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Title: Effect of dissimilatory iron and sulfate reduction on arsenic dynamics in the wetland rhizosphere and its bioaccumulation in wetland plants (*Scirpus actus*)

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Highlights

- 1. High Fe and SO_4^{2-} treatment is most favorable for As sequestration in soils in the presence of wetland plants.
- 2. As retention in soil and accumulation in plants was mainly controlled by $SO_4^{\ 2^-}$ rather than Fe levels.
- 3. High SO_4^{2-} can stimulate the growth of As dissimilatory reduction bacteria, leading to more As(V) reduction to As(III).

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