



Organic fertilisation of young apple orchards

Problem

Apple trees require satisfactory soil mineral nitrogen levels before, during and a few weeks after the full bloom. Organic fertilisers are extremely heterogeneous, and some of them do not provide an adequate level of bioavailable nitrogen in the desired moment.

Solution

It is necessary to choose fertilisers with low C/N ratio, if possible in liquid form, as the mineralisation* of the organic matter proceeds faster.

Impact

Low mineral nitrogen levels combined with a low-fertile soil could cause a strong reduction in the fruit production and increase the economic costs for the farmer. The right amount of bioavailable nitrogen can compensate for the soil deficit and significantly improve the harvest.

Practical recommendation

Applicability box

Theme Nitrogen supply

Keywords

Organic fertilisers, fast mineralisation fertilisers, bio-digestate, stillage

Application time

Spring, a few weeks before the bloom

Period of impact

Adequate mineral nitrogen level in the spring period affect the whole season

Equipment

It varies in function of the different organic fertilisers. It might be useful to incorporate the fertiliser in the soil using a rotary harrow.

The time required for the mineralisation of organic fertilisers varies in function of soil temperature and moisture, as well as in function of the physical-chemical characteristics of the biomass. Environmental variables such as temperature are difficult to control, but **farmers can choose the right fertiliser and supply water if there is a drought period. The ideal moment to proceed with an organic fertiliser that mineralise quickly is a few weeks before the bloom, or even better before a light rain.**

Attention: An excess of water can cause excessive leaching, and hence losses of nitrogen and water pollution. To increase the biological degradation of the fertiliser, it should be put in the tree rows before mechanical weeding, in order to further the incorporation with the soil. During the first year, it might be better to split the fertilisation in two different moments, as an excess of nitrogen could damage the roots of young trees.

The highest mineral nitrogen availability was observed during a spring trial, using biodigestates (green waste and animal slurry origins) and stillages.



Practice Abstract





Picture 1 (left): Peas during germination phasePicture 2 (right): Second year Gala/M9 in pot trial at Laimburg Research Centre

Further information

Further readings

- https://www.ecofruit.net/proceedings/proceedings-2020/#4
- https://www.ecofruit.net/proceedings/proceedings-2018/#9
- https://www.ecofruit.net/proceedings/proceedings-2016/#5

Weblinks

- Check the Organic Farm Knowledge Platform for more practical recommendations.
- DOMINO web page: http://www.domino-coreorganic.eu/

About this practice abstract and DOMINO project

Publisher: Laimburg Research Centre - Italy Authors: Thomas Holtz, Markus Kelderer Contact person: Markus.Kelderer@laimburg.it Permalink: https://orgprints.org/42596/

DOMINO: This practice abstract was elaborated in the DOMINO project. The project is running from May 2018 to April 2021, as part of the CORE Organic Cofund. Project website: http://www.domino-coreorganic.eu/it/

Project partners: Università Politecnica delle Marche Ancona, Italy; Fruit Growing Institute Plovdiv, Bulgaria; Laimburg Research Centre Vadena (BZ), Italy; Research Institute of Horticulture Skierniewice, Poland; CTIFL French Technical Interprofessional Centre Paris, France; FiBL - Research Institute of Organic Agriculture Frick, Switzerland; University Hohenheim Stuttgart, Germany; BioSudtirol Cooperative Lana, Italy; Vi.P - Bio Vinschgau Laces, Italy; SBR Organic Lana, Italy; Associazione Italiana Agricoltura Biologica Roma, Italy; Fördergemeinschaft Ökologischer Obstbau e.V. Weinsberg, Germany

© 2020

