Abstract

An alternative method for producing organic fertilizer from waste toilets are septic biodigestoras. It has a fertilizer excellent quality and low cost. It is an affordable technology for small producers, however, still relatively widespread in Tocantins. Lemon balm (Lippia alba) is a medicinal plant contemplated in phytotherapy programs in Brazil and used by farmers. From the design of the integrated use of available resources on the farm was associated in this research, the medical, agricultural and environmental interest. The objective was to analyze the dose of effluent produced from Septic Rural Resettlement in the municipality of Gurupi - TO and their respective effect on growth, biomass and nutrient content in the leaves of lemongrass. Effluent applied to plants / pot in the soil 5 doses (0, 1.9, 3.8, 5.7 and 7.6 L m\(^{-2}\)) were evaluated. This fertilization positively influenced the dry biomass, height, leaf number, leaf area and levels of nitrogen and magnesium in plants after 75 DAP. The best results in plant growth occurred at doses of 7.6 L m\(^{-2}\) biodigestora septic tank effluent.

Keywords

Organic fertilizers, biomass, bioproduct, medicinal plant, productivity.