

# ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL FROM DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF KANDHMAL DISTRICT, ODISHA

## Abstract

An investigation was conducted to analyze the physical properties of soils from different blocks of Kandhmal district, Odisha carried out 2022-23. The prime objectives of this study were to carry out the physico-chemical properties of soil at different depths of various sites of G. Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali blocks of Kandhmal District, Odisha to determine the availability of macronutrient in soil of these soil samples and provide the assessment. 9 sampling locations were selected. Soil samples were collected with depth of 0-15 cm, 15-30 cm and 30-45 cm respectively. The Soil colour (Dry Condition) of soil varied from Brownish yellow, yellow. Soil colour (Wet Condition) of the soil varied Dark reddish brown, Dark brown.

The soil texture was dominantly sandy loam almost everywhere. The bulk density ranged from 1.01 to 1.49 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). The practical density ranged from 2.14 to 2.52 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). The pore space ranged from 47.64 to 41.11 (%). The water holding capacity ranged from 45.17 to 39.17 (%). The soil pH ranged from 5.01 to 6.15 indicating Moderately Acidic in nature. The electrical conductivity ranged from 0.17 to 0.41 ( $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ ). The soil organic carbon ranged from 0.21 to 0.41 (%). The Available Nitrogen ranged from 134 to 330 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Available Phosphorus ranged from 3.56 to 23.82 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Available Potassium ranged from 108.39 to 256 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Exchangeable Calcium ranged from 3.32 to 4.02 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ]. The Exchangeable Magnesium ranged from 2.6 to 3.6 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ]. are very sufficient in this soil. There is an increasing awareness of the need to pay greater attention in the role of macronutrient enhancement in the soil for good soil health and proper nutrition of plants so as to attain optimum economic yield and soil is suitable for all major tropical and subtropical crops. Results suggest that farmers should adopt appropriate soil management techniques, such as crop rotation and conservation tillage, which will contribute to maintain the soil physical characteristics to ensure the sustainability of agricultural practices and the long-term health of the soil.

**Keywords:** Physico-chemical properties, nutrients distribution, Kandhmal, Odisha

## INTRODUCTION

The soil is a complex organization being made up of some six constituents' namely inorganic matter, organic matter, soil organisms, soil moisture, soil solution and soil air. The physical properties of the soil depend upon the amount, shape, structure, size, pore spaces, organic matter, and mineral composition of soil. These physical properties are soil texture, bulk density, particle density, percent pore space, water holding capacity, soil structure, soil colour" (Barthwal et al., 2019). "Knowledge of vertical distribution of plant nutrients in soils is useful, as roots of most of the crops go beyond the surface layers and draw part of their nutrient requirement from the subsurface layers. Soil profile characteristics as conditioned by different processes and factors of soil formation have great influence on soil fertility and crop productivity" (Dash et al., 2019). "Bulk density is the weight of dry soil per unit volume, while particle density is the weight of dry soil solids per unit volume. High bulk density indicates low porosity, compaction, and poor soil health. It reduces vegetation, increases erosion risk, and causes waterlogging on flat surfaces. Particle density is inversely proportional to bulk density. Porosity refers to the volume of soil voids filled with water and air. It is influenced by particle size, shape, and packing. Particle density is not affected by pore space, size, or arrangement of soil particles" (Prince DG 2008). "Water retaining capacity provides useful information for irrigation scheduling, crop selection, groundwater contamination considerations, estimating runoff and determining when plants will become stressed. Soil moisture available for plant growth makes up approximately 0.01 percentage of world's store water. The physical properties are also interlinked. Soil texture and structure greatly influence water infiltration, permeability, and water retaining capacity" (Vega DA 2012). The more you know about your soil, the better you can care for it. The state of Odisha in India has a unique geography that is divided into five distinct morphological units. These units include the Mountainous and Highlands Region, Coastal Plains, Western Rolling Uplands, Central Plateaus, and Flood plains. Keeping in view of importance of soil's physical and chemical properties, the present study of Physico-chemical properties of soil collected from various locations of district of Kandhmal, Odisha undertaken. The soil sample collection is from 3 blocks of Kandhmal District in the state of Odisha. Each selecting 3 villages. Samples will be collected randomly from a site of each village using soil auger, Khurpi Knife by composite sam

pling method at a depth of 0-15cm, 15-30cm, 30-45 cm. A comparison of the Physico-chemical Properties of some of the soils of different regions of the Odisha state has been undertaken by comparing the results of the present study with the studies done earlier in the other regions of the state. Hence, a detailed study for evaluation of soils is needed to realize the concept of Physico-chemical analysis successfully.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Study Area**

Kandhmal District is located in central Odisha and is bounded by Boudh District on the north, Rayagada District on the south, Ganjam and Nayagarh Districts on the East and Kalahandi District on the west. Kandhmal experiences sub-tropical hot and dry climate in summer. Dry and cold climate in winter. The maximum temperature recorded in the district is 45.5<sup>0</sup>C and minimum temperature is 2<sup>0</sup>C. The average annual rainfall recorded is 1522.95 mm.

### **Soil Sampling**

Soil samples were collected from 3 different Blocks of Kandhmal district in Odisha. Three different locations selected from each block. Samples were collected randomly from three sites of each block using soil auger, Khurpi, Knife by composite sampling method at depths of 0-15cm, 15-30cm, 30-45cm. All the samples were divided into four parts and then among them two samples are collected and only half kg sample is being taken for the soil analysis by the coning and quartering method.

### **Analysis of Physico-chemical Parameters**

Analysis of the soil samples were under the methods, the physical parameters include Soil Colour, Soil Texture, Bulk Density, Particle Density, Pore Space, Water Holding Capacity, whereas chemical parameters include pH, Electrical Conductivity, Organic Carbon, Macronutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg.) Soil textural class was determined by using Hydrometer (Bouyoucos, 1927). Bulk density, Particle density, Water holding capacity was determined by using Graduated Measuring Cylinder method (Muthuavalet al., 1992). pH was estimated with the help of Digital pH meter after making 1:2.5 soil water suspension (Jackson, 1958). Electrical Conductivity was estimated with the help of Digital Conductivity meter (Wilcox, 1950). Percent Organic Carbon was estimated by Wet Oxidation method (Walkley and Black, 1947). Available Nitrogen was estimated by Alkaline Potassium Permanganate method, using Kjeldahl apparatus (Subbiah and Asija, 1956), Available Phosphorus was estimated by Bray's extraction method (Bray and Kurtz, 1945), Available Potassium was estimated by Neutral normal Ammonium Acetate extraction

followed by Flame photometric method(Toth and Prince, 1949), Exchangeable Calcium and Magnesium were estimated byEDTAMethod (Chengand Bray,1951).

## RESULTS

### Physical Properties

The Soil Textural classes identified as Sandy Loam. The sand, silt and clay percentage varied from 63.5 to 75.0 sand, 11.10 to 18.00 silt and 15.10 to 22.10 clay in Sandy Loam. Similar results reported by (Behera et al. 2016). Bulk Density was varied from the 1.01  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  to 1.49  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  and the highest Bulk Density was found in S<sub>7</sub> (1.49  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ) which sites from Tikabali Block. Which indicates that the soil is widely composed of Clay and aggregated Loams. Bulk density was found to increase with increase in depth due to increase in compaction in the subsurface comparatively (Prusty et al. 2019). The Particle Density varied from 2.14  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  to 2.52  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  and the highest Particle Density was found in S<sub>9</sub> (2.52  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ) which site from the Tikabali Block. Particle density of soil varies according to the mineral composition of the soil particle (Mohanta et al. 2021).

The Pore Space (%) ranged from 47.64% to 41.11%. The highest Pore Space% was found at site S<sub>1</sub> (47.64%) from the G.

Udayagiri Block. Pore space was found to decrease with increase in depth in the villages. Addition of organic matter increases the porosity of the soil. Same result was done by (Sahu et al., 2014). The Water Holding Capacity (%) ranged from 45.17 to 39.17% and S<sub>1</sub> from the G. Udayagiri Block hold the water best at 45.17%. The variation of water retaining capacity of soil is due to soil texture and organic matter content in the soil. The irregular trend of WRC with depth due to illuviation and eluviation of finer fraction in different horizons. Similarly reported by Chaudhari et al. (2013).

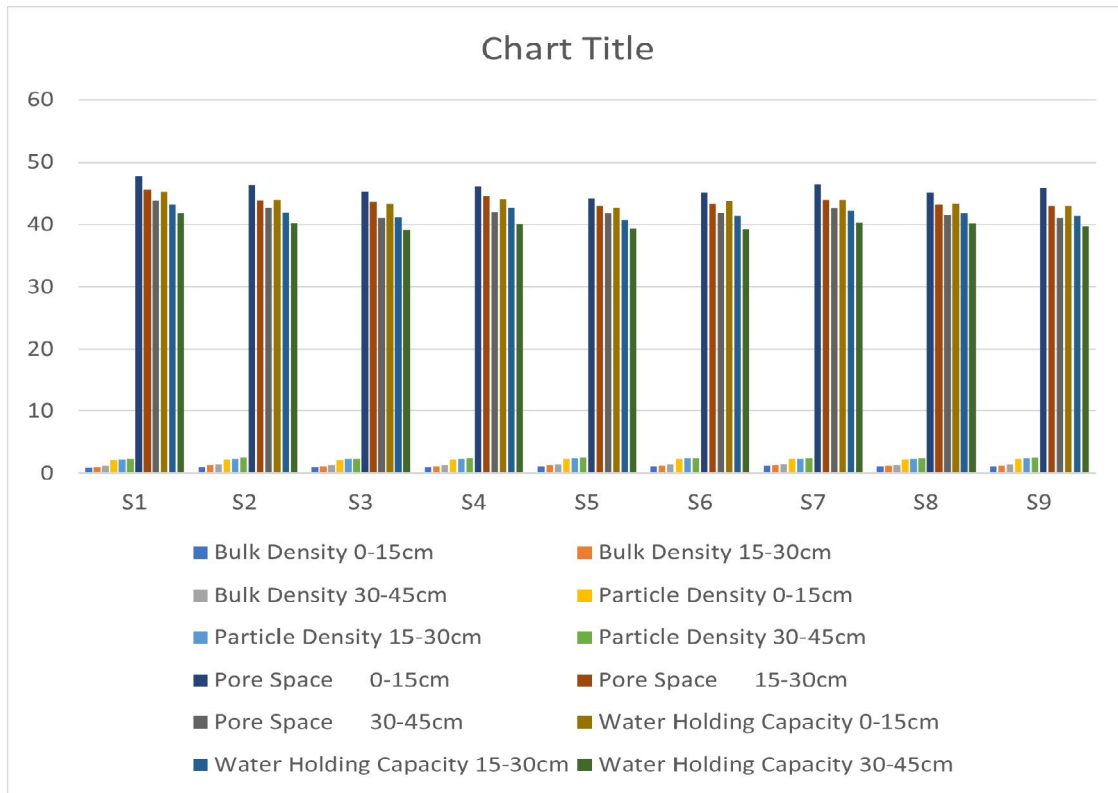
| BlockName&Site      | SoilColour          |                     | SoilTexture   |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
|                     | Range(DryCondition) | Range(WetCondition) |               |
| <b>G. Udayagiri</b> |                     |                     |               |
| S1                  | Yellowish red       | Dark reddish brown  | ClayLoam      |
| S2                  | Reddish yellow      | Brownish yellow     | SandyLoam     |
| S3                  | Reddish yellow      | Brownish yellow     | ClayLoam      |
| <b>Raikia</b>       |                     |                     |               |
| S4                  | Brownish yellow     | Dark brown          | SandyLoam     |
| S5                  | Brownish yellow     | Brown               | SandyLoam     |
| S6                  | Yellowish brown     | Yellowish-brown     | SandyClayLoam |
| <b>Tikabali</b>     |                     |                     |               |
| S7                  | Yellowish brown     | Dark brown          | SandyLoam     |
| S8                  | Yellowish brown     | Dark brown          | SandyLoam     |
| S9                  | Brown               | Strong brown        | SandyLoam     |

**Table 2:** Evaluation of Bulk density and Particle density of Soil of Kandhmal District

| Block Name & Sites    | Bulk Density (Mgm <sup>-3</sup> ) |                |               | Particle Density (Mg m <sup>-3</sup> ) |                |               |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------------|
|                       | 0-15cm                            | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       | 0-15cm                                 | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       |
| <b>G. udayagiri</b>   |                                   |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>1</sub>        | 1.01                              | 1.10           | 1.25          | 2.14                                   | 2.18           | 2.27          |
| S <sub>2</sub>        | 1.11                              | 1.31           | 1.42          | 2.25                                   | 2.34           | 2.47          |
| S <sub>3</sub>        | 1.05                              | 1.17           | 1.33          | 2.17                                   | 2.27           | 2.34          |
| <b>Raikia</b>         |                                   |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>4</sub>        | 1.11                              | 1.19           | 1.31          | 2.26                                   | 2.31           | 2.39          |
| S <sub>5</sub>        | 1.18                              | 1.33           | 1.45          | 2.34                                   | 2.42           | 2.46          |
| S <sub>6</sub>        | 1.16                              | 1.25           | 1.41          | 2.31                                   | 2.37           | 2.41          |
| <b>Tikabali</b>       |                                   |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>7</sub>        | 1.25                              | 1.33           | 1.49          | 2.27                                   | 2.33           | 2.38          |
| S <sub>8</sub>        | 1.12                              | 1.23           | 1.37          | 2.26                                   | 2.34           | 2.38          |
| S <sub>9</sub>        | 1.16                              | 1.21           | 1.39          | 2.33                                   | 2.41           | 2.52          |
|                       | <b>F-Test</b>                     | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>                          | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> |
| <b>Depth(0-15cm)</b>  | S                                 | 0.0168         | 0.0500        | S                                      | 0.0267         | 0.0794        |
| <b>Depth(15-30cm)</b> | S                                 | 0.0165         | 0.0491        | S                                      | 0.0426         | 0.1268        |
| <b>Depth(30-45cm)</b> | S                                 | 0.0255         | 0.0758        | S                                      | 0.0269         | 0.0801        |

**Table 3:** Estimation of Water Holding Capacity, Pore Space (%) of Soils of Kandhmal District

| Block Name & Sites    | Water Holding Capacity (%) |                |               | Pore Space (%) |                |               |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                       | 0-15cm                     | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       | 0-15cm         | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       |
| <b>G. udayagiri</b>   |                            |                |               |                |                |               |
| S <sub>1</sub>        | 45.17                      | 43.19          | 41.78         | 47.64          | 45.54          | 43.93         |
| S <sub>2</sub>        | 44.15                      | 42.03          | 40.35         | 46.32          | 44.01          | 42.81         |
| S <sub>3</sub>        | 43.31                      | 41.17          | 39.17         | 45.21          | 43.63          | 41.11         |
| <b>Raikia</b>         |                            |                |               |                |                |               |
| S <sub>4</sub>        | 44.19                      | 42.81          | 40.18         | 46.13          | 44.61          | 42.11         |
| S <sub>5</sub>        | 42.76                      | 40.78          | 39.37         | 44.32          | 43.04          | 41.85         |
| S <sub>6</sub>        | 43.83                      | 41.34          | 39.27         | 45.12          | 43.31          | 41.93         |
| <b>Tikabali</b>       |                            |                |               |                |                |               |
| S <sub>7</sub>        | 44.13                      | 42.30          | 40.39         | 46.39          | 44.11          | 42.71         |
| S <sub>8</sub>        | 43.39                      | 41.78          | 40.19         | 45.12          | 43.20          | 41.51         |
| S <sub>9</sub>        | 43.07                      | 41.35          | 39.73         | 45.84          | 43.07          | 41.13         |
|                       | <b>F-Test</b>              | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>  | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> |
| <b>Depth(0-15cm)</b>  | NS                         |                |               | NS             |                |               |
| <b>Depth(15-30cm)</b> | NS                         |                |               | NS             |                |               |
| <b>Depth(30-45cm)</b> | NS                         |                |               | NS             |                |               |



**Fig1:**Bulkdensity,Particledensity,WaterHoldingCapacityandPoreSpace

## Chemical Properties

The pH value ranged from 5.01 to 6.15. The maximum value found is 6.15 in S<sub>7</sub> from the Tikabali Block, thereby indicating that soils are moderately acidic. (Mishra *et al.*, 2017) The electrical conductivity ranged from 0.17 to 0.41 (dS m<sup>-1</sup>). The maximum value found is 0.41 (dS m<sup>-1</sup>) in S<sub>7</sub> from the Tikabali Block and the soil was found to be normal. Hence all the soil under the study area is safe for all types of crop production with respect to the soluble content. (Satyanarayana *et al.*, 2021) The value of total organic carbon (%) varied from 0.21 to 0.44% and the range of organic carbon content was found low to medium. The organic carbon decreases with increasing depth due to the fact that surface soil contains undecomposed and partially decomposed organic matter while subsoil contains decomposed organic matter which has undergone chemical and biological changes (Singh *et al.*,

**Table 4:** Estimation of soil pH (1:2), EC (dS m<sup>-1</sup>) and Organic Carbon (%)

| Block Name<br>Sites | pH             |                |                | EC (dS m <sup>-1</sup> ) |               |                | OC (%)        |               |                |      |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------|
|                     | 0-15 cm        | 15-30 cm       | 30-45 cm       | 0-15 cm                  | 15-30 cm      | 30-45 cm       | 0-15 cm       | 15-30 cm      | 30-45 cm       |      |
| <b>G. udayagiri</b> | S <sub>1</sub> | 5.07           | 5.01           | 5.16                     | 0.17          | 0.20           | 0.23          | 0.44          | 0.41           | 0.39 |
|                     | S <sub>2</sub> | 5.67           | 5.88           | 5.79                     | 0.21          | 0.24           | 0.26          | 0.41          | 0.39           | 0.37 |
|                     | S <sub>3</sub> | 6.12           | 6.07           | 6.08                     | 0.24          | 0.28           | 0.31          | 0.42          | 0.39           | 0.35 |
|                     | <b>Raikia</b>  |                |                |                          |               |                |               |               |                |      |
| S <sub>4</sub>      | 5.31           | 5.45           | 5.19           | 0.29                     | 0.34          | 0.38           | 0.35          | 0.32          | 0.30           |      |
| S <sub>5</sub>      | 5.57           | 5.96           | 5.68           | 0.31                     | 0.37          | 0.39           | 0.33          | 0.31          | 0.29           |      |
| S <sub>6</sub>      | 5.98           | 6.05           | 5.93           | 0.32                     | 0.36          | 0.38           | 0.29          | 0.26          | 0.23           |      |
| <b>Tikabali</b>     | S <sub>7</sub> | 6.15           | 5.88           | 6.07                     | 0.33          | 0.37           | 0.41          | 0.28          | 0.24           | 0.23 |
|                     | S <sub>8</sub> | 5.43           | 5.11           | 5.18                     | 0.24          | 0.28           | 0.32          | 0.26          | 0.24           | 0.21 |
|                     | S <sub>9</sub> | 5.47           | 5.26           | 5.57                     | 0.26          | 0.29           | 0.34          | 0.27          | 0.25           | 0.22 |
|                     | <b>F-Test</b>  | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>            | <b>S.Em.±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b> | <b>S.Em.±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> |      |

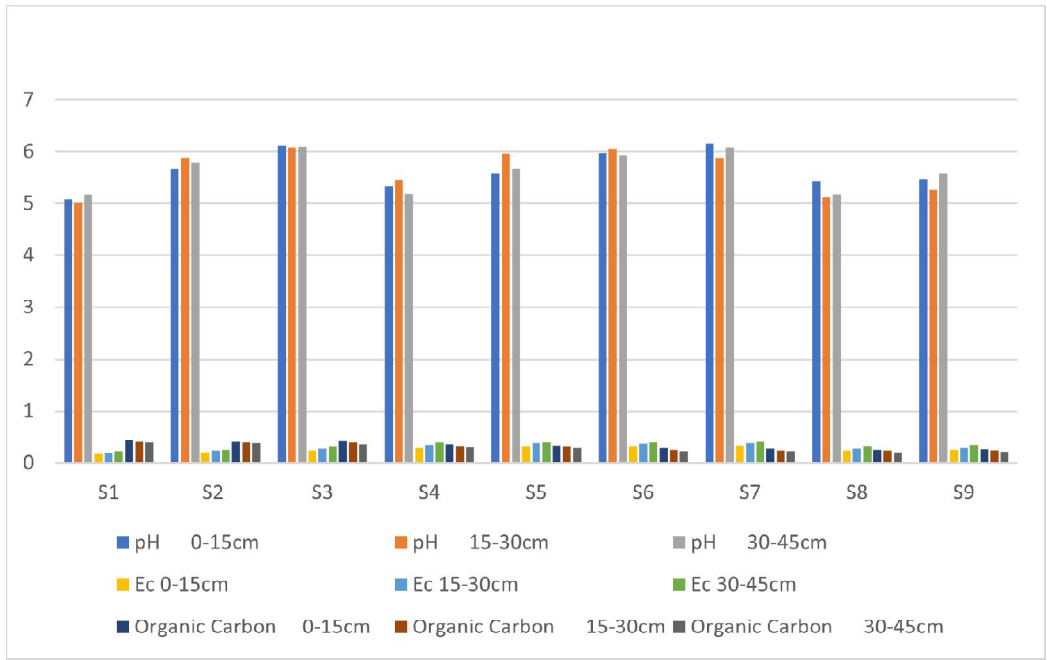
|                       |   |        |        |   |       |        |   |        |        |
|-----------------------|---|--------|--------|---|-------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| <b>Depth(0-15cm)</b>  | S | 0.0684 | 0.2034 | S | 0.004 | 0.0147 | S | 0.0052 | 0.0155 |
| <b>Depth(15-30cm)</b> | S | 0.0728 | 0.2163 | S | 0.005 | 0.0147 | S | 0.0051 | 0.0152 |
| <b>Depth(30-45cm)</b> | S | 0.1041 | 0.3093 | S | 0.005 | 0.0161 | S | 0.0032 | 0.0097 |

## Primary Nutrients

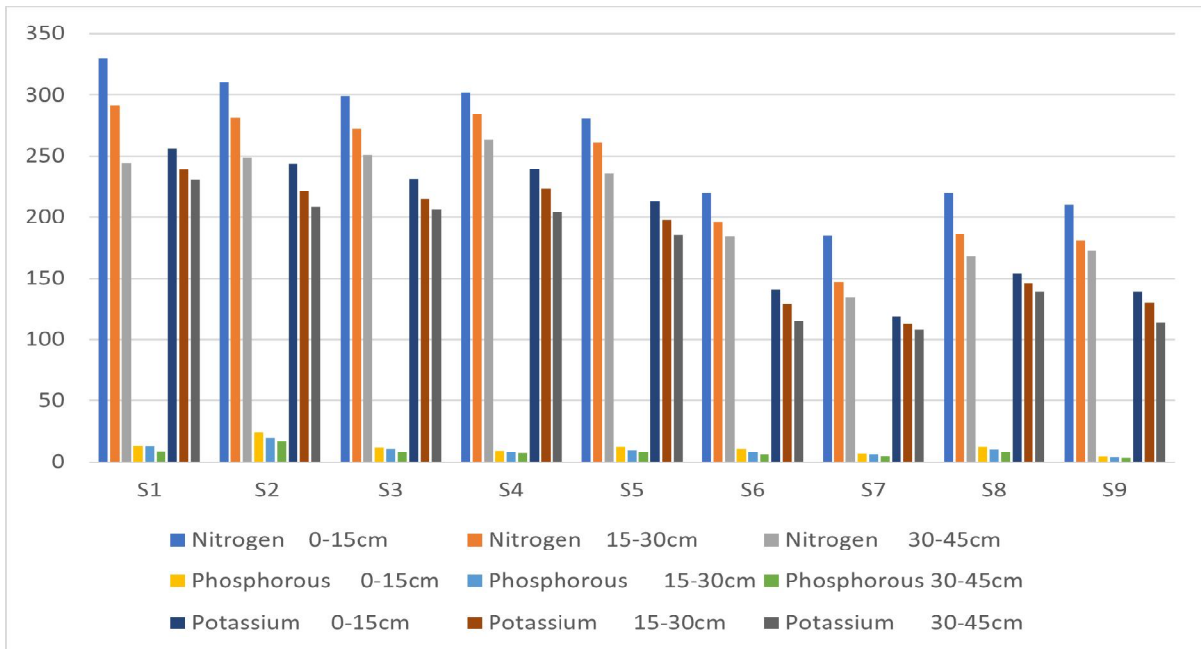
The Available Nitrogen content of soil ranged from 134 to 330 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The Available nitrogen (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) ranged from 134 to 330 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The maximum value found is 330 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in B1V1 at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 134 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) B3V1 at 30-45cm depth. Available nitrogen decreases with the increasing depth due to the fact it is positively correlated with organic matter content which decreases with depth and might be due to higher pH to depth (Rajmani *et al.*, 2020). The Available Phosphorus content of soil ranged from 3.56 to 23.82 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The Available Phosphorous (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) ranged from 3.56 to 23.82 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The maximum value found is 23.82 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in B1V2 at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 3.56 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) B3V3 at 30-45cm depth. Available Phosphorous decrease with the increasing depth. Higher level of Available Phosphorous in surface soil could be attribute of favourable soil pH and organic matter content (Wani *et al.*, 2017). Available Potassium content of soil ranged from 108.39 to 256 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The potassium content was found Medium in range in all the villages.. The Available Potassium (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) ranged from 108.39 to 256 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The maximum value found is 256 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) in B1V1 at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 108.39 (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) B3V1 at 30-45cm depth. Available Potassium decreases with the increasing depth. The high content of available Potassium on surface soil may be attributed to the release of labile K from organic residues and application of Potassium fertilizers (Wani *et al.*, 2017)

**Table 5:** Evaluation of Available Nitrogen ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ ), Available Phosphorous ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ ) and Available Potassium ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ )

| Block Name Sites      | Nitrogen ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ ) |               |                | Phosphorous ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ ) |               |                | Potassium ( $\text{Kg ha}^{-1}$ ) |               |                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                       | 0-15 cm                          | 15-30cm       | 30-45cm        | 0-15cm                              | 15-30cm       | 30-45cm        | 0-15cm                            | 15-30 cm      | 30-45cm        |
| <b>G. udayagiri</b>   |                                  |               |                |                                     |               |                |                                   |               |                |
| S <sub>1</sub>        | 330                              | 291           | 244            | 13.34                               | 13.02         | 8.90           | 256.00                            | 238.70        | 231.30         |
| S <sub>2</sub>        | 310                              | 281           | 249            | 23.82                               | 19.76         | 16.83          | 243.87                            | 221.79        | 208.13         |
| S <sub>3</sub>        | 299                              | 272           | 251            | 12.01                               | 11.25         | 8.63           | 231.80                            | 214.96        | 206.33         |
| <b>Raikia</b>         |                                  |               |                |                                     |               |                |                                   |               |                |
| S <sub>4</sub>        | 302                              | 284           | 263            | 9.34                                | 8.52          | 7.15           | 239.89                            | 223.71        | 204.11         |
| S <sub>5</sub>        | 280                              | 261           | 236            | 12.34                               | 9.89          | 8.62           | 212.57                            | 197.60        | 185.31         |
| S <sub>6</sub>        | 220                              | 196           | 184            | 10.97                               | 8.42          | 6.31           | 140.54                            | 128.98        | 115.31         |
| <b>Tikabali</b>       |                                  |               |                |                                     |               |                |                                   |               |                |
| S <sub>7</sub>        | 185                              | 147           | 134            | 6.63                                | 6.27          | 5.03           | 118.70                            | 112.85        | 108.39         |
| S <sub>8</sub>        | 220                              | 186           | 168            | 12.56                               | 10.87         | 8.34           | 154.65                            | 146.00        | 138.80         |
| S <sub>9</sub>        | 210                              | 181           | 173            | 4.52                                | 4.05          | 3.56           | 138.70                            | 129.87        | 113.67         |
|                       | <b>F-Test</b>                    | <b>S.Em.±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>                       | <b>S.Em.±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>                     | <b>S.Em.±</b> | <b>C.D @5%</b> |
| <b>Depth(0-15cm)</b>  | S                                | 4.4077        | 13.096         | S                                   | 0.2299        | 0.6832         | S                                 | 3.2699        | 9.7156         |
| <b>Depth(15-30cm)</b> | S                                | 2.9722        | 8.8311         | S                                   | 0.1271        | 0.3776         | S                                 | 2.7880        | 8.2835         |
| <b>Depth(30-45cm)</b> | S                                | 2.5122        | 7.4641         | S                                   | 0.1267        | 0.3767         | S                                 | 2.6794        | 7.9611         |



**Fig2:pH,ECandOrganicCarbon**



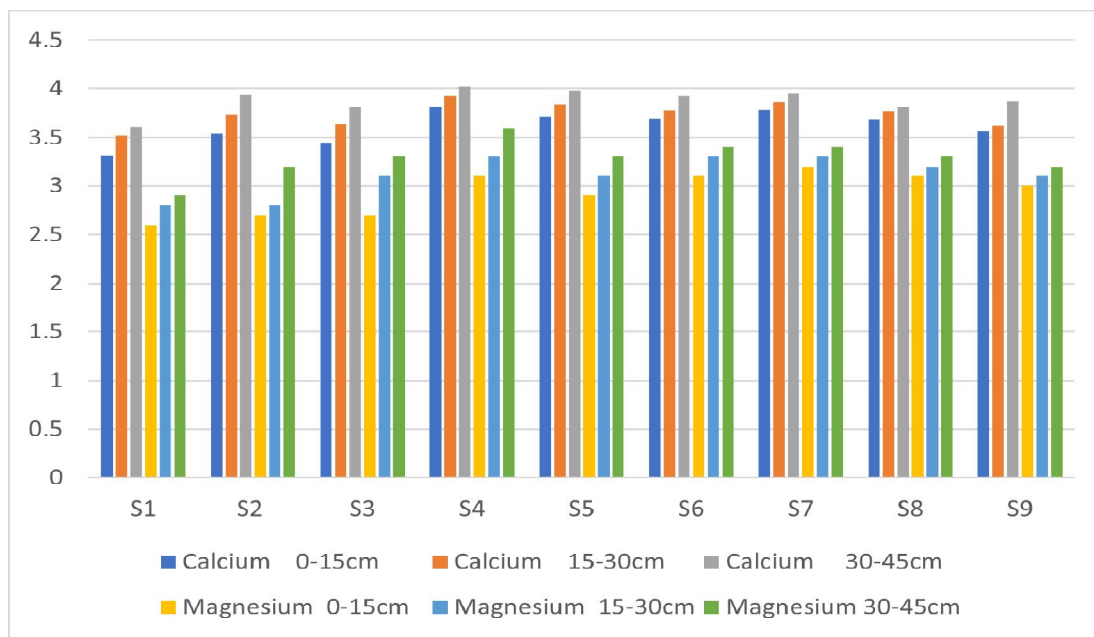
**Fig3:AvailableNitrogen,AvailablePhosphorousandAvailablePotassium**

## Secondary Nutrients

The Exchangeable calcium [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ] ranged from 3.32 to 4.02 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ]. The maximum value found is 4.02 [ $\text{cmol kg}^{-1}$ ] in S<sub>4</sub> from the Raikia Block and the minimum value found is 3.32 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ] S<sub>1</sub> at 0-15cm depth. Exchangeable calcium increases the soil pH as its availability increases in soil (Malvath *et al.*, 2018). The Exchangeable Magnesium [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ] ranged from 2.6 to 3.6 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ]. The maximum value found is 3.6 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ] in S<sub>4</sub> from the Raikia Block the minimum value found is 2.6 [ $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ] S<sub>1</sub>. Exchangeable Magnesium increases the soil pH as its availability increases in soil. (Malvath *et al.*, 2018). Calcium and Magnesium are very sufficient in this soil.

**Table 6:** Evaluation of Exchangeable Calcium and Magnesium [ $\text{cmol Kg}^{-1}$ ]

| Block Name & Sites    | Exchangeable Calcium [ $\text{cmol kg}^{-1}$ ] |                |               | Exchangeable Magnesium [ $\text{cmol Kg}^{-1}$ ] |                |               |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------------|
|                       | 0-15cm   | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       | 0-15 cm  | 15-30cm        | 30-45cm       |
| <b>G. udayagiri</b>   |  |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>1</sub>        | 3.32   | 3.52           | 3.61          | 2.6  | 2.8            | 2.9           |
| S <sub>2</sub>        | 3.54   | 3.73           | 3.94          | 2.7  | 2.8            | 3.2           |
| S <sub>3</sub>        | 3.45   | 3.64           | 3.81          | 2.7  | 3.1            | 3.3           |
| <b>Raikia</b>         |  |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>4</sub>        | 3.81   | 3.92           | 4.02          | 3.1  | 3.3            | 3.6           |
| S <sub>5</sub>        | 3.71   | 3.84           | 3.98          | 2.9  | 3.1            | 3.3           |
| S <sub>6</sub>        | 3.69   | 3.77           | 3.92          | 3.1  | 3.3            | 3.4           |
| <b>Tikabali</b>       |  |                |               |  |                |               |
| S <sub>7</sub>        | 3.78   | 3.86           | 3.95          | 3.2  | 3.3            | 3.4           |
| S <sub>8</sub>        | 3.68   | 3.76           | 3.81          | 3.1  | 3.2            | 3.3           |
| S <sub>9</sub>        | 3.57   | 3.62           | 3.87          | 3.0  | 3.1            | 3.2           |
|                       | <b>F-Test</b>                                  | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> | <b>F-Test</b>                                    | <b>S.Em. ±</b> | <b>C.D@5%</b> |
| <b>Depth(0-15cm)</b>  | S  | 0.0591         | 0.1757        | S  | 0.0412         | 0.1224        |
| <b>Depth(15-30cm)</b> | S  | 0.0445         | 0.1324        | S  | 0.0424         | 0.1260        |
| <b>Depth(30-45cm)</b> | S  | 0.0674         | 0.2003        | S  | 0.0517         | 0.1536        |



**Fig4:**Exchangeable Calcium and Magnesium [ $\text{cmol Kg}^{-1}$ ]

## CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the trial that the soil of three blocks of the district are sandy loam to clay loam with adequate BD, PD and pore space. It is moderately Acidic electrical conductivity as favourable for plant growth but with some management practices, with low to medium organic carbon content and nitrogen is low to medium, phosphorus are low and medium to high Potassium. The deficiency of the nutrients can be mitigated by the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers. It shows that the soils are good for cultivation of Turmeric, Paddy, Maize, Beans, Mustard, potato horticulture crop setc. Farmers are required to maintain Soil Health Card according to the guidelines of central and state government for crop cultivation and advise to adopt suitable management practices and provide proper nutrition to soil health. Time to time inventory should be maintained to overcome the pollution effect in their respective soil.

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