

Vahekultuuride ja teenuskultuuride roll teraviljakasvatuses



Sander Hiire / Mäemõisa OÜ

03.12.2024 / Tartu



Taastava põllumajanduse põhimõtted (Rick Clark'i sõnastuses):

1. Vähenda häiringuid (keemilisi ja füüsikalisi) (*minimize disturbance*)
2. Suurenda mitmekesisust (*maximize diversity*)
3. Elavad juured! (*living roots*)
4. Kaitse mulda (*armor the soil*)
5. Kontekst (*context*) – “see sõltub”
6. Loomad (*livestock*) – nii maa peal kui mullas
7. Pühendumine (*commitment*)



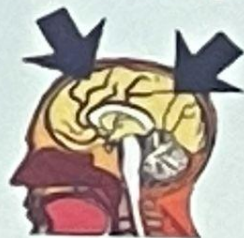
When do we need to do tillage?

- ▶ A south American study measured farmers decisions about soil compaction versus reality
- ▶ The result was 72% of Compaction is inside our heads not in the soil
- ▶ When you plough/deep cultivate you also compact back to the depth of ploughing, it's a cycle of tillage that needs tillage

I am not here to say tillage is not necessary but with such energy intensive work that we have to be smarter!

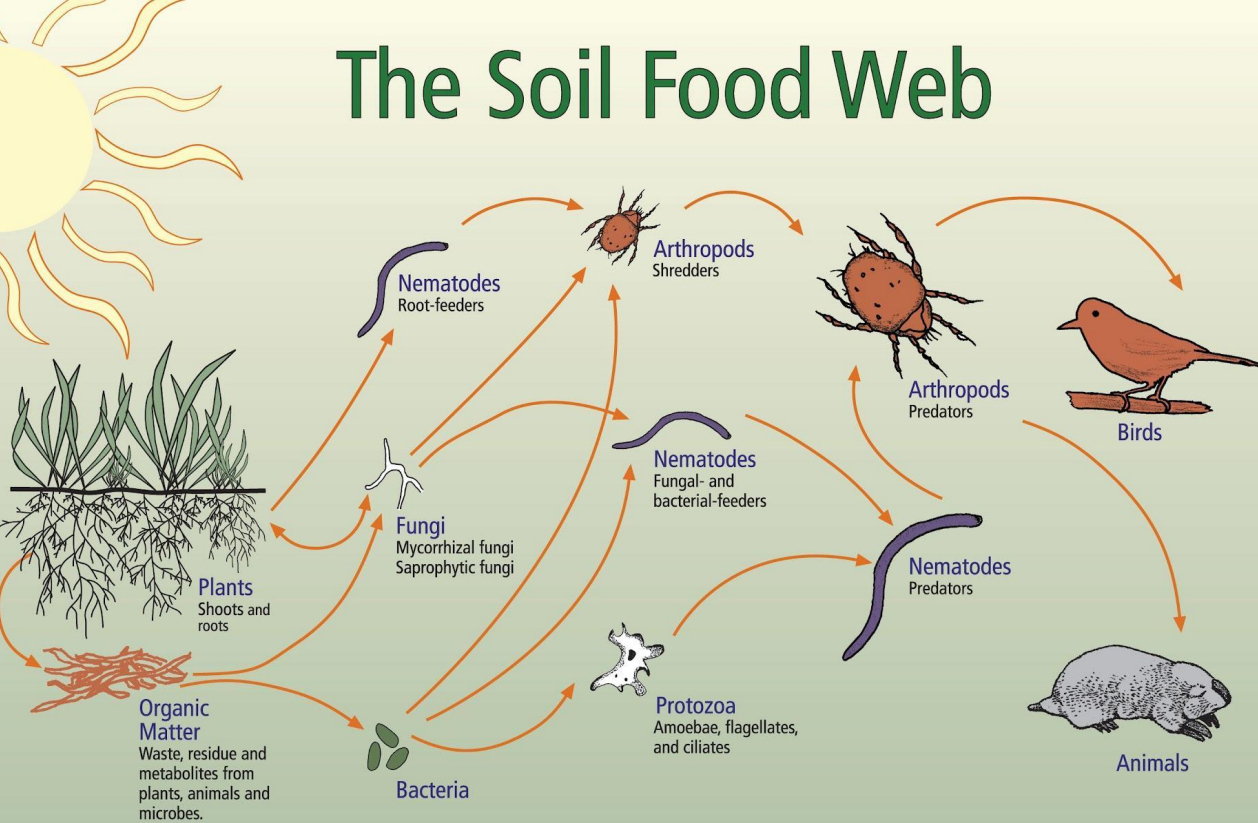


Plantio Direto *Zona de Descompactação*





The Soil Food Web



A Soil Food Web Glossary

- Arthropods** Invertebrate animals with jointed legs. They include insects, crustaceans, sowbugs, arachnids (spiders), and others.
- Bacteria** Microscopic, single-celled organisms that are mostly non-photosynthetic. They include the photosynthetic cyanobacteria (formerly called blue-green algae) and actinomycetes (filamentous bacteria that give healthy soil its characteristic smell).
- Fungi** Multi-celled, non-photosynthetic organisms that are neither plants nor animals. Fungal cells form long chains called hyphae and may form fruiting bodies such as mold or mushrooms to disperse spores. Some fungi, such as yeast, are single-celled.
- Saprophytic fungi:** Fungi that decompose dead organic matter.
- Mycorrhizal fungi:** Fungi that form associations with plant roots. These fungi get energy from the plant and help supply nutrients to the plant.
- Grazers** Organisms, such as protozoa, nematodes, and microarthropods, that feed on bacteria and fungi.
- Microbes** An imprecise term referring to any microscopic organism. Generally, "microbes" includes bacteria, fungi, and sometimes protozoa.
- Mutualists** Two organisms living in an association that is beneficial to both, such as the association of roots with mycorrhizal fungi or with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.
- Nematodes** Tiny, usually microscopic, unsegmented worms. Most live free in the soil. Some are parasites of animals or plants.
- Protozoa** Tiny, single-celled animals, including amoebas, ciliates, and flagellates.
- Trophic levels** Levels of the food chain. The first trophic level includes photosynthesizers that get energy from the sun. Organisms that eat photosynthesizers make up the second trophic level. Third trophic level organisms eat those in the second level, and so on. It is a simplified way of thinking about the food web. In reality, some organisms eat members of several trophic levels.

First trophic level:
Photosynthesizers

Second trophic level:
Decomposers
Mutualists
Pathogens, Parasites
Root-feeders

Third trophic level:
Shredders
Predators
Grazers

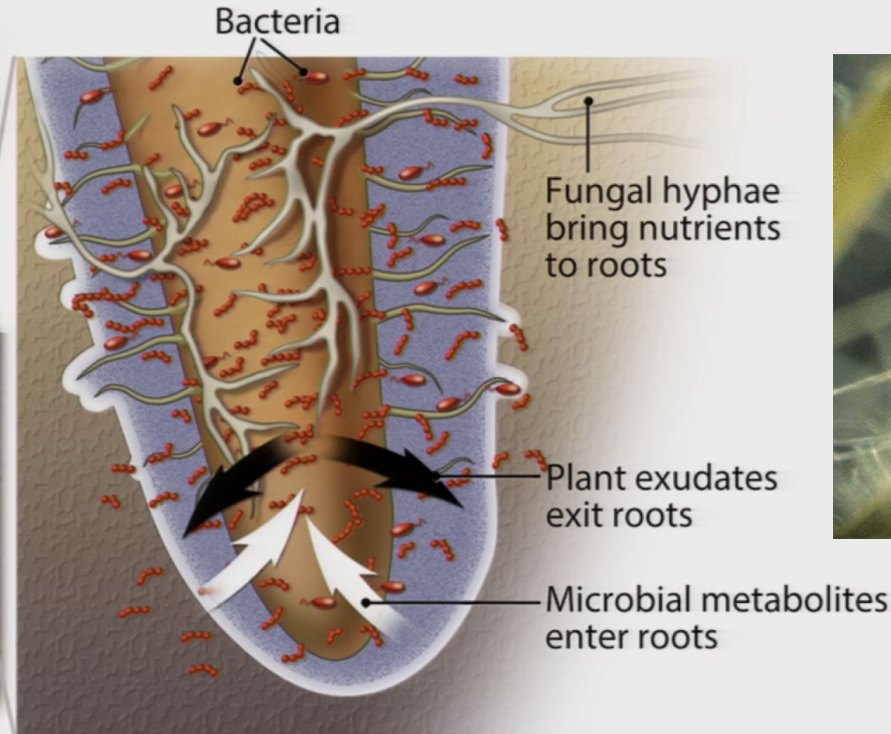
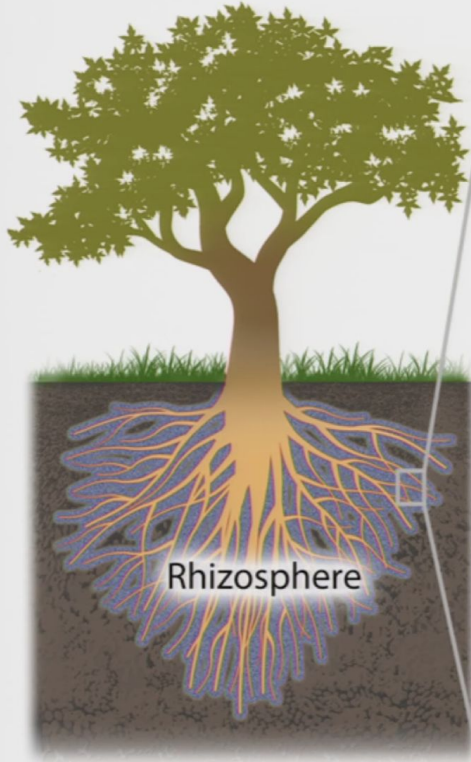
Fourth trophic level:
Higher level predators

Fifth and higher trophic levels:
Higher level predators

The rhizosphere is a biological bazaar where microbes and plants trade nutrients, metabolites, and exudates

35-50%

Toidab taim mulda



Close-up of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi connecting roots of plant hosts. Photo credit: Yoshihiro Kobae

Nurture Nature with System Synergies



No Tillage

Minimum carbon loss



Cover Crops

Maximum carbon input

Carbon management

Sustainability

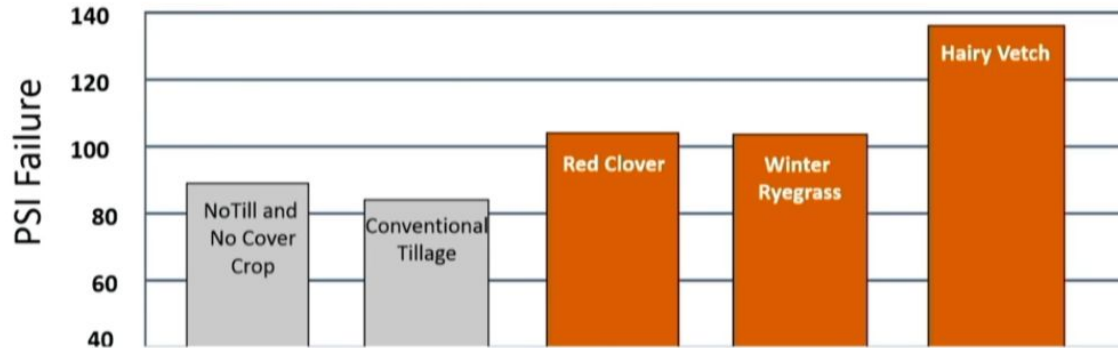
Dr. Don Reicosky
ARS, Morris, MN



Managing Soil Compaction for Better Strip-Till Outcomes

Cover Crops Improve Trafficability

Due to either reduced moisture and/or better structure



Shannon Osborne, USDA-ARS, Brookings, SD



Jodi
DeJong-Hughes
Regional Extension
Educator
University of Minnesota
Extension

THE 2022 NATIONAL STRIP-TILLAGE CONFERENCE IS SPONSORED BY LAFORGE:



Managing Soil Compaction for Better Strip-Till Outcomes

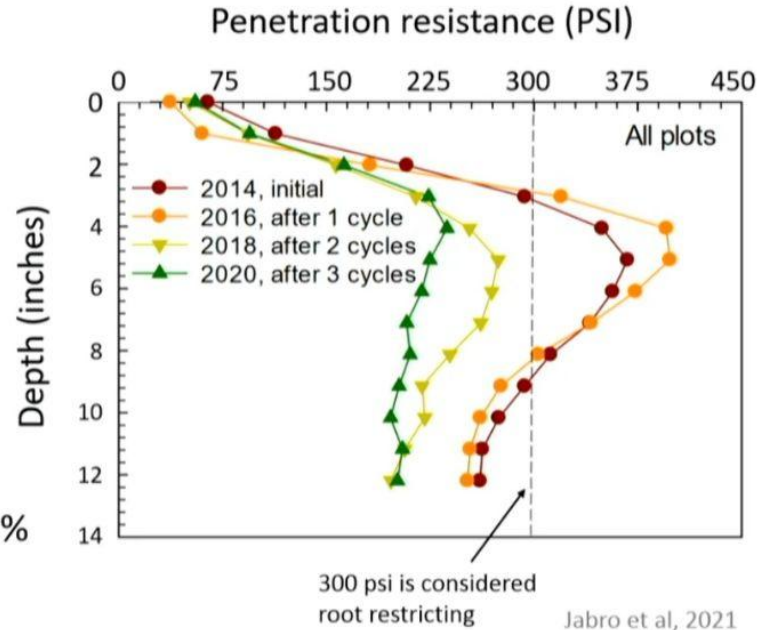
Cover Crops and Plow Pans

After 2 cycles

- bd in plow pan ↓ 25%

After 3 cycles

- bd in plow pan ↓ again by 32%



Jodi
DeJong-Hughes
Regional Extension
Educator
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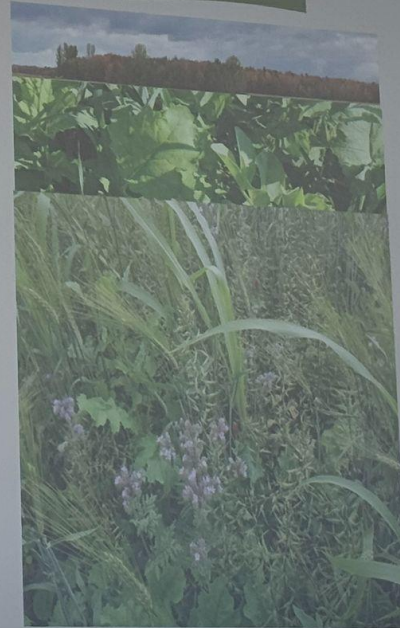


Cover Crops / the HOW

Intercropped



Catch crops

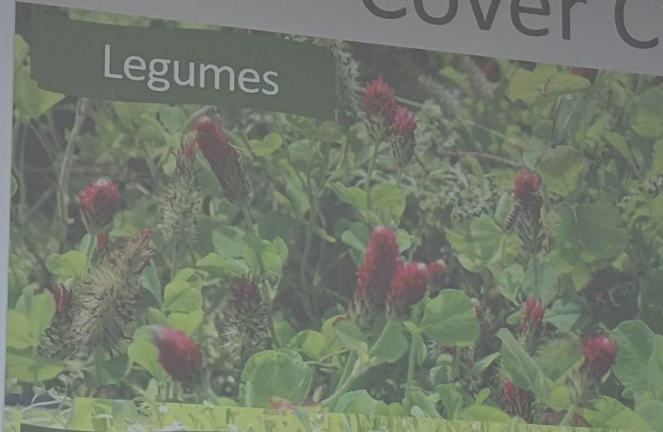


Relay

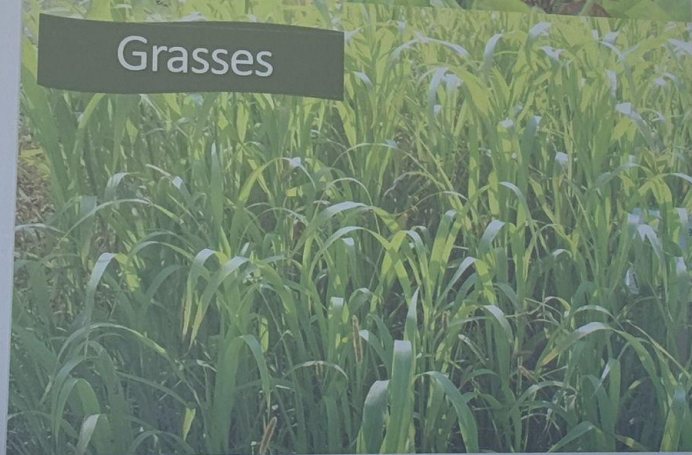


Cover Crops / the WHAT

Legumes



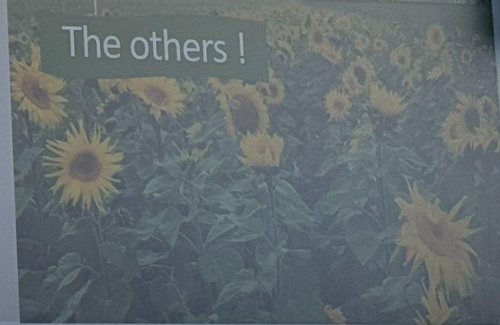
Grasses



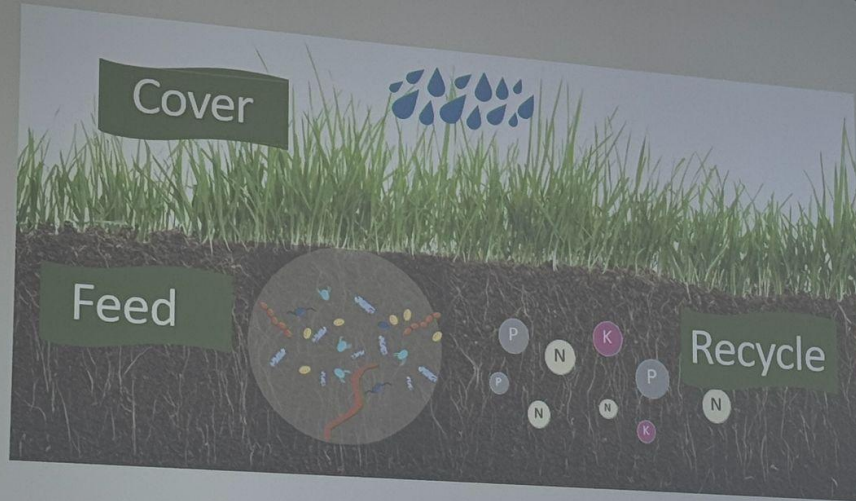
Crucifers



The others !

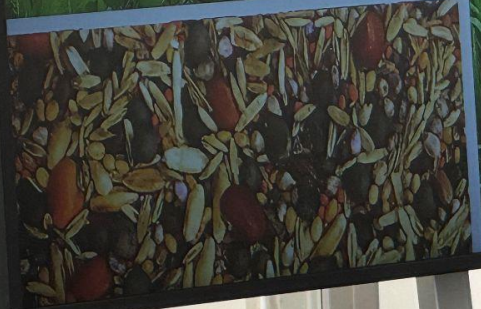
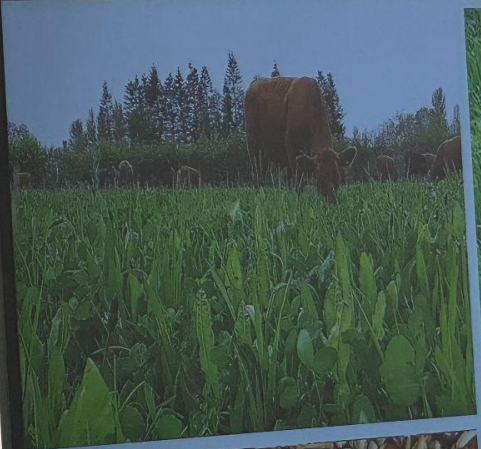
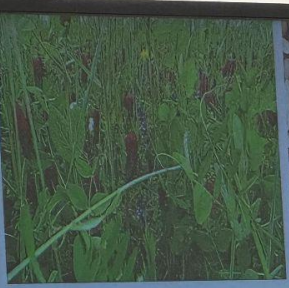


Cover Crops / the WHY



- Improve soil structure
- Control weeds
- Optimise soil bearing capacity
- Maintain living roots
- Maximize total biomass
- Increase soil organic matter
- Increase biodiversity

Agrobiodiversity



- Novel cash crops
- Wider rotations
- Annuals/Perennials
- Summer/Winter
- Cover crops
- Companion & Intercropping
- Multi-species pastures
- Agroforestry
- Alley cropping
- Silvopastures
- Biodiversity strips
- Shelter belts
- Field margins
- Buffer zones



Loodusriikas
Eesti



MÄEMÕISA
MULLAELU



Loodusriikas
Eesti



MÄEMÕISA
MULLAELU





Valge ristik
taliodraga.
Ristik rajatud
Oa allakülvina



Valge ristik
talinisuga.
Ristik rajatud
Oa allakülvina



20.09.24



30.11.24



Talirapsi sortide
Segu +
Kaaskultuurid

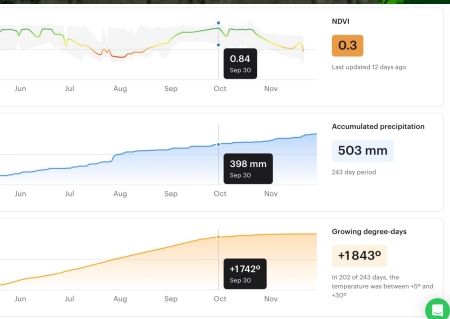
Tatar
Aleksandria ristik

Talivikk



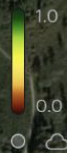
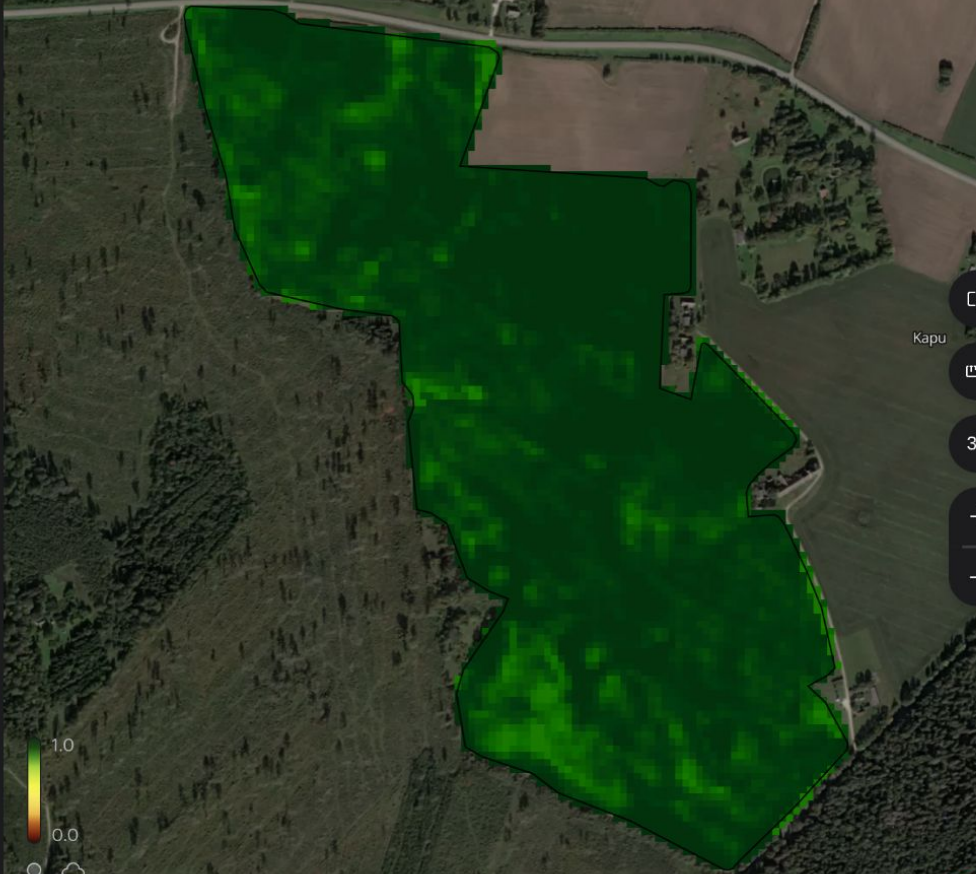


< Oct 20, 2024 >



mapbox

NDVI < Jun 20, 2024 >



Hide legend

mapbox



YouTube Google Photos video player

Kevadisse

vahekultuuri

Talinisu otsekülv









VESS - Visual Evaluation of Soil Structure - Mullastruktuuri visuaalne hindamine



[Kuidas hinnata mulla olukorda? - videojuhis Šotimaalt](#)

“Muld on ühiskonna suurim vara, seda tuleb hoida ja kasvatada. Nagu inimeste puhul, võib ka mulla kohta öelda: terves mullas terve taim.”

Üllar Hiire

„Muld on see väärtus ja varandus, mida maaharijatena peame üha tõsisemalt silmas pidama,“ rõhutas mees. Sest viljakasvataja töö tulemus tuleb üksnes läbi mullaviljakuse.

Mäemõisa osaühingus liigutakse mullasõbralikumate harimistehnoloogiate suunas. Põldudel rakendatakse peamiselt **otsekülvi** Kanada tehnoloogia abil, kasvatatakse **vahekultuuride segusid** nii kevadel kui ka sügisel, kogu **põhk jäetakse põllule**, katses on **kaaskultuurid**.



<https://maaleht.delfi.ee/artikkel/120079914/ullar-hiire-taastab-ja-hoiab-mullaviljakust>

<https://maaleht.delfi.ee/artikkel/120066338/ullar-hiire-pollumajanduses-kehtib-tode-terves-mullas-terve-taim>



Info

Esinejad

Piletid

Masterclass

MTÜ

Kontaktid

Osta pile

Taastava Põllumajanduse Foorum

TERVE MULD ON EDU ALUSEKS
NORTHERN ROOTS

2 päeva. 20 ettekannet. 12 esinejat.

Taastava Põllumajanduse Foorum

NORTHERN ROOTS

KUS?

KULTUURIKATEL, TALLINN

MILLAL?

22.-23. JAANUAR 2025

Northern Roots 2024 -25

Hea seltskond ja
Uued lahendused!

Fb: Mäemõisa mullaelu



Aitäh!
Sander Hiire / Mäemõisa OÜ
mullaelu.ee

Ideed, koostöö ja praktika:
sander.hiire@gmail.com
+372 5050304