Relationship between major properties of the sSoil Characteristics Interrelationship withandTreated Soil micronutrients Micronutrients in Nigerian fertilizer and manure-impacted soils inSouth-South Region of Nigeriaern

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Abstract

Comment [es1]: Provide an opening statement.

The workWe investigated the influence of soil properties on the availability or otherwise of micronutrients in agriculturalsoils impacted by inorganic and organic manures in the South-South Area of Nigeria. The levels of pH, organic matter (OM), cation exchange capacity (CEC), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), and zinc (Zn) in the studied agricultural soilsunderstudy soil were examined using standard analytical methods. Results obtained indicated the following mean valuesThe measured pH, OM, CEC, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn levels revealed : 6.04±0.49, 17.68±4.78%, 7.97±0.81 Cmol.kg^{-1}, 5.27±0.82mg.kg^{-1}, 232.49±16.01mg.kg^{-1}, 109.30±9.85mg.kg^{-1}, and 8.40±1.15mg.kg^{-1}, for pH, OM, CEC, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn, respectively.These values were within their acceptable limits set by both national and international standards.

The results of the study revealed variable relationships between the soil properties and micronutrients in the studied soils at $p < 0.05$. Soil pH exhibited a strong negative association with all the micronutrients determined except Zn. However, a strong positive correlation ($p < 0.05$) was recorded between soil pH and Zn at $p<0.05$. OM showed a significant positive correlation ($p < 0.10$) with Fe at $p<0.10$, a weak positive relations correlationwith Zn, and a non-insignificant negative association correlation($p < 0.10$) with Cu and Mn at $p<0.10$. CEC exhibited a fair positive association with Fe and Zn,but anand ainsignificant non-significant negative relationship with Cu and Mn. The principal component analysis (PCA) identified a combination of anthropogenic and natural impact and the impact of agrochemicals applied as the major factors influencing the properties determined in the studied soils. The study showed that soil properties have a strong influence on the availability or otherwise of micronutrients in the soil.

Keywords: Soil properties, Micronutrients, Principal component analysis, Agricultural soil, Agrochemicals, Micronutrients,Principal component analysis,Soil properties.

Introduction

The soil naturally has some inherent components which in most cases has havelittle or no impact on the soil quality. However, the introduction of artificial substances such has pesticides, herbicides, inorganic fertilizers, organic manures, wastewater, fungicides, etc into the natural soil environment to improve crop yield has elevated the level of these componentslevels above their recommended limits. Consequently, the soil environment now becomes harmful to the plants, and animals, andincluding manhumans. Studies have shown that, these agrochemicals in soil have the tendency oftendincreasing to increasethe level of both the essential and non-essential substances in the cultivated plants (Benson *et al.* 2014; Kumar *et al.*, 2016; Orisakwe *et al.*, 2017; Zwolak *et al.*, 2019; Etuk *et al.*, 2022).

The micronutrients which include copper, iron, manganese, zinc, boron, molybdenum, etc are essential for normal plants growths and metabolism (Mathew *et al.*, 2016; Chrysargyris *et al.*, 2022). The deficiency of micronutrients in soil has an unpleasant impact on plants, animals, and ~~the health of human~~humans' health (Shukla *et al.*, 2018; Kihara *et al.*, 2020). Nevertheless, at higher concentrations~~higher than their required limits in agricultural soils~~, negative effects are noticed on the plants and ~~in~~ the underground water quality (Morgan and Connolly, 2013; Zewide and Sherefu, 2021; Nenkam *et al*., 2022). The availability and ~~non-availability~~lack of these micronutrients depend mainly on the soil properties such as pH, organic matter, cation exchange capacity, soil texture, etc (Chatzistathis, 2018; Grujcic *et al.*, 2018; Dhaliwal *et al.*, 2019; Mohiuddin *et al*., 2022).

Some studies have been ~~done~~ carried outin the ~~South South Region of~~ Nigerian Southern to assess ~~the level of~~ micronutrients levels in the soil and the effect of oil spillage on the micronutrients (Sha"Atoa *et al.*, 2012; Diri and Tate, 2020; Kingsley *et al.*, 2019; Otaiku, 2019). The physicochemical properties of soils including agricultural soils within the Nigerian Southern~~South South Region of Nigeria~~~~has~~ have~~also~~ been investigated (Ugochukwu*et al*., 2012; Olorunfemi *et al*., 2018; Akinde *et al*., 2020; Joseph and. Peter, 2020; Nnaji and Egwu, 2020; Omemu *et al*., 2022).

The impact of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on soil properties and fertility has ~~as well~~ been evaluated (Obi and Ebo, 1995; Ebewore and Emaziye, 2016; Jaja and Barber, 2017; Etuk *et al*., 2022; Orluchukwu and Amadi, 2022). Nonetheless, information on the relationship between ~~these~~ soil properties and micronutrients ~~in agricultural soils~~ within the study area ~~are~~ isscanty. Hence, this study was undertaken to examine the effect of soil properties on the micronutrients in soils impacted by manures and inorganic fertilizers~~. This study was conducted in agricultural farms impacted by inorganic fertilizers and organic manures~~ to ~~have~~ providean adequate concentration of micronutrients for the study (Dhaliwal *et al.*, 2019; Patrick *et al*., 2013).

The results of this research shall provide information on the correlation between soil properties and ~~the~~ micronutrients. It will also assist the farmers to know the type and quantity of manures/inorganic fertilizers to apply in the soil to maintain the ~~availability of~~ soil nutrients. The effect of manures and inorganic fertilizers on ~~the~~ soil properties has also been exposed.~~This work will serve as a reference material for commercial farmers as it can assist them to know the soil conditions that favours optimal productivity.Generally, t~~The gap created by the previous studies on the agricultural soils within the Nigerian Southern~~South South Region of Nigeria~~ has been ~~closed~~minimized.

2.0 Materials and Methods

2.1 Study Region

Akwa Ibom State is in the Nigerian Southern~~South South area of Nigeria~~ where oil exploration ~~and exploitation~~ activities are carried out. The State is situated between latitudes 4° 32' N and 5° 33' N and longitudes 7° 25' E and 8° 25' E. Akwa Ibom State has two distinct seasons namely: Dry and wet seasons that ranged from November to March and April to October, correspondingly. The yearly temperature of the area varies between 25°C and 29°C, whereas the annual rainfall is between 2,000 and 3,000 mm (Afangideh *et al.*, 2005). ~~Consequently, with t~~In the ~~current~~ climatic conditions of the study area, agriculture is one of the major activities ~~by~~ ofthe inhabitants. The soil type of the study area ~~according to standard soil classifications~~ is in the Anthrosol category (Ebong *et al.*, 2020). The studied location, their coordinates, and the type of organic and inorganic fertilizers applied are indicated in Table 1.

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Table 1: Sites, coordinates and type of manures applied

Site	Coordinate	Type of fertilizer
Ibesikpo Asutan	7° 57' E and 4° 45' N	Organic wastes from poultry and piggery wastes
Itu	7° 59' E and 5˚ 09' N	Organic wastes from Poultry wastes
Nsit Ubium	7° 56' E and 4° 47' N	Inorganic fertilizer and organic wastes from a poultry farm
Oron	8° 14' E and 4° 50' N	Organic wastes from fish and poultry farms
Uruan	8° 05' E and 5° 04' N	Mainly Inorganic fertilizers
Uyo	7° 56' E and 5° 03' N	Organic wastes from dumpsites and organic wastes from fish farm

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2.2 Sample collection and treatment

Topsoil was obtained at farmlands in Ibesikpo Asutan, Itu, Nsit Ubium, Orn, Uruan, and Uyo within Akwa Ibom State, Nigerian Southern~~South-South Region of Nigeria~~ using soil Augar. These samples were obtained during the dry season ~~of the area~~ between December 2017 and February 2018 to avoid leaching. A total of ~~eighteen~~ 18composite samples were obtained~~ for this study~~. The samples ~~obtained~~ were exposed to the sun for three ~~(3)~~ days, disaggregated, and sieved. One gram ~~(1g)~~ of the sieved sample was digested with Aqua regia (a 3:1 mixture of HCl and HNO_3) on a hot plate. The filtrates obtained were preserved in polyethylene bottles for the analysis of micronutrients. The concentrations of copper, iron, manganese, and zinc were determined in the filtrate using an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP-OES) (Agilent 710 Model)~~. This wasdone~~ following ~~the methods of~~ ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) and Rauret *et al.* (1999).

2.3 Determination of physicochemical properties of the agricultural soils

The pH of the samples was determined in a mixture of the soil with water using a pH meter ~~as described by~~after Van-Reeuwijk (1993). The organic matter contents of the studied soils ~~was~~ were~~analysed~~ analyzed ~~for~~ following ~~the methods of~~ Walkley and Black (1934). The cation exchange capacity of the agricultural soils was determined ~~using the procedures of~~by Aprile and Lorandi, (2012).

3.0 Results and Discussion

Table 2: Physicochemical properties and essential metals in some agricultural soils

	pH	OM (%)	CEC (Cmolkg^{-1})	Cu (mgkg^{-1})	Fe (mgkg^{-1})	Mn (mgkg^{-1})	Zn (mgkg^{-1})
Uyo	5.60	23.46	8.72	6.24	256.05	115.30	7.47
Uruan	6.72	15.20	7.72	4.65	214.10	97.29	9.26
Nsit Ubium	5.59	10.14	6.56	6.21	231.08	124.16	6.89
Itu	5.65	18.76	8.43	5.46	246.72	112.45	7.82
Oron	6.26	16.83	7.78	4.58	220.17	104.31	9.43
Ibesikpo Asutan	6.41	21.68	8.61	4.47	226.83	102.26	9.54
Min	5.59	10.14	6.56	4.47	214.10	97.29	6.89
Max	6.72	23.46	8.72	6.24	256.05	124.16	9.54
Mean	6.04	17.68	7.97	5.27	232.49	109.30	8.40
SD	0.49	4.78	0.81	0.82	16.01	9.85	1.15
RSD	8.1	27.0	10.2	15.6	6.9	9.0	13.7

Min is Minimum; Max denotes maximum; SD signifies standard deviation; RSD indicates relative standard deviation.

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Results for the physicochemical properties and essential metals of the studied soils are indicated in Table 2. The pH ~~of the agricultural soils examined~~ ranged between 5.59 and 6.72. The highest pH was recorded in the ~~sample from~~ Uruan sample while the lowest was ~~obtained~~ in Nsit Ubium. The pH range obtained ~~is~~ inthis study is consistent with 5.2 – 6.2 recorded in agricultural soils in Nigeria by Ubuoh *et al.* (2019). However, the range is lower than 4.15 – 8.51 reported by Marín-Pimentel *et al.* (2022) in agricultural soils ~~in~~ ofColombia. Soil pH controls all the other variables in the soil including the availability and non-availability of essential metals (Oyedele *et al.*, 2008; Neina 2019). Hence, the pH level of agricultural soils should be properly managed to obtain the desired output. The pH levels of the studied soils were acidic and it may favo~~u~~r the bioavailability of soil nutrients (Oseni*et al*., 2016; Adamczyk-Szabela and Wolf, 2022). The pH values of the agricultural soils at Uyo, Nsit Ubium, and Itu were below the recommended range of 6.0 – 9.0 by WHO (1998). Consequently, this may affect the availability of micronutrients in these farms since low soil pH may lead to low availability of nutrients (Grover *et al*., 2021). This could be attributed to the impact of agrochemicals applied to these agricultural soils to improve crop yield (Otieno *et al*., 2018; Etuk *et al*., 2022).The mean value of pH obtained is within the acceptable range of 6.0 - 9.0 by WHO (1998).

Organic matter (OM) content of the farms investigated ranged from 10.14 to 23.46%. The highest OM level was obtained ~~in~~ on a farm in Uyo while the lowest was reported in Nsit Ubuim (Table 2). The obtained OM range is higher than 5.00 - 8.13% reported by Bitondo *et al.* (2013) in agricultural soils within Cameroon. OM is another important soil property that ~~has the capacity to~~can retain or release soil nutrients for plant uptake. It also has a significant influence on the cation exchange capacity ~~of soil~~, trace metalretention, ~~of trace metals in addition to~~andits buffer capacity. The high OM contents reported in all the farms except Ibesikpo Asutan could be attributed to the application of biodegradable waste~~s~~ materials as organic fertilizers to these locations. The relatively low OM contents in agricultural soils within Ibesikpo Asutan could be attributed to the exclusive application of inorganic fertilizers (Jaja and Barber, 2017). The organic matter contents~~of the soil~~ ha~~s~~ve no established limit that indicates negative implications. ~~however,~~

The cation exchange capacity (CEC) of the studied farms varied from 6.56 Cmol.kg^{-1}at Nsit Ubium to 8.72 Cmol.kg^{-1}recorded in the sample from Uyo (Table 2). The reported range is higher than 2.95 – 4.19 Cmol.kg^{-1} obtained in Libya by Salem *et al.* (2020). The high mean value of CEC obtained in Uyo could be attributed to the high OM contents ~~of the soil~~ due to the application of wastes from dumpsites and wastewater from the fish pond. The CEC of the soil has a strong relationship with the organic matter and soil pH of the soil. CEC indicates the capacity of the soil to hold onto the exchangeable cations. Consequently, CEC has a significant influence on the availability of soil nutrients. Soils with high CEC are less vulnerable to the leaching of essential cations into the subsoil. The mean CEC value obtained (7.97±0.81 Cmol.kg^{-1}) is below the recommended ~~the~~ 1000.0 Cmol.kg^{-1} for soil by WHO (1998). The low CEC of the studied agricultural soils is an indication of the low capacity of these farms to hold onto the nutrients. This may result in the leaching of the available soil nutrients into the subsoil far away from the plant roots. The levels of CEC reported in the studied agricultural soils are below the acceptable limits of 1000.0 Cmol.kg^{-1} by WHO (1998).

Copper (Cu) in the agricultural soils assessed varied from 4.47 to 6.24 mg.kg^{-1} (Table 2). The highest concentration was obtained at Uyo while the lowest was reported in the sample from Ibesikpo Asutan. The range recorded is lower than 10.20 - 15.07 mg.kg^{-1} obtained by Bahiru and Teju (2019) in agricultural soils within Ethiopia. The high level of Cu obtained in the farm at

Uyo could be attributed to the applications of biodegradable wastes and wastewater (Onuoha, 2017). The mean value of Cu obtained (5.27±0.82 mg.kg^{-1}) in this study is below the recommended limit of 100.0 mg.kg^{-1} by the National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency (NESREA), (2009). The low levels of Cu reported could be attributed to the OM and pH contents of the studied agricultural soils as reported by (Matijevic*et al*., 2014). This is corroborated by the negative correlations between Cu and these parameters in Table 3. However, the levels of Cu in the studied agricultural soils are within the high category according to Mehlich, (1984) classifications. Hence, the quantity of Cu in these farms is enough for the proper growth and development ~~by~~ ofthe plants cultivated.

A range of 214.10 - 256.05 mg.kg^{-1} was recorded for the concentrations of iron (Fe) between Uruan and Uyo, respectively (Table 2). The obtained range is lower than 2214 - 4820 mg.kg^{-1} reported in agricultural soils in Nigeria by Akporhonor and Agbaire (2009). The range of Fe obtained is within the medium class based on the classifications by Mehlich, (1984). The elevated level of Fe in the agricultural soil ~~within~~ could be ~~as~~ a result of wastewater used (Akhtar*et al*., 2022). Consequently, the levels of Fe in the studied agricultural soils are not sufficient but are enough to support normal metabolic activities in plants (Rout and Sahoo, 2015). The mean value of Fe reported (232.49±16.01 mg.kg^{-1}) in the studied farms is below the recommended 400.0 mg.kg^{-1} by Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA), (1999). Accordingly, the levels of Fe in these farms may not pose a serious problem to the soil environment and the plants cultivated. The obtained concentrations of Fe in these farms might have been influenced by the soil pH (Celik and Katkat, 2007; Xie *et al*., 2019). This is based on the negative correlations that Fe exhibited for the soil pH and Zn (Table 3).

~~Concentrations of m~~Manganese (Mn) concentrations ranged from 97.29 to 124.16 mg.kg^{-1}between Uruan and Nsit Ubium agricultural soils, respectively (Table 2). The reported range of Mn is below 73.8-735.72 mg.kg^{-1} obtained by Rani *et al.* (2022) in agricultural soils within India. The elevated level of Mn obtained in the agricultural soil at Nsit Ubium could be accredited to the agrochemicals applied (Mohammadpour *et al*., 2016). The obtained range of Mn belongs to the medium class according to Mehlich, (1984). Hence, the levels of Mn in the studied farms can support the cultivated plants to perform their normal enzymatic and catalytic activities (Andresen *et al*., 2018). However, the mean concentration of Mn (109.30±9.85 mg.kg^{-1}) is lower than the 437.0mg.kg^{-1}recommended for soil by NESREA (2009). Thus, the obtained levels of Mn in the studied farms may not pose a serious risk to the soil and plants cultivated. The strong negative correlations displayed by Mn for the soil pH and Zn is an indication of the significant negative influence of these parameters on Mn in these farms (Eteng, 2017; Martias*et al*., 2021; Rolka and Wyszkowski, 2021).

Zinc (Zn) in the studied agricultural soils varied between 6.89 and 9.54 mg.kg^{-1}at Nsit Ubium and Ibesikpo Asutan farms, respectively (Table 2). The obtained range is below 41.9 – 87.4 mg.kg^{-1}obtained by Czarnecki and Düring (2015) in agricultural soils within Germany. The high Zn concentration reported ~~in~~ on the farm at Ibesikpo Asutan might be caused by the intensive applications of piggery and poultry wastes (Oyewale *et al*., 2019; Broom *et al*., 2021). The range of Zn reported in the studied farms is classified as high by Mehlich, (1984). Accordingly, the levels of Zn in the studied farms are sufficient for the usual enzymatic, metabolic, and oxidation-reduction processes in the cultivated plants (Hafeez *et al*., 2013). The reported levels of Zn in the studied farms might have been supported by the soil pH but affected negatively by Cu, Fe, and Mn. This observation is substantiated by the strong positive relationship by Zn for the soil pH but a significant negative association with Cu, Fe, and Mn. The mean concentration of Zn obtained (8.40±1.15 mg.kg^{-1}) is far lower than 421.0 mg.kg^{-1}recommended for soil by NESREA (2009). Thus, the level of Zn in the studied agricultural soils may not impact negatively on the soil and plants.

Generally, tThe results obtained indicated the values of relative standard deviation (RSD) otherwise known as the coefficient of variation (%) of the parameters as 8.1, 27.0, 10.2, 15.6, 6.9, 9.0, and 13.7 for pH, OM, CEC, Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn, respectively. Based on the PimenteL-Gomes (2009) classifications of RSD, the pH, Fe, and Mn are in the alow category, CEC, Cu and Zn belong to the medium class while OM is in the high group. Consequently, the degree of variability of these parameters from one location to the other was high in the organic matter contentsof the different farms than in other soil properties determined. This could be attributed to the variations in the type of manure and fertilizers applied to the different farms (Widowati *et al.*, 2020).

Table 3: Correlation between major soil properties and micronutrientamicronutrients

	pH	OM	CEC	Cu	Fe	Mn	Zn
pH	1.000						
OM	0.003	1.000					
CEC	0.076	0.973*	1.000				
Cu	-0.894*	-0.120	-0.222	1.000			
Fe	-0.833*	0.511**	0.456	0.741*	1.000		
Mn	-0.931*	-0.289	-0.390	0.914*	0.618*	1.000	
Zn	0.908*	0.253	0.320	-0.975*	-0.686*	-0.944*	1.000

***Correlation is significant at the 0.10 level, **Correlation is significant at the 0.20 level**

Results for the correlation among betweenthe major soil properties determined and the micronutrients in the agricultural soils are shown in Table 3. The soil pH correlated negatively and significantly ($p < 0.10$) with Cu, Fe, and Mn at $p < 0.10$ however, pH showed a strong positive correlation ($p < 0.10$)with Zn at $p < 0.10$. This shows that, the higher the pH of the soil, the lower the concentration of Cu, Fe, and Mn and vice versa. This corroborates the reports that low pH favouurs metals mobility and low availability in soil (Sintorini *et al*., 2021; Kicińska *et el*., 2022). This is detrimental to the agricultural farms as the levels of the existing soil pH are not encouraging the availability of these micronutrients for plants cultivated. Accordingly, the pH levels of the studied agricultural soils promoted the availability of Zn for plant uptake. Organic matter correlated positively and significantly ($p < 0.10$ and $p < 0.20$)with CEC of the agricultural soils at $p < 0.10$ but, withand Fe at $p < 0.20$respectively. The result shows showedthat the higher the organic matter contents of the soils, the higher the CEC as reported by Turrión *et al.* (2012) and Masmoudi *et al.* (2020). The CEC of the soils investigated showed a moderate positive association with Fe as reported by Kong *et al.* (2021). This could be attributed to the close relationship between Fe and clay which has high CEC values (Stucki, 2013; Churchman *et al.*, 2018; Kome *et al*., 2019). Cu exhibited a strong positive relationship with Fe and Mn but, correlated negatively and significantly ($p < 0.10$)with Zn. Hence, a higher level of Cu in these farms may result in a corresponding increase in Fe and Mn but, a decrease in Zn. The negative association of Cu with Zn confirms the antagonistic nature of these micronutrients in the soil as opined by Hafeez *et al.* (2013). Consequently, the availability of Zn in the studied agricultural soils could be strongly affected by Cu. Fe correlated positively and strongly with Mn but negatively with Zn at $p < 0.10$. The positive association of Fe with Mn is similar to the report by Alam & Ansari (2001)however, Fe correlated strongly and negatively ($p < 0.10$)with Zn at $p <$

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0.10 as recorded previously by Zou *et al.* (2019). Consequently, a higher level of Fe may elevate the concentration of Mn but, reduce Zn content in the agricultural soils. Mn showed a strong negative correlation ($p < 0.10$)with Zn at $p < 0.10$ similar to the results obtained by Rolka and Wyszkowski (2021). Hence, if the level of Mn in the soil is elevated there may be a decrease in the concentration of Zn and vice versa.

Table 4: Result of principal component analysis demonstrating comparative loading for metals and other properties of the soil investigated

	PC1	PC2
Variable		
pH	-0.966	-0.142
OM	-0.138	0.980
CEC	-0.223	0.971
Cu	0.973	0.001
Fe	0.765	0.640
Mn	0.966	-0.173
Zn	-0.982	0.111
% Total Variance	63.3	34.0
Cumulative %	63.3	97.3
Eigenvalue	4.431	2.376

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The principal component analysis (PCA) was used for the assessment of the factors accountable for the availability of the soil properties and micronutrients determined in the agricultural soils examined (Kahangwa, 2022). Results for the PCA of the parameters determined in the studied soils are shown in Table 4. The PCA revealed two main factors responsible for the accumulation of these parameters in the studied farms (Table 4). The said factors had Eigenvalues above one and 97.3% total variance. PC1 (Factor 1) donated 63.3% to the whole variance with strong positive loadings on Cu, Fe, and Mn but a significant negative loadings on pH and Zn (Table 4). This signifies the influence of anthropogenic and natural factors on the natural factor on the studied soils (Chibuike and Obiora, 2014; Zhang and Wang, 2020). PC2 (Factor 2) contributed 34.0% to the total variance with significant positive loadings on OM, CEC, and Fe (Table 4). This could be the impact of agrochemicals applied to the studied agricultural soils (Singh *et al*., 2010; Ebong *et al*., 2020).

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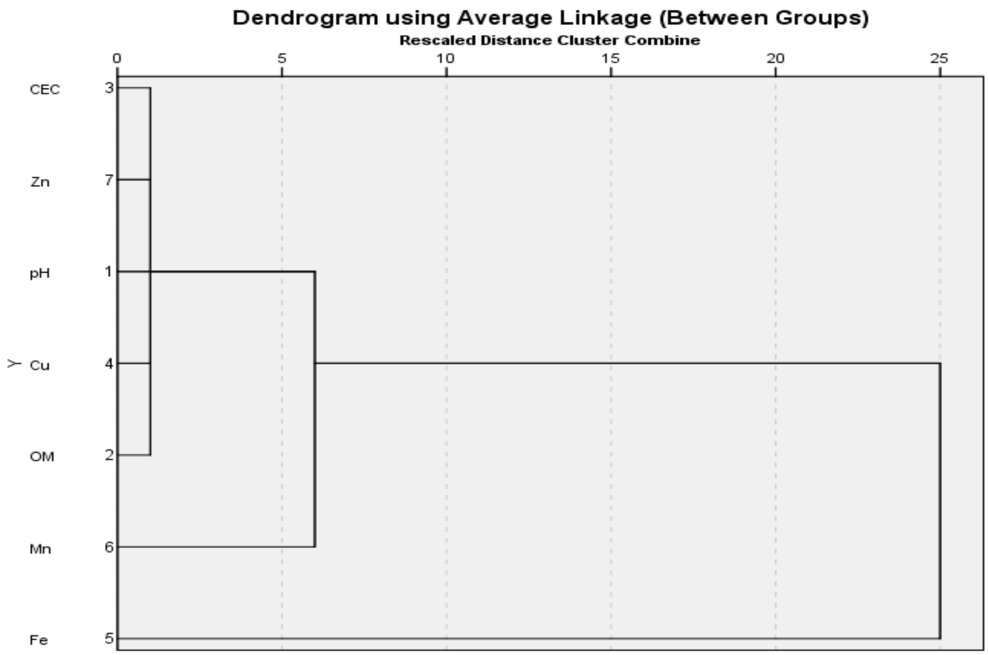

Figure 1: Hierarchical clusters of soil properties determined in the studied agricultural soils.

The hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA) was employed to identify the common source and properties for the parameters determined in the agricultural soils investigated (Sadiq, 2011; Ebong *et al.*, 2022). Results for the HCA of the parameters in the studied soils are illustrated in Figure 1. The Figure shows three outstanding clusters namely: Cluster one connecting CEC, Zn, pH, Cu, and OM~~ together~~. The second cluster correlates only with Mn while the third cluster links with Fe only. ~~This~~ Theseresults showed a common source and character for the parameters in each group (Yang *et al*., 2011).

Conclusion

The ~~study has shown that,~~ soil properties have a major role to play in the availability of ~~the~~ micronutrients in agricultural soils. Consequently, these properties have a strong influence on ~~the~~ plant yield ~~of plants~~ and ~~eventually the~~ farm outputs ~~from farms~~. ~~It has also revealed that a~~Apart from the natural influence, ~~the~~ anthropogenic factors such as agrochemicals can ~~as well~~ influence the availability of micronutrients for plant~~s~~ uptake ~~in farms~~. The ~~study revealed that, the~~ application of agrochemicals to improve plant yield may impact ~~on~~ the soil properties and ultimately render~~ed~~ the ~~much~~ much-needed micronutrients unavailable for plants.

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