





Monitoring soil geochemistry in the urban environment: A comparison of studies in 1972 and 2005 in Denver, Colorado

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Outline

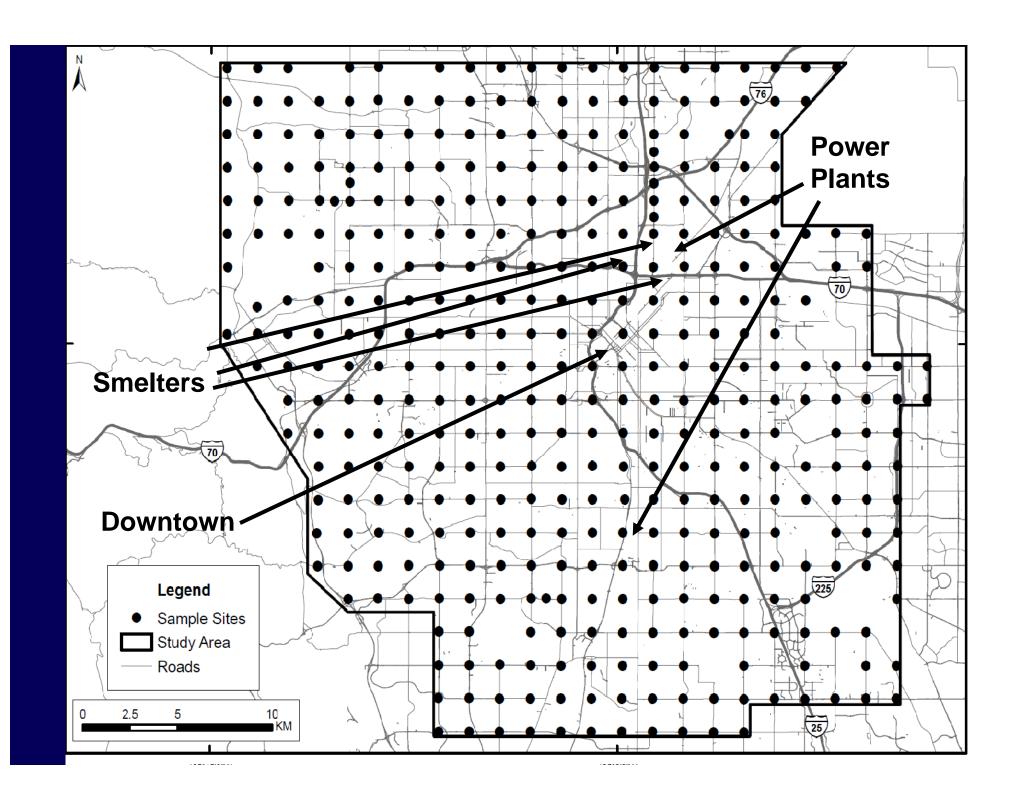
- Two soil geochemical surveys of the Denver metro area
 - 1972
 - 2005
- Abundance and distribution of selected elements from each survey
- Observed changes in soil composition between 1972 and 2005

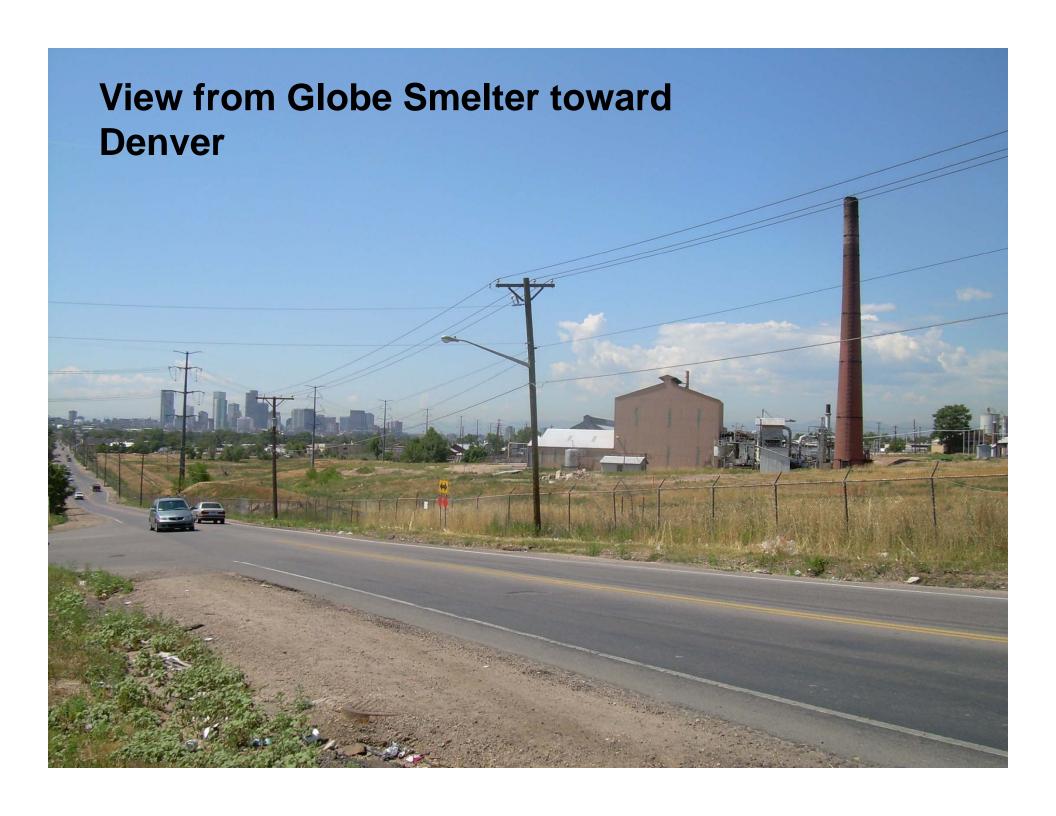


1972 Geochemical Survey

- Skyline Laboratories, Wheat Ridge, CO
- Roadside soils (top 15 cm)
- 433 sites at 1-mile centers (section corners, as defined by the Public Lands Survey System)
- Sieved to less than 250 µm
- Analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Hg







2005 Geochemical Survey

- USGS, Colorado School of Mines
- Collected same sites as 1972 survey
- Sieved to less than 250 µm
- Analyzed both 2005 samples and 1972 samples for more than 40 elements





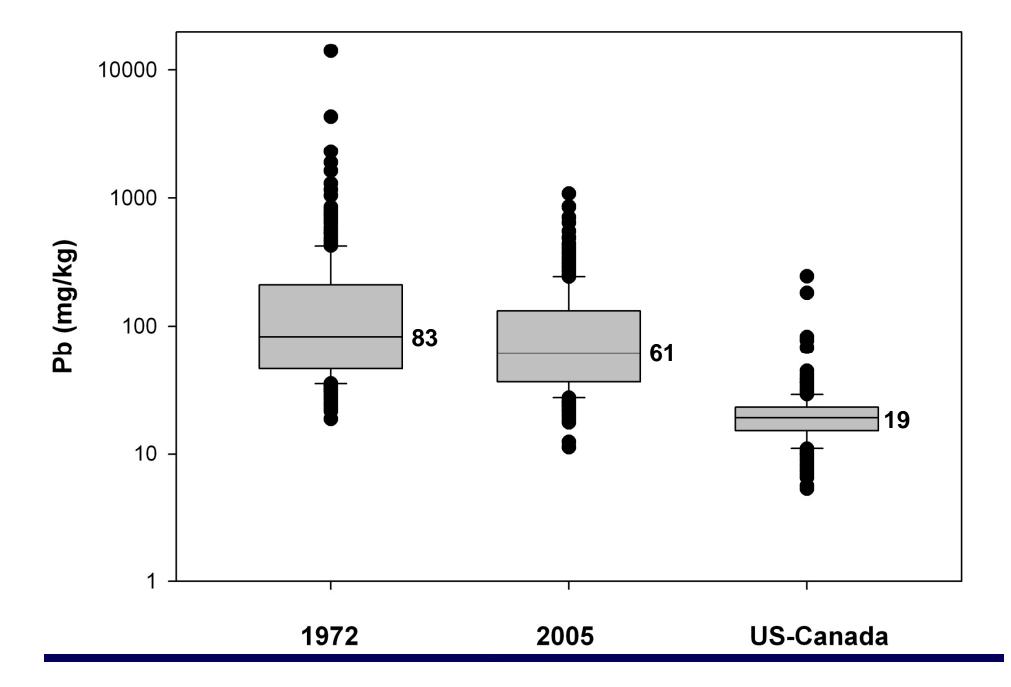


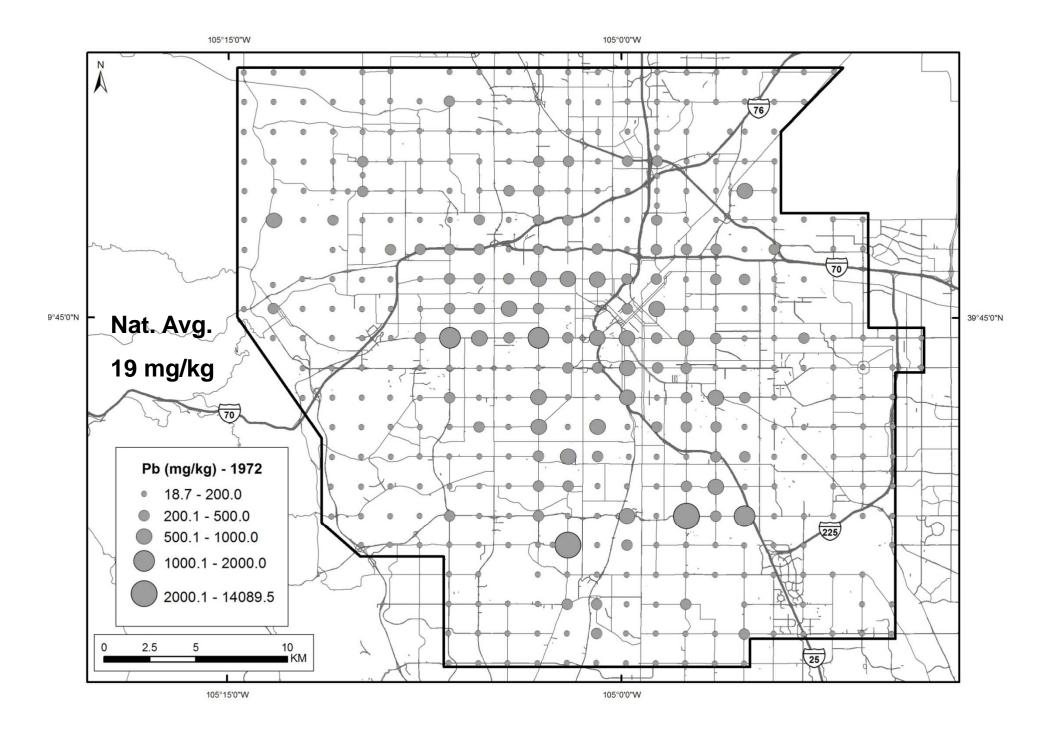
Change between 1972 and 2005

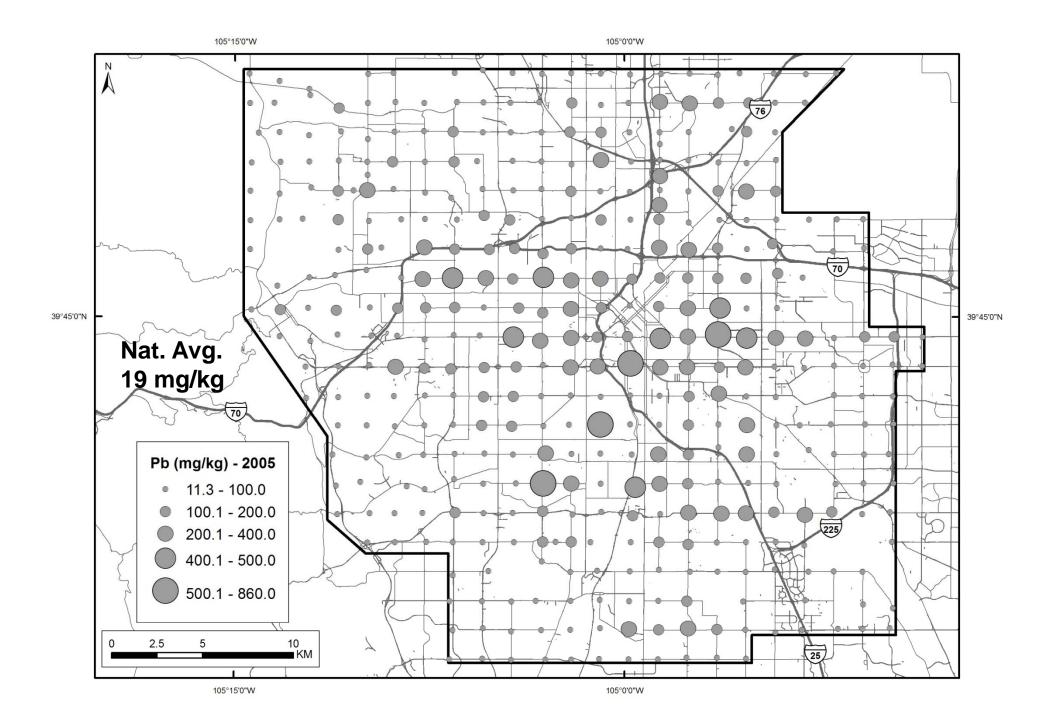
Elements showing most change*: Pb, As, Hg, Cd, Mo, Al

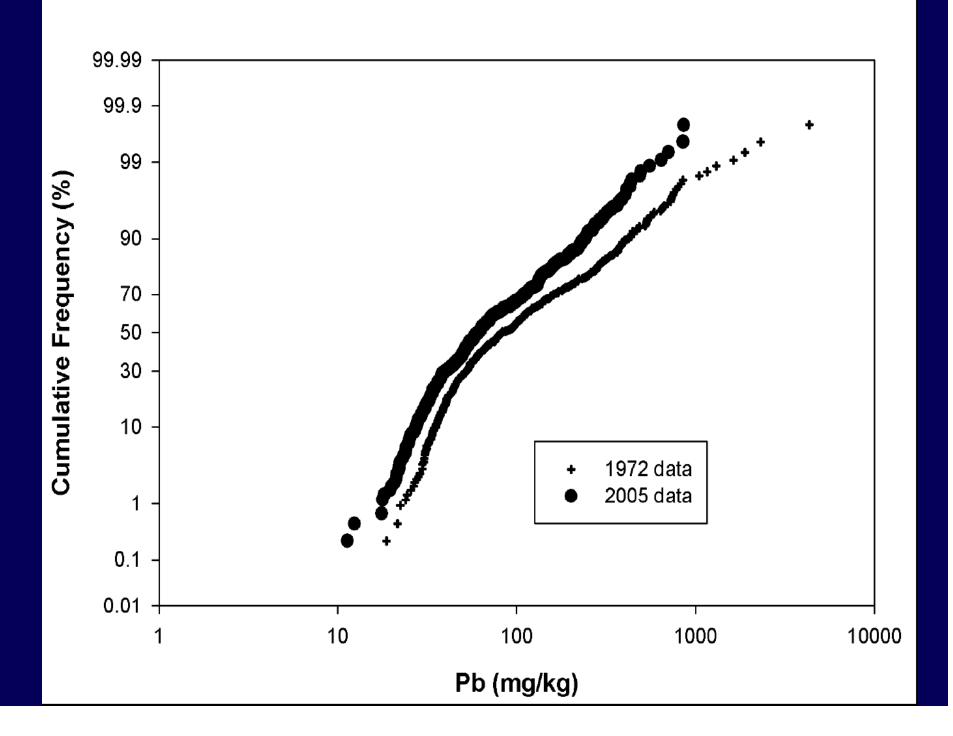
*Based on Wilcoxon rank sum test and confirmed by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test at 95% confidence level



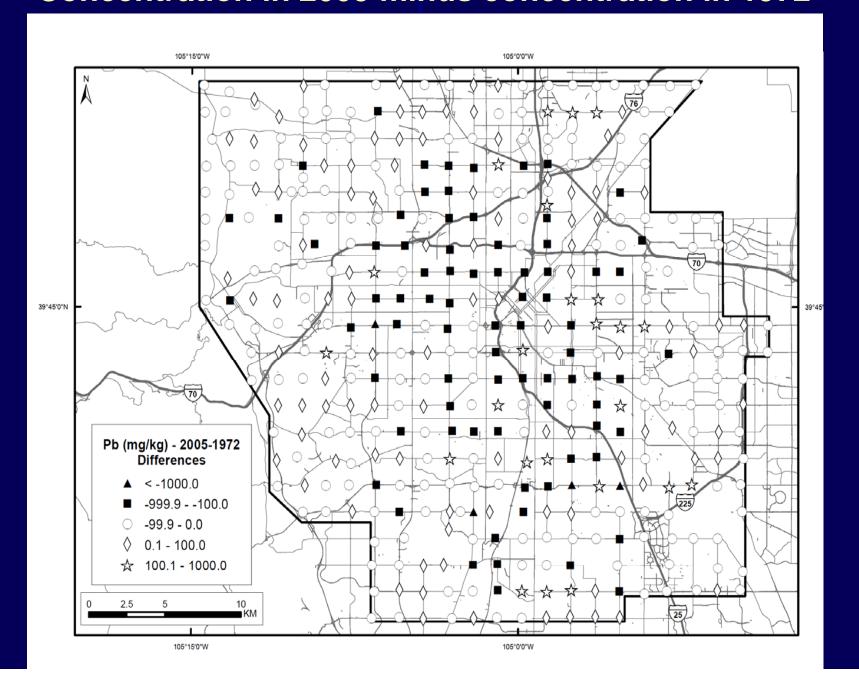


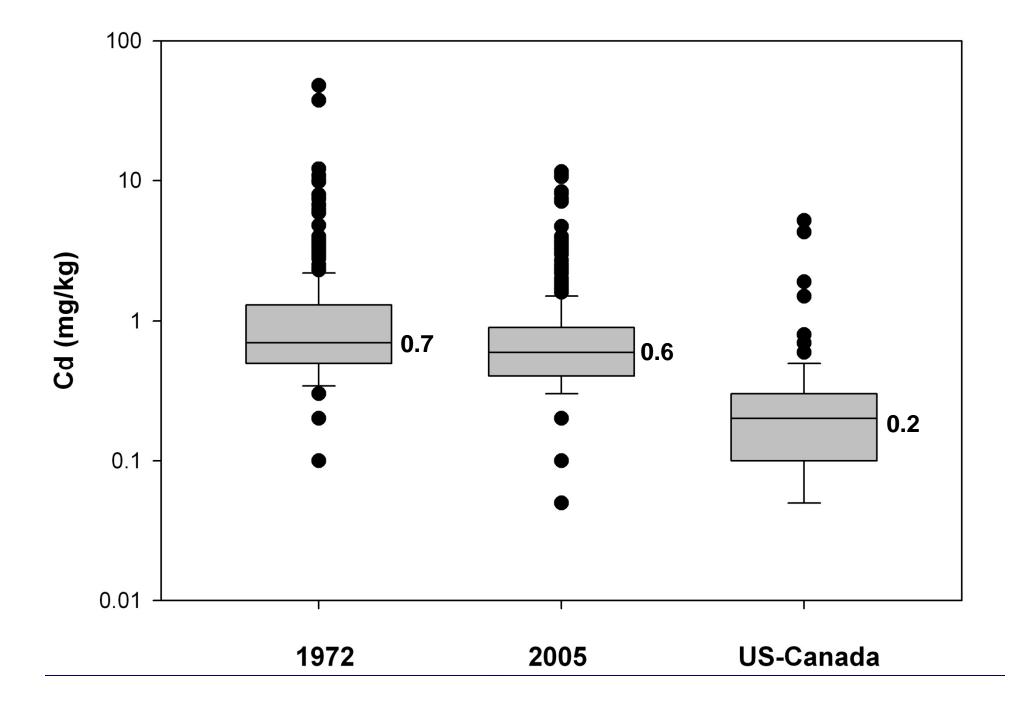


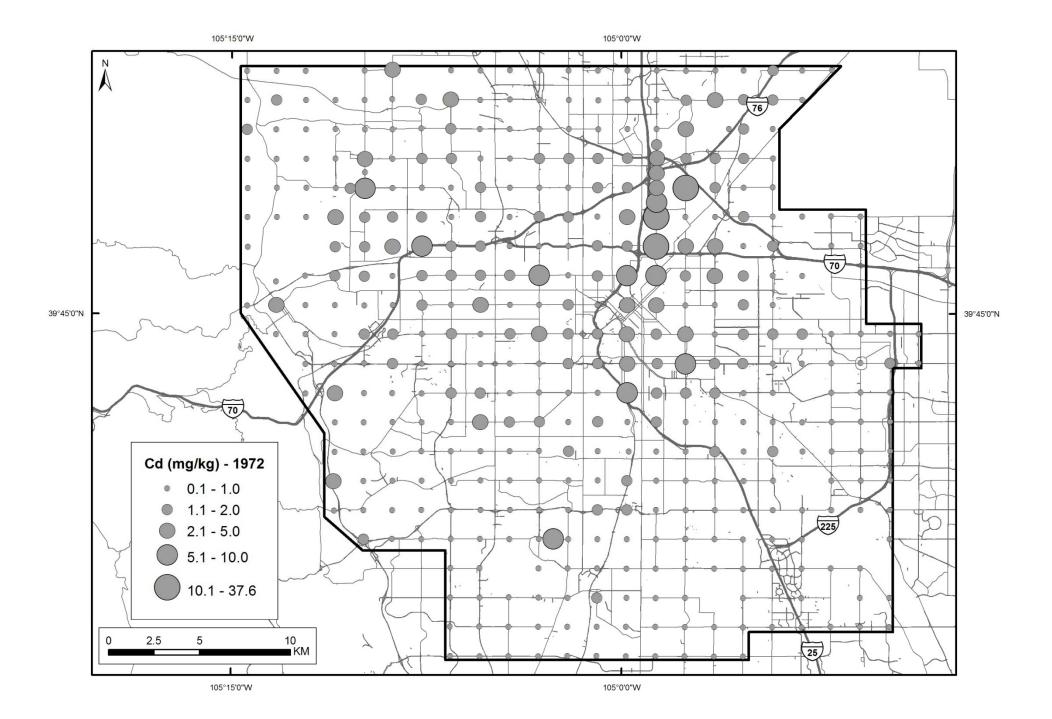


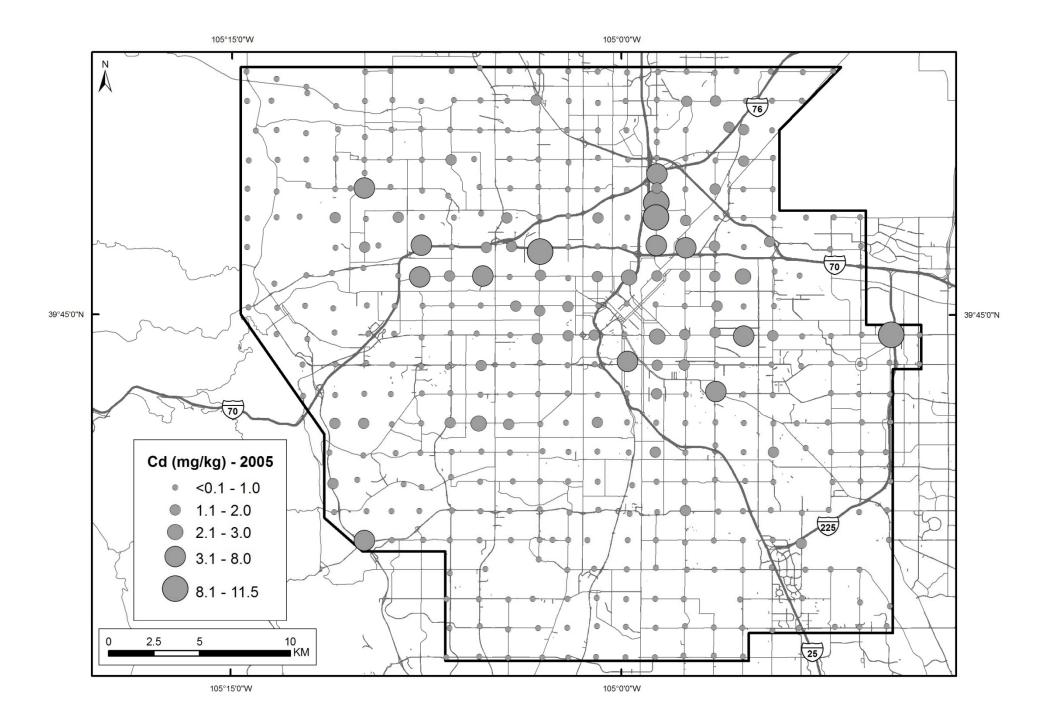


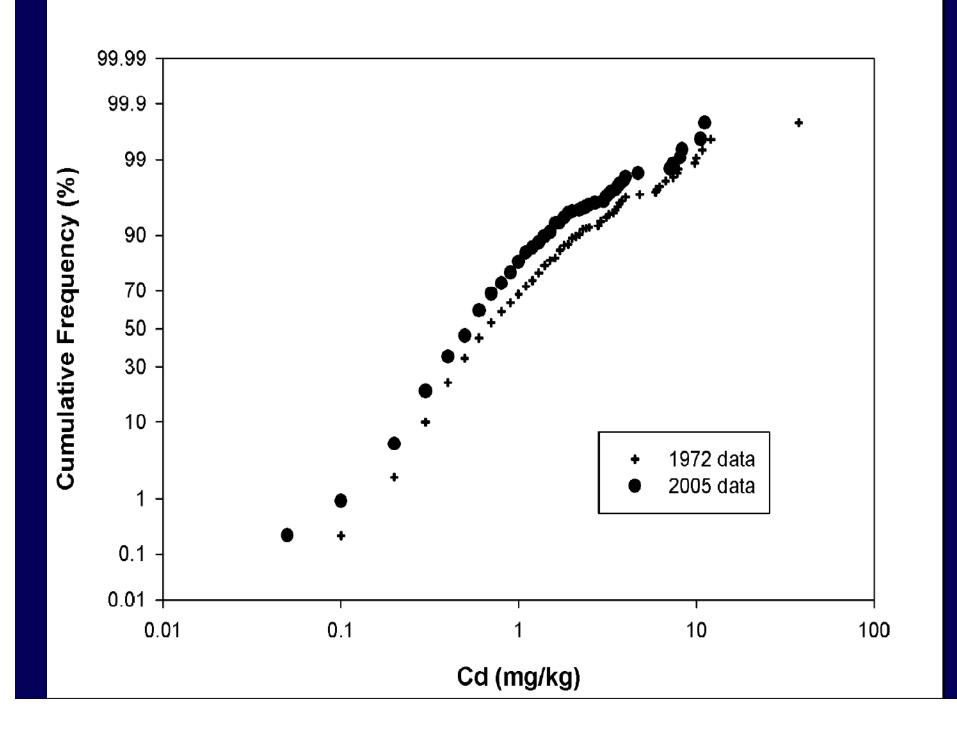
Concentration in 2005 minus concentration in 1972

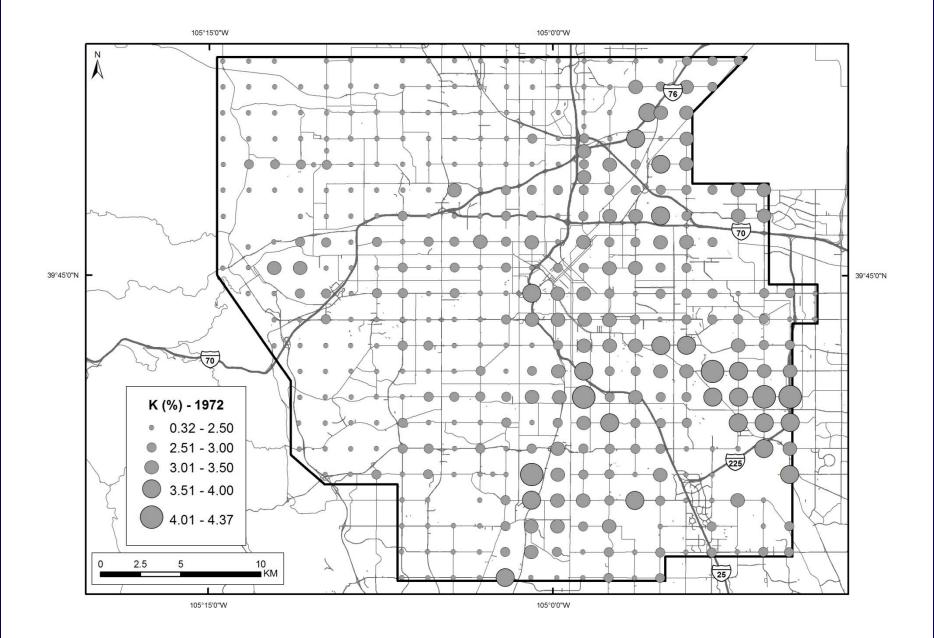


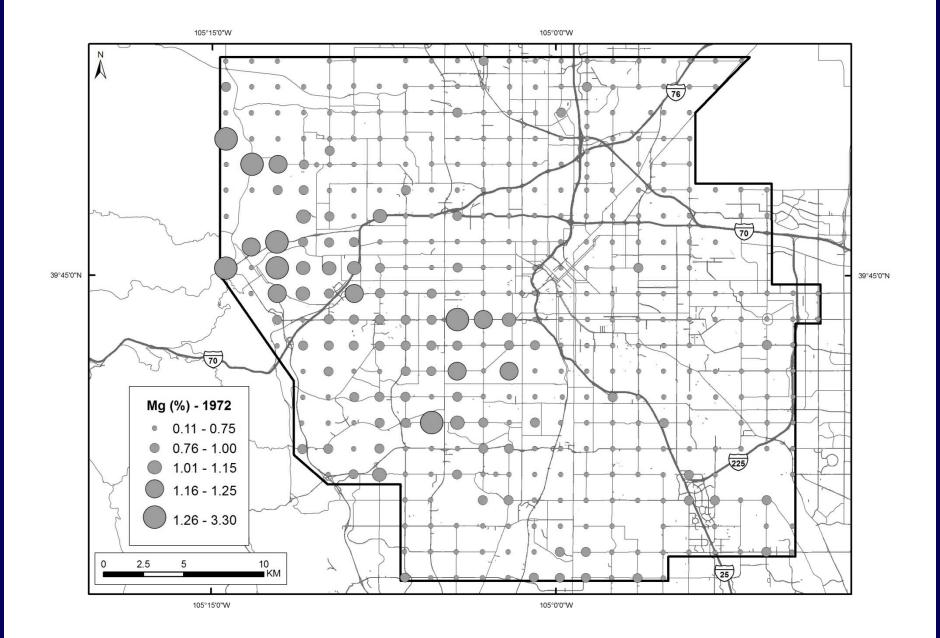


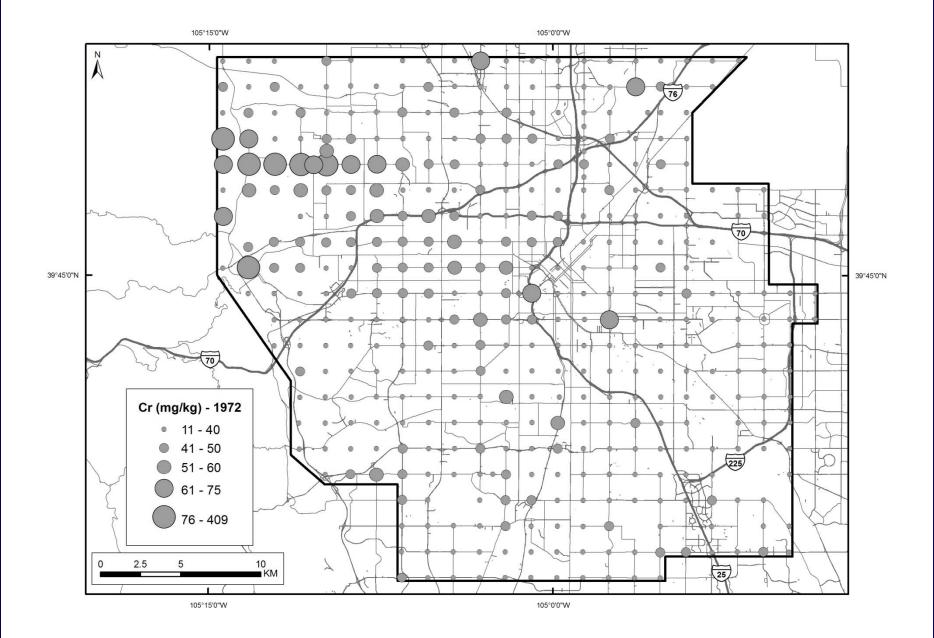












Summary

- Pb, As, Hg, Cd, Cu, Mo, Sb, Sn, and Zn elevated in "central Denver" in both surveys—Anthropogenic sources
- Greatest change generally for these elements
 - Clean Air Act (1970)
 - Remediation activities
- Urban geochemical "footprint" ~20 30 km in diameter
- Mg, K, Fe, Al, V, Ce, La have clear geogenic sources
- Quantifying change not straightforward
 - Site duplication uncertain
 - Roadside soils "dynamic" sample medium
 - Possible dilution from roadside dust and debris over 33 yrs



Denver study: Chapter 30, p. 521 - 546, published in April 2011

