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Charcoal consumption and casting activity by *Pontoscolex corethrurus* (Glossoscolecidae)

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2

3 **Title:** Charcoal consumption and casting activity by *Pontoscolex corethrurus* (Glossoscolecidae)

4

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12

1 **Abstract**

2

3 The endogeic earthworm *Pontoscolex corethrus* (Glossoscolecidae) is a peregrine species
4 commonly found in tropical lands cleared by man for cultivation. We compared the charcoal
5 consumption and casting activity of a population of *P. corethrus* from a cultivated area under
6 repeated slash-and-burn (fallow population) with that of a population living in a field cultivated after
7 recent burning of a mature forest (forest population). Their cast production was measured in
8 containers in the presence of pure charcoal, soil of fallow and forest origin, or a mixture of charcoal
9 and soil. The forest population defecated less in pure charcoal than in forest soil, whereas the reverse
10 was observed in the fallow population. When living in fallow soil, both populations defecated more at
11 the surface of a mixture of charcoal and soil than at the surface of pure soil (x 2 and x 3 with fallow
12 and forest population, respectively). In forest soil, both populations showed an increased charcoal
13 consumption (x 12). In the light of these experiments, we hypothesized that an adaptation of *P.*
14 *corethrus* to charcoal and fallow soil exists, supporting the observed distribution of this earthworm
15 species in tropical open lands.

16

17 *Key-words:* Slash-and-burn; Forest; Fallow; Tropical earthworms; Population origin; Soil ingestion

18

19 **1. Introduction**

20

21 Slash-and-burn cultivation, currently practised in tropical rain forests, transforms the pre-burn
22 biomass into fertile ashes and charcoal (Fearnside et al., 1999; Graça et al., 1999). Under heavy rain,
23 fertile ashes are rapidly lost through leaching and surface runoff whereas charcoal remains in the soil
24 for centuries, constituting with charred plant material an important sink of carbon and a source of
25 persistent soil organic matter in burnt soils (Seiler and Crutzen, 1980; Glaser et al., 2001). Charcoal is
26 also an efficient adsorbent of soluble organic and mineral compounds leached from litter and can
27 support microbial communities, due to its high internal surface area made of interconnected
28 micropores (Pietikäinen et al., 2000). Through its sorptive properties, charcoal enhances the
29 degradation of litter phenolic compounds which may biochemically interfere with plant germination,

1 thus playing a fundamental role in forest regeneration. This has been especially demonstrated in
2 boreal forests (Zackrisson et al., 1996; Wardle et al., 1998).

3

4 In tropical earthworm communities, post-burn environmental changes lead to the
5 disappearance of specific forest species and the establishment of peregrine species commonly found
6 in open land like the geophagous earthworm *Pontoscolex corethrurus* (Standen, 1988; Römcke and
7 Verhaag, 1992). This earthworm species is highly adapted to tropical cultivated soils through its
8 capacity to live and reproduce over a wide range of soil moisture and acidity conditions and its
9 consumption of low-quality organic matter (Lavelle et al., 1987). Although many experiments have
10 been conducted to study the cast production of *P. corethrurus* (Barois et al., 1993; Hallaire et al.,
11 2000), no published paper mentions the casting activity of this earthworm species in the presence of
12 charcoal. In a previous paper (Topoliantz and Ponge, 2003), we observed that *P. corethrurus* ingested
13 charcoal and then incorporated it into the soil through defecation. Black and grey aggregates,
14 originating from earthworm casts partly or totally made of powdered charcoal, were found in tropical
15 soils under shifting cultivation (Topoliantz, 2002).

16

17 The aim of our study was to quantitatively analyse the behaviour of *P. corethrurus* when
18 allowed to eat and defecate on soil, charcoal or charcoal-enriched soil. Two populations were
19 compared, one from a mature forest which had been recently burnt for cultivation (forest population)
20 and the other from an area repeatedly cultivated under slash-and-burn with short fallow duration
21 (fallow population). This allowed us to detect possible shifts in choice and casting behaviour of this
22 peregrine species which could have developed in the course of time under repeated cultivation.

23

24 **2. Materials and methods**

25

26 2.1. Experimental design

27

28 The surface cast production and the growth rate of *P. corethrurus* were studied in plastic
29 containers (11x 8.5x 4 cm) in the presence of soil and charcoal. Charcoal was prepared from charred
30 wood taken from the surface of the fallow soil. The animals were collected from soil under shifting

1 cultivation in French Guiana (South America). The first population, living in a field recently opened by
2 burning a mature forest (3°26'11"N; 53°59'01"W), was called FOR (forest) population, and the other
3 one, living in a 3-yr old fallow setting in a wide slash-and-burn cultivated area with short fallow duration
4 and frequent burning, around the village of Maripasoula (3°39'17" N; 54°02'21" W), was called FAL
5 (fallow) population. FOR and FAL soils did not differ to a great extent. Both were Oxisols, acidic (pH <
6 5) and sandy (60-65% sand). The size of the experimental boxes was considered suitable for this
7 small endogeic species, on the basis of previous observation (Topoliantz, 2002).

8
9 In the first experiment, the surface casting activity of both earthworm populations was studied
10 in polystyrene containers, in which one half of each was filled with powdered charcoal and the other
11 with soil of FOR or FAL origin. The FOR soil was collected in mature forest (more than 50-yrs old) in
12 the immediate vicinity (< 50 m) of the recently burnt field where the FOR population was sampled, and
13 the FAL soil at the same location as the FAL earthworm population. Both soils were taken from the top
14 first 20 cm. Soils and charcoal were dried in open air immediately after collection then they were kept
15 and transported to the laboratory in polythene bags. Once at the laboratory charcoal was ground in a
16 ball mill then soils and powdered charcoal and soil were sieved at 2 mm. Grinding of charcoal and
17 sieving of soil and charcoal were judged necessary to fill our containers with homogeneous
18 substrates. A piece of cardboard was inserted at the middle part of each container. The two
19 compartments thus delineated were filled to 1 cm from the top with sifted soil or charcoal. The
20 cardboard was removed, then both compartments were progressively moistened by spraying
21 deionized water until all the substrate was uniformly moist. These conditions were maintained
22 throughout the experiment, by weighing containers and adding water when necessary. For both
23 populations and both soils, one subadult *P. corethrurus* was weighed then gently positioned by hand
24 at the top middle part of each container (5 replicates for each combination). Containers were then kept
25 covered throughout the experiment. Before the experiment worms of each population were kept alive
26 in their original soil, without any additional food. In the second experiment, containers were filled on
27 one side with FAL soil and on the other side with a 3:2 (w:w) mixture of charcoal and FAL soil
28 (CHAR+soil), then one subadult *P. corethrurus* was introduced (6 replicates for each population).
29 Table 1 shows some chemical features of the soil and charcoal substrates used for the experiments,

1 after sieving and homogenizing. In both experiments, containers were maintained at 25°C in an
2 forced-air chamber for 20 days.

3

4 Casts produced at the soil or charcoal surface were removed daily for 20 days and sorted
5 according to colour: brown (colour of the original soil), brown-grey (with a low content of charcoal),
6 dark grey (with a medium content of charcoal) and black (with a high content of charcoal). Casts were
7 oven-dried for 24 h at 105°C, then weighed. At the end of each experiment all worms were weighed
8 individually. All worms were found alive at the end of each experiment.

9

10 2.2. Statistical analyses:

11

12 In experiment 1, the influence of earthworm population and soil origin (FAL or FOR) on total
13 surface cast production and colour was analysed by two-way ANOVA. The influence of substrate (soil
14 or charcoal) on surface cast production (total and sorted by colour) was tested separately for each
15 earthworm population by two-way ANOVA. When necessary, data were log-transformed before
16 ANOVA. When residuals did not follow a normal distribution after log-transformation, groups were
17 compared by Kruskal-Wallis rank test (Sokal and Rohlf, 1995).

18

19 In experiment 2, the effects of population (FAL or FOR) and substrate (soil or CHAR+soil) on
20 total cast production were analysed by two-way ANOVA. Means were compared by Tukey a posteriori
21 tests. Casts produced on soil and CHAR+soil, sorted by colour, were compared for each population (6
22 replicates) by t-test or Mann-Whitney rank test when data were not normally distributed.

23

24 3. Results

25

26 3.1. First experiment: surface cast production in the presence of pure charcoal

27

28 All introduced earthworms survived and grew during the experiment. The mean individual
29 fresh weight increased from 0.28 ± 0.01 g at the the start to 0.45 ± 0.02 g at the end of the experiment.

30 The growth rate of *P. corethrurus* was not influenced either by population origin or by soil. Figure 1

1 shows the mean cast production per day per earthworm. The highest and the lowest total surface cast
2 production were obtained when the FAL population was reared in the FAL soil and the FOR soil,
3 respectively. The FAL population produced 1.6 times more surface casts than the FOR population,
4 when all substrates were combined (Table 2). Total surface cast production was twice more in FAL
5 soil than in FOR soil, when the two earthworm populations were combined. Cast production was 3.6
6 times higher with FAL soil than with FOR soil at the surface of the soil substrate. No influence of
7 population or soil origin was detected at the surface of charcoal.

8
9 Brown casts averaged 69.7 ± 3.3 % of the total surface cast production, while brown-grey casts,
10 dark grey casts and black casts averaged 27.8 ± 3.2 %, 1.7 ± 0.4 % and 0.8 ± 0.3 % of the total surface
11 cast production, respectively. When earthworm populations were combined, 4.5 times more brown
12 casts were produced at the soil surface in the presence of FAL soil than of FOR soil (Table 3), and
13 12.3 times more dark grey casts were produced at the charcoal surface in the presence of FOR soil
14 than of FAL soil. The FAL population produced 4.1 times more brown-grey casts at the charcoal
15 surface than the FOR population. Black cast production was not influenced by soil or population origin.

16
17 As shown in Figure 1, more total casts were produced at the soil surface than at the charcoal
18 surface except by FAL earthworms when in the presence of FOR soil (ANOVA, interaction population
19 X soil, $F = 4.56$, $P < 0.05$). However, when casts were sorted by colour, black and dark grey cast
20 production did not differ between soil and charcoal. In the presence of FAL soil, the FAL population
21 produced more brown casts ($t = -3.82$, $P < 0.01$) and the FOR population more brown-grey casts ($t = -$
22 3.02 , $P < 0.05$) at the soil surface than at the charcoal surface.

23
24 3.2. Second experiment: cast production in the presence of a mixture of charcoal and FAL soil

25
26 Like in previous experiment, all individuals survived and grew, irrespective of population origin
27 and soil. The mean individual fresh weight increased from 0.42 ± 0.03 g at the the start to 0.54 ± 0.03 g
28 at the end of the experiment. Figure 2 shows the mean cast production per day per earthworm. The
29 FAL population produced 2.4 more total casts (7.04 ± 1.31 g.d⁻¹) than the FOR population (2.95 ± 0.83
30 g.d⁻¹) when substrates were combined (Mann-Whitney, $T = 53$, $P < 0.05$). Cast production was 2.7

1 times higher at the CHAR+soil surface ($7.28 \pm 1.33 \text{ g.d}^{-1}$) than at the soil surface ($2.70 \pm 0.67 \text{ g.d}^{-1}$) when
2 populations were combined ($T = 55$, $P < 0.01$). Brown casts displayed the same significant trends as
3 total casts, but black, dark grey and brown-grey cast production did not differ between both substrates
4 and populations.

5
6 When substrates were combined, brown casts were the most abundant category (87.0 ± 3.7
7 %), followed by brown-grey casts (10.3 ± 3.4 %), dark grey casts (1.7 ± 1.0 %) and black casts (0.9 ± 0.4
8 %, mean \pm SEM), corresponding to a decreasing order of soil content.

10 4. Discussion

11
12 *P. corethrus* ingested powdered pure charcoal but in small amounts compared with soil.
13 Less than 1% (in weight) of total cast production was black (made of pure or near pure charcoal). The
14 low amount of black casts produced can be explained by the low bulk density of charcoal (0.60 g.cm^{-3})
15 as compared to soil (1.35 g.cm^{-3}) in our containers. Indeed, Buck et al. (2000) demonstrated that cast
16 production increased with soil bulk density. In our experiments, when charcoal was mixed with soil,
17 black casts had a higher density (Topoliantz, 2002), thus they were thought to contain more soil than
18 in the presence of pure charcoal. Thus the low production of black casts could result from the low bulk
19 density of charcoal, through which earthworms could force their way without ingesting the substrate
20 (Topoliantz and Ponge, 2003). However, it should be noticed that other colour categories than brown
21 casts were characterized by the presence of charcoal mixed with soil (Topoliantz, 2002). The
22 production of dark grey and brown-grey casts exemplifies the mixing effect of *P. corethrus* on topsoil
23 components (Barois et al., 1993). This biological process may explain the building of 'Terra Preta'
24 Amazonian soils, where charcoal has been demonstrated to be a source of stable carbon (Glaser et
25 al., 2001). In field conditions, charcoal and partly charred plant material, which are let at the soil
26 surface after burning the forest, are ingested by *P. corethrus*, which is able to grind and mix them
27 with the mineral soil, depositing dark casts at the soil surface like in our experiments (Topoliantz,
28 2002).

29

1 The cast production of *P. corethrurus* was higher on a mixture of charcoal and soil than on the
2 original fallow soil. Inasmuch as cast production can be taken as a measure of habitat suitability
3 (Topoliantz and Ponge, 2003), our results suggest that the mixture of charcoal and soil was
4 preferentially used as living substrate. Earthworms possess a high chemosensitivity to acidity
5 (Laverack, 1961; Magdoom and Ismail, 1986). Although *P. corethrurus* is known to live in a wide range
6 of soil acidity (Lavelle et al., 1987), by mixing soil (pH 4) with charcoal (pH 7) it may decrease the
7 acidity of its immediate environment. This process can complement buffering properties of external
8 mucus (Schrader, 1994).

9
10 The two studied populations consumed similar amounts of charcoal but their behaviour
11 towards forest or fallow soil differed strongly between them. The fallow population produced more
12 casts on charcoal in the presence of forest soil, while the casting activity of the forest population was
13 higher on soil whatever the soil origin (fallow or forest). Although *P. corethrurus* is probably indigenous
14 to the rain forest of the Guiana plateau (Righi, 1984), few reports have been made on its abundance in
15 tropical forest soils. Martinez and Sanchez (2000) found that the earthworm population of an
16 evergreen forest in Cuba was dominated by *P. corethrurus*, and Zou and Gonzalez (1997) observed
17 the presence of this species at all stages of vegetation succession after abandonment of pastures in
18 Puerto Rico. From our results, it appears that the forest population is suited to forest as well as to
19 fallow soils, and thus is able to colonize habitats created by slash-and-burn agriculture. Such
20 behaviour was not shown by the fallow population, which seemed to be more restricted in its
21 requirements. We cannot discount the possibility that other factors than management could explain
22 the observed differences between the forest and the fallow population, since they were geographically
23 separated along the Maroni river (see Materials and methods). However, we must emphasise the fact
24 that both populations were living in acid, sandy soils, the only difference being the richness of the
25 forest soil in organic matter (Table 1).

26
27 Both populations produced more brown casts in the presence of the fallow soil compared with
28 the forest soil, probably because of low nutrient quality of the former (34% less C, 36% less N). It is
29 known that turnover of the soil by earthworms increases when the quality of soil organic matter
30 decreases (Flegel and Schrader, 2000). The fallow population produced more than twice the amount

1 of casts produced by the forest population, without increasing its growth rate (Topoliantz, 2002). This
2 difference in cast production can be considered as a compensatory mechanism, the higher ingestion
3 rate of the fallow soil compensating for its low nutrient content.

4
5 It has been suggested that soil fertility and soil biological activity might decrease under
6 repeated slash-and-burn cultivation with short fallow periods (Kleinman et al., 1995). By elsewhere,
7 *Pontoscolex corethrurus*, which thrives after deforestation of neotropical rain forests (Römbke and
8 Verhaag, 1992), is sometimes considered as a pest in Amazonian pastures, where coalescence of its
9 surface casts forms a compact crust which prevents infiltration of water and penetration of roots
10 (Chauvel et al., 1999). However, we demonstrated that in the presence of charcoal this species
11 improved soil properties, by increasing pH and incorporating stable carbon to the mineral soil
12 (Topoliantz, 2002; Topoliantz and Ponge, 2003). To the light of our results, we suspect that *P.*
13 *corethrurus* was the chief agent of the formation of the fertile Terra Preta in Brazil (Glaser et al., 2001).
14 Natural populations living in fallow soil have been used in bioremediation experiments using charcoal
15 and manioc peels at Maripasoula (Topoliantz et al., 2002). The increased casting activity of the fallow
16 (FAL) population of *P. corethrurus* in the presence of charcoal and soil may help to explain how this
17 species, which is present at low densities in the mature forest, may benefit from repeated cultivation.
18 We demonstrated that charcoal/soil mixture was more attractive than soil itself (Fig. 2). Thus, the
19 incorporation of charcoal to the mineral soil, in the form of casts of varying charcoal content, from
20 brown-grey to black (Topoliantz, 2002), may act as a positive feed-back on the earthworm population.

21 22 **Acknowledgements**

23
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25

1 **Figure captions**

2

3 **Fig. 1.** Experiment 1. Mean daily cast production by *Pontoscolex corethrurus* from fallow and forest
4 populations in the presence of fallow and forest soil and pure charcoal.

5

6 **Fig. 2.** Experiment 2. Mean daily cast production by *Pontoscolex corethrurus* from fallow and forest
7 populations in the presence of fallow soil and a mixture of charcoal and fallow soil.

8

Table 1

Chemical features (pH, total C and N content) of incubating substrates sieved at 2 mm

Substrate	pH	C (g.kg ⁻¹)	N (g.kg ⁻¹)	C:N ratio
Fallow soil	4.63	28.8	2.15	13.40
Forest soil	4.16	43.7	3.37	12.97
Wood charcoal	7.06	675	8.63	78.14
Mixture charcoal+soil	6.90	395	2.99	132.07

1

2

Table 2

Experiment 1. Effect of earthworm population, soil origin and population x soil interaction on surface cast production ($\text{g}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$). Mean \pm S.E.M. is given for each group (-5 replicates) and F value of ANOVA is given for each factor. Significant differences among groups are mentioned by stars: * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; *** $P<0.001$. The origin of earthworm populations and soils is abbreviated as following: fallow (FAL), forest (FOR)

Total cast production	Earthworm population			Soil			Interaction Population x Soil
	FAL	FOR	F value	FAL	FOR	F value	F value
On charcoal surface	0.10 \pm 0.02	0.06 \pm 0.02	2.67	0.07 \pm 0.02	0.10 \pm 0.02	1.78	2.71
On soil surface	0.23 \pm 0.06	0.15 \pm 0.03	2.92	0.30 \pm 0.05	0.08 \pm 0.01	23.28***	4.56*
On total surface	0.33 \pm 0.04	0.21 \pm 0.03	5.23*	0.36 \pm 0.04	0.18 \pm 0.02	12.20**	1.04

1

2

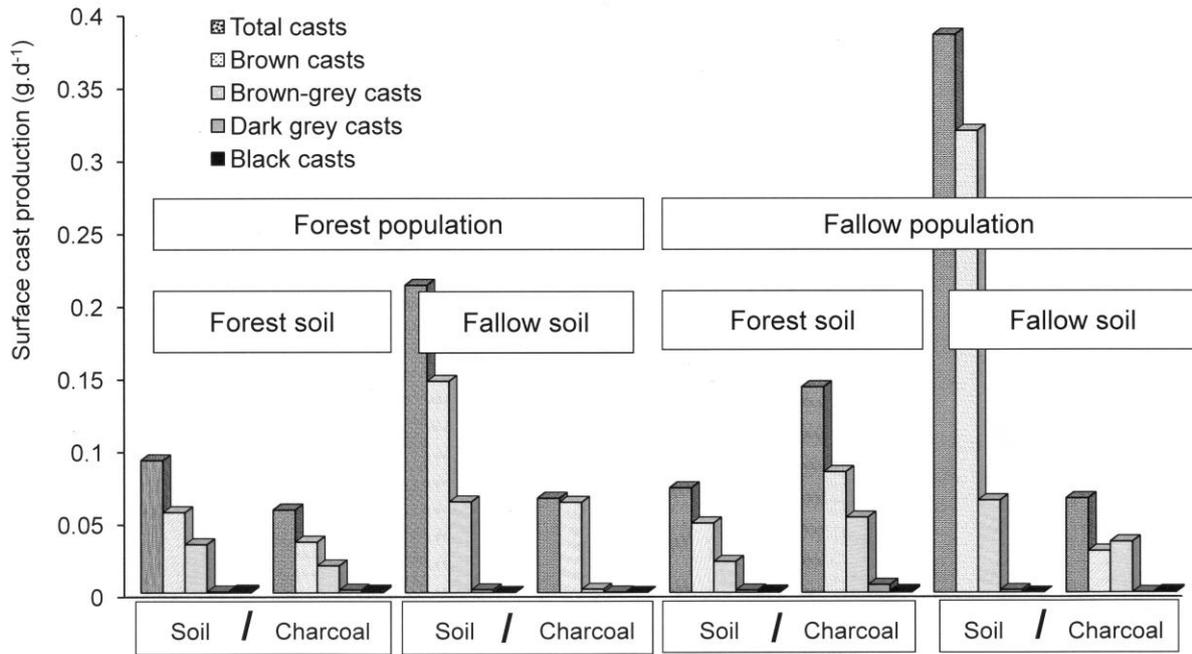
Table 3

Experiment 1. Effects of earthworm population, soil origin and population x soil interaction on surface production of brown, brown-grey and dark grey casts (mg.day⁻¹.ind⁻¹). Mean±S.E.M. is given for each group (5 replicates) and F value of ANOVA is given for each factor. Significant differences among groups are mentioned by stars: * P<0.05, ** P<0.01; *** P<0.001. The origin of earthworm populations and soils is abbreviated as following: fallow (FAL), forest (FOR)

Cast production	Earthworm population			Soil			Interaction Population x Soil
	FAL	FOR	F value	FAL	FOR	F value	F value
Brown							
On charcoal surface	56.2±12.6	48.8±16.9	0.14	45.6±14.6	59.4±14.9	0.49	4.38
On soil surface	183±57	101±25	3.61	232±49	51.9±5.2	17.5***	4.32
Brown-grey							
On charcoal surface	43.7±10.1	10.6±5.8	8.10*	18.8±8.1	35.5±10.7	2.06	0
On soil surface	42.7 ±15.6	48.2±12.6	0.08	63.4±16.1	27.6±8.5	3.46	0.11
Dark grey							
On charcoal surface	2.83±1.10	1.20±0.60	3.26	0.29±0.20	3.74±1.01	14.56**	4.08
On soil surface	1.78±0.53	1.43±0.52	0.2	1.96±0.53	1.25±0.50	0.88	0.6

1

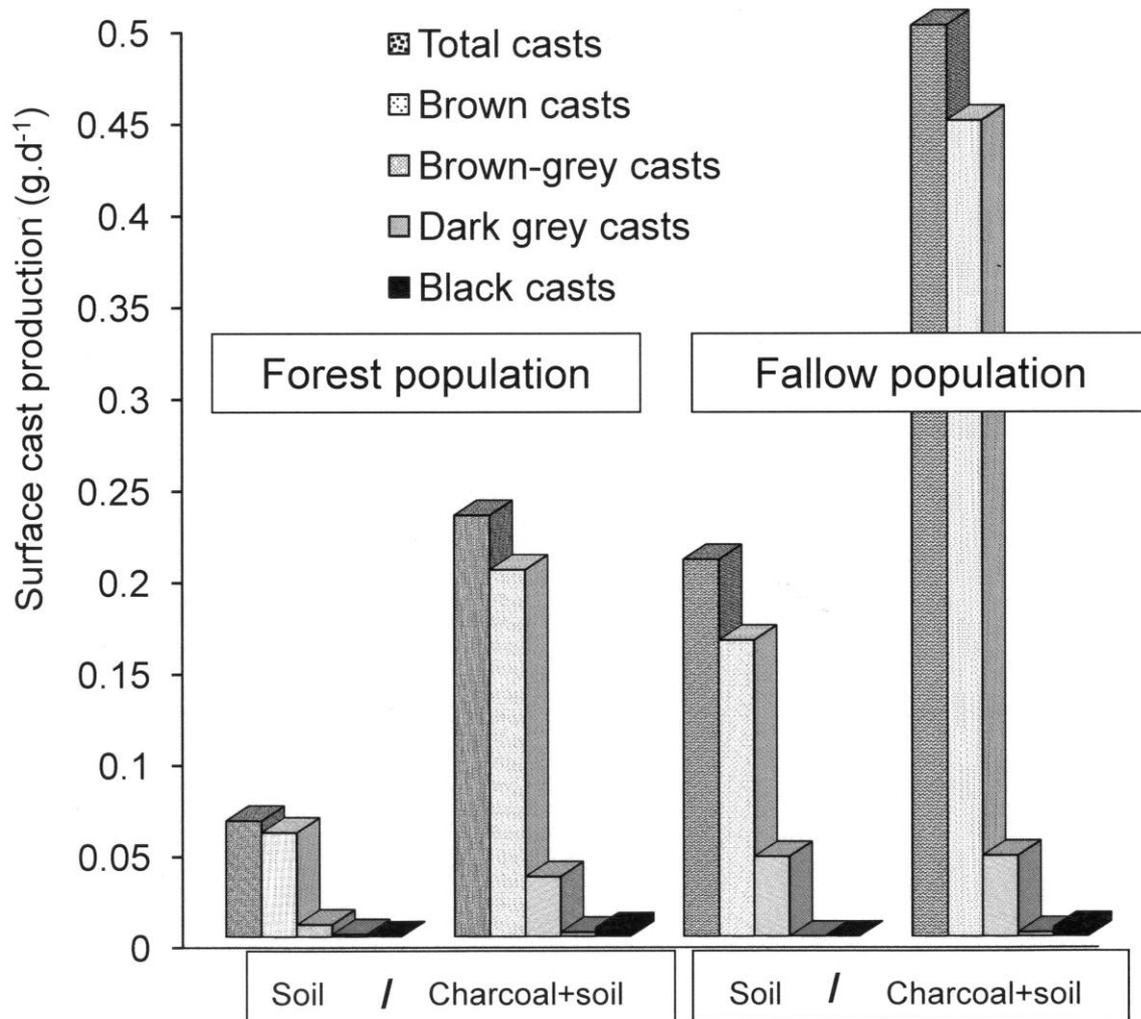
2



1

2 Fig. 1

3



1

2 Fig. 2