

which each of the process have different role in the accumulation and remediation of the metals. Many wetlands macrophyte species are successfully used for phytoremediation of contaminated water. These wetland macrophytes are utilized to absorb and degrade the contaminants to prevent further contamination of the water bodies. The goal of the present study is to assess the effectiveness of

## Materials and Methods

### Collection of plants

Samples of water hyacinth, Sesuvium and other aquatic plants were collected from the water bodies in the region. The plants were identified and labeled as per the standard nomenclature [14].

### Collection of samples

Water samples were collected from the water bodies at different locations. The samples were filtered through Whatman filter paper and stored for analysis.

### Method

Duplicate samples (10%, 70%) were taken for the analysis. The samples were analyzed by using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). The detection limit of the method was 0.1 mg/L. The samples were analyzed for the presence of the metals and the results were compared with the standard values [15].

Sodium:  $S_{Na} = (a \times N) / L$

environment and the health of human beings show how important it is to find a solution for this problem. In various stages of textile industry, a significant 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 effective technology has been receiving increased attention after the discussion on hyperaccumulating plants which are able to accumulate, translocate and concentrate high amount of hazardous elements in the harvestable part. Macrophytes are the potent phytoremediators and the macrophytes phytoremediation mechanism consists of several processes such as phytoreduction, rhizofiltration, phytostabilization, phytovolatilization and phytotransformation or phytodegradation in

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