



Newsletter from Danish Research Centre for Organic Farming • December 2003 • No. 4

Articles in this issue

[New strategy for DARCOF](#)

[Baking quality of organic wheat](#)

[Reducing rodent pest problems](#)

[Better fruit quality with less nitrogen](#)

[Soil quality concept and the development of organic farming](#)

[Organic farming is good for the environment](#)

[Nitrate leaching from grassland converted to cereal cropping](#)

[Leaching from incorporation of grass-clover leys](#)

[News briefs](#)

[Front](#)

Lower nitrogen supply gave better fruit quality in organic apples

By [Hanne Lindhard Pedersen](#) and [Marianne Bertelsen](#), Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Horticulture



In a questionnaire send out in the mid 90'ties, organic growers estimated a yield reduction of at least 86 per cent compared to conventional production. The estimation was based on production of the most common conventional grown varieties. The main reason for this low productivity is lack of control methods against diseases and pests, especially apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) (Lindhard et al., 1998). In Denmark, most organic pesticides are not registered. For instance, copper has not been on the market for 7 years.

The aim of this study was to increase the amount of quality fruit by using the best varieties and soil treatments in an unsprayed organic apple orchard.

Experiment with varieties and cover crops

In January 1995, the 10 most promising resistant apple varieties for Denmark at that time were planted in an organic production system at the Research Centre Årslev, Denmark at a planting distance of 3.30 x 1.60 m (1894 trees per ha.). The varieties were Delorina, Florina, Otava, Prima, Redfree, Retina, Rewena, Saturn, Vanda and X6398.

Three different cover crops were established in the alleyways:

1. Grass: A permanent weak grass mixture of red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and meadowgrass (*Poa pratensis*).
2. Clover grass: A permanent clover grass mixture consisting of white clover (*Trifolium repens*) and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).
3. Annual: An annual cover crop of Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) and Persian clover (*Trifolium resupinatum*) were sown every year in July and mulched in April the following year. Mechanical weed cleaning from April to July.

Weed cleaning in the tree row (1-meter width) was done mechanically and the trees were kept unfertilised and unsprayed.

The annual shoot growth, nutrients in leaf samples, mineralised nitrogen in the soil, content of water in the upper 50 cm soil, fruit yield and fruit quality were assessed every year.

Higher nitrogen supply gave denser trees

Trees managed with an annual cover crop produced the highest gross yield, while the yield of the two permanent alleyway cover crops were at the same lower level (Table 1).

Fruits produced on trees managed with a grass alleyway and thereby a lower nitrogen supply to the trees obtained the best coloration. Lower nitrogen supplies, during summer and resulted in more red fruits (Table 1). Oland (1960) also found this. 14.8 ton of fruits from the grass cover crop had more than 75 per cent red surface as average for 1999-2001; whereas only 8-9 tons fruits grown in the clover grass or the annual cover crop had more than 75 percent red surface.

The apple scab infection was more numerous on apples grown in the clover grass and the annual cover crop. These treatments also gave the largest supply of nitrogen to the trees (table 1). This was the case although the level of total nitrogen in the leaves was within the optimum level for fruit production. The higher nitrogen supply resulted in a more vigorous growth and a denser tree, which gives a higher humidity in the crown, and thereby favours pathogen development. High nitrogen supply also reduces the phenolic synthesis in the trees and this increases the susceptibility to apple scab infection (Buchter-Weisbrodt (1996).

The fruit were graded in marketable and discarded fruits on the basis of fruit size and the severity of the disease and pest damages. Overall the fruit from the permanent cover

crops had the highest percentage of marketable fruits. Even though the gross yield was bigger from trees grown in the annual cover crop, the crop of marketable fruits were at the same level for the three alleyway management systems due to different levels of pest attack ([Table 1](#)).

In 1996 no fruit were infected by apple scab, but in 1997 and 1998 few infections on fruits were observed. In 1999 more varieties became infected, the infections were more severe and the resistance to apple scab broke down. The apple scab resistance origin from the Vf gene from *Malus floribunda* was overcome by the new races 6 and 7 of *Venturia inaequalis*. Both races are present in Denmark (Bengtsson M., Lindhard H. and Grauslund J. 1999). At the end of the 2001 season only the variety 'Florina' remained free of scab, while 'Vanda', 'Redfree' and 'Retina' were still reasonable resistant to apple scab having less than 10 percent infected fruits. In the variety 'X6398' and 'Prima' the resistance was totally broken down ([Figure 1](#)).

Best quality with low nitrogen supply

In an unsprayed organic apple orchard the best fruit quality due to colour, pest and disease damage was obtained in trees grown in an alley way system which gave a nitrogen supply in the lower end of the optimum range.

The varieties: Florina, Vanda, Redfree and Retina were less infected by apple scab. The resistance to apple scab was broken in most varieties.

Literature

Bengtsson M, Lindhard H, and Grauslund J. 1999. Occurrence of races of *Venturia inaequalis* in an apple scab race screening orchard in Denmark. Poster on 5th workshop on integrated pome fruit diseases. August 1999.

Buchter-Weisbrodt, H. 1996. Phenole gegen schorf. *Obstbau* 2: 62-64.

Lindhard H., Bach-Lauritsen H., Rasmussen A. N., Korsgaard M. og Thorup J. 1998. Bistand til Udvalgsarbejdet til vurdering af de samlede konsekvenser af en afvikling af pesticidanvendelsen: Beskrivelser af relevant produktionsmæssige faktorer i et 100% (=nuværende produktion) og et 0% scenarie inden for havebrugets frugt og bær produktion. Særtryk. Pp 20.

Oland K, 1960. Nitrogen feeding of apple trees by post-harvest urea sprays. *Nature* 185, 857.

[About DARCOFenews](#) | [Archives](#) | [DARCOF](#) | [Front](#)