Investigation research on the aquatic life living thing influence of a sewer

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(Purpose)

As the spread of sewers progresses — a discharge place — the quantitative rate of the sewage disposal water occupied to a water level increases, and the correlation of a city type river and sewage disposal water serves as an indispensable situation. However, since the influence which sewage disposal water has on the water environment, especially the aquatic life living thing of a discharge place water area is not summarized systematically, from the Heisei 8 fiscal year, by the self-governing body and joint research, this investigation analyzes the biota investigation in the sewage disposal water and the discharge place water area which were carried out for the disposal plant of the 13 whole country, and will arrange about the relevance of sewage disposal water and an aquatic life living thing.

(Result)

1． Ammonia concentration and a bottom student animal

ITOMIMIZU from a relation, YUSURIKA, etc. of sewage disposal underwater nonionic ammonia concentration (NH_3) and each number of bottom student animal individuals which inhabits a sewer discharge place water area — comparatively — a high concentration region — habitation — although it obtained and came out, the tendency to fall as the numbers of appearances, such as ITOTOMBO and TOBIKERA, become high concentration was checked.

2． Relation between the rate of chlorine pouring, and the cell share of Chlorolobion

The cell share of Chlorolobion occupied to an adhesion seaweed increased, and the rate of chlorine pouring of a two-month average and the cell share of Chlorolobion occupied to an adhesion seaweed became an increase curve in S character bordering on near about 1.0 ㎎/ℓ (as remains chlorine concentration, it is 0.1 ～0.2 ㎎/ℓ) at the rate of chlorine pouring as a feature, so that the rate of chlorine pouring became high.

3． Nutrition salt and an adhesion seaweed

As for both T-N, T-P concentration, and the amount of Chl-a in an adhesion seaweed, the tendency for the range of about 5 or more ㎎/ℓ to decrease [T-N] in about 0.3 or more ㎎/ℓ, and for the amount of Chl-a to decrease [T-S] was checked.

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key words	Sewage disposal water, Biota, An adhesion seaweed, A bottom student animal