

From Earth to Life: Unveiling the Relationship between Organic Carbon and Soil Life in Diverse Agro-Ecological Units of Kerala

Abstract

A study was carried out in four *agro-ecological units* (AEUs), viz., southern laterites (AEU 8), south central laterites (AEU 9), north central laterites (AEU 10), and the northern laterites (AEU 11) of Kerala, with the objective of detailing the soil fertility status of the study area and unveiling the relationship between *organic carbon* (OC) and various biological properties of soil, like population of *phosphorus* (P) solubilizers and acid phosphatase activity, by following one-way ANOVA. The findings of this study revealed that the average values of OC among the four AEUs varied from 0.63 to 0.82%, and remarkably, 98% of the collected soils have OC content ranging from 0.50 to 1.50%, which falls under the medium range of OC content. The mean values for the population of P solubilizers ranged from 3.12 to 3.34 log cfu g⁻¹ soil. The acid phosphatase activity also varied across the study area, with mean values ranging from 24.84 to 30.70 µg *p-nitrophenol* (PNP) produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹, and most of the collected soils showed activity between 25 and 50 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹. Implementation of effective soil management practices, in accordance with soil test results, is imperative for the preservation and enhancement of organic carbon levels through the incorporation of organic matter, such as compost and cover crops, while minimizing the excessive use of chemical fertilizers. This approach not only augments organic carbon content but also enhances the biological properties of soils, thereby improving soil fertility and overall soil health.

Keywords: Acid phosphatase activity, Agro-ecological units, Organic carbon, Population of phosphorus solubilizers

1. Introduction

Soil is one of the utmost vital components of ecosystems, which promotes plant growth by governing the availability of water, nutrients, and energy [1]. The physical,

chemical, and biological characteristics of soil are significantly influenced by organic matter, which is also an important factor that supports the healthy functioning of soil that is necessary for human societies. The chief component of soil organic matter is carbon, which is stated as OC, accounting for 58% of its weight on average. It plays a major role in agricultural production because organic matter helps to improve soil structure, water holding, and cation-exchanging capacity, promoting soil biota and thus exerting positive impacts on soil fertility [2]. Moreover, it helps in the cycling of plant nutrients, increasing crop yield and improving the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils [3], acts as a food source for soil microorganisms, and is a significant metabolite for bacteria. It has also been acknowledged that a tool that could minimise the impact of climate change is the sequestration of carbon in agricultural soils. Furthermore, over the past few years, there has been a rising focus within the scientific community on the biological attributes of soil. These attributes are noted to exhibit a higher sensitivity to even minor changes compared to chemical or physical properties [4]. Microorganisms, among the native biological constituents of soil, hold a pivotal position in numerous vital biochemical processes, which include the cycling of elements like carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur, as well as facilitating energy transfers within the soil environment [5]. In addition to that, enzyme activity also stands out as a highly valuable parameter for evaluating soil quality. Soil enzymes predominantly originate from microorganisms, but they can also be produced by plant roots and soil-dwelling organisms [6]. In the opinion of several researchers, enzyme activity is the most sensitive measure of the ecological as well as chemical status of soil because it participates in all microbiological reactions, including nutrient cycles in the soil, and it responds fast to changes in soil brought about by human-induced or natural factors [7, 8].

Kerala, with a total geographic area of 38,864 km², is a small strip of land between the Arabian Sea on the west and the Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills on the east. The soils of Kerala were mostly laterites and basically acidic in reaction [9], having low activity clay and mostly gravelly with low water and nutrient retention ability. Based on climatic variability, landforms, and soils, Kerala has been divided into 23 AEUs, each of which corresponds to a particular soil and climatic conditions. The base-depleted soils are rather infertile, requiring vigilant management to attain better crop yields.

Thus, understanding the intricate interplay between OC and biological properties in AEUs (AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11) is fundamental not only for sustainable agriculture but also for broader ecosystem management and environmental conservation. As we embark on this journey of exploration, we anticipate uncovering valuable knowledge that can guide us

towards more resilient and sustainable agricultural practices, helping to secure the future of both Kerala's agricultural communities and its rich natural heritage.

2. Materials and methods

A preliminary survey was conducted, and a total of 100 georeferenced representative soil samples of 25 each were collected from four AEU's, viz., AEU 8 (Southern laterites), AEU 9 (South central laterites), AEU 10 (North central laterites), and AEU 11 (Northern laterites). The sampling locations encompassed various regions, including the Athiyanoor, Balaramapuram, Kalliyoor, Kottukal, and Venganoor panchayats/municipalities within Thiruvananthapuram district for AEU 8, the Kottarakkara, Kulakkada, Mylom, Neduvathoor, and Pavithreswaram panchayats/municipalities within Kollam district for AEU 9, the Chalakudy, Kadukutty, Kodakara, Koratty, and Meloor panchayats/municipalities within Thrissur district for AEU 10, and the Chathamangalam, Koduvally, Mukkam, Omassery, and Peruvayal panchayats/municipalities within Kozhikode district for AEU 11. Collected soils were analysed for OC by means of wet oxidation method [10], the population of P solubilizers using Pikovskayas's media [11], and acid phosphatase activity by following the spectrophotometric method [12]. The statistical design followed was one-way ANOVA using the open software GRAPES [13]. The details of the study area are presented in Fig. 1.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Soil OC

Soil OC (Table 1a) showed a significant difference at the panchayat/municipality level in southern laterites (AEU 8) and north central laterites (AEU 10), but no significant difference in the soils of south central laterites (AEU 9) and northern laterites (AEU 11). In southern laterites (AEU 8), the mean values of OC varied from 0.63 to 1.01%. The lowest mean value of 0.63% was observed in the Kottukal panchayat, while the highest mean value of 1.01% was recorded by the panchayat Kalliyoor. In north central laterites (AEU 10), the mean values of OC ranged from 0.74 to 0.80%. The lowest mean value of 0.74% was noticed in the panchayats Kadukutty and Meloor, while the highest mean value of 0.80% was observed in the panchayat Koratty, which was found to be on par with the panchayat Kodakara (0.79%). The mean values of OC for four AEU's viz., AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11, are presented in Table 1b. As per Table 1b, among the four AEU's, there was a considerable difference with respect to OC. The mean value of OC varied from 0.63 to 0.82%. The lowest mean value of 0.63% was observed in south central laterites (AEU 9), while the highest mean

value of 0.82% was recorded by southern laterites (AEU 8), which was found to be on par with the northern laterites (AEU 11) of the mean value of 0.80% for northern laterites (AEU 11). Frequency distribution analysis of the data revealed that only 2.00% of the soils were in the low category, and the remaining (98%) soils were in the medium category (Fig. 2), which might be due to the presence of partially decomposed roots and other substances [14, 15], and also the presence of a higher particulate OC content, which represents the uncomplexed organic matter might also have contributed to the higher organic matter content in AEU 8 [16].

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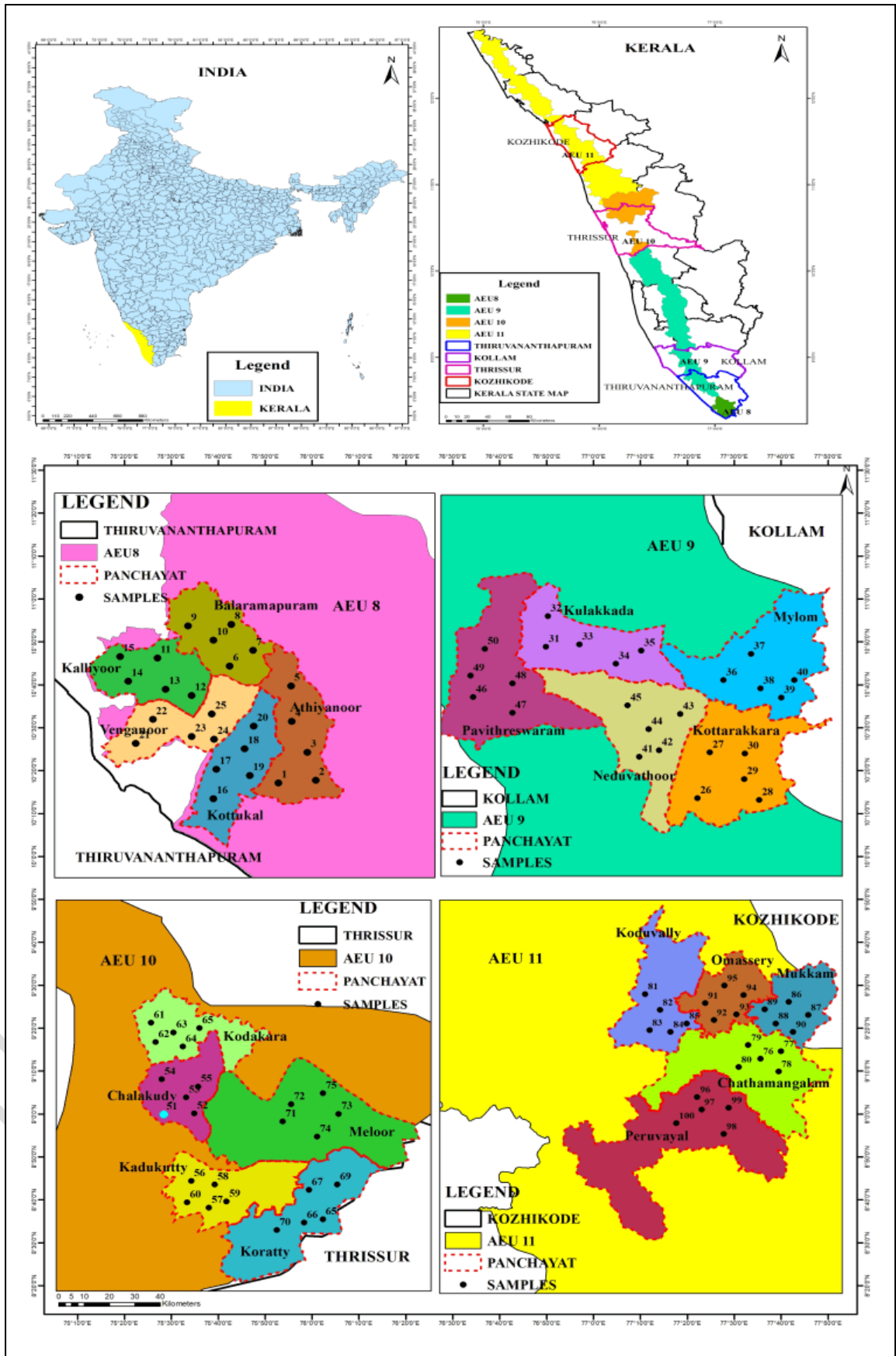


Fig. 1. Location map of soil samples in AEU8, 9, 10, and 11 of Kerala

Table 1a. Soil OC content in different panchayats/municipalities of AEU8, 9, 10, and 11

Panchayat/Municipality	OC (%)
Southern laterites (AEU 8)	
Athiyanoor	0.80 ^b
Balaramapuram	0.76 ^b
Kalliyoor	1.01 ^a
Kottukal	0.63 ^c
Venganoor	0.92 ^a
SEd (±)	0.059
SEm (±)	0.042
CD (0.05)	0.124
South central laterites (AEU 9)	
Kottarakkara	0.66
Kulakkada	0.62
Mylom	0.61
Neduvathoor	0.62
Pavithreswaram	0.64
SEd (±)	0.041
SEm (±)	0.029
CD (0.05)	NS
North central laterites (AEU 10)	
Chalakydy	0.75 ^{bc}
Kadukutty	0.74 ^c
Kodakara	0.79 ^{ab}
Koratty	0.80 ^a
Meloor	0.74 ^c
SEd (±)	0.020
SEm (±)	0.014
CD (0.05)	0.041
Northern laterites (AEU 11)	
Chathamangalam	0.79
Koduvally	0.79
Mukkam	0.78
Omassery	0.83
Peruvayal	0.81
SEd (±)	0.027
SEm (±)	0.019
CD (0.05)	NS

Table 1b. Soil OC content in different AEU8, 9, 10, and 11

AEU	OC (%)
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	Mean±SD	Range
Southern laterites (AEU 8)	0.82±0.16 ^a	0.53-1.09
South central laterites (AEU 9)	0.63±0.06 ^c	0.50-0.71
North central laterites (AEU 10)	0.77±0.04 ^b	0.71-0.85
Northern laterites (AEU 11)	0.80±0.04 ^{ab}	0.71-0.89
SEd (±)	0.026	
SEm (±)	0.018	
CD (0.05)	0.051	

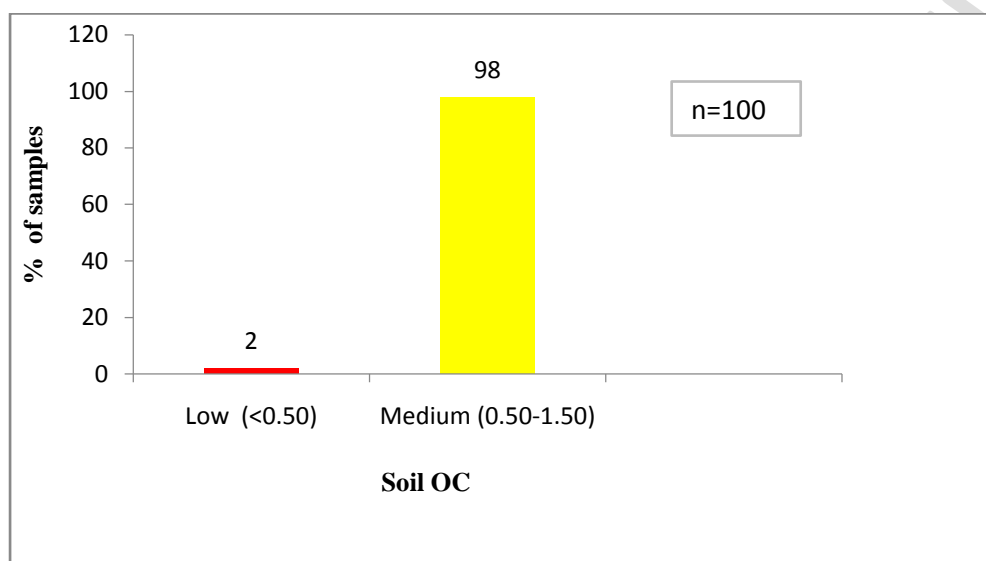


Fig.2. Frequency distribution of soil OC% in AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11

3.2 Population of P solubilizers

The scrutiny of the data on the population of P solubilizers revealed that there was a significant difference at the panchayat/municipality level in the soils of AEU 8, but no significant difference was observed in AEU 9, 10, and 11 (Table 2a). In southern laterites (AEU 8), the mean values of the population of P solubilizers ranged from 3.18 to 3.43 log cfu g⁻¹ soil, while the lowest mean value of 3.18 log cfu g⁻¹ soil was recorded by the panchayat Kottukal. The highest mean value of 3.43 log cfu g⁻¹ soil was recorded by the panchayat Kalliyoor, which was found to be on par with the panchayats Venganoor and Balaramapuram (3.37 log cfu g⁻¹ soil) and Athiyanoor (3.34 log cfu g⁻¹ soil).

Among the four AEU (8, 9, 10, and 11) there was a noteworthy difference with respect to the population of P solubilizers (Table 2b). The mean values for the population of the P solubilizers ranged from 3.12 to 3.34 log cfu g⁻¹ soil. The lowest mean value of 3.12 log cfu g⁻¹ soil was observed in south central laterites (AEU 9), whereas the highest mean value of 3.34 log cfu g⁻¹ soil was recorded by southern laterites (AEU 8). The majority of the soils collected (66%) showed a population of P solubilizers greater than 3 log cfu g⁻¹ soil (Fig. 3). This might be due to the presence of organic matter. Soil rich in organic matter will favour microbial growth and therefore the population of P solubilizers, which are profound in the soils of AEU 8. From the current study, it was also observed that there was a positive correlation between OC and population of P solubilizers (Table 3).

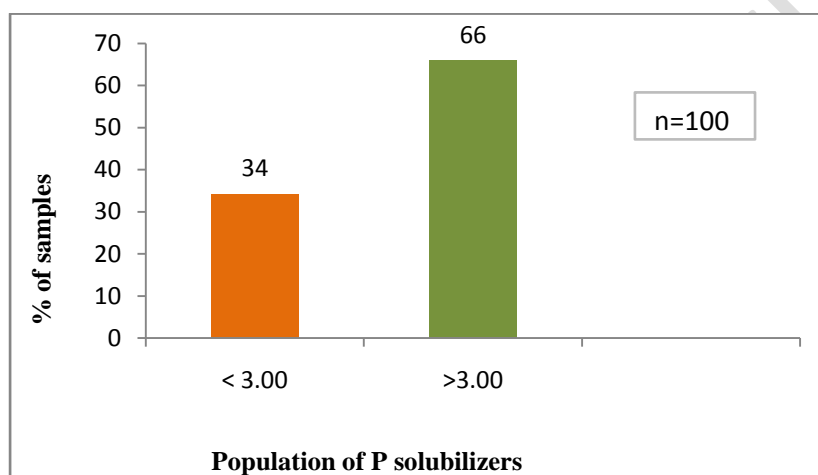


Fig. 3. Frequency distribution of Population of P solubilizers (log cfu g⁻¹ soil) in the soils of AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11

3.3 Acid phosphatase activity

Acid phosphatase activity in different panchayats/municipalities of the soils of the AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11 showed a significant difference (Table 2a). In southern laterites (AEU 8), the mean values of acid phosphatase activity ranged from 23.05 to 36.53 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹. The lowest mean value of 23.05 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹ was recorded by the panchayat Kottukal, while the highest mean value of 36.53 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹ was recorded by the panchayat Kalliyoor, and it was found to be on par with the panchayat Venganoor (33.72 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹). In south central laterites (AEU 9), the mean values of acid phosphatase activity ranged from 18.25 to 36.53 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹. The lowest mean value of 18.25 µg PNP produced g soil⁻¹ h⁻¹ was recorded by the

panchayat Kottarakkara, while the highest mean value of 36.53 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was recorded by the panchayat Mylom, and it was found to be on par with panchayat Kulakkada (33.72 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$). In north central laterites (AEU 10), the mean values of acid phosphatase activity ranged from 20.00 to 30.69 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$. The lowest mean value of 20.00 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was recorded by the panchayat Kodakara, while the highest mean value of 30.69 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was recorded by the panchayat Kadukutty, and it was found to be on par with panchayat Chalakudy (29.01 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$). In northern laterites (AEU 11), the mean values of acid phosphatase activity ranged from 18.15 to 31.17 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$. The lowest mean value of 18.15 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was recorded by the panchayat Omassery, while the highest mean value of 31.17 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was recorded by the panchayat Koduvally, and it was found to be on par with panchayat Peruvayal (28.15 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$).

Overall, among the four AEUs, the mean value of acid phosphatase activity ranged from 24.84 to 30.70 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ (Table 2b). The lowest mean value of 24.84 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was observed in northern laterites (AEU 11). The highest mean value of 30.70 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ was noticed in south central laterites (AEU 9), and it was found to be on par with AEU 8 (30.31 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$). Also, the majority of soils (62%) recorded an acid phosphatase activity between 25 and 50 $\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$ (Fig.4). This might be due to the presence of higher organic matter. Because better organic matter status in certain soils can be linked to increased enzyme activity. Higher organic matter status in soils can lead to enhanced microbial and enzyme activity [17]. Furthermore, the ideal pH of the soil for the activity of acid phosphatase is 4.0-6.5. Since most of the soils in Kerala are acidic in nature, this was found to be favourable for phosphatase enzyme activity.

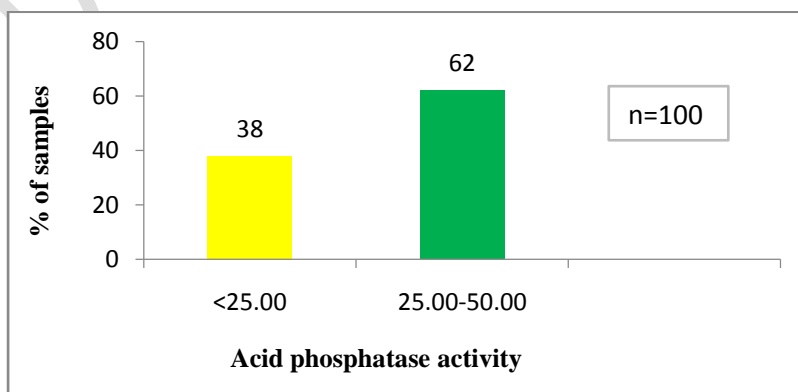


Fig. 4. Frequency distribution of acid phosphatase activity($\mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$) in the soils of AEU8, 9, 10, and 11

Table 2a. Population of P solubilizers and acid phosphatase activity in the soils of different panchayats/municipalities of AEU8, 9, 10, and 11

Panchayat/Municipality	Population of P solubilizers (log cfu g^{-1} soil)	Acid phosphatase activity ($\mu\text{g of p-nitrophenol g}^{-1} \text{ soil h}^{-1}$)
Southern laterites (AEU 8)		
Athiyanoor	3.34 ^a	31.17 ^{bc}
Balaramapuram	3.37 ^a	27.06 ^{cd}
Kalliyoor	3.43 ^a	36.53 ^a
Kottukal	3.18 ^b	23.05 ^d
Venganoor	3.37 ^a	33.72 ^{ab}
SEd (\pm)	0.075	2.320
SEm (\pm)	0.053	1.641
CD (0.05)	0.156	4.840
South central laterites (AEU 9)		
Kottarakkara	3.18	18.25 ^c
Kulakkada	3.12	33.72 ^{ab}
Mylom	3.12	36.53 ^a
Neduvathoor	3.06	32.90 ^b
Pavithreswaram	3.12	32.10 ^b
SEd (\pm)	0.100	1.609
SEm (\pm)	0.071	1.138
CD (0.05)	NS	3.357
North central laterites (AEU 10)		
Chalakyudy	3.18	29.01 ^{ab}
Kadukutty	3.16	30.69 ^a
Kodakara	3.06	20.00 ^c
Koratty	3.37	23.91 ^{bc}
Meloor	3.28	22.98 ^c
SEd (\pm)	0.104	2.659
SEm (\pm)	0.073	1.880
CD (0.05)	NS	5.547
Northern laterites (AEU 11)		
Chathamangalam	3.18	19.64 ^b
Koduvally	3.22	31.17 ^a
Mukkam	3.25	27.06 ^a
Omassery	3.34	18.15 ^b
Peruvayal	3.28	28.15 ^a
SEd (\pm)	0.115	2.108
SEm (\pm)	0.081	1.491

CD (0.05)	NS	4.398
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Table 2b. Population of P solubilizers and acid phosphatase activity in the soils of different AEU8, 9, 10, and 11

AEU	Population of P solubilizers (log cfu g ⁻¹ soil)		Acid phosphatase activity (µg of p-nitrophenol g ⁻¹ soil h ⁻¹)	
	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD	Range
Southern laterites (AEU 8)	3.34±0.14 ^a	3.00–3.60	30.31±5.92 ^a	17.21–39.60
South central laterites (AEU 9)	3.12±0.15 ^c	3.00–3.30	30.70±6.93 ^a	17.00–39.60
North central laterites (AEU 10)	3.21±0.19 ^{bc}	3.00–3.48	25.32±5.57 ^b	16.89–35.26
Northern laterites (AEU 11)	3.25±0.18 ^{ab}	3.00–3.48	24.84±5.99 ^b	14.00–33.72
SEd (±)	0.046		1.732	
SEm (±)	0.033		1.225	
CD (0.05)	0.092		3.438	

3.4 Correlation study

In this study, a correlation analysis was also employed to investigate the interplay between soil organic carbon (OC), acid phosphatase activity, and the population of phosphorus (P) solubilizing microorganisms. This analysis utilised Pearson's correlation coefficient, a statistical tool that quantifies the strength and direction of linear relationships between variables. The results, presented in Table 3, revealed that soil organic carbon (OC) exhibited a positive correlation with the population of P solubilizers ($r= 0.424^{**}$). This result implies that as the amount of soil organic carbon increases, there is a corresponding and statistically significant rise in the population of P solubilizing microorganisms, which suggests that higher levels of OC in the soil may promote the growth and activity of P-solubilizing organisms, potentially enhancing the availability of phosphorus to plants. This insight is valuable for agricultural and environmental studies as it sheds light on the complex relationships between soil components and microbial communities that impact nutrient cycling.

Table 3. Correlation between OC, population of P solubilizers, and acid phosphatase activity among the soils of AEU 8, 9, 10, and 11

	OC	Population of P solubilizers	Acid phosphatase activity
OC	1		
Population of P solubilizers	0.424**	1	
Acid phosphatase activity	0.065	-0.042	1

** Significant at 1% level

4. Conclusion

The study area predominantly has soil OC content ranging from 0.50 to 1.50%, accompanied by the population of P solubilizers consistently exceeding $3 \log \text{cfu g}^{-1}$ soil and acid phosphatase activity between 25 and $50 \mu\text{g PNP produced g soil}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$ in the entirety of the research. Implementation of effective soil management practices, in accordance with soil test results, is imperative for the preservation and enhancement of organic carbon levels through the incorporation of organic matter, such as compost and cover crops, while minimizing the excessive use of chemical fertilizers. This approach not only augments organic carbon content but also enhances the biological properties of soils, thereby improving soil fertility and overall soil health. Furthermore, this information is pivotal for informed

decision-making to improve soil quality, encourage nutrient cycling, and increase agricultural production and productivity while protecting the environment.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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