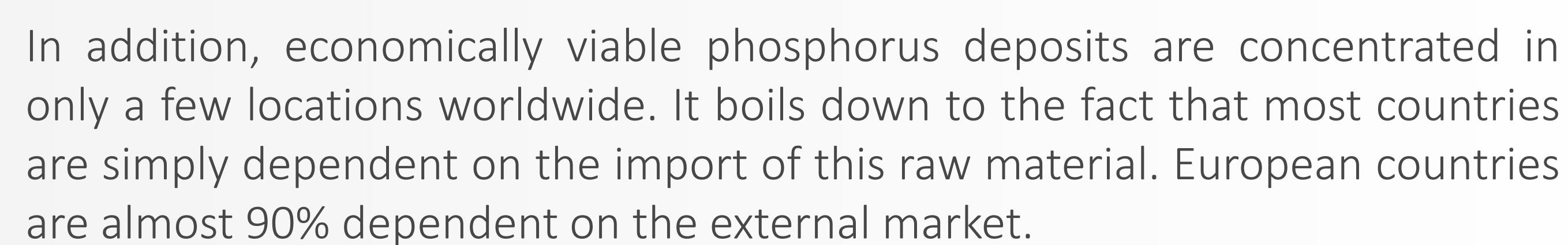
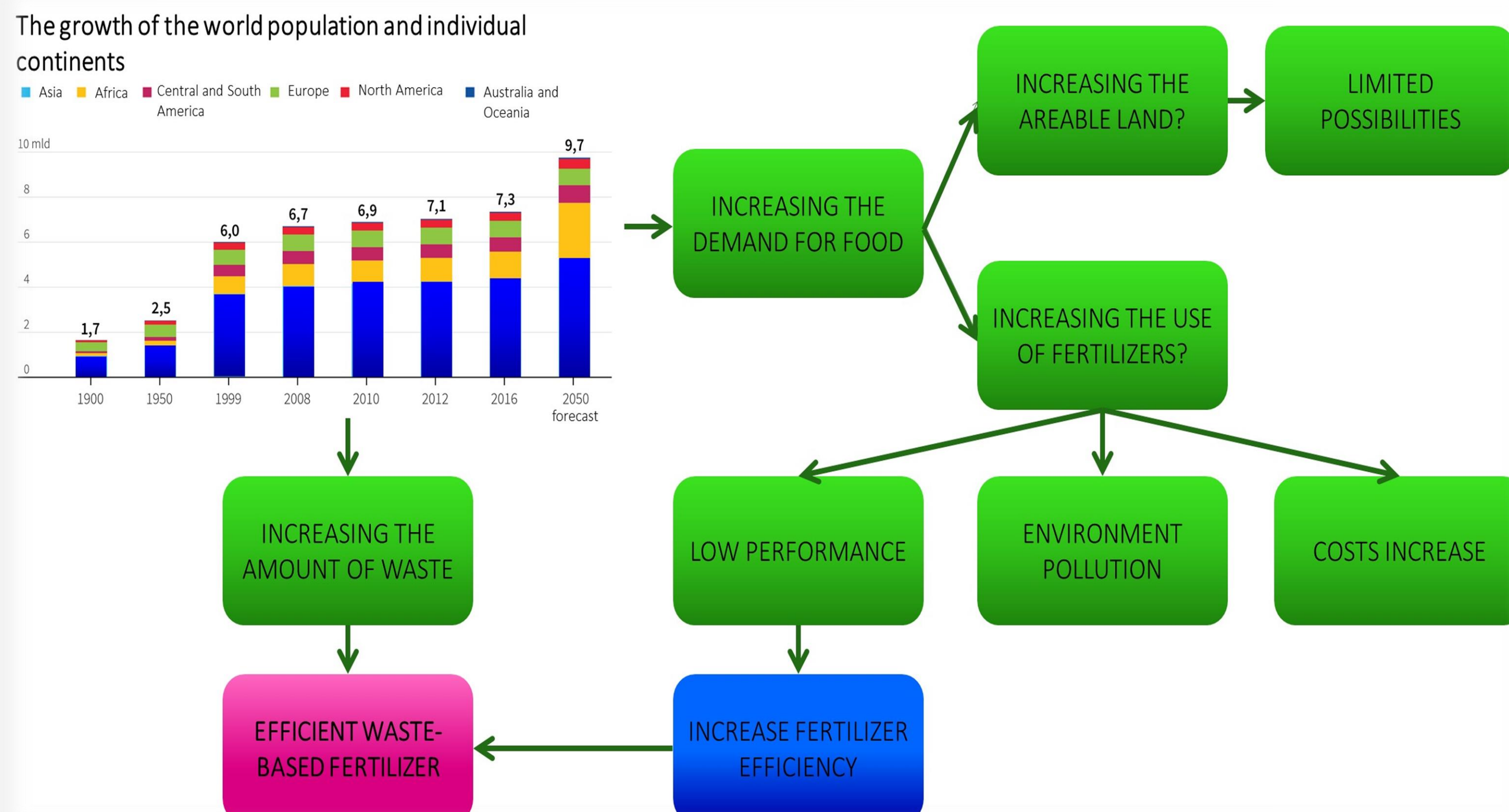


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On the other hand, intensive farming can generate an excess of phosphorus in the soil, which can then migrate to nearby rivers and lakes, causing them to eutrophication .



The key to maintaining the continuity of phosphorus flow is sustainable management and its effective recovery from the waste stream, which corresponds to the assumptions of the circular economy.

There are many potential sources of waste phosphorus, which, with the development of an effective technology for their processing, can significantly affect the economy of this element. Among wastes containing phosphorus, wastewater is of great importance, as it generates large amounts of sewage sludge and possibly ash from its incineration in the treatment process. Among industrial waste, phosphogypsum is the carrier of large amounts of phosphorus. Recently, a lot of emphasis has been placed on food waste in the context of the loss of valuable ingredients.

