Direct RESEARCH JOURNALS

Vol.6 (1), pp. 19-26, January 2018
ISSN 2354-4147
DOI: https://doi.org/10.26765/DRJAFS.2017.8783
Article Number: DRJA631608783

Direct Research Journal of Agriculture and Food Science
http://directresearchpublisher.org/aboutjournal/drjafs

ISJN

Research Paper

Soil factors influencing the availability of manganese under different land-use systems in coastal plain sands derived soils of Umudike, Nigeria

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Received 20 November 2017; Accepted 10 December, 2017

The research was conducted in March, 2017 at the Michael Okpara University Agriculture, Umudike, Nigeria to investigate soil factors influencing the availability of Mn in soils under different land-use systems. Soil samples were collected from two depths (0-20 and 20-40 cm) from five selected land use types, cassava farm, natural fallow, rice farm, forest and grazing fields. Available Mn in the soils was determined using four extractants; Coca-Cola, EDTA, HCl and NH_4OAc. The results showed that, higher mean values of physico-chemical properties were generally recorded in the surface (0-20 cm) compared to the subsurface (20-40 cm) soil layer and were also significantly affected by the land use. The highest and the lowest mean values of available Mn were obtained in flood rice farm and cassava farm, respectively. The availability of Mn varied widely depending on the used extraction which were in the order of Coca-Cola > EDTA > NH_4OAc > HCl extractants. Manganese extracted by all extractants was well correlated with organic matter, pH and ECEC, which suggests that these soil properties were responsible for the availability of Mn in the soils under different land use systems.

Key words: Extractable-Mn, soil physico-chemical properties, soil depth, land uses

INTRODUCTION

Soil is a vital concern to agricultural production, and with the rapidly increasing population on land to meet the demand for food and fiber, is becoming enormous. The changes in soil properties depends on land use as well as management practices (Sharma et al. 2005). Land use and practices, can greatly influenced soil physiochemical properties which in turn, affects the availability of micronutrients (Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn). Changes in land use usually leads to a change in cultivation management, which has a marked effect on the soil properties (Hassan et al., 2016). In most cases it is the major factor in determining soil fertility (Fayissa et al., 2015**)**. It is important to gain sufficient knowledge about the effects of different types of land use on soil properties and on the capacity of the soil to fulfill certain functions. The capacity of soil to function can be reflected by measured soil physical, chemical and biological properties (Kiflu and Beyene, 2013). Soil properties deteriorate with change in land use especially from forest to arable land (Ogeh and Ogwurike, 2006; Oguike and Mbagwu, 2009). The improper cropping system may lead to erosion and leaching of soil nutrients which in turn adversely affect the physico-chemical properties of the soil.

Apart from N, P and K, the soils of the study area are becoming deficient in available micronutrients cations such as Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn. Different land use systems influence the availability of these cations by altering their distribution and chemical forms through the influence of soil pH, texture, organic matter (OM) and cation exchange capacity (CEC) (Dhaliwel et al., 2009). Accordingly, the effects of land use pattern on micronutrients accumulation in soil have been investigated elsewhere with focus on cultivated, forest and grazing land (Yeshaneh, 2015; Ivana et al., 2015).

Soil properties are very important characteristics particularly when they are in agronomic uses. Different land uses often occur on similar soils. Essentially micronutrients have become a focus of public interest since analytical techniques have made it possible to detect even in very small amounts. The purpose of this research was focusing on soil factors influencing the availability of Mn in soils under different land-use systems.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study area

The study was conducted at Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike, Nigeria which is located between (Latitude 05° 29'N and Longitude 07° 33'E). The altitude of the sample area ranges from 97 to 118 m above sea level with slopes which ranged from level to gentle slope. The area falls within the tropical rain forest with mean annual rainfall of 2200 mm, distributed over 9 to 10 months in bimodal rainfall pattern; these are the early rain (April to July) and late rains (September to October) with 5 months dry season and a short dry period in August popularly called August break. The relative humidity varies from 74% to 87% while, monthly minimum air temperature ranged from 20°C to 24°C and monthly maximum air temperature which ranged from 28^{o}C to 35°C (NRCRI, 2016). The area is also subjected to severe water erosion during rainy seasons, which causes nutrient losses. In the university environs, no high possibility of increasing the agricultural production due to the increased pressure on other land use systems (construction of classroom blocks, offices, students' hostels, recreational parks, etc).

Site selection and sample collection

At the beginning of the study (April, 2017), a general visual field survey was carried out to view the general variations in the study area. Representative soil sampling sites were selected from 5 land use types which were categorized into: cultivated (cassava farm), natural fallow (legume fallow), flood plain (rice farm), forested (reserved) and pasture (grazing) lands, respectively. A random soil samples from 0-20 cm and 20-40 cm depths were collected using a soil auger to make composite samples and replicated 3 times (different fields) for each land use type, within the study area. A total of 30 soil samples (5 land use x 2 depths x 3 replicates) were collected for the study. The study sites were geo-referenced with the aid of global positioning system (GPS) and their coordinates well documented as follows (Table 1).

Table1. Characteristic features of soil sampling locations and coordinate points under different land-uses.

Land-use types	Coordinates	Characteristic features
Cassava farm	Long: 7.5394 Lat: 5.4821 Alt: 116 msl	Arable farm land located under intensive cassava cultivation (Eastern farm) for over 20 years. Crops grown in that land include cassava.
Natural fallow land	Long: 7.5394 Lat: 5.4820 Alt: 112 msl	Fallow land left uncultivated but predominantly under legumes pasture for more than three to four years.
Swamp rice farm	Long: 7.5433 Lat: 5.4806 Alt: 97 msl	Flood plain land (Western farm) has been in cultivation for over 15 years under UGC and SIWES programmes. Crops cultivation in this land includes; assorted vegetables, sweet potatoes, maize and swamp rice
Forested land	Long: 7.5426 Lat: 5.4809 Alt. 114 msl	The land was preserved for over 30 years since the inception of the Federal College of Agriculture but now used by the University.
Grazing land	Long: 7.5431 Lat: 5.4806 Alt: 118 msl	Pasture land located at the College of Animal Science and Animal Production Farms for Cattle and Goat grazing.

Sample preparation and analysis

The collected soil samples were air-dried and passed through a 2 mm sieve for the analysis of selected soil physico-chemical properties and for content of available Mn. Separate soil core samples from the 0-20 and 20-40 cm depths were taken with a sharp-edged steel cylinder forced manually into the soil for bulk density determination.

Analysis of soil physical properties

Soil texture was determined using hydrometer method

(Gee and Or, 2002). Soil bulk density was determined by the pycnometer method. Total porosity was estimated from the values of bulk density and particle density, with the latter assumed to have the generally used average value of 2.65 g cm^{-3} as:

$$\text{Total Porosity (\%)} = 1 - \frac{\text{Bulk density (Bd)}}{\text{Particle density (Pd)}} \times 100$$

Soil moisture content was determined by oven dry method using 10 g of fresh soil. Soil samples were kept in oven for 24 h at 60°C.

Analysis of some soil chemical properties

Soil pH was determined in a 1:2.5, using the soil: water and $CaCl_2$ suspension method (Thomas, 1996). Soil organic carbon was measured using the wet oxidation colorimetric method (Nelson and Sommers, 1996). Organic carbon was converted to OM by multiplication using a factor of 1.724 (Van Bemmelen factor). Total N was determined by the Kjeldahl digestion and distillation procedure described by Bremner, (1996). Available P was determined using Bray and Kutz II solution (Olsen and Summer 1982). Exchangeable bases (Ca, Mg, K, and Na) were extracted with neutral NH4OAc. Ca and Mg was determined in the extract by EDTA titration, while K and Na were determined using the flame photometer. Exchangeable acidity was determined by leaching with KCl and the leacheate titrated with 0.05N NaOH. The effective CEC (ECEC) of the soil was determined by summing the total exchangeable bases (TEB) and the exchangeable acidity (EA=H + Al) using the standard method proposed by Sumner and Miller, (1996). % base saturation was determined by calculating the sum of all exchangeable bases multiplied by 100% and divided by the ECEC as follows:

$$\text{Base saturation} = \frac{ExchageableCation}{ECEC} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Determination of available manganese

The available Mn was determined using Coca-Cola solution, ammonium acetate (1N NH_4OAc), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (0.005 N EDTA) and dilute hydrochloric acid (0.1 M HCl) methods, as described by Eteng et al., (2014) and Eteng and Asawalam, (2016). The Mn concentration in the supernatant was determined using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) employing atomization in an air/acetylene flame using PG-Model AA-500.

Statistical analysis

The generated data on the soil properties and forms of soil Mn by different extractants were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) procedure using Genstat 12^{th} edition. Significant means were separated using Fisher's least significant different test, at a probability (P) level of 5%. Pearson correlation analysis was performed to determine the relationship between soil properties and forms of soil Mn using SPSS version 20. The significance of the relationship was tested at $P<0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soil particle size distribution as influenced by land use and soil depth

The contents of sand, silt and clay fractions as influenced by land use type, soil depth and the interaction effects are presented in (Table 2). The highest (80.7 %) and the lowest (61.9 %) average sand fraction were observed at the surface (0-20 cm) layer of the cultivated land and the subsurface layer of the flood plain lands, respectively (Table 2). Similarly, the highest (28.9 %) and the lowest (10.4 %) average clay fraction were determined on the subsurface (20-40 cm) and surface layers, respectively of the forested and the flood plain lands, respectively. The texture of the soils ranged from sandy loamy (SL), sandy clay loam (SCL) and Loamy (LS) (Table 2). The results show that the clay fraction increased whilst the sand decreased from the surface to the subsurface horizons in these two types of land use systems. Higher percentage of clay content in subsurface soil (20-40 cm) might be due to the eluviation and illuviation process. Similar trend of gradual increase in clay content with depth was reported by Agoumé and Birang, (2009) and (Oguike and Mbagwu, 2009).

Bulk density, total porosity and soil moisture as influenced by land use and soil depth

With the exception of bulk density and moisture, content of total porosity was significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by land use and soil depth (Table 2). Total porosity in soils was highest at the surface (0-20 cm) layer (49.78 %) of the flood plain and the cultivated and lowest (21.92 %) at the subsurface (20-40 cm) layer of the forest soil (Table 2). In general, total porosity decreased with increasing soil depth. The obtained results are in agreement with the findings reported by other researchers (Oguike and Mbagwu, 2009).

Soil chemical properties as influenced by land use and soil depth

The results of the chemical properties of the soils were significantly ($P < 0.05$) affected by land use, soil depth

Table 2. Effects of land uses and soil depth on the distribution physical property of the study soils.

Land uses	Depth (cm)	Particles size (%)			Textural class	Bulk density (Mgm^{-3})	Total porosity (%)	Moisture content ($g\ kg^{-1}$)
		Sand	Silt	Clay				
Cassava farm	0-20	65.8	20.6	13.6	SL	1.47	33.22	108.12
	20-40	68.4	16.1	15.5	SL	1.86	27.35	123.12
Legume Fallow	0-20	66.3	13.8	19.9	SL	1.22	37.84	130.25
	20-40	70.1	9.2	20.7	SCL	1.93	24.63	130.31
Swamp rice farm	0-20	80.7	8.9	10.4	LS	1.16	49.78	169.47
	20-40	77.4	6.5	16.1	SL	1.54	34.84	116.14
Forested land	0-20	61.9	13.3	24.8	SCL	1.58	38.33	146.25
	20-40	60.2	10.9	28.9	SCL	1.41	35.61	139.45
Grazing land	0-20	70.5	14.8	14.7	SL	1.97	25.43	116.05
	20-40	68.8	7.4	23.8	SCL	1.42	21.92	132.24
Mean		68.51	12.15	19.34	SL	1.57	32.90	131.14
LSD (0.05)		2.78	6.15	6.74		0.57	7.02	35.18
CV (%)		1.5	18.10	11.00		20.52	12.21	15.33
Probability		0.006	0.127	0.023		0.37	0.033	0.630

Table 3. Distribution of some chemical properties of the soils as influenced Land use types and soil depths.

Land use types	Soil Depth cm	pH (H_2O)	pH (KCl)	Basic nutrient elements			Org. M $g\ kg^{-1}$	ECEC $cmolkg^{-1}$	BS %
				Total N $g\ kg^{-1}$	Av. P $mgkg^{-1}$	Exch. K $cmolkg^{-1}$			
Cassava farm	0-20	5.30	4.50	0.10	27.40	0.20	1.98	5.15	76.68
	20-40	4.20	3.90	0.07	23.20	0.18	1.46	4.95	61.73
Natural Fallow	0-20	6.40	5.50	0.18	26.20	0.38	3.29	9.36	90.59
	20-40	5.60	4.80	0.12	19.50	0.31	2.77	8.96	83.92
Swamp rice farm	0-20	4.80	4.40	0.21	19.80	0.50	5.21	13.45	73.45
	20-40	4.40	3.70	0.18	19.00	0.44	4.95	11.25	89.33
Forested land	0-20	5.80	5.00	0.20	25.50	0.43	3.70	14.48	93.37
	20-40	5.10	4.10	0.14	21.60	0.34	2.82	9.44	86.44
Grazing land	0-20	5.50	4.80	0.22	29.10	0.55	5.42	16.53	95.13
	20-40	5.30	4.00	0.19	20.30	0.53	4.54	15.34	93.22
Mean		5.41	4.51	0.16	23.26	0.39	3.61	10.82	84.39
LSD (0.05)		0.37	0.38	0.04	5.60	0.06	0.52	3.69	22.58
CV %		2.4	3.0	8.4	8.7	5.8	15.2	12.3	9.6
Probability		0.012	0.010	0.005	0.016	<0.001	<0.001	0.007	0.022

and the interaction effects (Table 3).

Soil reaction

Changes in land use resulted in reduction of soil pH from pH-H_2O (6.40 to 4.20) and pH-KCl (5.50 to 3.70) at the surface soils (0-20 cm) and sub-surface soils (20-40 cm) layers of the natural and fallow land, respectively.

Total nitrogen

The content of total N was highest (0.22 g kg^{-1}) and lowest (0.07 g kg^{-1}) under the surface (0-20 cm) and lower (20-40 cm) layers of the cassava soil and the grazing pasture, respectively (Table 3).

In general, total N values decreased with increasing soil depth and these were highly significant ($P < 0.05$). The obtained results agree with the findings of Yeshaneh, (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016).

Available phosphorus

The available P content of the soils with regards to land use types and soil depth had the highest (29.40 $mgkg^{-1}$) and the lowest (19.00 $mgkg^{-1}$) values at the surface (0-20 cm) layer of the pasture and at the sub-soil (20-40 cm) layer Swamp rice (Table 3). In general, available P contents decreased with increasing soil depth and were highly significant ($P < 0.05$). Similar results were reported by Senjobi and Ogunkunle, (2011) and Wasihun et al. (2015).

Exchangeable K

The content of exchangeable K with regards to land use type and soil depth, was highest (0.55 $cmolkg^{-1}$) and lowest (0.18 $cmolkg^{-1}$) at the surface (0-20 cm) layer of the pasture and at the sub-surface (20-40 cm) depths of the cassava (Table 3). In general, values of the exchangeable K decreased with increasing soil depth and were highly significant ($P < 0.05$).

Soil organic matter

The highest (5.42 g kg^{-1}) and the lowest (1.46 g kg^{-1}) values of OM contents were recorded at the surface (0-20 cm) layer of the pasture and at the subsurface soil of the cassava soil, respectively (Table 3). This result is in par with previous studies by Yeshaneh, (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016). Generally, OM decreased significant ($P < 0.05$) with increasing depth. This implies that the surface soil layer is the most biologically active of the soil profile. Meanwhile, the low OM content (1.98 g kg^{-1}) in the upper layer (0-20 cm) of cultivated soil might be due to the highest temperature and rainfall, which accelerated the rate of decomposition of organic matter (Senjobi and Ogunkunle, 2011).

The effective cation exchange capacity (ECEC)

There was higher (16.53 $cmolkg^{-1}$) at the surface (0-20 cm) layer of the pasture and lower (4.95 $cmolkg^{-1}$) at 20-40 cm of the cassava soil (Table 3). In general, ECEC values decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) with increasing soil depth. Similar results were reported by Mustapha et al. (2010) and Wasihun et al. (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016). These authors reported that any soil < 4 $cmolkg^{-1}$ ECEC is less productive. The decrease in the ECEC of this study area with depth could be due to the positive and significant correlation with the OM (r = 0.74**) (Table 3).

% base saturation

% base saturation (BS) considering the effects of land use and soil depth was highest (95.13 %) in pasture soil and lowest in the cultivated land (61.73 %) at the surface (0-20 cm) and lower layers respectively (Table 3). In general, %BS was decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) with soil depth. Similar results were reported by Yeshaneh, (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016).

Correlation matrix among the distribution of physico-chemical properties of soils under the land use types and soil depth

The results of correlation matrix among the distribution of physical and chemical properties of soils under various land uses and soil depths are shown in (Table 4). In this study, clay fraction correlated positively with OM (0.76**), total N (0.61*) and negatively correlated with exchangeable K (-0.58*). Hence, increasing clay content in soils provides more sites for adsorption of metals and thus reducing bioavailability of K. Soil pH also correlated positively with total N (0.44*) and negatively correlated with ECEC (-0.44*). Soil organic matter also correlated positively with total N (0.92**), exchangeable K (0.97**), ECEC (0.638*) and base saturation (0.73**). Total N also correlated positively with exchangeable K (0.96**). These results are similar with those reported by Yeshaneh, (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016).

The distribution of available Mn in soils as influenced by land uses and soil depth

Significant variation of available Mn in the soil was observed among different land use types and soil depth by different extractants (Table 5). Considering the effects of land uses and soil depth on available Mn in soils, content of EDTA-extractable Mn was highest (36.67 $mgkg^{-1}$) under the surface (0-20 cm) layer of flood plain land and lowest (5.17 $mgkg^{-1}$) in the subsurface (20-40 cm) layer of the cultivated land. Mn-HCl was highest (34.57 $mgkg^{-1}$) under the surface (0-20 cm) layer of flood plain and lowest (4.48 $mgkg^{-1}$) in the sub-surface (20-40 cm) layer of the cultivated land. NH_4OAc extractable Mn was highest (18.87 $mgkg^{-1}$) under the surface (0-20 cm) layer of natural fallow land and lowest (7.67 $mgkg^{-1}$) in the subsurface (20-40 cm) layer of the pasture land. Similarly, Coca-Cola-extractable Mn was highest (33.34 $mgkg^{-1}$) under the surface (0-20 cm) layer of natural fallow land and lowest (9.02 $mgkg^{-1}$) in the subsurface (20-40 cm) layer of the cultivated land. These results are similar to those reported by Yeshaneh, (2015), Ivana et al. (2015) and Onwudike et al. (2016).

The level of extractability was in the order of: Coca-Cola > EDTA > NH_4OAc > HCl extractant. This observation is in line with those of Kiflu and Beyene, (2013), Eteng et al. (2014) and Hassan et al. (2016). The main conclusion from Table 5 is that extractable Mn by all extractants was correlated with soil pH, OM and ECEC content. Nevertheless, these correlations do not always have the same tendency (sometimes are positive, others are negative).

Soil factors that influenced the distribution of availability of Mn in soils under different agricultural land-use system

The results on the determinant factors responsible for the availability of Mn in soils are presented in (Table 6). The high positive correlation between OM and available Mn, suggests that Mn availability is influenced by the presence of organic matter, indicates that, as OM content increase, availability of Mn increase which may be due to the formation of organic matter complexes, and this could be attributed to the chelating property of OM that helps to hold this nutrient in the soil. Similar observation were

Table 4. Relationship among the distribution of physical and chemical properties under various land uses and soil depth.

Soil properties	Physical characteristics of soil						Chemical characteristics of soil					
	Sand	**Silt**	**Clay**	**BD**	**TP**	**pH**	**Org M**	**Total N**	**Av P**	**K**	**ECEC**	**BS**
Sand	-											
Silt	0.55*	-										
Clay	-0.88**	-0.86**	-									
BD	-0.26^{NS}	-0.36^{NS}	0.35^{NS}	-								
TP	-0.06^{NS}	0.67*	-0.35^{NS}	-0.69*	-							
pH-H_2O	0.15^{NS}	0.27^{NS}	-0.25^{NS}	-0.42*	0.45*	-						
Org M	0.73**	0.69*	-0.76**	-0.27^{NS}	0.20^{NS}	0.17^{NS}	-					
TN	0.58*	0.48*	-0.61*	-0.38^{NS}	0.20^{NS}	0.44*	0.92**	-				
Av P	0.17^{NS}	-0.13^{NS}	-0.02^{NS}	-0.04^{NS}	0.28^{NS}	0.35^{NS}	-0.11^{NS}	0.08^{NS}	-			
K	0.62*	0.40*	-0.58*	-0.26^{NS}	0.12^{NS}	0.24^{NS}	0.97**	0.96**	-0.05^{NS}	-		
ECEC	0.36^{NS}	-0.02^{NS}	-0.19^{NS}	-0.21^{NS}	-0.19^{NS}	0.44*	0.74**	0.81**	0.22^{NS}	0.80**	-	
BS	0.33^{NS}	0.10^{NS}	-0.24^{NS}	-0.01^{NS}	0.01^{NS}	0.15^{NS}	0.73**	0.73**	-0.03^{NS}	0.79**	0.72**	-

BD= Bulk density, TP = Total porosity
NS = non-significant at 5% probability
* = significant at 5% probability
** = significant at 1% probability

Table 5. Effects of land use on the distribution of total and available Mn in soils.

Land uses	Soil depth (cm)	Available Mn (mg kg^{-1})				
		Mn-EDTA	**Mn-HCl**	**Mn-NH_4OAc**	**Mn-CC**	**Mean**
Cassava farm	0-20	7.96	9.96	9.13	13.24	8.46
	20-40	5.17	4.48	8.73	9.02	
Natural Fallow	0-20	14.76	7.36	18.87	33.34	13.78
	20-40	5.96	6.67	10.87	12.43	
Swamp rice farm	0-20	36.67	17.96	15.59	25.23	19.05
	20-40	16.46	10.34	11.89	18.26	
Forested land	0-20	15.48	8.46	16.22	17.18	12.72
	20-40	12.36	6.16	13.59	12.31	
Grazing land	0-20	9.16	34.57	11.86	18.16	10.92
	20-40	6.16	14.32	7.67	15.45	
Mean		14.01	9.53	12.44	17.46	13.74
LSD (0.05)		7.43	7.52	4.76	6.79	
CV (%)		22.10	27.10	13.4	29.4	
Probability		0.014	0.024	0.028	0.033	

made by Hassan et al. (2016) who reported a positive significant correlation between Mn and organic carbon and attributed it to the complexing agents generated by organic matter which promote Mn availability in the soil such that, relative availability of Mn was higher in organic than in mineral soils. It was further shown that soil organic matter can act both as a source and a sink for micronutrients in soils because it readily forms complexes with micronutrients, thus controlling to some extent, their availability to plants (Kumar and Babel, 2011; Onwudike et al., 2016)

Similarly, soil pH indicated negative correlation with available Mn, indicating that, increase in pH results in a reduction of soil available Mn. Other studies have indicated that soil pH influences micronutrients availability by favouring conditions which accelerates oxidation, precipitation, and immobilization (Ibrahim et al., 2011; Hassan et al., 2016). In contrast, the positive correlations were found between NH_4OAc- and EDTA-extractable Mn with soil pH which however provides favourable conditions for their availability. However, the significant correlations with soil pH, OM and ECEC suggest that, the content of Mn extracted by these extractants has strong associations with these soil properties. This may be due to Mn transformation and availability in soils which depends on various forms of this nutrient element with which Mn have significant correlation. Similar results were observed and reported by Yi et al. (2012); Ivana et al. (2015) and Yeshaneh, (2015).

Relationship among the available forms of Mn that influences their availability in soil under land uses and soil depth

The correlations between extractable Mn and the extractants are presented in Table 7. EDTA extractant was positively and significantly correlated with Mn-NH_4OAc (0.734**) and Mn-Coca-Cola (0.569*) but negatively and significant correlated with Mn-HCl (-0.631**).

Table 6. Relationship between the distributions of available forms of Mn and some selected soil properties as influenced by land use and soil depth.

Soil properties	Extractable manganese (Mn) (mg kg^{-1})			
	EDTA	**HCl**	**NH_4OAc**	**Coca-Cola**
Sand	-0.332 NS	-0.640*	0.253 NS	-0.705**
Silt	0.486 NS	0.098 NS	0.601*	0.304 NS
Clay	0.578*	0.415NS	0.489 NS	0.647*
Bulk density	-0.355 NS	0.232 NS	-0.505*	-0.431 NS
Total porosity	-0.676*	-0.393 NS	0.594*	0.370 NS
Moisture content	0.544*	-0.255 NS	0.032 NS	0.423 NS
pH	0.732**	-0.842**	0.603*	-0.779**
Org M	0.609*	0.739**	0.743**	0.810**
ECEC	0.271 NS	0.598*	-0.673**	0.827**

NS = non-significant at 5% probability
* = significant at 5% probability
** = significant at 1% probability

Table 7. Relationship among the distribution of available forms of Mn under various land uses and soil depth (N=30).

Extractable (Mn) (mg kg^{-1})	Extractants			
	EDTA	**HCl**	**NH_4OAc**	**Coca-Cola**
Mn-EDTA	-			
Mn –HCl	-0.631**	-		
Mn - NH_4OAc	0.734**	-0.219 NS	-	
Mn -Coca-Cola	0.569*	0.790 **	0.215 NS	-

NS = not significant at 5% probability
* = significant at 5% probability
** = significant at 1% probability

On the other hand, HCl extractant correlated positive and significantly with Mn-Coca-Cola (0.790**). The significant positive correlations among the content of extractable Mn with the extraction methods may be explained by the fact that the chemical extraction principle of the two procedures is the same. The result also suggests that the extractants with good correlation may have removed Mn of similar forms from the soil. These results are in line with those reported by Yeshaneh, (2015) and Hassan et al. (2016).

Conclusions

The study was conducted in a coastal plain sand derived soil of Umudike, Nigeria to investigate soil factors influencing the availability of extractable Mn and physico-chemical properties in soils under different land use systems. The study demonstrated that soil physical and chemical properties were significantly ($P < 0.05$) influenced by land use and soil depth respectively. There were notable variation in soil properties among the land use types and higher contents of the soil properties were in the surface (0-20 cm) than the sub-surface (20-40 cm) layers of soil. Similarly, the distribution of available forms of Mn extracted by EDTA, HCl, NH_4OAc and Coca-Cola were significantly ($P < 0.05$) different under the different land uses and decreased with soil depth. The levels of availability was in the order of Coca-Cola > EDTA > NH_4OAc > HCl. There were significant correlations between the available Mn and soil OM, pH and ECEC which suggest that these soil properties influenced the availability of Mn under different land use systems.

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