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1, 2

### Effects of Alternative Crops Cultivation on Soil Physico-chemical Characteristics and Crop Yield in Paddy Fields

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#### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Cultivation of alternative crops in paddy fields is necessary because of the decrease in rice consumption and the increase in excess stock of rice. The study was conducted to investigate the effects of alternative crops cultivation in paddy fields on soil physico-chemical characteristics and crop yield.

**METHODS AND RESULTS:** Soybean (*Glycine max*), red-clover (*Trifolium pratense*), and water convolvulus (*Ipomoea aquatica*) were selected for alternative crops in the first and/or second year and rice was planted in the third year. When alternative crops were cultivated in the previous year, soil bulk density, soil hardness, and water content were lower than those for rice cultivation. Water-depth decreasing rate and aggregate content were greater for the upland-upland-paddy cropping system than upland-paddy-paddy cropping system. Cultivation of red-clover and water convolvulus for two years resulted in the high soil organic matter content. In the third year, available phosphate,

exchangeable potassium, and soil cation exchange capacity were relatively high when soybean was cultivated in the previous year. In the first year, water convolvulus cultivation showed greater productivity than red-clover cultivation while the opposite pattern was found in the second year. Rice yield in the third year was greater for soybean or red-clover as a previous crop than for water convolvulus as a previous crop.

**CONCLUSION:** The results suggest that cultivation of alternative crops in paddy fields can improve soil physical properties including bulk density, hardness, water content, and aggregate content as well as rice productivity.

**Key words:** Paddy field, Red-clover, Soil property, Soybean, Water convolvulus

#### 서론

1 1970 136.4 kg  
1995 106.5 kg, 2015 62.9 kg .

2003  
1,126,723 ha 2016 895,739 ha (KOSIS,  
2017). 가

가가

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Table 1. Crop rotation system tested in the field experiment

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year
S-S-R	Soybean	Soybean	
WC-WC-R	Water convolvulus	Water convolvulus	
Rc-Rc-R	Red clover	Red clover	Rice
S-R-R	Soybean		
WC-R-R	Water convolvulus	Rice	
Rc-R-R	Red clover		

<sup>a)</sup> S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover

가 .

재료 및 방법

가, , 가, 가, 가 (Kim *et al.*, 1990; Ahn *et al.*, 1992; Youn *et al.*, 1992; Yoo *et al.*, 1995; Lim *et al.*, 2014; Yoon *et al.*, 2014; Yoon *et al.*, 2015; Oh *et al.*, 2016).

(*Glycine max*)

가

(*Trifolium pratense*)

60×20 cm , ha 50-60 kg

60×30 cm , ha 20-30 kg

60×30 cm , ha 20-30 kg

가 , 5 ha 30

가 2 ×15 cm , ha 40-50 kg

(*Ipomoea aquatica*, water convolvulus)

200 m<sup>2</sup> . (NIAS, 2017)

( 30 cm, 35 cm) 2 m 가 20-25 cm (Hook gauge)

가 . 25℃ , 10℃

가 가 .

vitamin A가 2 , vitamin C가 1.5

6

(DIK-5520, 147-2452 kPa, spring strength 490 N/50 mm) , Yamanaka (spring strength 78.4 N/40 mm) . (NIAS, 2010)

pH 1:5 pH

Tyurin Lancaster 1N (pH 7) (ICP, CINTRA6, GBC)

**Table 2. Changes in soil physical characteristics as affected by cropping system**

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	Bulk density <sup>b)</sup> (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )			Hardness (mm)			Porosity (%)			Water content (% v/v)		
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
S-S-R	1.07	1.07b	1.34a	12.3	14.7b	18.5a	59.7a	59.6a	49.3b	23.4	28.7b	26.9b
WC-WC-R	1.08	1.07b	1.34a	13.5	15.0b	17.8ab	59.2a	59.4a	49.5b	23.1	32.9b	23.2b
Rc-Rc-R	1.12	1.06b	1.32a	13.0	14.7b	18.8a	57.9b	60.1a	50.0b	23.0	29.3b	25.7b
S-R-R	1.07	1.28a	1.26b	12.3	17.0a	17.3b	59.7a	51.8b	52.3a	23.4	41.1a	31.0a
WC-R-R	1.08	1.26a	1.21b	13.5	18.0a	16.3b	59.2a	52.6b	54.4a	23.1	43.0a	30.4a
Rc-R-R	1.12	1.24a	1.22b	13.0	17.3a	16.7b	57.9b	53.2b	54.0a	23.0	40.9a	31.6a

<sup>a)</sup> S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

<sup>b)</sup> Treatments with same letter in each column are not significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

**Table 3. Changes in water-depth decreasing rate and soil aggregate content in the third year as affected by cropping system**

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	Water-depth decreasing rate (mm/d) <sup>b)</sup>	Aggregate (%)
S-S-R	9.1±0.6 a	25.8±2.3 b
WC-WC-R	9.3±0.5 a	37.5±3.4 a
Rc-Rc-R	9.1±0.5 a	35.5±3.2 a
S-R-R	8.2±0.6 b	15.0±2.0 c
WC-R-R	8.2±0.5 b	23.2±2.1 b
Rc-R-R	8.0±0.6 b	19.1±1.6 c

<sup>a)</sup> S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

<sup>b)</sup> mean±standard deviation. Treatments with same letter in each column are not significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

NC) SAS (ver. 9.2, SAS, Cary, kg/cm<sup>2</sup>), 18-22 mm, 25%, 23 mm (10.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>), 가 23 mm

## 결과 및 고찰

Table 2, 가 - (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>→NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>→NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>→N<sub>2</sub>) (Yoo (1995), 3-4, 가 1, 2, 3, 가 (Oh (2016), 3, 가 (Yoon (2014), (Kim *et al.*, 1990; Youn *et al.*, 1992). 3, 2 ( - - ) 가 1 ( - - ), 가 (Table 3). 2 ( - - ), 가 17 mm (4.04 - , 1 ) 1 ( - - )

**Table 4. Changes in soil chemical characteristics as affected by cropping system**

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	pH (1:5 H <sub>2</sub> O)			Organic matter (g/kg) <sup>b)</sup>			Av. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (mg/kg)		
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
S-S-R	5.4	5.2	5.4	23	22 b	18 b	117	105	125 a
WC-WC-R	5.4	5.2	5.3	23	26 a	18 b	97	99	98 b
Rc-Rc-R	5.4	5.2	5.2	23	27 a	19 ab	114	114	94 b
S-R-R	5.4	5.3	5.3	23	23 b	22 a	117	121	135 a
WC-R-R	5.4	5.1	5.0	23	23 b	21 a	97	103	96 b
Rc-R-R	5.4	5.2	5.2	23	24 b	20 ab	114	110	87 b

  

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	Exch. K (cmol/kg)			CEC (cmol/kg)		
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
S-S-R	0.21 b	0.21 ab	0.35 a	11.1 a	11.0 bc	13.0 a
WC-WC-R	0.24 b	0.16 c	0.28 b	10.2 b	10.4 c	11.6 b
Rc-Rc-R	0.31 a	0.24 a	0.23 b	10.8 ab	12.0 a	11.8 b
S-R-R	0.21 b	0.16 c	0.36 a	11.1 a	11.4 ab	13.6 a
WC-R-R	0.24 b	0.18 bc	0.27 b	10.2 b	10.6 c	12.2 b
Rc-R-R	0.31 a	0.21 ab	0.37 a	10.8 ab	11.8 ab	11.8 b

<sup>a)</sup> S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

<sup>b)</sup> Treatments with same letter in each column are not significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

**Table 5. Crop yield (kg/ha) as affected by cropping system**

Treatment <sup>a)</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> year	2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3 <sup>rd</sup> year <sup>b)</sup>
S-S-R	1,829	1,535	7,250±296 a
WC-WC-R	12,615	9,420	6,570±282 bc
Rc-Rc-R	8,582	11,848	7,210±304 a
S-R-R	1,829	7,394	6,670±258 b
WC-R-R	12,615	7,221	6,330±213 c
Rc-R-R	8,582	8,385	6,700±241 b

<sup>a)</sup> S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

<sup>b)</sup> Treatments with same letter in each column are not significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

Kim (1990) 3 (Ahn *et al.*, 1992),  
 28.3 mm/d ,  
 91% 3  
 pH  
 (Table 4). Yoon (2014) pH 3 , 1  
 가 ,  
 , , ,  
 2 (Yoon  
 . *et al.*, 2014). (CEC) 3  
 가 (Table 5) 가 ,  
 2 ,  
 가 1 3 Ca<sup>+2</sup>, Mg<sup>+2</sup> CEC가 K<sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>,  
 , CEC가  
 가

CEC가

3

1

가

, 2

가

2

(Table 5). 2

1

1

1

2

(Youn *et al.*, 1992; Lee *et al.*, 1993; Park *et**al.*, 1993).

. 3

CEC

가

1

, 가

가

, 2

가

. 3

가

가

(Chae, 1988; Lee *et al.*, 1993; Yoon *et al.*, 2014).

Chae(1988)

가

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가

가

(Chae, 1988). Stanley (1980)

. Arikato (1954)

### References

- (Heatherly and Pringle, 1991). 2
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- Yoo
- (1995)
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- , Ahn (1992)
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- 5% 가
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