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# Effect of long-term management on yield of dicotyledon plants in cotton systems



Figure 1 : Research platform, crops soybean & cotton

## Background

Cotton as a cash crop is a key income source for smallholder farmers in India. The other crops grown with cotton as rotational crops in our region are soybean, wheat and chickpea etc (Figure 1).

## Aim

Assessing the importance of dicotyledon as rotational crop in organic cotton production on a long term system.

## Method

- In 2007: set up of the long-term farming system comparison trials (LTE) for cotton systems in Madhya Pradesh India. (Figure 2)
- Treatments: (i) organic, (ii) bio dynamic, (iii) conventional, and (iv) BT conventional (genetically modified) cotton.
- Main crop: cotton and dicotyledon crop (soybean) is a rotational crop, grown in a two-year crop rotation (Figure 3).

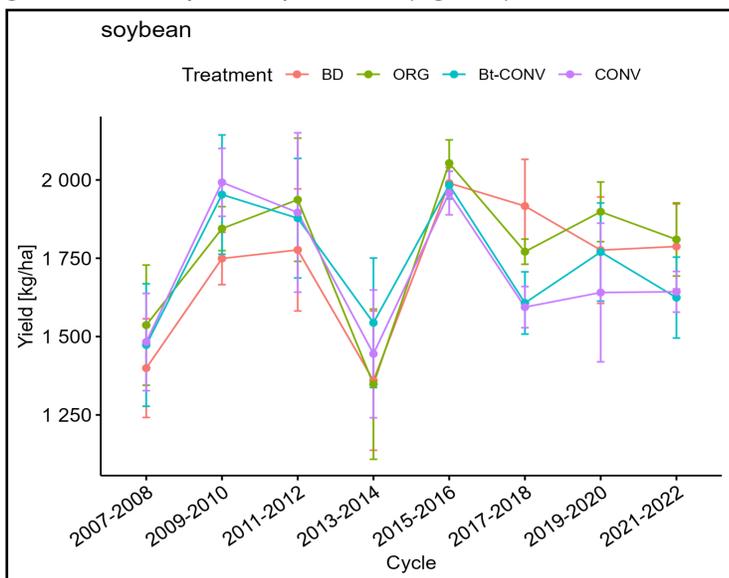


Figure 4 : Yield of soybean crop of four farming system (Organic, Biodynamic, Conventional and BT Conventional)

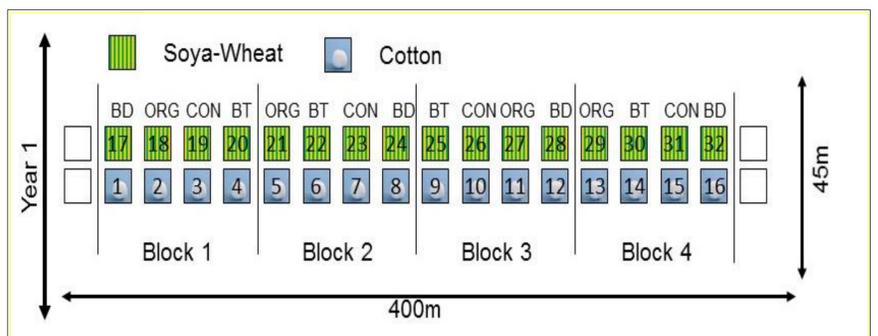


Figure 2 : Layout design of LTE trial

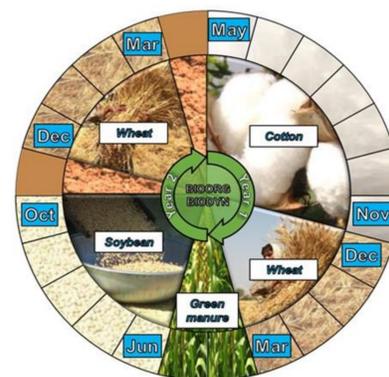


Figure 3 : Crop rotation system at LTE trial

## Results

- Soybean yield is stable and similar in all management systems. Hence, it is a suitable crop for organic systems ((Figure 4).
- The performance of crops has improved over the years, reducing the profitability gap between organic and conventional farming systems.

## Conclusion

- Soybean (dicotyledon) crop are capable of equal performance in both system as they are capable of symbiotic assimilation of nitrogen and thus do not rely on external N inputs.
- Our data indicates that with good management organic systems can become more sustainable than conventional systems growing with soybean dicotyledon crop rotation.

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