The ecology study of Cubaris murina (Oniscidea) for organic balance in agricultural areas

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Abstract

Diddle study of Cubaris murina The soil properties were measured at the course of the found address, and the empty paste was found. It was found that soil temperature, pH and soil moisture have a sensible average. When compared with each other, there was no statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level. It was found that the location where Cubaris murina was found contained a crop: 19 (10.86%). The results of these measurements were then considered significant at the 0.05 level. When considering the behavior of Cubaris murina responding to environmental factors, it was found that Cubaris murina behavior was more towards the dark side and wetter side of the light side. Over time, the soil moisture tended to move from dark and wet environments rather than bright and completely dry. Cubaris murina, the best. The population was 54% (444 individuals) per square meter. Based on the description of various factors, the population of Cubaris murina was 64% (2423 individuals), respectively. Cultivation of lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.) found that lettuce growth using soil samples in the ratio of soil to material obtained from cause because Cubaris murina 13 and 22 were the same height. A total of 384 seeds per 0.25 m², number of leaves 234,400 leaves, respectively, which is similar to planting and using tap water. In this study, the results are as follows:

Introduction

The study of Cubaris murina was used for a lot of farming. Soil may determine the lower black livability.

It was hypothesized that Cubalis murina would have an effect on the decomposition of organic matter.

Objective

1. To study the ecology of Cubalis murina in the local ecosystem.
2. To study the habitat of Cubalis murina on moisture and light intensity.
3. To study the existence of organic matter decomposition of Cubalis murina for application.

Experimental Method

1. To determine the soil properties and to collect samples of soil by measuring soil properties in the area where Cubalis murina was found and no Cuban's murina was found.
2. One experiment for the decomposition of light and humidity, Cubalis murina were found.
3. Study the use of deep plow on organic matter in Cubalis murina.
4. Study the application of decomposed materials

Results

The graph shows the behavior of Cubalis murina in response to environmental factors. The behavior of Cubalis murina was found to be near the dark side and wetter than on the bright and dry side.


(Chart 3.3) planting lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.)

From the chart, Cubalis murina can digest agricultural waste slightly. It was found that Cubalis murina digested the best from leaves at the decomposition rate of 64% (444 individuals), followed by the decomposition rate of 27 percentage leaves in 13.42% (2423 individuals) and the population rate of 64% (2423 individuals) respectively.

Conclusion and Discussion

Cubalis murina research. Soil properties were measured at the course of the found address and found not found. Soil temperature, pH and soil moisture were determined a similar average. When compared with each other, there was no statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level. It may be noted that the location where Cubalis murina was found contained a crop: 19 (10.86%). The results of these measurements were then considered significant at the 0.05 level. When considering the behavior of Cubalis murina responding to environmental factors, it was found that Cubalis murina behavior was more towards the dark side and wetter side of the light side. Over time, the soil moisture tended to move from dark and wet environments rather than bright and completely dry. Cubalis murina, the best. The population was 54% (444 individuals) per square meter. Based on the description of various factors, the population of Cubalis murina was 64% (2423 individuals), respectively. It is found that lettuce growth using soil samples in the ratio of soil to material obtained from cause because Cubalis murina 13 and 22 were the same height. A total of 384 seeds per 0.25 m², number of leaves 234,400 leaves, respectively, which is similar to planting and using tap water. In this study, the results are as follows:

Reference

การศึกษาเวชภัณฑ์ของตัวกิ้ง (Oniscidea) เพื่อการรับรู้สติการอันตรายสำหรับผู้ที่ภัย

คณะวิทยา : นักศึกษาหัวคล้าย มานิตา สดะ นราศรี ยางพาย

ครูที่ปรึกษา : นายนิชิต ชัยรัตน์ นราศรีนิติ ยางพาย

ผู้จัดทำ : นราศรีนิติ ยางพาย

พลิตภัยเอก ดันไกร

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