ชื่อเรื่อง **Possibility Utilization of Vetiver Grass for Wastewater Treatment**

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Abstract

Field experiments were conducted to determined the growth characteristics of five vetiver ecotypes: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Ratchaburi, and Sri Lunka as effected by domestic wastewater from Changwat Pechaburi. India vetiver ecotype gave the maximum shoot biomass, however, the root biomass of Sri Lunka ecotype was the highest as compared to the other. The uptake of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Pb and Cd was also found to be greater in the shoot of Ratchaburi vetiver ecotypes, whereas in the root, the hightest uptake of these elements was obtained from Sri Lunka ecotype. This experiment indicated the potential of vetiver grass as a biological wastewater treatment.