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Center for Smart Agriculture

Course: Organic Farming



Topic: History and information of Biofertilizer



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History of biofertilizer

- 1895, first time, Noble and Hiltmen introduced a legume inoculant- “Nitrogen”
- Replaced later by peat base.
- 1960, Yellow seeded soyabean.
- Rhizobial Biofertilizers.
- In India, in 1960’s on a commercial scale. During the 6th five year plan, the Indian govt. sanctioned a project on Development & Use of Biofertilizers at six regional centres in Ghaziabad, Hissar, Jabalpur, Pune, Bangalore and Bhubaneshwar.



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A **biofertilizer** is a substance which contains living micro-organisms which, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces, or soil, colonize the rhizosphere or the interior of the plant and promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant.



Fig: Biofertilizer colony



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Biofertilizers add nutrients through the natural processes of nitrogen fixation, solubilizing phosphorus, and stimulating plant growth through the synthesis of growth-promoting substances. The microorganisms in biofertilizers restore the soil's natural nutrient cycle and build soil organic matter.

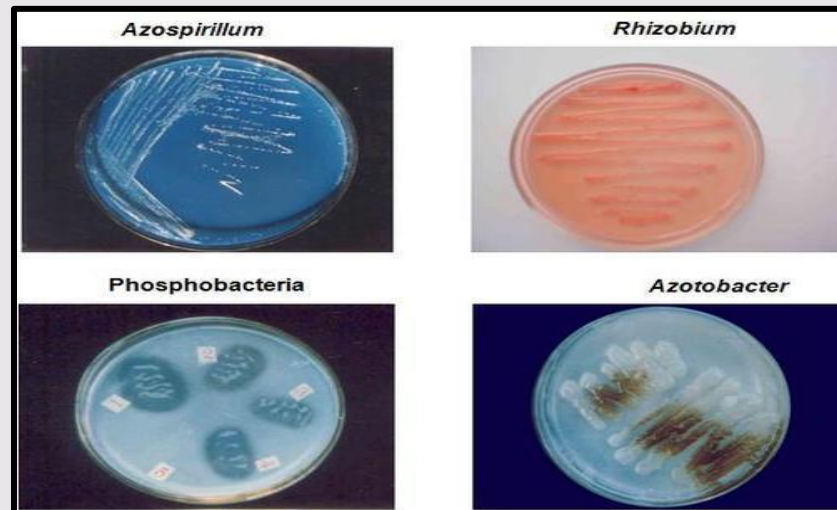


Fig 2: Different types of biofertilizer



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Biofertilizers provide "eco-friendly" organic agro-input. Biofertilizers such as Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum and blue green algae (BGA) have been in use a long time. Rhizobium inoculant is used for leguminous crops. Azotobacter can be used with crops like wheat, maize, mustard, cotton, potato and other vegetable crops.



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Thank You