Evaluation of the fertiliser inputs of sludge and treated water of the city of Medea (Algeria)

Authors
A Kettab, S Karef, Maria Concetta Bruzzoniti, M Nakib, N Boujelben, L Mandi, M Del Bubba

Publication date
2015
Conference
Tunisian Days on The Water Sources Alternatives (TUWSA'15)
Pages
40-41

Description

The scarcity of conventional water resources and the deterioration of their quality, represent for Algeria in particular, under its arid semi-arid Mediterranean climate, a major worry and an important concern limiting the implementation of the water programs, aimed at the development and improvement of the service, which negatively affects the well-being of citizens and threatens the future of future generations. Despite his insufficiency, the use of this resource is multiple; domestic, agriculture, industry, tourism ... etc. According Zella.L, (2007), Algeria has a total mobilizable hydric potential not exceeding the 13.2 billion m3 of water, which gives an annual volume of 412 m3 for each citizen confused any use .This theoretical figure is an indicator of a situation of severe water shortage that hinders all the development of the country . The rationalization of the use of conventional water resources has become an imperative management. In this, and in the context of sustainable development, agricultural reuse of treated wastewater and sludge generated by the treatment appears to be an alternative for the preservation of water resources and the environment and the promotion of agriculture sector. It is around this axis as revolves this work, based primarily on the aptitude of treated wastewater and sewage sludge of WWTP of Medea to the reuse in agriculture. To do this, analyzes of these by-products were made at the laboratory level. The results obtained, projected and compared to the recommendations of FAO and WHO standards, revealed that: - The treated waters of the WWTP of Medea, despite their high salinity, are reusable for irrigation of salt …