

# PHOSPHORUS TEST VALUES OF FRESH AND AIR-DRIED SOIL SAMPLES

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It is often emphasized that drying of soil samples affects the solubility of soil phosphorus. Therefore, the use of fresh soil samples is recommended. Since this is not always possible, it would be necessary to know of what order the changes caused by air-drying may be. Yet, there is in the literature a relative dearth of analytical data concerning the effect of drying performed at lower temperatures: the term «air-drying» often means a treatment at 40° C, or even at 60° C as in the paper by HOFFMANN and STEINFATT (2).

In a previous work it was found (5) that in several cases, drying carried out at 40° C changed the phosphorus test values more than did drying at room temperature; sometimes the former treatment caused a decrease in the test value while an increase was found as the result of the latter treatment. In the present paper, some further results are reported of the comparison of data obtained for fresh soil samples and samples dried at about 20° C. The methods used were the following: the acetic acid method (4), the somewhat modified method of BRAY and KURTZ (1) for the adsorbed P, and the method of TERÄSVUORI (6) in which the «exchangeable P», the corresponding P concentration in solution, and an indicator of the phosphate retention capacity of the soil are estimated.

## *Material and methods*

The present material consists of 32 samples collected in September from different kinds of soils, including some garden soils and a few virgin soils.

The fresh samples were carefully mixed by hands, and six replicates were weighed for each determination. The rest of the samples were air-dried at room temperature, or at about 20° C. When the same analyses were carried out on air-

dry soil, the amount of soil dry matter was equal to that in the fresh sample, and distilled water was added in quantities corresponding to the original moisture content. These analyses were performed in four replicates.

The acetic acid soluble P was determined by shaking 10 g samples of fresh soil, or the corresponding amounts of dry samples, for one hour in 100 ml of 0.5 N acid.

The adsorbed P was extracted by shaking 10 g samples of fresh soil for one minute in 100 ml of 0.03 N  $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ —0.025 N HCl.

The «exchangeable P»,  $x_0$ , was determined by shaking 4 g of fresh soil in 200 ml of a solution which was 0.1 N with respect to both KOH and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  for two hours the first day and for 4 hours the second day.

Table 1. Soil samples

Number of	Kind of soil	pH	C %	Fe %	Al %	Moisture %
	<i>Field soils</i>					
1	Sand	5.7	5.0	0.42	0.39	26
9	»	5.4	2.3	0.20	0.17	12
17	»	5.8	1.6	0.22	0.23	9
30	Fine sand	5.4	3.0	0.42	0.26	13
8	Loam	6.7	5.3	0.40	0.26	24
10	»	5.9	3.8	0.24	0.25	22
12	»	6.1	2.5	0.24	0.20	20
28	Clay loam	6.4	2.7	0.67	0.30	18
29	»	5.1	2.7	0.51	0.29	17
4	Sandy clay	5.7	4.7	0.47	0.38	25
19	»	6.0	3.6	0.25	0.36	23
11	Silty clay	5.2	7.7	0.62	0.87	40
20	»	5.1	5.1	0.71	0.42	26
24	»	5.1	4.2	0.56	0.35	17
27	Heavy clay	5.1	5.0	0.40	0.30	15
18	Fen peat	4.1	10.3	0.27	0.26	47
15	»	4.2	33.2	1.03	0.68	72
16	» subsoil	4.8	31.2	0.64	0.70	82
	<i>Garden soils</i>					
6	Sand	5.0	2.3	0.13	0.18	15
7	» subsoil	5.3	0.1	0.07	0.04	6
14	Sand	6.5	8.0	0.20	0.26	32
26	»	6.4	3.9	0.18	0.10	13
22	Fine sand	7.0	3.9	0.33	0.21	13
3	Sandy clay	6.8	4.4	0.56	0.33	29
5	»	5.1	6.9	0.44	0.50	28
21	Heavy clay	5.9	5.7	0.38	0.21	31
23	Clay + peat	5.8	8.1	0.31	0.17	26
25	»	4.7	11.3	0.36	0.21	40
	<i>Virgin soils</i>					
13	Sand	4.8	8.5	0.29	0.42	44
31	Clay loam	7.2	3.5	0.49	0.27	31
32	Silty clay	7.2	1.1	0.44	0.20	23
2	Heavy clay	5.2	8.2	1.16	0.74	42

In order to be able to calculate the P concentration,  $y_0$ , in the solution, corresponding to the amount of «exchangeable P», TERÄSVUORI (6) measures the P concentration in solutions of 0.0005 M  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and 0.005 M  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  in equilibrium with 10 g of soil. In the present work the procedure was somewhat modified: instead of boiling the suspensions, they were heated on a boiling water-bath for two hours on two consecutive days. The Freundlich adsorption isotherm is employed for the calculation of  $y_0$ , and the coefficient  $a$  of the equation  $x = a \cdot y^{\frac{1}{n}}$ , is taken to indicate the phosphate retention capacity of the soil.

The soil samples are characterized by some data recorded in Table 1. The pH-values refer to 1: 2.5 water suspension of dry samples, the organic C was determined by a somewhat modified method of WALKLEY (7), and the Fe and Al were extracted by TAMM's acid ammonium oxalate solution.

### Results

The P test values of the fresh samples and the respective changes caused by drying at about 20° C are reported in Table 2. The statistical significance of the differences between the data obtained for the fresh and air-dry samples were calculated according to the common Student's t-test. This method was not applicable to the computed values of  $y_0$  and  $a$ , and since no other simple and reliable way was found, the statistical significance of the changes in these values was not controlled.

The amount of acetic acid soluble P was not changed in 17 of the 32 samples. In two of the samples a slight increase is observable, and in 13 samples an average decrease of 4 ppm or 13 per cent is found.

A more marked tendency to a decrease in the test values owing to air-drying is shown by the data for the  $\text{NH}_4\text{F-HCl}$ -soluble P. No change occurred in 11 of the 32 samples, and in two of the virgin soils the very low test value was doubled. But in 19 samples the decrease ranged from 1 to 72 ppm, or from 13 to 50 per cent, with the average decrease of 21 ppm or 28 per cent.

In the test values of TERÄSVUORI's method no change was found in about one half of the cases, and the other samples seem to be more evenly distributed into the groups of the increasing or decreasing values than they are in respect to the rapid tests. Air-drying caused a decrease in the value of  $x_0$  in 10 samples, and an increase in 5 samples. The decreases ranged from 3 to 56 ppm or from 5 to 23 per cent, with the average of 20 ppm or 11 per cent. The increases ranged from 6 to 31 ppm, or from 12 to 19 per cent, with the average of 15 ppm or 15 per cent.

Provided that the changes in the values of  $y_0$  and  $a$  are significant, an increase in  $y_0$  may be found in 9 cases and a decrease in 7 cases, and an increase in  $a$  in 7 cases and a decrease in 10 cases.

Typical of the results is that only in relatively few cases the changes caused by air-drying in the various test values went in the same direction. Also all attempts failed to connect the effect of the air-drying with any of the soil characteristics studied.

Table 2. P test values of fresh samples and changes caused by air-drying

Number of sample	Acetic acid P		NH <sub>4</sub> F-HCl P		Test values by Teräsvuori					
	ppm		ppm		x <sub>0</sub> ppm	y <sub>0</sub> mg/l		α		
Field soils										
1	18	0	38	-14***	192	+23***	1.2	0	176	+29
9	19	+1**	65	-17***	179	0	1.6	+0.6	159	-19
17	18	0	62	-14***	185	0	0.4	-0.1	230	-18
30	102	0	147	-37***	713	0	9.9	-0.2	471	0
8	157	-15**	106	-31***	463	-22**	12.2	-1.3	221	0
10	13	0	22	0	120	0	1.3	-0.2	109	0
12	22	-2***	34	-11***	137	-13***	1.1	+0.1	133	-16
28	19	0	6	-1**	112	0	0.3	0	176	0
29	20	-4**	3	0	75	+9***	0.3	0	135	+8
4	10	-1**	5	0	97	-9***	0.2	0	198	-11
19	74	0	16	-6***	166	-13**	1.8	+0.3	136	0
11	8	-1*	21	-1	299	0	0.2	0	465	+15
20	11	0	18	-3**	257	0	0.7	0	289	0
24	23	-3**	22	-4***	221	0	1.0	0	225	0
27	45	-6**	40	-5**	250	0	1.1	0	241	0
18	7	-1**	1	0	15	-3*	0.1	0	69	0
15	7	0	2	0	28	0	0.2	0	72	0
16	7	-1**	0	0	13	-3***	0	0	68	0
Garden soils										
6	25	+1**	86	-22***	175	0	0.9	+0.2	181	-12
7	12	-2**	1	0	11	0	0.1	+0.1	31	0
14	204	0	129	-42***	327	0	14.5	0	134	0
26	262	0	111	-23***	224	+31***	8.5	-1.3	79	+38
22	157	0	68	-19***	348	-37***	4.7	-0.2	229	0
3	42	-7*	52	-26***	277	0	1.5	+0.4	248	+10
5	15	-1*	36	0	289	-21**	0.5	0	374	-31
21	272	0	167	-72***	529	-28**	24.4	+0.8	205	-37
23	118	-8*	65	-21***	355	-56**	9.6	+0.6	197	-56
25	131	0	105	-34***	368	0	16.6	-0.3	168	-11
Virgin soils										
13	7	0	2	+2***	32	+6***	0.1	0	107	+11
31	8	0	2	0	71	0	0	0	222	-36
32	24	0	2	0	56	0	0.3	+0.1	95	0
2	6	0	1	+1***	46	+8***	0.1	0	182	+12

### Discussion

The three tests studied in the present paper are supposed to give a picture of the phosphorus conditions of the soils. They do that in ways which are essentially different. The acetic acid probably extracts some of the phosphorus bound by calcium, while the «exchangeable P» represents most of the fractions of inorganic P bound by iron and aluminium compounds. Acid ammonium fluoride is likely to extract mainly aluminium bound P, but some calcium bound or even iron bound P may be included. The acetic acid P and the sorbed P of the two rapid tests are both taken to show the content of easily available P in soil. The

«exchangeable P» represents the P resources of the soil, and only in connection with the data indicating the P concentration of the soil solution,  $y_0$ , and the phosphate sorption capacity  $\alpha$ , it may be used to characterize the P condition of a soil.

It seems that air-drying did not markedly change the fairly poor information of the P condition of the present soils given by the acetic acid method. The trend appeared to be somewhat different from that reported by JACKSON (3). According to his observations air-drying samples of acid soils may markedly increase the dilute acid extractable P, while with limed and highly fertilized soils the dilute acid extractable P decreased by drying. In the present material only the samples 6, 9, 3, and 8 behaved in this way.

The result that air-drying tended to decrease the absorbed P more often and to a larger extent than the acetic acid P may be partly explained on the basis of the different period of extraction. The soil is in effective connection with the acid ammonium fluoride solution only for one minute, while the shaking period in acetic acid is one hour. Even the moistening of the dry soil sample takes a far larger part of the time of contact in the former case than in the latter one, and although no equilibrium were reached in the acetic acid suspension, the resorption of the dissolved P may be marked. On the average, air-drying decreased the acetic acid P of the present material by 5 per cent, and the corresponding decrease in the values of adsorbed P is 11 per cent. Yet, it seems that the test for adsorbed P performed on air-dried samples does not usually give any markedly misleading picture of the conditions in fresh soils.

The same conclusions appears to be valid in regard to TERÄSVUORI's method. The changes caused by air-drying in  $y_0$  are usually low. Since a change in  $x_0$  is often connected with a similar change in the indicator of the sorption capacity  $\alpha$ , the ratio  $x_0/\alpha$  which according to TERÄSVUORI is correlated with the degree of the P saturation of the soil, does not in the air dry samples markedly differ from the corresponding ratio in the fresh soil.

There are some facts which diminish the importance of the possible difference in the results of phosphorus analyses performed on fresh and air-dried soil samples. First, the soil phosphorus is a dynamic complex. The variation in the forms and solubility of soil P may be marked even within a growing period, owing to the microbial activity, climatic conditions, effect of the plant roots, etc. Second, it is likely that the sampling errors are usually larger than the errors caused by air-drying of samples.

### *S u m m a r y*

The effect of drying of soil samples at about 20° C on the phosphorus test values estimated by the acetic acid method, the method for adsorbed P of BRAY and KURTZ (1), and the method of TERÄSVUORI (6) was studied. The material consisted of 32 samples of various kinds of soils.

Air-drying did not cause any change in the acetic acid P of about one half of the samples and in the adsorbed P of about one third of the samples. A slight increase in the test values was found for a couple of samples. The tendency to a

decrease was markedly higher in the values of adsorbed P than in the values of acetic acid P: an average decrease of 28 per cent in 19 samples was found in the former test while the corresponding value in the latter test was 13 per cent in 13 samples.

No changes in the test values of Teräsvuori occurred in about one half of the samples, and the fairly low changes in the other half of the material were almost evenly distributed between increases and decreases.

No connection between the changes in the test values upon air-drying and the moisture content of the fresh sample, the pH-value, the content of organic carbon, or the contents of iron and aluminium soluble in TAMM's acid oxalate solution could be demonstrated. The changes in the various test values did not usually go in same direction.

The importance of the possible error caused by air-drying is diminished by the sampling errors and by the variation in the soil P conditions.

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#### SELOSTUS:

TUOREIDEN JA ILMAKUIVIEN MAANÄYTTEIDEN FOSFORITESTIEN TULOXSISTA

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Maanäytteiden kuivatus 20° C:ssa vaikutti eri testien arvoihin eri tavoin. BRAYN ja KURZIN pikamenetelmän happamaan ammoniumfluoridiin liukeneva fosfori aleni suhteellisesti enemmän ja useamassa tapauksessa kuin etikkahappoon liukeneva fosfori. Muutokset eivät kuitenkaan vaikuta paljon näiden testien antamaan epävarmaan tietoon maan fosforitilanteesta.

TERÄSVUOREN menetelmän tulokset tuoreista ja ilmakeivista näytteistä eivät eronneet olennaisesti.

On syytä otaksua, että maanäytteiden ottoon liittyvät virheet ja maan dynaamisessa tilassa olevan fosforin liukenevuuden muutokset ovat tavallisesti suuremmat kuin näytteiden ilmakeivatuksen aiheuttamat.