



LIVING LAB - ATLANTIC

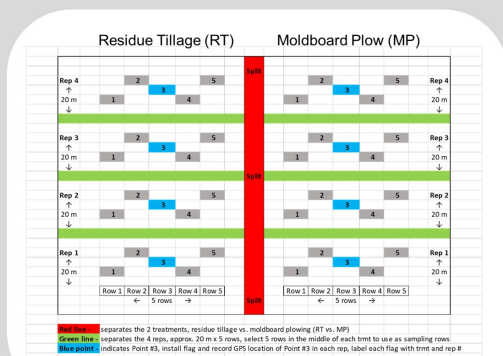
Primary non-inversion shallow tillage versus moldboard plow prior to growing potatoes: impacts on potato yield and soil properties in Prince Edward Island, Canada

Judith Nyiraneza, Danielle Murnaghan, Jessica Matheson, Tandra D. Fraser, Dahu Chen, Mohammad Khakbazan, Kyra Stiles, Stephanie Arnold, Rick Peters, and Ryan Barrett

Objective

Conduct a four year study (2019-2022) in commercial fields (14 sites total) to compare the conventional moldboard plow (MP) with primary non-inversion shallow tillage, also called residue tillage (RT), prior to growing potatoes.

Methods



Results (continued)

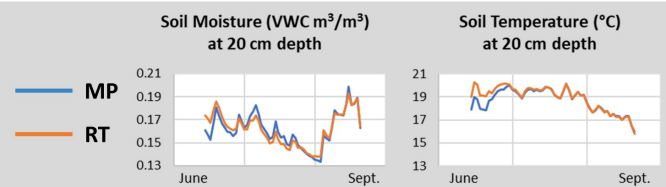
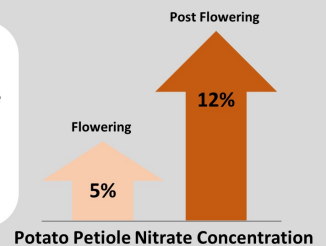


Figure 3. There was a trend towards increased soil moisture at 20 cm depth with moldboard plow depending on the year. Soil temperature values were very comparable between the two tillage regimes throughout the growing season.

Figure 4. Although not statistically significant, averaged across four years, potato petiole nitrate concentration was 5% and 12% higher with RT than MP in samples collected at the flowering and post-flowering stage, respectively.



RT	VS.	MP
Total yield	≈	Total yield
Marketable yield	≈	Marketable yield
Specific gravity	≈	Specific gravity

Figure 5. Total potato yield, marketable potato yield, and specific gravity were comparable between the two tillage regimes.

- Summary:
- Data on potato scab incidence and potato early dying complex continue to be analyzed.
 - Signs of soil improvement at the early stages of primary non-inversion shallow tillage adoption were observed.
 - Future studies could compare both tillage regimes over multiple growing seasons to assess their impacts over a full cycle of rotation.

Acknowledgements

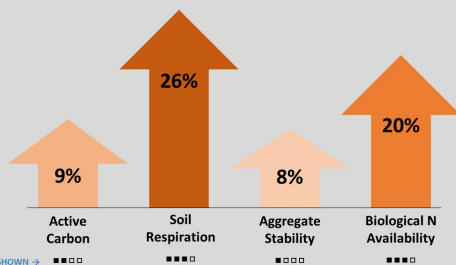
- Arthur Cousins & Sons Inc.
- Carl & Nevin Robinson
- Greenfield Farms Ltd.
- Klondike Farms Ltd.
- MacAulay Farms Inc.
- MacSull Farms Ltd.
- Monaghan Farms Ltd.
- Mull Na Beinne Farms Ltd.
- MWM Farms Ltd.
- R & L Farms Inc.
- Rollo Bay Holdings Ltd.
- Townspud Inc.
- PEI Potato Board
- PEI Department of Agriculture and Land
- Kensington North Watersheds Association
- Souris and Area Branch of the PEI Wildlife Federation

The effects of tillage regimes on the following were evaluated:

Soil temperature	Biological N availability
Soil moisture	Soil carbon (C) content
Total potato yield	Soil nitrogen (N) content
Marketable potato yield	Potato petiole nitrate
Specific gravity	Soil nitrate over the growing season
Aggregate stability	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
Soil respiration	

Results

Figure 2. On average, RT increased active carbon, soil respiration, aggregate stability, and biological N availability.



YEARS IN WHICH STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE WAS SHOWN → ■ ■ ■ ■ ■



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