

SUNRISE

An integrated approach to combine Soil biodiversity preservation, sustainable agricultural production, and photovoltaic efficiency in a climate change scenario

Soils are one of the main reservoirs of biodiversity because they host the life-cycle of more than 40% of living organisms in terrestrial ecosystems, but soil biodiversity remains significantly undervalued. Soil plays a central role in achieving sustainable development and in the European Green Deal it is indirectly relevant for achieving climate neutrality in 2050, preserving and restoring ecosystems and biodiversity. The recent increase in global energy demand, as one of the key drivers of climate change, has led to the development of renewable energy sources, but also to the competition on land use, particularly between agriculture and Photovoltaic (PV) system. Because of this potential conflict, the new European Union (EU) Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 promotes the development of economic models able to combine private and social-ecological interests to stimulate economic growth and, simultaneously, support ecosystem services, encouraging combinations of energy production systems compatible with biodiversity conservation (European Commission, 2020). In this framework, the development of Agro-Photovoltaic (APV) system can be an efficient way of combining PV energy production and food production on the same land area. Unfortunately, information and data on the effects of APV systems on soil biodiversity is dramatically lacking and should be implemented. Considering this baseline, the main object of this project is to evaluate and quantify the impact of APV system on: i) soil biodiversity, ii) soil features and water dynamic, iii) ecosystem services. SUNRISE project focuses on soil biodiversity considered in a broad and comprehensive way because it assesses both organisms that are extremely important for the nutrient cycles, such as fungi and bacteria, and organisms that play key roles in maintaining soil functioning, such as arthropods and earthworms. Beside the analysis of the relationship between APV and soil biodiversity, the project will evaluate the economic value of the soil ecosystem services affected by the APV from the perspective of the landowner and society. SUNRISE experimental design considers different shading conditions due to the surface of the solar panels on two particularly important crops (tomato and wheat). Field data on the effects of different shading levels of APV system on soil biodiversity and soil water dynamics in relation to crop development will be obtained. The adopted methodologies will combine traditional techniques with state-of-the-art analysis methods, by

applying modern and rigorous approaches. Thanks to the heterogeneity of the team, SUNRISE project stands out for a strong interdisciplinarity that guarantees its scientific quality and broad approach. The team has a strong female component that is identified not only in the PI but also in female researchers. This ensures gender equality and allows for a more balanced approach at each stage of the project, including maximum attention to social aspects.

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