
()

1*

(// : // :)

(Dalbergia sissoo)

(Eucalyptus microtheca)

(Eucalyptus camaldulensis)

(Populus euphratica)

(Acacia stenophylla)

(Acacia salicina)

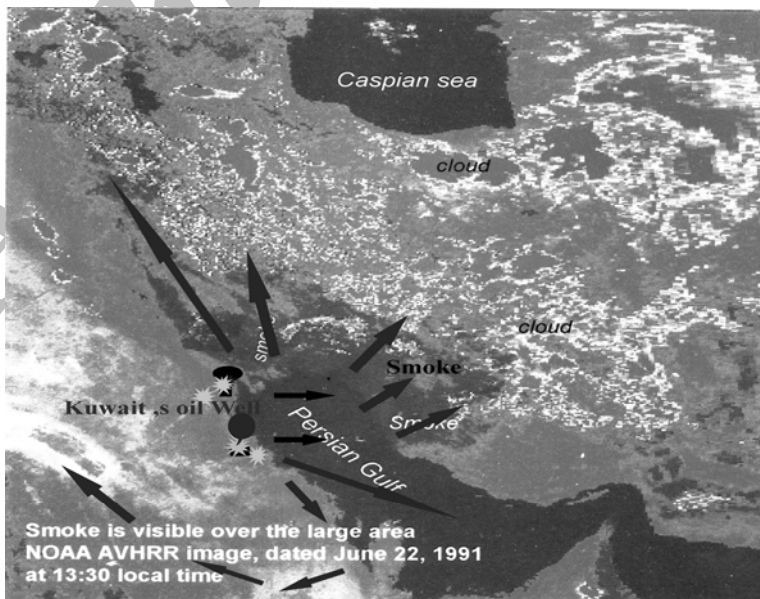
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()
()
(Jalali,1998) ()

(SO₂)
(H₂S) (CO)
(NO_x) (CO₂)
()

(Akbari, 2003)

(Korori *et al.*,1998)



(1993)

Fowler

Betula pendula

Tilia cordata

Marakaev

Populus nigra

Yaroslav

(2006)

(2007)

Samani Majd .

(1995) Husain -

()

(2010)

Purkhabbaz -

()

()

(1996) Sharma .

SO₂

/ ppm

SO₂

o / " o / "

()

(1998) Jalili -

/

/

/

(2003) Akbari

/

% /

(Saleheh Shoostari, 2004)

()
(pH= / /)

|

(*Populus euphratica*)

Prosopis) (*Alhagi mannifera*)

(*Capparis spinosa*) (*farcta*)

Lolium rigidum) (*Glycyrhiza glabra*)

(*Gaudin*)

SPSS

()

Eucalyptus

Acacia salicina Dalbergia sissoo microtheca

Eucalyptus Acacia Victoria Acaciastenophylla

Leucaena Acacia stenophylla camaldulensis

Populus euphratica leucocephala

Leucaena

leucocephala

Acacia Eucalyptus microtheca, Dalbergia sissoo

camaldulensis, Acacia stenophylla salicina

Populus euphratica Eucalyptus

()

()

()				
F				
%	/	/	/	**
	/	/		
	/			
%	/	/	/	**
	/	/		
	/			
mg/kg	/	/	/	/
	/	/		
	/	/		
mg/kg	/	/	/	**
	/	/		
	/	/		
mg/kg	/	/	/	ns
	/	/		
	/		/	ns
mg/kg			/	ns
			/	ns
mg/kg			/	ns
		ns	%	**

Dalbergia sissoo

Populus euphratica

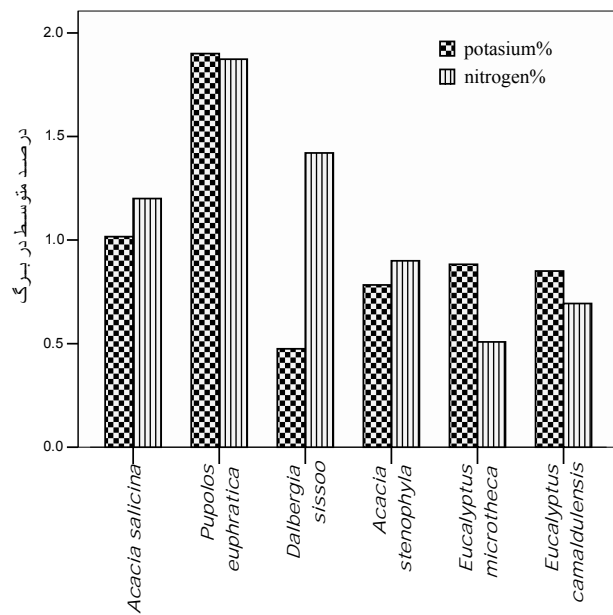
Eucalyptus microtheca

()

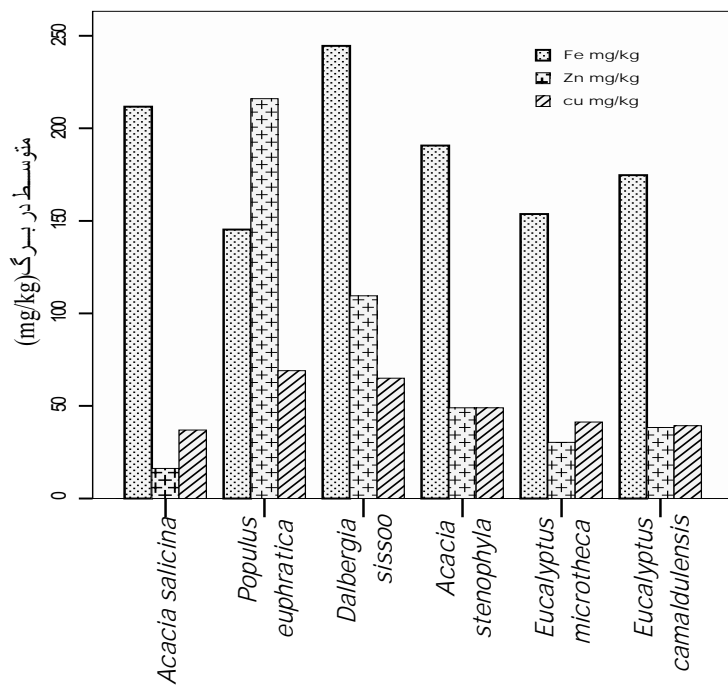
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(Zn)

Acacia salicina



نمونه

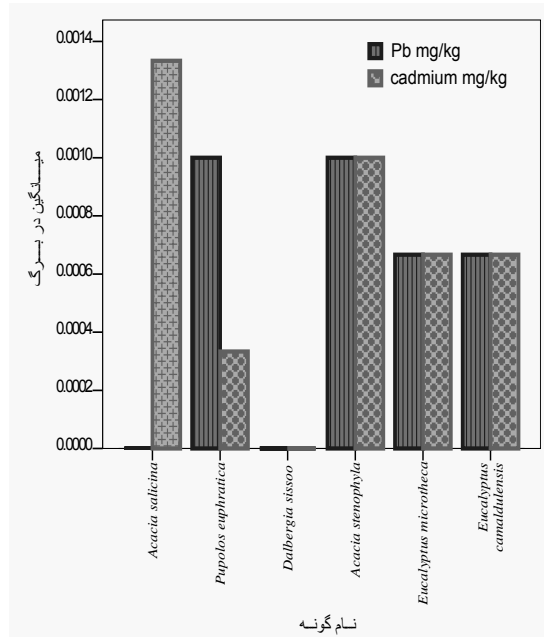


نمونه

Populus euphratica *Acacia stenophylla*

Acacia salicina

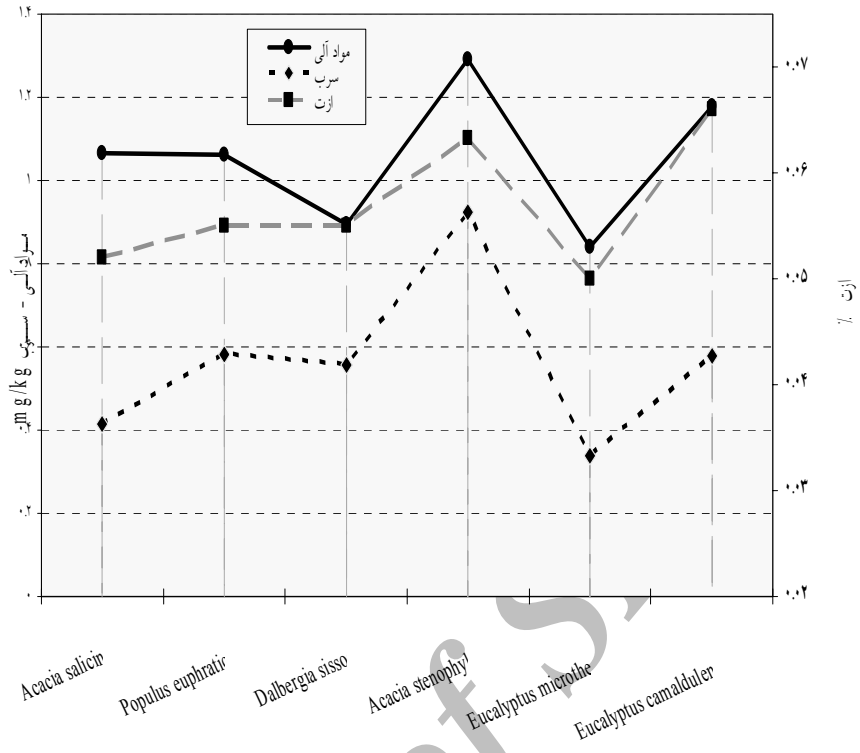
()



Dalbergia sissoo

(SO₄)

Eucalyptus camaldulensis



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(2006)

Baycu

Populus

	%	%	pH		me/l	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

	%	%	pH		me/l	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Populus euphratica</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Acacia stenophylla

(2010) Purkhabbaz

(1995) Murray Monk

Koslowski Kimerer

(1981)

...

					F
	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
	/				
	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
me/l	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
Mg/kg	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
Mg/kg	/	/	/	/	**
	/	/			
Mg/kg	/	/	/	/	<i>ns</i>
	/	/			
		<i>ns</i>	%		**

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1(CEC)

Ni Cd Pb

(2006) Baycu

Cation Exchange Capacity

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The effect of afforestation in reduction oil pollution (heavy metals)

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Abstract

In order to study the effect of afforestation in reduction oil pollution, one planted area in Dezful, affected by pollutions from Kuwaiti oil-wells burning was employed. Six species, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus microtheca*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Acacia salicina*, *Acacia stenophylla*, *Populus euphratica* were selected. Growth parameters, leaf samples and soil samples from different depths (0-30, 30-60, 60-90cm) under related crown cover of each species were obtained. Results showed a strong relation of tree's characteristics to the ability of decreasing pollution. Native trees such as *P. euphratica* and *D. sissoo* are better to exotic species, because of their ability to uptake more soil's material. Among exotic trees, *A. stenophylla* species are superior to others. These species have more rules in decreasing of pollution. Investigations on soil in different profiles showed that; *E. camaldulensis* and *D. sissoo* are better than others to uptake soil components like Cd. Thus for afforestation in polluted regions *P. euphratica*, *D. sissoo* and *A. stenophylla* are recommended.

Key words: Afforestation, oil pollution, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Dalbergia*, *Populus*

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