

Cascade Comparison with GHG Emissions Soil Fern Plant Samples for Prevention of Weed Development

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Research Article

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Abstract

Cascades were basically tray used to incubate in a botanical garden. This was on a much smaller scale than Green House Gas Emissions [1]. Properties such as moisture content, UV rays differ between the two for growing of plants. These researches compared reap of a controlled to environment harsh but larger scope of farming and growing of plants [2]. The root failure as a result of weed development is researched in this study [3].

Introduction

There were different types of housing for plants namely botanical gardens or cascades and Green House Gas (GHG) emissions farms in wide open landscapes [4].

Figure 1: Landscape layout with GHG emissions (McClellan, 2022)

Plants grown were quite similar but failure because of weed development is a disparity. This research compares weed germination at the root stem [5]. It obtains findings on which of the two are the best in performance and scope of growth of fern plants.

Figure 2: Interactions of the different soil and atmospheric properties (McClellan, 2022).

The figure shows the air and water interact with both cascade and GHG emissions. The former states it was a moisture saturated environment and the later was an atmospheric dense landscape.

Table 1
Three kinds of soil due to interactions of air and moisture in the environment
(Soil and water)

Soil	Available water content in mm water depth per m soil depth (mm/m)
Sand	25 to 100
Loam	100 to 175
Clay	175 to 250

Cascade had loam of 175% and GHG had interaction of 100%. These were essentially the soil kinds due to the presence of amounts of air and moisture content.

Methods

Participants

The samples were two fern plants. A fern was capable of budding at the stem [6]. The roots were compared for weed development resulting in strain of the stem at the core to the outer surface [7]. This study abides by human and animal ethical standards as subjects were uprooted plants [8].

Assessments and Measures

Spectroscopy scans were taken of cell count at the region was root attack occurrences. Spectrometer took measurement of wavelength spectrum of dew, UV, moisture of the two Fern plants. This was to obtain a hypothesis on when weed development occurs at the stem and core of the plant structure using the response of the factors. These are colour coded according to matter transference from liquidation, to bubbling and then to evaporation.

Cascade Gardens

Botanical gardens are housing where there is little rain because of a translucent shading of the plants. The farmer places each Fern in a cascade or pot. This was essentially a rectangular frame basin filled with soil. The plants were then irrigated regularly with some filtered UV spectrum through the shade. The scale ranges from 20 to 50 plants per cascade of the Fern gardens.

Green House Gases Gardens

These are farms placed directly in UV spectrum. The fern were in rows and columns separated by soil. The farm used sprinklers to irrigate the plant. The scale was much larger from 200 to 500 plants per farm. This often required a lot of hours for planting, fertilizing and reaping of ferns.

Fern Plant

The scientific name was "Meadow plant" grows up to 30cm in height. This was capable of budding at the stem. To produce reap for the farmer. The roots reach as low as 3cm below the soil and spirally outwards. Therefore these have to be well spaced apart. This prevented struggle of resources by each plant. These should be watered in the summer and fertilizes during the spring seasons. To keep the plant grown for reaps before harvest.

Dew Point

This was the humidity of the environment as a result of evaporation. These were measured on a scale of 1 to 100 where the highest is much humid and the lowest is least dew. This was a factor used to determine

the effect on the response which is cell count and cell structure in the plant.

UV Spectrum. This was measured on a scale of 1 to 100 on the plant. These were what was absorbed the plant after germination. High growth rate depends on UV but this can be stagnated without adequate moisture content. This factor effect on the cell count and structure

response. These were used to determine when weed development occurs to mitigate it. To improve the quality of plant produced and fertility of the growth rate.

Results

Ferns each had different dew points, UV spectrums, moisture content. Figure 1a and b showed the root stems of the two plants.

As can be seen plant 2 has more weeds and strain on the stem. The factors were included in Table 1.

Table 2
Environmental Conditions of Cascade and GHG emission of plants

Plant Specie \ Factor	Dew Point (%)	UV Spectrum (%)	Moisture Content (%)
Fern 1 (Cascade)	40.6	55.3	44.6
Fern 2 (GHG)	100	20	20

Fern Plant 1

This had a low dew point which resulted in little budding and petals. In contrast the UV and moisture was higher which reduced degradation of stem structure to 40% at the core and 20% at the exterior of the root in Fig. 2.

Fern Plant 2

This had the highest dew point but lowest which resulted in high budding and petals. The UV and moisture were lower increased strains and weed development. The cell structure showed degraded by 75% core and 35% at the exterior of root stem in Fig. 3.

Discussion

The finding suggested dew point was the most significant to the budding and petals growth. This changed proportionally with the development of reap. In different situation the UV and moisture were the most significant in weed development. These changed inversely with root stem structure.

Conclusion

The cell counts in both ferns were the same for the test. Alternatively the cell structure was different with high budding and petals in Fern 2 compared to Fern 1. The root weed development was much more which resulted in strains in the stem. It is recommended plants in greenhouse gas farms be reaped before botanical gardens. The latter has a higher net output than the former plants.

Declarations

Conflict of Interest

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

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Figures



Figure 1

Landscape layout with GHG emissions (McClellan, 2022)

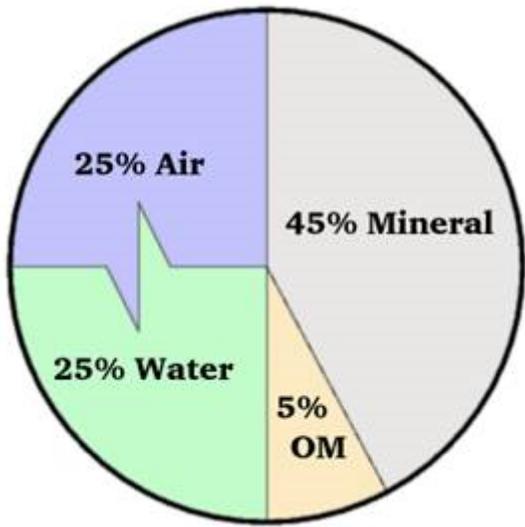


Figure 2

Interactions of the different soil and atmospheric properties (McClellan, 2022).

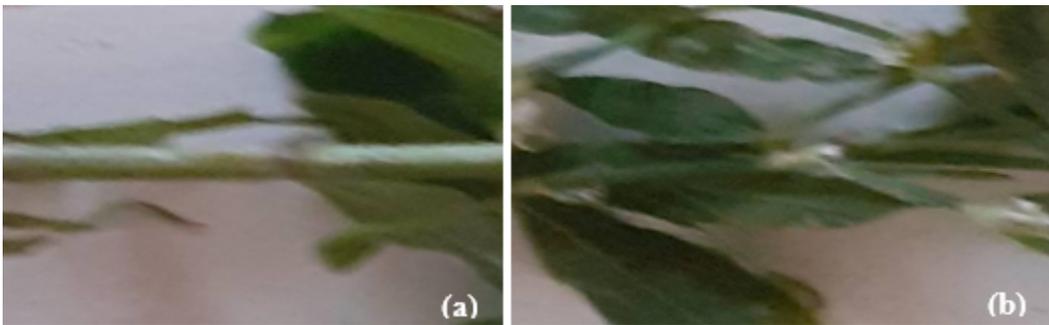


Figure 3

Fern images showed the root stems of the two plants.