

Effectiveness of 2,4-D phytoremediation

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INTRODUCTION¹

Plectranthus neochilus



Traditional medicine uses

Phytoremediation

Tea

Aqueous waste: water + 2,4-D

(2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid of Aminol formulation)

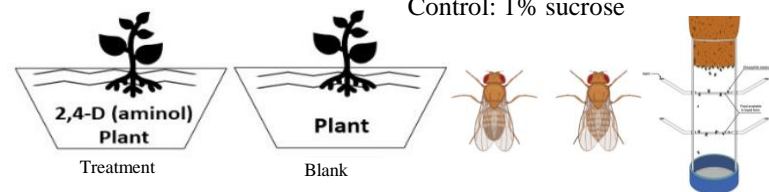
OBJETCTIVE

This study aimed to verify the *P. neochilus* tea toxicity and water toxicity (aqueous waste) after 2,4-D phytoremediation.

METHODOLOGY

Drosophila melanogaster group (n=20) – tea toxicity

Control: 1% sucrose



Allium cepa – roots growth (cm)

Aqueous waste

Controls:

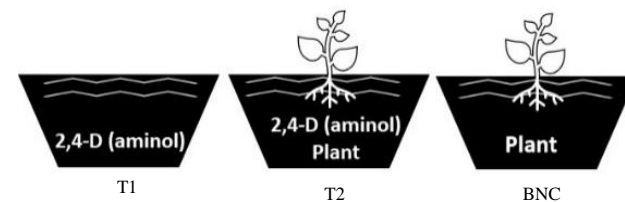
PCG - glyphosate

PC2,4-D - 2,4-D 0.604 g/mL

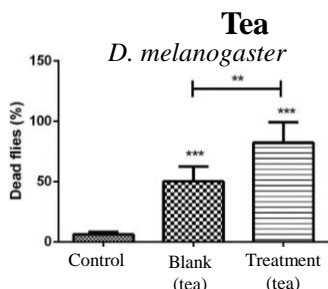
NC – distilled water

Artemia salina (n=30) LD₅₀

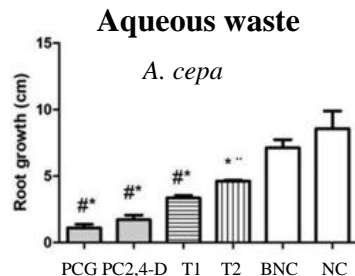
(0.1; 1; 10; 100; 500 µg/mL of 2,4-D)



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



* significance concerning the control group and between the blank and treatment groups.



significance concerning the BNC;
* significance concerning the NC;
** significance concerning the PCG.

A. salina LD₅₀
5.6 µg/mL

2,4-D detection
(aqueous waste)

T1: 5.18 µg/mL
T2: 4.42 µg/mL

CONCLUSION

REFERENCE

¹Ramborger, BP. Goularte, CAO. Rodrigues, DT. Gayer, MC. Carrico, MRS. Bianchini, CM. Puntel, RL. Denardin, ELG. Roehrs, R. The phytoremediation potential of *Plectranthus neochilus* on 2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and the role of antioxidant capacity in herbicide tolerance, *Chemosphere* 188 (2017) Pages: 231-240

❖ Tea consumption after phytoremediation is not safe. However, phytoremediation proved its efficiency by decreasing the toxicity of the aqueous medium.