**Original Research Article**

**Dynamics of soil physical and chemical properties under *Acacia mangium* based agroforestry system**

Abstract

An experiment was carried out to evaluate the effect of different agroforestry systems on soil physico-chemical properties. The results revealed that different agroforestry system showed the positive impact on soil physic-chemical properties in comparison to initial stage of the trial. Bulk density is found to decrease more in *Acacia mangium* with hybrid napier and with guinea grass systems (1.58 - 1.51 g/cm3) compared to less decrease in *Acacia mangium* with pineapple and with *Aloe vera* systems, the highest increase in porosity is found with *Acacia mangium*in combination with mango ginger and hybrid napier (35-38%). The base saturation showed decreasing trend over the years except in *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system (43 %)., CEC is reported to increase in *Acacia mangium* with pineapple system (4.3 meq kg-1 ) and decrease in *Acacia mangium* with guinea grass system (4.1 meq kg-1). EC is also found to increase in *Acacia mangium* with mango ginger system (0.37 dS m-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* with pine apple and kalmegh systems (0.25 dS m-1). The highest change in soil acidity is observed in *Acacia mangium* with thin napier (pH 4.90 - 6.08) followed by *Acacia mangium* with pineapple system (pH 4.90 - 5.93). The OC, N and P content in soil was found to increase in all the systems and the highest OC (6.19 g kg-1), N (260.31 kg ha-1) was observed in *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system. The highest available phosphorus was observed in *Acacia mangium* with pineaple system (82.90 kg ha-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system (76.15 kg ha-1). *Acacia mangium*in combination with pine apple and mango ginger though observed increased potassium availbility of 238.20 kg ha-1 and 194.67 kg ha-1 respectively; it was decreased maximum in sole *Acacia mangium* system (121.28 kg ha-1) and other systems.

**Key Words:** Agroforestry, *Accaia mangium*, CEC and Soil organic carbon

**Introduction:**

Soil is the basis of production in agriculture and forestry, the nourisher of mankind and an important component of the human environment. Quality of soil is considered to be an important factor for the success of agricultural production. Soil health has been defined as the continued capacity of soil to function as a living system, which sustained biological productivity, environmental quality, and plant and animal health (FAO, 2015). Sustainable agriculture production depends on the scientific management of soil health to meet people’s present and future needs. But now-a-days, the health of soil facing high degradation problems due to increased pressure of human and livestock population on inadequate natural resources. Semwal *et al.,* (2009) and Araujo *et al.,* (2012) reported the possible reasons of the soil degradation such as unplanned and unscientific agricultural practices, deforestation, over grazing, over-construction and alignment of roads. Soil health is an important factor for controlling yields of the crops. In future, sustainable soil conservation efforts would be needed for tackling problems such as soil health depletion, climate change and food insecurity.

*Acacia mangium* Willd. of the family Fabaceae is one of the most widely used fast-growing tree species in plantation forestry programmes throughout Asia and the Pacific due to its rapid growth, good wood quality and tolerance to a wide range of soils and environments (Krisnawati *et al*., 2011). Large scale plantations of *A. mangium* are estimated to have a net area of about 453,000 ha with about 99% of *A. mangium* plantations being located in tropical Asia where they are established for industrial purposes. Asian countries with major areas of *Acacia* plantation are Indonesia (67%) and Malaysia (14%) (FAO, 2002). The species fixes atmospheric nitrogen and produces rich and abundant litter which improves soils physical and chemical characteristics (Garay *et al*., 2004).As it is associated with atmospheric nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi, it presents superior utilization of nutrients and growth under adverse soil conditions (Dias *et al*., 1996).

In an agroforestry system woody perennials are deliberately combined with agricultural crops and/or animals in same land management unit, either in some form of spatial arrangement or temporal sequence. There are both ecological as well as economical interactions between the different components of agroforestry (Nair, 2008). The advantages of ecological interactions between trees and agricultural crops are *i.e.,* increase in soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, addition of organic matter production, recycling of nutrients (Young, 1986), more biomass production per unit area, uptake of more water and nutrients and trees act as a protective barrier against soil erosion or as wind breaks (Wiersum, 1984). Apart from the effect of agroforestry in improving the soil physical properties through the improvement in the soil structure and porosity, it also influences the chemical properties of the soil. Trees add high amount of organic matter in the form of leaf litter, fine root biomass and pruning debris. They help in lowering down the pH and EC of soil through organic matter accumulation and addition of nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous. Soil microorganisms mineralize nutrients via organic matter decomposition. Soil organic matter decomposition by various microorganisms takes place through various enzymes which catalyze innumerable reactions necessary for the life processes of microorganisms, decomposition of organic residues, nutrient cycling, organic matter formation and soil structure (Dick, 1992). Most of the soils are not so rich to supply all the nutrients for its optimum growth and development. Furthermore, it is difficult to sustain the yield of the crop and soil health for longer duration without integrated use of organics and inorganics. The removal of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by crops is much more than their replenishment through mineral fertilizers, thereby leading to nutrient mining but this problem can be overcome through the agroforestry. Because agroforestry improve the soil fertility status by the addition of continuous organic matter in the soil in the form of leaves, twig and branches etc. The amount of litter addition, litter quality, their decomposition rate and an improvement of soil physico-chemical properties is controlled by kind of tree species, age and density of tree species (Sarvade *et al.,* 2014). The removal of nutrient from the soil can also be minimize by the agroforestry because the tree root works as a binding agent against the soil erosion and enhance the natural nutrient recycling into the soil. Thus, Present study was conducted for the dynamics of soil physical and chemical properties under *Acacia mangium* based agroforestry system.

**Material & methods:**

**Study site**

The present investigation was carried out at Central Research Station of Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar. The study site was located at 20º 15’ N longitude and 85º 52’ East latitude with an altitude of 25.9 meter above mean sea level. The climate and weather of Bhubaneswar is humid sub-tropical with mild winters and hot dry summers. The maximum temperature during crop growth period varying from 29.70 C to 38.80 C and minimum from 15.10 C to 26.90 C. Generally, south-west monsoon sets in the mid June and recedes by mid October. The mean annual rainfall is about 1227.6 mm, of which 80-90 per cent is received during the wet season (July to September). The soils of the experimental site are loamy sand to sandy loam texture. It is rich in oxides of iron and aluminium, but poor in di-basic cations and soluble salts. Soil samples were taken before actually conducting the experiment from a depth of 0-15 cm, taking all the possible precautions prescribed for soil sampling. The samples were brought to the laboratory, air dried and crushed to pass through 2.0 mm mesh sieve. The processed samples were subjected to appropriate mechanical and chemical analyses. The results thus obtained are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Mechanical composition of soil during initiation of the trial**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Percentage of composition on air dry basis** | **Method adopted** |
| Sand | 82.2 | Bouyoucos Hydrometer Method (Piper, 1994) |
| Silt | 8.0 |
| Clay | 9.8 |
| Textural Class | Sandy Loam | Black *et al.* (1965) |

**Experimental Details**

The experiment was laid out in a Randomised Block Design (RBD) with three replications. The experiment was on an agroforestry system which consists of silvicultural species such as *Acacia mangium* and four agricultural species such as *Ananas comosus* (Pineapple), *Aloe vera* (Aloe), *Andrographis paniculata* (Kalmegh), *Curcuma amda* (Mangoginger)and three fodder species Hybrib napier (NB-21), *Panicum polystachion* (thin napier) and *Panicum maximum(Guinea) grass.* The experimental plot was led out into small plots of size 16m x 6m for different treatments. At the time of final land preparation well decomposed FYM was applied @ 10 t/ha. A common dose of 25-50-50 kg of N-P2O5-K2O per hectare was applied in the form of urea, diammonium phosphate (DAP) and murate of potash (MOP), respectively. The details of the treatmentts are in table 2.

**Table 2: Treatment details**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Details** |
| T1 | *Acacia mangium + Ananas comosus* |
| T2 | *Acacia mangium + Aloe vera* |
| T3 | *Acacia mangium + Andrographis paniculata* |
| T4 | *Acacia mangium + Curcuma amda* |
| T5 | *Acacia mangium +* Hybrid napier (NB-21) |
| T6 | *Acacia mangium + Panicum polystachion* |
| T7 | *Acacia mangium + Panicum maximum* |
| T8 | *Acacia mangium*  (Control) |

**Physico-chemical analysis of soil**

For soil physico-chemical analysis composite samples were collected from 0-15 cm depth of treatment plots before planting of the annual crop and after harvesting of annual crops. The samples were air dried under shed, finely ground and passed through a 2 mm mesh sieve and finally 250 gram of such soil were taken from each treatment plot in polythene bag with proper label for analysis. Mechanical analysis of the soil was done to find out the percentage of sand, silt and clay separately by means of bouyoucus hydrometer method to determined the texture of soil (Piper, 1994). Bulk density was determined by oven-dried to a constant mass at 600 C. Higher temperatures could reduce the carbon in the sample and avoided. Bulk density was determined by cylinder method with dividing the oven-dry soil sample by the total volume of the sample. Similarly the Particle density of soil was taken as 2.65g/cm3. However it was determined by dividing the oven dried sample by volume of solid (soil suspension-water). Soil porosity was determined by the formula {1- (Bulk density/particle density)}. The percentage base saturation of the soil was determined by dividing the basic cations (meq/100g) to cation exchange capacity CEC (meq/100gm) and multiplying with 100.The electrical conductivity of soil was determined in 1:2 soil water suspension by using the conductivity meter (Jackson,1967). Soil pH was determined in 1:2 soil and water suspension by using glass electrode pH meter (Jackson, 1967) . Organic carbon content of the soil sample was determined by Walkley and Black’s rapid titration method (Piper,1950). Available nitrogen in soil was determined by alkaline potassium permanganate method (Subbiah and Asija, 1956). Available Phosphorous was determined by Bray’s-I method with shaking 5 gram soil in 35 ml of extracting solution (0.03N NH4AF in 0.025N HCl) for 5 minutes. The filtrate was estimated by spectrophotometer for phosphorous after development of colour by SnCl2 and measured at 660nm (Jackson, 1973). Available Potassium was determined by equilibrating 5 gram of soil in 25ml neutral normal ammonium acetate (Jackson, 1973) and reading of extract was taken in flame photometer.

**Statistical analysis**

For determining the significance between the treatment means and to draw valid conclusion, statistical analysis was made. Data obtained from various observations were subjected to statistical analysis by adopting appropriate method of “Analysis of Variance”. The significance of the treatment effect was judged with the help of ‘F’ test (Variance ratio). The difference of the treatments mean was tested using Least Significant Difference (L.S.D.) /Critical Difference (CD) at 5% level of probability (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

**Results & discussion:**

**Soil Physical Properties**

Soil physical properties such as textural class, bulk density, porosity are presented in Table 3. During the study it was observed that the soil in the experimental field was sandy loam at the start of the experiment and there is no change in texture of the soil in any of the *Acacia mangium* based agroforestry system at the end of the study. Bulk density is found to decrease more in *Acacia mangium* with hybrid napier and *Acacia mangium* with guinea grasssystems(1.58 - 1.51 g/cm3) compared to less decrease in *Acacia mangium* with pineapple and *Acacia mangium* with *Aloe vera* systems (1.58 - 1.54 g/cm3). However, no change in bulk density is observed in sole *Acacia mangium* system. During this study it is also found that porosity is increased in all the *Acacia mangium* systems. The reduction in soil bulk density under trees is attributed to the addition of organic matter through litter fall, fine root recycling, twigs etc. These results are similar to the report by Nayak *et al*., (2009) the significant reduction in soil bulk density as compared to sole agricultural cropping has been reported as under the canopy of *Prosopis juliflora.* The soil porosity (% pore space) was significantly higher under the different agroforestry tree species as compared to the sole *Acacia mangium*. The highest increase soil porosity was found in *Acacia mangium* in combination with mango ginger and hybrid napier (35-38%) followed by *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh, *Acacia mangium* with pineapple and *Acacia mangium* with guinea grass systems while other systems recorded porosity similar to sole *Acacia mangium* system. The increase in soil porosity under different combination as compared to the sole *Acacia mangium* might be due to the addition of organic matter through leaf litter and penetration of fine roots of trees in soil. Similar results were reported by (Tandel *et al*., 2009) who concluded after their studies that the soil porosity and water holding capacity improved under Agroforestry as compared to the sole plantation.

**Table 3: Changes in Physical Properties of *Acacia mangium* based Agroforestry Systems**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Textural class** | **Bulk density** **(g/ cm3)** | **Porosity (%)**  |
| *Acacia mangium* + Pineapple | Sandy loam | 1.54 | 37 |
| *Acacia mangium* + *Aloe vera* | Sandy loam | 1.54 | 36 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Mango ginger | Sandy loam | 1.53 | 38 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Kalmegh | Sandy loam | 1.52 | 37 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Hybrid napier | Sandy loam | 1.51 | 38 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Thin napier | Sandy loam | 1.52 | 36 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Guinea grass | Sandy loam | 1.51 | 37 |
| Control (Sole *Acacia mangium*) | Sandy loam | 1.58 | 36 |
| Initial (2000) | Sandy loam | 1.58 | 35 |

**Soil chemical properties**

Soil chemical properties such as base saturation, cation exchange capacity (CEC), electrical conductivity (EC), pH, available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and organic carbon as affected by different *Acacia mangium* based agroforestry system (Table 4). During the study the base saturation shows decreasing trend over the years. The base saturation found decrease more in *Acacia mangium* with thin napier system (40%) followed by *Acacia mangium* with *Aloe vera* and *Acacia mangium* with mango ginger (41%) while no change is observed in *Acacia mangium* in combination with pineapple, hybrib napier, guinea grass and sole *Acacia mangium.* CEC is reported to increase in *Acacia mangium* with pineapple system (4.3 meq kg-1) and decrease in *Acacia mangium* with guinea grass system (4.1 meq kg-1) while there is no change in other *Acacia mangium* systems. Similarly, EC is also found to increase in *Acacia mangium* with mango ginger system (0.37 ds m-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* in combination pine apple and kalmegh systems (0.25 ds m-1) and decreased in *Acacia mangium* with guinea grass, *Aloe vera* and thin napier systems while no change is found in *Acacia mangium* with hybrid napier system (0.21 ds m-1). Cation exchange helps the soils to resist changes in pH in addition to retaining plant nutrients. Soil cation exchange capacity (CEC) increased with increase in plantation age of *Caragana microphylla* plantation and reported positive correlated with soil pH (Zhang *et al.,* 2013).

The pH of the soil in agroforestry systems observed to increase and changing acidic nature of soil to slightly acidic. The highest change in soil acidity is observed in *Acacia mangium* with thin napier (pH 4.90 - 6.08) followed by *Acacia mangium* with pineapple system (pH 4.90 - 5.93) compared to lowest change in sole *Acacia mangium* system (pH 4.90 - 5.32). The acidic nature of the soil changed to slightly acidic may be due to addition of organic carbon, control in leaching of bases, increase in porosity of soil by the legume tree *Acacia manguim* and rotation of intercrops. Tree species significantly influence soil pH; lower pH under agroforestry ascribed to the increased accumulation of aboveground biomass, associated cation uptake and production of organic acids by the tree component of agroforestry systems (Gupta and Sharma 2009, Sarvade *et al*., 2014). In general soil macronutrient of the experimental field such as N, P, and OC shows increasing trend while K observed decreasing trend. The highest OC is observed in *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system (6.19 g kg-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* with pineapple system (5.81 g kg-1) and lowest OC in sole *Acacia mangium* system (3.49 g kg-1). This increase in OC may be due to addition of litterfall of tree, microbial activities and addition of manures to the intercrops. Barua and Haque (2011) also reported that the organic carbon concentration and storage under agroforestry practice was significantly higher than those in the open land. Bendi and Lambert (2012) found significantly higher SOC concentration under agroforestry system which may be attributed to input of C through litter fall that occurs at the beginning of winter season and greater root biomass compared to sole annual crops. Similarly, the highest available nitrogen is observed in *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system (260.31 kg ha-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* with mango ginger system (232.20 kg ha-1) compare to lowest nitrogen in sole *Acacia mangium* system (191.00 kg ha-1). The N is increased may be due to leguminous tree *Acacia mangium* and addition of manures and fertiliser to the intercrops over the years. Brockwell *et al*., (2005) opined that *Acacia* species are legumes and, in symbiotic association with root-nodule bacteria, are partners in fixation of atmospheric N. Singh *et al*., (2004) mentioned that the deposition and release of N through litter fall and its decomposition was highest in legume species of *Acacia senegal*, *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Albizia spp.* plantations and in intercropping systems nitrogen content was found higher than sole cropping. The highest available phosphorus is observed in *Acacia mangium* with pineaple system (82.90 kg ha-1) followed by *Acacia mangium* with kalmegh system (76.15 kg ha-1) but lowest phosphorous is recorded in sole *Acacia mangium* system (32.09 kg ha-1). The available potassium is more decreased in sole *Acacia mangium* (121.28 kg ha-1) followed by hybrid napier system(126.78 kg ha-1) compare to less decrease in *Acacia mangium* with *Aloe vera* system (183.29 kg ha-1) however, *Acacia mangium*in combination with pine apple, mango ginger observed increased potassium availability of 238.20 kg ha-1 and 194.67 kg ha-1 respectively compared to initial status of 190.00 kg/ha. Spears *et al*., (2001) reported that nitrogen-fixing species have high P requirements, which are essential in high levels during N-fixation, and therefore lower available soil P concentrations may result under nitrogen-fixing species than under non-fixing species. In our study the K is found to decrease in all the systems except in *Acacia mangium* with pineapple and mangoginger systems. Similar findings have also been reported by Ahmed *et al*., (2012).

**Table 4: Changes in Chemical Properties of *Acacia mangium* based Agroforestry System**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Base saturation (%)** | **CEC (meq/kg)** | **EC (dS/m)** | **pH** | **Organic carbon (g/kg)** | **Nitrogen (kg/ha)** | **Phosphorus (kg/ha)** | **Potassium (kg/ha)** |
| *Acacia mangium* + Pineapple | 42 | 4.3 | 0.25 | 5.93 | 5.81 | 208.27 | 82.90 | 238.20 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Aloe vera | 41 | 4.2 | 0.20 | 5.67 | 4.69 | 213.08 | 65.70 | 183.29 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Mango ginger | 41 | 4.2 | 0.37 | 5.90 | 4.48 | 232.20 | 66.30 | 194.67 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Kalmegh | 43 | 4.2 | 0.25 | 5.62 | 6.19 | 260.31 | 76.15 | 170.89 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Hybrid napier | 42 | 4.2 | 0.21 | 5.34 | 5.02 | 195.23 | 34.60 | 126.78 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Thin napier | 40 | 4.2 | 0.17 | 6.08 | 4.38 | 210.40 | 35.38 | 136.05 |
| *Acacia mangium* + Guinea grass | 42 | 4.1 | 0.16 | 5.88 | 4.21 | 201.79 | 34.28 | 138.87 |
| Control | 42 | 4.2 | 0.17 | 5.32 | 3.49 | 191.0 | 32.09 | 121.28 |
| Initial (2000) | 42 | 4.2 | 0.21 | 4.90 | 3.2 | 102.0 | 4.5 | 190.0 |

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