Correlation between physiochemical characteristics of soil and the morphological characteristics of *Grewia optiva* Drummond in North western Himalayan region.

Abstract:

Study on Physiochemical properties of soil is critical for the long-term maintenance of agricultural crops and field trees, as well as their economic development. The current study was carried out in the Department of Tree Improvement and Genetic Resources, COF, Nauni, Solan (H.P.) during the period 2020-2022 to quantify the impact of soil nutrient variation on the morphological characteristics of Grewia optiva Drummond in different districts with variable climate and heterogeneous soils. The impacts on growth parameters (tree height, crown spread, leaf traits) of selected populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond statistically analyzed using Karl Pearson correlation coefficient. Two composite soil samples representative of the different population were drawn from the two depths *i.e.,* 0-15cm (Surface layer) and 15-30cm (subsurface layer). These samples were collected underneath the selected populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond. There was highly positive correlation observed between leaf area and soil N (0.509), leaf area and SOC (0.407), leaf area and soil P (0.728) and leaf area and soil K (0.577). Leaf length showed a highly significant correlation with SOC (0.401), soil N (0.509), soil P (0.710), and soil K (0.592). The tree height (0.385), tree diameter (0.602), crown spread (N-S) (0.629), crown spread (E-W) (0.334), branch nodal length (0.436) and leaf width (0.470) showed a significant positive correlation with soil P. Soil K showed a significant positive correlation with tree height (0.774), tree diameter (0.645), crown spread (N-S) (0.576), crown spread (E-W) (0.314), branch nodal length (0.737) and leaf width (0.592). soil pH showed highly significant correlation with Leaf width (0.449).

1. Introduction:

Grewia optiva, often known as Biul/Bihul/Bhimal, is a Tiliaceae plant. This species is favoured by mountainous farmers in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Nepal, and elsewhere for qualities like as palatability, rapid growth, ease of propagation, and fodder production (Mukherjee et al., 2018). It supplies fodder during the lean season when there is no alternative to green fodder. 2017; Katoch et al. It possesses more than 70 (%) potential DM digestibility and 56.7 per cent effective degradability, making it a great energy source for ruminants (Singh et al., 1989). *Grewia* is a genus with around 150 species worldwide, 42 of which are located on the Indian subcontinent (Bhagta et al., 2021).

Soil consists of definite chemical, physical, mineralogical and biological properties, which provides a medium for plant growth (Thakre et al., 2012). The knowledge of physiochemical properties viz; organic carbon, available Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P_2O_5), Potassium (K_2O), pH, electrical conductivity, soil texture and bulk density of soil is also important to determine the available nutrient status in soil and to develop specific fertilizer recommendations. (Sumithra et al., 2013). As pH is a good indicator of the balance of available nutrients in the soil whereas, Electrical Conductivity can almost be viewed as the quantity of available nutrients in the soil. (Smith and Doran, 1996). The response of trees to increasing atmospheric CO_2 concentrations is often mediated by the availability of nutrients in the soil (Schleppi et al., 2019). Whether terrestrial ecosystems, forests, crop land trees are sources or sinks for CO_2 and their growth will ultimately depend on interactions of the C cycle with the cycles of nutrients, especially nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) (Ellsworth et al., 2017). An increased production of exoenzymes has been found in several studies with CO_2 enrichment, and this effect has depended on the availability of N in the soil (Drake et al., 2013, Meier et al., 2017, Ochoa-Hueso et al., 2017). Nitrogen (N) is one of the most important biological elements for plants, agricultural crops and forest trees, because it is a component of amino acids, proteins, genetic materials, pigments, and other key organic molecules (Chen et al., 2014, Ji et al., 2015, Liu et al., 2018). N has an irreplaceable role in organ construction, material metabolism, fruit yield, and the quality formation of fruit trees (Bai et al., 2016). Soil nitrogen (N) deficiencies can affect the photosynthetic N-use efficiency (PNUE), mesophyll conductance (g_m), and leaf N allocation (Tang et al., 2019). Potassium (K) is used for flowering purpose, it is also required for building of protein, photosynthesis, fruit quality and reduction of diseases (Valente et al., 2012). Potassium is an activator of dozens of important enzymes, such as protein synthesis, sugar transport, N and C metabolism, and photosynthesis. It plays an important role in the formation of yield and quality improvement (Marschner, 2012, Oosterhuis et al., 2014). Potassium has strong mobility in plants and plays an important role in regulating cell osmotic pressure and balancing the cations and anions in the cytoplasm (Hu et al., 2016a). Phosphorus (P) is also an essential plant nutrient for various tree growth functions (Jonard et al. 2015). Plants take up Phosphorus in its inorganic form as phosphate (Becquer et al., 2014). Phosphorus limitation decreases the efficiency of plant respiration (Jiang et al., 2019) and night respiration may increase along the N/P ratio. Therefore, considering the importance of the physiochemical properties of the soil mentioned above, the present study was carried out to perform a correlation and nutritional analysis of the soil under the populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond in Himachal Pradesh.

2. Materials and Methods.

Two composite soil samples representative of the different population were drawn from the two depths *i.e.,* 0-15cm (Surface layer) and 15-30cm (subsurface layer). These samples were collected underneath the selected populations of *Grewia optiva* Drummond. Each sample was air dried, grounded with wooden pestle and mortar, sieved through 2 mm sieve and stored in plastic containers. The soil samples were then analysed for morphological (soil colour), physiochemical (bulk density, particle density, porosity, pH, EC), and available nutrient status using standard methods (Table 1).

Table 1 : Soil parameters under study with their methods of measurements

Sr.No.	Soil Parameters	Analysis Method Used
1	Soil colour	Munsell soil colour chart
2	pH	Digital pH meter (Jackson,1973).
3	Organic carbon (%)	Chromic acid titration method (Walkley and Black, 1934)
4	Available Nitrogen (kg ha^{-1})	Micro Kjeldhal Method (Subbaiah and Asija, 1956)
5	Available Phosphorus (kg ha^{-1})	0.5 M sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) at 8.5 pH (Olsen *et al*., 1954)
6	Available K (kg ha^{-1})	Flame photometric method (1N NH_4OAC extractable) (Merwin and Peech, 1951)
7.	EC (dSm^{-1})	Digital EC meter (Jackson,1973)

3. Statistical Analysis:

Karl pearson correlation coefficient ($p<0.05$) used to find correlation between physiochemical properties of soil and morphological characteristics of selected population of *Grewia optiva* which had been recorded simultaneously.

4. Results and Discussion:

Karl Pearson's correlation coefficients (at 5% level of significance) for tree and leaf morphometric characteristics (of different populations of *G. optiva*) and physiochemical characteristics of soil were worked out. It was evident from Table 2 and Fig. 1 that leaf area showed a significant positive correlation with soil N (0.509), SOC (0.407), soil P (0.728), and soil K (0.577). Leaf length showed a highly significant correlation with SOC (0.401), soil N (0.509), soil P (0.710), and soil K (0.592). The tree height (0.385), tree diameter (0.602), crown spread (N-S) (0.629), crown spread (E-W) (0.334), branch nodal length (0.436) and leaf width (0.470) showed a significant positive correlation with soil P. Soil K showed a significant positive correlation with tree height (0.774), tree diameter (0.645), crown spread (N-S) (0.576), crown spread (E-W) (0.314), branch nodal length (0.737) and leaf width (0.592). soil pH showed highly significant correlation with Leaf width (0.449). Nitrogen Similar results recorded in Douglas-fir by (Brix and Ebell,1969), which revealed that fertilization with Nitrogen increased basal area increment, stem height, and branch length, leaf area, leaf length-width, the no. of leaves per shoot increased markedly. (Wang et al.,2012) reported increased specific leaf area (SLA) and leaf area index (LAI) with N fertilization. A study on *Fagus sylvatica* by (Meier and Leuschner, 2008) reported positive effects on leaf area and LAI in forests with increased in nitrogen availability. In a similar study by (Herbert and Fownes, 1995) in native *Metrosideros polymorpha* forest showed that increased available phosphorus promoted an increase in photosynthetic area which led to increased tree growth. A similar study in *Eucalyptus grandis* by (Battie-Laclau et al., 2013) reported that K and Na applications enhanced tree leaf area by increasing both leaf longevity and the mean area of individual leaves. The most important role of pH is the control of nutrients solubility in soil. Nutrient availability usually decreases with increasing pH (Kazem et al., 2012). EC values affects uptake of nutrients by the tree. Very high or low EC decreases plants leaf size, leaf water content, leaf net photosynthetic rate (P_n), stomatal conductance (G_s), transpiration rate (T_r), (Sonneveld and De Kreij, 1996). Soil organic carbon is a natural resource for the sustainable development of human society and a key foundation for sustainable forestry development (Pan et al., 2015). It plays an important role in the formation and conservation of soil structure, soil nutrient cycling and soil biodiversity. Nitrogen is considered to be the most important nutrient, and plants absorb more nitrogen than any other element. Nitrogen is essential in the formation of protein, and protein makes up much of the tissues of most living things. Increase in available phosphorus affected positively leaf area, crown spread, no. of branches and fruit. Phosphorus, is linked to a plant's ability to use and store energy, including the process of photosynthesis. It's also needed to help plants grow and develop normally (Yosuf et al., 2017). Potassium is known to affect cell division, cell permeability formation of carbohydrates, translocation of sugars, various enzyme actions and resistance of some plants to certain diseases (Miller and Turk, 2002). It helps strengthen plants' abilities to resist disease and plays an important role in increasing crop yields and overall quality. Potassium also protects the plant when the weather is cold or dry, strengthening its root system and preventing wilt. Thus available soil Nitrogen (promotes leaf growth), Phosphorus (root, flower, and fruit), and Potassium supports stem and root growth and protein analysis.

Table 2. Correlation between physiochemical characteristics of soil and tree and leaf morphometric characteristics of *Grewia optiva* Drummond.

Parameters	TH	TD	CS(E-W)	CS(N-S)	NPB	NSB	BNL	LL	LW	LA	PL	BD	PD	Porosity	Soil pH	EC	OC	Soil N	Soil P	Soil K
TH	1																			
TD	0.747**	1																		
CS(E-W)	0.300	0.533**	1																	
CS(N-S)	0.602	0.728	0.588**	1																
NPB	0.362	0.445	0.396	0.512**	1															
NSB	-0.178	0.026	0.442	0.065	0.215	1														
BNL	0.851	0.816	0.460	0.628	0.452	-0.016	1													
LL	0.512	0.623	0.298	0.605	0.522	0.23	0.572	1												

						0														
LW	0.383	0.531	0.090	0.294	0.517	0.236	0.513	0.562	1											
LA	0.581	0.732	0.358	0.610	0.541	0.332	0.655	0.944	0.665	1										
PL	0.362	0.456	0.281	0.495	0.534	0.400	0.503	0.867	0.534	0.852	1									
BD	0.361	0.273	0.348	0.257	-0.079	-0.155	0.291	0.136	-0.232	0.138	0.084	1								
PD	0.508	0.328	0.119	0.123	-0.023	-0.357	0.476	0.237	0.024	0.246	0.221	0.669	1							
Porosity	-0.179	-0.165	-0.380	-0.268	0.080	-0.003	-0.103	-0.043	0.307	-0.038	0.013	-0.903	-0.286	1						
SoilpH	0.225	0.221	0.078	0.037	0.028	0.008	0.416	0.135	0.449	0.148	0.282	-0.067	0.229	0.214	1					
EC	0.038	-0.042	0.105	-0.009	0.294	-0.011	0.154	0.046	-0.069	0.003	0.359	0.201	0.229	-0.145	0.328	1				
OC	0.062	0.192	0.178	0.273	0.127	0.217	-0.017	0.401**	0.169	0.407**	0.260	-0.120	-0.310	-0.018	-0.312	-0.433	1			
Soil N	0.129	0.230	0.220	0.464	0.226	0.29	0.147	0.525	0.202	0.509	0.434	-	-	0.182	0.01	-	0.77	1		

				**		1		**		**	**	0.297	0.350 **		8	0.244	0			
Soil P	0.385 **	0.602 **	0.334 **	0.629 **	0.429 **	0.049	0.436 **	0.710 **	0.470 **	0.728 **	0.607 **	-0.064	0.088	0.130	0.236	0.010	0.522	0.738	1	
Soil K	0.774 **	0.645 **	0.314 **	0.576 **	0.289	-0.043	0.737 **	0.458 **	0.592 **	0.577 **	0.287	0.277	0.356 **	-0.149	0.284	-0.232	0.174	0.229	0.437	1

**5% level of Significance, where TH-tree height, TD-tree diameter, CS-crown spread, NPB-number of primary branches, NSB-number of secondary branches, BNL-branch nodal length, LL-leaf length, LW-leaf width, LA-leaf area, PL-petiole length, BD-bulk density, PD-particle density, EC-electrical conductivity, OC-organic carbon, N-nitrogen, P-phosphorus, K-potassium

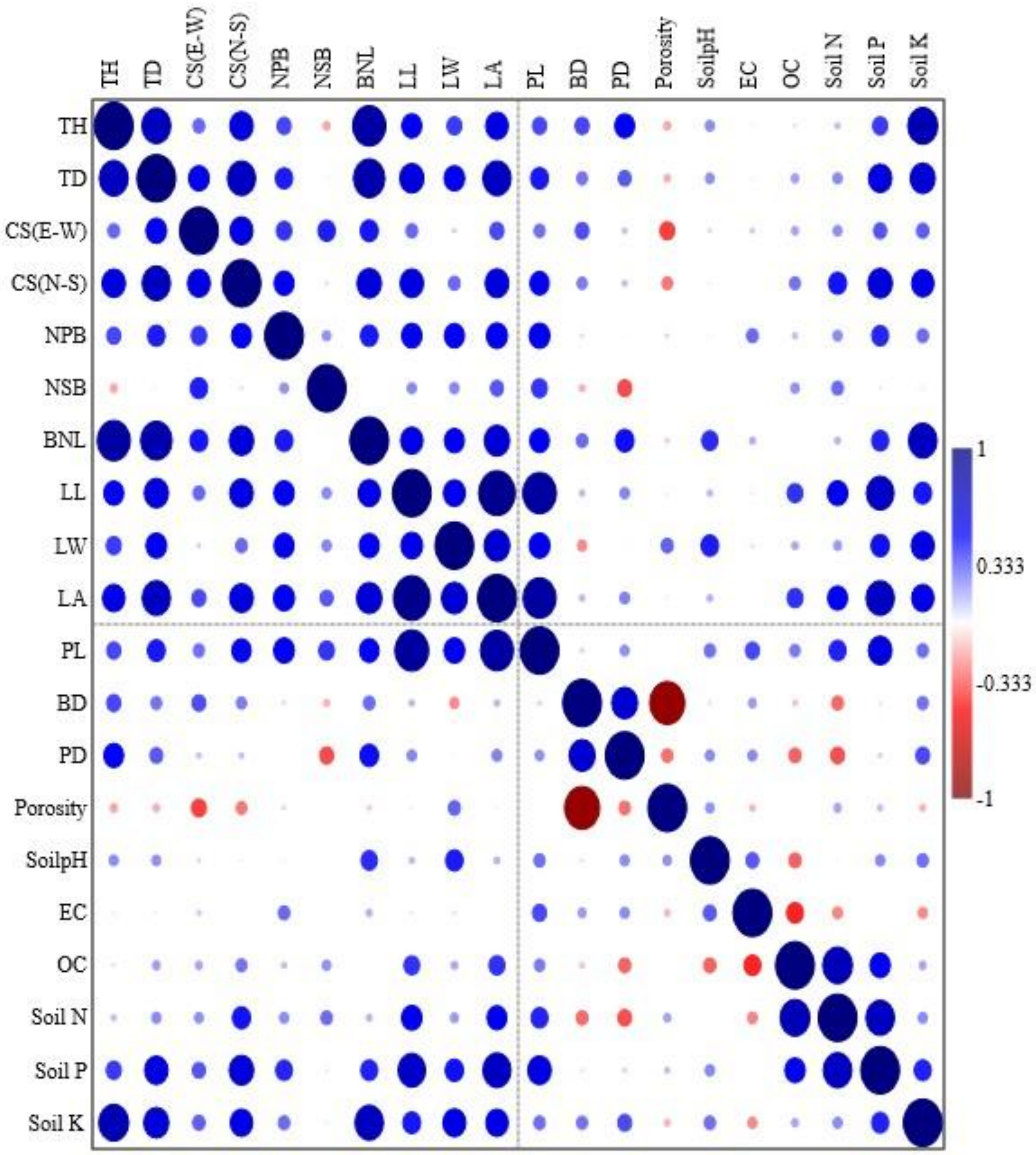

Fig. 1: correlation between physiochemical characteristics of soil and tree and leaf morphometric characteristics of *Grewia optiva* Drummond.

here TH-tree height, TD-tree diameter, CS-crown spread, NPB-number of primary branches, NSB-number of secondary branches, BNL-branch nodal length, LL-leaf length, LW-leaf width, LA-leaf area, PL-petiole length, BD-bulk density, PD-particle density, EC-electrical conductivity, OC-organic carbon, N-nitrogen, P-phosphorus, K-potassium

Conclusion : The correlation developed between tree morphological and soil characteristics will help in quantify the impact of different soil characteristics on tree and leaf morphometric characteristics and help in selection of superior populations, further improvement and fertilizers recommendation dose.

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