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Titolo	Earthworms and Vermicomposting : Species, Procedures and Crop Application / / by Sohan Singh Walia, Tamanpreet Kaur
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Altri autori (Persone)	KaurTamanpreet
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Soggetti	Microbial ecology Agricultural biotechnology Soil science Microbial Ecology Agricultural Biotechnology Soil Science
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Nota di contenuto	Earthworms and vermicomposting -- Anatomy of earthworms.- Earthworms, their species and biological features -- Vermitechnology- History and its applications -- Role of earthworms in vermicomposting -- Different sources of vermicompost -- Preparation of vermicompost -- Influence of vermicompost on soil health -- Harvesting of vermicompost -- By-product and value-added products -- Problems in handling vermicompost -- Importance of application of vermicompost in cereal, fruit and vegetable crops -- Beneficial role of vermicompost and nutrient content in vermicompost -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book explains the lifecycle of earthworms, biological features, multiplication of worms, species of earthworms that are suitable for vermicomposting, different sources of vermicompost, nutrient recovery and different procedures for making of vermicompost and importance of application of vermicompost in cereal, fruit and vegetable crops. The tremendous increase in population, urbanization, industrialization and agricultural production results in accumulation quantities of solid wastes. This has created serious problem in the environment. In order to dispose this waste safely it should be converted effectively. This is

achieved by bio-composting and vermicomposting of farm, urban and agro-industrial waste. It is being increasing realized that composting is an environment friendly process, convert wide variety of wastes into valuable agricultural inputs. Compost is excellent source of humus and plant nutrients, on application of which improve soil biophysical properties and organic matter status of the soil. India generates about 350 million tonnes of agricultural waste every year. Agricultural wastes include crop residues, weeds, leaf litter, sawdust, forest waste, and livestock waste. Under appropriate conditions, worms eat agricultural waste and reduce the volume by 40 to 60%. Vermicompost produced by the activity of earthworms is rich in macro and micro-nutrients, vitamins, growth hormones, enzymes such as proteases, amylases, lipase, cellulase and chitinase and immobilized microflora. This book will assist farmers, students and scholars to guide them about lifecycle of earthworms, biological features, multiplication of worms, species of earthworms that are suitable for vermicomposting and different procedures for making of vermicompost. This book will also benefit students of agriculture at graduate and post graduate level as students have a designated course on vermicomposting.
