

# **Organic fertilizers Vs. Inorganic Fertilizers**

On the other hand, chemical fertilizers are manufactured in industries. Organic fertilizers enhance soil health and are known to build the soil over time. They contribute to the overall appearance of plants and promote soil microbial activity.

## **Examples of organic fertilizers**

Some examples of organic fertilizers include cow manure, oil cake manure derived from oil-extracted seeds like groundnut and sunflower, and bone meal powder rich in phosphorous for root development. Fish fertilizer, with its balanced nutrient content (50% nitrogen, 1% phosphorous, 1% potassium), is beneficial for growing seedlings. Seaweed extract like Kelp-3 enhances plant structure and encourages microbial activity in the soil. Panchagavya, a fermented mixture of cow products such as dung, urine, and milk, is an effective boosting solution for plants. Additionally, potash solubilizing bacteria aids in solubilizing potash from the soil and improving microbial activity.

In contrast, inorganic fertilizers work immediately upon application, as the plants can quickly absorb the nutrients they provide. Different types of inorganic fertilizers cater to specific plant needs: nitrogenous fertilizers enhance vegetative growth, phosphatic fertilizers improve root structure and growth, and potassium fertilizers extend the shelf life of products and enhance overall plant health.