ASSESSMENT OF GROUND COVER CROPS IN A TEMPERATE ORGANIC ORCHARD



Parveaud CE¹, Brenner J¹, Libourel G¹, Ondet SJ¹, Bussi C², Mercier V² ¹ GRAB; ² INRA UERI Gotheron; FRANCE





2 claudeeric.parveaud@grab.fr

www.grab.fr



In orchards, ground cover management based on tillage or cover-crop destruction has several drawbacks:

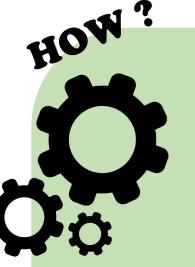
use of non-renewable energy

disruption of habitat for natural enemies of pests

disturbance of superficial root development and soil properties

increase of erosion

→ To identify alternatives in ground cover management, we assessed 8 cover crops during 3 years and quantified their soil covering capacity.



... composed of Fabaceae and Poaceae, combined according to their expected services...

An experimental design ...

South-East France Organic peach orchard Sandy loam soil

Planted: 1999; density: 4 x 5m

1 treatment: 6 trees x 3 rows

Cover-crops were

- sown manually
- within the row
- in spring 2014
- irrigated (microjet®)
- **mowed** (3 times/2014; 2 times/2015; 1 time/2016)

Nitrogen release Trifolium repens *Trifolium pratensis* Medicago lupulina Lotus corniculatus

Dwarf canopy *Trifolium pratensis*

Medicago sativa

Fast covering capacity

Trifolium repens Medicago lupulina Hordeum vulgare

Clumpy development

Festuca ovina Festuca rubra

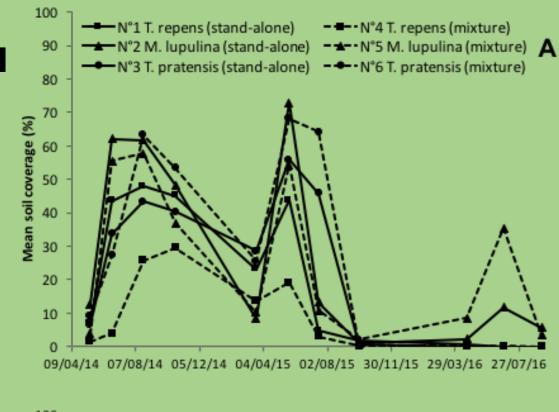
... and interspecific complementarities in time and/or space ...

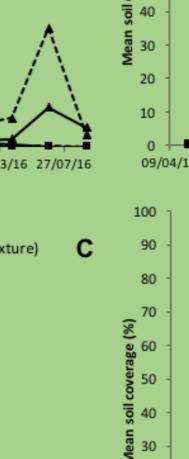
... resulting in 8 treatments ...

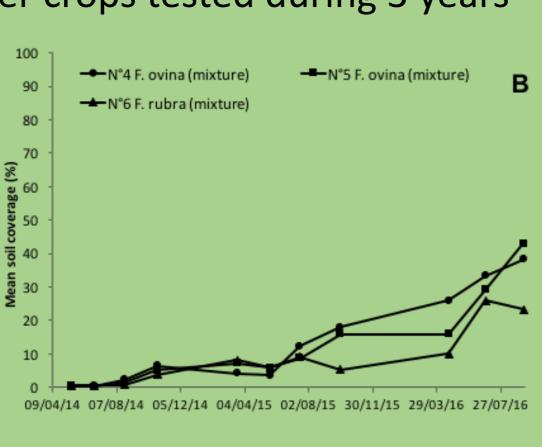


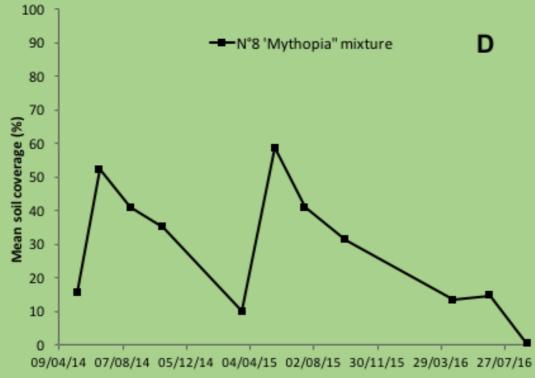
... such as: Trifolium pratensis and Festuca rubra within the tree row – April 2015

Mean soil coverage of the 8 cover crops tested during 3 years

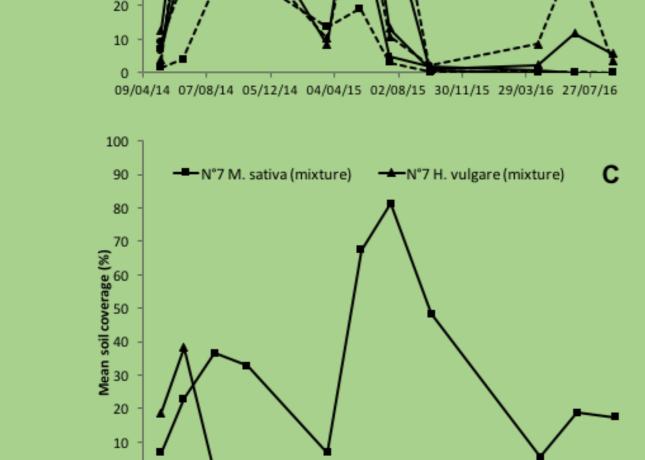








- No effect of the botanical composition of cover crops on weed composition observed
- (A) HIGHEST RATE of ground coverage observed: M. sativa (81±22%), M. lupulina (73±21%), T. pratensis (68±23%) and T. repens (48±22%),
- (A) **BETTER IN MIXTURE**: ground coverage of *T. pratensis* was higher when it was grown in a mixture (N°6) than as stand-alone (N°3) despite a lower sowing density in the mixture >> complementarity in space,
- (B) A SLOW BUT STEADILY ground covering capacity of both Festuca sp., very clumpy development: no weed development observed in Festuca sp. clusters,
- (C) A GOOD TEAM: H. vulgare (annual) disparition offset by M. sativa development (perennial) since the second year after sowing >> complementarity in time,
- (D) Ground coverage of the mixture in treatment n°8 reached 52±33% and 59±32% respectively in 2014 and 2015,
- A CRUCIAL MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS MOWING since it strongly affects their long term ground covering capacities.



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COVER CROPS AS A CONTRIBUTION TO WEED CONTROL AND BIODIVERSITY PROMOTION

AIMS OF PLACOHB PROJECT

- ✓ Develop a methodology for selecting ground covers
- ✓ Define of a range of efficient ground cover plants according its use: on the row, at the edge of the plot ...
- ✓ Define **installation** (sowing, planting) and **management** procedures (mowing, etc.)
- ✓ Define the impacts of ground cover on productions
- ✓ Create dissemination and educational tools

PARTNERS

















NOVA-FLORE.













PLACOHB in a nutshell

- ✓ 2017-2019
- √ 16 French partners
- ✓ Systems concerned: fruits, vegetables, grapes, nurseries, aromatic and medicinal plants

MORE INFORMATION

- ✓ Project lead : Alain Ferré : a.ferre@arexhor-pl.fr
- ✓ Dissemination : Claude-Eric Parveaud : claude-Eric Parveaud : claudeeric.parveaud@itab.asso.fr

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