

Crop Associations (general)





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Polyculture vs monoculture





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Polyculture vs monoculture



Benefits of pest control

• Discontinuity of resources



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- Plants attracting particular beneficials



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- Plants that attract a particular beneficiary
- Trap plants: pennisetum, brachiaria
- General repellent plants (chilli, ginger, onion, garlic, tagetes, nasturtium).
- Specific repellent plants: onion, desmodium
- In case of destruction of a crop by a pest, the associated crop will be able to compensate this loss.

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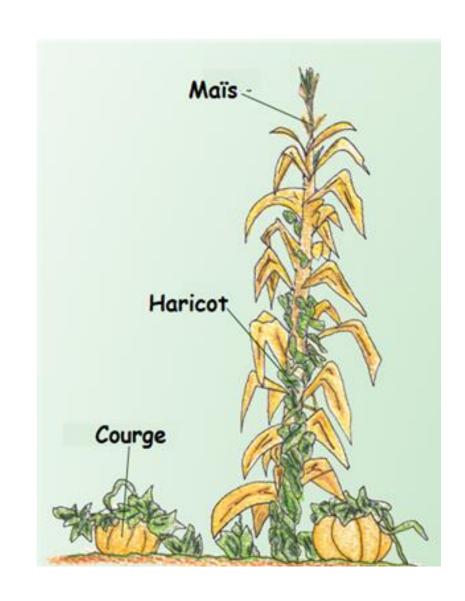
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Crop Associations

Benefits not related to pest control

- Better soil cover
- Better use of space
- Better use of soil resources
- Diversification of production
- Harvesting at different times
- Higher yields than a monoculture

To summarize: complementarity of associated species



Crop Association

Effectiveness of an association

Measure taken with the "LER" Land Equivalent Ratio

$$LER = \frac{Crop\ yield\ A_{associated}}{Crop\ yield\ A_{monoculture}} + \frac{Crop\ yield\ B_{associated}}{Crop\ yield\ B_{monoculture}}$$

LER > 1: Crop association is more productive than monoculture

LER = 1: There is no advantage to a crop association over a monoculture

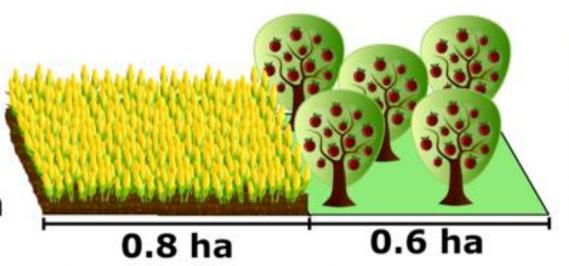
LER < 1: Crop association is less productive than monoculture

Example calculation for Land Equivalent Ratio (LER)

Monoculture:

Grain: 5t/ha

Fruit: 15t/ha



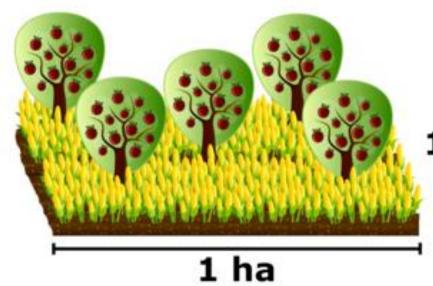
5t/ha x 0.8ha = 4t/ha x 1ha

15t/ha x 0.6ha = 9t/ha x 1ha

Polyculture:

Grain: 4t/ha

Fruit: 9t/ha



1 ha of polyculture produces as much grain and fruit as 1.4 ha of monoculture

(LER = 1.4)

Cereal-legume associations

Association known and practiced throughout the world for thousands of years

Complementarity in:

- Space
 - Erect cereal vs. bushy or climbing legumes
- Root systems
 - deep and powerful system of cereals vs superficial system of legumes
- Nitrogen use
 - High N uptake by cereals, forcing legumes to promote biological fixation
- Phosphorus use
 - Capacity of legumes to mobilize P

Cereal-legume associations

• Some possibilities of cereal-legume associations...

Cereal	Density [cm x cm]	Legume	Density [cm x cm]
Corn	100 x 40	Soybeans	100 x 5
	80 x 40	Peanut	80 x 30
	100 x 40	Cowpea	100 x 25
	100 x 40	Green beans	100 x 20
Sorgo	80 x 20	Peanut/potato	80 x 30
	100 x 20	Niebe	100 x 25
	100 x 20	Green beans	100 x 20
Wheat	50 x 3	Chickpea	50 x 10
Barley	25 x 30	Peas	25 x 3

CEREAL-LEGUME ASSOCIATION THE 3 SISTERS OR MILPA

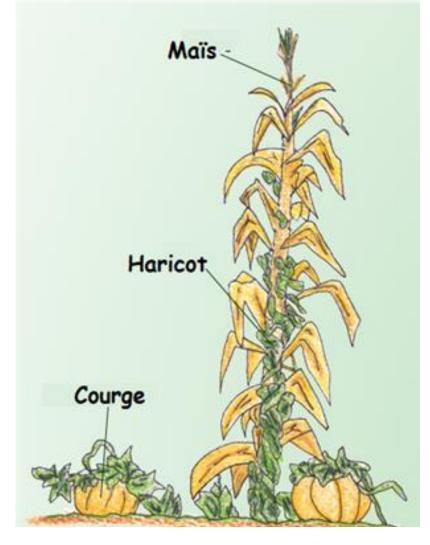
Corn, climbing bean and squash

Traditional association of the Maya of Central America

Corn as a stake for climbing beans

Density of a corn crop equal to a monoculture

Soil cover optimized by squash



<u>Spacing:</u>

Corn: 75 x 40 cm

Climbing bean: 75 x 20 cm

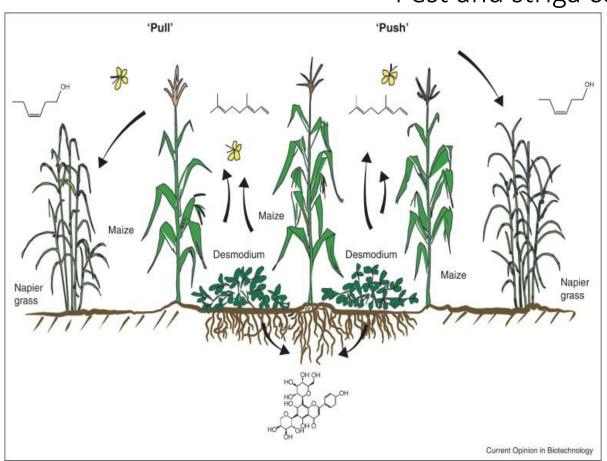
Squash: 75 x 250 cm



Cereal-legume association

Push-Pull

Pest and striga control in cereals



- Desmodium: repels stem borers and armyworms.
 (PUSH)
- Pennisetum/brachiaria: attracts and traps these pests (PULL)
- Desmodium also leguminous: nitrogen fixation.
- Desmodium controls striga
- Desmodium and pennisetum/brachiaria quality fodder

CEREAL-LEGUME ASSOCIATION RAINFED RICE AND STYLOSANTHES

Allows rain fed rice to be grown in arid environments.

Allows to regenerate the soil while producing rice and fodder.

Ideal combination for:

- Optimal and permanent soil cover
- Fodder production in dry season



Spacing:

Rice: double rows spaced 40 cm apart,

20 x 20 cm

Stylosanthes: 60 x 30 cm

Seeds per bed:

Rice: 3-5

Stylosanthes: 7-12

Pest repellent species

• Onions, garlic and other alliums: suitable for small, uncompetitive

crops



Pest repellent species

- Ginger, Turmeric
- Mint
- Lemongrass



Pest repellent species

• Aromatic herbs (lamiaceae): basil, thyme, oregano, savory





Pest repellent species

• Tagetes, nasturtium: repels white flies and protects solanaceae.

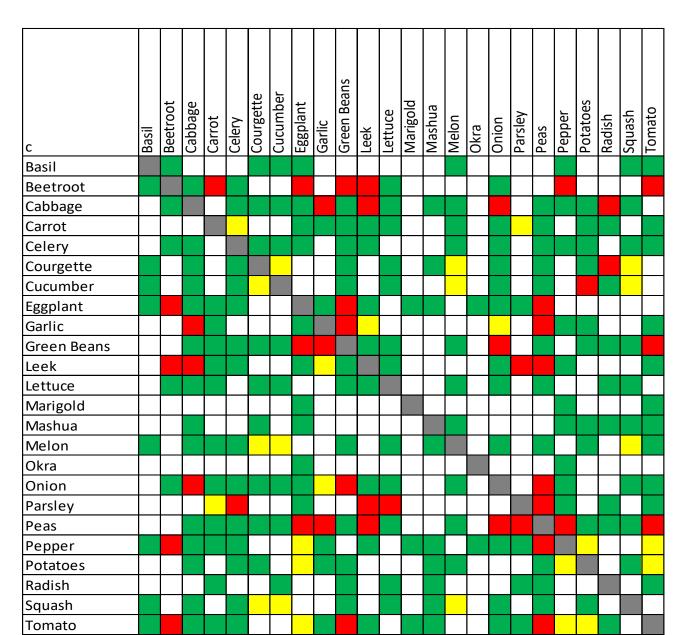


Generalities

- Alliaceae (garlic, onion) protect Apiaceae (carrot, celery).
- Tagetes and nasturtiums protect Solanaceae and Brassicas.
- Aromatic herbs (Lamiaceae) protect almost all vegetables.

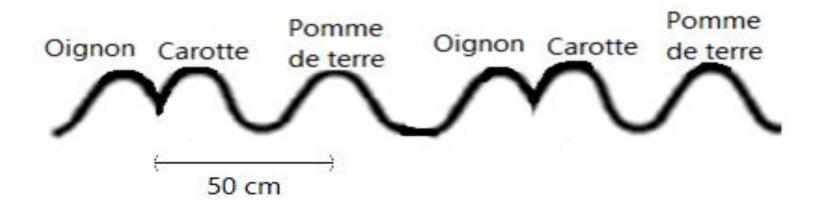
Generalities

- Alliums have a negative impact on legumes.
- Brassicas have a negative impact on rosaceous plants (strawberry).
- Solanaceae-brassicaceae associations are often unfavorable (except potatoes).
- Associations within the same family are very rarely favorable.



Potato, onion and carrot

- Onions effectively repel the carrot fly Psilia rosa.
- Carrot-onion ridges limit the spread of potato fungal diseases.



Questions?