

Divine Nature

Agriculture is primary driving force linked with nature, we are seeing today in the scenario every farmer throughout the globe is changing as chemical farmer using toxic pesticides and fertilizer. This will lead to inevitable aftermath. Thus many good biological, nonchemical, and nontoxic methods are seldom used. The danger of pesticides has become well known in industrialized country.

Therefore, the habituate land is becoming as desert. Through the process of desertification. The synthetic chemicals in the chemical fertilizers adversely affect the health of naturally found soil micro-organisms by affecting the soil pH. These altered levels of acidity in the soil eliminate the micro-organisms beneficial to plant and soil health as they help to increase the plants' natural defenses against pests and diseases. These helpful micro-organisms consist of antibiotic-producing bacteria and mycorrhizal and other fungi which are found in healthy soil. The use of chemical fertilizers also jeopardizes the health of bacteria that fix the nitrogen balance in the soil. These nitrogen-fixing bacteria are responsible for converting the atmospheric oxygen into a form of nitrogen that can be used readily by plants.

Thus we need divine perspective on the agriculture, as we can save our soil .which is life of crops .we help soil to nurture through our products. As they go into soil multiply them and enhance the soil. ***“Thus our slogan is save soil save agriculture”***



About us

Farmer's Bio-fertilizers and Organics emerged as a company on July 2013. The company has highly qualified professionals having extensive knowledge in the field of Bio-fertilizers technology, Bio-control agents, Bio-pesticides and Bio-insecticides. We have experts in the field of microbial technology, biotechnology and plant-microbe interactions.

The company was founded by Dr. G. Vivekanandhan, a renowned scientist who has more than 20 years of experience in the field of microbiology. The founder is basically an environmental scientist and later he became a microbiologist. He has several credits to his research careers, and carried out various research projects at several laboratories in India and abroad (Japan, Spain, USA, Italy, UK and Thailand).

The aim of the company is to enhance the soil fertility through bio-inputs such as bio-fertilizers, bio-control agents, bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides to promote eco-friendly methodology for sustainable and healthy agriculture.

Further, to minimize the usage of chemical fertilizers and hazardous sprays in agriculture practice.

The company has always been keen in producing unique products (combination of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents) to overcome expensive protocol as well as laborious tasks in agriculture.

The innovative methodologies developed by us certainly boost up organic farming in Indian agriculture sector. Some of our products could help the farmers to overcome drought, as the products could enhance resistance in plants.

Integrated use of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents could enhance the soil fertility and thus, it would be possible to keep the younger generation to carry on agriculture in future to self-sustain our organic agriculture products in the global market.



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Nutrient Management

Nutrient Management



Green Revolution not only increased the crop productivity but also the accumulation of plenty of persistent mutagenic, carcinogenic and teratogenic xenobiotic residues in the soil. In order to meet out the demand of food productivity, we are in need of modern agricultural practices which include inorganic fertilizers and pest control agents. Chemical inputs alter the fertility of soil. Inorganic nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, ammonium salts, sulphate, magnesium sulphate, calcium nitrate, trace elements such as zinc, boron, copper, iron, molybdenum, chloride, manganese are added into the soil to enhance the productivity. The positive and negative charges of these chemicals will have a strong adsorption or affinity with soil particles. The acidic or alkaline nature of soil is determined by the load of hydrogen ion concentration (pH). Therefore, continuous application of chemicals into the soil may alter the pH of soil. Once the soil pH is altered, the soil may not support the growth and productivity of desired crop and inhibit the survival of soil – beneficial microflora. Most of the horticulture crops require slightly acidic to neutral pH (between 6 and 7). Addition of chemical inputs in turn elevates the soil pH and thus the soil may not support the desired cultivar

Microorganisms are ubiquitous in nature and in fact they are the part of our life. Beneficial microbes such as bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes are the key players in agriculture. Many bio-fertilizers are extensively used in agriculture. The number of microbes per gram of soil differs from soil to soil as well as depth of the soil. Microorganisms are involved in bio-geo chemical cycles, plant growth promotion, hormone regulation in plants, immunity of plants and degradation of organic materials in the soil; the beneficial microbes approach the plant and interact with the plants, exchange chemical signals and regulate the plant growth. The chemotaxis mechanism and quorum sensing of beneficial microbes are mutual process not only with the plants but also among the microbial community. This sort of mechanism is very essential in the soil. .

Bio-fertilizers, enhance the soil fertility and are not harmful to living beings. In the rhizosphere region, the beneficial microbes colonize the plant root, fix the nitrogen, solubilize the phosphorous and mobilize the potash. Thus, help the plant to uptake nutrients. A survey by an Indian company indicates that one metric ton (mt) of Rhizobium is equivalent to that of 100–400 mt of Urea with a saving of 50–200 mt of Nitrogen (N) (minimum N fixation of 50kg per hectare). Similarly, one mt of Azospirillum or Azotobacter could replace 50–100 mt of Urea with a saving of 20mt of N. One mt of PSM (phosphate solubilizing microorganism) can substitute 100 mt of DAP (di-ammonium phosphate). Therefore replacement of chemical inputs with bio-fertilizers could not only maintain the soil fertility but also increase the yield.