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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

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

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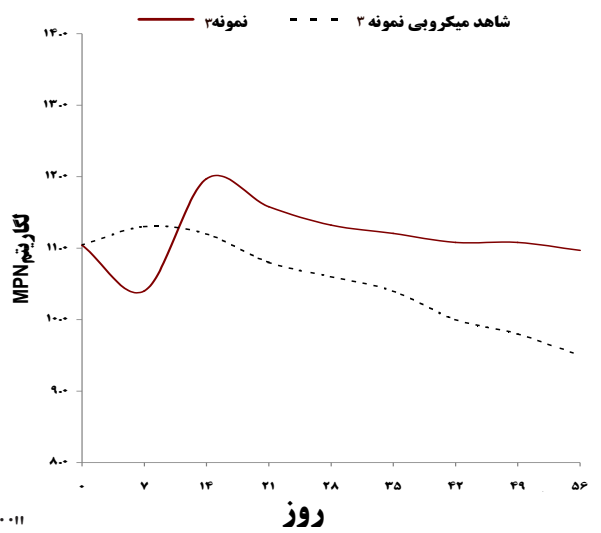
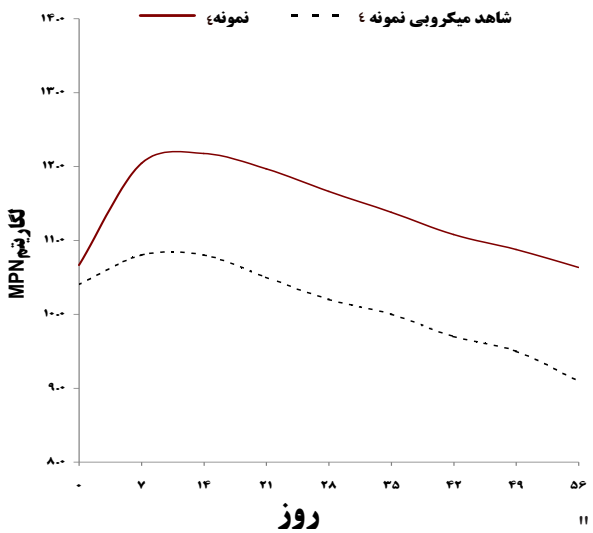
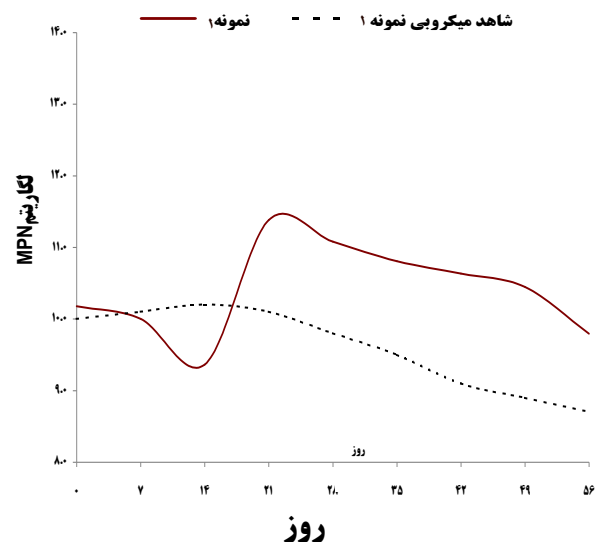
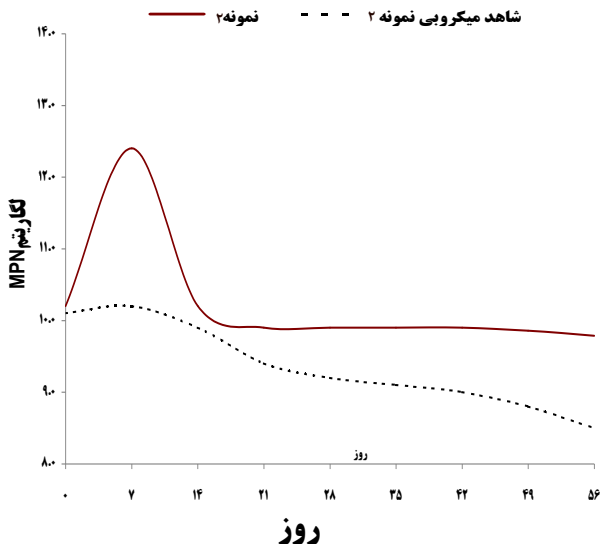
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آزمایش	مواد مغذی (Nu.)	شوری (Sal.)	مخلوط میکروبی	فناثرین
نمونه ۱	+۱	+۱	+	+
نمونه ۲	+۱	-۱	+	+
نمونه ۳	-۱	+۱	+	+
نمونه ۴	-۱	-۱	+	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۱	+۱	+۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۲	+۱	-۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۳	-۱	+۱	-	+
شاهد شیمیایی نمونه ۴	-۱	-۱	-	+
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
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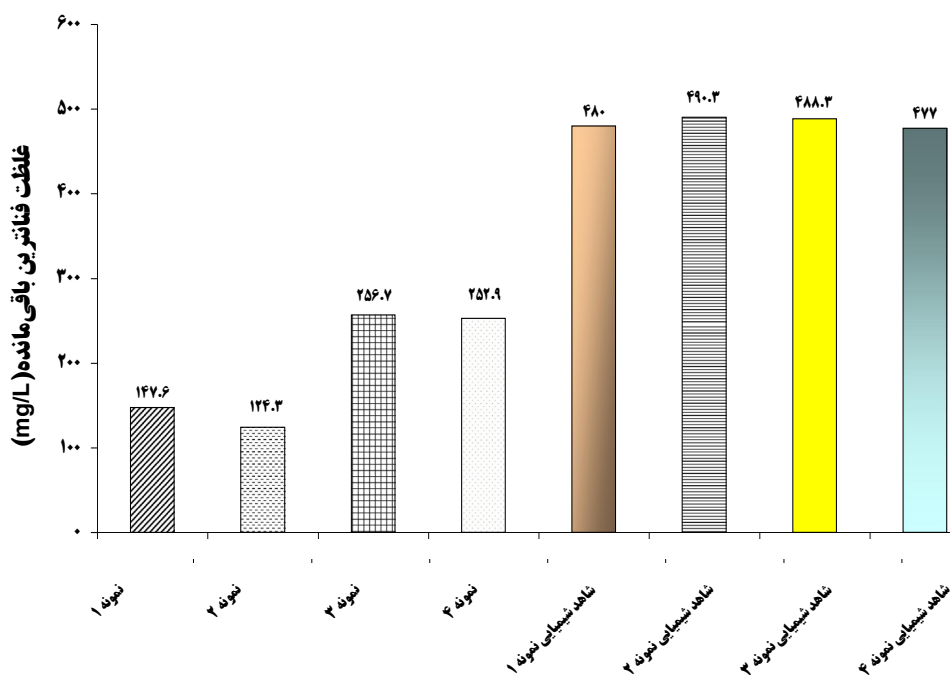
ANOVA

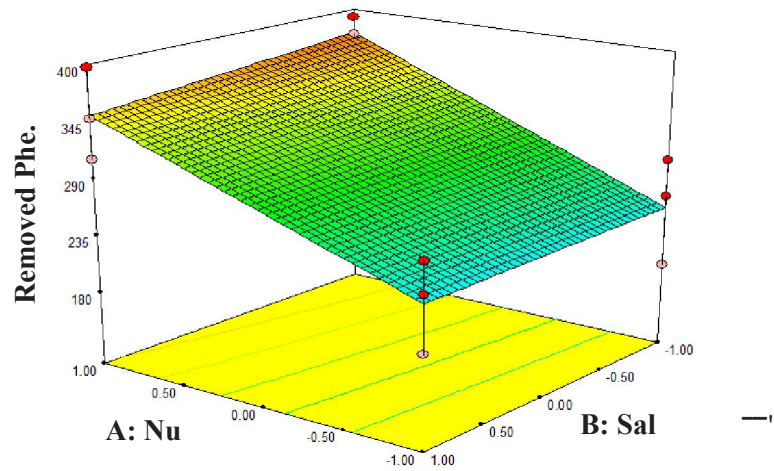
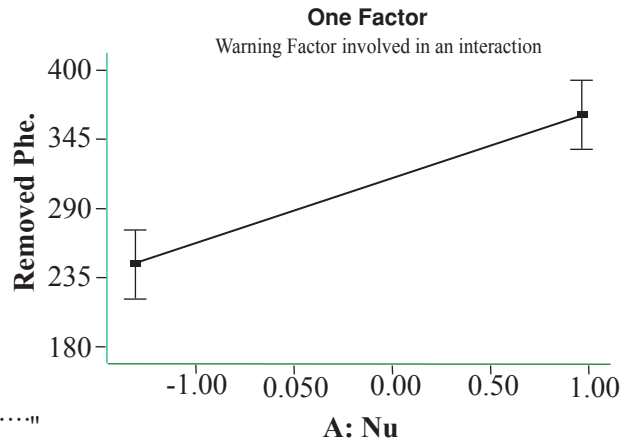
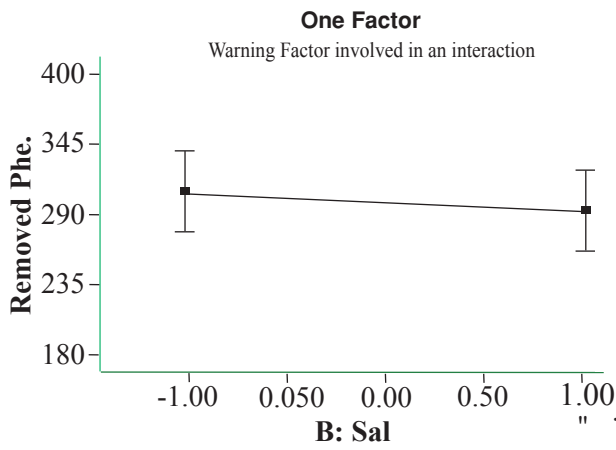
Source	Effects	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F-Value	P Value Prob > F	
Model		43228/1	3	14409/4	8/464	0/0073	significant
A-Nu	118/87	42387/9	1	42387/9	24/900	0/0011	
B-Sal	-13/57	552/2	1	552/2	0/324	0/5846	
AB	-9/80	288/1	1	288/1	0/169	0/6916	
Pure Error		13618/8	8	1702/3			
Cor Total		56846/9	11				

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Source	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F-Value	P-Value	Significance
Linear	10000	10000	10000	<0.0001	Significant
ANOVA					
Quadratic	100	100	1	0.95	Not Significant
Cubic	100	100	1	0.95	Not Significant
Residual	1000	100			
Total	11000				

PAHs

Chaudhry

Børresen et al. (2006) studied the effect of NH_4^+ and Na^+ on the removal of CO_2 from the soil. They found that the presence of Na^+ significantly reduced the removal of CO_2 from the soil. The results showed that the removal of CO_2 from the soil was significantly higher in the presence of NH_4^+ than in the presence of Na^+ . This is because NH_4^+ is a nutrient that is essential for plant growth, while Na^+ is a salt that can be toxic to plants. The results of this study are consistent with those of other studies that have shown that the presence of NH_4^+ increases the removal of CO_2 from the soil, while the presence of Na^+ decreases it.

Lee et al. (2007) studied the effect of NH_4^+ and Na^+ on the removal of CO_2 from the soil. They found that the presence of Na^+ significantly reduced the removal of CO_2 from the soil. The results showed that the removal of CO_2 from the soil was significantly higher in the presence of NH_4^+ than in the presence of Na^+ . This is because NH_4^+ is a nutrient that is essential for plant growth, while Na^+ is a salt that can be toxic to plants. The results of this study are consistent with those of other studies that have shown that the presence of NH_4^+ increases the removal of CO_2 from the soil, while the presence of Na^+ decreases it.

Alvarez et al. (2008) studied the effect of NH_4^+ and Na^+ on the removal of CO_2 from the soil. They found that the presence of Na^+ significantly reduced the removal of CO_2 from the soil. The results showed that the removal of CO_2 from the soil was significantly higher in the presence of NH_4^+ than in the presence of Na^+ . This is because NH_4^+ is a nutrient that is essential for plant growth, while Na^+ is a salt that can be toxic to plants. The results of this study are consistent with those of other studies that have shown that the presence of NH_4^+ increases the removal of CO_2 from the soil, while the presence of Na^+ decreases it.

Loh and Kwok (2009) studied the effect of NH_4^+ and Na^+ on the removal of CO_2 from the soil. They found that the presence of Na^+ significantly reduced the removal of CO_2 from the soil. The results showed that the removal of CO_2 from the soil was significantly higher in the presence of NH_4^+ than in the presence of Na^+ . This is because NH_4^+ is a nutrient that is essential for plant growth, while Na^+ is a salt that can be toxic to plants. The results of this study are consistent with those of other studies that have shown that the presence of NH_4^+ increases the removal of CO_2 from the soil, while the presence of Na^+ decreases it.

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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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