

MANAGEMENT OF ACID SOIL

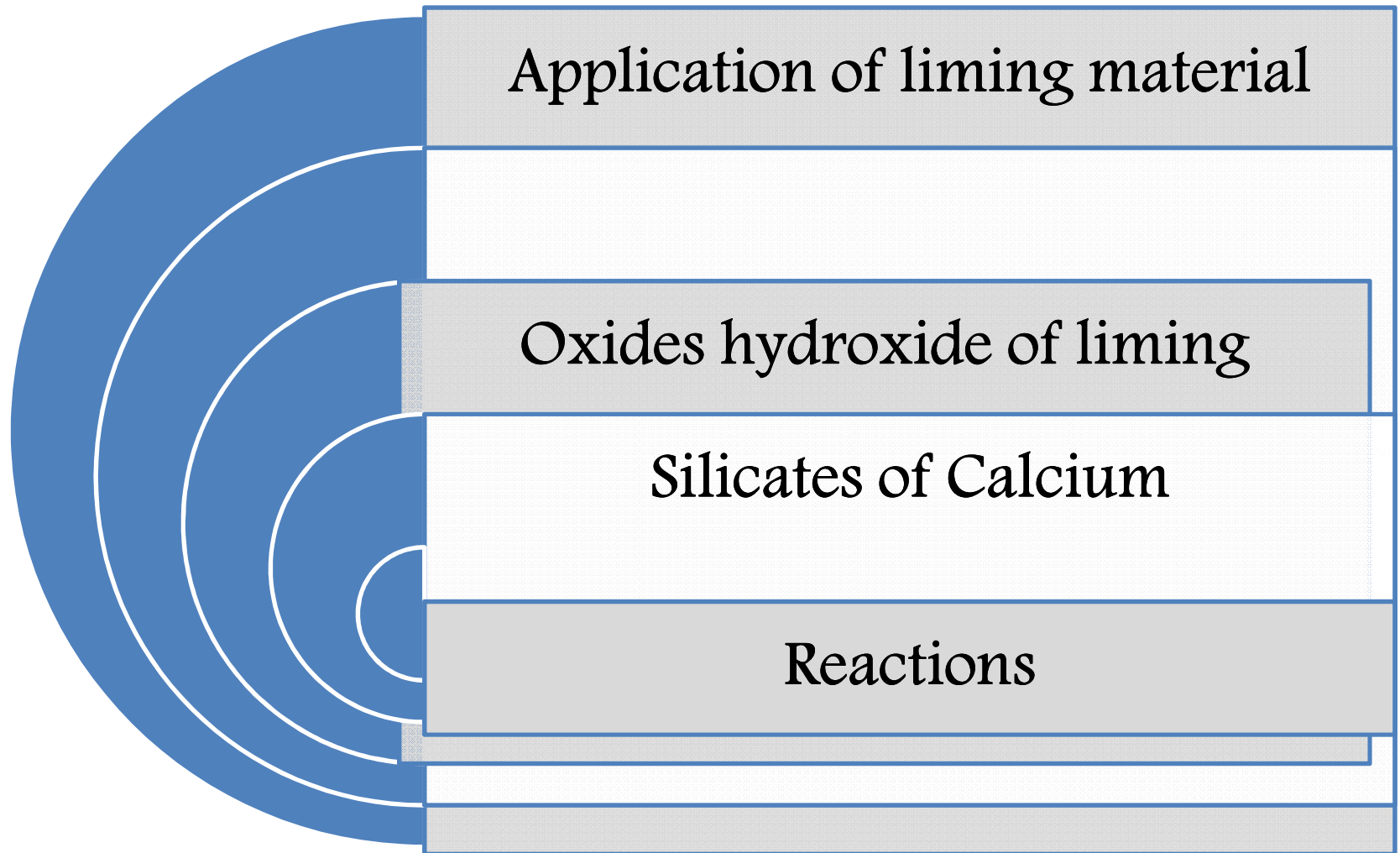


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MAIN THEMES OF MANAGEMENT OF ACID SOIL POLLUTION



MAJOR TYPES OF POLLUTION

Calcium carbonate CaCO_3

Particle size distribution and efficiency

Crop residues

Natural Resources

Acid soil Management

Application of liming materials

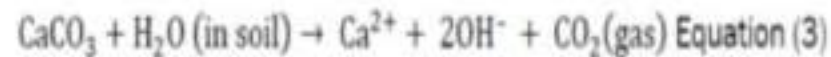
Different liming material to reclamation of acid soil

- Oxides - CaO
- Hydroxides - Ca(OH)_2
- Carbonates - CaCO_3
- Silicate of calcium - CaSiO_3

Acid soil Management

Calcium carbonate CaCO_3

Lime is dissolved (slowly) by moisture in the soil to produce Ca^{2+} and hydroxide (OH^-):



Newly produced Ca^{2+} will exchange with Al^{3+} and H^+ on the surface of acid soils:



Lime produced OH^- will react with Al^{3+} to form solid $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, or it will react with H^+ to form H_2O as shown in equations 5 and 6.



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Oxides of lime



Hydroxides of lime



Silicates of Calcium



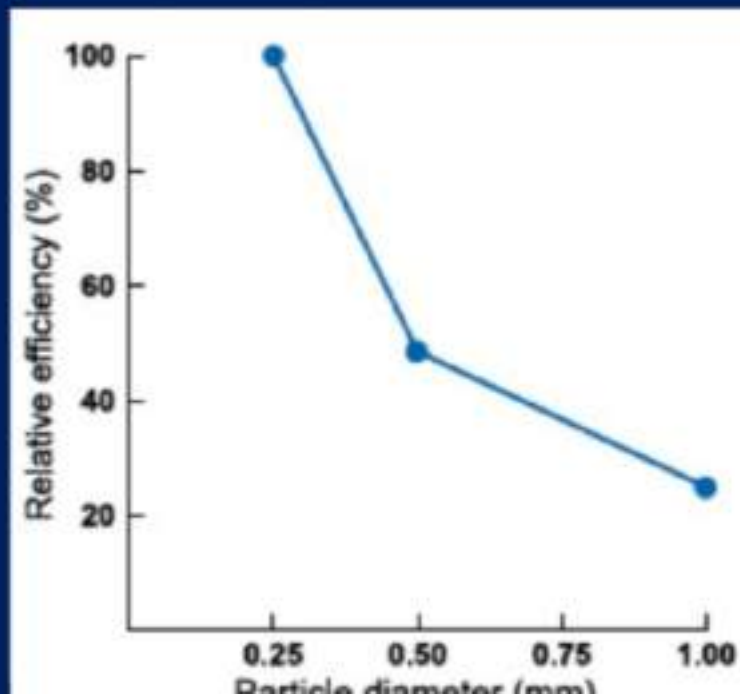
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Solubility and qualities of lime

- Lime is lowly soluble in water- particles must be finely ground to neutralize soil acidity.
- Very small changes in the sizes of the particles have a major effect on the time required to dissolve them.
- Effectiveness depends - Purity of the liming material & how finely it is ground.
- The lower the CCE value, the more lime you will need to neutralize the soil's acidity

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Particle size distribution & efficiency



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- liming eliminates toxic Al^{3+} and H^+ through the reactions with OH^- .
- Excess OH^- from lime will raise the soil pH, which is the most recognizable effect of liming.
- Another benefit of liming is the added supply of Ca^{2+} as well as Mg^{2+}

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Effects of over liming

- Deficiency of Fe, Cu, Zn, P, K
- Increment of OH^- activity may cause root injury
- Over liming Boron deficiency occur
- Too much application of lime increase the pore space in the soil- soil dries up- efficiency of water use is low



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Crop residues

- Soil pH changes after the addition of chickpea & canola residues.
- The greatest increase in soil pH occurred after chickpea addition as it is easily mineralized.
- Chickpea has a potential alkalinity.
- The soluble fraction was the main source of alkalinity



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- Basic cations which are released during decomposition of crop residues increase the pH (**Noble and Randall, 1999**).
- The excess cation content, indicative of ash alkalinity, represents the liming potential of residues (**Noble *et al.*, 1996**).

Table 1. Chemical properties of the residues.

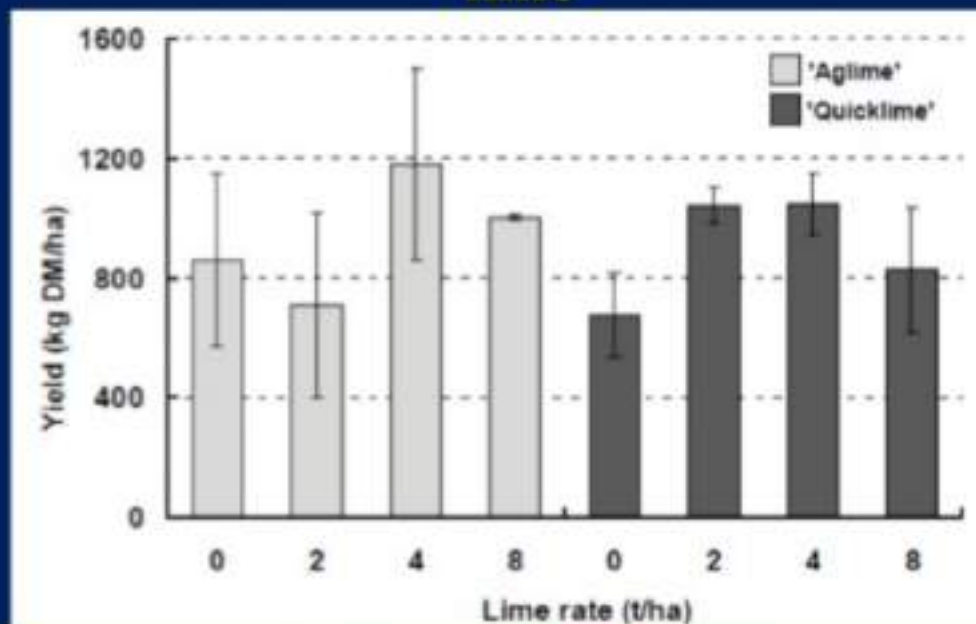
Residue	C:N ratio	Ash Alkalinity (cmol/kg)
Chickpea	21:1	150
Canola	40:1	130
Wheat	64:1	45

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- The increase of Mg saturation was observed only with Karongi unburned lime application.
- Use of 2.8 t/ha of Rusizi or Musanze unburned lime as alternative to the agricultural burned lime – decrease soil acidity.

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Comparison of agricultural lime and quick lime



Moir et al 2009

Crop: **Lucerne**

Agriculture lime : Increased pH from **5.3 to 5.6**

Reduced Al level from **2 to 1.3 me/100g**

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Reactions

- Organic manures mineralize- Ca ions are released into the soil solution.
- Ca ions get hydrolysis process.
- Calcium hydroxide formed reacts with soluble aluminum ions in the soil solution to give insoluble Al(OH)_3 .

Hue et al. (1986).

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Chemical composition of animal manure

<u>Animal manure</u>	<u>Ca</u>	<u>Mg</u>
Rabbit manure	1.37	2.16
Swine manure	1.37	1.30
Goat manure	1.37	0.83
Poultry manure	1.24	0.89
Cow manure	1.12	1.94

Ano et al 2007

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Acidity under successive pig slurry applications

- Pig slurry application as soil manure can alter the chemical properties of the soil and affect its acidity, modifying the environment for crop growth and development.
- Decreased the acidity to a depth of 8cm.

Cledimar Rogério Lourenzi et al. 2008

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- The application of pig slurry increased soil pH
- The applications also resulted in accumulation of Ca and Mg exchangeable levels in the surface layers, increasing base saturation and reducing Al³⁺ saturation.

Cledimar et al. 2008

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Natural resources

- **Nitrate leaching** considered to be the dominant mechanism for accelerated acidification
- The growing of deep-rooted perennial pastures (lucerne) is seen as an answer to slowing the acidification process (**Ridley et al. 1998**).
- This could be achieved by perennial plants using available nitrogen more efficiently thereby reducing nitrate leaching.
- The native eucalypts increase the surface soil pH (**Wilson 2002**)

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Selection of crops

Highly tolerant

- Strawberry
- Goose berry
- Plum
- Radish
- Sweet potato
- Pepper
- Beans
- Cabbage
- Carrot

Moderately tolerant

- Pineapple
- Orange
- Litchi
- Jack fruit
- onion
- Tomato

Slightly tolerant

Mango
Banana
Guava
Cashew

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Conclusion

- Soil acidity is a serious problem in agricultural land
- We improve soil health – practice various management practices
- Based on soil test value recommend the fertilizer
- Judicious application of nitrogenous fertilizer
- To advice the farmer should know about soil test technology

