

Soilless cultivation of hardy nursery stock

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Background

In regions with sandy soils in the Netherlands the EU water quality requirements are often not met due to emission. Therefore new cultivation systems need to be developed.

Objective

Development of new innovative soilless cultivation systems with minimal emission of nutrients and crop protection chemicals.

New systems are developed and tested in close cooperation with growers.



Figure 1. The U system planted with liners.



Figure 2. Closed pot-in-pot system. Insert presents the below ground water supply and discharge system.



Figure 3. Street trees in different types of containers.

Characteristics

U system Liners, shrubs, conifers, young fruit trees

- Mechanization, fine root structure, high plant density, survival rate
- Investment costs

Shrubs, conifers Pot-in-pot

- Stable plants, closed system, above ground less diseases
- Fixed plant density

Street trees; conifers Big containers

- Harvesting throughout the year possible, fine root structure
- Transport

Further development Winter hardiness, cost reduction

Table 1. Average nutrient budget (kg/ha) for three strong growing species grown in the U system.

	N	P
Input	243	54
Output - plant	175	26
drain	12	1
Difference	57	28

Nutrients were applied as CRF and partly as liquid fertilizers. Plants grown in the U system are harvested with a root ball. Consequently, nutrients are also exported in this way. Further optimization is possible.

Results

Comparison with open field production shows that in the U system the nutrient recovery is substantially higher. Use of pesticides is also substantially lower.

Cultivation period can be reduced by one year when liners are grown one season in the U system followed by a period of two years in big containers.

Profitability for growers increases by these combined advantages despite the relatively high investments costs.

The first results of the pot-in-pot system are promising but research is on-going.

