problems we are focusing:

This epidemic affects food security in a region or globally. There are many different types of factors to consider, including (but not limited to):

1- Disturbances in the transportation of materials and people across borders.

2- Zones or people storing goods.

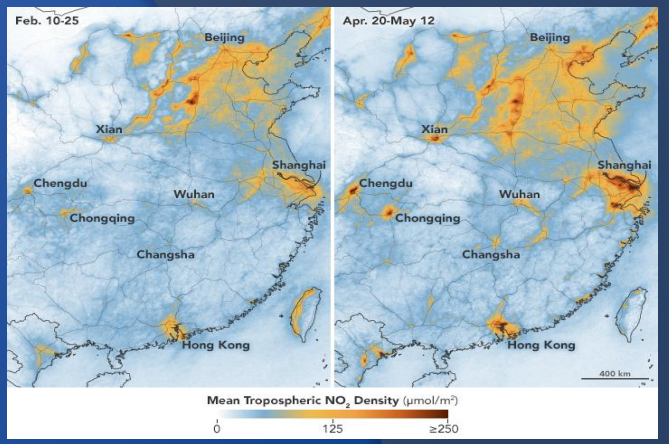
3- The workers are sick and have interfered with food supplies and humanitarian aid to needy countries.

4- Potential changes in crop health due to existing shelter patterns and changing traffic.

5- Changes in the prices of crops and commodities.

In addition to the economic problems facing the world due to the spread of the pandemic covid-19.

The Earth was monitored during the covid _19 pandemic and it was found that the problems of climate and global warming are gradually ending due to the cessation of human activity, especially traditional agriculture, because it causes many of the following environmental problems:



The cultivation method used today and previously is traditional agriculture

Among the downsides of traditional agriculture is that it consumes a large amount of water, a large agricultural land, fertilizers, labor hands, and a great effort, and despite that, it pollutes the water and air and affects the ecosystem.

The environmental impact of agriculture includes a variety of factors, from soil to water, air, and animal, to the diversity of soil, people, plants, and the food itself. Some of the environmental issues related to agriculture are climate change, deforestation, dead areas, genetic engineering, irrigation problems, pollutants, soil degradation, and waste.

Climate change and agriculture are interlinked processes, both of which occur on a global scale. Global warming is expected to have major impacts on conditions that affect agriculture, including temperature, precipitation and icy surface runoff. These conditions determine the carrying capacity of the biosphere to produce enough food for the human population and pets. Also, higher levels of carbon dioxide will have harmful and beneficial effects on crop yields. An assessment of the impacts of global climate changes on agriculture may help to predict agriculture and properly adapt it to maximize agricultural production. Although the net impact of climate change on agricultural production is uncertain, it is likely that it will change the cultivation areas suitable for individual crops. Adapting to this geographic shift will have significant economic costs and social impacts.

Elimination of Forests:

Deforestation is the cleansing of the Earth's forests widely worldwide and leads to many terrestrial damages. One of the reasons for deforestation is clearing land for pastures or crops. According to British environmental scientist Norman Myers, 5% of deforestation is due to livestock raising, 19% due to heavy logging, 22% due to the growing sector of palm oil plantations, and 54% due to cultivation of felling and burning. Deforestation causes habitat loss to millions of species and is an engine of climate change. Trees act as a carbon sink: that is, they absorb carbon dioxide, an unwanted greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere. Removing trees releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, leaving fewer trees to absorb the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the air. In this way, deforestation exacerbates climate change. When trees are removed from forests, the soil tends to dry out because there is no longer a shade, and there are not enough trees to help the water cycle by returning water vapor to the environment. With no trees, the landscape that was once a desert can become arid. Removing trees also causes them to overdo it fluctuations in temperature.

Abstract of the nurseries:

Standard stock is available primarily in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 litre containers
Specimen shrubs are available in container sizes from 10-110 litres, including over 150 varieties of deciduous shrubs and over 180 varieties of evergreen shrub Contract growing and sourcing services are available With the objective of fitting planting stock more ably to withstand stresses after out planting, various nursery treatmens have been attempted or developed and applied to nursery stock.
Buse and Day (1989) for instance, studied the effect of conditioning of white spruce and black spruce transplants on their morphology, physiology, and subsequent performance after out planting. Root pruning, wrenching, and fertilization with potassium at 375 kg/ha were the treatments applied.
Root pruning and wrenching modified stock in the nursery by decreasing height, root collar diameter, shoot root ratio, and bud size, but did not improve survival or growth after planting. Fertilization reduced root growth in black spruce but not of white spruce.
Hardening off, frost hardiness:
Seedlings vary in their susceptibility to injury from frost. Damage can be catastrophic if "unhardened" seedlings are exposed to frost. Frost hardiness may be defined as the minimum temperature at which a certain percentage of a random seedling population will survive or will sustain a given level of damage (Siminovitch 1963, Timmis and Worrall 1975). The term LT (lethal temperature for 50% of a population) is commonly used. Determination of frost hardiness in Ontario is based on electrolyte leakage from mainstem terminal tips 2 cm to 3 cm long in weekly samplings (Colombo and Hickie 1987) The tips are frozen then thawed, immersed in distilled water, the electrical conductivity of which depends on the degree to which cell membranes have been ruptured by freezing releasing electrolyte. A −15 °C frost hardiness level has been used to determine the readiness of container stock to be moved outside from the greenhouse, and −40 °C has been the level determining readiness for frozen storage (Colombo 1997).
In an earlier technique, potted seedlings were placed in a freezer chest and cooled to some level for some specific duration; a few days after removal, seedlings were assessed for damage using various criteria, including odour, general visual appearance, and examination of cambial tissue (Ritchie 1982).

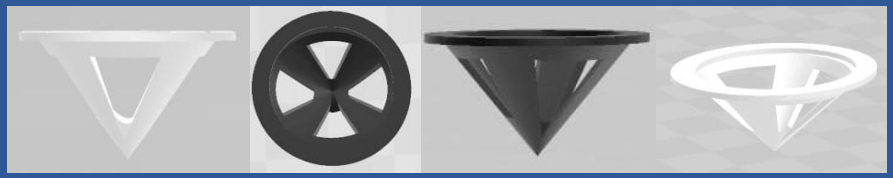
Your Guide to Successful Planting:
1-Call Before You Dig
Several days before planting, call the national 811 hotline to have underground utilities located.
2-Before You Plant: Always plant in well-drained soil. Much of our local soil contains clay. To test for soil drainage, dig a hole and fill it with water. If the water does not drain in 12 hours, it probably contains clay and the soil will need to be amended.
3-The Planting Hole:To plant your tree or shrub, dig a hole twice as wide as the diameter and 6”-8” deeper than the root ball, replacing the 6”-8” of soil with enriched backfill. Then, compact this 6”-8” of soil. Once the plant is placed in the hole, the top of the root ball should be slightly above or level with the surface of the ground.
4-Placing Your Plant in the Hole: Remove all tags, wires or ropes from the stems or trunk, and do the following: Balled & Burlapped (B&B) Plants: DO NOT remove the wire basket. Once the enriched soil has been placed 3/4 of the way up the root ball, cut & fold down the top 1/4 of the basket & burlap, and remove any strings around the tree trunk. Fill the remaining hole with enriched soil to its original level.

Container Plants:

Ease the pot off without disturbing the root ball. If the roots are extremely compacted, you may need to make a few shallow cuts through the roots on the side and bottom of the root ball.

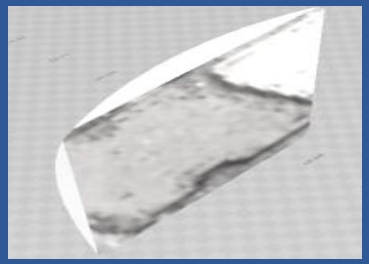
Solutions we developed:

Vertical cultivation is an alternative to traditional cultivation and is in the form of roles, which makes it provide space and labor and the amount of water ؛consumed. Given the conditions of the world during this epidemic period, agriculture must be without human intervention, but through robots.
This figure illustrates the way to grow vertically by adding Tilapia fish and other species, the product of which is a nutrient fertilizer for plants. The engine pushes the aquarium water that contains the fish's output into the plants to get the food it needs

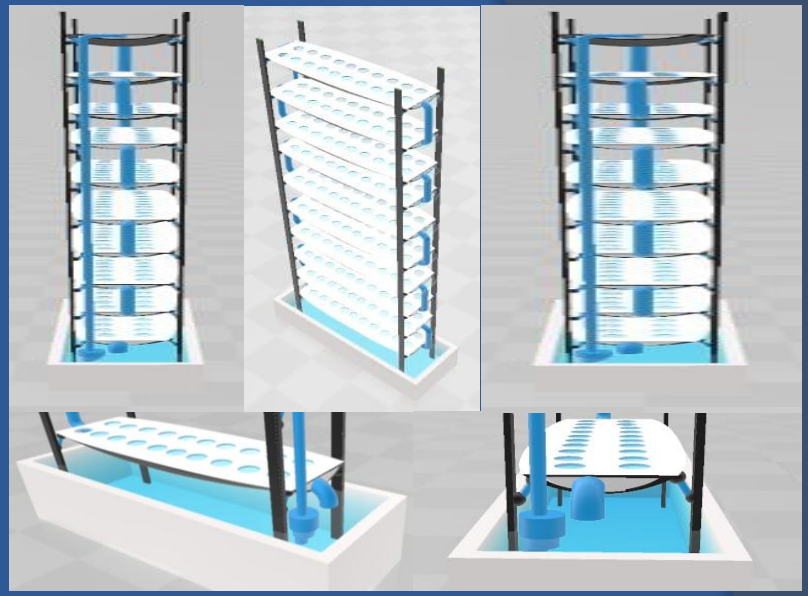


The reason for the shape of this mold is due to taking into account the length of the roots and fixing the plants with a white sponge. The roots grow and come out of the mold for water. We can control the size of this mold according to the size of the plants

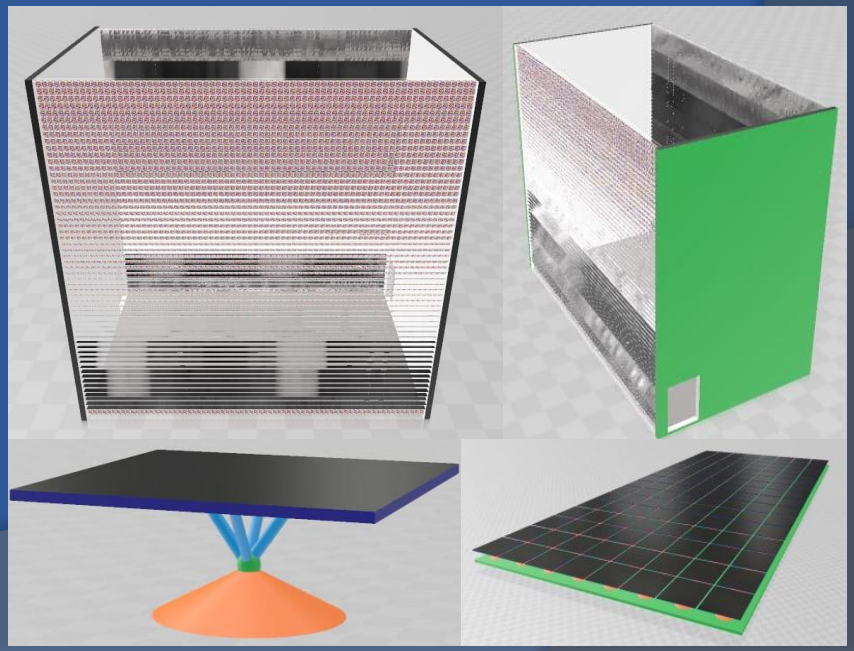
When harvesting the plant, not all the robots can harvest the floors at a high height, so a method designed to easily change the location of the role at the time of harvest was created.



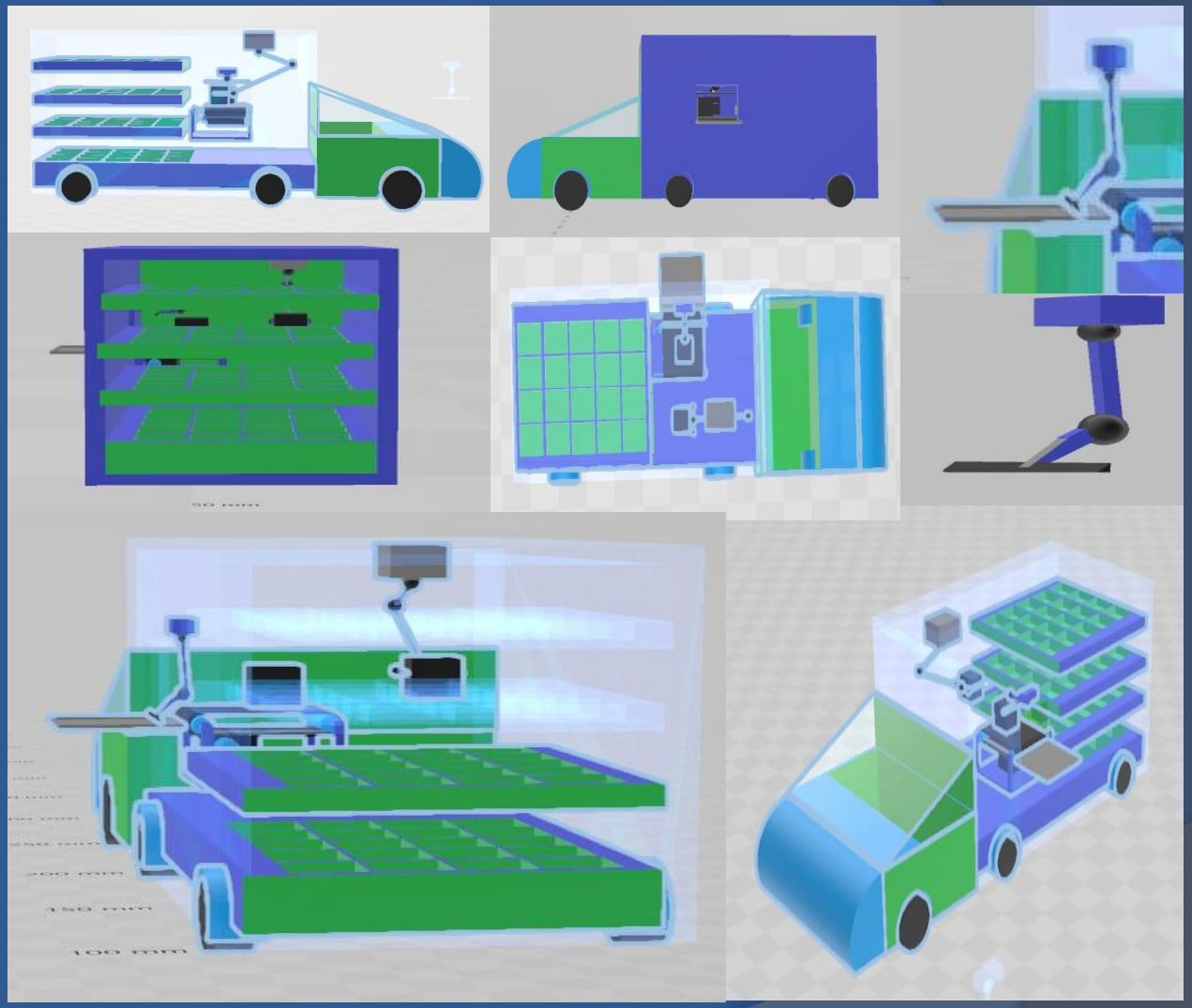
The form of lenses that highlight all the floors and collect a large amount of solar light inside to reflect it on the roles of all agriculture.



The shape of the building in which the cultivation process will take place with the aim of saving electricity consumption and compensating for night lighting.
Women move at an angle to reflect light on all farming roles.



The role of the hydraulic arm is shown in transporting food after sterilization and packing and placed in cars in boxes that are sterilized when placed in the car and when removed from the car for the user to receive, but we take into account the lack of convergence of the conductor and the recipient.
There is no opportunity to transmit any virus.



App S.E.N.D:

The usage:

This app is designing to offer the service to the user of this products and to separate the service that offer to people who have COVID-19 and people who don’t have this virus.

This app is totally depends on the online shopping all grocery stores will upload their data of groceries and another things.

All important groceries will exist on the base of data to be available to all users choose from them.

Methods:

There is 2 services on the app:

The first one is for people who has the virus the deliveryman in this kind of service will commit the Prevention measures and all the requests in this service will gathering in a one or two delivery car.

The second one will be for people who doesn't have this virus this service will commit all Prevention measures too.

How will we know the people who has the virus?

This part of the app will depends on a weekly survey to know if there is new people have had the virus and this people will join the services the service the infected people.

The way of paying:

There is a lot of ways to pay the cost:

The first way is online using PayPal, Visa or any other ways to pay online The second way is to pay cash in this way we will commit all prevention measures and we will Sterilizes the money.