

Abstract

Wastewater pollution is a major issue in recent century. Ecosystems are seriously threatened by water pollution, which also effects peoples, plants animals and the environment while the wastewater pollution in city Wazirabad also increasing day by day. 15 plants species called A.nilotica, A. lebbeck, B. ceiba, C. procera, C. sativa, D. sissoo, E. globules, F. bengalensis, F. religiosa, L. camara, M. azedarach, M. alba, P. pinata, S. cumini and Z. nummularia, were selected from four different wastewater canal site for the experiment. The physiochemical parameters were pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolve Solids (TDS) and Total Chlorophyll contents. Plants species that shows more acidic pH, more EC value and TDS value are more tolerant because they are directly proportional to the tolerance, while plants having less Chlorophyll contents value are more tolerant to the wastewater pollution as compared to the opposite. The results stated that the plants species that are more tolerant to the pollution were A.nilotica>A.lebbeck>F.religiosa>C.procera>Z.nummularia, so they are more capable for the phtoremediation while the plants species called M.azedarach and M.alba were the more resistant to the water pollution.