



AGRICULTURE RÉGÉNÉRATIVE BIOLOGIQUE

Points de vue d'une chercheuse et d'un producteur

Journées Horticoles et Grandes Cultures 2025

28e édition

Caroline Halde, Ph.D., agr., Université Laval et Matthew Dewavrin, Les Fermes Longprés 2009 Ltée

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Plan de la présentation

- Définitions de l'agr. régén.
- Historique de l'agr. régén. biologique (5 familles de l'agr. régén.)
- Qu'en pensent les scientifiques ?
- Les certifications de l'agr. régén. (incluant bio)
 - **Les Fermes Longprés** : Pourquoi avoir choisi de s'être certifié ROC ?
- Les acteurs de l'agr. régén. au Canada, et le positionnement d'organisations
- Période de discussion :
 - Au Québec, faut-il positionner l'agr. bio vis-à-vis de ce mouvement ?
 - Si oui, comment ?

DÉFINITIONS DE L'AGRICULTURE RÉGÉNÉRATIVE

Qu'est-ce que l'agriculture régénérative (régénératrice) ?

Un même concept, mais des définitions (et pratiques agricoles) variables selon les organisations

Figure 29 : Illustration tirée du site web du Savory Institute

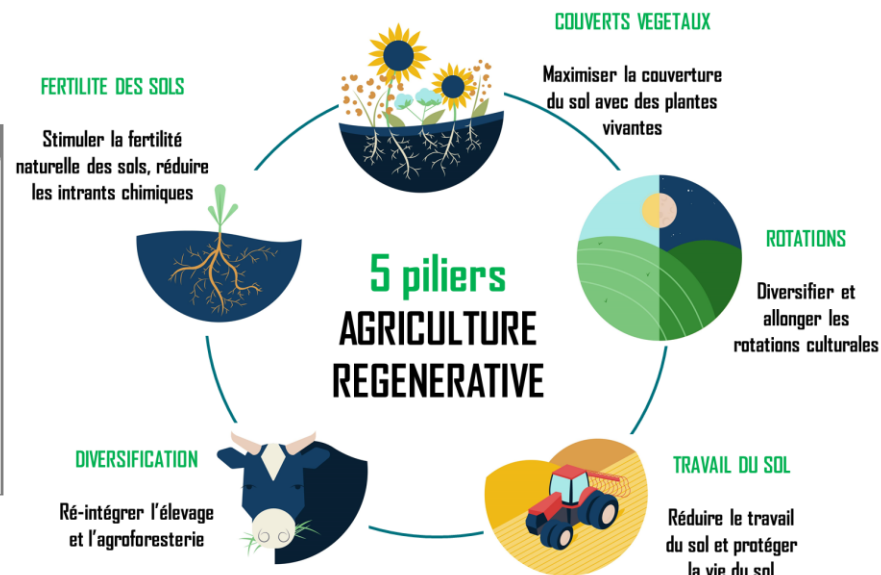
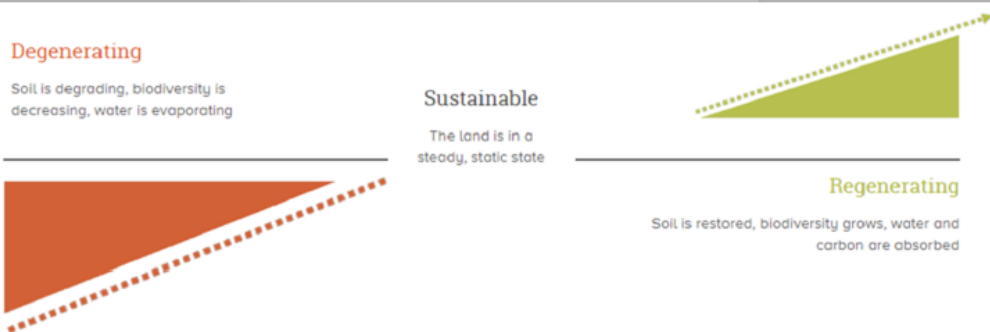


Figure 30 : Exemples d'illustrations réalisées par Kiss The Ground



Source : Dachelet , 2020

HISTORIQUE DE L'AGRICULTURE RÉGÉNÉRATIVE BIOLOGIQUE

Le mouvement « Beyond Organic » (Au-delà du bio)

Un exemple d'une ferme en Pennsylvanie (USA)

- A commencé à se développer aux USA dans les années 1990
- Revenir aux racines de l'agriculture biologique :
 - Sir Albert Howard, UK, 1873-1947
 - J. I. Rodale, USA, 1940s
- 1998 : Article *“Beyond Organic: A Call for a New Food Movement”*
 - par Michael Colby (fondateur de Regeneration Vermont)
 - publié dans le Food & Water Journal
 - Source : <https://foodandwater.org/beyond-organic-a-new-food-movement/>
- Sam Fisher, Freedom Acres Farm, Pennsylvanie, USA :
 - *“However, since the USDA developed a set of standards in the 1990s, organic food production has steadily consolidated into the hands of industrial-scale corporate producers.”*
 - *“We call ourselves “beyond organic” mostly because our food animal production models are drastically different from the industrial organic models.”*
 - *“As Big Organic becomes more industrialized and the contrast between it and conventionally produced food lessens, I believe “beyond organic” local food will be the future.”*
 - Source : <https://pathwaystofamilywellness.org/nutrition/beyond-organic-2.html>



Source : Freedom Acres Farm
<https://pasturetofork.com/about-us>

The timeline illustrates the evolution of regenerative agriculture through three distinct phases:

- Phase des premiers développements (1973-1990):** Marked by a dotted line, this phase includes early milestones such as the 1973 oil shock, the 1979 oil shock, the 1983 Rodale report, the 1984 Holistic Management International, and the 1990 Yeomans report.
- Phase de rapprochement des trajectoires initiales (1990-2010):** Marked by a dashed line, this phase shows the convergence of initial paths, including the 1995 Regenerative Organic Farming report, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, and the 2008 Savory report.
- Phase d'émergence de l'agriculture régénératrice (2010-2017):** Marked by a solid line, this phase represents the emergence of regenerative agriculture, featuring milestones like the 2010 RegenAG, the 2013 Regrarians Handbook, and the 2017 Regenerative Agriculture: A Definition report.

Key events and reports are plotted along the timeline, with specific years and titles provided for each milestone. The background is color-coded to represent different thematic areas: green for environmental and climate change, purple for social and economic aspects, yellow for agricultural practices, and blue for policy and governance.

Keyline design,
pâturage, topo,
niveaux concept.

▼ Événement contextuel lié au développement de l'AR

△ Création d'une organisation

■ Document ayant franchi la première étape de la première ligne directrice

■ Document ayant franchi les deux étapes de la première ligne directrice

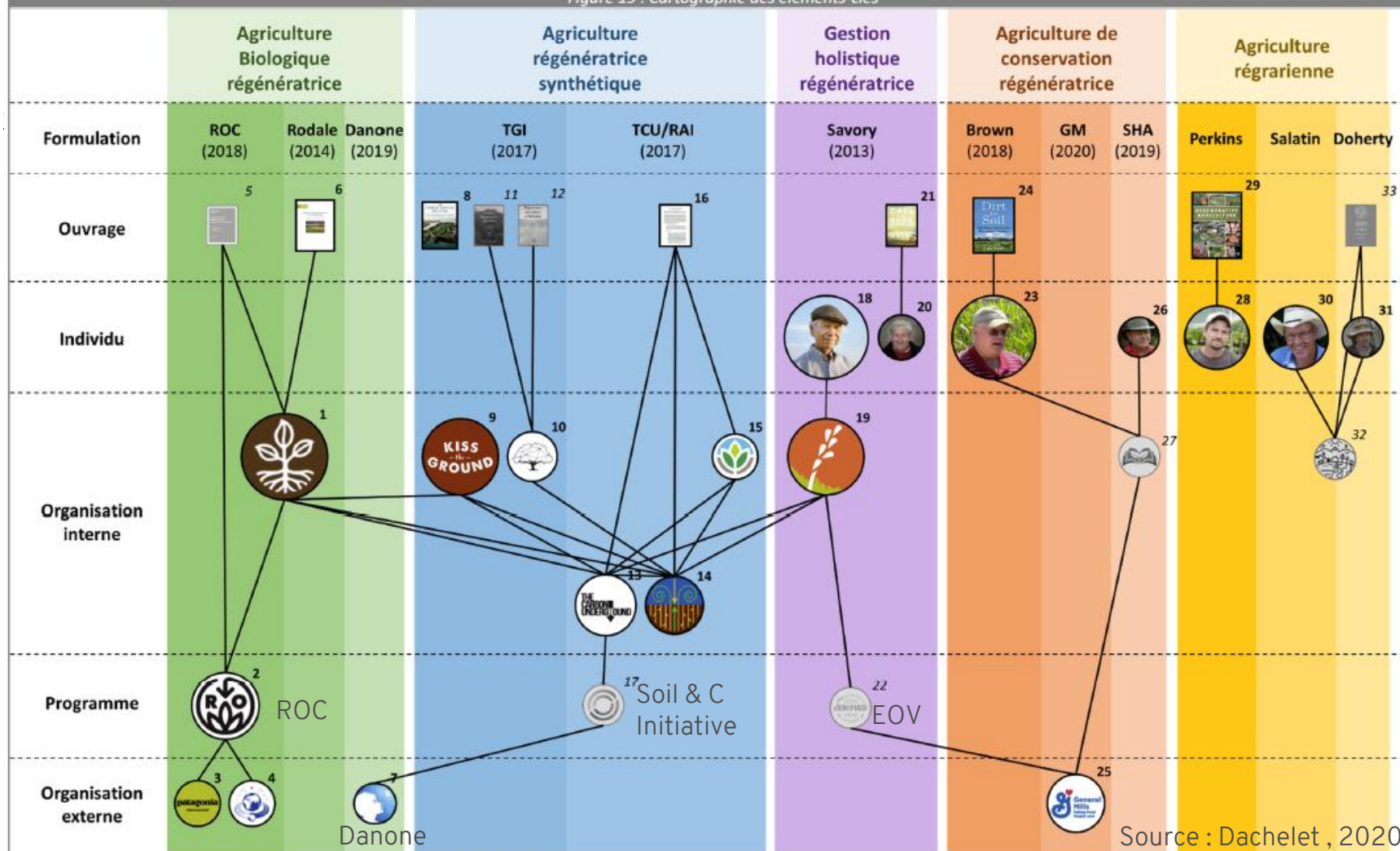
◆ Document ayant franchi la première étape de la seconde ligne directrice

◆ Document ayant franchi les deux étapes de la seconde ligne directrice

(voir figure 21)

Source : Dachelet , 2020

Figure 19 : Cartographie des éléments-clés



Source : Dachelet, 2020

QU'EN PENSENT LES
SCIENTIFIQUES ?

Une Chaire et un besoin de définition

- Nouvelle Chaire en agr. régén. à l'University of Saskatchewan (Jarislowsky and BMO Chair in Regenerative Agriculture) en 2024
- Besoin de définir ce qu'est l'agr. régén.

1. Dr. Kate Congreves has been appointed the new chair of the Jarislowsky and BMO Chair in Regenerative Agriculture at the [University of Saskatchewan](#) (USask).
2. The chair aims to strengthen Canada's agriculture sector through leadership in regenerative agriculture, best practices evaluation, and new educational opportunities.
3. The chair's research will focus on sustainable nitrogen management, soil health, and diversified cropping systems, and it will be funded by a \$4 million endowment.
4. The Jarislowsky Foundation, BMO, and USask Greystone Heritage Trust support the initiative, emphasizing sustainable practices and environmental benefits.
5. The newly established [BMO Soil Analytical Lab](#) at USask will facilitate Dr. Congreves' research.




Source: Christina Weese



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44264-025-00097-7>

Regenerative agriculture—a definition and philosophy

 Check for updates

Kate A. Congreves

Meaningful progress depends on theoretically robust conceptual frameworks, but one is sorely lacking for regenerative agriculture. Here, I discuss the processes of degradation and regeneration as applied to agriculture, and how regenerative agriculture converges and diverges from related concepts. I propose a new definition that moves beyond listing agricultural practices, by integrating an agricultural environmental ethic. Conceptualized this way, regenerative agriculture has the potential to support broader agroecological transitions towards more sustainable agriculture.

Calls for regenerative agriculture have dramatically increased, especially in recent years. Although many believe it holds promise for a more sustainable

security, the term is liberally applied to authentic and widespread change. progress gives way only after the ed, evolved, adapted, and comprehensive UN Sustainable Development; the concept and definition of goals and initiatives⁵⁶ have followed and the term⁵⁷. For the concept of value towards a brighter future, we is. Currently, there is no consensus re⁵⁸. To date, the discourse to define around a rubric of agricultural actices) or the outcomes (the goals) regenerative agriculture may or may sive understanding of agricultural to stimulate discussion and develop agriculture. falls under the umbrella of sus-

consider the historical trajectory of the
r why some analysts may prefer the
Acknowledging that a large body of
ent of sustainability, only a brief

three-pillar framework materialized where sustainability thought is rooted at the intersection of social, economic, and environmental pillars or values'. Today, definitions emphasizing different meanings have been applied according to different schools of thought that typically recognize adopting a stance to define a subject. For example, sustainability is often applied as a system-describing concept but also as a goal-describing concept.¹ Despite these nuances, sustainability has been consolidated in various fields of knowledge—including agriculture—as an objective to be achieved. The concept of sustainability implies that the goal is to ensure that the system is sustainable implies a focus on permanence, for example, describing the sufficient efforts to maintain the system, or to reconcile overlapping goals. Others prefer the term regenerative, as it seems to evoke a greater sense of improvement, for example, efforts to rebuild a system and/or its goal. Lately, both relational values (values that emerge from human-nature relationships) or meaningful relationships between people that happen in nature) may also explain why some are drawn to the term 'regenerative agriculture'.² With this article, my aim is to help clarify the concept of regenerative agriculture, to explore its relation to sustainability, and to discuss how it may help us move forward in our quest for a better future.

Regeneration and degeneration of a living natural system

First, let us consider the term *regenerative* and let us frame the term in the context of natural science and as applied to a living system, particularly ecosystems. At its root, the word implies that there is first some degree of degeneration. Degeneration of a living system illustrates a decline or breakdown in its vitality, ultimately towards a deterioration or collapse of the system. Degeneration is a progression due to active or passive forces. For example, systems degenerate due to actions such as resource extraction, deposition, contamination, or a major shift in environment; or systems are left to degenerate due to neglect, a lack of tending or stewarding. Either way, degeneration proceeds when the forces of degeneration are not counterbalanced.

A description is provided here as context, whereas more comprehensive descriptions of the history of sustainability are presented elsewhere.²⁴¹ The concept of sustainable development first emerged in the 1970s, when different works warned about the need to establish limits on the western development model. One of the earliest definitions of sustainable development is development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.² Since then, the theoretical framework, meaning, limitations, and possibilities of the concept has been dissected, debated, and built upon. In the 1990s and onward, the concept morphed into 'sustainability', and the

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npj Sustainable Agriculture | (2025)3:60

Source : Congreves , 2025

Qu'en pensent les scientifiques ?

Des revendications non soutenues scientifiquement ? (pour l'instant....?)

- Le potentiel de séquestration de carbone ?
- Le développement « mieux que durable » ?
- Mais un potentiel fédérateur remarquable

- Source : Duru et al., 2022

Cah. Agric. 2022, 31, 17
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<https://doi.org/10.1051/cagri/2022014>



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ARTICLE DE SYNTHÈSE / REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

L'agriculture régénératrice : summum de l'agroécologie ou greenwashing?

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Résumé – Face aux nombreux défis sociétaux à relever (environnement, sécurité alimentaire, santé), différentes formes d'agriculture sont envisagées. Agriculture biologique, agriculture de conservation des sols et maintenant agriculture régénératrice sont trois récits fondateurs se référant à l'agroécologie. Toutefois, l'agriculture régénératrice, nouvelle arrivée en France, reste ambiguë. Nous proposons un cadre d'analyse des formes d'agriculture en termes d'impacts et de services, que nous mobilisons pour comparer l'agriculture régénératrice à celles auxquelles elle se réfère et qui sont bien documentées dans la littérature scientifique. Cette analyse permet d'éclairer des points critiques de l'agriculture régénératrice tels que la question des pesticides et du niveau de séquestration du carbone dans les sols. Ensuite, nous identifions les atouts, faiblesses, opportunités et menaces pour le changement d'échelle de cette agriculture. Nous montrons qu'un atout majeur de l'agriculture régénératrice est de reposer sur un récit mettant en avant un principe, la « régénération » des biens communs (sols, eau, air, biodiversité), qui peut entraîner l'adhésion d'une diversité d'acteurs. Cependant, la mobilisation des acquis de l'agroécologie, en tant que science, pratique et mouvement, pourrait aider à préciser son contenu, encore flou, de façon à ce que ses promesses se traduisent en de réels progrès et ne soient pas exclusivement centrés sur le carbone.

Mots clés : agriculture biologique / agriculture de conservation des sols / biens communs / services écosystémiques

Abstract – **Regenerative agriculture: pinnacle of agroecology or greenwashing?** Faced with the many societal challenges to be taken up (environment, food security and health), various avenues have emerged to overhaul the food system in Western countries and the forms of agriculture to be promoted. Agroecology and now regenerative agriculture are two narratives of different origins, but the differences of which are poorly

Qu'en pensent les scientifiques ?

Un besoin de comprendre qui est impliqué

- Source : Schreefel et al., 2025

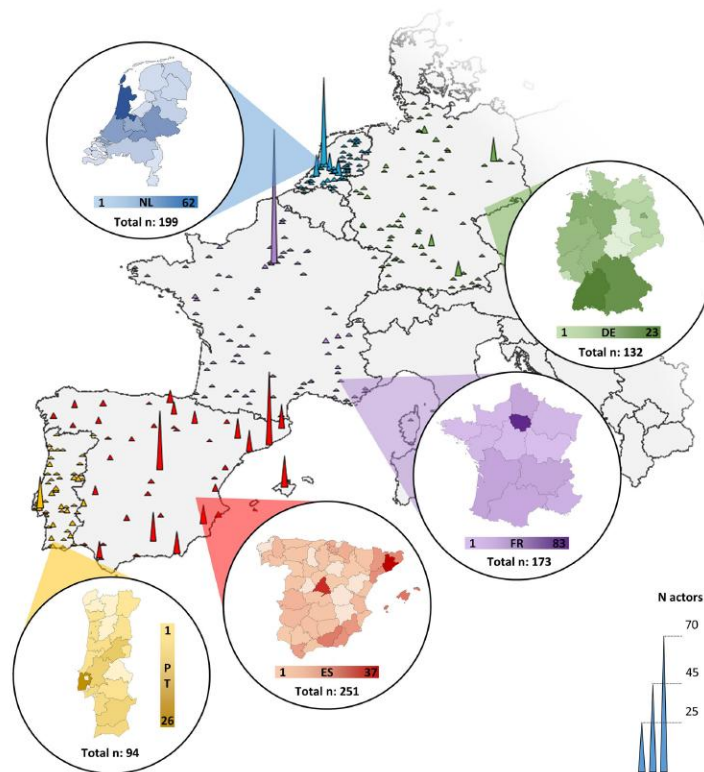


Fig. 1 | Overview of the number (n) of actors promoting regenerative agriculture at both the European and country levels. Spikes on the European map represent the magnitude of actors identified at the municipality level, while country-level figures illustrate the distribution of actors at the provincial level. The abbreviations NL, DE, FR, ES, and PT indicate the case countries the Netherlands, Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal.



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44264-025-00100-1>

Beyond the buzz: analyzing actors promoting regenerative agriculture in Europe

Check for updates

Loekie Schreefel¹, Emile Steenman^{1,2}, Fabian Adler¹, Ricardo Buffara^{1,2}, Stephan Freund¹, Fabrice DeClerck^{1,4}, Jessica Duncan¹, Ken E. Giller⁴, Howard Koster⁴ & Hannah H. E. van Zanten^{1,5}

Regenerative agriculture is advocated as a response to environmental and socio-economic challenges, yet little research systematically examines its key proponents. We analyzed 849 actor websites and interviewed 131 regenerative farmers across five European countries. We mapped actor types, locations, sizes, and promoted themes (e.g. biodiversity) and practices (e.g. no-tillage). Our findings suggest regenerative agriculture originated as a grassroots approach to farming that was co-opted by non-farming actors around 2020. Since 2021, the number of new regenerative farmers declined, raising concerns that the focus shifted from farming to marketing driven by multinational companies. Policy engagement was limited, and actors were mainly urban-based (e.g. NGOs). The most promoted themes were soil health and biodiversity. Among nearly 5000 cited practices, cover cropping and crop diversification dominated. We argue that the burden of proof for regenerative agriculture to be sustainable lies in its ability to regenerate the environment—until then, its impact remains uncertain.

Food is a fundamental necessity for human survival and well-being, yet current methods of food production exert significant pressures on our planetary boundaries^{1,2}. Alarmingly, six of the nine planetary boundaries have already been crossed, including climate change, loss of biosphere integrity, land-system change, biogeochemical flows, freshwater use, and novel entities (i.e. introduction of novel synthetic chemicals into the environment)³. More specifically, the global food system accounts for roughly one-third of annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), causes about one-third of terrestrial acidification, and is largely responsible for the eutrophication of global surface waters^{4,5}. Furthermore, problems such as soil erosion, salinization, compaction, acidification, and chemical pollution have collectively degraded approximately one-third of the global land area⁶. These negative environmental impacts directly threaten global food security and human well-being⁷.

In response to these threats, a wide range of sustainable farming approaches have been proposed, such as agroecology and circular agriculture, as contributors to bringing the global food system back within planetary boundaries. Regenerative agriculture, in particular, has been heralded by some food system actors (e.g. farmers, scientists, NGOs, and

policy-makers) as an approach both to keep our food system within planetary boundaries and to foster a safe and just space for people and the planet^{8–10}. Yet, regenerative agriculture faces significant criticism including concerns regarding exaggerated or overly simplistic claims on the impact of its practices¹¹, a certain feeling of dogma or buzz¹², the absence of government-supported implementation standards¹³, and corporate greenwashing¹⁴. While resistance to new or emerging approaches to farming is not uncommon¹⁵, it is crucial to better understand the key players driving the buzz (and fads¹⁶) around regenerative agriculture and the narratives they promote to evaluate the adoption of practices, encourage policy development, and shape public perception¹⁷.

Several reviews have explored the ambitions and practices associated with regenerative agriculture^{18–21}. These studies frequently prioritize academic perspectives¹⁸, focus on particular themes such as soil health¹⁹, emphasize a limited range of practices²⁰, or restrict their analyses to specific national contexts²¹. Collectively, these studies indicate that regenerative agriculture is highly context-specific²², with a general consensus that soil regeneration is the entry point to enhancing food system sustainability across the dimensions of people, planet, and profit²³. Nonetheless, we could

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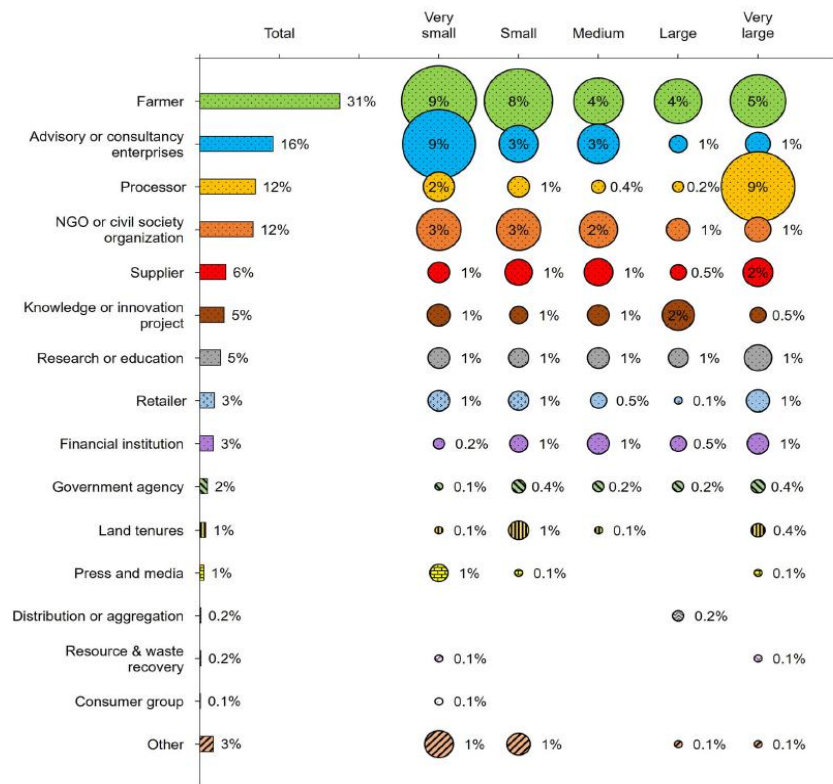


Fig. 3 | Distribution of regenerative actors by type and size. Regenerative actors are categorized into 16 distinct types, with the total number of actors in each group represented by bars. Within each group, actor sizes - ranging from very small to very

large - are depicted as bubbles. Sizes were determined using country- and sector-specific criteria. For 2.7% of actors, size information was unavailable.



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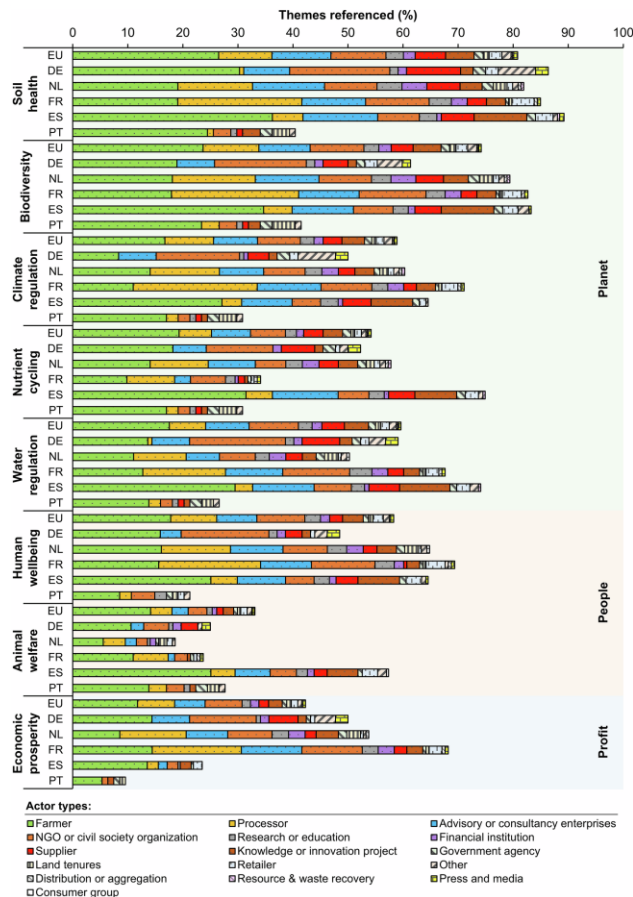
policy-makers) as an approach both to keep our food system within planetary boundaries and to foster a safe and just space for people and the planet^{6–11}. Yet, regenerative agriculture faces significant criticism including concerns regarding exaggerated or overly simplistic claims on the impact of its practices¹², a certain feeling of dogma or buzz¹³, the absence of government-supported implementation standards¹⁴, and corporate greenwashing¹⁵. While resistance to new or emerging approaches to farming is not uncommon¹⁶, it is crucial to better understand the key players driving the buzz (and buzz¹⁷) around regenerative agriculture and the narratives they promote to evaluate the adoption of practices, encourage policy development, and shape public perception¹⁸.

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Qu'en pensent les scientifiques ?

Thèmes référencés



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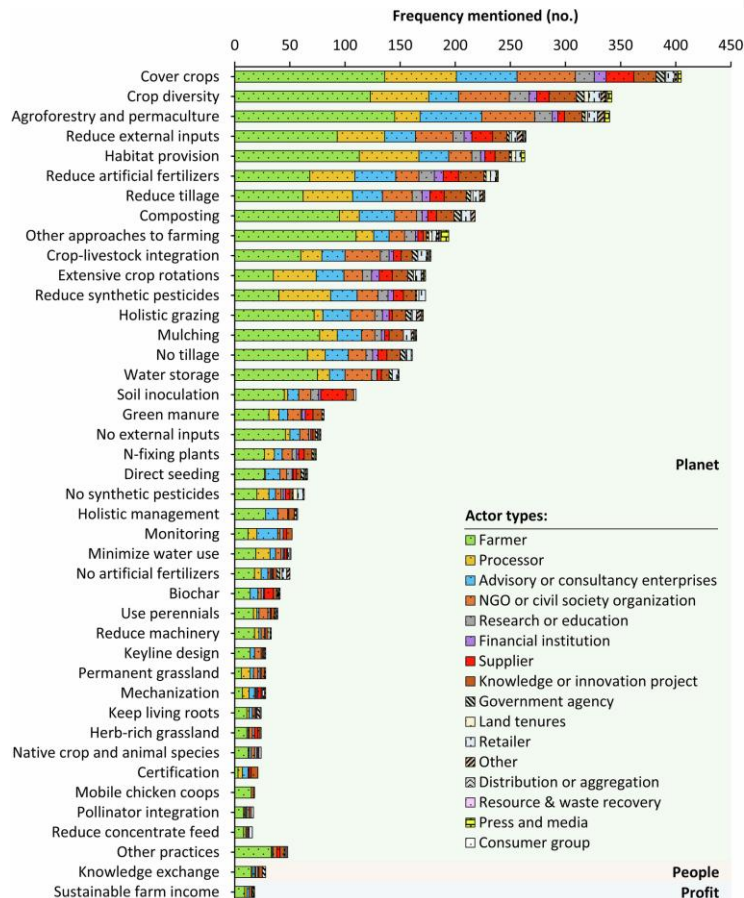
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In response to these threats, a wide range of sustainable farming approaches have been proposed, such as agroecology and circular agriculture, as contributors to bringing the global food system back within planetary boundaries. Regenerative agriculture, in particular, has been heralded by some food system actors (e.g. farmers, scientists, NGOs, and

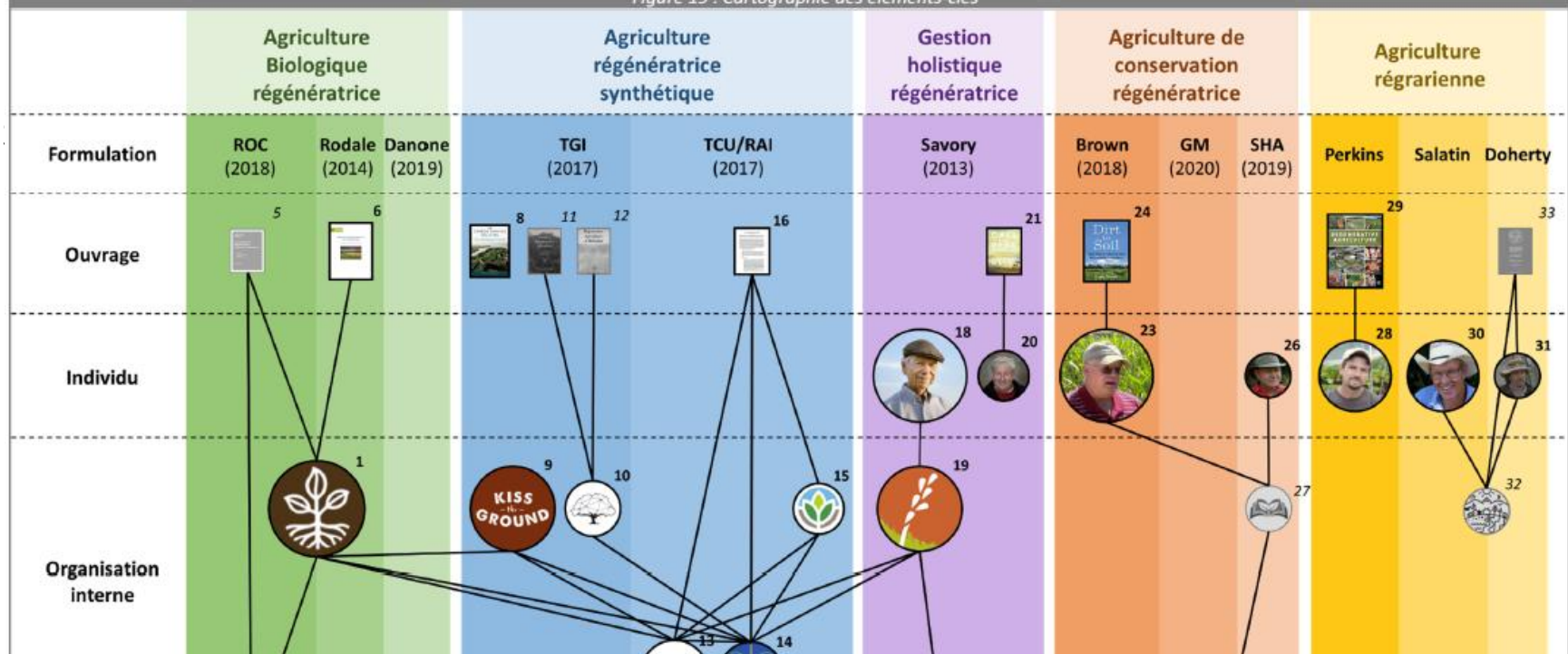
policy-makers) as an approach both to keep our food system within planetary boundaries and to foster a safe and just space for people and the planet^{8–10}. Yet, regenerative agriculture faces significant criticism including concerns regarding exaggerated or overly simplistic claims on the impact of its practices¹¹, a certain feeling of dogma or buzz¹², the absence of government-supported implementation standards¹³, and corporate greenwashing¹⁴. While resistance to new or emerging approaches to farming is not uncommon¹⁵, it is crucial to better understand the key players driving the buzz (and faze)¹⁶ around regenerative agriculture and the narratives they promote to evaluate the adoption of practices, encourage policy development, and shape public perception¹⁷.

Several reviews have explored the ambitions and practices associated with regenerative agriculture^{18–21}. These studies frequently prioritize academic perspectives¹⁸, focus on particular themes such as soil health¹⁹, emphasize a limited range of practices²⁰, or restrict their analyses to specific national contexts²¹. Collectively, these studies indicate that regenerative agriculture is highly context-specific²², with a general consensus that soil regeneration is the entry point to enhancing food system sustainability across the dimensions of people, planet, and profit²³. Nonetheless, we could

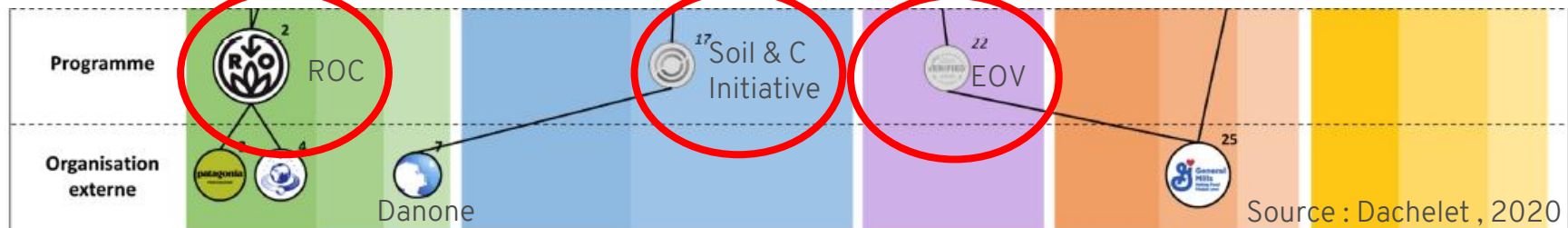
¹Farming Systems Ecology group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ²Agroecology and Environment Research Unit, ISARA, Lyon, France. ³EAT Foundation, Oslo, Norway. ⁴Alliance of Biodiversity International & CGIAR, CGIAR, Montpellier, France. ⁵Rural Sociology group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ⁶Plant Production Systems group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ⁷Soil Biology group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ⁸Environmental Systems Analysis group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ⁹Department of Global Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA. ¹⁰E-mail: loekie.schreefel@wur.nl

LES CERTIFICATIONS DE L'AGRICULTURE RÉGÉNÉRATIVE (BIO ET NON-BIO)

Figure 19 : Cartographie des éléments-clés



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

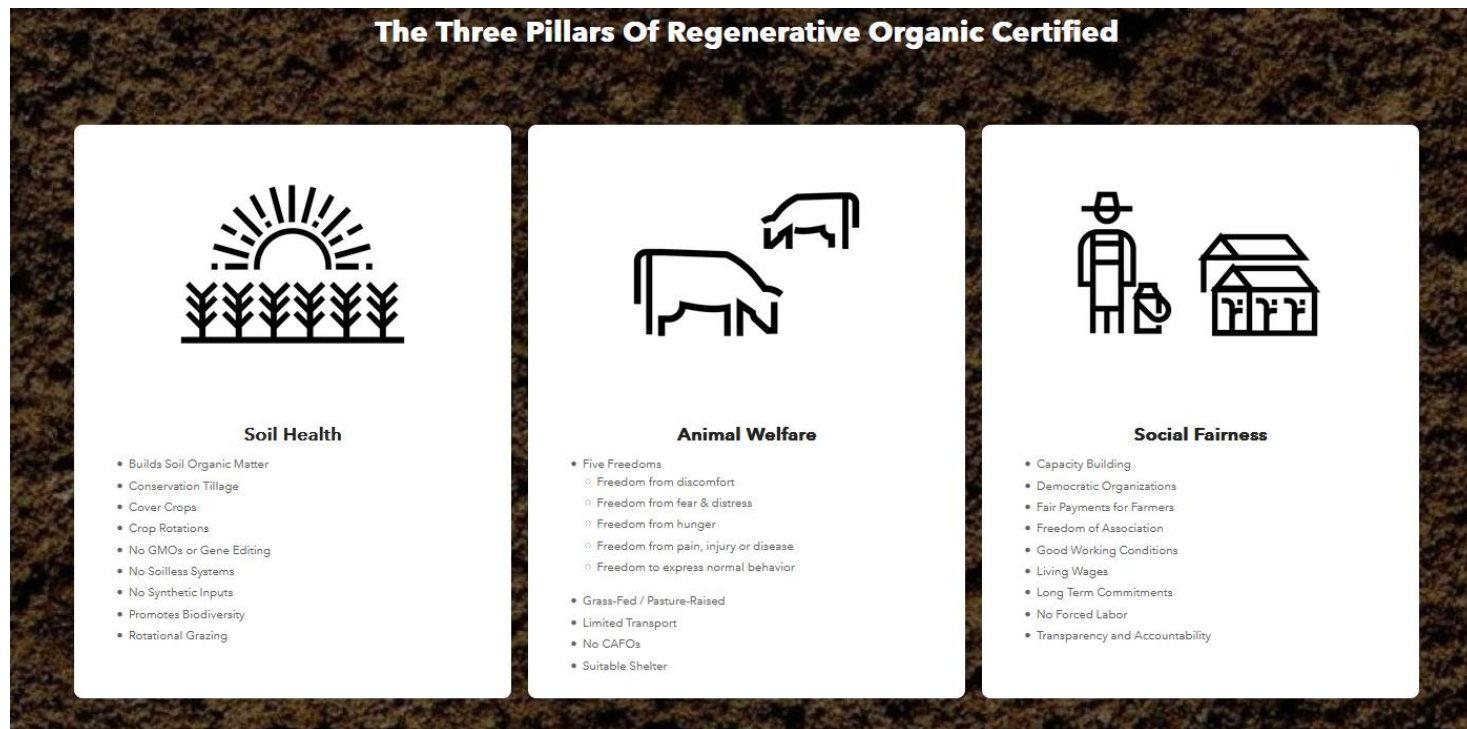


Source : Dachelet, 2020

Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

La certification « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC) = bio régénérative

- Les 3 piliers de la certification ROC



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

La certification « Regenerative Organic Certified

- L'agriculture biologique régénérative est un ensemble de pratiques axées sur la régénération de la santé des sols et de l'ensemble de l'écosystème agricole.
- Dans la pratique, l'agriculture biologique régénérative peut ressembler à des **cultures de couverture**, à la **rotation des cultures**, à un **labour réduit ou nul**, au **compost** et à l'**absence d'utilisation de pesticides et d'engrais chimiques persistants.**
- À ces pratiques, en fonction des besoins de l'exploitation agricole, pourraient s'ajouter l'ajout de **plantes vivaces**, le développement **d'habitats pour les pollinisateurs et la faune**, l'incorporation de **systèmes agroforestiers**, de barrières végétales et d'autres pratiques de régénération qui contribuent au développement de la matière organique du sol.
- Source : ROC, 2024 (<https://regenorganic.org/why-regenerative-organic/>)



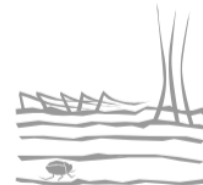
Vegetative Cover

Keep the land covered with living vegetative cover, crop residues or mulch year-round. Using diverse and nitrogen-fixing cover crops drawdown carbon, return nutrients to soil, control pests, prevent erosion, and decrease weeds.



Crop Rotation

Planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure.



Minimal Soil Disturbance

Tillage equipment destroys the structure of the soil and the soil microbiome. Minimal soil disturbance maintains soil biology and structure, retains water, prevents erosion, and carbon loss.



Rotational Grazing

Grass-fed and grass-finished ruminants like cattle rotate through paddocked pastures, return nutrient-rich manure to topsoil, and give land time to rest between grazing cycles.



Compost

Adding compost to fields, forests and ranges boosts soil health and super-charges carbon sequestration. Microbe rich compost can improve soil structure, suppress diseases, increase water holding capacity, and support soil biodiversity.



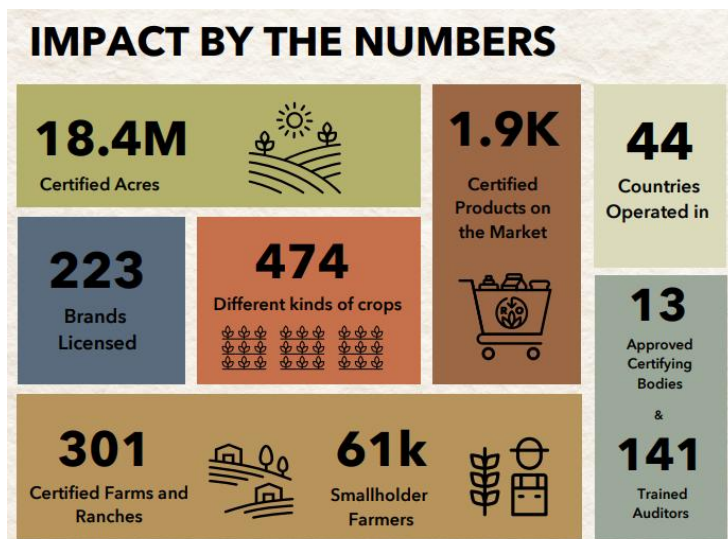
No Synthetic Fertilizers or Pesticides

Land is spared from toxic chemicals and soil ecology is sustained; fertility and pest-control are achieved by composting and rotating in beneficial plants, animals, and insects.

Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

La certification « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC) = bio régénérative

- Certification ROC offerte par Écocert Canada
- Statistiques de la certification ROC à travers le monde :
 - Seulement 301 fermes certifiées ROC
 - Mais 61 053 agriculteurs de petite échelle (?) et 18,4 M acres certifiés ROC (?)



Source : ROC, 2024
(<https://regenorganic.org/why-regenerative-organic/>)

Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Un exemple de ferme biologique certifiée « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC)

- Description des Fermes Longprés
 - Depuis 1977
 - Culture sur billon 1993
 - Transformation à la ferme 1995
 - Transition bio 1997-2002
 - 675 ha en culture
 - Blé-Maïs-Soya (Maïs sucré, pois, semence d'EV)
 - Moulin sur cylindre: production de farine blanche (1000 t/an)



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Un exemple de ferme biologique certifiée « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC)

- Description des Fermes Longprés

- Début en 1993, application d'**herbicides en bande**, culture sur billon permanent en maïs-soya
- **Transition biologique** (1997-2002) a mené à l'introduction des céréales et des engrais-verts, évolution de la technique de semis sur billon
- Aujourd'hui :
 - Régie de travail de sol sans labour
 - Contrôle très serré des mauvaises herbes, utilisation des technologies de pointe en désherbage mécanique
 - Culture en bandes alternées pour réduire la pression des insectes et maladies

Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Un exemple de ferme biologique certifiée « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC)



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Un exemple de ferme biologique certifiée « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC)

- Pratiques de conservation et restauration de la santé des sols agricoles
 - Culture sur billons
 - Céréales d'automne
 - Cultures de couverture et engrais-verts
 - Agroforesterie
 - Choix des équipements
 - Suivi serré des conditions de sol
 - Certification Bio-Régénérative



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Un exemple de ferme biologique certifiée « Regenerative Organic Certified » (ROC)

- La certification biologique :
 - A financé notre transition écologique
 - Nous a poussé à nous dépasser en mettant le consommateur au coeur de nos préoccupations
 - A créé une communauté tissée serrée basée sur la cocréation et l'intelligence collective
 - Nos efforts sont reconnus à leur juste valeur
- La certification ROC aux Fermes Longprés : pourquoi ?



Source : ROC™ Program Manual

Le *bio-régénératif*, c'est quoi?

- L'agriculture bio-régénérative est un mouvement ORGANISÉ, une régie encadrée par un cahier des charges stricte qui vise l'amélioration de la qualité des sols et des écosystèmes agricoles. Elle s'adresse exclusivement aux producteurs et aux transformateurs déjà certifiées biologiques.
- Elle vient palier aux quelques lacunes de la certification bio en matière d'agroenvironnement en supplémentant la norme.
- Elle vient faire évoluer les pratiques en comblant le besoin des consommateurs pour une agriculture toujours plus responsable.
- Elle vient encadrer, qualifier et quantifier le terme régénératif, qui est souvent galvaudé et utilisé à toutes les sauces.



Pourquoi le *bio-regénératif* chez nous?

- La norme bio a peu évolué au niveau de l'agroenvironnement depuis sa première édition en 1999.
- Les besoins et le niveau de connaissance des consommateurs sont en constante évolution, la société change et ça nécessite des ajustements ponctuels dans tous les milieux.
- Les lacunes de la norme bio liées au travail de sol sont publiquement documentées et représentent l'argument principal de l'industrie des intrants agricoles en défaveur du bénéfice environnemental du bio.
- La norme vient augmenter le niveau de traçabilité à la ferme et nous force à documenter nos opérations.



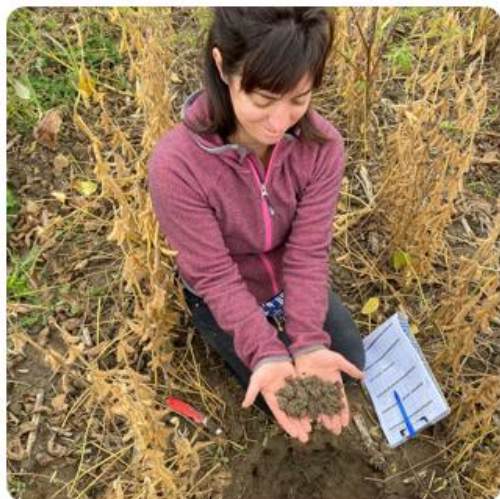
Pourquoi le *bio-regénératif* chez nous?

- Donne une plus-value à nos produits transformés sur la ferme, tout spécialement au niveau du marché du nord-est des É.U.
- Ajoute au sérieux à notre démarche vers la carboneutralité.
- La norme vient s'arrimer avec nos valeurs d'entreprise actuelles et demande des modifications surmontables à notre manière de travailler.



Modifications nécessaires:

- Accélérer notre transition vers les céréales d'automne (production et transformation).
- Modifier notre plan de rotation pour éviter les redondances.
- Quantifier et ajouter des aménagements dédiés à la biodiversité.
- Documenter, dater et noter toutes les opérations au champ et les observations – + précision au niveau du calcul de nos coûts de production
- Effectuer une étude complète de la santé des sols sur une base annuelle appuyé par des données quantitatives (accompagné par Valérie Bouthillier de Bio-Action)
- Effectuer un inventaire et documenter les changements au niveau de la faune et la flore indigène.
- Livrer un plan d'action de travail de sol de façon annuelle.



**Framework for
Regenerative
Organic Certified™**

Includes guidelines for:

- Soil Health and Land Management
- Animal Welfare

Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Les certifications disponibles pour l'agr. conventionnelle

- Certification Soil & Carbon Initiative



Farm Verification Standard

Version 2.0 of the SCI Farm Commitment & Verification Standard

The Farm Commitment & Verification Standard outlines the detailed requirements for Farmers to:

- **Develop** and implement three-year Field Plans that address the SCI Regenerative Pillars.
- **Target** continuous improvement over a baseline, and
- **Track** and report Soil Health Outcomes.

Source : <https://www.soilclimateinitiative.org/standards>



Soil Carbon Initiative
Farm Commitment & Verification
Standard



*Rapidly scaling regenerative agriculture
through commitments and verification*

Version 2.0
09/2023



Les certifications de l'agr. régén.

Les certifications disponibles pour l'agr. conventionnelle

- Certification Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV)
 - => de l'Institut Savory
 - => Famille « gestion holistique régénérative »



Ecological Outcome Verification (EOV) is an **outcome-based** monitoring protocol **for grassland** environments. Currently deployed on over 6 million acres globally, EOV evaluates both **leading and lagging indicators** to give you a holistic assessment of ecosystem function.

[READ THE PROTOCOL](#) 

Source : <https://savory.global/eov/>

Les certifications de l'agr. régén./durable

Les certifications disponibles pour l'agr. conventionnelle

- Certification « ferme durable » FSA
=> Géré par SAI, offerte par Écocert Canada



Le Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) fournit aux entreprises une approche standardisée pour atteindre leurs objectifs en agriculture durable.

Dans le but d'être vérifié selon FSA vous devez vous enregistrer avec SAI Platform et puis mandater un organisme de vérification comme Ecocert.

Les entreprises sont autorisées à mentionner leur niveau de performance FSA sur leur site Web, les sites Web de leurs produits et sur les réseaux sociaux en:

- ✓ Utilisant le nom Farm Sustainability Assessment,
- ✓ Indiquant les niveaux de performance : Bronze, Argent ou Or
- ✓ Affichant le logo FSA.

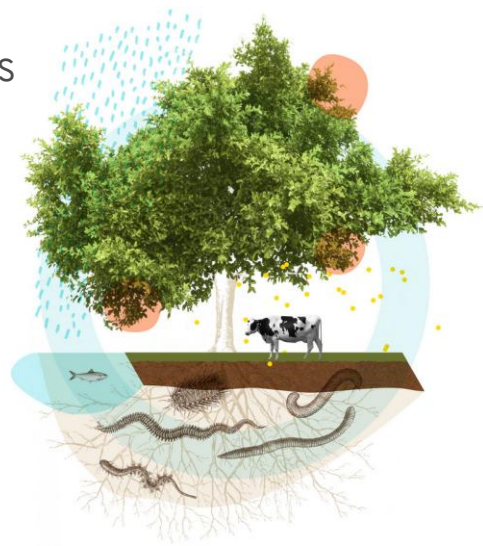
La référence à la plate-forme SAI n'est pas autorisée « sur l'emballage » (on-pack), ex : sur l'emballage des produits destinés consommateur final.

LES ACTEURS AU CANADA ET LE POSITIONNEMENT DES ORGANISATIONS AU CANADA

Au Canada, qu'en est-il de l'agriculture régénérative ?

Régénération Canada

- « OBNL dédié à **promouvoir la régénération de la santé des sols** afin **d'atténuer les changements climatiques**, de **restaurer la biodiversité**, d'améliorer les cycles de l'eau et de soutenir un système alimentaire sain. »
- « En créant des espaces d'apprentissage et d'échange inspirant agriculteurs, propriétaires fonciers, scientifiques, agronomes, entreprises, organismes communautaires, gouvernements et citoyens à prendre action pour régénérer les sols. »
- Démarré par des Canadiens (Montréal) en 2016, par l'organisation du *Symposium Sols vivants (2017 à 2021)*
- En 2025 : équipe de 8 personnes, C.A. de 9 membres
- Source : <https://regenerationcanada.org/fr/a-propos/>



Regénération Canada

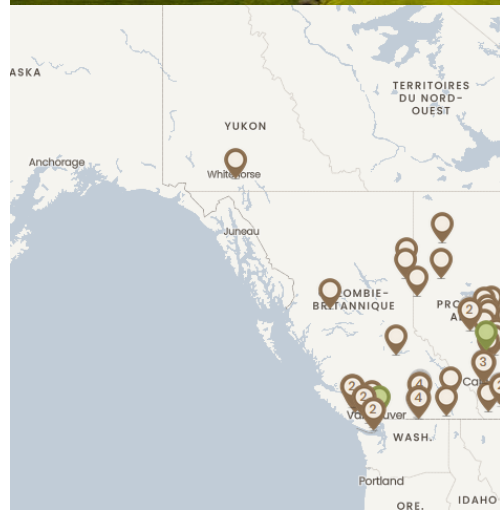
Notre carte aide les utilisateurs à localiser et à se connecter avec les fermes régénératrices dans une région donnée. Vous pouvez en apprendre davantage sur les méthodes des agriculteur.trice.s et découvrir comment acheter leurs produits. Il s'agit également d'un outil permettant aux agriculteur.trice, d'en savoir plus sur les autres fermes qui travaillent à la régénération de leurs sols au Canada. Nous espérons que vous aurez autant de plaisir que nous à utiliser cet outil !

Accélérer l'adoption ↑

Source : <https://regenerationcanada.org/fr/a-propos/>

Au Canada, qu'est-ce que la régénération ?

Regénération Canada



Source : <https://regenerationcanada.ca>

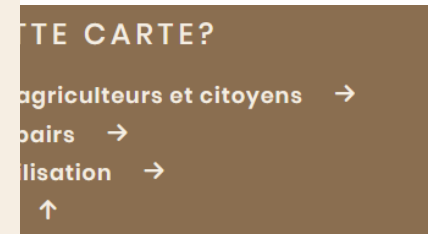


LA STATION (FERME PIERRE BOLDUC ENR) Compton, Québec

La Station compte 125 vaches en lactation et cultive 1000 acres de terre biologique en pâturage, foin et grains. La ferme compte aussi une érablière de 5.000 entailles certifiée biologique ou la mixité des espèces favorise la santé de la forêt.

- Découvrez la ferme
- Capsule vidéo
- Webinaire
- Balado
- Galerie de photos
- Principe régénérateur: Intégration des animaux et bien-être animal

Regénération ?



	MEMBRE INDIVIDUEL	MEMBRE ORGANISATION	CARTE SEULEMENT
ne	✓	✓	✓
res	✓	✓	✓
énements	10%	10% à 100%*	Don annuel (don suggéré: 30\$)
	60\$ + tx annuellement	250\$ - 2000\$ + tx annuellement	
	M'INSCRIRE	M'INSCRIRE	M'INSCRIRE

Au Canada, qu'en est-il de l'agriculture régénérative ?

Cultivons Biologique Canada / Canadian Organic Growers (COG)



Pourquoi l'agriculture doit-elle être régénératrice?

Les systèmes alimentaires du monde entier sont en difficulté depuis longtemps.

Les efforts ont été mis sur le capital et la croissance illimitée plutôt que sur la santé, l'écologie, l'équité et la protection.

L'humain moderne est suralimenté, mais il souffre de malnutrition. La nourriture n'a jamais été aussi abordable, mais elle est aussi beaucoup moins nutritive qu'avant.

L'agriculture biologique est-elle régénératrice?

Les fondements de l'agriculture biologique reposent sur les pratiques décrites ci-dessus.

Bien que les normes et règlements qui régissent l'agriculture biologique les encouragent, ces pratiques ont été adoptées avec enthousiasme par les agriculteurs du monde entier qui sont passionnés d'agriculture bio, qui en adoptent la philosophie et les 4 principes (santé, écologie, équité et protection), et ce, que la certification soit un modèle approprié pour leur exploitation ou non.

De plus, les 4 principes de la culture bio mettent en évidence la nécessité pour nos sociétés de créer des systèmes alimentaires qui se régénèrent afin d'encourager la régénération de la société aussi, et ce, grâce au commerce équitable, à certaines pratiques de travail et en reconnaissant qu'il faut penser aux générations futures – d'humains comme de toutes les autres espèces.

Les agriculteurs bio ont une longueur d'avance sur la construction des fermes régénératrices de l'avenir. Grâce à leur engagement envers l'amélioration continue par l'acquisition de connaissances provenant de diverses sources et différentes visions du monde, ainsi qu'au soutien de clients enthousiastes et du gouvernement, au niveau communautaire comme national, les agriculteurs bio peuvent continuer de développer leurs connaissances et d'encadrer la prochaine génération très attendue qui s'adonnera aussi à l'agriculture bio régénératrice.



Au Canada, qu'en est-il de l'agriculture régénérative ?

Les Producteurs Laitiers du Canada

Demandez aux experts

Ressources producteurs

Demander le logo

Nous rejoindre

Communiqués de presse

Français

QC



QUELLES SONT LES PRATIQUES EN MATIÈRE D'AGRICULTURE RÉGÉNÉRATRICE QUE SOUTIENNENT LES PRODUCTEURS LAITIERS DU CANADA?

Les Producteurs laitiers du Canada (PLC) ont établi [une feuille de route](#) pour que la production laitière canadienne puisse atteindre la carboneutralité. La carboneutralité, c'est de tendre vers un équilibre entre les émissions des fermes et la séquestration du carbone dans leur environnement. Un grand nombre des pratiques recommandées dans ce plan visent à la fois à réduire les émissions et à accroître la capacité des terres à séquestrer le carbone.

Lorsque les producteurs canadiens minimisent les perturbations des sols, optimisent le cycle des nutriments et utilisent des amendements organiques comme le fumier, ils restaurent et revitalisent leurs terres, tout en réduisant leur besoin en intrants externes pour les engrais ou la lutte contre les ravageurs. Les producteurs s'intéressent vivement à des outils tels que les technologies d'agriculture de précision et les clubs engro environnement ou autres réseaux de partage des connaissances et des expériences, qui les aident à s'occuper des terres, à adopter des pratiques innovantes pour favoriser un avenir durable, résilient et prospère pour les communautés agricoles, en plus de contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire de la société de demain.

Les six principes généralement reconnus de l'agriculture régénératrice sont les suivants :

- Minimiser les perturbations du sol;
- Maximiser la diversité des cultures;
- Maintenir la couverture du sol;
- Maintenir les racines vivantes tout au long de l'année, dans la mesure du possible;
- Intégrer les animaux; et,
- Comprendre les besoins de leur ferme.



PÉRIODE DE DISCUSSION