Third National Congress of Recycling and Reuse of Renewable Organic Resources in Agriculture
Islamic Azad University, Khorasgan Branch (Isfahan)
Agricultural Faculty, Waste and Wastewater Research Center
13-15 May 2008

Using urban and residue and retest water in Mazandaran state

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There is an increasing trend to require more efficient use of water resources, both in urban and rural environment. A major mechanism that can be used to achieve greater efficiencies is the reuse of water that once would have been discarded into the environment after use. The reuse of water for agricultural irrigation is often viewed as a positive means of recycling water due to large volumes of water that can be used. Recycled water can have the advantage of being a constant, reliable water source and reduces the amount of water extracted from the environment. In addition, in some cases treatment requirement may be need to be less than for water used in an urban environment due to less human contact. There are concerns and unknowns, however, about the impact of the quality of the recycled water, both on the crop itself and on the end users of the crops. Water quality issues that can create real or perceived problems in agriculture include nutrient and sodium concentrations, heavy metals, and the presence of contaminants such as human and animal pathogens, pharmaceuticals and endocrine disruptors. Social attitudes to the use of crops that have been irrigated with recycled waters and he resulting impact on market value of crops are also a major consideration. This paper will discuss the benefits of using different types recycled water and outline the current knowledge and opinions relating to risks such as water quality issues.

Keyword : agricultural potential

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