# **Evaluating Soil Amendments Manufactured with Coal Combustion Ash on Soil Quality and Crop Growth**

Hyun-Soo Yun<sup>1</sup>. Se-Jin Oh<sup>1</sup>. Sang-Pil Lee<sup>1</sup>. Sung-Chul Kim<sup>2</sup>. Jae E. Yang<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Environment, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Korea

<sup>2</sup> Department of Bio-Environmental Chemistry, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea

\*Corresponding author: Jae E. Yang, yangjay@kangwon.ac.kr

## Introduction

- \* Soil amendments can be utilized to improve soil properties and fertility resulting enhancement of crop production.
- \* Coal ash is a by-product of coal combustion and contains minerals and micro nutrients (Ca, K, Mg etc) that are necessary for crop growth.
- \* Production of coal ash has been increased recently in Korea because of high demand of electricity but recycle efficiency of coal ash is very low.



Objective

Utilizing Coal Ash for Soil Amendment in Agricultural Field and Evaluating efficiency of Manufactured Amendments for Crop Growth

# Materials & Methods



Figure 1. Process of manufacturing soil amendment

Table 1. Applied amount of soil amendment for tomato and hot pepper

Plants	Treatments	Fertilizer manufacture	Amount of applied fertilizer  N, P, K + 200 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
Tomato	FCA 1	Coal ash : CaOH <sub>2</sub> : Bentonite =			
(Lycopersicon esculentum MILL.)	FCA 2	3:6:1	N, P, K + 400 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	CMA 1	Dolomitic limestone	N, P, K + 200 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	Control	Untreated control plot	N, P, K		
Hot  pepper (Capsicum L. var. annuum.)	CMA1	Dolomitic limestone	N, P, K + 200 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	FCA 1	Coal ash : CaOH <sub>2</sub> : Bentonite =	N, P, K + 200 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	FCA 2	3:6:1	N, P, K + 400 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	FA 1	Coal ash : Bentonite	N, P, K + 200 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		
	FA 2	= 9:1	N, P, K + 400 kg 10 <sup>-1</sup>		

# Results (a) Tomato (b) Hot pepper Figure 2. Result of chemical properties in soil applied with amendments

Figure 3. Harvest amount, chlorophyll of Crops

(a) Tomato

(b) Hot pepper

Table 2. Heavy metal concentration in tomato and hot pepper with different treatments

Plants	Treatments	Cd	Cu	Pb	Ni	Zn	As
	FCA 1	$\mathbf{N.D}^*$	8.18 a	N.D	11.60 a	19.16 a	N.D
Tomato	FCA 2	N.D	8.65 a	N.D	12.25 a	17.86 a	N.D
	CMA 1	N.D	13.44 a	N.D	11.03 a	19.04 a	N.D
	Control	N.D	9.39 a	1.09 a	2.48 c	24.89 a	N.D
	CMA1	N.D	10.17 a	1.25 a	3.57 ab	23.84 a	N.D
Hot	FCA 1	N.D	9.85 a	1.40 a	3.76 ab	23.67 a	N.D
pepper	FCA 2	N.D	8.80 a	1.31 a	4.57 a	22.45 a	N.D
	<b>FA 1</b>	N.D	9.04 a	1.08 a	3.31 bc	24.61 a	N.D
	FA 2	ND	9.07 a	1.45 a	3.47 bc	23.35 a	Not Detect N.D

### Conclusion

- Although statistical analysis showed that no significant difference between coal ash amendments and conventional fertilizer in terms of crop growth, higher crop growth was observed when usage of coal ash amendment and control were compared.
- Heavy metal concentration in soil applied with coal ash amendment showed no significant difference compared to control and conventional fertilizer
- Coal ash can be utilized for soil amendment in agricultural field and no adverse effect is expected

This work was supported by the Energy and Resource Recycling of the Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning(KETEP) grant funded by the Korea government Ministry of Knowledge Economy (No. KETEP 2012502060010)