



Masterclass Monitoring plant health

By:
Eric Hegger

1

Introduction:

A circular inset image showing a man, Eric Hegger, standing in front of a green background with various nutrient symbols (EC, S, K, Ca, B, Cu, Mo, NH, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn, P, N) and a globe. He is wearing a dark blue button-down shirt.

Eric Hegger:
Consultant at NovaCropControl

- Graduated from the HAS University in 'Horticulture and Business management'
- 5 years experience in Greenhouse cultivation
- Now working for 3 years at NovaCropControl
- Email: E.hegger@novacropcontrol.nl

2

History NovaCropControl:



A horizontal timeline with five orange circular markers, each containing an image representing a key event. Below each marker is a year and a brief description of the event.

- 2003**
HAND METERS
START IN STRAWBERRY AND OPEN FIELD
- 2009**
ESTABLISHMENT
BY BART VROMANS AND SJOERD SMITS
- 2017**
NEW OFFICE
LOCATED IN OISTERWIJK
- 2018**
TEST LOCATION
1000M2 INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION
- 2019**
10 YEARS
CELEBRATED WITH COLLEAGUES

3

Introduction:



Five orange rounded rectangular boxes, each containing an image and a list of key features or services.

- Plant sap analyzes**
 - Also water samples on nutrition.
 - Every sample 21 parameters
- Fast results**
 - Results within 24h after arriving
- Located in Oisterwijk**
 - 35 employees
 - New facility since 2017
- Worldwide**
 - Active +30 landen
 - Shipping from all countries is possible within 5 days.
- Test location**
 - 1000m2 plastic tunnel for independent research
 - In 2020 tests for Strawberry, Tomato, Pepper

4

Subjects

Session 1:



Why Plant sap Measurements?



Mobility of elements



Nutrient balance and the interactions in the plant



Factors that influence mineral uptake

Session 2:



Interpreting analyses



Using bemesting-online



Nutrition and plant health



Research on plant health

5

Plant sap in which crops?



ACTIVE
+ 200
CROPS



Conventional
Organic
Sustainable



6



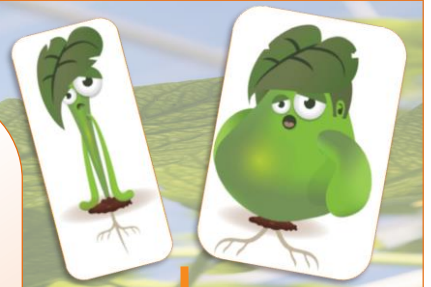
Why Plant sap Measurements?

7

The benefits of Plant Sap measurements?

- **Manage nutrient uptake**
- **Improve fertilizer efficiency**
- **Avoid nutrient deficiencies or toxicities**
- **Improve plant health and vitality**
- **Better leaf and fruit quality**
- **Improve fruit taste**

Cost saving through optimum plant growth / health / fruit quality

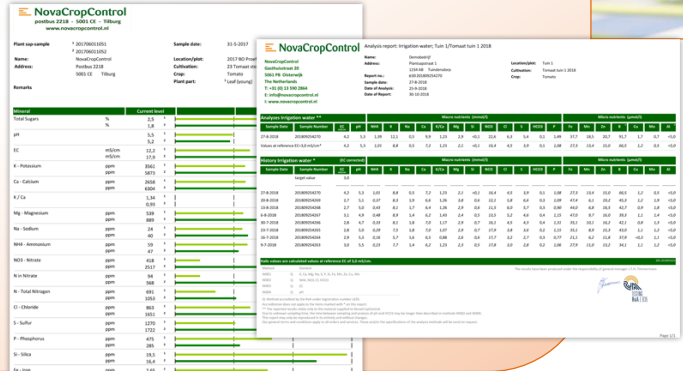


8

Which nutrients?

Every sample: 21 parameter.

- Total Sugars
- EC
- pH
- Calcium
- Potassium
- Magnesium
- Sodium
- Nitrogen (Nitrate, Ammonium, Total Nitrogen)
- Chloride
- Sulphur
- Phosphorus
- Silica
- Iron
- Manganese
- Zinc
- Boron
- Copper
- Molybdenum
- Aluminium



9

Difference plant sap and dry matter test

Minerals in the plant:

- Mineral / dissolvable salts (current uptake for plant development)
- Fixed minerals (in organic compounds, hardly available for plant development)

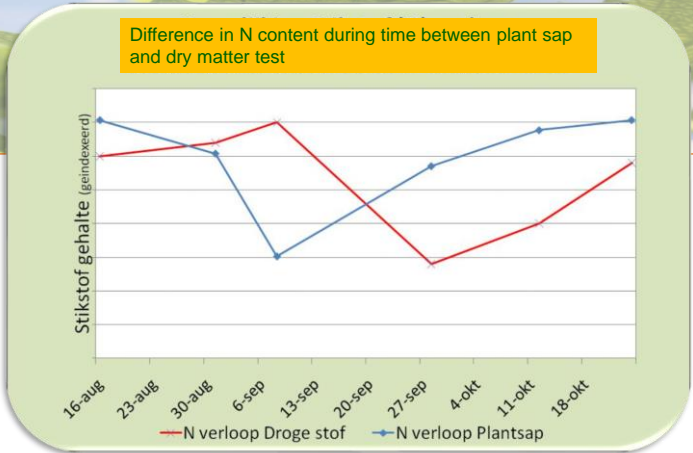
- **Plant sap measurement** measures mostly dissolved salts and a small part of the fixed minerals. The current situation of nutrition the plant can use for growth.
- **Dry matter test** counts the total of both (total uptake by plant). Deficiency is not directly visual in the analyze

10

Difference plant sap and dry matter test

Plantsap: N deficiency in a earlier stage visual. 2/3 weeks later visual in the dry matter.

Dry matter test: In a dry matter test it takes longer to determinate lower numbers



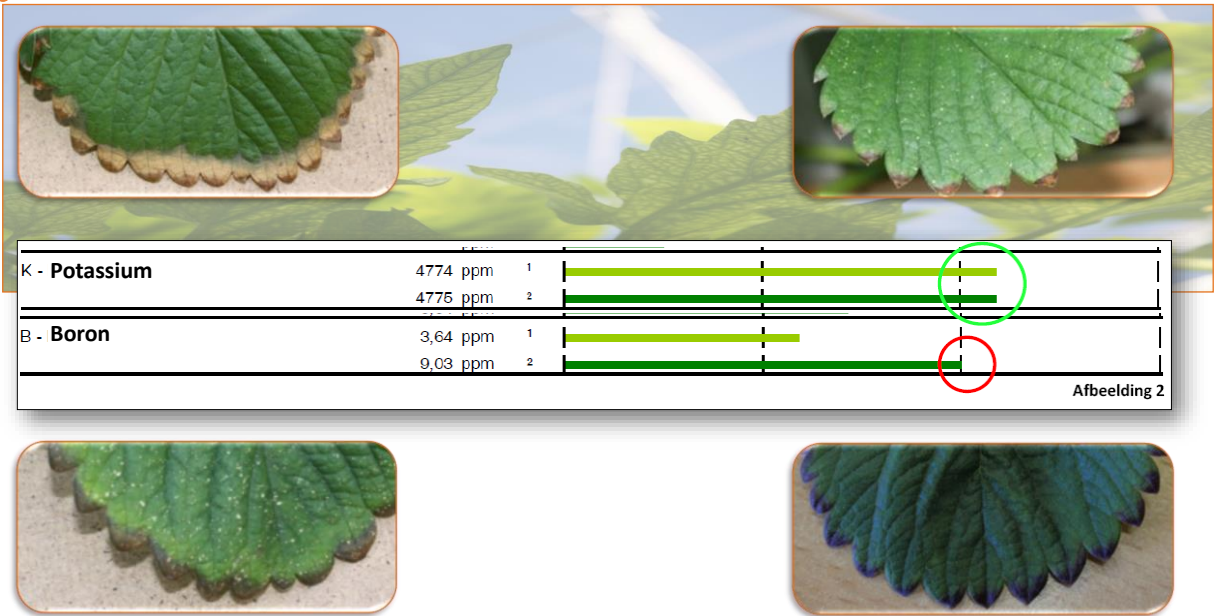
11





Find the cause of a deficiency

Mineraal		Huidig niveau				
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	487	1			
	ppm	51	2			



12

Boron too high or Potassium deficiency?

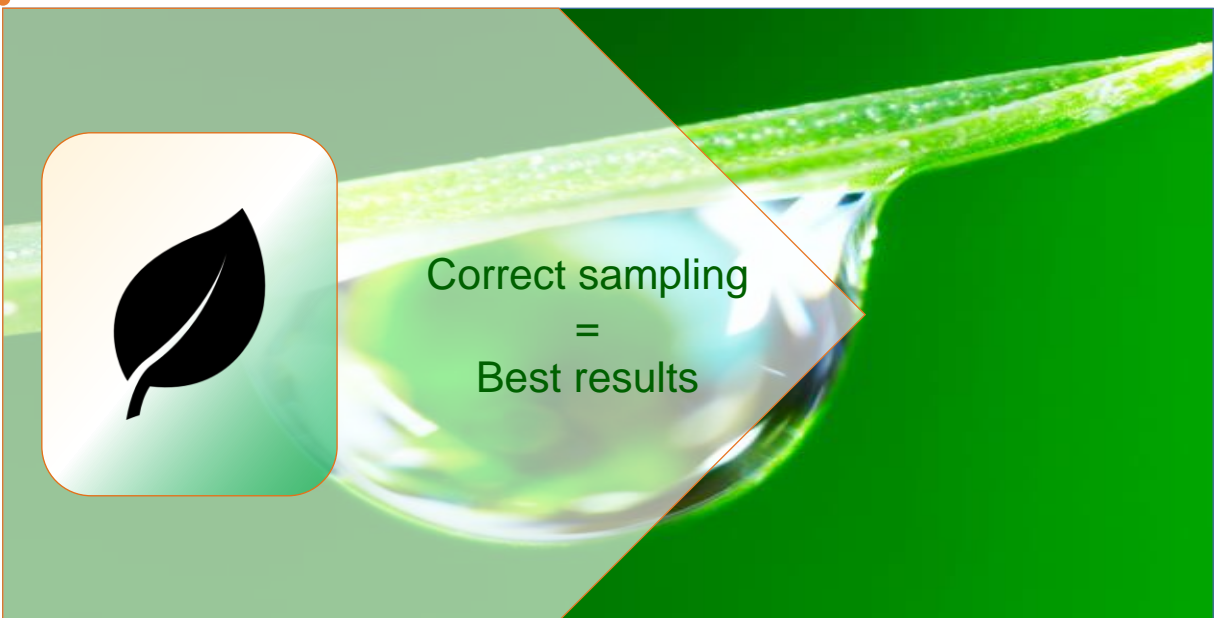



K - Potassium	4774 ppm	1	
	4776 ppm	2	
B - Boron	3,64 ppm	1	
	9,03 ppm	2	

Afbeelding 2



13





Correct sampling
=
Best results

14

“Proper sampling is essential”!



- Sample early in the morning (before 9am)**
- Young and old leaves separately (mobility)**
- Manual for every crop on our website**
- Sample leaves without the petioles**
- Avoid side paths, head of the growhouse etc.**
- Sample deficiency leaves separately from healthy leaves**
- Free from dew, moisture or dirt**
- Foliar spray: sample before or at least one week after**

15

Use the right materials

- **Use zip-lock bags**
- **Write down all the information on the stickers:**
 - Location
 - Cultivation
 - Crop-Cultivar
 - Plantpart
 - Remarks



Sample Sticker Details:

- Barcode: 80-0198
- Location: perceel 1
- Cultivation: gekelde 2
- Plantpart: stamta
- Date: 17-8-2020

16

Don'ts!!!



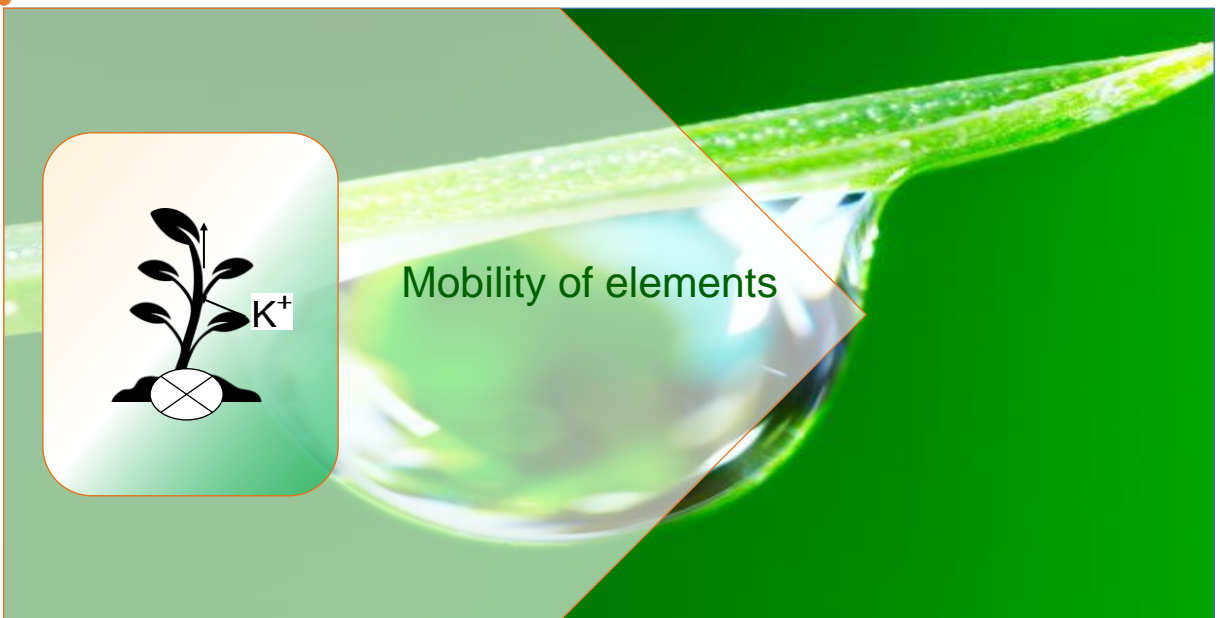
Not possible to add a label

Are these bottles clean?
(Coca-Cola = pH 2.45 en 6.13 mmol P)

Sample too big, is this bag with peat cleaned properly?

Samples in a paper bag, will dry out

17



Mobility of elements

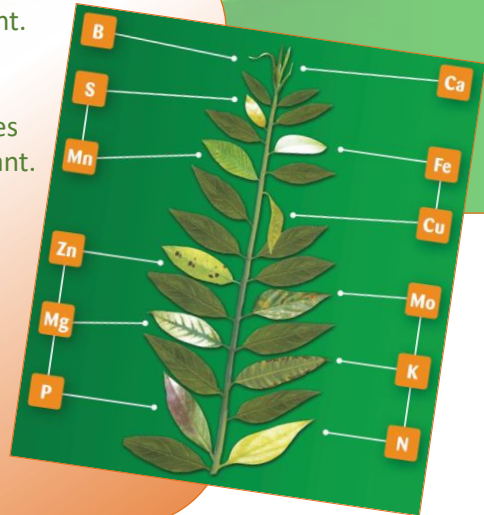
K^+

18

Mobility of elements

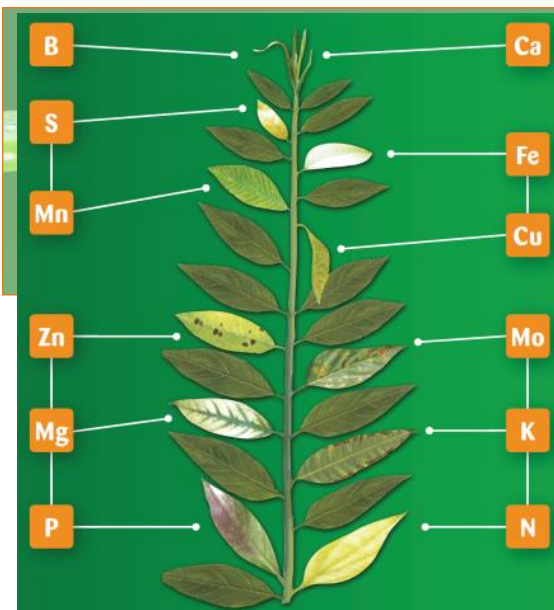
Mobility of elements:

- Recognize a deficiency based on position in the plant.
- Sampling young and old leaves separately for best insight into what is going on in the plant.
- Each deficiency looks different but some deficiencies are similar. (Mg and Mn). Look at position in the plant.



19

Mineral mobility in the plant



Mobile minerals:

Deficiency appears first in older leaves

- Nitrogen (N)
- Potassium (K)
- Magnesium (Mg)
- Phosphorus (P)

Medium immobile minerals:

Deficiency appears in the new leaves (S, Fe, Cu, Mn)

- Sulphur (S)
- Iron (Fe)
- Manganese (Mn)
- Zinc (Zn)
- Copper (Cu)
- Molybdenum (Mo)

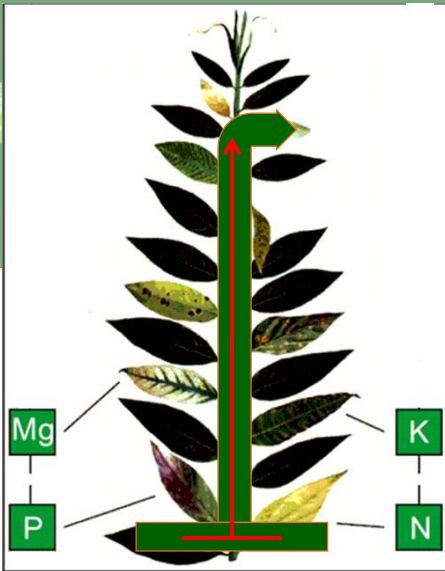
Immobile minerals:

Deficiency appears first in young parts

- Calcium (Ca)
- Boron (B)

20

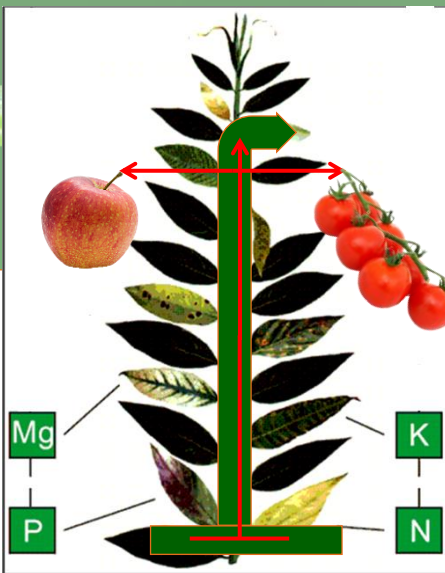
Mineral mobility in the plant



- When roots cannot deliver N,P,K or Mg, the plant will use its reserves.
- Older leaves are storehouse for mobile elements (N, P, K, Mg)
- Plantsap: Values go first down in the old leafs

21

Mineral mobility in the plant

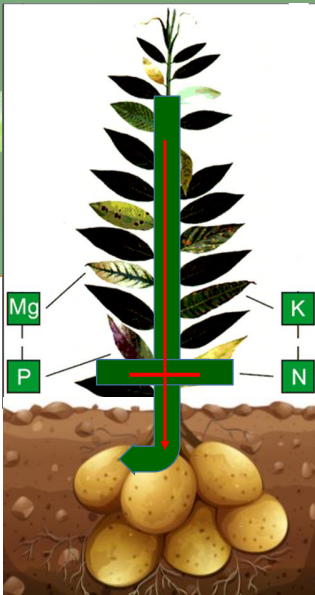


- Example:
- When fruit starts to develop, potassium demand increases.
 - Potassium in old leaves will be mobilized and transported to younger leaves and fruit.
 - Deficiencies of mobile minerals will appear first in older leaves.

22

Mineral mobility in the plant

 NovaCropControl



Example:

- When Potato tubers starts to develop, potassium demand increases.
- Potassium in old leaves will be mobilized and transported to younger leaves and the Potato.
- Deficiencies of mobile minerals will appear first in older leaves.
- Potassium important for the quality of the Potato

23

Mineral mobility in the plant

 NovaCropControl



Boron and Calcium not mobile from the old leaves.

- Deficiency first visual in the top leaves
- Transport possible by:
 - Active sap stream
 - Evaporation
 - Root pressure




24



25

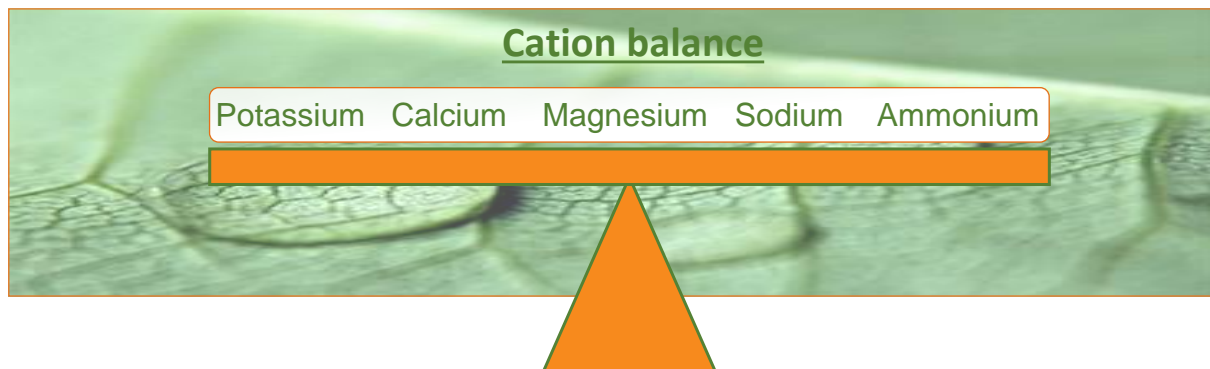
Competition in the plant

- Between Cations:
Calcium - Potassium - Magnesium - Sodium - Ammonium
- Between Anions:
Nitrate (nitrogen) - Chloride - Sulfur - Phosphate
- Total EC, distribution of this



26

Antagonistic interactions Cations



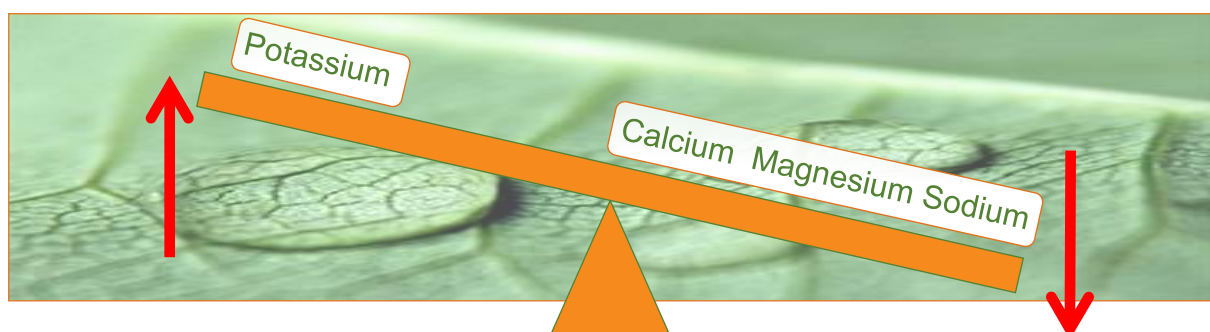
Note:

- Sufficient in the soil/substrate no guarantee for balanced uptake
- Ratio important for the uptake
- One Cation too high presented in plant sap, other Cation(s) deficient



27

Antagonistic interactions Cations



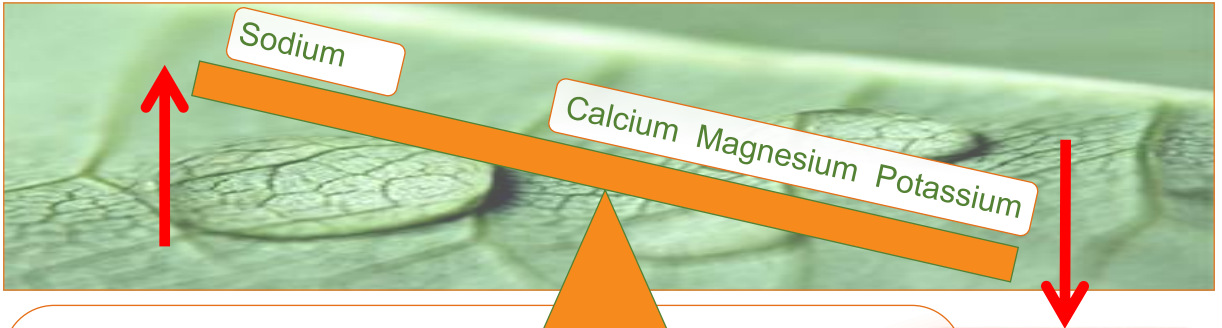
Note:

- When 1 Cation increases, other Cation(s) will decrease in the plant sap.
- When 1 Cation decreases in availability, other Cation(s) will increase in the plant sap
- Due high applications of manure or compost, Potassium availability will raise. Decreased uptake of Calcium and Magnesium.



28

Antagonistic interactions Cations



Note:

- Plants need very little sodium.
- Sodium can be taken up easily
- Sodium decreases uptake of , Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium

Causes:

- Water quality
- Ballast with fertilizers (Fe 3% (50 μmol = \pm 0.5 mmol Na, replace it for Fe6%
- City water (sometimes 0,6 mmol/l)



29

High Sodium

Burnt root points

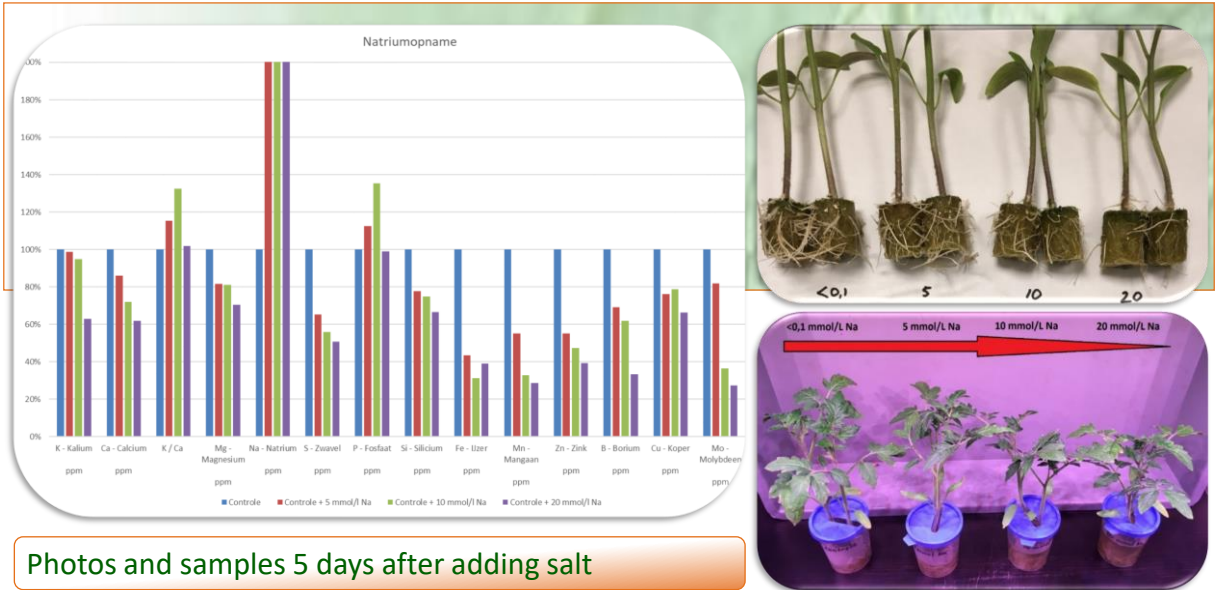
Dried root tips, caused by high sodium levels

High salts caused by:

- Poor water (Often sodium and Chloride)
- Too much fertiliser
 - Manure
 - Compost
 - Fertilizers

30

Competition Cations (Sodium test)



31

Influence Sodium on Calcium uptake



Sodium goes too high and this has big impact on the Calcium uptake!

32

Potassium and Calcium ratio

K/Ca ratio for optimum firmness and size:

Outer tire:

- Calcium for cell strenght

Innertube:

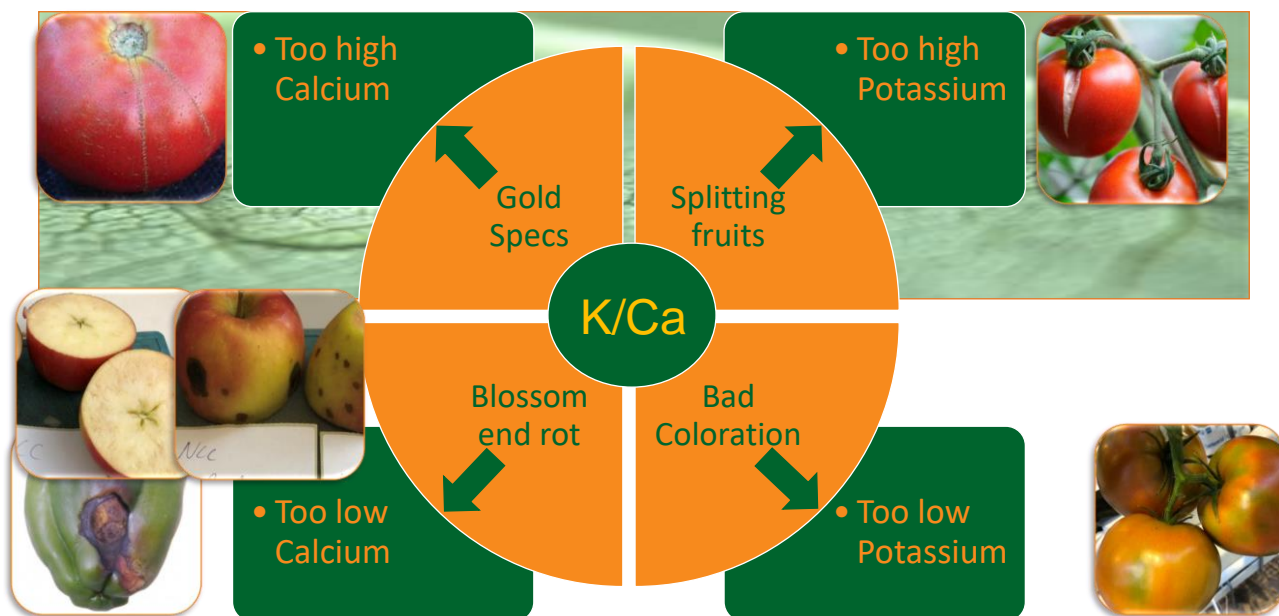
- Potassium for fruit filling

• Don't forget Mg:
High Mg: Too low K or Ca



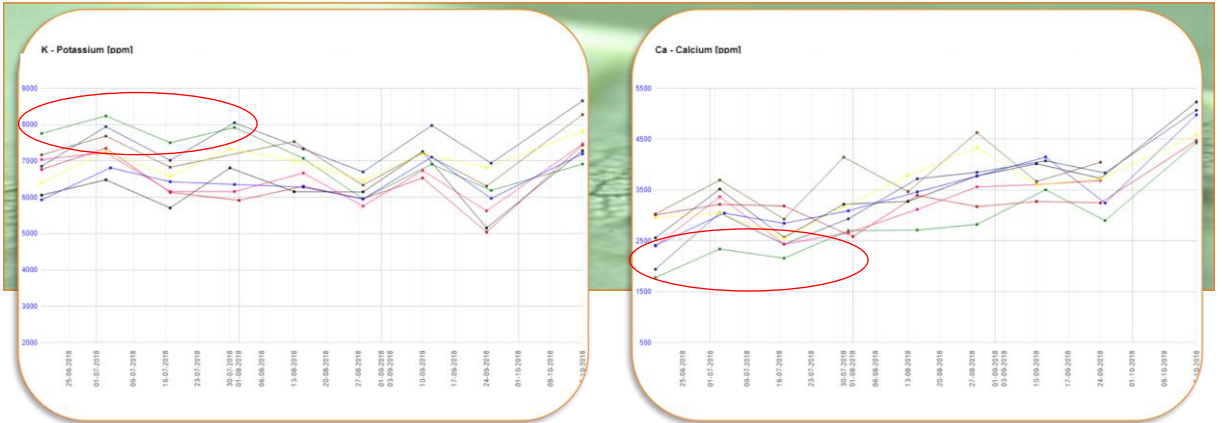
33

Potassium and Calcium ratio



34

Difference in Potassium and Calcium uptake

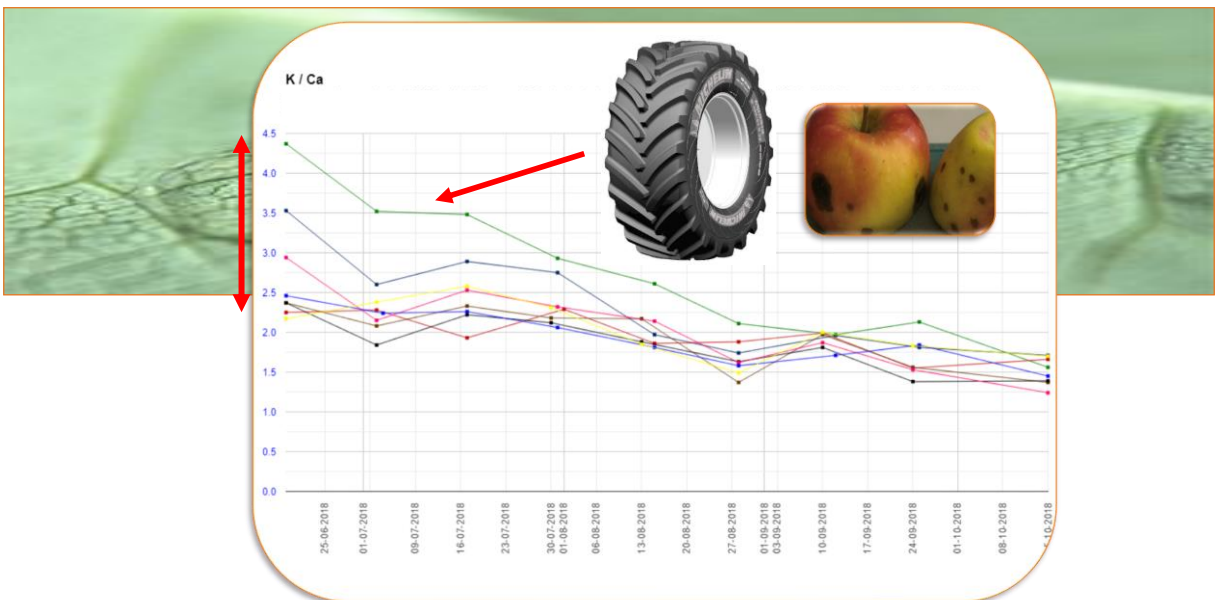


Antagonistic interaction Cations:

- Apple trees: 8 different fields.
- Potassium high (green line), low Calcium uptake.
-

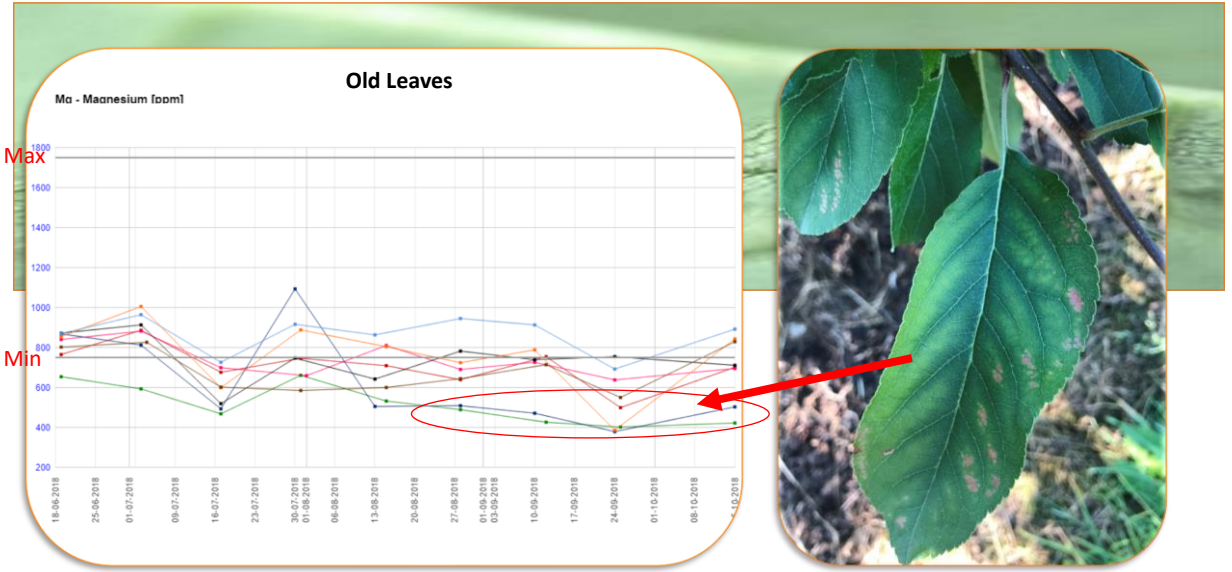
35

K/Ca ratio differs between the fields



36

Target Values give a very good indication



37

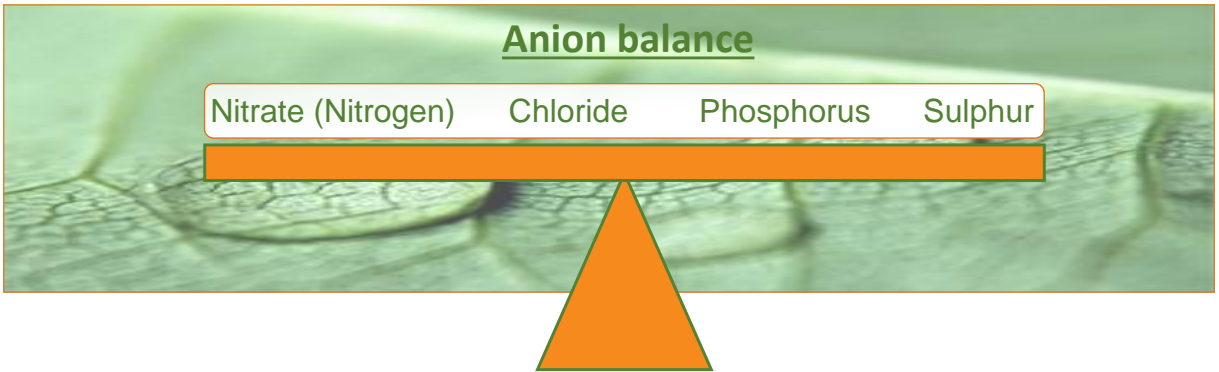
K/Ca ratio important for Potato



Storage and quality of the potato tubers are strongly influenced by the K / Ca ratio

38

Antagonistic interactions Anions

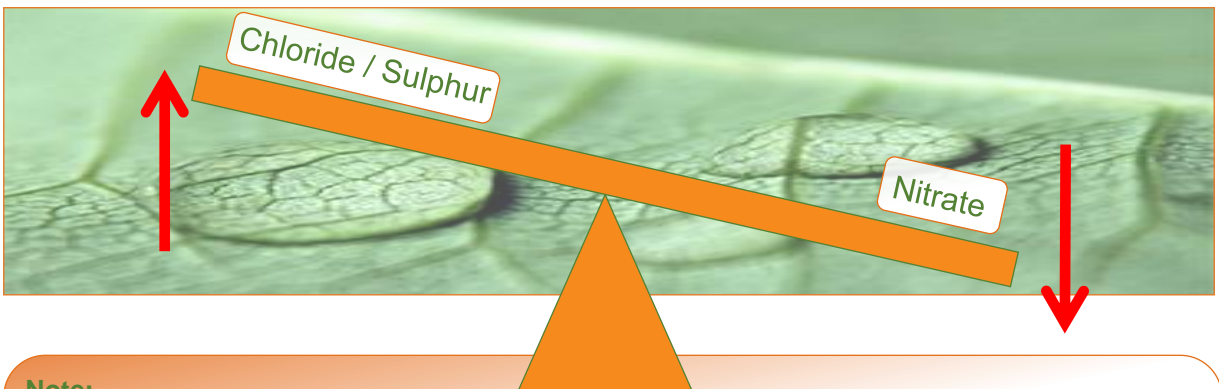


Note:

- Anions have the same interactions as Cations
- When 1 is high, others will decrease

39

Lowering Nitrate with Other Anions

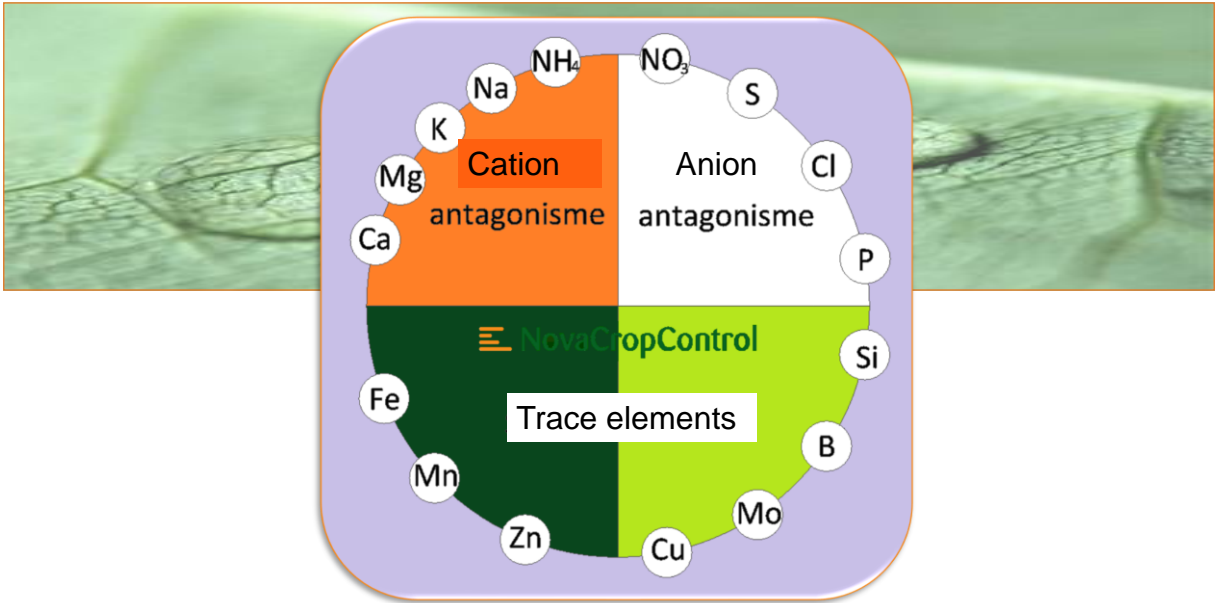


Note:

- Lower Nitrate uptake results in higher Sugar levels (Healthier plant and better fruit taste).
- Lower Nitrate uptake: In fertilizer recipe higher S, Cl (and P) with the same EC result in a decrease of NO₃.
- Higher Sulphur helps Nitrate conversion to Proteins
- High Chloride also decreases the uptake of Phosphorus.

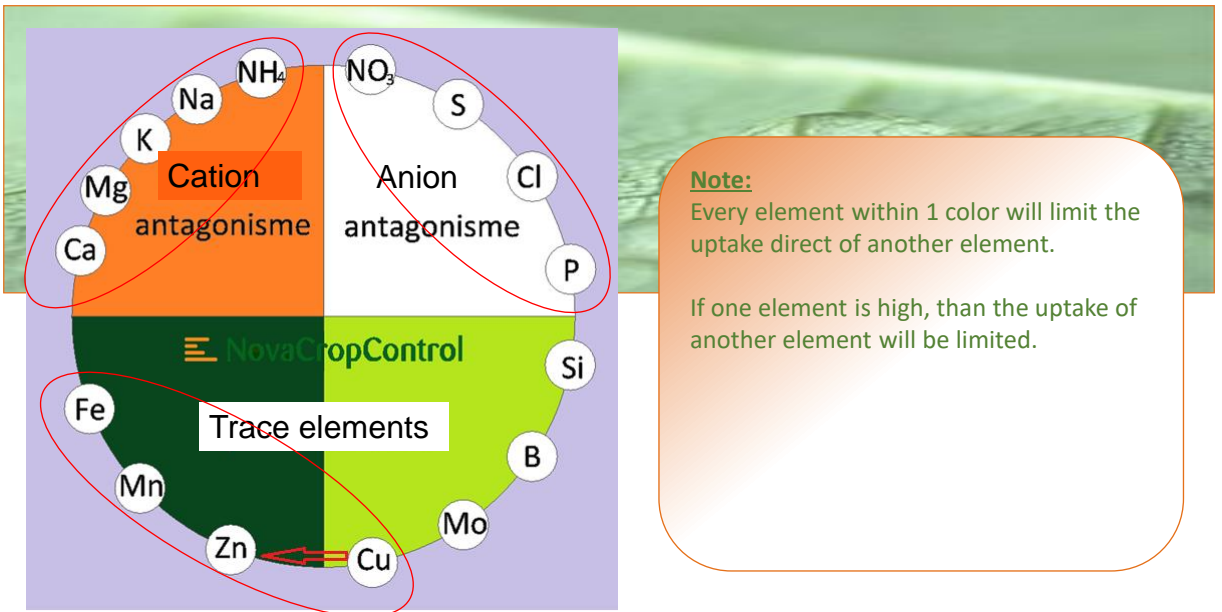
40

Antagonistic interactions



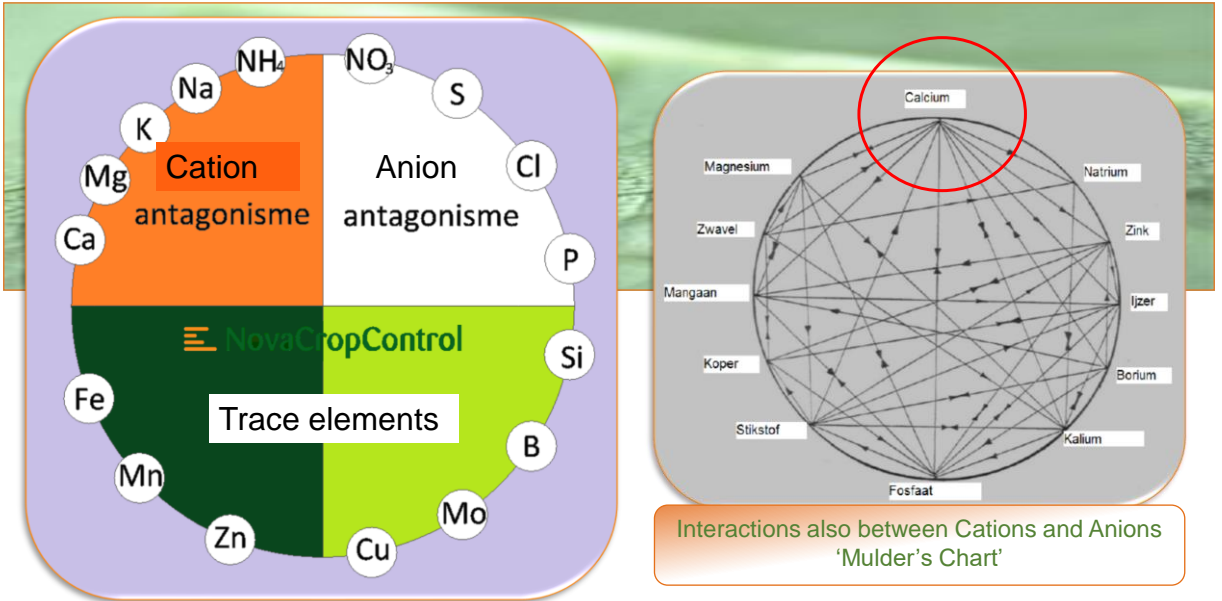
41

Antagonistic interactions



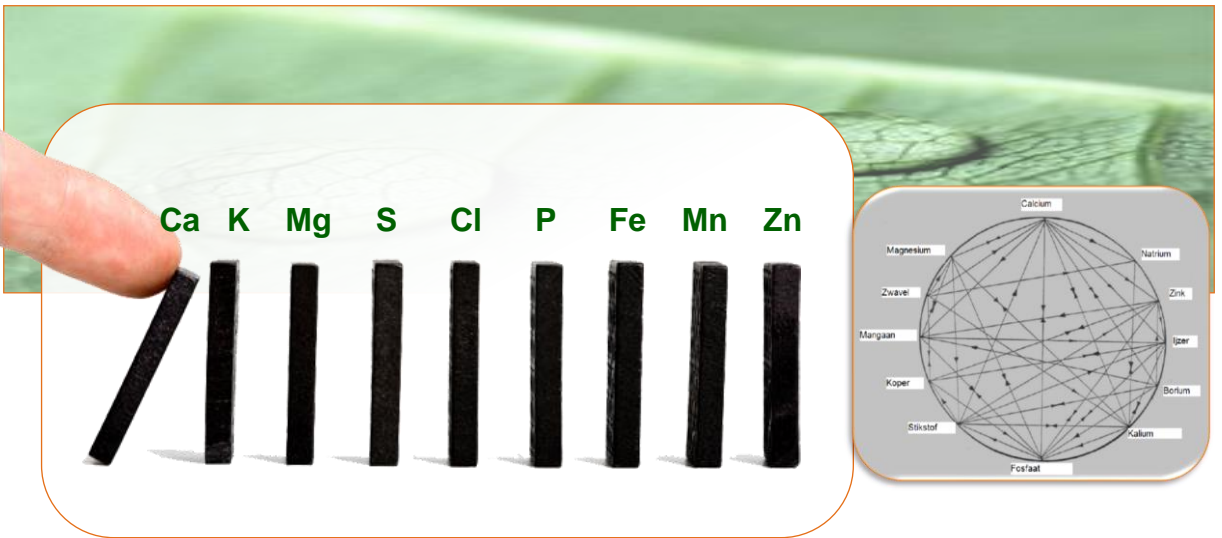
42

Antagonistic interactions



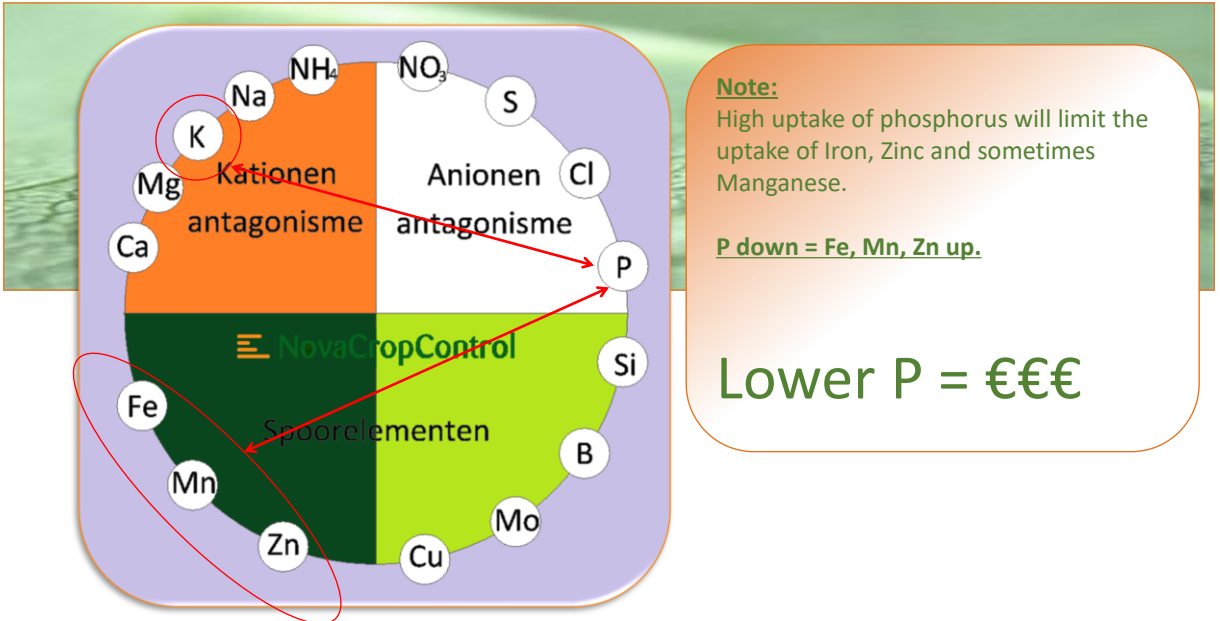
43

The influence of one element on the rest



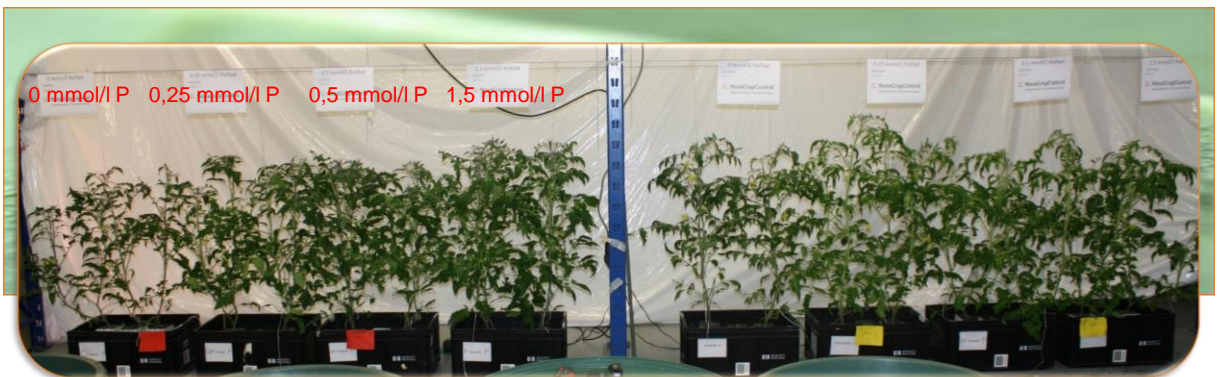
44

Antagonistic interactions



45

Impact of phosphate on potassium uptake



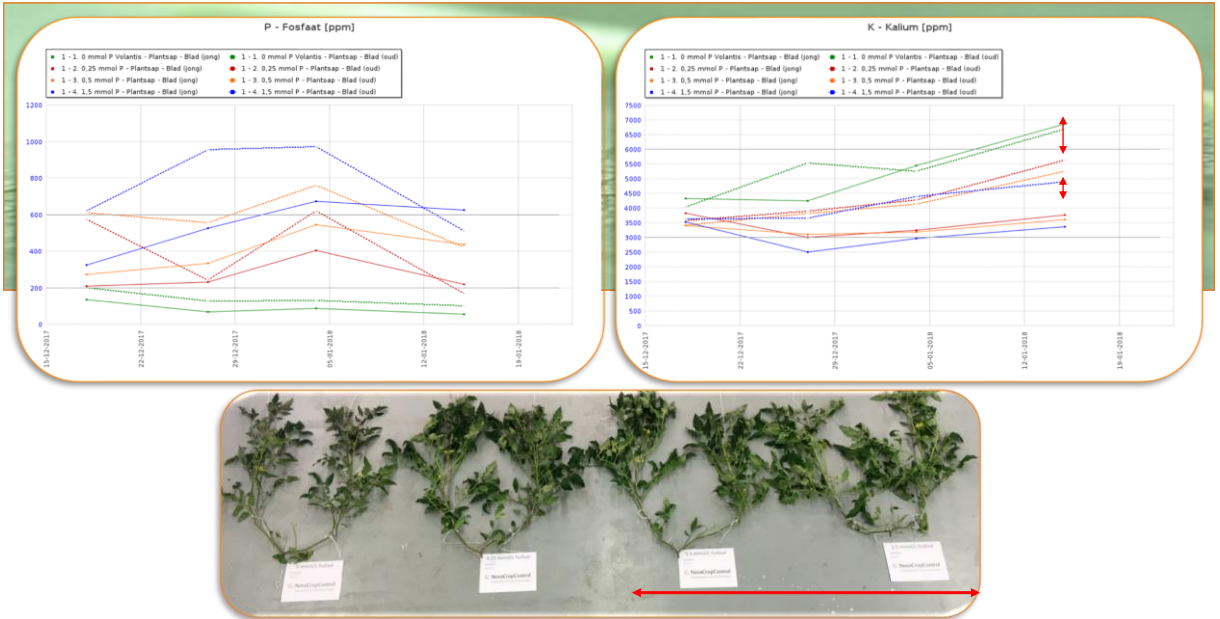
Note:

- Idea: Better coloration of tomatoes in the winter
- Ascending P fertilization, equal K fertilization
- 2 varieties: Volantis and Romindo

	EC	pH	NH4	K	Na	Ca	Mg	NO3	Cl	SO4	HCO3	P	Si	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo	
Analyse																				
Streefwaarde																				
Basis v.o.	3,0		0,00	6,00	x	8,50	3,50	17,50	4,00	3,50	x	1,50		45	15	10	50	1,50	1,00	

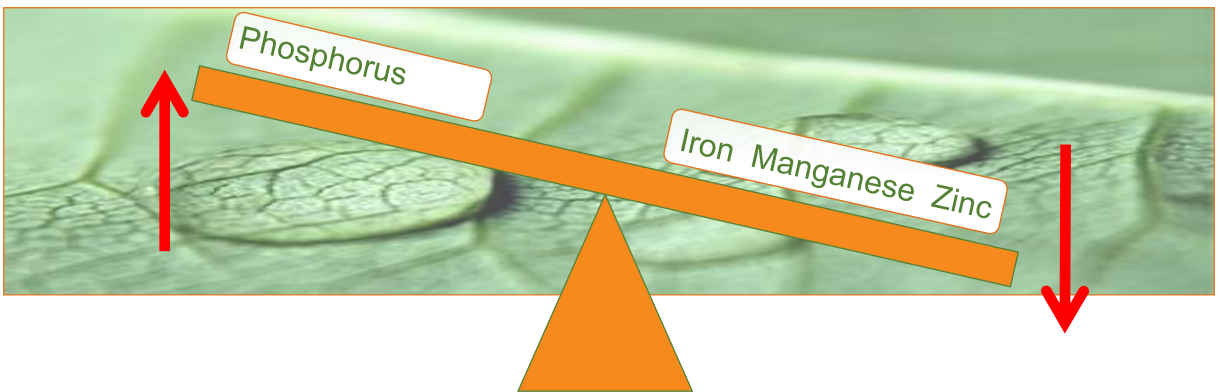
46

Impact of phosphate on potassium uptake



47

Phosphorus blocks the uptake of trace elements



Note:

- Phosphate is important for sugar transport and healthy roots
- But too high phosphate inhibits the uptake of Iron, Manganese and Zinc.

48

Influence of P and Mn on the Fe uptake

Test influence of phosphorus and Manganese on Iron uptake:

- Test October - November 2019
- Irrigation EC: 3.0
- 7 Treatments
- Indoor under artificial lighting
- pH 5.4 - 5.6

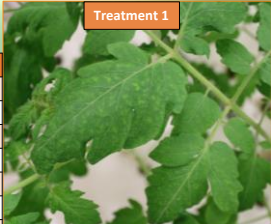







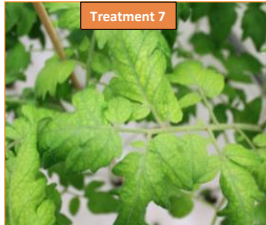
Treatments	Phosphorus mmol/l	Iron μmol	Manganese μmol
Treatment 1	1 mmol	35	20
Treatment 2	1 mmol	0	20
Treatment 3	0 mmol	0	20
Treatment 4	0 mmol	35	20
Treatment 5	2 mmol	35	20
Treatment 6	2 mmol	0	20
Treatment 7	1 mmol	0	60

49

Influence of P and Mn on the Fe uptake

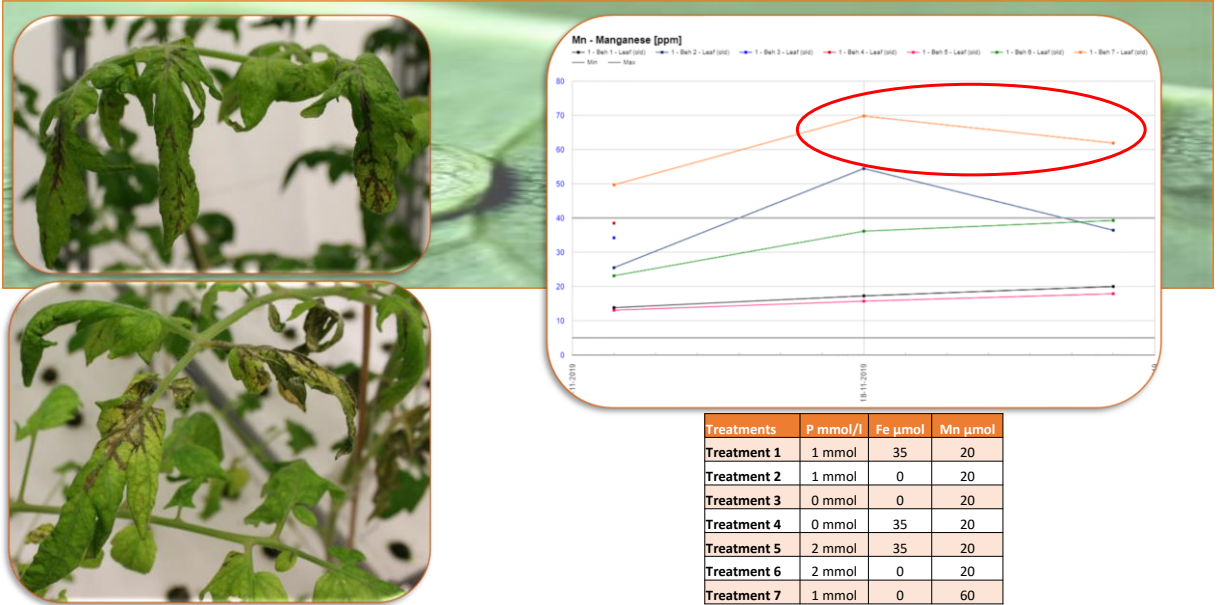
Treatments	P mmol/l	Fe μmol	Mn μmol
Treatment 1	1 mmol	35	20
Treatment 2	1 mmol	0	20
Treatment 3	0 mmol	0	20
Treatment 4	0 mmol	35	20
Treatment 5	2 mmol	35	20
Treatment 6	2 mmol	0	20
Treatment 7	1 mmol	0	60

Treatment 1	Treatment 2	Treatment 3																		
																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>787,1</td> <td>0,97</td> <td>8,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	787,1	0,97	8,6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>700,3</td> <td>0,85</td> <td>16,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	700,3	0,85	16,4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>98,8</td> <td>3,48</td> <td>35,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	98,8	3,48	35,6
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																		
787,1	0,97	8,6																		
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																		
700,3	0,85	16,4																		
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																		
98,8	3,48	35,6																		

Treatment 4	Treatment 5	Treatment 6	Treatment 7																								
																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>99,4</td> <td>6,40</td> <td>33,2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	99,4	6,40	33,2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>828,8</td> <td>1,12</td> <td>7,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	828,8	1,12	7,6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>901,0</td> <td>0,80</td> <td>17,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	901,0	0,80	17,4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>P - Phosphorus ppm</th> <th>Fe - Iron ppm</th> <th>Mn - Manganese ppm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>721,1</td> <td>0,70</td> <td>35,6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm	721,1	0,70	35,6
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																									
99,4	6,40	33,2																									
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																									
828,8	1,12	7,6																									
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																									
901,0	0,80	17,4																									
P - Phosphorus ppm	Fe - Iron ppm	Mn - Manganese ppm																									
721,1	0,70	35,6																									

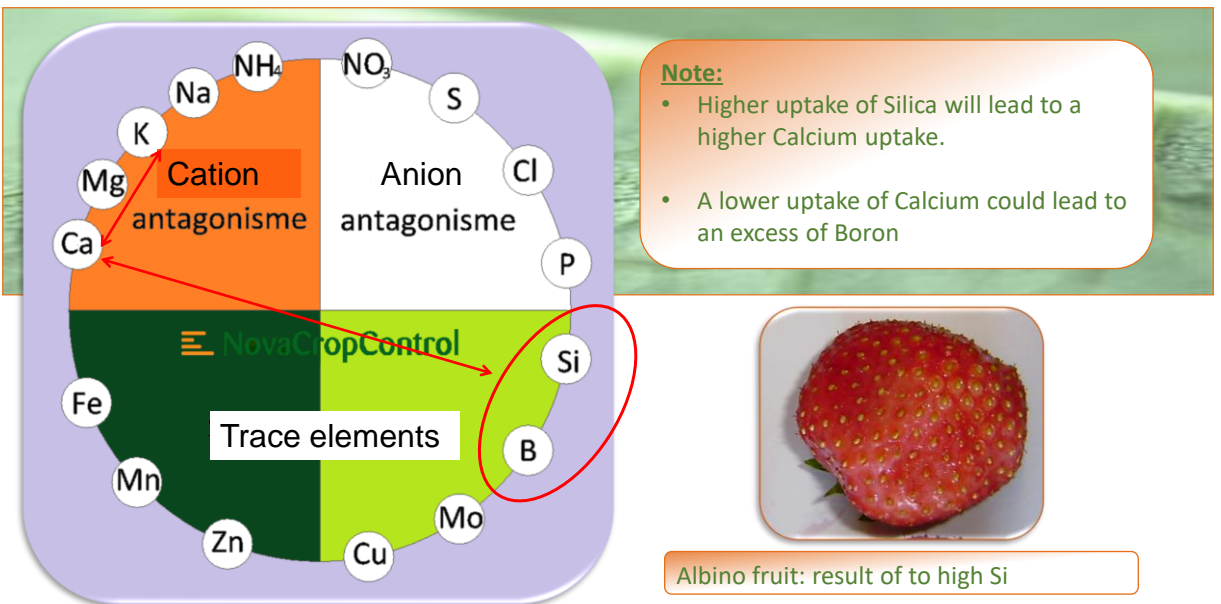
50

Influence of P and Mn on the Fe uptake



51

Antagonistic interactions



52

Antagonistic interactions

Note:

- Nitrate is not efficiently converted at low magnesium uptake.
- Molybdenum is needed to convert nitrate into the plant to amino acids / protein.
- High S and Cl helps lowering Nitrate

53

Functions of minerals

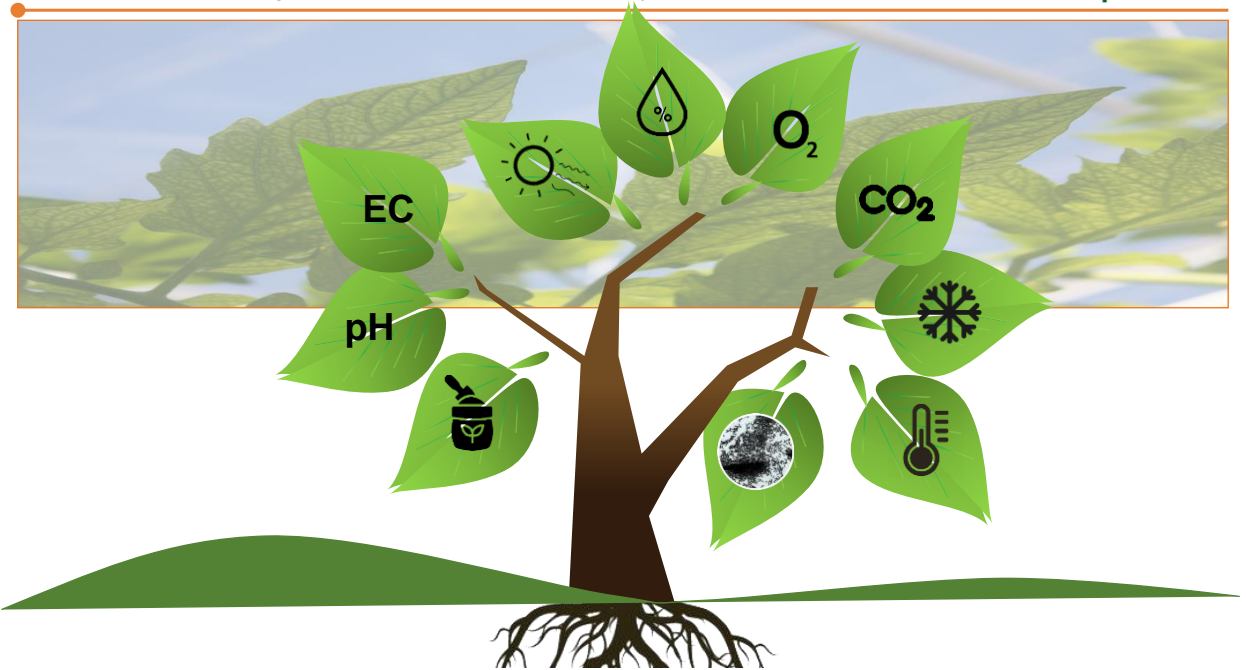
Element	Advantage	Disadvantage	Element	Advantage	Disadvantage
Sugars	Vital crop, efficient photosynthesis, increased natural resistance and shelf life.	Too high concentrations indicate that the plant is not "working". This will cost production.	S	Efficient NO₃ conversion , healthy growth. Important for protein production.	Acid soil conditions, pH will drop and an extreme uptake of Mn, even till toxic concentrations.
EC	Sufficient dissolved minerals are needed for plant growth. Keep in mind: Which minerals are building the EC? The "good", or the "bad" ones?	A high EC will result in leaf burning; low EC values will cause slow growth.	Cl	Healthy growth, efficient NO₃ conversion .	Competition with NO ₃ in uptake, can lead to N deficiency.
pH	In the low pH range, micronutrients and phosphorus are better available.	Low pH will limit the uptake of macronutrients.	Fe	Green leaf colour , without spots, avoiding yellow plant heads .	High Fe results in lower Mn and Zn uptake.
N	Growth , leaf and stem mass, vegetative crop stage.	Too vegetative crops, or not developing to the reproductive stage. High Nitrate-Nitrogen causes susceptibility for: Powdery mildew, botrytis, aphids, spider mite, thrips .	Mn	Green leaf colour , without spots, low fungal susceptibility	High Mn results in lower Zn and Fe uptake. High Mn = calyx burning and fungi growth in the end.
P	A good root system , fertile flowers.	Micronutrients are being limited in uptake , first Fe, then Zn and then Mn.	Zn	Green leaf colour , without spots, prevents leaf burning in illuminated cultivations .	High Zn results in lower Mn and Fe uptake.
K	Effect on fruit colour , producing firm fruits . Stimulating growth. Sufficient K will avoid leaf burning in illuminated cultivations.	Suppresses Ca in uptake = blossom end rot, excess will cause vegetative growth, limits Mg uptake.	B	Stimulates Ca uptake, ensures firm fruit connection to the vine, limits yellow calyxes. Improved fruiting. Less vine breaking .	Toxic for plants, first leaf tip discoloration, followed by plant die off.
Ca	Avoiding blossom end rot , firm fruit skin/cells.	Relatively few disadvantages, Mg and K are less available for uptake.	Cu	Limits fungal susceptibility from inside the plant, e.g. calyx fungi .	Results in lower Fe and Zn uptake, produces firm crops, slower growth.
Mg	Efficient NO₃ conversion , healthy growth. Important for chlorophyll production.	High Mg will result in lower K and Ca uptake.	Si	Stimulates Ca uptake, firm leaves. Decreases powdery mildew, botrytis, yellow calyxes and calyx fungi .	Up to now no disadvantages in tomato, in soft fruits K uptake will be lower, caused by high Ca uptake.
			Mo	Necessary for enzyme processes for NO ₃ conversion, healthy growth.	Unknown, can be toxic when concentrations increase too much.

54



55

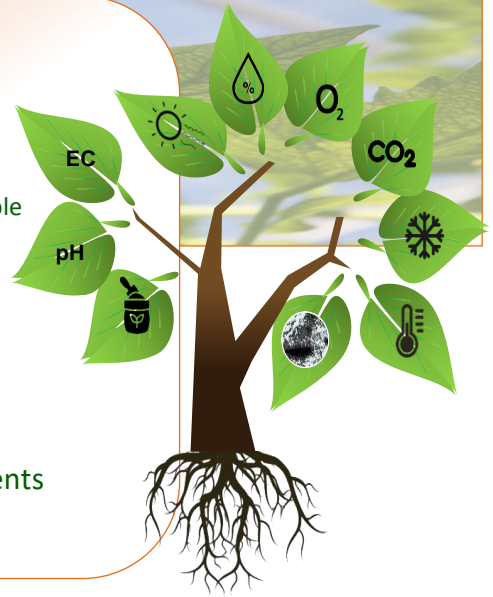
Factors that influence the mineral uptake



56

Factors that influence the mineral uptake

- pH of the soil / substrate / irrigation water
- Imbalance in minerals
- Soil type, quality substrate
- Plant stage (LAI, fruit load etc)
- Release of fertilizers
 - Moment of application with when to becoming available
- Soil structure, rooting, Soil biology
- Climate, temperature, light, moisture, oxygen
- Quality of irrigation water
 - Bicarbonate, pH, Oxygen, micro life
 - Sodium, recirculation, ballast for fertilizers

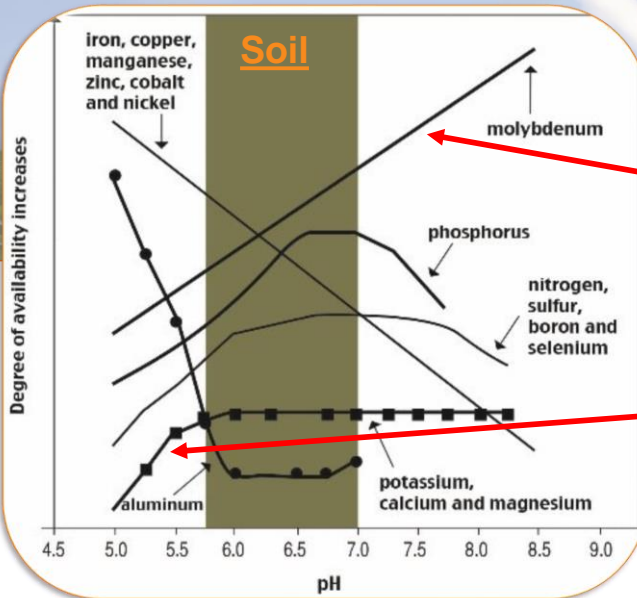


+/-

Current mineral uptake → plant sap measurements

57

Acidity influence on nutrition uptake soil



High pH decreases uptake of:

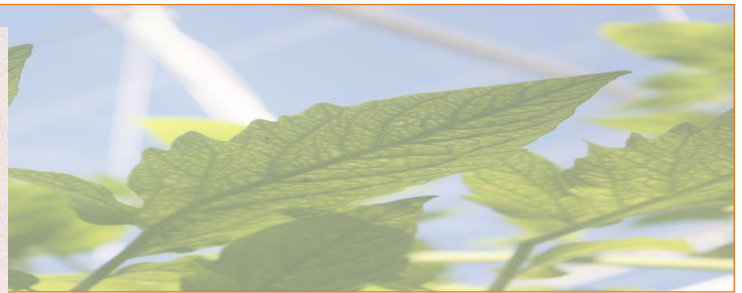
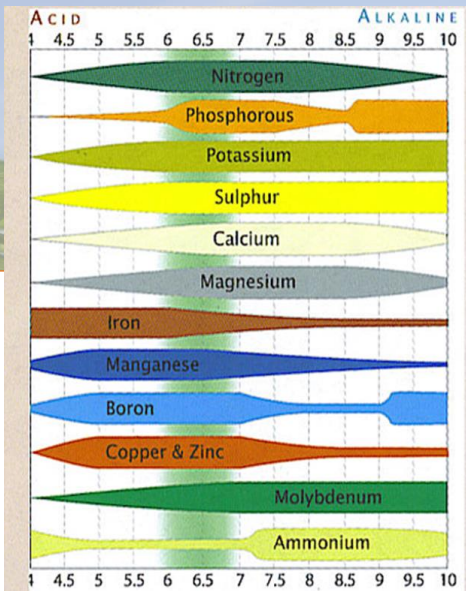
- P (above 7 fixed)
- Trace elements (Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu)
- Mo higher uptake

Low pH: decreases uptake of:

- P
- Mo
- Cations K, Ca, Mg
- N, S, B
- Aluminium higher uptake (indication in plant sap)

58

Acidity influence on nutrition uptake soil



Another picture but now shown separately

59

Manganese uptake vs pH

Higher dosage will not always result in a higher uptake

pH of the soil or irrigation water

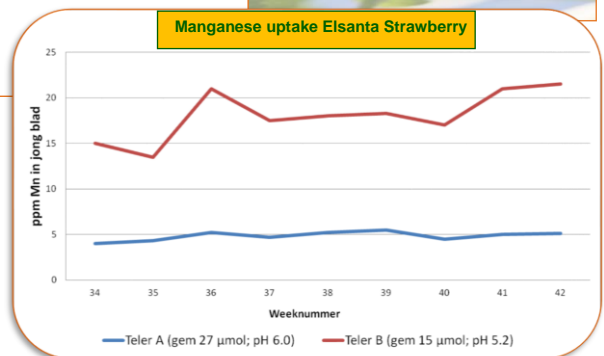
- Stagnation uptake of trace elements
- Acid conditions, root development problems

Example of the effect of pH on Manganese.

- Strawberry in glasshouse on same substrate
- High supply Mn, lower uptake by the high pH of the irrigation water

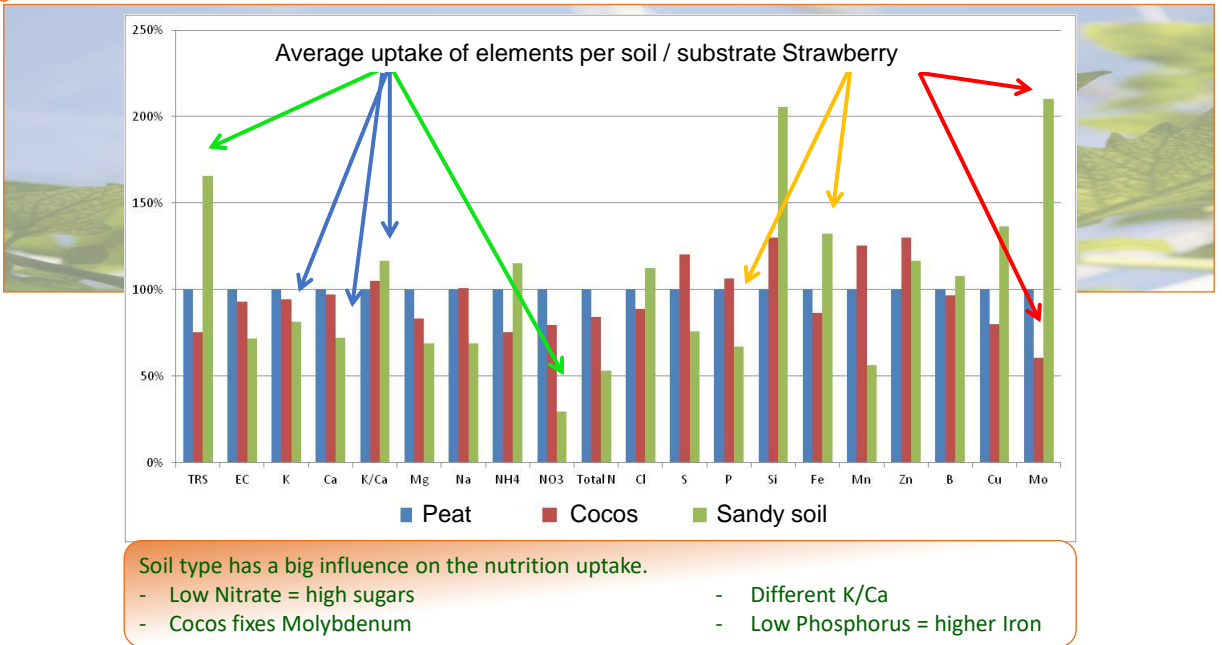


	Manganese Drip water	pH Drip water
Grower A	27 µmol	6.0
Grower B	15 µmol	5.2



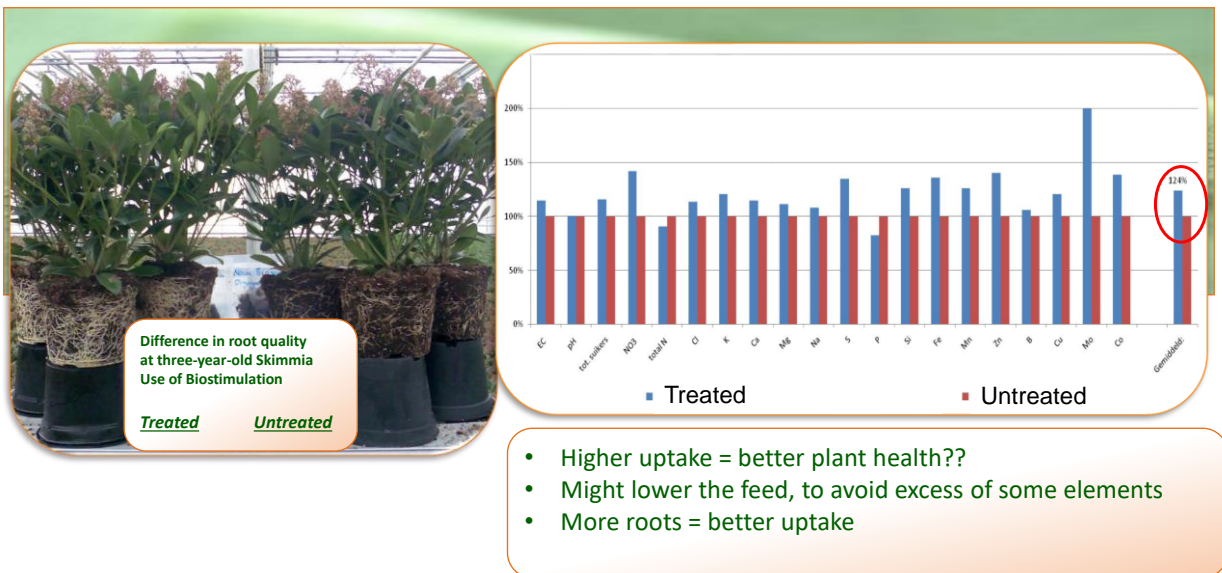
60

Soil type influence on nutrition uptake



61

Soillife influence on the Nutrient uptake



62

Soil life influence on the Nutrient uptake



Not treated, 15 cm deep



Treated, 45 cm deep

- Treated:
- Ca/Mg/K balanced by Albrecht method
 - Compost as inoculant
 - Root stimulating (seaweeds, humic acids)

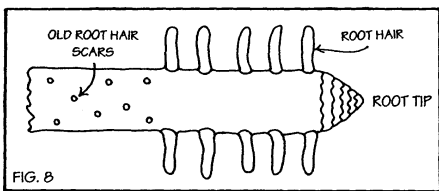


63

Quality of root hairs

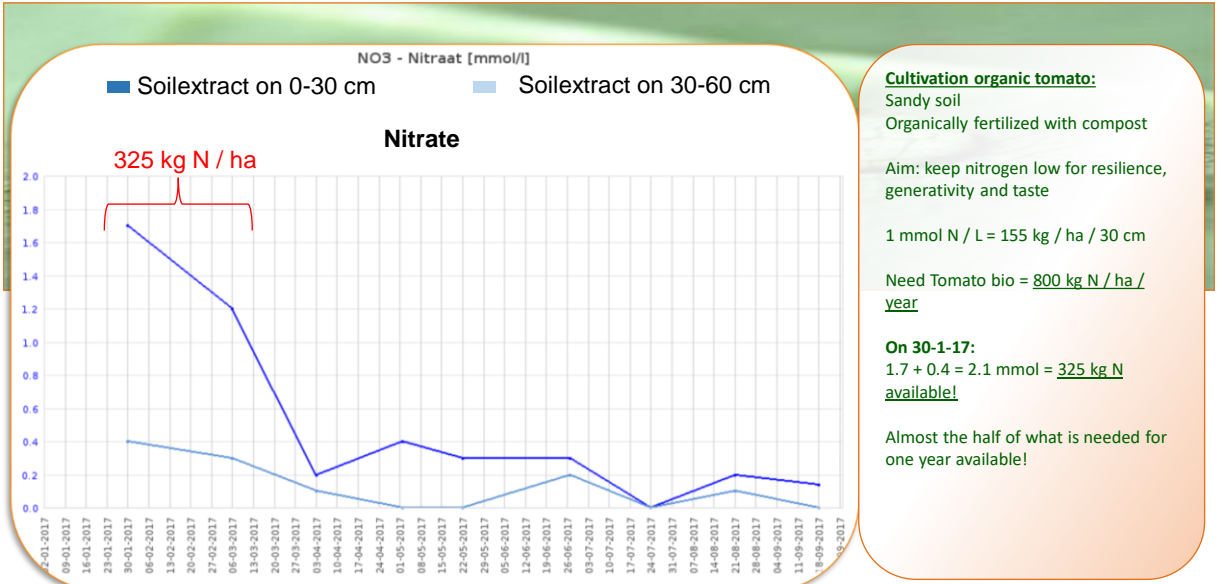


- Root hairs are located at the end of the roots
 - Root hairs “just” live 10 up to 12 days
 - Nutrients in the soil solution can only be taken up by these hair roots
 - Root hairs are important for Calcium uptake
 - Healthy root development: Structure, biology, moisture, oxygen
- Nutrient uptake as a comparison: Beer from a straw (bad rooting) or from the mug (good rooting).



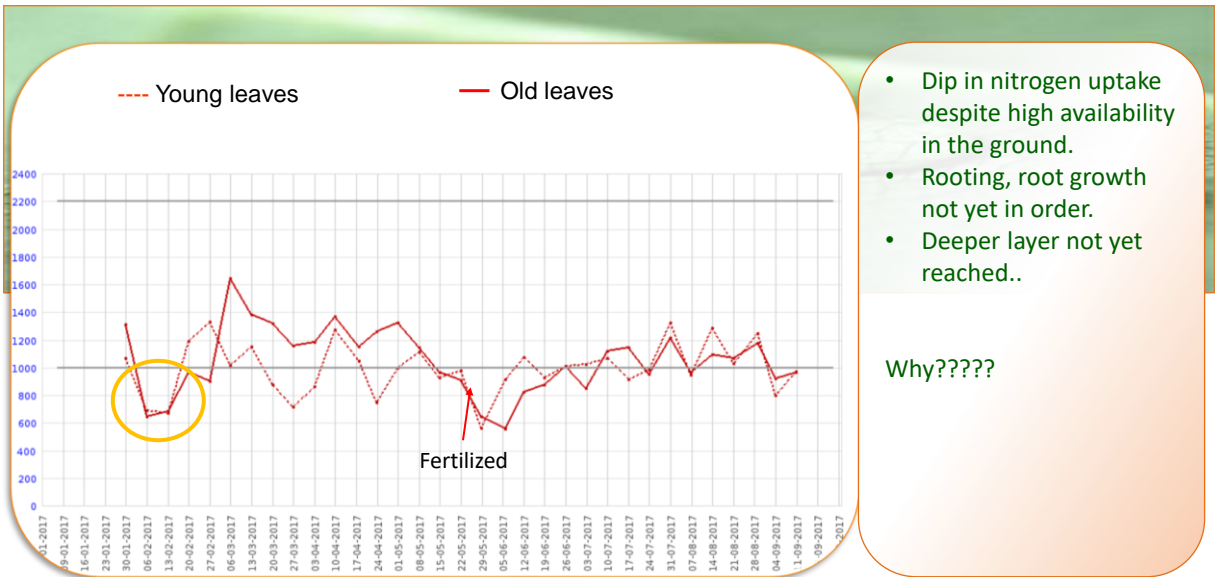
64

Root growth influence on nutrition uptake



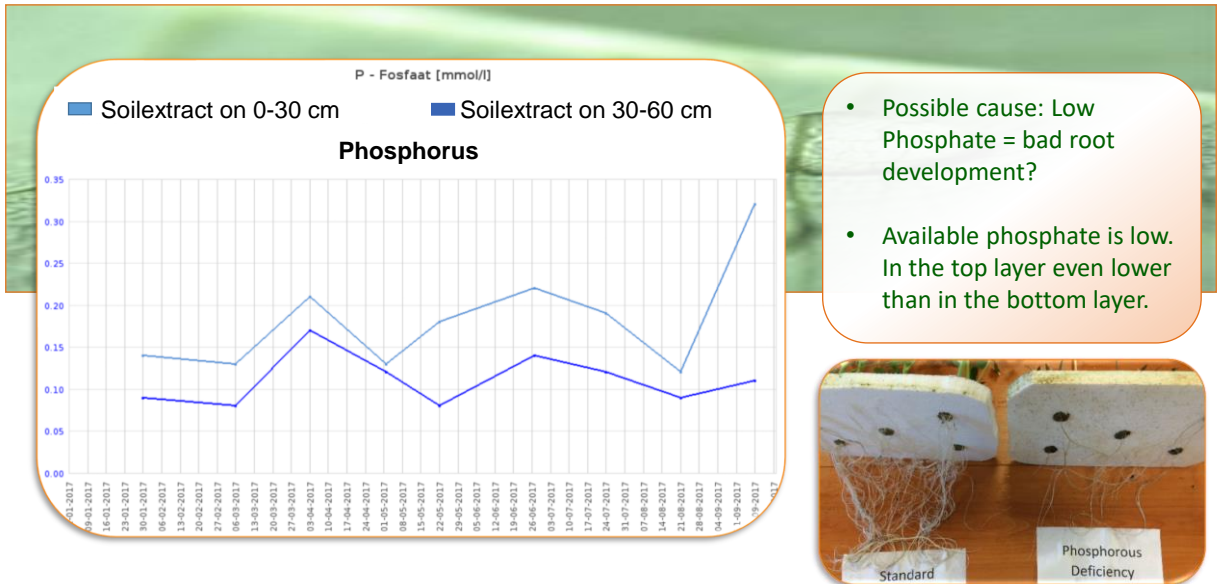
65

Root growth influence on nutrition uptake



66

Root growth influence on nutrition uptake




67


Oxygen influence on nutrition uptake

The importance of sufficient oxygen in the soil is often underestimated:

- Roots need enough oxygen to burn sugars optimally.
- With the released energy, they remain active, so that they are able to absorb fertilizers, so that the plant can grow and produce.
- Soil life also benefits from sufficient oxygen.
- Causes of lack of oxygen:
 - A soil / slab saturated with water.
 - Too high soil / mat temperature
- With a lack of oxygen, the plant not only receives less nutrition, but also becomes more susceptible to root diseases due the less root growth.



Enough Oxygen



Poor Oxygen level

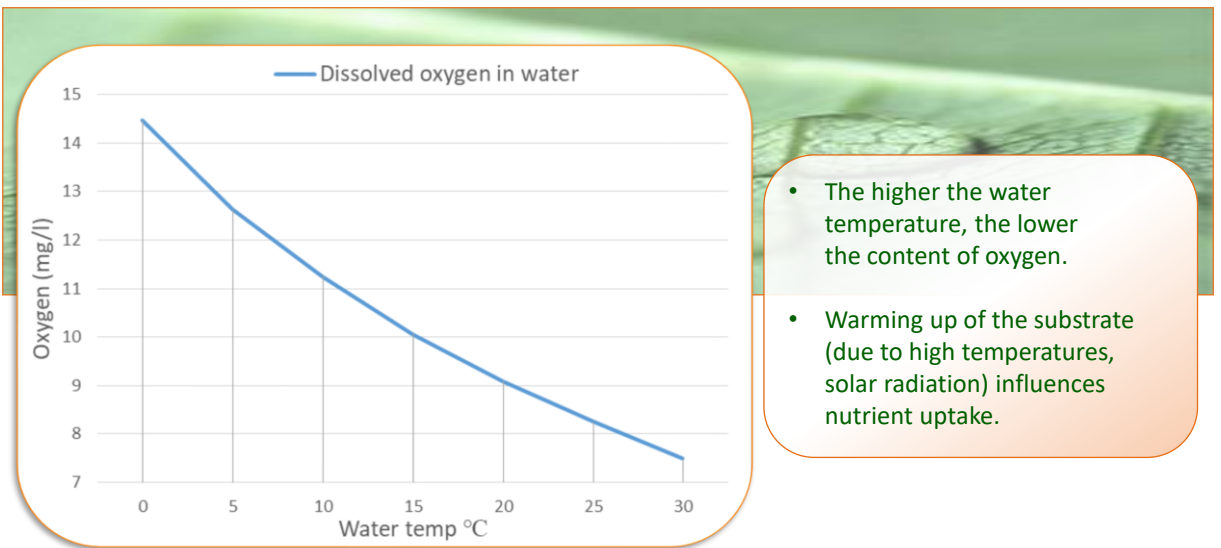
68

Oxygen influence on nutrition uptake



69

Oxygen influence on nutrition uptake



70

Have you eaten enough or still hungry??

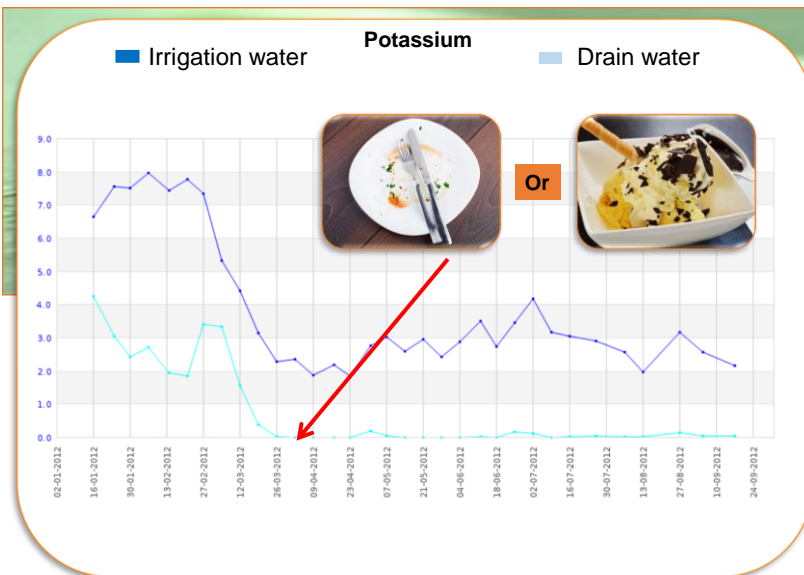


Plate empty:

- Have had enough or still hungry
- Differs between Irrigation and drain water = uptake???
- Potassium in the drain 0 mmol/l.
- Increase feed or has the plant enough Potassium?

71

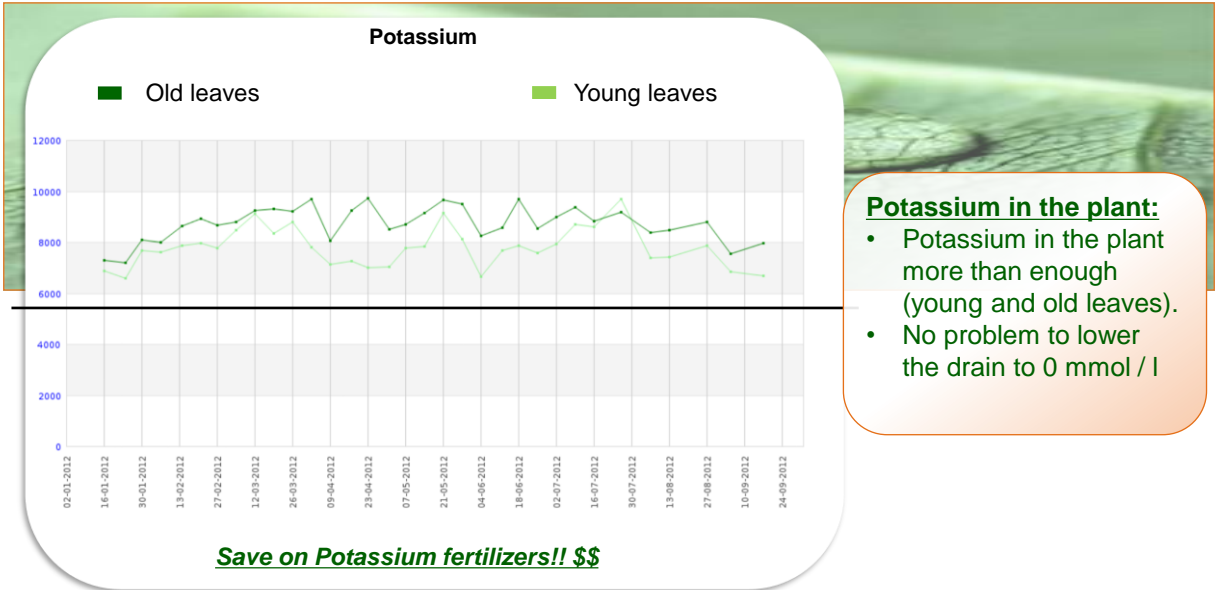
Why measure in the plant?



Potassium feed lowered in the irrigation water until the drain dropped to +/- 0 mmol.

72

Why measure in the plant?



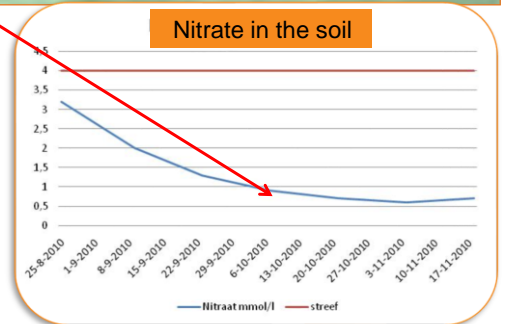
73

Soil vs Plant

Datum	Omschrijving	Monsternr	EC	EC[c]	pH	NH ₄ ⁺	K ⁺	Na ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Si	NO ₃ ⁻	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	HCO ₃ ⁻	P _{tot}	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo
			mS/cm			mmol/l waterextract											µmol/l waterextract					
25-08-2010	kokos/veen aardbel	1310075	0.4	0.8	5.4	0.1	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	<0.05	3.2	0.2	1.1	<0.1	0.51	7.4	0.7	1.3	<4	0.27	<0.1
09-09-2010	kokos/veen	1312072	0.7	0.8	5.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.8	<0.05	2.0	0.1	1.9	<0.1	0.76	12.3	1.8	3.6	7	0.27	<0.1
09-09-2010	Water put	1312075	0.7	0.8	5.3	<0.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.20	2.4	0.7	1.5	<0.1	<0.05	2.4	10.6	4.3	<4	0.27	<0.1
23-09-2010	Veen/kokos Aardbel	1314355	0.6	0.8	5.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.7	<0.05	1.3	0.2	1.6	<0.1	0.43	11.6	0.6	1.9	<4	0.23	<0.1
07-10-2010	Veen/kokos	1316843	0.9	0.8	5.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	2.5	1.1	<0.05	0.7	0.2	2.8	<0.1	0.46	9.7	1.3	2.4	<4	0.17	<0.1
21-10-2010	Kokos/ Veen Aardbel	1319900	0.9	0.8	4.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.8	1.2	<0.05	0.9	0.2	3.1	<0.1	0.43	11.5	1.3	1.9	<4	0.20	<0.1
04-11-2010	kokos/veen	1322345	0.9	0.8	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.9	1.3	<0.05	0.6	0.2	3.6	<0.1	0.28	10.1	0.7	1.7	<4	0.15	<0.1
18-11-2010	Kokos/ Veen Aardbel	1324519	0.9	0.8	5.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	3.0	1.2	<0.05	0.7	0.2	3.5	<0.1	0.32	11.0	1.2	2.0	<4	0.10	<0.1
Streefwaarden	Aardbel, veensubstraat		0.7	0.8	5.9	0.4	1.9		1.7	0.7		4.0		1.1		0.34	9.1	5.7	6.9	5	0.80	

Relationship between available nitrogen in soil and plant uptake in strawberry:

- Planted on the 25th of August
- Nitrate in the soil drops from 3.2 to 0.7
- Desired nitrate content in the soil 3.5 to 4
- The soil provides exactly what the plant needs

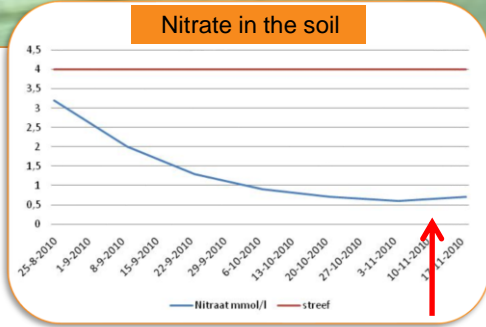


74

Soil vs Plant

Mineraal	Huidig niveau		
Suikers	3.4	%	1
	2.5	%	2
EC	13.0	mS/cm	1
	13.8	mS/cm	2
pH	5.8		1
	5.7		2
NO3 - Nitraat	5788	ppm	1
	5088	ppm	2
N uit Nitraat	1300	ppm	1
	1149	ppm	2
N - Stikstof totaal	1907	ppm	1
	1855	ppm	2
K - Kalium	4361	ppm	1
	4126	ppm	2
Ca - Calcium	1631	ppm	1
	2529	ppm	2
Mg - Magnesium	1544	ppm	1
	1789	ppm	2
Na - Natrium	18	ppm	1
	31	ppm	2
Cl - Chlor	413	ppm	1
	810	ppm	2
S - Zwavel	325	ppm	1
	428	ppm	2
P - Fosfaat	1050	ppm	1
	1432	ppm	2
Si - Silicium	7.0	ppm	1
	5.8	ppm	2
Fe - IJzer	3.81	ppm	1
	2.39	ppm	2
Mn - Mangaan	27.84	ppm	1
	35.01	ppm	2
Zn - Zink	2.81	ppm	1
	2.71	ppm	2
B - Borium	0.35	ppm	1
	0.51	ppm	2
Cu - Koper	0.49	ppm	1
	0.46	ppm	2
Mo - Molybdeen	0.04	ppm	1
	0.05	ppm	2
Al - Aluminium	1.33	ppm	1
	0.74	ppm	2

Have had enough or are you still hungry?



75

Varieties differ in uptake from each other

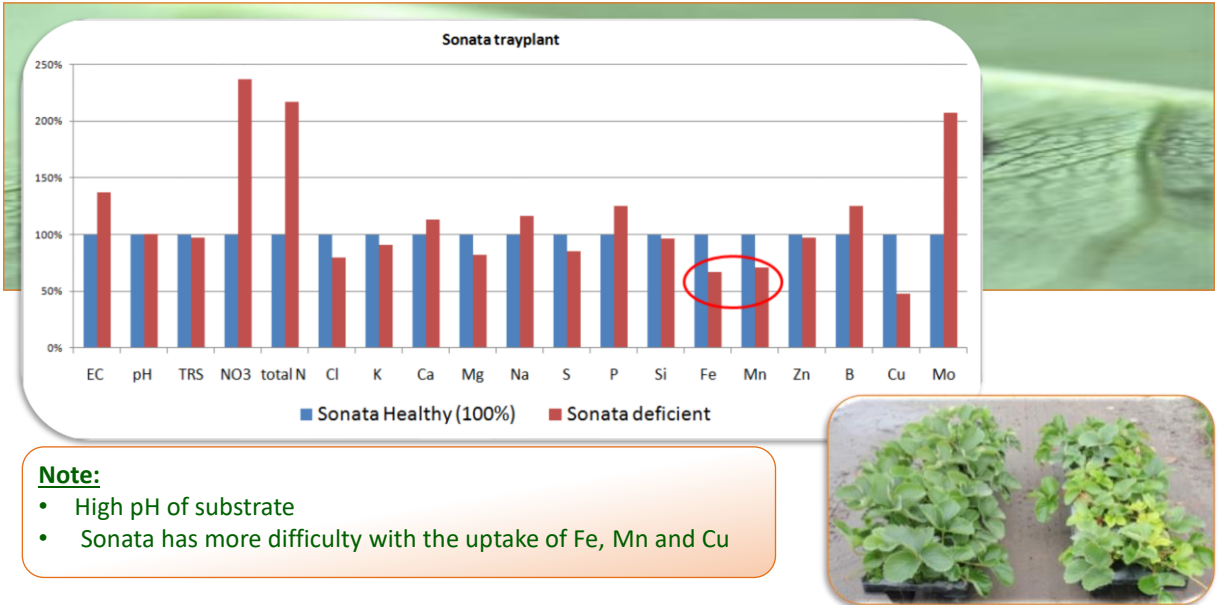


Elsanta, no deficiency

Sonata, deficiency

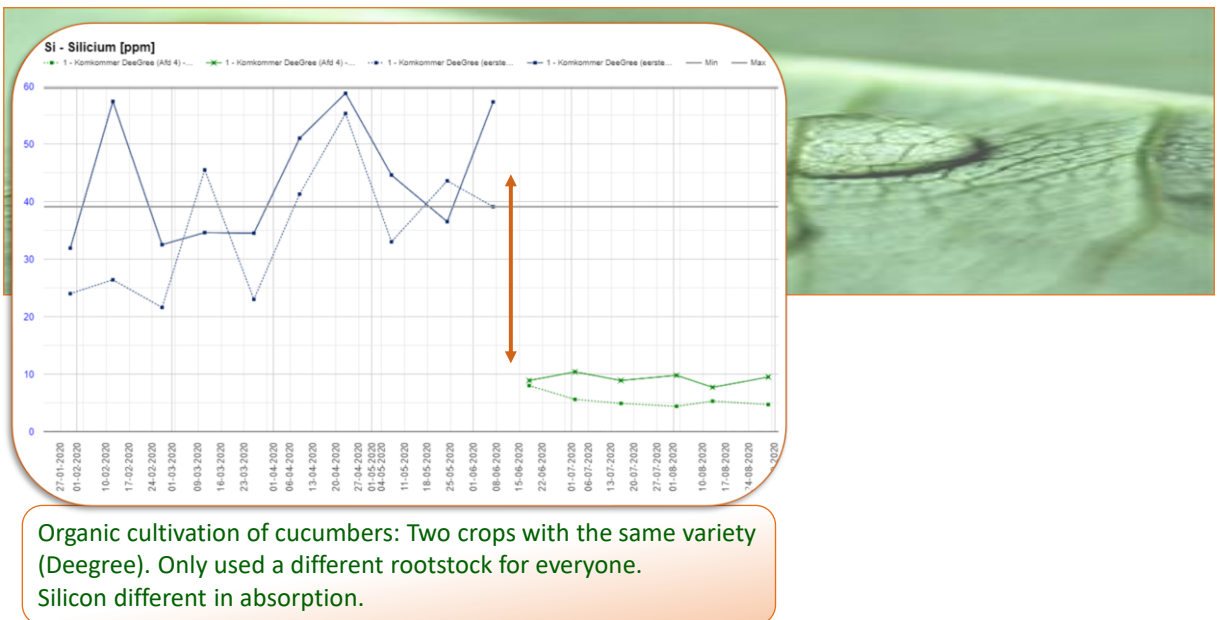
76

Varieties differ in uptake from each other



77

Rootstock influences nutrient uptake



Organic cultivation of cucumbers: Two crops with the same variety (Deegree). Only used a different rootstock for everyone. Silicon different in absorption.

78



Follow us on:




 Gasthuisstraat 20, 5061 PB, Oisterwijk
 +31(0)13-5902864
 www.novacropcontrol.nl

79



Masterclass
Monitoring plant health
Session 2

By:
Eric Hegger

80

Subjects

Session 1:

Why Plant sap Measurements?

Mobility of elements

Nutrient balance and the interactions in the plant

Factors that influence mineral uptake

Session 2:

Interpreting analyses

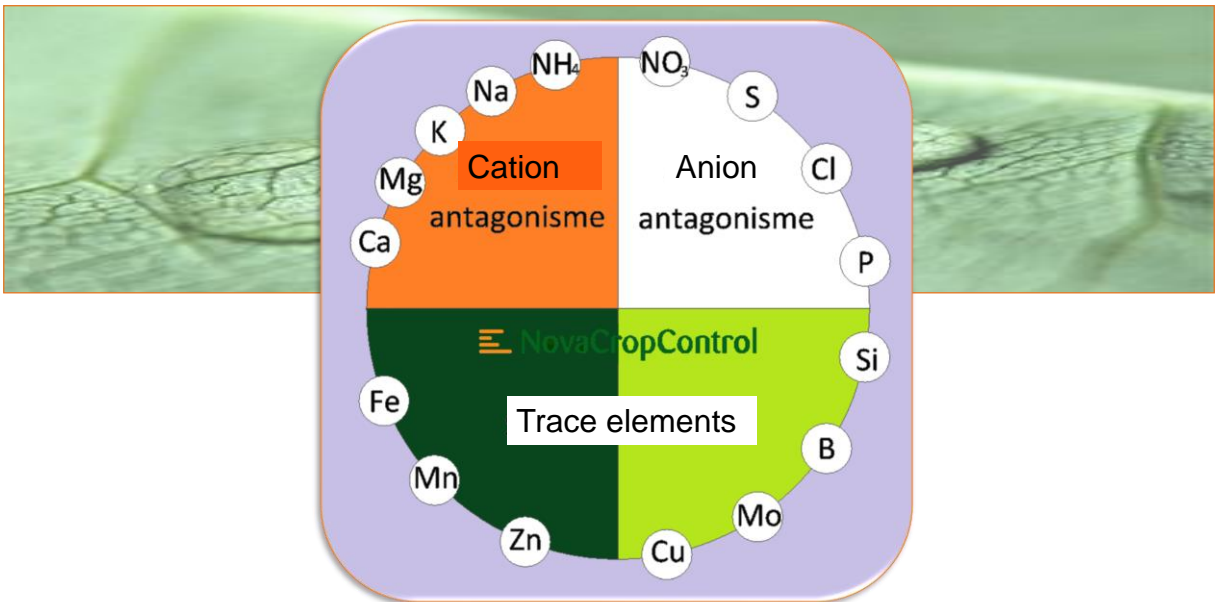
Using bemesting-online

Nutrition and plant health

Research on plant health

81

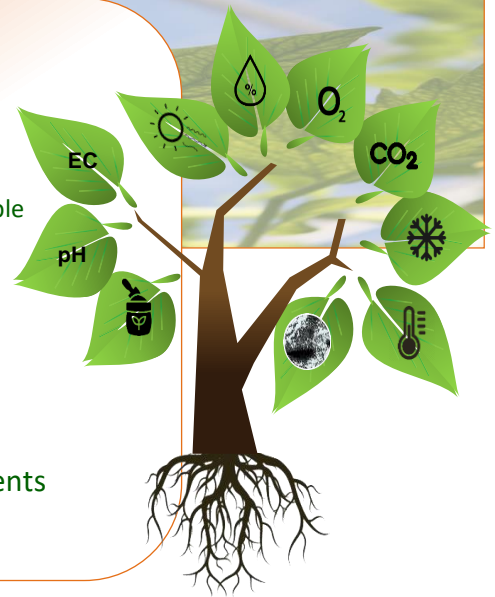
Antagonistic interactions



82

Factors that influence the mineral uptake

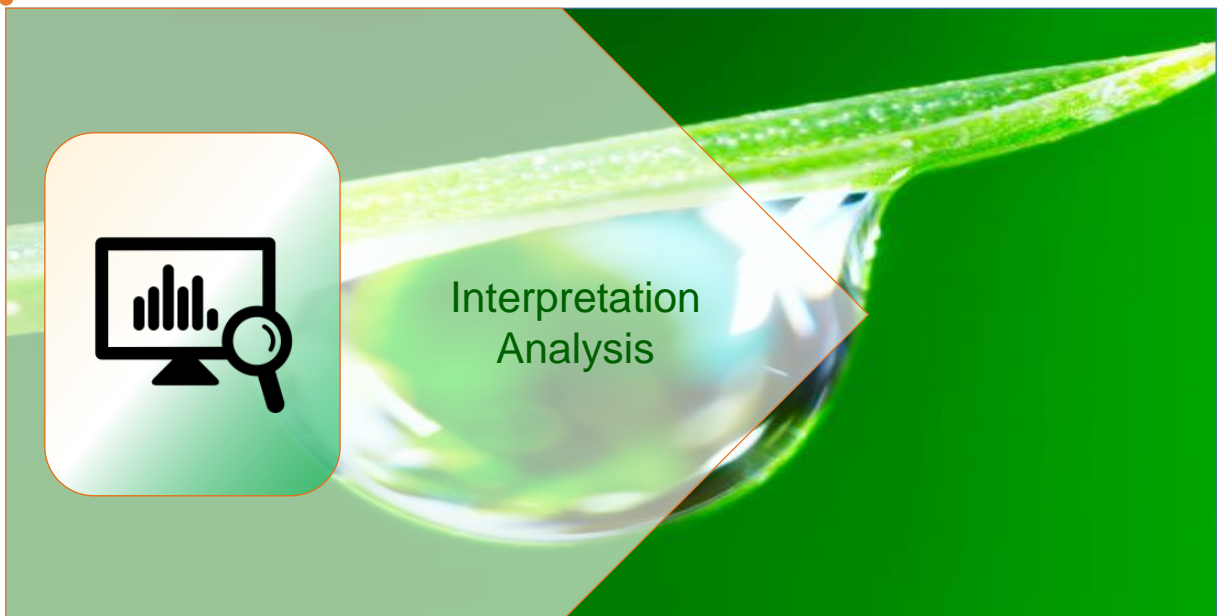
- pH of the soil / substrate / irrigation water
- Imbalance in minerals
- Soil type, quality substrate
- Plant stage (LAI, fruit load etc)
- Release of fertilizers
 - Moment of application with when to becoming available
- Soil structure, rooting, Soil biology
- Climate, temperature, light, moisture, oxygen
- Quality of irrigation water
 - Bicarbonate, pH, Oxygen, micro life
 - Sodium, recirculation, ballast for fertilizers



+/-

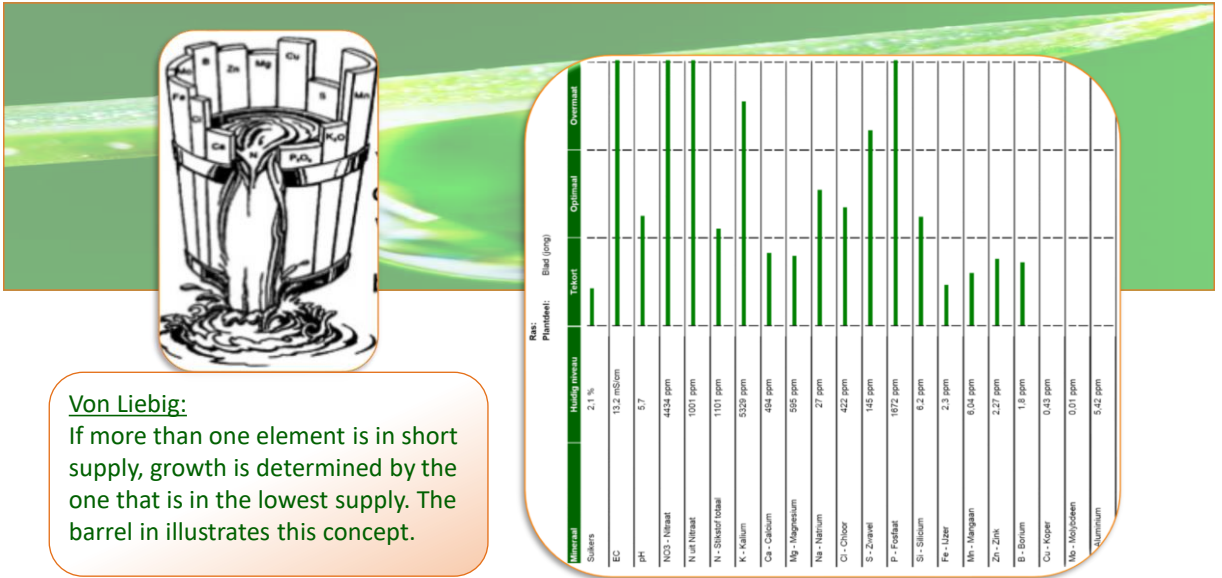
Current mineral uptake → plant sap measurements

83



84

Interpretation Analysis



Von Liebig:
 If more than one element is in short supply, growth is determined by the one that is in the lowest supply. The barrel in illustrates this concept.

85

Interpretation Analysis



NovaCropControl postbus 2218 - 5001 CE - Tilburg www.novacropcontrol.nl			Monsternummer: 9-5-2017
			Gewas: Tomaat
			Plantdeel: *Blad (ong)
			# Blad (out)
Mineraal	Huidig niveau		
Sulfurs	%	3,5	1
pH	%	5,6	1
EC	mS/cm	9,8	1
K - Kalium	ppm	4306	1
Ca - Calcium	ppm	998	1
K/Ca		4,32	1
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	690	1
Na - Natrium	ppm	35	1
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	42	1
NO3 - Nitraat	ppm	192	1
N uit Nitraat	ppm	43	1
N - Stikstof totaal	ppm	1095	1
Cl - Chloride	ppm	684	1
S - Zwavel	ppm	817	1
P - Fosfaat	ppm	632	1
Si - Silicium	ppm	3,7	1
Fe - IJzer	ppm	0,65	1
Mn - Mangaan	ppm	16,06	1
Zn - Zink	ppm	3,74	1
B - Borium	ppm	1,72	1
Cu - Koper	ppm	2,97	1
Mo - Molybdeen	ppm	0,41	1
Al - Aluminium	ppm	+0,50	1

- Sugars, EC, pH**
 - Sugars, EC, pH
- Cations**
 - Potassium, Calcium, K/Ca, Magnesium, Sodium, Ammonium
- Anions**
 - Nitrate, N in Nitrate, Total Nitrogen, Chloride, Sulfur, Phosphorus
- Trace Elements**
 - Silica, Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Boron, Copper, Molybdenum, Aluminium

86

Interpretation Analysis

NovaCropControl		Monsterdatum: 9-5-2017	
postbus 2218 - 5001 CE - Tilburg		Gewas: Tomaat	
www.novacropcontrol.nl		Plantdeel: ¹ Blad (jong) ² Blad (oud)	
Mineraal		Huidje niveau	
Suikers	%	3,5	1
pH	%	0,4	1
EC	mS/cm	9,8	1
K - Kalium	ppm	4306	1
Ca - Calcium	ppm	2765	1
K / Ca		998	1
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	5997	1
Na - Natrium	ppm	4,32	1
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	0,49	1
NO3 - Nitraat	ppm	690	1
N uit Nitraat	ppm	1424	1
N - Stikstof totaal	ppm	35	1
Cl - Chloride	ppm	62	1
S - Zwavel	ppm	82	1
P - Fosfaat	ppm	43,2	1
Si - Silicium	ppm	2,97	1
Fe - Izer	ppm	3,1	1
Mn - Mangaan	ppm	3,7	1
Zn - Zink	ppm	0,61	1
B - Borium	ppm	16,06	1
Cu - koper	ppm	55,63	1
Mo - Molybdeen	ppm	3,74	1
Al - Aluminium	ppm	3,72	1
	ppm	6,40	1
	ppm	2,97	1
	ppm	0,46	1
	ppm	0,41	1
	ppm	1,30	1
	ppm	<0,50	1
	ppm	<0,50	1

Cations

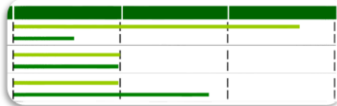
Anions

Trace elements

What do you see?

- Think of:
- Deficiency - Excess
 - Cause - Effect
 - Young - Old
 - Interactions

Too low | Good | Too high



Young leaves Old Leaves

87

Interpretation Analysis

NovaCropControl		Monsterdatum: 9-5-2017	
postbus 2218 - 5001 CE - Tilburg		Gewas: Tomaat	
www.novacropcontrol.nl		Plantdeel: ¹ Blad (jong) ² Blad (oud)	
Mineraal		Huidje niveau	
Suikers	%	3,5	1
pH	%	0,4	1
EC	mS/cm	9,8	1
K - Kalium	ppm	4306	1
Ca - Calcium	ppm	2765	1
K / Ca		998	1
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	5997	1
Na - Natrium	ppm	4,32	1
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	0,49	1
NO3 - Nitraat	ppm	690	1
N uit Nitraat	ppm	1424	1
N - Stikstof totaal	ppm	35	1
Cl - Chloride	ppm	62	1
S - Zwavel	ppm	82	1
P - Fosfaat	ppm	43,2	1
Si - Silicium	ppm	2,97	1
Fe - Izer	ppm	3,1	1
Mn - Mangaan	ppm	3,7	1
Zn - Zink	ppm	0,61	1
B - Borium	ppm	16,06	1
Cu - koper	ppm	55,63	1
Mo - Molybdeen	ppm	3,74	1
Al - Aluminium	ppm	3,72	1
	ppm	6,40	1
	ppm	2,97	1
	ppm	0,46	1
	ppm	0,41	1
	ppm	1,30	1
	ppm	<0,50	1
	ppm	<0,50	1

Which elements are high, which low (deficiency/excess)

Nutrient uptake difference between young and old leaves (Mobility)

Interactions between cations and anions

What influences the mineral uptake (climate, EC, pH, soil life, etc.)

88

Mineraal	%	Huidig niveau	1	2
Sugars	%	3,5	0,4	
pH		5,6	5,5	
EC	mS/cm	9,8	16,6	
K - Potassium	ppm	4308	2765	
Ca - Calcium	ppm	998	5697	
K/Ca		4,32	0,49	
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	690	1424	
Na - Sodium	ppm	35	62	
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	42	21	
NO3 - Nitrate	ppm	192	3888	
N in Nitrate	ppm	43	832	
N - Total Nitrogen	ppm	1091	1358	
Cl - Chloride	ppm	684	1548	
S - Sulfur	ppm	817	2297	
P - Phosphorus	ppm	612	570	
Si - Silica	ppm	3,7	7,4	
Fe - Iron	ppm	0,61	0,90	
Mn - Manganese	ppm	16,06	55,63	
Zn - Zinc	ppm	3,74	1,72	
B - Boron	ppm	3,11	6,40	
Cu - Copper	ppm	2,97	0,46	
Mo - Molybdenum	ppm	0,41	1,10	
Al - Aluminium	ppm	<0,50	<0,50	

Excess – Deficiency:

- High values:
 - Sugars (young leaf)
 - Magnesium
 - Phosphate
 - Manganese (old leaf)
 - Boron (old leaf)
 - Copper (young leaf)
- Low Values:
 - Sugars (old leaf)
 - Potassium (old leaf)
 - Calcium (young leaf)
 - Ammonium
 - Nitrate (young leaf)
 - Sulfur (young leaf)
 - Silicon
 - Iron



89

Water analyses: Example 1

Historie Gietwater		(EC gecorrigeerd)		Hoofdelementen (mmol/l)												Spoorelementen (µmol/l)							
Monsterdatum	Monsternummer	EC mS/cm	pH	NH4	K	Na	Ca	K/Ca	Mg	Si	NO3	Cl	S	HCO3	P	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo	Al	
1-5-2017		3,2	6,1	0,41	8,4	1,3	6,3	1,34	3,2	<0,1	15,3	4,6	4,8	0,1	1,06	55,6	12,6	47,2	136,0	2,8	2,9	<1,0	
24-4-2017		3,1	5,9	0,11	6,3	1,5	8,6	0,73	4,7	0,1	12,1	6,0	7,5	0,2	0,99	54,4	14,1	67,9	185,5	4,6	4,7	<1,0	
17-4-2017		3,2	6,0	<0,10	6,6	1,6	8,3	0,80	5,2	<0,1	11,0	6,4	7,8	0,2	1,08	62,4	13,5	76,9	210,2	5,0	3,7	1,4	
10-4-2017		3,4	5,1	<0,10	6,2	1,2	7,5	0,83	4,0	<0,1	11,2	5,9	6,5	0,2	1,47	50,2	14,5	49,8	150,1	4,0	3,7	1,5	
3-4-2017		3,4	6,0	<0,10	6,0	1,2	7,7	0,79	4,6	<0,1	10,2	6,4	7,7	0,2	1,74	39,5	10,6	57,6	141,5	4,4	3,6	1,0	
27-3-2017		3,4	5,8	<0,10	7,9	1,0	7,1	1,12	4,2	<0,1	11,3	6,0	6,5	0,2	1,47	47,0	15,1	36,7	117,9	3,7	2,9	<1,0	
20-3-2017		3,4	5,6	<0,10	6,9	0,8	7,1	0,96	3,9	<0,1	12,3	6,2	6,0	0,1	1,89	43,7	12,9	34,3	108,3	3,6	2,6	<1,0	

Historie Drainwater		(EC gecorrigeerd)		Hoofdelementen (mmol/l)												Spoorelementen (µmol/l)							
Monsterdatum	Monsternummer	EC mS/cm	pH	NH4	K	Na	Ca	K/Ca	Mg	Si	NO3	Cl	S	HCO3	P	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo	Al	
streefcijfers		3,7																					
1-5-2017		3,9	7,2	<0,10	2,9	3,1	12,1	0,24	8,3	0,2	11,3	10,2	12,3	1,1	0,35	56,7	1,1	134,9	341,6	7,2	7,9	<1,0	
24-4-2017		3,8	7,5	<0,10	1,5	3,0	14,6	0,10	9,7	0,2	7,4	10,9	16,0	1,8	0,25	66,8	1,0	166,6	393,9	9,1	10,4	<1,0	
17-4-2017		3,9	7,4	<0,10	2,0	3,1	13,5	0,15	10,3	0,2	6,9	11,1	15,4	1,6	0,29	60,4	0,6	165,5	405,2	9,3	8,2	<1,0	
10-4-2017		4,4	7,3	<0,10	2,3	2,4	11,1	0,21	7,6	0,2	5,0	10,2	12,9	2,2	0,17	35,2	0,4	111,6	275,9	6,5	6,9	<1,0	
3-4-2017		4,0	7,4	<0,10	4,4	2,2	11,9	0,37	8,6	<0,1	6,1	10,9	14,8	2,0	0,27	35,5	0,5	125,3	264,1	7,7	6,7	<1,0	
27-3-2017		4,5	7,9	<0,10	3,5	2,5	12,6	0,28	8,7	0,2	3,5	10,7	15,1	4,1	0,10	59,5	9,4	99,5	279,3	7,2	6,8	<1,0	
20-3-2017		3,9	7,1	<0,10	5,1	1,3	10,4	0,49	6,4	<0,1	9,6	9,2	10,2	0,9	0,36	26,2	1,6	70,2	172,2	4,6	4,0	<1,0	

90

Interpretation Analysis: Example 2



91

Interpretation Analysis: Example 2

Mineraal		Huidig niveau		
Sugars	%	1,8	x	
	%	1,3	x	
pH		6,2	†	
		6,1	†	
EC	mS/cm	15,4	†	
	mS/cm	13,3	†	
K - Potassium	ppm	9357	†	
	ppm	6846	†	
Ca - Calcium	ppm	4508	†	
	ppm	2617	†	
K/Ca		2,08	†	
		2,62	†	
Mg - Magnesium	ppm	487	†	
	ppm	51	†	
Na - Sodium	ppm	10	†	
	ppm	12	†	
NH4 - Ammonium	ppm	84	†	
	ppm	79	†	
NO3 - Nitrate	ppm	407	†	
	ppm	1183	†	
N in Nitrate	ppm	137	†	
	ppm	267	†	
N - Total Nitrogen	ppm	925	†	
	ppm	901	†	
Cl - Chloride	ppm	1286	†	
	ppm	1040	†	
S - Sulfur	ppm	152	†	
	ppm	85	†	
P - Phosphorus	ppm	135	†	
	ppm	81	†	
Si - Silica	ppm	44,2	†	
	ppm	21,7	†	
Fe - Iron	ppm	5,18	†	
	ppm	5,75	†	
Mn - Manganese	ppm	9,79	†	
	ppm	7,17	†	
Zn - Zinc	ppm	0,48	†	
	ppm	0,41	†	
B - Boron	ppm	2,05	†	
	ppm	2,16	†	
Cu - Copper	ppm	0,42	†	
	ppm	0,24	†	
Mo - Molybdenum	ppm	0,45	†	
	ppm	0,31	†	
Al - Aluminium	ppm	0,16	†	
	ppm	0,87	†	



Excess – Deficiency:

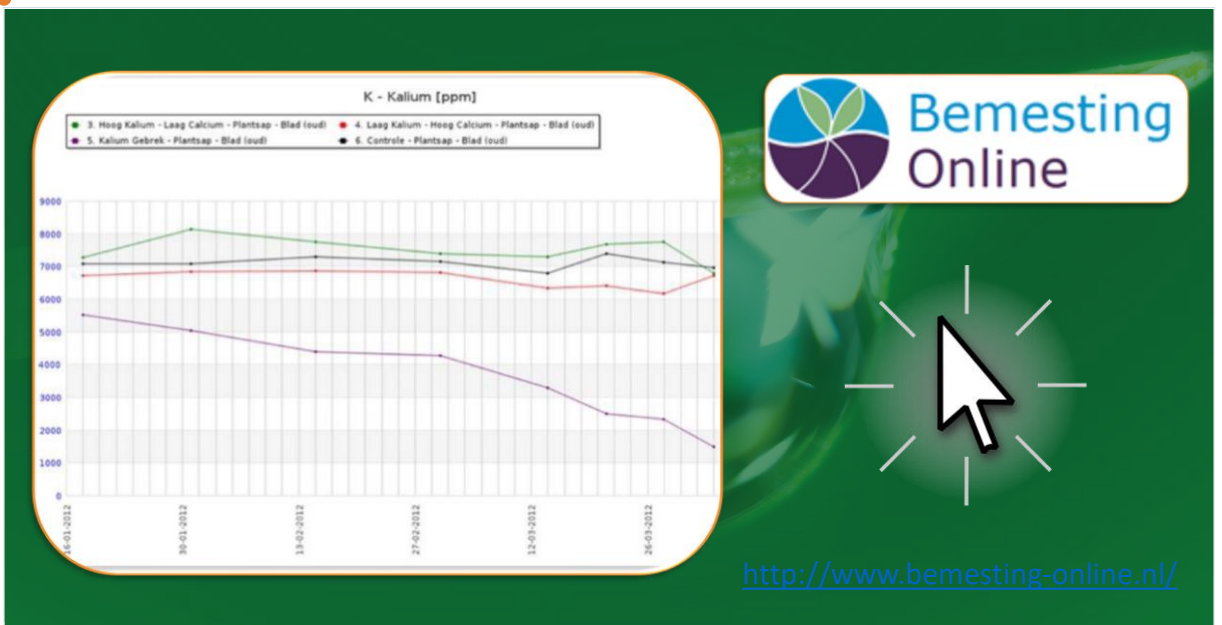
- Older leaves
- Cations not in balance
- Potassium and Calcium very high.
- Magnesium uptake too low causing the deficiency.

92



93

Follow data online on www.bemesting-online.nl



94

The use of www.bemesting-online.nl

- By measuring frequently, the plantsap/water measurements can be viewed over time
- Becomes a steering wheel.
- Clear overview of Irrigation, drain, slab water and absorption via plant sap young and old leaves
- Log on to www.bemesting-online.nl
- Opportunities:
 - Running crops on a farm
 - Different companies
 - Multi-year course
 - Export to PDF or Excel

[Voorbeeld](#)

95

Additional help tools in graph series:

- Reading data in the graph
- Target values shown in the graph
- Save graph separately
- Adjust Y-axis
- Add comments

96



Nutrition and Plant health

Do you feed your plants as athletes?

Balanced fertilization = good plant health

Plants under the right growing conditions and with a balanced nutrient intake are resistant to diseases and pests.

Diseases and insects come when they have the right conditions and the right food sources that they need. They choose the susceptible / unhealthy plants for this.

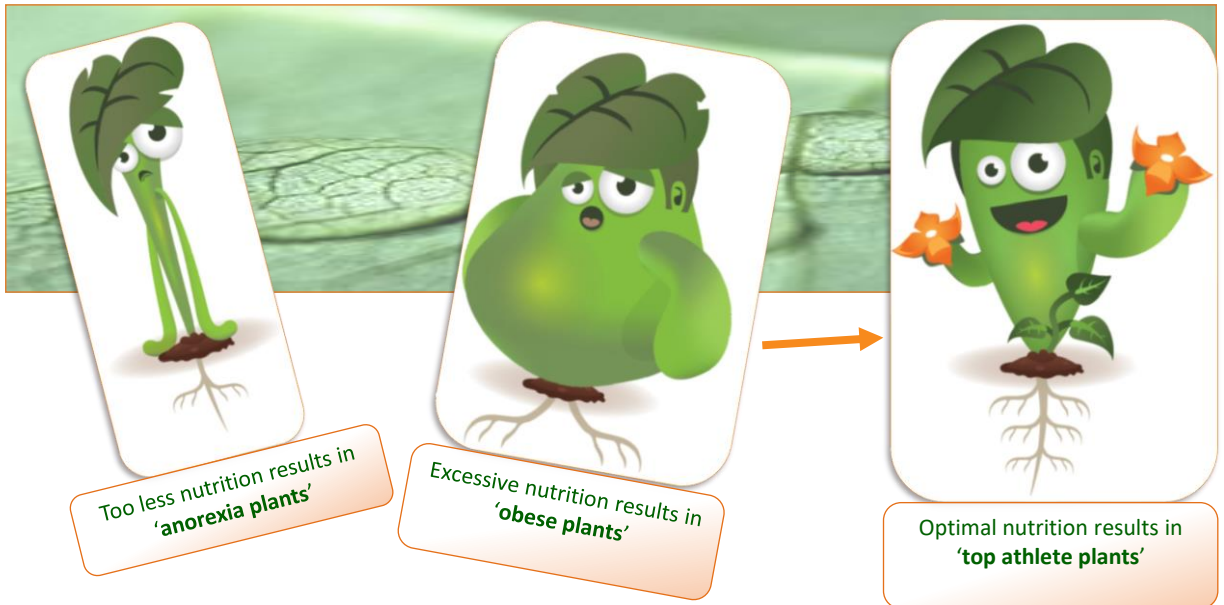
When we provide the plants with the right nutrition, it is possible for the plants to become resistant to the diseases and insects.

An additional advantage is that a balanced mineral intake also has a positive effect on growth, flower and fruit quality (shelf life, firmness, taste).





Do you feed your plants as athletes?



99

Scientific studies: Good fertilization = good plant health

N-nutrition of tomato plants affects life-table parameters of the greenhouse whitefly

Autor(en): Berlinger, Menachem J. / Wermelinger, Beat

Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata 86: 175–182, 1998.
© 1998 Kluwer Academic Publishers. Printed in Belgium.

Flower nitrogen status and populations of *Frankliniella occidentalis* feeding on *Lycopersicon esculentum*

Brent V. Brodbeck, Julianne Slavitsky, Joseph E. Funderburk, Peter C. Andersen, Steven M. Olson

www.elsevier.com/locate/S0022-0793(10)00100-0

Effects of Tissue Phosphorus and Nitrogen in *Impatiens wallerana* on Western Flower Thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*) Population Levels and Plant Damage

Chan¹ and Kimberly A. Williams²

The impact of nitrogen fertilization of tomato on feeding site selection and oviposition by *Trialetrodes vaporariorum*

A. M. Jauset, M. J. Sarasúa, J. Avilla & R. Albajes
Universitat de Lleida, Centre UdL-IRTA, Àrea de Protecció de Conreus, Av. Alcalde Rovira Roure, 177, 25198 Lleida, Spain

Fertiliser application affects susceptibility of chrysanthemum to western flower thrips - abundance and influence on plant growth, photosynthesis and stomatal conductance

Trif Davies¹, C. Chungha He, A. Amanda Chiu, Jay Sperry & Kevin Heinz

Reduction of Nitrogen Concentration in the Hydroponic Solution on Population Growth Rate of the Aphids (Homoptera: Aphididae) *Aphis gossypii* on Cucumber and *Myzus persicae* on Pepper

F. L. Pettitt, C. A. Loader, M. K. Schon

Reducing fertilization: a management tactic against western flower thrips on roses

A. Chiu, A. Chiu, S. M. Heinz

First published: 23 September 2011 Full publication history

OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERAL NUTRITION OF APPLE ROOTSTOCKS IN GRAVEL CULTURE AND THE REPRODUCTION RATE OF *TETRANYCHUS URTICAE* (ACARINA: TETRANYCHIDAE)

L. H. STORMS

Nitrogen Fertilizer Effect on Selection, Acceptance, and Suitability of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* (Euphorbiaceae) as a Host Plant to *Bemisia tabaci* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae)

Jo-Ann Bentz, James Reeves, III, Pedro Barbosa, Barry Francis

Relationship Between Nutritional Composition of Plant Species and Infestation Levels of Thrips

Authors: Authors and affiliations


Milton S. Scott Brown, Monique S. J. Simmonds¹, Walter M. Blaney






Effect of Nitrogen Fertilization on *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acari: Tetranychidae) Populations on Common Bean Cultivars

¹Seyed Saeid Modarres Najafabadi, ²Reza Vafaei Shoushtari, ³Abbas ali Zamani, ⁴Masoud Arbabi and ⁵Hossein Farzmand

100

Plant health vs Nutrient uptake



- 
NO3 absorption
 - Disease pressure: Mildew, Botrytis, Aphid, spider mite
 - Vegetative vs generative growth of the plant
- 
P Management
 - Uptake of trace elements, blocked by high P
 - Good root growth
- 
K/Ca ratio
 - Fruit size and firmness
 - Quality and taste
- 
Si Uptake
 - Mildew tolerance
 - Optimize cell strenght
- 
Trace elements
 - Fe, Mn, Zn in balance
 - Prefenting yellow heads

101

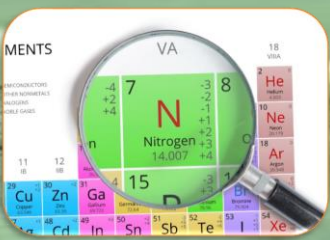
Nitrogen important factor in plant health



Measured in the Plant sap analysis as:

- Total nitrogen
- Nitrate nitrogen
- Ammonium nitrogen

Total Nitrogen ≡

- Ammonium
- Nitrate
- Urea
- Amino Acids and Proteins.



102

N in Nitrate to total Nitrogen

N in Nitrate to Total Nitrogen explained:

- Depending on the growing conditions, a plant can convert a certain amount of nitrate that the plant absorbs into proteins.
- So when the plant absorbs more nitrate than it can actually convert to proteins, a surplus is created (as fat in humans).
- A certain surplus / stock is not a problem, but when this becomes too much, this influences the health of the plant.
- Plantsap can give a good indication on this.



Excessive nutrition results in 'obese plants'



Optimal nutrition results in 'top athlete plants'

103

Oversupply Nitrate

For example (plantsap):

Nitrate: 1500 ppm
 N out of Nitrate: 339 (=1500 / 4,43)
 Total Nitrogen: 670 ppm

Ratio of Nitrate out of total N:
 $339 / 670 = 51\%$

Susceptibility:

- Tomato → 50% NO₃ of total N
- Pepper → 60% NO₃ of total N

But every crop has its own %! With low Nitrate levels the amount of total Nitrogen also gives an indication.

- Oversupply (nitrates) could result in increased susceptibility for diseases
- Which amount of nitrate is part of total Nitrogen (degree of conversion)



104

Mildew vs Nitrate: Cucumber

Mildew Cucumber

Nitrate Accumulation vs Mildew:
Practice comparison: Plantsap measurements
in Cucumber leaves

3 objects:

- Affected (Erysiphe sp.)
- Not affected
- Tolerant variety



Object	% Sugars	N out of Nitrate (ppm)	Total N (ppm)	Part of Nitrate in Total N	Manganese (ppm)
Affected	0,4	696	1271	55%	1,8
Not Affected	0,5	552	1168	47%	2,2
Tolerant variety	1,0	380	1266	30%	4,3

105

Mildew vs Nitrate: Roses

Average with and without mildew



NovaCropControl, 2010

106

Plant research in Kohlrabi

Mineral deficiency test 2017:

Tested on Kohlrabi (Lech):

- Cocos and yellow sand
- Low nitrate
- Low phosphate
- Low potassium

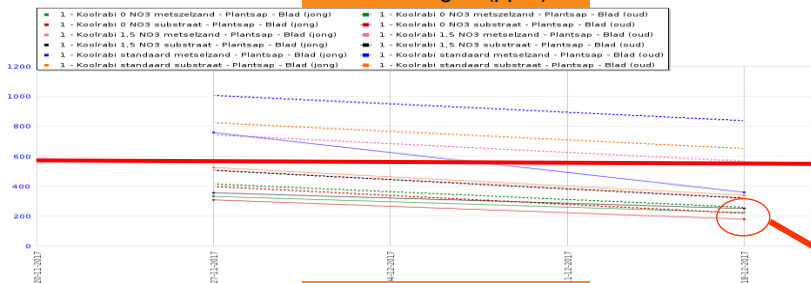
	EC mS/cm	Potassium mmol/l	Nitrate mmol/l	Phosphorus mmol/l
Standard	2,8	7,5	4	2,28
Nitrate -			2	
Nitrate --			1	
Potassium -		5		
Potassium --		3,5		
Phosphorus -				1
Phosphorus --				0,5



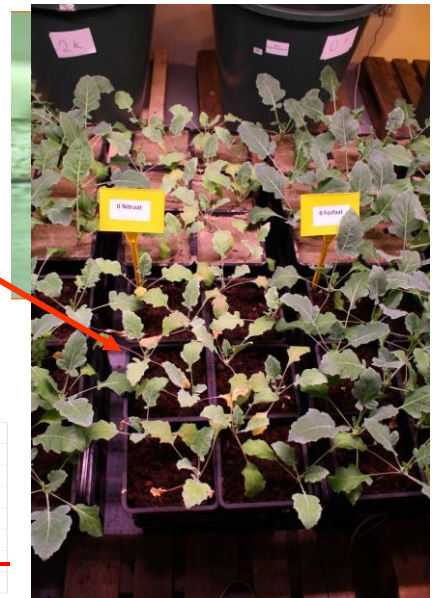
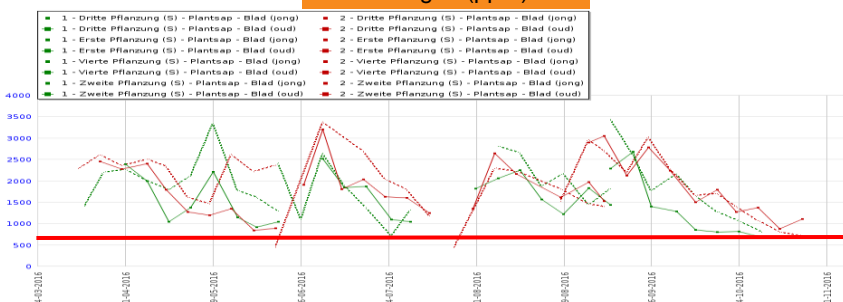
107

Plant research in Kohlrabi

Total Nitrogen (ppm)



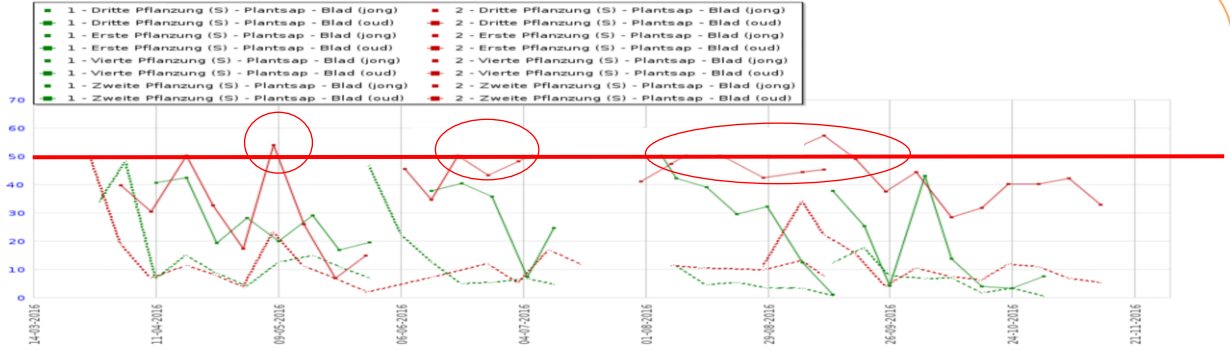
Total Nitrogen (ppm)



108

Plant research in Kohlrabi

N out of Nitrate



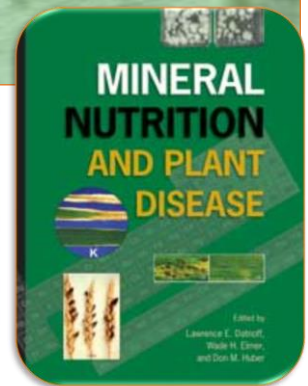
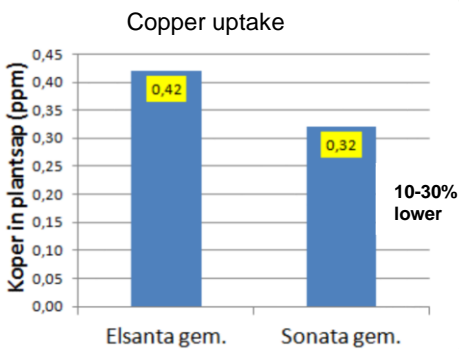
Kohlrabi field:

- In the case of Kohlrabi over 50% makes the plant more susceptible to pests and diseases.

109

Phytophthora vs. Copper

- 2 strawberry varieties
- Elsanta vs Sonata



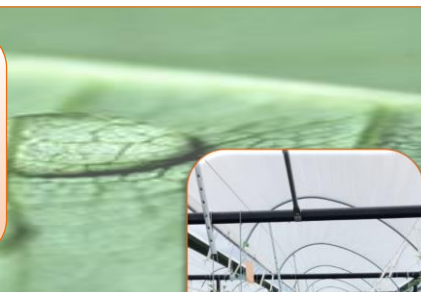
110

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018

 NovaCropControl

Fertilization test:

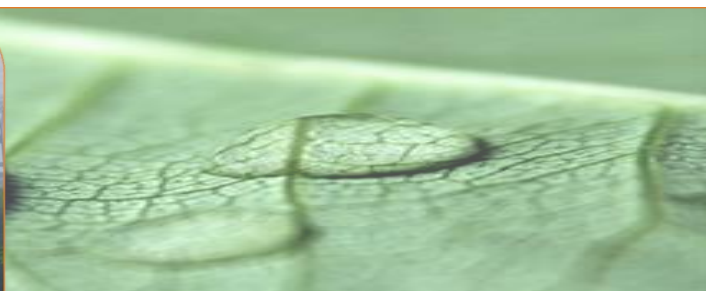
- Research into new parameters with regard to plant resistance
- Steering on low nitrogen to improve plant health
- Side effects on taste
- Test in tunnel with different Nitrate / Chloride ratios



111

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018

 NovaCropControl



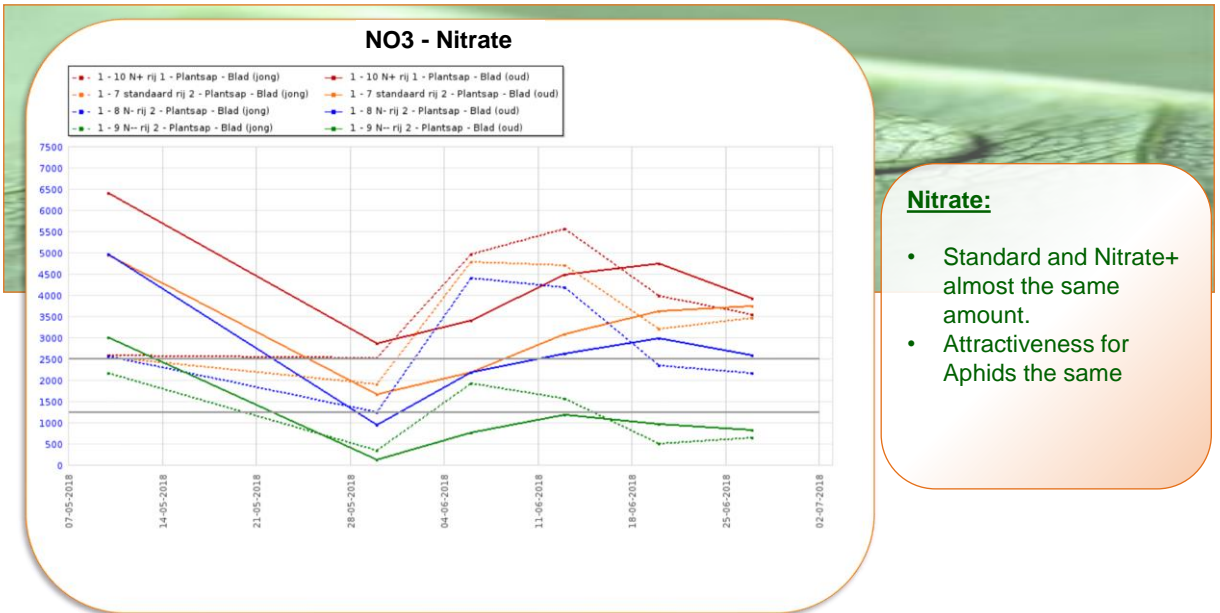
Nitrogen test

- Correction anions with Chloride
- Aphid test (Nitrate influence on reproduction)
- Placed cage around plants

Treatment	Nitrate	Chloride
Nitrate +	11,2 mmol/l	0 mmol/l
Standard	9 mmol/l	2,2 mmol/l
Nitrate -	6,8 mmol/l	4,4 mmol/l
Nitrate --	4,6 mmol/l	6,6 mmol/l

112

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018

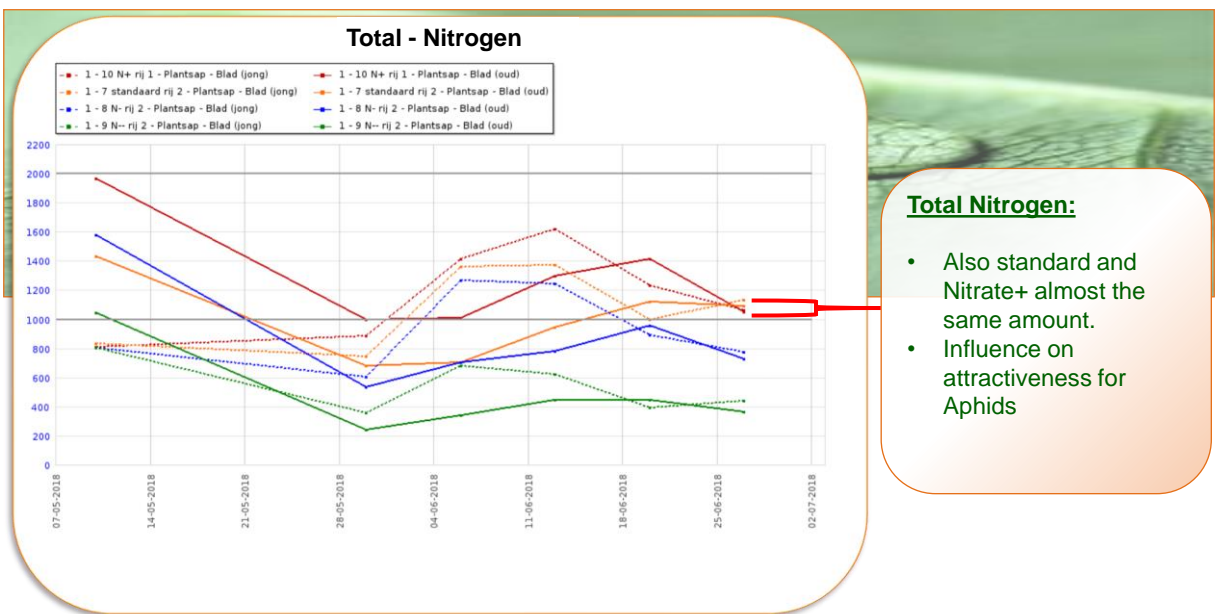


Nitrate:

- Standard and Nitrate+ almost the same amount.
- Attractiveness for Aphids the same

113

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018

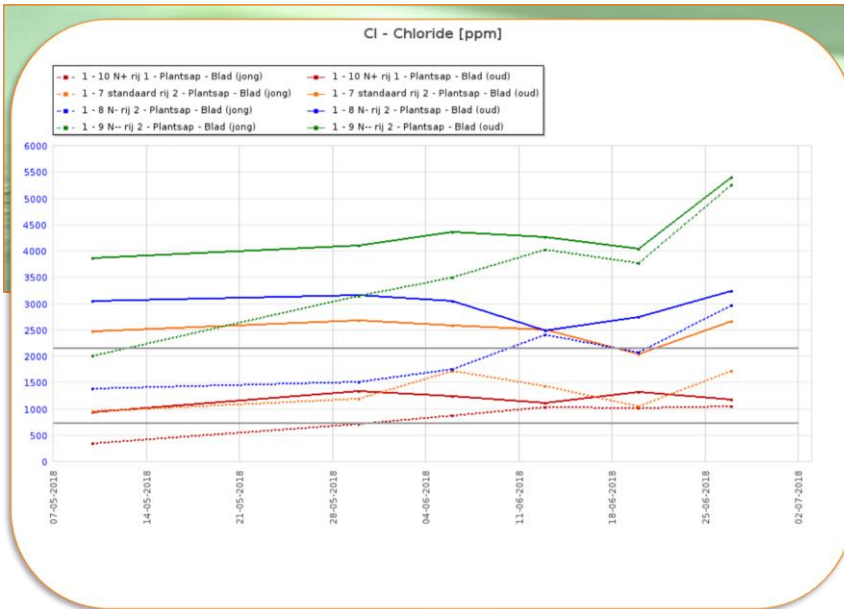


Total Nitrogen:

- Also standard and Nitrate+ almost the same amount.
- Influence on attractiveness for Aphids

114

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018



Chloride:

- Different treatments visible.

115

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018

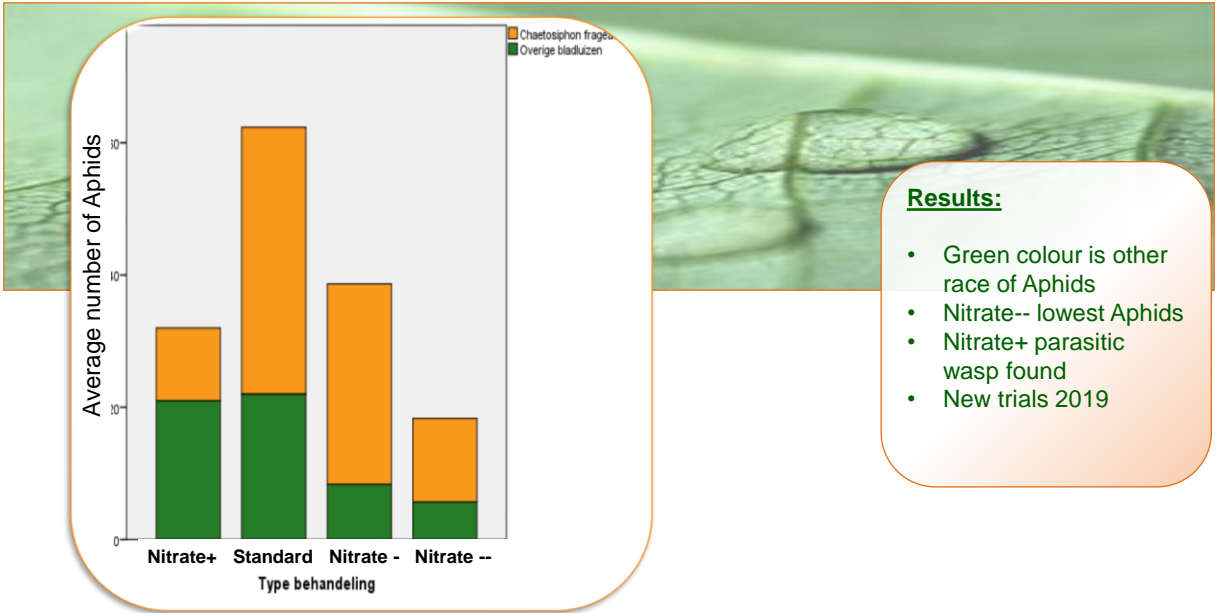


Results:

- Hardly any difference in colour.
- Same production (but short trial period)

116

Fertilization test Nitrate / Chloride 2018



- Results:**
- Green colour is other race of Aphids
 - Nitrate-- lowest Aphids
 - Nitrate+ parasitic wasp found
 - New trials 2019

117



118

Literature research



Optimal Nutrition Enables Advanced Function in Plants

As soils and crops transition toward biological farming practices, they pass through stages of increasingly better health. The progression toward better health restores the natural and biological abilities of the plant and soil system. Innate characteristics and advanced functions are enabled such as immunity to soil and airborne pathogens, resistance to insects, production of lipids which strengthen cell membranes for tastier, more storable fruit, and more.

1 **SUCCESSFUL PHOTOSYNTHESIS**
Formation of complete complex CARBOHYDRATES such as pectins and other polysaccharides which build resistance to soil-borne fungal pathogens such as fusarium, alternaria, verticillium.

2 **PRODUCTION OF COMPLETE PROTEINS**
Transfer of sugars through roots to soil microbes who release nutrients in a plant-available form. Increased resistance to insects with simple digestive systems.

3 **STORAGE OF SURPLUS ENERGY**
Energy is stored in the form of lipids, fats, and oils. Lipids build stronger cell membranes for increased resistance to all airborne pathogens, parasites, disease and UV radiation.

4 **PRODUCTION OF PLANT SECONDARY METABOLITES (PSM)**
PSMs act as plant protectants to guard against, mitigate radiation, disease, and insect attack.

1 Resistant to aphids, white flies and larval insects such as cabbage earworm, alfalfa weevil, tomato hornworm and many others.

2 The production of phytoalexins in stage 4 is based on the lipids produced in stage 3. These aromatic "essential oil" compounds (terpenes, phenolics, bioflavonoids) are natural plant protection compounds that contain pesticidal properties of their own.

3 Resistance to downy and powdery mildew, late blight and others as well as, bacterial invaders such as fire blight, scab, rust, bacterial speck, and bacterial spot, just to name a few.

4 Resistance to cucumber beetles, Colorado potato beetles, and Japanese beetles; Production of advanced anti-fungal compounds and digestion inhibitors.

If we wish to produce "food as medicine" this is where the medicine is

119

Goal: Measuring plant resilience



Secondary metabolites

- More investigation needed

Fats

- More investigation needed

New parameters in Proteins

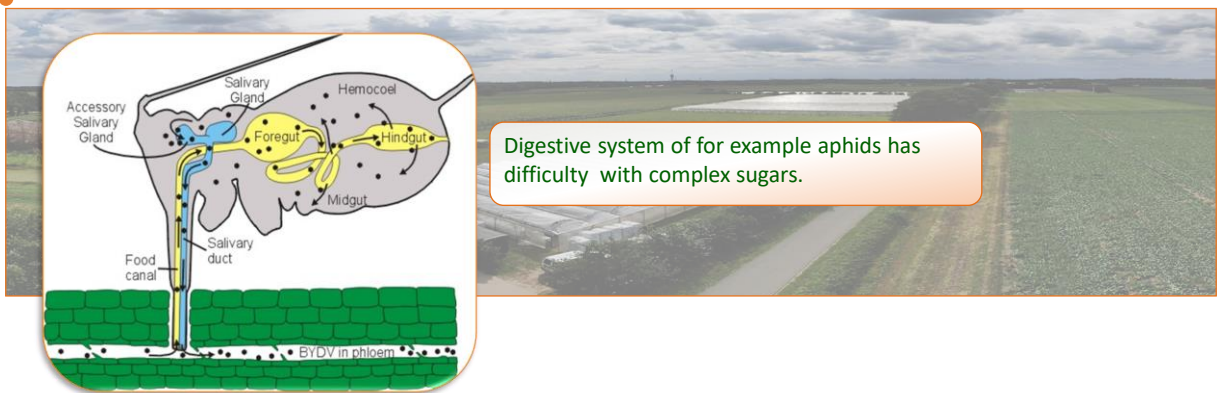
- Total Carbon
- Total proteins
- Glutamine
- Total Amino acids

New parameters on Sugars

- Glucose
- Fructose
- Sucrose
- Total Carbon

120

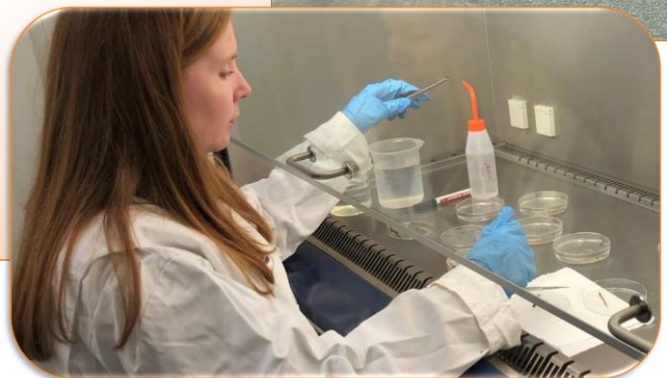
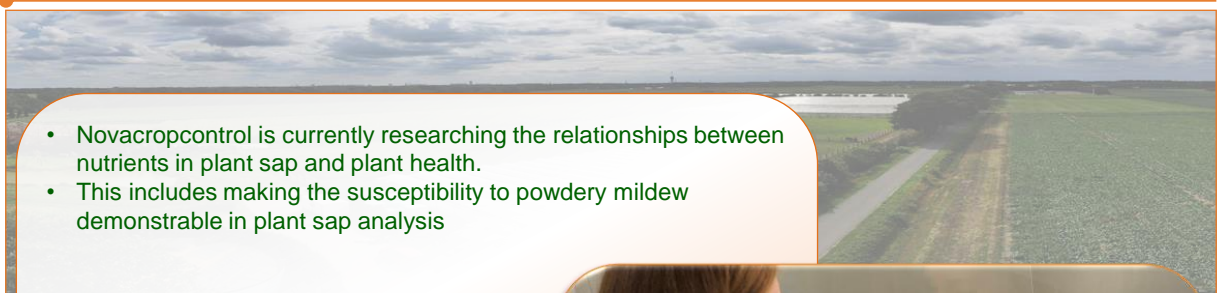
Carbohydrates



- Glucose, fructose, sucrose are simple carbohydrates
- A lot of simple carbohydrates will make the plant susceptible for diseases
- Lignin, pectin, cellulose and starch are complex carbohydrates
- A lot of complex carbohydrates will make the plant resilience to diseases

121

R&D developments Plant health 2020



122

Test with powdery mildew in tomatoes (2020)



1. Trial with 7 tomato cultivars to collect plant sap (standard feeding schedule)



2. Infection with mildew in petri dish test (equal temperature and humidity)

After 10-14 days: white spots with spores (> 10,000 / leaf!)

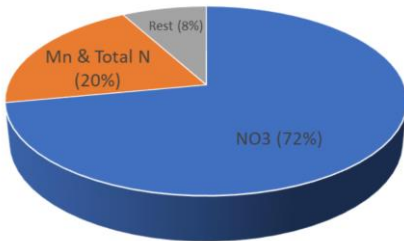
Insensitive variety: Sensitive variety:



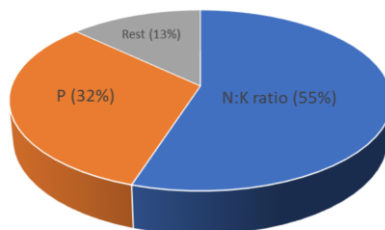
- First relationships found between nutrients in plant sap and powdery mildew (validation ongoing).
- Follow-up trial in tunnel greenhouse with specific Nutrition schedules (NO₃ & Mn).

Test with powdery mildew in tomatoes (2020)

Young leaves



Old leaves



Relationship between plant sap uptake and susceptibility to mildew in young and old leaves:

- Reduced susceptibility to powdery mildew at low N and high K in old leaves is consistent with other literature sources (eg Krauss et al 1998, Balanced nutrition and biotic stress)



Follow us on:




 **Gasthuisstraat 20, 5061 PB, Oisterwijk**

 **+31(0)13-5902864**

 **www.novacropcontrol.nl**