# A method to consider pests and diseases impacts on long term diversified cropping systems with STICS model

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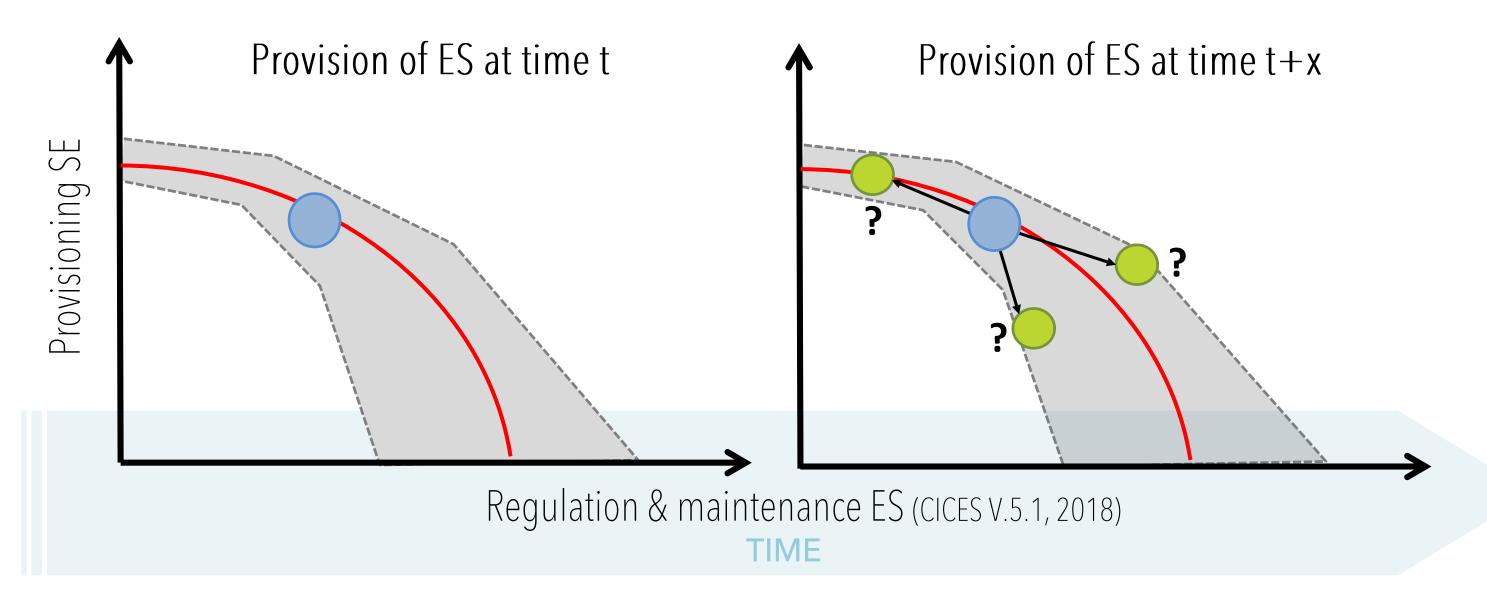
## CONTEXT

Crop diversification as an increase of crop number in rotation:

- ✓ Has a positive effect on the provision of ecosystem services (ES) (Beillouin et al., 2021; Carof et al., 2022)
- ✓ Increases the resilience of cropping system (CS) in the face of climate change (Duru et al., 2015; Peterson et al., 2018).

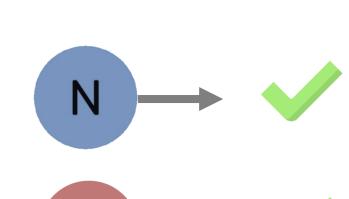
### **BUT:**

→ Which evolution of ES provision in time ?



Mechanistic models simulate impacts of CS on various variables over the long term (Cadero et al., 2020, Yin

**DIVERSIFIED CROPPING SYSTEM** 

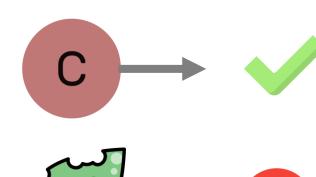


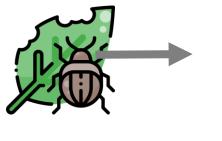
Brisson et al., 2003

## BUT:

et al., 2020)

> Pests and diseases are not always covered by a single mechanistic model like STICS, and remain complex to consider in long term simulation.

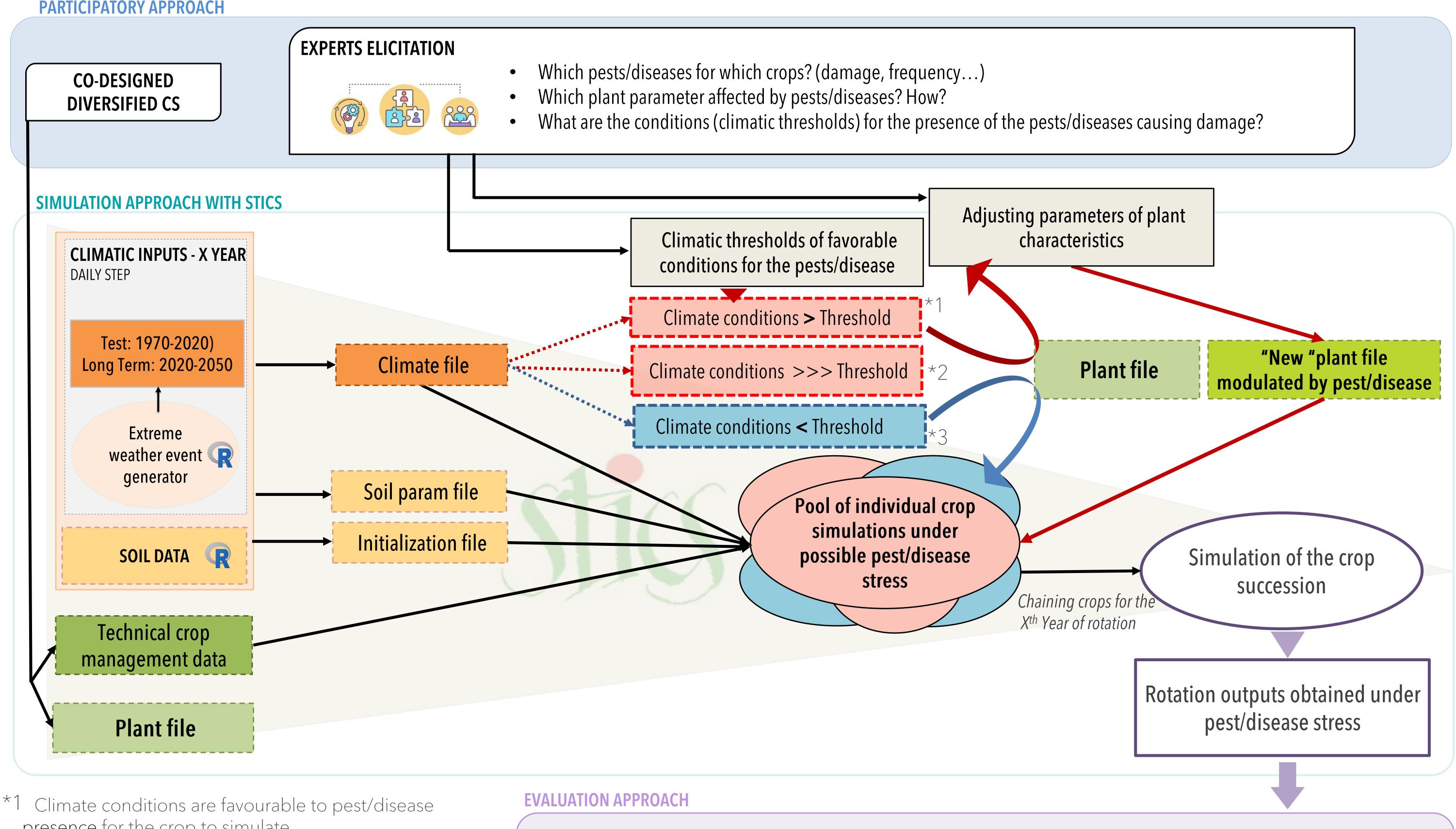




Using STICS, how to consider pests and diseases impacts on ecosystem services provided by diversified cropping systems over the long term?

#### **METHOD**

# Pests and diseases impacts on cropping systems by changing plant characteristics in STICS model



- presence for the crop to simulate
- \*2 Climate conditions are highly favourable to pest/disease presence for the crop to simulate
- \*3 Climate conditions are not favourable to pest/diseases presence for the crop to simulate

**Ecosystem services evaluation profile** over time



**MULTICRITERIA EVALUATION** 

Assessment of ES based on STICS outputs according to the ecosystem services (CICES) to which those variables contribute









Fraternité

