Sustainable strawberry production systems

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Sustainable strawberry production

- Future of fumigation
- Define sustainable strawberry production
- Substrate production
- Soil disinfestation
- Improved soil management
- Summary
- Sustainability in the sense of IPM

Fumigation

- Fumigants are likely to be even more restricted in the future. This is not a new trend.
 - Regulations requiring less and less emissions, larger buffer zones, more sensitive sites, lower rate caps, worker safety regulations, VOCs and more ...
 - Neighborhood and activist lawsuits against fumigants ...
- Strawberry production systems that do not use fumigants are needed.

Sustainability

- "Farming systems that are capable of maintaining their productivity and usefulness to society indefinitely." Mary Gold, Alternative Farming Systems Information Center.
- Methyl bromide fumigation as practiced in the past is no longer a long-term sustainable practice.
- We simply cannot drop fumigants and go 100% organic as some have suggested, as that is not sustainable either.

What are the characteristics of sustainable strawberry systems?

- Sustainable strawberry systems:
 - Allow the grower to remain profitable
 - Are reliable and consistent
 - Do not produce excessive nutrient runoff, emit pollutants or cause soil erosion or soil degradation
 - Produce a healthful quality fruit that the consumer wants
 - Are compatible with the current land tenancy

Potential sustainable strawberry production systems

- Strawberry production in substrates
- Healthy soils
 - Soil amendments such as mustard seed meal
 - Management of soil microbial communities
- Soil disinfestation without fumigants
 - Anaerobic soil disinfestation (ASD)
 - Steam, heat
- Other ideas?

Healthy soils

- The objective is to manage soils in such a way that a healthy soil environment is favored.
- In practice this would mean management of the field in such a way that minimizes pathogen infestation and increases beneficial organisms.
- Includes soil amendments, microbial inoculants and others...

Mustard seed meals

- Blends of several mustards
- In 2009-10 we tested mustard seed meals from Mustard Product Technologies at 500, 1000, 2000 and 4000 lbs/A
- Control of weeds, Pythium (Frank Martin) and Verticillium (Krishna Subbarao) were tested

Strawberry fruit yield response to mustard seed meal



Mustard seed meal 2009-10 summary

- Some yield response, the 4,000 lb/A rate could be called "fair"
- Weed control was poor
- Pythium and Verticillium control results were inconclusive.
- Either we need higher rates of MSM or we need to combine it with another treatment.

Mustard meal combinations

- Mustard meal at 1.5 tons/A
- Solarization
- Steam
- Mustard meal + solarization
- Mustard meal + steam
- Trials at Salinas, Ventura & Watsonville

Anaerobic Soil Disinfestation (ASD)

- ASD was developed in the Netherlands and Japan as an alternative to MB fumigation.
- ASD requires an organic carbon source, covering & irrigating to saturate the soil to create conditions for anaerobic decomposition of the organic carbon.
- The byproducts of anaerobic decomposition have proved toxic to many fungal pathogens and nematodes.

weed density response to mustard seed meal + steam - Salinas





Strawberry plant diameter response to mustard seed meal + steam - Salinas



Strawberry plant diameter response to mustard seed meal + steam - Watsonville 8 BC AB ABC С AB Α Α 7 Diameter (In)) 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 pic Clor control MSM steam ASD ASD ASD ASD NSM + steam

Mustard meal results

- Weed control with mustard meal was poor
- ASD did not control weeds well alone or in combination with MSM
- Strawberry plant growth appears to respond to ASD and MSM

Soil disinfestation

- Control or suppression of pathogens and weeds in the soil.
- Fumigants have been used for this purpose for decades.
- Non fumigant methods of soil disinfestation:
 - Anaerobic soil disinfestation
 - Steam
 - ♦ Heat
 - Non fumigant chemicals

Chlorine dioxide

Chemical disinfectant (GO2)
Some work has been done with chlorine dioxide in pots
We are evaluating chlorine dioxide in Salinas:
Standard was Pic Clor 60 at 300 lb/A

weed density response to chlorine dioxide- Salinas Α Α B B B Α ł **500** number/50 **450 400** 350 300 250 200 150 Weeds 100 **50** 0 GO2100 PPM GO250 PPM Pic Clor 60 Control GO210 PPM Salinas 2010-11



Chlorine dioxide

Fair weed control at 100 ppm

- Strawberry diameters did not respond to chlorine dioxide
- Chlorine dioxide did not kill verticillium
- Fruit yield will be the telling factor

Assumptions

Fumigants will remain the most cost-effective means for soil disinfestation where they can be used in strawberry fields.

- The percentage of acres that can be fumigated will decline due to regulatory restrictions.
- The need to produce strawberry without fumigants will increase.

Many different tools are needed to produce strawberry without fumigants.

Areas that can not be fumigated

- 1. Organic-compliant production fields
- 2. Areas in fumigant buffer zones
- 3. Areas where the fumigant needs exceed the township cap limits

A field impacted by sensitive sites



Conclusion/Ideas

- Substrate production will work, but is it economical and portable on leased ground?
- Is it possible to develop a better soil health management system to clean up an infested field?
- How effective is ASD over large areas? Will water consumption and hills limit the adoption of this method?
- Can a steam generator be developed that is fuel efficient and can treat large areas?
- Can several of these treatments be integrated into one system?

The basics of pest management Field Selection Field history Prevention Prevent pathogens and weed seed from entering the field Substrate production Control **ASD** Steam chemicals