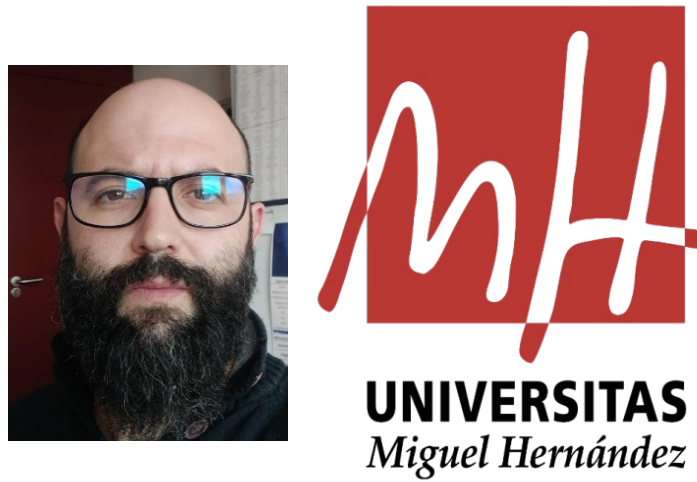


# OLIVE MILL WASTEWATER STORED IN EVAPORATION PONDS: INTEGRAL ASSESMENT OF IN SITU BIOREMEDIATION STRATEGIES (COMPOSTING vs VERMICOMPOSTING)



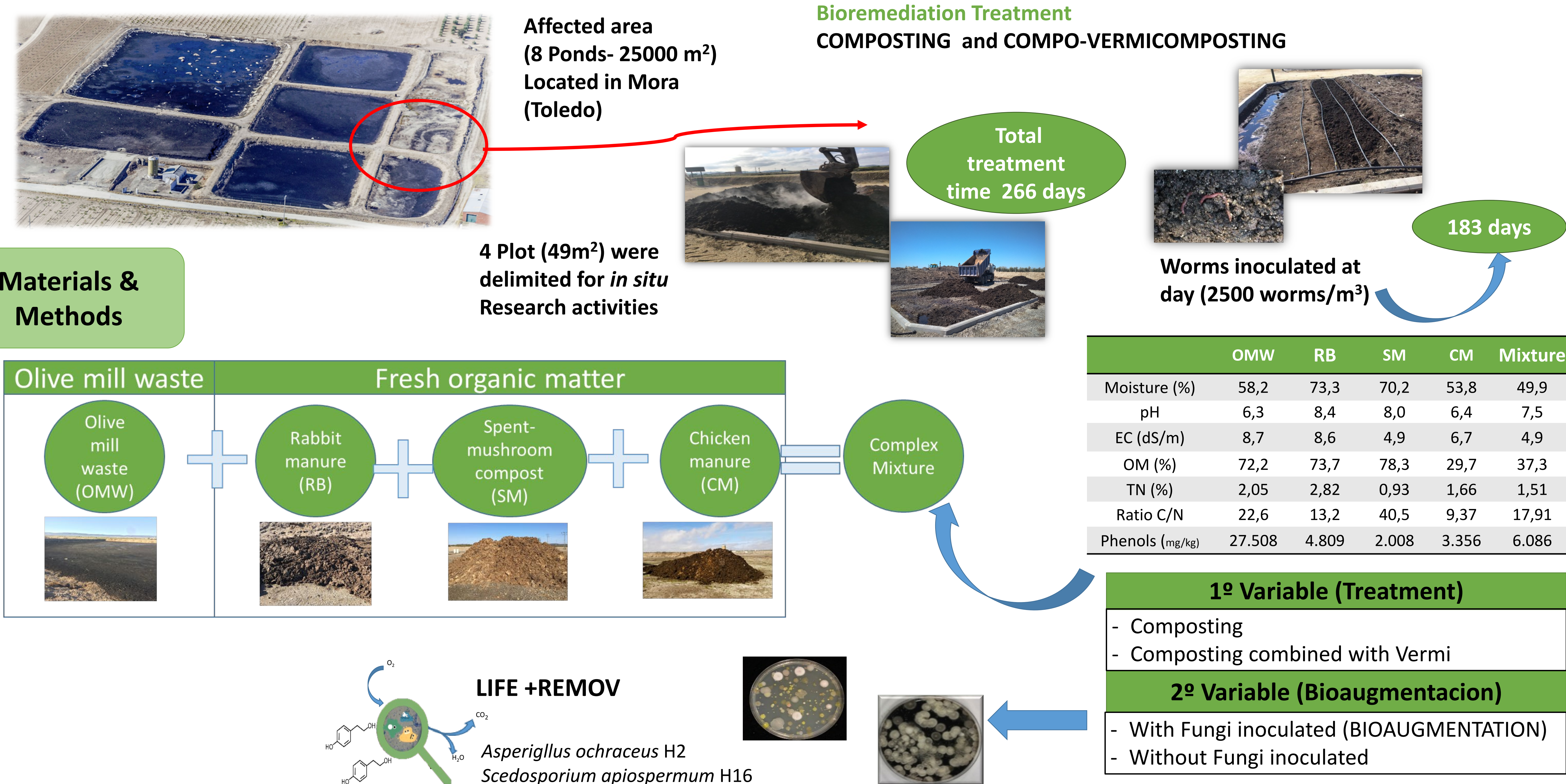
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## Background & Objectives

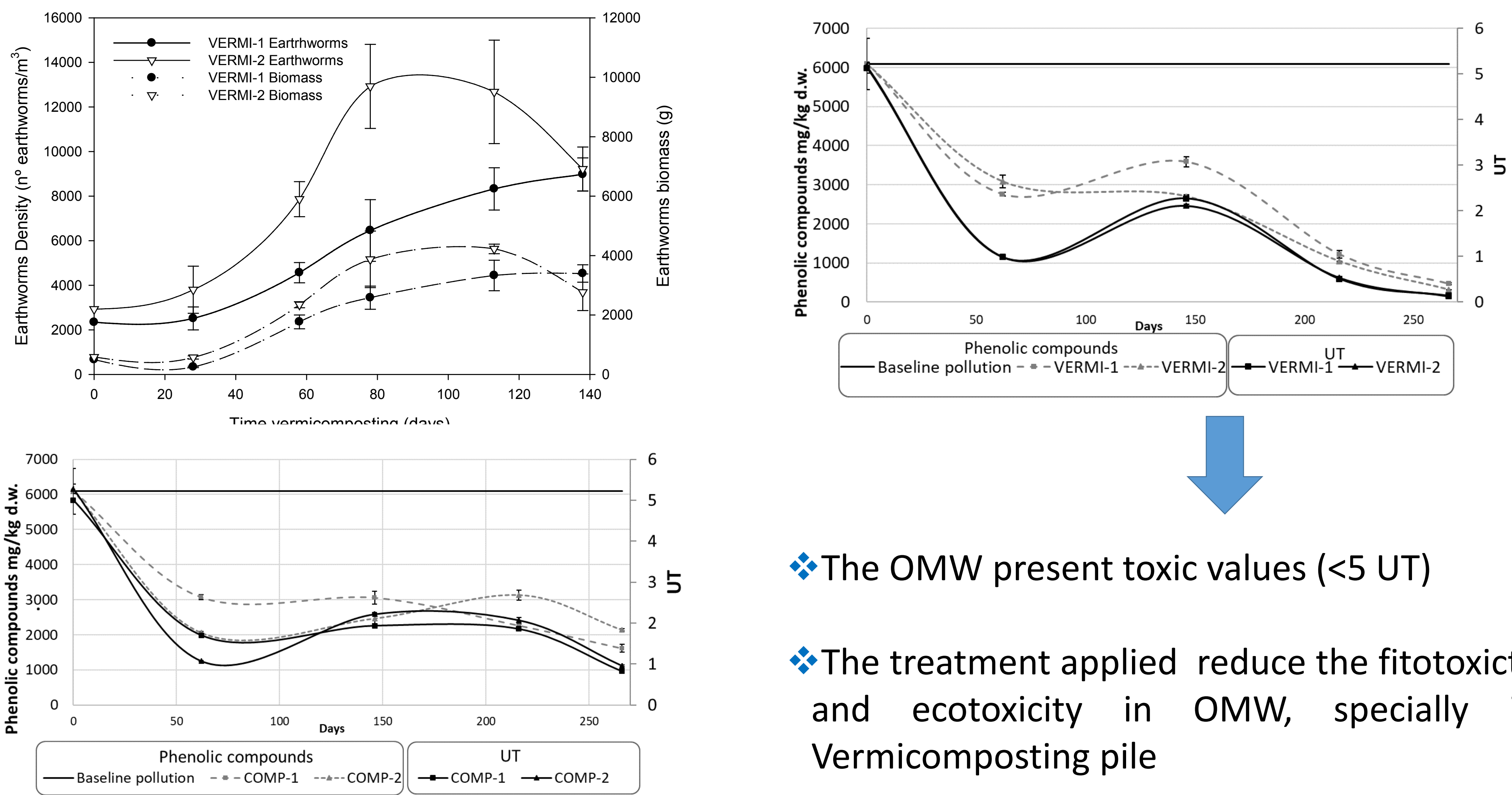
- ❖ Olive mill wastewater (OMW) is a polluting liquid residue resulting from the olive oil extraction. Its accumulation in large evaporation ponds lead to a sediment/sludge concentrates, increasing antimicrobial and phytotoxic characteristics.
- ❖ This study aims to assess *in situ* bioremediation strategies for the treatment of OMWW based on composting and compo-vermicomposting.

## Materials & Methods



## Results & Discussions

- ❖ Found a initial significant increase of earthworms density
- ❖ In addition the biomass of earthworms increase until 90 days
- ❖ Final products present 7% of humic like susbtances. These indicate that biotransformation occurring during treatment



## Conclusions

- ❖ Bioremediation strategies *in situ*, **composting and composting combined with vermicomposting** were effective to **solve the environmental issues associated with OMW toxicity**
- ❖ Both **treatments** proved to be successful **recycling the OMW into a well balanced products** for their safe use in agriculture
- ❖ The **inoculation improved** the **efficacy** of the cascade treatments in **OMW bioremediation**

