# Sharing scientists' and stakeholders' knowledge in a DSS to reduce nitrogen losses in cropping systems

V. Parnaudeau<sup>1</sup>, R. Reau<sup>1</sup>, P. Dubrulle<sup>1</sup>, A. Dupont<sup>1</sup>, R. Dupas<sup>1</sup>, C. Aubert<sup>2</sup>, A. Baillet<sup>3</sup>, N. Beaudoin<sup>1</sup>, P. Béguin<sup>1\*</sup>, F. Butler<sup>6</sup>, P. Cannavo<sup>1</sup>, J.-P. Cohan<sup>4</sup>, R. Duval<sup>5</sup>, S. Espagnol<sup>9</sup>, F. Flénet<sup>3</sup>, L. Fourrié<sup>6</sup>, S. Génermont<sup>1</sup>, L. Guichard<sup>1</sup>, M.-H. Jeuffroy<sup>1</sup>, E. Justes<sup>1</sup>, F. Laurent<sup>4</sup>, J.-M. Machet<sup>1</sup>, F. Maupas<sup>5</sup>, T. Morvan<sup>1</sup>, S. Pellerin<sup>1</sup>, C. Raison<sup>7</sup>, C. Raynal<sup>8</sup>, S. Recous<sup>1</sup>, J. Thiard<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> INRA, Département Environnement et Agronomie, France, <u>Virginie.Parnaudeau@rennes.inra.fr</u>; <sup>1\*</sup> INRA, Département SAD, France; <sup>2</sup> ITAVI, France; <sup>3</sup> CETIOM, France; <sup>4</sup> ARVALIS-Institut du végétal, France; <sup>5</sup> ITB, France; <sup>6</sup> ACTA, France; <sup>7</sup> Institut de l'élevage, France; <sup>8</sup> CTIFL, France; <sup>9</sup> IFIP, France



#### **Initial analysis**

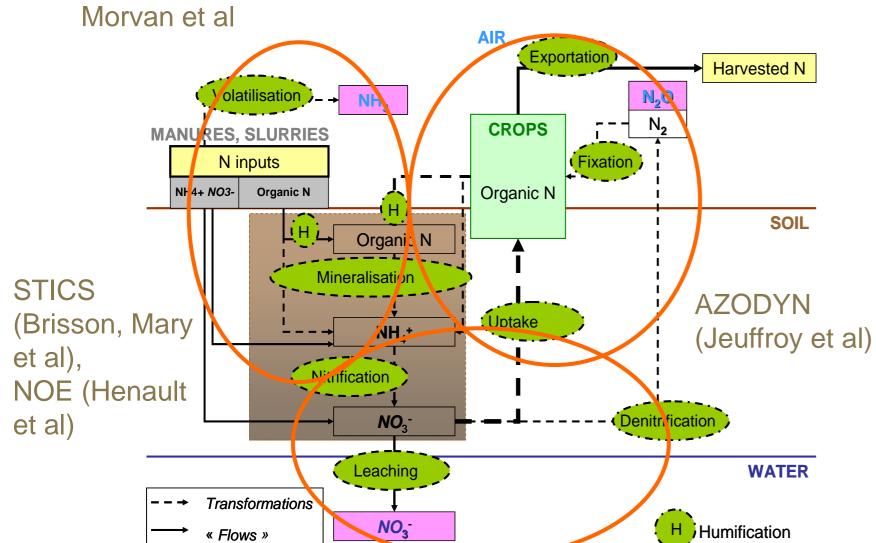
- 1. Development of sustainable agriculture, reducing N losses (under gaseous or nitrate forms) and avoiding pollution swapping, relies on production system diagnosis and design of innovative systems.
- 2. Nitrogen management requires improvement, on the basis of a diagnosis of crop nitrogen use, losses and impacts, in diverse agricultural systems

#### But:

- scientists did not always provide relevant tools to perform diagnosis and assessment, because research models are not adapted to the constraints and requirements of stakeholders and avisers, the users of these tools
- few assessment and diagnosis tools are available for users at cropping system scale (Cannavo et al, 2008)
- →a Decision Support System (DSS), called *Syst'N*, is currently being developed by French agricultural research and technical institutes, in order to assist N management in cropping systems, and **dedicated to** environment stakeholders and agricultural extension services
- →DSS = N model to simulate N losses (topic of this poster) + database including N loss references in various cropping systems

#### Volt'air (Genermont et al) AZOFERT(Machet et al), Morvan et al

# Simulation of N fluxes at the rotation scale



### Scientific and technical challenges; results

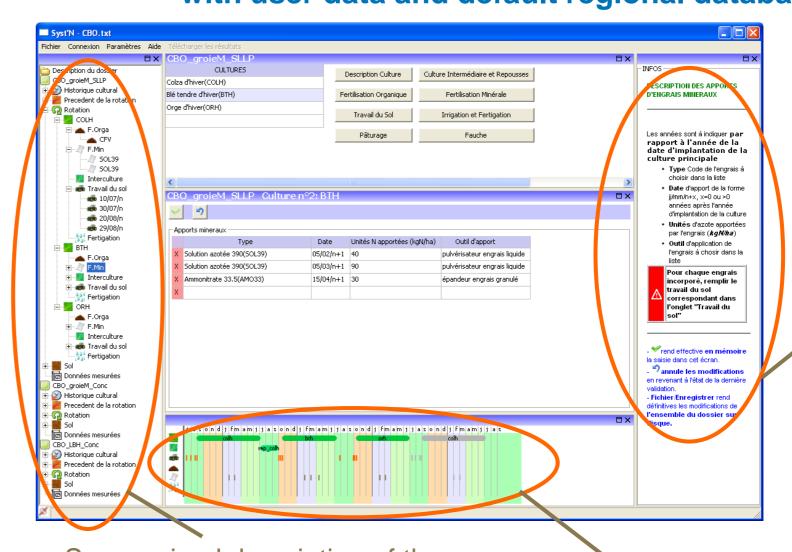
- An interdisciplinary approach involving future DSS users
- A reliable model functioning with available data of users
- Towards a realistic diagnostic tool

Necessary to include the crop yield as an input to better predict crop growth and N uptake, in order to precise soil mineral N at autumn and consequently N leaching (Makowski *et al.* 2009). Ongoing tests to assess the scientific and technical feasibility of this formalism.

#### Ongoing and future steps of the design process

- Assessment of the whole model with external datasets.
- Adaptation of the N model to cropping systems including grasslands or vegetable crops.
- > Association of stakeholders in the improvement of the DSS through a learning loop,
- ➤ Development of a learning activity with advisers in order to improve assessment of N losses and to enable the use of simulation and virtual experimentation.

# Description of the cropping systems in their context, with user data and default regional database



Help menu to describe the cropping systems, soil and climate

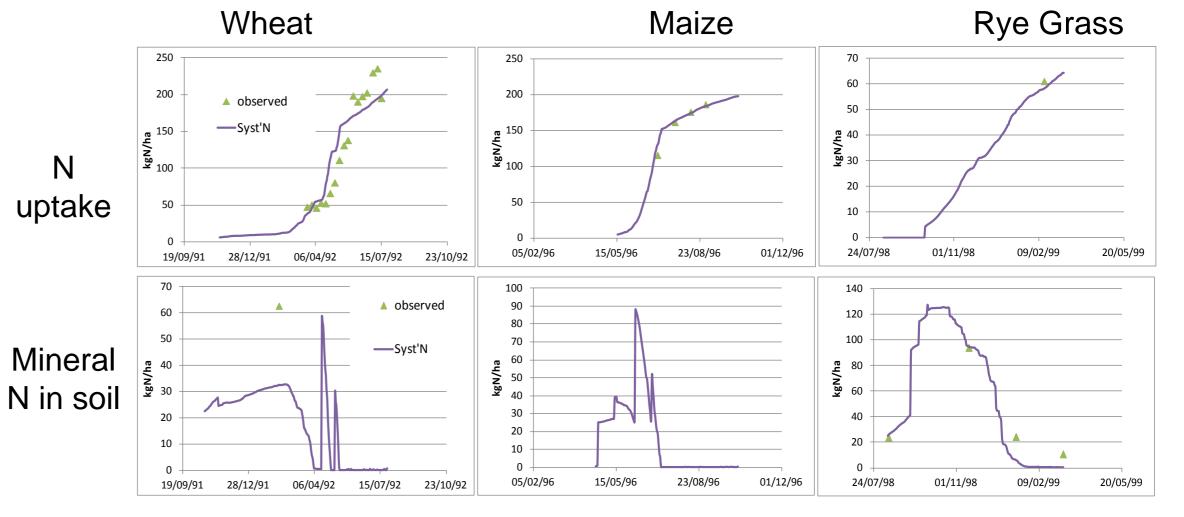
Summarised description of the cropping system, enabling to copy, paste and modify them to analyse different situations

Scheme representing the cropping system being described, with every cropping operations

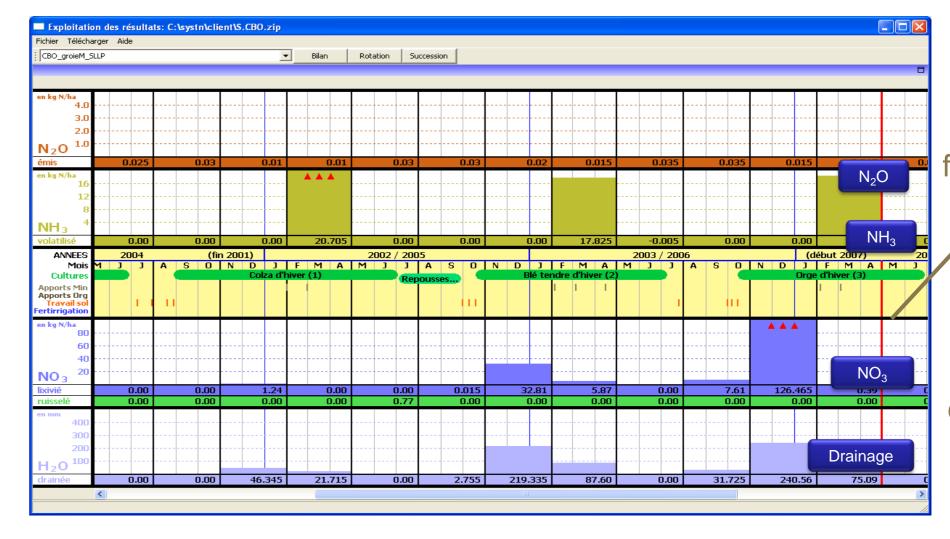
#### **Material and methods**

- 1. Survey of the possible users → specifications → various prototypes of DSS interfaces proposed and discussed between the designers, and proposed to a panel of potential users collaboration with an ergonomist
- 2. Design of the dynamic N model from exhaustive **bibliographical analysis** (Cannavo et al, 2008) and negociation among modellers
- → decision to build a new model, based on existing sub models adapted to the specific requirements of the users and functioning with their available data
- 3. Parameterization and assessment of the model (ongoing step)

## Model parametrization and assessment steps - examples



## DSS graphical interface for outputs → N diagnosis at the cropping system scale



Brief description of the cropping system (crops, fertilisation, cover / crops)

N losses placed under different crops and stages of the cropping systems

References: Cannavo P. et al. (2008) Modeling N dynamics to assess environmental impacts of cropped soils. Advances in Agronomy, vol. 97:131-174; Makowski et al. (2009) Measuring the accuracy of agro-environmental indicators. Journal of Environmental Management, 90, Supplement 2, 139-146.; Parnaudeau V., et al. (2007). A Sociological Approach to Determine the Advisers and Stakeholders Requirements for Nitrogen Management and Diagnosis Tools. 15th European N workshop, Lleida (Espagne) Mai 2007.

Acknowledgements: This work has been funded by the institutes members of the Azosystem project and CasDar.















