

# ORGANIC FARMING BIOFERTILIZERS AND BIOPESTICIDES TECHNOLOGY 1ST EDITION

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### **What are the two organic substances used in the preparation of biofertilizers?**

Biofertilizers are available in a variety of forms. It contains live organisms such as mycorrhizal fungi, blue-green algae, and bacteria. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria and cyanobacteria are two typical biofertilizers used in organic farming.

**What is the use of biofertilizers in organic farming?** These biofertilizers are helpful in solubilizing insoluble forms of nutrients like P, K, Zn etc. and make them available to the plants. They are responsible in increase of crop yield at least 10-25 % for 8 to 10 hours in a solution of Azospirillum + PSB @ 5 kg each per ha.

**What is the difference between biofertilizers and biopesticides?** Biofertilizers are live microbes whose primary effect is to enhance crop growth. Biopesticides are live organisms whose primary effect is to directly control crop pests and diseases. If a product is designed to be helpful to plants and soil it most likely will be registered as a Group 3 Fertilizer.

**How many types of biofertilizers are there?** Types and features of biofertilizers  
Based on type of microorganism, the bio-fertilizer can also be classified as follows:  
Bacterial Biofertilizers: e.g. Rhizobium, Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Phosphobacteria.  
Fungal Biofertilizers: e.g. Mycorrhiza. Algal Biofertilizers: e.g. Blue Green Algae (BGA) and Azolla.

**What are the disadvantages of biofertilizer?** Disadvantages of Biofertilizers They are host specific and can be beneficial for certain types of crops. They may not work

well in extreme temperatures, pH levels, and moisture conditions. They have a limited shelf life and must be stored in proper conditions to maintain their effectiveness.

**What are the 3 main ingredients of organic fertilizer?**

**Which is better organic fertilizer or biofertilizer?** Organic fertilizer contain microbes but cell number are not specified on the other hand bio fertilizer contain specific microbes with measurable cells. Bio fertilizer may use in different purpose to develop both soil and plant. Bio fertilizer also act some important role against fungal and bacterial disease.

**Why do farmers prefer biofertilizers?** Biofertilizers are chosen over chemical fertilizers since they are non-toxic and contain organic elements, whereas chemical fertilizers contain chemicals that are hazardous to consumers. Biofertilizers help maintain the normal fertility of the soil and keep it natural.

**What is biofertilizer benefits?** Biofertilizers improve the soil texture and yield of plants. They do not allow pathogens to flourish. They are eco-friendly and cost-effective. Biofertilizers protect the environment from pollutants since they are natural fertilizers.

**What are 3 examples of biopesticides?**

**Which plant is used as biofertilizer?** Nostoc is blue-green algae that fixes atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia and the plants can use this ammonia for their living processes. Thus nostoc acts as a free-living or symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria for the plants and therefore, is used as a biofertilizer.

**Why are biopesticides better than pesticides?** Biopesticides are usually inherently less toxic than conventional pesticides. Biopesticides generally affect only the target pest and closely related organisms, in contrast to broad spectrum, conventional pesticides that may affect organisms as different as birds, insects and mammals.

**Which bacteria is used as biofertilizer?** Biofertilizers are classified as: Free-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria like Azotobacter, and Rhodospirillum. Free-living nitrogen-fixing Cyanobacteria like Anabaena, and Nostoc.

**Which is an excellent biofertilizer?** Azolla is a pteridophyte or aquatic plant, float on the surface of water and used as a biofertilizer because it has association with nitrogen – fixing cyanobacteria *Anabaena azollae*.

**Which of the following is a best example for biofertilizers?** VAMs are symbiotic endophytic soil fungi that colonize about 80 percent of the roots of the plant. VAM is also used as a biofertilizer. So, choice C- BGA and VAM is the correct answer.

**What are the two main types of organic fertilizers?** Organic fertilizers such as manures, compost or bone meal are derived directly from plant or animal sources, said Chip Bubl, Oregon State University Extension Service horticulturist. Other organic fertilizers are rock minerals that are finely ground like limestone and rock phosphate.

**What are the two substances used as fertilizer?** Nitrogen, Calcium oxide (CaO), and Calcium cyanamide (CaNCN) are used as fertilizers.

**What are two organic fertilizers sources?** An organic fertilizer is a fertilizer that is derived from organic sources, including organic compost, cattle manures, poultry droppings and domestic sewage.

**What are the two use of organic fertilizer?** The use of organic fertilizers has advantage of being cheap, improving soil structure, texture and aeration increasing the soils water retention abilities and stimulating healthy root development. Organic fertilizer has many sources such as minerals, animal source, sewage sludge and plant.

### **Time for a Personal Watercraft (PWC)**

If you're looking for a thrilling and exhilarating way to enjoy the water, a personal watercraft (PWC) is the perfect choice. These sleek machines can reach speeds of up to 70 mph, allowing you to carve through the water and perform incredible stunts. But before you take the plunge, here are a few questions and answers you may want to consider:

**1. What are the different types of PWCs?** PWCs come in two main types: sit-down and stand-up. Sit-down PWCs offer a more comfortable and stable riding

experience, while stand-up PWCs allow for greater maneuverability and performance.

**2. What size PWC is right for me?** The size of PWC you choose will depend on your height, weight, and experience level. Smaller PWCs are easier to handle and maneuver, while larger PWCs offer more power and stability.

**3. What features should I look for in a PWC?** When choosing a PWC, consider features such as horsepower, top speed, fuel capacity, storage space, and ride quality. Some PWCs also come equipped with extras like GPS navigation, a sound system, and a tow bar.

**4. How much will it cost to own and operate a PWC?** The cost of owning and operating a PWC will vary depending on the make and model, as well as your usage habits. However, you can expect to spend several thousand dollars on the PWC itself, plus additional expenses for fuel, maintenance, and insurance.

**5. Where can I ride a PWC?** PWCs can be ridden in lakes, rivers, and coastal waters. However, it's important to check local regulations before riding in any particular body of water. Some areas may have restrictions on PWC speed, noise, and emissions.

If you're ready for an adrenaline-pumping adventure on the water, a personal watercraft is the perfect choice. With its thrilling performance and endless possibilities for fun, a PWC will provide you with years of enjoyment.

## **Taschenbuch der Mathematik und Physik: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Professionals**

The renowned "Taschenbuch der Mathematik und Physik" is a comprehensive reference handbook for students and professionals in the fields of mathematics, physics, engineering, and related disciplines. Its 5th edition is widely regarded as an indispensable resource, offering a wealth of information and problem-solving support. Here are some frequently asked questions and answers about this valuable volume:

**Q: What topics does the Taschenbuch cover? A:** The book covers a vast range of topics in mathematics and physics, including:

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- Mathematical fundamentals: Algebra, Analysis, Geometry, Topology
- Classical physics: Mechanics, Electromagnetism, Optics, Thermodynamics
- Quantum physics: Quantum Mechanics, Statistical Physics, Nuclear Physics
- Applied Mathematics: Numerical Methods, Computer Science, Statistics

**Q: How is the book organized? A:** The book is divided into three main sections:

- **Mathematics:** Covers key mathematical concepts, formulas, and theorems.
- **Physics:** Provides an overview of fundamental physical principles, equations, and experiments.
- **Tables:** Includes a comprehensive collection of tables, graphs, and other data for quick reference.

**Q: What makes the Taschenbuch unique? A:** The Taschenbuch stands out for its:

- **Comprehensiveness:** It provides a vast amount of information in a single volume.
- **Reliability:** The data and formulas are carefully verified and sourced from reputable references.
- **Problem-solving support:** It includes worked examples, exercises, and solutions to aid understanding.

**Q: Who is the Taschenbuch intended for? A:** The Taschenbuch is primarily intended for:

- Students in STEM fields (Mathematics, Physics, Engineering, etc.).
- Professionals in research, development, and industrial applications.
- High school and undergraduate teachers seeking additional resources.

**Q: Where can I find the Taschenbuch? A:** The 5th edition of the Taschenbuch is available in bookstores and online retailers. It is also accessible as an e-book for convenient access.

## **Zig Ziglar's Secrets of Closing the Sale**

### **Question 1: What is the first step in closing the sale?**

**Answer:** The first step is to assume the sale. Zig Ziglar believed that if you expect your prospect to buy, they are more likely to do so.

### **Question 2: How can you overcome objections?**

**Answer:** Zig Ziglar recommended acknowledging and addressing objections directly. Instead of arguing with the prospect, try to understand their concerns and provide solutions that meet their needs.

### **Question 3: When should you ask for the order?**

**Answer:** Zig Ziglar suggested "trial closing" before asking for the final order. This involves asking questions that confirm the prospect's interest and readiness to purchase, such as "Does this sound like something that would help you?"

### **Question 4: How can you handle resistance?**

**Answer:** Zig Ziglar believed that resistance is a natural part of the sales process. He recommended listening patiently, asking questions to understand the prospect's concerns, and focusing on the benefits that the product or service will provide.

### **Question 5: What are some closing techniques?**

**Answer:** Zig Ziglar recommended several closing techniques, including the "Summary Close," where you summarize the benefits of the product or service and emphasize its value, and the "Assumptive Close," where you assume that the prospect will buy and ask for their commitment.

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