

Potenties van mengteelten

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WAGENINGENUR
For quality of life



Intercropping and crop/tree mixture along the Yellow River in Gansu, North China (photo: Li Long)





Er is een enorme diversiteit aan combinaties



Wheat - Soybean



Er is een enorme diversiteit aan combinaties

Wheat - maize

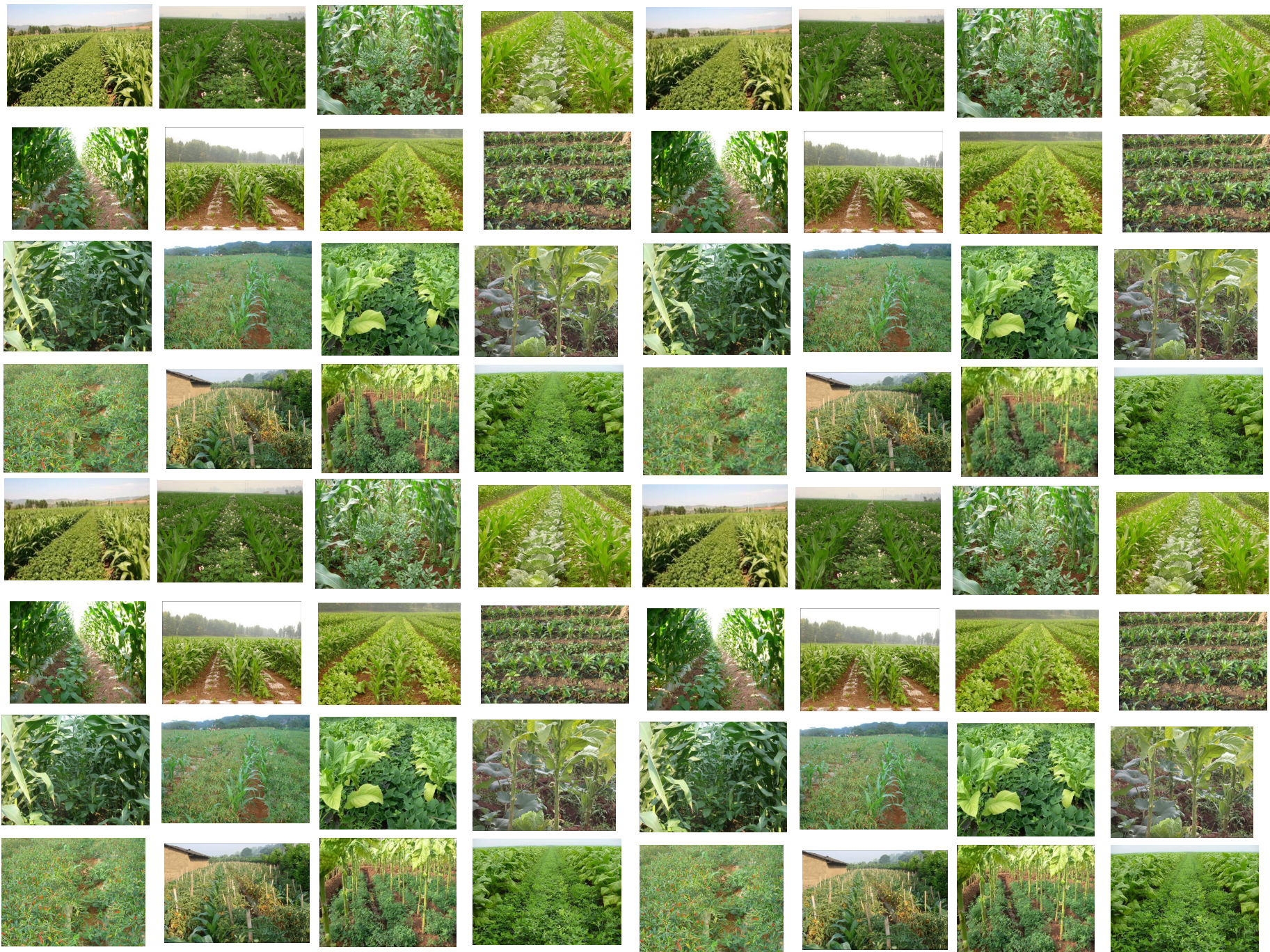
Photo: Zhang Fusuo

Er is een enorme diversiteit aan combinaties

Maize - potato







Typen mengteelt

- Volledig gemengde gewassen
- Alternerende stroken
- Alternerende rijen
- 'Pizza' of pleksgewijze mengsels

- Mengen van soorten
- Mengen van variëteiten



**Veel systemen werken met temporele complementarity
→ toenemende opang van licht en andere groeifactoren**

Plant plasticity



Rows 3 & 4



Rows 2 & 5



Border rows (1 & 6)

Sowing density is about 250 plants per m²

Temporal niche differentiation (TND)

$$\text{TND} = \frac{D_{\text{system}} - D_{\text{overlap}}}{D_{\text{system}}} = 1 - \frac{D_{\text{overlap}}}{D_{\text{system}}}$$

TND=0

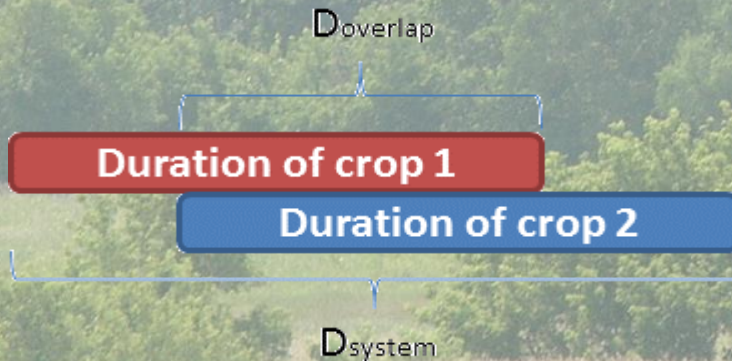
Duration of crop 1

Duration of crop 2

TND=1

Duration of crop 1

Duration of crop 2



Voorbeelden van model vergelijkingen van systemen

- Wheat-maize both crops sown at the same time (TND=0) 1 row maize 6 rows wheat
- Wheat-maize with wheat sown well before maize (TND=0.5) 1 row maize 6 rows wheat
- Wheat-maize with wheat sown well before maize (TND=0.5) 2 rows maize 6 rows wheat

Effecten van mengteelt?

- Productie per eenheid land?
- Ziekte en plaag onderdrukking?
- Effecten op bodem koolstof and nutriënten?
- Bijdrage aan meer met minder?

Performance characterized by
Land Equivalent Ratio = sum of the relative yields

$$\text{LER} = \frac{Y_1}{M_1} + \frac{Y_2}{M_2}$$

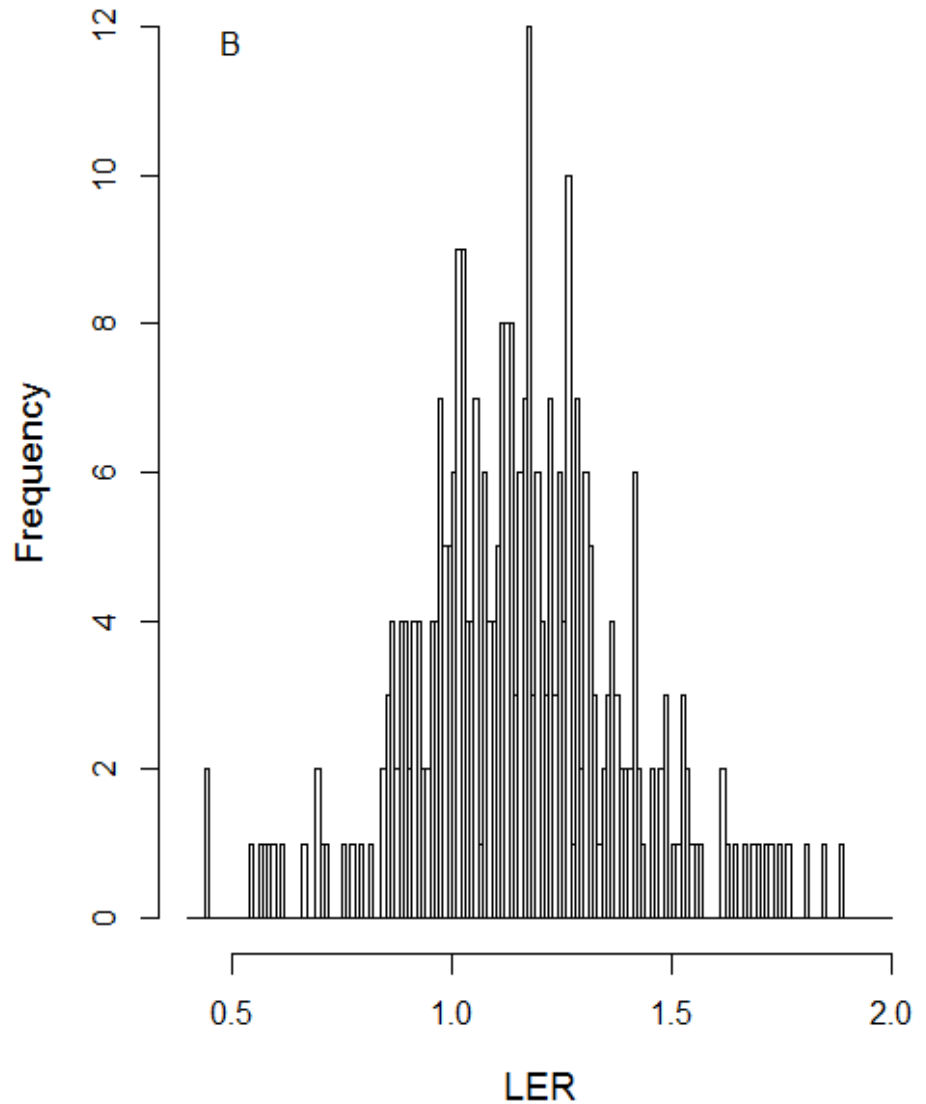
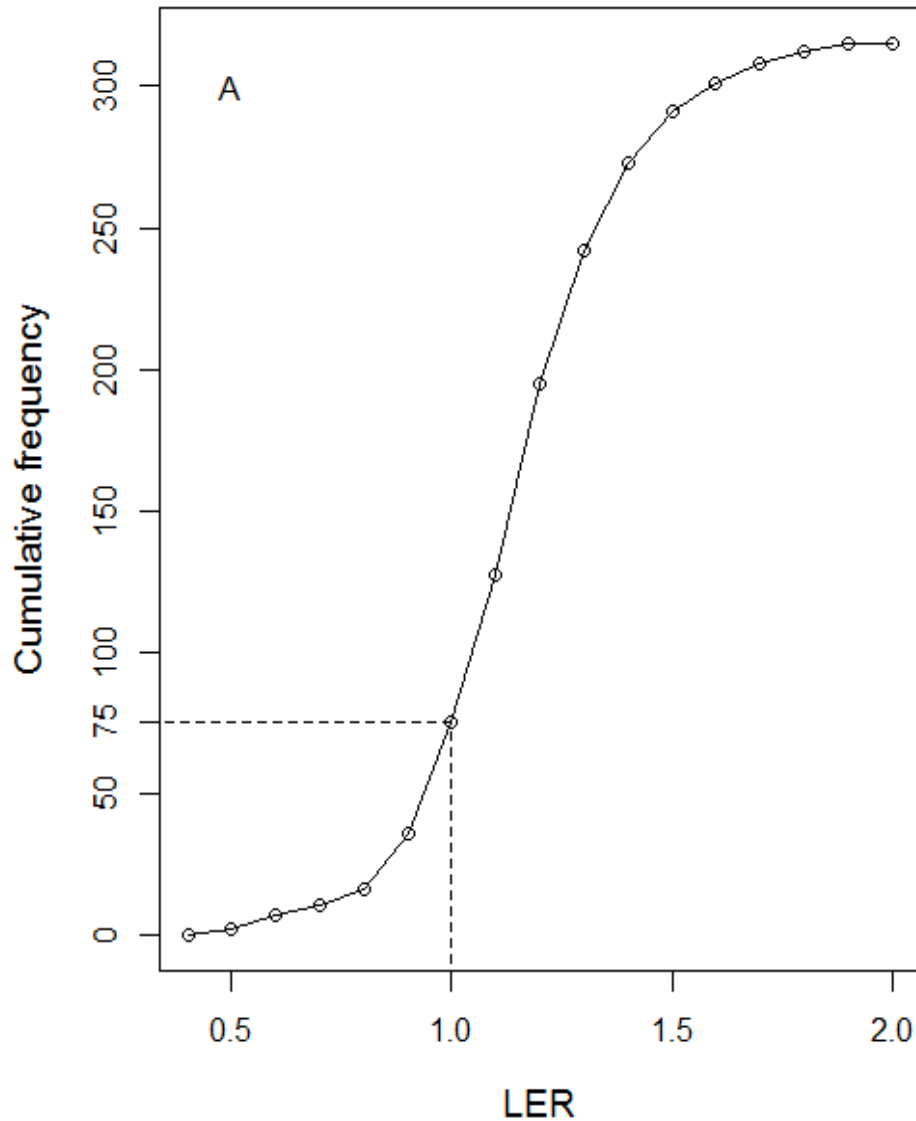
Y_i : yield crop i in intercrop
 M_i : yield crop i in sole crop

Intercrop system	LER
Wheat/maize	1.21-1.58
Wheat/soybean	1.23-1.26
Faba bean/maize	1.13-1.34

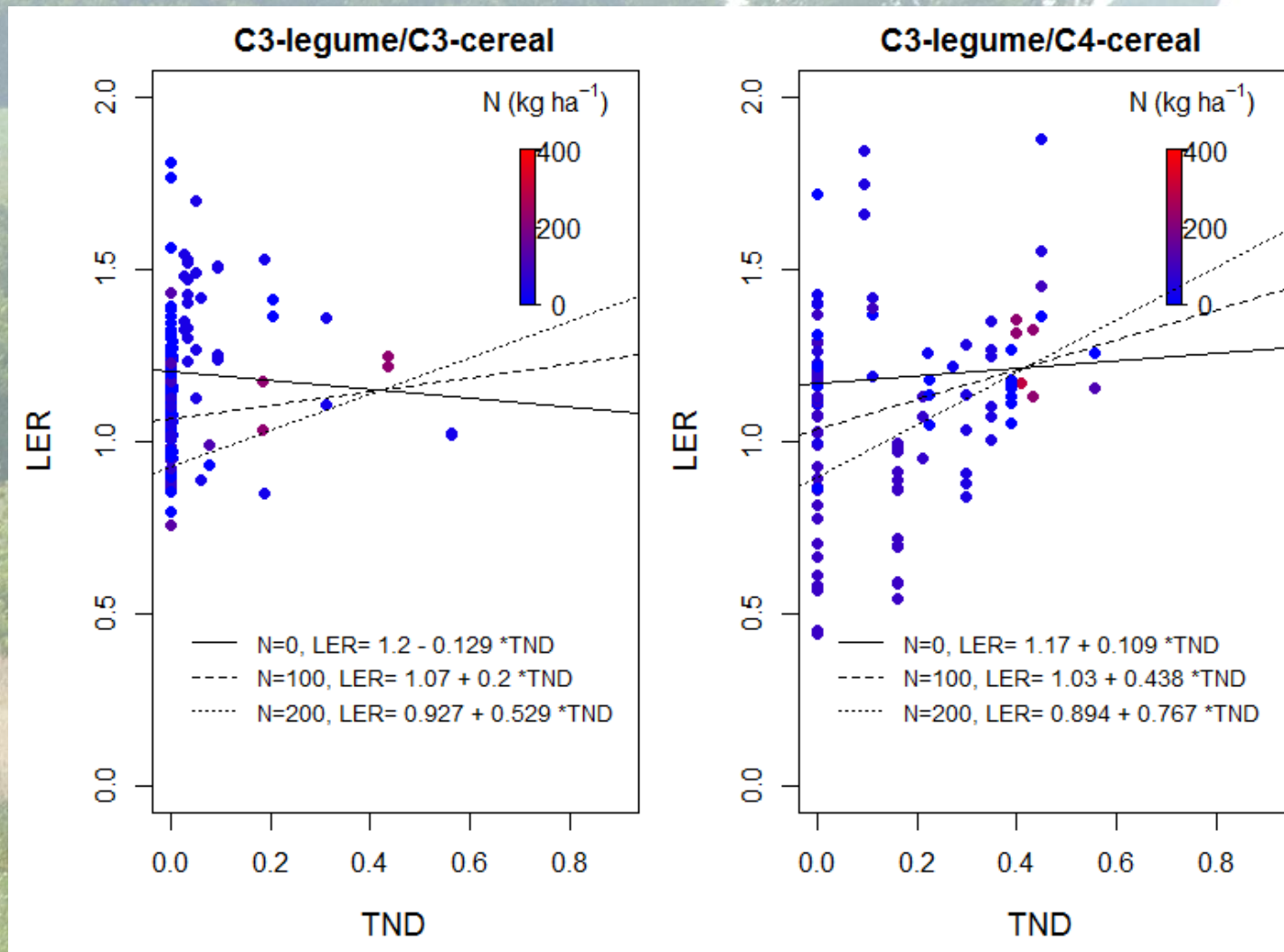
LER = land area that would be needed as sole crops to
produce the same yield as a unit area of intercrop

Meta-analysis of factors affecting LER

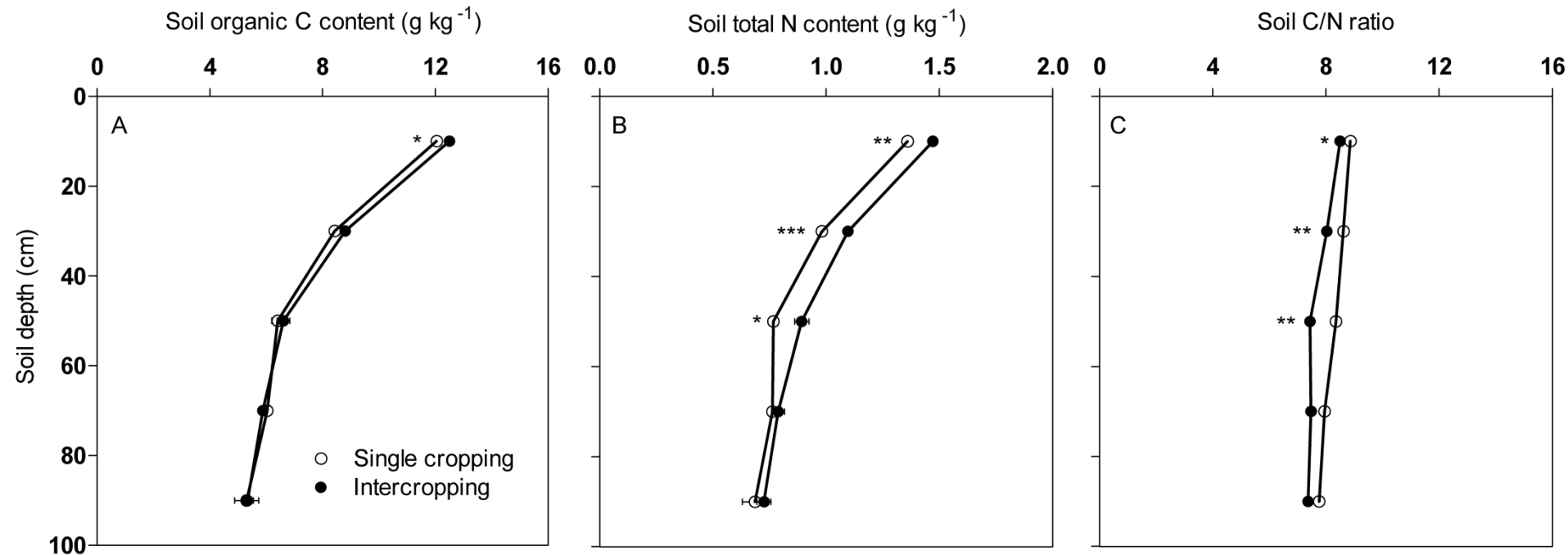
Yang et al. 2015 and 2016



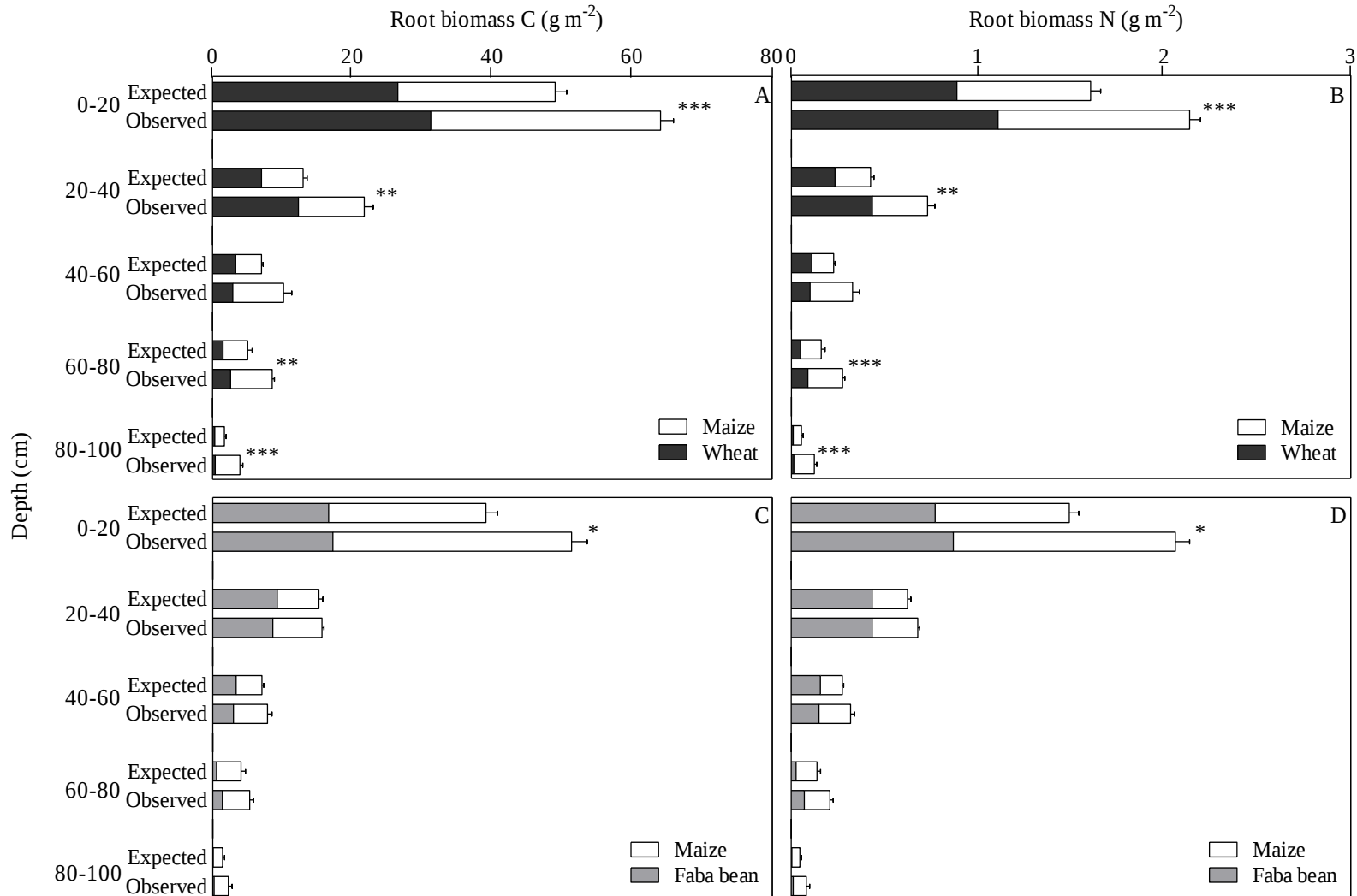
LER vs TND and N application



Long term increases in soil organic C and N associated with intercropping

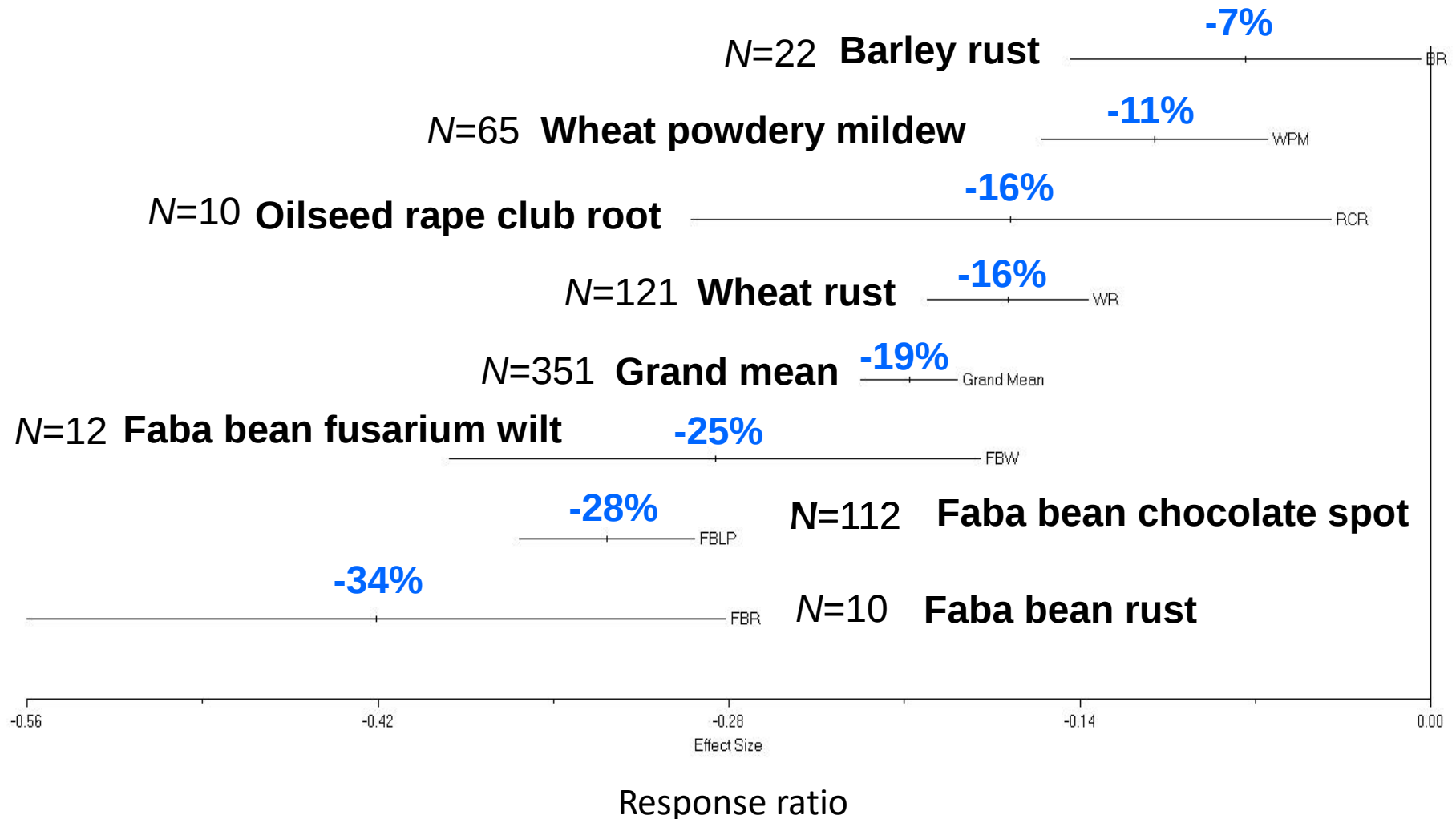


More root biomass in intercrops



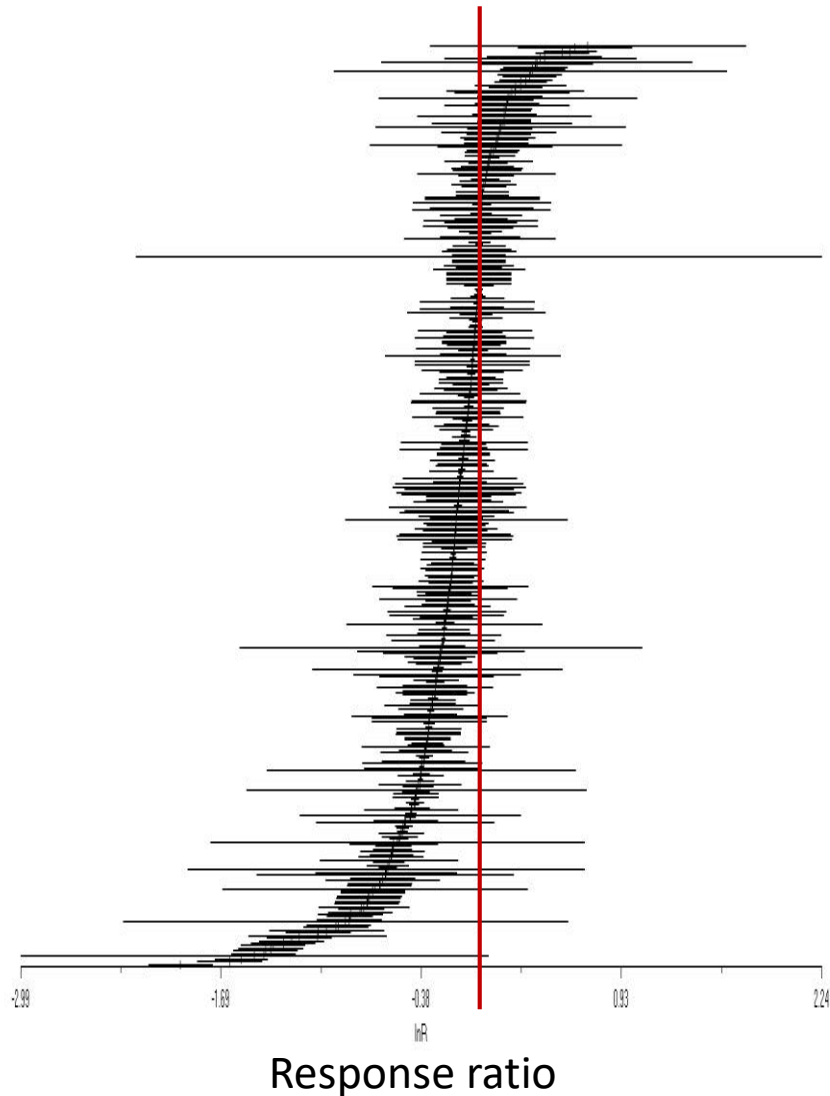
Faba bean mixed with cereals or oil seed rape

Effect size for different diseases (incidence)

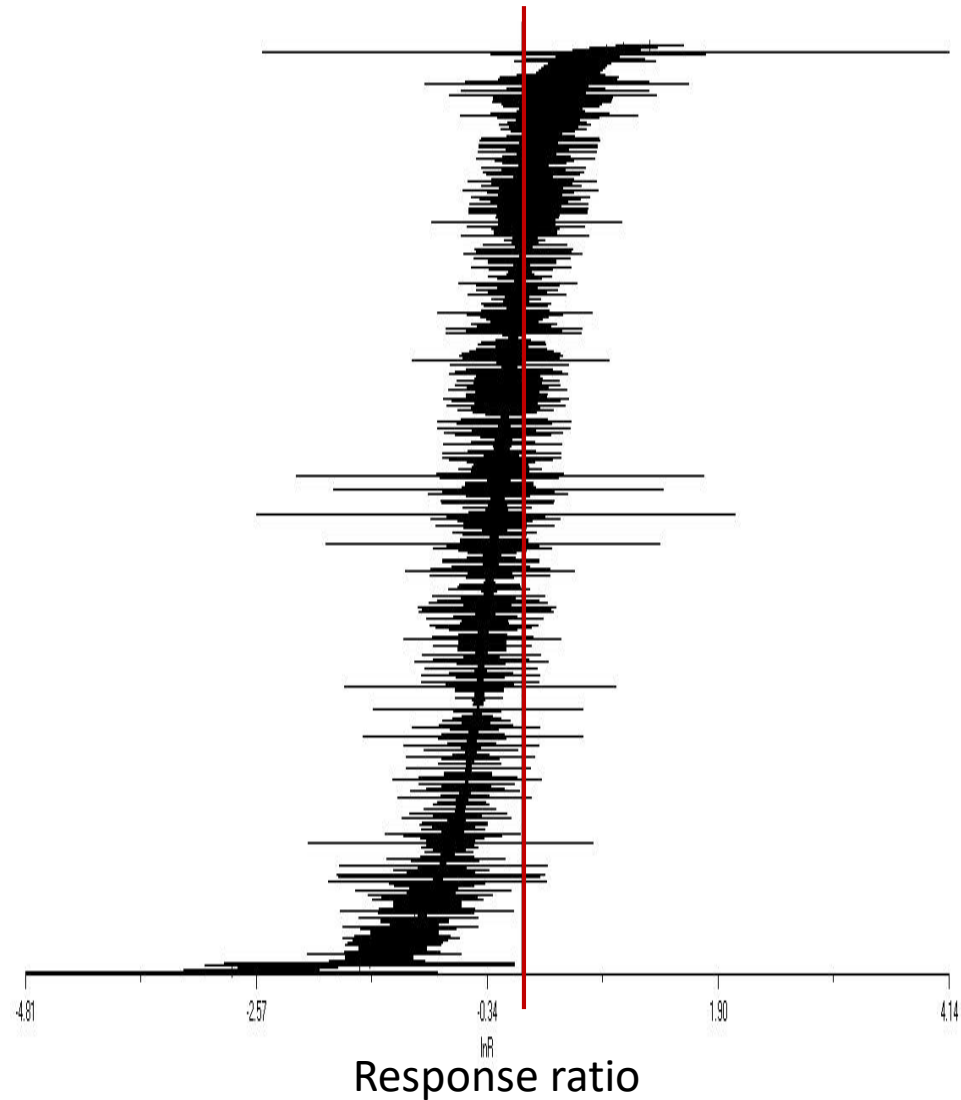


Faba bean mixed with cereals or oil seed rape

Incidence = -18.8%



Disease index = -24.6%



Airborne versus soil-borne pathogens

	n	Reduction in disease incidence	Reduction in disease index
Airborne	804	38%	40%
Soilborne	136	47%	38%

Pathogen groups

	n	Reduction in disease incidence	Reduction in disease index
Bacterial diseases	53	73%	37%
Fungal diseases	1158	32%	43%
Virus disease	43	35%	42%

Potenties van mengteelt

- Hogere productie per eenheid land
- Kan helpen bij het onderdrukken van ziektes, plagen en onkruiden
- Verhoogt bodem koolstof en nutriënten niveaus
- Kan bijdragen aan meer duurzame intensivering

Wat is er voor nodig?

- Slimme innovaties in de mechanisatie
- Beter begrip van mechanismes voor meeropbrengst, ziekte en plaag onderdrukking etc.
- Keten arrangementen waarbinnen bedrijven kunnen innoveren en daar wat aan overhouden

Vragen?

