

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي جامعة البصرة كلية العلوم قسم البيئة

استعمال شباك عناكب عائلة Pholcidae لرصد بعض العناصر الثقيلة والمركبات الهيدروكاربونية في هواء محافظة البصرة

رسالة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية العلوم - جامعة البصرة وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في علم البيئة (تلوث بيئي)

تقدمت بها

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الخلاصة

هدفت هذه الدراسة التحقق من قدرة شباك عناكب عائلة Pholcidae على تركيز ملوثات الهواء الجوي . أجريت للمدة من أيلول عام 2021 الى آب من عام 2022 وشملت خمس محطات موزعة في محافظة البصرة (كرمة علي ومركز البصرة و شط العرب و أبو الخصيب و الرميلة) وبواقع ثلاث مواقع لكل محطة ،وجرى جمع العينات فصلياً ، وتم تحديد تراكيز بعض الملوثات التي شملت أربعة عناصر ثقيلة هي: الرصاص والكوبلت والنيكل و الخارصين وكذلك الهيدروكاربونات الأروماتية PAHs المتراكمة في شباك عناكب Pholcidae في محافظة البصرة ،وتم استعمال جهاز طيف الامتصاص الذري اللهبي المناف عناكب Pholcidae في محافظة البصرة ،وتم استعمال جهاز العناصر الثقيلة ، و تقنية الغاز المتصل بمطياف الكتلة Gas Chromotography – Mass Spectrometer المتصل بمطياف الكروماتية PAHs .

 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ أتضح أن عنصر الخارصين قد سجل أعلى تركيز في محطة مركز البصرة في فصل الصيف $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 159.2±44.06 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 159.2±450.28 غي محطة الرميلة في فصل الصيف $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 23.6±10.1 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ بينما بلغ أقل تركيز في غي محطة أبي الخصيب في فصل الخريف $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 23.6±10.1 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 23.6±3.4 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 184.4±28.9 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ بتركيز $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 184.4±28.9 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ 17.4±20.9

أما الهيدروكاربونات الأروماتية PAH_S فقد سجلت محطة كرمة علي أعلى معدل للهيدروكاربونات الأروماتية PAH_S الأروماتية PAH_S

سجل أقل معدل للهيدروكاربونات خلال الربيع $^{-}$ $_{0.016}$ $^{-}$ $_{0.00}$ $^{-}$ $_{0.00}$ $^{-}$

نستنتج من الدراسة الحالية ان الهواء الجوي في محافظة البصرة ملوث بالعناصر الثقيلة والهيدروكاربونات الأروماتية PAHs وأن شباك عناكب Pholcidae مؤشرات جيدة لها القدرة على تركيز ملوثات الهواء الجوي ،و لوحظ خلال الدراسة أن عنصر النيكل هو الأعلى تركيزاً في جميع محطات الدراسة يليه عنصر الخارصين ثم الرصاص و الكوبلت، وإن زيادة تركيز العناصر الثقيلة في شباك العنكبوت في مناطق الدراسة سببها بشكل رئيسي الأنشطة الصناعية و حركة السيارات التي ساهمت إلى حد كبير في القيم المسجلة فضلاً عن إلى توليد الطاقة والغبار المتطاير بسبب الرياح والعواصف الترابية.

Summary

Basra province suffers from various sources of air pollutants emissions, being an oil and industrial city with a relatively large population density. This study aimed to verify the ability of Pholcidae spiderwebs to concentrate atmospheric air pollutants. Distributed in Basra province (Qarmat Ali, Basrah center, Shatt Al Arab, Abu Al Khasib, Al Rumaila) in three areas for each station, and samples were collected quarterly. The study included determining the concentrations of some pollutants, including aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and four heavy elements, namely lead, cobalt, zinc, and nickel, which were accumulated in Pholcidae spiderwebs in Basra province. The Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer was used to measure the concentrations of heavy elements and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer to determine the content of aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

The study recorded a clear seasonal and locational variation in the concentrations of heavy metals among the study stations in Basra province. Lead element recorded the highest concentration in the spring season in the Basra center station at 76.1±16.6 µg.g-1 dry weight, followed by the Rumaila station in the summer. $55.5 \pm 10.8 \, \mu g.g^{-1}$ dry weight, while the lowest concentration was recorded in Abu Al Khasib station in autumn. 2.7 ± 2.9 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight, while for cobalt, the highest concentration was recorded in the winter season in Basrah Center station at 22.7±1.24 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed at Rumaila station in summer at 18.0±0.6 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight. In contrast, the lowest cobalt concentration in Shatt Al-Arab station in the autumn season was 1.9±0.7 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight. The study indicated that the zinc mineral recorded the highest concentration in the Basra station in the summer 258.8 ± 50.28 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by in the Rumaila station in the summer 159.2 ± 44.06 µg.g-1 dry weight, while the lowest concentration in the station reached Abu Al-Khasib in the autumn season was 23.6 \pm 10.1 μ g.g⁻¹ dry weight. In contrast, nickel recorded the highest concentration in Al-Rumaila station in the winter with 266.0±5.4 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by it in the Basrah Center station in the winter with a concentration of 184.4 \pm 28.9 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ dry weight, while the lowest was in Shatt Al

Arab station in the autumn season with a concentration of 17.4 \pm 20.9 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ dry weight.

As for the aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), the Qarmat Ali station recorded the highest rate of PAHs during summer as it reached 0.2259 µg.g-1 dry weight, followed by winter with 0.2126 µg.g-1 dry weight, while the lowest rate of hydrocarbons was recorded during the spring 0.0167 µg. g⁻¹ dry weight, while in Basrah center station, the highest concentration of PAHs during summer was 0.605 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by winter 0.537 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight. The lowest rate was recorded during the spring season at 0.0358 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight. The study at the Shatt Al-Arab station showed that the highest total of aromatic hydrocarbons during summer was 0.2941 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by winter with an average of 0.2320 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight, while the lowest total was during the spring with an average of is 0.0164 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight. In Abu Al-Khasib station, the highest concentration of aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) was reached during the summer, as it recorded 0.2443 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by 0.1953 μg.g⁻¹ dry weight during the winter, while the lowest total was during the season Spring averaged 0.0129 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight, while in the Rumaila station, the total concentration was the highest in the summer 0.5028 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight, followed by the winter season at a rate of 0.3850 $\mu g.g^{-1}$ dry weight. The lowest total was during the spring season at an average of 0.0331 µg.g⁻¹ dry weight.

We conclude from the current study that the air in Basra province is polluted with heavy elements and aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and that Pholcidae spiderwebs are good indicators that can store and accumulate air pollutants. While the lowest concentration of cobalt element was reached, the increase in the concentration of element in spiderwebs in the study areas was mainly caused not only by industrial activities, but the movement of cars contributed greatly to the recorded values in addition to power generation, and dust due to wind and dust storms, as well. It has been established that traffic emissions mainly cause the aromatic hydrocarbons in the webs of Pholcidae, and the main determinant of the accumulation of hydrocarbons in spiderwebs is their molecular weight since only high molecular weight compounds can be effectively measured using spiderwebs.

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Using spiderwebs of Pholcidae family to monitor some heavy metals and hydrocarbon compounds in the air of Basrah province

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