



## PRACTICE ABSTRACT

# **Organic fertilizers in fruit orchards**

Problem	Applicability box
Fertilization of organic fruit orchards strongly relies on authorized external commercial fertilizers leading to nu- trient flows from conventional into organic farming sys- tems.	Theme
	Crop production, farm management
	Keywords
<b>Solution</b> The use of alternative fertilizers including legume-based materials and non-contentious external commercial fer- tilizers, should be based on locally available resourced. An integrated approach is recommended.	Crop management, horticulture, nutrient manage- ment <b>Context</b>
	Any farm
	Application time
	Growing season
Benefits	Required time
Alternating and integrating different fertilizers, depend- ing on the nutrient budget and the soil status of plant available nutrients, can lead to a more balanced nutrient input.	Similar to other tillage or fertilisation practices
	Period of impact
	In the year of application and following seasons
	Equipment
Practical recommendation	Common farm equipment
When planning to use organic fertilizers consider:	Best if
Alternative recommended fertilizers (Picture 1):	All practices should be alternated to assure better
<ul> <li>Clover-grass pellets or silage, from on-farm sources (preferred) or external sources</li> </ul>	nutrients (particularly N) dynamic and availability to plants

- Waste materials (e.g., biogas digestate, residues from yeast production, household wastes)
- External fertilizers locally available (e.g., composts or extracts)

New fertilization strategies must be developed:

- The mineralization rate of the products: liquid fertilizers, stillage, biogas digestate mineralize rapidly and thus when applied in spring N supply matches well with fruit tree N demand, while compost materials have a very low N availability (< 10%) in the year of application
- Site specific features (e.g., cropping system, management practices, soil type, climate)

When searching for alternative fertilizers:

- Compatibility with existing farm machinery
- Production costs, including labor and machinery costs (e.g., for clover-grass silage produced by the farmer)
- Acceptance by certification bodies or additional quality schemes (e.g., from retailers) and potential contaminations (in case of waste derived fertilizers)





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Picture. 1. Different kinds of alternative fertilizers. On the Top it is shown horn grit (left), stillage from yeast production (middle), biogas digestate (right). On the bottom it is shown compost (left), silage (middle), clover grass pellets (right). (Photos: B. Lepp)

#### **Further information**

#### **Further reading**

• Möller, K., Schultheiß, U. 2014. <u>Organische Handelsdüngemittel im ökologischen Landbau</u>. Kuratorium für Technik und Bauen in der Landwirtschaft (KTBL). Darmstadt. Germany. p. 392.

#### Weblinks

- Website of the Core Organic project Domino
- Check the Organic Farm Knowledge platform for more practical recommendations

#### About this practice abstract

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