تراكم وتحرر العناصر الثقيلة في المحار الوتدي Atactodea glabrata، في ساحل البحر الاحمر الاحمر بالمملكة العربية السعودية.

الطالبة:

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المستخلص

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو لتقييم معدل التراكم الأحيائي لبعض المعادن الثقيلة والتخلص منها في المحار الوتدي لتركيزات مختلفة من الزنك والنحاس بمدف تحديد التركيز النصف 7.00 (7.00) 7.00) 7.00 المحين الحار الوتدي التركيز المحيت لكل منها كالاتي: 7.00 (7.00) 7.00) 7.00 المحين لكل منها كالاتي: 7.00 (ملغم / لتر للزنك و 7.00 (ملغم / لتر للزنك و محرى المحين لكل منها كالاتي: 7.00 (ملغم / لتر للزنك و 7.00 (ملغم / لتر للزنك المحين الم

Accumulation and Release of Some Heavy Metals in the Wedge Clam Atactodea glabrata (Gmelin, 1791) in the Red Sea Coast, Saudi Arabia.

Submitted by

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Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the bioaccumulation rate of some heavy metals and their release in the wedge clam *Atactodea glabrata*. The study began by exposing these clams to different concentrations of zinc and copper from 0.010, 0.020, 0.025, 0.050, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 mg/L) and the lethal concentration is founded ⁹⁶LC₅₀ for each was 0.50 mg/L for zinc and 0.020 mg/L for copper.

During exposure the clams to zinc, the bioaccumulation experiment showed that the four days duration of exposure phase has a significant effect on the increase of total accumulated zinc in clam's tissues which increased significantly during the first three days, reaching a maximum of 636.19 ± 88.83 mg/g dry weight and then decreased in the fourth day of exposure. The concentrations of copper increased significantly in four days, where the accumulated copper during exposure reached a maximum of 29.23 ± 4.82 mg/g dry wt. The bioaccumulation factor (BAF) values for zinc reached 1207, which dropped to about 1038 at the end of exposure phase. While for copper, BAF continued to increase throughout the exposure period, and on the fourth-day end, the elevated value reached (116.91). The depuration study revealed that the time-period has a significant effect on the decrease of accumulated zinc and copper. It is interesting to note that in the process of zinc and a 2-phases process characterized copper depuration: the first was short and rapid release, and the second stage showed slow changes in the clams tissues burden. Besides, percentage retention of copper in clam's soft tissues was higher than zinc that of such as 36.45 and 16.93 % respectively.

Finally, this study showed that the wedge clam *A.glabrata* is a good accumulator of heavy metals (Zn and Cu) and could confirm the effectiveness of using *A. glabrata* as a heavy metals bioindicator in marine water.