



HARNESSING THE POWER OF BIO-DECOMPOSERS: A KEY TO SOIL HEALTH

Manjul Kumar

Ph.D., Scholar, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry

Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Science Prayagraj U.P

Corresponding Author Mail ID: Komalojha19.csa@gmail.com

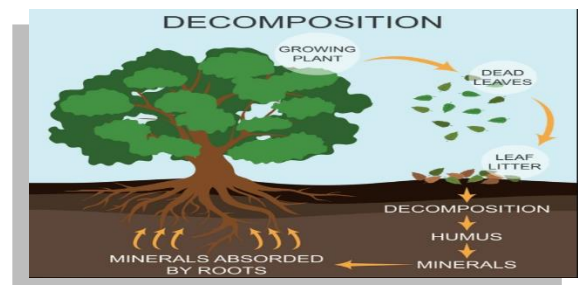
Introduction

The welfare of our world and its people depends critically on the health of the soil. However, human activities like pollution, industrial agriculture, and deforestation pose a continual danger to this delicate resource. The good news is that bio-decomposers organisms that convert organic matter into new forms and recycle nutrients provide us with potent associates in the form of soil fertility and vitality. Green solutions such as bio-decomposers aid in replenishing depleted soil and stimulate plant development. To support sustainable agriculture and ecosystem resilience, we are going to explore the critical function that bio-decomposers play in soil health as well as how they might be used.

What is Bio-decomposer?

A wide variety of creatures, such as bacteria, fungi, earthworms, and insects, are known as bio-decomposers and each one has a specific function to perform throughout the decomposition process. By dissolving complex organic molecules found in deceased plants, animals, and other organic debris, these organisms replenish the soil with vital minerals like potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen. By doing this, they promote soil fertility and assist in the cycling of nutrients, which makes these elements available for plant uptake. Moreover, bio-decomposers support soil aeration and

structure. For instance, earthworms dig tunnels into the soil to produce pathways that enhance root penetration and water infiltration. Mycelium, a network formed by hyphae produced by fungi, improves soil aggregation and stability. These actions improve the soil's porosity, which is essential for improved water and air movement. Plant development and microbial activity depend on improved air and water circulation, which is made possible by these activities, which also increase the soil's porosity.



Decomposition Cycle in Nature: Nutrient Recycling Process

Promoting Soil Health through Bio-Decomposition:

Increasing soil organic matter and microbial diversity through a variety of techniques can help you harness the power of bio-decomposers:

1. Composting

Adding bio-decomposers to the field will accelerate the breakdown of agricultural residues left over after harvests. The addition of bio-decomposers hastens the organic matter's decomposition and creates a beneficial soil amendment. Composting enhances soil structure, water retention, and nutrient availability in agricultural areas, lowering the demand for synthetic fertilizers and minimizing nutrient runoff.

2. Mulching

By adding organic matter to the soil, managing temperature, inhibiting weed development, and minimizing soil erosion, compost from the bio-decomposer can be used as a mulch layer to improve the general health and productivity of the soil.

3. Supplementing soil fertility

The bio-decomposer composts can be used as a top layer or applied as fertilizer before seeding. To mitigate soil fertility and lessen the need for synthetic fertilizers, this supplement enhances soil structure, water retention, soil aeration, and nutrient availability.

4. Recycling of expired animal feed

A bio-decomposer can efficiently break down and decompose waste or defective animal feed that cannot be fed to livestock, producing compost that may be used in agricultural fields. After decomposing, this recycled animal feed will function as compost, enhancing the condition of the soil.

Benefits of Bio-decomposers

1. Sustainable waste management

Crop leftovers, manures, and other organic wastes can all be recycled using a bio-decomposer. It is a preferred agricultural

practice to utilize bio-decomposers for stubble management rather than burning crop remains on the fields. Sustainable agriculture: utilize compost generated via waste decomposer, reduction of inputs from outside the farm, and recycling of resources produced on site.

2. Reduce pollution

Burning crop leftovers pollutes the environment far more than aerobic composting. When agricultural leftovers are burned, toxic gases are released into the atmosphere.

3. Improve soil Health

Routine application of compost in agricultural fields improves the soil's chemical, physical, and biological qualities.

4. Lower fertilizer costs

By adding farm-produced compost, the need for chemical fertilizer can be reduced.

5. Higher nutrient efficiency

Composting in the agricultural sector recycles vital elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium that are necessary for crop development.

Conclusion

Through the breakdown of organic matter, nutrient recycling, and improvement of soil structure, bio-decomposers are essential to the health and productivity of the soil. We can leverage the power of these creatures to support sustainable agriculture and ecosystem resilience by including methods like composting, mulching, adding soil fertility, and reusing expired animal feed. Our soils' long-term health and productivity which are critical for human well-being, environmental sustainability, and food security can be

guaranteed by placing a high priority on their protection and development.

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