

(LEMNOIDEAE)

У роботі досліджено стійкість до органічного забруднення перспективних для культивування в очисних спорудах оборотної води УЗВ видів рослин. Визначено темпи росту ряскових як показника рівня адаптації до вмісту у воді органічних сполук.

Ключові слова: біологічне очищення води, УЗВ, культивування ряскових.

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LEMNOIDEAE ADAPTATION TO ORGANIC POLLUTION OF WATER

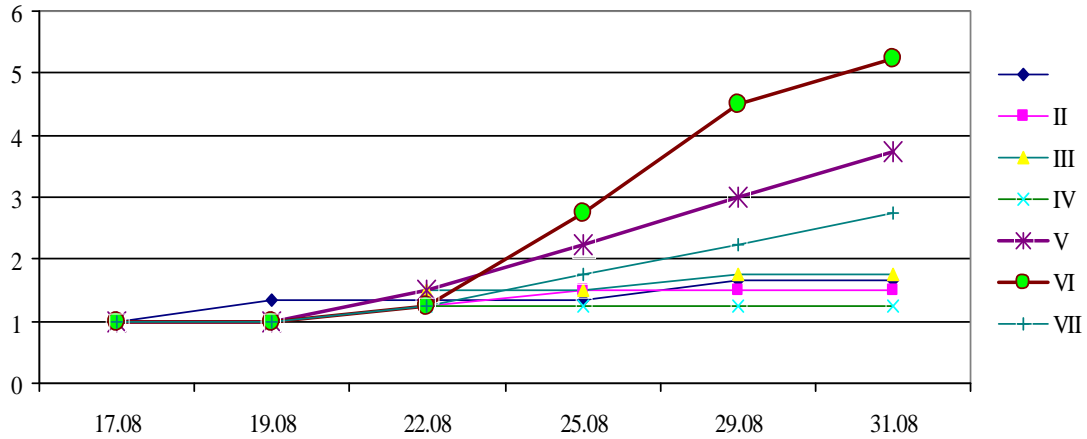
One of the promising biotechnologies for de-eutrophication is the usage of the lemnoideae assimilation potential for water fining from biogenic elements, especially from compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus. The recirculating aquaculture system of the fish farming and controlled parameters of the aquatic environment create additional conditions for the effective use of the specified biotechnology in order to remove the main liquid metabolites from reversible water. The purpose of this work is to study the adaptation of lemnoideae to organic pollution in water and to identify the most promising species for use as remediation agents in recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS). The research was carried out on the possibility of lemnoideae adaptation to organic pollution for water surfaces, which receive insufficiently treated household wastewater. To do this, in the plastic containers were placed purified water and a different volume of moist sludge, which was selected on the dirtiest section of the Ustia river below the wastewater disposal of the treatment facilities in Rivne. The dynamic of lemnoideae amount change over time was investigated. The dynamics of the ammonia concentration decrease in water was investigated. The dynamics of the Lemnoideae amount change showed different sensitivity of the species to pollution in the process of cultivation with different volumes of sludge from the contaminated river. According to the results of cultivation, good prospects for use as bioremediators for improving the quality of water are *Lemna minor* (doubling time – up to 5.2 days), *Spirodela polyrrhiza* (up to 5.9 days), *Wolffia arrhiza* (up to 7.6 days). Various reproduction potential and resistance to pollution in certain species allows them to be combined in different proportions, forming an effective bioremediation group.

Keywords: biological water treatment, RAS, the duckweed cultivation.

[1–3], [4, 5], [6, 7]. [8, 9]. [10],

V – 10, V – 20, IV – 30), 2 30 (– 2, – 4, – 6, IV – 8,

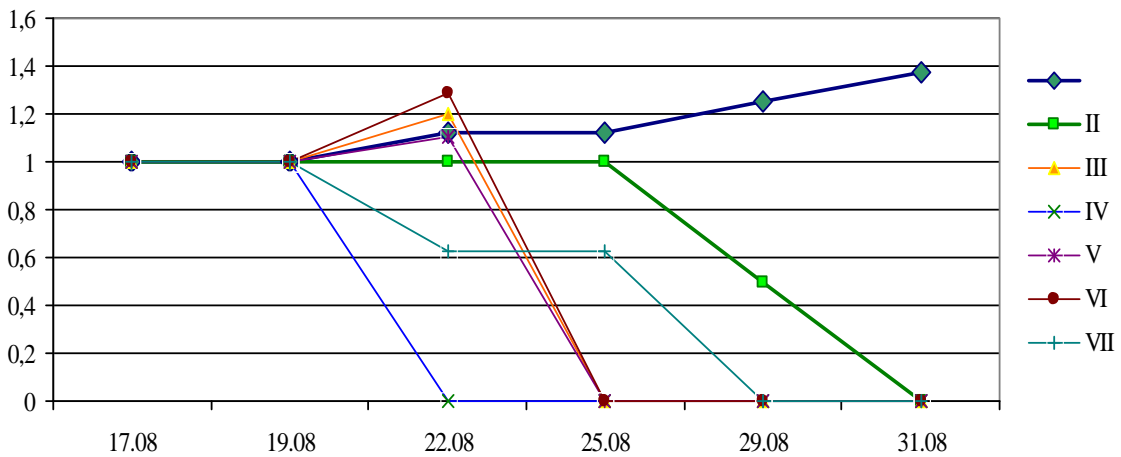
() [11].



.1. Spirodela polyrrhiza

(Lemna trisulca)

2). , 1,4 .



.2. Lemna trisulca

(Spirodela polyrrhiza)

(. 1).

2,75 . : 10 – 3,75 , 20 – 5,25 , 30 – 20 (r_{max} = 0,119).

(t) – 43,5 5,9

(r) 0,016

r = 0,023,

(t) – 30,5 .

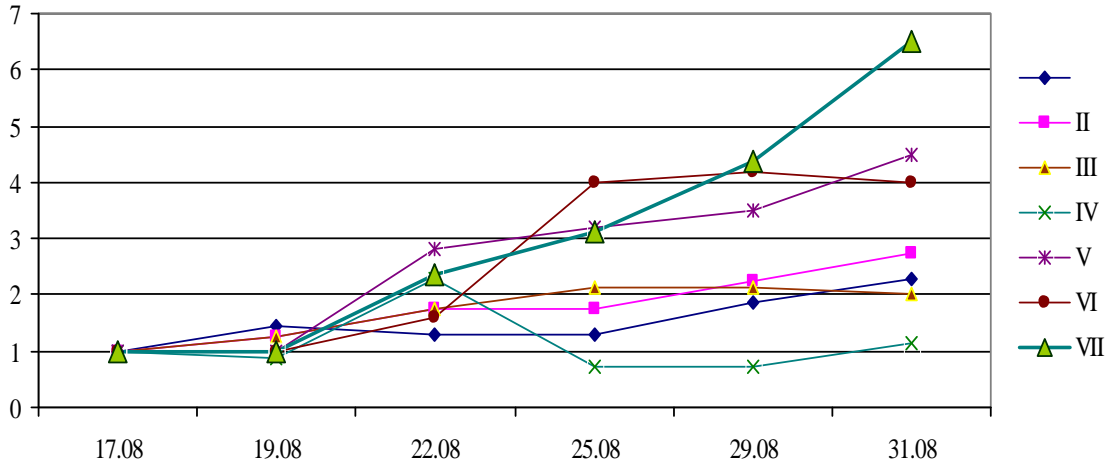
L. trisulca –

[12].

(Lemna minor)

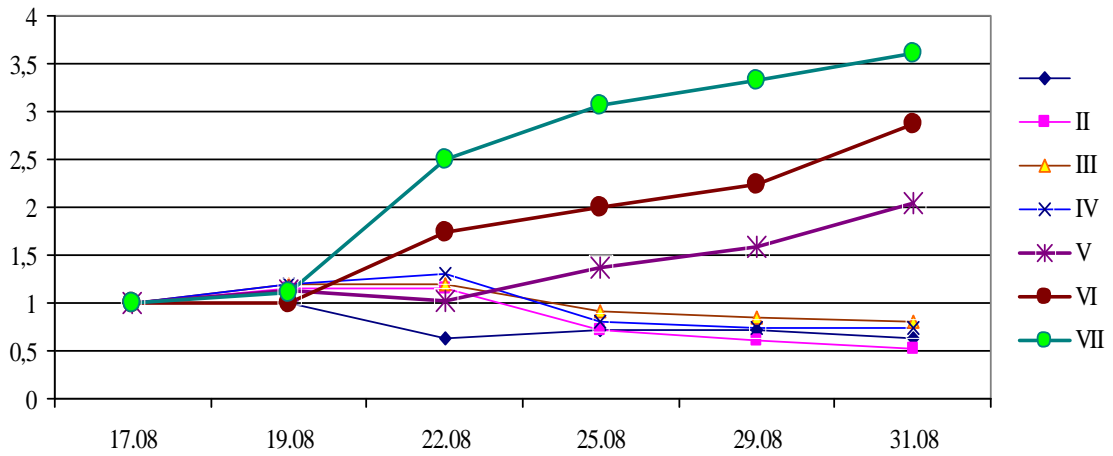
(. 3).

(t) – 73 5,2 . (r) 0,01 0,134, (6,5) (30) . (r_{max} = 0,134)



.3. *Lemna minor*

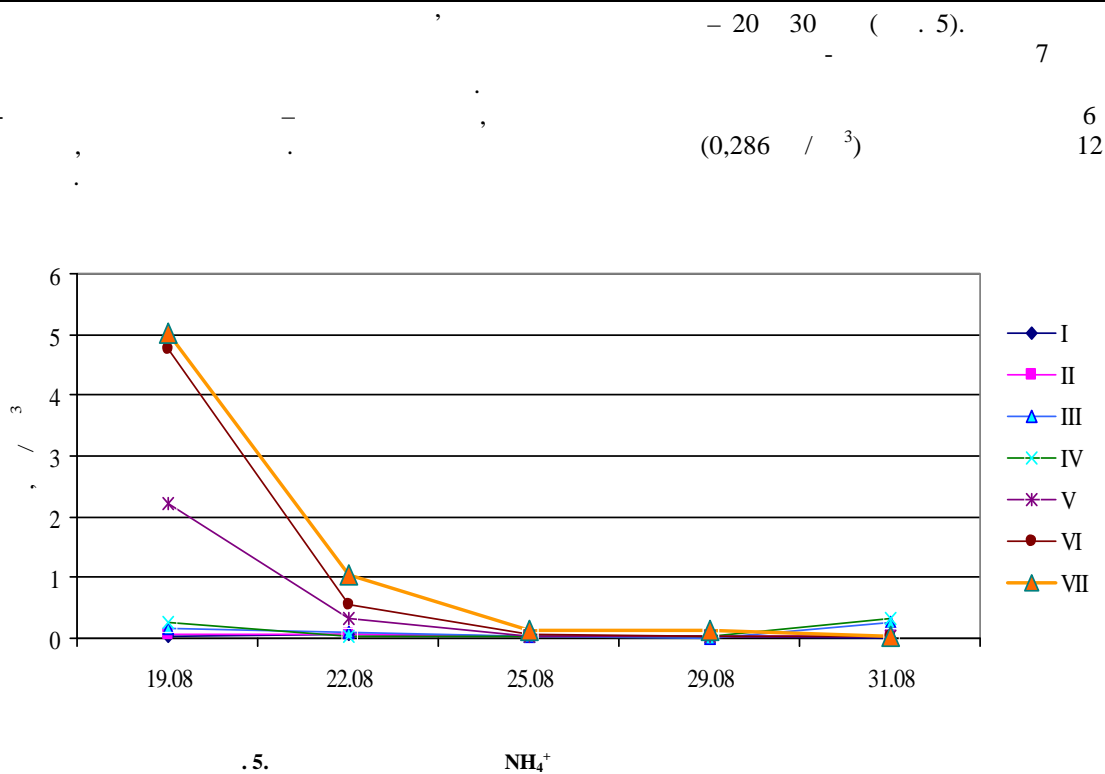
(*Wolffia arrhiza*) (10, 20 30) (.4).



.4. *Wolffia arrhiza*

13,6 7,6 . 3,6 (r_{max} = 0,092). (t)

(*S. polyrrhiza*). (*L. minor*) – 6,5 5,25 . (*W. arrhiza*), – (4,77 5,02 / ³)



5. NH_4^+ (6 8) 15
 - 5,2), *S. polyrrhiza* (5,9), *W. arrhiza* (7,6). *L. minor* (

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