



# DOMINO

Innovative orchard management enhances soil fertility,  
biodiversity and economic sustainability

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# Workplans

## WP 5 New plant protection systems

Physical barriers –  
Keep in touch® system

Apple, cherry, apricot –  
orchards and vineyard



## WP 3 Improving biodiversity

Green manuring +  
Live mulching

Apple orchard and  
vineyard



## WP 4 Fertilization management

N-mineralization test

Laboratory incubations



# WP 5

## Keep in touch<sup>®</sup> “system” trials



Sides	4 x 2.3 mm
	1.3 x 1.3 mm
Top	0.3 x 0,3 mm



## Experimental questions

1. Does the system properly work against fungal infections?
2. Is it feasible to reduce the plant protection applications?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this system?
4. How the microclimatic conditions are influenced by the net?

## Evaluations

1. Pest damages
2. Fungal infections
3. Influence on the meteorological variables

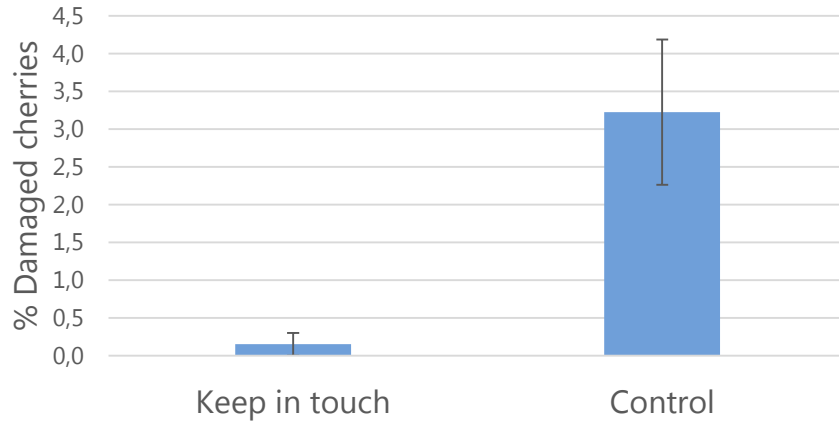
## Crops

1. Apple – different variety
2. Apricot – Orange red
3. Cherries – Kordia Regina
4. Vineyard – Merlot

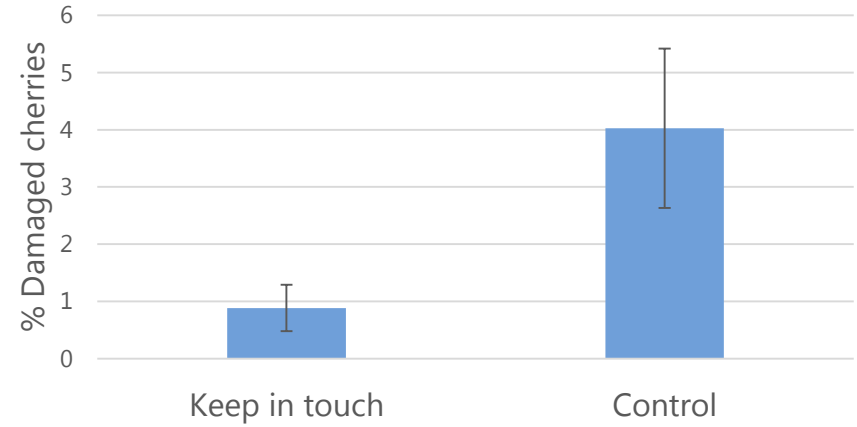
	<b>Apple (Fuji)</b>	<b>Cherries</b>	<b>Apricot</b>	<b>Vineyard</b>
Experimental plant:	VZ Laimburg 41	VZ Laimburg 61	VZ Laimburg 61	
Variety/Rootstock:	Fuji / M9	Kordia Regina / Gisela 5	Orange Red / St. Julian A	Gewürztraminer
Plant distance:	3,18 X 1,0 m			
Planting year:	2003	2013	2015	
Experimental design:	4 randomized blocks, 12 trees + 2 border trees per trial unit	3 randomized blocks	3 randomized blocks	3 randomized blocks
Application technique:	Keep in touch®: no fungicidal sprayngs throughout	Keep in touch®: no fungicidal sprayngs throughout	Keep in touch®: no fungicidal sprayngs throughout	Keep in touch®: no fungicidal sprayngs throughout
Evaluations:	June Harvest Post storage	June Juli Post storage	June Post storage	September

# First results on cherry-trees

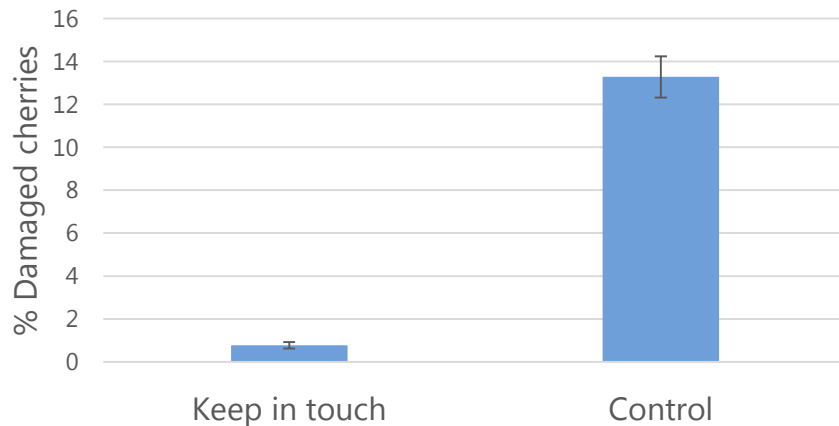
## Monilia



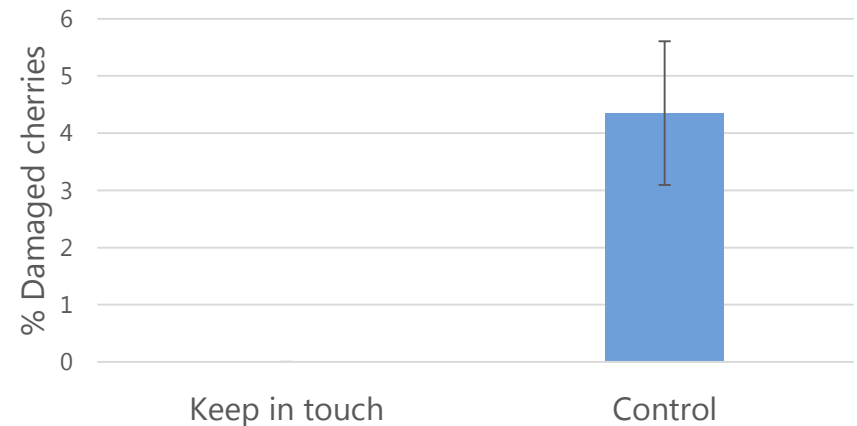
## Feeding damages



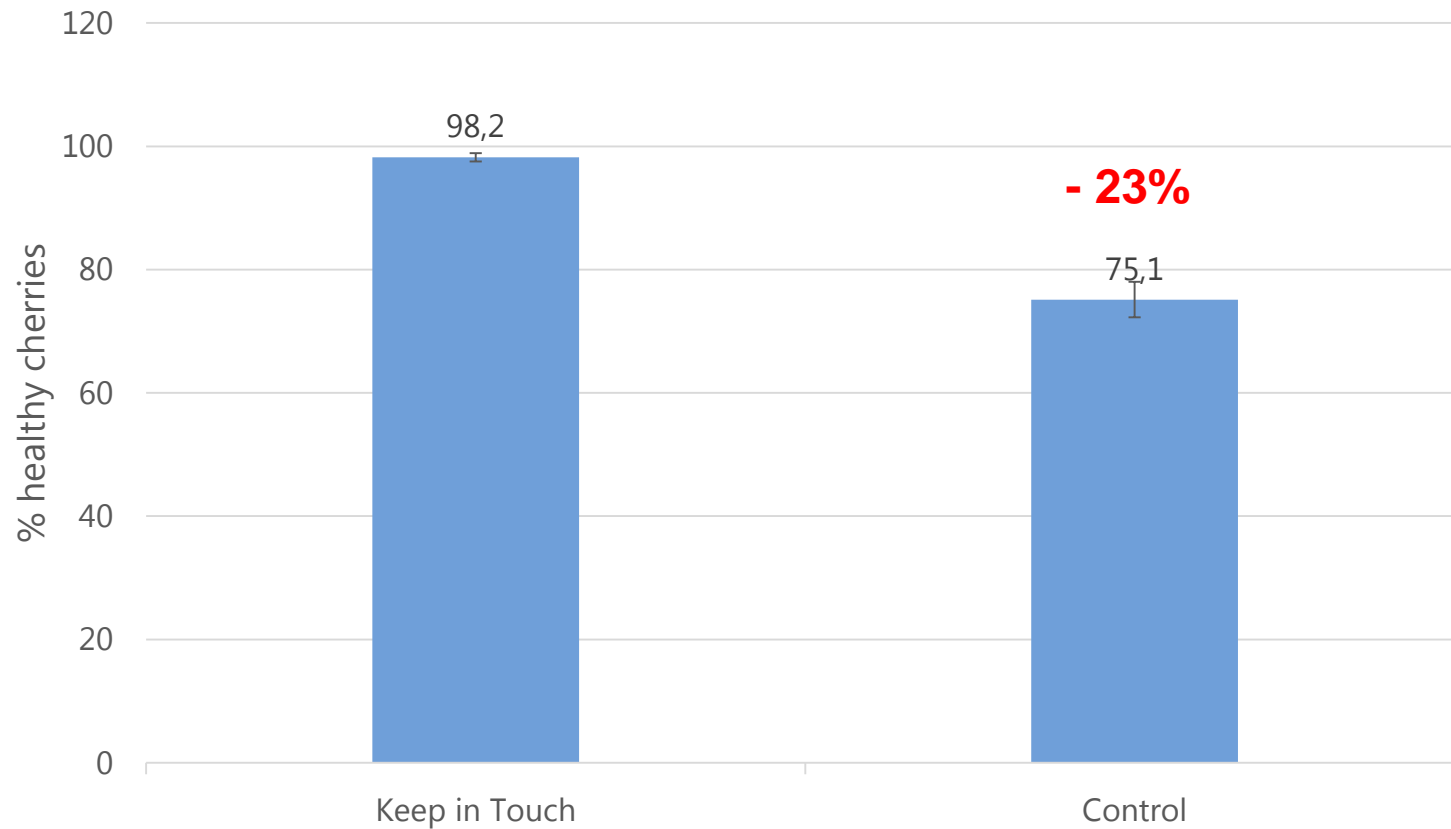
## Cracking



## Punctures

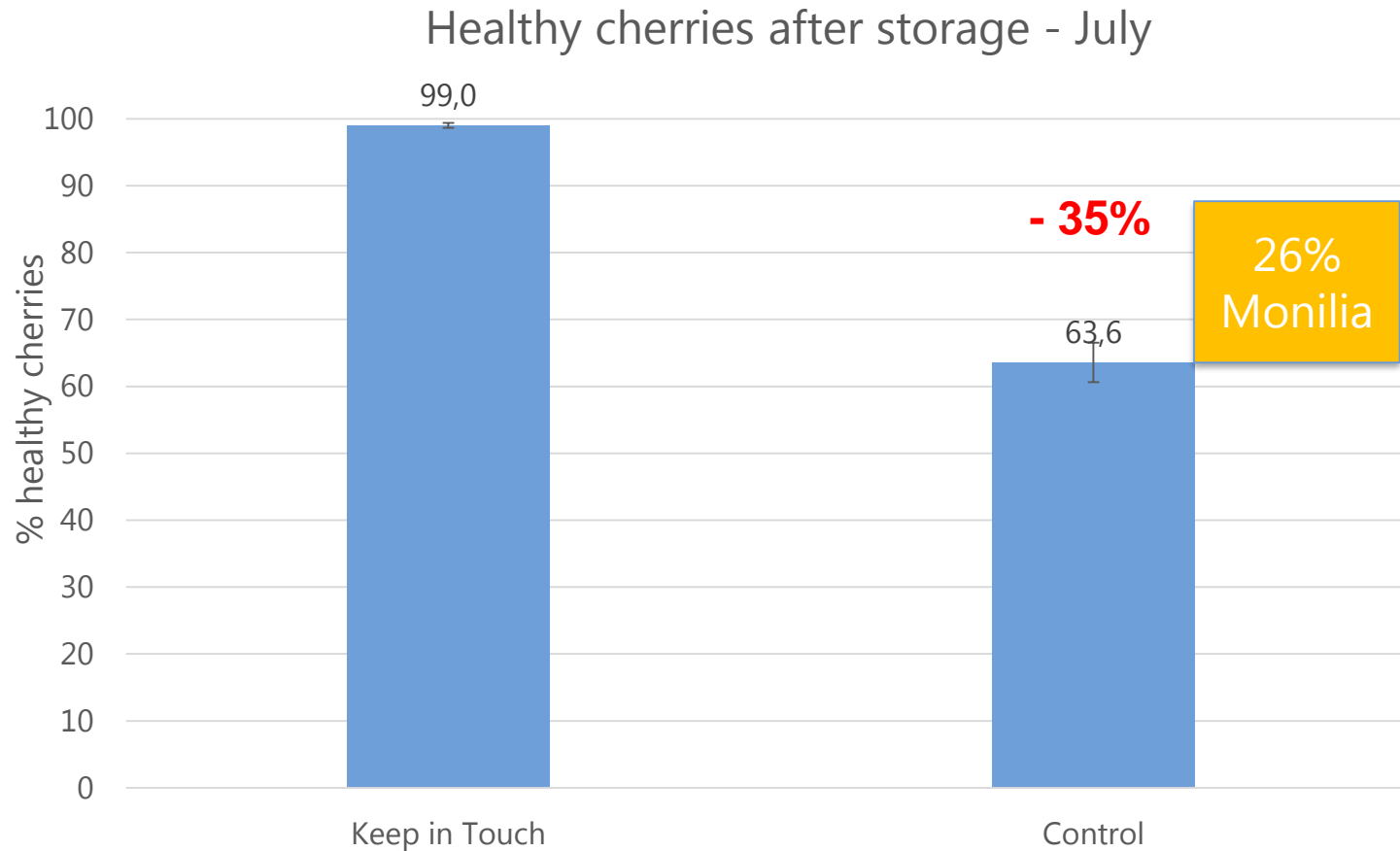


# Healthy cherries June

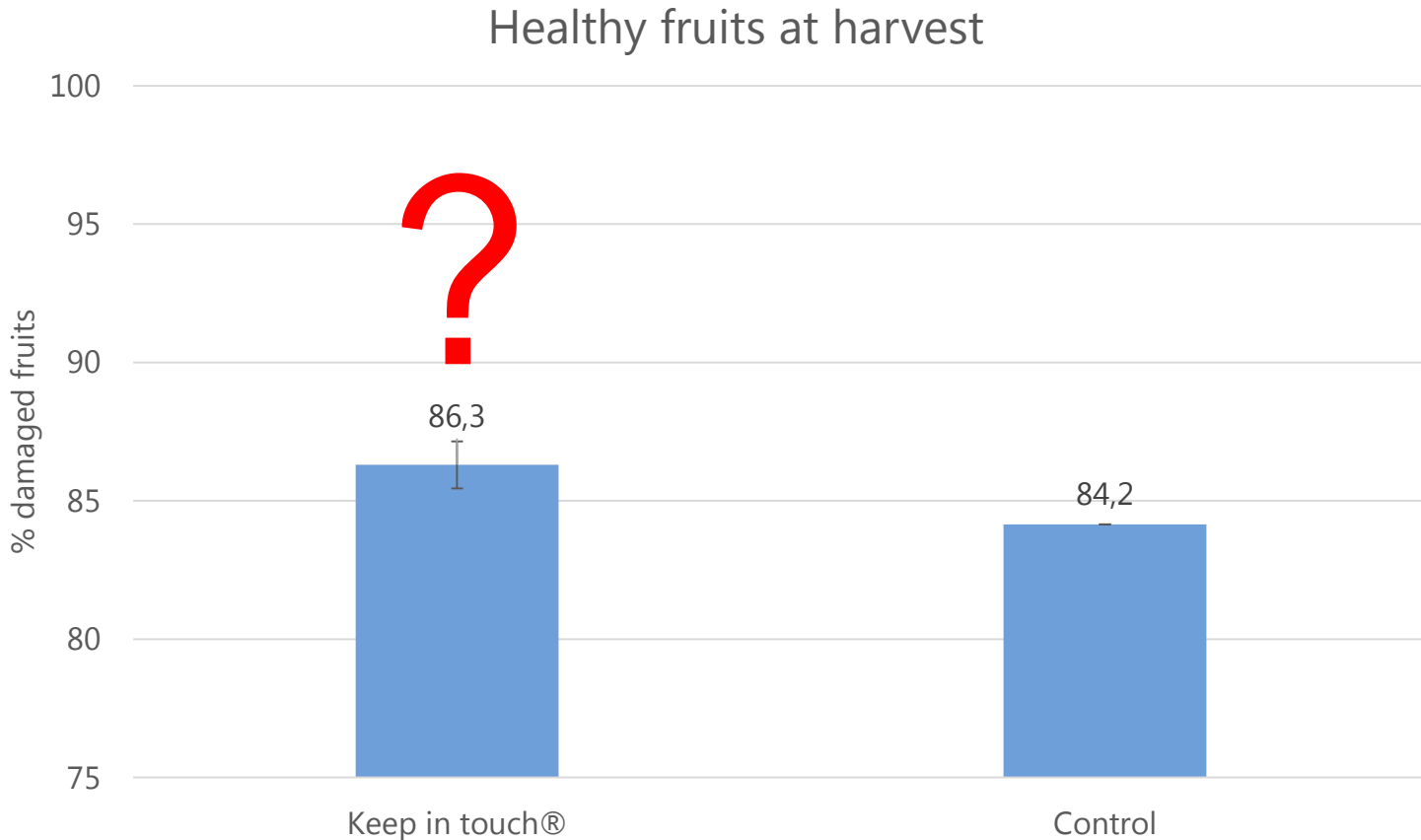




# After one month in the storage room



# First results on Apricot-trees



The net was opened too late

Cladosporium, Corineum and Monilia already started the infection process

# Which are the advantages of using the net-system?

Pro	Con
Protection against hail, fungi and insect damages	Costs
Reduction of chemical treatments	Carboon footprint*
Soil compaction reduction	Landscape
Protection from direct sunlight (sunburn)	Disposal or recycling? 0,30 €/Kg
Long lifespan of the plastic nets (?)	
Reduced water consumption	
Cracking reduction	

- Carbon footprint of innovative plastic covers used as insect and pest control system in organic apple orchards. M. Boschiero, M. Kelderer, C. Casera, 2016

# WP 4

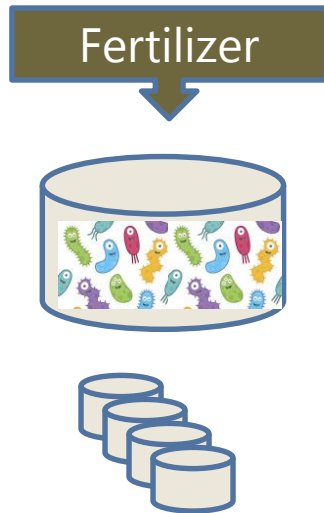
## N-mineralization trials

### Organic substances

Nr.	Substance	ID	N content (%)
1	Hornmanure	HR_MA	14,09
2	Vinasse	VIN	4,28
3	Cloverpellets	CLV_PE	3,62
4	Peas	PEAS	3,88
5	Digestate	DGS	0,62
6	Clover silage	CLV_SI	1,70
7	Bio-pellets Sterzing	STE_PE	1,82
8	Biochar + compost	BCH_COM	1,04
9	Compost	COM	1,16
10	Mushrooms substrate	MSR	0,74
11	Vinasse Inhort	VIN_INH	3,35
12	Digestate Inhort	DGS_INH	0,53
13	Control (only soil)	KNTR	0,00
14	Reference – ammonium sulfate	REF	21,18

# WP 4

## N-mineralization trials



12 different organic fertilizers  
+ 2 controls

Incubation at 10° C for 60 days

4 repetition per sample

4 different extraction periods (7 – 14 – 30 – 60 day)

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224 samples for the N-min analysis

+

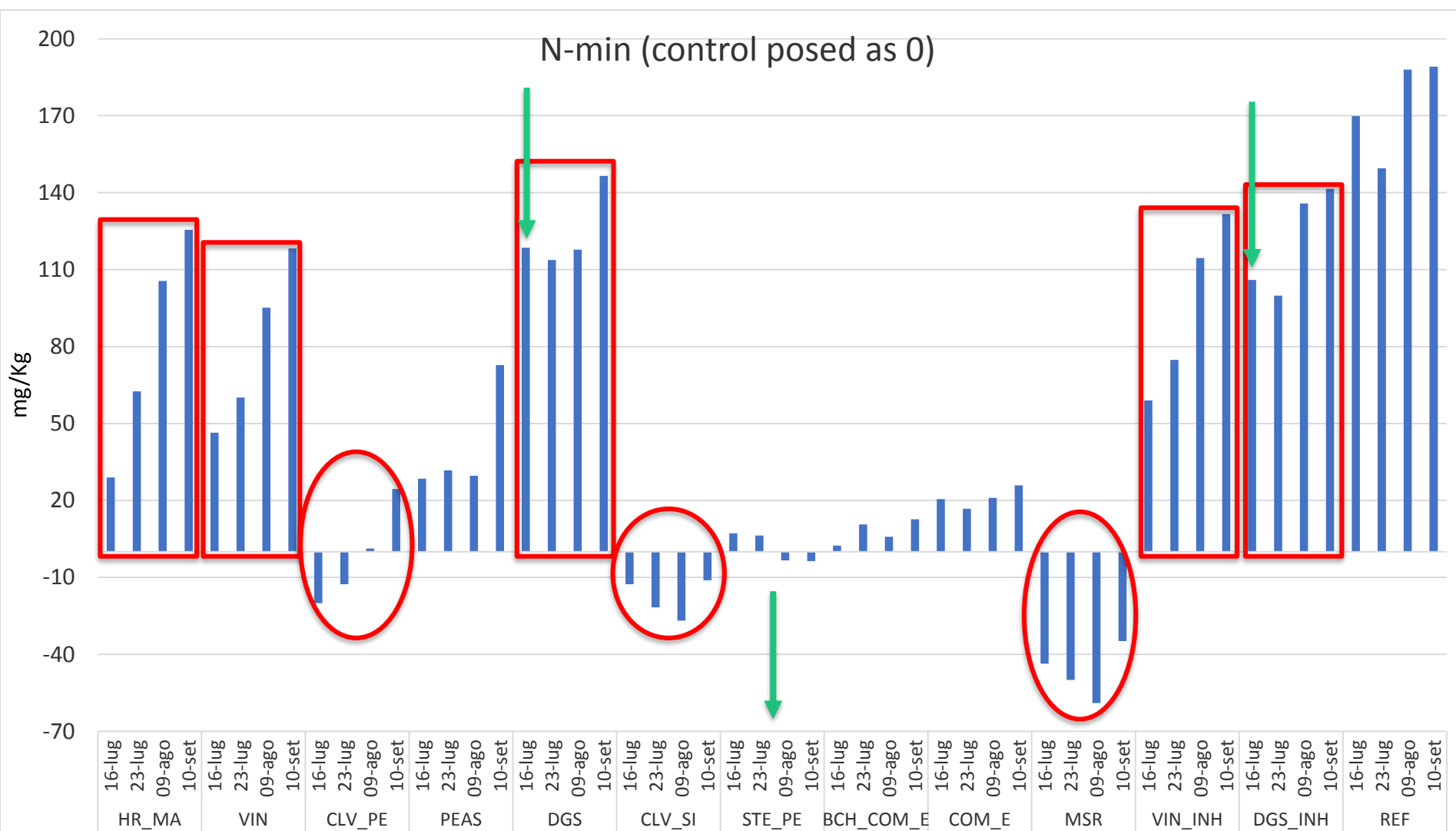
108 samples for microbial biomass analysis

+

14 Soil analysis after 60 days

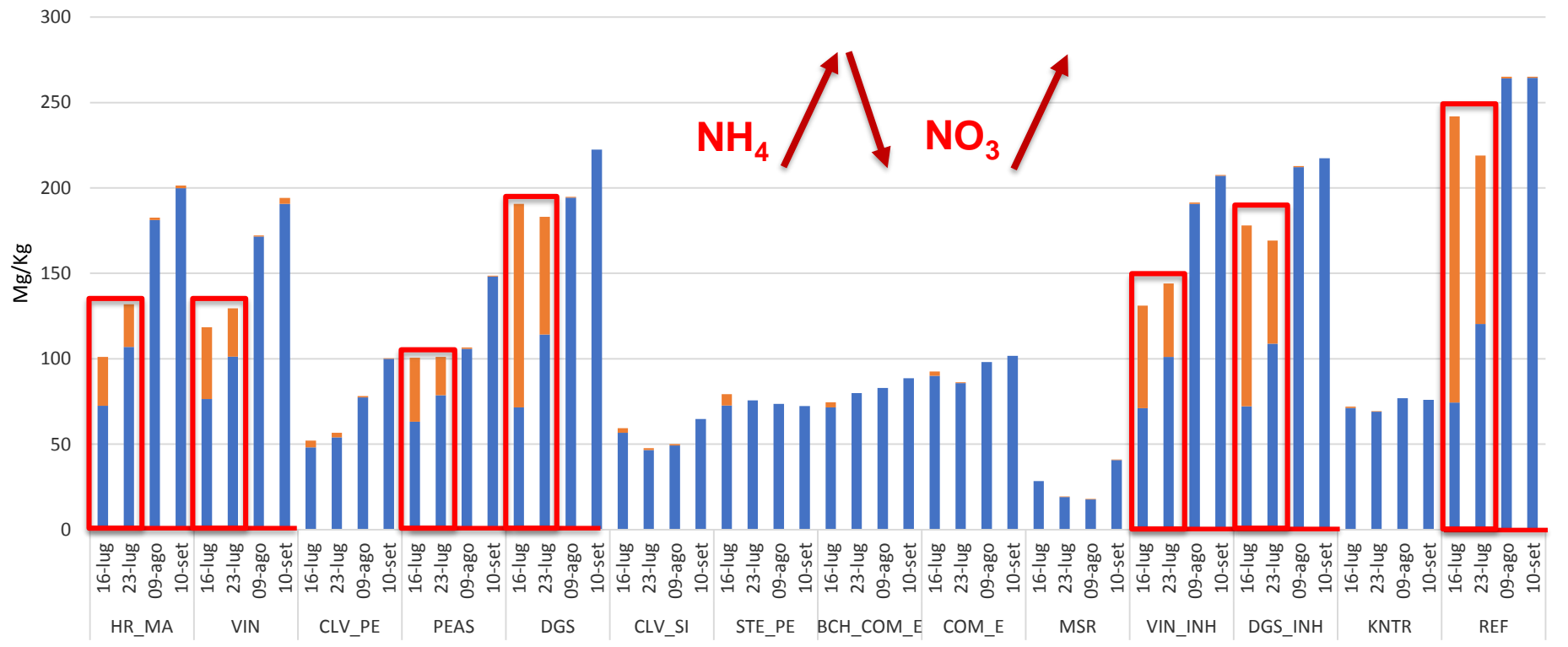
# WP 4

## N-mineralization trials



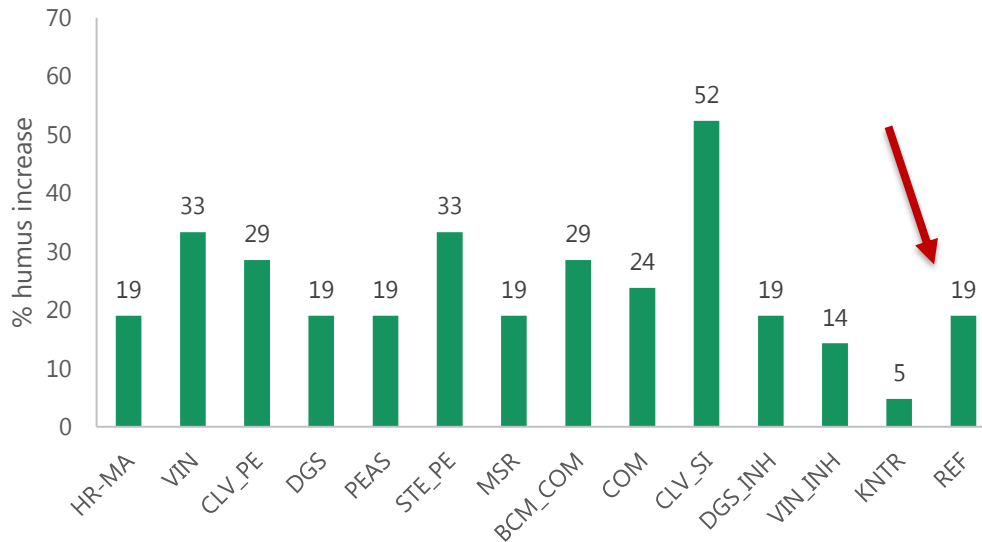
### N-min ( $\text{NO}_3 + \text{NH}_4$ )

■ Mean  $\text{NO}_3$  ■ Mean  $\text{NH}_4$

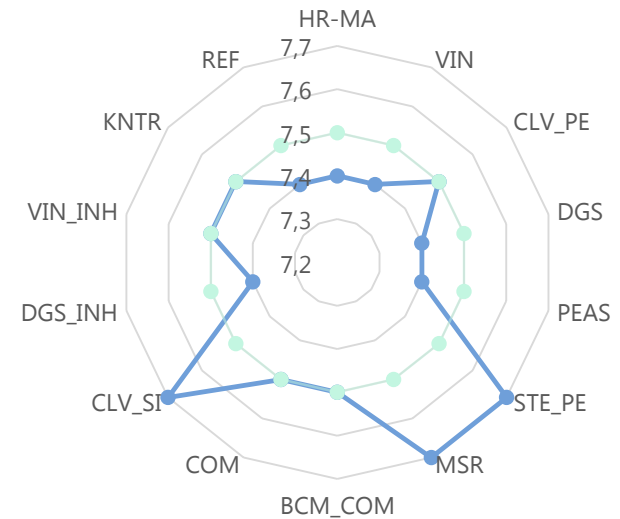


# Influence of the organic matter on the soil parameters

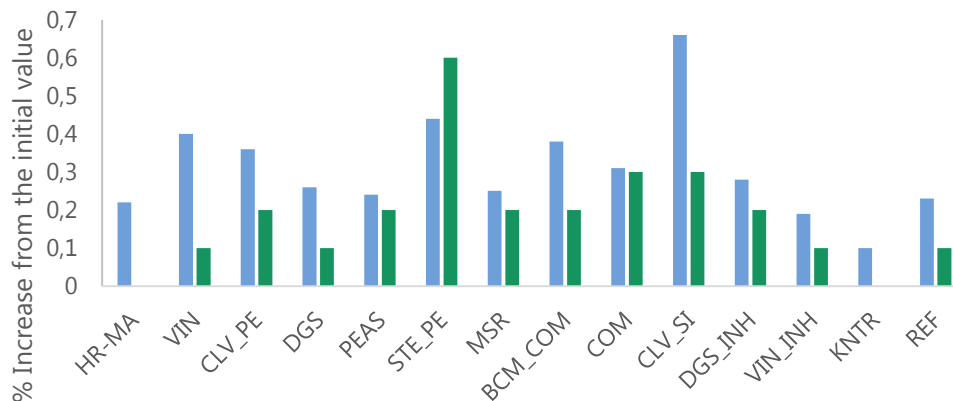
### Humus increase in 60 days (%)



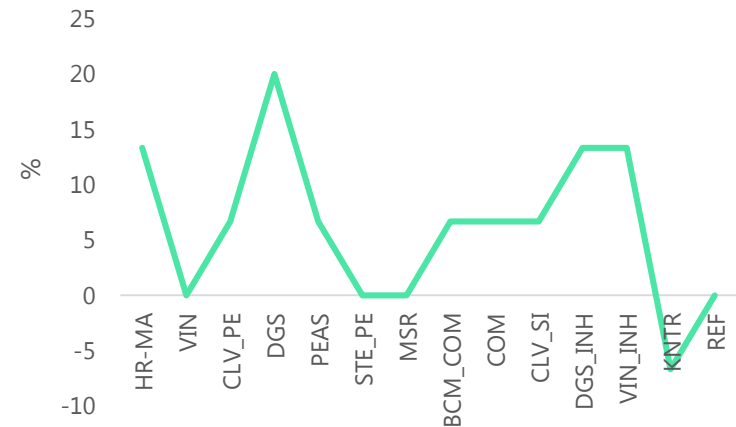
### Soil pH after 60 days



### TC and TOC increase in 60 days



### t-N (%)

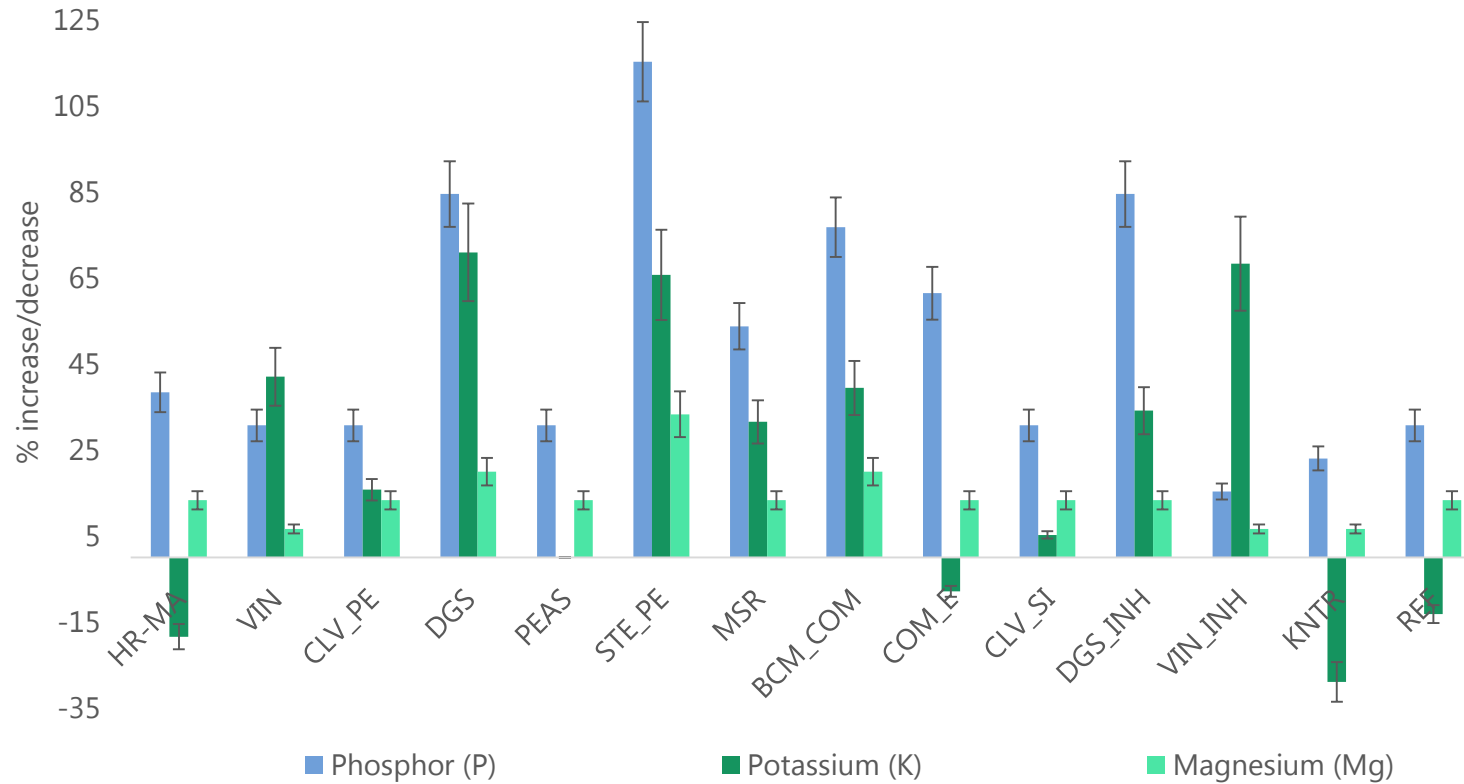


■ TOC (%) ■ TC (%)

TOC %	TC %
1,2	2,4



## Macro-elements increase/decrease in %



# How different organic substances influence the microbial biomass

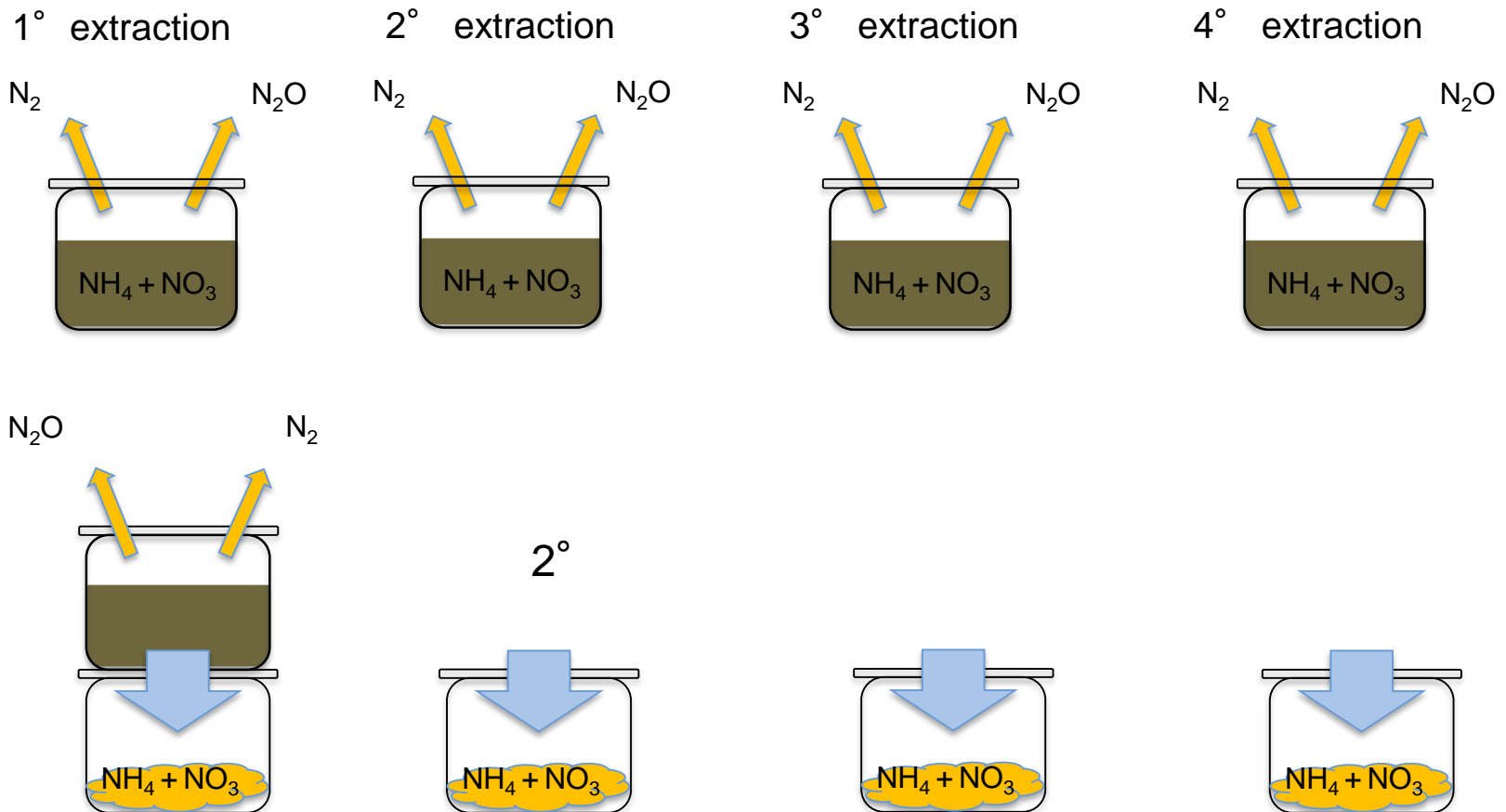


# Considerations

- The two liquid fertilizers are the faster N releaser.
- Digestates, vinasses and horn manure are reaching the higher levels of mineralization
- Some of the tested substances are not mineralizing at all, they are immobilizing the N
- The commercial organic fertilizer did not bring any mineral nitrogen to the soil but it bring a lot of macro-elements

# Food for thought

The current system do not allow to discriminate between the N-min of the different weeks. Maybe the system could be optimized..



# WP 3

## Green manuring and Live mulching

### Apple orchard

#### Tree rows

Nr.	Latin name	Common name
1	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
2	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden nasturtium
→ 3	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil
4	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge bedstraw
5	<i>Fragaria</i>	Wild strawberry
→ 6	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> var. <i>resupinatum</i>	Persian clover
7	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> + <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Purslane + Yarrow
8	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> + <i>Galium mollugo</i> + <i>Trifolium repens</i>	Yarrow + Hedge bedstraw + White clover
KB	Control + soil tillage	
K	Control	

#### Intra-rows

→ 9	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> - <i>Canapa sativa</i> - <i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Italian clover - Cannabis - Zucchini
→ 10	<i>Pisum sativum</i> - <i>Canapa sativa</i> - <i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Pea - Cannabis - Cucumber
→ 11	<i>Secale cereale</i> + <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Rye + Italian clover
12	<i>Canapa sativa</i> + <i>Glycine max</i>	Cannabis + Soya
13	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>Oleiformis</i> + <i>P. sativum</i>	Radish + Pea
K	Control	

# Apple orchard

Block 71

Sorte Gala  
Pflanzabstand: 3x0,8m  
Pflanzjahr: 2016

physio	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Julia
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
	10		10	10		10	10		10	5	4	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	3	KB	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	4	5	10	10	10
	10		10	10	15	10	10	11 (3*)	10	1	3	10	10	10
	10		10	10	K	10	10	12 (3*)	10	2	K	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	8	7	10	10	10
	10		10	10	13	10	10	14	10	KB	1	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	6	8	10	10	10
	10	13	10	10	15	10	10	K	10	7	6	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10			10	10	10
	10	12 (3*)	10	10	K	10	10	11 (3*)	10	3	KB	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	8	6	10	10	10
	10	15	10	10	14	10	10	15	10	4	8	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	1	5	10	10	10
	10	14	10	10	11 (3*)	10	10	12 (3*)	10	2	1	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	6	7	10	10	10
	10	K	10	10	13	10	10	14	10	5	3	10	10	10
	10		10	10		10	10		10	7	4	10	10	10
	10	11 (3*)	10	10	12 (3*)	10	10	13	10	KB	K	10	10	10
	6		8	10		10	10		10	K	2	10	10	10
	1		1	1		2	4		6	8	10	12	10	10
						1	1		1	1	1	1	2	2
														1



	HERBICIDE
	CONTROL
	INTER-ROW SEEDLING

	ROW SEEDLING
	FALL SEEDLING
	OLD SCREENING



# WP 3

## Green manuring and Live mulching

### Vineyard

#### Tree rows

Nr.	Latin name	Common name
1	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	purslane
2	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	hedge bedstraw
3	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge
4	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	salad burnet
5	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	creeping cinquefoil
6	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground-ivy
7	<i>Fragaria ...</i>	wild strawberry
8	<i>Salvia pratensis + Achillea millefolium</i>	meadow clary + yarrow
KB	Control + soil tillage	
K	Control	

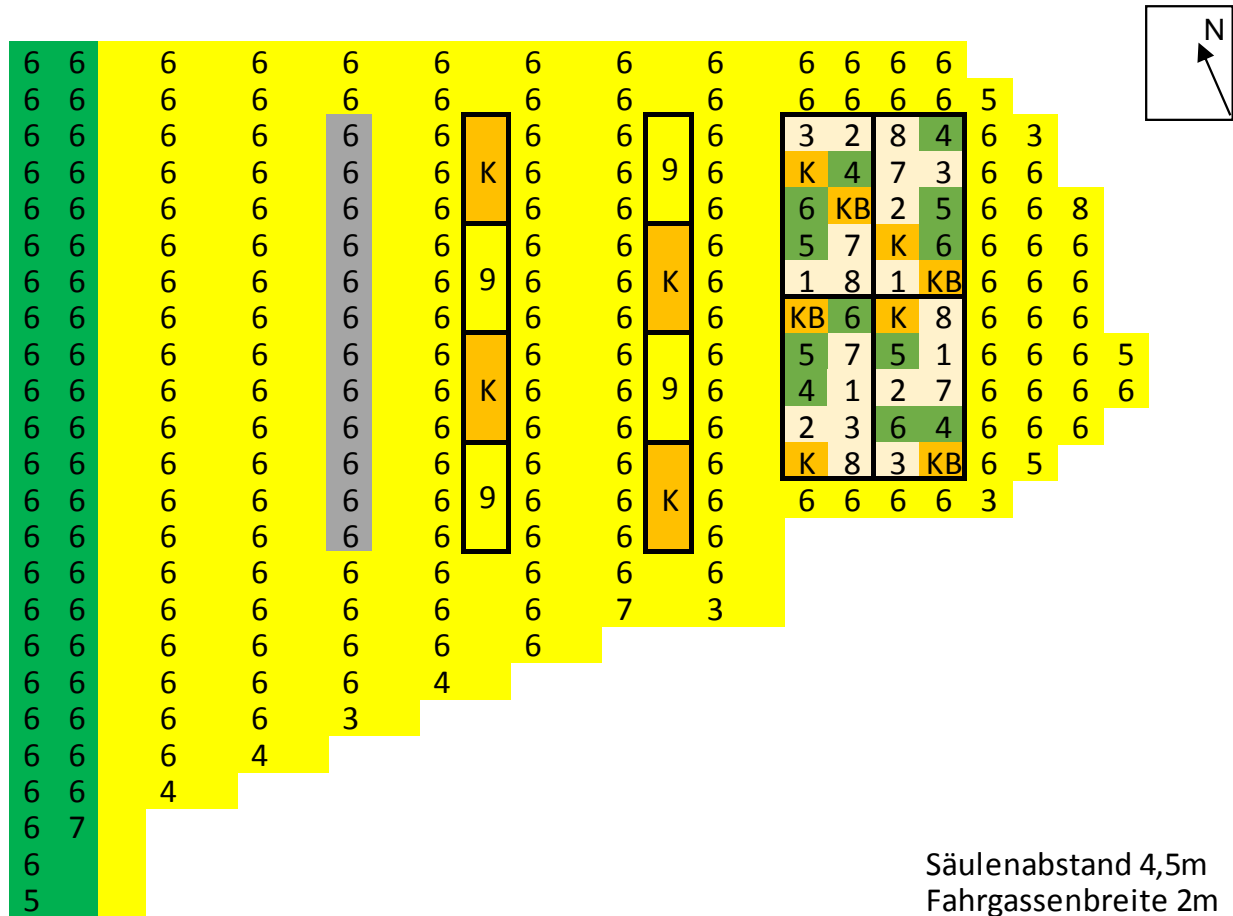
#### Intra-rows






9	<i>Cannabis sativa + Pisum sativum</i>	cannabis + pea
K	Control	





# Vineyard




-  HERBICIDE
-  CONTROL
-  INTRA-RROW SEEDLING
-  ROW SEEDLING
-  FALL SEEDLING

Säulenabstand 4,5m  
 Fahrgassenbreite 2m  
 Pflanzstandraum 2m x 0,7!  
 3999 Reben a 1,5m<sup>2</sup>  
 Nettofläche 5999m<sup>2</sup>  
 T =Telefonmasten  
 X =Schieber

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.  
Grazie per la Sua attenzione.  
Thank you for your attention.



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