Application Effects of Legumes on Growth, Yield of Vegetables and Nitrogen Dynamics by Using ¹⁵N Tracer

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Objectives

- To evaluate the application effects of legumes on vegetables growth and yield.
- To clarify the nitrogen dynamics in the soil amended with legumes by ¹⁵N tracer method.

Materials and Methods

Crop Vegetables			
Komatsuna			
(Brassica rapa var. perviridis)			
Radish			
(Raphanus sativus var. sativus)			





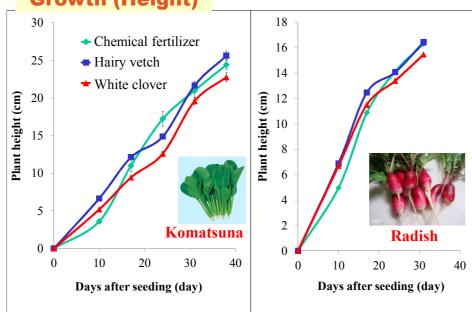
Treatments	Application rates	C (%)	N (%)	C/N
Chemical fertilizer (NH ₄ Cl)	76.4g m ⁻² (20 gN m ⁻²)	0	26.2	0
Hairy vetch (Vicia villosa Roth.)	376g DW m ⁻² (19.0 gN m ⁻²)	41.8	2.75	13.9
White clover (Trifolium repens)	368 DW m ⁻² (17.6 gN m ⁻²)	44.7	3.49	13.0







Growth (Height)



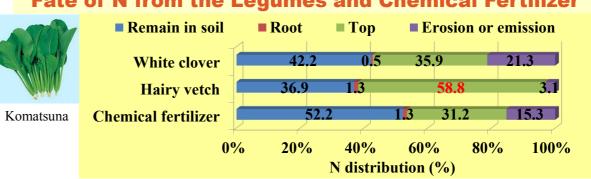
Komatsuna yield

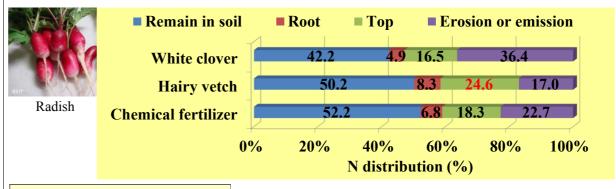
Treatments	Leaf length (cm)	Root length (cm)	No. of Leaves	Leaf weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Fresh weight (g plant ⁻¹)
Chem. Fert.	24.4 a	13.9 a	8.33 a	25.9 b	27.2 b
Hairy Vetch	25.6 a	13.0 a	8.24 a	32.8 a	34.0 a
White clover	22.8 a	11.1 a	7.93 a	23.4 b	24.2 b

Radish yield

Treatments	Leaf weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Root weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Fresh weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Root length (cm)	T/R ratio
Chem. Fert.	6.47 a	5.52 a	12.0 a	4.73 a	1.17 a
Hairy Vetch	5.57 b	3.57 b	9.14 b	3.60 b	1.56 b
White clover	4.82 c	2.49 c	7.31 c	3.69 b	1.94 с

Fate of N from the Legumes and Chemical Fertilizer





Conclusions

- Komatsuna and radish showed different responses on N sources. Especially, komatsuna prefer N from the legumes.
- N recovery of komatsuna was higher in hairy vetch than that in white clover and chemical fertilizer.
- It assumed that hairy vetch and white clover were useful organic materials as basal fertilizer for the vegetables as well as chemical fertilizer.

Acknowledgement

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