

Review Article

Understanding of Organic fertilizers in Indian context: A Review

Abstract:

Today, Indian farmers have access to a wide variety of organic fertilizers. These fertilizers serve many agronomic purposes, including providing plant nutrition, controlling pests and diseases, and managing soil health. The most common organic fertilizers in India are compost, compost tea, earthworms, humus, meal blood and bone meal (MBBM), fish hydrolysate, seaweed extract, bio-inoculants, biomass and biochar. Many organic fertilizers contain nutrients in their organic molecular structure. These nutrients are not available to plants when they are mineralized in the first place. When the organic fertilizer is consumed by the microorganisms, minerals are released to stimulate the soil microbial activity. Providing organic fertilizers such as biomass, humus and seaweed extract can stimulate plant growth and development through the action of plant growth hormones such as cytokinins, auxins and gibberellins. However, despite these advantages, the use of organic fertilizers in India is still low due to the high application rates required to produce agricultural crops, the lack of uniformity in the composition of some crops, and the lack of public awareness of the benefits of these products. Fertilizers, significant scientific research on the agricultural potential of this crop is still lacking.

keywords: bio-inoculant, compost, fish hydrolysate, humic substance, land application of organic waste, meat blood and bone meal, organic fertilizer, seaweed extract, vermicompost.

Introduction:

In India, many numbers of organic fertilizers are sold to farmers, but there is little scientific evaluation of their effectiveness in large-scale agriculture. Because these products are derived from natural organic ingredients, many are certified for use in organic farming systems. However, for one reason or another, many things are still not valid.

Sources of organic matter used to make organic fertilizers include compostable and non-compostable waste from agricultural, industrial and municipal activities, seaweed, blood and bone meal, and humus (Conn and Franco 2004; Imbue et al 2005, Curnoe et al., al. 2006; Nasti et al., 2006; sivashankari et al., 2006; Hangreaves et al., 2008b; Mondini et al., 2008). Microorganisms are also used to improve plant performance and soil health (Flieabach et al., 2009), while earthworms are a key component of some organic fertilizers (Gutierrez-Miceli et al., 2007).

Nowadays, some organic fertilizers are used in horticulture and agricultural systems, but in the past, many organic fertilizers were used in other agricultural systems. Before the widespread introduction of synthetic fertilizers in developed countries in the first half of the 20th century and in developing countries in the early 21st century (Jenkinson 2001; Ghosh 2004). People relied on organic fertilizers to maintain soil fertility and crop yields and also to control agricultural pests and diseases. Most fertilizer manufacturers report that the benefits of applying one or more synthetic inputs include increasing plant growth and yield by providing plant nutrients, controlling pests and diseases, increasing the efficiency and improving the health of the soil. Despite the claims of the manufacturers and the few studies that show the possible effects of using organic fertilizers (Abbasi et al., 2003; El-Tarabily et al., 2003; Tenuta and Lazarovits, 2004; Imbue et al., 2005; Horii et al. 2007; Mondini et al. 2008). But little scientific research has been conducted on the use of this product in agricultural systems.

In India, there are many commercially available products that can be classified as organic fertilizers. Many of these stem from early human efforts to manage land for agriculture (Semple 1928; Aimers and Rice 2006). However, since the beginning of the last century, the use of organic fertilizers has been largely restricted to intensive horticulture and organic farming systems. This is possible with the emergence of integrated improvements in agricultural systems. The transition from organic to synthetic inputs in European agricultural systems occurred from 1870 to 1914 due to falling prices and increasing synthetic inputs, as well as pressure from farmers to increase yields per hectare (van Zanden 1991). This period of agricultural change has been called "the first 'Green Revolution'" (van Zanden 1991). Since then, the use of synthetic

fertilizers has increased dramatically (McGregor and Shepherd 2000), and the use of organic fertilizers has declined. As a result of these changes, there is a general perception in society that the use of organic fertilizers has become part of organic or alternative farming systems, and has little or no practical use. Below we explain the different types of organic fertilizers available in India, including the basic materials and typical amendments as well as the benefits they claim for their application.

Composted organic matter

Compost consists of biologically synthesized oxidative processes that lead to the formation of moisture, thereby increasing the stability and efficiency of very different organic materials for agriculture and horticulture (Zmora-Nahum et al. 2007; Hargreaves et al. 2008b). It has been used for centuries in agriculture worldwide (Chan et al. 2007a). For example, farmers in the Mediterranean region were composting animal waste as early as 800 BC, when the application of this organic fertilizer to agricultural land was thought to be beneficial for plant growth in later periods (Semple 1928). Compost for agronomic purposes is made from plant residues, organic materials from urban and industrial wastes, and manure from animal production systems such as feedlots. Although the composition varies, organic manures generally serve as a source of macro and micronutrients for plants and add carbon to the soil (He et al., 2001; Monaco et al., 2008). These changes can also improve the structural conditions and increase the microbial biomass in the soil (Gopinath et al., 2008).

When compost is used in agriculture, the application rate is 2-30 t/ha, but in agricultural systems the application rate is more than 30 t/ha. Compost is often spread on the soil surface and then incorporated into the top-soil to improve soil texture and provide nutrients for plants (Eghball and Power 1999). Some farmers and growers produce their own compost, but there are also many commercially produced compost products in India. Problems and risks associated with composting and application include the contamination of grass seeds, heavy metals, salts and pathogens, as well as different composition (Chan et al., 2007a; Hargreaves et al. al., 2008b). Although the use of compost produced from municipal waste and biomass is increasing, there is still concern that these compost materials contain heavy metals and salt residues (Hargreaves et al., 2008b). Of all composts, compost from animal waste poses the greatest risk to beneficial weed seeds; composting reduces the risk but does not eliminate it (Larney and Blackshaw 2003).

Compost tea/extract

Compost tea or extract is a liquid organic fertilizer that is used as a source of macro and micro nutrients for plants, as a carrier for beneficial microorganisms, and to control pests and diseases (Scheuerell and Mahaffee 2002; Hargreaves et al. . 2009a, 2009b). Making compost tea involves steeping the compost in water for a long time, often with other ingredients added to the mix such as seaweed extract, fish compost or molasses. The resulting water is applied as a foliar spray or soil wash at a rate of 50 to > 1000 L/ha, and is used to completely cover the plant's foliage when used for pest control. Compost tea does not contain a lot of plant macro or micro nutrients. However, this plant can be useful as a source of nutrients when given in high doses (eg: 1000 litres/ha). The researchers investigated the potential of compost tea made from a variety of composts, including municipal solid waste.

Vermicasts:

Vermicomposting is a method of composting organic matter using earthworms to decompose organic matter. When earthworms digest organic matter, they produce worms or maggots (Atiyeh et al., 2002; Arancon et al., 2006; Padmavathiamma et al., 2008). This natural process has been commercially adapted to produce compost from municipal and industrial waste (Campitelli and Ceppi 2008) and animal and plant waste (Atiyeh et al. 2000; Singh and Sharma 2002; Arancon et al. 2006; Padmavathiamma et al. 2008). Organic fertilizers were made of solid earthworms, vermicompost and liquid earthworm extract. These crops are a source of macro and microbial growth as well as moisture and micro-organisms that inhabit the earthworm nest (Atiyeh et al. 2002; Sinha et al. 2010). Manufacturers of earthworm products recommend 10-100 litres/ha for liquid amendments and 2-50 t/ha for solid amendments.

Humic substances

Humus occurs naturally in soil and water and is formed during the decomposition of organic matter (Hayes and Clapp 2001; Atiyeh et al. 2002; Smidt et al. 2008). Due to the diversity of humic substances, the definition is controversial (Hayes and Clapp 2001), but they can be divided into three main categories: humic acids, fulvic acids, and humins. The nature of this group is that it is soluble in solutions of strong acids and bases. Fulvic acid is soluble at all pH values, humic acid is soluble only in strong acids, and humin is insoluble at all pH values (Sala et al., 2000; Hayes and Clapp, 2001).

Commercially, humus is extracted from materials such as compost and vermicompost, charcoal and peat. Humus is extracted from weathered lignite to produce organic fertilizers (Brownell et al. 1987; Imbufe et al. 2005). Humic acid fertilizers are available in both liquid and solid suspension forms; liquid suspensions are usually mixed with water and applied to the soil or plant foliage, whereas solid granular products are spread and incorporated into the soil or mixed with synthetic materials before mixing. Manufacturer application rates for liquid products are typically 1 to 30 liters/ha as a foliar spray or soil drench, while granular humus can be applied at rates of 25 to >400 kg/ha.

Meat, blood, and bone meal

Around 700 BC, Greek and Roman farmers noticed that when large numbers of dead were left on the battlefield, crops increased in the following season (Semple 1928). Today, meat, blood and bone meal (MBBM), a by-product of the food processing industry, is widely used as a fertilizer and other feed source for livestock. The outbreak of mad cow disease in Europe in the late 1990s, and its subsequent emergence in other parts of the world, led many countries to ban the feeding of MBBM to livestock (Coutand et al., 2008; Mondini et al., 2008). Therefore, MBBM products are also receiving attention as organic fertilizers for soil crops. MBBM products are usually sold in solid form (pellets or pellets) and are spread over the soil and incorporated. Although to a lesser extent, liquid MBBM products can also be used as soil conditioners through fertilization or foliar spraying. MBBM products are used as an important source of plant nutrients (Blatt 1991; Mondini et al. 2008), for the control of pests and diseases in the soil (Tenuta and Lazarovits 2004), and as an input for the rehabilitation of contaminated soil (Hodson et al., 2001).

The nutrients in MBBM are found in fats and proteins, and when these compounds are mineralized in the soil, they become available to plants (Cayuela et al., 2008b). Manufacturers claim that MBBM is a source of nitrogen (N), and this claim is supported by the findings of Jeng et al. (2006), Mondini et al. (2008) and Cayuela et al. (2009). Manufacturers of solid MBBM products recommend a use rate of 0.1-1 t/ha, while liquid forms recommend a use rate of 30 liters/ha. Researchers found that the best response rates of the plant usually reached 0.5 t/ha (Jeng et al. 2006).

Fish hydrolysates:

Until the early 1800s, by-products from the fishery industry were often used to increase soil fertility in coastal areas of Europe and the United States (Fussell and Goodman 1941). Currently, bio-degradates are produced by distillation or enzymatic digestion of by-products of the fish processing industry, such as tuna and mackerel (Andarwulan and Shetty 1999). Taking wild fish from waterways and subsequent processing is another production method in India. Manufacturers recommended application methods for fish hydrolysate include spraying, foliar spraying, and soil drenching. Recommended rates for fish hydrolysate products are generally 10-30 litres/ha when used as a foliar spray and 20-60 litres/ha when used as a soil drench. The main benefit of hydrolysates is the addition of phytonutrients (Blatt 1991), but hydrolysates are also used to increase plant resistance (Abbasi et al. 2003) and to increase germination and growth.

Seaweed extracts

In England, from the late 1800s to the 1900s, seaweed was collected from beaches, applied directly to farmland, burned or composted, often mixed with other chemical factors (Sherman 1979). In the United States in the early 1900s, seaweed was harvested and burned to provide a source of potassium for agriculture (Cameron 1913). No longer is raw seaweed processed or burned for processing, but seaweed extract is now found in the organic fertilizer market. Seaweed extracts are produced using seaweed species such as *Ecklonia maxima* and *Durvillaea Potrum* (Stirk and van Staden, 1996), often with extracts designed to enhance more than the levels of enzymes and hormones in the final liquid product. Therefore, seaweed extracts containing the growth hormone cytokinin are considered to improve plant performance (Stirk and van Staden 1996; Stirk et al., 2004; Sivasankari et al., 2006). Seaweed extract can be used as a foliar application at a dose of 0.5 to 5 liters/ha and as a soil conditioner at a dose of 5 to 20 liters/ha.

Other uncomposed organic waste materials

Although composting is often used to stabilize organic waste and reduce the variability of raw materials, many municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes are used or have been used as organic fertilizer. olive waste and paper mill waste (Curnoe et al., 2006; Brunetti et al., 2007), sewage sludge and biosolids (Pedra et al., 2007) and non-compostable animal waste (Liu et al., 2009) are used as amendments to improve soil conditions and planting practices. Industrial,

agricultural and municipal solid waste materials are being used as raw materials for energy production through the pyrolysis process. However, some of these wastes are also used to produce biomass, biodiesel, and bio-ethanol, and the products are also used as organic fertilizers (Johnson et al., 2004; Moore et al., 2010). This includes waste from corn waste, corn, sugar beets, and other crop residues, as well as algal biomass used to produce biodiesel (Chisti 2008; Moore et al., 2010). These improvements can provide plant nutrients and organic matter to the soil, potentially improving soil health and plant growth (Chisti 2008; Moore et al., 2010).

Bio-inoculants

A bio-inoculant is an organic fertilizer that contains live microorganisms that are considered beneficial to agronomic or agricultural production systems. These products are mainly composed of microorganisms in water suspension, which include organisms such as arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (Gianinazzi et al., 1995), Azospirillum (Okon and Itzigsohn, 1995) and Pseudomonas (Walsh et al., 2001), increasing crop yields by increasing the nutrients collected by plants, removing nitrogen from the air. Although there is a lot of scientific literature on the effectiveness of microbial control in agricultural soils, the main focus is on microorganisms that form symbiotic relationships with plant roots, such as rhizobia removes atmospheric nitrogen in legume agroecosystems (Deaker et al., 2004) arbuscular mycorrhiza (Parniske, 2008). There is little research in India on the potential of biomass, which involves introducing non-living microbes (species that do not interact directly with plant roots) into the soil to improve microbial diversity, nutrient cycling and soil health.

A series of biological digesters, called residue digesters, are used to increase the rate of decomposition of plant residues. These products were developed to meet the need for improved crop residue management practices as farmer's transition from conventional farming systems to reduced tillage and non-productive practices (Davis et al., 2008). Inoculations are usually applied by soil injection or by spraying on the stump. The soil inoculation rate is 20-30 litres/ha, while 15-25 litres/ha is the recommended application rate for straw applications.

Biochar

Biochar or agricultural charcoal is basically a type of black carbon, produced by the slow pyrolysis of biomass, usually from the agricultural or forestry industry. Biochar manufacturers claim that it improves soil fertility, increases the efficiency of synthetic inputs, and increases soil carbon content. Research has shown that biochar can increase the efficiency of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers (Chan et al., 2007b; Steiner et al., 2007; van Zwieten et al., 2010) and the potential for biological nitrogen fixation in rhizobia-legume systems (Rondon et al., 2007), and improving soil structure conditions (Chan et al., 2007b) and increasing carbon content soil (Lehmann et al., 2006). The energy produced during the pyrolysis of low-energy biomass is used to create biomass that can be used to generate electricity. However, despite its potential benefits, biochar is not widely used in India, due to the difficulty of producers in obtaining large quantities of biomass for the pyrolysis process, and changes in the availability of biomass in the time. The biochar application rate used in this study ranged from 10 to 140 t/ha.

Utilization of organic fertilizer as a source of plant nutrients

Many organic fertilizers are produced to provide macro and micro nutrients for plants. Some of these nutrients are in pure form (Hargreaves et al., 2009a). However, unlike synthetic fertilizers, most of the nutrients are contained in organic molecular structures (e.g., amino acids) and are therefore not available for plant uptake (Jeng et al., 2006). These nutrients become available when soil organic matter is mineralized, usually by microorganisms (Dilly 2001; Cayuela et al., 2008b; Mondini et al., 2008).

Many studies show that organic fertilizers can provide nutrients to plants and maintain yields at the same level as organic fertilizers (Jeng et al., 2006; Mondini et al., 2008). Using MBBM as a nitrogen source, Jeng et al., (2006) found that wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) yields increased linearly with increasing application rates (500, 1000 and 2000 kg/ha), but barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) remained at the level of the bid rate.

Jeng et al., (2006) found an increase in plant-available phosphorus in soil amended with MBBM and concluded that an organic fertilizer application of 500 kg/ha can provide sufficient phosphorus for barley and ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) for a long time. Padmavathamma et al., (2008) reported that increased rate of application of nitrogen and phosphorus available to plants in vermicompost by adding nitrogen-fixing microorganisms (Azatobacter, Azospirillum, and Rhizobium) during the vermicomposting process. The vermicompost contained higher levels of

NH_4^+ and NO_3^- , and higher levels of phosphorus >1.5%, compared to 0.5% in conventionally processed products. A study conducted by Ghosh et al., (2008) found an increase in the concentration of available nitrogen and phosphorus in soil treated with 50 l/ha of vermicompost. They concluded that organic fertilizers stimulate microbial biological activity, thereby increasing nitrogen and phosphorus mineralization in the soil.

Industrial and municipal wastes can also provide nutrients for crop production. These wastes include paper factory waste (Curnoe et al., 2006), olive factory waste (Nastri et al., 2006; Sierra et al., 2007), sewage sludge, biomass (Moritsuka et al., 2006; Chan et al. 2007a), municipal solid waste (Tognetti et al., 2007), a byproduct of biofuel production (Moore et al., 2010) and fly ash (Jala and Goyal 2006) are used as organic fertilizers because of their high consumption. The use of municipal and industrial waste in organic fertilizers can offer recycling opportunities, increase the value of waste, and provide farmers with access to synthetic inputs.

Although biochars does not provide a significant source of plant nutrients, they can increase the efficiency of synthetic fertilizers (Van Zwieten et al., 2010) and nitrogen-fixing capabilities of *Rhizobium* spp. in legume pasture and cropping systems (Rondon et al., 2007). Van Zwitten et al., (2010) reported that the addition of paper mill waste biochar and synthetic fertilizer increased plant biomass, an effect not seen if only synthetic fertilizer was used. They also found that this effect was more pronounced in alkaline soils than in slightly alkaline soils, and attributed it to the lime strength of the biochar mill waste. The findings of van Zwieten et al., (2010) showed that although biomass may not provide a significant source of plant nutrients, it can increase the nutrient uptake capacity of plants by having a positive effect on the soil environment. Since most organic fertilizers contain plant nutrients in the organic molecular framework and minerals first (Jeng et al., 2006; Mondini et al., 2008), many questions arise to this process must be answered in order to use it well.

Current limitations to the adoption of organic fertilizer and their future in India

The slow progress in the application of organic fertilizers in large scale agriculture in India at present can be attributed to the following factors: Lack of scientific information on the agronomic effectiveness of organic fertilizers in this agricultural sector and the need for high levels of implementation. Organic fertilizers are relatively inexpensive, some of these products can maintain and improve agricultural soil health (Bulluck et al., 2002); Organic fertilizers can provide an alternative and renewable nutrient source and, in some cases, increase economic and resource efficiency for industry, governments and cities through reduction and recycling. waste materials are thrown onto the ground.

Although many studies investigating the use of organic fertilizers have focused on horticultural crops, there is still little scientific information on their use in general agriculture. Research in this area has been hampered by many factors since the late 19th century. Initially, the introduction of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides drove farmers away from using natural resources. (Cassman et al., 2009; Li et al., 2009). The Green Revolution in the mid-1900s introduced varieties of rice and wheat that were bred to produce high yields through the use of synthetic fertilizers (Khush 1999).

This event reduced the need and demand for organic inputs in agriculture. The lack of scientific information on the application of organic fertilizers in large scale agriculture may be due to the unstable composition of some crops and the high application rates required achieving good results. According to Edmeades (2002), research results on the use of organic fertilizers vary widely, some of which are due to differences in product composition. Hargreaves et al., (2009b) applied urban waste compost to crops for two consecutive years, and the N-P-K concentrations of the crops changed from 18, 0.4 and 10 g/kg in the first year to 23, 6 and 6 g/kg in the second year. This variability presents a significant challenge for researchers trying to accurately predict the impact of organic fertilizer applications on different cropping systems. This may lead to farmers underutilizing these products due to the lack of knowledge about the effectiveness of these adjustments from one season to the next.

The conflicting findings may be due to differences in soil conditions. Soil water content, temperature, microbial species, mineral composition, pH, texture, and OC content have been

shown to influence the water yield of organic fertilizers (Varadachari et al., 1991; Engelking et al., 2007). In studies related to the use of organic fertilizers in relation to the soil, it is necessary to investigate deeply about the environment of the soil in order to fully understand the relationships of these products with the environment. Estimated yields of some organic fertilizers in agricultural systems only meet application levels that may be considered uneconomical for field cultivation such as the 5 t/ha MBBM proposed by Mondini et al., (2008), or the provision of 5500 L / ha of pig manure by Lazarovits et al., (2001). However, with practical and proper implementation, this number can be reduced. Technologies available in precision agriculture, such as variable fertilizer rates and soil injection methods, can reduce the amount of organic fertilizer needed per hectare. Some products, such as vermicompost, humus and seaweed extract, have been shown to be effective when applied at rates suitable for agricultural production in large areas.

For thousands of years, organic matter has been successfully used to maintain crop yields and soil health, and to control pests and agronomic diseases, supporting agriculture without dependence to fossil fuels and external inputs of current traditional agriculture (Pimentel et al., 2005). However, due to the increasing demand for food from the world's population, we conclude that organic fertilizers are unlikely to replace organic fertilizers or become more common than organic fertilizers. Pimentel et al., (2005) suggest that many types of organic products can be gradually integrated into modern agriculture to help improve and maintain those production systems.

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