

CHANGES OF ^{14}C CONCENTRATION IN MODERN TREES FROM UPPER SILESIA REGION, POLAND

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ABSTRACT. Radiocarbon concentration measurements in tree rings from Upper Silesia indicate significantly lower ^{14}C concentration as compared to the concentrations occurring in “clean air” areas. This phenomenon is known as the Suess effect and is caused by contamination with inactive carbon that originates from fossil fuels combustion. This effect is observed in large urban and industrial areas. Samples for the measurements presented in the paper were collected in some of the largest cities in Upper Silesia: Gliwice, Ruda Śląska, and Chorzów. The samples were annual tree rings (*Populus nigra*, *Pinus silvestris*) covering years 1965–1992 and the atmospheric CO_2 collected weekly between December 1994 and December 1995.

INTRODUCTION

Increase of mining and combustion of fossil fuels like coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc. in industrial areas caused emission of CO_2 to the atmosphere and changes of carbon isotopic composition in the atmosphere and other carbon reservoirs.

First investigations of contemporary tree samples (Suess 1955) proved that their radiocarbon activity was lower than in samples from the middle of the 19th century. These measurements allowed evaluation of changes of ^{14}C concentration in the modern biosphere caused by industrial activity. The Suess effect has a global character that is the consequence air masses mixing in the atmosphere and exchange of carbon between the northern and southern hemispheres. The increase of ^{14}C concentration in the atmosphere as a result of nuclear weapon tests in the stratosphere and on the earth's surface, made it impossible to determine the Suess effect directly from measurements of the concentration in the atmosphere and biosphere (Nydal and Lövseth 1983). This determination is only possible when one assumes a mathematical model describing carbon exchange between reservoirs (Oeschger et al. 1975; Siegenthaler and Oeschger 1978). The cause of the local Suess effect is large concentration of sources emitting inactive CO_2 in regions that due to climatic conditions and site profile reveal difficulties in mixing and exchange of air mass. Mainly, heavily industrialized areas are subject to such distortion.

STUDY AREA

Upper Silesia Region (GOP) is a region in the basins of Upper Wisła and Odra, southern Poland (Figure 1). This is the most industrialized area in Poland and its main natural resources are coal deposits. Development of other industrial branches in this area is bound with chemical processing of coal and development of heavy industry utilizing coal as the main source of energy. There are numerous sources of pollution in the area of the Silesia agglomeration, which spreads over 1230 km^2 . The main gas pollutions are CO_2 , CO , SO_2 , hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia.

The spatial distribution of the air pollution is diversified. The largest concentration of pollution in GOP was noted in Zabrze, Ruda Śląska, Bytom, Chorzów, and Gliwice. Due to domination of southwest winds, the pollution partly comes from Zagłębie Ostrawsko-Karwińskie in the northern Czech Republic. Towns of Upper Silesia region form a specific urban and industrial area between Mysłowice in the east and Gliwice in the west. Samples were collected within the city boundaries of Ruda Śląska and Chorzów, but the distances between the sampled locations were not larger than 5 km. Therefore, they can be considered as one site—the center of Upper Silesia industrial area. Sam-

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ples of atmospheric CO₂ from Gliwice, the west boundary city, were taken for determination quality of the Suess effect. They do not reveal ¹⁴C concentration in the central part of Upper Silesia, but show it on the western boundary. It is believed that this effect is stronger in the central part than on the western boundary of the investigated region. Earlier investigations of changes of ¹⁴C concentration within the GOP boundary were carried out by Awsiuk and Pazdur (1986) and aimed at determining the extent of the Suess effect.



Figure 1 Map of Poland with locations of sample collection sites

SAMPLES

Samples from tree rings were used for interannual and seasonal measurements of ¹⁴C concentration-changes. Samples of the atmospheric CO₂ were also examined. On the basis of tree ring samples annual changes of ¹⁴C concentration in the period 1965–1995 were determined, while samples of the atmospheric CO₂, collected weekly, allowed to evaluate ¹⁴C concentration changes within one year.

Tree trunks for the experiments were collected from forests in city surroundings. Annual pine tree rings (*Pinus sylvestris*)—the most abundant tree in Polish forests—constituted the material for isotopic analysis. The choice of tree species was imposed by the necessity to unify experimental material as well as by the fact that researchers world-wide commonly use these trees. An important argument in favor of pine utilization for ¹⁴C measurements is the fact that pine, as a coniferous tree, has significantly longer vegetation period than a deciduous tree. This allows tracking ¹⁴C concentration-changes over a longer period. In order to compare ¹⁴C concentration changes in tree rings of deciduous and coniferous trees, concentration of this isotope in tree rings of poplar (*Populus nigra*) was determined.

Sample preparation for ¹⁴C measurements involved separation of subsequent tree rings from the trunk cross-section along the boundaries of the rings. This mechanical operation is made by cutting the material with chisel. The amount of the material needed for analysis depends on the ¹⁴C measurement technique and, in our case, it was several grams of wood per sample. The sample material for ¹³C content analysis was collected in Chorzów.

Atmospheric CO₂ samples were collected weekly using the static method described by Nydal and Lövseth (1983). This method is based on absorption of CO₂ from the atmosphere in a 2% solution of NaOH. This absorbing solution was poured to a 0.5 m² cuvette in a place chosen to assure free exchange of the air over the cuvette. The place was situated far from chimneys and sources of emission that could decrease the ¹⁴C concentration in the atmosphere. In this method significant fractionation of carbon isotope was observed (Usdowski and Hoefs 1986). This effect was taken into account by using measurements of δ¹³C in subsequent samples, which were then used for correction of Δ¹⁴C.

For ¹⁴C measurements, LSC and GPC were used according to the procedure described by Pazdur and Pazdur (1986), and Pawlyta et al. (1998).

RESULTS

Figure 2a presents annual changes of Δ¹⁴C in tree rings from Ruda Śląska and Chorzów, and changes of ¹⁴C concentration in the “clean air”. Data on the concentration in the “clean air” were taken from the work by Levin and Kromer (1997) and constitute a record of changes of ¹⁴C concentration in the atmospheric CO₂ from Schauinsland (48°N, 8°E, 1205 m asl, Black Forest, Southern Germany). For this calculation average value of Δ¹⁴C determined between May and August for Schauinsland were used. These changes can be described by the expression Δ¹⁴C = 417exp(−0.0625 · t) (‰), where *t* is time counted since 1974.

It can be assumed that relations describing changes of this value for data from Chorzów and Ruda Śląska are of similar character. The equations take the form D¹⁴C = Aexp(−B · t): for Ruda Śląska (*Pinus sylvestris*), parameter A = (680 ± 40) ‰, and B = (6.77 ± 0.50) · 10^{−2} 1/yr, and for Chorzów (*Populus nigra*) A = (675 ± 70) ‰, and B = (5.91 ± 0.45) · 10^{−2} 1/yr, where *t* is time counted since 1965.

Table 2 Results of Δ¹⁴C and ¹⁴S measurements in tree rings (*Pinus sylvestris*) from Ruda Śląska. Δ¹⁴C values were corrected using δ¹³C = −25‰.

Location	Year	Δ ¹⁴ C (‰)	¹⁴ S(‰)
Ruda Śląska	1965	724.6 ± 13.0	−0.42 ± 0.20
	1967	502.9 ± 13.0	−8.7 ± 0.2
	1969	526.8 ± 11.3	−2.7 ± 0.3
	1971	493.7 ± 9.4	−0.62 ± 0.15
	1973	377.7 ± 8.2	−4.5 ± 0.3
	1975	323.5 ± 11.3	−4.9 ± 0.3
	1977	271.8 ± 10.6	−5.5 ± 0.3
	1979	273.2 ± 11.2	−2.4 ± 0.4
	1981	229.2 ± 10.4	−3.2 ± 0.4
	1983	141.5 ± 8.6	−7.8 ± 0.4
	1985	106.8 ± 8.4	−8.5 ± 0.4
	1987	92.4 ± 7.6	−7.8 ± 0.4
	1989	161.8 ± 10.2	−0.12 ± 0.2
	1991	120.7 ± 8.4	−2.04 ± 0.2
	1993	89.5 ± 7.5	−3.3 ± 0.4
	1995	128.4 ± 7.5	1.4 ± 0.4

A local Suess effect can be described by the following value (Florkowski and Kuc 1979):

$$^{14}\text{S} = \frac{\Delta^{14}\text{C} - \Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}}{1000 + \Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}} \cdot 100\%, \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ and $\Delta^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}$ mean ^{14}C concentrations in the sample examined and in the “clean air”. Annual changes of ^{14}S determined on the basis of measurements for samples from Chorzów and Ruda Śląska are presented in Figures 2b and listed in Table 1 (see Appendix) and Table 2. The values of ^{14}S determined for Ruda Śląska are much lower than the corresponding values determined for Chorzów for the same year. The discrepancies are the results of differences in species of the trees examined. Annual tree rings of pine were used as samples from Ruda Śląska because the vegetative period in our climatic zone is much longer than that for deciduous trees. To determine changes of carbon isotopic composition for Chorzów annual tree rings of poplar, a deciduous tree, were used. Unlike deciduous trees, coniferous trees begin the assimilation cycle earlier, which allows to register the decrease of ^{14}C concentration due to seasonal changes of CO_2 emission caused by fossil fuel combustion.

The lowest values of ^{14}S were registered for Ruda Śląska in 1983–1987 and the minimal value for that time span was -8.7% . Minimal value of ^{14}S for Chorzów was registered in 1968 and was -7.45% . The values of ^{14}S for Chorzów in 1971, 4.17% , and 1989, 6.02% , are not presented in the figure. Such values indicate that concentration of ^{14}C isotope in those years was larger than the concentration in Schauinsland and are contrary to the assumption about ^{14}C concentration in the “clean air”. Average values of the Suess effect described by ^{14}S are $-4.05 \pm 1.3\%$ in 1965–1995 for Ruda Śląska and $-1.4 \pm 0.9\%$ in 1966–1992 for Chorzów.

The values of ^{14}S in the atmospheric CO_2 from Gliwice are illustrated in Figure 3 and listed in Table 3 (see Appendix). The maximum value was registered from 18 to 25 July 1995 and is 9.29% , while the minimal value was registered from 10 to 17 December 1994 and is -7.25% . The maximum and minimum values of ^{14}C correspond to maximum and minimum values of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ in the atmospheric CO_2 in the examined period (see Table 3).

CALCULATED CHANGES OF FOSSIL CO_2 CONCENTRATION IN THE ATMOSPHERE

The value of CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere is a sum of two components: natural CO_2 concentration changes in the atmosphere and changes due to the global Suess effect, which are described by C_{backgr} referred to as the natural component (*background concentration*). Concentration changes due to a local Suess effect are expressed by C_{fossil} referred to as the emission component (*fossil fuel concentration*, Levin et al. 1989). In order to determine the emission component the following formula is used:

$$C_{\text{fossil}} = C_{\text{backgr}} \cdot \left[\frac{^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}} - ^{14}\text{C}}{^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}} \cdot 100\% \right] \quad (2)$$

where C_{backgr} stands for CO_2 concentration in the “clean air”, in (ppmv), $^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}$ and ^{14}C —in a “clean air” and for examined region, in (pMC).

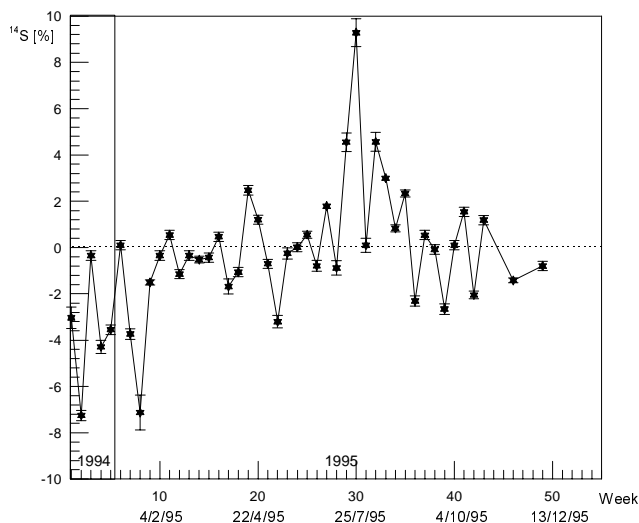


Figure 3 Changes of ^{14}S in atmospheric CO_2 in Gliwice. Samples were collected between December 3, 1994 and December 5, 1995. Solid line represents course of current mean value from three subsequent ^{14}S values

Research carried out in the University of Heidelberg was performed to determine influence of the emission component on CO_2 concentration in the region of German research stations like Schauinsland, Westerland, and Heidelberg in 1982–1988 (Levin et al. 1989). Values of C_{backgr} and $^{14}\text{C}_{\text{backgr}}$ were taken from measurements in Jungfrauoch (28°N , 16°E , 2376 m asl, Swiss Alps). Relatively large seasonal changes of the emission component in the considered period were observed for the station in Heidelberg. The maximum value (17 ppmv) of this component was for January, but the minimum value (2 ppmv) was for July. Influence of the emission component on CO_2 concentration in Schauinsland and Westerland is significantly poorer and the maximum values during the year are 4 ppmv and 6 ppmv, respectively. In the research carried out by the authors of this work the relation expressed by equation (2) was used. Values of CO_2 concentration and ^{14}C concentration in the “clean air” were taken from measurements done in Schauinsland (Levin et al. 1995; Levin and Kromer 1997). The results of calculations are represented in Figures 4a and 4b. For comparison, beside determined values of the emission components for Chorzów and Ruda Śląska, the values of C_{fossil} for Cracow were also presented in Figure 5. The values for Cracow were determined basing on the average value of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ for the period from May to August in 1983–1994 (Kuc and Zimnoch 1998).

The determined values of the emission component for Gliwice are presented in Figure 4b. Negative values of C_{fossil} appearing in summer time are a consequence of increase of ^{14}C concentration over values observed in the “clean air”. Values of ^{14}C concentration in “clean air” were determined basing on $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ for Schauinsland station and adding to this value a correction of + 6.0‰. This is the average value of underestimation of ^{14}C concentration in that station with respect to Jungfrauoch (Levin et al. 1995; Kuc and Zimnoch 1998). The amplitude of seasonal changes of ^{14}C concentration in ecologically clean regions is substantially lower than the amplitude observed in regions where the anthropogenic effects are present. Analyzing changes of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ for Cracow (see Figure 5) on the basis of the data given by Kuc and Zimnoch (1998), the presence of periods for which ^{14}C concentration is higher than ^{14}C concentration in the “clean air” are observed. This effect has not been explained, yet. It is believed that this effect is connected with discrimination of ^{12}C isotope in the assimilation process of CO_2 by plants. Investigations and calculations performed in Cracow refer to ^{14}C concen-

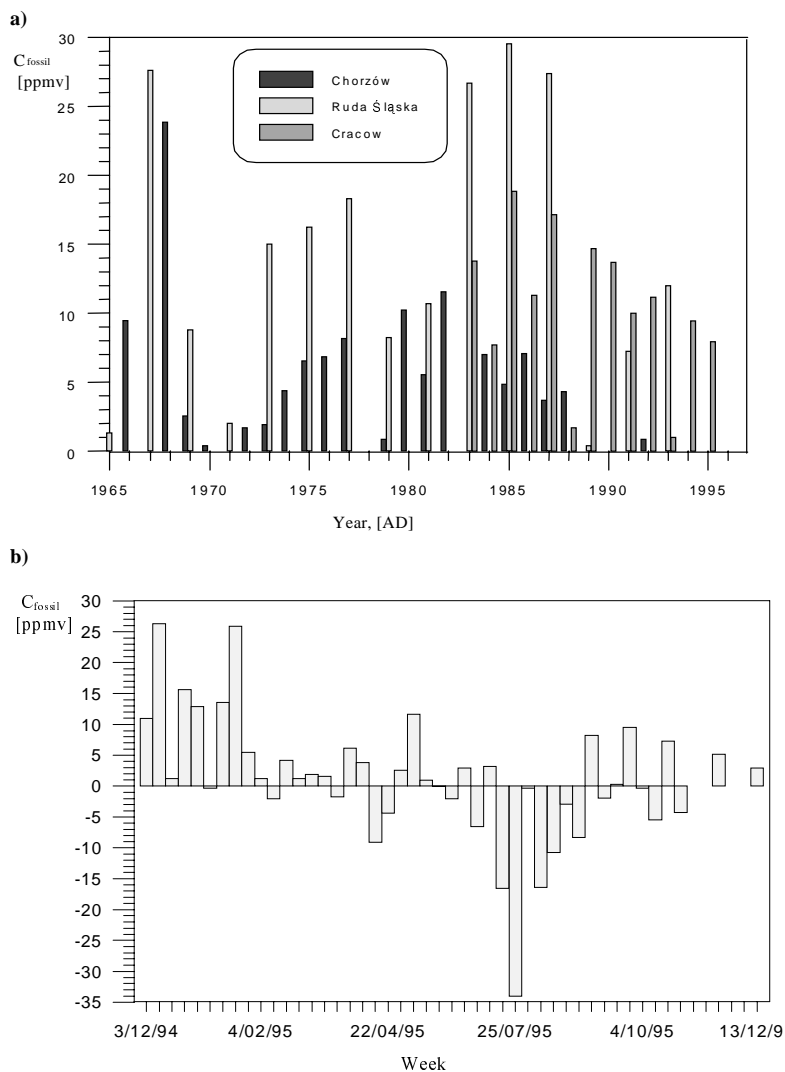


Figure 4 a) Changes of component value C_{fossil} for Ruda Śląska, Chorzów, and Cracow. Values of emission component for Cracow were determined on the basis of ^{14}C mean value for period of May–August (Kuc and Zimnoch 1998), b) Changes of C_{fossil} values evaluated for Gliwice in the period between December 3, 1994 and December 5, 1995.

tration Schauinsland, similarly as in this work. In both cases the correction procedure, required to take into account differences of ^{14}C concentrations between Jungfrauoch and Schauinsland, was used (Levin et al. 1989).

SUMMARY

The authors present preliminary results obtained as part of a project investigating ^{14}C and ^{13}C concentration changes during the last 150 years in Poland, including both clean and industrial regions. These preliminary results describe the Suess effect recorded in industrial Upper Silesia region. The results were obtained from ^{14}C concentration measurements in annual tree rings (*Pinus silvestris*

and *Populus nigra*) from the central part of that region. They constituted the base for determining ^{14}C and C_{fossil} . Corrected values of carbon concentration in Schauinsland were also useful for these calculations. Differences in ^{14}C concentration depend on tree species and their vegetation periods. In the future we will use one species (*Pinus silvestris*) for investigations. To determine seasonal change qualities of ^{14}C concentration measurements in atmospheric CO_2 in Gliwice were performed. Significantly lower ^{14}C concentration was noted in the winter season, but results did not answer the question how large the decrease of concentration in the center of this area was.

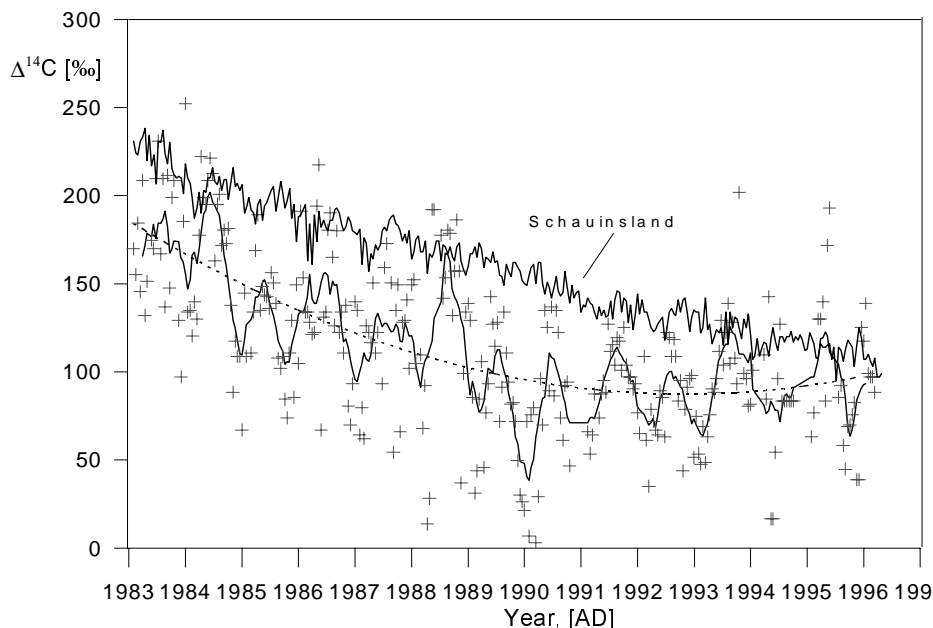


Figure 5 Comparison of ^{14}C in atmospheric CO_2 for Cracow (Kuc and Zimnoch 1998) and Schauinsland (Levin and Kromer 1997)

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APPENDIXTable 1 Results of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ and ^{14}S measurements in tree rings (*Populus nigra*) from Chorzów

Location	Year	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (%)	$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ (%)	^{14}S (%)
Chorzów	1966	-25.7	637.2 ± 7.1	-2.99 ± 0.30
	1967	-25.9	—	—
	1968	-26.8	487.0 ± 7.2	-7.45 ± 0.45
	1969	-25.9	554.6 ± 4.9	-0.80 ± 0.15
	1970	-24.5	534.9 ± 5.1	-0.14 ± 0.10
	1971	-25.3	564.8 ± 11.2	4.17 ± 0.45
	1972	-25.9	462.0 ± 7.1	-0.54 ± 0.15
	1973	-25.4	434.9 ± 4.7	-0.61 ± 0.10
	1974	-26.1	398.6 ± 5.1	-1.34 ± 0.20
	1975	-25.7	364.1 ± 6.0	-1.99 ± 0.30
	1976	-25.7	339.6 ± 4.6	-2.08 ± 0.30
	1977	-25.4	312.7 ± 7.0	-2.45 ± 0.40
	1978	-25.4	340.6 ± 4.4	1.20 ± 0.40
	1979	-25.4	301.7 ± 6.0	-0.26 ± 0.35
	1980	-26.4	247.8 ± 7.0	-3.02 ± 0.40
	1981	-26.8	248.6 ± 4.8	-1.63 ± 0.35
	1982	-25.5	210.7 ± 5.2	-3.37 ± 0.30
	1983	-27.2	262.0 ± 10.0	1.97 ± 0.20
	1984	-27.1	198.3 ± 4.8	-2.04 ± 0.30
	1985	-27.1	192.8 ± 5.4	-1.40 ± 0.25
1986	—	172.5 ± 10.0	-2.04 ± 0.30	
1987	—	172.5 ± 10.0	-1.06 ± 0.20	
1988	—	159.3 ± 4.8	-1.24 ± 0.20	
1989	-26.0	233.3 ± 5.4	6.02 ± 0.45	
1990	-26.0	162.4 ± 4.1	0.78 ± 0.15	
1991	-27.2	153.9 ± 4.2	0.86 ± 0.15	
1992	-27.2	127.7 ± 6.2	-0.24 ± 0.10	

Table 3 Results of $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ and ^{14}S measurements in atmospheric carbon dioxide from Gliwice.

Location	Year	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ (‰)	^{14}S (%)
Gliwice	3/12/94	-24.2	74.4 ± 2.3	-3.03 ± 0.95
	10/12/94	-25.6	27.6 ± 3.2	-7.25 ± 0.25
	17/12/94	-28.7	104.2 ± 2.6	-0.34 ± 0.45
	24/12/94	-27.1	60.5 ± 2.7	-4.29 ± 0.45
	31/12/94	-28.1	76.4 ± 2.4	-3.55 ± 0.45
	7/01/95	-22.4	117.2 ± 2.3	0.10 ± 0.95
	14/01/95	-27.2	72.4 ± 1.6	-3.73 ± 0.45
	21/01/95	-28.3	34.6 ± 2.1	-7.13 ± 0.90
	28/01/95	-27.7	97.3 ± 2.6	-1.50 ± 0.45
	4/02/95	-27.4	110.2 ± 2.5	-0.34 ± 0.40
	11/02/95	-25.8	121.1 ± 2.5	0.55 ± 0.40
	18/02/95	-26.7	102.2 ± 2.6	-1.14 ± 0.45
	25/02/95	-25.3	112.2 ± 2.6	-0.34 ± 0.45
	4/03/95	-26.2	110.2 ± 2.5	-0.52 ± 1.10
	11/03/95	-25.0	102.2 ± 2.8	-0.43 ± 0.45
	25/03/95	-28.6	112.2 ± 2.6	0.47 ± 0.45
	1/04/95	-27.6	95.3 ± 3.1	-1.68 ± 1.20
	9/04/95	-27.5	102.2 ± 2.4	-1.06 ± 0.45
	17/04/95	-25.0	122.1 ± 2.3	2.48 ± 0.95
	22/04/95	-26.6	108.2 ± 2.6	1.21 ± 0.45
	29/04/95	-24.5	106.2 ± 2.5	-0.70 ± 0.40
	6/05/95	-26.6	78.4 ± 2.8	-3.20 ± 0.60
	6/06/95	—	103.2 ± 2.7	-0.25 ± 1.20
	13/06/95	-26.8	106.2 ± 2.5	0.02 ± 0.40
	20/06/95	-29.2	118.2 ± 3.6	0.55 ± 0.45
	27/06/95	-26.0	103.2 ± 2.7	-0.79 ± 1.20
	4/07/95	-27.8	138.1 ± 3.5	1.79 ± 0.40
	11/07/95	-24.7	108.2 ± 3.7	-0.88 ± 0.50
	18/07/95	-21.2	166.9 ± 2.8	4.56 ± 0.43
	25/07/95	-24.8	219.6 ± 2.8	9.29 ± 0.63
	1/08/95	-21.3	115.2 ± 2.6	0.11 ± 0.45
	8/08/95	-25.3	164.9 ± 2.7	4.57 ± 0.55
	16/08/95	-25.5	136.1 ± 2.6	3.00 ± 0.45
	22/08/95	-25.7	112.2 ± 2.6	0.83 ± 0.45
	29/08/95	-26.0	141.0 ± 2.6	2.34 ± 0.45
	5/09/95	-29.0	89.3 ± 2.9	-2.30 ± 0.67
	12/09/95	-27.1	131.1 ± 2.6	0.54 ± 0.45
	19/09/95	-25.1	124.1 ± 2.6	-0.08 ± 0.45
	29/09/95	-29.2	89.3 ± 2.9	-2.65 ± 0.67
	4/10/95	-26.7	120.1 ± 2.4	0.10 ± 0.30
11/10/95	-28.1	124.1 ± 2.6	1.55 ± 0.45	
17/10/95	-27.4	84.3 ± 2.6	-2.05 ± 0.45	
24/10/95	-28.9	120.1 ± 2.4	1.19 ± 0.30	
31/10/95	-29.5	—	—	
7/11/95	-32.1	—	—	
15/11/95	-26.2	94.3 ± 2.5	-1.42 ± 0.40	
21/11/95	-27.3	—	—	
29/11/95	-28.6	—	—	
5/12/95	-26.1	94.3 ± 2.5	-0.79 ± 0.38	

