**Comparison between organic and inorganic pesticides**

Organic or natural fertilizers are typically made of plants, animal waste, and minerals, but inorganic ones are synthesized by manufacturers.

**Organic Fertilizers**

**Advantages of**

1. Improves the structure of soils, and stand against erosion.
2. Organic fertilizers naturally contain all the [plant nutrients](https://ecotikaindia.online/index.php/free-ke-funde/fertilizers-made-easy/).
3. They release nutrients slowly when they break-down.
4. They help soil retain more water; hence can be extremely helpful in mitigating drought conditions.
5. They retain different organisms including microorganisms.
6. Crops tend to be more flavorful due to the nutrients of the healthy soil.
7. Absence of toxic chemicals’ buildup because the organic material is fully decomposed.
8. They do not over fertilize the soil and keeping plant safe.
9. Plants show less [nutrient deficiency symptoms.](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wyk0fXEk2ehdsoqHHKCJMBEN7UbfjiF3/view)

**Disadvantages**

1. Nutrients are not immediately available to plants because they need time to break down.
2. They can typically be more expensive and less available than inorganic fertilizers.
3. Cannot be spread accurately in the soil.

**Inorganic fertilizers**

**Advantages**

1. Nutrients are available to the plants to plants within days.
2. They are an affordable and widely accessible option.
3. Farmers can spread them easily and accurately.
4. Their transport is cheap and simple.

**Disadvantages**

1. Chemical fertilizers are primarily made from nonrenewable sources, including fossil fuels.
2. They grow plants but do nothing to sustain the soil, promote life or soil health,
3. They do not improve soil structure.
4. Chemical fertilizers don’t replace many trace elements that are gradually depleted by repeated crop plantings, resulting in long-term damage to the soil.
5. Because the nutrients are readily available, there is a danger of over fertilization.
6. Chemical fertilizers tend to leach, then they affect the entire ecosystem.
7. Repeated applications may result in a toxic buildup of chemicals such as arsenic, cadmium, and uranium in the soil. These toxic chemicals can eventually make their way into fruits and vegetables.
8. Long-term use of chemical fertilizer can change the soil pH, upset beneficial microbial ecosystems, increase pests
9. Chemical fertilizers are easily leached with water and then pollute the water bodies.