K+: Analysis of Flour From the Carcass of the Crab (Ucides cordatus), as an Organic Use for Fertilizer in Soybean Farming

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In a global context, there are numerous communities with geographical and/or physical limitations that face poor quality of life. This research proposes a sustainable system for fertilizers in soybean farming. The objective was to introduce soybean farming in communities that have geographical and/or physical limitations, using the carcass of the uçá crab (Ucides cordatus) as organic fertilizer, through the construction of an alternative system, providing residents of the region with a new source of income and improving their quality of life. It is a qualitative-quantitative investigation. Data collection was carried out in an alternative system for organic compost, chemical and granulometric soil sampling test with 10% of the flour, and cultivation carried out with percentages of 0%, 6%, 8% and 10% of the organic matter from the carcass of the uçá crab (Ucides cordatus) with control groups with lettuce (for 40 days) and soybeans (for 100 days) to analyze the biomass produced during 100 days, which demonstrated efficiency of the flour and high presence of potassium. In the results, at the end of 100 days, the soybean grains were harvested and experimental group D (10% of the flour) presented the best results in all the criteria analyzed, followed by experimental group C (8% of the flour), experimental group B (6% of the flour) and control group A (0% of the flour) presented unsatisfactory results in terms of quantity. A sustainable applicability with a broadly social character for the agricultural context stands out. An ecologically correct idea to solve and/or alleviate the problem of food and income in different locations that present the same precariousness.

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