

**ESTUDIO DE LAS FRACCIONES Y VOLATILIZACION DEL NITROGENO
EN DOS SUELOS DE TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA**

Tesis de Grado de Magister Scientiae

José Guillermo Suárez Montes



**INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA
Centro Tropical de Enseñanza e Investigación
Departamento de Cultivos y Suelos Tropicales
Turrialba, Costa Rica
Enero, 1972**

Theos
S939es



ESTUDIO DE LAS FRACCIONES Y VOLATILIZACION DEL NITROGENO
EN DOS SUELOS DE TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

Tesis

Presentada al Consejo de la Escuela para Graduados
como requisito parcial para optar al grado de

Magister Scientiae

en el

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA

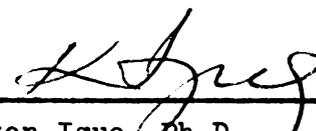
APROBADA:


Mario Blasco L., Ph.D.


Consijero


Gilberto Pérez, Ph.D.

Comité


Kozen Igue, Ph.D.

Comité


Rufo Bazán, Ph.D.

Comité

Enero, 1972

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

STATE OF TEXAS

STATE OF TEXAS

STATE OF TEXAS

STATE

STATE OF TEXAS

A María Bernarda
con todo mi cariño

A mis padres
A mis hermanos

A mi colega
León Ramiro Jaramillo C.

... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

... ..
... ..

AGRADECIMIENTOS

El autor desea expresar su más sincero agradecimiento al Dr. Mario Blasco L., Consejero Principal, por su acertada orientación, valiosos consejos y estrecha colaboración prestada en el planeamiento y desarrollo del presente trabajo de tesis.

A los Drs. Gilberto Páez, Kozen Igue, Rufo Bazán, miembros del comité consejero, por sus valiosas enseñanzas, asesoramiento y colaboración que hicieron posible este trabajo.

Al Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA por haber otorgado la beca.

Y a todas aquellas personas que de una u otra forma contribuyeron a la realización de este trabajo.

• **Stressors** are environmental factors that cause stress. They can be physical, psychological, or social. Examples include work pressure, financial problems, and family conflicts.

• **Stressors** can be categorized into acute and chronic. Acute stressors are short-term and intense, while chronic stressors are long-term and persistent.

• **Stressors** can lead to **stress**, which is the body's response to these stressors. Stress can be positive (eustress) or negative (distress).

• **Stressors** can also lead to **burnout**, a state of emotional, mental, and physical exhaustion caused by excessive and prolonged stress.

• **Stressors** can be managed through various techniques such as relaxation, time management, and seeking support.

• **Stressors** can be prevented by maintaining a healthy lifestyle, including regular exercise, a balanced diet, and adequate sleep.

• **Stressors** can be identified through self-reflection and observation of one's environment.

• **Stressors** can be reduced by setting realistic goals and priorities, and by taking breaks and practicing self-care.

• **Stressors** can be avoided by recognizing and setting boundaries, and by seeking professional help when needed.

• **Stressors** can be minimized by developing coping strategies and resilience, and by maintaining a positive outlook.

• **Stressors** can be eliminated by addressing the root causes of the stressors and by making necessary changes in one's life.

BIOGRAFIA

El autor nació en Cúcuta, Colombia el 26 de marzo de 1942.

Realizó sus estudios de bachillerato en el Colegio Salesiano de Cúcuta. Ingresó a la Fundación Universidad de Bogotá Jorge Tadeo Lozano en 1962, graduándose como Agrólogo en 1967.

En 1968-1969 cursó estudios de especialización en Pedología en el "Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer", París, Francia, auspiciado por el Gobierno Francés en Cooperación Técnica.

Prestó sus servicios profesionales a la Corporación Autónoma Regional de la Sabana de Bogotá "C A R" en la Sección de Edafología y Laboratorio de Aguas y Suelos desde 1965 hasta 1970.

En 1970 se vinculó a la Facultad de Agrología de la Universidad de Bogotá Jorge Tadeo Lozano como profesor de prácticas de química y física de suelos.

En setiembre de 1970 ingresó a la Escuela para Graduados del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA en Turrialba, Costa Rica, habiendo obtenido el grado de Magister Scientiae en enero de 1972.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal.

2. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define the problem more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem and the specific areas that are affected.

3. The third step is to analyze the causes of the problem. This is done by identifying the factors that contribute to the problem and determining how they are related.

4. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the specific steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed.

5. The fifth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the problem is being solved.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the current performance with the desired state and determining whether the problem has been solved.

7. Finally, the seventh step is to take corrective action if necessary. This involves identifying the reasons why the problem was not solved and taking steps to prevent it from happening again.

CONTENIDO

	<u>Página</u>
1. INTRODUCCION	1
2. REVISION DE LITERATURA	3
2.1. Formas de nitrógeno	3
2.1.1. Nitrógeno total	3
2.1.2. Nitrógeno orgánico	4
2.1.3. Nitrógeno inorgánico	5
2.1.4. Mineralización del nitrógeno	6
2.1.4.1. Factores principales que afectan la mineralización del nitrógeno	7
2.1.5. Volatilización del nitrógeno	9
3. MATERIALES Y METODOS	12
3.1. Descripción general del área	12
3.1.1. Localización y extensión	12
3.1.2. Características ecológicas	12
3.1.3. Características edafológicas	12
3.1.4. Muestreo	13
3.2. Análisis de laboratorio	14
3.2.1. Fraccionamiento de nitrógeno	14
3.2.2. Volatilización del nitrógeno	14
3.3. Análisis estadístico	17
4. RESULTADO	18
4.1. Influencia del tipo de vegetación, la serie de suelo y la profundidad de muestreo sobre las diferentes fracciones de nitrógeno del suelo.	18
4.2. Estudio de las relaciones entre las diferentes fracciones del nitrógeno del suelo	27
4.3. Volatilización del nitrógeno	30

1. Introduction

1.1

.....

1.2

.....

1.3

.....

1.4

.....

1.5

.....

1.6

.....

1.7

.....

1.8

.....

1.9

.....

1.10

.....

1.11

.....

1.12

.....

1.13

.....

1.14

.....

1.15

.....

1.16

.....

1.17

.....

1.18

.....

1.19

.....

1.20

.....

1.21

.....

1.22

.....

1.23

.....

	<u>Página</u>
5. DISCUSION	33
6. CONCLUSIONES	44
7. RESUMEN	46
7a. SUMMARY	48
8. LITERATURA CITADA	50
APENDICE	62

100

100

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

LISTA DE CUADROS

Cuadro N ^o		<u>Página</u>
1	Métodos empleados para determinar el N-Total y sus fracciones	15
2	Análisis del análisis multidimensional de las diferentes formas de Nitrógeno del suelo	22
3	Relación estructural entre las diferentes fracciones de N del suelo1.....	28
4	Análisis de variancia de la volatilización de Nitrógeno en los suelos de la serie La Margot y Colorado	31

LISTA DE FIGURAS

Figura N ^o		Página
1	Representación gráfica de las formas totales de Nitrógeno en los suelos	19
2	Representación gráfica de las formas de N Inorgánico en los suelos estudiados	20
3	Representación gráfica de las formas de N orgánico en los suelos estudiados	21
4	Curva de volatilización del N en los suelos de las series La Margot y Colorado	32
5	Cambio en magnitud de $N-NH_4^+$ y $N-NO_3^-$ en las condiciones vegetales estudiadas	41

100

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1. INTRODUCCION

El nitrógeno es uno de los elementos cuya evaluación en los suelos presenta mayores dificultades debido a que puede hallarse en diferentes estados de oxidación y reducción. Por eso, a pesar de que la determinación del nitrógeno total es un proceso analítico bien conocido, la diferenciación de sus distintas fracciones ha sido poco estudiada, máxime cuando hasta hace unos 15 años se consideraba que todo el N del suelo se encontraba formando parte de los compuestos orgánicos.

El estudio de las concentraciones y formas de nitrógeno se hace necesario para conocer su comportamiento en los suelos. Así la abundancia de compuestos orgánicos de naturaleza proteínica estará señalando una mayor disponibilidad nitrogenada por cuanto, los aminoácidos son fácilmente degradados a NH_4^+ y NO_3^- . Por el contrario, la acumulación de compuestos nitrogenados de naturaleza aromática indicará un proceso lento de mineralización. Dentro de las formas inorgánicas se destaca la determinación del N-intercambiable, que por incluir tanto el N- NH_4^+ de cambio como el NH_4^+ y el NO_3^- procedente de la mineralización de la materia orgánica, constituye el índice de disponibilidad actual del nitrógeno del suelo. Debido a que el nitrógeno de los suelos es en su mayor parte orgánico, es importante estudiar cómo las distintas condiciones vegetales influyen en la concentración total y en la composición del nitrógeno, ya que esto ayudará a conocer qué cobertura vegetal produce las condiciones óptimas para la acumulación y degradabilidad del nitrógeno. Así mismo, es interesante estudiar algunas de las reacciones que, como la volatilización, más

influyen en el manejo del nitrógeno en el suelo; este fenómeno representa serias pérdidas económicas y por ello es conveniente saber cuál es el porcentaje de pérdida del nitrógeno, aplicado en forma de fertilizante.

Con base en las consideraciones anteriores, la presente investigación se efectuó con el fin de obtener información que permitiera un mayor conocimiento del nitrógeno y su volatilización en suelos bajo cobertura de bosque, pradera y cultivo, llenando los siguientes objetivos:

1. Estudiar el fraccionamiento de compuestos nitrogenados del suelo.
2. Determinar las formas inorgánicas del nitrógeno.
3. Estudiar la volatilización del nitrógeno en los suelos.

- **Question 1:** A company has 100 employees. The number of employees who are members of the company's union is 30. What is the probability that a randomly selected employee is a member of the company's union?
- Answer:** The probability that a randomly selected employee is a member of the company's union is $\frac{30}{100} = 0.3$.
- **Question 2:** A bag contains 5 red marbles and 10 blue marbles. What is the probability of drawing a red marble?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a red marble is $\frac{5}{5+10} = \frac{1}{3}$.
- **Question 3:** A coin is flipped 10 times. What is the probability of getting exactly 5 heads?
- Answer:** The probability of getting exactly 5 heads in 10 flips of a fair coin is $\frac{1}{2^{10}} \binom{10}{5} = \frac{105}{1024}$.
- **Question 4:** A box contains 100 light bulbs. 10 of the bulbs are defective. What is the probability that a randomly selected bulb is defective?
- Answer:** The probability that a randomly selected bulb is defective is $\frac{10}{100} = 0.1$.
- **Question 5:** A deck of 52 cards is shuffled. What is the probability of drawing a heart?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a heart from a standard deck of 52 cards is $\frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$.
- **Question 6:** A die is rolled 6 times. What is the probability of getting a 1 on every roll?
- Answer:** The probability of getting a 1 on every roll of a 6-sided die is $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^6 = \frac{1}{46656}$.
- **Question 7:** A bag contains 100 marbles. 40 are red, 30 are blue, and 30 are green. What is the probability of drawing a red or blue marble?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a red or blue marble is $\frac{40+30}{100} = 0.7$.
- **Question 8:** A coin is flipped 100 times. What is the probability of getting exactly 50 heads?
- Answer:** The probability of getting exactly 50 heads in 100 flips of a fair coin is $\frac{1}{2^{100}} \binom{100}{50}$.
- **Question 9:** A box contains 100 light bulbs. 5 are defective. What is the probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective?
- Answer:** The probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective is $\frac{95}{100} = 0.95$.
- **Question 10:** A deck of 52 cards is shuffled. What is the probability of drawing a spade or a club?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a spade or a club from a standard deck of 52 cards is $\frac{13+13}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$.
- **Question 11:** A die is rolled 100 times. What is the probability of getting a 1 on every roll?
- Answer:** The probability of getting a 1 on every roll of a 6-sided die is $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{100} = \frac{1}{6^{100}}$.
- **Question 12:** A bag contains 100 marbles. 60 are red, 30 are blue, and 10 are green. What is the probability of drawing a red or blue marble?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a red or blue marble is $\frac{60+30}{100} = 0.9$.
- **Question 13:** A coin is flipped 1000 times. What is the probability of getting exactly 500 heads?
- Answer:** The probability of getting exactly 500 heads in 1000 flips of a fair coin is $\frac{1}{2^{1000}} \binom{1000}{500}$.
- **Question 14:** A box contains 100 light bulbs. 10 are defective. What is the probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective?
- Answer:** The probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective is $\frac{90}{100} = 0.9$.
- **Question 15:** A deck of 52 cards is shuffled. What is the probability of drawing a spade or a diamond?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a spade or a diamond from a standard deck of 52 cards is $\frac{13+13}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$.
- **Question 16:** A die is rolled 1000 times. What is the probability of getting a 1 on every roll?
- Answer:** The probability of getting a 1 on every roll of a 6-sided die is $\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{1000} = \frac{1}{6^{1000}}$.
- **Question 17:** A bag contains 100 marbles. 70 are red, 20 are blue, and 10 are green. What is the probability of drawing a red or blue marble?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a red or blue marble is $\frac{70+20}{100} = 0.9$.
- **Question 18:** A coin is flipped 10000 times. What is the probability of getting exactly 5000 heads?
- Answer:** The probability of getting exactly 5000 heads in 10000 flips of a fair coin is $\frac{1}{2^{10000}} \binom{10000}{5000}$.
- **Question 19:** A box contains 100 light bulbs. 10 are defective. What is the probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective?
- Answer:** The probability that a randomly selected bulb is not defective is $\frac{90}{100} = 0.9$.
- **Question 20:** A deck of 52 cards is shuffled. What is the probability of drawing a spade or a diamond?
- Answer:** The probability of drawing a spade or a diamond from a standard deck of 52 cards is $\frac{13+13}{52} = \frac{1}{2}$.

0.02% = 2000

Cm³ = 1000 cm³ ?

10,000 x 0.02% = 2000 cm³ x 1000 x 1000 = 2000000 cm³

- 3 -

20000 x 0.02% = 4000
 200000 x 0.02% = 40000

2. REVISION DE LITERATURA

2.1. Formas de nitrógeno

Hasta hace pocos años el nitrógeno de los suelos era conocido solamente por su forma total, pero se ignoraban muchas de sus reacciones por desconocerse sus distintas fracciones. Bremner (29) en 1950 y Rodríguez (110) en 1954 fueron quienes impulsaron definitivamente las investigaciones del nitrógeno al estudiar sus formas orgánicas e inorgánicas respectivamente.

2.1.1. Nitrógeno total

Según Bremner (37) el contenido total de nitrógeno varía entre menos de 0,02% en el subsuelo a más de 2,5% en suelos de turba, señalando un rango de 0,06 a 0,5% de N para la capa arable. A su vez Birch y Friend (14) señalan para suelos de Africa Oriental valores que oscilan entre 0,05-2,5%. En suelos centroamericanos Díaz-Romeu, et al (57) encontraron un amplio rango de variación en el contenido de N total con valores extremos de 0,05% y 4,7% (promedio 0,493%). En general el porcentaje de Nitrógeno en los suelos tiende a aumentar con la precipitación y altitud, mientras que presenta una correlación inversa con la temperatura (79, 80). Además, Hardy (71) señala que esta generalización es válida cuando hay condiciones de aereación adecuada (más de 10% de oxígeno en el aire del suelo y menos de 5% de CO₂) y un apropiado suministro de agua (cantidad de agua por unidad de superficie de suelo igual o ligeramente en exceso a la evapotranspiración potencial).

QUESTION 1

1.1.1. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

1.1.2. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$. The function $f(x)$ is defined on the interval $(0, 3)$. The derivative of $f(x)$ is $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2(3-x)}$. The function $f(x)$ has a local maximum at $x = 1$ and a local minimum at $x = 2$. The function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(0, 1)$ and concave up on the interval $(1, 2)$. The function $f(x)$ is increasing on the interval $(0, 1)$ and decreasing on the interval $(1, 2)$. The function $f(x)$ is symmetric about the line $x = 1.5$.

1.1.3. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

1.1.4. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

1.1.5. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.6. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.7. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.8. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.9. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.10. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.11. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.12. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.13. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.14. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.15. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.16. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.17. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.18. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ is the value of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (3-x)$ at $x = 1$.

1.1.19. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

Como norma se puede decir que el contenido de nitrógeno total de los suelos decrece gradualmente con la profundidad del perfil (37), sin embargo hay excepciones, como las que pueden ocurrir en suelos volcánicos, debidas a deposiciones sucesivas de cenizas volcánicas o debidas a sedimentos recientes, o a suelos sepultados (59, 92, 142).

2.1.2. Nitrógeno orgánico

En general la fracción orgánica del N representa del 85 al 95% del N-total (16). Alrededor de un tercio del nitrógeno total tiene naturaleza proteínica (29) pudiendo variar este porcentaje hasta un 50% del total en la capa superficial de los suelos (28, 33, 84, 85, 124), decreciendo este contenido a medida que se profundiza en el perfil (116, 121) y siendo afectada la concentración por la cubierta vegetal, fertilización y clima (50, 84, 105, 120).

Los amino ácidos constituyen del 20 al 50% de los ácidos húmicos (32). Dentro de la fracción orgánica los amino azúcares (hexosaminas) pueden representar entre el 5 y 10% del nitrógeno total (39, 117), pudiendo estas concentraciones variar ampliamente como lo demuestran trabajos de Stevenson (122, 123), que reportan incrementos con la profundidad en algunos perfiles, llegando hasta un 24% en el horizonte B de un planosol desarrollado bajo pradera. A su vez, Singh y Bhandari citados por Bremner (37) reportan para suelos áridos de la India valores hasta 40% de amino azúcares.

Los amino azúcares se presentan en muchas sustancias sintetizadas por los microorganismos (polisacáridos, antibióticos, etc.) y se ha

...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

demostrado que la descomposición microbial de los residuos de las plantas es acompañado por síntesis de hexosaminas (37).

2.1.3. Nitrógeno inorgánico

El nitrógeno inorgánico constituye del 5 al 15% del nitrógeno total del suelo, variando estos porcentajes no solamente con relación a las diferentes variables que inciden en el suelo, sino también en relación a los métodos analíticos utilizados. Así por ejemplo, Rodríguez (110) extrayendo el N inorgánico con HF: H₂SO₄ 1 N obtuvo valores superiores al 20%. En trabajos efectuados en suelos de Colombia, los altos porcentajes de nitrógeno inorgánico corresponden a regiones áridas, mientras que los porcentajes más bajos son señalados para suelos volcánicos (15, 92, 127).

Como lo demuestran Adams y Stevenson (1) algunas rocas ígneas (granitos y pegmátitas) y silicatos primarios (silicatos y micas), presentan contenidos de N inorgánico. Taimini et al (128) en suelos de Hawaii compuestos de materiales inorgánicos amorfos encontraron que el nitrógeno era retenido por las taranakitas, complejo relativamente insoluble de amonio y silice, hierro hidratado y fósforo.

La fracción nitrógeno nativo fijo pertenece a la forma de N inorgánico y se encuentra entre las láminas de las arcillas (39). La fijación del NH₄⁺ nativo además de ser parte integrante de la red cristalina mineral puede ser inducida (11, 110). Ciclos de secamiento-humedecimiento repetidos son responsables de esta fijación (17, 137).

QUESTION 1

1.1. The following table shows the number of employees in a company in each of the years 2000 to 2005. The number of employees in 2000 was 1000.

Year	Number of employees
2000	1000
2001	1050
2002	1100
2003	1150
2004	1200
2005	1250

1.2. The following table shows the number of employees in a company in each of the years 2000 to 2005. The number of employees in 2000 was 1000.

Year	Number of employees
2000	1000
2001	1050
2002	1100
2003	1150
2004	1200
2005	1250

1.3. The following table shows the number of employees in a company in each of the years 2000 to 2005. The number of employees in 2000 was 1000.

Year	Number of employees
2000	1000
2001	1050
2002	1100
2003	1150
2004	1200
2005	1250

1.4. The following table shows the number of employees in a company in each of the years 2000 to 2005. The number of employees in 2000 was 1000.

Year	Number of employees
2000	1000
2001	1050
2002	1100
2003	1150
2004	1200
2005	1250

Dentro de las arcillas la caolinita es la que presenta menor poder de fijación de NH_4^+ , la illita, vermiculita y montmorillonita presentan los mayores poderes de fijación (17, 110, 137). Bajo condiciones de humedad la vermiculita y las micas hidratadas pueden fijar N-NH_4^+ (6).

Como lo indican Aomine (9) y Walsh (136), la fijación de NH_4^+ aumenta con la profundidad del perfil. Así mismo la fijación disminuye al aumentar la concentración de H^+ en los suelos (98).

El nitrógeno intercambiable constituye la otra fracción del N-inorgánico y representa por lo general el 2% del nitrógeno total, aunque aumenta significativamente en las regiones áridas y semiáridas (16). Esta fracción se encuentra retenida en la superficie de las arcillas.

La determinación se efectúa a partir de extracciones con sales de calcio que siempre extraen más N-NH_4^+ intercambiable que las soluciones de sales de potasio como lo demuestran los trabajos de Allison et al (6) y Blasco y Cornfield (20) debido al hecho de que el potasio contrae las láminas cristalinas de las arcillas, mientras que el calcio las expande, o que el calcio expande las láminas cristalinas más que el potasio, siendo más fácilmente liberado el N-NH_4^+ utilizando / calcio (6, 100).

2.1.4. Mineralización del nitrógeno

La mineralización o amonificación es la conversión de los compuestos orgánicos nitrogenados a amoníaco. Nitrificación es la conversión

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms and the underlying causes of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the stakeholders who are affected by the problem. This is important because it helps to determine who has a stake in the problem and who is responsible for addressing it.

2. The second step in the process is to gather information. This involves collecting data and research that will help to understand the problem more fully. This information can be used to identify the root causes of the problem and to develop a plan of action.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the specific steps that need to be taken to address the problem. This plan should be realistic and achievable, and it should take into account the resources available and the time constraints.

4. The fourth step in the process is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to stay flexible and adjust the plan as needed based on the results of the implementation.

5. The fifth and final step in the process is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and identifying any areas for improvement. This evaluation should be done regularly to ensure that the problem is being addressed effectively and that the plan is being adjusted as needed.

In addition to these five steps, there are several other factors that can influence the success of a problem-solving process. These include the quality of the information gathered, the clarity of the plan, the commitment of the stakeholders, and the availability of resources. It is important to consider these factors when developing a plan of action and when implementing it.

One of the most important factors in the problem-solving process is the quality of the information gathered. This information should be accurate, up-to-date, and relevant to the problem. It should also be gathered from a variety of sources to ensure that all perspectives are represented.

Another important factor is the clarity of the plan. The plan should be specific and detailed, and it should clearly outline the steps that need to be taken. It should also be realistic and achievable, and it should take into account the resources available and the time constraints.

The commitment of the stakeholders is also a key factor in the success of a problem-solving process. All stakeholders should be involved in the process, and they should be committed to the plan and to the goal of solving the problem.

Finally, the availability of resources is an important factor. The plan should be developed with the resources available in mind, and it should be adjusted as needed based on the results of the implementation.

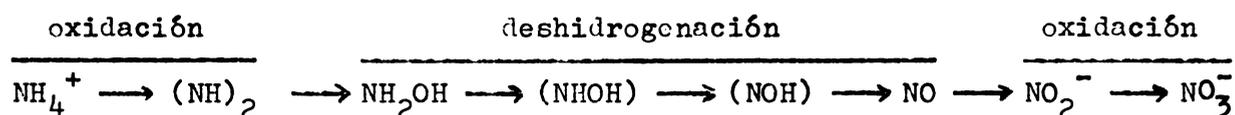
In conclusion, the process of identifying and solving a problem is a complex one that requires careful planning and execution. By following the five steps outlined above and considering the other factors that can influence the success of the process, it is possible to effectively address a wide range of problems.

de NH_4^+ a NO_3^- . El nitrógeno mineral es la suma de $\text{N-NH}_3 + \text{N-NO}_2^- + \text{N-NO}_3^-$ (3, 15).

Como es bien sabido una gran diversidad de bacterias, hongos y actinomicetos pueden liberar amonio de compuestos orgánicos nitrogenados tanto en condiciones aerobias como anaerobias. El amoniaco posteriormente pasa a formas nítricas bajo la acción de organismos especializados.

La nitrificación es efectuada por los microorganismos (nitrosomonas, nitrobacter) y en el suelo tiene lugar en la superficie de las partículas donde está adsorbido el amoniaco.

La nitrificación es un proceso aeróbico realizado por bacterias caracterizadas por su metabolismo quimoautotrófico obligatorio, derivando su energía completamente de la oxidación del amoniaco a nitrito y nitrato. Esta reacción se produce vía hidroxilamina. A continuación se presenta el esquema propuesto por Anderson (7).



Para catalizar la oxidación se requiere la presencia de cobre (7) necesario para la formación de hidroxilamina y hierro combinado a la citocroma que interviene en la respiración de los microorganismos (88).

2.1.4.1. Factores principales que afectan la mineralización del nitrógeno.

Los pHs óptimos para la formación de amoniaco, nitritos y

4. **Средства массовой информации** – это каналы распространения информации, позволяющие охватывать массовую аудиторию. К ним относятся газеты, журналы, телевидение, радио, Интернет и социальные сети.

5. **Средства массовой информации** играют важную роль в формировании общественного мнения, информировании граждан и продвижении товаров и услуг.

6. **Средства массовой информации** являются важным инструментом для компаний, позволяющим им достигать своей маркетинговой цели.

7. **Средства массовой информации** позволяют компаниям взаимодействовать с клиентами и получать обратную связь.

8. **Средства массовой информации** являются важным каналом для продвижения социальных и экологических инициатив.

9. **Средства массовой информации** позволяют компаниям создавать положительный имидж и укреплять лояльность клиентов.

10. **Средства массовой информации** являются важным инструментом для мониторинга репутации компании и выявления потенциальных рисков.

11. **Средства массовой информации** позволяют компаниям анализировать поведение потребителей и адаптировать свои маркетинговые стратегии.

12. **Средства массовой информации** являются важным каналом для продвижения инновационных продуктов и услуг.

13. **Средства массовой информации** позволяют компаниям устанавливать партнерские отношения с другими организациями и расширять свои возможности.

14. **Средства массовой информации** являются важным инструментом для повышения прозрачности деятельности компании и укрепления доверия клиентов.

15. **Средства массовой информации** позволяют компаниям участвовать в социальных и культурных мероприятиях, поддерживая развитие общества.

Средства массовой информации – это важный инструмент для достижения маркетинговых целей.

nitratos son 8,6, 7,2 y 6,5 respectivamente (3).

En medio ácido la acción inhibitoria del ácido nitroso, y en medio alcalino la disolución de las enzimas que lo forman restringe la oxidación de los nitritos (7, 24) de ahí que los nitritos se acumulan en suelos alcalinos, aunque pueden existir en suelos ácidos (107).

El efecto residual de aplicaciones de aluminio (18) y por otra parte la adición de calcio a suelos ácidos produce efectos estimulantes en la nitrificación (22, 51, 72).

Temperaturas altas (40-60°C) son óptimas para la amonificación (15), mientras que las bajas temperaturas inciden en la acción de los microorganismos nitrificantes disminuyendo su producción (67), los cuales requieren temperaturas óptimas 24-30°C (54).

Varios autores han señalado (21, 58) un rango de pF de 2,5-2,0 para que se produzca una mejor nitrificación, ya que el exceso de humedad disminuye la producción de nitratos y amoniaco, pues los microorganismos anaeróbicos son menos activos que los aeróbicos (58), así mismo bajos niveles de humedad inhiben más a los microorganismos oxidadores de nitritos que a los amonificantes (81).

La adición de materiales orgánicos al suelo deprime la mineralización del N ya que se produce desbalance de la relación C/N, inhibiéndose la acción de la proteinasa por los carbohidratos (16).

En relación a la cobertura vegetal Vlassak (132), señala que bajo condiciones de cultivo, o de pradera la nitrificación es bastante rápida, pero que en condiciones de bosque la mayor parte del N mineralizado se obtuvo como amoniaco. Respecto a la fracción arcillosa,

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Kai y Harada (82) encontraron que la adición de montmorillonita y halloisita a soluciones de cultivo, estimulaba la producción de nitratos y nitritos, mientras que, la alófana disminuye la mineralización. Al respecto Bornemisza y Pineda (25) y Broadbent, et al (41) demuestran que la presencia de alófana tiende a disminuir la cantidad de NO_3^- . Probablemente esto es debido a la inhibición de la actividad enzimática de la proteasa (10), a desbalances nutricionales, y a la estabilización de los materiales orgánicos por la alófana (133).

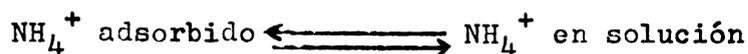
2.1.5. Volatilización del nitrógeno

El nitrógeno a través de la volatilización puede ser perdido como N gaseoso, óxidos de nitrógeno y amoníaco (4).

En general el pH es uno de los factores determinantes de la volatilización, siendo mayores las pérdidas cuando la reacción del suelo es básica, incrementándose en aquellos suelos con valores altos de pH debido a la predominancia en su complejo de cambio de los cationes Na^+ y K^+ (4, 40, 90). Sin embargo la volatilización del nitrógeno también ocurre en suelos ácidos (19, 68, 69), siendo una de las causas la distribución dentro del perfil ácido, de materiales que producen reacciones básicas.

El aumento de temperatura se traduce en pérdidas de nitrógeno por volatilización (19, 48, 77, 135).

De acuerdo a Ernest y Massey (60) la temperatura afecta el equilibrio.



puesto que la hidrólisis del amonio aumenta con la T₂, por tanto su concentración se incrementa en la solución del suelo favoreciendo la posibilidad de pérdida a través de la volatilización.

La volatilización aumenta con la concentración de las aplicaciones y con la fuente utilizada. Desde el punto de vista práctico de aplicación de fertilizantes nitrogenados es conveniente enterrarlos a unos 7 cm de profundidad. Así las pérdidas por volatilización serán casi inexistentes debido al contacto del N liberado con los materiales del suelo y condiciones menos fluctuantes de T₂ y humedad (40, 77, 90, 95, 116).

En relación a la humedad de suelo, no siempre hay acuerdo en las distintas investigaciones, probablemente por las implicaciones que se derivan de las reacciones químicas del N disuelto, con las arcillas y materiales orgánicos del suelo (16). Las pérdidas tienden a ser mayores en condiciones de anegamiento o de extrema sequedad (119). Las pérdidas en suelos anegados son ocasionadas por la evaporación del agua y en suelos muy secos por el incremento de la presión parcial del amoníaco, o sea por la alteración de la presión del NH₃ por exceso o carencia de humedad. Además en suelos anegados es donde procede realmente la desnitrificación por carencia de oxígeno, como lo demuestran Blasco y Cornfield (19) en estudios con (NH₄)₂SO₄ en suelos con 150% de humedad.

La volatilización del NH₃ en la superficie de los suelos básicos o mal tamponados, pobres en arcillas y materia orgánica puede ser considerable, disminuyendo el porcentaje de pérdidas de nitrógeno al

aumentar el porcentaje de arcilla, teniendo los productos nitrogenados mayor posibilidad de reaccionar al aumentar la capacidad de intercambio catiónico (95), cuando los materiales orgánicos nitrogenados se descomponen en, o cerca de la superficie del suelo, las pérdidas del NH_3 pueden ser grandes debido a que la producción amoniacal eleva el pH localmente (119). Por cada miliequivalente de NH_3 volatilizado desaparece un miliequivalente de hidrógeno (74).

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The analysis focuses on identifying trends and patterns over time, which is crucial for making informed decisions.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales volume, particularly in the online channel. This is attributed to the implementation of the new marketing strategy and the improved user experience on the website.

Finally, the document concludes with a set of recommendations for future actions. It suggests continuing to invest in digital marketing and exploring new product lines to further drive growth. Regular monitoring and reporting will be essential to track the success of these initiatives.

3. MATERIALES Y METODOS

3.1. Descripción general del área

3.1.1. Localización y extensión

Los suelos en estudio están ubicados en el área del Centro Tropical de Enseñanza e Investigación del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, en Turrialba, Costa Rica; con una elevación sobre el nivel del mar entre los 580 y 990 m (52).

3.1.2. Características ecológicas

El clima es cálido, excesivamente lluvioso y húmedo (45, 70). Según el mapa ecológico de Costa Rica elaborado por Holdridge (75) corresponde a Bosque Subtropical Húmedo.

La temperatura media, máxima y mínima mensuales son 22,27; 27,14 y 16,99 grados centígrados respectivamente, como promedio de los últimos 13 años. La precipitación media anual es de 2682,5 mm y 223,5 mm mensual como promedio de 27 años. La humedad relativa es de 87,7% (2).

3.1.3. Características edafológicas

Las dos series de suelos seleccionadas abarcan una extensión de 460,17 Has equivalentes a 41,13% del total (2).

a) Serie La Margot, fase normal

Se caracteriza por poseer terrenos de topografía plana a casi plana, con pendientes que varían del 1 al 4%. Al metro de

THE HISTORY OF THE

... of the ...

profundidad se notan, en ciertos sitios, rasgos de hidromorfismo, que se manifiestan por la presencia de la tabla de agua o moteados propios de drenaje imperfecto. En superficie se pueden encontrar cantidades variables de piedras o fragmentos rocosos. Esta serie se ha clasificado como un Inceptisol, Tropepts y Typic Dystropets.

b) Serie Colorado

Los suelos de esta serie se sitúan en zonas de topografía montañosa, con pendientes que oscilan entre 15 y 30%; poseen un perfil extremadamente profundo con un contenido variable de material rocoso, presentando un drenaje bueno a moderadamente bueno. Se clasifican como Inceptisol, Tropepts y Typic Dystropets. Las características principales de cada serie se presentan en los Cuadros 1, 2, 3 y 4 del Apéndice.

3.1.4. Muestreo

Se tomaron muestras a dos profundidades 0-15 cm y 15-30 cm en las condiciones vegetales (bosque, cultivo y pradera). En cada condición vegetal se seleccionaron 3 lugares diferentes, conformándose para cada sitio una muestra compuesta integrada por varias submuestras.

Para la preparación de las muestras se siguieron las indicaciones de Cline (47). Las muestras debidamente homogeneizadas e identificadas fueron colocadas en bolsas de polietileno, posteriormente, fueron secadas al aire, molidas, y pasadas por un tamiz con mallas de 2 mm.

... und die ...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

...
...
...

3.2. Análisis de laboratorio

3.2.1. Fraccionamiento de nitrógeno

En el Cuadro 1 se presenta la metodología empleada para determinar el nitrógeno total y sus fracciones. Para todas las destilaciones se utilizó el aparato micro-Kjeldahl diseñado por Müller (96). La hidrólisis de los suelos se realizó con un aparato de reflujo constante siguiendo las indicaciones de Bremner (35). Los resultados están expresados en base al peso de suelo seco al horno (105°C).

3.2.2. Volatilización del nitrógeno

De acuerdo al método de Blasco y Cornfield (19), muestras de 10 gramos de suelo, tamizado a 2 mm y con humedad ajustada a 0,33 bares, se les aplicó 30, 60, 90 ppm de N en solución a partir de urea y el fertilizante 20-7-12-3-1,2; se incubaron a 30°C en frascos (250 cc de capacidad) herméticamente cerrados.

Cada frasco tenía en su interior 2 'vials', uno de ellos con 0,2 gramos de peróxido de bario, humedecido con 2 gotas de solución saturada en hidróxido de bario, con el fin de suministrar O₂ a los microorganismos y recoger el CO₂ desprendido. El otro 'vial' contenía 1 ml de ácido sulfúrico 0,1 N, con el objeto de atrapar el N volatilizado.

La incubación se llevó por un período de 4 semanas. El N volatilizado se determinó por el método de Yuen y Pollard (141), desarrollando el color con reactivo Nessler.

La concentración de amonio se midió por medio de un espectro-

...and the fact that the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

Cuadro 1. Métodos empleados para determinar el N-Total y sus fracciones.

| Nitrógeno | Extractor | | Selector Reactivo | Destilador | | Observaciones* | Referencia |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Reactivo | Tiempo de contacto horas | | Reactivo | Tiempo de contacto minutos | | |
| N-Total | Mezcla H_2SO_4 + ac. salicílico | 14 | -- | NaOH 1:1 | 20 | -- | 36 |
| N-Orgánico | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | a | 127 |
| N-Inorgánico total | \underline{N} -HF:HCl- \underline{N}^{**} | 24 | -- | H_3BO_3 + $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ | 20 | -- | 33 |
| $N-NH_4^+$ inter-cambiable | $CaCl_2 \underline{N}$ | 24 | -- | H_3BO_3 + $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ (SO_4) $_3Ti_2$ | 20 | -- | 20 |
| NH_4^+ Nativo fijo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | b | 17 |
| N-Mineral | NaCl \underline{N} | 0,5 | -- | MgO 12% (SO_4) $_3Ti_2$ $KMnO_4$ | 20 | -- | 34 |

* a = Se obtuvo por diferencia entre el N-Total y el N-Inorgánico

b = Fue determinado por diferencia entre el N-Intercambiable y el N-Inorgánico

** \underline{N} = Normalidad.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary sources, as well as the specific techniques employed for data processing and statistical analysis.

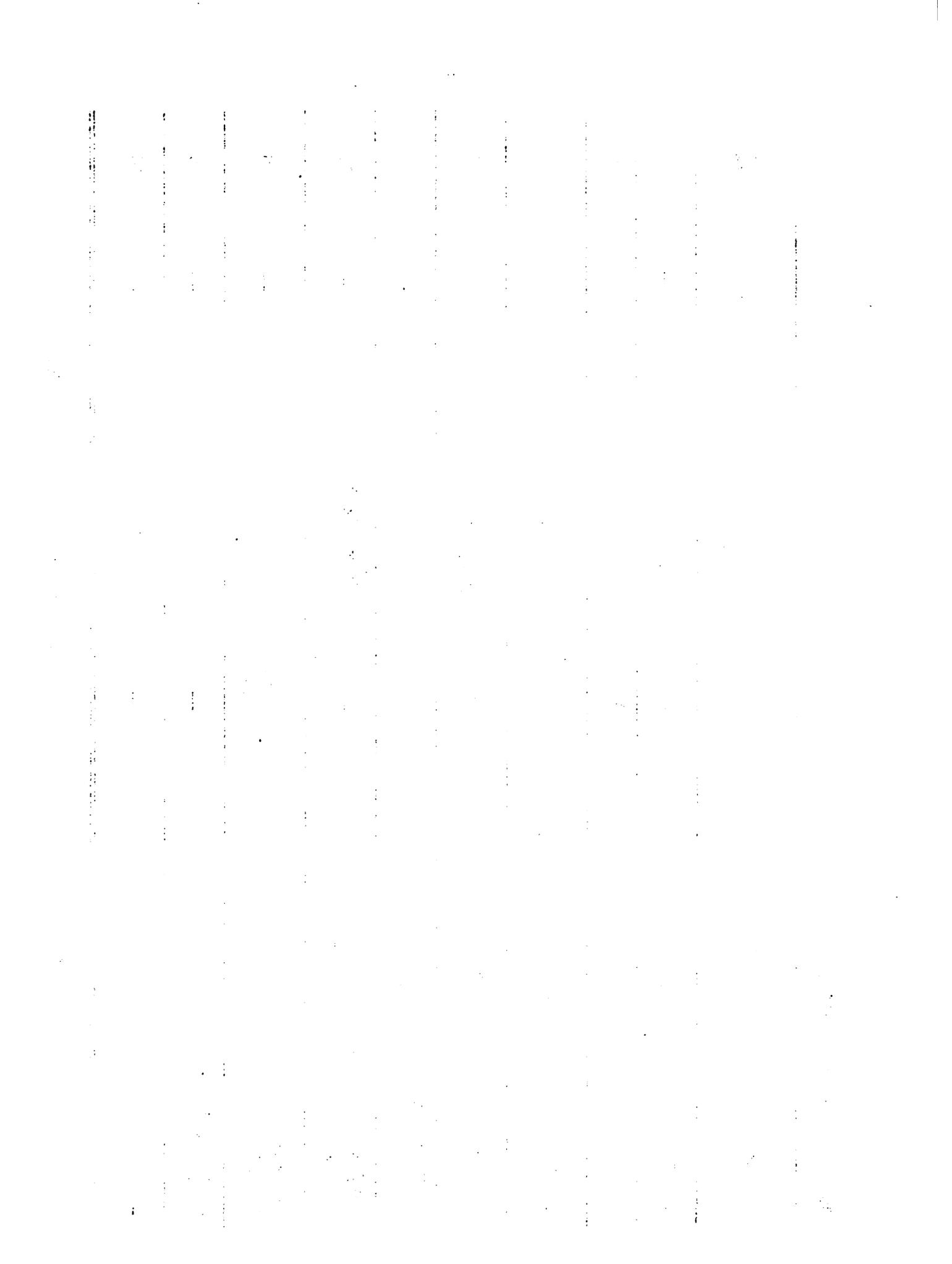
The third section provides a detailed overview of the results obtained from the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the trends and patterns observed in the data. The author also discusses the implications of these findings and how they relate to the overall objectives of the research.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of recommendations for future research. The author suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for addressing the issues identified.

Cuadro 1 (continuación)

| Nitrógeno | Extractor | | Selector Reactivo | Destilador | | Referencia |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Reactivo | Tiempo de contacto horas | | Reactivo | Tiempo de contacto minutos | |
| $N-NH_4^+$ | $NaCl - \bar{N}$ | 0,5 | -- | MgO 12% | 20 | 34 |
| $N-NO_3^-$ | $NaCl - \bar{N}$ | 0,5 | $(SO_4)_3Ti_2$ | MgO 12% | 20 | 34 |
| $N-NO_2^-$ | $NaCl - \bar{N}$ | 0,5 | $KMnO_4 + (SO_4)_2Fe_3$ | MgO 12%
$(SO_4)_3Ti_2$ | 20 | 34 |
| N-Mineralizado | $NaCl - \bar{N}$ | 0,5 | -- | MgO 12%
$(SO_4)_3Ti_2$
$KMnO_4$ | 20 | 34 |
| $N-NH_4^+$ Hidrolizado | $HCl 6 \bar{N}$ | 12 | -- | MgO
Na OH 10 n | 20 | 35 |
| $N-NH_4^+$ + Hexosaminas (hidrolizado) | $HCl 6 \bar{N}$ | 12 | -- | $PO_4^{3-} + BO_3^{3-} + NaOH 10 n$ | 20 | 35 |
| Aminoácidos Hidrolizado | $HCl 6 \bar{N}$ | 12 | NaOH
ac. cítrico +
ninhidrina | $PO_4^{3-} + BO_3^{3-}$
NaOH 5 n | 20 | 35 |
| N-Total (Hidrolizado) | $HCl 6 \bar{N}$ | 13 | -- | NaOH 10 n | 20 | 35 |
| N-Soluble en agua | H_2O | 0,5 | -- | MgO 12% | 20 | 56 |

*c = Se determinó después de 4 semanas de incubación, a capacidad de campo y 30°C.



fotómetro Coleman Junior II modelo 6/20, usando una longitud de onda de 425 mμ.

3.3. Análisis estadístico

Los datos obtenidos fueron procesados en una computadora IBM-1130. El análisis estadístico utilizado para interpretar los resultados experimentales de investigación consistió de análisis de relación y de comparación. Entre los primeros se citan el estudio de las relaciones funcionales de las diferentes fracciones determinadas. La matriz de 14 x 14 fue obtenida a partir del residuo de un análisis de variancia llevado a cabo sobre las 14 variables, simultaneamente (formas de nitrógeno), independientemente de las demás fuentes de variación. Esta matriz permite el estudio de asociación dentro del conjunto suelo y subsuelo, simultaneamente.

El análisis de comparación utilizó la técnica factorial de la forma 2x2x3x3x4. Donde: 2 representa series de suelos, 2 fuentes de nitrógeno (urea, y fertilizante 20-7-12-3-1,2), 3 cubierta vegetal (bosque, cultivo y pradera), 3 sitios dentro de cada condición vegetal, 4 niveles de fertilizante aplicado, y Y volatilización como variable de respuesta. También se utilizó una función de 2º orden para estudiar la tendencia de la respuesta.

10.1 一元二次方程的根与系数的关系

课标要求

课标解读

1. 了解一元二次方程根与系数的关系.

2. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

3. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

4. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

5. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

6. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

7. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

8. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

9. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

10. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

11. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

12. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

13. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

14. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

15. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

16. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

17. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

18. 理解一元二次方程根与系数的关系, 并能熟练地应用它解决有关问题.

4. RESULTADOS

4.1. Influencia del tipo de vegetación, la serie de suelo y la profundidad de muestreo sobre las diferentes fracciones de nitrógeno del suelo.

Los Cuadros 5 al 12 del Apéndice presentan los resultados químicos de las distintas fracciones de N y sus medias de tratamientos se expresan en las Figuras 1, 2 y 3. De acuerdo a estos datos (Cuadro 13 del Apéndice) el ámbito de concentración del N total está comprendido entre 1746 y 5574 ppm. El N orgánico varía de 1700 a 5480 ppm, mientras que la concentración del N inorgánico fue muy bajo (3% del N total) en cantidades que van de 52 a 116 ppm. Dentro de la fracción orgánica el resultado más llamativo corresponde a los aminoácidos en los que la concentración oscila entre 847 y 2447 ppm. En la fracción inorgánica los mayores correspondieron al N intercambiable (42-75 ppm). La relación C/N (ver Cuadro 14 del Apéndice) estuvo comprendida entre 6,1 y 10,7.

En el Cuadro 2 se presentan los valores del ANDEVA del análisis multidimensional usado para la interpretación de los resultados experimentales cuya interpretación se presenta a continuación.

El N-total se ve afectado considerablemente por el tipo de cobertura del suelo. Los suelos cubiertos por bosques y cultivos presentan una cantidad de N-total significativamente inferior ($P < 0,05$) al de los suelos con praderas. Como era de esperarse la profundidad, se relaciona con el contenido de N-total, así la capa superficial (0-15 cm) presenta mayor contenido de N-total.

QUESTION

1. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

2. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

3. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

4. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

5. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

6. The following table shows the number of people who attended a concert in each of the five years from 2000 to 2004.

| Year | Number of people |
|------|------------------|
| 2000 | 1200 |
| 2001 | 1500 |
| 2002 | 1800 |
| 2003 | 2100 |
| 2004 | 2400 |

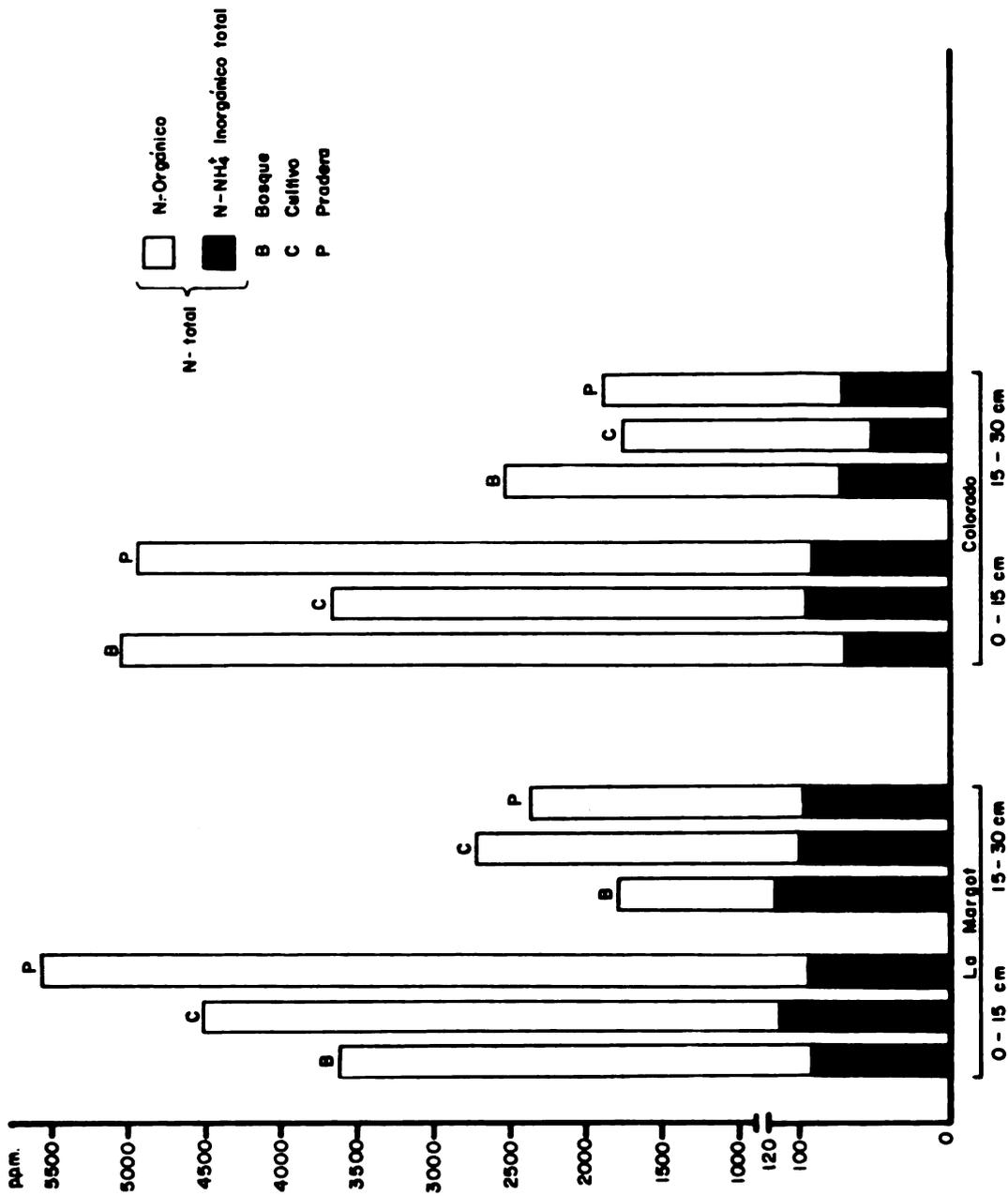


Fig. 1.- Representación gráfica de las formas totales de Nitrógeno en los suelos

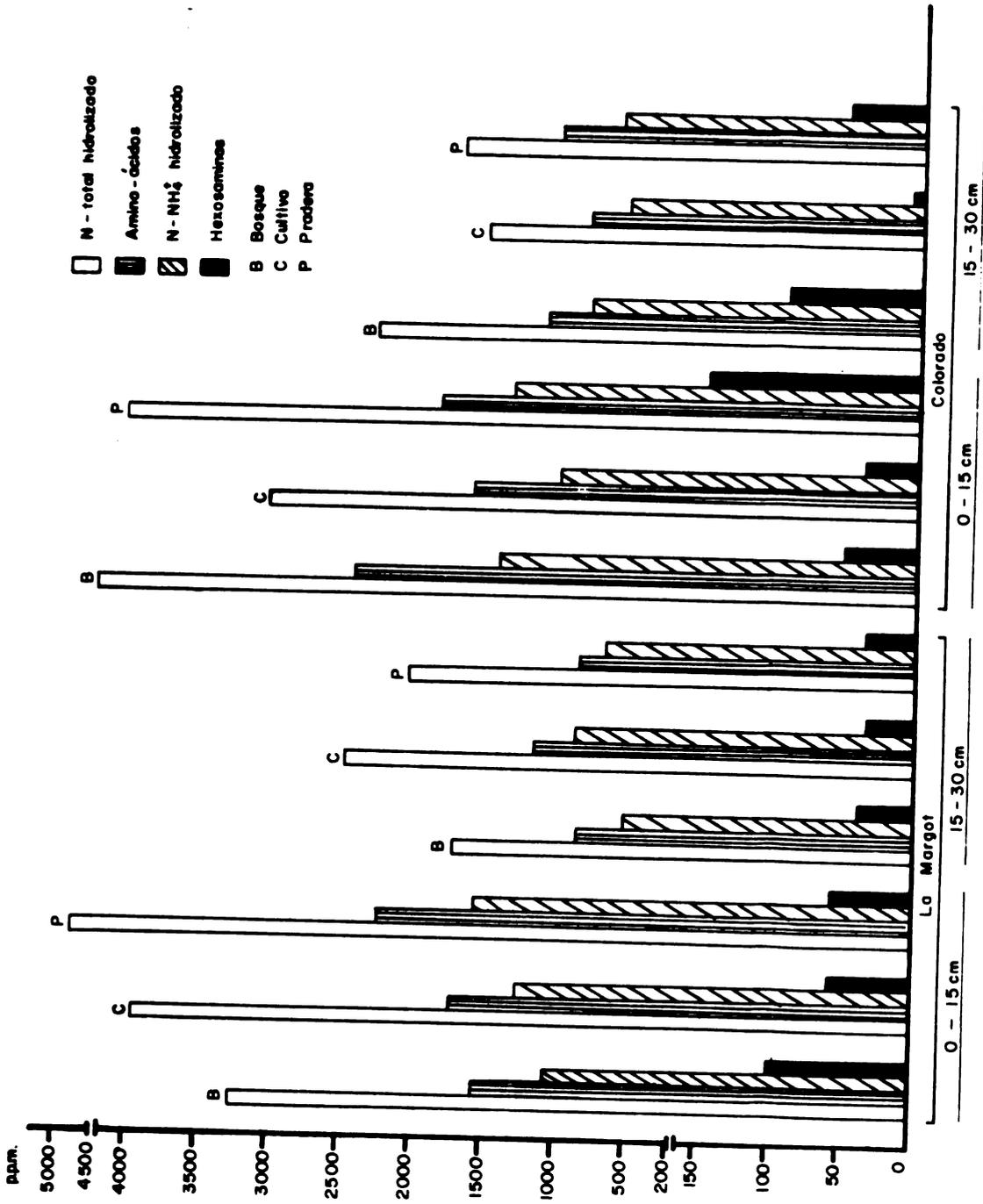


Fig. 2- Representación gráfica de las formas de N. orgánico en los suelos estudiados

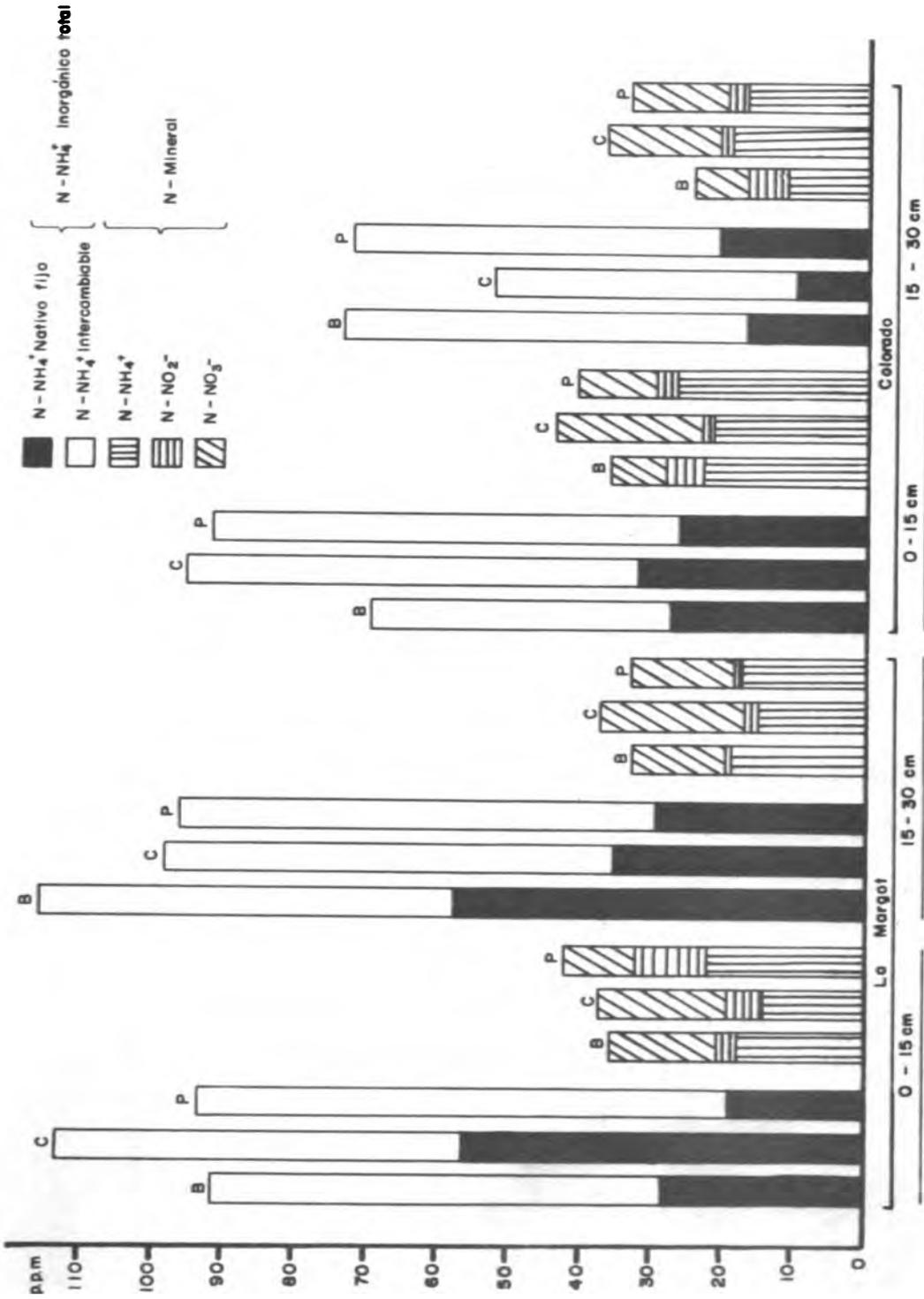


Fig. 3 - Representación gráfica de las formas de N. Inorgánico en los suelos estudiados

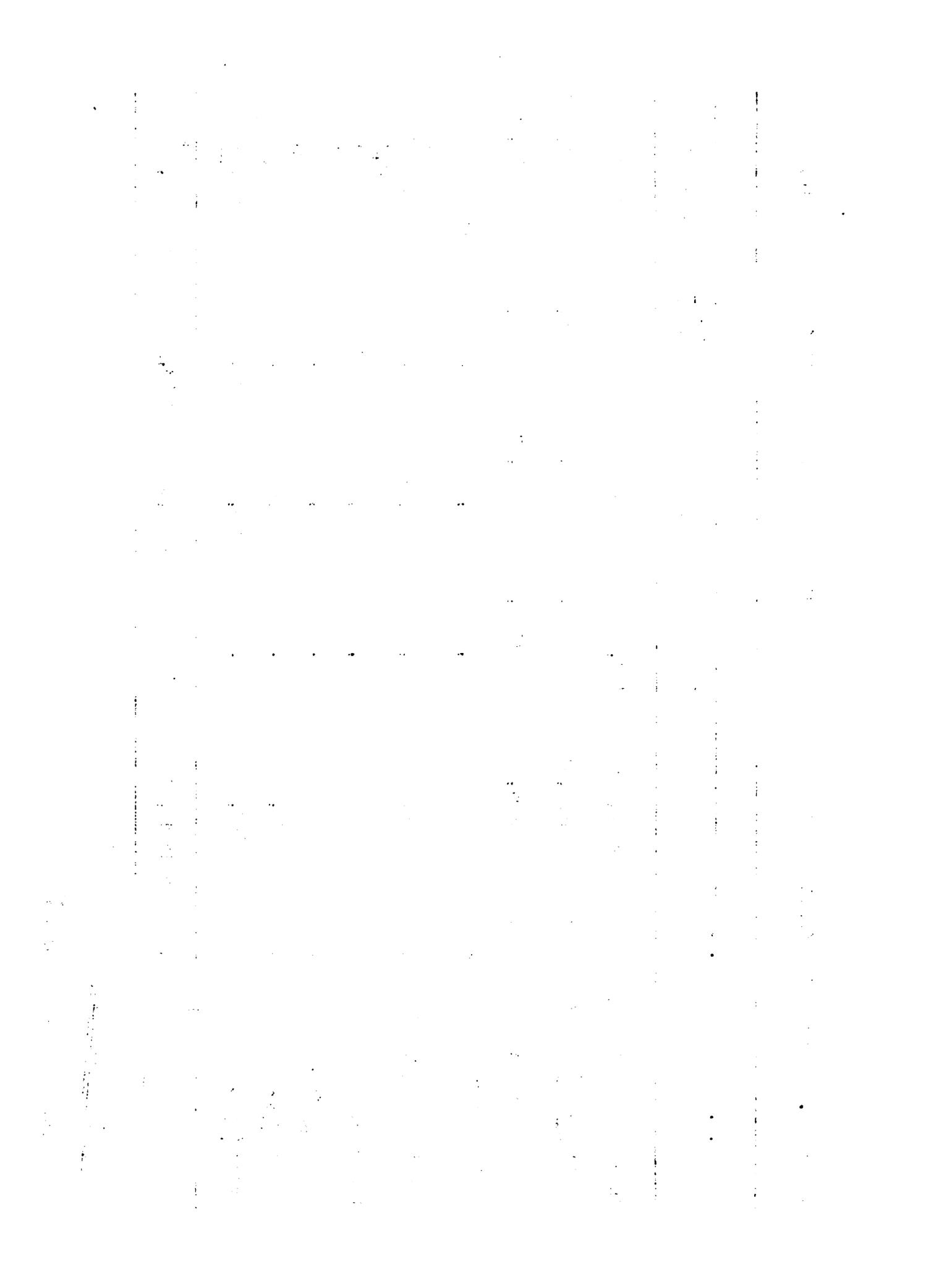


Cuadro 2. Andeva del análisis multidimensional de las diferentes formas de Nitrógeno del suelo.

| F.V. | G.L. | Cuadros medios | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|----------------|---|--|------------|---------------|
| | | N-Inorgánico | N-NH ₄ ⁺
Nativo Fijo | N-NH ₄ ⁺
intercambiable | N-Organico | N-Organico |
| Entre vegetación (A) | 2 | 2398562,67* | 2441,38 | 1883,47 | 92,84 | 2424866,07* |
| Bosque Cultivo vs Pradera | 1 | 4731524,01** | 520,67 | 857,67 | 41,04 | 4815891,01** |
| Bosque vs Cultivo | 1 | 65601,34 | 4362,10 | 2909,27 | 144,64 | 33841,14 |
| Serie La Margot vs Colorado (B) | 1 | 2086555,00 | 175,25 | 10,06 | 210,54 | 2110422,50 |
| Profundidad 0-15 cm vs 15-30 (D) | 1 | 51053456,10** | 561,45 | 85,47 | 1170,15 | 50715344,10** |
| Interacción A B | 2 | 127307,82 | 862,75 | 22,09 | 614,18 | 966313,10 |
| Interacción A D | 2 | 869516,62 | 1235,76 | 264,83 | 382,93 | 859279,00 |
| Interacción B D | 1 | 45816,45 | 66,94 | 746,29 | 369,15 | 42394,40 |
| Error (combinado) | 26 | 633495,37 | 1105,94 | 1069,63 | 248,60 | 627803,12 |
| TOTAL | 35 | 57214710,03 | 6449,47 | 4081,84 | 3088,39 | 57746422,29 |

* Significativo ($P \leq 0,05$)

** Significativo ($P \leq 0,01$)



Cuadro 2 (continuación)

| F.V. | G.L. | Cuadros medios | | | | N-Total
Hidrolizado |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | | N-NH ₄
Hidrolizado | Hexosaminas
Hidrolizado | Amino-ácidos
Hidrolizado | | |
| Entre vegetación (A) | 2 | 146457,20 | 84,50 | 503588,44* | 2065075,37* | |
| Bosque Cultivo vs
Pradera | 1 | 279862,56* | 1,40 | 1006906,25** | 3757473,00** | |
| Bosque vs Cultivo | 1 | 13051,84 | 167,80 | 270,64 | 372677,75 | |
| Serie La Margot vs
Colorado (B) | 1 | 140465,31 | 6133,77 | 382636,06 | 1732808,50* | |
| Profundidad 0-15 cm
vs 0-30 (D) | 1 | 3247509,50** | 8801,85 | 7881818,01 | 34914552,09** | |
| Interacción A B | 2 | 44949,22** | 7470,18 | 3461,21 | 469149,84 | |
| Interacción A D | 2 | 86935,24 | 4111,25 | 420345,79* | 714648,03 | |
| Interacción B D | 1 | 3035,23 | 302,35 | 1199,55 | 9850,82 | |
| Error (combinado) | 26 | 51621,96 | 3203,30 | 93779,68 | 401242,43 | |
| TOTAL | 35 | 3720973,66 | 30107,30 | 9286828,74 | 40307327,08 | |

Cuadro 2 (continuación)

| F.V. | G.L. | Cuadros medios | | | | | N-soluble
en agua |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | N-Total
Mineral | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | |
| Entre vegetación (A) | 2 | 63,40 | 65,32 | 143,07* | 38,08* | 14,39 | |
| Bosque Cultivo vs
Pradera | 1 | 78,27 | 0,44 | 279,31** | 72,80** | 28,78 | |
| Bosque vs Cultivo | 1 | 48,54 | 130,20* | 6,84 | 3,35 | 0,00 | |
| Serie La Margot vs
Colorado (B) | 1 | 55,78 | 20,98 | 19,49 | 2,33 | 8,30 | |
| Profundidad 0-15 cm
vs 15-30 (D) | 1 | 349,13* | 167,10* | 3,47 | 58,06* | 122,07* | |
| Interacción A B | 2 | 80,91 | 20,80 | 93,75 | 2,86 | 1,01 | |
| Interacción A D | 2 | 56,90 | 62,78 | 6,57 | 12,02 | 23,28 | |
| Interacción B D | 1 | 0,10 | 47,11 | 18,30 | 8,39 | 3,53 | |
| Error (combinado) | 26 | 47,55 | 23,90 | 33,33 | 8,76 | 17,55 | |
| TOTAL | 35 | 653,77 | 407,99 | 317,98 | 130,49 | 190,13 | |

En las fracciones N-inorgánico total, $N-NH_4^+$ nativo fijo y el $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable se observa que no existen respuestas diferenciales para los factores de variación estudiados.

En la fracción N-orgánico se constata que existen efectos diferenciales de la vegetación y profundidad de muestreo. La cantidad de N-orgánico encontrado en los suelos cubiertos con pradera es más elevada ($P < 0,05$) que la encontrada en los suelos de bosque y cultivo. El contenido de N-orgánico disminuye a medida que se profundiza en el perfil.

A excepción de la fracción hexosaminas donde no hubo respuesta diferencial entre los diferentes factores de variación estudiados, se observa que en el $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado, los aminoácidos, y el N-total hidrolizado existen diferencias estadísticamente significativas ($P < 0,05$) según la cobertura vegetal, la profundidad, Interacción vegetación - serie de suelos e Interacción vegetación - profundidad. El $N-NH_4^+$ del hidrolizado de los suelos con pradera presentan contenidos significativamente superiores ($P < 0,05$) a los observados en los suelos con bosque y cultivo, ocurriendo lo mismo en la capa superficial (0-15 cm) de estos suelos donde se presentan los más altos valores de $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado. Los suelos de la serie La Margot cubiertos con pradera presentan los más altos contenidos de $N-NH_4^+$.

La cantidad de aminoácidos presentes en los suelos con bosques y cultivos son significativamente inferiores ($P < 0,05$) al de los suelos con pradera. El contenido de aminoácidos es más elevado en la capa superficial.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

Furthermore, it is noted that the accounting system should be designed to be user-friendly and efficient. This helps in reducing the time and effort required to process transactions. The document also highlights the need for proper segregation of duties to prevent fraud and ensure the integrity of the financial statements.

In addition, the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance. By analyzing the data, management can make informed decisions regarding budgeting, cost control, and investment opportunities. The text also mentions that the accounting system should be able to generate reports that are easy to understand and actionable.

Moreover, it is stressed that the accounting department should maintain a high level of confidentiality and security. All financial data should be protected from unauthorized access and disclosure. The document also notes that the accounting system should be regularly updated to incorporate new accounting standards and regulations.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that a robust accounting system is essential for the long-term success of any organization. It provides a clear framework for designing and implementing an effective accounting system. The text also mentions that the accounting department should work closely with other departments to ensure that all financial transactions are properly recorded and reported.

Para el N-total hidrolizado, la capa superficial (0-15 cm) de los suelos con pradera en la serie La Margot presenta valores significativamente superiores ($P < 0,05$) a los encontrados en suelos cubiertos con bosque y cultivo.

En el nitrógeno mineral de estos suelos se observan efectos diferenciales ($P < 0,05$) para la zona de mayor actividad microbiana (0-15 cm), donde se obtuvieron las más altas cantidades (Cuadros 11 y 12 del Apéndice). En la fracción $N-NH_4^+$ se encuentra que existen diferencias significativas para los suelos cubiertos con bosque y cultivo, como también en profundidad. Los contenidos de $N-NH_4^+$ de los suelos con bosque son significativamente superiores ($P < 0,05$) al de los suelos con cultivo. Los más altos valores de $N-NH_4^+$ se presentan en la capa superficial.

Los suelos cubiertos con pradera presentan cantidades de $N-NO_3^-$ significativamente inferiores ($P < 0,05$) a la de los suelos con bosque y cultivo.

La fracción $N-NO_2^-$ señala respuesta diferencial; observándose los más altos valores para los suelos con pradera. Así mismo para la capa superficial se detectan las más altas concentraciones de esta fracción. La prueba de incubación realizada con las muestras superficiales (0-15 cm) demostró que el N mineral aumentaba (ver Cuadro 16 del Apéndice) al controlar durante 4 semanas las condiciones de temperatura (30°C) y humedad (0,33 bares).

Para el N-soluble en agua existe diferencia significativa en la profundidad. Las cantidades más elevadas de esta fracción se presentan en la capa superficial.

and the fact that the defendant's conduct was not a necessary consequence of the victim's actions. The court found that the defendant's actions were a direct result of his own choice to use force, and therefore, the defendant was liable for the victim's injuries. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions.

The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions.

The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions.

The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions.

The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions. The court also found that the defendant's actions were a proximate cause of the victim's injuries, as the victim's injuries were a foreseeable result of the defendant's actions.

4.2. Estudio de las relaciones entre las diferentes fracciones del nitrógeno del suelo.

En el Cuadro 3 se pueden observar las relaciones funcionales entre las formas de nitrógeno determinadas. Esta matriz de correlación permite el estudio de asociación dentro del conjunto. La interpretación de las diferentes fracciones de nitrógeno del suelo de acuerdo a su porcentaje de asociación ($R^2 \times 100$) se presenta a continuación.

La relación entre el N-total (x_1) del suelo y las formas N-orgánico (x_5) $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado (x_6), N-total hidrolizado (x_7) tienen un porcentaje de asociación muy fuerte, ello implica una elevada dependencia de las fracciones del N con respecto al N-total (x_1). La intensidad de asociación de los aminoácidos (x_8) con respecto al N-total (x_1) de los suelos es elevada. Para las demás fracciones ($N-NH_4^+$ inorgánico total (x_2), $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable (x_4), $N-NH_4^+$ nativo fijo (x_3), hexosaminas (x_9), N-total mineral (x_{10}), $N-NH_4^+$ (x_{11}), $N-NO_3^-$ (x_{12}), $N-NO_2^-$ (x_{13}), N-soluble en agua el porcentaje de asociación es bajo.

El $N-NH_4^+$ inorgánico total (x_2), presenta muy fuerte porcentaje de asociación en relación al contenido de $N-NH_4^+$ nativo fijo (x_3) del suelo, mientras que con el resto de las fracciones tiene un porcentaje de asociación bajo. El contenido de $N-NH_4^+$ nativo fijo (x_3) del suelo presenta bajo porcentaje de asociación en relación al resto de formas de N-estudiadas.

... (faint text) ...

Cuadro 3. Relación estructural entre las diferentes fracciones de N del suelo.

| x_1 | x_2 | x_3 | x_4 | x_5 | x_6 | x_7 | x_8 | x_9 | x_{10} | x_{11} | x_{12} | x_{13} | x_{14} |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1,000 | -0,085 | -0,181 | 0,216 | 0,998 | 0,934 | 0,468 | 0,862 | 0,977 | 0,169 | 0,025 | 0,141 | 0,088 | 0,090 |
| 1,000 | 0,896 | 0,191 | -0,132 | -0,169 | -0,162 | -0,071 | -0,003 | 0,233 | -0,309 | 0,414 | 0,141 | 0,141 | 0,356 |
| 1,000 | -0,262 | -0,224 | -0,273 | -0,073 | -0,139 | -0,107 | -0,078 | -0,428 | 0,135 | 0,116 | 0,116 | 0,407 | x_3 |
| 1,000 | 0,206 | 0,235 | -0,190 | 0,152 | 0,230 | 0,683 | 0,273 | 0,602 | 0,052 | -0,127 | x_4 | x_4 | x_4 |
| 1,000 | 0,936 | 0,475 | 0,860 | 0,972 | 0,158 | 0,041 | 0,120 | 0,081 | 0,073 | x_5 | x_5 | x_5 | x_5 |
| 1,000 | 0,297 | 0,896 | 0,926 | 0,093 | -0,044 | 0,059 | 0,168 | 0,048 | x_6 | x_6 | x_6 | x_6 | x_6 |
| 1,000 | 0,078 | 0,454 | 0,108 | 0,239 | -0,035 | 0,009 | 0,049 | x_7 | x_7 | x_7 | x_7 | x_7 | x_7 |
| 1,000 | 0,840 | 0,085 | -0,175 | 0,185 | 0,066 | 0,018 | x_8 |
| 1,000 | 0,202 | 0,028 | 0,194 | 0,054 | 0,109 | x_9 |
| 1,000 | 0,501 | 0,883 | -0,066 | 0,118 | x_{10} |
| 1,000 | 0,204 | -0,568 | -0,158 | x_{11} |
| 1,000 | -0,184 | 0,201 | x_{12} |
| 1,000 | 0,092 | x_{13} |
| 1,000 | x_{14} |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|----------|---|------------------------|----------|---|-------------------|
| x_1 | = | N-total | x_6 | = | $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado | x_{11} | = | $N-NH_4^+$ |
| x_2 | = | $N-NH_4^+$ Inorgánico total | x_7 | = | Hexosaminas | x_{12} | = | $N-NO_3^-$ |
| x_3 | = | $N-NH_4^+$ nativo fijo | x_8 | = | Aminoácidos | x_{13} | = | $N-NO_2^-$ |
| x_4 | = | $N-NH_4^+$ Intercambiable | x_9 | = | N-Total hidrolizado | x_{14} | = | N-soluble en agua |
| x_5 | = | N-Orgánico | x_{10} | = | N-Mineral | | | |

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the company to have a clear and concise record of all financial activities to ensure transparency and accountability. This includes recording all income, expenses, and assets in a timely and accurate manner.

The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling financial data. It details the steps involved in collecting, processing, and analyzing financial information. This includes identifying the sources of data, ensuring its accuracy, and using appropriate statistical methods to analyze the results.

The third part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of financial statements. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate method for the specific situation.

The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges associated with financial data collection and analysis. These challenges include the complexity of financial data, the need for specialized expertise, and the potential for errors and biases. It is important to be aware of these challenges and to take steps to minimize their impact.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It highlights the importance of accurate financial records and the need for transparent and accountable financial reporting. It also provides recommendations for improving the financial reporting process and ensuring the integrity of the data.

The document also includes several appendices and supporting documents. These include a detailed list of financial statements, a glossary of terms, and a list of references. These documents provide additional information and resources for those interested in financial data collection and analysis.

El N-NH_4^+ intercambiable presenta una asociación mediana con los contenidos de N mineral (x_{10}), y los N-NO_3^- (x_{12}) presentes en estos suelos. La relación entre el N-NH_4^+ intercambiable y las demás formas estudiadas tienen un porcentaje de asociación bajo.

La relación del N-orgánico (x_5) con N-NH_4^+ hidrolizado (x_6) y N-total proveniente del hidrolizado se caracteriza por una muy fuerte asociación, siendo fuerte para la fracción aminoácidos (x_8) y baja para las demás fracciones. La muy fuerte asociación entre el N-orgánico y el N-NH_4^+ hidrolizado demuestra que este tiene origen orgánico, que por las reacciones químicas empleadas debe atribuirse a la hidrólisis de las amidas y a una pequeña desaminación del N proteínico.

El porcentaje de asociación que existe entre el N-NH_4^+ hidrolizado (x_6) y las formas aminoácidos (x_8) y N-total hidrolizado (x_9) es muy fuerte, a la vez se observa una asociación baja en las demás fracciones determinadas. La fracción hexosaminas (x_7) presenta una asociación baja con respecto a las demás formas de nitrógeno estudiadas y no muestra dependencia con estas variables. Los aminoácidos (x_8) presentan una fuerte dependencia con el contenido de N-total hidrolizado (x_9), siendo bajo el porcentaje de asociación para el resto de fracciones en estudio. Las relaciones entre el N-total hidrolizado (x_9) y las demás fracciones tienen un porcentaje de asociación bajo.

La relación entre el N-mineral (x_{10}) y el N-NO_3^- (x_{12}) tiene un muy fuerte porcentaje de asociación, siendo media para la fracción N-NH_4^+ (x_{11}) y baja para la fracción N-NO_2^- (x_{13}) y el N-soluble en agua (x_{14}). La intensidad de asociación del NH_4^+ (x_{11}) y el N-NO_2^-

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The manual process involves reviewing each entry individually, while the automated process uses software to identify patterns and anomalies.

The third section describes the results of the analysis. It shows that there are several areas where the data is inconsistent or incomplete. These areas need to be investigated further to determine the cause of the discrepancies.

Finally, the document concludes with a list of recommendations. These include implementing stricter controls over data entry, improving the accuracy of the automated processes, and conducting regular audits to ensure the integrity of the data.

(x_{13}) es mediana, y no se presenta dependencia con los contenidos de N-NO_3^- (x_{12}) y N-soluble en agua. A la vez, la relación entre los N-NO_3^- (x_{12}) y los contenidos de N-NO_2^- (x_{13}) y N-soluble en agua (x_{14}) da un porcentaje de asociación bajo, al igual que ocurre entre el N-NO_2^- (x_{13}) y el N-soluble en agua (x_{14}).

4.3. Volatilización del nitrógeno

En el Cuadro 4 y la Figura 4 se observan los resultados del ANDEVA y la cantidad de N volatilizado, cuya interpretación es la siguiente:

El ANDEVA muestra que existen efectos diferenciales ($P < 0,05$) en las dosis de N-aplicado, series de suelos y la interacción dosis-fuentes de fertilizantes empleados, pero no se presentan diferencias significativas para los demás factores en estudio.

De acuerdo a la Figura 4, la producción de NH_4^+ es bastante insensible a la aplicación de dosis crecientes de N en estos suelos. Sin embargo, es interesante resaltar la tendencia de la producción de amonio que aumenta en la tasa de 0,0019 ppm por cada ppm de N aplicado al suelo. Este incremento alcanza su máximo a la dosis de aproximadamente 38 ppm de N aplicado. A partir de este punto la producción de NH_4^+ muestra tendencia a disminuir a razón de 0,000025 ppm por ppm de N suministrado.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt and invoice should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a large volume of transactions, as it helps in identifying discrepancies and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

Additionally, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews of financial records, businesses can detect errors or fraud early on, preventing significant losses. It also suggests implementing internal controls to minimize the risk of mismanagement and ensure the integrity of the financial data.

The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It notes that while traditional methods were once the norm, the integration of software solutions has revolutionized the field. Cloud-based accounting systems offer real-time data access, automated reporting, and enhanced security features. These tools not only streamline the accounting process but also provide valuable insights into business performance through data analytics.

However, the document also cautions against over-reliance on technology. It stresses that human oversight remains essential, especially when interpreting complex financial data and making strategic decisions. A balanced approach that combines the efficiency of technology with the expertise of skilled accountants is the most effective way to manage a business's finances.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of key accounting practices. It underscores the importance of accuracy, regular audits, and the strategic use of technology. By adhering to these principles, businesses can ensure the reliability of their financial records and make informed decisions that drive long-term success.

The document is intended to serve as a practical guide for business owners and accountants alike, offering actionable advice and highlighting common pitfalls to avoid. It is a valuable resource for anyone looking to optimize their financial management processes.

Cuadro 4. Análisis de variancia de la volatilización de Nitrógeno en los suelos de la serie La Margot y Colorado.

| F.V. | G.L. | Suma de cuadrados | Cuadrados medios |
|----------------|------|-------------------|------------------|
| Dosis (D) | 3 | 1,702575 | 0,567525 ** |
| Vegetación (C) | 2 | 0,223430 | 0,111715 |
| Localidad (L) | 2 | 0,232263 | 0,116131 |
| Fuentes (F) | 1 | 0,364173 | 0,364133 |
| Series (S) | 1 | 4,888336 | 4,888336 ** |
| DC | 6 | 0,446068 | 0,074344 |
| DL | 6 | 1,217067 | 0,202844 |
| DF | 3 | 1,111686 | 0,370562 * |
| DS | 3 | 0,668742 | 0,222914 |
| CL | 4 | 0,199652 | 0,049913 |
| CF | 2 | 0,220013 | 0,110006 |
| CS | 2 | 0,498763 | 0,249381 |
| LF | 2 | 0,171347 | 0,085673 |
| LS | 2 | 0,240680 | 0,120340 |
| FS | 1 | 0,105062 | 0,105062 |
| DCL | 12 | 1,524843 | 0,127070 |
| DCF | 6 | 0,782040 | 0,130340 |
| DCS | 6 | 0,279069 | 0,046511 |
| CLF | 4 | 0,050152 | 0,012538 |
| CLS | 44 | 0,309902 | 0,077475 |
| LFS | 2 | 0,537540 | 0,268770 |
| DLF | 6 | 0,754540 | 0,125756 |
| DLS | 6 | 0,617318 | 0,102886 |
| DFS | 3 | 0,381575 | 0,127191 |
| CFS | 2 | 0,207124 | 0,103562 |
| ERROR | 52 | 6,633014 | 0,12755796 |
| Total | 143 | 24,366974 | |

* Significativo ($P \leq 0,05$)

** Significativo ($P \leq 0,01$)

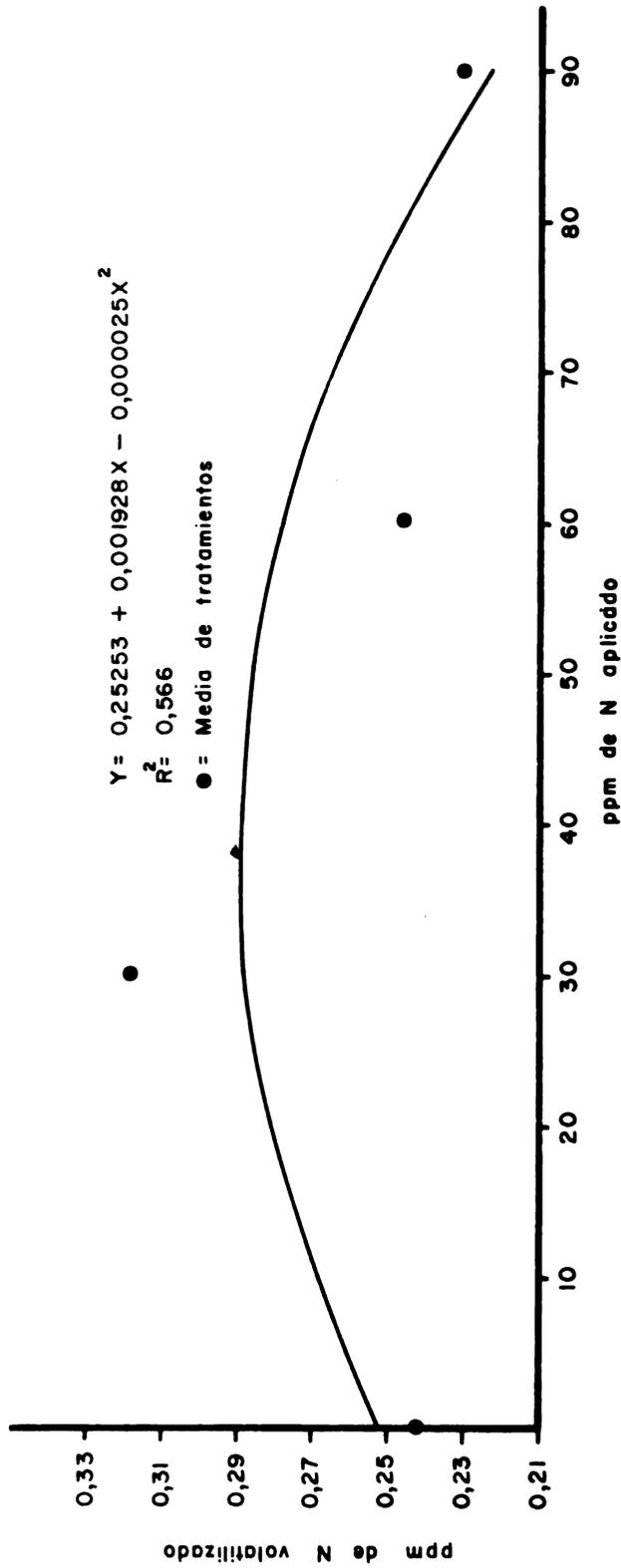


Fig. 4 - Curva de volatilización del N en los suelos de las series La Margot y Colorado.

5. DISCUSION

Los suelos de pradera poseen mayor contenido de nitrógeno total que los suelos cubiertos de cultivo y bosque. Hardy (71) ha anotado el hecho de que la acumulación de N, además de estar influida por los factores de temperatura, precipitación y altitud, está directamente relacionada con la masa de producción vegetal. Algunos investigadores (27, 139) indican que las praderas incorporan mayor cantidad de material al suelo. La fuerte asociación encontrada entre N-total y N-orgánico demuestra, que el N de los suelos es dependiente de los compuestos orgánicos nitrogenados. Este resultado confirma la teoría general (11, 37, 81) de que la concentración de N en los suelos disminuye al aumentar la profundidad en el perfil. En promedio el N orgánico contribuye a formar, en estos suelos, el 97% del N total. Desde el punto de vista bioquímico, el proceso de degradación de la materia orgánica es una reacción oxidativa que no es favorecida por las condiciones ácidas; de ahí que en los suelos estudiados, se observe este elevado porcentaje de N-orgánico. Al respecto, Díaz-Romeu et al (57) señalan al pH del suelo como el factor más importante para la acumulación de materia orgánica en suelos de Centroamérica y lo mismo se desprende del estudio de Silva y Schaefer (113) para suelos de Chile.

Es interesante destacar la fuerte relación del N-total, con el N orgánico y con el N total hidrolizado. Esto se puede atribuir a la hidrólisis ácida de los suelos, que está relacionada directamente con la liberación del N a partir de los compuestos orgánicos (35, 124).

MEMORANDUM

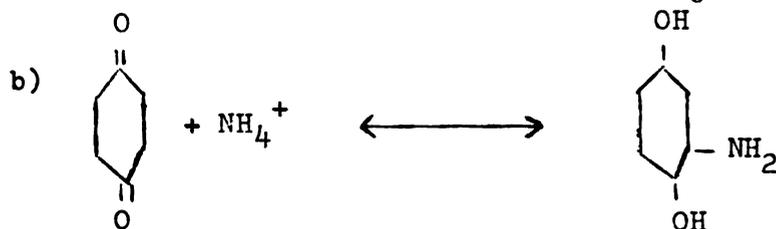
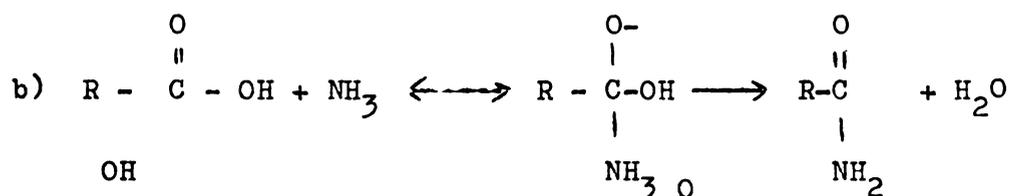
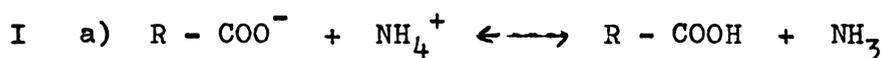
TO : The Honorable Earl Warren, U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.

FROM : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to your memorandum dated [Illegible]

La cantidad de $N-NH_4^+$ inorgánico es inferior, comparada con la de los suelos de constitución mineralógica (<2 μ) cristalina (33, 93, 127). Este hecho concuerda con los resultados obtenidos en Hawaii (91) y Colombia (23, 92) para suelos originados de materiales volcánicos. Cabe sugerir que la determinación del $N-NH_4^+$ inorgánico puede ser de ayuda para interpretar el origen de los suelos. Más aún, este análisis que hasta la fecha se ha omitido, debería ser tenido muy en cuenta por los investigadores que estudian la mineralogía de los suelos con influencia volcánica y proponen la existencia de la hissingerita $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$ (12, 73, 97, 126). En espectrofotometría infrarroja la banda de 1400 cm^{-1} (7,1 μ) corresponde tanto al $N-NH_4^+$ como a la hissingerita. Es posible que la pequeña cantidad de $N-NH_4^+$ inorgánico encontrada se deba a los dos tipos de reacciones propuestas a continuación:



La reacción I conduce a la formación de amidas al ser sustituidos uno ó más átomos de Hidrógeno del NH_4^+ por radicales acílicos.

La reacción II significa una oxidación de fenoles con el consiguiente paso a quinona, que se condensa con el NH_4^+ , para dar origen a sustancias húmicas. Ambas reacciones contemplan oxidación (en la reacción I), la oxidación produce el cambio de metoxilos a carboxilos y está demostrado (99, 101, 115) que la retención del N por la materia orgánica de los suelos aumenta con la oxigenación. Los suelos derivados de materiales volcánicos son más porosos (62), y por tanto con mayor probabilidad de oxigenación, que otras clases de suelos.

La abundancia de aluminio en estos suelos (12, 65, 66) también ayuda a explicar la deficiencia de N-NH_4^+ inorgánico. El aluminio en forma de Al(OH)_2^+ y Al(OH)_2^{2+} , puede prevenir la retención del N-NH_4^+ por las arcillas (108). Además, el aluminio que ocupa posiciones de intercambio es difícilmente sustituible por N-NH_4^+ (43).

La importante relación entre el N-NH_4^+ inorgánico total y el N-NH_4^+ nativo fijo por una parte, y la escasa asociación entre el N-NH_4^+ inorgánico y el N-NH_4^+ intercambiable por otra, demuestran que mientras la fracción, N-NH_4^+ nativo fijo es un constituyente de la forma mineral, el N-NH_4^+ intercambiable es más independiente como reflejo de las variaciones de la solución del suelo, y no de la misma constitución de la partícula coloidal inorgánica.

Dentro del N-NH_4^+ inorgánico total, la fracción N-NH_4^+ nativo fijo es superada en concentración por el N-NH_4^+ intercambiable;

1. Amplitude is the maximum displacement of the particle from its mean position.

2. Time period is the time taken by the particle to complete one full oscillation.

3. Frequency is the number of oscillations completed by the particle in unit time.

4. Phase is the displacement of the particle from its mean position at any instant of time.

5. Phase difference is the difference in phase between two particles oscillating in the same direction.

6. Path length is the distance travelled by the particle in one full oscillation.

7. Displacement is the distance of the particle from its mean position at any instant of time.

8. Velocity is the rate of change of displacement.

9. Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity.

10. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

11. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

12. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

13. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

14. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

15. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

16. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

17. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

18. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

19. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

20. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

21. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

22. Simple Harmonic Motion is a type of periodic motion in which the acceleration is directly proportional to the displacement and is directed towards the mean position.

resultado bastante lógico porque para la existencia del fenómeno de fijación es necesario que el $N-NH_4^+$ (radio iónico 1,43 Å) quede atrapado en los espacios interlaminares, y este bloqueo, salvo en el caso de la vermiculita (144), ocurre cuando la deshidratación permite la contracción de esos espacios a medidas más pequeñas que el radio iónico del $N-NH_4^+$ (64, 100, 102). El habitat donde se desarrollan los suelos y su gran capacidad de retención de humedad (2) son contrarios al proceso de deshidratación.

Es evidente que, además del mecanismo físico, hay otras causas que impiden la fijación del $N-NH_4^+$, la presencia de aluminio y la estabilización de materiales orgánicos por la alófana (25) interfieren con la fijación de NH_4^+ (46, 63).

El $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable es pequeño probablemente queda inmobilizado por los materiales orgánicos; la retención de $N-NH_4^+$ se obstaculiza por los materiales inorgánicos amorfos y los complejos ferro- y aluminio-orgánicos presentes en los sitios de intercambio (44, 143). Según Tokudome y Kanno (130), la formación de estos complejos es mucho más abundante en suelos derivados de materiales volcánicos que de otros materiales parentales.

Los valores encontrados para la fracción $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable demuestra que ésta procede no solamente de los procesos bioquímicos del suelo sino también de otras reacciones netamente químicas. Insistir en la determinación química del N-total, cosa que viene sucediendo casi invariablemente (61), como estimativo de la asequibilidad del N es insatisfactorio, como ya lo señalan otros autores (8, 23, 47,

100

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in the month of July 1962. The data is presented in a tabular format with columns for various categories and rows for different sub-categories. The numbers represent the frequency of responses for each combination.

The data indicates a general trend where the majority of respondents in each category fall into the 'Low' or 'Medium' range. There is a notable increase in the 'High' category for certain sub-groups, particularly in the 'Professional' and 'Managerial' sectors.

Further analysis of the data shows that the distribution of responses varies significantly across different demographic groups. For instance, the 'Age 21-30' group shows a higher proportion of 'High' responses compared to the 'Age 31-40' group.

The overall findings suggest that while there is a general shift towards higher values, the distribution remains skewed towards the lower end of the scale.

92). No cabe predecir la tasa de liberación de N a posiciones de intercambio con su determinación total porque hay muchos factores (materia orgánica, tipo de arcillas, acidez-basicidad, clase de ión saturador, etc.) que interfieren con las fases de equilibrio del N en el suelo. Por tanto es conveniente introducir en los análisis de rutina la cuantificación del N-NH_4^+ intercambiable.

Las cantidades de N-NH_4^+ soluble en agua son muy pequeñas porque el N-NH_4^+ libre es convertido en nitratos o pasa a formas orgánicas (140). Además, la lixiviación es otro fenómeno a tener en cuenta, que sin lugar a dudas (66) ocasionará pérdidas del N-NH_4^+ soluble en agua. Dentro de la capa superficial estudiada la concentración en los primeros 15 cm fue significativamente mayor que en los siguientes 15 cm de profundidad, explicable por haber más acumulación de materia orgánica en la profundidad 0-15 cm, generándose, por tanto, más cargas negativas que facilitan la retención del N-NH_4^+ .

Las concentraciones de N-total obtenidas por hidrólisis ácida (6 N HCl) de los suelos fueron siempre inferiores a las del N-total determinado por Kjeldahl. De acuerdo con la sugerencia de Bremner*, la diferencia, entre las determinaciones, la constituye el N integrado en la fracción húmica. Como se sabe (86) una de las características de los procesos bioquímicos del suelo es la condensación de polímeros de naturaleza quinoidea que contiene N. Este proceso de humificación fue mucho más patente en las condiciones de pradera.

* Comunicación personal del Dr. J. M. Bremner, Nov. 17/1971, Iowa State University.

...the ... of ...

Como consecuencia, aparece claramente explicable que la concentración de $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado en los suelos de pradera, tal como se indicó en los resultados, era significativamente superior a las correspondientes de suelos de bosque y cultivo. El proceso de humificación significa la ganancia de grupos fenólicos ($\bar{O}H$) y carboxilos ($-COO^-$) que incrementan considerablemente la reactividad de la materia orgánica. Así aumentan las cargas negativas y, por tanto, las posibilidades de retención del $N-NH_4^+$. A efectos prácticos de manejo significa que los suelos de pradera muestran una mayor capacidad de amortiguación que las otras condiciones estudiadas.

Los datos obtenidos para los aminoácidos son de algún interés por diversas razones. En primer lugar, hasta donde se pudo consultar la literatura, solamente se informan determinaciones de este tipo para suelos de Estados Unidos y Canadá dentro de las Américas. Además, las cantidades de aminoácidos encontradas representan entre el 33 y 60% del N-total, que supera al hallado (20-40%) para suelos de Zona Templada (29, 30, 31, 49, 106, 120). Un elevado porcentaje de aminoácidos tiene importancia en el manejo de los suelos, ya que constituye el N-orgánico activo (106). Keeney y Bremner (84) demostraron que las plantas utilizan esta fuente nitrogenada con preferencia a cualquier otra, puesto que constituye un compuesto de fácil mineralización. Así mismo, es conveniente anotar que los aminoácidos, por ser receptores de la mayor parte de las sales nitrogenadas que se aplican al suelo (55, 125), actúan como reguladores del paso del N a la solución del suelo.

La abundancia de aminoácidos, si se confirma en otras áreas

circumpacíficas latinoamericanas, ayudará a explicar, al menos en parte, la buena nitrificación encontrada en suelos de origen similar a los estudiados (13, 76, Martínez*). Porque sucede que a la descomposición de los materiales orgánicos se le ha hecho depender más de factores externos como complejos de aluminio, pH, aireación (3, 48, 133), por solo nombrar algunos casos, que de su composición intrínseca. No es ilógico pensar que la composición química es más importante que los factores, máxime cuando ya se demostró que la adición de aminoácidos mejoraba notablemente la nitrificación en suelos Nadis (hidromórfico, ácidos y fríos) (112).

La buena asociación entre los aminoácidos, el $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado y el N-total hidrolizado se debería a que los materiales orgánicos ni trogenados de los suelos estudiados presentasen una relación bastante precisa entre los compuestos aminoácidos, amídicos y N-húmico.

Kononova (86) encontró que en suelos de Rusia se establece cierta regularidad de la relación citada, dentro de distintos tipos de suelos.

Al contrario de lo que ocurre con los aminoácidos, los porcentajes para los amino azúcares son más bajos que los obtenidos en suelos de zonas templadas (39, 117, 123).

Como se considera que las hexosaminas se derivan principalmente de las paredes celulares microbianas (83, 134), es difícil conjeturar si las menores concentraciones encontradas son debidas a una relativamente baja población microbiana o a una descomposición más

* Martínez, H. Comunicación personal. IICA, Costa Rica. 1971.

(1) The first part of the document, which is the most important part, is the introduction. This part should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should provide a brief overview of the document's content. It should also state the purpose of the document and the author's name.

(2) The second part of the document is the main body. This part should be divided into several sections, each of which should be clearly labeled. The sections should be written in a logical and coherent manner, and should provide a detailed analysis of the subject matter.

(3) The third part of the document is the conclusion. This part should be written in a clear and concise manner, and should provide a summary of the main points of the document. It should also state the author's conclusions and recommendations.

(4) The fourth part of the document is the references. This part should list all the sources of information used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(5) The fifth part of the document is the appendix. This part should contain any additional information that is relevant to the document's subject matter, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(6) The sixth part of the document is the index. This part should list all the key terms and concepts used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(7) The seventh part of the document is the glossary. This part should define all the key terms and concepts used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(8) The eighth part of the document is the bibliography. This part should list all the sources of information used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(9) The ninth part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(10) The tenth part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(11) The eleventh part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(12) The twelfth part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(13) The thirteenth part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(14) The fourteenth part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(15) The fifteenth part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(16) The sixteenth part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(17) The seventeenth part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(18) The eighteenth part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(19) The nineteenth part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(20) The twentieth part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(21) The twenty-first part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(22) The twenty-second part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(23) The twenty-third part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(24) The twenty-fourth part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(25) The twenty-fifth part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(26) The twenty-sixth part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(27) The twenty-seventh part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(28) The twenty-eighth part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(29) The twenty-ninth part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(30) The thirtieth part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(31) The thirty-first part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(32) The thirty-second part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(33) The thirty-third part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(34) The thirty-fourth part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(35) The thirty-fifth part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(36) The thirty-sixth part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(37) The thirty-seventh part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(38) The thirty-eighth part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(39) The thirty-ninth part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(40) The fortieth part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(41) The forty-first part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(42) The forty-second part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(43) The forty-third part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(44) The forty-fourth part of the document is the list of figures. This part should list all the figures used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(45) The forty-fifth part of the document is the list of tables. This part should list all the tables used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(46) The forty-sixth part of the document is the list of abbreviations. This part should list all the abbreviations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(47) The forty-seventh part of the document is the list of acronyms. This part should list all the acronyms used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(48) The forty-eighth part of the document is the list of symbols. This part should list all the symbols used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(49) The forty-ninth part of the document is the list of units. This part should list all the units used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

(50) The fiftieth part of the document is the list of equations. This part should list all the equations used in the document, and should be written in a clear and concise manner.

rápida de los tejidos, que en las regiones templadas. Parece tener más posibilidades esta segunda posición porque la glucosamina, galactosamina y la N-acetil-glucosamina (transformada en glucosamina + ácido acético) son fuentes de carbón en la nutrición microbiana.

La diferencia entre el N-total hidrolizado y la suma de las fracciones $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizado, aminoácidos y hexosaminas se considera como el N no identificado (ver Cuadro 15 en el Apéndice). Bremner (31, 37) considera que la naturaleza química de muchos compuestos orgánicos nitrogenados heterocíclicos en su mayor parte, es muy difícil de precisar. Parte de estos compuestos provienen de resíntesis microbianas, de la condensación de anillos cíclicos y de complejos órgano-metálicos.

Las mayores concentraciones de N-mineral se presentaron en los primeros centímetros de profundidad del suelo debido tanto a los microorganismos heterotróficos como los quimioautotróficos que intervienen en las reacciones de mineralización, ya que estos se concentran en las zonas de mayor acumulación de materiales orgánicos.

El análisis estadístico proporciona una secuencia de reacciones amonificación - nitrificación cuya expresión es fácilmente traducible al proceso de reducción-oxidación que corresponde a $N-NH_4^+ - N-NO_3^-$, (figura 5). A medida que aumenta la concentración de raíces, caso de la pradera hay mayor demanda de oxígeno originando una situación anaeróbica reductora, que favorece la reacción de amonificación, por el contrario una mayor oxigenación propiciada por una menor densidad radicular, como en los cultivos, ocasiona el predominio de condiciones aeróbicas u oxidantes, que determinan el proceso de nitrificación.

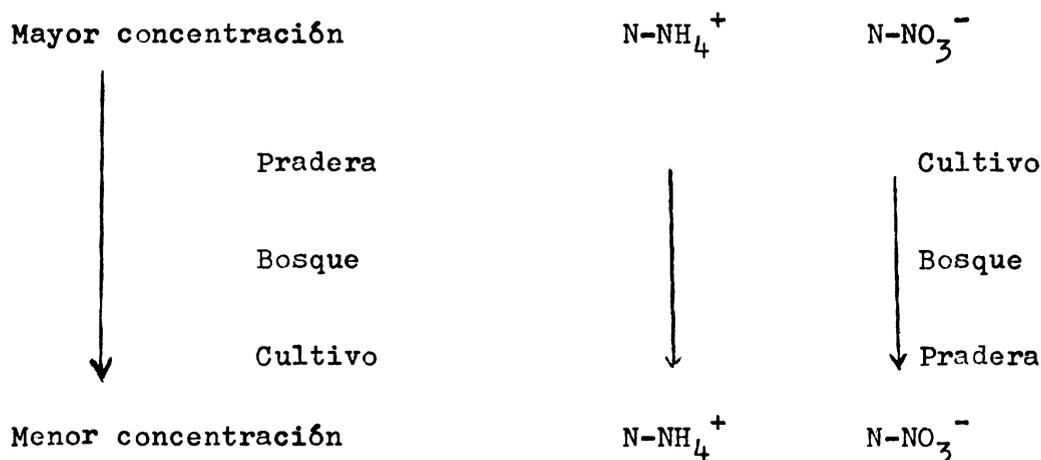


Fig. 5. Cambio en magnitud de $N-NH_4^+$ y $N-NO_3^-$ en las condiciones vegetales estudiadas.

De los dos procesos mencionados la amonificación es más notable que la nitrificación, principalmente en la serie Colorado, debido a que como han demostrado otros autores (21, 26, 109, 138) la acidez del habitat disminuye comparativamente más la actividad de los microorganismos nitrificantes que la de los heterótrofos. Además en el caso de la pradera, donde la amonificación es más patente, se debe añadir que Theron (129) y Soulides y Clark (118) plantean el hecho de que las raíces de las gramíneas excretan sustancias que producen efectos bacteriostáticos sobre los microorganismos nitrificantes.

Concretando la posición expuesta por Theron (129) y Soulides y Clark (118), la acumulación de $N-NO_2^-$ puesta de relieve por el análisis estadístico para las condiciones de pradera esta demostrando que los microorganismos afectados son los quimoautotróficos que oxidan el $N-NO_2^-$ a $N-NO_3^-$ y no los encargados de la oxidación de $N-NH_4^+$ a $N-NO_2^-$.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of financial reporting and auditing. The text notes that incomplete or inaccurate records can lead to significant errors and discrepancies, which may have legal and financial consequences.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering large volumes of data from various sources can be a complex and time-consuming process. However, the benefits of having comprehensive data are substantial, as it allows for more informed decision-making and the identification of trends and patterns. The text suggests that investing in robust data management systems and processes is crucial for organizations looking to maximize their operational efficiency and competitive advantage.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the importance of data security and privacy. In an era where data breaches are becoming increasingly common, organizations must implement strong security measures to protect their sensitive information. This includes using encryption, access controls, and regular security audits. Additionally, organizations must ensure that they are compliant with relevant data protection regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe, to avoid potential fines and reputational damage.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern business operations. It notes that advancements in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and cloud computing have revolutionized the way businesses operate. These technologies can automate repetitive tasks, improve customer experiences, and provide valuable insights into market trends and customer behavior. However, the text also cautions that organizations must carefully evaluate the risks and costs associated with adopting new technologies to ensure that they are truly beneficial to their operations.

5. The fifth part of the document addresses the importance of employee training and development. It emphasizes that a skilled and motivated workforce is essential for an organization's success. Regular training and development programs can help employees stay up-to-date on the latest industry trends and technologies, while also fostering a culture of continuous learning and innovation. The text suggests that organizations should invest in a variety of training methods, including workshops, seminars, and online courses, to cater to different learning styles and needs.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of effective communication and collaboration within an organization. It notes that clear communication is essential for ensuring that everyone is on the same page and working towards common goals. This involves not only internal communication but also external communication with customers, partners, and the public. The text suggests that organizations should establish clear communication channels and protocols, and encourage a culture of open communication and collaboration.

7. The seventh part of the document addresses the importance of risk management. It notes that every organization faces various risks, from financial risks to operational risks and reputational risks. Effective risk management involves identifying these risks, assessing their potential impact, and implementing strategies to mitigate them. The text suggests that organizations should conduct regular risk assessments and have contingency plans in place to respond to any potential crises.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR). It notes that consumers and investors are increasingly concerned about the environmental and social impact of the companies they do business with. Organizations that prioritize sustainability and CSR can build a strong reputation and attract more customers and investors. The text suggests that organizations should set clear sustainability goals and report on their progress regularly.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the importance of innovation and research and development (R&D). It notes that innovation is a key driver of long-term growth and competitive advantage. Organizations should invest in R&D to develop new products, services, and processes. The text suggests that organizations should foster a culture of innovation by encouraging employees to think creatively and experiment with new ideas.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of financial management and budgeting. It notes that effective financial management is essential for ensuring the long-term financial health of an organization. This involves setting a clear budget, monitoring expenses, and making informed decisions about capital allocation. The text suggests that organizations should use financial tools and software to streamline their financial processes and improve their financial reporting.

Es llamativa la presencia de N-NO_2^- en los suelos estudiados, y en especial bajo condiciones de pradera, porque químicamente los nitritos son estables únicamente en condiciones neutras o ligeramente alcalinas (24, 42, 72), si bien Reuss y Smith (107) encontraron algunas acumulaciones en suelos ácidos, Bremner y Nelson (38) indican que la retención de N-NO_2^- es posible en cualquier suelo siempre que reaccione con polifenoles o ácidos húmicos. Como se indicó previamente, la humificación más activa corresponde precisamente a los suelos de pradera, por lo que no es extraño que contengan las mayores cantidades de N-NO_2^- . Así mismo los nitritos pueden reaccionar, aunque con menor intensidad, con los aminoácidos (5), que como los resultados señalan, son abundantes en estos suelos.

La muy fuerte asociación encontrada entre el N-mineral y el N-NO_3^- se puede interpretar diciendo que, dentro de cada condición vegetal, la tasa de oxidación de N-NH_4^+ a N-NO_3^- es constante. El N mineralizado de los suelos aumentó durante la incubación como consecuencia del mayor vigor de la población microbiana cuando se desarrollan condiciones favorables, en este caso temperatura y humedad, ya que el secamiento-humedecimiento de las muestras utilizadas en la incubación produce temporalmente, una fragmentación de los geles coloidales orgánicos (15).

Las cantidades del N volatilizado como función de dosis aplicadas de N, muestra respuesta significativa, aunque a efectos prácticos los resultados son concluyentes al demostrar que no existe volatilización (0,3 ppm máxima cantidad detectada). Diez análisis realizados

to give a partial solution of the problem. The first step is to identify the problem and then to determine the causes. This is often done by using a fishbone diagram, also known as an Ishikawa diagram. This diagram helps to identify the root causes of a problem by tracing back from the effect to the cause. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action to address the causes. This plan should be realistic and achievable, and it should be based on the data collected during the investigation. The plan should also include a timeline and a budget. Once the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning responsibilities to individuals and monitoring progress. Finally, the last step is to evaluate the results of the investigation. This involves comparing the results to the original problem and determining whether the plan was effective. If the plan was not effective, the process should be repeated.

The second step in the problem-solving process is to determine the causes of the problem. This is often done by using a fishbone diagram, also known as an Ishikawa diagram. This diagram helps to identify the root causes of a problem by tracing back from the effect to the cause. The fishbone diagram is shaped like a fishbone, with the problem (the effect) at the head and the causes (the causes) at the tail. The causes are typically categorized into three main areas: people, process, and equipment. People causes include human error, lack of training, and communication problems. Process causes include poor procedures, inadequate resources, and inefficient workflows. Equipment causes include faulty equipment, poor maintenance, and inadequate safety measures. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action to address the causes. This plan should be realistic and achievable, and it should be based on the data collected during the investigation. The plan should also include a timeline and a budget. Once the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning responsibilities to individuals and monitoring progress. Finally, the last step is to evaluate the results of the investigation. This involves comparing the results to the original problem and determining whether the plan was effective. If the plan was not effective, the process should be repeated.

sobre muestras elegidas al azar comprobaron que no se había perdido el N adicionado por cuanto se recuperó cuantitativamente.

La volatilización es dependiente del pH del suelo, produciéndose las mayores pérdidas en medios alcalinos (60, 87, 114). Por tanto una de las causas de la no volatilización en los suelos estudiados se ría su acidez, aunque no podría aceptarse como determinante absoluta porque hay estudios que señalan pérdidas gaseosas de NH_3 en suelos ácidos (19, 48, 104). Por esto es necesario buscar algunas otras causas, en unión a la reacción ácida del suelo, que expliquen la falta de volatilización. Una de ellas sería un exceso de iones H^+ que permitan, como dice Mortland (97) la retención del NH_4^+ formado ($\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+$) por los materiales arcillosos y la materia orgánica. Es probable que en estos suelos, de alta capacidad de retención de agua, se presente una acción de solubilización del NH_3 , efecto que es anotado por Parr y Papendick (103). Esto es válido mientras, como ocurrió en las condiciones de laboratorio, se impida la evaporación del agua. Por otra parte las pérdidas de NH_3 disminuyen al aumentar la capacidad de intercambio catiónico (78, 119) que en los suelos estudiados es considerable.

...the ...

6. CONCLUSIONES

De los resultados del presente estudio se derivan las siguientes conclusiones:

1. De las condiciones de cobertura; bosque, cultivo y pradera, es esta última la que más favorece la concentración de N, especialmente retenido en forma de $N-NH_4^+$, debido a que la materia orgánica de la pradera presenta los mayores indicios de humificación y por tanto de reactividad.
2. La condición de cobertura vegetal influye más en las fracciones y concentraciones de N que las series de suelos estudiadas.
3. El N total como indicador del N disponible para las plantas no ofrece garantía. El $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable, por comprender el N localizado en posiciones de cambio más el N mineralizado, proporciona mejor información sobre el estado de asequibilidad.
4. El $N-NH_4^+$ liberado por hidrólisis proviene de las amidas y de la desaminación del N proteínico.
5. Los porcentajes de aminoácidos encontrados son altos (44% en promedio) lo cual lleva a la conclusión de que el N-orgánico de los suelos estudiados es activo y por tanto de fácil mineralización.
6. El contenido de N inorgánico de los suelos es muy bajo (3% del N-total). Esto se atribuye a su desplazamiento por el aluminio y/o a la reacción del $N-NH_4^+$ con radicales orgánicos.

Mathematical Induction

Let $P(n)$ be the statement that $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$. We will prove that $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n by using mathematical induction.

Base Case: For $n = 1$, the left-hand side is 1 and the right-hand side is $\frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$. Thus, $P(1)$ is true.

Inductive Step: Assume that $P(k)$ is true for some natural number k . That is, assume $1 + 2 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$. We need to show that $P(k+1)$ is true, i.e., $1 + 2 + \dots + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$.

Starting from the inductive hypothesis, we add $(k+1)$ to both sides of the equation:

$$1 + 2 + \dots + k + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1)$$

The left-hand side is $1 + 2 + \dots + (k+1)$. The right-hand side can be simplified as follows:

$$\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

Therefore, $1 + 2 + \dots + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$, which shows that $P(k+1)$ is true.

By the principle of mathematical induction, $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n .

7. La acumulación de $N-NH_4^+$ en los suelos de pradera señala el dominio de condiciones anaeróbica (reductoras) debido a la gran masa de raíces. Los suelos bajo cultivo propician condiciones aeróbicas (oxidantes) demostrado por la acumulación de $N-NO_3^-$; los suelos de bosque presentan condiciones intermedias.
8. No se encontraron pérdidas de NH_3 por volatilización en ningún caso. Se considera que las causas que impidieron la volatilización fueron: reacción ácida de los suelos; retención del NH_4^+ formado por los materiales orgánicos y fracción arcillosa; solubilización del NH_3 en agua; la elevada capacidad de intercambio catiónico de estos suelos.

Para futuros trabajos se aconseja:

- a) introducir la determinación del $N-NH_4^+$ intercambiable en los análisis de diagnóstico de fertilidad de suelos,
- b) sustituir la metodología analítica de microdifusión de $N-NH_4^+$ y $N-NO_3^-$ por la microdestilación de una misma alícuota, por ser mucho más rápida y de igual eficiencia, e
- c) insistir en la determinación de los aminoácidos por ser el compuesto orgánico que da la pauta de la producción de $N-NH_4^+$ y $N-NO_3^-$ disponible para las plantas.

7. RESUMEN

Las dos series de suelos, Colorado y La Margot (Inceptisol, Tropepts, Dystropepts, Typic Dystropepts, veryfine, mixed isohyperthermic e Inceptisol, Tropepts, Dystropepts, Typic Dystropepts, fine, mixed, Isohyperthermic respectivamente) usadas en esta investigación están localizadas en terrenos del IICA-CTEI en Turrialba, Costa Rica. El área corresponde al bosque subtropical muy húmedo, con una altitud comprendida entre los 580 y 990 m sobre el nivel del mar, con una temperatura promedio de 22,7°C y 2682,5 mm de precipitación por año.

En todas las condiciones estudiadas el N total estuvo constituido en casi su totalidad por el N orgánico (97% del N total). El estudio ha demostrado que entre el 33 y el 60% del N total (promedio 44%) está en forma de aminoácido y alrededor del 2% en combinaciones de amino azúcares. Ambos N-total y N-orgánico muestran la más alta concentración en suelos bajo pradera. Por el contrario el N-NH_4^+ inorgánico total es bajo (3% del N-total), presumiblemente debido a la presencia de aluminio en las posiciones interlaminares y a la reacción del N-NH_4^+ con sustancias fenólicas y sus derivados. El N-NH_4^+ total hidrolizable parece que se deriva de las amidas (N-amídico), de la deaminación de los aminoácidos y de otros compuestos nitrogenados tales como el N-NH_4^+ fijo.

Los resultados estadísticos demostraron que el porcentaje de asociación entre el N-total y el N-NH_4^+ intercambiable es bajo. Esto está indicando que al valorar la asequibilidad del N basada en la determinación del N total es insatisfactoria. La alta asociación

Section 10

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The second part of the document details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. It describes how the information was gathered from different sources and how it was processed to identify trends and patterns. The third part of the document provides a detailed analysis of the results. It discusses the key findings and their implications for the overall project. The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends and to develop more effective strategies for addressing them.

encontrada entre $N-NH_4^+$ hidrolizable y el N-total hidrolizado fue interpretado como indicativo de una estable relación amido-N: amino-ácidos: N-húmico en los compuestos orgánicos estudiados.

En todas las condiciones estudiadas la acumulación del $N-NH_4^+$ fue más alta que la de $N-NO_3^-$, siendo esto más notorio bajo pradera debido a las condiciones de reducción (anaeróbicas) desarrolladas por la concentración de materiales radiculares.

Un experimento fue llevado para determinar la volatilización del NH_3 . No se detectaron pérdidas probablemente por la reacción ácida del suelo, la sorción del NH_3 por los coloides orgánicos o inorgánicos y la disolución del NH_3 en el agua del suelo.

the first part of the document, the author discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is particularly true in the case of a business, where every sale, purchase, and expense must be properly documented. The author emphasizes that these records are not only essential for tax purposes but also for the overall management and growth of the organization.

In the second part of the document, the author delves into the various methods used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather information from a wide range of stakeholders. The author also discusses the importance of using statistical tools to interpret this data and identify trends and patterns.

The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of a new system or process. The author provides a detailed overview of the steps involved, from the initial planning and design to the final testing and deployment. The author stresses the importance of communication and collaboration throughout the process to ensure a smooth transition and successful outcome.

Finally, the author concludes the document by summarizing the key points and providing a call to action. The author encourages readers to take the time to review the information presented and to apply it to their own work. The author also expresses a commitment to continuing to provide high-quality content and support to the readers.

7a. SUMMARY

The two soil series, Colorado and La Margot (Inceptisol, Tropepts, Dystropepts, Typic Dystropepts, very fine, mixed, isohyperthermic and Inceptisol, Tropepts, Dystropepts, Typic Dystropepts, fine, mixed, isohyperthermic, respectively) used in this investigation are located in the fields of the IICA-CTEI, Turrialba, Costa Rica. This area which belongs to a very humid subtropical forest, and lies between 580 and 990 m over sea level and the mean average temperature and mean average rainfall are 22,7°C and 2682,5 mm per year respectively.

Under all conditions studied, total-N accounted almost as organic-N (97% of total-N). The study has shown that between 33 and 60% (average 44%) of the total-N is in bound amino acids and about 2% is in combined amino-sugars. Both total and organic-N show the highest concentrations in soils under prairie. On the other hand, total inorganic NH_4^+ -N is low (3% of total-N), presumably due to the presence of aluminium in the interlayers positions and the NH_4^+ -N reactions with phenolic substances and their derivatives. The total hydrolyzable NH_4^+ -N seems to be released from amides (amide-N), deamination of amino acids, and other N-compounds such as fixed NH_4^+ -N.

Statistical analysis have shown that the percentage of association between total-N and exchangeable NH_4^+ -N is low, indicating that to assess the availability of N based on the total-N determination is unsatisfactory. The high association found between hydrolyzable

The first step in the process of creating a business plan is to determine the purpose of the plan. There are several reasons why a business plan is important. First, it helps to clarify the business's goals and objectives. Second, it provides a roadmap for the business's future. Third, it helps to attract investors and lenders. Fourth, it provides a benchmark for measuring the business's performance. Finally, it helps to identify potential risks and challenges.

There are several key components of a business plan. The first is the executive summary, which provides a brief overview of the business. The second is the company description, which provides more detail about the business's products and services. The third is the market analysis, which examines the business's target market and its competitors. The fourth is the financial plan, which outlines the business's revenue and expenses. The fifth is the marketing plan, which describes how the business will reach its target market. The sixth is the operations plan, which details the business's day-to-day activities. The seventh is the management team, which identifies the key personnel responsible for the business's success.

Creating a business plan is a complex task that requires a lot of research and analysis. However, it is a necessary step for any business owner who wants to succeed. A well-written business plan can help to guide the business's growth and ensure that it is on track to meet its goals. It can also help to attract the funding and resources needed to get the business off the ground. In short, a business plan is the foundation of a successful business.

NH_4^+ -N and total hydrolizable NH_4^+ was interpreted as indicative of a stable ratio amide-N: amino-acids: humic-N in the organic compounds of soils studied.

Under all conditions studied, mineralized NH_4^+ -N accumulation was higher than that of NO_3^- -N, this being more noticeable under prairie due the reduction conditions developed by the root materials concentration.

An experiment was carried out to determine the NH_3 volatilization. No losses were detected probably due to low soil pH (acid), the NH_3 sorption by organic and inorganic colloids and the NH_3 dissolution in the soil water.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document outlines the various types of records that should be maintained, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements, and provides detailed instructions on how to properly document each type of transaction.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information. It describes the various types of internal controls, such as segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and independent verification, and explains how these controls are designed to minimize the risk of errors and fraud. The document also provides guidance on how to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of internal controls, and offers suggestions for how to improve the control environment.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It emphasizes that financial statements should be prepared in accordance with established accounting standards and should be subject to independent audit. The document provides guidance on how to ensure the transparency and accountability of financial reporting, including the importance of disclosing all relevant information and the need for clear and concise communication.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the financial reporting process. It notes that the financial reporting process is a dynamic one, and that organizations should regularly review and update their policies and procedures to reflect changes in the business environment and in accounting standards.

8. LITERATURA CITADA

1. ADAMS, R. y STEVENSON, F. J. Ammonium sorption and release from rocks and mineral. Soil Science Society of America. Proceeding 28:345-351. 1964.
2. AGUIRRE, V. Estudio de los suelos del área del Centro de Enseñanza e Investigación. Tesis Mag. Sc. Turrialba, IICA, 1971. 139 p.
3. ALEXANDER, M. Introduction to soil microbiology. New York, Wiley, 1964. 472 p.
4. ALLISON, F. E. The enigma of soil nitrogen balance sheets. Advances in Agronomy 7:213-250. 1955.
5. _____. Losses of gaseous nitrogen from soil by chemical mechanisms involving nitrous acid and nitrites. Soil Science 96:404-409. 1963.
6. _____, KEFAUVER, M. y ROLLER, E. M. Ammonium fixation in soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceeding 17: 107-110. 1953.
7. ANDERSON, J. H. Studies on the oxidation of ammonia by nitrosomonas. Biochemical Journal 95:688-698. 1965.
8. ANGULO, F., NAVAS, L. R. y VILLAMIL, A. Fraccionamiento del nitrógeno, fósforo y potasio en el piso tropical del Departamento de Nariño, llanura del Pacífico. Tesis Ing. Agr. Pasto, Universidad de Nariño, 1970. 116 p.
9. AOMINE, S. The fixation of ammonium in soils. I. Ammonium fixation of some soils in Southeastern provinces of Japan 23:83-87. 1957. (Original no consultado; compendiado en Soils and Fertilizers 15:1569. 1952.
10. _____ y KOVAYASHI, I. Effects of allophanic clays on the enzymatic activity of protease. Soil Science and Plant Nutrition 10:28-32. 1964.
11. BARSHAD, I. Cation exchange in micaceous minerals. I. Repleasability of the interlayer cations of vermiculite with ammonium and potassium ions. Soil Science 77:463-477. 1954.
12. BESOAIN, M. E. Mineralogía de arcillas de algunos suelos volcánicos de Costa Rica. In Panel de suelos volcánicos de América. Pasto, Colombia, junio 18-24, 1972. 2do. Trabajos. IICA, Universidad de Nariño. (en prensa).

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the role of various stakeholders in ensuring data integrity and compliance with regulatory requirements. It emphasizes the need for clear policies and procedures to guide data handling practices.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the future of data management and analysis, highlighting emerging trends such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data. It discusses how these technologies will transform the way organizations collect, analyze, and use data.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a data-driven approach and the need for continuous improvement in data management practices to stay competitive in the digital age.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of references and sources used in the research. It provides a comprehensive overview of the literature and resources that informed the analysis and conclusions presented in the document.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These include detailed data sets, charts, and tables that provide further context and support for the findings discussed in the main body of the document.

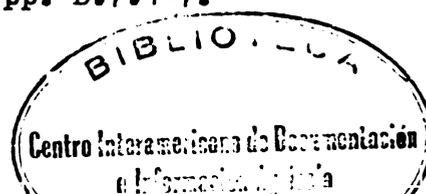
10. The tenth part of the document is a concluding statement that expresses the author's appreciation for the support and assistance provided by various individuals and organizations throughout the research process. It also expresses a hope that the findings and recommendations will be helpful to others in the field.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of acknowledgments, thanking the individuals and organizations that provided funding, resources, and expertise during the course of the research. It expresses gratitude for their contributions to the success of the project.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of contact information for the author and other key personnel involved in the project. It provides details on how to reach the author for further information or inquiries related to the document.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a list of references, providing a detailed list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the research. It includes the full citation information for each source, allowing readers to locate and consult the original works.

13. BIRCH, H. F. Further observations in humus decomposition and nitrification. *Plant and Soil* 11:262-286. 1959.
14. _____ y FRIEND, M. T. The organic matter and nitrogen status of East African soils. *Soil Science* 7:156-177. 1956.
15. BLASCO, M. Studies of some aspects of nitrogen in the soils of Colombia. Ph.D. Thesis. University of London, 1966. 311 p.
16. _____. Bioquímica del nitrógeno. In _____. *Microbiología del suelo*. Turrialba, IICA, 1970. pp. 126-176.
17. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. Fixation of added ammonium and nitrification of fixed ammonium in soils clay. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* 17:481-484. 1966.
18. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. Stimulation of nitrification following temporary acidification. *Nature* 210:1187-1188. 1966.
19. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. Volatilization of nitrogen as ammonia from acid soils. *Nature* 212:1279. 1966.
20. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. Comparación de diferentes extractantes para determinar el NH_4^+ intercambiable en los suelos del Valle del Cauca. *Acta Agronómica (Colombia)* 17:1-12. 1967.
21. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. Effect of soil moisture content during incubation on the nitrogen mineralizing characteristics of the soils of Colombia. *Geoderma* 1:19-25. 1967.
22. _____ y CORNFIELD, A. H. $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ y N-mineral en suelos del Valle del Cauca, con y sin adición de CO_2 y producción de CO_2 . *Acta Agronómica (Colombia)* 17:55-61. 1967.
23. _____, ROMO, L. F., BASTIDAS, O. O. y CAICEDO, V. A. Formas de nitrógeno en los suelos volcánicos de Sibundoy, vertiente Andina del Amazonas Colombiano. *Anales de Edafología y Agrobiología* 30:261-269. 1971.
24. BOON, B. y LAUDELOUT, H. Kinetics of nitrite oxidation by nitrobacter winogradsky. *Biochemical Journal* 85:440-447. 1962.
25. BORNEMISZA, E. y PINEDA, R. Minerales amorfos y mineralización de nitrógeno en suelos derivados de cenizas volcánicas. In *Panel sobre Suelos Derivados de Cenizas Volcánicas de América Latina*. Turrialba, Costa Rica, julio 6-13, 1969. Trabajos. Turrialba, IICA, 1969. pp. B.7.1-7.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording income and expenses. It provides a clear step-by-step guide for how to categorize different types of transactions and how to calculate the net result for each period.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular reconciliation. It explains how comparing the internal records with bank statements and other external sources can help identify any discrepancies or errors early on.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the tax implications of the recorded transactions. It explains how certain expenses can be deducted and how the overall income is calculated for tax purposes.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of keeping records for a sufficient period of time. It explains that these records are not only needed for tax purposes but also for legal and financial analysis.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the previous sections. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular reconciliation, and proper record-keeping.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of seeking professional advice when needed. It explains that a tax advisor or accountant can provide valuable insights and help ensure that all requirements are met.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a final conclusion and emphasizes the overall goal of maintaining accurate and complete financial records.

26. BRAR, S. S. y GIDDENS, J. Inhibition of nitrification in Bladen Grassland soil. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 32:821-823. 1968.
27. BRAY, R. J. y GORHAN, E. Litter production in forest of world. Advances in Ecological Research 2:101-159. 1964.
28. BREMNER, J. M. Studies on soil organic matter Part I. The chemical nature of soil organic nitrogen. Journal of Agricultural Science 39:183-193. 1949.
29. _____. The amino-acid composition of the protein material in soil. Biochemical Journal 47:538-542. 1950.
30. _____. Amino-acid in soil. Nature 165:367. 1951.
31. _____. The nature of soil nitrogen complexes. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture 3:497-500. 1952.
32. _____. Determination of ammonia and nitrate in soil. Journal of Agricultural Science 46:320-328. 1955.
33. _____. Determination of fixed ammonium in soil. Journal of Agricultural Science 52:147-160. 1959.
34. _____. Inorganic forms of nitrogen. In Black, C. A., ed. Methods of soil analysis. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1965. pp. 1179-1237.
35. _____. Organic forms of nitrogen. In Black, C. A., ed. Methods of soils analysis. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1965. v. 2, pp. 1238-1255.
36. _____. Total nitrogen. In Black, C. A., ed. Methods of soil analysis. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1965. pp. 1149-1178.
37. _____. Nitrogenous compounds. In McLaren, A. D. y Peterson, G. H. Soil Biochemistry. New York, De Kker, 1967. pp. 19-66.
38. _____ y NELSON, D. W. Chemical decomposition of nitrite in soils. In International Congress of Soil Science. 9th. Adelaide, Australia, 1968. Transactions. Sydney, Australia, International Society of Soil Science, 1968. v. 2, pp. 495-503.
39. _____ y SHAW, K. Studies on the estimation and decomposition of amino sugars in soil. Journal of Agricultural Science 44:152-159. 1954.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. It stresses that effective data governance is essential for maintaining trust and compliance with regulatory requirements.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the benefits of data-driven decision-making and how it can lead to improved performance and innovation. It encourages organizations to embrace a data-centric culture and leverage insights from their data.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for further action. It encourages organizations to regularly review and update their data management practices to stay current in a rapidly changing environment.

8. The eighth part of the document concludes with a final statement on the importance of data in the modern business landscape. It reiterates that data is a valuable asset and that its proper management is critical to long-term success.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a list of references and resources for further reading. It includes books, articles, and online resources that offer additional insights into data management and analysis.

10. The tenth part of the document is a concluding section that summarizes the overall message of the document. It emphasizes the need for a proactive and systematic approach to data management to maximize its value and support organizational goals.

11. The eleventh part of the document provides a list of contact information for the author and the organization. It includes email addresses and phone numbers for those who wish to reach out for more information or to provide feedback.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a final section that expresses gratitude to the readers and stakeholders who have supported the organization's efforts. It acknowledges their contributions and expresses a commitment to continued improvement and transparency.

13. The thirteenth part of the document provides a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These include detailed data sets, charts, and tables that provide further context and support for the findings and recommendations presented in the main text.

14. The fourteenth part of the document is a final section that provides a list of key takeaways and action items. It summarizes the most important points from the document and offers specific recommendations for how organizations can implement these findings in their own operations.

15. The fifteenth part of the document is a concluding section that reiterates the organization's commitment to data excellence and transparency. It expresses a belief that by following the principles and practices outlined in the document, organizations can achieve their full potential and create lasting value for their stakeholders.

16. The sixteenth part of the document provides a list of contact information for the author and the organization. It includes email addresses and phone numbers for those who wish to reach out for more information or to provide feedback.

17. The seventeenth part of the document is a final section that expresses gratitude to the readers and stakeholders who have supported the organization's efforts. It acknowledges their contributions and expresses a commitment to continued improvement and transparency.

40. BREMNER, J. M. y SHAW, K. Denitrification in soil. II. Factors affecting denitrification. *Journal of Agricultural Science* 51:40-52. 1958.
41. BROADBENT, F. E., JACKMAN, R. H. y McNICOLL, J. Mineralization of carbon and nitrogen in some New Zealand allophanic soil. *Soil Science* 98:118-128. 1964.
42. _____ y STEVENSON, F. J. Organic matter interactions. In McVickar, M. H., Martin, W. P., Miles, E. I., Tucker, H. H., eds. *Agricultural anhydrous ammonia. Technology and use.* Memphis, Agricultural Ammonia Institute, 1966. pp. 169-187.
43. BROWN, G. The dioctahedral analogue of vermiculite. *Clay Mineralogical Bulletin* 2:64-70. 1953.
44. _____. Soil morphology and mineralogy. A qualitative study of some gleyed from North-West England. *Journal of Soil Science* 5:145-155. 1954.
45. BUDOWSKI, G. y SCHREUDER, G. F. The climate at Turrialba. *Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Communications from Turrialba no. 68.* 1961. 19 p.
46. BURGE, W. D. y BROADBENT, F. E. Fixation of ammonia by organic soils. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 25:199-204. 1961.
47. CLINE, M. G. Methods of collection and preparing soil samples. *Soil Science* 59:3. 1945.
48. CORDOBA, H., MELO, A. y PRIETO, V. Lixiviación y volatilización del nitrógeno en algunos suelos del Departamento de Nariño. *Tesis Ing. Agr. Pasto, Universidad de Nariño, 1970.* 70 p.
49. CORNFIELD, A. H. The mineralization of nitrogen of soils during incubation: influence of pH, total nitrogen, and organic carbon content. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* 3:343-349. 1952.
50. _____. Effect of 8-years fertilizer treatment on the 'protein-nitrogen' content of four cropped soils. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* 8:509-511. 1957.
51. _____. Mineralization of organic nitrogen compounds in soils as related to soil pH. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* 10:27-28. 1959.
52. COSTA RICA. INSTITUTO GEOGRAFICO. Mapa topográfico de Tucurrique. San José, 1963. Escala 1:50.000.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. This includes the requirement to use standardized forms and to ensure that all entries are clearly legible and accurately reflect the underlying business activity.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of internal controls. It states that a robust system of internal controls is necessary to ensure that the recording process is performed consistently and in accordance with established policies and procedures.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of management in overseeing the recording process. It notes that management has a responsibility to ensure that the recording process is properly supervised and that any deficiencies are promptly identified and corrected.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by reiterating the importance of the recording process and the need for ongoing monitoring and improvement. It encourages all employees to take their responsibilities seriously and to work together to ensure the highest standards of accuracy and integrity.

53. CHAMORRO, G. L. A., SANCHEZ, A. J. E. y ZARAMA, R. E. H. Estudio de los elementos nitrógeno, fósforo y potasio en algunos suelos del municipio de Jamundi, Valle del Cauca. Tesis Ing. Agr. Pasto, Universidad de Nariño, 1971. 140 p.
54. CHANDRA, P. Note on the effect of shifting temperatures on nitrification in a loam soil. Canadian Journal of Soil Science 42:314-315. 1962.
55. CHENG, H. G. y KRUTZ, L. T. Chemical distribution of added nitrogen in soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 27:312-316. 1968.
56. DHARIVAL, A. P. S. y STEVENSON, F. J. Determination of fixed ammonium in soils. Soil Science 86:343-349. 1958.
57. DIAZ-ROMEU, R., BALERDI, F. y FASSBENDER, H. W. Contenido de materia orgánica y nitrógeno en suelos de América Central. Turrialba 20(2):185-192. 1970.
58. EKPETE, D. N. y CORNFIELD, A. H. Effects of varying static and changing moisture contents during incubation on ammonia and nitrate levels in soils. Journal of Agriculture Science 66:205-209. 1966.
59. ENSMINGER, L. E. y PEARSON, R. W. Soil nitrogen. Advances in Agronomy 2:81-111. 1950.
60. ERNST, J. W. y MASSEY, H. T. The effect of several factors on volatilization of ammonia formed from urea in soil. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 24:87-90. 1960.
61. FITTS, J. W. et al. Evaluación de la fertilidad del suelo en la América Latina. Análisis de suelos y plantas. Raleigh, Universidad de Carolina del Norte. Boletín Técnico no. 2. 1965. 63 p.
62. FORSYTHE, W., GAVANDE, S. A. y GONZALEZ, M. A. Propiedades físicas de suelos derivados de cenizas volcánicas considerando algunos suelos de América Latina. In Panel de Suelos Derivados de Cenizas Volcánicas de América Latina. Turrialba, Costa Rica, julio 6-13, 1969. Trabajos. Turrialba, IICA, 1969. pp. B.3.1-7.
63. FRENEY, J. R. An evaluation of naturally occurring fixed ammonium in soils. Journal of Agricultural Science 63: 297-303. 1964.
64. FRIPIAT, J. J. Surface properties of aluminosilicates. In National Conference on Clays and Clay Minerals. 12th. Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 30-Oct. 2, 1963. Proceedings. New York, Pergamon Press, 1964. pp. 327-358.

• The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape and the potential for future advancements. The authors argue that this research is crucial for addressing the challenges posed by the current state of the field.

• The second part of the paper provides a detailed overview of the methodology used in the study. The authors describe the data sources, the experimental design, and the analytical techniques employed. They emphasize the rigor and transparency of their approach, ensuring that the results are reliable and reproducible.

• The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. The authors discuss the key findings, including the identification of significant trends and patterns. They provide a thorough analysis of the data, highlighting the implications of their results for the field.

• The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the research and offers recommendations for future work. The authors suggest several areas for further investigation and provide practical advice for researchers and practitioners alike. They conclude by emphasizing the importance of continued research and collaboration in the field.

65. FUENTES F., R. Comportamiento de la capacidad de intercambio catiónico en algunos suelos ácidos de origen volcánico. Tesis Mag. Sc. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA, 1971. 107 p.
66. GAMBOA J., J. J. Dinámica del NPK en el suelo después de cinco fertilizaciones consecutivas. Tesis Mag. Sc. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA, 1971. 71 p.
67. GARBOSKY, A. J. y GIAMBAIGI, N. Nitrificación en suelos de Patagonia. Revista Facultad de Agronomía (La Plata, Argentina) 34:103-112. 1958.
68. GASSER, J. K. R., GREENLAND, D. J. y ROWSON, R. A. G. Measurement of losses from fertilizers nitrogen during incubation in acid sandy soils and during subsequent growth of rye-grass, using ¹⁵N labelled fertilizers. Journal of Soil Science 18:289-300. 1967.
69. GERRETSEN, F. C. y HOOPE, H. Nitrogen losses during nitrification and acid sandy soils. Canadian Journal Microbial 3:358-380. 1957.
70. HARDY, F. The soils of I.A.I.A.S. area. Turrialba, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. 1960. 76 p. (Mimeo)
71. _____. Suelos tropicales. Pedología tropical con énfasis en América. ~~Traducido al español por Rufe Bazán.~~ México, Herrero Hermanos, 1970. 334 p.
72. HARMSEM, G. W. y SCHREVEN, D. A. van. Mineralization of organic nitrogen in soil. Advances in Agronomy 7:299-398. 1955.
73. HASHIMOTO, I. y JACKSON, M. L. Rapid dissolution of allophane and kaolinite-halloysite after dehydration. In National Conference on Clays and Clay Minerals. 7th. Washington, D. C., Oct. 20-23, 1958. Proceedings. New York, Pergamon Press, 1960. pp. 102-113.
74. HILTBOLD, A. E. y ADAMS, F. Effect on soil acidity changes due to applied nitrogen. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 24:45-47. 1960.
75. HOLDRIDGE, L. R. Mapa ecológico de Costa Rica. Turrialba, Costa Rica, IICA, 1959. Escala 1:1.000.000.
76. IBARRA, N. A. y MELO, C. L. Mineralización del nitrógeno en presencia de: aluminio, hierro, cobre y molibdeno, en algunos suelos de Nariño. Colombia. Tesis Ing. Agr. Pasto, Universidad de Nariño, 1971. 107 p.

- 1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.
- 2. It is essential to ensure that all data is entered correctly and consistently.
- 3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the information.
- 4. The second section covers the various methods used for data collection and analysis.
- 5. These methods include surveys, interviews, and focus groups.
- 6. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and should be chosen based on the specific needs of the study.
- 7. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis and interpretation.
- 8. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and correlations within the data.
- 9. It is important to use statistical tools and techniques to support the findings.
- 10. The final section discusses the importance of reporting the results of the study.
- 11. Clear and concise communication is key to ensuring that the findings are understood and acted upon.
- 12. The report should include a summary of the key findings and recommendations.
- 13. It is also important to acknowledge any limitations of the study.
- 14. The document concludes by emphasizing the value of research in making informed decisions.
- 15. It encourages ongoing learning and improvement in the field.

77. JACKSON, M. L. y CHANG, S. G. Anhydrous ammonia retention by soils as influenced by depth of application, soil texture, moisture content, pH value and tith. *Journal of America Society Agronomy* 39:623-633. 1947.
78. JAMES, D. W. y HARWARD, M. E. Competition of ammonia an water for adsorption sites on clay minerals. *Soils Science Society of America Proceedings* 28:636-640. 1964.
79. JENNY, H. A. A. Comparison of soil nitrogen and carbon in Tropical and temperate regions. Missouri. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Research Bulletin* 765. 1961. pp. 5-31.
80. _____, BINGHAM, F. y PADILLA, S. B. Nitrogen and organic matter contend of ecuatorial soils of Colombia. *Soil Science* 66:173-186. 1948.
81. JUSTICE, J. K. y SMITH, E. L. Nitrification of ammonium sulphate in calcareous soil as influenced by combination of moisture, temperature, and levels of added nitrogen. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 26:246-250. 1960.
82. KAI, H. y HARADA, T. Studies on the environmental conditions controlling nitrification in soil. II. Effect of soil clay minerals on the rate of nitrification. *Soil Science and Plant Nutrition* 15:1-10. 1969.
83. KEELER, R. F. y MURTENSEN, J. L. Biosynthesis of soil Polysaccharides. II. Glucose and alfalfa tissue substrates. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 27:156-160. 1963.
84. KEENEY, D. R. y BREMNER, J. M. Effect of cultivation on the nitrogen distribution in soils. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 28:653-656. 1964.
85. KOJIMA, T. Soil organic nitrogen. I. Nature of the organic nitrogen in a muck soil from Genoveva. *Soil Science* 64:157-165. 1947.
86. KONONOVA, N. M. *Soil organic matter*. 2nd. ed. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1967. 544 p.
87. KRESGE, C. B. y SATCHELL, D. P. Gaseosus loss of ammonia from nitrogen fertilizers applied to soil. *Agronomy Journal* 52:104-107. 1960.
88. LEES, H. y SIMPSON, J. R. The biochemistry of nitrifying organisms. Nitrite oxidation by *Nitrobacter*. *Biochemical Journal* 65:297-305. 1957.



89. LYON, T. L. y BUCKMAN, H. O. Edafología. México, Editorial Continental, 1958. 479 p.
90. MARTIN, J. P. CHAPMAN, H. D. Volatilization of ammonia from surface fertilized soils. Soil Science 71:25-34. 1951.
91. MIKAMI, D. T. y KANEIRO, Y. Native fixed ammonium in Hawaiian soil. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 32: 481-485. 1958.
92. MOLINA, C. y BLASCO, M. El nitrógeno en los suelos derivados de cenizas volcánicas del Altiplano de Pasto, Colombia. Turrialba 20:288-292. 1970.
93. MOORE, A. W. y AYEKE, C. A. H F-extractable ammonium nitrogen in four Nigerian soil. Soil Science 99:335-338. 1965.
94. MORTLAND, M. M. Adsorption of ammonia by clays and muck. Soil Science 80:11-18. 1955.
95. _____. Reactions of ammonia in soils. Advances in Agronomy 10:325-348. 1958.
96. MÜLLER, L. Un aparato micro-Kjeldahl simple para análisis rutinarios rápidos de materias vegetales. Turrialba 11:17-25. 1961.
97. MUMBRUM, L. de y CHESTERS, G. Isolation and characterization of some soil allophanes. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 28:355-359. 1964.
98. NÖMMIK, H. Fixation and defixation of ammonium in soils. Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica 7:395-436. 1957.
99. _____ y NILSSON, K. O. Nitrification and movement of anhydrous ammonia in soil. Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica 13:371-390. 1963.
100. NORRISH, K. The swelling of montmorillonite. Faraday Discussion Society 18:120-134. 1954.
101. NYBORG, G. Fixation of gaseous ammonia of soils. Soil Science 107:131-136. 1969.
102. OLPHEN, H. van. Rheological phenomene of clay soils in connection with the charge distribution on the micelles. Faraday Discussion Society 11:82-84. 1951.

- 1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. (10)
- 2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include interviews, surveys, and focus groups, each of which has its own strengths and limitations. (15)
- 3. The third part of the document describes the process of identifying and measuring the variables of interest. This involves a careful selection of indicators that are both relevant and reliable. (20)
- 4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges of conducting research in a complex and dynamic environment. These challenges include limited resources, changing priorities, and the need for flexibility. (25)
- 5. The fifth part of the document provides a detailed description of the data collection process, including the design of the data collection instruments and the procedures for data entry and management. (30)
- 6. The sixth part of the document discusses the process of data analysis, including the use of statistical techniques to identify patterns and trends in the data. (35)
- 7. The seventh part of the document describes the process of interpreting the results of the research and drawing conclusions. This involves a careful consideration of the limitations of the study and the implications of the findings. (40)
- 8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the research in a clear and concise manner. This involves the use of appropriate language and the inclusion of relevant details. (45)
- 9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the data and the results of the research. This involves the use of appropriate security measures and the implementation of a strict access policy. (50)
- 10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the accuracy of the data and the results of the research. This involves the use of appropriate quality control measures and the implementation of a strict review process. (55)

103. PARR, F. J. y PAPENDICK, I. R. Retention of ammonia in soils. In McVickar, M. H., Martin, W. P., Miles, E. I., Tucker, H. H., eds. Agricultural anhydrous ammonia, technology and use. Memphis, Agricultural Ammonia Institute, 1966. pp. 213-236.
104. PLESSIS, M. C. F. du y KROONTJE, W. The relationship between pH and ammonia equilibria in soil. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 28:751-754. 1964.
105. PORTER, L. K., STEWART, B. A. y HAAS, H. J. Effects of long-time cropping on hidrolizable organic nitrogen fraction in some great plains soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 28:368-370.
106. PRAAG, H. van y MANIL, B. Observations sur le fractionnement de l'azote dans quelques sols bruns et acides des forêts de l'ardenne. Science du Sol no. 1:65-87. 1966.
107. REUSS, J. O. y SMITH, R. L. Chemicals reactions on nitrites in acids soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 29:267-270. 1965.
108. RICH, C. I. Aluminum in interlayers of vermiculite. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 24:26-32. 1960.
109. ROBINSON, J. B. Nitrification in a new Zealand grassland soil. Plant and Soil 19:173-183. 1963.
110. RODRIGUES, G. Fixed ammonium in tropical soils. Journal of Soil Science 5:264-274. 1957.
111. SANDS, F. B. A study of the fertility fo the cocoa and coffee soils of Costa Rica. Ph.D. Thesis. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University, 1954. 153 p.
112. SHAEFER, R., ALCAYAGA, U. A. de y SAN MARTIN, E. Actividades microbianas como un sistema de vegetación del ecosistema en suelos hidromórficos derivados de cenizas volcánicas del sur de Chile. In Panel sobre Suelos Derivados de Cenizas Volcánicas de América Latina, Turrialba, Costa Rica, julio 6-13, 1969. Trabajos. Turrialba, IICA, 1969. pp. B.6.1-11.
113. SILVA, R. A. y SHAEFER, R. Interacción entre materia orgánica y aluminio en un suelo hidromórfico derivado de cenizas volcánicas (Ñadi, sur de Chile). Turrialba 21(2):149-156. 1971.

114. SIMPSON, J. R. Losses of urea nitrogen from the surfaces of pasture soils. In International Congress of Soil Science. 9th. Adelaide, Australia, 1968. Transactions. Sydney, Australia, International Society of Soil Science, 1968. v. 2, pp.459-486.
115. SOHN, J. B. y PEECH, M. Retention and fixation of ammonia by soils. Soil Science 85:1-9. 1958.
116. SOUDEN, F. J. Distribution of amino acids in selected horizons of soil profiles. Soil Science 82:491-496. 1956.
117. _____. Investigations on the amounts of hexosamines found in various soils and methods for their determination. Soil Science 88:138-143. 1959.
118. SOULIDES, D. A. y CLARK, F. E. Nitrification in grassland in soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 22: 308-311. 1958.
119. STANLEY, T. A. y SMITH, G. L. Effect of soil moisture and depth of application on retention of anhydrous ammonia. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 20:557-561. 1971.
120. STEVENSON, F. J. Isolation and identification of some amino-compounds in soils. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 20:201-204. 1956.
121. _____. Distribution of the forms of nitrogen in some profiles. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 21: 283-287. 1957.
122. _____. Investigations of aminopolysaccharides in soils. I. Colorimetric determination of hexosamines in soils hydrolysates. Soil Science 83:113-122. 1957.
123. _____. Investigations of aminopolysaccharides in soils. II. Distribution of hexosamines in some soils profiles. Soil Science 84:99-106. 1957.
124. _____. Amino acids. In Black, C. A., ed. Methods of soil analysis. Madison, Wisconsin, American Society of Agronomy, 1965. vol. 2, pp. 1437-1451.
125. STEWART, B. A., PORTER, L. K. y JOHNSON, D. D. Immobilization and mineralization of nitrogen in several organic fractions. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings 27:302-304. 1963.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. This helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial data.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all stakeholders involved in the financial operations. This ensures that everyone is on the same page regarding the company's financial health.

It is also stressed that the financial records should be kept up-to-date and accessible at all times. This allows for quick and accurate reporting to management and other relevant parties.

The document concludes by stating that a robust financial reporting system is crucial for the long-term success and sustainability of any organization. It encourages the implementation of best practices to achieve these goals.

Finally, it is recommended that organizations should regularly review and update their financial policies and procedures to adapt to changing market conditions and regulatory requirements.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the key elements of effective financial management and reporting. It serves as a valuable guide for organizations looking to optimize their financial performance.

The document also includes a section on the importance of data security in financial reporting. It advises organizations to implement strong security measures to protect sensitive financial information from unauthorized access.

Moreover, it discusses the role of technology in modern financial reporting. It suggests that leveraging digital tools can significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of financial data collection and analysis.

The document further explores the impact of external factors, such as economic fluctuations and market trends, on an organization's financial performance. It provides insights into how to mitigate these risks and maintain financial stability.

In conclusion, the document underscores the significance of a proactive and systematic approach to financial management. It encourages organizations to embrace a culture of transparency and continuous improvement in their financial practices.

The document also touches upon the importance of ethical considerations in financial reporting. It stresses that honesty and integrity are fundamental to building trust and credibility with all stakeholders.

Finally, it offers some practical tips and recommendations for organizations to enhance their financial reporting processes. These include regular training for staff, clear communication channels, and the use of standardized reporting formats.

126. SUDO, T. y NAKAMURA, T. Hissingerite from Japon. American Mineralogist Lancaster 37:618-621. 1952.
127. TAFUR, N. y BLASCO, M. El nitrógeno en los suelos del valle del César. Acta Agronómica (Colombia) 18:7-16. 1968.
128. TAMINI, Y. N., KANEHIRO, Y. y SHERMAN, G. H. Ammonium fixation in amorphus Hawaiian soils. Soil Science 95:426-430. 1963.
129. THERON, J. J. The influence of plant on the mineralization of nitrogen and the maintenance of organic matter in the soil. Journal of Agricultural Science 41:289-292. 1951.
130. TOKUDOME, S. y KANNO, I. Nature of the humus of humic allophane soil in Japan. II. Some physico-chemical properties of humic and fulvic acids. Soil Science and Plant Nutrition 11:1-8. 1965.
131. URBINA, A., SAN MARTIN, E. y SHAEFER, R. La actividad metabólica de algunos grupos fisiológicos de microbios en suelos Nadis de Chile. I. Mineralización del C y N orgánicos en condiciones de laboratorio. Agricultura Técnica (Chile) 29:145-160. 1969.
132. VLASSAK, K. Total soil nitrogen and nitrogen mineralization. Plant and Soil 32:27-32. 1970.
133. WADA, K., INOUE, T. Retention of humic substances derived from rotted clove leaves in soil containing montmorillonite and allophane. Soil Science and Plant Nutrition 13:10-16. 1967.
134. WAGNER, G. H. y MUTATKAR, V. K. Amino components of soil organic matter formed during humification of ¹⁴C glucose. Soil Science Society of America Proceeding 32:683-686. 1968.
135. WAHHAB, A. K. Nitrification of urea and its loss through volatilization of ammonia under different soil conditions. Journal of Agricultural Science 55:47-51. 1960.
136. WALSH, L. M. Native fixed ammonium and fixation of applied ammonium in several Wisconsin soils. Soil Science 20: 84-87. 1959.
137. _____ y MURDOCK, J. T. Native fixed ammonium on fixation of applied ammonium in several Wisconsin soils. Soil Science 89:183-193. 1960.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It notes that while modern technology offers powerful tools for data processing, the quality and consistency of the data itself remain significant concerns. Incomplete or outdated information can lead to flawed conclusions and poor decision-making. The document suggests that organizations should invest in training and infrastructure to improve data management practices and ensure that the information used is current and accurate.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of communication in organizational success. It argues that clear and consistent communication is vital for aligning goals, fostering collaboration, and resolving conflicts. The text stresses that leaders should be proactive in communicating their vision and expectations, while also listening to the concerns and feedback of their team members. Effective communication helps to build trust and a sense of shared purpose, which are critical for long-term success.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and development. In a rapidly changing environment, organizations must stay ahead of the curve by investing in the skills and knowledge of their workforce. This can be achieved through various means, including formal training programs, on-the-job learning, and mentorship opportunities. The document encourages organizations to create a culture of learning where employees are encouraged to seek out new challenges and take ownership of their professional growth.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to organizational management. It suggests that success is not achieved by focusing on a single aspect, such as financial performance or operational efficiency, but rather by balancing multiple factors, including people, processes, and technology. The document calls for a strategic and integrated approach that considers the long-term impact of all decisions and actions, ensuring that the organization remains resilient and adaptable in the face of future challenges.

138. WEBER, F. D. y GAYNEY, P. L. Relative sensitivity of nitrifying organisms to hydrogen ions in soils and in solutions. *Soil Science* 94:138-145. 1962.
139. WHITEHEAD, D. C. The role of nitrogen in grassland productivity. Berkshire, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, 1970. 202 p.
140. WILLIAMS, C. H. Nitrogen, sulfur and phosphorus their, interactions and availability. In Jacks, G. V., ed. *Soil chemistry and fertility*. Aberdeen, University Press, 1967. pp. 93-111.
141. YUEN, S. H. y POLLARD, A. G. The determination of nitrogen in agricultural materials by the nessler reagent. I. Preparation of the reagent. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agricultural* 3:441-447. 1952.
142. YOUNG, J. L. Inorganic soil nitrogen and carbon: nitrogen ratios of some Pacific Northwest soils. *Soil Science* 93:397-404. 1962.
143. _____ y CATTANI, R. A. Mineral fixation of anhydrous ammonia by air-dry soils. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 26:147-152. 1962.
144. _____ y McNEAL, B. L. Ammonia y ammonium reactions with some layers-silicate minerals. *Soil Science Society of America Proceedings* 28:334-339. 1964.

A P E N D I C E

•

Cuadro 1. Características químicas del perfil 10 (serie La Margot, fase normal) Aguirre (2).

| Horizonte | Profundidad
cm | pH | | MO % | C % | N % | C/N | P Disponible
ppm |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| | | H ₂ O | CaCl ₂ | | | | | |
| Ap | 0-20 | 5,3 | 4,5 | 6,66 | 3,84 | 0,35 | 11,0 | 2,15 |
| A ₃ | 20-40 | 5,4 | 4,6 | 3,34 | 1,94 | 0,13 | 14,9 | 0,90 |
| BC | 40-63 | 5,3 | 4,7 | 2,13 | 1,23 | 0,06 | 20,5 | 2,20 |
| C ₁ | 63-98 | 5,4 | 4,5 | 1,53 | 0,88 | 0,05 | 17,6 | 1,72 |
| C ₂ | 98-115 | 5,2 | 4,4 | 1,53 | 0,88 | 0,04 | 22,0 | 2,27 |

| C.I.C. | Bases cambiables | | | | S.B. | | | Relaciones | | |
|--------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------------|------|--------------|
| | Ca | Mg | K | Na | Mn | % | K/Na | Ca/Mg | Mg/K | Ca + Mg
K |
| ←----- | meq/100 g de suelo -----> | | | | | | | | | |
| 41,07 | 4,66 | 1,49 | 0,69 | 0,41 | 0,09 | 18,76 | 1,7 | 3,1 | 2,1 | 8,9 |
| 56,68 | 4,50 | 1,12 | 0,13 | 0,21 | 0,01 | 11,29 | 0,6 | 4,0 | 8,6 | 43,2 |
| 46,90 | 4,22 | 1,96 | 0,48 | 0,22 | 0,01 | 14,70 | 2,2 | 2,1 | 2,0 | 12,9 |
| 46,74 | 3,57 | 2,08 | 0,40 | 0,33 | 0,01 | 13,68 | 1,2 | 1,7 | 2,2 | 14,1 |
| 48,31 | 3,36 | 2,08 | 0,45 | 0,28 | 0,01 | 12,79 | 1,6 | 1,6 | 1,9 | 12,1 |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical techniques. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the specific situation.

3. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data. It also involves testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions based on the results.

4. The final part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the analysis. This involves presenting the findings in a clear and concise manner, and providing recommendations based on the results.

5. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

6. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical techniques. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the specific situation.

7. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data. It also involves testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions based on the results.

8. The final part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the analysis. This involves presenting the findings in a clear and concise manner, and providing recommendations based on the results.

9. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

10. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical techniques. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the specific situation.

11. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data. It also involves testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions based on the results.

12. The final part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the analysis. This involves presenting the findings in a clear and concise manner, and providing recommendations based on the results.

13. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

14. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical techniques. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the specific situation.

15. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data. It also involves testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions based on the results.

16. The final part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the analysis. This involves presenting the findings in a clear and concise manner, and providing recommendations based on the results.

17. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail.

18. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. These methods include direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical techniques. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and it is important to choose the most appropriate one for the specific situation.

19. The third part of the document describes the process of data analysis. This involves identifying patterns, trends, and anomalies in the data. It also involves testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions based on the results.

20. The final part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the analysis. This involves presenting the findings in a clear and concise manner, and providing recommendations based on the results.

Cuadro 2. Características físicas del perfil 10 (serie La Margot, fase normal) Aguirre (2).

| Horizontes | Profundidad cm | Densidad aparente gr/cc | Densidad partículas gr/cc | Humedad gravimétrica % | Porosidad % | Distribución de partículas | | | Clase textural |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Arena % | Limo % | Arcilla % | |
| Ap | 0-20 | 1,10 | 2,6 | 33,59 | 57,69 | 23,00 | 42,00 | 35,00 | Franco Arcilloso |
| A ₃ | 20-40 | 1,24 | 2,7 | 40,62 | 54,24 | 15,80 | 26,20 | 58,00 | Arcilloso |
| BC | 40-63 | 1,14 | 2,7 | 49,12 | 58,09 | 25,00 | 30,00 | 45,00 | Arcilloso |
| C ₁ | 63-98 | 1,06 | 2,7 | 52,87 | 60,74 | 27,20 | 31,90 | 40,90 | Arcilloso |
| C ₂ | 98-115 | 1,06 | 2,9 | 57,50 | 63,57 | 29,50 | 30,60 | 39,90 | Franco Arcilloso |

| Profundidad cm | Retención de humedad | | | Humedad volu métrica | | | Espacio aéreo | | Agua disponible (0,33 y 15 bares) | Agua fácilmente cilmente (5 y 15 bares) | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|----------|---------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---|-------|------|
| | 0,1 bar | 0,5 bar | 1,0 bar | 0,1 bar | 0,33 bar | 0,1 bar | 0,33 bar | % | | | | |
| 0-20 | 37,80 | 36,73 | 35,29 | 33,05 | 31,91 | 31,13 | 43,42 | 41,58 | 14,27 | 16,11 | 6,67 | 4,75 |
| 20-40 | 39,90 | 39,21 | 36,17 | 33,01 | 31,42 | 29,70 | 50,37 | 49,48 | 3,87 | 4,76 | 10,20 | 6,89 |

Handwritten text on a page with vertical lines, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. Some faint words and numbers are visible, such as "100" and "1000" in the left margin, and "100" and "1000" in the right margin. The main body of text consists of several lines of cursive or semi-cursive handwriting.

Cuadro 3. Características químicas del perfil 25 (serie Colorado) . Aguirre (2).

| Horizonte | Profundidad
cm | pH | | MO % | C % | N % | C/N | P Disponible
ppm |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-----|---------------------|
| | | H ₂ O | CaCl ₂ | | | | | |
| A ₁ | 0-20 | 5,2 | 5,6 | 8,52 | 4,94 | 0,50 | 9,9 | 2,25 |
| A ₃ | 20-50 | 5,5 | 5,1 | 1,87 | 1,09 | 0,19 | 5,7 | 1,87 |
| B ₂₁ | 50-85 | 5,3 | 5,0 | 0,82 | 0,47 | 0,13 | 3,6 | 3,39 |
| B ₂₂ | 85-130 | 5,4 | 4,7 | 0,30 | 0,17 | 0,07 | 2,4 | 1,13 |

| C.I.C. | Bases cambiables | | | | S.B.
% | Relaciones | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|------------|------|-------|------|------|
| | Ca | Mg | K | Na | | Mn | K/Na | Ca/Mg | Mg/K | |
| ←----- | meq/100 g de suelo -----> | | | | | | | | | |
| 42,92 | 3,43 | 5,18 | 0,28 | 0,14 | 0,14 | 22,54 | 2,0 | 0,7 | 18,5 | 30,7 |
| 36,64 | 0,96 | 2,51 | 0,10 | 0,13 | 0,04 | 10,79 | 0,8 | 0,4 | 25,1 | 34,7 |
| 35,63 | 0,64 | 1,13 | 0,07 | 0,14 | 0,04 | 6,00 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 16,1 | 25,3 |
| 35,76 | 0,32 | 0,11 | 0,05 | 0,14 | Tr | 1,89 | 0,4 | 2,9 | 2,2 | 8,6 |

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This practice not only ensures transparency but also helps in identifying any discrepancies or errors early on.

Additionally, it is noted that regular audits are essential for verifying the accuracy of the records. These audits should be conducted by an independent party to avoid any conflicts of interest. The findings of these audits should be documented and used to improve the internal control systems.

The document also highlights the role of technology in streamlining the record-keeping process. Modern accounting software can significantly reduce the risk of human error and provide real-time access to financial data. However, it is crucial to ensure that the software used is secure and compliant with relevant regulations.

In conclusion, maintaining accurate and reliable records is a fundamental aspect of sound financial management. By adhering to the principles outlined in this document, organizations can ensure the integrity of their financial data and enhance their overall operational efficiency.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of records that should be maintained. This includes not only financial records but also records related to human resources, legal matters, and general administrative functions.

Financial records are the most critical and should include all income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow statements. It is also important to keep track of all expenses, including salaries, rent, and utilities. These records should be organized in a clear and concise manner to facilitate easy access and analysis.

Human resources records are equally important and should include employee contracts, performance evaluations, and records of any disciplinary actions. These records should be kept confidential and stored securely to protect the privacy of the employees.

Legal records include all contracts, agreements, and correspondence with legal counsel. These records should be maintained for a sufficient period to ensure that the organization is prepared in the event of any legal disputes.

General administrative records include all correspondence, meeting minutes, and internal reports. These records should be organized in a way that allows for easy retrieval of information when needed. Regular reviews of these records can help identify areas for improvement and ensure that the organization is operating efficiently.

Finally, the document emphasizes the importance of data security. All records should be stored in a secure environment, and access should be restricted to authorized personnel only. Regular backups should be performed to ensure that the data is protected in the event of a system failure or cyber attack.

Cuadro 4. Características físicas del perfil 25 (serie Colorado) Aguirre (2).

| Horizontes | Profundidad cm | Densidad aparente gr/cc | Densidad partículas gr/cc | Humedad gravimétrica % | Porosidad % | Distribución de partículas | | | Clase textural |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | Arena % | Limo % | Arcilla % | |
| A ₁ | 0-20 | 0,90 | 2,6 | 57,36 | 64,84 | 18,20 | 46,60 | 35,20 | Franco Arcilloso Limoso |
| A ₃ | 20-50 | 0,95 | 2,7 | 48,35 | 64,94 | 11,20 | 26,20 | 62,60 | Arcilloso |
| B ₂₁ | 50-85 | 1,04 | 2,7 | 52,00 | 61,90 | 12,00 | 21,00 | 67,00 | Arcilloso |
| B ₂₂ | 85-130 | 1,01 | 2,8 | 57,30 | 63,67 | 8,00 | 13,30 | 78,70 | Arcilloso |

! 66 !

| Profundidad cm | Retención de humedad | | | Humedad volu métrica | | | Espacio aéreo | | Agua disponible | | Agua fácilmente cilmente (5 y 15 bares) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------|---------|----------------------|----------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|---|
| | 0,1 bar | 0,33 bar | 0,5 bar | 0,1 bar | 0,33 bar | 0,1 bar | 0,33 bar | 0,33 y 15 bares | 0,33 y 15 bares | | |
| 0-20 | 58,33 | 55,70 | 53,09 | 53,00 | 46,39 | 43,58 | 42,85 | 14,34 | 14,71 | 12,85 | 9,31 |
| 20-50 | 49,44 | 44,60 | 42,30 | 42,10 | 39,70 | 38,82 | 38,54 | 17,97 | 22,57 | 6,06 | 4,90 |

←----- % -----> cc agua/100cc ←----- % ----->

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

14. The fourteenth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

15. The fifteenth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Ireland."

Cuadro 5. Nitrogeno total y fracciones totales de N-Organico y N-NH₄⁺ inorganico en los suelos de la serie La Margot, bajo las tres condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | Nitrogeno Total | | | N-Organico | | N-NH ₄ ⁺ Inorganico | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|---------|---|-------|
| | | | Suelo natural
ppm | % | Suelo hidrolizado
ppm | %* | ppm | %* | |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 3615,84 | 100,00 | 3328,68 | 92,06 | 3498,70 | 117,14 | 3,24 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 1722,83 | 100,00 | 1713,41 | 99,45 | 1646,89 | 75,94 | 4,41 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 3650,84 | 100,00 | 3258,86 | 89,26 | 3576,30 | 74,54 | 2,04 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 1969,35 | 100,00 | 1824,14 | 92,63 | 1892,96 | 76,39 | 3,88 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 3575,51 | 100,00 | 3197,24 | 89,42 | 3492,95 | 82,56 | 2,31 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 1688,69 | 100,00 | 1631,22 | 96,60 | 1493,92 | 194,77 | 1,15 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 3682,08 | 100,00 | 3351,86 | 91,03 | 3589,64 | 92,44 | 2,51 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 2276,83 | 100,00 | 2208,43 | 97,00 | 2211,41 | 65,42 | 2,87 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 5320,42 | 100,00 | 4494,88 | 84,48 | 5133,95 | 186,47 | 3,50 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 3094,99 | 100,00 | 2708,98 | 87,53 | 2973,17 | 121,72 | 3,93 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 4524,27 | 100,00 | 4036,78 | 89,22 | 4462,96 | 61,31 | 1,36 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 2785,94 | 100,00 | 2583,77 | 92,74 | 2678,64 | 107,30 | 3,85 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 5551,17 | 100,00 | 4816,64 | 86,77 | 5447,93 | 103,24 | 1,86 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 2614,09 | 100,00 | 2492,57 | 95,35 | 2563,01 | 51,08 | 1,95 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 3749,73 | 100,00 | 3396,39 | 90,58 | 3665,76 | 83,97 | 2,24 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 659,44 | 100,00 | 651,05 | 98,73 | 542,08 | 117,36 | 17,79 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 7421,00 | 100,00 | 6196,32 | 83,50 | 7327,65 | 93,35 | 1,26 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 3811,72 | 100,00 | 3008,73 | 78,93 | 3690,97 | 120,76 | 3,17 |

* Porcentaje en base N-total suelo.

Handwritten text on the right side of the page, possibly a date or page number.

Handwritten text in the second column from the right.

Handwritten text in the third column from the right.

Handwritten text in the fourth column from the right.

Handwritten text in the fifth column from the right.

Handwritten text in the sixth column from the right.

Handwritten text in the seventh column from the right.

Handwritten text in the eighth column from the right.

Cuadro 6. Nitrógeno total y fracciones totales de N-orgánico y N-NH₄⁺ inorgánico en los suelos de la serie Colorado, bajo las tres condiciones de cobertura estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | Nitrógeno Total | | | | N-Orgánico | | N-NH ₄ ⁺ Inorgánico | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|---|------|
| | | | Suelo natural | | Suelo hidrolizado | | ppm | %* | ppm | %* |
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | %* | | | | |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 5143,34 | 100,00 | 4787,95 | 93,09 | 5050,91 | 98,20 | 92,44 | 1,80 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 2253,50 | 100,00 | 2064,07 | 91,59 | 2202,26 | 97,73 | 51,24 | 2,27 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 4930,03 | 100,00 | 4237,18 | 85,95 | 4878,43 | 98,95 | 51,60 | 1,05 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 2547,15 | 100,00 | 2442,10 | 95,88 | 2471,15 | 97,02 | 76,00 | 2,98 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 5072,52 | 100,00 | 4521,10 | 89,13 | 5007,74 | 98,72 | 64,78 | 1,28 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 2755,13 | 100,00 | 2452,82 | 89,03 | 2663,53 | 96,68 | 91,60 | 3,32 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 3569,04 | 100,00 | 2695,03 | 75,51 | 3478,76 | 97,47 | 90,28 | 2,53 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 1812,08 | 100,00 | 1692,00 | 93,37 | 1766,73 | 97,50 | 45,35 | 2,50 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 4038,72 | 100,00 | 3536,61 | 87,57 | 3964,11 | 97,78 | 89,51 | 2,22 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 1835,03 | 100,00 | 1661,96 | 90,57 | 1783,54 | 97,19 | 51,49 | 2,81 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 3325,41 | 100,00 | 3002,28 | 90,28 | 3220,41 | 96,84 | 105,00 | 3,16 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 1590,64 | 100,00 | 1324,14 | 83,25 | 1545,72 | 96,23 | 59,91 | 3,77 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 5074,15 | 100,00 | 3936,64 | 77,58 | 4994,23 | 98,43 | 79,92 | 1,57 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 1534,16 | 100,00 | 1473,08 | 96,02 | 1458,90 | 95,09 | 75,26 | 4,91 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 4243,38 | 100,00 | 3507,42 | 82,66 | 4147,62 | 97,74 | 95,76 | 2,26 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 1748,82 | 100,00 | 1539,03 | 88,00 | 1703,09 | 97,39 | 45,73 | 2,61 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 5482,68 | 100,00 | 4801,07 | 87,57 | 5382,97 | 98,18 | 99,71 | 1,82 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 2398,68 | 100,00 | 2178,27 | 90,81 | 2304,16 | 96,52 | 94,52 | 3,94 |

* Porcentaje en base N-Total suelo.

| Date | Description | Debit | Credit | Balance |
|------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1950 | | | | |
| 1951 | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | |
| 1954 | | | | |
| 1955 | | | | |
| 1956 | | | | |
| 1957 | | | | |
| 1958 | | | | |
| 1959 | | | | |
| 1960 | | | | |
| 1961 | | | | |
| 1962 | | | | |
| 1963 | | | | |
| 1964 | | | | |
| 1965 | | | | |
| 1966 | | | | |
| 1967 | | | | |
| 1968 | | | | |
| 1969 | | | | |
| 1970 | | | | |
| 1971 | | | | |
| 1972 | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | |
| 1974 | | | | |
| 1975 | | | | |
| 1976 | | | | |
| 1977 | | | | |
| 1978 | | | | |
| 1979 | | | | |
| 1980 | | | | |
| 1981 | | | | |
| 1982 | | | | |
| 1983 | | | | |
| 1984 | | | | |
| 1985 | | | | |
| 1986 | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | |
| 1988 | | | | |
| 1989 | | | | |
| 1990 | | | | |
| 1991 | | | | |
| 1992 | | | | |
| 1993 | | | | |
| 1994 | | | | |
| 1995 | | | | |
| 1996 | | | | |
| 1997 | | | | |
| 1998 | | | | |
| 1999 | | | | |
| 2000 | | | | |
| 2001 | | | | |
| 2002 | | | | |
| 2003 | | | | |
| 2004 | | | | |
| 2005 | | | | |
| 2006 | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | |
| 2009 | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | |
| 2011 | | | | |
| 2012 | | | | |
| 2013 | | | | |
| 2014 | | | | |
| 2015 | | | | |
| 2016 | | | | |
| 2017 | | | | |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 2019 | | | | |
| 2020 | | | | |
| 2021 | | | | |
| 2022 | | | | |
| 2023 | | | | |
| 2024 | | | | |
| 2025 | | | | |
| 2026 | | | | |
| 2027 | | | | |
| 2028 | | | | |
| 2029 | | | | |
| 2030 | | | | |
| 2031 | | | | |
| 2032 | | | | |
| 2033 | | | | |
| 2034 | | | | |
| 2035 | | | | |
| 2036 | | | | |
| 2037 | | | | |
| 2038 | | | | |
| 2039 | | | | |
| 2040 | | | | |
| 2041 | | | | |
| 2042 | | | | |
| 2043 | | | | |
| 2044 | | | | |
| 2045 | | | | |
| 2046 | | | | |
| 2047 | | | | |
| 2048 | | | | |
| 2049 | | | | |
| 2050 | | | | |
| 2051 | | | | |
| 2052 | | | | |
| 2053 | | | | |
| 2054 | | | | |
| 2055 | | | | |
| 2056 | | | | |
| 2057 | | | | |
| 2058 | | | | |
| 2059 | | | | |
| 2060 | | | | |
| 2061 | | | | |
| 2062 | | | | |
| 2063 | | | | |
| 2064 | | | | |
| 2065 | | | | |
| 2066 | | | | |
| 2067 | | | | |
| 2068 | | | | |
| 2069 | | | | |
| 2070 | | | | |
| 2071 | | | | |
| 2072 | | | | |
| 2073 | | | | |
| 2074 | | | | |
| 2075 | | | | |
| 2076 | | | | |
| 2077 | | | | |
| 2078 | | | | |
| 2079 | | | | |
| 2080 | | | | |
| 2081 | | | | |
| 2082 | | | | |
| 2083 | | | | |
| 2084 | | | | |
| 2085 | | | | |
| 2086 | | | | |
| 2087 | | | | |
| 2088 | | | | |
| 2089 | | | | |
| 2090 | | | | |
| 2091 | | | | |
| 2092 | | | | |
| 2093 | | | | |
| 2094 | | | | |
| 2095 | | | | |
| 2096 | | | | |
| 2097 | | | | |
| 2098 | | | | |
| 2099 | | | | |
| 2100 | | | | |

Cuadro 7. Formas N-Orgánico en los suelos de la serie La Margot, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | Suelo hidrolizado | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|------|
| | | | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | | N-Aminoácido | | N-Hexosaminas | |
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 1136,08 | 31,42 | 1509,37 | 41,74 | 40,57 | 1,12 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 633,04 | 36,74 | 946,27 | 54,93 | 33,31 | 1,93 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1177,34 | 32,25 | 1773,87 | 48,59 | 39,25 | 1,08 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 670,29 | 34,04 | 670,33 | 34,04 | 67,03 | 3,40 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 885,46 | 24,76 | 1384,55 | 38,72 | 217,35 | 6,08 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 561,21 | 33,23 | 980,64 | 58,07 | 17,72 | 1,05 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 1160,02 | 31,50 | 1460,17 | 39,66 | 32,46 | 0,88 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 799,54 | 35,12 | 1079,80 | 47,43 | 20,50 | 0,90 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1331,18 | 25,02 | 1930,22 | 36,28 | 41,60 | 0,78 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 903,94 | 29,21 | 1169,60 | 37,79 | 17,32 | 0,56 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 1347,65 | 29,79 | 1743,06 | 38,53 | 96,83 | 2,14 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 984,60 | 35,34 | 1242,85 | 44,61 | 64,56 | 2,32 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 1553,02 | 27,98 | 2018,92 | 36,37 | 77,65 | 1,40 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 830,46 | 31,77 | 933,28 | 35,70 | 47,46 | 1,82 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1065,80 | 28,42 | 1594,76 | 42,53 | 86,85 | 2,32 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 192,39 | 29,13 | 260,30 | 39,47 | 16,98 | 2,57 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 2080,84 | 28,04 | 3145,84 | 42,39 | 8,19 | 0,11 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 1056,85 | 27,73 | 1426,32 | 37,42 | 42,96 | 1,13 |

| Date | Description | Debit | Credit | Balance |
|---------|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1/1/20 | Opening Balance | | | 1000.00 |
| 1/5/20 | Bank of America | 50.00 | | 950.00 |
| 1/10/20 | Wells Fargo | 75.00 | | 875.00 |
| 1/15/20 | Chase | 100.00 | | 775.00 |
| 1/20/20 | AT&T | 200.00 | | 575.00 |
| 1/25/20 | Verizon | 150.00 | | 425.00 |
| 1/30/20 | Comcast | 125.00 | | 300.00 |
| 2/5/20 | Bank of America | 50.00 | | 250.00 |
| 2/10/20 | Wells Fargo | 75.00 | | 175.00 |
| 2/15/20 | Chase | 100.00 | | 75.00 |
| 2/20/20 | AT&T | 200.00 | | (125.00) |
| 2/25/20 | Verizon | 150.00 | | (275.00) |
| 2/30/20 | Comcast | 125.00 | | (400.00) |
| 3/5/20 | Bank of America | 50.00 | | (450.00) |
| 3/10/20 | Wells Fargo | 75.00 | | (525.00) |
| 3/15/20 | Chase | 100.00 | | (625.00) |
| 3/20/20 | AT&T | 200.00 | | (825.00) |
| 3/25/20 | Verizon | 150.00 | | (975.00) |
| 3/30/20 | Comcast | 125.00 | | (1100.00) |
| 3/31/20 | Closing Balance | | | (1100.00) |

Cuadro 8. Formas de N-Orgánico en los suelos de la serie Colorado, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | Suelo hidrolizado | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|------|
| | | | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | | N-Aminoácido | | N-Hexosaminas | |
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 1435,71 | 27,91 | 2498,28 | 48,57 | 48,66 | 0,95 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 777,62 | 34,51 | 1190,25 | 52,82 | 95,22 | 4,23 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1350,46 | 27,39 | 2557,08 | 51,87 | 55,94 | 1,13 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 664,25 | 26,08 | 1104,42 | 43,36 | 168,08 | 6,60 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 1534,74 | 30,26 | 2285,05 | 45,05 | 51,16 | 1,01 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 1012,81 | 36,76 | 1093,20 | 39,68 | 16,07 | 0,58 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 1053,73 | 29,52 | 1521,18 | 42,62 | 55,46 | 1,55 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 623,39 | 34,40 | 862,19 | 47,58 | 6,64 | 0,37 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1209,73 | 29,95 | 1775,33 | 43,96 | 47,13 | 1,17 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 604,63 | 32,95 | 983,43 | 53,59 | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 1105,58 | 33,25 | 1563,60 | 47,02 | 15,80 | 0,48 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 523,78 | 32,93 | 698,37 | 43,90 | 22,53 | 1,42 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 1262,25 | 24,88 | 1994,66 | 39,31 | 93,93 | 1,84 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 470,26 | 30,65 | 929,19 | 60,57 | 50,99 | 3,32 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 1213,26 | 28,59 | 1733,24 | 40,85 | 55,15 | 1,30 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 548,42 | 31,36 | 869,49 | 49,71 | 46,82 | 2,68 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 1591,39 | 29,03 | 1837,48 | 33,51 | 295,31 | 5,39 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 824,24 | 34,36 | 1041,96 | 43,44 | 62,20 | 2,59 |

| Item No. | Description | Quantity | Unit | Rate | Total |
|----------|-------------|----------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 76 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Cuadro 9. Formas de $N-NH_4^+$ Inorgánico en suelos de la serie La Margot, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | N-nativo fijo | | N-Intercambiable | | N-soluble en agua | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------|------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 11,59 | 0,31 | 105,55 | 2,93 | 11,16 | 0,31 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 30,38 | 1,76 | 45,56 | 2,65 | 3,50 | 0,20 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 29,82 | 0,82 | 44,72 | 1,22 | 9,33 | 0,26 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 1,28 | 0,07 | 75,11 | 3,81 | 4,03 | 0,20 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 42,81 | 1,20 | 39,75 | 1,11 | 11,07 | 0,31 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 141,36 | 0,84 | 53,41 | 0,31 | 15,52 | 0,92 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 35,63 | 0,97 | 56,81 | 1,54 | 10,14 | 0,28 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 3,11 | 0,14 | 62,31 | 2,73 | 5,13 | 0,23 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 123,36 | 2,32 | 63,21 | 1,18 | 20,29 | 0,38 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 76,08 | 2,46 | 45,64 | 1,47 | 11,02 | 0,36 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 9,20 | 0,20 | 52,11 | 1,16 | 7,57 | 0,17 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 26,56 | 0,95 | 80,74 | 2,90 | 9,09 | 0,33 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 38,35 | 0,69 | 64,89 | 1,17 | 15,53 | 0,28 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 6,01 | 0,23 | 45,06 | 1,72 | 14,84 | 0,57 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 11,99 | 0,32 | 71,98 | 1,92 | 13,82 | 0,37 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 42,13 | 6,40 | 75,23 | 11,39 | 5,43 | 0,83 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 5,93 | 0,08 | 87,42 | 1,18 | 15,37 | 0,21 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 39,16 | 1,03 | 81,60 | 2,14 | 4,30 | 0,11 |

| Date | Particulars | Debit | Credit | Balance | Total | Total | Total |
|------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1998 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Balance b/d | | | | | | |
| 2 | ... | | | | | | |
| 3 | ... | | | | | | |
| 4 | ... | | | | | | |
| 5 | ... | | | | | | |
| 6 | ... | | | | | | |
| 7 | ... | | | | | | |
| 8 | ... | | | | | | |
| 9 | ... | | | | | | |
| 10 | ... | | | | | | |
| 11 | ... | | | | | | |
| 12 | ... | | | | | | |
| 13 | ... | | | | | | |
| 14 | ... | | | | | | |
| 15 | ... | | | | | | |
| 16 | ... | | | | | | |
| 17 | ... | | | | | | |
| 18 | ... | | | | | | |
| 19 | ... | | | | | | |
| 20 | ... | | | | | | |
| 21 | ... | | | | | | |
| 22 | ... | | | | | | |
| 23 | ... | | | | | | |
| 24 | ... | | | | | | |
| 25 | ... | | | | | | |
| 26 | ... | | | | | | |
| 27 | ... | | | | | | |
| 28 | ... | | | | | | |
| 29 | ... | | | | | | |
| 30 | ... | | | | | | |
| 31 | ... | | | | | | |
| 1999 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Balance b/d | | | | | | |
| 2 | ... | | | | | | |
| 3 | ... | | | | | | |
| 4 | ... | | | | | | |
| 5 | ... | | | | | | |
| 6 | ... | | | | | | |
| 7 | ... | | | | | | |
| 8 | ... | | | | | | |
| 9 | ... | | | | | | |
| 10 | ... | | | | | | |
| 11 | ... | | | | | | |
| 12 | ... | | | | | | |
| 13 | ... | | | | | | |
| 14 | ... | | | | | | |
| 15 | ... | | | | | | |
| 16 | ... | | | | | | |
| 17 | ... | | | | | | |
| 18 | ... | | | | | | |
| 19 | ... | | | | | | |
| 20 | ... | | | | | | |
| 21 | ... | | | | | | |
| 22 | ... | | | | | | |
| 23 | ... | | | | | | |
| 24 | ... | | | | | | |
| 25 | ... | | | | | | |
| 26 | ... | | | | | | |
| 27 | ... | | | | | | |
| 28 | ... | | | | | | |
| 29 | ... | | | | | | |
| 30 | ... | | | | | | |
| 31 | ... | | | | | | |

Cuadro 10. Formas de $N-NH_4^+$ Inorgánico en suelos de la serie Colorado, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | N-nativo fijo | | N-Intercambiable | | N-soluble en agua | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 46,22 | 0,90 | 46,22 | 0,90 | 9,64 | 0,19 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 3,02 | 0,13 | 48,22 | 2,14 | 3,97 | 0,18 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 9,04 | 0,18 | 42,50 | 0,87 | 19,49 | 0,40 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 30,40 | 1,19 | 45,60 | 1,79 | 8,51 | 0,33 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 25,92 | 0,51 | 38,86 | 0,77 | 16,00 | 0,32 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 16,54 | 0,60 | 75,06 | 2,72 | 13,57 | 0,49 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 35,19 | 0,98 | 55,49 | 1,55 | 10,40 | 0,29 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 6,04 | 0,33 | 39,31 | 2,17 | 5,97 | 0,33 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 10,92 | 0,27 | 78,59 | 1,95 | 6,87 | 0,17 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 8,94 | 0,49 | 42,55 | 2,32 | 9,97 | 0,54 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 49,69 | 1,50 | 55,31 | 1,66 | 9,87 | 0,30 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 15,21 | 0,96 | 44,70 | 2,81 | 12,33 | 0,78 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 4,57 | 0,09 | 75,35 | 1,48 | 9,26 | 0,18 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 19,71 | 1,29 | 55,55 | 3,62 | 7,44 | 0,48 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 20,95 | 0,49 | 74,81 | 1,77 | 8,38 | 0,20 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 45,73 | 2,61 | 8,03 | 0,46 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 52,97 | 1,13 | 46,74 | 0,69 | 16,93 | 0,31 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 42,65 | 1,78 | 51,87 | 2,16 | 12,16 | 0,51 |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for financial transparency and accountability.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights.

3. The third part focuses on the challenges associated with data management and security. It discusses the risks of data breaches and the importance of implementing robust security protocols to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part addresses the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and analysis. It stresses the need for transparency in data handling practices and the protection of individual privacy rights.

5. The fifth part discusses the role of technology in modern data analysis. It explores how artificial intelligence and machine learning can be leveraged to enhance data processing capabilities and improve decision-making.

6. The sixth part concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a holistic approach to data management, encompassing both technical and ethical aspects.

Cuadro 11. Formas de N-mineral (Suelo no incubado) en suelos de la serie La Margot, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | | N-NO ₂ ⁻ | | N-Mineral Total | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 22,08 | 0,61 | 28,86 | 0,80 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 50,94 | 1,41 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 20,07 | 1,17 | 15,07 | 0,87 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 35,14 | 2,04 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 8,21 | 0,22 | 6,57 | 0,18 | 6,57 | 0,19 | 21,35 | 0,59 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 25,25 | 1,28 | 16,83 | 0,86 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 42,08 | 2,14 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 23,58 | 0,66 | 10,11 | 0,28 | 1,68 | 0,05 | 35,37 | 0,99 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 10,39 | 0,61 | 6,92 | 0,41 | 3,46 | 0,21 | 20,77 | 1,23 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 20,37 | 0,55 | 13,58 | 0,37 | 3,40 | 0,09 | 37,35 | 1,01 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 15,45 | 0,68 | 15,44 | 0,68 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 30,89 | 1,36 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 8,71 | 0,16 | 31,34 | 0,59 | 6,96 | 0,13 | 47,01 | 0,88 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 13,41 | 0,43 | 21,79 | 0,70 | 3,35 | 0,12 | 38,55 | 1,25 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 13,51 | 0,30 | 8,44 | 0,19 | 5,07 | 0,11 | 27,02 | 0,60 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 16,89 | 0,61 | 23,64 | 0,85 | 1,69 | 0,06 | 42,22 | 1,52 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 30,87 | 0,56 | 9,75 | 0,18 | 3,25 | 0,06 | 43,87 | 0,79 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 19,86 | 0,76 | 18,21 | 0,70 | 1,65 | 0,06 | 39,72 | 1,52 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 13,22 | 0,35 | 8,26 | 0,22 | 14,87 | 0,40 | 36,35 | 0,79 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 16,58 | 2,51 | 13,26 | 2,01 | 1,66 | 0,26 | 31,50 | 4,78 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 22,29 | 0,30 | 12,00 | 0,16 | 12,00 | 0,16 | 46,29 | 0,62 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 16,18 | 0,42 | 12,59 | 0,33 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 28,77 | 0,75 |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible when needed.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, particularly in the context of digital information. It discusses the risks of data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks. This includes the use of secure storage solutions, regular backups, and the implementation of robust access controls to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in compliance with various regulations and standards. It highlights the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest legal requirements and industry best practices, and provides guidance on how to integrate record-keeping into an organization's overall compliance framework. This section also discusses the benefits of maintaining a strong record-keeping system, such as improved operational efficiency and enhanced risk management.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It reiterates the importance of record-keeping and offers final thoughts on how to ensure that an organization's record-keeping practices are effective and compliant. The document concludes by encouraging readers to take proactive steps to improve their record-keeping processes and to seek professional advice if needed.

Cuadro 12. Formas de N-mineral (Suelo no incubado) en suelos de la serie Colorado, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad
cm | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | | N-NO ₂ ⁻ | | N-Mineral Total | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| | | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 23,77 | 0,46 | 10,18 | 0,20 | 5,09 | 0,10 | 39,04 | 0,76 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 11,62 | 0,52 | 4,98 | 0,22 | 9,97 | 0,44 | 26,57 | 1,18 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 18,39 | 0,37 | 10,03 | 0,20 | 5,02 | 0,11 | 33,44 | 0,68 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 11,72 | 0,46 | 11,72 | 0,46 | 3,35 | 0,13 | 26,79 | 1,05 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 26,76 | 0,53 | 5,57 | 0,07 | 5,36 | 0,10 | 35,69 | 0,70 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 11,84 | 0,43 | 6,73 | 0,24 | 1,68 | 0,06 | 20,19 | 0,73 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 18,24 | 0,51 | 19,90 | 0,56 | 1,66 | 0,04 | 39,80 | 1,11 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 18,32 | 1,01 | 13,32 | 0,74 | 1,67 | 0,09 | 33,31 | 1,84 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 19,73 | 0,49 | 19,73 | 0,4 | 3,28 | 0,08 | 42,74 | 1,06 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 20,02 | 1,09 | 18,36 | 1,00 | 1,67 | 0,09 | 40,05 | 2,18 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 26,44 | 0,79 | 21,48 | 0,65 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 47,92 | 1,44 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 19,80 | 1,24 | 14,85 | 0,93 | 1,65 | 0,11 | 36,30 | 2,28 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 26,09 | 0,51 | 6,52 | 0,13 | 1,63 | 0,03 | 34,24 | 0,67 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 14,94 | 0,97 | 14,94 | 0,97 | 3,32 | 0,23 | 33,20 | 2,17 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 24,73 | 0,58 | 13,19 | 0,31 | 4,95 | 0,12 | 42,87 | 1,01 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 16,80 | 0,96 | 15,12 | 0,86 | 1,67 | 0,10 | 33,59 | 1,92 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 29,18 | 0,53 | 13,73 | 0,25 | 1,72 | 0,03 | 44,63 | 0,81 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 19,53 | 0,81 | 14,64 | 0,61 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 34,17 | 1,42 |

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial reporting. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud, and the need for regular audits to verify the accuracy of the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the different types of data sources, such as surveys, interviews, and focus groups, and the techniques used to ensure the reliability and validity of the information. This section also discusses the importance of using appropriate statistical methods to analyze the data and draw meaningful conclusions.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data collection and analysis. It identifies common issues, such as missing data, measurement errors, and biases, and provides strategies to minimize their impact. This section also discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality and security of the data, and the need for clear communication and collaboration between all stakeholders involved in the process.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of reporting the results of the research in a clear and concise manner. It emphasizes the need to provide a detailed and accurate account of the findings, and to use appropriate visual aids, such as tables and graphs, to present the data. This section also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise summary of the key findings and conclusions, and the need to provide a detailed and accurate account of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of using the results of the research to inform decision-making. It emphasizes the need to provide clear and concise recommendations based on the findings, and to provide a detailed and accurate account of the potential risks and benefits of each option. This section also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise summary of the key findings and conclusions, and the need to provide a detailed and accurate account of the limitations of the study.

Cuadro 13. Medias de los tratamientos de los análisis químicos de suelos para las diferentes formas de Nitrógeno.

| | La Margot | | Colorado | | Promedio
ppm |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | |
| <u>N-Total</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 3614,06 | 1793,62 | 5048,62 | 2518,59 | 3243,72 |
| Cultivo | 4508,92 | 2719,25 | 3644,39 | 1745,91 | 3154,62 |
| Pradera | 5573,96 | 2361,75 | 4933,40 | 1893,88 | 3690,75 |
| Promedio ppm | 4565,65 | 2291,54 | 4542,14 | 2052,79 | |
| <u>N-NH₄⁺ Inorgánico</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 91,41 | 115,69 | 69,60 | 72,94 | 87,41 |
| Cultivo | 113,40 | 98,14 | 94,93 | 52,25 | 89,68 |
| Pradera | 93,52 | 96,39 | 91,79 | 71,83 | 88,38 |
| Promedio ppm | 99,44 | 103,41 | 85,44 | 65,67 | |
| <u>N-NH₄⁺ nativo fijo</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 28,07 | 57,67 | 27,05 | 16,65 | 32,36 |
| Cultivo | 56,02 | 35,25 | 31,93 | 10,06 | 33,31 |
| Pradera | 18,75 | 29,09 | 26,16 | 20,78 | 23,70 |
| Promedio ppm | 34,28 | 40,67 | 28,38 | 15,83 | |

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Cuadro 13 (continuación)

| | La Margot | | Colorado | | Promedio
ppm |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | |
| <u>N-NH₄⁺ intercambiable</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 63,33 | 58,02 | 42,52 | 56,29 | 55,04 |
| Cultivo | 57,37 | 62,89 | 63,13 | 42,18 | 56,39 |
| Pradera | 74,76 | 67,29 | 65,63 | 51,05 | 64,68 |
| Promedio ppm | 65,16 | 62,73 | 57,09 | 49,84 | |
| <u>N-Orgánico</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 3522,64 | 1677,92 | 4979,02 | 2445,64 | 3156,31 |
| Cultivo | 4395,51 | 2621,07 | 3554,42 | 1698,66 | 3067,41 |
| Pradera | 5480,44 | 2265,35 | 4841,60 | 1822,05 | 3602,36 |
| Promedio ppm | 4466,20 | 2188,11 | 4458,35 | 1988,78 | |
| <u>N-NH₄⁺ Hidrolizado</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 1066,29 | 621,51 | 1440,30 | 818,22 | 970,64 |
| Cultivo | 1279,61 | 896,02 | 1123,01 | 583,93 | 986,58 |
| Pradera | 1566,55 | 693,23 | 1355,63 | 614,30 | 1057,43 |
| Promedio ppm | 1304,15 | 736,92 | 1306,31 | 672,15 | |
| <u>Hexosaminas hidrolizado</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 99,05 | 39,35 | 51,91 | 93,11 | 70,86 |
| Cultivo | 56,96 | 34,12 | 39,46 | 9,72 | 35,06 |
| Pradera | 57,56 | 35,80 | 148,13 | 53,33 | 73,70 |
| Promedio ppm | 71,19 | 36,42 | 79,83 | 52,05 | |

Cuadro 13 (continuación)

| | La Margot | | Colorado | | Promedio
ppm |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | |
| <u>Amino ácidos</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Hidrolizado</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 1555,92 | 865,74 | 2446,80 | 1129,29 | 1499,44 |
| Cultivo | 1711,15 | 1164,08 | 1620,03 | 847,99 | 1335,81 |
| Pradera | 2253,17 | 873,29 | 1855,12 | 846,88 | 1482,11 |
| Promedio ppm | 1840,08 | 967,70 | 1973,98 | 974,72 | |
| <u>N-Total Hidrolizado</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 3261,59 | 1722,92 | 4515,41 | 2319,66 | 2954,89 |
| Cultivo | 3961,17 | 2500,39 | 3077,97 | 1559,36 | 2774,72 |
| Pradera | 4803,11 | 2050,78 | 4081,70 | 1730,12 | 3166,43 |
| Promedio | 4008,62 | 2091,36 | 3891,69 | 1869,71 | |
| <u>N-Total Mineral</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 35,88 | 32,66 | 36,05 | 24,51 | 32,28 |
| Cultivo | 37,12 | 37,22 | 43,47 | 36,55 | 38,59 |
| Pradera | 42,16 | 33,33 | 40,58 | 33,65 | 37,43 |
| Promedio ppm | 38,39 | 34,20 | 40,04 | 31,57 | |
| <u>N-NH₄ Mineral</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 17,95 | 18,57 | 22,97 | 11,70 | 17,80 |
| Cultivo | 14,19 | 15,25 | 21,47 | 19,38 | 17,57 |
| Pradera | 22,12 | 17,54 | 26,66 | 17,09 | 20,85 |
| Promedio ppm | 18,09 | 17,11 | 23,70 | 16,05 | |

10/10/2014 10:10:10 AM

Cuadro 13 (continuación)

| | La Margot | | Colorado | | Promedio
ppm |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | cm
0 - 15 | cm
15 - 30 | |
| <u>N-NO₃⁻</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 15,18 | 12,94 | 7,92 | 7,81 | 10,96 |
| Cultivo | 17,78 | 20,24 | 20,37 | 15,51 | 18,48 |
| Pradera | 10,00 | 14,68 | 11,14 | 14,89 | 12,68 |
| Promedio ppm | 14,32 | 15,97 | 13,14 | 12,73 | |
| <u>N-NO₂⁻</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 2,75 | 1,15 | 5,15 | 5,00 | 3,51 |
| Cultivo | 5,14 | 1,68 | 1,64 | 1,65 | 2,53 |
| Pradera | 10,04 | 1,10 | 2,76 | 1,66 | 3,89 |
| Promedio ppm | 5,97 | 1,31 | 3,19 | 2,77 | |
| <u>N-soluble en agua</u> | | | | | |
| Bosque | 10,52 | 7,68 | 15,04 | 8,68 | 10,48 |
| Cultivo | 12,66 | 8,41 | 9,04 | 9,42 | 9,88 |
| Pradera | 14,90 | 8,19 | 11,52 | 9,21 | 10,95 |
| Promedio ppm | 12,69 | 8,09 | 11,87 | 9,10 | |

1. The first part of the document is a list of references.

| Author | Title | Year | Journal |
|--------------|-------------------------|------|---|
| Smith, J. | Analysis of variance | 1985 | Journal of Statistics |
| Johnson, A. | Regression analysis | 1990 | Journal of Applied Statistics |
| Williams, B. | Experimental design | 1992 | Journal of the Royal Statistical Society |
| Miller, C. | Bayesian statistics | 1995 | Journal of the American Statistical Association |
| Lee, D. | Time series analysis | 1998 | Journal of Forecasting |
| Kim, E. | Survival analysis | 2000 | Journal of Biometrics |
| Chen, F. | Quality control | 2002 | Journal of Quality Management |
| Wang, G. | Operations research | 2005 | Journal of the Operational Research Society |
| Yuan, H. | Stochastic processes | 2008 | Journal of Probability |
| Zhang, I. | Financial econometrics | 2010 | Journal of Financial Economics |
| Li, J. | Machine learning | 2012 | Journal of Machine Learning Research |
| Wu, K. | Big data analytics | 2015 | Journal of Data Science |
| Li, M. | Artificial intelligence | 2018 | Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research |
| Chen, N. | Blockchain technology | 2020 | Journal of Information Systems |
| Wang, P. | Quantum computing | 2022 | Journal of Quantum Information Science |
| Li, Q. | Space-time statistics | 2023 | Journal of Geographical Research |
| Wu, R. | Network science | 2024 | Journal of Complex Networks |
| Chen, S. | Complex systems | 2025 | Journal of Systems Management |

This table lists the references cited in the document, including the author's name, the title of the work, the year of publication, and the journal or publication name.

Cuadro 14. Contenido de C y relación C/N en los suelos estudiados.

| Vegetación | Localidad | Profundidad cm | La Margot | | Colorado | |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----|----------|------|
| | | | C % | C/N | C % | C/N |
| Bosque | 1 | 0-15 | 3,45 | 9,5 | 4,01 | 7,8 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 1,63 | 9,5 | 2,36 | 10,5 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 3,13 | 8,6 | 4,07 | 8,3 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 1,79 | 9,1 | 2,74 | 10,7 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 3,05 | 8,5 | 3,65 | 7,2 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 1,26 | 7,5 | 2,21 | 8,0 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 0-15 | 2,94 | 8,0 | 2,18 | 6,1 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 2,15 | 9,4 | 1,63 | 9,0 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 3,35 | 6,4 | 2,95 | 7,3 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 2,17 | 7,0 | 1,64 | 8,9 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 3,64 | 8,1 | 2,48 | 7,4 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 2,48 | 8,9 | 1,57 | 9,9 |
| Pradera | 1 | 0-15 | 4,73 | 8,5 | 3,46 | 6,8 |
| | 1 | 15-30 | 2,31 | 8,8 | 1,56 | 10,2 |
| | 2 | 0-15 | 2,74 | 7,3 | 3,35 | 7,9 |
| | 2 | 15-30 | 0,62 | 9,4 | 1,75 | 10,0 |
| | 3 | 0-15 | 5,27 | 7,1 | 3,97 | 7,2 |
| | 3 | 15-30 | 3,54 | 9,3 | 2,10 | 8,8 |

• **Exercice 1** (10 points) Soit f la fonction définie sur \mathbb{R} par $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

| Question | Réponse | Points | Total | Notes |
|--|----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. Déterminer l'ensemble des racines de f . | $\{-3, 1\}$ | 2 | 2 | |
| 2. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 0$. | $\{-3, 1\}$ | 2 | 4 | |
| 3. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 1$. | $\{-2, 0, 2\}$ | 2 | 6 | |
| 4. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 2$. | $\{-1, 3\}$ | 2 | 8 | |
| 5. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 3$. | $\{0, 2\}$ | 2 | 10 | |
| 6. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 4$. | $\{-1, 3\}$ | 2 | 12 | |
| 7. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 5$. | $\{0, 2\}$ | 2 | 14 | |
| 8. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 6$. | $\{-1, 3\}$ | 2 | 16 | |
| 9. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 7$. | $\{0, 2\}$ | 2 | 18 | |
| 10. Déterminer l'ensemble des solutions de l'équation $f(x) = 8$. | $\{-1, 3\}$ | 2 | 20 | |

Cuadro 15. N-no identificable y N-no hidrolizable en las series de suelos y condiciones vegetales estudiadas.

| Serie de suelos | Profundidad
cm | N-no identificable* ppm | | N-no hidrolizable** ppm | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | Bosque | Cultivo | Pradera | Bosque | Cultivo | Pradera |
| LA MARGOT | 0-15 | 540,33 | 913,45 | 925,83 | 352,47 | 547,75 | 770,85 |
| | 15-30 | 196,32 | 406,17 | 448,46 | 70,70 | 218,86 | 310,97 |
| COLORADO | 0-15 | 576,40 | 295,47 | 722,82 | 533,21 | 566,42 | 851,70 |
| | 15-30 | 279,04 | 117,72 | 215,61 | 198,93 | 186,55 | 163,76 |

* N-no identificable = N-Total hidrolizado - (N-NH₄⁺ hidrolizado + Aminoácidos + Hexosaminas)

** N-no hidroliza = N-Total - N-Total hidrolizado.



Cuadro 16. Formas de N-Mineralizado (4 semanas de incubación) de 0-15 cm de profundidad, en las series La Margot y Colorado, bajo las 3 condiciones de vegetación estudiadas.

| Vegetación | Localidad | N-NH ₄ ⁺ | | N-NO ₃ ⁻ | | N-Mineralizado | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| | | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % |
| <u>LA MARGOT</u> | | | | | | | |
| Bosque | 1 | 9,14 | 0,25 | 25,37 | 0,70 | 34,51 | 0,95 |
| | 2 | 6,87 | 0,19 | 34,84 | 0,95 | 41,47 | 1,14 |
| | 3 | 1,52 | 0,04 | 28,69 | 0,80 | 30,21 | 0,84 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 27,48 | 0,75 | 40,73 | 1,10 | 68,21 | 1,85 |
| | 2 | 82,72 | 1,55 | 19,24 | 0,36 | 101,96 | 1,91 |
| | 3 | 15,14 | 0,33 | 31,29 | 0,69 | 46,43 | 1,02 |
| Pradera | 1 | 9,71 | 0,17 | 56,32 | 1,01 | 66,03 | 1,18 |
| | 2 | 7,40 | 0,20 | 53,32 | 1,42 | 60,72 | 1,62 |
| | 3 | 7,68 | 0,10 | 59,93 | 0,81 | 67,61 | 0,91 |
| <u>COLORADO</u> | | | | | | | |
| Bosque | 1 | 215,05 | 4,18 | 22,32 | 0,43 | 237,37 | 4,61 |
| | 2 | 197,36 | 4,00 | 24,48 | 0,50 | 221,84 | 4,50 |
| | 3 | 199,93 | 3,94 | 27,19 | 0,54 | 227,12 | 4,48 |
| Cultivo | 1 | 80,26 | 2,24 | 35,67 | 1,00 | 115,93 | 3,24 |
| | 2 | 41,26 | 1,02 | 45,68 | 1,13 | 86,94 | 2,15 |
| | 3 | 49,38 | 1,48 | 30,62 | 0,92 | 80,00 | 2,40 |
| Pradera | 1 | 70,15 | 1,38 | 47,26 | 0,93 | 117,41 | 2,31 |
| | 2 | 63,55 | 1,50 | 54,19 | 1,28 | 117,74 | 2,77 |
| | 3 | 29,75 | 0,54 | 54,37 | 0,99 | 84,12 | 1,53 |

