

PRODUCTION OF BIOFERTILIZERS

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues, for example, freshwater contamination, energy saving, and soil erosion are compelling the farmers to present developmental strategies that have a lower polluting impact. The utilization of environmentally friendly practices is advanced by voluntary certification schemes (e.g., GlobalGAP or organic farming schemes) as well as by legally binding regulations (e.g., the EU Directive 2009/128 aiming at the implementation of sustainable pest management practices). In this context, the diminished utilization of chemical fertilizers with expanded use of organic fertilizers is viewed as compulsory route to improve the pressure on the environment derived from rural practices. In recent year's history, the chemical pesticides and fertilizers have assumed an essential part in boosting the rural development; however, they have a short history in modern agriculture. Their immediate action and low cost succeeded to bring them rapidly in to the centre of attention. On the other hand, their toxic effects on environment, plant, animal and human life diverted the focus on eco-friendly plant protection. Moreover, the development of resistance in insects against common pesticides has not been solved yet. Thus, practices such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) have gained more importance.

Biofertilizers are vital segment of the IPM. They can be of extraordinary financial significance: they can in part replace different agrochemicals which are turning out to be