

Agroforestry as an effective practice for sustainable soil management in olive orchards in Morocco

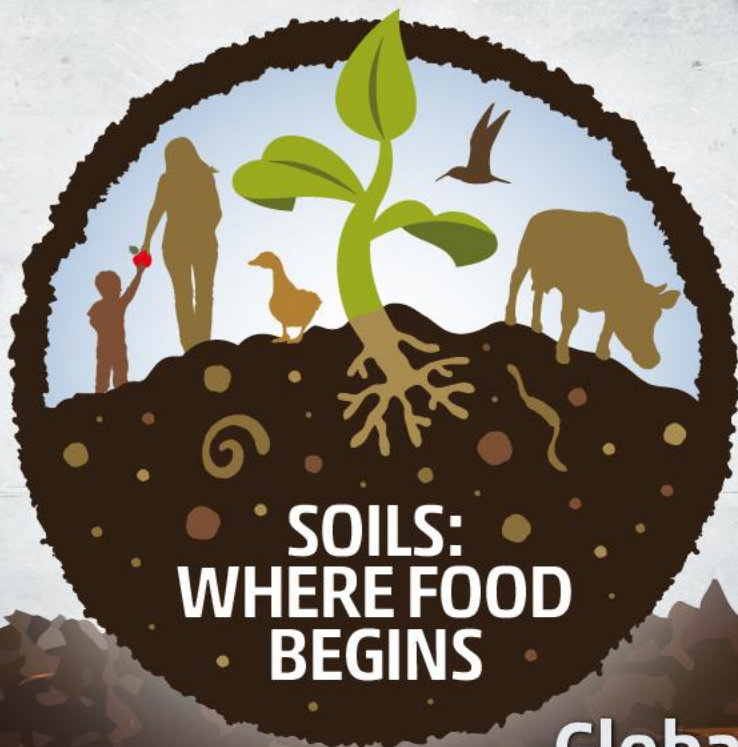
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Introduction

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AGROFORESTRY

COMBINING ONE OR MORE WOODY SPECIES
WITH ANNUAL CROPS TO OBTAIN A MIXED
FARMING SYSTEM

**SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE**

**SOIL
FERTILITY**

**FOOD
SECURITY**



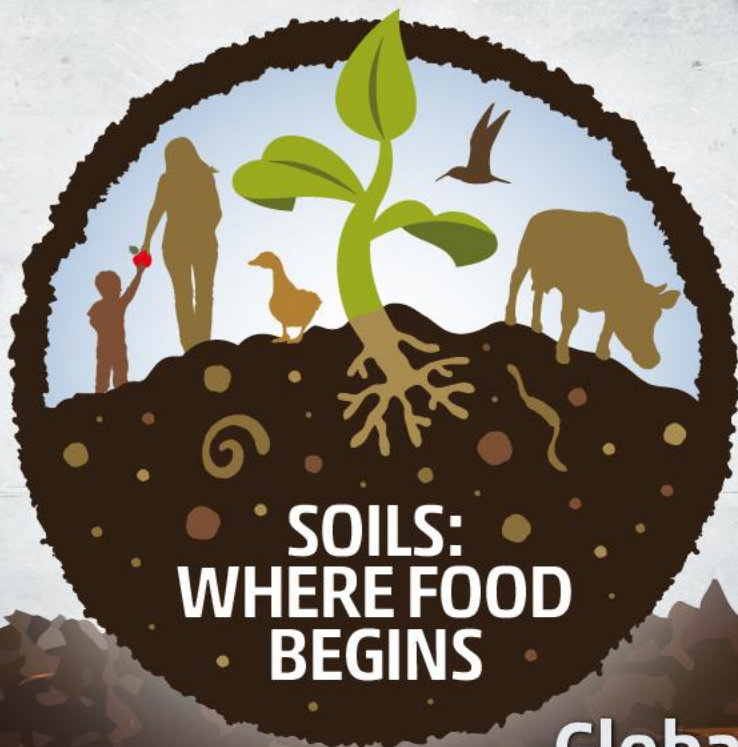
Aim

Investigate the effects of intercropping systems on soil fertility, on mineral nutrition, on productivity and quality of olive tree in the Saiss region of Morocco.

Monitoring changes in:

- Soil fertility level,
- Olive leaf macronutrients content,
- Olive yield,
- Olive oil content,
- Quality of the olive oil

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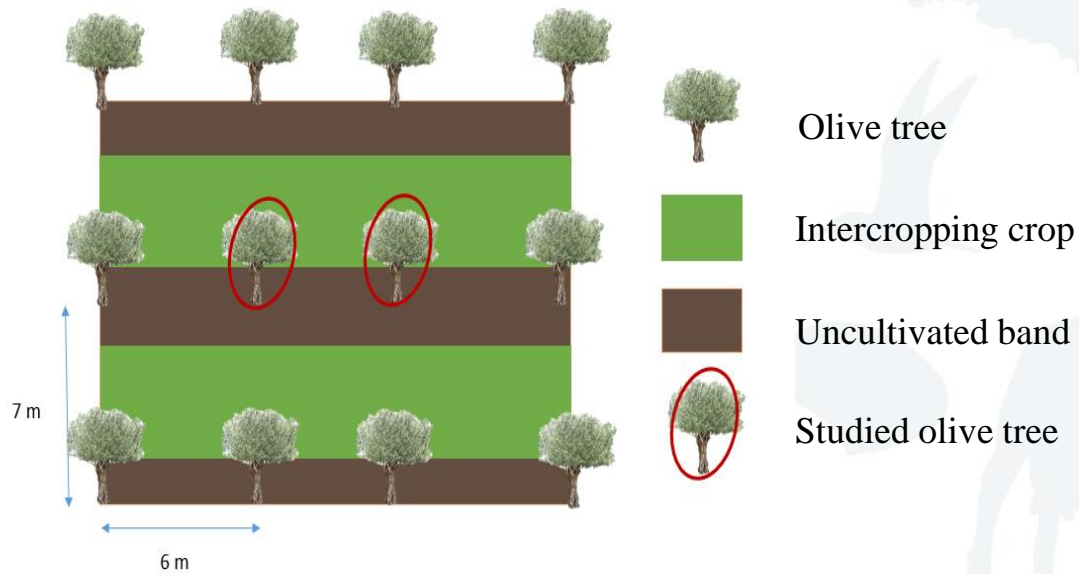


Material & Methods

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○ Field Site Description & Experimental Design



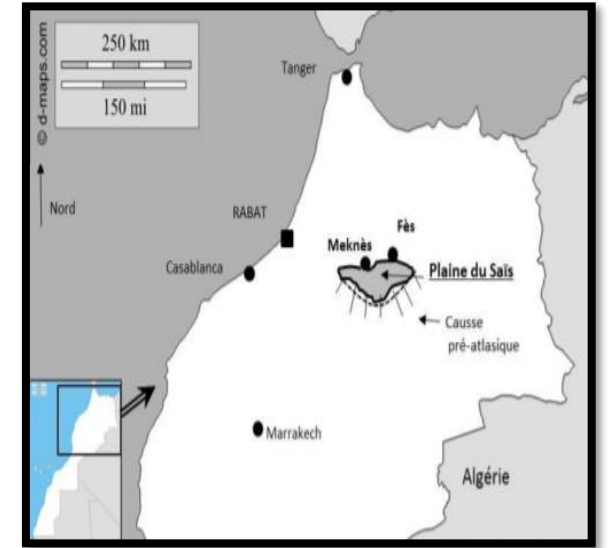
- **PLANT MATERIAL:** Haouzia cultivar
- **PLANTING DENSITY:** 7 m × 6 m
- **AGE OF OLIVE TREES:** 10 years

• **TREATMENTS:**

- Olive-Chickpea intercropping system.
- Olive-Faba bean intercropping system.
- Olive-Lentil intercropping system.
- Olive-Soft wheat intercropping system.
- Olive trees in a monoculture system.

- **THE EXPERIMENT DESIGN:** Randomized complete block with three replicated blocks.
 - **THE FACTOR:** Intercropping crop type.

CLIMATE: Mediterranean climate



SAISS REGION, MOROCCO
(Dugué et al., 2015)

○ Sampling and Analysis

SAMPLING



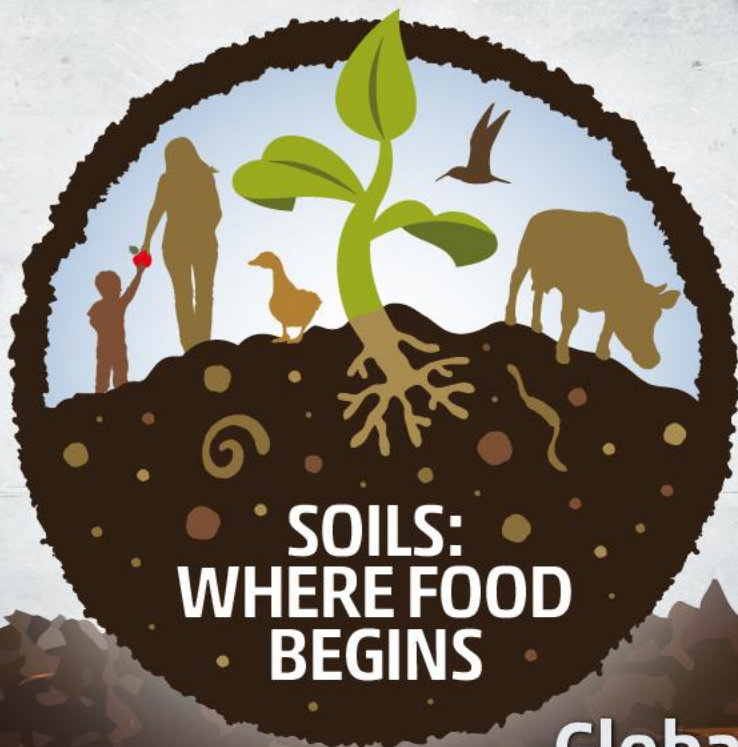
FIELD EXPERIMENTS



LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS

- OLIVE YIELD ESTIMATION

- SOIL ANALYSIS
- OLIVE LEAVES ANALYSIS
- OLIVE FRUIT QUALITY
- OLIVE OIL CONTENT AND QUALITY



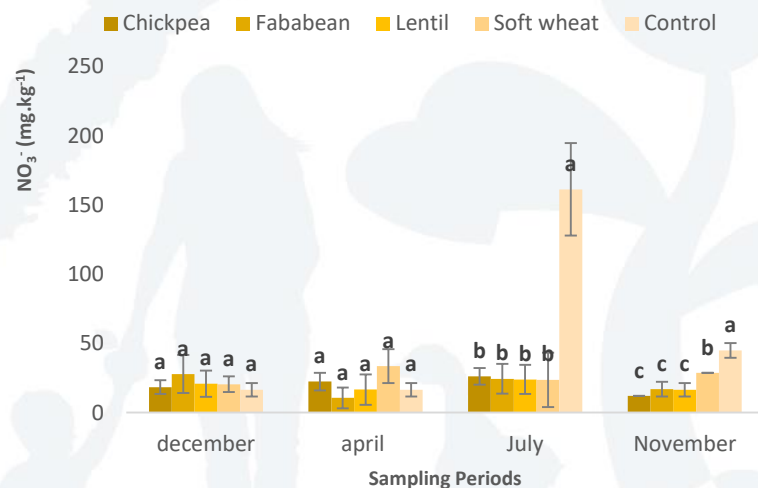
Results & Discussion

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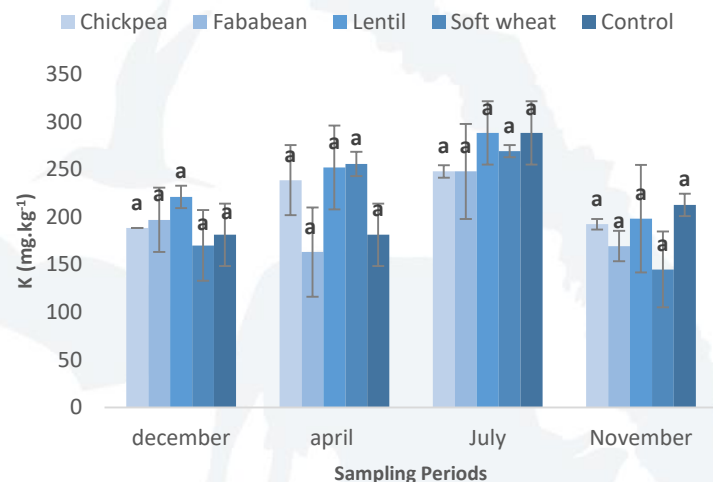


○ Soil Fertility Levels in Different Intercropping Systems

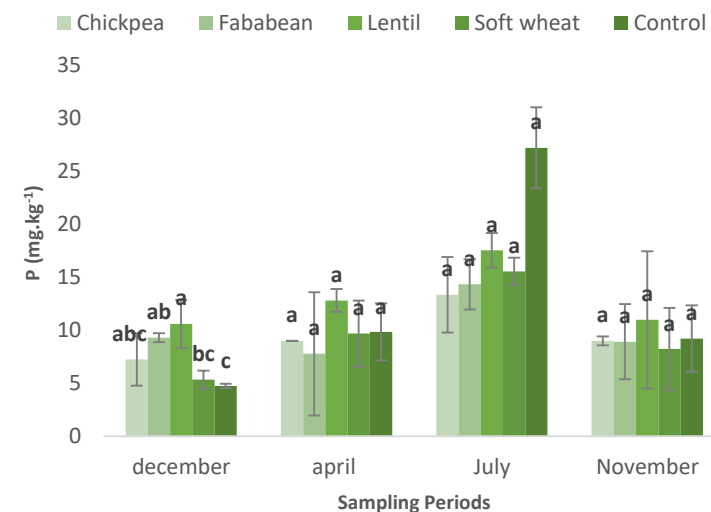
Soil nitrates



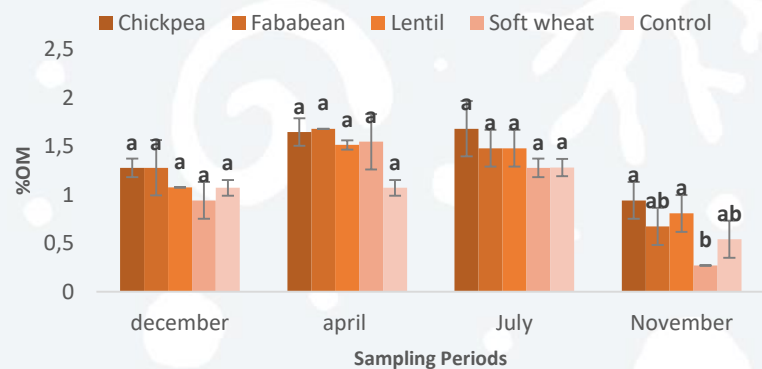
Soil exchangeable potassium



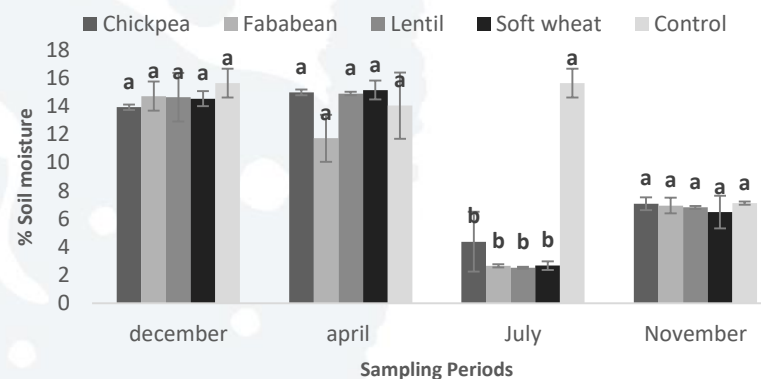
Soil available phosphorus



Soil organic matter



Soil moisture



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○ Olive Leaf Macronutrients Content in Different Interropping Systems

Olive leaf macronutrients content in July

Sampling Period	Treatment	N (% of dry matter)	P (% of dry matter)	K (% of dry matter)
July	Chickpea	1.27 ± 0.08 a	0.15 ± 0.02 a	0.21 ± 0.06 bc
	Fababean	1.12 ± 0.05 a	0.14 ± 0.02 a	0.15 ± 0.01 c
	Lentil	1.24 ± 0.12 a	0.14 ± 0.02 a	0.23 ± 0.02 b
	Soft wheat	1.11 ± 0.09 a	0.14 ± 0.02 a	0.20 ± 0.01 bc
	Control	1.13 ± 0.35 a	0.16 ± 0.01 a	0.31 ± 0.05 a
	F _{ANOVA}	0.559 ns	0.588 ns	6.921 **



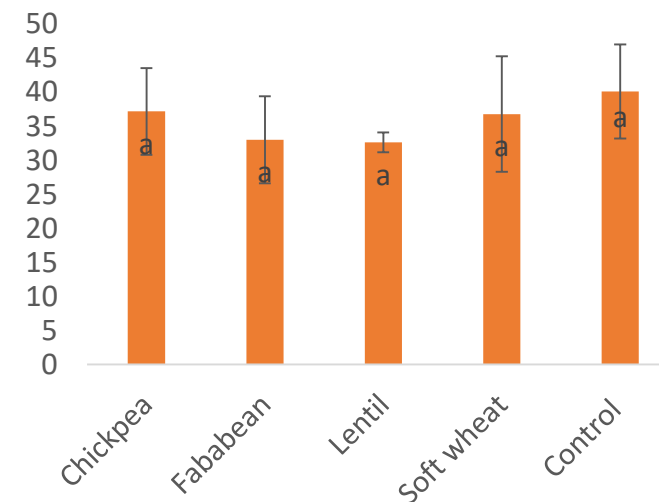
(*): for each column, the numbers followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p=5% considering Duncan test; ns, not significant, * p < 0.05, ** 0.001 ≤ p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.

○ Olive Fruits Yield and Quality in Different Intercropping Systems

Olive fruits quality parameters

Treatment	Fruit fresh weight (g)	Mesocarp fresh weight (g)	Endocarp fresh weight (g)	Mesocarp: endocarp fresh weight ratio
Chickpea	2.93 ± 0.50a	2.06 ± 0.37 a	0.68 ± 0.12 a	3.01 ± 0.07 a
	(*)			
Fababean	2.60 ± 0.51 a	1.89 ± 0.42 a	0.62 ± 0.09 a	3.02 ± 0.35 a
Lentil	2.58 ± 0.11 a	1.84 ± 0.12a	0.61 ± 0.05 a	3.02 ± 0.41 a
Soft wheat	2.90 ± 0.67 a	2.11 ± 0.51 a	0.66 ± 0.12 a	3.18 ± 0.24 a
Control	3.16 ± 0.55 a	2.34 ± 0.47 a	0.69 ± 0.02 a	3.36 ± 0.66 a

Olive tree yields (kg/tree)



- The fruit fresh weight is above 2.43 g
- The mesocarp: endocarp fresh weight ratio is of the order of 3 (< 5) (IOOC, 2004)



Olive fruits destined for **olive oil** production



○ Olive Oil Content and Quality in Different Intercropping Systems



Olive fruit oil content and olive oil quality parameters

Treatment	Olive oil content (% of dry matter)	Free acidity (%)	Peroxide value (meq O ₂ , Kg ⁻¹)
Chickpea	33.35 ± 2.30 a (*)	2.07 ± 0.16 a	10.58 ± 2.10 a
Fababean	34.59 ± 4.89 a	1.88 ± 0.32 a	11.75 ± 4.11 a
Lentil	33.95 ± 3.04 a	1.69 ± 0.28 a	9.92 ± 1.23 a
Soft wheat	34.32 ± 2.02 a	1.97 ± 0.28 a	11.75 ± 2.75 a
Control	35.95 ± 3.35 a	1.69 ± 0.28 a	11.25 ± 2.46 a

Free acidity and Peroxide values were within the range for characterizing oil as **Virgin olive oil** (IOC, 2019).

(*): for each column, the numbers followed by the same letter are not significantly different at p=5% considering Duncan test.





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Conclusion

The findings suggested that using **agroforestry** intercropping systems can be an effective practice for the **sustainable** production of **olive orchards**. It could **optimize** olive tree **productivity**, preserve **soil fertility**, and **ensure more returns to farmers**.





Thank you !

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