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Changes in the Soil Microbial Hydrolytic Activity and the Content of Organic Carbon and Total Nitrogen by Growing Spring Barley Undersown with Red Clover in Different Farming Systems

Jaan Kuht ^{1,*}, Viacheslav Eremeev ¹, Liina Talgre ¹, Maarika Alaru ¹, Evelin Loit ¹, Erkki Mäeorg ¹, Keyvan Esmaeilzadeh-Salestani ¹ and Anne Luik ^{2,*}

¹ Chair of Crop Science and Plant Biology, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi 1, EE51014 Tartu, Estonia

² Chair of Plant Health, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Fr. R. Kreutzwaldi 1, EE51014 Tartu, Estonia

* Correspondence: jaan.kuht@emu.ee (J.K.); anne.luik@emu.ee (A.L.); Tel.: +372-515-1556 (J.K. & A.L.)

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Abstract: The experiments were carried out during 2012–2017. There were 5 crops in rotation: Red clover, winter wheat, pea, potato and barley undersown (us) with red clover. There were 5 cropping systems in the experimental setup: 2 conventional systems with chemical plant protection and mineral fertilizers; 3 organic systems which included winter cover crops and farm manure. The aim of the present research was to study the effect of cultivating barley undersown with red clover and the preceding winter cover crop on the soil microbial hydrolytic activity, the change in the content of soil organic carbon (SOC) and total nitrogen (N_{tot}) compared to the same parameters from the field that was previously under potato cultivation (forecrop of barley in the rotation). The cultivation of barley with red clover (barley (us)) had a positive impact on the soil micro-organisms activity. In organic systems the soil microbial hydrolytic activity increased on average by 19.0%, compared to the conventional systems. By cultivating barley (us) the soil microbial hydrolytic activity had a significant effect on the SOC content only in organic systems where winter cover crops were used. Organic cultivation systems had positive impact on the soil nitrogen content; N_{tot} in samples taken before sowing the barley (us) was higher by 17.4% and after the cultivation of barley (us) by 14.4% compared to conventional systems, as an average of experimental years. After cultivation of barley (us) with red clover the soil microbial hydrolytic activity had no effect on the soil N_{tot} content in either cultivation systems.

Keywords: cropping systems; organic farming; barley; red clover; soil hydrolytic activity; soil organic carbon; total nitrogen

1. Introduction

The nutrient availability in organic systems depends mainly on the soil fertility [1]. The soil fertility should be maintained through suitable crop rotation, use of cattle manure and green manure [1,2]. According to many studies [3,4] legumes as forecrop have positive effect on the following crop and their cultivation is the most important source of nitrogen [5]. In cropping systems where winter cover crops were used with farm manure the yield and quality parameters of barley increased [6]. By undersowing red clover to barley crop it enabled to decrease the occurrence of weeds [2] and on the areas sown with winter cover crops the content of weed seeds in the soil decreased significantly [7]. The efficiency of cover crops and undersown crops in suppressing the weeds has been studied also

by several researchers [8–10]. Additionally, undersown crops have positive impact on the physical and chemical parameters of the soil [11,12]. Carter and Kunelius [13] found that barley undersown with clover increased the root mass by 6–11 times compared to cultivating only the barley and also improved the soil structure. Besides physical and chemical parameters of the soil more and more attention is given to biological quality of the soil (incl. microbial and enzymatic activity). The method of hydrolysis of fluorescein diacetate (FDA) as a relatively cheap and reliable method for determination of quantitative parameters of soil microorganisms [14] has been widely applied [15–17] and used to study the microbial metabolic activity in soil [18–20] showed the positive effect of long-term crop rotations and organic fertilizers on the soil microbial composition and their activity. The microbial activity is significantly more sensitive to changes than the physicochemical parameters of the soil [21–23]. It is not yet clear how soil microbial hydrolytic activity influences the content of soil organic carbon (SOC) and total nitrogen (N_{tot}) in the soil in various conventional and organic cultivation systems. Present research covers these topics based on barley with red clover cultivation.

So far it is not clearly known what effect does the undersowing of red clover and the preceding winter cover crop (also with manure) have on the microbial activity, SOC and N_{tot} content in the soil. Hence, the aim of our experiment was to investigate the effect of different cropping systems of barley undersown with red clover on the soil microbial hydrolytic activity, SOC and N_{tot} content in the soil compared to the same parameters in the field after the forecrop (potato) which had been harvested.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Experimental Setup

The field experiment was set up at the experimental station of the Estonian University of Life Sciences in Eerika, Tartu, Estonia (58°22' N, 26°40' E). The five-field crop rotation (red clover, winter wheat, pea, potato and barley undersown with red clover (barley (us)) experiment with organic and conventional systems was started in 2008. The soil was described as *Stagnic Luvisol* in the World Reference Base for soil resources [24] classification with 56.5% sand, 34% silt and 9.5% clay, and 20 to 30 cm depth of the ploughing layer [25]. The experiments were established as systematic block design in 4 replications and the size of plots was 60 m². Data used in present study is based on the 2nd rotation period (2012–2017). Crops under study were: Red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L., cultivar 'Varte') which was undersown into barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L., cultivar 'Anni'), which were compared to the field from where previously forecrop (potato) had been harvested. Red clover has been drilled at the same time as barley. Red clover (tetraploid) sowing rate was 7 kg ha⁻¹.

In conventional system crop rotation mineral fertilizers and chemical pest control were applied (plots with red clover did not receive any mineral fertilizers nor chemical pest control). In organic farming system crop rotations winter cover crops were sown after the harvest of main crops: Ryegrass (sowing rate 25 kg ha⁻¹) (since 2014 ryegrass was replaced with winter oil turnip, 7 kg ha⁻¹) followed winter wheat, winter oilseed rape (7.1 kg ha⁻¹, since 2014 mixture of winter rye and winter oil turnip) followed peas and winter rye (220 kg ha⁻¹) followed potato, in order to keep the green cover in rotation until spring when these were ploughed into the soil. Following description of experimental materials and methods applies specifically to potato as being forecrop and barley (us):

1. Conventional system variants:

Conv 0—no fertilizers, but chemical pest control was used

Conv II—plots with barley (us) received phosphorous (P) 25 kg ha⁻¹ and potassium (K) 95 kg ha⁻¹ and mineral nitrogen (N) 120 kg ha⁻¹ For weed protection in barley crop in both conventional variants MCPA-750 (rate of 1.0 l ha⁻¹) and also fungicides for barley diseases were used.

2. Organic system variants (no mineral fertilizers nor chemical pest control was used):

Org 0—without winter cover crops, without organic fertilizers (control)

Org CC—with winter cover crops. Winter rye was sown as a winter cover crop after harvesting potato (after precrop) that was ploughed into the soil as green manure in spring.

Org CC+M—with winter cover crops and cattle manure. Composted cattle manure applied to potato (here as forecrop) at a rate of 20 t ha^{-1} and cereals (barley (us)) in spring at a rate of 10 t ha^{-1} , that were both ploughed into the soil in spring as green manure.

Biomass of winter cover crops have been reported by Kauer et al. [26]. More detailed trial plan performed by Kauer et al. [26] and Sánchez de Cima et al. [27]. In organic systems no mineral fertilizers nor pesticides were used.

2.2. Chemical Analysis

The spectrophotometric determination of soil microbial hydrolytic activity is a simple and fast method for evaluation of the microbial activity in the soil [28]. For determination of soil microbial hydrolytic activity, the samples of 500 g were taken from the depth of 5–10 cm according to ISO 10381-6 [29] method and these were sieved through the 2 mm sieve [30]. The preparation of reagents for following soil microbial hydrolytic activity analysis was performed according to the method described by Adam and Duncan [17]. Once a year in mid-April before starting of field operations, soil samples were taken from the depth of 0–25 cm. Eight samples were taken from each plot to obtain the average for each plot. Air-dried soil samples were sieved through a 2 mm sieve. The content of SOC was measured using the Tjuri method [31], and N_{tot} content was measured using the Kjeldahl method [30].

2.3. Statistical Analyses

The statistical analysis of collected data was performed with the software Statistica 13 (Quest Software Inc, Aliso Viejo, CA, USA). Full-factorial analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the statistical significance of year, farming system and their interaction effects on soil properties (soil microbial hydrolytic activity, SOC and N_{tot}). Fisher (LSD) test [32] was applied for pairwise comparisons of the factors. Correlation analysis was used as linear correlation coefficients between variables and the significance of coefficients were taken as $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$ or ns (no significant).

3. Results and Discussion

Results of factorial analysis showed that the significant ($p < 0.05$) effect of the climatic conditions of the experimental years and the combined effect of years and farming systems were noticed only in soil N_{tot} content (Table 1). The significant effects of the farming systems on all the parameters under investigation were apparent.

Table 1. Impact of trial factors on soil microbial hydrolytic activity (μg of fluorescein g^{-1} soil dry weight h^{-1}), soil organic carbon (%) and total nitrogen (%) content.

Factor	Soil Microbial Hydrolytic Activity	Soil Organic Carbon (%)	Total Nitrogen (%)
After forecrop			
Year (Y)	$F_{4,60} = 2.36$, $p = 0.063$	$F_{4,60} = 1.60$, $p = 0.187$	$F_{4,60} = 15.13$, $p < 0.001$ *
Farming system (FS)	$F_{3,60} = 36.70$, $p < 0.001$ *	$F_{3,60} = 11.01$, $p < 0.001$ *	$F_{3,60} = 21.48$, $p < 0.001$ *
Y $\times$ FS	$F_{12,60} = 0.84$, $p = 0.606$	$F_{12,60} = 0.71$, $p = 0.736$	$F_{12,60} = 2.95$, $p = 0.003$ *
After barley			
Year (Y)	$F_{4,60} = 2.36$, $p = 0.063$	$F_{4,60} = 2.573$, $p = 0.047$ *	$F_{4,60} = 10.92$, $p < 0.001$ *
Farming system (FS)	$F_{3,60} = 36.70$, $p < 0.001$ *	$F_{3,60} = 4.326$, $p < 0.008$ *	$F_{3,60} = 10.36$, $p < 0.001$ *
Y $\times$ FS	$F_{12,60} = 0.84$, $p = 0.606$	$F_{12,60} = 0.701$, $p = 0.744$	$F_{12,60} = 3.76$, $p = 0.001$ *

* $p < 0.05$.

3.1. Soil Microbial Hydrolytic Activity

The cultivation of barley (us) increased the soil microbial hydrolytic activity of the soil in all farming systems. Soil microbial hydrolytic activity data presented in Table 2 describe the result of the end of the first crop rotation (2008–2012) and the initial status of the new crop rotation (2013–2017) after the cultivation of the forecrop (potato) of the barley (us). The methods used in organic systems during the previous 5 years (absence of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection and the application of winter cover crops and farm manure) increased the soil microbial hydrolytic activity in organic systems on average by 19.0%, compared to the conventional systems.

The highest soil microbial hydrolytic activity as an average of the experimental years was received after barley (us) in organic system where soil was enriched with cover crops and manure (soil microbial hydrolytic activity, Org CC+M, Table 2). Addition of manure to cultivated winter cover crops (Org CC+M) increased soil microbial hydrolytic activity by 7.1% compared to cultivation of winter cover crops alone (Org CC) in the areas released from the forecrop (potato). Interestingly, by investigating the effect of red clover grown with the barley, the difference between the soil microbial hydrolytic activity of Org CC+M and Org CC after harvesting barley was reduced to 4.5%.

Every year the lowest soil microbial hydrolytic activity value was observed in conventional system Conv 0 which was conformed by Madsen et al. [33] results. The highest rise of soil microbial hydrolytic activity value meanwhile barley growth (us) was observed in conventional system and it did not depend on the fertilization rates. In soils of fertilized (mineral fertilizers) as well as unfertilized the soil microbial hydrolytic activity gain was almost equal (16.1% and 15.4% respectively). A comparison between cultivation systems showed the increase of soil microbial hydrolytic activity after barley undersown with red clover compared to the soil after forecrop was 3.9 (6.7%) and 8.7 (15.8%) in organic and conventional systems, respectively. It can be concluded that as an average of experimental years the soil microbial hydrolytic activity values in conventional systems increased by 4.8 (9.1%) more than organic systems. Higher soil microbial hydrolytic activity values were probably caused by easier availability of mineral N compared to organic N in organic systems and it results in up to 61% higher grain yield of barley (as main crop) in conventional systems [34].

Table 2. Soil microbial hydrolytic activity (μg of fluorescein g^{-1} soil dry weight h^{-1}), organic carbon (%) and total nitrogen content (%) after forecrop and after barley (us) cultivation.

Farming System	Soil Microbial Hydrolytic Activity	Soil Organic Carbon (%)	Total Nitrogen (%)
After forecrop			
Conv 0	43.9 ^{A,1}	1.28 ^A	0.102 ^A
Conv II	48.6 ^B	1.46 ^B	0.117 ^B
Org 0	51.1 ^B	1.53 ^{BC}	0.131 ^{BC}
Org CC	53.4 ^C	1.54 ^{BC}	0.131 ^{BC}
Org CC+M	57.5 ^D	1.59 ^C	0.135 ^C
After barley			
Conv 0	51.9 ^{A,*}	1.35 ^A	0.107 ^A
Conv II	57.9 ^{BC,*}	1.43 ^{AB}	0.107 ^A
Org 0	55.5 ^{B,*}	1.49 ^B	0.121 ^B
Org CC	57.7 ^{BC,*}	1.52 ^B	0.127 ^B
Org CC+M	60.4 ^{C,*}	1.54 ^B	0.128 ^B

¹ Means followed by a different capital letters within each column indicate significant influence of farming systems (Fisher LSD test, $p < 0.05$). * indicates the statistical significance between values after forecrop and after barley (us) cultivation (Fisher LSD test, $p < 0.05$).

The study previously carried out on the same plot showed that as an average of crop rotation the highest soil microbial hydrolytic activity was measured in organic system where the amount of organic material (plant residues, cover crops and manure) ploughed into the soil was the highest [35]. Moreover, higher biological activity has been observed in the soil with undersown crops because their roots are suitable habitat for bacteria, which produce soil-binding polysaccharides and the soil becomes loose [11]. The physical fractions of the soil which contain various organic compounds, enable to develop the structural and functional properties of the soil organic carbon [12]. For the increase of SOC the significant increase in organic material introduced to soil and enabling its decomposition is needed. It could be carried out directly by taking the amount of organic material needed to the soil and mixing it with soil or indirectly, by enabling the activity of soil organisms. Shallow cultivation methods [27,35,36] showed that winter cover crops and farm manure have significant influence on the enzymatic activity of soil microorganisms. This was also concluded in our study (2012–2017) by comparing the average soil microbial hydrolytic activity and SOC values. As an average of all cultivation systems there was a strong positive correlation between soil microbial hydrolytic activity and SOC values ($r = 0.78$; $p < 0.001$), before sowing barley (us) and after its harvest ($r = 0.56$; $p < 0.01$). Hence, the undersowing of red clover had a positive impact on the soil microorganisms through increasing their hydrolytic activity. Bayer et al. [37] noted that by spectroscopic methods more labile organic compounds were detected in the plots where yearly organic carbon was added compared to farming systems with lower carbon inputs (based on the mineral fertilizers). High amounts of labile organic carbon indicate that the soil shows good quality only if this fraction is able to provide plant nutrients [38].

3.2. Soil Organic Carbon Content

Methods used in organic cultivation systems during the previous 5 years had positive effect on the SOC. In samples taken after forecrop organic systems, the content of SOC was 11.6% higher than in conventional systems, as average of experimental years (Table 2) although it decreased to 8.6% after the cultivation of barley undersown with red clover. The SOC content after cultivation of red clover did not show any significant changes compared to the soil after forecrop. Large part of carbon is bound by growing red clover and the cut straw of harvested main crop remains on top of the field. Nevertheless, large amount of organic material has not been decomposed by the spring. Paustian et al. [39] noted that changes in SOC content due to management practices are difficult to quantify as they occur slowly.

Changes in inputs, which regulate the soil microbial activity and mineralization rates, will ultimately be reflected in the SOC content [40]. Compared to SOC content of the soil after forecrop, after cultivation of barley SOC content decreased by 2.6% in organic systems and increased by 1.4% in conventional systems. Also, the highest increase (5.2% on average) in SOC content occurred in Conv 0.

Relationships between soil SOC content and soil microbial hydrolytic activity value in organic farming system (Figure 1A)—correlation after forecrop between SOC and soil microbial hydrolytic activity was $r = 0.32$, $p > 0.05$ and after barley (us) cultivation $r = 0.56$; $p < 0.01$ respectively. In conventional cropping system the correlation between SOC and soil microbial hydrolytic activity was $r = 0.79$; $p < 0.001$ and $r = 0.35$, $p > 0.05$ after forecrop (Figure 1B) and after barley cultivation, respectively. Hence, through barley (us) cultivation the soil microbial hydrolytic activity influenced the content of SOC significantly only in organic farming system.

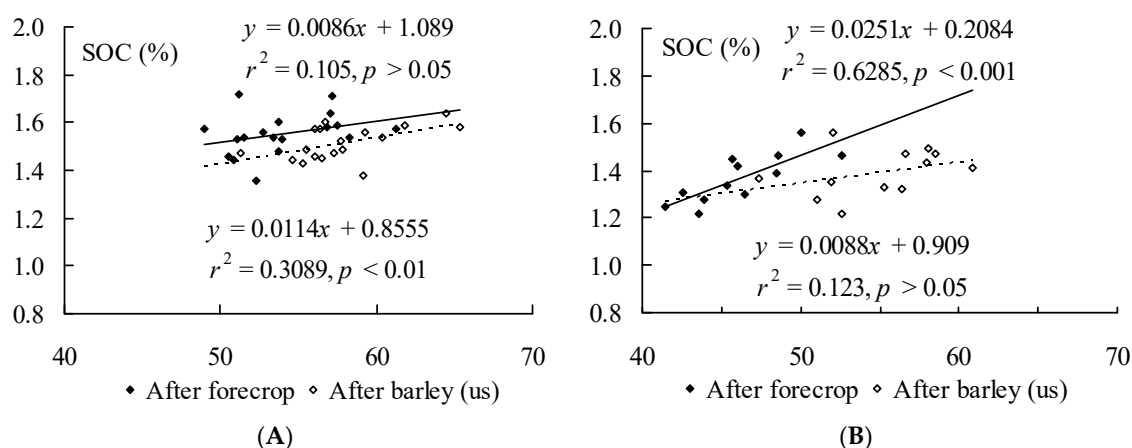


Figure 1. The relationships between soil hydrolytic activity (μg of fluorescein g^{-1} soil dry mass h^{-1}) and organic carbon (SOC, %) content in organic (A) and conventional (B) farming system after forecrop and after barley (us) cultivation.

Kauer et al. [26] found that in well developed crop rotations high rates of N fertilizers might be useful for stabilisation of SOC. This could have been the reason why the changes in soil SOC content in barley cultivation (us) showed increasing tendency compared to the forecrop field in conventional farming system while slight decrease was seen in organic farming system.

3.3. Soil Total Nitrogen Content

Undertaken study on organic farming systems had positive effect on the soil nitrogen content. In soil samples taken from plots after forecrop the N_{tot} content in organic farming systems was 17.4% higher than conventional systems as an average of experimental years (Table 2). The highest content was related to plots after forecrop in 2016 (by 32.4%) and the lowest content was observed at the year (by 8.0%) but after the cultivation of barley undersown with red clover. Results showed that after the cultivation of barley (us), the N_{tot} content in organic farming system was 14.4% higher than conventional one. As an average of experimental years, the cultivation of barley (us) decreased the soil N_{tot} content in both farming systems. The soil N_{tot} content after the barley (us) cultivation was 2.8% and 5.6% lower than after forecrop, in a row, in conventional and organic systems. The cultivation of barley (us) decreased the N_{tot} content every year due to the decrease of proportion of available nitrogen in the soil. Probably there were increase of its share bound in by the undersown red clover crop from where the nitrogen will be released only for the next year's crop. In a study by Känkänen and Eriksson [41], undersown red clover did not increase the soil nitrogen content. At the same time, it was found that clover did not compete with the main crop and it was possible for them to bind nitrogen which was potentially beneficial for the next crop. In case of red clover compared to other undersown crops also the yield of the catch crop was higher [42].

The relationships between soil microbial hydrolytic activity and N_{tot} could be observed only based on the samples taken before the sowing of barley in spring where soil microbial hydrolytic activity correlation ($r = 0.37$; $p > 0.05$) with N was apparent in all farming systems. In organic (Figure 2A) conventional system (Figure 2B) the correlation between soil microbial hydrolytic activity and N after forecrop were $r < 0.62$, $p < 0.05$ and $r = 0.02$, $p > 0.05$, respectively. Therefore, during the cultivation of barley (us) the soil microbial hydrolytic activity did not influence the soil N_{tot} content in either farming system.

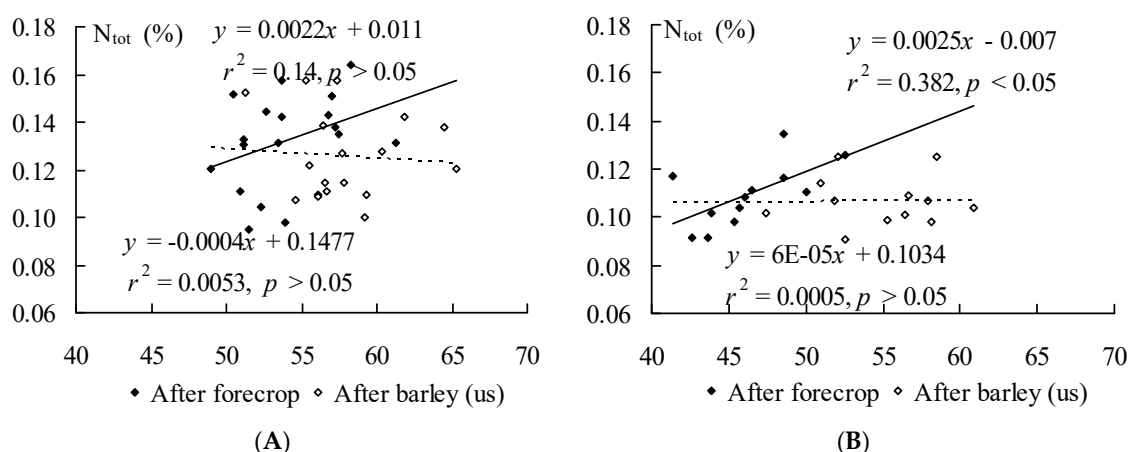


Figure 2. Relationships between soil hydrolytic activity (μg of fluorescein g^{-1} soil dry mass h^{-1}) and total nitrogen (N_{tot} , %) content in organic (A) and conventional (B) farming system after forecrop and after barley (us) cultivation.

4. Conclusions

It was concluded that the cultivation of barley with red clover increased the soil microbial hydrolytic activity in all cultivation systems, as an average of experimental years. In organic systems the soil microbial hydrolytic activity increased on average by 19.0%, compared to the conventional systems. The highest soil microbial hydrolytic activity was in organic systems where winter cover crops were used. The organic cultivation methods had a positive effect on the SOC content. There were no significant changes in SOC content after the cultivation of red clover, compared to the soil after forecrop. When compared to the SOC content after forecrop of barley (us) decreasing tendency in organic systems and increasing trend in conventional systems was observed after the cultivation of barley (us). A comparison between SOC content after the forecrop and after the cultivation of barley (us) showed a decreasing trend in organic systems and slightly increase in conventional systems.

By cultivation of barley (us) the soil microbial hydrolytic activity had a significant effect on the SOC content only in organic system. Organic cultivation systems had positive impact on the N_{tot} content. The soil N_{tot} in samples taken after forecrop was higher by 17.4% and after the cultivation of barley (us) by 14.4% compared to conventional system, as an average of experimental years. The cultivation of barley (us) decreased the N_{tot} of the soil in both cropping systems. After the cultivation of barley (us) the soil microbial hydrolytic activity had no effect on the N_{tot} content in either cultivation systems.

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