

석회암 유래 토양의 토양유기탄소 분석법 연구

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Soil Organic Carbon Determination for Calcareous Soils

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Soil organic carbon has long been considered as the most critical factor to evaluate the soil quality, fertility, and fertilizer prescription. In addition, soil organic carbon may impact on greenhouse gas effects and global warming. Because of that, the management of soil organic carbon is increasingly important not only for improving soil quality but also for managing soil as a greenhouse gas source. Both wet and dry combustion have been used to determine soil organic carbon. Many benefits, such as automation and less labor, could the dry combustion method become more popular. Inorganic form of carbon could overestimate soil organic carbon when the dry combustion method was applied. Determination of soil inorganic carbon may contribute to the improved accuracy of soil organic carbon analysis using dry combustion method. Objectives of this research were 1) to develop soil inorganic carbon determination method using modified digital pressure calcimeter and 2) to evaluate soil organic carbon from calcareous soils using the dry and wet combustion method. Results showed that the significant linear relationship was found between soil inorganic carbon content and pressure calcimeter output. Inorganic carbon ranged from 22% to 28% of total carbon in the calcareous soil samples. Soil organic carbon content by dry combustion for calcareous soil was determined by subtracting inorganic carbon measured by the digital pressure calcimeter from total carbon. Soil organic carbon determined by dry combustion method was significantly correlated with that by wet combustion method. In conclusion, the digital pressure calcimeter may use to improve soil organic carbon determination for the calcareous soils by subtracting of soil inorganic carbon from total carbon determined by dry combustion method.

Key words: Soil inorganic carbon, Pressure calcimeter, Calcarious soils

서 언

토양 중 탄소는 지표면 식물체에 존재하는 탄소량의 약 3-5배를 차지하고 있으며, 탄소순환에 있어 이산화탄소 또는 메탄등의 발생요인이며, 지구온난화 및 온실가스 영향의 주요한 요인이 된다(Lal et al., 1997; Weil and Magdoff, 2004). 농업적으로 토양 유기탄소는 질소비료 추천을 위한 질소공급 능력의 지표로 사용될 뿐만 아니라(Frank and Roeth, 1996) 토양의 질을 평가하는 핵심 요인으로 토양관리를 위해 매우 중요하다. 토양 유기탄소는 일반경작지의 건토의 약 1-3%를 차지하는 상대적으로 적은 량에도 불구하고 토양 중에서 중요한 역할을 하는 것으로 보고되고 있다(Weil and Magdoff, 2004). 토양 유기탄소는 토양의

보수력과 보비력을 증진시키고, 토양의 물리적 구조형성과 안정화에 주요한 역할을 하며(Blanco-Canqui, 2006), 토양 수분 및 양분의 이동 메카니즘에 상당한 영향을 미치는 것으로 보고되고 있다(Nemes, 2005; Weil and Magdoff, 2004). 토양 유기탄소는 질소나 인산 등 양분의 공급 뿐 만 아니라 토양 중 양분의 유효화를 촉진시키는 역할을 한다 (Frank and Roeth, 1996; Weil and Magdoff, 2004). 토양 중 유기물의 증가는 토양 미생물의 활동을 활성화 시키며 식물의 병저항성을 증대시키고 생산성을 높이는 등 토양의 질을 향상시키는데 기여 한다 (Cambardella and Doran, 1996). 토양 중 유기탄소의 증가는 토양 내수성 입단의 형성과 직접적 상관이 있으며 포장 용수량 상태의 토양수분 함량을 증가시킨다 (Tisdall and Oades, 1982; Oades, 1984). 다양한 pH 조건하에서 양이온 치환용량 (CEC)을 효과적으로 상승시키는 것으로 보고되고 있다(McBride, 1994; Stevenson, 1994).

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가 58% 가
 가 (1.724)
 (Tabatabai, 1996).
 (wet combustion)
 (dry combustion) 가 (Wagner)
 (Nelson and Sommers, 1996; Tabatabai, 1996). et. al., 1998).
 가
 K₂Cr₂O₇ 가
 Cl, Fe⁺², MnO
 CrO₇⁻² 가
 (800-1000) 가
 가 가
 (calcium carbonate: CaCO₃)
 (dolomitic limestone: CaMg(CO₃)₂)
 가
 2006 6
 (carbonates)
 (hydrochloric acid: HCl)
 (Carbon dioxide: CO₂)
 (U.S. GPS (Global Positioning System)
 Salinity Laboratory Staff, 1954). (Table 1).
 (CaCO₃) 7-10
 (Loppert and Suarez, 15 cm
 1996). Loeppert and Suarez (1996)
 2 mm

Table 1. Soil descriptions of sampling sites.

Soil series	Taxonomy	Landuse	Remarks
Anmi	Fine loamy, Dystric Fluventic Eutrudepts	Upland, Paddy	Chungbuk, Danyang, Maepo, Pyungdong-ri
Maji	Loamy skeletal, Fluventic Hapludolls	Upland, Forest	Chungbuk, Danyang, Eusancheon, Yeongok-ri
Mosan	Fine, Lithic Eutrudepts	Upland, Forest	Chungbuk, Danyang, Gagok, Yeochon-ri
Mungyeong	Fine silty, Aeric Endoaquepts	Upland	Kangwon, Yeongweol, yeongweol, Bangjul-ri
Oggye	Fine loamy, Fluvaquentic Eutrudepts	Upland, Paddy	Chungbuk, Danyang, Maepo, Soya-ri
Pyeongang	Fine, Typic Hapludalfs	Upland, Forest	Chungbuk, Danyang, Maepo, Gakki-ri
Pyeongjeon	Fine, Typic Hapludalfs	Upland	Chungbuk, Danyang, Maepo, Gakki-ri
Yeongweol	Fine loamy, Fluventic Dystrudepts	Upland, Forest	Kangwon, Yeongweol, yeongweol, Bangjul-ri

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4\text{FeSO}_4$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$
 200 가
 Tiurin (Tiurin, 1931; Tiurin, 1935)
 250 μm
 (CHN-1000) (Leco corporation,
 1995) (Leco 502-602)
 1,051
 Sherrod et al.(2002)
 (Model 280E Serta, 0-105 kPa, output 0.03 5.03
 VDC from Setra Systems Inc., Boxborough, MA),
 (24 V DC), (DI-
 194RS, DATAQ Instrument)
 30 cm (Tygon R-3603
 9.5 mm)가

serum bottle
 serum bottle
 (hydrochloric acid: HCl)
 serum bottle 5-10 FeCl₃
 CO₂
 (Loeppert and Suarez, 1996). (serum bottle,
 20 ml) HCl
 가
 20
 5
 250 μm
 (calcium carbonate: CaCO₃)
 100.0 g 0, 0.1 0.3,
 0.6, 1.0, 1.5, 4.0, 7.0, 11.0 15.0 g kg⁻¹

(Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. A schematic picture of the pressure calcimeter system to determine soil inorganic carbon.

23 pH
 6.3 8.3 7.5
 7.7
 8%
 pH 7.2 7.1
 pH 7.6 7.9
 pH가
 14.1 cmol_c kg⁻¹, 0.7 cmol_c kg⁻¹, 4.0 cmol_c kg⁻¹
 13.9 cmol_c kg⁻¹, 0.6 cmol_c
 kg⁻¹, 3.4 cmol_c kg⁻¹

(Table 2).

250 μm
 1 g 20 ml
 Wheaton serum bottle(Wheaton Science
 Products, Millville, NJ), 3% FeCl₃ · 4H₂O
 6 M HCl 2 ml auto-sampler vial

pH

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of calcareous soil properties. Paddy soil samples (n=2) were included in total statistics.

	pH	EC mS m ⁻¹	Extractable cation			
			Ca	K	Mg	Na
			----- cmol kg ⁻¹ -----			
Total (n=23)						
Mean	7.5	0.8	14.1	0.7	4.0	0.05
Standard Error	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.01
Median	7.7	0.7	13.9	0.6	3.4	0.04
Minimum	6.3	0.3	6.5	0.1	1.4	0.02
Maximum	8.3	1.5	23.5	1.5	9.0	0.12
C.V., %	8	39	23	51	58	50
Kurtosis	-0.15	-0.03	2.48	-0.38	-0.67	3.45
Skewness	-1.00	0.76	0.51	0.63	0.68	1.84
Forest soils (n=5)						
Mean	7.2	0.6	14.0	0.5	5.0	0.05
Standard Error	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.01
Median	7.1	0.6	12.3	0.4	6.2	0.04
Minimum	6.4	0.3	10.8	0.1	1.4	0.03
Maximum	8.3	0.9	18.7	1.2	9.0	0.10
C.V., %	12	34	24	76	68	52
Kurtosis	-2.18	1.57	-1.38	2.00	-2.47	2.67
Skewness	0.32	-0.19	0.80	1.31	-0.17	1.68
Upland soils (n=16)						
Mean	7.6	0.9	14.4	0.8	3.9	0.05
Standard Error	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.01
Median	7.9	0.8	14.5	0.7	3.4	0.04
Minimum	6.3	0.4	6.5	0.2	1.5	0.02
Maximum	8.1	1.5	23.5	1.5	8.0	0.12
C.V., %	7	38	25	44	52	54
Kurtosis	1.57	-0.83	3.05	-0.44	-0.29	4.92
Skewness	-1.53	0.56	0.34	0.57	0.83	2.04

23-76%
(, ,)
pH가
(105 , 3)
(250 μm)
(calcium carbonate: CaCO₃)
1.5%
가

(r=0.99**, n=10)
(Fig. 2)
가

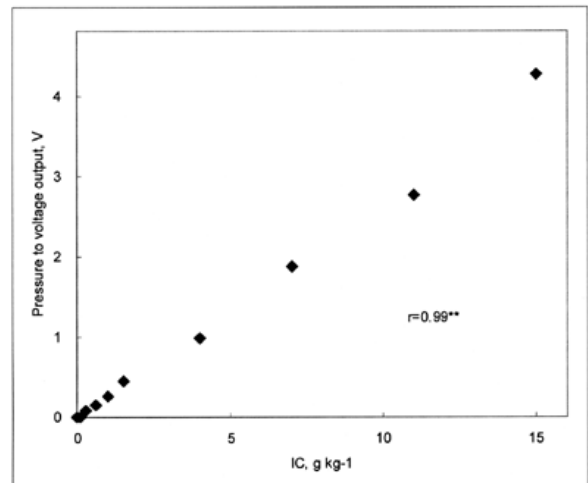


Fig. 2. Relationship of soil inorganic carbon (calcium carbonate, CaCO₃) to pressure calcimeter voltage output.

(voltage) 17.6
 (g kg⁻¹) 3.6 g kg⁻¹
 (y = 3.64x + 0.11, r² = 0.99**, SE = 0.4). 23.5 g kg⁻¹
 (Tiurin, 1935) 4.6 g kg⁻¹
 13.5 g kg⁻¹ 13.2 g kg⁻¹ 1.7 g kg⁻¹
 6.0 g kg⁻¹ 25.2 g 가
 kg⁻¹ 26%,
 18.5 g kg⁻¹ 15.6 g kg⁻¹ 22%,
 11.9 g kg⁻¹ 12.3 g kg⁻¹ 28% 가
 (Table 3)
 가 22-28% 가
 (CHN-1000, Leco corporation, 1995)

Table 3. Soil carbon determination of calcareous soils by wet combustion, dry combustion, and pressure calcimeter method. Paddy soil samples (n=2) were included in total statistics.

	Soil organic carbon determined by wet combustion method	Soil total carbon determined by dry combustion method (A)	Soil inorganic carbon determined by pressure calcimeter (B)	Soil organic carbon determined by subtraction of B from A
----- g kg ⁻¹ -----				
Total soils (n=23)				
Mean	13.5	17.6	4.6	13.0
Standard Error	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.2
Median	13.2	16.3	1.7	12.8
Minimum	6.0	3.6	0.5	2.5
Maximum	25.2	37.4	20.9	23.9
C.V., %	34	50	112	45
Kurtosis	1.64	-0.34	3.03	-0.82
Skewness	0.99	0.63	1.74	0.20
Forest soils (n=5)				
Mean	18.5	23.5	5.1	18.4
Standard Error	2.6	4.1	3.9	2.2
Median	15.6	23.6	1.6	16.6
Minimum	12.6	14.0	0.5	12.4
Maximum	25.2	37.4	20.9	23.9
C.V., %	31	39	172	27
Kurtosis	-2.87	0.63	4.95	-2.31
Skewness	0.45	0.86	2.22	0.16
Upland soils (n=16)				
Mean	11.9	15.2	4.3	10.9
Standard Error	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.3
Median	12.3	14.1	2.1	8.6
Minimum	6.0	3.6	1.1	2.5
Maximum	18.6	29.9	11.5	20.8
C.V., %	28	51	90	47
Kurtosis	-0.33	-0.11	-0.78	-0.75
Skewness	0.00	0.76	0.98	0.41

kg⁻¹ 13.0 g kg⁻¹ 12.8 g
4%
(r = 0.64**)
3.61 g kg⁻¹ (Fig. 3).
가 10 g kg⁻¹
10 g kg⁻¹

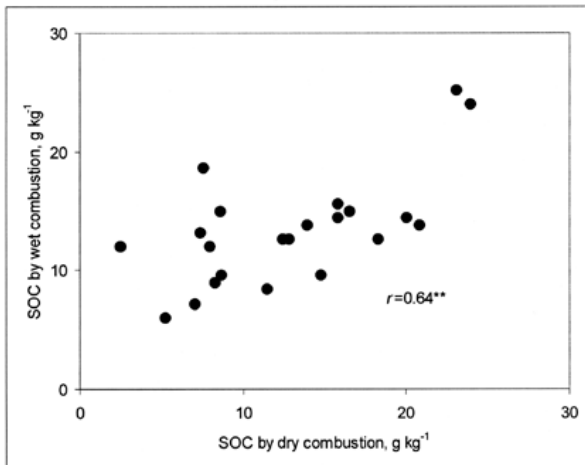


Fig. 3. Correlation of soil organic carbon determination between the dry and wet combustion method.

가

가

가

가

(CaCO₃)
가
28% 가

22-

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