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Effect Of The Transfer On The Decontamination Clam

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate possible decontamination of Clam against toxic dinoflagellates, by the transfer from risky to healthy coastal areas. The experiment concern contaminated clams Ruditapes decussatus from Boughrara lagoon (southern Tunisia) transplanted to the estuarine area of Oued Maltine (southern Tunisia). During the essay follow-up of the physicochemical, physiological parameters and phytoplanctonic species are realized every two weeks. Purification assay of the clams is realized during the autumnal period and the early summer period (2011-2012). During this campaign positive relationship is observed between abiotic (physico-chemical), trophic (chlorophyll a and phytoplanctonic biomass) and physiological parameters (condition index and mortality rate). Condition Index shows a good acclimatization for Boughrara clams. Mortality rate was stable on 1% from November 2011 until April 2012 and show increase till 85% at the end of June, related to abiotic parameters mainly the temperature. The phytoplankton richness and diversity reflect the availability of nutrients, diatomee are dominant and we note also the presence of organic pollution indicator species such as Euglene sp and toxic species such as Alexandriumm sp and Gymnodinum sp with low density less than 4%. Toxicity test by qualitative method (mouse test) show a positive result of purification till April 2012. Keywords: Clam, Purification, Toxicity. Phytoplankton, Condition Index