



PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHANGES DURING THE BIOCONVERSION OF SOLID ORGANIC WASTES USING VERMITECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

*Industrialization and population explosion leads to continuous generation and accumulation of solid wastes (degradable and non-degradable). Accumulation of this waste in nature affects the living and non-living environment adversely. Therefore it is necessary to develop proper management technology for this waste. Vermicomposting is the best, useful, environment friendly technique to solve this by bioconversion. The present study consider the development of vermicompost (manure) using earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*) and their nutrient analysis. Results from the study shows that the manure prepared from the vermicomposting technology is rich in nutrient contents (macro and micronutrients) and having suitable physico-chemical properties required for the proper growth of crop plants and maintain soil fertility. Thus it could be concluded that vermicomposting is the most appropriate and efficient method for management of degradable municipal solid waste.*

Key words: *Solid organic waste, bioconversion, vermitechology, earthworm*