

Fungal Mitigation of Sodium Chloride and Chloroform of Rivers and Canals

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ABSTRACT

The aim was to research the stampering of growth of fungi infestation in small rivers and oceans. A common species of this organism is ectomycorrhizal found on fruit bodies. These were examined using emission microscopy. This was inhabited by fresh water creatures and lifeforms. The objective was to increase deman with sustainable alternatives. The fungi were considered as a parasite to wild life. Microscopy when the follicle diameter was ≥ 1.02 mm using chloroform in relation to sodium chloride. This improved the breeding of sea going creatures. The competitors of these fungi were filamentous fungi which is the byproduct of depletion of organic matter of fungi growth. The sodium produced larvae of values of 1, 5, 10 and the chloroform acted as a reservoir of 2 and 3 growths. The time taken for addition of the treatment was a few days for spore production.

Keywords: Fungi; Sodium chloride; Chloroform; Microscopy

INTRODUCTION

The chloroform has co-occurring properties. It ensures survival of sea going in non-salty riverine. Larvae of insects are considered competitors to filamentous fungi. These parasites counteract the development. Sodium chloride knows as salt does not cover well the hyphal fungi organisms [1-6]. These had a negative effect on the number of larvae. Chloroform was more readily absorbed by the filamentous fungi. Sodium chloride has a minor effect on fungi growth with 1, 5 and 10 larvae reductions of growth. Chloroform increased the larvae with a selective priority growth of larvae. The rivers and canals during this research were observed for 12 days to ascertain the performance of fungi treatment [7-12].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A pine-oak forest with rivers and canals passing on its shores, this had a high biodiversity. This report was based on a field study of 12 days. To understand the status of the remnant of the sea going creatures [13-17]. The growth of fungi was analyzed using spectrometer and microscopy. This was used for obtaining topographic measurements. The objective was prevention of desalination of the rivers and canals [18-24]. Mass spectroscopy was used to obtain the challenges in the fungi reduction for larva growth for seagoing creatures (Tables 1 and 2).

Assessment and measures

A bioreactor was used to store samples of rivers and canals for each

treatment. This was designed for algae growth. The samples were taken to ensure nutrients were not counteracting eutrophication [25]. The number of representative samples was $n \approx 1000$ in as many paths of the pine-oak forests.

Table 1: Properties of sodium chloride.

Properties of sodium chloride				
Composition	NaCl			
Density	2.17 g/cubic cm			
Melting limit	801°C			
Evaporation limit	1413°C			
Classification	Salt			
Table 2: Primary and secondary	voutcomes.			
Properties of chloroform				
Composition	CHCl			
Density	1.48 g/cubic cm			
Melting limit	63.50°C			
Evaporation limit	61.20°C	61.20°C		

Surface tension

Classification

The chloroform and sodium chloride were added to the samples in the bioreactor. A microscope was used to observe the physical activity. The survival rate was measured according to upper and lower limit of 2-6 on a scale of 1 to 10. The quality of life between 7-12 on a scale of 1 to 20. When the survival rate was high the

Chloroform

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surface tension was low whereas when the quality of life was high the surface tension was high. This was a quantitative assessment of the reactions occurring in the bioreactor [26].

Pearson χ^2 test

This was used to indicate a linear trend. To assess the statistical significance of the measured results. The logistic models indicated the survival rate and quality of life of the samples after chloroform and sodium chloride treatment. These two variables had more than two categories. The effect showed the modifications and interactions for Probability values, P<0.05 were significant [27,28].

Fungi density

The percentage of sediments in the samples in the bioreactor was used to ascertain the depletion of fungal growth. The bulk density in chloroform pretreatment was normal between 20-25 kg/m². The density of sodium chloride was low less than 30 kg/m² [29-32]. The interaction between these three factors were analysed and associations were considered non-significant at P=0.15.

RESULTS

The results of the multivariate analysis were shown in Table 3 for both sodium chloride and chloroform treatment. The survival rate was written as a ratio. For sodium chloride it was 1.53 and for chloroform it was 1.72. The quality of life was written as a ration for sodium chloride it was between 1.22-1.93 and chloroform it was between 1.39-2.14. These were the pre-treatment values [33-38]. The post-treatment yielded different values due to disassociation of the fungal growth. The survival rate for sodium chloride was 1.36 and quality of life was 1.63-2.22. Thus was statistically higher for the larvae growth [39-41].

The fungal density for sodium chloride pretreatment was nominal 1.53 and posttreatment nominal was 1.71. The fungal

density changed during the 12 day time for sodium chloride was between 1.25 -1.88 for pre-treatment and 1.37-2.13 for post-treatment. For chloroform was between the chloroform density nominal was pretreatment was 1.64 and post treatment 1.61 of the bioreactor. The fungal density changed during the 12 day time for pre-treatment was between 1.31-2.04 and posttreatment between 1.39 -1.86 [41-45].

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the study was to estimate quantitatively the prevalence of fungi growth using the treatments. This was a survey of a pretreatment initial process and a comprehensive posttreatment of the rivers and canals. The previous research estimated the activity had not been representative of population of an entire geographical region due to local approach [46-49]. The population of the treatment had sample averages and unequal variances. The pearson χ^2 test was used to evaluate the depth of fungal depletion before replenishment (Table 4).

There was a prevalence of the sedimentation of the sodium chloride for fungal growth initially. This had a percentage effect between 54.5 to 71% and the chloroform had a greater difference between 43.3 to 87.8% [49-52] (Figure 1).

The statistical significance graph shows the first 6 days both the sodium chloride and chloroform performed well in fungi treatment. After this the chloroform had a more lasting effect with the greatest 9 days from treatment (Table 5).

The activity was about 23% increase from the pretreatment of the fungal growth [52-58]. The application of the measures to estimate the activity obtained a large difference in sodium chloride and chloroform of the bioreactor samples (Figure 2).

The degree of change for the sodium chloride for larvae growth was 6 whereas for chloroform it was 8. Therefore the depletion used in activities involved larvae \geq 2. The reactions were not observed until this value [58-65].

 Table 3: Statistical significance of sodium chloride and chloroform treatment.

	Sodium chloride					Chloroform						
	Survival rate	Quality	of life	Fungal density		Survival rate		Qaulity of life		Fungal density		
	Nominal	Min	Max	Nominal	Min	Max	Nominal	Min	Max	Nominal	Min	Max
Pre-treatment	1.53	1.22	1.93	1.53	1.25	1.88	1.72	1.39	2.14	1.64	1.31	2.04
Post-treatment	1.36	1.03	1.8	1.71	1.37	2.13	1.9	1.63	2.22	1.61	1.39	1.86

Table 4: Pearson χ^2 test of the post-treatment.

t-test: two-sample assuming unequal variances	Sodium Chloride	Chloroform
Mean	1.556666667	1.706666667
Variance	0.090546667	0.112226667
Observations	6	6
Hypothesized mean difference	0	
df	10	
t stat	-0.815946087	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.21676825	
t critical one-tail	1.812461123	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.433536499	
t critical two-tail	2.228138852	



Table 5: Pearson χ^2 test of the pre-treatment.

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CONCLUSION

It can be concluded the prevalence of fungi was especially high among the sodium chloride treatment. The chloroform showed similar trends in the first 6 days. This was used to assess the prevalence. The P-vales for the Pearson χ^2 had a linear trend 0.21676825- 1.812461123; **P=0.43353649-2.22813885;***P<0.5. Therefore, the results were significant for the research. This project was financially supported by Gaiasce Company and Gss subsidiary.

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