

# ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

VIJAYAWADA- 520 008



**DST- FIST, DBT- Star College Scheme**  
Govt. of India,  
**APCOST and Dept. of Tribal Welfare,**  
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh  
**Sponsored**

**TWO DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**on Advances**  
**in Agriculture and Environmental Studies"**  
**(NCAE)**  
**on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2021**

## ABSTRACTS



Organized by  
**Departments of Botany (UG & PG) and Agriculture and Rural Development**  
ANDHRA LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) VIJAYAWADA-520 008, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA



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ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES”

on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> December – 2021



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**INVITED TALKS**  
**&**  
**ABSTRACTS**

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## **39. NANO TECHNOLOGY – A SOURCE TO IMPROVE SOIL QUALITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Sampling and analysis or visual examination of soil to assess its status and use potential is widely practiced from plot to national scales. However, the choice of relevant soil attributes and interpretation of measurements are not straightforward, because of the complexity and site-specificity of soils, legacy effects of previous land use, and trade-offs between ecosystem services. Here a review is presented on soil quality and related concepts, in terms of definition, assessment approaches, and indicator selection and interpretation. The most frequently used soil quality indicators under agricultural land use were identified and find that explicit evaluation of soil quality with respect to specific soil threats, soil functions and ecosystem services has rarely been implemented, and few approaches provide clear interpretation schemes of measured indicator values. This limits their adoption by land managers as well as policy. Novel indicators are also considered that address currently neglected though important soil properties and processes