PHYTOEXTRACTION OF NUTRIENTS AND HEAVY METALS BY THE MONOCOT PLANTS IN THAULLA AREA OF ULANKULAMA TANK, ANURADHAPURA, SRI LANKA

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Thaulla is the upper peripheral region of small tanks in the dry zone of Sri Lanka This study aimed to investigate the phytoextraction behavior of monocot plants in thaulla area of Ulankulama tank located in Anuradhapura. Atora (Panicum repens) and *Thunessa* (*Cyperus iria*) were selected as those were abundance in *thaulla* area The accumulation of total N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Cd, Pb and As were assessed by getting both plant and soil samples from 20 sampling points in *thaulla* area. Another seven samples both plant and soil from adjacent areas of the thaulla were taken as reference samples and nutrient and heavy metal values of thaulla area were compared with those of reference using two sample t- test. Standard analytical methods were followed for all the analysis. The results indicated significantly (0.05) higher shoot and root nitrogen content of plant samples obtained from thaulla area when compared to those of reference plant. P, K and Cd content in both shoot and root in plant samples taken from thaulla area showed non-significant higher values than those of reference plants. However, K. Ca, Mg and Pb concentration of soil samples were significantly higher ($p \le 0.05$) in thaulla than those of reference soil samples. According to the ratio of Shoot: Root, the study showed higher accumulation of both nutrient and heavy metals in shoot than those of roots and this ratio was higher in thaulla area plants than those of reference plants. This is further confirmed by the higher ratio of Shoot: Soil than the ratio of Root: Soil for both nutrients and heavy metals. Overall, this study showed the higher nutrient and heavy metal accumulation in thaulla soil and higher extraction of nutrients and heavy metals by the selected monocot plants in thaulla area than those of same plants in adjacent reference area.

Keywords: Heavy metals, Nutrients, Phytoextraction, Thaulla, Small tank