



Studying indicator parameters of ecological tolerance of trees under conditions of the city of Yerevan

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World Forum on
Urban Forests
Mantova 2018

BIOCHEMISTRY

DEPARTMENT CENS NAS RA



Main activities:

- Ecobiochemical assessment of urban plants,
- Urban greening,
- Phytoindication and phytomonitoring,
- Assessment of eco-toxicological risk and safety of vegetable- origin food.



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**Biochemistry
Department**



Nature based solution



Urban greening

Vertical greening



Roof greening



Green streets





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**Biochemistry
Department**

Yeravan - Armenia's capital

Population: 1,068 mil.

Total area: 223 sq. km

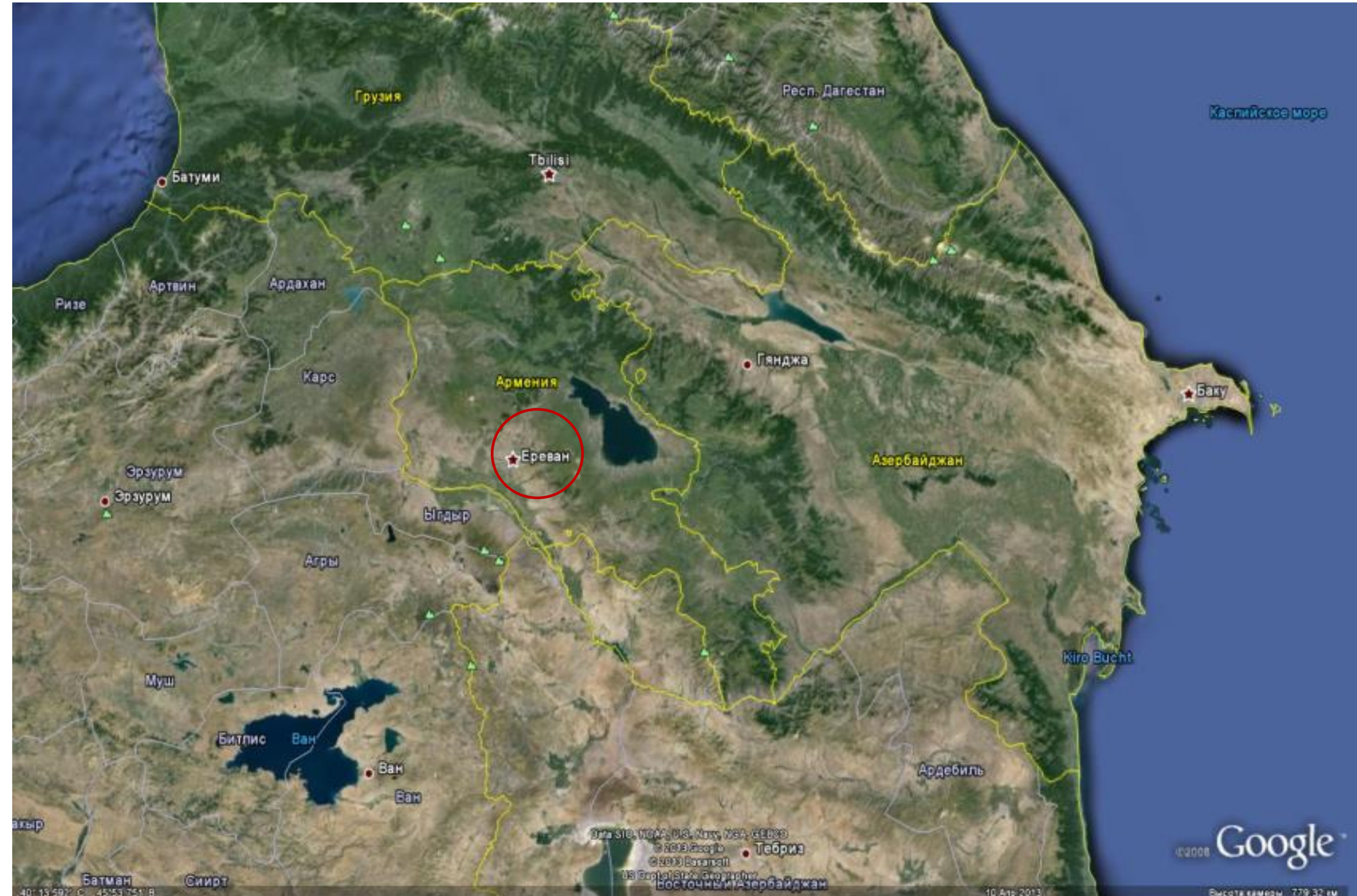
Total area of green spaces 6758.5 ha

Climate: sharply continental



Negative impact on the Yerevan's environment are:

- Traffic,
- Industrial enterprises,
- Construction,
- Power and heat generating facilities,
- Housing and communal facilities.



Republic of Armenia – a landlock country located in the South Caucasus

STUDIED OBJECT

10 Parks and Squares

The research period: 2007 - 2017.

The research goal: providing indicator parameters of ecological tolerance of trees and selection of tree species with phytofiltration properties appropriate for Yerevan greening.

The research was implemented by stages employing a complex method of ecological assessment of plants developed by us:

- Studying the biodiversity of urban plants,
- Plant condition assessment,
- Geochemical investigations,
- Selection of tolerant tree species for urban greening



20 Streets



RESEARCH METHODS

1. Assessment of ecological status of plants.

Assessing condition of trees

- I - normal,
- II - good,
- III - poor,
- IV - extremely poor,
- V - dead:



2. SAMPLE COLLECTION



SAMPLE TREATMENT

- washing,
- air drying,
- chopping into small pieces

3. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Cu, Pb, Mn, Mo, Ni, Zn, Hg



**Atomic-absorption spectrometer:
AAnalyst 800 (Perkin Elmer, USA)**

OBTAINED RESULTS

Parks and squares

Street trees

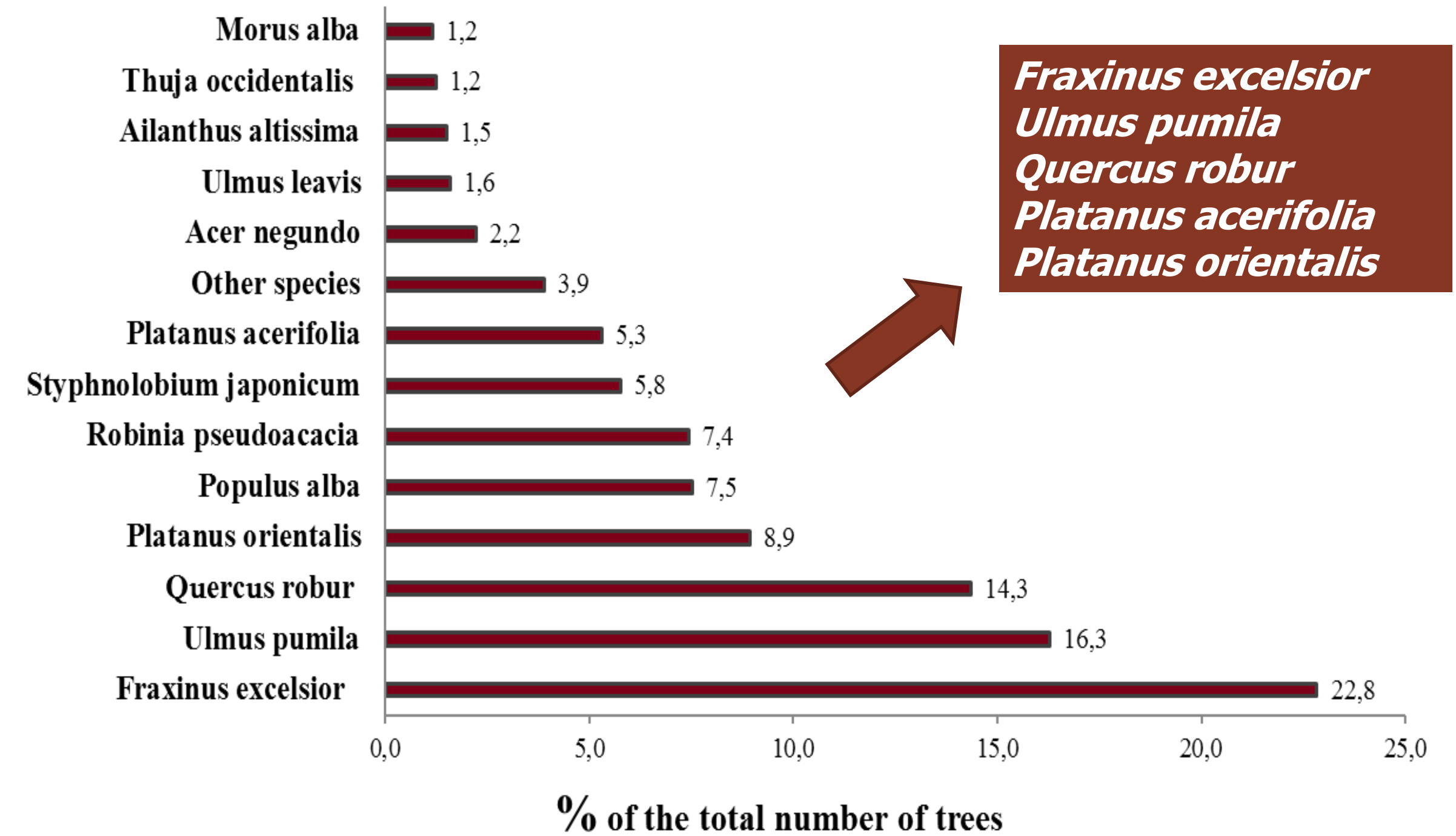
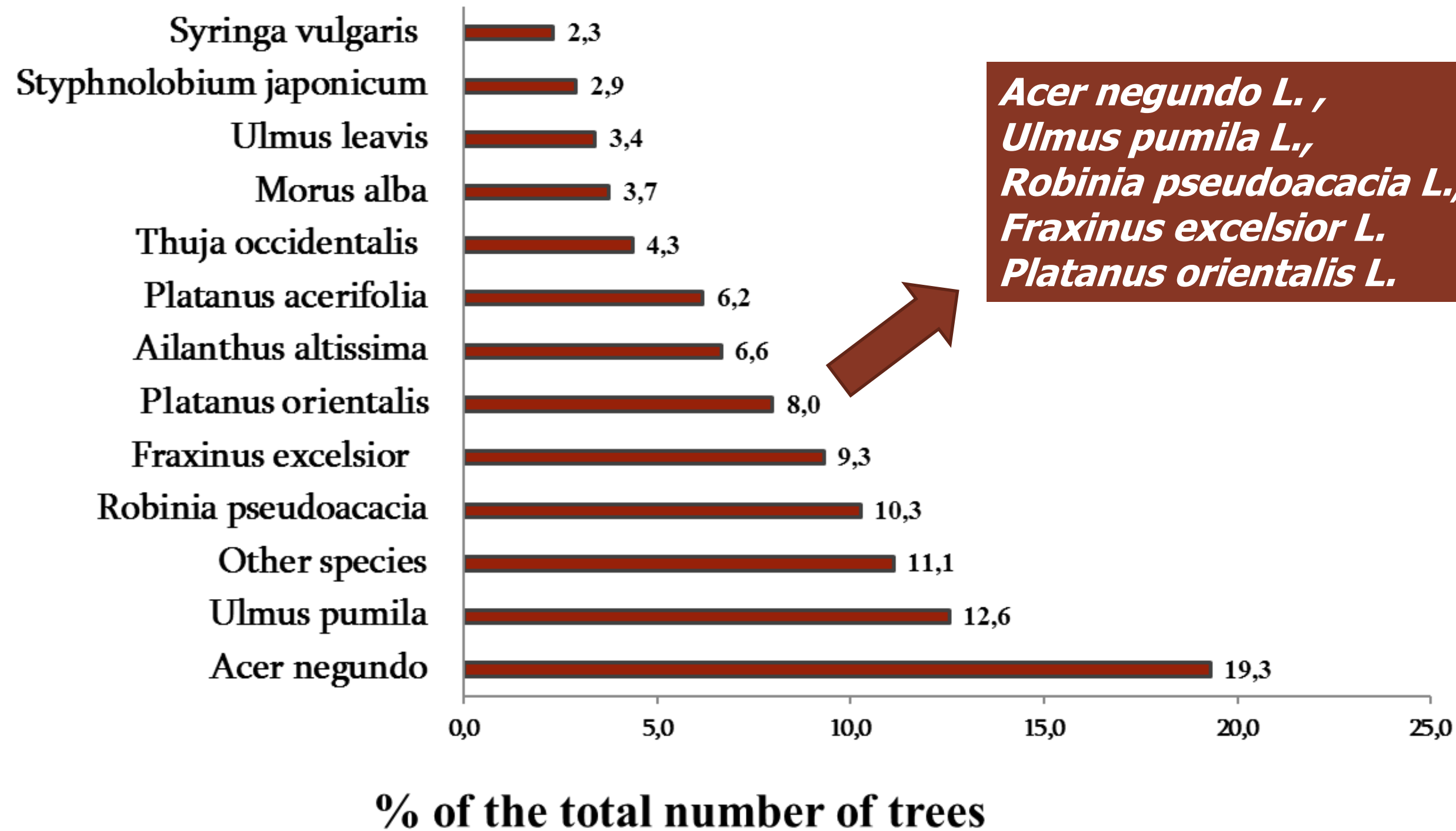


Fig. 1. A basic assortments of tree species planted in Yerevan

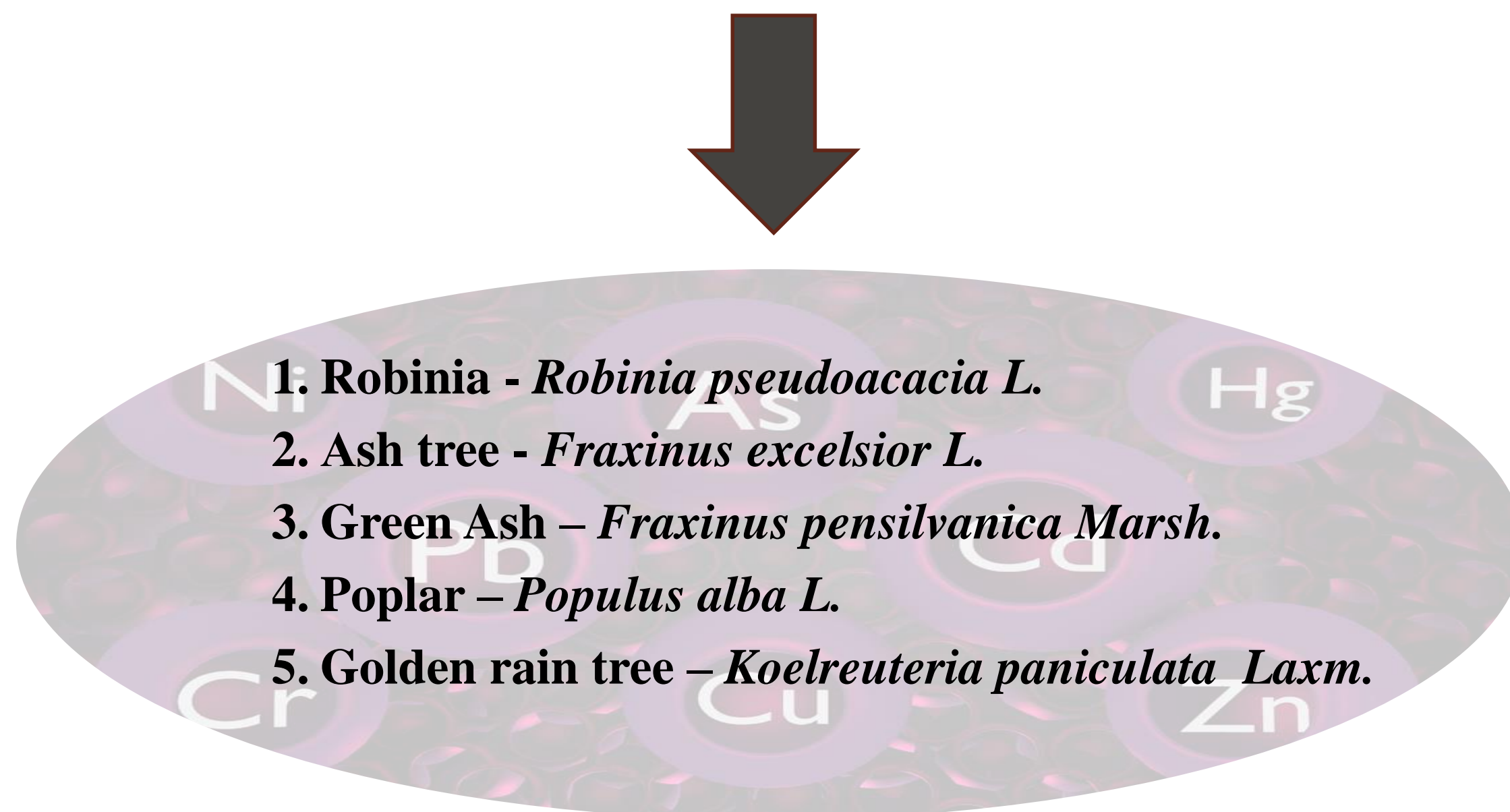
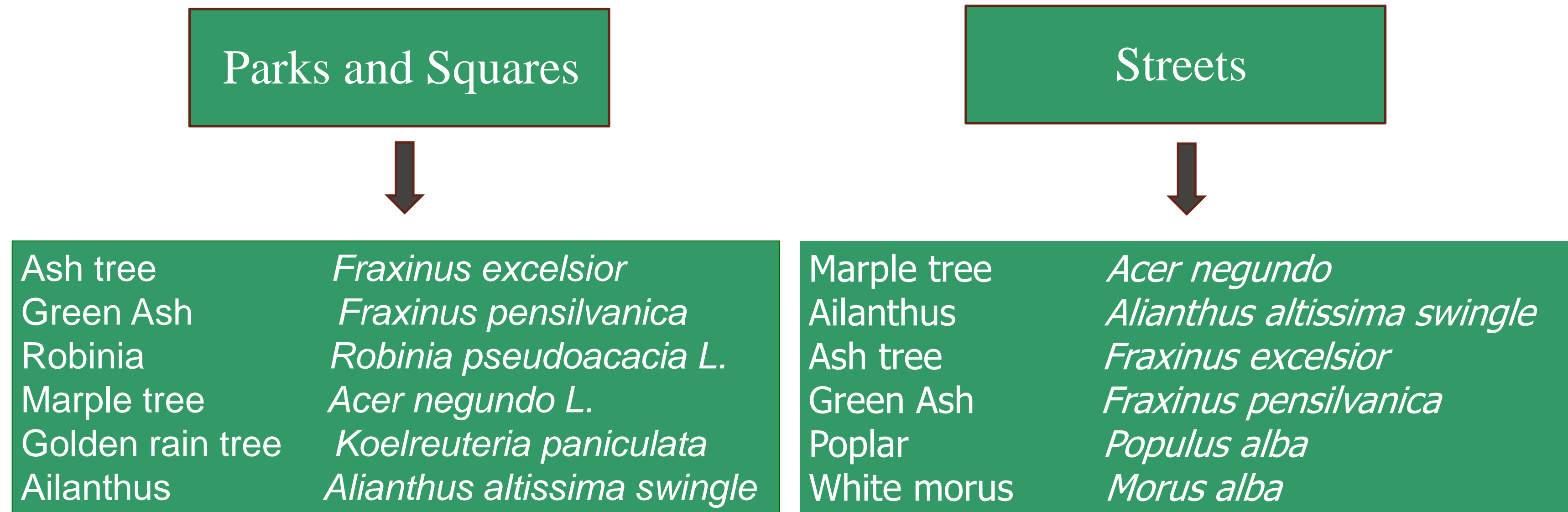


Fig. 2. Assessing condition of trees growing in Yerevan parks and squares



Fig. 3. Visible foliar injuries in polluted

OBTAINED RESULTS





OBTAINED RESULTS

Tab. 1. Mean contents of heavy metals in Yerevan soils and plants (mg/kg)(2007-2008).

Elements	Soil		Plant	
	MAC* (mg/kg)	Observed conc. (mg/kg)	Normal conc.* (mg/kg)	Observed conc. (mg/kg)
Cu	55	88.8	3-40	21.11
Mn	1500	786	15-150	75.8
Pb	32	39	0.1-5.0	4.31
Ni	85	118.5	0.1-1.0	5.3
Mo	4	4	0.2-1.0	1.82
Zn	100	116.7	15-150	31.7

* Kabata-Pendias A., Trace elements in soils and plants. – Warszawa, 2001, 432 pp.

* * Baker D.E., Chestin L. Chemical monitoring of soil for environmental anality and animal and human health. – Advances in Agronomy, 1975, №27, p. 906-360.

OBTAINED RESULTS

Normal conc. (mg/kg)	Max. conc. (mg/kg)
0,001-0,01	0,04

Element	Normal conc. (mg/kg)*
Pb	0,1-5,0
Mo	0,2-1,0
Ni	0,1-1,0

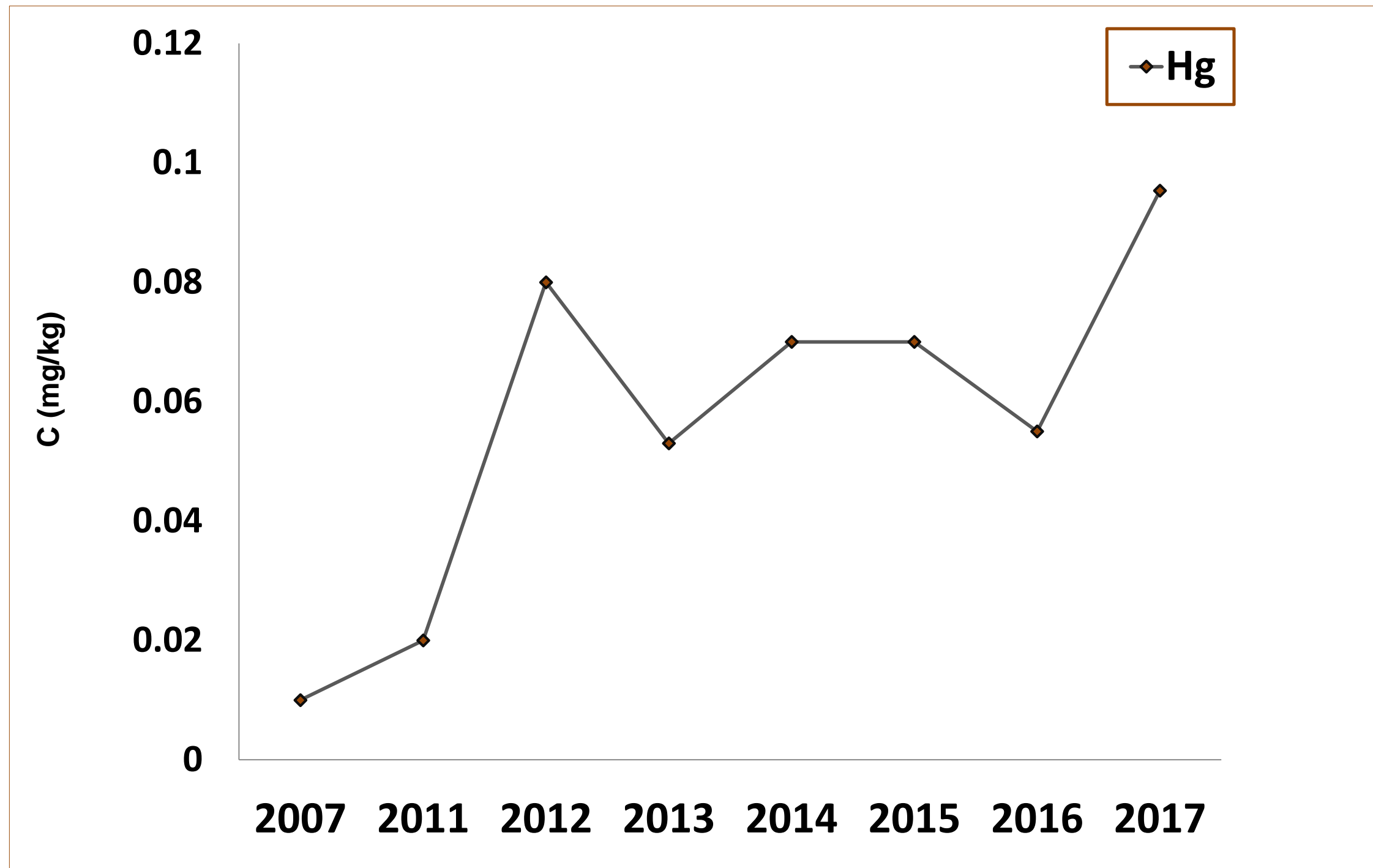


Fig. 4. The dynamics of changes in mean content of mercury in tree species planted in Yerevan

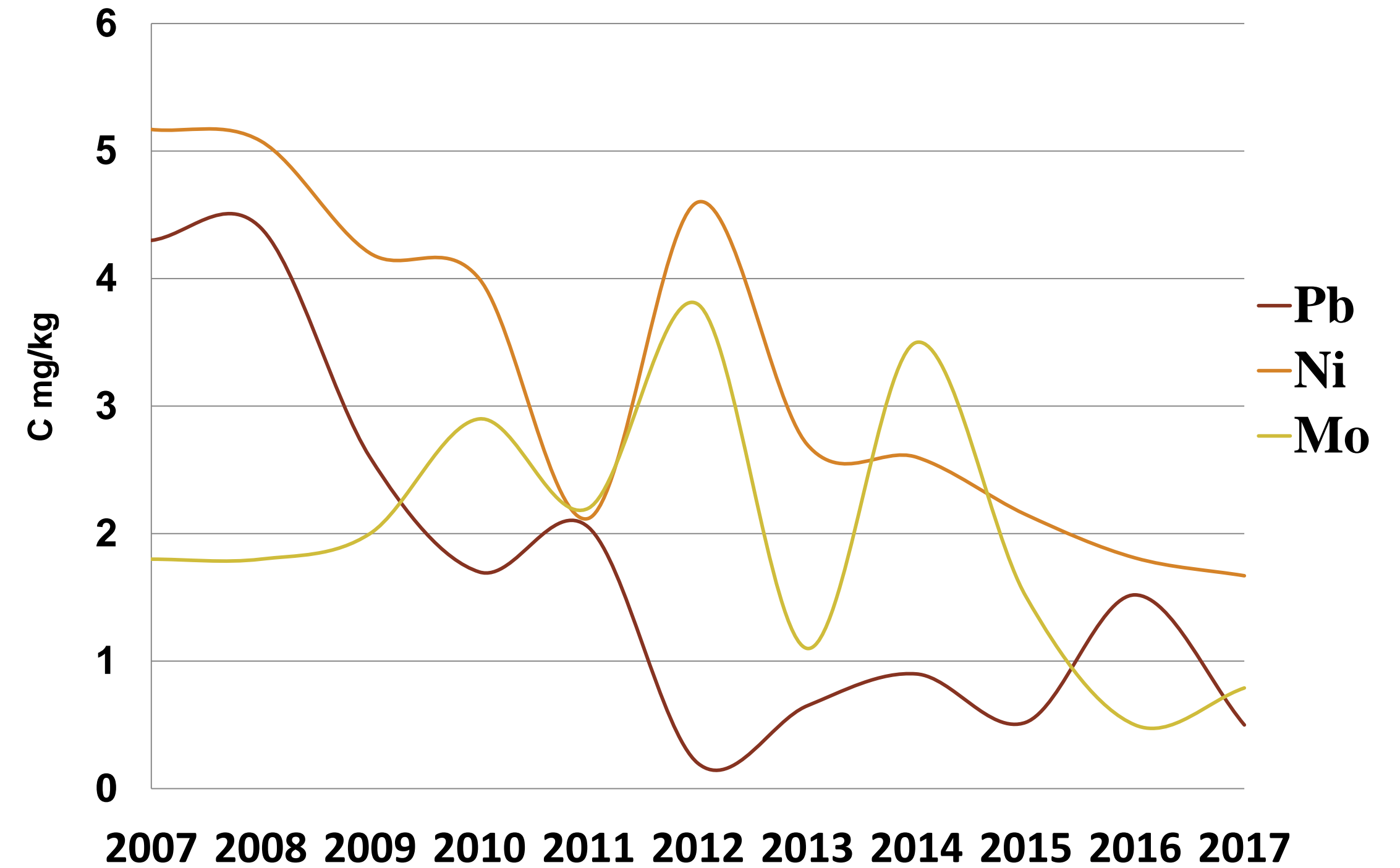
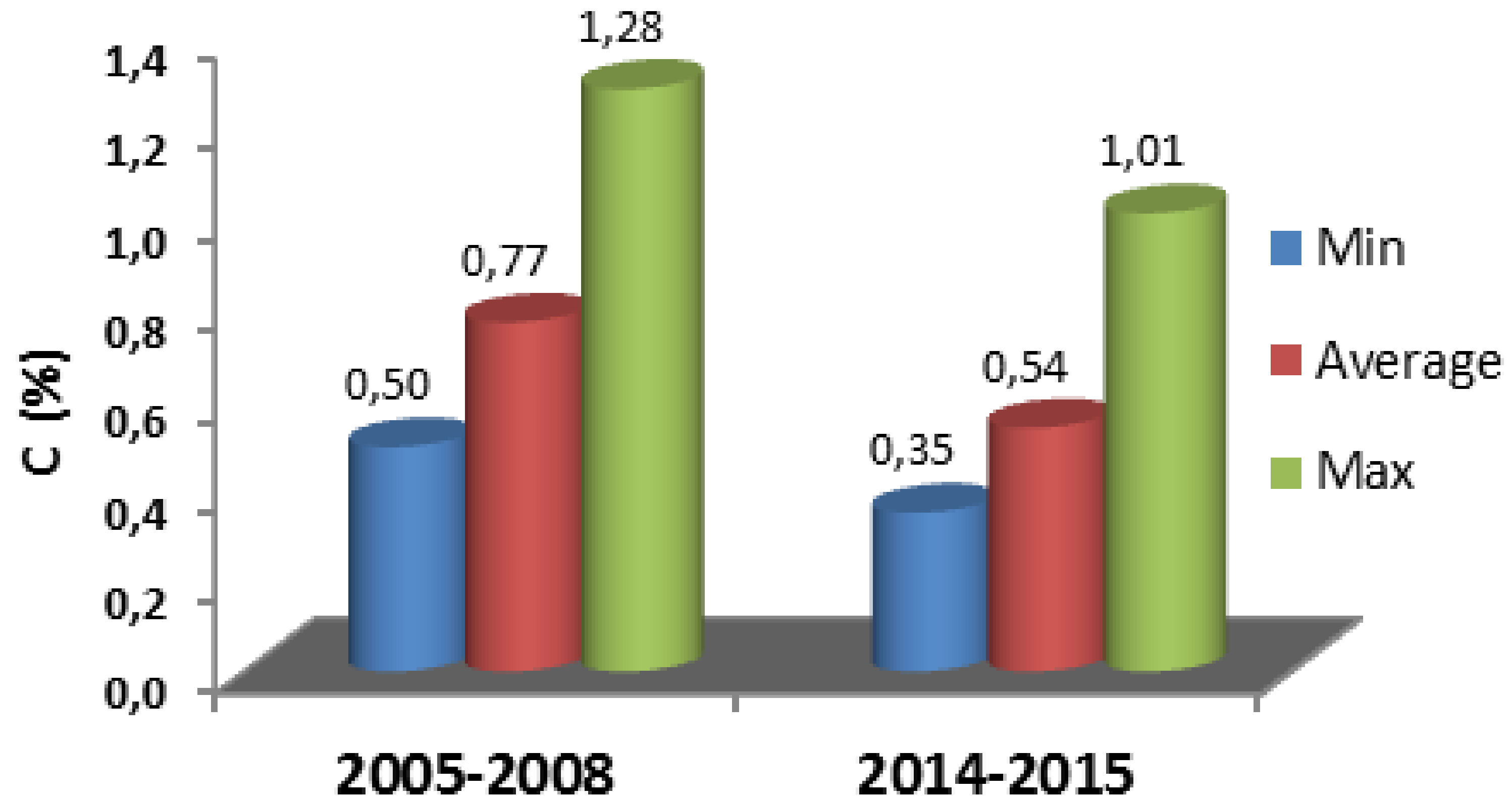


Fig. 5. The dynamics of change in mean contents of heavy metals in the foliage of Yerevan trees



OBTAINED RESULTS



*Fig. 6. Collation of monitoring data on chlorine concentrations in the leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior* L.*

OBTAINED RESULTS

Tree species	Variant	N/Cu	N/Mo	N/Zn	$\frac{N}{\sum_{T.} M}$
Robinia pseudoacacia	Background	1870	32258	840	176
	Pollution site	917.1	10645	614	145
	Strong pollution site*	330	4954	461	96.5
Fraxinus excelsior	Background	949	50000	631	126.5
	Pollution site	846.7	7022	775	130
	Strong pollution site*	259.5	5105	327	79.59
Populus alba	Background	833	36585	559.7	121
	Pollution site	670	7414	533.5	111.6
	Strong pollution site*	624	6496	364	113.9

* - a strongly polluted site with visible injuries of plants

Table 2. Values of relations between nitrogen/metal and nitrogen/chlorine in the leaves of plants growing on polluted sites

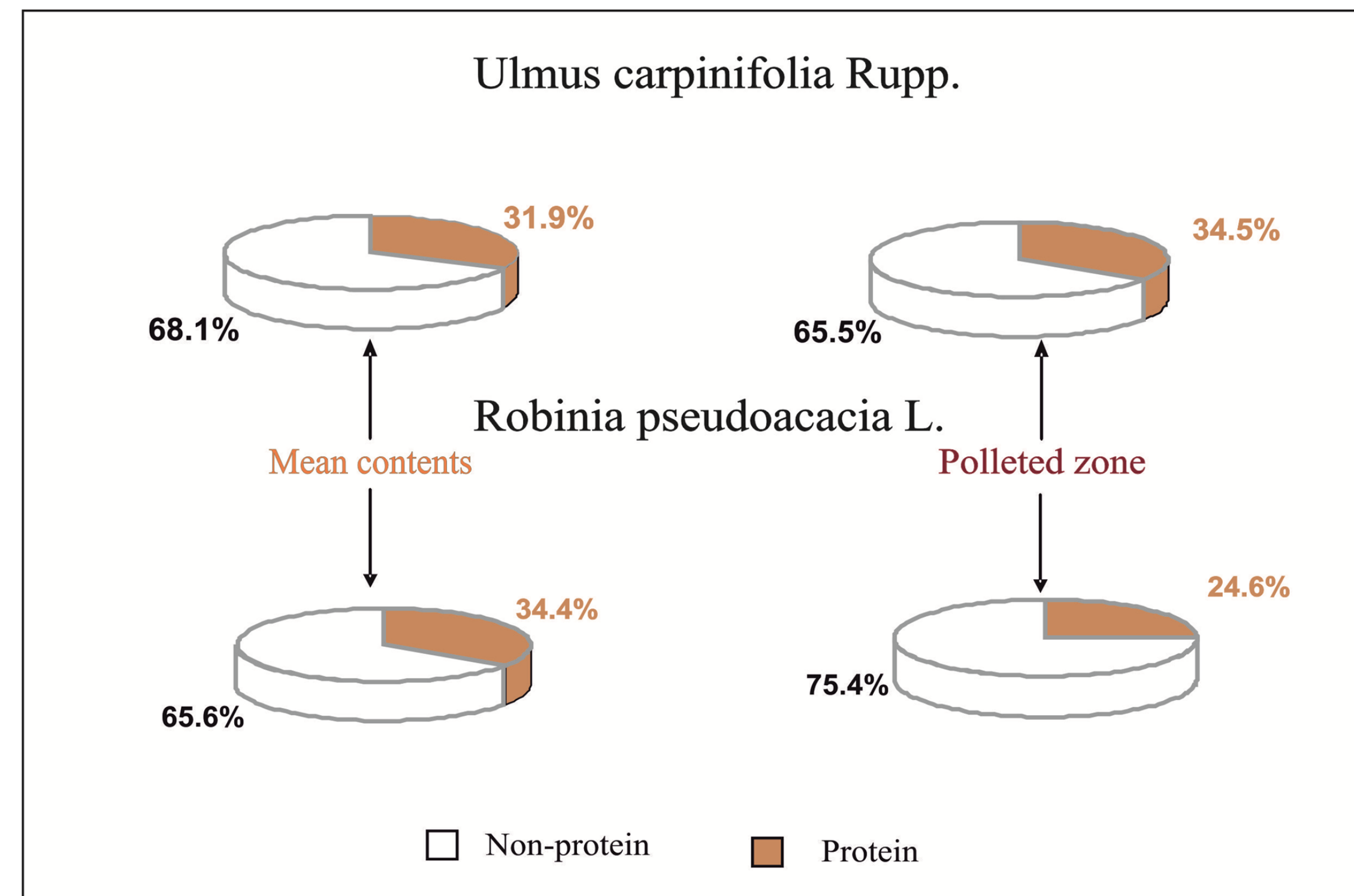


Fig. 7. Protein and non-protein nitrogen in different trees

CONCLUSIONS

The obtained research results support the following conclusions:

- ❖ The assortment of tree growing in Yerevan parks and squares and streets includes some 50 and 30 species, respectively.
- ❖ The selected ecologically tolerant tree species having good phytofiltration properties include *Robinia pseudoacacia L.*, *Fraxinus excelsior L.*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica March.*, *Populus alba L.* and *Koelreuteria paniculata*.
- ❖ The concentrations of trace elements exceed the accepted norms in Yerevan soils and plants.
- ❖ The best chlorine absorption and phytomelioration property as well as ecological tolerance under conditions of chlorine pollution is typical of *Robinia pseudoacacia L.*, *Fraxinus excelsior L.*, *Platanus orientalis L.*,
- ❖ Recent researches have indicated Pb, Mo, Ni and Hg in Yerevan plants.
- ❖ Within strongly polluted zones nitrogen/ metals correlation values dramatically decreased.
- ❖ In tolerant species under the impact of toxicants, an increase in protein nitrogen and in intolerant species – accumulation of non-protein forms of nitrogen is detectable.

Thus, our research continues in this direction, which allows us to choose the most sustainable species having best phytopiltration properties for urban greening sites.



Tab. 3. A set of tree and shrub species recommended for sites with different pollution level

Low pollution zone	Mean pollution zone	High pollution zone
<p><i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. <i>Malus domestica</i> L. <i>Pyrus communis</i> Borkh. <i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst. <i>Kochiana Klotzsch ex C Koch</i> <i>Pinus pallasiana</i> D.Don <i>Philadelphus caucasicus</i> <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> <i>Acer tataricum</i> L. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. <i>Acer platanoides</i> L. <i>Morus alba</i> L. <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. <i>Populus alba</i> L. <i>Populus nigra</i> L. <i>Populus gracilis</i> Grossh. <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. <i>Salix alba</i> L. <i>et. st.</i></p>	<p><i>Sorbus domestica</i> L. <i>Acer tataricum</i> L. <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L. <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. <i>Populus nigra</i> L. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. <i>Acer platanoides</i> L. <i>Morus alba</i> L. <i>Morus nigra</i> L. <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. <i>Salix alba</i> L. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L. <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> (L.) Schott <i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i> L. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> L. <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L. <i>Hedera helix</i> L. <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.</p>	<p><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L. <i>Fraxinus lanceolata</i> Borkh. <i>Platanus orientalis</i> L. <i>Populus alba</i> L. <i>Quercus</i> L. <i>Acer negundo</i> L. <i>Juniperus communis</i> Ulmus L. <i>Rosa canina</i> L. <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L. <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L. <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> L.</p>



Thank you