

Effects of Soil Resetting® on plant available nutrients and suppression **Ciovarious soil-borne pathogens** Salvador Roiq-Coll, H. Feil, H. Meints & A. van der Wurff







Towards future-proof crop protection in Europe



Background

Monocropping agricultural model



Global phase-out of methyl bromide Human health & environmental concerns of alternatives to methyl bromide



Background

Already present non-chemical alternatives





What is it?

- ► Thatchtec BV patented Soil Resetting[®] in 2009
 - Soil Resetting[®], innovative method of BSD
 - Controls a range of soilborne plant pathogens e.g.
 - Verticillium dahliae, Pythium
 - Meloidogyne incognita & hapla, Prathylenchus penetrans, Potato cyst nematode
- Treatment
 Incorporation defined OM (Herbie[®])
 Central call mainture
 - Control soil moisture
 - Tarping with VIF film during approx. 4 weeks



What is it?





How does it work?

Similar to mesophilic anaerobic digester (Smith et al. 2005)

Stage 1: Oxygen depletion

0.2% during approx. 1000 hours

Stage 2: Build up of anaerobic microorganisms







How do we do it?



WAGENINGEN UR For quality of life





Facts

Suppressing Pythium influence



Source: van der Wurff et al. (2012)



...but why?

Immobilisation

Mineralization

- Good meal to build up soil biological communities
 - Not only C source, but C : N : P : S
 - High digestibility
- Balanced and pro-active development of soil life
 - 1st week post-treatment: aerobic bacteria
 - 2nd week post-treatment: fungi
 - 8th week post-treatment: saprophytic nematodes up to 20,000 / 100 ml soil



Conclusion

General conclusion

Two birds in one shot: plant pathogens and better plant growth

- Linking IPM General Principles and Soil Resetting®
 - (1) Measures for prevention and/or suppression of harmful organisms

(2) Tools for monitoring

(4) Non-chemical methods to be preferred

(8) Records, monitoring, documentation and check of success



Further research

New covers e.g. bio-plastics, coatings



Role of different soil microbial communities
 Resistant soilborne pathogens e.g. soilborne Phytophthora





