

Effect of bioformulation in reclamation of crude oil contaminated soil and determination of metal contents in plants grown after reclamation

Saikia, N.^{a b} 🖺, Singha, R.R.^{a c} 🖺 📝

Abstract

Crude oil is of organic origin and is an extremely complex structure of hydrocarbons. Besides carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulphur many other elements are present in crude oil. In oil fields, during drilling, gathering, transporting or in some other operations, some quantity of the crude oil gets spilled over the neighboring areas. The spilled crude oil affects the bio-chemical nature of the soil. As a result no vegetation occurs in those areas. Therefore, a study was made with an objective to revive the soil condition for vegetation development. Biochemical nature of soil showed that soil is highly alkaline which is not suitable for seed germination, root and shoot development. Essential elements including heavy metals are detected in the contaminated soil samples. Further, beneficial microbes like nitrogen fixers, phosphate solubilizers, sulphur oxidizers and cellulose degraders and their activities which play a major role for plant growth and soil fertility are recorded less in such contaminated soils. As per the nature of soil sample a bioformulation was developed for reclamation of soil for seed germination and plant growth. Elements recorded in the soil were detected in various parts of the plants

This article has been cited **0** times in Scopus.

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:

- E-mail Alert
- RSS

Find related documents

In Scopus based on

- . references
- <u>authors</u>
- keywords

On the Web based on

title

- <u>authors</u>
- keywords

1 of 3 27/03/2008 3:33 PM

 $^{^{}m a}$ North-East Institute of Science and Technology(NEIST), Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat-785006

^b North-East Institute of Science and Technology, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat-785 006

^C Biotechnology Department, **North-East Institute** of **Science** and **Technology**, **Regional Research Laboratory**, **Jorhat**-785 006

grown in contaminated soil after reclamation. Our study showed hyper accumulation of metal content in root parts than the shoot and leaves in one year old plants. © 2007 - Kalpana Corporation.

Author Keywords

Accumulation; Bioformulation; Contamination; Reclamation

References (8) view in table layout

- 1. Burd, G.I., Dixon, D.G., Glick, B.R.

Plant growth-promoting bacteria that decrease heavy metal toxicity in plants

(2000) Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 46 (3), pp. 237-245. Cited 87 times.

Abstract + Refs | View at Publisher

- 2. Leverson, A.L. (1970) *Geology of petroleum*. Cited 49 times. Freeman and Co
- 3. McGrath, S.P., Zhao, F.J.
 (2005) Phytoextration of metals from contaminated soil:
 Where is it going? Plant nutrition for food security, human
 health and environmental protection, pp. 46-48.
 Ed C.J. Li, et al. Tsinghua University Press. Beijing, China, pp.
- Saikia, N.
 (2002) Development of vegetation protocol in crude oil contaminated soil near drill site of Geleky
 A project completion report submitted to ONGC, Sivasagar, Assam
- Saikia, N., Bezbaruah, B.
 Iron dependent plant pathogen inhibition through Azotobacter RRLJ 203 isolated from iron rich acid soil (1995) Int. J. Agri. Sci, 33, pp. 571-575. Cited 8 times.
- Saikia, N., Bhuyan, J., Borah, R.
 Efficacy of mixed bioformulation on development of neem (Azadirachta indica) in crude oil contaminated soil near drill sites (2002) Int. J. Agri. Sci, 70, pp. 621-623.
- Tissot, B.P., Welte, D.H.
 (1984) Petroleum formation and occurrence. <u>Cited 1505</u>
 <u>times</u>.
 Springer Verlag
- 8. Vogel, A.I. (1961) A text book for quantitative inorganic analysis including elementary instrumental analysis. Cited 319 times. ELBS and Longman, London

Ξď

2 of 3 27/03/2008 3:33 PM

∟ı Saikia, N.; North-East Institute of Science and Technology(NEIST), Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat-785006, © Copyright 2007 Elsevier B.V., All rights reserved.

Indian Journal of Environmental Protection

Volume 27, Issue 10, October 2007, Pages 870-875

Search Sources My Alerts My List My Profile

Pelp Scopus Labs

About Scopus | Contact us | Terms & Conditions | Privacy Policy

Copyright © 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. Scopus® is a registered trademark of Elsevier B.V.

3 of 3 27/03/2008 3:33 PM