## الملخص العربي

اللتُوث بالعناصـر النقيلا هـو مـن أهم المشـاكل البيئيـة، وإمتصاصــهـا بوإسـطة الطحالب يعتبر أحد البدائل الفعالة الرخيصة لأزالة هذه العناصر من مياه الصرف.

لذلك نخنص في هذا البحث بدراسـة المعالجـة الحيويـة للمياه المنخفضـة الجودة بواسطة الطحالب والتغيرات التي تحدث في الإنبات واللنمو وبعض الأنشطة الفسيولوجية ذات الصـلة بنباتي القمـح والفول البلدي كنتيجـة لتأثره بميـاه الصـرفـ والتركيزات المخنلفة لمحاليل العناصر اللققيلة قبل وبعد معالجتها بالطحالب.

وبنـاء عليه قد تم إجراء جزء مـن هذا اليحث تحت الظروف المعمليـة والجزء الاخر في الأصص.

تجارب تحت ظروف معملية:
أُ- تَم تجميعع اربعـة انـواع مـن الطحالب البحريـة [اولفـا لاكتيوكا (طحالـب خضـراء) تيروكالديـا كابيلاسى و جانيـا روبنز وكورالينا ميدتيرانيا (طحالب حمراء) وتجههيزهـا لاستخدامها في التجارب الاولية لتحديد افخل الظروف لامتصاص هذه الايونات.

ويمكن تلغيص النتائج النى تم الحصول عليها على اللنحو النالي:-
1- اقل المنصاص للحناصر اللقيلة يحدث تحت الظروف الاكثر حامضيه وقاعدية. واعلى نسبة امنصاص لها في معظم الاحيان يحدث عند V-o pH.
 دقيقه وبعدها لا يوجد أي تغير ملحوظ في نسبة الامتصاص.

ץ- اقصى المنصاص للأيونات تتحقق عندما تكون كلـة الطحالب في المحاليل • ع جرام /تّز تَريبا.

ب- ثبعـا للتجـارب الاوليــة تـم اختيـار اكفـأ ثلاثـثـة انـواع مـن الطـالـب لمعالجـة الميـاه
 لبادرات نباني القمح والفول البلدي •

1- نسبة انبـات بذور نباتات محل الاراسـة تقل تندريجيا مـع زيـادة تركيز العناصر الالقيلة في المياه ولكن هذه النسبة تحسنت مع دعالجة الطحالب لهذه المياه. Y- نشاط أنزيمـي الكتاليز والبيروكسيديز للبادرات وجد انـه متغير في النباتين تبعا لنركيز العناصر الثقيلة في المياه المعالجة والغير المعالجة بالطحالب.

## تجارب الأصص فى الصوية الزجاجية:

ا- أدى اجهـاد النبـاتين بالعناصـر الالقيلة الـى انخفاض ملحوظ في قياسـات النمو لأعضاء النبانتين (جذر - مجموع خضرى- اوراقّ) في مرحلتّن مختلفتين للنمو عند مقارنتها بالثباتات المروية بمياه نهر النيل في حين ان المعالجـة بالطحالب أدت الى التحفيز في قياسـات النمو المختلفة بالمقارنـة بالنباتات المعاملة بالمياه
الغير معالجة بالطحالب
r- زيـادة تركيز العناصر الثقيلـة تـؤدى الـى الاتخفـاض الواضــح في معـل تكوين الصباغ البناء الضوئي (كلوروفيل أ و كلوروفيل ب والكاروبينيدات) ولكن معالجـة الطحالب للمياه احدثت زيادة ملحوظلة في محتوى الاصباغ في كلا النباثين عند المقارنة بالنباتات المعاملة بالمياه الغير معالجة بالطحالب.
r- زيـادة تركيز العناصر اللقيلة في المياه المنخفضـة الجودة الظهرت تـأثنيرا مشبطا على نواتج الايض (السكريات- البروتينات) في بذور النباتين ومن ناحية اخرى ادت المعالجة بالطحالب الىى زيادة هذه النواتج بالمقارنة بالنباتات المعاملة بالمياه الغير معالجة بالطحالب.

ع- الزيادة التدريجية لتركيز العناصر النقبلِة في المعـاملات ادى الـى زيـادة نركيزهـا في بذور اللناتّين عند مقارنتها بالأخرى المعاملة بالمياه الغير معالجة بالطحالب.



 فى تكنولوجيا معالجةً المياه قبل اعادة استخذامها.
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## List of Abbreviations

| ha | Hectare |
| :---: | :--- |
| hr | Hour |
| Min | Minute |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}{ }^{-}$ | Superoxide radical |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | Singlet oxygen |
| OH | Hydroxyl radical |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | Hydrogen peroxide |
| CAT | Catalase enzyme |
| POD | Peroxidase enzyme |
| SOD | Superoxide dismutase |
| Chl a | Chlorophyll a |
| Chl b | Chlorophyll b |
| $\mathrm{Chl}(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b})$ | Chlorophyll (a+b) |
| ppm | Part per million |
| AAS | Atomic absorption spectrometer |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{i}}$ | The initial metal ion concentrations |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | The final metal ion concentrations |
| EC | Electrical conductivity |
| Final |  |
| germination | The final percentage of germination |
| $(\%)$ |  |
| cv | cultivate |
| D | Density |
| A.O.A.C | Association of Official Analytical Chemists |
| $v_{s}$ | The titration volumes of the sample |
| $v_{\mathrm{b}}$ | The titration volumes of the blank |
| F | The propriate conversion factor |
| LSD | Least Significant Difference |
| s.s. | Synthetic solution of heavy metals |

