Organic farming essay sample

Nutrition

Abstract:

This investigatory project was conducted to test the affectivity of organic and synthetic fertilizers when apply on okra plant. It also aims to test whether, which is better to use between the two fertilizers. In order to conduct the study we have used okra seeds, polyethylene bag and cemetery soil as organic fertilizer, synthetic fertilizer, and black soil, labeled it as setup A (Organic Fertilizer) setup B (Synthetic Fertilizer). Then we observed the changes in the plant for 1 week. After several days, we observed some changes in the plant like the increasing number of its height and leaves. We therefore conclude that the organic fertilizer we used is better than the synthetic fertilizer because it provides faster growth of the plant. Background of the study:

Today’s generation, people, specifically farmers, usually used fertilizers to their plants. Plant’s needs fertilizer to absorb their required nutrients in order to grow faster and healthy. Fertilizers are broadly divided into organic fertilizers, and inorganic fertilizers. Organic fertilizers are composed of organic plant or animal matter, while the inorganic fertilizers are the commercial fertilizers. Conservative estimates report 30 to 50% of the crop yields are attributed to natural or synthetic commercial fertilizer. Here in our investigatory project, we used cemetery soil as an organic fertilizer for plants.

Fertilizers are any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant. In this investigatory project, we will be using a cemetery soil as an alternative fertilizer. A cemetery soil is found in the cemetery where the dead person is buried in it.

And as time pass by, the person’s dead body will become corpse and later on will e mixed with the soil. As we all know our body contains a large compound of nutrients. These nutrients are very important to plants in order to manifest their needs in processing photosynthesis, and to grow healthier.
Statement of the problem:

This study ought to answer the following questions:
1. Does a cemetery soil is effective as an alternative fertilizer for plants? 2. Which is more effective plant fertilizer, the organic or inorganic? Significance of the study:
The finding of this study will benefit the following:
Farmers:
The result of this study can help the farmers to use cheaper and affordable fertilizers that help the plants to grow faster and healthier without using chemicals. Students:
Students are also one of the beneficiaries of this study because it can help them to be aware and to widen their knowledge like knowing that cemetery soil can be an alternative fertilizer. Scope and Delimitation:

This study seeks to find out, and proves that cemetery soil can be use as an alternative fertilizer. Definition of terms:
Corpse
*a dead body, usually of a human being.
*. something no longer useful or viable: rusting corpses of old cars.
*. Obsolete . a human or animal body, whether alive or dead. Fertilizer (or fertiliser) is any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more

plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants. Organic fertilizers are naturally occurring fertilizers (e. g. compost, manure). Naturally occurring organic fertilizers include manure, slurry, worm castings, peat, seaweed, humic acid, and guano. Inorganic fertilizer- A chemical (synthetic)fertilizer that releases nitrogen quickly into the soil(compared to an inorganic fertilizer such as manure which releases nitrogen more slowly as it decomposes.)

Chapter II

Review Related Literature (RRL)

Chapter III

Research Methodology

Materials:

* Cemetery soil
* Commercial fertilizer
* Black soil
* Pot
* Okra seed
* Water

Experimental & Procedure

1.) Prepare all the materials needed.

2.) After preparing, put the soil in the pot.

3.) Label the pot’s in order to identify the following if it is a black soil with commercial fertilizer or a cemetery soil. 4.) Put the okra seed in both pots one by one.

5.) Water it, and begin to observe

Findings Conclusion and Recommendations

Result and Discussion

After the Data Gathering the following observations have been derived: As what we observed, the plant from the cemetery soil has already grown for just 3days, while the plant in the black soil with commercial fertilizer took 5 days before it grows. Summary:

We can make an organic fertilizer using this cemetery soil. Cemetery soil is best for making a plant grow faster. Through this science investigatory project, we can use an affordable and safe fertilizer because the fertilizer we used is non-toxic. This project can be an answer to those farmers who doesn’t have an insufficient amount of money, and also to those who wants to make their plant grow faster. Conclusion:

After the study had been done, we made some conclusions:

We can use a cemetery soil as a fertilizer.

It is safe to use for it does not contain any toxic chemicals. Using this can also help the plant grow faster.

Recommendations:

After the following observations, the following recommendations were given:

Perform further study about using this cemetery soil as an alternative fertilizer to prove your test. Add some substances to make it more effective.

Bibliography:

The following sources of this study are:

http://dictionary. reference. com/browse/corpse

http://en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Fertilizer

http://en. wikipedia. org/wiki/Organic_fertilizer

http://davesgarden. com/guides/terms/go/1397/#ixzz2Mr68gIW9

Nowadays, soil is often not good for crop growing due to excessive use of commercial fertilizers making it acidic o basic. Planting the same crops time after time also results to the loose of essential elements, making the soil infertile. To make the soil fertile again, farmers provide fertilizers to it with elements needed for plant nutrition and for healthy growth crop. There are two types of fertilizer: the organic and inorganic or commercial.

Organic fertilizers are naturally occuring like manure of animals and humans. They depend on soil organisms to break them down to release nutrients; therefore, most are effective only when the soil is moist and warm enough for the microorganism to be active. One potential drawback is that the organic fertilizer may not release enough of their principal nutrient when the plant needs it for growth.

Over-fertilization is primarily associated with the use of commercial or artificial fertilizers, because of the massive quantities applied and the destructive nature of chemical fertilizers on soil nutrient holding structures. The high solubilities of chemical fertilizers also exacerbate their tendency to degrade ecosystem, particularly through eutrophication.

The elements needed in large quantities by plants are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium(K), these are also called NPK (macronutrients).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and their combinations play an important role in increasing the growth, yield and quality of different vegetable crops. In the light of the proposed experiment, the following literature has been reviewed under different heads. In conclusion we have found that the best fertilizer to use for the Red Clover plants is a combination of dried coffee grounds and crushed eggshells. The plants in this pot had an overall higher plant stem lengths and wider leaves.

We have come to the conclusion that the reason these plants did so well is because the eggshells add calcium to the soil and the coffee adds nitrogen to the soil. The coffee grounds all make the soil slightly acidic. Upon further research we found that red clover plants thrive on soils of this quality. We have also hypothesized as to why the Barley seeds did not sprout. We believe that it could have been caused due to the seeds being buried underneath too much soil and not being able to get enough sunlight.