

Impact of legume and non-legume crops on soil-N availability and greenhouse gas emissions during winter cultivation period

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Aim of this Case Study

- to identify wider environmental effects such as carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emissions when legumes are used in rotation schemes.
- to improve Nitrogen (N) supply via alternative renewable organic sources in non-legume crops grown organically

The experiment:

In organic agriculture the availability of N to plants depends on mineralization rates of soil organic matter, which are hardly predictable under field conditions.

In order to assess and improve N supply via alternative renewable organic sources in non-legume field crops grown organically, a field experiment was carried out at the experimental facilities of the laboratory of Vegetable Production of AUA.

Treatments:

- Broccoli organic
- Broccoli conventional
- Faba bean organic inoculated with Rhizobium leguminosarum bv. viciae
- Faba bean organic non inoculated
- Non-cultivated plot (control)

Timeline:













Measurements:

Plant biomass characteristics N levels (total-N, NO3-N, NH4-N) Mineral nutrients

in plant tissues and soil

Biological Nitrogen Fixation

Rotation scheme:

Broccoli (organic) → Common Bean (organic)

Broccoli (organic) → Common Bean inoculated (organic)

Fallow → Common Bean (organic)

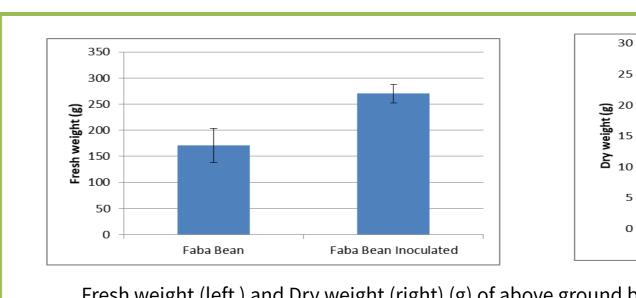
Fallow → Common Bean inoculated (organic)

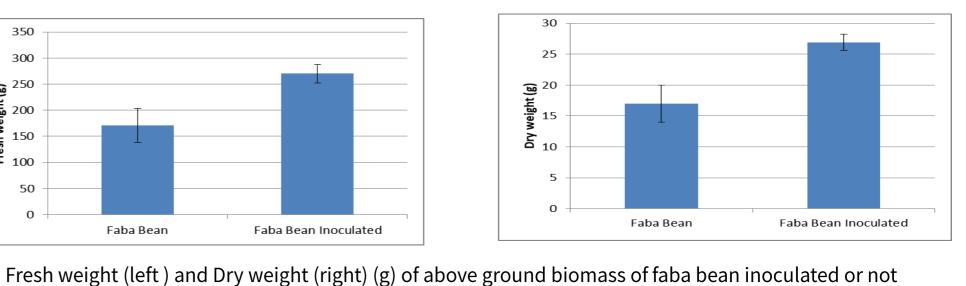
Faba Bean → Common Bean (organic)

Faba Bean inoculated (organic) → Common Bean inoculated (organic)

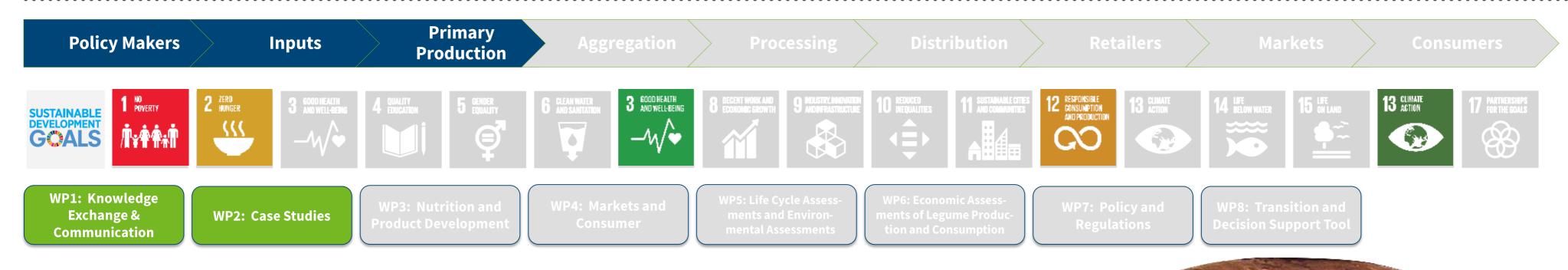
Broccoli (conventional) → Common Bean (conventional)

Broccoli (conventional) -> Common Bean inoculated (conventional)









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