

/Effect of Black Medic (*Medicago lupulina*) and Nitrogen Fertilizer on Crop Yield and Soil Nitrogen

William May, AAFC Martin Entz, UM Canada

Why Black Medic?

• Legume

- Contribute Nitrogen (N) to cropping system

Self Seeding

- You do not have to seed each year

Limited amount of growth in first 60 days

Potential Problems with Black Medic?

- Self Seeding
 - Builds up a large seed bank
 - May never be able to remove after introduction
- Growth after 60 days may hurt weak non-competitive crops
- Uses water
- Weed control more complicated







Medic and non-Medic Blocks

• Flax - Wheat - Oat Rotation

- Three levels of N, 20, 60 and 100% of recommended N (applied + residual)
 - Flax 110 kg ha⁻¹
 - Oats 100 kg ha⁻¹
 - Wheat 135 kg ha⁻¹

Experiment

- Statistical Analysis
 - PROC MIXED procedure of SAS
 - replicate and year as random effects
 - medic treatment, crop, and N fertilizer rate as a fixed effects
 - Residual variance heterogeneity among years also was modeled

Black Medic Biomass



Black Medic Biomass



Black Medic Biomass



Grain Yield: Medic and N Fertilizer



Grain Yield

Grain Yield: Crop and N Fertilizer

Grain Protein: Crop and N Fertilizer

Total Grain N: Crop and N Fertilizer

Applied N Fertilizer over Duration of Study

Grain N Removed over Duration of Study

Change in N Due to Fertilizer Addition and Grain Removal

Fall Residual Soil N (NO₃)

Fall Residual Soil N (NO₃ 30-60cm)

Fall Residual Soil N (NO₃)

Grain P Removed over Duration of Study

Fall Residual Soil P (0-60cm)

Fall Residual Soil P

P Supply Rate (ug cm⁻²)

 Applied N had larger effects than medic

 Medic tended to increase yield and quality at low N rates

- N fertilizer suppressed the growth of medic
- Medic is suited for low N farming systems and organic farming systems