# KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY 

## B. Sc. ( Hons.) Ag 2017 Admission <br> II Semester Final Examination-July-2018

Manures, Fertilizers and soil fertility management (2+1)
Marks: 50
Time: 2 hours

## Fill in the blanks:

(10x1=10)
1 Fertilizer grade of a fertilizer reveals
2 Well de-composted cattle dung, urine and left over feed is called $\qquad$ manure
3 Under low pH conditions of soil, P gets fixed in as
4 The potassium bearing primary mineral of soil is
5 An synthetic nitrogenous fertilizer in the $\mathrm{NH}_{2}$ form is
6 "Akiochi" disease in rice is due to $\qquad$
7 Symbiotic biological N fixation is in legumes is in association with genera of bacteria
8 Plants absorb N in cationic and anionic form as $\qquad$ and
9 An alkali soil has dominance of $\qquad$ cation and .anion
$\qquad$ nutrient element is structural constituent of chlorophyll

II Write Short notes on ANY FIVE of the following
1 STCR
2 GIS
3 Critical nutrient concentration/range
4 NUE
5 Complex fertilizer
6 Diffusion and massflow
7 Chelate

## Answer ANY FIVE of the following

( $5 \times 4=20$ )
1 Explain with chemical reactions how de-nitrification occurs and soil conditions that favour it
2 What is DRIS? Describe how norms are developed and recommendations are based on DRIS approach.
3 Explain in brief soil, crop and fertilizer management practices to increase phosphorus use efficiency
4 State Arnon and Stout criteria of nutrient essentiality
5 What is rapid tissue analysis? How different it is from total analysis
6 What is soil fertility evaluation? Which are different approaches?
7 Explain S transformation in soils and how these reactions modify S availability?
IV Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following
1 Explain the mechanism of $P$ fixation in an acid and a calcareous soil.
2 Describe how phÿsical, chemical, fertility and biological properties of acidic soil are different compared to normal soils and how to reclaim them

