



Outline

- **LUCAS topsoil survey**
- **Copper**
- **Mercury**
- **Cadmium**
- **Phosphorus losses due to soil erosion**
- **Other: Radio-active contamination (Cs, Pu) / Manure**

LUCAS: Land use / Land Cover Survey including soil

LUCAS SOIL

The largest expandable soil dataset for Europe

LUCAS SOIL is a survey repeated every 5 years for monitoring soil properties across Europe and coordinated by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

	2009 - 2012	2015	2019
SAMPLING POINTS	19,000	23,000	26,000
ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical properties: Cation exchange capacity (CEC), pH, Organic carbon, Heavy metals, Spectra Library Physical properties: Particle size distribution, Coarse fragments Soil properties (SW): Bulk density, Soil moisture, Soil temperature, Soil depth Soil characteristics: Soil texture, Soil structure, Soil color, Soil pH, Soil salinity, Soil acidity, Soil alkalinity, Soil toxicity, Soil pollution 		

LUCAS SOIL IS

- OPEN...
- FREE DATA DOWNLOAD
- REPRODUCIBLE LUCAS SOIL PROTOCOLS
- JRC SOIL ARCHIVE ACCESSIBLE FOR TAILORED ANALYSES

LUCAS database

21682 records

Physical properties

Particle size distribution
Coarse fragments

Chemical properties

pH
Organic carbon
CEC

Spectra Library

Heavy metals

13 elements
Arsenic (As)
Mercury (Hg)
Cadmium (Cd)
Chromium (Cr)
Nickel (Ni)
Lead (Pb)
Zinc

% of LUCAS

Land Use	Percentage
Forests	27%
Grasslands	23%
Arable crops	40%
Permanent crops	5%
Other	5%

LUCAS land use

- Forest
- Grassland
- Arable land
- Permanent crops
- ...

Administrative Units

- Countries
- NUTS2
- NUTS3

European Journal of Soil Science

European Journal of Soil Science, January 2018, 69, 140-153 doi: 10.1111/ejss.12151

LUCAS Soil, the largest expandable soil dataset for Europe: a review

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Copper distribution in European Union

Copper mg-Kg⁻¹

- < 9
- 9 - 16
- 16 - 22
- 22 - 30
- 30 - 39
- 39 - 49
- 49 - 65
- > 65

21,682 LUCAS soil samples for an analysis of copper(Cu) in EU

Cu excess may result in liver diseases, neurological effects and Alzheimer-disease, alter also the soil web food.

Copper (Cu) is **correlated** to soil properties(pH, texture, Organic Carbon), climate, geology and management.

Vineyards has the highest mean Cu concentration: 49.3 mg kg⁻¹. Cu is relatively high also in **olive groves**(33.5 mg kg⁻¹) and **orchards**(27.3 mg kg⁻¹) [**Threshold: 100 mg kg⁻¹**]

Cu highest concentration is found in **wet areas** due to **frequent fungicide treatments**

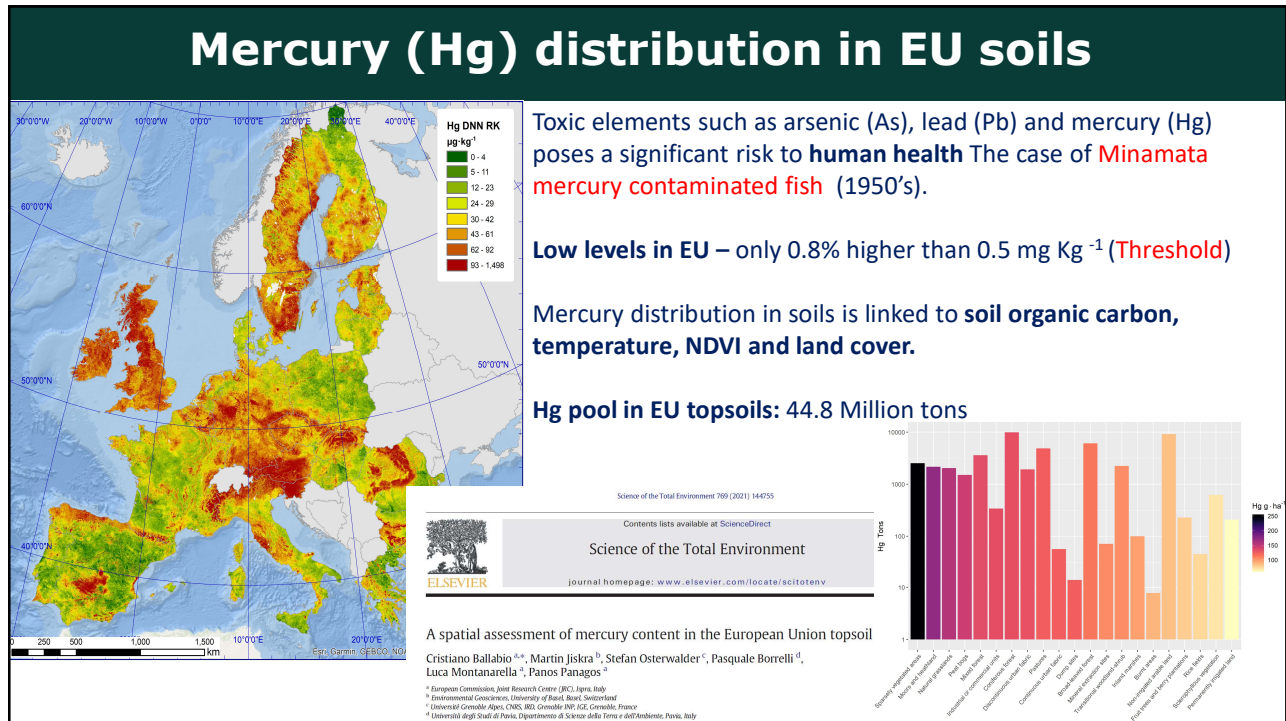
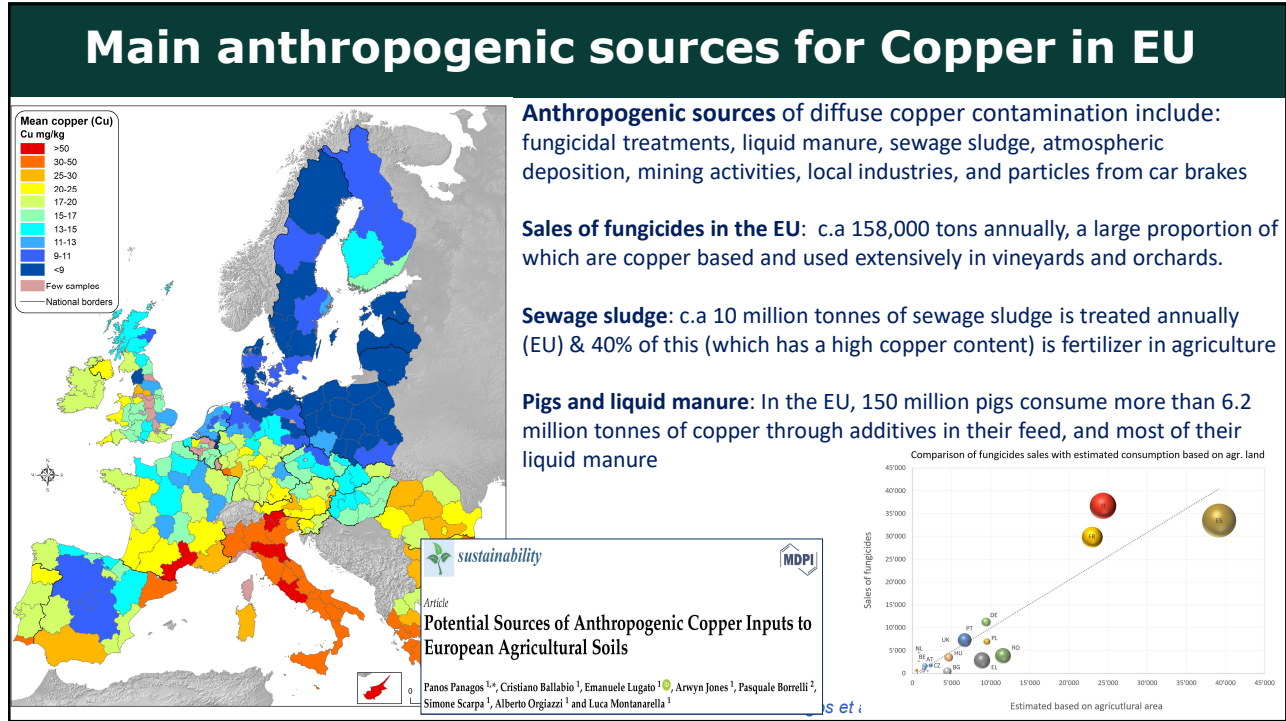
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

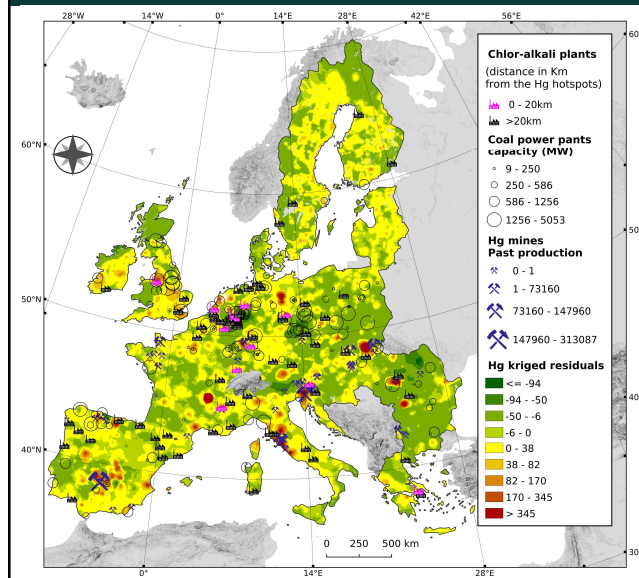
ELSEVIER journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Copper distribution in European topsoils: An assessment based on LUCAS soil survey

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Mercury (Hg) hotspots in EU soils



Ballabio et al. (2021). Science of the Total Environment.

209 hotspots of Hg (1% of the data) ($> 0.5 \text{ mg Kg}^{-1}$)

The main anthropogenic source is the mining activity:

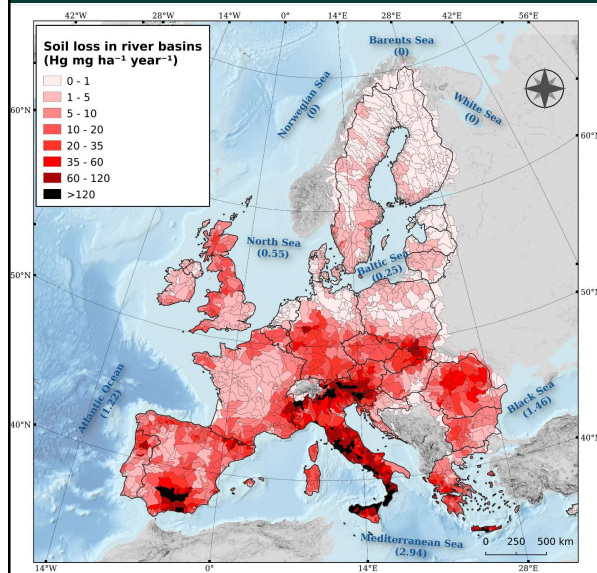
- Almaden district (Spain)
- Asturias (Spain)
- Idrija mercury mine, (Slovenia)
- Mt. Amiata in Tuscany region (Italy)
- Rudnany iron ore mine (Slovakia)

High concentrations close to:

- Mines
- Coal power plants
- Chlor-Alkali industries
- Local diffuse contamination small-scale industries employing mercury (electrical equipment, dental amalgams, disinfectants)



Mercury fluxes in river basin/sea



Panagos et al. (2021). Environmental Research

44.8 million tons Hg with mean concentration of 103 g ha^{-1} .

Coupling of Hg concentration with sediment fluxes: **43 tons** of Hg displaced per year (0.1% of stocks)

14% of displaced mercury (5.9 tons) is routed to river basins - the rest 86% is redistributed in the field

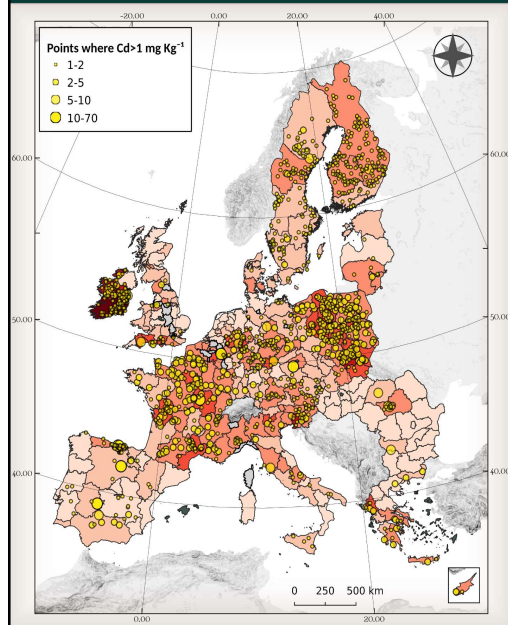
Data aggregated per 6,000 catchments in EU (source: CCM Catchment database)

Almost half of this Hg is potentially transported in river basins ending in the **Mediterranean Sea**

High risk: high erosion rates + high Hg stocks (Italy, Slovenia, parts of Spain)



Cadmium and fertilizers use



Cadmium inputs to topsoil have **increased significantly** (+50%) during the 20th century mainly due to the application of fertilisers and sewage sludge.

> 70% of the samples had **very low concentration** (<0.07 mg Kg⁻¹)

We found 1,191 samples (**5.5%**) with values higher than the threshold of 1 mg kg⁻¹;

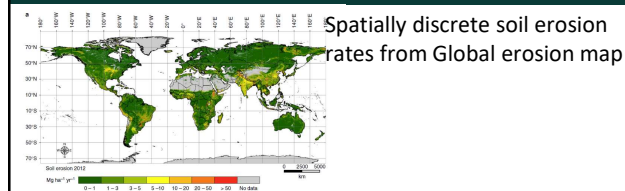
Cadmium distribution depends much on **pH** which is an important driver followed by **soil organic carbon content**.

Cadmium concentrations in soils is closely related to **agricultural uses of phosphate fertilizers**

Work under development



Phosphorus loss due to soil erosion on a global scale

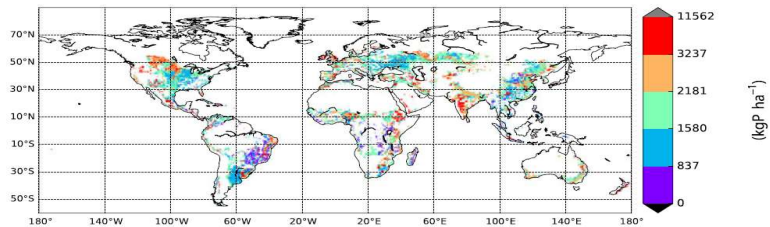


Borrelli et al. 2017, *Nature Communications*, 8(1): 2013



Spatially discrete soil P contents from Ringeval et al., 2017

P_{TOT} : mean of the simulations

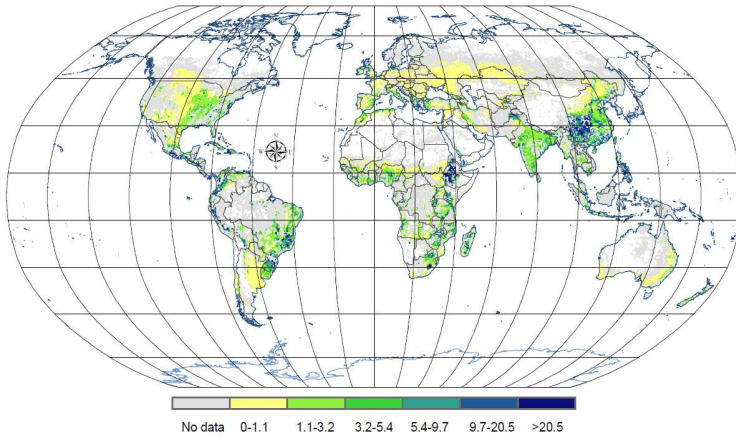


Soil Phosphorus is...

- essential for plant growth and productive agriculture
- key limiting nutrient of future food & feed production (supply stems from non-renewable geological deposit)
- threat to ecosystem health due to eutrophication
- lost from ecosystems mostly due to soil erosion



Spatially discrete global soil P losses due to erosion

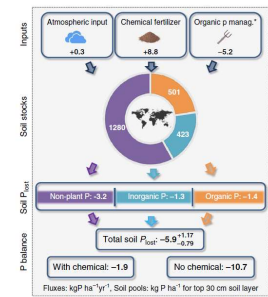


Alewell et al., Nature Comm (2020)

P loss from agricultural systems due to erosion is substantial (dependent on region and continent between 1 – 12 kg ha⁻¹yr⁻¹)

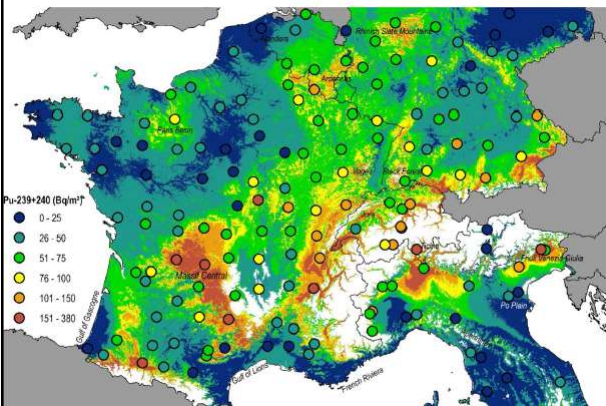
Very high losses: Eastern China, Indonesia, regions of south-eastern Africa, Central America and South America

High losses: most of India, regions of Southern Africa and South America



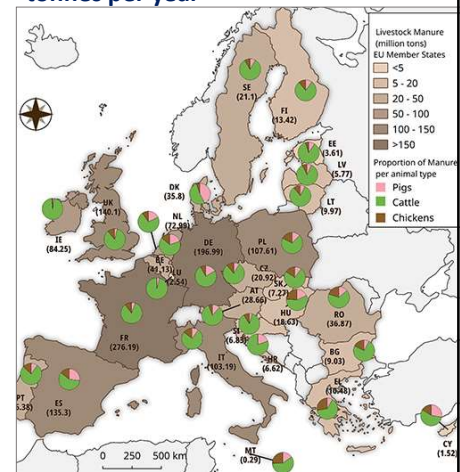
Other examples

Radio active contamination in soils:
an example for **Plutonium and Cesium**



Meusburger et al., 2020. Nature Sci. Reports

Livestock manure: 1.4 Billion tonnes per year



Koeninger et al., 2021. Agricultural Systems



Concluding remarks

- **LUCAS database** is a major advancement for Diffuse pollution estimates
- JRC studies focus not only in **spatial distribution** but also explaining the **main reasons** behind the high concentrations
- As **Polluted sediments** can pose significant risks for aquatic organisms, important to **assess sediment fluxes**.
- **Modelling integration**: Soil pollution (Heavy metal, microplastic, pesticides, etc) → Sediment transport → water pollution (eutrophication)
- **Policy challenges (in the area of EU Green Deal)**: The Zero Pollution Action Plan, Farm to Fork (F2F), EU Soil Strategy

