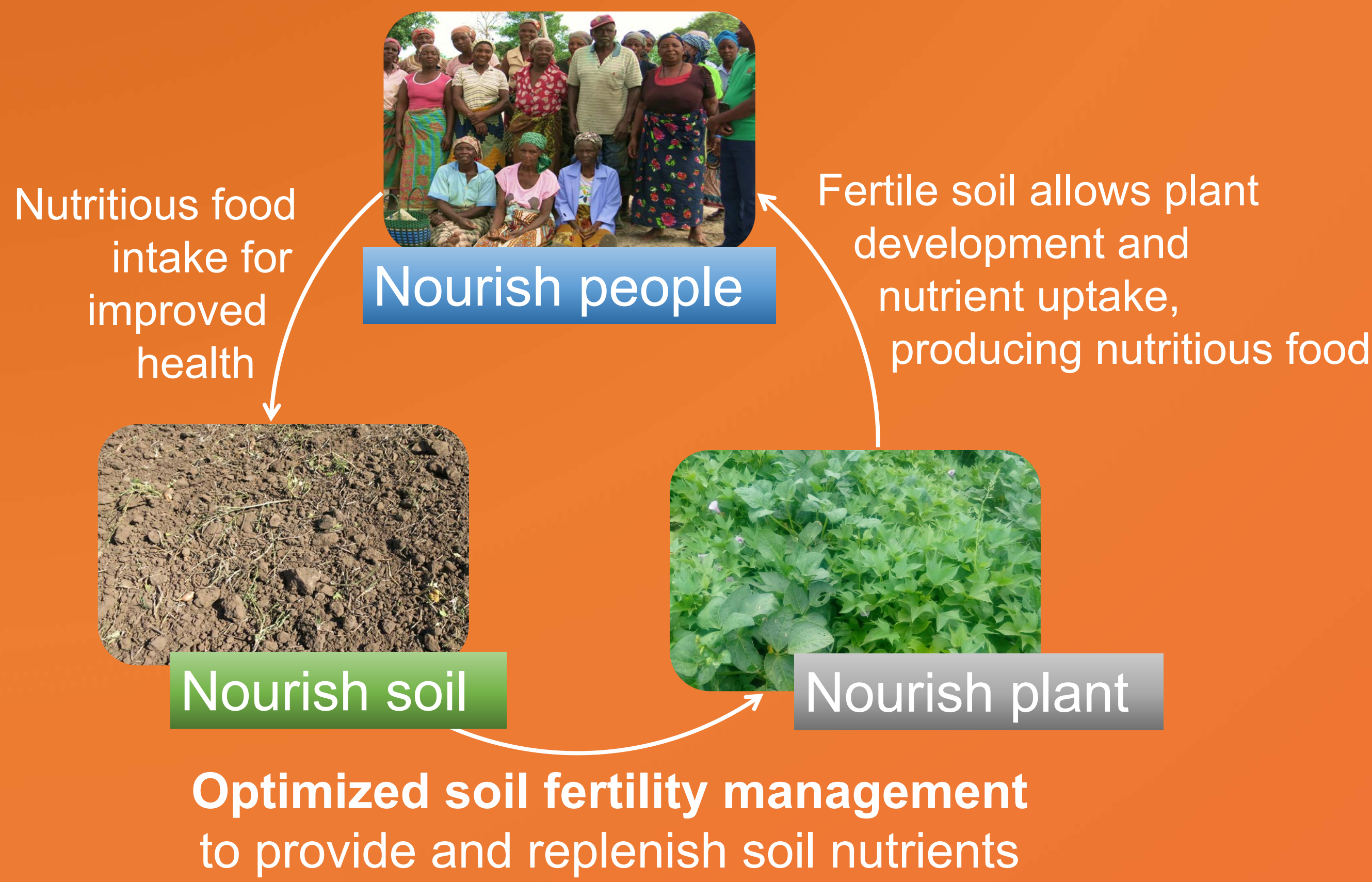


TOWARDS NUTRITIONAL SECURITY THROUGH ORGANIC MANAGEMENT OF SOIL FERTILITY IN ORANGE-FLESHED SWEETPOTATO SYSTEMS

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1. Motivation



- This study investigates organic amendments and soil cultivation practices to determine their potential to ensure nutrient supply to:
- Improve yield
 - Secure nutritional quality
 - Replenish soil nutrient
- Sustainable cultivation

2. Methods

Field trials in Mozambique

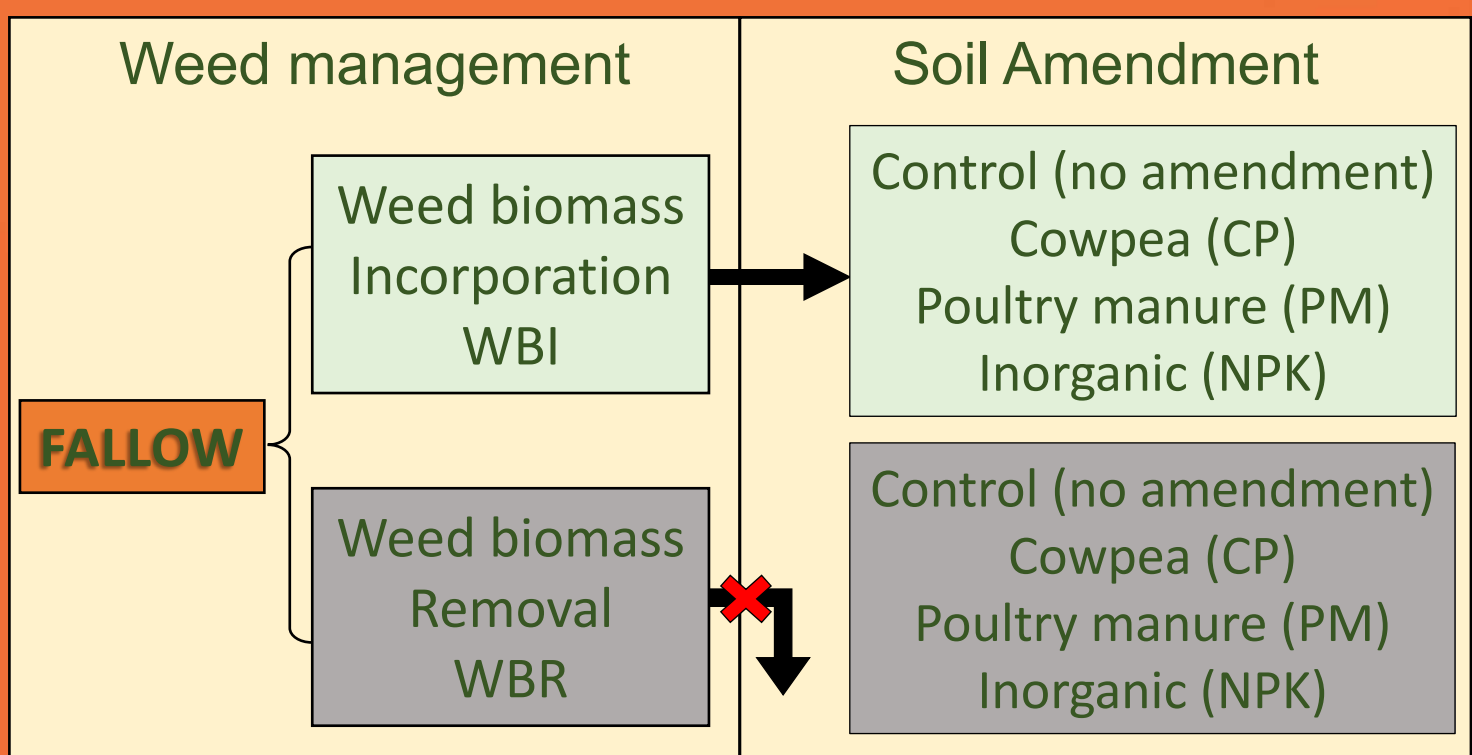


Diagram 1: Weed biomass management and soil amendment proposed for field trials.

Soil fertility assessment

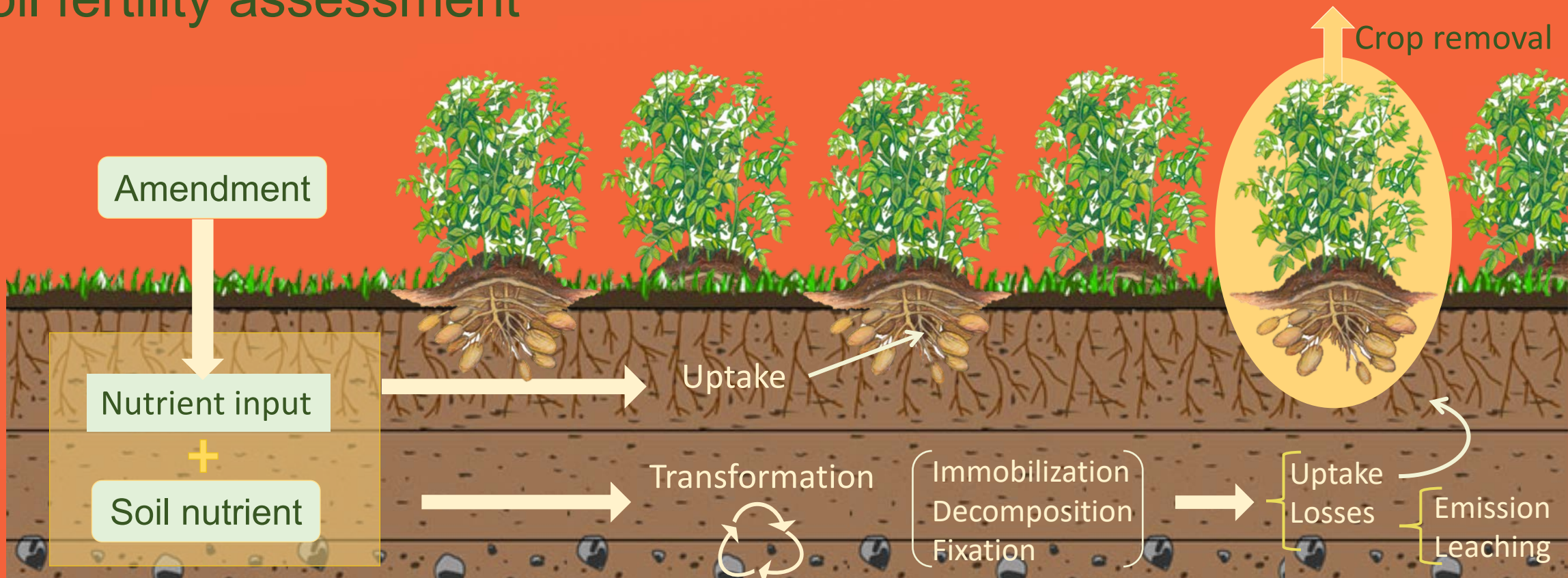


Diagram 2: Factors affecting soil fertility during the cropping season.

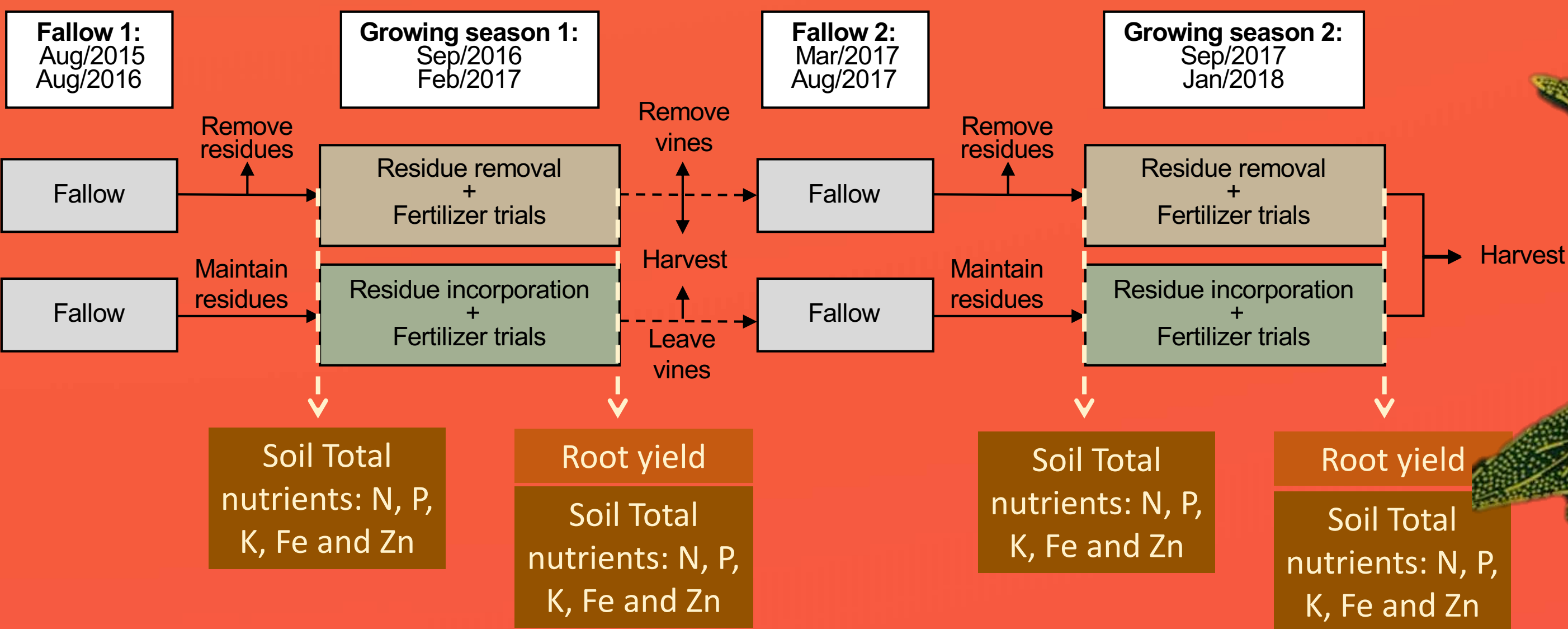


Diagram 3: Field experiment timeline. Dashed lines indicate soil and plant samplings.

3. Results

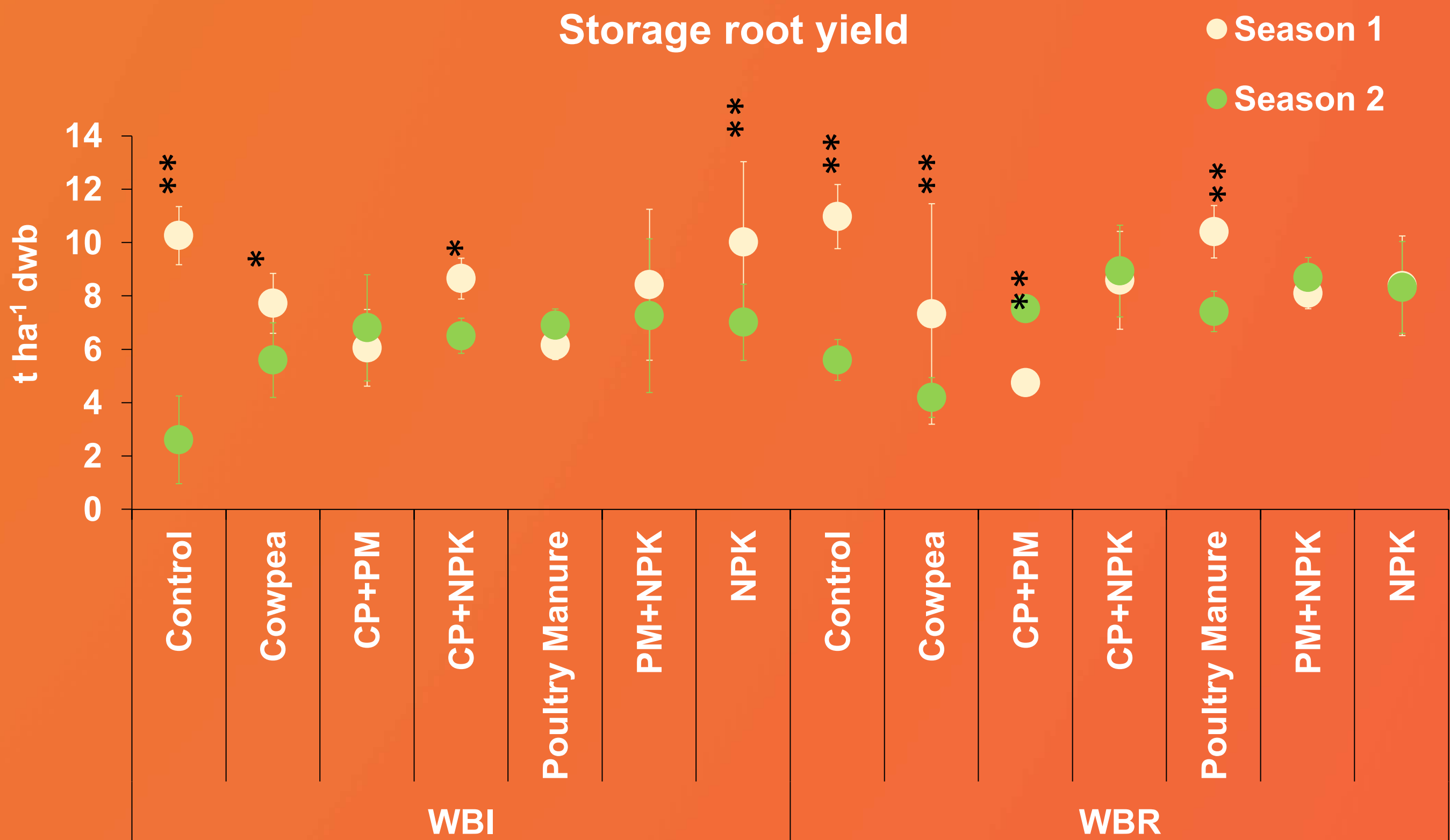


Fig 1: Storage root yield in dry weight basis (dwb) of the treatments, during season 1 and 2. Significant difference between season 1 (yellow) and season 2 (green) is represented by * (p<0.5) and ** (p<0.01)

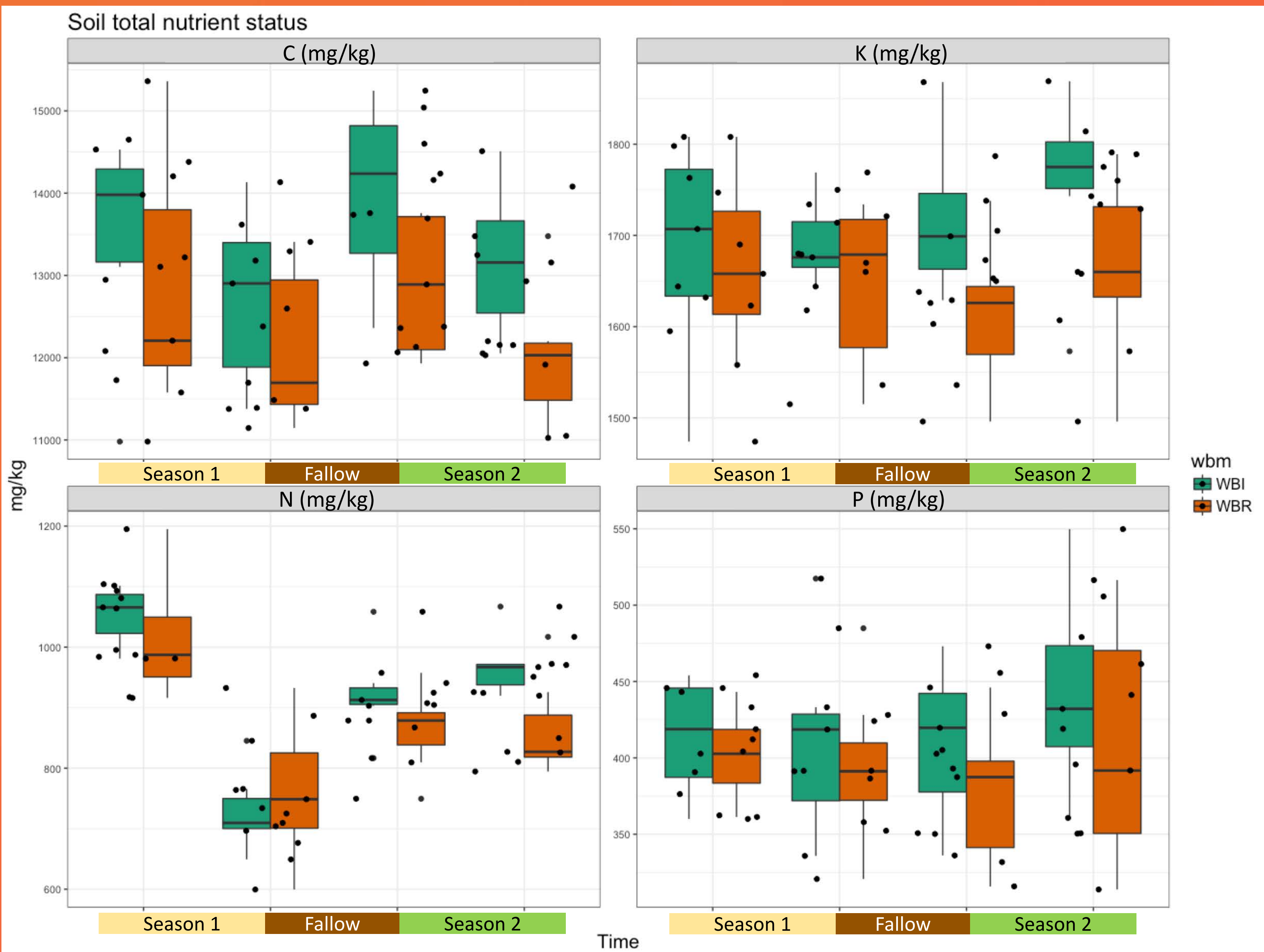


Fig 2: Soil total elemental concentration in mg kg⁻¹, carbon (C), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K).

CARBON and NITROGEN
→ Recovered with fallow, specially in WBI
→ After season 2, WBI treatments showed higher concentration in soil, while WBR decreased

PHOSPHORUS and POTASSIUM
→ Accumulated after season 2, in WBI under poultry manure fertilization

4. Remarks

- After 2 seasons, treatments fertilized with organic amendments showed similar storage root yield as inorganic fertilization. Control treatments (without fertilizer) had the lowest yield rates.
- Weed biomass incorporation proved beneficial to soil nutrient accumulation, specially after fallow period.
- Following assessment: concentration of plant-available nutrients (in soil) during the growing season and plant nutrient uptake to determine if supply met plant's nutrient requirement.

