



PHYTOREMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY FOR REMEDIATION OF RADIOSTRONTIUM (^{90}SR) AND RADIOCAESIUM (^{137}CS) BY *CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS* (L.) G. DON IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Phytoremediation is an eco-friendly, cost effective, in situ treatment technology. In the present research study, phytoremediation technology has been employed for remediation of radionuclides namely ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr by using living green plant *Catharanthus roseus*. *C. roseus* plants were exposed to different activity levels of ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr in aquatic condition to assess the efficiency of plants for remediation of radionuclides. *C. roseus* plants have been found to remediate 70%, 52% and 44.7% of ^{90}Sr when exposed to $3.7 \times 10^2 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$, $3.7 \times 10^3 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$ and $3.7 \times 10^4 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$ of ^{90}Sr within a period of 15 days. The potential of *C. roseus* plants has also been studied for uptake of ^{137}Cs at three different activity concentrations i.e. $3.7 \times 10^2 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$, $3.7 \times 10^3 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$ and $3.7 \times 10^4 \text{ kBq L}^{-1}$ and found to remediate 73%, 59.3% and 51.3% of ^{137}Cs within 15 days of experiment, respectively. The research findings proved that ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr are bioaccumulated by this weed plant and could be an ideal hyperaccumulator having potential for removal of radionuclides. The research findings highlight that radionuclides, ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr are remediated by *C. roseus* up to 73% and 70 % respectively, at higher activity level from the solutions. After remediation, this weed can be harvested, buried to ash and disposed off as waste in the safe environment.

Key words: bioaccumulation, radionuclides, translocation, uptake potential

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