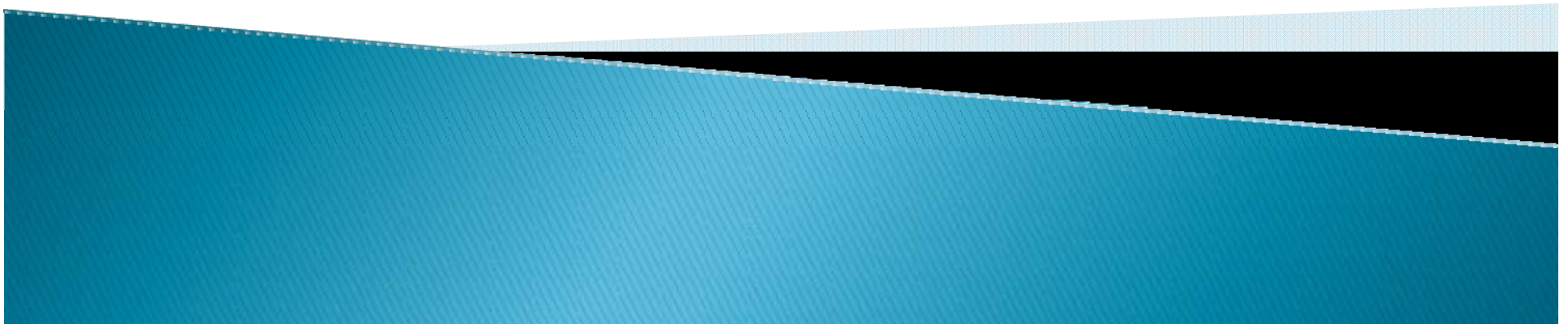


# Fertility and Soil Health

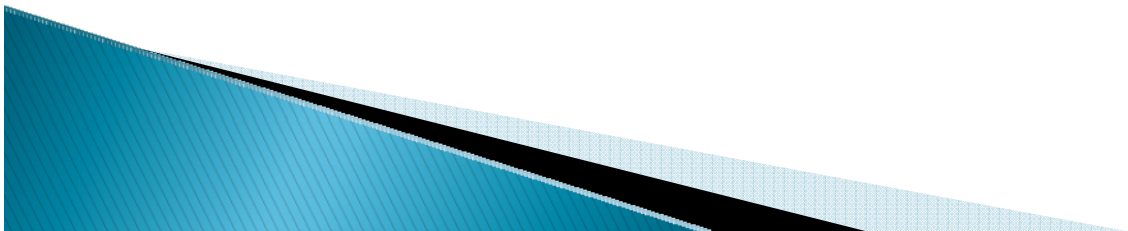
**Mike Robinson**

**Wenatchee, WA**

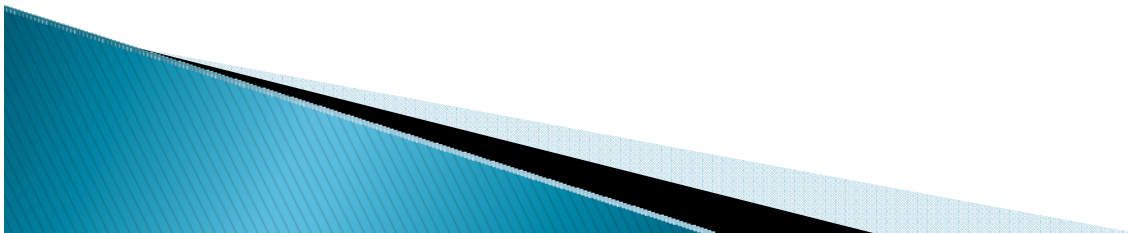
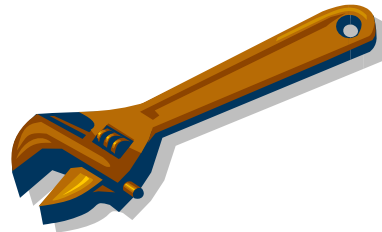


# What is the Goal?

- ▶ To produce maximum crops on an annual basis, of commercially preferred sizes and grades
- ▶ Leave the Soil better than I found it
- ▶ Provide tasty and nutritious food
- ▶ Contain the nutrients I use to the property I farm.
- ▶ **MAKE A PROFIT (The key to sustainability)**

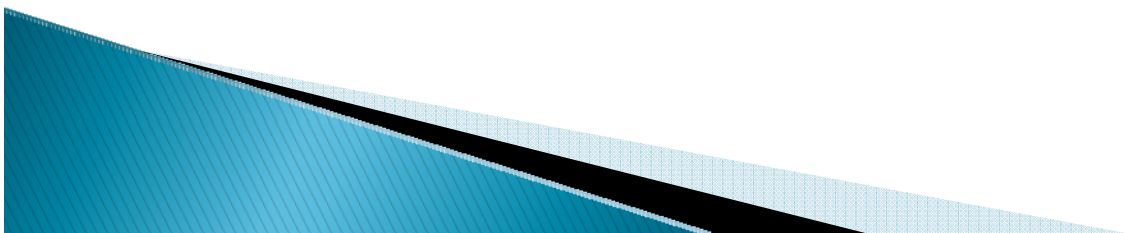


# What Tools do I have to accomplish my goals

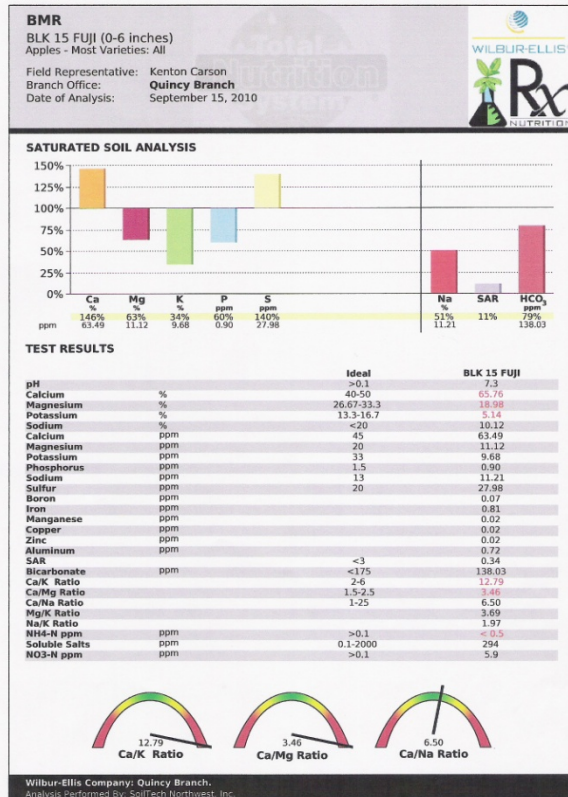


# Soil Analysis

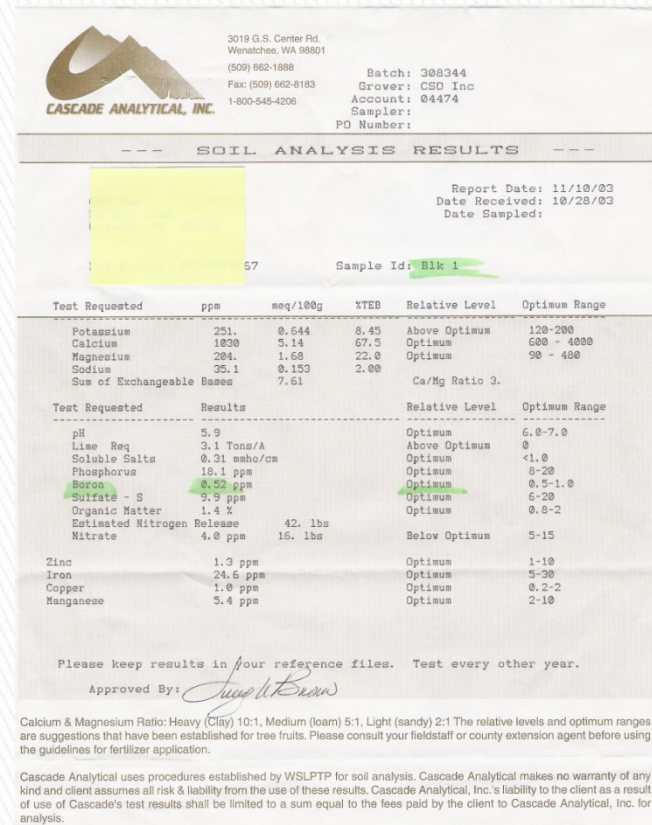
- ▶ The cornerstone of modern fertility management
- ▶ Referred to in most extension publications and farm magazines as the basis for decisions on fertility.
- ▶ Its use is taught in classrooms across the US
- ▶ Required by the NOP and some GAP programs



# A couple of common soil testing and fertility management systems



Soil Balancing approach



Nutrient target approach




# Where did the target levels come from?

- ▶ The soil balancing approach started with a researcher named Albrecht in Missouri
- ▶ It has been modified to fit our climate and soils through substantial trial and error
- ▶ No scientific trials link test results to a result in the tree
- ▶ The WSU Fertilizer guide from many years ago
- ▶ The levels may have been derived from target levels developed for alfalfa
- ▶ No scientific trials link test results to a result in the tree

Soil Balancing approach

Nutrient target approach

# Samples don't correlate

 3019 G.S. Center Rd.  
Wenatchee, WA 98801  
(509) 662-1888 Batch: 308344  
Fax: (509) 662-8183 Grover: CSO Inc  
1-800-545-4206 Account: 04474  
Sampler:  
PO Number:

--- SOIL ANALYSIS RESULTS ---

Report Date: 11/10/03  
Date Received: 10/28/03  
Date Sampled:

57 Sample Id: Blk 1

Test Requested	ppm	meq/100g	XTED	Relative Level	Optimum Range
Potassium	251.	0.644	8.45	Above Optimum	120-200
Calcium	1830	5.14	67.5	Optimum	600 - 4000
Magnesium	204.	1.69	22.0	Optimum	90 - 400
Sodium	35.1	0.153	2.00		
Sum of Exchangeable Bases		7.61		Ca/Mg Ratio 3.	

Test Requested	Results	Relative Level	Optimum Range
pH	5.9	Optimum	6.0-7.0
Lime Req	3.1 Tons/A	Above Optimum	0
Soluble Salts	0.31 mmo/cm	Optimum	<1.0
Phosphorus	18.1 ppm	Optimum	8-20
Boron	0.52 ppm	Optimum	0.5-1.0
Sulfate - S	9.5 ppm	Optimum	6-20
Organic Matter	1.4 %	Optimum	0.8-2
Estimated Nitrogen Release			
Nitrate	4.0 ppm	Below Optimum	5-15
Zinc	1.3 ppm	Optimum	1-10
Iron	24.6 ppm	Optimum	5-30
Copper	1.0 ppm	Optimum	0.2-2
Manganese	5.4 ppm	Optimum	2-10

Please keep results in your reference files. Test every other year.

Approved By: *Joseph W. Brown*

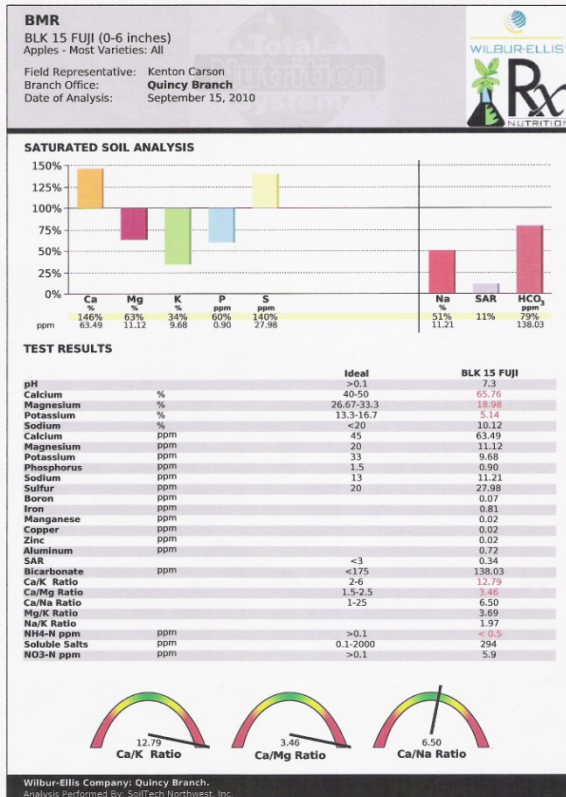
Calcium & Magnesium Ratio: Heavy (Clay) 10:1, Medium (loam) 5:1, Light (sandy) 2:1 The relative levels and optimum ranges are suggestions that have been established for tree fruits. Please consult your fieldstaff or county extension agent before using the guidelines for fertilizer application.

Cascade Analytical uses procedures established by WSLPTP for soil analysis. Cascade Analytical makes no warranty of any kind and client assumes all risk & liability from the use of these results. Cascade Analytical, Inc.'s liability to the client as a result of use of Cascade's test results shall be limited to a sum equal to the fees paid by the client to Cascade Analytical, Inc. for analysis.

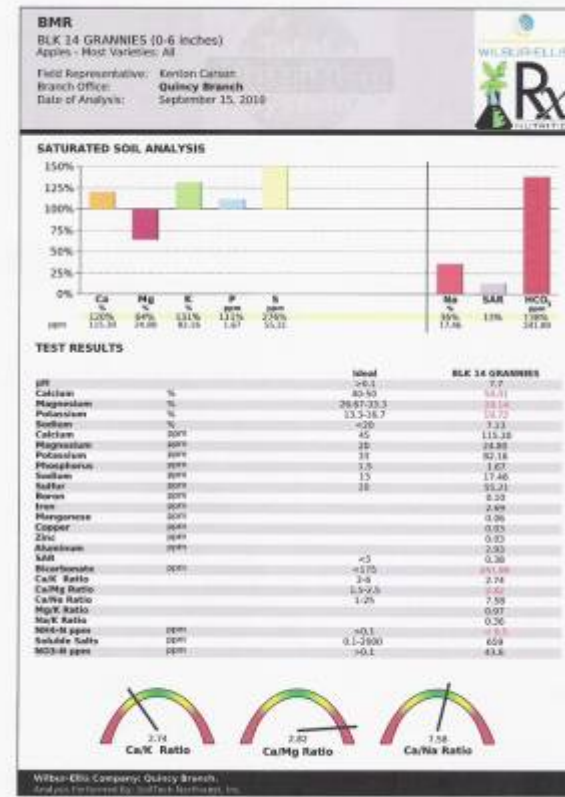
- ▶ Soil samples don't correlate to the quality of the block
- ▶ The best producing / highest quality blocks should have numbers closest to optimum levels
- ▶ The results are often the opposite



# Eliminate the block numbers, can you tell which block is which?



70 BPA Moderate Fuji

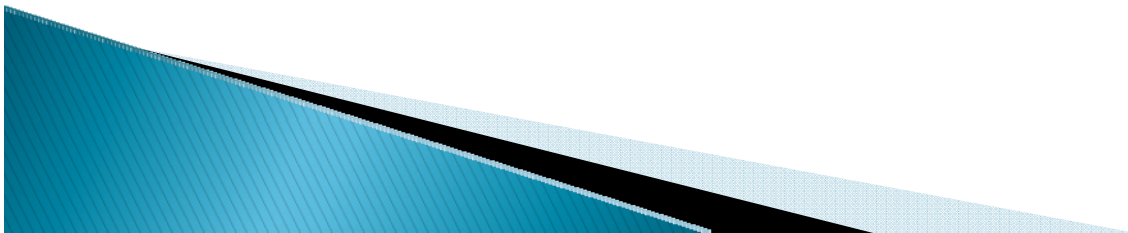


40 BPA Weak Granny

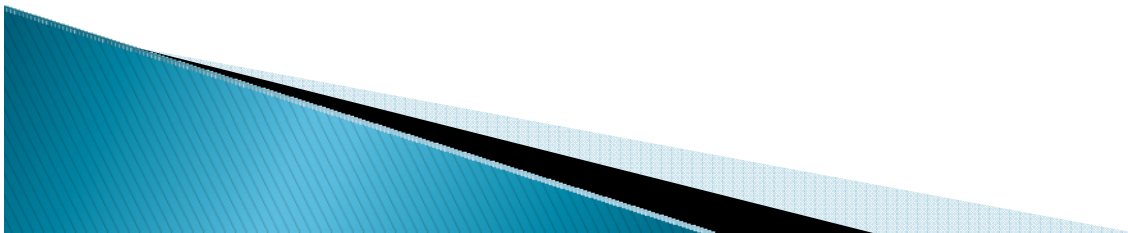


# Why might this be?

- ▶ We are only looking at one piece of a complex problem.
- ▶ Treating living soil like a chemistry experiment
- ▶ Soil Biology plays a large role in nutrient availability and plant response
- ▶ Water can move the nutrients in the soil and plant

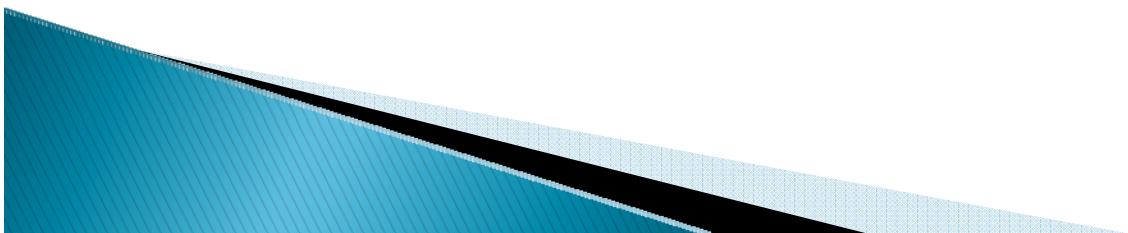


# Blind men describing the elephant



# We need a test, or tests, that can predict a response in the tree

- ▶ Research leadership
- ▶ Money
- ▶ Time
  
- ▶ The highest new research priority in horticulture for the WTFRC.
- ▶ We need a plan or roadmap before we start





# What system do you use mike?



- ▶ **T**rial and
- ▶ **E**rror with
- ▶ **S**nippets of
- ▶ **S**cience

# Vegetative Balance



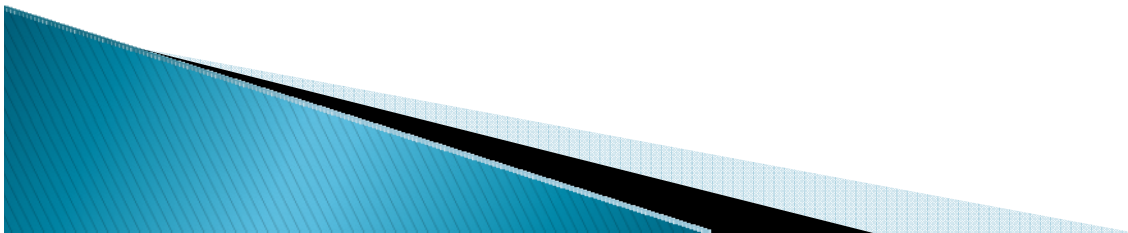
Small fruit, low yields



Poor quality , low yields

# The tools I use

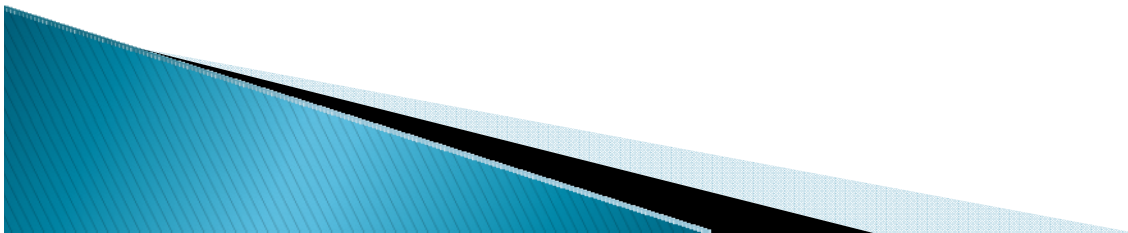
- ▶ Nitrogen
- ▶ Mulch
- ▶ Lots of foliar calcium
- ▶ Foliar Phosphate and micronutrients
- ▶ Deficit irrigation
- ▶ Minimized cultivation





# Nitrogen

- ▶ The Results are visible
- ▶ I can often see the difference between 25 and 75 pounds of actual N on a moderate vigor block
- ▶ Timing of N application has been shown by Righetti and Denise and Gerry Neilsen to make a big difference in how N is used by the tree.
- ▶ Growing season applications have the most effect. Early fall or spring



# Mulch



Haul it in



Mow and blow



# Mulch

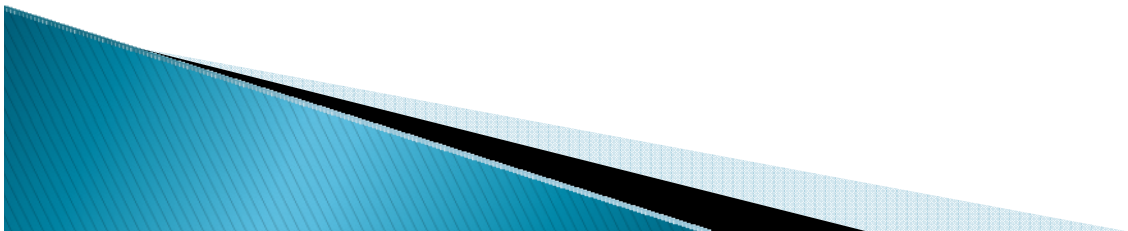


Moo and blow



# Extensive research

- ▶ Seven year mulch trial at Summerland PARC  
Denise and Gerry Neilsen, Gene Hogue, Tom Forge
- ▶ Mulch Subplots in the PRD trial block at Quincy
- ▶ David Granatstein trials near Orondo, and  
Wenatchee
- ▶ Grow your own N trials, David Granatstein and Joan  
Davenport
- ▶ Multi year on farm trial in Canada and WA  
Denise and Gerry Neilsen, Gene Hogue, et al



# Grow your own N



Alfalfa



Trefoil

Year 3 after planting,  
Alfalfa supplies 47# N

David Granatstein



## Mow and Blow

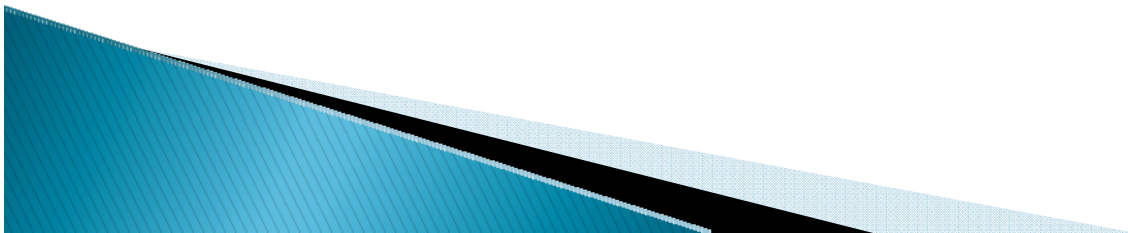


**Legume residue in tree row after mow and blow**



# Mulch provides several positive effects

- ▶ Improved water use efficiency
- ▶ Better vegetative growth
- ▶ Larger Fruit
- ▶ Weed suppression

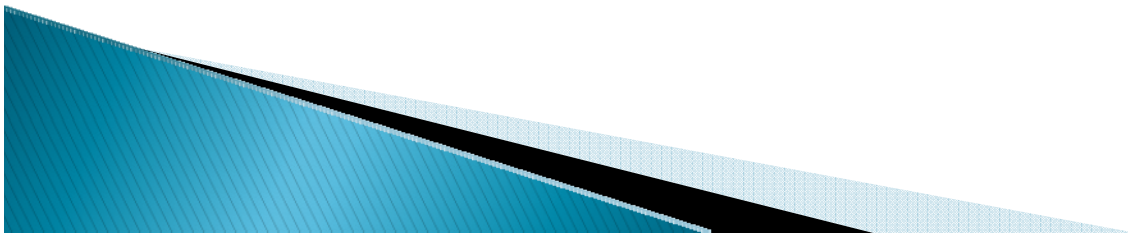


# Balancing the checkbook

		Nutrient pounds	Nutrient pounds				
		Removed	Added				
		20 ton crop	1 ton mint compost				
<b>Nitrogen</b>		16.20	38.8				
<b>Phosphorous</b>		12.96	11.8				
<b>Potassium</b>		48.60	48				
<b>Calcium</b>		1.90	25.8				
<b>Magnesium</b>		2.14	8.8				
<b>Micronutrients</b>		1.14					

# Excessive potassium

- ▶ Mint mulch may oversupply K and Mg when used at rates required for N fertilization
- ▶ Wood chips or municipal compost may supply fewer Nutrients







Very active soil



Compost 1 to 2 inches deep

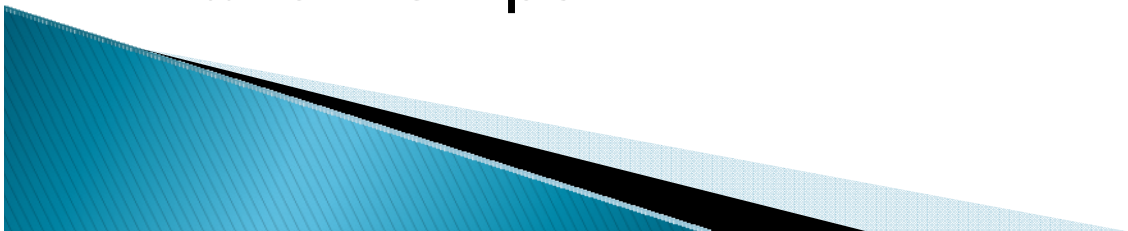


# Frequent Calcium applications



# Frequent foliar calcium

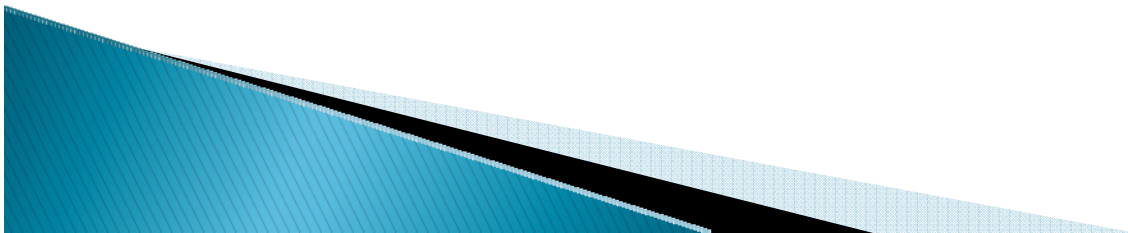
- ▶ Early season pro natural calcium. A complexed calcium
- ▶ Mid June Calcium Chloride 94% , 5 pounds per acre
- ▶ 7 or 8 applications on varieties less prone to bitter pit
- ▶ 10 to 12 applications on young trees, Golden
- ▶ 15 to 20 on Honeycrisp, Watch overspray and Temps





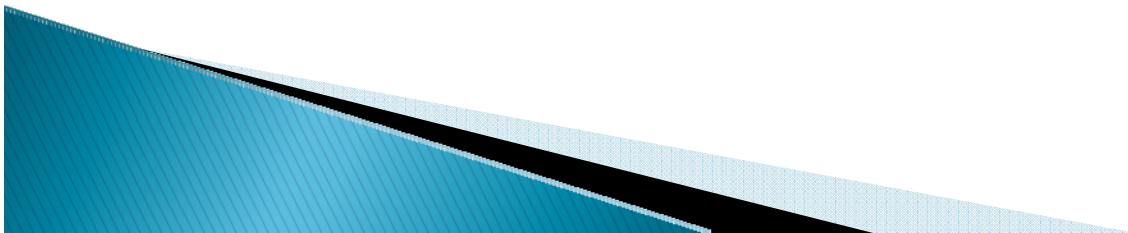
# Foliar Micronutrients

- ▶ Tree shield. Contains a lot of Phosphate like Alliete
- ▶ Pro Natural Zinc
- ▶ Pro natural Iron
- ▶ Mora leaf P&K
- ▶ Weak trees get a little urea mixed in



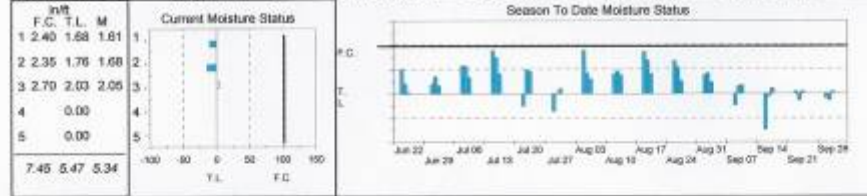
# Deficit irrigation

- ▶ Sets terminals
- ▶ Improves fruit color
- ▶ Helps control effect of excessive vigor
- ▶ Improves spur density
- ▶ Improves sugar levels
- ▶ Reduces harvest bruising
- ▶ May reduce fruit size if done incorrectly



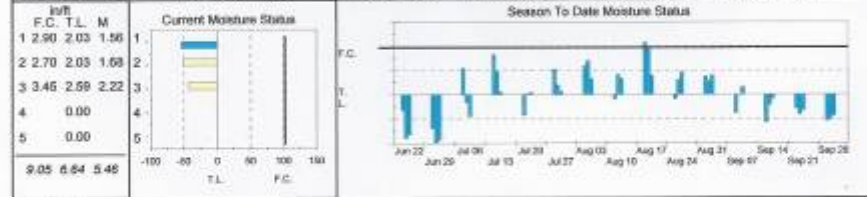
**STEWART IRRIGATION 760-2622**  
**WEEKLY IRRIGATION SCHEDULING REPORT**

**Farm: BAIRD EAST      Block: BLOCK 5      Tube: ROW 20      # 1      Sample Date 09/28/2010**  
 Root Depth : 2      Avg Dep %: 73      Proj. ET : 0.12      Days to Next: 0      Irr Interval : 11.00      Set Hours: 12.0



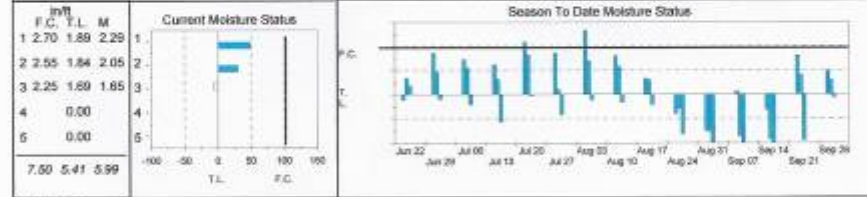
Comments :

**Farm: BAIRD EAST      Block: BLOCK 4      Tube: ROW 24      # 2      Sample Date 09/28/2010**  
 Root Depth : 1      Avg Dep %: 70      Proj. ET : 0.11      Days to Next: 0      Irr Interval : 9.00      Set Hours: 12.0



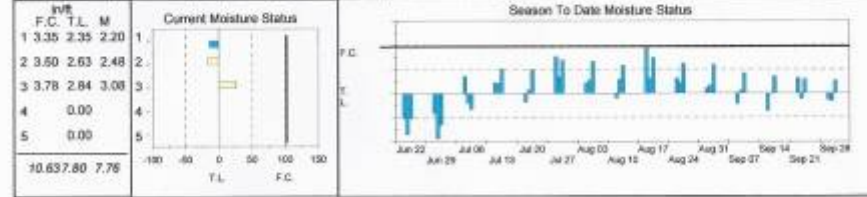
Comments :

**Farm: BAIRD EAST      Block: GOLDENS      Tube:      # 3      Sample Date 09/28/2010**  
 Root Depth : 2      Avg Dep %: 71      Proj. ET : 0.10      Days to Next: 6      Irr Interval : 10.00      Set Hours: 12.0



Comments :

**Farm: BAIRD EAST      Block: BLOCK 3      Tube: ROW 71      # 4      Sample Date 09/28/2010**  
 Root Depth : 1      Avg Dep %: 70      Proj. ET : 0.10      Days to Next: 0      Irr Interval : 10.00      Set Hours: 12.0



Comments :



# Quincy partial root zone drying



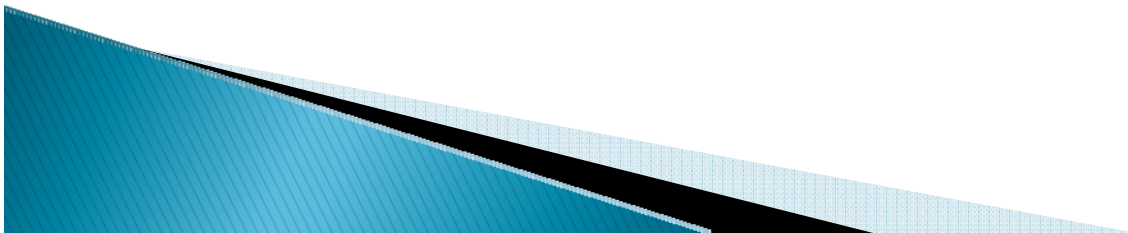
Deficit



Deficit + Mulch

# Minimize tillage

- ▶ Bark damage to trunk
- ▶ Damage to the roots in the most productive soil horizon on a regular basis
- ▶ Soil compaction from frequent travel
- ▶ Reduces soil OM





# Rodent Damage





# Organic no till mouse control



- ▶ 50 traps per acre
- ▶ \$.30 each
- ▶ Traps last 3 years
- ▶ Check 5 times at 1 hour per acre
- ▶ Round labor cost to \$50 per year
- ▶ Traps are \$5 per acre per year
- ▶ Organic peanut butter for bait \$\$\$\$\$\$

**I can describe the tail, do I understand the Elephant?**

