

# Soil Health

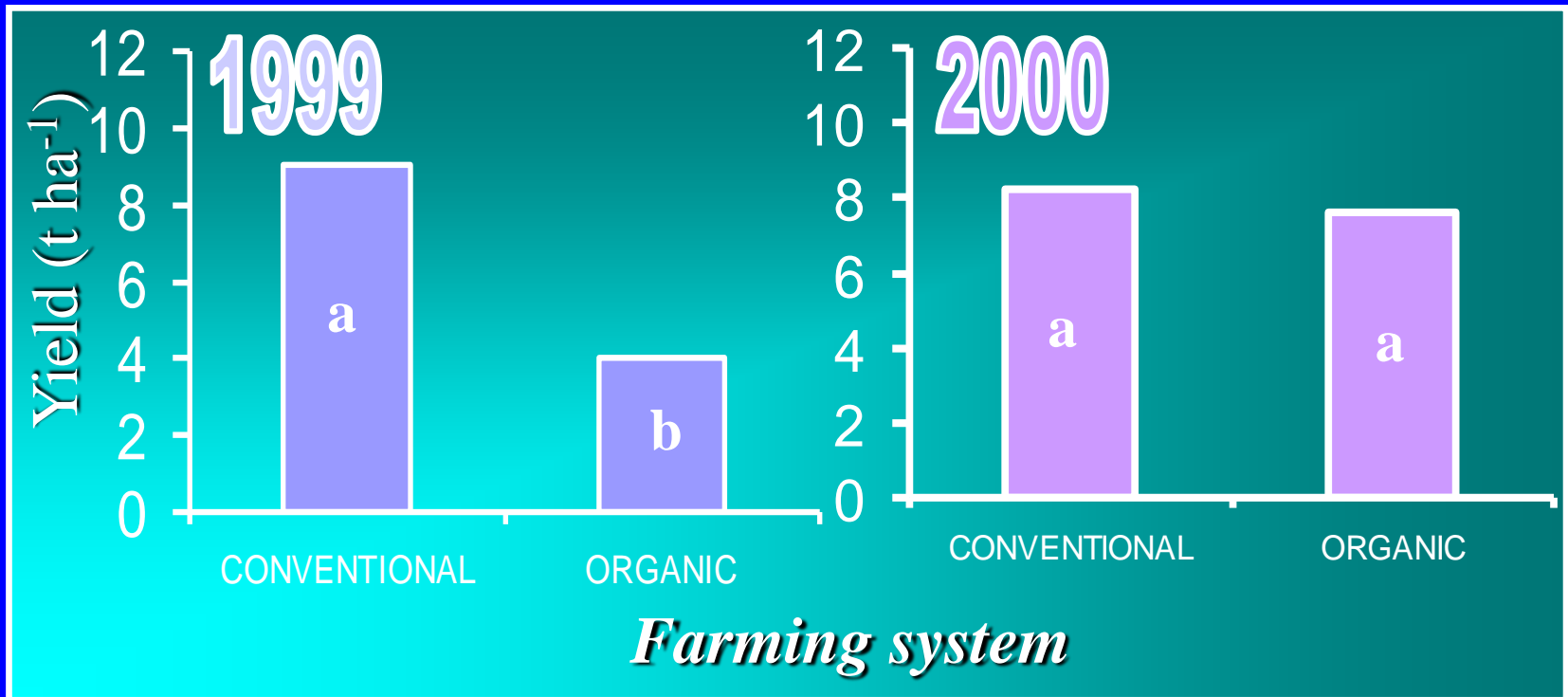
“the continued capacity of the soil to **function** as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals and humans”



## WRSARE Lettuce Plots

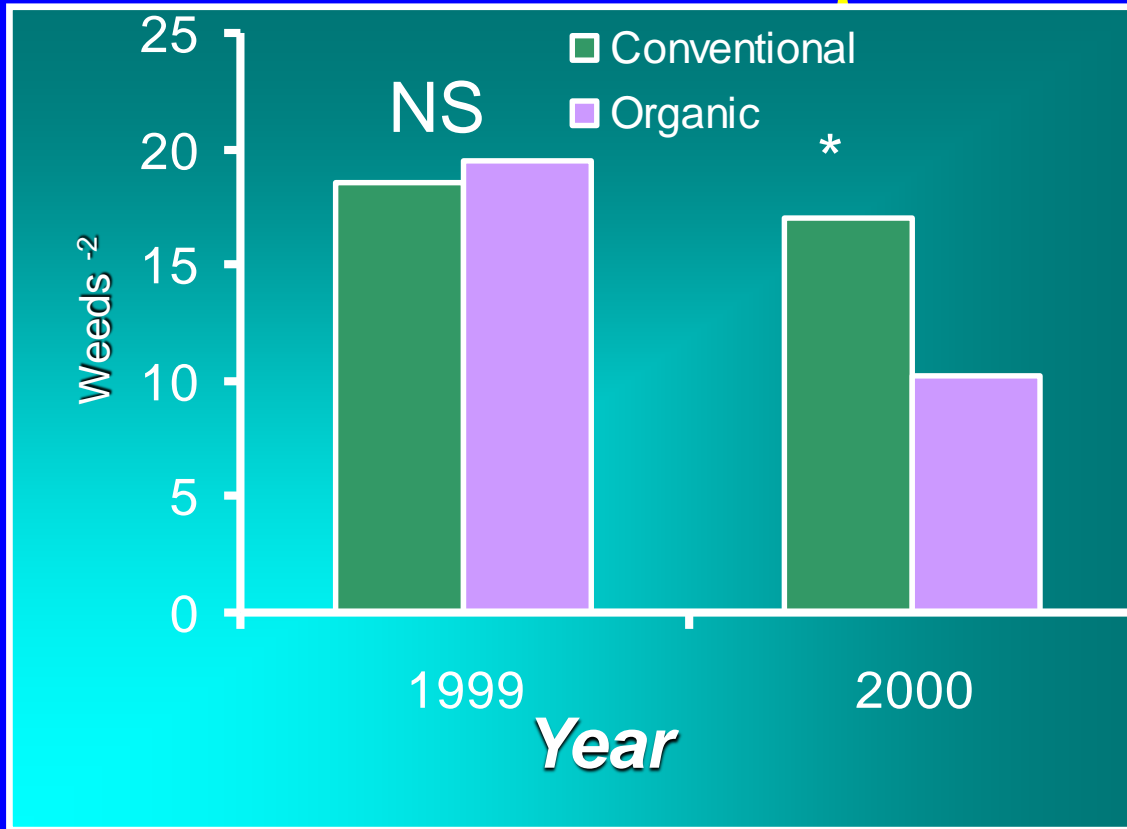


# Marketable Yield



- ❑ *Lettuce yield was lower in the organic system in 1999*
- ❑ *Yields were similar in all systems in 2000*

## Weed Populations



- *Weed populations were similar in 1999*
- *Less weed in the organic plots in 2000*

A large pile of brown mulch, likely wood chips, dominates the foreground and middle ground. In the background, a blue tractor is visible, and the scene is set in an open field under a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the image in a large, white, sans-serif font.


# Differential Effects of Mulch on Citrus and Avocado

- Ben Faber
- U.C. Cooperative Extension
- Ventura County

Mulch = covering spread on the ground  
to prevent evaporation, enrich soil,  
prevent erosion, etc

Can be straw, paper, rocks, plastic!!!!

Compost is usually too expensive to be  
used

- 
- Disease suppression
  - Water savings
  - Nutrients
  - Weed suppression
  - Arthropod effects
  - Snail effects

# Multiple Effects from Mulches





**With yardwaste mulch  
Organic Matter – OM –  
is being added with  
its attendant impacts on**

**Soil texture  
physics  
chemistry  
microbiology**

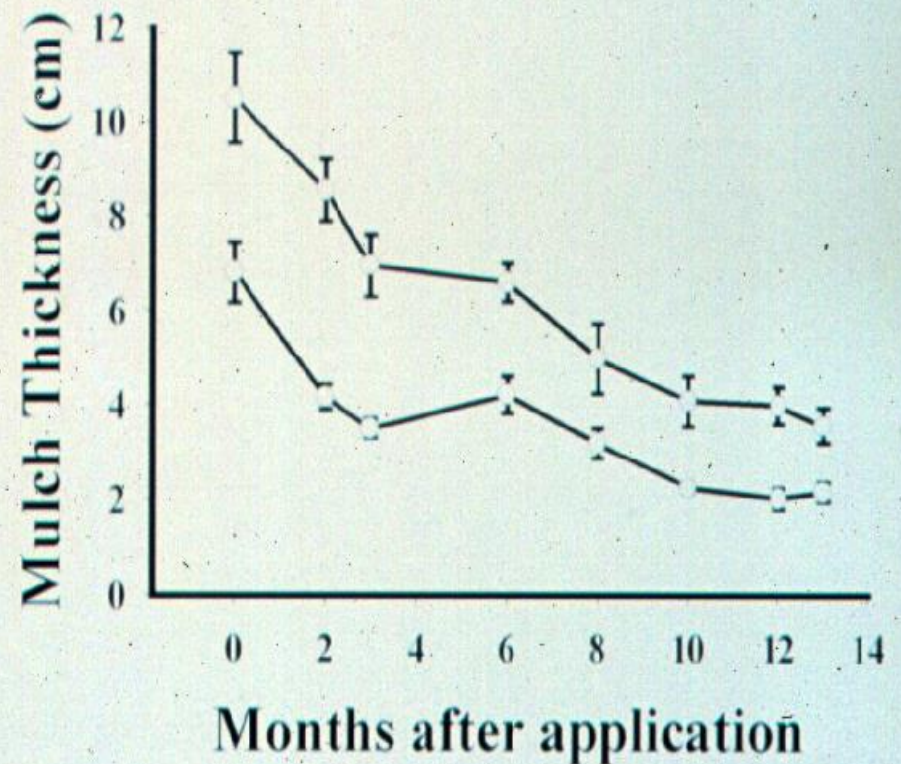


Sometimes the effects are dramatic, and immediate

But more commonly it takes time

# Mulch Thickness deteriorates over time

- Decay in the first few months is due to settling. Stable decay rates occur in later months.
- For maximum weed prevention 6 month reapplication intervals are best



Effect of mulch on selected soil and avocado leaf nutritional levels after 4 years of mulching.

Treatment	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Mn	pH
Soil	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(meq/L)	(meq/L)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
mulch	1.59 A *	17.6 A	284.6 A	26.7 A	9.9 A	7.3 A	30.7 A	7.19 B
control	1.22 B	12.2 B	218.3 B	26.8 A	8.1 B	6.7 B	23.7 B	7.26 A
Leaf	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)	(ppm)	
mulch	2.54 A	0.49 A	1.15 A	1.43 A	0.38 A	20.0 A	35.5 A	
control	2.80 A	0.47 A	1.12 A	1.45 A	0.38 A	19.3 B	36.7 A	

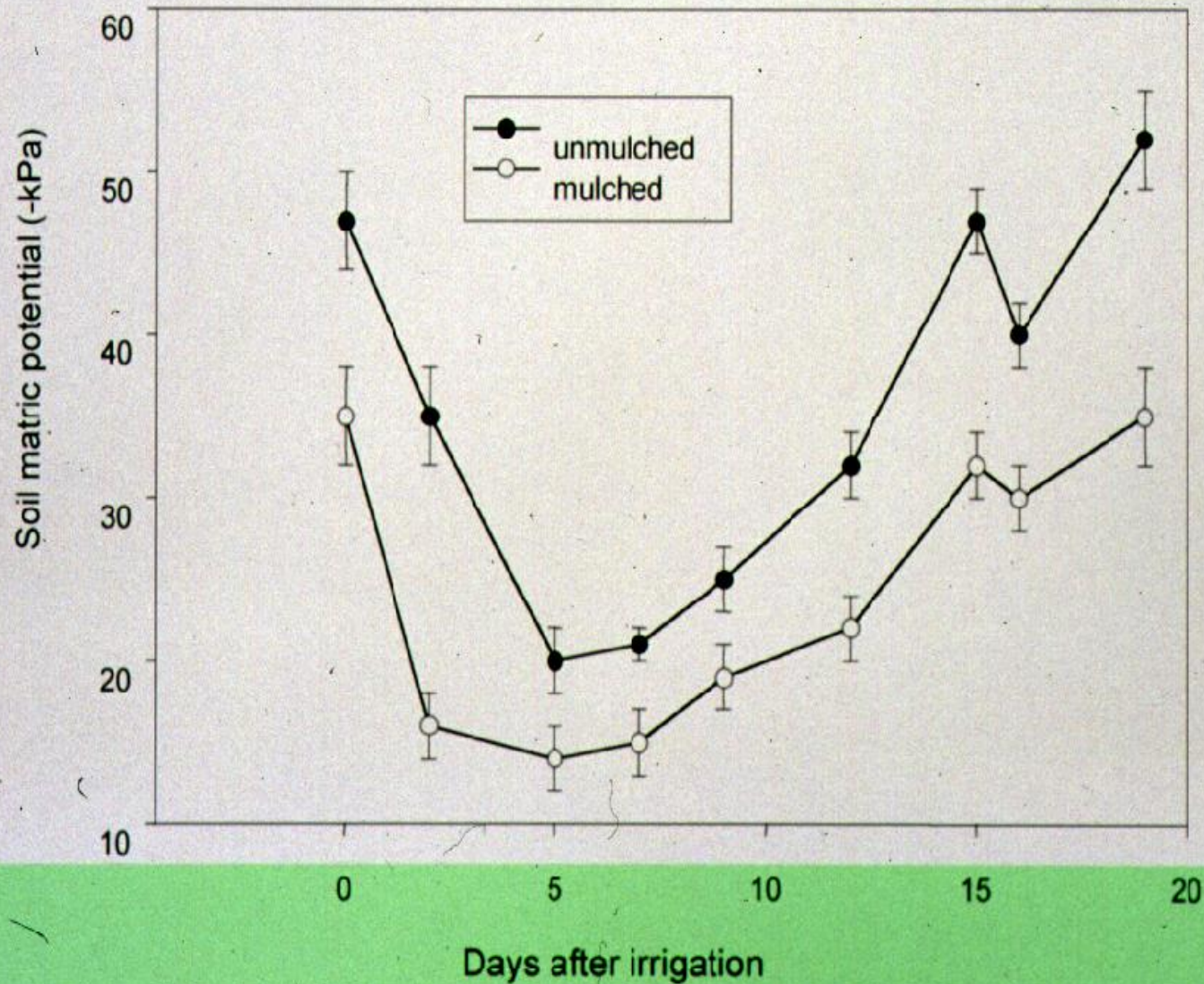
\* Mean values followed by identical letters are not statistically different according to ANOVA at P=0.05.





3 15 '94

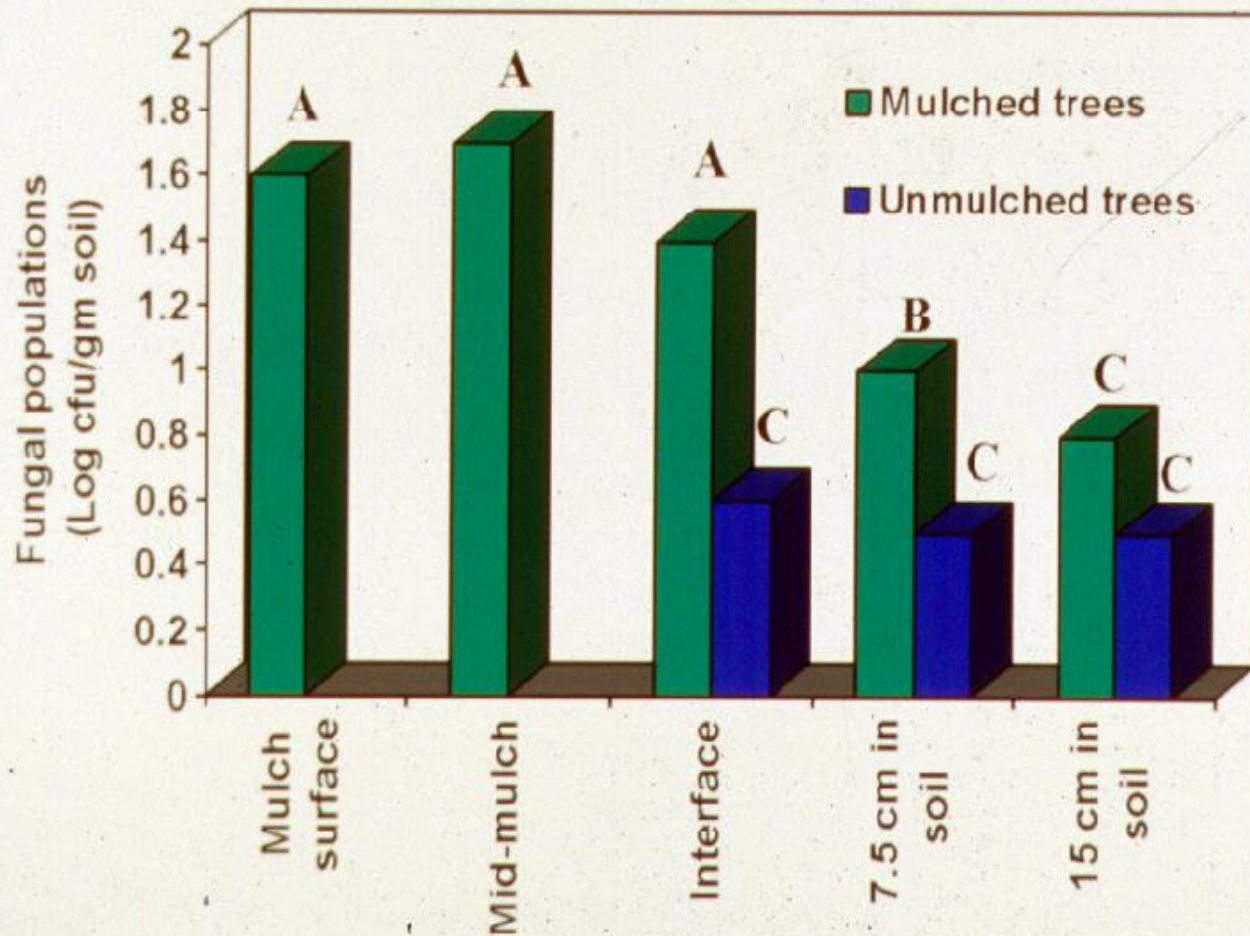
Figure 1. Soil moisture tension under mulched and unmulched trees after an irrigation at Vanoni site. Standard error bars for each sampling date are for the means of sixteen trees for each treatment.



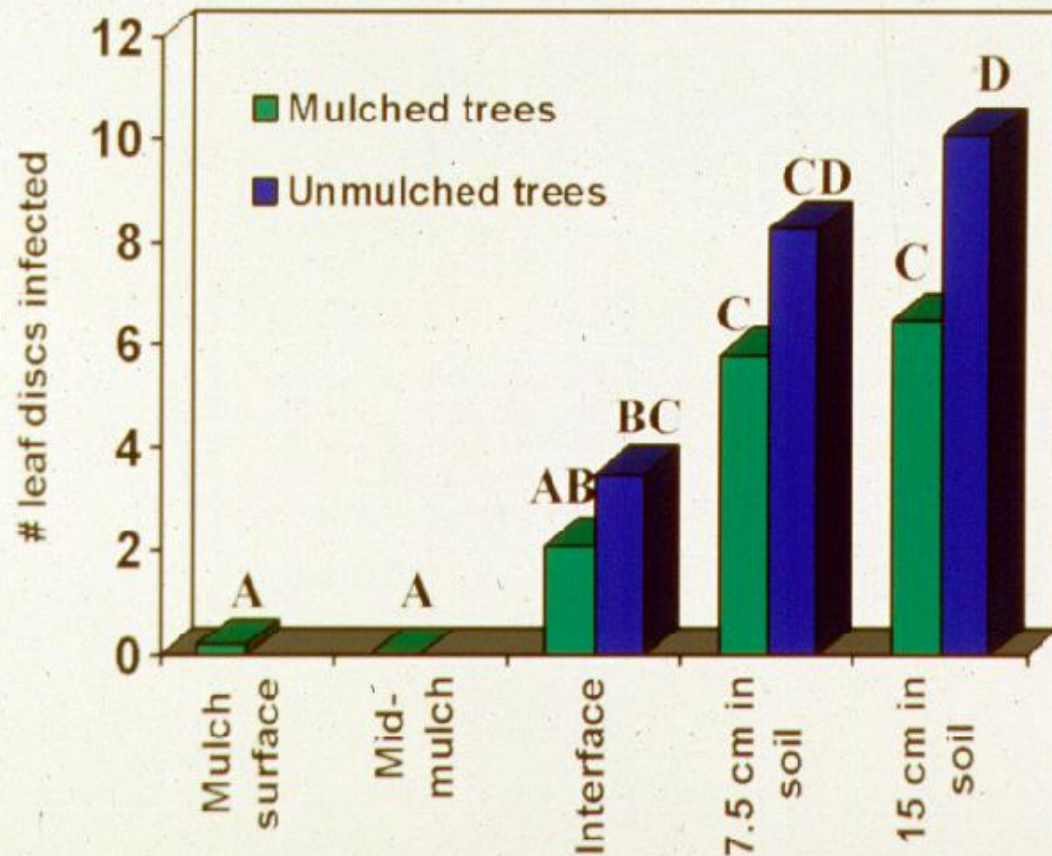




## Effect of mulches on fungal populations



# The effect of mulches on the inoculum potential of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*



Effect of mulches on canopy volume (cubic meters) and tree health on avocado trees with 3 different rootstocks after 4 years of mulching.

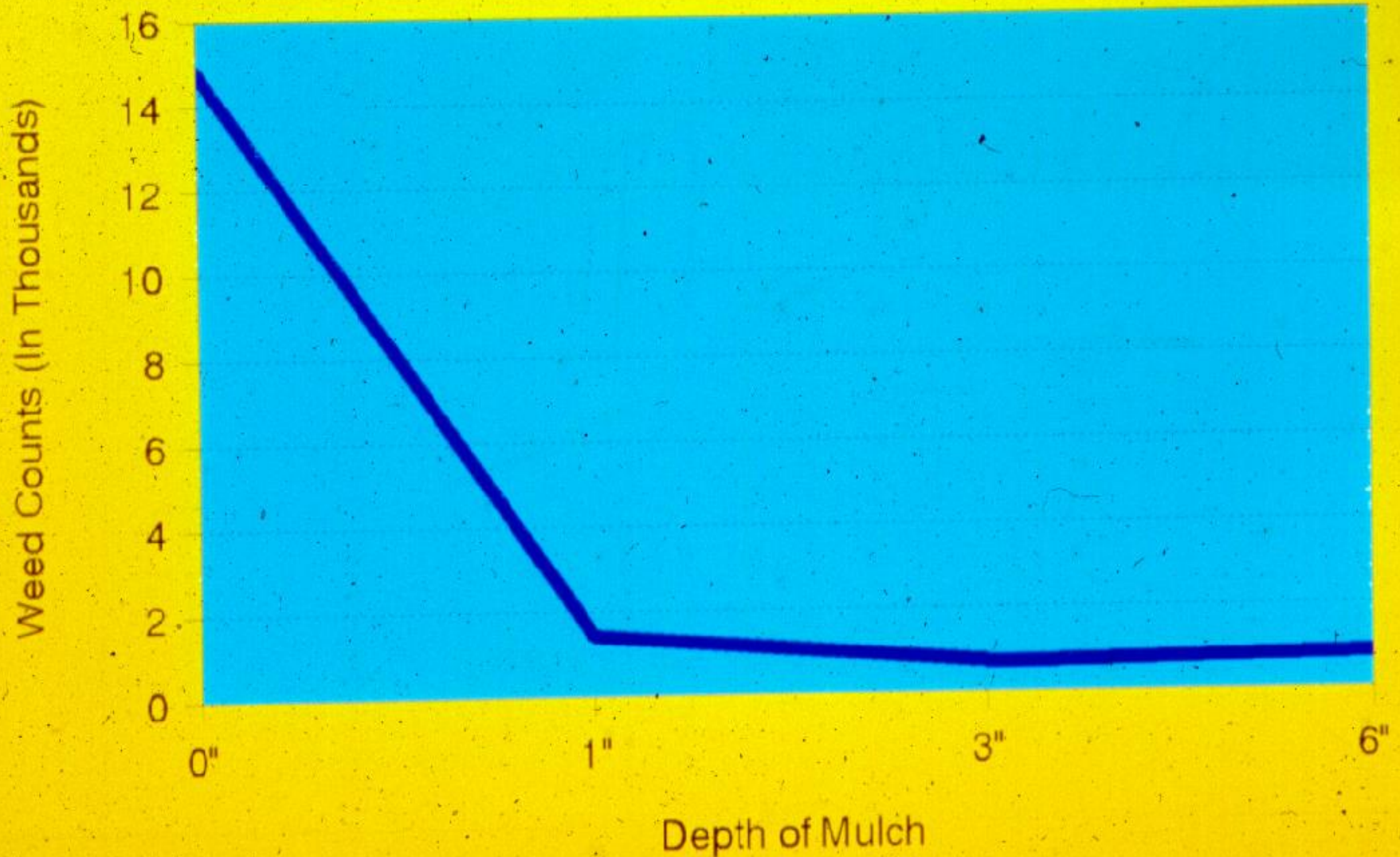
Treatment	Duke 7		UC2011		Thomas	
	Can. Vol.	Rating **	Can. Vol.	Rating	Can. Vol.	Rating
control	1.49 B	1.83 A	2.25 A	1.33 A	3.24 A	0.46 A
mulch	2.81 A	0.43 B	2.86 A	0.52 B	3.79 AB	0.12 A

\* Mean values followed by identical letters are not statistically different according to Waller's k-ratio test.

\*\* 0-5, 5 is dead.

# Total Weeds

From 4/94 to 4/96



Since woody materials are preferred for  
mulches,  
palm  
pine  
eucalyptus  
seedlings will commonly grow from  
yardwaste mulches

# **Survival of Pests & Pathogens in Yardwaste mulch**

**Oleg Daugovish**

**Jim Downer**

**Ben Faber**





**Into freshly built  
yardwaste piles**

**armillaria**

**sclerotinia**

**phytophthora**

**olive fruit fly larvae**

**GWSS egg masses**

**Citrus nematode**

**And seeds of**

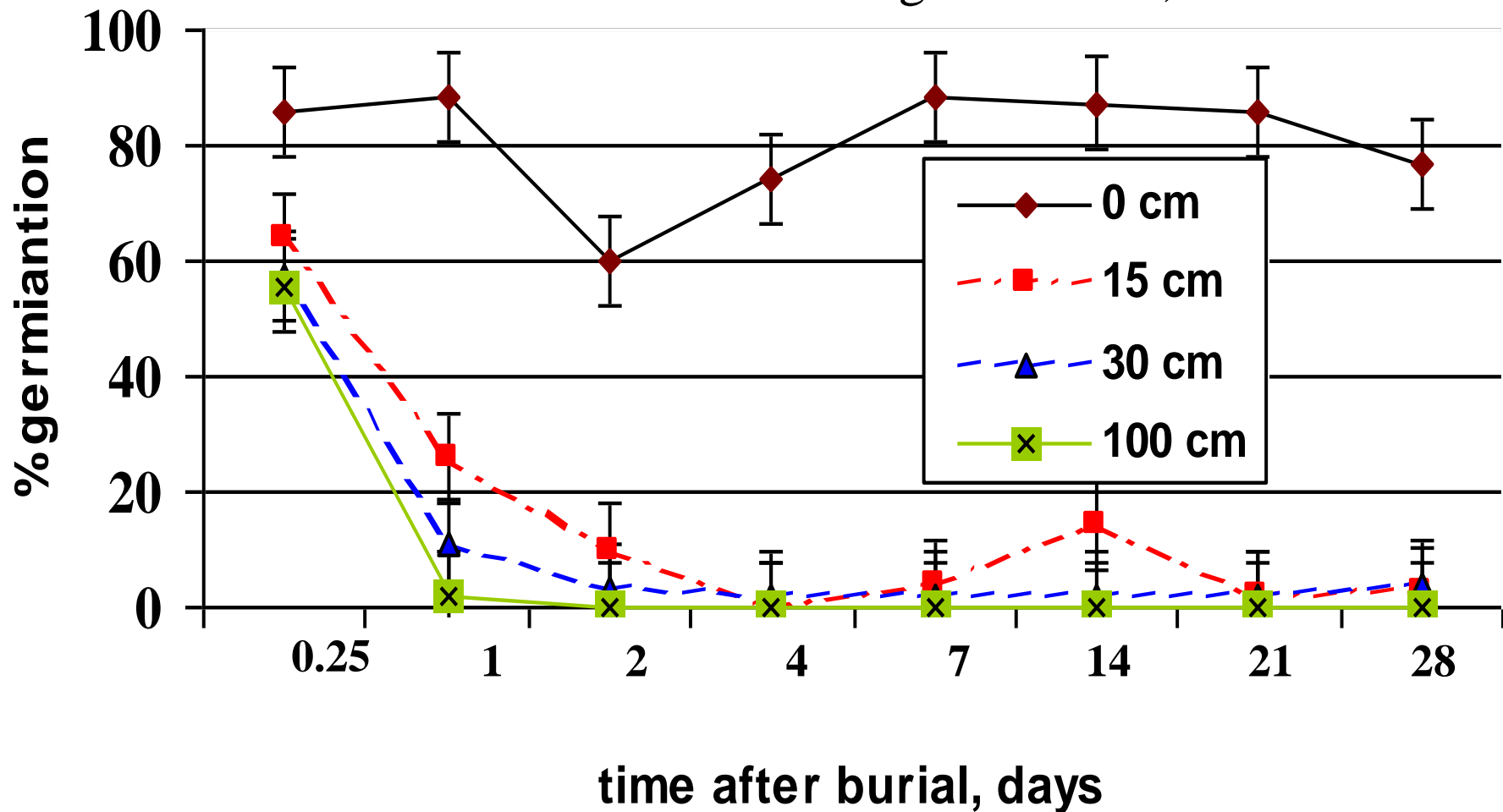
**burclover, cheeseweed,  
Bermudagrass and nutsedge**

**Bermuda & nutsedge clones**



# Burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*) seed germination

lab germination, % = 92 + 5



# Grind versus Chip on Weed Survival



# Erosion Control



## **Sediment (inches) collected from covers and mulch**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Rain</b>	<b>Fescue</b>	<b>Barley</b>	<b>Mulch</b>	<b>Bare</b>
<b>Nov.</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Dec.</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Jan.</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Feb.</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Mar.</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>tr</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25</b>

# **Measured problems with mulch**

**Colder orchard in winter**

**Early nitrogen deficiency**

**Excess moisture buildup**

**Delay in developing hardiness**

**Increased rodent damage**

**New weeds and diseases**

**\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ for application**



The mulch is persistent and insulates the soil, preventing heat transfer at night.

<b>Number of days below 32 F at mulched</b>							
<b>and unmulched sites</b>							
		<b>Site 1</b>			<b>Site 2</b>		
<b>Dates</b>		<b>Mulch</b>	<b>None</b>		<b>Mulch</b>	<b>None</b>	
<b>11/20-12/18</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>12/19-1/13</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1/14-2/11</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>











# Rules of Mulching

1. Apply mulch to all of an irrigation block
2. Keep mulch 6 inches away from trunk
3. If receiving freshly chipped mulch, allow to rest in pile for 2 weeks or longer
4. Make stock piles close to where it will be spread
5. Inspect loads for trash and turn it away if it doesn't meet your standards
6. Don't apply when soil is wet

# Know the Source of the Mulch

Transport from areas of infestation of:

Asian Citrus Psyllid

Invasive Shot Hole Borer

Laurel Wilt Disease Ambrosia Beetle

Goldspotted Oak Borer

??????????????



Can spread those problems to you and all along the road

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**healthy soils program**

## HSP and SWEEP – Grant Programs



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**state water efficiency**  
and enhancement program