(For candidates admitted from 2016-2017 onwards)

U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022.

Part IV — Microbiology – Non Major Elective

BIO FERTILIZER TECHNOLOGY

Time: Three hours Maximum: 75 marks

 $PART A - (10 \times 2 = 20)$

Answer ALL questions.

- 1. Define biofertilizers.
- 2. Enlist any two bacterial biofertilizers.
- 3. Give any two carriers used in the bioinoculum preparation.
- 4. What is the difference between compost and fertilizer?
- 5. Which is the suitable medium for Azotobacter?
- 6. Give any two examples for Non Symbiotic nitrogen fixers.
- 7. Write short note on phosphofungi.

- 8. Name any two phosphate solubilising bacteria.
- 9. What is the full form of VAM?
- 10. What does Endomycorrhizae mean?

PART B — $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer ALL questions choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) What are the methods of application of biofertilizer? Explain each in brief.

Or

- (b) Describe in detail about storage, shelf life and quality control of biofertilizers.
- 12. (a) Explain about mass inoculum production of Rhizobium.

Or

- (b) Give a brief note on Cyanobacteria and mention its role on nitrogen fixation. (5)
- 13. (a) Explain about mass inoculum production of azotobacter

Or

(b) How do bioinoculants treated with seeds?

Explain in brief.

14. (a) Write in brief about isolation of phosphate solubilizers.

Or

- (b) Discuss in brief about use of carrier materials in the formulation of biofertilizer.
- 15. (a) Discuss in detail about Arbuscular Mycorrhiza.

Or

(b) Write a brief note on Mycorrhizal biofertilizer.

PART C —
$$(3 \times 10 = 30)$$

Answer any THREE questions.

- 16. What are biofertilizers? Justify in what sense are they better than chemical fertilizers?
- 17. Give a detailed account on the cultivation, mass production and application of algal bio fertilizers.
- 18. Justify how Azotobacter as an inoculants to increases soil fertility? Explain.
- 19. What is the significance of phosphate solubilizing bacteria in soil fertility? Explain in brief.
- 20. Illustrate in detail about the use of VAM as a biofertilizers.