

Selenium Bio-accumulation and Bio-concentration Factors in some Plant Species in an Arid Area in Central Part of Iran

Mohamad Sakizadeh^{1*}, Hadi Ghorbani²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Sciences, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran

²Associate Professor, Department of Soil Sciences, Shahrood University of Technology, Shahrood, Iran

*Corresponding author: Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Sciences, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, Tehran, Iran, Tel: +98 916 341 0850, Fax: +98 212 297 0005, E-mail: msakizadeh@gmail.com

Received: 25 October 2016 / Accepted: 1 December 2016 / Published Online: 24 June 2017

Background: Concentrations of Se in seven plant species (white mulberry, apricot, spindle tree, pistachio, wheat, barley, chives), and the associated soil samples were investigated in Shahrood and Damghan, Iran.

Materials and Methods: Soil samples were taken from the surface zone (0-5 cm) and plough zone (5-20 cm) in 13 sampling locations. The collected soil and plant samples were taken to the laboratory, then digested using USEPA's method and analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy technique.

Results: Since there was a significant correlation ($r=0.688$, $p<0.01$) between Se concentration in the two soil's depths, it was turned out that agricultural practices, through tillage and plough, had probably moved Se to the deeper parts of the soil in area in which agricultural activity was prevalent. The highest accumulation of Se was recorded in the chives with the average value of 0.35 mg kg^{-1} . Except for apricot, the concentrations of Se in top parts of the plants (e.g. leaf, grain, fruit) were higher than stem/stalk, implying the easy translocation of this element in the considered plant species.

Conclusions: The highest values of bio-concentration factors were recorded in chives followed by spindle tree and wheat, whereas the lowest level was detected in pistachio.

Keywords: Agricultural Activity, Bio-concentration Factor, Soil pollution

1. Background

Due to unsustainable development in recent decades, environmental contamination has become a common phenomenon, requiring continuous monitoring of different environmental matrices (e.g. soil, sediment, water, air) for various contaminants in different parts of Iran (1, 2, 3). Among the investigated elements, Se is an element which has not been considered comprehensively in Iranian ecosystems. Se has been reported to be harmful in higher than normal levels; for

instance, some toxic symptoms have been detected in human at levels as high as 0.4 mg per day (4). Therefore, the bio-accumulation of this element has received attention in recent years (5). Besides natural sources of Se, mainly through geological formations, it is also introduced through anthropogenic sources, mainly via oil refinery and mining activities (6). The chemical behavior of Se is similar to that of sulfur and there are four oxidation states for Se in the environment which are selenide (-2), elemental Se (0),

thioselenate (+2), selenite (+4) and selenate (+6) (7). In aerobic and neutral to alkaline environments, selenate is the dominant species whereas, in anaerobic environments selenide and elemental Se are the prevalent forms (8). As a whole, organic forms of Se are more plant available than inorganic forms. However, among different forms, selenate is more easily translocated in plant species and, therefore, more likely to be transported to above-ground parts than selenite or organic forms (9). Due to the low concentration of Se in atmospheric deposition, soil seems to be the main contributing factor for Se in plants (10). Therefore, it seems as if the bioavailability of Se in soil is the main contributing factor to the accumulation of Se in plants, but there are some contradicting results among researchers in this field. For instance, De Temmerman *et al.* (10) found that atmospheric deposition was a direct source of Se to crops. In addition, because of the easier translocation of selenate, its accumulation in plant leaves is much higher than that of selenite and organic form of Se (8). Regarding the accumulation capabilities of different plants, garlic and other *Allium* species are known to have a great potential for bioaccumulation of Se (10, 11). In this field, values of Se as high as 7 mg kg⁻¹ were detected in garlic grown on Se-rich soils (11).

It has been shown that there are some similarities between bioaccumulation and translocation of sulfur and Se due to the fact that they have similar chemical properties. For example, Se can substitute sulfur in an iron-sulfur proteins (6, 12). Therefore, to assess this hypothesis, sulfur was also analyzed next to Se in soil and plant samples of this study.

2. Objective

The main objectives of this study were (i) to consider the accumulation of Se in the plant and the associated soil groups in an arid area,

(ii) to study the soil-to-plant transfer factor of Se in the plant species, (iii) to investigate the possible impacts of agricultural practices on the fate of Se in the soil.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Study area

The study area is located in an arid environment in Kavir Namak Drainage Basin of Semnan Province (Figure 1). At the moment, there are many mining activities prevalent in the area (13). The main sources of soil and groundwater pollution have been reported to be the geological formations and mining activities in earlier research (14, 15). Because of various sources of pollution, soil in the study area is mostly contaminated with heavy metals leading to their subsequent transfer to plants (16). The water requirement is provided from groundwater resources (17), most of which is used for irrigation (18). The amount of precipitation in the region had been below the long-term annual average of 152 mm (19). This situation along with severe droughts in the past have probably resulted in groundwater quality deterioration, which has also been proved in earlier studies (17). Regarding the industrial activities in the region, there are just two industrial complexes in the area including Shahrood and Damghan industrial complexes located next to these cities.

3.2. Field and laboratory study

Seven plant species among the main cultivated plants in the study area were collected from 97 different locations, including white mulberry (*Morus alba*), apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), pistachio (*Pistacia vera*), wheat (*Triticum monococcum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), chives (*Allium ampeloprasum* spp. *persicum*). The soil samples from the surface

(0-5cm) were also taken from the same locations that the plants were collected. In addition, to study the possible impacts of agricultural practices, such as tillage and plough, on Se levels, soil samples were also taken from two depths (e.g. 0-5 cm and 5-20cm) in thirteen locations in the agricultural fields. In the laboratory, plant samples were thoroughly rinsed first with tap water and then with deionized water to remove dust and soil particles. Soil samples were air-dried and sieved through a 2-mm stainless steel mesh to remove stones and plant roots. Following the digestion of soil samples with nitric and hydrochloric acids in a ratio of 3:1 (HNO₃: HCl) (USEPA, 1996), the total level of Se was

analyzed by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) (20). Dried plant samples were ground using a stainless steel grinder (<0.25 mm) and the total content of the Se and S were detected by ICP-OES. The detection limits of Se in the soil and plant samples were 0.1 and 0.05 mg kg⁻¹ and that of S was 50 mg kg⁻¹ for both plant and soil samples, respectively. The potential Se accumulation by plants was evaluated by bio-concentration or bio-accumulation factor. The bio-concentration factor is the ratio of the plant tissue trace element concentration to the trace metal concentration in soil ($BCF = C_{\text{plant}}/C_{\text{soil}}$) (21).

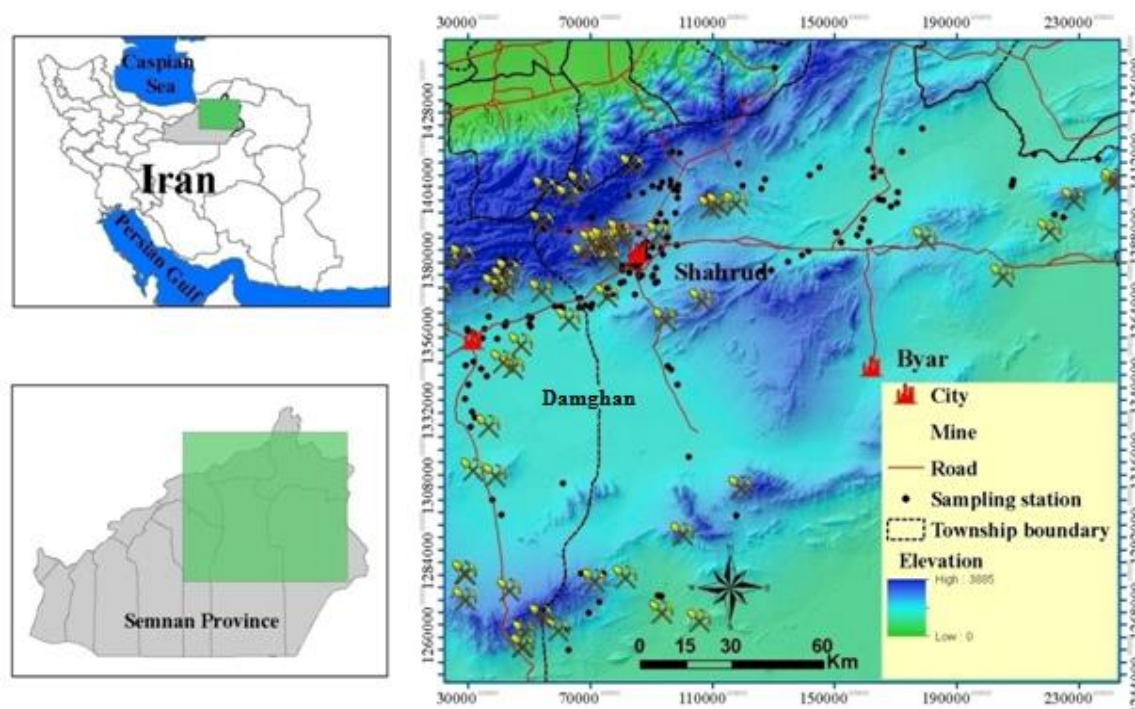


Figure1 An illustrative map of the study area in Semnan Province.

3.3. Statistical analysis

The normality of data was tested through Shapiro-Wilk test and the data transformation was implemented for those data that did not fulfill the normality requirement. To study the role of soil on the accumulation of Se in the plants, comparison between Se levels in different plant species and the associated soil samples was implemented by an analysis of variance (ANOVA) test. A paired sample t-test along with Spearman correlation was applied to consider the possible impacts of tillage on the Se values in the surface soils (0-5cm) and plough zone (5-20cm) (10) in 13 agricultural soil samples in the study area. The Spearman correlation coefficient was applied between the concentrations of Se and S in the considered plant species. In addition, Mann-Whitney U test was applied to test the significance of variation between different plant's parts for each plant

species. All of the statistical methods in this study were done with SPSS v17.

4. Results

The results of analysis of variance for Se in different soil samples associated with each plant species, viz. (1) white mulberry, (2) apricot, (3) chives, (4) spindle tree, (5) wheat, (6) barley, and (7) pistachio indicated no significant difference among the soil groups (Figure 2). The mean values of Se in soil samples varied from 0.17 to 0.43 mg kg⁻¹. There was a highly significant correlation coefficient ($r=0.688$, $p<0.01$) between Se concentration in the two soil depths (0-5cm and 5-25cm). The ANOVA test showed significant differences among various plant species (Figure 3). Moreover, the variations of sulfur in the plant species have been illustrated in Figure 4.

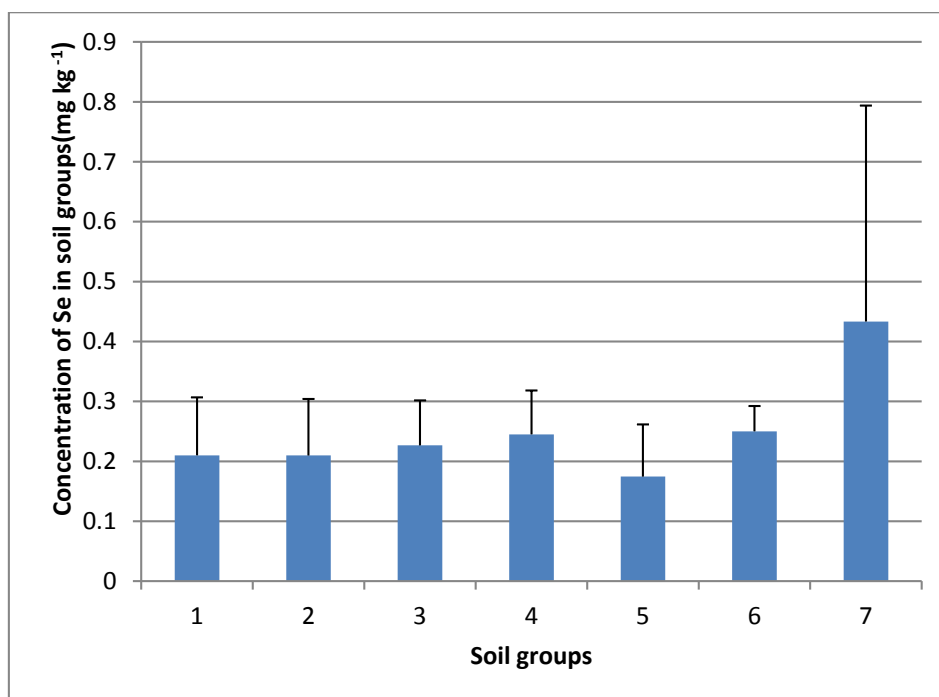


Figure 2 Mean concentration of Se in the soil groups associated with each plant species

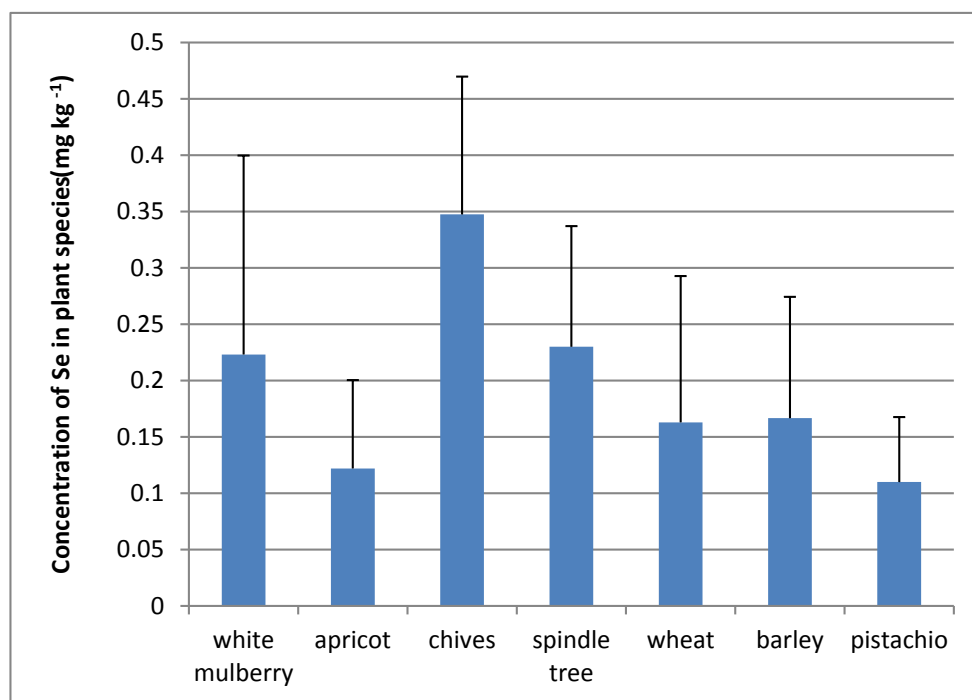


Figure 3 The mean and standard error of Se in the different plant species; significant levels are shown with different letters

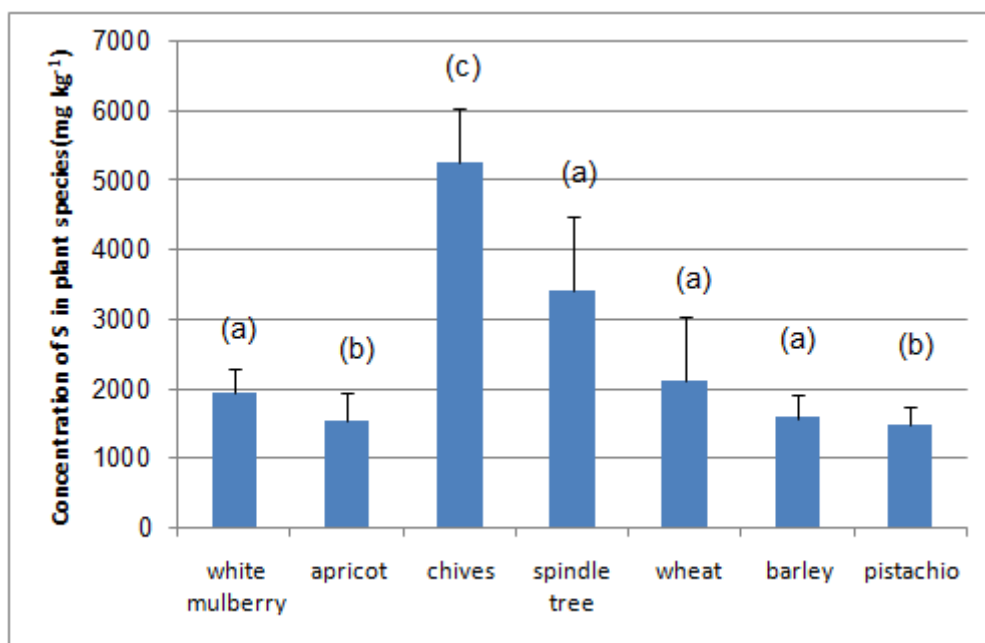


Figure 4 Mean concentration of sulfur in the plant species

The mean concentration of Se in chive (0.35 mg kg^{-1}) was significantly higher than that of other plant species. In addition, there was a significant difference between Se levels in pistachio (mean=0.11) and apricot (mean=0.12) compared with other plant types. Meanwhile, the average values of Se in different parts of plant species have been shown in Table 1.

No significant correlation between the plant's levels of S and Se was found. Moreover, no statistically significant correlation was found between the soil and plant contents of Se. On the other hand, the soil-to-plant transfer factors for Se in the plant species have been given in Figure 5.

Table 1 The variation among Se in different parts of the plant species (mg kg^{-1})

Plant species	Number of Samples	Standard error	Plant tissue		
			stem/stalk	leaf	fruit grain
white mulberry (<i>M. alba</i>)	13	0.05		0.19	0.27
Apricot (<i>P. armeniaca</i>)	15	0.02	0.20	0.11	
Chives (<i>A.ampeloprasum</i> spp. <i>persicum</i>)	4	0.06	0.40		
Spindle tree (<i>E. europaeus</i>)	9	0.03		0.25	
wheat (<i>T. monococcum</i>)	21	0.03	0.19		0.21
Barley (<i>H. vulgare</i>)	12	0.03	0.17		0.20
Pistachio (<i>P. vera</i>)	19	0.01		0.11	

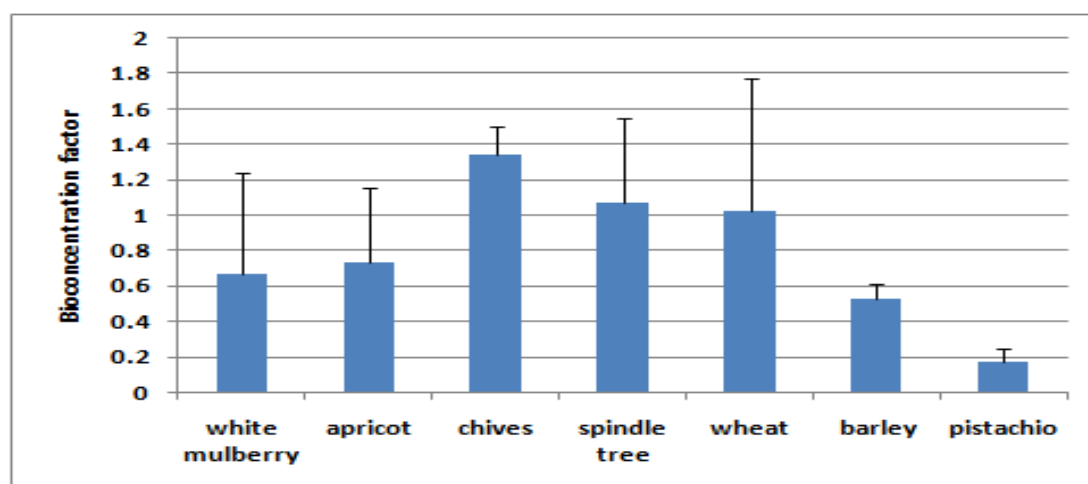


Figure 5 Bioconcentration factor of Se in the different plant species

5. Discussion

The worldwide Se concentration in soil fluctuates between 0.005 and 3.5 mgkg⁻¹ with the average level of 0.33mg kg⁻¹ (22). In this respect, the values detected in this study were within the worldwide range.

The study area is an arid region within Iran with an average precipitation below the long-term annual average of 152 mm (19). The soil is mainly oxidizing with high salinity and high pH levels which are common in arid and semi-arid regions (23). In oxidizing environments, selenate is the dominant form of Se, while selenite is the favored species in reducing environments (9). In alkaline well aerated soils of arid and semi-arid area, selenate (SeO₄²⁻) is weakly adsorbed to the soil particles resulting in its higher phytoavailability (22). Therefore, it might result in higher bioaccumulation of the total element of Se in the studied plants. Moreover, among environmental factors, temperature is the most important factor influencing Se uptake by plants, in which the rate of uptake is higher at >20°C than <15°C (9). Thus, it is expected that the rate of Se accumulation be higher in these climate conditions than other environments.

The mean concentrations of Se in the soils of north, south and central area of Iran were 0.156, 0.260, and 0.284 mg kg⁻¹ (16), showing the value of central part was significantly higher. The highest amount was recorded in the arid area of Yazd (having the same climate condition as that of the current study area) with value of 0.45mgkg⁻¹, implying the higher level of Se in arid regions compared with that of wet climate zones. The mean values of Se in this study were lower than samples from the United Kingdom (0.1-4 mg kg⁻¹) (24), Scandinavia (0.42-0.57 mg kg⁻¹) (25) and Mediterranean area of Spain (0.06-1.51 mg kg⁻¹) (26), but roughly in the same range as that of Belgian soils (0.14-0.70 mg kg⁻¹) (10). The highly significant correlation coefficient between soil

depths indicated that Se in the deeper parts of the soil (5-25cm) had most probably originated from the surface part (0-5cm). The main factor controlling the retention of Se in surface soil is organic matter content (27). Because of the fact that in this study about 73% of soil samples were taken from the agricultural fields, one of the possible hypotheses in this regard is the transfer of Se bound to soil's organic matter to the deeper parts of the soil through ploughing (28). The role of soil organic matter on the Se availability in the surface soils for wheat, barley and oat has been discussed (29). The soil organic content has also been proved to be the main contributing factor influencing the availability of Se in the soils of China (30). That is to say, the higher the organic content of the soil, the lower the bioavailability of the Se will be and vice versa. Fernandez-Martinez and Charlet (31) emphasized the role of soil organic carbon on the maintenance of Se in surface soils of arid environments through avoiding precipitation of this species to deeper soil layers as well.

The lack of significant difference between the associated soil groups could most likely emanated from the accumulation strategy of these plants. Except for apricot, although the concentrations of Se in top parts of the plants (e.g. leaf, grain, fruit) were higher than stem/stalk, these differences were not significant (Table 1). This might be due to the low number of samples and high variations (high standard deviations relative the average value) that precluded statistically significant difference among plant parts. In the previous studies, there have been higher Se concentrations in the leaves of plants compared with other parts (e.g. root) (10).

There was nearly the same level of Se in grains of wheat and barley in this study. As a whole, through a literature review in various countries, the mean value of Se in arid regions was found to be higher than similar samples

from humid climates (22). For instance, the overall mean values of Se in the vegetables and fruits from Greece, a Mediterranean humid country, were $6.5 \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ and $3.4 \mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$, respectively (32), which were lower than 0.001 and 0.067 mg kg^{-1} found in the vegetables and fruits from Saudi Arabia, an example of arid country (33).

As the solubility of Se in soil is low, so is the level in plant samples from the majority of agricultural area, accordingly (9). The highest Se levels have been found in seleniferous and also in calcareous soils and soils of arid area (9). The wheat samples collected from different parts of Iran contained Se in the range of 0.34- 1.44 mg kg^{-1} with the average level of 0.74 mg kg^{-1} (16), which was higher than that found in this research. In one study (10), the highest accumulation of Se among field crops was recorded in wheat, although the values were half of that found in leafy vegetables, which was in agreement with the result of the current study. On the other hand, pistachio was the richest source of Se among the nuts, due to the higher protein level (34). The values of Se in pistachio fluctuated between 0.32 and 0.46 mg kg^{-1} with the average value of 0.40 mg kg^{-1} in the study of Nazemi *et al.* (16). With respect to different plant species, the highest value of Se in the present study was found in chive. Despite the fact that most of the fresh vegetables have low levels of Se (35), garlic, chive, and onion tend to have a greater fraction of sulfur containing amino acids and their derivatives, in addition to other sulfur compounds like glucosinolates or sulfoxides (36). In this regard, a possible reason for higher levels of Se in these plants is substitution of sulfur with Se (37). In agricultural fields of the study area, black and white fertilizers are used locally and include phosphate-rich and nitrate-rich types of compounds (17); for instance, in some areas the application rate of fertilizers have been over twofold and threefold of the

government recommended values, respectively. One of the possible consequences of phosphorus fertilizer application in agricultural soils is the substitution of phosphate with selenites attached to soil particles leading to increased Se mobility and its phytoavailability (22). In this regard, phosphorus fertilizer was found to increase Se accumulation in wheat and barley in Japan, although soil-to-plant transfer factor of Se was not affected by fertilizer application [5]. Other than P-fertilizer applications, the ligand-exchangeable Se desorption from the soil, as a result of P input, was another mechanism that contributed to the accumulation of Se in plants (5).

On the contrary, there is a high similarity between chemical properties of Se and sulfur, so the uptake and absorption of these elements from soil is possibly the same as well (38). Sulfate transporter in the root plasma membrane is responsible for the uptake of selenate and sulfur in plant species, which leads to the competition between these two elements for absorption by plant's root system (8). In this study, as mentioned earlier, no significant correlation was found between the plant values of sulfur and Se. Regarding the relationship between sulfur and Se, no correlation coefficient was found between Se and sulfur values in grain samples collected from UK (39), which was consistent with the results found in the current study. Although there had been some antagonistic effects between these elements in some earlier studies (e.g. 40), similar trend for Se and sulfur in different plant species was observed (Figure 3 and Figure 4). In this respect, since no significant relationship was found between soil and plant content of Se, the influence of S from fertilizers which compete with Se for plants uptake along with atmospheric deposition might have obscured the relationships between soil and plant levels of Se. Öborn *et al.* (41) did not find any correlation between the Se levels of soil with

that of wheat, which was in agreement with the findings of this study. Plant ability to take up chemical elements from growth media is evaluated by a ratio of element concentration in plants to element concentration in soils, called bio-concentration factor (BCF) (9). Plants with BCF lower than one are not suitable for phytoextraction (42). Considering the soil-to-plant transfer factors found in this research, the highest value of BCF was recorded for chive, followed by spindle tree and wheat, all being higher than one. In some earlier studies, it has been claimed that the BCF values of Se in the genus *Allium* can reach as high as 1000 (43) when they are grown in Se-rich soils. On the contrary, the lowest level (0.17) was recorded for pistachio. The BCF of corn (*Zea mays L.*) for Se in China was also less than 0.1, which was comparable with the results of this study for pistachio (44).

BCF values in soils containing native Se (uncontaminated soils) are generally below 1 (45). On the other hand, the BCF of Se ranged from 0.032 to 0.046 for barley, and 0.050 to 0.054 for wheat in the study conducted by Altansuvd *et al.* (5), which were lower than the findings of this study. There were low levels of BCF for Se (varying from <0.001 to 0.146) in another study as well (46). One of the last subjects in this study was the toxicological effects of Se regarding the concentrations found in this research. The permissible level of Se in soil, based on the recommended value by the Iranian Department of Environment is 6 mg kg^{-1} , indicating that the values detected in this study were far lower than the standard levels. There is no recommended value for the total Se concentration in plant species, so no conclusion can be drawn from our results.

6. Conclusion

Se biofortification (e.g. mineral fertilization or plant breeding) is usually implemented in some countries to increase Se concentrations in edible

crops. Plants with high capability for Se accumulation can be used as mineral supplements in area with deficiency of Se. In this study, three plant species, including chive, followed by spindle tree and wheat were proved to have a high potential for bioaccumulation of Se. The oxidizing environment of the soil and high temperature of arid environment are some of the possible contributing factors for the high accumulation of Se in the plant species. No significant correlation between the plant's levels of Se and S was found in this study. However, a significant correlation was observed between the levels of Se in surface and plough layers of soil in agricultural fields. In this regard, the binding of Se with soil's organic matter and its transfer to the deeper parts of the soil through ploughing is a possible explanation for this phenomenon.

Conflict of Interest

The Authors state that there is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University under contract number 29716. The authors are also grateful to the help of Geological Survey of Iran to fulfill the goals of this study.

Authors' Contributions

Both of the authors have contributed in writing of this paper.

Funding/Support

This work was supported by the Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University [grant number 29716].

References

1. Mortazavi S, Attaeian B, Abdolkarimi, S. Risk Assessment and Environmental Geochemistry of Pb, Cu and Fe in Surface

- Sediments (Case Study: Hashilan Wetland, Kermanshah, Iran). *ECOPERSIA* 2016; 4(2): 1411-1424.
2. Sayadi MH, Rezaei MR, RashkiGhaleno O, Afsari K, Poor Mollaei N. Natural and Concentration Factor Distribution of Heavy Metals in Sediments of ChahNimeh Reservoirs of Sistan, Iran. *ECOPERISA* 2015; 3(2): 1003-1012.
 3. Sakizadeh M, Faraji F, Pouraghnayayi MJ. Quality of Groundwater in an Area with Intensive Agricultural Activity Expo Health. 2016; 8: 93-105.
 4. Goldhaber SB. Trace element risk assessment: essentiality vs. toxicity. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol.* 2003; 38: 232-242.
 5. Altansuvd J, Nakamaru YM, Kasajima S, Ito H, Yoshida H. Effect of long-term phosphorus fertilization on soil Se and transfer of soil Se to crops in northern Japan. *Chemosphere* 2014; 107: 7-12.
 6. Harris J, Schenberg KA, Pilon-Smits EAH. Sulfur–Selenium–molybdenum interactions distinguish selenium hyperaccumulator *Stanleya pinnata* from non-hyperaccumulator *Brassica juncea* (Brassicaceae). *Planta* 2014; 239: 479-491.
 7. Fordyce MF. Se Deficiency and Toxicity in the Environment, In: Alloway, B., Centeno, J.A., Finkelman, R.B., Fuge, R., Lindh, U., Smedley, P. *Essentials of medical geology*, 2013; 375-416.
 8. Terry N, Zayed M, de Souza MP, Tarun A.S. Se in higher plants. *Annu.Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol Biol.* 2000; 51: 401-32.
 9. Kabata-Pendias A. Trace elements in soils and plants. Taylor and Francis Group; 2011.
 10. De Temmerman L, Waegeneers N, Thiry C, Du Laing G, Tack F, Ruttens A. Selenium content of Belgian cultivated soils and its uptake by field crops and vegetables. *Sci Total Environ.* 2014; 468-489: 77-82.
 11. Auger J, Yang W, Arnault I, Pannier F, Potin-Gautier M. High-performance liquid chromatographic–inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometric evidence for Se-“alliins” in garlic and onion grown in Se-rich soil, *J Chromatogr. A* 2004; 1032:103-107.
 12. Gojkovic Z, Garbayo I, Ariza JLG, Márová I, Vílchez C. Selenium bioaccumulation and toxicity in cultures of green microalgae. *Algal Res.* 2015; 7: 106-116.
 13. Ziaei M, Pouyan A, Ziaei M. A Computational Optimized Extended Model for Mineral Potential Mapping Based on W of E Method. *Am J Appl Sci.* 2009; 6: 200-203.
 14. Doulati Ardejani F, JodieriShokri B, Moradzadeh A, Shafaei SZ, Kakaei R. Geochemical characterization of pyrite oxidation and environmental problems related to release and transport of metals from a coal washing low-grade waste dump, Shahrood, northeast Iran. *Environ Monit Assess.* 2011; 183: 41-55.
 15. Hajizadeh Namaghi H, Karami GH, Saadat S. A study on chemical properties of groundwater and soil in ophiolitic rocks in Firuzabad, east of Shahrood, Iran: with emphasis to heavy metal contamination. *Environ Monit Assess.* 174: 573-583.
 16. Nazemi L, Nazmara S, Eshraghyan MR, Nasser S, Djafarian K, Yunesian M, Sereshti H, Moameni A, Shahtaheri SJ. Selenium status in soil, water and essential crops of Iran. *Iran J Environ Healt.* 2012; 9(11): 1-8. (In Persian).
 17. Kazemi GA. Temporal changes in the physical properties and chemical composition of the municipal water supply

- of Shahrood, northeastern Iran. *Hydrogeol J.* 2004; 12: 723-734.
18. Bakhshi M. A short report on the climate and water resources of Shahrood [in Persian]. In: Proc. of Shahrood and development symposium, November 1998, Shahrood, Iran, 1998; 143-164. (In Persian).
 19. Kazemi GA, Mehdizadeh H. Trend, characteristics and chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation at Shahrood, Northeast Iran. In: Abstracts of the 33rd general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Sapporo, Japan; 2003.
 20. Massadeh AM, Alomary AA, Mir S, Momani FA, Haddad HI, Hadad YA. Analysis of Zn, Cd, As, Cu, Pb, and Fe in snails as bioindicators and soil samples near traffic road by ICP-OES, *Environ. Sci Pollut Res.* 2016; 23: 13424-13431.
 21. Boussen S, Soubrand M, Bril H, Ouerfelli K, Abdeljaouad S. Transfer of lead, zinc and cadmium from mine tailings to wheat (*Triticumaestivum*) in carbonated Mediterranean (Northern Tunisia) soils. *Geoderma* 2013; 192: 227-236.
 22. Kabata-Pendias A, Mukherjee AB. Trace elements from soil to human. Springer 2007; 519.
 23. Smedley PL, Kinniburgh DG. A review of the source, behaviour and distribution of arsenic in natural waters. *Appl Geochem.* 2002; 17: 517-568.
 24. Broadley MR, White PJ, Bryson RJ, Meacham MC, Bowen HC, Johnson SE, et al. Biofortification of UK food crops with Selenium. *Proc Nutr Soc.* 2006; 65:169-81.
 25. Gupta UC, Gupta SC. Selenium in soils and crops, its deficiencies in livestock and humans: implications for management. *Commun. Soil Sci Plan.* 2000; 31(11-14): 1791-1807.
 26. Roca-Perez L, Gil C, Cervera ML, González A, Ramos-Miras J, Pons V, Bech J, Boluda R. Selenium and heavy metals content in some Mediterranean soils. *J Geochem Explor.* 2010; 107: 110-116.
 27. Ajwa HA, Bañuelos GS. Selenium uptake by plants from soils amended with inorganic and organic materials. *J Environ Qual.* 1998; 27 (5): 1218-1227.
 28. Pinheiro EFM, Pereira MG, Anjos LHC. Aggregate distribution and soil organic matter under different tillage systems for vegetable crops in a Red Latosol from Brazil, *Soil Till Res.* 2004; 77: 79-84.
 29. Eich-Greatorex S, Sogn TA, Øgaard AF, Aasen I. Plant availability of inorganic and organic selenium fertilizer as influenced by soil organic matter content and pH. *Nutr Cycl Agroecosys.* 2007; 79: 221-231.
 30. Johnson CC, Ge X, Green KA, Liu X. Selenium distribution in the local environment of selected villages of the Keshan Disease belt, Zhangjiakou District, Hebei Province, People's Republic of China *Appl Geochem.* 2000; 15(3): 385-401.
 31. Fernandez-Martinez A, Charlet L. Selenium environmental cycling and bioavailability: a structural chemist point of view. *Rev Env Sci Biotech.* 2009; 8(1): 81-110.
 32. Pappa EC, Pappas AC, Surai PF. Selenium content in selected foods from the Greek market and estimation of the daily intake. *Sci Total Environ.* 2006; 372: 100-8.
 33. Al-Ahmary KM. Selenium content in selected foods from the Saudi Arabia market and estimation of the daily intake. *Arab J Chem.* 2009; 2: 95-99.

34. Dumont E, Vanhaecke F, Cornelis R. Selenium speciation from food source to metabolites: a critical review. *Anal Bioanal Chem.* 2006; 385: 1304-23.
35. Sirichakwal PP, Puwastein P, Polngam J, Kongkachuichai R. Selenium content of Thai foods. *J Food Compos Anal.* 2005; 18: 47-59.
36. Navarro-Alarcon M, Cabrera-Vique C. Selenium in food and the human body: A review. *Sci Total Envir.* 2008; 400: 115-141.
37. Ip C, Ganther HE. Novel strategies in selenium cancer chemoprevention research. In: Burk RF, editor. *Selenium in biology and human health.* New York: Springer-Verlag; 1994.
38. Eapen S, D'Souza SF. Prospects of genetic engineering of plants for phytoremediation of toxic metals. *Biot Adv.* 2005; 23:97-114.
39. Adams ML, Lombi E, Zhao FJ, McGrath SP. Evidence of low selenium concentrations in UK bread-making wheat grain. *J Sci Food Agric.* 2002; 82: 1160-5.
40. Bailey FC, Knight AW, Ogle RS, Klaine SJ. Effect of sulfate level on selenium uptake by *Ruppia maritima*. *Chemosphere* 1995; 30: 579-591.
41. Öborn I, Jansson G, Johnsson LA. Field study on the influence of soil pH on trace element levels in spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) and carrots (*Daucus carota*). *Water Air Soil Pollut.* 1995; 85: 835-40.
42. Fitz WJ, Wenzel WW. Arsenic transformation in the soil-rhizosphere-plant system, fundamentals and potential application of phytoremediation. *J Biotechnol.* 2002; 99: 259-278.
43. Banuelos GS, Meek DW. Selenium accumulation in selected vegetable. *J Plant Nutr.* 1989; 12: 1255-1272.
44. Wang S, Liang D, Wang D, Wei W, Fu D, Lin Z. Selenium fractionation and speciation in agriculture soils and accumulation in corn (*Zea mays L.*) under field conditions in Shaanxi Province, China *Sci Total Environ.* 2012; 427-428: 159-164.
45. Bitterli C, Bañuelos GS, Schulin R. Use of transfer factors to characterize uptake of selenium by plants. *J Geochem Explor.* 2010; 107: 206-216.
46. Száková J, Tremlová J, Pegová K, Najmanová J, Tlustoš P. Soil-to-plant transfer of native selenium for wild vegetation cover at selected locations of the Czech Republic. *Environ Monit Assess.* 2015; 187: 358.

تجمع زیستی و فاکتورهای غلظت زیستی سلنیم در برخی از گونه های گیاهی در یک منطقه خشک در بخش مرکزی ایران

محمد ساکی زاده^۱، هادی قربانی^۲

۱- استادیار، گروه علوم محیط زیست، دانشکده علوم پایه، دانشگاه تربیت دبیر شهید رجایی، تهران

۲- دانشیار، گروه علوم خاک، دانشگاه صنعتی شاهرود، شاهرود

تاریخ دریافت: ۴ آبان ۱۳۹۵ / تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۱ آذر ۱۳۹۵ / تاریخ چاپ: ۳ تیر ۱۳۹۶

مقدمه: غلظت های سلنیم مربوط به ۹۷ نمونه گیاه متعلق به ۷ گونه گیاهی مختلف (شامل توت سفید، زردآلو، شمشاد، پسته، گندم، جو، تره) و همچنین در نمونه های خاک در شهرهای شاهرود و دامغان در ایران مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند.

مواد و روش ها: به منظور بررسی اثرات مربوط به کشت و زرع بر روی حرکت سلنیم در بین عمق های مختلف خاک، نمونه های خاک از بخش سطحی (۵-۰ سانتی متر) و لایه شخم (۲۵-۵ سانتی متر)، در ۱۳ نمونه در زمین های کشاورزی نمونه برداری گردید. نمونه های خاک، پس از انتقال به آزمایشگاه توسط روش سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست ایالات متحده استخراج و به وسیله دستگاه پلاسما جفت شده القایی مورد آنالیز قرار گرفتند.

نتایج: از آنجایی که همبستگی معنی دار بالایی ($r=0.688$) بین غلظت سلنیم در دو عمق مختلف خاک وجود داشت، لذا می توان نتیجه گرفت که فعالیت های کشاورزی از طریق کشت و زرع و شخم باعث انتقال سلنیم به عمق خاک شده اند. بالاترین میزان تجمع زیستی سلنیم مربوط به تره به میزان ۰/۳۵ میلی گرم در کیلوگرم بود. از سوی دیگر، به استثنای زردآلود، مقادیر غلظت در اندام های انتهایی گیاه (شامل برگ، میوه، دانه) بالاتر از ساقه بود که نشان دهنده انتقال آسان این عنصر در گیاهان مورد بررسی است.

نتیجه گیری: بالاترین میزان فاکتورهای غلظت زیستی مربوط به گونه تره و دنبال آن گیاه شمشاد و گندم در حالی که کمترین میزان این فاکتور در ارتباط با گیاه پسته به دست آمد.

کلمات کلیدی: آلودگی خاک، فاکتور غلظت زیستی، فعالیت کشاورزی