

2023

THE ALMOND CONFERENCE

Connecting the Dots

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Regenerative, Climate Smart, Organic: What These Mean for Growers and How They Can Add Value

Moderator: Josette Lewis (ABC)

Speakers: Amelie Gaudin (UC Davis), Tanya Gemperle-Goncalves (Gemperle Family Farms),
Zac Ellis (ofi), Joe Gardiner (Gardiner Farms)



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Regenerative / Climate Smart / Organic

What does this mean and how it can add value?

Dr. Amélie Gaudin

Department of Plant Sciences | UC Davis



Regenerative / Climate Smart / Organic

Common ground

- Managing for sustainability; beyond just productivity
- Management practices that can provide multiple environmental and public health benefits
- Systems approach
 - Management
 - Outcomes
- Flexibility in implementation, no recipe
- High likelihood of tradeoffs

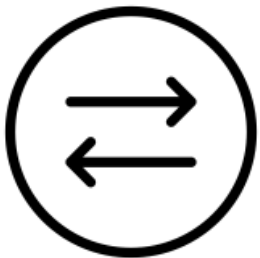
System re-designs

Modify orchard composition and structure to boost beneficial interactions



Substituting inputs

Focus on replacement of technologies and synthetic inputs



Gains in efficiencies

Better use of on-farm and input resources within existing system configurations





What does this mean?

Organic

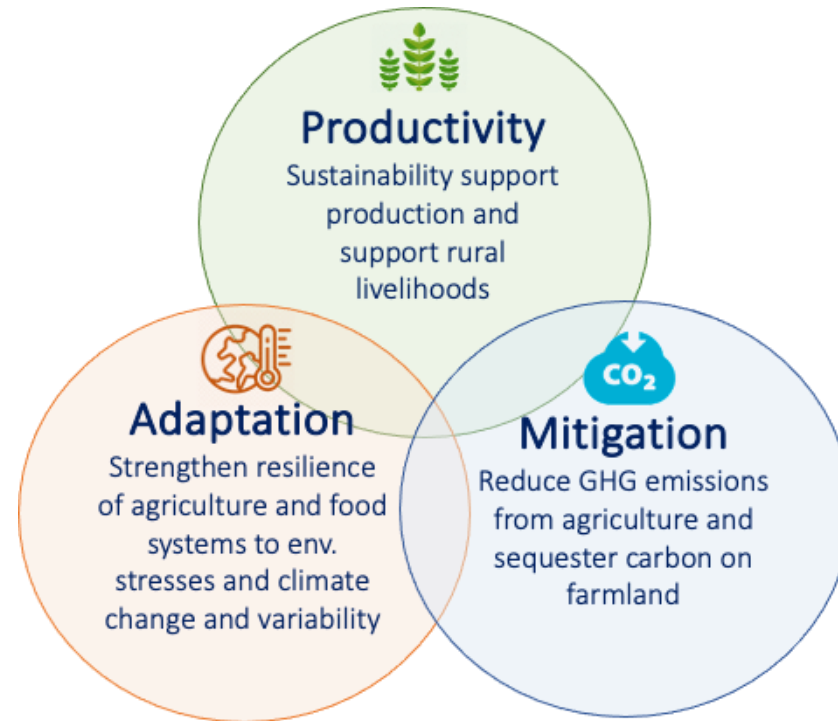


- Pioneer, farmer led movement
- Ecological farming
- Regulated
- Set of approved production practices
- Premium, established markets and certifiers



What does this mean?

Climate – smart



- Policy driven
- Efficiencies – Substitutions, shorter term
- Emphasize agriculture as a climate solution - GHG
- Conventional / organic systems



What does this mean?

Regenerative

- “New”, farmer knowledge
- Redesigns, stacking of practices
- Low to no synthetic input
- Livestock re-integration
- Equity and food justice





1st level regenerative system - designed primarily to build soil health, cycle and sequester carbon

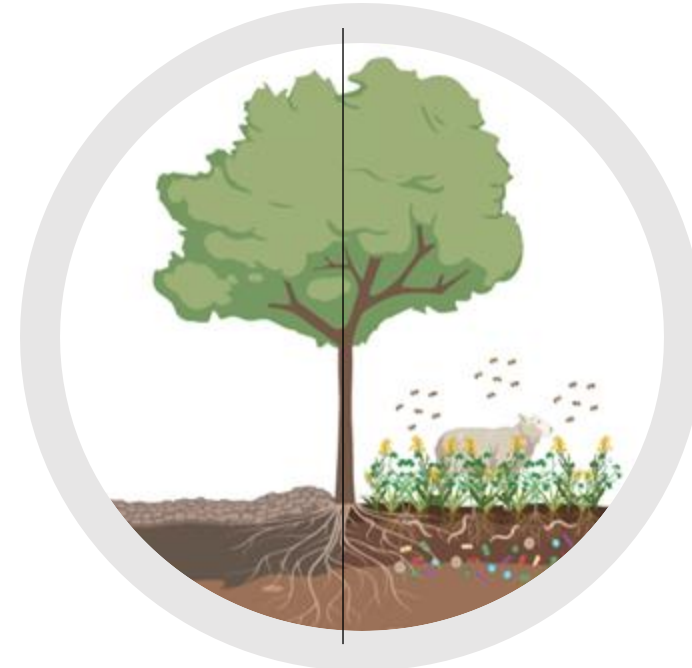
A deeper regenerative system – also optimizes for biodiversity and conservation

On its deepest level - supports individuals and communities and strives for equity, reversing decades of extractions

Moving beyond definitions ...

ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

-  Maximize biodiversity
-  Maintain living roots
-  Keep soil covered
-  Frequent and diverse input of organic matter
-  Strategic minimal disturbances
-  Adaptation to landscape and communities



Rely on biodiversity

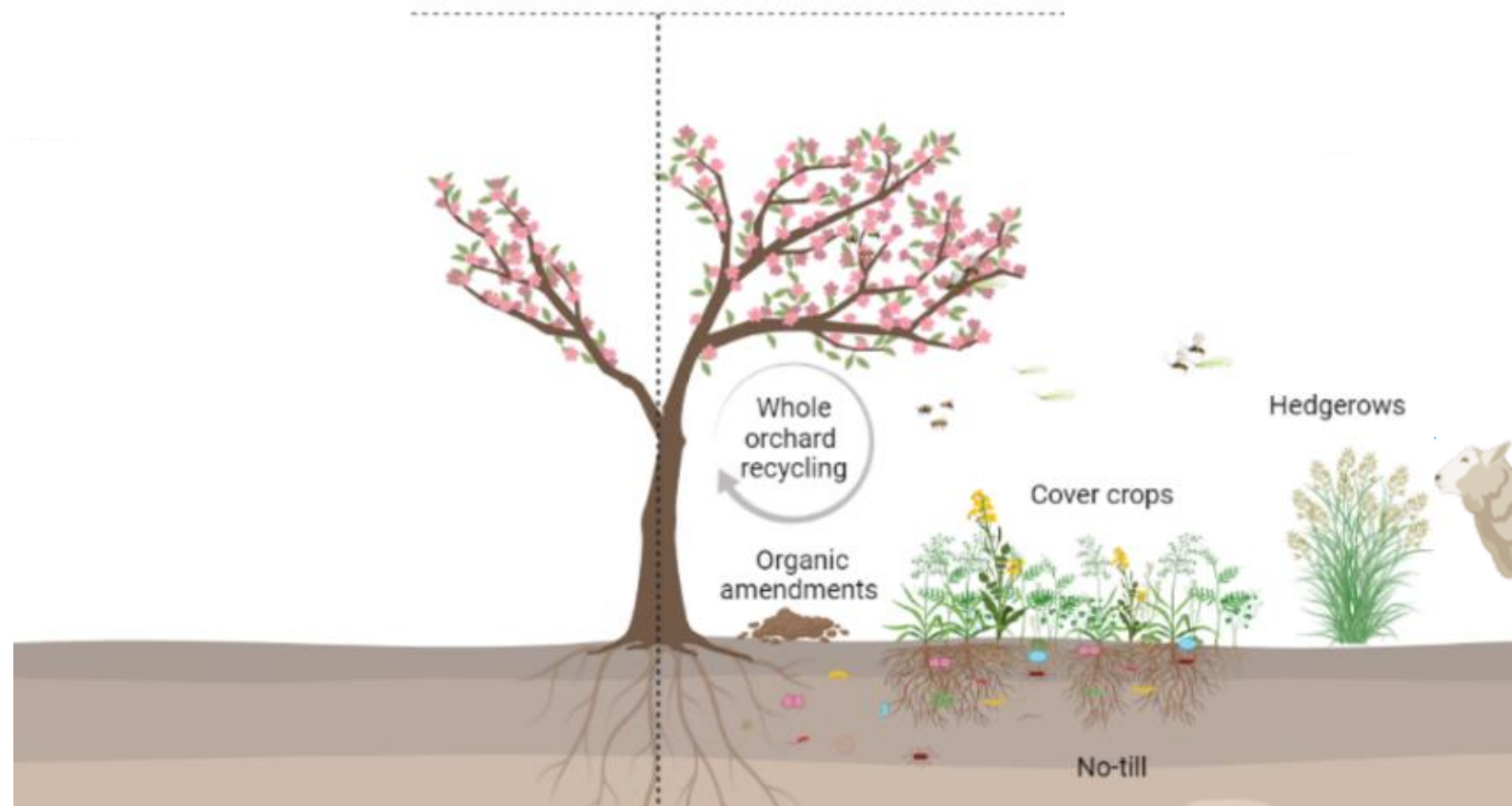
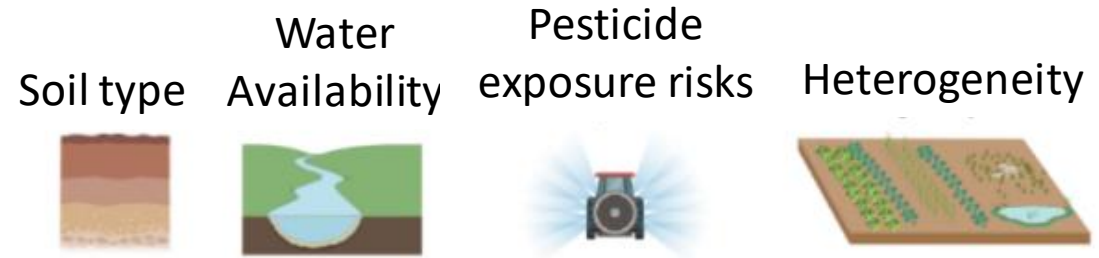
- Time
- Space
- Above and belowground
- Living soil ecosystems
- Strategic and limited disturbances

A very large number of papers in the ecology literature since the ~50s!

These systems already exist !

PRACTICES

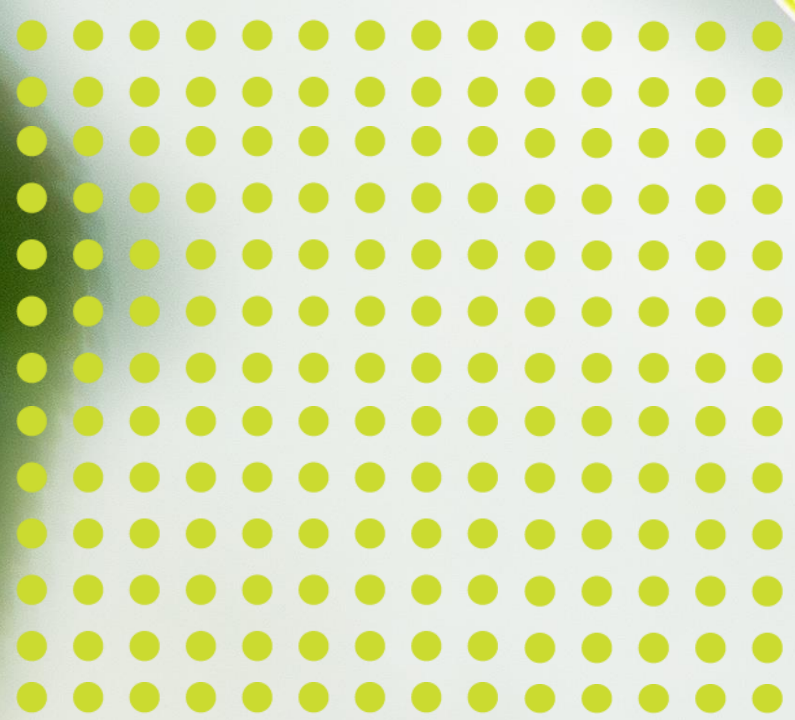
- Field margin habitat
- Whole orchard recycling
- Organic amendments and composts
- Understory covers
- Chips/mulches hulls and shells
- Biochars
- Grazers
- (...)



We have a very large unrealized potential in Almond systems

- No till for the most part
- Stable perennial habitat which sequesters carbon
- Multiple designs in space and time are feasible , distinct spatial and temporal niches
- Potential yield lags are minimal compared to annual systems; if well managed
- Cost, but high value specialty crop
- Unique context





How it can add value ?
Single practices (few out of many...)

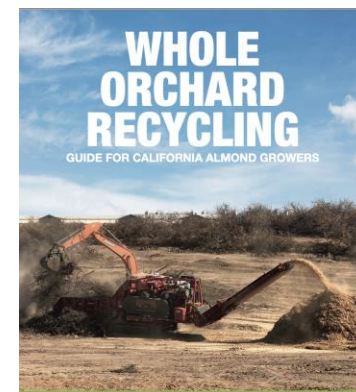
Whole Orchard Recycling

After 9 years, compared to burned



- Greater water holding capacity (+32% Field capacity)
- Improved infiltration rate : 2 folds
- Reduced soil compaction (-%14)
- Improved soil aggregation (+%19)
- Maintain higher tree water status and water use efficiency
- + 20% yield benefits under deficit irrigation
- Reduces nitrate leaching potential by 52%

- No yield tradeoffs if follow fertilization guidelines
- Low pest/disease potential



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Compost, hulls and shells

After 2-3 years, compared to unamended

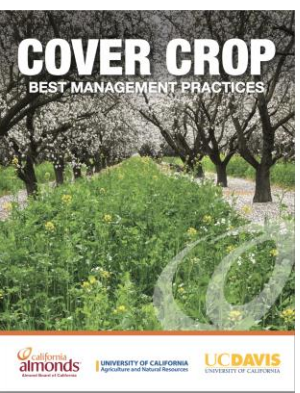
- Short term soil fertility
- Relevant sources of nutrients
 - N/P Nutrient management guidelines
 - Hulls and shells = Potassium
- Increases in soil organic carbon
- Associated benefits (CEC, topsoil volumetric water content – stem water potential)
- More biological activity
- Hulls and Shells mulch effect : lower soil evaporation; higher water infiltration

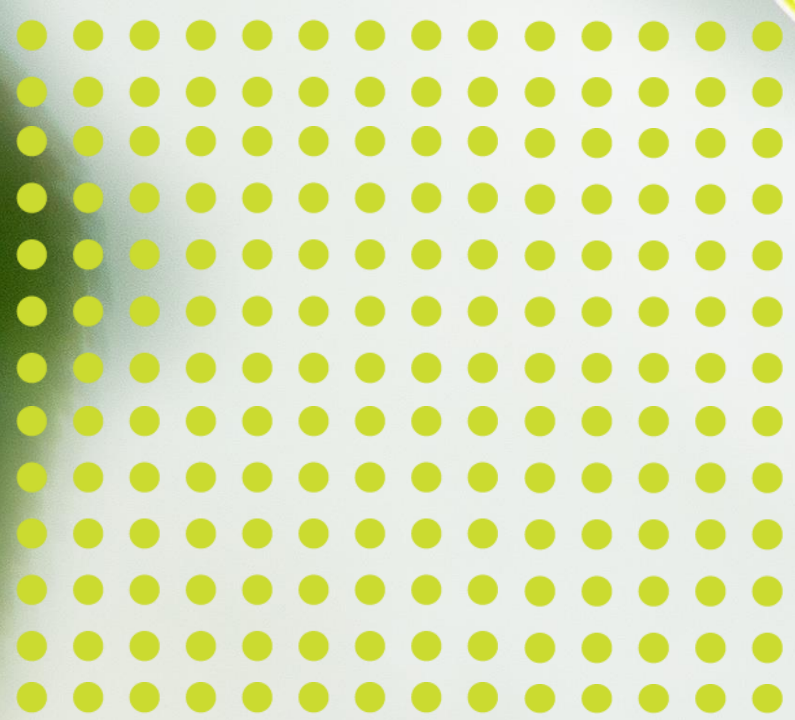


Winter planted cover crops

After 4 years, compared to bare soil

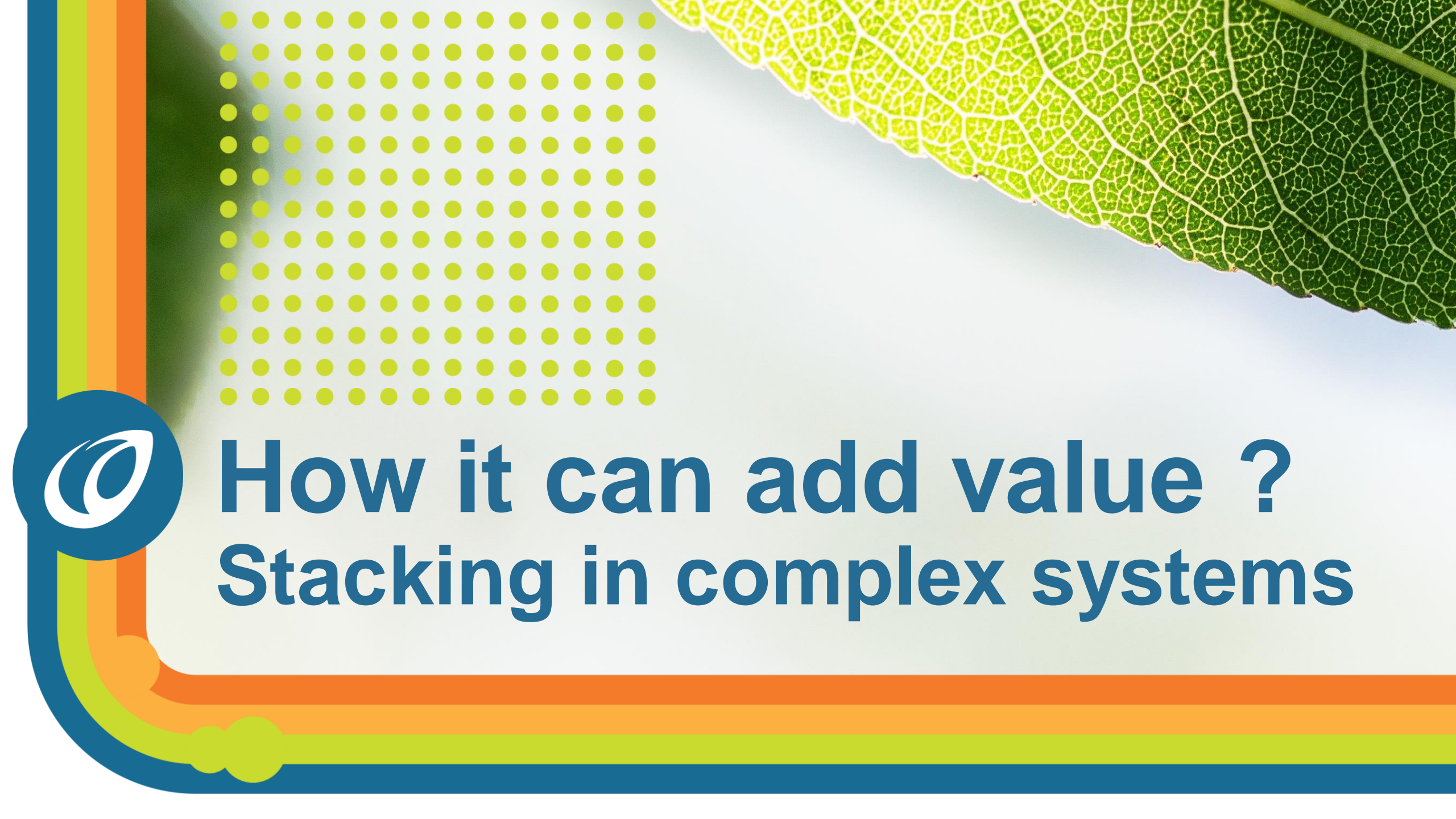
- Forage for pollinators
- Weed suppression
- Reduce spring emergence and NOW egg deposition
- Living roots and soil cover
 - In season increases in water infiltration
 - Aggregation (+22%),
 - Compaction (-41%)
 - Labile C and N pools
 - More biological activity , more diverse soil ecosystem
 - No increases in SOM or SOC





How it can add value ?

Stacking in complex systems





12 organic Almond orchards, Similar soil type and texture (Yolo silt loam)

Along a management gradient

None, few or stacked adoption of soil health and diversification principles



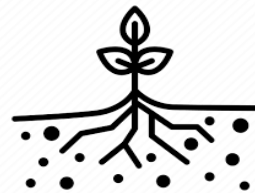
Disturbance

- Till
- No till



Soil cover

- None
- Partial
- Full



Living plants / roots

- Bare
- Winter
- Continuous



Organic matter inputs

- None
- 1
- 2 +



Diversification

- None
- Plants
- Plant + grazing

Soil health data indicates 3 main groups

Cluster A



- Bare soil
- Recycled almond shell amendment
- Winter planted living cover and compost

Cluster B



- Winter living cover of resident vegetation
- Continuous living cover with mixture of planted and resident vegetation

Cluster C



- Planted winter living cover with animal grazing + compost
- Continuous living cover with animal grazing

Subset of indicators-- Alley (0-30 cm) --

Service	Indicator	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C
Lower compaction	Bulk density (g/cm ³)	1.71a ●	1.62ab ●	1.56b ●
Store C	Total soil C (g C/kg dry soil)	8.78a ●	13.43b ●	17.47b ●
Nutrient cycling	Respiration (mg CO ₂ /g dry soil)	0.29a ●	0.39ab ●	0.53b ●
	Soil proteins (mg N/g dry soil)	1.81a ●	2.01a ●	5.89b ●
Nutrient availability	Total N (g N/kg dry soil)	0.85a ●	1.27a ●	1.63b ●
	Available P (ppm)	4.64a ●	20.12b ●	57.59c ●
Conserve water	Water Holding Capacity (gH ₂ O. g soil)	0.23a ●	0.26a ●	0.23a ●



Regenerative Almond Production Systems Improve Soil Health, Biodiversity, and Profit

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Ecosystem Services
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Agroecological management improves ecosystem services in almond orchards within one year

Vincent De Leijster^a, Maria João Santos^{a,b}, Martin J. Wassen^a,
Maria Eugenia Ramos-Font^c, Ana Belén Robles^c, Mario Díaz^a, Maartje Staal^a, Pita A. Verweij^a

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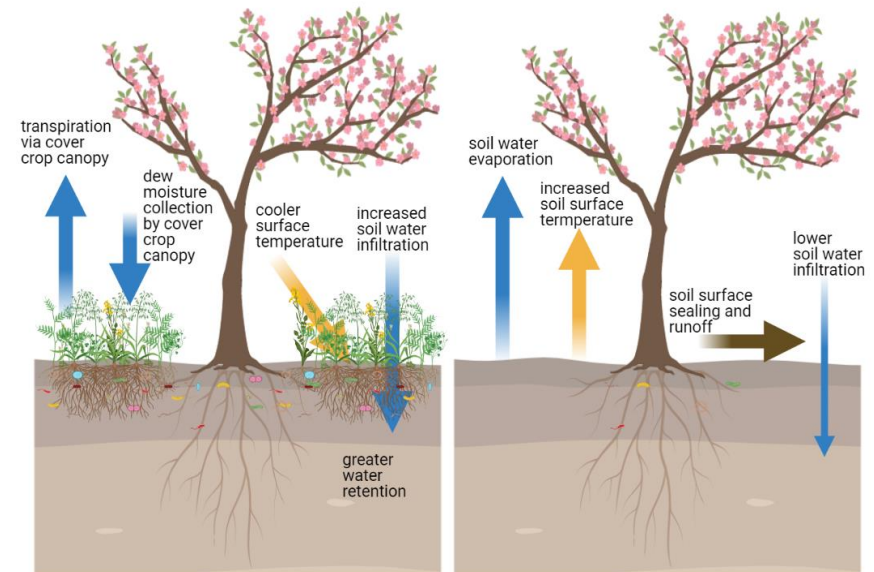
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2019.100948>

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Key knowledge gaps

- Food safety (A. Pires et al)
- Water cycling and footprint (K. Suvokarev et al)
 - Preliminary study, 5 orchards
 - No significant differences in ET
- Re optimizing management/designs





Key enabling technologies

Off ground harvesting

Groundwater recharge

- Research on commercial farms / trials
- Successful models in the Valley , co-learnings
 - Can help tackle some common production challenges (infiltration, salinity...)
 - Uncertainties in timing of benefits to growers
 - Science: 5 years vs 20+ years
 - Complex and need to assist growers
- Costs/benefits: support in transitioning
 - What is the cost of not doing anything?
 - Long term vision for management , so are trees !

Gardiner Farms



Valuing growers experience and knowledge



Thank you

