



INORGANIC FERTILIZERS

PRESENTED BY:

JASMINE

(ASIST. PROF.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

G.K.S.M. GOVT. COLLEGE TANDA (HSP.)

INTRODUCTION

- Most widely used to provide supplemental nutrition to horticulture plants during production in the field or in containers indoors. They are popular for reasons including the following:
 1. They are easy to store.
 2. They have higher analysis than organic fertilizer.
 3. They can be custom formulated for specific purposes.
 4. Easy to apply and can be applied uniformly.
 5. They are available in liquid and solid forms
 6. Nutrients are readily available to plants.
 7. Grower can mix their own formulations accurately.

What is inorganic

The term fertilizer includes substances nutrient element, single or combination, and any materials applied directly to the soil for the purpose of promoting plant growth, increasing crop yields, or promoting their quality.

Inorganic fertilizer are used to distinguish the manufactured product from natural organic materials of plant or animal origin.

Inorganic (mineral) fertilizer – a term used by the international organization standization (ISO) for fertilizer in which the declared nutrients are in form organic salts obtained by extraction and by physical or chemical industrial process

Commercial sources of inorganic fertilizers

Nitrogen	<p>The common sources of commercial inorganic fertilizer is provided :</p> <p>Nitrogen sources of nitrogen include animal manures and wastes and green manures (legumes and other species grown and plowed under the soil). Commercial inorganic sources include salts of ammonia and potassium.</p>
Phosphorus	<p>Animal manures are a source of phosphorus. Commercial fertilizers are made primarily from rock phosphate. The most common fertilizer source of phosphorus is superphosphate, which contains 16 to 20 percent phosphoric acid. Other commercial forms are ammonium phosphate and triple superphosphate.</p>
Potassium	<p>Used to replenish soils supplies. Commercial fertilizers may be purchased as potassium sulfate. The nitrate form is the most expensive and as such is cost-effective only when applied to high-premium crops such as vegetables and orchard plants.</p>

ADVANTANGES USING INORGANIC FERTILIZER

- WORKS IMMEDIATELY
 - as a “rescue treatment” that are unhealthy or even dying.
- AFFORDABLE
 - Relatively cheap.
 - Very good deal already.
- CONVENIENT TO USE
 - Save a lot of time and effort.
 - Quite cheap and even easier to use and prepare.



DISADVANTAGES USING INORGANIC FERTILIZER

- TO MUCH IS NOT A GOOD THING.
 - Applying the fertilizer directly to the plants may burn the delicate plants structures such as the roots.
- LEECHING HAPPEN.
 - Very often as a you water plants.
 - Nitrogen is one elements the easily get washed away.



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THANK YOU