

Soil organic matter and stability of soil aggregates



Anton Zaujec – Mária Mražíková – Vladimír Šimanský

Department of pedology and geology
Faculty of Agrobiolgy and Food Resources
Slovak Agricultural University, Nitra, Slovakia

Material and methods

- **Soil texture** - pipet method
- **Hydrophysical properties**: bulk density ($\rho_d=BD$), porosity (P), air capacity (VA)
- „**packing density**“ $PD = BD + (0.009 \times CC)$
- *Soil reaction - pH*
- $CaCO_3$ content
- **Parameters of soil sorption complex** – hydrolytic acidity (H), sum of exchangeable cations (S), sorption capacity ($T=H+S$) and base of saturation ($V= S.100/T$)
- **Organic carbon content** (C_{ox}) – by Tyurin method
- **labile organic carbon content** (C_L) (Loginov et al., 1993)
- **Hot water soluble carbon** (C_{hws}) (Körschens et al., 1990)
- calculation - lability of carbon (L) (Blair et al., 1995)
 - carbon pool index (CPI)
 - lability index of carbon (LI)
 - carbon management index (CMI)
- **Soil structure** by dry sieving (fractions : >7 , $5-7$, $3-5$, $1-3$, $0.5-1$, $0.25-0.5$, <0.25 mm)

- fractions (>5 , $3-5$, $2-3$, $1-2$, $0.5-1$, $0.25-0.5$, <0.25 mm) waterstable macroaggregates (**WSA**) – Bakshajev's method (Hraško et al., 1962)
- **Coefficient of structure ability (K)** (Revut, 1964)
- **Mean weight diameter of macroaggregates** – dry sieving method - (**MWDd**)
- **Mean weight diameter of macroaggregates** – wet sieving method - (**MWDw**)
- **Coefficient of vulnerability (Kv)** macroaggregates
- **Indice of structural stability Sw** (Henin et al., 1969)
- **Stability of waterstable aggregates (S_{WSA})** modified method Kemper and Rosenau (1986)
- **SAS method of stability WSA** (Kemper a Rosenau, 1986)
- **USAS method of stability WSA** (Mayer et al., 2002; Mentler et al., 2004)
- Contents **C** and **N** in aggregates (Baccanti, Colombo, 1988) by Carlo Erba NA 1500
- Determination of **dimethylsulfoxid reduction (DMSO)** (Alef, Kleiner, 1989)
- Determination of biomass production by **substrate inducated respiration (SIR)** (Anderson, Domsch, 1978).



Víglaš – Fertilization and soil properties

Soil samples from 50 years trial

1. Control (021)

2. Applied FYM (011)

3. Fertilized by NPK (016)

particles <0.01mm

Year 2006 „a“

Control = 37.0 %

FYM = 38.5 %

NPK = 26.5 %

Year 2007 „d“

Control = 40.2 %

FYM = 38.9 %

NPK = 39.6 %



Pseudoglej kultizemny

N ₁ 022	N ₃ 024	N ₂ K 026
021 kontrol a	N ₂ 023	N ₂ P 025
N ₄ PK 016	PK 012	N ₂ PK 014
N ₃ PK 015	FYM 011	N ₁ PK 013
N ₃ 024	N ₂ K 026	N ₁ 022
N ₂ 023	N ₂ P 025	021 kontrol a
PK 012	N ₂ PK 014	N ₄ PK 016
FYM 011	N ₁ PK 013	N ₃ PK 015

d

c

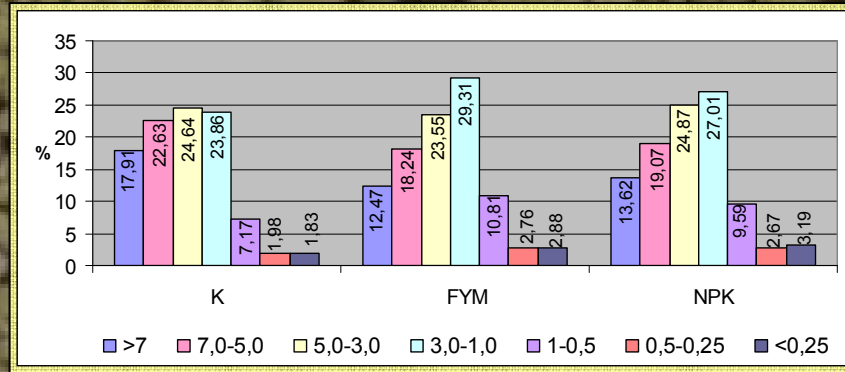
b

a

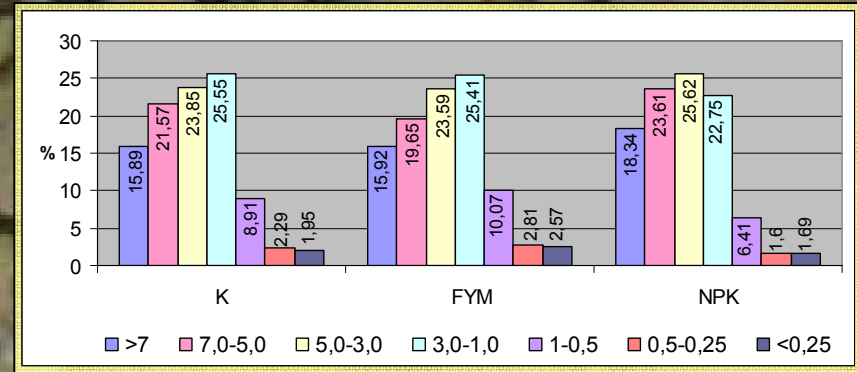
N ₂ PK 014	PK 012	N ₄ PK 016
N ₁ PK 013	FYM 011	N ₃ PK 015
N ₁ 022	N ₂ K 026	N ₃ 024
021 kontrol a	N ₂ P 025	N ₂ 023
N ₄ PK 016	N ₂ PK 014	PK 012
N ₃ PK 015	N ₁ PK 013	FYM 011
N ₂ K 026	N ₃ 024	N ₁ 022
N ₂ P 025	N ₂ 023	021 kontrol a



Soil structure



Soil aggregates Víglaš 2006 repetition „a“

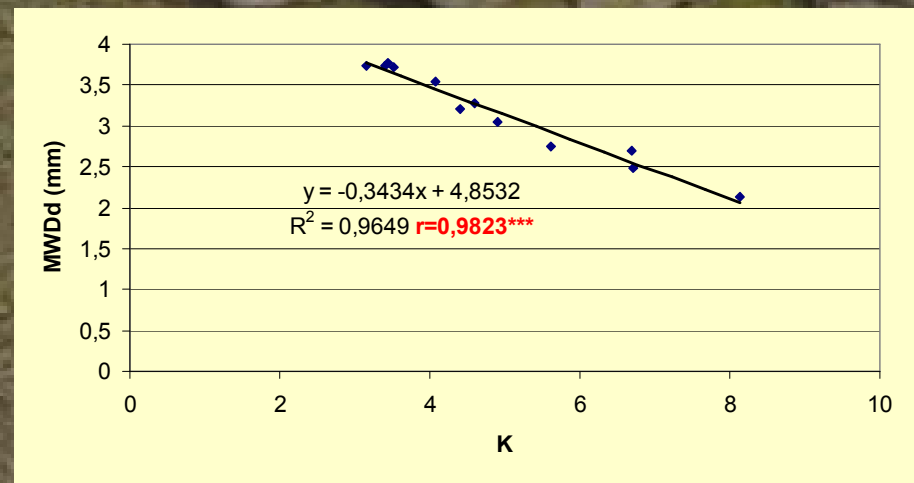


Soil aggregates Víglaš 2007 repetition „d“

Values of Revut coefficient of structural stability (K)

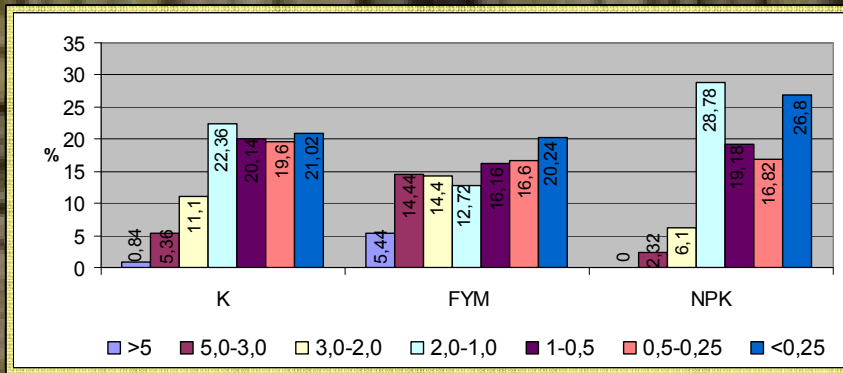
variant	depth (m)	K („a“2006)	K („d“2007)
control	0-0.15	4.90	6.70
	0.15-0.3	3.44	3.41
FYM	0-0.15	8.13	6.71
	0.15-0.3	4.07	3.16
NPK	0-0.15	5.62	4.59
	0.15-0.3	4.40	3.52

K-value (Revut) were higher significant to depth of soil samples ($P < 0.0024^{**}$).

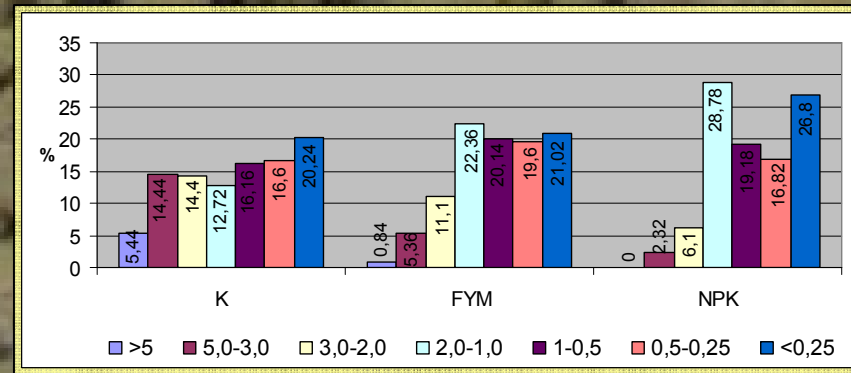


Linear correlation between K-values and MWDD

Waterstable aggregates - WSA



WSA Víglaš 2006 repetition „a“



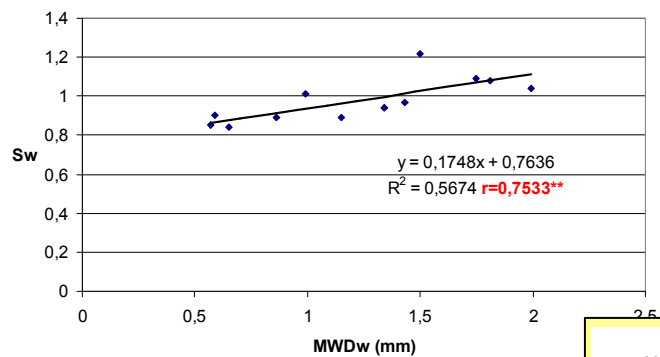
WSA Víglaš 2007 repetition „d“

Parameters of soil structure

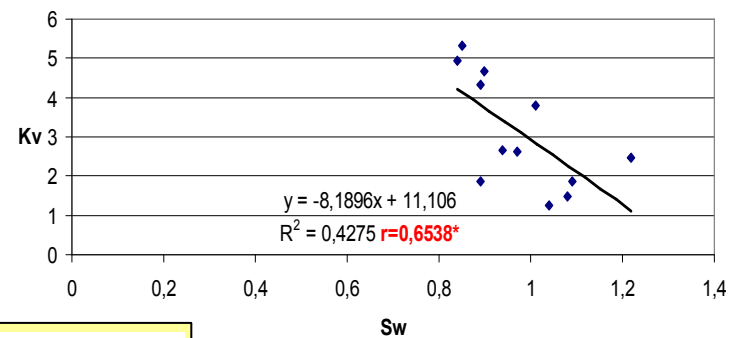
variant	depth (m)	%WSA („a“2006)	%WSA („d“2007)	Sw („a“2006)	Sw („d“2007)	Kv („a“2006)	Kv („d“2007)
control	0-0.15	72.2	89.4	0.85	1.08	5.33	1.49
	0.15-0.3	85.8	78.5	1.01	0.89	3.81	4.34
FYM	0-0.15	77.6	88.2	0.89	1.04	1.86	1.25
	0.15-0.3	81.9	79.4	0.94	0.97	2.65	2.62
NPK	0-0.15	75.8	89.4	0.90	1.09	4.66	1.87
	0.15-0.3	70.6	83.6	0.84	1.22	4.94	2.47

Interrelation between parameters of soil structure and SOC

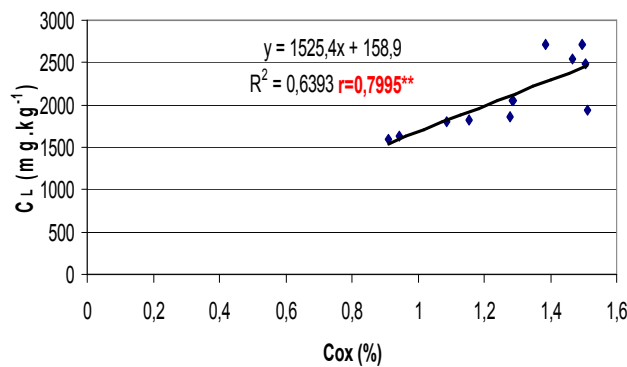
	K	MWDd	MWDw	Sw	Kv	TOC	C _L	C _{hwd}
K	1.0	-0.982	0.222	-0.107	-0.417	0.250	-0.045	0.078
MWDd	***	1.0	-0.124	0.196	0.300	-0.266	-0.044	-0.201
MWDw			1.0	0.753	-0.941	0.245	-0.053	-0.388
Sw			**	1.0	-0.654	0.197	0.159	-0.428
Kv				*	1.0	-0.365	0.067	0.398
TOC						1.0	0.800	0.265
C _L						**	1.0	0.470
C _{hwd}								1.0



Linear correlation between Sw and MWDw



Linear correlation between Sw a Kv



Linear correlation - Cox and C_L

Locality Borovce – the influence of crop rotations and monocultural growing cereals on soil structure

- S1 – **winter wheat** (WW) – **control**
- S2 – **winter wheat** with **application straw**
- S3 – **winter wheat** with **application straw and org. fertilizer Veget**
- S11 – **crop rotation** with 40 % WW and fertilizing on **level H1**
- S12 – **crop rotation** with 40 % WW and fertilizing on level H2- org.+min. fert.
- S13 – **crop rotation** with 60 % spring barley (SB) and fertilizing on **level H1**
- S14 – **crop rotation** with 60 % spring barley (SB) and fertilizing on level H2 - org.+min. fert.
- S15 – **crop rotation** with 80 % WW and fertilizing on **level H1**
- S16 – **crop rotation** with 80 % WW and fertilizing on level H2- org.+min. fert.



-Loamy soil,

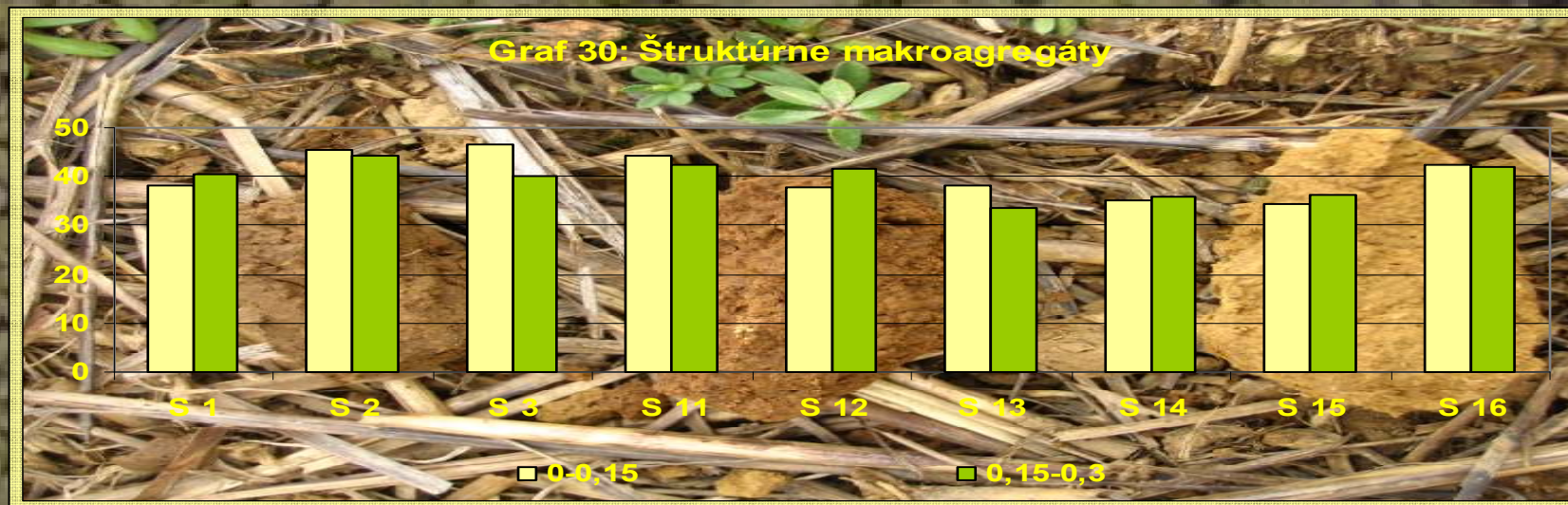
Textural differences
between variants has
been inconsiderable

Contents of silt
fraction have been
high..



Aggregate contents – Borovce

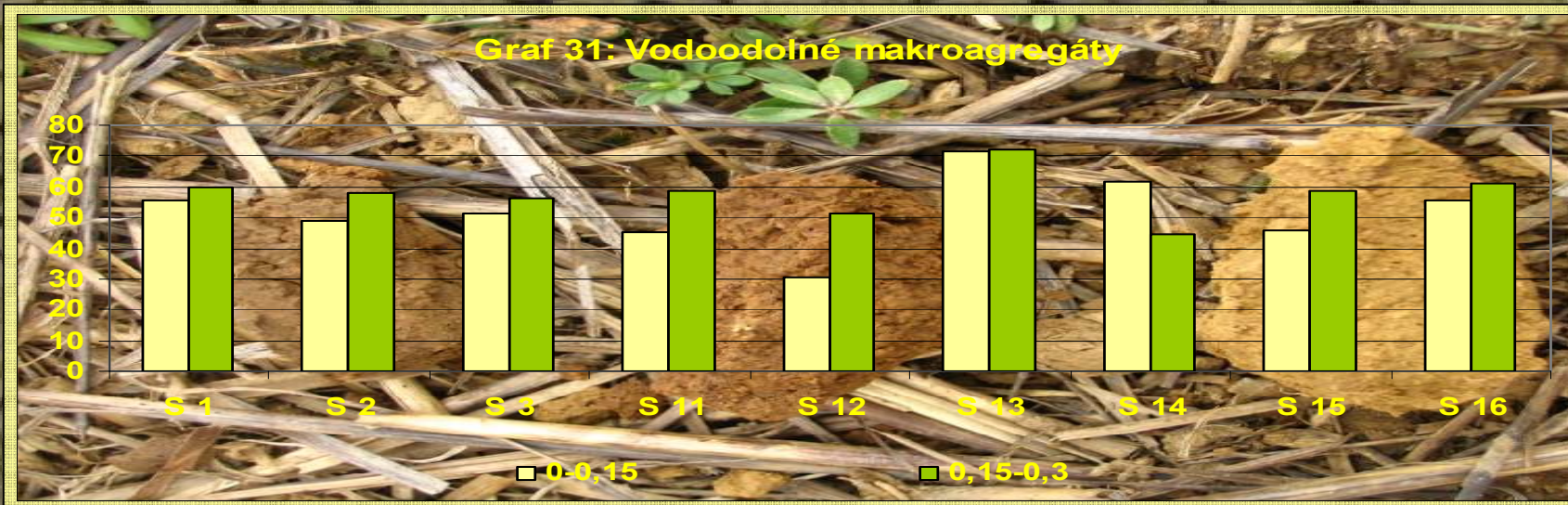
Borovce 2007 - dry sieving aggregates contents in variants and layers



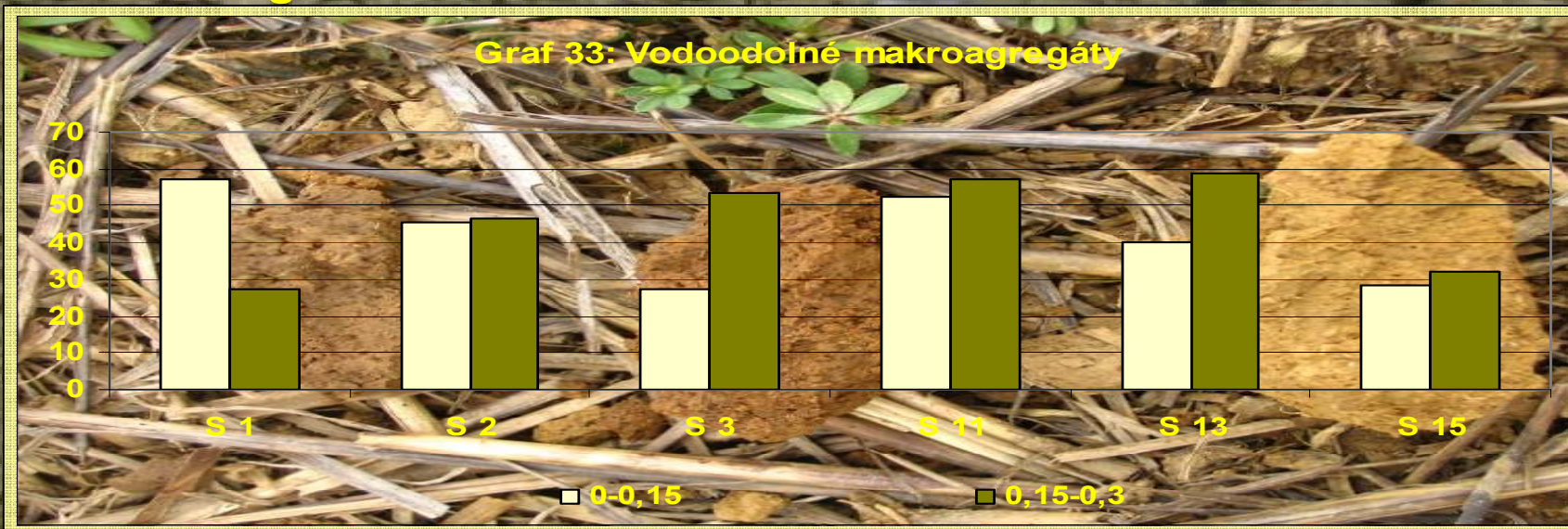
Borovce 2008 -



Wet sieving – 2007 – contents of WSA in variants and layers



Wet sieving – 2008



Parameters of soil structure - quality

Parameters 2007	minimum	maximum	mean	std. deviation
%WSA>0.25mm	51.8	86.2	75.0	± 9.38
MWDd	2.08	3.34	2.75	± 0.34
MWDw	0.27	1.31	0.75	± 0.33
Kv	1.59	10.44	4.64	± 2.68
Sw	0.69	1.26	1.01	± 0.14
K	3.47	6.82	4.96	± 0.91

Parameters 2008	minimum	maximum	mean	std. deviation
%WSA>0.25mm	47.6	76.7	68.1	± 9.42
MWDd	2.42	3.78	3.19	± 0.42
MWDw	0.25	0.73	0.48	± 0.13
Kv	4.38	12.8	7.23	± 2.45
Sw	0.60	1.20	0.93	± 0.15
K	3.21	10.0	4.65	± 2.12

From property to others and to function

MWD (mm)	Aggregate stability	Crust formation	Risk of erosion
< 0.4	Very unstable	always	Important, any topography
0.4 – 0.8	unstable	frequent	Frequent
0.8 – 1.3	Medium stability	moderate	Variable, depends on topography and climate
1.3 - 2	stable	rare	Limited
> 2	Very stable	never	Very small

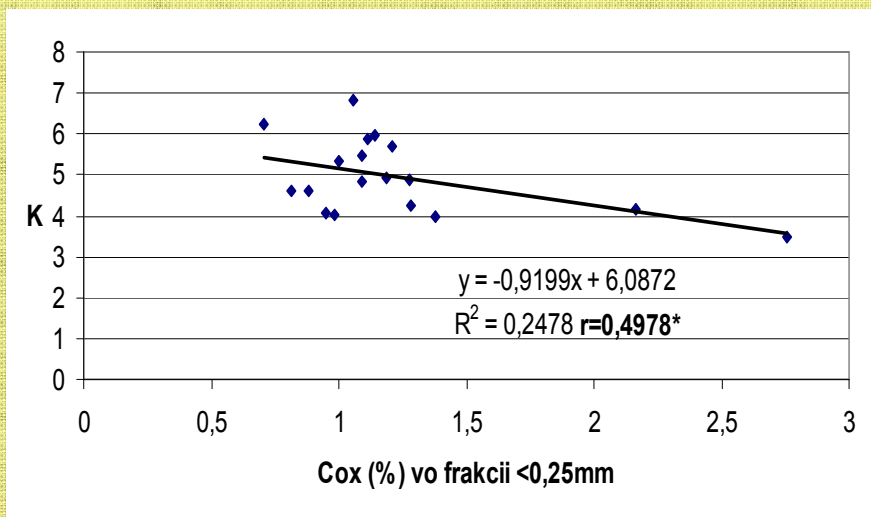
Le Bissonnais and Le Souder, 1995



Influence SOM on aggregate stability

Between parameters of soil structure and TOC in macroaggregates were not confirmed statistically linear regression connections

Linear regression connection was determined between contents TOC in microaggregates (<0,25 mm) and coefficients of soil structure (K).



Linear dependence between TOC and K



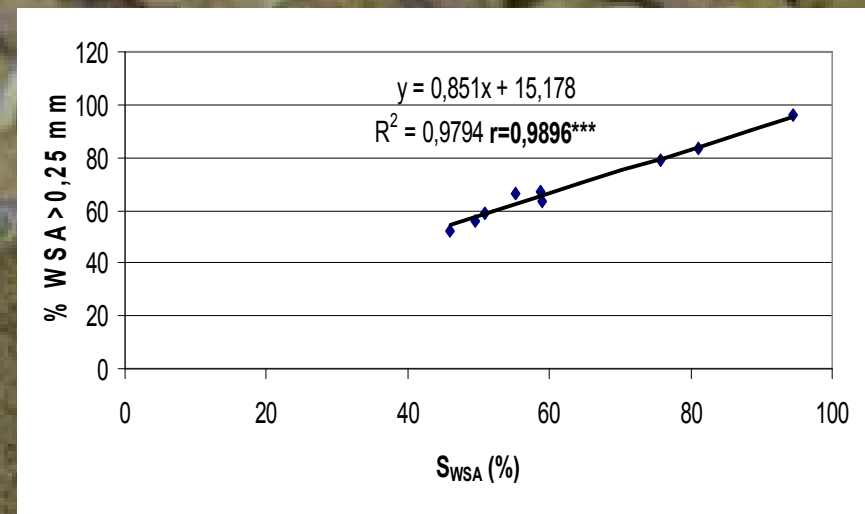
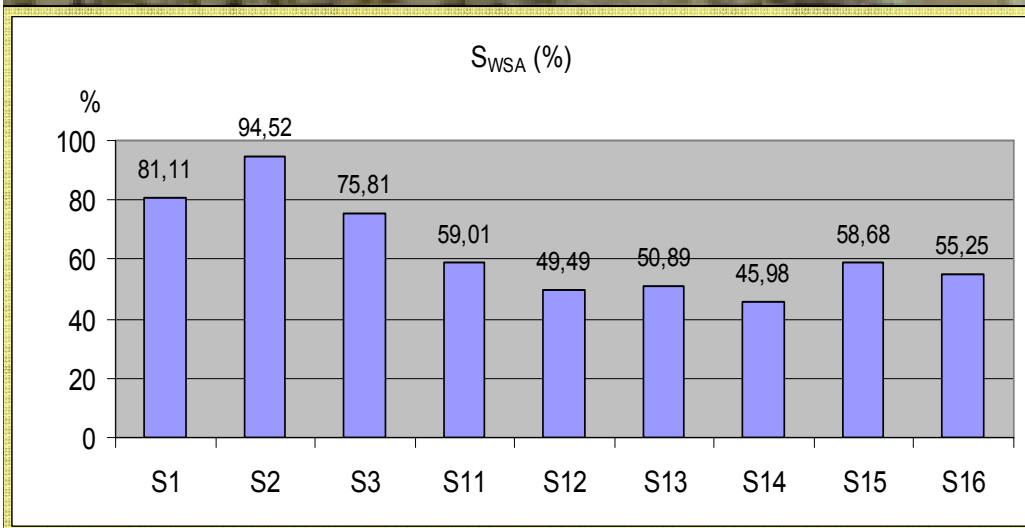
Content of TOC (%) in fractions of soil aggregates

variant	Depth	>7mm	7-5	5-3	3-1	1-0,5	0,5-0,25	<0,25
monoculture	0-0.15	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.17	1.10
S 1, 2, 3	0.15-0.3	1.11	0.90	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.16	1.19
Level H1	0-0.15	0.97	1.02	0.97	0.94	1.03	1.12	1.16
S 11, 13, 15	0.15-0.3	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.13	1.12
Level H2	0-0.15	0.97	1.08	1.08	1.01	1.13	1.25	1.51
S 12, 14, 16	0.15-0.3	1.07	0.96	1.04	0.94	0.98	1.10	1.29

Stability of soil aggregates

Modified method by Kemper a Rosenau (1986) (**Swsa**)

metóda	S1	S2	S3	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16
Swsa	81.1	94.5	75.8	59.0	49.5	50.9	46.0	58.7	55.3
WSA	79.8	77.6	75.9	79.6	51.8	82.4	82.8	59.5	76.6

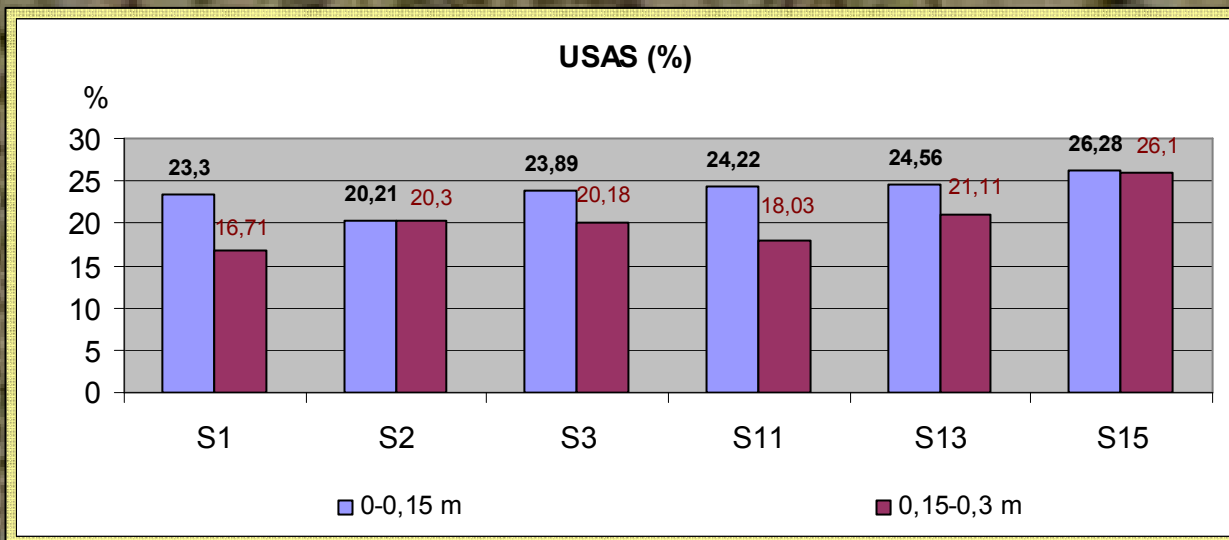


monoculture = 83.8 ± 9.6 %

Fertilizing rate H1 = 56.2 ± 4.6 %

Fertilizing rate H2 = 50.2 ± 4.7 %

Ultrasonic method - USAS



Stability of soil aggregates, measured by USAS method and evaluated by analyse of variation, was significantly dependent to farming systems ($P>0.0258$) and high dependent to soil depth ($P>0.0015$).

Stability of macroaggregates - USAS method

Contents of C a N determined by Carlo Erba NA 1500

variant	hĺbka	C		N		C:N	
		630-250µm	250-63µm	630-250µm	250-63µm	630-250µm	250-63µm
S 1	0-0.15	2.19	1.07	0.15	0.10	14.6	10.7
	0.15-0.3	3.29	1.08	0.16	0.10	20.6	10.8
S 2	0-0.15	2.00	1.06	0.14	0.09	14.3	11.8
	0.15-0.3	2.08	0.90	0.15	0.07	13.9	12.9
S 3	0-0.15	1.68	0.98	0.14	0.10	12.0	9.8
	0.15-0.3	2.25	0.91	0.15	0.08	15.0	11.4
S 11	0-0.15	2.12	1.15	0.16	0.12	13.3	9.6
	0.15-0.3	1.85	1.35	0.16	0.12	11.6	11.3
S 13	0-0.15	1,94	1.25	0.16	0.12	12.1	10.4
	0.15-0.3	2.66	1.39	0.20	0.12	13.3	11.6
S 15	0-0.15	2.06	1.02	0.20	0.08	10.3	12.8
	0.15-0.3	2.07	1.29	0.14	0.14	14.8	9.2

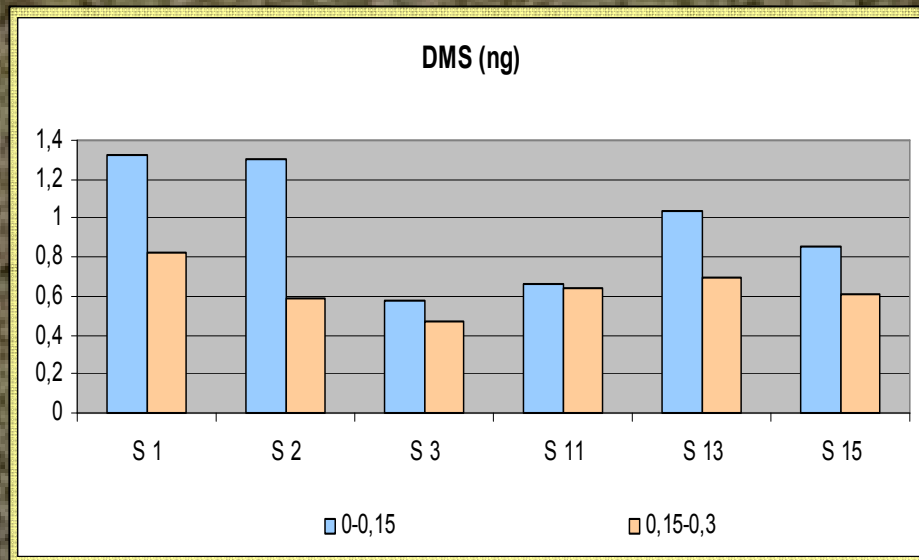
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SOIL

Results of DMS a SIR methods

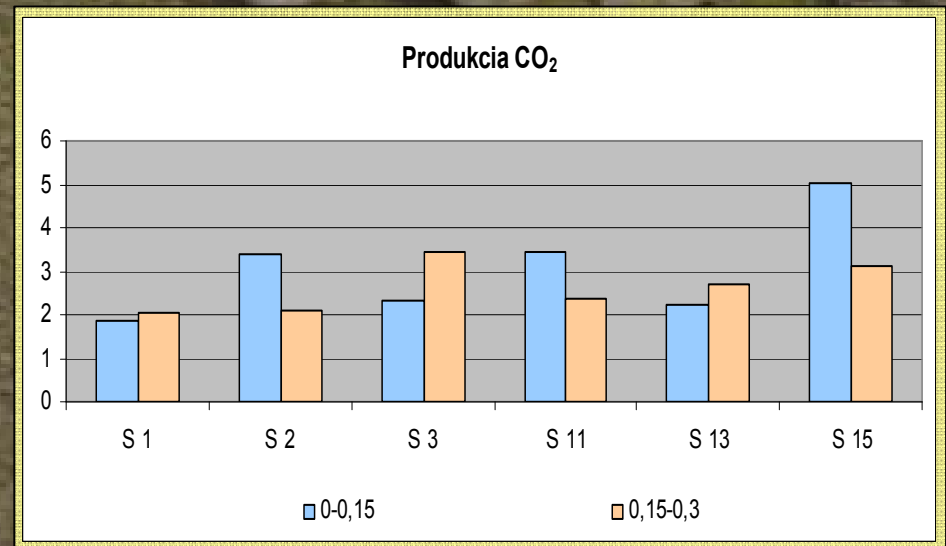
Met.	DEPTH	S1	S2	S3	S11	S13	S15
DMS	0-0.15	1.32	1.31	0.58	0.66	1.04	0.86
	0.15-0.3	0.83	0.58	0.47	0.64	0.70	0.61
SIR	0-0.15	1.87	3.39	2.35	3.44	2.25	5.04
	0.15-0.3	2.02	2.12	3.43	2.37	2.69	3.10



dimetylsulfoxid (DMSO) reduction value



Biomass production by substrate induced respiration (SIR)



Locality Báb – Land use – forest and arable soil

Soil samples:

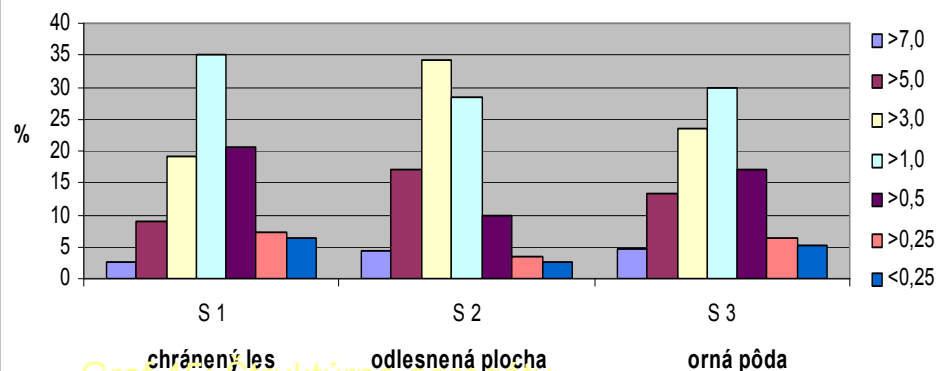
1. Natural forest – S1
2. Deforested area – S2
3. arable soil (winter wheat) – S3

Soil texture is loamy, with content of particles <0.01 mm :

natural forest (38.4%) > deforested area (37.7%) > arable soil (34.8%).

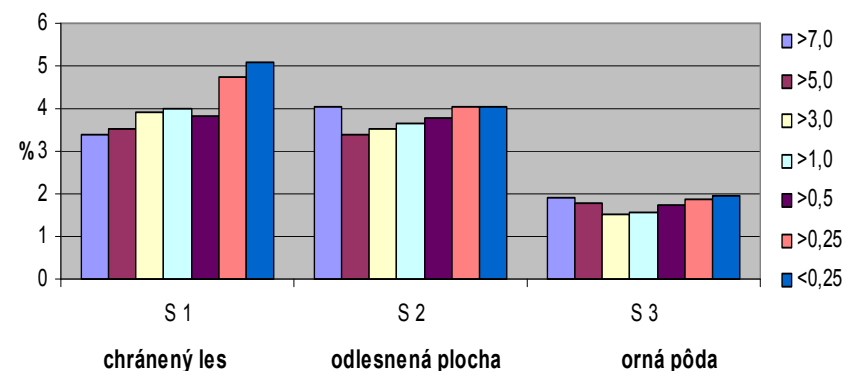
We obtained high significant dependence between contents of particles $<0,01$ mm and MWDw and also by values of coefficient vulnerability K_v

Zastúpenie jednotlivých frakcií štruktúrnych agregátov

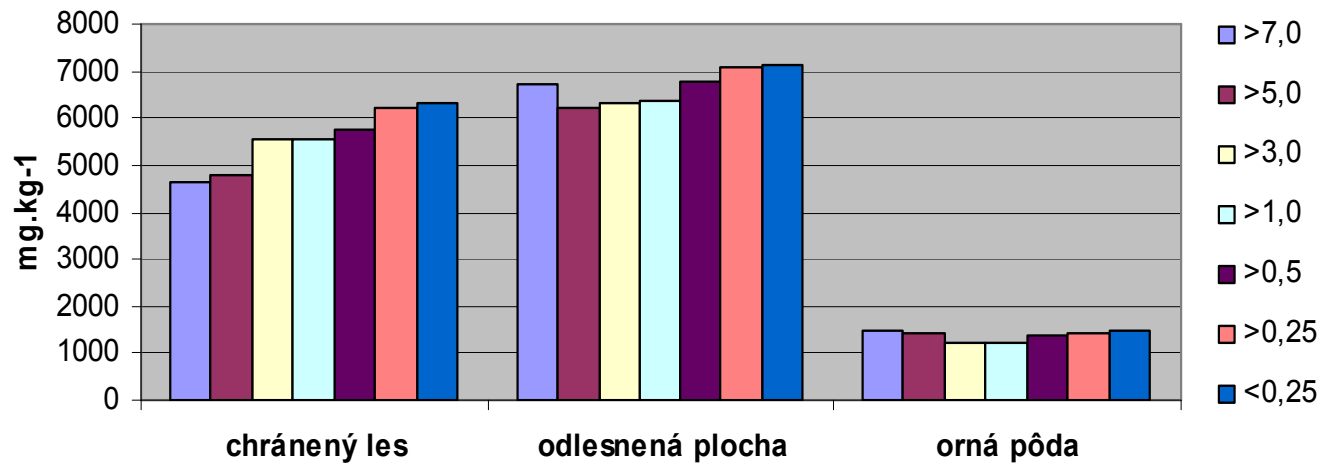


Graf 45. Štruktúrne agregáty

Obsah Cox vo frakciách štruktúrnych agregátov

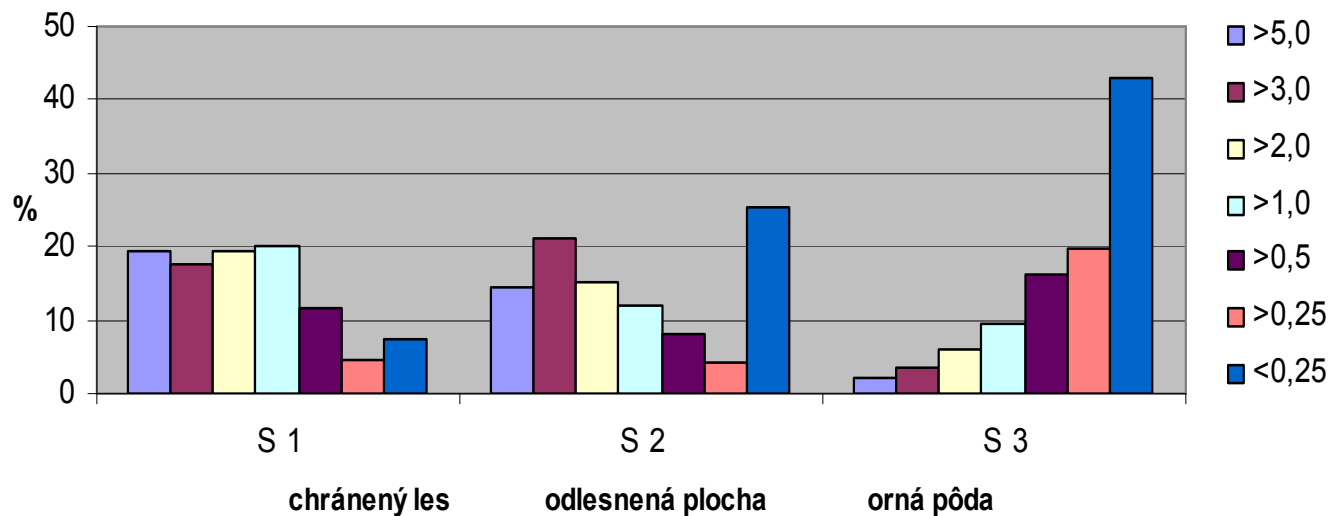


Obsah C_L vo frakciách štruktúrnych agregátov



Content labile carbon - C_L in fractions of soil aggregates

Zastúpenie jednotlivých frakcií vodoodolných agregátov

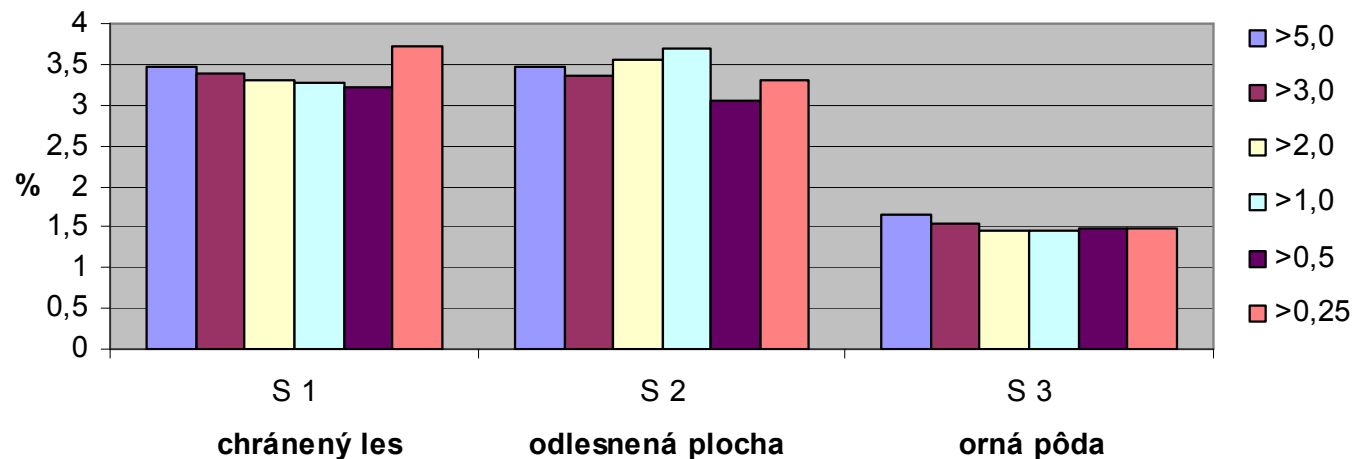


Waterstable Macroaggregates contents - WSA

Parameters of quality of soil structure

ecosystem	%WSA	Swsa	MWDd	MWDw	Sw	K	Kv
Natural forest	92.4	95.9	1.67	2.15	1.17	10.3	0.78
Deforest area	74.7	61.8	2.54	1.82	0.96	13.3	1.40
Arable soil	57.0	59.1	2.10	0.55	0.70	9.12	3.82

Obsah Cox vo frakciách vodoodolných agregátov



Content of total organic carbon in WSA

Chernozems of Danube lowland

year 2002:

-Svätoplukovo (district Nitra)

year 2003:

-Nové Sady (dist. Nitra)

-Voderady (dist. Trnava)

year 2004:

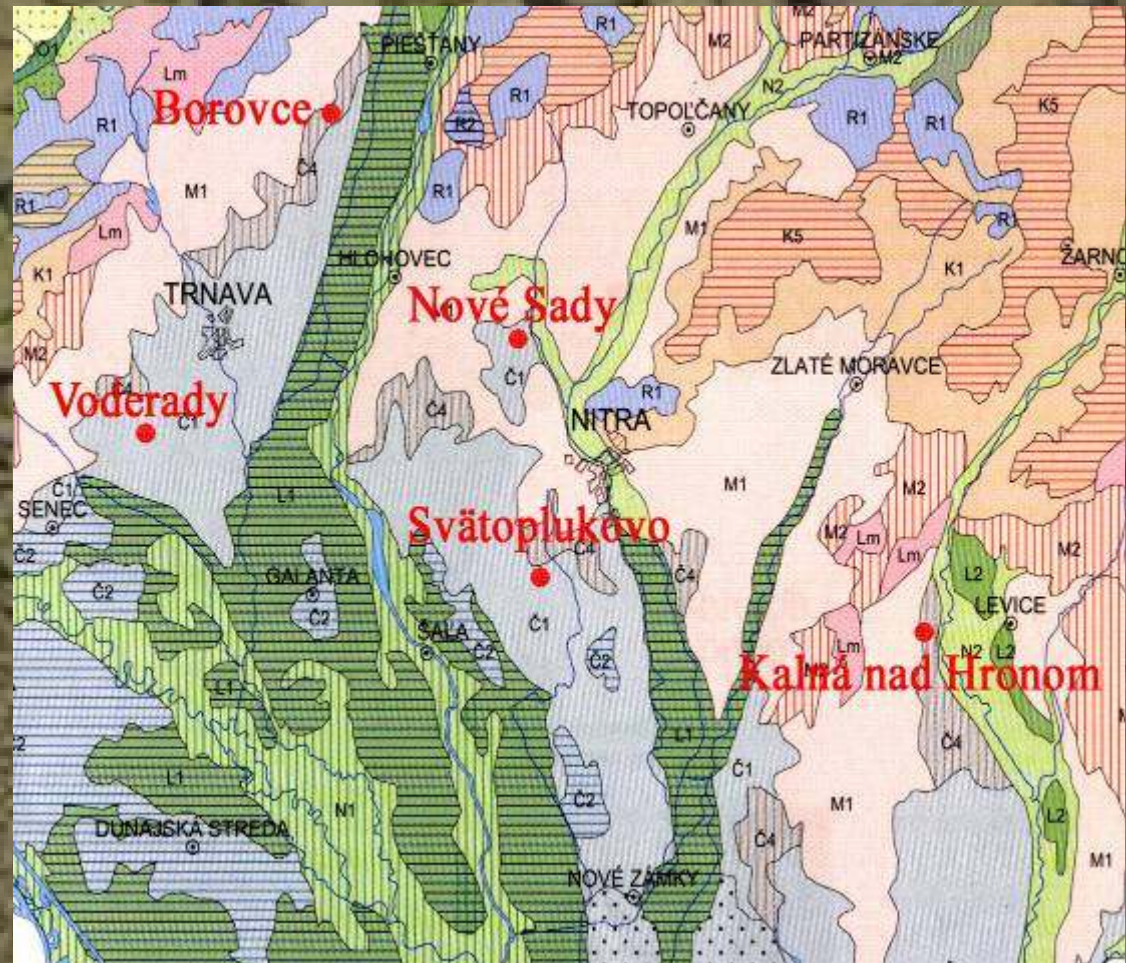
-Kalná nad Hronom (dist. Levice)

1. no tillage
2. conventional tillage (ploughing)

year 2005:

-Borovce (dist. Piešťany) -

1. no tillage
2. protective belt
3. conventional management (ploughing)



Basic chemical properties of chernozems of southwestern Slovakia

locality	pH		C_{ox}	C_L	N_t	N_{pot}	$C_{HK}:C_{FK}$
	H_2O	KCl	%	mg.kg ⁻¹			
Svätoplukovo	7.85	6.99	1.96	3796	2470	128	0.85
Nové Sady	8.19	7.31	1.56	1913	1945	93	0.73
Voderady	7.85	6.89	2.17	2273	2505	150	0.68
Kalná nad Hronom (no tillage)	6.38	6.28	1.56	1879	1452	137	1.58
Kalná nad Hronom (tillage)	6.65	6.23	1.37	1822	1422	151	1.30
Borovce (no tillage)	7.14	6.17	1.36	2610	1239	126	0.94
Borovce (protective belt)	7.77	6.58	1.39	2452	1232	118	0.98
Borovce (tillage)	8.20	7.42	1.30	1688	1400	112	1.45

Aggregates composition of chernozems

<i>lokality</i>	<i>K_v</i>	<i>Aggregates – dry sieving</i>			<i>WSA aggregates</i>		
		<i>K</i>	<i>MWD₂₅₀</i>	<i>MWD_{250k}</i>	<i>Sw</i>	<i>MWD₂₅₀</i>	<i>MWD_{250k}</i>
Svätoplukovo	3.76	1.14	3.99	4.26	0.96	1.06	1.43
Nové Sady	6.75	8.11	2.62	2.69	0.91	0.42	0.60
Voderady	3.72	7.43	2.73	2.81	1.09	0.75	0.92
Kalná nad Hronom (no tillage)	8.84	4.49	3.42	3.45	0.74	0.39	0.66
Kalná nad Hronom (tillage)	4.53	3.52	3.80	3.84	1.18	0.84	0.96
Borovce (no tillage)	5.26	13.0	2.52	2.56	0.73	0.50	0.84
Borovce (protective belt)	4.62	6.61	2.68	2.81	0.94	0.61	0.86
Borovce (tillage)	3.95	14.4	2.28	2.33	1.01	0.58	0.76
mean	5.23	7.22	3.01	3.09	0.95	0.64	0.88

- macroaggregate – dry sieving 25.5-47.4% (36.2± 8.0)
- **WSA 30.0-59.2% (43.8± 10.8)**

Content of total soil organic carbon in WSA fractions

<i>lokality</i>	<i>TOC (%)</i>				
	<i>0.25-0.5</i>	<i>0.5-1</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>2-3</i>	<i>>3mm</i>
Svätoplukovo	2.28	2.08	2.07	2.03	2.18
Nové Sady	1.17	1.24	1.23	1.23	-
Voderady	1.99	1.82	1.89	1.86	-
Kalná nad Hronom (no-tillage)	1.58	1.53	1.71	1.66	1.85
Kalná nad Hronom (tillage)	1.68	1.69	1.55	1.69	1.88
Borovce (no tillage)	1.59	1.58	1.65	1.68	1.77
Borovce (protective belt)	1.60	1.64	1.68	1.67	1.73
Borovce (tillage)	1.28	1.48	1.35	1.33	1.46
mean	1.65±0.36	1.63±0.25	1.64±0.27	1.64±0.26	1.81±0.23

Content of labile soil organic carbon in WSA fractions

<i>locality</i>	C_L (mg.kg ⁻¹)				
	<i>0,25-0.5</i>	<i>0,5-1</i>	<i>1-2</i>	<i>2-3</i>	<i>>3mm</i>
Svätoplukovo	3149	3001	3116	3027	3105
Nové Sady	1378	1440	1457	1468	-
Voderady	2048	1980	2093	2003	-
Kalná nad Hronom (no tillage)	2295	2278	2321	2320	2329
Kalná nad Hronom (tillage)	2115	2093	2132	2081	1958
Borovce (no tillage)	2424	2419	2453	2490	2582
Borovce (protective belt)	2273	2289	2278	2337	2104
Borovce (no tillage)	1547	1553	1564	1575	1676
mean	2153±545	2132±496	2177±520	2163±503	2292±505

Conclusions

- Soil organic matter play key role in processes forming and stabilizing soil structure,
- In microaggregates were determined lower contents C and N, but with smaller C:N ratios than in macroaggregate,
- Higher content SOM in forest soil, higher content TOC and labile C supports their high soil structural stability,
- Deforestation cause degradation of soil structure,
- The highest content **TOC** and **labile C** were in chernozems in fraction **>3mm aggregates**
- *Optimal soil structure can be achieved only with annual inputs fresh organic matter in sufficiency quantity and quality*

This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the contract No. APVV-0645-06 and projects VEGA 1/4432/07 and 2/7132/27

Humic Substances in Ecosystems 8, Šoporňa, 13.9. – 17.9.2009, Slovakia

**Thank you for
your
attention**