



# Nitrogen leaching in organic and conventional systems in the Seine basin (France)

*M. Benoit<sup>\*</sup> <sup>(1)</sup>, J. Garnier <sup>(2)</sup>, G. Billen <sup>(2)</sup>*

*(1) Unilasalle, Rouen*

*(2) UMR Métis, UPMC*

# Organic farming in arable cropping

## France

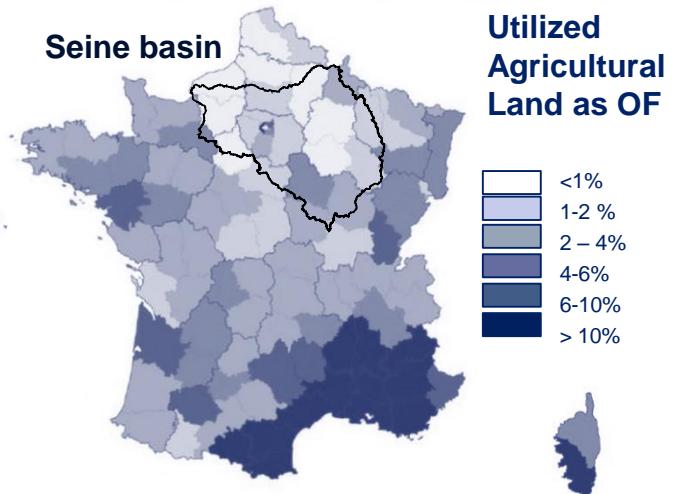
- 3.6% Utilized Agricultural Land (UAL)
- 4<sup>th</sup> organic farming (OF) surface in EU

## Seine basin

- lowest OF < 2 % UAL
- 94 % arable crops (*Agreste, 2012*)

## Europe

- In literature, OF globally better for the environment  
*biodiversity, biological activity, soil organic matter, water (no pesticide)*
- with controversy on N losses  
*(Stolze et al. 2000; Mondelears et al. 2009)*

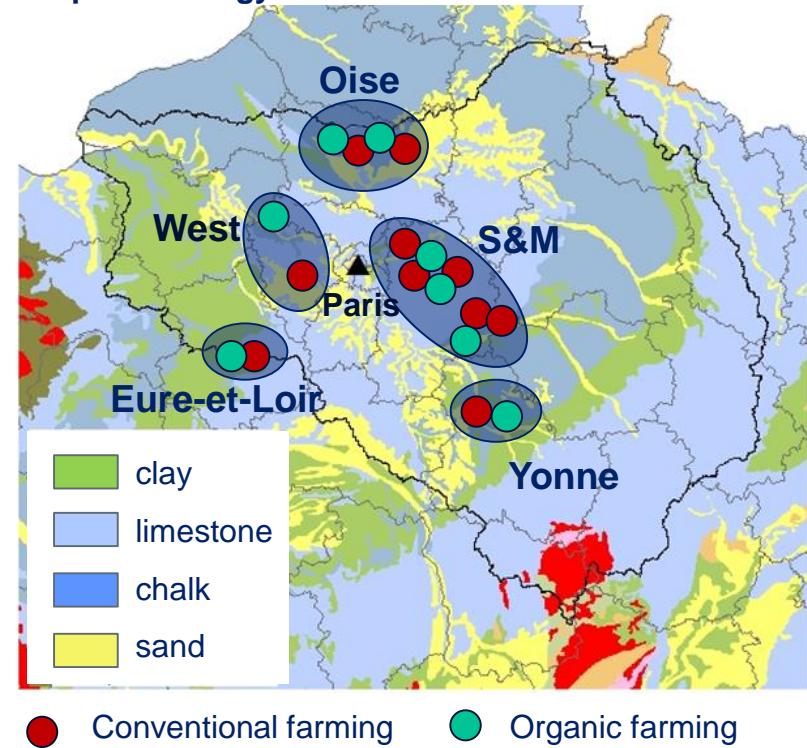


What are the impacts of organic farming on groundwater N contamination ?

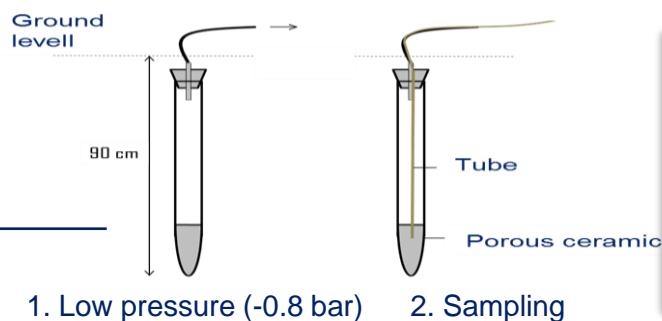
# Farm network characteristics

Farming	Organic	Conventional
Systems	8	10
Fields studied	49	30
Ceramic cups	$49 \times 6 = 294$	$30 \times 6 = 180$
	alfalfa (2 – 3 years)	
Major crop succesions (= rotations)	wheat cereal grain legume wheat cereal cereal	rapeseed wheat spring crops wheat cereal
Fertiliser types	compost, vinasse, poultry manure	mineral, biogas residue, slurry, compost
Mean N inputs on fertilised fields (kg N ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup> )	80	160
% fields fertilised	8%	100%

Map of lithology in the Seine basin

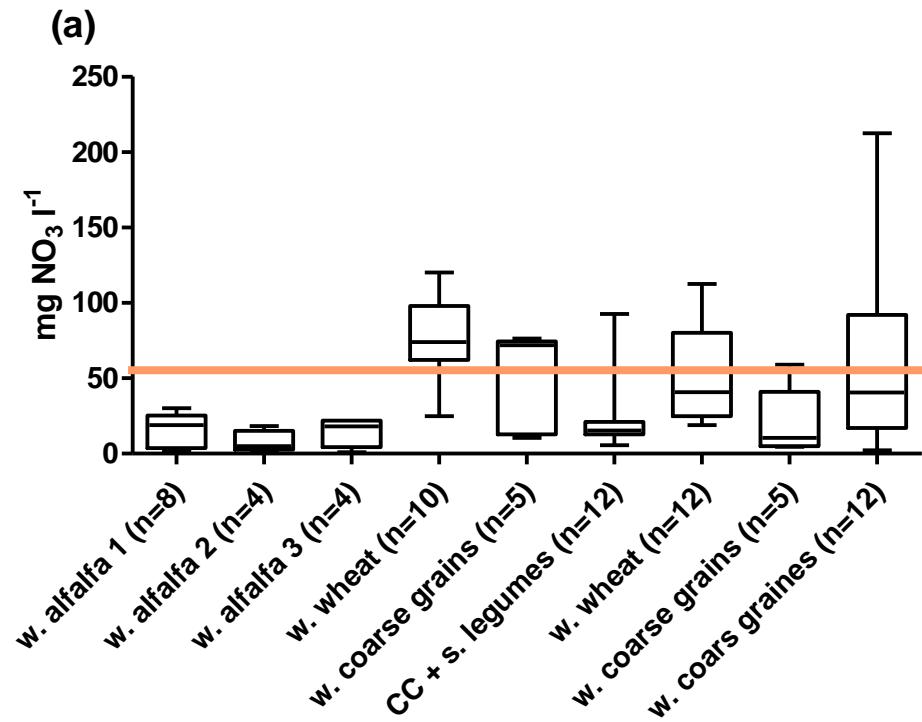


Handling in two steps for ceramic cups operation

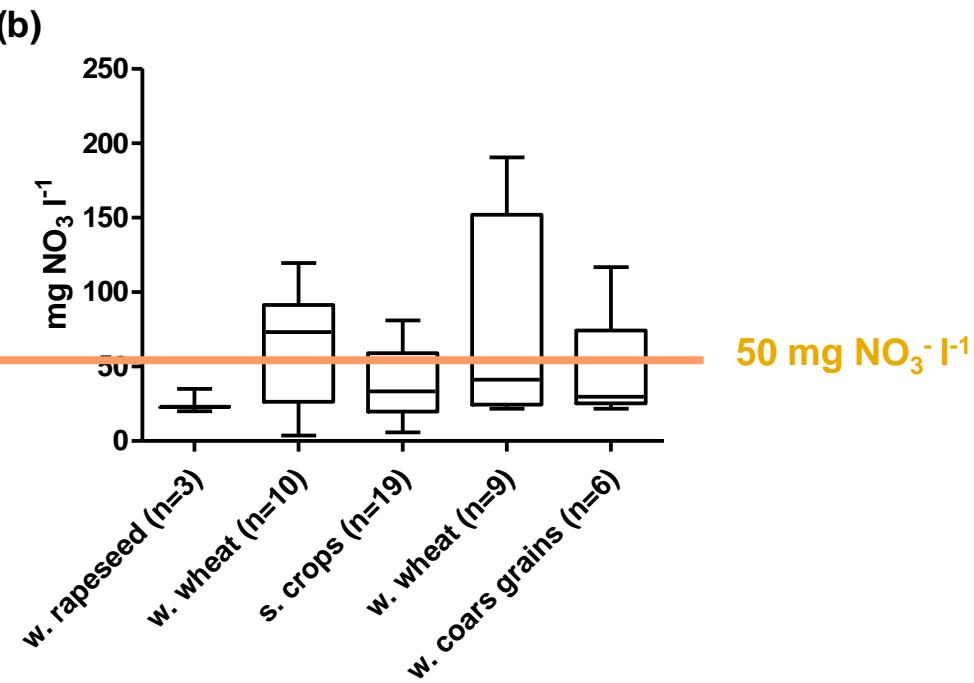


# Sub-root concentrations at the rotation scale

## Organic Farming (OF)



## Conventional Farming (CF)



alfalfa



wheat



maize



flax



rape seed



wheat



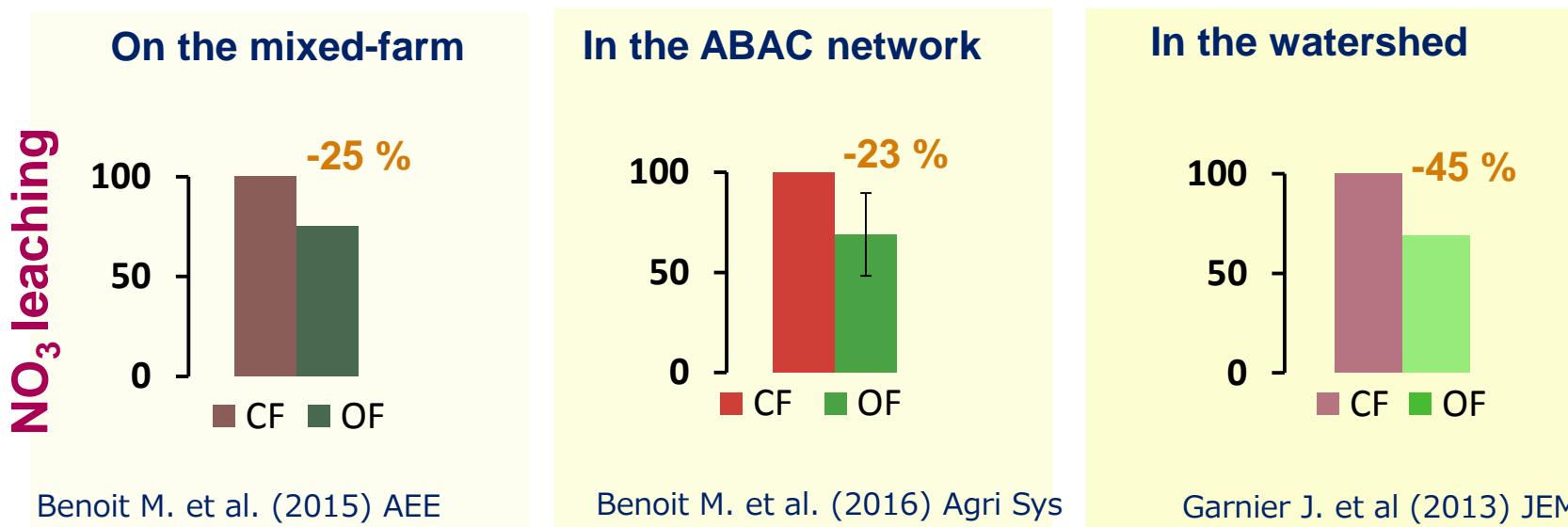
barley



CC – spring crop



# Quantify N losses in Organic farming (OF) / Conventional (CF)



On average, OF has lower N losses than CF systems, with variations due to:

- Climate and soil conditions
- Crop rotations
- N inputs, including leguminous, mineral and organic fertilisations.



**Thank you for your attention !**

