



MISSION
SAVE SOIL

SFI

SOIL FERTILITY INSTITUTE

*“Breakthrough Technology
for improving soil fertility in 100 days through
biological treatment.”*

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Introduction

Agriculture today is affected with lot of environmental concerns like pollution, contamination, soil erosion, pesticide residues, lack of organic carbon or plainly due to too intensive agriculture.

Farmers are continuously trying to meet the ever-increasing demand by increasing the use fertilizers and pesticides to meet the increasing demands. This makes farming not only financially demanding but is resulting in ecologically draining in many ways.

Since past 50 years or so, the focus was more on crop management than maintaining soil health. And today, soil condition is the biggest concerns of agriculture and it needs a National Policy to break this vicious cycle and have a robust Soil Policy as a guiding principle for farming in India, be it profession or passion.

*From,
Director's Desk*



“

I am Santosh Somnath Latnekar, the Director of Soil Fertility Institute in Pune, with an engineering background. I focus on soil health, environment, and sanitation sectors. Our mission is to raise awareness, provide technical assistance, and offer technology to enhance soil health within 100 days. In ancient India, agricultural practices utilized cow-based techniques for soil conditioning and crop nutrition, which I thoroughly studied. These methods were effective but lacked scalability and had limited shelf life. After dedicated research for 17 years, I successfully developed a liquid solution that significantly improves soil health, is cost-effective, and increases organic carbon content within just 100 days.

By making some modifications, this liquid solution is now also employed in environmental and sanitation processes. It effectively facilitates and corrects biological processes in municipal sewage treatment plants, eliminates offensive odors from organic waste and septic tanks.

”

Training program by Mr. Santosh Latnekar in Institution on Soil Fertility



Workshop was conducted on subject Soil Health through biological treatment at S. Nijiligappa Sugar Institute (Government of Karnataka) Belgavi on 12/07/2023.

92 representatives of 22 sugar factories attended the programme.



Medicinal plants grow with only organic farming program and How to fertile soil program with Rahuri Krishi Vidyapeeth at Sangamner , Ahmadnagar.

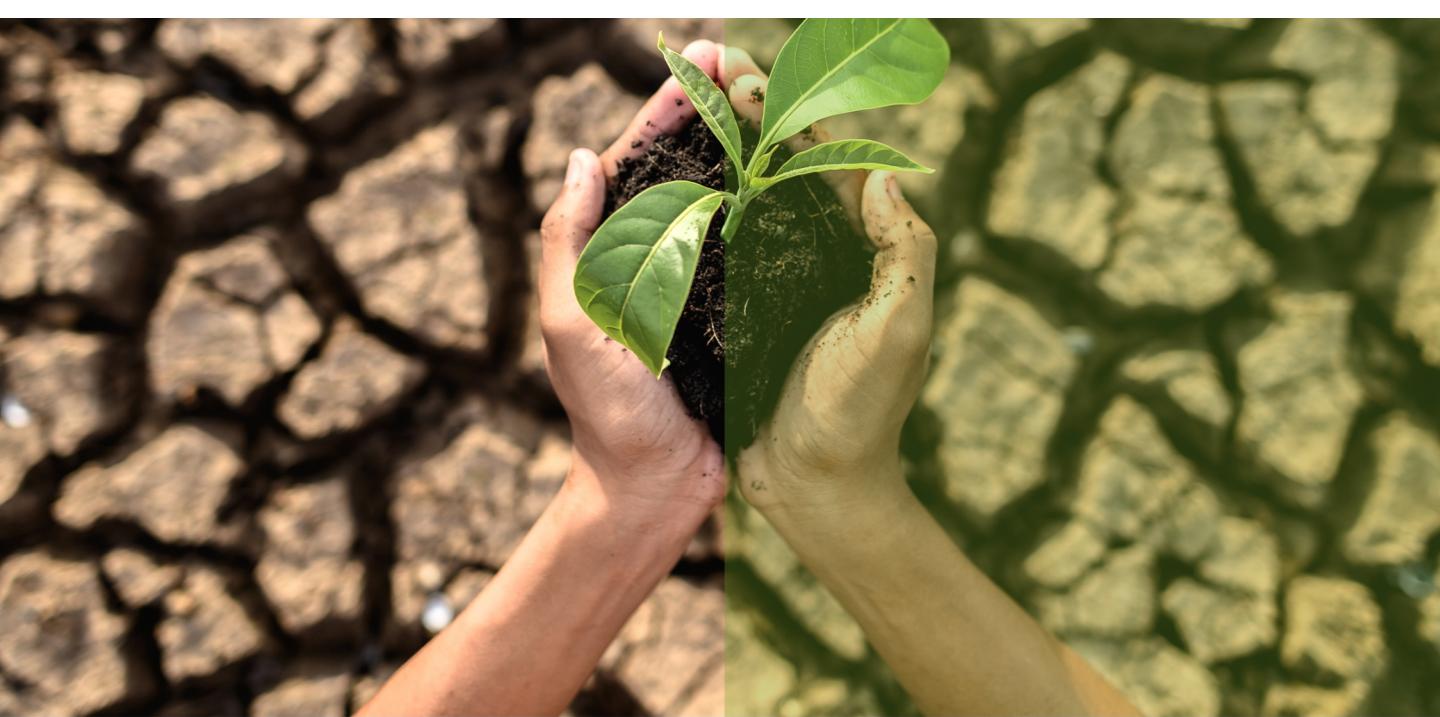
About Soil Fertility Institute

We, Soil Fertility Institute (SFI) are a Pune based organization. We have successfully developed SFI soil conditioner which improves soil organic carbon in 100 days. SFI soil conditioner is based on soil biodiversity, sun energy and ancient agricultural / soil conditioning techniques. It improves physical, biological and chemical properties of soil in very short time.

The aim of developing this has been to target the improvement of soil and not just focus on enhanced yield of crop.

We at SFI have clearly understood the root cause and therefore focused our energy and efforts on improving the soil condition, that too using traditional methods.





Issues of soil & Major Concerns

- Excess use of Chemical Fertilizers & Pesticides
- Soil has become hard and Viscous
- Over Irrigation & water hardness
- Imbalanced Nutrition of SOIL
- Increase of pH in soil
- High Salinity in the Soil
- Water drainage problem
- Depletion of Ground water Levels
- Decreased Porosity of soil
- Low Productivity of CROPS
- Decrease in Organic carbon of the soil

How to improve the fertility of the soil?

Organic Carbon & Its Importance

Soil organic carbon is a measurable component of soil organic matter. Soil organic carbon (SOC) is a major contributor to overall soil health, agriculture, climate change, and food solutions.

- It is a natural energy storage, derived from soil organic matter and considered a highly valued earth's biopolymer.

- SOC improves soil biological, chemical, and physical properties, water- holding capacity, and structural stability. It plays an integral part to the formation of soil's organic acids key to soil minerals dissolutions and availability to plants and nutrient leaching.



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Some of the existing ancient methodologies /traditional technique used to increase organic carbon

- Jeevamrut
- Sasyamrutha
- Panchgavya
- Amrut Paani
- Go Krupa Amrut
- Vermiculture

All the above methodologies are based on Soil biodiversity and they are beneficial to maintain soil health of a good soil. The bacterial count of the above culture is around 10⁶ and 10⁸ per ml/gm.

The limitation of the above technology is that their bacterial count is insufficient to recover current soil health conditions which has been depleted to extreme levels. The production of the above cultures are done by individual farmers who may not have access to standardized and consistent raw material which is required for a good quality product. This is the primary reason why it is believed that it takes 3 to 7 years to increase the organic carbon of the soil.



Soil Biodiversity

- It is the factory of life that improves soil fertility (structuring the soil, improves entry and storage of water, plant nutrition, breakdown of organic matter)
- Reduces: Soil degradation (erosion, contamination, salinization)

Soil Biodiversity is Important for:

- Climate regulation
- Carbon Sequestration
- Human Nutrition
- Pollution remediation
- Controlling pest outbreaks
- Providing life-saving medicines



Importance of Jaggery in Soil Conditioning:

Jaggery contains around 10 -12 types of micronutrients which are also beneficial to improve the health of the soil. Such as

- Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Iron, Manganese, Zinc, Copper, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium Molybdate.

Application of fermented solution of jaggery with water reduces the pH of the Soil. Jaggery is also used for multiplication of microbial count in the soil.

Importance of Microbes for Nutrients:

The microbial biomass consists of mostly bacteria and fungi which decompose crop residue and organic matter in soil. This process releases nutrient into the soil that are available for plant uptake. When microorganisms die these nutrients are released in the forms that can be taken up by plants. The microbial cell is made up of several elements such as Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Sulfur, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium and iron.





Requirement of organic material to improve 0.1% organic carbon in 1 acre land:

**1 acre land = 2000 Tons
(1 foot depth)**

0.1% of 2000 Ton is 2 Tons

2 Tons organic carbon = 4 Tons hummus = 8 Tons organic matter = 16 Tons organic material

For 1 acre of soil, 16 Tons organic material is required.

Since some Organic Matter is already available in soil 10 tons of additional material can be sufficient.



SFI-TECHNOLOGY/PRODUCT:

SFI Soil conditioner for Soil Bio-Remediation:

SFI soil conditioner is based on soil biodiversity, sun energy and ancient agricultural soil conditioning techniques like use of jaggery, high bacterial count & diverse microbes. It improves physical, biological and chemical properties of soil in very short time.

SFI soil conditioner is a next generation liquid solution which improves physical, biological and chemical properties of soil in very short time. Diversified microbes which are soil friendly and useful to crop are inoculated together and sufficient quantity of nutrients is added for development and multiplication of microbes.

The ingredient in SFI Soil Conditioner are Indian breed cows - Dung, Urine, Curd, Milk, Ghee, Jaggery Syrup, Honey. It is organic and nontoxic.

Count of microbes is 4×10^{12} cfu as against government norm 1×10^8 cfu per ml. shelf life of SFI soil conditioner is 2 years and it is highly and easily scalable.

Count of microbes in ancient Indian techniques like Jeevamrut, Panchgavya, Amrut Paani etc. is 1×10^8 cfu per ml maximum and its shelf life varies from 1 week to 4 weeks. It's not scalable.

SR.NO	SOIL CONDITIONING	TENURE	DOSES
1	Traditional techniques	4-6 Years	Regular
2	1 Liter SFI Soil Conditioner + 10 MT Organic material	2 Months	Once in a year
3	1 Liter SFI Soil Conditioner + 20 Kg Jaggery/Syrup	100 Days	3 doses with interval of 1 month in a year



BENEFITS OF SFI SOIL CONDITIONER

- Increases the soil fertility
- Increases porosity of the soil
- Increases water retention capacity of the soil
- Increases uptake of water & nutrients to the crop
- Increases ORGANIC CARBON of the soil in 100 days
- Increases productivity as well as the quality of the crops
- Reduces toxic elements and the salinity of the soil
- Creates habitable conditions for earthworms.
- Balances soil pH and maintains soil EC

Application of SFI soil conditioner for bioremediation of soil in CHEMICAL FARMING:

1. 1 liter of SFI soil conditioner is to be poured in 200 liters clean drum/barrel/tank.
2. 10/20 kg jaggery/syrup is to be added to it.
3. Fill the drum with water.
4. Cover and keep it for 5 days.
5. The solution is ready and it should be used for 1 acre land only during flood/drip irrigation.
6. During application of SFI soil conditioner more water is required than regular.
7. 10 ml per litre of water should be used for spraying.
8. SFI soil conditioner should be used with 10 Tons of any type of organic material.
9. In absence of organic material, 5 doses of SFI soil conditioner should be used.



Application of SFI soil conditioner in ORGANIC FARMING

1. 1 liter of SFI soil conditioner is to be poured in 200 liters clean drum / barrel /tank.
2. 10/20kg jaggery/syrup is to be added to it. Fill the drum with water.
3. Cover and keep it for 5 days.
4. The solution is ready and it should be used for 1 acre land only during flood/drip irrigation.
5. During application of SFI soil conditioner, more water is required than regular.
6. 10 ml solution per liter of water should be used for spraying.

SFI soil conditioner is highly recommended in organic farming as large amount of organic material is already available in soil. Visible development in crop and soil are seen within 2 weeks after application of SFI soil conditioner in organic farming. There are enhancements in yield, weight, size, color, glaze, smell, shelf life etc. and overall quality/quantity of organic agriculture produce.

Please Note:

- Every soil particle should be dipped in water during application.
- Soil testing is to be done before and after applications, if required.
- SFI soil conditioner is used for composting dung, poultry litter, press mud, agriculture waste etc. for preparing organic manure with excellent results.
- SFI soil conditioner can be prepared in large quantities at any location without electricity. Hence it is easily and highly Scalable.



Before Treatment Soil Analysis- Shahaji Kothare

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA DRAKSHA BAGAITDAR SANGH, PUNE

Research & Training Center

Manjri Farm Laboratory

Pune – 412 307

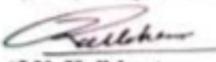
E-mail: mrdbslab@yahoo.in

Issued to: Shahaji Zhumber Kothare	Date : 13/07/2020 o/w no. mrdbs/lab/69
A/P: Belwandi Kothar	Lab No - 44 Mob. no. 7448130404
Tal: Shrigonda	Sample received in Lab. - 11.07.2020
Dist: Ahamadnagar	Receipt No. -3555
Identification : Gat No. 252 Pomengranete	Date -11.07.2020 Amount -2100/-

SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT

Parameter (Methods)	Unit	Optimum level	Analysis Value	Remark
pH (1:2.5 water) (मात्रा)	--	6.51 – 7.50	7.42	Optimum
E.C. (1:2.5 water) (विद्युत वातुकाता)	dSm ⁻¹	< 1.00	0.26	Low
CaCO ₃ (Titration) (मूली)	%	1.00 – 3.00	14	High
Organic carbon (Walkley & Black) (विद्युत वात)	%	0.41 – 0.60	0.59	Optimum
Primary Nutrient				
Av. N (Alkaline KMnO ₄ method) (उपालवादी वात)	Kg / ha	281 – 420	139	Low
NO ₃ – N (लालवादी – वात)	ppm	10 – 20	18.33	Optimum
Av. P (Olsen's Method) (उपालवादी वातवादी)	Kg / ha	14.01 – 21.00	15.79	Optimum
Av. K (NH ₄ - Ac) (उपालवादी पालवादी)	Kg / ha	151 – 200	448	High
Secondary Nutrient				
Av. Calcium (कॉल्डिंग)	ppm	500 – 1000	5850	High
Av. Magnesium (मैग्नेशियम)	ppm	251 – 500	905	High
Av. S (Barium Chloride Turbidimetry) (सूर्यवादी)	ppm	11 – 50	11.99	Optimum
Micro Nutrient				
Av. Fe (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (वैरोंड)	ppm	2.01 – 4.50	5.00	High
Av. Mn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (मंगला)	ppm	1.01 – 2.00	2.08	Optimum
Av. Zn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (जररा)	ppm	0.51 – 1.00	0.79	Optimum
Av. Cu (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (तांबे)	ppm	0.21 – 1.00	1.64	High
Other Parameter				
Extr. Na (NH ₄ - Ac) (सोडियम)	ppm	< 1000	520	Safe
Boron	ppm	0.3 - 0.5	0.29	Low
Extr. HCO ₃ (बायकार्बोनेट)	ppm	180 – 250	107	Safe
Extr. Cl ⁻ (Mohr's method) (हलोराईट)	ppm	< 100	70	Safe

Low (कमी) Optimum (योग्य) High (जास्त)


(J.N. Kalbhor)
Laboratory Incharge

**ORGANIC CARBON
Before Treatment 0.59**

After Treatment Soil Analysis - Shahaji Kothare

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA DRAKSHA BAGAITDAR SANGH, PUNE

Research & Training Center, Soil, Water, petiole testing Laboratory

Pune Solapur Road Manjri Farm

Pune – 412 307 E-mail: mrdbslab@yahoo.in

Issued to:	Kothare Shahaji Zhumber			Date :	26.07.2021
A/P:	Belwandi Khotar	Lab. No.	384	Mob. No.	7448130404
Tal:	Shrigonda			Sample received in Lab	23.07.2021
Dist.:	Ahmednagar			Receipt No	Manj/122
Identification :		Date	23.07.2021	Amount	1050/-

SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT

Parameter (Methods)	Unit	Optimum level	Analysis Value	Remark
pH (1:2.5 water) (रासायनिक)	--	6.51 – 7.50	7.71	Alkaline
E.C. (1:2.5 water) (विषुल वाहकता)	dSm ⁻¹	< 1.00	0.38	Safe
CaCO ₃ (Titration) (दूषण)	%	1.01 – 3.00	10	High
Organic carbon (Walkley & Black) (वैक्सिक कार्बन)	%	1.01 – 2.00	1.73	Optimum
Primary Nutrient				
Av. N (Alkaline KMnO ₄ method) (उपलब्ध कार्बन)	ppm	181 – 220	211	Optimum
NO ₃ – N (जायटट - कार्बन)	ppm	10 – 20	19.12	Optimum
Av. P (Olsens Method) (उपलब्ध रक्फर्ड)	ppm	51 – 75	31.95	Low
Av. K (NH ₄ - Ac) (उपलब्ध पालाम)	ppm	451 – 600	290	Low
Secondary Nutrient				
Av. Calcium (कॉल्डिंगम)	ppm	1001 – 1500	5208	High
Av. Magnesium (मैग्नेशियम)	ppm	501 – 750	1412	High
Av.S. (Barium Chloride Turbidimetry) (रासायनिक)	ppm	21 – 50	256	High
Micronutrients				
Av. Fe(DTPA Extr. – AAS) (लैंगिक)	ppm	2.51 – 5.00	2.01	Low
Av. Mn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (लैंगिक)	ppm	2.01 – 5.00	2.61	Optimum
Av. Zn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (जरस्ट)	ppm	2.01 – 4.00	1.35	Low
Av. Cu (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (तांबे)	ppm	0.41 – 1.00	2.83	High
Other parameters				
Extr. Na (NH ₄ - Ac) (सोडियम)	ppm	< 1000	1000	Safe
Boron (Hot Water) (बोरोन)	ppm	0.3 – 0.5	0.27	Low
Extr. HCO ₃ (कारबायॉर्गेट)	ppm	180 – 250	53.68	Low
Extr. Cl ⁻ (Mohr's method) (क्लोराइड)	ppm	< 100	24.99	Safe
Ca/Mg	--	5.5 – 6.5	3.69	Low
Ca/K	--	12.5 – 13.5	17.96	High
Mg/K	--	1.5 – 2.5	4.87	High

Low (कमी); Optimum (योग्य); High (जारी)


 J. N. Kalbhor
Laboratory Incharge

**ORGANIC CARBON
Before Treatment 1.73**

Before Treatment Soil Analysis- Sandeep Tapkir

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA DRAKSHA BAGAITDAR SANGH, PUNE					
Research & Training Center Manjri Farm Laboratory, Pune – 412 307 E-mail: mrdbslab@yahoo.in					
Issued to: Tapkir Sandeep Ramdas		Date : 13/07/2020 Ow. No. mrdbs/Lab/65-3			
A/P: Hiradgaon		Lab No.- 43 mo. No. 7387850405			
Tal: Shrigonda		Sample received in Lab. - 11/07/2020			
Dist.: Ahamadnagar		Receipt No.- 3556			
Identification : Plot No. Grapes		Date - 11/07/2020 Amount -2100/-			
SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT					
Parameter (Methods)	Unit	Optimum level	Analysis Value	Remark	
pH (1:2.5 water) (साम)	--	6.51 – 7.50	8.43	Alkaline	
E.C. (1:2.5 water) (विद्युत वाहकता)	dSm ⁻¹	< 1.00	0.19	Safe	
CaCO ₃ (Titration) (चूना)	%	1.01 – 3.00	20	High	
Organic carbon (Walkley & Black) (सॉर्कीय कार्ब)	%	1.01 – 2.00	0.08	Low	
primary nutrient					
Av. N (Alkaline KMnO ₄ method) (उपलब्ध नम्र)	ppm	181 – 220	31	Low	
NO ₃ – N (जायट्ट – नम्र)	ppm	10 – 20	9.63	Low	
Av. P (Olsens Method) (उपलब्ध स्फट्ट)	ppm	51 – 75	7.05	Low	
Av. K (NH ₄ - Ac) (उपलब्ध पालाश)	ppm	451 – 600	102	Low	
Secondary Nutrient					
Av. Calcium (कॅल्शियम)	ppm	1001 – 1500	3727	High	
Av. Magnesium (मॅग्नेशियम)	ppm	501 – 750	624	Optimum	
Av. S. (Barium Chloride Turbidimetry) (सर्टफेट)	ppm	21 – 50	8.33	Low	
Micronutrients					
Av. Fe (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (लोट)	ppm	2.51 – 5.00	4.15	Optimum	
Av. Mn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (मंगल)	ppm	2.01 – 5.00	1.82	Low	
Av. Zn (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (जस्त)	ppm	2.01 – 4.00	1.04	Low	
Av. Cu (DTPA Extr. – AAS) (तांदे)	ppm	0.41 – 1.00	0.99	Optimum	
Other parameters					
Extr. Na (NH ₄ - Ac) (सोडियम)	ppm	< 1000	740	Safe	
Boron (Hot Water) (बोरोन)	ppm	0.3 – 0.5	0.16	Low	
Extr. HCO ₃ (बायकार्बोनेट)	ppm	180 – 250	215	Optimum	
Extr. CT (Mohr's method) (क्लोराईड)	ppm	< 100	42	Safe	
Ca/Mg	--	5.5 – 6.5	5.97	Optimum	
Cu/K	--	12.5 – 13.5	36.54	High	
Mg/K	--	1.5 – 2.5	6.12	High	



J. N. Kalbhor
Laboratory Incharge

**ORGANIC CARBON
Before Treatment 0.08**

After Treatment Soil Analysis- Sandeep Tapkir

	MAHARASHTRA RAJYA DRAKSHA BAGAITDAR SANGH, PUNE Research & Training Center Manjri Farm Laboratory Pune - 412 307 E-mail: mrdbslab@yahoo.in			
Issued to:	Tapkir Sandip Ramdas			Date : 19.03.2022
A/P:	Hiradgaon	Lab. No.	1609	Mob. No. 7387850405
Tal:	Shrigonda	Sample received in Lab		
Dist.:	Ahmednagar	Receipt No		
Identification :	Plot No. 1	Date	15.03.2022	Amount 700/-

SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT

Parameter (Methods)	Unit	Optimum level	Analysis Value	Remark
pH (1:2.5 water) (सामृद्ध)	--	6.51 – 7.50	7.21	Optimum
E.C. (1:2.5 water) (विद्युत यांत्रिकी)	dSm ⁻¹	< 1.00	0.23	Safe
CaCO ₃ (Titration) (कुमारी)	%	1.01 – 3.00	14.55	High
Organic carbon (Walkley & Black) (वैक्सलीय कार्बन)	%	1.01 – 2.00	0.52	Low
Primary Nutrient				
Av. N (Alkaline KMnO ₄ method) (उपलब्ध कार्बन)	ppm	181 – 220	64.00	Low
NO ₃ - N (जायटट - जार)	ppm	10 – 20	13.74	Optimum
Av. P (Olsen's Method) (उपलब्ध स्फरव)	ppm	51 – 75	13.95	Low
Av. K (NH ₄ - Ac) (उपलब्ध पाताळ)	ppm	451 – 600	80	Low
Secondary Nutrient				
Av. Calcium (कैल्चियम)	ppm	1001 – 1500	4896	High
Av. Magnesium (मैग्नीशियम)	ppm	501 – 750	638	Optimum
Av. S (Barium Chloride Turbidimetry) (सल्फेट)	ppm	21 – 50	11.52	Low
Micronutrients				
Av. Fe (DTPA Extr. - AAS) (लौह)	ppm	2.51 – 5.00	4.78	Optimum
Av. Mn (DTPA Extr. - AAS) (मंगल)	ppm	2.01 – 5.00	2.55	Optimum
Av. Zn (DTPA Extr. - AAS) (जस्त)	ppm	2.01 – 4.00	1.5	Low
Av. Cu (DTPA Extr. - AAS) (तांबे)	ppm	0.41 – 1.00	1.89	High
Other parameters				
Extr. Na (NH ₄ - Ac) (रोडियम)	ppm	< 1000	320	Safe
Boron (Hot Water) (बोरोन)	ppm	0.3 – 0.5	0.15	Low
Extr. HCO ₃ (वायकार्बोनेट)	ppm	180 – 250	146.4	Low
Extr. Cl ⁻ (Mohr's method) (क्लोरोराइड)	ppm	< 100	76.68	Safe
Ca/Mg	--	5.5 – 6.5	7.67	High
Ca/K	--	12.5 – 13.5	61.20	High
Mg/K	--	1.5 – 2.5	7.98	High

Low (कमी); Optimum (योग्य); High (जास्त)



J. N. Kalbhor
Laboratory Incharge

**ORGANIC CARBON
Before Treatment 0.52**

VSI MICRIBIOLOGY LAB TEST REPORT

**Highest
Total Bacterial**

Form no. VSI/AGMQCC/FM29

VSI MICROBIOLOGY LAB TEST REPORT

Test Report No. -	11	Date -	02/03/2020
Address of Factory/Client-	Shree Lotus Solution, Kadamwakwasti, Tal-Haveli, Dist-Pune		
VSI Micro- Lab Sample receipt nos.-	11	Soil conditioner trial product	
Sample descriptions -	By hand Letter dated 07/03/2020		
Customer letter No.-			
Date of sample receipt-	11/02/2020	Date of Analysis-	12 to 17/02/2020

Sr. No.	Test Parameter & Unit	TVC on Respective Selective Media	FCO Standards	Test method adopted
1	Total bacterial count on NA	4.0 X 10 ¹² ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	FCO 1985
2	Total Fungal count on PDA	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
3	Total Actinomycetes count	3.0 X 10 ⁸ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁸ /ml of sample	
4	Azotobacter	4.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
5	Phosphate solubilizing bacteria	3.0 X 10 ¹² / ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
6	Potash mobilizing bacteria	4.0 X 10 ⁸ / ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁸ /ml of sample	
7	Thiobacillus	Absent	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
8	Iron solubilizing bacteria	2.0 X 10 ¹⁰ / ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁸ /ml of sample	
9	Zinc solubilizing bacteria	2.0 X 10 ¹⁰ / ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁸ /ml of sample	
10	Lactobacillus	Absent	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
11	Rhizobium	3.0 X 10 ⁶ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
12	Metarhizium	1.0 X 10 ⁶ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
13	Beauveria	1.0 X 10 ⁶ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
14	Verticillium	2.0 X 10 ⁶ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
15	Pseudomonas spp.	11.0 X 10 ⁶ /ml of sample	1.0 X 10 ⁵ /ml of sample	
16	pH	3.22		

Training program by Mr. Santosh Latnekar in Institution on Soil Fertility



Workshop was conducted on subject Soil Health through biological treatment at S. Nijiligappa Sugar Institute (Government of Karnataka) Belgavi on 12/07/2023.
92 representatives of 22 sugar factories attended the programme.



Medicinal plants grow with only organic farming program and How to fertile soil program with Rahuri Krishi Vidyapeeth at Sangamner , Ahmadnagar.



Thank You



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"We make Farmers DELIGHTFUL"

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