

**Research Article**

# Evaluation of nitrogen fractions in soils of Lohara tahsil of Osmanabad district

■ B.R. GAJBHIYE AND R.C. BHOYE

Received : 23.12.2013; Revised : 04.05.2014; Accepted : 16.05.2014

**MEMBERS OF RESEARCH FORUM :**

**Corresponding author :**

**B.R. GAJBHIYE**, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA  
Email: bhagyabr123@yahoo.co.in

**Co-authors :**

**R.C. BHOYE**, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, LATUR (M.S.) INDIA

**Summary**

An investigation was carried out for evaluation of nitrogen fractions in soils of Lohara tahsil of Osmanabad district during 2011-12. For study, 180 representative soil samples were collected from 30 different villages of Lohara tahsil. The collected soil samples were grouped into three orders *viz*, Vertisols, Inceptisols and Entisols. Out of the total surveyed soil samples, 37 per cent soil samples were grouped under Vertisols while, 40 and 23 per cent soil samples were grouped under Inceptisols and Entisols, respectively. These soil samples were analyzed for chemical properties and nitrogen fractions. The soils of Lohara tahsil were alkaline in reaction and found safe in limit of electrical conductivity for growing crops. Organic carbon content in study area was low to medium while, these soils were calcareous in nature. Available nitrogen was categorized as low while, total and other remaining forms of N were noted as low to medium in soils. The pH, EC and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  were negatively but significantly correlated with nitrogen forms however, organic carbon was positively and significantly correlated with all forms of nitrogen under Vertisols, Inceptisols and Entisols of Lohara tahsil of Osmanabad district.

**Key words :** Soil pH, EC, Organic carbon,  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , Available nitrogen

**How to cite this article :** Gajbhiye, B.R. and Bhoje, R.C. (2014). Evaluation of nitrogen fractions in soils of Lohara tahsil of Osmanabad district. *Asian J. Soil Sci.*, 9(1): 87-93.