

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

B. Sc. (Hons.) Ag. 2017 admission IV Semester Final Examination-August-2019

Ssac.2206

Problem soils and their management (2+0)

Marks: 50

		1 me. 2 hours
I		Fill in the blanks (10x1=10)
	1	Soil crust strength can be measured by
	2	chemical amendment is used to reclaim calcareous sodic soil.
	3	The C ₂ quality irrigation water consists of soluble salt content of
	4	The pH of soil containing 1x10 ⁻⁸ g OH ions/L is
	5	Calcium oxide has a neutralizing value of
	6	Redox potential (Eh) is expressed in (unit/s)
	7	Raised and sunken bed technology is specifically suggested for the management of soils
	8	The presence of "Gley ho" is a characteristic feature of soils.
	9	The present CO ₂ level in the atmosphere is ppm.
	10	The highest area under acid sulphate soils exists in (country).
П		Write short notes on ANY FIVE of the following (5x2=10)
	1	Adverse effects of salinity on plant growth.
	2	Phosphorous management in calcareous soils.
	3	Chalka soils.
	4	Lime potential.
	5	Formation of acid sulphate soils.
	6	Significance of buffering capacity.
	7	How Al ions cause soil acidity?
ш		Answer ANY FIVE of the following (5x4=20)
	1	Suggest measures for management of highly permeable and slowly permeable soils.
	2	Discuss in brief the factors responsible for soil crust formulation and management of crusted soil.
	3	Adverse effects of sodicity on soils and plants.
	4	How do you judge the efficacy of liming materials?
	5	Explain with chemical reaction how addition of any one amendment will help in amelioration of acid soil, normal sodic soil and calcareous sodic soil.
	6	Give water quality ratings for EC and RSC as per USDA.
	7	Heavy metal contaminated soils.
IV		Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following (1x10=10)
	1	Explain the electro-chemical changes that occur in soils on submergence and how to manage these submerged soils
	2	Mention the reclamation technology suggested by CSSRI, Karnal for sodic soils.