

# Winter Legumes as Green Manure – a Nitrogen Source

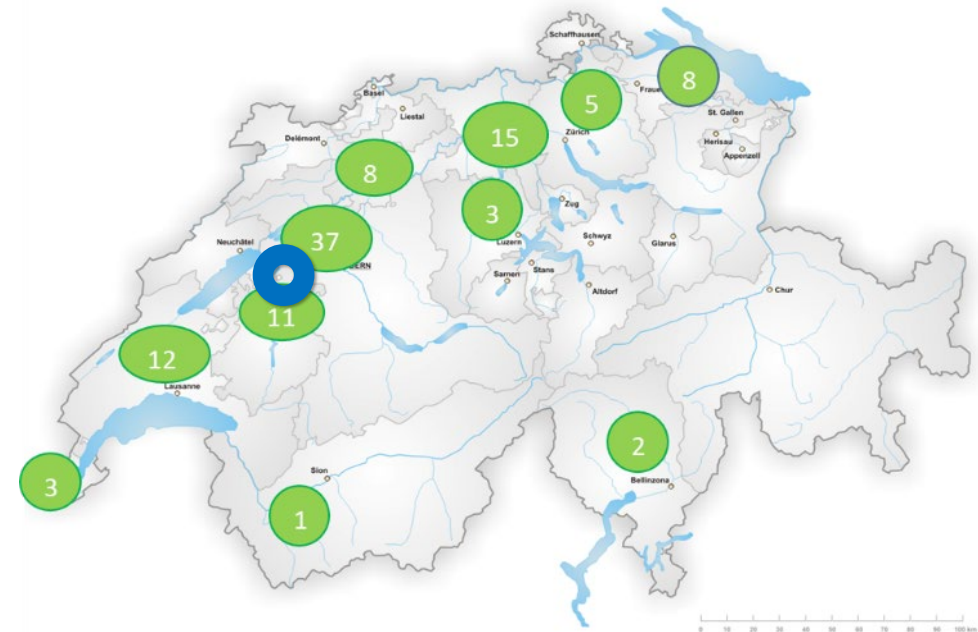
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# Content

- Background
- Why winter legumes as a green manure?
- Green manure species
- Timing and sowing density
- Incorporation
- Nitrogen effects on subsequent vegetables crops
- Risks
- Conclusions / Recommendation

# Innoplattform.bio & Terraviva

- Innoplattform.bio is an advisory service for organic vegetable & potato growers
- Terraviva ist a organic growers association (80-90 growers, founded in 1946)



# Why winter legumes

- Nitrogen is often the limiting factor in organic agriculture
- Vegetable crops clears the fields late in the growing season
- There is time for green manure in winter
- Most green manures are developed for arable crops





# Which winter legumes?



Forage peas



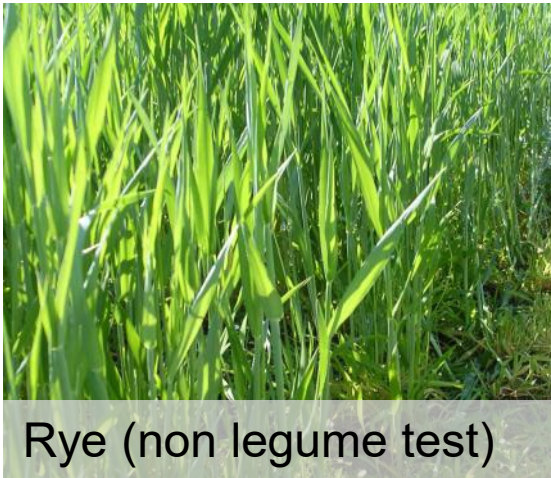
Grain peas



Field beans (*Vicia faba*)



Winter vetch

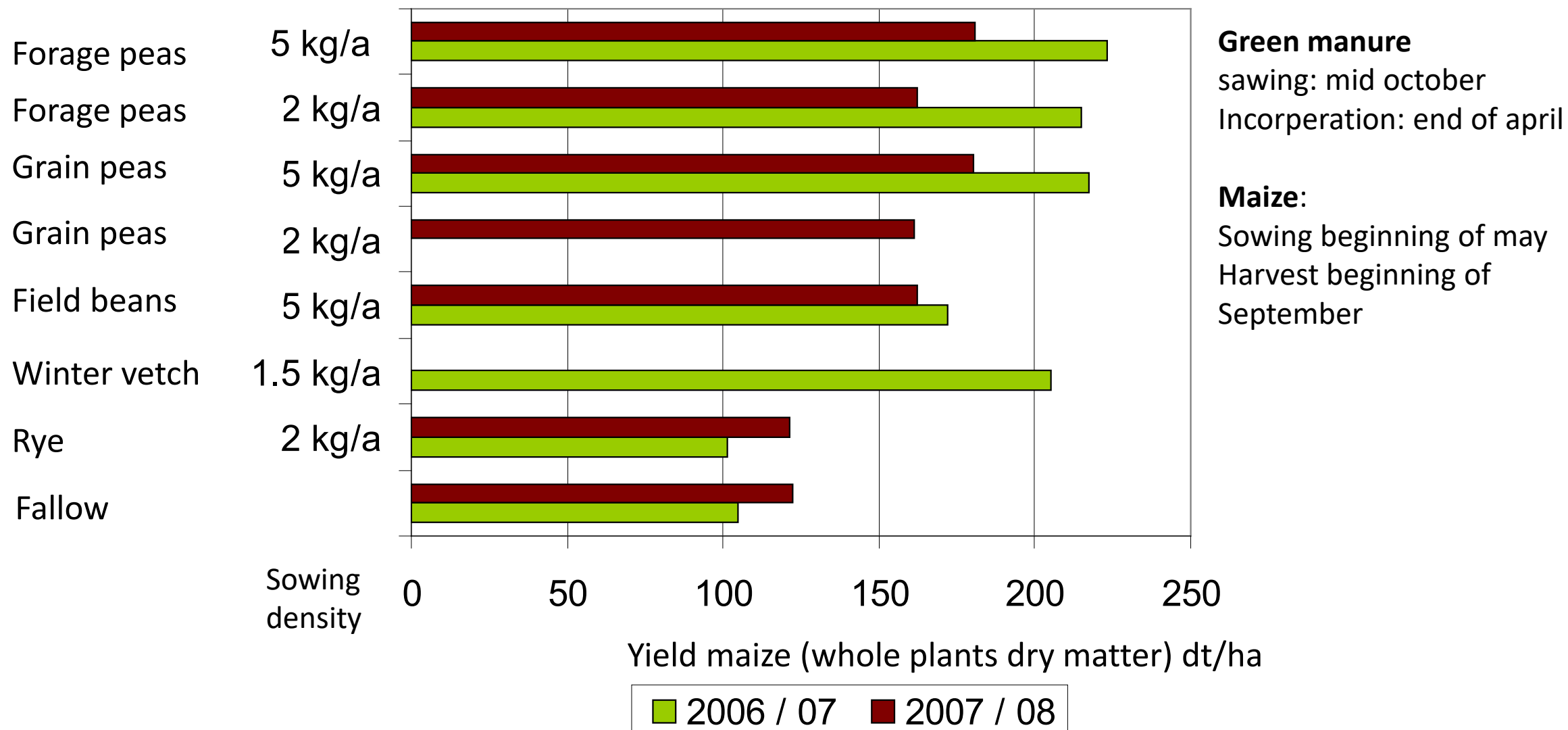


Rye (non legume test)

**Forage peas:** full leaf  
types, violett flowers,  
dark small grains

**Grain peas:** semi-leaf  
types, white flowers,  
bigger, white-yellowish  
grains

# Effects of winter legumes on maize





# Incorporation with different tools



Plow (22-25cm deep)



Disc harrow (8-10 cm, deep)

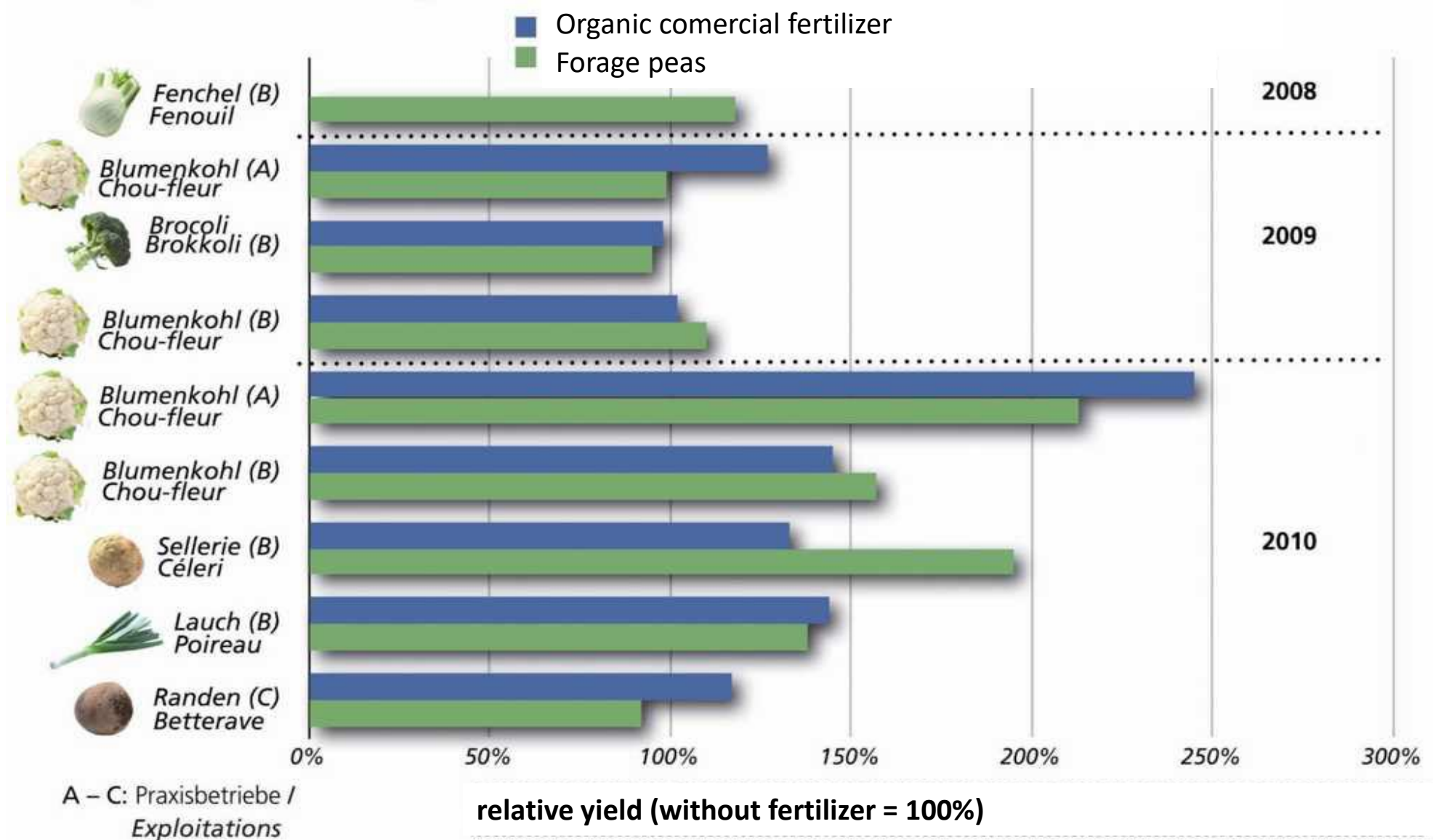


Cultivator (1<sup>st</sup> 6-8 cm, 2<sup>nd</sup> 11-13 cm)



Stavel plow (ca. 6 cm)

# Yield effect of preliminary forage peas on subsequent vegetables





# Advantages / disadvantages of using forage peas

- Positiv

- Needs little temperature
- Tolerant to late sowing
- Good weed suppression
- Deliver a lot of nitrogen ( $> 100 \text{ kg N/ha}$ )
- Low risks of transmitting root knot nematods (temperature sum not exceeded)
- Very low risk for wire worms and larvae of crane flies

- Risks

- Need enough precipitation in (early) spring
- Not for early subsequent crops
- Peas are quite crop rotation sensitive (no legumes in rotation)
- Risk of Thielaviopsis/Chalara in subsequent crop
- Low impact on organic matter



# How to do it successfully..

- Sowing time: mid october (switzerland),
  - 2-3 weeks before first frost
  - 3-4 cm deep drilling (for frost resistance)
  - Variety: EFB 33 (organic seeds in Germany)
- Highest nitrogen yield beginning of flowering
  - > 3 kg fresh weight per m<sup>2</sup>
- Use front mulcher
- E.g. disk harrow for incorporation
- Incorporation 3-7 days before sowing/planting of the subsequent crop

