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(Zn,Cu,Pb,Cd)

Sorghum halepense L.

Imperata cylindrical

Phragmites australis L.

:

(2682-2144)

-1

(8) pH

(560-161)

3

-2

(Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn)

(0.9, 18, 22, 72)

-3

()

(Cd<Pb<Cu<Zn) :

:

A Qualitative Study and Phytoremediation of Sobashi Water in Talfar

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ABSTRACT

The research studied physical and chemical water of Sobashi spring in Talafar to evaluate this water for different usages, due to the lack of permanent surface water and decreasing of ground water level as a result of dry seasons estimation of some heavy metals (Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd) for *phragmites australis* L., showed that:

1- The Sobashi spring water is very hard due to the high percentage of calcium and magnesium (2144-2682)(161-560) respectively, so its alkalinity where its pH is (8), analyses also revealed that this water is unsuitable for drinking according to (WHO) classifications, but it is possible to be used for agriculture.

2- Results of heavy elements in the water showed that the highest values for these elements were in Site 3 in January as reached (72, 22, 18, 0.9) elements (Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd) respectively as a result of sewage water in Sobashi spring water at this point.

3- Bioaccumulation of heavy metals of *phragmites australis* roots higher than *Sorghum halepense* L. and *Imperata cylindrical* plant roots. It is higher of then the rest of the plant tissues (stem, leaves, flowers). the order of contents of metal in these plants are as follows:

Cd<Pb<Cu<Zn, it can be concluded that these plants can successfully improve their quality using phytoremediation by removing heavy metals from Sobashi spring water.

Keywords: Physical and chemical characteristics, heavy elements, phytoremediation, Sobashi spring water.

87 (2001)
 / (9800-1300)
 (1977)

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(2008)

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(2000)

Phytoremediation

Imperata

Sorghum halepense L.

cylindrical

-1

-2

Phragmites australis

-3

Sorghum halepense L.

Imperata cylindrical

42 27

12 22 36

69

(420)

.(1)



:1

(5)

(4)

.Control

(1)

:

1 -1

2 -2

3 -3

4 -4

.(

)

(2011)

(2.25)

(2012)

(250)

(BOD₅)

(DO)

(48) °(70)

(Oven)

.....

Electric Conductivity (EC)

HANNA model H.199301

.° (25)

/

(pH)

(Belgium CE CONSORT C830 multi- parameter analyzer)

.(9 7 4)

.(APHA, 1998)

Total Hardness

50 (EDTA Titration Method)

(buffer solution)

10

(Erichrom Black T)

(Na₂EDTA)

$$\text{T.H.mg/L as CaCO}_3 = \frac{N \times V \times \text{eq.wt} \times 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

:

:

= V

=N

= eq.wt

Calcium Hardness

(1N)

(NaOH)

(3)

50

Muroxide

:

Na₂EDTA

$$\text{Ca.H.mg/L as CaCO}_3 = \frac{N \times V \times \text{eq.wt} \times 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

Magnesium Hardness

:

$$. (/) - (/) = (/)$$

Nitrate (No₃)

LBK, Biochrome Spectrophotometer
(395)

. /

phosphate

Stannous)
)

LBK, Biochrome
(690)

(chloride

(

. /

Chloride

25

(0.0141N)

K₂Cr₂O₇

:

$$\frac{35450 \times N \times (A-B)}{()} = (/)$$

()

=B

=A

= N

= 35450

.....

(500)

(APHA,1998)

(Hot plate)

(15)

(50)

(50)

Atomic absorption

(Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd)

spectrophotometer

/

(48)

(70)

(0.5)

(4- 2)

2:1:1

(Dionized)

(APHA,1998)

(50)

(Zn, Cu, Pb, Cd)

/

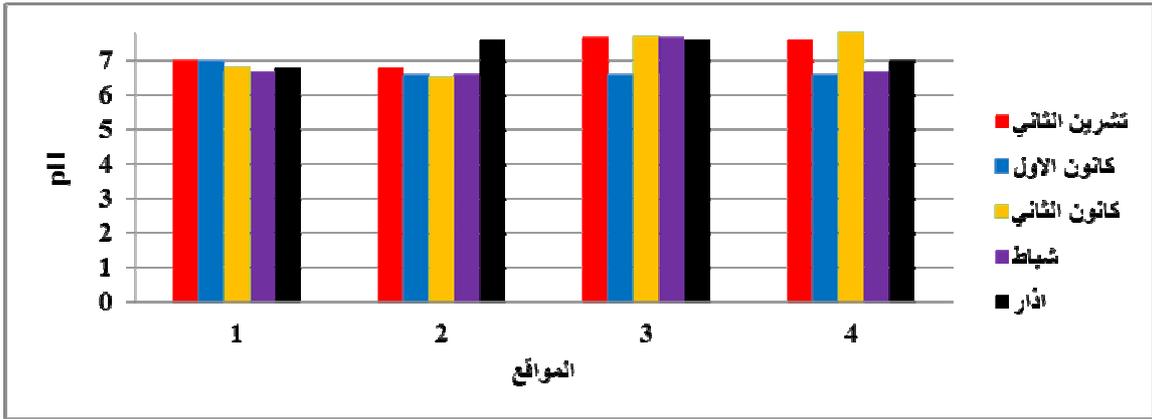
:pH

(2) (8.0) 3

(2006)

(7)

.(2008)



:2

Ec

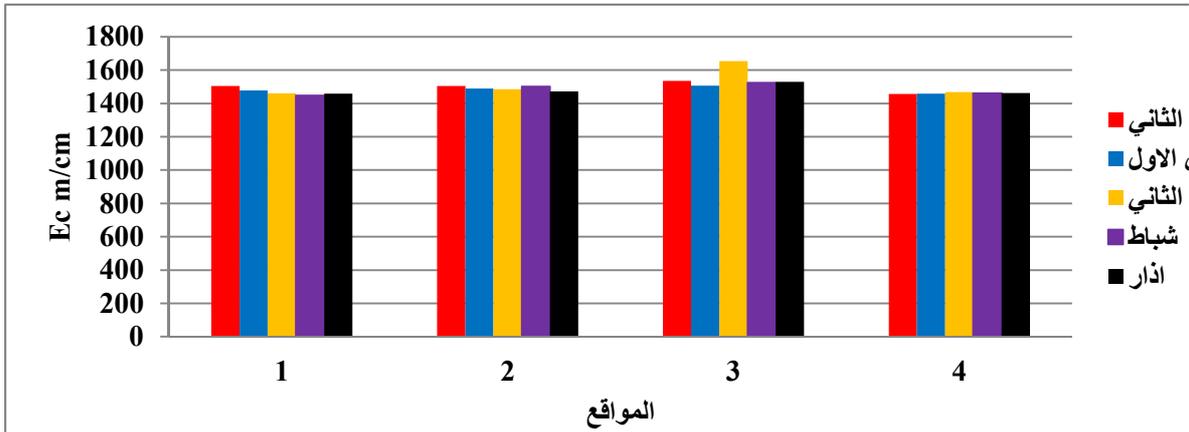
3 / (1654)

1 / (1446)

Phyto-degradation

(Belz, 1997)

(2006)



EC : 3

T.H., Ca H. and Mg H.

(Mg⁺²,Ca⁺²)

CaCO₃

(2011)

(4, 5, 6)

-2144)

/ (3022-2361)

(560-161) (2682

(Todd and Mays, 2005)

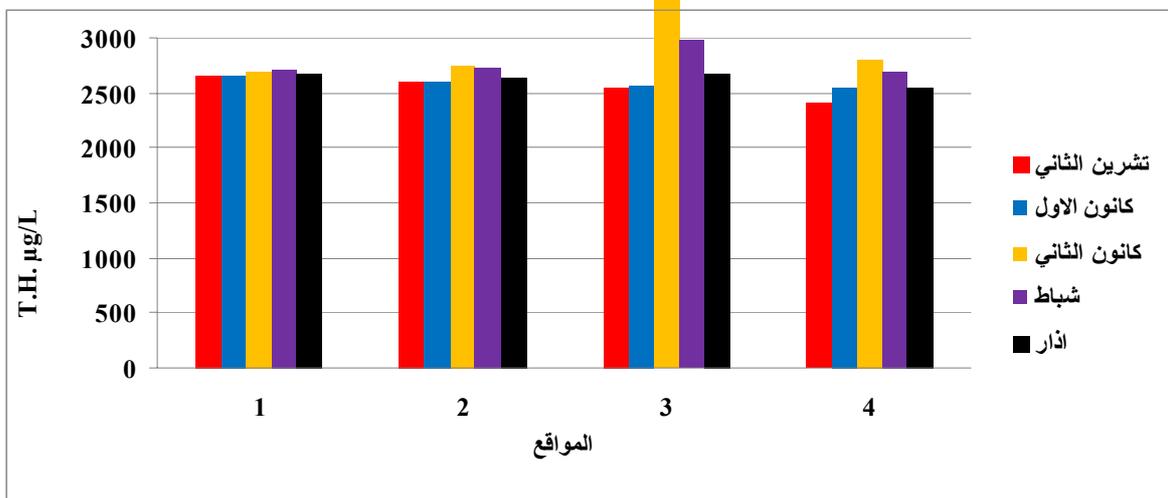
(2008

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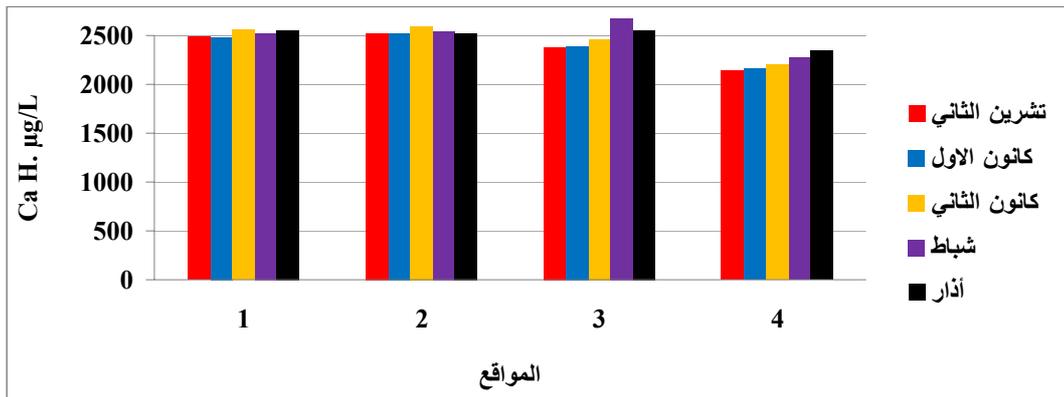
(1)

:1

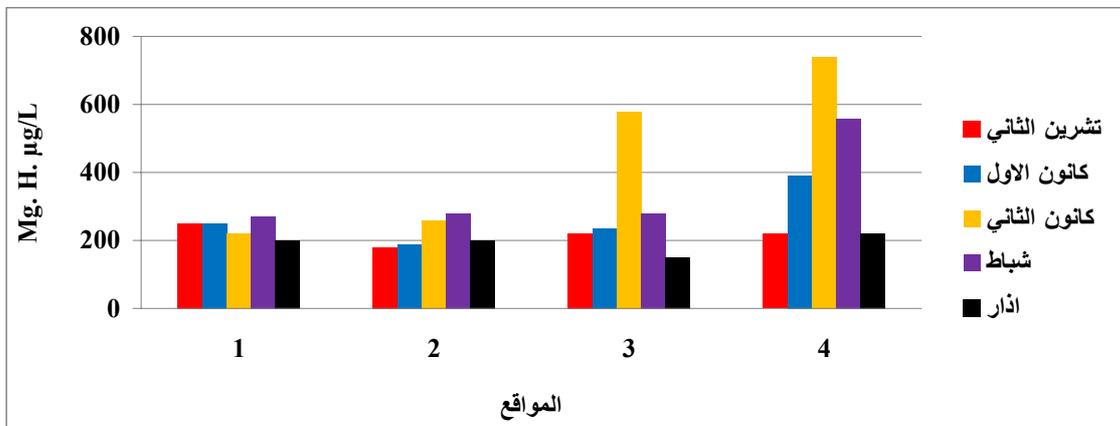
T. Hardness mg\ L	Water class
75 -0	Soft water
150 – 75	Moderate H
300 – 150	Hard water
300>	Very high H



T.H. :4



Ca H. :5

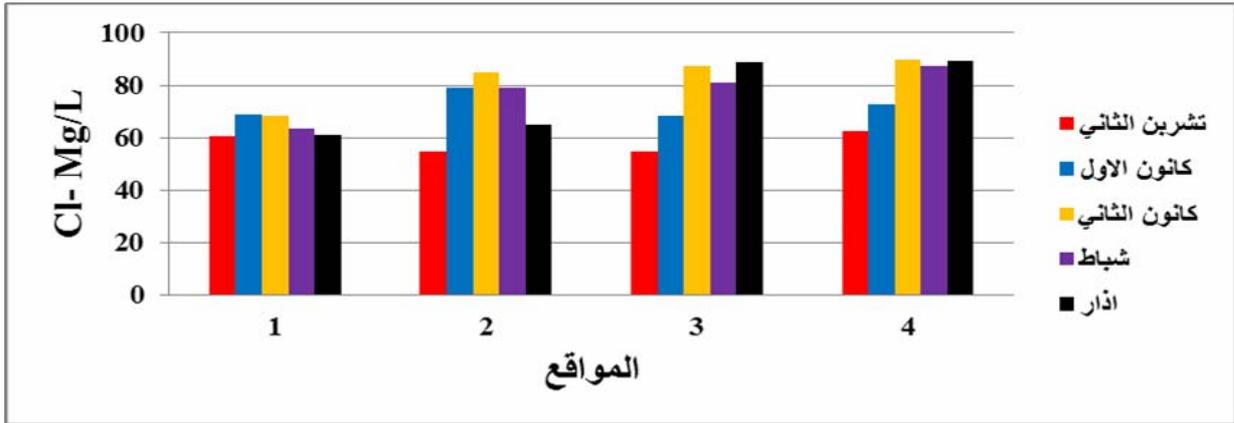


Mg H. :6

Cl⁻

4 / (89.8-54.9) / (7) (1993)
 / 89.8 / 1 / 54.9
 .(2007)

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Cl⁻ :7

()

(Taylor and Ashcroft,1972)

:2

	me/l
	<70
	140 -70
	141 -350
	350>

()

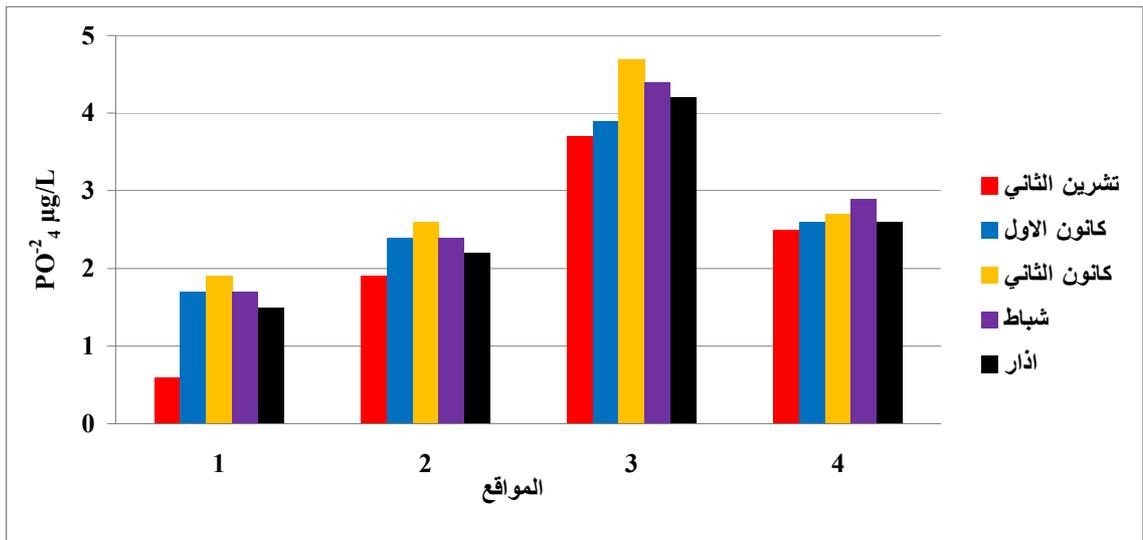
(8 9)

3

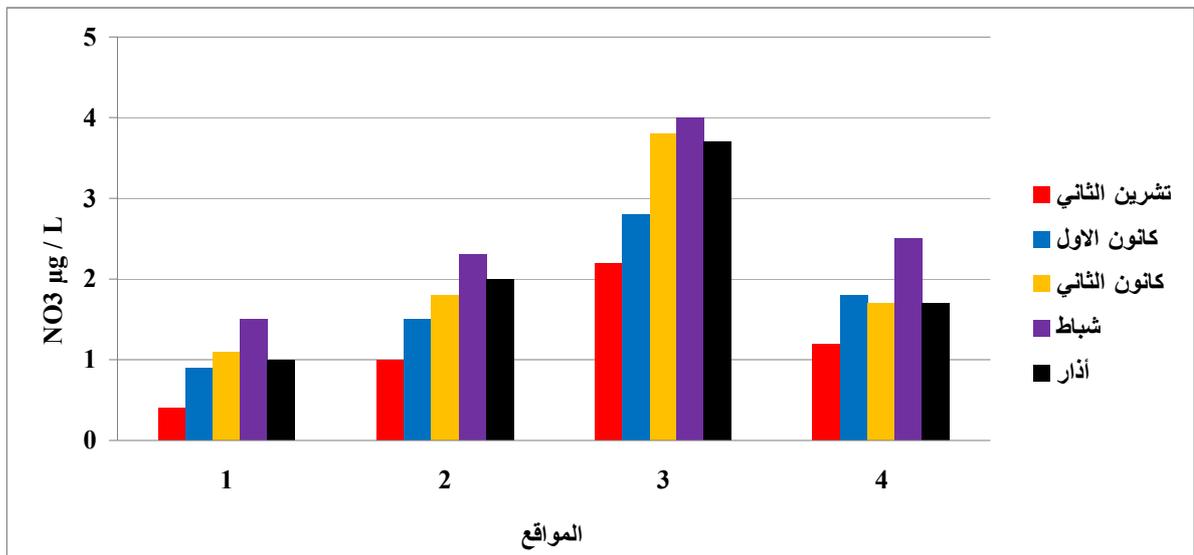
/ (4, 4.7)

4

.(2009)



PO⁻²4 :8



NO₃ :9

()

(13, 12, 11, 10)

3

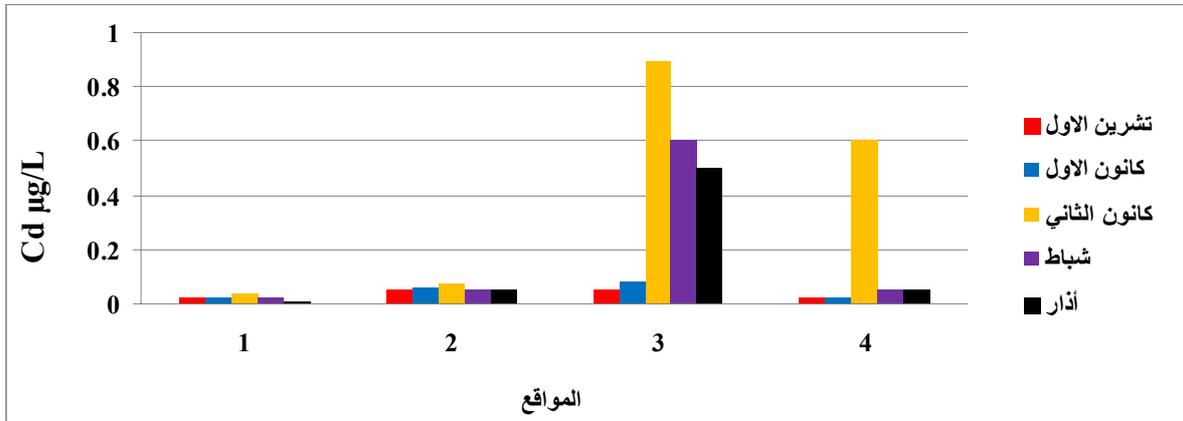
(4, 2, 1)

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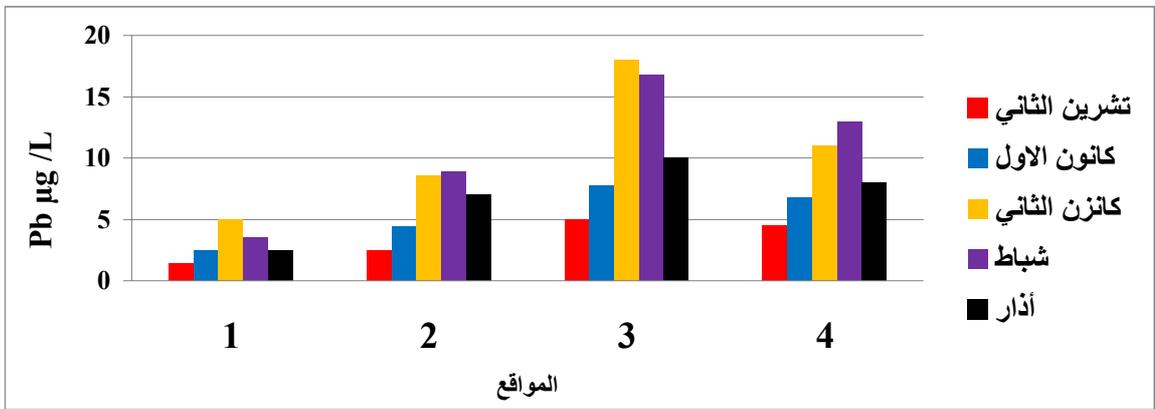
(2009

2009

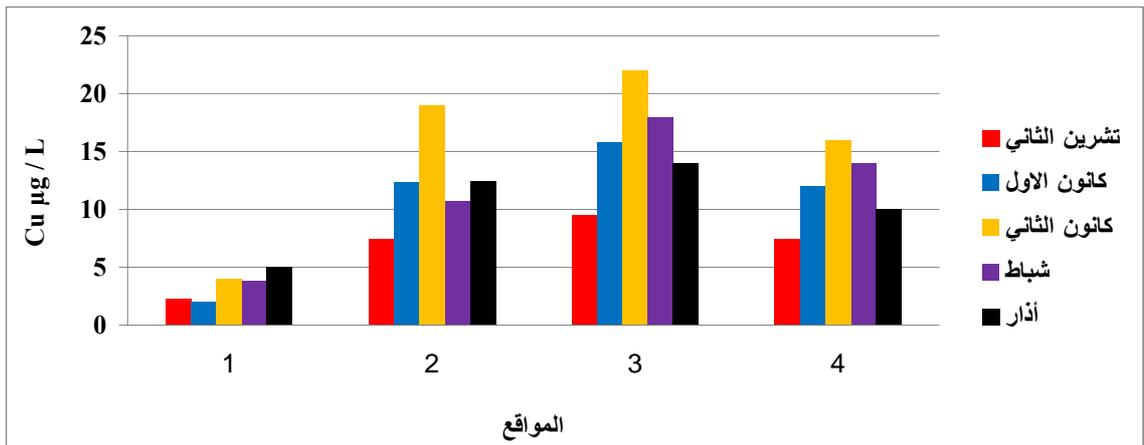
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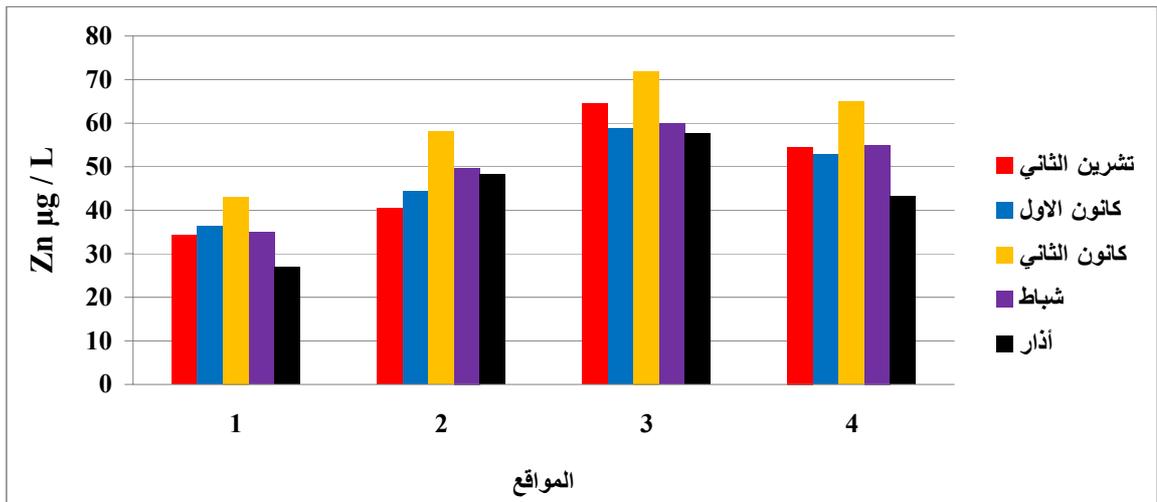
Cd :10



Pb :11



Cu :12



Zn :13

()

(Pb,Co, Cd, Cu,...)

(Carcinogenic)

Genotoxic

)

(DNA)

)

(3)

(2009

(

(Muhammad *et al.*, 2012)

Bestari Jaya,

Phyto-

extraction

Pb < Cu < Zn :

(17,16,15,14)

Cd <

.(4)- SH

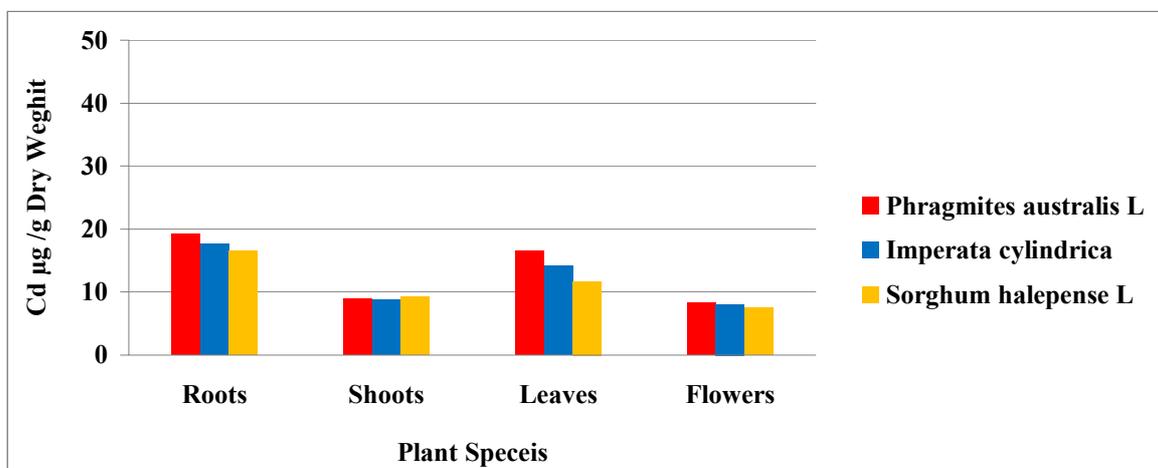
(Rodríguez *et al.*, 2005)

(Muhammad *et al.*, 2012)

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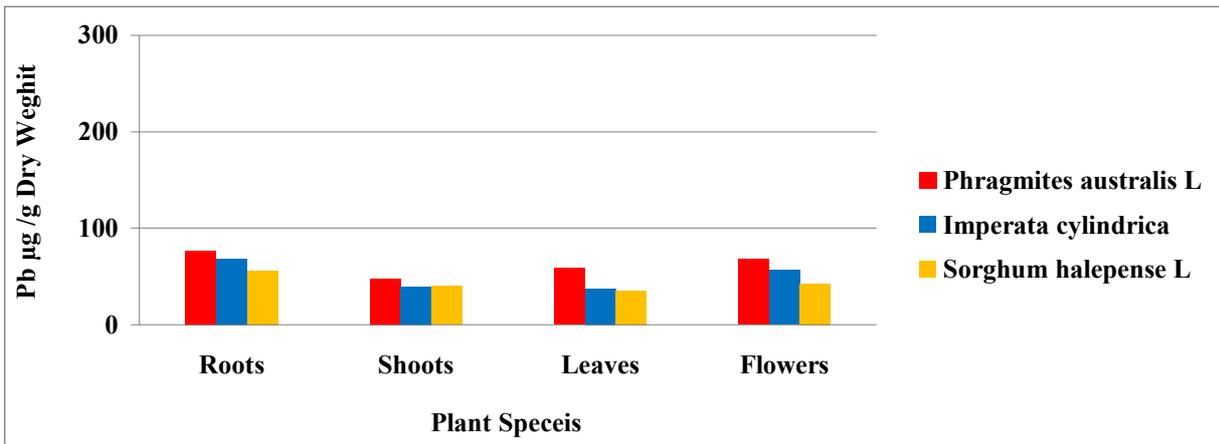
/) () :3
(

$\mu\text{g} / \text{gm}$				
Plant species	Roots	Shoots	Leave	Flowers
Cadmium (Cd)				
<i>Phragmites australis L</i>	19.3	9.0	16.5	8.3
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	17.7	8.8	14.2	8.1
<i>Sorghum halepense L.</i>	16.6	9.3	11.7	7.5
Leade(Pb)				
<i>Phragmites australis L</i>	76.7	47.8	58.7	67.7
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	69.0	39.4	37.5	56.6
<i>Sorghum halepense L.</i>	56.3	40.0	35.3	42.3
Cooper (Cu)				
<i>Phragmites australis L</i>	87.7	54.4	58.7	69.9
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	72.0	52.3	67.7	61.0
<i>Sorghum halepense L.</i>	66.5	50.5	59.0	56.5
Zinc (Zn)				
<i>Phragmites australis L</i>	348.6	192.7	220.0	144.0
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	217.5	150.0	172.0	126.0
<i>Sorghum halepense L.</i>	197.3	98.0	101.0	89.6

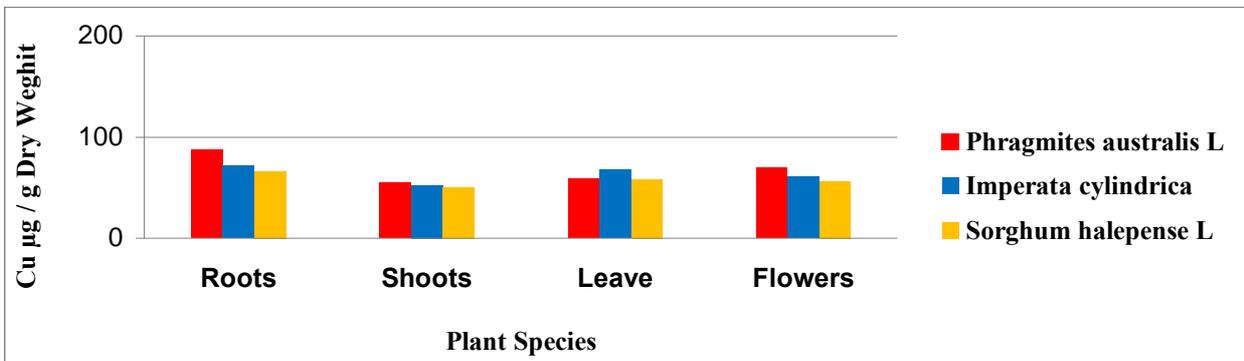


Cd

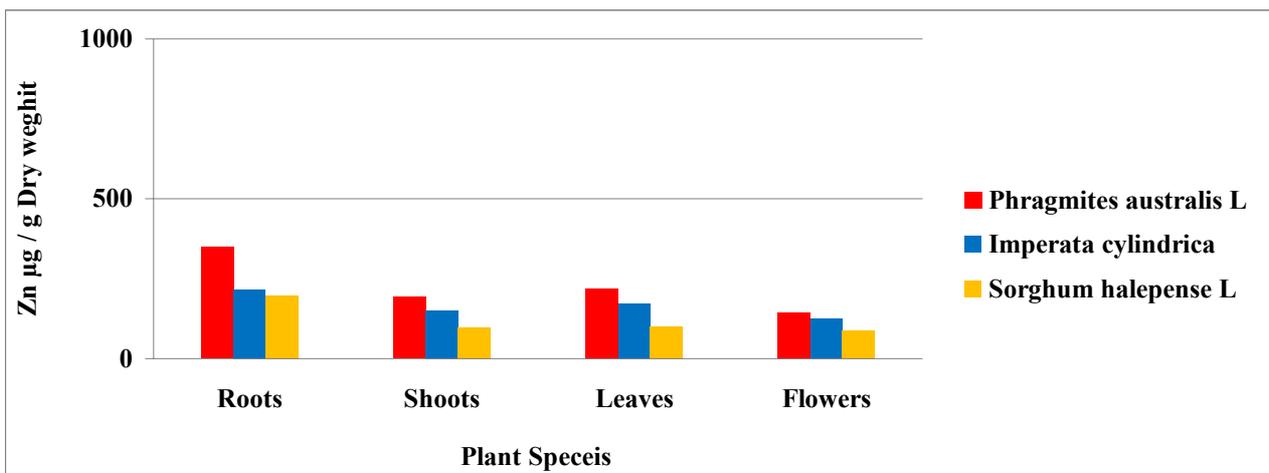
:14



Pb :15



Cu :16



Zn :17

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-1

3

-2

-3

-4

-5

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.(2006)

- /

.(2009)

.(2)3

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