

Original Research Article

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Spatial Variability of Soil pH, EC and Organic Carbon in Different Panchayats of Sabour Block of Bhagalpur District, Bihar, India

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Soil pH, Organic carbon, GPS receiver, Interpolation, Soil fertility and Spatial variability

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Soil pH, EC and Organic Carbon are the essential parameters used as the primary level health status of the soils. In this context, detailed study over soil pH, EC and OC was done for different panchayats of Sabour block of Bhagalpur district. 80 composite surface soil samples (0-15cm) using GPS receiver from different location of fourteen Panchayats of Sabour block were collected during the months of May and June, 2019. The sample points were recorded in GPS receiver to find out the coordinate(s) and used to record the data of soil parameters viz. pH, EC and organic carbon in excel file towards the analysis of spatial variability and correlation using interpolation (IDW) technique. It was observed that soil pH under 52.5 % soil samples was as neutral and 41.25% soil samples were slightly alkaline in nature. However, the range of EC was under in non-saline category and varies from 0.10 to 0.36 dSm⁻¹. While organic carbon ranged from 0.15-0.49 % with a mean value of 0.33 % which was positively correlated with soil pH and EC. Normal EC indicated the safe for all agricultural crops. However, organic carbon was low in all the panchayats which is needed to be management practices.

Introduction

Soil is considered as a natural resource where all agricultural activities are being done towards promotion of agricultural economics. (Sehgal, 1996) reported that systematic study of soils provided an opportunity to understand the soil health to accelerate the land use

planning in area of interest. In this context, soil pH, EC and OC are important parameters that affect plant growth. Amacher *et al.*, (2007) reported that pH is used as an indicator of the acidity or alkalinity presence in soils which controls the mobility and the availability of soil nutrients. If a soil is too sour or too sweet, plants cannot take up

nutrients like nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) (Buckman *et al.*, 2002). Some nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are less available when pH is <6.0 (acidic condition). In same manner, if pH is very alkaline, Iron, manganese and phosphorus are less available. (Wang *et al.*, 2006) reported that low pH causes deficiency and unavailability of plant nutrients like P, Ca, K, Mg and Mo. (Vimal *et al.*, 2016) reported that red soils were found in hilly terrain of Banka district of Bihar which is acidic in nature having low nitrogen. Vinay *et al.*, (2013) reported that light textured soils visually interpreted as white by using visual interpretation keys of satellite image of Diara land of Bhagalpur district, Bihar. (Khadka *et al.*, 2018) digitized the Chungbang farm, Pakhribas, Dhankuta, Nepal to identify the actual land for soil fertility mapping. The organic carbon was mapped for Agricultural Research Station, Bijayanagar, Jumla, Nepal by (Khadka *et al.*, 2011).

To identify the actual land which is used for agriculture only under different Panchayats of Sabour block, Bhagalpur and the status of soil pH, EC and Ca in that cultivated land are current lacking. To fill these gaps, an attempt was taken to map the soil pH, EC and Ca towards their spatial variability in different Panchayats of Sabour block of Bhagalpur district.

Materials and Methods

Study area

Sabour block of Bhagalpur district, Bihar was selected to study the soil pH, EC and OC. It is situated adjoining of river Ganges having geographical extension of 24030' to 2506'N and 86030'E to 87007'E. The eastern and southern border of the block coincide with Goradih and Sanhaura blocks. In west and south it touches with Nathnagar and

Jagdishpur blocks respectively (Fig. 1). The geographical area of the study area is 115.51 having fourteen panchayats. Field survey was done during the month of June, 2019 and 80 soil samples were collected from different location with GPS reading to analyse the soil parameters of soil pH, EC and Ca using the standard procedure.

Hardware, software and satellite data

Computer system (HP Pentium due core 5i processor), QGIS software, satellite image of Landsat 8 of May, 2019 and GPS receiver were used for Digital Image Processing (DIP) and mapping. Toposheets and ancillary data were also used for ground truthing and validation of derived data.

Soil analysis procedure

Collected soil samples from different location were air dried in shade, crushed and sieved from <2 mm sieve for the analysis of soil pH, EC and Organic carbon in the laboratory. Tested procedures and methods were used for the assigned parameters were tabulated (Table 1).

Statistical analysis and soil fertility mapping

Latitude, longitude and laboratory analysed data/results were inserted in attribute table (MS-Excel) and converted into csv file. Format to open in QGIS software towards generation of thematic maps of soil pH, EC and organic carbon. Interpolation technique (IDW) was used to map the spatial variability. (Hengl, 2009) used Inverse Distance Methods (IDW) of interpolation to find out the soil fertility status and to separate it from an ordinary map because geo-statistical map is a predicted map which was created based on quantitative statistical methods.

Methodology for digital mapping

Satellite data (Landsat 8) was used for visual interpretation of the different land use pattern of the study area and selection of the different locations of the soil samples. However, topographical sheets (P45 and O45) were used to trace out the block and village boundaries on a plain sheet and traced boundaries were geo-referenced to digitize the boundaries in shape files (shap File). Digitized files were used to subset the land sat 8 data for visual interpretation, mapping and selection of the locations of the soil samples. Based on analysed soil samples, interpolation technique was used to map the spatial variability of soil pH, EC and organic carbon and results were ground truth by using toposheets, GPS receiver and documented reports were used for the validation of data.

Results and Discussion

Soil pH

Based on visual interpretation layer stacked bands of green, red and NIR bands of satellite (Landsat-8) image, whitish tone having high brightness values was observed in adjoining of river Ganges, where soil reaction was under 7.00 to 7.9 In southern part, tone of the soils was appeared as bluish in same bands, where the range of soil pH (6.19-7.95) was slightly alkaline (Fig. 3a). In general, soils with near neutral reaction (pH 6.0-7.0) are the most fertile (LRMP, 1986). The pH of the soils of Sabour Block describe that only 6.25% soils were moderately acidic due to high rainfall in some part of Sabour Block. 41.25% soil samples were slightly alkaline in reaction might be due to medium black soils and 52.50% soils were Neutral soils. Soil had pH less than 8.0 might be due to soil were well drained and light in colour. Similar results reported by Chitdeshwari *et al.*, 2017 in Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu and

conclude that soil reaction ranged from acidic to slightly alkaline which is might be due to high base saturated in respective area (Fig. 2).

Soil EC

The Electric Conductivity of the analyzed soil samples was ranged from 0.10-0.36 dSm⁻¹ with an average mean of 0.20 dSm⁻¹ indicated all the 80 soil samples (100%) were non saline nature. The result indicated that all the soils are normal in nature (Fig. 4a). Similar results were reviewed by Golhar and Chaudhari (2013) at Chalisgaon Tehsil of Jalgaon District, Maharashtra. The wide variation of EC has also been observed with low salt content because of inherent drainage capacity prevailed over respective panchayat at sabour block. As a result, there was barely evidence of salinity hazards in potential zone. Similar results were also reported by Salma *et al.*, (2019), who stated that low EC unable to favored the accumulation of salts at succeeding depth.

Organic Carbon

The organic carbon content ranged from 0.15-0.49 % with the mean of 0.33 % and categories under low fertility status (Map 5, (a). It might be attributed low organic carbon content prevailed across the sabour block. Despite of low application of FYM and crop residues, rapid rate of decomposition with no scientific management practices followed by farmers pose to fast degradation of organic matter because of high temperature, as on that removal takes place at faster rate coupled with low vegetation cover. Thereby, leaving less changes of accumulation of organic matter in surface layer, which enable to further exacerbate the situation in respective panchayat at sabour block. Similar findings were corroborated with Singh *et al.*, (2018) in soils of Uttar Pradesh and Jagtap (2007) in soil of Chakur and Shirpur-anantpal Tehsil, Maharashtra (Fig. 5).

Table.1 Method of Analysis for Chosen Soil properties

S. No.	Parameter	Method	Reference
1	pH	Soil-Water Suspension	Jackson, 1973
2	EC (dSm-1)	Soil-Water Suspension	Jackson, 1973
3	Organic Carbon (%)	Wet oxidization method	Walkley and Black, 1934

Fig.1 Location map of the study area

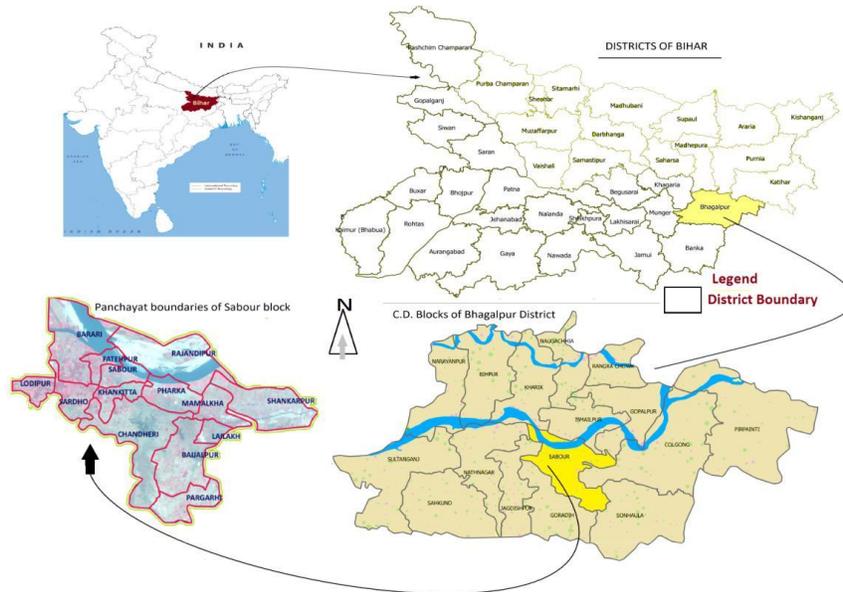


Fig.2 Flow Soil chart pH of the methodology

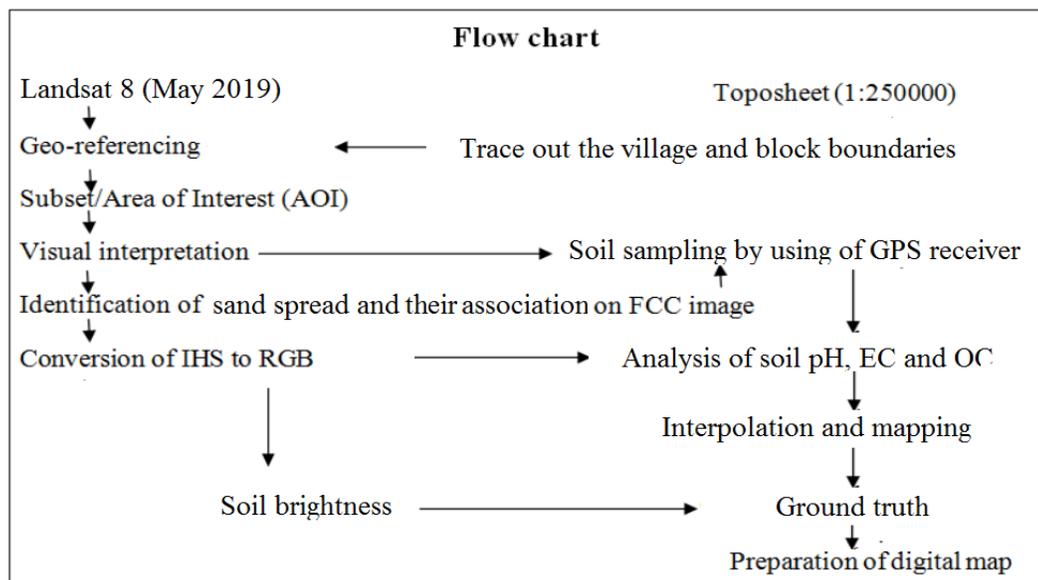


Fig.3 (a) Map showing spatial variability of soil pH

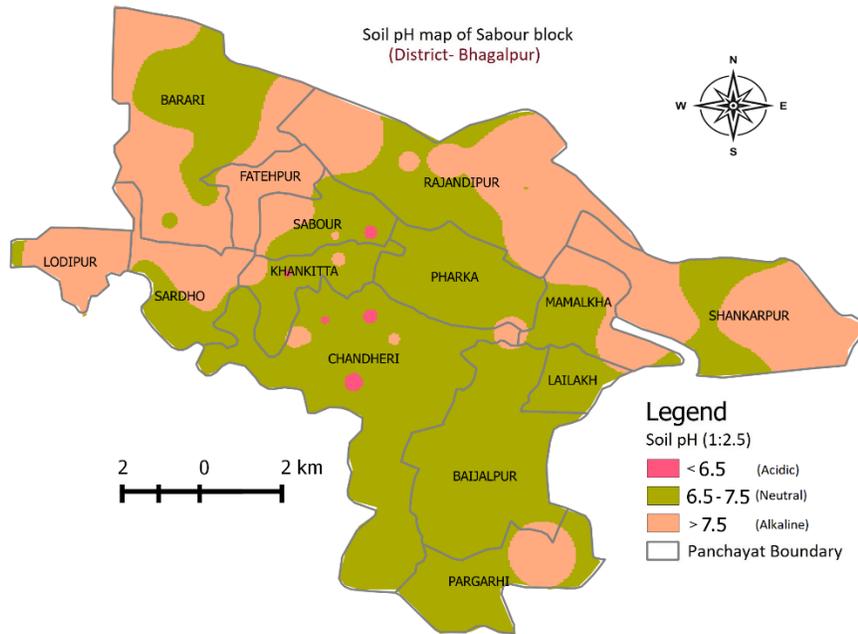


Fig.3 (b) Pie diagram showing status of soil pH

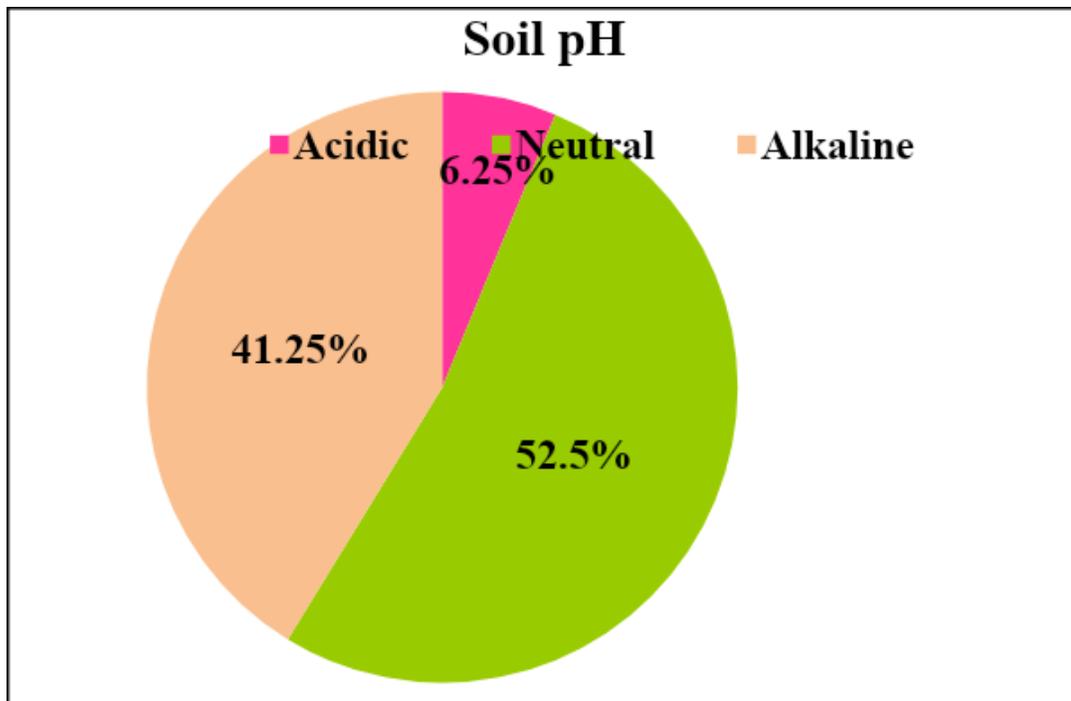


Fig.4 (a) Map showing spatial variability of soil EC

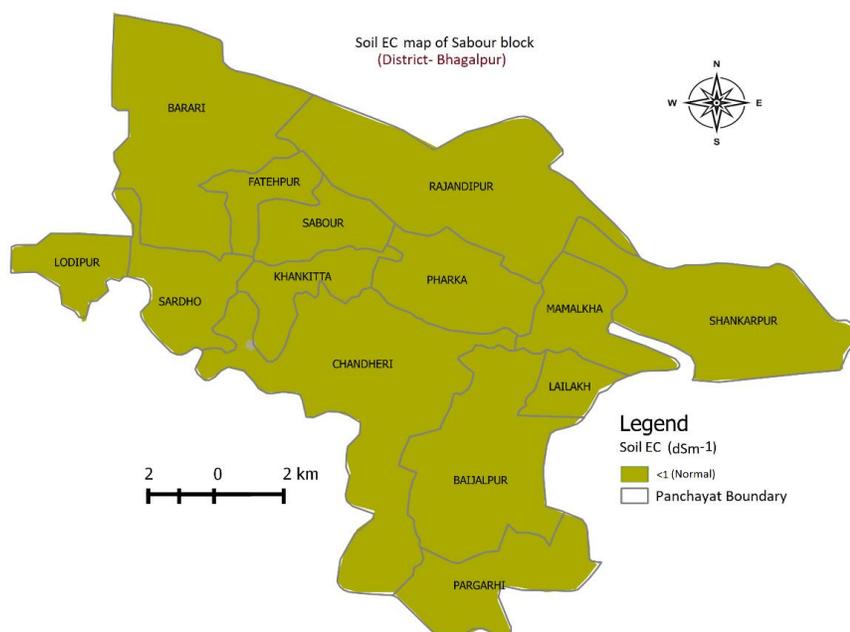


Fig.4 (b) Pie diagram showing status of soil EC

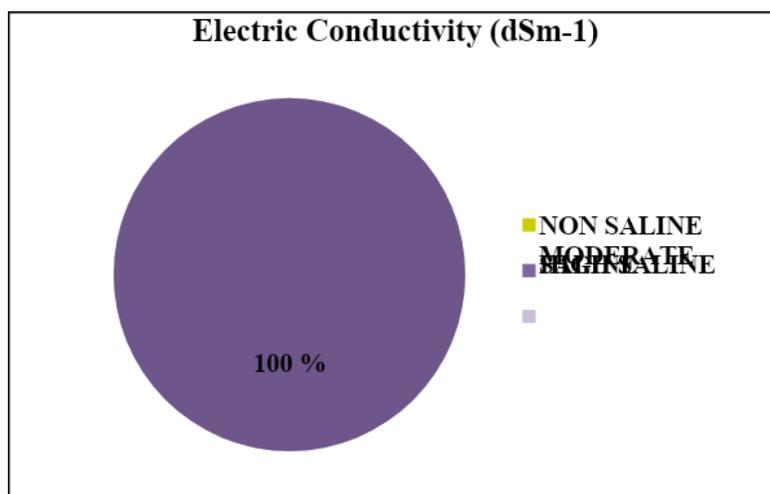


Table.2 Statistical Analysis of Nutrient

Sr. No.	Soil Parameters	Total number of the soil samples	Mean	Range	CV	Standard Deviation	Standard Error
1	Soil pH (1:2.5)	80	7.38	6.19 - 7.95	5.95	0.44	0.05
2	EC (1:2.5) (dSm-1)	80	0.20	0.10 - 0.36	29.52	0.06	0.01
3.	OC (%)	80	0.33	0.15 - 0.49	24.99	0.08	0.01

Fig.5 (a) Map showing spatial variability of soil OC

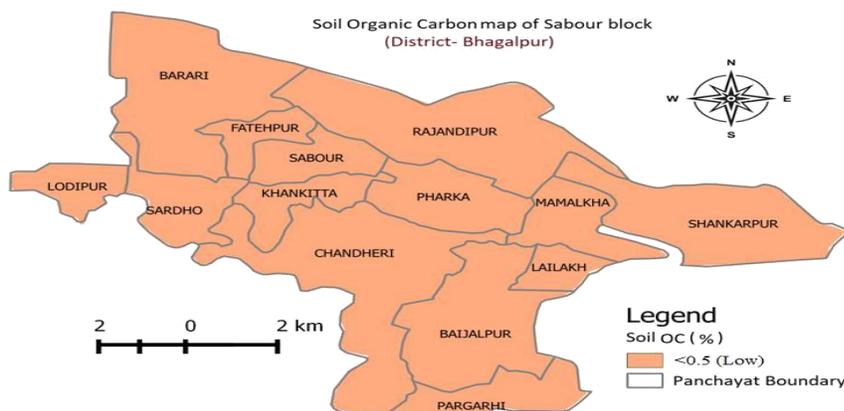
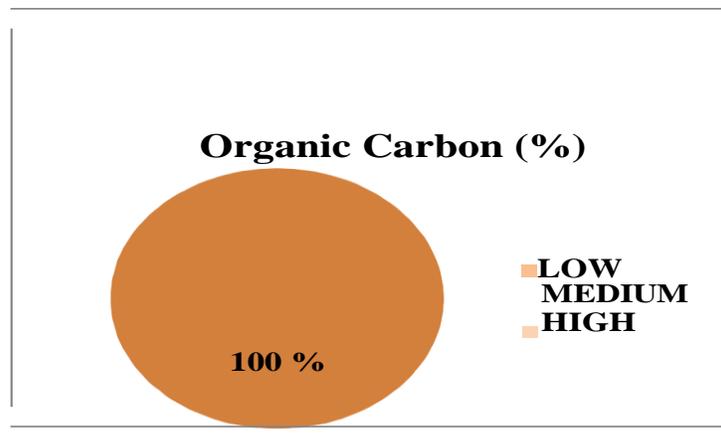


Fig.5 (b) Pie diagram showing status of soil OC



Spatial distribution

Results of the tested soil samples and their maps indicated that most of the land is normal in context of Soil EC. Soil pH value was observed within the neutral to slightly alkaline and EC was saline free. In context of spatial variation of soil pH, Chandheri, Baijalpur, Mamalkha and Farka panchayats have neutral range indicated the maximum coverage of cropping sequences. However, result of EC and OC indicated that all the panchayats have non saline in nature (Table 2).

In conclusion, results of the tested soil samples and their maps indicated that most of the land is normal in context of Soil EC. Soil pH value was observed within the neutral to slightly alkaline and EC was non saline. Organic carbon content is low in sabour block due to tropical climatic conditions which cause rapid decomposition of

organic matter. In context of spatial variation of soil pH, Chandheri, Baijalpur, Mamalkha and Farka panchayats have neutral range indicated the maximum coverage of cropping sequences. However, result of EC and OC indicated that all the panchayats have non saline and low organic matter status. Results were demonstrated in digital maps helpful for initial information towards promotion of land use planning at Panchayats level.

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