

# Accumulation of Heavy Metals in the Plant Parts During Phytoremediation

>U\bu j]DUbXmU<sup>1</sup>z' 5fW\Ubu' Aub\_UX<sup>1</sup>

Ö^]ælc { ^}ch [-AÓ[caæ] \*ÉÁÓé[è]-[! {æcâ&•hæ} áÁÓé{ æc^ÁÓ@æ} \*^Áú { ]æ&c•Á Tæ}æ\*^ { ^}cÉÁW)áG^!•ic ~Á[-ÁÖ ~hæ/æch(É@ { ^áæáæáÉú) áææ

**Correspondence to:** Pandya J, Department of Botany, Bioinformatics and Climate Change Impacts Management, Gujarat University Ahmedabad, India, Tel: 9409309793; E-Mail : jahnavipandya63@gmail.com

**FYWY]jYX'XUhY.** August 03, 2021; **5WYdhYX'XUhY.** August 17, 2021; **DiV]g\YX'XUhY.** August 24, 2021

**7]hUh]cb.** Pandya J, Mankad A (2021) Accumulation of Heavy Metals in Plant Parts During Phytoremediation. J Bioremediat Biodegrad , Vol.12 Iss.7 No:1.

**7cdfm] [ \h.** © 2021 Pandya J, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## 5VghfUWh

Heavy metals are commonly defined as those having a specific density of more than 5 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and metallic elements with atomic number >20. The main threats to human health from heavy metals are associated with exposure to lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic (arsenic is a metalloid, but is usually classified as a heavy metal).



