

## **Impact on Landslide on Soil Microbial Flora**

**Neena Benny<sup>1</sup>, Wafha K.A<sup>2</sup>, Jibin James<sup>2</sup>, Bibinlal Ramakrishnan<sup>2</sup>, Logia Jolly<sup>2</sup>, Sibi C Varghese<sup>2</sup> and N. Shibin Mohanan<sup>2</sup>**

Since May - August, districts in Kerala has experienced many landslides, landslips and land subsidence. Now Kerala is struggling to find its feet after devastating floods and landslides. After this rain induced natural calamity create large impact in vegetative growth in those areas. Landslides eliminate regeneration and results in low soil nutrients and other substrates mainly observed in the upper part of the landslide. These devastating floods that caused major damage to the microbial diversity. Soil microbial biomass carbon increased with restoration of landslide soils, act as indicator of soil quality. One of the main purposes of microbial ecology is the

understanding of microbial diversity, thereby awareness of these destructive phenomena is important in order to reduce their negative consequences. The microbial communities possibly triggering landslides. In the present work seven sites recovering from landslides about five months after disturbance were selected in Idukki district of Kerala. We analysed that there is drastic change in microbial diversity and population when compared to control.

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