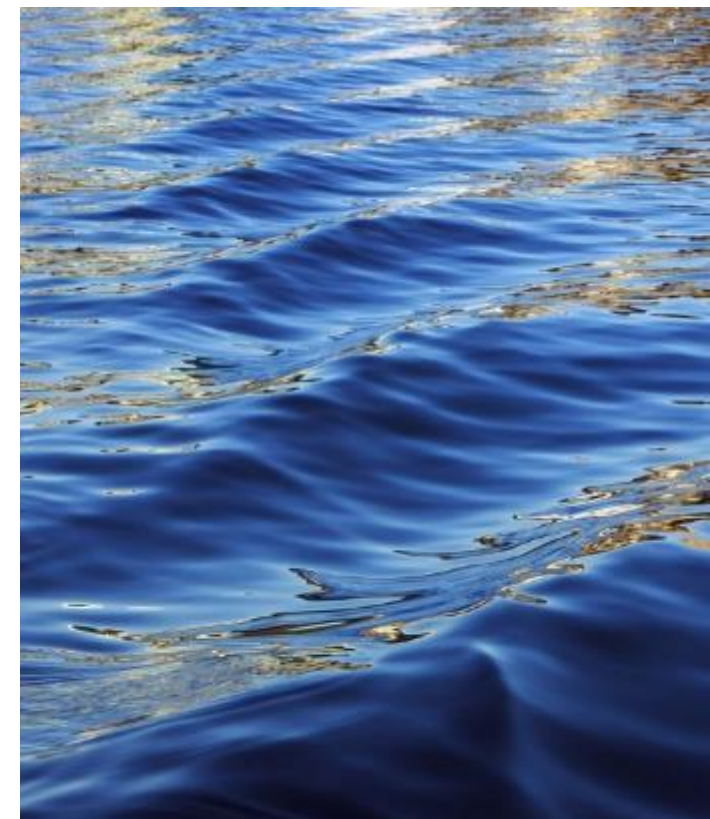




**Plan nutrition to optimize  
plant health.**

Javier Arizmendi  
Operations Director - ZERYA





SUSTAINABILITY AS A  
TOOL FOR A QUALITY  
BRAND



THE QUALITY MARK  
AS A MARKET TOOL

# CROPS WITHOUT RESIDUES

## Preliminary considerations



What is zero  
(pesticide)  
residues?



Is this term of  
production  
system  
correct?



How to get to  
this production  
system?

## PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS



# THE MOST LOGICAL: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

ONLY WITH THIS ELEMENT  
INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION:

**YOU'LL NEVER SUCCEED**

# ELEMENTS NEEDED TO ACHIEVE RESIDUE-FREE PRODUCTION:

1. SOIL

2. WATER

3. CROP  
BOTANY

4. TECHNICAL MEANS

5. FERTILIZERS AND  
BIOSTIMULANTS

6. CROP  
PHYTOPATHOLOGY

**7. ZERYA PRODUCT =  
RESIDUE-FREE PRODUCT**



# ZERYA PRODUCT = RESIDUE FREE

## COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS?

A) Insecticide-fungicide-herbicide management:

WATCH OUT: Persistent Products

Number of repetitions

Formula

# ZERYA PRODUCT = RESIDUE FREE

## COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS?

- B) ZERYA's positioning towards organic products:  
Plant-based preferable to extracts of microorganisms

Regulation:

Registered Microorganisms  
Awareness of its limitations

# ZERYA PRODUCT = RESIDUE FREE

## COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS?

C) I get residues and I don't expect them:

### *causes and action*

Application errors: dosage, location, products....

Drift (cross contamination)

Contamination of treatment water

Soil Contamination: Previous Crops

Organic matter

# ZERYA PRODUCT = RESIDUE FREE

## COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS?

D) Type of degradation of a formulation:

Dilution

Metabolic

# ZERYA PRODUCT = RESIDUE FREE

## COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS?

### E) Degradation aids:

Dilution: Increase the specific gravity of the element to be collected, through the use of Ác. Humics, AAS (Betaine-Glycine), Calcium and/or Magnesium

Metabolic: Use of certain products that accelerate the breakdown of these active ingredients: Antitoxin

# Nutrition: From foliar analysis to senescence study

## Foliar Analysis

It's a priori

It's a still photo of absorbable nutrients

In arable crops it can be easily altered

In woody crops, it can mask more typical deficiencies of the fruit

## Study of Senescence

Es a posteriori

It tells us the final result of nutrient assimilation.

It reveals the actual behavior of nutrients and the concentration or lack of nutrients in the soil.

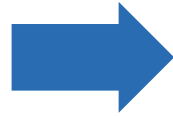
It makes it possible to plan and correct nutrition in the following cycles and balance both the soil and the plant's metabolism.

THE **RESIDUE-FREE** PRODUCTION STRATEGY IS NOT COMPLICATED, WE MUST USE ALL THE AVAILABLE ELEMENTS AND A PREVENTIVE ACTION WHERE WE COMBINE ALL THE FACTORS THAT INTERVENE IN THE AGRICULTURAL PROCESS: **PLANT, FERTILIZATION, IRRIGATION, PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL, ELEMENTS OF PREDICTION AID (DIGITALIZATION), EXPERIENCE IN THE PLOT, ALL THIS TOGETHER WILL BE WHAT WILL MAKE OUR CROP A ZERYA CROP**

# How is this applied to Crops?

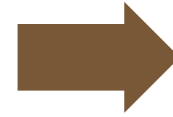
## Nutrition

- Soil-Plant interaction study.
- Recovering availability of soil's nutrients, (pH and structure).
- Water-related physiopathies.
- Dosage: Concentration, application moment & method.
- Senescence studies complemented by sap & foliar analysis.



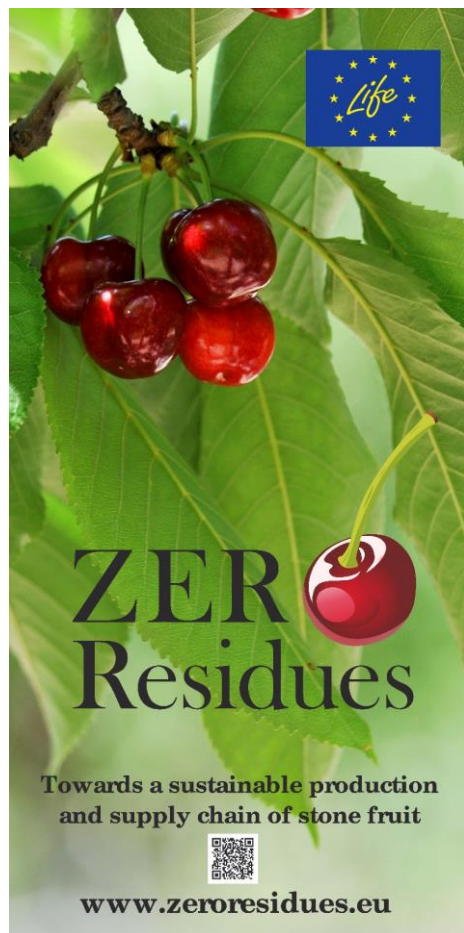
## Phytopathology

- Disease prevention culture.
- Inoculation with competitors or antagonists.
- Avoid N excess that boost fungal diseases and sap sucking insects.
- Correct Mg, Mn & Zn supplementation that affect the expression of varietal tolerance.



## Biological Control

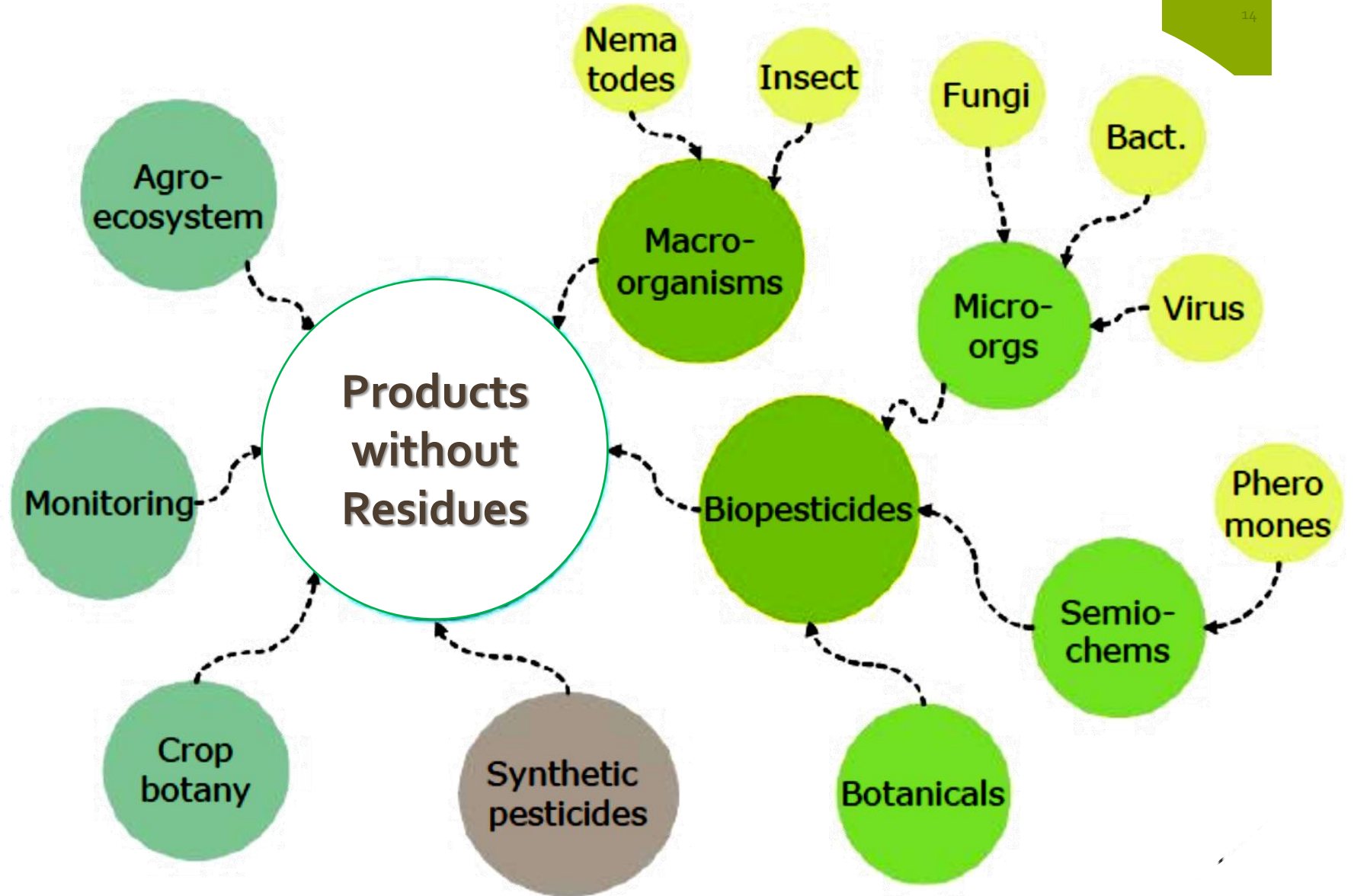
- Reduction of exposure to biocides = reduction of induced resistance.
- Classic Biological control.
- Preservation of natural enemies.
- Mating disruption.
- Mass trapping
- Use of beneficial microorganisms



Soil Analysis		Peach	Cherry	Nectarine	Paraguayo	Apricot	Optimal Values
pH	Inicio	8.54	8.56	8.44	8.5	8.48	6.4-7.5
	Final	7.7	8.36	7.98	7.65	8.13	
Total N (%)	Inicio	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.11-0.22
	Final	0.19	0.11	0.24	0.22	0.11	
Organic Matter – SOM (%)	Inicio	2.03	1.82	2.38	3.81	1.89	2-2.5
	Final	3.56	1.16	3.77	4.08	1.82	
C/N Ratio	Inicio	43.71	25.19	28.24	18.93	17.17	9-11
	Final	10.67	6.36	9.17	10.64	9.89	
Assimilable P (mg/Kg)	Inicio	3.6	3.4	16.4	17.9	5.2	22-30
	Final	10.1	14.3	21.8	13.6	6.8	
Assimilable K (mg/Kg)	Inicio	228	124	123.5	157.3	177.5	150-300
	Final	202.2	208.4	663.6	197.3	196.3	
Assimilable Mg (mg/Kg)	Inicio	273.5	321.4	271.1	400.3	191.7	300-600
	Final	451.3	390.2	467.8	451.8	305.2	



# HOLYSTIC APPROACH

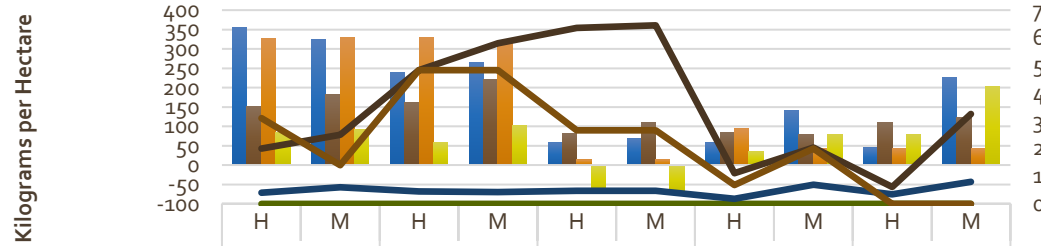


guarantee  
of  
healthy  
food



## Winter season Indicators Herrero (H) & Mesilla (M)

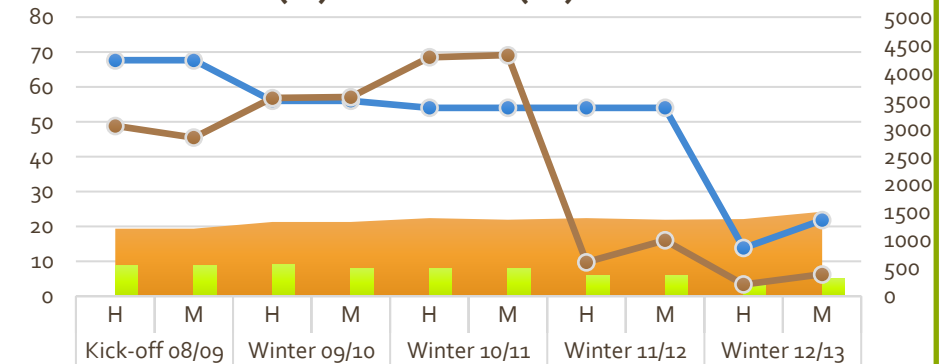
### Farms



	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
	Kick-off 08/09		Winter 09/10		Winter 10/11		Winter 11/12		Winter 12/13	
Input N (kg N/Ha)	355,5	324	240	264	58	69	57	141	45,2	228
Input P (kg P/Ha)	152,3	181	161	220	83	109	85	80	110	124
Input K (kg KN/Ha)	328,8	329,4	330	323	14	15	94	44	44,2	44
Global balance of N (kg N/Ha)	85,3	92,7	60	102	-69	-70	36	80	79	203
Amt. Act. Ing. Herbicide (Kg/Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amt. Act. Ing. Insecticide (Kg/Ha)	0,4	0,6	0,45	0,42	0,47	0,47	0,183	0,688	0,342	0,797
Amt. Act. Ing. Fungicide (Kg/Ha)	2	2,5	4,83	5,81	6,36	6,46	1,108	2,033	0,605	3,25
Amt. Bio & Alt. Products (Kg/Ha)	3,1	1,4	4,84	4,84	2,66	2,66	0,683	2	0	0

## Implementation Examples during 4 years in Lettuce farms in Murcia

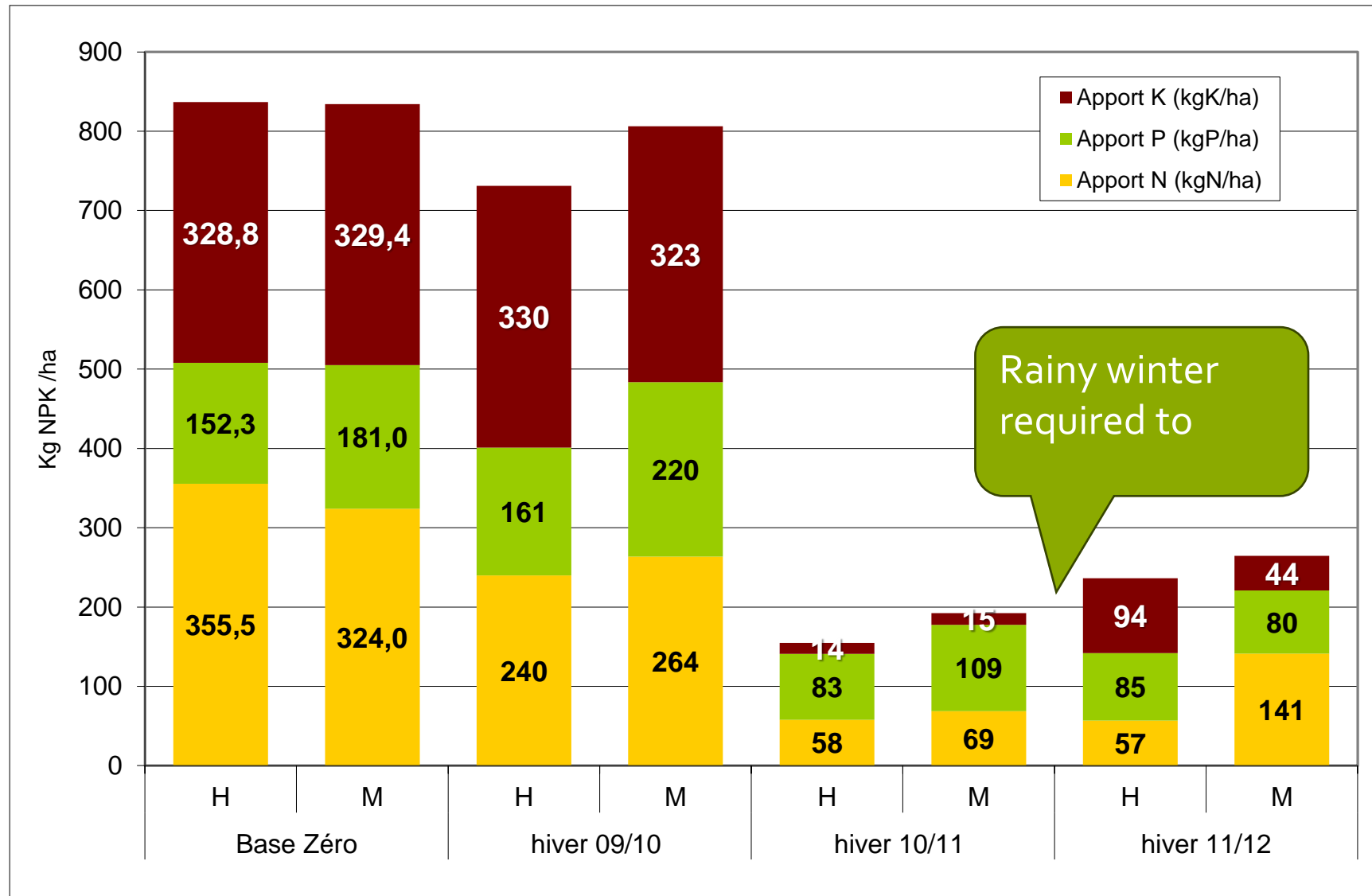
### Winter season Efficiencies & Yield Herrero (H) & Mesilla (M) Farms



	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M
	Kick-off 08/09		Winter 09/10		Winter 10/11		Winter 11/12		Winter 12/13	
Yield (T/Ha)	19,3	19,3	21,3	21,3	22,4	21,9	22,4	21,9	22,1	24,2
No. of products used in Fertirrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of interventions	8,7	8,7	9	8	8	8	6	6	4	5
Diesel consumption (L/Ha)	67,6	67,6	56	56	54	54	54	54	13,8	21,8
Amount of water used (L/Ha)	3049	2840	3548	3567	4281	4317	608	1001	210	390

SEASON	HERRERO	MESILLA
Before the Program	2005/06 Cipermetrine 0,35 ppm Imidacloprid 0,21 ppm Tau-Flauvalinate 0,30 ppm Acetamiprid 0,08 ppm	Tau-Flauvalinate 0,27 ppm Imidacloprid 0,32 ppm Acetamiprid 0,37 ppm
	2007/08 Ditiocarbamate 1,3 ppm Imidacloprid 0,24 ppm	Ditiocarbamate 0,77 ppm Imidacloprid 0,29 ppm Cipermetrine 0,31 ppm
	2008/09 Boscalide 0,42 ppm	Ditiocarbamate 1,74 ppm Dimetomorph 0,09 ppm
Program Kick-okk	2009/10 Cipermetrin 0,36 ppm	Cipermetrin 0,16 ppm
Program in Operation	2010/11 CLEAN	CLEAN
	2011/12 CLEAN	CLEAN
	2012/13 Imidacloprid 0,019 ppm	CLEAN

# Evolución de aportaciones NPK – Campo de Cartagena



# Basic principles



## More sustainable farming

**ZERYA® crops use less resources, have a lesser carbon footprint, protect and often increase biodiversity, therefore they are more sustainable.**

### Biodiversity

Beneficial wildlife is an important resource to protect by reducing the use of pesticides. Therefore ZERYA® farmers establish a treatment free zone in each plot, in some cases up to 30% of the area. This way nature's balance and beneficial wildlife like predatory insects benefit.

### Fertilizer and energy use

The use of active composting techniques reduces machinery movements up to 90%. Moreover nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium supply are reduced considerably.

### Crop protection

Decision making under ZERYA® system reduces the total dose of pesticides per crop. Furthermore, as the farmer can use exclusively the chemical and biological products out of a limited list of approved products, ZERYA® can measure benefits for soil, water and beneficial wildlife.

CATEGORY	GHG indicator	Water Consumption	Biodiversity
Fertilization Indicators	Contributions of N, P, K (Kg/Ha)		
	Nitrogen Balance in Kg		
		Contribution of N by intermediate crops (Ha)	
		Yield per Ton of N	
		Using decision support tools	
Phytosanitary Control Indicators		Nature of the Plant Protection Products	
		% of the Agr.Surf. Not treated	
	Number of active materials per type of plant protection product (Herbicide, Insecticide, Fungicide) Kg/Ha		
		Use of decision making tools	
		Training of staff in the use of plant protection products	
Energy Consumption	Fuel consumption l/Ha KWh/Ha Power Consumption		
Irrigation Consumptions		Water consumed in l/Ha and l/Ton	
		Use of decision making tools	
Biodiversity, Species and Habitats		Training staff in biodiversity	
		% of the Agr. Surf. dedicated to Agro-Ecological Infrastructures	
Other			
Cultivation Method	Open Field or Covered Agriculture		
	Nature of materials used for covers		

# Thanks for your attention!

For further information:

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