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Pushp Rasayan - Utilization of Marigold as Bio-Fertilizer

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ushp Rasayan is a part of the indigenous technical knowledge (ITK) in agriculture, particularly in the context of organic farming. This method has developed by Tara Chand Balji. It involves the use of Pushp Rasayan as a foliar application to address calcium and boron deficiency. The concept of pushp rasayan - the use of flowers as sources of bio-fertilizers has gained traction as farmers seek eco-friendly alternatives to chemical fertilizers. Marigold offers unique advantages due to its bioactive compounds, compatibility with

beneficial microbes, and positive impact on soil health and crop productivity.

Ingredients for preparing Pushp Rasayan

S.No	Material	Quantity
1	Marigold Flower	1 Kg
2	Cow Urine	1 Liter
3	Water	1 Liter
4	Jar	1 Piece

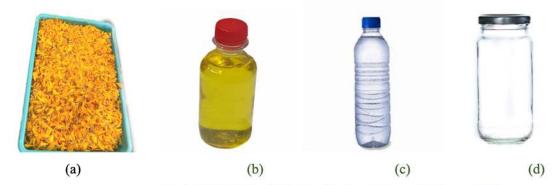


Fig. 1.1 (a) Marigold Petals, (b) Cow Urine, (c) Water, (d) Jar

Method for preparing Pushp Rasayan

- Add 1 Kg marigold petals, 1 liter cow urine with
 1 liter of water in a jar. Stir the mixture thoroughly.
- Cover the jar with a cloth and tie it properly. This
 allows air exchange while preventing insects or
 debris from entering. Place the jar in a shaded
 location.

- Allow the mixture to ferment for 10-14 days.
 Continue the twice daily stirring throughout this period.
- After fermentation, the solution is ready for use.
 For application, dilute 100 ml of the fermented solution in 1 liter of water.

Applications

Soil Drench: Pour the diluted solution around the base of plants to enrich the soil and promote plant health.

Foliar Spray: Use the diluted solution as a foliar spray for enhanced nutrient uptake and pest resistance.

Benefits

- Provide natural nutrients and beneficial microbes to plants.
- Enhance soil fertility and plant immunity.
- Reduce dependency on chemical fertilizers.

Conclusion

Pushp Rasayan through the strategic utilization of marigold in bio-fertilizer systems—provides a viable pathway for achieving higher yield, improved quality, and sustainable soil management. Adoption of this practice can be recommended for cultivation to maximize both agronomic and ecological benefits.

Reference

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