



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA
CENTRO INTERDIPARTIMENTALE
DI RICERCA INDUSTRIALE AGROALIMENTARE

CIRI AGROALIMENTARE

La fertilizzazione del frutteto: soluzioni per un'agricoltura sostenibile

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CIRI – AGROALIMENTARE

Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Agro-Alimentari

Università di Bologna

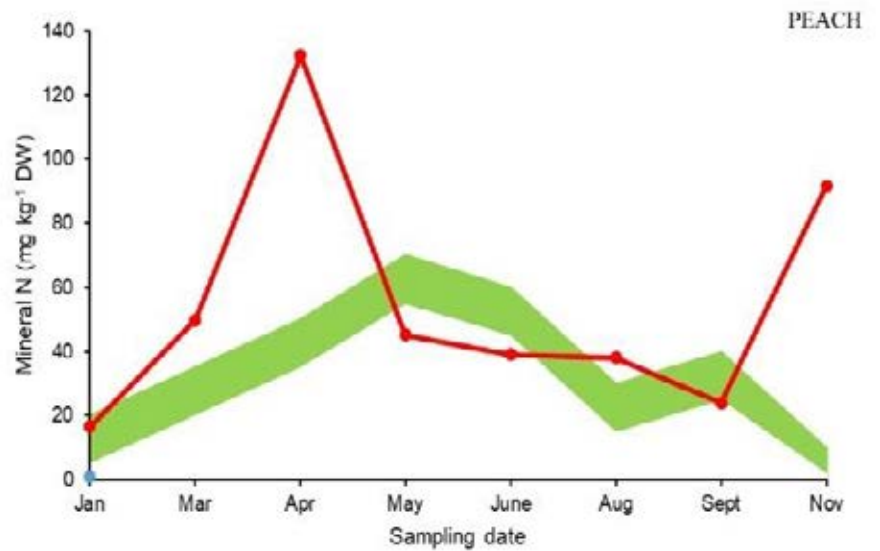
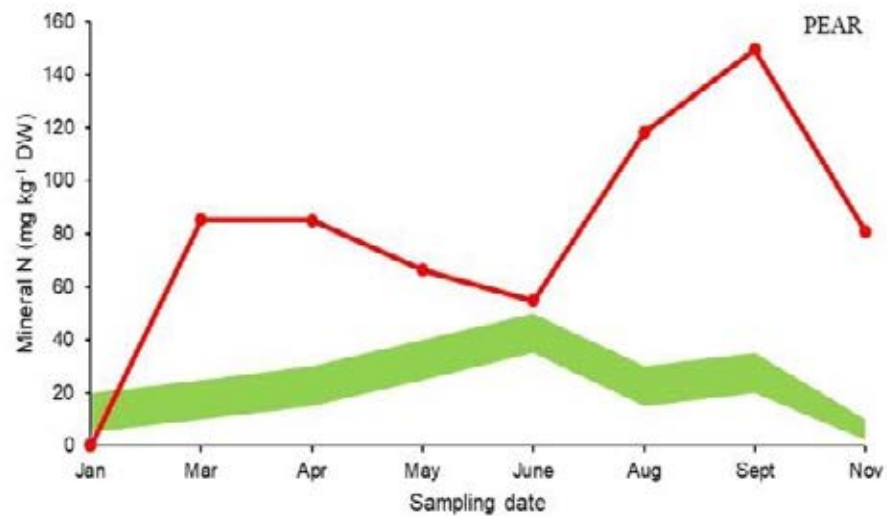
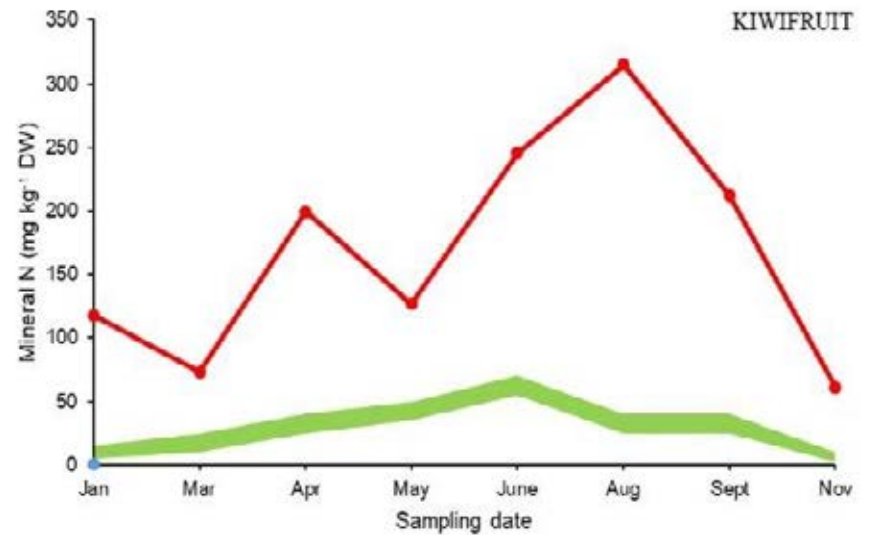
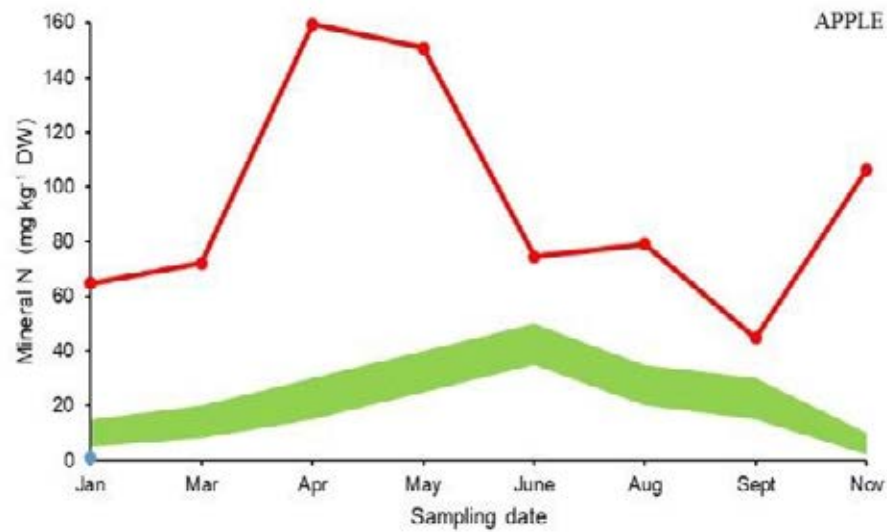
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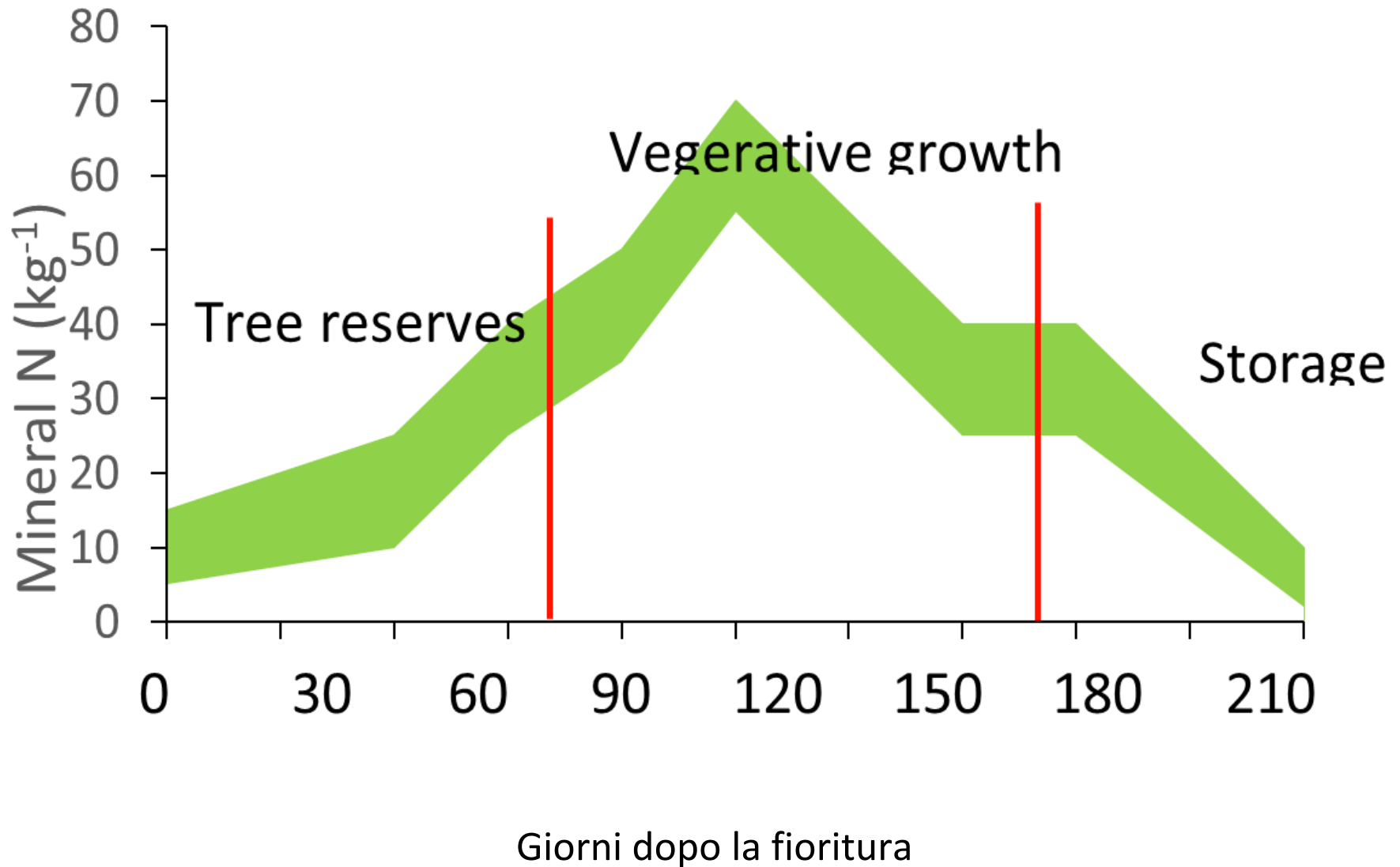


Scenari attuali

- Gestione della fertilizzazione non sempre precisa
- Costante disponibilità di sostanza organica di scarto dal Settore agro-alimentare



Cinetica di assorbimento dei nutrienti mobili



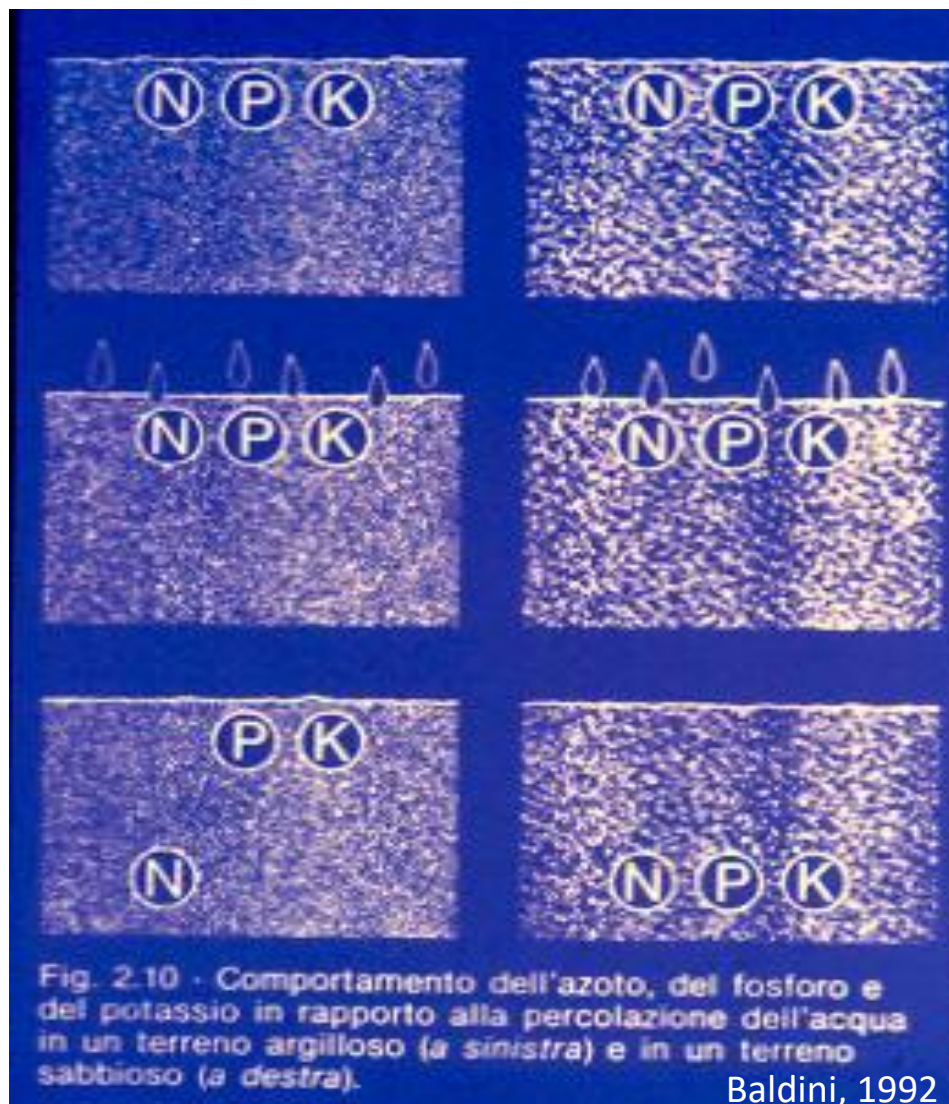
VARIETA'	TRT	N-NO₃⁻ (ppm)	N-NH₄⁺ (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	K (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Mg (ppm)
Faralia	letame	8,30	2,25	8,92	140	2,29	206
Faralia	minerale	16,7	2,26	21,7	111	2,60	182
S. Yummy	letame	4,53	2,17	103	172	1,28	271
S. Yummy	minerale	5,75	2,10	60,7	173	2,05	207
Dori	minerale	30,0	2,28	118	236	1,84	201
Dori	compost	9,74	2,05	45,3	248	1,94	245
Dori	minerale	22,0	2,47	22,4	161	2,36	224
Faralia	compost	16,4	9,16	111	26,9	1,67	454
Faralia	minerale	1,55	3,51	59,7	22,7	1,63	387
Hayward	compost	24,8	3,61	65,0	354	2,16	602
Hayward	minerale	28,8	2,81	45,4	111	1,99	431
Abate	compost	2,09	1,95	66,2	419	1,52	211
Abate	minerale	0,60	1,99	116	315	1,74	183
Romagna Red	compost	5,28	2,06	87,4	331	1,38	162
Romagna Red	minerale	0,89	3,07	74,2	77,7	1,32	150

VARIETA'	TRT	N-NO ₃ ⁻ (ppm)	N-NH ₄ ⁺ (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	K (ppm)	Fe (ppm)	Mg (ppm)
Rosy Glow	compost	8,65	2,97	167	255	1,75	173
Rosy Glow	minerale	8,53	2,19	20,4	313	0,85	162
Hayward	minerale	15,5	2,79	80,4	210	2,70	197
Soreli	minerale	10,2	2,94	15,3	135	2,52	186
Abate	minerale	13,8	1,94	166	191	1,36	513
Rosy Glow	minerale	2,36	2,47	32,7	98,4	1,26	304
S. Yummy	minerale	4,80	2,12	58,2	256	0,92	404
Dori	compost	22,7	1,78	54,1	320	1,22	169
Dori	minerale	12,9	1,94	79,0	184	1,64	178
Hayward	compost	2,86	3,24	60,7	446	1,48	158
Hayward	minerale	4,48	2,24	44,2	228	1,15	241
Abate	compost	20,0	1,95	238	366	1,82	206
Abate	minerale	9,15	2,31	152	407	1,98	255
Romagna Red	compost	17,6	2,10	203	211	1,22	166
Romagna Red	minerale	11,8	1,62	62,0	217	1,09	157
Rosy Glow	compost	36,5	1,95	43,6	199	1,55	191
Rosy Glow	minerale	61,3	3,24	39,7	258	1,62	234
S. Yummy	compost	14,8	2,35	77,0	256	2,09	254
S. Yummy	minerale	9,42	1,84	29,2	97,8	1,40	131

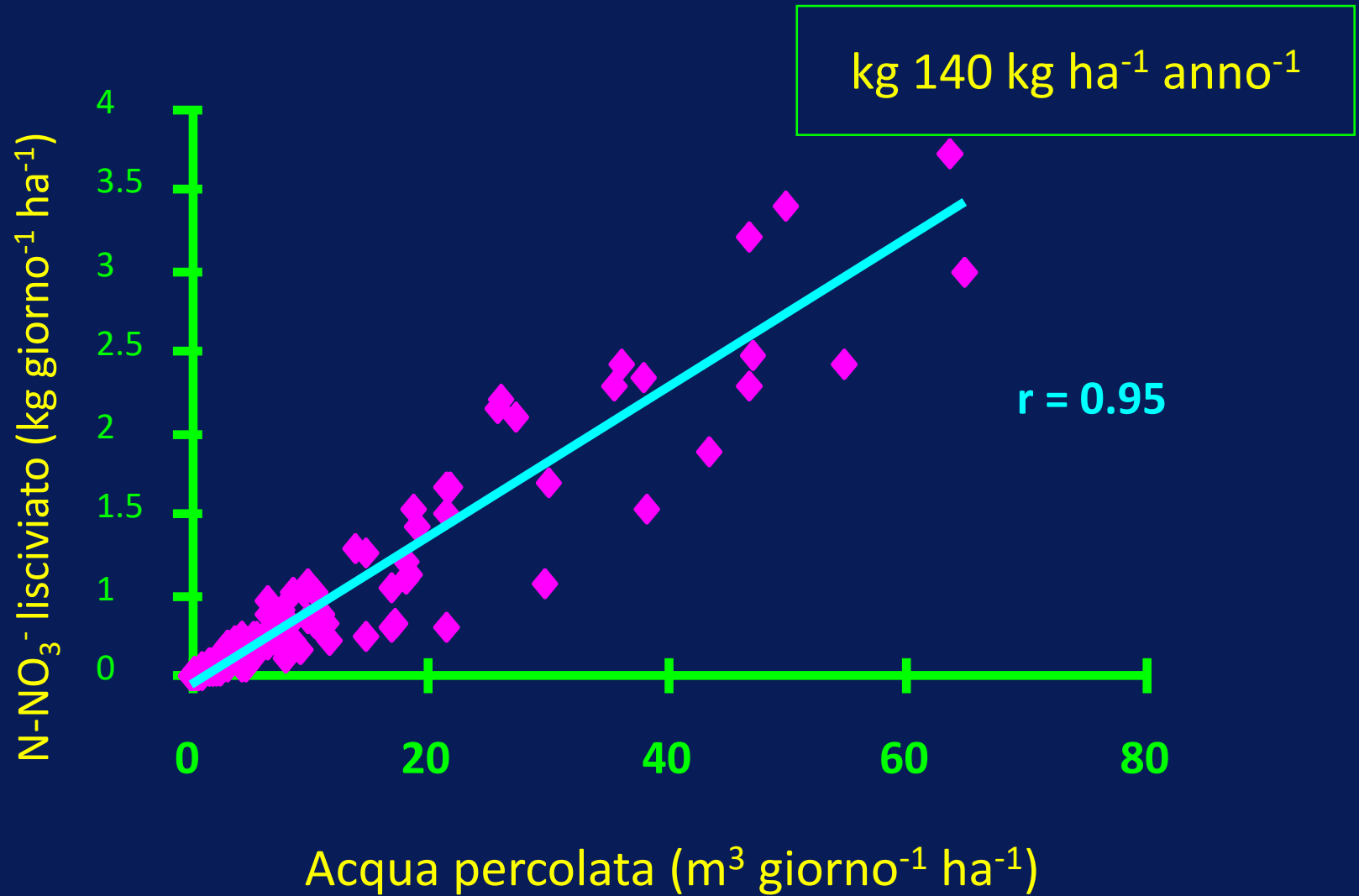
Movimento dei nutrienti nel suolo

**Suolo franco,
sub-alcantino**

**Suolo sabbioso,
sub-acido**



Relazione tra perdite di N nitrico e acqua di percolazione



Frazione Organica Rifiuti Solidi Urbani





Digestato





Pollina

Monitoraggio N disponibile
(20-40 cm)

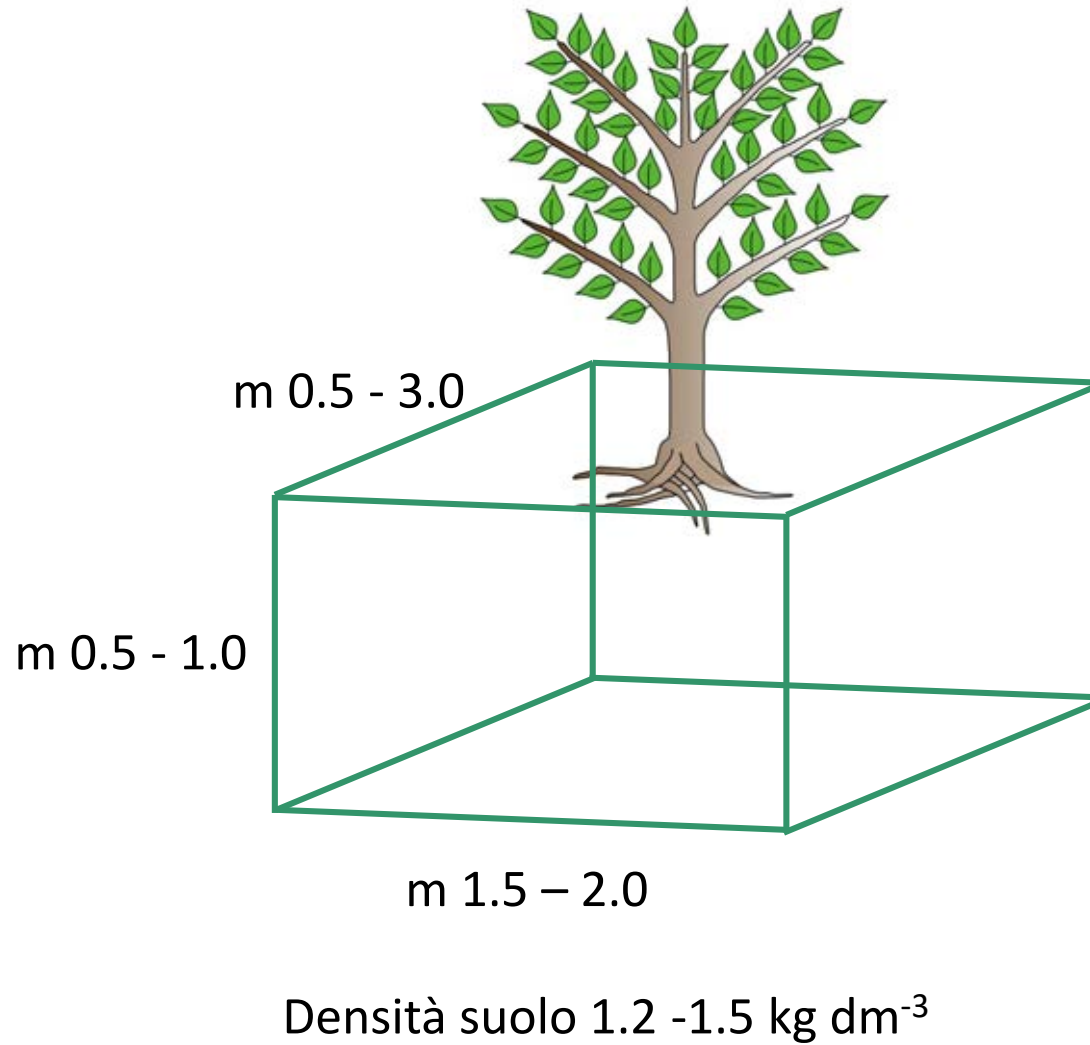




GF677: ibrido pesco x mandorlo



UNITÀ di SUOLO





Esempio di quantità di N-NO_3^-

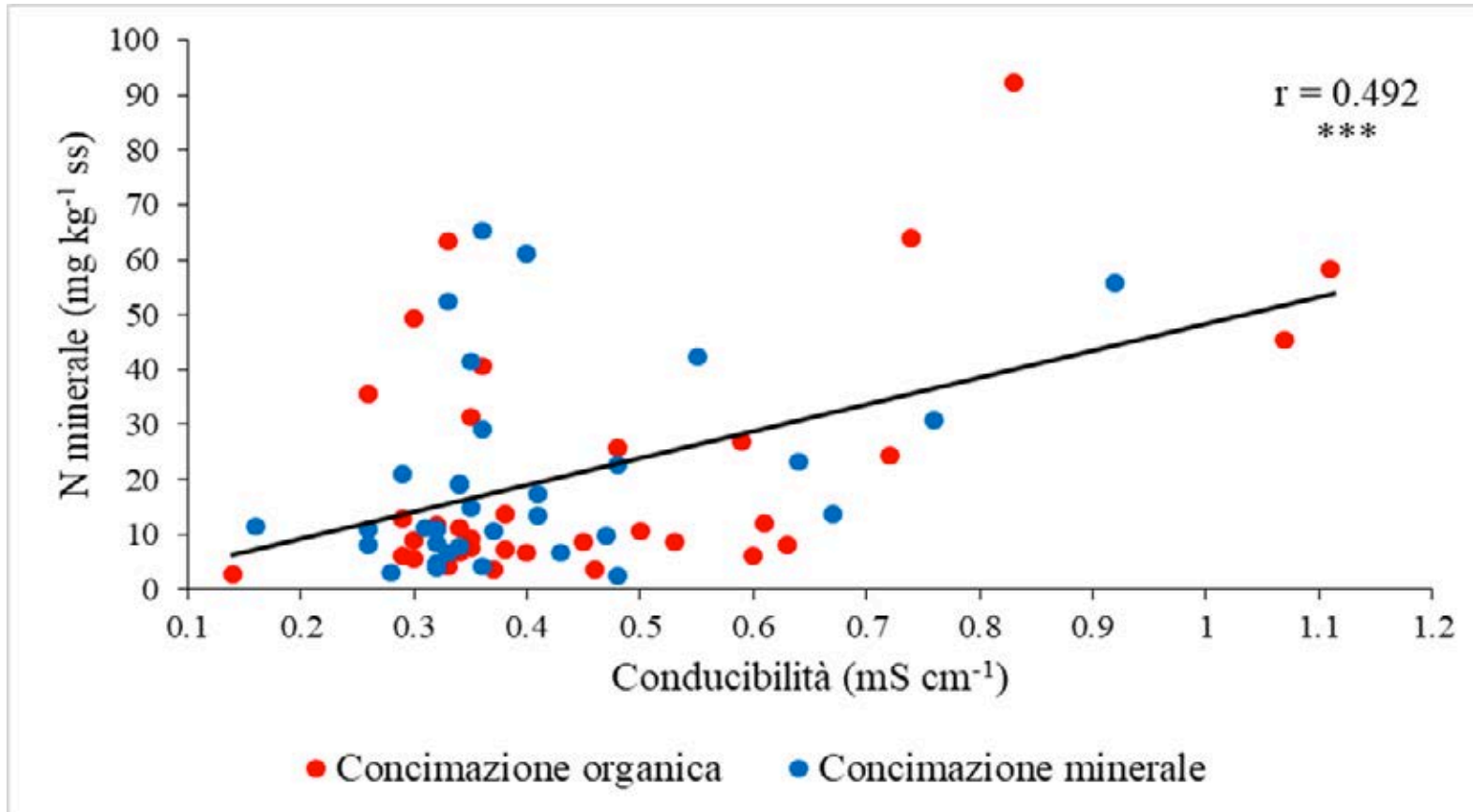
$$1 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} = 6 \text{ kg N/ha}$$

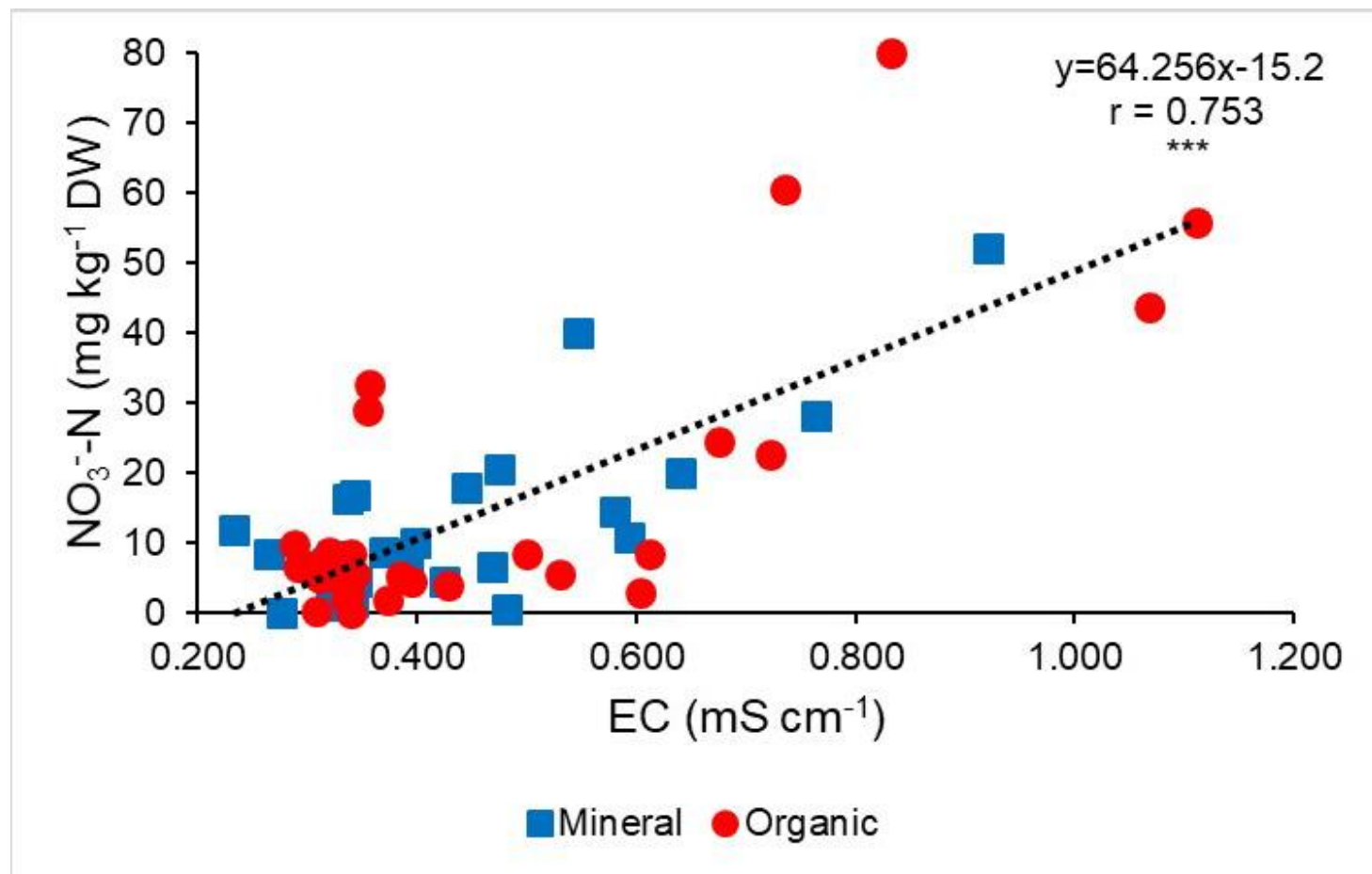
$$10 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} = 60 \text{ kg N/ha}$$

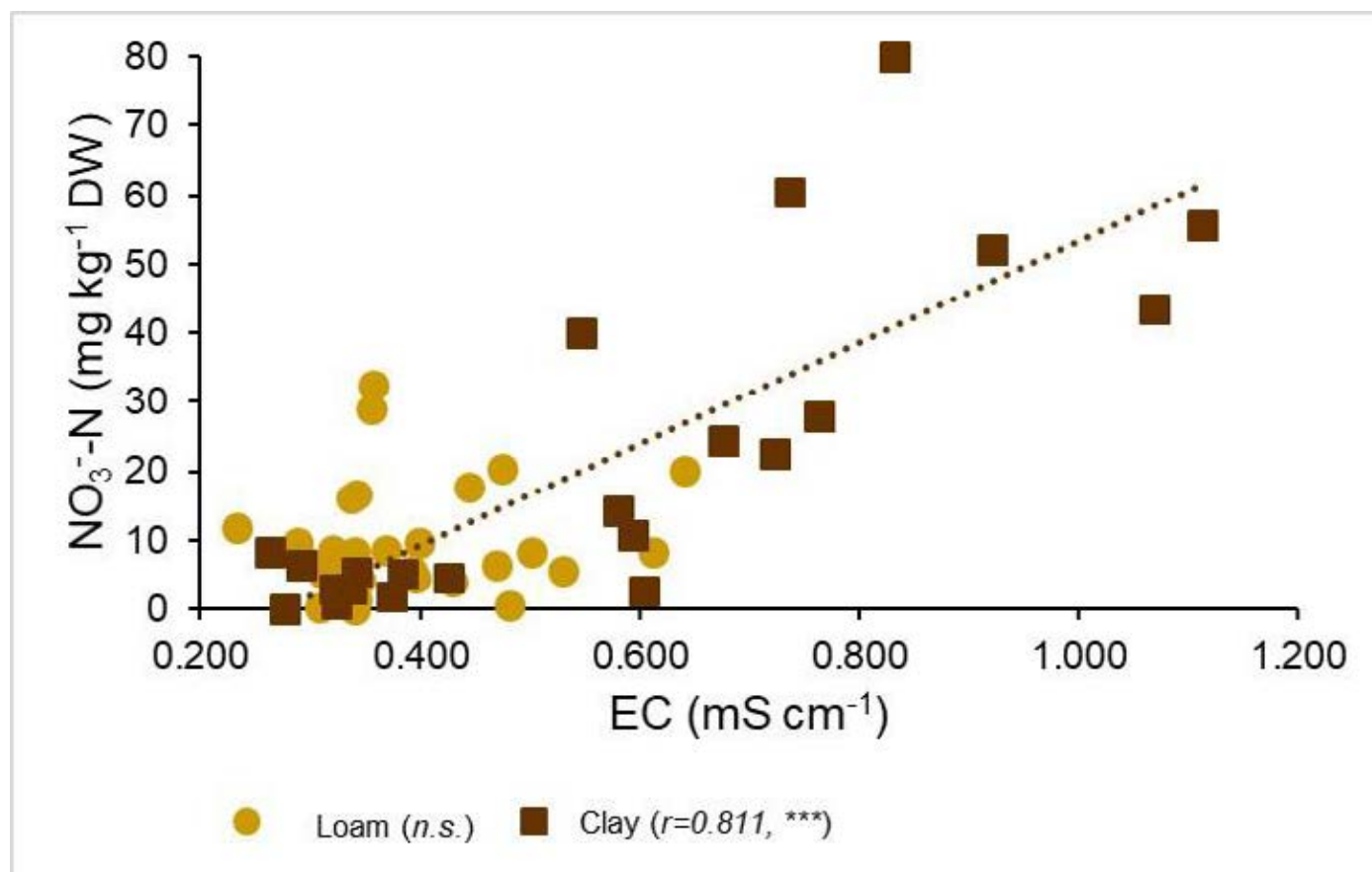
$$20 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} = 120 \text{ kg N/ha}$$



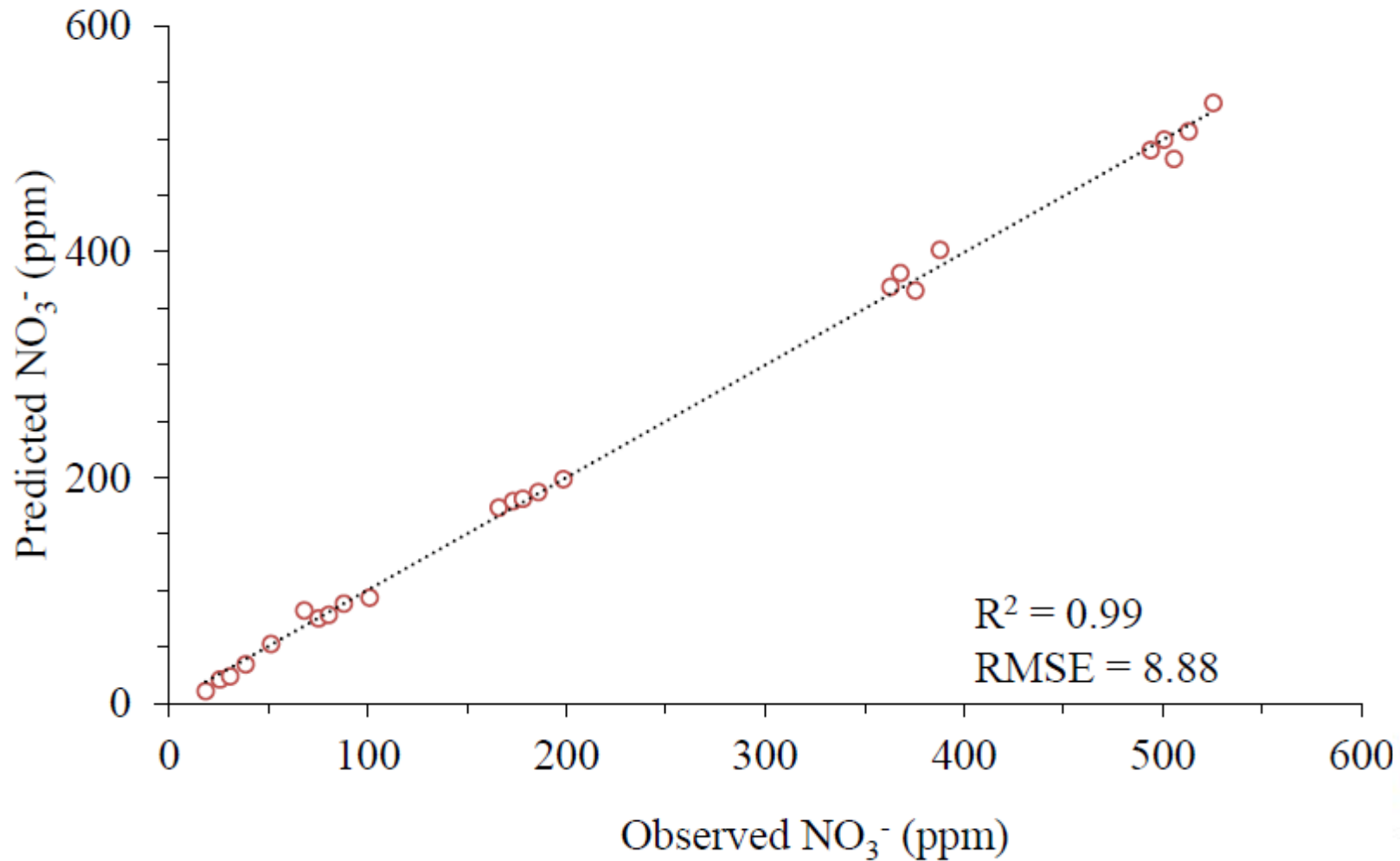
Correlazione tra conducibilità elettrica rilevata dalla sonda e **N minerale** presente nel suolo (dati relativi a 5 date di campionamento):



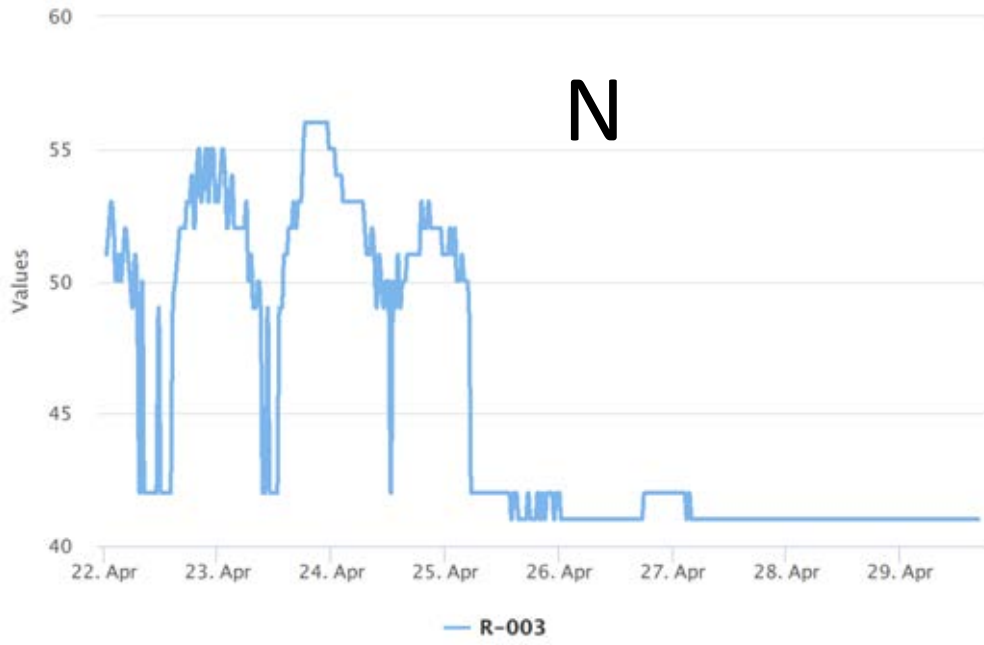




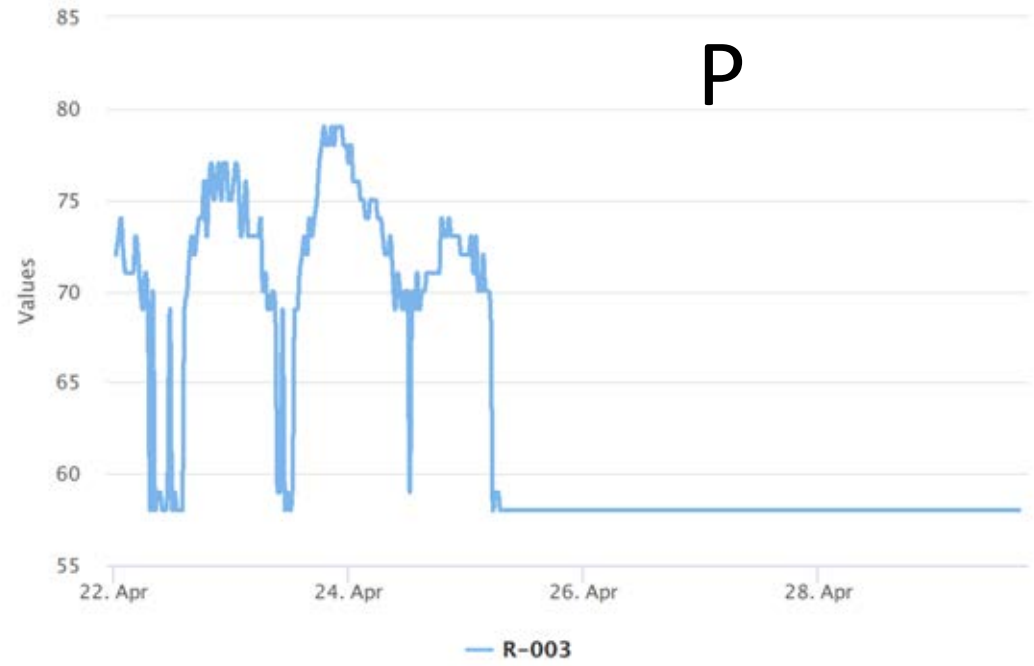
Real-time letture spettrofotometriche per monitorare i nitrati nel suolo



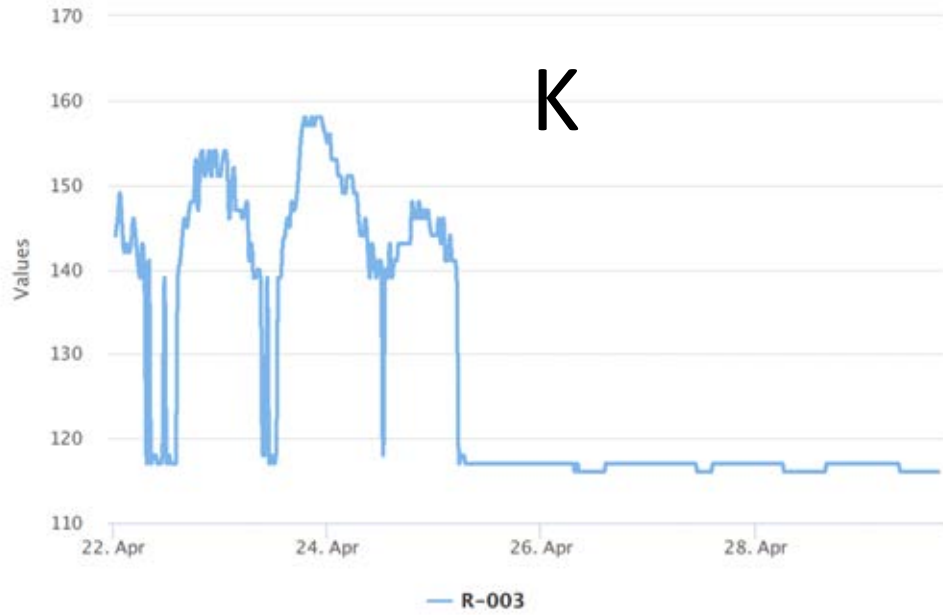
N



P



K



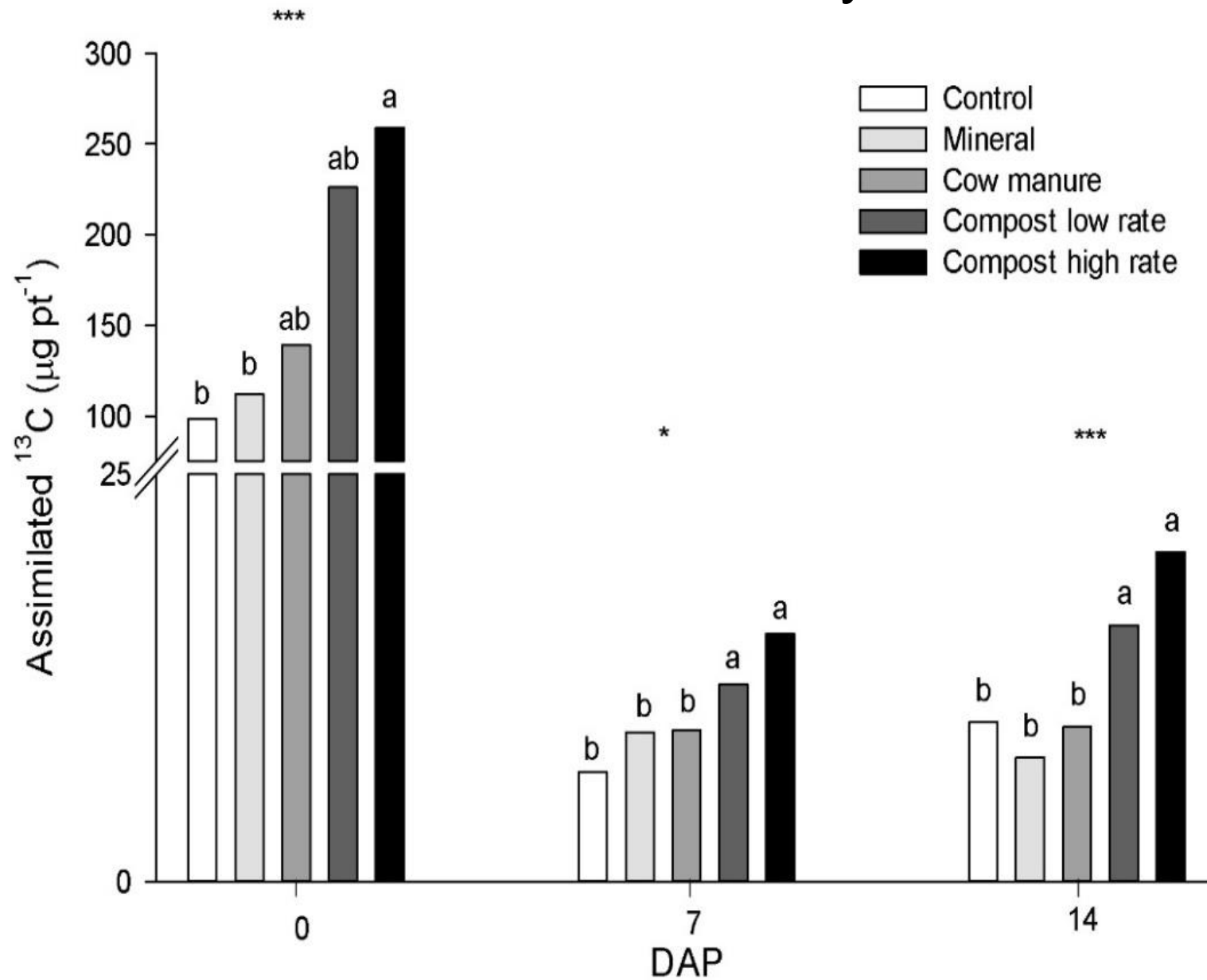


**compost
60 g/kg**

**compost
20 g/kg**

mineral

Potted strawberry





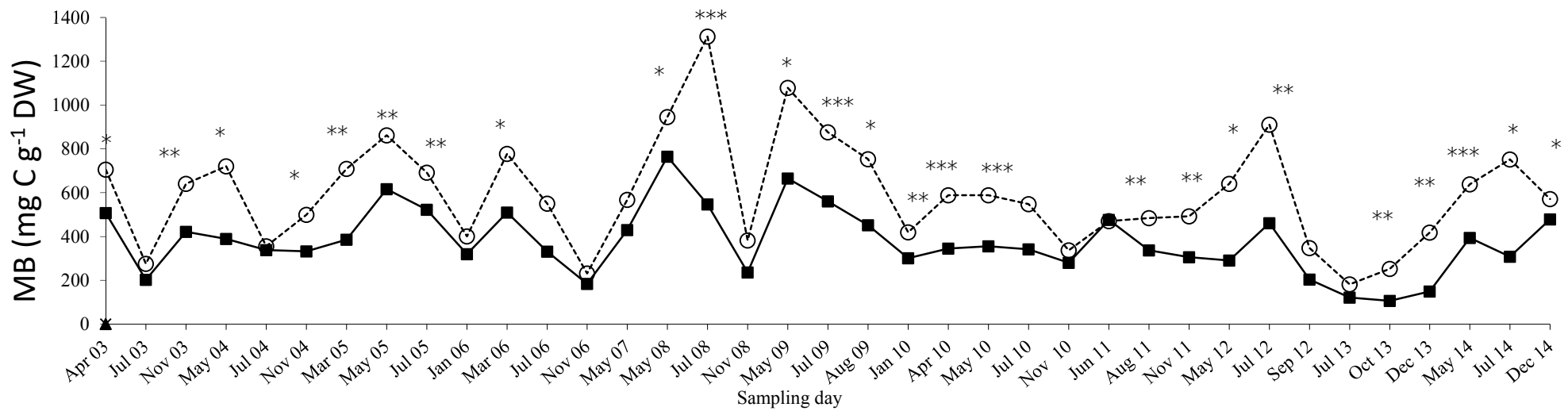
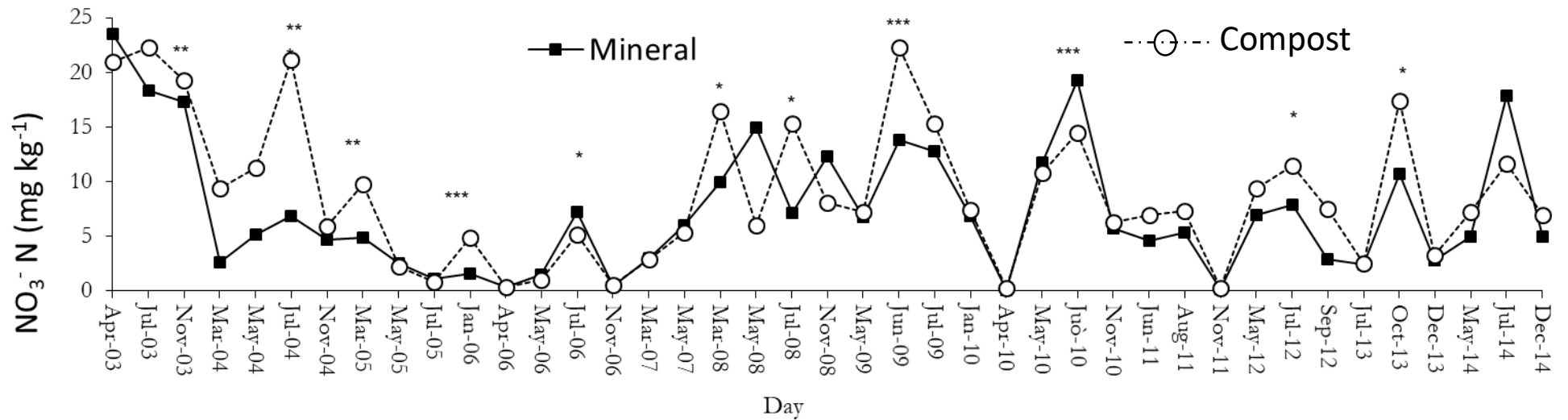
2.0-m application strip

0.20-m depth

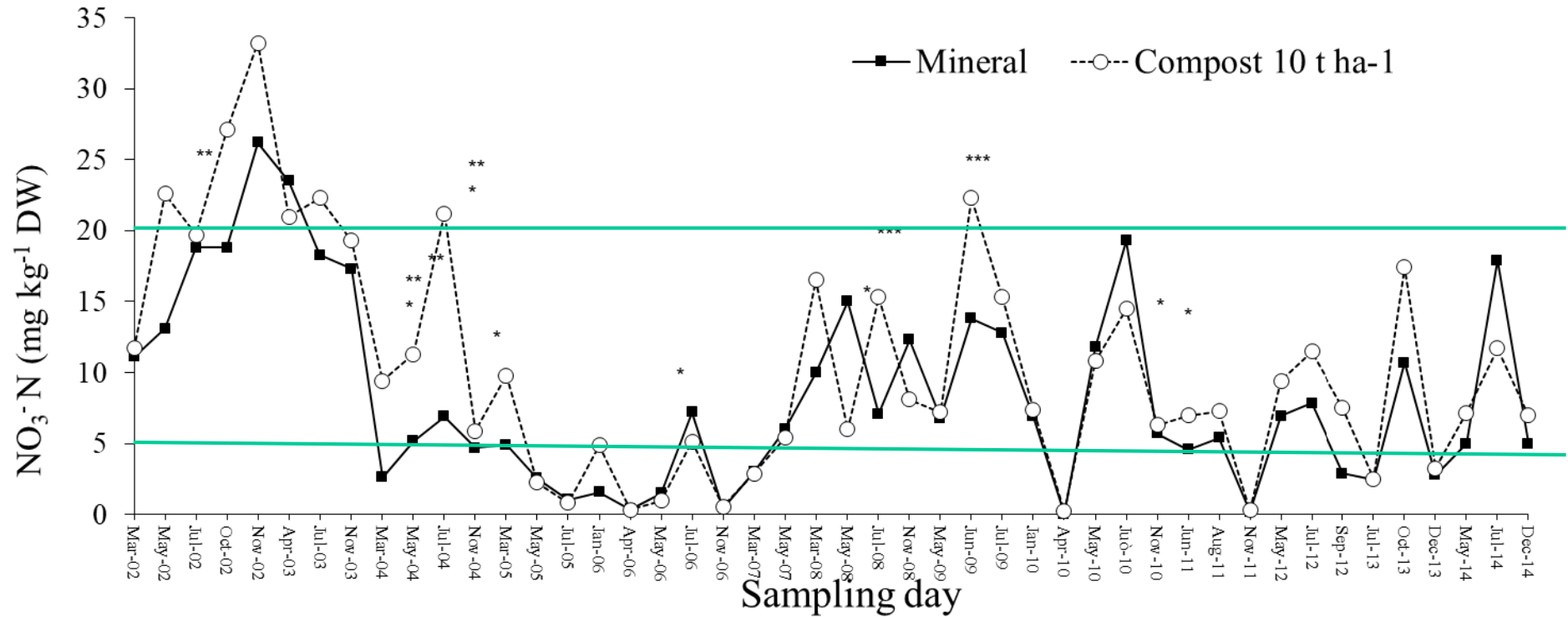
40% of a hectare

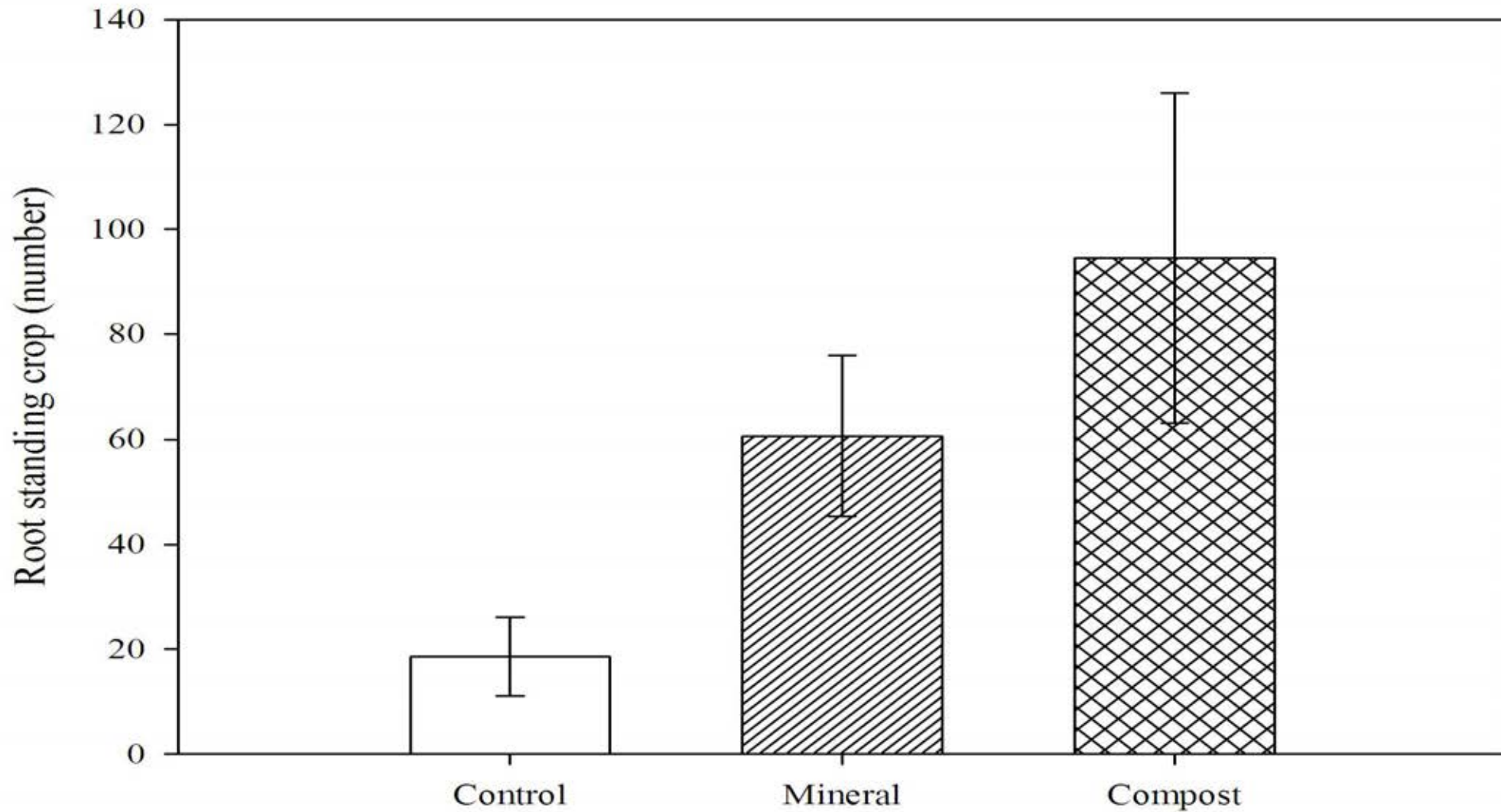
*Rate of total N application ($\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ year}^{-1}$)
split in May (60%) and September (40%)*

	2001-03	'04-'05	'06-'14
Control	0	0	0
Mineral	70	120	130
Compost (5 t/ha)	120	120	120
Compost (10 t/ha)	240	240	240



Soil mineral N





December 2014



December 2014







Tree DW

Fertilizer	Root (kg tree ⁻¹ dw)	Skeleton (kg tree ⁻¹ dw)	Leaf (kg tree ⁻¹ dw)	Total (kg tree ⁻¹ dw)
Control	22.2	40.3 b	2.48 b	65.0 b
Mineral	26.2	55.3 a	4.19 a	85.7 a
Compost 5 t/ha	23.8	42.5 b	2.62 b	68.9 ab
Compost 10 t/ha	25.9	54.3 a	3.86 a	84.0 a
<i>Significance</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	*	*	*

Fertilization	Annual yield (kg tree⁻¹)	Cumulative yield (14 years) (kg tree⁻¹)
Control	45.3 b	479 b
Mineral	54.3 a	506 ab
Compost 5 t ha ⁻¹	56.7 a	502 ab
Compost 10 t ha ⁻¹	58.5 a	553 a
Significance	**	**

TREATMENT	Precocity index (gg)	Skin color (%)	firmness (kg)
Control	3.88 c	87.0 a	2.18 b
Mineral	6.86 a	59.3 c	3.16 a
Compost 5 t/ha	5.16 b	76.3 b	2.33 b
Compost 10 t/ha	6.77 a	66.2 bc	3.34 a
Significance	***	***	***

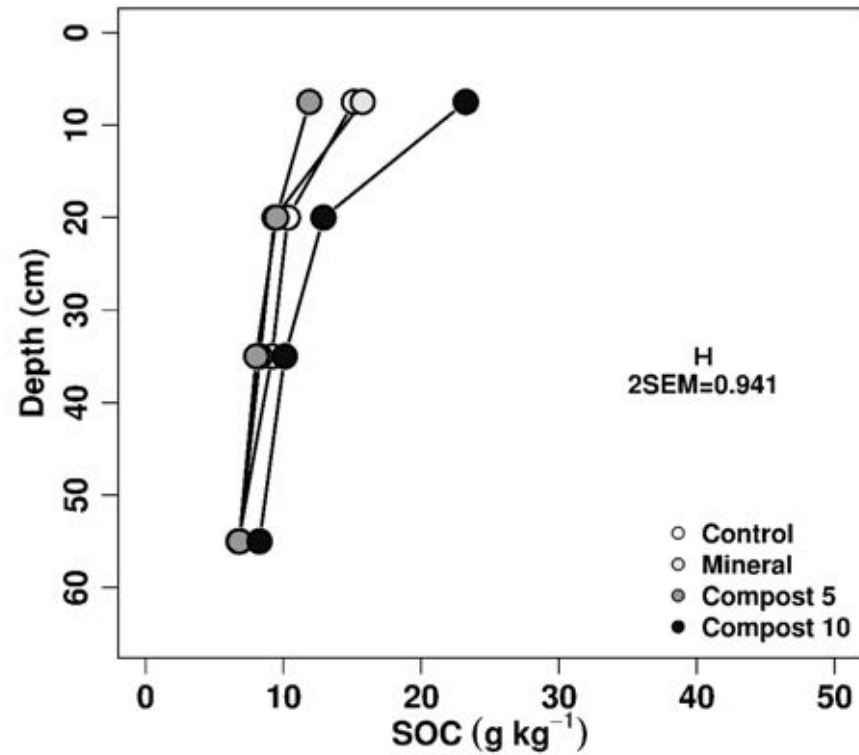
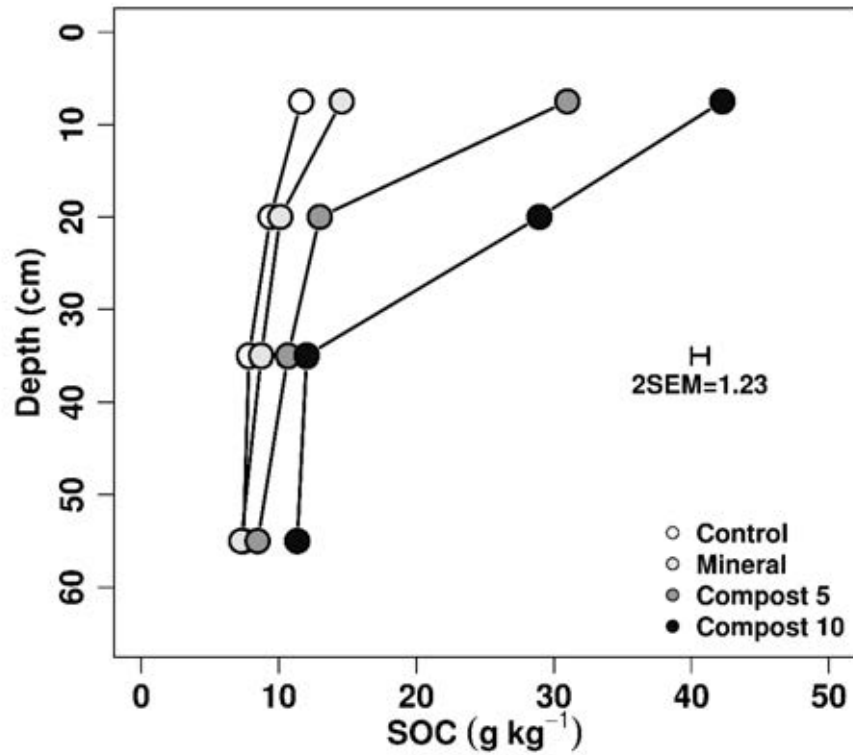




Soil organic C

row

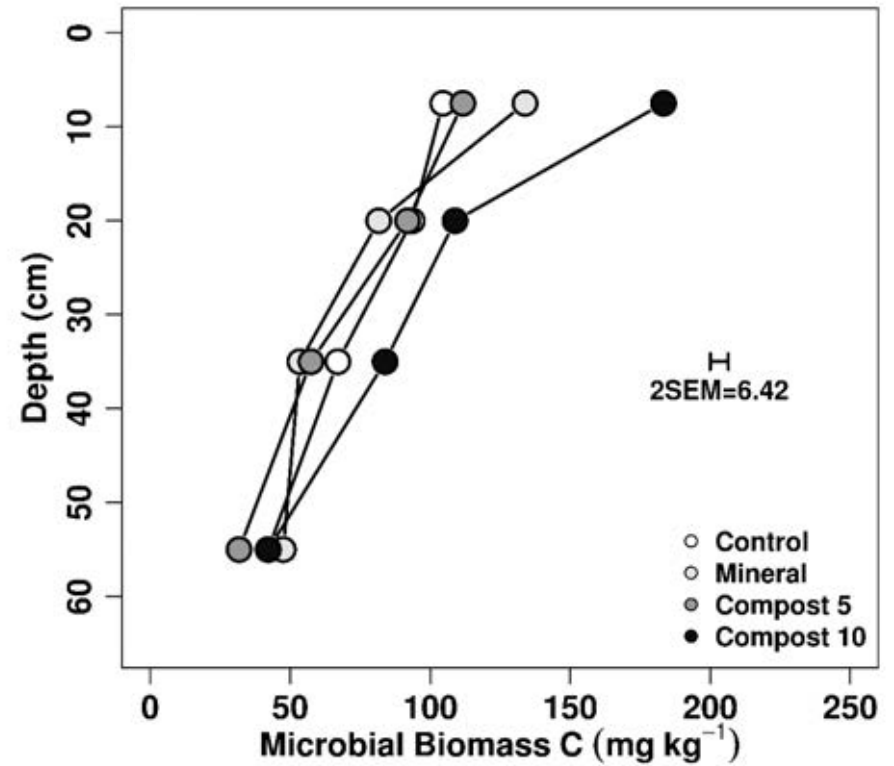
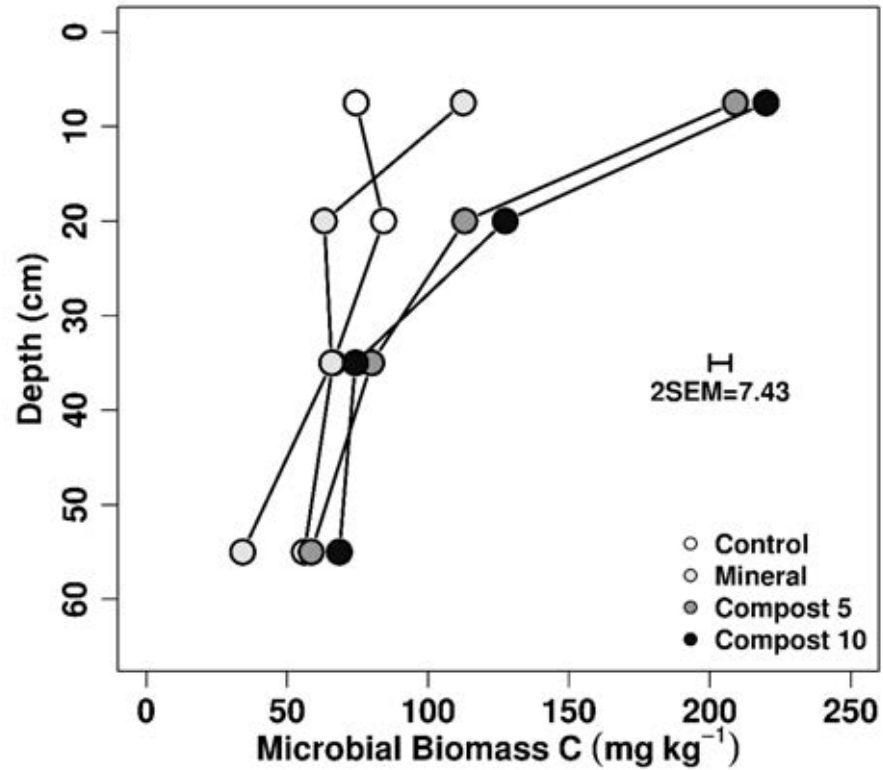
inter-row



Microbial C (mg kg^{-1})

row

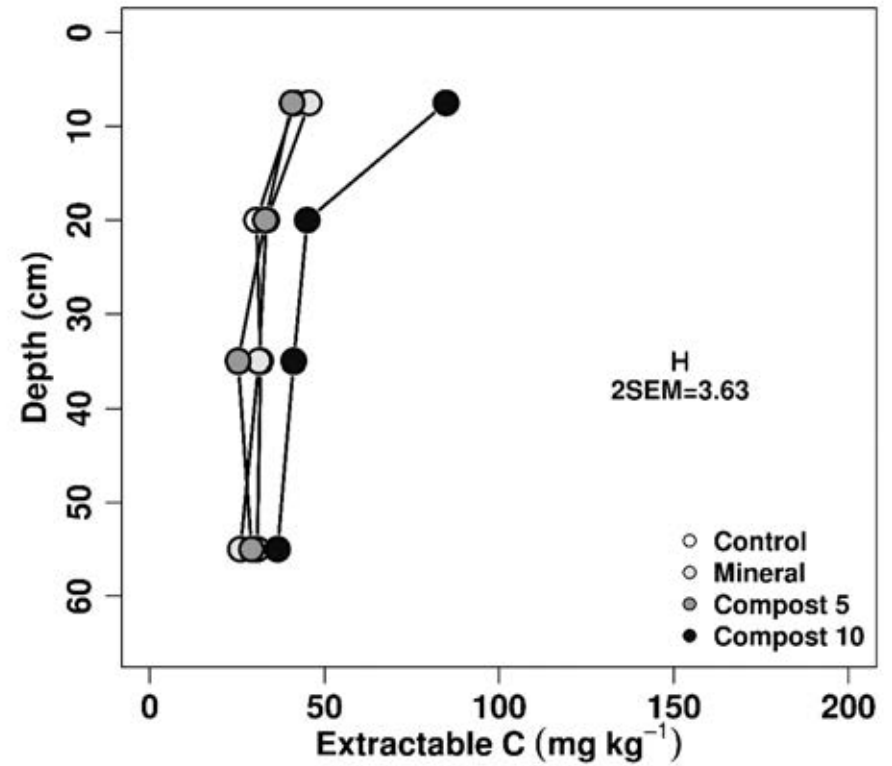
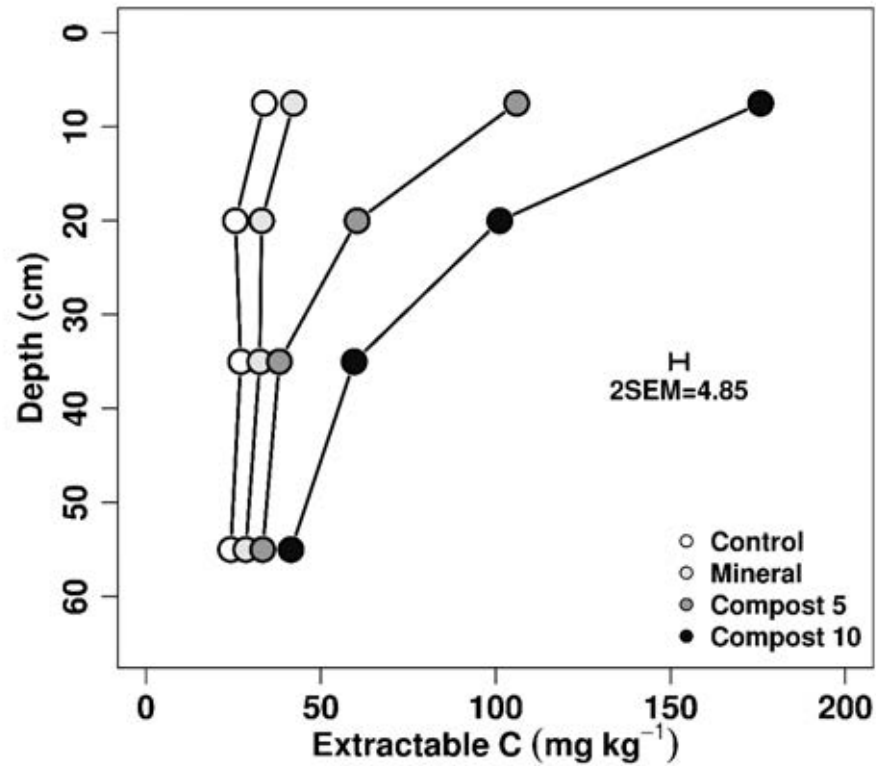
inter-row



Extractable C (mg kg^{-1})

row

inter-row



C sequestration (t/ha)

<i>Depth</i>	<i>Compost 10</i>	<i>Mineral</i>
<i>cm 0-15</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>29.4</i>
<i>cm 15-25</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>
<i>cm 25-45</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>22.7</i>
<i>cm 45-65</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>81.9</i>

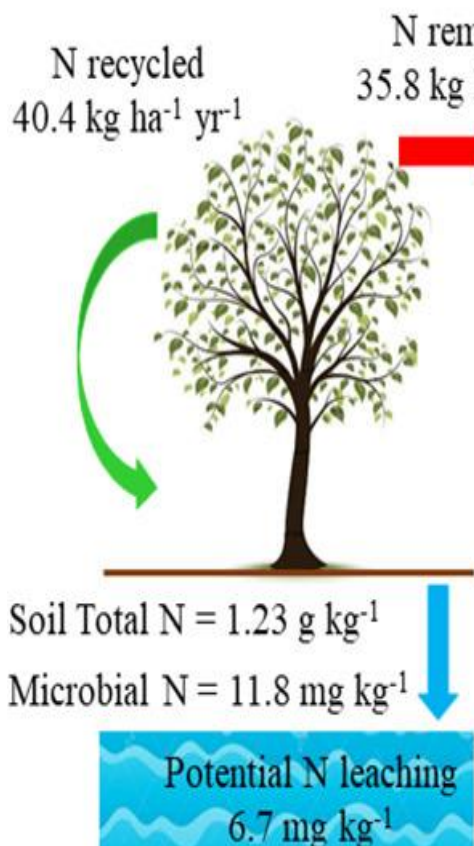
C balance

TREATMENT	$C_{t14 \text{ tree}}$ (t ha ⁻¹)	$\Delta C_{t14 \text{ soil}}$ (t ha ⁻¹)	$\Delta C_{t14 \text{ ecosystem}}$ (t ha ⁻¹)
Control	10.6 b	-2.50 b (0) ¹	8.09 b
Mineral	13.5 a	1.75 b (0)	15.3 b
Compost 5	10.8 b	16.3 b (21)	27.1 b
Compost 10	13.3 a	54.8 a (42)	68.0 a
<i>Significance</i>	*	***	***

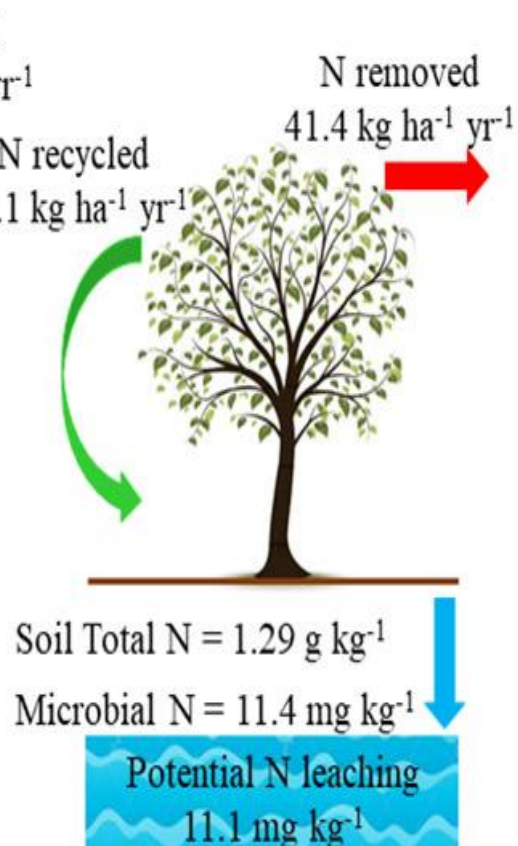
¹t of C added in 14 years

TREATMENT	Yield 2004-14 (kg tree ⁻¹)	DC _{t14} ecosystem (Mg ha ⁻¹)	CO ₂ (g kg ⁻¹)
Control	479 b	8.09 b	62
Mineral	506 ab	15.3 b	111
Compost 5 t ha ⁻¹	502 ab	27.1 a	198
Compost 10 t ha ⁻¹	553 a	68.0 a	451
Significance	**	**	-

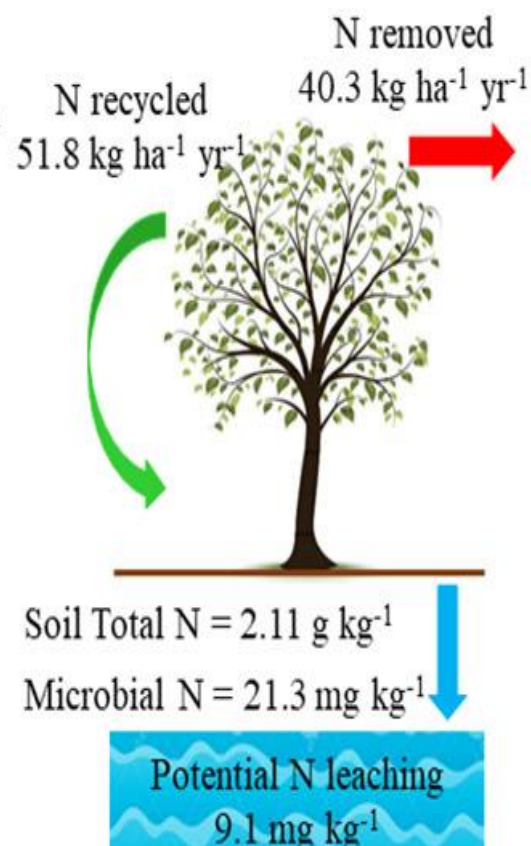
UNFERTILIZED CONTROL



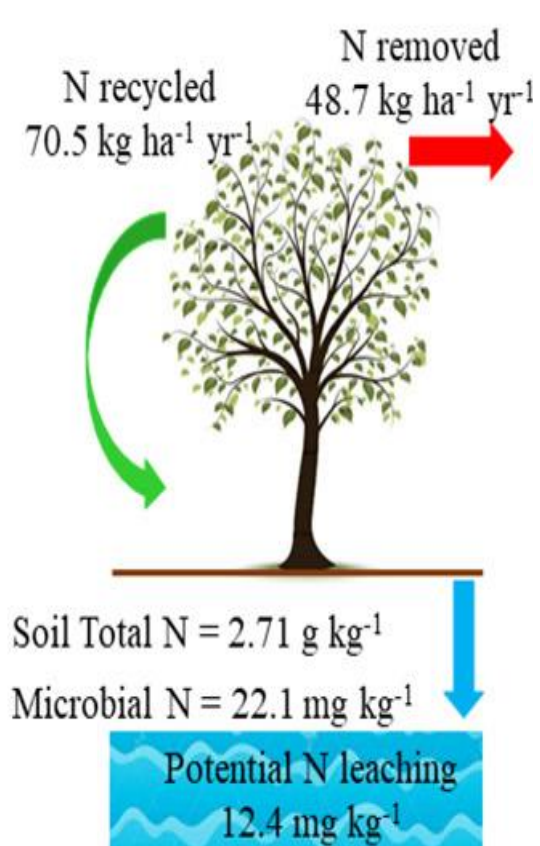
MINERAL FERTILIZATION



COMPOST $5 \text{ t DW ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$



COMPOST $10 \text{ t DW ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$



Compost e vite



Nitrati-N (mg kg⁻¹ ss)

TRATTAMENTO	Epoca di campionamento 2022							
	Febbraio	Marzo	Aprile	Maggio	Giugno	Luglio	Agosto	Ottobre
Controllo	0,69 b	0,65 b	0,01 b	8,62	7,3 b	17,6 c	10,5	0,13 b
Minerale	0,44 b	0,875 b	0,01 b	8,51	62,4 b	37,4 bc	5,27	26,9 b
ACM 120	1,31 b	2,01 b	0,09 b	14,9	48,2 b	18,7 c	37,1	1,09 b
ACM 240	5,03 a	2,18 b	2,07 ab	9,49	141 b	143 ab	67,3	18,2 b
ACF 120	3,8 b	2,21 b	0,81 b	9,89	26,6 b	40,3 bc	39,1	6,11 b
ACF 240	5,03 a	12 a	5,88 a	9,95	187 b	68,6 abc	52,5	108 a
GDD 120	4,91 b	2,51 b	0,09 b	10,6	61,6 b	133 abc	48,0	51,7 ab
GDD 240	4,4 b	4,77 b	3,86 ab	11,7	436 a	167 a	56,8	115 a
significatività	**	***	*	n.s.	*	*	n.s.	***

Produzione del 2022

TRATTAMENTO	Produzione (kg/pianta)	Grappoli (n°/pianta)	Peso grappolo (g)	Peso acino (g)	Acini/grappolo (n°)
Controllo	5,18 c	30,2 b	150 d	2,31	68,7 c
Minerale	7,03 bc	35,0 a	199 c	2,38	83,7 b
ACM 120	8,02 ab	36,3 ab	221 bc	2,54	87,1 b
ACM 240	11,0 a	39,8 a	290 a	2,89	95,5 ab
ACF 120	9,30 ab	38,7 a	244 abc	2,63	92,3 b
ACF 240	10,8 a	41,9 a	259 ab	2,98	82,0 b
GDD 120	10,4 a	34,4 ab	267 ab	2,60	108 a
GDD 240	10,2 a	36,2 a	269 ab	2,55	109 a
significatività	***	*	***	n.s.	**

Qualità degli acini nel 2022


TRATTAMENTO	Solidi solubili (°Brix)	pH	Acidità titolabile (g/L)	Antociani (mg/kg)	Flavonoidi (mg/kg)
Controllo	24,4 a	3,55	6,31	278 b	2419
Minerale	22,0 ab	3,43	5,96	284 b	2755
ACM 120	22,4 ab	3,51	5,88	364 a	2720
ACM 240	21,0 b	3,51	6,78	305 b	2662
ACF 120	21,3 b	3,44	6,31	282 b	2573
ACF 240	20,6 b	3,50	6,34	251 b	2375
GDD 120	20,6 b	3,47	6,48	268 b	2436
GDD 240	19,8 b	3,44	6,48	257 b	2466
significatività	*	n.s.	n.s.	*	n.s.





Favino: *Vicia faba minor*

Veccia: *Vicia sativa*



Lupino (*Lupinus albus*); cece (*Cicer arietinum*)
solubilizzano e rendono mobile il P

A photograph of a field of oat plants (Avena sativa) growing in rows. The plants are green and appear to be in the early stages of growth. The field is bordered by a wooden fence on the left and a metal fence on the right. The ground is brown and appears to be soil. The text "avena: Avena sativa" is overlaid on the image in a white font with a black background.

avena: *Avena sativa*



colza: *Brassica napus*



Inerbimento permanente

DIGESTATE IN PEAR CULTIVATION (2014)

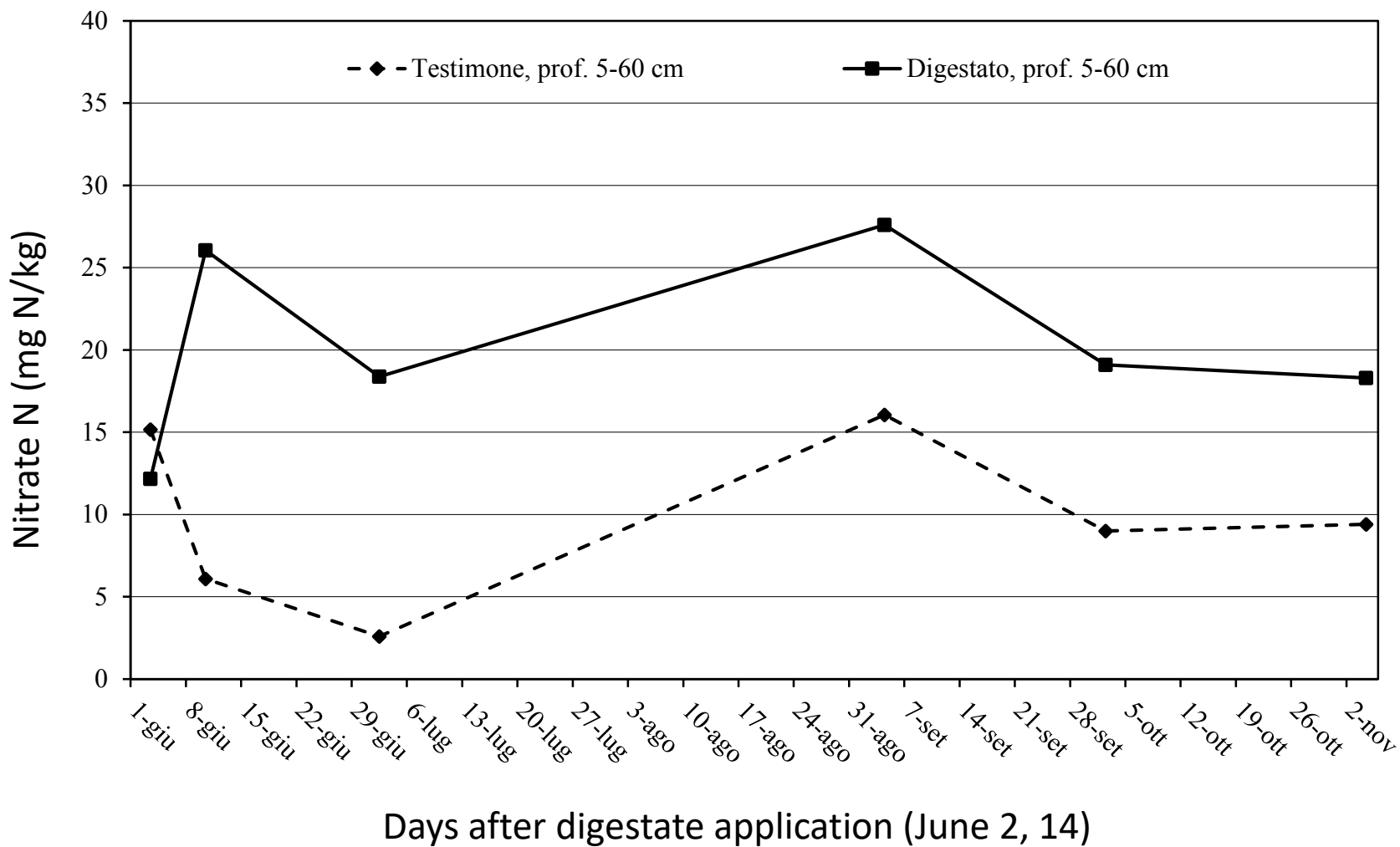
Liquid digestate - farm Lodi



Solid digestate - farm Zerbi

DIGESTATE IN PEAR FERTILIZATION

Nitrate-N (mg/kg DW)





Conclusioni

- Gestione della fertilizzazione **precisa** e **mirata** alle esigenze dell'albero si può fare
- Fondamentale è il continuo **monitoraggio** della fertilità del suolo, in fase di studio
- L'utilizzo di **fertilizzanti organici** e l'attenta gestione del ciclo dei nutrienti migliora l'efficienza dell'assorbimento e permette una riduzione degli input



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Ringraziamenti

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Regione Veneto PSR

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Sogliano Ambiente SpA

Salerno Pietro Srl

PNRR

Gianni Sorrenti