

FUNGI AS POTENTIAL TOOL FOR POLLUTED PORT SEDIMENT REMEDiation

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Guidelines for the sustainable treatment of dredged sediments in the Marittimo area




La cooperazione al cuore del Mediterraneo La coopération au coeur de la Méditerranée


INTRODUCTION: CONTAMINATION OF MARINE SEDIMENT



one of the most
actual and global
scale
environmental
problems

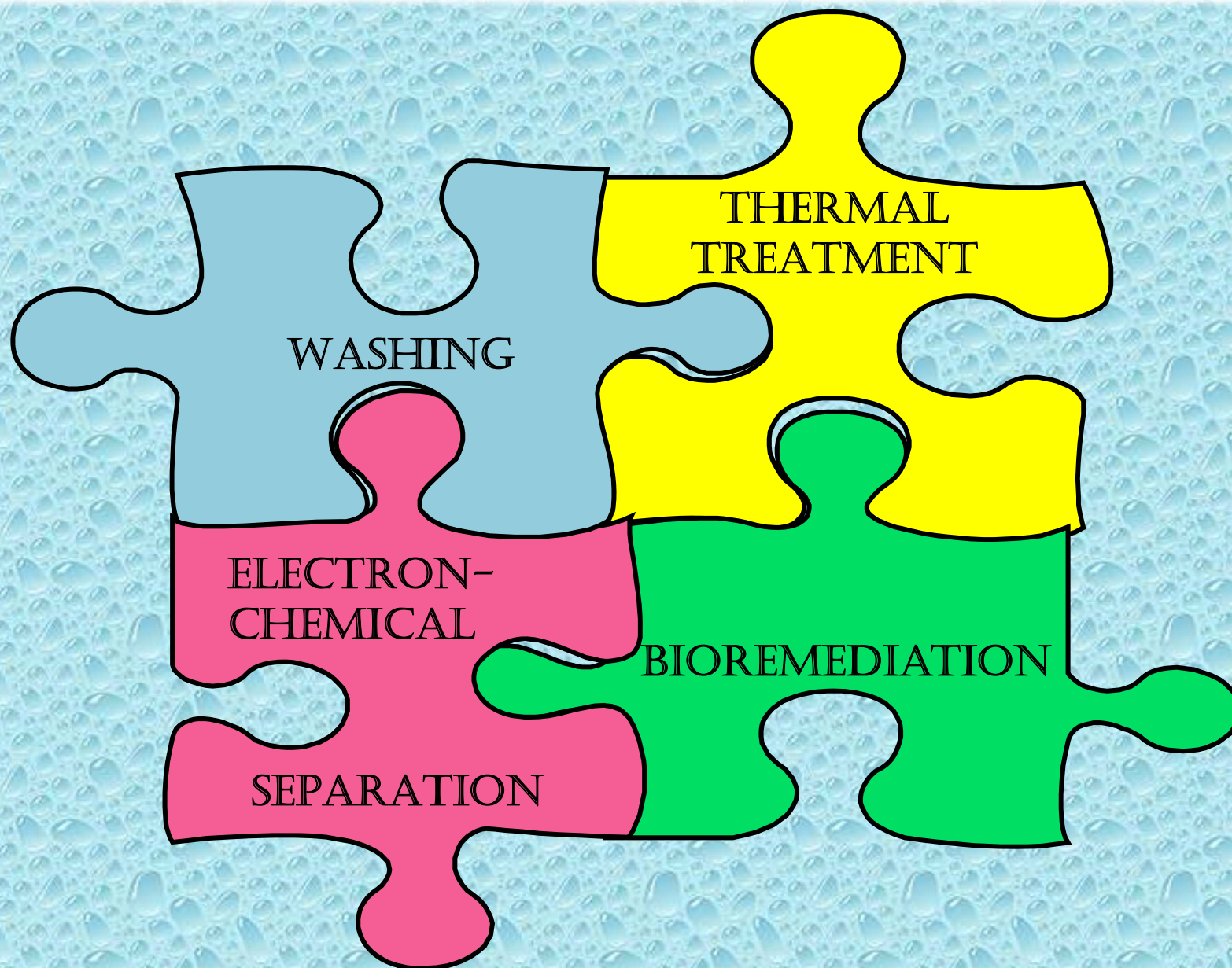


huge volumes of
contaminated
sediments which need
to be properly
handled due their load
of inorganic and
organic substances



need of periodical
dredging activities
for the maintenance
of the navigational
depth in ports and
waterways

INTRODUCTION: CONTAMINATION OF MARINE SEDIMENT AND REMEDIATION STRATEGIES



A black and white scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a dense, intricate network of fungal hyphae. The hyphae are thin, thread-like structures that branch and interweave, creating a complex, mesh-like texture. Some hyphae appear thicker or more rounded than others. The background is dark, highlighting the light-colored, fibrous structure of the fungi.

INTRODUCTION: FUNGI

- Colonize every kind of environment
- Secrete enzymes and organic acids which may interact with contaminants
- Bioconcentrate, bioaccumulate, and biostabilize heavy metals

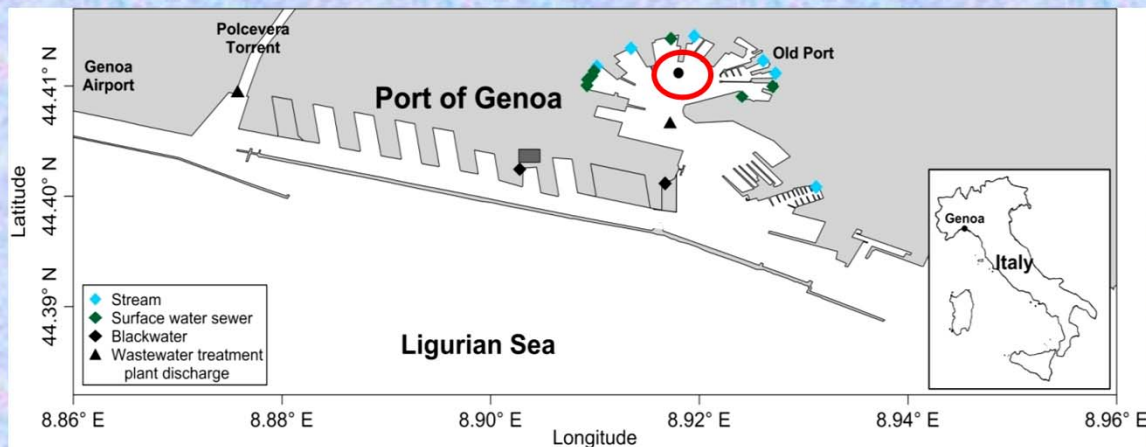
An aerial photograph of the Genoa Port, showing a large body of water filled with numerous ships, including cargo vessels and ferries. The port is surrounded by industrial facilities, warehouses, and urban areas. The water is a deep blue-green color, and the sky is clear.

STUDY AREA: THE GENOA PORT

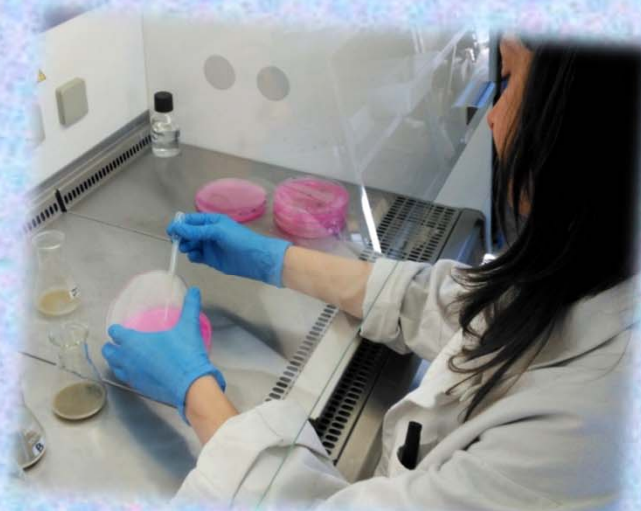
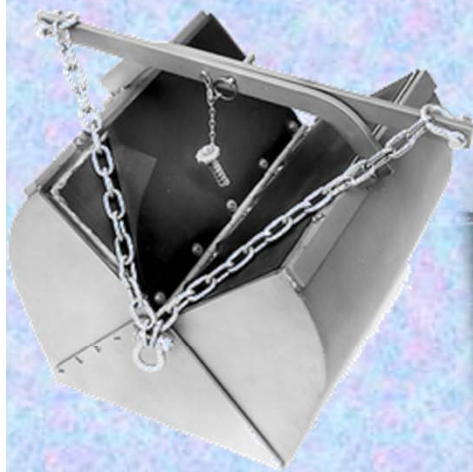
This area represents
one of the most
industrialized zones
in North-
Western Italy and
extends for 10 km.

The waters inside the Port are rich in nutrients, fecal
coliform, chlorophyll α .
The bottom sediments
are rich in metals, organic materials and PAHs
due to the input of sewage and industrial discharges.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: SAMPLING AND SEDIMENT CHARACTERIZATION



- heavy metals
- organic inorganic fraction
- grain-size
- fungal characterization



MATERIALS AND METHODS: PILOT MYCOLOGICAL ACTIVITY



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Aspergillus, *Penicillium*, and *Trichoderma* are the most common genera in the original sediment and 773 colonies forming units (CFUs) were counted



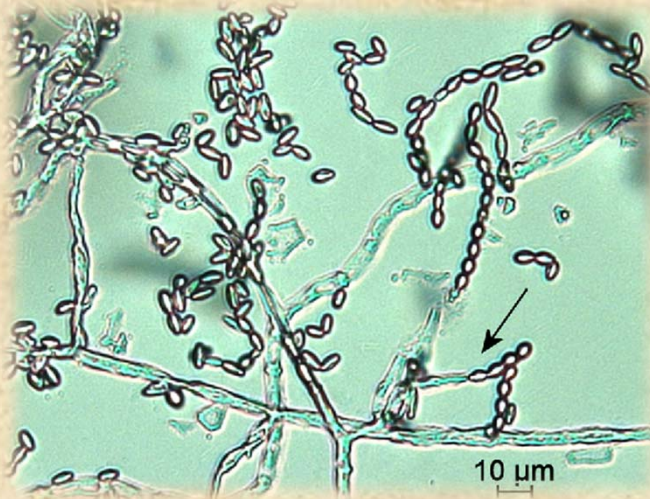
Parameters	Values
Organic fraction (%)	3
Inorganic fraction (%)	97
Al (mg kg ⁻¹)	6800 ± 579
Fe (mg kg ⁻¹)	15000 ± 1129
Cu (mg kg ⁻¹)	15 ± 3
Zn (mg kg ⁻¹)	62 ± 11
Ni (mg kg ⁻¹)	31 ± 6
Fine fraction (%)	13
Coarse fraction (%)	87

Aspergillus melleus Yukawa

Penicillium brevicompactum Dierckx

Penicillium citrinum Thom

Trichoderma virens (J.H. Mill., Giddens & A.A. Foster) Arx



Paecilomyces maximus C.
Ram



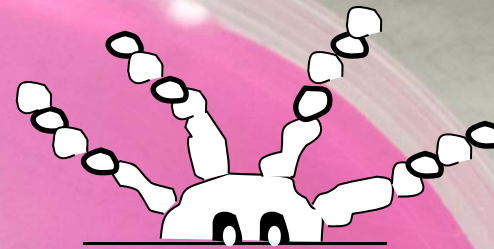
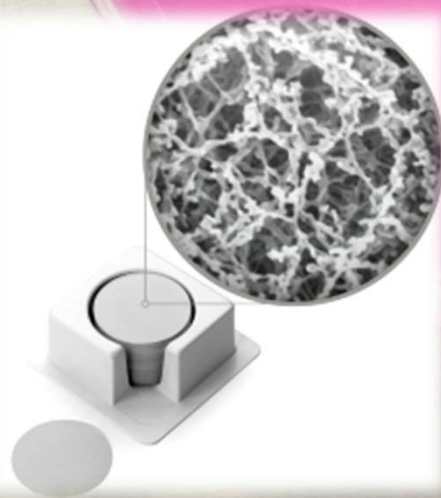
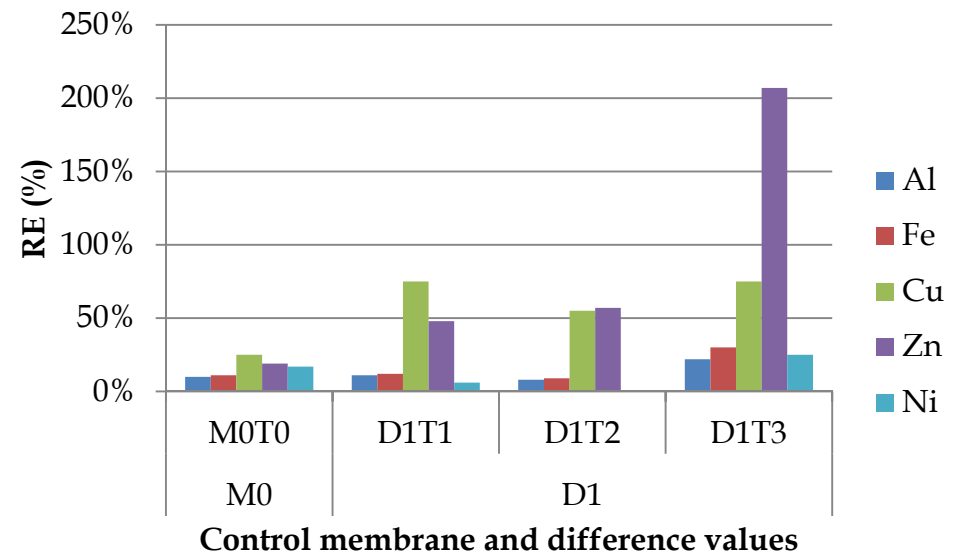
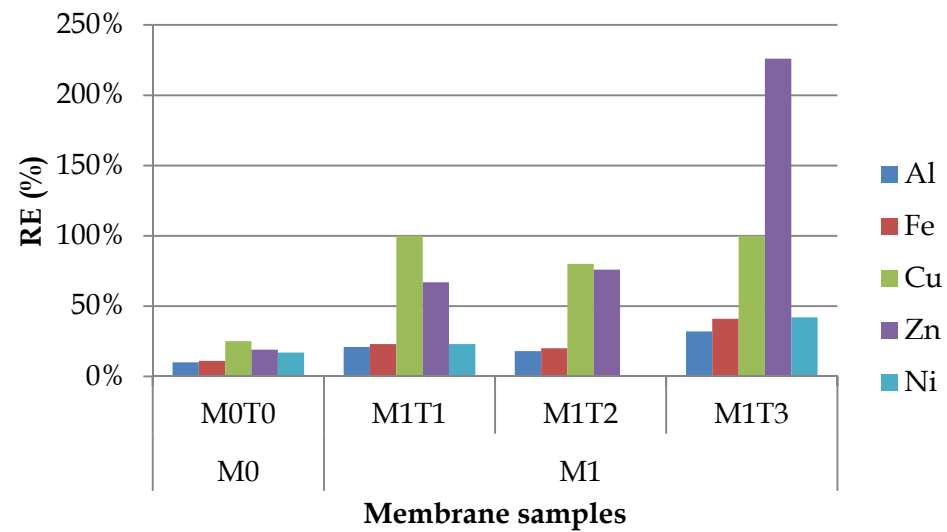
Penicillium
expansum
Link

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

	M0T0	M1T1	M1T2	M1T3	D1T1	D1T2	D1T3
Al	10	21	18	32	11	8	22
Fe	11	23	20	41	12	9	30
Cu	25	100	80	100	75	55	75
Zn	19	67	76	226	48	57	207
Ni	17	23	13	42	2	4	25

Recovery efficiency (RE, in %) values of the most abundant metals (Al, Fe, Cu, Zn, Ni), calculated as the ratio between the metals content in the membrane and the initial metals content in the sediment.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION



CONCLUSION

Native microfungi may be an innovative bio-remediation tool for contaminated port sediment.

The fungal-membrane protocol allowed to increase the membrane recovery efficiency of metals.

This represents the first step of a novel biotechnology able to remediate *in situ* port sediment.

