

BIOAVAILABILITY OF CADMIUM AND LEAD IN A SOIL AMENDED WITH PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS

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ABSTRACT: Phosphorus fertilizers are essential to obtain high productivity, however, they contain heavy metals that can contaminate the soil and threat the health of animals and humans. The present study focused the determination of Cd and Pb concentrations in different phosphorus fertilizers as well as the absorption of these heavy metals by velvet green bean grown on soil amended with such fertilizers. The experiment was set up as a completely randomized design in a factorial scheme. The factors were four phosphorus sources (triple superphosphate-TS, Yoron thermophosphate-YT, Araxa rock phosphate-AP, and Gafsa rock phosphate-GP) applied at five rates (0, 92, 183, 275, and 366 kg ha⁻¹ of P₂O₅). The data obtained were submitted to variance and regression analysis. Lead availability to velvet bean was not altered as a result of fertilizer application. On the other hand, Cd uptake was significantly increased with addition of the tested fertilizers. Such an increase was a function of the rate. The highest Cd contents in shoots was reached by YT and TS applications, whereas the lowest one resulted from rock phosphate treatments. All the phosphorus sources tested increased Cd uptake in the first harvest. For the second harvest, Cd content in the shoot was detected only in plants grown on TS and GP amended soils.

Key words: heavy metals, phytoextraction

BIODISPONIBILIDADE DE CÁDMIO E CHUMBO EM UM SOLO ADUBADO COM DIFERENTES FONTES DE FÓSFORO

RESUMO: Fertilizantes fosfatados são essenciais para obtenção de altas produtividades, entretanto, eles podem conter metais pesados que podem contaminar o solo e ameaçar a saúde humana e animal. Este trabalho objetivou a determinação da concentração de Cd e Pb em diferentes fertilizantes fosfatados, bem como a absorção desses metais por plantas de mucuna preta cultivadas em casa-de-vegetação em solo submetido a diferentes doses desses fertilizantes. Os tratamentos foram arranjos em esquema fatorial 4 × 5, dispostos em delineamento experimental inteiramente casualizado, com três repetições, sendo os fatores quatro fontes de P (superfosfato triplo-ST, termofosfato de Yoron-TY, fosfato de Araxá-FA e fosfato de Gafsa-FG) e cinco doses de P₂O₅ (0, 92, 183, 275 e 366 kg ha⁻¹). Os dados foram submetidos à análise de variância e equações de regressão foram ajustadas. A disponibilidade de Pb para mucuna preta nos solos não foi alterada pela aplicação de nenhum dos fertilizantes testados. No entanto, a absorção de Cd pelas plantas foi significativamente aumentada pela aplicação de qualquer um dos fertilizantes, sendo esta absorção proporcional às doses aplicadas. O TY e o ST foram responsáveis pelas maiores concentrações de Cd na parte aérea das plantas, enquanto as menores foram observadas com a aplicação dos fosfatos naturais. Todas as fontes de fósforo disponibilizaram Cd para as plantas no primeiro cultivo. Entretanto, a absorção de Cd só foi detectada no segundo cultivo para os fertilizantes ST e FG.

Palavras-chave: metais pesados, fitoextração

INTRODUCTION

Soil contamination by heavy metals originating from phosphate fertilizers has become a concern in several countries. Thus, much research has been conducted to evaluate the presence of such metals in these amendments (Gabe & Rodella, 1999; Camargo et al.,

2000; Prochnow et al., 2001; McBride & Spiers, 2001; Loganathan et al., 2003; Alves, 2003). The heavy metal concentration in phosphate fertilizers is dependent on the type of rock phosphate used as raw material. The main Brazilian rock phosphates are low in heavy metals (Langenbach & Sarpa, 1985; Camargo et al., 2000). For this reason, soluble phosphorus fertilizers produced

from such sources presented Cd concentrations ranging from 5.1 to 9.4 mg kg⁻¹ (Prochnow et al., 2001). Low concentrations of Pb, which varied from 5.7 to 9.9 mg kg⁻¹, were also found in superphosphates (McBride & Spiers, 2001).

Due to the relatively low concentrations of Cd and Pb in fertilizers, many researchers (Langenbach & Sarpa, 1985; Camargo et al., 2000; Prochnow et al., 2001) have recommended their use without drawbacks regarding environmental contamination. However, little information is available either on the uptake of heavy metals by plants in soils fertilized with different phosphate fertilizers or on the long term accumulation of such metals in soils. Cadmium concentration in maize amended with phosphate fertilizers was significantly affected not only by P sources but also by their localization in the soil (Prochnow et al., 2001). The application of fertilizers could increase the heavy metal bioavailability in soils due to the chemical alterations they provoked in the system (Tu et al., 2002).

Taking into account that phosphate fertilizers can be an important via of heavy metals to the food chain, this work aimed to determine the Cd and Pb concentration in different phosphate fertilizers, as well as the uptake of these heavy metals by velvet beans (*Mucuna aterrima* L.) grown on soil amended with them. Velvet bean is a legume usually utilized as green manure due to its nitrogen fixing ability. It presents high Ca demand and a capacity to acidify the rhizosphere. These characteristics make it efficient in the use of soil P (Novais & Smith, 1999) and, therefore, in the solubilization of metals present in phosphate fertilizers.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The soil used in the experiment was a loamy Ultisol (*Argissolo Vermelho Amarelo* according to the Brazilian classification) collected from the 0-20 cm depth in Mossoró, Rio Grande do Norte State, Brazil (05°09'59,55" S; 37°24'39,92" W), air dried, crushed and sieved through a 2 mm sieve. The soil was chemically characterized according to the methods described in EMBRAPA (1997) (Table 1). The Cd and Pb total concentrations in the phosphate fertilizers were obtained by nitric-perchloric acid digestion (3:1 v/v) (Table 2).

Soil samples of 3 dm³ placed in plastic pots received different rates of four sources of P: triple su-

perphosphate (TS), Araxa rock phosphate (AP), Yorin thermophosphate (YT), and Gafsa rock phosphate (GP). The P (equivalent to rates of 0, 92, 183, 275, and 366 kg ha⁻¹ of P₂O₅) was incorporated into each soil sample in the pots. Five seeds of velvet beans, submitted to mechanical scarification for dormancy break, were used in each pot. After germination, only one plant per pot was left.

Aiming to evaluate the effect of the time of contact between soil and fertilizer on Cd and Pb uptake, two 51-day successive croppings with velvet beans were carried out. At the end of each cropping, shoots were cut and dried in a forced-air oven at 65°C for 48 hours to obtain dry matter. These samples were crushed in a mill and digested with nitric-perchloric acid mixture (EMBRAPA, 1997). Cadmium and Pb were analyzed by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

The treatments were arranged in a 4 × 5 factorial scheme, set in a completely randomized block design, with three replications. Data were submitted to variance analysis and regression equations adjusted at 1% of probability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rock phosphates presented different heavy metal concentrations (Table 2). Cadmium and Pb concentrations in the Araxa rock phosphate lie in the normal metal concentration range found in the literature for rock phosphates (Kpombekou & Tabatabai, 1994; Alves, 2003). The concentration of Cd and Pb were at least three times lower in the Araxa phosphate in relation to the Gafsa rock phosphate. This result agrees with other statements that Brazilian rock phosphates present low heavy metal concentrations (Langenbach & Sarpa, 1985; Camargo et al., 2000) and that such concentrations vary for phosphates obtained from different regions. Cadmium and Pb concentrations in triple superphosphate are above the concentrations obtained in other studies (Prochnow et al., 2001; McBride & Spiers, 2001). The Yorin thermophosphate presented the lowest Cd concentration. On the other hand, Yorin Pb concentration was only smaller than that of the Gafsa rock phosphate.

For all fertilizers, Pb was higher than Cd (Table 2). However, in spite of the relatively high concentration of Pb in the fertilizers, this element was not

Table 1 - Chemical characteristics of the soil.

pH	P	OM	K ⁺	Ca ⁺²	Mg ⁺²	H ⁺ + Al ⁺³	CTC	Clay	Silt	Sand
	mg dm ⁻³	g kg ⁻¹	-----	-----	cmol _c dm ⁻³	-----	-----	-----	g kg ⁻¹	-----
7.7	2.0	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.8	5.1	100	20	880

detected in the shoots of the velvet bean plants in both croppings. This result is probably due to the low Pb translocation in plants and its preferential accumulation in roots (Alloway, 1990). However, the low availability of this metal in alkaline soils as the one used in this work, along with the low solubility of Pb phosphates (Sparks, 2003), seems also to be a decisive factor. It should also be pointed out that the application of agronomic rates of the phosphates fertilizers would not increase the Pb concentration above the levels naturally found in soils. One thousand hundred and thirty applications of the highest rate of the Gafsa phosphate would be necessary to increase the soil concentration at the intervention level for Pb in agricultural soils (200 mg kg⁻¹) proposed by CETESB (2001). This makes the

Table 2 - Pb and Cd contents in the phosphate fertilizers used and metals quantities incorporated by the highest rate.

Fertilizers	Pb	Cd
	----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----	
Gafsa rock phosphate	238 (355.4)	61 (91.1)
Triple Superphosphate	45 (45.9)	28 (28.5)
Yorin Thermophosphate	110 (256.3)	11 (25.6)
Araxa rock phosphate	51 (55.7)	15 (16.4)

Numbers in parenthesis refer to g ha⁻¹.

use of these phosphorus fertilizers very safe regarding Pb. It should be emphasized, however, that monitoring Pb uptake by plants in soils must be evaluated in the long term, since Pb availability can increase due to chemical alterations in the soil, particularly lowering the pH.

In contrast with the observations on Pb, there was a significant effect of the sources and P rates, as well as the interaction among these factors, on the Cd concentrations in the shoots of velvet bean (Figures 1 and 2). There was no clear relation between Cd concentrations in fertilizers and the concentration of this element in the first harvest. This can be attributed to the solubility of the different sources. The lowest Cd concentrations were observed in plants fertilized with natural phosphates, especially Araxa rock phosphate, whilst triple superphosphate and Yorin thermophosphate supplied the largest amounts of Cd available. The Ca and P concentrations in plants were also higher for Yorin and triple superphosphate than for rock phosphates (data not shown). This corroborates to the effect of source solubility on Cd uptake. The Yorin thermophosphate presented the lowest Cd concentration among the tested fertilizers and supplied only the third largest amount of the element to the soil (Table 2). Nevertheless, this fertilizer provided the largest Cd concentration in the plants in all the tested rates

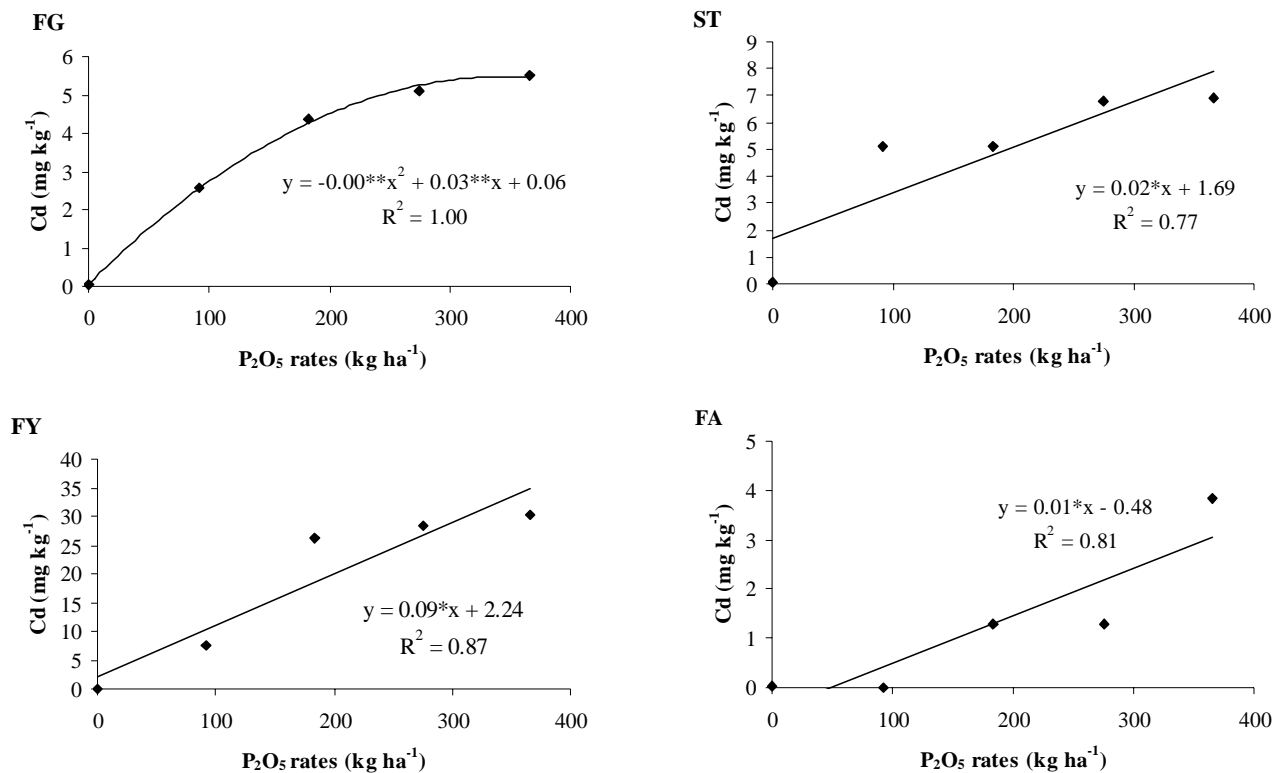


Figure 1 - Cd concentrations in shoots of velvet beans (first harvest) as a function of phosphorus fertilizer rates (GP- Gafsa rock phosphate; TS- Triple Superphosphate; YT- Yorin thermophosphate; AP- Araxá rock phosphate).

(Figure 1). This indicates that the Cd chemical form in this fertilizer was probably decisive in determining the Cd solubility and plant uptake.

Other authors also found increases in Cd uptake by plants as a consequence of phosphate fertilizer applications (Mulla et al., 1980; Mortvedt, 1987; Silva, 1994; Gonçalves Jr. et al., 2000; Prochnow et al., 2001). Therefore, these results indicate that phosphate fertilizers can be an important via for Cd entry in the food chain. However, more than 220 applications of Gafsa rock phosphate (fertilizer with the highest Cd concentration) would be necessary to increase Cd in the soil to 10 mg kg^{-1} , the figure suggested as the intervention value by CETESB (2001). The Cd translocation to the aboveground parts of the plants observed in here suggests that more studies are needed, owing to concerns regarding Cd accumulation at the highest levels of the food chain.

For the second harvest, only triple superphosphate and Gafsa rock phosphate provided available Cd for the plants. In this case, Cd concentration in plants grown on soil samples fertilized with triple superphosphate was significantly higher (Figure 2). The residual effect on Cd uptake for the plants treated with Gafsa rock phosphate was due to Gafsa's lower solubility and higher Cd content as compared to triple superphosphate. In spite of the high solubility of the triple superphosphate, the Cd concentration in plants grown on soil amended with this fertilizer was higher in the second harvest as compared to the first. This can be due to the low adsorption of Cd on specific adsorption sites

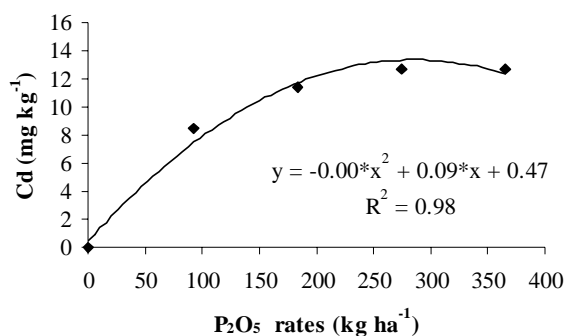


Figure 2 - Cd concentrations in shoots of velvet beans (second harvest) as a function of triple superphosphate rates.

Table 3 - P₂O₅ doses for maximum Cd concentration in the shoots of velvet beans and the Cd supply efficiency for each phosphate fertilizer.

Fertilizers	P ₂ O ₅ rates kg ha ⁻¹	Cd content in plant mg kg ⁻¹	Efficiency ¹
Gafsa rock phosphate	313.00	5.0	0.016
Triple Superphosphate - 2 nd harvest	226.25	10.7	0.047

¹Cadmium concentration in shoots/kg P₂O₅ applied

in the soil (Alloway, 1990) and to the low cation exchange capacity of the soil. These facts probably made possible the maintenance of soluble Cd for a more extended time, although one should have in mind that the pots used in this study were not open-ended. In field conditions, such high Cd solubility could induce leaching through the soil profile.

Based on equations, the rates of both Gafsa rock phosphate in the first harvest and triple superphosphate in the second harvest that would lead to the maximum Cd concentration in the aboveground part of the velvet beans were obtained. In addition, the efficiency of these fertilizers in making Cd available to plants was also calculated (Table 3).

Triple superphosphate was more efficient at supplying Cd in the second cropping (0.047 mg kg^{-1} of Cd for each kg of P₂O₅ applied) when compared to the first one (0.023 mg kg^{-1} of Cd for each kg of P₂O₅ applied). Gafsa rock phosphate, on the other hand, provided a maximum Cd concentration in the first harvest lower than triple superphosphate. Gafsa phosphate also presented the lowest efficiency for Cd supply (0.015 mg kg^{-1} of Cd for each kg of P₂O₅ applied). The low solubility of Gafsa rock phosphate as compared to triple superphosphate is the most probable reason for such result.

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