ROLE OF MICROORGANISM FOR ECO-FRIENDLY AGRICULTURE

Harsha Sharma, Kalpana Sharma and Avadhesh Kumar Koshal*

Motherhood University, Roorkee, India Haridwar (UK.) 247661 Motherhood University, Roorkee, India Motherhood University, Roorkee, Haridwar (U.K.) 247661 Email: akkoshal@hotmail.com

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Abstract: The cost of chemical fertilizers is much higher than bacterial compost. Bacterial composts maintain fertile ground, biological power and pollution-free environment; 5% - 10% yields can be increased. In drought-prone areas, bacterial compost is similar to nectar, where there is a shortage of water; the crop will not be good. In such a situation, the farmers do not take the risk of using expensive fertilizers. During the time of the rising sun or i.e. after noon, the utility will increase, at this time the micro-organism can be used at night by using its function and speed, to view the used farming and taken advanced benefits. Micro-organisms do not leave any toxic effects on the environment and crops; they have specific destruction characteristics of the targeted insects. With their use the development of immunity has been found to be low in insect, using these insects can also be controlled which are not destroyed by the normal pesticides they are safe for the beneficial pest of the cultivation.

Keywords: Agronomic Practice, Bacterium, Bacterial Compost, Resilient Agro-ecosystem

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*Corresponding Author

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