Distribution of cesium and strontium in cereals



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Introduction

In case of radioactive fallout, the foodchain, cereals-bread-human and



There was a difference between in activity of root uptake and direct contamination.

fodder-cow-milk-human, will be affected by the deposition.

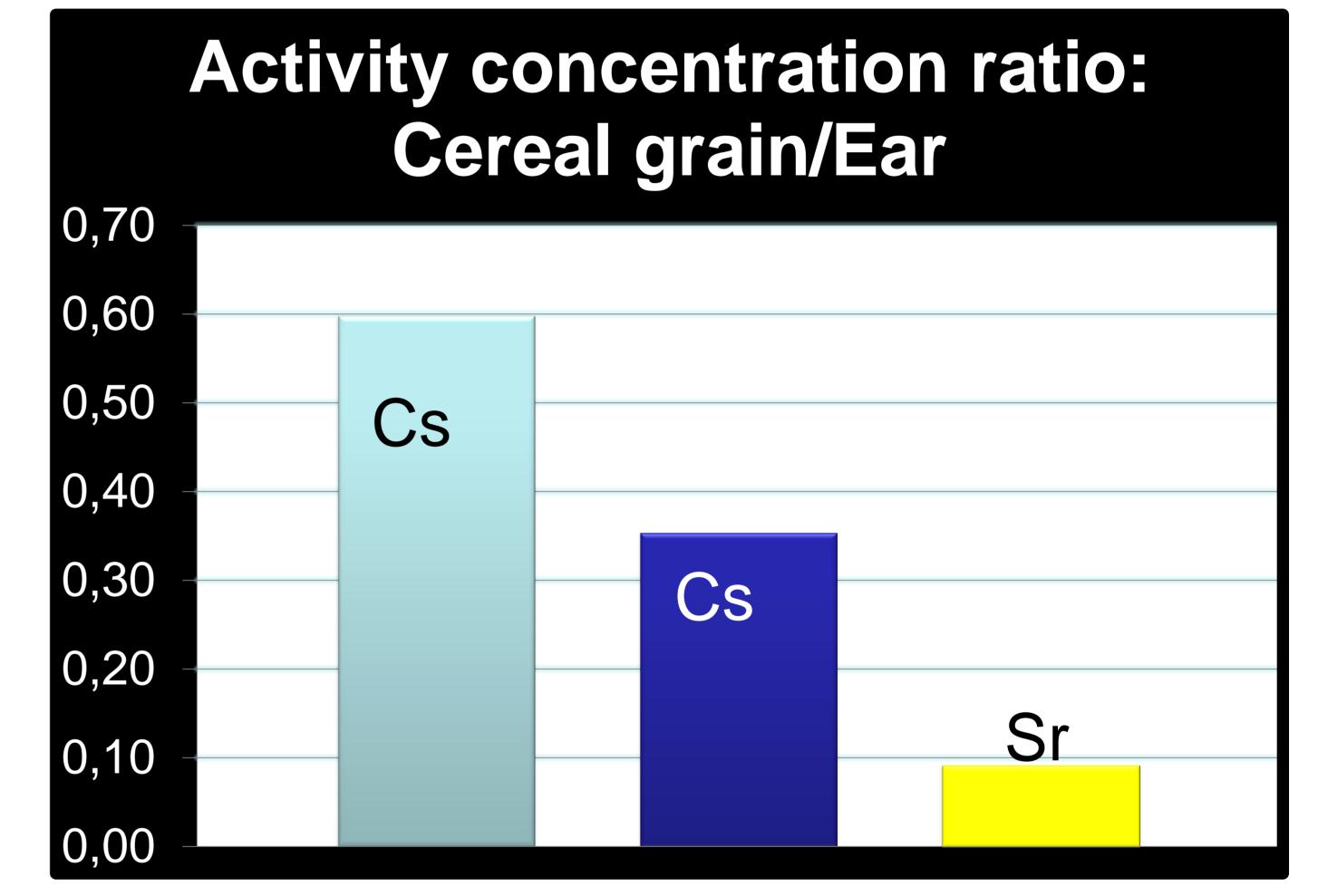
1. Direct contamination, on the aerial parts of the vegetation, followed by transport into the plant.

2. Indirect contamination, through the root system.

2 Objectives

Develop a method to measure the differences in radioactive between the entire ear and cereal grain. To quantify distribution from direct wet deposition and root uptake.

For rapid estimations (in emergency situations) of activity in grains, suffice using the ratios (cereal grain/ear) 0.60 (oat) and 0.35 (wheat) for caesium and 0.10 (wheat) for strontium.





Crops were grown in accordance with regional agricultural practice. ¹³⁴Cs and ⁸⁵Sr were wet deposited on wheat (rain simulator). Oats was grown on Chernobyl contaminated land (¹³⁷Cs). Sampling was in the last growing stage from 1 m² and divided into stem, ear, and cereal grain. They were analyzed by High Purity Germanium (HPGe) spectroscopy. Root uptake Direct contamination

The straw of oats and wheat, were about 2-4 times and 1-2 times higher levels of caesium than the ear.



This pilot study show that cereal grain do not have to be threshed; it is sufficient to measure only the entire ear.

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