

Evaluation Of Soil Nutrient Index and Physico-Chemical Parameters of Soil From Different Blocks Of Kurnool District,  
Andhra Pradesh, India

**ABSTRACT**

The evaluation of Physico-chemical properties of soil of different blocks of Kurnool district was carried out in 2021-2022. The main objectives of this study is to evaluate the Physico-chemical properties of soil and to analyze the soil nutrient index of soil. For evaluation 9 sampling sites were selected with different depths of 0-15cm, 15-30cm and 30-45cm. The research findings revealed that the Bulk density ranges from 1.33 to 1.52 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). The Particle density ranges from 2.36 to 2.66 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). The Pore space ranges from 46.66 to 59.09(%). The Water Holding Capacity ranges from 49.52 to 60.22(%). The Soil pH ranges from 7.66 to 8.44. The Electrical Conductivity ranges from 0.15 to 0.57 ( $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ ). The Soil Organic Carbon ranges from 0.35 to 0.66 (%). The Available Nitrogen ranges from 94.30 to 218.58 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Available Phosphorous ranges from 12.7 to 52.6 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Available Potassium ranges from 135.42 to 402.4 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The Exchangeable Calcium ranges from 13.66 to 34.62 ( $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ). The Exchangeable Magnesium ranges from 4.21 to 8.35 ( $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ). The Available Zinc ranges from 0.16 to 0.57 (ppm). The Available Copper ranges from 0.18 to 0.77 (ppm). The Available Iron ranges from 3.22 to 6.89 (ppm). Based on the outcomes soil is good for cultivation of different crops and this data will aid farmers in application of nutrients to soil and also in maintaining good soil health.

*Keywords: Soil fertility status, Macro-nutrients, Micro-nutrients, Kurnool etc.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

Soil is a critical natural resource for the existence of life on Earth, and its evaluation is required to determine soil productivity and long-term sustainability of the ecosystem. The biggest challenge to the mankind today, is to provide the basic necessities for living, from the ever shrinking and non-renewable soil resource. For the planned development of soil resources to sustain their productivity and management, precise scientific knowledge on their features, potentials, limitations, and management is essential to meet the demands for the future (Sathish *et al.*, 2018). Soil fertility, especially micronutrients, must be assessed in locations where commercial crops are grown in order to manage natural resources, diversify crops, and increase production levels. Soil is critical in determining an agroecosystem's long-term production. The ability of a soil to give critical nutrients to the crop determines its long-

term production. Macro and micronutrient levels in soils are decreasing as a result of continual fertiliser mining without restoration. It is well understood that optimal plant development and crop yields are determined by plant accessible nutrients in the soil to the crop rather than their total concentration (Prasad *et al.*, 2021). Soil and water are the greatest natural resources gifted to mankind. Our country basically depends upon agriculture; thus, it becomes more so important study, analyse and effectively manage "soil". Soil being the basic media for the plants to stand and grow and water becomes the lifeline to the plants. In view of this, a greater importance has been attached for management of soil and water by way on analysis, there by contributing increased productivity in modern agriculture (Reddy, 2015). Soil is the intermediary zone between the atmosphere and the earth's rock layer, the lithosphere. It also serves as the interface between water bodies (hydrosphere) and the lithosphere, making it a component of the biosphere. The soil is the top weathered layer of the earth's crust that contains mixed creatures and the results of their death and decay. It is also known as the region of the earth's crust where plants are anchored. The soil is a complex structure composed of six constituents: organic matter, inorganic matter, soil solution, soil moisture, soil organisms and soil air (Ismail and Uma mahesh, 2018).

Andhra Pradesh is a state in India's south-eastern coastline area. It is the seventh-largest state in terms of land area, with a total area of 162,975 km<sup>2</sup>. Agriculture and allied activities employ 60% of the population. Rice is the main food crop and staple diet of the state. It exports a variety of agricultural goods and is recognised as the "Rice Bowl of India."

The proposed study includes analysing the soil for its physical state, constituents, and nutrients, present in soil. Various Physico-chemical characteristics of different blocks of Kurnool district region of Andhra Pradesh State has been determined by using standard methods.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Kurnool is a city in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. Kurnool is located at 15.8333°N 78.05°E. It has an average elevation of 273 metres (898 feet). Kurnool lies on the banks of

the Tungabhadra River. Major soils in Kurnool District are black soils comprising 5,84,000 ha (61.4%) and red soils comprising 317000 ha (33.3%) and other soils comprising 51000 ha (5.3%). The proposed research includes 3 blocks of Kurnool district i.e., Kallur block, Kurnool block, Orvakal block. Methods used for analysis of Physico-chemical parameters are given in table 1.

### **Soil Nutrient Index**

In order to compare the levels of soil fertility of one area with those of another it was necessary to obtain a single value for each nutrient. Nutrient index (N.I) value is a measure of nutrient supplying capacity of soil to plants (Singh *et al.*, 2016). This index is used to evaluate the fertility status of soils based on the samples in each of the three classes, i.e., low, medium and high. The Nutrient index values of Organic carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, Zinc, Iron, Manganese and Copper are shown in the fig: 1. The nutrient index is calculated by using the formula as given by (Muhret *et al.*, 1963).

$$\text{Nutrient Index (N.I.)} = (N_L \times 1 + N_M \times 2 + N_H \times 3) / N_T$$

where

$N_L$ : Indicates number of samples falling in low class of nutrient status

$N_M$ : Indicates number of samples falling in medium class of nutrient status

$N_H$ : Indicates number of samples falling in high class of nutrient status

$N_T$ : Indicates total number of samples analysed for a given area

The nutrient index value of less than 1.5 is rated as low, 1.5 to 2.5 is rated as medium and more than 2.5 is rated as high fertility status as suggested by (Ramamurthy and Bajaj, 1969).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION-**

### **Physical properties-**

The Soil colour varies from dark brown to very dark greyish brown in dry condition and from dark greyish brown to very dark greyish brown in wet condition. Dark colour of the soil is

due to the presence of organic matter. Similar results were reported by (Vilakaret *et al.*, 2021). The soil texture was dominantly sandy clay loam in every site. Similar results were reported by (Sivaprasadet *et al.*, 2015). The Bulk density ranged from 1.33 to 1.52 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). Both the solid portion and the pore spaces are included in the bulk density. The maximum value found is 1.52  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  in singavaram at 30-45cm depth and the minimum value found is 1.33 in peddatekur at 0-15cm depth. The bulk density increases with the increase in soil depth because of lower organic carbon and higher compactness of soils. Similar results were reported by (Sathish *et al.*, 2015). The Particle density ranged from 2.36 to 2.66 ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ ). Particle density refers to the density of the solid portions of the soil, not the pore space. The mineral makeup of soil particles influences particle density. The maximum value found is 2.66  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  in chinnatekur at 30-45cm depth which indicates that the soil has comparatively lower amount of organic matter and the minimum value found is 2.36  $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$  in nidzur at 0-15cm depth which indicates the presence of higher amount of organic matter. Similar results were reported by (Geetha Sireesha and Naidu, 2020). The Pore space ranged from 46.66 to 59.09(%). The maximum value found is 59.09% in thadakanapalliat 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 46.66% in singavaram at 30-45cm depth. Pore space decreases with increase in depth due to increase in compaction of soil in the sub surface. Similar results were reported by (Ramana *et al.*, 2015). The Water Holding Capacity ranges from 49.52 to 60.22(%). The maximum value found is 60.22% in loddipalle at 0-15cm and the minimum value found is 49.52% in singavaram at 30-45cm depth. Water Holding capacity value decreases with increasing depth due to soil compaction and pore space reduction. Similar results were reported by (Balaji *et al.*, 2019).

### **Chemical properties-**

The Soil pH ranged from 7.66 to 8.44. The maximum value found is 8.44 in nannur at 30-45cm and the minimum value found is 7.66 in munagalapadu at 0-15cm thereby indicating soils are alkaline. 100% of samples are alkaline in nature. The pH value increases with depth because the upper horizons get the most leaching from rainfall and dissolved carbonic acids, as well as a large concentration of exchangeable sodium ions. Similar results were reported by (Reddy *et al.*, 2015). The Electrical Conductivity ranged from 0.15 to 0.57 ( $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value found is 0.57 ( $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ ) in nidzur at 30-45cm depth and the minimum value found is 0.15 ( $\text{dS m}^{-1}$ ) in peddatekur at 0-15cm depth. Similar results were reported by (Sivaprasadet *et al.*, 2015). The Soil Organic Carbon ranged from 0.35 to 0.66 (%). The maximum value found is 0.66% in thadakanapalliat 0-15cm and the minimum value found is 0.35% in nidzur at 30-45cm

depth. The organic carbon declines with increasing depth because top soil includes undecomposed and partially decomposed organic matter, and subsurface soil contains decomposed organic matter. Similar results were reported by (Sivaprasad *et al.*, 2015). The Available Nitrogen ranged from 94.30 to 218.58 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value found is 218.58  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in munagalapadu at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 94.30  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in nidzurat 30-45cm depth. The available nitrogen declines with increasing depth because it is positively related with organic matter content, which declines with depth, and also because the high pH at depth. Similar results were reported by (Supriya *et al.*, 2019). The Available Phosphorous ranged from 12.75 to 52.6 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value found is 52.6  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in munagalapadu at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 12.75  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in peddatekur at 30-45cm depth. The available phosphorous decreases with the increasing depth. Higher level of available phosphorous in surface soil could be attribute of favourable soil pH and organic matter content. Similar results were reported by (Supriya *et al.*, 2019). The Available Potassium ranged from 135.42 to 402.4 ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value is 402.4  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in thadakanapalli at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value is 135.42  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in singavaram at 30-45cm depth. With increasing depth, the available potassium declines. The increased accessible potassium level of surface soil may be attributable to the release of liable K from organic wastes and the use of potash fertilisers. Similar results were reported by (Supriya *et al.*, 2019). The Exchangeable Calcium ranged from 13.66 to 34.62 ( $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value found is 34.62  $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$  in nannur at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 13.66  $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$  in singavaram at 30-45cm depth. The exchangeable calcium decreases with the increasing depth due to the attribute of high pH towards the depth. Similar results were reported by (Geetha Sireesha and Naidu, 2020). The Exchangeable Magnesium ranged from 4.21 to 8.35 ( $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ). The maximum value found is 8.35  $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$  in uyyalawada at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 1.04 ( $\text{cmol (p}^+) \text{ kg}^{-1}$ ) in nannur at 30-45cm depth. The exchangeable magnesium decreases with the increasing depth due to the attribute of high pH towards the depth. Similar results were reported by (Geetha Sireesha and Naidu, 2020). The Available Zinc ranged from 0.16 to 0.57 (ppm). The maximum value found is 0.57 ppm in thadakanapalli at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 0.16 ppm in uyyalawada at 30-45cm depth. The available zinc declines with the increasing depth might be due to altitude may thus attributed to the accumulation of high organic matter, the major source of Zn in surface soils. Similar results were reported by (Ismail and Umamahesh, 2018). The Available Copper ranged from 0.18 to 0.77 (ppm). The maximum value found is 0.77 ppm in thadakanapalli at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is

0.18 ppm in munagalapadu at 30-45cm depth. The available copper decreases with increasing depth and this significant decrease in copper content with depth may be attributed to increase in pH which makes it less soluble after oxidation thereby reducing its availability. Similar results were reported by (Reddy *et al.*, 2015). The Available Iron ranged from 3.22 to 6.89 (ppm). The maximum value found is 6.89 ppm in nannur at 0-15cm depth and the minimum value found is 3.22 ppm in nidzur at 30-45cm depth. The available iron decreases with the increasing depth. The greater amount of value in surface soil has possible due to the accumulation of water and organic material. Similar results were reported by (Supriya *et al.*, 2019).

## **CONCLUSION**

It is concluded from the trial that the soils of three blocks of the Kurnool district are sandy clay loam with adequate Bulk density, Particle density and Pore space. All samples are alkaline in reaction and EC is in permissible limit suitable for most of the crops. More than half of samples are low to medium in organic carbon content. Macro-nutrients such as Nitrogen is low, Phosphorus and Potassium is medium to high range at all sites. Secondary nutrients calcium and magnesium are high and micro-nutrients such as Zinc is deficient, copper is adequate and iron is sufficient to excess at all sites. The usage of organic and inorganic fertilizers can help to compensate for nutritional deficiencies. The results suggest that soils are suitable for cultivation of different crops in this region. Farmers must maintain a Soil Health Card in accordance with state and central government norms for crop production, and are advised to use appropriate management practices and supply proper nourishment to soil health.

## **COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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**Table 1.** Procedure used for Physico-chemical analysis of soil

S.No.	Particulars	Methods	Scientist
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1.	Soil colour	Munsell colour chart	Albert Henry Munsell, (1971)
2.	Soil texture	Bouyoucos Hydrometer	Bouyoucos, (1927)
3.	Bulk density ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ )	Graduated measuring cylinder	Muthuvelet <i>al.</i> (1992)
4.	Particle density ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ )	Graduated measuring cylinder	Muthuvelet <i>al.</i> (1992)
5.	Pore space (%)	Graduated measuring cylinder	Muthuvelet <i>al.</i> (1992)
6.	Water Holding Capacity (%)	Graduated measuring cylinder	Muthuvelet <i>al.</i> (1992)
7.	Soil pH	Digital pHmeter	Jackson,(1958)
8.	EC	Digitalconductivitymeter	Wilcox,(1950)
9	Organic carbon (%)	WalkleyandBlackwetoxidationmethod	Walkley and Black, (1947)
10.	Available Nitrogen ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ )	Modified alkalinepermanganateoxidation method	Subbiah and Asija, (1956)
11.	Available phosphorus ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ )	Olsen'sextractionfollowed by spectrophotometric method	Olsenet <i>al.</i> (1954)
12.	Available potassium ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ )	Neutralnormalammonium acetate extraction followed by Flame photometricmethod	TothandPrince,(1949)
13.	Exchangeable calcium and magnesium ( $\text{cmol (p+) kg ha}^{-1}$ )	Versenatitrationmethod	Cheng and Bray, (1951)
14.	Zinc, Iron, Copper (ppm)	DTPAmethod/Atomic absorptionspectroscopy	Lindsayand Norvell,(1978)

**Table: 2.** Physical properties of soil at various depths i.e., 0-15, 15-30 and 30-45cm from different blocks of Kurnool district

Villages	Depth (cm)	BD ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ )	PD ( $\text{Mg m}^{-3}$ )	Porosity (%)	WHC (%)
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Thadakanapalli (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	1.33	2.36	59.09	56.81
	15-30	1.38	2.43	56.25	55.55
	30-45	1.47	2.60	52.94	52.17
Chinnatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	1.36	2.36	56.66	55.62
	15-30	1.41	2.53	53.63	54.71
	30-45	1.52	2.66	51.09	53.63
Peddatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	1.33	2.43	58.42	59.09
	15-30	1.39	2.50	53.15	55.55
	30-45	1.49	2.60	52.75	53.52
Munagalapadu (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	1.36	2.50	57.89	59.23
	15-30	1.42	2.53	55.55	56.66
	30-45	1.50	2.60	55.55	53.15
Singavaram (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	1.39	2.43	56.66	56.87
	15-30	1.44	2.36	52.85	53.75
	30-45	1.52	2.43	46.66	49.52
Nidzur (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	1.38	2.36	57.89	56.66
	15-30	1.42	2.43	55.55	52.50
	30-45	1.44	2.50	52.63	51.53
Nannur (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	1.36	2.43	58.82	59.97
	15-30	1.42	2.43	55.55	58.05
	30-45	1.49	2.50	52.94	55.66
Loddipalle (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	1.38	2.36	58.75	60.22
	15-30	1.46	2.43	54.70	57.56
	30-45	1.47	2.43	52.50	54.42
Uyyalawada (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	1.33	2.43	56.66	58.15
	15-30	1.41	2.36	54.70	56.50
	30-45	1.49	2.53	52.50	55.53

**Table: 3.** Chemical properties (pH, EC, OC, N, P, K) of soil at various depths i.e., 0-15, 15-30 and 30-45cm from different blocks of Kurnool district

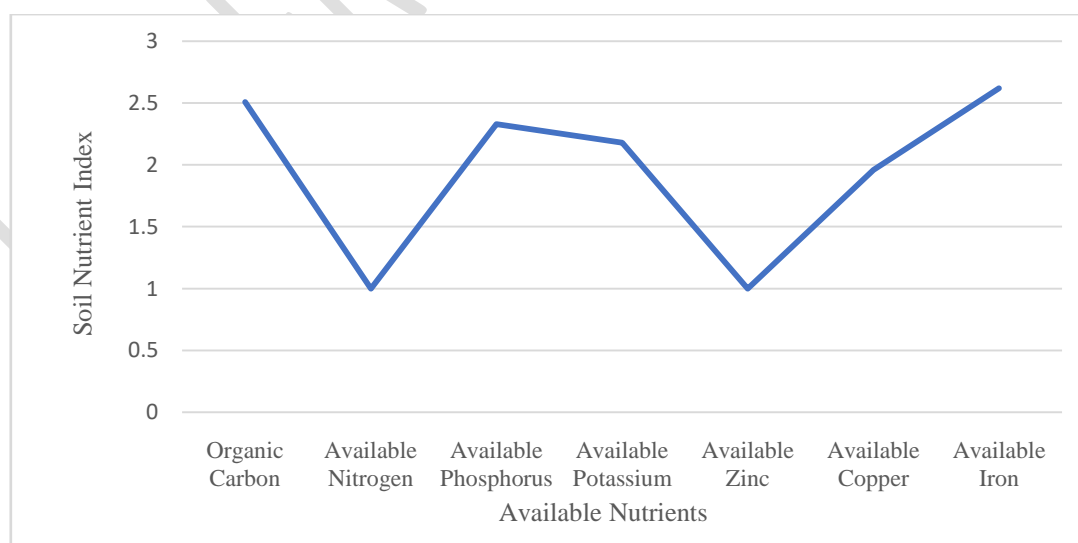
Villages	Depth (cm)	pH	EC (dS m <sup>-1</sup> )	OC (%)	N (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	P (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )	K (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )
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Thadakanapalli (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	7.89	0.16	0.66	210.48	28.83	402.40
	15-30	8.25	0.17	0.50	169.46	24.96	396.23
	30-45	8.26	0.18	0.36	130.08	22.36	375.64
Chinnatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	8.13	0.30	0.61	190.58	18.50	298.72
	15-30	8.05	0.33	0.62	152.36	18.82	180.37
	30-45	8.14	0.35	0.50	133.60	16.82	175.65
Peddatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	7.92	0.15	0.62	188.36	14.59	326.49
	15-30	7.96	0.18	0.53	147.34	13.43	290.85
	30-45	8.23	0.19	0.35	105.59	12.75	258.55
Munagalapadu (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	7.66	0.18	0.61	218.58	52.60	398.27
	15-30	7.95	0.18	0.57	158.46	42.14	376.76
	30-45	8.12	0.19	0.37	114.83	41.67	260.84
Singavaram (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	7.96	0.15	0.60	195.83	27.97	192.83
	15-30	8.13	0.16	0.53	163.02	23.68	165.55
	30-45	8.25	0.19	0.36	110.08	21.18	135.42
Nidzur (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	7.75	0.42	0.60	173.46	18.82	294.65
	15-30	7.89	0.50	0.50	153.15	18.50	250.31
	30-45	8.22	0.57	0.35	94.30	16.06	257.11
Nannur (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	7.85	0.23	0.57	192.80	46.69	291.38
	15-30	7.88	0.25	0.50	139.68	44.33	257.25
	30-45	8.44	0.29	0.37	97.47	42.19	255.69
Loddipalle (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	8.04	0.19	0.58	172.24	25.36	283.43
	15-30	8.10	0.20	0.53	151.34	20.90	272.55
	30-45	8.27	0.27	0.36	103.60	20.79	253.91
Uyyalawada (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	8.06	0.28	0.53	183.88	20.71	327.58
	15-30	8.23	0.30	0.50	142.74	18.37	330.26
	30-45	8.35	0.40	0.37	116.31	16.06	295.45

**Table: 4.** Chemical properties (Ca, Mg, Zn, Cu, Fe) of soil at various depths i.e., 0-15, 15-30 and 30-45cm from different blocks of Kurnool district.

Villages	Depth (cm)	Ca (cmol (p <sup>+</sup> ) kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Mg (cmol (p <sup>+</sup> ) kg <sup>-1</sup> )	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (ppm)
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Thadakanapalli (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	20.56	7.99	0.57	0.77	6.02
	15-30	20.13	7.15	0.35	0.46	4.76
	30-45	19.24	7.10	0.31	0.22	3.97
Chinnatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	19.87	6.14	0.31	0.68	5.12
	15-30	19.16	4.52	0.25	0.59	4.33
	30-45	18.13	4.29	0.20	0.32	3.39
Peddatekur (B <sub>1</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	22.57	8.12	0.44	0.55	6.44
	15-30	21.43	6.93	0.40	0.31	5.03
	30-45	19.12	5.44	0.33	0.20	4.78
Munagalapadu (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	26.67	8.32	0.48	0.42	5.67
	15-30	23.13	5.79	0.43	0.28	5.25
	30-45	21.45	4.32	0.34	0.18	4.32
Singavaram (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	16.30	7.19	0.32	0.63	6.10
	15-30	14.72	6.33	0.31	0.42	5.13
	30-45	13.66	5.21	0.28	0.27	4.21
Nidzur (B <sub>2</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	26.26	7.37	0.36	0.55	6.16
	15-30	27.93	7.71	0.23	0.39	4.57
	30-45	20.15	6.28	0.20	0.26	3.22
Nannur (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>1</sub> )	0-15	34.62	6.75	0.52	0.68	6.89
	15-30	32.53	5.93	0.44	0.48	4.65
	30-45	31.13	4.21	0.40	0.40	4.06
Loddipalle (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> )	0-15	27.53	7.94	0.43	0.65	5.29
	15-30	26.79	7.46	0.34	0.49	4.13
	30-45	25.21	6.72	0.27	0.42	3.67
Uyyalawada (B <sub>3</sub> V <sub>3</sub> )	0-15	23.24	8.35	0.36	0.71	6.25
	15-30	22.13	7.27	0.20	0.53	5.34
	30-45	18.32	5.86	0.16	0.45	3.84



**Fig. 1.** Graphical representation of Nutrient Index range of different nutrients