

*Perspective***Effects of organic fertilizers on soil health and crop production**

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DESCRIPTION

Organic fertilizers are fertilizers that are naturally produced. The term “organic fertilisers” refers to fertilisers that are of organic biologic origin. Organic fertilizers can also be defined as commercially available and packaged products that strive to meet the expectations and limitations adopted by “organic agriculture” and “environmentally friendly” gardens. Applications related to foods and plants that extremely limit or completely avoid the use of organic fertilizers and pesticides. The “organic fertilizer” products typically contain both some organic materials as well as acceptable additives such as nutritive rock powders, ground sea shells (crab, oyster, etc.), other prepared products such as seed meal or kelp, and cultivated microorganisms and derivatives .

Organic fertilizers include animal waste, agricultural waste, seaweed, manure, and sewage (biosolids). Apart from manure, animal resources can include products in animal slaughter - bloodmeal, bone meal, feather meal, skins, hooves, and horns are all common components. Organic matter such as sewage sludge may not be acceptable for organic farming and gardening, due to factors ranging from residual pollution to public perception. On the other hand, the “organic fertilizer” on the market may incorporate, and encourage, organic matter into consideration because the materials used attract the consumer. Regardless of the definition or composition, most of these products contain less concentrated nutrients, and nutrients are not easily calculated. They can offer soil-building benefits and attract those who are trying to “gardening” more “naturally”.

In terms of capacity, peat is the most widely used supplement of the organic package. It is a type of raw coal

and improves soil health by aeration and absorbing water but confers no nutritional value to the plants. It is therefore not a fertilizer as described at the beginning of the article, but rather an amendment. Coir, (derived from coconut husks), bark, and sawdust when added to the soil all work in the same way (but not the same) on peat and are also considered as living soil supplements or text additives due to their limited nutrient inclusion. Some organic additives can have the opposite effect on structures - new sawdust can erode soil nutrients as it decomposes, and may lower soil pH - but these same organic texturizers (and compost, etc.) may increase nutrient uptake through development. Cation exchange, or by increasing growth of microorganisms that increase the availability of certain plant nutrients. Organic fertilizers such as composts and manures may be distributed locally without going into industry production, making actual consumption more difficult to quantify. Compost made from animal manure may have high levels of genetic antibodies (ARGs). However, the factors that affect the abundance and profile of ARGs in organic fertilizers are not yet clear.

Organic garden fertilizers are not a quick and easy solution to chemical fertilizers. With organic matter, you should allow moisture and beneficial organisms to break down the fertilizer content so that the plants get the nutrients inside. Typically, half of the nutrients in organic fertilizer can be used in the first year of use, and the rest are gradually released in the coming years, absorbing and depositing the soil. Organic farming tends to improve soil health, and traditional practices exacerbate it, but cultivation for weed control on both organic and traditional farms degrades soil organic matter and plant minerals.

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