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Letter to the Editor

Ingestion of charcoal by the Amazonian earthworm *Pontoscolex corethrurus*: A potential for tropical soil fertility

Pontoscolex corethrurus (Annelida: Oligocheata: Glossoscolecidae) is a small terrestrial earthworm which commonly inhabits rain forest soils over the whole Amazonian basin (Römbke et al., 1999). Its important burrowing activity through the topsoil, associated with its efficient digestive system (Zhang et al., 1993; Barros et al., 2001), allows it to thrive in soils poor in organic matter, such as those found in areas now deforested for the need of agriculture. In the absence of organic input to the soil, excessive casting activity of this species may cause damage to permanent pastures through the coalescence of earthworm casts, leading to appearance of a thick compact surface crust (Chauvel et al., 1999). However, the detrimental influence of this species may be questioned when the agricultural use of the land is only temporary, as in slash-and-burn shifting agriculture, or when available carbon is regularly added to the soil. We hypothesized that *P. corethrurus* could be responsible for the observed increase in soil fertility which has been reported to occur in Amazonian Dark Earths formed during Pre-Colombian times (Myers et al., 2003; Steiner et al., 2004).

Using a quantitative optical method (Topoliantz et al., 2000), we investigated the distribution of humus components in soils under shifting cultivation, still practised by Wayana and Aluku people settled along the Maroni river, French Guiana (Topoliantz et al., 2005b). This method allowed us to estimate the relative volume of components of the soil matrix, including plant tissues at varying stages of decomposition, mineral particles of varying size and nature, aggregates of varying colour, size and shape.

The untouched old forest exhibited low contents of both charcoal and charred material, representing 2% and 7% of the volume of the soil matrix, respectively. We showed that six months after burning of the same forest for cultivation, the contents of charcoal and charred material increased to 10% and 20% of the soil matrix, respectively, in the top 3 cm. After three years of cultivation these amounts decreased to 6% and 15%, respectively. During the cultivation period the amount of dark humus (mixture of charcoal and mineral soil in varying proportion) increased steadily. The examination of dark humus revealed that it was mainly comprised of faecal pellets of *P. corethrurus*, which contained a multitude of small charcoal fragments of 10–100 μm admixed in a mineral paste.

Charcoal, ingested together with soil particles, is mixed with mucus secreted in the oesophagus then finely ground in the muscular gizzard of earthworms. It is excreted as a muddy paste which is further stabilized by Van der Wals forces after drying, thus forming dark humus (Hayes, 1983). We also showed by laboratory experiments that *P. corethrurus* did not ingest charcoal alone but rather added it to mineral soil. A mixture of charcoal and soil was preferred to either pure charcoal or pure soil (Topoliantz and Ponge, 2003, 2005). This points to a positive feed-back which improves the habitat of *P. corethrurus* by increasing the carbon content of the soil.

It has been demonstrated that finely divided charcoal (also called black carbon) was a source of stable humus (Tryon, 1948; Chan et al., 1999). Slow oxidation and hydroxylation increase donor/acceptor charges, giving the soil strong exchangeable properties. The positive impact of charcoal in ameliorating the physical and chemical properties of tropical soils has been reported in various situations (Glaser et al., 2002). To the light of our results we expect the peregrine earthworm *P. corethrurus* to be the main agent for the incorporation of charcoal to the topsoil in the form of fine particles of silt size, which favoured the formation of stable humus in Amazonian Dark Earths or 'Terra Preta' during Pre-Colombian times (Glaser et al., 2000).

The natural development of *P. corethrurus*, able to feed and reproduce in tropical soils poor in organic matter, opens avenues for new agricultural practices better adapted to permanent settlements, using charcoal in mixture with nutrient-rich amendment (Steiner et al., 2004). In situ experiments were conducted with the help of a local agriculturist at Maripasoula (French Guiana), using waste products of slash-and-burn agriculture (charcoal and manioc peels) as an amendment. We demonstrated that the addition of charcoal together with manioc peels, known to be rich in phosphorus (a limiting nutrient in tropical soils), increased yard-long bean production at the natural population size of *P. corethrurus*, thus allowing diversification of family agriculture without any additional cost (Topoliantz et al., 2002, 2005a).

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