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Zoology, D.K. College, Dumraon, Bihar,  
Notes for B.Sc part 1st, paper 2(A).

Question :- Nitrogen cycle ko classify  
karke hue sachitna varnon  
karke ?

Answer :- Nitrogen cycle :-

The nitrogen cycle is the biogeochemical cycle by which nitrogen is converted into multiple chemical forms as it circulates among atmosphere, terrestrial, and marine ecosystems. The conversion of nitrogen can be carried out through both biological and physical processes. Important processes in the nitrogen cycle include fixation, ammonification, nitrification, and denitrification. The majority of Earth's atmosphere (78%) is atmospheric nitrogen, making it the largest source of nitrogen. However, atmospheric nitrogen has limited availability for biological use, leading to a scarcity of usable nitrogen in many types of ecosystems.

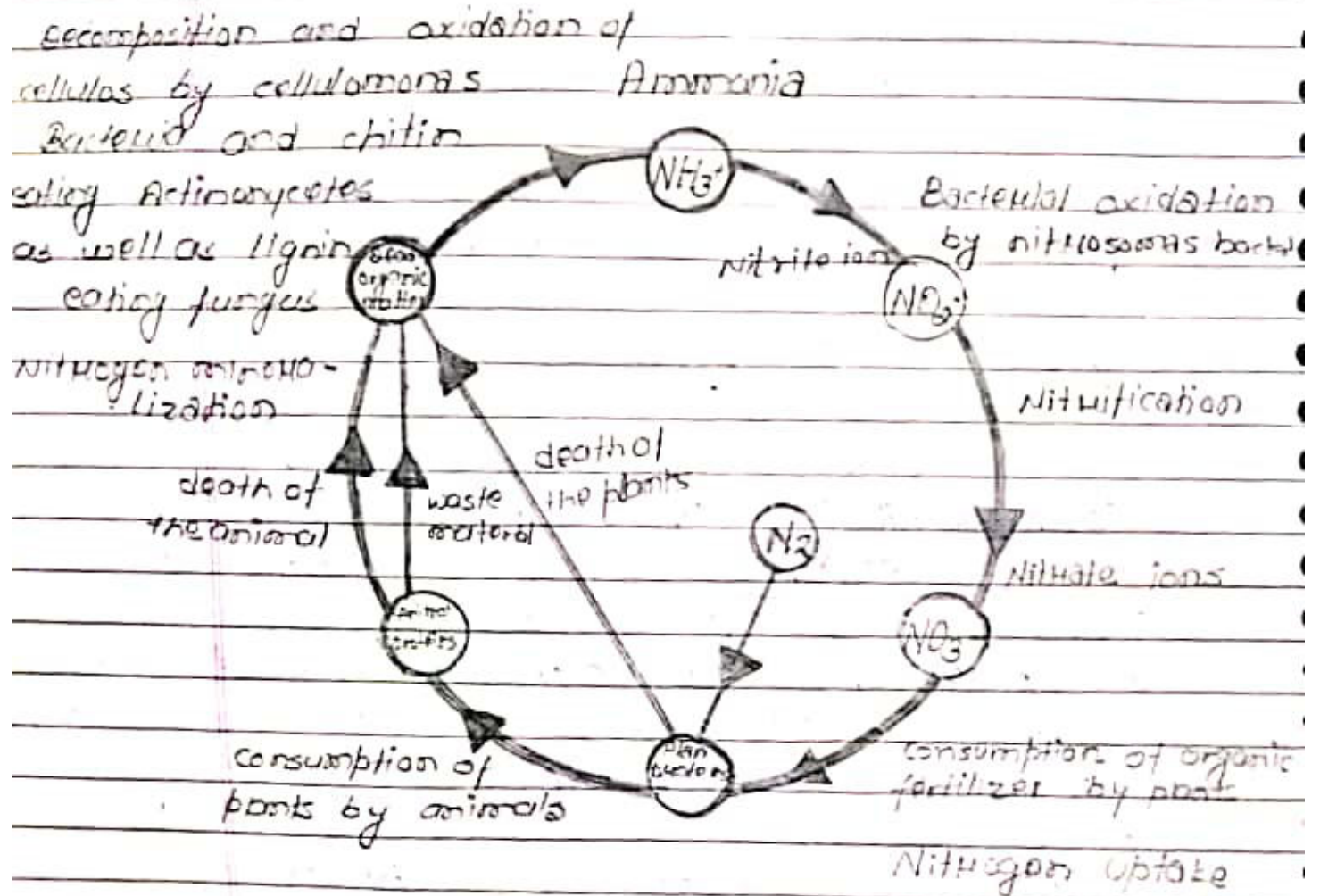


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## NITROGEN CYCLE



The nitrogen cycle is of particular interest to ecologists because nitrogen availability can affect the rate of key ecosystem processes, including primary production and decomposition. Human activities such as fossil fuel combustion, use of artificial nitrogen fertilizers, and release of nitrogen in wastewater have dramatically altered the global

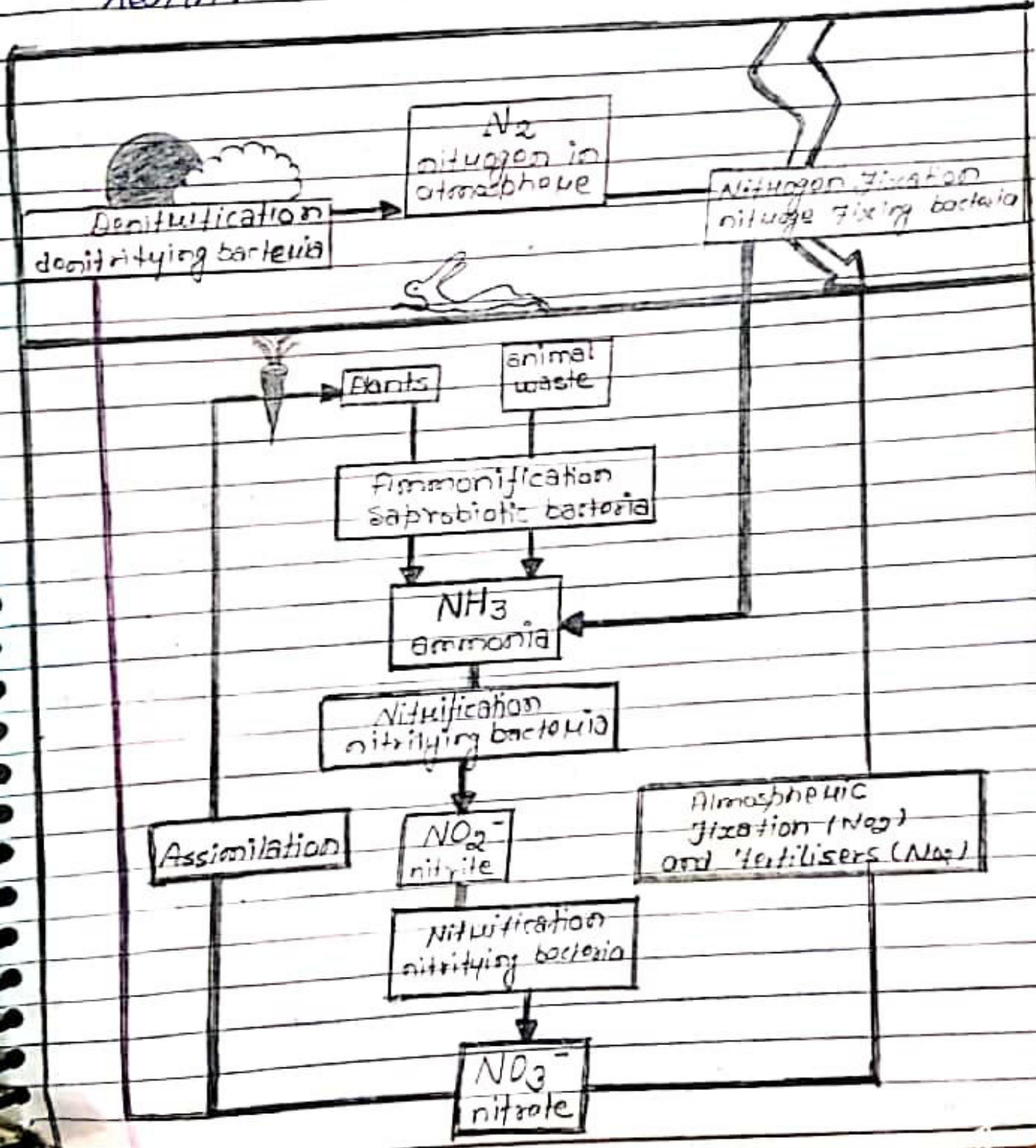


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nitrogen cycle. Human modification of the global nitrogen cycle can negatively affect the natural environment and also human health.





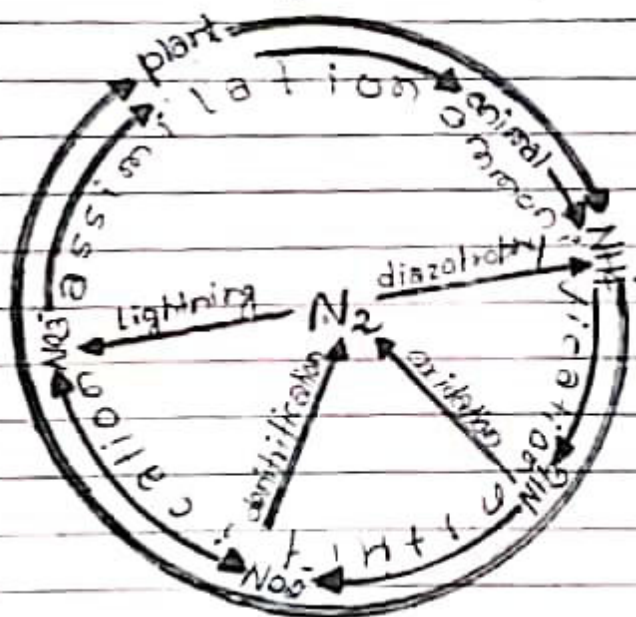
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A simple diagram of the nitrogen cycle. The blue boxes represent stores of nitrogen, the green writing is for processes that occur to move the nitrogen from one place to another and the red writing are all the bacteria involved.

classical representation of the nitrogen cycle



Nitrogen is present in the environment in a wide variety of chemical forms including organic nitrogen, ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ), nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ), nitric oxide ( $\text{NO}$ ) or inorganic nitrogen gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ).