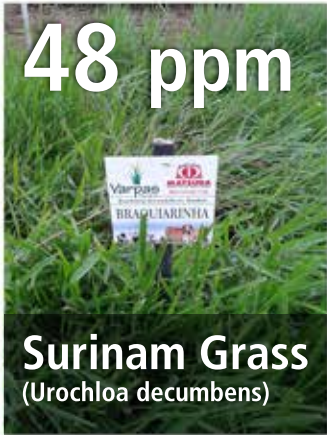


Cover Crop/ Soil Respiration Study in Brazil

VALIDATING GAINS IN SOIL BIOLOGY WITH SOLVITA CO₂

DAMATTA BIO FARMER: RESULTS AFTER 1 SEASON GROWTH



EFFECTS OF VARYING COVER CROPS ON SOIL RESPIRATION IN A BRAZILIAN OXISOL CEZAR VILLELA & WOODS END LABS



A Cover Crop Study in Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Brazilian Oxisols are high in clay with low natural fertility. This poses a challenge for growers. To test the potential for soil improvement various grasses and legumes were grown for an entire season at the Agronomy School plots. The initial soil had low soil CO₂ respiration (8 mg/kg - see photo).

Crops were seeded in Winter (legumes) or Summer grasses) and soil samples were taken to 15 cm depth after the crop was fully developed (5 month grasses, 9 month legume). Samples were taken between rows, sieved, run for Solvita CO₂. The highest responding were Pigeon Pea (60 ppm) and Guinea Grass cv Mombaça (66 ppm), representing "medium high" in Solvita Fertility Index. On-going tests will examine the sustainability of the biology increase.

FOR INTERPRETATION SEE TECH-MEMO #12-1, SOLVITA.COM/TECHNICAL-NOTES

