



SAFE - a Tool for Assessing the Sustainability of Agricultural Systems: an Illustration

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The XX International Grassland Congress took place in Ireland and the UK in June-July 2005.

The main congress took place in Dublin from 26 June to 1 July and was followed by post congress satellite workshops in Aberystwyth, Belfast, Cork, Glasgow and Oxford. The meeting was hosted by the Irish Grassland Association and the British Grassland Society.

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Presenter Information

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Introduction SAFE (Framework for Assessing Sustainability levels) is a tool for evaluating the sustainability of agricultural systems and uses a hierarchical framework populated with indicators objectively selected by multi-criteria evaluation. Indicators are measured at field, farm and landscape scales and progressively integrated into a global sustainability index (SI). SAFE is illustrated below with results on a field scale from a farm site.

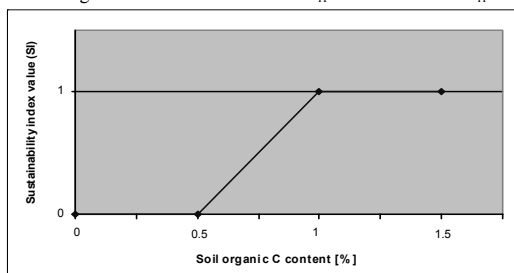
Results The outcomes of this study are shown in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1.

Table 1 Principles and criteria of the SAFE hierarchical framework for soil resources

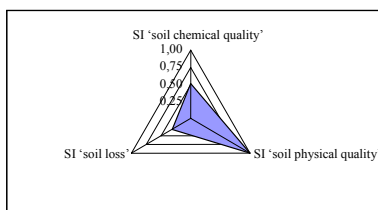
ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR: soil resource	
Principles	Criteria
Soil regulation function shall be maintained or enhanced	Soil loss is minimised
	Soil chemical quality is maintained or increased
	Soil physical quality is maintained or increased

Table 2 Potential indicators, results of selection and 'fuzzification' of selected indicators

e.g. criterion 'soil chemical quality is maintained or enhanced'		Potential indicators	Selected indicators
Selection	⇒	Soil organic carbon content	% → i1. Soil organic C content: 0.75 % → $SI_{i1} = 0.5$ $\omega_{i1} = 1/3$
		C/N	unitless
		CEC	mmol/kg
		Total N	mg/kg
		Extractable K, Na, Ca, Mg	mmol/kg
		Soluble P	mg/kg
		Extractable P	mg/kg
		Micro-nutrients	ppm
		Nitrogen balance	kg/ha
		P balance	kg/ha
		K	kg/ha
		pH	unitless
		Soil Al acidity	cmol/kg
		Electrical conductivity	mS/m
Persistent organic pollutants	mg/kg		
⇒	⇒	Heavy metals in amendments	mg/kg → i2. Extractable phosphorus: 70 mg/kg → $SI_{i2} = 0.4$ $\omega_{i2} = 1/3$
			i3. Heavy metal in amendments : 0 mg/kg → $SI_{i3} = 1$ $\omega_{i3} = 1/3$



With : $SI_{i1} = 1/0 =$ desired/unacceptable level of sustainability
 $\omega_{i1} =$ weight of the indicator within the given criterion



⇒ Integration of indicators at the 'criterion' level:

$$SI_{\text{soil chemical quality}} = SI_{i1} * \omega_{i1} + SI_{i2} * \omega_{i2} + SI_{i3} * \omega_{i3} = 0,63$$

Further integration (from the 'principle' to the 'global' level) requires weighing defined by the end's user. Results at the principle level are displayed with spider-web graphs in Figure 1

Figure 1 Results of farm site of SI for each 'criterion' related to the 'principle' soil regulation function.

Conclusions The 'sustainability index' function related to an indicator is case specific: the shape is based on expertise and support points either as reference values, expertise or minimum/maximum/average values taken by the indicator in similar contexts. Indicator weightings (ω) within a given criterion are extrapolated from their respective 'relevance to sustainability' scores given by experts during the multi-criteria evaluation.