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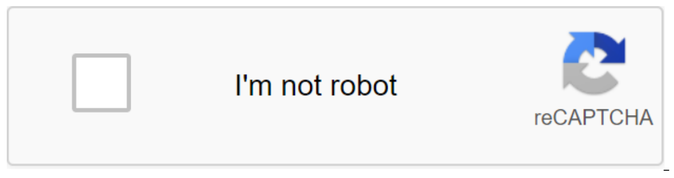

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Humification. It is the process of transforming the perch of organic compounds contained or deposited into the soil. The humification phases of humification consists of several stages in which humus-generating substances experience certain chemical reactions throughout the complex process. First, plant residues are converted and lose organic matter and some mineral elements such as potassium and sodium. Leaf sheets, stems and other remnants then accumulate and disintegrate mechanically under the influence of animals. Subsequently, other chemical changes occur, where it means that organic remains lose their cellular structure and change to an amorphous material that acquires a blackish color. Gradually, these remains decompose and completely merge with the mineral fraction of the soil to form a peregation. The etymology of the Word humification is part slang of Edafology (a science that studies soil). It consists of Latin perchnam (earth as humility and inhumar), facere (do as notify and pontificate) and suffix tion (action and effect, both in gravity and intervention). It is a process of forming organic matter in the soil. The formation of humus occurs through a set of micro-biological and chemical processes that allow to turn organic matter into humus. Dead herbs add a lot of organic matter to the soil; The first phase of decomposition is very fast and produces a lot of hummus. The complete destruction of organic compounds leads to the production of simple organic products such as carbon dioxide, ammonia, water and others that are the result of mineralization. Types of humus and young or rough humus: partially decomposed residues in which we can distinguish traits from the organisms from which they come. Develop Humus: completely decomposed remnants. It is black and acidic and is called gum acids. Its mineralization finally causes inorganic matter. The humus classification of the humus is formed by the organic matter of the soil undergoes certain transformations when it comes into contact with both the organic substances that are in it and on it, and which have been formed as a result of the decomposition of dead plants. This organic product, which comes from the breakdown of carbon, animal and plant waste, releases mineral elements assimilated by the plant and is therefore classified as acidic and worm peregous. The acidic acid humus is made up of an acid decomposition substance and consists of very well-de-made leafy litres of mineral soil. The Humus worm worm is a product as a result of digestive transformation in the form of excrement carries this small aneido on the organic matter it consumes. While organic fertilizers can be said to have excellent value in macro nutrients, it should also be noted the range of organic compounds present in it, their presence in plant consumption, their resistance to fixation and washing. Organic dynamics are determined by environmental factors that determine the double process of mineralization and organic gullification. If the first process contributes to the release of CO2, the second allows the accumulation of organic carbon (and related biocells, in both cases). This dual game has transcendental effects on pollution understood in general. If CO2 emissions increased, increased mineralization would exacerbate the problem, while greater hamification would be a possible alternative to the current increase in CO2 emissions. In turn, in the first case, biocells will be released and can be absorbed by plants, while in the latter biocells will be trapped in humic substances and will be slowly used by them. In the case of organic matter originating from agricultural, urban or industrial subgenes, its origin and pre-existing composition will determine its possible usefulness and use without general rules. Similarly, if you want to reduce the activity of toxic elements reaching a certain environment, the use of organic matter can exacerbate or alleviate the problem, depending on the specific characteristics of the pollutant. Soil humification and mineralization of living things inhabiting soil microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) are the most important because they break down into plant residues, eventually turning them into inorganic matte (mineralization). Mineralization products: H2O, CO2, NH4 and other salts. Some of these products go into soil dissolution and some are incorporated into a solid fraction. There is also a microfauna consisting of protozoa, acorns, worms, etc., as well as higher living things such as plant roots and some animals such as moles, which, although not directly involved in the mineralization process, help to fragment and break down soil material in favor of the work of bacteria and fungi. Organic remains are not directly mineralized, but are converted into simpler organic compounds (humification) into inorganic molecules. A set of gum compounds forms a black hummus. The process of gumification and mineralization The mineralization process is critical to the processing organic, because when converted into inorganic compounds (mineral salts) they can be used again by plants. Therefore, the presence of microorganisms is important for the development of plants. Without it, the soil would quickly lose nutrients, becoming a cluster of dead matter, without breaking. Curiosity Some samples of edafologs on farmland with a stable layer of perchnoia found that on average on m2 appear the following living things: These data give an idea of biological activity existing in a small part of the soil. The soil dweller, the earthworm, enriches them and makes them more suitable for cultivation. Sources 1. Ferrari, J. Biogeography. Editing by Pueblo and Edukacion. Havana. 2. Worm agriculture. How. Electronic version of ISSN 1609-1876. 3. Vox 1 Encyclopedic Dictionary. © 2009 Larousse Editorial, S.L. 4. [1] 5. [2] 6. [3] 7. [4] 8. www.medioambiente.cu published on October 7, 2016 by Raul Bragado Alcaraz Leave a commentary humification of organic matter is to convert organic compounds, with the help of microorganisms, into organic compounds without a specific composition (they are not amino acids, nor organic acids, nor live microbial biomass), and biosttable. This gives the soil suitable characteristics, increasing aeration, humidity, the ability of kaation, cumulative education, improving soil structure and fighting disease. Unlike mineralization, humification captures carbon and reduces carbon dioxide emissions, ensuring optimal sustainability. Its mineralization is slow. The structure of the Hummus Vermiccomposing is a method for the production of peregous worms by growing a earthworm, in particular the Californian red worm Eisenia foetida. California redworm Eisenia foetida There is evidence of the antagonistic properties of many common diseases on grass such as S. homeocarpa, P. graminicola and M. nivale. Discovered antagonistic bacteria include: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, P. fluorescens, Xanthomonas maltophilia, Enterobacter seweracae, Bacilus subtilis (Hoitink and Fahy 1986). The introduction is understood as an organic substance for all animal and plant cells that are affected by full or partial decomposition due to the action of certain microorganisms that overlap mineral soil in the natural media or are incorporated into agricultural ecosystems. So it includes remnants of plants and animals in varying degrees of soil transformation and biomass, consisting of microorganisms, microfauna and extracellular enzymes. In short, the organic matter of the soil is a continuum of heterogeneous compounds based on carbon generated by the accumulation of materials. Its decomposition is accompanied by the release of carbon dioxide and nutrients contained in organic waste. Sometimes the term humus is used to refer to the concept explained above, despite not being correct, since the term only covers a humified proportion of the total organic matter present in the soil, which has a colloidal character that gives it a number of characteristic properties. Their status as well as their origin will directly affect how they affect most of the Edenic parameters. Both characteristics are more important than the total amount of organic matter. It can be established that the level of soil organic matter is closely related to its production potential, which is important in agricultural systems, especially in those places with fragile soils. The importance lies in its relationship with the ability of the soil to exchange and, as a result, to the preservation of nutrients, being an important source of nitrogen and phosphorus. It also supports aggregation, physical structure and water retention in the soil. If you want to know more about soil texture and structure in relation to soil fertility you can find a blog post about it. The capacity of the Cation Exchange (CIC) corresponds to the total number of negative loads available on the surface of particles in the soil, or the same total number of interchangeable cations that the soil can preserve. 75 to 90% of organic remains are made up of water. The smaller proportion consists of: Carbohydrates: a group in which monosaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides are grouped, among which cellulose is excreted. They are important because they serve as a link between inorganic particles also involved in the formation of complexes that stimulate seed germination and root lengthening, affecting the ability of caic exchange, ion retention and, finally, biological activity. Amino acids: they form the basis of proteins and their polymerization leads to the formation of dipeptics and trypeptides. There are a wide range of factors that influence the presence of amino acids in soils, such as humidity, plant type, growth status and cultural customs. fats, waxes and resins: Fats are reserve substances that accumulate in different parts of the plant, especially in seeds. They are compounds derived from esterine glycerin. It is known as resin for any plant-derived organic substance of pasty, sticky, transparent or translucent consistency that hardens when exposed to air. This compound can also be obtained artificially, through a number of polymerization reactions. Lignins: are the most common complex organic polymers in the plant world. This is the only fiber that is not grouped into polysaccharides. It is deposited on secondary and sometimes primary cell walls. It is a hydrophobic substance with the possibility of removing water from cell walls, limiting lateral diffusion, facilitating longitudinal transport and strengthening the mechanical stability of tissues, also improving cell resistance to bacterial attacks. In short, it is a polyphenol polymer that provides mechanical resistance to cell walls. Cell wall lignification occurs during cell differentiation, although this can also occur in response to certain environmental changes such as drought, low temperatures or decreased nutrients. All of these components are water-soluble organic matter and are called non-chemical substances. Gumic substances are usually condensed polymers from aromatic and alphatic compounds derived from the conversion of plant lignin, cellular polyphenols and microbial synthesis. They represent the most representative and stable share of carbon: gum acids: polyvasic acids of weak dissociation. В этой группе находятся материалы, которые могут быть извлечены из почвы путем применения различных растворителей, бросаясь в виде темного геля при выполнении процесса подкисления минеральными кислотами. Despite the wide variety of gum acids, such as peat and decomposing plant residues, they all retain common or very similar structure principles. The most characteristic groups are carboxilivas and phenolic hydroxyl, in which hydrogen is susceptible to substitution reactions. Fulvikic acids: they differ from gum acids by the difference in coloration, which in this case is clearer, due to the relatively low carbon content and their acidity in water, alcohol, alkaline and mineral acids. They have a high ability to exchange and have a destructive effect on minerals. As humic in its composition of nitrogen. Common properties between gum acids and fulvic-acids are the lack of homogeneity and the possibility of splitting into a number of fractions during different procedures. Humins: under this term include those non-removable compounds with the application of alkaline reagents, representing a group of substances very different from each other, the origin of which can be produced through inheritance or the path of neoformation, which will be explained carefully below. In growing systems, it is a complex and dynamic system, thanks to the diversity of the components that make it up, and because it is constantly evolving because of the continuous process of transformation. Thus, what is called fresh organic matter is initially simplified through the biological pathway to its elementary components of its main components, such as proteins, carbohydrates and complex organic acids. Subsequently, some of these components undergo a process of mineralization mediated by the action of microorganisms, moving from organic compounds to simple inorganic forms, which in turn can be classified into soluble and gaseous. The faction that does not go through this process will be part of the new compounds, particularly the macromolecule more or less polycondendized, all through the complex biochemical reactions of resynthesis and polymerization, which are known as humification. These gums will undergo new mineralization processes, although they tend to be slower. Humification In the process of humification, a distinction can be made between two pathways that are neoformation and inheritance humification: Humification of neoformation: during the breakdown of plant residues, organic matter degrades, turning into small molecules with water-soluble fractions with variable but relatively fast rates. Thus, the fermented compounds are solubilized and some of them reach mineralization quickly, such as proteins and carbohydrates. The components of the membrane of plants, on the other hand, decompose much more slowly. Of these, cellulose and hemichelulose degrade faster than the ligans. This first stage of decomposition leads to alliatic precursors and those that provide phenolic nuclei for the final polymerization process. Alpha precursors, which have chain structures such as peptides, polysaccharides and amineasecars, are the result of a short period of life microbial biomass, food and stocks of which The main originated from sugar and amino acids as a result of the process of plant cells and protein lys. As a result of polymerization processes, due to the action of certain enzymes, phenolic precursors oxidize to half-quinons, acquiring a condensed form that is associated with alphatic chains, thus creating fulvic acids. Subsequently, gum acids are formed, resulting in increased condensation and volume of aromatic nuclei and a decrease in alliactic chains. If there is enough active iron in the soil, the end point of polymerization processes is the formation of humin. Inheriting gulization: a slower process than the previous one, which fundamentally affects the insoluble membranes of plant components, as in the case of lignein, which without the need to go through a soluble phase, turns into a humin called inherited humine, the composition of which is very similar to the fresh organic material of the soil. The main difference is the relationship with clays, which have little stability. This mechanism is considered to be an indirect pathway of humification, consisting of the loss of methyline groups of lignin and the acquisition of certain carboxyl groups, forming humins of isolation, without passing through the characteristic intermediate forms of gulification of neoformation, which correspond to humin and fulivic acids. The resulting humin then goes through the mineralization process. Both processes last even years, i.e. slow, because they are transformations that have occurred as a result of biological, climatic, mechanical, physical and chemical interventions related to soil type. Below is a table that summarizes the effect of organic matter on crop soil, as it acts as a cement agent for flacoculated clay particles and mucus-sized particles, forming macroagrations and thus providing a certain degree of stability. It also has a cational metabolism, far superior to clay's ability, and promotes the absorption of nutrients, especially trace elements, by forming focal compounds with them. When mineralization occurs, the nutrients found in it are released, making them available to plants and microorganisms, and serves as a source of energy for soil biomass. The organic substance that is moisturized provides NH, which contributes to the rejuvenation and sustainability of nutrients. Building Options Effects PHYSICAL Soaked Organics Increases and Maintains Stability Structure Participates in the aggregation and cohesion of elementary particles Increases permeability and capacity of water retention Facilitates water drainage and gas storage Increased heat intensity Supports a more stable thermal regime to reduce chemical erosion and reduction of increased soil buffer power and regulates pH Increases the capacity of the exchange by the injection increases solubility/assimability of micronutrients Form of phosphums, Chelats and complexes provides Diet BIOLOGICAL Crops Promotes Root Breathing Promotes Seed Gervais and Risogenesis Promotes the emergence of mycorrhizals regulates macro- and microbial activity (a) This energy source for heterotrophic microorganisms Separate CO2 promotes mineral solubilization Counteracts the effect of toxins and biocidals Increases, in relation to agricultural soils and the needs of organic matter: In clay soils need to maintain a remarkable level of organic matter because they are the basis for structuring clay colloids. In sandy soils should be a good level, as it should replace non-existent mineral colloids, thus achieving a minimum consistency between particles of medium size. Thus, the correct water retention capacity and the exchange of cations can be guaranteed. If one clay and/or carbonate soil has the same organic contribution as the other without these characteristics, it will accumulate more organic matter over time. In short, calcium or clay soils should maintain higher levels of organic matter to compensate for the slower rate of mineralization. In acidic soils, the concentrations of organic matter are usually higher, as very acidic pH slows down microbial activity, reducing the rate of mineralization. In the main soils, this situation may also occur, although it is related to other factors. Although not very common, it is also necessary to speak about the excessive level of organic matter in the soil, which should occur in agricultural soils, because of its accumulation will be a symptom of poor soil biomass activity. Soil. vysor-android control on pc 1.0.0.8. vysor android control on pc download. vysor android control on pc for windows. vysor android control on pc_v2.3.1_apkpure.com.apk. vysor android control on pc 64 bit. vysor android control on pc app download. vysor - android control on pc 1.0.1.1. vysor android control on pc windows 10