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# Comparative Evaluation of Inductively Coupled Plasma–Optical Emission Spectroscopy and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry for Determining DTPA-Extractable Micronutrients in Soils

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*A study was conducted for comparative evaluation of atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma–optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) for determining extractable zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and iron (Fe) in sixty diverse soil samples having a wide range in pH and organic carbon (C). The results were significantly affected by the method of analysis and soil type but generally did not follow a definite trend. Results for extractable Fe in Alfisol samples were significantly greater when using ICP-OES than AAS; and the results for Zn, Cu, and Mn were not significantly different for the two methods. For Vertisol samples, the results for extractable Cu were significantly greater by ICP-OES than by AAS, whereas extractable Fe and Zn were significantly greater by AAS than by ICP-OES, and the results for Mn were not significantly different for the two methods. The results are discussed relative to soil type and differences in soil organic carbon and pH of the samples used in the study.*

**Keywords** Alfisols, extractable Fe, Cu, Mn, and Zn, soil testing, Vertisol and associated soils

## Introduction

On-farm survey of farmers' fields in the semi-arid regions of India for soil fertility evaluation by the ICRISAT (International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics) and its partners during the past decade demonstrated that the soils not only are low in organic carbon (C), used as a proxy for potentially available nitrogen (N), and deficient in major nutrients, but that multiple deficiencies of sulfur and micronutrients are widespread, and these multinutrient deficiencies are holding back the productivity of farmers' fields. This conclusion is supported by the results of analysis of a large number of soil samples for fertility, and by the results of follow-up on-farm trials on the effect of balanced nutrient management as compared to farmer input treatment on the productivity of a wide range of food and oilseed crops (Sahrawat and Wani 2013).

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For a timely quality analysis of a large number of soil, plant, and grain samples in the ICRISAT analytical service laboratory, especially for extractable micronutrients in soil samples, we are at present using both atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma (ICP)–optical emission spectrometry (OES).

Because the operating conditions, especially the temperature for AAS (operating temperature range is 2300–2900 °C) and ICP-OES (operating temperature range is 8000–10000 K, °C = K – 273), differ for the instruments, we hypothesized that the ICP-OES-based method includes additional quantity of organically bound micronutrients such as zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), and iron (Fe) over and above that measured by AAS, using diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) as an extractant (Lindsay and Norvell 1978) for determining extractable micronutrients.

The objective of this study therefore is to comparatively evaluate the AAS- and ICP-OES-based methods for determining DTPA-extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe in diverse soil samples having a wide range of pH and organic C. The information on this aspect is important as it has implications for soil-test calibration and recommendations for micronutrient fertilization of crops in various production systems.

## Materials and Methods

A total of sixty soil samples belonging to Vertisol and associated Vertic soils (thirty samples) and Alfisol soils (thirty samples) were selected from a collection of samples to capture largest diversity in soil pH and organic carbon (C) (Table 1). A few samples of Ultisols (at sample numbers 31–35 and 43–45 in Table 1) with pH in the acidic range were also included with the group of Vertisol and associated soils to capture a range in soil reaction.

Before use, the soil samples were crushed using a wooden hammer and passed through a 2-mm sieve. For organic C analysis, the soil samples were ground to pass through a 0.25-mm sieve. For analysis of the samples, soil pH was measured by a glass electrode using a soil-to-water ratio of 1:2; organic C was determined using the Walkley-Black method (Nelson and Sommers 1996). Extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe were extracted by the DTPA (Lindsay and Norvell 1978), and these elements in the extracts were determined using AAS and ICP-OES. Three independent analyses were made for each micronutrient element analysis using AAS and ICP-OES.

The results were statistically analyzed for test of significance for the extractable micronutrient elements determined by AAS- and ICP-OES-based methods using the Genstat 13 statistical package (Ireland 2010).

## Results and Discussion

The soils used in the study had a wide range in pH (4.7 to 9.8) and organic C contents (0.10 to 1.08%) (Table 1). It is known that soil pH and organic C status of soils greatly influence extractable micronutrient elements (Black 1993).

The results on extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe in soil samples belonging to Alfisols and Vertisols and associated Vertic soils are given in Tables 2 and 3. Statistical analysis of the results comparing the results for extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe by the AAS and ICP-OES methods for the two soil types (Table 4) showed that the results on extractable micronutrient elements were significantly affected by the method used for analysis and the soil type but generally did not follow a definite trend.

For example, the results for extractable Fe in Alfisol samples were significantly greater by ICP-OES than that by AAS and the results for Zn, Cu, and Mn were not

**Table 1**  
Organic C (OC) and pH of soil samples of Alfisol (n = 30) and Vertisol and associated (n = 30) soils used in the study (n = 60)

Sample	Alfisols		Sample	Vertisols + Ultisols	
	pH	OC (%)		pH	OC (%)
1	5.4	0.27	31*	4.9	0.40
2	5.0	0.10	32*	4.9	0.40
3	5.3	0.12	33*	4.7	0.30
4	8.2	0.43	34*	4.7	0.70
5	5.1	0.70	35*	4.8	0.40
6	5.3	0.10	36	5.5	0.60
7	7.9	0.56	37	5.5	0.60
8	8.1	0.40	38	5.4	0.50
9	7.9	0.13	39	5.2	0.50
10	6.9	0.53	40	5.7	0.30
11	5.2	0.81	41	5.7	0.40
12	7.9	0.10	42	5.4	0.30
13	5.0	0.14	43*	4.8	0.25
14	5.0	0.24	44*	4.8	0.60
15	8.2	0.67	45*	4.8	0.51
16	5.4	0.19	46	8.5	0.80
17	4.9	0.65	47	8.5	0.81
18	5.4	0.98	48	8.5	0.90
19	5.4	1.08	49	8.5	0.43
20	7.9	0.12	50	8.5	0.26
21	8.2	0.56	51	8.8	0.10
22	5.2	0.11	52	8.7	0.80
23	7.9	0.05	53	8.6	0.82
24	8.0	0.25	54	8.4	1.00
25	6.9	0.49	55	8.4	0.8
26	7.0	0.52	56	8.5	0.62
27	6.8	0.61	57	9.8	0.93
28	6.7	0.72	58	8.9	0.72
29	6.7	0.55	59	8.5	0.75
30	7.8	0.15	60	8.4	0.50

\*Ultisols.

significantly different by the two methods. For Vertisol and associated samples, the results for extractable Cu were significantly greater by ICP-OES than by AAS, whereas extractable Fe and Zn was significantly greater by AAS than by ICP-OES method; and the results for Mn were not significantly different by the two methods used (Table 4).

Among the soil characteristics that affect the amount of extractable micronutrients, pH and organic matter are considered important. With increase in soil pH above neutral range, the amount of extractable micronutrient elements decrease, and their amounts are greater in soils with pH in the acidic range (Black 1993). In practical terms, the deficiencies of micronutrients, especially those of Zn, Mn, and Fe, are indeed widespread in soils with

**Table 2**  
Comparative evaluation of AAS and ICP-OES for determining extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in Alfisol soil samples (n = 30)

Sample	Zn		Cu		Mn		Fe	
	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS
1	0.42	0.41	1.68	1.60	62.88	100.70	26.45	26.74
2	0.34	0.34	2.08	2.09	33.19	35.71	36.05	36.43
3	0.32	0.32	2.03	2.03	28.41	28.85	37.19	37.94
4	0.38	0.40	2.30	2.45	29.60	20.87	9.16	9.71
5	0.31	0.31	2.14	1.89	28.97	29.87	36.28	37.12
6	0.32	0.33	2.08	2.02	37.21	41.17	38.98	39.09
7	0.43	0.46	3.77	3.79	42.08	64.00	14.64	15.80
8	0.24	0.28	1.84	1.82	17.45	18.06	9.48	10.00
9	0.34	0.37	0.69	0.67	10.68	10.33	4.68	4.93
10	2.83	1.93	2.78	2.68	52.57	76.00	21.03	21.56
11	3.77	3.93	7.14	6.58	73.33	114.00	239.95	15.33
12	0.47	0.51	0.75	0.70	11.93	11.41	5.34	5.22
13	0.33	0.35	2.04	2.03	33.85	37.12	41.11	41.28
14	0.53	0.55	1.58	1.47	51.77	68.75	34.55	34.30
15	0.80	0.85	4.66	4.67	22.86	23.89	56.06	2.70
16	0.35	0.34	1.66	1.622	33.10	37.30	36.50	36.18
17	5.75	6.25	2.73	5.59	66.40	71.50	237.00	227.5
18	3.0	3.50	4.83	9.20	179.30	172.00	189.70	176.00
19	4.5	4.75	5.75	8.80	187.70	183.50	180.20	158.25
20	0.39	0.39	4.56	0.67	9.60	9.94	3.70	3.31
21	0.46	0.49	4.74	1.90	18.53	20.11	9.57	9.32
22	0.26	0.29	1.16	1.56	28.87	30.79	30.68	30.21
23	0.38	0.42	0.57	0.59	8.68	8.82	3.60	3.36
24	0.39	0.37	1.75	1.55	12.17	11.15	7.71	5.88
25	2.46	2.02	2.40	2.17	48.20	56.00	17.03	14.95
26	2.8	2.66	2.40	2.40	52.70	46.00	18.32	17.39
27	3.1	2.78	2.50	2.41	46.70	35.20	17.60	16.80
28	3.8	3.44	6.37	5.85	68.50	74.70	396.00	389.70
29	1.96	1.82	9.37	8.50	200.40	168.50	250.50	234.50
30	0.37	0.37	0.73	0.67	10.48	9.55	4.05	3.30

pH in the alkaline range; and toxicity of micronutrient such as Mn to upland crops has been reported on soils with pH in the acidic range. Generally, the amounts of extractable micronutrients increase with increase in soil organic C, but this effect is further affected and modified by other soil characteristics including soil pH (Black 1993; Takkar 1996; Fageria, Baligar, and Clark 2002).

Equally importantly, the method used for determining extractable micronutrient elements has implications for soil-test calibration and recommendation for micronutrient fertilization of crops (Sahrawat et al. 2012). Because most of the soil-test calibration

**Table 3**  
Comparative evaluation of AAS and ICP-OES for determining extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in Vertisol and associated soil samples (n = 30)

Sample	Zn		Cu		Mn		Fe	
	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS	ICP-OES	AAS
1	0.75	0.71	6.22	5.76	114.7	106.5	245.6	254.4
2	0.65	0.65	6.265	5.89	119.7	111.2	210	218
3	0.59	0.6	6.24	6.05	117.5	109.7	289.2	320.7
4	0.65	0.64	6.7	6.53	83.7	77.7	312.2	359.2
5	0.92	0.91	6.18	6.03	137.4	132.5	304.7	346.5
6	1.19	1.18	5.47	5.33	167.9	161.2	156.5	165.2
7	1.03	1.09	7.64	7.35	197.7	191	166.5	182.2
8	0.7	0.7	7.13	7.04	151.9	137.2	164.7	180.7
9	1.56	1.52	7.13	6.9	209.2	166.5	182.4	204.2
10	1.81	1.75	6.17	6.09	186.2	145.4	142.3	149.7
11	0.41	0.45	5.3	5.07	139.2	145	187.7	196.7
12	0.55	0.56	6.64	6.23	121.5	127.5	316.8	349.7
13	0.55	0.56	6.09	5.68	60.7	64.5	338.4	382.4
14	0.5	0.5	6.78	6.22	74.9	78.45	341.4	373.7
15	0.43	0.45	4.79	4.53	83.2	88.9	379.7	412.5
16	1.29	1.37	2.87	2.95	15.25	16.27	42.2	41.49
17	0.36	0.44	2.98	2.98	13.25	14.26	48	52.5
18	0.43	0.5	2.25	2.23	11.5	12.66	27.7	32
19	0.88	0.91	4.05	4.05	21.5	22.26	41.4	47.9
20	0.32	0.42	1.88	1.89	23.5	24.12	17.9	20.2
21	1.46	1.52	4.49	4.71	31	30.41	55	58.9
22	1.24	1.33	4.13	4.31	22.5	22.9	49.7	54
23	1.39	1.46	4.08	4.03	22.25	23.07	54	63.9
24	3.61	3.77	4.29	4.33	20.5	21.18	74.6	72.6
25	0.74	0.93	1.06	1.1	6.39	7.24	6.17	7.87
26	0.33	0.51	1.36	1.33	10.67	11.45	9.09	10.37
27	0.36	0.57	2.39	2.41	25.9	30.9	17.29	16.95
28	0.88	1.07	1.89	1.95	11.26	12.61	45.5	44.9
29	0.25	0.48	2.17	2.15	14.32	15.99	17.85	20.12
30	0.23	0.41	1.29	1.33	14.37	16.12	8.05	9.47

and recommendations are generally based on the use of AAS for determining extractable micronutrients in soils and the use of ICP is rather recent in developing countries including India, our earlier results on the comparative evaluation of ICP and colorimetric methods for determining extractable sulfur (S) and boron (B) in soils also emphasized the need for such research on the calibration and revision of the recommendations accordingly using ICP-based methods for the analysis of extractable micronutrients in soils (Sahrawat et al. 2012; Shirisha et al. 2010).

To conclude, the results of our study on the comparative evaluation of AAS and ICP-OES methods suggest that the results of extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe in soils are

**Table 4**

Statistical analysis of the results on extractable Zn, Cu, Mn, and Fe (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in Vertisol and associated Alfisol soil samples

Soil type	Element	ICP-OES	AAS	Probability	Test of significance
Vertisol (n = 30)	Zn	0.87	0.93	0.0002	**( $P < 0.001$ )
	Cu	4.53	4.41	0.0026	*( $P < 0.05$ )
	Mn	74.3	70.8	0.1076	NS
	Fe	141.7	154.9	0.0001	( $P < 0.05$ )
Alfisol (n = 30)	Zn	1.39	1.37	0.6845	NS
	Cu	2.91	2.99	0.5013	NS
	Mn	49.9	53.8	0.1241	NS
	Fe	67.1	64.7	0.0278	( $P < 0.05$ )

\*Significant.

\*\*Highly significant.

NS, not significant.

significantly affected by soil type (pH and organic C status) and the method used for determining micronutrient elements. These results have implications for soil-test calibration and recommendation for micronutrient fertilization of crops.

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