

Soil Organic Matter
Its Characteristics and Roles in
Agricultural Environments

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Wise-being in the forest told



Homo ab Humo

- Human was born from a rich soil containing large amount of
- **Human – Humus – Humidity**
There is a profound connection between human, humus, and humidity.
- Sleeping mind of human “Terra as the mother”

Genesis 3.19 – Old Testament

- You were made from soil, and you will become soil again.

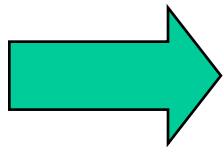
Do you feel soil dirty?

Take a clod of soil
into your hand,
watch and smell it.



We will be relieved by such soils:

- Black soil
- Soft soil
- Good smelling soil
- Soil in which small worms are living

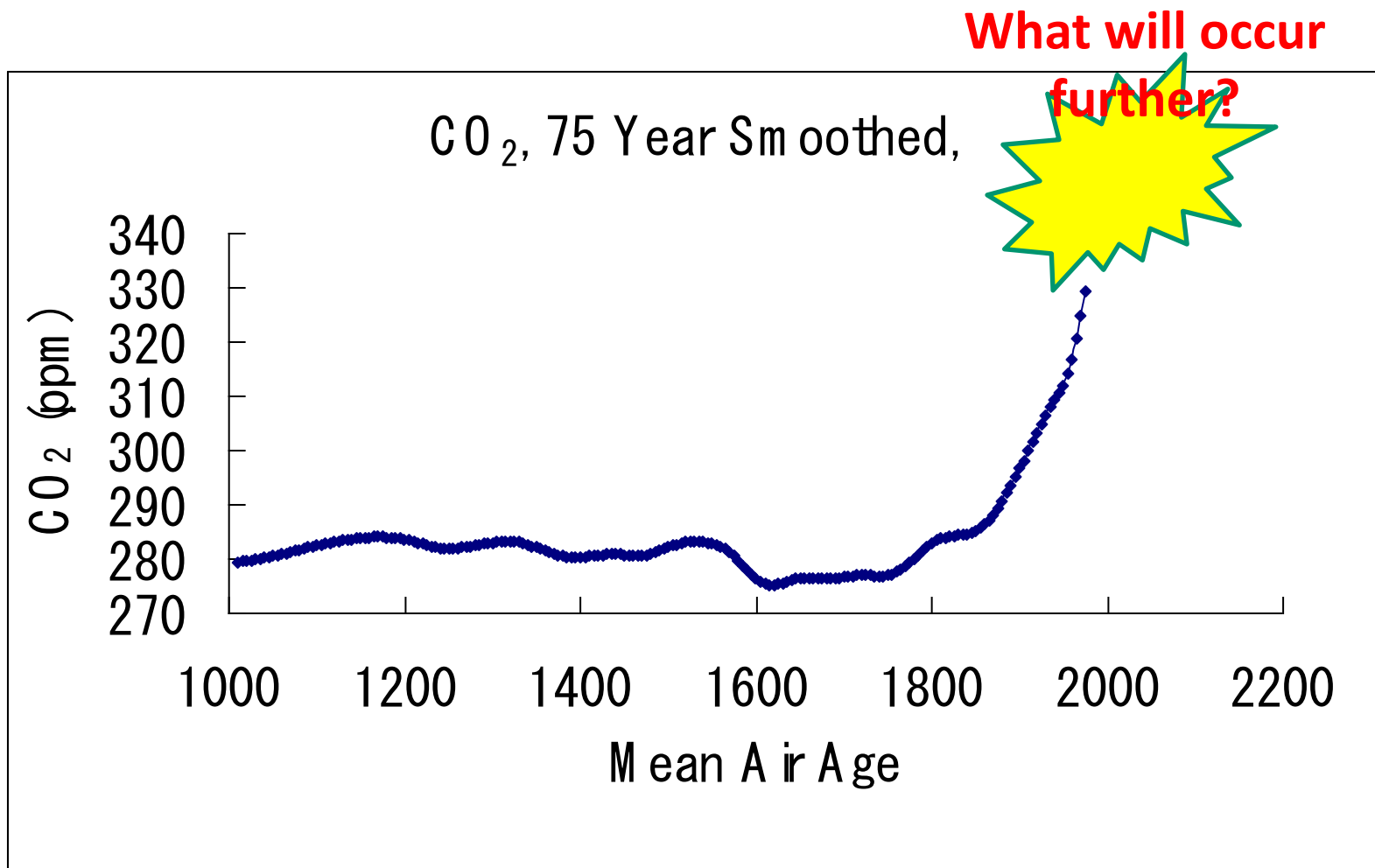


Such soils contain a suitable amount of organic matter.

Soil breeds life.

Evidence for this fact is

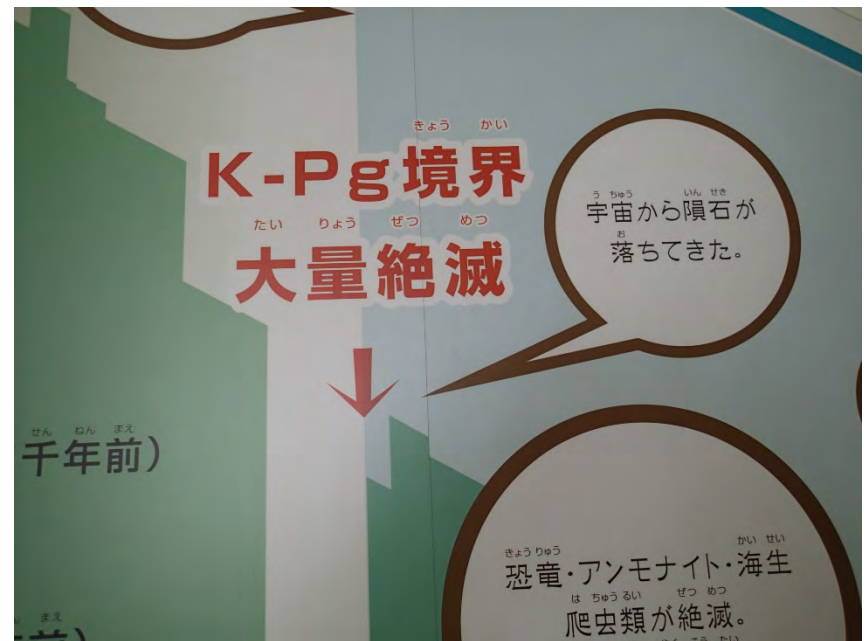
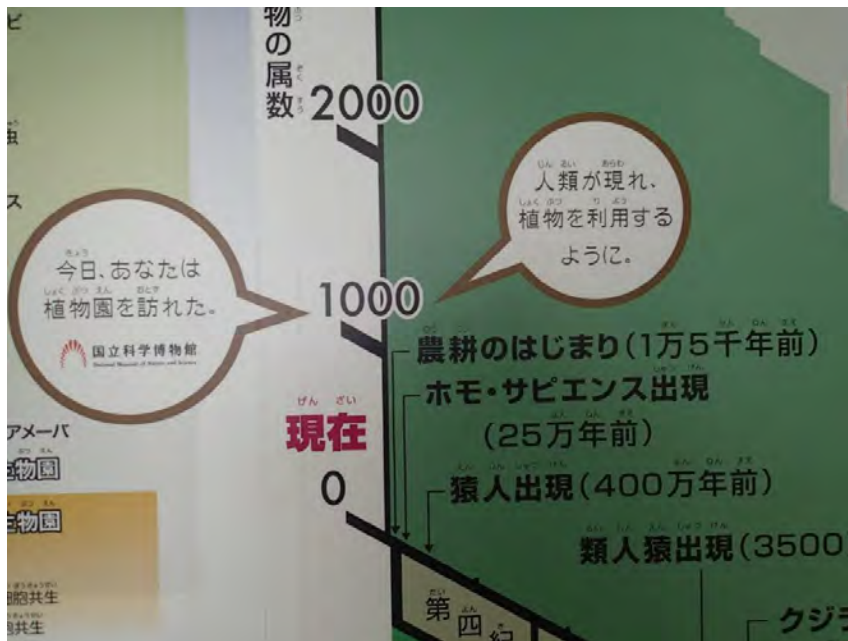
Soil Organic Matter.



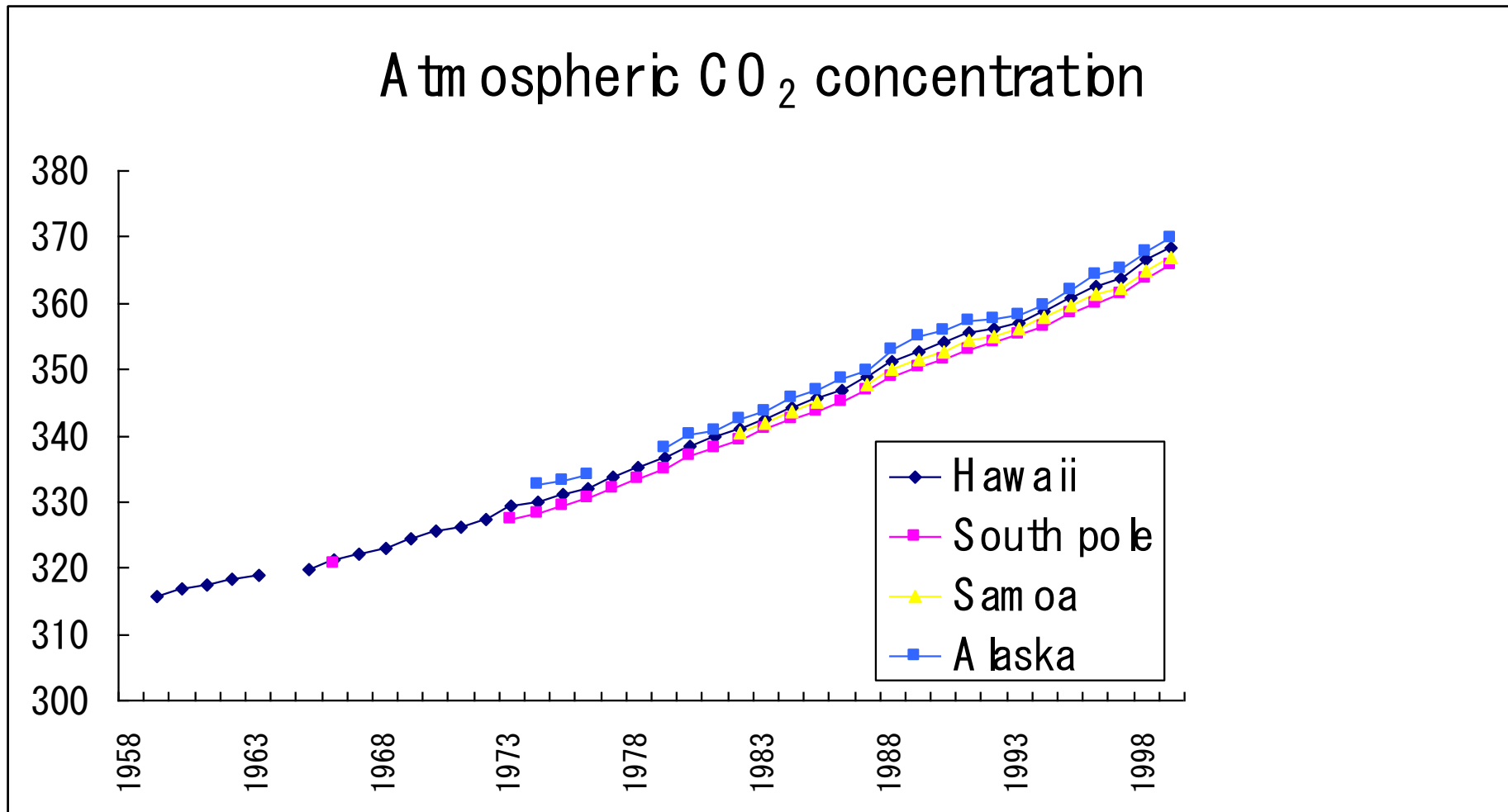
Change in ambient CO₂

(Ice-core data of antarctics)

70% of the biologists consider that the mass extinction is occurring **presently**.



Increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentration

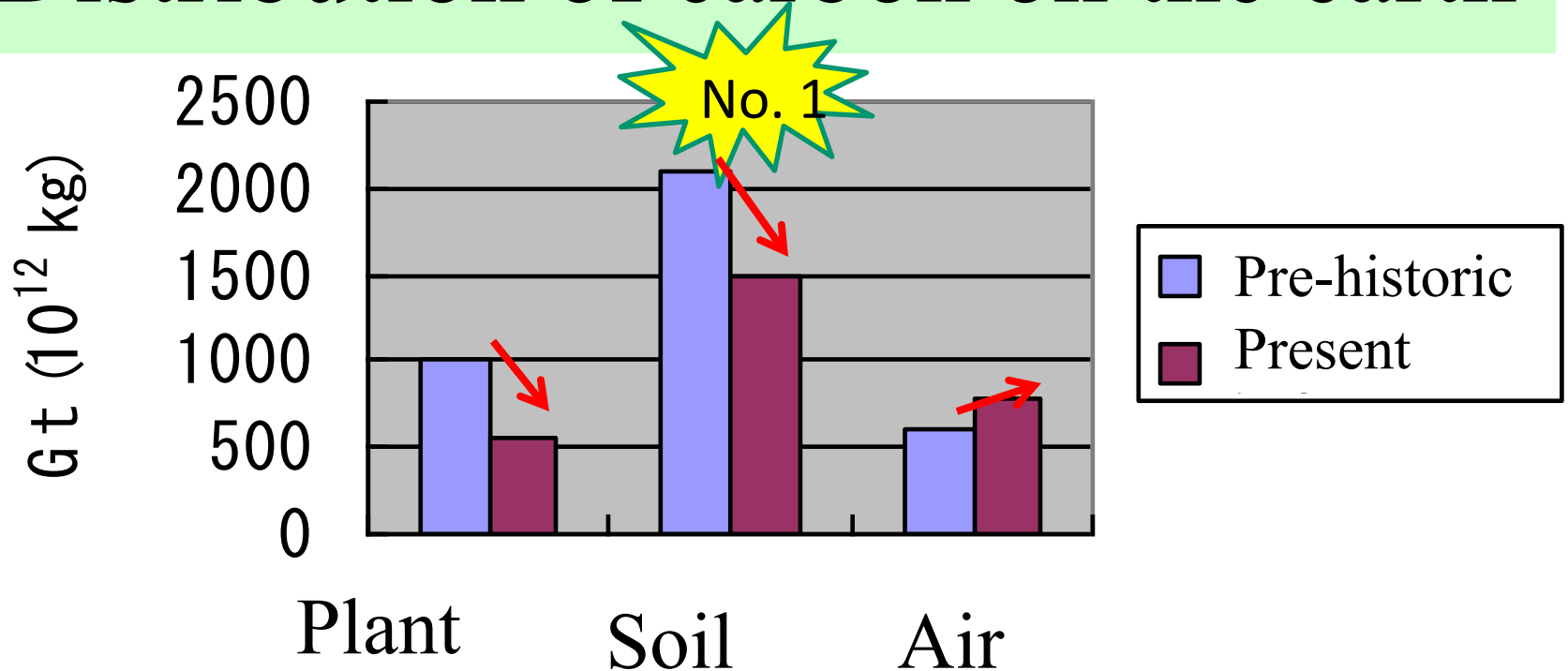


Stocks of carbon on the surface of earth

Stock pools		Stored amount
		10 ¹² kg
Earth		
	Plant biomass	550
	Soil humus	1500
Atmosphere	1850 (CO ₂ 260 ppm)	560
	1890 (CO ₂ 290 ppm)	630
	2000 (CO ₂ 390 ppm)	820
Ocean		
	Carbonate salts	20x10 ⁶
	Dissolved organic matter	600
	Solid suspension and sediments	3000
Earth crust (fossil fuel)		4000
Total amount		44800

Hunt(1972), Paul and Clark(1989), Eswaran et al.(1993)
 CO₂ concentration was calculated from ice-core data
 in Law Dome Antarctica.

Distribution of carbon on the earth



Plant
Biomass

Soil

Air

Organic matter in soil and
vegetaion decreased
remarkably due to civilization.

Humic substance is

- The most abundant organic matter on the earth surface. As carbon amount

1500 Gt (10^9 t, 10^{12} kg)

- 3 times more abundant than plant biomass
- 2 times more abundant than CO₂

2100 Gt of humus carbon in pre-historic age.

Nitrogen on the earth: Location and stock size.

Location of occurrence	10^6 t
Atmosphere	3.9×10^9
Terrestrial Plants	15×10^3
Animals	0.2×10^3
Soil organic matter	150×10^3
Ocean Plants & animals	0.5×10^3
Sea water and sediments	1200×10^3
Nitrate – N in the above	570×10^3

Phosphorus on the earth: Location and stock size.

Location of occurrence	10^6 t
Terrestrial biota	2.6×10^3
Phosphor mineral	19×10^3
Soil	$96 \sim 160 \times 10^3$
Fresh water	0.090×10^3
Marine Biota	$0.05 \sim 0.12 \times 10^3$
Soluble inorganic P	80×10^3
Sediments	$840,000 \times 10^3$

Soil is the largest pool of stocks both for N and P.

Biomass production and respiration/ combustion on the earth (10^9 t/year)

	Biomass production	CO ₂ formation
Plant	500	34.5
Animal	0.5	4.1
Human	0.1	0.7
Microbes	1.0	112
Wild fire		6.9
Volcano		0.15
Factory		15
Total	502	173.5

Emission of CO₂ due to human activity

Factors	Increase rare of CO ₂ carbon
	Gt (10 ⁹ t)/year
Fossil fuel combustion	7
Land use change	2.2

Land-use change

Forest clearing
Slush and burn
Grassland to upland field



Large amount of gas is emitted from soil surface



World energy consumption (2003)

Source	Consumption (petroleum equivalent 10^8 tons)	
Petroleum	36.4	85.5
Natural gas	23.3	
Coal	25.8	
Atomic	6.0	12.0
Hydraulic	6.0	

CO₂ emission

heat emission

Energy consumption per capita

- World 1.7 ton annually
(petroleum equivalent)
- Japan 4.1 ton annually
- USA 8.0 ton annually
- Human activity causes the increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentration.
- Plant and soil absorb CO₂.

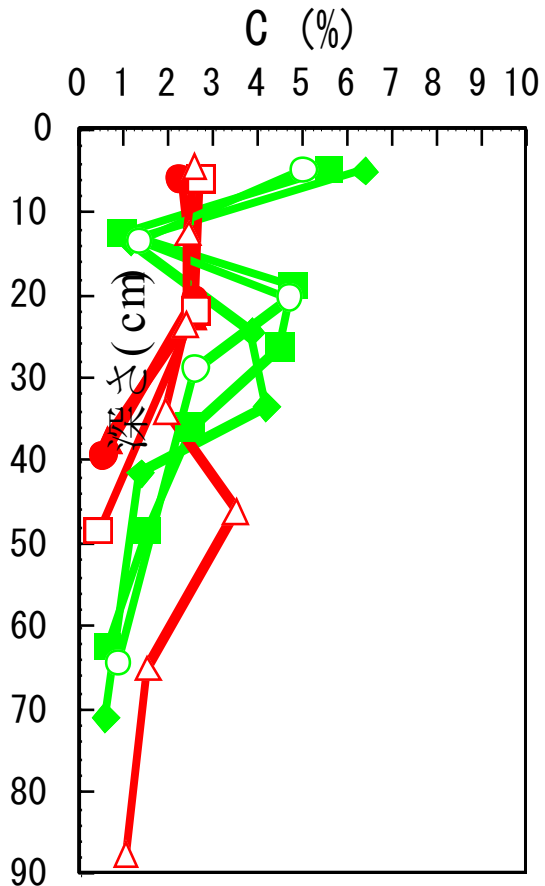


Wind-break forest soil

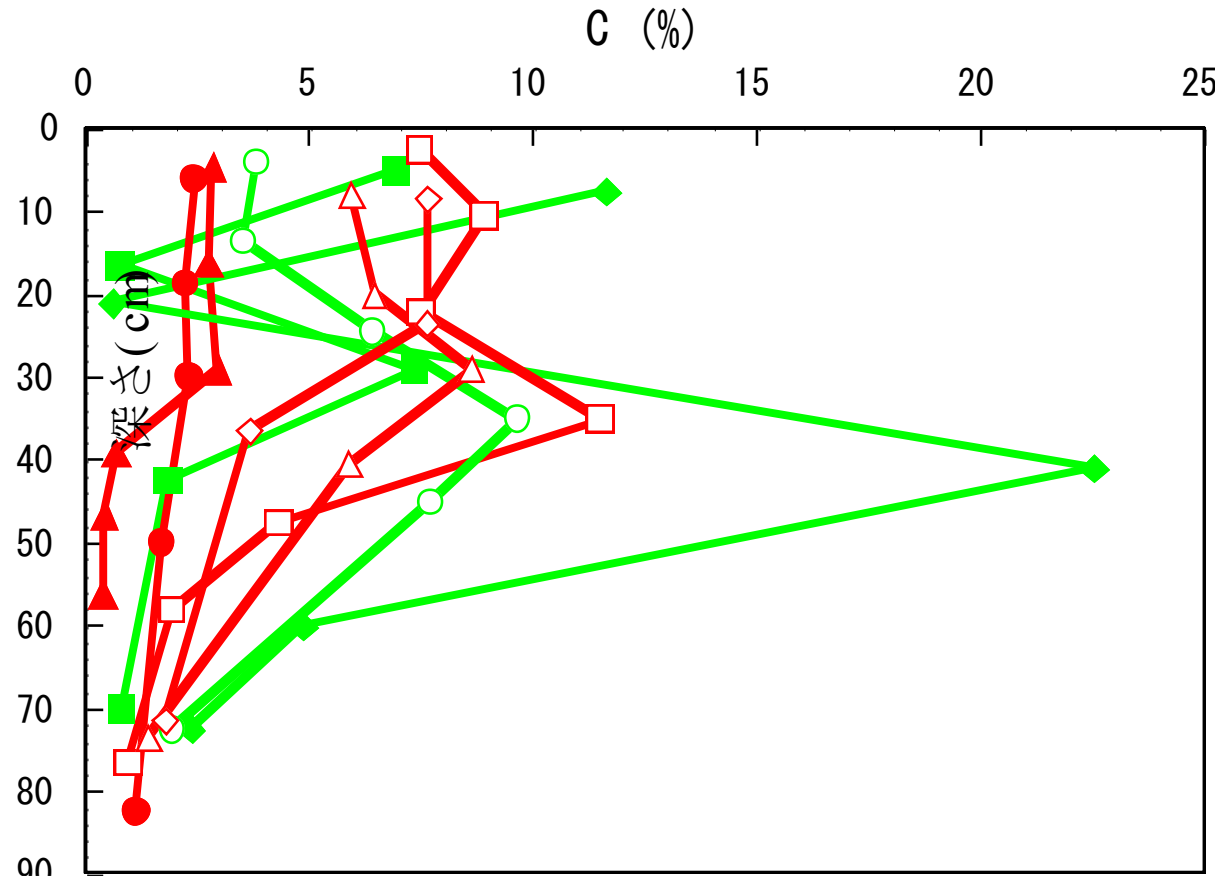
Adjacent upland field soil

Volcanic ash soil profile in the adjacent forest and upland field.

Dry soil area



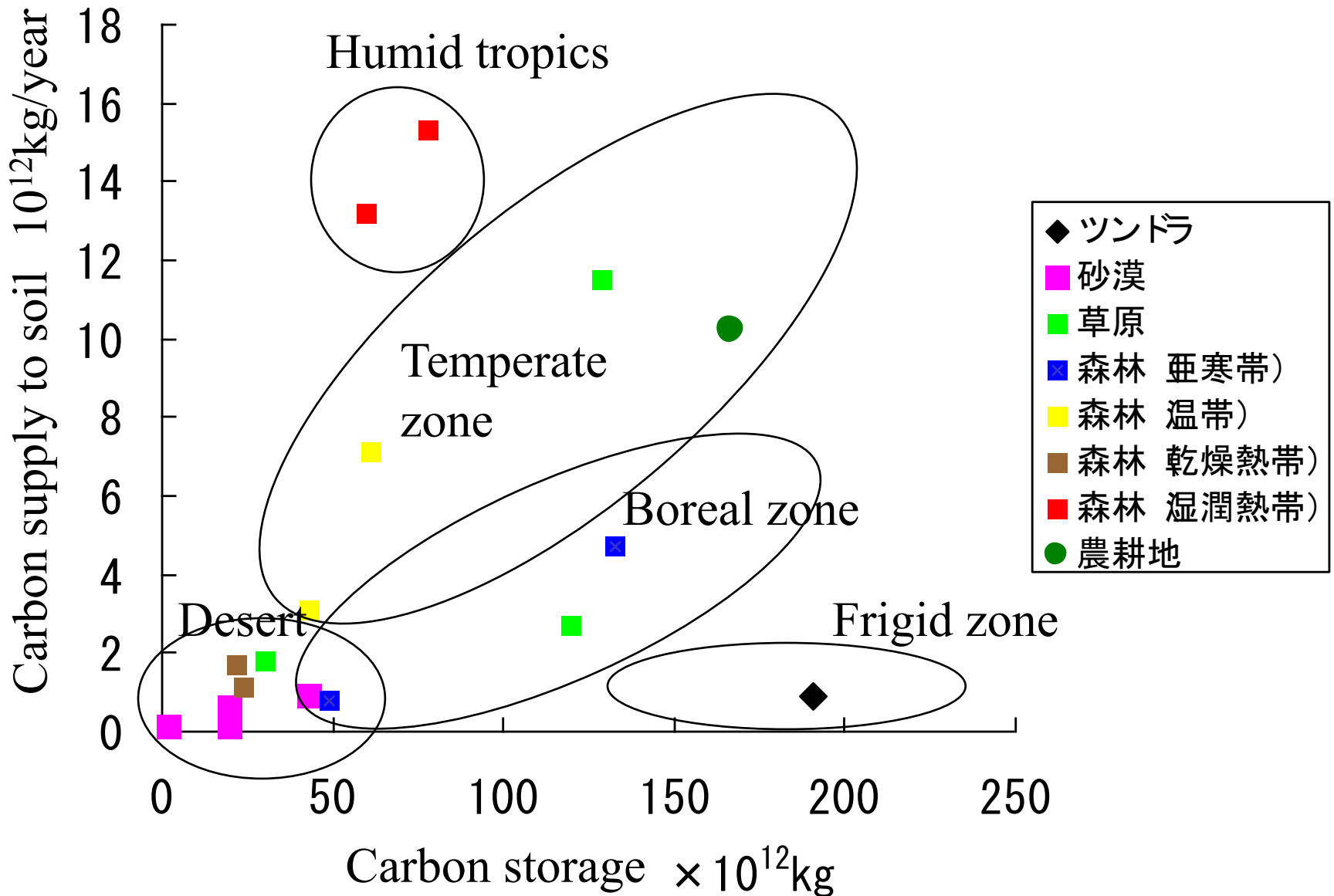
Wet soil area



Change in carbon contents of volcanic ash soil profiles in uncultivated and cultivated sites.



Supply and storage of carbon in soil



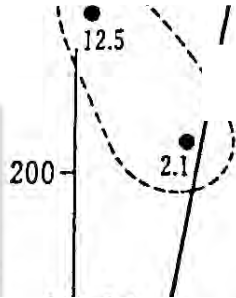
Litter supply and SOM accumulation

$k=2.0$

Tropical, subtropical rain forest

Large sized arthropods, earthworms

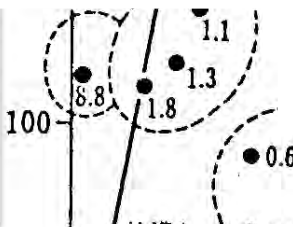
Litter supply (L)



Savanna, termites Arthropods, earthworms

Grassland, steppe

Arthropods, earthworms



Deciduous broad-leaved forest

Conifer forest

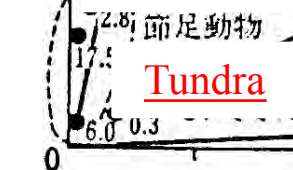
Desert, dry steppe

Small arthropo

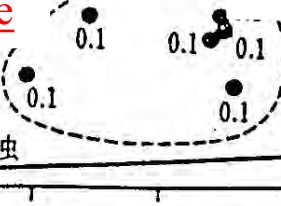
Enchytraeina, lava of flies

Tundra

Tundra, forest and wetland



双翅類幼虫



0.03 0.03

$k=0.02$



Soil organic matter accumulation (X_{ss})

主要な生態系型の落葉供給量, (L), 土壌有機物の蓄積 (X_{ss}), 分解率 $k=L/X_{ss}$, および
 主要な分解動物群 図中の数字はそれぞれの地点での k の値を示す。

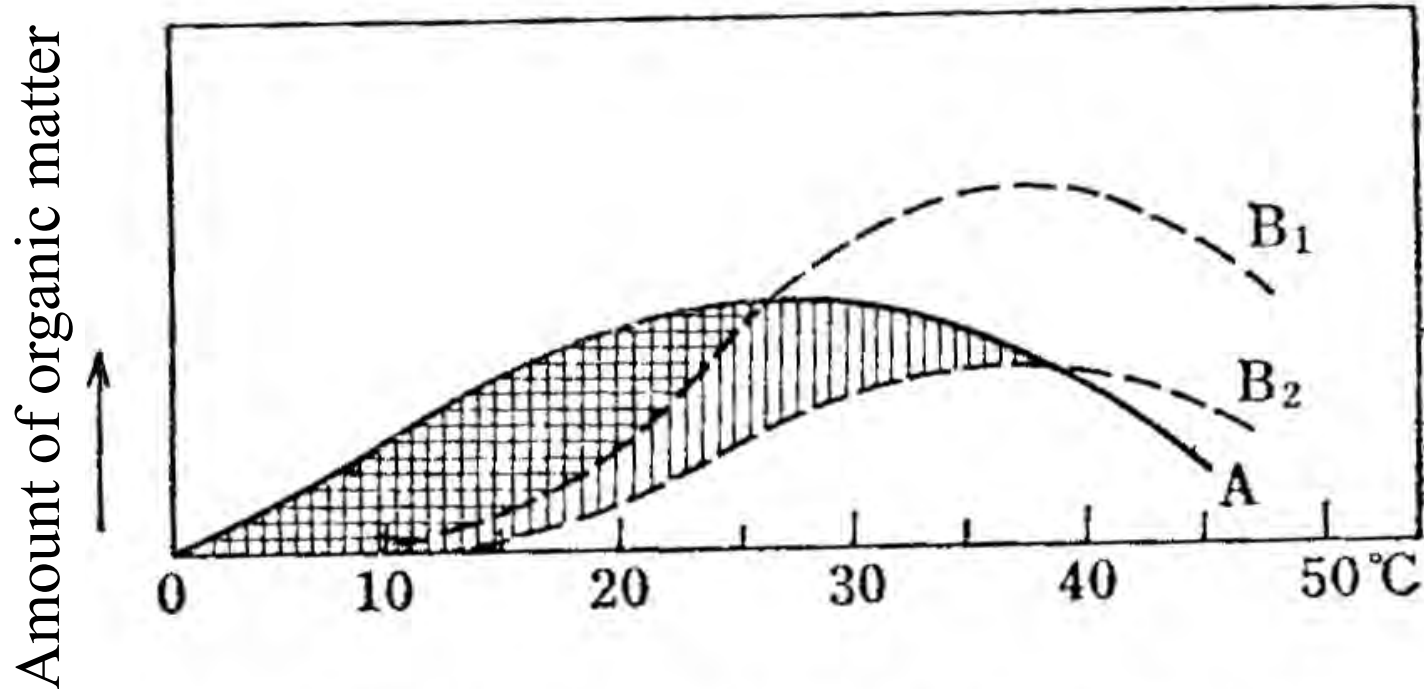
Primary forest in Baybay, Leyte



Primary forest soil profile in Baybay, Leyte



Factors affecting SOM accumulation: temperature and moisture content of soil



 Aerobic upland soil

 Anaerobic flooded soil

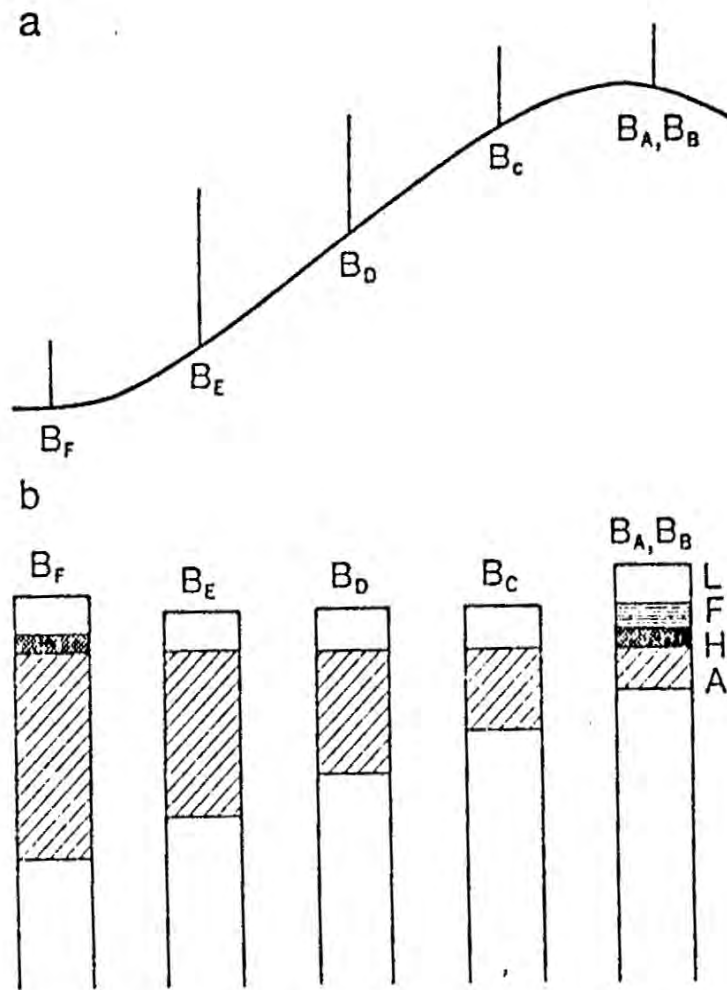
A Organic matter production by plant

B₁ Organic matter decomposition in aerobic soil

B₂ Organic matter decomposition in anaerobic soil

Amounts and Turnover Rates of C and N in the Microbial Biomass for Cultivated Soils for Three Locations

Soil and Location	Microbial C kg/ha	Microbial N kg/ha	C Inputs Mg/ha/y	Nitrogen Flux through Microbial Biomass kg/ha/yr	Microbial Turnover Time yr
Temperate					
England	570	95	1.2	34	2.5
Canada	1600	300	1.6	53	6.8
Tropical					
Brazil	460	84	13	350	0.24



Schematic representation of soil types (B_A — B_F) of Brown forest soil. a: topographic location; b: A_0 and A horizons. Vertical lines indicate growth of the tree.