

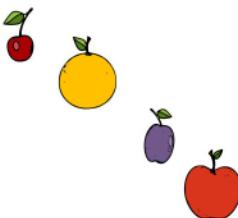
ALTO, orchard redesign towards agroecology to produce without any pesticides



UERI Gotheron, UR PSH,
UR Ecodéveloppement
UMR SYSTEM, UR EMMAH Sols

Context

- **Sustainability** of current orchards is questioned
- Strongly **reducing pesticide use** in current orchards induces **risk of fruit damage** (BioREco¹, EcoPêche² and CAP-ReD³ projects)
- Is **plant diversification** a way to reduce pesticide use?

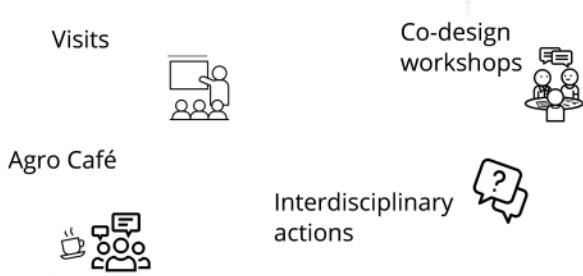


Aims

- To **rethink the agroecosystem** to produce fruit in very low pesticide or pesticide-free systems & to build **concrete proposals** for tomorrow
- To **assess** the effect of plant diversification in the agroecosystem on the orchard sustainability and ecosystem services
- To **share** the approach and knowledge with stakeholders

An agroecological approach

A partnership-based dynamic

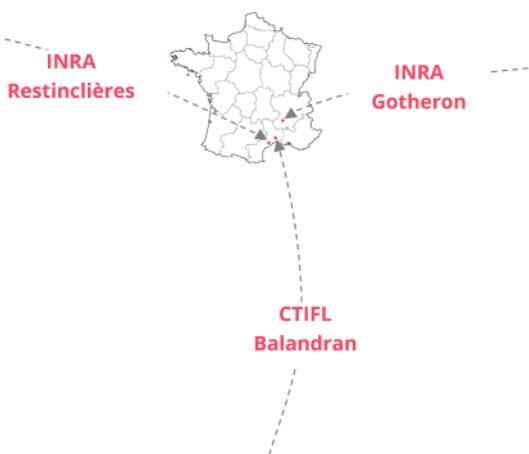


3 experimental sites

Resources sharing through time and space



- Apple (planting year 2016), walnut and leguminous cover plants associated in agroforestry systems
- Organic farming



Orchard re-design from the ground up



- Fruit species and cultivars alternated within and between 'rows': apple (planting year 2018), plum, peach, apricot, fig, pomegranate, nut fruits, soft fruits...
- Companion plants and habitats to foster biodiversity at landscape scale
- Organic farming excluding all pesticides (even biocontrol)

Step by step redesign in a highly diversified environment

- Alternated fruit tree rows: apple (planting year 2019), olive, apricot, kiwi fruit, persimmon, plum, fig and citrus...
- Habitats and infrastructures to foster biodiversity: hedgerows, ponds, shelters, nest-boxes... at landscape scale.
- Organic farming excluding pesticides but biocontrol solutions and low dose copper applications



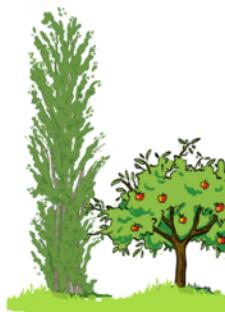
Unit 1, Balandran in 2019

Focus - Gotheron site

Experimental system « Unit 1 » in Gotheron

Spatial layout, mix cropping and multilayer design

Compared to its surface, the circle is the shape with the smallest outer edge with the surrounding landscape, a potential source of pests and diseases. The layout of the experimental plot has been designed to reinforce multiple services, through a diversity of plant layers, species and cultivars.

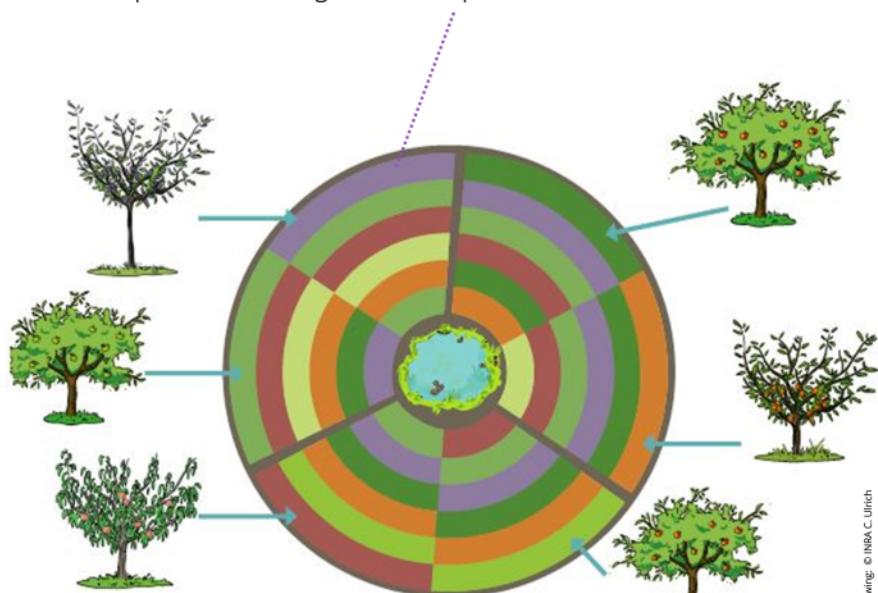


Conservation biological control

Habitats, food resources and breeding habitats predators or parasitoids of the fruit tree pests

4 Cultivar diversity, cultural control, commercialisation

- > To produce pome and stone fruits
- > To diversify species and cultivars to limit pests and diseases
- > Low-susceptible cultivars
- > Legumes cover crops to promote soil fertility
- > Same number of trees for each stone fruit species and cultivar, for sales purpose
- > Traffic optimization along the 6 fruit spirals



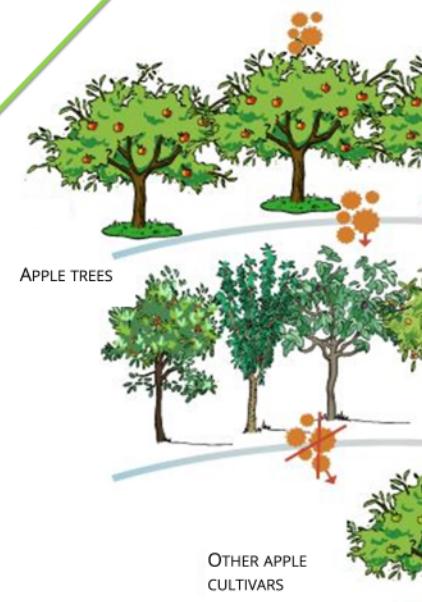
Drawing: © INRA/C. Ullrich

■	Apricot (varieties: Malice, Vertige)
■	Plum (Reine Claude Bavay, Reine Claude Dorée)
■	Peach (Bénédicte, Maria Bianca)
■	Apple duo 1 (Honey crisp, Reinette des reinettes)
■	Apple duo 2 (Ecollette, Reinette des capucin)
■	Apple duo 3 (Garance, Juliet)



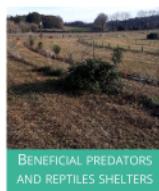
3 Plant barrier and production diversification

The « müesli » circle is an additional barrier between outer apple trees and inner fruit trees production circles. It produces diversified fruits, aims at limiting the pest and disease spread and providing resources to natural enemies.





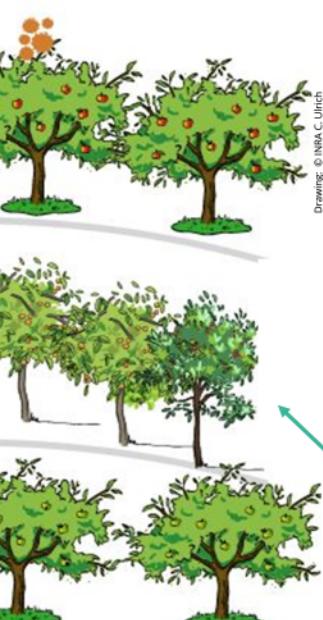
FLOWER STRIP : POLLEN, NECTAR



BENEFICIAL PREDATORS AND REPTILES SHELTERS

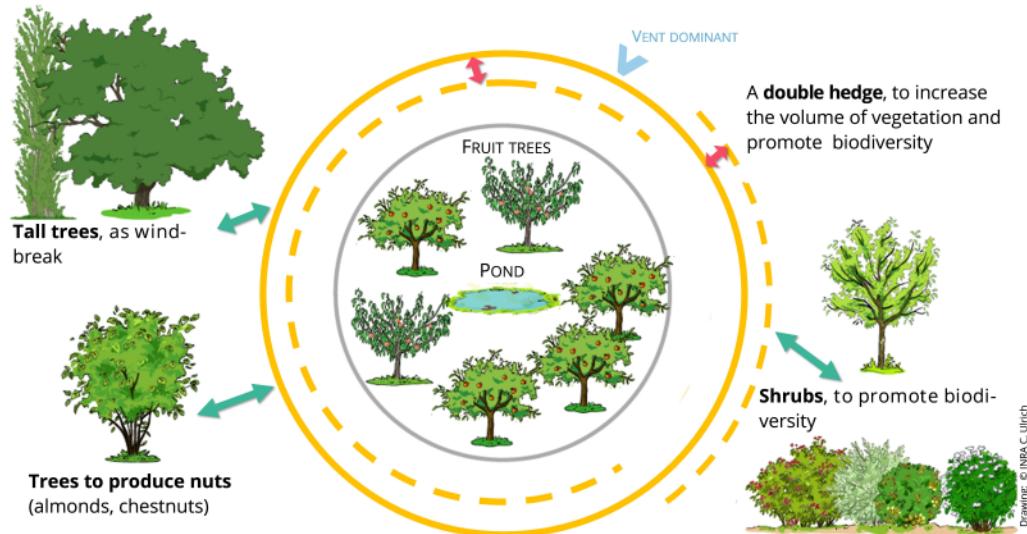


ts for the natural enemy, i.e.



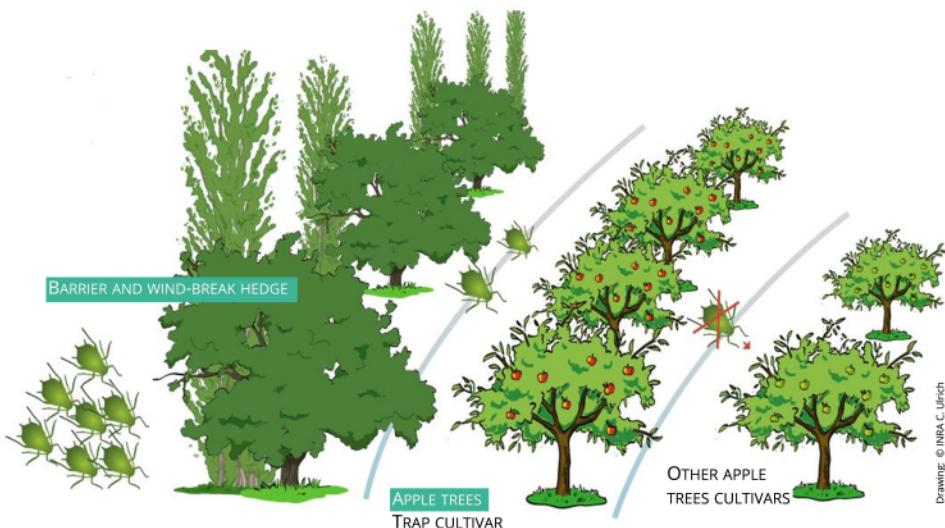
1 Plant barrier and conservation biological control

The outer circle of the plot aims to limit the wind, promote biodiversity and produce nuts. It includes large and indigenous forest species, shrubs hosting a diversity of natural enemies, and also almonds and chestnuts trees.



2 Trap plants and plant barrier

Aphids crossing the outer circle are attracted by the adjacent apple cultivar. This low-susceptibility cultivar limits aphid development with no fruit damage due to infestation. It acts as a trap cultivar pulling aphids in this circle and protecting other inner apple cultivars.



« MÜESLI » CIRCLE

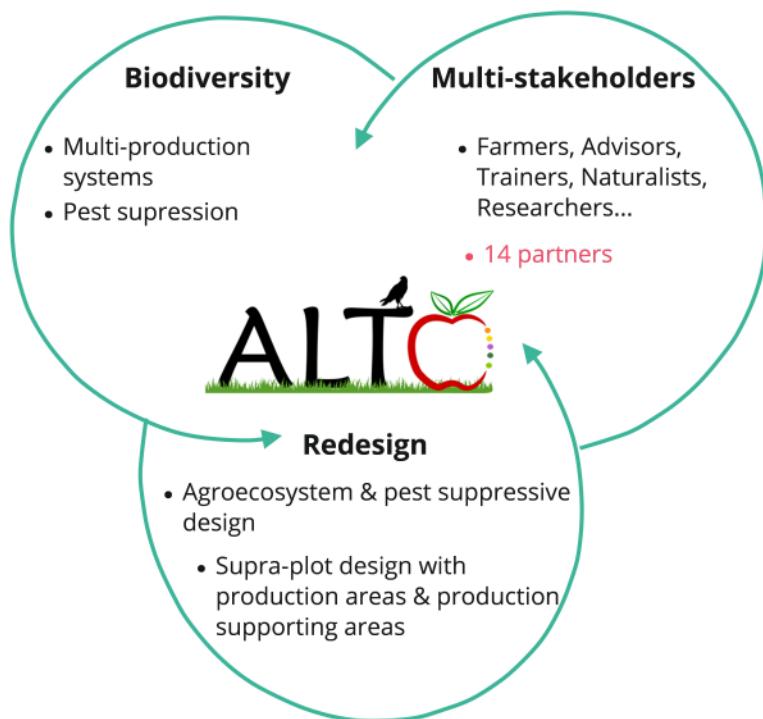
Barrier: to limit the spread of pest and diseases from one circle to another

Production: a diversity of fruit trees and berries: fig, hazelnut, pomegranate, persimmon, raspberry,

Biodiversity: corridors with shrubs for natural enemies: *Viburnum tinus*, hazelnut, *Arbutus*....

ALTO, an interdisciplinary approach

Expected results



- > **Co-design methodology**
to design more or less breaking systems
- > **Knowledge about biological processes:**
pest suppression, fruit tree behaviour in multi-crop systems
- > **Prototypes**
of very low-input orchards
- > **Multi-criteria assessment**
of multi-production complex systems
- > **New types of interactions**
between stakeholders

An on-going project...



Multiple partners, skills and expertises

