



PORTFOLIO

Department of Agrotechnology

Faculty of Agriculture

University of Islam Malang

Subject	Soil Fertility and Health
Module Level, if available	Undergraduate Study Program of Agrotechnology
Subject Code	MKW 60621
Type of course	Applied Science
Credits	3 credits/ 5.1 ECTS
Semester	4
Prerequisite	Basic Soil Science
Parallel Class	A and B
Module Description	This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the theoretical concepts of soil fertility and health, essential nutrients and their management, soil management to improve soil fertility and health, assessment and evaluation of soil fertility, health and quality in supporting sustainable agricultural productivity. Learning activities are in the form of lectures and independent assignments, reviewing journals, research in the fields of fertility, soil quality and health as well as field and laboratory practicums to assess soil quality and health.
Learning Outcomes	<p>Course Learning Outcomes (CLO)</p> <p>CLO 1: Being able to study the relationship between soil and plants and acidity and alkalinity problem in an effort to overcome the problem of soil fertility in the agricultural land</p> <p>CLO 2 : Being able to manage nutrient to improve soil fertility in the field for certain landuse</p> <p>CLO 3: Being able to manage organic matter by utilizing local potential to maintain soil quality</p> <p>CLO 4 : Being able to assess soil quality and properly recommend the soil management to improve soil quality</p>
Learning Content	<p>After completing this subject students are able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. master the theoretical concepts of fertility, soil quality and health and acidity and alkalinity problem 2. find problems which related to the availability of nutrients in the soil and find solutions to increase the availability of nutrients in the soil 3. assess soil fertility, quality and health using standard methods and formulate problems related to soil fertility, health and quality 4. evaluate the impact of agricultural practices on fertility, health and soil quality and recommend appropriate soil management strategies.
Aims	Students have competence in determining management treatments of soil fertility and health on various soil properties on agricultural land so as to facilitate their role if they work in agricultural companies or become agricultural entrepreneurs
Teaching Methods	Several methods applied in this course consist of lecturing, assignment, and group presentation. All these methods are applied on 2 parallel classes
Participant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class A: 40 students in total; 3th semester = 36 students; 5th

	<p>semester = 1 student, 7th semester = 1 student; 9th = 2 students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class B: 40 students in total; 3th semester = 39 students, 5th semester = 1 student
Teaching Attendance	<p>14 meetings were completely held (100%) by lecturer (Class A and B)</p> <p>From 40 students, 1 student were below 100% of attendance (Class A)</p> <p>From 40 students, 2 student were below 100% of attendance (Class B)</p>
Evaluation System	<p>Component of assessment on this course consist of regular assignment, presentation and discussion, midle semester test and final semester test, presence and practice. All these component are then combined to obtain final score. Scoring matrices and question samples are available in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2</p>
Learning Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement CLO in Class A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLO 1 = 85.00 (Excellent) CLO 2 = 80.00 (Excellent) CLO 3 = 85.00 (Excellent) CLO 4 = 87.50 (Excellent) Achievement ILO in B Class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLO 1 = 90.00 (Excellent), CLO 2 = 87.50 (Excellent), CLO 3 = 87.50 (Excellent) CLO 4 = 85.00 (Excellent) <p>Complete achievement on average CLO can be seen on Appendix 3</p>
Statistical Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class A, score distribution: A = 9 students (22.50%), B = 28 students (82.5%), C = 2 student (5.00%) and Failed = 1 students (2.5%) Class B, score distribution: A = 10 students (25.00%), B = 27 students (67.50%), C = 1 student (2.50%) and Failed = 2 students (5.00%) <p>Complete achievement on each per student can be seen on Appendix 4</p>
Teaching Observation	<p>Materials were delivered in Indonesian. The student could understand the materials well.</p> <p>In Class A: there were 5 students medium on CLO 1, 7 students medium on CLO 2, 3 students medium and 1 student low on CLO 3, and 3students medium and 1 student low on CLO 4, 1 of them was inactive/failed</p> <p>In Class B: there were 3 students medium on CLO 1, 3 students medium and 1 student low on CLO 2, 3 students medium and 1 student low on CLO 3 and 4 students and 1 student low on CLO 4, one of them was inactive</p>

Learning Constraints	Class A and B: Almost all students have a good understanding of how to evaluate soil fertility, health and quality. However, further practice is needed for cases of agricultural land with different land uses and conditions
Recommendation	Class A: Students who have low competence in CLO 3 and 4, need to be trained for case studies evaluating soil fertility and health in certain fields Class B: Students who have low competence in CLO 2, 3 and 4, need to practice basic theory of soil fertility and be trained for case studies evaluating soil fertility and health in certain lands.

Appendix 1. Scoring Matrix

Nomenclature	Weight	Final Score	
		Letter Mark	Score average
Assignment	20%	A	80 – 100
Presentation and discussion	10%	B	70 - <80
Midle semester test	20%	C	55 - <70
Final semester test	20%	D	50 - < 55
Practice	20%	E	0 - <50
Presence	10%		

Appendix 2. Question samples

- To overcome the problem of soil acidity can be done by liming. If a clay soil with CEC = 30 meq/100 g and initial soil pH = 5.5 (Base Saturation = 60%). The soil will be raised to pH = 6.5 (Base Saturation = 80%). Calculate the need for lime (CaCO₃) per hectare? (Molecular Weight of CaCO₃ = 100) (to echieve CLO 1)
- Nitrogen is a mobile nutrient in the soil. Nitrogen loss often occurs in some agricultural lands. What is the N management strategy in paddy fields?
 - Some soil types in agricultural land have high P fixation capacity. This condition will reduce the availability of phosphorus in the soil. What is the P management strategy, especially in soils with high P fixation capacity?
 - In the rainy season the availability of potassium decreases. How to solve the problem of availability of K in the soil in the rainy season?
(to echieve CLO 2)
- Conventional soil management for food crop cultivation has an impact on decreasing soil organic matter content. Explain how the strategy for managing organic matter on agricultural land is to maintain soil fertility and quality (to echieve CLO 3)
- Explain several ways to evaluate soil fertility and how to interpret based on the results of soil fertility evaluation.
 - The results of the soil quality assessment based on the minimum data set method and the scoring function showed that the land use of maize and horticultural land had a lower soil quality index than that of citrus plantations. Explain why this happened and how to improve soil quality in maize and horticulture fields? (to echieve CLO 4)

Appendix 3. Achievement of CLO

A Class

Meetings	CLO 1 (%)	CLO 2 (%)	CLO 3 (%)	CLO 4 (%)
1-3	87			
4-5	83			
6		80		
7		75		
8		85		
9		80		
10			85	
11				87.5
12				92.5
13-14				82.5
Average	85	80	85	87.5
Predicate	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT

B Class

Meetings	CLO 1 (%)	CLO 2 (%)	CLO 3 (%)	CLO 4 (%)
1-3	92.5			
4-5	87.5			
6		85		
7		85		
8		90		
9		90		
10			87.5	
11				85
12				87.5
13-14				82.5
Average	90	87.5	87.5	85
Predicate	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT

Standard

Std num-based AI		Weighted avg LO based AI	
70 <= AI	HIGH	70 <= AI	EXCELLENT
60 <= AI < 70	MEDIUM	60 <= AI < 70	SATISFACTORY
50 <= AI < 60	LOW	50 <= AI < 60	DEVELOPING
AI < 50	VERY LOW	AI < 50	UNSATISFACTORY

