

Original Research Article

<http://dx.doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2016.509.039>

Bioremediation of Heavy Metals by Serious Aquatic Weed, *Salvinia*

Sweta Kumari¹, Baidyanath Kumar^{2*} and Rimjhim Sheel³

¹Research Scholar, Department of Botany, Ganga Devi Mahila college (Magadh University), Kankarbagh, Patna, India

²Visiting Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Patna Science College, Patna, India

³Associate Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Ganga Devi Mahila college (Magadh University), Kankarbagh, Patna, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Salvinia Guettard is a *Weed of National Significance* and is regarded as one of the worst weeds because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts. It is an aquatic weed that can choke waterways. It floats on still or slow-moving water and can grow rapidly to cover the entire water surface with a thick mat of vegetation. This shades out any submerged plant life and impedes oxygen exchange, making the water unsuitable for fish and other animals. Heavy metal toxicity and the danger of their bioaccumulation in the food chain represent one of the major environmental and health problems of our modern society. A very promising, environmental-friendly and cost effective alternative is plant based bioremediation or phytoremediation. Aquatic ferns in particular exhibit exorbitant potential to remove various contaminants including heavy metals, organic compounds, radionuclides from the environment. Among various aquatic macrophytes *Salvinia*, a free-floating aquatic fern holds a distinct position because of high productivity and tolerance to a wide range of temperatures. In the present investigation bioremediation of heavy metal contaminants by three species of *Salvinia*, viz. *S. natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* was studied. It was found that various concentrations of heavy metals caused considerable reduction in the fresh weight and increase in dry weight of all the three species. All the three species of *Salvinia* showed a decline in fresh weight with increasing concentration of Cd, Cu, Cr, Hg, Pb, Ni and Zn. After 10 days of treatment the all the three species of *Salvinia* showed a substantial amount of accumulation of heavy metals in their tissues. The bioaccumulation of heavy metals increased with increasing the concentration of heavy metals. *Salvinia molesta* showed maximum accumulation of Hg, Ni and Pb in the concentration of 18575ppm, 18875ppm and 18275ppm respectively. It can be concluded that *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* are efficient in accumulating highest amounts of heavy metals. The results obtained in the experimental study proves the fact that *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* have the innate capacity for the accumulation of appreciable quantities of heavy metals.

Keywords

Heavy metals, phytoremediation, bioaccumulation, hyperaccumulators, *Salvinia*.

Article Info

Accepted:

15 August 2016

Available Online:

10 September 2016

Introduction

Salvinia Guettard is a *Weed of National Significance* and is regarded as one of the worst weeds because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts. It is an aquatic weed that can choke waterways. It floats on still or slow-moving water and can grow rapidly to cover the entire water surface with a thick mat of vegetation. This shades out any submerged plant life and impedes oxygen exchange, making the water unsuitable for fish and other animals. The infestation of *Salvinia* reduces the natural beauty and biodiversity of wetlands and block irrigation, cause flooding, pollute drinking water, and prevent recreational activities such as swimming, fishing and boating. Infestations can be dangerous to animals and people because the mats look like solid ground, and they provide an ideal breeding environment for disease-carrying mosquitoes.

Salvinia is a free-floating water fern that forms dense mats on water. It consists of many branched horizontal stems, 1–2 mm in diameter, which floats just below the water surface. At each node arises a pair of floating, green, oval-shaped hairy fronds. A brown frond, consisting of many hairy filaments, also occurs at each node and trails in the water, looking and acting like a root. *Salvinia* changes as it matures and becomes more crowded. In low densities the primary invading plants have a few small floating fronds (10–15 mm wide) which lie flat on the water. However, in the dense infestations that cause mats, the many floating fronds are folded, up to 60 mm wide, overlapping and tightly packed together in a concertina-like fashion. The surfaces of the floating fronds have numerous distinctive egg-beater-shaped hairs that repel water and assist floatation.

Salvinia can increase its density by growth (stems can grow up to 300 mm long) or vegetative reproduction. It grows extremely quickly and infestations can double in size every two to three days. Uninfested areas can quickly become completely covered with *salvinia*, even when only small amounts are introduced to a waterway. Reproduction occurs when mature plants produce buds at the stem node (the join between sections of the stem) which develop to form daughter plants. It may also occur if a part of the stem containing a node breaks away from the main plant and grows into a new plant. One pair of fronds can start an entire new infestation. *Salvinia* spreads easily downstream during flooding, but moves into new catchments by human activities. It has been intentionally spread throughout the world as an ornamental pond or aquarium plant, and has escaped or been placed into waterways on numerous occasions. It can also be unintentionally introduced into new catchments attached to boats and other aquatic equipment.

The mats of weed also interfere with swimming and make fishing impossible. As native aquatic plants, birds and animals are displaced, the natural beauty of an open water body can be spoilt and further degraded. Under flood conditions, rafts of weed material build up at fences and bridges that, in turn, collect other floating debris. The combined weight may cause these structures to collapse. Water flow to irrigation equipment is reduced due to the restrictive action of the roots, which in turn increase pumping times and costs. Therefore, *Salvinia* is listed as a Weed of National Significance.

Salvinia includes thirteen species. All species of *salvinia* are free-floating aquatic ferns, with small, spongy, green leaves positioned in pairs along a common stem.

The surface of each leaf is covered with long, stiff, water-repellent hairs. When the plant matures, the leaves become thick and fold at the mid-rib. *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* occur in India. *Salvinia natans* is found in abundance in Dal lake at Kashmere (Srinagar). *Salvinia molesta* is found in Kerala State. *Salvinia* prefers warmer temperatures and, because it's frost sensitive, it produces little growth in winter. When summer temperatures rise, *Salvinia* increases its vegetative growth. Under optimal growth conditions *Salvinia* can double in volume every two to three days.

Water pollution is a major global problem and it is leading worldwide cause of deaths and diseases (Pink and Daniel, 2006). According to M.A. Farooqui, scientist, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), (2011) improper disposal of solid waste causes direct contamination of ground water. The strongest water pollutants are insecticides, pollutants from livestock operations, volatile organic compounds, food processing waste and chemical waste. Heavy metals are the most dangerous type of chemicals since they are serious health hazard. The most common heavy metal contaminants are: Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Mercury (Hg), Lead (Pb), Nickel (Ni) and Zinc (Zn) (Lasat, 2002). Industrial effluents are the major source of heavy metal pollution. Chromium and Copper are the principal components and have led to the destruction of various aquatic ecosystems. Cr (VI) is considered as the most toxic form of Cr, which usually occurs associated with oxygen as chromate (CrO_4^{2-}) or dichromate ($\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$) oxyanions. Cr (III) is less mobile, less toxic and is mainly found bound to organic matter in soil and aquatic environments (Bequer *et al.*, 2003). In India, about 2000-32000 tons of elemental Cr

annually escape into the environment from tanning industries. Copper (Cu) concentrations that exceed 20 micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g/g}$) can be toxic, as explained by Heike Bradl (Heike Bradl, 2005) and Wright and Welbourn (2002). Heavy metal toxicity and the danger of their bioaccumulation in the food chain represent one of the major environmental and health problems of our modern society. The conventional treatment methods used for removing metal ions are highly expensive. A very promising, environmental-friendly and cost effective alternative is plant based bioremediation or phytoremediation. It was first proposed by R.L. Chaney (1983). Phytoremediation refers to the natural ability of certain plants to bioaccumulate, degrade, or render harmless contaminants in soil, water, or air through the natural, biological, chemical or physical activities and processes of plants. Certain aquatic plants are called 'hyperaccumulators'. Aquatic ferns in particular exhibit exorbitant potential to remove various contaminants including heavy metals, organic compounds, radionuclides from the environment. Among various species, *Salvinia*, a free-floating aquatic fern holds a distinct position because of high productivity and tolerance to a wide range of temperatures. Even *Pistia stratiotes* L. has a great potential to bioaccumulate and is a bioindicator of various heavy metals (Sinha *et al.*, 2006).

The role of aquatic plants in phytoremediation technology is well established (Dushenkov *et al.*, 1995; Rai *et al.*, 1995; Schneider and Rubio, 1999; Skinner *et al.*, 2007). Aquatic ferns in particular exhibit exorbitant potential to remove various contaminants including heavy metals, organic compounds, radionuclides from the environment (Olguín *et al.*, 2002; Benaroya *et al.*, 2004; Stepniewska *et al.*, 2005; Sune *et al.*, 2007).

Among various species, *Salvinia* holds a distinct position because of several advantages including high productivity and tolerance to a wide range of temperatures (Olguín *et al.*, 2002). Several species of *Salvinia* including *S. herzogii*, *S. minima*, *S. natans*, *S. rotundifolia* show potential to remove various contaminants including heavy metals from wastewaters (Nichols *et al.*, 2000; Olguín *et al.*, 2002; Sune *et al.*, 2007; Sánchez-Galván *et al.*, 2008; Xu *et al.*, 2009). The potential of *Salvinia* for heavy metal removal has been studied extensively (Srivastav *et al.*, 1993; Banerjee and Sarkar, 1997; Olguín *et al.*, 2002, 2005; Hoffman *et al.*, 2004; Espinoza- uinones *et al.*, 2005; Mukherjee and Kumar, 2005; Molisani *et al.*, 2006; Sune *et al.*, 2007). The heavy metal removal and compartmentalization in *Salvinia* is primarily a function of the presence of certain nutrients and chelants, with secondary dependence on environmental conditions (Olguín *et al.*, 2003), though the mode of metal uptake varies depending upon the plant species and metal. The metal uptake in *Salvinia* occurs through a biological or physical mode. The metal (Cr, Pb) uptake by physical processes is fast and involves adsorption, ionic exchange and chelation, while biological processes such as intracellular uptake (transported through plasmalemma into cells) is comparatively slow but help in subsequent translocation of metals (Cd) from roots to leaves (Sune *et al.*, 2007). The maximum uptake occurs during the first few hours, though sorption capacity is limited by availability of adsorption sites. Studies involving scanning electron microscopy microanalysis suggest direct sorption of heavy metals through leaves as they are in direct in contact with the solution (Sune *et al.*, 2007) and propose that as the main cause of increase in metal in the aerial parts (Maine *et al.*, 2004). It has been postulated that uptake of heavy metals is

driven by secondary transport proteins viz. channel proteins or H⁺ coupled carrier proteins where negative membrane potential inside the plasma membrane drives the uptake of cations through secondary transporters. Free carboxylic groups present on the cell surface provide the sites for metal binding (Olguín *et al.*, 2005). High metal removal capacity of *Salvinia* biomass has been attributed to great specific surface (264 m² g⁻¹) that is rich in carbohydrates (48.50%) and carboxyl groups (0.95 mmol g⁻¹) (Sánchez-Galván *et al.*, 2008). Proteins behave as important ligand atoms and also play an important role in metal absorption. The kinetics for the metal removal exhibit first order rate and equilibrium data fit well to both Langmuir and Freundlich's isotherms (Mukherjee and Kumar, 2005). Among various *Salvinia* species, *S. minima*, is considered as a hyperaccumulator of lead and cadmium because it shows high bioconcentration factor (BCF) (Olguín *et al.*, 2002) which can reach in the range of 2000–2600 in batch systems and 4134 to 17170 in continuous systems (Olguín *et al.*, 2005). Non-living biomass of *Salvinia* exhibit equivalently high potential to remove heavy metals. The higher concentration of lipids and carbohydrates present on the plant surface act as the cationic weak exchanger groups that contribute to metal sorption by ion exchange reactions. Sorption of heavy metals by dry biomass also follows the Langmuir isotherm (Schneider and Rubio, 1999).

Another *Salvinia* species, *S. rotundifolia* show capacity for treating groundwater contaminated with explosives such as TNT. The removal of TNT by plants is rapid and result in accumulation of metabolic products such as aminodinitrotoluene (ADNT) (Jacobson *et al.*, 2003). *Salvinia minima* show capacity to treat high-strength synthetic organic wastewater (HSWW). The

plants raised in HSWW depict potential for fast consumption of inorganic nutrients such as ammonium–nitrogen and nitrate–nitrogen and significant increase in relative growth rate (RGR) and productivity (2.3 fold increase) (containing ammonium–nitrogen concentration of 70 mg L⁻¹) (Olguín *et al.*, 2007). The greater sorption capacity of *Salvinia* biomass can be explored to use it as oil filter for removal of oil from oil/water emulsions. The superiority of the *Salvinia* sp. for removing oil (approx. 90% of the oil was retained by the biomass) from such emulsions appears to be due to large surface area, hydrophobicity of the aquaphyte biomass and hair-like surface that results in space between the hairs to hold oil (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2003).

The bioremediation (phytoremediation) of heavy metals in India has not been thoroughly investigated and hence the present study was undertaken to evaluate the efficacy of the three Indian species of *Salvinia*, viz., *S. natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* to accumulate heavy metals.

Materials and Methods

The three species of *Salvinia* viz., *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* of uniform size, mass and root length were collected from different lakes of Srinagar and Kerala (*S. natans* from Srinagar and *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* from Kerala).

The plants thus collected were washed several times in tap water and finally in deionized distilled water to remove the impurities periphyton, dust and sediment particles. The material was stored in polythene bags, at the same time the water samples around the plants were collected randomly and brought to laboratory. The temperature of water at the time of sampling was recorded. All individual plant samples

were again washed with distilled deionized water in laboratory.

The molar stock solution of each of the heavy metal salts viz., Cadmium chloride, potassium dichromate, Copper sulphate, Mercuric chloride Lead chloride, Nickel chloride and Zinc chloride was prepared by dissolving 138.32g, 294.185g, 159.609g, 271.52g, 278.1g, 129.599g and 136.315g respectively in 1000 ml of distilled water separately. From these molar stock solution four different concentrations of each of the heavy metal salt solution such as 25 mg/l, 50 mg/l, 75 mg/l and 100 mg/l were prepared separately.

The water fern *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* of more or less uniform size and equal number were treated with different concentration of each of the heavy metal salts separately in aquarium. The setup was left undisturbed in a shaded area for 10 days. After 10 days of treatment with heavy metal salts the plants were harvested from each container separately. Plants were then washed with distilled water to remove excess salts present around it. With the help of tissue paper the excess water was removed from the plant. The treated plants were then analysed.

After 10 days of treatment each plant sample from control and plants treated with different concentrations heavy metal salts were carefully taken and the fresh weight of the plant samples were analysed using a monobalance.

The fresh plants from both the control and plants treated with different concentrations of heavy metal salts viz., 25%, 50 %, 75% and 100% were taken and dried first in sun light for 10 days and then in hot air oven at 110⁰ C for 12 hours. The dry weight of the samples were analysed using a monobalance.

AS Analysis

The dried samples of *Salvinia natans*, *Salvinia molesta* and *Salvinia auriculata* and were weighed accurately and dissolved in HNO₃ and HClO₄ (in the ratio 3:1). The resulting mixtures were evaporated to dryness and extracted with distilled, deionized water. The solutions were heated to boiling and filtered. The volumes of the diluted sample were made to 100 mL each. 1.0 L water sample was heated to reduce the volume, acidified and total 100 mL volume was made. The metal ion concentrations in all the samples were analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. For determination of unknown concentrations of all metals, the calibration charts for each element were used. All analyses were done in triplicate and one blank sample.

For the analysis of heavy metals, plant samples were powdered with the help of ash test. Plant samples were placed in china dishes and heated in a muffle furnace for a period of 5 hours. The ash thus obtained was digested using 2ml of concentrated HCl. The acid-ash solution was diluted and made up to 100ml solution. The solution was then used to record the amount of Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Nickel and Zinc accumulation in the samples.

The analysis of heavy metals was done using The Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS). GBC 933A AAS model was used for the determination of heavy metals. It consist of a glass electrode Sargent-Welch digital pH meter, model Pax S-29998 with pH reading to 0.01 in the range of 0 to 14 was used.

The standard stock solutions of the metal containing samples were prepared for examination of heavy metal based on American Public Health Association APHA (1985).

Results and Discussion

From the results it is evident that various concentrations of heavy metals used in the present investigation caused considerable reduction in the fresh weight and increase in dry weight of all the three species of *Salvinia* viz., *S. natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata*. With increase in the concentration of the heavy metal, a decrease in the fresh weights of *Salvinia* was noticed. The results obtained have been presented in Tables- 1-14.

The control plants of *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* showed healthy growth and significant biomass i.e. 22.25g, 21.50g and 21.55g respectively. At 25% Cadmium salt *S. natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* showed a decrease in fresh weight to 16.50g, 17.25g and 16.25g respectively. All the three species of *Salvinia* showed a decline in fresh weight with increasing concentration of Cadmium. At 100% concentration the Cadmium caused a significant decline in the biomass of all the three species (*S. natans*, 11.25g, *S. molesta*, 10.25g and *S. auriculata*, 11.50g) (Table- 1). Similarly this heavy metals caused an increase in the dry weight with gradual increase in concentration of Cadmium. At 100% concentration of Cadmium *S. natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* showed an increase in their dry weight to 1.30g, 2.07g and 1.85g respectively (Table-1). All the three species showed a similar trend in reduction of biomass and enhancement of dry weight in response to other heavy metals selected in the present investigation viz., Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Nickel and Zinc (Table 2 to 7). At 100% concentration of Chromium, Mercury, Lead, Nickel and Zinc salts all the three species of *Salvinia* showed a significant reduction in their biomass to 10.35- 11.25g, 9.25- 11.25g, 0.85- 11.50g, 11.25- 11.50g, 10.25-

12.25g and 10.25- 11.50g respectively (Table-2 to 7). However, Mercury (Hg) and Copper (Cu) caused maximum reduction in the biomass of *Salvinia natans* (Table- 3 and 4). The present findings gain support from the work of Ranjana Julias Thilakar *et al.*,

(2012) who have found a similar trend of reduction in biomass of *Pistia stratiotes* L. and *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. In response to phytoaccumulation of Chromium and Copper.

Table.1 Effect of Cadmium on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cd (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	22.25±1.04	0.65±0.15	21.50±1.06	0.63±0.14	21.55±1.07	0.60±0.16
25	16.50±1.40	1.07±0.15	17.25±1.05	1.65±0.05	16.25±1.02	0.61±0.03
50	15.50±1.25	1.08±0.07	16.45±1.04	1.90±0.05	15.65±1.05	1.04±0.05
75	13.15±1.10	1.20±0.06	14.50±1.05	1.96±0.04	13.14±1.02	1.50±0.02
100	11.25±1.12	1.30±0.04	10.25±1.03	2.07±0.13	11.50±1.06	1.85±0.03

Table.2 Effect of Chromium on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cr (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	22.25±1.05	0.67±0.15	21.50±1.05	0.63±0.14	21.55±1.05	0.60±0.16
25	16.55±1.40	1.04±0.15	17.55±1.05	1.60±0.05	16.55±1.02	0.60±0.03
50	14.50±1.20	1.08±0.07	15.45±1.02	1.03±0.05	15.75±1.02	1.05±0.05
75	12.15±1.12	1.01±0.06	12.50±1.03	1.05±0.04	13.24±1.02	1.00±0.02
100	10.35±1.12	1.00±0.04	10.55±1.04	1.02±0.13	11.25±1.04	0.85±0.03

Table.3 Effect of Copper on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cu (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	22.25±1.05	0.67±0.15	21.50±1.06	0.63±0.11	21.55±1.07	0.60±0.13
25	14.50±1.40	0.85±0.15	16.25±1.05	1.62±0.06	15.25±1.02	0.65±0.05
50	12.50±1.15	0.87±0.07	14.45±1.04	1.05±0.04	14.65±1.05	1.07±0.03
75	10.15±1.05	1.02±0.06	12.50±1.05	1.08±0.02	12.14±1.02	1.85±0.04
100	9.25±1.11	1.05±0.04	11.25±1.03	1.50±0.05	10.50±1.06	2.50±0.03

Table.4 Effect of Mercury on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Hg (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	23.25±1.04	0.65±0.15	25.50±1.06	0.64±0.15	24.55±1.07	0.60±0.16
25	15.50±1.22	1.02±0.15	17.25±1.05	1.64±0.10	16.25±1.02	0.65±0.03
50	13.50±1.21	1.05±0.07	16.75±1.04	1.80±0.05	15.65±1.05	1.04±0.05
75	11.15±0.10	1.50±0.06	14.25±1.05	2.00±0.04	13.14±1.02	1.50±0.02
100	0.85±0.12	1.80±0.04	10.05±1.03	2.51±0.13	11.50±1.06	2.25±0.03

Table.5 Effect of Lead on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Pb (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	25.25±1.04	0.75±0.15	24.50±1.06	0.73±0.14	25.55±1.07	0.60±0.16
25	18.50±1.40	1.05±0.15	18.25±1.05	1.65±0.05	16.25±1.02	0.65±0.03
50	14.50±1.25	1.57±0.07	15.45±1.04	1.79±0.05	15.65±1.05	1.04±0.05
75	12.15±1.10	1.75±0.06	13.50±1.05	2.06±0.04	13.14±1.02	1.50±0.02
100	11.25±1.12	2.00±0.04	11.25±1.03	2.27±0.13	11.50±1.06	2.85±0.03

Table.6 Effect of Nickel on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Ni (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	23.25±1.04	0.65±0.15	22.50±1.06	0.63±0.14	23.55±1.07	0.60±0.16
25	17.50±1.40	1.05±0.15	17.25±1.05	1.05 ±0.05	16.25±1.02	0.64±0.03
50	16.50±1.25	1.07±0.07	16.45±1.04	1.50±0.05	15.60±1.05	1.54±0.05
75	14.15±1.10	1.85±0.06	14.50±1.05	1.86±0.04	13.15±1.02	1.70±0.02
100	12.25±1.12	2.00±0.04	10.25±1.03	2.27±0.13	11.55±1.06	2.55±0.03

Table.7 Effect of Zinc on the Biomass of the three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Zn (%)	<i>S. natans</i>		<i>S. molesta</i>		<i>S. auriculata</i>	
	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)	Fresh weight (g)	Dry weight (g)
Control	22.25±1.04	0.65±0.12	21.50±1.06	0.64±0.14	21.55±1.07	0.60±0.16
25	17.20±1.40	1.05±0.13	17.25±1.05	1.05±0.05	16.25±1.02	0.75±0.03
50	16.30±1.25	1.57±0.05	16.55±1.04	1.50±0.05	15.65±1.05	1.55±0.05
75	13.25±1.10	1.85±0.06	13.50±1.05	1.85±0.04	13.14±1.02	1.85±0.02
100	10.35±1.12	2.00±0.02	10.25±1.03	2.07±0.13	11.50±1.06	2.85±0.03

Table.8 Bioaccumulation of Cadmium (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cd (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7250±1.71	7565±1.65	7350±1.62
50	9575±1.50	10665±1.45	9675±1.85
75	12350±1.70	13340±1.66	12465±1.55
100	16065±1.65	17075±1.63	16185±1.50

Table.9 Bioaccumulation of Chromium (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cr (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7350±1.75	7565±1.63	7350±1.65
50	9665±1.50	10765±1.45	9775±1.85
75	12550±1.75	13540±1.66	14565±1.55
100	16165±1.60	17275±1.63	17585±1.50

Table.10 Bioaccumulation of Copper (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Cu (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7150±1.71	7765±1.62	7550±1.60
50	9275±1.50	11645±1.40	9875±1.81
75	11450±1.70	13350±1.61	13665±1.52
100	16265±1.65	17375±1.61	17285±1.51

Table.11 Bioaccumulation of Mercury (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Hg (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7650±1.71	7565±1.65	7350±1.62
50	9775±1.50	10665±1.45	9675±1.85
75	14550±1.70	15340±1.66	14465±1.55
100	17265±1.65	18575±1.63	18185±1.50

Table.12 Bioaccumulation of Lead (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Pb (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7250±1.71	7565±1.67	7350±1.65
50	9775±1.55	10665±1.75	9675±1.85
75	13450±1.70	16340±1.65	13565±1.55
100	17565±1.60	18875±1.65	17485±1.55

Table.13 Bioaccumulation of Nickel (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Ni (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7550±1.75	8565±1.65	7650±1.62
50	9370±1.52	11765±1.45	10675±1.85
75	11355±1.75	15350±1.66	12465±1.55
100	14061±1.64	18275±1.63	16185±1.50

Table.14 Bioaccumulation of Zinc (in ppm) in three species of *Salvinia*

Conc. of Zn (%)	<i>S. natans</i>	<i>S. molesta</i>	<i>S. auriculata</i>
Control	0	0	0
25	7550±1.70	8565±1.65	7750±1.62
50	9875±1.55	10665±1.45	9975±1.85
75	12450±1.75	13340±1.66	12765±1.55
100	16065±1.64	17075±1.63	16185±1.50

After 10 days of treatment the all the three species of *Salvinia* showed a substantial amount of accumulation of heavy metals in their tissues. The dried samples were powdered, and the ash was digested and the amount of metal accumulation was analysed using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. A contact period of greater than 24 hour was necessary before the higher amount of heavy metal were detected in the plants (Sutton and Blackburn, 1971). Heavy metal concentration in plant tissues especially on shoot was noticed because of its direct contact with water as it was noticed by Kiran Gupta *et al.*, (2012). This direct

contact made the leaves of the plants fragile and change in colour. As explained by Sinha *et al.*, (2006) this is due to decrease in chlorophyll content with increase in concentration of heavy metals. In the present investigation it was found that the bioaccumulation of heavy metals increased with increasing their concentrations.

At 100% maximum accumulation of heavy metals was noticed in all the three species. *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* showed 16065ppm, 17075ppm and 16185ppm of Cd in their tissues respectively at 100% concentration. A more or less similar pattern of bioaccumulation of all the

heavy metals selected for present investigation was recorded (Table 8- 14). *Salvinia molesta* showed maximum accumulation of Hg, Ni and Pb in the concentration of 18575ppm, 18875ppm and 18275ppm respectively. A more or less similar pattern of accumulation of Chromium and Copper was recorded in *Pistia stratiotes* and *Salvinia natans* by Ranjana Julias Thilakar *et al.*, (2012). The present findings are also in accordance with Preetha and Kaladevi (2014) and Bhupinder Dhir (2009) who observed a similar pattern of bioaccumulation of heavy metals by *Salvinia molesta* *S. minima* *S. auriculata* *S. herzogii* *S. rotundifolia* *S. natans*.

Therefore, from the results it can be concluded that *Salvinia natans* *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* are efficient in accumulating highest amounts of heavy metals. The results obtained in the experimental study proves the fact that *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* have the innate capacity for the accumulation of appreciable quantities of heavy metals. The species of *Salvinia* performs better Rhizofiltration to absorb, concentrate, and precipitate toxic metals from contaminated water. They are natural hyperaccumulators of many heavy and toxic metals. Therefore they can be effectively employed in phytoremediation of polluted water bodies. Initially, suitable plants with stable root systems can be supplied with contaminated water to acclimate the plants. Then these plants can be transferred to the contaminated site to collect the contaminants, and once the roots are saturated, they can be harvested. Rhizofiltration allows in-situ treatment, minimizing disturbance to the environment. The only drawback of using these plants for phytoremediation is that the species of *Salvinia* are invasive. They rapidly colonise aquatic ecosystems and reduce the

populations of native plants. However, *Salvinia natans*, *S. molesta* and *S. auriculata* have a high biomass and can effectively be used for the production of biofuels, especially bio-ethanol and bio-methanol.

With urbanization and industrialization heavy metal accumulation has become a global issue. The release of heavy metals like Cr, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cd, Ni, Hg etc into the environment has increased the degradation of living and non living organism. Water is the elixir of life and an universal solvent that carries nutrients and wastes to and from our cells. In recent years water pollution has become a great issue. To control and remove the heavy metals several conventional methods are used which include chemical precipitation, lime coagulation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis solvent extraction, aeration, chemical oxidation, electrolysis, ultra filtration, and chlorination. But the cheapest method is phytoremediation.

This process uses plants to remove the heavy metals by the process called bioaccumulation. The present study has shown that the species of *Salvinia* are highly invasive, and can effectively be employed in the phytoremediation of aquatic ecosystem which have been polluted by harmful, toxic heavy metals like Chromium, Copper, zinc, Mercury, Lead etc. The plants were treated in different chemical composition and the phytoaccumulation was noted. Properties such as high productivity, high absorption capacity and high metal removal potential establish species of *Salvinia* as a macrophyte with immense potential for use in phytoremediation technologies. The resulting metal treated biomass can be safely smelted later. They can also be used to produce biofuels like bioethanol and biomethanol by the action of certain genetically engineered microbes. In this

manner pollution can be mitigated and aquatic ecosystem can be protected.

Acknowledgment

The first author is grateful to Dr. Baidyanath Kumar, Visiting Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Patna Science College (Patna University), Patna for providing necessary suggestions.

References

- APHA. 1985. Standard method for the examination of water and waste water. 16Ed American Public Health Association, Washington DC, USA.
- Banerjee, G., Sarker, S. 1997. The role of *Salvinia rotundifolia* in scavenging aquatic Pb(II) pollution: a case study. *Bioprocess Eng.*, 17: 295-300.
- Benaroya, R.O., Tzin, V., Tel-Or, E., Zamski, E. 2004. Lead accumulation in the aquatic fern *Azolla filiculoides*. *Plant Physiol. Biochem.*, 42: 639-645.
- Bequer, T., C. Quantin, M. Sicot, J.P. Boudot. 2003. *Sci. Total Environ.*, 301: 251-61.
- Bhupinder Dhir. 2009. *Salvinia*: an Aquatic Fern with Potential Use in Phytoremediation *Environ. Int. J. Sci. Tech.*, 4: 23-27.
- Chaney, R.L. 1983. Land Treatment of Hazardous Wastes, P. 152-240.
- David, A., Wright, Pamela Welbourn. 2002. Environmental Toxicology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.
- Dushenkov, V.P., Nandakumar, B.A., Motto, H., Raskin, I. 1995. Rhizofiltration: The use of plants to remove heavy metals from aqueous streams. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 29: 1239-1241.
- Espinoza-Quinones, F.R., Zaccarlein, C.E., Palacio, S.M., Obregon, C.L., Zenatti, D.C., Galante, R.M., Rossi, N., Rossi, F.L., Pereira, R.A., Welter, R.A., Rizzulto, M.A. 2005. Removal of heavy metals from polluted river using aquatic macrophytes *Salvinia* sp. *Brazilian J. Plant Physiol.*, 35: 744-746.
- Heike Bradl. 2005. Heavy metals in the environment: Origin, Interaction and Remediation, 1st Edn. Academic Press,
- Hoffmann, T., Kutter, C., Santamaria, J.M. 2004. Capacity of *Salvinia minima* Baker to tolerate and accumulate As and Pb. *Engi. Life Sci.*, 4: 61-65.
- Jacobson, M.E., Chiang, S.Y., Gueriguian, L., Westholm, L.R., Pierson, J., Zhu, G., Saunders, F.M. 2003. Transformation Kinetics of Trinitrotoluene Conversion in Aquatic Plants In *Phytoremediation*, eds. S. C. McCutcheon, J.L. Schnoor, John-Wiley-and Sons, Inc. Kiran Gupta, Sumati Gaumat, Kumkum Mishra (2012. *India J. Environ. Biol.*, 32: 591-597.
- Lasat, M.M. 2002. *J. Environ. Qual.*, 31: 109-120.
- Maine, M.A., Sun, N.L., Lagger, S.C. 2004. Chromium bioaccumulation: comparison of the capacity of two free-floating macrophytes. *Water Res.*, 38: 1494-1501.
- Molisani, M.M., Rocha, R., Machado, W., Barreto, R.C., Lacerda, L.D. 2006. Mercury contents in aquatic macrophytes from two reservoirs in the paraiba do sul: Guandu river system, Se Brazil. *Brazilian J. Biol.*, 66: 101-107.
- Mukherjee, S., Kumar, S. 2005. Adsorptive uptake of arsenic (V) from water by aquatic fern *Salvinia natans*. *J. Water Supply: Res. Technol.*, 54: 47-53.
- Nichols, P.B., Couch, J. D., Al-Hamdani, S. H. 2000. Selected physiological

- responses of *Salvinia minima* to different chromium concentrations. *Aquatic Bot.*, 68: 313-319.
- Olguín, E.J., Sánchez-Galván, G., Pérez-Pérez, T., Pérez-Orozco, A. 2005. Surface adsorption, intracellular accumulation and compartmentalization of Pb(II) in batch-operated lagoons with *Salvinia minima* as affected by environmental conditions, EDTA and nutrients. *J. Industrial and Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 32: 577–586.
- Olguín, E.J., Rodríguez, D., Sanchez, G., Hernandez, E., Ramirez, M.E. 2003. Productivity, protein content and nutrient removal from anaerobic effluents of coffee wastewater in *Salvinia minima* ponds, under subtropical conditions. *Acta Biotechnol.*, 23: 259-270.
- Olguín, E.J., Sánchez-Galván, G., Pérez-Pérez, P. 2007. Assessment of the phytoremediation potential of *Salvinia minima* Baker compared to *Spirodela polyrrhiza* in high-strength Organic Wastewater. *Water, Air and Soil Pollu.*, 181: 135–147.
- Olguín, J., Hernandez, E., Ramos, I. 2002. The effect of both different light conditions and the pH value on the capacity of *Salvinia minima* BAKER for removing cadmium, lead and chromium. *Acta Biotechnol.*, 22: 121-131.
- Pink, H., Daniel. 2006. Investing in tomorrow's liquid gold, in the yahoo blog, p.3.
- Preetha, S., and Kaladevi. V. 2014. Phytoremediation of Heavy Metals Using Aquatic Macrophytes, *World J. Environ. Biosci.*, (3)1: 34-41.
- Rai, U.N., Sinha, S., Tripathi, R.D., Chandra, P. 1995. Wastewater treatability potential of some aquatic macrophytes: removal of heavy metals. *Ecol. Engi.*, 5: 5-12.
- Ranjana Julias Thilakar, Jeya Rathi. J. and Prabha, M., Pillai. 2012. Phytoaccumulation of Chromium and Copper by *Pistia stratiotes* L. and *Salvinia natans* (L.) All. Scholars Research Library *J. Nat. Prod. Plant Resour.*, 2(6):725-730.
- Ribeiro, T.H., Rubio, J. Smith, R.W. 2003. A Dried Hydrophobic Aquaphyte as Oil Filter for Oil/Water Emulsions *Spill. Sci. Technol. Bull.*, 8: 483– 489.
- Sánchez-Galván, G., Monroy, O., Gómez, G., Olguín, E.J. 2008. Assessment of the hyperaccumulating lead capacity of *Salvinia minima* using bioadsorption and intracellular accumulation factors. *Water, Air and Soil Pollu.*, 194: 77–90.
- Schneider, I.A.H., Rubio, J. 1999. Sorption of Heavy Metal ions by the nonliving biomass of freshwater macrophytes. *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 33: 2213-2217.
- Sinha, S., A.K. Gupta, K. Bhatt, K. Pandey, U.N. Rai, K.P. Singh. 2006. *Environ. Monitor. Assess.*, 80: 17-31.
- Skinner, K., Wright, N., Porter-Goff, E. 2007. Mercury uptake and accumulation by four aquatic plants. *Environ. Pollu.*, 145: 234-237.
- Srivastav, R.K., Gupta, S.K., Nigam, K.D.P. and Vasudevan, P. 1993. Use of aquatic plants for the removal of heavy metals from wastewater. *Int. J. Environ. Studies*, 45: 43-50.
- Stepniewska, Z., Bennicelli, R.P., Balakhnina, T.I., Szajnocha, K., Banach, A., Wolinska, A. 2005. Potential of *Azolla caroliniana* for the removal of Pb and Cd from wastewaters. *Int. Agrophysics*, 19: 251-255.
- Sun~e, N., Sa~nchez, G., Caffaratti, S., Maine, M.A. 2007. Cadmium and chromium removal kinetics from solution by two aquatic macrophytes.

Environ. Pollu., 145: 467-473.
Sutton, D., R. Blackburn. 1971. *Hyacinth*
Contr. J., 9: 18-19.
Xu, Q.S., Ji, W.D., Yang, H.Y., Wang, H.
X., Xu, Y., Zhao, J., Shi, G.X. 2009.

Cadmium accumulation and
phytotoxicity in an aquatic fern,
Salvinia natans (Linn.). *Acta*
Ecologica Sinica, 29: 3019-3027.

How to cite this article:

Sweta Kumari, Baidyanath Kumar and Rimjhim Sheel. 2016. Bioremediation of Heavy Metals by Serious Aquatic Weed, *Salvinia*. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 5(9): 355-368.
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2016.509.039>