

Unlocking the Secrets of Soil Health: Exploring the Influence of Natural and Synthetic Nutrients on Soil Organic Carbon and Active & Passive Carbon Pool in Vertisolss

Abstract

Assessing eroding soil fertility calls for establishing an understanding of how fertilizer use impacts both the active and passive pools. While it is uncertain what it is about fertilizers that could influence SOC pools, other nutrients can reduce SOC through organic carbon mineralization, thereby leading to carbon emission. Consequently, the present study aims to uncover how biological and organic fertilizers contribute to increasing active and passive soil organic carbon pools. The experiment carried out in this field study was between 2022 and 2023 at the (AICRP) research farm in the outward-bound farm of the College of Agriculture, Indore. Indore is a small city in the western part of Madhya Pradesh, Central India, situated on the Malwa Plateau. There were nine standard treatments, and the RBD trial used three replications. Each experimental plot had a gross plot size of 10 x 7.2 m² and a net plot size of 9 x 6.4 m², respectively. Fertilizers and manures were applied according to treatments. T1-Control, T2-N20 P13 (Fertilizer N and P @ 20 and 13 kg ha⁻¹), T3-N30 P20 (Fertilizer N and P @ 30 and 20 kg ha⁻¹), T4-N40 P26 (Fertilizer N and P @ 40 and 26 kg ha⁻¹), T5-N60 P35 (Fertilizer N and P @ 60 and 35 kg ha⁻¹), T6-FYM 6 t/ha + N20 P13 (FYM @ 6 t ha⁻¹ in rainy season on Only plus fertilizer N and P @ 20 and 13 kg ha⁻¹), T7-Residues 5 t/ha + N20 P13 (Soil residues of soybean @ 5 t ha⁻¹ plus fertilizer N and P @ 20 and 13 kg ha⁻¹), T8-FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ (Farmyard manure @ 6 t ha⁻¹) and T9-Residues 5 t ha⁻¹ (Soybean @ 5 t ha⁻¹). Four different depths were used to gather the soil samples: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, and 30–40 cm. During crop harvest, the treatments and replication were gathered and examined for soil organic carbon, active (highly labile, labile SOC), and passive (non-labile, less labile SOC) carbon pools. The findings showed that soil organic carbon was lowest under control (T1) treatment (0.37%) at 30–40 cm depth and much more significant with T6 treatment (FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20 P13 0.77% at 0–10 cm). Under FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20 P13 (T6), the most elevated value of the highly labile carbon content was recorded at 0–10 cm soil depth (3.83 g kg⁻¹), whereas the lowest value was recorded under treatment control (T1) treatment (1.57 g kg⁻¹) at 30–40 cm depth. Treatment T6 FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20P13 was the best with labile carbon under various conditions with the CEC at 0-10 cm departments, whereas the treatment with the lowest value was the control treatment T1 in soil CEC at 30-40 cm soil profiles. In their study, non-labile-carbon content at 0-10 cm depth was the highest in the treatment FYM@6t ha⁻¹+N20P13, which was (8.74 g kg⁻¹), as the labile-carbon content was the highest in the least developed treatment, which was (0.85 g kg⁻¹).

Comment [EX1]: The abstract needs to be improved significantly because it lists the whole experiment and the reader cannot get a picture of the paper.

Keyword: Soil organic carbon (SOC), very-labile, labile, less-labile, non-labile, active and passive carbon pool

Formatted: French (France)

Formatted: French (France)

Formatted: French (France)

Introduction

The organic input of the soil is critical for protecting its physical properties or fertility because plants need it as a mineral source to successfully implement an agricultural production process. The pages of the report are comprised of the active and inactive carbon stocks in soil, known as the active and passive carbon pools, respectively. Carbon in the active carbon pool, with roots and microbes being the greedy ones, is available for plants and microbial metabolism. Also, it is known and thus linked to recent plant inputs. Given its structure, active carbon is distinguished and is characterized by the ease of its breakdown. On the other hand, the carbon in the passive carbon pool is longer-lasting and thus less likely to break down in the soil. Learning the positions of carbon pools, which include active and passive, is essential to understanding the cycling and storage of carbon in the soil. While passive carbon may be a source of data about the possibility of future carbon storage in the soil, active carbon is most probably a more fluctuating measure of short-term changes in soil carbon dynamics. The present work is undoubtedly aimed at the comprehensive examination of vertical Alesis has effect on the active and passive carbon stores in organic character and inorganic fertilizers.

Materials and Methods:

Applying the organic and inorganic fertilizers from the latitude 22.70 and longitude 75.90 of the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) for dry land agriculture farm of the College of Agriculture, Indore, from 2022 to 2023, this experiment is presently in motion. The mean annual precipitation is 1212.80 mm. The minimum temperature is 23.08 °C, and the mean average maximum temperature is 32.34 °C. Humidity of the cropping area ranged from an average of 85.58%. For the analysis to be performed, composite duplicate soil samples taken horizon-wise from the depths of 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, and 30–40 cm will be air dried, ground, passed through a 2 mm sieve and finally stored in a plastic container for routine laboratory tests. The Walkley-Black potassium dichromate heating method described by the authors (Walkley & Black, 1934) was used to assess the quantity of soil organic carbon. With 5, 10, and 20 ml of the c.a (36N) H₂SO₄, the mixing in the pools was done separately, and those were used to estimate SO as reported by Chan et al., 2001. This produced three acid-aqueous solution ratios of 0.5:111, 181, and 222 (beruhiger form: 11, 18, und 22, das entspricht 12, 18, und 24 N's vielleicht von H₂SO₄). By defining C pools based on the length of oxidation, which is getting more difficult over time, SOC was divided into four parts. Pool I (CVL: Similarly, irreversible non-renewable

resources do not emit carbon while the production or transport of products like coal, oil, or natural gas takes place (12 N H₂SO₄ can oxidize organic carbon). The difference between C oxidizable by 18N and that by 12 N H₂SO₄ is known as Pool II (CL: Climate change, together with the soil carbon (SAC), could operate in a synergistic way to increase soil carbon input. The difference between C oxidizable by 24 N and that by 18 N H₂SO₄ is known as Pool III (CLL: The addition of organic matter to the soil has a variety of benefits, including the reduction of soil erosion, the provision of compounds available to plants, and the promotion of agroecosystems by increasing soil carbon stability (longer residence time of carbon). Pool IV (CNL: Indirect methods: Measurement of lability of soil carbon (labile C): with the difference between oxidizable C and the SOC (stable organic C). Soil carbon stock (Mg C ha⁻¹) can be calculated as follows: are computed by multiplying carbon content by a thickness (g C kg⁻¹) × BD (Mg m⁻³) × 0.1.

Results and Discussion

Soil organic Carbon (SOC%)

The statistical evaluation of the organic carbon content of the soil was carried out to depths of (0-10cm, 10-20cm, 20-30cm, and 30-40cm), in comparison with the manures and fertilizers with and without supplementation is depicted in Table 1. Top soil showed more SOC than deep soil, according to the research. Moreover, it demonstrated that, for soil depths for sections of 0 - 10, 10 - 20, 20 - 30, and 30 - 40 cm, correspondently, the SOC content ranged from 0.34 - 0.77%, 0.30 - 0.71%, 0.28 - 0.6 These trends were closely perfectly with an upsurge in the nutrient dose Under FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N₂₀ P₁₃ (T₆), the SOC at 0–10 cm depth was significantly higher—0.77% at 0–10 cm, 0.71 % at 10–20 cm, and 0.62% at 20–30 cm. 0.44% at 30–40 cm depths, which was similar to the treatments for Residues 5 t ha⁻¹ + N₂₀ P₁₃ (T₇) and FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ (T₈), although T₆ outperformed the other treatments by a large margin. The trend remained the same for a given soil depth and all depths. At 0–10, 10– 20, 20– 30, and 30– 40 cm depths, SOM content was highest in the control plot (0.32%, 0.30%, 0.28%, and 0.25%, respectively). The study by Mastro et al. (2006) revealed a significantly higher soil organic carbon content in the depth of 0-10 cm in the FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N₂₀ and P₁₃ treatment combinations than in the control treatments. Similar results were also recorded in the range that accepted only the NPK fertilizer, or the presence of FYM and straw in combination with the NPK fertilizer was noted. Indeed, in their (1991) traditional research, Jenkinson and researchers of Rothamsted revealed that plots with FYM or straw in addition to NPK fertilizer had more SOC than plots with NPK fertilizer alone.

Active soil organic carbon pool

The laboratory data in Table 2 above presented the extremely labile soil organic carbon content of different soil depths (0-10, 10-20, 20-30, and 30-40 cm). The data likewise made par with the effects of the functional application of farmyard manure and fertilizers. In the mentioned treatments, the organic carbon content of extremely labile soils was, according to the rule, more in the surface soils than in those at lower surfaces. Depth ranges from 0 to 10 cm, and measurement results ranged from 3.01 to 1.65 g/kg-1), whereas depth ranges from 20 to 40 cm the measurement results ranged from 2.58 to 0.76 g/kg-1). The highest values of very labile carbon content were recorded under FYM 6 t ha-1 + N20 P13 (T6) at 0-10 cm soil depth (3.83 g kg-1), 10-20 cm soil depth (3.49 g kg-1), 20-30 cm soil depth (2.75 g kg-1), and at 30-40 cm (2.31 g kg-1), followed by Residues 5 t ha-1 + N20 P13 (T7), FYM 6 t ha-1 (T8), Residues 5 t ha-1 (T9), and N60, P35 (T5). While the T1 treatment had the lowest very labile carbon contents (2.47, 2.16, 1.43, and 1.39 g kg-1 at the varied depths), it was similar to the depths 0-10cm, 10-20cm, 20-30cm, and 30-40cm respectively. The effect of treatment T6 and T7 are at par, i.e., but not significantly different, but significantly different from T1, and the T2, T3, and T4 are at par, i.e. but not significantly different, whereas significantly different from T6.

One of the treatments was an unfertilized control with labile soil organic carbon analysis from various soil depths (0-10, 10-20, 20-30, and 30-40 cm). The effect of manures and fertilizers was statistically examined on the mentioned SOC levels and soil depths (Table 2). From the data, we deduce that the labile carbon value grew as the fertilizer level increased. The point of it all is that labile carbon content increased from zero or control fertilizers (T1) to FYM 6t ha-1 + N20P13 (T6), then the residues + N20P13 (T7) treatment. That was identical to earlier results, which also occurred at a lower level. By different soil treatments, 3.21, 2.60, 2.19, and 1.37 g probably generated labile carbon content at 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, and 30-40cm depths within T6 FYM 6t ha-1 + N20P13, the highest value was reported. More significant measurements were obtained as a controlled (T1) sample with various soil depths, and two more (NP treatments) were added. However, there is nothing substantial about treatments T2 and T3, just as they are better than T6 and T7, but they are still far from T2 and T3. However, although T8 and T9 are universally good in comparison with T6 and T7, they are still less than what can be.

This can only be the outcome of an increase in the size of applied fertilizers and manures, not the amount of biomass; there is a correlation between them. FYM 6t ha-1 + N20,P13,(T6) treatment routed the carbon atoms to 0-10 cm soil depth with the highest concentration for both very labile and labile carbon (FYM 6t ha-1 + N20,P13,(T6). This may be

the result of the long-term accumulation of FYM, which has added much more labile carbon in a relatively short term compared to the long-term contribution of other organic carbon sources. Perhaps the cause of these dynamic carbon pools, which are both labile and very labile and detected at 30-40 cm deep, remains unchanged under the control treatment (T1) is the lessening of the input biomass. The results of Kumar et al. (2018), who report that treatment with NPK in combination with FYM releases more substantial SOC fractions, tend to support this. According to the measured results, it should be noted that the non-labile carbon pool was a significant factor that led to the finding that the amount of organic carbon in the soil was high (FYM+N20P13).

Formatted: Greek (Greece)

Passive soil organic carbon pool

The tabulation in Table 3 extradites the acidic soil organic carbon at various depths; the sites contain unfertilized and fertilized farmlands. In addition, deeper soil layers had less recalcitrant organic carbon, a concept related to soil structure that describes organic material resistant to degradation. The treatments with the most carbon measured (0.85 g kg⁻¹) had a depth of 0-10 in soils belonging to control treatments (T1). That value steadily fell to treatment (T6) for 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20P13 (0.67 g kg⁻¹) at 0-10 cm depth, then different from the residues 5 t ha⁻¹ (T9) 0.82 g kg⁻¹ at 0-10 cm depth and FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ (T8) The treatments of both N60P35 and (T5) 0.74 g kg were not much different from those of N40P26 (T4) 0.45 g kg at 0-10 cm and 10-20 cm soil depth, respectively. Comparable outcomes were seen at lower depths of 10, 20, 20, 30, and 40 cm. The control group (T1) exhibited a more excellent value of 0.70, 0.62, and 0.55 g kg⁻¹, while FYM 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20 P13 (T6) had a lower value of 0.67, 0.45, and 0.38 g kg⁻¹. Treatments T6, T7, and T8 are at par, meaning they differ from T1 but not considerably, and treatments T3, T4, and T5 are at par, meaning they differ from T6 and T1 but not significantly.

Table 3 visually demonstrates the non-labile quantity of carbon left within soil organic after fertilizing and applying different depths of manure and fertilizer, as well as the control case, which is the plot without fertilizer application. The carbonaceous fraction fractional values ranges from 4.86 to 8.74 g kg⁻¹ (0-10 cm depth), 4.32 to 6.68 g kg⁻¹ (10-20 cm depth), 3.97 to 6.47 g kg⁻¹ (20-30 cm depth), and 3.46 to 5 Application of 6 t ha⁻¹ FYM + N20 P13 (T6) demonstrated significantly higher levels relative to the controls for example soil .depths at 0- 10 cm had 8.74 g kg⁻¹, in 10-20 cm there was 6.68 g kg⁻¹, 20-30 cm had 6.47 g kg⁻¹. [T1]control group giving the lowest amount of non-labile carbon (4.86; 4.32; 3.97; 3.46 g kg⁻¹) at the available soil depths (0-10 cm; 10-20 cm; 20-30 cm; and 30-40 cm). The order is T1 (or control). The comparisons TT6=T7 and TT2=T4 indicate that treatments T1, T7, and T4 are alike but not much so, whereas treatments TT2 and TT4 are alike and not too different from TT1.

Passive soil carbon has been recognized as such carbon pools located in less labile and non-labile soil organic carbon pools. The C that is least likely to change into CO₂ was detected at a 0–10 cm depth by applying organic material from 6 t ha⁻¹ + N20 P13 (T6). Studies of the consequences of different fertilizers as well as manure and their effects on the environment in the long run. There are two kinds of SOC by looking at their degradation rate and turnover: the one that is more irreversible and resistant to degradation is active carbon soil organic carbon is called passive. It is made of organic materials that have been stabilized chemically or physically enough, resulting in more chemically and biologically stable material. Thus, microbial degradation or mineralization decreases. Bendi et al. (2015) also found similar outcomes. It was established that a passive fraction of carbon meant more organic carbon when rice and wheat-grown systems were compared.

Table 1 Effect of manures and fertilizer treatments on vertisols' soil organic carbon (%) at different depths.

TREATMENTS	Soil organic carbon (%)			
	0-10cm	10-20cm	20-30cm	30-40 cm
T1-Control	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.25
T2-N20P13	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.31
T3-N30P20	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.35
T4-N40P26	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.38
T5-N60P35	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.42
T6-FYM6tha ⁻¹ +T2	0.77	0.71	0.62	0.44
T7-Residues5tha ⁻¹ +T2	0.72	0.67	0.53	0.46
T8-FYM6tha ⁻¹	0.67	0.59	0.49	0.42
T9-Residues5tha ⁻¹	0.64	0.56	0.43	0.37
SEm±	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
CDat5%	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

Table 2 Effect of manures and fertilizer treatments on active soil organic carbon (g kg⁻¹) of vertisols at different depths.

TREATMENT	Active soil organic carbon pools (g kg ⁻¹)							
	Very labile SOC				Labile SOC			
	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm
T1-Control	2.47	2.16	1.43	1.39	1.46	1.11	0.92	0.50
T2-N20P13	2.76	2.48	1.46	1.40	1.54	1.28	1.09	0.54
T3-N30P20	2.79	2.68	1.58	1.45	1.57	1.47	1.15	0.52

T4-N40P26	2.90	2.85	1.68	1.55	1.64	1.54	1.12	0.85
T5-N60P35	3.06	2.89	1.73	1.61	1.89	1.62	1.17	0.90
T6-FYM6tha⁻¹+T2	3.83	3.49	2.75	2.31	3.21	2.60	2.19	1.37
T7-Residues5tha⁻¹+T2	3.36	2.91	2.21	1.90	2.75	2.05	1.36	1.11
T8-FYM6tha⁻¹	3.11	2.81	2.12	1.67	1.91	1.82	1.28	0.97
T9Residues5tha⁻¹	2.84	2.42	2.06	1.57	1.90	1.71	1.27	0.93
SEm±	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
CDat5%	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.08

Table 3 Effect of manures and fertilizer treatments on passive soil organic carbon (g kg^{-1}) of vertisols at different depths.

TREATMENT	Passive soil organic carbon pools (g kg^{-1})							
	Nonlabile SOC				Less Labile SOC			
	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm	0-10 cm	10-20 cm	20-30 cm	30-40 cm
T1-Control	0.85	0.70	0.62	0.55	0.85	0.70	0.62	0.55
T2-N20P13	0.80	0.65	0.56	0.51	0.80	0.65	0.56	0.51
T3-N30P20	0.78	0.66	0.56	0.48	0.78	0.66	0.56	0.48
T4-N40P26	0.76	0.64	0.55	0.45	0.76	0.64	0.55	0.45
T5-N60P35	0.75	0.62	0.46	0.43	0.75	0.62	0.46	0.43
T6-FYM6tha⁻¹+T2	0.67	0.63	0.45	0.38	0.67	0.63	0.45	0.38
T7-Residues 5tha⁻¹+T2	0.72	0.53	0.44	0.43	0.72	0.53	0.44	0.43
T8-FYM6tha⁻¹	0.79	0.54	0.50	0.45	0.79	0.54	0.50	0.45
T9-Residues 5tha⁻¹	0.82	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.82	0.54	0.53	0.48
SEm±	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
CDat5%	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.09

Reference

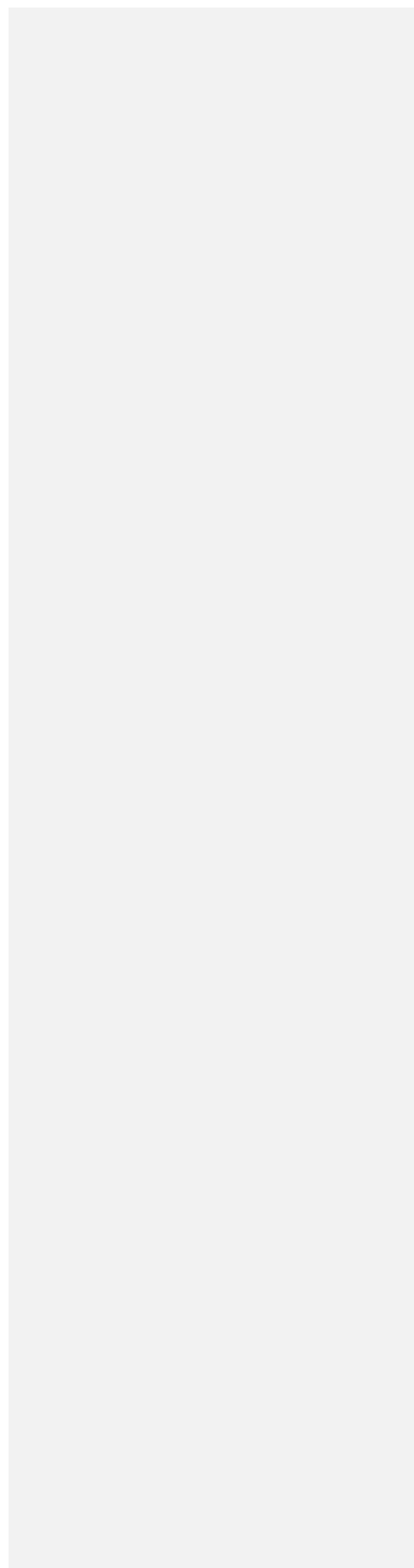
- Bahadur, L., Tiwari, D.D., Mishra, J. and Gupta, B.R. (2012) Effect of integrated nutrient management on yield, microbial population and changes in soil properties under rice-wheat cropping system in sodic soil. *Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science* 60,(4):326-329.
- Bationo, A., Kihara, J., Vanlauwe, B., Waswa, B. and Kimetu, J. (2009) Soil organic carbon dynamics functions and management in West African. *Agricultural Systems*, 13-25
- Benbi, D.K., Brar, K., Toor, A.S. and Sharma, S. (2015) Sensitivity of labile soil organic carbon

Comment [EX2]: In all scientific papers there are conclusions.

Formatted: Greek (Greece)

pools to long-term fertilizer, straw and manure management in rice-
wheatsystem.Pedosphere25,(4):534-545

UNDER PEER REVIEW



- Chan, K.Y., Bowman, A. and Oates, A. (2001). Oxidizable organic carbon fractions and soil quality changes in an paleo-stal funde different pastureleys .*Soil Science* 166(1):61- 67.
- Das, D., Dwivedi, B.S., Singh, V.K. Datta, S.P. (2016) Long-term effect of fertilizers and organic sources on soil organic carbon fractions under rice-wheat system in the Indo-Gangetic Plain of north-west India. *CSIRO Publishing*.
- Geetakumari, B. Mishra, R. Kumar, B.K. Agarwal and B.P. Singh., 2011. Long term effect of manure, fertilizer and lime application on active and passive pools of soil organic carbon under Maize-Wheat cropping system in an Alfisol. *Indian Soc. Soil. Sci.* 59, (3), 245-250.
- Majumder B., B. Mandal., Bandyopadhyay, P. K. and Chaudhury, J. (2007) Soil organic carbon pools and productivity relationships for a 34 years old rice-wheat-jute agroecosystem under different fertilizer treatments. *Plant and Soil* 297, 53- 67.
- Meena, H.M and Sharma, R.P. (2016) Long-term effect of fertilizers and amendments on different fractions of organic matter in an acid Alfisol. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis* 47, 1430-1440.
- Panse, V.G. and Sukhatme, P.V. (1961) *Statistical Methods for Agricultural Workers*, ICAR, New Delhi.
- Parmar, P. (2021). Effect of organic and inorganic on soil carbon pool and its fractionations in vertisols of Malwa Plateau, M.Sc. Thesis, Rajmata Vijayraje Scindia Krishi Vidyalaya, Gwalior, pp.84-90.
- Rawat, M. (2021). Impact of organic and inorganic fertilizers on soil enzymatic activities in Typic Haplustert of Malwa Plateau, M.Sc. Thesis, Rajmata Vijayraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, pp.- 64-69.
- Sahoo Kumar uttam. Singh Lanabir Soibam, Gogoi Anudip. Kenye Alice, Sahoo Snehasudha S (2019): Active and passive soil organic carbon pools as affected by different land use types in Mizoram, Northeast India. *PLOS ONE* 14. (7).
- Walkley, A. and Black C.A. (1934). An examination of the Degtjareff methods for determining the soil organic matter and nitrogen in the soil and a proposed modification of the chromic acid titration method. *Soil Science* 37:29-38.