



Managing Soil Microbial Communities and Functionality in Your Orchard



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THANK YOU!

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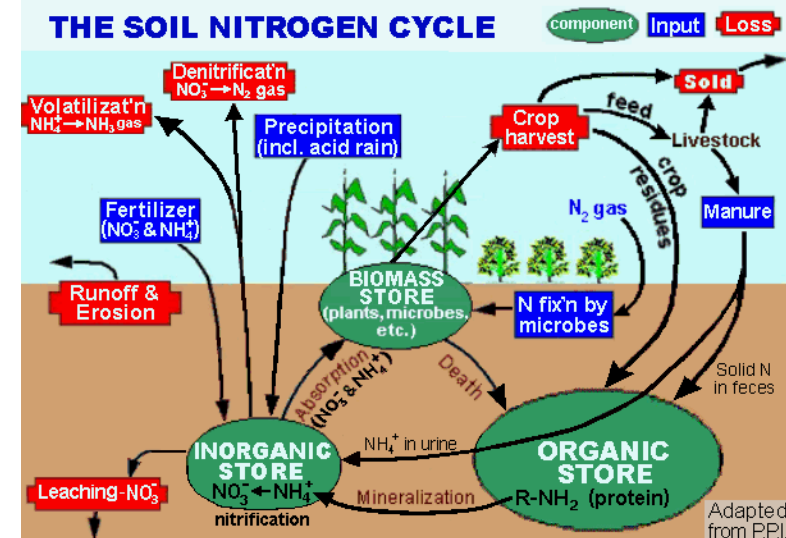
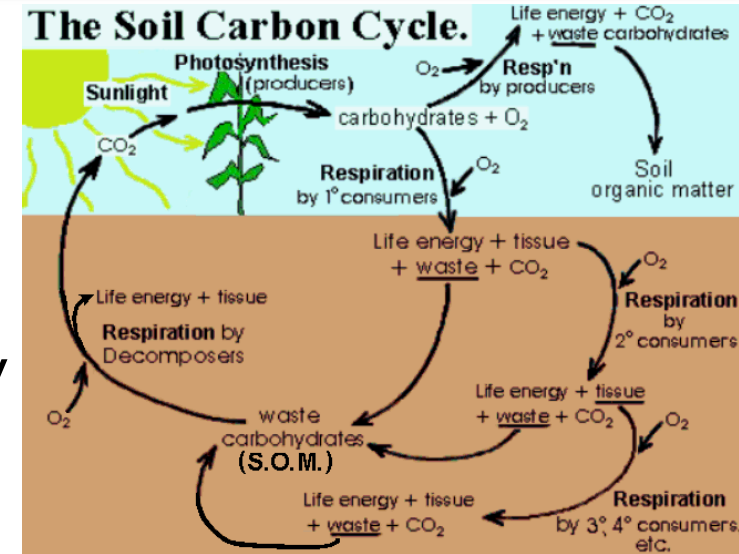
Juan Rojas, Janet Turner and Kristi Barckley at the
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plot maintenance and data assistance.

Invaluable STUDENT WORKERS!!!

Overview



- Why are soil (micro-)organisms important in orchard systems?
- Orchard Floor Management is key
- Strategies to enhance microbial functioning
- Future directions

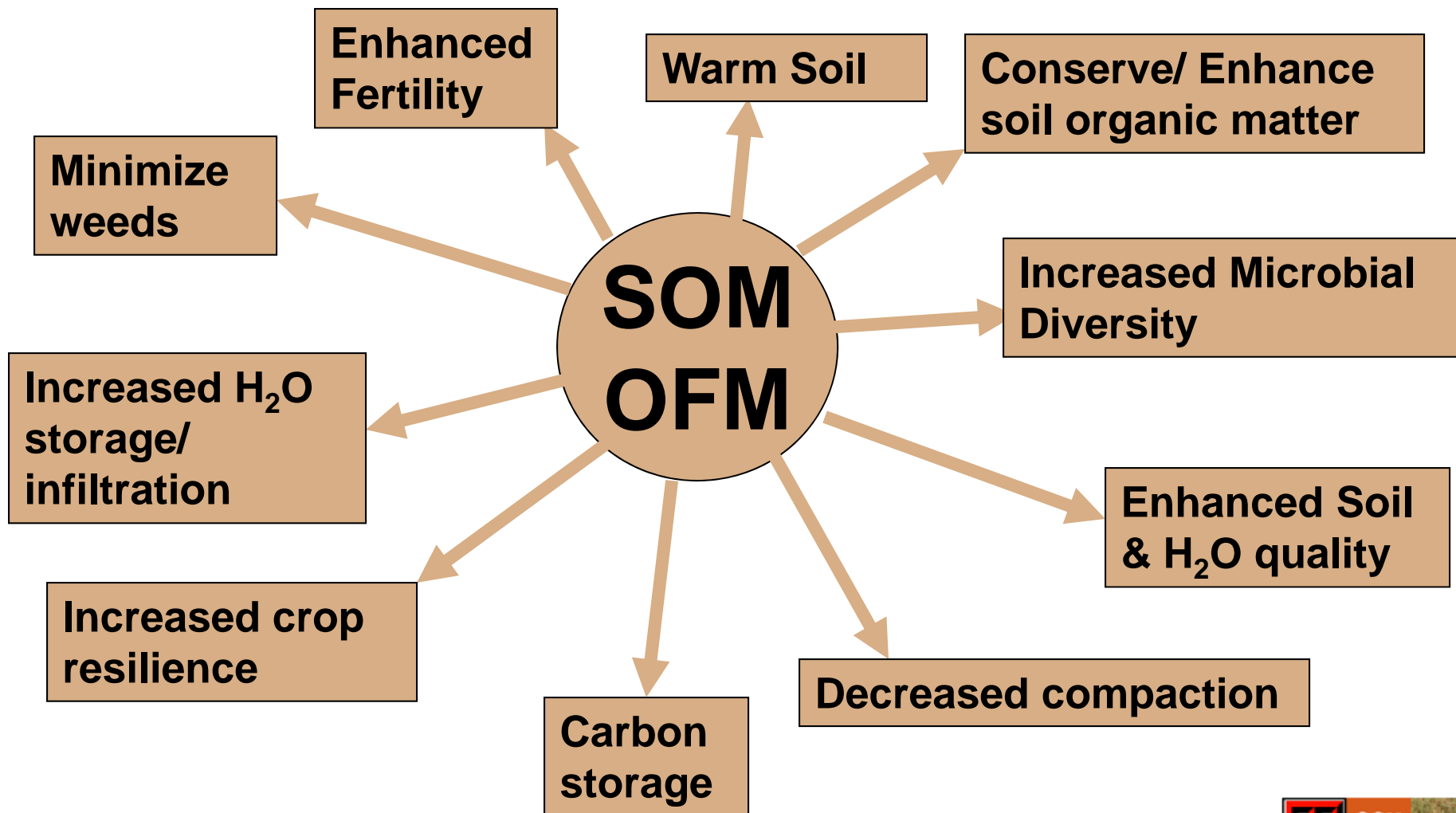


Microbe pics: www.nrel.colostate.edu/projects/glide16

Soil cycle pics: http://nsac.ca/pas/staff/cmi/soil3001/c_cycle.htm

Adapted from PFI.

Orchard Floor Management Objectives ≈ SOM Management





Soil Biological Indicators of Enhanced Nutrient Cycling

- Particulate Organic Matter...POM
- Soil Microbial Community Composition
- Potentially Mineralizable Nitrogen
(Organic N → Inorganic N)
- Soil Enzyme Activities

Managing for **Soil Health** must begin by changing the way you think about **Soil**.

Soil Organisms



Soil Organic Matter



OFM Management



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Soil Organisms



Soil Organic Matter



OFM Management



OFM Strategies (not comprehensive)



OFM Strategy	PROS	CONS
Herbicide strip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Weed control ↔ disturbance to roots, irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↔ soil organic matter (SOM) ↑↓ Organic herbicides effectiveness, ↑ cost; multiple apps
Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Weed control; ↓ cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Tree/ irrigation damage; ↓ SOM
Organic Mulches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ SOM, Microbes, Nutrient cycling; ↑ water conservation & soil temps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Weed control; ↑ cost (transportation) ↓ soil N, Ca; ↑ rodents
Landscape cloth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Weed control; ↓ evaporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↔ ↓ SOM; ↑ cost ↑ maintenance
Biodegradable films	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Weed control; Degradable; ↓ evaporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↔ ↓ soil organic matter (SOM); ↑ cost ↑ maintenance
'Living' mulches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ SOM, Microbes, Nutrient cycling (N?); ↑ water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ competition for water & nutrients; ↑ rodents
Combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ SOM; ↑ Weed control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Costs?

TRADEOFFS

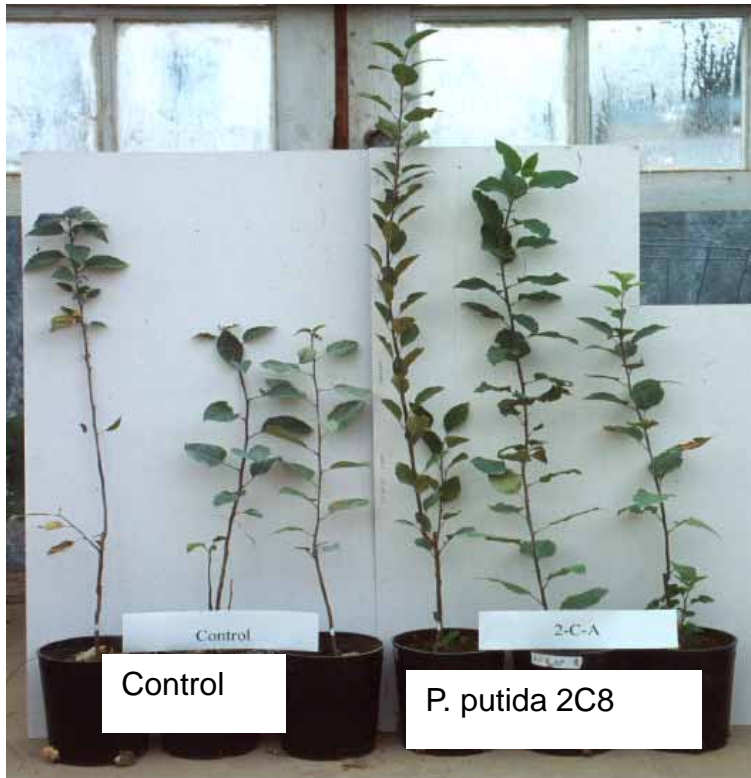
Managing for **Soil Health** must begin by changing the way you think about **Soil**.

Goal: Pathogen resistance (ARD)

- Fumigate
- Add microbes
- Phyto-management
- Add organic materials



Inundation Effects Only Last So Long (and not so consistently)



Treatment	# <i>P. penetrans</i> /g	% <i>Pythium</i> root infection
Control	121	27.5
<i>B. napus</i> Seed meal	18	9.3
MeBr	4	6.2

Previous research in OFM

- At OSU: compost + herbicide → ↑ SOM, inorganic N, P, and K vs. compost + cultivated.
- At Cornell & WSU: bark mulch ↑ soil quality and tree performance (in established orchards).
- Landscape cloth:
 - In BC: ↑ soil N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, Zn, Cu, Mn, Fe, and B → ↑ tree vigor and yield (Meyer et al., 2003).
 - In PR: ↑ Fruit yield ↑ leaf N BUT ↓ leaf P, Ca, and Mg (Yin et al. 2007). ↑ yield earlier & maintained higher yields, ↑ economic return (Tomashini et al. 2007)
- At MSU: Effect of OFM was rootstock dependent!

TRADEOFFS

Mulch Trial results

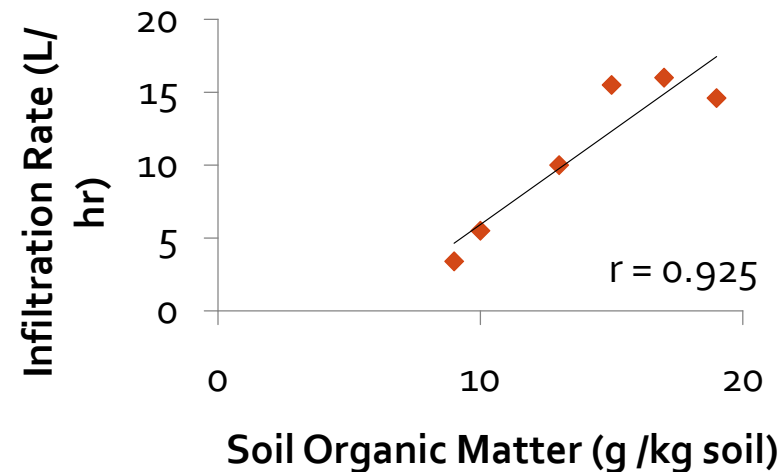
8-yr 'Gala'/M.26 – Wenatchee, WA

TRT	2005			2006				
	Fruit yield	Fruit Size 80-88	Gross Fruit Value*	Fruit Yield	Fruit Size 80-88	Gross Fruit Value*	TCSA increase	Canopy volume
	kg/tree	%	\$/ha	kg/tree	%	\$/ha	cm ²	m ³ /5 trees
Wood chip	22.4	15.5 a	35,454	14.7	39.0	27,249	3.7 a	56.7 a
Control mow	20.4	6.6 b	29,647	14.3	33.5	24,077	3.0 b	47.6 ab
Cultivator Z 3x	17.6	7.0 b	23,603	13.3	22.0	25,100	2.3 c	39.2 b
p=	0.150	0.014		0.805	0.076		0.001	0.008

Soil Organic Matter Change

Treatment	Soil C (g/kg soil)	Infiltration (L/hr)
Herb. Strip (check)	10 d	5.5 cd
Biosolids	19 a	14.6 ab
Shredded Paper Mulch	13 cd	10.0 bc
Alfalfa Mulch	15 bc	15.5 ab
SPM + Biosolids	17 ab	
Black Plastic Mulch	9 d	

7-yr study, Summerland, BC; sand loam soil, high density 'Spartan'



Cloth vs. Organic Amendments



Bark Mulch
Leaf Compost



Landscape
Cloth



Living Mulch

OFM Research at OSU 2005-2007

Herbicide Strip vs. Org. Amendments



Wheat Straw Mulch



Herbicide Strip



Alfalfa Straw Mulch



Wheat Straw Mulch



Living Mulch



Alfalfa Straw Mulch

Site characteristics

CLOTH VS. ORGANIC MULCH

Corvallis site:

- Regina/ G6 2005
- Single line drip
- High SOM (4%)
- Silty clay loam
- Avg ppt. 104 cm
- Bark June 05, 06, Leaf Oct 06

HR site:

- Regina/ G6 2005
- Single line drip
- High SOM (3%)
- Sandy loam
- Avg ppt. 76 cm
- Straw mulch Jun 05, 06

HERBICIDE VS. ORGANIC MULCH

Alfalfa site:

- Sweetheart/ Mazzard 1999
- Micro-sprinklers
- Silt loam
- Avg ppt. (37 cm)
- Wheat Aug 05, Alfalfa Jun 07

Wheat site:

- Tieton/G6 2004
- Micro-sprinklers
- Loam
- Avg ppt. (37 cm)
- Wheat Nov 2005 (reseeded)

Soils: 0-6 in collected in October 2007; Leaves collected in Aug 2007

Effect of OFM on Soil Chem. Props

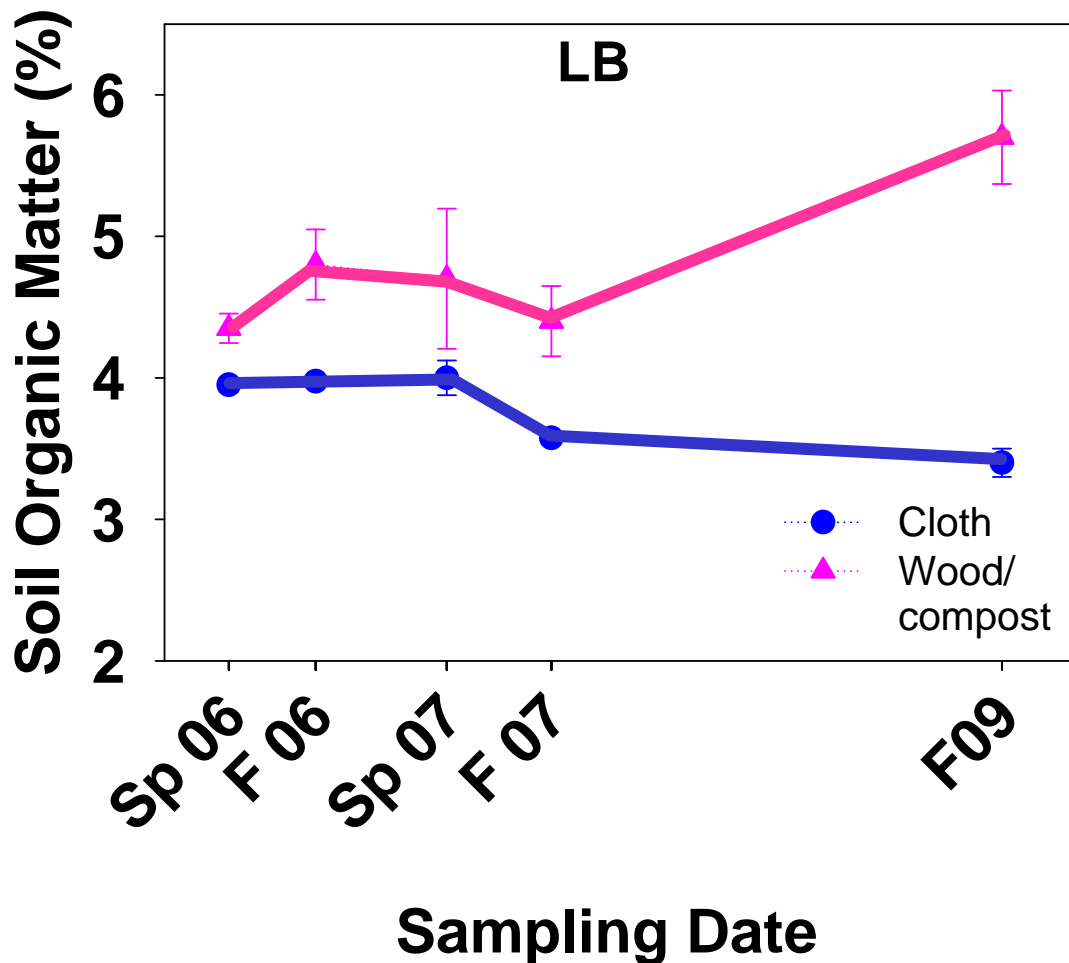


Soil Property	Bark Mulch			
	Compost + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Herbicide	Alfalfa Straw + Herbicide
SOM	↑(4.0% to 4.6%)	↔	↑ (2.0 - 2.7%)	↔
POM-C	↑ (> 300%)	↑ (39%)	↔	↑ (33%)
Soil inorganic N	↓ (49%)	↑ (11.5%)	↑ (27%)	↑ (42%)
N mineralization	↑ (25%)	↑ (21%)	↑ (48%)	↑ (22%)
Soil P	↑ (19%)	↔	↔	↓ (25%)
Soil K	↔	↔	↑ (40.6%)	↑ (60%)
Soil Ca	↓ (14.5%)	↔	↔	↔
Soil Mg	↓ (15%)	↔	↔	↔
Soil Mn	↑ (47%)	↔	↑ (11%)	↔
Soil Zn	↑ (27%)	↓ (32%)	↑ (32%)	↔
Soil B	↑ (39%)	↓ (20%)	↔	↑ (13%)
Soil Cu	↓ (12.5%)	↔	↑ (37%)	↔
Soil sulfate	↓ (30%)	↔ (9%)	↔	↔

Initial SOM = 4.0%
 SOM increased 10% in Sp 2006, 15% after leaf compost in Fall 2007 and 42.5% in Fall 2009 (last app was April 2009)



Bark mulch in Jun 05 & 06
 Leaf compost Oct 06 & 07 & April 2009



Initial SOM = 4.0%
 SOM held steady from 2005 to Sp 2007 but declined 11% in Fall 2007 and 15% in Fall 2009

Impacts of OFM on Soil Enzymes & Biology

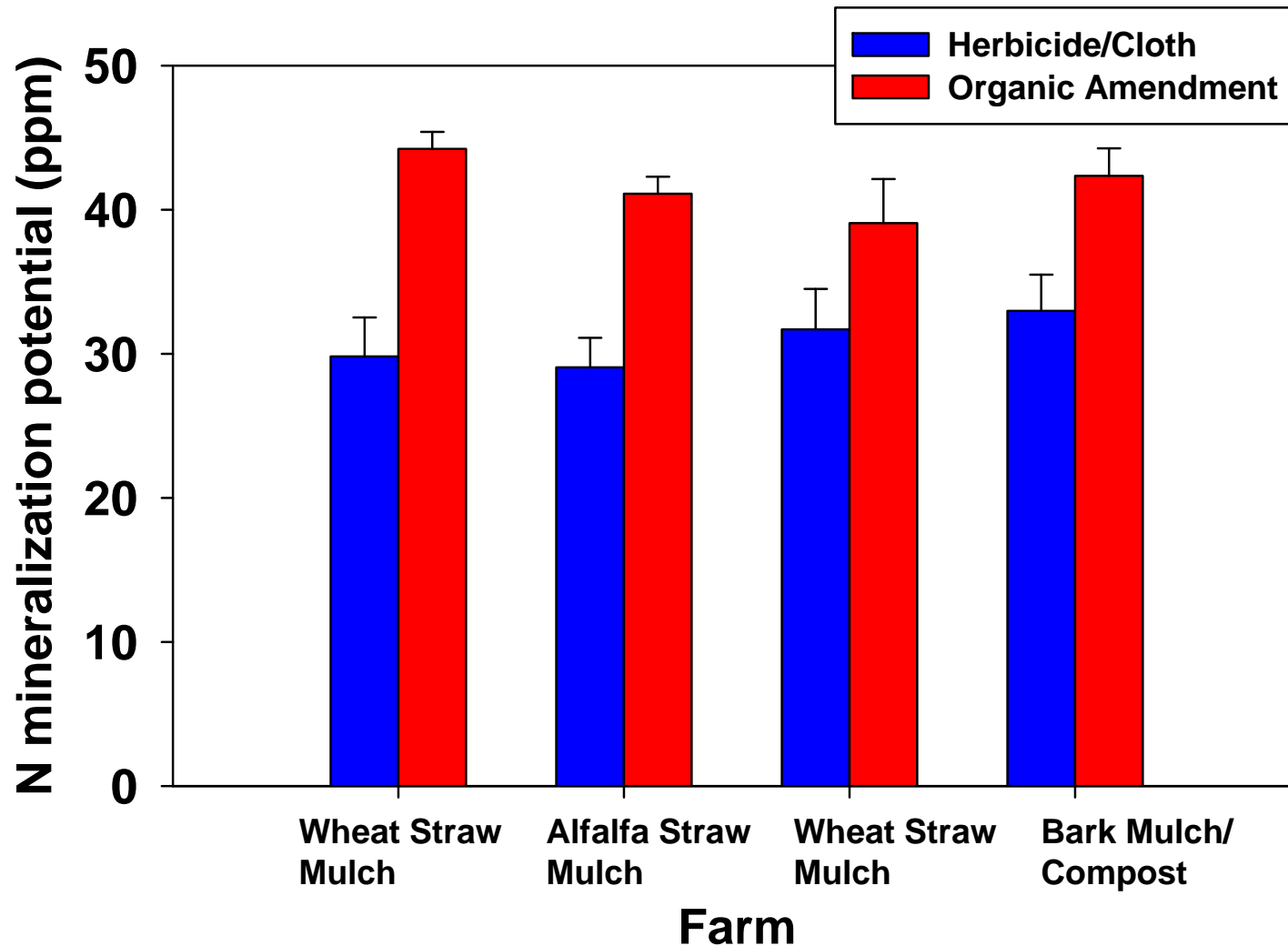
Cloth

Herbicide

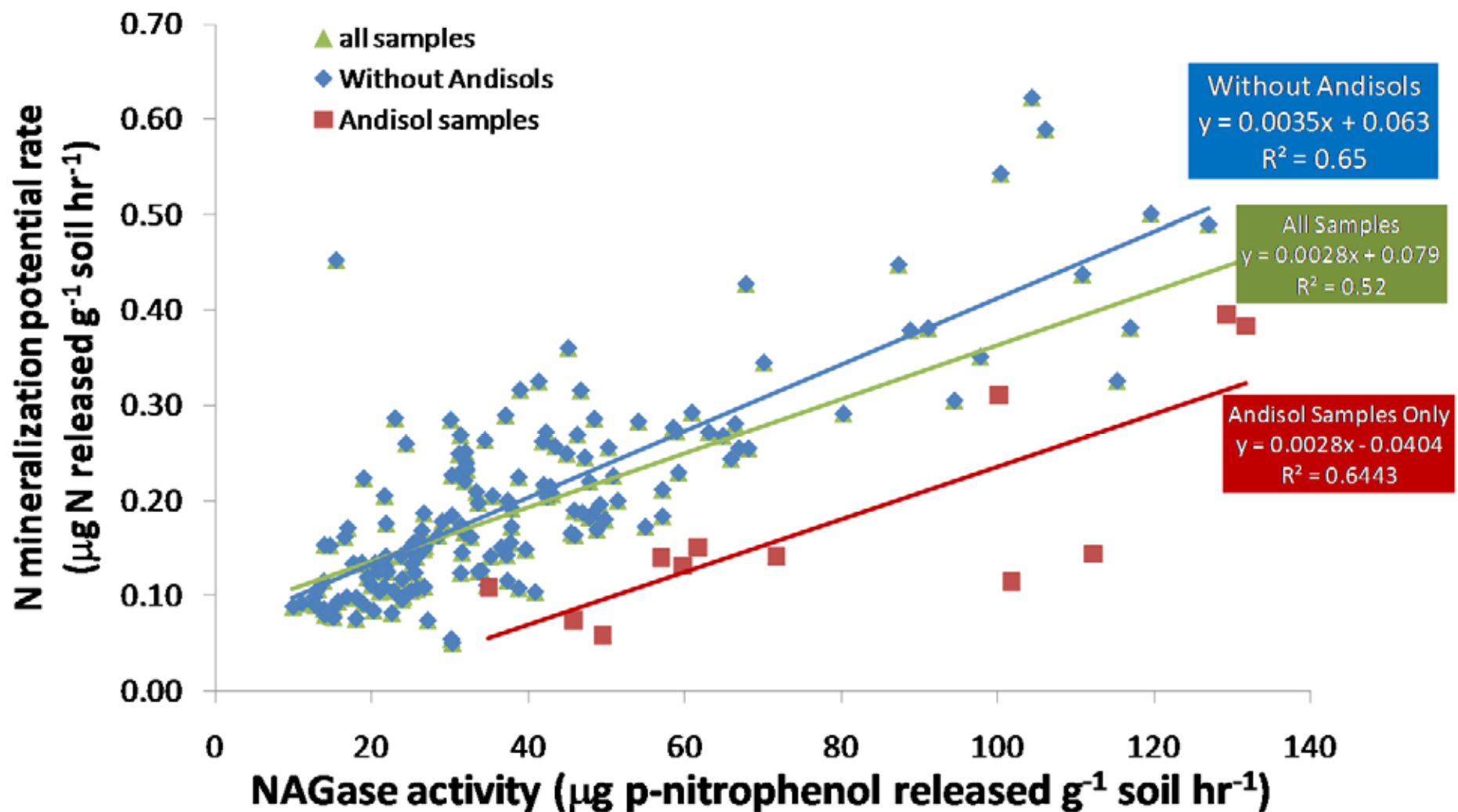
Soil Property	Bark Mulch + Compost + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Herbicide	Alfalfa Straw + Herbicide
N mineralization	↑ (25%)	↑ (21%)	↑ (48%)	↑ (22%)
C enzyme	↔	↔	↑ (58%)	↑ (15%)
N enzyme	↑ (up to 75%)	↔	↑ (57%)	↑ (47%)
P enzyme	↔	↔ ↑	↑ (15-83%)	↔
S enzyme	↔	↑ (17%)	↑ (96%)	↑ (74%)
Microbial Biomass	↑ (10.3%)	↔ (6.6%)	↑ (22%)	↑ (40%)
Total Bac	↔	↔ (9%)	↑ (23%)	↑ (27%)

Total Fungi	↑ (17%)	↑ (46%)	↑ (20%)	↑ (52%)
AMF	↓ (39%)	↑ (31%)	↑ (57%)	↑ (133%)
F1:B	↑ (32%)	↑ (72%)	↑ (22%)	↑ (59%)
Soil H2O	↑ (up to 7% greater)	↓***	↑ (~9% greater)	↔***
Soil Temp	↑ (up to 2°F greater)			

Effect of OFM on N mineralization potential (Organic N → Inorganic N)

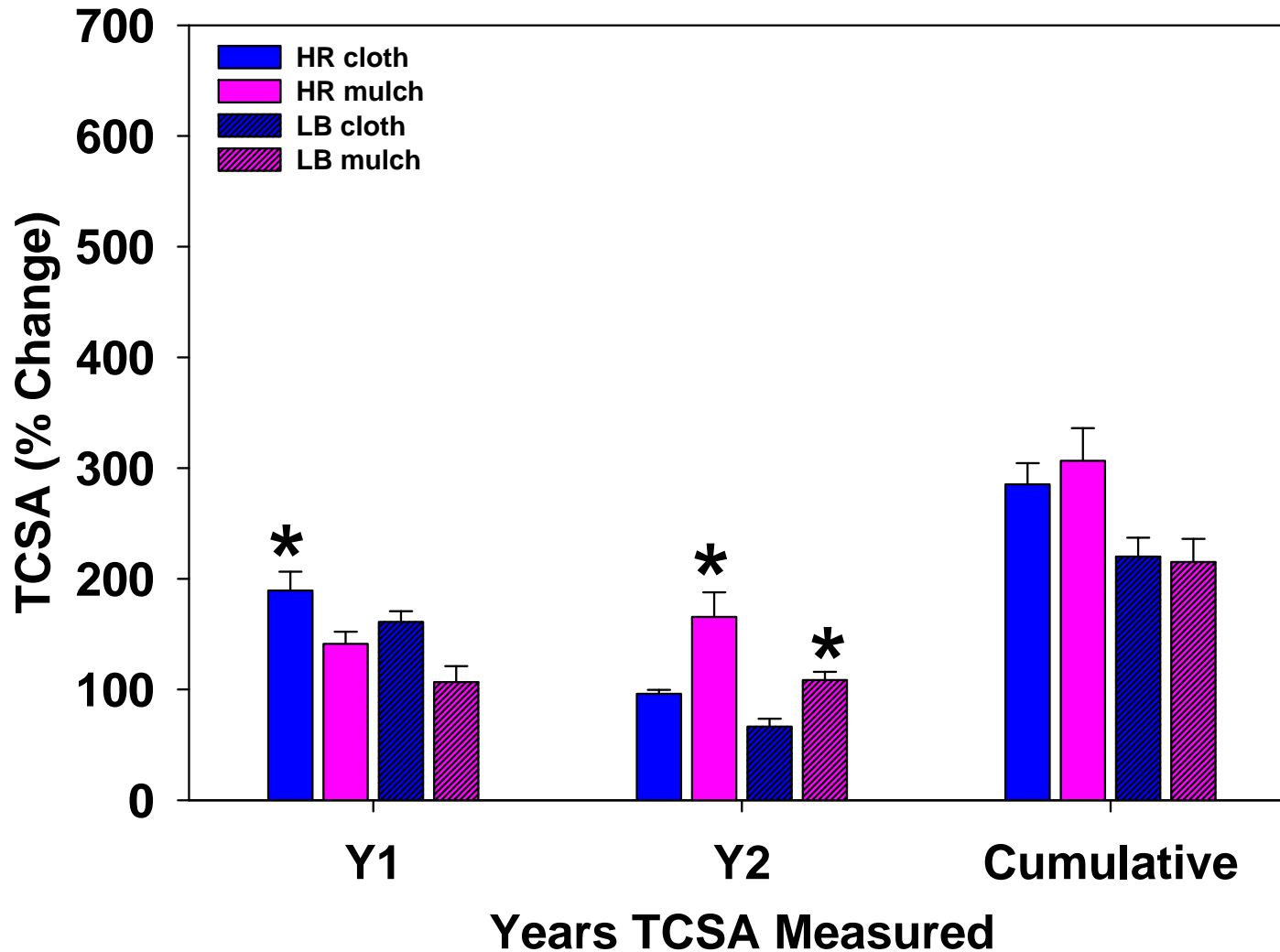


Relationship between NAGase activity (chitin \rightarrow NH_4^+) and N mineralization potential (Org N \rightarrow NH_4^+) (9 farms, 0-15 and 15-30 cm)



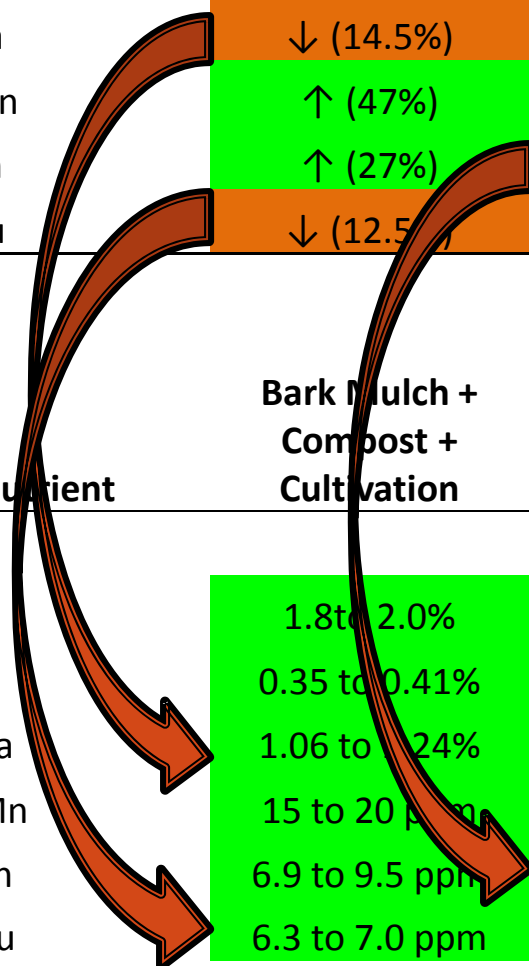
OFM Impact on % TCSA

(OSU organic farms planted 2005)

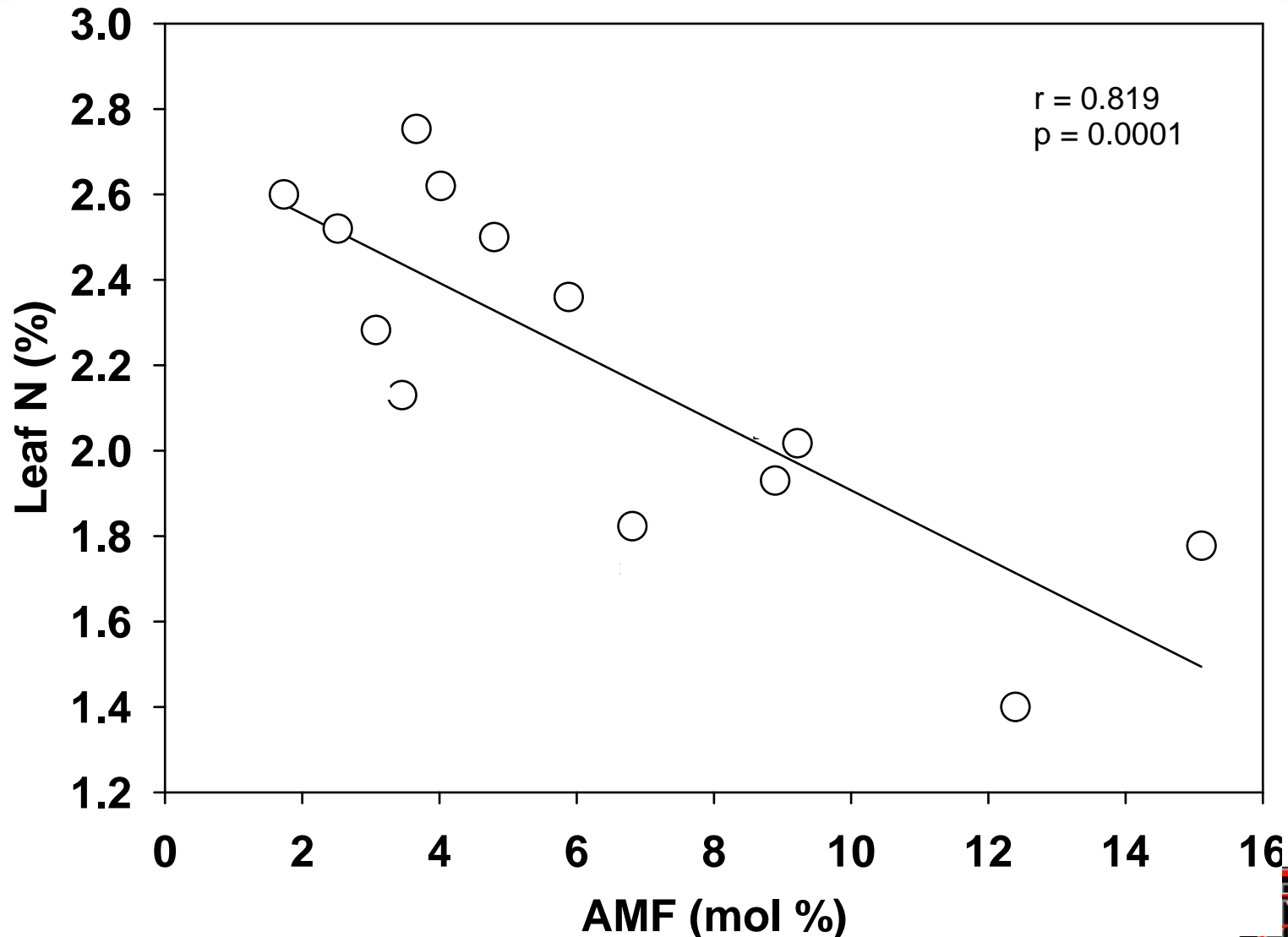


Soil Property	Bark Mulch + Compost + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Herbicide	Alfalfa Straw + Herbicide
SOM	↑ (4.0% to 4.6%)	↔	↑ (2.0 - 2.7%)	↔
Soil inorganic N	↓ (49%)	↑ (11.5%)	↑ (27%)	↑ (42%)
N mineralization	↑ (25%)	↑ (21%)	↑ (48%)	↑ (22%)
Soil Ca	↓ (14.5%)	↔	↔	↔
Soil Mn	↑ (47%)	↔	↑ (11%)	↔
Soil Zn	↑ (27%)	↓ (32%)	↑ (32%)	↔
Soil Cu	↓ (12.5%)	↔	↑ (37%)	↔

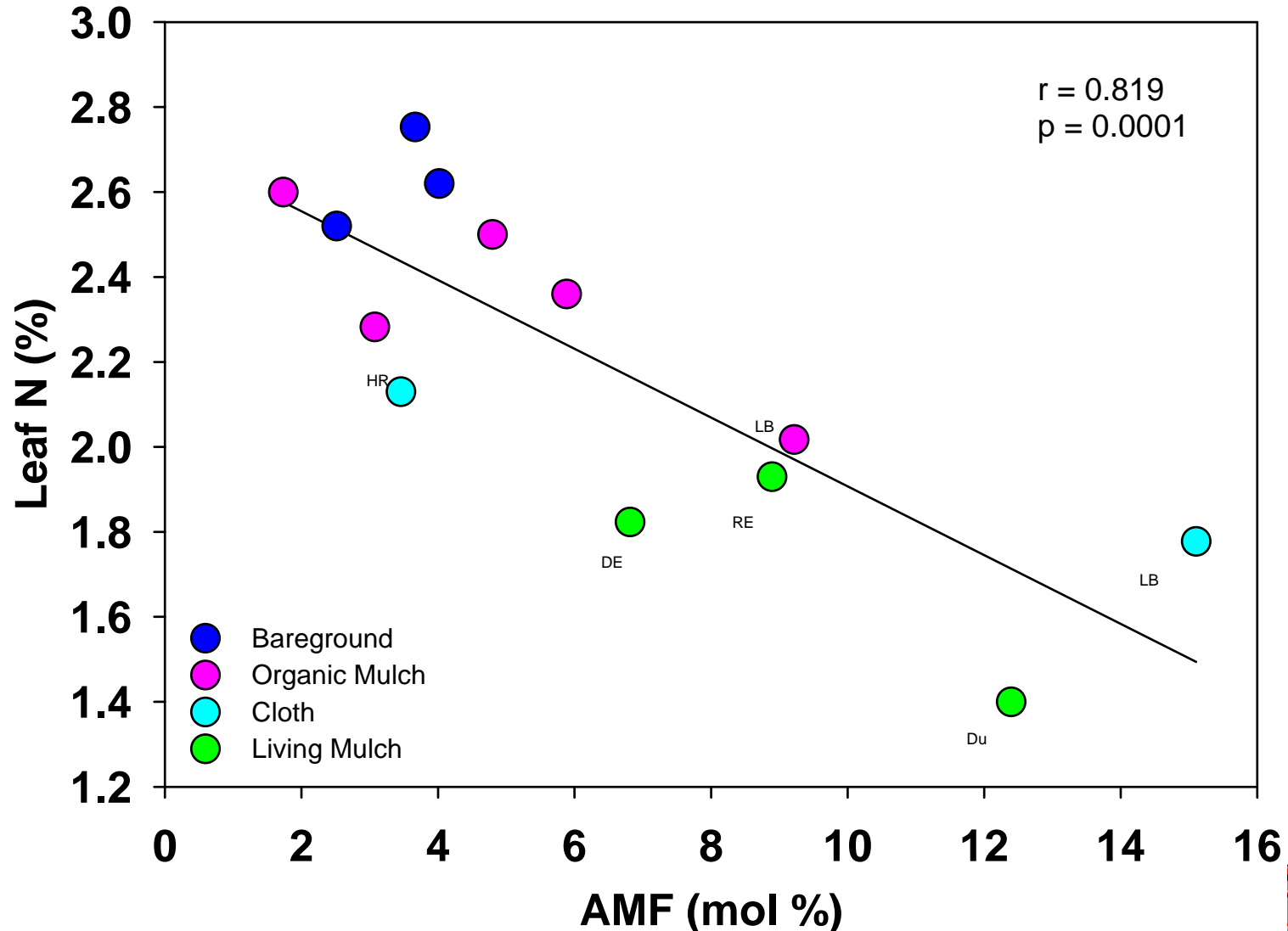
Leaf Nutrient	Bark Mulch + Compost + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Cultivation	Wheat Straw + Herbicide	Alfalfa Straw + Herbicide	Ideal Range
Leaf N	1.8 to 2.0%	2.1 to 2.3%	↓ 2.6 to 2.4%	↓ 2.8 to 2.5%	2.4-3.4%
Leaf P	0.35 to 0.41%	0.35 to 0.52%	↔	0.20 to 0.22%	0.12-0.4%
Leaf Ca	1.06 to 1.24%	↔ (1.08%)	↔ (0.97%)	↔ (1.07%)	0.7-3.7%
Leaf Mn	15 to 20 ppm	↔ (28 ppm)	↔ (54 ppm)	↔ (45 ppm)	20-300 ppm
Leaf Zn	6.9 to 9.5 ppm	7.6 to 11.8 ppm	↔ (8 ppm)	55 to 64 ppm	12-75 ppm
Leaf Cu	6.3 to 7.0 ppm	7.6 to 8.1 ppm	↔ (8 ppm)	8.1 to 7.6 ppm	6-25 ppm



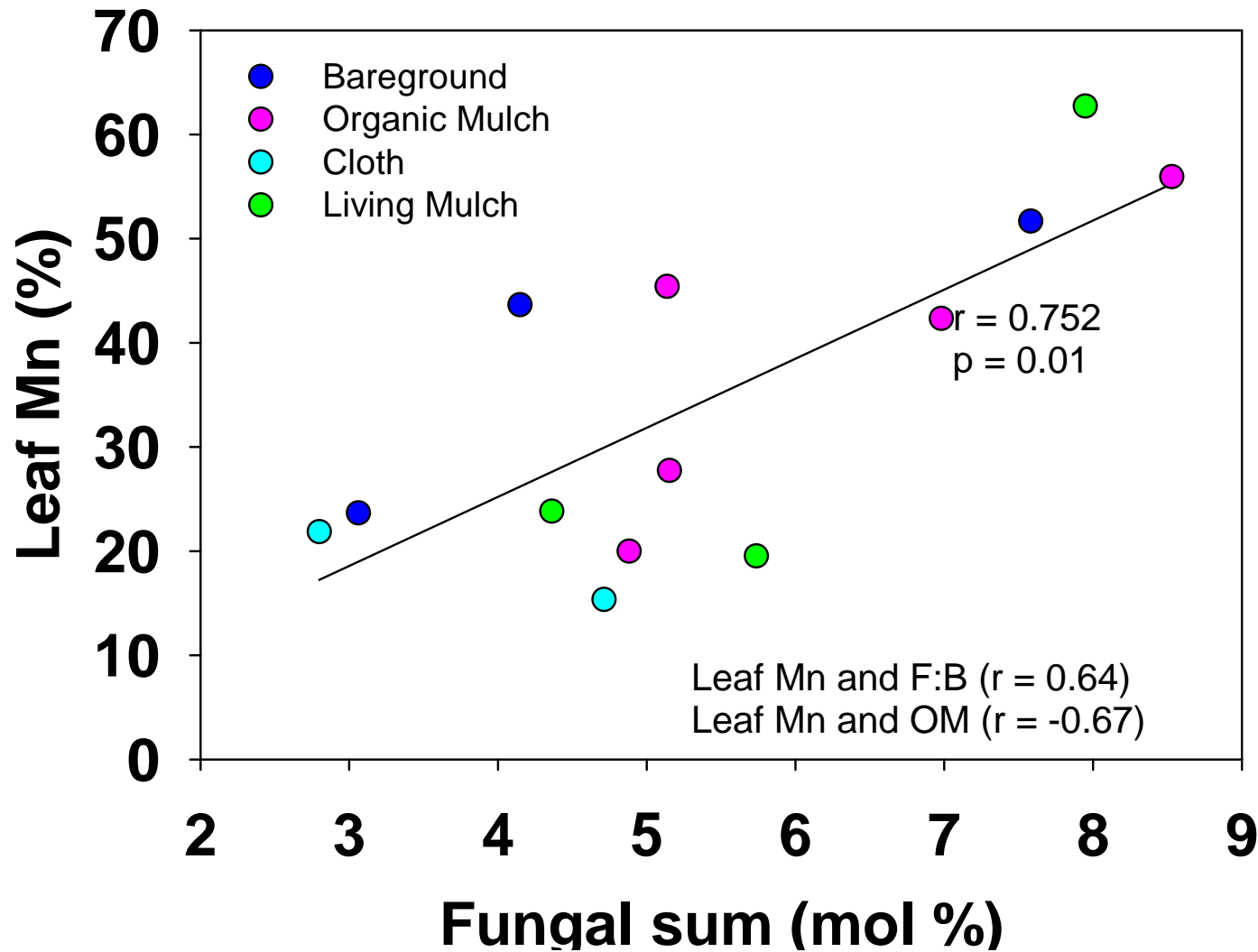
AMF vs. Leaf N Concentration (9 Ore Farms)



AMF vs. Leaf N Concentration (9 Ore Farms)



Fungi vs. Leaf Mn (9 Ore Farms)



CLOTH VS. ORGANIC MULCH

New orchards, High SOM

Bark/ Leaf Compost (4 apps)

- ↑ SOM, POM, Nmin, Soil Mn, Zn, B
- ↓ Inorganic N, Ca, Mg, Cu, SO_4^{2-}
- ↑ NAG, SMB, Total fungi, F:B
- ↓ AMF
- ↑ Leaf nutrients



Wheat straw (2 apps; last '06)

- ↔ SOM, ↑ POM, Nmin, inorganic N
- ↓ Soil Zn, B
- ↑ S enzyme, AMF, Total Fungi, F:B
- ↑ Leaf N, P, Zn, and Cu



HERBICIDE VS. ORGANIC MULCH

Est. Orchards, Low SOM

Wheat straw (newer orchard)

- ↑ SOM, Soil inorganic N, Zn, Cu
- ↑ all microbial indicators
- ↔ Leaf nutrients



Alfalfa straw (old orchard)

- ↔ SOM, ↑ inorganic N & B
- ↓ Soil P
- ↑ all microbial indicators
- ↑ Leaf Zn, Cu
- ↓ Leaf N



Managing for **Soil Health** must begin by changing the way you think about **Soil**.



TRADEOFFS

- Allow soil to work for you
- C as your fertilizer
- Site characteristics/history important
- Established orchards may have a tailored tree responses
- Integrate research on pathogens/ SOM/ Nutrients
- Breeders aimed at organics!
- Other benefits? (water, temp, resiliency, C credits, greenhouse gases?)
- Diversify OFMs
- Buy local, Think global

Questions?



Wishing you a festive holiday season!