

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

논에서 벼 대체작물 재배가 토양 물리화학적 특성과 작물 수량에 미치는 효과

한경화¹, 조현준¹, 조희래¹, 이협성¹, 옥정훈¹, 서미진¹, 정강호¹, 장용선¹, 서영호^{2*}

¹

, ²

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

Kyunghwa Han¹, Hyunjun Cho¹, Heerae Cho¹, Hyubsung Lee¹, Junghun Ok¹, Mijin Seo¹, Kangho Jung¹, Yongseon Zhang¹ and Youngho Seo^{2*} (¹Soil and Fertilizer Division, Department of Agricultural Environment, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration, Wanju 55365, Korea, ²Agricultural Environment Research Division, Bureau of Research and Development, Gangwon Agricultural Research & Extension Services, Chuncheon 24226, Korea)

Received: 25 April 2017 / Revised: 3 May 2017 / Accepted: 15 May 2017

Copyright © 2017 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ORCID

Youngho Seo

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3939-6877>

Kyunghwa Han

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-2840-0893>

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

*Corresponding author: Youngho Seo

Phone: +82-63-238-2435; Fax: +82-63-238-3824;

E-mail: seoysh@korea.kr

Table 1. Crop rotation system tested in the field experiment

Treatment ^{a)}	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd 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		

^{a)} S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover

가

재료 및 방법

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, 가

60×30 cm, ha 20-30 kg

가, 가

60×30 cm, ha 20-30 kg

가, 가

60×30 cm, ha 20-30 kg

가, 가

60×30 cm, ha 20-30 kg

(*Ipomoea aquatica*, water convolvulus)

200 m² (NIAS, 2017)

(30 cm, 35

cm) 2 m 가 20-25 cm

(Hook gauge)

가 . 25°C

24

, 10°C

(DIK-2012, Daiki)

가 가

30 30

vitamin A가 2 , vitamin C가 1.5

30 30

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

가

Tyurin Lancaster

1N (pH 7)

(ICP, CINTRA6, GBC)

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

Treatment ^{a)}	Bulk density ^{b)} (Mg/m ³)			Hardness (mm)			Porosity (%)			Water content (% v/v)		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
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

^{a)} S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

^{b)} 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 ^{a)}	Water-depth decreasing rate (mm/d) ^{b)}	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

^{a)} S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

^{b)} mean±standard deviation. Treatments with same letter in each column are not significantly different at the 0.05 probability level.

SAS (ver. 9.2, SAS, Cary, NC), 5% probability level. (4.68-8.54 kg/cm²), 18-22 mm, 23 mm (10.0 kg/cm²), 25% 가

결과 및 고찰

Table 2. (NH₄⁺→NO₂⁻→NO₃⁻→NO→N₂O→N₂) (Yoo (1995) 가 (Kim *et al.*, 1990; Youn *et al.*, 1992). 3 가 (Table 3). 가 17 mm (4.04 가 1 (- -)

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

Treatment ^{a)}	pH (1:5 H ₂ O)			Organic matter (g/kg) ^{b)}			Av. P ₂ O ₅ (mg/kg)		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
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 ^{a)}	Exch. K (cmol/kg)			CEC (cmol/kg)		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
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

^{a)} S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

^{b)} 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 ^{a)}	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year ^{b)}
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

^{a)} S soybean, R rice, WC water convolvulus, Rc red-clover.

^{b)} 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
 , (CEC) 3
 가(Table 5) 가 ,
 2 ,
 가 1 3 Ca⁺², Mg⁺² CEC가 K⁺, NH₄⁺, CEC가
 가

CEC가 3
 1 , 2
 (Table 5). 2 1
 1 (Youn *et al.*, 1992; Lee *et al.*, 1993; Park *et al.*, 1993).
 가
 (Chae, 1988; Lee *et al.*, 1993; Yoon *et al.*, 2014).
 Chae(1988)

가
 가
 (Chae, 1988). Stanley (1980)
 . Arikato (1954)

(Heatherly and Pringle, 1991). 2
 - > - > -
 3
 가
 (1995)
 , Ahn (1992) 2
 5% 가
 2

요 약

3
 - - , - - , - -
 - - , - - , - -

가
 가
 1
 2
 3
 CEC 가 1
 가 , 2
 가
 가

Acknowledgement

This study was supported financially by a grant from the research project (No. PJ010936) of National Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Rural Development Administration, Republic of Korea.

References

Ahn, S. B., Motomatsu, T., Kim, Y. S., Lee, K. S., & Hwang, S. W. (1992). Studies on rice productivity and mineral nutrients on the paddy-upland rotation system. *Korean Journal of Soil Science and Fertilizer*, 25(4), 334-341.

Arikato, H. (1954). Different responses of soybean plants to an excess of water with special reference to anatomical observations. *Japanese Journal of Crop Science*, 23(1), 28-36.

Chae, J. C. (1988). Effect of different underground water table treatments on the growth and yield of soybean varieties in paddy field. *Research Reports of the Rural Development Administration (Agriculture Institutional Cooperation)*, 31(1), 235-242.

Heatherly, L. G., & Pringle, H. C. (1991). Soybean cultivars' response to flood irrigation of clay soil. *Agronomy Journal*, 83(1), 231-236.

Kim, L. Y., Jo, I. S. Um, K. T., & Min, H. S. (1990). Changes of soil characteristics and crop productivity by the paddy-upland rotation system. 1. Changes of soil physical properties. *Research Reports of the Rural Development Administration (Soil and Fertilizer)*, 32(2), 1-7.

Lee, H. S., Ku, J. W., & Yun, S. H. (1993). Effects of water potential and underground water table on the *Rhizobium* activity, growth, yield and seed quality of soybean. 1. Effects of underground water table at different soil on the *Rhizobium* activity, growth, yield

- and seed quality of soybean. *Rural Development Administration Journal of Agricultural Science (Agriculture Institutional Cooperation)*, 35(1), 1-11.
- Lim, J. S., Park, K. C., & Eo, J. (2014). Chemical and biological properties of soils converted from paddies and uplands to organic ginseng farming system in Sangju region. *Korean Journal of Soil Science and Fertilizer*, 47(6), 500-505.
- Oh, Y. Y., Lee, S. H., Jung, J., Ko, J. C., Choi, W. Y., Jeong, J. H., Kim, S., Ryu, J. H., Kim, Y. J., Bae, H. S., Lee, S. H., Kim, J. H., Kim, K. Y., Kim, Y. D., & Kim, S. L. (2016). Change of soil properties and crop productivity by paddy-upland rotation in newly reclaimed tidal land. *Journal of Korean Society of International Agriculture*, 28(3), 390-396.
- Park, C. Y., Kang, U. G., Hwang, G. S., & Jung, Y. T. (1993). Changes of crop yields according to cropping systems and fertilizing levels in paddy-upland rotation soils. *Rural Development Administration Journal of Agricultural Science*, 35(1), 281-288.
- Stanley, C. D., Kaspar, T. C., & Taylor, H. M. (1980). Soybean top and root response to temporary water tables imposed by three different stages of growth. *Agronomy Journal*, 72(2), 341-346.
- Yoo, C. H., Yang, C. H., Lee, K. B., Kim, J. G., Uhm, T. Y., So, J. D., & Rhee, G. S. (1995). Studies on paddy-upland rotation at fluvio-marine paddy soil. 2. The change of yield and soil properties on cropping systems at paddy-upland rotation cultivation. *Rural Development Administration Journal of Agricultural Science*, 37(1), 271-278.
- Yoon, S. T., Je, E. K., Kim, Y. J., Jeong, I. H., Han, T. K., Kim, T. Y., Cho, Y. S., & Yun, E. S. (2014). Survey and evaluation of paddy-upland rotation production system. *Journal of Korean Society of International Agriculture*, 26(4), 531-543.
- Yoon, S. T., Kim, Y. J., Jeong, I. H., Han, T. K., Yu, J. B., Ye, M. H., Cho, Y. S., & Kang, H. W. (2015). Growth and yield characteristics of foxtail millet, proso millet, sorghum and rice in paddy-upland rotation. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 60(3), 300-307.
- Youn, K. B., Chang, Y. H., Lee, C. W., & Yoon, E. B. (1992). Yield and changes of soil characteristics in cropping system of paddy-upland rotation. *Research Reports of the Rural Development Administration*, 34(1), 81-90.