



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Vermiconversion of biogas plant slurry and parthenium weed mixture to manure

Anoop Yadav¹ · V. K. Garg^{2,3}

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Abstract

Purpose *Parthenium hysterophorus* is one among the most troublesome weeds at the global level. It is mainly controlled by chemical methods. The scientific community is in search of new but non-destructive approaches for its management. Vermicomposting is one among the promising technologies for the management of organic fraction of solid wastes. This study was undertaken to assess the vermicomposting of parthenium weed mixed with biogas plant slurry under laboratory conditions.

Method Six different combinations of biogas plant slurry and parthenium were fed to worms in vermibins under controlled laboratory conditions for 60 days. Various physico-chemical parameters before and after vermicomposting were evaluated. Worm biomass production was also monitored periodically during the experimentation period.

Results The EC, TCa and NPK content increased significantly after vermicomposting, accompanied by substantial reduction in organic carbon content. C: N ratio was reduced to less than 20. Heavy metals (Fe, Zn, Ni, Cu, Cr and Pb) concentration was higher in vermicompost than in initial waste mixtures. Parthenium weed addition to worm feed was not supportive to the worm growth and fecundity.

It was inferred from the results that vermicomposting may be an efficient biological approach to convert parthenium-spiked biogas plant slurry into nutrient-rich manure.

Keywords Biogas plant slurry · *Eisenia fetida* · *Parthenium hysterophorus* · Vermicompost · Weed · Worm growth

Introduction

The expansive use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture has led to imbalance in natural ecosystems to such an extent that the world has now realized the importance of eco-friendly cultivation practices in agriculture and the need for utilization of naturally available organic materials of plant and animal origin and refuse of agro-based industries for sustainable farming. It is evident from the available literature that weeds are mainly controlled by destructive methods. Little attention has been paid to them as a biomass resource. Weeds are valuable resources and available free of cost, growing without cultivation and irrigation (Kishore et al. 2010).

Parthenium hysterophorus L. is a highly prolific and pernicious invasive weed species reported in India and several other countries. The weed has been unintentionally introduced in India and within the last few decades, it has achieved the status of most hazardous and problematic weed (Yadav and Garg 2013). Now it is a common weed along roadsides, riverbanks around cropping land and on wastelands, where it predominantly invades disturbed habitats and negatively affects agricultural production. The weed is considered as a noxious weed due to its adaptability to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, rapid seed germination, seed persistence in soil seed banks,

✉ V. K. Garg
vinodkgarg@yahoo.com

¹ Department of Environmental Science, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, India

² Centre for Environmental Sciences and Technology, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, Punjab 151001, India

³ Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology, Hisar, Haryana 125001, India



flexibility in life cycle (short and extended), strong competitiveness, allelopathic effects on other plants and health effects on animals as well as on human beings.

Parthenium is one of the most dreaded weeds and can germinate throughout the year. Parthenin is the toxic substance present in it and is the causative factor for several health problems (Nallathambi 1998). Several authors have reported the adverse impacts of *Parthenium hysterophorus* on agriculture (Kishore et al. 2010; Khaliq et al. 2015). It reduces production from livestock by causing various health problems and by causing scarcity of animal fodder by invading pasturelands. *P. hysterophorus* is poisonous to livestock when it is consumed or repeatedly in contact with the weed. Those animals can encounter death, rashes on their body and udders, alopecia, loss of skin pigmentation, allergic skin reactions, dermatitis, diarrhoea, anorexia, pruritus (Bezuneh 2015).

The invasion of the weed to agriculture is a serious problem. Several control methods (chemical, biological, mechanical and integrated) are being used and most of the methods are not successful due to rapid re-infestation of the plant. None of the method is practically effective for its eradication and control. The chemical control method depends on herbicides, which leads to environmental problems and affects non-target plants. Biological methods (such as pests, competitive plants, etc.) have their own restrictions. Physical methods such as ploughing and uprooting are labour intensive. Burning has adverse effects on living organisms and the environment.

Vermicomposting is biological transformation of organic waste into a stabilized product that can be applied in agricultural fields without detrimental effects on plant growth (Ravindran et al. 2015, Pigatin et al. 2016). Yadav

and Garg (2011) have reported that *Parthenium hysterophorus* can be effectively converted into vermicompost if mixed in appropriate quantities with animal dung. The present study is hypothesized that vermicomposting of parthenium weed spiked with biogas plant slurry (BPS) could be an alternative option for weed control. Rajiv et al. (2013) reported that if *Parthenium hysterophorus* is amended with cow dung then Parthenin free vermicompost can be produced using *E. eugeniae*. The phenol contents were reduced by 32–48 % during vermicomposting. In various studies conducted on vermicomposting of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, mainly cow dung has been used as spiking material (Table 1). Therefore, studies are required on other organic wastes also to explore their potential in the vermicomposting of *Parthenium hysterophorus* as spiking material. Keeping this in view present study has been conducted to investigate the bioconversion of *Parthenium hysterophorus* spiked with biogas plant slurry using epigaeic worm *Eisenia fetida*.

Materials and methods

Biogas plant slurry (BPS) was acquired from a 100 m³ capacity biogas plant located at village Ladwa, Hisar, India. In this plant, cow dung mixed with canal water is used as feed. Green plants of *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PH) growing along roadside were cut about 5.0 cm above the ground for use in the experiment (Fig. 1). The weed plants were cut into small pieces (2–3 cm) before use in experiments. *Eisenia fetida* hatchlings maintained in the laboratory in stock cultures were used for experimentation. *E. fetida* was used in the experiments due to its well-

Table 1 Studies conducted in past on the vermicomposting of *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PH)

Waste mixture	Earthworm species	Period of experiment	Key findings	References
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> mixed with cow dung	<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	18 weeks	Among the parthenium containing treatments, 25 % parthenium and 75 % CD containing treatment was optimum for the growth and reproduction of <i>E. fetida</i>	Yadav and Garg (2011)
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> mixed with cow dung	<i>Eudrilus eugeniae</i>	45 days	<i>Parthenium</i> mediated vermicompost showed an increase in plant nutrition, but decrease in organic carbon and phenol contents when it was compared to initial feed mixtures. The results indicated that Parthenin toxin and phenols can be eradicated via vermicomposting if <i>P. hysterophorus</i> is mixed with appropriate quantity of cow dung	Rajiv et al. (2013)
Cow dung, food industry sludge, water hyacinth and parthenium	<i>Eisenia fetida</i>	13 week	The final vermicomposts were homogenous and rich in important plant nutrients (NPK). The wastes can be converted into good quality manure by vermicomposting, which indicated their agricultural values as a soil conditioner if mixed with weeds in appropriate ratios	Yadav and Garg (2013)
Parthenium, farm wastes, goat manure, poultry manure and cow dung	<i>Eisenia foetida</i>	60 days	Addition of different farm and animal wastes helped to degrade the parthenium and improve the nutrient value	Yadav (2015)





Fig. 1 *Parthenium hysterophorus* growing along road side

Table 2 Initial physico-chemical characteristics of Biogas Plant Slurry (BPS) and *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PH)

S. No.	Parameters	BPS	PH
1	pH	8.8 ± 0.2	6.09 ± 0.1
2	EC (dS/m)	2.23 ± 0.04	5.54 ± 0.15
3	TOC (g/kg)	431 ± 14	462 ± 26
4	TKN (g/kg)	6.4 ± 0.3	7.7 ± 0.23
5	TAP (g/kg)	2.29 ± 0.1	2.12 ± 0.3
6	TK (g/kg)	7.8 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.05
7	TCa (g/kg)	1.87 ± 0.08	1.55 ± 0.01
8	C: N ratio	67.35 ± 3.8	60.0 ± 3.5
9	Fe (mg/kg)	5670 ± 220	4747 ± 19
10	Zn (mg/kg)	172.5 ± 4.6	131.7 ± 3.6
11	Ni (mg/kg)	7.4 ± 0.37	5.6 ± 0.09
12	Pb (mg/kg)	7.7 ± 0.40	7.9 ± 0.4
13	Cr (mg/kg)	100.8 ± 1.3	78.1 ± 0.2
14	Cu (mg/kg)	31.7 ± 1.4	25.7 ± 0.55

The data represent the mean ± standard deviation of three replicates

established potential for vermicomposting of various compostable organic materials such as agricultural wastes, weeds, animal wastes and industrial wastes. The physico-chemical characteristics of the BPS and PH are given in Table 2.

Experimental design

Six circular plastic vermibins were filled with 4 kg of waste mixture (on dry weight basis) containing different proportion of BPS and PH. The following vermibins were established:

Vermibin 1: 100 % BPS

Vermibin 2: 90 % BPS + 10 % PH

Vermibin 3: 80 % BPS + 20 % PH

Vermibin 4: 70 % BPS + 30 % PH

Vermibin 5: 60 % BPS + 40 % PH

Vermibin 6: 50 % BPS + 50 % PH

All the vermibins were allowed to undergo composting for 3 weeks, to eliminate the volatile gases and make the waste mixtures palatable to worms. After composting, 200 unclitellated hatchlings were added in each vermibin. All the vermibins were kept in the dark in laboratory at 20–25 °C, maintaining 60–80 % moisture and covered with jute cloth. Samples of the waste were drawn at 0 day (initial) and day 60 (at end) from each vermibin. The zero day refers to the day of inoculation of worms after 3-weeks composting. The samples so collected were free from earthworms, hatchlings and cocoons. The samples were dried in shade at room temperature prior to physico-chemical and heavy metal analysis.

Physico-chemical and statistical analyses

A 1:10 (w/v) suspension of each sample with distilled water was prepared for pH and electrical conductivity (EC) determination. Total organic carbon (TOC), Total Kjeldhal nitrogen (TKN) and Total available phosphorus (TAP) were determined as reported by Nelson and Sommers (1982), Bremner and Mulvaney (1982) and Bear (1964) respectively. Total potassium (TK) and Total calcium (TCa) were determined by flame photometer after digesting the samples. Heavy metals (Fe, Cu, Zn, Ni, Pb and Cr) were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS) (AAS 6300 Shimadzu, Japan). The samples were digested in conc. HNO_3 and HClO_4 (9:1, v/v) prior to heavy metal determination. C: N ratio was calculated from TOC and TKN values.

The results are presented as the average of three replicates. The data was analysed by One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The post hoc Tukey's *t* test was used to evaluate the significant alterations among unlike treatments for studied factors.

Results and discussion

Nutrient quality of vermicomposts

The physico-chemical properties of wastes were considerably modified by the earthworms. The worms had reduced the particle size of organic matter, thus reducing the volume and mass of initial quantities taken in the vermibins. The vermicompost was fine, homogeneous, light and blackish in colour. During vermicomposting, the ingested material is fragmented and homogenized by the worms in



so doing the surface area is increased for microbial action. The microbial communities are primarily responsible for extra-cellular enzymes required for waste mineralization in the vermicomposting bins (Edwards and Fletcher 1988).

Initial pH of wastes varied from 8.8 to 7.4 in different vermbins. Whereas pH of vermicomposts was in the range of 6.95–7.23 which is lesser than initial pH of wastes (Table 3). The pH variations were not significantly different between different waste mixtures ($P > 0.05$). The lowering of pH may also be due to the production of carbon dioxide, ammonia, nitrates and organic acids during the worm activity (Suthar 2010). The pH reduction may also be contributed to N and P mineralization (Ndegwa et al. 2000).

EC of vermicomposts was higher than initial wastes (Table 3). The EC of waste mixtures and vermicomposts was in the range of 2.3–3.8 dS m⁻¹ and 3.75–4.66 dS m⁻¹, respectively. Statistically, the EC contents in vermbin 1, 2, 3 and 4 were not significantly different from each other ($P > 0.05$). EC was maximum in vermbin 1 and the minimum in vermbin 6. This increase in EC may be due to increased level of soluble salts due to mineralization of the waste by worms and microorganisms.

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient from manurial point of view in vermicompost. TAP was 29.5 to 75 % higher in vermicomposts than initial waste mixtures (Table 3). The TAP content of initial waste mixtures was in the range of 2.20–2.31 g kg⁻¹, while, TAP in vermicomposts was in the range of 2.85–4.06 g kg⁻¹. Lee (1992) reported that the organic materials pass through the gut of earthworms then some of phosphorus being converted to such forms that are

available to plants. Mineralization and mobilization of Phosphorus due to bacterial and earthworm's activity may be responsible for increase in TAP (Goswami et al. 2013).

TK and TCa contents were marginally greater in the vermicomposts than waste mixtures (Tables 2 and 3). Kaviraj and Sharma (2003) have reported that various acids produced by the worms during vermicomposting process may be responsible for the conversion of insoluble potassium into soluble potassium. Increase in TCa content may be credited to the mineralization of waste in by worms during vermicomposting. Roca-Pérez et al. (2009) have reported that loss of organic matter by degradation, evaporation and volatilization also contributes to increased quantities of the minerals.

TOC content was 25.6 to 33.9 % lesser in the vermicomposts than initial waste mixtures. TOC loss was highest in vermbin 1 and lowest in vermbin 5. Initial TOC content in the waste mixtures was in the range of 430 to 440 g kg⁻¹, while in the vermicomposts was in the range of 284 – 328 g kg⁻¹ (Fig. 2). The collective action of the worms and microorganisms may be responsible for the loss of organic carbon from the organic wastes in the form of CO₂ (Prakash and Karmegam 2010). Suthar (2006) has reported that microbial respiration also contributes to the loss of organic carbon during vermicomposting.

Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) was higher in vermicomposts than the initial waste mixtures. The TKN content of waste mixtures was in the range of 6.48 to 7.50 g kg⁻¹ (Fig. 3). Whereas in vermicomposts it ranged from 19.3 to 29.4 g kg⁻¹. The differences in TKN content after vermicomposting between waste mixtures except that between

Table 3 Physico-chemical characteristics of initial waste mixtures and vermicomposts (mean \pm SD, $n = 3$)

Vermibin no.	pH	EC	TAP	TK	TCa
Initial waste mixtures					
1	8.8 \pm 0.22	2.3 \pm 0.08	2.30 \pm 0.20	7.8 \pm 0.15	1.88 \pm 0.12
2	8.5 \pm 0.10	2.5 \pm 0.10	2.31 \pm 0.01	7.2 \pm 0.20	1.82 \pm 0.03
3	8.2 \pm 0.02	2.9 \pm 0.13	2.26 \pm 0.04	6.6 \pm 0.15	1.81 \pm 0.12
4	8.0 \pm 0.11	3.3 \pm 0.20	2.29 \pm 0.06	6.0 \pm 0.30	1.70 \pm 0.13
5	7.7 \pm 0.03	3.6 \pm 0.01	2.20 \pm 0.01	5.4 \pm 0.15	1.73 \pm 0.02
6	7.4 \pm 0.20	3.8 \pm 0.20	2.20 \pm 0.03	4.8 \pm 0.20	1.70 \pm 0.02
Vermicompost					
1	6.95 \pm 0.17a	3.75 \pm 0.07a	3.51 \pm 0.06b	8.18 \pm 0.02f	4.0 \pm 0.10c
2	7.10 \pm 0.20a	3.96 \pm 0.10a	4.06 \pm 0.03d	7.76 \pm 0.01e	2.90 \pm 0.05b
3	7.23 \pm 0.09a	3.78 \pm 0.33a	3.83 \pm 0.08c	7.12 \pm 0.12d	2.85 \pm 0.2b
4	7.11 \pm 0.01a	4.02 \pm 0.01a	3.56 \pm 0.08b	6.23 \pm 0.02c	2.12 \pm 0.5a
5	7.18 \pm 0.04a	4.65 \pm 0.09b	2.85 \pm 0.06a	5.93 \pm 0.08b	2.11 \pm 0.09a
6	7.10 \pm 0.21a	4.66 \pm 0.14b	2.88 \pm 0.03a	5.38 \pm 0.05a	2.07 \pm 0.06a

Units of all the parameters except pH and EC are in g kg⁻¹. The EC values are in dS m⁻¹. Mean values followed by the same letter(s) in a column within the raw mixtures or the vermicomposts are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$



Fig. 2 TOC content of initial waste mixtures and vermicomposts in different vermibins

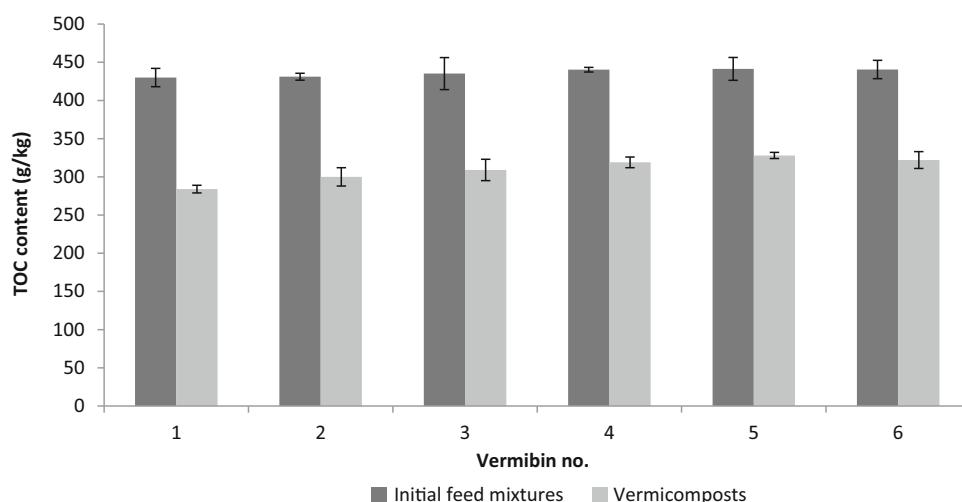
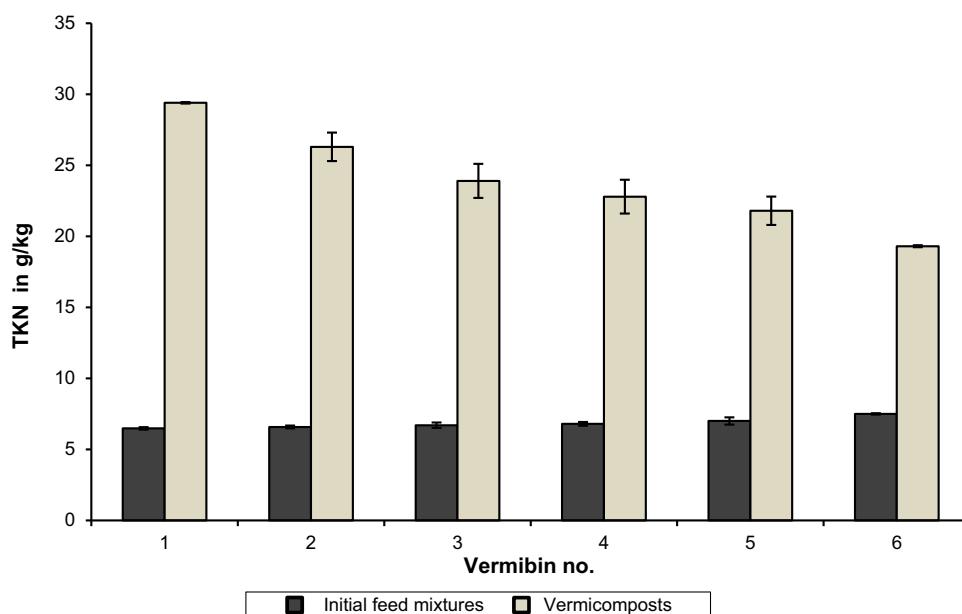


Fig. 3 TKN content of initial waste mixtures and vermicompost in different vermibins



feed mixtures 3, 4 and 5 were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). This increase in TKN content may be due to the discharge of mucus, nitrogenous substances, hormones, enzymes etc. by the worms (Tripathi and Bhardwaj 2004; Varma et al. 2015). Hartenstein and Hartenstein (1981) have reported that pH also plays an important role in retention of TKN by the vermicomposts as at higher pH it may be lost as ammonia.

C: N ratio of the waste material is important for microbial activity and worm fecundity. The C: N ratio is key parameter, since plants do not assimilate mineral nitrogen unless this ratio is $\leq 20: 1$ or less (Edwards and Bohlen 1996). The C: N ratio was significantly reduced in all the vermibins after vermicomposting (Fig. 4). Initial C: N ratio of waste mixtures was in the range of 58.7–66.3. Whereas C: N ratio of vermicomposts was in the range of

9.65–16.68. Various authors have reported reduction in C: N ratio during vermicomposting in the 58–85 % (Gupta and Garg 2008). C: N reduction may be due to loss of TOC and gain in TKN during vermicomposting process.

Heavy metal content in vermicomposts

Heavy metals are known to have high residence time ranging from hundreds to thousands of years in the soil, and can be absorbed by plants and negatively affect human health after consumption (Coulibaly et al. 2014). Although some of the heavy metals in trace quantities are indispensable for plant growth, however, in higher concentrations may have damaging effects on crop yield and quality (Whittle and Dyson, 2002, Vodounou et al. 2016). Therefore, heavy metals, in vermicompost, should be



Fig. 4 C:N ratio of initial waste mixtures and vermicomposts in different vermibins

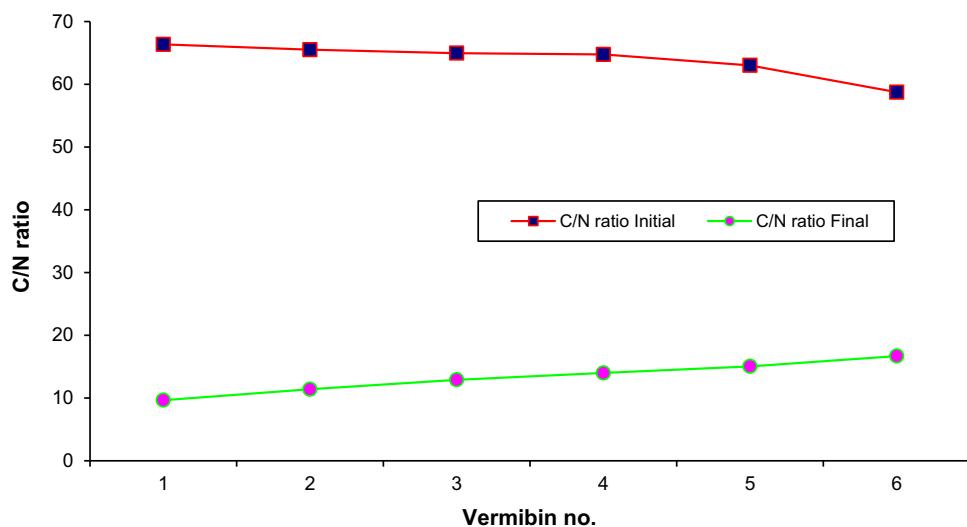


Table 4 Heavy metal content (mg kg^{-1}) in initial waste mixtures and vermicomposts (mean \pm SD, $n = 3$)

Vermibin no.	Fe	Zn	Ni	Cu	Cr	Pb
Initial waste mixtures						
1	5670 ± 59	172 ± 3	7.40 ± 0.04	31.7 ± 0.5	101 ± 6.0	7.70 ± 0.01
2	5567 ± 147	168 ± 2	7.24 ± 0.03	31.0 ± 0.6	98.3 ± 1.7	7.74 ± 0.02
3	5475 ± 165	164 ± 5	7.04 ± 0.04	30.5 ± 0.0	96.2 ± 0.8	7.74 ± 0.02
4	5398 ± 88	160 ± 5	6.90 ± 0.05	30.5 ± 0.3	94.8 ± 0.4	7.76 ± 0.01
5	5310 ± 61	156 ± 2	6.68 ± 0.02	29.8 ± 0.2	91.7 ± 0.3	7.80 ± 0.04
6	5220 ± 47	151 ± 2	6.46 ± 0.03	28.4 ± 0.6	89.0 ± 0.7	7.80 ± 0.03
Vermicompost						
1	$6842 \pm 129\text{c}$	$210 \pm 9\text{d}$	$10.2 \pm 0.1\text{d}$	$43.5 \pm 1.4\text{d}$	$121 \pm 8\text{bc}$	$8.15 \pm 0.13\text{c}$
2	$6773 \pm 131\text{c}$	$198 \pm 2\text{ cd}$	$10.2 \pm 0.2\text{d}$	$44.8 \pm 3.5\text{d}$	$124 \pm 6\text{c}$	$8.55 \pm 0.13\text{d}$
3	$6697 \pm 98\text{c}$	$188 \pm 5\text{bc}$	$10.8 \pm 0.3\text{e}$	$38.9 \pm 1.1\text{c}$	$108 \pm 1\text{a}$	$8.43 \pm 0.07\text{d}$
4	$6321 \pm 34\text{b}$	$184 \pm 6\text{b}$	$9.7 \pm 0.15\text{c}$	$36.2 \pm 0.8\text{bc}$	$110 \pm 3\text{ab}$	$7.65 \pm 0.10\text{b}$
5	$5878 \pm 89\text{a}$	$181 \pm 1\text{b}$	$8.8 \pm 0.07\text{b}$	$32.7 \pm 0.4\text{ab}$	$106 \pm 1\text{a}$	$6.80 \pm 0.01\text{a}$
6	$5689 \pm 90\text{a}$	$162 \pm 2\text{a}$	$7.5 \pm 0.67\text{a}$	$31.3 \pm 0.7\text{a}$	$107 \pm 3\text{a}$	$7.60 \pm 0.05\text{b}$

Mean values followed by the same letter(s) in a column within the raw mixtures or the vermicomposts are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$

quantified prior to its application in agricultural soils. Heavy metals content in different waste mixtures and vermicomposts are given in Table 4. The results showed that Fe, Zn, Ni, Cu, Cr and Pb content in the vermicomposts was higher than initial waste mixtures.

Total Fe content in waste mixtures was in the range of 5220 to 5670 mg kg^{-1} and in vermicompost, it ranged from 5689 to 6842 mg kg^{-1} . It was 8.9–22.3 % higher in vermicomposts than waste mixtures. The TFe content in vermicomposts was significantly different ($P < 0.05$), except for waste mixture 5 and 6. Total Zn content in waste mixtures was in range of 151–172 mg kg^{-1} (Table 4). It was 7.2 to 22 % higher in vermicomposts than raw mixtures. Minimum increase in TZn was noted in vermibin no. 6 ($162 \pm 2 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$) and maximum in vermibin no. 1

($210 \pm 9 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$). Total Ni content in vermicomposts was in the range of 6.46–7.40 mg kg^{-1} , which is 16–40.8 % higher than raw mixtures. The TZn and TNi content in vermicomposts was significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Total Cu content was also 9.7 to 42.2 % higher in vermicomposts. TCu content was maximum in vermibin no. 6 ($31.3 \pm 0.7 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$) and maximum in vermibin no. 1 ($43.5 \pm 1.4 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$). Similarly, total Cr content was also higher in vermicomposts than initial waste mixtures; it was in range of 106–124 mg kg^{-1} in vermicomposts and in range of 89–101 mg kg^{-1} in initial waste mixtures (Table 4). The TCr content in vermicomposts was not significantly different in waste mixture 3, 4, 5 and 6. Total Pb content was slightly higher in vermicomposts obtained from vermibin no. 1, 2 and 3, while it was lesser in the



vermicomposts obtained from vermibin no. 4, 5 and 6 as compared to initial. It was in range of $7.74\text{--}7.80 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ in waste mixtures and in range of $6.80\text{--}8.55 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ in (Table 4).

The total metal content may increase because of the carbon losses during vermicomposting (Dominguez 2004). Reduction in waste volume and quantities during vermicomposting may be another factor for enhanced levels of heavy metals in vermicompost (Gupta et al. 2007). Several studies have reported increase in metal content after vermicomposting of various organic wastes. Elvira et al. (1998) have reported the increase of Zn, Fe, Mn and Ni concentration in the vermicompost of paper-pulp mill sludge. Similarly, Varma et al. (2015) have reported increase in heavy metal concentration of waste carbide sludge (WCS) and agricultural waste after vermicomposting.

Growth and reproduction of *Eisenia fetida*

The worm's growth was good except little mortality in some vermibins. The worm mortalities in different vermibins were 1 to 5 %. In place of dead worms, new worms were added from the stock culture to maintain worm population. Higher mortality was observed in those vermibins, which had higher percentage of PH. There was no mortality in vermibin 1 and 2. Figure 5 depicts the growth of the worms in different vermibins. In all the vermibins, initially there was an increase in worm biomass followed by stabilization, and, finally biomass loss. This initial

increase in worm biomass may be due to food availability in plenty and in later stages, the biomass loss may be due to non-availability of the food to the worms. The biomass gain in different vermibins was inconsistent. Maximum worm biomass was observed in vermibin no. 1 and minimum worm biomass was in vermibin no. 6. The results also showed that maximum worm biomass was attained on 36th day in vermibin no. 1 (Table 5). Mean net worm biomass gain ($1263 \pm 26 \text{ mg worm}^{-1}$) was also maximum in vermibin no. 1 and minimum ($874 \pm 15 \text{ mg worm}^{-1}$) in vermibin no. 6.

The fecundity of earthworms in different vermibins has been encapsulated in Table 5. Cocoon production was started between 18th and 24th day of vermicomposting in different all the vermibins. After 60 days maximum cocoons (383 ± 25) were produced in vermibin no. 2, followed by vermibin no. 1 and 3 (Table 5). Cocoon production was affected by the percentage of substrates in the vermibins. The number of cocoons produced per worm was also maximum in vermibin no. 2 (7.6 ± 0.25) and the minimum in vermibin no. 6 (1.81 ± 0.09). The maximum hatchlings were produced in vermibin no. 1 (1030 ± 181) and minimum in vermibin no. 6 (260 ± 17) (Table 5). The biomass of hatchlings was in the range of $80.2\text{--}16.7 \text{ g}$ in different vermibins. Maximum hatchling biomass was in vermibin no. 1 and minimum in vermibin no. 2. This showed that maximum growth and reproduction was in vermibin no. 1 (100 % BPS) and minimum in vermibin no. 6 (50 % BPS + 50 % PH). The worm biomass growth and cocoons production were lesser in PH spiked waste

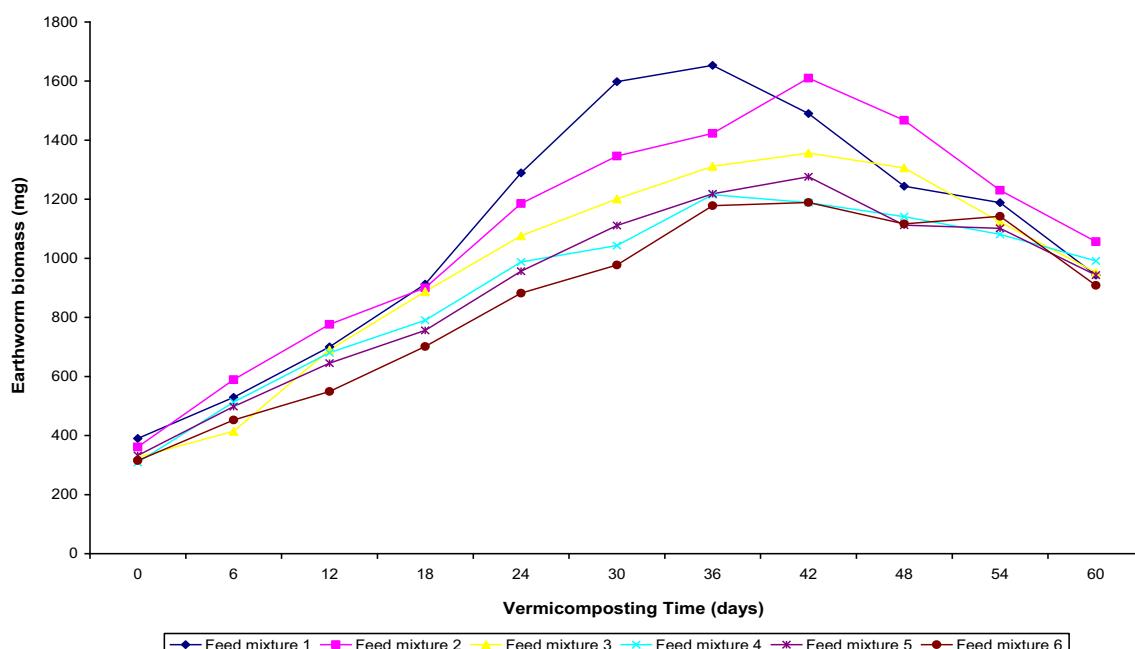


Fig. 5 Dynamics of worm biomass in different vermibins

Table 5 Biomass production and reproduction by *Eisenia fetida* in different vermicbins (mean \pm SD, n = 3)

Vermibin no.	Mean initial biomass per worm (mg)	Max. biomass gained per worm (mg)	Net biomass gained per worm (mg)	Max. biomass achieved in (day)	Worm biomass gained per unit feed (mg)	Cocoons produced	Cocoon production per worm	Hatching produced	Weight of hatchlings (g)
1	390 \pm 11c	1653 \pm 33c	1263 \pm 26c	36th	31.5 \pm 0.58d	320 \pm 21e	6.4 \pm .01d	1030 \pm 181d	80.2 \pm 4d
2	361 \pm 7bc	1610 \pm 16c	1249 \pm 48c	42th	31.2 \pm 1.10d	383 \pm 25d	7.6 \pm 0.25e	706 \pm 164c	48 \pm 2.9c
3	326 \pm 16a	1356 \pm 18b	1030 \pm 32b	36th	25.7 \pm 0.24c	290 \pm 10 cd	5.8 \pm 0.87 cd	598 \pm 86bc	42.5 \pm 3.3c
4	309 \pm 9a	1215 \pm 15a	906 \pm 15a	42th	22.6 \pm 0.65b	250 \pm 26c	5.0 \pm 0.10c	425 \pm 95abc	26.8 \pm 2.2b
5	332 \pm 7ab	1276 \pm 77ab	944 \pm 12a	36th	23.6 \pm 0.51ab	178 \pm 13b	3.56 \pm 0.08b	333 \pm 35ab	23.6 \pm 1.6ab
6	315 \pm 13a	1189 \pm 32a	874 \pm 15a	36th	21.8 \pm 0.36a	89 \pm 11a	1.81 \pm 0.09a	260 \pm 17a	16.7 \pm 2.5a

Mean values followed by the same letter(s) in a column within the raw mixtures or the vermicomposts are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$

mixtures as compared to control (100 % BPS), though it demonstrated the positive approach for the utilization of PH in vermicomposting.

Conclusion

This study proved that parthenium mixed with biogas plant slurry could be profitably vermicomposted using earthworm *Eisenia fetida*. The NPK content of the vermicomposts was higher and their C: N ratio was < 20 indicating their significance for soil health. The data showed that physico-chemical characteristics of initial feed determine the nutritive value of vermicomposts. The earthworms have a respectable biomass gain and cocoon production in all vermicbins, but the best results were shown by 100 % biogas plant slurry than the other studied combinations. At higher concentrations, parthenium affects the decomposition efficiency of earthworms. It can also be inferred from the results that vermicomposting process may be integrated in the overall plan of parthenium control.

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