

Abstract of Doctoral Dissertation

Title : Study on soil fertility and construction of new organic soil

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The soil fertility index (SOFIX) was developed considering the importance of soil physical, chemical, and biological characteristics. SOFIX indicates soil health as a number through diagnosing and analyzing the three indicators of microbe numbers, nitrogen activity, and phosphorous activity in the soil environment. Study on soil fertility of agriculture fields such as orchard and upland fields help to understand the features and properties of soil.

Chapter 1, soil samples from orchard fields (apple, grape, tea, and others) was analyzed and compared the soil properties between orchard, upland, and paddy fields using the SOFIX. To construct orchard field database and recommended values. The average values of bacterial biomass, total carbon (TC), total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total potassium (TK) in the orchard fields were 7.4×10^8 cells/g-soil, 24,000 mg/kg, 1,460 mg/kg, 1,030 mg/kg, and 5,370 mg/kg, respectively. Soil properties of the orchard fields were compared with those of the upland and the paddy fields. The relationship between the bacterial biomass and TC in the orchard fields resembled that in the upland fields. A suitable SOFIX values for the orchard fields were determined as TC: $\geq 25,000$ mg/kg, TN: $\geq 1,500$ mg/kg, TP: ≥ 900 mg/kg and TK: 2,500 - 10,000 mg/kg. These recommended values will lead to improve the soil quality of the orchard fields by enhancing the number and activities of microorganisms.

Chapter 2, soil samples from upland fields were analyzed by SOFIX to observe relationship between soil type and soil fertility. Six soil types such as Organic soil, Andosols, Lowland soils, Red-yellow soils, Stagnic soils, and Brown Forest soils were observed in this study. The values of bacterial biomass, TC, and TN greatly varied regardless of the soil types. This indicates that the soil fertility was not characterized by the soil types in upland soil in Japan. The correlation between bacterial biomass and TC or TN was relatively weak, while that between TC and TN was moderate or strong. In upland fields, the effect of the soil types is not a determinant factor on the soil fertility.

Chapter 3, seven organic soils were constructed from base soils (vermiculite, peat moss, black soil, mountain soil, and big-sized and small-sized woodchips) and additive materials (soybean meal, oil cake, cow manure, and bone meal) based on the recommended values of SOFIX (TC $\geq 25,000$ mg/kg, TN $\geq 1,500$ mg/kg, TP $\geq 1,100$, and TK of 2,500 to 10,000 mg/kg). The bacterial biomass in all organic soil was greater than 6.0×10^8 cells/g-soil after addition of 30% of water content for 1 week. PCR-DGGE analysis resulted in a stable bacterial diversity of the organic soil prepared from the small size wood chip at 70%. Chemical properties of all organic soils were within the recommended values of SOFIX. The plant cultivation experiment showed that fresh weight of *B. rapa* in the organic soils with small-sized wood chip were higher than that of the chemical fertilizer-amended soil. The organic soil with 70% of small wood chip was the best in the seven organic soils in this study.

博士論文要旨

論文題名：土壌肥沃度および新規有機土壌構築に関する研究

立命館大学大学院生命科学研究科
生命科学専攻博士課程後期課程
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土壌肥沃度指標 (Soil Fertility Index : SOFIX) は、土壌の物理性、化学性に加え、生物性を重視して開発された診断技術であり、総細菌数、窒素循環活性、およびリン循環活性を診断、分析することで、土壌の健康度を数値化することを可能とした。樹園地や畑など農耕地土壌において土壌肥沃度に関する研究を進めることは、土壌の特徴、特性を理解するために有効である。

第 1 章、樹園地 (リンゴ、ブドウ、茶など) の土壌試料の分析を行い、その分析結果を基に、樹園地のデータベースを構築し、樹園地、畑、水田の土壌特性を比較した。樹園地の総細菌数、全炭素 (TC)、全窒素 (TN)、全リン (TP)、全カリウム (TK) の平均値は、それぞれ 7.4×10^8 cells / g-soil、24,000 mg / kg、1,460 mg / kg、1,030 mg / kg、5,370 mg / kg であった。次に、樹園地と畑および水田の土壌特性の比較を行った。総細菌数と TC の関係は、樹園地と畑で類似していたことから、樹園地土壌の推奨値を、TC : $\geq 25,000$ mg / kg、TN : $\geq 1,500$ mg / kg、TP : ≥ 900 mg / kg、TK : 2,500-10,000 mg / kg と定めた。これら推奨値は、樹園地土壌の肥沃度を高めるために有効な指標となることが予想される。

第 2 章、畑土壌の種類と肥沃度の関係を解析するため、有機土壌、黒ボク土、低地土、赤黄色土、グライ土、褐色森林土の 6 種類に分類し分析を行った。土壌の種類と総細菌数、TC、および TN の間に相関は見られず、総細菌数と TC、TN の間で比較的弱い相関、TC と TN の間で中程度もしくは強い相関が見られた。これら結果より、畑土壌の種類と肥沃度に相関が見られないことが分かった。

第 3 章、農耕地のデータベースから、畑土壌の SOFIX 推奨値 (TC : $\geq 25,000$ mg / kg、TN : $\geq 1,500$ mg / kg、TP : $\geq 1,100$ 、TK : 2,500~10,000 mg / kg) に基づき施肥設計を行い、標準土壌 (パーミキュライト、ピートモス、黒土、真砂土、粒径の異なる 2 種類の木材チップ) と有機肥料 (大豆かす、菜種油かす、牛糞、骨粉) を用いて、組成の異なる土壌を 7 種類作製した。含水率 30% に調製し 1 週間静置した後の総細菌数は、すべての土壌で 6×10^8 cells / g-soil 以上であり、PCR-DGGE 法で細菌叢を解析すると、粒径の小さい木材チップを 70% (v/v) 含む有機土壌で、多様性が最も高かった。また、すべての土壌の化学成分は SOFIX 推奨値内であった。*B. rapa* (コマツナ) の栽培実験では、化学土壌よりも、粒径の小さい木材チップを含む有機土壌で湿重量が大きかった。これら結果から、粒径の小さい木材チップを 70% (v/v) 含む有機土壌は、最もコマツナの栽培に適していることが分かった。