



# **Exploring Agroecological Practices in Canada**

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### **Presentation outline**

- Background
  - > Agroecology
  - Elements of Agroecology
  - Levels of Agroecology
- Agroecological Practices in Canada
- Agroecology as a Science in Canada
- Future research Agroecology in Canada
- Questions and Answers

• The term agroecology was first used by Bensin in 1928

### **Definitions of Agroecology**

□ the study of the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment within agricultural systems.

□ integration of research, education, action and changes that brings sustainability to all parts of the food system: ecological, economic and social.

Practice

Science

Movement

(Wezel et al., 2009; Altiere 2012; Gliessman, 2018)

Background

## Agroecology

the study of the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment within agricultural systems.

□ Enhanced recycling of biomass (organic matter and nutrient cycling)

□ Minimize losses of energy, water, nutrients and genetic resources

□ Increase soil biological activities

**Diversified species and genetic resources overtime and space** 

□ Enhance beneficial biological interactions and synergies

□ Strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems

(Altieri, 2012; Dalgaard et al. 2003)

Background

Science

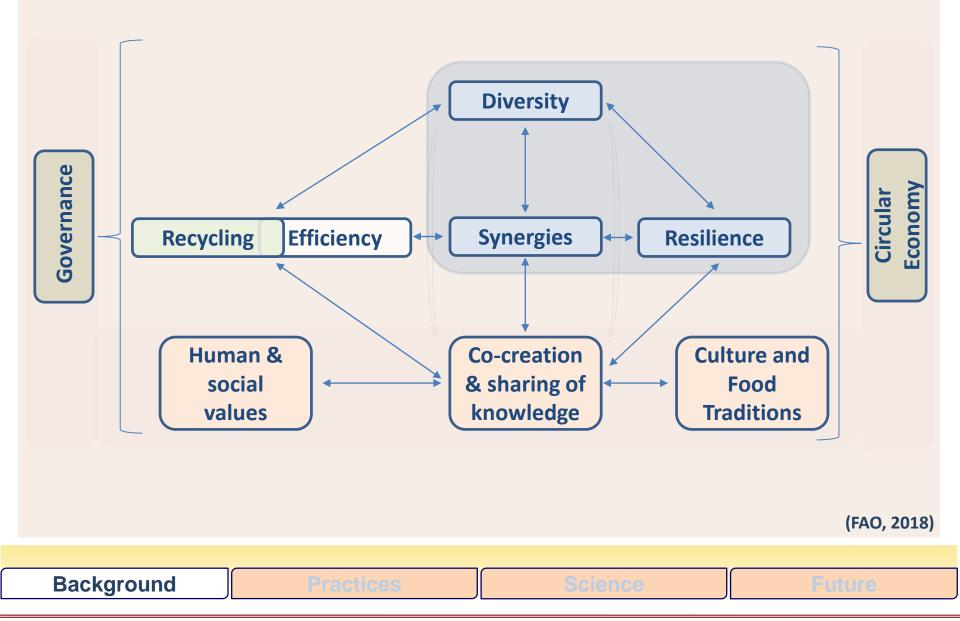
### Concerns

- Declining response for increasing application of inputs (Law of Diminishing Return)
- Resistance to pesticides and herbicides
- Low energy efficiency
- Increased greenhouse gas emissions
- Polluted water, soil and air
- Affected wildlife, biodiversity and human health
- Food insecurity
- **Low resilience and adaptability**

(Altieri, 2012)

Background
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### **Elements of Agroecology**



### **Levels of Agroecological Practices**

□ Level 1 Improve input use efficiencies

Level 2 Substitute alternative practices and inputs (BNF, Cover crop)

Level 3 Redesign whole agroecosystems (diversity, resilience)

□ Level 4 Connections between growers and consumers

□ Level 5 Integrated and fully developed food system

(FAO, 2018; Gliessman, 2014)

Background

## **Agroecological Practices in Canada**

### □ Level 1 Improve input use efficiencies

- Fertilizer / Irrigation use efficiencies
- Precision application of pesticides, nutrients
- Reduced energy usage

### Level 2 Substitute alternative practices and inputs (BNF, Cover crop)

- Inclusion of legumes and perennial crops
- Cover crops
- Intercropping
- No-till or reduced tillage
- Shelterbelt

(FAO, 2018)

Ρ	ra	cti	ces

Science

## **Agroecological Practices in Canada**

Level 3 Redesign whole agroecosystems (diversity, resilience)

- Complex crop rotations
- Diversified production for more resilient system against environmental stress
- Spatial and temporal diversification
- Agroforestry
- Integration of crop-livestock systems
- Regenerative / rotational grazing

#### □ Level 4 Connections between growers and consumers

- Community Support Agriculture
- Organic farming

(FAO, 2018)

#### **Practices**

#### Science

**University of British Columbia** 

**University of Alberta** 

**University of Manitoba** 

**University of Saskatchewan** 

**University of Guelph** 

**Trent University** 

**Fleming University** 

**McGill University** 

**Dalhousie University** 

(Dalhousie University, 2018)

Background Practices	Science	Future
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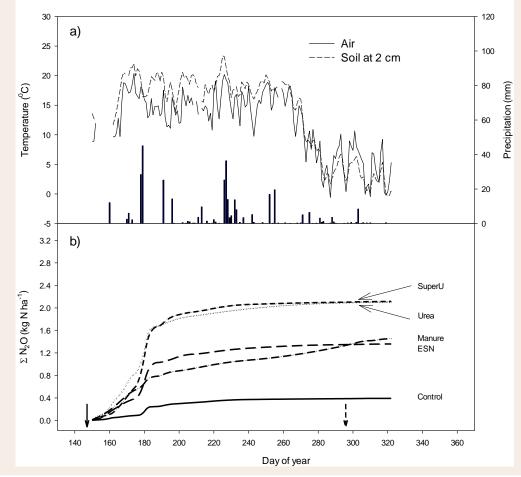
Sources



#### **Placement methods**



Asgedom H., Tenuta M., Flaten D., Gao X. and Kebreab (2014) Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Clay Soil Receiving Granular Urea Formulations and Dairy Manure. Agron. J. 106: 732-744.

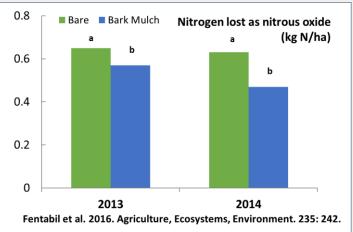


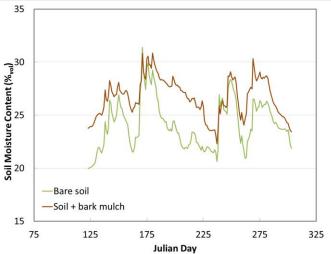
Background

Practic

**Science** 







Background

#### Practice

**Science** 

- Investigated soil health indicators in response to long-term tillage in the lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia
- No tillage for 21 years led to significantly greater:
  - Soil Active Carbon 124%
  - Wet Aggregate Stability 1 2 fold
  - Available Water Capacity 19%



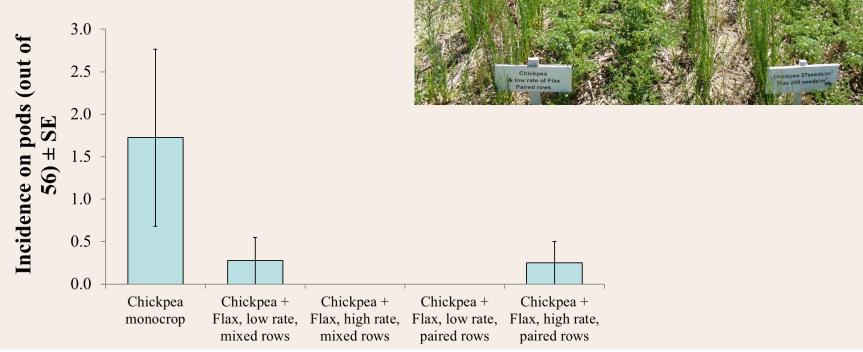
Thomas, Hunt, Bittman, Hannam et al. 2019, Canadian Journal of Soil Science

Science



Hubbard M., May W., Gan Y., and Shaw L. (2018) Chickpea/Flax to manage Ascochyta blight.





Optimizing systems productivity, resilience, and sustainability in major Canadian ecozones

- Conventional rotation system (control)
- A pulse or oilseed intensified systems, with improved BMP's
- Multiple commodity diversified with 'nutrient balance model'
- A free-style, market driven, profit maximization system
- High-risk, potentially high reward innovative system
- Green manure incorporated system

(Gan et al., 2017)

Background	Practices	Science	Future

### Agroecology as a practice / Movement in Canada

Food: Locally Embedded, Globally Engaged - FLEDGE

**USC Canada** 

National or Regional Organic and CSA Networks

The Young Agrarians

**Ecological Farmers of Ontario - EFAO** 

Just Food Farm

The Bauta Family Initiative on Canada

(USC-Canada, 2019)

**Agroecology Practices / Movements in the International Arena** 

India – Sikkim State

Brazil – Campesino a Campesino

**Europe – A European Association for Agroecology** 

Recognition of agroecological practices

Research on effects of advanced agroecological practices on ecosystem processes - modeling

More research on redesigning of agricultural systems for more resiliency

Utilization of digital technologies to assess agroecology

Background

Practice

Scienc



