



Optimizing Fertilization for Organic Tomatoes and Peppers Grown in High Tunnels

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- 🌱 In Quebec, fertilization practices are very different for field-grown and for greenhouse-grown organic tomatoes (2 to 6 times field N rates of 135 kg/ha)
- 🌱 High tunnel production is intermediate between field and greenhouse context : partial env. control, determinate cvs.
- 🌱 Which approach to use in high tunnels?

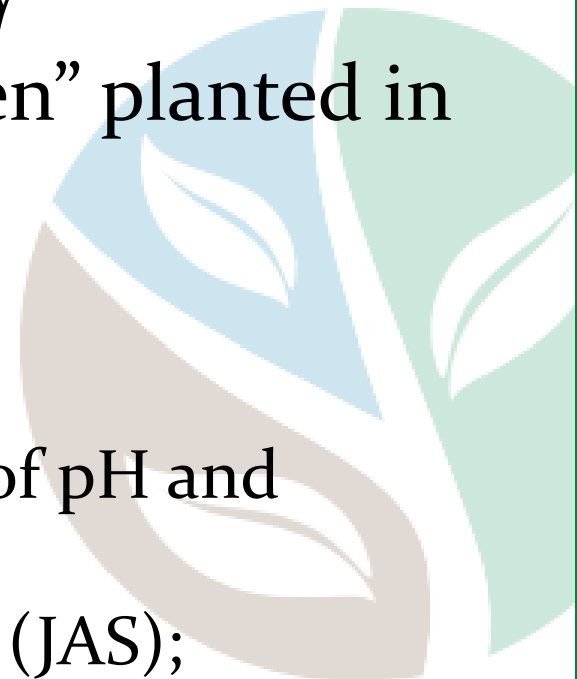
- Most organic research projects compare field grown and high tunnel grown crops (effect on quality of produce) with similar rates of fertilization.
- Jett (2006) in Missouri recommends greenhouse N rates for determinate or indeterminate conv. tomatoes grown in high tunnels, based on foliar analysis. Fertilization should be adjusted to plant density (based on bedsize areas).

- Most conv. fertilization research in high tunnels is done using fertigation.
- Nennich (2009) in Minnesota observed yield improvement for organic tomatoes grown with high fertilization in high tunnels + fertigating with fish emulsion (no stats, no economic evaluation).

- 🌱 Two on-farm research sites : Ripon (Ottawa region) and Wickham (central Quebec). Similar soil tests except K.
- 🌱 Two projects:
 - 3 N rates (135, 155, 175 kg/ha) on tomatoes and peppers (NSERC funding)
 - 3 N rates (135, 195, 270 kg/ha) on tomatoes (MAPAQ funding)
 - Basic fertilization + supplementary fert. with granulated chicken manure (GCM) 4-1-8

- Randomized complete block design
- 3 reps, plots of 1,5 m x 5 m
- Ripon :
 - basic fert. = compost in fall (80) + GCM (55) in May;
 - suppl. fert. = GCM in mid June, July and August
- Wickham :
 - basic fert. = GCM (140) in May
 - suppl. Fert. = GCM in mid June, July and August

- 🌱 Tomato cvs. “Mountain Fresh” and “Oregon” planted in mid-May
- 🌱 Pepper cvs. “Ace” and “Carmen” planted in mid-May
- 🌱 Parameters :
 - Yield and marketable yield;
 - SSE analysis and field testing of pH and salinity (JJAS);
 - Chlorophyll and foliar analysis (JAS);
 - Standard soil analysis (October);







Effect on tomato yields



Treatment (kg N/ha)	Total yield (kg/m ²)	Marketable yield (kg/m ²)
	WICKHAM	
135	4,1 a	3,2 a
195	5,6 b	4,6 b
270	5,5 b	4,9 b
	RIPON	
135	6,9	5,0
195	6,7	5,1
270	7,0	5,3

Effect on tomato yields



Treatment (kg N/ha)	Total yield (kg/m ²)	Marketable yield (kg/m ²)
	WICKHAM	
135	3,9	3,3
155	3,8	2,9
175	3,9	2,8
	RIPON	
135	7,1 a	5,5
155	6,0 b	4,6
175	6,6 ab	5,2

Effect on pepper yields



Treatment (kg N/ha)	Total yield (kg/m ²)	Marketable yield (kg/m ²)	% of marketable fruits
	WICKHAM		
135	1,1	0,6	60 a
155	1,7	1,3	77 ab
175	1,8	1,5	84 b
	RIPON		
135	3,9	3,6	93
155	4,1	3,9	93
175	3,8	3,5	91

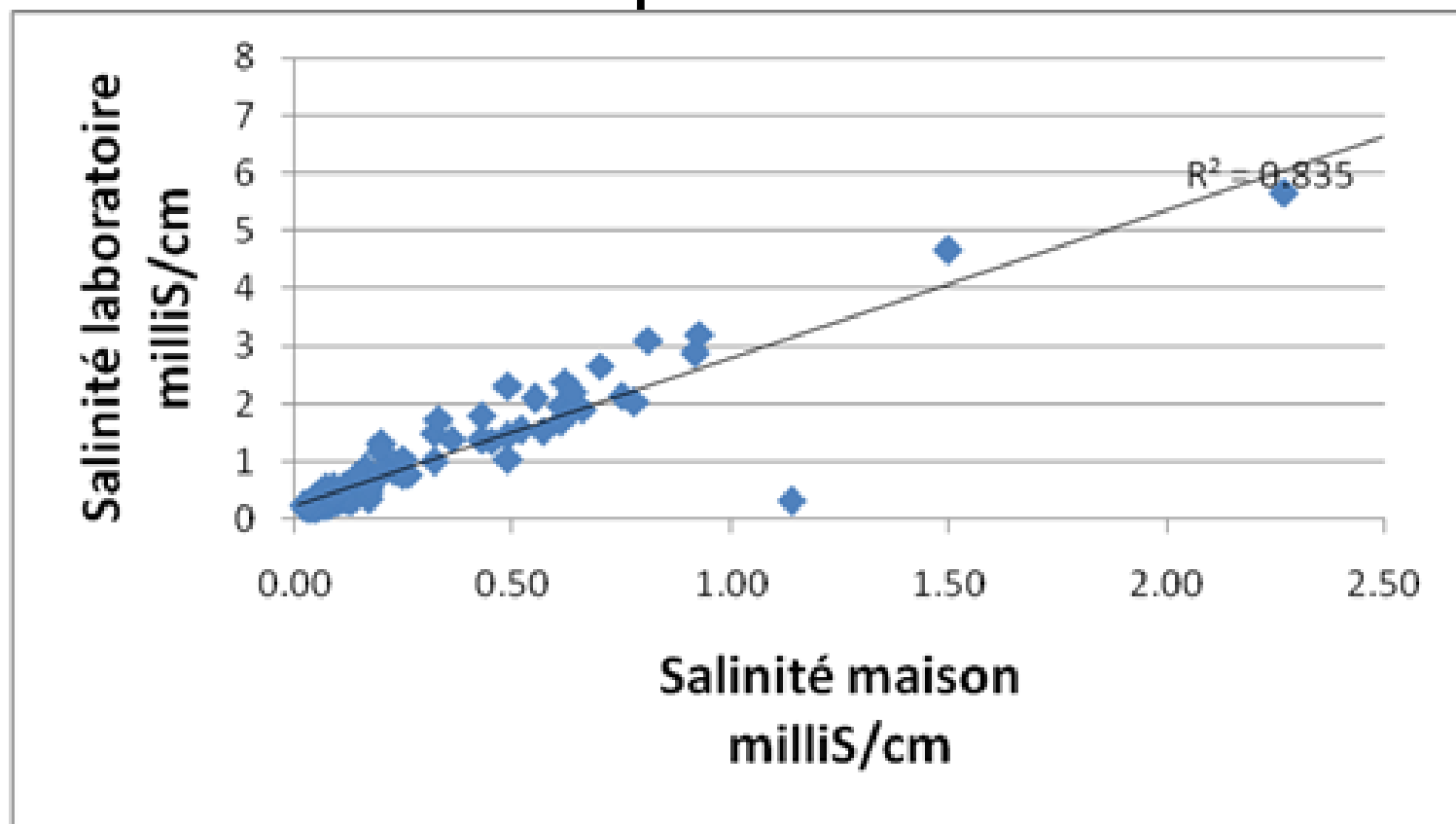
- 🌱 At Wickham, effect on K (in JAS), on NO₃ (in Aug.) and on P, Mg and Ca (in Sept.)
- 🌱 At Ripon, effect on NO₃, K, Ca, and Mg in August
- 🌱 Despite low SSE analysis values, yields were good at Ripon site
- 🌱 NO₃ levels increased with time at Ripon but decreased with time at Wickham
-> Different N dynamics : compost?



- 🌱 At Wickham, foliar N and K increased with higher fertilization
- 🌱 At Ripon, no effect of treatments on foliar analysis except K in August
- 🌱 No correlation between N, P and K from SSE and from foliar analysis

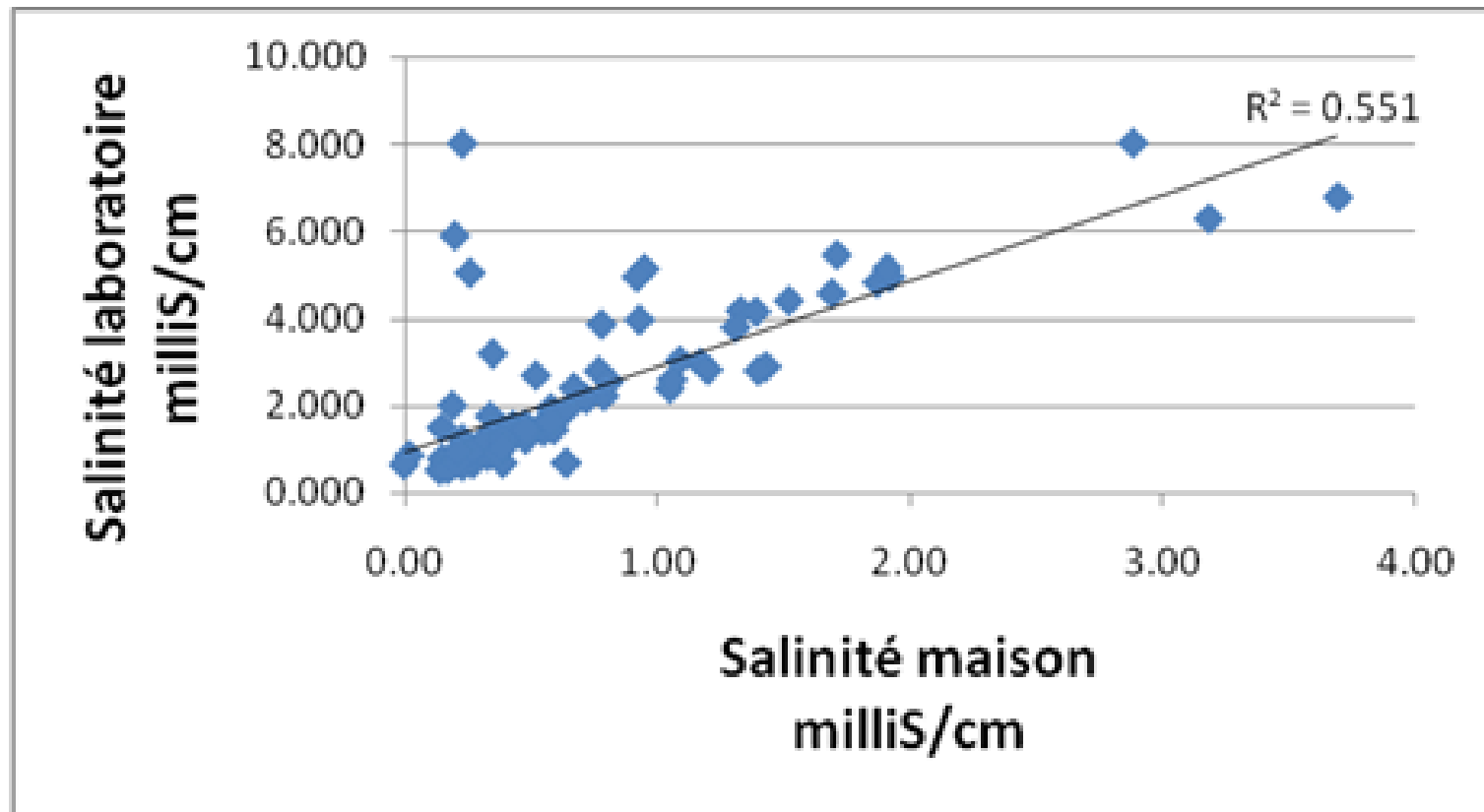


Correlation at Ripon



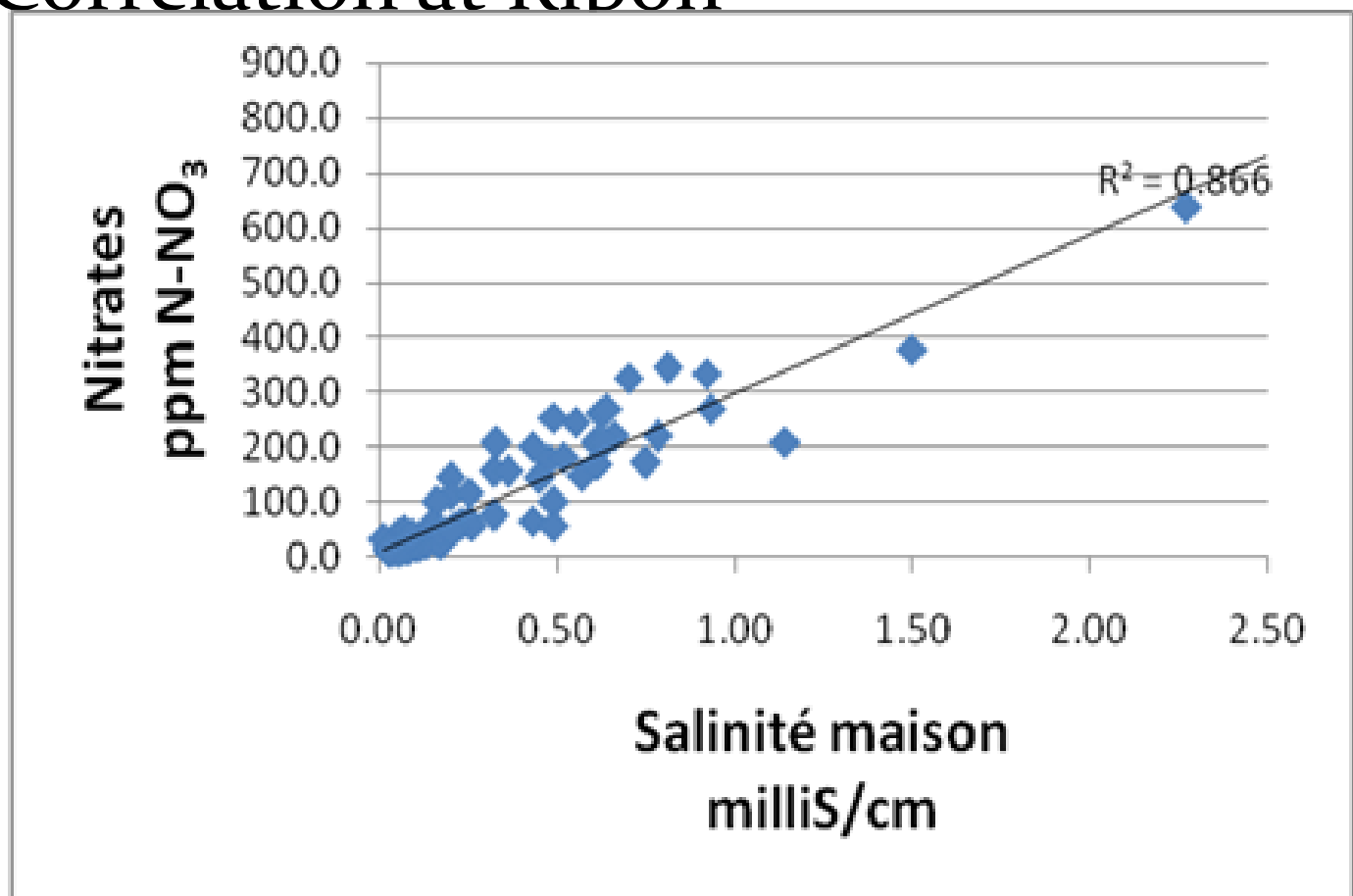


Correlation at Wickham





Correlation at Ripon



- There was no yield response to increase in fertilization above field rate for tomatoes and peppers grown in high tunnels except for 195 kg N/ha at Wickham for tomatoes.
 - Represents 4,50\$/m² of additional revenue
- SSE and foliar analysis usefulness is questionable in this context
- Site specific recommendations?
- More data in 2012! Testing of N mineralization potential from org. matter

THANKS



CETAB⁺
Centre d'expertise et de transfert en
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- Ferme le Vallon des Sources (Ripon)
- Ferme La Berceuse (Wickham)
- MAPAQ (Programme Innovbio)
- NSERC (ICC program)

