



Agribusiness 2020

**New Horizons for the
UK Agri-food supply chain**

Measuring the impacts of switching agriculture in England & Wales to organic management

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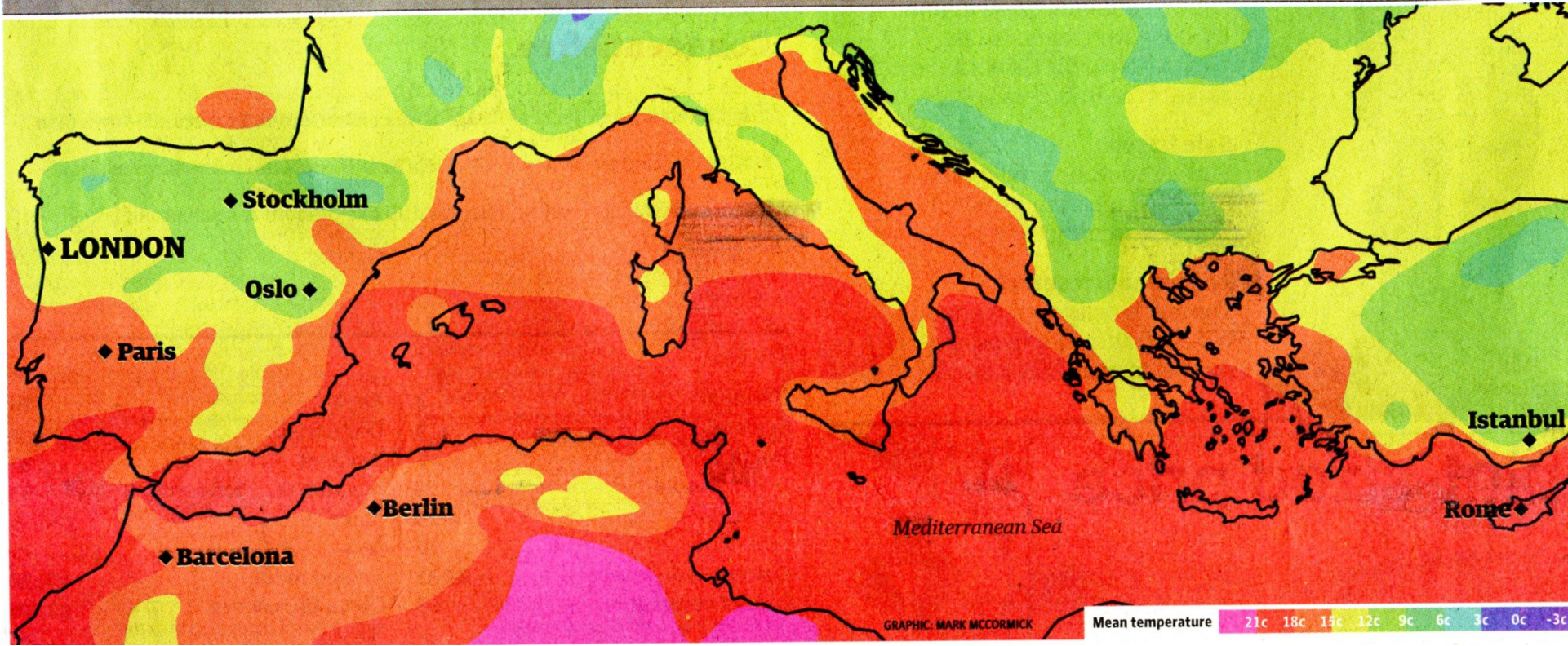
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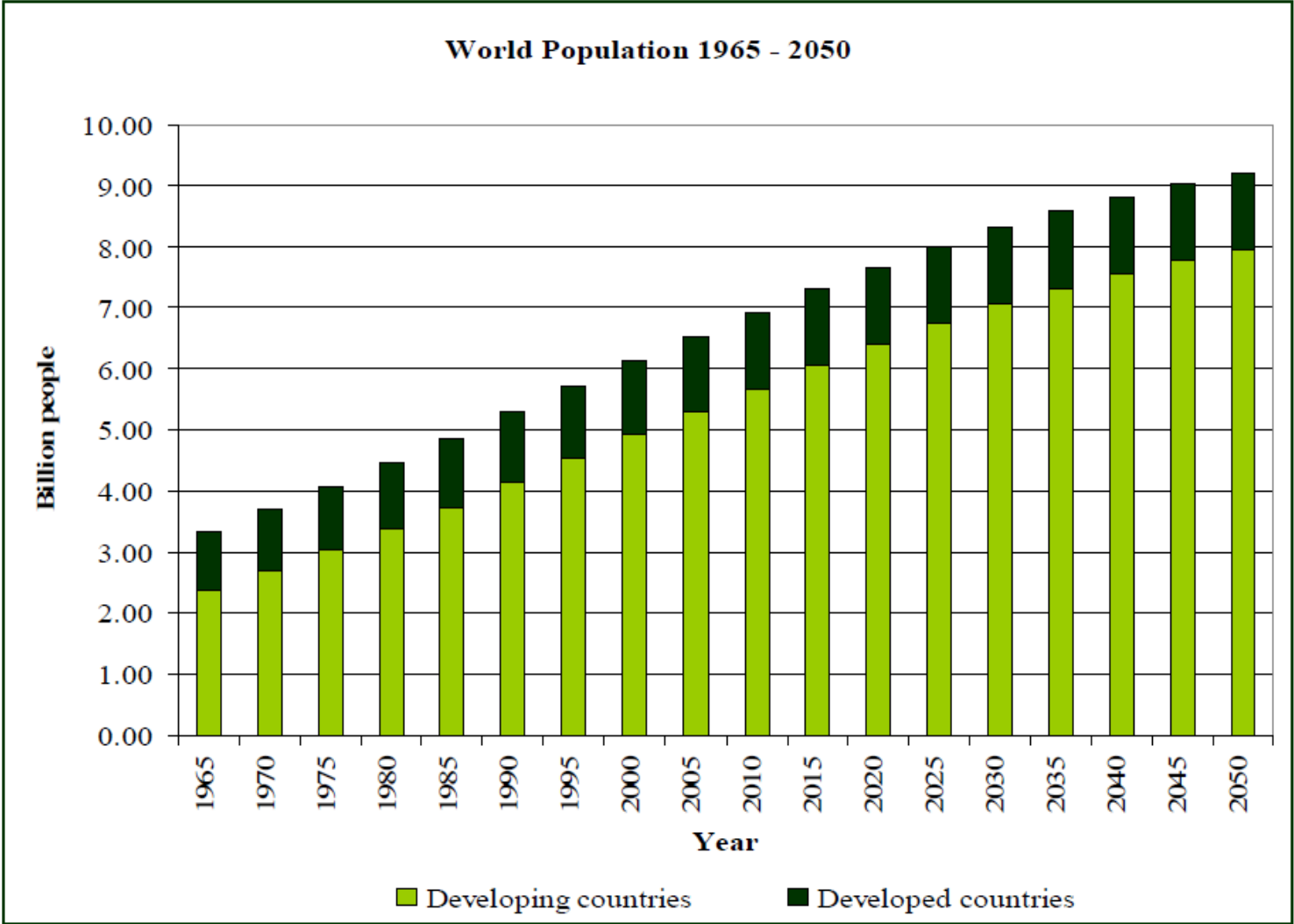




London, Portugal: how Europe's climate is heading south

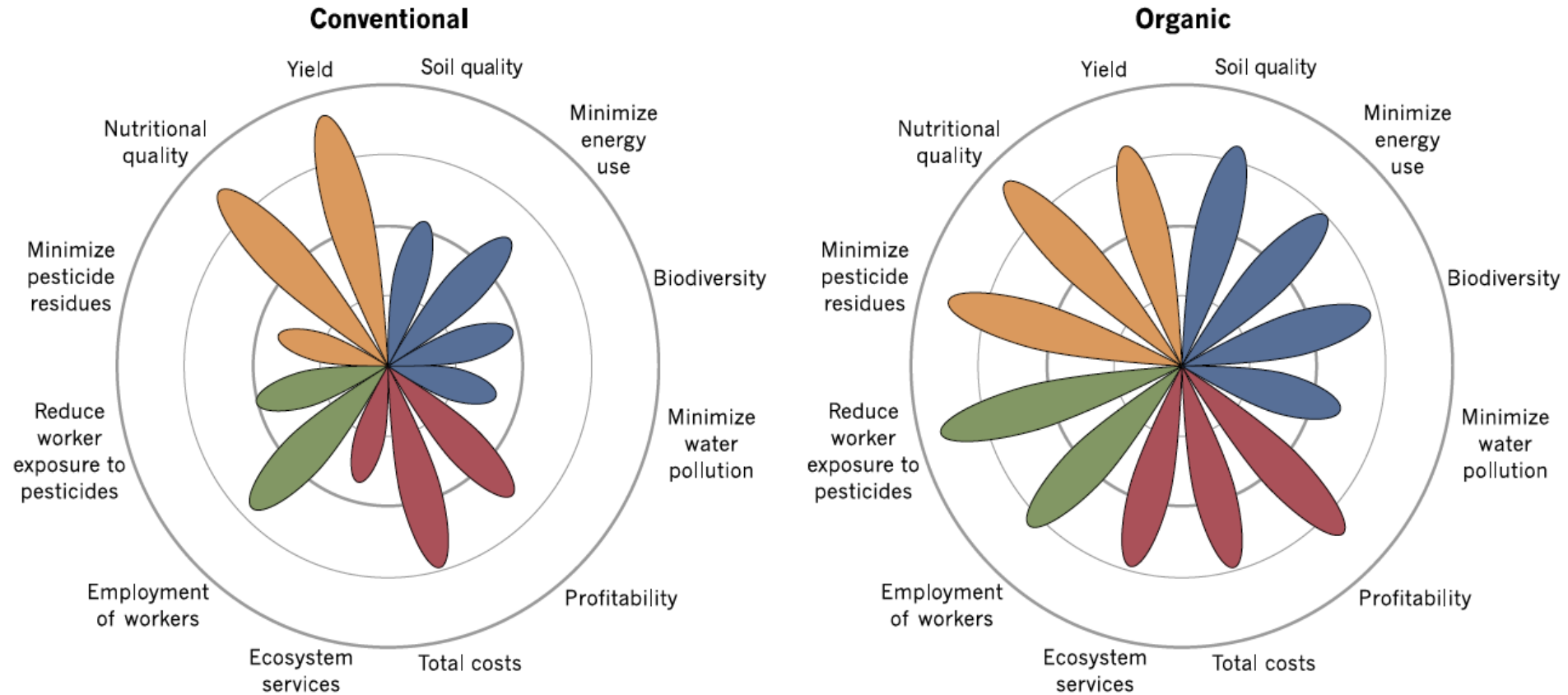


Guardian 15/5/07 – reporting French work



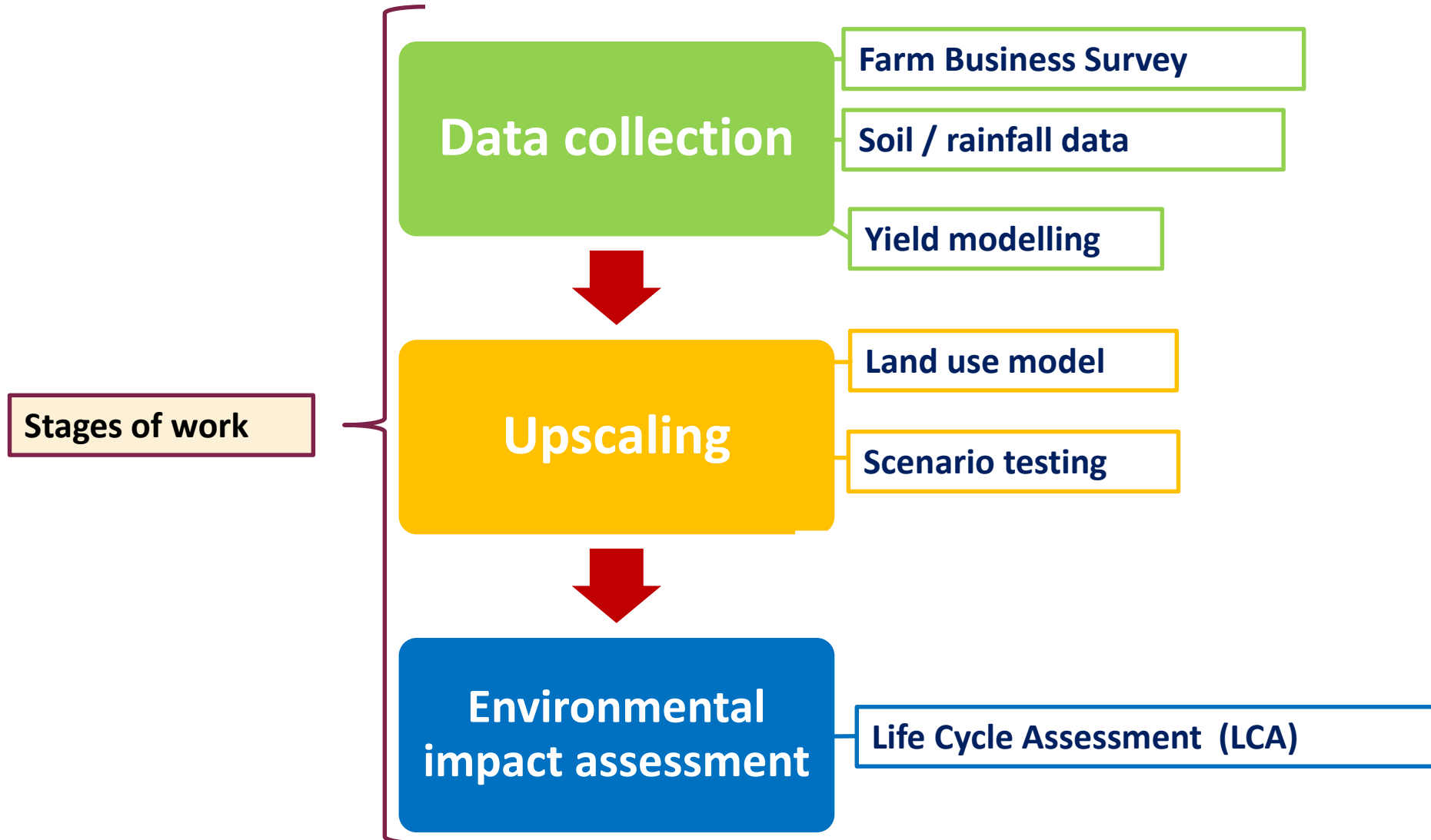
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007)

What role for organic agriculture?



Reganold and Wachter (2016) *Nature Plants* 2, 15221

Research Question: to what extent would a large scale conversion to organic agriculture meet demands for a more productive agriculture with lower GHGs?



Data collection

Construction of farm types

Farm Business Survey data, 200 organic farms in total



Yield modelling

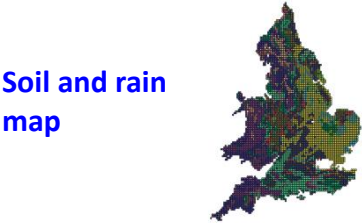
NDICEA modelling for 16 soil / rainfall bands at 3 rates of N fixation



N crop rotation model

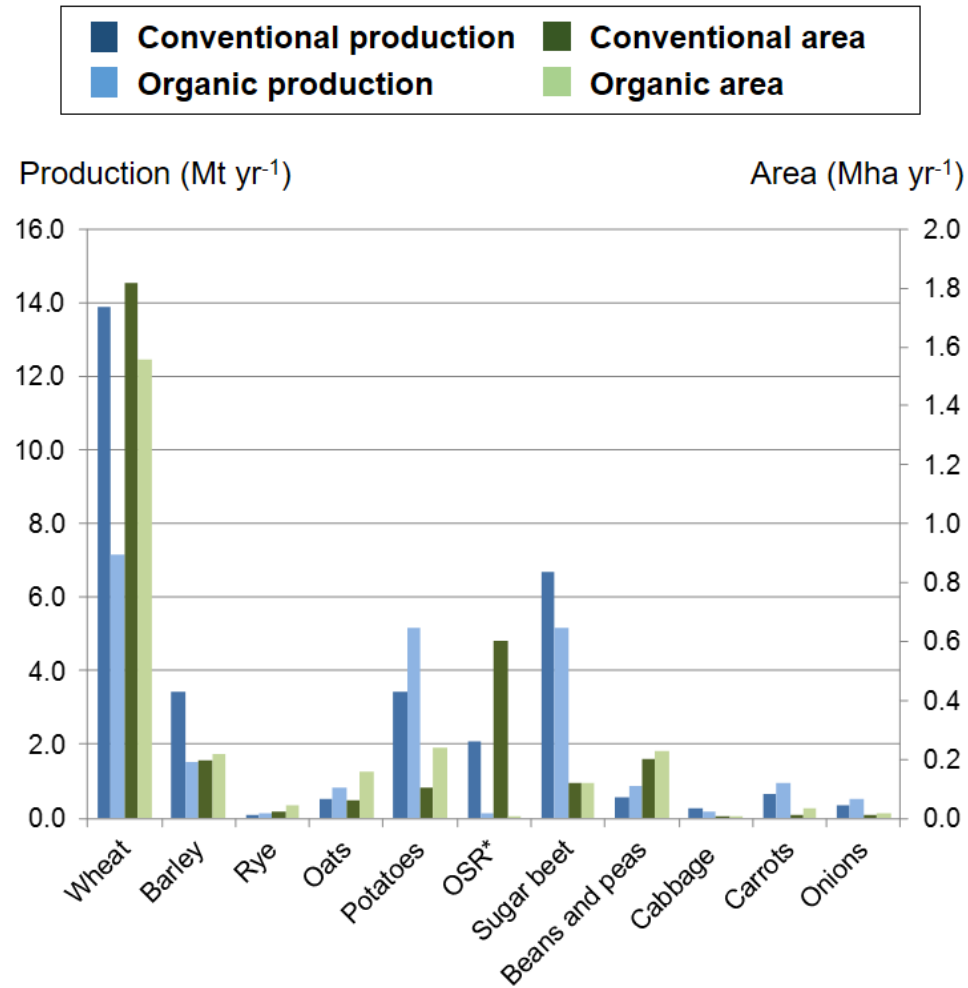
Land and farm type area estimates

UK Meteorological Office, National Soil Resources Institute and Defra datasets



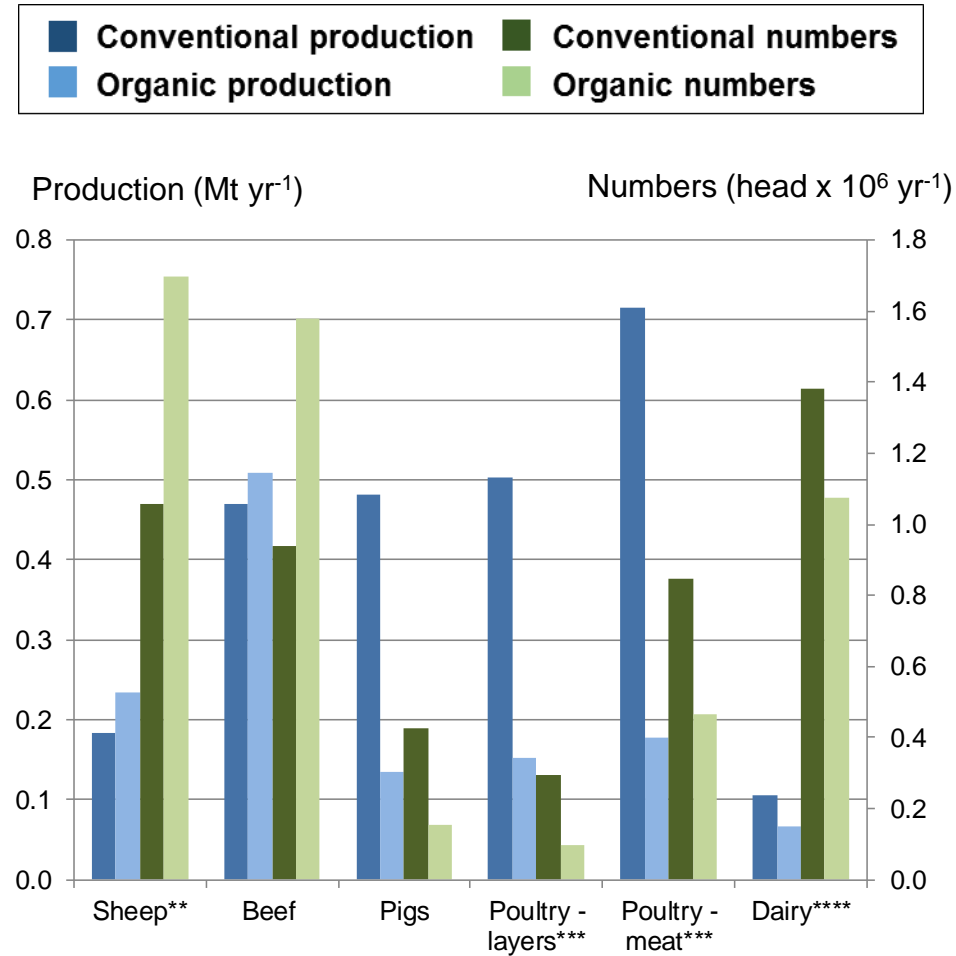
Upscaling

Crop production impacts 100% organic England and Wales



Smith et al (2018) Land Use Policy doi: [10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.02.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.02.035)
Smith et al (2019) Nature Communications doi: [10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7)

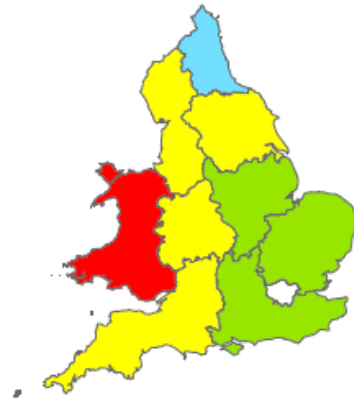
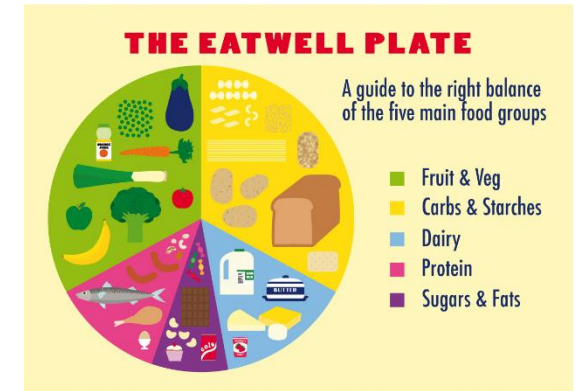
Livestock production impacts 100% organic England and Wales



Smith et al (2018) Land Use Policy doi: [10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.02.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2018.02.035)
 Smith et al (2019) Nature Communications doi: [10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7)

Upscaling

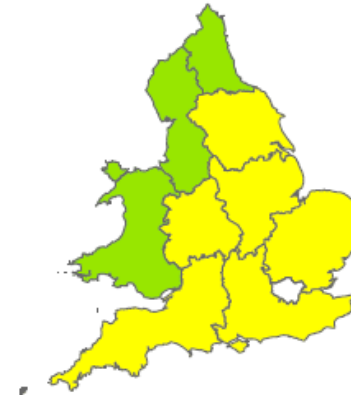
Output by Public Health England's "Eatwell Plate" Group: % food energy output under organic management compared to 2010 non-organic baseline



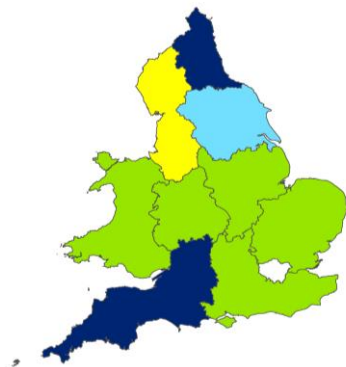
Dairy



Protein

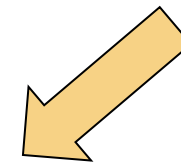


Starchy carbohydrates



Vegetables and fruit

- 0% - 25%
- 26% - 50%
- 51% - 75%
- 76% - 100%
- 101% - 125%
- 126% +



= same as
conventional
production in
2010

Environmental Impact Assessment

Life Cycle Assessment

Kg CO₂ equivalent per tonne of product

Methane CH₄



Nitrous oxide N₂O

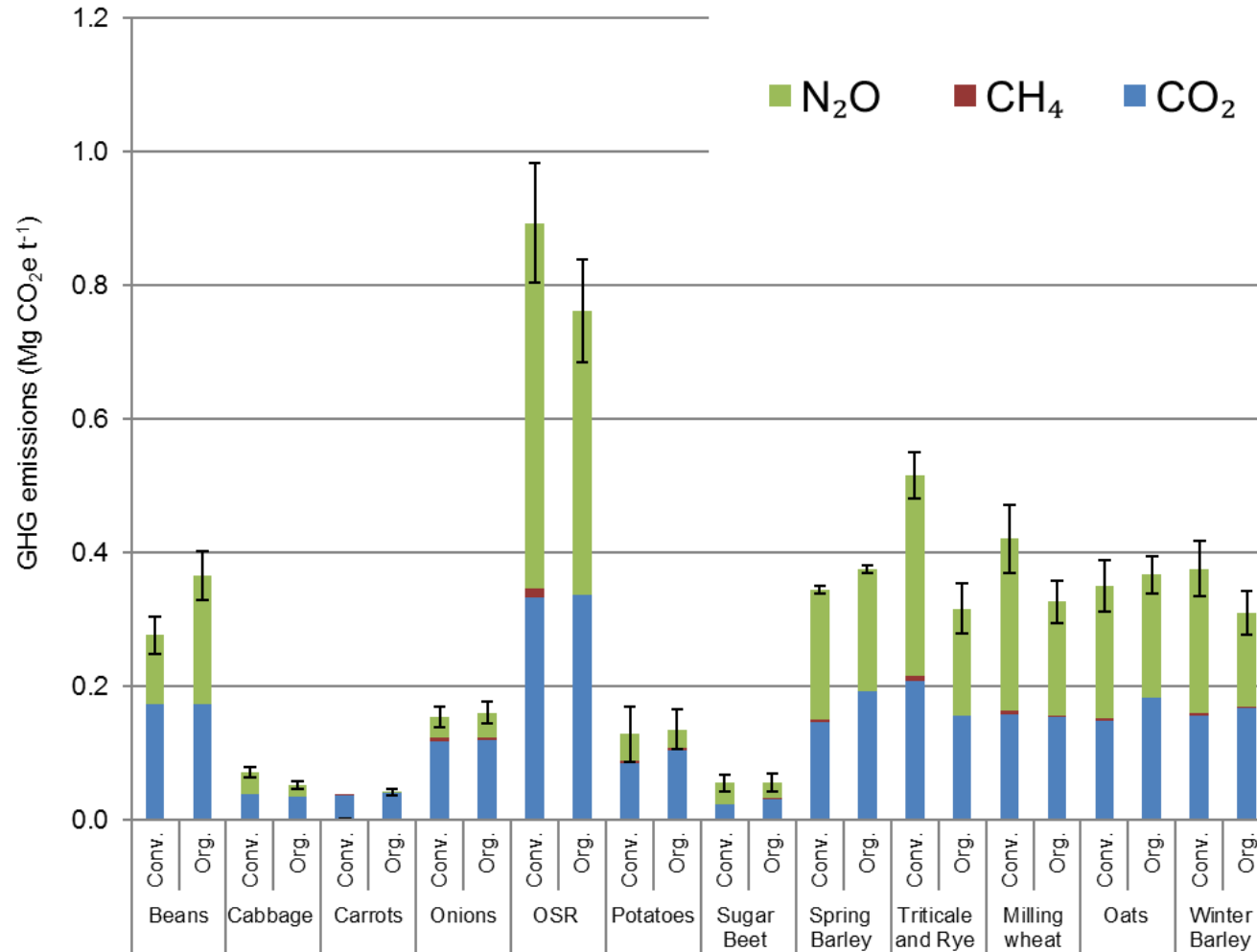


Carbon dioxide CO₂



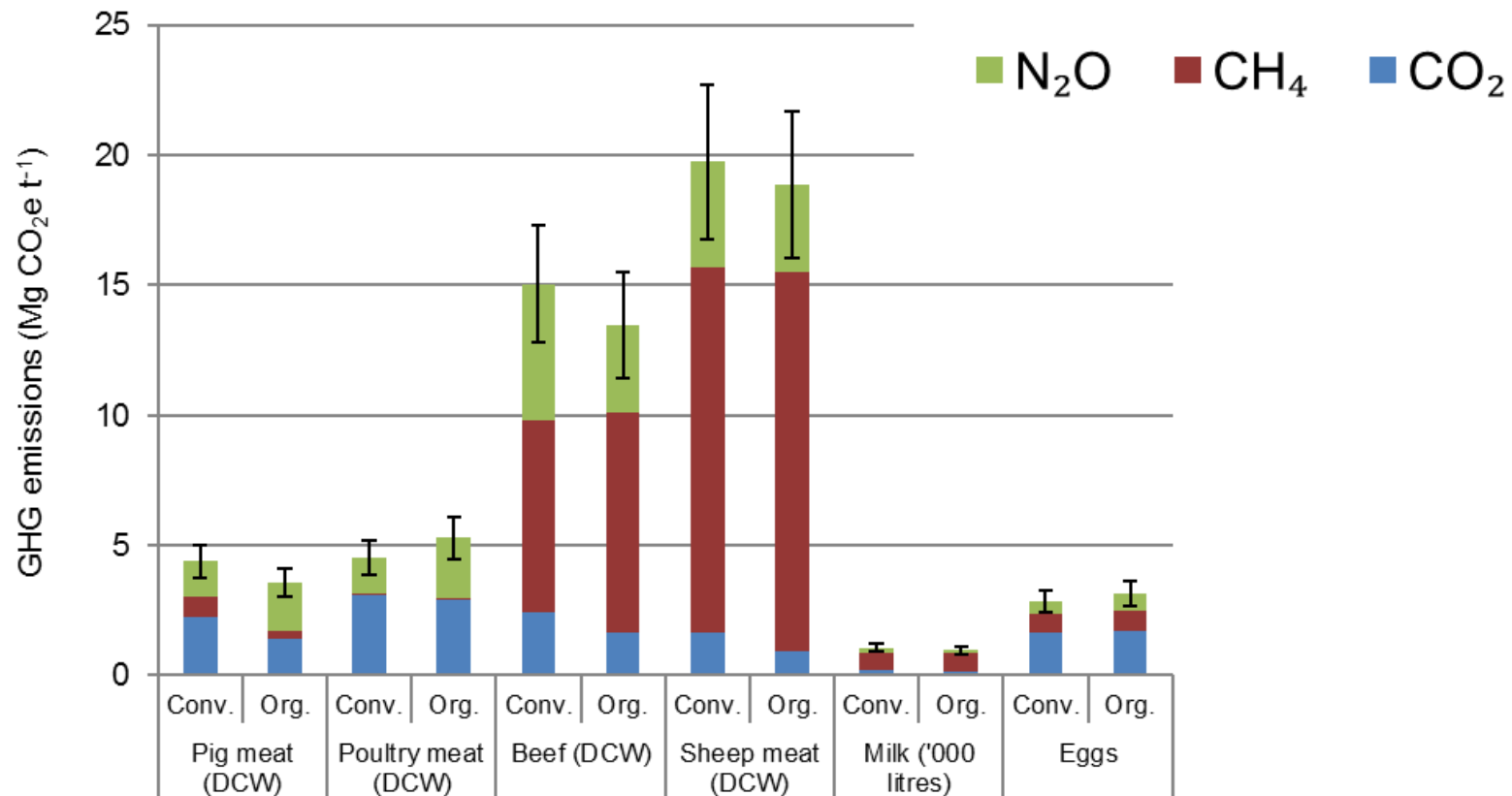
Agri-LCA model (Williams et al. 2006)

GHGs per tonne of product - crops



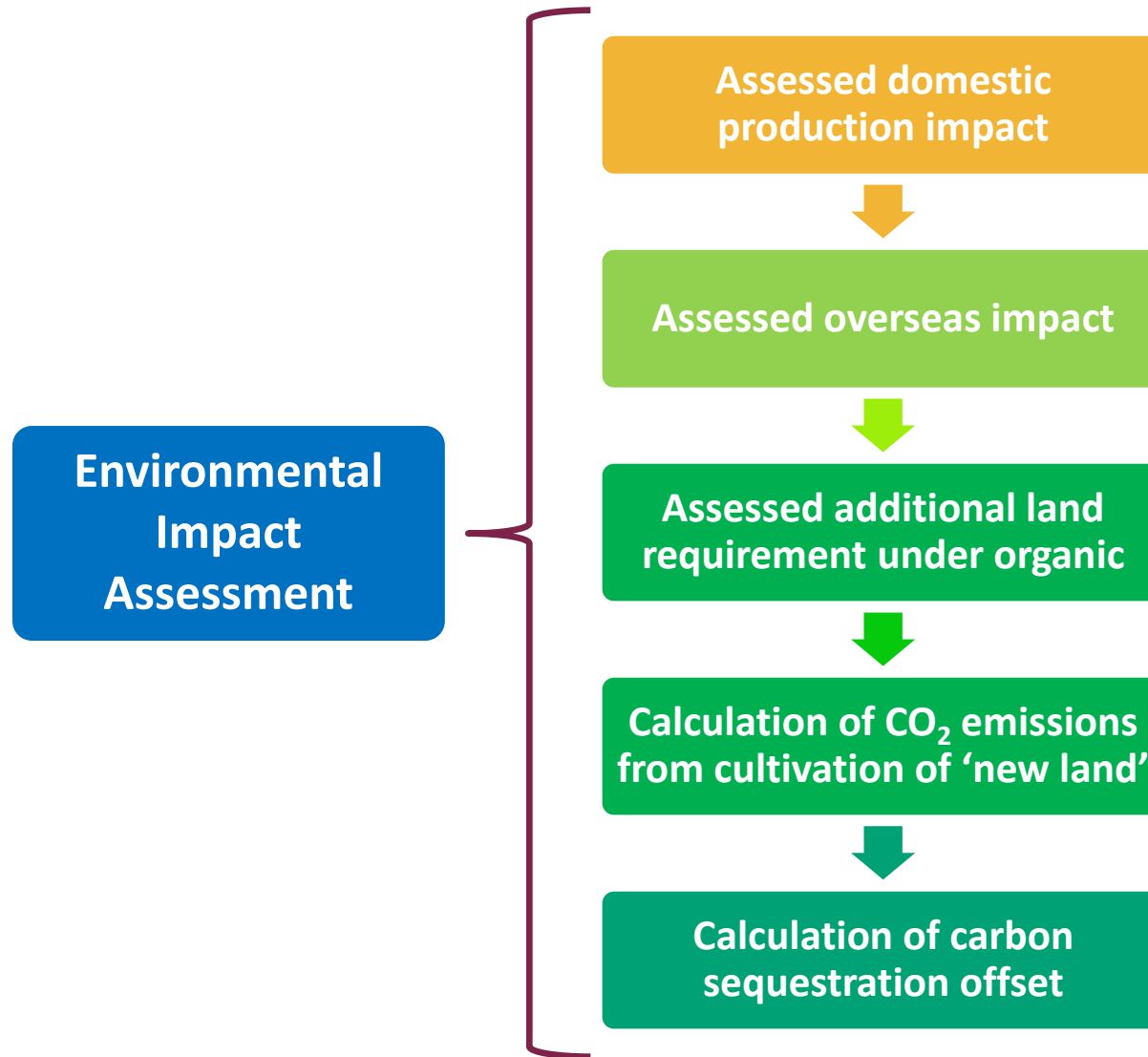
Smith et al (2019) Nature Communications doi: 10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7

GHGs per tonne of product - livestock

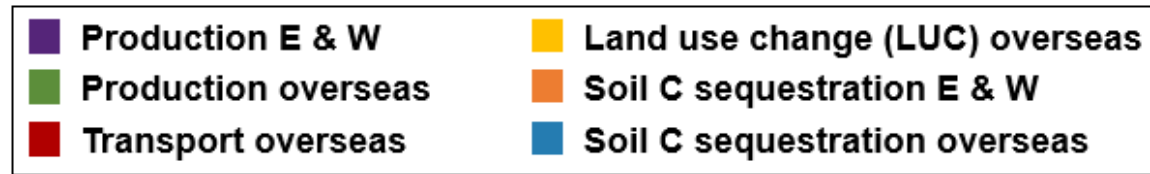


Smith et al (2019) Nature Communications doi: 10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7

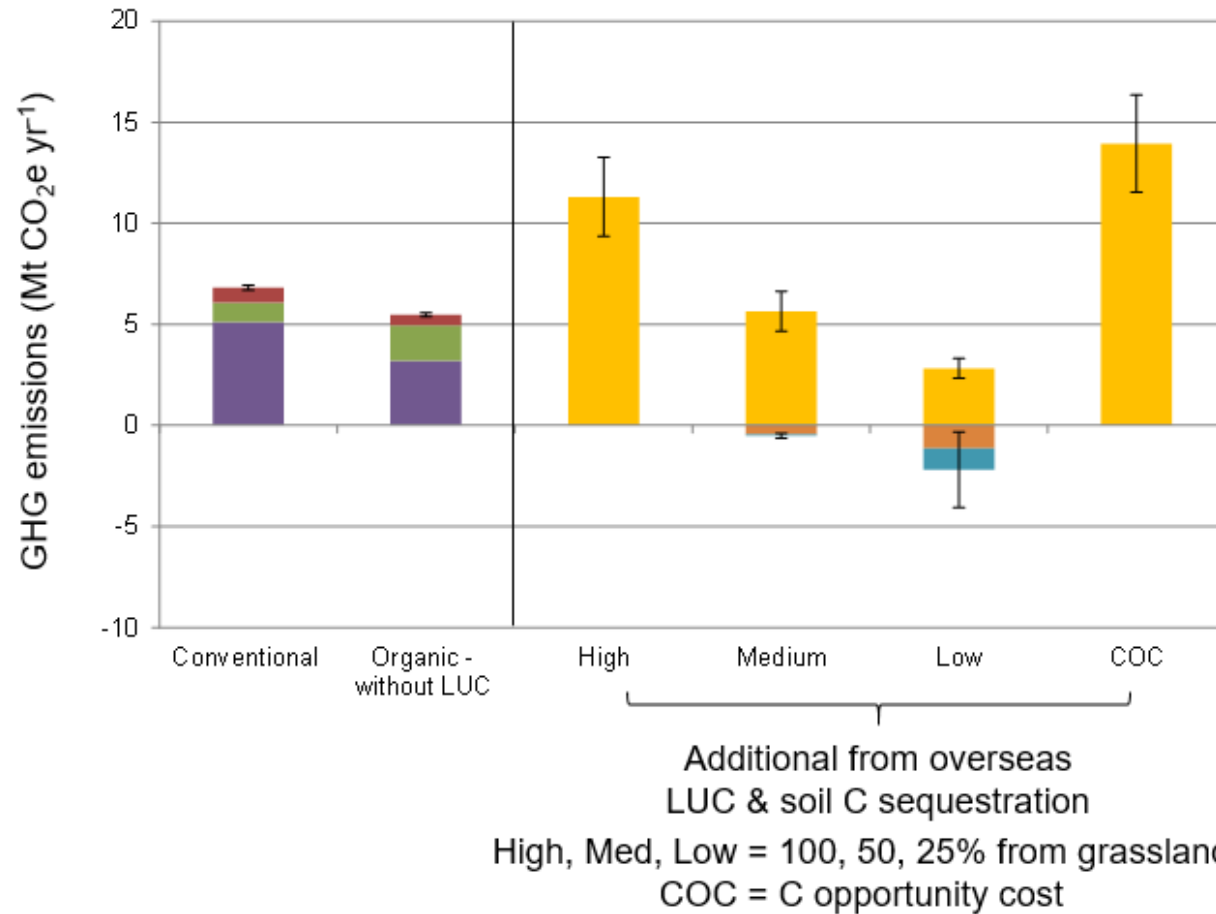
Scaling up the impact of 100% organic



Greenhouse gas balance under 100% conversion to organic in England & Wales



Crops



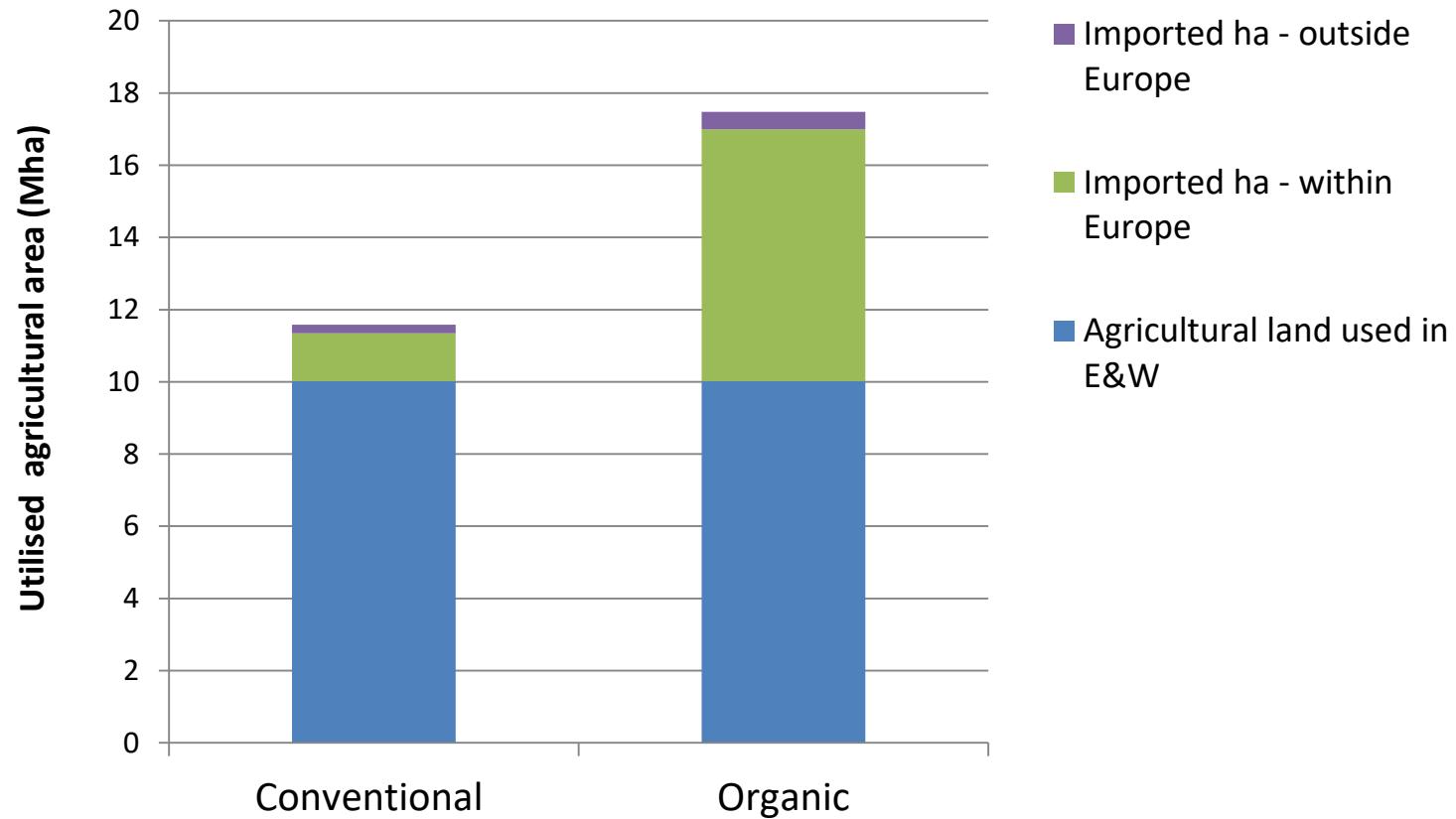
Food production implications

Animal and crop production & imports

- Under 100% organic, less grain (wheat, barley etc.)
- Much less oil seed production
 - But “surplus grain” and oil seed meals fed to livestock
 - Consequences
- Restricts poultry and pig production
- Much less impact on ruminants (cattle & sheep)

- Under 100% organic, existing imports from the Mediterranean basin and tropics need more land

Imported hectares - conventional and 100% organic scenarios, crops plus livestock:



Smith et al (2019) Nature Communications doi: [10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12622-7)

Summary

- We assess the consequences for net GHG emissions of a 100% shift to organic food production in England and Wales
- We predict major shortfalls in production of most agricultural products
- Direct emissions are reduced with organic farming
- But when increased overseas land use to compensate for shortfalls are factored in, net emissions are greater
- Enhanced soil carbon sequestration could offset only a small part of the overseas emissions

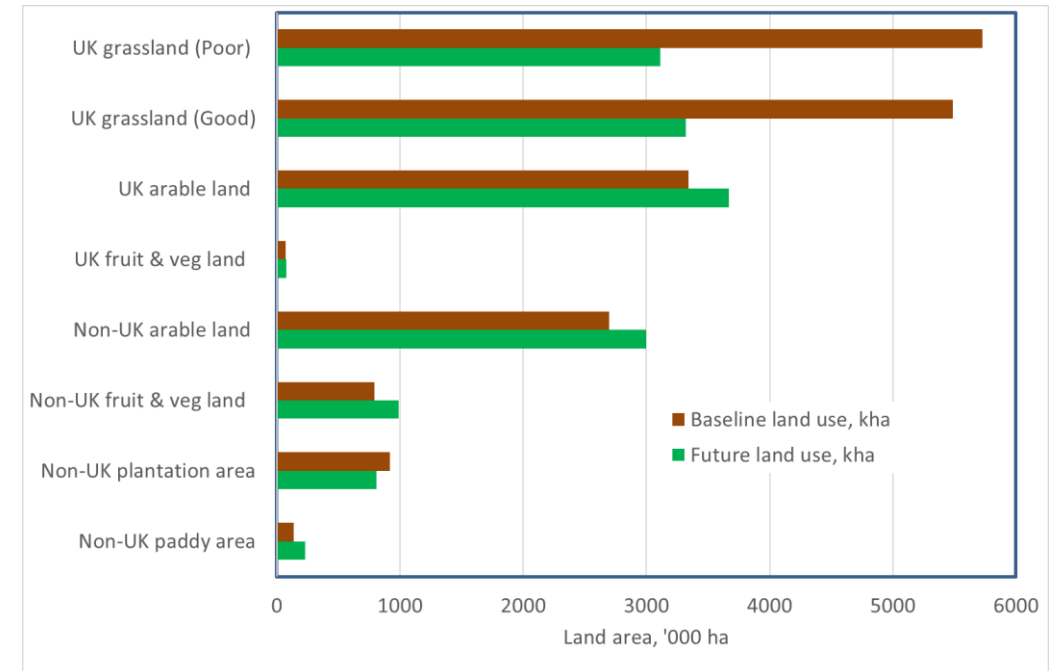
Food production implications

Animal and crop production & imports

- Feeding the nation with the **current** diet demands more land with lower intensity production
- Is the current diet ideal?
- Move to Eatwell Plate



- 14% reduction in GHG emissions
- Reduced land use



Food production implications

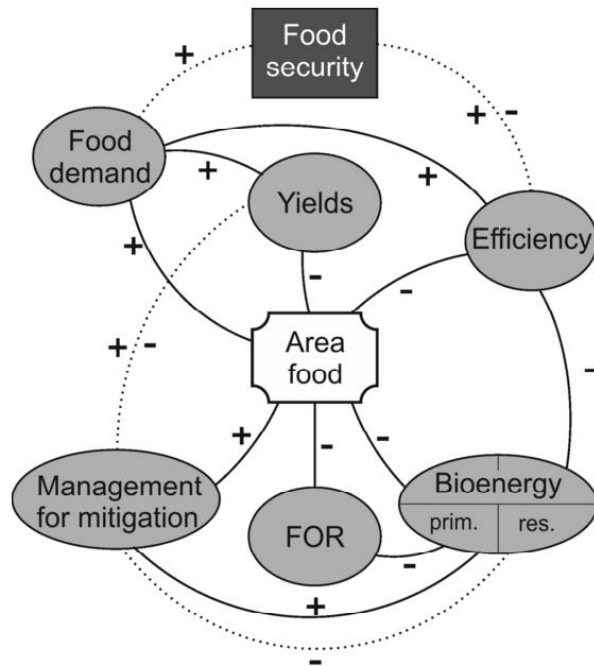
National and global

- Meeting increasing demand to feed the world and meeting GHG emission reduction targets is a challenge
- Extrapolating from the UK, 100% global organic without dietary change seems unlikely to work
- Meeting UK (or global) nutritional targets with 100% organic conversion is another worthy study, but not this one.

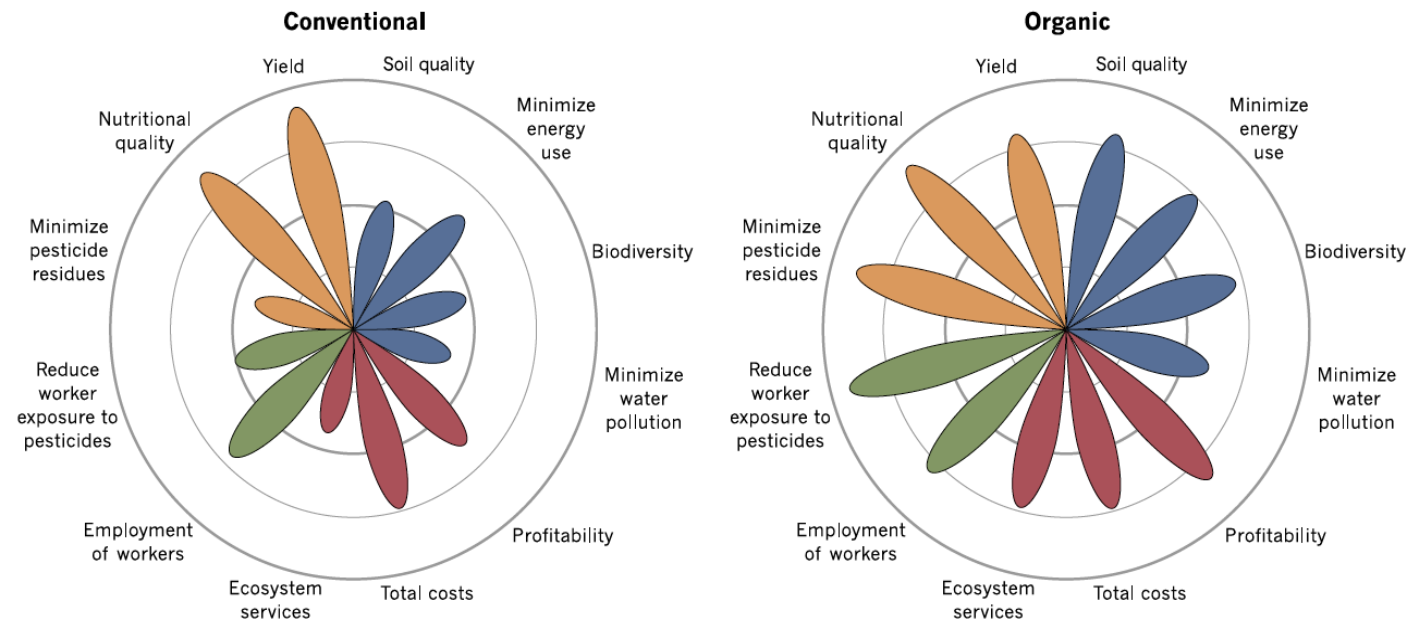


Implications for the organic sector

- Organic-specific crop breeding
- Protein sources and production for organic livestock (primarily plant based but alternative insect, algal approaches might also be appropriate)
- Food systems perspectives



Smith, Pete, et al. (2013)
Global Change Biology 19.8: 2285-2302



Reganold and Wachter (2016)
Nature Plants 2, 15221

Acknowledgements

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Cranfield
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THE RATCLIFF
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EPSRC

Thank-you

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