



strategies for the development of agricultural mechanisation



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Agricultural mechanization - a key for future mankind welfare

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Agricultural mechanization, its importance for mankind:

- 1.The classical role
- 2. The environmental role
- 3. The strategic role

Source: Renius 2008 - Key note celebrating 50 years of agricultural engineering within VDI

- 1. The *classical role*: mechanization of plant and animal production, storage and processing in order to feed the planet sustainably even in 2050
- 2. The recently added *environmental role*: mechanization of raw material and clean energy production & landscape maintenance in order to safeguard the planet and its resources
- 3. The *strategic role*: mechanization of agriculture to free working people for developing other areas of national economy achieving welfare and prosperity

Source: Renius 2008 - Key note celebrating 50 years of agricultural engineering within VDI

Experts forecast at least (50)* 60% plant production increase needed for food, raw material and energy 2014- 2050.

Agricultural mechanization can improve:

- a) land productivity
- b) labour productivity
- * in case of considerably reduced losses & wasted food

a) Land productivity (aqua farming not included):

Main factors

- Breeding
- Fertilizing
- Irrigation

- Plant protection
- Post harvesting methods
- Mechanization

Conclusion: Mechanization is one of several factors, improves plant growing process and product quality at very low yield losses

b) Labour productivity: Estimated increase factors by machinery

• Milking machine	. factor 15
■ Two horses ploughing	25
 Small tractor ploughing 	50
 Multi purpose tractor mowing 	500
Large tractor ploughing	1000
■ Large combine	4000

Conclusion: ... by far the dominating factor

Source: Renius 2008

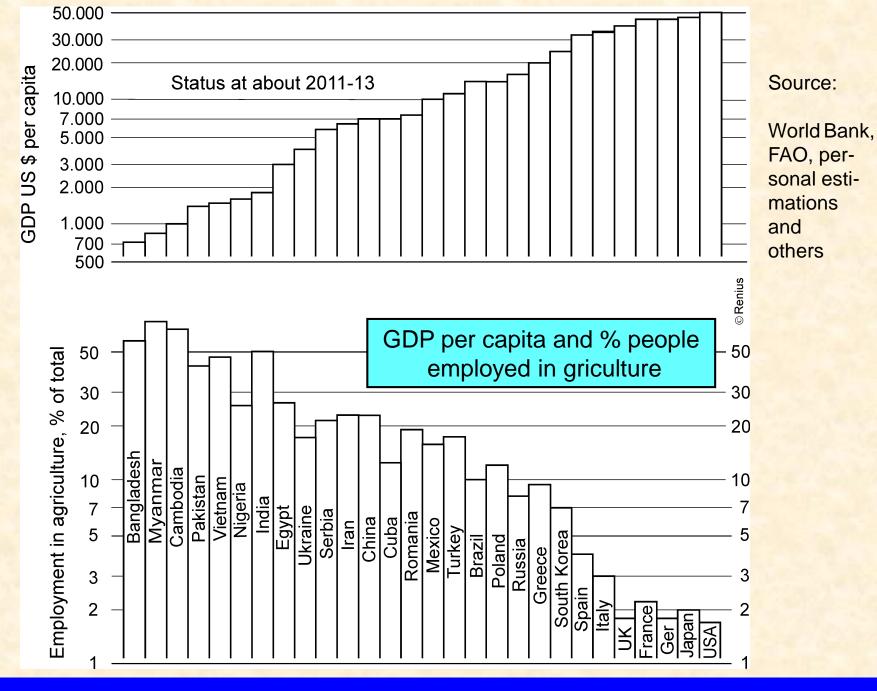


Brasil

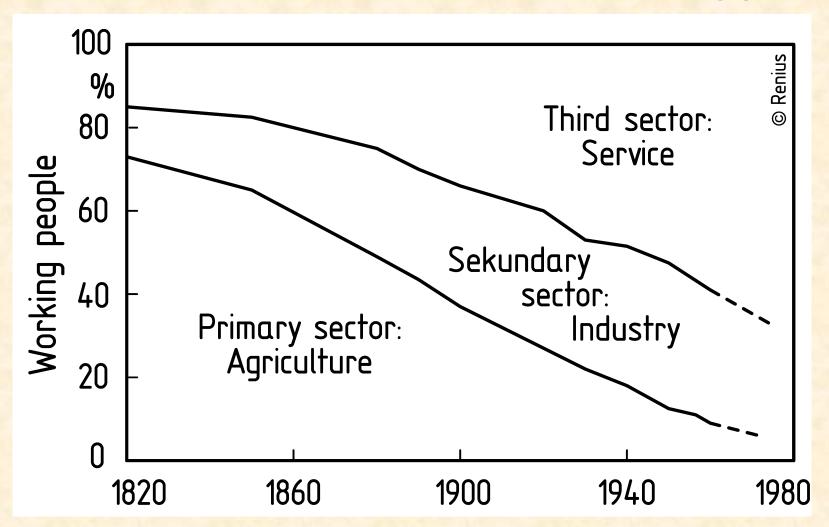
31 Combines, followed by 12 direct-seeders
Working power equal to about 100.000 hand workers
... with reduced losses and rather better working quality

Source: Club of Bologna 2009 - E. Ch. Mantovani / Brasil

The strategic role of agricultural mechanization for whole national economies



Three sector model: the case of USA



Source: Fourastié 1963, Renius 2008

A low level in agricultural mechanization usually means

- high level of poverty
- low food quality, high prices
- low fresh water availability/quality
- low level of infrastructure
- high illiteracy, low education level
- low expectation of life
- high infant mortality
- low interest of investors
- high risks of emigration

The majority of the nations of this globe still needs a considerably higher level in agricultural mechanization.

How to realize?

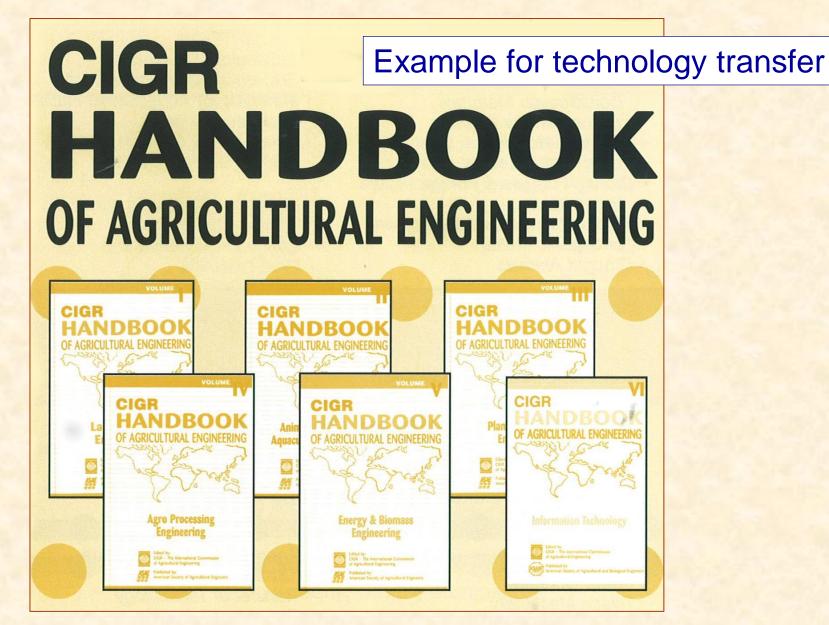
An important general condition is **Political stability and internal peace.**

Only if a certain level of safety is achieved, ag mechanization is getting a chance ...

Lower technology levels: Seven key points for supporting agricultural mechanization

- Improving national ag engineering education
- Building up national ag engineering societies
- Technology transfer by intern. networking
- Technology transfer by internat. co-operation
- Technology transfer by internat. publications
- Technology transfer by low cost licences
- Technology transfer by standards & regulations

Key points of the Club of Bologna



Upper technology levels within the idustrialised countries: IT penetration benefits all aspects of agriculture:

- Productivity
- Product quality
- Traceability
- Sustainability

- Environment
- Energy efficiency
- Safety and comfort
- Farm management

Key points of the Club of Bologna

Population benefits of ag mechanization within the idustrialised countries:

- Food has never been that cheap in terms of income: costs only about 12%
- Product quality has never been that high

Problem of ag machinery industry:

How to meet the extremely wide span of globally demanded machinery specifications from "very simple" to "high sophisticated?"

Approach:

Globally planned and produced tractors & ag machinery (save costs and enables adequate prices and maintenance costs for the farmer).

Break down by technology levels - example tractor

Technology level	Nominal engine power			Wheel drive			Diesel engine					Drive transmission					РТО			Hydraulics				Cab			Elec		
Technology level	Low	Medium (40-80 kW)	High	Only rear-wheel drive	Four-wheel drive opt.	Four-wheel drive stand	1 Cylinder	2 Cylinder	3 Cylinder	4 Cylinder	6 Cylinder	Very simple	Simple	Partial power shift	Full power shift	Infinitely variable	540/min	540 and 1000/min	3 or 4 speeds	Rear 3-point hitch	Remote Control	Rear & front 3-p. hitch	Load Sensing circuit	No cab	ROPS / low cost cab	Comfort cab	Not existing	Low cost concepts	
-1	X			X			X	Χ		Χ		X					Х			Х				Х			Χ		
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Source: Renius, K.Th.: Global tractor development: Product families and technology levels . 30. Symposium Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering, Opatiya 12.-15.03.2002

New age of automation in agriculture is based on the cybernetic principle of "closed loop control"

Maxwell 1867 - Isidori Club of Bologna 2012

