

/

*Achlya sp., Saprolegnia*

*parasitica*

100 90 , 80 ,70 ,60 ,50

Batch culture

7.6-7.2

° 20

*Saprolegnia paracitica*

6

system

%23.8 %34.1 ,%43.7 ,%62.3 ,%66.6

%30.5 %37.5 ,%47.8 ,%61.8 ,%75.4

*Achlya sp.*

%21.8 %24.6 ,% 25.1,%39.3 ,%43.2

%23 %32 ,%42.4 ,%52.3 ,%62.2

*Saprolegnia parasitica Achlya sp.*

100

2-isopropyl-

(Diazinon)

(C<sub>12</sub> H<sub>21</sub> N<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub> PS) 6-methyl-4-hydroxypyrimidine

185

(24).

(Glyphosate)

(C<sub>3</sub> H<sub>8</sub> N O<sub>5</sub> P) Isopropylamin N-phosphonomethyl-glycine

(24)

(10).

(3)

6 / 1

Major

(9)

(1)

( Piracicaba )

166

(12).

/ 0.08

/ 0.02

(WHO\FAO)

(7)	(6)	estrase	cellulase
.	nonylphenol		
<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i>			<i>Achlya sp.</i>
	100 90 80 70 60 50		
	_____		
		:	
250			
	0.45	5	Polyethylene
	20		Vacuum
	1.5	121	Autoclave
		:	
	(14) baiting method		
	20		Sesame indium
	25-20	9	
			5-3
250	chloramphenicol		
	1		250
	48	20	

Mineral Salt Agar

48

(2) chloramphenicol

7

1

° (20-18)

(22 ;8 ;23)

*Saprolegnia parasitica* *Achlya sp.* :Oomycetes

:

Mineral

250

100-50

broth

Mineral

1

( )

*Achlya*

5

broth

20

*Saprolegnia parasitica sp*

6-2

0.45

Filtration unit

( Mineral Salt Media)

:

(2)

K <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	0.7g	KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	0.7g	MgSO <sub>4</sub> .7H <sub>2</sub> O	0.7g	NH <sub>4</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>	1g
NaCl	0.005g	Agar	20g	Glucose	3g	Water	1L

Filtration unit	1000				
	100	90	80	70	60
	100				
	<i>Achlya sp.</i>				
	<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i>				
	100 – 50				
Gas Chromatography	<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i> <i>Achlya sp.</i>				
	. (4) 6630-A				
100 ×	/	-	=		
_____					
:					
	<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i> (1 )				
50	7.3	6			
	, 90 80 70 60				
	81.4	72.3	61.4	49.5	40.6
	74.6	61.5	52.7	39.8	29.6
	39.4	22.6	16.7		
	%43.7	%62.3	%66.6	68.5	52.7
				%23.8	%34.1

*Saprolegnia*

6

:(1)

*parasitica*

6 (%)	( )			) (		
	6	4				
20.8	39.6	42.4	45.6	50		1
12.8	52.3	56.5	57.2	60		
8.2	64.2	64.6	68.8	70		
0	80	80	80	80		
0	90	90	90	90		
66.6	16.7	29.6	40.6	50		2
62.3	22.6	39.8	49.5	60		
43.7	39.4	52.7	61.4	70		
34.1	52.7	61.5	72.3	80		
23.8	68.5	74.6	81.4	90		

(2 )

%25.1 %39.3 %43.2 7.4 6 *Achlya sp.*  
 90 80 70 60 50 %21.8 %24.6  
 82.8 76.5 63.8 52.4 44.3  
 59.9 46.4 31.2  
 36.6 28.4 6 70.05 69.3  
 . 70.3 60.3 52.4

*Achlya spp.*

6

:(2)

6 (%)	( )			( )		
	6	4				
24	38	42.5	46.4	50		1
22	46.8	50.9	54.8	60		
16.8	58.2	60	67	70		
12	70.4	74.4	79.3	80		
10.8	80.2	85.3	89	90		
43.2	28.4	31.2	44.3	50		2
39.3	36.6	46.4	52.4	60		
25.1	52.4	59.9	63.8	70		
24.6	60.3	69.3	76.5	80		
21.8	70.3	70.05	82.8	90		

*Saprolegnia parasitica*

60 50

*Achlya*

% 62.3 % 66.6

% 39.3 % 43.2 *Achlya*

*Saprolegnia*

(5 ;15)

.(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PS)

(13)

(11)

.Peroxidase

:

(3 )

6 *Saprolegnia parasitica* %37.5 %47.8 %61.8 %75.4

90 80 70 60 50 %30.5

78.4 70.6 59.7 41.2 39.4

4

70.4 60.8 47.3 36.5 28.5

62.5 50 36.5 22.9 12.3

*Saprolegnia*

6

:(3)

*parasitica*

6 (%)	( )			( )		
	6	4				
20.8	39.6	42.4	45.6	50	1	
12.8	52.3	56.5	57.2	60		
8.2	64.2	64.6	68.8	70		
0	80	80	80	80		
0	90	90	90	90		
75.4	12.3	28.5	39.4	50	2	
61.8	22.9	30.5	41.2	60		
47.8	36.5	47.3	59.7	70		
37.5	50	60.8	70.6	80		
30.5	62.5	70.4	78.4	90		
0	100	100	100	100		

6 *Achlya sp.*

(4 )

90 80 70 60 50

72.2 60.4 49.5 40.7

4

80

72.5 62.4 52 34.7 30.3

54.4 40.3 28.7 18.9



62.2%

68.6

23% 32% 42.4% 52.3%

*Achlya* spp.

6

:(4)

6 (%)	( )			( )		
	6	4				
24	38	42.5	46.4	50		1
22	46.8	50.9	54.8	60		
16.8	58.2	60	67	70		
12	70.4	74.4	79.3	80		
10.8	80.2	85.3	89	90		
62.2	18.9	30.3	40.7	50		2
52.3	28.7	34.7	49.5	60		
42.4	40.3	52	60.4	70		
32	54.4	62.4	72.2	80		
23	68.6	72.5	80	90		
0	100	100	100	100		

*Achlya* sp. *Saprolegnia parasitica*

62.2%

50

75%

*Saprolegnia*

*Achlya*

Rhizobiaceae

(16)

.C – P

(18)

.% 47

*Achlya* sp.

*Saprolegnia parasitica*

C<sub>12</sub> H<sub>21</sub> N<sub>2</sub> O<sub>3</sub>

(C<sub>3</sub> H<sub>8</sub> N O<sub>5</sub> P)

.(PS)

:

(2 1 )

*Saprolegnia parasitica* *Achlya sp.*

(1 )

*Saprolegnia*

6

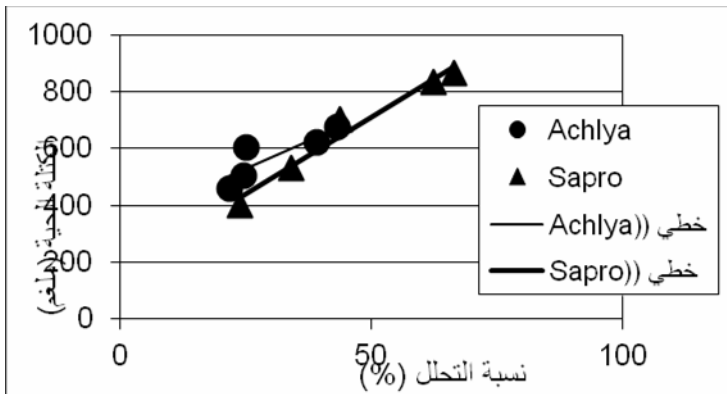
(2 ) *Achlya*

6

*Achlya sp.*, *Saprolegnia parasitica*

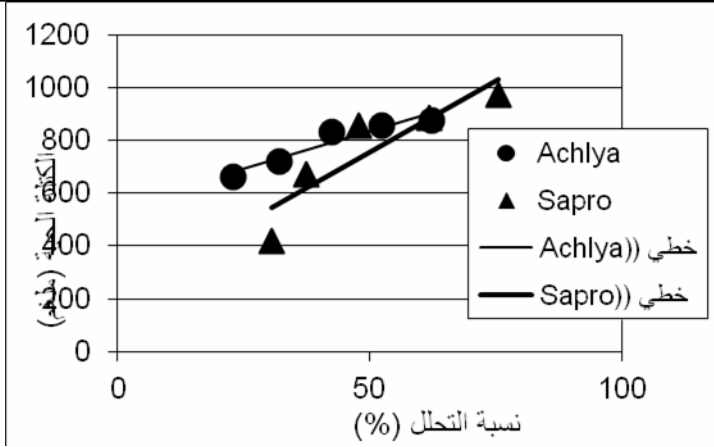
*Saprolegnia*

.*Achlya*



*Achlya sp.* *Saprolegnia parasitica*

:(1)



*Achlya sp. Saprolegnia parasitica* : (2)

*Achlya sp. Saprolegnia parasitica*

(17)

(21) (19)

(20)

*Achlya sp., Saprolegnia*

100

*parasitica*

	—————			
	<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i>			.1
	%62.3	%66.6	60	50
%75.4			60	50
				.%61.8
	60	50	<i>Achlya sp.</i>	.2
	%52.3	%62.2	%39.3	%43.2
<i>Achlya sp.</i>			<i>Saprolegnia parasitica</i>	.3
			100	

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## Biodegradation of Some Organic Matters in Wastewater Using Fungi

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technology

### Abstract

Two types of pesticides were selected as organic matter for their negative influence on human health and aquatic life. Two aquatic fungi *Saprolegnia parasitica*, *Achlya sp.* were used to examine their ability to degradation the insecticide Diazinon and herbicide Glyphosate with initial concentrations 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 ppm in water, of laboratory conditions of 20 C° and pH 7.2-7.6 in batch culture system for 6 days treatment period. *Saprolegnia parasitica* showed high capability to reduce Diazinon concentrations by 66.6%, 62.3%, 43.7%, 34.1%, 23.8% and Glyphosate concentrations by 75.4%, 61.8%, 47.8%, 37.5% and 30.5%. While, *Achlya sp.* showed lower ability to reduce Glyphosate concentrations by 62.2%, 52.3%, 42.4%, 32%, 23% and Diazinon concentrations by 43.2%, 39.3%, 25.1%, 24.6% and 21.8%. This study proved that aquatic fungi *Saprolegnia parasitica*, *Achlya sp.* have no ability to survive in pesticides concentration of 100 ppm.