

Effect of biodegradable mulches on pepper production and purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus* L.) control

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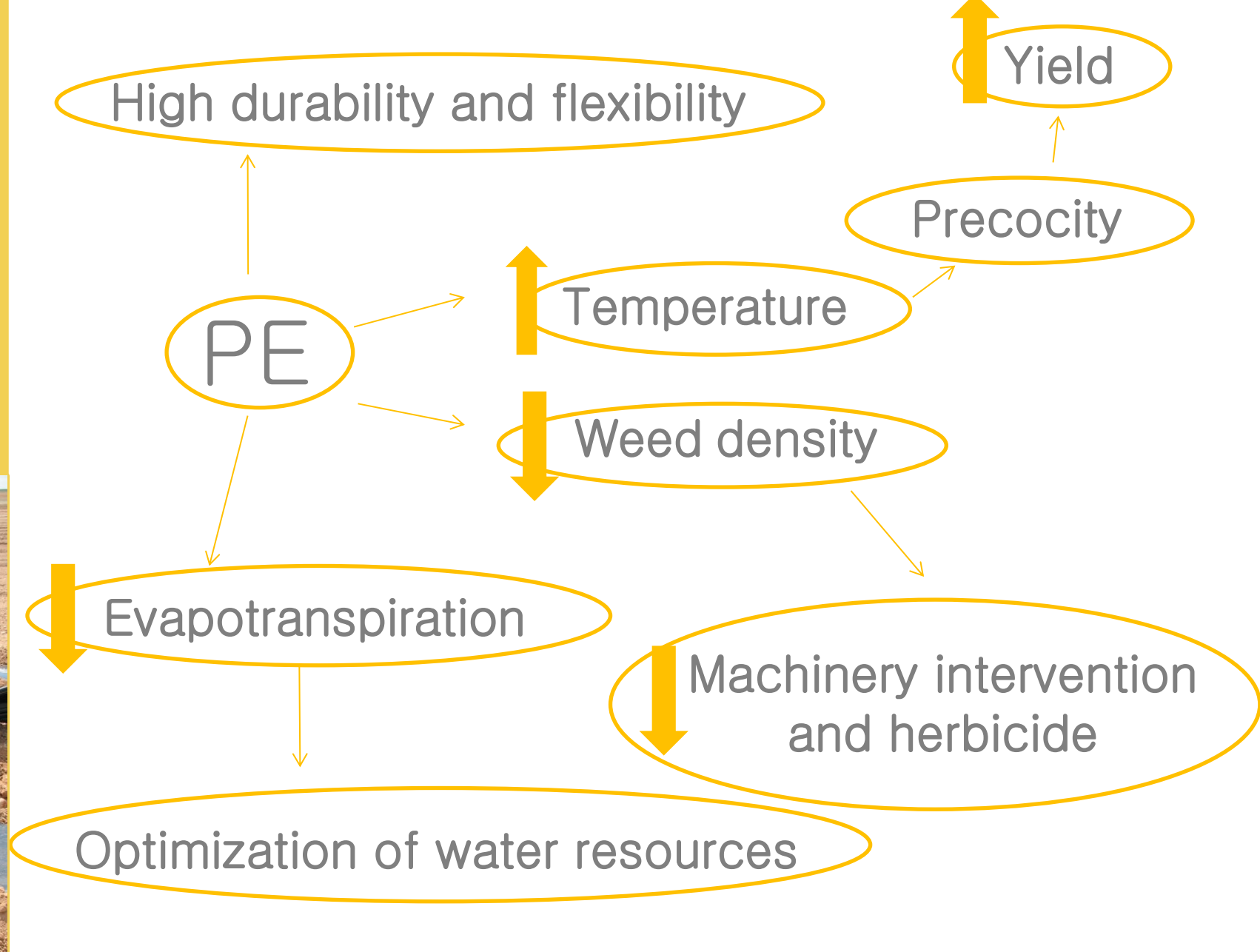
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LITERATURE CITED

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Advantages in the use of PE



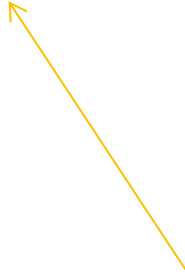
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Disadvantages in
the use of PE



Waste management: costs

RESIDUOUS/WASTE GENERATION





INTRODUCTION

Waste management: costs

Limitation of land use

RESIDUOUS/WASTE GENERATION

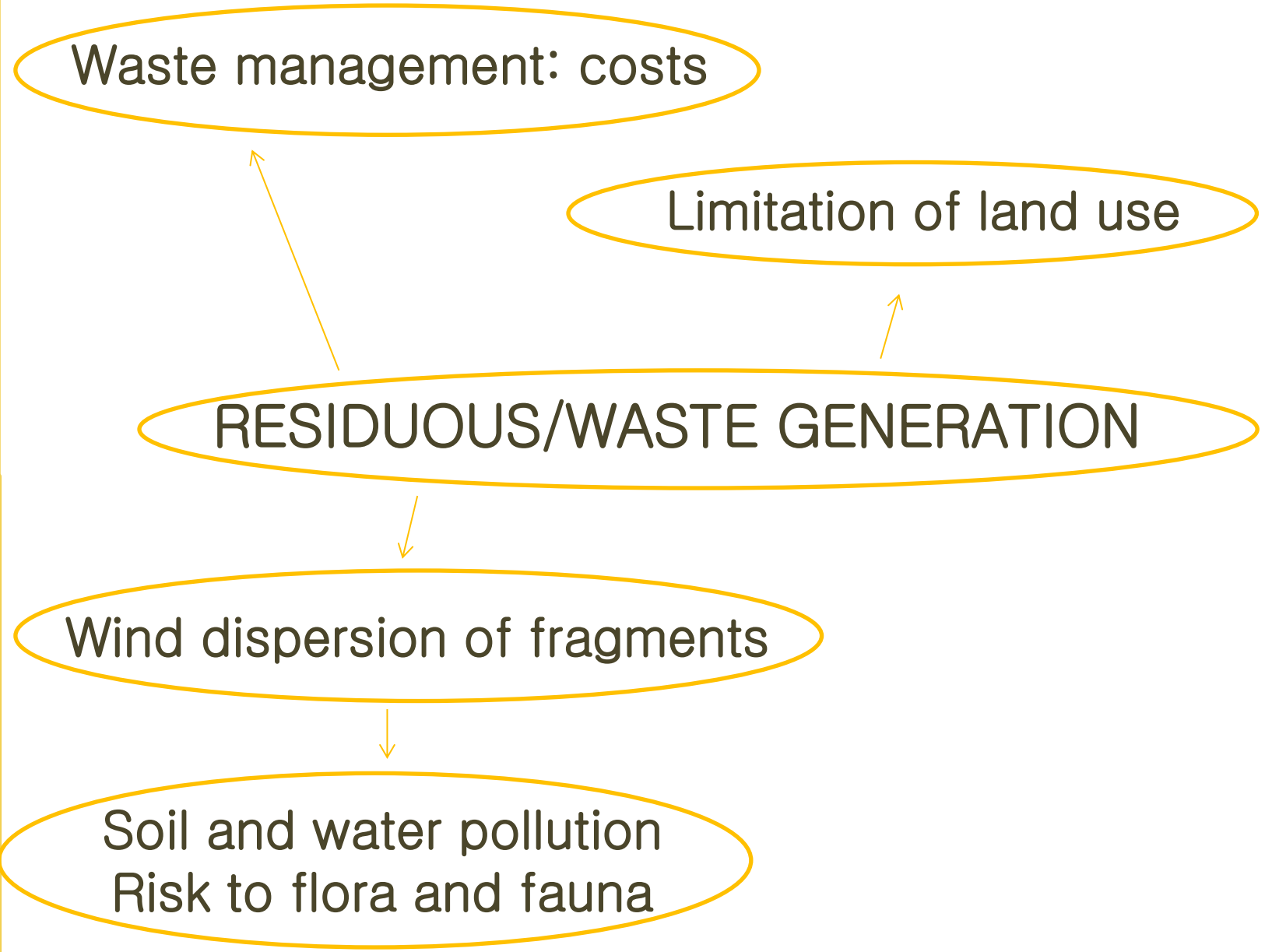
Disadvantages





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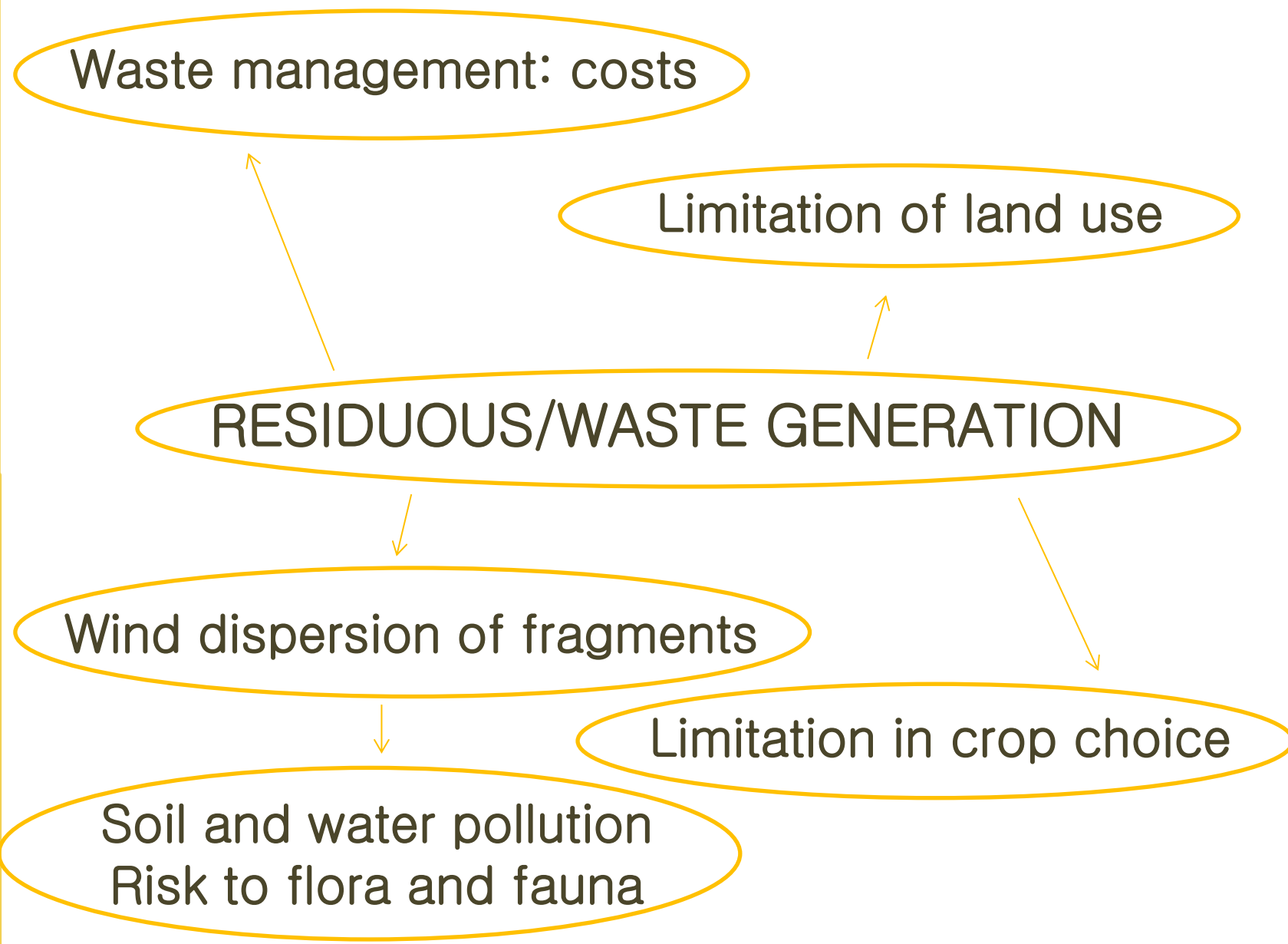
Disadvantages





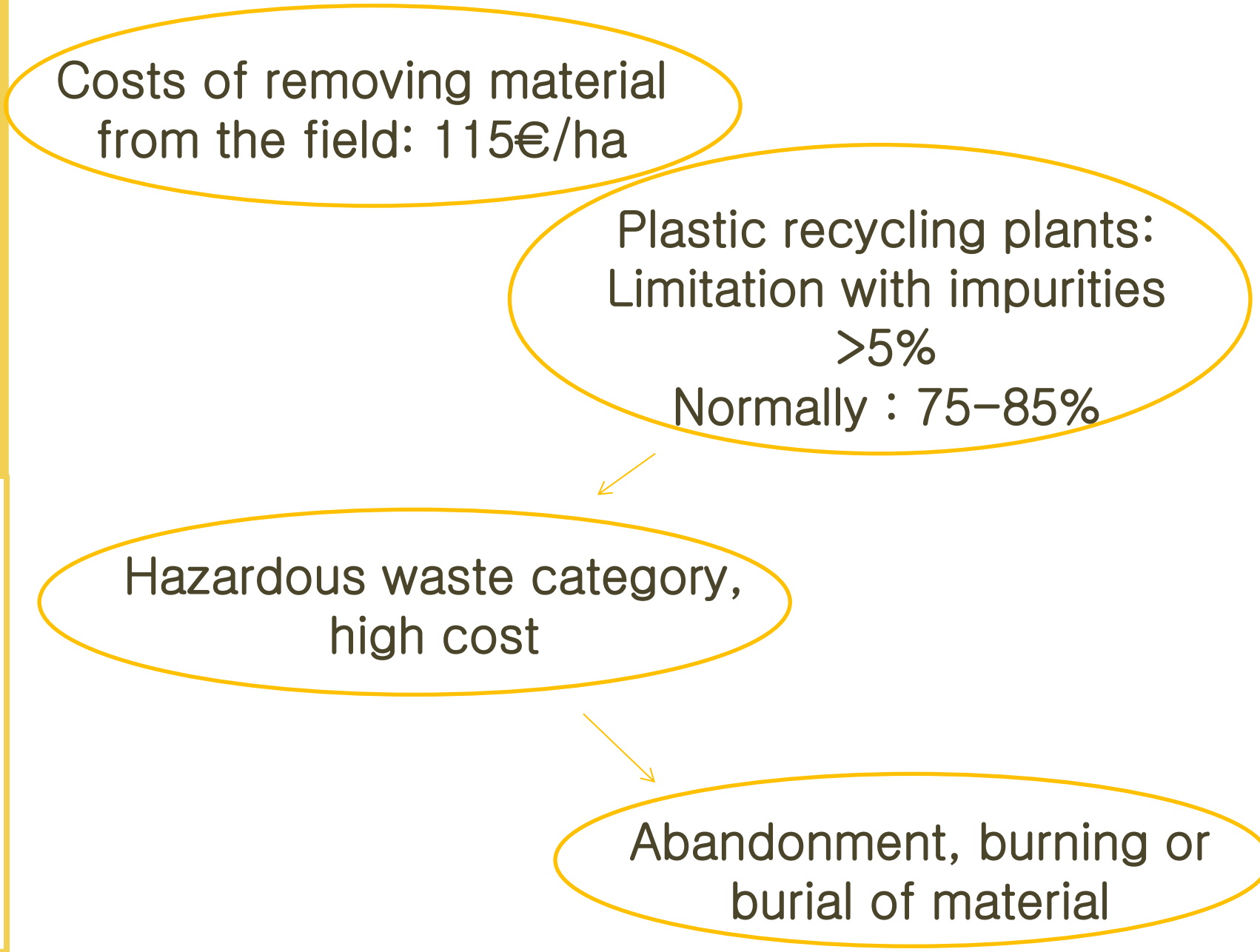
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Disadvantages



INTRODUCTION

Waste
management



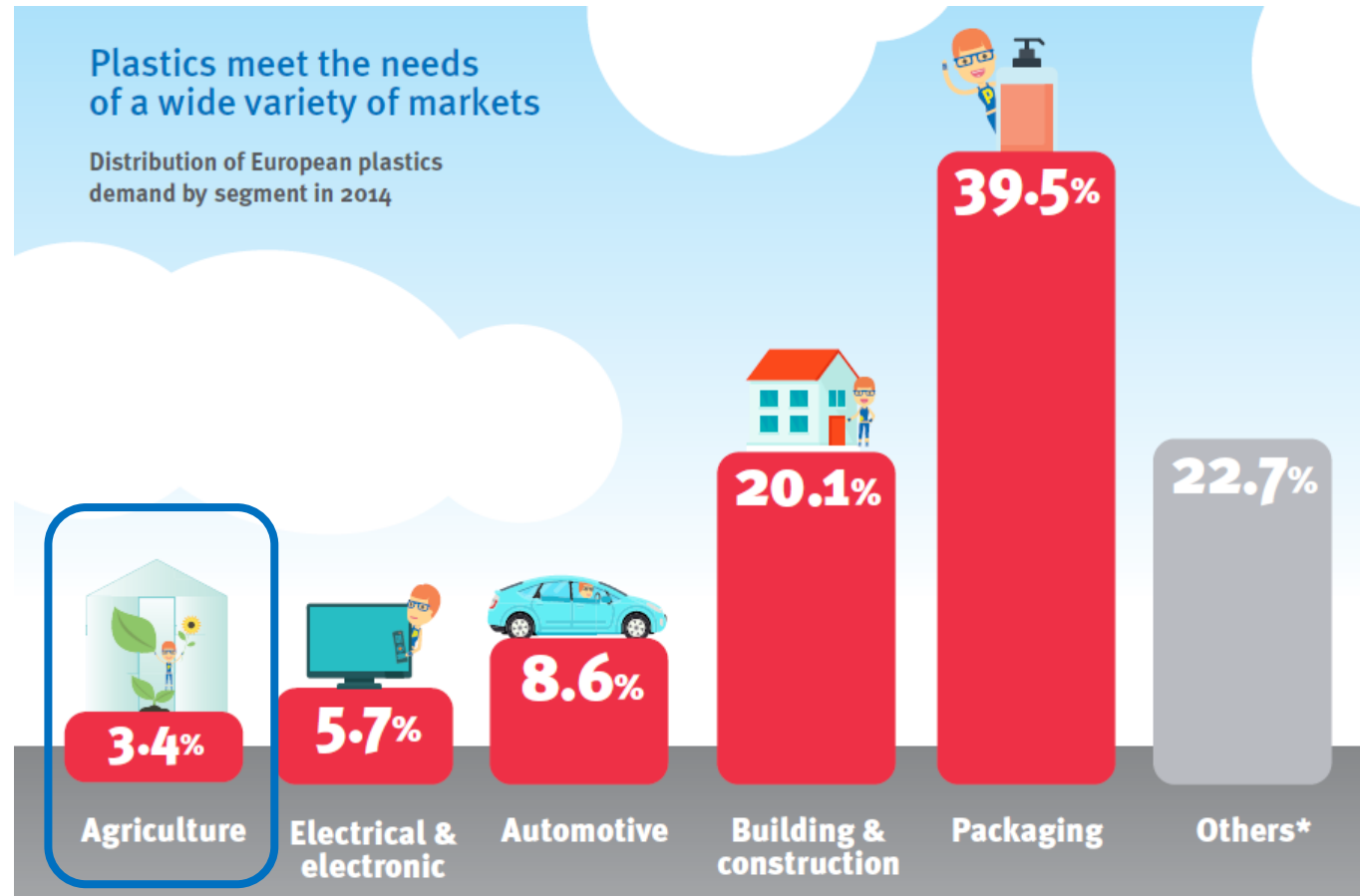
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Waste in numbers



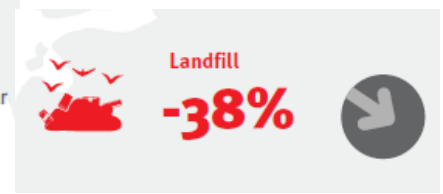
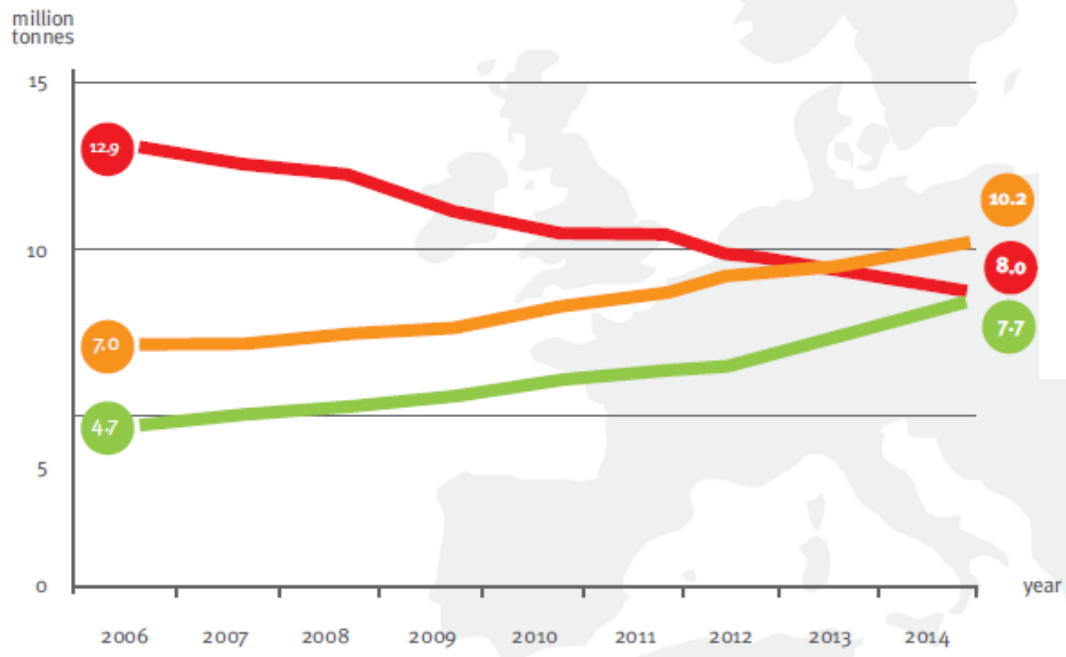
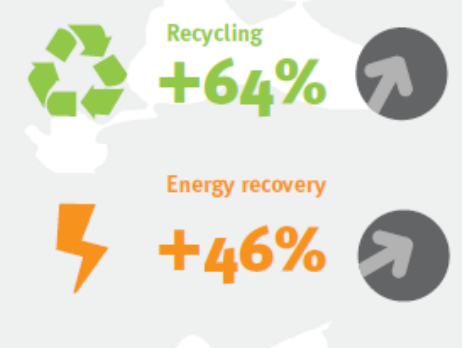
Plastics meet the needs
of a wide variety of markets

Distribution of European plastics
demand by segment in 2014



INTRODUCTION

Waste in numbers

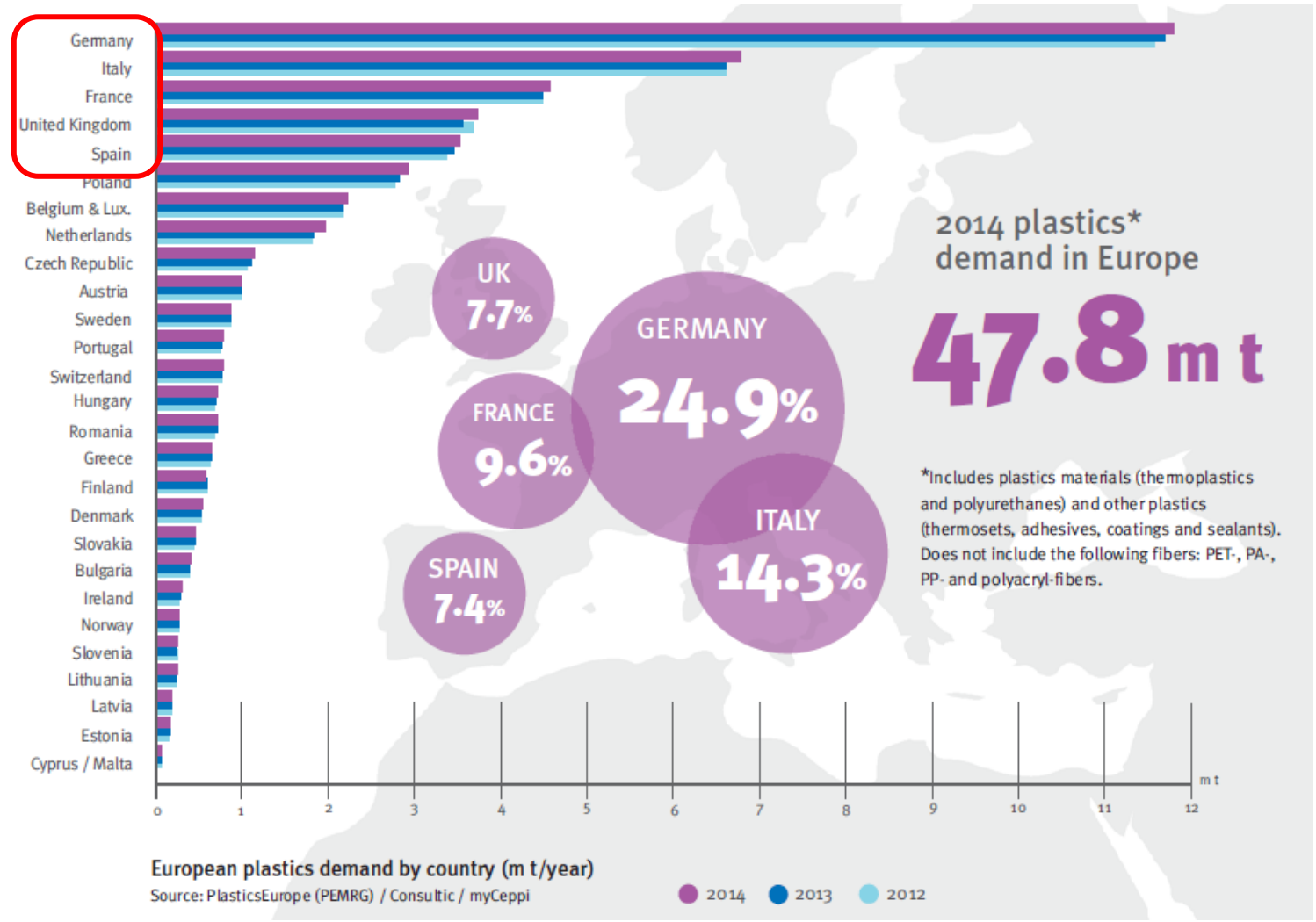


INTRODUCTION

Waste in numbers



2/3 OF PLASTICS DEMANDS IN EUROPE IS CONCENTRATED IN FIVE COUNTRIES



INTRODUCTION

SPAIN

Year 2012: **200.000 tones** of plastics used in agriculture

6.3% of total Spanish plastic consumption

40 %
Coverage
plastics

75.000 t/year
of residues

Waste in data



INTRODUCTION

European directive 2008/98 CE Marco de Residuos (DMR)



Plan Nacional Integral de Residuos 2008–2015 (PNIR)



Plan específico gestión de plásticos de uso agrario (PUA)



Plan Estatal de Marco de Gestión de Residuos 2016–2022 (PEMAR)



“**Biodegradable polymers** can contribute to reduce those residues because at the end of their lifetime those materials decompose within a reasonable time” (MAGRAMA, 2016)

Waste in data

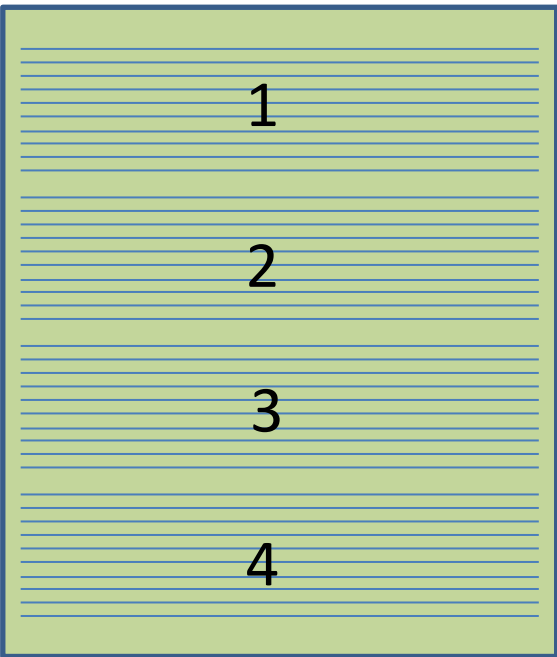
INTRODUCTION

EVALUATE BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS AS MULCH IN ORDER TO FIND AN ALTERNATIVE TO PE

Objectives

with the study of weeds density and pepper yield

MATERIAL AND METHODS



Years 2014-2015

Zaragoza, Spain

10 treatments



PLASTICS

- Polyethylene (PE)
- Mater-Bi[®]
- Sphere[®] 4
- Sphere[®] 6
- Bioflex
- Ecovio[®]

PAPERS

- Mimgreen[®]
- A240
- A69

UNWEEDED CONTROL





DENSITY AND % WEED COVERAGE:

21, 42 y 63 DAT
Sampling frame 0.2 m²



TOTAL PEPPER YIELD:

Weight and n° of fruits



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agro-environmental details



Problems of film lifting due to strong gust of wind. The same with crops that had low percentage of film covered (Harrington *et al.* 2004).



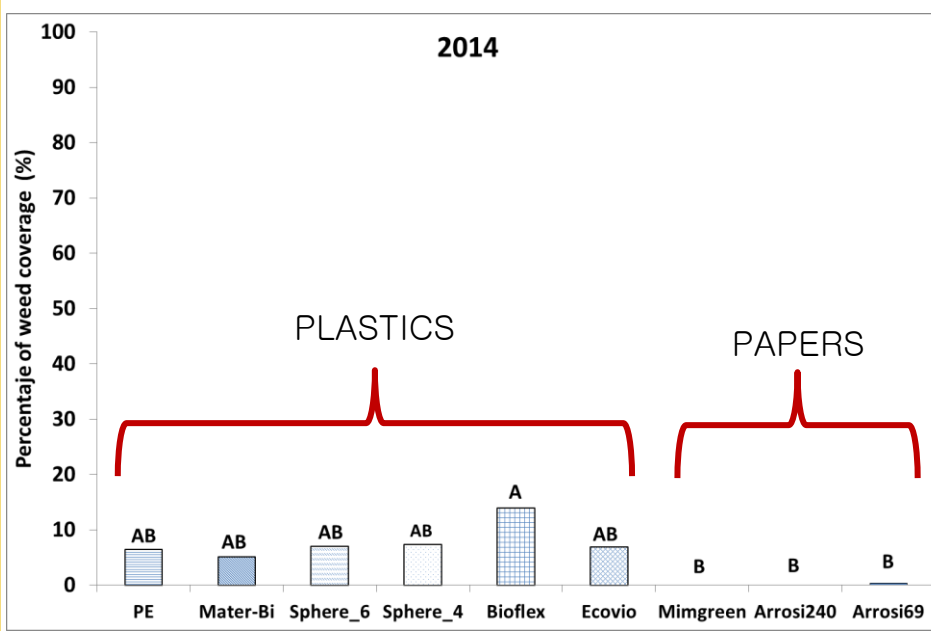
Early tears and degradation. Situation with other experimental materials (Zandstra 2007)



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

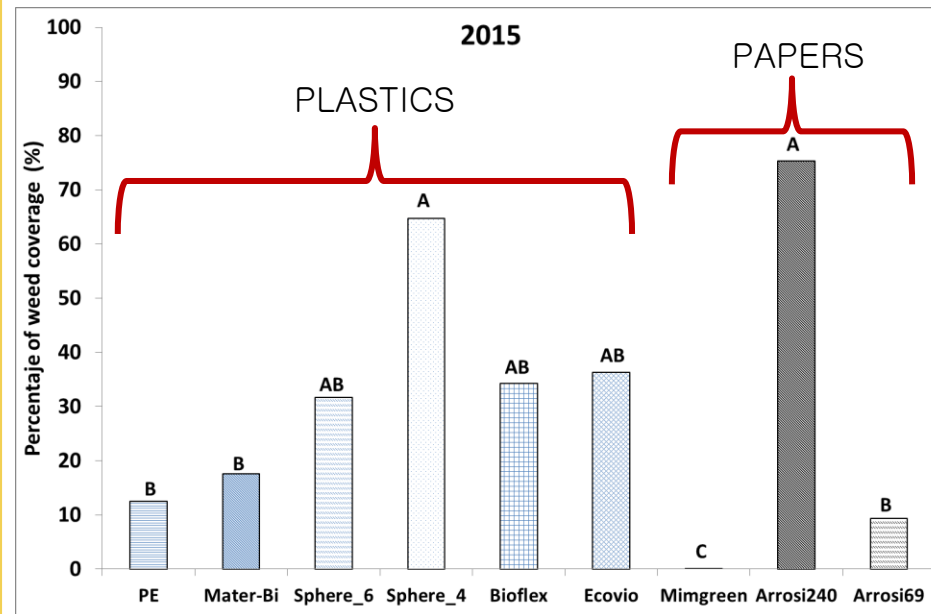
WEEDS

% total weed coverage



Biodegradable plastics were as efficient as PE

Similar results to essays with tomato (Cirujeda *et al.* 2012).



2015: similar to 2014 but with higher densities



UNWEEDED CONTROL



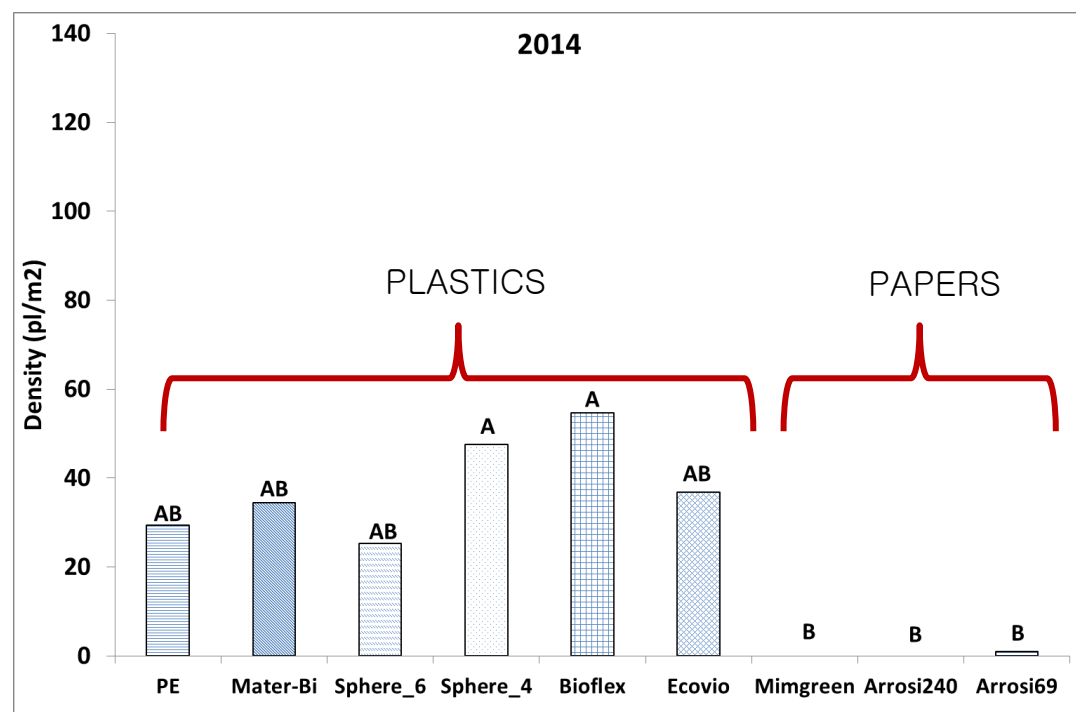
PAPER



PLASTIC

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weeds:
Cyperus rotundus



Biodegradables plastics more pierced than PE (Cirujeda *et al.* 2012)

3–5 weeks at the beginning without yellow nutsedge can increase pepper yield 10%
(Motis *et al.*, 2003).

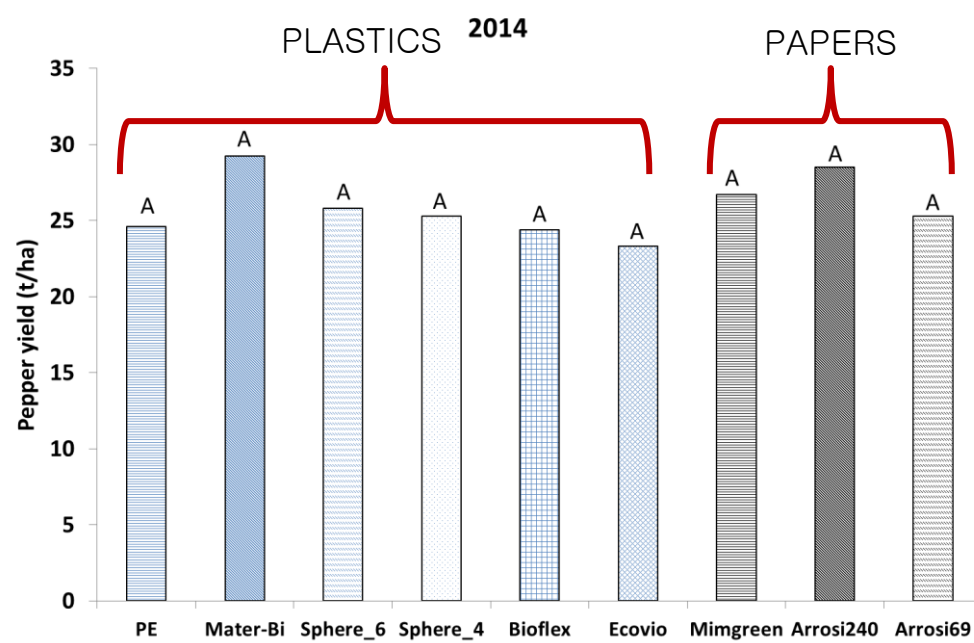
Efficient control of purple nutsedge with papers, similar results with tomato (Cirujeda *et al.* 2012, Anzalone *et al.* 2010).

2015. Data not shown.

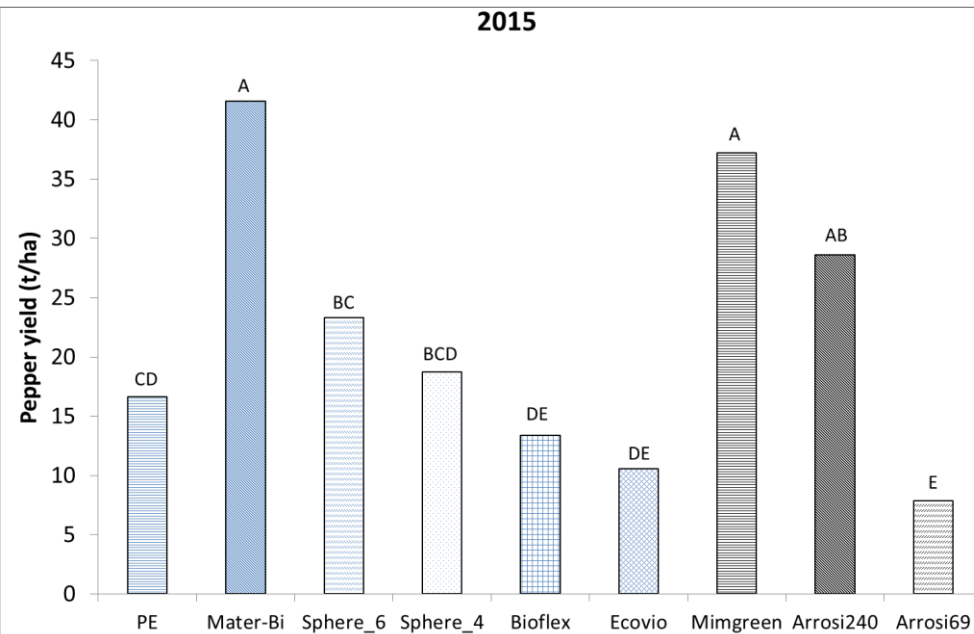


RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Marketable pepper yield



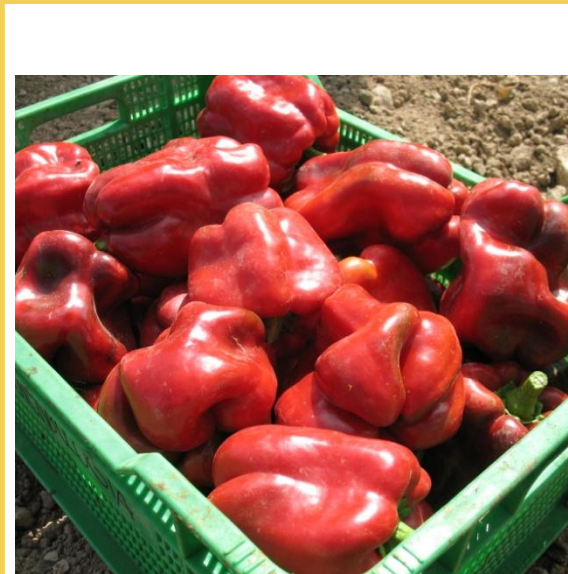
Yield were similar within materials. The same situation ocuured with tomato (Cirujeda *et al.* 2012)



High temperatures and problems with irrigation early breaks.

CONCLUSIONS

- Both **paper and biodegradable plastic mulches** are **efficient as PE** in weed control.
- **Paper films were the only materials capable of prevent nutsedge to pierce** . A recommendable material in case of severe nutsedge infestations.
- **Total marketable yield were similar as the one obtained with PE, even higher in the case of the biodegradable plastic Mater-Bi.** Any of these materials are a good alternative to PE.





THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATENTION

