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Development of a method for intensive reclamation of landfills for burial of solid household waste using biological products of prolonged action based on complexones with oxyethylene diphosphonic acid and phenyldiacetic acid derivatives

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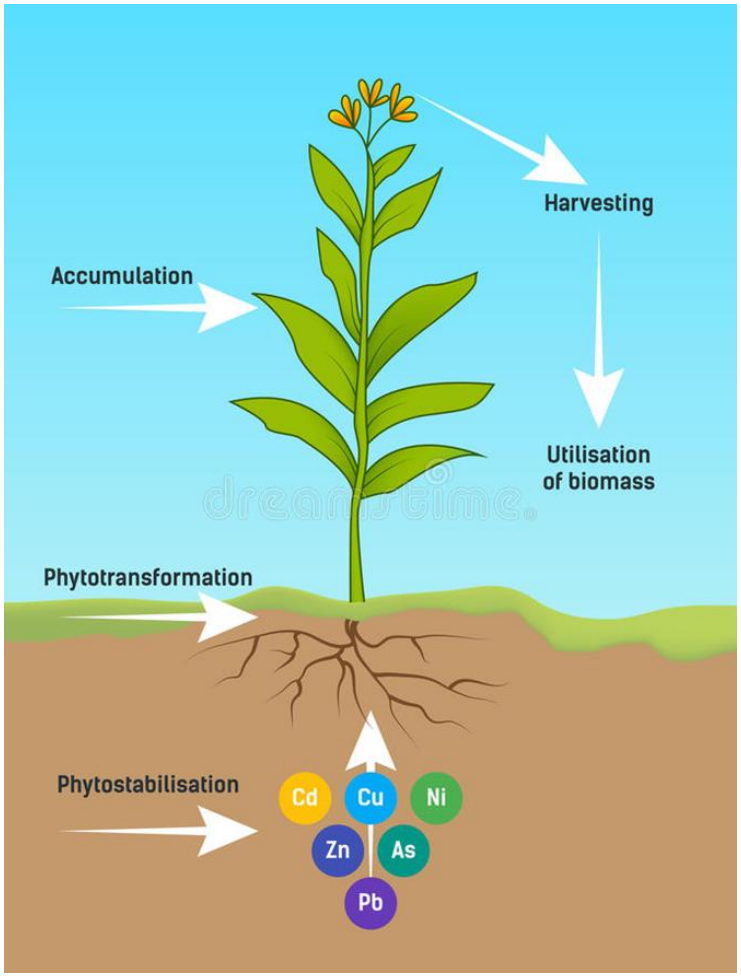
Keywords: bioavailability, heavy metals, phytoremediation, sarepta mustard

Research Objective: Development of methods for cleaning contaminated soil with heavy metals on the example of the Levoberezhny landfill



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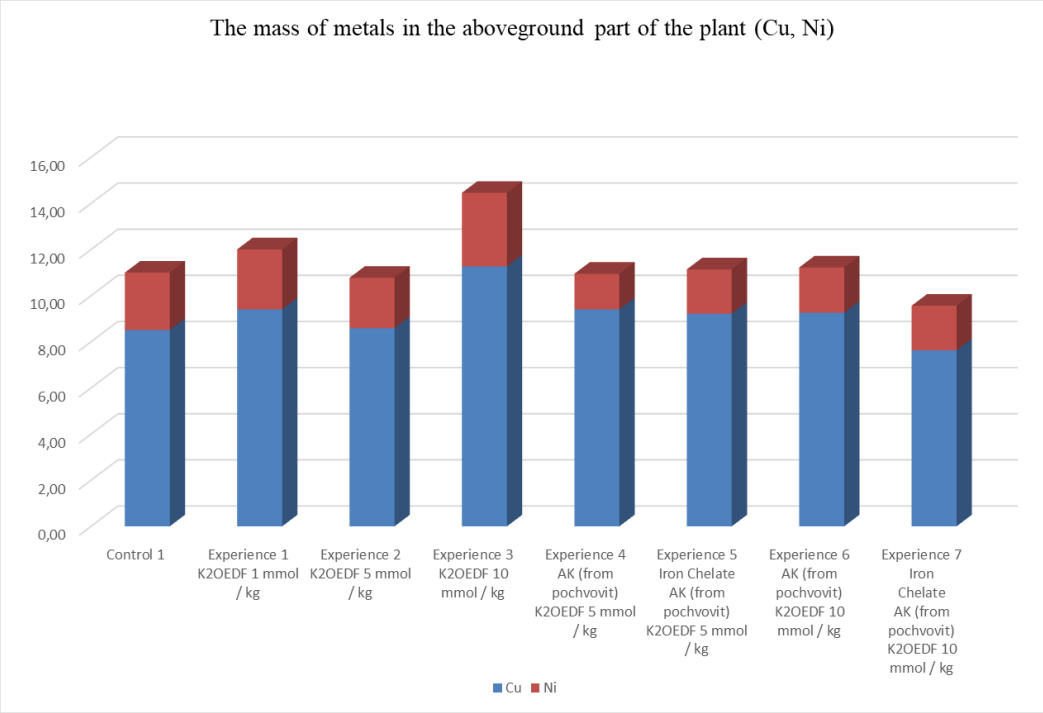
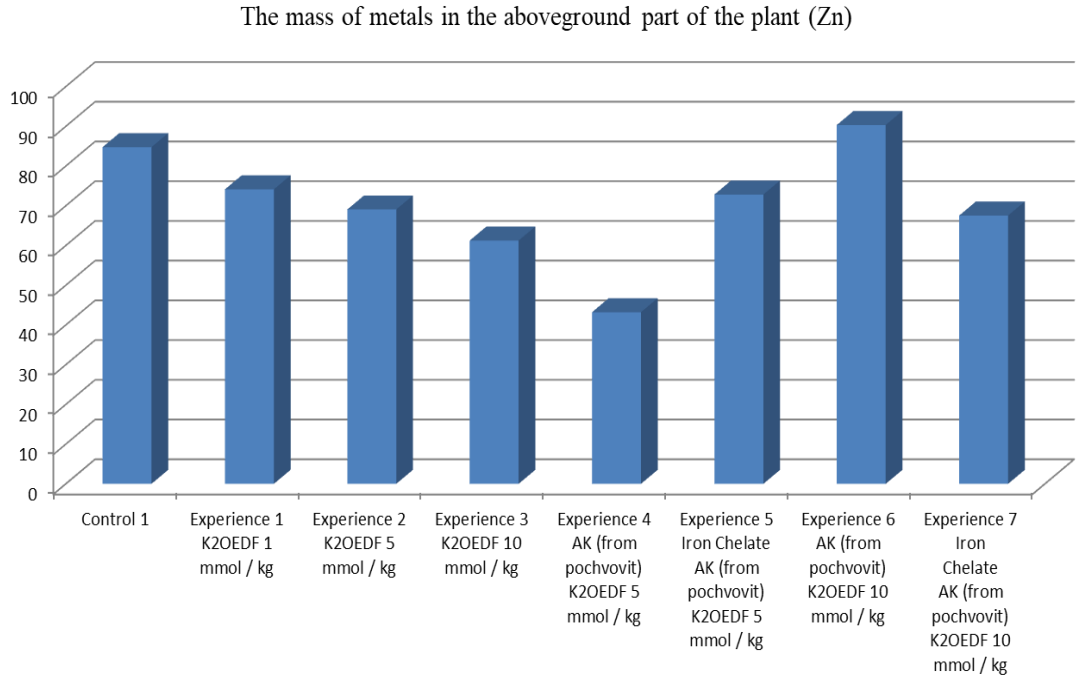
Results

For copper and nickel, the best accumulation result can be noted in 3 experiments, where only 10 mmol/l of K2OEDP was used as an additive.

Nickel glows better when adding 10 mmol/l of K2OEDF, at a concentration of 5 it decreases sharply. When a very low concentration of OEDF is applied, the plant absorbency values improve, but only slightly.





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Conclusions

The results of the experimental data confirmed the analysis of the articles that Sarepta mustard is an accumulator plant.

The addition of 10 mol/l to 2 OEDF was best shown, increasing the ability of mustard to accumulate heavy metals in the ground part of the plant. The use of an iron chelate supplement reduces this ability.

References

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Thank you for your attention!

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