

Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	v
<i>Preface</i>	vii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Definition and Use of the Term Heavy Metal	1
1.2 Sources of Heavy Metals in the Environment	3
1.3 Biological Indicators and Monitors	22
1.4 Philosophy of Monitoring	27
1.5 Why Biological?	29
1.6 Criteria for Selecting Good Biological Monitoring Materials/Species	32
1.7 Concluding Remarks	32
2 BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF NATURAL ORE-BODIES: GEOBOTANICAL AND BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING FOR HEAVY METAL DEPOSITS	34
2.1 Introduction	34
2.2 Geobotanical Prospecting	35
2.3 Biogeochemical Prospecting	44
2.4 Use of Herbaria in Geobotanical and Biogeochemical Prospecting	55
2.5 Conclusions	57
3 THE USE OF VEGETATION FOR MONITORING AIRBORNE HEAVY METAL DEPOSITION	60
3A Background and Practical Considerations	60
3A.1 Introduction	60

3A.2	Particulate Transfer to Vegetation	60
3A.3	Vegetation as a Monitoring Agent	83
3A.4	Aerial Versus Soil Origins of Metals in Plant Samples	84
3A.5	Exposure Periods	91
3A.6	Use of Leaves	93
3A.7	Surface Characteristics of Vegetation, Especially Leaves	96
3B	Examples of the Use of Vegetation Monitoring Surveys for Aerial Deposition of Metals	98
3B.1	Roadside Locations	99
3B.2	Smelters and Other Point Sources	105
3B.3	General Industrial or Urban Areas with Diffuse or Unidentified Sources	115
3B.4	Use of Tree Bark	115
3B.5	Use of Epiphytic Vascular Plants, Mosses, Lichens, Micro-organisms and Fungi	121
3B.6	Specific Use of Vegetation for Assessing Potential Hazards to Human and Domestic Animal Health	143
4	PLANTS AS MONITORS OF SOIL CONTAMINATION	151
4.1	Introduction	151
4.2	Metal Distribution in Soils	152
4.3	Characteristics of Metal Uptake by Roots	170
4.4	Metal Tolerance and its Relevance to the Use of Higher Plants as Monitors of Soil Contamination	206
4.5	Interpretation of Monitoring Results, Conclusions and Recommendations	216
5	THE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS AS MONITORS AND INDICATORS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION BY HEAVY METALS	221
5.1	Introduction	221
5.2	Invertebrates as Monitors and Indicators	221
5.3	Other Animals as Monitors	271
5.4	Conclusions	306
6	THE USE OF IMPORTED BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS AS MONITORING AGENTS	311
6.1	Introduction	311

6.2	Preparation, Exposure and Analysis of Moss-bags	314
6.3	Advantages and Disadvantages of Moss-bags	316
6.4	Examples of the Use of <i>Sphagnum</i> Moss-bags in the Field	325
6.5	Wind Tunnel Studies of Moss-bag Characteristics	327
6.6	Empirical Calibration of Moss-bags Against Air-filter Samplers, Deposit Gauges, Plant and Soil Surfaces	330
6.7	Relationships with Other Collection Materials	335
6.8	Conclusions	336
7	RETROSPECTIVE AND HISTORICAL MONITORING.	337
7.1	Introduction	337
7.2	Tree-ring Analysis	337
7.3	Use of Tree Ring-widths as a Measure of Pollution	349
7.4	Use of Peat Samples	350
7.5	Use of Herbarium Specimens of Bryophytes and Lichens	354
7.6	Use of Preserved Higher Plant Specimens	355
7.7	Use of Animal Specimens.	356
7.8	Conclusions	357
8	BIOLOGICAL MONITORING IN PERSPECTIVE	358
8.1	Introduction	358
8.2	Related Studies	359
8.3	Selection of Material and Aims of Study	363
8.4	Sampling Standards and Cross-calibration.	368
8.5	Conclusions	372
	REFERENCES	374
	<i>Species and Subject Index</i>	461