**SOIL FERTILITY II (IN ORGANIC FERTILIZERS)**

This topic entails the following;

* Essentials elements required by cops
* Classification of essential elements
* Role o micro-nutrients
* Deficiency symptoms of macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients.
* Identification and classification of fertilizers.
* Soil sampling and testing methods of fertilizer application.
* Effect of soil acidity/alkalinity air crops
* Fertilizer rate calculations

The following relevant questions and their answers in this topic will greatly help and motivate the user to comprehend and understand the required concepts and practices:

1. State **four** advantages of applying lime in clay soil

2. a) Give the form in which the following elements are absorbed by crops

i) Sulphur

ii) Nitrogen

iii) Carbon

iv) Magnesium

b) List **three** effects of nitrogen to plants

3. Mr. Malombe of Shinyalu village prepared to top dress 10 hectares of nappier grass using

sulphate of ammonia (21%N). Sulphate of ammonia is applied at rate of 150kg per hectare.

Calculate

a) The quantity of sulphate ammonia fertilizer the farmer will need for 10 hectares

b) The number of 50kg bags of fertilizer he will purchase

4. Give **two** disadvantages of using farmyard manure

5. State **four** factors which influence the stage at which the crops are harvested

6. A form **four** student was given a sample of a fertilizer with the following characteristics:

(i) Grey in colour

(ii) It is granular

(iii) Causes no corrosion

(iv) It is highly hygroscopic

(v) It is neutral

(a) Identify the fertilizer

(b) At what stage of growth of maize should it be applied?

(c) Calculate the amount of K2O contained in 400kg of a compound fertilizer 25:10:5

7. State **two** pieces of information that soil sample should have before being taken to the laboratory

for testing

8. A compound fertilizer bag has the labels 20-20-0. What do the figures stand for?

9. Give **four** functions of sulphur in crops

10. State **four** advantages of lining as a measure of soil improvement

11. State **two** methods of increasing soil PH

12. (a) State **three** factors that determine the amount of inorganic fertilizers needed to be applied

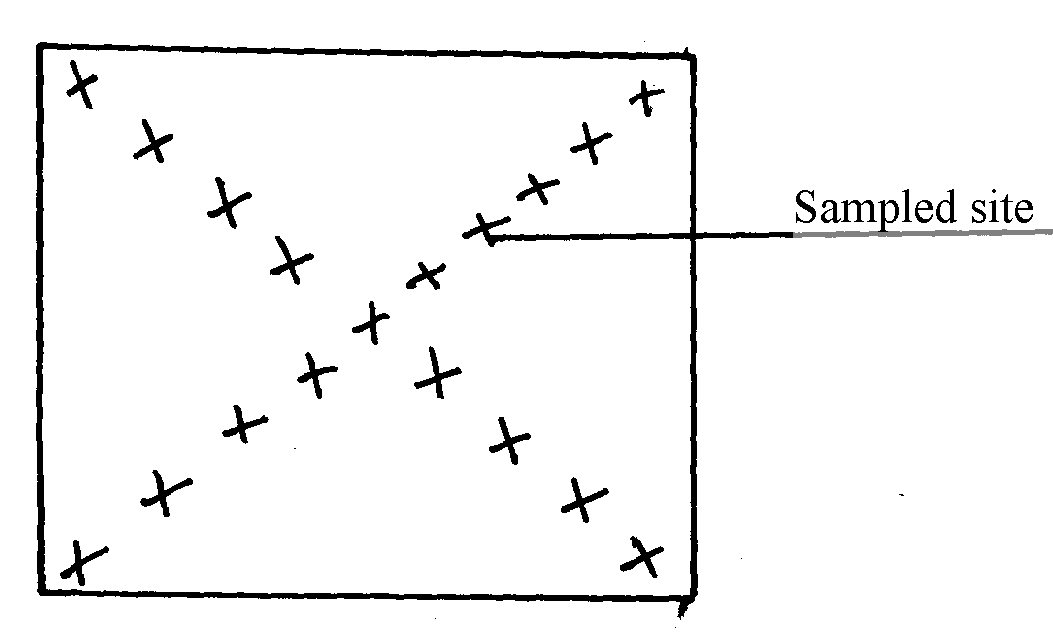
to crops

(b) What are the necessary precautions observed when carrying out soil sampling?

13. List **three** functions of nitrogen in crops

14. (a) Distinguish between fertilizer grade and fertilizer ratio

(b) List **four** elements whose deficiency results into chlorosis in plants

15. The diagram below shows a method of soil sampling

(a) Name the method illustrated in the diagram

(b) State **three** precautions taken when collecting the soil for testing using the above method

(c) Give **four** reasons why soil from the farm is tested

16. A farmer was advised to apply compound fertilizer 20-20-10 on an orchard measuring

20m X 10m at the rate of 80kg/ha. Calculate the amount of fertilizer the farmer would require

for the orchard. (Show your working)

17. a) A compound of fertilizer has a fertilizer grade of 25:10:5.calculate the a mount

of phosphorus fore sent in 400kg of this fertilizer

b) The diagram below illustrate methods of collecting soil sample from a field

i) Identify the methods illustrated 1-

ii) xx

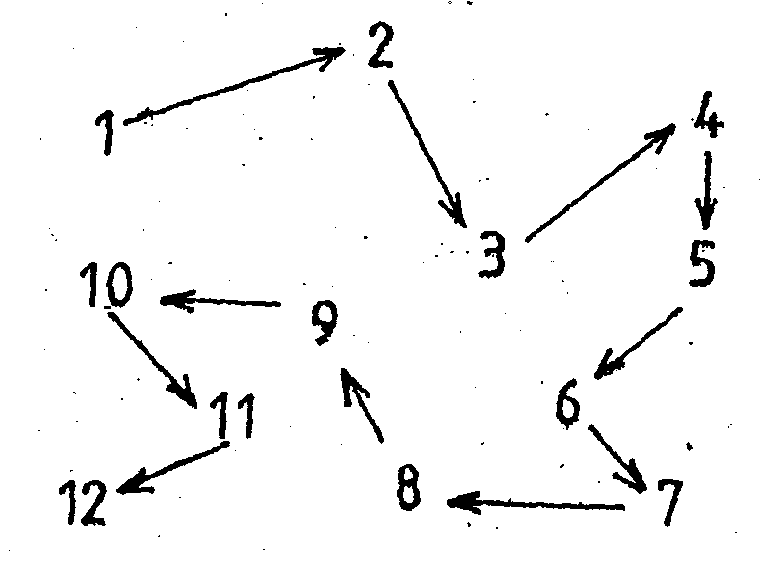
iii) State **three** importance of carrying out soil sampling and testing

18. (a) What is an incomplete compound fertilizer?

(b) State **four** reasons why a maize crop continued showing deficiency of potassium despite

applications recommended amount of potassic fertilizer

19. The diagram below shows a soil sampling method.



(a) Identify the method illustrated above

(b) Name any **two** spots in a farm that should be avoided during sampling

(c) Describe the steps followed while carrying out the exercise in **(a)** above