



Effects of conservation tillage on soil properties and soybean yields on Stagnosol, Eastern Croatia



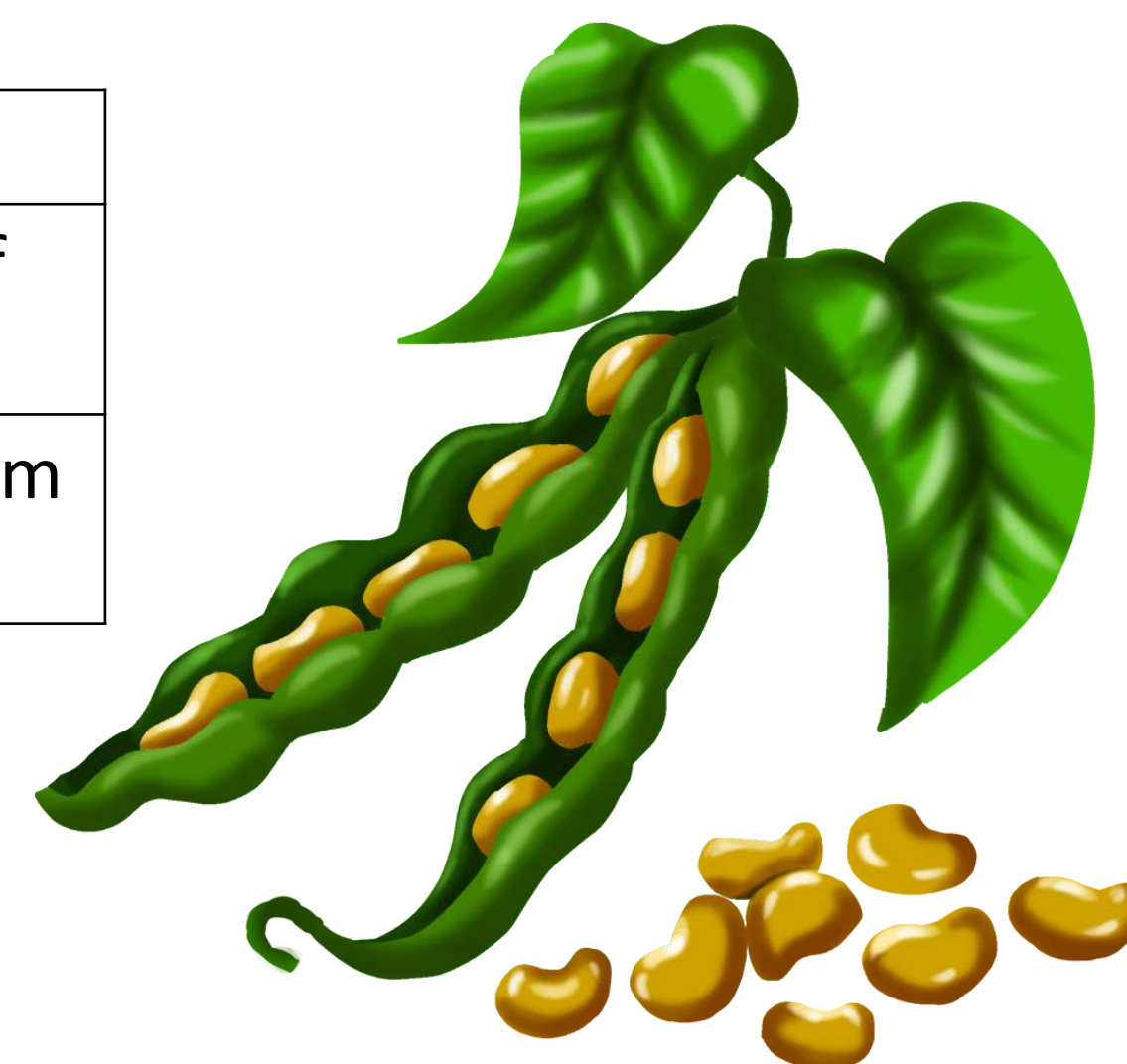
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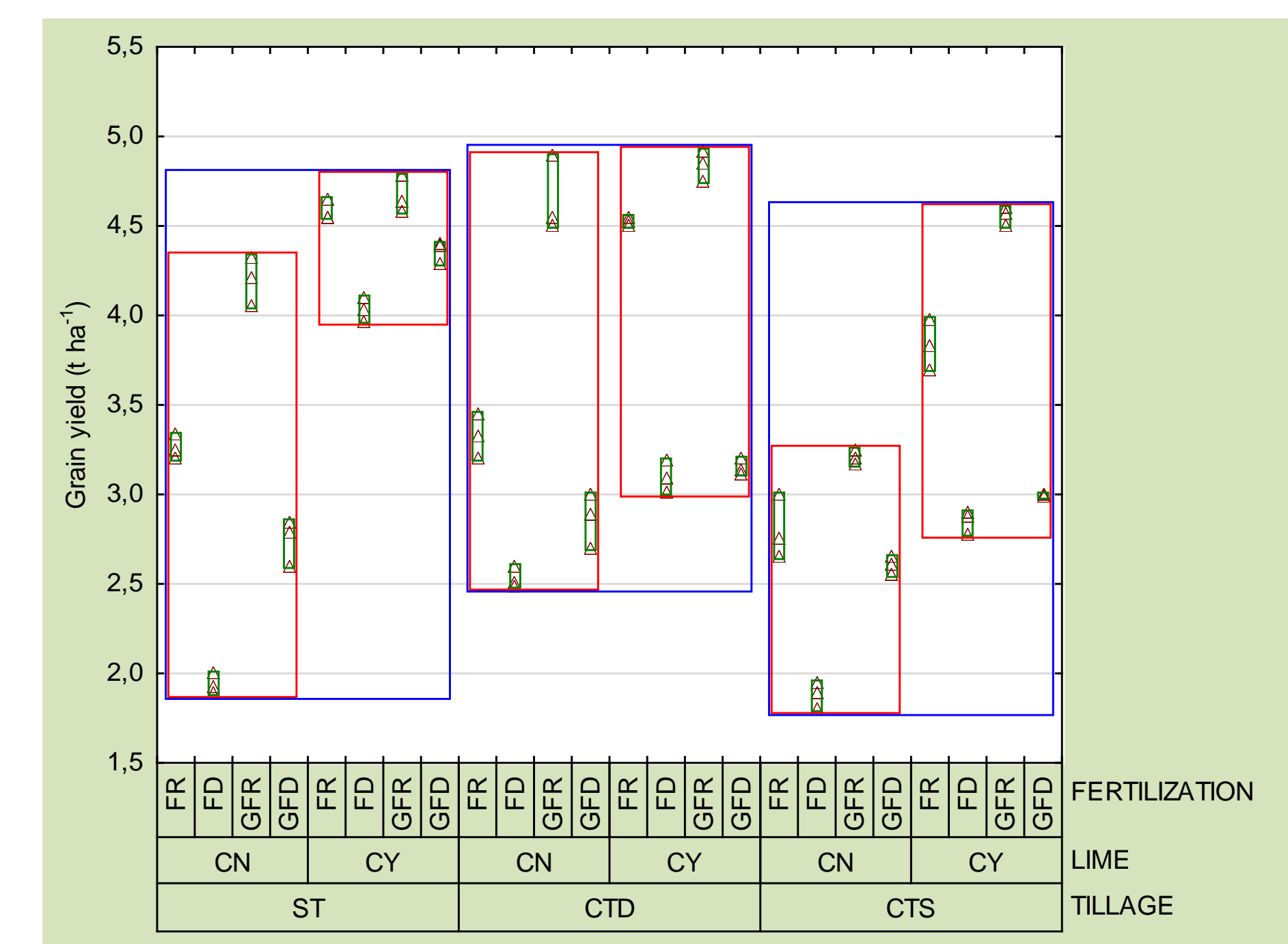
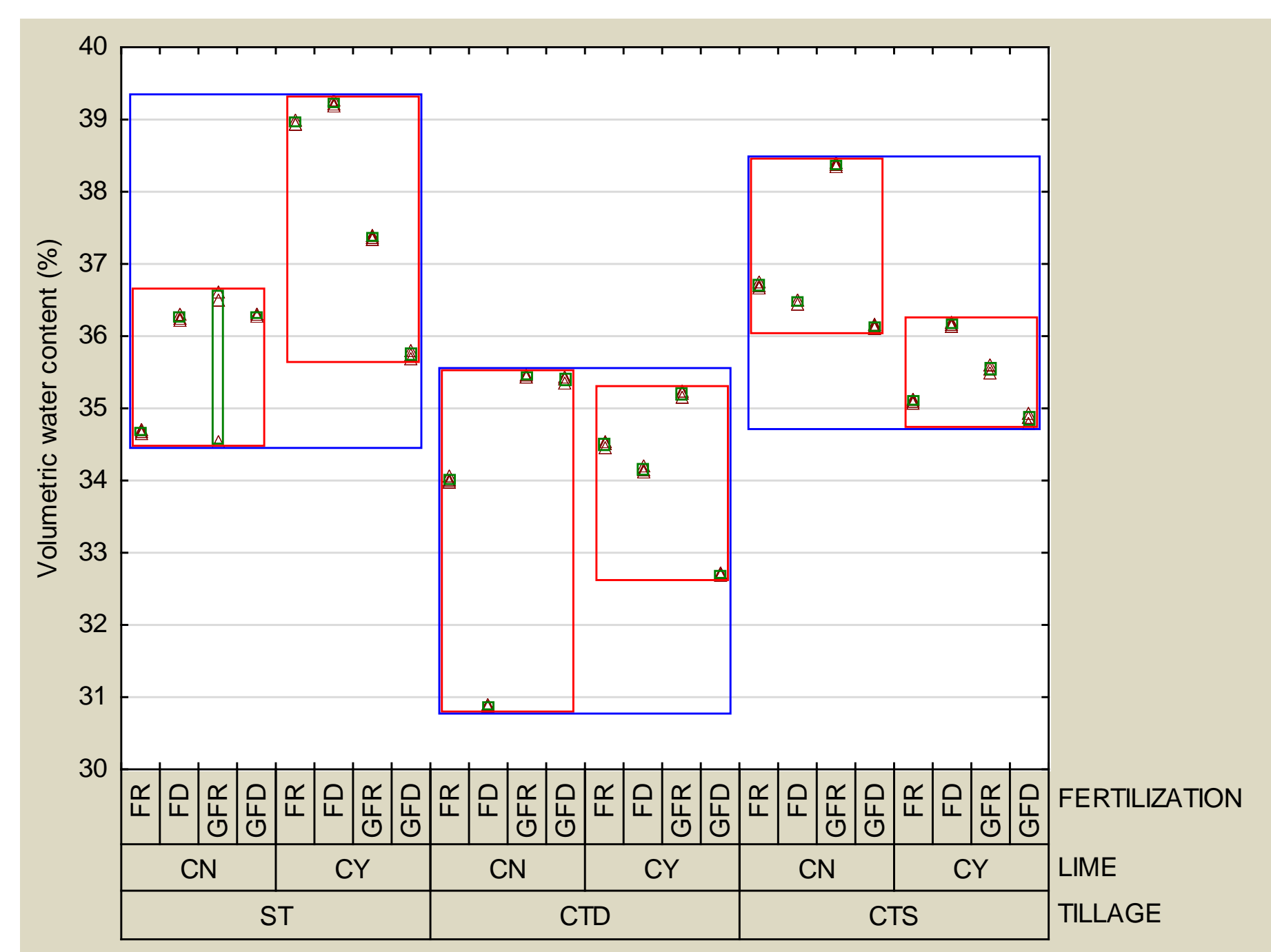
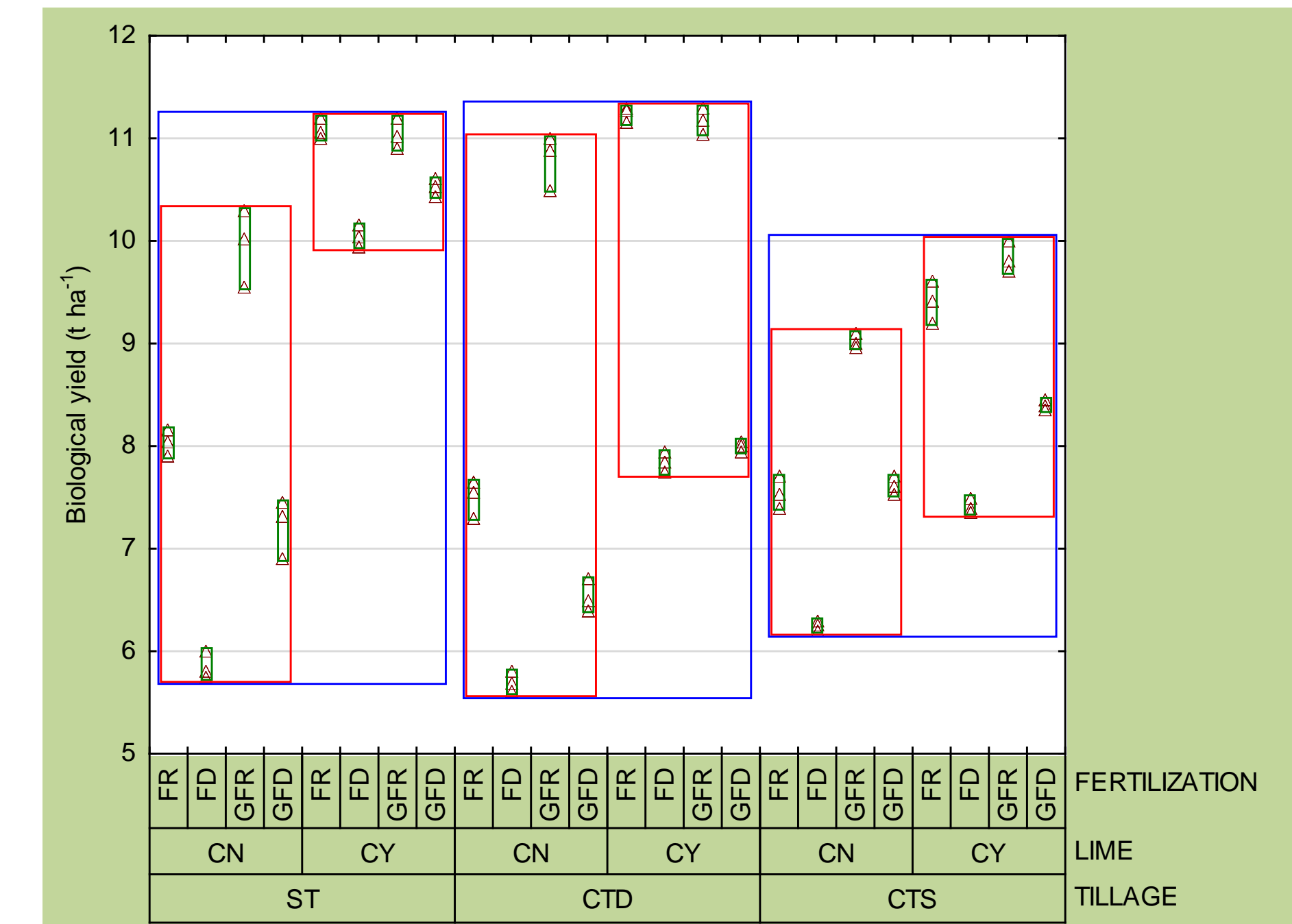
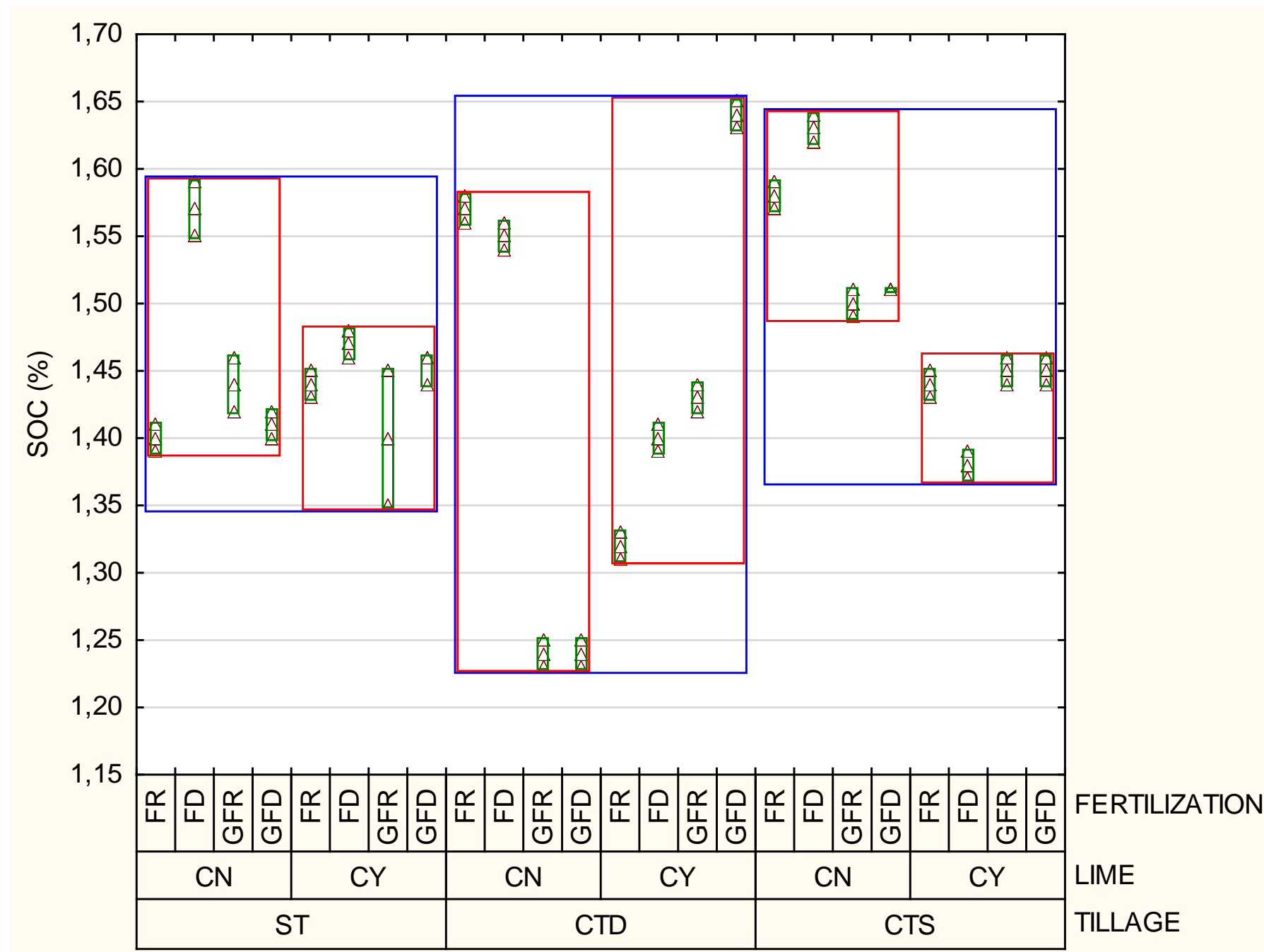
ST	Standard tillage, deep mouldboard ploughing up to 30 cm
CTD	Conservation tillage deep, up to 30 cm (chiseling with minimum 30% of surface covered with plant residues)
CTS	Conservation tillage shallow tillage, up to 10 cm (chiseling with minimum 50% of surface covered with plant or plant residues)

FR	Fertilization according recommendation (NPK)
FD	Fertilization decreased by 50% compared to recommendation
GFR	Fertilization according recommendation + 300 kg ha ⁻¹ Geo2
GFD	Fertilization decreased by 50% + 300 kg ha ⁻¹ Geo2

CY	Treatment with liming
CN	Treatment without liming



Physical properties	Chemical properties	
Soil texture: Silty clay loam	pH (H ₂ O)	5.12
Silt = 60.84	pH (KCl)	3.92
Clay = 29.35		
Sand = 9.81		
Field capacity - FC (vol.%)	Hy (cmol ⁽⁺⁾ kg ⁻¹)	7.48
43.04		
Particle density – ρ _b (g cm ⁻³)	P ₂ O ₅ mg kg ⁻¹ soil	75
2.65		
Packing density – PD (g cm ⁻³)	K ₂ O mg kg ⁻¹ soil	111
1.76		
Total porosity – ε (%)	SOM (%)	2.83
43.50		



Properly selected sustainable land management practices are essential for maintaining long-term soil productivity and reducing soil degradation caused by agricultural activities, especially on soils with poorer productive capabilities.

Effective management practices, like conservation soil tillage, liming and optimal doses of fertilizers with the use of biophysiological soil activators are essential to mitigate the challenges posed by Stagnosols and improve their productivity.

