

Evaluation of effect of different sterilization methods on soil biomass phosphorus extracted with NaHCO_3

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ABSTRACT

Soil microbial biomass is a dynamic force driving soil phosphorus cycling in soils. The temperature, time and method for killing soil organisms in soil biomass P determination are so important factors that affect the results. The aim of this study was to compare some methods of soil sterilization and soil microbial P (Pm) release in extraction with NaHCO_3 . Five samples of calcareous soils in three replicates were incubated in field capacity and 28°C. The texture of soils differed from loamy sand to sandy loam. They had 10–15% equivalent calcium carbonate, 1–3% organic carbon and 40–90 mg/kg available P content. After 1, 10, 30, and 50 days of incubation a portion of each soil was sterilized by five methods (chloroform fumigation, autoclaving at 121°C for 0.5 h, oven drying at 70°C for 48 h, oven drying at 180°C for 2 h, and ultrasonification). Phosphorus of the sterilized and control soils were extracted with 0.5M NaHCO_3 (pH 8.5) and determined spectrophotometrically as blue molybdate-phosphate complexes under partial reduction with ascorbic acid. Results showed that the method of soil sterilization and soil type had significant effects on biomass P estimated in soils ($P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences between extracted biomass P at chloroform fumigation, autoclaving at 121°C for 0.5 h, and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h. However biomass P was significantly more extracted from soil by oven drying at 180°C for 2 h and by ultrasonification. Fixation of Pm in soil during the extraction period can reduce the precision of biomass P estimates. This effect was more obvious in biomass P determination by fumigation and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h. Biomass P determined by these methods and autoclaving had positive and significant correlations with soil sand contents, respectively due to long sterilization period and temperature. Ultrasonification released more P from these calcareous soils especially at the start of soil incubation. It released higher microbial P and reduced P sorption in soils; biomass P determined by this method compared to other methods had relatively higher correlations with fungi, glumales spore and P solubilizing bacteria numbers in soil.

Keywords: soil incubation; soil sterilization; biomass P; P extraction

Soil microbial biomass is a dynamic force driving soil phosphorus (P) cycling in soils (Perrott and Sarathchandra 1989). Estimating microbial P in soil biomass is important for understanding these cycles and characterizing bioavailable P fractions (Selles et al. 1995). Exhaustive reviews are available to describe these methods (Martens 1995). However, there is a growing concern that some of these methods may not be as reliable as others (Wu et al. 1996), despite the intention of measuring the same pool. The most common methods are variants of chloroform fumigation-incubation (CFI) (Jenkinson and Powlson 1976), chloroform fumigation-extraction (Vance et al. 1987), substrate-induced respiration (Anderson and Domsch 1978) and adenosine triphosphate (Webster et al. 1984).

Chloroform fumigation-incubation has become the most widely used method for determining microbial biomass C, and a citation classic (Martens 1995). It is the standard to which most other newer methods are compared. Most workers analyze duplicate soil samples, one treated with a biocide and the other not treated (Hedley and Stewart 1982, Perrott and Sarathchandra 1989). The difference between extractable P in the two samples is an estimate of Pm. A recovery factor (Kp) is often used to improve the accuracy of Pm estimates (Joergensen et al. 1995).

Values for Kp may vary among soils. McLaughlin et al. (1986) reported Kp of 0.33, 0.40, and 0.57 for three soils. Similarly, Hedley and Stewart (1982) reported Kp ranging from 0.32 to 0.47 on different

soils, and noted that ideally, calibration should be made for each soil. Even after determining K_p for a given soil, uncertainty may remain whether the types of fungi and bacteria used for calibration actually represent the indigenous microbes in the soil. Variability in K_p between different soils and different microbes led Selles et al. (1995) to omit use of any K_p values in reporting P_m.

Chloroform is often used to lyse microbial cells in soil (Joergensen et al. 1995, Selles et al. 1995). McLaughlin et al. (1986) found that hexanol is just as effective as chloroform and is safer because chloroform is a suspected carcinogen. A solution of 0.5M NaHCO₃ is most often used for extracting P_m from soil biomass (Potter et al. 1991, Joergensen et al. 1995). When comparing various extractants in soil biomass studies, Brookes et al. (1982) reported that 0.5M NaHCO₃ adjusted to pH 8.5 was the most satisfactory. Other studies found that ion-sink extraction of P_m has advantages over bicarbonate extraction (Kouno et al. 1995).

The objectives of this study were (i) to compare the efficiency of chloroform fumigation, autoclaving at 121°C for 0.5 h, oven drying at 70°C for 48 h, oven drying at 180°C for 2 h, and ultrasonification in soil biomass release, and (ii) to investigate the relation between biomass P estimated by different methods and some soil properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Soil sampling and analysis. Compound surface (0–30 cm) soils were sampled in three replicates from five locations with semiarid climates in the Hamadan province in northwest of Iran. Air-dry soils were subsequently crushed and sieved to pass a 2-mm mesh screen.

Particle-size analysis: hydrometer method (Gee and Bauder 1986); calcium carbonate equivalents (CCE): back titration procedure (Leoppert and Suarez 1996); soil pH and electrical conductivity (EC): 1:2 soil: water extract after shaking for 30 min (Hesse 1971); organic carbon (OC): dichromate oxidation and titration with ferrous ammonium sulfate (Walkley and Black 1934); total nitrogen (TN): Kjeldahl method (Hinds and Lowe 1980); cation-exchange capacity (CEC): according to Bower et al. (1952); available phosphorus: extraction with 0.5M NaHCO₃ (pH 8.5) and determination spectrophotometrically as blue molybdate-phosphate complexes under partial reduction with ascorbic acid (Jackson 1958).

Fresh soil samples were stored at 4°C for microbiological analyses. Heterotrophic bacteria and

fungi populations were estimated by the plate count method. Soil suspension and dilutions were prepared in sterilized and distilled water. Media of nutrient agar (NA), rose bengal starch casein nitrate agar (RBSCNA) and modified potato dextrose agar (MPDA) were prepared in laboratory and used for determination of total soil bacterial, actinomycetes and fungi populations, respectively (Alef and Nannipieri 1995). Each solid medium was inoculated with 0.05 cm³ of soil dilution. It was incubated at 27°C. The numbers of colonies on each medium were counted and reported as CFU (colony-forming units)/g soil. Spores of VAM fungi (glumales) were isolated from 50 cm³ sub-samples by wet sieving followed by sucrose gradient centrifugation and were then counted (Sylvia 1994). The media for *Azotobacter* enumeration was a solid and N-free medium which contained sucrose, mineral salts, bromothymole blue and agar (LG medium). Colony-forming units on the solid media were numbered after a week of incubation at 27°C (Alef and Nannipieri 1995, Subba Rao 2001).

Treatments of soil samples. A factorial experiment with complete randomized design with three replicates was conducted. Five samples of calcareous soils were incubated at field capacity and 28°C. After 1, 10, 30, and 50 days of incubation a portion of each soil was sterilized by five methods (chloroform fumigation, autoclaving at 121°C for 0.5 h, oven drying at 70°C for 48 h, oven drying at 180°C for 2 h, and ultrasonification). Phosphorus of the sterilized and unsterilized soils (control soils) were extracted with 0.5M NaHCO₃ (pH 8.5) and determined spectrophotometrically as blue molybdate-phosphate complexes. The difference between extractable P in the two samples (sterilized and control soil) was calculated as an estimate of P_m by each method of soil sterilization.

Statistical analyses. Data were statistically analyzed for standard deviations, means were calculated, and Duncan's new multiple range tests were performed to assess the effect of the method of soil sterilization, soil type (Tables 1 and 2), time and their interactions on soil P_m estimates. The correlation coefficients between soils P_m determined by different methods and some properties of soils at the start of incubation were also studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Soils properties. Some physical, chemical and biological properties of soils are in Tables 1 and 2. The texture of soils differs from sandy loam to

Table 1. Mean of selected chemical and physical characteristics of Hamadan region soils ($n = 3$)

Soil number	Clay (%)	Silt (%)	Sand (%)	EC* (dS/m)	pH	ECC* (%)
1	17.8 ^a	15.4 ^b	66.8 ^d	0.02 ^b	6.95 ^c	11.1 ^c
2	8.74 ^d	17.1 ^b	74.2 ^c	0.02 ^b	7.33 ^a	12.5 ^b
3	15.9 ^b	20.6 ^a	63.5 ^e	0.02 ^b	6.95 ^c	11.5 ^c
4	14.2 ^{bc}	1.99 ^d	83.8 ^a	0.04 ^a	7.11 ^b	13.6 ^a
5	13.7 ^c	9.28 ^c	77.1 ^b	0.02 ^b	7.11 ^b	14.4 ^a

Soil number	OC (%)	TN (%)	OP (mg/kg)	Available P (mg/kg)
1	2.47 ^a	0.2 ^b	745.5 ^b	79.83 ^a
2	3.08 ^a	0.2 ^b	817.8 ^a	72.13 ^a
3	1.89 ^b	0.21 ^b	628.3 ^c	38.17 ^b
4	2.40 ^{ab}	0.21 ^b	708.2 ^b	80.88 ^a
5	0.99 ^c	0.23 ^a	692.9 ^{bc}	72.55 ^a

*EC – electrical conductivity, ECC – equivalent calcium carbonate

loamy sand. Soil 1 had the highest clay contents and soil 4 had the highest sand contents as compared to the other soils. All soils were calcareous and they had low EC and almost neutral pH. Soils 1, 2 and 4 had relatively higher OC and OP compared to other soils. Available P in all soils was higher than its critical level in calcareous soils (10 mg/kg). Soil 3 had lower available P as compared to the other soils. In general, soil 2 had higher fertility and soil 3 had relatively lower fertility. Fungal populations, glumales spore numbers and phosphorus solubilizing bacteria numbers were significantly higher in soil 2 as compared to those in other soils (Table 2). They were 5.61×10^4 , 90.6 and 4.84×10^6 CFU/g soil, respectively. However total bacterial and azotobacterial populations were higher in soil 1 compared to other soils. Actinomycetes had higher population in soil 3 (4.01×10^6 CFU/g soil).

Soil biomass P determination. Analysis of variance showed that the method of soil sterilization, soil type and the interaction between the method of soil sterilization and time of extraction had

significant effects on biomass P estimated in soils ($P < 0.001$). Time of extraction and the interaction between soil type and time of extraction also had a significant effect on biomass P estimated in soils ($P < 0.05$). The interaction between the method of soil sterilization and soil type had no significant effect on biomass P in soils (Table 3).

Some methods applied in determining of soil biomass P had significant differences (Table 4). Soil oven drying at 180°C for 2 h released significantly higher P than the other methods. Oven drying of soils at 180°C for 2 h not only kills soil microorganisms but also mineralizes some organic matters. Microbial biomass and its products may be associated with free primary soil particles (i.e. sand, silt, and clay), aggregates, and macroorganic matter. So, biomass P may be more released by ultrasonification compared to other methods. However, biomass P determined by soil chloroform fumigation, soil autoclaving and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h had no significant differences. Although standard deviations of biomass P de-

Table 2. Selected biological characteristics of Hamadan region soils ($n = 3$)

Soil number	Fungi (CFU $\times 10^4$ /g)	Spores of glumales (N/g)	Actinomycetes (CFU $\times 10^4$ /g)	Bacteria (N $\times 10^7$ /g)	PSB (N $\times 10^6$ /g)	<i>Azotobacter</i> (N $\times 10^6$ /g)
1	2.52 ^c	69 ^b	302 ^b	10 ^a	4.5 ^{ab}	5.35 ^a
2	5.61 ^a	90.6 ^a	361 ^{ab}	4.3 ^d	4.84 ^a	2.8 ^{bc}
3	3.55 ^b	37.8 ^c	401 ^a	6.7 ^{bc}	4.3 ^{ab}	2.24 ^c
4	1.97 ^c	59.8 ^b	373 ^{ab}	5.7 ^c	4.1 ^b	2.3 ^{bc}
5	2.69 ^c	30.8 ^c	299 ^b	7.5 ^b	3.96 ^b	3.26 ^b

*equivalent calcium carbonate

Table 3. The effect of method of soil sterilization, soil type, time of extraction and their interactions on soil microbial phosphorus

Source	<i>df</i>	Mean square	<i>P</i> > <i>F</i>
Method of soil sterilization	4	1567.919	0.0001
Soil type	4	2669.096	0.0001
Time of extraction	3	86.3879	0.0401
Method × soil	16	52.23046	0.2058
Method × time	12	152.685	0.0003
Soil × time	12	85.99192	0.025

terminated by soil ultrasonification and oven drying of soils at 180°C for 2 h were higher than the others, coefficient of variation of these methods were relatively low. The standard variations and coefficient of variation of biomass P determined by soil chloroform fumigation, soil autoclaving and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h were relatively equal to each other.

Mean of biomass P in some soils was significantly different (Table 5). Soil 2 and soil 3 compared to other soils had the highest and the lowest biomass P, respectively. Biomass P in soil 2 compared to other soils had the highest standard variation and the lowest coefficient of variation. However, biomass P in soil 3 had the lowest standard deviation and the highest coefficient of variation.

Although soil biomass P fluctuated during incubation, it did not change significantly in soils for 50 days of incubation (Table 6). The standard variations and coefficient of variations of biomass P determined in different times were also near each other.

Figure 1 shows that soil biomass P determined by ultrasonification was higher than that determined by oven drying at 180°C for 2 h in the start of soil incubation. But soil biomass P determined by oven drying at 180°C for 2 h was increased with time of incubation and it was higher than that determined by ultrasonification in the 10, 30 and 50 days of

soil incubation. Fixation of Pm by soil particles during the soil sterilization and extraction period can reduce the precision of biomass P estimates. This effect was more obvious in biomass P determination by fumigation and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h. Soil biomass P determined by these method was significantly lower than those determined by other methods in all time of soil analysis.

Table 7 shows the correlation coefficients between soil microbial phosphorus determined by different methods and some soil properties at the start of incubation. Soil biomass P determined by fumigation, autoclaving, oven drying at 180°C for 2 h and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h showed positive and significant correlations with soil sand content. The correlation coefficients between sand soil content and biomass P determined by autoclaving and ultrasonification methods were the highest and the lowest ones, respectively. The correlation coefficients between soil microbial phosphorus determined by different methods and soil clay content were negative and significant. These results may be related to the adsorption of released biomass P in soils before extracted with NaHCO₃. Fixation of microbial P by soil during the extraction period can reduce the precision of Pm estimates. Sometimes corrections for P fixation are made by spiking a reference sample with

Table 4. Duncan's new multiple range tests of means and standard deviations and coefficient of variation for soil microbial phosphorus (mg/kg) determined by different methods

Method	Mean	SD	CV
Fumigation	18.02 ^c	10.93	0.607
Autoclaving	19.24 ^c	11.09	0.576
Oven drying at 180°C for 2 h	37.48 ^a	16.77	0.447
Oven drying at 70°C for 48 h	20.15 ^c	11.95	0.593
Ultrasonification	32.31 ^b	15.77	0.488

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (*P* < 0.05)

Table 5. Duncan's new multiple range tests of means and standard deviations and coefficient of variation for microbial phosphorus (mg/kg) in different soils

Soil	Mean	SD	CV
1	26.29 ^b	11.59	0.441
2	41.64 ^a	16.03	0.385
3	9.182 ^c	6.657	0.725
4	26.80 ^b	10.62	0.396
5	23.30 ^b	11.61	0.498

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$)

P at the beginning of the extracting period, and then using the portion of the spike recovered after extraction to estimate the amount of Pm fixed by the soil during extraction (Brookes et al. 1982, McLaughlin et al. 1986). Soils with high P sorption capacities may have lower Kp values (Hedley and Stewart 1982). When bicarbonate is used as a soil extractant, erratic Pm values obtained from acidic and highly weathered soils are attributed to high P sorption capacities (Potter et al. 1991). Because of the variation of P sorption in different soils, some authors have omitted attempts to correct for this factor (Selles et al. 1995). Soil preparation for Pm determination may vary among different procedures. Sometimes the soil has been dried, sometimes ground, and sometimes used in the original field-moist state (Brookes et al. 1982, Hedley and Stewart 1982, Selles et al. 1995). Air drying or grinding soils may cause quantitative and qualitative changes in biota and biomass (Brookes et al. 1982, McLaughlin et al.

Table 6. Duncan's new multiple range tests of means and standard deviations and coefficient of variation for microbial phosphorus (mg/kg) in different times

Time (days)	Mean	SD	CV
1	22.48 ^a	14.29	0.636
10	26.60 ^a	16.91	0.636
30	22.18 ^a	14.39	0.649
50	30.50 ^a	15.5	0.508

Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different ($P < 0.05$)

1986). In our study wet soils were sterilized without grinding. However, the negative effect of soil clay content on soil biomass P determined by autoclaving compared was lower to other methods. This may be related to the shorter time for soil sterilization and P sorption in this method.

The correlation coefficients between soil biomass P determined by all methods and soil equivalent carbonate calcium contents were positive but it was not significant in oven drying at 180°C for 2 h and ultrasonification methods. Soil electrical conductivity had a positive correlation with Pm determined by all methods. This correlation was higher and significant in autoclaving and oven drying at 180°C for 2 h methods. Soil organic carbon and organic P had significant correlations with Pm determined by all methods. These correlations were higher in ultrasonification method. It may be due to better dispersion of soil particles and higher Pm release in this method.

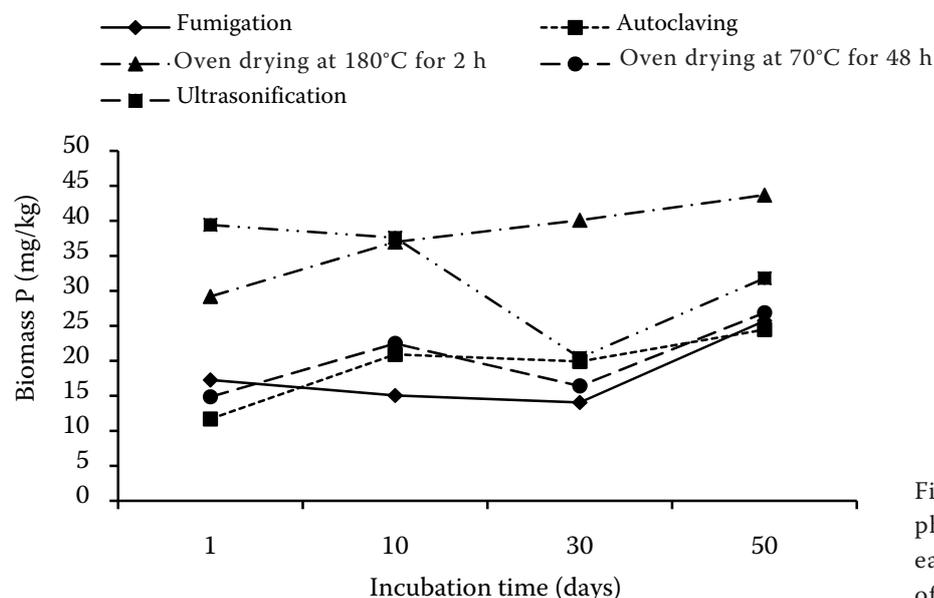


Figure 1. Soil microbial phosphorus (mg/kg) determined by each method at different times of soil incubation

Table 7. Correlation coefficients between soil microbial phosphorus determined by different methods and some soil properties at the start of incubation

	Fumigation	Autoclaving	Oven drying at 180°C for 2 h	Oven drying at 70°C for 48 h	Ultra-sonification
Sand	0.53**	0.83**	0.55**	0.36*	0.24
Silt	-0.19	-0.68**	-0.26	-0.03	0.10
Clay	-0.83**	-0.51**	-0.75**	-0.78**	-0.78**
ECC	0.50*	0.46*	0.32	0.38*	0.07
EC	0.31	0.86**	0.45*	0.08	0.10
pH	0.85**	0.56**	0.80**	0.84**	0.79**
OC	0.48**	0.25	0.66**	0.62**	0.84**
OP	0.78**	0.52**	0.86**	0.85**	0.91**
TN	0.21	-0.14	-0.28	0.13	-0.31
Available P	0.38*	0.57**	0.60**	0.41*	0.41*
Fungi numbers	0.52**	0.01	0.41*	0.60**	0.69**
Bacteria numbers	-0.54**	-0.53**	-0.54**	-0.44*	-0.47*
Glumales spore numbers	0.41*	0.46*	0.74**	0.52**	0.82**
Actinomycetes numbers	-0.28	0.02	0.01	-0.2	-0.06
P solubilizing bacteria numbers	0.18	-0.03	0.39*	0.41*	0.59**
Aztobacter numbers	-0.11	-0.20	-0.03	-0.02	0.04
Fumigation	1	0.45**	0.75**	0.91**	0.78**
Autoclaving		1	0.79**	0.38*	0.50*
Oven drying at 180°C for 2 h			1	0.78**	0.89**
Oven drying at 70°C for 48 h				1	0.87*

Correlation coefficients marked by * and ** are significant at the 0.05 and 0.01 level, respectively (2-tailed) ECC – equivalent carbonate calcium; EC – electrical conductivity; OC – dichromate (oxidable) organic carbon; OP – organic phosphorus; TN – total nitrogen

Soil total N had no significant correlation with Pm. However, the correlations of soil pH and available P with Pm determined by all methods were positive and significant.

Although the correlation coefficients between fungi colony-forming units in soils and Pm determined by all methods were positive and high, however this correlation was not significant in autoclaving methods. The correlations between bacterial number and Pm determined by all methods were negative and significant. Glumales spore numbers and soil biomass P had positive and significant correlations. The correlation coefficients between glumales spore numbers and biomass P determined by oven drying at 180°C for 2 h, oven drying at 70°C for 48 h and ultrasonification were relatively higher. Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria numbers had significant correlations with biomass P determined by oven drying at 180°C for 2 h,

oven drying at 70°C for 48 h and ultrasonification methods. Actinomycetes and azotobacter numbers had no significant correlations with biomass P determined by all methods.

The correlation coefficients between soil microbial phosphorus determined by different methods were positive and significant. However, the correlation coefficients between soil biomass P determined by time-consuming methods (i.e. soil fumigation and oven drying at 70°C for 48 h) were higher than those determined by other methods and vice versa (Table 7).

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