

بررسی میزان تجمع زیستی جیوه در عقاب طلایی (*Aquila chrysaetos*)، کبک معمولی (*Perdrix chukar*) و باکلان بزرگ (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) با تکیه بر اکولوژی تغذیه

• علی قرائی (نویسنده مسئول)

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چکیده

جیوه عنصری سمی و خطرناک برای موجودات زنده محسوب می‌شود. فلزی است که بدن به آن نیاز نداشته، ورود و جذب آن در بدن باعث مشکلات فراوان می‌شود. با صنعتی شدن کشورها این عنصر وارد طبیعت می‌شود و با عبور از زنجیره غذایی در بدن موجودات تجمع یافته، باعث بروز بزرگنمایی زیستی می‌شود. لذا پایش زمانی و مکانی آن ضرورت دارد. یکی از بهترین روش‌های پایش جیوه پایش زیستی می‌باشد. در بین این گونه‌ها روش‌ها آن‌هایی که باعث از بین رفتن موجود نمی‌شود اولویت دارد. لذا استفاده از پر به دلیل غیر مخرب بودنش از جایگاه ویژه‌ای برخوردار است. در مطالعه حاضر از سه گونه باکلان بزرگ، عقاب طلایی و کبک معمولی، که از نظر تغذیه و سطح مهاجرت با هم هیچ قرابتی ندارند مورد بررسی قرار گرفت. از پرها نمونه برداری شد. مشخص گردید که بیشترین میزان غلظت تجمع زیستی جیوه در مقایسه بین گونه‌ها مربوط به باکلان با میانگین ۲۷۱۰ ppb و کمترین مقدار آن مربوط به کبک با میانگین ۱۲۰ ppb می‌باشد.

کلمات کلیدی: جیوه، پایش زیستی، باکلان بزرگ، عقاب طلایی، کبک

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Survey of mercury bioaccumulation in Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Chukar Partridge (*Perdix chukar*) and Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), related to feed ecology

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Mercury is a toxic and dangerous element for living organisms. Our bodies do not need mercury and its entrance and absorption in the body can cause many problems. Following industrialization of countries, it enters the nature and accumulates in the organisms body through the food chain which causes biological magnification. Therefore time and place monitoring of mercury is necessary. Biological monitoring is one of the best methods for mercury monitoring. Among these, methods which do not kill the organism have priority. Therefore, using feather, due to its non-destructive character is especially important. In the present study, three species including common cormorant, golden eagle, common chuker, which do not have any relationship regarding the feeding and migration, were studied. The results showed that the highest and lowest mercury concentrations were calculated in cormorant (with average 2710 ppb) and chuker (with average 120 ppb), respectively.

Key words: Mercury, Biomonitoring, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Perdix chukar*

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(Berg et al., 1996)

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(Furness et al., 1986)

(Plumage)

(Bearhop et al., 2000)

(Hughes et al., 1997)

(Veerle et al., 2004)

(Appelquist & Drabaek, 1985)

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(Biomonitor)

(Thompson et al., 1998)

(Chyla et al., 1999)

مقدمه

Borg, 1958; Furness & Hultton, 1980; Applequist et al.,
(1985; Berg et al., 1966

آنالیز عناصر مورد مطالعه

AMA254
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et al., 1975; Muirhead,

.1985) (Westermark

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تجزیه و تحلیل آماری

2007 Excel 17 :SPSS Ver

.(Berg et al., 1966; Goede & de Bruin, 1984)

Johnels & Westermark, 1969; Westermark et al., 1975; Lindberg &
(. Odsjo, 1983; Solonen & Lodenius, 1984

P < 0/05

Johnels et al., 1968; Johnels & Westermark, 1969; Jensen et al.,
1972; Buhler & Norheim, 1981; Lindberg & Mearns, 1982; Solo-
(nen & Lodenius, 1984

نتایج

Zolfaghari et al.,)

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(*Perdrix chukar*)

(*Aquila chrysaetos*)

(*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

مواد و روش ها
جمع آوری و آماده سازی مقدماتی نمونه ها

جدول ۱-۳- میانگین غلظت جیوه در پر گونه های مورد مطالعه

گونه	میانگین (ppb)	کمینه (ppb)	بیشینه (ppb)
	120	83	165
	167	79	370
	2710	553	5661

5

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منطقه مورد مطالعه

(Kim et al., 1996)

(Honda et al., 1990)

(Buger & Gochfeld, 1993)

(Braune et al., 2005; Houserova et al., 2005)

(Nriagu., 1979)

Lock et al.,)

(1992

Honda et al.,)

(1986

37)1384(

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(Newman & Doubet, 1989)

(P<0/001)

(Braune et al., 2007)

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(P<0/001)

100

(Kim et al., 1998)

جدول ۳-۲- بررسی اختلاف معنی داری غلظت تجمع زیستی ۳ گونه پرندۀ مورد مطالعه

	(I) VAR	(J) VAR	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Confidence Interval ۹۵٪	
						Upper Bound	Upper Bound
Tukey HSD			- 23.8675	589.80489	.999	- 1640.6968	1592.9618
			- 2222.7690)* (559.53805	.007	- 3756.6279	- 688.9101
			23.8675	589.80489	.999	- 1592.9618	1640.6968
			- 2198.9015)* (559.53805	.007	- 3732.7604	- 665.0426
			2222.7690)* (559.53805	.007	688.9101	3756.6279
			2198.9015)* (559.53805	.007	665.0426	3732.7604

(Grandjean., 1976)

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