CONCLUSIONS
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Utilization of waste water for cultivation of various crops is a common practice all over the world. The present study showed nutritional superiority of tender, medium and coarser mulberry leaves are higher in V-1 than Anantha and S-36 varieties, which were irrigated with sewage water along with bore well water. Periodical analysis of sewage water could facilitate optimum utilization of sewage water for cultivation of mulberry. From the present study it can be clearly stated that the sewage water is a boon for growth of mulberry provided some precautionary measures are taken. The continuous uses of sewage water will deteriorate physical and chemical properties of soil and physiology of plant. When a plant reaches the threshold concentration limit for a particular elements, the growth and metabolism of plant is severally affected. Even essential elements for plant growth have a threshold concentration limit. The direct application of sewage sludge may be one of the methods for decrease the concentrations of trace elements in the soil. On the other hand the continuous use of bore well water needs application of fertilizers which will increase the cost of mulberry production. So the farmers are suggested that not use either bore well or sewage water continuously. They should diluted the sewage water before irrigating the field or they should use sewage and bore well water at alternate period. Use of sewage water by sericulturists is the one of the best solution to overcome the drought conditions in Anantapur district.