environment and the health of human beings show how important it is to nd a solution for this problem. h various stages of textile industry, a signicant amount of water is consumed and this situation puts forth the necessity for regular control of textile wastewater into consideration.

Phytoremediation, the plant based green and cost eective technology has been receiving increased attention aer the discussion on hyperaccumulating plants which are able to accumulate, translocate and concentrate high amount of hazardous elements in the harvestable part [2]. Macrophytes are the potent phytoremediators and the macrophytes phytoremediation mechanism consists of several processes such as phytoextraction, rhizoltration, phytostabilization, phytovolatilization and phytotransformation or phytodegradation in which each of the process have dierent role in the accumulation and remediation of the metals [2]. Many wetlands macrophyte species are successfully used for phytoremediation of contaminated water [3]. ese wetland macrophytes were utilized to absorb and degrade the contaminants to prevent from further contamination of the water bodies. e goal of the present study is to assess the eectiveness of

Materials and Methods

Collection of plants

Collection of samples

Method

Sodium: S d (a N /L)

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