

Sulphur Fraction in Relation to Chemical Properties of Soil from Oilseed Dominated Area of Latur District

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Abstract—A study was carried out on evaluation of different fractions of sulphur along with physico-chemical characteristics of soil from oilseed dominated area of Latur district of Maharashtra. It is evident that most of soils (77%) under Vertisols, (80%) Inceptisols and (70%) Entisols were alkaline in nature. The EC ($dS\ m^{-1}$) of these soils was in the normal range. It is also revealed that most of the soil samples except 5% in Vertisols and 8% in Inceptisols were non calcareous in nature. The soil samples under Vertisols and Inceptisols showed higher content of organic carbon than in Entisols. The mean available sulphur content in Vertisols, Inceptisols and Entisols was 51.0, 53.6 and 48 ppm, respectively, indicating all the soil samples were well supplied with the available sulphur. The contribution of different forms of sulphur to total sulphur was observed as inorganic non sulphate sulphur > water soluble sulphate sulphur > $CaCl_2$ sulphate sulphur > organic sulphur in different soils. Available sulphur showed positive correlation with EC in Vertisols and Entisols and with $CaCO_3$ and organic carbon in Inceptisols.