

Agricultural Waste Water Management.

Harriet Wood*

Managing Editor, *Journal of Environmental Waste Management and Recycling*, United Kingdom

Accepted August 31, 2021

Opinion

Agricultural wastewater reuse is a component of water resource development and management that gives farmers new and different possibilities. Reclaimed water irrigation promotes agricultural production by providing water and nutrients while also increasing crop yields. Protection of public health, proper wastewater treatment technology and siting, treatment reliability, water management, and public acceptance and engagement are all required. It must also be fiscally and economically feasible. Agricultural reuse development is closely linked to water and land management. It is a wastewater reuse alternative that, together with wastewater reclamation, must be considered as part of a larger planning effort for public health, pollution control, and water resource management. Water management and wastewater reuse must therefore be approached in a way that integrates water supply, wastewater collection, reclamation, and reuse, with final water end uses determining the decisions to be made. Wastewater reuse is a problem in terms of water quality and resource management. Because of the direct interaction between urban and agricultural areas established through agricultural wastewater reuse and the ensuing water quality owing to various agricultural, household, and industrial activities, it must be integrated into water management units or in a watershed strategy. The quality of wastewater must also be preserved from many types of contamination sources. To achieve this, treatment at the source is essential to reduce expenses and exposure to hazardous pollutants in the environment. To protect treatment facilities and avoid the accumulation of potentially harmful substances in the soil and groundwater aquifers, realistic restrictions for wastewater discharged by industries must be established. Existing regulations must be enforced as well. A decentralised wastewater management method based on water management units or watershed areas is required. When a

treatment plant is installed, an effluent is produced in a single site, but decentralised systems result in distinct treatment processes and, as a result, different reuse choices. Smaller amounts of wastewater will be generated, which will be easier to handle. Because of the scarcity of land around cities, long-distance transfers may be avoided. The technical, institutional, and economic components of the problem must still be investigated, as they necessitate the creation of appropriate strategies and qualified entities for local management of treatment and reuse programmes. These initiatives could be used in conjunction with traditional centralised large-scale systems. In terms of both water quality and land usage, agricultural development is an issue. The proportion of people living in cities is fast rising, not just as a result of a considerable growth in overall population, but also as a result of rural populations relocating to cities. The construction of sewer networks and wastewater treatment plants has increased the availability of recovered water in cities; Tunis, for example, concentrates more than 60% of the country's effluent. Agricultural development around cities is predicated on water availability, which is usually the key limiting factor. The conclusion is that, The management of wastewater should be incorporated into the global water cycle. It should be an important part of the water resource management process. Reclaimed water, like conventional water resources, necessitates a strategy for management and best usage at several scales: catchment, farm, and plot.

*Correspondence to:

Harriet Wood
Managing Editor
Journal of Environmental Waste Management and Recycling
United Kingdom
E-Mail: recycling@escienceopen.com