# NITROGEN FIXATION

#### NITROGEN CYCLE



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- Chemical process
- Atmospheric nitrogen is assimilated into organic compounds.
- Microorganisms are used as the major part of the nitrogen cycle.
- Nitrogen gets **fixed** by combining with oxygen or hydrogen.

#### CLASSIFICATION :

- Atmospheric fixation
- Industrial fixation
- Biological fixation

## Atmospheric fixation

□ Constitutes 5-8 % of the fixation process.

□ Lightning breaks nitrogen molecule apart.

□ Nitrogen atoms combine with oxygen or hydrogen atoms.

□ Nitrogen Oxides are formed.

□ Nitrogen Oxides dissolve in rain to form Nitrates.

#### INDUSTRIAL FIXATION

□ Catalyst used to combine nitrogen and hydrogen forming ammonia.

□ High pressure and temperature (600 deg. C).

Ammonia formed is used as a fertilizer.

### **BIOLOGICAL FIXATION**

□ Atmospheric nitrogen reduced to ammonia in presence of nitrogenase.

Nitrogenase - Biological catalyst found naturally only in certain micro-organisms.

Examples - Symbiotic Rhizobium and Frankia, or the free living Azospirillium and Azotobacter.



## FREE LVING BACTERIA

□ Present in soil.

 Highly specialized in combining atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen.

## SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP BACTERIA

Present in roots of legume family plants.

Provide ammonia in exchange of carbon.

#### FACTORS INHIBITING NITROGEN FIXATION

□ Edaphic factors

□ Biotic factors

□ Climatic factors

#### • EDAPHIC FACTORS

□ Excessive moisture

D Phosphorous deficiency

□ Soil acidity

□ Mineral N

• Climatic factors

□ Extreme temperature

Availability of light

• Biotic factors

□ Absence of required Rhizobia species.

□ Crop competition.

□ Insects and nematodes.

Excessive defoliation of host plant.

## FACTORS ENHANCING NITROGEN FIXATION

□ Inoculations with proven strains.

□ Screening for improved microbial and host plant materials.

□ Introduction of improved cultural practices.