

Original Research Article

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Effect of Different Land Use Systems on Major Nutrient Status in Soils of Westernghat-Chikamagalur, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to assess the impact of different land-use systems on major nutrient status viz: Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium in soils of central part of Western ghat, Karnataka. The land use types include both manmade systems (Agriculture: paddy; Horticulture: coffee, are canut, tea and banana); forest plantation (acacia and teak) and natural systems (Evergreen, semi-evergreen and grassland). In each land use systems, samples were collected from two depths (0-15 cm and 15-30 cm) at 20 locations during pre-monsoon and post monsoon period. Soil samples were analyzed for available nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium. The results revealed that available nitrogen content in surface soil was significantly higher (394.55 kg ha⁻¹) than that of subsurface soil (330.57 kg ha⁻¹). Among manmade land use systems, available nitrogen content was significantly higher in coffee (435.82 kg ha⁻¹) followed by in soils under banana 404.40 kg ha⁻¹. Similarly, natural system the available-N content was in the range of 294.97 to 376.55 kg ha⁻¹ with minimum in grassland and maximum in semi-evergreen forest. Available-P varied significantly among different land use systems. The highest available-P content was recorded in soils under coffee (29.31 kg ha⁻¹) followed by evergreen forest (28.37 kg ha⁻¹), semi-evergreen (27.26 kg ha⁻¹) and other systems. The available-P was least in grassland (20.28 kg ha⁻¹). The available K₂O content in soils under paddy was 299.42 kg ha⁻¹ and it was significantly lower than other systems but was at par with those observed in grassland (311.01 kg ha⁻¹), acacia (321.01 kg ha⁻¹) and teak system (329.86 kg ha⁻¹). These results are indicated that well-managed horticultural system in general and coffee in particular had better soil fertility which is comparable to that found in natural forest system.

Keywords

Land use system,
Soil fertility,
Nutrient dynamics,
Major nutrients

Article Info

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Introduction

Soil degradation is a worldwide problem due to unscientific land use pattern and cropping techniques which attracted attention in sustainable agricultural production systems (Ayoubi, *et al.*, 2011) The productivity and sustainability of soil depends on dynamic equilibrium among its physical, chemical, and biological properties (Somasundaram *et al.*, 2013). These properties are continuously influenced by land use changes. According to Di *et al.*, (2013), agricultural management practices can largely influence the quality of the soil which in turn is intrinsically linked to the sustainability of agro ecosystem functions and productivity. Therefore, successful agriculture requires the sustainable use of soil resources as soil could easily lose its quality and quantity within a short period of time (Kiflu and Beyene, 2013) Soil health maintenance is essential for sustained food productivity, the decomposition of wastes, storage of heat, sequestration of carbon, and the exchange of gases. Since 1945, it is estimated that 38% of the cultivated areas in the world have been degraded. Annually, approximately 24 billion tons of topsoil is lost, this is equivalent to about 9.6 million hectares of land. Therefore, soil degradation or changes in soil quality that result from wind and water erosion, salinization, losses of organic matter and nutrients, or soil compaction are of great concern in every agricultural region in the world.

The Western Ghats comprises an area of around 1, 60,000 km², with an elevation ranges from 300-2700 m mean sea level. It covers 34 biodiversity hotspots of the world and are a chain of mountain ranges stretching north to south along the western peninsular India. The Western Ghats of Karnataka lies in southern states of India covers 20% of its geographical area, which receives an average annual rainfall of >3500 mm. Brown forest

soils occur mainly in the Western Ghats under forests, in humid and sub-humid climate. They cover 6 per cent of the total geographical area of Karnataka and have developed on granites, gneisses and schists.

Soil fertility is a dynamic natural property and it can change under the influence of natural and human induced factors. Soil organic matter is an important factor in deciding management system of the forest soil fertility. The forest soils vary in physico-chemical changes with time and space resulting in variation among topography, climate, weathering processes, vegetation cover and microbial activities and also biotic and abiotic factors (Sannappa and Manjunath, 2013). Soil fertility fluctuates throughout the growing season each year due to land use changes and unscientific nutrient management practices by the addition of unbalanced fertilizers, manure, compost, mulch and lime in addition to leaching. Thus, the present study was taken up to evaluate the different land-use effects on soil fertility in soils of central parts westernghat of Karnataka was carried out to recommend appropriate soil conservation and land use management practices for sustainable agriculture.

Materials and Methods

Study area

A major watershed was selected for the study area in located in Chikamagalur district of western ghat of Karnataka, Chikamagalur district lies in between latitudes 12° 54' 42" to 13° 53' 53" N and longitudes 75° 04' 46" to 76° 21' 15" E. Major part of the district is covered by mountains and there is a formidable ghats range in the west. The soil of this region mainly consists of Archaean schist and gneisses. The climate of the district is very pleasant and cool. April is generally the hottest month. The humidity is very high

during the monsoon generally exceeding 90 per cent. The annual average rainfall of the district is 1000 to 2500 mm. The drainage network is dense and areas are very deep, well drained, clay soils with moderately rapid permeability.

Selection of land use system

Major and important land use systems prevailing in the selected study area are broadly divided as manmade and natural systems. Manmade systems are further subdivided into agriculture, horticulture and forest plantation systems. Paddy represents agriculture system. While, areca nut, coffee, tea and banana constitute horticulture systems. Forest plantation systems comprise teak and acacia. While, natural system comprises of evergreen forest, Semi-evergreen forest and grassland system.

Soil sample collection and analysis

In each location for each land use system, a minimum of 8 to 10 spots were chosen in a sampling area (location) and samples from these spots were bulked to get one composite soil sample for one location. Eight such composite samples were collected for each land use system from two depths (0-15 and 15-30cm) during pre-monsoon season and post-monsoon season. Collected soil samples were analyzed for available nitrogen (Subbiah and Asija, 1956), available P_2O_5 (Bray and Kurtz, 1945), and available K_2O (Jackson, 1973). Data obtained were subjected to statistical test using factorial completely randomized design (Sundararaj *et al.*, 1972).

Results and Discussion

Available nitrogen

Nitrogen is essential for crop production as it is an important constituent of proteins, nucleic

acids, porphyrins and alkaloids. SOM acts as a storehouse and supplier of N to plant roots and microorganisms, almost 95% of the total soil N is closely associated with SOM. Among the land use systems available-N content was significantly higher in coffee (435.82 kg ha⁻¹) followed by banana (404.40 kg ha⁻¹) and arecanut (362.32 kg ha⁻¹) (Table 2). The variations in available-N may be attributed to variation in soil organic matter and total-N contents (Korikanthimath, 1994). Such variations in available-N for different land use systems are also reported by Stevenson (1994) and Nagaraja (1997). Continuous addition of organic matter is known to enhance both availability and total-N contents (Mukharjee and Ghosh, 1984 and Stangel *et al.*, 1994). Secondly the buildup of available-N might be ascribed to the residual effect of applied N fertilizer and mineralization of FYM (Swarup Anand, 2001 and Uzma *et al.*, 2009).

The higher available-N content in manmade system especially under coffee and banana might be attributed to application of very high dose of N fertilizers along with very high level of FYM. Similarly, the higher available-N content under forest system was largely derived from mineralization of organic matter as these systems have not received N through external sources (Jordan, 1985; Dagar *et al.*, 1995)

The higher available-N content under natural systems namely evergreen (385.07 kg ha⁻¹) and semi-evergreen (376.97 kg ha⁻¹) compared to forest plantation systems *viz.*, teak (336.57 kg ha⁻¹) and acacia (353.81 kg ha⁻¹) might be attributed to the variation in quality and quantity of litter as it is derived from mixed vegetation type under natural system. Secondly, the leguminous tree species in the natural forest might have fixed atmospheric N. Thus, the higher available-N content was observed under natural forest.

The amount so fixed along N derived from mineralization might be sufficient to replace the N removed through the litter.

The difference in available nitrogen content with depth was significant. The soil available nitrogen content in surface soil was significantly higher ($394.55 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) than that of subsurface soil ($330.57 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) which may be attributed to accumulation of more organic matter on surface layer and its subsequent decomposition than the subsurface soil layer. These results are in conformity with the results obtained by Trevedi and Mishra (1985) explaining the presence of higher available nitrogen content in the surface layer than that of subsurface layer in a grassland ecosystem.

The available N content in soils collected during pre-monsoon season was $359.35 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and was lower than that observed during post-monsoon season ($365.77 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$). However, the difference was not significant. This could be due to higher organic matter content of the soil contributing to higher available-N in the soil. Organic matter has always been considered as a good source of N in soil. The mineralization of organic matter releases significant amounts of N to the liable N pool (Ananth Kumar, 2011).

Available phosphorus

Phosphorus is known as the master key to agriculture production because lack of available P in the soils limits the growth of plants under both manmade and natural systems (Foth and Ellis, 1997).

The available- P_2O_5 status was significantly higher (29.27 kg ha^{-1}) in surface soil than that of subsurface soil (23.91 kg ha^{-1}) (Table 3). In general, the highest available- P_2O_5 content was recorded in soils under coffee system (29.31 kg ha^{-1}) followed by evergreen forest

(28.37 kg ha^{-1}), semi-evergreen (27.26 kg ha^{-1}), teak (27.17 kg ha^{-1}), banana (26.79 kg ha^{-1}), arecanut (26.01 kg ha^{-1}), acacia (25.65 kg ha^{-1}) and tea system (24.81 kg ha^{-1}), respectively. The available- P_2O_5 was lowest in grassland (20.28 kg ha^{-1}). This variation may be attributed to higher litter turnover and application of phosphatic fertilizer. These observations are in conformity with the findings of Anil Kumar (2002); Hariyappa *et al.*, (2009) and Niranjana *et al.*, (2009). Such accumulations of P due to addition of fertilizers were also reported by Nagaraja (1997) and Chang *et al.*, (2008).

The higher available- P_2O_5 in manmade systems might be attributed to supplementation through external source. In agricultural soils, P application and its use efficiency appear to be important in regulating P-accumulation. Thus, lower P-use efficiency would lead to its accumulation in both agricultural and horticultural systems (Nambiar, 1994; Powelson and Johnston, 1994). This may be the reason for higher available- P_2O_5 under coffee. Lower availability of phosphorus in forest systems compared to coffee systems clearly demonstrates that the soils in this region are P-deficient. Acidic soil pH associated with higher Fe and Al activities in Alfisols might have reduced its availability (Tan, 2010).

The seasonal changes in available- P_2O_5 content were significant and the values 26.50 kg ha^{-1} during pre-monsoon season significantly higher than that observed during post-monsoon season (25.41 kg ha^{-1}). This might have been the consequence of soil pH which was relatively lower in the post-monsoon season favouring the P fixation (Ravi and Ananthanarayan, 1997). At low soil pH, P may be fixed as iron and aluminium phosphate, which are not likely to be readily available to plants (Ananth Kumar, 2011).

Table.1 Description of vegetation and management practices followed in different land use systems

Land use system	Type of system natural / man made	Management		
		Irrigation	Source of external nutrient input	Produce
I. Manmade				
(a) Agriculture				
Paddy	Man made	Irrigated	Fertilizer +FYM	Stubbles and roots
(b) Horticulture				
Arecanut	Man made	Drip/Nil	Fertilizer + FYM	Fronds/grass
Coffee	Man made	Drip/Nil	Fertilizer + FYM	Litter
Tea	Man made	Drip/ Nil	Fertilizer + FYM	Litter
Banana	Man made	Drip/Irrigated	Fertilizer. + FYM	Leaves/stems /grass
(c) Forest plantation				
Teak	Man made	Nil	Nil	Litter
Acacia	Man made	Nil	Nil	Litter
II. Natural forest				
Evergreen forest	Natural	Nil	Nil	Litter
Semi-evergreen forest	Natural	Nil	Nil	Litter
Grassland	Natural	Nil	Nil	Roots/litter

Table.2 Available nitrogen (kg ha^{-1}) status in soils of different land use systems during pre and post monsoon seasons

Land use systems	Pre-monsoon			Post-monsoon			Mean of systems
	Depth(cm)		Mean	Depth(cm)		Mean	
	0-15	15-30		0-15	15-30		
Paddy	349.58	263.72	306.65	402.30	385.00	393.65	350.15
Arecanut	455.40	332.76	394.08	340.72	320.39	330.56	362.32
Coffee	482.74	395.92	439.33	466.49	398.12	432.30	435.82
Tea	397.18	309.27	353.23	361.52	289.47	325.49	339.36
Banana	385.25	323.53	354.39	485.12	423.70	454.41	404.40
Teak	391.77	315.85	353.81	378.30	323.31	350.80	352.31
Acacia	375.52	297.62	336.57	363.80	330.12	346.95	341.76
Evergreen forest	446.22	323.91	385.07	299.67	312.89	306.28	345.67
Semi-evergreen forest	440.18	326.14	383.16	402.02	337.87	369.95	376.55
Grassland	318.92	255.58	287.25	348.41	256.98	302.70	294.97
Mean of season	359.35			365.77			
Mean of depth	0-15 cm			15-30 cm			
	394.55			330.57			
	L (Land use)	D (Depth)	S (Season)	S × D	L × D	S × L	S × L × D
S.Em ±	9.31	4.16	4.16	5.89	13.17	13.17	18.63
CD @ 5 %	25.94	11.60	NS	16.40	NS	36.68	51.87

Table.3 Available-P₂O₅ (kg ha⁻¹) status in soils of different land use systems during pre and post monsoon seasons

Land use systems	Pre-monsoon			Post-monsoon			Mean of systems
	Depth (cm)		Mean	Depth(cm)		Mean	
	0-15	15-30		0-15	15-30		
Paddy	26.43	20.81	23.62	25.99	20.68	23.34	23.48
Arecanut	30.33	21.74	26.03	28.54	23.42	25.98	26.01
Coffee	34.31	22.91	28.61	34.59	25.42	30.00	29.31
Tea	26.77	23.31	25.04	25.82	23.34	24.58	24.81
Banana	30.99	24.02	27.51	29.16	22.99	26.07	26.79
Teak	28.10	28.34	27.22	28.00	26.15	27.17	27.17
Acacia	25.23	25.56	25.40	25.67	26.15	25.65	25.65
Evergreen forest	35.12	24.49	29.80	29.74	24.15	26.94	28.37
Semi-evergreen forest	34.57	25.00	29.78	27.55	21.94	24.75	27.26
Grassland	23.76	18.36	21.06	22.07	16.94	19.50	20.28
Mean of season	26.50			25.41			
Mean of depth	0-15 cm			15-30 cm			
	29.27			23.91			
	L (Land use)	D (Depth)	S (Season)	S × D	L × D	S × L	S × L × D
S.Em ±	0.80	0.36	0.36	0.50	1.13	1.13	1.59
CD @ 5 %	2.22	0.99	0.99	1.40	NS	NS	NS

Table.4 Available-K₂O (kg ha⁻¹) status in soils of different land use systems during pre and post-monsoon seasons

Land use systems	Pre-monsoon			Post-monsoon			Mean of systems
	Depth (cm)		Mean	Depth (cm)		Mean	
	0-15	15-30		0-15	15-30		
Paddy	360.25	243.18	301.71	333.46	260.78	297.12	299.42
Arecanut	479.26	335.13	407.19	475.30	347.10	411.20	409.20
Coffee	527.50	434.07	480.78	543.60	453.60	498.60	489.69
Tea	374.33	305.60	339.97	388.79	323.89	356.34	348.15
Banana	404.15	317.67	360.91	405.12	339.18	372.15	366.53
Teak	408.31	276.07	342.19	358.99	276.09	317.54	329.86
Acacia	354.52	294.49	324.51	350.02	285.02	317.52	321.01
Evergreen forest	449.30	321.50	385.40	360.69	321.96	341.32	363.36
Semi-evergreen forest	454.24	367.88	411.06	353.90	324.54	339.22	375.14
Grassland	347.55	291.84	319.69	316.21	288.46	302.33	311.01
Mean of season	367.34			355.33			
Mean of depth	0-15 cm			15-30 cm			
	402.27			320.40			
	L (Land use)	D (Depth)	S (Season)	S × D	L × D	S × L	S × L × D
S.Em ±	12.17	5.44	5.44	7.70	17.21	17.21	24.34
CD @ 5 %	33.88	15.15	NS	21.43	NS	NS	NS

Available potassium

Potassium is the third most important essential element next to N and P that limit plant productivity. Its behaviour in the soil is influenced primarily by soil cation exchange properties and mineral weathering rather than by microbiological processes. (Brady and Weil, 1996)

The highest available K₂O content of 489.69 kg ha⁻¹ was found in soil under coffee followed by soils under arecanut (409.20 kg ha⁻¹) systems compared to other systems (Table 4). The higher available K₂O status in these soils might be due to addition of potassic fertilizers at very high levels over the years. Accumulation of potassium in horticultural systems due to excess application of potassic fertilizer. Secondly, the higher available K₂O status might be due to higher turnover of litter and its subsequent decomposition. Similar results were reported by Anil Kumar (2002); Shilpashree *et al.*, (2011); Sharan Bhoopal Reddy (2010) and Ananth Kumar (2011).

The available K₂O content was relatively low in forest systems compared to that of horticulture systems mainly because of non-application of potassic fertilizers and also due to lower mineralization process. Further, the potassium content in forest litter was lower than that of coffee might have been contributed to lower available K₂O status in forest soils. Secondly the surface added K₂O through the litter decomposition might have lost by leaching (Rudramurthy *et al.*, 2007 and Ananthanarayana and Ravi (1997).

Available K₂O content of soil was relatively higher in pre-monsoon season (367.34 kg ha⁻¹) as compared to post-monsoon season (355.33 kg ha⁻¹) in all the systems this could be due to higher soil organic matter content contributing to higher available K₂O in the

pre-monsoon season. The reduction in available K₂O in post-monsoon may be due to leaching during rainy period (Ananth Kumar, 2011).

In conclusion the land use system influences soil nutrient status. Accordingly, well managed horticultural system particularly coffee had better soil nutrient status compared to natural forest system, paddy, grassland and manmade forest plantation. Variation of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium among different land use systems were minimal on lower soil layer as compared to the surface soil layer, implying that surface soil layer is most affected by different management practices. On the basis of the above findings, there is a need to develop proper land use policy and sustainable soil management and cropping practices to improve soil fertility and combat the on going soil degradation in the study area.

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