

Water Hyacinth Helps Detect Herbicide Pollution

Why in News

Researchers have used **invasive plant water hyacinth** to produce **carbon nanoparticles** which can be used for **detecting** a commonly used **herbicide** — **pretilachlor**.

The nanoparticles were found to be selective and sensitive for the detection of the herbicide.



The Vision

Key Points //

Carbon Dots:

- The water hyacinth without chlorophyll is powdered and heated at 150-degree Celsius to **convert it to carbon dots**.
- When a nanoparticle is less than 10 nanometre it is known as a dot or nanodot.

Working Principle:

- The carbon dots gives a green fluorescence under UltraViolet (UV) light, due to the presence of oxygen functional groups on the surface of the dot.
- The fluorescence intensity of carbon dot increases in the presence of the herbicide.
 - The electron transfer between the dot and the herbicide enables the fluorescence enhancement.
 - The carbon dot is **extremely sensitive** to **pretilachlor** and could detect even very small quantity of it.

Advantages:

- The detection of herbicides through carbon dots is a commercially viable option
 compared to the currently available sensors in the market as the raw material i.e. water
 hyacinth is readily available.
- It will help to convert waste material like the water hyacinth to produce useful technology.

Water Hyacinth

- Water hyacinth is a free-floating aquatic plant native to South America. It is considered as an invasive alien species.
- Single plant of water Hyacinth is capable of duplicating itself every **nine** days.
- It is also referred to as the **terror of Bengal** given its effect on the local ecology and lives of the people.
- It has an effect on irrigation, hydroelectric generation and navigation.
- It also leads to a drastic reduction in fish production, aquatic crops and an increase in diseases caused by mosquitoes.

Source: TH

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