



The inflow of Cs-137 in soil with root litter and root exudates of Scots pine

Alexey Shcheglov, Olga Tsvetnova , and Evgenia Popova

MSU, Radioecology and Ecotoxicology, Russian Federation (shchegl@mail.ru)

In the model experiment on evaluation of Cs-137 inflow in the soil with litter of roots and woody plants root exudates on the example of soil and water cultures of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) was shown, that through 45 days after the deposit Cs-137 solution on pine needles (specific activity of solution was $3.718 \cdot 10^6$ Bk) of the radionuclide in all components of model systems has increased significantly: needles, small branches and trunk by Cs-137 surface contamination during the experiment; roots as a result of the internal distribution of the radionuclide in the plant; soil and soil solution due to the of receipt Cs-137 in the composition of root exudates and root litter. Over 99% of the total reserve of Cs-137 accumulated in the components of the soil and water systems, accounted for bodies subjected to external pollution (needles and small branches) and <0.5% - on the soil / soil solution, haven't been subjected to surface contamination. At the same contamination of soil and soil solution by Cs-137 in the model experiment more than a> 99.9% was due to root exudates