



ORGANIC MANURE MAKING

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DEFINITION

Organic Manure is a variety of fertilizer that is produced from natural sources such as plant matter , animal waste and other organic materials.

AIM

- Improves soil fertility
- Improves soil structure
- Improves nutrient content of soil
- It aids in maintaining long-term soil health
- Preventing nutrient depletion
- Ensuring sustainable agricultural practices.

ADVANTAGES

- These are a good source of macronutrients.
- Improves soil fertility.
- Cost-effective.
- Reduces soil erosion and leaching.
- Improves the physical properties of the soil and aerates the soil.
- Improves the water and nutrient holding capacity of the soil.
- It can be transported easily.

MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR COMPOSTING

- Kitchen waste
 - Biobin
 - Composting inoculums
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WHAT TO COMPOST

1. Fruits and vegetables
 2. Eggshells
 3. Coffeegrounds and filters
 4. Nut shells
 5. Yard trimming
 6. Hair and fur
 7. Leaves
 8. Wood chips
 9. Cotton and wool Rags
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PHOTOS





CONCLUSION

Organic manure significantly increases the soil pH and the concentrations of nitrogen available phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, calcium, and magnesium

Let's do
something
wonderful
and compost
more

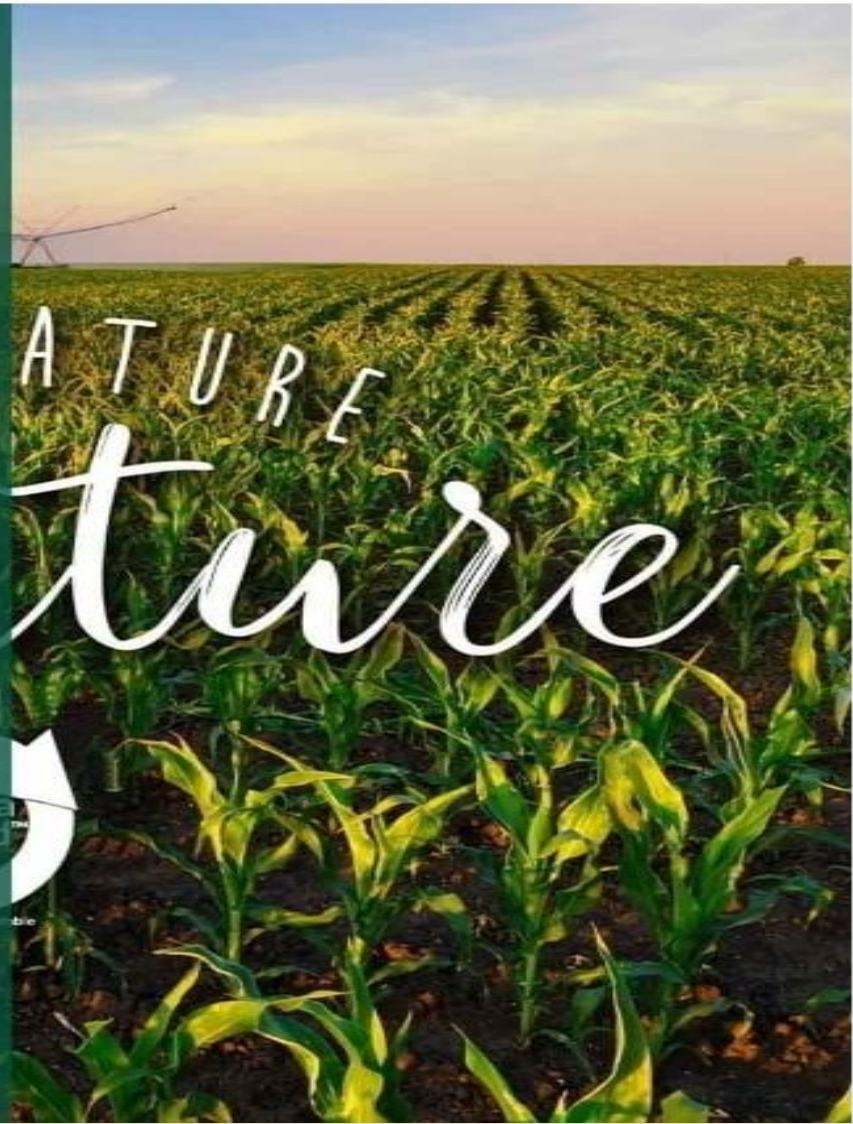
It is after all the only
sustainable option that
is approved by Mother
Nature

*we may be using artistic licence
here but you get our point.



NATURE
nature

Feed a
Field™



ORGANIC FARMING

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INTRODUCTION

Organic farming is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic farming combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved in the environment.

AIM

- To maintain the long term fertility of the soil
- To reduce the input cost.
- To effectively utilize the natural resources .
- To avoid all forms of pollution caused by agricultural techniques.
- To provide a quality foodstuff.

CROPS SELECTED

1. Spinach
2. Peas
3. Brinjal
4. Green chilli
5. Lady's finger

CROPS SEASONS

- 1. Spinach** is sown throughout the year.
- 2. Peas:** Sowing time for pea seeds are dependent on the area of cultivation.
- 3. Brinjal:** Brinjal can be grown in any season . In rainy season- June and July.
- 4. Green chilly:** It is a tropical and Sub-tropical plant that requires a blend of warm, humid or dry
- 5. Lady's finger:** It is an important vegetable crop of India.

COLLECTIONS

	SPINACH	PEAS	BRINJAL	GREEN CHILLI	LADYSFINGER
GERMINATION (DAYS)	5	4	3	30	4
HEIGHT / LENGTH (C.M) AFTER 15 DAYS	2.75 f	.....	1.5 f	2.25 f	1.75 f
NO. OF BRANCHES AFTER 15 DAYS	8	....	3	3	.....
DAY OF 1ST FLOWERING	.....	1 st june	29 th july	10 th august	5 th august
DAY OF 1ST FRUTING	.....	15 th june	5 th august	24 th august	15 th august
HARVEST DAYS	20 th may	20 th june	30 th august	30 th august	30 th august
NUMBERS AND WEIGHTS OF FRUITS PER EACH HARVEST	.....	1.00 kg	2.00 kg	1 kg	....

SOIL MAKING



SPINACH



PEAS



BRINJAL



CHILLI



LADYSFINGER



CONCLUSION

Organic farming is a productive activity which produce fresh and healthier vegetables. It yields more nutritious and safe produce .From this project , I could study and understand so many aspects of farming through organic farming .The current generation should indulge in organic farming as it is more sustainable and environmental friendly for us and our future .



An organic farmer is the best peacemaker today, because there is more violence, more death, more destruction, more wars, through a violent industrial agricultural system. And to shift away from that into an agriculture of peace is what organic farming is doing.

— *Vandana Shiva* —

AZ QUOTES