This study was carried out to determine the bioremediation potentials of bacterial species isolated from textile effluents in Sharada, Kano. Physicochemical characterization of textile effluents collected was carried out. The results recorded high rates of contaminants and heavy metals. Temperature was within the limit of discharge ranged from 37°C and pH of the effluents was slightly above neutral level and was within the permissible limits of 7.15. Using morphological and biochemical characterisation, seven bacterial isolates were identified from the effluents sample. Out of these, four isolates were selected for further studies based on their ability to degrade textile effluents and grow on minimum basal medium efficiently and rapidly. The bioremediation/decolourisation of the isolates from textile effluents were carried out for ten days. Bioremediation ability was expressed in percentages with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (99.60 %), *Pseudomonas putida* (92.00%), *Aeromonas hydrophila* (90.20%) and *Bacillus megaterium* with 89.00% of degradation. Three microbial consortia were developed and tested for their effectiveness in bioremediation: consortium 1 was able to degrade 99.70% of textile effluent within ten days. Removal of different contaminants were evaluated and compared. The efficacy of the investigated species for removal of targeted contaminant ranged from 48% to 71% by isolates while, bio-accumulation of heavy metals by all isolates ranges from 50% to 99%. Level of significance was set at $p \leq 0.05$, differences between mean values were considered to be significant when $p \leq 0.05$ otherwise they were considered not significant ($p > 0.05$). The selected bacterial species represent a promising tool for application in bioremediation of textile industry effluents.

**Keywords:** Bacteria, bioremediation, decolourisation, degradation, effluents, isolates

**Correspondence:** agdagona@gmail.com

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