

On Farm Resources of Organic Farming

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SUMMARY

In this fast moving world, all the resources became expensive and buying resources is less advisable than producing it. But is it even more expensive than buying? Absolutely it's a big "No". The thing is that we should know how to handle the farm waste to change it to resources. So, the purpose of this work is to illustrate about on-farm resources and the nutrients present in them, to know and maintain the farm with the farm wastes itself. By this way we can increase the efficiency of farming with on-farm resources.

INTRODUCTION

"GO ORGANIC; LIVE HEALTHY"

Because our ancestor said
"HEALTH IS WEALTH"

On-Farm Resources are the resources which is already exist in the farm in one or the other way. There are many On-Farm resources like Farm Yard Manure, crop residues, poultry manures and so on. Before knowing that we should know about manures and its sources. Animal and plant wastes are converted into manures, which are utilised to provide nutrients to plants. They release nutrient after their decomposition. The art of collecting and using wastes from animal, human and vegetable resources for improving crop production.

Manures and Fertilizers:

Manures are organic materials derived from animal, human and organic farms. Fertilisers are naturally occurring or man-made substances that contain nutrients for plants. Manures with low nutrient content per unit quantity have larger residual effect besides improving soil physical properties compared to fertilizers with high nutrient content.

List of On-Farm Resources:

- Farm Yard Manure
- Green Manures
- Crop Residues
- Poultry manures
- Sheep and goat manures
- Biogas slurry
- Vermicompost

Farm Yard Manure:

It is the decomposed mixture of dung and urine of farm animals along with litter and left over material from roughages or fodder feed to the cattle. N:P:K in it expressed in percentage is 0.5:0.2:0.5 percent in the form of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O respectively.

Crop Residues:

These are the materials left over after crop harvest and of two types they are followed. Firstly, field residues are the residues left in agricultural or Orchard field after the crop has been harvested for example stubbles, stalks, seed pods etc. These are ploughed directly into the ground or burned. Secondly, the process of residues are materials left after the crop is processed into a reusable resources. These residues includes seeds, bagasse, molasses etc.,

Poultry Manure:

The excreta of birds fermented to produce poultry manure. Here 50% of its N is lost within 30 days and it is high in nitrogen and phosphorus compared to other bulky organic manure. The nutrient content is 3.03:2.63:1.4 N: P: K in percentage.

Sheep and Goat Manure:

The droppings of sheep and goats contain higher nutrients than FYM and compost. On average, the manure contains 3% of N; 1% of P and 2% of K. It is applied to the field in two ways.

SWEEPING: it is where goat sheds are placed in pits for decomposition then it is applied in the field. The urine where the nutrient present are wasted in this method.

PENNING: is where sheep and goats are kept overnight in the field and urine and fecal matter added to the soil is incorporated.

Green Manures:

Green manure is defined as any green, degraded material used as manure. It is obtained in two ways. They are growing green manure crops or by collecting green leaf from wastelands, fields and forest. Green manuring is growing in the field plants usually belonging to leguminous family and incorporating in the soil after sufficient growth for example Sunhemp, Daincha, Cluster Bean, Cow Pea etc.

Biogas Slurry:

The residue of manure digestion, bio-slurry can be used as fertilizers for crop production and gardening and agriculture. The slurry product should be pathogen free

Vermicompost :

Vermicomposting is an organic and biological process in which earth worms are primarily used to convert organic matter or biodegradable waste into manure.

S.No	Particulars	% of N	%of P	% of K
1.	FYM	0.5	0.2	0.5
2.	Poultry Manure	4.5	2.8	2.02
3.	Green Manure	2.3	0.5	1.2 to 1.8
4.	Sheep and Goat Manures	3	1	2
5.	Biogas slurry	1.5	1.1	1
6.	Vermicompost	3	1	1.5

CONCLUSION

Some of the On Farm Resources of on farm is not going to be the on-farm resources of the other farm. So, whatever the resources available inside the farm like the coir pith can be taken from the coconut field as on farm resources of a rice field. So handling of the wastes to make it or to convert it into a worthy resources which gives nutrients to the plants which provides essential nutrients. Using of organic matter which is decomposed is always better than using fertilizers on the mother land or cultivable land.

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