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Polymers

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The treatment of textile dye wastewater (WW) presents significant challenges, owing to its high s
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The genus *Halomonas:* A promising haloalkaliphilic bacterium for dye biodegradation in dyeing industry wastewater

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Abstract The treatment of textile dye wastewater (WW) presents significant challenges, owing to its high salinity, alkalinity, and the presence of persistent synthetic dyes. Biological methods are considered the preferred ecofriendly, sustainable, and nature-based solutions for textile dye WW remediation. Among microorganism-based bioremediation, haloalkaliphilic bacteria, microorganisms adapted to extreme environments, have

emerged as a promising strategy for dye biodegradation due to their unique metabolic capabilities and environmental resilience, which align well with the alkaline and saline nature of textile WW. This review provides a comprehensive synthesis of the current understanding of Halomonas spp., a haloalkaliphilic genus that has recently attracted significant scholarly attention for the treatment of dye-contaminated textile WW. This study discusses the physiological traits, biodegradation potential, and underlying mechanisms of Halomonas spp. along with the operational conditions that influence treatment efficiency. Furthermore, it explores the current status of textile dye WW treatment using Halomonas spp., highlights existing challenges, and outlines potential applications and future outlooks. Studies have indicated that this genus exhibits notable dye removal efficiency under diverse conditions, such as pH ranging from 5 to 11, salinity levels up to 20 %, and dye concentrations up to 500 mg L-1, primarily through enzymatic pathways involving azoreductases, laccases, and peroxidases. The diversity of Halomonas strains isolated from both natural and anthropogenic sources underscores their adaptability and potential for treating alkaline and saline WW. However, most investigations have been limited to lab-scale systems that utilize single strains. Future research should focus on pilot-scale applications, microbial consortium potential, and novel isolates from extreme environments to fully harness their potential. This review identifies Halomonas spp. as a viable and sustainable solution for textile WW treatment under challenging environmental and experimental conditions.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Bioremediation; Extreme environment; Haloalkaliphilic bacteria; Halomonas spp.; Textile wastewater treatment

Keywords Plus: SOLUBLE AZO-DYE; HALOPHILIC BACTERIUM; SP NOV.; TOLUIDINE RED; STRAIN; DECOLORIZATION; SALINE; DEGRADATION; SP.; DENITRIFICATION

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