

# Radish the market are among the fertilizer

[Technology](#), [Development](#)



Radish (*Raphanus sativus*) is an edible root vegetable of the Brassicaceae family that was domesticated in Europe in pre-Roman times. They are grown and consumed throughout the world. Radishes have numerous varieties, varying in size, color and duration of required cultivation time. Radish can survive in all types of soil and is best suited in sandy loam. It could be planted in any season and mature from 45 to 60 days. The root commands a good price if produced out of season. Radish can be prepared in various ways such as pickles, salad, sinigang or guisado. It is grown for its appetizing flavour and also as a good medicinal drink to the sufferers of gout, rheumatism and sciatica.

There are some radishes that are grown for their seeds; oilseed radishes are grown for oil production (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/radish>). The demands for radish is continuously increasing due to its importance, because of this, the search for an economical yet effective way of increasing crop yield is therefore essential. Like other crops, radish requires different kinds and amounts of nutrients for better growth and productivity. However, these nutrients are not always present in the soil in adequate or although present, may not be available.

Hence, the presence of these nutrients for better performance is a must. Organic farming nowadays is more recommended as it results in a harmonious environment and it used to aid the plant to grow productively. Fertilizer from organic sources particularly malunggay leaves that present in the surrounding and waste pineapple fruit from the market are among the fertilizer that need to explore. Malunggay is one of the world's most useful plants, yet often overlooked. Malunggay leaves are

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excellent sources of vit. A, B, C, D, E, amino acids, cysteine and minerals such as calcium, phosphorous, iron and magnesium that can stimulate the growth of plants and increase crop production (Philippine Council for Health Research & Development, 2008). However, pineapple is also a source of vit.

A & C. It is a good source of potassium and contains a few other minerals such as calcium, phosphorous and iron. The fruit is rich in sugar.

It has been reported that Pineapple Fruit Juice has essential macro and micronutrients as well as other nutrients that could be used in the plants for early root formation, production of chlorophyll and development which results in improved plant growth and development, cited by Hangcan, 2010 from <http://nutrican.fshn.uiuc.edu/tables/Pineapple.html>.