



Pathways to phase-out contentious inputs from organic agriculture in Europe



PEAT ALTERNATIVES:

- CATALONIA

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Overview on peat replacement (Catalonia)

Searching for new materials to be applied. Steps:

- **Prospection of raw materials**
- **Characterization of such materials**
- **Transformation of the raw materials**
 - **Extrusion at ATB** of some of the prospected materials:
 - Cane (*Arundo donax*) by-product
 - Forest biomass (cleaning forest-small branches, some part of shrubs)
 - **Composting of selected materials**
- **Agronomic trials**
 - Peat-free seedlings: use of extruded materials (Catalan and others) and other “yet ready” composts. EAM-IRTA
 - Container-grown species: in next future





Prospected and characterized materials:

By-product	Origin
<i>Forest biomass</i>	La Roca
<i>Maize straw</i>	Lleida
<i>Forest by-product (small size particle biomass)</i>	Famadas and Tervex/Tecmasa
<i>Horse manure</i>	Hípica Can Rosell
<i>Winery byproducts (3)</i>	CADES PENEDÈS
<i>Arundo donax (1 time shredded)</i>	Vilassar de Mar
<i>Arundo donax (2 times shredded)</i>	Vilassar de Mar

Two selected raw materials:

a) Biomass by-product (mainly)



Small particle biomass by-product



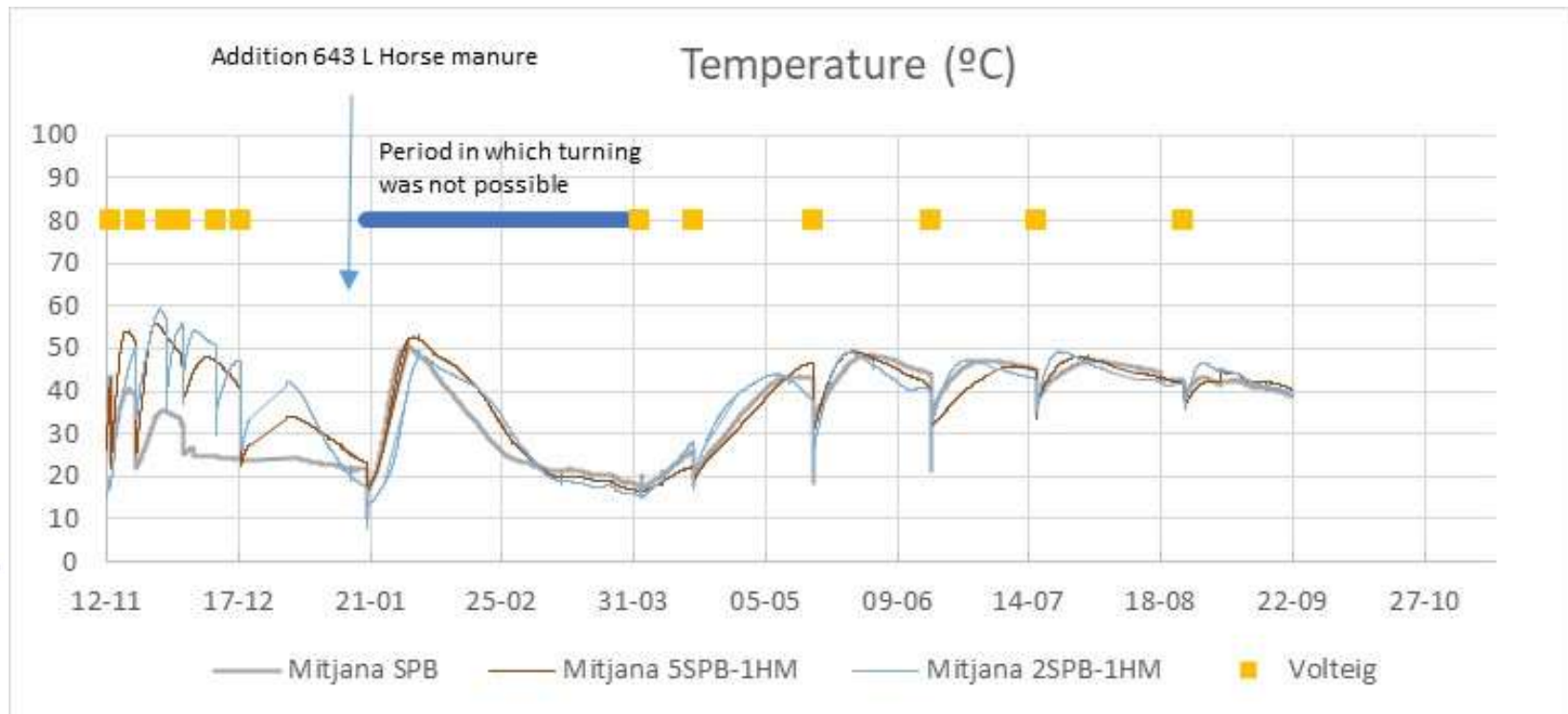
Large quantities are produced.
Very homogeneous, recalcitrant product

b) With horse manure (available N source)



SSB 100% SSB 83 %+HM-17% BMP67+FC33

View of the composting piles (intermediate scale): small size biomass by-product (SSB) + increasing percent of horse manure (HM)



PEAT-FREE SEEDLINGS

Trials spring 2020 – Tomato seedlings



Joan Manubens, Rafi Cáceres, Glòria Colom

Materials

2 composts

3 extruded materials +
compost CB
(1/1 V)



T: peat (control)



**Mix V-CB:
vineyard+CB**



**CPO: vegan
compost**
(pruning residues;
vetch, oat and fresh
forage; pine sawdust;
rock dust; native
microorganisms)



**Mix P-CB:
poplar+CB**



**CB: forest residues
+ solid fraction of
beef slurry
compost**



**Mix C-CB:
cane+CB**

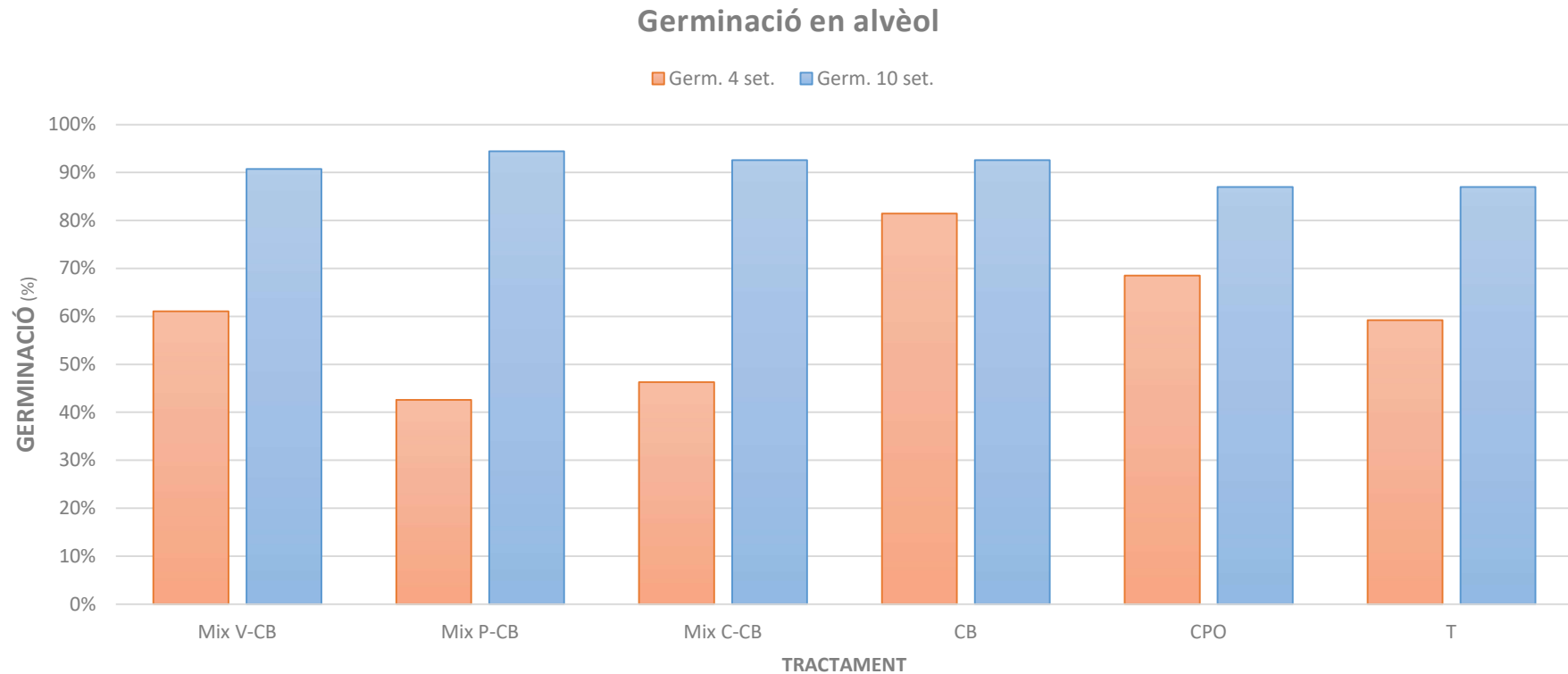


EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

- SPRING SEASON
- GREENHOUSE
- SPECIES: TOMATO
- IRRIGATION: TAP WATER
- OWN SUBSTRATE FERTILITY (NO ADDED FERTILIZERS)
- THREE REPLICATES IN DIFFERENT TRAYS



Germination at 4 and 10 weeks



MIX V-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX P-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX C-CB: Extruded cane + compost; CB: Forest-beef compost; CPO: Vegan compost; T: Peat;



Plant: Biometric parameters



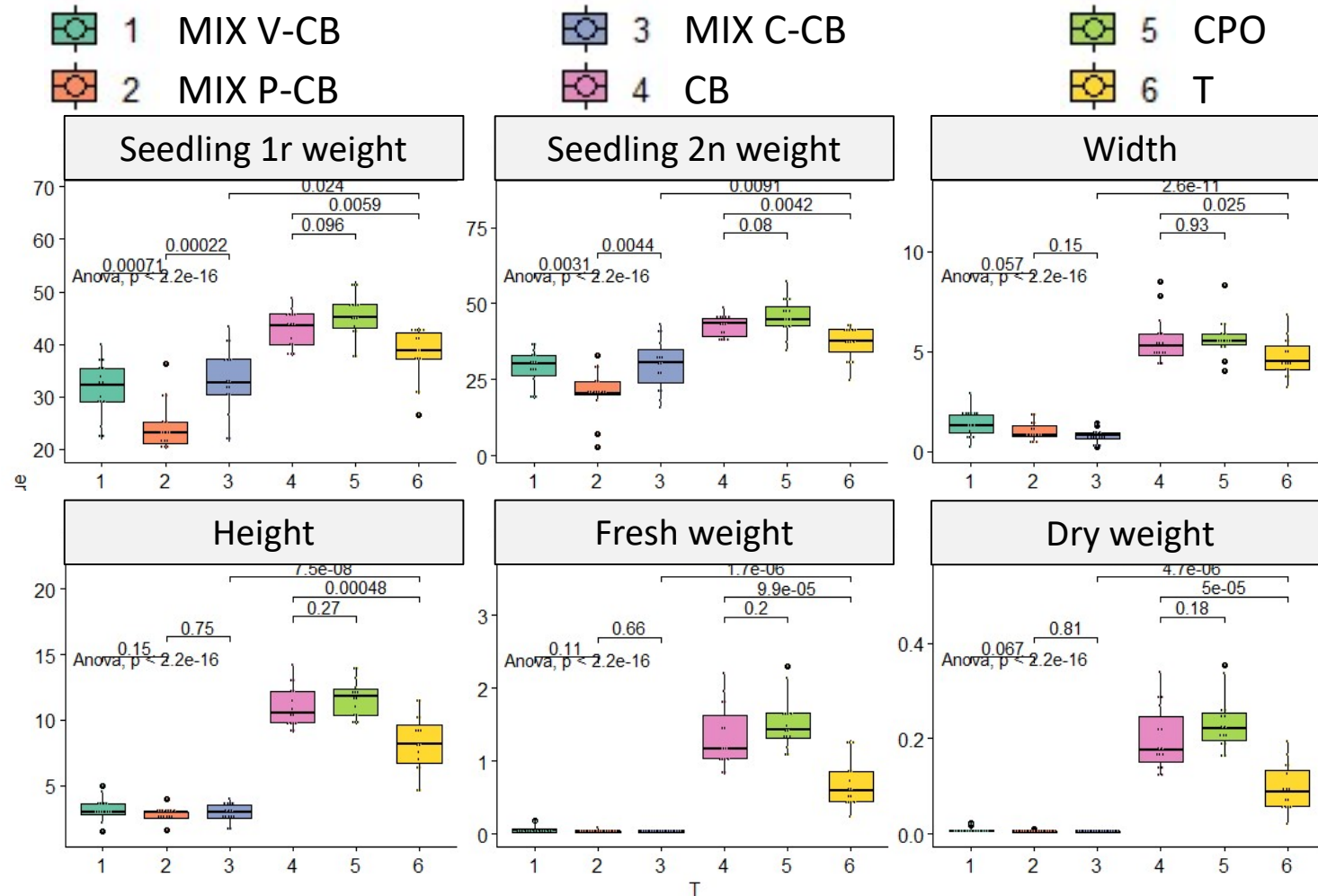
	CB	CPO	T	MIX C-CB	MIX V-CB	MIX P-CB
Average height (cm)	11,0	11,6	8,2	2,9	3,2	2,8
Average width (cm)	5,6	5,6	4,7	0,8	1,4	1,0

CB: Forest-beef compost; CPO: Vegan compost; T: Peat; MIX C-CB: Extruded cane + compost; MIX V-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX P-CB: Extruded Populus + compost;

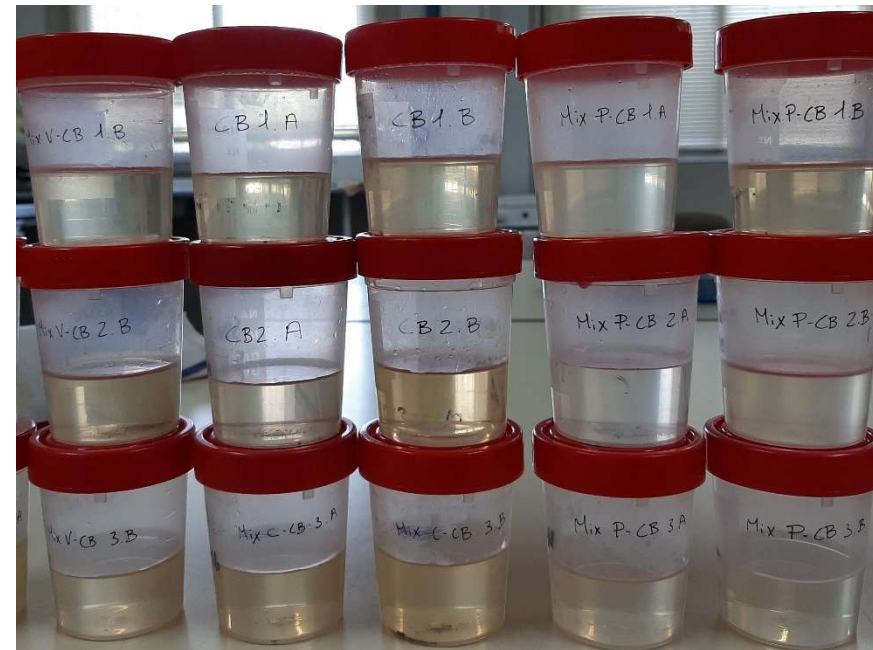
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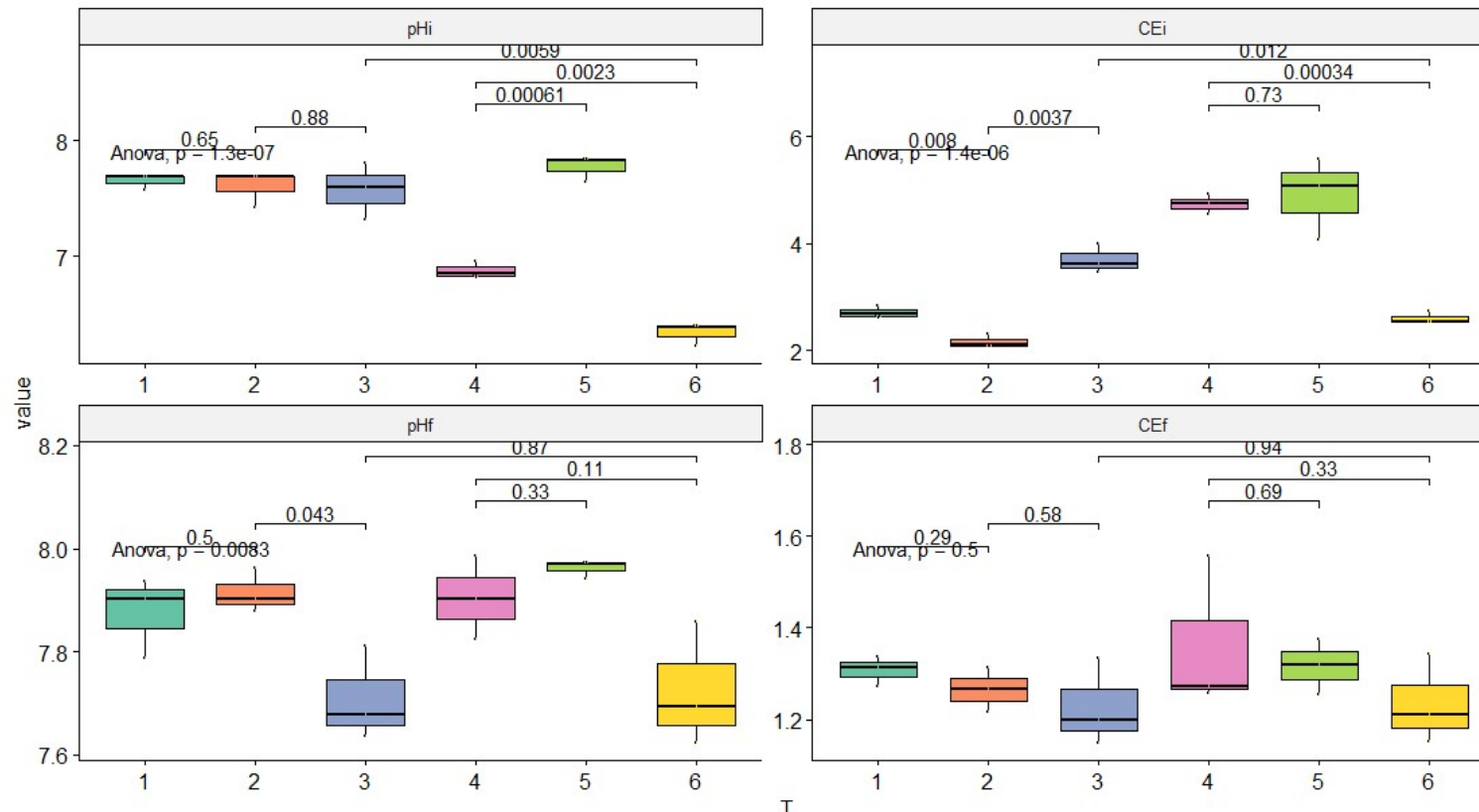


Substrate: induced percolates for testing its fertility



Induced percolates: pH, CE

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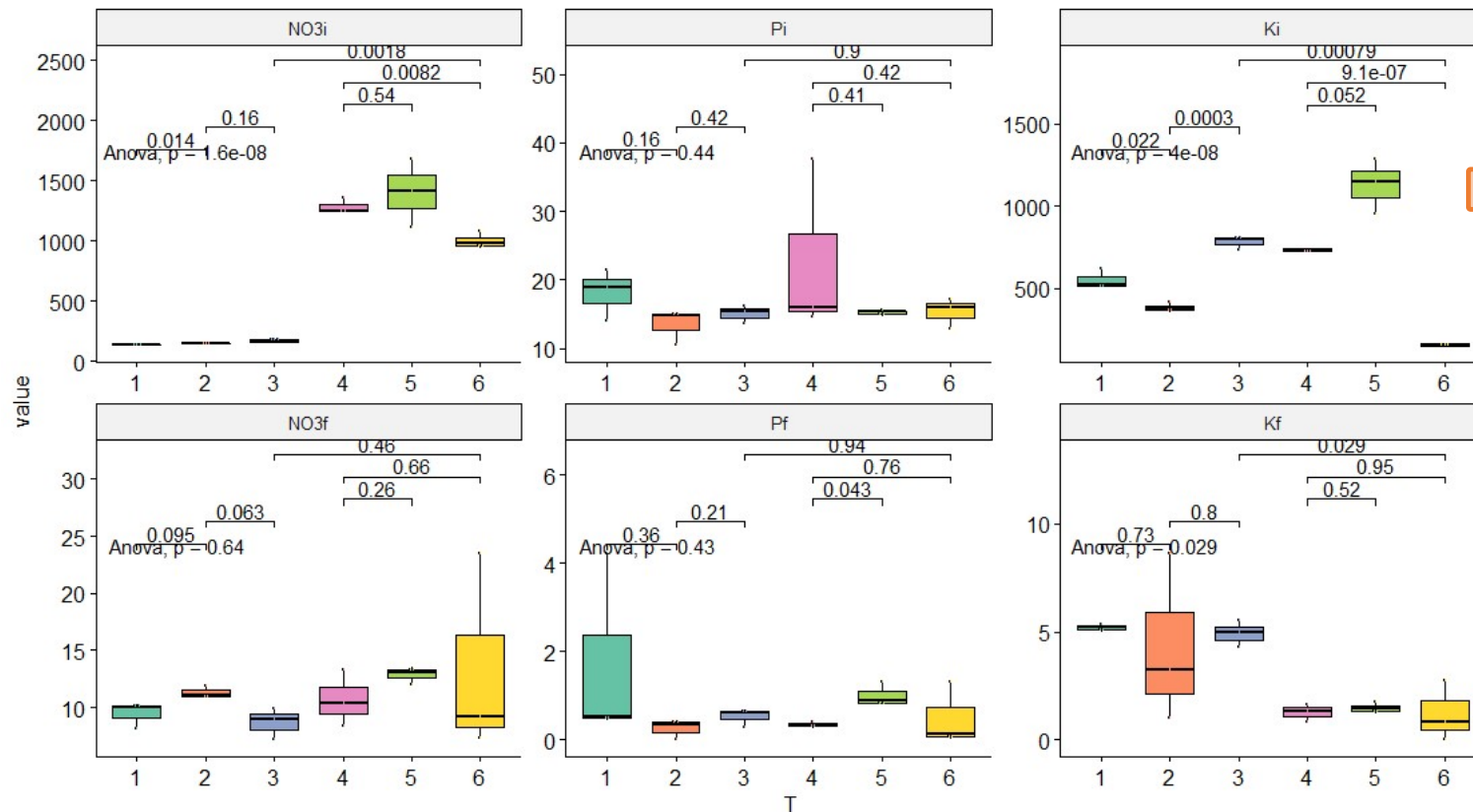


Induced percolates: Nitrates, P, K



MIX V-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX P-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX C-CB: Extruded cane + compost; CB: Forest-beef compost; CPO: Vegan compost; T: Peat;

- 1 MIX V-CB
- 3 MIX C-CB
- 5 CPO
- 2 MIX P-CB
- 4 CB
- 6 T

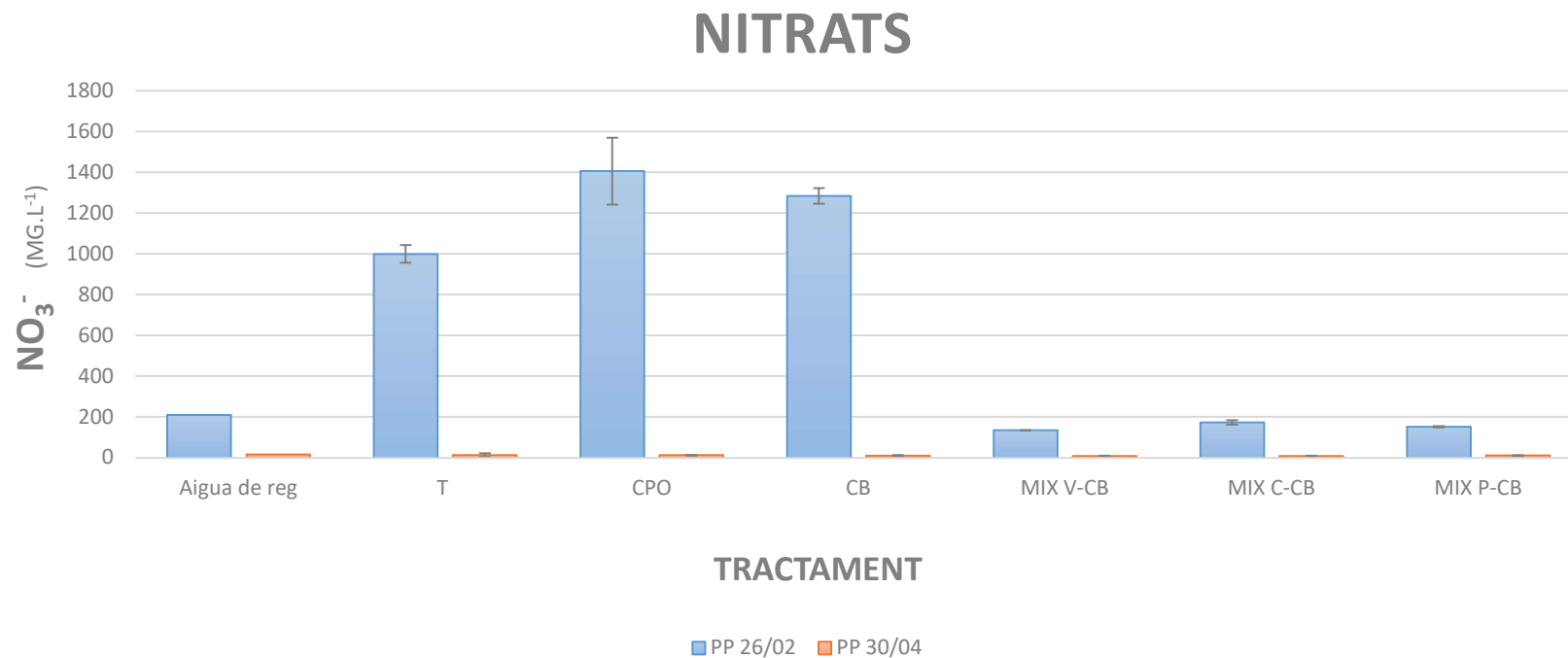


Beginning

End



Nitrate comparison at the beginning and the end of the experiment.



T: Peat; CPO: Vegan compost; CB: Forest-beef compost; MIX V-CB: Extruded Populus + compost; MIX C-CB: Extruded cane + compost; MIX P-CB: Extruded Populus + compost;



First conclusions



Under the experimental conditions:

- a) Extruded material did not work, at least at the tested mixtures. N starvation could be the reason.
- b) The treatments with 100% compost worked, even better than peat.
- c) In general, the fertility of all substrates tested at the end of the experiment was weak



Trial autumn 2020: first steps

2 sources of variation:

- **Substrates** (extruded materials from 50 to 20%)
- **Fertilization** with poultry fertilizer (or not).

