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BEDROCK GEOLOGY AND THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF TEAK PLANTATION SOIL IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

Fatai Olakunle Ogundele

Department of Geography and Planning,
Faculty of Social Sciences Lagos State University, Ojo,
NIGERIA
kunleoguns@yahoo.co.uk

ABSTRACT

The high rate of demand for this exotic timber product all over the world might have led to the over exploitation which has equally led to the current decline in the world natural forest cover. This study examined the differences in the soil physico-chemical properties of Teak plantations under basement and sedimentary rocks in south western Nigeria

72 soil samples were collected; 36 from each of the two plantations underlying by Sedimentary and Basement complex of Ilaro and Olokemeji respectively. 12 Soil samples each from 3 quadrants each of 30m^2 were selected from each age i.e 1970, 1972 and 1975 within a site respectively across the two sites. Bulked soil samples were collected each from horizon A and B of topsoil and subsoil with depth of 0-15cm and 15-30cm respectively. Also, 18 soil samples 9 from each site were collected from 3 profiles section from their A, B and C-Horizons. All these samples were analysed for their physico-chemical parameters such as Electrical Conductivity (EC), pH, Total Dissoved Solid (TDS) and Temperature. Results of the physico-chemical parameters revealed higher values of EC and TDS in the top soil of the plantation underlain by basement complex rock while that underlain by sedimentary rock showed higher values in the subsoil. This is attributed to higher porosity in the sedimentary rock which encourage leaching of nutrients and minerals to the subsoil while fine grains soil of the residual soil of the basement rocks accommodate nutriens and mineral entrapments on the top soil. On the other hand pH in soil of both bedrocks geology revealed low values. The low values in Olokemeji plantations could be attributed to the weathering of granitic rocks which are acidic while that of Ilaro could be attributed to acid rain from nearby industial and automobile exhaust from Agbara and ewekoro.

Keywords: Bedrock Geology, Parent rock materials, Physical properties, Physico-chemical properties, Soil Nutrients.

INTRODUCTION

Plantation forestry forms an important alternative means of wood production in the tropics and has been practiced for long time throughout the tropical countries since the colonial period by the expansion of forest plantations. Teak tree species is in high demand by the timber trade it is difficult to grow in plantations, (Raymond, 1996). The high rate of demand for this exotic timber product all over the world might have led to the over exploitation which has equally led to the current decline in the world natural forest cover. However, the productivity of Teak in most of the countries where they are grown in commercial quantities is generally below their potential.

According to Ombina (2008), the limiting factors explaining the current lower supplies of teak from tropical countries are multiple among which are the species suitability related to the edaphic factors and the land availability for plantations. While the edaphic factors are dictated by nature and have often been improved through different land management practices, the availability of' land imposed by human settling is often the most limiting factor faced by forestry agencies. Therefore, there is need to carry out research on the ecological factors responsible for the change in the [productivity level of teak, especially in the area of the soil in order to sustain the world demand for the exotic timber consumption in the tropical environment.

However, the knowledge of nutrient quantity in the nutrient stock of the soil, above- and below ground biomass is of fundamental importance to the understanding of a forest ecosystem. A deeper insight into nutrient dynamics is also a precondition for guaranteeing ecological sustainability in these forest plantations (George et al. 1990.In tropical forests, most of the nutrients can be found in the active tree tissues, such as leaves (Whittaker et al. 1979).

The outcome of this study will form the basis for the formulation of better silviculture management strategy for the cultivation of Teak and to establish the best geological formations suitable for the growth of Teak and which will recycle and restore soil nutrients on time. Also, knowledge of the productivity (especially the stemwood biomass) of the species under different geological formations will also be essential to justify differences recorded in timber production under different geological formations which is currently lacking for TectonaGrandis in the study area. In addition, a monitoring system for detecting changes in critical site parameters (especially biophysical and chemical characteristics) under different geological formations is expected to be designed for silviculture monitoring purposes which is one of the major contribution this research intend to add to the study of bio-geomorphology.

The aim of this study examined the differences in the soil physico-chemical properties of Teak plantations under basement and sedimentary rocks in south western Nigeria. In order to actualize the above aim, the research hypothesis is that there are no significant differences in the physico – chemical properties of soil of Teak plantations under the basement and sedimentary rocks in the study sites.

STUDY LOCATION AND METHODOLOGY

Two forest reserves located in south-western Nigeria are purposively selected for this study. The reserves fall within the hot humid tropics which support the tropical rainforest ecosystem (Richards, 1952). The two selected reserves are predominantly single-specie plantations of TectonaGrandis located in Olokemeji and Ilaro with large areas of land committed to forest reserves in Ogun state. The two reserves are known to have been sources of enormous economic benefits to Ogun state over the years (e.gAdeyoju 1971; Okali and Onyeachusim, 1991) because of their rich wood resources.

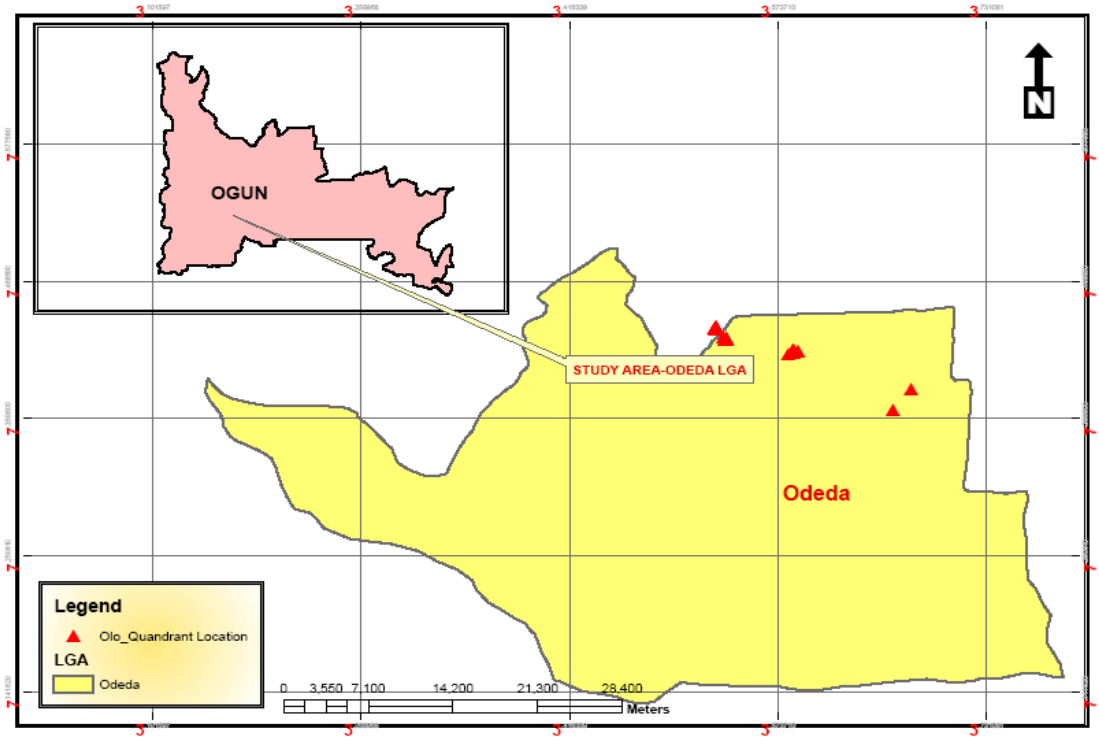

Figure 1. Location Map of Olokemeji teak plantation

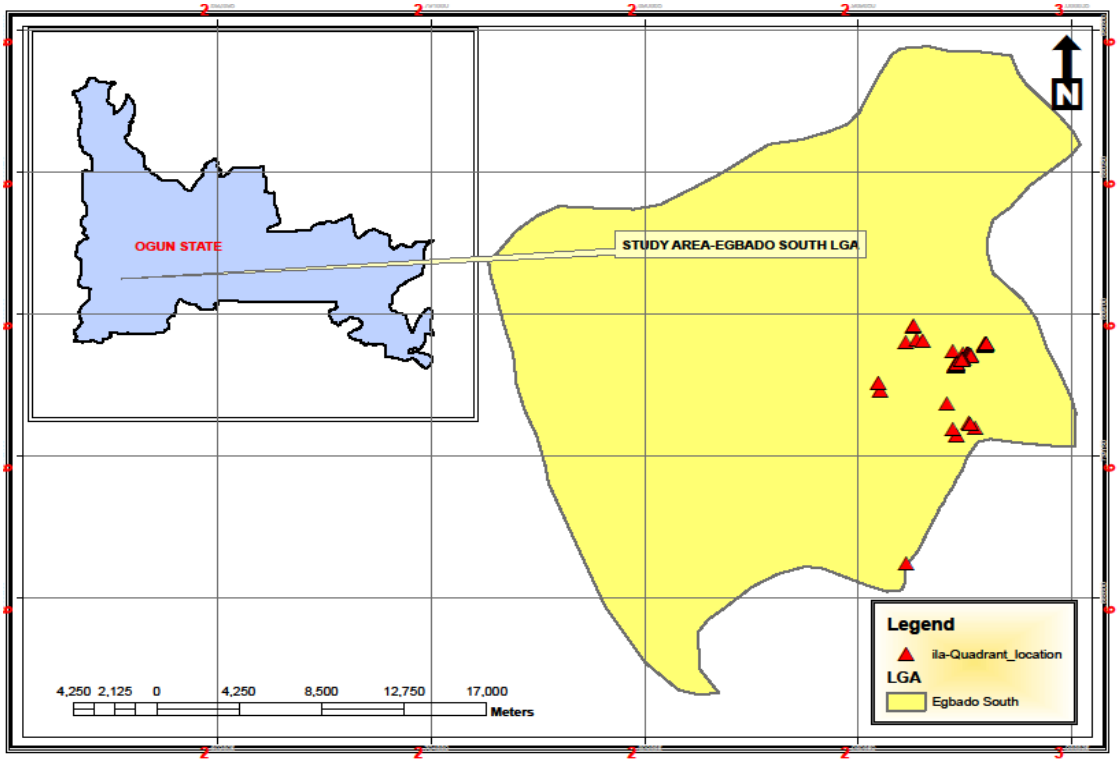

Figure 2. Location Map of Ilaro Teak Reserve

Location and Extent of Olokemeji and Ilaro Plantations

The Olokemeji teak plantation is located in the heart of Olokemeji forest reserve located between latitudes 7^o 05' and 7^o 40'N and longitudes 3^o15' and 3^o46'E and occupies a total land area of 58.88 km2 (approximately 5,000 hectares) (Aminu-Kano and Marguba, 1901) .The reserve, which was established in 1899 is the second forest reserve in Nigeria. The site lies approximately 32km west of Ibadan, and 35km north-east of Abeokuta. It falls within the middle course of Ogun River, which drains the western half of the Basement Complex area of South Western Nigeria . On the other hand,geographically, Ilaro is bounded on the north by the Oyo Province, on the South by Lagos, on the east by the Egba Division and on the west by Dahomey (Republic of Benin). The boundary on the South is defined in the "Colony of Nigeria boundaries order in council 1913" (see page 311 of Vol IV laws of Nigeria). Ilaro forest reserve is defined roughly by latitude 06 38' 51.36 N and 06 57' 24.40 N and Longitude 02 49 06.12'E and 03 10 43.60 E. This reserve covers an area of about 34.2 km by 39.9 km.

Plantation Sampling Techniques

Sampling design for this study was based on two premises, first, the need to spread sample sites objectively over the study area and second, the needs to ensure that plant and site characteristics are adequately depicted.

Therefore, in order to obtain detailed soil and plant representation, one Teak reserves each established on Basement Complex and Sedimentary formation parent rocks were purposefully selected and divided into plantation quadrants based on the information extracted from the forest resources study of Nigeria published by FORMECU in 1999.The two teak reserves are Olokemeji and Ilaro in Ogun State, Southwest Nigeria. The two selected teak reserves are distinctively established under basement complex (Olokemeji) and sedimentary (Ilaro) formations respectively (Kogbe, 1976 and Hushley, 1976). The choice of Teak as the study species is because of its high quality as hardwood which led to its high demand and also because almost 90% of the timber species in the two plantation are Teak species.

According to FORMECU (1999), Olokemeji reserve has 15 Teak plantations of 50 hectares of 750 hectares while Ilaro forest has 11 Teak plantations of 550 hectares of fifty (50) hectares sizes. The twenty-six (26) teak plantations were established between 1970, 1972 and 1975 across the two sites which make them 41, 39 and 36 years old respectively. Therefore, due to the uniformity in the area sizes and the ages of the plantations, random and systematic sampling techniques were adopted to select the quadrant plots where various soil and plant samples were collected.

Soil Sampling Techniques

Out of the 26 plantations of 750 and 550 hectares for Olokemeji and Ilaro respectively, six plantations (three each under the basement complex (Olokemeji reserve) and sedimentary (Ilaro reserve) were sub-divided into quadrant plots. This is possible because of the uniformity in plantations sizes and ages based on the records of the Nigeria Forest Inventory carried out BEAK Consults/ FORMECU published in 1999 (FORMECU,1999) . Therefore, in each of the six sampled plantations, 1000 metre long transect was laid from the edge of each plantations as identified by the forest official. Along each of the major transect, 10 sample plots with the size of $900m^2$(30mx30m) were laid consistently at a right angle to the main transect with the aid of GPS and pegs, making a total of sixty (60) plots for the two sites from where eighteen (18) plots

(quadrants) for each site and thirty six (36) for the two sites were randomly selected for enumeration. Data were collected in the 36 sample plots from the six transects representing 0.2769 %.

In each plot (quadrant), five (5) soil samples each were collected from the A-Horizon of 0-15 cm and B-Horizon of 15-30cm representing the top and sub-soils respectively, making a total of ten (10) samples per quadrant plot. The restriction of soil samples to 0–15cm and 15–30cm depth was adopted because the layer provides the bulk of plant nutrients (Russell, 1978). With this, a total of sixty (60) soil samples were collected for the two Horizons per plantation while in all, a total of three hundred and sixty (360) samples were collected from the six plantations for the whole study covering the two parent material.

The soil samples collected were later bulked to reduce the sample size. According to Cameron et al (1971), four aliquots from each grid cell situated from the sides of the cell plus one at the grid centre are sufficient for grid cell of 30m x 30m size.

Following Cameroun et al (1971) sampling procedure, the soil samples collected diagonally from five points in each plot at each horizon were later bulked to make one sample per horizon per plot and two samples for the two horizons per plot with a total of six soil samples per horizon per quadrants plot and twelve (12) soil samples for the two horizons per plantation. Therefore, the total soil samples for the three plantations per geological site after bulking were reduced to eighteen (18) per horizon and thirty-six (36) for the two horizons to make a total of seventy-two (72) samples for the entire study for the two horizons.

Table 1(a). Summary of Laboratory Analytical Methods Employed

S/N	Parameter	Method
1.	PH	Electrometric
2.	Organic carbon	Walkey and Black
3.	Total Nitrogen	Kjedhal/Colorimetry
4.	Salinity as chloride	Orion 105plus meter
5.	Available phosphorus	Bray P-1
6.	Electrical conductivity	Conductivity meter
7.	Metals	Atomic absorption spectrophotometry [using Perkin Elmer 2380 AAS]
8.	Anions	Spectrophotometry using Palintest 5000 Photometer

TABLE 1(b).Summary of Soil Parameters and their Elements

S/N	Parameters	Elements
1.	Physico -Chemical	Soil pH,Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)m/mg/l, Electrical Conductivity (EC) in µ /cm and Temperature (T) in ^{o}C
2.	Physical Properties	Hydraulic Conductivity (HC),Water Holding Capacity (WHC),Textural Analysis,Bulk –Density and Porosity
3.	Soil Chemical Nutrient (Macro and Micro)	Nitrogen (N) mg/kg,Organic Carbon (OC),mg/kg,Phosphorous (P) mg/kg, Potassium (K, C mol/kg), Manganese (Mn) (mg/g),Iron (Fe) (mg/g),Copper (Cu) (mg/g), Zinc (Zn) (mg/g)

Statistical Analysis

Data Analysis was carried out using the following tools. The data were subjected to different analysis.

a. Descriptive statistics: This include statistic such as the mean (Arithmetic mean) and the Standard Deviation as well as standard error of mean of each of the indices. The analysis of means was also considered to look at each of the statistics by different interaction (Site by year or Site by plot)

b. Generalized Linear Model: This was executed using the GLM of SAS version 9. Under this GLM, different sources of variation including both main and interaction effect were investigated.

Also, analysis of means for the main factors-Geographic-sites, plantation age and plots as well as interaction effects of geographic location and plantation age and location and plots . Also, mean separation of the different sources of variation was done using Duncan Multiple range test of the SAS version 9 and Factor analysis was carried out using principal component analysis of the MINITAB (version17) .Specifically, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted for detecting statistically significant differences in soil physicochemical properties, biomass production and distribution, tree nutrient concentrations across geological formations at 0.05 and 0.001 significance levels.

Results of Soil Nutrient Analysis

Table 2.1(a): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Olokemeji Plantation Soil Planted 1970

1970	A- HORIZON				B- HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	2.65	1.94	3.21	0.53	2.25	1.63	3.56	0.69
OC (mg/kg)	25.53	18.70	30.96	5.08	21.66	15.67	34.32	6.63
P (mg/kg)	21.94	7.26	29.16	8.96	21.12	8.47	29.75	8.31
K (Cmol/kg)	0.13	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.03

Mn (mg/g)	54.04	21.75	107.06	28.27	46.31	29.62	66.53	12.27
Fe (mg/g)	51.07	32.45	73.44	16.82	51.10	37.24	76.67	14.38
Cu (mg/g)	1.33	0.96	2.05	0.37	1.22	0.92	1.39	0.18
Zn (mg/g)	4.64	3.70	5.92	0.92	4.42	3.86	5.09	0.47

Table 2.1(b): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Olokemeji Plantation Soil Planted 1972

1972	A- HORIZON				B- HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	3.04	2.57	3.97	0.54	2.39	1.34	3.18	0.68
OC (mg/kg)	29.32	24.75	38.28	5.25	23.05	12.87	30.69	6.61
P (mg/kg)	27.08	23.55	32.64	3.61	26.61	24.65	28.39	1.54
K (Cmol/kg)	0.16	0.13	0.19	0.02	0.15	0.10	0.18	0.03
Mn (mg/g)	82.10	67.11	116.03	17.67	70.87	61.54	77.45	6.03
Fe (mg/g)	34.87	29.91	41.82	4.60	32.98	29.12	40.54	4.27
Cu (mg/g)	0.94	0.73	1.26	0.19	0.98	0.61	1.61	0.35
Zn (mg/g)	4.81	4.47	5.11	0.22	4.67	4.39	5.06	0.25

Table 2.1(c): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Olokemeji Plantation Soil Planted 1975

1975	A- HORIZON				B- HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	3.33	1.94	4.55	0.88	3.33	1.94	4.55	0.88
OC (mg/kg)	32.10	18.70	43.89	8.49	32.10	18.70	43.89	8.49
P (mg/kg)	28.55	21.75	32.13	3.52	28.55	21.75	32.13	3.52
K (Cmol/kg)	0.26	0.20	0.29	0.03	0.26	0.20	0.29	0.03
Mn (mg/g)	128.36	111.04	150.27	12.62	128.36	111.04	150.27	12.62
Fe (mg/g)	35.73	32.34	38.63	2.30	35.73	32.34	38.63	2.30
Cu (mg/g)	1.78	1.22	2.49	0.50	1.78	1.22	2.49	0.50
Zn (mg/g)	6.68	5.20	8.34	1.06	6.68	5.20	8.34	1.06

Table 2.2(a): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Ilaro Plantation Soil Planted 1970

1970	A -HORIZON				B -HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	2.47	1.66	4.06	0.88	1.51	0.19	3.60	1.17
OC (mg/kg)	23.81	16.04	39.17	8.48	14.55	1.87	34.69	11.23
P (mg/kg)	29.75	23.80	35.19	5.07	28.86	24.82	33.15	3.38
K (Cmol/kg)	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.04	0.11	0.06	0.25	0.07

Mn (mg/g)	37.72	26.22	46.83	7.08	25.89	14.91	35.54	7.89
Fe (mg/g)	43.15	39.53	47.41	3.27	41.44	35.90	46.53	3.76
Cu (mg/g)	1.15	0.93	1.39	0.16	0.99	0.77	1.17	0.16
Zn (mg/g)	5.11	4.63	5.72	0.37	4.59	3.83	5.55	0.59

Table 2.2(b): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Ilaro Plantation Soil Planted 1972

1972	A -HORIZON				B -HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	2.03	0.12	3.21	1.15	2.03	0.74	2.48	0.68
OC (mg/kg)	24.31	13.80	30.96	6.96	20.20	7.09	23.87	6.76
P (mg/kg)	29.10	24.06	31.47	2.74	30.77	28.90	32.47	1.41
K (Cmol/kg)	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.15	0.03
Mn (mg/g)	55.24	36.27	92.62	19.95	37.34	21.26	82.93	23.16
Fe (mg/g)	43.46	35.32	56.03	6.99	44.23	30.71	54.04	9.00
Cu (mg/g)	1.37	1.08	1.55	0.17	1.49	1.05	1.85	0.31
Zn (mg/g)	5.47	5.05	5.88	0.35	13.25	4.64	55.30	20.60

Table 2.2(c): Statistical Summary of Soil Nutrient of Ilaro Plantation Soil Planted 1975

1975	A- HORIZON				B- HORIZON			
Parameter	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**	**Aver**	**Min**	**Max**	**Stdev**
N (mg/kg)	2.46	1.24	3.56	0.76	1.99	1.01	3.13	0.98
OC (mg/kg)	19.65	1.12	34.32	11.65	20.89	9.70	30.21	8.27
P (mg/kg)	32.43	28.48	36.21	2.99	29.38	27.37	33.58	2.38
K (Cmol/kg)	0.13	0.10	0.18	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.02
Mn (mg/g)	58.33	33.68	79.24	16.04	37.36	28.08	53.54	9.71
Fe (mg/g)	44.69	36.58	52.31	5.22	39.64	33.21	52.49	7.09
Cu (mg/g)	1.47	1.21	1.71	0.21	1.44	1.19	1.66	0.16
Zn (mg/g)	5.76	5.23	6.75	0.53	4.74	4.52	4.93	0.15

The table under 4.3 shows the variations in the soil chemical nutrients according to different depths of soil under different tree ages. The laboratory analysis result of Nitrogen (N) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) respectively revealed a range values of (3.21±0.27, 3.57±2.93), (4.06±2.30 ,3.60±2.50) with average value of ((2.65,2.47),(2.25,1.51)) and standard deviation values of ((0.53,0.88),(0.69,1.17)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation aged 41 established in 1970 respectively. For plantation established in 1972 which by now is 43 years of age, the total Nitrgen (N) range values are (3.97±1.40, 3.18±1.44), (3.21±3.09, 2.48±1.74) with average value of ((3.04,2.39),(2.03,2.03)) and standard deviation value of ((0.054, 0.68),(1.15,0.68)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation respectively while a range value of (4.55±2.61, 4.55±2.61), (3.56±2.32 ,3.13±2.12) with average values of ((3.33,3.33),(2.46,1.99)) and standard deviation values of ((0.88,0.88),(0.76,0.98)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

Total N levels were far from the highest value reported for mineral soils (Smith, 1994). Our results were in agreement with those reported in previous studies for soil total N status (Montangnini& Sancho, 1994; Fisher, 1995). Parton (1994) suggested that higher N levels occurred in undisturbed forests, due to a higher number of N-fixing trees. One possible explanation was a higher plant litter production in the natural forest and in mixed-tree plantations.

The result of Organic carbon (OC) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range values of (30.96±12.26, 3.56±1.93), (39.17±23.81,34.69±32.82) with average values of ((25.53,2.25), (23.81,14.55)) and standard deviation values of ((0.53,0.69),(8.48,11.23)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Organic carbon (OC) range values are (38.28±3.53, 30.69±17.82), (30.96±17.16, 23.87±16.78) with average values of ((29.32,23.05), (24.31,20.20)) and standard deviation value of ((5.25, 6.61), (6.96,6.76)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range values of (43.89±25.19, 43.89±25.19), (34.32±33.20 ,30.21±20.51) with average values of ((32.10,32.10), (19.65,20.89)) and standard deviation value of ((8.49,8.49),(11.65,8.27)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

The result of available phosphorous (P) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range values of (29.16±21.90, 29.75±21.27), (35.19±11.39,33.15±8.33) with average values of ((21.94,21.12), (29.75,28.86)) and standard deviation values of ((8.96,8.31), (5.07,3.38)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Phosphorous (P) range values are (32.64±9.09, 28.39±3.74), (31.47±7.41, 32.47±3.57) with average values of ((27.08,26.61), (29.10,30.77)) and standard deviation value of ((3.61, 1.54), (2.74,1.41)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (32.13±10.38, 32.13±10.38), (36.21±3.73 ,33.58±6.21) with average values of ((28.55,28.55), (32.43,29.38)) and standard deviation value of ((3.52,3.52), (2.99,2.38)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

The result of Potassium (K) for the top soil and sub-soil(A and B horizon) revealed a range value of (0.23±21.90, 0.17±0.08), (0.21±0.11,0.25±0.19) with average value of ((0.13,0.13), (0.13,0.11)) and standard deviation values of ((0.07,0.03), (0.04,0.07)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Potassium (K) range values are (0.19±0.06, 0.18±0.08), (30.20±0.09, 0.15±0.07) with average value of ((0.16,0.15),(0.14,0.12)) and standard deviation value of ((0.02, 0.03),(0.03,0.03)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (0.29±0.09, 0.29±0.09), (0.18±0.08 ,0.12±0.05) with average values of ((0.26,0.26), (0.13,0.10)) and standard deviation value of ((0.03,0.03), (0.03,0.02)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

The result of Manganese (Mn) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range value of (107.06±85.31, 66.53±36.91), (46.83±20.61,35.54±20.63) with average values of ((54.04,46.31),(37.72,25.89)) and standard deviation values of ((28.27,12.27),(7.08,7.89)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Manganese (Mn) range values are (116.03±49.92, 77.45±15.91), (92.62±56.35, 82.93±61.67) with average value of ((82.10,70.87),(55.24,55.24)) and standard deviation value of ((17.67, 6.03),(19.95,19.95)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (150.27±39.23, 150.27±39.23), (79.24±45.56 ,53.54±25.46) with average values of

((128.36,128.36),(58.33,37.36)) and standard deviation value of ((12.62,12.62),(16.04,9.71)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

The result of Iron (Fe) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range value of (73.44±40.99, 76.67±39.43), (47.41±76.67,46.53±10.63) with average values of ((51.04,51.10),(43.15,41.44)) and standard deviation values of ((16.82,14.38),(3.27,3.76)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Iron (Fe) range values are (41.82±11.91,40.54±11.42), (56.03±49.04, 54.04±23.33) with average value of ((34.87. 32.98),(43.46,44.23)) and standard deviation value of ((4.60, 4.27),(6.99,9.00)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (38.63±6.29, 38.63±6.29), (52.31±15.73 ,52.49±19.28) with average values of ((35.73,35.73),(44.69,39.64)) and standard deviation value of ((2.30,2.30),(5.22,7.09)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

The result of Cupper (Cu) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range value of (2.05±1.09, 1.39±0.46), (1.39±0.46,1.17±0.49) with average values of ((1.33,1.22),(1.15,0.99)) and standard deviation values of ((0.37,0.18),(0.16,0.16)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the Cupper (Cu) range values are (1.26±0.53, 1.61±1.0), (1.55±0.47, 1.85±0.07) with average value of ((0.94.0.98),(1.37,1.49)) and standard deviation value of ((0.19, 0.35),(0.17,0.31)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (2.49±1.27, 2.49±1.27), (1.71±0.50 ,1.66±0.47) with average values of ((1.78.1.78),(1.47,1.44)) and standard deviation value of ((0.50,0.50),(0.21,0.16)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.The result of Zinc (Zn) for the top soil and sub-soil (A and B horizon) revealed a range value of (5.92±2.222, 5.09±1.23), (5.72±1.09,5.55±1.72) with average values of ((4.64,4.42),(5.11,4.59)) and standard deviation values of ((0.92,0.47),(0.37,0.59)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1970 respectively. For 1972, the range values are (5.11±0.46, 5.06±0.67), (5.88±0.83, 55.30±48.66) with average value of ((4.81.4.67),(5.47,13.25)) and standard deviation value of ((0.22, 0.25),(0.35,20.60) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1972 respectively while a range value of (8.34±2.14, 8.34±2.14), (6.75±1.52 ,4.93±0.41) with average values of ((6.68.6.68),(5.76,4.74)) and standard deviation value of ((1.06,1.06),(0.53,0.15)) for Olokemeji and Ilaro plantation established in 1975 respectively.

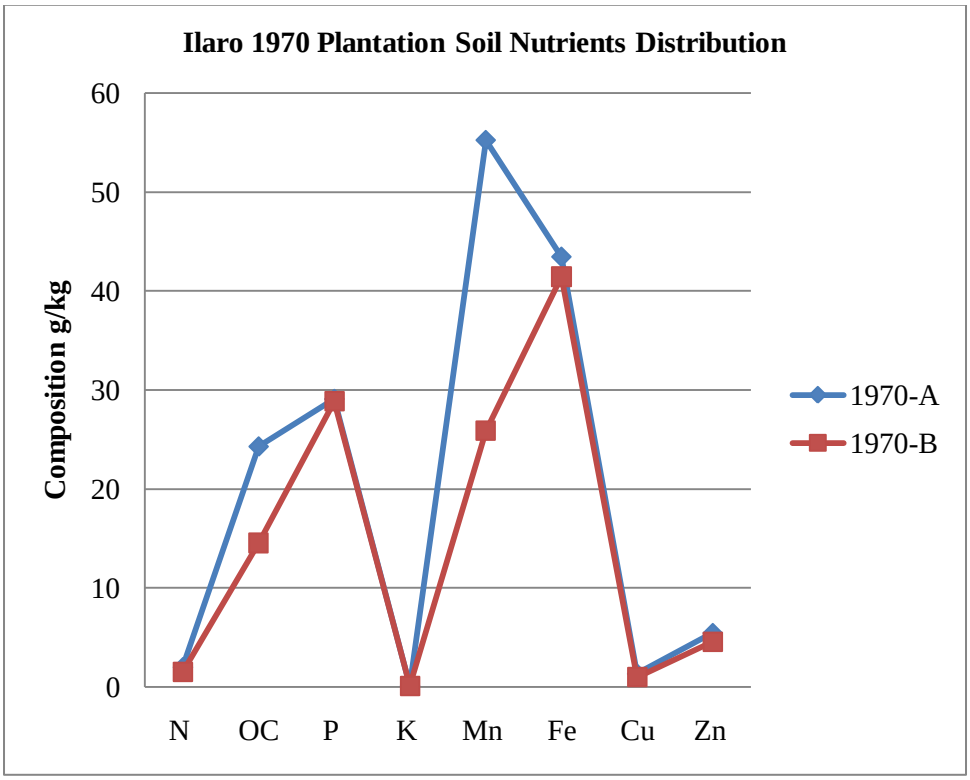

Figure 3.1(a)

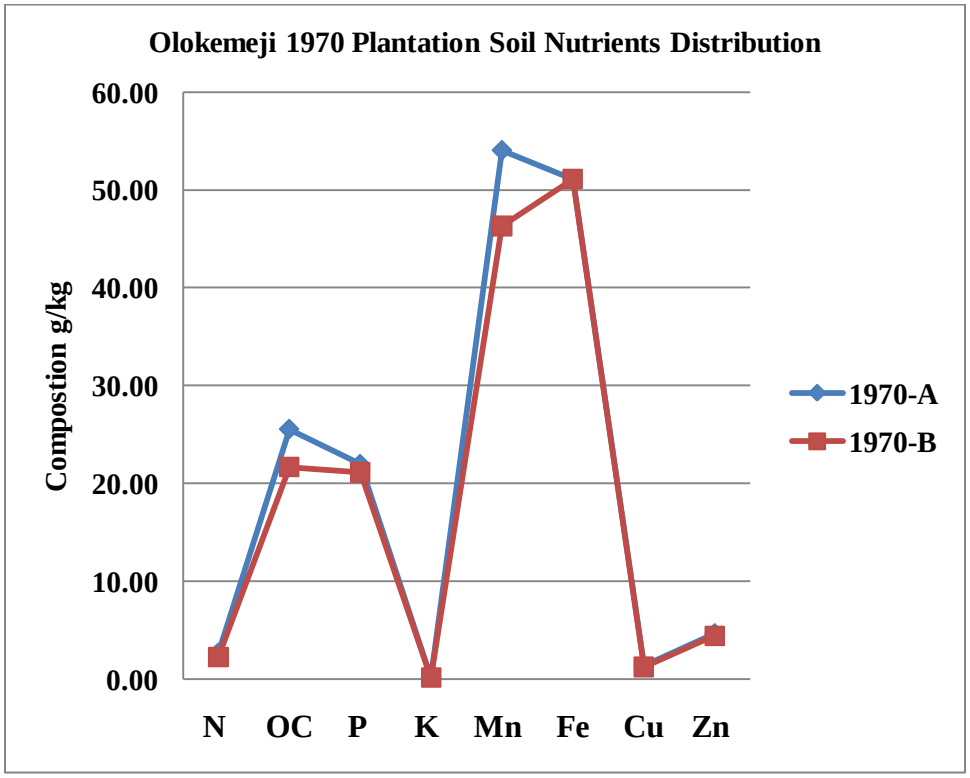

Figure 3.1(b)

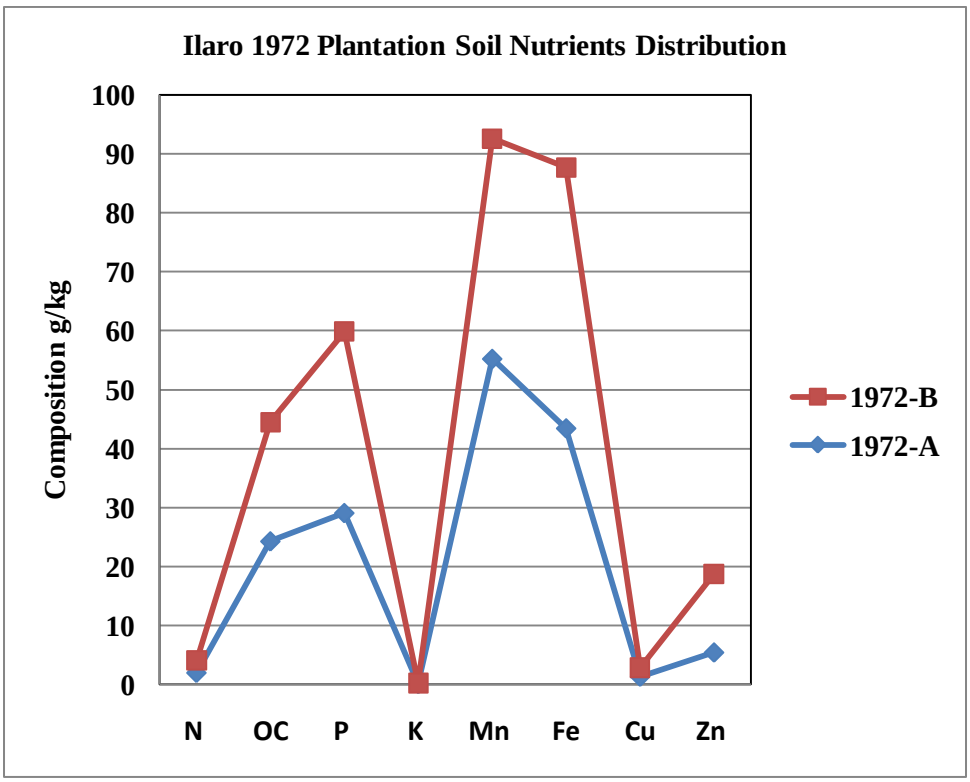

Figure 3.1(c)

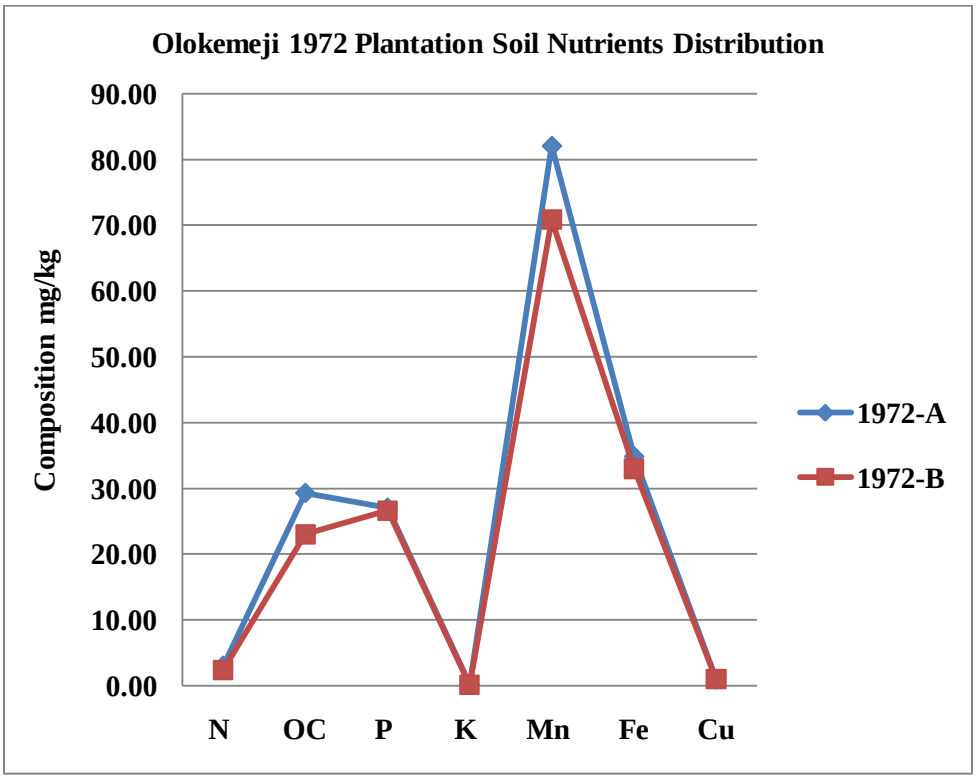

Figure 3.1(d)

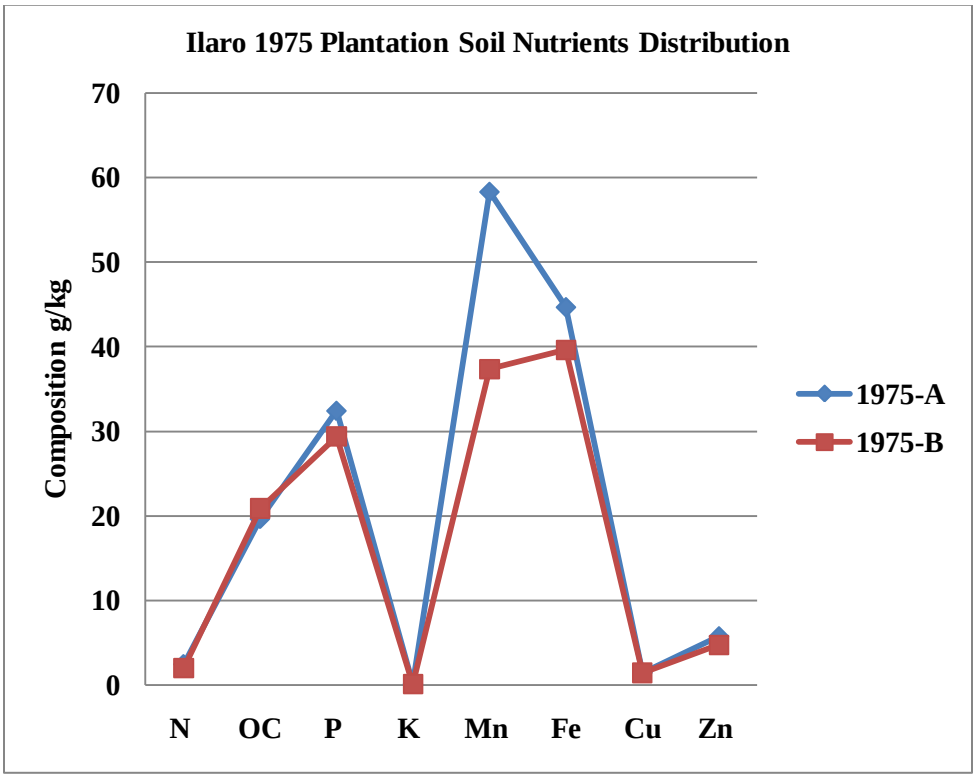

Figure 3.1(e)

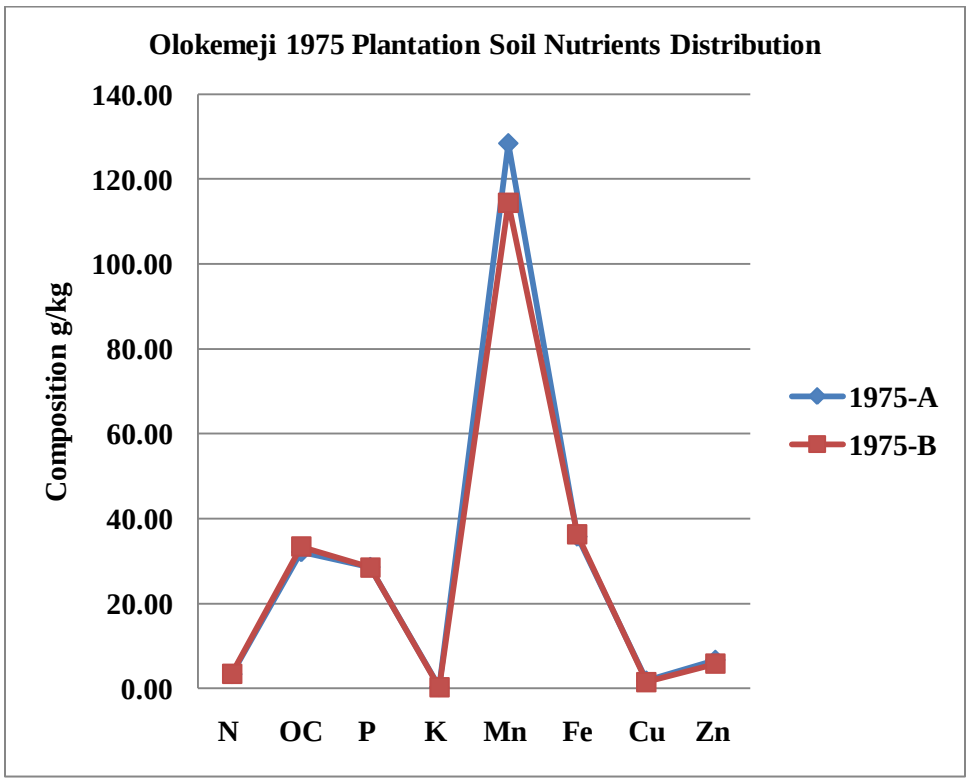

Figure 3.1(f)

Comparing the chemical nutrients of the soil for the top soil and sub-soil for plantation established in 1970 for both sites at the top soil level (Horizon A), it is evident that Nitrogen context of Olokemeji is higher than that of Ilaro, likewise the organic carbon content is also higher at Olokemeji. There is however a deviation on the phosphorus content as Ilaro had more phosphorus at this depth in the 1970 plantation than Olokemeji. There is no different in the Potassium (K) composition of both areas. Other micro nutrients that were tested which include Manganese (Mn) , Iron (Fe) and copper (Cu) were also more abundant at Olokemeji except for zinc (Zn) that was higher at Ilaro. On the other hand, the B-Horizon of 1970 plantation of both sites also show higher composition of Nitrogen (N), organic carbon (Oc), Potassium, manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Copper (Cu) at Olokemeji than at Ilaro, except for Phosphorous (CP) and zinc (Zn) which remained higher at Ilaro than at Olokemeji. It is however worthy of note that the concentrations of these nutrients are higher at the A-Horizon of this tree age than at the B-Horizon.

For plantation established in 1972, the A-Horizon shows a higher concentrations of N, OC, K, Mn, Fe and Cn at Olokemeji than at Ilaro with the exception of P and Zn which remained higher at Ilaro than Olokemeji. The same results at A-Horizon were replicated at the B-Horizon. However, concentrations of nutrients were higher at A-Horizon than B-Horizon as evidence in 1970 as well.

In the case of plantation established in 1975, the A-Horizon also show higher concentrations of N, OC, K, Mn, Fe and Cu at Olokemeji, however, in this age serie, Cu was higher at Olokemeji than at Ilaro which is a deviations from the other two plantation ages. Only phosphorous (P) remained higher at Ilaro than at Olokemeji. The higher P concentration in Ilaro could be attributed to the lower Fe concentration present in the soil. The higher P concentration at Ilaro could be attributed to the lower Fe concentrations while the lower P concentrations at Olokemeji could be attributed to the higher Fe concentration. This is evident in the correlation of P against Fe. P and Fe show a negative correlation which implies that they are inversely related .

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

For test of between-subject effect, justified the application of Generalized Linear Model (GLM), based on the corrected model test, with $P=0.000<0.05$. The test further show that there is a statistical significant difference among the nutrients parameters (Nitrogen (N) Organic carbon (OC), Potassium (K) ,Phosperous (P), Manganese(Mn) iron (Fe), cupper (Cu) and Zinc (Zn)) . Also for Location, there is a statistical significant difference between the two locations on means concentration of nutrient parameters studied across the three year periods under investigation (see Table 5.3i). For the horizon, there is a statistical significant difference between the two horizons A and B on the mean concentration of nutrient parameters across the three year periods.

On the interaction of nutrient parameters and location, there is a statistical significant difference between the nutrient parameters and location which implies that the mean concentration of each of the parameter is affected by the location and this statistically shown with $P= 0.000<0.05$. On the location and horizon interaction, there is no statistical significant interaction between the locations and the horizons with $P=0.102>0.05$.Similarly for the interaction between year and horizon which shows that there is no statistical significant interaction between year and horizon with $P=0.566>0.05$.

The results of this work have clearly shown that though, there are differences but not statistically significant in the soil'schemical properties and nutrients under different parent materials in Teak plantations of the two study sites.A critical geographical, pedological (lithological) and edaphic analysis and appraisal is required before siting a plantation other than common political consideration which are peculiar to developing nations in Africa.

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