

Assessment of Available Micronutrients Status in The Soils of Macuata Province of Fiji

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to assess the level of available micronutrients (Fe, Cu, Mn, and Zn) in relation to the other important soil properties. Twenty-nine soil samples were collected from various locations in the Macuata province of Fiji namely Naleba, Nakama, and Labasa to determine the properties of soil. The available micronutrient (DTPA extractable) viz., Fe, Mn, Cu, and Zn were analyzed using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. The laboratory-analyzed data revealed that the soils of the study area are acidic in nature with low electrical conductivity and moderate soil organic carbon. Available micronutrient analysis revealed that iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu) were found to be sufficient in most of the soil samples, whereas available zinc (Zn) was found to be marginal in 45 percent of the analyzed samples. Further, pH showed a positive correlation with Zn and Cu and a negative correlation with SOC. Soil organic carbon showed a negative correlation with Mn and Cu showed positive correlations with Zn.

Keywords: Soil properties; available micronutrients; Macuata.

1. INTRODUCTION

An agro-sustainable ecosystem's productivity is significantly influenced by the soil. The soil's capacity to provide vital nutrients to developing plants is a key factor in determining its long-term productivity. Understanding the degree of soil fertility is crucial for identifying the obstacles to continued productivity, and it is one of the key elements influencing crop yields [1]. Micronutrient deficiency is now a significant barrier to soil stability, soil sustainability, and agricultural productivity [2]. Micronutrient deficiencies in soil have been widely reported to have a profound impact on the growth, metabolism, and reproductive processes of plants, animals, and people [3]. In general, the parent materials, organic matter, pH, mineralogy, soil forming processes, drainage, vegetation, and anthropogenic and natural processes, determine the quantity and distribution of micronutrients in soils [4]. Parent material, sewage sludge, municipal waste, farmyard manure (FYM), and organic matter are the main sources of these micronutrients. These micronutrients are found in the soil in extremely minute amounts, ranging from a few mg kg⁻¹ to thousands of mg kg⁻¹. Micronutrients play a significant role in improving crop yields and preserving the health of the soil. Physical, chemical, and biological elements of soil and their interactions determine the quality of the soil [5]. The presence of major nutrients influences the uptake of micronutrients due to either positive or negative interactions [6]. The intake of micronutrients may be impacted by the indiscriminate use of macronutrients [7]. Although soil qualities cannot be measured directly, soil properties that are sensitive to changes in management can be used as indicators [8] [It is not understood why we are talking about soil quality](#). Soil pH is a good indicator of available plant nutrients [9]. Continuous cultivation may change the physico-chemical characteristics of soils within a land use system, which may change the concentration of DTPA extractable micronutrients and the availability of those nutrients to plants. Keeping in

view the above points this research was conducted to assess the micronutrient level in the soil of the Macuata Province of Fiji.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

This research was carried out in Nakama, Naleba, and Labasa villages of Macuata province, to determine the soil characteristics. The geographical reference of the study area is between 16°27'10.9"- 16°22'56.9" S, 179°18'25.4"- 179°24'24.4"E, and the average elevation of the area is 34 meters above mean sea level. The climate is tropical and the average annual temperature in the study area is about 24.9 °C and the rainfall is around 2064 mm per year [10]. Soils of the study area are acidic in nature and pH varies from 4.80-5.50 with low to medium organic carbon and low electrical conductivity (0.01 - 0.08dSm⁻¹). [What geology does the place have? How is the soil classified?](#)

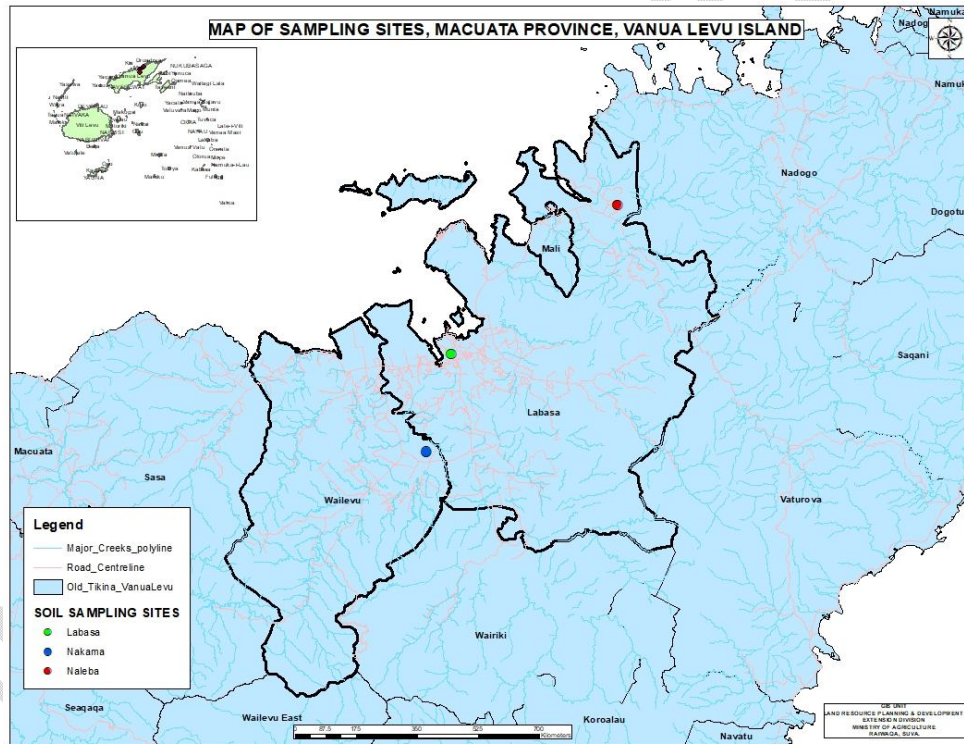


Figure1: Location map of the study area.

Soil sampling and analysis

Fifty-eight representative surface soil samples were collected using an auger from topsoil (0-20 cm) [How many samples were for each chosen site?](#) from the farmers' fields of Nakama, Naleba, and Labasa villages of Macuata province, keeping in view the variation in soil type, slope, and land use to determine soil properties and primary nutrient level [How was the sampling determined?](#). Soils were completely air-dried and passed through a 2mm sieve and stored in

properly labeled plastic bags for analysis. The location of the sampling sites is shown in Figure 1. Standard analytical methods used [11] and [12] for measuring various soil attributes like pH, electrical conductivity (EC), and organic carbon (OC). The available micronutrients Fe, Mn, Cu, and Zn of soil samples were extracted with a DTPA solution [13]. The concentration of micronutrients in the extract was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS). The relationship between different soil properties and micronutrient content was determined using the statistical software SPSS to calculate the correlation coefficient “r” (Table 3).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION WHY WAS IT NOT CONSIDERED TO MEASURE THESE TOTAL METALS, AND THUS BE ABLE TO KNOW THE PERCENTAGE OF AVAILABILITY?

The results of all relevant soil characteristics are summarized in table 1 [only metals are in table 1. The table of the physical-chemical analyzes is missing](#). The soils of the study area are acidic in nature with a mean pH of 5.1. According to the classification of soil reaction suggested by Brady [14], 92% of samples were acidic and 8% were slightly acidic. Low values of pH are due to the acidic parent material, continuous rainfall that leaches most of the bases throughout the year, and decomposition of organic matter further decreasing the soil pH [15]. The average electrical conductivity (EC) and organic carbon content of these soils were recorded as 0.03 dSm⁻¹ and 1.43%, respectively. The low electrical conductivity may be ascribed to lower base concentration and the leaching of salts from the soils. [What is the advantage of measuring electrical conductivity in acidic soils?](#)

Available iron

Data on available iron in soil samples indicated that 89 % of soil samples were found sufficient in DTPA-iron content and 11 % of the soil sample were marginal (Fig. 2) [there is no figure 2, considering 4.5 mg kg⁻¹ as the critical limit \[16\]. The content of DTPA-Fe varied from 3.0-1196.0 mg kg⁻¹ with an average value of 189.7 mg kg⁻¹. This might be due to the high organic carbon content in the study area and might have influenced the availability of iron by chelating action which might have protected the iron from oxidation and precipitation, which consequently increased the availability of iron at these pH it is difficult for Fe to be protected from oxidation \[17\] The appointment that they put here is for calcareous soils and this is not calcareous soil.](#)

[How do you ensure that organic c plays such a decisive role in its availability?](#)

Available manganese

The DTPA available Mn in the soil samples varied from 17.0-316.0 mg kg⁻¹ with a mean value of 74.6 mg kg⁻¹ (Table 1). Based on the critical limit of 3.5 mg kg⁻¹ for Mn deficiency [18]. All the soil samples were found to be sufficient in available Mn. This is similar to iron, the higher content of available Mn in surface soils is attributed to its chelation by organic compounds released during the decomposition of organic matter and crop residues, as the study area covers most of the plantation crop with the tropical ecological region. These observations are in accordance with the findings of Verma [19]. The sufficiency of available Mn might be due to high organic matter content under optimum soil reaction. Similar observations were also reported by [20].

[In general, the values found are very high, as can be confirmed that the data is not being overestimated.](#)

Table 1: The average range of Micronutrients of soils.[The standard deviations for Fe and Zn are larger than the mean, why is there so much variation?](#)

Sr. No.	Available Micronutrients	Micronutrients content (ppm) consider the same units(mg/kg-1)			
		Minimum	Maximum	Average	St. Dev
1	Iron	3.0	1196.0	189.7	311.8
2	Manganese	17.0	316.0	74.6	64.6
3	Copper	0.50	10.0	4.1	2.3
4	Zinc	0.30	4.2	3.4	4.2

Table 2: Critical soil test values of DTPA extractable micronutrients

Sr. No.	Micronutrients	Nutrient content (mg kg ⁻¹)		
		Low	Medium	High
	Iron [16]	<4.50	4.5-9.0	>9.0
	Manganese [18]	<2.5	2.5-3.5	>3.5
	Copper [16]	<0.2	0.2-0.4	>0.4
	Zinc [22]	<0.6	0.6-1.2	>1.2

Available copper

The available Cu content of the soil samples varied from 0.5-10.0 mg kg⁻¹ with a mean value of 4.1 mg kg⁻¹ (Table 2). The data indicated that 4 % of soil samples were below the critical level [16]. As the study area is acidic in nature, with a decrease in soil pH the adsorption of Cu to the permanent charges will decrease, which is the common phenomenon making it higher available to crop. Moreover, Cu being an ingredient in fungicides and their frequent application either to soil or crops [what crops are put here](#) might have increased their level in the soils. At higher pH, Cu adsorbs to variable charge sites by the formation of inner-sphere complexes at crystal edges or alumina sheet surfaces, thereby decreasing their availability to the crop [21].[Are they soils of variable load? This is not known because they have not identified the soils.](#)

Available zinc

Available Zn in the soil samples varied from 0.3-4.2 mg kg⁻¹ with a mean value of 3.4 mg kg⁻¹ (Table 2). Based on the critical limit (0.60 mg kg⁻¹) suggested [22] 4 % of samples were deficient in DTPA extractable Zn that require Zn application for optimum production and to get the full benefit of applied NPK fertilizers in the studied area, 31 % of samples were marginal and 65% of the samples were sufficient in Zn availability. This element occurs as a contaminant in phosphatic fertilizers and the continuous addition of fertilizers might have increased the adequate levels of zinc in these soils [23].

[The discussion is based on many assumptions, which cannot be corroborated, such as geology, variable load soils, crops, fertilizers that have not been specified in the document.](#)

All the investigated micronutrients are influenced by the soil environment [16]. Soil pH has been comprehensively identified as the single most important soil factor controlling the availability of micronutrients in soil [24]. The low values of soil pH in agricultural land might be due to the removal of bases in crop harvest and drainage to streams in runoff resulting in accelerated erosions [24]. The other possible reason is the formation of studied soils from the acidic parent material [25].[It is important to broaden the discussion in this regard](#)

Table 3: Correlation coefficient values of important soil properties.

Soil properties	EC	OC	Fe	Mn	Cu	Zn
Soil pH	-0.68**	-0.42*	-0.05	-0.13	0.38*	0.28
Electrical conductivity (EC)		0.71**	-0.09	0.05	-0.31	-0.10
Organic Carbon (OC)			-0.03	-0.17	0.08	-0.02
Iron (Fe)				0.02	0.37*	0.05
Manganese (Mn)					0.15	0.02
Copper (Cu)						0.37*

** Significant at P = 0.05 and * P = 0.01 level respectively

[What is the meaning of the correlation between CO and EC?](#)

Further, [s](#)Soil pH is a positive correlation with the micronutrients Cu ($r=0.38^*$) and Zn ($r=0.28$) whereas a negative correlation was shown with EC ($r=-0.68^{**}$) and OC ($r=-0.42^*$). EC showed a significant positive correlation with OC ($r=0.71^{**}$) and a negative correlation with Cu ($r=-0.31$). The average value of Fe increased significantly with an increase in Cu ($r=0.37^*$) and Zn availability was positively correlated with Cu ($r=0.37^*$).

[Why is there no discussion on this topic?](#)

4. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that the availability of iron, copper, and manganese in these soils appeared to be adequate whereas, zinc availability is at a deficient level. Results indicated that soil pH and organic carbon are the main soil characteristics that control the availability of these micronutrients.

[Why the CO?there is no statistical evidence](#)

REFERENCES[MAKE A MORE CURRENT REVIEW ON THE SUBJECT](#) [ADHERE TO THE JOURNAL'S RULES ON HOW TO PUT THE REFERENCES](#)

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