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N mineralization in soil from 5-and 9-year lucerne stands on the Loess Plateau

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Key words: leaching, N fertilizer, companion plants, mineralization

Introduction The legume component plays an important role in a dry farming system on the Loess Plateau by increasing soil N. Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) is the common legume which can be used. The objective of this study is to determine influences of initial N level, added N fertilizer and planted ryegrass on N mineralization in soil under lucerne.

Materials and methods A pot (15×20 cm, contained 2 kg soil) incubation experiment was carried out for 12 weeks. Loess soils (70% silt and 23% clay) were taken from the upper 30cm layers of 5-and 9-year lucerne stands (35°40'N, 107°51'E, 1298 m a.s.l.). There were six treatments: control (CK), leaching initial inorganic N (L), N fertilizer application (N), planted ryegrass (Rye), leached soil plus ryegrass planting (L+Rye) and N fertilizer application plus ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) planting (N+Rye). The six treatments were randomly allocated in 4 blocks. Data were analysed using One-way ANOVA model by SPSS (version 13.0).

Results Initial leaching of inorganic nitrogen and addition of N fertilizer significant ($P < 0.001$) affected N mineralization rate of soil from 5-year lucerne stands, but only slightly affected the soil from 9-year lucerne stands. Planted ryegrass significantly ($P < 0.001$) increased both in soils from 5-and 9-year lucerne stands. Net N mineralization rate was highest in the N+Rye treatment and higher in 9-year lucerne stands than 5-year. N uptake by ryegrass was unaffected by leaching, and was highest when N fertilizer was added in both 5-and 9-year lucerne soils.

Discussion Leaching stimulated N mineralization, suggesting a low initial inorganic nitrogen level increased N availability of soil after lucerne in dry farming system. Crops after lucerne should increase nitrogen availability, because plant N uptaking by ryegrass removed existing mineralized nitrogen benefiting N mineralization process. N fertilizer plus ryegrass growth increased soil N mineralization that confirmed the suggesting results for winter wheat following 4-year lucerne having a positive response to the N supply in the region (Zou *et al.*, 2005). Soil in 9-year lucerne stands had higher mineralization availability than 5-year stand suggesting more organic substances accumulated after lucerne growth.

Table Net N mineralization rate (N_{min} rate) and nitrogen uptake by ryegrass (N_{uptake}) during 12 weeks incubation in 5-and 9-year lucerne soils.

Treatments	N_{min} rate ($mg\ kg^{-1}\ day^{-1}$)		N_{uptake} ($mg\ pot^{-1}$)	
	5-year	9-year	5-year	9-year
CK	0.02	0.16	—	—
L	0.07	0.23	—	—
N	0.06	0.06	—	—
Rye	0.26	0.37	42.19	62.51
L+Rye	0.32	0.35	43.37	50.22
N+Rye	0.57	0.59	161.54	166.56
LSD _(0.05)	0.03	0.08	6.20	17.52

Net N mineralization rate (N_{min} rate) was determined using the equation: $N_{min}\ rate = (N_{inorg\ after} - N_{inorg\ pre} + N_{uptake} - N_{fertilizer}) / (DW_{soil} \times 85\ days)$, where $N_{inorg\ after}$ indicates inorganic N after harvesting, and $N_{inorg\ pre}$ represents initial inorganic N. Inorganic N is calculated as the sum of NO_3^- -N and NH_4^+ -N. N_{uptake} and $N_{fertilizer}$ were zero then there were no ryegrass or fertilizer added in the treatment. DW_{soil} is the dry weight of pot soil.

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Reference

Zou Y.L., Ma X.G., Shen Y.Y., *et al.*, 2005. Study on the response of *Triticum aestivum* to nitrogen application after a four year *Medicago sativa* phase and soil nitrogen dynamics. *Acta PrataculTuræ Sinica* 14(4): 82-88.