

Research



Use: Questions and Answers for Presenters Use: Chat for sharing information with all participants

Cornell**CALS**

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Microbial ecology of urban agricultural soils in New York City

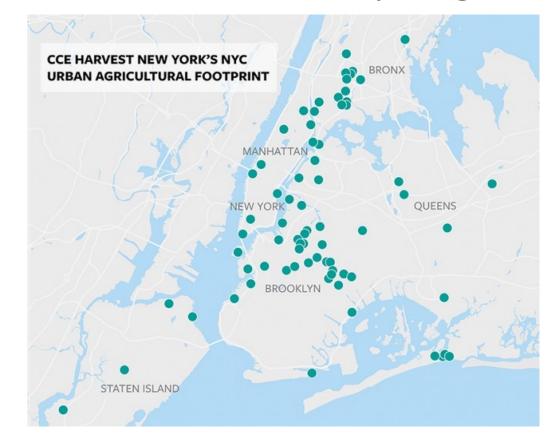
Jenny Kao-Kniffin



Associate Professor, Horticulture, Cornell University Associate Director, Agriculture & Life Sciences, Cornell Cooperative Extension



Microbial composition differences in NYC agriculture soils across a 25+ year gradient



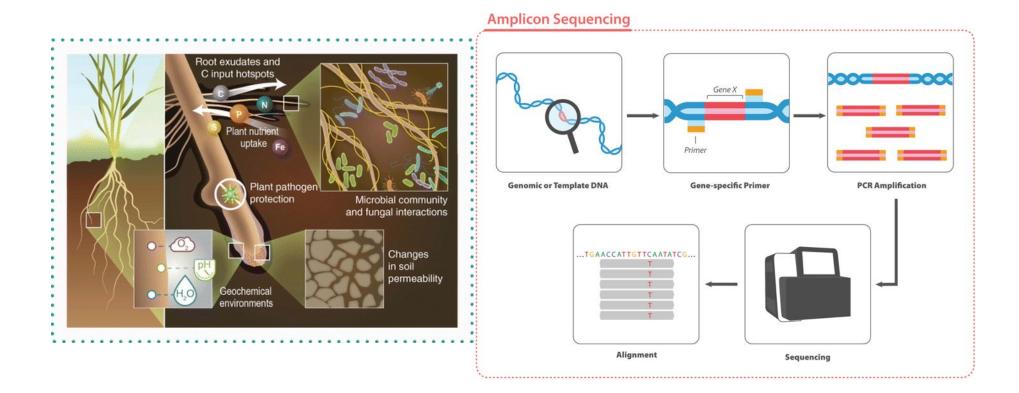
Do microbial communities converge over time to resemble similar taxa and functions?

Site locations



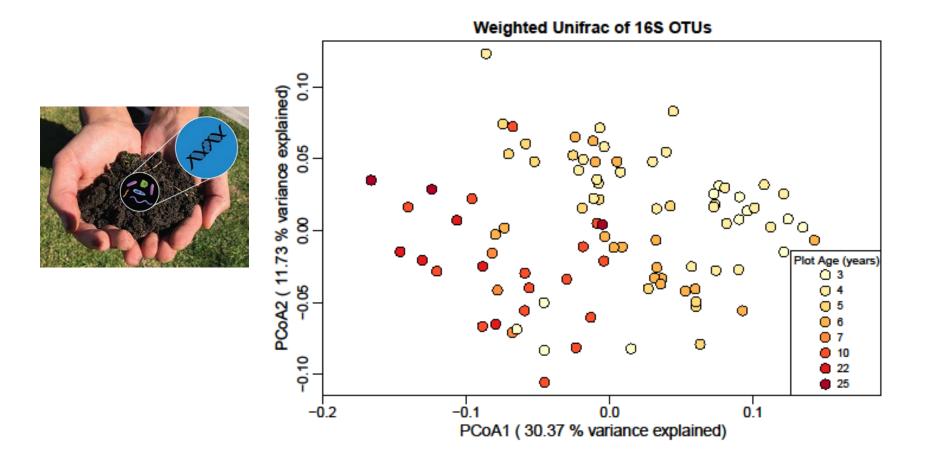
We sampled nine locations in four boroughs in 2020 ranging from 1 to 25+ years old, including 8 ground level and 1 rooftop soil system.

Approach



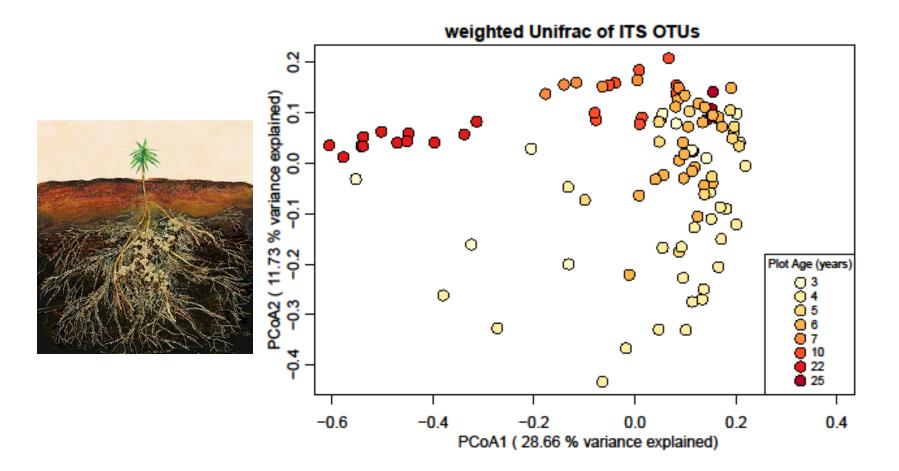
Bacteria and fungi were examined using amplicon sequencing methods of extracted soil DNA

Results: Bacteria



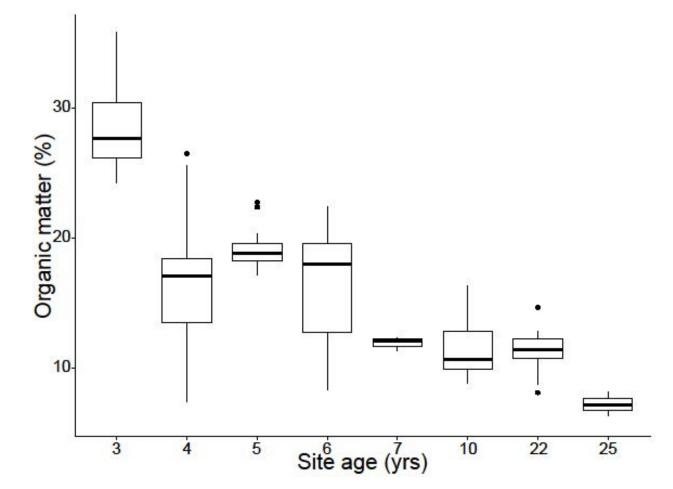
Bacterial composition differs more with contrasting farm site age

Results: Fungi



Fungal composition shows even greater contrasts by farm site age

Results: OM declines over time



Despite routine applications of new composts and soil mixtures, older farms show lower soil organic matter levels

Takeaways:



Do microbial communities converge on functions over time?





Acknowledgments

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Team members: Jonathan Russel-Anneli Hannah Shayler Murray McBride Kyle Wickings Tapan Parikh Liang Cheng Joshua Garcia Natalie Bray Perl Egendorf Bryan Yee Aleah Butler-Jones

Farm participants: Kelly St Garden New Roots Community Farm Forest Houses Randall's Island Park Alliance East NY Farms Hellgate Farms Rooftop Queens Botanical Garden Kingsborough Community College

Soil health for apple orchard systems

Gregory Peck, PhD Associate Professor Sustainable Fruit Production Systems

- Orchards have different soil requirements than annual crops
- Fewer opportunities to add organic matter
- High-density orchard systems with shallow root systems
- Increasing desire among producers to minimize fertilizer input







Apple Orchard Soil Health

"Our soil health policy, research, and outreach efforts need to be expanded to reach these and other underserved audiences and regions, such as **apple** and grape **growers**, organic farmers, and managers of grasslands, pastures, forests, and urban landscapes."



NEW YORK SOIL HEALTH

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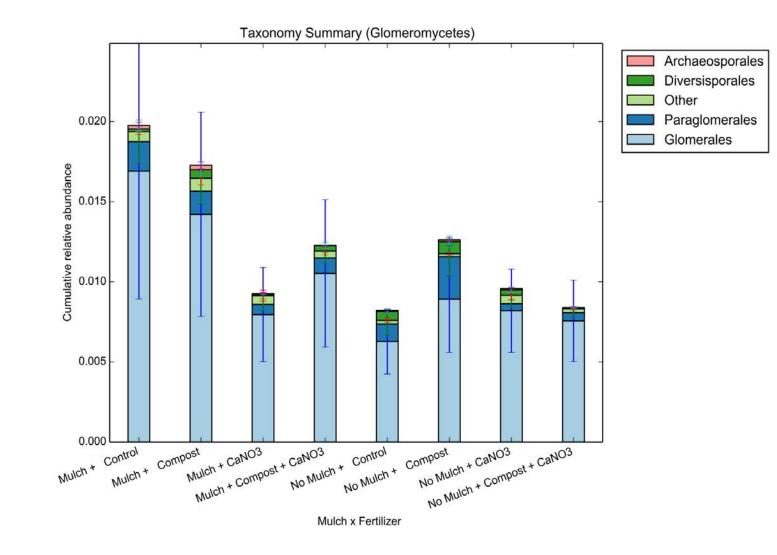
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ew York Soll Health for Healthy Food, Profitable Farms, and Protection of Natural Resources

Mulching studies

- Increase in tree growth and yield is inconsistent
- Increase soil organic matter
- Increase water holding capacity, making the orchard more resilient to drought
- Increase soil biological activity
- Increase plant available minerals
- Increase disease suppression
- Reduce soil erosion in hillside plantings
- Increase weed suppression, especially in organic systems
- Reduce leaching of nutrients (nitrate) and pesticides





Mulches foster beneficial microbial communities

Thompson AA, Williams MA, Peck GM. 2019. Compost and Geneva[®] series rootstocks increase young 'Gala' apple tree growth and change rootzone microbial communities. Scientia Horticulturae. 256:108573.

Weed Management in Organic Apple Orchards

Cultivation or Mulch used alone were not sufficient to control weeds, but when stacked with an herbicide performed adequately

Wood chip mulch **improved soil quality** and limited weed pressure for three years after application

May have not allowed soil to dry in a wet year (2018) Performed best in a dry year (2019)

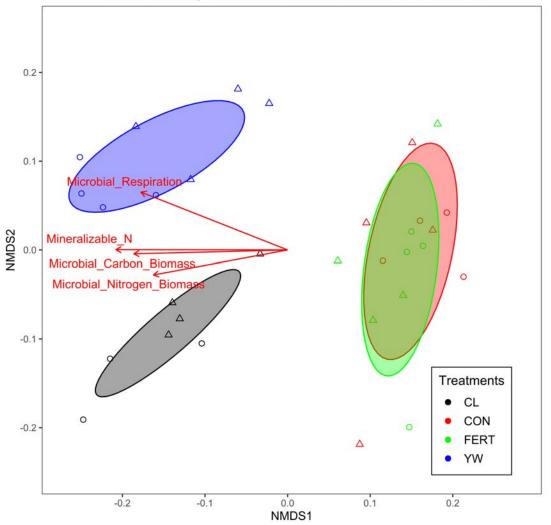
Cultivation resulted in the largest trees by the 5th leaf

Kate Brown. 2022. Master's Thesis.



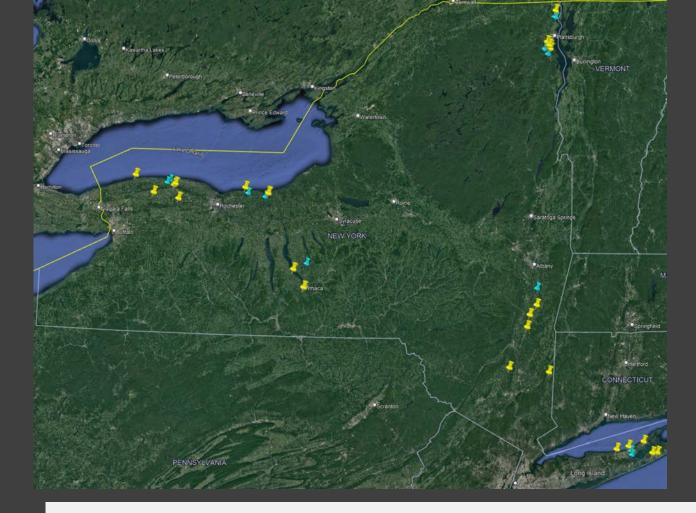
Fertilizer applications alter orchard soil microbiomes

NMDS: Unweighted UniFrac with soil microbial biomass



- Carbon-based versus synthetic fertilizer
- Compost composition can alter bacterial communities
 - Chicken litter (CL)
 - Control (CON)
 - Calcium nitrate (FERT)
 - Yardwaste (YW)

Sharaf, H., A.A. Thompson, M. Williams, and G.M. Peck. 2021. **Compost applications increase bacterial community diversity in the apple rhizosphere**. Soil Science Society of America Journal. 85:1105–1121.



Statewide Sampling to Develop Orchard Specific Recommendations from the Comprehensive Assessment of Soil Health

2017, 2021, 2022 Soil Health Testing for Orchards

NEW YORK SOIL HEALTH

- Debbie Aller & Joseph Amsili (Soil Health Initiative)
- Mike Basedow (CCE Eastern NY Commercial Hort)
- Janet Van Zoeren & Mario Miranda Sazo (CCE Lake Ontario Fruit Team)

Apple Orchard Soil Health is Being Studied From Multiple Perspectives

Composts and Mulches

• Greg Peck, Debbie Aller

• Soil Health and Herbicide Applications

• Mike Basedow, Janet Van Zoeren

• Mycorrhizal Products and Associations

- Mike Basedow
- Rootstock Soil Interactions
 - Greg Peck, Gennaro Fazio, Terence Robinson



Next Steps



Develop orchard-specific recommendations based on soil health indices



Explore microbial contributions to soil health, orchard productivity, and ecosystem services



Incentivize growers to improve soil health



Expand into other perennial fruit crops



Acknowledgments

- NY Soil Health Initiative
- Southern SARE
- Toward Sustainability Foundation
- USDA-Hatch
- Virginia Tech-CALS
- Cornell: CALS, CUAES, CCE
- Drs. Hazem Sharaf, Ashley Thompson and Mark William
- Kate Brown, David Zakalik, and Mike Brown
- Many other colleagues at Virginia Tech and Cornell
- Apple growers in NY, VA, and MD



Opportunities in Plant Breeding for Soil Health

NY Soil Health Summit December 13, 2022

Soil health & plant breeding

1. Maximizing **living cover**

- Breeding improved cover crop varieties
- Breeding perennial cash crops

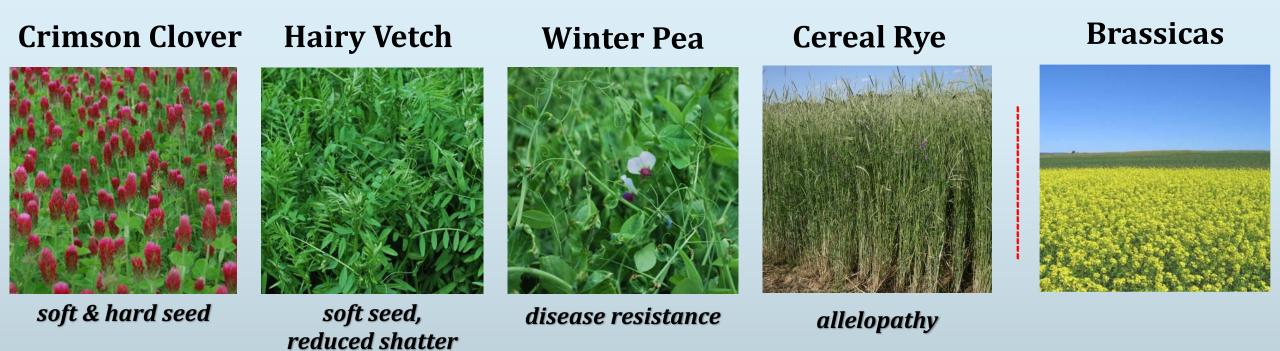
- 2. Maximizing crop diversity
- Breeding for intercropping systems
- Breeding new cash crops

3. Minimizing **tillage**

• Breeding cash & cover crops for no-till systems

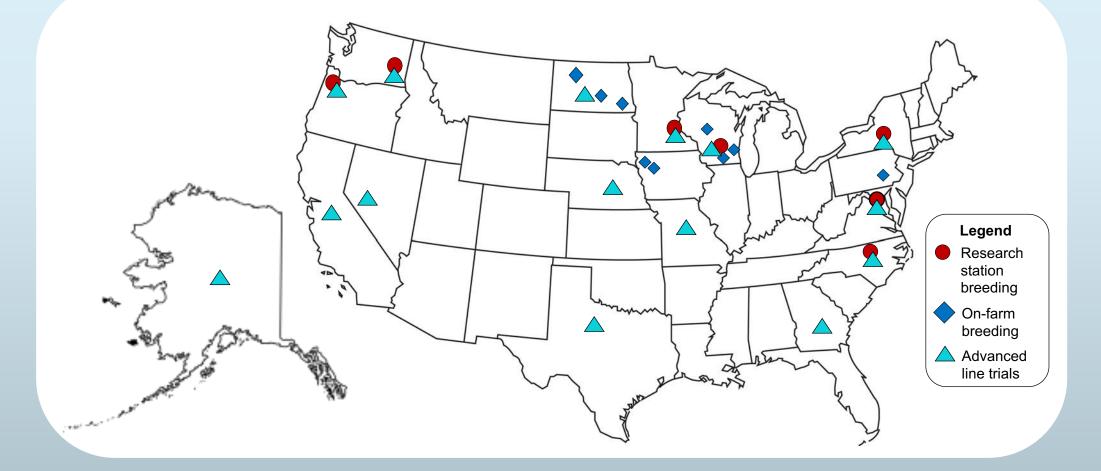
Maximizing living cover: cover crop breeding

----- <u>all</u> cover crops: high biomass, early vigor, winter hardiness, flowering time



all legumes: nitrogen fixation ------

Cover Crop Breeding Network



Identifying optimal **varieties** & **planting dates** for winter survival

- **Sites** located in Zones 3-5:
 - Freeville, NY
 - St. Paul, MN
 - Carrington, ND
- 4 winter pea cultivars:
 - Blaze
 - Icicle
 - Windham
 - WyoWinter
- 4 fall **plant dates**



Planting dates at 2021-2022 study locations

Location	Date 1	Date 2	Date 3	Date 4
Freeville, NY	9/1	9/15	9/30	10/14
St. Paul, MN	9/2	9/13	9/27	10/8
Carrington, ND	8/26	9/9	9/23	10/7

Cereal rye variety evaluation for NYS

• Study locations include:

- 3 research stations:
 - Canton
 - Chazy
 - Freeville
- 3 on-farm locations

• 6 varieties:

- AC Hazlet
- Aroostook
- Danko
- Elbon
- Guardian
- ND Gardner
- Up to **4 planting dates:** late September to early November

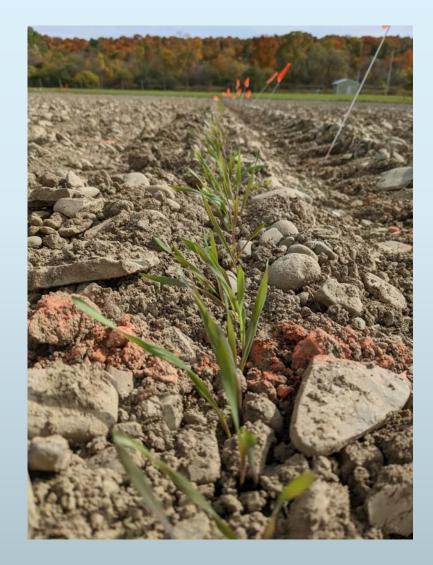


Cereal rye breeding for northern US

- Breeding nurseries in Freeville, NY and St. Paul, MN
 - NY location evaluating multiple planting dates for **tolerance of late planting**

• Key traits:

- Early vigor
- Winter survival
- Biomass
- Early maturity
- Allelopathy



Maximizing living cover: perennial forage breeding & variety testing





Maximizing crop diversity: breeding for diversity in time

- Diversity in **time**
 - Within growing season
 - Multi-year rotation





Diversity in time: hemp breeding & variety testing







Assessing breeding & research needs for **organic hemp production**

Interested in organic hemp production?

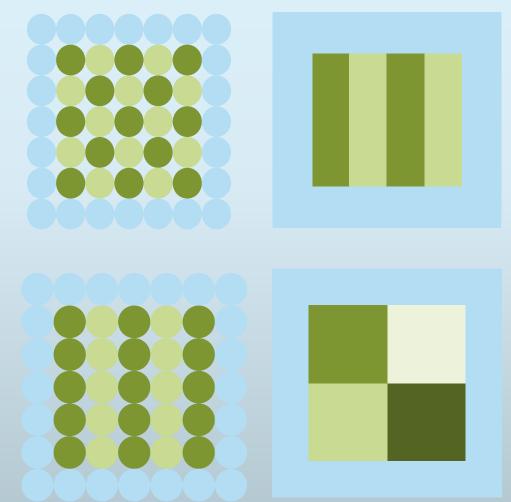
We are seeking feedback from farmers, industry, extension, educators, and others.

Keep your eyes out for a survey & focus groups starting in January!

To learn more, contact: Emily Fratz (<u>ef389@cornell.edu</u>) or me (<u>vm377@cornell.edu</u>)

Maximizing crop diversity: **breeding for diversity** in space

- Diversity in **time**
 - Within growing season
 - Multi-year rotation
- Diversity in **space**
 - Field-scale diversity:
 - Mixtures
 - Row intercropping
 - Strip intercropping
 - Landscape-scale diversity



Diversity in space: intercropping alfalfa & perennial grains



Evaluating & selecting optimal alfalfa varieties for intercropping

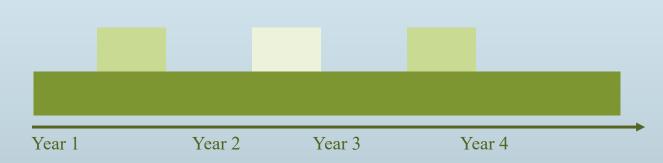


Maximizing crop diversity: breeding for diversity in time & space

- Diversity in **time**
 - Within growing season
 - Multi-year rotation
- Diversity in **space**
 - Field-scale diversity:
 - Mixtures
 - Row intercropping
 - Strip intercropping
 - Landscape-scale diversity
- Diversity in time & space
 - Relay intercropping
 - Perennial groundcover systems



May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr



Diversity in time & space: red clover-corn interseeding

- 2 seasons of data in Aurora, NY
 - Year 1: 2021-2022 (wet)
 - Year 2: 2022-2023 (dry)
- Evaluation of **11 varieties** of red clover
- Interseeding between corn rows at ~V6 growth stage





Minimizing tillage: dry beans for organic no-till systems



Organic dry bean variety trials (ME, NY, VT, WI)

- Starting in 2023: evaluation in organic tilled production systems
- Starting in 2024: evaluation in no-till (rolled rye) systems

Photo: Kristen Loria

Acknowledgments

Collaborators



- Cover Crop Breeding Network, especially Lisa Kissing Kucek, Nancy Ehlke, Steve Zwinger, Steve Mulkey, Bob Stupar
- NNY collaborators: Mike Davis, Kitty O'Neil, Peter Hagar, Mike Durant, farmer-collaborators
- Intercropping collaborators: Heathcliffe Riday, Valentin Picasso, Brandon Schlautman, Jake Jungers
- Bean collaborators: Sarah Pethybridge, Matt Ryan, Kristen Loria, others in ME/VT/WI
- Students: Raksha Thapa, Megan Williams
- Moore Lab Staff: Julie Hansen, Jamie Crawford, Ryan Crawford, Jesse Chavez, Gabe Sanchez, Emily Fratz
- Farm Staff: Steve McKay, Betsy Leonard, Paul Stachowski, Chris Pelzer

• Funders

- USDA Organic Research and Education Initiative (OREI)
- USDA AFRI Education and Workforce Development (EWD)
- USDA Alfalfa Forage Research Program (AFRP)
- Northern New York Agricultural Development Program (NNYADP)



Supporting NY State farmers in their experimentation towards soil health Louis Longchamps

Assistant Professor of Digital Agronomy School of Integrated Plant Sciences, CALS





College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

