



Using Vinasse as a Source of Potassium Fertilization for Sugar Beet and a Sandy Soil Amendment

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TWO field experiments were conducted in a sandy soil at Al-Hossein Agricultural Farm located at 64thkm, Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road, Egypt, in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons, to check the possibility of using cane vinasse as a source of potassium fertilization for sugar beet, and its effect as an amendment on some properties of soil. A randomized complete block design was used. The present work included 13 treatments as follows:

- 100% K₂O: 48kg K₂O/fed “fed = 4200m²” as K₂SO₄ “48% K₂O” (control).
- Three treatments represent the sole application of 100% equivalent to 48kg K₂O/fed, in the form of raw (V₁), photo-chemically (V₂) and biologically (V₃) treated vinasse, i.e., 707.6, 707.6 and 817.7L/fed, respectively.
- Nine treatments, using 75, 50 and 25% of the recommended rate as K₂SO₄ combined with 25, 50 and 75%, successively, equivalent to 48kg K₂O/fed, from each of V₁, V₂ and V₃.

The lowest value of hydroxyl methyl furfural (HMF) was recorded with V₃ and phenolic compounds with V₂. The maximum activity of dehydrogenase enzyme was found with adding (50% K₂O+50% V₃)/ fed. Adding (50% K₂O+50% V₃) significantly increased root yield/fed. The different treatments including V₃ markedly increased sugar yield/fed, as compared to that gained with 100% K₂O/fed, in both seasons.

The addition of [50% of the recommended rate of K-fertilizer (24 kg K₂O) as K₂SO₄+50% of the biologically treated vinasse (408.85 liters)/fed] could be recommended to get economical root and sugar yields, which means saving 50% of mineral potassium sulphate required for sugar beet crop.

Keywords: Fertilization, Potassium, Sandy soil, Sugar beet, Vinasse treatments.

Introduction

In the last decade, the application of industrial by-products to soil has been performed to reclaim degraded soils, supply plant nutrients at a lower cost, and preserve the organic matter levels in soil (Tejada et al., 2008). Beet and sugarcane vinasse are the final by-product of the cycle of distillation of alcoholic liquor, yeast and amino/organic acid fermentation of sugarcane and/or beet molasses,

a by-product of the sugar processing. Often known as distillery stillage or slopes is diluted vinasse, which has the highest organic content and high conductivity and a BOD. Diluted vinasse is used widely as organic fertilizer (Parnaudeau et al., 2008). Vinasse was documented as an agricultural fertilizer for recycling NPK and water in organic crop production since 1940 (Fuess et al., 2017). In this concern, Parnaudeau et al. (2006) indicated that vinasse contains

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important macro minerals such as N, K, Ca sulfate and Mg, vitamins and organic acids such as vitamin B complex and amino acids from yeast autolysis, which are required for crop production and soil organic matter content improvement. Therefore, it is used as a soil-conditioner to produce beneficial microorganism in the soil. It also contains chelated organic material which contains micronutrients such as Fe, Mn, Zn, and Cu. In addition, vinasse contains some organic acids such as acetic, lactic, nicotinic, malic, and citric acids which can play an important role in reducing soil alkalinity. Meanwhile, the fulvic acids included in the vinasse have a molecular average weight of 4500 gallic acid/mol, which enables them to generate coordinated bonds with bivalent and trivalent cations, producing complex chelates of iron, copper, manganese, zinc and boron (Decloux & Borjes, 2002; Christofolletti et al., 2013). On the other hand, melanoidins, owing to the Maillard reaction, result in the reaction of sugars and proteins, caramel and furfural components contribute to their color and make vinasse a complex and difficult wastewater for degradation. (España et al., 2011). Vinasse have a higher concentration of furanic compounds {furfural and 5-(hydroxymethyl) furfural} which considered one of potential inhibitors for dark fermentative (Rodríguez-Félix et al., 2018). In addition, the small molecular mass of compounds contained in vinasses can include melanoidins and phenolic compounds that can inhibit or decrease activity of micro-organism (Fitz-Gibbon et al., 1998). Consequently, vinasse is considered a high material in chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) levels have been reported to range from 50 to 150kg/m³ and from 20 to 80kg/m³, respectively (España et al., 2011). So, there are several methods such as dewatering by physiochemical processes to drier effluents or using it with smaller amounts by dilution or treating it with ozone to manage the use of vinasse in agriculture by optimal un-harmful ways (Chen et al., 2012; Nkoa, 2014), which lead to a decrease of about 95% of the COD, complete disposal of phenolic compounds, and over 80% of total-nitrogen (Júnior et al., 2016; Reis et al., 2019).

Concerning the usage of vinasse as an organic nutritional source and a soil amendment, González & Mejía (2015) determined the effect of fertigation with vinasse over 50 years on the

quality of groundwater. They found that the aquifer has the potential to be contaminated by deep percolation of irrigation water. Therefore, a conditioning treatment must be applied to this wastewater before it is disposed of in the environment. They added that, using vinasse for some crops was successful.

Potassium is an important element for multiple roles in plant growth, enhancing the photosynthetic process, maintaining cell turgidity and regulating the water content of plant tissues as well as it is essential for the activation of some enzymes within cells (Hasanuzzaman et al., 2018). Moreover, potassium has a specific function in sugar translocation from source (leaves) to the sink (storage roots). Therefore, many researches had studied vinasse dosage which could be substituting the fertilizer requirements for many crops, e.g., Arafat & Yassen (2002) cleared that about 62% of P and 100% of K required for wheat yield. Also, Rodríguez (2000) mentioned that, adding 50m³ vinasse/ha⁻¹ would substitute 55% of N, 72% of P₂O₅ and 100% of K₂O that has to be applied using mineral fertilization to produce a great sugar and cane yields. Abd-El-Kaway (2006) showed that, the addition of vinasse and potassium sulphate caused a slight decrease in pH and a slight increase in salinity EC of the soil. Vinasse has been mostly used on practices of fertigation, reducing the water input for plant growth (Walter et al., 2011). Fertigation usually has negative effects on the soil and groundwater in the long term (Rocha et al., 2007). Vadivel et al. (2014) concluded that, using vinasse in agriculture added a substantial amount of nutrients, improved the quality of degraded soil, as well as increased crop yields. In this regard, Osman et al. (2016) indicated that the use of diluted vinasse (20%) with 25% of the mineral potassium fertilizer required for sandy soil has added substantial amount nutrients, especially K and organic matter, which improved soil chemical properties, nutritional status and crop yield. Ferweez & Abd El-Monem (2018) concluded that the application of 24kg K₂O/fed achieved the maximum values of recoverable sugar yield, sugar recovery, quality index and sucrose percentages, while it contained the lowest values of sugar lost to molasses%, α-amino N and Na contents.

This trial was carried out to evaluate the use of different forms of chemically and biologically

treated cane vinasse as a substitute, in variable proportions of mineral potassium fertilizer and to study its effects on yield and quality of sugar beet, as well as an amendment on some properties of sandy soil.

Materials and Methods

Two field experiments were conducted in a sandy soil at Al-Hossein Agricultural Society Farm located at 64th km, Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road, Giza Governorate, Egypt, (latitude of 31.14° N and longitude of 31.39° E) in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons to investigate the possibility of using cane vinasse as a source of potassium fertilization for sugar beet, as well as its effects as an amendment on some properties of sandy soil. Sugar beet variety *viz* "Hamza" was sown under drip irrigation system conditions in both seasons. The present work included 13 treatments as follows:

- 100% K₂O (control): 48kg K₂O/fed (the recommended rate of potassium fertilizer) as potassium sulphate "48% K₂O".
- Three treatments represent the sole application of 100% equivalent to 48kg K₂O/fed, in the form of raw (V₁), photo-chemically (V₂) and biologically (V₃) treated vinasse, i.e., 707.6, 707.6 and 817.7 l/fed, respectively.
- Nine treatments, using 75, 50 and 25% of the recommended rate as potassium sulphate combined with 25, 50 and 75%, successively, equivalent to 48 kg K₂O/fed from each of V₁, V₂ and V₃.

Raw vinasse used in the study came from a first generation ethanol plant (ethanol from fermentation) of sugar cane juice. Raw vinasse was brought from Egyptian Sugar & Integrated Industries Co., El-Hawamdia, Giza, Egypt.

Some physical properties of soil of the experimental site were analyzed using the procedure described by Black et al. (1981). Soil chemical analysis was determined according to the method of Jackson (1973). Some physical and chemical analyses of the experimental soil (at 50cm depth) are presented in Table 1.

Chemical and biological treatments of vinasse

To get maximum degradable phenolic

compounds and hydroxyl methyl furfural (HMF) in vinasse, some photochemical and biological treatments were carried out according to the methods described by Afify et al. (2009) as follows:

- A. Photo-chemical treatment: This treatment was performed on vinasse solution, the optimum conditions of phenolic compounds decomposition were done by oxidation using H₂O₂ solutions (30% w/v) at 0.55M at a pH of 5, then the solution was subjected to UV radiation using an UV lamp (Camag Co. Ltd., Switzerland) at 254nm for 150min. (The energy consumed by UV lamp/150min= 3.1289 x 10⁻¹⁸ watt).
- B. Biological treatment: The fungus *Pleurotus ostreatus* was provided from Microbiology Res. Dept., Soil, Water and Environ. Res. Inst., Agric. Res. Center, Egypt. Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) medium was used for maintenance of the fungus. The microbial strain was sub-cultured every 30 days and maintained at 4°C. The fungus was grown mainly in 250mL conical flask containing 50mL of sterilized 5% vinasse (121°C for 20min). The flasks were incubated at 25°C on a rotary shaker (150rpm) for one week. Then each flask was used to inoculate for 6 litres container containing 3 liters of sterilized 20% vinasse sealing up. The congeners were incubated at 25°C in good aeration for two weeks and then used for further bio-experiments.

The following data were recorded in vinasse samples

Electrical conductivity (EC), organic matter% (OM), pH, total nitrogen, potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) were determined as described in A.O.A.C. (1980). Total phenols were estimated using Spectrophotometer according to Swain & Hillis (1959). HMF was determined as mentioned by Zappalaa et al. (2005). Chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) were determined according to the method described by APHA (1992), and color concentration was monitored using Spectrophotometer at 455nm. according to Benito et al. (1997). Some physical and chemical properties of raw vinasse are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 1. Some physical and chemical analyses of the experimental soil (at 50cm depth)

| Seasons | Particle size distribution | | | Soil texture | EC (dS/m) | pH (1:2.5) |
|---------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | Sand % | Silt % | Clay % | | | |
| 2017/18 | 91.3 | 4.9 | 3.8 | Sandy | 0.59 | 7.9 |
| 2018/19 | 91.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 | Sandy | 0.72 | 8.1 |

| Seasons | Soluble cations (meq L ⁻¹) | | | | Soluble anions (meq L ⁻¹) | | | CaCO ₃ % | Available nutrients (mg/1kg soil) | | |
|---------|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|----|
| | Ca ⁺⁺ | Mg ⁺⁺ | Na ⁺ | K ⁺ | HCO ₃ ⁻ | SO ₄ ⁻ | Cl ⁻ | | N | P | K |
| 2017/18 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.58 | 0.22 | 0.53 | 2.47 | 2.9 | 0.56 | 26 | 1.8 | 82 |
| 2018/19 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.30 | 0.28 | 0.56 | 3.32 | 3.3 | 0.49 | 32 | 2.0 | 96 |

TABLE 2. Some physical and chemical characteristics of raw vinasse (V₁)

| Moisture % | Density | Color conc. | pH | EC (dS/m) | OM % | HMF (ml/100ml) | Total phenols (ppm) | K | P | TN | COD | BOD |
|------------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|------|------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | % | % | % | mg O ₂ /L | mg O ₂ /L |
| 60.3±0.29 | 1.035 | 41000 | 4.5±0.00 | 12±0.40 | 6.4±0.15 | 54±3.1 | 0.41±0.005 | 5.44 | 0.65 | 3.05 | 48500 | 22500 |

OM: Organic matter, HMF: Hydroxyl methyl furfural, TN: Total nitrogen, COD: Chemical oxygen demand and BOD: Biological oxygen demand.

A randomized complete block design with three replications was used. Plot area was 24m² including 4 ridges of 60cm in width and 10m in length with 20cm between hills. Overall dose of 30kg P₂O₅/fed was added in the form of calcium super-phosphate (15% P₂O₅) during seedbed preparation. Nitrogen fertilizer was applied at 100kg N/fed as ammonium nitrate “33.5% N” in 4-equal dose; the 1st dose was added after thinning (4-6 true-leaf stage) and the other three ones were applied at two-week interval after the first application. Potassium sulphate, vinasse and their combinations were applied as fertigation in 3-equal dose, the 1st one was applied with the 2nd N-dose and the two other ones were added at the same time of applying nitrogen doses. Sugar beet variety was sown in the 1st week of November in the 1st season and the 4th week of October in the 2nd one, while harvesting was done at age of 210 days, in both seasons. The preceding crop was sorghum. Other field practices were done as recommended by Sugar Crops Research Institute.

The following data were recorded for the experimental soil after 40 days from the last application of treatments

Electrical conductivity, pH, K and P, total nitrogen and organic carbon% were determined as described in A.O.A.C. (1980). Dehydrogenase enzyme activity (µg of triphenyl formazan/g dry

soil/day) was determined according to Thalman (1967).

Sugar beet recorded data

Ten plants were chosen at random from the middle ridges at 110 days from sowing to determine the following characteristics:

1. Leaf area index (LAI) was determined according to the method described by Watson (1958).
2. Photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll *a*, *b* and carotenoids “mg/g”) were determined in the fresh leaves as mentioned by Wettstein (1957).

At harvest (after 210 days from sowing), ten plants were taken at random from the guarded ridges of each plot to determine the following characteristics:

Morphological root traits:

1. Root length and diameter (cm).
2. Root fresh weight/plant (g).

Quality parameters:

1. Sucrose percentage was determined in fresh macerated root according to the method of Carruthers & Oldfield (1960).

2. Impurities (K, Na and α -amino N concentration) in root were determined as described by Cooke & Scott (1993).

Sucrose% and impurities concentration were done on fresh samples of sugar beet roots at Laboratory of El-Nubaria Sugar Factory, El-Beheira Governorate, Egypt.

3. Sugar lost to molasses % (SLM%) = $0.14 (\text{Na} + \text{K}) + 0.25 (\alpha\text{-amino N}) + 0.5$ (Deviller, 1988).
4. Extracted sugar% (ES%) = $\text{Sucrose \%} - \text{SLM\%} - 0.6$ (Dexter et al., 1967).
5. Quality index (QI) = $(\text{extracted sugar\%} / \text{sucrose \%}) \times 100$ (Cooke & Scott, 1993).

Yield and yield contributing traits:

1. Top and root yields/fed were determined on plot weight (kg) and converted to tons/fed.
2. Sugar yield/fed (ton) was calculated according to the following equation :

Sugar yield/fed (ton) = $\text{Extracted sugar \%} \times \text{root yield/fed (ton)}$.

Statistical analysis

The collected data were statistically analyzed as shown by Snedecor & Cochran (1981). Least significant difference (LSD) method was used to compare the differences between treatment means at 5% level of probability as mentioned by Waller & Duncan (1969). Data presented in Tables 2 and 3 were expressed as mean \pm SE and the statically analysis was performed using

one-way analysis of variance according to Steel & Torrie (1980).

Results and Discussion

Effects of photo-chemical and biological treatments on raw vinasse and the influence of the three forms of vinasse on sandy soil

Data in Table 3 showed that the lowest values of EC, HMF, K, P, TN and COD contents were detected in the biologically treated vinasse, as well as pH and phenolic compounds in photo-chemically treated. These findings may be attributed to the positive effect of these treatments, which allow an increasing degradation of organic compounds, COD, BOD, organic carbon and complete the removal of HMF and phenolic compounds from cane vinasse. These findings are in line with those found by Parnaudeau et al. (2008), who clarified that increasing the ratio of the total content of phenols in vinasse could be linked to increased vinasse concentration, which led to an improvement in the abundance of phenolic compounds in comparison with raw vinasse. Thus, data in Table 3 demonstrated that biological treatment and photo-chemical oxidation of cane vinasse can completely remove or particularly degraded the undesirable compounds by un-harmful way. Moreover, *Pleurotus ostreatus* fungus showed a strong potential for HMF and COD removal, as well as particular degradation of phenolic compounds. Numerous modifications in physicochemical properties resulted from the use of different vinasse treatments. In this respect, Ferreira et al. (2011) reported that vinasse with slightly acidic pH adjusted to 6.0 favours the growth of *P. ostreatus* on raw vinasse.

TABLE 3. Some physical and chemical characteristics of photo-chemically (V_2) and biologically (V_3) treated cane vinasse, as compared to raw vinasse (V_1)

| Vinasse treatments | Moisture % | Density | Color conc. | pH | EC (dS/m) | HMF (mL/100mL) | Total phenols (ppm) | K | P | TN | COD | BOD |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | % mg O ₂ /L | | | | |
| Raw vinasse | 60.3 \pm 0.29 | 1.035 | 41000 | 4.5 \pm 0.00 | 12 \pm 0.40 | 54 \pm 3.1 | 0.41 \pm 0.005 | 5.44 | 0.65 | 3.05 | 48500 | 22500 |
| Photo-chemically | 65.5 \pm 0.55 | 1.035 | 2409 | 4.3 \pm 0.05 | 7.3 \pm 0.40 | 7.5 \pm 1.5 | 0.13 \pm 0.004 | 5.44 | 0.65 | 3.05 | 31000 | 24000 |
| Biologically | 69.4 \pm 0.15 | 1.013 | 1632 | 5.1 \pm 0.20 | 5.0 \pm 0.10 | Nil | 0.34 \pm 0.02 | 4.81 | 0.57 | 2.44 | 29600 | 18900 |

HMF: Hydroxyl methyl furfural, TN: Total nitrogen, COD: Chemical oxygen demand and BOD: Biological oxygen demand.

Furthermore, Plácido & Capareda (2015) mentioned that, although biological treatment by *P. ostreatus* is suitable for HMF and COD removal, the bio-degradable enzymes produced by the fungus (ligninolytic, laccase and peroxidase manganese) are directly related to molecule breaking, which due to non-specific system of high redox potential. Moreover, Vilara et al. (2018) mentioned that mostly ligninolytic enzymes action is considered the main responsible for physical-chemical parameters (phenols, COD and BOD). The effects of the photo-chemically and biologically treatments on vinasse color are shown in Fig. 1.

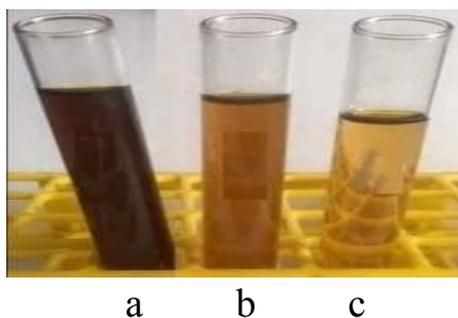


Fig. 1. Effect of the photo-chemically and biologically treatments on vinasse color concentration [a: Untreated (control), b: Photo-chemically treated and c: Biologically treated].

Data in Table 4 showed that the sandy soil characteristics were significantly affected by applying the three different forms of vinasse either individually or in combination with different rates of potassium sulphate, during the two growing seasons, as compared to that given 100% potassium sulphate alone. The results cleared that the addition of vinasse and potassium sulphate led to a slight decrease in pH, which may be due to the acidic nature of vinasse, as well as a slight increase in salinity (EC) of sandy soil (Table, 4), as compared to the soil pH and EC before their application (Table, 1). These observations are in line with those obtained by Abd-El-Kaway (2006). These results may be attributed to that the increase of the vinasse rate, led to a slight increase in the insoluble acid fraction, because vinasse is an acidic liquid with pH between 4 and 5 (Arafat & Yassen, 2002; Christofoletti et al., 2013). Meanwhile, adding 100% of the recommended rate of K-fertilizer as potassium sulphate and/or 100% raw vinasse gave the highest values of total nitrogen % (TN%). A reduction in the concentration of TN % was found, when the soil was fertilized with biologically treated vinasse. This result could be attributed to fungus

nutritional requirement for biomass (Vilara et al., 2018). On the other hand, K, P elements and OC %, as well as soil microbial activity were increased. These results are in line with those mentioned by Vadivel et al. (2014) and Osman et al. (2016).

Data in the same table also cleared that supplying the soil with the raw vinasse individually or combined with variable portions of K-fertilizer as K_2SO_4 resulted in lower values of DHA compared with those recorded by the single or combined applications of photo-chemically and/or biologically treated vinasse, as well as K_2SO_4 alone in both seasons.

It worthily to mention the high values of DHA were obtained with treated soil by the combinations of 75% K_2O + 25% vinasse and 50% K_2O + 50% vinasse/fed under the various vinasse treated in both season. These findings are consistent with what was stated by (Yuan & Yue, 2012), which reported that dehydrogenases are one of the most important indicators used to assess soil microbial activity since they occur intracellular in all living microbial cells. In this respect, Subhani et al. (2011) reported that DHA is a beneficial predictor of microbiological redox systems and could be considered a fair and sufficient measure of microbial oxidative activity in the soil. However, fertilization of major elements, i.e. NPK could affect the population of soil microorganisms and consequently, soil enzymatic activities (Barabasz et al., 2002). The maximum values of P%, K% and activity of dehydrogenase enzyme were attained with applying 50% K_2O + 50% biologically treated vinasse/fed to the soil.

Effects of potassium sulphate, the three forms of vinasse and their combinations on the studied traits of sugar beet grown in a sandy soil

Data in Table 5 showed that the application of potassium sulphate, the three forms of vinasse and their combinations had a significant effect on chlorophyll "a" and carotenoids content of sugar beet leaves in both seasons, chlorophyll "b" in the 1st one and LAI in the 2nd one. The highest content of chlorophyll "a" was obtained with fertilizing beet plants with the combination of (25% of the recommended rate of K-fertilizer as K_2SO_4 + 75% V_3)/fed in both seasons. The differences among 100% K/fed and the different treatments under vinasse biologically treated, were insignificant in the values of chlorophyll "a", in the 2nd season.

TABLE 4. Sandy soil characteristics as affected by potassium sulphate, vinasse forms and their combinations after 40 days from the last application in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons

| Treatments | 2017/2018 | | | | | | | 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----------|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | pH | EC dS/m | P % | TN % | K % | OC % | DHA | pH | EC dS/m | P % | TN % | K % | OC % | DHA |
| 100 % K | 7.5 | 1.00 | 0.005 | 0.90 | 0.06 | 0.70 | 36.5 | 7.8 | 0.95 | 0.005 | 0.90 | 0.05 | 0.70 | 36.5 |
| 100% V ₁ | 7.5 | 1.00 | 0.005 | 0.90 | 0.07 | 1.00 | 24.2 | 7.8 | 1.00 | 0.005 | 0.90 | 0.06 | 1.55 | 14.2 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₁ | 7.5 | 0.90 | 0.003 | 0.80 | 0.06 | 0.77 | 33.8 | 7.8 | 0.81 | 0.001 | 0.70 | 0.04 | 0.80 | 32.8 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₁ | 7.6 | 1.10 | 0.004 | 0.75 | 0.08 | 0.80 | 40.0 | 7.7 | 1.02 | 0.002 | 0.70 | 0.07 | 0.90 | 39.9 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₁ | 7.5 | 1.05 | 0.005 | 0.65 | 0.05 | 1.00 | 34.5 | 7.5 | 0.94 | 0.004 | 0.60 | 0.04 | 1.17 | 31.9 |
| 100% V ₂ | 7.5 | 1.05 | 0.004 | 0.85 | 0.08 | 1.50 | 35.0 | 7.5 | 1.20 | 0.003 | 0.80 | 0.07 | 1.95 | 32.8 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₂ | 7.7 | 1.10 | 0.005 | 0.80 | 0.05 | 0.74 | 42.0 | 7.8 | 1.10 | 0.004 | 0.80 | 0.04 | 0.80 | 44.7 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₂ | 7.5 | 1.20 | 0.003 | 0.40 | 0.05 | 0.84 | 40.0 | 7.6 | 1.30 | 0.002 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.94 | 40.0 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₂ | 7.6 | 1.30 | 0.018 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 1.10 | 35.0 | 7.5 | 1.03 | 0.035 | 0.04 | 0.30 | 1.16 | 32.9 |
| 100% V ₃ | 7.5 | 1.20 | 0.028 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 1.36 | 39.3 | 7.5 | 1.00 | 0.039 | 0.04 | 0.26 | 1.86 | 40.0 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₃ | 7.8 | 0.90 | 0.024 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 1.50 | 42.0 | 7.8 | 1.03 | 0.038 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 2.36 | 46.0 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₃ | 7.2 | 1.10 | 0.028 | 0.02 | 0.24 | 1.42 | 45.0 | 7.5 | 1.20 | 0.039 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 2.42 | 50.0 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₃ | 7.4 | 1.30 | 0.023 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 1.60 | 40.0 | 7.4 | 0.88 | 0.038 | 0.03 | 0.40 | 2.99 | 42.0 |
| LSD at 0.05 | 0.2 | 0.19 | 0.002 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.14 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.002 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 7.5 |

100% K: 48kg K₂O/fed as potassium sulphate, 100% V₁: 707.6 L raw vinasse/fed, 100% V₂: 707.6 L photo-chemically treated vinasse/fed, 100% V₃: 817.7 L biologically treated vinasse/fed, EC: electrical conductivity, P%: Phosphorus%, TN: Total nitrogen, OC: Organic carbon, and DHA: Dehydrogenase activity (µg of triphenyl formazan/g dry soil/day).

TABLE 5. Photosynthetic pigments (mg/g leaf fresh weight) and leaf area index (LAI) of sugar beet as affected by potassium sulphate, vinasse forms and their combinations in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons

| Treatments | 2017/2018 | | | | 2018/2019 | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|--------|------|------------|----------|--------|------|
| | Chl. "a" | Chl. "b" | Carot. | LAI | Chl. "a" | Chl. "b" | Carot. | LAI |
| | (mg/g f.w) | | | | (mg/g f.w) | | | |
| 100% K | 4.16 | 2.31 | 1.31 | 3.65 | 4.61 | 2.76 | 1.06 | 3.74 |
| 100% V ₁ | 3.96 | 2.29 | 0.83 | 3.76 | 3.41 | 2.52 | 0.69 | 3.43 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₁ | 4.41 | 2.51 | 1.10 | 3.07 | 4.78 | 1.80 | 1.04 | 3.23 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₁ | 4.34 | 2.34 | 1.07 | 3.18 | 3.96 | 1.73 | 0.96 | 3.28 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₁ | 4.36 | 2.38 | 0.88 | 3.49 | 4.58 | 1.62 | 0.84 | 3.29 |
| 100% V ₂ | 4.75 | 2.92 | 1.49 | 3.85 | 4.96 | 2.44 | 1.35 | 3.72 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₂ | 4.37 | 2.31 | 0.89 | 3.46 | 3.49 | 2.35 | 1.05 | 3.45 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₂ | 4.35 | 2.59 | 1.12 | 3.81 | 4.23 | 2.34 | 1.16 | 3.43 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₂ | 4.70 | 2.81 | 1.50 | 3.87 | 4.53 | 3.83 | 1.39 | 3.63 |
| 100% V ₃ | 5.76 | 3.95 | 1.84 | 4.20 | 5.11 | 2.36 | 1.43 | 4.02 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₃ | 4.61 | 2.47 | 1.36 | 3.76 | 4.14 | 2.04 | 1.17 | 3.57 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₃ | 5.36 | 2.86 | 1.44 | 3.86 | 4.52 | 2.21 | 1.18 | 3.71 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₃ | 5.81 | 3.51 | 1.48 | 4.08 | 5.44 | 2.10 | 1.40 | 3.85 |
| LSD at 0.05 | 0.45 | 0.85 | 0.67 | NS | 1.11 | NS | 0.44 | 0.19 |

NS: Insignificant difference, 100% K: 48 kg K₂O/fed as potassium sulphate, 100% V₁: 707.6L raw vinasse/fed, 100% V₂: 707.6L photo-chemically treated vinasse/fed, 100% V₃: 817.7L biologically treated vinasse/fed, Chl: Chlorophyll, Carot.: Carotenoids and LAI: Leaf area index.

Fertilizing beets with the different forms of biologically treated vinasse and/or a combination of (25% K + 75% V₃)/fed resulted in marked increases in chlorophyll "a" and "b", in the 1st season, as compared to that fertilized with 100% K/fed. The positive effect of biologically treated vinasse may be due to its beneficial contents of some chelate organic micro and macro nutrients and increasing the bio-availability of NPK, which is an important function in the formation of photosynthetic pigments as mentioned by Parnaudeau et al. (2006).

Data also cleared that sugar beet fertilized with the different forms of photo-chemically and/or biologically treated vinasse, resulted in differences among the values of carotenoids that were not great enough to reach of the level of significance, in comparison to the check treatment, i.e. 100% K/fed, in both seasons.

In the same table, data cleared that supplying sugar beet with 100% V₃/fed caused the highest significant increase in the values of LAI, as compared to that given 100% K/fed as K₂SO₄, in

the 2nd season. This finding can be attributed to the positive impact of increasing chlorophyll "a", which allowed an efficient use of photosynthesis for the storage of net assimilation rate synthesis output and thus accelerated vegetative growth and increased LAI as explained by Christofolletti et al. (2013).

Data in the Table 6 showed that soil application of potassium sulphate, differently treated forms of vinasse and its combinations had a significant effects in root diameter and its fresh weight per plant in both growing seasons, as well as root length in the 2nd one. Soil application with (75% K + 25% V₃)/fed led to marked increment in root diameter (in both seasons) and root fresh weight/plant (in the 2nd one), as compared to the individual fertilization with 100% K (48 kg K₂O/fed as K₂SO₄). Substantial increments in root length were obtained with (75% K + 25% V₂ and/or V₃) in the 2nd season, as compared to 100% K fertilization. The longest and heaviest roots were attained in both seasons, as well as the thickest roots in the 2nd season, when sugar beet was fertilized with 75% K + 25% V₃/fed.

TABLE 6. Root length (cm), diameter (cm) and its fresh weight/plant (g) of sugar beet as affected by potassium sulphate, vinasse forms and their combinations in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons

| Treatments | 2017/2018 | | | 2018/2019 | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Root length (cm) | Root diameter (cm) | Root fresh weight/plant (g) | Root length (cm) | Root diameter (cm) | Root fresh weight/plant (g) |
| 100% K | 31.13 | 13.17 | 1113 | 30.30 | 12.60 | 1021 |
| 100% V ₁ | 29.80 | 10.60 | 817 | 29.07 | 12.47 | 903 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₁ | 30.47 | 11.13 | 893 | 30.73 | 12.87 | 934 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₁ | 30.47 | 10.73 | 859 | 30.40 | 12.67 | 929 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₁ | 29.87 | 10.73 | 743 | 29.60 | 12.60 | 910 |
| 100% V ₂ | 30.27 | 11.40 | 855 | 29.93 | 12.40 | 939 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₂ | 31.53 | 13.53 | 1055 | 31.77 | 13.40 | 1037 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₂ | 31.13 | 13.20 | 919 | 30.93 | 12.93 | 1018 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₂ | 30.93 | 11.73 | 909 | 30.60 | 12.73 | 953 |
| 100% V ₃ | 30.87 | 11.80 | 1016 | 31.20 | 13.53 | 969 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₃ | 31.87 | 14.33 | 1146 | 32.87 | 14.27 | 1125 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₃ | 31.13 | 13.93 | 1129 | 32.33 | 13.93 | 1072 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₃ | 30.73 | 13.20 | 1064 | 31.27 | 13.87 | 995 |
| LSD at 0.05 | NS | 0.82 | 243 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 80 |

NS: Insignificant difference, 100% K: 48 kg K₂O/fed as potassium sulphate, 100% V₁: 707.6 L raw vinasse/fed, 100% V₂: 707.6 L photo-chemically treated vinasse/fed, 100% V₃: 817.7 L biologically treated vinasse/fed.

Insignificant variances were found in the previously-mentioned traits as affected by applying the combinations of (75% K + 25% vinasse) and (50% K + 50% vinasse)/fed under the various forms of vinasse in both seasons. Supplying beets with 75% K + 25% V_3 /fed led to substantial increases amounted to 1.16 and 1.67 cm in root diameter in the 1st and 2nd season, respectively, corresponding to 104 g in root fresh weight/plant in the 2nd one, as compared to that fertilization with 100% K/fed. These findings may be referred to the biological role done by *Pleurotus* fungus (V_3) in the reduction of EC, HMF and COD contents in raw vinasse (V_1).

Moreover, despite the high value of phenols in the biologically treated vinasse than the chemical treatment as shown in Table 3, it may had been broken down into short chains that plants can handle physiologically (Vilara et al., 2018). The fertilization with the biologically treated vinasse at 100% level showed the superiority as the same level of photo-chemically treated vinasse for each characteristic in this respect, while the raw vinasse treatment came in the last rank in both seasons. These observations coincide with those found by Parnaudeau et al. (2006). Moreover, Retes-Pruneda et al. (2014) explained that treating vinasse with *Pleurotus* fungus reduced the toxicity and improving its physical and chemical properties.

Results in Table 7 indicated that soil application of potassium sulphate and its combinations with the different treated vinasse appreciably affected sucrose%, potassium content in sugar beet root, sugar lost to molasses% (SLM%), extracted sugar% and quality index, in both seasons, as well as, sodium and α -amino N contents, in the 2nd one.

Lower contents of juice impurities and SLM% were detected, when sugar beet was fertilized with the different treatments associated with biologically treated vinasse than the other treatments correlated with raw and/or photo-chemically vinasse, in both seasons. These results may be ascribed to comparatively better conditions in the rhizospheric zone as a result of the role of *Pleurotus* fungus in increasing degradation of organic compounds such as COD and total organic carbon and complete removal of HMF content and melanoidins from biodegraded vinasse, producing a non-toxic effluent and lowering organic contents as K and

total N% as a mentioned by Vilara et al. (2018), which guaranteed more sugar accumulation, good quality and lower impurity contents.

Fertilizing sugar beet with 100% V_3 /fed increased sucrose% significantly by 2.40 and 1.91, extracted sugar% by 2.54 and 2.12 and quality index by 1.96 and 2.33, in the 1st and 2nd season, respectively, as compared to plants given 100% K/fed (48 kg K_2O as K_2SO_4). The difference between 100% V_2 and 25%K + 75% V_2 /fed, in their effect on the previously-mentioned traits was insignificant, in both seasons. However, significant variances in sucrose and extracted sugar percentages were found between 100% V_3 and 25% K + 75% V_3 /fed, in the 1st season.

As compared to beets fertilized with 100% K/fed, statistical increases in sucrose% (in both seasons) and extracted sugar% (in the 1st one) were obtained with the different treatments associated with biologically treated vinasse. Meanwhile, insignificant difference in the quality index was found when beets were fertilized with 75% K + 25% V_3 /fed, as well as 50% K + 50% V_3 /fed. These findings were true in both seasons. These results are in line with those obtained by Osman et al. (2016), who confirmed that vinasse is a vital source of potassium. They added that its utilization could decrease the requirement for inorganic potassium fertilizers on many crops. Besides, these results may be due to beneficial role of supplying plants with vinasse, which contains chelate organic material such as boron and organic potassium as a mentioned by Rodríguez (2000).

Data in Table 8 proved that adding potassium sulphate, differently treated vinasse and its combinations to the sandy soil appreciably affected root and sugar yields/fed, in the two growing seasons, as well as top yield/fed in the 2nd one.

Insignificant variances were detected in root yield/fed of sugar beet fed with treatments including the biologically treated vinasse (V_3), as compared to that fertilized with 100% K, in both seasons.

Data analysis showed insignificant differences among 100% K/fed, combinations of (75% K + 25% V_3) and (50% K + 50% V_3)/fed, in their influence on root yield/fed, but all of them surpassed the other fertilization treatments

including raw vinasse and/or photo-chemically treated vinasse, in both seasons. Application of (50% K + 50% V₃) increased root yield/fed substantially and overpassed (100% V₃) and (25% K + 75% V₃), in both seasons. Adding of (50% K + 50% biologically treated vinasse)/fed to the soil had an increase in root yield/fed reached 0.98 and 0.71 ton, in the 1st and 2nd season, respectively, as compared to that given with 100% K/fed.

The results in the same table cleared that there were substantial increases in sugar yield/fed, when beets were fertilized with the different potassium rates related to biologically treated vinasse, as compared to those fertilized with the same rates of potassium including photo-chemically treated and/or raw vinasse, in both seasons.

Adding biologically treated vinasse (V₃) at 100% level, (75% K + 25% V₃), (50% K + 50% V₃) and (25% K + 75% V₃)/fed resulted in significant increases in sugar yield/fed amounted to 9.93, 6.70, 10.17 and 9.93 %, in the 1st season,

corresponding to 11.96, 6.36, 8.65 and 10.43 %, in the 2nd one, successively, as compared to that gained with 100% K-fertilizer/fed as K₂SO₄. The lowest values in the above-mentioned traits were recorded with raw vinasse treatments, as compared to the other vinasse ones, in both seasons. The positive effect of photo-chemically and biologically treated vinasse on root and sugar yields may be attributed to their stimulatory effect as an optimal un-harmful type of vinasse. These results are in harmony with those obtained by Chen et al. (2012), Nkoa (2014) and Vilara et al. (2018). Moreover, the use of different rates of potassium sulphate alone and/or in combination with vinasse forms as a source of potassium maybe improved chemical properties and soil fertility as explain by Rodríguez (2000), which led to stimulating photosynthesis process, consequently increased root diameter (Table 6), i.e. expansion of cambium rings and increased and hence more storage of sucrose in roots (Table 7), which positively reflected on root and sugar yields as shown in Table 8.

TABLE 7. Sucrose%, impurities profile (meq/100 g beet), sugar lost to molasses%, extracted sugar % and quality index of sugar beet as affected by potassium sulphate, vinasse forms and their combinations in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons

| Treatments | 2017/2018 | | | | | | | 2018/2019 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|---------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|------|------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| | S% | K | Na | α -a N | SLM | ES | QI | S% | K | Na | α -a N | SLM | ES | QI |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% K | 18.33 | 3.46 | 1.36 | 1.06 | 1.44 | 16.29 | 88.87 | 17.02 | 4.07 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.47 | 14.95 | 87.84 |
| 100% V ₁ | 18.29 | 3.82 | 1.50 | 0.94 | 1.48 | 16.21 | 88.63 | 17.68 | 4.12 | 1.77 | 1.15 | 1.61 | 15.47 | 87.50 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₁ | 17.48 | 4.93 | 1.57 | 1.29 | 1.73 | 15.15 | 86.67 | 15.40 | 5.30 | 2.25 | 1.51 | 1.93 | 12.87 | 83.57 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₁ | 17.74 | 4.47 | 1.62 | 1.19 | 1.65 | 15.49 | 87.32 | 15.99 | 4.73 | 2.42 | 1.60 | 1.90 | 13.49 | 84.37 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₁ | 17.88 | 4.00 | 1.58 | 1.15 | 1.57 | 15.72 | 87.92 | 17.37 | 4.24 | 1.82 | 1.27 | 1.67 | 15.10 | 86.93 |
| 100% V ₂ | 18.77 | 3.40 | 1.42 | 0.98 | 1.42 | 16.75 | 89.24 | 18.26 | 3.12 | 1.38 | 0.95 | 1.37 | 16.30 | 89.27 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₂ | 18.09 | 4.49 | 1.76 | 1.17 | 1.67 | 15.83 | 87.51 | 17.05 | 4.88 | 1.74 | 1.37 | 1.77 | 14.69 | 86.16 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₂ | 18.43 | 4.31 | 1.71 | 1.12 | 1.62 | 16.20 | 87.90 | 17.08 | 4.41 | 1.82 | 1.34 | 1.71 | 14.77 | 86.48 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₂ | 18.88 | 3.51 | 1.54 | 0.93 | 1.44 | 16.84 | 89.19 | 17.98 | 3.38 | 1.17 | 1.00 | 1.37 | 16.00 | 88.99 |
| 100% V ₃ | 20.73 | 3.01 | 1.21 | 0.86 | 1.31 | 18.83 | 90.83 | 18.93 | 2.73 | 1.12 | 0.88 | 1.26 | 17.07 | 90.17 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₃ | 19.04 | 3.75 | 1.47 | 1.26 | 1.55 | 16.90 | 88.76 | 17.90 | 4.33 | 1.64 | 1.29 | 1.66 | 15.64 | 87.37 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₃ | 19.37 | 3.71 | 1.43 | 0.99 | 1.47 | 17.30 | 89.31 | 18.06 | 4.37 | 1.67 | 1.24 | 1.66 | 15.80 | 87.49 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₃ | 20.31 | 3.09 | 1.47 | 0.83 | 1.34 | 18.37 | 90.45 | 18.79 | 3.14 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.34 | 16.85 | 89.68 |
| LSD at 0.05 | 0.38 | 0.67 | NS | NS | 0.15 | 0.42 | 0.84 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.48 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 0.76 | 0.93 |

NS: Insignificant difference, 100% K: 48 kg K₂O/fed as potassium sulphate, 100% V₁: 707.6 L raw vinasse/fed, 100% V₂: 707.6 L photo-chemically treated vinasse/fed, 100% V₃: 817.7 L biologically treated vinasse/fed, S%: Sucrose%, α -a N: Alpha-amino nitrogen, SLM%: Ssugar lost to molasses%, ES%: Extracted sugar% and QI: Quality index.

TABLE 8. Top, root and sugar yields/fed (ton) as affected by potassium sulphate, vinasse forms and their combinations in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons

| Treatments | 2017/2018 | | | 2018/2019 | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | Top yield | Root yield | Sugar yield | Top yield | Root yield | Sugar yield |
| | (ton/fed) | | | (ton/fed) | | |
| 100% K | 9.33 | 24.69 | 4.03 | 9.10 | 26.27 | 3.93 |
| 100% V ₁ | 8.24 | 22.14 | 3.59 | 8.97 | 24.33 | 3.77 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₁ | 8.72 | 22.69 | 3.44 | 9.27 | 25.13 | 3.23 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₁ | 8.43 | 22.56 | 3.50 | 9.41 | 24.90 | 3.36 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₁ | 8.83 | 21.84 | 3.44 | 9.35 | 24.53 | 3.71 |
| 100% V ₂ | 7.94 | 22.47 | 3.76 | 9.48 | 24.37 | 3.97 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₂ | 9.78 | 23.80 | 3.77 | 9.84 | 25.64 | 3.77 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₂ | 9.45 | 23.27 | 3.77 | 9.79 | 25.76 | 3.80 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₂ | 9.47 | 23.17 | 3.90 | 9.76 | 25.21 | 4.03 |
| 100% V ₃ | 8.23 | 23.50 | 4.43 | 9.89 | 25.75 | 4.40 |
| 75% K + 25% V ₃ | 10.79 | 25.37 | 4.30 | 10.48 | 26.73 | 4.18 |
| 50% K + 50% V ₃ | 9.54 | 25.67 | 4.44 | 10.54 | 26.98 | 4.27 |
| 25% K + 75% V ₃ | 8.90 | 24.11 | 4.43 | 9.85 | 25.74 | 4.34 |
| LSD at 0.05 | NS | 1.68 | 0.28 | 0.76 | 1.27 | 0.23 |

NS: Insignificant difference, 100% K: 48 kg K₂O/fed as potassium sulphate, 100% V₁: 707.6 L raw vinasse/fed, 100% V₂: 707.6 L photochemically treated vinasse/fed, 100% V₃: 817.7 L biologically treated vinasse/fed.

Conclusion

Under the conditions of this study, it was found that the addition of [50% of the recommended rate of K-fertilizer, *i.e.* 24 kg K₂O as potassium sulphate + 50% the biologically treated vinasse (408.85 liters)]/fed can be recommended to get an economical root and sugar yields, which means saving 50% of required inorganic potassium needed for plant growth. Further research work is suggested to investigate the effect of the long term use of vinasse on soil properties such as soil permeability, salinity, pH and ground water quality.

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استخدام الفيناس كمصدر للتسميد البوتاسي لبنجر السكر ومُحسِّن لتربة رملية

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أقيمت تجربتان حقليتان في مزرعة جمعية الحسين - طريق القاهرة-الأسكندرية الصحراوي - محافظة الجيزة خلال موسمي 2017/2018 و 2018/2019 لتقييم استخدام فيناس قصب السكر كمصدر للتسميد البوتاسي للحصول على أعلى محصول وجودة من بنجر السكر المنزرع في تربة رملية وتأثيره علي بعض خصائصها. استخدم تصميم القطاعات الكاملة العشوائية. اشتملت الدراسة على 13 معاملة هي:

- 100% من المعدل الموصى به من السماد البوتاسي وهو 48 كجم بو₂ ككبريتات بوتاسيوم 48% بو₂ (كمقارنة).

- ثلاث معاملات من صور الفيناس الثلاث (الفيناس الخام «ف₁» بمعدل 707.6 لتر/فدان ، الفيناس المُعامل كيميائياً بفرق أكسيد الهيدروجين «ف₂» بمعدل 707.6 لتر/فدان و الفيناس المُعامل بيولوجياً بفطر *Pleurotus ostreatus* «ف₃» بمعدل 817.7 لتر/فدان) ، كلٌ منها تعادل 100% من المعدل الموصى به من السماد البوتاسي المعدني.

- تسع معاملات عبارة عن 75 ، 50 و 25 % من المعدل الموصى به من السماد البوتاسي المعدني متوافقة مع 25 ، 50 و 75 % علي الترتيب لتعادل 48 كجم بو₂ وذلك لكل من ف₁ ، ف₂ و ف₃.

سُجلت أقل قيم للدهيدروكسي ميثيل فورفورال في ف₃ ، في حين سُجلت أقل قيم للمركبات الفينولية في ف₂. تحقق أقصى نشاط لإنزيم الدهيدروجينيز بإضافة التوليفة (50% من السماد البوتاسي المعدني + 50% ف₃) / فدان إلى التربة. أدي التسميد بإضافة التوليفة (50% ككبريتات بوتاسيوم + 50% ف₃) إلى زيادة معنوية في حاصل الجذور/فدان. أعطت المعاملات المختلفة تحت الفيناس المعالج بيولوجياً زيادة ملحوظة في حاصل السكر/فدان مقارنة مع التسميد بمعدل 100% ككبريتات بوتاسيوم.

تحت ظروف هذه الدراسة ، يمكن التوصية بتسميد نباتات بنجر السكر بالتوليفة [50% من السماد البوتاسي المعدني (24 كجم بو₂) + 50% فيناس مُعالج بيولوجياً (408.85 لتر)]/فدان للحصول على الحاصل الأمثل من الجذور والسكر/فدان ، بما يعني إمكانية إستبدال 50% من السماد البوتاسي المعدني اللازم لنمو النبات بنفس القدر من مصدر عضوي للسماد البوتاسي.