

Evaluating Phytoremediation Potential benchmarks of Medicinal Plants from Ashanti and Eastern Regions of Ghana.

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Abstract

Phytoremediation which is the process of applying plants to extract pollutants from the ecosystem has gained popularity as a possible antidote for cleaning up vicinities since it offers a cost-effective and environmentally friendly treatment. This study supplies benchmarks for hazardous metals (lead, arsenic, copper, cadmium and mercury) depending on extensive assessment of plant variety and effectiveness indicators. Niton XL3 GOLDD+ X-ray fluorescence (XRF) was used to analyze the soils for the presence of hazardous metals (Pb, As, Cu and Cd) while levels (Pb, As, Cu and Cd) in medicinal plants were analyzed using VARIAN SPECTRA AA220 Zeeman Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) (Varian Canada Inc.). Mercury determination was by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry employed in the RA-915M Zeeman mercury analyzer (Lumex, St. Petersburg, Russia). Soil samples gathered from sites in Ashanti Region manifested mean concentrations of 4.39, 4.85, 11.66, 6.69 and 0.0474 for Pb, As, Cu, Cd and Hg respectively whereas that of Eastern Region had 3.39, 6.40, 13.44, 6.02 and 0.06 for Pb, As, Cu, Cd and Hg respectively. The mean soil metal concentrations were below World Health Organization Maximum Permissible Limits (WHO/MPL) for the respective metals. About thirty-eight medicinal plants samples were analyzed. Levels of Pb, As, Cu, Cd evaluated in medicinal plants were below WHO MPL for the respective metals except that of Hg which possessed concentrations above WHO MPL. The translocated factor (TF), bioconcentration factor (BCF) and bioaccumulated coefficient (BAC) were calculated. The range of TF, BCF and BAC were: TF [Ashanti: $TF_{(Ashanti, Pb)} = (BDL-1.20)$, $TF_{(Ashanti, As)} = (0.78-3.87)$, $TF_{(Ashanti, Cu)} = (1.07-2.11)$, $TF_{(Ashanti, Cd)} = 0.13-11.88$ and $TF_{(Ashanti, Hg)} = 0.61-1.69$; Eastern: $TF_{(Eastern, Pb)} = (BDL-12.62)$, $TF_{(Eastern, As)} = (0.20-4)$, $TF_{(Eastern, Cd)} = (0.15-36.30)$ and $TF_{(Eastern, Hg)} = BDL-13.17$]; BCF [Ashanti: $BCF_{(Ashanti, Pb)} = (BDL-0.22)$, $BCF_{(Eastern, As)} = (0.11-0.32)$, $BCF_{(Eastern, Cu)} = (0.01-0.11)$, $BCF_{(Eastern, Cd)} = (BDL-0.03)$ and $BCF_{(Eastern, Hg)} = (0.53-2389.41)$ and BAC [Ashanti: $BAC_{(Ashanti, Pb)} = (BDL-0.14)$, $BAC_{(Ashanti, As)} = (0.04-0.65)$, $BAC_{(Ashanti, Cu)} = (BDL-0.07)$, $BAC_{(Ashanti, Cd)} = BDL-0.20$ and $BAC_{(Ashanti, Hg)} = (2.01-191.70)$; Eastern: $BAC_{(Eastern, Pb)} = (BDL-0.26)$, $BAC_{(Eastern, As)} = (BDL-0.62)$, $BAC_{(Eastern, Cu)} = (BDL-1.05)$, $BAC_{(Eastern, Cd)} = (BDL-0.04)$ and BAC

(Eastern,Hg) = (BDL- 97.15). Calculated TF values showed that most of the medicinal plants from Ashanti Region exhibited high phytoextractive potential for As [3(60%) Ashanti Region > 8(53%) Eastern Region], Cu[(All,100%) Ashanti Region > 6(40%) Eastern Region], Cd [3(60%) Ashanti Region > 4(27%) Eastern Region] and Hg[2(40%) Ashanti Region > 4(27%) Eastern Region] than those of Eastern Region except that of Pb. Computed BCF values demonstrated medicinal plants from the two regions had phytoextractive potential for only Hg. Estimated BAC contents of medicinal plants from Ashanti Region all had phytoextractive potential for only Hg contrary to Eastern Region plants which had 5(15%) phytoextractive potential for only Hg. The medicinal plants from the two regions could serve as phytostabilizers for Hg. There occurred no significance difference in TF, BCF and BAC of medicinal plants from both Ashanti and Eastern Regions.

Keywords: Phytoremediation, Hazardous metals, Translocation factor, Bioaccumulation factor, Bioconcentration factor, Phytoextractive potential

1. Introduction

Anthropogenic activities produce extremely large quantities of pollutants including heavy metals into the ecosystem (Hameed et al., 2020). Despite the fact that selected pollutants exist naturally, human activities greatly increase their spread and accumulation in soil, water, and organisms. Sources such as mining activities, application of agriculture chemicals, indiscriminate disposal of e-waste to the environment, industrialization, urbanization, may contribute to the soaring concentrations of Potential Toxic Elements (PTE's) in the ecosystem. The PTE's adversely affect the ecosystem and human health, highlighting the urgent need to identify sources, understand impacts and develop effective solutions for a sustainable future (Nieder & Benbi, 2023). The PTE's such as cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), arsenic (As), nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr), mercury (Hg), copper (Cu), etc. pose risks to human health and the environment when occurring beyond World Health Organization (WHO) / Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) for heavy metals. High levels of heavy metals like Pb, As, Hg and Cd have toxic effects on the health of humans when consumed (Sarpong, 2025). These aforementioned harmful metals affect the kidneys and liver of humans at levels beyond permissible limits (Sarpong, 2025). For instance chronic exposure to Cd cause kidney damage resulting into kidney failure and may also lead to liver damage (Kim et al., 2021). Lead adversely affects the reproductive systems and cause brain damage in humans (Leon & Pacheco, 2020; WHO, 2024). Exposure of humans to excessive amounts of heavy metals are linked to Alzheimer, Parkinson's, vision impairment, dementia, etc (Li et al., 2019). Arsenic and Cr create cancers (Martinez et al., 2011; Braver-Sewrad et al., 2021). High exposure levels of Hg can also lead to liver damage (Rana et al., 2018). The heavy metals adversely affect the environment. For instance Hg upon entry into the environment through disintegration of rocks and from volcanic processes pollute water and soil and the entire environment (Natasha et al., 2020). Mercury may be absorbed into plants by means of the root hairs. Upon absorption most of the element remains in the roots while few is transferred to other organs of the plant. It adversely affects the plants at minimal levels and retards plant growth (Ahammad et al., 2018). Mercury also retards photosynthesis (Assad et al., 2016). Heavy metals can be toxic to hydrobiota resulting to death of species, contaminating aquatic ecosystems bringing about poor water quality, biomagnification, etc.

Due to problems contaminated areas pose to biota, various methods are applied to decontaminate such areas. Among the methods applied are: biological methods (bioremediation i.e. using microorganisms to break down / immobilize metal contaminants and phytoremediation i.e. applying plants to extract, stabilize, or change, heavy metals in soil), physical methods (soil vapour extraction, soil washing and thermal desorption) (Lee et al., 2021) and chemical methods (in situ chemical oxidation, in situ chemical reduction and chemical stabilization), etc. Since physical methods such as removal of soil disturbs the environment, relocation of wildlife and human population, regeneration of large quantities of contaminated waste and so on, better methods must be sought. The method must be eco-friendly, applicable to decontaminate a wide range of PTE's over large areas and cost-effective. It must be able to transform toxic chemicals into less deleterious ones. It should not demand expensive equipments in its operation. The aforementioned methods may be applied to extract metals from areas contaminated with, Pb, Cd, As, Hg, Cr, etc. Phytoremediation method meets the conditions mentioned. Plants employed for phytoremediation procedure may be a hyperaccumulator (specialized plants that can remove and concentrate extraordinarily high levels of specific metals in their tissues—often 100-1000 times higher than normal plants without showing symptoms of toxicity) (Kramers, 2010). Examples of hyperaccumulators and metals they can extract are written against it: *Pteris vittata* (Zn), *Brassica juncea* (Pb), *Alysum murale* (Ni), *Chromolaena odorata* (Zn and Cd).

Medicinal plants like other plants have the tendency to absorb minerals and other nutrients from the soil. In addition, they absorb heavy metals which most are of no importance to living organisms. The medicinal plants are of immense benefits to living organisms (humans and animals) since they possess phytoconstituents with therapeutic characteristics. The tendency of these medicinal plants to absorb and accumulate metals by way of translocation factor (TF), bioconcentration factor (BCF) and bioaccumulation coefficient were explored to ascertain the phytoextractive benchmarks of selected medicinal plants from Ashanti and Eastern Regions which served as medicinal plants harvesting sites. Also it would be established if the plants were hyperextractor, phytostabilizer, etc.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Areas

Gathering of samples took place at fifteen (15) sites in two regions namely Ashanti and Eastern. From Ashanti and Eastern regions seven (7) and eight (8) sites respectively were involved. Sites in Ashanti region included: Ejura (7° 23'0" N, 1° 22'0" W), Ayeduase - Kumasi (6° 40'0"N, 1° 34'0"W), Asante - Mampong (7° 4'0" N, 1° 24' 0" W), Konongo (6° 37'0" N, 1° 13'0" W), Donaso – Ejisu (6° 37'0" N, 1° 13'0" W), Kumawu (6° 37'0" N, 1° 13'0" W) and Tafo - Kumasi (6° 37'0" N, 1° 13'0" W) whilst that of Eastern region were: Adawso (6° 31' 5.6532" N, 0° 16' 12.7956" W), Nkawkaw (6° 32'44.664" N, 0° 45'46.0368" W) situated in Kwahu West Municipal, Kwahu-Bepong (6° 36'N 0° 43'W/6.600° N 0.717° W) and Kwahu-Asakraka (6° 37' 0" North, 0° 41'0" West) were all located in Kwahu South district, Bukuruwa (6° 40' 0" North, 0° 42' 0" W 0.750° W), Kwahu-Kotoso, Kwahu-Ankoma and Kwahu - Tafo all on coordinates (6° 40'N 0° 45'W/6.667° N) in Kwahu East District. The map of the sampling areas were as indicated in the Figure 1.

Farming activities such as growing of crops were embarked upon in the sampling sites. During these activities inorganic fertilizers containing elevated amounts of Cd, Pb and As were applied to the crops to boost yield. Also micronutrient fertilizers possessing low quantities of Cu were added to the soil. Fertilizers containing low amounts of Cd were added. Heavy metals in the environment might be absorbed by the crops. The crops were protected through the use of pesticides containing As (arsenic trioxide and lead arsenate), fungicides possessing Cu (copper oxychloride), and so on. The existence of these heavy metals cause soaring of those toxic metals in the vicinity. Heavy metals in sites near urban towns such as those in Kumasi arose from industrial origins (Akoto et al., 2017). Also illegal mining activities were embarked upon closer to some of the sites,

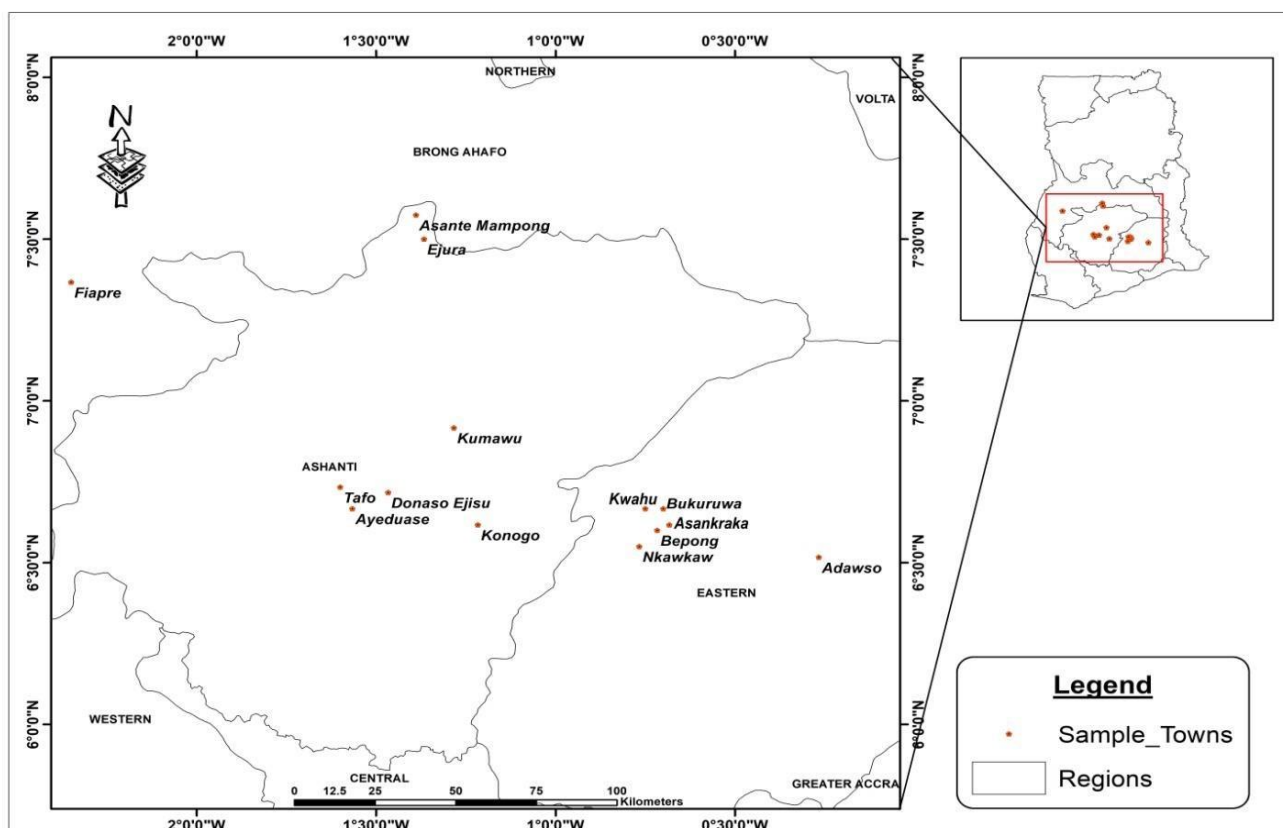


Figure 1: Map showing Areas of study (Sarpong,2025).

The medicinal plants of interest gathered, family, parts of plant and ethnomedical uses were as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 Medicinal Plants Used in the Study

| Name of Medicinal Plant | Family | Parts of Used | Ethno-medical uses |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i> | Leguminosae- Caesalpinioidea | leaves, root | Dysentery, abortion, Fracture, pelvic congestion |
| <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> | Lamiaceae | leaves | Dysentery, malaria, sinusitis, allergic, fever, rhinitis, constipation |
| <i>Carapa procera</i> | Meliaceae | bark | Asthma, cough |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Dialium guineense</i> | Leguminosae- Caesalpinioidea | bark, root | Piles |
| <i>Piliostigma thonningia</i> | Leguminosae- Caesalpinioidea | leaves | Uterine hemorrhage |
| <i>Afzelia Africana</i> | Leguminosae- Caesalpinioidea | bark, leaves | Rheumatic joint disease |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> | Celestraceae | leaves, root | Convulsion, piles |
| <i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> | Phyllanthaceae | leaves, bark, | Rheumatic pain, oedema, mouth wash, dysentery, diarrhoea, intestinal problem |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | Periplocaceae | leaves, root, stem | Snake-bite |
| <i>Canthium glabrifolium</i> | Lamiaceae | stem, leaves | Palpitation of heart, placenta retention |
| <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> | Meliaceae | bark | Convulsion, arthritis, boils, hemorrhoids |
| <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> | Boraginaceae | root | Piles, folliculitis |
| <i>Kigelia Africana</i> | Bignoniaceae | bark, leaves | Arthritis, ear-ache, otitis media |
| Eastern Region | | | |
| <i>Morinda lucida</i> | Rubiaceae | bark, leaves, root | Dysentery, malaria, amenorrhoea |
| <i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> | Pereplocaceae | root, leaves | Antimalaria, antipyretic |
| <i>Adenia cissampeloides</i> | Passifloraceae | stem, leaves, | Anaemia, ulcers bronchitis, dysentery, malaria, fever |
| <i>Monodora myristica</i> | Annonaceae | seed | Anaemia, hemorrhoids, sexual weakness, wound |
| <i>Paullinia pinnata</i> | Sapindaceae | root | Cellulitis, sexual weakness, cough, dysentery |
| <i>Mitragya stipulosa</i> | Rubiaceae | bark leaves | Ulcer, chest pain, kidney oedema, rheumatism |
| <i>Clausena anisata</i> | Rutaceae | leaves, stem | Arthritis, asthma, laxative (children) |
| <i>Markhamia lutea</i> | Bigononiaceae | bark, leaves | Rheumatism, wound |
| <i>Olex subscorpiodea</i> | Olcaceae | leaves, stem, root | Hypertension, infective hepatitis |
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | Bignoniaceae | root, leaves, bark | Dysentery, stomachache, foetus (unable to develop) |
| <i>Antiaris Africana</i> | Moraceae | bark | Syphilis, sore throat, expulsion of placenta |
| <i>Desmodium adscendens</i> | Leguminosae- Papilionoidea | leaves | Asthma, diarrhea |
| <i>Pseudocedrella kotschy</i> | Meliaceae | bark, leaves | Asthma |
| <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | Asteraceae | leaves | Convulsion, conjunctivitis (eye inflammation) |
| <i>Diodea scandens</i> | Rubiaceae | leaves | Antimicrobial |
| <i>Bidens pilosa</i> | Compositae | leaves | Epidermophyton of skin, urticaria (allergy) |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <i>Cneitis ferruginea</i> | Connaraceae | leaves, root | Anaemia, cough, Morasmus |
| <i>Lecaniodiscus cupaniodes</i> | Sapindaceae | bark, leaves | Cough |
| <i>Lippia multiflora</i> | Verbenaceae | leaves | Epilepsy |
| <i>Trichilia heudelotti</i> | Meliaceae | root, stem, leaves | Arthritis, insanity cough, abdominal pain, dysmenorrhoea, leucorrhoea |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | Asteraceae | bark, leaves, root, | Fever, hard labour, colds, headache, anthelmintic, |
| <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | Apocynaceae | leaves, root, stem | Rheumatism, arthritis, hypertension, sexual weakness, constipation |
| <i>Combretum smeathmannii</i> | Combretaceae | leaves | Rheumatism, helmenthiasis, Chest pain, |
| <i>Cassia podocarpa</i> | Leguminosae-Caesalpinioideae | leaves | Gonorrhoea |
| <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | Asteraceae | leaves | Jaundice |

Collection and Preparation of Soil and Medicinal Plant Samples

Debris at soil sampling sites were weeded and soil samples gathered at a depth of 0 – 15 cm (Feng et al., 2018) using soil auger at locations where medicinal plants were procured. Thirty-eight (38) different soil samples were gathered from the study sites in triplicates. Soil samples were collected at a radius of 5 m from the location of the medicinal plant of interest. Soils were dug and mixed to get a composite sample. Soil samples were placed in clean acid-washed receptacles. Soil samples were air-dried at room temperature for seven days to reduce amount of soil moisture since higher content disturbs the analysis using XRF (Zand et al., 2020).

Purposive sampling was carried out after consultation with herbal practitioners in Kumasi to know medicinal plants they had been employing in their trade and their habitats. Information gathered from herbal practitioners on medicinal plant species were documented. Some communities in the Eastern region were at less distant from each other. For instance, Kwahu-Asakraka, Kwahu-Bepong, Kwahu-Kotoso, Bukuruwa and Kwahu-Tafo were at a minimum distance of 10 km apart. These aforementioned towns were about 30 km and 34 km from Nkawkaw and Kwahu-Ankoma respectively. Adawso was at a farthest distance of 101 km from Nkawkaw. Kumasi the capital of Ashanti region is approximately 56 km from Asante-Mampong, Kumawu, Konongo but 5 km, 12 km, 25 km and 112.8 km from Tafo, Ayeduase, Donaso-Ejisu and Ejura respectively. Location and gathering of medicinal plant samples followed the approach employed by herbal practitioners during their normal collection practices, i.e. searching purposely for the medicinal plants of interest. The initial step in sample gathering was a survey embarked upon in the selected communities escorted by a botanist. This was followed by searching farmlands, secondary forests, sacred groves and home gardens back yard gardens for the medicinal plants. On finding any of the medicinal plants of interest, they were identified, and parts (stems, branches, roots, seeds) claimed to have therapeutic properties were gathered under the

supervision of a botanist. The medicinal plants identified were tagged (individual plants were given codes and attached to medicinal plants of interest for easy identification). Specimen vouchers were kept at Akenten Appiah-Menka University of Skills Training and Entrepreneurial Development (AAM-USTED), College of Agriculture Education, Asante – Mampong. Samples were placed in labeled receptacles and transported to the laboratory.

Medicinal plant samples gathered were washed with distilled water to free them from dirt. They were air-dried and further oven dried at a temperature of 40°C for two days and pulverized using pestle and mortar. Samples were sieved using 25 mm mesh, kept in clean receptacles and kept in a refrigerator. The sieved samples were kept in coded receptacles awaiting analysis.

Determination of hazardous metals content of soils

Samples gathered from sites were air-dried. Samples were crushed using pestle and mortar. They were sieved using 250 µm mesh size using USA Standard Testing Sieve ASTM E 11. Samples were placed in coded receptacles. Levels of metals were determined using a Niton XL3t Gold field portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer using USEPA Method 6200 (US EPA, 2007). Prior to employing XRF analyzer for soil sample analysis a system check of the equipment was carried out and a NIST 2709a reference material was run. This produced recovery of $\geq 75 \pm 5\%$ always. The reproducibility tests performed generated acceptable average relative percent difference (21% for As, 11% for Cu, 13% for Pb and 7.7% for Cd). Niton XL3 GOLDD+ X-ray fluorescence (XRF) was used to analyze the soils for the presence of hazardous metals (Pb, As, Cu and Cd) excluding mercury, in a portion of sieved soil filled to a three - quarter full of a polyethene container. A triplicate sample analysis was carried out and the average of the readings computed.

Soil Mercury Analysis

Soil mercury determination depended on atomization of mercury in the Lumex PYRO-915+ pyrometer and subsequent determination by atomic absorption spectrometry employed in the RA-915M Zeeman mercury analyzer (Lumex, St. Petersburg, Russia).

Amounts of dried soil samples ranging (0.2 – 0.5g) were weighed using an analytical balance and placed into an injection spoon of the PYRO-915+ attachment. The mercury analyzer was run at an airflow rate of 1 L/min and has a detection limit of 0.0005 mg/kg.

Mercury content in the sample was found from the integrated analytical signal with due account of the pre-set calibration coefficient from the activated charcoal reference material (Cat: 500292 Lumex, Russia).

Digestion and Analysis of Medicinal Plant Samples

Medicinal plant samples were subjected to dry ashing. A known weight of medicinal plants samples were placed in porcelain crucibles and dried at 110°C. The ash was moistened using magnesium nitrate. Ashing commenced in a controlled muffled furnace at 450°C for 24 hours until organic components

were thoroughly oxidized. Ash of each selected sample was dissolved in 20 mL of HNO₃ and perchloric (HClO₄) acids mixture in the ratio of 9:4 in a 200 mL digestion tube. It was then heated using a block digester to ensure complete dissolution of ash in acid. Heating continued until brown fumes of nitric acid stopped and solution turned clear. Digestion was stopped and distilled water added to obtain a total volume of 20 mL. Solution was filtered through a 0.45 µm pore size membrane filter paper. Analyte was poured into a beaker and the capillary dipped into it, the analyte was aspirated with the VARIAN SPECTRA AA220 Zeeman Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS) (Varian Canada Inc.). Determinations of the various metals (triplicates) in each sample were then carried out and mean values recorded.

Quality Control

To make sure samples were free from contaminants which would affect the results all glasswares and receptacles were washed with distilled water. They were further cleaned with 10 % nitric acid solution. They were rinsed thoroughly with Milli-Q water, dried and kept in dessicator. All reagents were Merck chemicals, Germany analytical grade.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF), Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC) and Translocation Factor of Hazardous Metals

Phytoremediation is one of the classical ways of evaluating the capability of plants to absorb hazardous metals from the soil. It tends to measure the easiness or difficulty for plant to absorb nutrients and store it within its parts. Bioconcentration factor is estimated on the ability of plants to remove metal compounds from soil whereas the translocation is the ability of the plant to transfer the compound from plant root to other organs of the plant.

In order to evaluate the phytoremediation efficiency of the medicinal plants used for analysis, BCF, BAC (Porter et al., 2010) and TF were considered and evaluated.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

The bioconcentration factor (BCF) is represented as the ratio of plant roots to soil, calculated as follows:
Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)=[Metals]_{roots} / [Metals]_{soil}

(Yoon et al., 2006)

Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC)

The bioaccumulation coefficient is expressed as the ratio of plant shoot to that of soil, represented as follows:

Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC)=[Metals]_{shoots} / [Metals]_{soil}

(BAC) (Cui et al., 2007; Li et al., 2007)

Translocation factor (TF)

The translocation factor is determined as a ratio of the heavy metal in plant shoot to that in plant root represented as follows:

$$\text{Translocation Factor (TF)} = \frac{[\text{Metals}]_{\text{shoots}}}{[\text{Metals}]_{\text{roots}}}$$

(Cui et al., 2007; Li et al., 2007)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Table 2 and Table 3 depicted the variation in levels of hazardous metals in soils and medicinal plants from medicinal plants sampling sites in towns from Ashanti and Eastern Regions. The normal levels of Pb, As, Cu, Cd and Hg in the soils and medicinal plants were : Pb (2-300) µg/g, As (0.1-40) µg/g, Cd (0.01- 2) µg/g (Radojevic and Bashkin, 2006), Cu (5-30mg/kg) (Okieimen and Wuana, 2011) and Hg (0.5 - 5 mg/kg) (Kabata-Pendiata, 2011) and Pb (0.20 -20) µg/g, As (0.02-20) µg/g, Cd (0.1-2.4) µg/g, (Radojevic and Bashkin, 2006), Cu (10) µg/g and Hg (<0.005-0.02) µg/g respectively. The calculated mean Pb, As, Cu and Hg levels in the soils fell within normal range except that of Cd. The levels of hazardous metals (Pb, As, Cu, Cd and Hg) fell within that of normal levels for medicinal plants except that Hg.

Table 2 Concentration of Hazardous Metals in Soil Samples (Ashanti and Eastern Regions) in mg/kg

| Town | Ashanti Region | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Concentration ± SD (mg/kg) | | | | |
| | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| Kumasi | 3.66±1.85 | 6.55±1.03 | 11.02±2.89 | 7.11±1.04 | 0.0164±0.002 |
| | 3.19±1.32 | 2.54±0.23 | 8.87±1.86 | 6.03±1.02 | 0.0463 ± 0.01 |
| | 3.50±1.82 | 4.42±0.95 | 10.19±2.54 | 6.35±1.21 | 0.0537 ± 0.02 |
| Mean | 3.45 | 4.50 | 10.02 | 6.50 | 0.04 |
| Ejura | 3.93±1.45 | 3.37±0.65 | 8.87±1.78 | 4.29±0.90 | 0.0488 ± 0.01 |
| | 3.32±1.05 | 6.57±1.85 | 11.37±3.24 | 5.31±0.54 | 0.1048 ± 0.03 |
| | 2.93±0.53 | 2.37±0.56 | 8.87±0.91 | 5.29±0.49 | 0.004± 0.001 |
| | 6.61±2.21 | 2.99±0.43 | 9.04±1.92 | 6.96±1.23 | 0.0580 ± 0.01 |
| | 3.43±1.23 | 7.52±1.97 | 9.90±1.84 | 6.83±1.01 | 0.0165±0.003 |
| Mean | 4.04 | 4.56 | 9.61 | 5.74 | 0.05 |
| Donaso-Ejisu | 11.22±2.8 | 3.57±2.17 | 23.20±3.62 | 5.88±0.57 | 0.0722 ± 0.02 |
| | 3.36±1.04 | 5.85±1.89 | 15.25±4.17 | 6.47±0.65 | 0.0455 ± 0.01 |
| Mean | 7.29 | 4.71 | 19.23 | 6.18 | 0.06 |
| Asante-Mampong | 4.15±2.02 | 6.72±1.15 | 13.20±3.65 | 15.28±3.01 | 0.0704 ± 0.01 |
| Mean | 4.15 | 6.72 | 13.20 | 15.21 | 0.0704 |
| Kumawu | 3.38±1.24 | 6.73±0.94 | 9.29±2.02 | 5.53±1.30 | 0.0498±0.001 |
| Mean | 3.38 | 6.73 | 9.29 | 5.53 | 0.0498 0. |
| Konongo | 4.37±2.51 | 3.83±0.23 | 12.54±3.35 | 5.58±1.10 | 0.0303 ± 0.01 |
| Mean | 4.37 | 3.83 | 12.54 | 5.58 | 0.0303 |
| Mean (Ashanti Region) | 4.39 | 4.85 | 11.66 | 6.69 | 0.0474 |

| Eastern Region | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Kwahu-Bepong | 3.52±0.82 | 6.47±0.94 | 15.06±3.35 | 5.39 ±1.21 | 0.0832 ± 0.02 |
| | 2.52±0.54 | 5.47±1.03 | 16.06±3.35 | 4.39±1.34 | 0.0617 ± 0.03 |
| | 3.76±0.73 | 5.53±2.03 | 20.65±3.81 | 5.52±1.51 | 0.0243 ± 0.01 |
| | 2.01±0.43 | 2.77±0.65 | 9.11±1.21 | 6.34±2.30 | 0.0823 ± 0.03 |
| Mean | 2.95 | 5.06 | 15.22 | 5.41 | 0.06 |
| Kwahu-Asakraka | 3.68±1.02 | 5.27±1.00 | 12.56±3.31 | 5.60±1.31 | 0.0512 ± 0.01 |
| | 3.43±0.75 | 5.86±1.01 | 9.50±2.03 | 5.64±1.31 | 0.0427 ± 0.02 |
| | 3.02±1.00 | 3.14±0.65 | 7.67±2.23 | 4.23±0.98 | 0.0354 ± 0.01 |
| | 4.06±2.04 | 7.63±1.12 | 16.36±4.84 | 6.91±1.33 | 0.0643 ± 0.02 |
| | 3.84±0.67 | 6.65±1.05 | 20.53±4.32 | 6.86±0.89 | 0.0068 ± 0.002 |
| | 4.01±1.02 | 4.46±1.10 | 12.82±2.22 | 10.01±3.11 | 0.0595 ± 0.02 |
| | 3.17±0.75 | 4.60±0.90 | 10.04±2.45 | 4.27±2.01 | 0.0443 ± 0.01 |
| | 3.52±0.68 | 2.83±0.51 | 10.81±2.52 | 10.01±3.67 | 0.0526 ± 0.02 |
| | 3.39±0.79 | 4.85±0.92 | 9.14 ±1.12 | 5.48±2.02 | 0.0420 ± 0.001 |
| | 3.37±0.81 | 4.65±0.76 | 9.76 ±1.23 | 6.27±2.01 | 0.0350 ± 0.011 |
| Mean | 3.45 | 4.79 | 11.80 | 6.85 | 0.05 |
| Kwahu-Ankoma | 2.61±0.46 | 6.14±1.45 | 8.23±1.02 | 6.23 ±1.12 | 0.0442 ± 0.02 |
| | 2.71±0.64 | 2.21±1.47 | 8.50 ±0.92 | 5.23±1.02 | 0.0085±0.003 |
| | 3.91±0.73 | 3.08±0.67 | 10.79±2.04 | 7.46±2.03 | 0.0033 ± 0.001 |
| Mean | 3.08 | 3.81 | 9.17 | 6.31 | 0.02 |
| Kwahu-Tafo | 3.37±0.66 | 2.82±0.91 | 10.59±2.92 | 7.56±1.01 | 0.0417 ± 0.03 |
| Mean | 3.37 | 2.82 | 10.59 | 7.56 | 0.0417 |
| Bukuruwa | 3.77±0.67 | 11.01±1.13 | 10.01±2.01 | 5.90±2.01 | 0.0223 ± 0.01 |
| Mean | 3.77 | 11.01 | 10.01 | 5.90 | 0.0223 |
| Kwahu-Kotoso | 3.44±0.32 | 5.24±1.00 | 11.10±3.29 | 5.51±2.22 | 0.0493±0.01 |
| | 3.50±0.01 | 14.80±1.54 | 56 ±11.09 | 6.04±2.44 | 0.2967 ± 0.05 |
| Mean | 3.47 | 10.02 | 33.55 | 5.78 | 0.173 |
| Nkawkaw | 4.06±2.49 | 5.37±1.23 | 9.10 ±2.32 | 5.48±1.51 | 0.0347 ± 0.001 |
| | 3.34±0.32 | 3.33±1.01 | 8.61±1.45 | 5.02±1.67 | 0.0858 ± 0.03 |
| Mean | 3.70 | 4.35 | 8.86 | 5.25 | 0.06 |
| Adawso | 3.32±0.67 | 9.37±1.21 | 8.32±1.34 | 5.091±0.47 | 0.0693 ± 0.02 |
| Mean | 3.32 | 9.37 | 8.32 | 5.091 | 0.0693 |
| Mean (EasternRegion) | 3.39 | 6.40 | 13.44 | 6.02 | 0.06 |

Source : (Sarpong et al., 2022)

Table 3 Concentration of Hazardous Metals in Medicinal Plant Samples from Ashanti and Eastern Regions in mg/kg

| Medicinal Plant | Plant Part | Town | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Ashanti Region | | | | | | | |
| <i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i> | leaves | Kumasi | BDL | 1.20±0.450 | 0.19±0.210 | 1.2411±0.001 | 0.5434±0.0021 |
| | root | | 0.0579±0.000 | 0.31±0.011 | 0.09±0.000 | 0.1045±0.000 | 0.3211±0.1211 |
| | | | 8 | 0 | 2 | 7 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> | leaves | | 0.2004±0.000 2 | 1.64±0.012 0 | 0.39±0.001 1 | 0.0179±0.001 1 | 4.66±1.0121 |
| <i>Carapa procera</i> | bark | | 0.032±0.0004 1 | 3.11±0.003 0 | 0.17±0.111 0 | 0.1295±0.000 9 | 0.6531±0.1211 |
| <i>Dialium guineense</i> | bark | Ejura | 0.4826±0.000 5 | 1.15±0.110 3 | 0.31±0.000 2 | 0.1345±0.001 7 | 0.6213±0.1211 |
| | root | | 0.4032±0.000 6 | 0.52±0.115 0 | 0.18±0.002 1 | 0.1075±0.000 7 | 0.8121±0.0001 |
| <i>Piliostigma thonningia</i> | leaves | | 0.216±0.0005 3 | 1.23±0.110 1 | 0.65±0.112 1 | 0.0243±0.001 9 | 0.6213±0.0003 |
| <i>Afzelia Africana</i> | bark | | 0.1830±0.000 7 | 0.56±0.112 1 | 0.14±0.001 1 | 0.1676±0.001 2 | 4.8100±0.2111 |
| | leaves | | 0.2054±0.000 3 | 0.74±0.300 1 | 0.10±0.100 1 | 0.1320±0.000 1 | 2.1121±0.1101 |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> | root | | 0.2152±0.001 1 | 1.03±0.100 2 | 0.26±0.110 3 | 0.1345±0.000 5 | 0.2400±0.0211 |
| | leaves | | 0.1121±0.100 1 | 0.43±0.111 3 | 0.53±0.012 1 | 0.4112±0.110 1 | 0.3500±0.1021 |
| <i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> | leaves | | 0.3738±0.000 3 | 0.69±0.111 2 | 0.32±0.010 3 | 0.0466±0.003 1 | 20.0900±2.012 1 |
| | bark | | 0.3990±0.000 8 | 0.97±0.112 1 | 0.13±0.000 1 | BDL | 0.2110±0.0041 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | leaves | Asante- | 0.1241±0.000 9 | 1.34±0.121 1 | 0.29±0.000 2 | 0.0195±0.002 6 | 4.0123±0.0003 |
| | root | Mampong | 0.2651±0.000 9 | 0.37±0.211 0 | 0.27±0.131 1 | 0.1498±0.000 8 | 6.6000±1.2123 |
| | stem | g | 0.0105±0.000 2 | 0.29±0.012 3 | 0.29±0.000 3 | 0.0383±0.000 3 | 5.1032±0.2321 |
| <i>Canthium glabrifolium</i> | leaves | Konongo | 0.5904±0.000 8 | 0.90±0.011 3 | 0.15±0.011 4 | 0.0498±0.002 3 | 0.1100±0.0002 |
| | stem | | 0.5557±0.000 4 | 0.28±0.003 1 | 0.07±0.000 1 | 0.0192±0.000 5 | 4.8100±1.0022 |
| <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> | bark | Donaso-Ejisu | 0.8297±0.001 9 | 0.78±0.412 1 | 0.07±0.000 1 | 0.0938±0.000 2 | 0.2200±0.0201 |
| <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> | root | | 0.3213±0.000 3 | 0.93±0.110 1 | 0.12±0.122 1 | 0.0131±0.003 5 | 3.0121±0.4211 |
| <i>Kigelia Africana</i> | bark | Kumawu | 0.3990±0.000 4 | 1.43±0.011 2 | 0.25±0.021 1 | 0.1199±0.000 5 | 0.1500±0.0111 |
| | leaves | | 0.0658±0.003 5 | 0.46±0.031 1 | 0.14±0.001 1 | 0.1530±0.001 1 | 0.1146±0.0002 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| <i>Morinda lucida</i> | bark | Kwahu-Bepong | BDL | 1.35±0.012 1 | 0.30±0.012 1 | 0.0836±0.000 3 | 0.5523±0.2111 |
| | leaves | | 0.1301±0.111 0 | 0.73±0.003 2 | 0.82±0.112 1 | 0.0651±0.011 2 | 0.2321±0.0112 |
| | root | | 0.1905±0.001 1 | 0.88±0.001 1 | 0.20±0.111 2 | 0.1040±0.001 7 | 0.5432±0.0121 |
| <i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> | leaves | | 0.6088±0.000 9 | 0.55±0.213 1 | 0.18±0.121 2 | 0.1116±0.000 2 | 1.6121±0.2112 |
| | root | | 0.3824±0.000 6 | 1.19±0.112 1 | 0.35±0.112 1 | 0.0246±0.001 1 | 3.900±0.0211 |
| <i>Adenia cissampeloides</i> | stem | | 0.2810±0.000 3 | 1.72±0.001 2 | 0.08±0.101 1 | 1.0596±0.011 5 | 5.3100±0.0312 |
| | leaves | | 0.0756±0.000 3 | 1.58±0.211 1 | 0.32±0.112 1 | 0.0562±0.000 7 | 3.9210±0.0004 |
| | root | | 0.1923±0.007 5 | 0.43±0.000 1 | 0.34±0.003 1 | 0.1089±0.000 6 | 0.4031±0.0012 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Monodora myristica</i> | seed | Kwahu-Asakraka | 0.1744±0.000 3 | 0.73±0.311 1 | 0.14±0.112 2 | 0.0444±0.002 2 | 0.1100±0.0001 |
| <i>Paullinia pinnata</i> | root | | 0.3824±0.000 4 | 0.73±0.002 3 | 0.11±0.101 1 | 0.0913±0.000 5 | 4.5342±0.1121 |
| <i>Mitragyna stipulosa</i> | bark | | 0.4826±0.000 9 | 0.84±0.112 0 | 0.11±0.001 1 | 0.1982±0.001 1 | 4.4100±0.1211 |
| | leaves | | 0.3203±0.000 1 | 0.77±0.121 0 | 0.19±0.102 2 | 0.0480±0.000 9 | 2.2113±0.1113 |
| <i>Clausena anisata</i> | stem | | 0.1713±0.000 8 | 1.93±0.121 1 | 0.24±0.117 2 | 0.1778±0.000 3 | 3.1232±0.2310 |
| | leaves | | BDL | 0.68±0.131 0 | 0.14±0.111 2 | 0.1371±0.001 1 | 2.1282±0.2211 |
| <i>Markhamia lutea</i> | bark | | 0.5488±0.000 3 | 0.55±0.210 1 | 0.61±0.110 3 | 0.0624±0.001 3 | 0.41±0.1213 |
| | leaves | | 0.0737±0.001 0 | 1.76±0.211 1 | 0.29±0.111 0 | 0.1486±0.000 5 | 0.6711±0.0032 |
| <i>Olex subscorpiodea</i> | leaves | | 0.2940±0.000 8 | 1.82±0.121 3 | 0.19±0.113 1 | 0.0211±0.001 5 | 5.1100±0.2101 |
| | stem | | 0.1545±0.000 6 | 0.57±0.231 2 | 0.11±0.211 1 | 0.1015±0.000 4 | 0.2300±0.1121 |
| | root | | 0.7879±0.000 3 | 0.75±0.211 1 | 0.18±0.110 2 | 0.1422±0.000 3 | 18.1400±2.011 |
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | leaves | | 0.5315±0.000 5 | 0.34±0.112 1 | 0.15±0.001 1 | 0.1216±0.000 4 | 0.4352±0.0211 |
| | bark | | 0.1566±0.000 4 | 1.69±0.002 1 | 0.25±0.031 1 | 0.1422±0.000 8 | 1.5001±0.3120 |
| | root | | 0.0421±0.000 1 | 1.69±0.112 1 | 0.25±0.011 2 | 0.1422±0.000 8 | 0.6211±0.0112 |
| <i>Antiaris Africana</i> | bark | | 0.5026±0.000 6 | 0.14±0.102 1 | 0.10±0.121 1 | 0.1422±0.009 | 0.3300±0.1212 |
| <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | leaves | | 0.5973±0.000 9 | 0.50±0.110 2 | 0.30±0.211 1 | 0.0674±0.004 | 1.7700±0.0021 |
| <i>Diodea scandence</i> | leaves | | 0.8911±0.213 1 | 0.91±0.001 2 | 1.02±0.002 3 | 0.2104±0.010 | 4.7200±1.3210 |
| <i>Bidens pilosa</i> | leaves | | 0.0451±0.000 2 | 1.24±0.211 1 | 0.32±0.110 2 | BDL | 0.0330±0.1212 |
| <i>Cneitis ferruginea</i> | leaves | Kwahu-Tafo | 0.5710±0.001 2 | 0.91±0.010 3 | 0.22±0.110 1 | 0.0937±0.003 9 | 4.2541±0.2112 |
| | root | | BDL | 0.45±0.110 1 | 0.33±0.001 2 | 0.1065±0.000 8 | 5.2800±0.3111 |
| <i>Lecaniodiscus cupaniodes</i> | bark | Bukuruwa | 0.9029±0.000 6 | 1.24±0.122 1 | 0.28±0.310 1 | 0.1269±0.000 9 | 3.0012±0.0121 |
| | leaves | | BDL | 0.50±0.00 12 | 0.30±0.210 1 | 0.1524±0.000 9 | 0.2105±0.1121 |
| <i>Lippia multiflora</i> | leaves | Adawso | 0.5125±0.000 6 | 0.90±0.211 1 | 0.19±0.012 1 | 0.1575±0.001 6 | 4.1232±0.2311 |
| <i>Trichilia heudelotti</i> | root | Kwahu-Ankoma | 0.5026±0.004 | 0.70±0.002 1 | 0.14±0.001 1 | 0.1702±0.001 | 20.31±2.1212 |
| | leaves | | 0.3990±0.000 8 | 0.37±0.021 1 | 0.18±0.231 1 | 0.028±0.0013 | 0.5412±0.1211 |
| | stem | | 0.2614±0.000 4 | 1.47±0.200 1 | 0.21±0.114 1 | 0.1530±0.000 3 | 0.0009±0.0001 |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | bark | | BDL | 0.36±0.000 2 | 0.09±0.001 0 | 0.1089±0.000 6 | 0.1123±0.0001 |
| | leaves | | 0.2161±0.001 1 | 1.47±0.102 2 | 0.55±0.121 1 | 0.1023±0.000 3 | 0.4100±0.1221 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | root | | 0.0184±0.000 5 | 0.83±0.211 0 | 0.18±0.221 1 | 0.003±0.0006 1 | 2.3400±0.0011 |
| <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | root | | 0.4448±0.000 3 | 0.67±0.003 1 | 0.8812±0.0 2 | 0.1129±0.001 3 | 2.1133±0.1201 |
| | leaves | | 0.2353±0.000 1 | 1.58±0.011 1 | 0.11±0.301 1 | 0.0949±0.001 1 | 0.7212±0.2114 |
| <i>Combretum smeathmannii</i> | leaves | Kwahu-Kotoso | 0.3607±0.000 5 | 1.72±0.021 2 | 0.64±0.001 1 | 0.1088±0.002 2 | 0.8123±0.0001 |
| <i>Cassia podocarpa</i> | leaves | | 0.1744±0.000 2 | 0.92±0.121 1 | 0.311±0.00 1 | 0.0967±0.001 7 | 0.2500±0.2111 |
| <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | leaves | Nkawka w | 0.2160±0.000 5 | 0.65±0.000 2 | 0.67±0.110 2 | 0.0243±0.008 | 4.9700±0.0012 |
| <i>Pseudocedrella kotschy</i> | bark | | 0.2502±0.000 4 | 0.26±0.113 1 | 0.11±0.001 1 | 0.1575±0.009 | 0.5232±0.0003 |
| | leaves | | 0.5349±0.000 8 | 0.26±0.112 1 | 0.20±0.111 2 | 0.1093±0.008 | 0.2102±0.0211 |

Source : (Acheampong et al., 2024)

Phytoremediation Potential benchmarks

The estimation of BCF, BAC and TF help to identify the suitability of plants for phytoremediation. The phytoremediation comprises of the phyto-extraction or phyto-stabilization of the plant use. This is explained by the values of accumulation characteristics and the behaviour of translocation of metals in plants. According to (Fitz & Wenzel, 2002) when BCF, BAC and TF values > 1, it is considered promising phytoextractor, suitable for phytoextraction. When BCF and TF < 1, the plants are not suitable for phytoextraction / phytostabilization. Nevertheless, plants with BCF > 1 and TF < 1 are considered potential phytostabilizers (Mendez & Maier, 2008) suitable for phytostabilization (immobilization).

Translocation Factor (TF)

The medicinal plant samples gathered from different geographical locations exhibited variation in the movement of hazardous metals by way of TF, BCF and BAC and were as displayed in (Table 4 and Table 5), (Table 6 and Table 7) and (Table 8 and Table 9) respectively.

Table 4 Translocation Factor (TF) of Medicinal Plants from Ashanti Region

| Medicinal Plant | Town | Plant Part | Translocation factor | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|------|------|-------|------|
| | | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i> | Kumasi | leaves | BDL | 3.87 | 2.11 | 11.88 | 1.69 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | Asante-Mampong | leaves | 0.47 | 3.62 | 1.07 | 0.13 | 0.61 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | | stem | 0.04 | 0.78 | 1.07 | 0.26 | 0.77 |
| <i>Dialium guineense</i> | Ejura | bark | 1.20 | 2.21 | 1.72 | 1.25 | 0.77 |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> | | leaves | 0.52 | 0.42 | 2.04 | 3.06 | 1.46 |

The results for $TF_{(Ashanti)}$ were as presented in Table 4. The results indicated that, the medicinal plants gathered from Ashanti region were good phytoextractors and could be used for phytoextraction as their performance for extraction of hazardous metals were mostly found to be greater than 1. Majority (56%) of the medicinal plants recorded values above 1 for almost all of the hazardous metals.

The range of $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ was BDL - 1.20 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi and *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura respectively. With exception of *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura all the plants had $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)} < 1$ (Table 4). The $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ is a measure of amount of metal (Pb) transferred from root to shoot. Medicinal plant having high $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ indicated high amounts transferred and vice versa. *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)} = 1.20$) could be said to be phytoextractors for lead. Also *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura with high concentration of Pb may adversely affect the health of consumers when compared to the rest of the plant parts which had $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)} < 1$.

$TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ for the medicinal plants were in the order: *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) (BDL) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) (0.04) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) (0.47) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (stem)(0.52) < *Dialum guineense* (bark)(1.20).

The range of $TF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ was 0.78 - 3.87. The highest $TF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ was in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi with the lowest in *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves) from Ejura. Apart from *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong all the medicinal plants possess $TF_{(Ashanti,As)} > 1$. *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi, ($TF_{(Ashanti,As)} = 3.87$), *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong ($TF_{(Ashanti,As)} = 3.62$), *Dialum guineense* (bark) and Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,As)} = 2.21$) exhibited phytoextraction properties for arsenic. The order of harm the medicinal plants could cause consumers as a result of the presence of As would be *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi > *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong > *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura.

$TF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ for the medicinal plants were as shown: *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(3.87) > *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(3.62) > *Dialum guineense* (bark)(2.21) > *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) (0.78) > *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(0.42).

Copper exhibited a $TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ range of 1.07 – 2.11 in the medicinal plants. The maximum Cu was found in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi while the minimum was in *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong from *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong and *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura. Five medicinal plants had $TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} > 1$. These plants were *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} = 2.11$), *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} = 1.07$), *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) from Asante-Mampong ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} = 1.07$), *Dialum guineense* (stem) from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} = 1.72$) and *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves) from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)} = 2.04$). These were phytoextractors for copper. Medicinal plants with low Cu content would be preferred as raw materials in the preparation of herbal products since they would be less toxic.

$TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ observed was in the order: *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(2.11) > *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(2.04) > *Dialum guineense* (bark)(2.07) > *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem)(1.07) , *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(1.07).

Range of $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ in medicinal plants was 0.13 – 11.88. *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong and *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi showed lowest and maximum Cd levels respectively. Three medicinal plants namely *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} = 11.88$), *Dialum guineense* (bark) from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} = 1.25$) and *Maytenus senegalensis* leaves from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} = 3.06$) showed $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} > 1$. These plants were phytoextractors for Cd. The rest [*Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} = 0.13$) and *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) from Asante-Mampong, ($TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} = 0.26$) demonstrated $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)} < 1$. Due to low toxicity that might arise from low Cd levels *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem and leaves) from Asante-Mampong, would be preferred.

Calculated $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ demonstrated the order: *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(0.13) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem)(0.26) < *Dialum guineense* (bark)(1.25) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(3.06) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(11.88).

The range of $TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ levels was 0.61 – 1.69. *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante-Mampong and *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi exhibited lowest and highest $TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ levels respectively. Two medicinal plants had $TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)} > 1$ and were *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi ($TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)} = 1.69$) and *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves) from Ejura ($TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)} = 1.46$). The aforementioned medicinal plants were good phytoextractors for mercury. They would not be preferred in relation to those with $TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)} < 1$ in the preparation of herbal products.

$TF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ of the medicinal plants were: *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(0.61) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem)(0.77) < *Dialum guineense* (bark)(0.77) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(1.46) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(1.69). The Figure 2 is a plot of TF against selected plants from Ashanti Region.

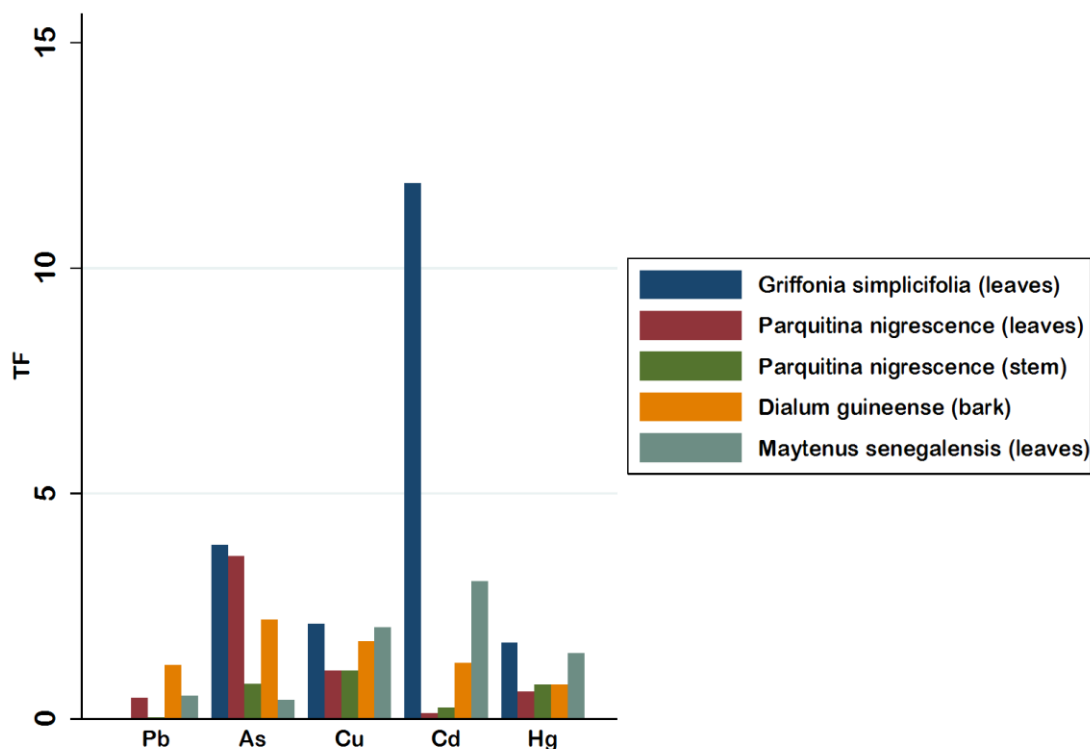


Figure 2: Translocation Factor (TF) - Ashanti Region

Table 5 Translocation Factor (TF) of Medicinal Plants from Eastern Region

| Medicinal Plant | Town | Plant Part | Translocation Factor | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Morinda lucida</i> | Kwahu-Bepong | bark | BDL | 1.53 | 1.50 | 0.80 | 1.02 |
| | | leaves | 0.68 | 0.83 | 4.10 | 0.63 | 0.43 |
| <i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> | | leaves | 1.59 | 0.46 | 0.51 | 4.54 | 0.41 |
| <i>Adenia cissampeloides</i> | | stem | 1.46 | 4.00 | 0.24 | 9.73 | 13.17 |
| | | leaves | 0.39 | 3.67 | 0.94 | 0.52 | 9.73 |
| <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | Kwahu-Ankoma | leaves | 0.53 | 2.36 | 0.12 | 0.84 | 0.34 |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | | bark | BDL | 0.43 | 0.50 | 36.30 | 0.05 |
| | | leaves | 11.74 | 1.77 | 3.06 | 34.10 | 0.18 |
| <i>Trichilia heudelotti</i> | | leaves | 0.79 | 0.53 | 1.29 | 0.16 | 0.03 |
| | | stem | 0.52 | 2.10 | 1.50 | 0.90 | BDL |
| <i>Cneitis ferruginea</i> | Kwahu-Tafo | leaves | BDL | 2.02 | 0.67 | 0.88 | 0.81 |
| <i>Olex subscorpiodea</i> | Kwahu-Asakraka | leaves | 0.37 | 2.43 | 1.06 | 0.15 | 0.28 |
| | | stem | 0.20 | 0.76 | 0.61 | 0.71 | 0.01 |
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | | leaves | 12.62 | 0.20 | 0.60 | 0.86 | 0.70 |
| | | bark | 3.72 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.42 |

On the part of Eastern region, arsenic, copper, and mercury were the only hazardous metals whose extraction recorded phytoextraction properties with majority of the medicinal plants (Table 5). This showed that, there was much phytoextractor in Ashanti region in comparison to Eastern region. This indicated that medicinal plants collected from Ashanti region posed much more risk to humans who ingested them.

The $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ for the medicinal plants fell within the range BDL – 12.62. *Morinda lucida* (bark) from Kwahu-Bepong, *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) from Kwahu- Ankoma, *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves) from Kwahu-Tafo and *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves), Kwahu-Asakraka recorded the lowest and highest $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ respectively. The $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ in these medicinal were above 1: *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} = 1.59$), *Adenia cissampeloides*, Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} = 1.46$), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves) from Ankoma ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} = 11.74$), *Spathodea campanulata* from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} = 12.46$) and *Spathodea campanulata* from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} = 3.72$). The aforementioned (i.e. $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} > 1$) and the result $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} > 1$ in *Dialium guineense* (bark) from Ejura was similar to TF values obtained in a study performed by (Nazir et al., 2011) in plants (*A. pungens*, *C. sativa*, *C. pennisetiformis*, *E. conyzanthus*, *I. hyderaceae* and *P. oleraceae* and *P. barbratum*) with $TF > 1$ from Pakistan.

The $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ in the remaining medicinal plant samples were less than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,Pb)} < 1$) (Table 5). $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ manifested these order:

Morinda lucida (bark)(BDL), *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves)(BDL), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) $< Olax subscorpiodea$ (stem)(0.20) $< Olax subscorpiodea$ (leaves)(0.37) $< Adenia cissampeloides$ (leaves)(0.39) $< Trichilia heudelotti$ (stem)(0.52) $< (Strophanthus hispidus$ (leaves)(0.53) $< Morinda lucida$ (leaves)(0.68) $< Trichilia heudelotti$ (0.79) $< Adenia cissampeloides$ (stem)(1.46) $< Cryptolepis sanguinolenta$ (leaves)(1.59) $< Spathodea campanulata$ (bark)(3.72) $< Microglossa pyrifolia$ (leaves) (11.74) $< Spathodea campanulata$ (leaves)(12.62).

The Table 5 showed $TF_{(Eastern,As)}$ range between 0.20 and 4. *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka recorded the lowest $TF_{(Eastern,As)}$ while *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong recorded the highest. *Morinda lucida* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} = 0.83$), *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} = 0.46$), *Olax subscorpiodea* (stem) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} = 0.76$) and *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} = 0.53$) and *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} = 0.20$) all had $TF_{(Eastern,As)}$ less than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} < 1$). The $TF_{(Eastern,As)}$ for the rest of the medicinal plants were greater than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,As)} > 1$) (Table 5).

($TF_{(Eastern,As)}$) for medicinal plants were: *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves)(0.20) $< Microglossa pyrifolia$ (bark)(0.43) $< Cryptolepis sanguinolenta$ (leaves)(0.46) $< Trichilia heudelotti$ (leaves)(0.53) $< Olax subscorpiodea$ (stem)(0.76) $< Morinda lucida$ (0.83) $< Morinda lucida$ (bark)(1.53) $< Microglossa pyrifolia$ (leave)(1.77) $< Spathodea campanulata$ (bark)(1.00) $< Cneitis ferruginea$ (leaves)(2.02) $< Trichilia heudelotti$ (leaves)(2.10) $< Strophanthus hispidus$ (2.36) $< Olax subscorpiodea$ (leaves)(2.43) $< Adenia cissampeloides$ (leaves)(3.67) $< Adenia cissampeloides$ (stem)(4.00).

Translocation factor for copper in the medicinal plants was in the range 0.12 – 4.10. *Strophanthus hispidus* (leaves) from Kwahu- Ankoma had the lowest $TF_{(Eastern,Cu)}$ with *Morinda lucida* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong recording the highest. *Morinda lucida* (bark) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 1.50$), *Morinda lucida* leaves from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 4.10$), *Olex subscorpiodea* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 1.06$), *Trichilia heudelotti* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 1.29$) and *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 1.50$) were all greater than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} > 1$) whereas the rest of the medicinal plants possessed $TF_{(Eastern,Cu)}$ less than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} < 1$) (Table 5). *Spathodea campanulata* had $TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} = 1$. The results (i.e $TF_{(Eastern,Cu)} > 1$) for Eastern Region plants mentioned and comparable results obtained from Ashanti Region (Table 4) were similar to findings of TF for Cu in a study conducted by (Nazair et al.,2011) in Pakistan.

$TF_{(Eastern,Cu)}$ for the medicinal plants were: *Strophanthus hispidus* (0.12) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves)(0.24) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark)(0.50) < *Spathodea campanulata*(leaves)(0.60) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (stem)(0.61) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves)(0.67) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves)(0.94) < *Spathodea campanulata* (bark)(1.00) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (leaves)(1.06) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (leaves)(1.29) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem)(1.50), *Morinda lucida* (bark)(1.50) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves)(3.06) < *Morinda lucida* (4.10).

The $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)}$ in medicinal plants was 0.15 – 36.30. Four of the medicinal plants had $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} > 1$. These were *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} = 4.54$), *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} = 9.73$), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} = 36.30$) and *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} = 34.10$). The plants with $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} > 1$ were phytoextractive for cadmium. The rest had $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)}$ less than 1 ($TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} < 1$) could be employed in manufacturing of herbal products whereas the reverse holds. *Spathodea campanulata* had $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)} = 1$.

The $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)}$ in medicinal plants were as shown: *Olex subscorpiodea* (leaves)(0.15) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (leaves)(0.16) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (leaves)(0.15) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves)(0.52) < *Morinda lucida* (leaves)(0.63) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (leaves)(0.71) < *Morinda lucida* (bark)(0.80) < *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves)(0.86) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves)(0.88) < *Trichilia heudelotti*(stem)(0.90) < *Spathodea campanulata* (bark)(1.00) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves)(4.54) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem)(9.73) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves)(34.10) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (36.30).

$TF_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ in the medicinal plants fell within BDL – 13.17 in *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem) from Kwahu-Ankoma and *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong respectively. *Morinda lucida* (bark) from Kwahu Bepong had $TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} = 1.02$, *Spathodea campanulata* (bark) from Kwahu-Asakraka ($TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} = 2.42$), *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} = 13.17$) and *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong ($TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} = 9.73$) were greater than one ($TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} > 1$). Plants with $TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} > 1$ were phytoextractor for Hg. Most of the medicinal plants (73%) had $TF_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ less than one ($TF_{(Eastern,Hg)} < 1$) (Table 2.2). They might serve as candidates for manufacturing of herbal products.

The $TF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ of (0.42-3.87) and $TF_{(Eastern,As)}$ of (0.20-4) were lower than $TF_{(As)}$ (0.02-19.60) in a study carried out in medicinal plants from Suame Magazine in Kumasi (Sarpong and Dartey,2017). $TF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ of (BDL-1.20) was below that of TF_{Pb} = (0.15-8.72) (Sarpong and Dartey,2017) which in turn was below $TF_{(Eastern,Pb)}$ of (BDL-12.62) in the current work. The present study revealed $TF_{(Eastern,Cd)}$ =(0.15-36.30) and $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ =(0.13-11.88) which were all higher than TF_{Cd} =(0.23-7) in a study conducted by Sarpong and Dartey in 2017.

Calculated $TF_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ were in the order: *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem)(BDL) < *Olax subscorpiodea* (stem)(0.01) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (leaves)(0.03) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark)(0.05) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves)(0.18) < *Olax subscorpiodea* (leaves)(0.28) < *Strophanthus hispidus* (leaves)(0.34) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves)(0.41) < *Morinda lucida* (leaves)(0.43) < *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves)(0.70) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves)(0.81) < *Morinda lucida* (bark)(1.02) < *Spathodea campanulata* (bark)(2.42) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves)(9.73) < *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem)(13.17). Figure 3 showed a plot of TF against metals in selected plants from Eastern Region.

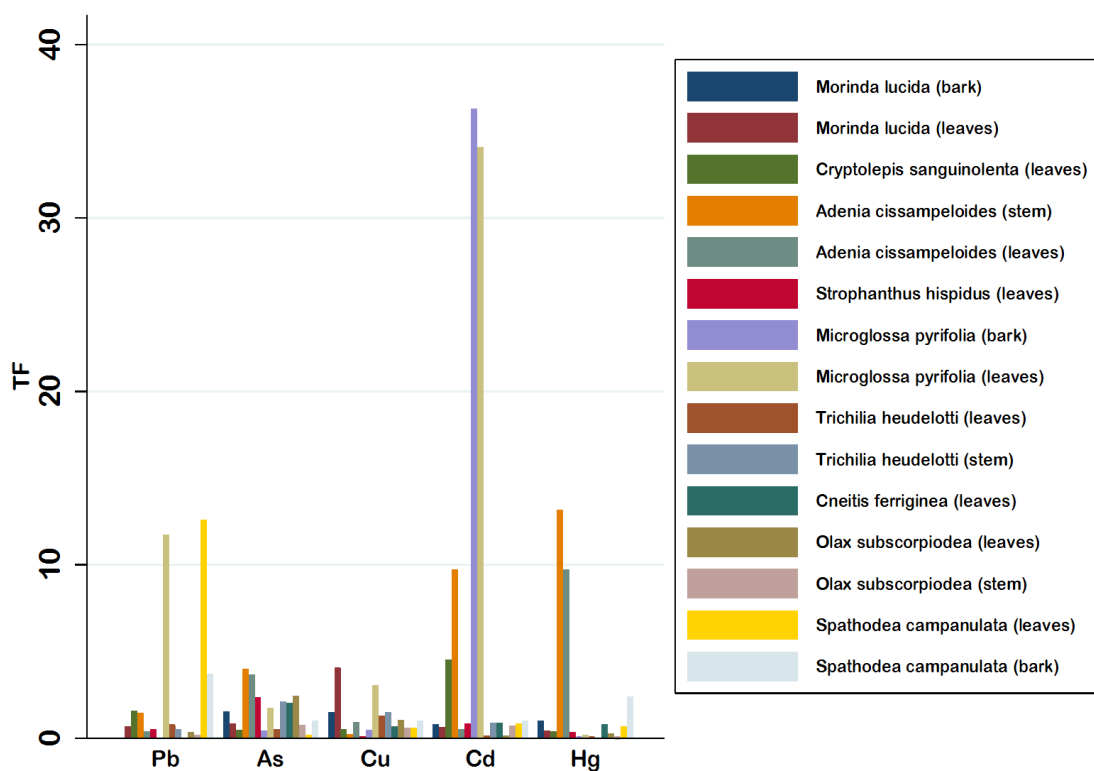


Figure 3: Translocation Factor (TF) - Eastern Region

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)

The BCF may be considered as the ability of the medicinal plant to accumulate the hazardous metal in its organs. $BCF > 1$ is a measure of how probable the organism is to bioaccumulate a hazardous metal. BCF of hazardous metals in various plants were as shown in Table 6 and Table 7 for Ashanti regions and Eastern regions respectively. BCF also enables one to ascertain amount of substance transferred from soil to roots. In our current study the amount of hazardous metal transferred from soil to medicinal plants. Based on this, $BCF > 1$ were found in mercury for Ashanti region with none of the medicinal plants or the hazardous metals recording more than 50% accumulations. All the plants were possible

phytoextractors for Hg. The ranges of BCF for the hazardous metals were: $BCF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ (0.02 – 0.10), $BCF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ (0.06 – 0.43), $BCF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ (0.01 – 0.03), $BCF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ (0 – 0.03) and $BCF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ (5.98 – 93.75).

Table 6 Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of Medicinal Plants in Ashanti Region

| Medicinal Plant | Town | Bioconcentration Factor | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i> | Kumasi | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 5.98 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | Asante-Mampong | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 93.75 |
| <i>Dialum guineense</i> | Ejura | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 14.00 |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> | | 0.07 | 0.43 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 60.00 |
| <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> | Donaso-Ejisu | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.01 | BDL | 66.20 |

The levels of $BCF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ in the medicinal plants varied. Maximum $BCF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ was in *Heliotropium indicum* from Donaso-Ejisu whereas the minimum was in *Griffonia simplicifolia* from Tafo-Kumasi. All the $BCF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ for the medicinal plants were less than 1 (Table 6). Less level of Pb was accumulated in roots.

$BCF_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ of the medicinal plants were: *Griffonia simplicifolia* (0.02) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (0.07) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (0.06), *Dialum guineense* (0.06) < *Heliotropium indicum* (0.10).

The highest and lowest $BCF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ was in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura and *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) from Asante-Mampong. All the medicinal plants had $BCF < 1$. Less quantities of As was transferred from soil to root (Table 6). Plants could not be phytoextractors for As.

$BCF_{(Ashanti,As)}$ of the medicinal were as shown: *Parquitina nigrescence* (0.06) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (0.07) < *Heliotropium indicum* (0.16) < *Dialum guineense* (0.17) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (0.43).

The highest $BCF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ was recorded in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura with the lowest $BCF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi and *Heliotropium indicum* from Donaso-Ejisu. Plants could not be phytoextractors for Cu.

$BCF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ *Griffonia simplicifolia* (0.01), *Heliotropium indicum* (0.01) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (0.02), *Dialum guineense* (0.02) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (0.03).

The highest and lowest BCF of Cd for the medicinal plants were found in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura and *Heliotropium indicum* from Donaso-Ejisu. The BCF of Cd was less than 1. The medicinal plants could not act as phytoextractors for Cd. Less quantities of Cd could be transferred from the soils to the roots. Roots of the medicinal plants would be preferred as raw materials for the preparation of herbal products.

$BCF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ *Heliotropium indicum* (BDL) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (0.01) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (0.02) < *Dialum guineense* (0.02) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (0.03).

The highest $BCF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ was in *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) from Asante-Mampong whereas the lowest was in *Griffonia simplicifolia* from Tafo-Kumasi. The $BCF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ for all the medicinal plants were greater than one ($BCF_{Hg} > 1$) implying plants were phytoextractors for Hg. Greater amounts of Hg moved from the soil and accumulated in the root. Raw consumption of the root would adversely affect the health of consumers. The ability to bioaccumulate Hg in the medicinal plants were: *Paullinia pinnata* (106.19) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (126.62) < *Olox subscorpiodea* (344.87) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (709.09) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (2389.41).

$BCF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ *Griffonia simplicifolia* (5.98) < *Dialum guineense* (14.00) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (60.00) < *Heliotropium indicum* (66.20) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (93.75). The figure 4, was a representation of a plot of BCF against selected heavy metals in selected medicinal plants from Ashanti Region.

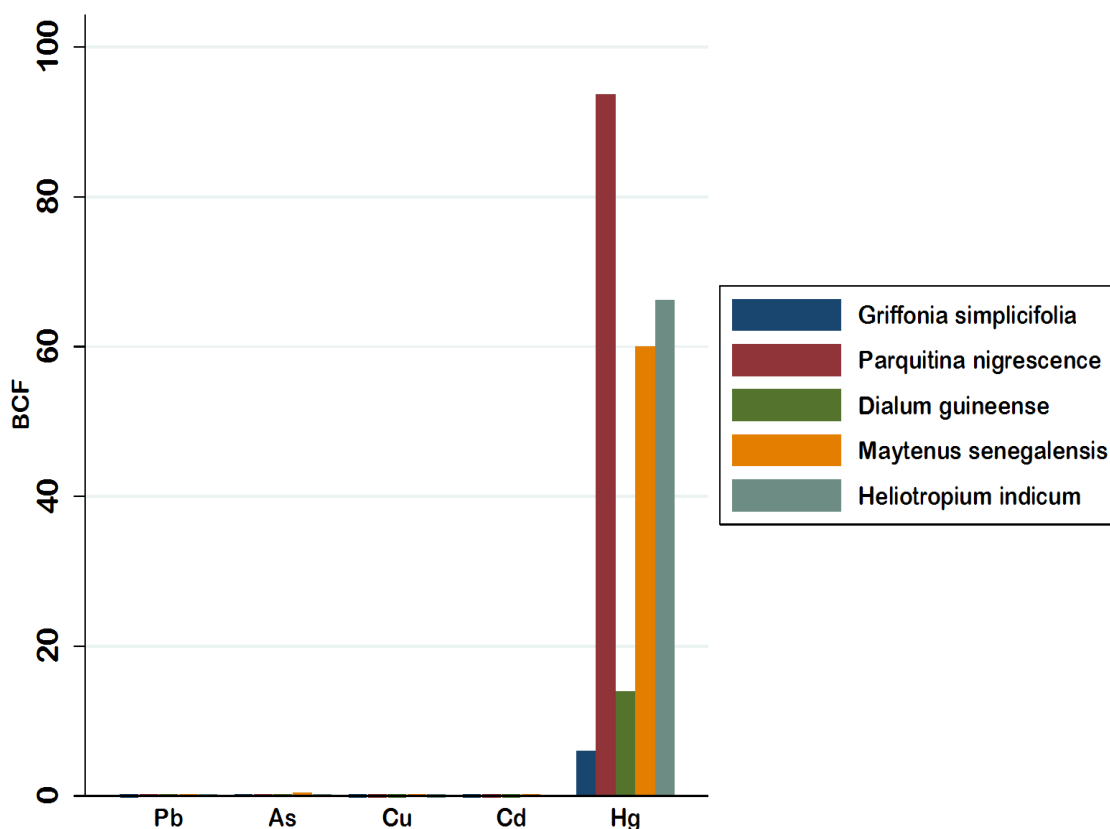


Figure 4: Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) - Ashanti Region

Table 7 Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of Medicinal Plants from Eastern Region

| Name of Medicinal Plant | Town | Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Morinda lucida</i> | Kwahu-Bepong | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 6.53 |
| <i>Cryptolepis sanguinolenta</i> | | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 63.21 |
| <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | Kwahu-Ankoma | 0.17 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 47.81 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| <i>Trichilia heudelotti</i> | | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 2389.41 |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | | BDL | 0.27 | 0.02 | BDL | 709.09 |
| <i>Cneitis ferruginea</i> | Kwahu-Tafo | BDL | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 126.62 |
| <i>Paullinia pinnata</i> | Kwahu-Asakraka | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 106.19 |
| <i>Olex subscorpiodea</i> | | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 344.87 |

Medicinal plants from Eastern region (Table 7) followed the pattern in Ashanti Region with mercury only recording values greater than 1 indicating a high accumulation. It's worthy to note that plants were phytoextractors for Hg.

The remaining medicinal plants recorded hazardous metals (Pb, As, Cu and Cd) content of less than 1. Mercury recording high levels in the medicinal plants implied consumers' health would adversely be affected thus making the plant parts unattractive to stakeholders. Medicinal plants with lower levels as indicated by BCF contents implied less contamination hence attractive to stakeholders.

$BCF_{(Ashanti, Pb)}$ ranged from BDL - 0.22 with the highest BCF_{Pb} occurring in *Olex subscorpiodea* from Kwahu-Asakraka and the least occurring in *Cneitis ferruginea* from Kwahu-Tafo.

$BCF_{(Ashanti, Pb)}$ *Microglossa pyrifolia* (BDL), *Cneitis ferruginea* (BDL) < *Morinda lucida* (0.05) < *Paullinia pinnata* (0.11) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (0.15) < *Strophanthus hispidus* (0.17) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (0.19) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (0.22).

$BCF_{(Ashanti, As)}$ ranged from 0.11 – 0.32, with maximum and minimum BCF_{As} occurring in *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma and *Strophanthus hispidus* from Kwahu-Ankoma respectively.

$BCF_{(Ashanti, As)}$ *Strophanthus hispidus* (0.11) < *Paullinia pinnata* (0.12) < *Morinda lucida* (0.14) < (*Cneitis ferruginea*) (0.16) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (0.22) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (0.27), *Microglossa pyrifolia* < *Trichilia heudelotti* (0.32) <

The $BCF_{(Ashanti, Cu)}$ ranged from 0.01 – 0.11 with the highest BCF_{Cu} occurring in *Strophanthus hispidus* from Kwahu-Ankoma while the lowest was in *Paullinia pinnata* from Kwahu-Asakraka and *Morinda lucida* from Kwahu-Bepong.

The content of $BCF_{(Ashanti, Cu)}$ for the medicinal plants followed the order: *Morinda lucida* (0.01), *Paullinia pinnata* (0.01) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (0.02), *Trichilia heudelotti* (0.02) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (0.02) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (0.02) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (0.03) < *Strophanthus hispidus* (0.11).

Cadmium had $BCF_{(Ashanti, Cd)}$ ranged from BDL - 0.03 with the maximum occurring in *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Bepong and minimum in *Microglossa pyrifolia* from Kwahu-Ankoma. Calculated $BCF_{(Ashanti, Cd)}$ content were:

For $BCF_{(Ashanti, Cd)}$ the order of the medicinal plants were: *Trichilia heudelotti* (BDL) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (0.01), *Cneitis ferruginea* (0.01), *Olex subscorpiodea* (0.01) < *Morinda lucida* (0.02) < *Strophanthus hispidus* (0.02) < *Paullinia pinnata* (0.02) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (0.03).

The $BCF_{(Ashanti, Hg)}$ ranged from 47.8 - 2389.41 with the highest and lowest occurring in *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma and *Morinda lucida* from Kwahu-Bepong respectively. High BCF_{Hg}

implied small amount of Hg remained in the soil while greater amount was transferred to the roots. All plants could serve as phytoextractors for Hg.

The content of $BCF_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ of the medicinal plants were: *Morinda lucida* (6.53) < *Strophanthus hispidus* (47.81) < *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (63.21) < *Paullinia pinnata* (106.19) < *Cneitis ferruginea* (126) < *Microglossa pyrifolia* (709.09) < *Olex subscorpiodea* (344.87) < *Trichilia heudelotti* (2389.41).

A high BCF (i.e. above 1000) implied toxic metal had tendency to accumulate harmful metals in plants while moderate BCF (between 100 and 1000) meant harmful metals could accumulate in plants and still harm the environment and as such further investigation is required to ascertain impact on the ecosystem. These medicinal plants: *Paullinia pinnata*, *Olex subscorpiodea*, *Cneitis ferruginea*, and *Microglossa pyrifolia* had $BCF_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ between 100 -1000) and might also have moderate tendency to accumulate in plants and adverse effect on the environment. *Trichilia heudelotti* with $BCF_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ of 2389.41 implied it had a high tendency for bioaccumulation and thus its effects on the ecosystem had to be monitored. Figure 5 depicted a graph of BCF against metals in selected medicinal plants

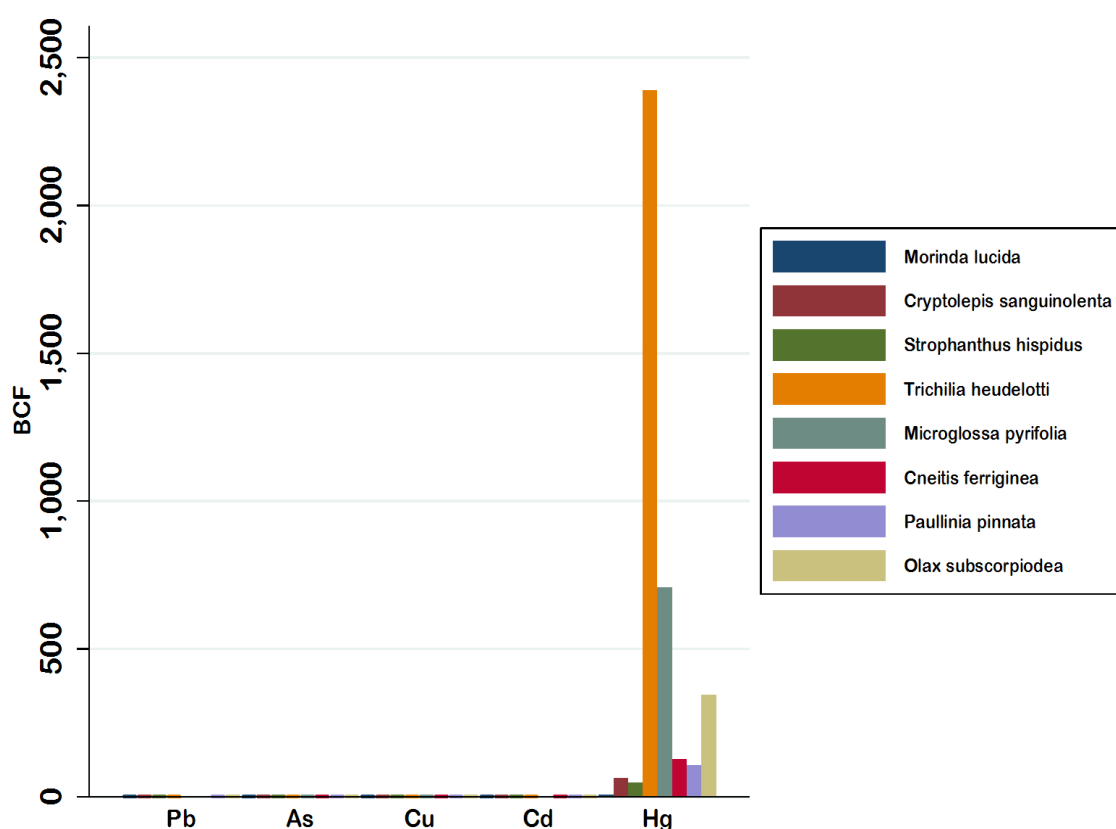


Figure 5: Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) - Eastern Region

Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC)

The Table 8 and Table 9 presented the calculated BAC content of the various hazardous metals for the medicinal plants from Ashanti Region and Eastern Regions.

Table 8 Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC) of Medicinal Plants from Ashanti Region

| Medicinal Plant | Plant Part | Town | Bioaccumulation Coefficient | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| | | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Griffonia simplicifolia</i> | leaves | Kumasi | BDL | 0.27 | 0.02 | 0.20 | 10.12 |
| <i>Carapa procera</i> | bark | | 0.01 | 0.47 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 39.82 |
| <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> | leaves | | 0.06 | 0.65 | 0.04 | BDL | 100.65 |
| <i>Piliostigma thonningia</i> | leaves | | 0.05 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 12.73 |
| <i>Afzelia Africana</i> | Bark | Ejura | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 291.52 |
| | Leaves | | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 128.01 |
| <i>Dialum guineense</i> | Bark | | 0.07 | 0.38 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 10.71 |
| <i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> | Leaves | | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 87.50 |
| <i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> | Leaves | Asante-Mampong | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 191.70 |
| <i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> | Bark | | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.01 | BDL | 2.01 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | leaves | | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 56.99 |
| <i>Parquitina nigrescence</i> | stem | | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 72.49 |
| <i>Canthium glabrifolium</i> | leaves | Konongo | 0.14 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 3.63 |
| <i>Canthium glabrifolium</i> | stem | | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 158.75 |
| <i>Kigelia Africana</i> | bark | Kumawu | 0.12 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 3.01 |
| <i>Kigelia africana</i> | leaves | | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 2.30 |
| <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> | bark | Donaso-Ejisu | 0.07 | 0.22 | BDL | 0.02 | 3.05 |

It could be observed that the medicinal plants had higher mercury accumulation factors for all the regions with values greater than 1. The range of BAC for the hazardous metals in Ashanti Region were: Pb (BDL – 0.14), As (0.04 - 0.65), Cu (BDL – 0.07), Cd (BDL – 0.08) and Hg (2.01 – 291.52).

Maximum $BAC_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ was in *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves) from Konongo whereas *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Tafo-Kumasi recorded BDL. The sequence of $BAC_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ for the medicinal plants were as shown:

Griffonia simplicifolia (leaves) (BDL) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) (0.00) < *Carapa procera* (bark) (0.01) < *Kigelia africana* (leaves) (0.02) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) (0.03) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves) (0.04) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves) (0.05), *Afzelia Africana* (bark) (0.05) < *Ocimum gratissimum* (leaves) (0.06), *Afzelia Africana* (bark) (0.06) < *Dialum guineense* (bark) (0.07), *Khaya senegalensis* (bark) (0.07) < *Bridelia ferruginea* (leaves) (0.11) < *Bridelia ferruginea* (bark) (0.12), *Kigelia Africana* (bark) (0.12) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves) (0.14) (Table 8)

The highest $BAC_{(Ashanti,As)}$ was in *Ocimum gratissimum* from Ayeduase-Kumasi whereas the minimum was in *Parquitina nigrescence* from Asante-Mampong. The observed ranking of $BAC_{(Ashanti,As)}$ for the medicinal plants were as indicated:

Parquitina nigrescence (stem) (0.04) < *Afzelia Africana* (bark) (0.07), *Canthium glabrifolium* (stem) (0.07), *Kigelia africana* (leaves) (0.07) < *Afzelia Africana* (leaves) (0.10) < *Bridelia*

ferruginea (leaves) (0.11) < *Bridelia ferruginea* (bark)(0.15) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(0.18) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) (0.20) < *Kigelia Africana* (bark) (0.21) < *Khaya senegalensis* (bark) (0.22) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves)(0.23) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(0.27) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves)(0.36) < *Dialum guineense* (bark)(0.38) < *Carapa procera*(bark) (0.47) < *Ocimum gratissimum* (leaves) (0.65) (Table 8).

The highest $BAC_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ was in *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves)(0.07) from Ejura whereas *Khaya senegalensis* (bark) recorded BDL.

Khaya senegalensis (bark) (BDL) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves)(0.07) < *Azelia Africana* (leaves)(0.01), *Bridelia ferruginea* (bark)(0.01), *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves)(0.01), *Canthium glabrifolium* (bark)(0.01) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(0.02), *Carapa procera* (bark) (0.02), *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(0.02), *Parquitina nigrescence* stem)(0.02), *Kigelia africana* (leaves)(0.02) < *Dialum guineense* (bark) (0.03), *Bridelia ferruginea* (leaves)(0.03). *Kigelia Africana* (bark)(0.03) < *Ocimum gratissimum*(leaves) (0.04) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(0.06) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves)(0.07) (Table 8).

Maytenus senegalensis recorded the maximum $BAC_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ while *Bridelia ferruginea* from Ejura and *Ocimum gratissimum* from Kumasi recorded BDL for $BAC_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$.

Ocimum gratissimum (leaves) (BDL), *Bridelia ferruginea* (bark)(BDL) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(0.00) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves)(0.00) < *Bridelia ferruginea* (leaves)(0.01) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves) (0.01) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (0.01) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(0.20), *Carapa procera* (bark)(0.20), *Azelia Africana* (bark) (0.02), *Azelia Africana* (leaves)(0.02), *Dialum guineense* (leaves)(0.02), *Kigelia Africana* (bark)(0.02), *Khaya senegalensis* (bark) (0.02) < *Kigelia africana* (leaves)(0.03) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(0.08).

Azelia Africana (bark) and *Bridelia ferruginea* (bark) all from Ejura recorded maximum and minimum $BAC_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ respectively. The observed trend of $BAC_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ for the medicinal plants were:

Bridelia ferruginea (bark)(2.01) < *Kigelia africana* (leaves)(2.30) < *Kigelia Africana* (bark)(3.01) < *Khaya senegalensis* (bark)(3.05) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves)(3.63) < *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves)(10.12) < *Dialum guineense* (bark) (10.71) < *Piliostigma thonningia* (leaves)(12.73) < *Carapa procera* (leaves)(39.82) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves)(56.99) < *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem)(72.49) < *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)(87.53) < *Ocimum gratissimum* (leaves) (100.65) < *Azelia Africana* (leaves)(128.01) < *Canthium glabrifolium* (leaves)(128.75) < *Bridelia ferruginea* (leaves)(191.70) < *Azelia Africana* (bark) (291.52) (Table 8).

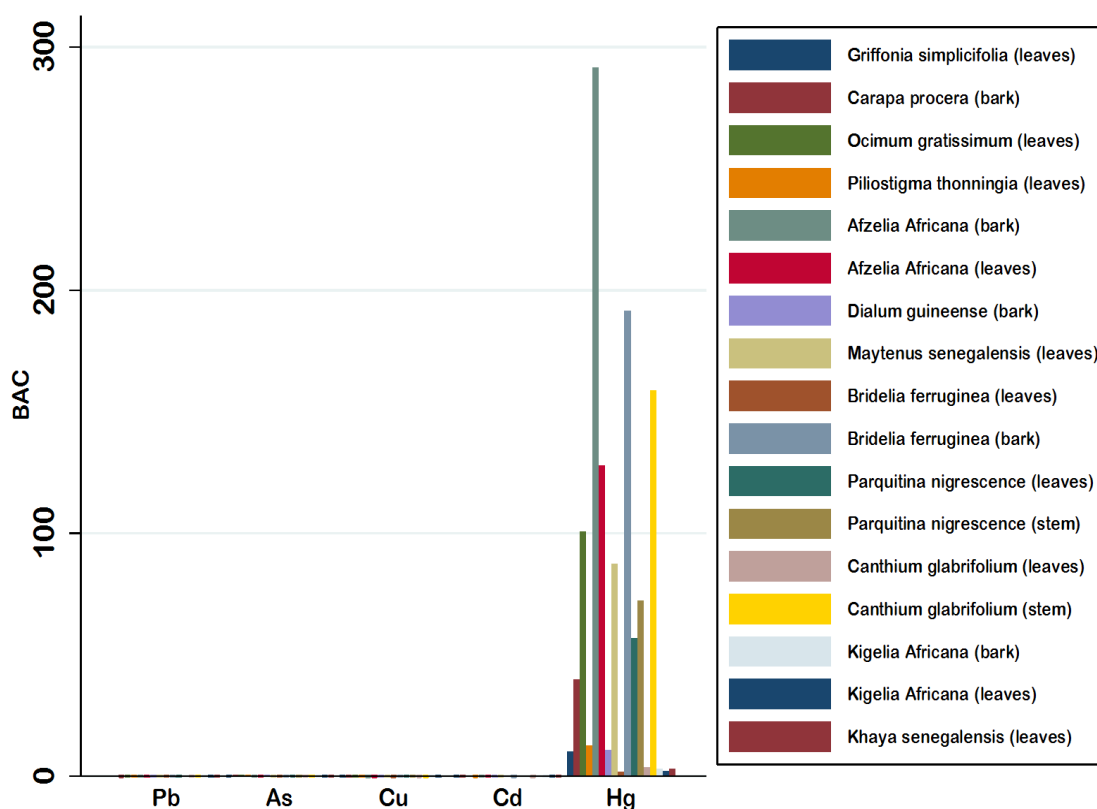


Figure 6: Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC) - Ashanti Region

Table 9 Bioaccumulation Coefficient (BAC) of Medicinal Plants from Eastern Region

| Name of Medicinal Plant | | Town | Plant Part | Bioaccumulation Coefficient | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Pb | As | Cu | Cd | Hg |
| <i>Morinda</i> | <i>lucida</i> | Kwahu-Bepong | bark | BDL | 0.21 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 6.64 |
| | | | leaves | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 2.79 |
| <i>Cryptolepis</i> | <i>sanguinolenta</i> | | leaves | 0.24 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 26.13 |
| <i>Adenia</i> | <i>cissampeloides</i> | | stem | 0.14 | 0.62 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 64.52 |
| | | | leaves | 0.04 | 0.57 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 47.64 |
| <i>Monodora</i> | <i>myristica</i> | | seed | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.15 |
| <i>Markhmia</i> | <i>lutea</i> | bark | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 11.58 | |
| | | leaves | 0.02 | BDL | 0.04 | 0.04 | 18.96 | |
| <i>Mitragyna</i> | <i>stipulosa</i> | Kwahu-Asakraka | bark | 0.20 | 0.31 | 0.01 | 0.02 | BDL |
| <i>Clausena</i> | <i>anisata</i> | | leaves | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.02 | BDL | BDL |
| | | | stem | 0.04 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 48.57 |
| | | | leaves | BDL | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 33.10 |
| | | | <i>Bidens</i> | <i>Pilosa</i> | leaves | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.02 |
| <i>Olax</i> | <i>subscorpiodea</i> | | stem | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4.37 |
| | | leaves | 0.08 | 0.64 | 0.02 | BDL | 97.15 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | | leaves | 0.17 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 9.82 |
| | | bark | 0.05 | 0.37 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 33.86 |
| <i>Antiaris africana</i> | | bark | 0.13 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 5.55 |
| <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> | | leaves | 0.18 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 42.14 |
| <i>Diodea scandence</i> | | leaves | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 134.86 |
| <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> | | leaves | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 16.32 |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | | bark | BDL | 0.12 | BDL | 0.01 | 34.03 |
| <i>Microglossa pyrifolia</i> | Kwahu-Ankoma | leaves | 0.06 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 124.24 |
| <i>Trichilia hendelotti</i> | | leaves | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 63.67 |
| | | stem | 0.10 | 0.67 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.11 |
| <i>Cneitis ferruginea</i> | Kwahu-Tafo | leaves | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 102.02 |
| <i>Lecaniodiscus cupanioides</i> | Bukuruwa | bark | 0.24 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 134.58 |
| | | leaves | BDL | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 9.44 |
| <i>Lippia multiflora</i> | Adawso | leaves | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 59.50 |
| <i>Combretum smeathmannii</i> | | leaves | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 16.48 |
| <i>Cassia podorcarpa</i> | Kwahu-Kotoso | leaves | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.84 |
| <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | | leaves | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 143.23 |
| <i>Pseudocedrella kotschy</i> | Nkawkaw | bark | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 6.10 |
| | | leaves | 0.08 | 0.06 | 1.05 | 0.04 | BDL |

The BAC of Pb, As, Cu and Cd for medicinal plants from Eastern Region were lower than 1 except that of Hg which was above 1. This implied the plants had lower accumulation of the hazardous metals in relation to that of Hg which had higher accumulation. The medicinal plants were phytoextractive for Hg. Range of BAC of hazardous metals in medicinal plants were: Pb (BDL – 0.26), As (0.03 - 0.67), Cu (BDL – 1.05), Cd (BDL – 0.17) and Hg (BDL - 143.23).

The maximum BAC_{Pb} occurred in *Diodea scandence* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka whereas *Morinda lucida*, (bark) from Kwahu-Bepong, *Clausena anisata*, (leaves), Kwahu-Asakraka, *Microglossa pyrifolia* from Kwahu-Ankoma and *Lecaniodiscus cupanioides* (leaves) from Bukuruwa had BDL for BAC_{Pb}.

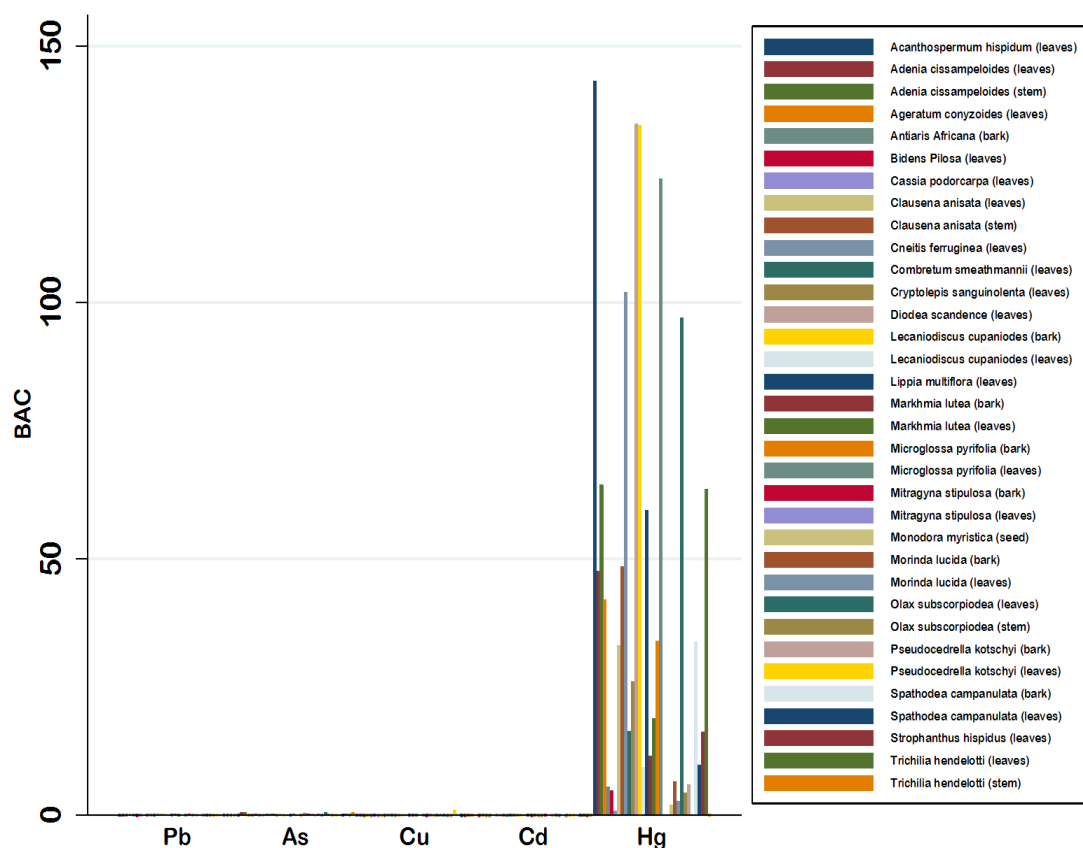
Trichilia heudelotti (stem) from Kwahu-Ankoma showed maximum BAC_{As} whereas the minimum was in *Antiaris africana* (bark) from Kwahu - Asakraka.

The BAC_{Cu} was highest in *Pseudocedrella kotschy* (leaves) from Nkawkaw and lowest in *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) from Kwahu-Ankoma. *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves) from Kwahu-Bepong, *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong, *Monodora myristica* (seed) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Mitragyna stipulosa* (bark) from Kwahu – Asakraka, *Clausena anisata* (stem) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Clausena anisata* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Olex subscorpiodea* (stem) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Antiaris africana* (bark) from Kwahu-Asakraka, *Strophanthus hispidus* (leaves) from Kwahu-Ankoma.

and *Cassia podocarpa* (leaves) from Kwahu-Kotoso recorded BAC_{Cu} of 0.01 implying the plants were not phytoextractive for Cu. The rest of the plants with $BAC_{Cu} < 1$ were not phytoextractive for Cu. BAC_{Cd} was maximum in *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong and *Bidens pilosa* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka recorded BDL for Cd. All medicinal plants had $BAC_{Cd} < 1$ meaning they were not phytoextractive for Cd.

BAC_{Hg} in *Mitragyna stipulosa* (leaves) and *Mitragyna stipulosa* (bark) all from Kwahu-Asakraka and *Pseudocedrella kotschyi* (leaves) recorded values BDL while the highest BAC_{Hg} was obtained in *Acanthospermum hispidus* (leaves) from Nkawkaw. Twelve percent (12%) of the plants had $BAC_{Hg} > 1$ implying these plants were phytoextractive for Hg whereas the remaining 78% recorded $BAC_{Hg} < 1$. These plants were not phytoextractive for Hg.

The $BAC_{(Ashanti,Hg)}$ (2.01-291.52) and $BAC_{(Eastern,Hg)}$ (BDL-143.23) observed in the present study was higher than BAF_{Hg} (0.0005 - 0.0023) (Petelka et al, 2019). In case of BAC_{Cu} , the current values of $BAC_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$ (BDL- 0.07) and $BAC_{(Eastern,Cu)}$ (BDL-1,05) were below BAF_{Cu} (0.03- 107.88)(Petelka et al,2019).



Comparing TF, BCF and BAC Contents of Medicinal Plants from Ashanti and Eastern Regions

Translocation Factor

The $TF_{(heavy\ metal)}$ contents of medicinal plants from Ashanti and Eastern Regions varied. TF_{Pb} for the medicinal plants from the two regions fell within BDL - 1.20 and BDL - 12.60 for Ashanti and Eastern regions respectively. The levels were observed in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Kumasi and *Dialium guineense* (bark) from Ejura respectively. The TF_{Pb} for medicinal plants from Eastern region was in the range BDL in *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) from Kwahu Ankoma, *Morinda lucida* (bark) from Kwahu - Bepong, *Spathodea campanulata* (stem) from Kwahu-Asakraka respectively. The $TF_{(Pb)}$ for Eastern region plants was higher than that of Ashanti Region. This higher accumulation of Pb make Eastern Region plants better choice as candidates for Pb extraction than those of Ashanti Region.

$TF_{(Cu)}$ for the medicinal plants for Ashanti and Eastern Regions were: $TF_{(Ashanti,Cu)}$; 1.07 in *Parquitina nigrescence* (stem) from Asante-Mampong - 2.11 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Kumasi. $TF_{(eastern,Cu)}$ showed 0.21 in *Strophanthus hispidus* (leaves) from Kwahu-Ankoma - 4.10 in *Morinda lucida* (leaves) from Kwahu Bepong. The maximum $TF_{(Cu)}$ observed in Eastern Region was higher than that of Ashanti Region signifying the selected plants from Eastern Region to be better subjects for Cu uptake.

$TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ exhibited these ranges in the medicinal plants from Ashanti and Eastern Regions. For Ashanti Region: 0.13 in *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante Mampong - 11.88 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Kumasi. That of Eastern Region was: *Olex subscopodea* (leaves) from Kwahu-Asakraka with a minimum of 0.15 whereas a maximum of 36.30 was recorded in *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) from Kwahu-Ankoma. The aforementioned ranges observed in $TF_{(Ashanti,Cd)}$ values from the regions meant medicinal plants from Eastern region had better tendency to remove cadmium from soil better than those from Ashanti region.

$TF_{(Hg)}$ exhibited a range of 0.61 in *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) from Asante Mampong to 1.69 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) from Kumasi while that of Eastern Region was BDL in *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem) from Kwahu Ankoma to 13.17 in stem of *Adenia cissampeloides* from Kwahu Bepong. The Eastern region plants were phytoextractive for Hg than Ashanti Region.

Bioaccumulation Coefficient

Calculated BAC revealed diverse contents for the Ashanti and Eastern Regions. $BAC_{(Ashanti, Pb)}$ Ashanti Region recorded maximum and minimum contents BDL and 0.14 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* from Kumasi and *Canthium glabrifolium* from Asante Mampong. $BAC_{(Ashanti,Pb)}$ for Eastern Region had BDL in *Morinda lucida* from Kwahu Bepong as minimum with 0.26 in *Diodea scandence* from Kwahu Asakraka as maximum.

$BAC_{(Ashanti,As)}$ for medicinal plants showed these: $BAC_{(Ashanti,As)}$ Ashanti Region; 0.04 in *Parquitina nigrescence* from Asante Mampong - 0.65 in *Ocimum gratissimum*. From Kumasi. $BAC_{(Ashanti,As)}$

Eastern Region; BDL in *Markhmia lutea* (leaves) from Kwahu Asakraka - 0.64 in *Olox subscopodea* (leaves) from Kwahu Asakraka.

BAC_(Ashanti,Cu) for the medicinal plants from Ashanti Region recorded a range BDL in *Khaya senegalensis* from Donaso-Ejisu - 0.07 in *Piliostigma thonningia* from Kumasi. For Eastern Region BAC_(Ashanti,Cu) was: BDL in *Microglossa pyrifolia* from Kwahu-Ankoma - 0.08 in *Markmia lutea* (bark) from Kwahu-Asakraka.

BAC_(Ashanti,Cd) of the medicinal plants for Ashanti Region fell within the range BDL in *Ocimum gratissimum* from Kumasi - 0.20 in *Ocimum gratissimum* also from Kumasi whereas that of Eastern Region was BDL in *Olox subscordea* (leaves), *Bidens pilosa* (leaves) and *Mitragyna stipulosa* (leaves) all from Kwahu-Asakraka - 0.17 in *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem) from Kwahu-Bepong.

BAC_(Ashanti,Hg) observed in medicinal plants from Ashanti Region was 2.01 in *Bridelia ferruginea* from Ejura - 291.52 in *Afzelia Africana* from Kumasi while that of Eastern Region was BDL in *Mitragyna stipulosa* (bark), *Pseudocedrella kotschy* (leaves) from Nkawkaw and *Mitragyna stipulosa* (leaves) - 134.86 in *Diodea scandence* (leaves) from Kwahu Asakraka.

Bioconcentration Factor

Calculation of the BCF contents for metals in the medicinal plants from the regions were different. The observed BCF_(Ashanti,Pb) for Ashanti and Eastern Regions were: BCF_(Ashanti,Pb) Ashanti Region; *Griffonia simplicifolia* from Kumasi recorded the minimum content of 0.02 whereas the maximum of 0.10 was in *Heliotropium indicum* from Donaso-Ejisu. For Eastern Region BCF_(Ashanti,Pb); BDL in *Cneitis ferruginea* from Kwahu-Tafo while the maximum of 0.24 was in *Olox subscorpiodea* from Kwahu-Asakraka.

BCF_(Ashanti,As) observed in Ashanti Region had 0.06 in *Parquitina nigrescence* from Asante Mampong with a maximum of 0.43 in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura. BCF_(As) Eastern Region recorded a minimum content of 0.11 in *Strophanthus hispidum* from Kwahu-Ankoma whilst *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma had a maximum content of 0.32.

BCF_(Ashanti,Cu) Ashanti Region recorded a maximum value of 0.03 in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura with the minimum of 0.01 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* and *Heliotropium indicum* from Kumasi and Ejura respectively. BCF_(Cu) Eastern Region contained a minimum amount of 0.01 in *Morinda lucida* from Kwahu-Bepong and the maximum was 0.11 in *Strophanthus hispidum* from Kwahu-Ankoma.

BCF_(Ashanti,Cd) Ashanti Region recorded a minimum content of BDL in *Heliotropium indicum* from Donaso-Ejisu while the maximum was of 0.03 in *Maytenus senegalensis* from Ejura. BCF_(Ashanti,Cd) Eastern Region recorded a BDL in *Microglossa pyrifolia* from Kwahu-Ankoma and a maximum value of 0.03 in *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma.

BCF_(Ashanti,Hg) Ashanti Region had a minimum amount of 5.98 in *Griffonia simplicifolia* from Kumasi with a maximum of 93.75 in *Parquitina nigrescence* from Asante Mampong. BCF_(Ashanti,Hg) Eastern Region had a minimum content of 6.53 in *Morinda lucida* from Kwahu-Bepong and maximum of 2389.41 in *Trichilia heudelotti* from Kwahu-Ankoma.

These medicinal plants *Morinda lucida*, *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta*, *Strophanthus hispidus*, *Microglossa pyrifolia*, *Trichilia hispidus*, *Cneitis ferruginea*, *Paullinia pinnata*, *Olex subscorpioidea*, *Griffonia simplicifolia*, *Parquitina nigrescence*, *Dialum guineense*, *Maytenus senegalensis* and *Heliotropium indicum* recorded $BCF > 1$ and $TF < 1$ and could serve as phytostabilizers.

In all $TF_{(Ashanti, Pb)} > 1$ was 1 [*Dialum guineense* (bark)], $TF_{(Ashanti, As)} > 1$ were 3 [*Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves), *Parquitina nigrescence* (leaves) and *Dialum guineense* (bark)], all $TF_{Cu} > 1$ [*Griffonia simplicifolia*, *Parquitina nigrescence*, *Dialum guineense*, *Maytenus senegalensis*, and *Heliotropium indicum*], $TF_{(Ashanti, Cd)} > 1$ were 3 [*Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves), *Dialum guineense* (bark) and *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)] and $TF_{(Ashanti, Hg)} > 1$ were 2 [*Griffonia simplicifolia* (leaves) and *Maytenus senegalensis* (leaves)]. These medicinal plants were phytoextractive for the toxic metal against them and toxic metal were also highly concentrated at the part against them.

$TF_{(Eastern, Pb)}$ had 5 medicinal plants with $TF_{(Eastern, Pb)} > 1$ and they were: *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves), *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves), *Spathodea campanulata* (leaves) and *Spathodea campanulata* (bark)]. These plants were phytoextractive for Pb and greater amounts were found at the part against them.

Eight medicinal plants recorded $TF_{(Eastern, As)} > 1$ and they were: *Morinda lucida* (bark), *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem), *Adenia cissampeloides* (leaves), *Strophanthus hispidus* (leaves), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves), *Trichilia heudelotti* (stem), *Cneitis ferruginea* (leaves) and *Olex subscorpioidea* (leaves). Medicinal plants were phytoextractive for As. High amounts of As was located in the parts stated against plant.

Six medicinal plants recorded $TF_{(Eastern, Cu)} > 1$. The medicinal plants include *Morinda lucida* (bark), *Morinda lucida* (leaves), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves), *Trichilia pyrifolia* (leaves) *Trichilia pyrifolia* (stem) and *Olex subscorpioidea* (leaves). Medicinal plants were phytoextractive for As with greater percentage found at part written against them.

Four medicinal plants registered $TF_{(Eastern, Cd)} > 1$ in *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* (leaves), *Adenia cissampeloides* (stem), *Microglossa pyrifolia* (bark) and *Microglossa pyrifolia* (leaves).

Statistical Analysis

Levels of hazardous metals in soils and medicinal plants were expressed as $\text{mean} \pm \text{SD}$ using statistical software SPSS and Microsoft office Excel 2013. The existence of significant difference or not in the TF, BCF and BAC were carried out using STATA-2020 software.

To compare the significance of differences in BAC concentrations between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions (Table 10), two statistical approaches were considered: the Independent Samples t-test, which assumes that the data are normally distributed, and the Mann–Whitney U test, a non-parametric alternative that does not rely on normality assumptions. Because the choice between these tests depend on whether the normality assumption holds, we first conducted normality checks using the Shapiro–Wilk test for each BAC variable in both regions. The results showed that most of the BAC variables significantly deviated from normality, indicating skewness and the presence of outliers (Table !0).

Based on this, the Mann–Whitney U test was selected as the appropriate method for comparing BAC values between the two regions.

Table 10 Shapiro–Wilk Normality Test Results for BAC

| Variable | Region | Obs | W | z | p-value | Normality? |
|----------|---------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------------------------|
| Pb | Ashanti | 17 | 0.932 | 0.724 | 0.2344 | Normal ($p > 0.05$) |
| Pb | Eastern | 34 | 0.935 | 1.722 | 0.0426 | Not normal ($p < 0.05$) |
| As | Ashanti | 17 | 0.887 | 1.735 | 0.0413 | Not normal |
| As | Eastern | 34 | 0.856 | 3.372 | 0.0004 | Not normal |
| Cu | Ashanti | 17 | 0.883 | 1.802 | 0.0358 | Not normal |
| Cu | Eastern | 34 | 0.266 | 6.759 | 0.0000 | Not normal |
| Cd | Ashanti | 17 | 0.564 | 4.426 | 0.0000 | Not normal |
| Cd | Eastern | 34 | 0.549 | 5.743 | 0.0000 | Not normal |
| Hg | Ashanti | 17 | 0.813 | 2.737 | 0.0031 | Not normal |
| Hg | Eastern | 34 | 0.794 | 4.113 | 0.0000 | Not normal |

Because the BAC concentration data were not normally distributed and contained extreme values, we employed the Mann–Whitney U test (Wilcoxon rank-sum test) as a non-parametric alternative to the independent samples t-test (Table 11). This test was appropriate for comparing two independent groups when the normality assumption was violated, as it compared the rank distributions rather than the raw means.

The Mann-Whitney U test analysis revealed no statistically significant differences in bioaccumulation coefficient (BAC) values between medicinal plants from the Ashanti and Eastern Regions across all five heavy metals examined (Pb, As, Cu, Cd, and Hg) (Table 11). This finding warrants careful interpretation within the context of environmental contamination patterns and plant uptake mechanisms.

The non-parametric analysis included fifty-one (51) medicinal plant samples (17 from Ashanti Region and 34 from Eastern Region) and consistently showed p-values well above the significance threshold of 0.05. Lead exhibited the strongest tendency toward regional difference ($Z = -1.372$, $p = 0.1700$), followed by Cd ($Z = -0.943$, $p = 0.3457$), yet neither approached statistical significance. Mercury showed a positive Z-score (1.019), indicating slightly higher BAC values in Ashanti Region compared to Eastern Region, but this difference was not significant ($p = 0.3081$) (Table 11). Arsenic and Cu showed minimal regional variation with very high p-values (0.7949 and 0.8448, respectively) (Table 11).

Table 11 Mann-Whitney U test for difference in BAC values between the two regions

| Metal | N (Ashanti) | N (Eastern) | Z-statistic | p-value | Significant ($\alpha=0.05$) |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Pb | 17 | 34 | -1.372 | 0.1700 | No |
| As | 17 | 34 | 0.260 | 0.7949 | No |
| Cu | 17 | 34 | -0.196 | 0.8448 | No |
| Cd | 17 | 34 | -0.943 | 0.3457 | No |
| Hg | 17 | 34 | 1.019 | 0.3081 | No |

The Shapiro–Wilk normality tests for Translocation Factor (TF) values revealed that while a few variables in the Ashanti Region (Pb, As, Hg) were approximately normally distributed, most variables—particularly Cu and Cd in Ashanti Region and Pb, Cu, Cd, and Hg in the Eastern Region—significantly deviated from normality (Table 12). These departures, combined with the presence of small sample sizes (e.g., $n=5$ for Ashanti Region), indicated that the assumption of normal distribution required for parametric tests such as the Independent Samples t-test was not satisfied. Consequently, the Mann–Whitney U test was more appropriate, as it was a non-parametric alternative that did not rely on normality assumptions and instead compared the rank distributions of TF values between the two regions (Table 12).

Table 12 Shapiro–Wilk Normality Test Results for TF

| Variable | Region | Obs | W | z | p-value | Normality? |
|----------|---------|-----|-------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Pb | Ashanti | 5 | 0.889 | 0.3770 | 0.3530 | Normal ($p > 0.05$) |
| Pb | Eastern | 15 | 0.577 | 4.1610 | 0.00002 | Not normal |
| As | Ashanti | 5 | 0.888 | 0.3910 | 0.3480 | Normal |
| As | Eastern | 15 | 0.911 | 1.0720 | 0.1418 | Normal |
| Cu | Ashanti | 5 | 0.587 | 3.34400 | 0.00041 | Not normal |
| Cu | Eastern | 15 | 0.786 | 2.8170 | 0.00242 | Not normal |
| Cd | Ashanti | 5 | 0.741 | 1.9680 | 0.0245 | Not normal |
| Cd | Eastern | 15 | 0.532 | 4.3600 | 0.00001 | Not normal |
| Hg | Ashanti | 5 | 0.857 | 0.7780 | 0.2182 | Normal |
| Hg | Eastern | 15 | 0.544 | 4.3100 | 0.00001 | Not normal |

The Mann–Whitney U test was applied to compare Translocation Factor (TF) values between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions across the five metals (Pb, As, Cu, Cd, Hg) (Table 13). The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences between the two regions for Pb ($z = -0.920$, $p = 0.357$), As ($z = 0.567$, $p = 0.571$), Cd ($z = -0.044$, $p = 0.965$), or Hg ($z = 1.353$, $p = 0.176$) (Table 13). Copper ($z = 1.878$, $p = 0.060$) showed a borderline difference, but this did not reach the conventional threshold of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) (Table 13). Overall, these findings suggested that TF distributions for the selected heavy metals were broadly comparable between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions, with no evidence of substantial regional variation.

Table 13 Mann-Whitney U test for difference in TF values between the two regions

| Variable | Obs (Ashanti) | Obs (Eastern) | z-statistic | p-value | Significance ($\alpha=0.05$) |
|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Pb | 5 | 15 | -0.920 | 0.3574 | Not significant |
| As | 5 | 15 | 0.567 | 0.5705 | Not significant |
| Cu | 5 | 15 | 1.878 | 0.0604 | Borderline ($p \approx 0.06$) |
| Cd | 5 | 15 | -0.044 | 0.9652 | Not significant |
| Hg | 5 | 15 | 1.353 | 0.1759 | Not significant |

The normality test results revealed mixed distributions across the heavy metals, with Pb, As, and Cd showing normal distributions in both regions while Cu and Hg exhibited non-normal distributions in the Eastern Region (Table 14). Although parametric t-tests could theoretically be applied to the normally distributed metals while non-parametric tests handle the non-normal data, this mixed methodological approach would compromise analytical consistency and complicate cross-metal comparisons. The Mann-Whitney U test emerges as the optimal statistical choice because it required no distributional assumptions, handled small sample sizes (5-8 per group) effectively, and provided methodological uniformity across all heavy metals, ensuring robust and interpretable results regardless of underlying data distributions (Table 14).

Table 14 Shapiro–Wilk Normality Test Results for BCF

| Variable | Region | Obs | W | z | p-value | Normality? |
|----------|---------|-----|-------|--------|---------|------------|
| Pb | Ashanti | 5 | 0.976 | -1.343 | 0.9103 | Normal |
| Pb | Eastern | 8 | 0.872 | 0.997 | 0.1593 | Normal |
| As | Ashanti | 5 | 0.815 | 1.244 | 0.1068 | Normal |
| As | Eastern | 8 | 0.899 | 0.575 | 0.2825 | Normal |
| Cu | Ashanti | 5 | 0.883 | 0.457 | 0.3238 | Normal |
| Cu | Eastern | 8 | 0.629 | 3.394 | 0.0003 | Not normal |
| Cd | Ashanti | 5 | 0.987 | -1.846 | 0.9675 | Normal |
| Cd | Eastern | 8 | 0.995 | -3.209 | 0.9993 | Normal |
| Hg | Ashanti | 5 | 0.917 | -0.019 | 0.5078 | Normal |
| Hg | Eastern | 8 | 0.634 | 3.356 | 0.0004 | Not normal |

The Mann–Whitney U test was conducted to evaluate potential differences in bioconcentration factor (BCF) values between the Ashanti and Eastern Regions across the five metals (Pb, As, Cu, Cd, Hg) (Table 15). The results revealed no statistically significant differences between the two regions for Pb ($z = -0.881$, $p = 0.379$), As ($z = -0.661$, $p = 0.509$), Cu ($z = -0.548$, $p = 0.584$), Cd ($z = 0.230$, $p = 0.818$), or Hg ($z = -1.610$, $p = 0.107$) (Table 15). While mercury showed a comparatively lower p-value, it did not meet the conventional 5% significance threshold. These findings indicated that the BCF distributions of the analyzed heavy metals were broadly similar in medicinal plants from both regions, with no evidence of significant regional variation.

Table 15 Mann-Whitney U test for difference in BCF values between the two regions

| Variable | Obs (Ashanti) | Obs (Eastern) | z-statistic | p-value | Significance ($\alpha=0.05$) |
|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| Pb | 5 | 8 | -0.881 | 0.3785 | Not significant |
| As | 5 | 8 | -0.661 | 0.5089 | Not significant |
| Cu | 5 | 8 | -0.548 | 0.5836 | Not significant |
| Cd | 5 | 8 | 0.230 | 0.8182 | Not significant |
| Hg | 5 | 8 | -1.610 | 0.1073 | Not significant |

Conclusion

The mean levels of hazardous metals in soils evaluated were within the normal range of the respective metals apart from cadmium. The hazardous metals content in the medicinal plants were also in the normal levels except Hg. The TF contents determined showed most of the medicinal plants from Ashanti Region demonstrating high phytoextractive potential for As, Cu, Cd, and Hg whereas most of the medicinal plants from Eastern Region showed phytoextractive potential for As, Cu and Hg. The calculated BCF for medicinal plants for the two regions revealed no phytoextractive potential for Pb, As, Cu and Cd except Hg. The BAC evaluated demonstrated the medicinal plants exhibited no phytoextractive characteristics for Pb, As, Cu, Cd except Hg. There were no significance difference in the TF, BCF and BAC levels for the medicinal plants from Eastern and Ashanti Regions.

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Author's contribution

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Data Availability

This work did not include the analysis of any database.

Declarations

Competing interest

The author declare no competing interest

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