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Abstract	:	Ornamental plants have a variety of commodities which have high economic value, expected to improve the community's economy. In parts of Southeast Asia today there is a booming of ornamental plants type Pokok (Malaysia) or Janda Bolong (Indonesia), However, data related to its ability to absorb heavy metals does not yet exist. Ornamental plants of the type Monstera sp. has potential in phytoremediation technology, based on this, this study was investigate the potential absorption of leads by monstera sp. This study used the RCBD method. The first factor used of water samples including mineral water (W1), distilled water (W2), and surface water (W3). The second factor used in the form of Monstera types includes Monstera obliqua (M1), Monstera tetrasperma (M2), Monstera sp. Peru (M3), then 9 treatment combinations were 3 replication, so that a total of 27 units were obtained. The results of this research indicate that various of Monstera sp. have different absorption capacities of lead. This is also influenced by several factors such as light intensity, leaf area, and the type of water used as a medium. The results of this study proving that the plant Monstera sp. can reduce heavy metals in fields