Performance Evaluation of Improvised Organic Fertilizers on the Cash Crops Production and its Economic Contribution to Farmers in Tawi-Tawi Province

DIR. EDWIN M. PUHAGAN, PH.D.
OFFICE OF THE PRODUCTION
Tawi-Tawi Regional Agricultural College
Nalil, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi
edwinpuhagan@gmail.com
0905-022-5662/0959-150-9970

Rationale

Today's farming activities relies on fertilizers. Fertilizers are important and common resource in today's farming society as many farmers and individuals use it frequently in their farm be it small-large scale faming. But, it is well known that fertilizers can greatly damage the environment as a result of the contamination and toxic waste pollution in soils it creates more particularly the commercialized in-organic fertilisers.

One of the most damaging yet poorly managed types of pollution caused by in-organic fertilizers is soil pollution and contamination which can be caused by a wide variety of factors such as improper use and over use of chemical fertilizers over the period of time in a particular place. Fertilizer pollution and contamination in soil can go on to severely impact plants, animals and eventually humans which totally destroys ecological diversity.

Bioremediation is an effective, efficient and increasingly popular method of removing contaminants from polluted soil. This is one of the identified methods that degrade pollutants with naturally occurring organisms. This can permanently remove the pollution at a very least expenses unlike the commonly used methods.

This contains naturally occurring organisms that can degrade pollutants in soils which can be enthused by a wide variety of collected materials capable of introducing more nutrients to the soils and therefore stimulate more pollutant degrading organisms, as demonstrated and confirmed in several studies the positive effects of bioremediation.

However, the possibility of using improvised organic fertilisers which are known to bring together essential nutrients to the soil and often come in the form of unwanted food wastes has not been heavily researched though this solution

holds a lot of potential as it could solve two significant global issues (pollution and food waste). Sea Urchins Shell, Banana Peels, Papaya Peels Extract and Fish remains are common food wastes that commonly serve no further purpose once the food is consumed. A bioremediation solution that utilises these materials could significantly help withstand economic and ecological stability of the farming environment. this study gives feedback the importance of the improvised organic fertilizers as it enhance economic and ecological contribution to both farmers and farming. this also provides hint on systems relying crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manure, off-farm organic wastes, mechanical cultivation, mineral bearing rocks, and aspects of biological pest control to maintain soil productivity; to supply plant nutrients; and to control weeds, insects, and other pests.

a SPSS descriptive tool was used to analyze the data where it resulted Twenty point eight (40.8%) of the respondents obtained college degree course, twenty one point six (21.6%) reached college level of education with units only but not graduated, twenty eight point eight (28.8%) graduated secondary education, and thirty two (10%) graduated elementary education.

Ninety (93%) of them have small houses situated in their farm nearby farming areas, living with six to ten (6-10) extended and close-family members, and stayed eight to ten (8-10) years in the community. Ninety eight (98%) of them self-employed, engaged in agricultural related businesses for their sources of income, earning an annual gross income ranging P50,000.00 – P100,000.00, engaged in cash crops production to include cassava farming, corn, bell-pepper, eggplant, and peanut.

Keywords: Performance, Improvised Organic, Economic Contribution