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Trace Elements	mg/L
EDTA-Sodium Salt	500
ZnSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	10
FeSO ₃ .7H ₂ O	200
MnCl ₂ .4H ₂ O	3
H ₃ BO ₃	30
CoCl ₂ .6H ₂ O	20
CuSO ₄ .2H ₂ O	10
NiCl ₂ .6H ₂ O	6
Na ₂ MoO ₄ .2H ₂ O	3

ماده مغذی	محلول ماده مغذی (mg/L)	محلول ماده مغذی (max)	محلول ماده مغذی (min)
K ₂ HPO ₄	800	132	0/132
KH ₂ PO ₄	200	103	0/103
KNO ₃	1000	7	1/7
MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O	200	200	200
CaCl ₂ .2H ₂ O	100	100	100
NaCl	100	100	100
FeCl ₃ .6H ₂ O	10	10	10
Trace elements	1mL	1mL	1mL

Excel
fANOVA
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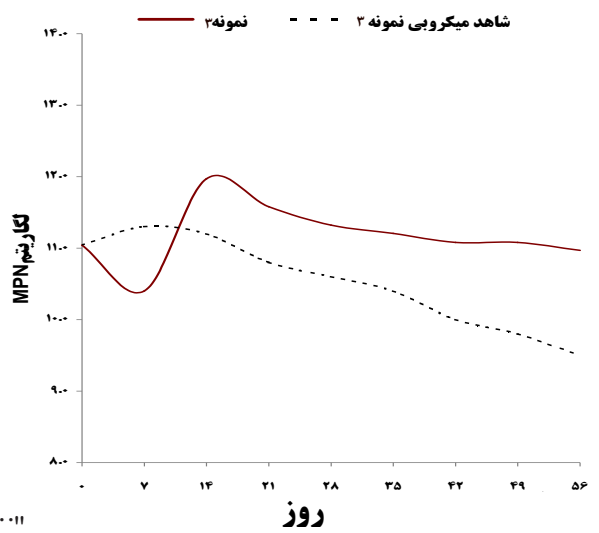
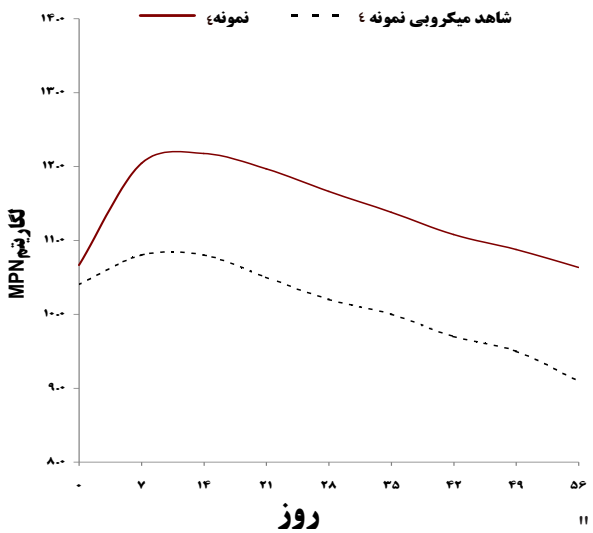
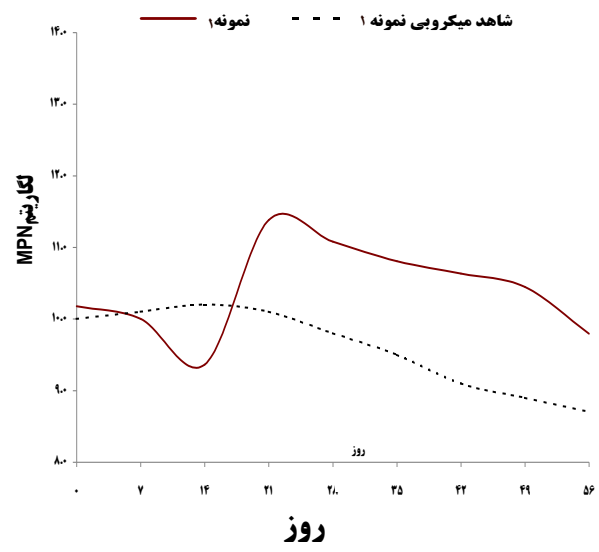
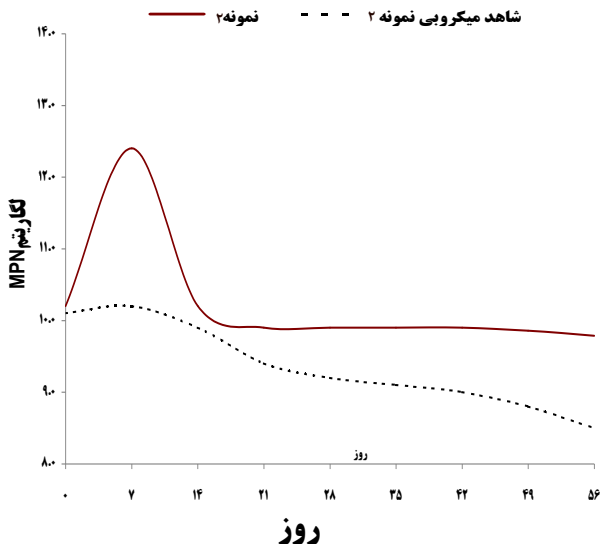
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Design-Expert V.7
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آزمایش	مواد مغذی (Nu.)	شوری (Sal.)	مخلوط میکروبی	فناترین
نمونه ۱	+۱	+۱	+	+
نمونه ۲	+۱	-۱	+	+
نمونه ۳	-۱	+۱	+	+
نمونه ۴	-۱	-۱	+	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۱	+۱	+۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۲	+۱	-۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۳	-۱	+۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۴	-۱	-۱	-	+
شاهد میکروبی نمونه ۱	+۱	+۱	+	-
شاهد میکروبی نمونه ۲	+۱	-۱	+	-
شاهد میکروبی نمونه ۳	-۱	+۱	+	-
شاهد میکروبی نمونه ۴	-۱	-۱	+	-

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GC
 min
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B 3550 BANDELIN SONOPLUS
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 rpm Hettich Universal
 GC min
 HP5 CHROMPACK CP9001



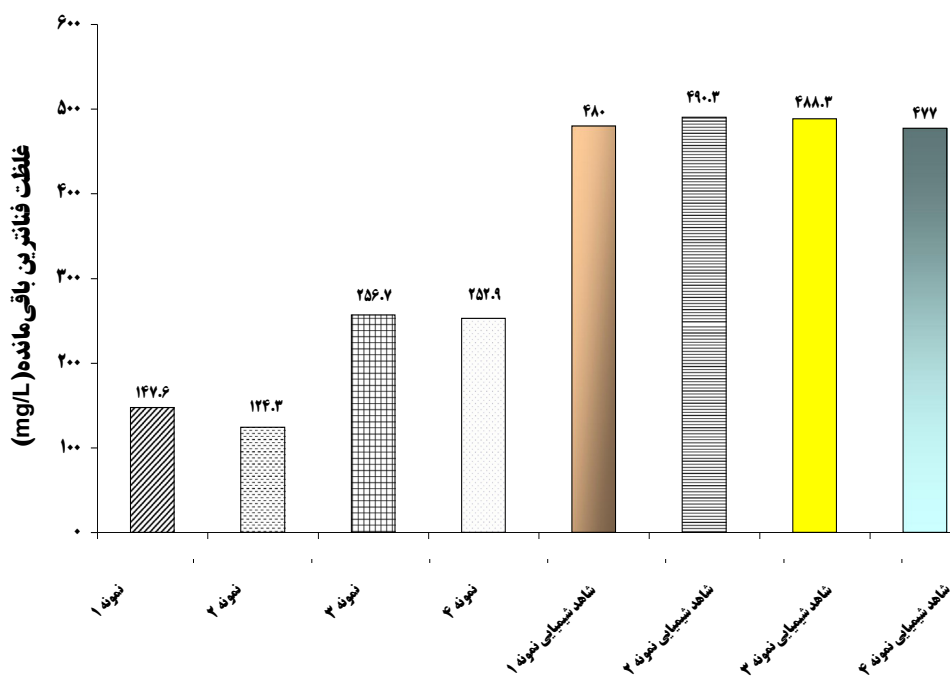
ANOVA

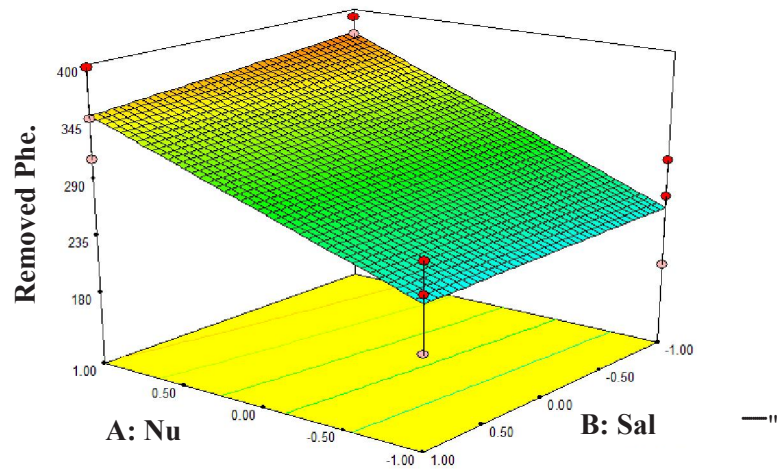
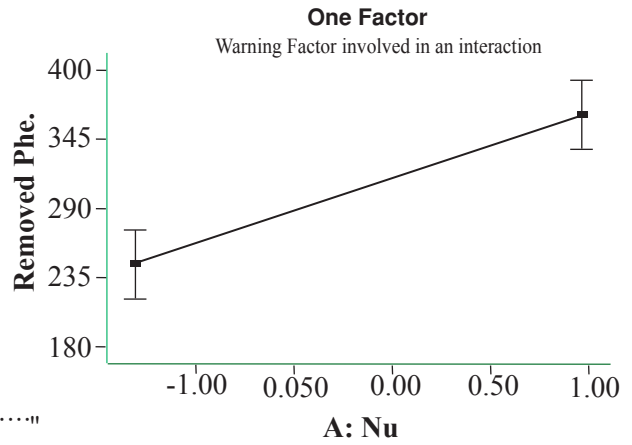
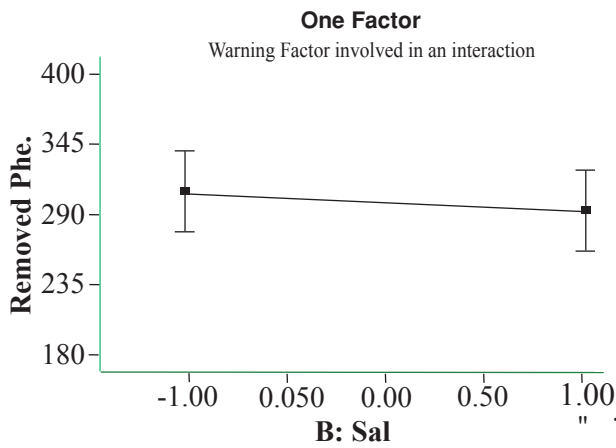
Source	Effects	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F-Value	P Value Prob > F	
Model		43228/1	3	14409/4	8/464	0/0073	significant
A-Nu	118/87	42387/9	1	42387/9	24/900	0/0011	
B-Sal	-13/57	552/2	1	552/2	0/324	0/5846	
AB	-9/80	288/1	1	288/1	0/169	0/6916	
Pure Error		13618/8	8	1702/3			
Cor Total		56846/9	11				

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PAHs

Linear ANOVA

(Significant $P < 0.05$)

F

/ F-Value

Chaudhry

Børresen (1998) در مطالعه خود نشان داد که افزودن NH_4^+ به خاک باعث افزایش CO_2 می شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد. همچنین، افزودن Na^+ به خاک می تواند باعث افزایش CO_2 شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد.

Lee (1998) در مطالعه خود نشان داد که افزودن NH_4^+ به خاک باعث افزایش CO_2 می شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد. همچنین، افزودن Na^+ به خاک می تواند باعث افزایش CO_2 شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد.

Alvarez-Betancur (1998) در مطالعه خود نشان داد که افزودن NH_4^+ به خاک باعث افزایش CO_2 می شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد. همچنین، افزودن Na^+ به خاک می تواند باعث افزایش CO_2 شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد.

Loh-Kwok (1998) در مطالعه خود نشان داد که افزودن NH_4^+ به خاک باعث افزایش CO_2 می شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد. همچنین، افزودن Na^+ به خاک می تواند باعث افزایش CO_2 شود. این امر می تواند به دلیل افزایش فعالیت میکروارگانیسم ها باشد.

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biostimulation g/ Kg
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Comparison of Nutrients and Salinity on Phenanthrene Removal from Polluted Soil

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: The poor accessibility of microorganisms to PAHs in soil has limited success in the process of bioremediation as an effective method for removing pollutants from soils. Different physicochemical factors are effective on the rate of biodegradation. The main objective of this study is to assess effects of nutrient and salinity on phenanthrene removal from polluted soils.

Materials and Methods: The soil having no organic and microbial pollution was first artificially polluted with phenanthrene then nutrients and salinity solution in two concentrations were added to it in order to have the proportion of 10% w:v (soil: water). After that a microbial mixture enable to degrade phenanthrene was added to the slurry and was aerated. Finally, the residual concentration of Phenanthrene in the soil was extracted by ultrasonic and was analyzed using GC. We measured the microbial population using MPN test. This study was conducted based on the two level full factorial design of experiment.

Results: MPN test showed that the trend of microbial growth has experienced a lag growth. The full factorial design indicated that nutrient had the maximum effect on bioremediation; the rate of phenanthrene removal in the maximum nutrients – minimum salinity solution was 75.14%.

Conclusion: This study revealed that the more nutrient concentration increases, the more degradation will be happened by microorganisms in the soils. However, salinity in the concentration used had no effect on inhabitation or promoting on the Phenanthrene removal.

Keywords: PAHs, Experimental Design, Soil Bioremediation, Nutrient, Salinity

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