ABSTRACT

Colocasia esculenta is a wetland herbaceous perennial plant found throughout the tropics and grown primarily for its edible corms and leaves. It is cultivated throughout the Philippines but is not a native of the archipelago. This study focuses on the heavy metal accumulation of *Colocasia esculenta*. The study was conducted to determine if *Colocasia esculenta* can absorb lead and cadmium and to know which among the plant parts have the highest absorbed lead and cadmium concentrations. This study employed a descriptive design. Parts of the plant particularly the corm, petiole, and blade were collected in upstream, midstream, and downstream parts of Ylang-Ylang River beside FCIE in Dasmariñas, Cavite. Heavy metal accumulation was determined using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). Results show that *C. esculenta* absorbs lead and cadmium. Blade is the plant part having the highest absorption of lead with an average value of 0.1157 ppm. It can be concluded that *Colocasia esculenta* and soils along Ylang-Ylang River beside FCIE has concentrations of lead and cadmium.

Keywords: Accumulation, Heavy Metals, AAS