



**HAL**  
open science

## **Ecological intensification of agricultural production systems through waste recycling: the ISARD project**

H. Saint Marcary, Sabine Houot, Philippe Cambier, Christine Aubry, Jean-Marie Paillat, Virginie Parnaudeau, Emmanuel Doelsch, Yacine Ndour Badiane, Dominique Masse, Lilia Rabeharisoa, et al.

### ► **To cite this version:**

H. Saint Marcary, Sabine Houot, Philippe Cambier, Christine Aubry, Jean-Marie Paillat, et al.. Ecological intensification of agricultural production systems through waste recycling: the ISARD project. 11. ESA Congress, Aug 2010, Montpellier, France. ESA European Society for Agronomy, 2010, Proceedings of the XIth ESA Congress Agro 2010. hal-01192291

**HAL Id: hal-01192291**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01192291>**

Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

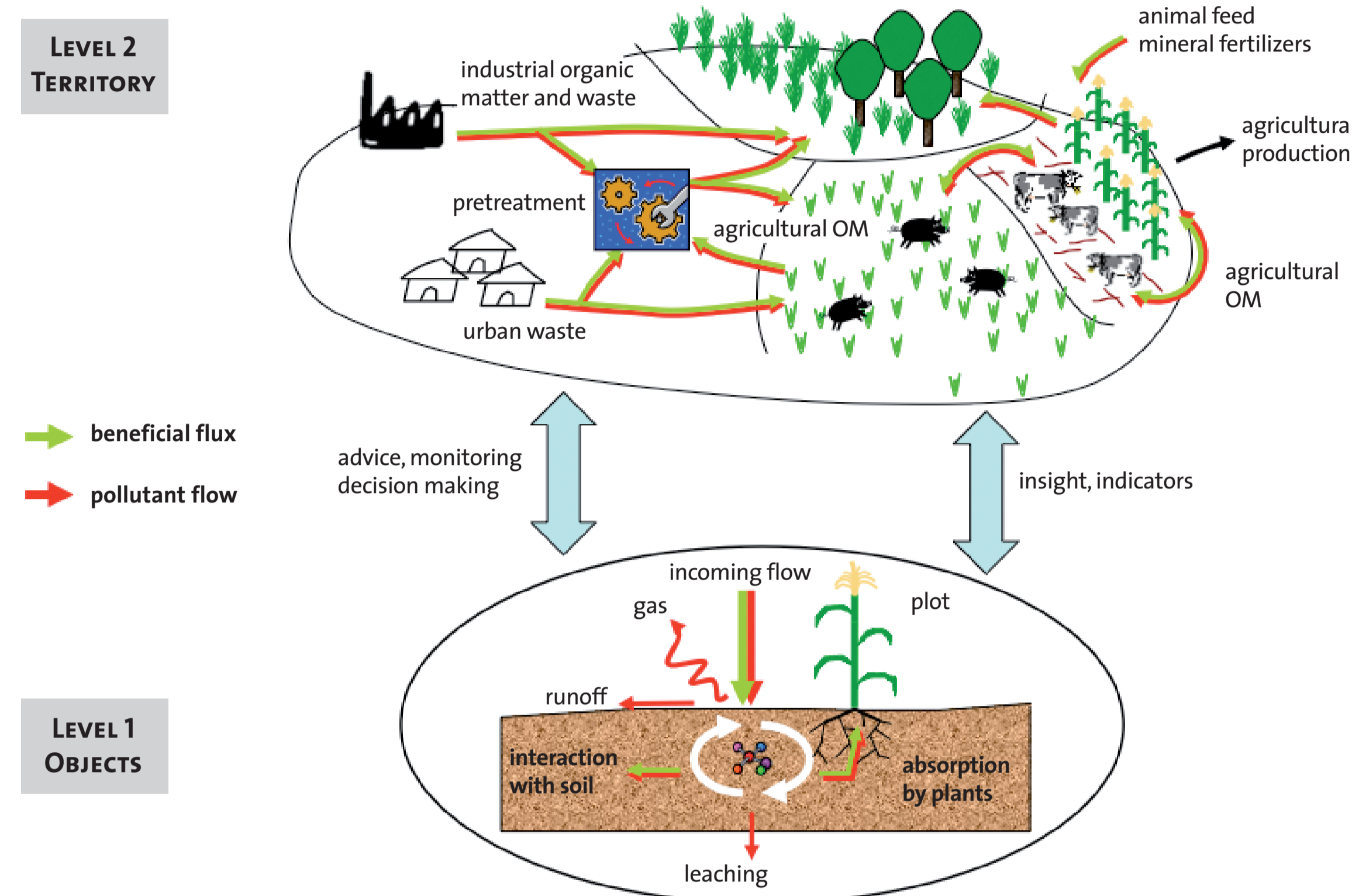
# ISARD

<http://isard.cirad.fr>

## Ecological Intensification of Agricultural Production Systems through Waste Recycling: the ISARD Project

H. Saint Macary<sup>1</sup>, S. Houot<sup>2</sup>, P. Cambier<sup>2</sup>, C. Aubry<sup>3</sup>, J.M. Paillat<sup>4,11</sup>, V. Parnaudeau<sup>4</sup>, E. Doelsch<sup>5,1</sup>, Y.B. Ndour<sup>6</sup>, D. Masse<sup>7</sup>, L. Rabearisoa<sup>8</sup>, A. Masion<sup>5</sup>, M. C. Zelem<sup>9</sup>, H. Paillat-Jarousseau<sup>10</sup>, F. Guerrin<sup>11,12</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CIRAD, UPR Recyclage et risque, Montpellier – <sup>2</sup>INRA, UMR EGC, Grignon – <sup>3</sup>INRA, UMR Sadapt, Paris – <sup>4</sup>INRA, UMR SAS, Rennes – <sup>5</sup>CNRS, UMR CEREGE, Aix en Provence – <sup>6</sup>ISRA/LNRPV, Dakar – <sup>7</sup>IRD, UMR Eco & Sols, LEMSAT, Dakar – <sup>8</sup>Université Antananarivo, LRI, Antananarivo – <sup>9</sup>CUFR, URT Speed, Albi – <sup>10</sup>UCO, CERIPSA, Angers – <sup>11</sup>CIRAD, UPR Recyclage et risque, Saint Denis de la Réunion – <sup>12</sup>INRA Biometrics and Artificial Intelligence Research Unit, Toulouse.

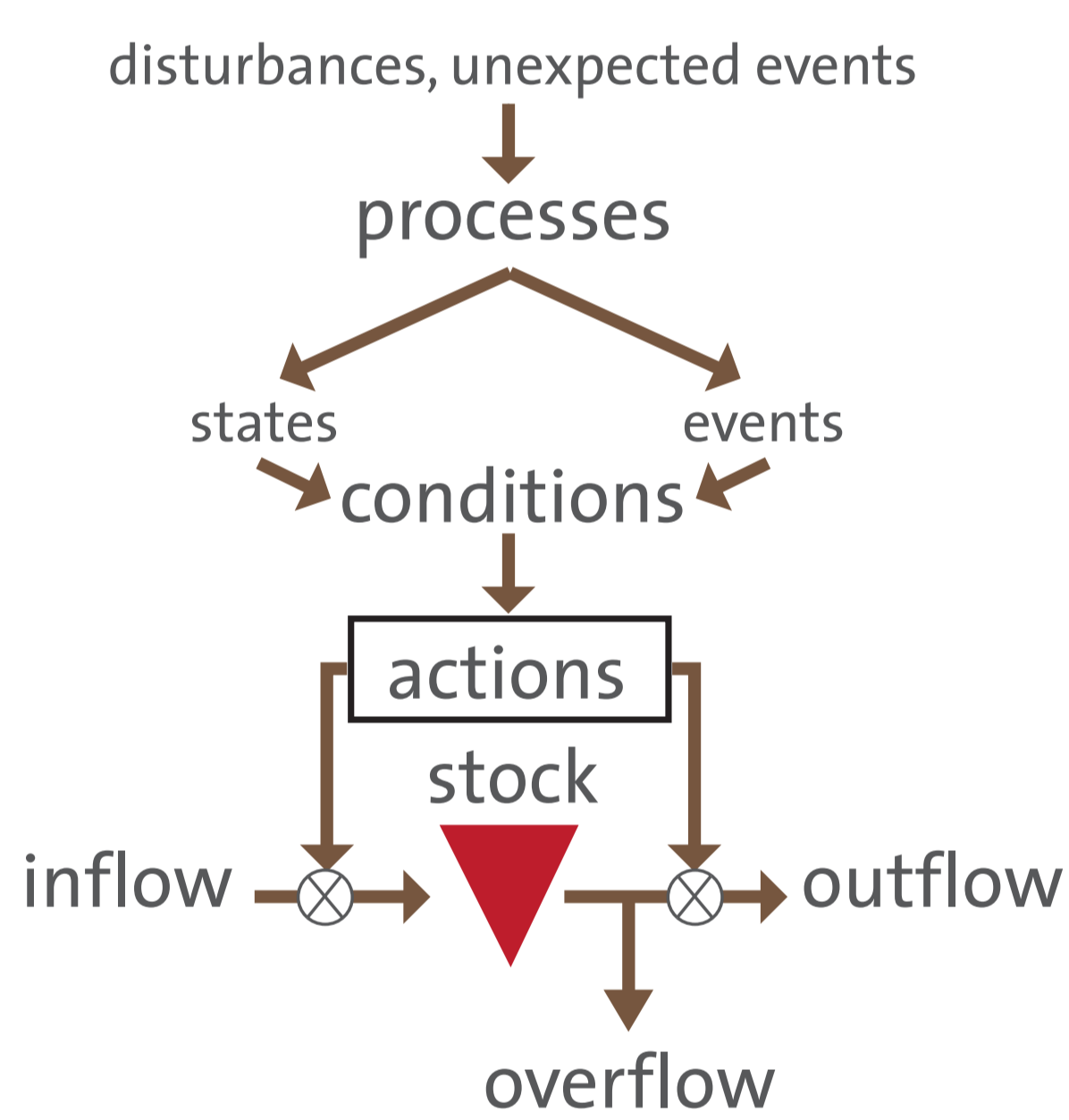


*Organic waste (OW) generated by human activity is continuously increasing worldwide. OW are sources of organic matter that may increase soil fertility and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers, thus enhancing sustainable agricultural production.*

*The ISARD project aims to develop a global approach for integrating knowledge concerning OW recycling in agriculture. Innovation in this project is related to the territorial approach and the diverse range of situations considered, with organic matter stemming from either agriculture or households, and mainly in suburban areas.*

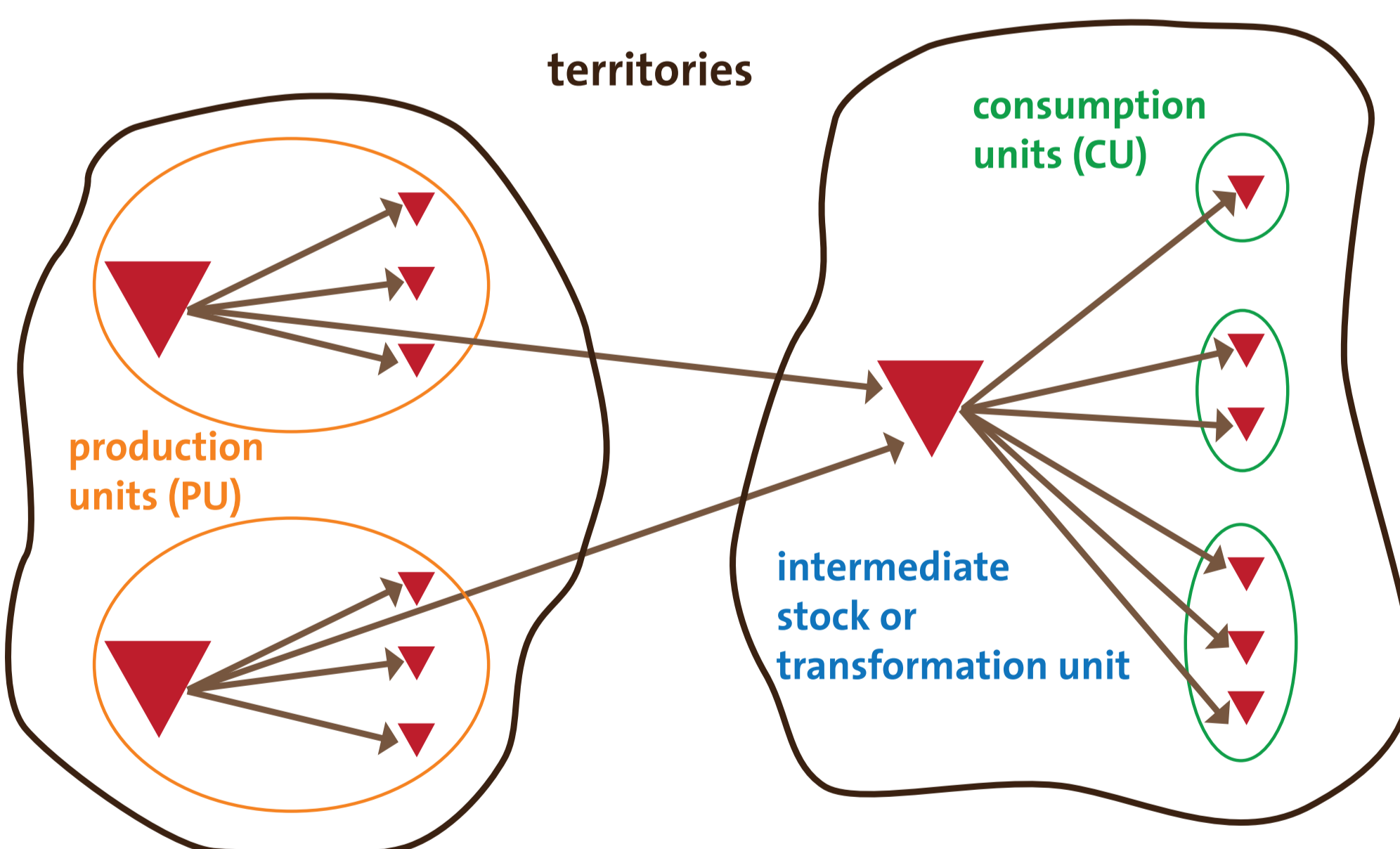
### METHODOLOGY

*A generic model...*



Action – Flow – Stock representation of an Elementary Production Unit

*... allowing to represent recycling systems*



Mixed distribution/supply configuration of material flows connecting two territories

### RESULTS

In four locations, common methodologies are used to gather analytical and socioeconomic data:

#### Task 1

- biological and chemical characterization of available OW and potential soil receptors
- assessment of the interaction between OW, crops and soils

#### Task 2

- inventories of the various OW sources and sinks on a territory level
- simulation of OW transformations during the treatment process
- representation and simulation of OW management by farmers
- definition of social and economic constraints to the use of OW

#### Task 3

- creation of a dataset of constraints to OW transfers, based on results from tasks 1 and 2:

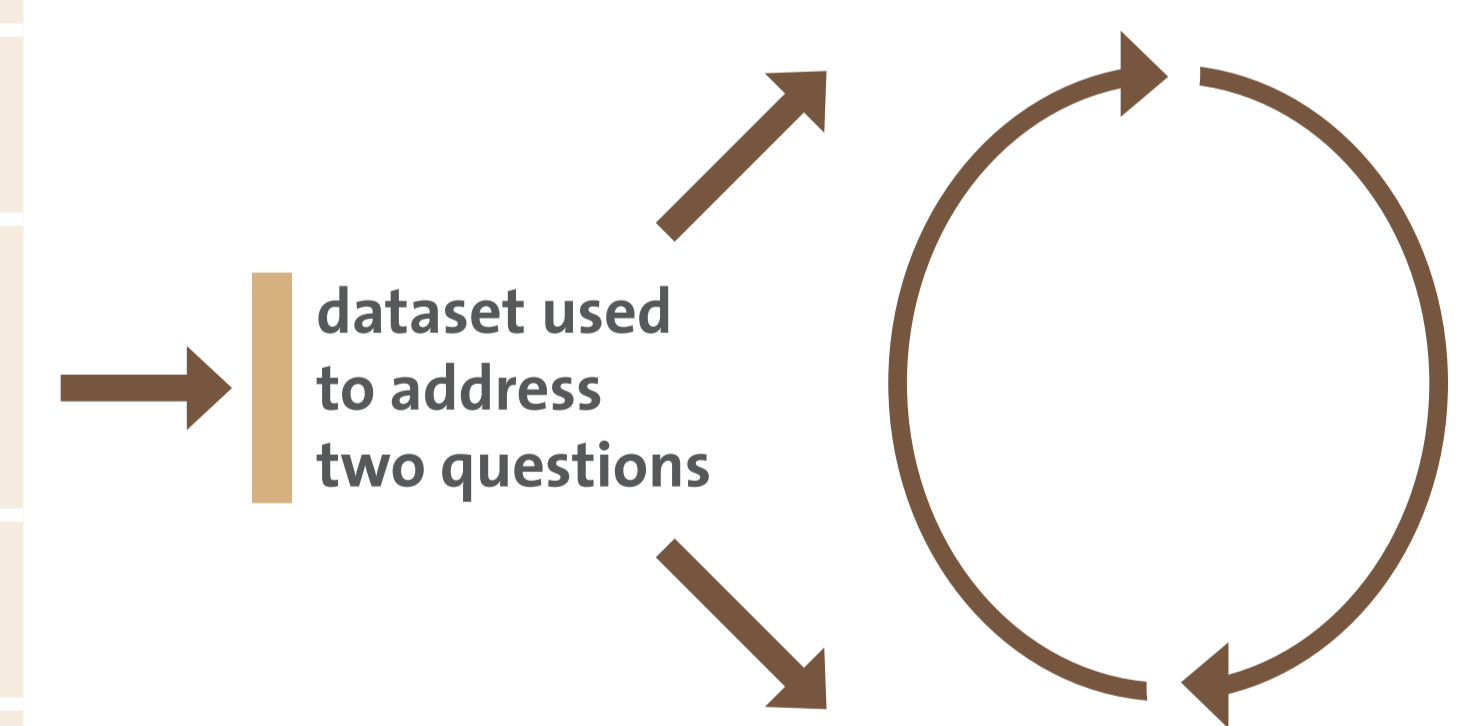
Constraints due to	Examples
the product	fertilizing values presence of dangerous products
the receiver	better use by a specific crop specific use
time	seasonal availability of OW seasonal possibility for application
logistics	maximal distances investments transportation methods
environment	maximal slopes
social matters	religious bans odours
economy	breakeven point compared to fertilizers
legal issues	environmental regulations

dataset used to address two questions



#### Spatial configuration

Making relations between PU and CU compatible with the constraints



#### Synchronization

Adjustment between supply and demand

### LOCATIONS, PARTNERS, MAJOR STAKES

• Plaine de Versailles and Plateau des Alluets (France)  
INRA (UMR EGC, SADAPT)  
Organic status of soils, substitution of fertilizers

• Dakar Region (Senegal)  
ISRA – IRD  
Interaction with water uptake, sanitary constraints

• Partners involved in global backup:  
UMR SAS Rennes, Université d'Albi (sociology), CEREGE (analytics), Université Catholique de l'Ouest (anthropology)



• Mahajanga Town (Madagascar)  
Antananarivo University – LRI  
Large municipal compost unit, creation of organic matter commodity channels

• Reunion Island (France)  
CIRAD  
Increase of urban wastes (sewage sludge), legal regulations

### Key references of the team

Aubry C., Paillat J.M., Guerrin F. 2006. A conceptual representation of animal waste management at the farm scale: The case of the Reunion Island. *Agricultural systems*, 88 (2-3): 294-315.

Guerrin F. 2009. Dynamic simulation of action at operations level. *Autonomous agents and multi-agents systems*, 18 (1): 156-185.

Lashermes G., Nicolardot B., Parnaudeau V., Thuriès L., Chaussod R., Guillotin M.L., Lineres M., Mary B., Metzger L., Morvan T., Tricaud A., Villette C., Houot S. 2010. Typology of exogenous organic matters based on chemical and biochemical composition to predict potential nitrogen mineralization. *Bioresource technology*, 101 (1): 157-164.



Project funded by ANR  
Decision ANR-08-STRA-15-01