SOIL AVAILABLE MICRO NUTRIENTS STATUS OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGE FARM, NANDURBAR (M.S.)

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted during the year 2015-2016 to assess the micronutrients status of Agriculture College Farm, Nandurbar (M.S.). The soils were collected from Agriculture College Farm Nandurbar and analyzed for chemical properties and available micronutrient status at Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Dhule. as per standard procedure. The pH of soil varied from 6.80 to 7.90, while, EC varied from 0.08 to 0.89 dSm\(^{-1}\). The organic carbon and calcium carbonate content in soil were varied from 3.7 to 9.9 g kg\(^{-1}\) and 0.5 to 12.50 per cent, respectively. The available iron, manganese, zinc and copper were varied from 1.37 to 13.26, 1.99 to 9.43, 0.12 to 1.55 and 0.12 to 2.31 mg kg\(^{-1}\), respectively. The 99.36 per cent soil samples were sufficient and 0.64 per cent deficient in available iron. Whereas, 98.06 per cent sufficient and 1.94 per cent soil samples were deficient, in available manganese. The 16.77 per cent samples were sufficient and 83.23 per cent samples were in deficient in available zinc and 95.48 per cent samples were sufficient and 4.52 per cent samples were deficient in available copper. The available boron and molybdenum in soils were varied from 0.09 to 0.38 and 0.05 to 0.37 mg kg\(^{-1}\), respectively. The deficiency of available boron was found 100 per cent and available molybdenum was found 100 per cent sufficient. The use of GPS-GIS based technique for soil sampling is new land mark, which will enable the further researchers and University Officials to monitor the changes in soil fertility status for years to come.

KEYWORDS: Micronutrients, soil fertility, GPS-GIS technique.
References


