Yield and quality of food and feed in organic farming systems with and without livestock

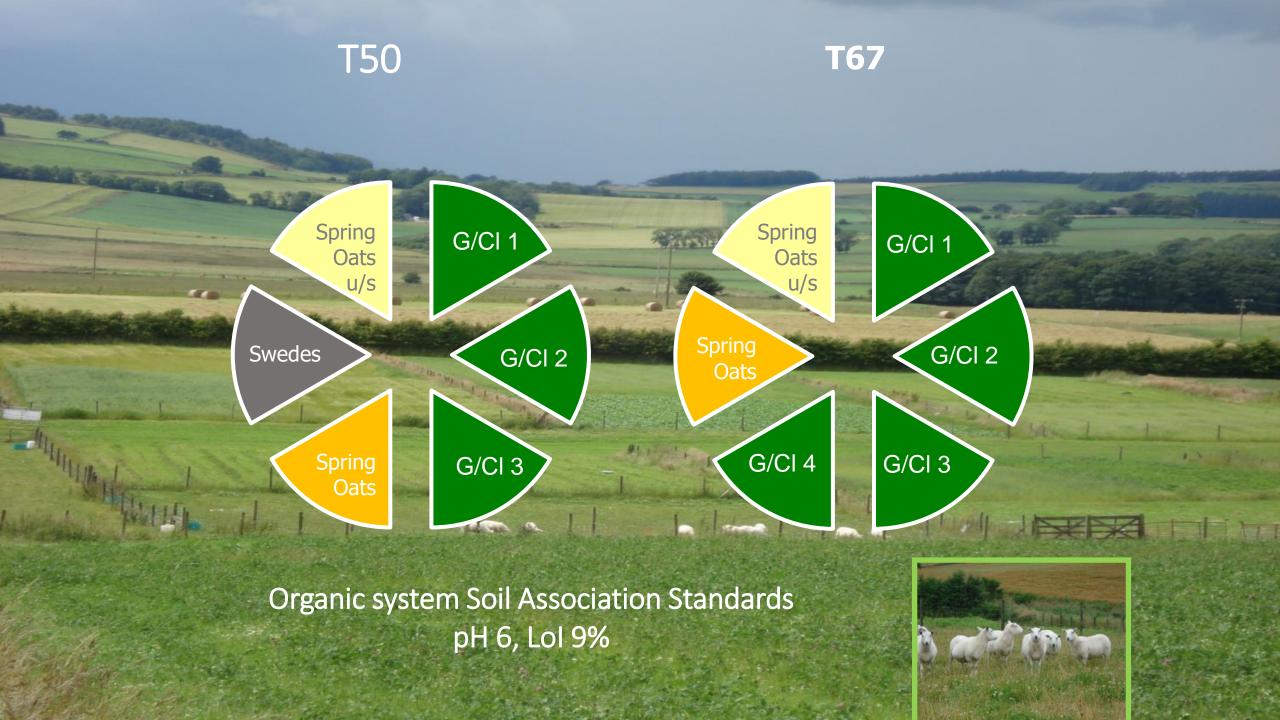
Christine A Watson; Kairsty Topp; Robin L Walker



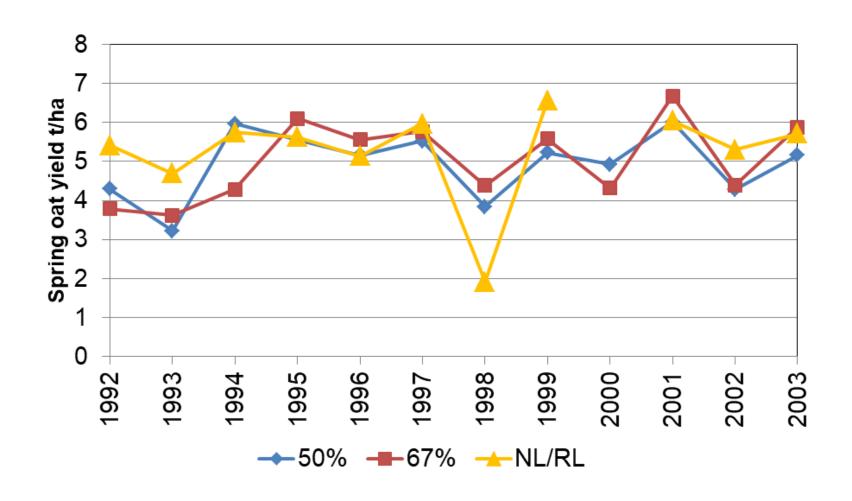


1990: The original question – what is the best rotation for an organic farm in North East Scotland?



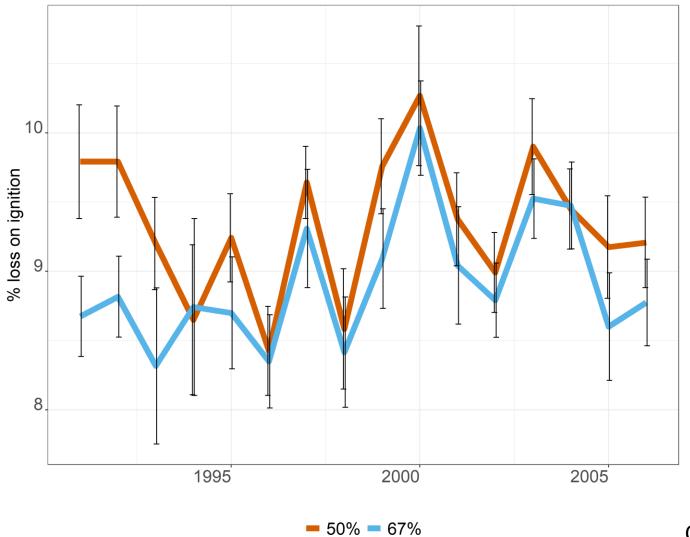


Yields of spring oats (Phase 1)



Watson et al. (2011). Organic Agriculture 1, 147-159.

% loss on ignition soil (Phase 1)



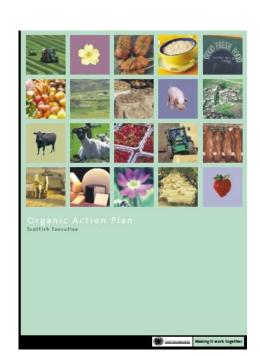


So, let's think about redesign and co-design

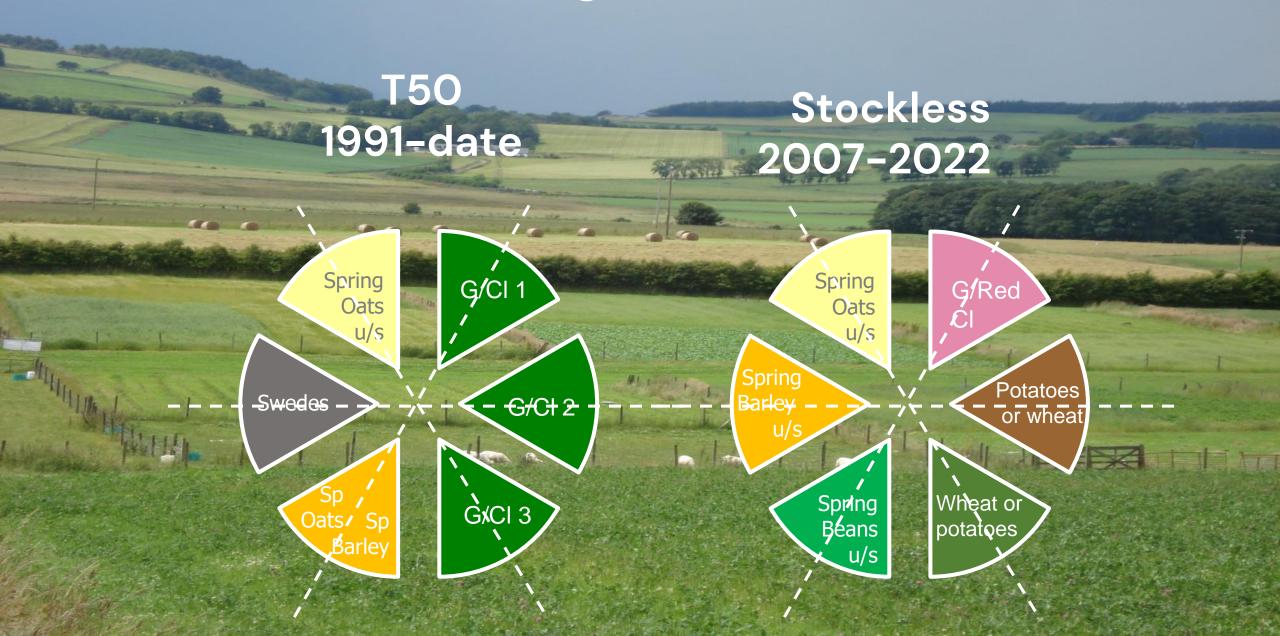
- 2006
- Scottish Organic Action Plan supporting more arable production

 Participatory approach with researchers, farmers, advisors and certification body to redesign trial.

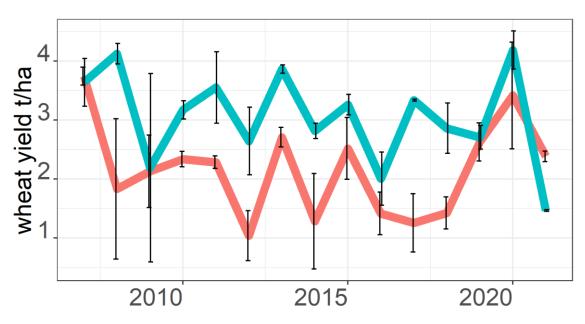




Tulloch Organic Rotation Phase 2

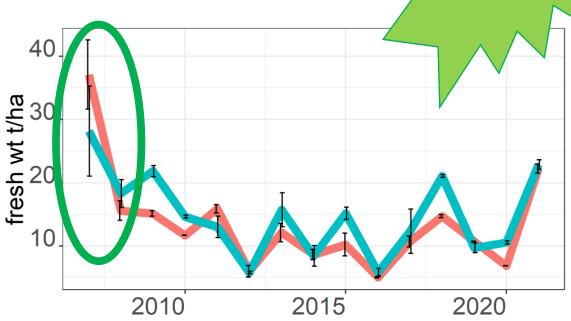


Crop sequence effects on yield – Phase 2



Wheat after potato — Wheat before potato

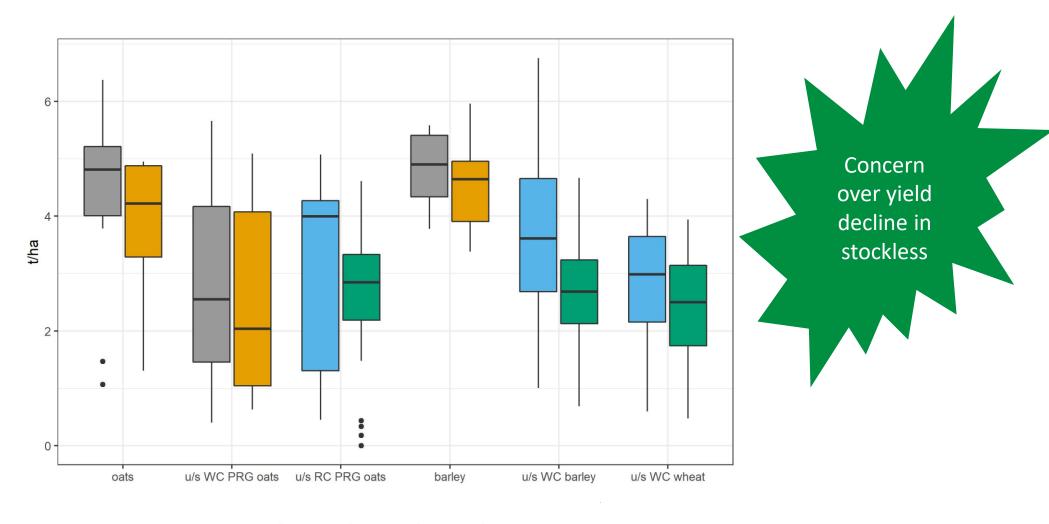




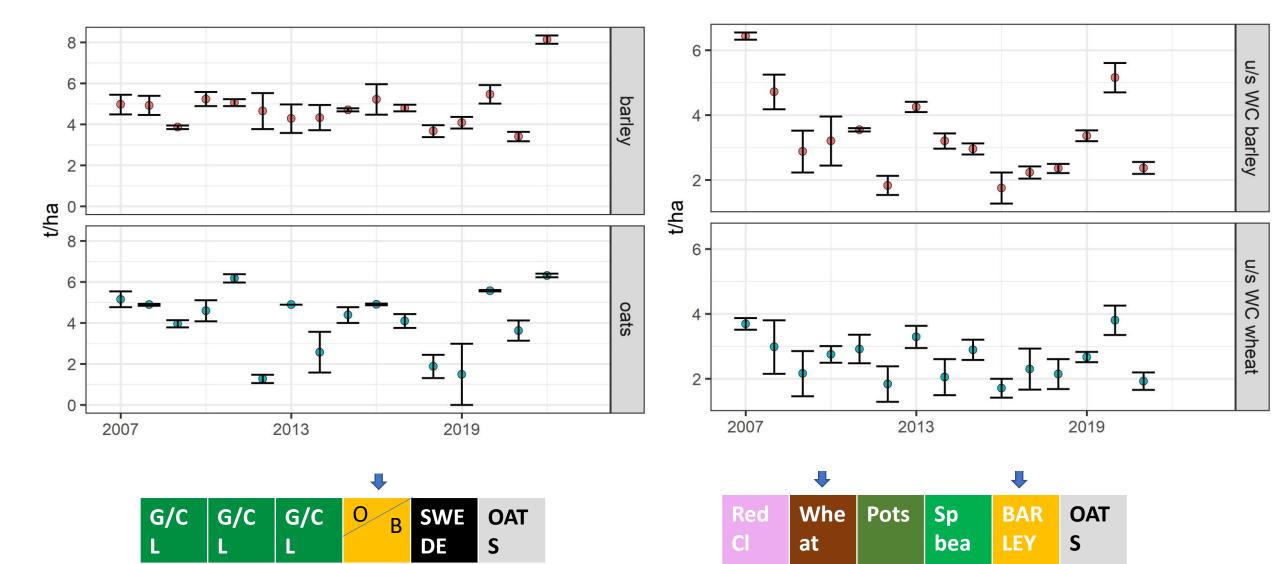
Potato after wheat Potato before wheat

Grain yield (t/ha) 15% MC - Phase 2

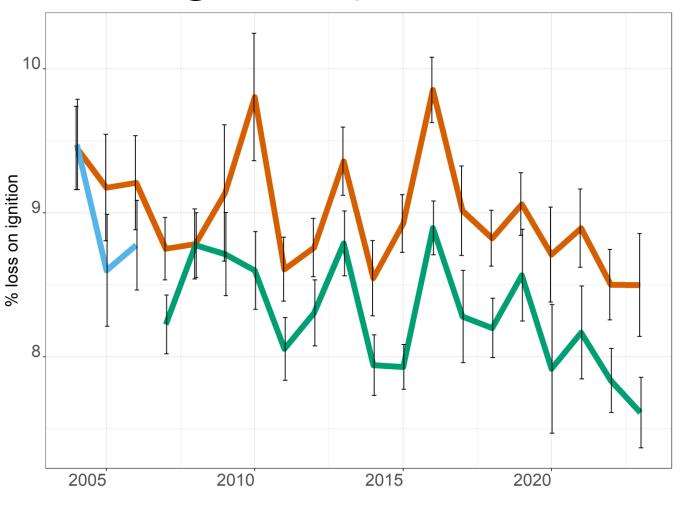
Cycle 4 (2008-2013) Cycle 5 (2014-2019)



Yields over time in the 2 rotations

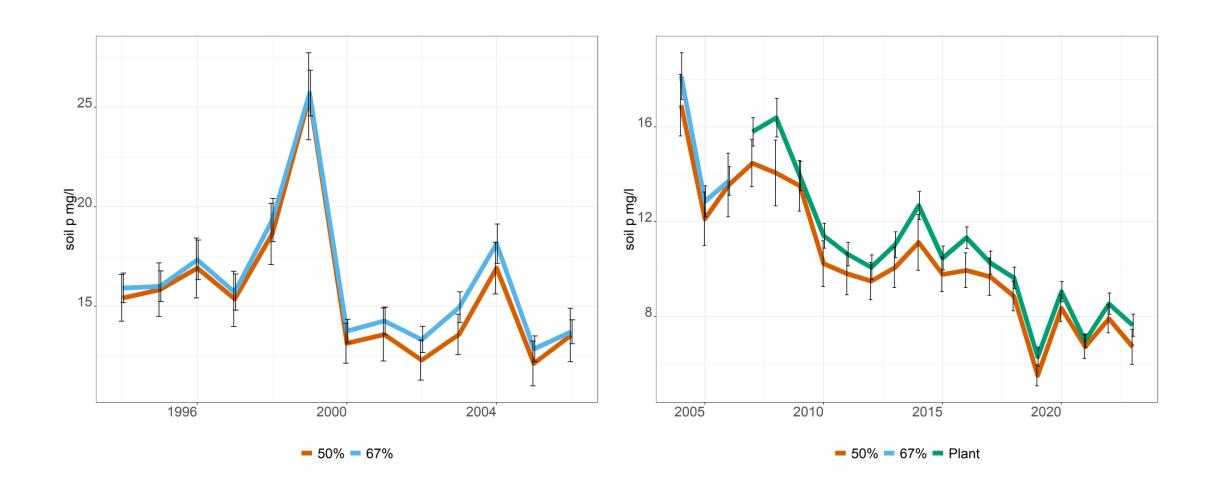


Soil organic matter from organic rotations (% Loss on Ignition)

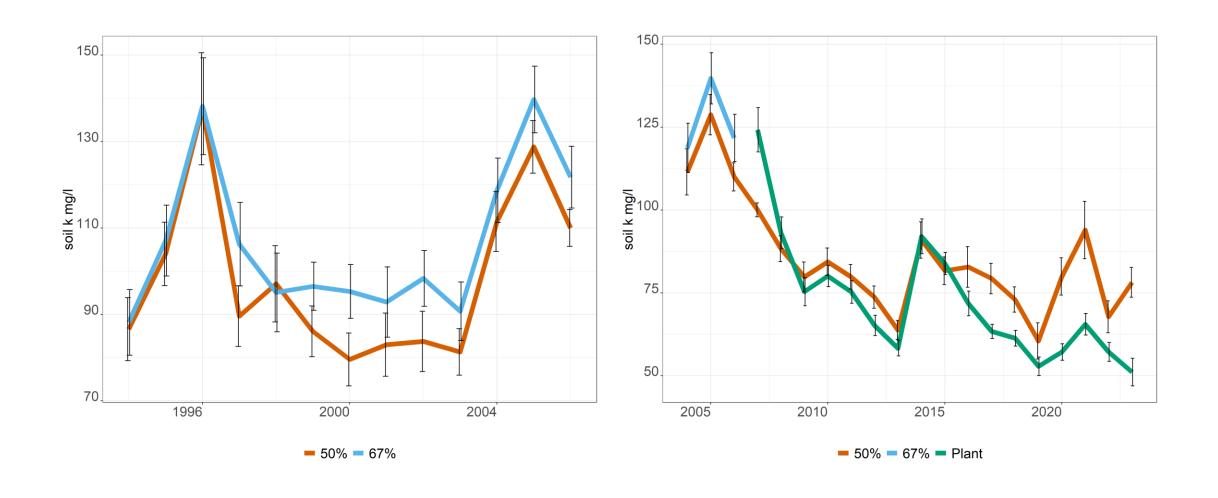


■ 50% = 67% = Plant

Extractable soil P from Organic Rotations

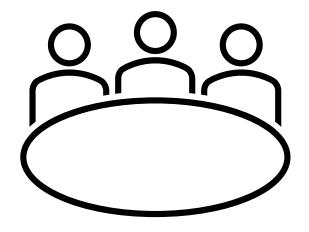


Extractable soil K from Organic Rotations



Stakeholder engagement – Time to redesign





UK & International researchers Organic certifiers UK organic farmers

- Stockless
 - Declines in fertility
 - Yields low
 - Massive weed problem
- What are the big questions
 - Reducing GHGs / maintaining yield
 - Use of alternative bulky manures
 - Bio-stimulants

Tulloch Organic Rotation Phase 3 **T50 Stockless** 1991-date 2022-date Peas/ Spring G/CI 1 G/Red barley u/s Oats u/s **Spring** Sp Barley G/CI 2 Oats Swedes Adding u/s Compost Spring Kale u/s Sp G/CI 3 Beans Barley u/s +/- bio-stimulant

Acknowledgements





