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Controlling Environmental Pollution by using Beverage Sludge Instead of Chemical Fertilizer

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INTRODUCTION

With an influx of interest and usage worldwide, the sewage age of the snack bar is approaching. The average elements of refreshment are carbonated water, sweeteners, sugar, organic mash, spice specialists, varieties, additives and salt. Only 20% of the combinations converge into the jug, the rest is wasted. Regardless, nutraceuticals and organics remain in the wastewater and in the mucus after passing through the ETP. The presence of these supplements not only helps develop refreshing slime and allows you to refuse to use composting materials at any time, but also fights natural pollution. Indian Spinach and Okra have been developed in six unique combinations, including refreshing water and soil, with a focus on growth, yield, nutrition and nutritional benefits. Soil additives, natural substances, EC and pH were analyzed to assess the adequacy of the muds for development. Control treatments were scheduled with 100% soil, and gradually 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, 100% soil was replaced with refreshing water of various drugs. Maximum growth of Indian spinach and okra was observed 38 days after planting, with 80% slope and 20% soil treatments being 120% and 125% higher than the control treatment. The yields were found to be 9-fold and 2-fold higher than similarly treated controls.

DESCRIPTION

Food values (ascorbic acid, beta-carotene, and protein) and nutraceuticals (Fe, Ca, Mg, K, P, and Zn) increased with increasing amounts of beverage soil while meeting USDA criteria It turns out that No secondary soil compost is used, and the refreshing mud shows potential for both growth and yield. By the way, 80% drinking mucilage is ideal as a substitute for synthetic compost. When Indian spinach and okra were developed in 6 different potion/soil combinations, refreshing slime was used as a substitute for toxic compost (natural pollution) meets the requirements of Bulk thickness, EC, pH, natural products, and crop-promoting supplements (N, P, K, S, Fe, Ca, Mg, and Mn) were tested on both drinking mud and soil. Each limit tested was found to be suitable for processing conditions containing significant organic matter (37.69%). At 100%, germination rates for Indian spinach were respectively, in contrast to control treatments at 38 DAS, where 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100% of the soil was replaced with potable water, respectively and 79% higher fertilizers. Furthermore, okra plants grew and 71% higher than control treatments at 49 DAS while using similar amounts of fertilizer. The most extreme yields for Indian spinach and okra were 10.88 kg/m² and 498.9 g, 9 and 2 times higher than the control with 80% fresh water and 20% soil treatment. A regular improvement in nutritional value was observed with the volume expansion of potted refreshing mud for ascorbic acid, β-carotene, protein and supplements (Fe, Ca, Mg, K, P, Zn).

CONCLUSION

This clearly shows that drinking mud has a positive effect on development as an alternative to the destructive synthetic compost that is nature's decline. Developed from a medium containing mucilage and 20% soil, the processed vegetable nutraceutical and nutritional benefits are believed to be virtually identical to high quality Indian spinach and okra of potable mud and 20% growable soil mixture outperforms all other mixtures in terms of growth, yield, nutritional value and uptake of dietary supplements by Indian spinach and okra. Using drinking mucilage instead of compost is a smart and manageable way to reduce fertilizer use and minimize waste.

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