

(Some of the) Human food chain modelling within the CONFIDENCE project



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....then a bit about source-sink for non-rads

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Catherine Barnett, Steve Lofts, Justin Brown, Javier Guillien, Talal Al Mahaini, Lieve Sweeck, Danyl Perez & Angelica Wasserman



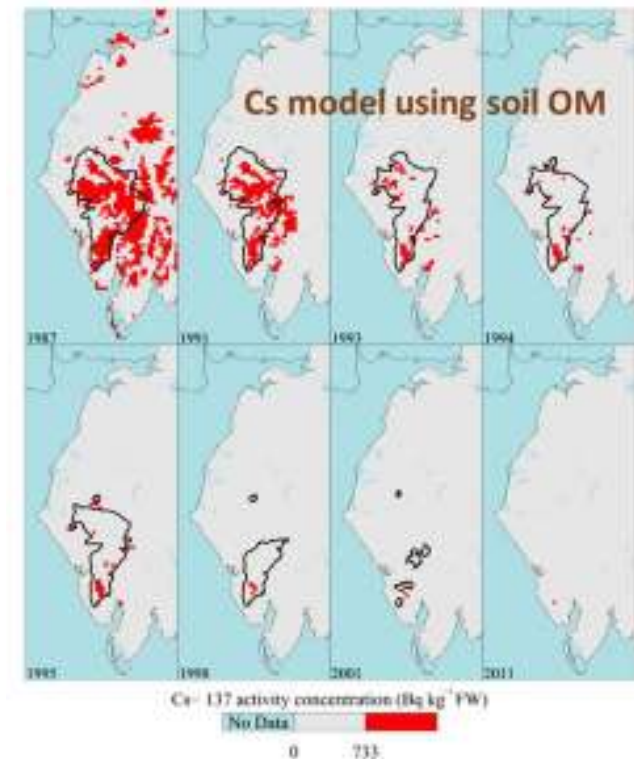
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COping with u**N**certainties **F**or **I**mproved modelling and **DE**cision making in **N**uclear emergen**CE**s

- Funded under 1st CONCERT call [EURATOM]
 - Co-ordinator Wolfgang Raskob (KIT)
- Research focussed on uncertainties in the area of emergency management and long-term rehabilitation
 - Focus on **early** and **transition** phases of an emergency
 - WP3 *Human food chain*

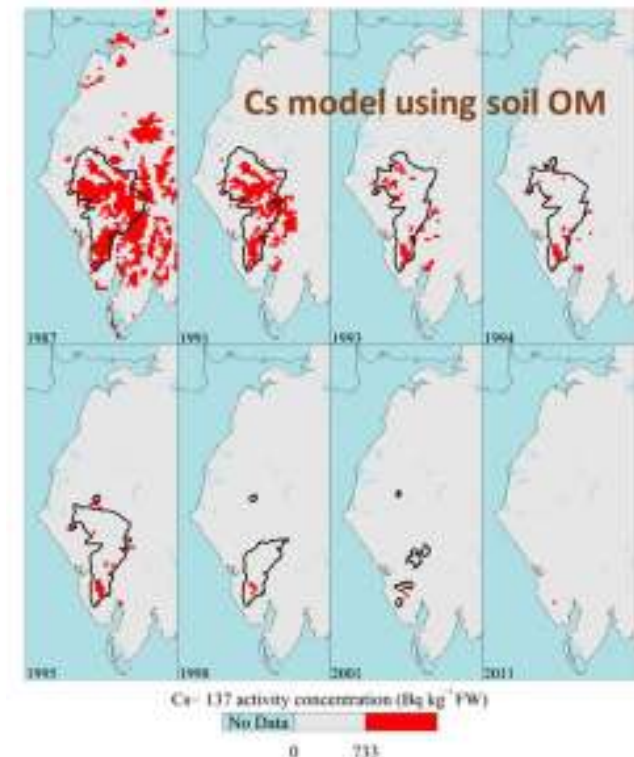
Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

- Transfer to foodstuffs generally estimated using empirical ratio [maybe classified by soil group]
- *Do process based models represent a useful alternative [give 'added value']?*

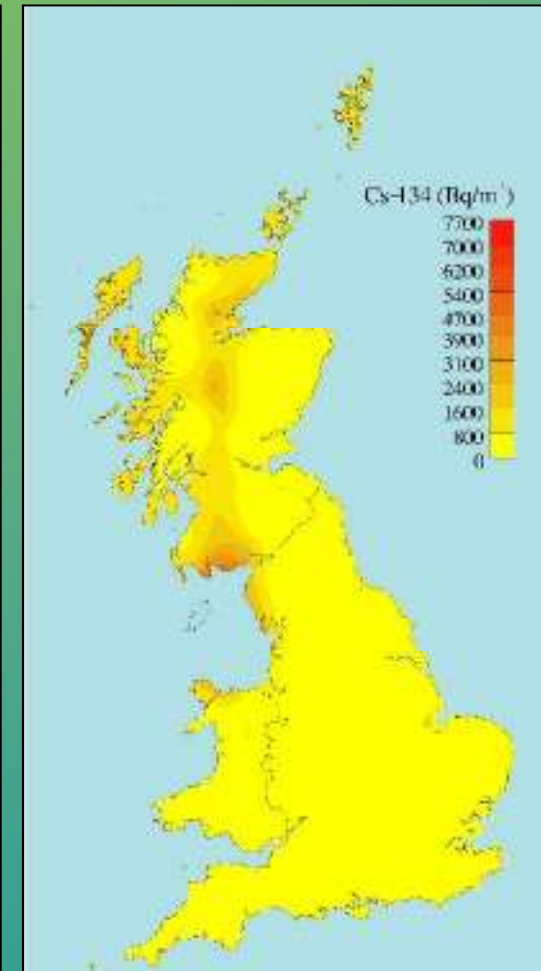
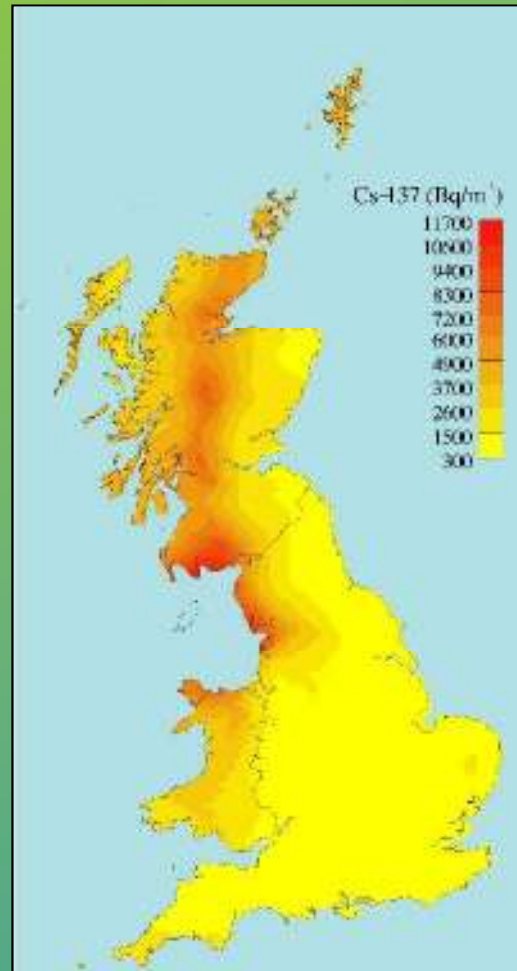


Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

- Transfer to foodstuffs generally estimated using empirical ratio [maybe classified by soil group]
- *Do process based models represent a useful alternative [‘added value’]?*
- Applicability to European soils
- How can process based models be incorporated into DSS?



Chernobyl accident 1986



Monitoring and de-restriction

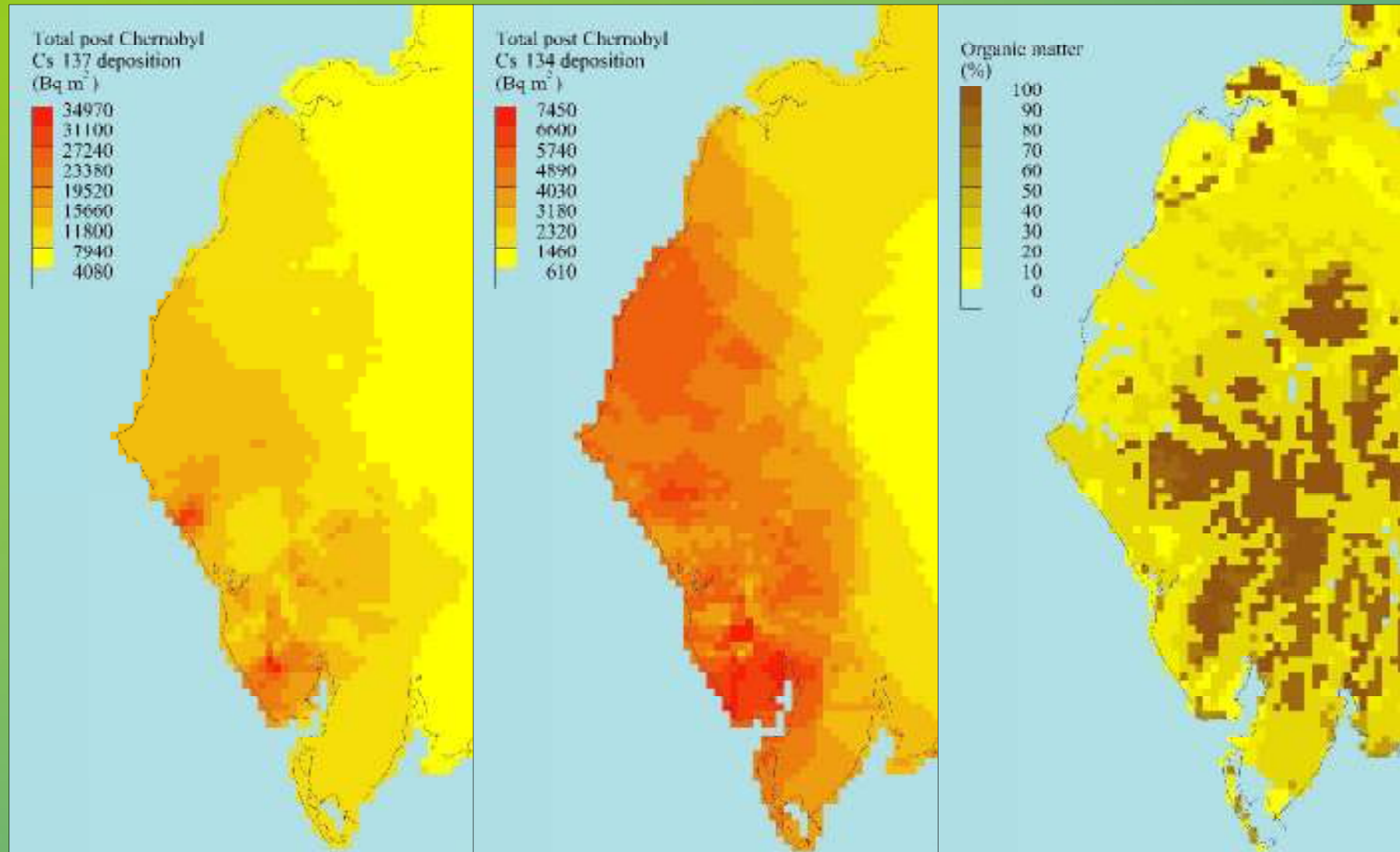


Restricted areas in west Cumbria

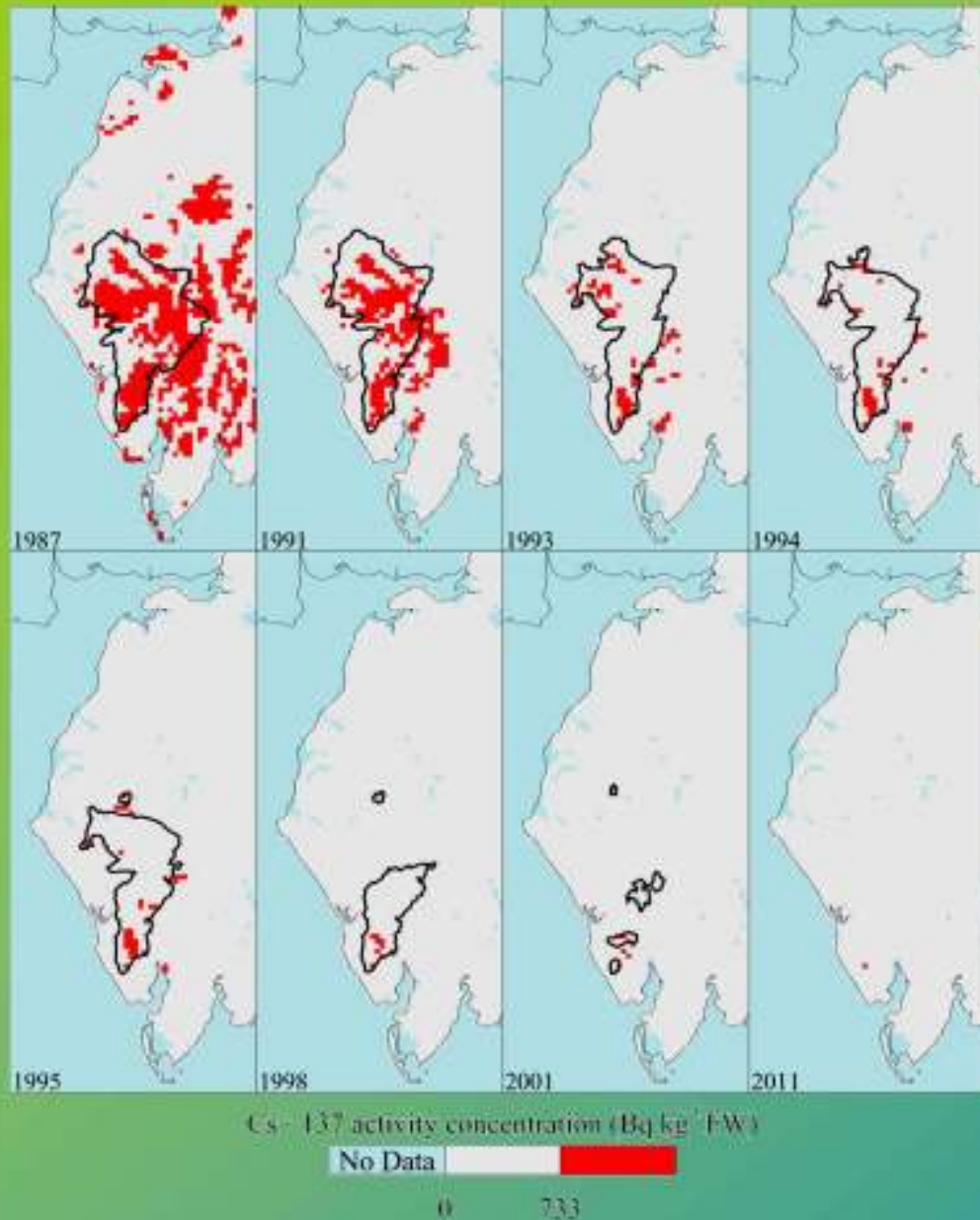


- 1986
 - 1,670 farms and 867,000 sheep
- 1990
 - 167 farms and 152,000 sheep
- 1992
 - 138 farms and 120,000 sheep
- 2002
 - 9 farms and 11,500 sheep

Inputs



Predicted restricted areas



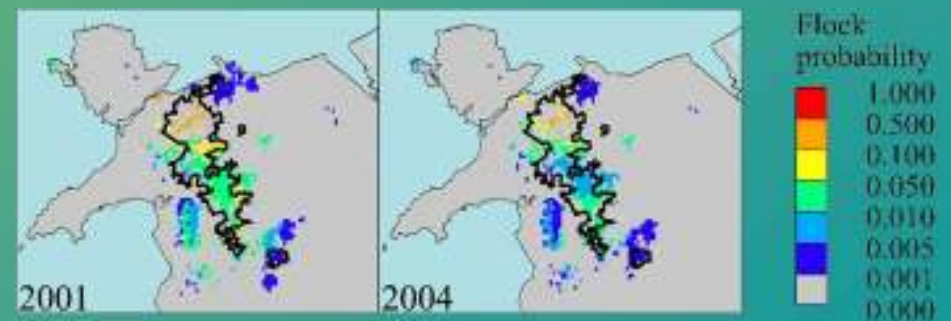
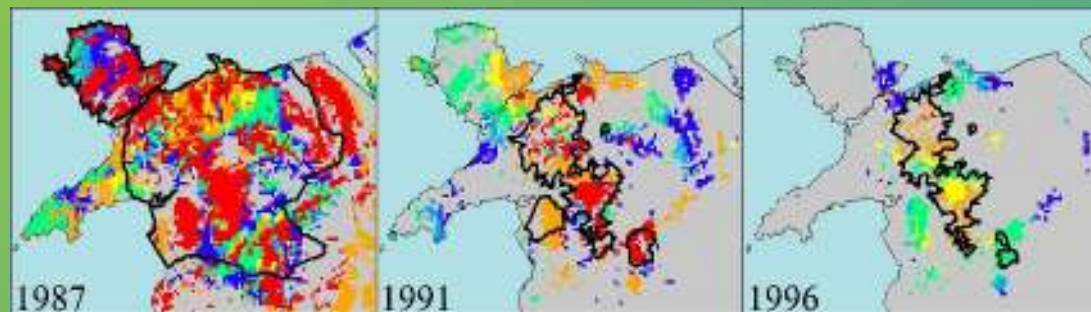
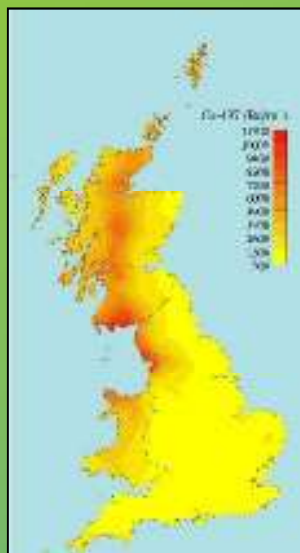
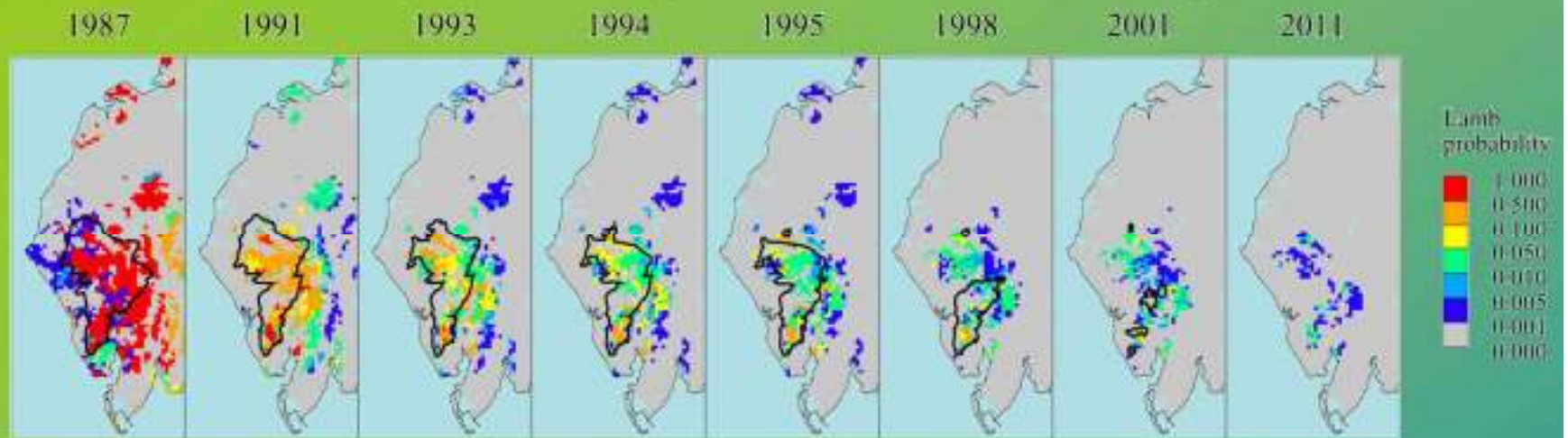
Radon Environ Biophys (2015) 42:41–47
DOI 10.1007/s00411-005-0187-6

ORIGINAL PAPER

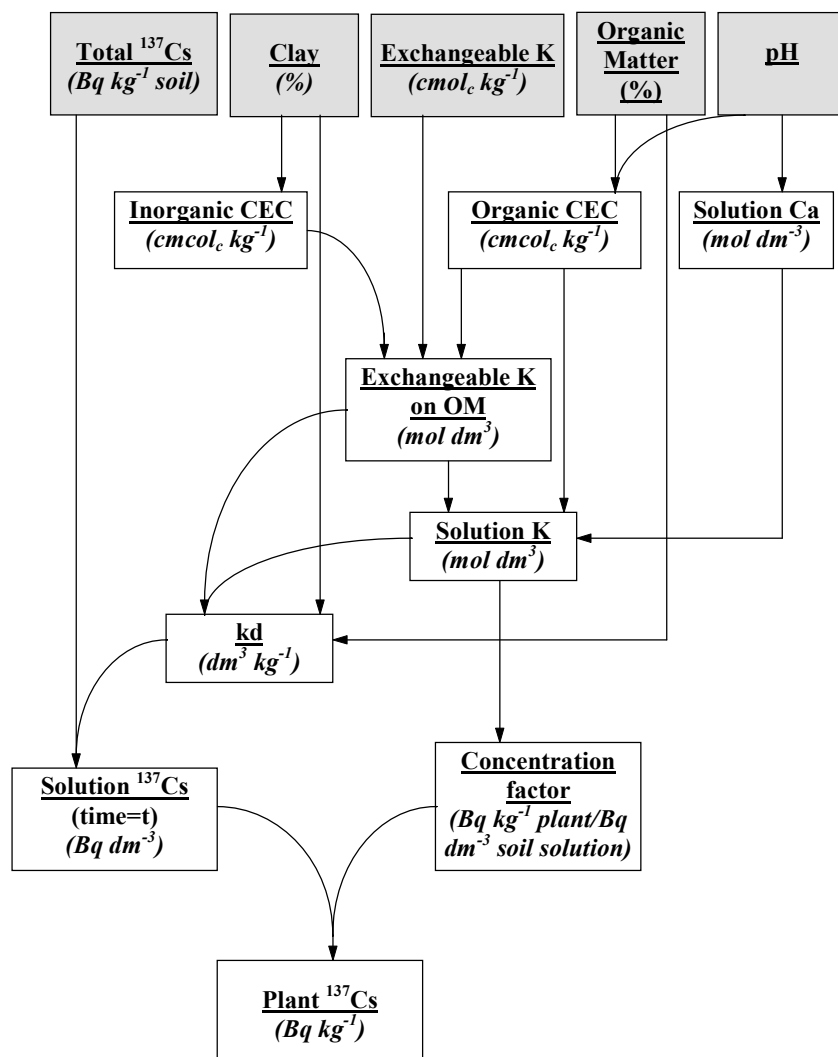
S. M. Wright · J. T. Smith · N. A. Beresford ·
W. A. Scott

**Monte-Carlo prediction of changes in areas
of west Cumbria requiring restrictions on sheep following
the Chernobyl accident**

Also applied probablistically



'Absalom' or 'SAVE' model



Predicting Soil to Plant Transfer of Radiocesium Using Soil Characteristics

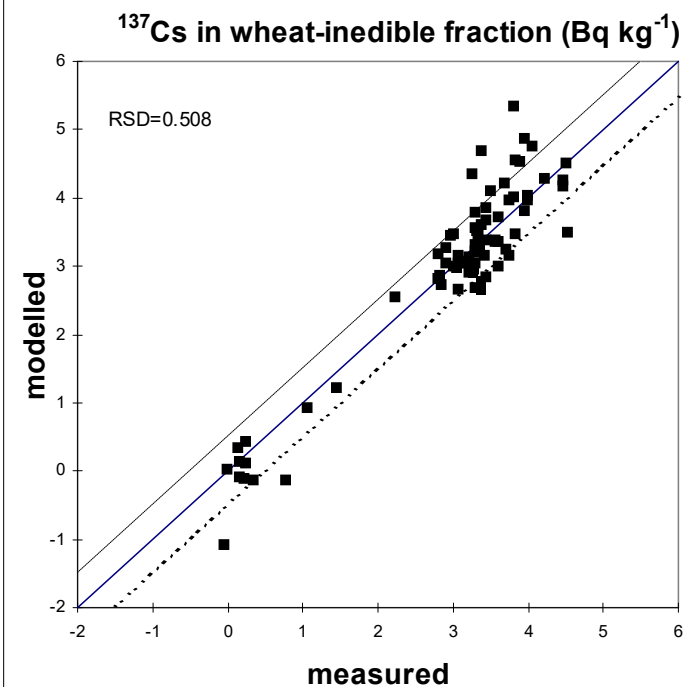
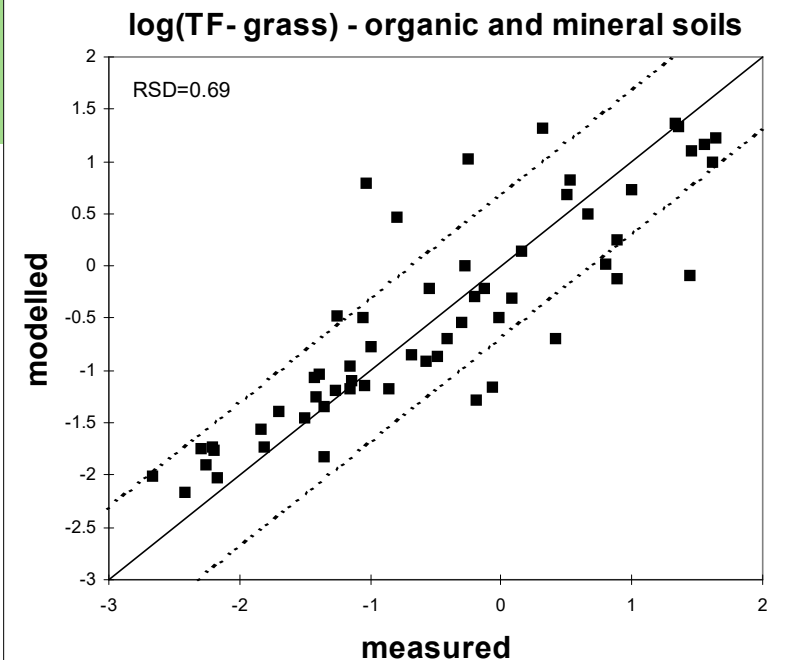
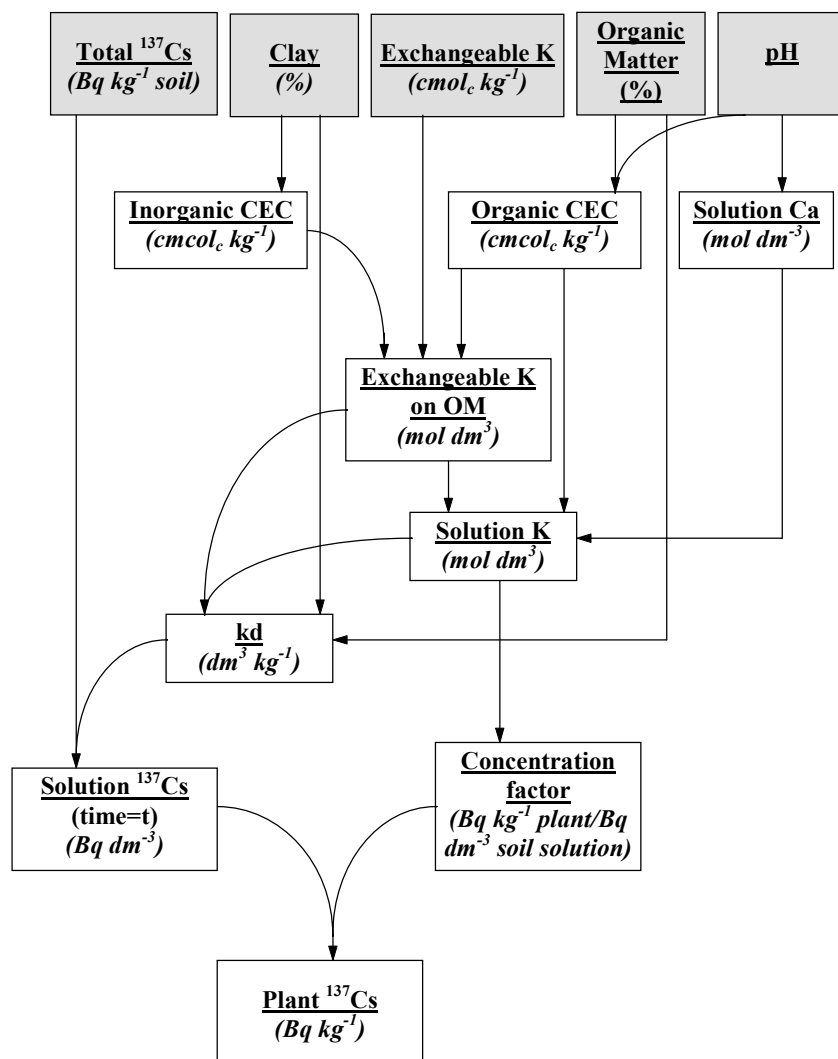
J. P. ABSALOM,^{1,2} S. D. YOUNG,³
N. M. J. CROFT,¹ A. F. NISBET,¹
E. F. M. WOODMAN,¹
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and slaughter of sheep are in place 12 years after the Chernobyl accident with more than 350 farms affected in Wales. Radiocesium contamination of agricultural products in the areas of Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia also remains high. Failure to predict this long-term availability of radiocesium was partly due to the differences between the organic, acidic soils with a low clay and nutrient (K) status which received most of the U.K. deposition and the low-land clay-rich mineral soils on which most previous Cs studies had been conducted. Illitic clay is the principal adsorptive surface for radiocesium in soil, while potassium is the major competitor for plant and soil sorption sites. Thus, these two soil properties have a large influence on the bioavailability of radiocesium in soil.

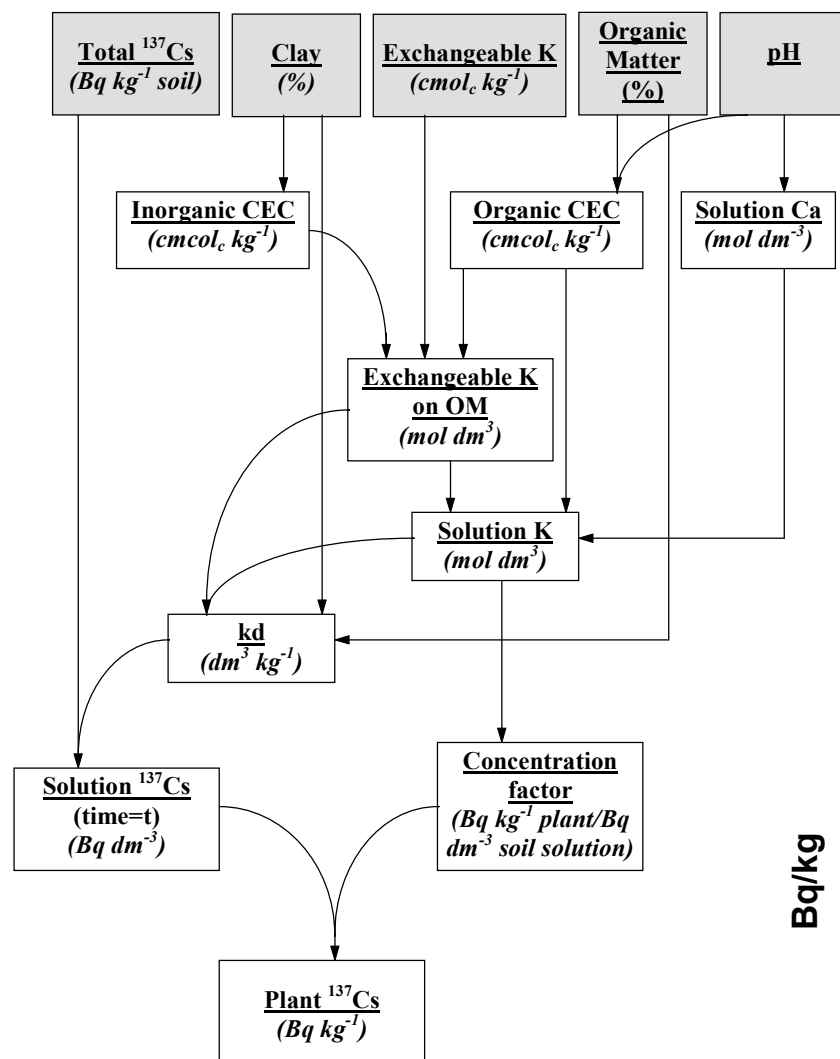
Established models which consider radiocesium uptake by plants, such as ECOSYS (3) and PATHWAY (4), do not incorporate the effects of soil properties on radiocesium bioavailability but instead describe radiocesium uptake from a generic soil. However, radiocesium bioavailability has been shown to be strongly influenced by soil properties such as K status and clay content (5, 6), both of which vary greatly



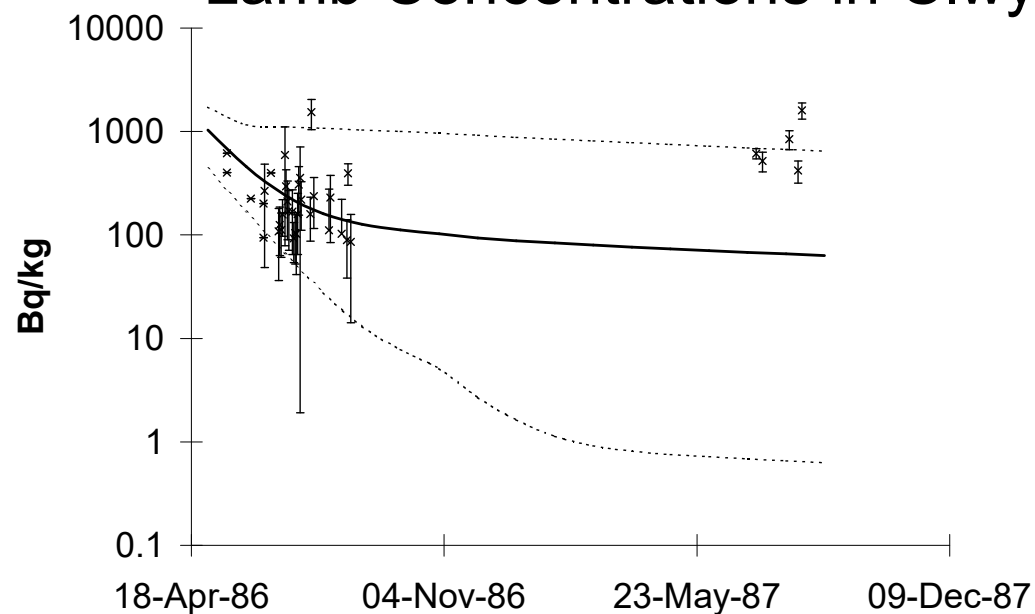
Absalom or SAVE model



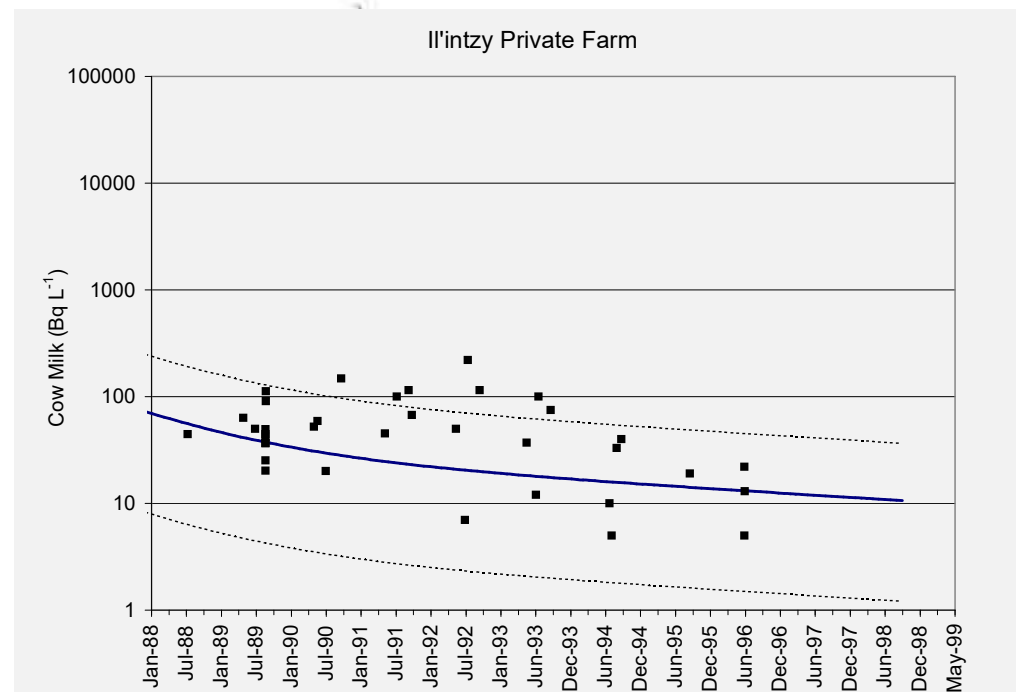
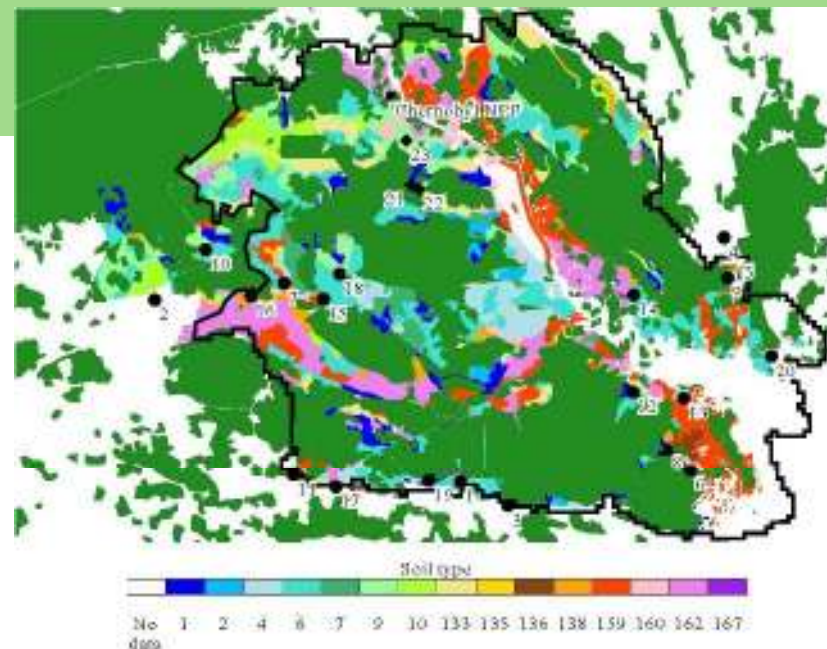
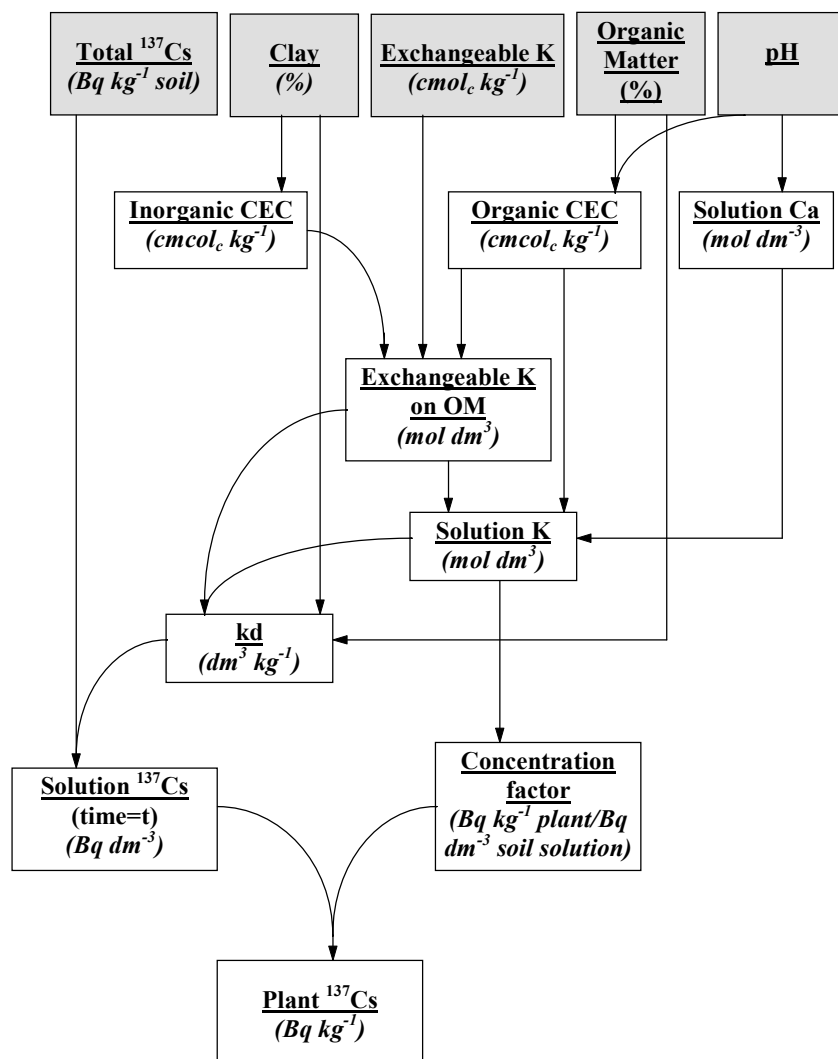
Absalom or SAVE model



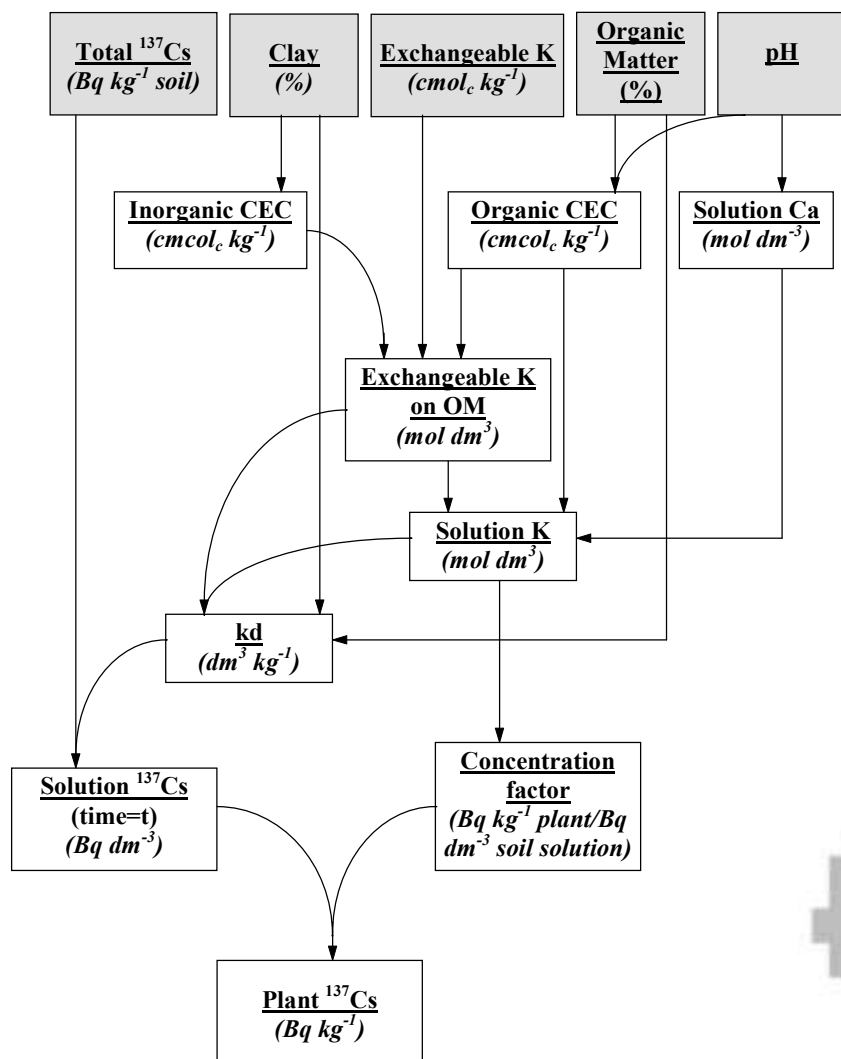
Lamb Concentrations in Clwyd



Absalom or SAVE model



Absalom or SAVE model



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Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 83 (2005) 383–397

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JOURNAL OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
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Identifying optimal agricultural countermeasure strategies for a hypothetical contamination scenario using the strategy model

G. Cox ^a, N.A. Beresford ^b, B. Alvarez-Farizo ^c, D. Oughton ^d,
Z. Kis ^e, K. Eged ^e, H. Thørring ^f, J. Hunt ^g, S. Wright ^b,
C.L. Barnett ^b, J.M. Gil ^c, B.J. Howard ^b, N.M.J. Crout ^{a,*}



Fig. 5. Spatial extent of skim and burial ploughing of pasture (left), clean feeding of sheep 12 months after deposition (centre) and AFCF administration to sheep 12 months after deposition (right). Dark areas indicate where the countermeasure is being applied.

....and then



Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

Application of the Absalom model to Japanese soils RIP predictions

RIP | Japanese clay $\sim 1/3 \times$ RIP | European clay

Absalom + European soils \rightarrow overestimation of RIP

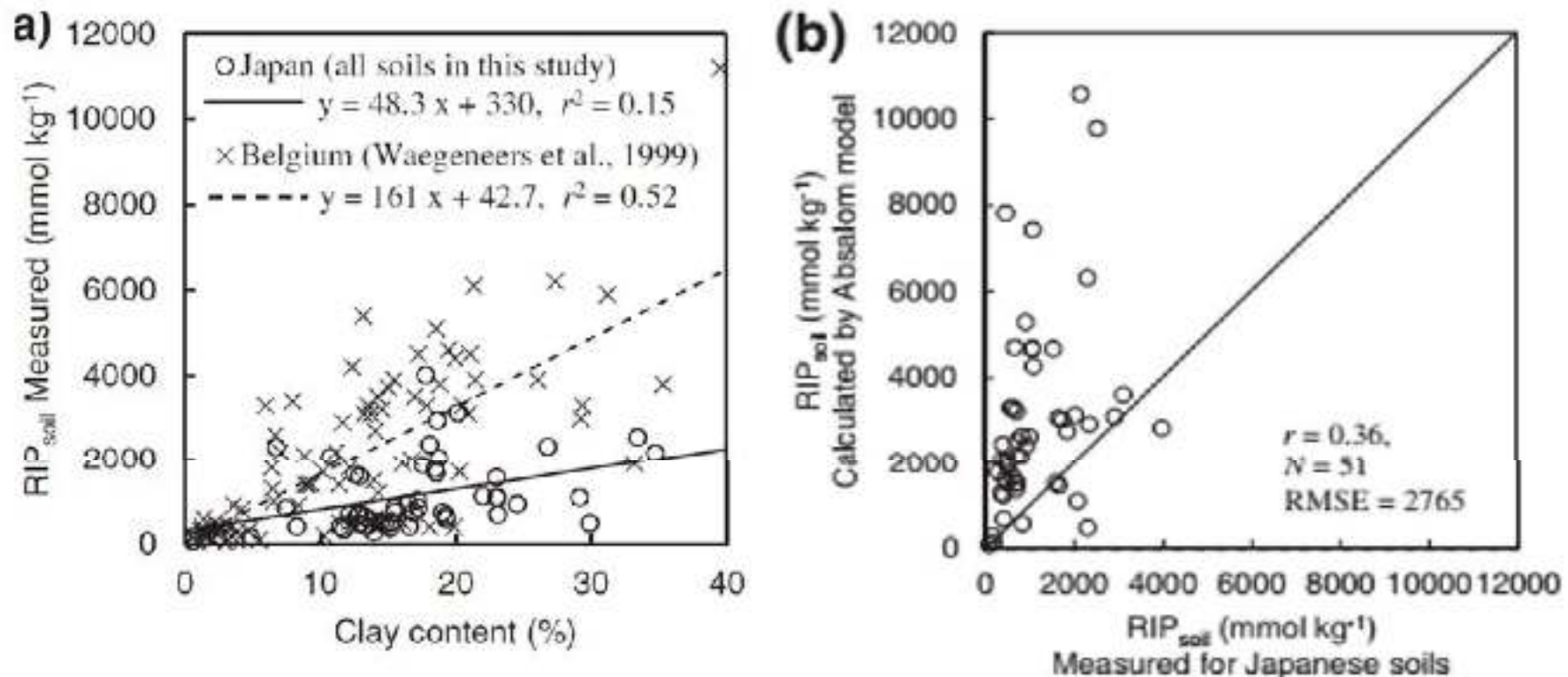


Fig. 2. The relationship between RIP_{soil} and soil clay content for (a) Japanese soils (this study, $N = 51$) and reported for Belgian soils (Waegeneers et al., 1999, $N = 88$)

Application of Absalom model would underestimate TF

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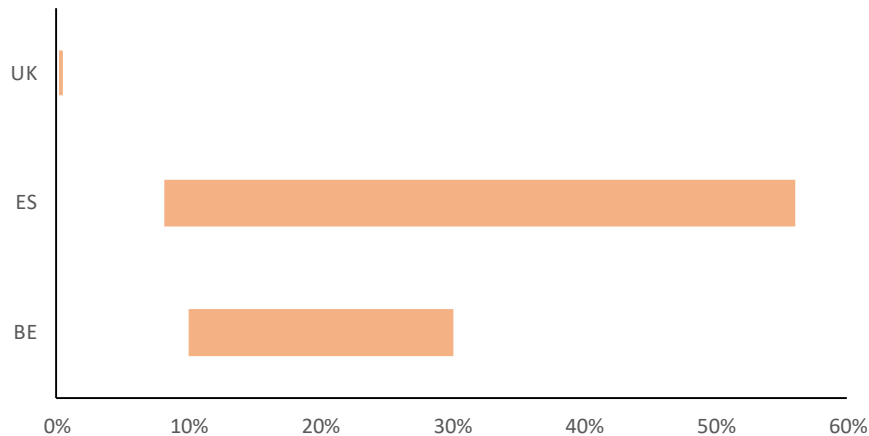


Experimental work

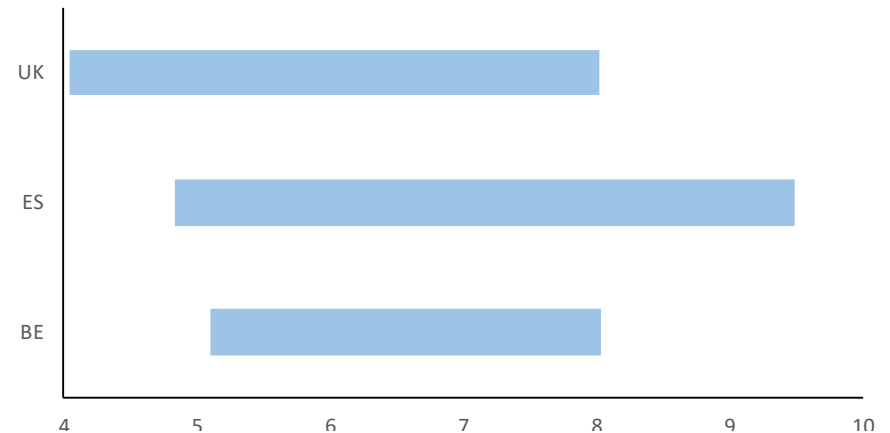
Soils

- Soils with a wide range of characteristics
- Different ecosystems (climate, landuse, crops, etc.)

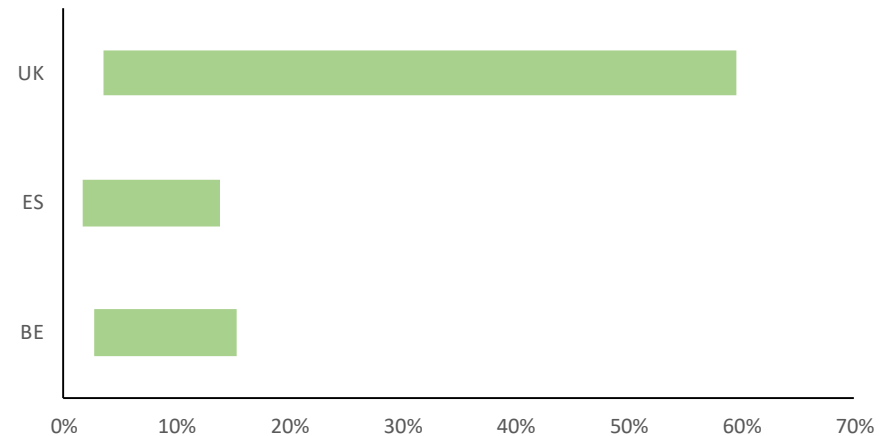
Variation in clay content between soils



Variation in pH between soils



Variation in LOI between soils



Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

- *How about for Sr-90?*

Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

- *How about for Sr-90?*



Pergamon

Computers & Geosciences Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 973-1023, 1994

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WHAM—A CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM MODEL AND
COMPUTER CODE FOR WATERS, SEDIMENTS,
AND SOILS INCORPORATING A DISCRETE
SITE/ELECTROSTATIC MODEL OF ION-BINDING
BY HUMIC SUBSTANCES

E. TIPPING



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Can process based models reduce uncertainties?

- *How about for Sr-90?*

Solid—Solution Distributions of Radionuclides in Acid Soils: Application of the WHAM Chemical Speciation Model

EDWARD TIPPING,^{*,†} COLIN WOOF,[†]
MICHAEL KELLY,[†]
KEITH BRADSHAW,[‡] AND
JANE E. ROWE[‡]



Parameter set

Soil solution pH

Barium chloride-extractable
Na, Mg, K, Ca, NH₄, Sr

Copper chloride-extractable Al,
Fe

Soil organic carbon/organic
matter content

Clay content

Oxalate-extractable Mn, Al, Fe

Test data

Outline

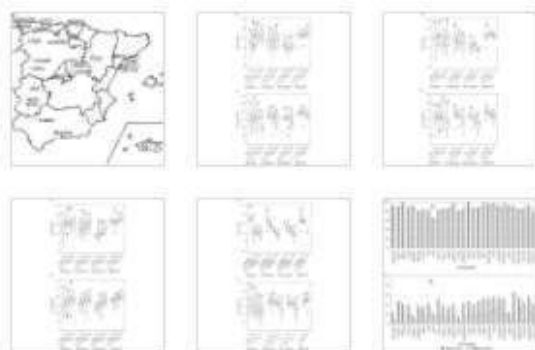
Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction
 2. Material and methods
 3. Results and discussion
 4. Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References

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Figures (6)



Applied Radiation and Isotopes

Volume 66, Issue 2, February 2008, Pages 126-138



Radionuclide sorption–desorption pattern in soils from Spain

C.J. Gil-García, A. Rigol, G. Rauret, M. Vidal  

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2007.07.032>

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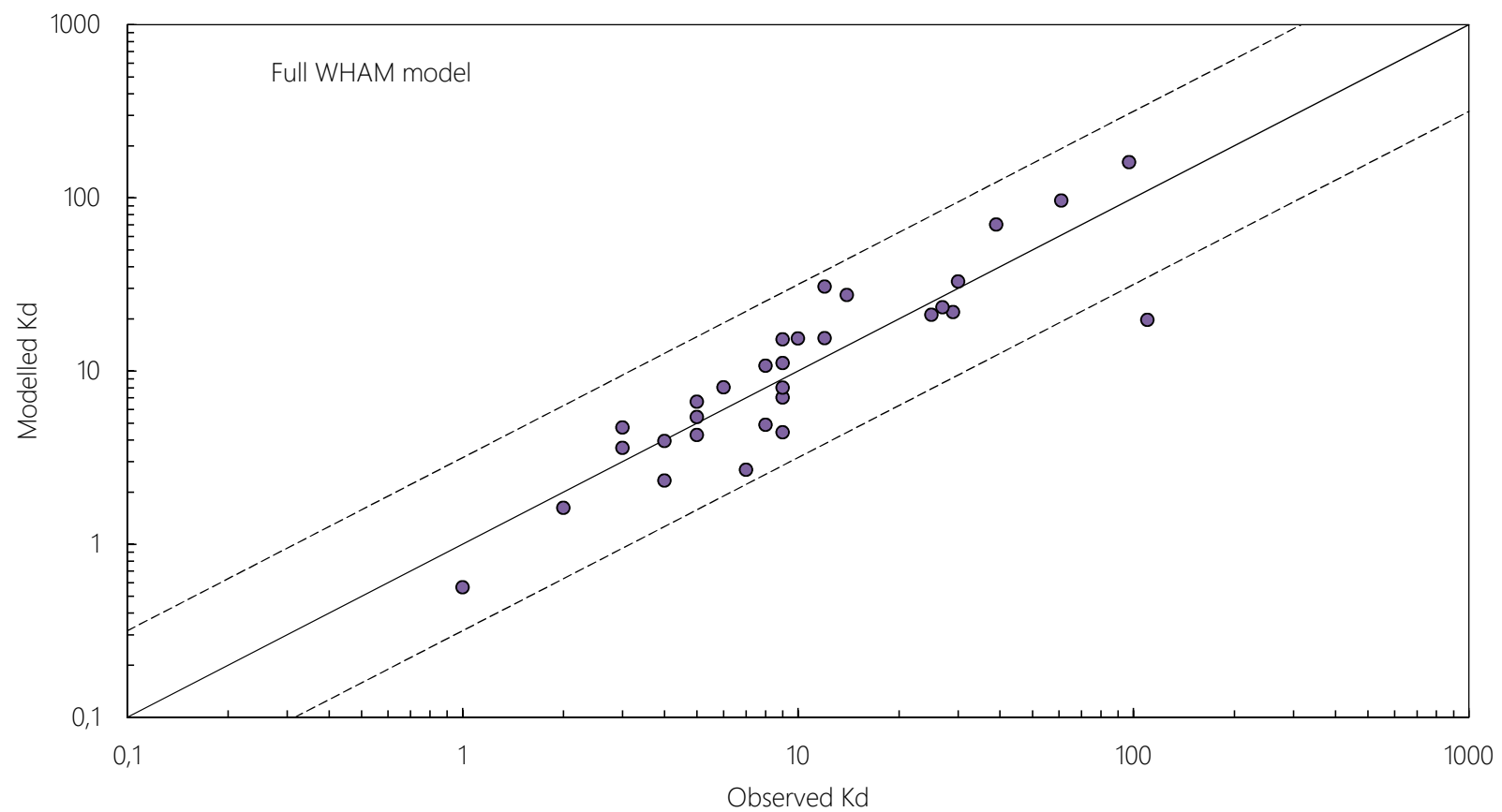
Referred to by C.J. Gil-García, A. Rigol, G. Rauret, M. Vidal

Corrigendum to “Radionuclide sorption–desorption pattern in soils from Spain” [...]
Applied Radiation and Isotopes, Volume 67, Issue 2, February 2009, Pages 367

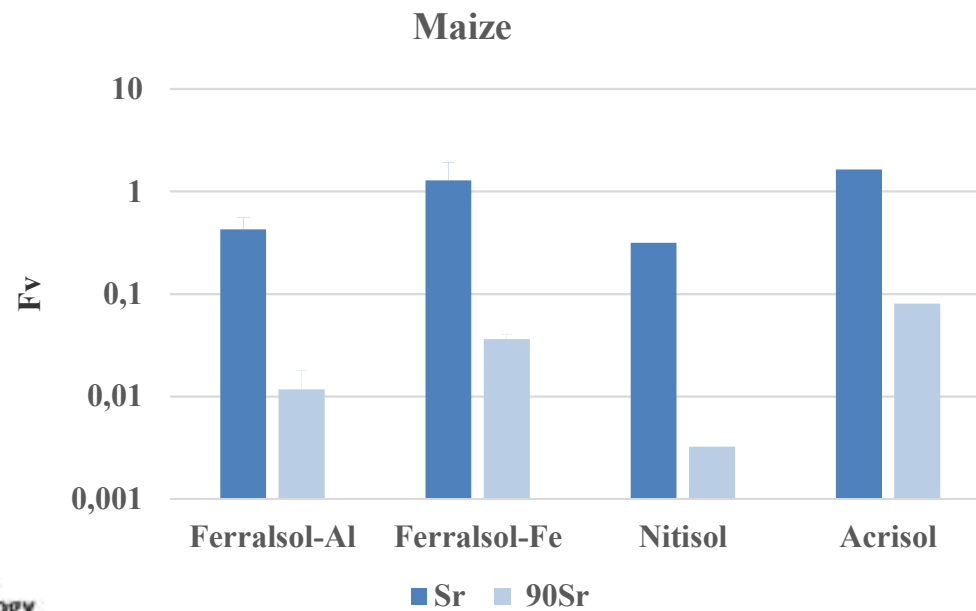
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Abstract

The pattern of radiostrontium and radiocesium sorption–desorption was examined in 30 Spanish soils by the quantification of the distribution coefficients (K_d) with batch tests, the evaluation of sorption reversibility with a single extraction, the estimation of



Plant uptake?



Wasserman et al. in-prep

Plant uptake



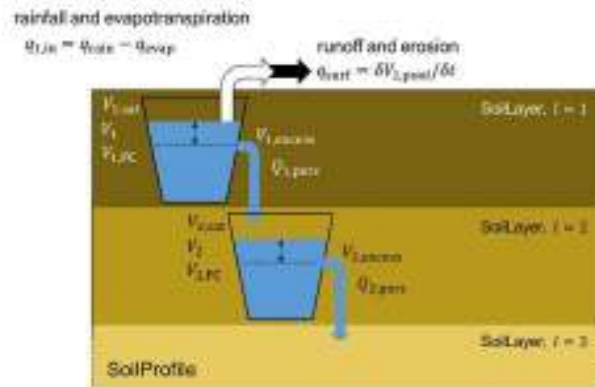
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....then a bit about source-sink for non-rads

CEH Source to Sea modelling

Soil



River

