

ABSTRACT

Indian Mustard (*Brassica juncea* L. Czern) plants were grown in plant boxes containing clay-loam soil for two months before artificially contaminating them with lead nitrate aqueous solution (10 ppm for T₁, 40 ppm for T₂, 70 ppm for T₃), while plants from the control group were left untreated with the contaminant. The actual concentration of lead was determined after two weeks exposure time on the contaminated soil by atomic absorption spectrometry.

Under the influence of contamination of soil with the heavy metal, lead was most accumulated in the root system of the Indian Mustard, with the highest concentration observed at 0.0857 ppm at T₃ (70 ppm treatment). Plant growth and biomass were not affected by the different concentrations of lead contamination in the soil, proving that the Indian Mustard is a hyperaccumulator plant.