Phytoaccumulation of metals in three plants species of the Asteraceae family sampled along a highway

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the ability of roots and above-ground parts of three plant species of the Asteraceae family (Matricaria inodora L., Achillea millefolium L., Crepis setosa Haller fill.) for bioaccumulation and translocation of eight metals (Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, Pb, Cr). Those plants were sampled directly along the lanes of the highway at the entrance into the City of Kragujevac, Republic of Serbia. The investigated metals are emitted into the air from road traffic and are deposited in the surrounding soil. Many of them are toxic to the living organism, and it is, therefore, necessary to apply effective, economical, sustainable methods for their removal from the environment. An example of such a method is as phytoremediation, based on the use of metal hyperaccumulator plants. The results of this research showed the species studied differ in the absorption, translocation and accumulation of investigated metals. They also showed that species M. inodora and A. millefolium (leaves) can be used for the phytoextraction of Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cr, species C. setosa (leaves) for Ca, Mg and Cu species M. inodora (stem) for Cr. The results further indicate that all three species absorb Zn from the soil and translocate it to the stems and leaves. All three of the studied species are suitable for phytostabilization of soils loaded with Zn, but only the species M. inodora and C. setosa can be applied in phytoremediation of this metal.

Keywords: metals; phytoaccumulation; phytoremediation; plants; translocation

Introduction

The last two decades have been marked by intense urbanization and industrialization associated with extensive use of various transport means, which led to an increase in environmental pollution. Road traffic is one of the most significant contributors to the emission of high concentrations of different pollutants, including heavy metals that are primary pollutants in urban areas (Swailch et al., 2004; Johanssona et al., 2009; Jankowski et al., 2015; Malinowska et al., 2015).

The exhaust gases of motor vehicles, tyre and road abrasion, wear of brake linings and of moving engine parts, corrosion of various vehicle components, catalytic converters and lubricating oils could all cause elevated
heavy metal content in roadside areas (Falahi-Ardakani, 1984; Horner, 1996; Gualtieri et al., 2005; Hjortenkrans et al., 2007).

Heavy metals are generally defined as naturally occurring metals and metalloids with a high atomic weight and high specific density, which is five times greater than that of water, above 5 g/cm³ (Hawkes, 1997; Timothy and Williams, 2019). The most common heavy metals are lead (Pb), nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr), cadmium (Cd), arsenic (As), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu). They are non biodegradable and tend to bioaccumulate. Many of them are toxic to the living organism (for example Zn, Ni, Cu, Co, As and Cr). If they are present in excess, even those considered as essential induce oxidative stress and promote disease in humans (Jarup et al., 2003; Jaishankar et al., 2014).

Resuspension of metals in the air along the roads is the main source of pollution of the soil and vegetation near them. Emissions of pollutants from the traffic remain in the air for a long time, and later settle in soil and vegetation along the roads. They become available to plants directly by rain washing the dust off the road. Plants absorb them from the soil by their root system. This is the way pollutants enter the food chain and reach animals and humans. Heavy metals can also be harmful to the roadside vegetation as they could lead to reduction in growth and yield, as well as in their properties by changing physiological and biochemical processes. For example, chlorosis, leaf necrosis, discoloration or decrease in protein content may occur (Doğanlar and Atmaca, 2011; Kandzioria-Ciupa et al., 2013).

Farmlands located near highways are exposed to elevated concentrations of different pollutants originating from the road traffic (among them are heavy metals) that can contaminate the crops. Some research has been conducted to determine their distribution related to the distance from the roads (Birch and Scollen, 2003; Malinowska et al., 2015).

Soil contamination by heavy metals presents a worldwide environmental issue, which requires continuous monitoring of the level of their content in the soil and finding methods for their removal. As previously said, one of them is phytoremediation; environmentally friendly, low-cost technique based on the use of metal hyperaccumulator plants (Laghlimi et al., 2015). These plant species are highly tolerant of heavy metals and therefore have the ability to grow and develop in metalliferous soils (Boonyapookana et al., 2005). The ability of plants to tolerate and accumulate metals in their roots can be applied in phytostabilization, which is an effective method for reduction of pollutants’ migration in the soil, preventing their penetration into groundwater and various food chains (Susarla et al., 2002). Furthermore, their ability to accumulate metals in their organs can be used for monitoring of soil contamination by identifying their presence and quantity in it (Malizia et al., 2012). Successful remediation depends on properly selected plants with a great capacity for accumulation of certain metals.

This study has been undertaken to determine the content of some metals in the soil and various organs of the three species from the Asteraceae family, which were sampled along the highway at the entrance into the city of Kragujevac (Republic of Serbia). Those wild plants were chosen because of their abundance and great cover along the road. The purpose of the research was to establish the examined plants' ability of accumulation and translocation of the mentioned metals, and the possibility of their application as bioindicators and biomonitors of environmental conditions, but also in phytoremediation.

**Materials and Methods**

**Description of the study site**

The city of Kragujevac is located in the central part of the Republic of Serbia, with coordinates N 44° 22’ and E 20° 56’. The plant material studied has been collected using appropriate accessories, on ten sites, at a distance of 1 m from the edge of the road, along the section of the Batocina-Kragujevac highway, at the entrance into the city of Kragujevac (Figure 1).
Experimental procedures

The plant samples (whole plant, leaf, stem and root) of three species (*Matricaria inodora* L., *Achillea millefolium* L. and *Crepis setosa* Haller fill.), were taken from the sites of their greatest number and cover. They were identified by standard keys for the determination of plants: Jávorka and Csapody (1979), Josifović (1970) and Flora of Europe (1964-1980), in the laboratory of the Department of Biology and Ecology, at the Faculty of Science in Kragujevac.

The soil samples (2 kg each) were first air-dried and sieved through a 2 mm sieve. Smaller samples of 10 g weight were re-sieved. After drying and grinding of plant and soil samples (24 h at 105 °C, Binder/Ed15053), a certain quantity of prepared material (3 g of soil and 2 g of plant material) was measured by the analytical scale, and then a standard procedure for preparing samples for chemical analysis (Branković *et al.*, 2013) was performed.

In the soil and plant samples (root, stem, leaf, whole plant), the concentrations of metals (Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, Pb and Cr) were determined in the Department of Chemistry, at Faculty of Science in Kragujevac, using the atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer 3300), with five repetitions for each sample. The mean and standard deviation were determined. Different biological factors as indicators of the ability of the plant species of bioaccumulation, translocation and phytoremediation of researched metals were calculated as presented in the next table (Table 1).

### Table 1. Formulas for calculating the factors for bioaccumulation, translocation, enrichment and absorption coefficient

| Factor                               | Formulas                  | Elements of formula                                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| **Bioaccumulation factor (BF)**      | BF = \( C_{\text{root}} / C_{\text{soil}} \) | \( C_{\text{root}} \) - the metal concentration in the plant root |
| (Ghosh and Sing, 2005)               |                            | \( C_{\text{soil}} \) - the metal concentration in the soil   |
| **Translocation factor (TF)**        | TF\(_{\text{stem}}\) = \( C_{\text{stem}} / C_{\text{root}} \) | \( C_{\text{stem}} \) - the metal concentration in the plant stem |
| (Gupta *et al.*, 2008)              | TF\(_{\text{leaf}}\) = \( C_{\text{leaf}} / C_{\text{stem}} \) | \( C_{\text{leaf}} \) - the metal concentration in the plant leaf |
| **Enrichment factor (EF)**           | EF\(_{\text{stem}}\) = \( C_{\text{stem}} / C_{\text{soil}} \) | \( C_{\text{soil}} \) - the metal concentration in the soil   |
| (Ghosh and Sing, 2005)              | EF\(_{\text{leaf}}\) = \( C_{\text{leaf}} / C_{\text{soil}} \) | \( C_{\text{leaf}} \) - the metal concentration in the plant leaf |
| **Biological Absorption coefficient**| AC = \( C_{\text{plant}} / C_{\text{soil}} \) | \( C_{\text{plant}} \) - the metal concentration in the whole plant |
Statistical analysis

The differences between groups were studied by the Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). Using the two-factor analysis of the variance (2-way MANOVA), the degree of difference in the content of the investigated metals between groups was determined (species, organ and species × organ interaction). The Scheffe post-hoc test was used to determine the existence of statistical differences between pairs of groups (different organs of a single plant species). The main component analysis (PCA) was used to detect variables (analysed metals) that most contribute to the differences (separation) between the investigated groups (species and organs). Statistical analyses were carried out with the help of the program package Statistica 10.0 (StatSoft, 2011).

Results and Discussion

The emission of pollutants through various means of transport is an important anthropogenic source of metals, especially of those that are specifically related to traffic such as Pb, Cu and Zn (Malinowska et al., 2015).

This study showed that the mean values of the concentrations of the investigated elements in the soil were graded in the following order: Ca > Mg > Fe > Cr > Mn > Pb > Zn > Cu and ranged from 30.86 mg Cu kg\(^{-1}\) to 45,458.6 mg Ca kg\(^{-1}\) (Table 2).

Table 2. The mean concentration of investigated metals (mg kg\(^{-1}\)) in soil (mean value ± standard deviation)

| Metal | Concentration   |
|-------|-----------------|
| Ca    | 45,458.60 ± 74.36 |
| Mg    | 36,313.00 ± 101.62 |
| Fe    | 27,427.20 ± 74.12 |
| Mn    | 434.94 ± 1.96    |
| Cu    | 30.86 ± 0.50     |
| Zn    | 31.70 ± 0.58     |
| Pb    | 91.50 ± 0.97     |
| Cr    | 744.18 ± 11.47   |

(n = 5)

The obtained results showed that the concentrations of Pb and Cr in the investigated soil exceeded the prescribed maximum permissible concentrations and limit values of these metals in the soil, and that the concentration of Cr was above its remediation value, as determined by the regulations of the Republic of Serbia (Službeni glasnik RS, br. 18/97 or 23/94; Službeni glasnik RS, br. 88/2010). Also, the concentrations of Pb, Cu and Cr in the studied soil were above the mean concentrations of these metals compared to the results of some authors (Kabata-Pendias and Mukherjee, 2007; Pavlović et al., 2016), while the concentration of Cr was far higher than the literature data for its concentrations in the soils of Europe (Gawlik and Bidoglio, 2006; EU Directive 86/278/EEC, 1986). Besides, the concentrations of Cu, Mn, Cr and Pb in the studied soil were higher than the normal and mean values of the concentrations for the mentioned metals in relation to results of some other research (Gonzalez and Gonzales-Chavez, 2006; Aslam et al., 2013; Malinowska et al., 2015; Dikwa et al., 2019).

The results of the study showed that the content of tested metals in the investigated plant species varied in both, the plant’s organ and the type of metal (Table 3). The leaves of species M. inodora contained almost all investigated metals (except Pb that was detected only in the root), but in higher concentrations than in root and stem. The leaves of A. millefolium species contained almost all of the investigated metals, also in higher concentrations than in the root and stem, while the root contained more Cr and Pb than other investigated organs. Concerning the species C. setosa, the highest content of Ca and Cu was found in the leaves, while the
root of this species accumulated the highest amount of Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Pb and Cr compared to other investigated organs.

**Table 3.** The mean concentration of the metals (mg kg\(^{-1}\)) in the investigated species (mean value ± standard deviation)

|                | M. inodora       | A. millefolium  | C. setosa        |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| **Root**       |                  |                 |                  |
| Ca             | 14,573.40±210.38 | 1,304±1,22±48.84 | 15,406.80±50.88  |
| Mg             | 2,797.00±77.74   | 2,868.58±37.20  | 6,356.20±483.42  |
| Fe             | 1,062.20±37.90   | 1,261.80±11.35  | 1,751.60±37.00   |
| Mn             | 29.59±0.34       | 11.24±0.55      | 38.59±0.33       |
| Cu             | 5.51±0.29        | 5.51±0.29       | 12.59±0.26       |
| Zn             | 47.59±0.32       | 7.75±0.21       | 33.51±0.37       |
| Pb             | 0±0              | 12.59±0.26      | 12.28±0.52       |
| Cr             | 18.94±0.89       | 36.34±0.48      | 66.06±0.50       |
| **Stem**       |                  |                 |                  |
| Ca             | 14,324.80±36.95  | 8,370.42±24.88  | 14,310.60±47.86  |
| Mg             | 2,364.00±41.02   | 1,256.94±21.12  | 3,263.20±38.15   |
| Fe             | 667.30±18.65     | 428.66±2.42     | 853.42±30.26     |
| Mn             | 21.62±1.08       | 6.17±0.14       | 10.42±0.47       |
| Cu             | 6.17±0.14        | 14.02±0.49      | 8.49±0.28        |
| Zn             | 43.72±0.69       | 65.76±0.66      | 41.90±0.78       |
| Pb             | 0±0              | 1,049.43±531.04 | 41.90±0.78       |
| Cr             | 19.30±0.36       | 36.09±0.34      | 18.62±0.45       |
| **Leaf**       |                  |                 |                  |
| Ca             | 22,618.60±240.35 | 19,441.60±327.63| 17,785.00±83.82  |
| Mg             | 4,647.40±36.18   | 1,693.60±14.71  | 6,290.20±91.53   |
| Fe             | 1,638.60±30.09   | 1,128.02±543.52 | 543.26±11.30     |
| Mn             | 61.16±0.46       | 34.74±0.47      | 57.52±1.50       |
| Cu             | 14.02±0.49       | 34.74±0.47      | 18.66±0.48       |
| Zn             | 65.76±0.66       | 18.66±0.48      | 18.66±0.48       |
| Pb             | 10.48±3.39       | 34.74±0.47      | 18.66±0.48       |
| Cr             | 37.46±17.69      | 52.36±9.96      | 52.36±9.96       |

(n = 5)

**Calcium and magnesium**

The results obtained for the whole plant material showed: the concentrations of Ca in plant were graded in the following order: M. inodora > C. setosa > A. millefolium, while the order for the content of Mg was: C. setosa > M. inodora > A. millefolium. The highest content of Ca (8,370.42 mg kg\(^{-1}\)) was recorded in the stem of A. millefolium, and the smallest in the leaf of M. inodora species (22,618.6 mg kg\(^{-1}\)). The stem of A. millefolium contained a maximum of Mg (1,256.94 mg kg\(^{-1}\)), while the smallest content of this metal was recorded in the root of C. setosa (6,356.2 mg kg\(^{-1}\)).

**Iron**

Starting from the highest content, the order of determined Fe concentrations in whole plants of the studied species was: A. millefolium > M. inodora > C. setosa. The lowest Fe concentration (428.66 mg kg\(^{-1}\)) was recorded in the stem of species A. millefolium, while its concentration was the highest in the root of C. setosa (1,751.6 mg kg\(^{-1}\)). Fe is an essential element for plants and is necessary in numerous biological processes.
(photosynthesis, chloroplast formation, chlorophyll biosynthesis, redox system). Plants uptake Fe in the form of ions (Fe$^{2+}$, Fe$^{3+}$) and it chelate compounds. The literature data state normal Fe concentrations (8-100 mg kg$^{-1}$) (Nagajyoti et al., 2010), as well as various toxic values of this metal for plants (40-500 mg Fe kg$^{-1}$, 5-200 mg Fe kg$^{-1}$) (Allen, 1989; Markert, 1992). According to Hooda (2010), the Fe concentration in plant tissues comes up to 50 mg kg$^{-1}$, while the excessive values are in the range of 50-500 mg kg$^{-1}$. All of the investigated species contained above toxic levels of iron in their organs (except stem of species *A. millefolium*).

**Manganese**

Mn is actively adopted and quickly transported through plants (in the form of Mn$^{2+}$), so it is mostly accumulated in young organs (stem, root) and xylem juice. The content of Mn in all the studied plants decreased in the following order: *M. inodora* > *A. millefolium* > *C. setosa*. The highest content of Mn was recorded in the leaf of *M. inodora* species (61.15 mg kg$^{-1}$), and the smallest in the stem of *A. millefolium* (9.57 mg kg$^{-1}$). According to some authors, for most plants, the normal content of Mn is in the range of 20-300 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Pais and Jones, 2000), while the Mn values of 30-300 mg kg$^{-1}$ in a tissue are considered to be excessive (Kabata-Pendias, 2011). There are some other findings that suggest the normal Mn concentration of 15-100 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Nagajyoti et al., 2010) and 2-100 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Alloway, 1990), while the toxicity threshold is 170-2,000 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Vamerali et al., 2010) and 300-500 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Alloway, 1990). The results obtained in our study showed increased Mn content in the roots and leaves of the studied plants.

**Copper**

The highest content of Cu was determined in the species *C. setosa* (leaf - 18.66 mg kg$^{-1}$) and the smallest in the species *A. millefolium* (stem - 2.32 mg kg$^{-1}$). Plant uptake the Cu actively and/or passively in the form of Cu$^{2+}$ ion and chelates through the roots, as well as by above-ground organs. Cu is the most movable element in plants and its translocation through the plant does not coincide with the intensity of the root system uptake. According to Hooda (2010), the normal concentration of Cu in plant tissues is in the range of 2-5 mg kg$^{-1}$, while the excessive concentrations are 5-30 mg kg$^{-1}$. In contrast to this opinion, however, some literature data indicate that the normal concentrations of this metal in leaf tissue are 5-30 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Kabata-Pendias, 2011). All three investigated species of Asteraceae family had normal concentrations, compared to the above-mentioned literature data.

**Zinc**

Based on the determined content of Zn in the whole plant material, species could be lined as follows: *C. setosa* > *M. inodora* > *A. millefolium*. The highest content of Zn was found in the root of the *C. setosa* species (76.82 mg kg$^{-1}$), while the stem of the *A. millefolium* contained the smallest amount of this metal (23.22 mg kg$^{-1}$). Zn is an essential element that is characterized by high biological accessibility for plants and is mainly accumulated in roots and leaves of plants. According to Brunetti (2009), the normal content of Zn in plants is 15-150 mg kg$^{-1}$, while the maximum value of Zn in plant tissues is 150-200 mg kg$^{-1}$. For Hooda (2010), Zn concentration in plant tissues ranges from 10-20 mg kg$^{-1}$, while its excessive values are 20-150 mg kg$^{-1}$. Some other authors reported that the normal concentrations of Zn are 15-20 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Marschner, 1995), while the toxicity threshold for Zn is 150-200 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Brunetti et al., 2009), and 100-400 mg kg$^{-1}$ (Alloway, 1990), respectively. The Zn concentrations in the organs of plant species studied were in the normal range according to the literature data.

**Lead**

The highest content of Pb was found in the root of species *A. millefolium* (12.59 mg kg$^{-1}$) and the lowest in the stem of the same species (1.04 mg kg$^{-1}$). No presence of Pb was detected in the stem and in the leaf of species *M. inodora*, which indicates its poor mobility and that it is mainly being deposited in the root of plants. Pb is a nonessential element for plants that have limited accessibility from the soil solution. Plant roots
accumulate Pb in large quantities due to its passive intake. Pb in the soil occurs in several oxidation forms and is poorly accessible to plants in its inorganic form, while it strongly binds to organic matter. The main source of Pb in the soil is the atmospheric deposition and its accumulation in organic and surface organic-mineral layers. According to some authors, the content of Pb in plants ranges from 0.05-3.0 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Kabata-Pendias, 2011), but for others, the normal Pb concentration is 1-13 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Nagajyoti et al., 2010) and 0.2-20 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Alloway, 1990), respectively, whereas the toxicity threshold for Pb is 10-200 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Vamerali et al., 2010).

Increased Pb content in the roots can be attributed to its high content in the studied soil, while its high content in the leaves of the studied plants can be explained by a great influence of frequent traffic and the presence of this metal in the exhaust gases.

Chrome
The content of Cr in whole plants had the following declining order: M. inodora > C. setosa > A. millefolium. The highest concentration of this metal was recorded in the leaves of M. inodora (95.36 mg kg\(^{-1}\)), and the lowest in the stem of A. millefolium (14 mg kg\(^{-1}\)). Cr is toxic for agronomic plants at about 0.5-5.0 mg kg\(^{-1}\) in nutrient solution and 5-100 mg kg\(^{-1}\) in a soil (Oliveira, 2012). Under normal conditions, concentration of Cr in plants is less than 1 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Mortvedt and Giordano, 1975). According to some authors, the critical concentration of Cr in plant tissues is 1-2 mg kg\(^{-1}\), the excessive values of this metal in leaves range from 0.1-0.5 mg kg\(^{-1}\), while concentrations of 5-30 mg kg\(^{-1}\) are considered to be toxic for the leaf tissue (Kabata-Pendias, 2011). For some other authors, the normal concentration of Cr is 0.2-1 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Nagajyoti et al., 2010), and 0.03-14 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Alloway, 1990) respectively, while the toxicity threshold for Cr is 1-2 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Vamerali et al., 2010), and 5-30 mg kg\(^{-1}\) (Alloway, 1990), respectively. The Cr concentrations in the studied plant species exceeded many times over the critical and excessive concentrations of this metal in plants, as well as its toxic values in leaves compared to the above cited literature sources.

The obtained results showed that the studied species have different capacity for accumulation of the tested metals. The comparison of accumulation of the investigated metals by the species tested revealed that M. inodora had the better accumulation of Ca, Mn and Cr, C. setosa of Mg, Cu, Zn and Pb, and A. millefolium of Fe. In all studied species, the content of Fe and Cr was above toxic values.

Plant species that have a great ability to accumulate and translocate metal from their root to above-ground organs can be useful in removing metal from the soil and applied in the phytoremediation of contaminated soils (Porebska and Ostrowska, 1999). Using the bioaccumulation factor, plant’s ability to accumulate metals from the soil can be estimated, while the ability of plants to translocate metals from the root to the above-ground organs can be determined by the translocation factor. According to some authors, TF > 1 shows the great ability of plants to transport nutrients from the root to the above-ground organs, most likely due to efficient metal transport systems (Zhao et al., 2007). According to Fitz and Wenzel (2002) plants that exhibit TF, and especially BF values greater than one are suitable for the phytoextraction. The enrichment factor estimates the translocation of metals from the soil to the above-ground organs. According to Kabata-Pendas and Dudka (1991), depending on the EF values, the accumulation efficiency can be: intensive, EF > 1; medium, EF = 1–0.1; weak, EF = 0.1–0.01; and no accumulation, EF = 0.01–0.001. Plants whose shoots (stem and leaf) have the EF > 1 are considered as species with phytoextraction potential (Zacchini et al., 2009). All three biological factors can be applied in the estimation of plant specie’s potential for its application in phytoremediation. The biological absorption coefficient of the metal is used to determine the amount of metal adopted by plants from the soil (Kabata-Pendas, 2011). The value of this coefficient for certain plant species greater than one indicates the possibility of their application in the phytoremediation. The value greater than two is considered significantly high (Pandy and Tripathi, 2010).

In the investigated organs of the M. inodora species, the content of almost all investigated metals was lower compared to that in the soil (except Zn content) (Table 4). The stem of this species contained more Cr than the root. The leaves of M. inodora species have accumulated more Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cr than
the root and stem. So, it was found that the contents of Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cr were higher in the above-ground than in the underground parts of this plant.

The *M. inodora* species showed an intensive accumulation of Zn, a medium accumulation of Ca and Cu in the stem and leaves, and a medium accumulation of Cr in the leaves. The obtained results indicate that only a minor part of Pb was adopted and accumulated in the root, while it was absent in the stem and leaves. The root of this species retains only a part of the Zn, and the rest is translocated and accumulated in the leaves. Despite its large content in the soil, Cr is adopted in a small percentage by the roots of this species, so that its large content in the leaves (fivefold higher content than in the root and stem) can be attributed to good leaf absorption.

| Table 4. The biological factors (Bioaccumulation, Translocation and Enrichment) and biological absorption coefficients of the investigated species |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| **M. inodora**                                              |
| **BF** | **EFstem** | **EFleaf** | **AF** | **TFstem** | **TFleaf** | **leaf/stem** | **above/under** |
| Ca 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.50 | 0.38 | 0.98 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 2.53 |
| Mg 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.85 | 1.66 | 1.97 | 2.51 |
| Fe 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.63 | 1.54 | 2.46 | 2.17 |
| Mn 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.09 | 0.73 | 2.07 | 2.83 | 2.80 |
| Cu 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.45 | 0.34 | 0.55 | 1.25 | 2.27 | 1.80 |
| Zn 1.50 | 1.38 | 2.07 | 1.65 | 0.92 | 1.38 | 1.50 | 2.30 |
| Pb 0.06 | 0 | 0.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cr 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 1.02 | 5.03 | 4.94 | 6.05 |

| **A. millefolium**                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| **BF** | **EFstem** | **EFleaf** | **AF** | **TFstem** | **TFleaf** | **leaf/stem** | **above/under** |
| Ca 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.64 | 1.49 | 2.32 | 2.13 |
| Mg 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.44 | 1.07 | 2.43 | 1.50 |
| Fe 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.34 | 1.34 | 3.95 | 1.68 |
| Mn 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 1.27 | 5.12 | 1.52 |
| Cu 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 1.26 | 4.21 | 1.56 |
| Zn 1.06 | 0.73 | 1.10 | 0.96 | 0.69 | 1.04 | 1.50 | 1.73 |
| Pb 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.25 | 3.02 | 0.33 |
| Cr 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.39 | 1.00 | 2.58 | 1.38 |

| **C. setosa**                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| **BF** | **EFstem** | **EFleaf** | **AF** | **TFstem** | **TFleaf** | **leaf/stem** | **above/under** |
| Ca 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.93 | 1.15 | 1.24 | 2.08 |
| Mg 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 1.93 | 1.50 |
| Fe 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.49 | 0.31 | 0.64 | 0.80 |
| Mn 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.19 | 0.80 | 4.19 | 1.00 |
| Cu 0.44 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.62 | 1.37 | 2.20 | 2.00 |
| Zn 2.42 | 1.32 | 1.81 | 1.83 | 0.55 | 0.75 | 1.37 | 1.29 |
| Pb 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.60 | 3.31 | 0.79 |
| Cr 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.28 | 0.77 | 2.72 | 1.05 |

The obtained results also showed that the content of Zn in the root and the leaf of the species *A. millefolium* was higher than its content in the studied soil. The leaves of this species contained more Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cr than the root and stem. The same applies to the above-ground parts in relation to the underground parts of this plant. Also, the leaves of *A. millefolium* species accumulated more Pb than the stem. The species *A. millefolium* showed intensive accumulation of Zn in the leaves, as well as a medium accumulation of Ca in stem and leaves, Cu and Mn in the leaves and Zn in the stem. Based on these results, it can be assumed that a part of the entered Zn accumulates into the root and then is translocated into the leaf,
while Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, and a part Cr are accumulated in the leaves of this species. The content of Pb in the leaves was fourfold smaller than in the root, and threefold higher than in the stem, so it can be concluded that a part of the accumulated Pb originates from its absorption from the air.

The contents of almost all investigated metals (except Zn) in the tissues of the root, stem and leaf, and in the material prepared from the entire body of the plant C. setosa were smaller than their content in the soil. The leaves of the C. setosa species contained more Ca, Mg and Cu than its root. Also, the contents of almost all investigated metals (except Fe) were higher in the leaves than in the stem of this species. The results showed that the above-ground parts accumulated less Fe and Pb than the underground parts of this plant. The species C. setosa showed intensive accumulation of Ca and Cu in the leaves, as well as a medium accumulation of all other test metals in the stem and leaves. One part of the absorbed quantities of studied metals this plant species translocated through the root and stem, and metals like Ca, Mg and Cu accumulated in its leaves. The obtained results indicate that Zn is mostly retained in the root, and then translocated and accumulated in the leaves of this species. Also, given the low absorption capacity of Pb and its small translocation, it can be assumed that the primary origin of this metal in the leaves is atmospheric.

The results of this study have shown that all three studied species (especially C. setosa) have the ability to accumulate Zn in their roots. Also, the species M. inodora and C. setosa had the AF > 1 for Zn, which places them in the category of plants that can be applied in the phytoremediation of soils loaded with this metal.

Based on the results for the translocation factor, there is a potential for application of leaves of the M. inodora and A. millefolium species in the phytoextraction of Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and Cr, and leaves of the C. setosa species in the phytoextraction of Ca, Mg and Cu, and the stem of M. inodora species in the phytoextraction of Cr. The results of this study showed the species M. inodora and C. setosa have the ability to absorb Zn from the soil and translocate it to the stem and leaves, while the species A. millefolium adopts Zn from the root and transports it directly to the leaves and accumulates it there. Also, the species C. setosa showed an intensive accumulation of Ca and Cu in the leaves and a medium accumulation of all other test metals in the stem and leaves. The species A. millefolium showed an intensive accumulation of Zn in the leaves and a medium accumulation of Ca and Cu in the stem and leaves and also a medium accumulation of Cr in the leaves.

The multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) has shown that there are statistically significant differences between the investigated groups (plant species and organs) regarding the content of all investigated metals (p < 0.001). The Scheffe Test (Sheffe’s Post-Hoc test) showed that there are statistically significant differences between almost all pairs of groups (different plant organs of one species) in terms of the content of investigated metals (p < 0.001). It was found that there are no significant differences in the following pairs of groups: stem and leaf, as well as the root and stem of the M. inodora species for Ca; the root and stem of M. inodora, as well as the root and the leaf of C. setosa for Mg; the root and leaf of the A. millefolium, as well as between these organs and the examined soil for Zn; the stem and leaf of M. inodora for Pb; and the root and leaf of A. millefolium species for Cr.

The results of the two-factor multivariate analysis of variance (2-way MANOVA) showed that the main effects of the organ (F = 4.470.16), then the species (F = 1.572.49) and the interaction organ*species (F = 867.73) on the content of studied metals are statistically significant (p < 0.001). The organs of the studied plant species had the highest degree of influence on the content of the investigated metals. The results of a two-factor univariate analysis of variance (2-way ANOVA) indicate that the statistically significant effects of the investigated groups (species, organ, and species*organ) were detected in all studied metals (p < 0.001) (Table 5). The content of Ca, Fe, Mn, Cu, Pb and Cr was mostly dependent on the type of plants’ organs, while the content of Mg and Zn was mostly determined by the plant species.
Table 5. Effects of organ, species, and organ*species on chemical elements concentrations

|    | Organ                | Species | Organ*Species |
|----|----------------------|---------|---------------|
|    | F        | p       | F    | p     | F   | p     |
| Ca | 9316.3   | ***     | 1928.2 | *** | 956.7 | *** |
| Mg | 789.93   | ***     | 1173.89 | *** | 94.88 | *** |
| Fe | 3791.58  | ***     | 47.75  | *** | 2419.44 | *** |
| Mn | 17159.3  | ***     | 320.7  | *** | 2021.0 | *** |
| Cu | 2269.98  | ***     | 1518.37 | *** | 32.48 | *** |
| Zn | 2275.8   | ***     | 5588.6 | *** | 917.3 | *** |
| Pb | 5767.91  | ***     | 2069.52 | *** | 335.02 | *** |
| Cr | 7026.77  | ***     | 1275.82 | *** | 3157.75 | *** |

factorial ANOVA (2-Way ANOVA) *** p<0.001

The results of the analysis of the main components (PCA), based on the content of the investigated metals at the root, the stem and the leaf of studied species, indicated a clear separation of the plants’ organs in terms of the metal content, and the greatest influence on these differences had Mn, Cr, Mg and Zn (Figure 2). Based on the distribution of the analysed organs (roots, stem and leaf) of the plants studied along the PC axes, a separation was noticed of the root and leaf of the C. setosa species regarding higher values for Pb, while the leaf in the species M. inodora and A. millefolium had higher content values of other studied metals. The stem of all three species, as well as the root of A. millefolium and M. inodora, showed significantly lower content values of the investigated metals.

Some studies have shown that the intensity of traffic and the behaviour of drivers in traffic affect the concentration of metals in soil and vegetation along the traffic routes (Malizia et al., 2012; Amusan et al., 2003). Pb from exhaust gases, Cu, Cr, Cd and Zn in motor oil additives, pneumatics, brake pads, corrosion protection agents, roadways, and various materials from the surface of pavement stripes are the main elements that pollute the environment around the roads (Denier van der Gon et al., 2007). Also, the atmosphere is a very important transport medium for metals from various sources. Metals are mainly present in the form of aerosols with a particle size of 5-20 mm in diameter and average retention in an atmosphere of 10-30 days (Kastori, 1997). Plant loading with heavy metals occurs when they are retained for a long time in the environment, resulting in their accumulation in the plant.
The bioindicator is an organism (part of an organism or community of organisms) that contains information on an environmental quality (detect changes in the environment, indicate the presence of pollutants and their effects on the ecosystem) (Markert et al., 2003). The bioindicators point to the quality of changes in the environment, while the biomonitors are used to obtain quantitative information on the quality of biological monitoring of the environment. The application of higher plants for indication of soil contamination is based on their ability to "absorb" metals and other pollutants from the soil, transport them through their organism and accumulate. High correlation of metal content in soil and plants reflects the cumulative effects of environmental pollution that originate from the soil and indicates the potential application of plants in the biomonitoring of metals. According to some studies, the metal content in some plants increases with increase of their content in the environment (Bonanno, 2011), and plants with a metal content that are strongly in correlation with their content in the soil can be considered as potential indicators of metal availability (Alyemenia and Almohisen, 2014). Metal tolerant plants tend to limit their uptake from soil and their further transport from root to stem, reducing the accumulation of metals in plant biomass, while (hyper) accumulator species actively uptake and translocate metals into above-ground organs (Yoon et al., 2006). This study points out the potential for application of the studied species in bioindication and biomonitoring of the investigated metals.

The intensity of the uptake and accumulation of metals in plants depends on numerous factors. So, the uptake of metals by plants increases with decreasing soil pH, increasing the content of organic matter and increasing available metal concentrations in the soil (Zeng et al., 2011). Metals, especially non-essential, are more intensively accumulated in the root than in the above-ground organs since it is the main route of metal entry into plants (Kumar et al., 2006). The ability and the potential of the roots to accumulate metals is one of the forms of the above-ground organs protection from their great concentration in the external environment. The intensity of the uptake and translocation of metals by xylem depends on the type of metal, plant species, but also on their participation in biochemical reactions during their uptake and transport, as well as the ability of metals to build chelate complexes with xylem components (Mullins et al., 1986; White, 2001). The accumulation is conditioned by the specific mechanism of plant tolerance towards the metal and/or its inclusion in certain physiological-biochemical processes.

The intensity of the absorption and transport of Cu in the above-ground organs is in a positive correlation with its concentration in the substrate. Also, the transport of Cu by xylem depends on its concentration in the soil solution, as well as on the amount of Ca and Zn ions present in it. Zn and Cu are primarily accumulated in the cell wall of the root and in the leaf cells, in vacuoles and mitochondria (He, 2006). Plants accumulate Mn in their physiologically less active parts (vacuoles of the trichomes cells of leaves, petioles, and parts of the roots). The inorganic form of Pb plants poorly uptake and translocate into the above-ground organs. The primary site of the Pb accumulation is the cell walls of the endoderm and the pericycle of the root. In contrast, Pb in organic form (alkali derivatives, tetra-alkyl-lead, tetramethyl lead, tetraethyl lead) is very mobile in soil and plants. Some studies show that some metals are mostly retained in underground organs (Weis and Weis, 2004; Bonanno, 2011), while the primary source of Pb for plants is its atmospheric deposition on leaves (Savidis et al., 2011). Pb collecting in plants near the highways depends on several factors (the distance of plants from the roads, the land cover with the plant, the length of the vegetation, the direction and the intensity of the wind) (Jaradat and Momani, 1999; Birch and Scollen, 2003). The accumulation of metals in individual organs, tissues and various compartments of the plant’s cell is characteristic of the plant species.

The results of this study showed that the type of organ of the studied plants have the greatest effect on the accumulation of the test metals. The accumulation of Ca, Fe, Mn, Cu, Pb and Cr depends on the type of organs, while the accumulation of Mg and Zn is affected by plant species. The species M. inodora and A. millefolium have similar ways of uptake, translocation and accumulation of the studied metals compared to the C. setosa species.
Conclusions

The obtained results indicate metal contamination of the soil along the highway, especially with Pb and Cr, whose concentrations in the investigated soil exceeded the prescribed maximum permissible concentrations and limit values. In addition, the concentration of Cr was above the remediation value as determined by the regulations of the Republic of Serbia. The results concerning to the phytoaccumulation of the metals have established that all three studied species have the ability to accumulate all of the investigated metals in their roots. This leads to the conclusion that they can be applied in phytostabilization, which is an effective method for reducing the pollutants’ migration in soil. However, only the species *M. inodora* and *C. setosa* had the AF > 1 for Zn and are therefore suitable for phytoremediation of that metal.

Authors’ Contributions

Conceptualization: E, Investigation: AE, Methodology: BE, Writing - original draft: AE, Writing - review and editing: AED, Statistic analysis: C.

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest related to this article.

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