

Table 1. Yields (kg/hectare) of eight vegetable crops in low and high input systems during 2000-2002. Low Input plots were planted with green manure crops only in 2000. An * indicates that yields in high input plots differed significantly from low input plots for that year ($P < 0.05$).

Year	Low Input	High Input
Pepper		
2000	na	16,200
2001	20,400	26,500*
2002	21,700	25,400
Tomato		
2000	na	30,100
2001	69,100	96,600
2002	59,000	53,600
Zucchini		
2000	na	62,000
2001	16,600	20,600
2002	11,300	8,400
Pumpkin		
2000	na	70,800
2001	23,400	39,500*
2002	24,300	18,700
Spinach		
2000	na	600
2001	200	1,800*
2002	800	2,200*
Lettuce		

Table 1. (Cont.)

2000	na	25,000
2001	46,200	43,700
2002	16,100	35,400
Peas		
2000	na	3,500
2001	5,700	7,200
2002	1,100	600
Beans		
2000	na	20,000
2001	13,500	17,600
2002	15,700	18,900

Field Crop/Livestock Yields:

Yields of Potato and wheat were significantly greater in high input plots than in low input plots in 2001. Soybean did not respond to the compost treatments and potato yields in 2002 were very low.

Brussel Sprouts produced negligible yields and this crop was changed to a forage rape crop for the brassica portion of the rotation. RedClover/orchard grass plots in the high input system averaged 21 % greater yields of hay and forage than the low input plots over repeated cuttings in 2001 and 2002 (data not shown).

Sheep produced healthy lambs which gained an average of 313 pounds per acre in 2002. No differences in gain were found between flocks on low and high input systems. Intensive rotational grazing was successful in preventing infestations of internal parasites without use of anti-helminthics.

Table 2. Yields (Kg/Ha) of field crops in 2001 and 2002 in low and high input systems.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Low Input</u>	<u>High Input</u>
Wheat		
2000	na	762
2001	1,734	2,729*
2002	5,445	5,522
Soybean		
2000	na	5,374
2001	5,055	4,318
2002	2,940	2,970
Potato		
2000	na	21,871
2001	6,932	13,181*
2002	3,125	2,022

Soil Quality:

Over the 3-year transition period, soil pH increased in the Market Garden from 5.2 to 6.5, due to the addition of lime. Soil organic matter also increased slightly, from 4.5 % in 2000 to 5.0 % in 2002. The increase was slightly greater in High input plots than in Low input plots, but the treatment effect was not statistically significant. Levels of K, Mg, and Na were greater in high input plots than low input, especially in the last two years of the study, indicating a build up of these elements from compost.

In Field Crop plots, increased from 5.7 to 6.6, due to the addition of lime. Soil organic matter was significantly greater in High Input plots (2.7 %) than in Low Input plots (2.4 %) in 2002, but differences were not significant in other years. Mineral nutrients P, K, Ca, and Mg were all significantly higher in High Input plots after 3 years of compost amendment than in Low Input plots.