

## **Bioremediation**

Use of biological organisms such as bacteria, fungi and plants to reduce or eliminate toxic pollutants from contaminated sites by degradation, assimilation or transpiration in the atmosphere is called bioremediation.

Degradation is the mode of elimination mostly in case of organic compounds, while heavy metals are assimilated. Bioremediation of organic contaminants is primarily based on either microorganisms naturally present at the sites, or on microbial inoculants developed in the laboratory and introduced at the site.

Bioremediation of inorganic contaminants is primarily based on suitable plant species.