



Agronomic aspects of strip intercropping lettuce with alyssum for biological control of aphids

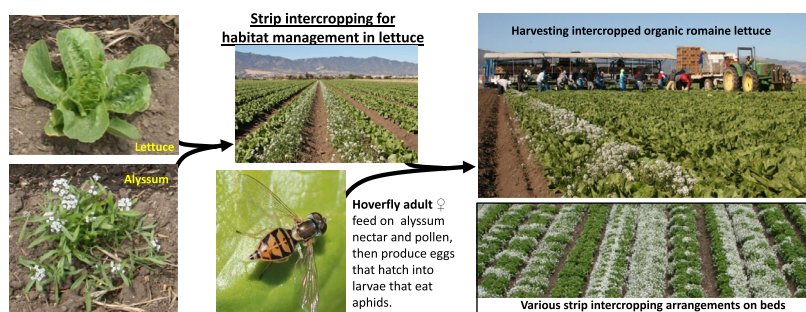
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HIGHLIGHTS

- Agronomic aspects of intercropping lettuce with alyssum for aphid control.
- Lettuce was more competitive than alyssum and produced more shoot dry matter.
- Alyssum flower counts increased linearly with alyssum plant size.
- Intercropping produced 2–15 open alyssum inflorescences per head of lettuce.
- Additive intercropping was more land-efficient than replacement intercropping.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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ABSTRACT

Organic lettuce growers in California typically use insectary strips of alyssum (*Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv.) to attract hoverflies (*Syrphidae*) that provide biological control of aphids. A two year study with transplanted organic romaine lettuce in Salinas, California investigated agronomic aspects of lettuce monoculture and lettuce-alyssum strip intercropping on beds in replacement intercropping treatments where alyssum transplants replaced 2 to 8% of the lettuce transplants, and in additive intercropping treatments where alyssum transplants were added to the standard lettuce density without displacing lettuce transplants. Alyssum and lettuce dry matter (DM) were determined at lettuce maturity. Alyssum transplants produced less shoot DM in the additive than in the replacement intercropping treatments. The number of open inflorescences of alyssum increased with alyssum DM, and among treatments ranged from 2 to 15 inflorescences per lettuce head. Compared with monoculture lettuce, lettuce heads on intercropped beds were slightly smaller and had lower nitrogen concentrations in the both additive treatments and in some replacement treatments. This research provides the first information on a novel additive intercropping approach to provide alyssum floral resources for biological control of lettuce aphids, and suggests that this approach may be a more land-efficient particularly for producing smaller lettuce heads for romaine hearts or for markets with less strict size requirements. Additional research is needed to determine if the increased competition between alyssum and lettuce in additive intercropping would reduce lettuce yields for wholesale markets with larger head size requirements. Practical aspects of implementing the various intercropping arrangements and alternatives are discussed.

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1. Introduction

Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) is the most economically important vegetable grown in Salinas valley on the central coast of California, with an annual production value of \$1.2 billion from 53,832 ha (Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner, 2011). Lettuce production here occurs year-round except during a mandatory lettuce-free period in December to break the disease cycle of aphid-vectored lettuce mosaic virus (Wisler and Duffus, 2000). The currant-lettuce aphid (*Nasonovia ribisnigri* Mosley) is the primary insect pest of lettuce in the central coast (Smith et al., 2008) and is also a major lettuce pest worldwide (McCreight and Liu, 2012). This aphid is particularly difficult to control with contact insecticides because it colonizes the interior leaves (Liu, 2004). Conventional farms in California typically manage currant-lettuce aphid with systemic insecticides (Palumbo and Castle, 2009; Smith et al., 2008) and aphid-resistant cultivars (McCreight and Liu, 2012). In addition to higher-priced aphid-resistant cultivars, organic farms here rely heavily on biological control that is enhanced by intercropping lettuce with 'insectary plants' such as alyssum (*Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv.) (Bugg et al., 2008; Gillespie et al., 2011; Smith et al., 2008). Intercropping describes systems where two or more crops are grown simultaneous in the same area of a field (Willey, 1979).

An insectary plant is 'a flowering plant which attracts and possibly maintains, with its nectar and pollen resources, a population of natural enemies which contribute to biological pest management on crops' (Parolin et al., 2012). Habitat management with insectary plants is a form of conservation biological control that can make highly disturbed agroecosystems for annual crops more favorable environments for natural enemies of agricultural pests (Jonsson et al., 2008; Landis et al., 2000). Fagan et al. (2010) highlighted the critical need for the lettuce industry to use biological control practices to develop sustainable long-term strategies for currant-lettuce aphid control, even in systems where aphid resistant varieties and conventional insecticides are available.

Alyssum is a perennial from the Mediterranean with an unusual ability to flower uninterrupted for extended periods (Pico and Retana, 2003), and in California it is a common ornamental that has naturalized in some coastal regions (DiTomaso and Healy, 2007). Alyssum is one of the most frequently studied species in habitat management for conservation biological control (Fiedler et al., 2008). Chaney (1998) identified alyssum as a promising insectary plant to intercrop with lettuce because alyssum flowered quickly after planting, was not overly aggressive or likely to become a weed, and attracted several beneficial species but few pest species. For more than 10 years, alyssum has been planted as an insectary plant in organic lettuce fields in California to attract adult hoverflies (Diptera: Syrphidae) that feed on pollen and nectar (Bugg et al., 2008).

Intercropping lettuce with alyssum increased the number of hoverfly larvae that are the most important natural enemies of aphids in lettuce in California (Chaney, 2003; Smith and Chaney, 2007; Smith et al., 2008). Several hoverfly species occur in California lettuce fields and larvae of the most voracious species can kill more than 160 currant-lettuce aphids daily (Hopper et al., 2011). Most adult hoverflies trapped in lettuce fields intercropped with alyssum contained large amounts of alyssum pollen in their gut (Gillespie et al., 2011). Hoverfly females require pollen for egg production (Schneider, 1948), and providing hoverflies with alyssum flowers increased their egg production and aphid suppression on lettuce (Hogg et al., 2011b). These studies explain why hoverfly larvae can significantly reduce aphid populations below economic thresholds in aphid-infested lettuce before harvest.

Lettuce-alyssum intercropping is clearly an effective biological control system for aphid control because it has been widely

adopted by organic farmers and allows them to produce high quality lettuce without pesticides. While the interactions between alyssum and beneficial insect for biological control purposes have received considerable research attention in a variety of settings (Al-Doghairi and Cranshaw, 1999; Ambrosino et al., 2006; Begum et al., 2006, 2004; Berndt and Wratten, 2005; Goulson and Wright, 1998; Hogg et al., 2011a; Johanowicz and Mitchell, 2000; Karrou, 1998; Nafziger and Fadamiro, 2011; Pumarino and Alomar, 2012; Sivinski et al., 2006; Vattala et al., 2006), the agronomic interactions between alyssum and associated economic crops such as lettuce have been neglected. Vegetable growers in the major lettuce production regions need basic agronomic information on growth characteristics of intercropped alyssum and lettuce to maximize alyssum flower production per unit of land area to develop the most land-efficient intercropping arrangements that maximize the biological control aspects of alyssum, but also maintain high lettuce yields per unit of land. In the central coast region of California where most U.S. lettuce production occurs, this need for information is largely due to the high agricultural land rent costs (U.S. \$3000–7000 per ha) that restricts the amount of land area that growers can allocate to insectary plants that typically displace lettuce plants in the field. The minimum amount of alyssum flowers required for adequate aphid control in lettuce, and the optimal arrangement for lettuce-alyssum intercropping system is unknown. Lettuce-alyssum intercropping practices in California range from strip intercropping systems with alyssum on whole beds or rows at regular intervals such as every 48 m of lettuce beds (Gillespie et al., 2011), to scattered systems where alyssum plants are interspersed randomly through fields. However, in lettuce fields intercropped with alyssum, typically 5–10% of the arable area is used for in-field insectary strips (Bugg et al., 2008; Colfer, 2004). This 5–10% replacement of lettuce with alyssum plants is essentially the 'land opportunity cost' of biological control of aphids, which would be approximately \$175–350 per ha of lettuce assuming that 2 lettuce crops were produced per year in a field with an annual rental cost of \$7000 per ha; this estimate does not account for seed costs and labor to plant or manage weeds in the alyssum.

A two year study was conducted in transplanted organic romaine lettuce that was strip intercropped with several 'replacement' and 'additive' arrangements of alyssum from May to June. In the 'replacement' intercropping patterns, a standard transplant density was maintained and various amounts of lettuce transplants were replaced by alyssum transplants. In the 'additive' arrangements, the standard lettuce density was augmented with various amounts of alyssum transplants. The objectives were to (1) determine the relationship between alyssum shoot biomass and flower production, and (2) evaluate competition between the intercropped plants by measuring their shoot biomass and lettuce nitrogen uptake. I hypothesized that there would be more competition in the additive than replacement arrangements because of the greater total transplant density in the additive arrangements.

2. Methods

2.1. Site description, field preparation, and soil amendments

The experiments occurred at the USDA-ARS organic research farm in Salinas, CA (lat. 36.622658, long. -121.549172, elevation 37 m), where the soil is a Chualar loamy sand (fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, thermic Typic Argixerol). The site has been certified organic since 1999, and inputs described were allowable under the USDA National Organic Program. The experiment occurred in a 48 by 15 m area on the east side of a 0.9 ha field that has been

in a long-term commercial-scale trial (Brennan and Boyd, 2012) with an annual rotation of romaine lettuce (May–June), broccoli (July–October), and winter cover crops of legume cereal mixtures (October–March), since 2003. Romaine lettuce is here after referred to as lettuce. Cover crops were mowed and incorporated into the soil with a spader on 19 February 2008 and 13 March 2009. After a decomposition period, a tractor with lister plows was used to form peaked beds (101.6 cm wide) on 7 April 2008 and 17 April 2009. Urban yard waste compost (C:N \approx 22) was broadcast at approximately 7.6 Mg per ha (oven dry basis) onto the beds and incorporated with a rolling cultivator. Pelleted organic fertilizer of chicken manure and feather meal (8N-1P-1K) was injected at 58 and 66 kg N per ha with a fertilizer applicator in two

bands 27 cm apart, and approximately 15 cm deep in the peaked beds on 18 April 2008, and 24 April 2009, respectively. The peaked beds were then shaped with a bed harrow to produce a flat planting area on the bed top that was approximately 50 cm wide and 15 cm above the furrow bottoms.

2.2. Experimental design and intercropping arrangement

The experimental design was a randomized complete block with 4 blocks of eight treatments including lettuce monoculture (L100) and seven strip intercropping treatments. Each block was 10.2 m wide (10 beds) and 4.5 m (2008) or 10 m (2009) long. The experimental unit for each treatment was a single bed with two

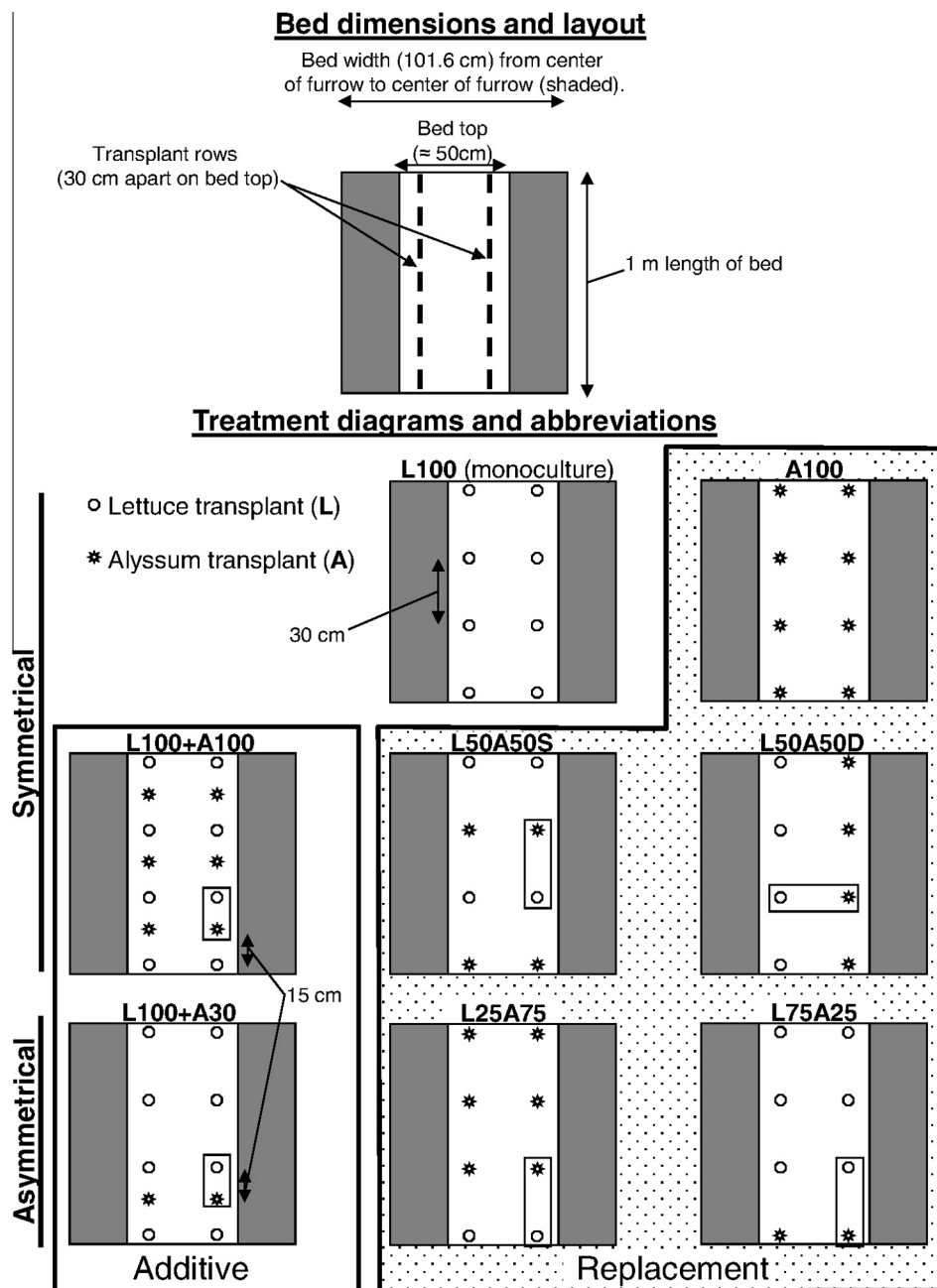


Fig. 1. Diagram illustrating the raised bed dimensions and layout of monoculture romaine lettuce (L100) and seven romaine lettuce–alyssum strip intercropping treatments evaluated in Salinas, CA, during 2008 and 2009. Lettuce transplants contained one plant per transplant plug, but the alyssum transplants contained an average of 9–16 plants per plug in 2008 and 2009, respectively. To illustrate the repeating pattern for each treatment, 8 plants at the standard lettuce spacing are shown within the 1 m length of bed; additional details on transplant density ha are in Table 1. A square alignment of transplants in the two rows is shown, however, transplant alignment was not always square due to slippage of the press wheels that control the within row spacing for each row separately. The rectangles around pairs of alyssum and lettuce transplants in the intercropped treatments indicate the adjacent pair of plants that were harvested for above ground dry matter measurement.

plant rows. In addition to the eight treatments of interest, each block contained two additional lettuce–alyssum intercropping treatments that were not of interest and were excluded from the analysis. The furrow between adjacent beds was considered an adequate buffer area to prevent below or above ground competition between adjacent treatments because the furrow was cultivated 15–18 d after transplanting (DAT) and remained dry throughout the remainder of the crop, and because the canopies of the plants on adjacent beds did not overlap during the study.

Intercropping was evaluated in various patterns on two rows per bed to simulate strip intercropping as practiced in commercial organic lettuce fields in the region. The intercropping treatments included five ‘replacement’ treatments (A100, L25A75, L50A50D, L50A50S, L75A25) with the same total transplant density (65333 transplants per ha) as L100, and two ‘additive’ treatments (L100 + A100, L100 + A30) with the lettuce density of L100 plus additional alyssum transplants at 5333 or 1600 transplants per ha, respectively (Fig. 1, Table 1). The replacement treatment abbreviations refer to the percentage of lettuce (L) and alyssum (A) on the intercropped beds. The percentage of lettuce plants displaced by alyssum per ha in the replacement treatments ranged from 2% in L75A25 to 8% in A100 (Table 1). In this scenario, I assumed each intercropping treatment would occupy 8 evenly spaced beds in a 1 ha field containing 98 beds. For example, all 98 beds would be in lettuce in L100, whereas A100 would have 90 beds of lettuce and eight beds of 100% alyssum (i.e. one alyssum bed followed by 11 lettuce beds with the first alyssum bed at bed seven). The ‘D’ and ‘S’ of the L50A50 treatments indicate if the 50% lettuce and 50% alyssum ratio occurred on the same row (S) or different row (D) of the bed. Alyssum did not replace lettuce in the additive treatments, but instead was inserted between lettuce plants within the row. Therefore, the additive treatment abbreviations (L100 + A100, L100 + A30) refer to the L100 plus (+) the percentage of alyssum in A100.

2.3. Transplanting procedures

Transplants of ‘Sunbelt’ romaine lettuce (Central Valley Seeds Inc., Salinas, CA, USA) and alyssum (‘Sweet Alyssum’, Kamprath Seed Inc. Manteca, CA, USA) were produced in a commercial greenhouse in 2.5 square by 5 cm deep cells in plastic trays for transplanting 35–40 d later. Lettuce transplants contained one plant per cell, whereas alyssum transplants had an average of nine and

16 plants per cell in 2008 and 2009, respectively. In this paper, ‘transplant’ refers to a single lettuce plant grown in one cell or a group of 9–16 alyssum plants grown in one cell. Alyssum transplants grown for beneficial insect habitat in this region typically contain multiple plants per transplant plug because seed singulation is not possible with small raw seed that is used for the automated system for seeding transplant trays; furthermore, raw alyssum seed is inexpensive (approximately U.S. \$ 30–55 per kg) and transplant plugs with multiple plants are easier to pull from the transplant tray (with less plant damage) and load by hand in a mechanical transplanter. A hand loaded cell-type carousel transplanter was used to transplant the lettuce in two rows (Fig. 1) at a density of 65,333 transplants per ha on May 4 and 5 in 2009 and 2008, respectively. After transplanting the lettuce on all beds, the seven intercropping treatments with alyssum at various densities and arrangements (Fig. 1) were created by hand with a trowel as needed by replacing lettuce transplants with alyssum in the replacement treatments, or adding alyssum between lettuce in the additive treatments.

2.4. Post-transplanting management and climate

Sprinkle irrigation was applied immediately after transplanting and during the subsequent 15–18 DAT, after which drip irrigation with a single drip tape line at the bed center was used. Irrigation scheduling was based on daily evapotranspiration from the (California Irrigation Management Information System), and soil moisture sensors. No precipitation occurred during the trial and total irrigation was 150 mm (2008) and 133 cm (2009). The climatic conditions were similar across years with average air of 14 °C and soil temperature of 22 °C, however evapotranspiration was higher during 2008. Liquid, fish-based fertilizers (6N-2P-0K, 5N-1P-1K) were applied through the drip tape at 25 to 35 DAT to bring the total rate of N applied (preplant + fertigation) to 69 and 73 kg N per ha, in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Weeds were controlled with a tractor mounted cultivator and hand-hoeing on 19 and 15 DAT in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

2.5. Plant sampling and tissue analysis

Shoot dry matter (DM) was determined for lettuce and alyssum at 42 d after transplanting, on 15 and 16 June in 2009 and 2008, respectively; these harvest dates were 7 and 4 d prior to when

Table 1

Transplant density of romaine lettuce and alyssum, and lettuce area displaced by alyssum in monoculture lettuce (L100) and seven intercropping treatments evaluated over two years in Salinas, CA.

Treatment ^d	Adjacent to same species within row ^a		Adjacent to other species within row ^b			Transplant density ^c			Lettuce displaced (%) ^f
	Lettuce (Transplants per 3 m of bed) ^e	Alyssum	Lettuce	Alyssum	Total	Lettuce	Alyssum	Total	
A100	0	20	0	0	20	60,000	5333	65,333	8
L25A75	0	6	4	10	20	61,067	4267	65,333	6
L50A50D	10	10	0	0	20	62,667	2667	65,333	4
L50A100S	0	0	10	10	20	62,667	2667	65,333	4
L75A25	6	0	10	4	20	64,267	1067	65,333	2
L100	20	0	0	0	20	65,333	0	65,333	–
L100 + A30	6	0	14	6	26	65,333	1600	66,933	0
L100 + A100	0	0	20	20	40	65,333	5333	70,666	0

^a Number of lettuce transplants adjacent only to lettuce, and number of alyssum transplants adjacent only to alyssum within a row.

^b Number of lettuce transplants adjacent to alyssum, and number of alyssum transplants adjacent to lettuce within a row.

^c Density assuming that the treatments were applied to eight beds in a 1-ha field containing 98,100 m long beds (9800 m of total bed length) that were 101.6 cm wide.

^d Treatment codes indicate the percentage of lettuce (L) and alyssum (A) in monocropped lettuce (L100), replacement intercropping treatments (A100, L25A75, L50A50D, L50A50S, L75A25), and additive intercropping treatments (L100 + A100, L100 + A30). Beds contained two rows, and the ‘D’ and ‘S’ of the L50A50 treatments indicate if the 50% lettuce and 50% alyssum ratio occurred on the same row (S) or different row (D) of the bed. L100 + A100 had one alyssum transplant within the row between each lettuce transplant, whereas, L100 + A30 had one alyssum within the row after every third lettuce plant.

^e The number of transplants in two rows of a 3 m section of a bed.

^f Percentage of lettuce plants per ha that were displaced by alyssum transplants in the intercropping treatment compared with the L100 treatment.

the lettuce in the remainder of the field was harvested by a commercial crew in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Lettuce shoots are hereafter referred to as 'heads'. For L100 and A100, the DM harvests included one transplant from one randomly chosen row in each bed in 2008, and one transplant from both rows in each bed in 2009. A similar procedure was used to determine lettuce and alyssum DM in the treatments with both plant types by harvesting one adjacent alyssum–lettuce transplant pair from one randomly chosen row in each bed in 2008, and one adjacent alyssum–lettuce transplant pair from both rows in each bed in 2009 (Fig. 1). Harvests occurred at least 1 m from the end of each bed. Harvested plant tissue was oven-dried at 65 °C for at least 48 h until the weights had stabilized. Prior to oven-drying the alyssum shoots in 2008, the number of open inflorescences per transplant were counted to determine the relationship between alyssum transplant DM and the number of open inflorescences using regression analysis; open inflorescences were inflorescences with at least 1 open flower. The regression analysis of open inflorescences in 2008 was based on 1 randomly chosen alyssum plant from all four blocks harvested on 16 June and an additional randomly chosen plant from three blocks on 17 June. The equation derived from the regression analysis was used to estimate the number of open inflorescences per ha and the number of open inflorescences per head of lettuce assuming the strip intercropping patterns for a 1 ha field described in 2.3 and Table 1. To estimate the number of open alyssum inflorescences per unit area and open inflorescences per lettuce head in the asymmetrical treatment, L25A75, the DM of the alyssum transplants in A100 was used for alyssum transplants adjacent only to alyssum within the row. This procedure was used for the of the asymmetrical treatments because a separate experiment had determined that there was no significant difference between DM of alyssum transplants in A100 and alyssum transplants adjacent only to alyssum within a row in L25A75 (Brennan, unpublished data).

Harvested lettuce heads from 2009 was analyzed with the combustion gas analyzer method for total nitrogen (N) at the Agriculture and Natural Resources Analytical Laboratory at the University of California (Davis).

2.6. Statistical analysis

All analyses were conducted with SAS version 9.3 (SAS Inst. Cary, NC) using the MIXED procedure. In the analyses, treatment, year and their interaction were considered as fixed effects and block nested within year was a random effect. Data were checked to meet the assumptions of ANOVA and were transformed where necessary although back transformed data are presented. Log transformation was used for alyssum open inflorescences per ha, and alyssum open inflorescences per head of lettuce. A preplanned contrast was used to compare the number of open alyssum inflorescences per g of alyssum DM in the additive versus replacement intercropping treatments for 2008. Dunnett's test which controls the family wise error rate for multiple comparisons (Westfall et al., 1999) was used to compare the DM of romaine heads in the L100 treatment to the other treatments ($P \leq 0.06$) and lettuce N concentration ($P \leq 0.01$), and similarly to compare DM of alyssum in A100 to the other treatments ($P \leq 0.001$). Preplanned contrasts were used to compare the replacement versus additive treatments for the lettuce DM, lettuce N concentration, and alyssum DM. The MEANS procedure was used to calculate 95% confidence intervals (CI) of the response variables to help readers make practical inferences about the data. Comparisons between treatment means with 95% CI can be made using the 'rule of eye' method whereby intervals that overlap with a mean are not different, and intervals that overlap by half of one interval arm are significantly different at $P \approx 0.05$ (Cumming, 2009); however, such comparisons are not adjusted to control the family wise error rate

for multiple comparisons and are more robust when samples sizes are at least 10. The REG procedure was used to obtain the regression equation between open inflorescences and alyssum DM.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Alyssum shoot dry matter production

Shoot DM of individual alyssum transplants differed between intercropping treatments ($F_{6,35.3} = 9.98$, $P < 0.001$) and years ($F_{1,6.08} = 7.29$, $P = 0.035$), and the lack of a significant treatment \times year interaction ($F_{6,35.3} = 1.09$, $P = 0.386$) indicated that treatments performed consistently across years (Fig. 2A). Averaged across treatments, alyssum transplants produced less DM in 2008 (25 g per transplant) than 2009 (30 g per transplant), possibly because the higher ET_0 in 2008 increased plant stress.

Alyssum shoots averaged 31 g per transplant in the replacement treatments and were 12 g larger than the average 19 g per transplant in the additive treatments ($F_{1,35.5} = 57.2$, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 2A). Compared with A100, alyssum shoot DM was lower in the additive treatments but not in the replacement treatments (Dunnett's test, $P \leq 0.001$). Based on the overlapping confidence intervals, alyssum shoot DM did not appear to differ between the additive treatments (L100 + A100, L100 + A30) indicating that alyssum growth was affected by lettuce density but not total transplant density that was higher in L100 + A100 (26 transplants per 3 m of bed) versus L100 + A30 (40 transplants per 3 m of bed) (Table 1). Although not quantified, the canopies of alyssum and lettuce within a bed began to overlap at approximately 22 d after transplanting in the additive treatments compared with 10 d later in the replacement treatments; this is illustrated with the replacement treatment L50A50S and the additive treatment L100 + A100 (Fig. 3). This figure and the lower alyssum DM in the additive than replacement treatments (Fig. 2A) suggest that competition between alyssum and lettuce in the additive treatments began earlier in the season and was more intense than occurred in the replacement intercropping treatments.

3.2. Lettuce head dry matter production

Lettuce head DM differed among treatments ($F_{6,34.9} = 8.70$, $P < 0.001$), however, year ($F_{1,5.79} = 3.5$, $P = 0.11$), and year \times treatment ($F_{6,34.9} = 0.58$, $P = 0.74$) were not significant. Lettuce individual head DM ranged from 38 to 51 g, and was higher on average in the replacement (45 g per transplant) than additive treatments (38 g per transplant) ($F_{1,35} = 20.2$, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 2B). The narrower CI indicated that lettuce head weight was most uniform in L100 and L100 + A100, possibly because competition was least variable in these treatments. There was an unexpected transplant arrangement effect on lettuce head weight between L50A50D (42 g per transplant) and L50A50S (51 g per transplant) that both had 10 lettuce and 10 alyssum transplants per 3 m of intercropped bed (Fig. 2B, Table 1). The lower head weight in L50A50D than L50A50S indicated that lettuce experienced less competition in L50A50S where it was evenly distributed between both rows of the bed, and where it had immediate alyssum neighbors within the row. Furthermore, L50A50S was the only intercropped treatment with lettuce and alyssum on the same bed that had the same lettuce head weight as L100 (Dunnett's test, $P \leq 0.06$) (Fig. 2B).

On a per-transplant basis, lettuce was more competitive than alyssum because lettuce DM was only 25% less in the highest density intercropping treatment (L100 + A100) than in L100, whereas alyssum DM was 46% less in L100 + A100 than in A100 (Fig. 2A and B). Averaged across years, alyssum transplants grown alone on beds (A100) contained 32% less DM than lettuce transplants

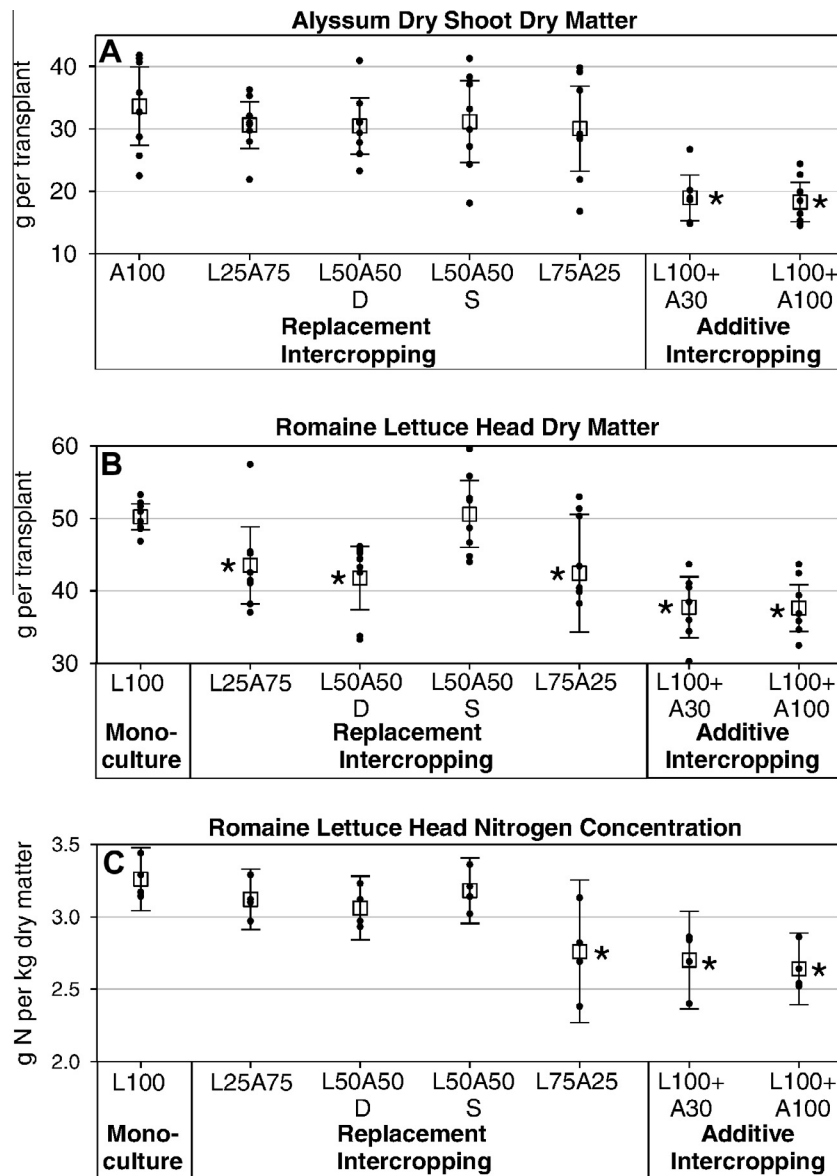


Fig. 2. Dry matter production of alyssum and romaine lettuce, and lettuce nitrogen concentration of lettuce monoculture and seven intercropping treatments at 42 days after transplanting and averaged across two years in Salinas, CA; nitrogen concentration was only for 2009. Small dots are data points (four from each year), and open squares are the mean \pm 95% CI. The * adjacent to the treatment means indicates that the mean lettuce dry matter and nitrogen concentration was different than L100 based on a Dunnett's family-wise error rates of $P \leq 0.06$ (dry matter) and $P \leq 0.01$ (nitrogen), and similarly that the mean alyssum dry matter was significantly different from A100 ($P \leq 0.001$).

grown alone on beds (L100) (Fig. 3B). This demonstrates that lettuce was more productive than alyssum in terms of shoot DM at the standard planting density for lettuce. Previous studies found that shoot biomass is a good predictor of competitive ability (Gaudet and Keddy, 1988; Keddy et al., 2002).

3.3. Lettuce head nitrogen concentration in 2009

The N concentration of lettuce heads ranged from 2.6 to 3.3 g per kg and differed among treatments ($F_{6,21} = 7.53$, $P < 0.001$), and compared to L100, N concentrations were lower in L75A25 and both additive treatments (Dunnett's test, $P \leq 0.01$) (Fig. 2C). At the same lettuce density, lettuce N concentration was approximately 20% greater in L100 than in the additive treatments, suggesting that lettuce and alyssum competed for N in the additive treatments. The cause of the greater variability in N concentration in L75A25 than the other replacement treatments may have been because the sampled lettuce in this treatment experienced compe-

tition within the row from lettuce on one side and alyssum on the other side; in contrast, the lettuce in the other replacement treatments were between lettuce alone (L50A50D) or alyssum alone (L25A75, L50A50S) within the row. Lettuce head N content in L100 was 108 kg per ha which was similar to the 107 kg per ha previously reported for romaine lettuce in this region (Breschini and Hartz, 2002).

3.4. Relationship between alyssum shoot dry weight and flowering

There was a significant, positive, linear relationship between alyssum shoot DM and the number of open inflorescences per transplant (Fig. 4). The number of open inflorescences per alyssum transplant did not differ significantly among intercropped treatments ($F_{6,39} = 1.67$, $P = 0.155$), however, the mean number tended to be highest in A100 (168), intermediate in the other replacement treatments (140–153), and lowest in the additive treatments (116–121) (Fig. 5A). The additive intercropping treatments

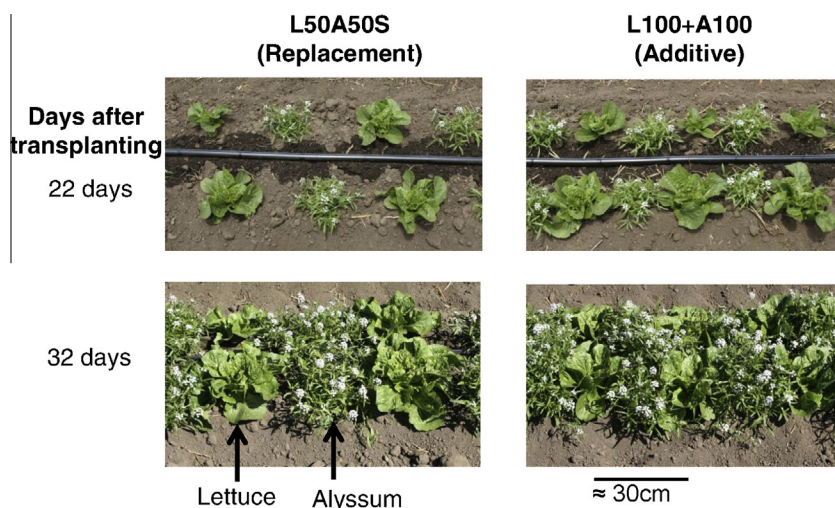


Fig. 3. Photographs of the bed tops of a replacement and an additive intercropping arrangement of transplanted romaine lettuce and allysum at 22 (27 May) and 32 (6 June) days after transplanting during 2008 in Salinas, CA. The drip tape and moistened soil is apparent in the center of the 101.6 cm beds at 22 days; the bed orientation is parallel to the drip tape from left to right. The spacing between the two rows on the bed top was 30 cm, and the spacing between lettuce transplants within the row was approximately 60 cm in the replacement arrangement versus 30 cm in the additive arrangement. The same approximate area of bed top is shown in each photograph. The additive treatment had twice the total transplant density on the intercropped beds as the replacement treatment. The abbreviations (L50A50S, L100 + A100) of the treatments shown are described further in Fig. 1 and table 1.

(L100 + A100, L100 + A30) had significantly more open inflorescences per g of allysum DM (6.6 ± 0.8 , mean \pm 95% CI) than the replacement intercropping treatments (5.2 ± 0.26) ($F_{1,35.9} = 24.85$, $P < 0.001$); this indicates that allysum transplants allocated more DM to flower production in the additive treatments where competition was more intense than in the replacement treatments.

Assuming that the intercropping treatments occurred on 8 beds in a 1 ha field with 9800 m of bed length, the estimated number of open allysum inflorescences per head of lettuce or per m² of field area differed significantly between treatments ($F_{6,38.1} = 169.6$, $P < 0.001$) ranging from 2 to 15 per head of lettuce, or 14–92 per m² of field area (Fig. 5B). This figure also illustrates the clear positive trend between allysum transplant density per ha and the number of open inflorescences per head of lettuce or per m² of field area. Averaged across treatments, the estimated number of open inflorescences per head of lettuce was slightly lower ($F_{1,38.1} = 10.1$, $P = 0.003$) in 2008 (6.1 ± 0.5 , mean \pm 95% CI) than

2009 (6.9 ± 0.6), and year \times treatment was not significant ($F_{6,38.1} = 1.0$, $P = 0.44$).

3.5. Management implications and practical application

Several issues should be considered when determining which of the intercropped treatments or modification of them would be most practical to implement on a commercial scale to (1) achieve successful biological control of aphids in transplanted lettuce, (2) maximize lettuce yield and profitability, and (3) minimize the costs and complications with transplanting, weed management, harvest, marketing, and post-harvest tillage. The data presented here suggest more uniformity in lettuce head size in intercropped treatments with symmetrical competition within the row (L50A50D, L100 + A100). Head uniformity is more critical with large size lettuce than with smaller size lettuce for romaine hearts or direct sale of individual heads to consumers at farmers markets.

The yield of a romaine lettuce field that is harvested for full size heads depends on the number of lettuce plants per ha that are marketable based on a minimum head size, and other quality characteristics (i.e. disease symptoms, physiological defects, and insect damage). Assuming that head size was the only criteria limiting marketable yield, monoculture lettuce (L100) at a density of 65,333 lettuce plants per ha has a potential maximum yield of 2722 boxes per ha of full size heads (24 heads per box). Based on the lettuce plant densities of the various intercropped treatments in this study (Table 1), the yield potential in 24 count boxes per ha in the replacement treatments would theoretically range from 2500 boxes (in A100 where allysum displaced 8% of the lettuce) to 2677 boxes (in L75A25 where allysum displaced 2% of the lettuce), and 2722 boxes in the additive treatments where allysum was added to the standard density of L100. Although this suggests that there would be a yield advantage in the additive versus replacement treatments, additional research is needed to determine if the lettuce plants in the additive treatments that produced approximately 25% less shoot DM than L100, are able to produce large enough heads for marketable size standards. The reduction in lettuce shoot dry DM that was apparent in the additive treatments and all replacement treatments except L50A50S, may have a relatively minimal effect on the weight of a box of lettuce or

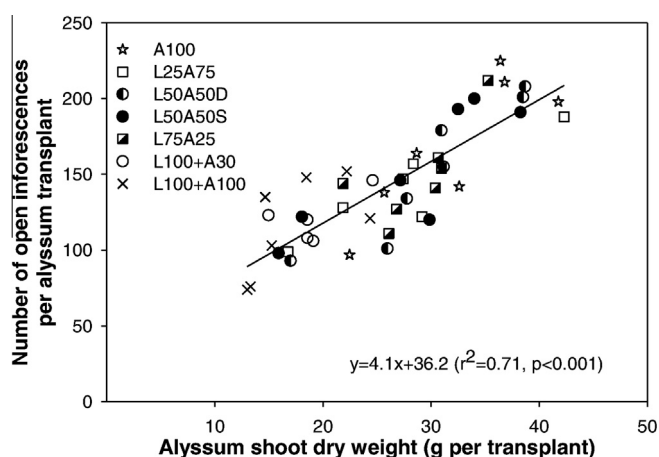


Fig. 4. Relationship between allysum shoot dry matter and number of open inflorescences in seven intercropping treatments of organic romaine lettuce and allysum in Salinas, CA in 2008. Plants were harvested from 42 and 43 days after transplanting. Data points represent individual transplants whereby one or two plants were harvested from each of the four blocks.

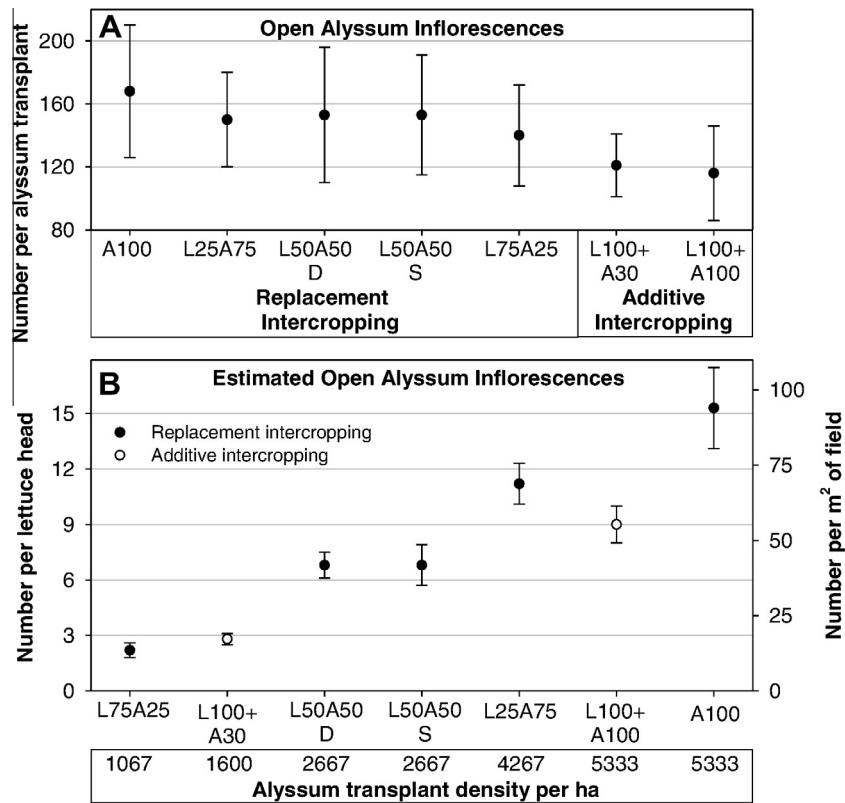


Fig. 5. Number of open inflorescences of alyssum per alyssum transplant in 2008 (A), and estimated number of open alyssum inflorescences per head of lettuce and per m² of field area (B) averaged across two years in seven intercropping treatments of romaine lettuce and alyssum in Salinas, CA. Data are from harvests at 42 d after transplanting, and points are means \pm 95% CI. The estimates (B) were determined from the regression between of alyssum dry matter production and open inflorescences (Fig. 4), and the lettuce head densities and planting arrangements whereby the intercropped treatment were applied to eight beds in a 1 ha field containing 98 beds described in detail in Fig. 1 and Table 1. The treatments are arranged in order of increasing alyssum transplant density per ha to illustrate the influence of alyssum density on open inflorescences.

the total yield of a field after the harvest crew trims down the heads and packs them in boxes. The gross weight of a 24 count box of organic romaine lettuce for wholesale in this region can range from approximately 11–14 kg per box, however, a minimum of 13.6 kg per box may be necessary for wholesale during a typical year when the lettuce supply is high (Brennan, unpublished data). To achieve a 13.6 kg box weight for 24 heads, the average trimmed fresh head weight would need to be approximately 515 g which corresponds to approximately 31 g of DM; this assumes that the empty box weight is 1.24 kg and a typical moisture content of 94%. The average DM of the untrimmed heads in this study ranged from 38 to 51 g (Fig. 1). It is important to point out that during commercial lettuce harvests, individual heads are not weighed, however, quality control inspectors routinely check the weight of a random sample of packed boxes. Furthermore, the box weight requirements are somewhat flexible, particularly with organic lettuce, depending on the lettuce supply and demand at various times of the year.

Hand-loaded cell-type carousel transplant implements used in this region have several carousels, each that is loaded by one person and which plants a single row. Therefore, intercropping treatments A100 and L50A50D would be the easiest to plant because plant type is constant within a row, whereas the other treatments with alternating arrangements within a row would not be practical on a commercial scale, especially those that alternated every other plant (i.e. L50A50S and L100 + A100). However, an alternative to the strip intercropping treatments evaluated here would be to intersperse alyssum in all rows of lettuce throughout the field. For example, to achieve a density of approximately seven alyssum open inflorescences per head of lettuce, as in L50A50S and L50A50D where 4 percent of the field was alyssum transplants, the 2667 alyssum transplants per ha could be distributed across

all 196 rows (two rows per bed, and 98 beds per ha) where one alyssum transplant would occur approximately every 7.3 m or after every 24 lettuce plants in each row. To implement this, four alyssum transplants could be interspersed in a transplant tray with 100 cells of lettuce. This approach is currently being used by some growers in the region as an alternative to strip intercropping. This alternative approach may have several potential advantages. First, it could minimize competition between lettuce and alyssum by spreading alyssum through the whole field thus reducing the number of small heads. Any small heads would be more evenly distributed through the field so that they could be conveniently mixed in boxes with larger lettuce heads to ensure the box still meets the minimum box weight. Second, it would distribute the alyssum pollen and nectar for adult hoverflies more evenly throughout the field rather than in concentrated strips. This may facilitate adult hoverfly movement throughout the field; however, studies have not evaluated if there are differences in biological control of aphids in lettuce fields with concentrated strip versus scattered plantings of alyssum. Third, it would improve weed management by eliminating concentrated strips of alyssum that are difficult to hand weed; concentrated strips of alyssum are difficult to hand weed because it is difficult to see the weeds between adjacent alyssum plants within a row. Weed management is expensive in organic systems in this region and weeds that escape hand weeding can produce seed that infest future crops and increase weeding costs. In a long term rotational study with organic vegetables, weed densities were often higher on beds that have been used repeatedly for concentrated strips of alyssum such as A100 (Brennan, unpublished data). Fourth, scattering alyssum insectary plants throughout a field may minimize post-harvest tillage requirements because alyssum residue would be more evenly distributed

throughout the field rather than in concentrated strips; alyssum shoot residue is less succulent than lettuce residue and thus can be more difficult to incorporate into the soil particularly if it is concentrated on individual beds as in A100.

Of the seven intercropping treatments evaluated, the additive treatments (L100 + A100 and L100 + A30) may be the most efficient intercropping approach for producing romaine lettuce hearts where smaller lettuce plants are desired. This additive approach was most efficient because lettuce density was not reduced and alyssum transplants in the additive treatments were able to produce 78% as many open alyssum inflorescences per transplant as the replacement treatments. However, the competition between alyssum and lettuce grown exclusively for hearts may be slightly greater than occurred in this study because lettuce densities for romaine heart are generally greater than those used in the present study. Romaine lettuce heart production typically occurs on 203.2 cm wide beds that have five or six rows on the 152 cm wide bed top. For transplanted lettuce, the additive approach would require that alyssum transplants be planted by hand by the crew of workers that typically follow the transplanter implement to fill in lettuce skips and uncover plants that were planted too deep. At a cost of U.S. \$19.50 per 1000 alyssum transplants and \$ 21.50 per 1000 romaine transplants (which includes the labor cost for transplanting), L100 + A100 would have the highest transplanting cost (\$1509) and A100 the lowest (\$1394). More research is needed to determine if the higher transplanting cost of this additive treatment would be offset by the higher potential lettuce yields.

In summary, this study provides the first information on agronomic aspects of strip intercropping transplanted romaine lettuce with alyssum for biological control of aphids in organic systems in replacement arrangements and novel additive arrangements. Alyssum DM was highly correlated with open inflorescences of alyssum, and alyssum flower production increased with alyssum transplant density. Lettuce was more competitive and productive than alyssum in terms of shoot DM at the densities evaluated. Additive intercropping appears to be a more efficient intercropping approach to produce alyssum floral resources for beneficial insects. More research is needed (1) to determine the minimum number of open inflorescences of alyssum per ha necessary to achieve consistent biological control of aphids in lettuce, (2) to understand adult hoverfly movement into and within lettuce fields and if biological control of aphids is influenced by insectary arrangement (i.e. scattered versus concentrated alyssum strips), (3) to compare the effectiveness of insecticides versus biological control of aphids with alyssum intercrops in conventional lettuce, and (4) to determine if there are yield advantages in additive intercropping systems. Furthermore, it would also be useful to know if the agronomic aspects of intercropping alyssum and lettuce differ in transplanted versus direct-seeded production systems. A novel approach for intercropping alyssum and lettuce in direct-seeded fields would involve seeding a desired mixture of pelleted alyssum and pelleted lettuce seed.

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