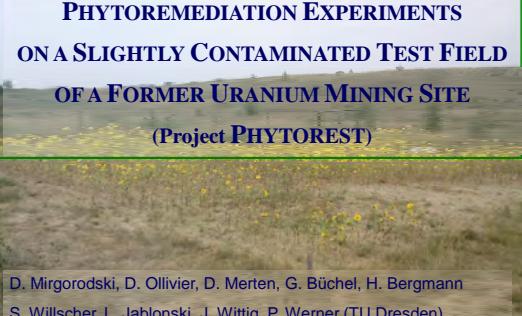


**PHYTOREMEDIALION EXPERIMENTS  
ON A SLIGHTLY CONTAMINATED TEST FIELD  
OF A FORMER URANIUM MINING SITE  
(Project PHYTOREST)**



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**1. Problem**

- **Problem:** Radionuclides and heavy metals (anthropogenic) in the soil in low, but environmental and ecotoxicological relevant concentrations
- Larger areas are contaminated, so that alternatives of site remediation are not cost-efficient and ecologically reasonable

Example: Former U mining area around Ronneburg



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Remediation of large, low to medium heavy metal contaminated sites

- Common solution strategies:
  - Set-aside of the land (problem in small countries)
  - Large-scale covering (expensive)
  - Application of immobilizing chemicals (expensive)
- No removal contaminants, possible problems with mobility

Alternative method:

- Phytoremediation** as emerging and sustainable technology for low contaminated sites

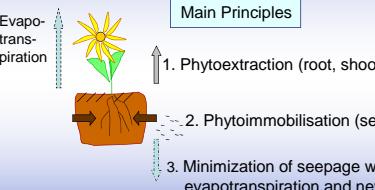
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**2. Alternative Solution**

**PHYTOREMEDIALION**

Main Principles



1. Phytoextraction (root, shoot) of the heavy metals
2. Phytoimmobilisation (sequestration) of HM
3. Minimization of seepage water formation by evapotranspiration and new soil formation
4. Improvement of soil quality (ecological factor)

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**PHYTOREMEDIALION**

More than 400 plant species known for their use for phytoremediation e.g. *Thlaspi* species, *Helianthus annuus*, *Zea mays*, *Salix caprea*, *Populus tremola*, *Phragmites* species

Requirements for the application

- Bioavailability of the HM (mobility)
- Occurrence of the contaminants in the root zone
- Satisfying growth of the plants
- Tolerance of the plants against contaminants



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**Objectives for the phytoremediation**

- Prevention/ minimization of HM/R input into environment and food chains
- Ecological improvement of the area
- Preservation of natural soil functions/ prevention of secondary environmental impacts
- CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral energy production from plant material if possible

**Utilization of the plants**

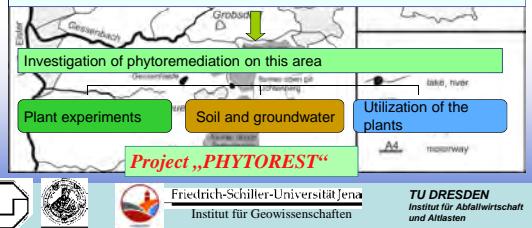
- Thermal energy
- Biogas
- Biofuels (e.g. rapeseed oil)

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### 3. Site of investigation

- U low grade leaching dump (1971 – 1990) near Ronneburg/ East Germany
  - Removal of the dump after close of mining, contamination of the glacial sediments underneath
  - Partial removal of contaminated sediments, covering with allochthonic soil
  - Today: Area was given back to the neighbour community, but set-aside ordinance



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#### 4. Approach in the project

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- (a) Test of new variants of phytoremediation in laboratory- and field experiments (germination and pot experiments, test field „Gessenwiese“)
  - (b) Balance of the time- and space dynamics of mass flow streams in the system plant-soil-ground water in a field experiment (lysimeter, soil hydrological measurement points)

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- (c) Investigation of a material and energetical utilization of the plant residuals (bioethanol, biogas, thermal utilization)
  - (d) Balance of the fate of HM/R in the different waste streams after the utilization of the HM/R- loaden plant material



## 5. Experimental Setup

## Utilized Plants

- The diagram illustrates four experimental treatments for sunflowers (Helianthus annuus) grown in Indian mustard (Brassica juncea) residue at a groundwater well site in Itäcale. The treatments are represented by colored boxes:

  - TF**: Test field substrate (orange box)
  - MIX + TF**: Calcareous soil + Test field substrate (grey box)
  - TF + MS**: Test field substrate + TE + Mycorrhiza (orange box)
  - MIX**: Calcareous topsoil (grey box)

A legend on the right side defines symbols used in the diagram:

  - Soil hydrological measurement station
  - TF - test field substrate
  - MIX - calcareous soil + TF
  - MS - TE + Mycorrhiza



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## 6. Results

