Effects of organic mulches on the soil environment and yield of grapevine

<u>Alicia Pou¹, Andreu Mairata¹, David Labarga¹, Miguel Puelles¹, Enrique García-</u> **CSIC UNIVERSIDAD** DE LA RIOJA Escudero¹, Joaquín Huete²

Instituto de Ciencias de la Vid y del Vino (ICVV: CSIC-Universidad de La Rioja-Gobierno de La Rioja)¹, Logroño, Spain

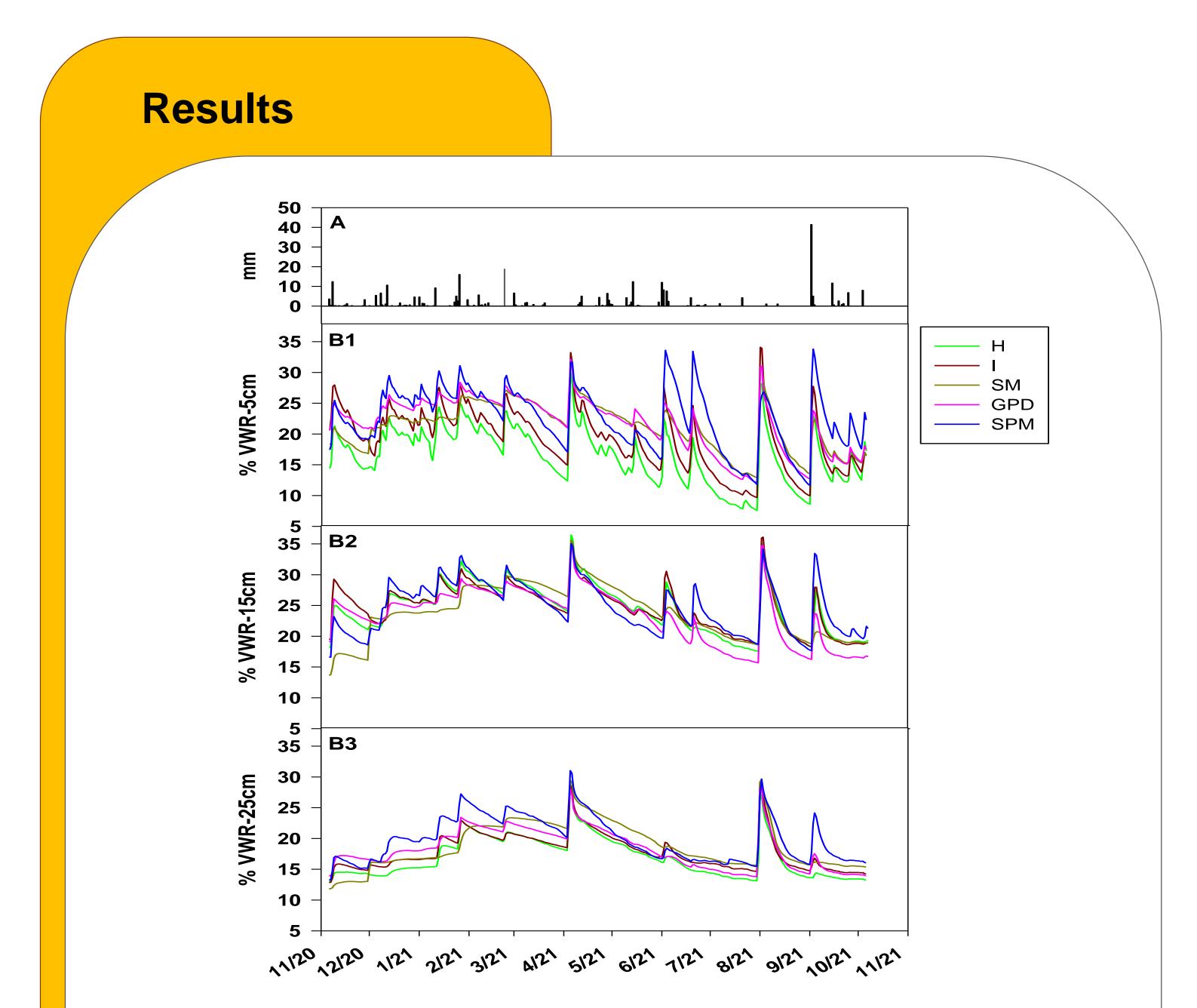
Agro-climatic Information Service of La Rioja (SIAR)², Gobierno de La Rioja, Spain

Abstract

Gobierno

de La Rioja

- ✓ Organic mulching is an effective method to manipulate the cropgrowing microclimate
- \checkmark The effectiveness of different organic mulching materials applied within the row of a vineyard was evaluated in a Tempranillo vineyard



located in La Rioja (Spain).

✓ Organic mulch had a positive impact on soil-moisture storage and soil temperature, thus favoring crop growth and grape yields. The extent of these effects depends on the type of mulching materials.



Figure 1. Organic mulching: spent mushroom compost (SMC), Straw (S) and Grapevine pruning debris (GPD)

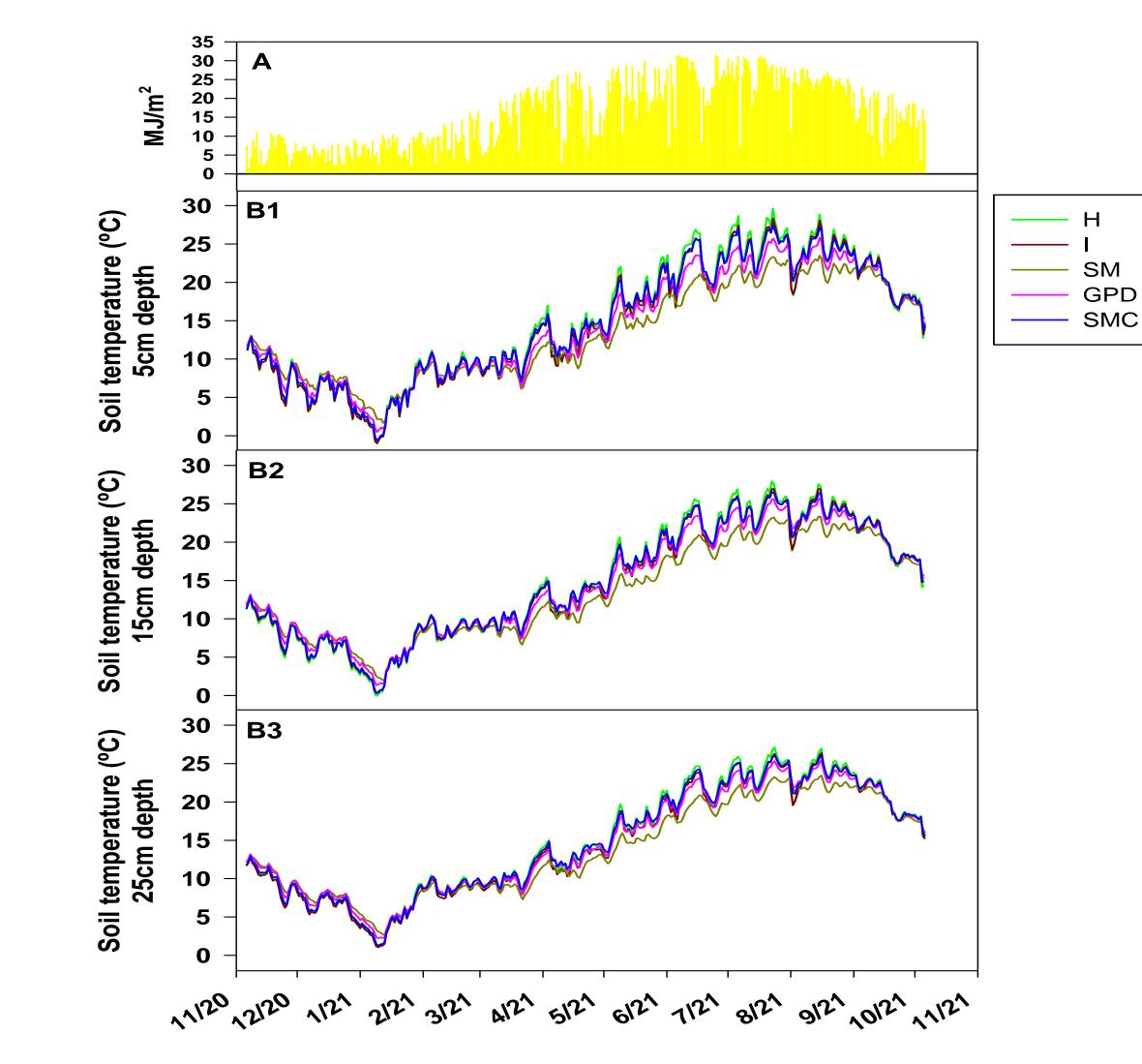
Methods

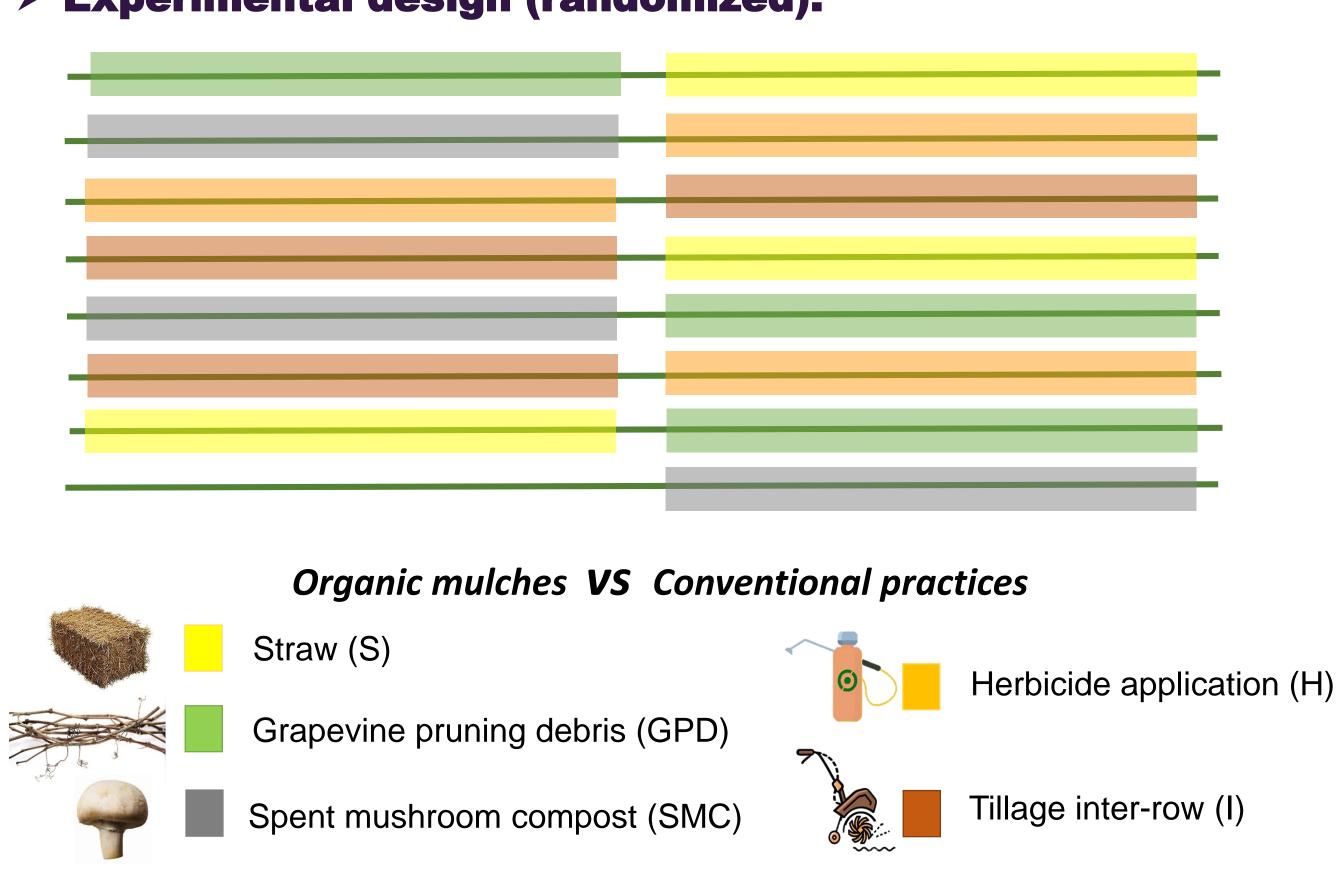
Experimental design (randomized):

Figure 2. Daily precipitation (A) and soil volumetric water content variation under different depths: 5 cm (B1), 15cm (B2) and 25cm (B3) for different management soil strategies.

SM

GPD





> Volumetric water content (WVC) and soil temperature measurements: 15 Drill & Drop probes (Sentek, Stepney, Australia) equipped with 3 sensors at different depths (5, 15 and 25cm) have been placed.



Figure 3. Solar radiation (A) and daily variation of the soil temperature under different depths: 5 cm (B1), 15cm (B2) and 25cm (B3) for different management soil strategies

Conclusions



- > Climatic data: Radiation and precipitation data have been obtained from La Rioja Agroclimatic Information Service station located in Aldeanueva de Ebro
- Mulching retained up to 25% more water as compared to traditional treatments.
- ✤ Of the different mulch materials, S was the one that retained more water in the months of higher evaporative demand, compared to GPD and SMC. Soil moisture changes in the upper surface layer (0–10 cm) were highly dynamic, probably due to water vapor fluxes across the soil-atmospheric interface.
- Organic mulches reduced soil temperature in summer and raised it in winter. The same buffering effect was also maintained in the deeper layers.

Acknowledgements: This study was jointly supported by the FEDER Funds and the RTI2018-095748-R-I00 Project (Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades).

TERCLIM I 2nd ClimWine Symposium I XIVth International Terroir Congress I 3-8 July 2022 I Bordeaux, France