



Biodegradable liquid mulch for weed management

Products of biocircular economy in plant protection

PlastLife meeting 24-25.4.2024

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LIFE21-IPE-FI-PlastLIFE

PlastLIFE-hanke saa EU:n LIFE-ohjelmasta rahoitusta, jolla hankkeen materiaalit on tuotettu. Materiaalien sisältö edustaa ainoastaan hankkeen omia näkemyksiä, joista CINEA/Euroopan komissio ei ole vastuussa.



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Need for sustainable replacements for black plastics and synthetic pesticides

- Risk for new weeds and pests growing
 - The use of black polyethylene (PE) mulches and pesticides should be reduced
- need for environmentally sustainable pest and weed management solutions



Figure: <https://china-plasticfilm.en.made-in-china.com/product/vByQrzWAZSpK/China-Black-Plastic-Strawberry-Mulch-Film-Agriculture.html>

Figure: <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/grains/herbicide-application>



Biodegradable liquid mulch

- To be used in food production and green building for pest and weed management
- Replace use of plastic covers
- Replace use of pesticides (glyphosate)
- Based on biobased wood and other plant derived raw materials including pyrolysis liquids
- MULCH COMPOSITION, METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AND RELATED USES, Patent granted in Finland 15.2.2019, FI127775
 - Peat based mulch
 - Fiber based mulch: patent application in progress



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Liquid mulch efficiently prevents weed growth around the base of park trees



Without mulching



Glyphosate



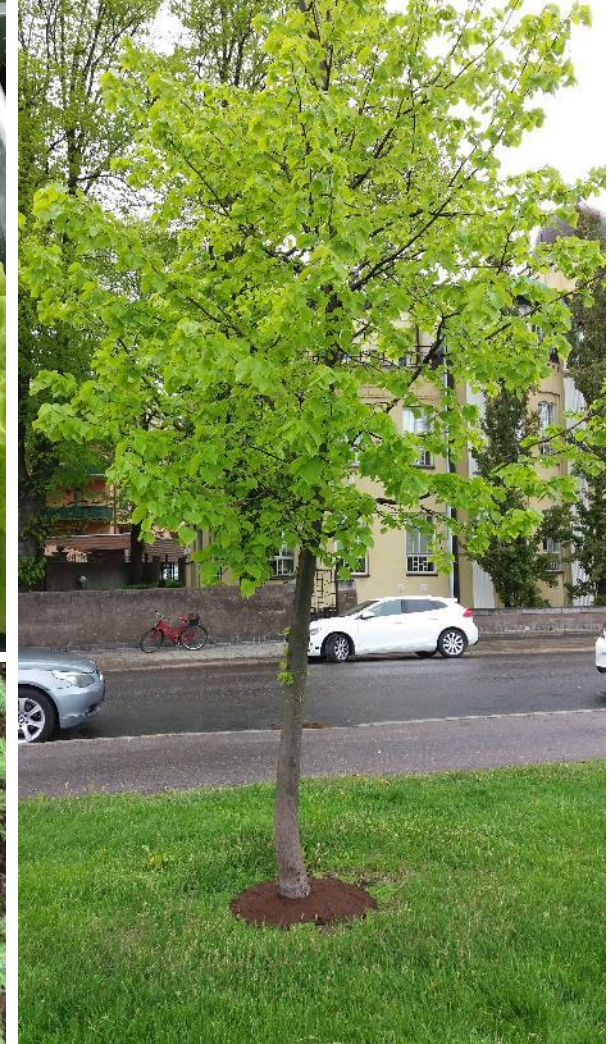
Biodegradable liquid mulch

After 12 weeks



Applications

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Tree nursery
- City parks
- Home gardens
- ...



Research and testing



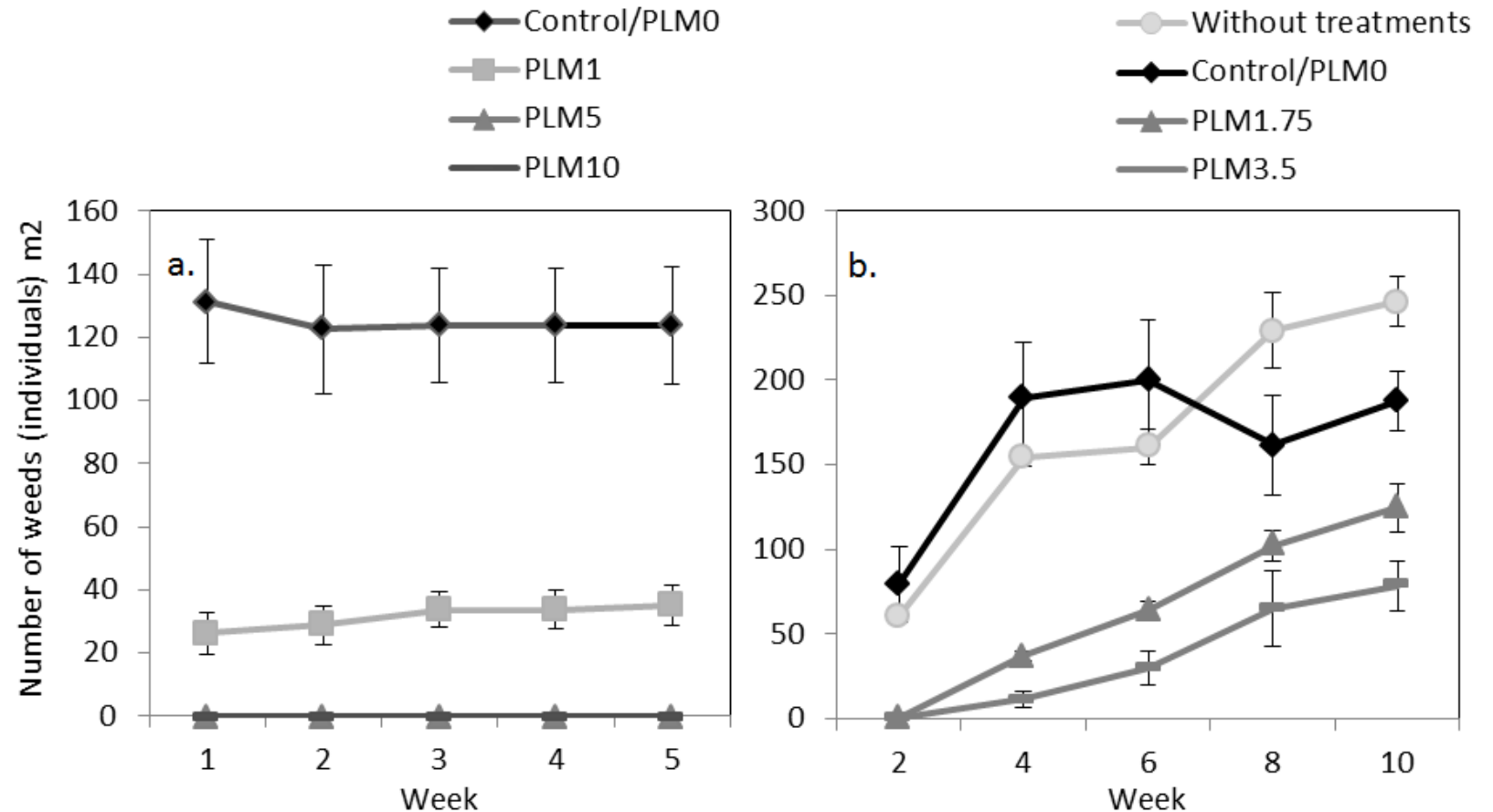
Effect of peat based mulch on weed growth

- Greenhouse experiment (left)

- PLM1 (1% pyrolysis liquid)
 - weed biomass 72 – 80 % lower
 - > 1% PL no weeds

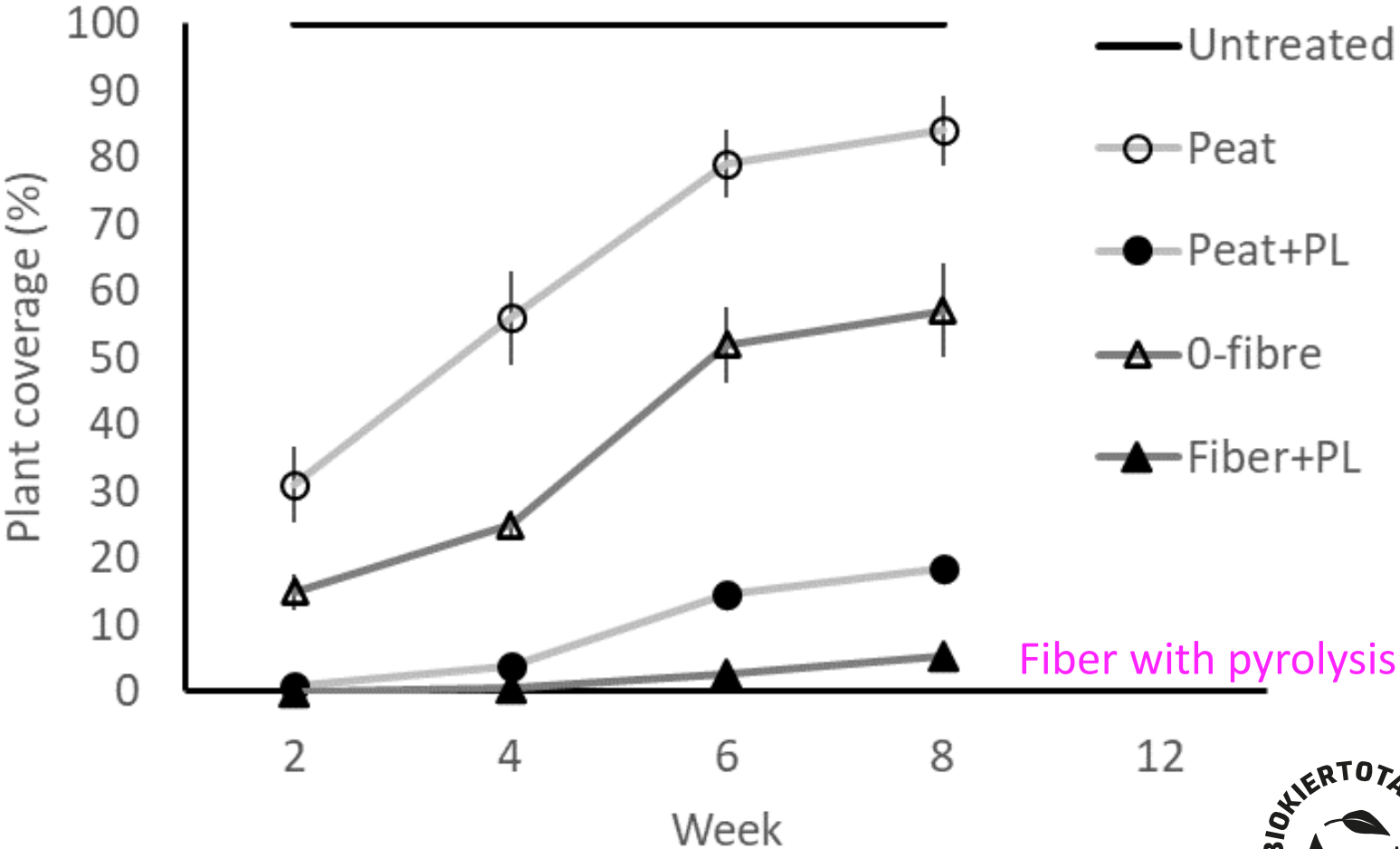
- Field experiment (right)

- weed number 40% and 60% lower in PLM1.75 and PLM3.5



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Pyrolysis liquid also improves performance of fiber mulch



Fiber with pyrolysis liquid



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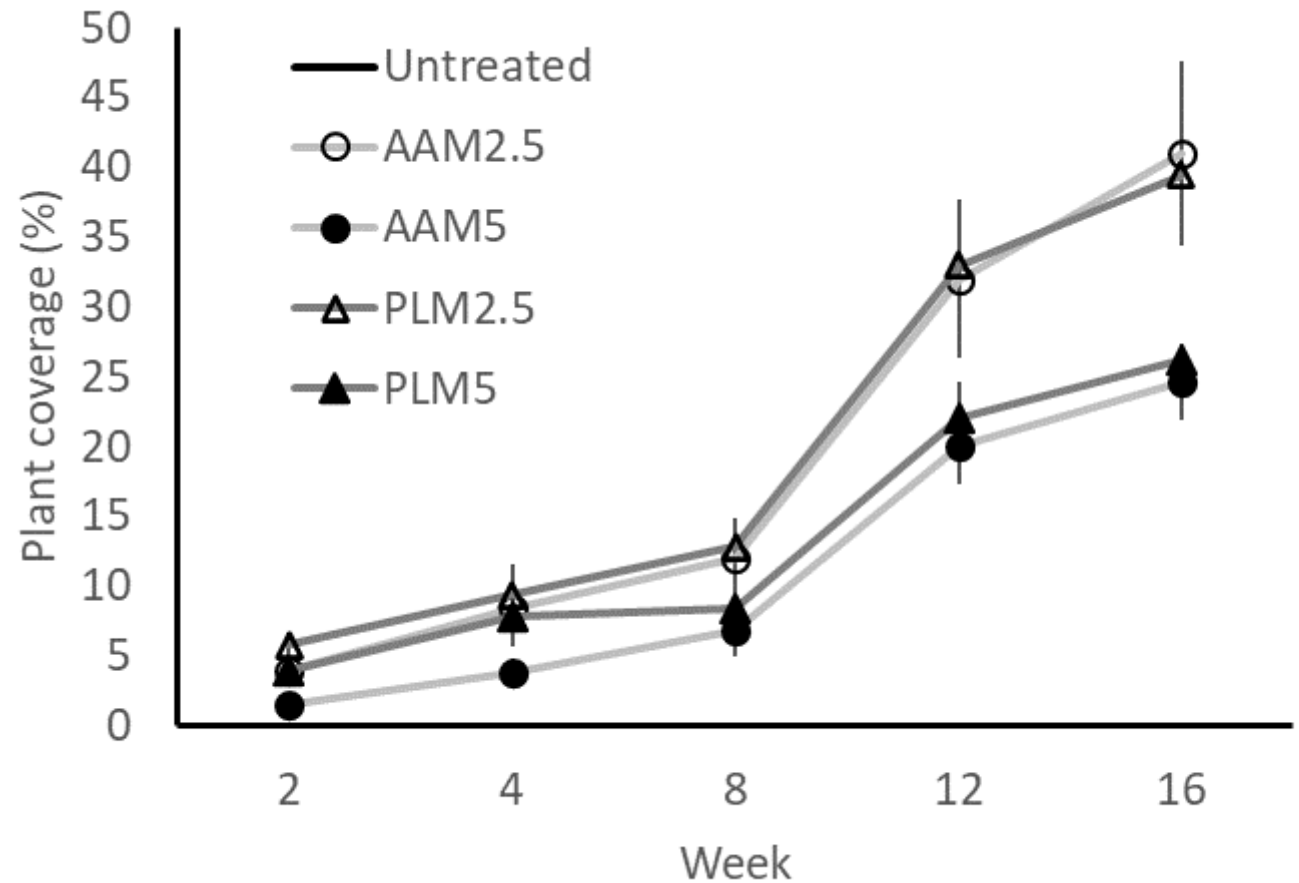
Apple garden/grass study

- Fiber, water and pyrolysis liquid were mixed in a bucket, spreading was done manually
- Similar mulch dose on each square
- Treatments with five replicates
 - 1) no mulch
 - 2) 2.5 % of PL
 - 3) 5.0 % of PL
 - 4) 2.5 % of AA (acetic acid)
 - 5) 5.0 % of AA
- Established May 2023, Jokioinen
- Weed coverage was estimated after 4, 8, 12 ja 16 weeks
- Scientific publication in progress



Apple garden/grass study

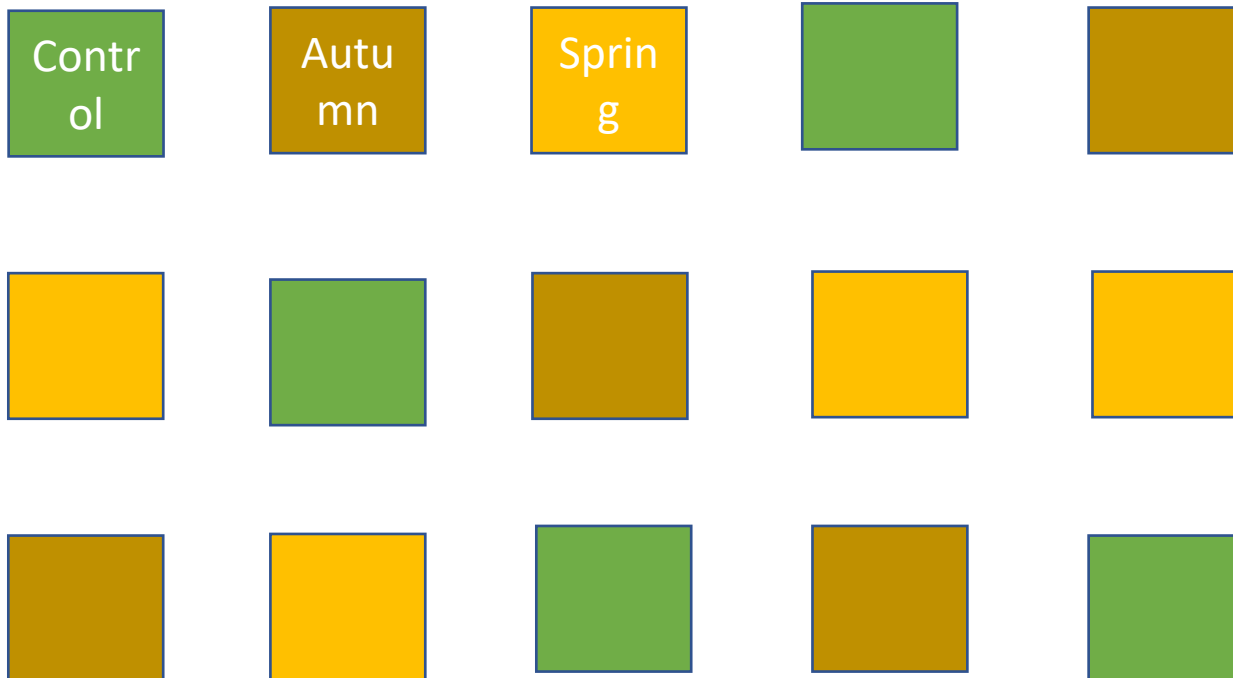
- Old grass is quite hard "weed containing" environment compared to agricultural fields
- 3 month: ca. 20 % plant coverage = 80 % "weed growth" reduction in extremely hard weed pressure
- Increasing of pyrolysis liquid concentration from 2.5 → 5 % improves efficacy of mulch over time



Apple garden/grass study

- Winter hardiness?
- Mulch was spread either in the end (autumn 26.10.2023) or in the beginning of growing period (spring 15.4.2024)
- Weed coverage estimation during growth period 2024

Study ongoing



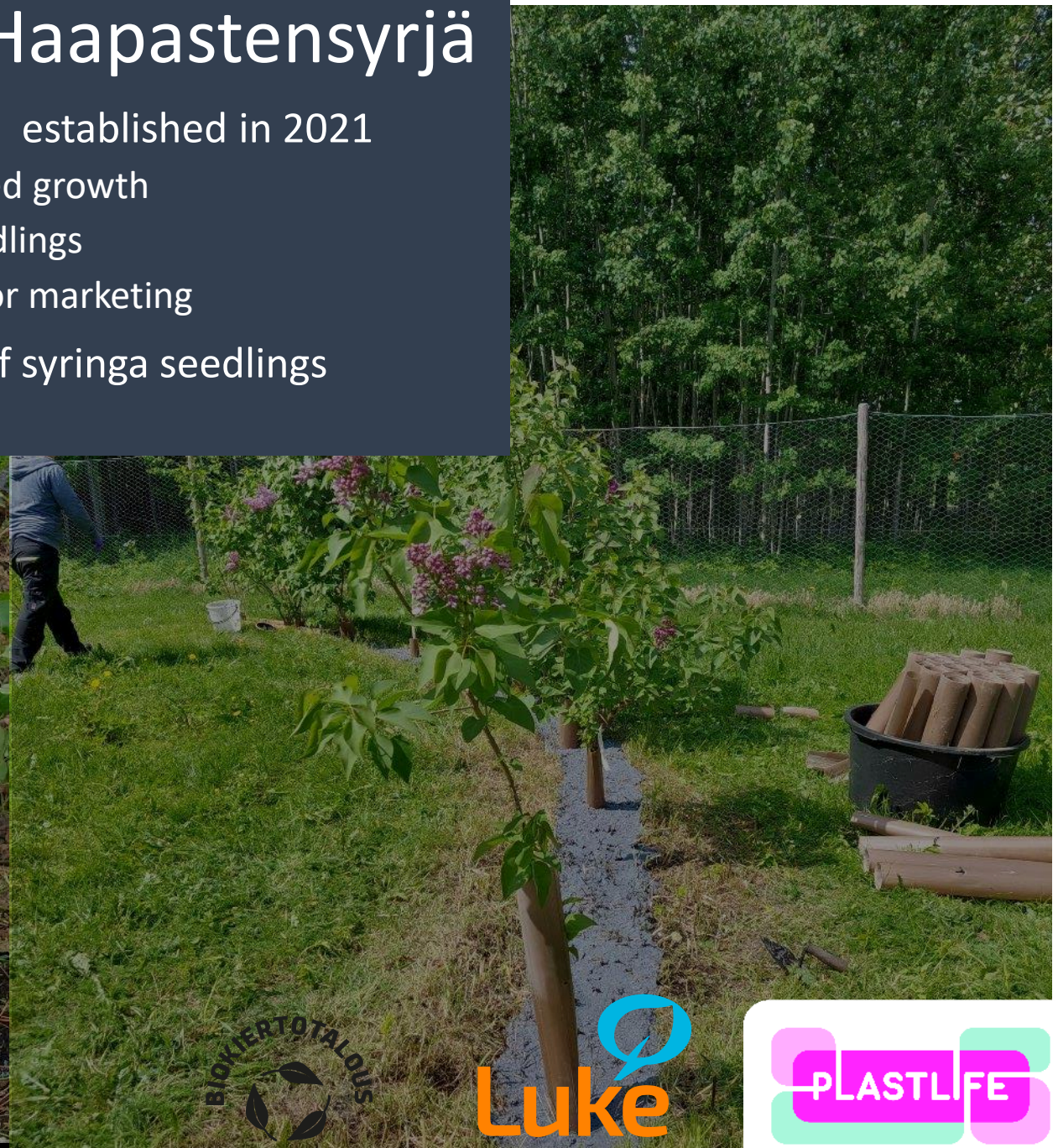
Testing in apple garden

- Around the base of the apple trees
 - Practical testing
 - Not scientific data



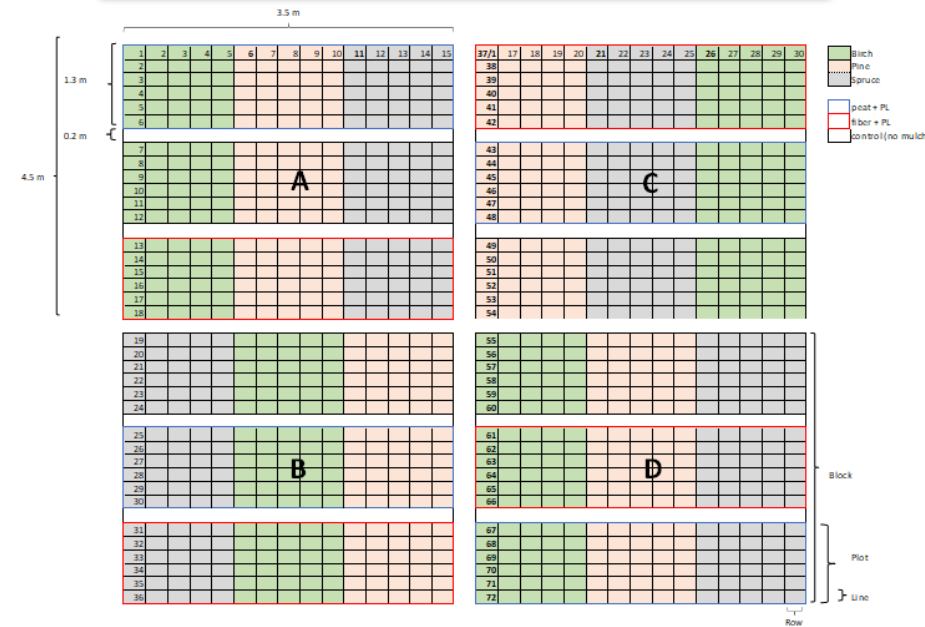
Experiments in Haapastensyrjä

- 1) Tree nursery experiment established in 2021
 - 2021-2022 effect on weed growth
 - 2023 effects on tree seedlings
 - Necessary information for marketing
- 2) Piloting around the base of syringa seedlings
 - Practical testing



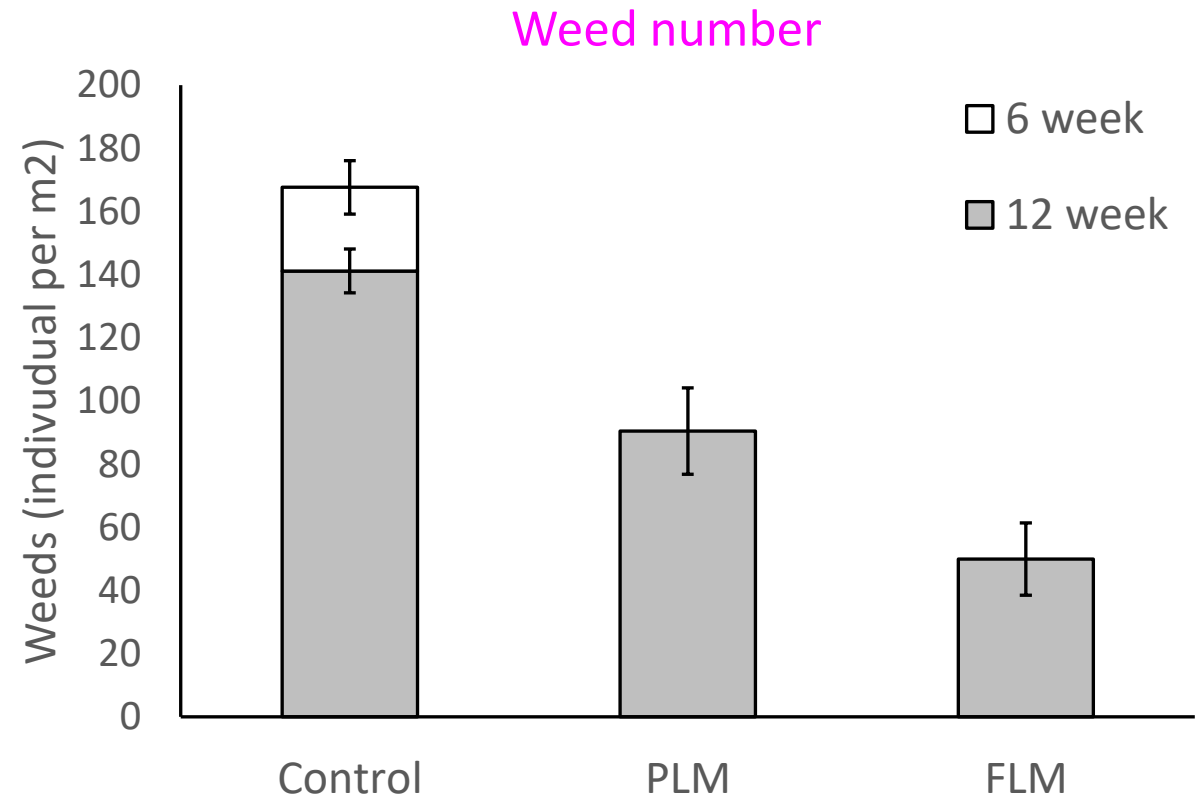
Haapastensyrjä: nursery experiment 2021

- Pine, spruce and birch seedlings
- Peat and fiber based mulches + (2 cm layer) + controls
- Pyrolysis liquid concentration 4 %
- Analyses
 - Weed uprooted and calculated after 6 ja 12 wk
 - Tree seedling height after growing periods 2021-2023
- 2023 mulch spread in contact to plants to see the effect of direct contact



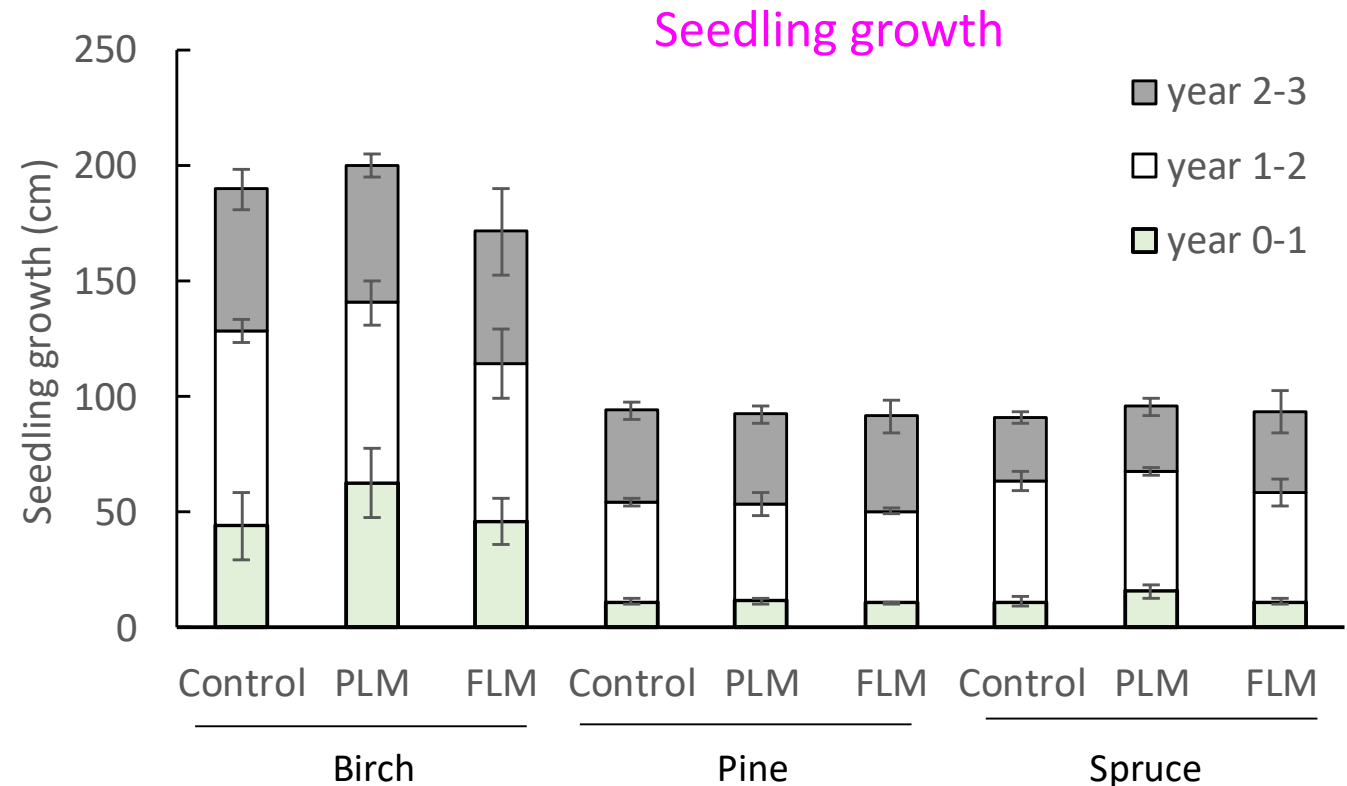
Haapasten(syrjä) nursery experiment

- 6 wk: weeds only in controls
- 12 wk: in fiber mulched sites 70 % lower and peat mulced sites 46% lower in compared to control
 - Statistic difference only between control and fiber mulch
- Expert assessment: mulching can reduce remarkably labour need for weed uprooting during growing period



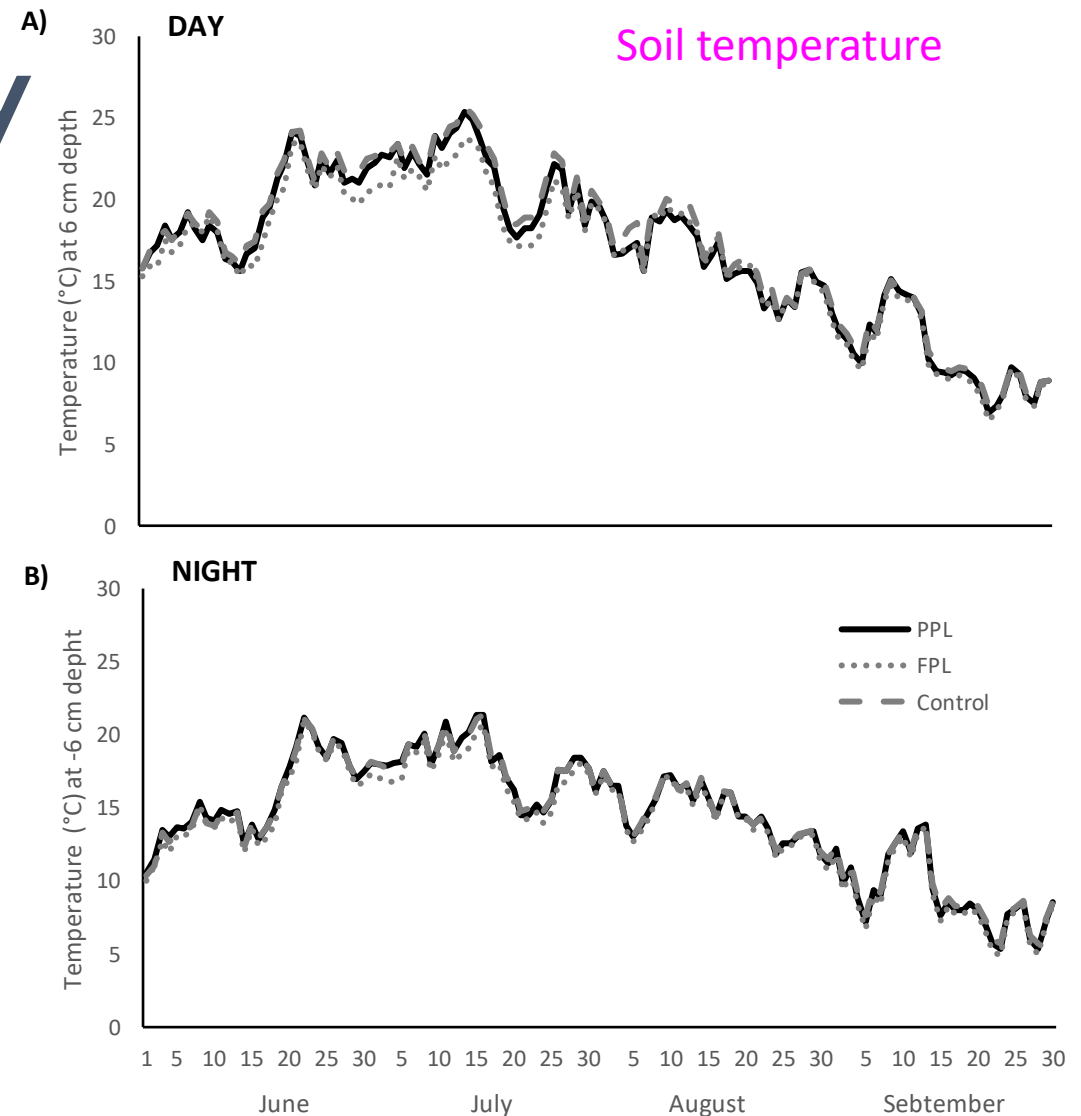
Haapasten(syrjä) nursery experiment

- During first spreading time of mulches the age of tree seedlings was 1-2 years
 - Two weeks period between mulching and planting
- With older seedlings: direct contact with mulch had no effect on plant seedlings
 - Only few seedlings died
- Visual estimation: lighter birch leaves in first year in fiber mulched sites?
 - Impacts on nitrogen availability?



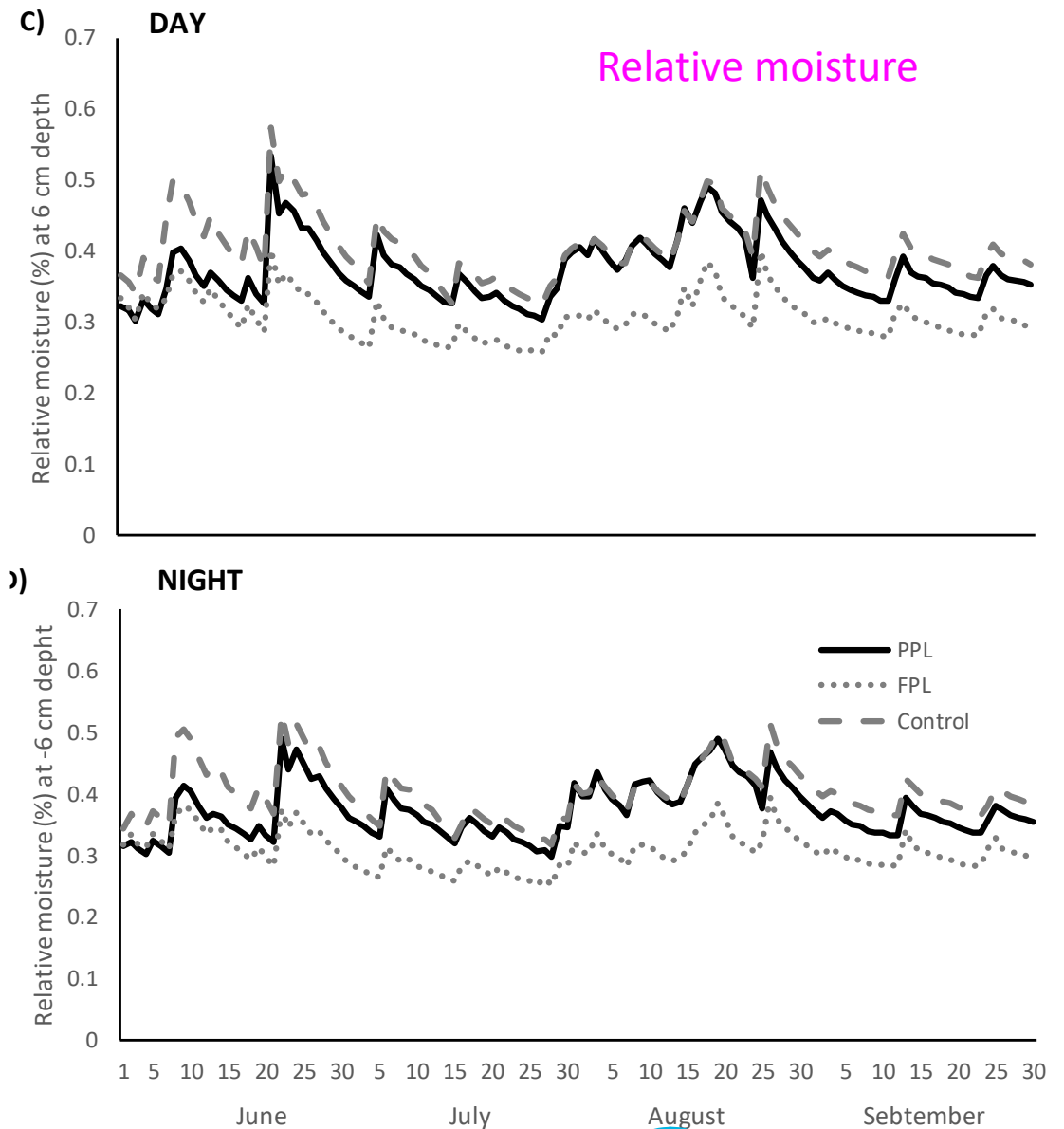
Haapasten(syrjä) nursery experiment

- Soil temperature below mulches (-6 cm) measured in growth period 2021
- At day time temperature below fiber mulch 0.4-1.1°C lower
- At night time, similar trend, but not statically significant difference
- Fiber mulch WITHOUT colouring agents
 - Good or bad, depends on climate conditions!



Haapasten(syrjä) nursery experiment

- Relative moisture content below mulch (-6 cm) during growing period 2021
- Relative moisture lower below fiber mulch
 - Difference between mulches not significant
- Top vs. below irrigation?
- Does difference matter → no differences in seedlings growth!



Laboratory piloting: colour, additives



Fiber



Fiber+ PL



Fiber+PL+biochar



Peat



Peat + PL

Transparency, optimal moisture content, hardness



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Spreading technology – development ongoing

- Development of spreading technology is one aim of PlastLife -project WP 5.4.1
 - Pilot scale unit developed
- Several technologies developed globally
- Spreading technology is not a bottle neck
 - Should be developed in specific conditions where used by utilizing existing technologies



Environmental issues?

- Biodegradation: readily biodegradable having 76% biodegradation during first 10 day
 - OECD (1992) guideline 301F
- Onion field experiment: PL concentration 350 ml/m², soil samples after 1 and 3 months
 - No remains were found
- Field experiment: no differences on the abundance of soil nematodes or enchytraeids
- The sensitivity of different species on PL was variable among the taxa:
 - *D. magna* (EC50 155 mg L⁻¹) < *L. variegates* (LC50 176 mg L⁻¹) < *L. minor* (IC50 229-231 mg L⁻¹) < *D. rerio* (LC50 320 mg L⁻¹) < *A. aquaticus* (LC50 397 mg L⁻¹) < *S. gracilis* (LC50 > 381 mg L⁻¹) < *Lymnaea sp.* (LC50 866 mg L⁻¹)
 - EC50 for juvenile production of *F. candida* was 5100 mg kg⁻¹ (dw)
 - 14-day LC50 for *A. caliginosa* was 6560 mg kg⁻¹ (dw)



More details

- <https://www.materiaalitkiertoon.fi//fi-FI/PlastLIFE>
- <https://youtu.be/Mv3WymrPrsU>
- Hagner M et al. 2021. Weed Res 60:182- 193
 - <https://doi.org/10.1111/wre.12411>
- Hagner M et al. 2020. Environ Technol Inno 20:101154
 - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eti.2020.101154>
- MULCH COMPOSITION, METHOD OF MANUFACTURING AND RELATED USES, Patent granted in Finland 15.2.2019, FI127775
 - <https://worldwide.espacenet.com/patent/search/family/060654964/publication/FI127775B?q=luonnonvarakeskus>



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Thank you!

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