



Recycling solid organic residues from California food processing as soil amendments for biosolarization

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Biosolarization is...

...an alternative to conventional soil fumigation for pest control.

...a circular economy approach to maintaining soil health for food production.



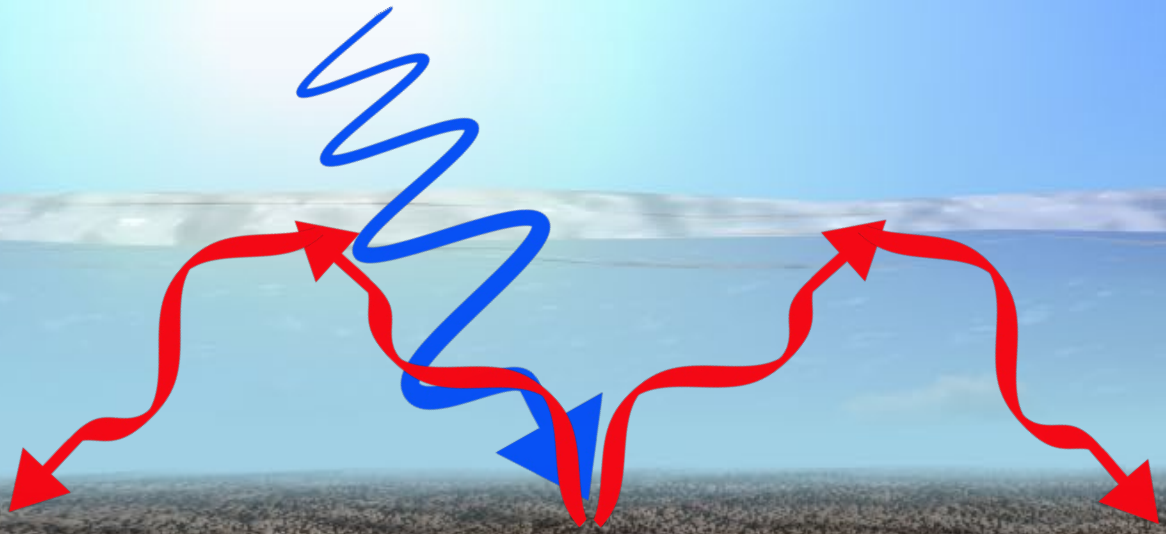
An aerial photograph showing a series of parallel furrows in a field. Each furrow is filled with a clear plastic mulch film. The furrows are separated by raised mounds of brown soil. The overall scene depicts a prepared agricultural field ready for planting and irrigation.

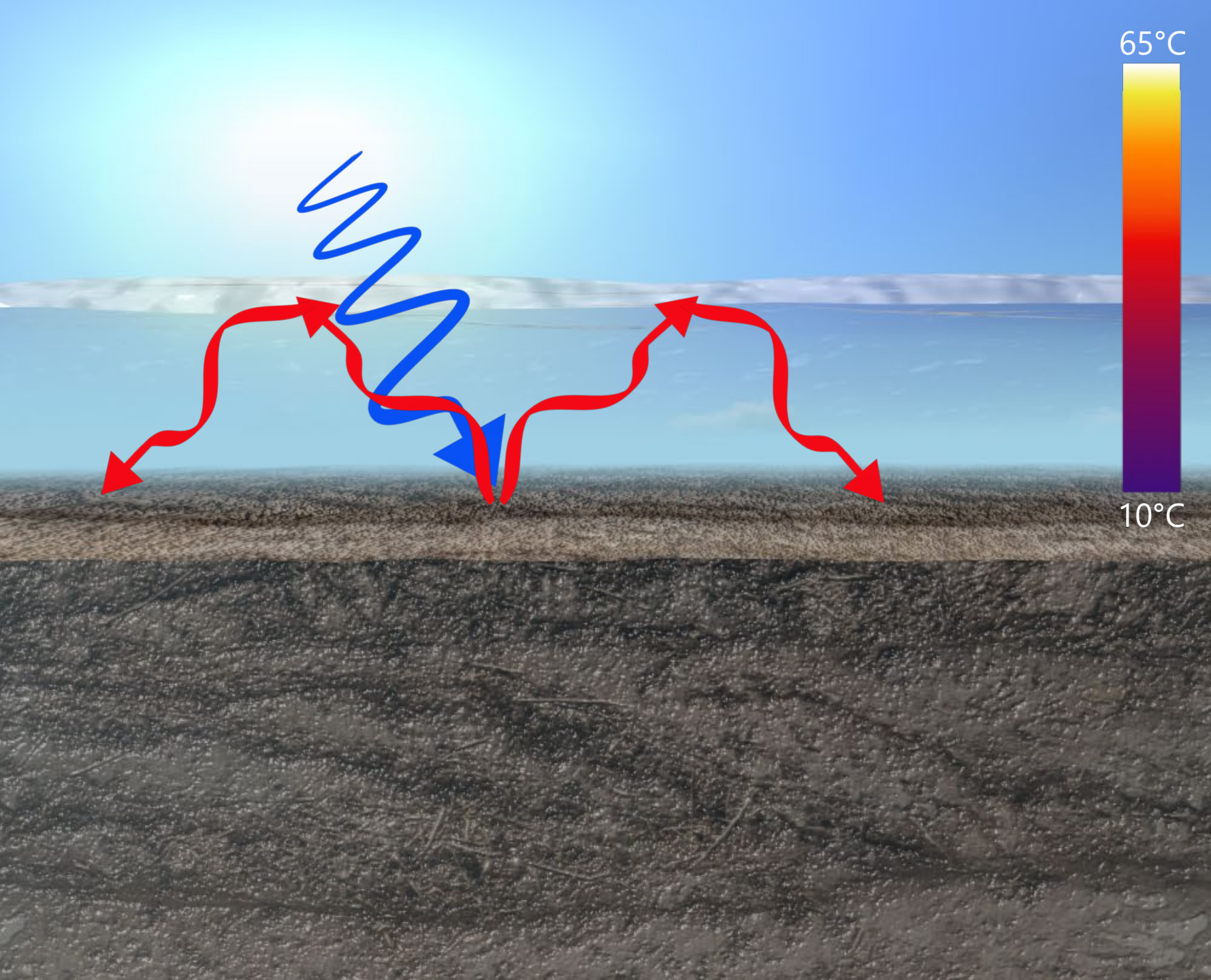
**APPLY CLEAR FILM AND
IRRIGATE TO FIELD CAPACITY**

Atmosphere

Tarp

Soil

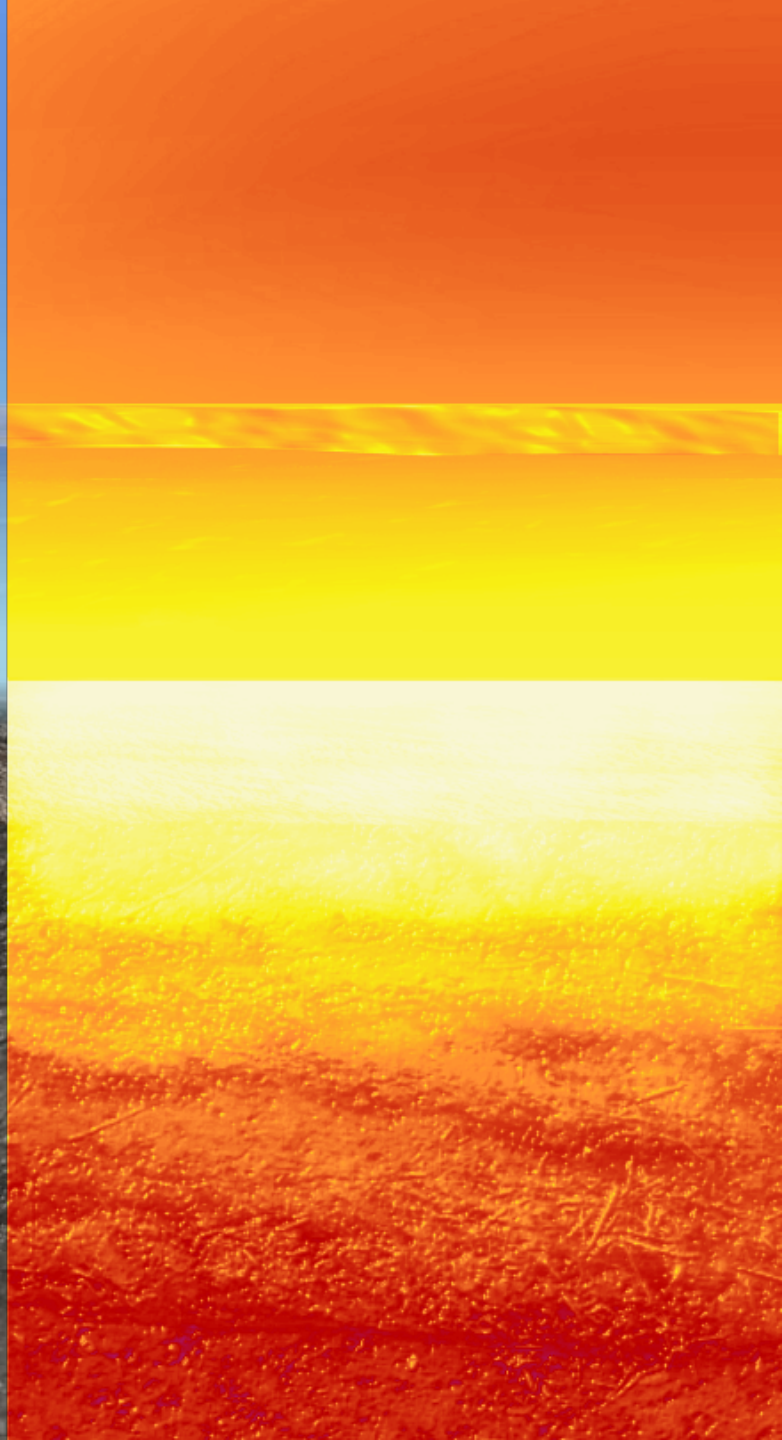


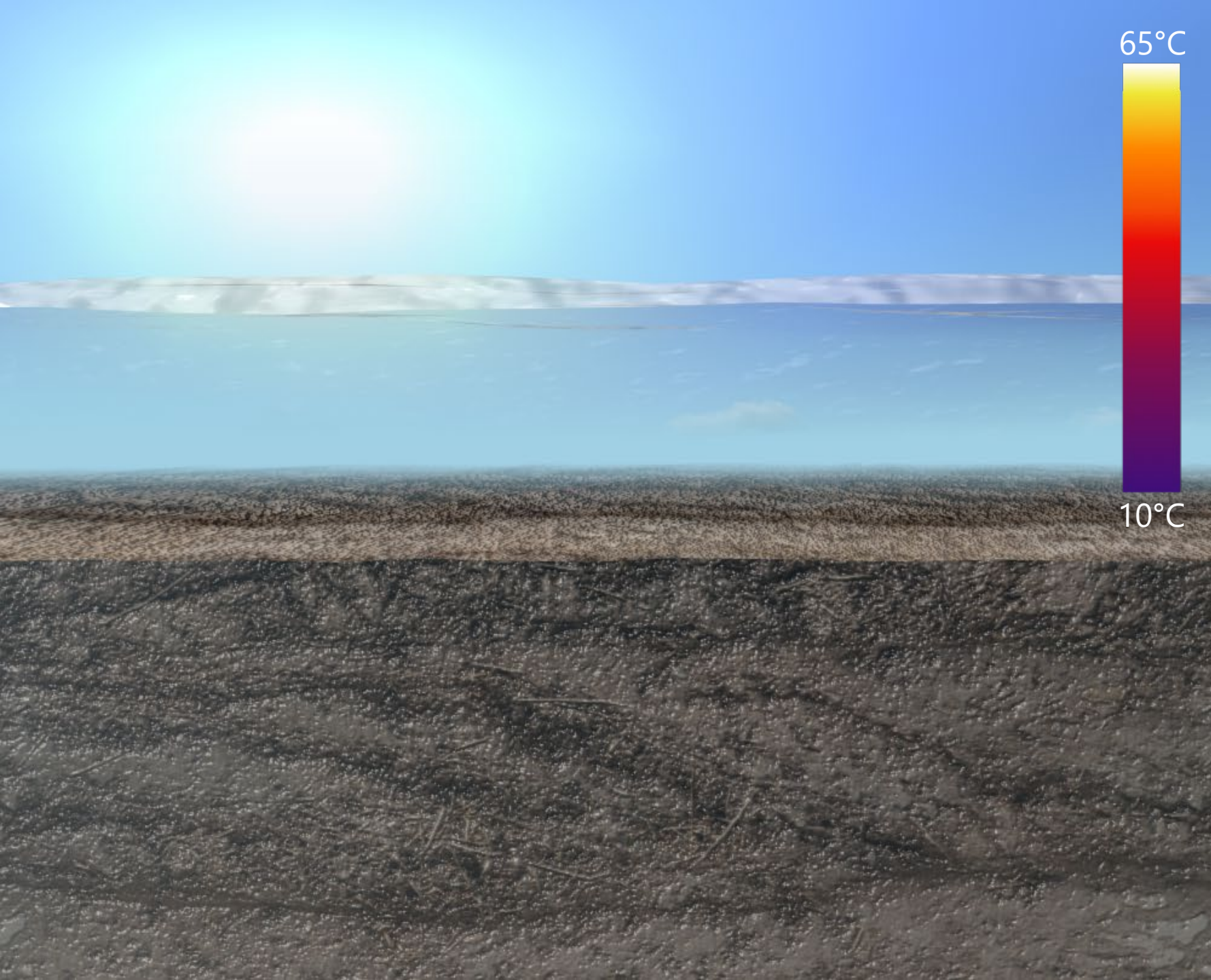


65°C



10°C

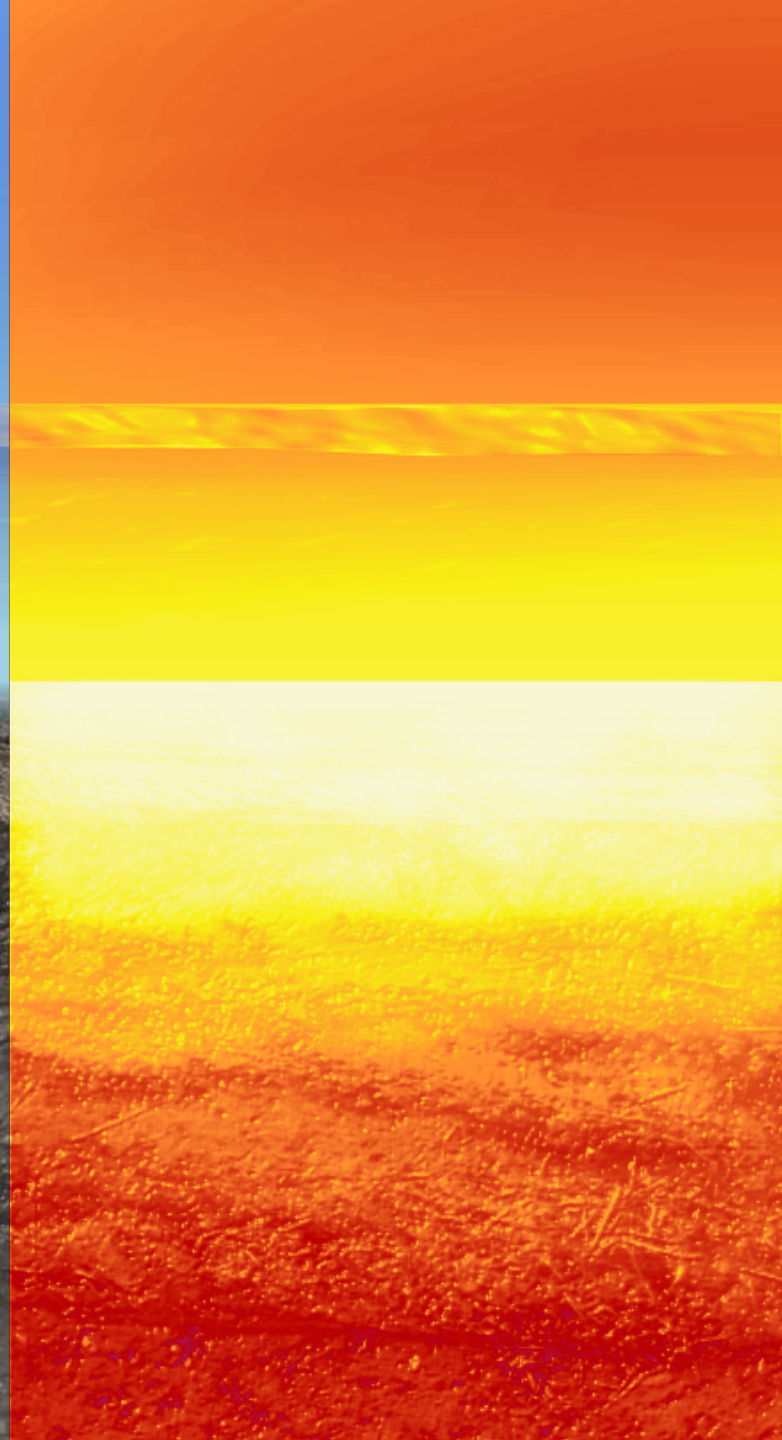




65°C



10°C



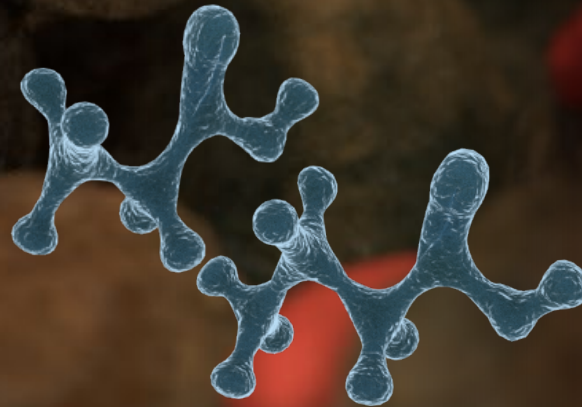
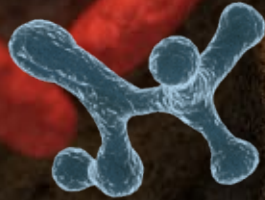
BACTERIA PRODUCE BIOPESTICIDES VIA ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION

FOR EXAMPLE, ORGANIC ACIDS:

ACETIC ACID

PROPIONIC ACID

BUTYRIC ACID



A large industrial container, likely a conveyor belt or hopper, is filled with a thick, bright red, granular substance. The substance is piled up, and its color is a vibrant, almost orange-red. The container is made of metal, with some parts showing signs of wear and rust. A metal rod or pipe runs across the top of the pile. The background shows more of the industrial structure, including a white metal beam and some blue-painted surfaces.

Tomato pomace

Can major plant
biomass residues
from CA food processing
be used in biosolarization?

Soil amendments



Field soil

+



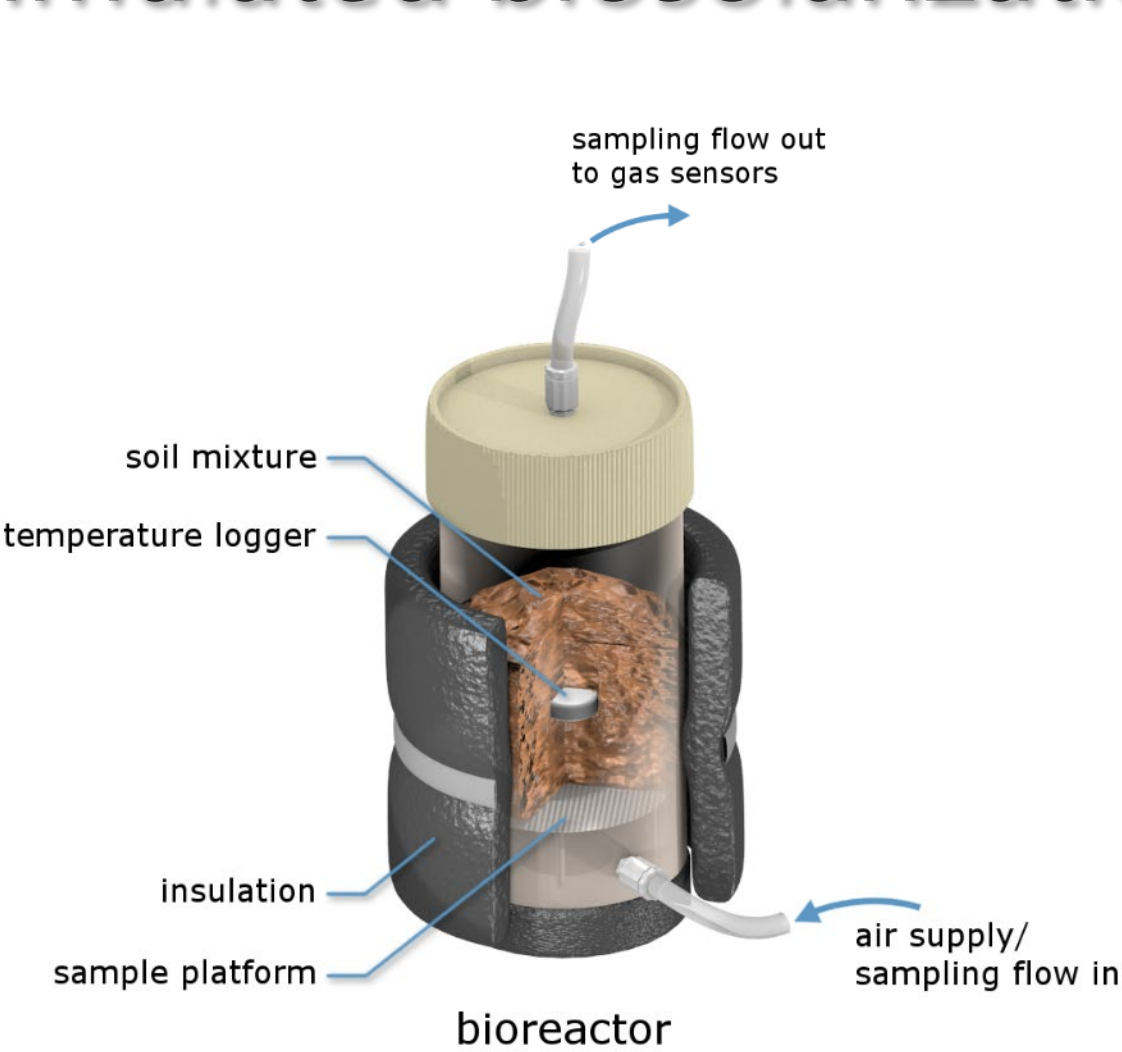
Stable green
waste compost,
0-2% dry weight

+

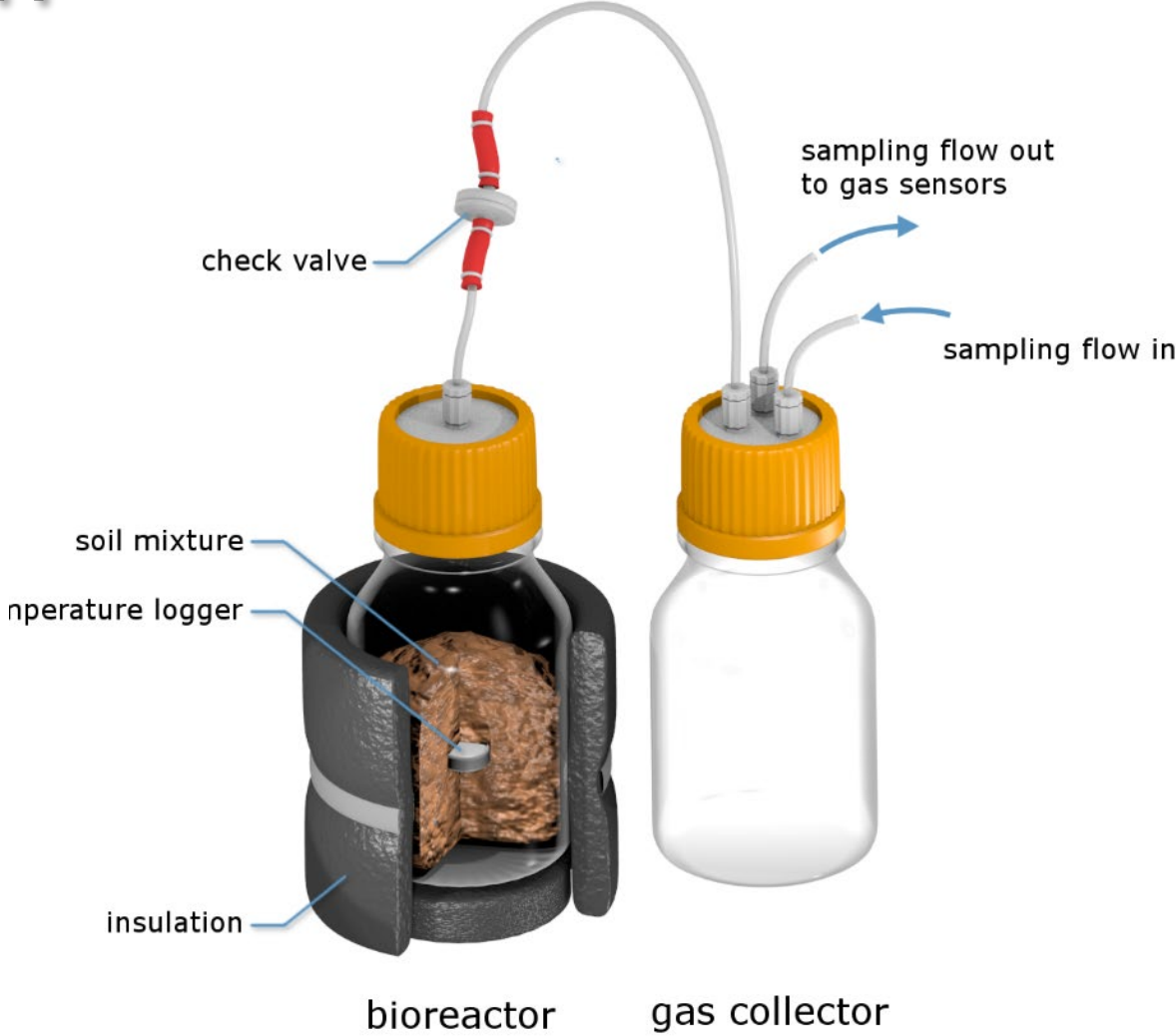


Tomato pomace,
2.5 to 5% dry weight

Simulated biosolarization



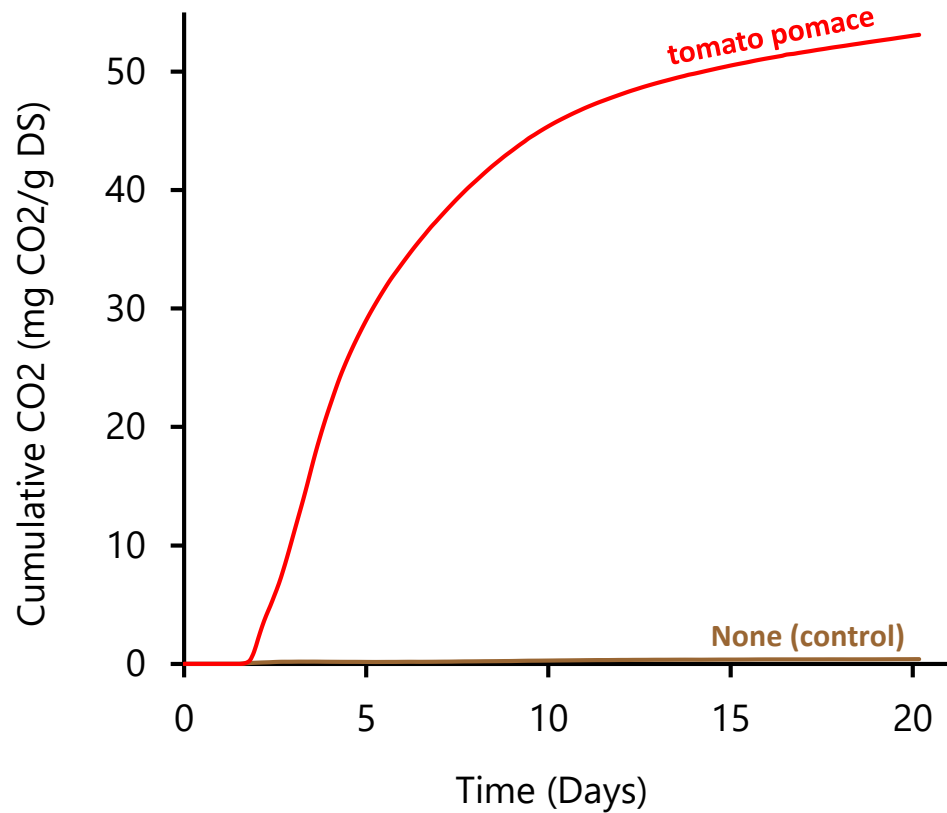
Aerobic conditions, 55 °C



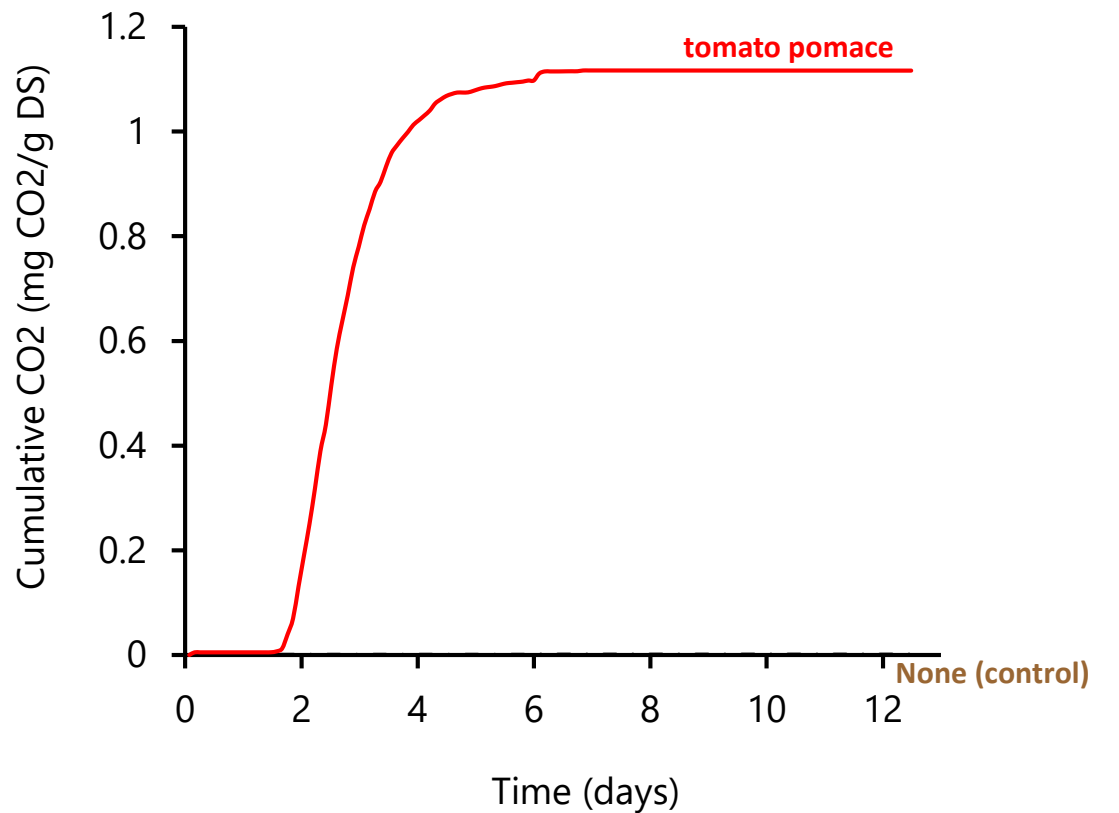
Anaerobic conditions, 55 °C

Simulated biosolarization

**Aerobic conditions,
5% pomace in soil**

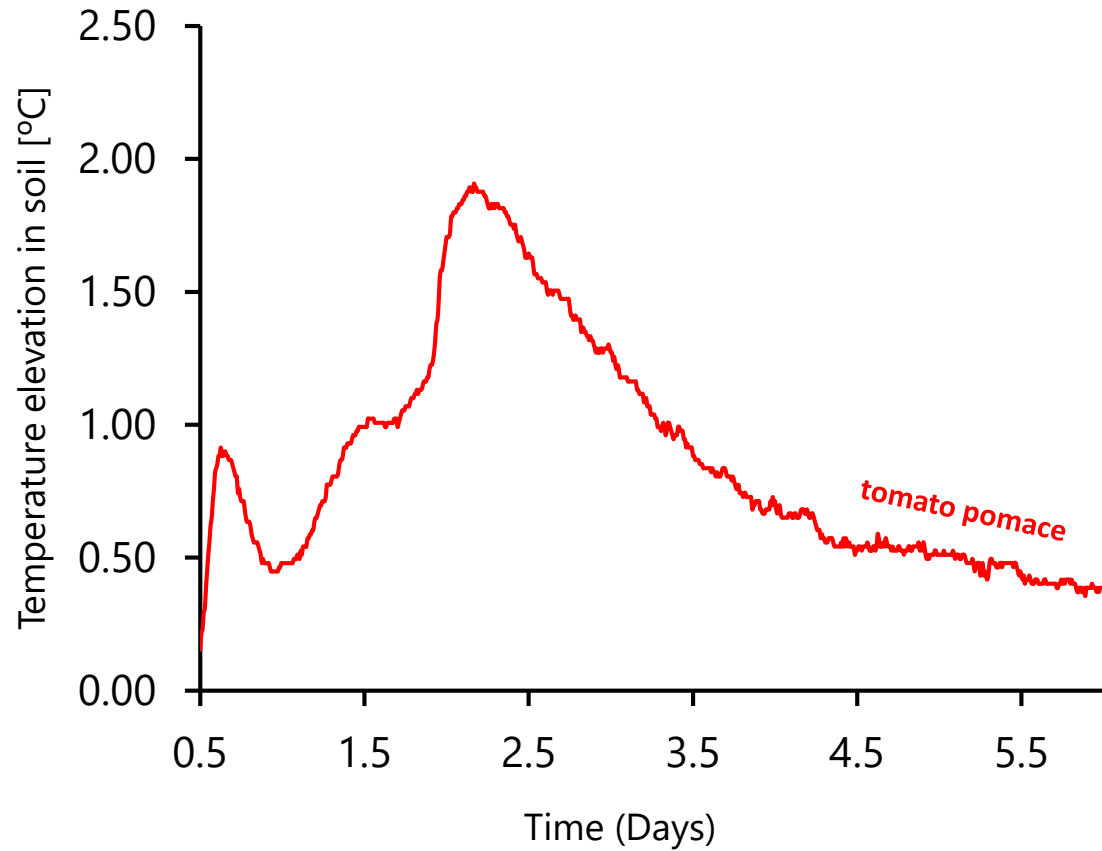


**Anaerobic conditions, 5%
pomace in soil**

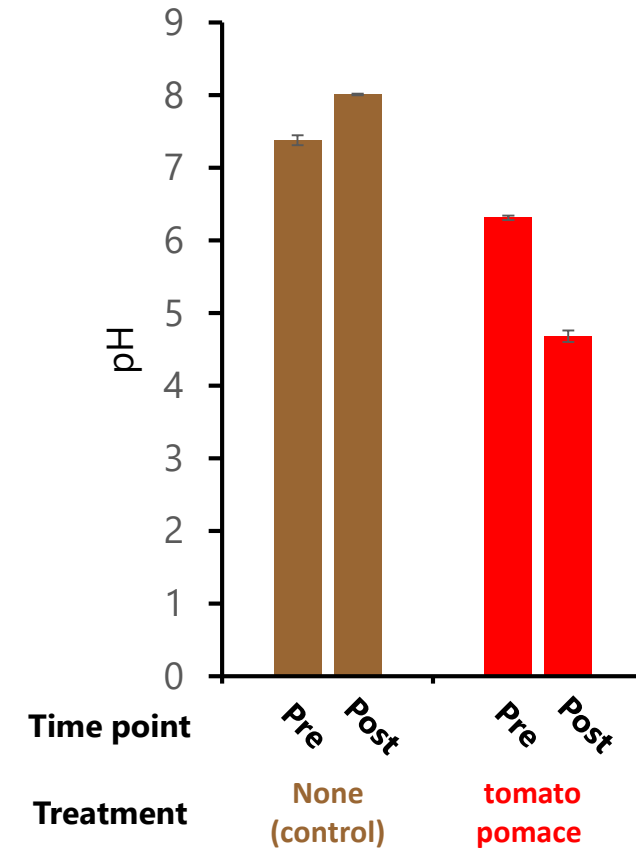


Simulated biosolarization

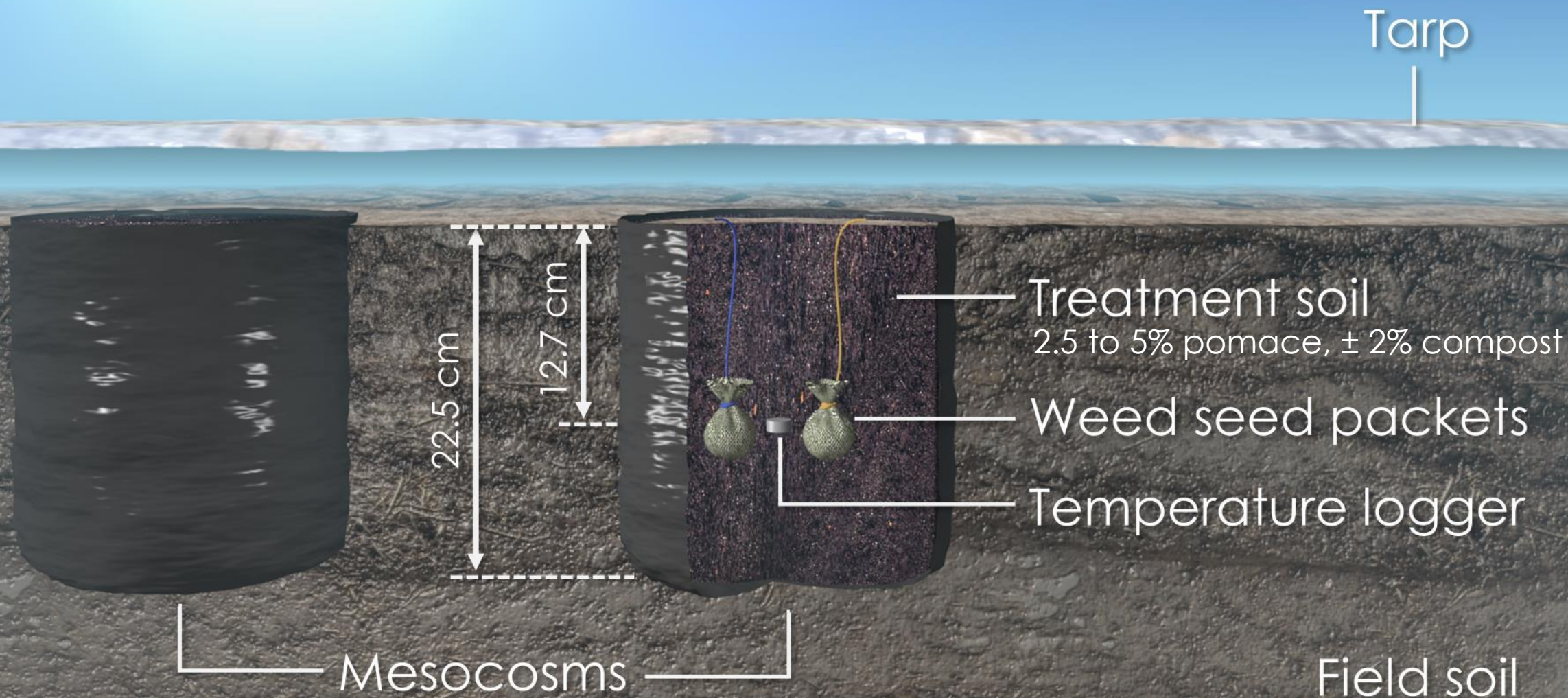
Aerobic conditions



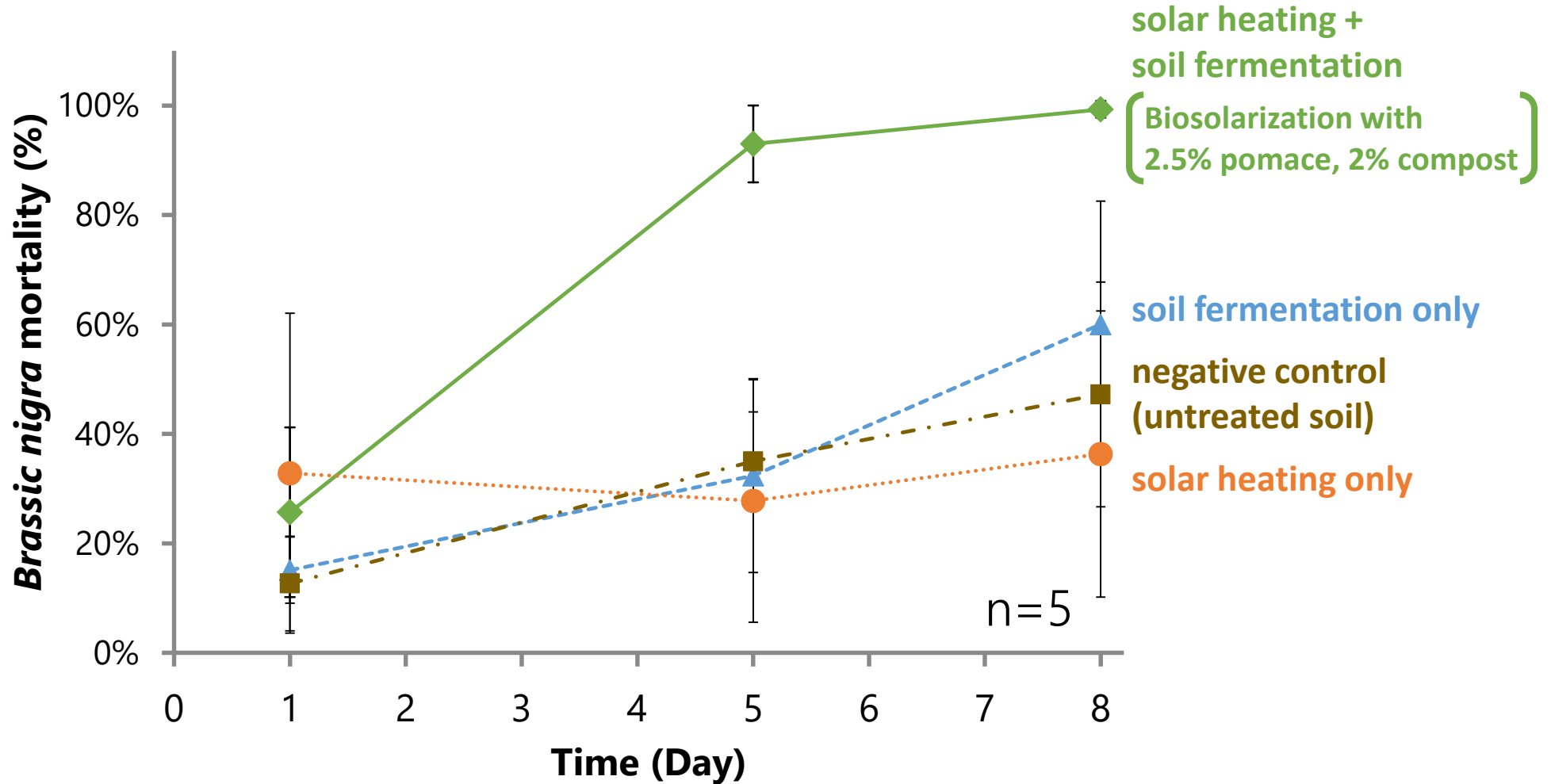
Anaerobic conditions



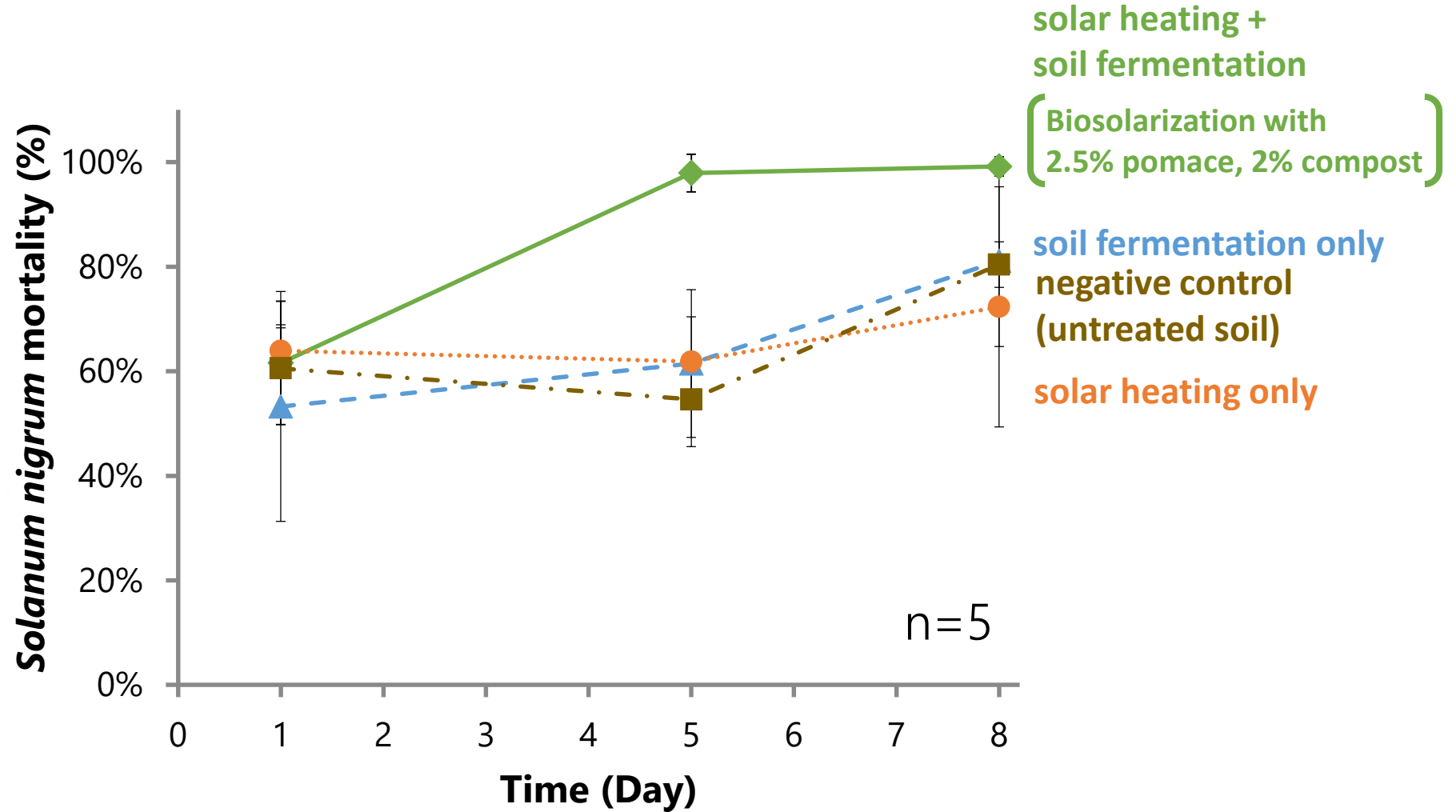
Field trials



Weed control



Weed control



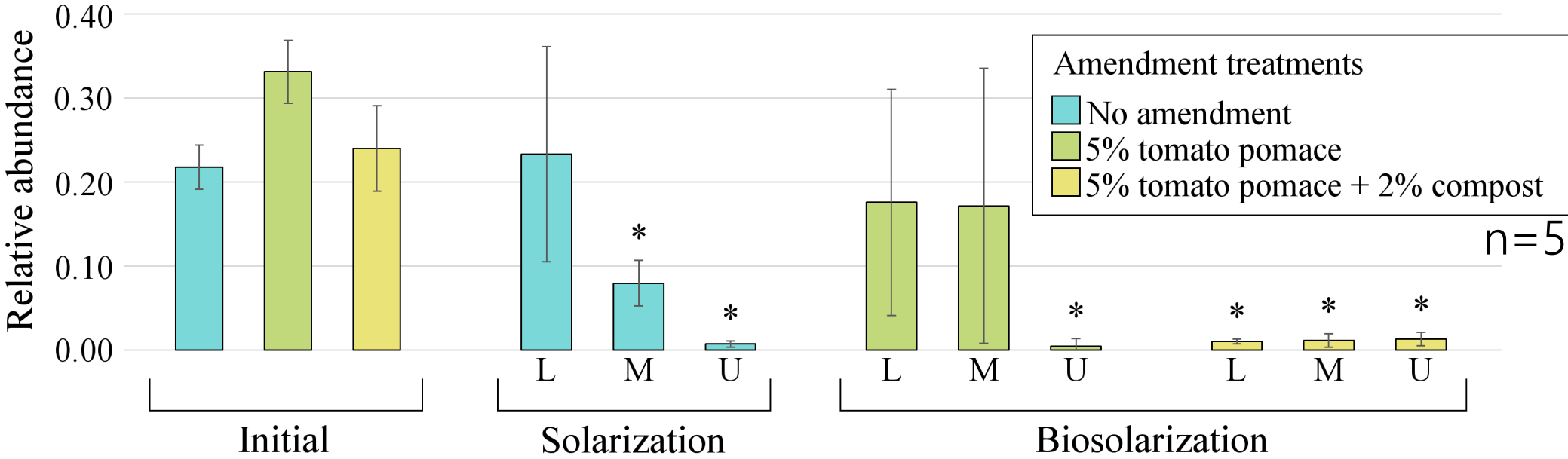
Fungal pathogen control



Gibberella – causes a variety of rot, wilt, and scab diseases

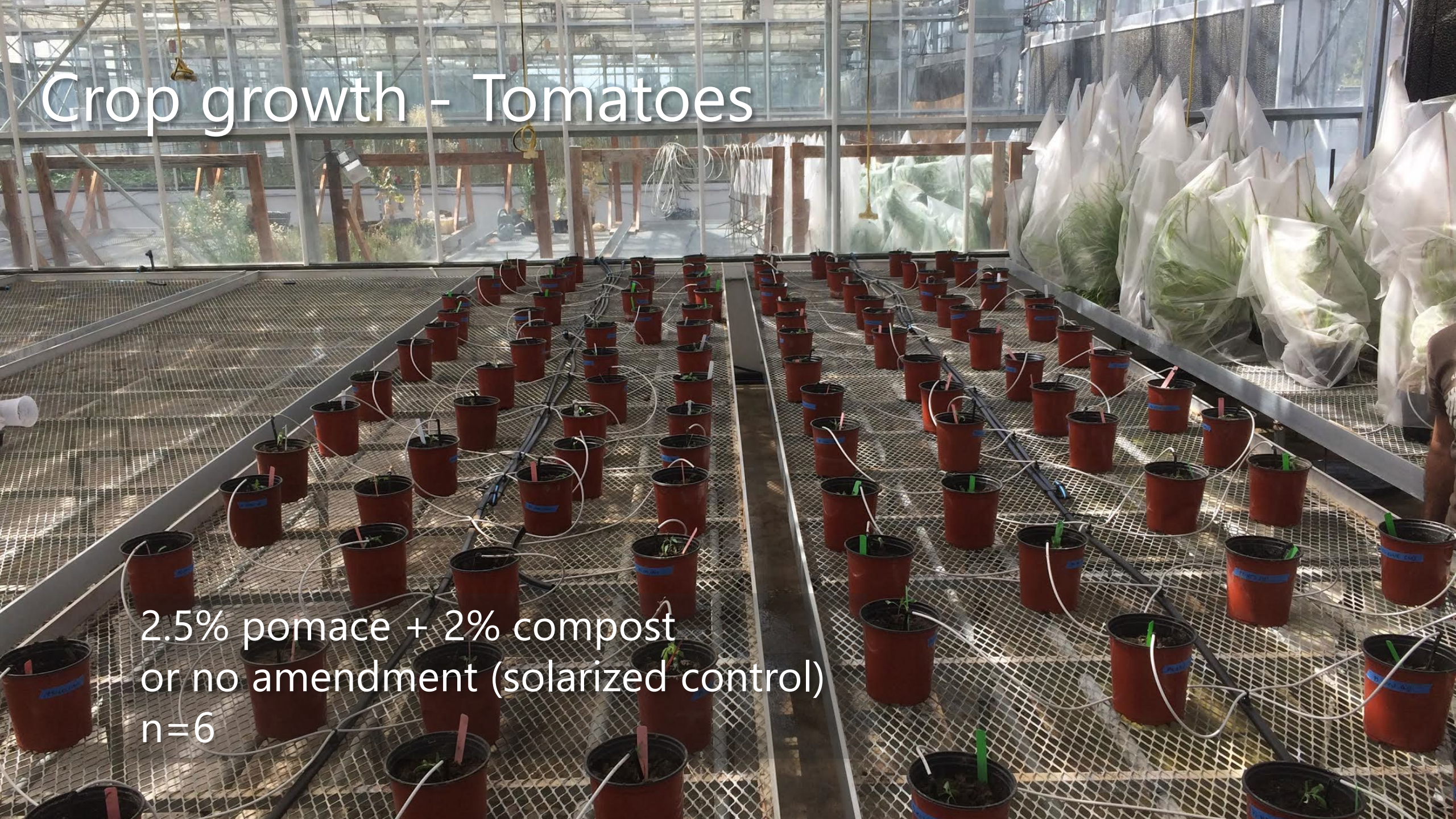
Fungal pathogen control

Giberella (causes rot and wilt in several crops)

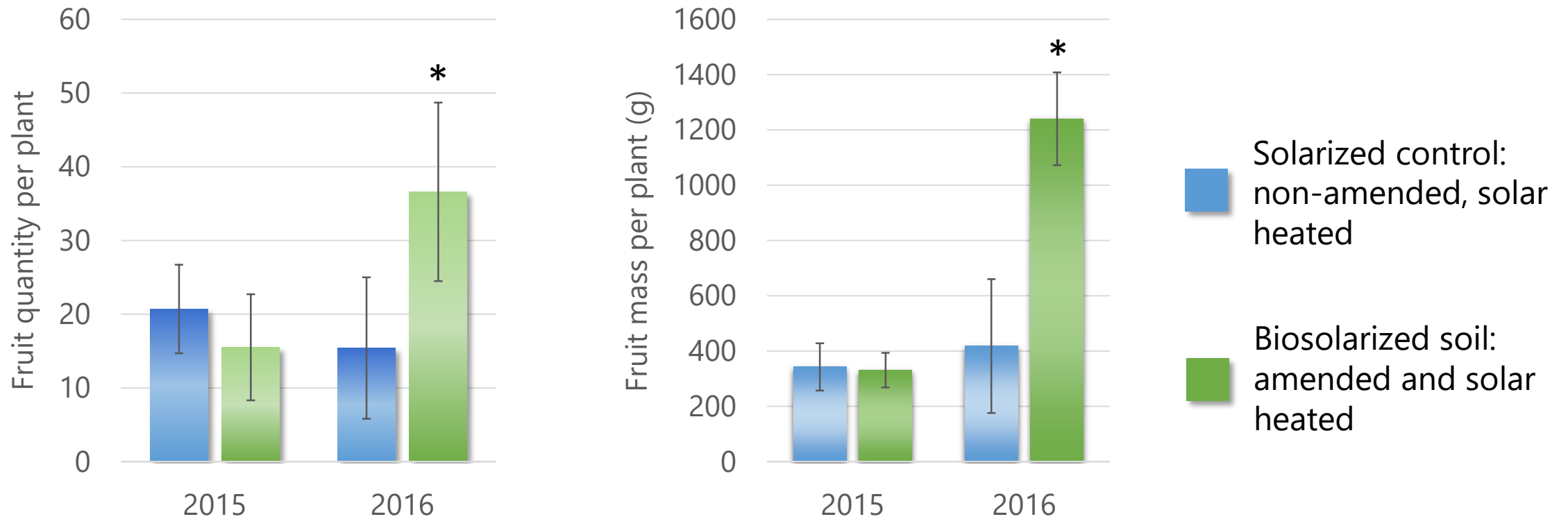


Crop growth - Tomatoes

2.5% pomace + 2% compost
or no amendment (solarized control)
n=6



Biosolarization can deliver yield benefits



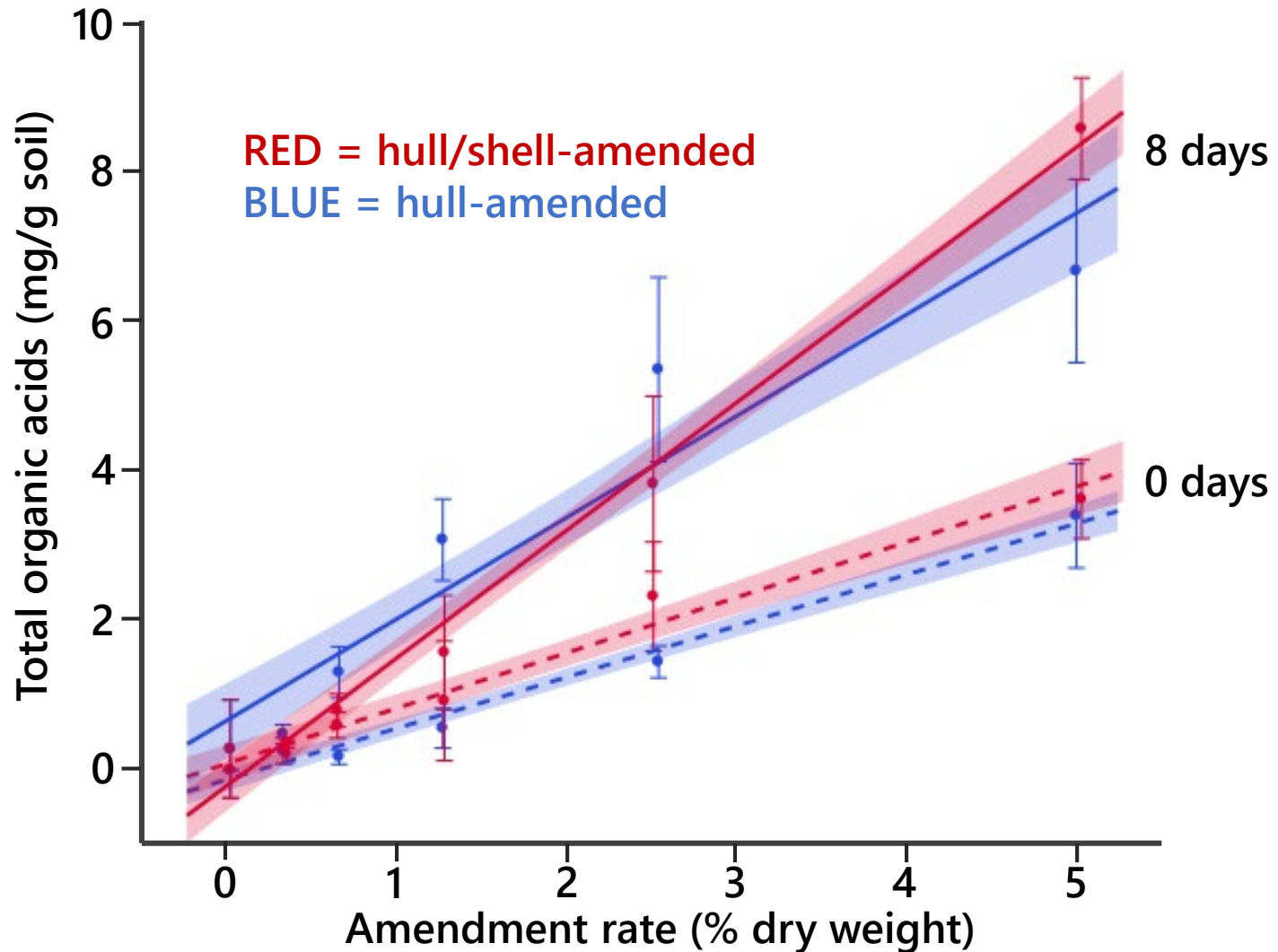
* = significantly different from control (P < 0.05)



Interfacing with the CA almond industry



Hull- and hull/shell mix-amendments lead to accumulation of organic acids in the soil



Endogenous organic acids on almond residues provide immediate acidification of the soil, which may improve pest inactivation kinetics.

Root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus* spp.) inactivation

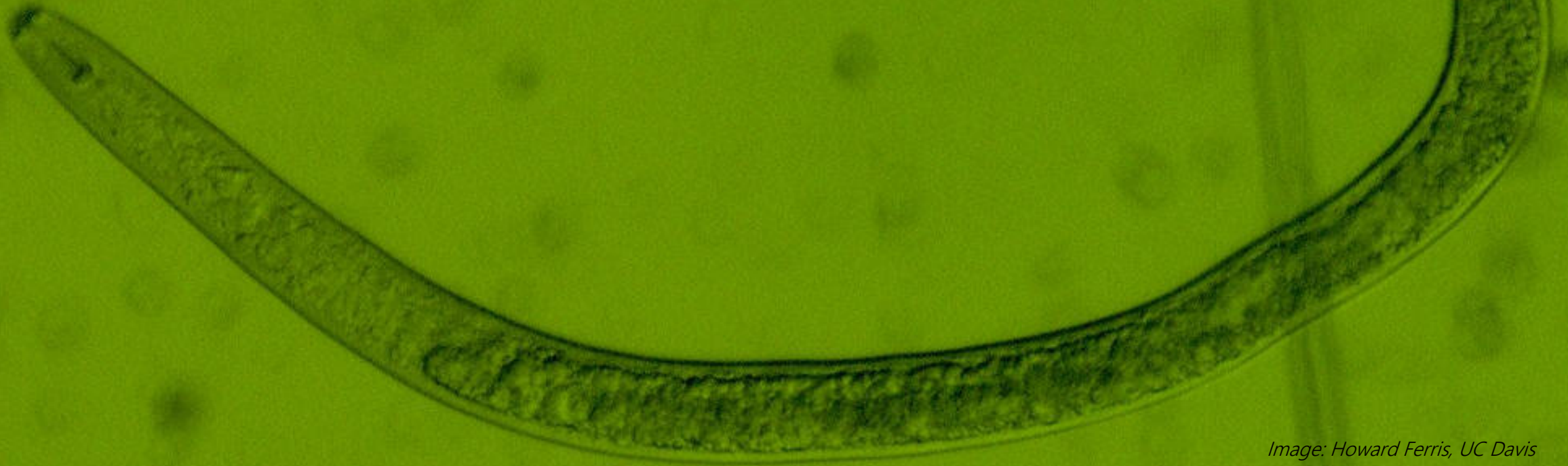
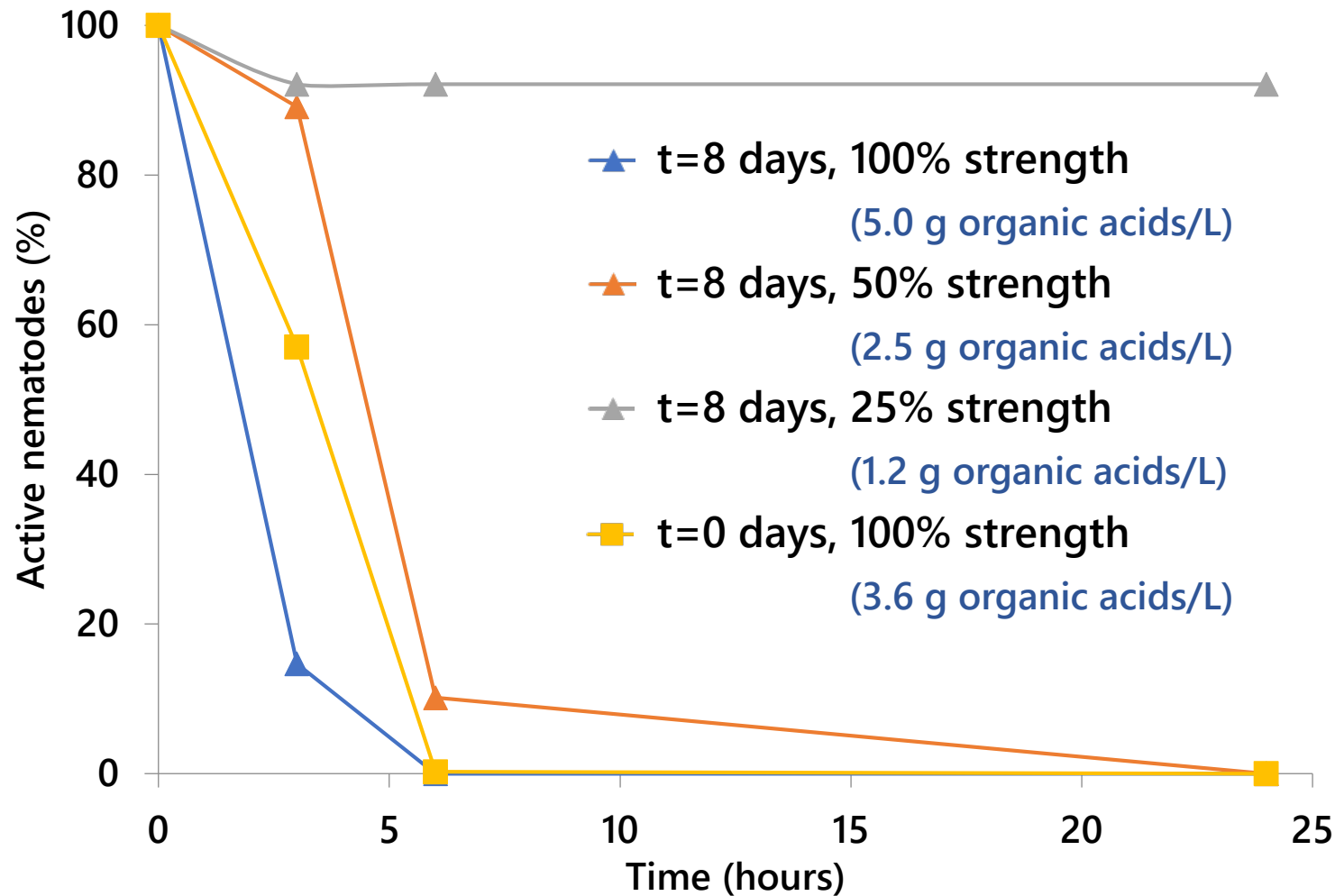


Image: Howard Ferris, UC Davis

Extracts from amended soils exhibit robust nematocidal activity



- Soil amended with nonpareil hulls (5% dw).
- Aqueous extracts taken immediately after amendment and after 8 days of anaerobic incubation.

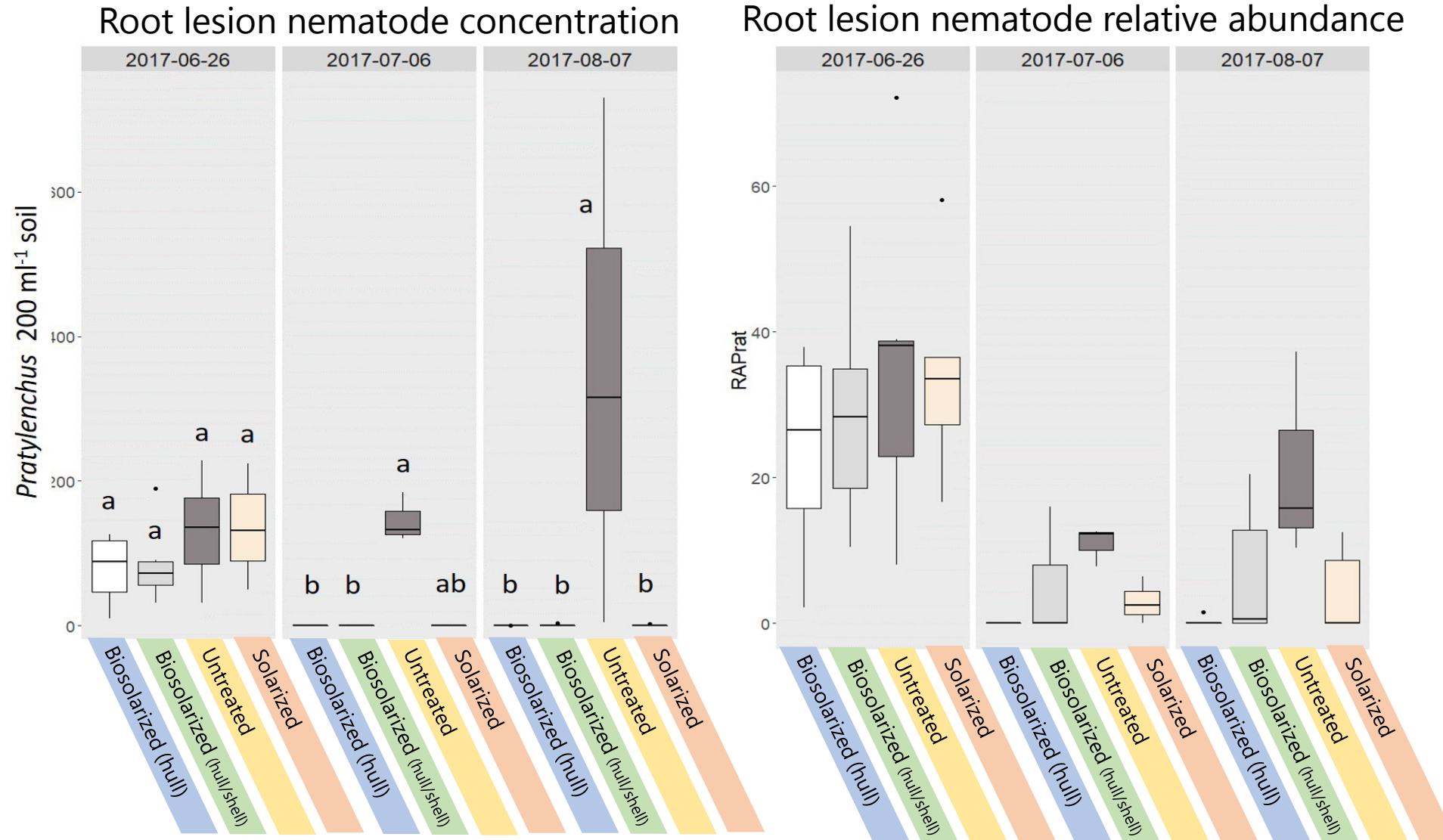
Impact

An aerial photograph of a large agricultural field. The field is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a long, narrow strip of young, green trees. To the right of this strip is a large, rectangular area of brown soil, which is the field trial. This area is marked with numerous parallel, light-colored lines, likely representing different experimental treatments. Further to the right, there is another section of the field with rows of mature, green trees. In the background, there is a line of trees and some buildings, suggesting a rural or semi-rural setting. The sky is clear and blue.

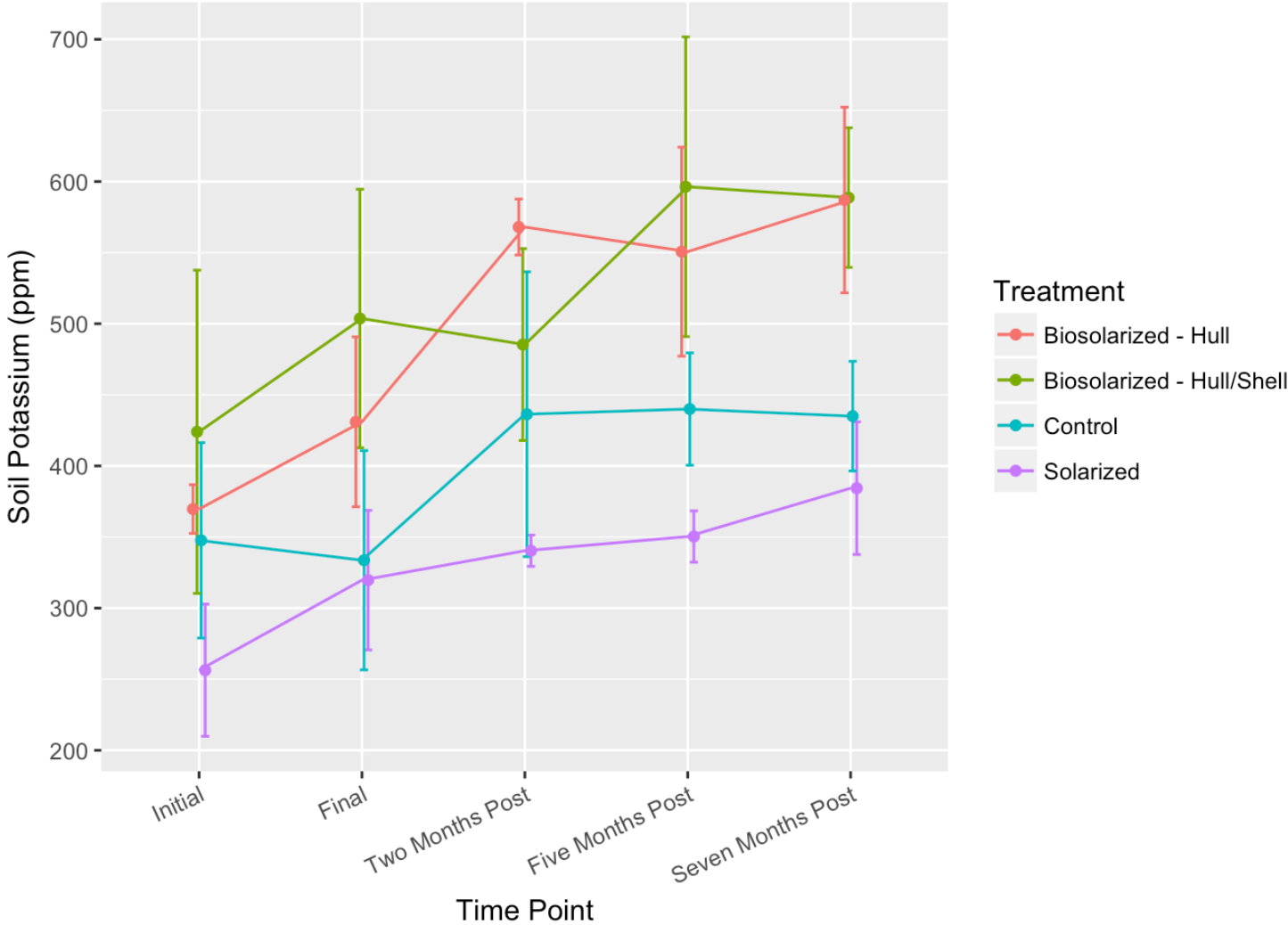
~10 acre field trial with
the Nicolaus Nut Co. in Chico, CA

Additional support from the Almond Board of California

Root lesion nematodes were controlled in solarized and biosolarized soils



Biosolarization amendments can introduce plant nutrients to the soil



A complex array of volatile compounds are produced during biosolarization

COMPOUND	PROPERTIES	PROMINENCE
Isoamyl Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anti-fungal •Starch fermentation by-product •unpleasant odor, irritant at 150 ppm 	Small constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 1 %
2-Butanone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Natural product: fruits, veggies, trees •PEL 200 ppm 8 hr 	Medial constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 5-10
2-Pentanone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •plants and apple •PEL 200 ppm 8 hr 	Medial constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 5-10
Diacetyl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •secondary or malolactic fermentation •"popcorn workers lung", PEL 8 hr 0.01 ppm 	Large constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 10 %
Acetoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •product of microbial fermentation •Antimicrobial •Plant - growth promoting •Oxidizes to diacetyl on exposure to air. 	Very large constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 20 %
phenylethyl alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •found in almond •Saccharomyces cerevisiae, plant, aspergillus metabolite •antimicrobial, antiseptic •plant growth retardant 	Small constituent of volatiles from hull amended samples ~ 1 %



Ongoing work

- Almond yield effects
- Effects on additional crops
- Exposure risk reduction
- Grower outreach

Acknowledgements



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