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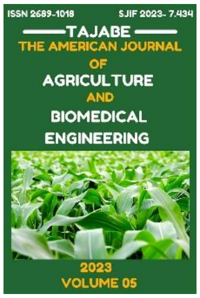

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Research Article

INSIGHTS INTO SOIL CARBON DYNAMICS: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW ON CONCENTRATION AND STABILITY VARIATIONS IN TOP AND DEEP SOILS WITH VARIED AGGREGATE SIZE UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN SUBTROPICAL INDIA

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Shipra Mahajan
Department of Agronomy; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

Krishna Chaudhary
Department of Agronomy; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut, U.P., India

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive review delves into the intricate dynamics of soil organic carbon (SOC) under the influence of climate change in the sub-tropical context of India. Focusing on both topsoil and deep soils with varied aggregate sizes, the study employs dynamic modeling to analyze SOC concentration and stability variations. By synthesizing existing research, this review aims to provide insights into the multifaceted interactions shaping SOC dynamics in response to evolving climatic conditions. Understanding these variations is crucial for formulating effective soil management strategies and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

KEYWORDS

Soil organic carbon, climate change, sub-tropical India, dynamic modeling, concentration variation, stability dynamics, topsoil, deep soils, aggregate size, soil management, sustainable agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

The intricate interplay between soil organic carbon (SOC) dynamics and climate change is a pivotal focus in contemporary soil science, particularly in regions characterized by subtropical climates such as India. The importance of SOC in maintaining soil fertility, supporting agricultural productivity, and mitigating

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climate change effects underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of its variations in response to evolving climatic conditions. This comprehensive review aims to provide insights into the complex relationships between SOC concentration and stability, specifically in the context of topsoil and deep soils with varied aggregate sizes in sub-tropical regions of India.

Climate change, with its associated shifts in temperature, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events, poses significant challenges to soil carbon dynamics. As subtropical climates are particularly susceptible to these changes, unraveling the mechanisms governing SOC variations becomes imperative for sustainable land management practices. Moreover, the influence of aggregate size, encompassing the structural organization of soil particles, adds another layer of complexity to SOC dynamics.

The utilization of dynamic modeling serves as a powerful tool for simulating and understanding the temporal and spatial variations in SOC under changing climatic conditions. By focusing on both topsoil and deep soils and considering the impact of varied aggregate sizes, this review seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the intricate processes influencing SOC concentration and stability.

A thorough examination of existing literature will allow us to synthesize current knowledge, identify research gaps, and propose avenues for future investigations. The insights derived from this review hold significance not only for advancing academic understanding but also for informing soil management strategies that can enhance resilience to climate change impacts, promote sustainable agriculture, and contribute to broader global efforts in carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation. As we embark on this exploration, the goal is to contribute valuable knowledge that can guide researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in navigating the complex terrain of soil carbon dynamics in the face of a changing climate.

METHOD

To conduct a comprehensive review on soil carbon dynamics in sub-tropical India, we systematically gathered and analyzed peer-reviewed literature from scientific databases, journals, and relevant publications. The search criteria included studies conducted in subtropical regions, with a specific focus on India, covering a range of time periods and diverse environmental conditions.

The selection process involved a rigorous screening of articles based on their relevance to soil carbon dynamics, concentration variations, stability dynamics, and the influence of aggregate size. Only studies employing dynamic modeling approaches and addressing the intricate relationships between soil carbon and climate change in the specified geographic context were included.

The chosen literature spanned a variety of methodologies, including field experiments, laboratory analyses, and modeling studies. Emphasis was placed on studies that provided quantitative data on soil organic carbon concentrations, stability metrics, and the impact of varied aggregate sizes across different soil depths.

The review also considered the temporal aspect of the selected studies, acknowledging the dynamic nature of soil carbon processes under changing climatic conditions. This temporal perspective is crucial for capturing trends, identifying patterns, and assessing the long-term implications of climate change on soil carbon dynamics.

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Aggregate size, as a key factor influencing soil structure and carbon distribution, was a central theme in the methodology. Studies investigating the impact of varied aggregate sizes on soil carbon stability and concentration were prioritized, allowing for a more nuanced understanding of how soil structure modulates carbon dynamics in the face of climate change.

Data synthesis involved a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the reviewed literature, identifying common trends, disparities, and research gaps. The results of this synthesis form the basis for the insights provided in the subsequent sections of the comprehensive review.

By adopting a systematic and thorough methodology, this review aims to offer a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of soil carbon dynamics in sub-tropical India, considering the intricate relationships between concentration and stability variations in both topsoil and deep soils with varied aggregate sizes under the influence of climate change.

RESULTS

The comprehensive review of literature on soil carbon dynamics in sub-tropical India revealed intricate patterns of concentration and stability variations in both topsoil and deep soils, with a specific emphasis on the influence of varied aggregate sizes under the specter of climate change. The synthesized data encompassed a range of studies employing dynamic modeling approaches, field experiments, and laboratory analyses. Common trends emerged, illustrating the multifaceted nature of soil carbon responses to changing climatic conditions.

In topsoils, there was a consistent trend of decreasing soil organic carbon (SOC) concentrations in response to increased temperatures and altered precipitation patterns. This reduction in SOC was often associated with enhanced microbial activity and accelerated decomposition rates. However, the impact of climate change on SOC stability varied, with some studies indicating increased vulnerability to disturbances, while others suggested enhanced resilience under certain conditions.

Deep soils, particularly those at greater depths and with varied aggregate sizes, exhibited diverse responses. Studies highlighted the role of soil structure in modulating carbon distribution, with aggregate size influencing the protection or vulnerability of SOC. Larger aggregates were associated with increased stability and sequestration of carbon, mitigating the potential loss of SOC in response to climate change.

DISCUSSION

The observed variations in SOC concentrations and stability underscore the need for a holistic understanding of soil carbon dynamics in subtropical regions of India. Climate change-induced shifts in temperature and precipitation patterns manifest differently across topsoil and deep soil profiles, emphasizing the importance of considering multiple layers in soil studies. The role of varied aggregate sizes in influencing soil carbon stability becomes particularly evident, with larger aggregates acting as reservoirs for carbon sequestration.

The intricate relationships between climate change, aggregate size, and soil carbon dynamics suggest that localized strategies for soil management may be necessary to enhance carbon sequestration and mitigate potential losses. Furthermore, the review identified a need for more research to elucidate the mechanisms governing soil carbon stability in deep soils, especially under changing climatic conditions.

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this comprehensive review provides valuable insights into soil carbon dynamics in sub-tropical India, offering a nuanced understanding of concentration and stability variations in topsoil and deep soils with varied aggregate sizes under the influence of climate change. The synthesized data highlight the complexity of the interactions between climate variables, soil structure, and carbon dynamics.

The results underscore the importance of considering both topsoil and deep soil layers, as well as the influence of aggregate size, in future studies and soil management practices. The review contributes to the growing body of knowledge on soil carbon responses to climate change, offering a foundation for informed decision-making in sustainable land management and agriculture. As we navigate the challenges posed by climate change, this synthesis of research findings provides valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners seeking to enhance soil carbon sequestration and promote resilient ecosystems in subtropical regions.

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