

Content of Magnesium in Soil and Plants as Affected by Green Manure

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to estimate the effect of the catch crop used as green manure on magnesium content in soil and in the grain and straw of spring barley cultivated afterward in different soil conditions. The field study was carried out in 2008-11 in two different soils: lessive soil (location 1) and typical black earth (location 2). The experimental factor was the catch crop (field pea) used as green manure for spring barley cultivated in the following year. Three treatments were assessed: I) catch crop ploughed in autumn, II) catch crop left over winter as mulch (uncut), and III) control – without the catch crop.

Mg content in spring barley grain and straw was determined using the colorimetric method with titanium yellow. Mg content in spring barley grain was not dependent on the catch crop used as green manure. This factor had a better effect on Mg concentration in straw. In both locations it was significantly higher in the control than after the catch crop. Ploughing in the catch crop resulted in a significant decrease in Mg content in straw of barley cultivated in lessive soil as compared with mulch. The content of this element in straw of barley cultivated in the typical black earth was significantly higher in the treatment with ploughed-in catch crop than with mulch. Mg content in spring barley grain was not correlated or negatively correlated with soil abundance in this element. However, a positive correlation between Mg content in soil before spring barley sowing and in straw of this plant was found.

Keywords: field pea, spring barley, magnesium, catch crop, uptake

Introduction

Although magnesium is taken up by cereals in much smaller amounts than other macroelements [1], it plays an essential role in grain yield [2]. This role results from the

function of this element in the processes of photosynthesis, respiration, and accumulation of storing substances. Soil concentration of magnesium forms that are assimilable for plants is insufficient to meet plant needs in this respect [3, 4]. This results from a successive improvement of plant yields [5] and, in consequence, increasing the removal of this element with yield. Moreover, magnesium is subject to leaching from soil. The study concerning this question indicates that the annual loss of Mg may range from 2 to

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30 kg·ha⁻¹, depending on soil permeability, current Mg content, and total precipitation [6, 7]. Particularly high losses of magnesium occur during autumn and winter [3]. These losses can be reduced by cultivating catch crops that take up magnesium and other mineral elements from soil in autumn and release them during spring mineralization time. The amount of magnesium accumulated in the biomass of plants grown as catch crops may range from 3 to 17 kg·ha⁻¹, depending on the species of cultivated plant and the weather and cultivation conditions [8, 9]. Uptake and accumulation of Mg in the biomass of field pea evaluated in this study is average. However, its definitely positive effect on soil properties [10], fast mineralization of the biomass, and making easily available the released elements for successive crops [11] indicate great usefulness for improving spring barley yield [12]. The aim of this study was to estimate the effect of field pea grown as a catch crop used as green manure on magnesium content in soil, and in the grain and straw of spring barley cultivated afterward in different soil conditions.

Material and Methods

Location, Design, and Description of Field Trials

Our study comprised two one-factorial field experiments conducted according to the same scheme (in the randomized block design with four replications and on plots with an area of 250 m²) in two different soils (Table 1):

- Location 1 was at the research Station at Mochełek near Bydgoszcz (53°13'N, 17°51'E) in lessive soil, of quality class IVa, formed from sandy loam with a slightly acid reaction and a high content of assimilable magnesium.
- Location 2 was on a farm in Szadłowice near Inowrocław (52°51'N 18°20'E), in typical black earth, of quality class IIIa, belonging to loams in terms of particle size, with pH from neutral to alkaline and with a very high content of assimilable magnesium.

In 2008, 2009, and 2010, in the period August-October field pea was grown as a catch crop. The generated biomass was used as green manure for spring barley cultivated in the period April-August, in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

The experimental factor was the method and time of introducing the catch crop biomass into the soil:

I) ploughing in autumn (pre-winter), II) leaving as mulch and mixed with soil in spring using a disc harrow, and III) control without the catch crop.

The previous crop for the catch crop was winter wheat. After the harvest of this plant ploughing was performed at a depth of about 15 cm. Prior to sowing the catch crop the soil was cultivated with a cultivation unit. Field pea cv. Wiato was sown on 5-9 August in Mochełek and on 7-13 August in Szadłowice. In both localities the pea was sown in the amount of 150 kg·ha⁻¹. In the second half of October, measurement of the gathered biomass yield was performed. The plants in treatment I were mown with a bar mower, the mass of green forage was weighed, and samples with a weight of 1 kg were collected from each plot to determine the dry matter content and to perform chemical analyses. Also, from each plot four soil monoliths of 25·25·25 cm with post-harvest residues were collected, based on which – after separation of soil and remains of the previous crop – the fresh and dry matter of post-harvest residue was determined.

In November each year pre-winter ploughing was performed in treatments I and III at a depth of about 27 cm using a plough equipped with skimmers. In treatment II the pea was left uncut. The plants froze in winter and covered the soil surface until March the following year. Then the pea was cut and mixed with soil using a disc harrow. In treatments I and III the soil was cultivated at the same time with a cultivation unit consisting of a cultivator and a string roller.

Spring barley fertilization with phosphorus (26.2 kg·ha⁻¹ P) and potassium (66.4 kg·ha⁻¹ K) was made before the spring cultivation treatments. Nitrogen was applied in two rates of 45 kg·ha⁻¹ N each. The first of them was applied together with phosphorus and potassium, and the other as top dressing, at the beginning of the shooting phase. Spring barley was sown on 2-8 April in Mochełek and from 31 March to 3 April in Szadłowice with a seed drill (in treatment II with a seed drill equipped in disc coulters). The barley harvest was performed with a Wintersteiger plot combine harvester. After the harvest the grain and straw yield was measured and samples were collected from each plot for laboratory determinations.

Methods of Chemical Analysis and Development of the Results

Magnesium content in samples of aboveground biomass and post-harvest residue of catch crops and barley grain and straw was determined using the colorimetric method with titanium yellow [13]. The content of assimilable magnesium in soil was determined in spring (before spreading fertilizers). Determination was made using the Schachtschabel method [14] in samples collected from the topsoil in four replications for each experimental treatment. Chemical analyses were carried out in the laboratory of the Department of Agrotechnology UTP in Bydgoszcz.

The obtained results were subject to statistical verification using analysis of variance. The significance of differences was determined with Tukey's confidence

Table 1. Content of assimilable Mg in topsoil before sowing the catch crop [mg·kg⁻¹ of soil].

Location	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Mochełek ¹	58	55	101
Szadłowice ²	110	116	120

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth

Table 2. Biomass of the catch crop [t·ha⁻¹ d.m.].

Location	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Mochelek ¹	4.2 a	2.4 a	2.8 a
Szadłowice ²	3.6 b	2.0 a	2.5 b

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth

half-interval at the confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$. Pearson's correlation coefficients were also calculated for the relationship between the content and uptake of magnesium in grain and straw yield and magnesium content in soil and barley yield. Correlation analysis was made using the software Statistica for Windows.

Results and Discussion

Yield and Mg Content in Catch Crop Biomass

The dry mater yield obtained in Mochelek in the soil of the good rye complex was higher by 12-20% than in Szadłowice in the soil of the good wheat complex (Table 2). Poorer yield of pea in the better soil conditions could have resulted from the later sowing time in Szadłowice, caused by the later harvest of the previous crop. The pea biomass yields obtained in the study may be regarded as average for legumes grown as catch crops in Central Europe [11, 15, 16]. The total weight of Mg accumulated in the catch crop biomass was only 4.8-7.8 kg·ha⁻¹ (Table 3). In 2008 it was higher in Mochelek than in Szadłowice, which resulted from a larger amount of biomass in location 1. In 2010 the catch crop accumulated more Mg in Szadłowice, which resulted from a higher concentration of this element in biomass in location 2. In 2009 Mg accumulation in the catch crop biomass was not dependent on the location of the experiment.

A low level of Mg accumulation is typical of plants grown as a catch crop. In the study by Błazewicz-Woźniak and Wach [17], the total accumulation of this element in the biomass of plants grown as a catch crop ranged from 4.8 kg·ha⁻¹ in vetch to 13.1 kg·ha⁻¹ in common sunflower. Also, an earlier study conducted in similar conditions indicated that legumes have less potential to accumulate nutrients than non-legumes [9, 18].

Table 3. Accumulation of Mg in catch crop biomass [kg·ha⁻¹].

Location	Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Mochelek ¹	7.8 a	5.0 a	5.4 a
Szadłowice ²	5.4 b	4.8 a	6.6 b

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth

Content of Mg Assimilable in the Topsoil

The mean content of assimilable Mg in the topsoil before spring barley sowing was significantly higher in typical black earth than in lessive soil in all the years of our study (Table 4). The effect of catch crop on magnesium concentration in the topsoil in the period prior to sowing barley was different in individual years of the study. In the first year (2009), a positive effect of the catch crop ploughed in autumn on Mg content in the topsoil of the lessive soil was observed in comparison with the control (location 1). In other years of the study the catch crop did not affect this character. No effect of the catch crop on Mg content in the topsoil of the black earth was observed in any of the years (location 2). However, on average for all the years of the study and locations, the concentration of this element in the soil with catch crop mulch was significantly higher than in the control (without the catch crop).

In the earlier study concerning this question, catch crops (red clover, lacy phacelia, white mustard, and westerwolds ryegrass), whose biomass was introduced into soil in autumn or spring did not significantly affect Mg concentration in the topsoil of rendzina [19] or lessive soil [20]. The poor effect of the catch crop on Mg concentration probably results from a small accumulation of this element in the catch crop biomass. In the present study a significant increase in Mg content was obtained only in the lessive soil and only in the first year of the study, when the catch crop gave the best yield (Table 2) and accumulated the largest weight of this element in the biomass (Table 3). In typical black earth, which is more abundant in assimilable magnesium, the amount of Mg introduced into soil with the catch crop biomass was too low to affect the content of this element in the soil.

Content of Mg in Spring Barley and Correlations between the Studied Properties

Irrespective of the soil conditions, no significant effect of the studied catch crop on magnesium content in spring barley grain was observed (Table 5). In spite of significant differentiation of abundance of particular soils in Mg (Table 4), the content of this element in spring barley grain was not dependent on soil conditions. The lack of effect of the catch crop used as green manure on Mg concentration in barley grain in the present study may have resulted from a positive effect of this element on grain and straw yield [21]. Moreover, the rate of field pea biomass decomposition in soil is relatively fast and the release of elements contained in it occurs during winter and early spring [11, 22]. Thus, the availability of nutrients released during mineralization in the period of grain formation is already small. This refers particularly to light soils and treatments where the catch crop biomass was introduced to the soil in autumn. The results of studies presented in the scientific literature indicate that Mg concentration in barley grain is to a slight degree modified by organic fertilization. In the study by Hejzman et al. [23], fertilizing the previous crop of barley

Table 4. Content of assimilable Mg in the topsoil in March, before spring barley sowing [$\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ of soil].

Location	Catch crop management			
	I ^{&}	II	III	Mean
2009				
Mochełek ¹	67.9 Ab*	61.8 ABb	56.3 Bb	62.0 b
Szadłowice ²	101.1 Aa	99.8 Aa	102.8 Aa	101.2 a
Mean	84.6 A	80.8 A	79.5 A	81.6
2010				
Mochełek	43.8 Ab	51.9 Ab	48.0 Ab	47.9 b
Szadłowice	91.0 Aa	88.9 Aa	85.5 Aa	88.5 a
Mean	67.4 A	70.4 A	66.8 A	68.2
2011				
Mochełek	101.8 Ab	103.2 Ab	99.2 Ab	101.4 b
Szadłowice	118.4 Aa	122.4 Aa	116.9 Aa	119.2 a
Mean	110.1 A	112.8 A	108.1 A	110.3
2009-11				
Mochełek	71.2 Ab	72.3 Ab	67.8 Ab	70.4 b
Szadłowice	103.6 Aa	103.7 Aa	101.7 Aa	103.0 a
Mean	87.4 AB	88.0 A	84.8 B	86.7

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth; & – I – catch crop ploughed in the autumn; II – catch crop as mulch; III – control, without a catch crop. *Means marked with the same capital letter within a particular line are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$. Means marked with the same small letter within particular columns are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$.

with stable manure significantly increased the grain yield at the unchanged Mg content. According to Slamka et al. [24], the effect of fertilization on Mg content in various parts of spring barley depends on water availability for plants. Along with intensification of fertilization, good water supply favors a decrease in Mg concentration, whereas in conditions of water deficit there is a tendency to increase Mg content in plants. In the present author's study barley supply in precipitation water during grain formation was sufficient to obtain well-formed grain [21]. This favored the formation of grain with a relatively low content of Mg.

Mg content in barley straw was different in individual localities (Table 6). In two of three years and on average in the three-year period it was significantly higher in Szadłowice, in the black earth, than in Mochełek, in the lessive soil. Cultivation and use of green manure of a catch crop usually did not have a significant effect on

magnesium content in spring barley straw. Only in the 3rd year of the study in the lessive soil was a lower content of this element observed in the straw of barley grown in the stand with the mulch of catch crop as compared with the control. On average in the three-year period of the study, Mg content in the straw of barley grown after the catch crop was significantly lower than in the control in both localities. Moreover, in Mochełek it was significantly lower in the treatment with the catch crop ploughed in autumn than after using it in the form of mulch, whereas in Szadłowice the lowest Mg concentration in straw was found in the treatment with mulch, and significantly higher in the treatment with the ploughed catch crop.

Different effects of the method and time of the placement of catch crop biomass in the soil at compared locations could be due to different rates of mineralization. Slow mineralization, typical of loamy soils [25], could

Table 5. Content of Mg in dry mass of spring barley grain [$\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$]; means from 2009-11.

Location	Catch crop management			
	I ^{&}	II	III	Mean
Mochełek ¹	1.70 Aa*	1.68 Aa	1.69 Aa	1.69 a
Szadłowice ²	1.64 Aa	1.68 Aa	1.64 Aa	1.65 a
Mean	1.67 A	1.68 A	1.67 A	1.67

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth; & – I – catch crop ploughed in the autumn; II – catch crop as mulch; III – control, without a catch crop. *Means marked with the same capital letter within a particular line are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$. Means marked with the same small letter within particular columns are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.05$.

Table 6. Content of Mg in spring barley straw [g·kg⁻¹ d.m.].

Location	Catch crop management			
	I ^{&}	II	III	Mean
	2009			
Mochełek ¹	0.808 Aa*	0.887 Aa	0.820 Aa	0.838 a
Szadłowice ²	0.800 Aa	0.802 Aa	0.835 Aa	0.813 a
Mean	0.804 A	0.845 A	0.828 A	0.825
	2010			
Mochełek	0.695 Aa	0.795 Aa	0.683 Ab	0.724 b
Szadłowice	0.778 Aa	0.750 Aa	0.875 Aa	0.801 a
Mean	0.736 A	0.772 A	0.779 A	0.763
	2011			
Mochełek	1.103 ABb	1.022 Bb	1.258 Aa	1.128 b
Szadłowice	1.272 Aa	1.212 Aa	1.200 Aa	1.228 a
Mean	1.188 A	1.117 A	1.229 A	1.178
	2009-11			
Mochełek	0.869 Cb	0.901 Ba	0.920 Aa	0.897 b
Szadłowice	0.950 Ba	0.921 Ca	0.970 Aa	0.947 a
Mean	0.909 B	0.911 B	0.945 A	0.922

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth; [&] – I – catch crop ploughed in the autumn; II – catch crop as mulch; III – control, without a catch crop. *Means marked with the same capital letter within a particular line are not significantly different at P≤0.05. Means marked with the same small letter within particular columns are not significantly different at P≤0.05.

Table 7. Total accumulation of Mg in grain and straw of spring barley [kg·ha⁻¹].

Location	Catch crop management			
	I ^{&}	II	III	Mean
	2009			
Mochełek ¹	13.58 Aa*	13.38 Aa	12.12 Aa	13.02 a
Szadłowice ²	12.15 Ab	12.38 Aa	12.08 Aa	12.20 b
Mean	12.86 A	12.88 A	12.10 A	12.61
	2010			
Mochełek	7.40 Ab	7.45 Ab	6.55 Ab	7.13 b
Szadłowice	9.80 Aa	9.58 Aa	9.95 Aa	9.78 a
Mean	8.60 A	8.51 A	8.25 A	8.45
	2011			
Mochełek	7.55 Ab	8.15 Ab	7.35 Ab	7.68 b
Szadłowice	10.62 Aa	10.82 Aa	9.85 Aa	10.43 a
Mean	9.09 A	9.49 A	8.60 A	9.06
	2009-11			
Mochełek	9.51 Ab	9.66 Ab	8.68 Bb	9.29 b
Szadłowice	10.86 Aa	10.92 Aa	10.62 Aa	10.80 a
Mean	10.18 A	10.29 A	9.65 B	10.04

¹ – lessive soil, ² – typical black earth; [&] – I – catch crop ploughed in the autumn; II – catch crop as mulch; III – control, without a catch crop. *Means marked with the same capital letter within a particular line are not significantly different at P≤0.05. Means marked with the same small letter within particular columns are not significantly different at P≤0.05.

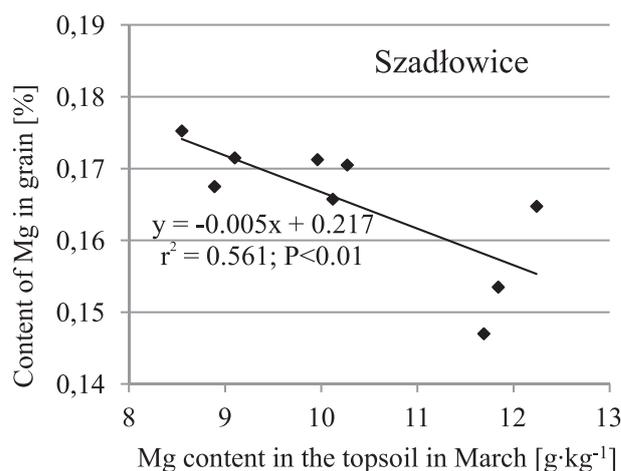
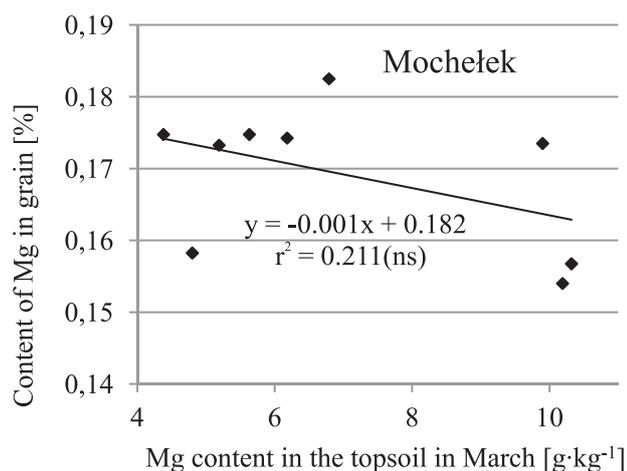
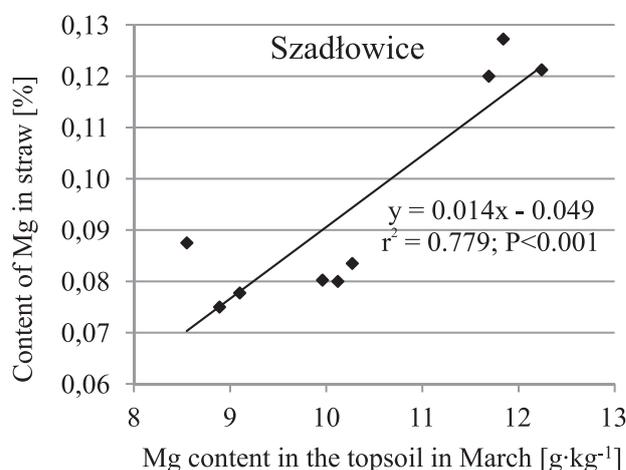
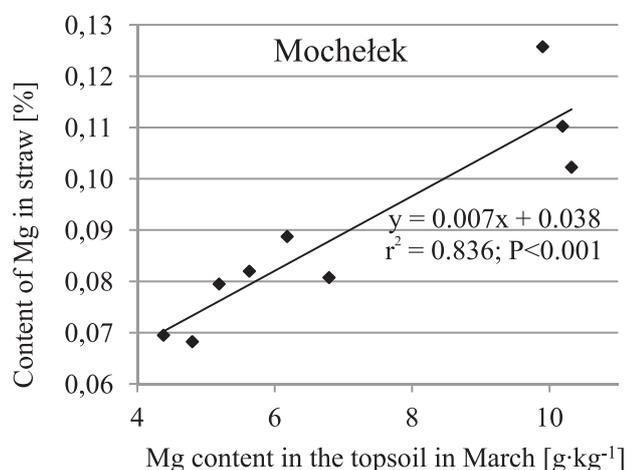
Table 8. Correlation coefficients between Mg content and yield of spring barley in experimental period (2009-11) ($n = 18$).

Properties	7	6	5	4	3	2
1. Content of Mg in spring barley grain	-0.54*	ns	ns	ns	ns	-0.53*
2. Content of Mg in spring barley straw	0.72**	ns	ns	0.59**	ns	X
3. Accumulation of Mg in spring barley grain	ns	0.85***	0.97***	0.47*	X	
4. Accumulation of Mg in spring barley straw	0.55*	0.63**	0.55*	X		
5. Yield of spring barley grain	ns	0.81***	X			
6. Yield of spring barley straw	ns	X				
7. Content of Mg in the soil in March	X					

* – significant at $P < 0.01$, ** – significant at $P < 0.05$, *** – significant at $P < 0.001$, ns – not significant

affect the smaller availability of nutrients for plants in the period of intensive growth in these conditions. The placement of catch crop biomass in autumn enabled its mineralization and better availability of Mg for plants during the shooting stage. In Mochełek, in conditions of light sandy-loam soil, time of the biomass introduction to

the soil did not affect the Mg content in the straw. This could be due to the rapid mineralization of biomass, typical in such conditions [25]. Autumn placement of biomass in the soil is less justified in these conditions because of the risk of leaching nutrients released during mineralization in the early spring period.

Fig. 1. The dependence between assimilable Mg content in the topsoil in March and content of Mg in spring barley grain ($n = 9$).Fig. 2. The dependence between assimilable Mg content in the topsoil in March and content of Mg in spring barley straw ($n = 9$).

The catch crop, both ploughed in autumn and used in the form of mulch, had a positive effect on the mean from the 3 years of the study accumulation of Mg in the grain and straw of this plant (Table 7). This effect was shown only in conditions of the lessive soil. Mg accumulation in the grain and straw of spring barley cultivated in the typical black earth was not dependent on this factor. The mean Mg accumulation of the three years of the study was significantly higher in Szadłowice than in Mochełek. Interaction was observed between localities and the years of the study in relation to Mg accumulation. In the first year of the study it was significantly higher in Mochełek, whereas in the other years the plants in Szadłowice accumulated significantly more of this element.

Increasing the amount of magnesium accumulated in barely grain and straw, obtained as a result of catch crop cultivation and used for green manure, ranged on average for 2009-11 from 0.53 to 0.64 kg·ha⁻¹ (Table 7). This accounted for only 9.1-11.0% of the total weight of this element accumulated in the catch crop biomass. This proportion was considerably higher in barley cultivated in conditions of the lessive soil, less abundant in Mg (13.4-16.1%) than in the black earth, and more abundant in this element (4.3-5.4%). The obtained results confirm that the value of catch crop as a factor improving the site conditions and functional features of successive crops is particularly essential in conditions of poorer soils that are less abundant in nutrients for plants [21]. In conditions of fertile soils, the fertilizing biomass of the catch crop is insufficient to obtain a substantial improvement in the magnesium content in soil.

Mg content in barley grain was negatively correlated with the content of this element in straw and soil, whereas it was not correlated with the barley grain and straw yield (Table 8). However, there was a positive correlation between Mg content in barley straw and the content of this element in soil in March, and with the accumulation of this element in straw. Moreover, a positive correlation was found between Mg accumulation in grain or straw and the grain and straw yield. The accumulation of Mg in straw was also positively correlated with the content of this element in the soil in the period before sowing. The negative correlation between Mg content in spring barley grain and in soil was stated only in conditions of black earth (Szadłowice), whereas in lessive soil it was not significant (Fig. 1). The positive correlation between Mg content in spring barley straw and in soil was stated in both soil conditions (Fig. 2).

Conclusions

Catch crop used as a green manure did not have a significant effect on the content of assimilable magnesium in typical black earth. The effect of this factor on magnesium concentration in the lessive soil was different in the years of the study. A positive effect on Mg concentration in the topsoil was observed only in the year with a large accumulation of this element in the catch crop biomass

used as green manure. In conditions of the lessive soil, a positive effect of the catch crop (both ploughed and in the form of mulch) on Mg accumulation was observed in the grain and straw of spring barley. Content of Mg in spring barley grain was not dependent on the catch crop used as green manure. This factor had a greater effect on Mg concentration in straw. Both in conditions of the lessive soil and in the typical black earth it was significantly higher in barley straw in the control treatment than after the catch crop.

A positive correlation was observed between content of Mg in straw and its content in soil before spring barley sowing. Concentration of Mg in barley grain was negatively correlated (black earth) or not correlated (lessive soil) with the soil abundance in this nutrient.

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