

Gypsum effects on carbon sequestration and soil quality

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Materials and Methods

A no-till corn-soybean expt. with **gypsum** in RCB design (with 4 reps) was set-up on annually plowed Paulding clay at Defiance County research farm, northern Ohio in 2004.

Gypsum @ 0, 2.5, and 5 Mg/ha was applied in 2004 and 2007

Composite soils at 0 - 15 cm depth were collected in 2004 and 2009, processed, and analyzed for biological, chemical, and physical properties.

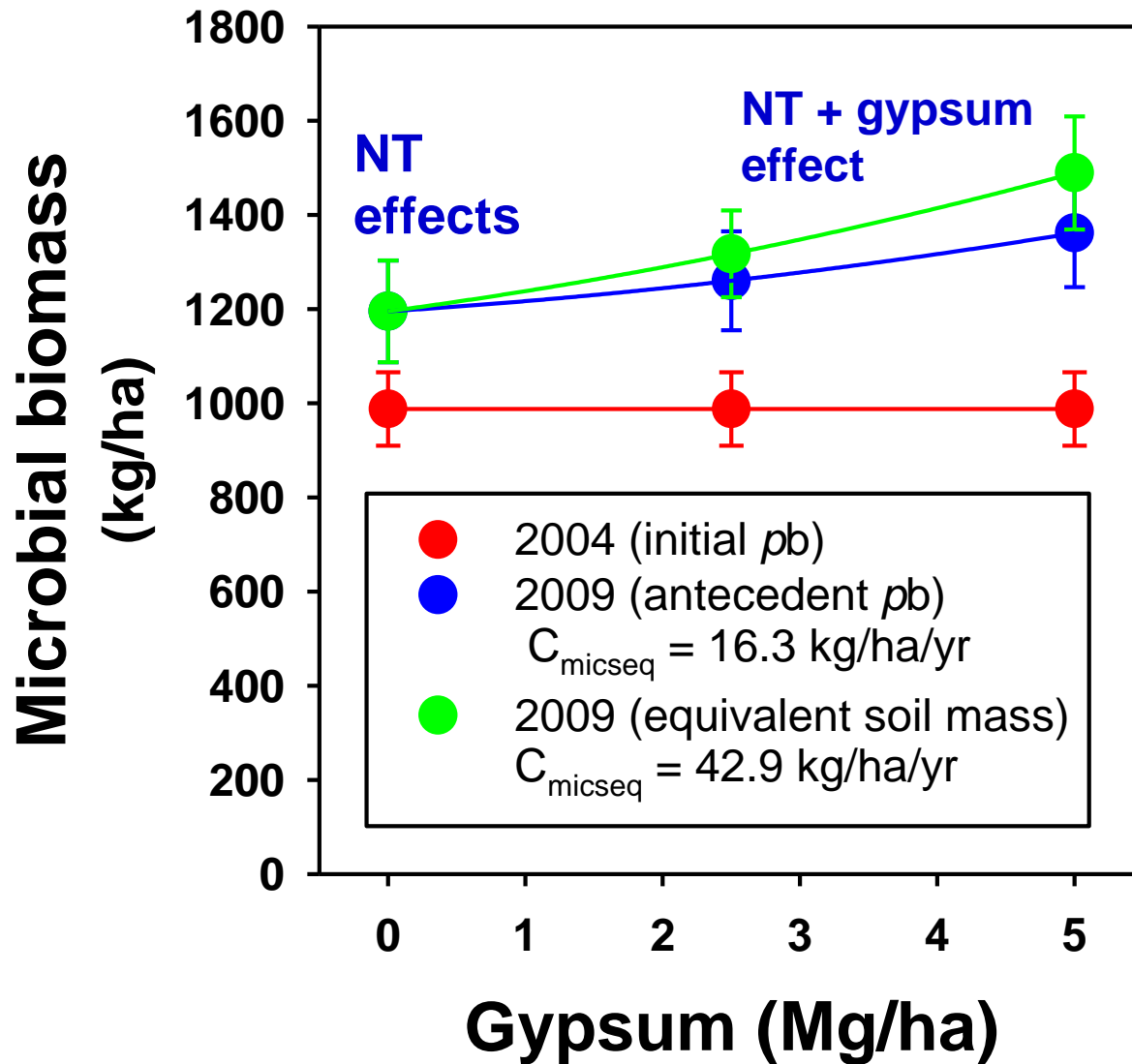
Microbial biomass, total, active, and particulate organic C, total N, bulk density, total porosity, and aggregate stability were measured.

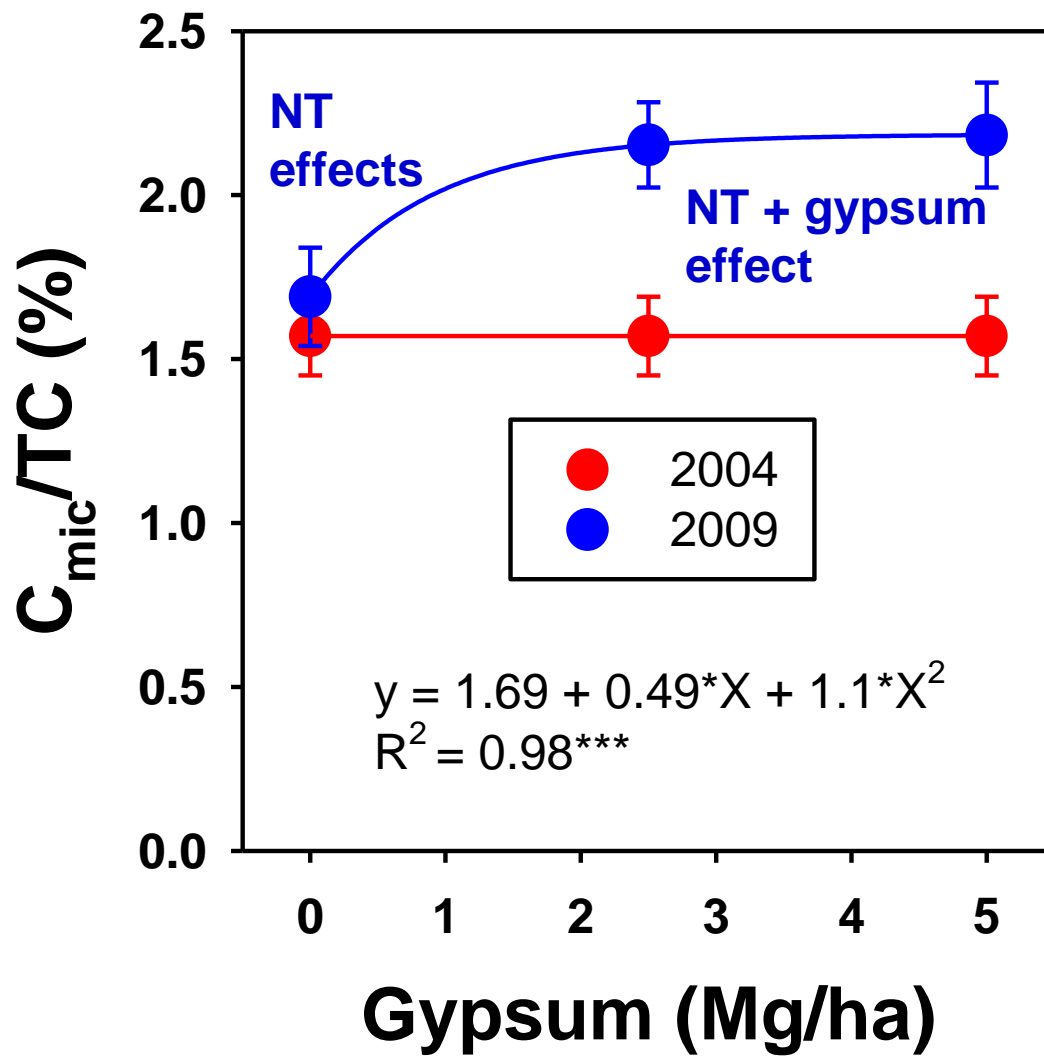
Soil C stocks were calculated by multiplying with concurrently measured ρ_b and equivalent mass (initial ρ_b) (Irfan et al. 2010).

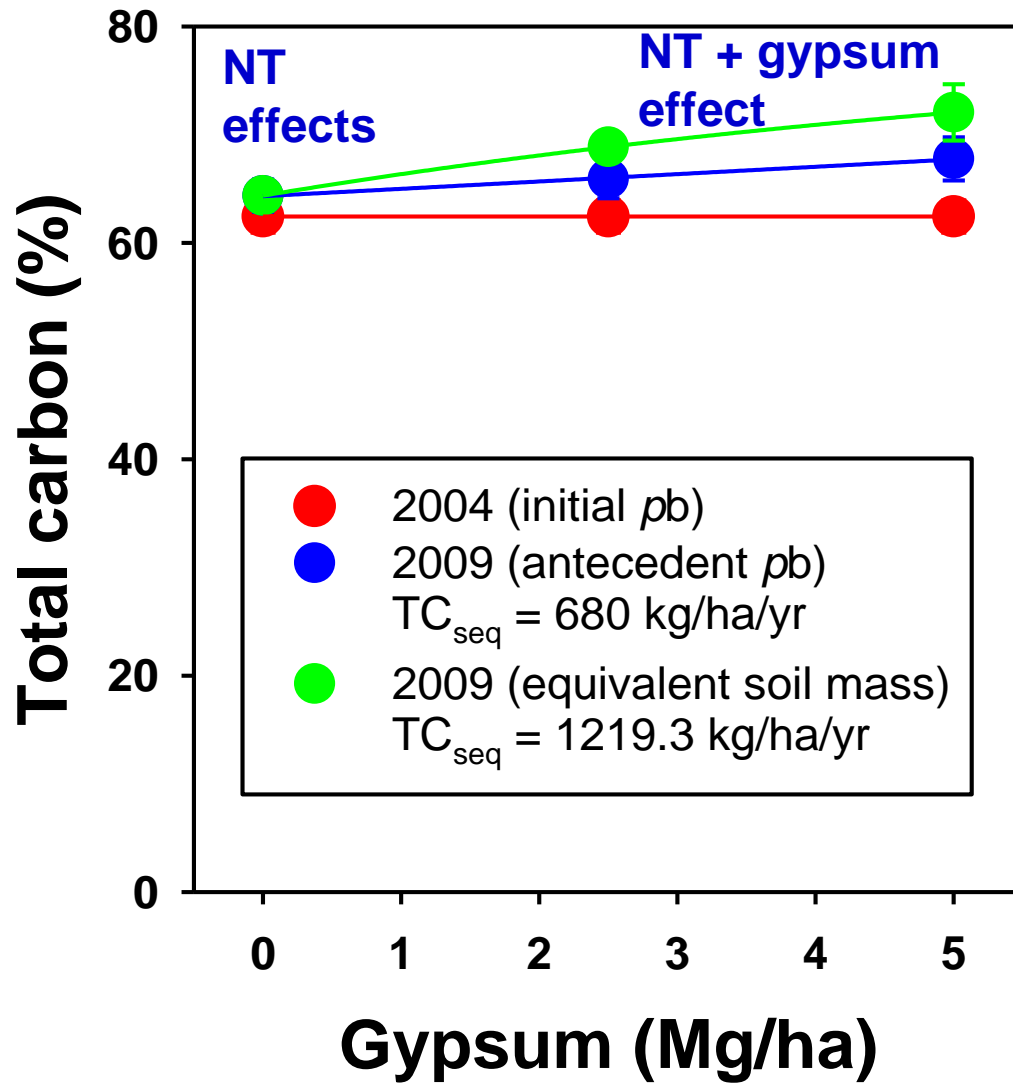
Data were normalized to calculate a soil quality index using additive method.

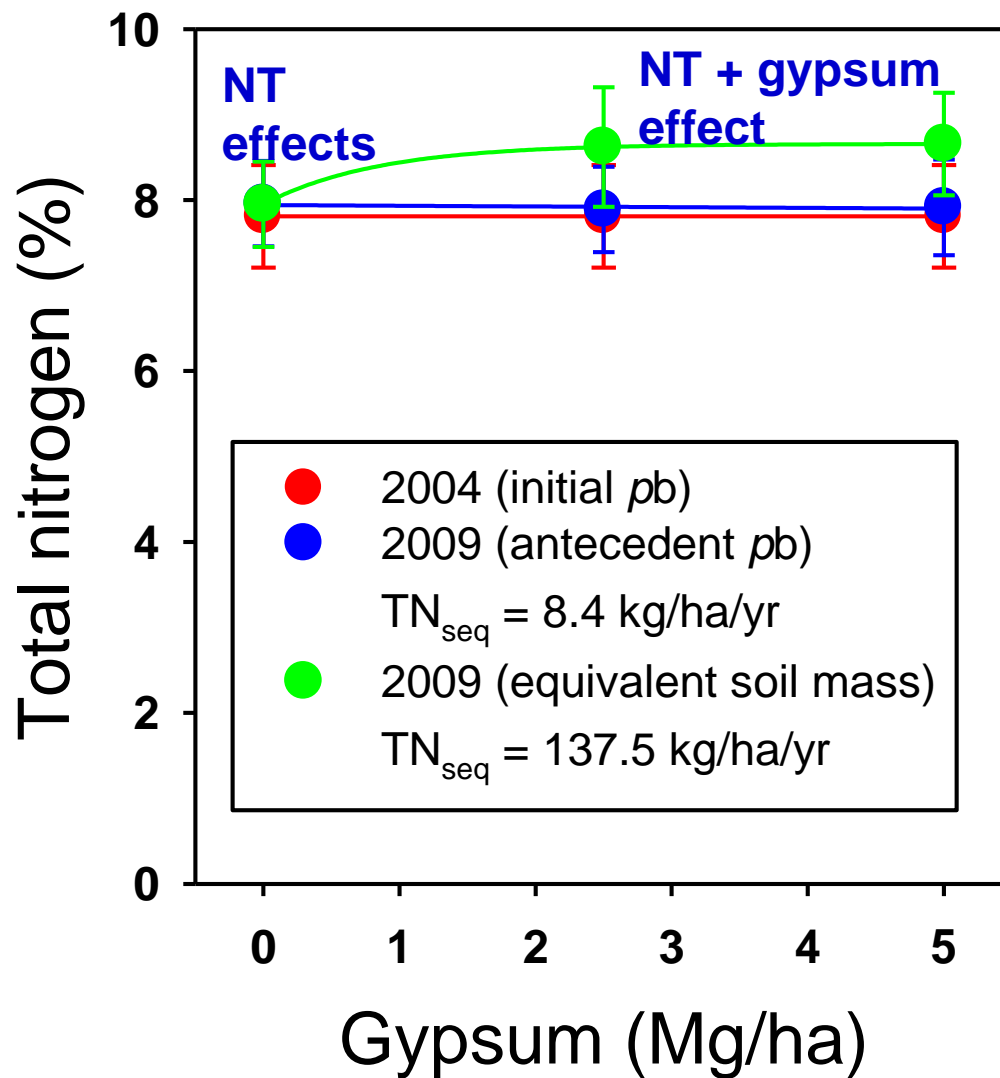
SAS was used for data analysis.

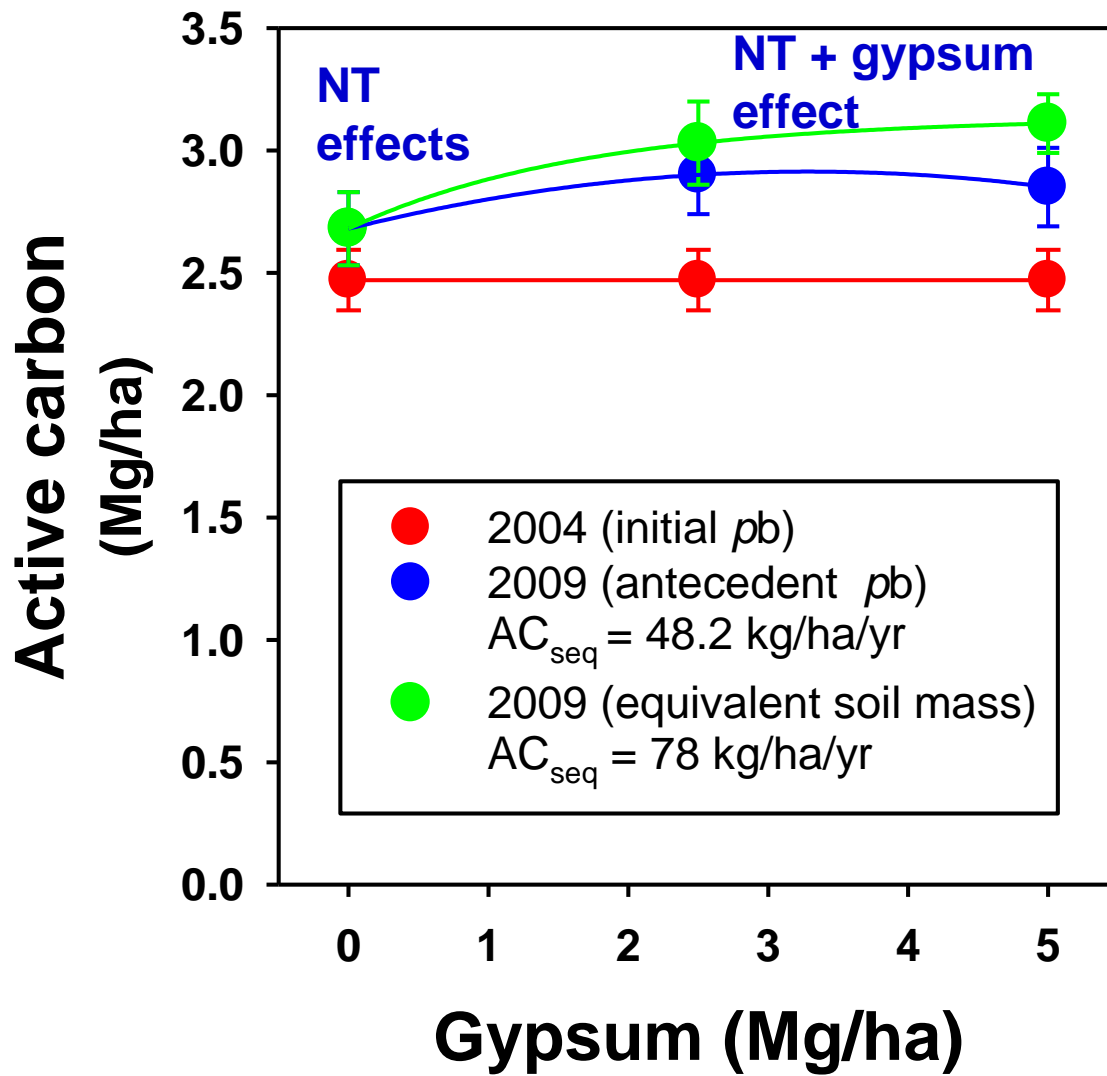
Results and Discussion

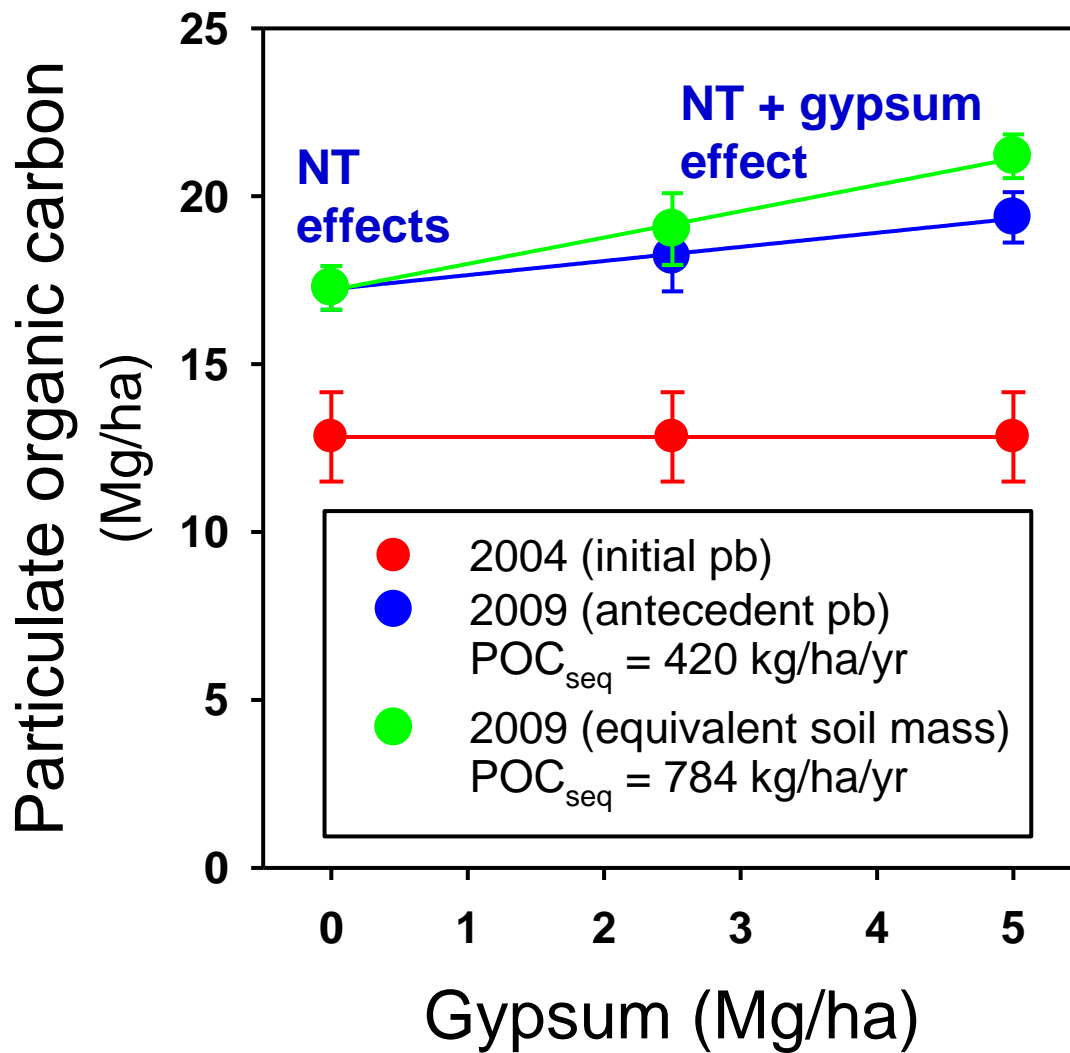


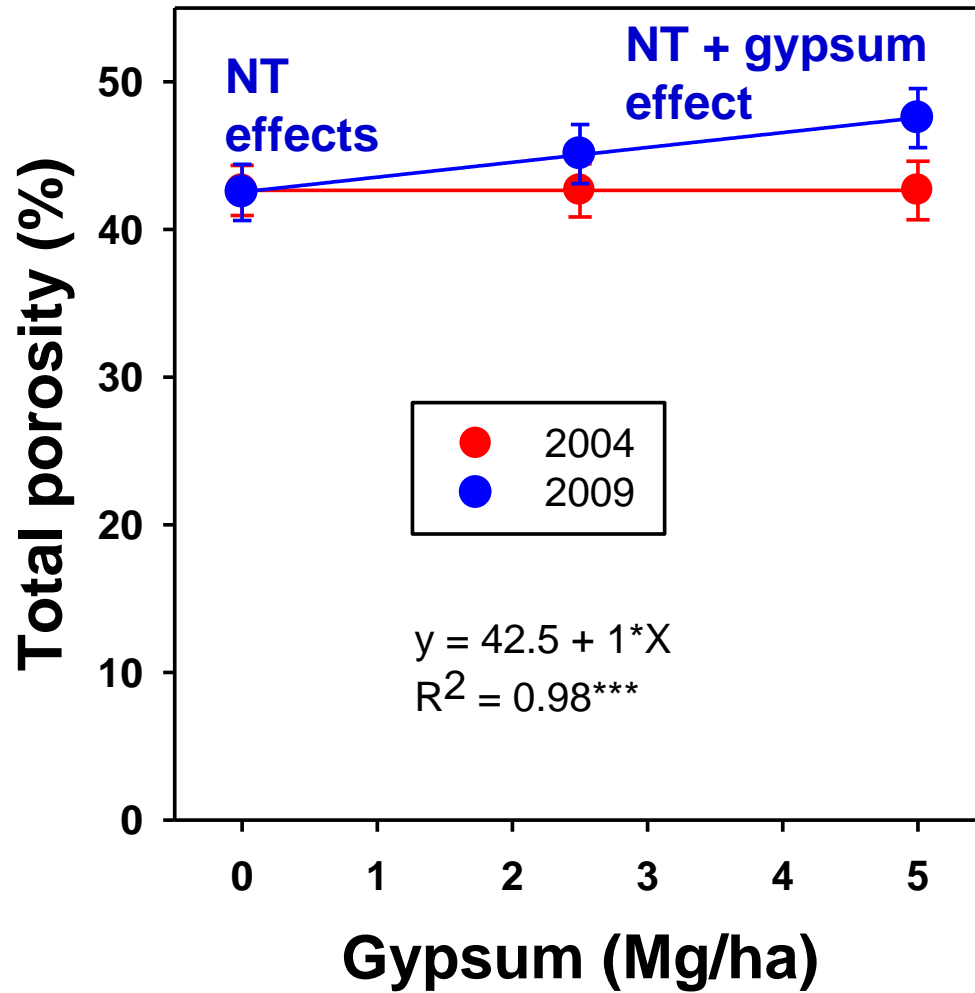


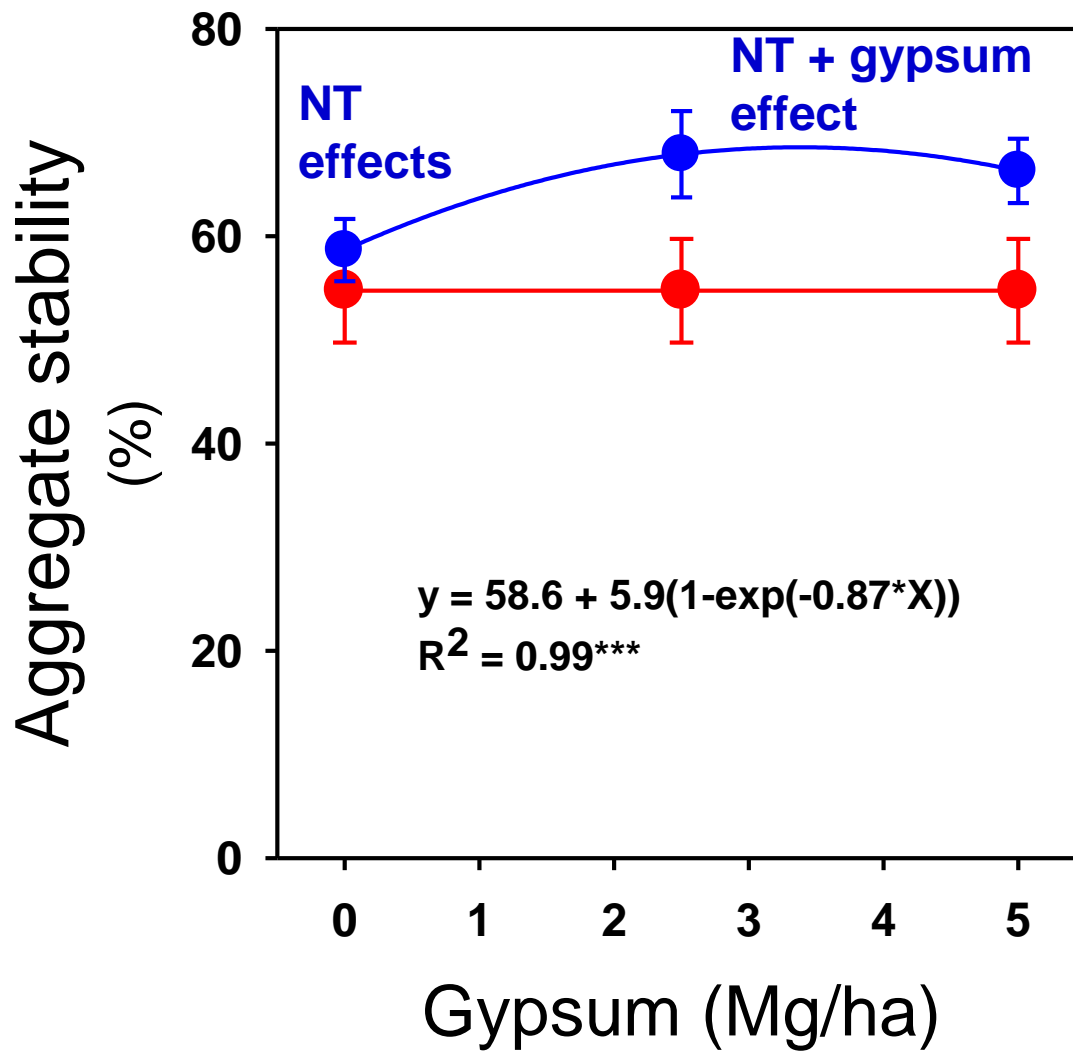


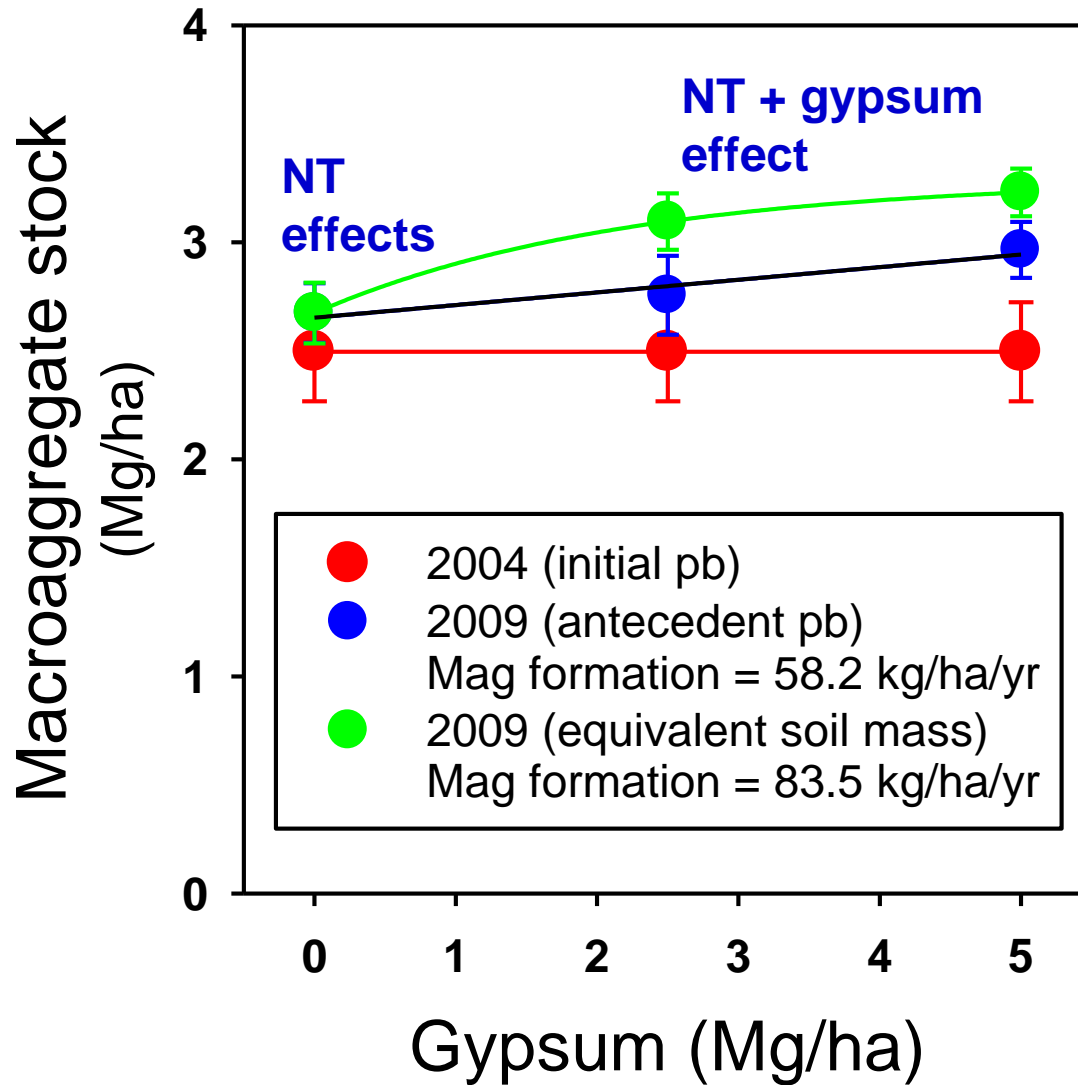


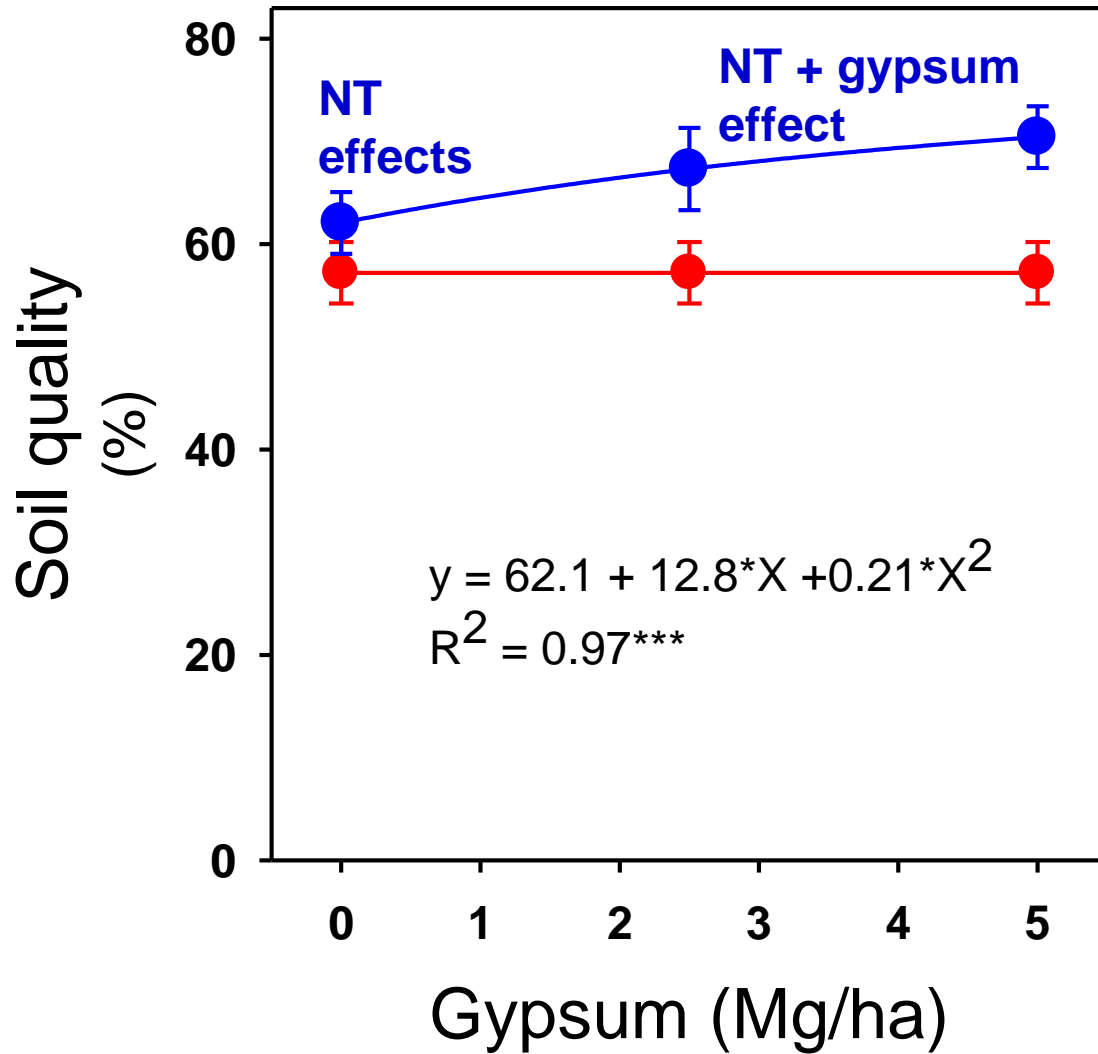


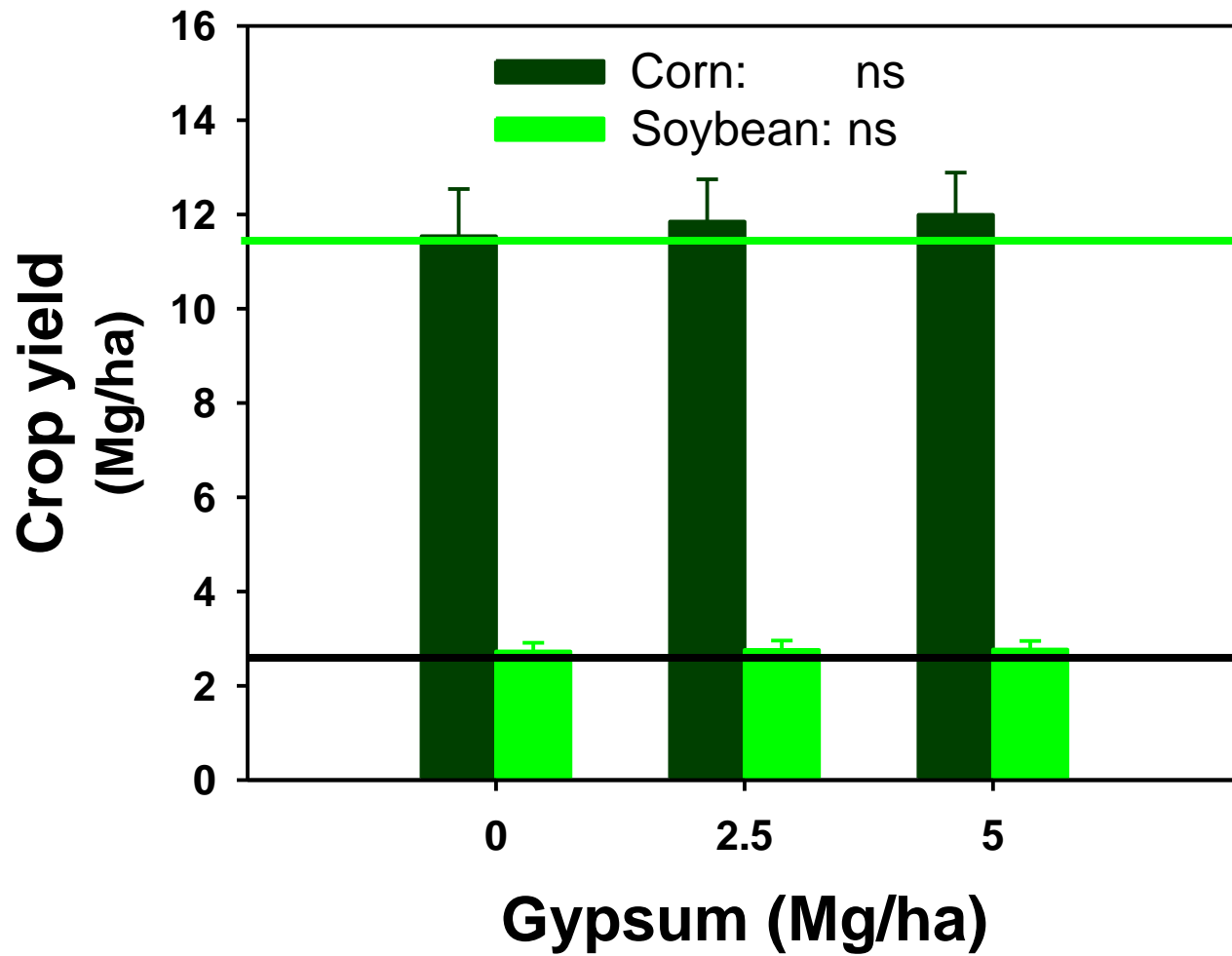












Conclusions

- Soil C sequestration in NT was impacted by gypsum especially @ 5 Mg/ha.
- Transitional NT increased C sequestration.
- Soil C sequestration was better predicted by using equivalent mass over variable mass.

- Inductive soil quality enhanced in NT by gypsum. Transitional NT improved soil quality properties.
- Both soil biological C sequestration and quality were impacted more by gypsum than chemical and physical C sequestration and quality
- However, deductive soil quality (e.g. crop yield) did not increase significantly by gypsum.