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## A study into inter-planting fruit trees and grass in a frigid zone

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**Introduction** Inter-planting crops is a method used in soil management. This study focuses on the effect of inter-planting crops on soil nutrition, surface temperature and air temperature with the use of both field and laboratory experiments. The results may highlight methods which will improve the popularity of inter-planting fruit tree and grass.

Materials and methods The study was conducted in Heilongjiang province, with Poa annua Linn planted in a Prunus salicina orchard, and Bromus inermis Leyss planted in a Malus pumila Mill orchard.

### **Table 1** The analysis of soil nutrition.

Treatment	Content of organic matter(%)	total nitrogen (%)	available Phosphorus(mg/kg)	available potassium(mg/kg)
Prunus salicina-Poa annua Linn	5.50	0.195	219.5	242.0
Prunus salicina-clean tillage	4.57	0.11	113.8	202.0
Malus pumila Mill-Bromus inermis Leyss	4 .55	0.13	50 0	285 .6
Malus pumila Millclean tillage	4.60	0.11	46.0	179 .6

**Results** Poa annua Linn was planted in a Prunus salicina orchard, the analysis of results (Table 1) showed that the organic matter content, total nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium increased more than in the clean tillage orchard. Bromus inermis Leyss was planted in a Malus pumila Mill orchard, the analysis of results (Table 1) showed total nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium increased more than in the clean tillage orchard. As the results show in Table 1, in April the surface temperature was higher than that recorded in the clean tillage treatment. From May to August, the surface temperature was higher than that recorded in the clean tillage treatment. As the results show in Table 2, the daily average air temperature was lower than of that recorded in the clean tillage treatment.

**Conclusions** We can cautiously draw a conclusion that the inter-planting of fruit trees and grass can improve soil nutrition, early regrowth for fruit tree in spring. Further inter-planting was beneficial to tree root growth in summer and it can help avoid damage associated with high temperature thus potentially improving fruit quality.



**Plate 1** The effect of month temperature interplant on Poa annua. Linn. and Prunus salicina in orchard.



**Plate 2** The effect of daily temperature in summer interplant on Poa annua Linn .and Prunus salicina in orchard.

#### Reference

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Grasslands/Rangelands Production Systems Integration of Crops, Forage and Forest Systems