

SEMINARIO SCIENTIFICO GRUSI ANBI CER , venerdì 11 maggio

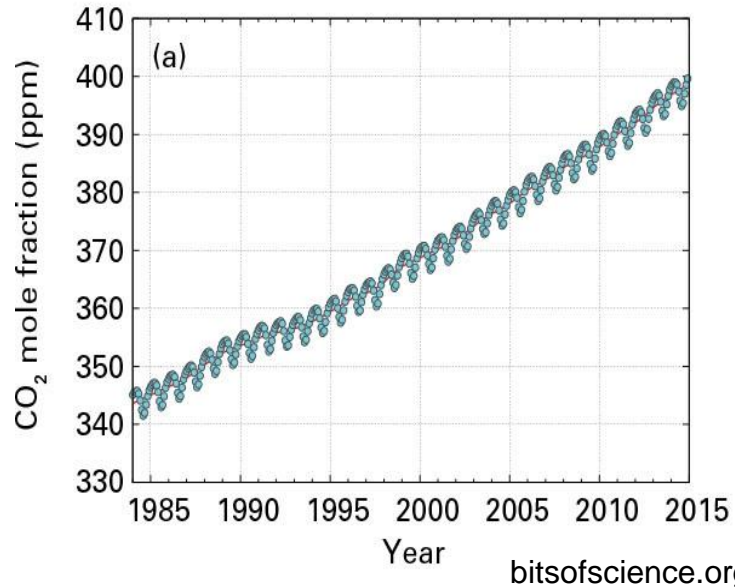
Progressi dell'irrigazione in ortofrutticoltura

**STRATEGIE DI ADATTAMENTO  
AI CAMBIAMENTI CLIMATICI  
IN FRUTTICOLTURA**

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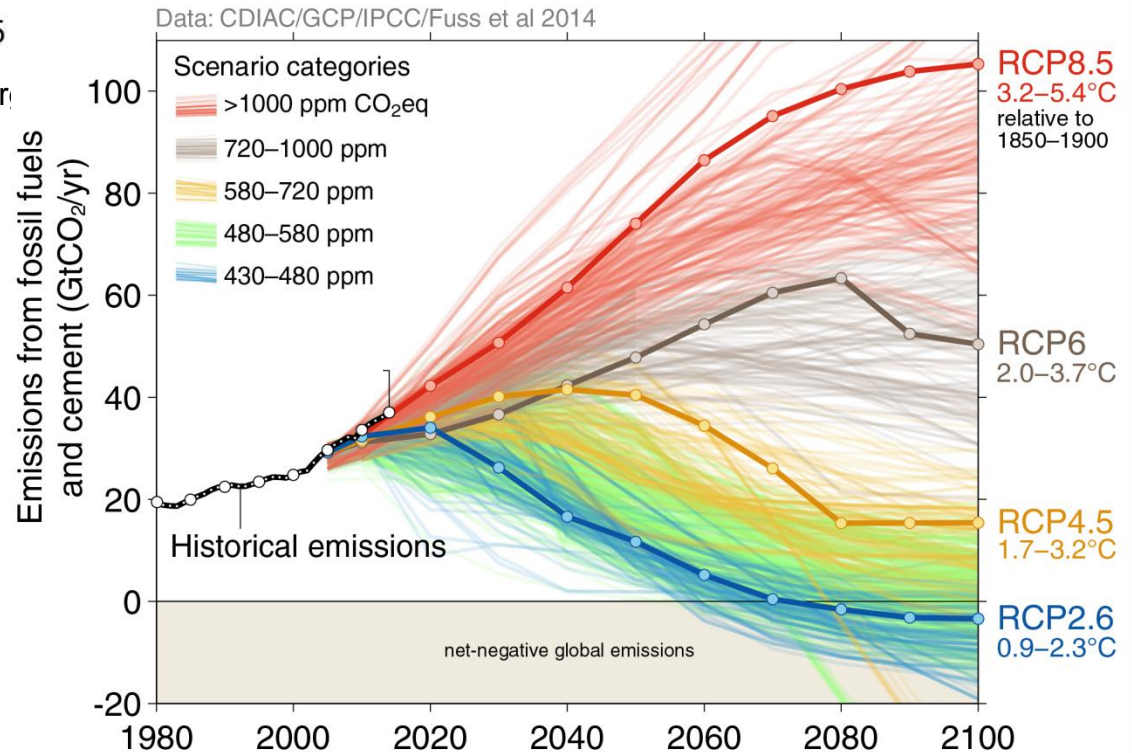


# Air carbon dioxide concentration



## ACCORDO INTERNAZIONALE SUL CLIMA

piano d'azione per limitare il riscaldamento globale  
**"ben al di sotto" dei 2°C.**





Soil is a natural capital that generates ecosystem services

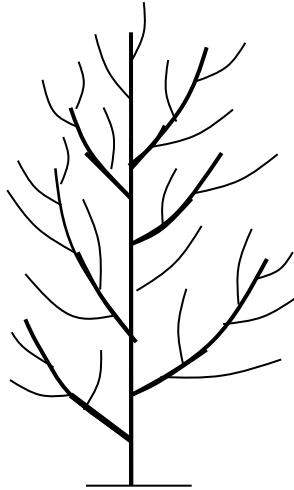
# REGULATING e.g. C fluxes, soil aggregates stability, water cycle....

# PROVISIONING e.g. food, energy

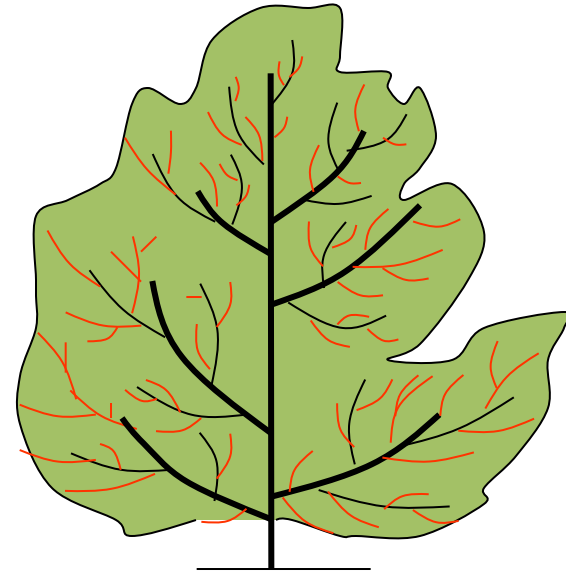


# HABITAT, CULTURAL, RECREATION





DORMANT STAGE



VEGETATIVE AND REPRODUCTIVE



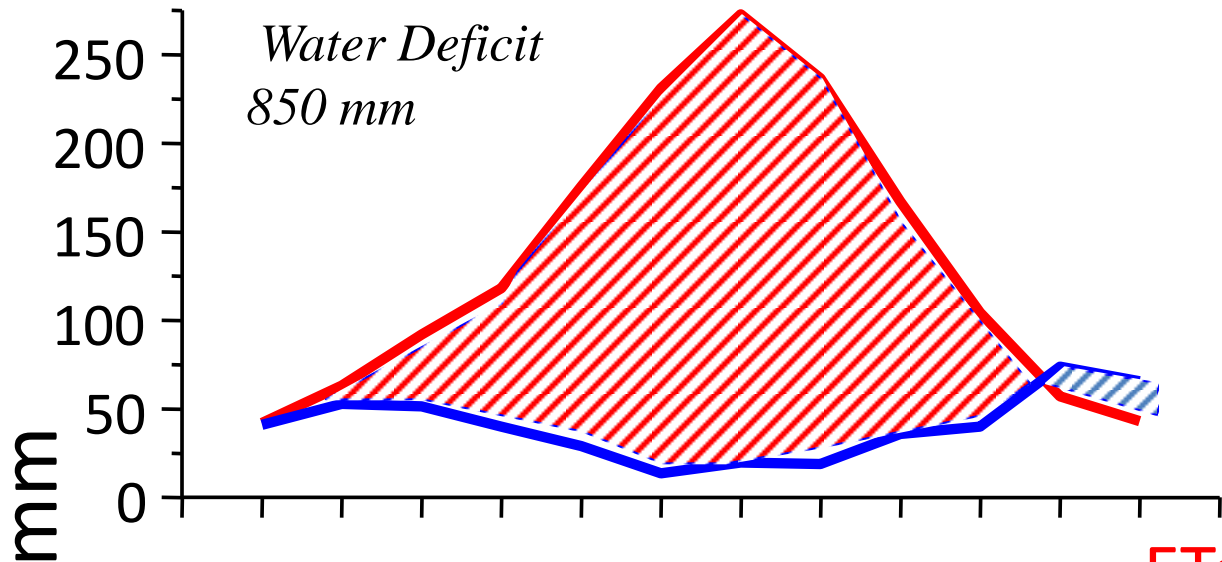
CHILLING REQUIREMENT

EARLY FROSTING

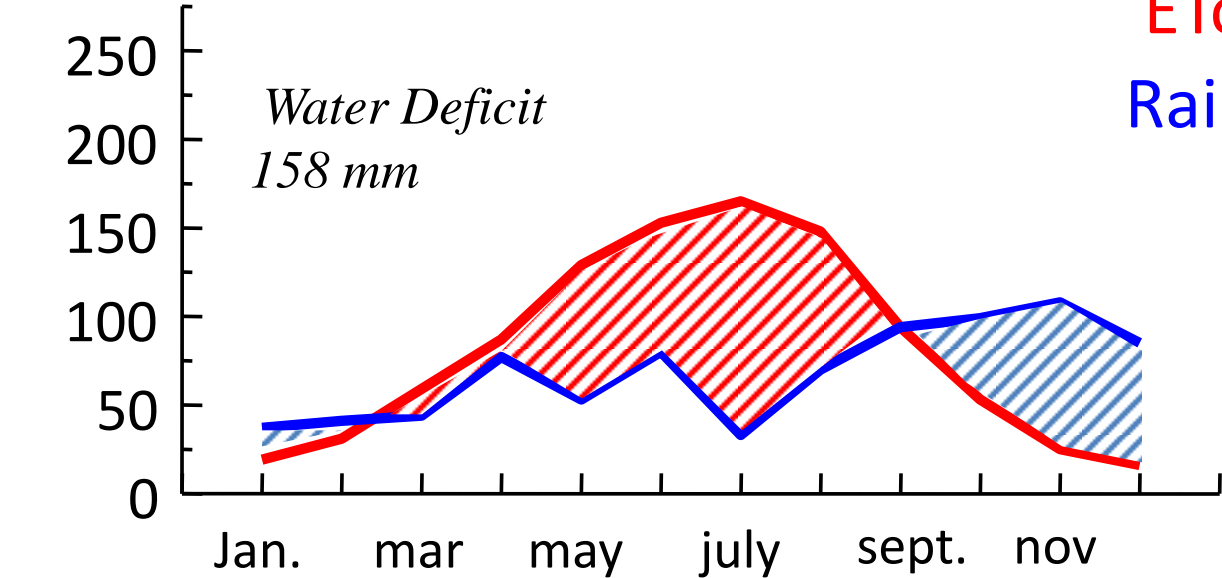
# **DROUGHT**

**Will increase:**

- Evapotranspiration**
- Water consumption**
- Rainfall at planet level.**



**South Italy  
METAPONTO**



**North Italy  
CESENA**

## “Water Foot-Print”

150-300 L/kg  
(early – late ripening)



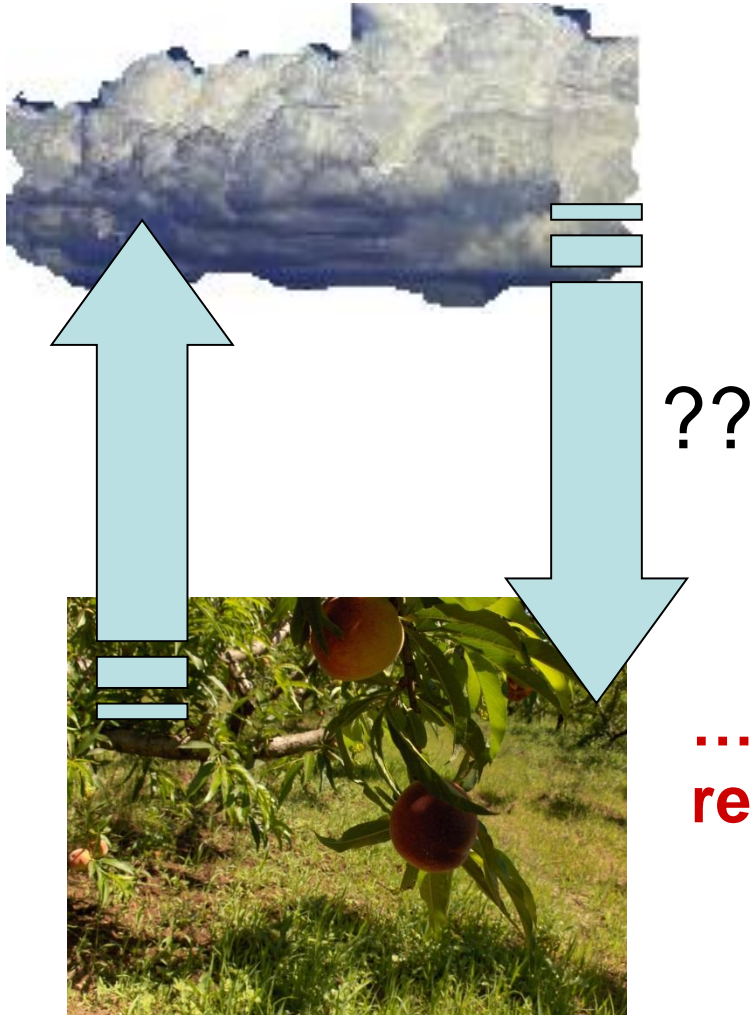
	m <sup>3</sup> /ha
LEAVES	19.0
FRUITS	16.8
WINTER PRUNNING	1.7
SUMMER PRUNNING	1.9
<b>total (m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>39.4</b>

**<1% of distributed water**

YIELD 20 t ha<sup>-1</sup>,  
Irrigation volume 4000 m<sup>3</sup> ha<sup>-1</sup>

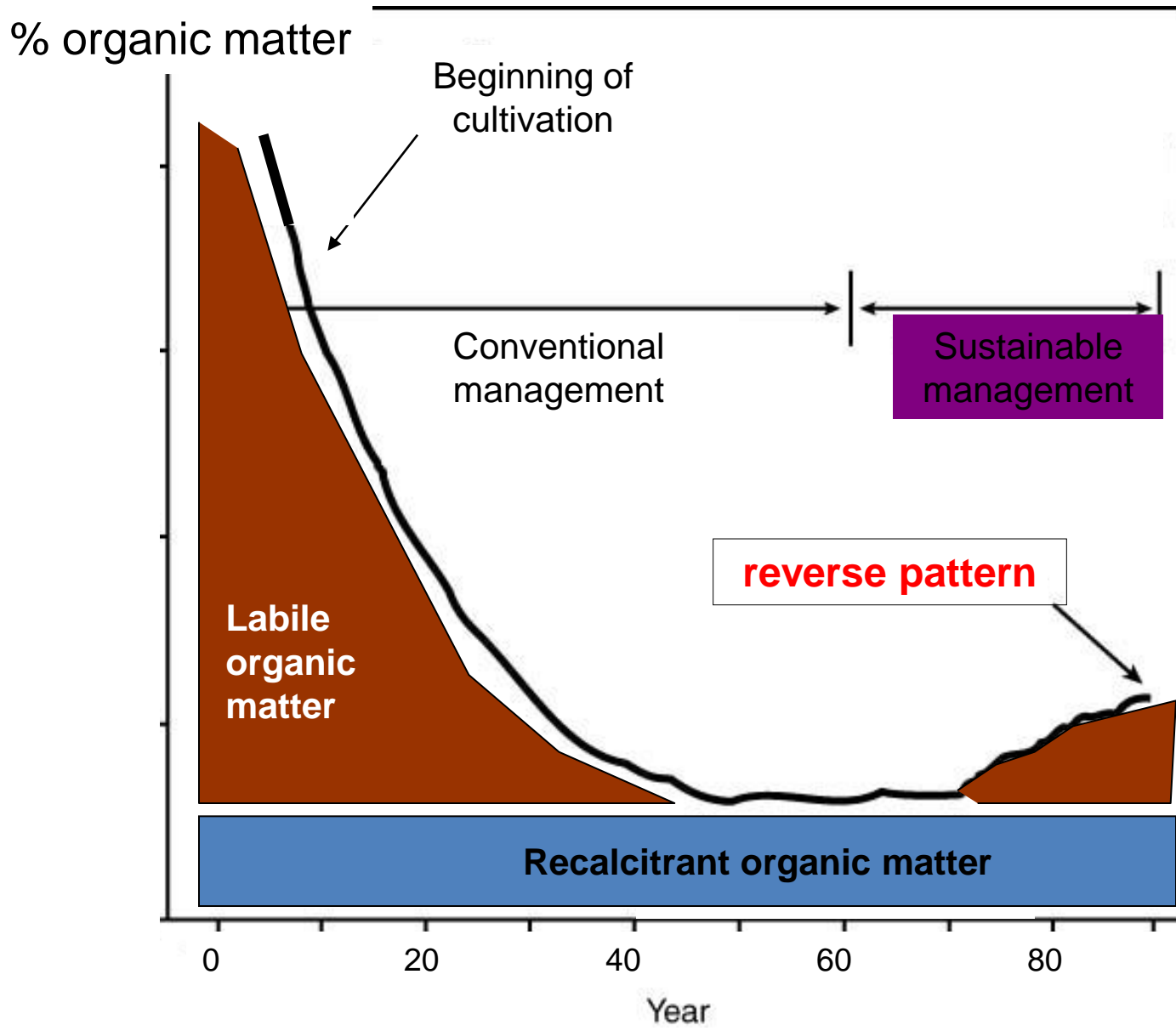


**water evaporated and transpired from the orchard (almost 99% of the total) returns to the atmosphere...**



**.....will it return to the same region???**

# **BILDING THE SOIL**



Adapted from WBGU Special Report:  
 The Accounting of Biological Sinks and Sources Under the Kyoto Protocol



## Soils impoverishment

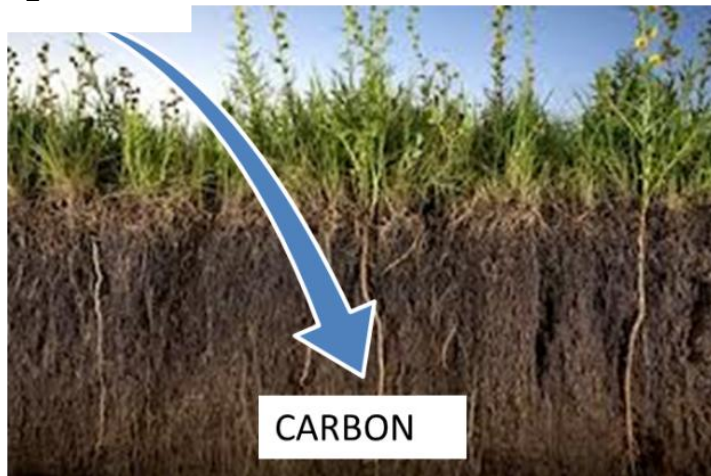
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### Basilicata Region

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Soil Organic Matter 0,8 - 1,3%

CO<sub>2</sub>



**The 1% increase of carbon in the soil  
corresponds to 260 t / ha of CO<sub>2</sub> stably stored**  
(50 cm depth, 1.4 t/m<sup>3</sup> bulk density)

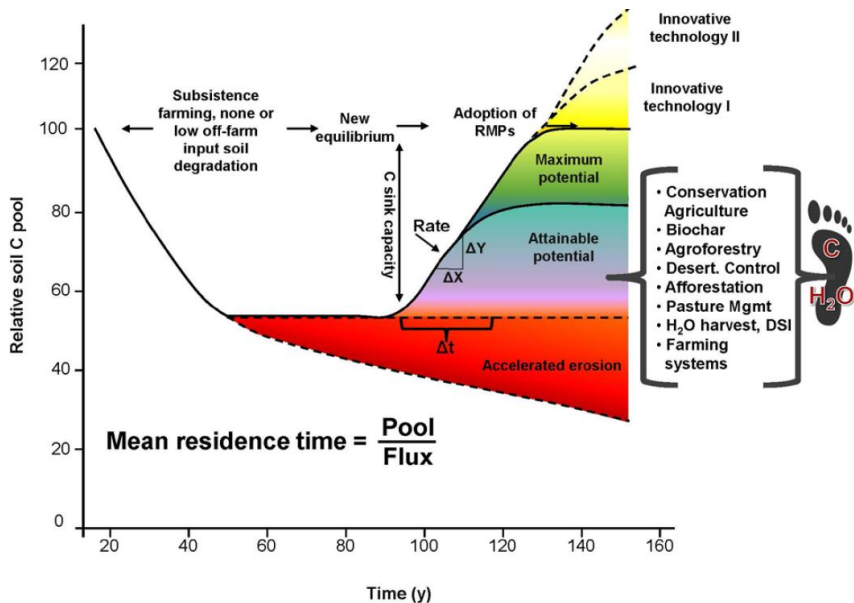
# Increasing soil carbon sequestration: 0.4% a year (40 cm depth)...

doi:10.2489/jswc.71.1.20A

VIEWPOINT

## Beyond COP21: Potential and challenges of the “4 per Thousand” initiative

Rattan Lal



	increasing SOC rate t C ha <sup>-1</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>	experiment duration	soil depth	
		years	(m)	refs
"4 thousand initiative"	18-20	-	0.4	
case 1	2.0	17	0.3	Palese et al., 2014
case 2	2.2	13	0.3	Palese et al., 2014
case 3	1.4	13	0.3	Mohamad et al., 2016

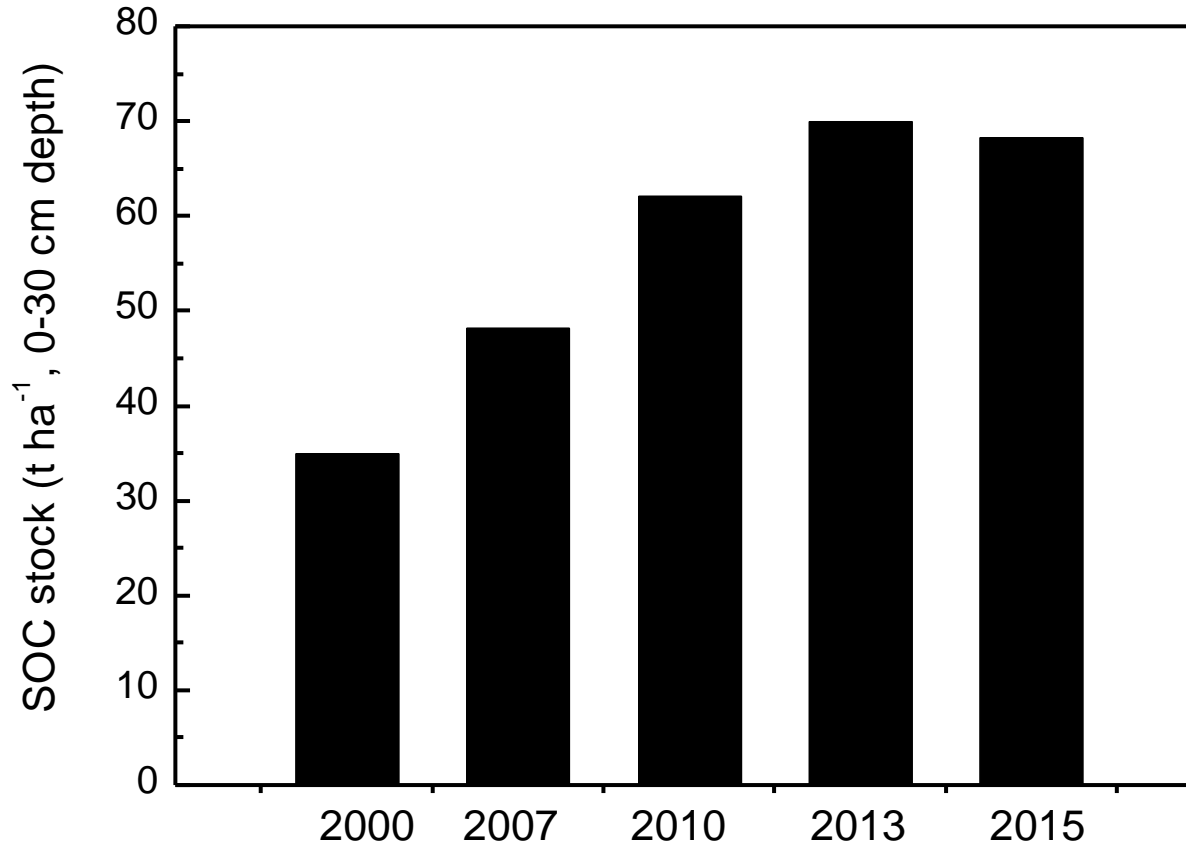






# SOC stock changes in a sustainable olive grove

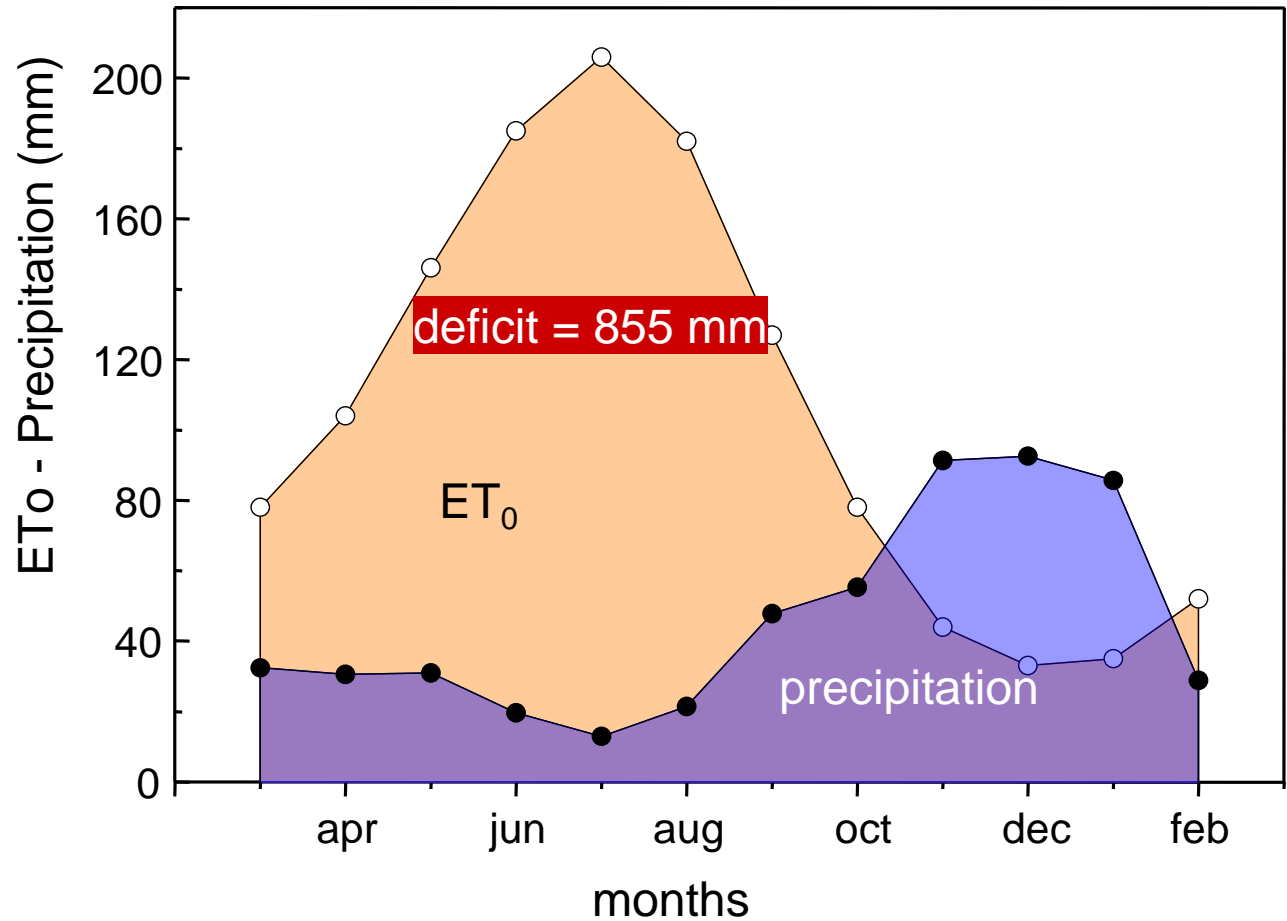
2.2 t/ha/yr C



# Annual deficit in semi-arid environment

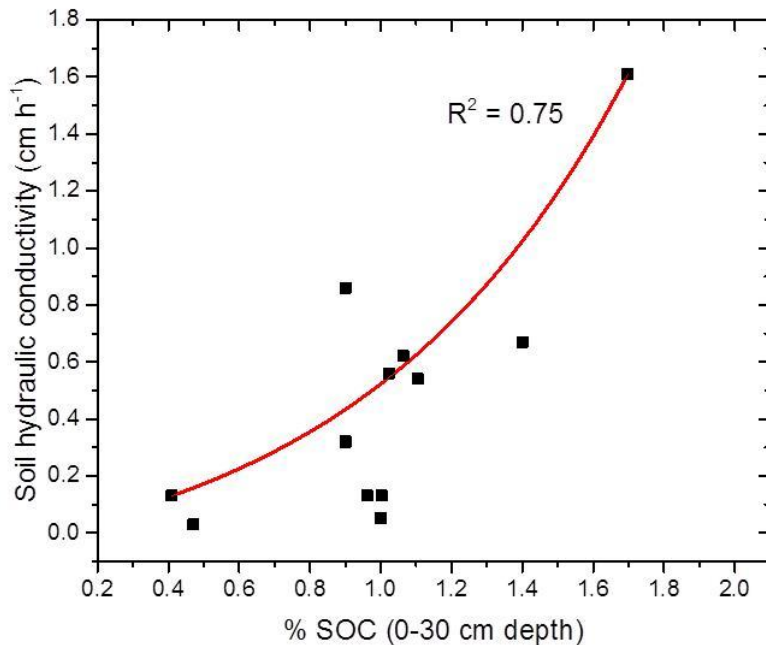


**SOUTHERN  
ITALY**



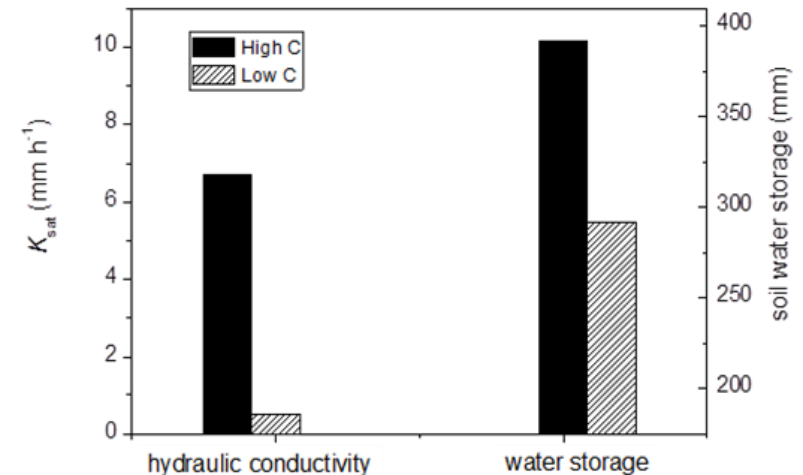
# Increasing SOC improves soil hydraulic conductivity

data from peach, kiwifruit, apricot and olive orchards are grouped  
(Xiloyannis, unpublished)



....and water storage capacity

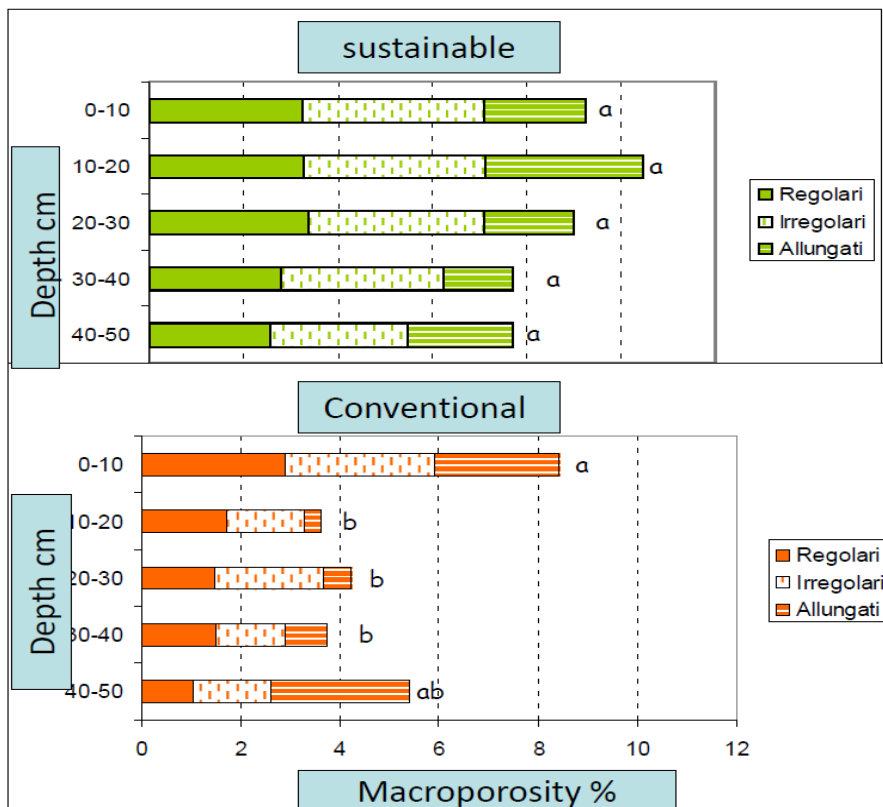
Redrawn from Palese et al., 2014



# Increase of soil water reserve

High infiltration capacity H<sub>2</sub>O

Reduction of water stress



Effect of soil management on water infiltration

Management	Infiltration (mm/day)
Sustainable	160
Conventional	13

At 12 cm of depth (point of compacted layer) Palese et al., 2014

# Saturated hydraulic conductivity measurements

(Model 2800 Guelph Permeameter, Santa Barbara, USA)



Evaluation of the vertical water flux (using a plastic tube as confined well)



	$K_{\text{sat}}$ (Guelph) (mm d <sup>-1</sup> )	
<b>Sustainable (confined)</b>	<b>160</b>	
<b>Conventional (confined)</b>	<b>13</b>	

# *Increase of soil water reserve*

SOIL WATER CONTENT (TILL TO 2 m of depth)  
in two different orchard management system



SUSTAINABLE  
**4250 m<sup>3</sup>/ha**



CONVENTIONAL  
**2934 m<sup>3</sup>/ha**

Celano et al., 2011; Palese et al., 2014

conventional

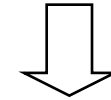


Soil losses

$60-105 \text{ t ha}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$

(a soil layer of about 1 cm)

sustainable



Soil losses

$< 1 \text{ t ha}^{-1} \text{ y}^{-1}$



Foto 3 – Particolare del ristagno idrico che si verifica prevalentemente da metà filare a fine filare in impianto di actinidia irrigato per scorrimento.



# .....soil management



Was it only a rainfall intensity effect ??????



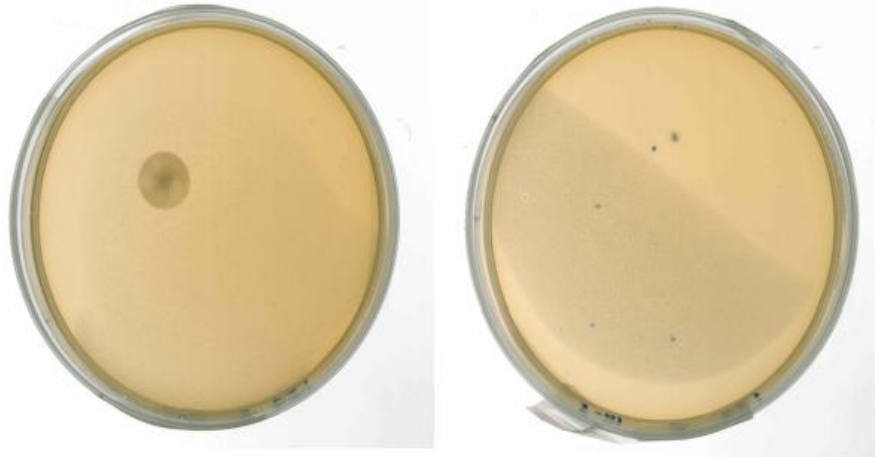
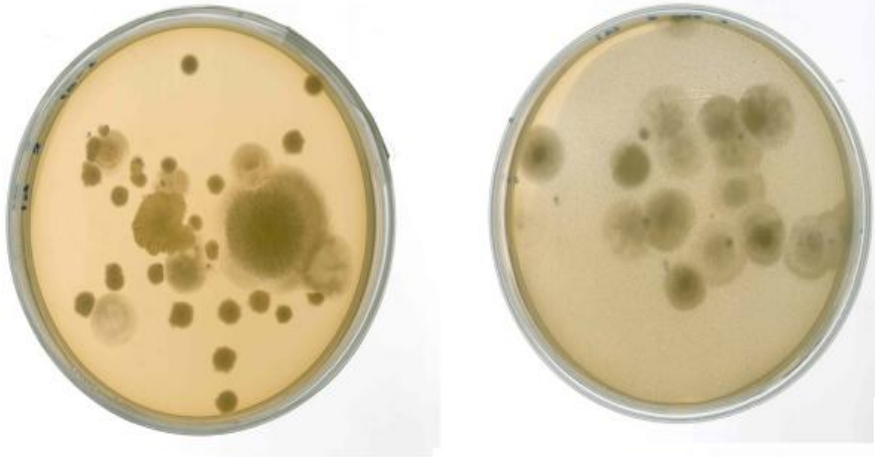
# SOIL BIODIVERSITY



root with ifes and spores of glomus intraradices (10 X).

# Restore of soil fertility

SUSTAINABLE



CONVENTIONAL

## Fungi and bacterial communities in the soils

Management	Fungi	Bacterial
Sustainable	214.000	35.600.000
Conventional	29.000	10.000.000

1 g of dry soil



In un frutteto con sesto di impianto 5x3  
Terreno con buona capacità di ritenzione idrica

Con irrigazione che interessa una profondità di 0,5 m

A.U = 20%vol

A.F.U= 40% RU

Irrigazione	Sup. Bagnata m <sup>2</sup>	Profondità bagnata (m)	Volume suolo m <sup>3</sup>	R.U m <sup>3</sup>	R.F.U m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Irr tutta superficie</b>	10.000	0.5	5.000	1.000	<b>400</b>
<b>spruzzatori</b>	6000	0.5	3.000	600	<b>240</b>
<b>goccia</b>	2.000	0.5	1.000	200	<b>80</b>

Irrigazione giornaliera nel caso dell'impianto a goccia mese di luglio Agosto



## Summer Pruning materials

10.34 m<sup>2</sup>/tree LAI=0,517

3,650 g di DM/tree

785 g of leaves

-24 l H<sub>2</sub>O d<sup>-1</sup>tree<sup>-1</sup>

# .....Promuovere consumo idrico 'a domanda'



.....a superficie



.....a volumi



**rootstocks**



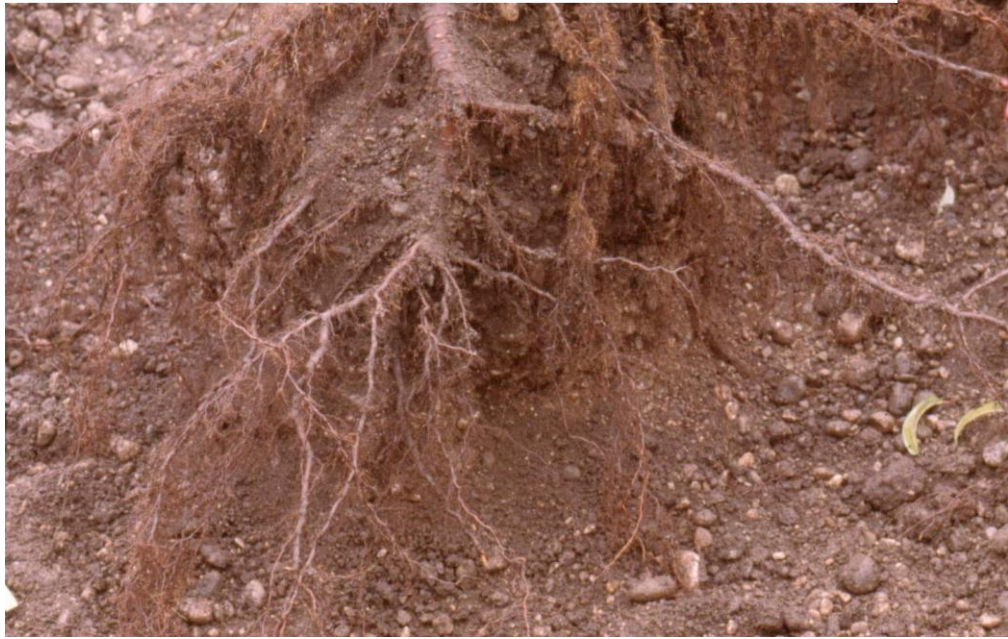
# CHARACTERISTICS OF ROOTS



# Soil volume explored cv Vega on 2 rootstocks

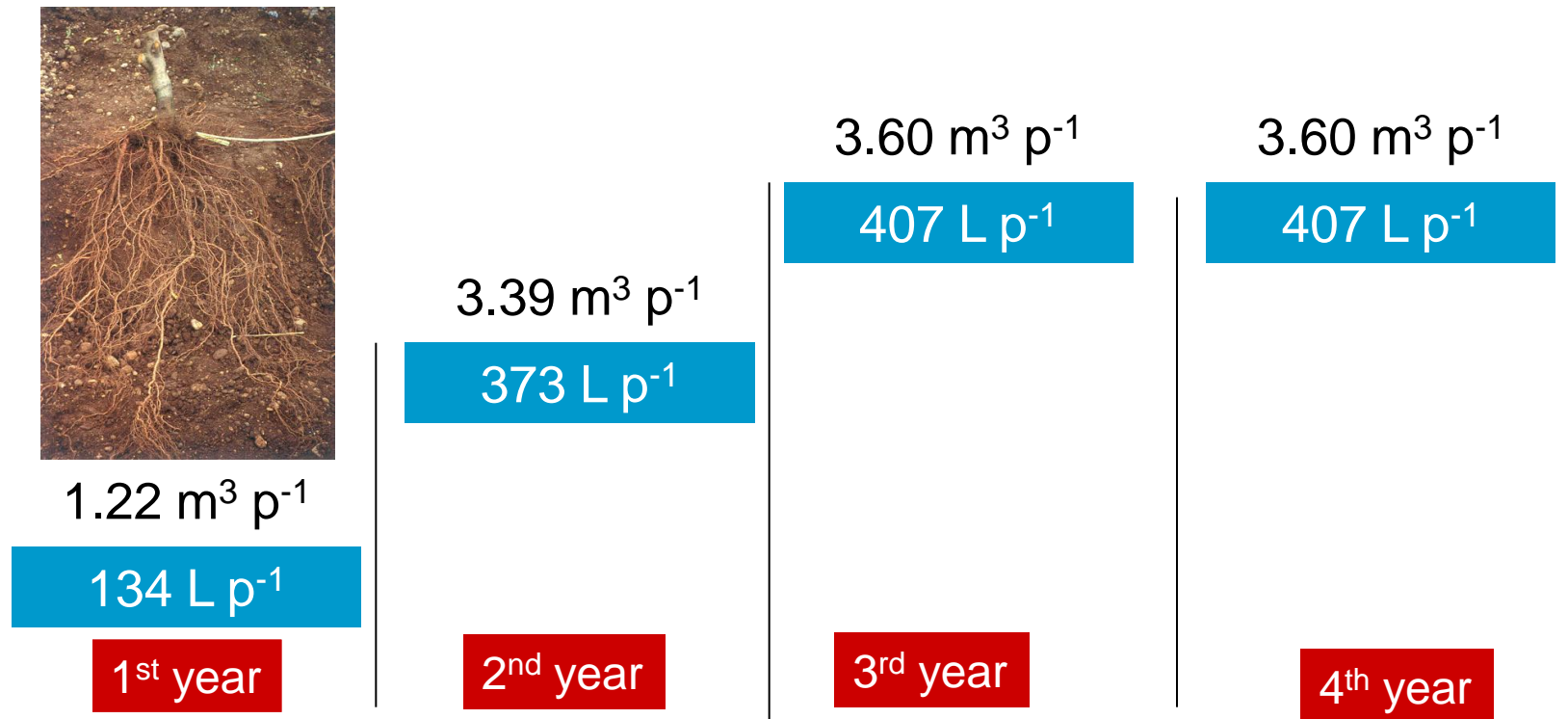


	Missour (4.5*1.25)				Mr. S. 2/5 (4.5*1.25)				
year	I	II	III	IV	year	I	II	III	IV
$m^3 * p^{-1}$	1.22	3.39	3.60	3.60	$m^3 * p^{-1}$	0.56	1.97	2.8	2.8
$m^3 * ha^{-1}$	2168	6024	6575	6575	$m^3 * ha^{-1}$	995	3501	5029	5029



# Water stored in the soil volume explored by roots in peach orchard in the first 4 years after planting

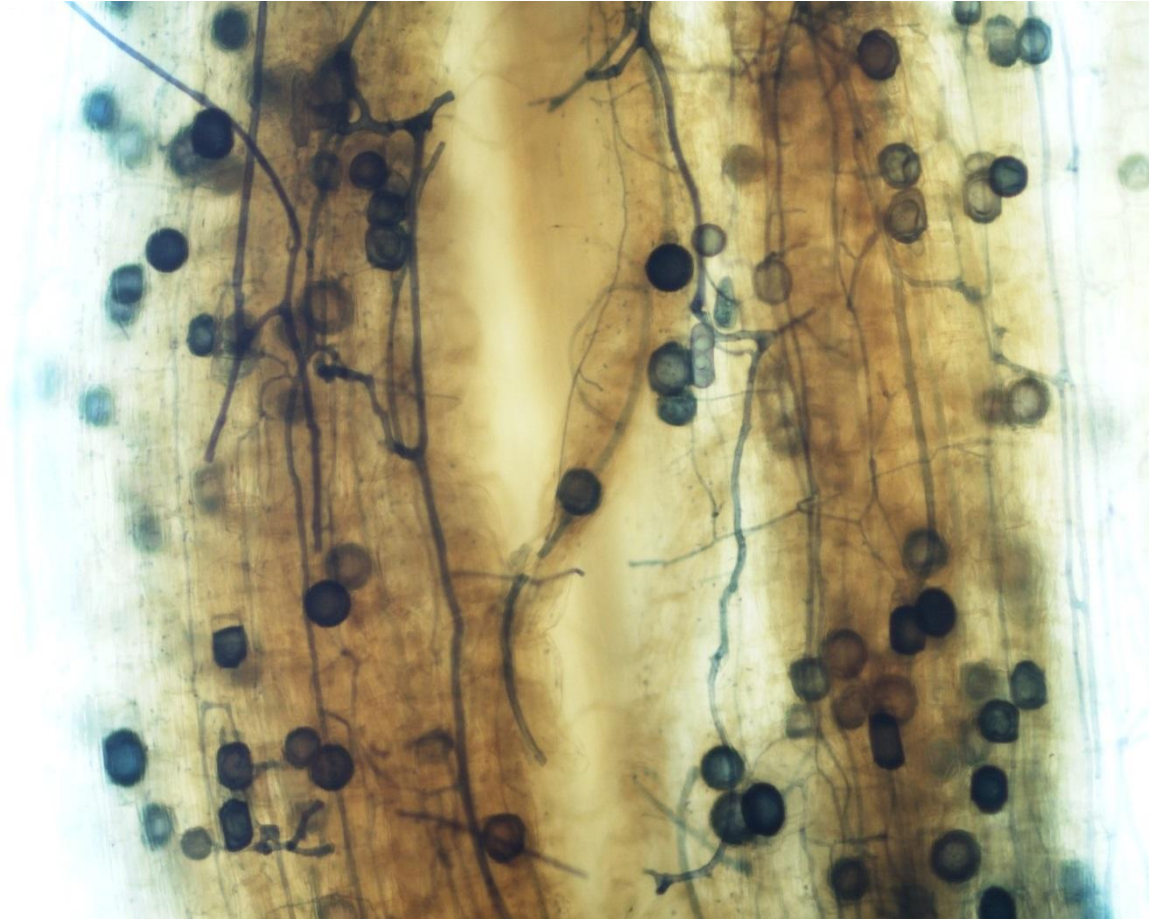
(Vega/ Missouri , Xiloyannis et. al 1993).



Water available

Volume of soil explored by roots

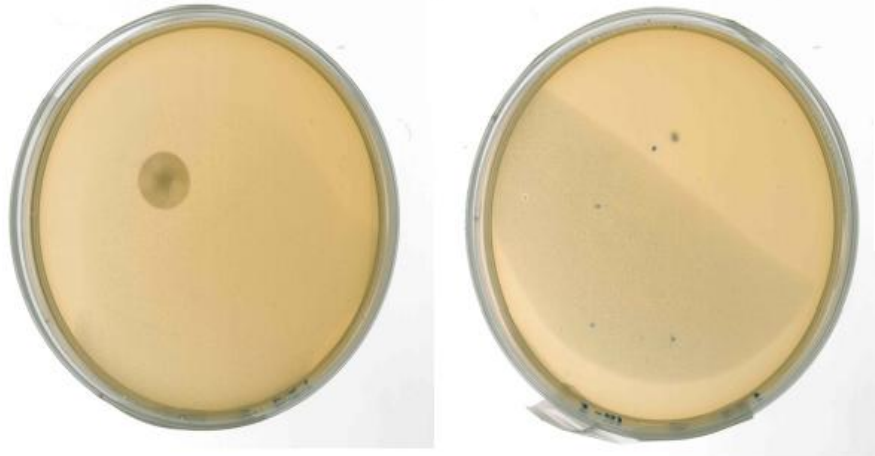
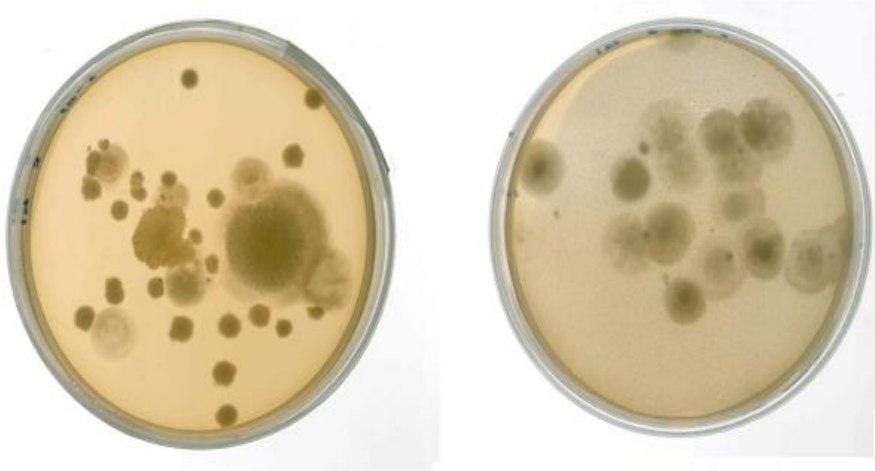
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Sustainable	214.000	35.600.000
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1 g of dry soil

**The biggest fruit is not always  
the best in quality**

**new marketing approaches  
that allow to sell also the not  
perfect, from aesthetic point  
of view and size, fruit /nuts**



Apricot cv Flopria

## Size and Price to the growers

35/40 gr → 0.10 €

55+ gr → 0.70 €





MINIPIA	40/45	€0.40	MINIPIA	40/45	€1.20
MAGADOR/COLORADO	50 +	€1.70	MAGADOR/COLORADO	50 +	€2.30
MAGADOR/COLORADO	45/50	€1.40	MAGADOR/COLORADO	45/50	€1.80
MAGADOR/COLORADO	40/45	€1.10	MAGADOR/COLORADO	40/45	€1.50
WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	50 +	€2.00	WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	50 +	€2.60
WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	45/50	€1.70	WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	45/50	€2.10
WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	40/45	€1.40	WONDERCOOT/MARGOTTINA	40/45	€1.80
BORA/FLODEA/PRICIA/PRIMAYA	50 +	€1.80	BORA/FLODEA	50 +	€2.50
BORA/FLODEA/PRICIA/PRIMAYA	45/50	€1.50	BORA/FLODEA	45/50	€2.00
BORA/FLODEA/PRICIA/PRIMAYA	40/45	€1.20	BORA/FLODEA	40/45	€1.70
PRODOTTO IN CASSE					

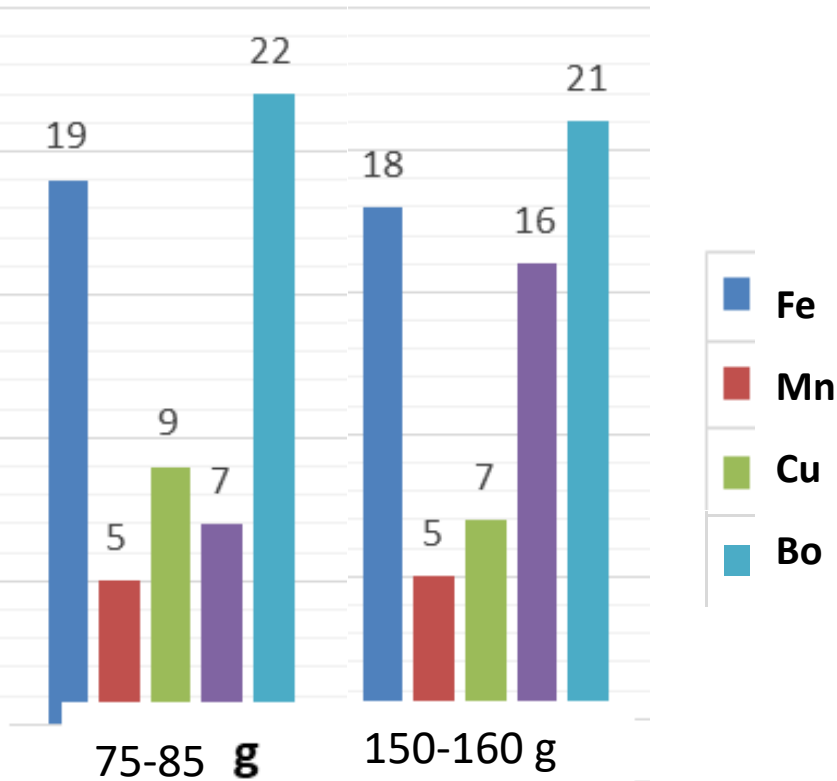




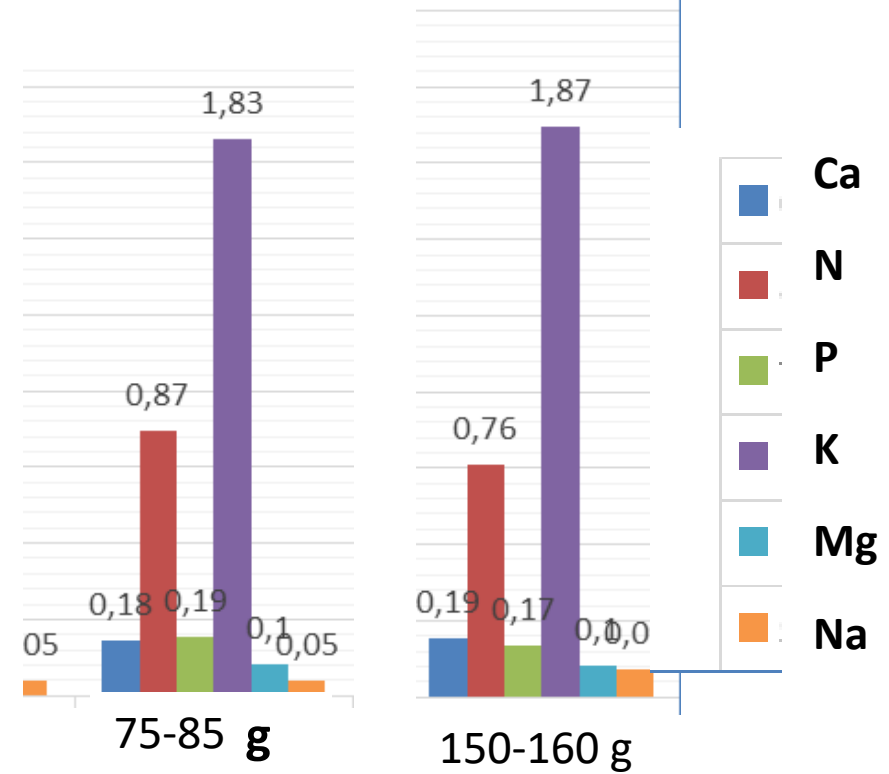


# Mineral content of kiwifruit

## Microelements ppm



## Macroelements %



**No differences between sizes!**

# United Kingdom: 9 out of 10 retailers promote the sale of imperfect fruits and vegetables

Nel Regno Unito la vendita di **frutta e verdura imperfetta**, cioè quella che normalmente non raggiunge gli scaffali perché ha problemi estetici che però non ne inficiano la qualità, sembra essere promossa a pieni voti... ma con una riserva: quella del pezzo.

Una recente indagine della società di ricerca Blue Yonder - come [riporta Aol](#) - rivela infatti che 9 responsabili vendite su 10 dei maggiori retailers britannici giudicano positivamente la vendita di frutta e verdura *brutta ma buona* a patto però che, stando ai feedback dei propri clienti, sia venduta sugli scaffali a un prezzo più basso, assimilabile a quello da discount.



Frutta e verdura solitamente scartata per la vendita al dettaglio.

Nel Regno Unito il consumatore si dimostra particolarmente attento alla sostenibilità ambientale, visto e considerato che un recente rapporto del **Global Food Security** del governo britannico rivela che il 40% della frutta e della verdura commestibile non raggiunge nemmeno gli scaffali, proprio per via di difetti esteriori.

Fresh Plaza

Il sito web per il commercio italiano di frutta e verdura

Da oltre 30 anni

Comune di Cisterna di Latina

Provincia di Latina

KIWI EXPO

SOLUZIONI IRRIGUE AFFIDABILI, CONVENIENTI E FACILI DA UTILIZZARE

PIPITA

Notizie Cerca Ricerca di personale La Sveglia Foto Registrazione

Verdura Frutta Agrumi Banane Patate & Cipolle Ortofrutta trasformata Salute & Sicurezza alimentare Ingrosso Retail Innovazioni

Cultura d'impresa Logistica Diversi Agenda Quafety













Foto Vivai Mazzoni



*Filari di "Abate Fétel"/cotogno MC in fioritura, al 5° anno. L'allevamento a V sembra congeniale per gli alberi fitti sulla fila (distanza 0,4 m). Si noti la bassa statura degli alberi.*



# Reti anti pioggia



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**ISHS- IX International Symposium on Irrigation of Horticultural Crops  
17-20 June 2019 in MATERA, ITALY**

**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DELLA BASILICATA**

