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Short Profile :

• B.Jayanthi is a Ph.D. Research Scholar at Dept. of Zoology in Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Trichy. She has completed M.Sc.,M.Phil. She has done academic projects on Vermtechnology, Sericulture.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE	
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BIOCONVERSION OF FICUS RELIGIOSA INTO ECO – FRIENDLY MANURE BY USING EPIGEIC EARTHWORM *EISENIA FETIDA*

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Review Editor



Happy Writing.....

Happy Writing.....

ABSTRACT:

Vermibeds were prepared in three different concentrations. *E.fetida* worms were inoculated into the *F.religiosa* vermibed in all the concentration except control. The conversion ratio of *F.religiosa* into vermicompost was found to be more or less similar in all the concentration. The reproductive potential and physico-chemical parameters were analyzed in the vermicompost.

Abstract Report: The Title Accurately Said The Study was About.

INTRODUCTION:

Vermicompost is an easy and effective way of recycling agriculture waste, city garbage waste and kitchen waste along with bioconversion of garden waste materials into nutrient rich vermicompost by using earthworm. In majority of the previous studies, *E.fetida* was used as a candidate species for vermicomposting operation, because it can tolerate wide range of pH, temperature, moisture and highest reproductive potential worms.

Introduction Report: This Article Include Full Introduction, Methods, Results & Introduction Section.

METHODS & MATERIALS:

Dry leaves of *F.religiosa* were collected from the college campus Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirappalli. Predigestion is the essential for the process of composting. *F.religiosa* leaf litter was cut into tiny bits, sundried for 15 days because to remove the odour and shade dried for 15 days because to reduce the heat. Simultaneously cowdung also predigested.

Methods & Materials Report: Tables/Boxes/Diagram & Images are Used to Explain Specific Points or Background Information. Figures That The Plotted Parameters are Clearly Mentioned.

RESULT:

Table 1 shows the composition of predigested *F.religiosa* leaf litter and its conversion into vermicompost by using *E.fetida*. *E.fetida* releases fine, powdery, dark brown material. The mean total weights of the vermicompost obtained from *F.religiosa* were 829g (50:50), 748g (60:40), and 652g (70:30). The maximum vermicompost recovered from 50:50 concentration compared than others.

Result Report: Figures are Imported to Provide Explanation for Background Information. Conclusion of This Paper Clearly Supported Results.

CONCLUSION:

The process of vermiculture helps in improving soil fertility and minimizes the use of chemical fertilizers. This eco-friendly vermiculture-agriculture-ecoengineering makes organic recycling much more active and enhances plant growth. This technology also provides opportunities for self employment by utilizing the available agricultural resources to the rural people.

Conclusion Report: The Text is Rounded off with a Conclusion that Discusses the Implication of The Findings & Ideas Discussed & Their Impact on Future Research Direction.

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- Lee K.E. (1985). Earthworms: Their ecology and relationships with soil and land use (Academic press, Sydney).

Reference Report: There are Places where the Author B. Jayanthi and M. Jayanthi Need to Cite a Reference, but Have Not

SUMMARY OF ARTICLE

	Very High	High	Average	Low	Very Low
1. Interest of the topic to the readers	✓				
2. Originally & Novelty of the ideas	✓				
3. Importance of the proposed ideas		✓			
4. Timelines		✓			
5. Sufficient information to support the assertions made & conclusion drawn					
6. Quality of writing(Organization, Clarity, Accuracy Grammer)	✓				
7. References & Citation(Up-to-date, Appropriate Sufficient)			✓		

This Article is Innovative & Original, No Plagiarism Detected

FUTURE RESEARCH SUGGESTIONS

This Article can expand further research for MINOR/MAJOR Research Project at UGC

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