

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Psidium guajava</i> as a bio accumulator of nickel around an oil refinery, southern Brazil</b>
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<b>Journal</b>	Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, Vol. 73(4)
<b>Abstract</b>	To evaluate the potential of <i>Psidium guajava</i> as a biological accumulator of air pollutants, saplings were exposed at nine sites receiving atmospheric emissions from an oil refinery (five within, four outside the industrial area) and another reference site located at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, 27 km from the refinery. Exposures lasted about 3 months each, coincided with the seasons, and totaled five exposures between 2005 and 2006. The following parameters were evaluated: dry weight of leaves, stems, and roots, leaf area, rate of relative height increase, Ni and S contents, maximum assimilation rate, and carboxylation efficiency <i>in vivo</i> . <i>P. guajava</i> was found to be an efficient accumulator of Ni, since highly significant differences were observed ( $P < 0.001$ ) between sites within the industrial area and the reference site for all periods of exposure and a significant negative correlation between distance from emission source and Ni content. The S content showed significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) only at sites within the industrial area for two exposures. The dry weight, leaf area, rate of relative height increase, maximum assimilation rate, and carboxylation efficiency did not present significant differences for any period of exposure. In view of the above, we conclude that <i>P. guajava</i> is a good bioaccumulator for Ni.
<b>Year</b>	2010
<b>Pages</b>	647- 654
<b>keywords</b>	<i>Psidium guajava</i> , air pollutants, Nickel

<b>Title</b>	<b>Accumulation of selected heavy metals by different genotypes of <i>Salix</i></b>
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<b>Journal</b>	Environmental and Experimental Botany, Vol. 66(2)
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this study was to assess the accumulation of seven heavy metals (lead, cadmium, copper, zinc, chrome, nickel and cobalt). The investigations were conducted on twelve genotypes of willows which grow in the Potasze Forest Division Salicarium. The analysis facilitated quantification of concentrations of selected metals in plants and their comparison in relation to sorption ability of each willow genotype. Simultaneously the studies allowed us to demonstrate essential differentiation of metal size sorption within the species <i>Salix purpurea</i> and in relation to the other genotypes. The results confirm the complexity of factors influencing the efficiency of heavy metal accumulation by willow; they indicate increasing ion absorption in the case of some metals, while the accumulation of other heavy metal ions was limited.
<b>Year</b>	2009
<b>Pages</b>	289- 296
<b>keywords</b>	<i>Salix purpurea</i> , heavy metals, ion absorption