

# Soil resource, at the core of competitiveness and sustainability issues in agriculture: An economic approach

Issanchou A.<sup>1 2</sup> Daniel K.<sup>1 3</sup> Dupraz P.<sup>4</sup> Ropars-Collet C.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Ecole Supérieure d'Agriculture d'Angers, LARESS, Angers, France*

<sup>2</sup>*Agrocampus Ouest, UMR 1302 SMART, F-35000, Rennes, France*

<sup>3</sup>*INRA, UR 1134 LERECO, F-44000, Nantes, France*

<sup>4</sup>*INRA, UMR 1302 SMART, F-35000, Rennes, France*



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- 3 Soil quality: negatively and positively affected by farming practices
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## Introduction

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# Introduction

## Introduction

- **Context of the study**

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  - 2050 → 9 billion people

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- Changing diets → more meat production

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## Introduction

### ● Context of the study

- 2050 → 9 billion people
  - Changing diets → more meat production
    - ⇒ Increase in agricultural production
    - ⇒ Worldwide scale: political and social stability and equity issues
    - ⇒ National scale: competitiveness and economic growth issues
- (Tilman et al, 2002)*



## Introduction

### ● Context of the study

- 2050 → 9 billion people
  - Changing diets → more meat production
    - ⇒ Increase in agricultural production
    - ⇒ Worldwide scale: political and social stability and equity issues
    - ⇒ National scale: competitiveness and economic growth issues
- (*Tilman et al, 2002*)

### ● How French farms can position themselves ?

### ● Do soil conservation practices propose suitable answers ?

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## Competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of farms: the role of soil quality

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→ **productivity, profitability** associated with **sustainability**

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  - For a soil to provide all its functions, its quality has to be preserved

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- Soil resource → **Soil conservation practices**:
  - Less soil disturbance
  - Soil cover
  - Crop rotation

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## Soil quality: negatively and positively affected by farming practices

Farming practices	Impact of practices on soil quality	Impact of soil quality on productivity	References
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**Examples of interactions between agricultural practices, soil quality and crop production**

## Soil quality: negatively and positively affected by farming practices

Farming practices	Impact of practices on soil quality	Impact of soil quality on productivity	References
Tillage practices	Erosion (+)	(-)	Richard et al (2001)
	Soil porosity (-)	(+)	Carter (1992), Ekeberg and Riley (1997), Richard et al (2001)
	Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) (-)	(?)	Blevins et al (1983), Astier et al (2006)
	Decrease in soil fauna and flora	(-) pests ; (+) auxiliaries	Kladivko (2001), Verhulst et al (2010)

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Crop rotation	Decrease in pests and diseases pressure	(+)	Cook and Haglund (1991)
	Soil structure (?)	(?)	Glab, Scigalska and Labuz (2013)
	Soil Organic Carbon (+)	(+)	Miglierina et al (2000)

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	Soil Organic Carbon (+)	(+)	Miglierina et al (2000)
Crop residue	Erosion (-)	(-)	Cutforth and McConkey (1997), Malhi and Lemke (2007)
	Soil structure (+)	(+)	Denef et al (2002)
	Soil porosity	(+)	Verhulst et al (2010)
	Soil nutrient availability (+) Increase in soil fauna and flora	(+) (-) pests ; (+) auxiliaries	Kumar and Goh (2002) Cook and Haglund (1991)

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	Soil nutrient availability (+) Increase in soil fauna and flora	(+) (-) pests ; (+) auxiliaries	Kumar and Goh (2002) Cook and Haglund (1991)
Fertilizers	SOC (+)	(+)	Verhulst et al (2010)
	Soil acidity (+)	(-)	Verhulst et al (2010), Shukla, Lal and Ebinger (2006)

### Examples of interactions between agricultural practices, soil quality and crop production

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- Soil resource optimization: **basic theoretical models**  
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- Soil resource optimization: **basic theoretical models**  
*McConnell (1983), Saliba (1985), Barbier (1990), Hediger (2003)*
  - **Optimal control** approach
  - Illustrate **trade-offs** between soil conservation practices and conventional practices
  - **Dynamic** approach (soil quality dynamics, sustainability)

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- Applications of soil quality optimal control models  
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  - **Dynamic** approach (soil quality dynamics, sustainability)
- Applications of soil quality optimal control models  
*Segarra and Taylor (1987), Smith et al (2000), Yirga and Hassan (2010)*
  - Soil quality as an **endogenous** variable
  - One or several dimensions of soil quality

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- Integrating **biophysical models** within an optimization model  
*Louhichi, Flichman and Zekri (1999), Belcher, Boehm and Fulton (2004), Schreinemachers (2006), Quang, Schreinemachers and Berger (2010)*



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→ more complex and accurate modelling of soil processes

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→ more complex and accurate modelling of soil processes
- Originality of our approach
  - Theoretical framework adopting an agronomic approach within an economic framework
  - Objective of the model

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Soil quality function

Maximisation problem

## Theoretical framework

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### Objective of the model

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### Objective of the model

Determine what is the **role of soil quality in the farm profitability and sustainability**, whether it is **optimal for farmers to maintain or increase their soil quality** when maximizing their farms profitability in a sustainable way, and if so in which extend ?

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Management intensity  
(chemical input use,  $m(t)$ )

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Management intensity  
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Crop intensity  
(crop rotation,  $u(t)$ )



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Crop intensity  
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Crop residue  
 $d(t)$

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## Theoretical bioeconomic control model

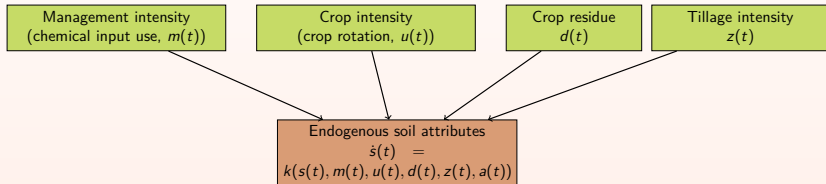
Management intensity  
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Crop intensity  
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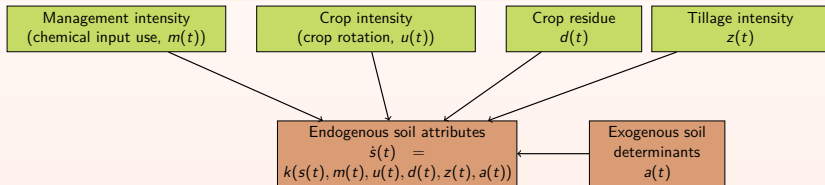
Crop residue  
 $d(t)$

Tillage intensity  
 $z(t)$

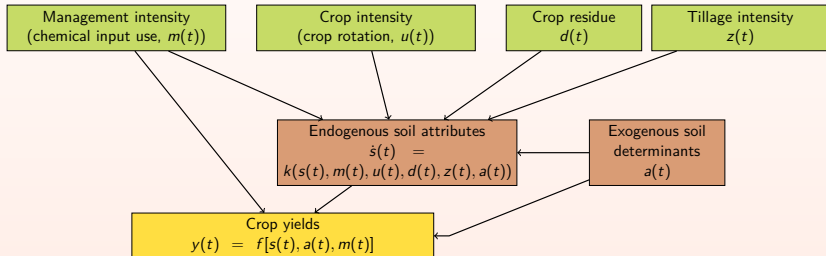
## Theoretical bioeconomic control model



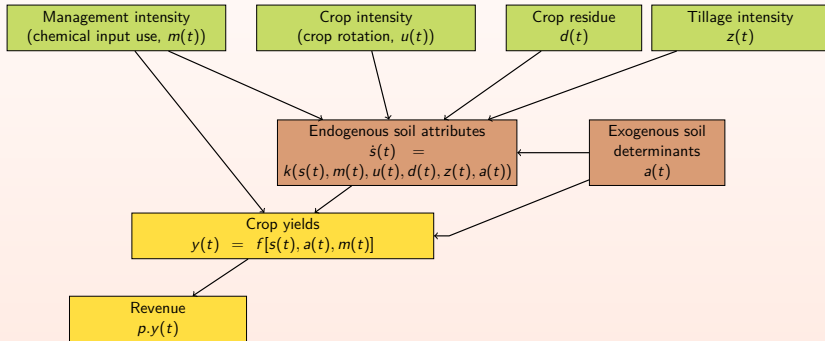
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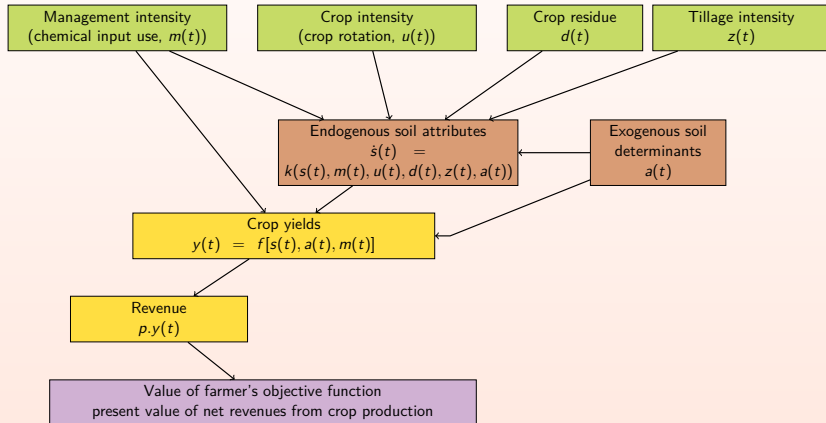
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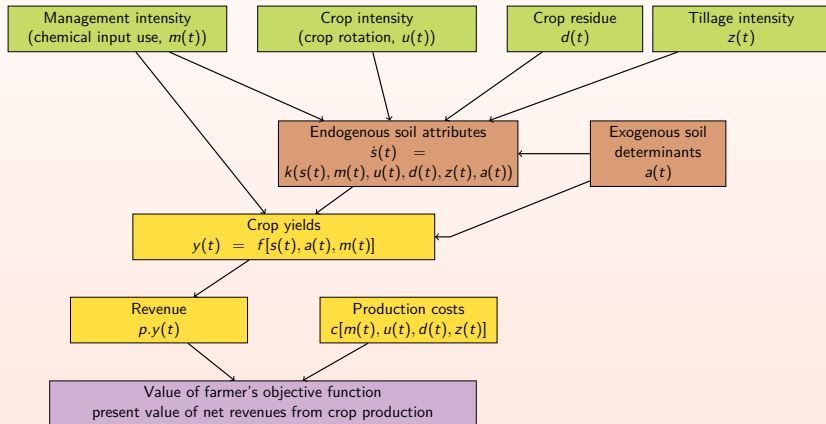
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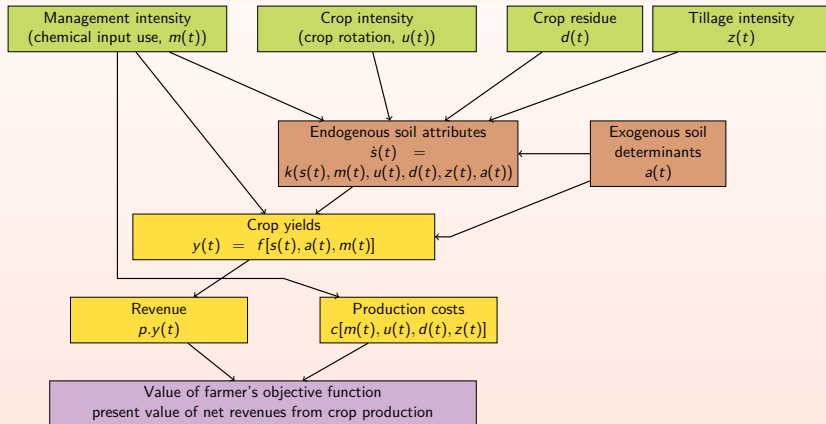
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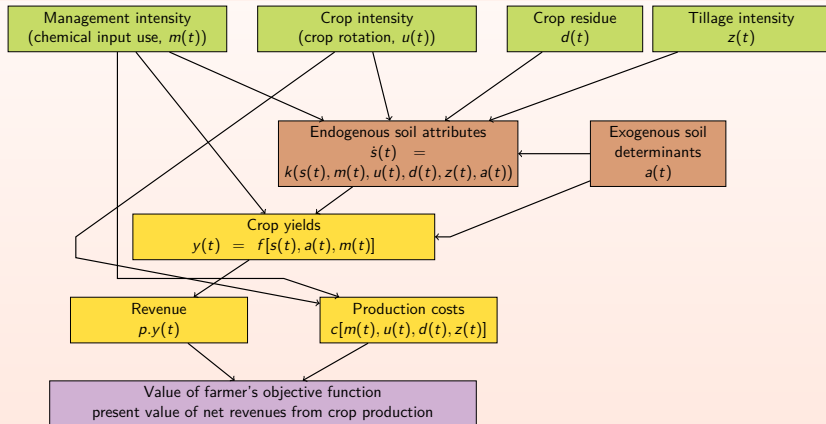




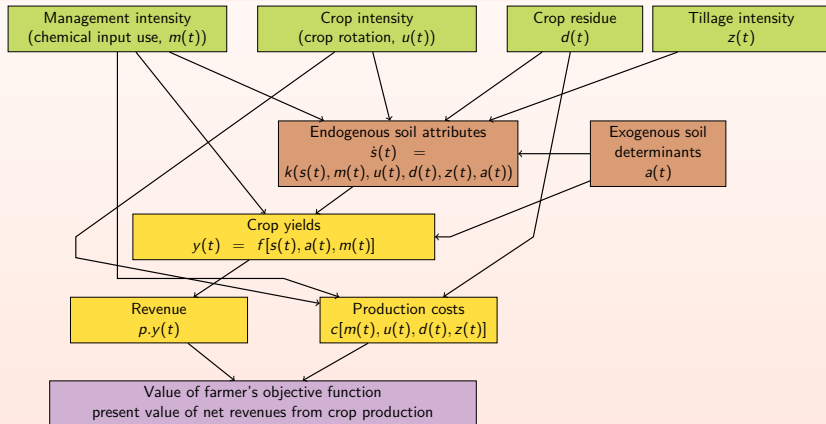
## Theoretical bioeconomic control model



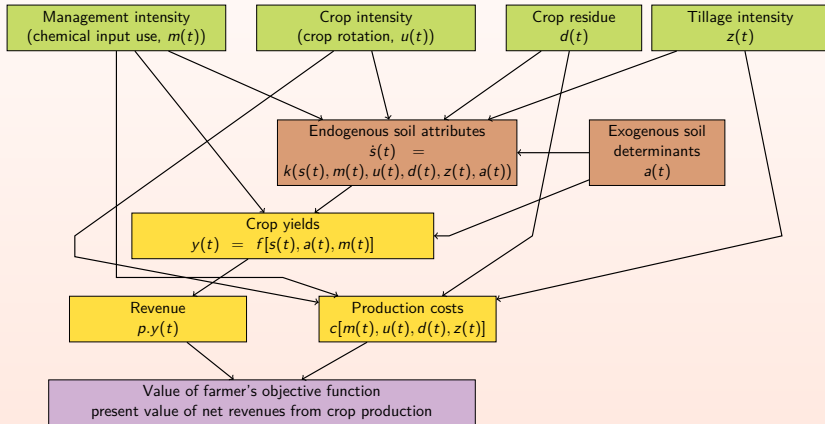
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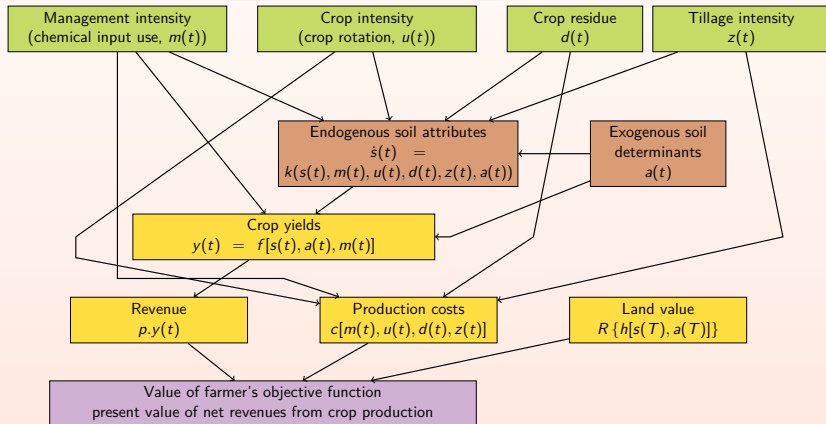
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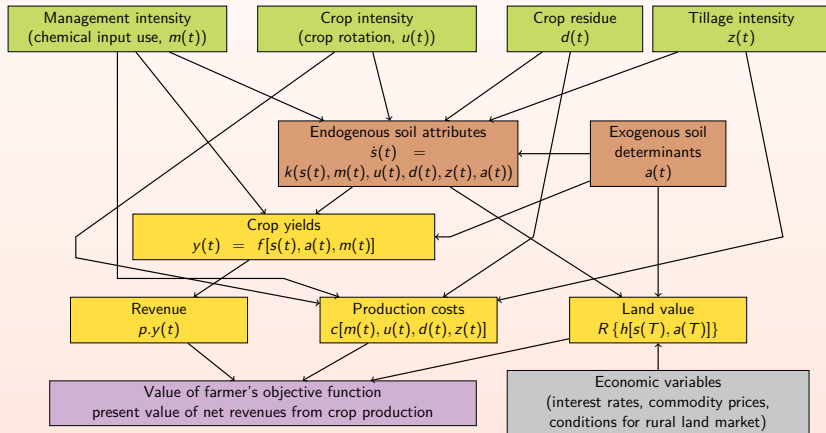
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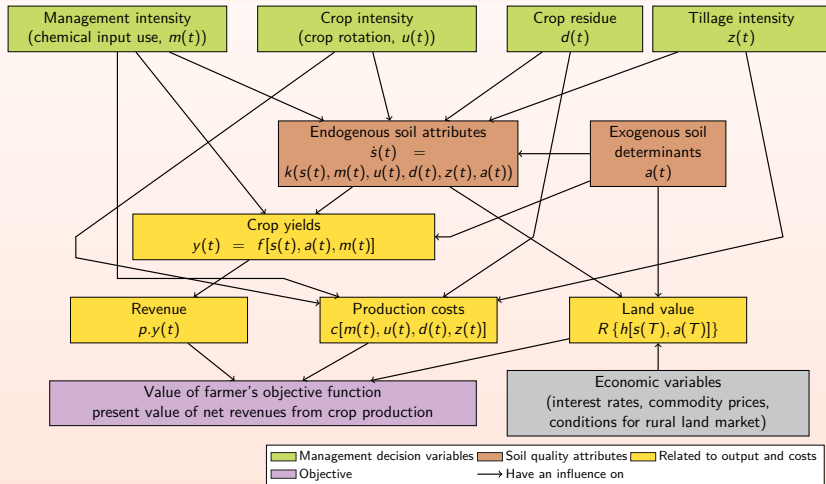
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## Production function

Crop production per hectare  $y(t)$  is such that:

$$y(t) = f[s(t), m(t), a(t)] \quad (1)$$

---

<sup>1</sup>We denote by  $f_{x_i} = \partial f(\dots, x_i, \dots) / \partial x_i$  the partial derivative of any function  $f$  with respect to  $x_i$  and by  $f_{x_i x_j}$  the partial derivatives at the second order.



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Crop production per hectare  $y(t)$  is such that:

$$y(t) = f[s(t), m(t), a(t)] \quad (1)$$

This function is  $C^{(2)}$  (twice continuously differentiable) and satisfies the following assumptions <sup>1</sup>:

$$f_s > 0, f_m > 0, f_{ss} < 0, f_{mm} < 0 \quad (2)$$

$$f_{sm} \begin{matrix} \geq \\ \leq \end{matrix} 0, f_{ss}f_{mm} - (f_{sm})^2 > 0 \quad (3)$$

---

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## Soil quality function

Endogenous soil attributes motion over time depends on management practices:

$$\dot{s}(t) = k(s(t), m(t), u(t), z(t), d(t), a(t)), \quad (4)$$

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$$\dot{s}(t) = k(s(t), m(t), u(t), z(t), d(t), a(t)), \quad (4)$$

for which the following assumptions are made:

$$k_u > 0, \quad (5)$$

$$k_{uu} < 0, \quad (6)$$

$$(7)$$

$$(8)$$

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## Soil quality function

Endogenous soil attributes motion over time depends on management practices:

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## Maximisation problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max}_{u,z,m,d} \int_0^T e^{-rt} [pf(s(t), m(t), a(t)) - c_1 m(t) - c_2 z(t) - c_3 u(t) - c_4 d(t)] dt \\ + e^{-rT} R\{h(s(T), a(T))\} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$



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$$\text{subject to: } \dot{s}(t) = k(s(t), m(t), u(t), d(t), z(t), a(t)) \quad \text{Soil quality motion} \quad (10)$$

$$s(0) = s_0 \quad \text{Initial soil endogenous quality} \quad (11)$$

$$0 \leq z(t) \leq 1 \quad \text{Bounds on tillage intensity} \quad (12)$$

$$0 \leq u(t) \leq 1 \quad \text{Bounds on crop intensity} \quad (13)$$

$$0 \leq d(t) \leq d_{max} \quad \text{Bounds on crop residues} \quad (14)$$

$$0 \leq m(t) \leq m_{max} \quad \text{Bounds on management intensity} \quad (15)$$

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*Thank you.*