Effect of soil types on nematode population(s) in Kangra valley (Himachal Pradesh)

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ABSTRACT

The soil samples infested with nematodes were collected from the four localities viz. Rani Sidhpur (Palampur) around the root zone of Zingiber officinale, Tanda (Kangra) around the root zone of Cucurbita maxima, Jhikley Beth (Baijnath) around the root zone of Cucurbita maxima and Bairghat (Jaisinghpur) around the root zone of Calocasia antiquorum in Kangra Valley (Himachal Pradesh). Each thoroughly mixed composite sample was brought to central soil and water Conservation Research and Training Institute (ICAR), Dehradun (Uttaranchal). The Physicochemical analysis of the soils was done with the help of technicians. Analysis of soil samples collected from Rani Sidhpur, Tanda, Jhikley Beth and Bairghat in the Kangra Valley indicated high values of clay (37.5%), WHC (82%), EC (0.435 mili/M/cms) and organic carbon (3%) and low values of particle density (2.10 g/cc) and Bulk density (1.00 g/cc) in the Jhikley Beth area where highest percentage population (52.84%) was recorded when compared to the populations of the above studied areas. Similarly, lowest population (7.76%) was recorded in the Bairghat area that may be due to high values of clay (37.5%) and pH (7.43).

Key words: Physicochemical analysis, Soil samples, Nematodes, Kangra Valley.

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