





Monitoring and comparing cover crop performances

Problem

When farmers decide to implement cover crops on their farms, they usually lack available data regarding the performance of species and/or cultivars in their own pedo-climatic context.

Solution

Testing different species and/or cultivars of cover crops on the farm generates useful local data on the performance of species and/or cultivars. The French MERCI tool (Méthode d'Estimation & des Restitutions par les Cultures Intermédiaires) facilitates their evaluation.

Outcome

The acquired information on biomass production and expected nutrient release of cover crop species and/or cultivars will provide greater certainty for the selection of suitable varieties and the estimation of fulfilment of the nutrient requirements of the subsequent crop.

Applicability box

Theme

Nutrient management

Geographical coverage

Europe

Application time

During the cover crop cycle

Required time

30 min of observation (at least twice during the cover crop cycle)

Period of impact

Current and succeeding crops

Equipment

A square frame, a bag and a scale

Best in

Cover crops or relay intercropping

Method and results of practical testing

MERCI is an easy-to-use tool which simplifies:

- Estimation of the dry matter produced per hectare (tonnes per hectare);
- Calculation of the nitrogen trapped (or stored) by the cover crop;
- Definition of the nitrogen refund levels for the subsequent crop (kg/ha).

The references used in the calculations are based on more than 10 years of trials on cover crops in Poitou-Charentes/France. Simulations are carried out with INRA's STICS software.

ITAB, together with a group of farmers, tested the MERCI method, undersowing different cultivars of white clover in a winter wheat field on a farm in Central France (Saint Fargeau, Yonne). The following 6 cultivars were grown: 3 dwarf cultivars (*Huia, Rivendel* and *Pirouette*), 2 intermediate "Hollandicum" cultivars (*Merwi* and *Jura*) and 1 giant cultivar (*Excell*). The cultivars were compared to a mixture of species as a control.

The white clover species was sown on 26 March 2017 into winter wheat. Weeds, cover crop development (plant density) and winter wheat development were monitored along the cover crop cycle (3 times). The performances of 4 cultivars were estimated in early November, using the MERCI method. Weeds were identified and their total ground cover was estimated. For each cultivar, the fresh biomass from three 1 m² plots was sampled (Fig. 1), weighed and used as an input in the MERCI tool. The most promising results were identified for *Merwi* cultivar (Tab.1).

	Dry biomass	kg of	kg of	kg of
	(t/ha)	N/ha	P ₂ O ₅ /ha	K₂O/ha
MERWI	2,3	25	10	95
JURA	0,8	10	0	35
HUIA	0,9	10	0	35
RIVENDEL	1	10	5	40

Table 1. MERCi ouptuts for dry biomass and potential nutrient release of 4 cultivars



Fig.1. Sampling of the cover crop



PRACTICE ABSTRACT

Practical testing and sharing of the results

If this tool seems to be suitable for your farm, we recommend that you test it under your own farm conditions.

Use the comment section on the <u>Farmknowledge platform</u> to share your experiences with other farmers, advisors and scientists! If you have any questions concerning the method, please contact the author of the practice abstract by e-mail.



Further information

Videos

- Watch the following video to learn more about the farmer group.
- Watch the video describing the MERCI tool (in French).

Further readings

- <u>Description</u> of the MERCI tool (in French)
- Vrignon-Brenas, S., Celette, F., Piquet-Pissaloux, A., David, C., 2016. Biotic and abiotic factors impacting establishment and growth of relay intercropped forage legumes. Eur. J. Agron. 81, 169–177. doi:10.1016/j.eja.2016.09.018
- Vrignon-Brenas, S., Celette, F., Piquet-Pissaloux, A., Jeuffroy, M.H., David, C., 2016. Early assessment of ecological services provided by forage legumes in relay intercropping. Eur. J. Agron. 75, 89–98.
 doi:10.1016/j.eja.2016.01.011

Weblinks

Download the MERCI tool.

About this practice abstract and OK-Net Arable

Publisher:

Institut Technique de l'Agriculture Biologique (ITAB) 149, rue de Bercy, 75 595 PARIS cedex 12, France Phone +33 1 40 04 50 64, secretariat.itab@itab.asso.fr, www.itab.asso.fr

IFOAM EU, Rue du Commerce 124, BE-1000 Brussels, Belgium Phone +32 2 280 12 23, info@ifoam-eu.org, www.ifoam-eu.org

Authors: Marion Casagrande, Laetitia Fourrié and Laurence Fontaine

(ITAB, France)

Contact: marion. casa grande@itab. asso. fr

Permalink: Orgprints.org/32611

OK-Net Arable: This practice abstract was elaborated in the Organic Knowledge Network Arable project. The project is running from March 2015 to February 2018. OK-Net Arable promotes exchange of knowledge

among farmers, farm advisers and scientists with the aim to increase productivity and quality in organic arable cropping all over Europe.

Project website: www.ok-net-arable.eu

Project partners: IFOAM EU Group (project coordinator), BE; Organic Research Centre, UK; Bioland Beratung GmbH, DE; Aarhus University (ICROFS), DK; Associazione Italiana, per l'Agricoltura Biologica (AIAB), IT; European Forum for Agricultural and Rural Advisory Services (EUFRAS); Centro Internazionale di Alti Studi Agronomici Mediterranei - Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo Di Bari (IAMB), IT; FiBL Projekte GmbH, DE; FiBL Österreich, AT; FiBL Schweiz, CH; Ökológiai Mezőgazdasági Kutatóintézet (ÖMKI), HU; Con Marche Bio, IT; Estonian Organic Farming Foundation, EE; BioForum Vlaanderen, BE; Institut Technique de l'Agriculture Biologique, FR: SEGES, DK: Bioselena. Bulgaria

© 2018

