



Evaluating Broccoli Bed Preparation Methods for Soil Compaction

In a Nutshell:

- In this experiment, Alice McGary compared four bed preparation techniques for broccoli in order to reduce the soil compaction.
- McGary measured soil bulk density, soil penetration resistance (compaction), and broccoli yield and quality.

Key Findings:

- The Double Dig bed preparation technique performed the best in terms of soil penetration resistance, broccoli yield and quality.
- There was no difference in soil bulk density among the four bed preparation techniques.

BACKGROUND

Soil compaction has been a cause of great distress to farmers for years because it generally leads to a reduction in agricultural productivity. There are many causes to soil compaction; naturally occurring and human caused. These include tillage systems, machine size, irrigation methods, soil moisture content, diversity of crops, and more.

Soil compaction is the increase in soil bulk density or decreasing the soil porosity. Some techniques that can be used to manage soil compaction include the addition of organic matter, double digging and tillage. Organic matter decreases bulk density and makes soil more resistant to degradation.^{[1][2]} Double digging is a bed preparation process that involves removing the top soil, exposing and then breaking up the subsoil, adding organic matter, and replacing the topsoil that was removed. Both double digging and tilling allows for aeration of the soil aiding in reducing the bulk density.^[3]

The soil on Alice McGary's farm has, in her opinion, a lot of variation. There is an area that was recently row crops which is more eroded and compacted compared to the rest of the land. McGary said, "I wanted to see if there was any way to increase the soil health in this area." The objective of this study was to compare different methods of bed preparation for their effect on same-year broccoli yield and soil compaction. McGary hypothesized that double-digging would reduce compaction, but would come with a high labor cost.

METHODS

Design

A randomized plot design was used to compare four methods of bed preparation (**Figure A1**). The four methods were each replicated four times for a total of 16 plots. The treatments were:

Shovel - Tilled to a two-inch depth to incorporate compost. A shovel was used to dig a large transplant hole (12 in. deep x 8 in. wide).

Shovel + Nutrients - Tilled to a two-inch depth to incorporate compost. A shovel was used to dig a large transplant hole (12 in. deep x 8 in. wide). One shovelful of compost and ½ cup worm castings was mixed with soil in the transplant hole.

Dibble - Tilled to a two-inch depth to incorporate compost. The broccoli was transplanted with bare hands acting as a dibble (no hole was dug).

Double Dig - Tilled to a two-inch depth to incorporate compost. After the shallow till, "double-dug" plots to 18-24 in. depth, using "scoop and move" method. The crop was then hand-transplanted.



Photo 1. Compost and worm castings in the treatment Shovel + Nutrients. This photo was taken on April 26, 2020.



Photo 2. Double Dig plot as the top soil was starting to be removed. This photo was taken on April 26, 2020.

Cooperators

Alice McGary – Ames

Funding

Ceres Trust

TABLE 1. Broccoli management at McGary's farm in 2020.

Seeding date	March 19
Transplant date	April 26
In-row spacing	18 in.
Between-row spacing	32-in beds
Plot area	39 ft ²
Plants/plot	12
Irrigation	Drip line
Mulch	none
Harvest dates	June 15–July 3

Broccoli management used by McGary is presented in **Table 1**.

Measurements

McGary wanted to measure the yield of the crop, the quality of the broccoli along with measuring the compaction of the soil. These soil measurements were taken both prior to any tilling or treatments and after harvest. In order to measure the yield of the broccoli the average plot weight and the head weight of the broccoli was recorded. Throughout harvest McGary would give a visual quality score (1-3) and provide a visual evaluation of the plant health (1-10). Soil penetration resistance was measured with a penetrometer to assess compaction before and after broccoli production. The first measurement of penetration resistance was on April 24, 2020 prior to any bed preparation and was taken at soil depths between 8-12 inches. The second measurement was taken after harvest on July 21. Resistance was measured at three different soil depths for each plot. Soil bulk density was calculated from soil samples taken from each of the plots on July 21 using USDA-NRCS methodology.^[4]

Data analysis

Statistical analysis was not conducted on broccoli quality measurements. To evaluate any effects of the type of bed preparation on soil compaction or broccoli yield, we calculated Tukey's least significant difference (LSD). If the difference between any two treatments was greater than or equal to the LSD, we considered the treatment had a statistically significant effect. However, if the difference between any two values was less than the LSD, the treatments were considered statistically similar. We used a 90% confidence level for the calculations meaning we would expect our findings to occur 90 times out of 100. These statistical calculations could be run because McGary's experimental design included replication and randomization of the bed preparation treatments (**Figure A1**).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil compaction

There was no difference in soil penetration resistance among the treatments before the bed preparation techniques were used on April 24 (**Table 2**). The Double Dig treatment resulted in the least amount of resistance measured with the penetrometer on July 21 (after harvest) at all depths. After the Double Dig treatment, the Dibble, Shovel and Shovel + Nutrients treatments generally showed similar amounts of penetration resistance. There was no difference in bulk density measured after harvest among treatments (**Table 2**).

TABLE 2. Soil compaction measurements at Alice McGary's in 2020.

	Apr. 24		July 21		
	RESISTANCE 8–12 in. (psi)	BULK DENSITY (g/cm ³)	RESISTANCE 0–9 in. (psi)	RESISTANCE 9–17 in. (psi)	RESISTANCE 18 in. (psi)
Shovel	267 a	1.16 a	410 a	348 ab	323 ab
Shovel + Nutrients	260 a	1.12 a	396 a	390 a	360 a
Dibble	271 a	1.12 a	319 ab	311 b	314 ab
Double Dig	285 a	1.17 a	223 b	246 c	284 b
LSD	43	0.16	106	60	71

By column, values that differ by more than the least significant difference (LSD) are considered statistically different at the 90% confidence level. We indicate these differences with different letter-rankings following the values deemed statistically different. Resistance was measured with a penetrometer. Less resistance = less compaction.

Broccoli yield

Double Dig resulted in greatest broccoli yields in terms of plot weight and head weight (**Table 3**). Shovel + Nutrients had the next best yields for both plot weight and head weight and were not significantly different than Double Dig. The treatments Shovel and Dibble yielded least in both plot weight and head weight. They were significantly different than Double Dig, but not Shovel + Nutrients.

Quality

While there were no statistical analyses run on the quality measurements of the broccoli, Double Dig had the best visual quality score and plant health. On the other hand, Shovel was found to have the worst visual quality score and Dibble was found to have the worst plant health.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

McGary found that Double Dig was clearly the winner for both soil and yield metrics. This bed preparation technique, though, is very time and labor intensive. In the future, McGary will do a little amount of double digging every year. This trial was completed in the poor soil on McGary's farm and during a drought. Moving forward she would like to observe these bed preparation techniques on better soil.

TABLE 3. Broccoli yield at Alice McGary's in 2020.

	PLOT WEIGHT (lb)	HEAD WEIGHT (lb/head)
Shovel	4.08 b	0.35 b
Shovel + Nutrients	4.60 ab	0.39 ab
Dibble	3.89 b	0.32 b
Double Dig	6.04 a	0.52 a
LSD (90%)	1.81	0.14

By column, values that differ by more than the least significant difference (LSD) are considered statistically different at the 90% confidence level. We indicate these differences with different letter-rankings following the values deemed statistically different.

TABLE 4. Broccoli quality measurement at Alice McGary's in 2020.

	QUALITY	PLANT HEALTH
Shovel	1.50	3.50
Shovel + Nutrients	1.54	4.25
Dibble	1.75	5.25
Double Dig	1.58	3.25

Visual quality score: 1=ugly, 2=satisfactory, 3=good.

Visual evaluation of plant health (1-10): 1=bad, 10=good.

APPENDIX – TRIAL DESIGN AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

Dibble	Shovel + Nutrients	Shovel	Shovel + Nutrients
Shovel	Dibble	Double Dig	Dibble
Shovel + Nutrients	Double Dig	Dibble	Double Dig
Double Dig	Shovel	Shovel + Nutrients	Shovel
REP 1	REP 2	REP 3	REP 4

FIGURE A1. McGary’s experimental design consisted of four treatments that had four repetitions to compare the effect different bed preparations on the yield of broccoli and the bulk density of the soil. This allowed statistical analysis of the results.

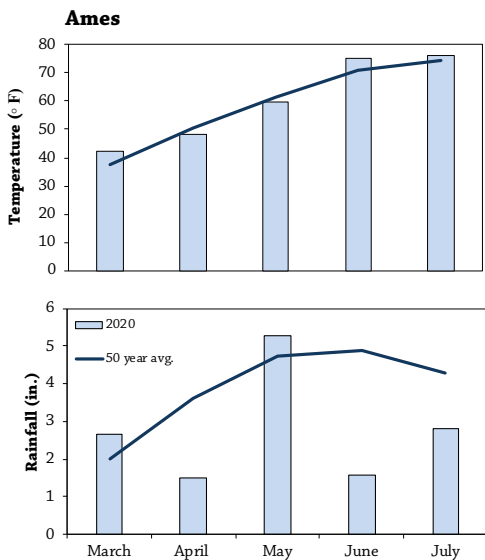


FIGURE A2. The monthly average temperature (top) and rainfall (bottom) for the months March through July. The bars are the monthly average for 2020 while the lines are the monthly average from the years 1971-2020. The data was taken from the Ames weather station. ^[5]

REFERENCES

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