**Which fertilizer is suitable for indoor plants?**

In agriculture, "Nhat Nuoc - Nhi Phan" is a saying that has been handed down since ancient times to talk about the importance of fertilizers for plants. Currently, there are many types of fertilizers for plants on the market. To help you better understand the classification and uses of plant fertilizers, Garden Ceramics will clarify the issue through this article. Let's learn about the right fertilizers for indoor plants!

Ornamental fertilizers play a very important role for the growth and development of plants. Thanks to the nutrients in fertilizers for ornamental plants, they can be lush and bear fruit. To better understand, let's learn about some popular bonsai fertilizers below.

**1. Organic bonsai fertilizer**

Organic fertilizer is an extremely familiar and popular fertilizer from time immemorial. They are derived from animal manure, domestic waste, kitchen waste, peat production plants, seafood... Organic fertilizers have all the necessary trace elements, macronutrients, and intermediates to produce nutrients. fertilizer for plants. It can be said that using organic fertilizers in bonsai care is a very economical choice.

**1.1. Traditional organic fertilizer**

Traditional organic fertilizers are derived from agricultural by-products, animal manures, etc., which are processed by traditional methods.

*Manure*

It is a mixture of manure, litter, and urine from cattle. Depending on each type, incubation time, incubation method, the content of micro and macro elements will be different.

Role:

Provide food for plants

Add organic matter to the soil, help the soil increase fertility and porosity.

Increase the efficiency of using chemical fertilizers.

*Garbage feces*

Garbage manure is processed from garbage, straw, green leaf stalks, ... composted with some yeast fertilizers such as lime, phosphate, manure...

Role:

Provide food for plants

Add organic matter to the soil, help the soil increase fertility and porosity.

Increase the efficiency of using chemical fertilizers.

For manure, the nutrient content will be lower

*Green manure*

Green manure is the use of fresh leaves applied to the soil without going through the composting process. Use green manure by burying green manure plants in the soil when the plants are flowering, priming when tilling.

Role:

Just like manure and garbage

**1.2. Industrial organic fertilizer**

This is a fertilizer processed from organic substances by industrial processes to create a fertilizer product of better quality than the input material.

Some common fertilizers in the form of industrial organic fertilizers can be mentioned as:

*Microbiological fertilizer*

This fertilizer is produced from beneficial microorganisms inoculated in an organic medium.

In the composition contains beneficial microorganisms, which are phosphorus-dissolving microorganisms, potassium-degrading microorganisms, nitrogen-fixing microorganisms ...

*Microbiological fertilizer bonsai fertilizer*

*Microbial manure*

Role:

Increases soil fertility

Increase the resistance of plants

Reduces leaching and evaporation of nutrients.

Enrich the amount of chemical fertilizer needed.

Improve the efficiency of using potassium, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers

Currently, people often use microbial phosphorus fertilizer as the main type to fertilize ornamental plants and flowers. In microbial phosphorus fertilizers contain microorganisms capable of decomposing indigestible organic phosphorus in the soil. Thanks to the decomposition of microorganisms, organic phosphorus will be converted into easily digestible phosphorus that can be absorbed by ornamental plants.

*Organic bio-fertilizer*

Organic fertilizers are produced by biotechnology (such as microbial fermentation) and mixed with some other active ingredients to increase the effectiveness of fertilizers.

*Bio-fertilizers*

*Organic Biofertilizer*

Role:

Increase crop yield

Create a favorable environment for biological processes in the soil to take place.

Increase the ability to absorb nutrients for ornamental plants

**2. Inorganic bonsai fertilizer (chemical fertilizer)**

Inorganic or chemical fertilizers are fertilizers that contain nutrients in the form of mineral salts obtained through chemical and physical processes. The most commonly used inorganic fertilizers are:

**2.1. Single stool**

This is a chemical fertilizer containing only 1 of 3 mineral nutrients, N - P - K.

*Nitrogen fertilizer*

Is a common name for inorganic fertilizers that provide nitrogen for plants. Play the role of promoting plant growth, stimulating the plant to produce more branches and green leaves.

*Urea nitrogen fertilizer bonsai fertilizer*

*Nitrogen fertilizer*

Include:

Urea [CO(NH4)2]: contains 46%N, white color, small pellets like fish eggs, easily soluble in water. Manure has the ability to work on many types of soil.

Nitrogen sulphate fertilizer [(NH4)2SO4]: contains 21%N, crystalline, fine, ivory white, urine odor, slightly acidic. Because manure easily acidifies the soil, it is not recommended to use nitrogen sulphate fertilizer to fertilize on acidic soil

Cyanamide Calcium [CaCN2]: contains 21%N, powder without crystals, ash gray or white. This fertilizer is suitable for acidic soils.

*Phosphate fertilizer*

Phosphate fertilizer is mainly used for priming before sowing to stimulate the rapid growth of plant roots. The roots spread around and penetrate deep into the ground, helping the tree to hold up well and withstand drought. Plays an important role in the process of forming new plant parts. This is an important secret for you to use bonsai fertilizer most effectively.

*Phosphate super fertilizer for bonsai*

*Phosphate fertilizer*

*Include:*

*Apatite fertilizer: Fine powder, gray-brown color. The stool is less hygroscopic and less metamorphic*

*Superphosphate fertilizer: It is a white or yellow-gray fine powder, or a few in the form of pellets. Fertilizers are easily soluble in water, quickly effective and suitable for use in neutral, alkaline, and acidic soils.*

*Tecmo Phosphate Manure: The stool is a light green, almost ash-colored powder with iridescent sheen. Fertilizers have an alkaline reaction, so they work well in acidic soils.*

*Potassium fertilizer*

Besides nitrogen and phosphorus, potassium is a necessary mineral for plants, which is applied to increase the resistance of plants. Increased waterlogging, drought, cold and pest tolerance, making the tree firm, less falling, and increasing the quality of agricultural products.

Include:

Potassium chloride fertilizer: contains 56%K, pink or gray opaque powder, crystallizes into small granules. This is a physiological sour fertilizer, with looseness, easy to fertilize, can be applied as a primer or top dressing, suitable for many lands except for saline soils.

Potassium sulphate fertilizer: Containing 50%K, small crystals, fine, white, easily soluble in water, little clumping. It is a physiological acid fertilizer, suitable for many crops.

**2.2. Mixed manure**

In chemical fertilizers, mixed fertilizers are also used very commonly, this type of fertilizer will contain 2 or more mineral nutrients. Some commonly used fertilizers are compound fertilizers and compost.

*NPK fertilizer bonsai fertilizer*

*Fertilizer NPK*

Compound fertilizers: made from chemical reactions from basic materials.

Compost: often multi-colored, formed by the mixing of mineral nutrients N. P. K… without chemistry occurring between substances.

Above is some information about the most popular inorganic and organic fertilizers today. Hope you have more knowledge to choose the right fertilizer for indoor plants.