



INTERACTION OF HEAVY METALS IN THE SOIL- PLANT SYSTEM OF URBAN GARDENS IN ATHENS, GREECE

Kazantzoglou Athanasia^a, ArgyrakiAriadne^a, Dr. Raad Daoud^a, Papageorgiou Sotiria^a, Kelepertzis Efstratios^a, Fadel Dani^{b*}

^aNational & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Faculty of Geology & Geoenvironment, Panepistimiopolis Zographou, 15784, Athens, Greece.

^bLebanese University, Faculty of Agricultural Engineering, Damour, Lebanon.

ABSTRACT: Preliminary data on the interaction between soil and edible plants with respect to heavy metal concentrations in Athens, Greece were presented. Concentration ranges of Zn, Cu, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn, Fe, Ba, Pb and Cd in soils and vegetables collected from urban allotments in Athens were determined and assessed taking into account the pseudototal (extracted by aqua regia) and mobilizable (0.43 M acetic acid extractable) concentrations of the elements in the rhizosphere soil of the collected plants as well as the total concentrations in plant tissue. Average elemental concentrations in urban allotments were lower than the ones previously reported for Athens urban soil. No detectable concentrations of the non-essential heavy metals Pb and Cd were measured in the studied plants while concentrations of micronutrient elements in plants were within normal ranges. The collected data indicated that previous land use was an important factor controlling heavy metal content in soil and that there was a complex mechanism controlling micronutrient uptake by plants.

Key words: Biogeochemistry, soil contamination, micronutrients, urban agriculture.

*Corresponding author: Fadel Dani, Lebanese University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Production, Dekwaneh-Lebanon Email: dr.danifadel@gmail.com

Copyright: ©2016 Fadel Dani. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License , which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the application of urban agriculture has risen dramatically and is at a climax. Not only have municipalities taken an active role on that matter, but also much domestic cultivation is apparent in urban areas. At the same time the urban ecosystem is being weakened by excessive heavy metal loadings in the environment, resulting from the continuous production and use of industrial commodities. Furthermore, a growing body of scientific evidence shows that heavy metal contamination in the urban soil might be related to the natural geochemical background [1-2-3]. All of the above might lead to soil pollution. Through plant uptake and the food chain, heavy metals may be passed on to humans resulting in adverse health effects. The concentration of heavy metals in plant tissue largely depends on the soil-plant transfer. It is generally known that there are variations in the rates between different plant species but also between the same plant species from different areas [4]. It has also been observed that previous land uses of the cultivated areas have a significant contribution to the levels of heavy metal contamination of soil and plants [5].

The aim of the present study was to present preliminary data on the interaction between soil and edible plants with respect to heavy metal concentrations in Athens, Greece. The specific objectives were: a) to determine the concentration range of Zn, Cu, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn, Fe, Ba, Pb and Cd in vegetables collected from urban allotments in Athens, and b) to assess the pseudototal and mobilizable concentrations of the same elements in the rhizosphere soil of the collected plants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field sampling and chemical analyses

Twenty composite plant and 20 rhizosphere soil samples were collected from cultivated communal allotments in Athens, Greece organized by the municipalities of AgiosDimitrios, and Maroussi in the respective areas and by the NGO "The Center of Earth" in Tritsis Park, Ilion. Additional samples were collected from cultivated house gardens in Filothei, Neo Irakleio and Elliniko. All sampling took place during the spring of 2015.

In the laboratory, plants were thoroughly washed three times with deionized water and air dried at room temperature. The edible parts of the plants were separated before drying and kept for further analysis. All plant samples were ground in an agate mill and concentrations of heavy metals (Zn, Cu, Ni, Cr, Co, Mn, Fe, Ba, Pb and Cd) were measured by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-OES) in the University of Portsmouth, UK following microwave digestion by HNO₃/ H₂O₂, 6:1 v/v. Soil samples were oven dried at 40°C for 3 days, sieved using a 2mm nylon sieve and ground using an automated agate mill. Pseudototal heavy metal concentrations in soil were measured by ICP-OES following digestion by a mixture of HNO₃, H₂O₂ and HCl (US-EPA, 2002). Acetic acid (0.43 M) extractable concentrations of heavy metals were also measured by the same analytical technique after mixing 1g of the soil samples with 40 ml acetic acid and shaking for 16 h at room temperature in an overhead shaker.

All utensils which were used during laboratory work were thoroughly cleaned between the samples in order to avoid cross contamination. Analytical quality control procedures included the performance of duplicate analysis, the inclusion of blank solutions and certified reference materials of soils (NIST SRM 2709 and NIST SRM2711a for the total analysis and BCR-483 and BCR-484 for the acetic acid extraction) at random positions within the analytical batches. The results of the analytical control were found within acceptable limits for all analyses and all elements.

Measurement of physicochemical parameters of soil

The major physicochemical soil properties were measured including pH, organic matter content and texture (sand, silt, clay). Soil pH was measured after mixing each <2mm soil sample with deionized water in a solid -to-liquid ratio of 1:2.5 [6]. Organic matter content of the soil samples was estimated by the loss-on-ignition (LOI) method [7] by heating 1 g of each sample to 450°C for 4 hours in a furnace oven. Since the method determines the organic matter content in the soil, a conversion factor of 1.724 has been used to convert organic matter to organic carbon based on the assumption that organic matter contains 58% organic C (i.e., g organic matter/1.724 = g organic C). The grain size distribution in the sand, silt and clay fractions was determined using the Bouyoucos Hydrometer Method [8].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Heavy metals in soil samples

The measured pseudototal concentrations of heavy metals in soils samples were presented in Table 1. The summary statistics of elemental concentrations as well as the major physicochemical properties including pH, total organic carbon (TOC) and soil texture (% sand, silt, clay) were presented in Table 2. The alkaline soil pH values in this study, ranging from 8.0 to 9.0, were in agreement with data reported in earlier studies of Athens soil [3], reflecting the abundant presence of calcite in bedrock [9]. The TOC average value of 3 % was considered normal for urban agriculture soils and was slightly over the 2 % TOC average previously reported for Athens soil [9]. However, in contrast to other studies no significant correlations were detected between the key soil properties and the pseudototal concentrations of heavy metals [2- 10].

Mean values of the pseudototal elemental concentrations in soil were following the decreasing order Fe > Mn > Ba > Zn > Ni > Cr > Co ~ Pb ~ Cu > Cd. In comparison with median values in Athens soil previously reported all elements present significantly lower concentrations except Co and Cd that displayed comparatively elevated levels in the studied urban agriculture soil [9]. Acetic acid extractability ratios expressed as % percentages of the pseudototal concentrations were presented in Figure 1. The decreasing order of extractable concentrations was somehow similar to that of pseudototal concentrations except for Fe which had the lowest extractability ratio despite being the element with the highest pseudototal concentration. Similar acetic acid extractability ratios of Zn (~15%) and Ni (~5%) have been previously reported [9], however, relatively higher extractabilities of Mn and Co were measured in the present study. It is noted that the anthropogenic influence has been shown to be the dominant factor controlling Pb, Zn, Cd and Cu concentrations in Athens soil [3].

Heavy metals in edible plant tissues

The elemental concentrations in plant tissues were presented in Table 1. Plant tissue content of heavy metals was generally much lower than the respective content of rhizosphere soil (Table 1 and Figure 2). Concentrations of Pb and Cd were below detection limit in all plant samples. Normal concentrations of Cu in plants were in the order of 6 mg/kg for lettuce and 4 mg/kg for carrots and onions [11].

Relatively lower Cu content was measured in the present study for the respective vegetables. Barium is reported to be commonly present in plants, but it was not apparently an essential component of plant tissues. Barium concentration in the present study was within the normal ranges in plants from 1 to 198 mg/kg [12]. The rate of Zn absorption differed greatly among both plant species and growth media [13].

The measured concentrations of Zn were similar to those mentioned in the bibliography for selected species, i.e. 44 mg/kg Zn in lettuce, 24 mg/kg in carrots and 22 mg/kg in onion [14]. Most soils contained significant amounts of Cr but its availability to plants was highly limited. Data from the present study totally agreed with this fact. The Mn content showed a remarkable variation depending on plant species, stage of growth and different organs as well as for different ecosystems; the range of Mn in samples of the present study was 80 mg/kg. It is known that when Fe is easily soluble, plants may take up a very large amount of Fe. Measured concentrations of Fe in lettuce, cabbage, carrots and onions were very close to previous reports [12]. The rates of Co were very low and the ability of plant species to absorb Co varied considerably [13].

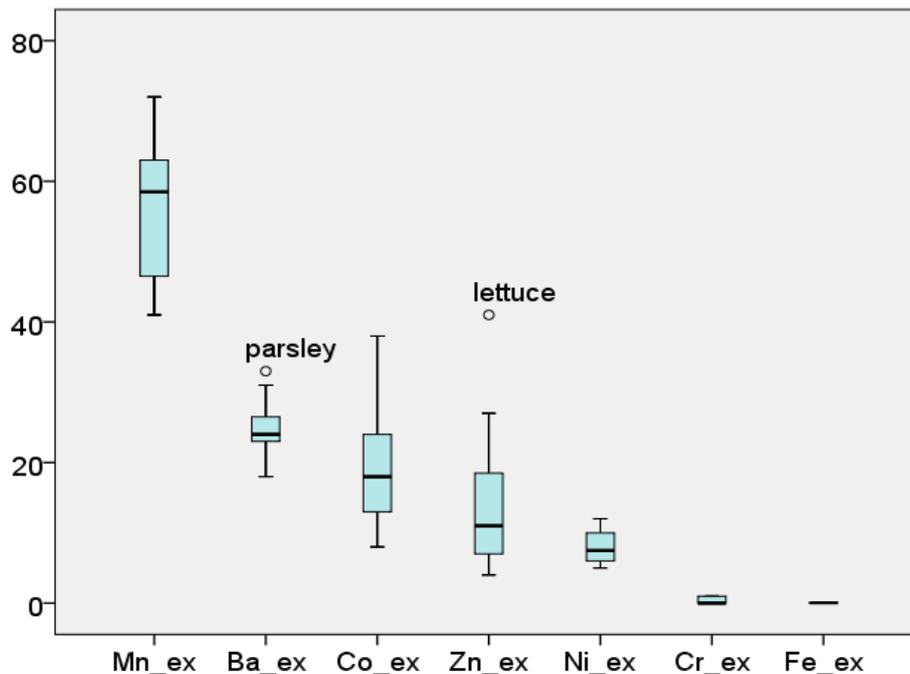


Figure-1: Boxplot comparison of acetic acid extractability ratios of heavy metal concentrations and variation in the studied soil samples. The elements are ordered according to decreasing median value (horizontal lines). The y axis scale shows % extractability.

Finally, the Ni content of plants growing on uncontaminated soils may vary considerably because it reflects both environmental and biological factors. However, the Ni concentrations in certain food products from different countries did not differ widely [13]. Generally, Ni levels in plants of the present study were very low. In general, the elements that were more easily absorbed by plants in the present study included Fe, Zn, Mn and Ba while the uptake of Co, Cu, Ni and Cr was very low. In terms of plant species, spinach and chicory- especially the Italian variety- seemed to preferably concentrate Zn, Cu and Fe in their leaves (Figure 2), although the small number of plant samples did not allow to draw any general conclusions.

The main sources of trace elements in plants are their growth media, for example, nutrient solutions or soils. One of the most important factors that determines the biological availability of trace element is its binding to soil constituents. In general, plants take up the species of trace elements that are dissolved in soil solution in either ionic or chelated and complex forms [13]. Furthermore, each plant species responds differently and according to its specific metabolic functions regarding the uptake of micronutrients. Following this, one can explain why there was no correlation between pseudo total elemental concentrations in soil and plant tissue (Figure 2). Also, when the rates of acetic acid extractable concentrations in soil samples were compared with the rates of concentrations in plant samples no significant correlation was noticeable for any of the studied elements. This observation indicated that the particular reagent was not effective for dissolving the chemical forms of elements that were up taken by plants. This in turn, might be related to the rather alkaline soil conditions prevailing in the study area as well as the speciation of the studied elements in soil samples.

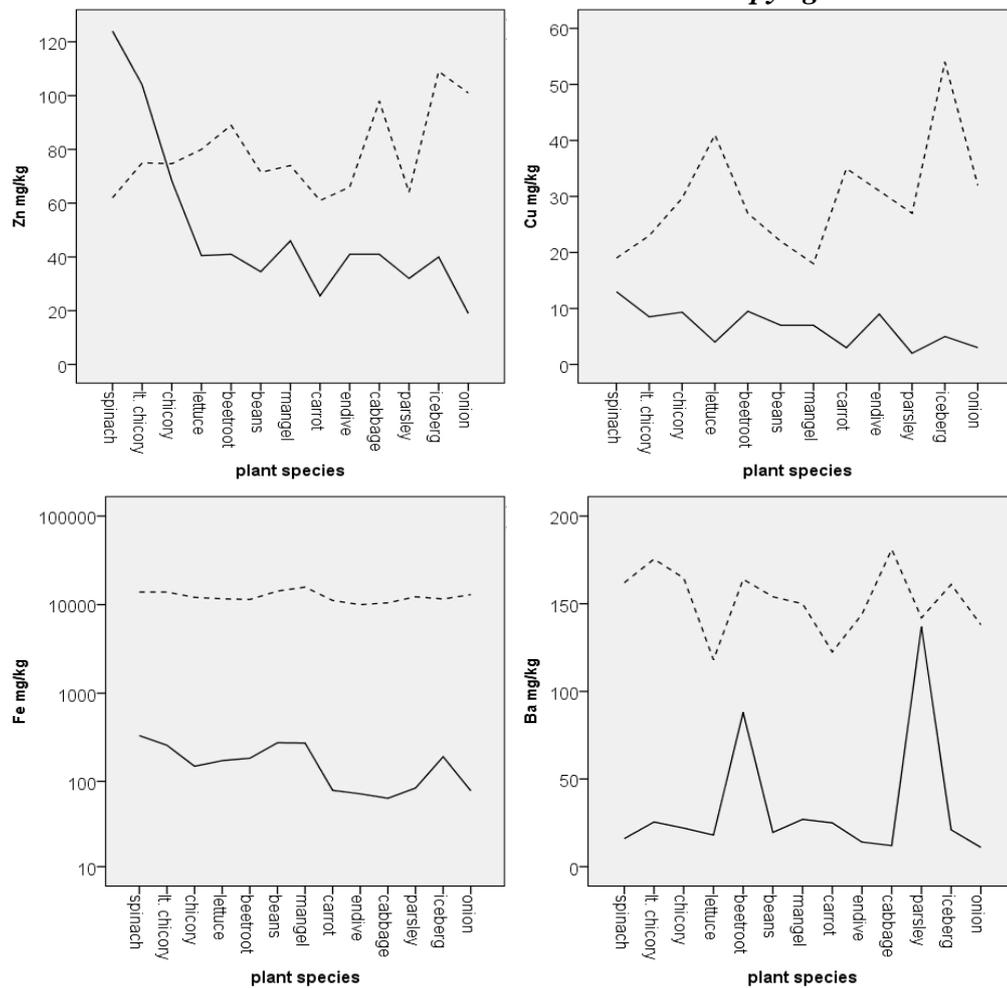


Figure-2: Comparison the various plant species collected in this study with respect to selected elements' concentrations in plant tissues (continuous lines) and their respective rhizosphere soil (dotted lines).

Table-1: Sample codes, plant species and their respective pseudototal concentrations of elements in soil (S) and plant tissue (P). Sampling sites are coded as E: Elliniko, AD: AgiosDimitrios, PT: ParkoTritsi, F: Filothei, M: Maroussi, NI: Neo Irakleio.

Sample Name	Scientific Name	Common name	Area	Zn S	Zn P	Cu S	Cu P	Ni S	Ni P	Cr S	Cr P	Co S	Co P	Mn S	Mn P	Fe S	Fe P	Ba S	Ba P	Pb S	Cd S
KZ37	<i>Allium cepa</i>	onion	E	101	19	32	3	61	4.0	56	0.8	37	11	395	16	13038	78	138	11	31	2.2
KZ16	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	beetroot	AD	79	39	26	7	56	23	40	9.8	37		546	28	13870	186	185	79	28	2.6
KZ28	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	beetroot	PT	99	43	28	12	70	2.6	65	0.7	33	6.0	292	29	8870	181	143	97	34	2.4
KZ20	<i>Beta vulgaris var sicla</i>	mangel	AD	74	46	18	7	61	2.8	46	1.5	44	2.6	506	49	15751	273	150	27	25	2.5
KZ25	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	cabbage	PT	98	41	76		65	2.2	67	0.2	34	2.2	345	20	10539	64	181	12	52	2.2
KZ24	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	endive	PT	66	41	31	9	75	2.7	77	1.0	35	4.8	328	57	9956	72	144	14	77	2.3
KZ5	<i>Cichorium indybus</i>	chicory	F	81	66	27	12	47	3.2	32	1.0	43	1.6	319	40	13057	166	149	19	31	2.4
KZ6	<i>Cichorium indybus</i>	chicory	F	77	58	24	11	39	4.2	29	1.2	43	2.4	320	55	12861	149	186	23	45	2.5
KZ22	<i>Cichorium indybus</i>	chicory	PT	66	81	38	5	66	3.2	69	0.5	34	3.4	334	59	10310	131	159	24	35	2.3
KZ15	<i>Cichorium indybus</i>	italian chicory	AD	78	92	28	7	53	4.0	39	2.7	44	8.6	523	84	14745	356	187	33	24	2.4
KZ18	<i>Cichorium indybus</i>	italian chicory	AD	72	116	18	10	54	3.8	47	1.3	37	5.8	464	63	12989	159	164	18	29	2.3
KZ23	<i>Dacus carota</i>	carrot	PT	61	30	35	3	63	2.6	66	1.4	34	1.2	323	4	9998	66	144	31	27	2.3
KZ33	<i>Dacus carota</i>	carrot	M	61	21	20		29	2.0	22	1.0	45	6.8	321	7	12332	92	101	19	17	2.3
KZ29	<i>Lactula sativa</i>	iceberg	M	109	40	54	5	78	2.6	79	1.1	43	6.4	385	39	11589	191	161	21	60	2.4
KZ12	<i>Lactula sativa</i>	lettuce	NI	96	43	43	3	49	3.0	41	1.3	44	24	270	14	12895	183	104	18	21	2.3
KZ27	<i>Lactula sativa</i>	lettuce	PT	64	38	39	5	98	2.6	80	0.7	35	4.0	352	28	10390	162	132	18	31	2.3
KZ26	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	parsley	PT	64	32	27	2	56	3.0	37	0.8	39	3.8	439	21	12341	84	142	137	17	2.4
KZ21	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	spinach	AD	62	124	19	13	51	3.4	40	1.9	37	5.4	448	42	13878	331	162	16	21	2.4
KZ17	<i>Vicia faba</i>	beans	AD	72	47	20	9	55	3.6	41	2.5	40	4.6	494	46	14064	336	189	21	22	2.4
KZ32	<i>Vicia faba</i>	beans	M	71	22	24	5	69	2.4	50	1.3	44	7.8	425	62	14381	213	119	18	21	2.3

Table-2: Summary statistics (n =20) of pseudo total heavy metal concentrations in soil (S) and plants (P), soil pH and soil OC. Concentrations are expressed in mg/kg except Cr P and Ni P which are in µg/kg.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Zn S	61	109	78	15
Zn P	19	124	52	30
Cu S	18	76	31	14
Cu P	2	13	7	3
Ni S	29	98	60	15
Ni P	2	23	4	4
Cr S	22	80	51	18
Cr P	0	10	2	2
Co s	33	45	39	4
Co P	1	24	6	5
Mn S	270	546	391	83
Mn P	4	84	38	21
Fe S	9000	15800	12410	1866
Fe P	64	356	174	91
Ba S	101	189	152	26
Ba P	11	137	33	33
Pb S	17	77	32	15
Cd S	2	3	2	0
soil pH	8	9	8	0
soil OC	2	5	3	1

Comparison of heavy metal plant uptake between the studied communal urban allotments

Since urban agriculture is an upcoming trend in modern cities it was of interest to compare the three communal allotments within the Athens urban net that were studied in this research in terms of land management and micronutrient concentrations in their produce. Based on a questionnaire that was distributed to the allotment managers it was found out that organic crop growing was practiced in all three of them without any application of chemical soil improvers, fertilizers and pesticides. Plants were irrigated with water originating from municipal boreholes. Previous land use varied from unused urban space in Maroussi, to horse stables in Parko Tritsi and parking area in Agios Dimitrios. In the later, the surface soil layer (0-50 cm) had been removed and new soil was brought in before starting the communal garden. All three allotments were used for communal agriculture for the past three years.

Elemental concentrations in soil and plants of the three studied areas were compared using side by side box-plots in Figure 3. Although no specific trend was observed, a noticeable greater variance existed for most of the elements in Maroussi soil compared to the other two areas, while the opposite was held for plant elemental content. Differences of elemental concentrations in soil might be related to the previous land use of the study areas. Also, variation of the median values in plants exceeded the respective variation in soil medians between the three areas. The vegetable produce in Agios Dimitrios contained the highest concentrations of Zn, Cu, Cr and Fe. However, taking into account that different plant species were sampled in each allotment it was difficult to pinpoint any specific factors affecting micronutrient uptake by plants in the three areas.

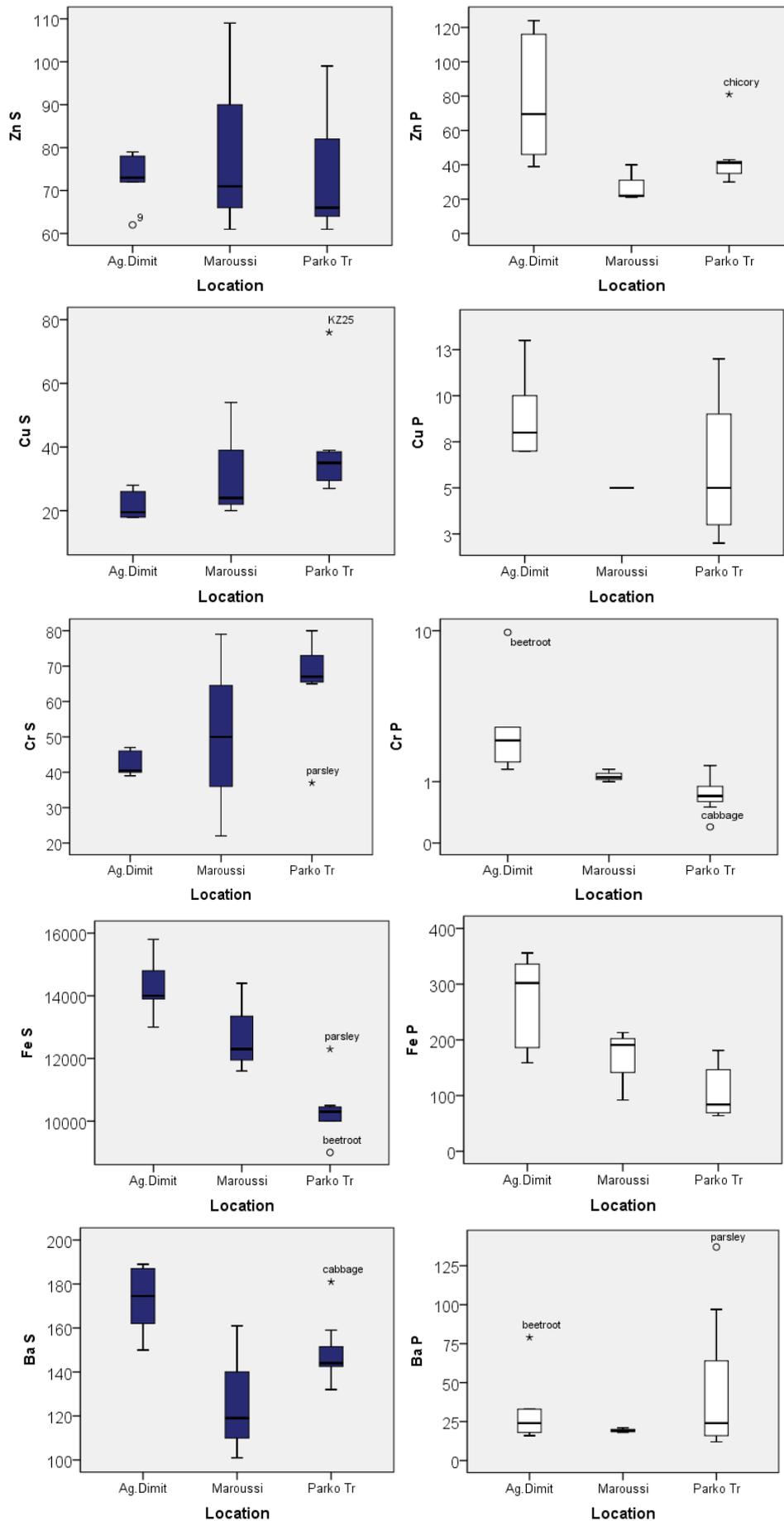


Figure-3: Boxplot comparisons of soil (S- dark boxes) and plant (P- white boxes) concentrations of selected elements between the three communal allotment study areas (AgiosDimitrios, Maroussi and Tritsis Park). Concentrations are expressed as mg/kg except for Cr in plants which is in $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$.

CONCLUSIONS

Data on concentrations of heavy metals in soil and plants from urban agriculture areas in the city of Athens were presented for the first time. The geochemical signature of soil in three communal allotments and three private house gardens was studied with respect to Fe, Mn, Ba, Zn, Ni, Cr, Co, Pb, Cu and Cd and concentration levels in the edible parts of produced vegetables were measured. Although no systematic pattern was observed, concentration levels in soil were in general lower than the median values previously reported for Athens soils. Heavy metal concentrations in plant tissues were below detection limit for Pb and Cd and within normal ranges for healthy plant growth regarding the rest of the studied elements. No significant correlation was observed between pseudototal or acetic acid extractable concentrations in soil and plants, indicating that a more complex mechanism was controlling micronutrient uptake by plants. Vegetable produce from the communal allotment of AgiosDimitrios contained higher concentrations of Zn, Cu, Cr and Fe compared to the other two communal agriculture areas. Further research is needed in order to determine the controlling factors of micronutrient uptake within the urban environment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Dr.Ioannis Mitsis of the Laboratory of Economic Geology and Geochemistry, University of Athens for his invaluable help and guidance during the plant tissue digestions. Also Dr.Efstratios Kelepertzis for his help during sample preparation and analytical procedures. Special thanks are given to Dr.Adil Bakir for his involvement in chemical determinations of geochemical solutions at the analytical facilities of School of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Portsmouth, UK.Ms.Asimakopoulou of the Municipality of Agios Dimitrios, Ms.Koroni of the Municipality of Maroussi, Mr.Dritsoulas of the NGO "The Center of the Earth" as well as the owners of the private gardens are greatly acknowledged for their help during field sampling.

REFERENCES

- [1] Manta, D.S., Angelone, M., Bellanca, A., Neri, R. and Sprovieri, M., 2002. Heavy metals in urban soils: a case study from the city of Palermo (Silicy), Italy. *Sci Total Environ* 2002; 300:229-43.
- [2] Rodrigues, S., Urquhart, G., Hossack, I., Pereira, M.A., Duarte, A.C. and Davidson, C., 2009. The influence of anthropogenic and natural geochemical factors of urban soil quality variability: a comparison between Glasgow, UK and Aveiro, Portugal. *Environ Chem Lett* 2009; 7:141-8.
- [3] Argyraki, A. and Kelepertzis, E., 2014. Urban soil in Athens, Greece: The importance of local geology in controlling the distribution of potentially harmful trace elements. *Science of the total environment*, 482–483, 366–377.
- [4] Kabata-Pendias A. and Pendias H., 1992. *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants*, CRS Press, Boca Raton, FL.
- [5] Tahmasbian, I., Nasrazadani, A., Shoja, H., Safari, Sinangani, A.A., 2013. The effects of human activities and different land use on trace elements pollution in urban topsoil of Isfahan (Iran). *Environ Earth Sci.* 1-11
- [6] ISO 10390, 1994. Soil quality- determination of pH.
- [7] US-EPA, 2002. Methods for the determination of total organic carbon (TOC) in soils and sediments. Report No. NCEA-C- 1282, EMASC-001, Las Vegas.
- [8] Bouyoucos, G.J., 1962. Hydrometer method improved for making particle size analysis of soils. *Agronomy Journal*, 54, 464-465.
- [9] Kelepertzis, E. and Argyraki, A. 2015. Geochemical associations for evaluating the availability of potentially harmful elements in urban soils: Lessons learnt from Athens, Greece. *Applied Geochemistry*, 59, 63-73.
- [10] Luo, J., She, J., Wu, Y., Yu, D., Chen, Y., Zhou, P., 2013. Cadmium distribution in a timberline forest in the Hengduan Mountains in the eastern Tibetan Plateau. *Anal Lett* 46(2):394–405
- [11] Jaworowski C., 1981. The effect of copper and fertilization with various forms of nitrogen on some physiological indices in maize, *Acta Agrar. Silvistria*, 20, 95 (Po).
- [12] Kabata –Pendias A. and Pendias H., 1979. *Trace elements in the Biological environment*, Wyd. Geol., Warsaw, 300 (Po).
- [13] Kabata-Pendias A. and Pendias H., 2001. *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants* (third edition), CRS Press, Boca Raton, FL.
- [14] Warren H. V., Delavault R.E., Fletcher K., and Wilks E., 1970. Variation in the copper, zinc, lead and molybdenum content of some British Columbia vegetables, in *Trace Subst. environ. Health*, Vol.4, Hemphill, D.D., Ed., University of Missouri Columbia, MO, 94.

International Journal of Plant, Animal and Environmental Sciences

