

Plant-microbe Interactions in Rhizospheric Soil Treated with Different Quality Organic Residues

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to study plant-microbe interactions in rhizospheric soil treated with different quality organic residues in short-term incubation of the soil and subsequent planting of maize crop. The treatments combinations were, 1) untreated soil (control; CT), 2) groundnut stover (GN) with high nitrogen (N) but low lignin (L) and polyphenol (PP), 3) tamarind leaf and petiole litter (TM) with medium N, L and PP, 4) rice straw (RS) with low N, L and PP but high cellulose, 5) GN+TM, 6) GN+RS and 7) TM+RS. Single and mixed residue additions of GN and TM, both high and intermediate quality, resulted in higher soil microbial properties and nutrients than the application of RS as a low quality. Accordingly, the application of the former group increased microbial abundances (i.e., bacteria, archaea, and fungi), elevated the enzymes related to the decomposition of organic residue (i.e., invertase, protease, phenoloxidase and peroxidase activity), and enhanced soil nutrients and plant growth. The results indicated that the chemical compositions (N, L, and PP) of the organic residues amendment are key factors regulating soil microbial abundance and enzyme activity both in after incorporation and after planting. Moreover, bacterial and archaeal abundance, and microbial activities including soil respiration, invertase, protease, and peroxidase activity in the soil after planting higher than those in the soil before planting.

Keywords: Rhizospheric microorganisms, Litter quality, Enzyme activity, Soil nutrient

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INTRODUCTION

Crop residue is a significant organic matter, returning nutrient recycling to the soil and improving physical, chemical and biological soil properties.¹ Consequently, it creates a relatively favorable environment for plant growth. However, the incorporation of crop residues impacts the soil environment and the microbial population and activity in the soil, leading to nutrient transformations.²

Tropical sandy soils have low soil organic carbon (SOC), a low cation exchange capacity (CEC), and a high risk of nutrient leaching.³ Therefore, the input of appropriate quality organic residues is an ultimately management option to improve and maintain physical and chemical soil fertility to sustain its production.⁴ Moreover, the application of organic residues with different qualities resulted in differences in plant growth parameters. For example, applying nitrogen-rich legume residues such as groundnut with and without chemical fertilizer resulted in the incredible growth of maize due to the high nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) uptakes.⁵ Therefore, more scientific shreds of evidence on the mechanisms involved in soil microorganisms are required to manage soil and sustain crop productivity effectively.

Soil microorganisms play essential roles in the decomposing organic residues and nutrient cycles.^{6,7} Plant growth and productivity are related to the interactions between plant roots and the microbial populations within the soils containing various microbial properties to decompose the organic carbon fraction like cellulose, lignin, hemicelluloses, chitin, and lipids in soil organic matter.^{8,9} Previous studies used organic inputs at low N but high in lignin and polyphenol contents such as dipterocarp leaves. As a result, it depressed fungal abundance but promoted specialized decomposers (e.g., *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Anguillospora longissimi*) with increased polyphenoloxidase activity. The degree of functional redundancy for invertase and B-glucosidase activities induced after adding simply decomposable rice straw and groundnut stover. In contrast, higher nitrogen availability in the tamarind treatment increased fungal abundance (i.e., *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Myceliophthora thermophila*, and *Aspergillus versicolor*) and promoted invertase

and B-glucosidase activities, whereas peroxidase activity was suppressed.¹⁰ Therefore, the effects of biochemically contrasting organic residues on bacterial and archaea decomposers in tropical sandy soil are required for further research to yield scientific evidence on this relevance.

Although plant-microbe interactions in soil treated with organic residues have been reported, comparing the organic residues with biochemically contrasting qualities in a tropical sandy soil are little known. Therefore, the research project hypothesized that (i) whether soil microbial abundance and activity, soil nutrients content and plant growth were higher in soil treated with high and intermediate quality organic residues than in soil treated with low quality organic residue and (ii) whether microbial abundance and activity were higher in rhizospheric soil (after planting) than in soil before planting.

In our study, three organic residues were selected, including groundnut stover (high quality), tamarind (intermediate quality) and rice straw (low quality), and they were incorporated into the soil as single treatments or in combinations with other residues to improve decomposition and nutrient release. According to Partey et al., mixing high quality organic residue (*Tithonia diversifolia*, *Vicia faba*) with low-quality organic residue (*Zea mays*) improved the mixture's N composition and C:N ratio, leading to enhance decomposition and nutrient release of low quality residues.¹¹ Moreover, mixing low quality and high quality organic inputs equally resulted in a mineralization pattern and the weighted average patterns of two separate materials.¹² Kaewpradit et al. showed that mixing groundnut residues with rice straw led to microbial N immobilization/remobilization and could delay N release during the lag period.¹³ This research aimed to study plant-microbe interactions in rhizospheric soil treated with different quality organic residues in short-term soil incubation and investigate its utilization in the planting of maize crops.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Soil

The soil used in the experiment was collected from a field at the research station of the Agriculture and Co-operatives of the Northeast at Tha Phra subdistrict, Khon Kaen province, Thailand

(16°20'N; 102°49'E) at 0-15 cm depth. The soil textural class is loamy sand (85.4% sand, 10.0% silt and 4.6% clay). The soil was air-dried under the shade and sieved to pass through a 2 mm. Details of initial soil properties are given in Table 1.

Experimental design and treatments

A short-term pot experiment was carried out from April to July in 2018 in the greenhouse at Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen province, Thailand. Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea*) stover, tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) leaf and rice straw (*Oryza sativa*) were used as raw organic residues in the investigation, and their chemical compositions were shown in Table 2. Organic residues were air-dried and cut into pieces of 5-10 cm size (groundnut stover and rice straw), whereas tamarind was applied as whole leaves plus cut petioles (1-3 cm). Technically, seven treatments were assigned in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. They are 1) untreated soil as control (CT), 2) groundnut stover (GN) as a high quality soil, 3) tamarind leaf (TM) as an intermediate quality soil, 4) rice straw (RS) as a low quality soil, 5) GN+TM, 6) GN+RS, and 7) TM+RS.

Greenhouse experiment

Dry soil was sieved through a 2 mm screen and the soil of 6 kg was loaded into each pot with

a diameter of 26 cm and height of 26 cm. Before loading of the soil, the soil was mixed with the organic residues at the rate of 10 t ha⁻¹ for single treatments and 5:5 t ha⁻¹ for each organic residue for combination treatments. The treatments were then incorporated for 28 days.

The F₁ hybrid (Pacific 339) of maize (*Zea mays* Linn) was planted into the pots for 56 days (vegetative stage) by direct seeding. The seedling

Table 1. Soil physical and chemical properties used in the experiment before incorporation of organic matter

Soil properties	
Soil bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	1.43
Soil moisture (%)	1.01
Soil pH	6.13
Soil electrical conductivity (dS m ⁻¹)	0.051
Soil organic carbon (%)	0.32
Soil organic matter (%)	0.55
Total N (%)	0.028
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺) (mg kg ⁻¹)	12.35
Nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻) (mg kg ⁻¹)	0.31
Available P (mg kg ⁻¹)	4.82
Extractable K (mg kg ⁻¹)	31.63
Extractable Ca (mg kg ⁻¹)	57.78
Extractable Mg (mg kg ⁻¹)	8.68
Soil cation exchange capacity (cmol kg ⁻¹)	2.51

Table 2. Chemical compositions of organic residues used in the experiment

Chemical composition	Organic residues		
	Groundnut stover	Tamarind leaf	Rice straw
Carbon (C) (g kg ⁻¹)	396	424	348
Nitrogen (N) (g kg ⁻¹)	20.9	11.9	4.9
Cellulose (CL) (g kg ⁻¹)	303.8	237.0	476.8
Lignin (L) (g kg ⁻¹)	69.2	161.2	26.4
Polyphenol (PP) (g kg ⁻¹)	12.3	38.8	8.3
C/N ratio	19.2	35.4	78.5
L/N ratio	3.4	14.1	5.4
L/CL ratio	0.3	0.7	0.1
PP/N ratio	0.6	3.4	1.7
(L+PP)/N ratio	4.0	17.5	7.2
Cations (g kg ⁻¹)			
Potassium (K)	25.10	6.24	14.40
Calcium (Ca)	21.10	35.00	4.21
Magnesium (Mg)	6.05	4.53	1.29
Quality	High	Intermediate	Low

Source: Modified from Xayavong.⁵

was thinned to one plant per pot at 10 days after planting (DAP). The treatments were assigned in a randomized complete block design with three replications.

Water was supplied to the experiment at 70% of water holding capacity, which was calculated at 12.37% by weight. Fertilizers as NH_4NO_3 , $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and KCl were applied to the crop at the rates of 70.30, 30.70, 58.35 kg ha^{-1} , respectively at two splits at 1 and 25 DAP.⁵ Manual weed control was controlled regularly.

Soil and plant analysis

For soil chemical analysis, soil samples were taken at the initiation of the experiment, 28 days after incorporation (DAI) and 56 DAP of maize. Soil pH was determined in a 1:2.5 soil:distilled water ratio using pH meter. Electrical conductivity (EC) was determined in a 1:5 soil:distilled water ratio using EC meter.

The soil was analyzed for soil organic matter (SOM) and soil organic carbon (SOC) using wet oxidation method described by Walkley and Black method. OM content in soil was calculated

using the following equation, assuming that OC content of SOM is 58%¹⁴:

$$\text{OM} = \% \text{OC} \times 1.724$$

Total nitrogen (N) content in soil was determined using Kjeldahl method as described by Bremner.¹⁵ Ammonium (NH_4^+) content in soil was extracted by 2 M KCl and using salicylate-hypochlorite colorimetric method,¹⁶ while nitrate (NO_3^-) content in soil was extracted by 0.5 M potassium sulfate and using salicylic acid colorimetric method.¹⁷ Available phosphorus content in soil was determined according to Bray II method described by Bray and Kurtz.¹⁸

Extractable potassium (K), extractable calcium (Ca) and extractable magnesium (Mg) content in soil were extracted with 25 ml of 1 N ammonium acetate at pH 7.0 and analysis of extract by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.¹⁹ Soil cation exchange capacity (CEC) was measured by extracting soil with 1 N ammonium acetate at pH 7.0.²⁰

Soil samples were taken at three stages including at the initiation of the experiment,

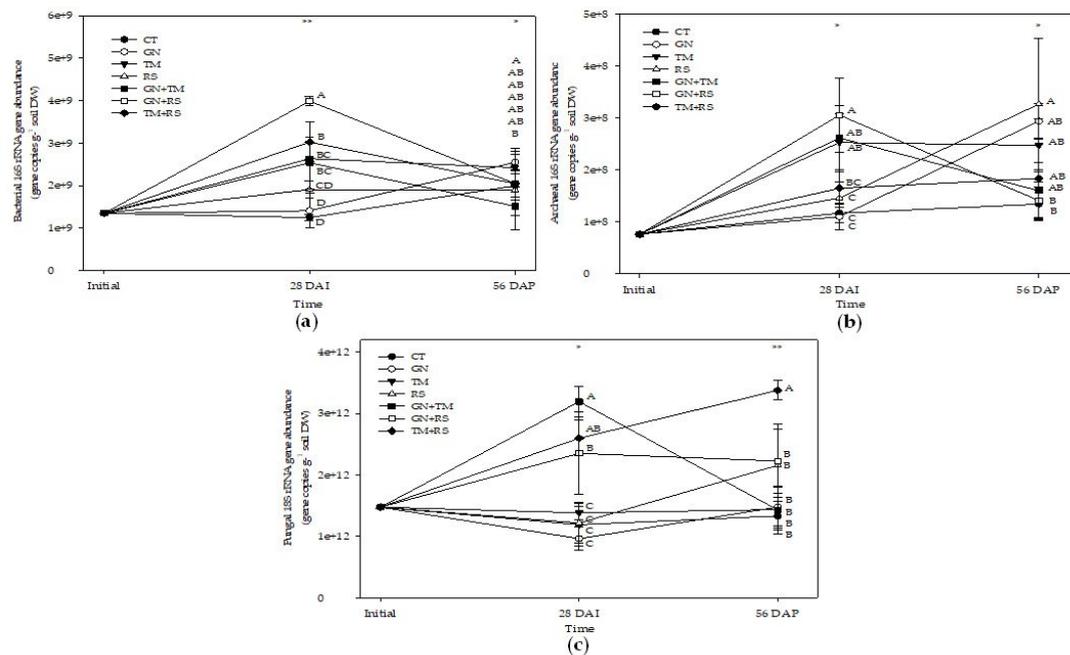


Fig. 1. Bacterial (a), archaeal (b), and fungal (c) abundance in soil treated with different quality organic (CT: untreated control, GN: groundnut, TM: tamarind, RS: rice straw, GN+TM: groundnut + tamarind, GN+RS: groundnut + rice straw, TM+RS: tamarind + rice straw). *, ** significantly different at $p < 0.05$, and 0.01 , respectively.

after incorporation at 7, 14, 21 and 28 days and after planting at 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49 and 56 days. The soil samples were taken near root zone (rhizosphere) and the samples were analyzed for microbial abundances using real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The soil samples were also analyzed for gene density of 16 S rRNA of bacteria using forward primer Eub338 (5'-ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAG)²¹ and reverse

primer Eub518 (5'-ATTACCGCGGCTGCTGG),²² the density of 18 S rRNA of fungi using forward primer FF390 (5'-CGATAACGAACGAGACCT and reverse primer FR1 (5'-AICCATTCAATCGGTAITCATTCA²³ and density of 16S rRNA of archaea using forward primer Ar109f (5'-ACKGCTCAGTAACACGT) and reverse primer Ar912r (5'-CTCCCCGCCAATTCCTTTA).²⁴

Soil respiration was determined by measuring carbon dioxide (CO₂) released from

Table 3. Chemical properties of the soils at initial stage, 28 days of incubation and 56 days after planting of maize

Chemical properties	Time	Treatment						
		CT	GN	TM	RS	GN+TM	GN+RS	TM+RS
pH	Initial	6.13	6.13C	6.13C	6.13B	6.13C	6.13C	6.13C
	28DAI	6.14d	7.20Aa	7.10Aabc	7.08Aabc	7.17Aab	7.05Abc	6.99Ac
	56DAP	6.22d	6.68Bbc	7.00Ba	6.55ABbc	6.90Ba	6.72Ba	6.68Ba
SOM (%)	Initial	0.55A	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55
	28DAI	0.43B	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.55	0.59
	56DAP	0.46Bb	0.55ab	0.56a	0.57a	0.54ab	0.50ab	0.57a
Soil C/N	Initial	11.43	11.43	11.43B	11.43C	11.43A	11.43B	11.43B
	28DAI	11.69bc	11.54c	9.41Ce	11.92Aa	10.36Bd	11.73Aab	11.72Aab
	56DAP	11.61b	11.43b	11.79Aa	11.72Ba	11.48Ab	11.11Cc	11.38Bb
NH ₄ ⁺ (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	12.35A	12.35A	12.35A	12.35A	12.35A	12.35A	12.35A
	28DAI	8.10Be	10.62Bab	10.90Ba	9.78Bbcd	9.15Bcd	9.03Bd	9.95Bbc
	56DAP	7.42Bc	11.47ABa	10.55Bab	10.98ABab	8.58Bbc	10.81ABab	9.67Bab
NO ₃ ⁻ (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	0.31B	0.31B	0.31B	0.31B	0.31B	0.31B	0.31C
	28DAI	0.20Bb	0.22Bb	0.34Bb	0.30Bb	0.28Bb	0.32Bb	0.39Ba
	56DAP	1.70Ab	2.66Aa	1.90Ab	2.00Ab	2.86Aa	1.94Ab	1.87Ab
Available P (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	4.82B	4.82B	4.82B	4.82B	4.82B	4.82C	4.82AB
	28DAI	4.51Bd	5.92ABa	4.93Bbcd	4.80Bbcd	5.26Babc	5.35Bab	4.61Bcd
	56DAP	5.65Abc	6.37Aa	5.41Ac	5.60Abc	6.13Aab	6.14Aab	5.32Ac
Extractable K (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	31.63A	31.63B	31.63A	31.63B	31.63AB	31.63B	31.63B
	28DAI	28.79ABd	65.55Aa	36.29Acd	53.66Aab	50.32Ab	66.67Aa	48.29Abc
	56DAP	22.09Bbc	26.25Bab	19.26Bc	28.45Ba	20.60Bc	22.94Bbc	20.92Cc
Extractable Ca (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	57.78B	57.78B	57.78B	57.78B	57.78B	57.78B	57.78C
	28DAI	68.65ABd	92.29Ac	116.93Aa	80.73Acd	109.21Aab	90.6Ac	95.61Bbc
	56DAP	78.68Ae	98.64Acd	128.96Aa	86.88Ade	108.94Ac	104.99Ac	121.29Aab
Extractable Mg (mg kg ⁻¹)	Initial	8.68B	8.68B	8.68C	8.68B	8.68C	8.68B	8.68B
	28DAI	12.54Ac	17.90Ab	22.88Aa	14.17Ac	21.07Aa	17.56Ab	18.43Ab
	56DAP	8.98Bd	16.16Ab	20.26Ba	12.83Ac	16.29Bb	14.13Ac	16.42Ab
EC (dS m ⁻¹)	Initial	0.05A	0.05	0.05A	0.05	0.05A	0.05A	0.05
	28DAI	0.04ABabc	0.05a	0.04Bc	0.04abc	0.05Aa	0.05Aab	0.04bc
	56DAP	0.03Bc	0.04abc	0.05Bab	0.05a	0.04Bbc	0.04Bbc	0.04abc
CEC (cmol kg ⁻¹)	Initial	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
	28DAI	2.38b	2.48ab	2.61ab	2.78a	2.73a	2.63ab	2.62ab
	56DAP	2.3	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.55	2.4	2.57

CT: untreated control, GN: groundnut, TM: tamarind, RS: rice straw, GN+TM: groundnut + tamarind, GN+RS: groundnut + rice straw, TM+RS: tamarind + rice straw
Means in the same row (period) followed by the same upper-case letter(s) are not significantly different at 0.05 probability level by LSD.

the soil using 20 ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide as a trapping agent for 24 hours, and titration was carried out to determine unreacted sodium hydroxide using 1 N hydrochloric acid with phenolphthalein as an indicator. Titration was terminated at the ending point as indicated by pink color. The value was used for calculation of evolved carbon dioxide as the equation below^{25,26}:

$$\text{mg of C or CO}_2 = (\text{B}-\text{V})\text{NE}$$

where, B is titration volume (ml) of hydrochloric acid in the blank, V is titration volume (ml) of hydrochloric acid in the treatment with soil, N is the normality of the acid, and E is equivalent weight which is 22 for CO₂.

Enzyme activity including invertase (EC 3.2.1.26) was measured as described by Schinner and von Mersi cited in Alef and Nannipieri using 50 mM sucrose as substrate with 2 M acetate buffer (pH 5.5).^{27,28} Activity of invertase was expressed as mg glucose equivalent (GE) g⁻¹ soil DW 3 h⁻¹. Protease (EC 3.4.2.21-24) activity was measured as described by Ladd and Butler using casein as substrate with 0.05 M tris buffer (pH 8.1).²⁹ Protease activity was expressed as µg tyrosine equivalents (tyr) per g⁻¹ soil DW 2 h⁻¹. Phenoloxidase (EC 1.10.3.1, 2) and peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.7) activities were measured as described by Hendel et al. using 5 mM L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA) as substrate with 50 mM acetate buffer.³⁰ For peroxidase activity, 0.3% (v/v) hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) was used as electron acceptor. Activity of phenoloxidase was calculated using 1.66 µmol as the extinction coefficient for L-DOPA. Similar to phenoloxidase activity, activity of peroxidase was calculated as the difference in activity between samples treated with and without H₂O₂. Activities of phenoloxidase and peroxidase were expressed as µmol 2,3-dihydroindole-2-carboxylate (dicq) g⁻¹ soil DW h⁻¹.

Plant height was recorded at 56 DAP. The plants were harvested and roots and shoots were separated. The samples were oven-dried and the dry weights of root and shoots were recorded.

Data analysis

Data for all parameters under study were analyzed statistically according to a randomized complete block design. Means were separated by least significance difference (LSD) at 0.05 probability level. Pearson's correlation was used for calculation of correlation coefficients among

parameters under study. All calculations were accomplished by using SPSS software (SPSS, version 16.0).

RESULTS

Soil chemical properties

Soil chemical properties of the initiation of the experiment, after incorporation (28 DAI) and after planting (56 DAP) are presented in Table 3. Soils with organic residues at three periods were significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) for soil pH. The soil pH values increased after incorporation and then the values reduced after planting. In contrast, untreated control at three periods had similar soil pH.

For nutrient contents of the soil, all treatments had different NH₄⁺ content at different periods. In general, NH₄⁺ content was reduced after incorporation and unchanged after planting. The treatments with organic residues had higher NH₄⁺ content than untreated control. Among organic treatments, GN and TM had the highest NH₄⁺ content at 28 DAI and 56 DAP, whereas all treatments had similar NO₃⁻ and available P content at initiation stage and 28 DAI, but they increased NO₃⁻ and available P content at 56 DAP. The treatments with organic residues had higher NO₃⁻ and available P content than untreated control. Among organic treatments, GN had the highest soil pH at 28 DAI and TM, GN+TM, GN+RS, and TM+RS had the highest soil pH at 56 DAP.

Moreover, Soils with organic residues at three periods were unchanged for SOM content, whereas untreated control decreased SOM content. The result of soil C/N ratio found that CT and GN had similar C/N ratio at three periods. TM and GN+TM reduced C/N ratio at 28 DAI and it increased C/N ratio at 56 DAP, while RS, GN+RS, and TM+RS increased C/N ratio at 28 DAI and it reduced C/N ratio at 56 DAP.

Among organic treatments, GN and GN+TM had the highest NO₃⁻ content at 56 DAP, and GN also had the highest available P content at 28 DAI and 56 DAP. The treatments with organic residues increased extractable K, extractable Ca and extractable Mg content at 28 DAI and they reduced these nutrients at 56 DAP except for extractable Ca, which was unchanged at 56 DAP. Untreated control continuously reduced extractable K content, but it had similar extractable

Ca content across three stages. Among organic treatments, GN and RS had the highest extractable K content at 28 DAI and 56 DAP, whereas TM had the highest extractable Ca and extractable Mg content at 28 DAI and 56 DAP.

Soil biological properties

Soil microbial abundance

The results for bacterial abundance during three periods are presented in Fig. 1a.

Most organic residue treatments had higher bacterial abundance than untreated control except for GN and RS. GN+RS had the highest bacterial abundance at 28 DAI and 56 DAP, whereas untreated control and most organic treatments applied as a single residual except for RS increased bacterial abundance but the organic treatments applied in combinations reduced bacterial

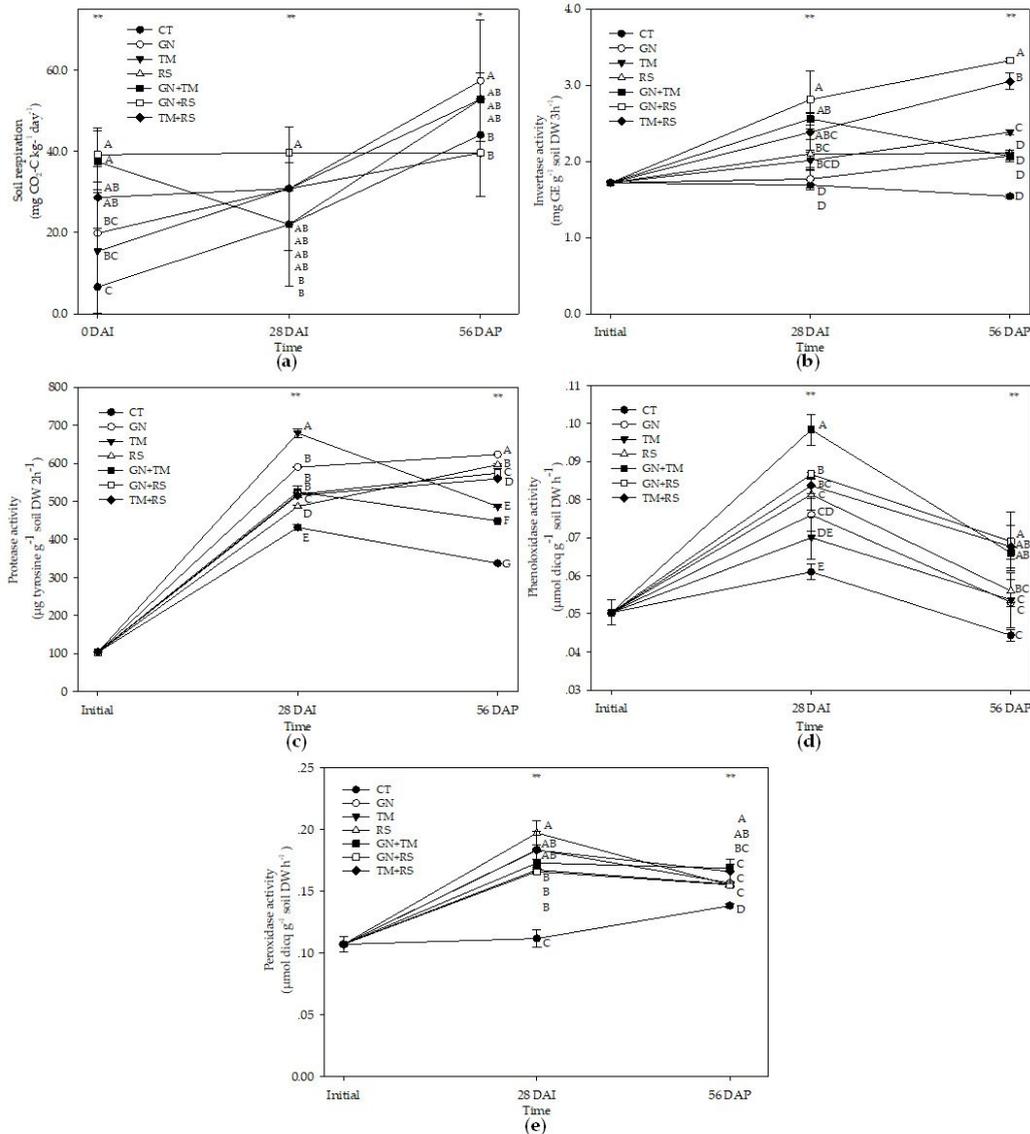


Fig. 2. Soil respiration (a), invertase (b), protease (c), phenoloxidase (d), and peroxidase (e) activity in soil treated with different quality organic (CT: untreated control, GN: groundnut, TM: tamarind, RS: rice straw, GN+TM: groundnut + tamarind, GN+RS: groundnut + rice straw, TM+RS: tamarind + rice straw). *, ** significantly different at $p < 0.05$, and 0.01, respectively.

abundance. GN and TM had the highest bacterial abundance at 56 DAP.

The results of archaeal abundance (Fig. 1b) showed that all treatments seemed to increase archaeal abundance at 28 DAI ($p < 0.05$) and the archaeal abundance seemed to be constant at 56 DAP for most treatments except for GN+RS reduced archaeal abundance at 56 DAP ($p < 0.05$) and the treatment also had the highest archaeal abundance at 28 DAI, whereas RS had the highest archaeal abundance at 56 DAP.

On the contrary, most treatments had constant abundances of fungi across three stages except for GN+TM and TM+RS. GN+TM increased fungal abundance at 28 DAI and it reduced fungal abundance at 56 DAP ($p < 0.05$), whereas TM+RS had a consistent increase in fungal abundance across three stages ($p < 0.05$). GN+TM had the highest fungal abundance at 28 DAI and TM+RS had the highest fungal abundance at 56 DAP (Fig. 1c).

Soil microbial activity

The results for soil respiration or CO₂ emission are presented in Fig. 2a. Most treatments had a constant rate of CO₂ release across three stages except for CT, GN, and GN+TM, which increased rate of CO₂ release at 56 DAP ($p < 0.05$). GN+RS had the highest rate of CO₂ release at 28 DAI, whereas GN had the highest rate of CO₂ release at 56 DAP.

The results of enzyme activity are shown in Fig. 2b-e. Most treatments increased invertase activity after incorporation ($p < 0.05$) except for CT and GN, which had constant invertase activity after incorporation. After planting, invertase activity was increased in most treatments except for CT, RS, and GN+TM. GN+RS had the highest invertase activity at 28 DAI and 56 DAP (Fig. 2b).

Protease activity showed for all treatments at 28 DAI was significantly higher than at initial. TM had the highest protease activity at 28 DAI. GN, RS, GN+RS and TM+RS increased protease activity, whereas CT, TM and GN+TM tended to reduce protease activity ($p < 0.05$), and GN had the highest protease activity at 56 DAP (Fig. 2c).

The results of phenoloxidase activity (Fig. 2d) showed that all treatments increased phenoloxidase activity at 28 DAI and reduced phenoloxidase activity at 56 DAP ($p < 0.05$). Similar results for most treatments were observed for peroxidase activity (Fig. 2e) except for GN+TM and TM+RS, which were constant after planting. GN+TM had the highest phenoloxidase activity at 28 DAI, and GN+RS had the highest phenoloxidase activity at 56 DAP. RS had the highest peroxidase activity at 28 DAI, and GN+TM had the highest peroxidase activity at 56 DAP.

Plant growth

All organic treatments had higher plant height and dry weigh than CT (Fig. 3a and b). GN

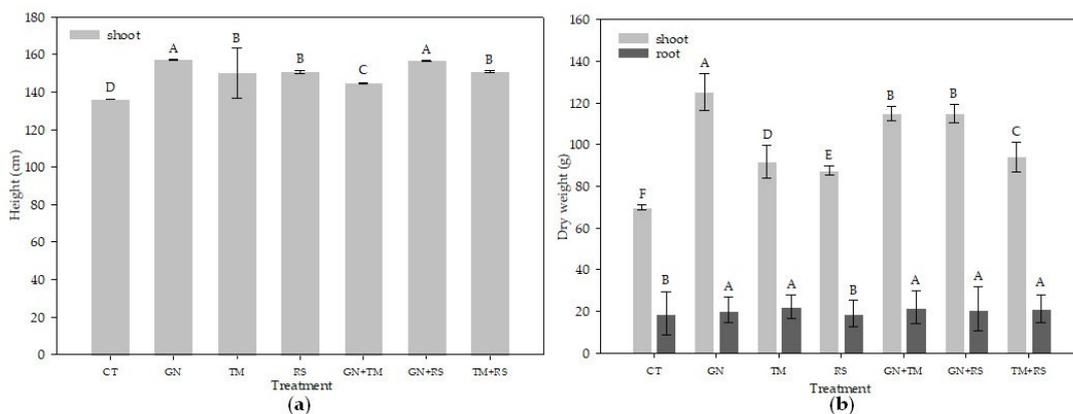


Fig. 3. Plant height (a), and root dry weight and shoot dry weight (b) of maize at 56 days after planting activity in soil treated with different quality organic (CT: untreated control, GN: groundnut, TM: tamarind, RS: rice straw, GN+TM: groundnut + tamarind, GN+RS: groundnut + rice straw, TM+RS: tamarind + rice straw). Means for the same character with the same letter (lower case) are not significantly different by LSD at 0.05 probability level.

and GN+RS had the highest plant heights of 157.40 and 157.05 cm, respectively, and GN also had the highest total dry weight of 145.88 g. CT had the significantly ($p < 0.01$) lowest plant height (135.68 cm) and total dry weight (88.93 g).

Plant and microbe interactions

Table 4 showed the relationships among plants, microorganisms and soil at different stages; in the soil initiation of the experiment, a positive and significant correlation between bacteria and fungi was observed. In the soil after incorporation, positive and significant correlations were observed between abundances of bacteria and fungi, abundances of archaea and bacteria, abundances of archaea and fungi, abundance of archaea and extractable Ca content, invertase activity with abundances of archaea, bacteria and fungi, and phenoloxidase activity with abundances of bacteria and fungi, whereas protease activity had negative correlation with C/N ratio.

In the soil after planting, abundance of archaea was positively correlated with abundance of bacteria and C/N ratio. Invertase and phenoloxidase activity were positively correlated with abundance of fungi but they were negatively correlated with C/N ratio, whereas abundance of archaea was positively correlated with protease activity and C/N ratio, and soil respiration was positively correlated with NO₃⁻ content.

Table 5 showed the relationship between plant and rhizosphere microorganisms for each treatment which in untreated control, protease had a positively significant correlation with C/N ratio at 28 DAI. Among organic treatments, bacterial abundance was positively correlated with NO₃⁻ content in GN treatment at 28 DAI, and peroxidase activity was positively correlated with C/N ratio at 56 DAP. In TM treatment, fungal abundance was positively correlated with C/N ratio, and phenoloxidase activity had a positive correlation with extractable Mg at 28 DAI, whereas protease activity was positively correlated with SOC at 56 DAP. In RS treatment, the correlation between invertase activity and abundance of fungi was positive and significant and invertase activity was also negatively correlated with abundance of bacteria at 28 DAI and 56 DAP.

In the combination treatment of GN+TM, protease activity was positively correlated with N content (NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻), abundance of bacteria and abundance of fungi at 28 DAI. In GN+RS treatment, abundance of archaea was negatively correlated with NH₄⁺ content at 56 DAP. In TM+RS treatment, abundance of fungi had a positive correlation with extractable Ca content and abundance of bacteria had a positive correlation with C/N ratio at 28 DAI, whereas at 56 DAP, invertase was positively correlated with abundances of bacteria and fungi.

Table 4. Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) among biological properties and soil chemical properties evaluated at initial stage of the experiment, 28 days after incorporation (DAI) and 56 days after planting (DAP)

Time		Arc	Bac	Fungi	Inv	Prot	Phenol	Resp	
Initial	Fungi	0.426	1.000***	0.000	0.402	0.305	0.323	0.442	
	28 DAI	Fungi	0.620**	1.000***	0.000	0.814	0.853	0.770***	0.246
		Bac	0.763***	0.000	0.755	0.803	-0.482	0.682*	-0.050
		Inv	0.651*	0.753**	0.751***	0.000	-0.795	0.933	0.359
		C/N	-0.977	-0.513	-0.743	-0.817	-0.742***	-0.555	-0.831
Ca	0.996***	0.845	0.811	0.766	-0.568	0.642	0.054		
56 DAP	Bac	0.770**	0.000	0.859	-0.266	-0.816	-0.786	0.802	
	Inv	0.027	-0.266	0.855**	0.000	-0.341	0.500	-0.757	
	Phenol	-0.851	-0.844	0.642*	0.501	0.642	0.000	-0.189	
	Prot	0.702*	-0.813	-0.841	-0.314	0.000	0.645	-0.817	
	C/N	0.475*	0.831	0.818	-0.577**	-0.709	-0.488*	0.587	
	NO ₃ ⁻	0.103	-0.129	-0.485	0.833	-0.411	0.434	0.824***	

Arc: archaeal abundance, Bac: bacterial abundance, Fungi: fungal abundance, Resp: soil respiration, Inv: invertase activity, Prot: protease activity, C/N: carbon/nitrogen ratio, NO₃⁻: nitrate ion and Ca: extractable calcium
 *, **, *** significant at 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 probability levels, respectively.

Table 5. Pearson's correlation coefficients (r) between biological properties and soil chemical properties for each treatment evaluated at initial stage of the experiment, 28 days after incorporation (DAI) and 56 days after planting (DAP)

Treatment	Time		Arc	Bac	Fungi	Prot	Phenol	Perox
CT	28 DAI	C/N	-0.999*	-0.513	-0.743	0.999*	-0.555	0.781
	56 DAP	SOM	0.816	0.825	0.616	-0.999*	-0.656	0.331
GN	28 DAI	NO ₃ ⁻	0.821	0.998*	0.761	-0.557	-0.817	-0.096
	56 DAP	C/N	-0.762	-0.821	-0.118	-0.843	0.253	0.997*
TM	28 DAI	Mg	0.753	0.092	-0.858	0.396	-0.999*	-0.733
		C/N	-0.531	-0.384	0.999*	-0.651	0.775	0.762
RS	28 DAI	Inv	-0.328	-0.999*	0.998*	-0.500	0.707	0.502
	56 DAP	Inv	0.419	-0.999*	0.998*	0.697	0.500	-0.521
GN+TM	28 DAI	NH ₄ ⁺	0.841	0.788	0.735	0.999*	0.739	-0.622
		NO ₃ ⁻	0.726	0.801	0.791	0.998*	0.754	-0.626
		Bac	0.804	0.000	0.720	0.999*	-0.611	0.720
		Fungi	0.806	0.872	0.000	0.997*	-0.644	0.747
GN+RS	56 DAP	NH ₄ ⁺	-0.997*	-0.507	-0.697	-0.715	-0.626	-0.360
TM+RS	28 DAI	Ca	0.677	-0.579	1.000**	0.480	0.833	-0.053
		C/N	0.214	1.000***	-0.569	0.442	-0.465	-0.785
		Inv	0.809	0.999*	1.000**	-0.815	-0.857	-0.822

CT: untreated control, GN: groundnut, TM: tamarind, RS: rice straw, GN+TM: groundnut + tamarind, GN+RS: groundnut + rice straw, TM+RS: tamarind + rice straw, Arc: archaeal abundance, Bac: bacterial abundance, Fungi: fungal abundance, Inv: invertase activity, Prot: protease activity, Phenol: phenoloxidase activity, Perox: peroxidase activity, C/N: carbon/nitrogen ratio, NO₃⁻: nitrate ion, NH₄⁺: ammonium ion, Ca: extractable calcium, Mg: extractable magnesium and SOM: soil organic matter
*, **, *** significant at 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 probability levels, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Effects of organic materials on soil properties, crop growth and the interaction between crop and populations of microorganisms in root zone

Soil chemical properties

Application of organic materials for 28 days could improve soil chemical properties as the organic treatments increased soil pH, NO₃⁻, available P, extractable K and extractable Mg compared to untreated control. GN and TM were the best choices for improving soil chemical properties compared to other organic treatments.

TM had intermediate nitrogen and recalcitrant carbon compounds and it also had high other nutrients including Ca, Mg. Therefore, TM had the highest NH₄⁺, extractable Ca and extractable Mg in the soil. Furthermore, treatment combination of GN+TM, which had high and intermediate quality, respectively, had high extractable Ca and the treatment also caused high NO₃⁻ and available P during incorporation period. The increase in pH values after incorporation of the soil samples would be possibly due to the

enzyme activity to decompose organic residue of soil microorganisms, which were induced by the organic residue. Decomposing process released both anions and cations. However, anions were released greater than cations because plant tissues consisted of higher anions. Therefore, pH values increased at the early stages (2-3 weeks) of decomposing process. Soil microorganisms also contributed to the increase in pH values by changing organic into inorganic forms of NH₄⁺ (mineralization).³¹ According to Yan et al., the increase in pH values was caused by decomposition of organic anions and organic nitrogen. The reduction in pH values after planting was due to nutrient uptake by plant.³² Roots also released H⁺ into the soil to adjust pH balance in the cells.^{33,34} N uptake is also the cause of high soil pH because roots release OH⁻ or HCO₃⁻. In contrast, if plant take up N in the form of NH₄⁺, roots releases H⁺ and pH value in root zone is reduced.^{35,38} Furthermore, change in NH₄⁺ into NO₃⁻ is another factor for low soil pH³⁹ that in accordance with this study, soil NH₄⁺ tended to reduce but soil NO₃⁻ tended to increase after planting.

Our results agreed with those in previous studies. Chen et al. also pointed out that phosphate solubilizing bacteria released organic acids in root zone and therefore increased acidity.⁴⁰ Phosphate solubilizing bacteria are generally found in the rhizosphere,^{41,42} and this might be the factor for available P increase after planting. Moreover, the increase in available P after planting would also be due to the release of organic acids that helped increase availability of P and prevent P absorption in soil particles or cations complexing in the soil.⁴³ Many crop species release organic acids from root under phosphate deficiency.⁴⁴⁻⁴⁶ Additionally, maize requires high P nutrient during early growth stages^{47,48} that increased available P content in the soil after planting.

In this study, TM had the highest Ca and Mg, resulting in high extractable Ca and extractable Mg in the soil. The results agreed with the report previously by Xayavong.⁵

Soil biological properties and interactions between plant and microbe in rhizospheric soil treated with different quality organic residues

In this study, application of organic residue improved soil biological properties as indicated by higher abundance of bacteria, fungi and archaea, soil respiration, invertase activity, protease activity, phenoloxidase activity and peroxidase activity compared to untreated control.

There were dynamic changes in microbial abundances and enzyme activity throughout the course of experiment because the organic residue provides a source of nutrients and C to the soil, which were necessary for abundance buildup of microorganisms and increase in enzyme activity.⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ The plant also continuously released root exudates that provided food and energy to the soil microorganisms. This was also an important factor enhancing the increase in microbial abundances and enzyme activity.^{52,53} Plant age is also an important factor affecting soil microorganisms. At early growth stages, soil microorganisms exploited food and energy from root exudates rather than dead tissues. At late growth stages, plant tissues and outer root layer are indicators for types, quantity and enzyme activity of soil microorganisms.⁵⁴⁻⁵⁶ Therefore, plant age that determines quantity of root exudates, dead tissues and root outer skin is

also an important factor affecting the change in abundances of microorganisms at different ages.

The results for microbial abundance, enzyme activity and the relationships between microorganisms and properties of the soil treated with different quality organic residues at different stages (at initiation of the experiment, after incorporation and after planting) indicated that application of organic residue increased abundances of bacteria and archaea that play a role in decomposition of organic residue. Organic residue rich in Ca enhanced abundance of archaea. In addition, bacteria, fungi and archaea played a role in producing invertase, an enzyme that digests labile organic C compounds. Bacteria and fungi also produced phenoloxidase that decomposed the recalcitrant organic C compounds. Root exudates during crop growth period affected soil microorganisms. As a result, the abundances of bacteria, fungi and archaea were rather constant and these microorganisms played a role in NO_3^- increase from the transformation of NH_4^+ to NO_3^- . Archaea also played a role in protease production. In this study, fungi were also important for producing invertase and phenoloxidase in the rhizosphere similar to that after incorporation period. Organic treatments with high N and intermediate N (GN, TM) had the highest abundances of bacteria, fungi, and archaea.

For microorganism activity, the soils with organic residues increased soil respiration or released higher CO_2 after planting, indicating that root exudates could promote microorganism activity. The treatment with high N (GN) and the treatment with high labile C (RS) had the highest CO_2 release. In previous study, the soil with high labile C and low recalcitrant C such as rice straw had higher release of CO_2 than the soil with high recalcitrant C and low labile C.⁴

The results in this study also indicated that application of organic residue increased enzyme activity to decompose organic residue into usable forms. At early stages of decomposing process, the activity of the enzymes such as phenoloxidase and peroxidase that are related to decomposing the recalcitrant C increased after incorporation. GN+TM had the highest phenoloxidase activity, whereas RS had the highest peroxidase activity. According to Kamolmanit, phenoloxidase activity

was high at early stages of decomposing process for organic residues with intermediate to high N such as groundnut and tamarind.⁵⁷ DeAngelis et al. also reported that oxidative activities of phenoloxidase and peroxidase were responsible for decomposing the organic residue at early phases of the process and hydrolytic activities of hydrolytic enzymes were responsible for decomposing the organic residue at late phases.⁵⁸ The latter enzyme groups are related to decomposing protein, lipids, nucleic acids, carbohydrate and phosphate ester. The increase in available form of N during decomposing process of organic residue could stimulate phenoloxidase activity.⁵⁹

The results for chemical and biological properties of the untreated soil revealed that changes in most soil properties were in similar patterns of those treated with organic residues. The results indicated that root exudates and plant debris might be an important source of C and energy for soil microorganisms for growth and activities.⁶⁰⁻⁶³

The results for the relationships between microorganisms and soil properties after incorporation and after planting indicated that protease activity was positively associated with C/N ratio in untreated soil, and the correlation coefficients were not significant in organic soils. Similar to this study, Geisseler and Horwath found that protease activity was related to the C to N ratio of the amendments. Microorganisms have developed multiple strategies to respond to C and N limitations, one of which is the increased synthesis of extracellular protease. Microorganisms regulate protease synthesis depending on their needs for C and N.⁶⁴

The organic residues used in this study were different in quality as indicated by chemical compositions of the residues such as C and N compositions. GN had high N and low recalcitrant C. TM had intermediate N and recalcitrant C. RS had high labile C and low N. Application of organic residues for both single residues and in combinations with other residues had a significant effect on microbial abundances such as bacteria, fungi, and archaea. The microorganisms produced enzymes including invertase, phenoloxidase and peroxidase responsible for decomposing organic residues. Invertase decomposes labile

C. Phenoloxidase and peroxidase decomposes recalcitrant C and protease decomposes protein.

The relationships between organic residues and soil microorganisms were different among organic treatments. Bacterial abundance was positively correlated with soil NO_3^- after incorporation and after planting, indicating that high N compounds in GN increased bacterial abundance and soil NO_3^- . The increase in bacterial abundance would be possibly affected by root exudates and plant debris that provided N to the bacteria. In TM treatment, phenoloxidase activity was negatively correlated with extractable Mg after incorporation and after planting, indicating that Mg in TM had a significant effect on phenoloxidase. According to Delkash-Roudsari et al., Mg inhibited phenoloxidase production in *Ephestia kuehniella*.⁶⁵ In RS treatment, invertase activity was positively correlated with fungal abundance and negatively correlated with bacterial abundance after incorporation and after planting, indicating that high CL in RS promoted invertase activity by the fungi. In the treatments with the combination of two organic residues with different quality such as GN+TM, soil NH_4^+ and NO_3^- were positively correlated with the abundances of bacteria and fungi, and abundances of bacteria and fungi were positively correlated with protease activity after incorporation, indicating that GN and TM with high N increased abundances of bacteria and fungi. These microorganisms played a role in protease production to decompose protein in GN and TM.

In GN+RS treatment, archaeal abundance was positively correlated with soil NH_4^+ , indicating that organic residue with high N (high quality) in combination with organic residue with low N (low quality) increase abundance of archaea, which is an autotroph responsible for transforming inorganic N and reducing NH_4^+ . The results were in agreement with those in previous studies. Muema et al. found that intermediate quality organic residue (*Calliandra calothyrsus*) caused the lowest abundance of ammonia-oxidizing archaea compared to high quality organic residue (*Tithonia diversifolia*) and low quality organic residue (maize stover).⁶⁶ In the combination treatment of TM+RS, abundance of fungi was positively correlated with extractable Ca after incorporation, indicating that Ca in TM and RS increased abundance of fungi.

The results indicated that application of organic residue could improve chemical and biological properties of the soil as the organic treatments had better growth of maize than untreated control, and GN had the highest plant height and total dry weight of 157.40 cm and 145.88 g, respectively. The highest growth of maize in GN treatment was due to high N, intermediate K, Ca and Mg, low C/N ratio and low recalcitrant C compounds such as polyphenols and lignin. Therefore, these properties of GN promote the increase in microorganism abundances and enzyme activity related to decomposition of organic residue. Therefore, growth of maize was highest in this treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

Our empirical outcomes showed that different quality organic residues improved chemical and biological soil properties in different ways. Organic residues amendment increased the abundances of microorganisms (i.e., bacteria, fungi and archaea), stimulated enzyme activities (i.e., increased invertase activity, protease activity, phenoloxidase activity and peroxidase activity), and increased soil pH and nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, available phosphorus, extractable minerals of potassium, calcium, and magnesium). As a result of utilizing organic residues for planting maize crops, it increased plant height and dry matter of maize compared to untreated control. Applying high (groundnut) and intermediate (tamarind) quality as both single and mixed residue additions resulted in more significant soil microbial properties and nutrients than using organic residues with low quality (rice straw). Accordingly, they increased microbial abundances, produced incredible enzymes related to the decomposition of organic residue, and enhanced soil nutrients and plant growth.

Furthermore, the recent results indicated that the chemical compositions of the organic residues amendment regulated soil microbial abundance and enzyme activity both after incorporation and after planting. Specifically, the relationship between nitrate and bacterial abundance was positively found in groundnut. Similarly, a relationship between soil nitrogen (nitrate and ammonium) and protease activity was positively found in groundnut + tamarind.

On the other hand, negative relationship between magnesium and phenoloxidase activity was found in tamarind. In addition, compared with the soil before planting, the increase of rhizosphere bacterial and archaeal abundance and microbial activities like soil respiration, invertase, protease and peroxidase activity were observed during vegetative growth. Interestingly, the application of organic residues could maintain a constant level of soil organic matter after incorporation and planting, whereas soil organic matter seemed to reduce in the untreated control.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

PL was principal researcher. PL designed the experiments. SS performed the experiments. SS, BK and PL analyzed the data. PL and SS wrote and reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

All datasets generated or analyzed during this study are included in the manuscript.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

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