

# Crop Rotations for Long-Term Success with Strawberries

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Marvin Pritts, Cornell University

# A good crop rotation:

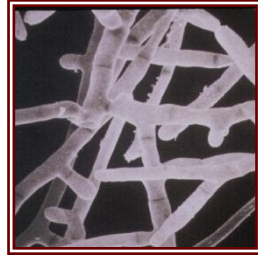
- Suppresses weed seed germination
- Increases soil organic matter
- Increases soil tilth and aggregate stability
- Can add nitrogen to the soil
- Suppresses some nematodes
- Suppresses some pathogens

# Indirect benefits:

- Support pollinators
- Prevent erosion
- Conserve soil moisture
- Protect water quality
- Decrease soil compaction
- Catch and recycle nutrients

# Common pathogens in berry fields

*Rhizoctonia* spp



Other associated organisms

- *Verticillium albo-atrum*
- *Fusarium* spp.
- *Cylindrocarpon* spp.
- *Idriella lunata*
- Others

*Pythium* spp.



*Phytophthora* spp.

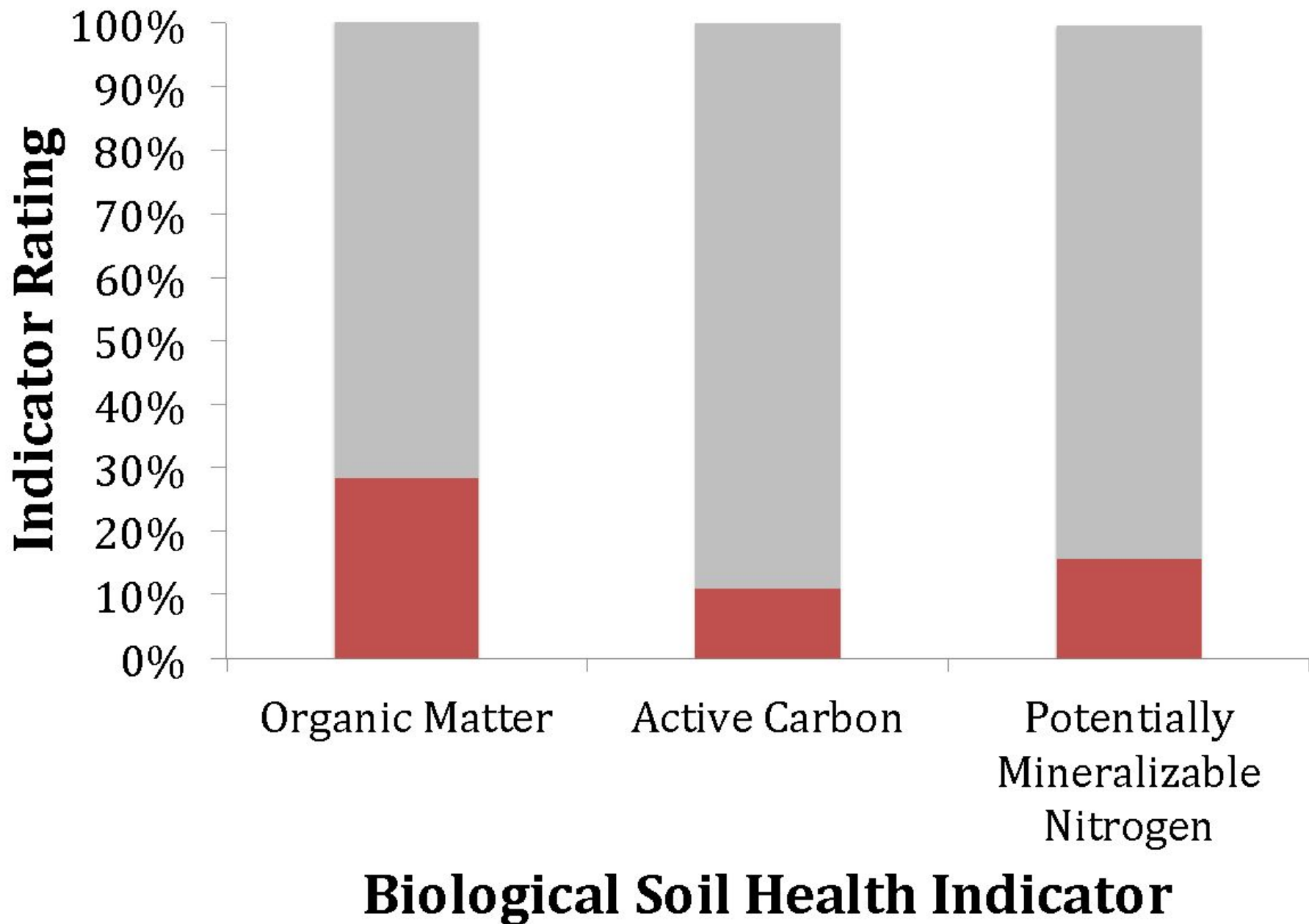


# Nematodes harmful to strawberries



- Root knot (*Meloidogyne* sp.)
- Root lesion (*Pratylenchus penetrans*)
- Dagger (*Xiphinema americanum*)
- Sting (*Belonolaimus gracilis*)

# NE SARE survey of strawberry farms





# Relying on fumigation alone is not a good idea

- Survey of 27 farms
- Two locations per farm
- 104 variables (cultural, historical, physical, chemical)
- Root health – dependent variable



# Factors most highly correlated with poor root health

- Age of plantings
- Cumulative years in strawberry production
- Soil compaction
- Fine soil texture
- Absence of raised beds
- High application rates of terbacil
- Non-use of metalaxyl
- Frequency of fumigation

# Individual cover crops have desirable properties

- Smothers germinating weeds
- Allelopathic
- Suppress nematodes
- Add nitrogen
- Add organic matter



Control – No amendments or preplant treatment



Cover crop – Sudan grass + Rye



## Sun hemp

*Crotolaria juncea*

Nitrogen fixer

Nematode suppression

Biomass



## **Kale/Mustards**

*Brassica oleracea*

Nematode suppression

Short lifecycle



## **Marigold**

*Tagetes erecta*

Nematode suppression





**Annual rye grass**

*Lolium multiflorum*

Weed and  
nematode suppression

Organic matter

Cold-hardy



**Winter rye**

*Secale cereale*

Weed suppression

Cold hardy



**White clover**

*Trifolium repens*

Nitrogen-fixer

Perennial



**Alfalfa**

*Medicago sativa*

Nitrogen-fixer

Weed suppression

Biomass

Perennial



**Hairy vetch**

*Vicia  
villosa*

Nitrogen-fixer

Organic matter



**Field peas**

*Pisum sativum*

Nitrogen-fixer



**Sudan grass**

*Sorghum*  
× *drummondii*

Weed and nematode  
suppression

Biomass



## Buckwheat

*Fagopyrum esculentum*

Weed suppression





## Indiangrass

*Sorghastrum nutans*

Biomass

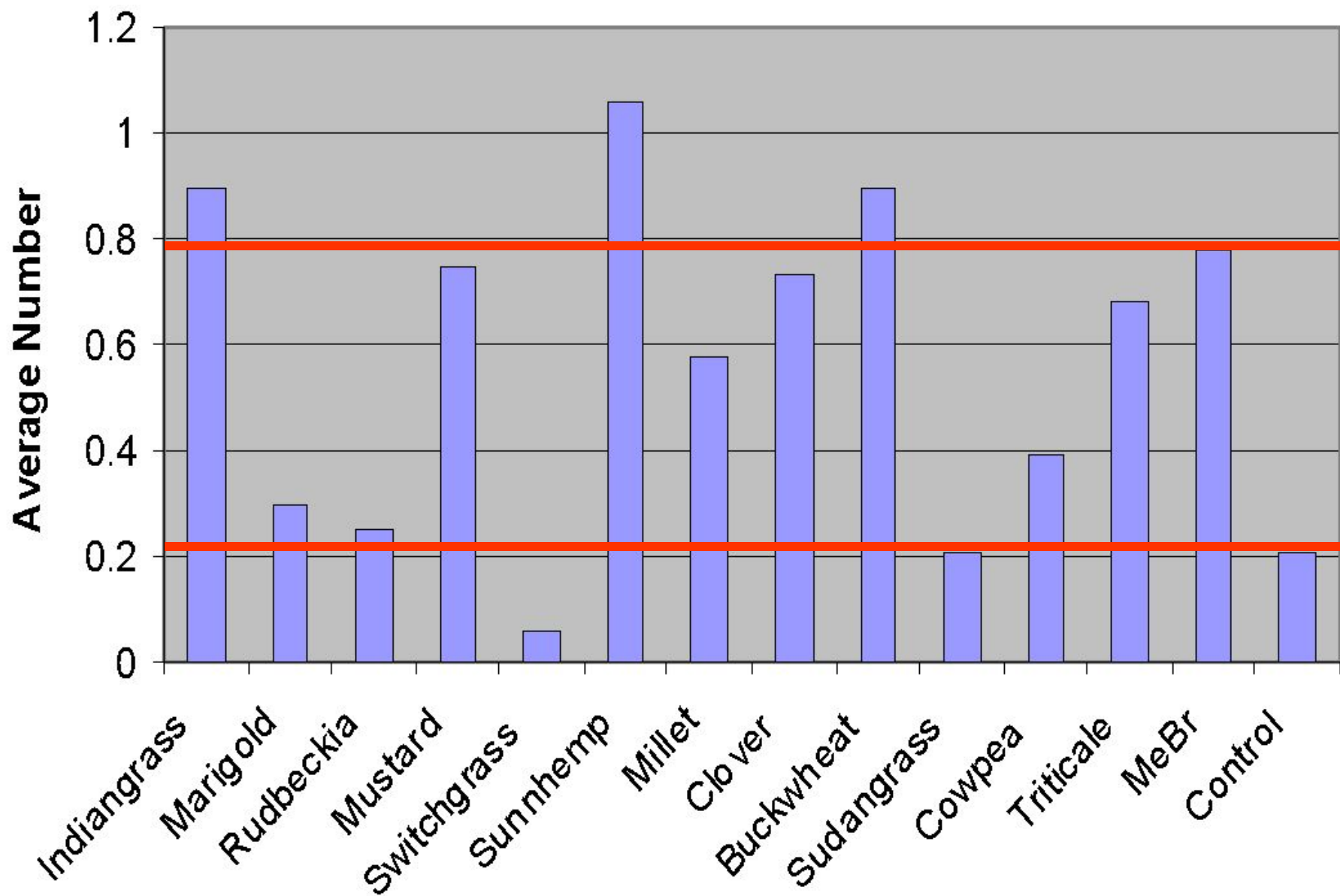


# Caveats

- No cover crop is 100% effective at eliminating soil and pest issues
- Individual cover crops can only do so many things at once
- Some cover crops can become weeds if not properly managed
- The wrong cover crop can carry along harmful diseases and nematodes



# Runner Count 2003

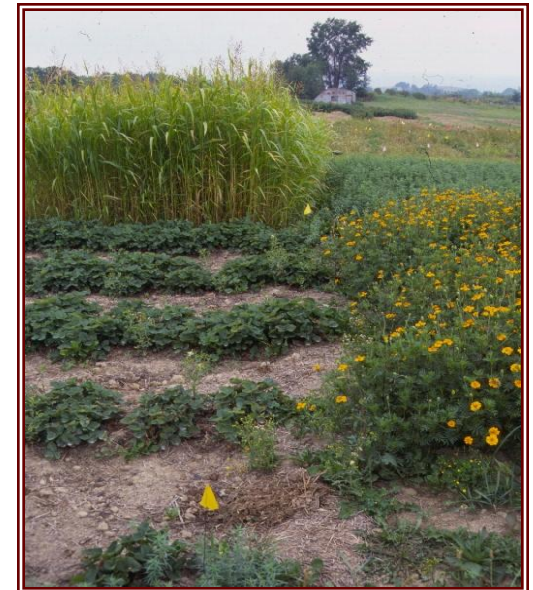
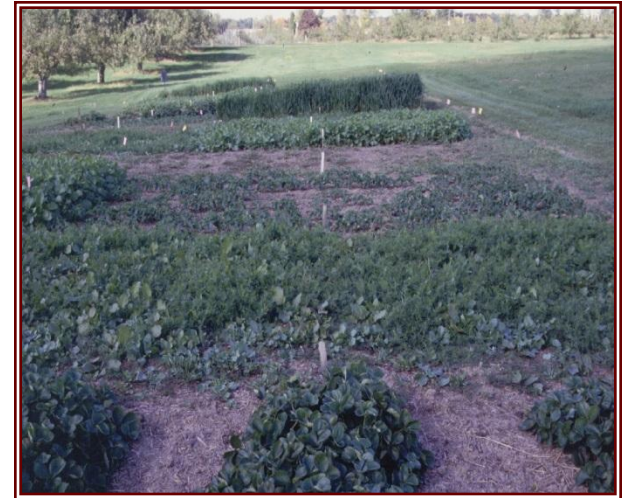


Individual cover crops have specific advantages, but to get the most out of them, they should be used together either simultaneously or sequentially.

# Materials & Methods

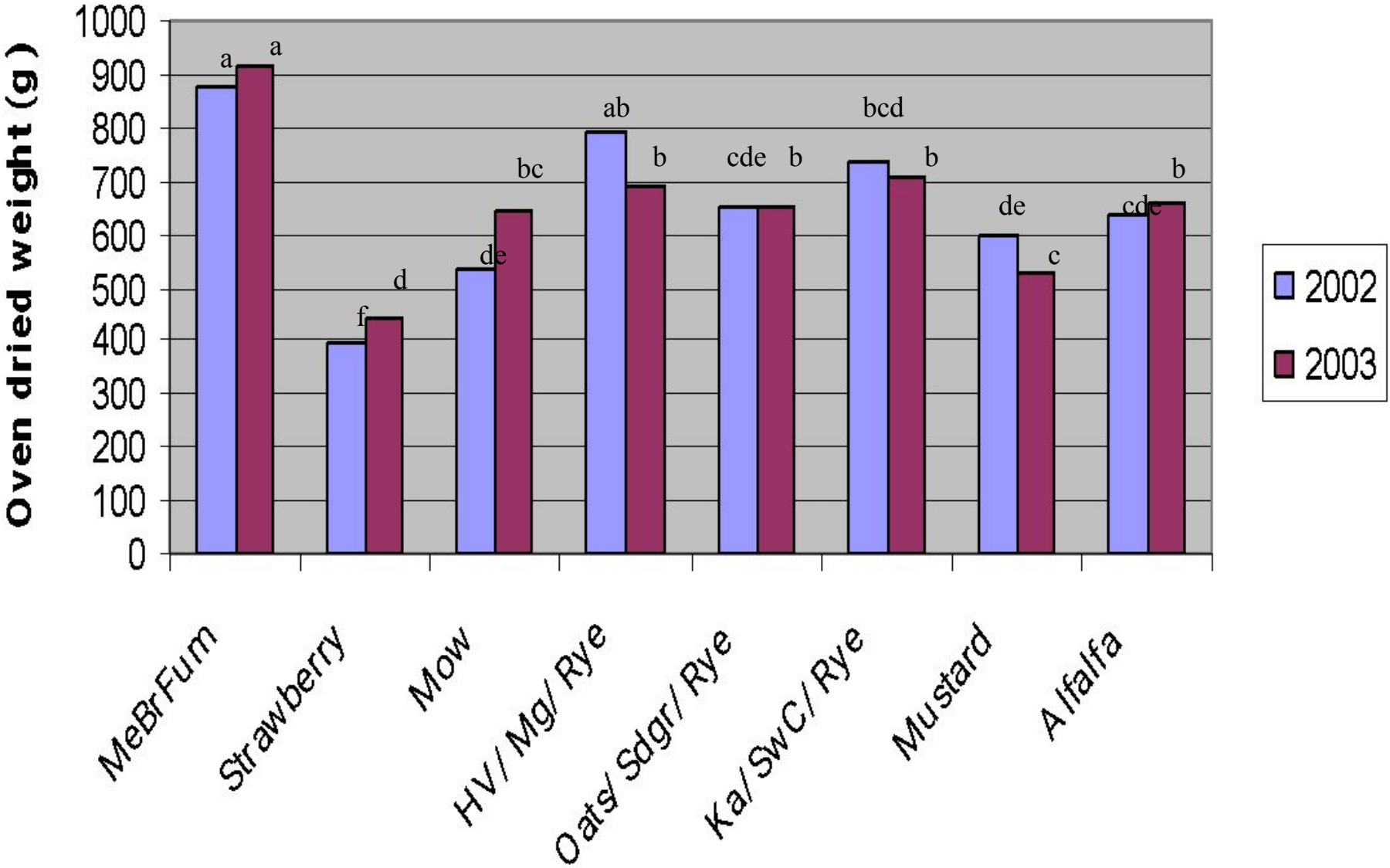
## Field Study

- Experimental Design
  - RCBD
  - Eight Treatments (following 7 years in strawberry):
    - Continuous Strawberry (2 more years)
    - Mowed Weedy Fallow
    - Fumigation (MeBr)
    - Alfalfa (perennial)
    - Mustard (3 crops)
    - Kale → Sweet Corn → Rye
    - Hairy Vetch → Marigold → Rye
    - Oats → Sudan grass → Rye
  - Four Replicate Blocks



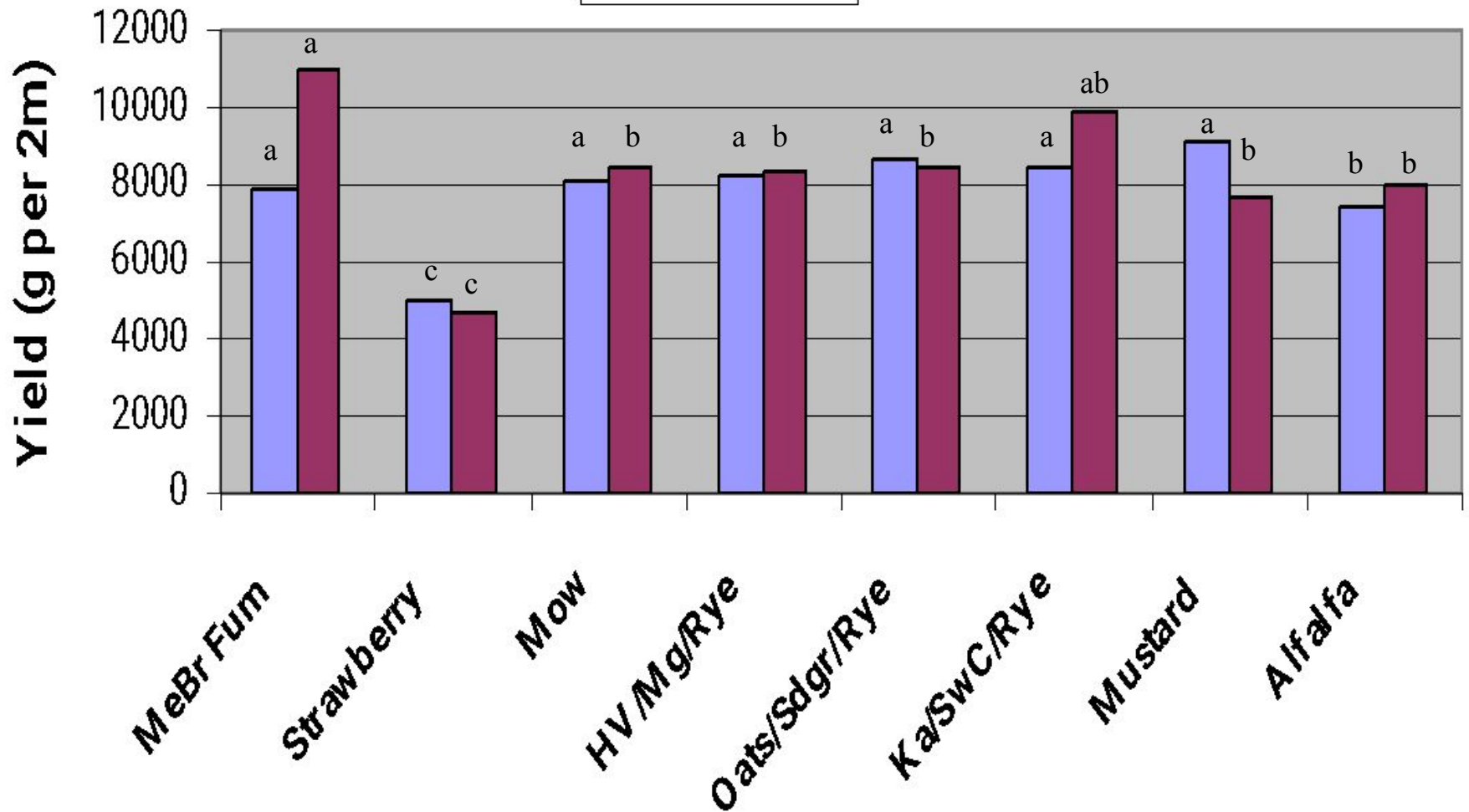


# Foliar Biomass





# Fruit Yield 2002 & 2003





# Cover crop Seed Mixtures

# Cover crop seed mixes for sale:

- ❑ Winter wheat, field peas, annual rye grass, red clover and hairy vetch
- ❑ Peas and oats
- ❑ Austrian field pea, hard red winter wheat, triticale, daikon radish
- ❑ Crimson clover, hairy vetch, peas, and oats
- ❑ Winter rye, field peas, rye grass, crimson clover, and hairy vetch
- ❑ Field peas, oats, and hairy vetch
- ❑ Triticale, peas, oats, vetch, ryegrass, crimson clover



# Questions to Consider:

- ❑ How will I seed the crop?
- ❑ How will I kill the crop?
- ❑ Is the crop perennial?
- ❑ Is the weather suitable for seed germination?
- ❑ Is there enough time left in the season to grow the crop?
- ❑ Is the crop warm-season or cool-season so I know when to plant it?
- ❑ Is it the right species for what I need it to do?

# Managing Cover Crops Profitably

THIRD EDITION



FOURTH EDITION

# BUILDING SOILS FOR BETTER CROPS

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT FOR HEALTHY SOILS



**FRED MAGDOFF**  
and **HAROLD VAN ES**

