

Lead Transport into Bayou Trepagnier Wetlands in Louisiana, USA

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ABSTRACT

Establishment of a petroleum refinery in 1916 near the headwaters of Bayou Trepagnier with subsequent dredging of the bayou resulted in spoil banks containing high levels of Pb. A large swamp abuts the eastern bank of the bayou. Cores were taken from 15 baldcypress [*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Richard] trees growing in the swamp along a 610-m transect (nine trees) and a 183-m transect (six trees) running perpendicular from the spoil bank. The cores were crossdated, annual rings were measured, and 5-yr segments of the cores were prepared and analyzed for heavy metals. Soil samples were collected along one transect and analyzed for metals. Levels of Pb in Bayou Trepagnier swamp trees were compared to levels in nine baldcypress trees growing along Stinking Bayou, a reference area. During the last 100 yr, Pb in growth rings of swamp baldcypress trees averaged 8.6 mg/kg (SD 4.88) along one transect and 7.9 mg/kg (SD 5.39) along the other. Lead in the soil along the first transect dropped from >2700 mg/kg (spoil bank) to 10 mg/kg at 420 m into the swamp. Baldcypress trees growing near the refinery on the spoil bank along Bayou Trepagnier (covered in an earlier study) averaged 4.5 mg/kg Pb, and trees along Stinking Bayou averaged 2.1 mg/kg. Trees in the swamp soil with 10 to 425 mg/kg Pb concentrated much more Pb than trees growing on the heavily polluted bank. Greater uptake of Pb by trees in the swamp is discussed in terms of soil dynamics and Pb sources.

IN RECENT YEARS, increasingly higher levels of heavy metals (e.g., Pb, Zn, Cu, Cd, etc.) have become widespread in ecosystems as a result of man's activities (Baes and McLaughlin, 1984; Bondietti et al., 1989; Donnelly et al., 1990; Forget and Zayed, 1995; Wimmer and McLaughlin, 1996; Padilla and Anderson, 2002). As the use and release of metals into the atmosphere has escalated (Nriagu, 1990) the emission of some metals now equals or is greater than natural emissions (Hughes, 1981; Baes and McLaughlin, 1984; Bondietti et al., 1989; Martin and Bullock, 1994). Sometimes these metals are available for transport through the root systems of plants (Symeonides, 1979). In suitable tree species, dendrochemistry can provide a record of metal pollution/environmental concentrations unavailable from other sources and has been a useful tool in biomonitoring environmental metals concentrations (Thomas et al., 1996; Watmough, 1999; Anderson et al., 2000; Padilla and Anderson, 2002).

An important consideration in dendrochemical studies is the possibility of radial movement of ions across

annual rings after uptake. Radial movement depends on the affinity of the element to bind to or be incorporated into xylem cell structures. Lead has low mobility across annual rings compared with other elements (Cutter and Guyette, 1993). Lateral translocation is usually less important in conifers than in angiosperms because of the more primitive wood of conifers, which contains few short ray cells, thus reducing lateral movement (Baes and Ragsdale, 1981; Lewis, 1995). However, Lepp and Dollard (1974) indicated that Pb could move from the bark to the xylem of trees. Significant Pb concentrations were found in the xylem of red spruce (*Picea rubens* Sarg.) seedlings, formed during years of Pb exclusion (Donnelly et al., 1990), although the authors suggest that longer-term trends might be preserved. Symeonides (1979) concluded that lateral translocation of Pb in the boles of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) was of minor significance. Baes and McLaughlin (1984) suggest that conifers could serve as bioindicators of trace metal input to forest ecosystems. Guyette et al. (1991) and Guyette and McGinnes (1987) found that eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana* L.) was well suited for monitoring changes in Pb in a mining district.

Baldcypress has characteristics that make it attractive for chemical analysis. It is a long-lived conifer and the wood has a slow transition to heartwood (Thomas et al., 1996). Latimer et al. (1996) analyzed growth rings of baldcypress trees on the spoil bank of Bayou Trepagnier (not in the swamp per se) to provide a chronology of Pb pollution. Concentrations of Pb in the wood of baldcypress showed that Pb levels increased in the early 1920s after the plant opened and during dredging episodes in the 1950s, then slowly declined in recent decades. The baldcypress trees along Bayou Trepagnier displayed a marked difference in levels of Pb dependent on their proximity to the pollution point source. This article documents the accumulation of Pb in baldcypress trees of the surrounding cypress-tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica* L.) swamp, adjacent to the bank of the bayou.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

Bayou Trepagnier (4.90 km in length) is located between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana in St. Charles Parish, and it merges with Bayou LaBranche a short distance before it enters the lake. These two bayous extend from the backslope of the Mississippi River's natural levees and drain into Lake Pontchartrain. During the second decade of the 20th century, industrial complexes, chiefly those related to petroleum, replaced farms and plantations on the higher land along the Mississippi River in St. Charles Parish. In 1916 a petroleum refinery, which eventually became the largest one in the parish, was built near the headwaters of Bayou Trepagnier. The refinery was expanded and modernized in 1930, at which time substantial quantities of pollutants (Pb, Zn, Cr, and

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polyaromatic hydrocarbons) were diverted into Bayou Trepagnier. Major dredging of the bayou occurred in the 1950s resulting in spoil banks 2 to 3 m in height along the length of the bayou at various distances up to 150 m from the bayou. Around this time the Good Hope Oil and Gas Field was established in the area, then several oil and gas refineries were built along the Mississippi River in St. Charles Parish (Louisiana Dep. of Environ. Qual., 1989; Pearson et al., 1993; Latimer et al., 1996).

Bayou Trepagnier is listed as a contaminated body of water by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (Louisiana Dep. of Environ. Qual., 1989); it is also designated as a scenic stream by the state. In the area immediately adjacent to Bayou Trepagnier, two distinct soil environments can be delineated: (i) emergent soils derived from weathered dredge spoil; and (ii) organic-rich wetland soils, which are fre-

quently inundated due to changes in water level in Lake Pontchartrain and discharge of urban runoff from the city of Norco, LA. Spoil banks, which were created during various dredging episodes, are found on both banks of the bayou, but the majority of the spoil (waste material removed during dredging of the bayou) is found on the western bank (Fig. 1). Spoil banks are generally emergent, except during major floods associated with the passage of hurricanes and Bonnet Carre' Spillway openings.

Methods

A 4.9-km transect with stations at 30.4-m intervals had previously been established along Bayou Trepagnier, with Station 0 closest to the refinery (Latimer et al., 1996). We cored baldcypress trees growing in the swamp away from the spoil

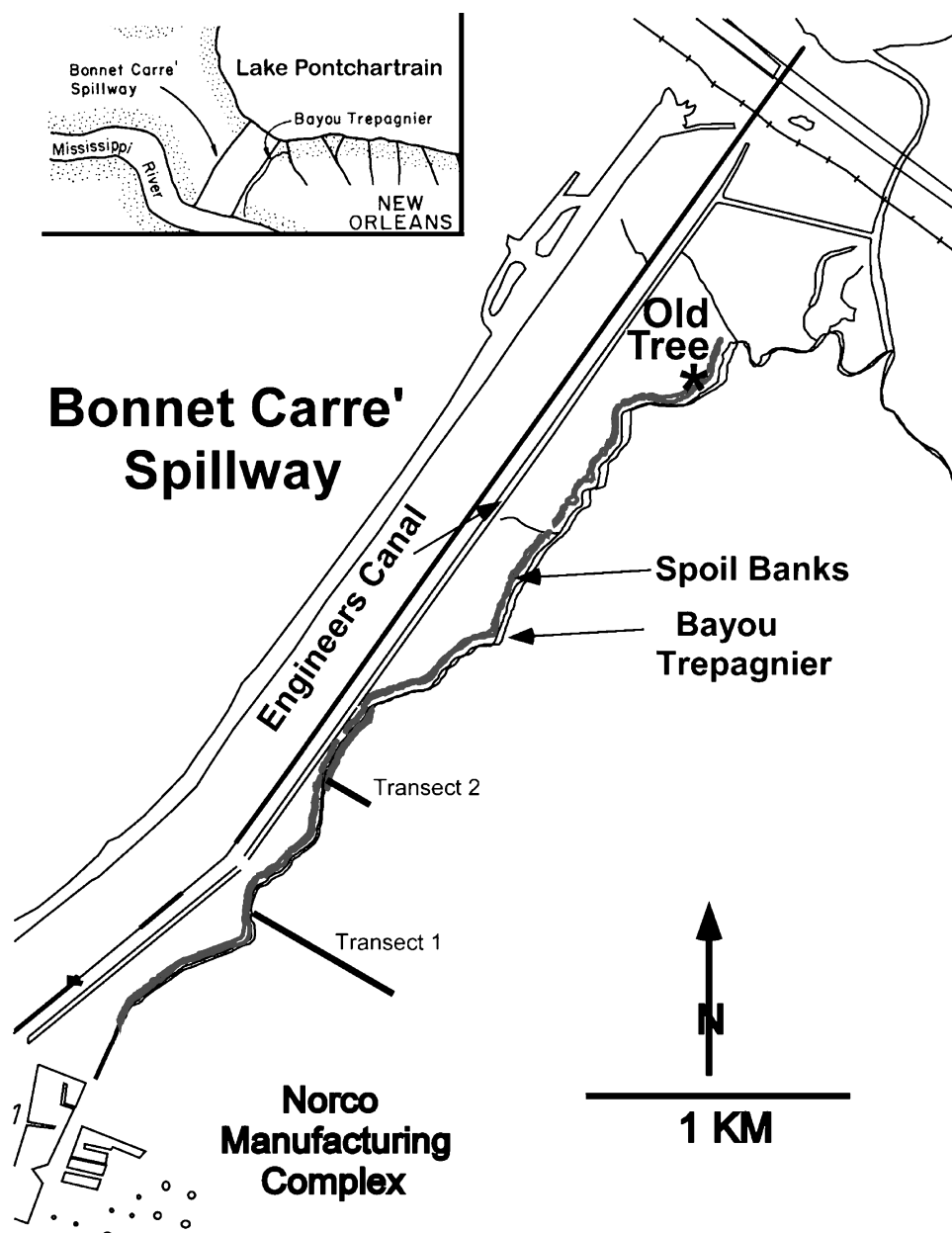


Fig. 1. Map of Bayou Trepagnier near New Orleans, LA, showing the spoil banks and the Norco Manufacturing Complex. Bayou Trepagnier merges with Bayou LaBranche a short distance from the lake.

bank, along a 610-m transect (Transect 1, nine trees) and a 183-m transect (Transect 2, six trees) perpendicular to Bayou Trepagnier. Both these transects extend generally west to east from the base of the spoil bank, Transect 1 approximately 912 m downstream from the point source, and Transect 2 1642 m from the point source (Fig. 1). For baseline information we also cored a 300-yr-old baldcypress tree near Station 129 (Fig. 1) and nine baldcypress trees growing along Stinking Bayou, a bayou that empties into Lake Pontchartrain 35 km north of Bayou Trepagnier, on the western side of the lake. Stinking Bayou was selected as a reference area because it is in the same general area as Bayou Trepagnier, with similar soil and vegetation, but is relatively isolated. Few people live in the area and there is no industrial activity in the watershed.

At least two cores were taken from each baldcypress tree using a 5-mm diameter Teflon-coated increment borer. The borer was cleaned with pieces of fresh dry cotton cloth after each sample was extracted. Cores were immediately placed in plastic straws. All other procedures were carefully conducted to avoid contamination (Latimer et al., 1996). The cores were air-dried, mounted in clamps, and hand sanded with three grades of sandpaper. The cores were then polished with lamb's wool and compressed air was used to blow away sawdust or any grains of sand. Cores from the transects, the reference and the bank of Bayou Trepagnier (Latimer et al., 1996) were prepared the same way. Cores with indistinct rings, several breaks, or rotten areas were not used. The cores were placed on a stage equipped with a linear encoder and the annual rings were measured to within 0.001 mm under a stereomicroscope and video monitor. Identification of marker rings helped establish correct crossdating. Measuring of the rings and crossdating were accomplished with the assistance of the DYNACLIM computer software programs (Van Deusen, 1993).

Crossdated cores were marked and then cut into 5-yr intervals with a minimum weight of use set at 0.100 g. The concentration of metals was ascribed to the year that was the midpoint in each interval. After grinding to 20 mesh size in a Wiley mill, the samples were pressed into 13 mm, 8 mg wafers with a 10-mm die normally used for spectrometry. An energy dispersive ED-XRF Spectro X-Lab fluorescent spectrometry with Mylar film ultra-thin window was used to analyze the samples for heavy metals (Gilfrich et al., 1991; MacLauchlan et al., 1987; Kocman et al., 1991; Thomas et al., 1996). The methods were identical to those in the earlier study (Latimer et al., 1996). The detection limit for Pb was 1 mg/kg. Concentrations below the detection limit were averaged as 0 (Guyette et al., 1991).

Soil organic material was scraped from 21 randomly located sites near Transect 1 along a line beginning west of the transect, starting at Engineers Canal west of Bayou Trepagnier and extending east. A 0.5-L sample of soil was collected from the upper 10 cm of soil at each site and analyzed for concentration of Pb, Zn, Cr, and Cu using a method derived from USEPA Method 3052, microwave-assisted total digestion with ICP analysis using method 6010B. The method was modified to optimize dissolution of the samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The wetland soils adjacent to Bayou Trepagnier spoil banks had detectable concentrations of Pb, Zn, Cr, and to a lesser degree Cu. Average values (Table 1) for these metals greatly exceed values given for the average shale (Turekian and Wedepohl, 1961), the standard used by geochemists for the expected value for metals in muddy sediments. Of the metals analyzed, Pb is significantly enriched in both wetland soils and spoil banks because

Table 1. Summary statistics for total heavy metal concentrations (mg/kg) in Bayou Trepagnier watershed soils. Values given for the average shale are taken from Turekian and Wedepohl (1961).

Metal	Pb	Zn	Cr	Cu
	—mg/kg—			
<i>N</i>	457	457	457	457
Mean	598	177	148	34
Median	210	138	72	29
SD	1 195	122	379	24
Minimum	<20	11	26	5
Maximum	14 245	1140	6934	264
5th percentile	<20	76	43	14
95th percentile	2 430	389	432	65
Avg. shale	20	95	90	45

of its high concentration in the refinery waste (Louisiana Dep. of Environ. Qual., 1989) stream before passage of the Clean Water Act in 1972. Anomalously high values of Zn, Cr, and Cu are also found in the watershed, but the degree of enrichment is on average less than two times the average shale value (Table 1). The standard deviations are high (Table 1) because all areas are not uniformly impacted. Along the spoil bank where sediments were dredged up and deposited on shore, extremely high values for the metals are found. As one moves away from the spoil bank, the values drop to background. The statistics, including the percentiles, indicate skewed distributions with high variability.

Marcantonio et al. (1998, 2000) used Pb isotopic ratios to demonstrate that the Pb in the spoil banks, the main source of contamination in the ecosystem, originated from ore bodies in Missouri, as well as from the natural environment of Bayou Trepagnier. Marcantonio et al. (1998) concluded that local hydrological and chemical processes determine the amount of contaminated lead in each tree. The isotope data is consistent with the hypothesis of Flowers et al. (1996) of transport of Pb-contaminated soil from the spoil bank into the aquatic community.

Lead concentrations in a single baldcypress tree growing along Bayou Trepagnier present an example of changes in Pb levels in recent years (Fig. 2). The sharp increase in Pb beginning around 1920 correlates with the establishment of a petroleum plant, its subsequent expansion, and several dredging episodes. The concentration of Pb has declined in recent years. At the intersection of the spoil banks on the east side of Bayou Trepagnier and the cypress-tupelo swamp, Pb in the soil along Transect 1 "tails off" from >2700 mg/kg on the spoil bank to 10 mg/kg at the east end of the transect (Fig. 3). In contrast, there was no trend in Pb concentration in the growth rings of the nine baldcypress trees along this transect in the cypress-tupelo swamp. Lead concentrations in the growth rings of the trees averaged 8.6 mg/kg along Transect 1 (1893–1997, Fig. 4) and varied from 7.9 to 10.5 mg/kg. There was very low correlation (–0.03 to 0.14) between mg/kg lead and ring-width for trees growing along the transect. This suggests that the Pb was not affecting radial growth, but Pb can compromise roots without showing up in the wood, and differences in soil nutrients and O₂ levels could be making up for the detrimental effects of Pb. Along Transect 2, Pb concentration in tree rings of six baldcypress

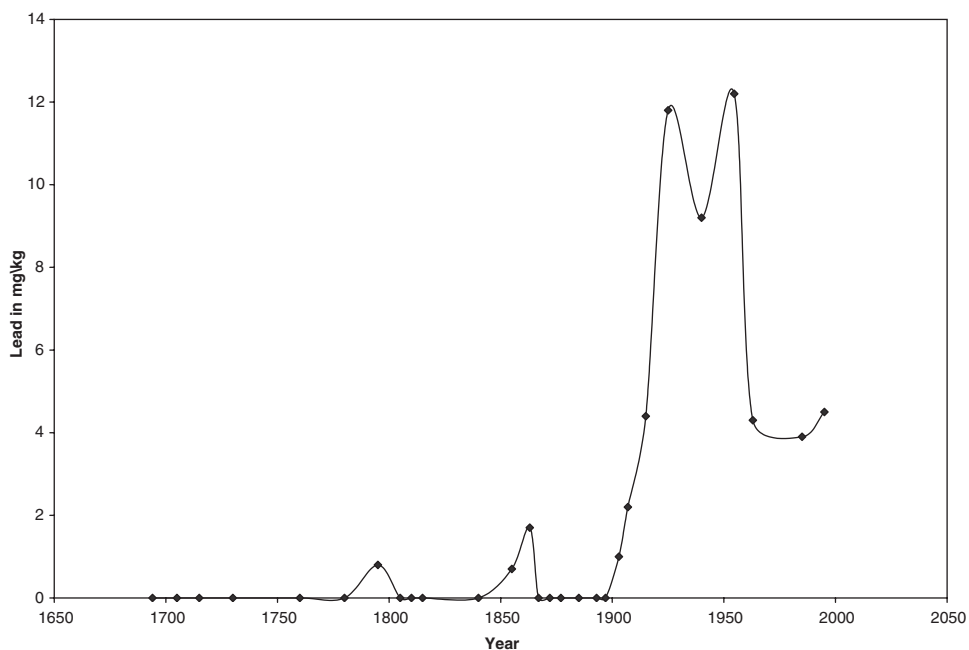


Fig. 2. Lead (1687–1995) in the tree rings of a 300+ yr-old baldcypress tree growing along Bayou Trepagnier, downstream from the pollution point. The sharp increase of Pb beginning around 1920 correlates with the establishment of a petroleum plant, its subsequent expansion, and several dredging episodes. The detection limit is 1 mg/kg.

trees averaged 7.8 mg/kg (6.1–9.2 mg/kg, Fig. 5). In contrast, the baldcypress trees growing on the spoil bank in the upper portions of Bayou Trepagnier averaged 4.5 mg/kg Pb (3.2–5.5 mg/kg) and trees along the lower portion of the bayou averaged 2.2 mg/kg Pb (1.7–2.8, Latimer et al., 1996).

The level of Pb in trees along Stinking Bayou, the reference area (2.6 mg/kg Pb, 1.1–6.5 mg/kg), was sig-

nificantly different from the levels in trees along the two transects (Table 2). The levels of Pb in trees of the two transects were significantly different from the level found by Latimer et al. (1996) in trees on the bank of Bayou Trepagnier (ANOVA, $F = 30.7$, $P < 0.0001$, root mean squared error = 1.89). Figure 6 shows Pb pollution during the last century in trees of Transect 1 (nine trees) and Transect 2 (six trees) and Stinking Bayou (nine

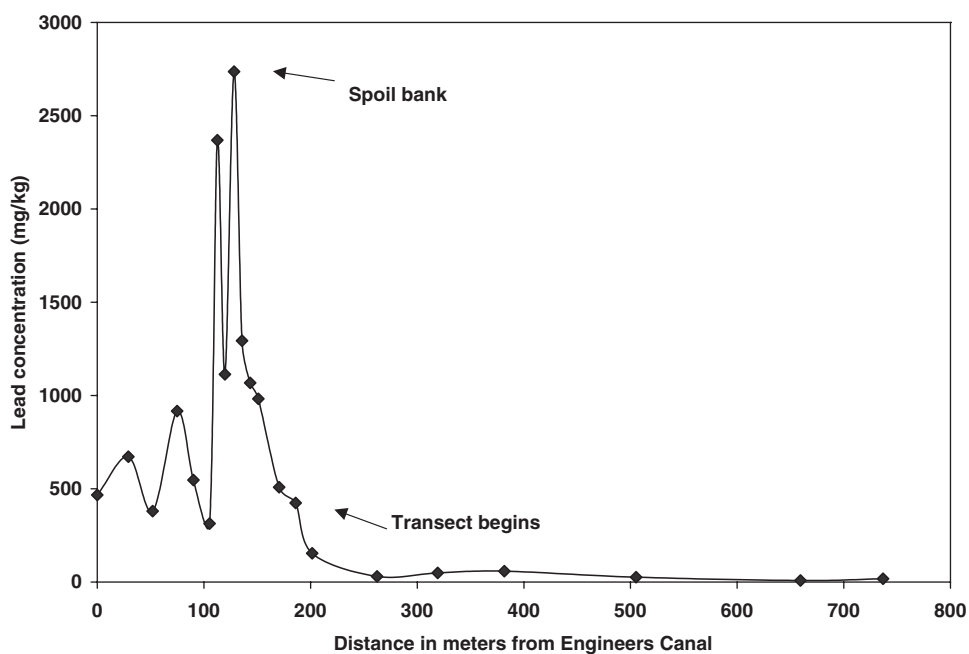


Fig. 3. Levels of Pb in the top 10 cm of soil along Transect 1, eastward from Engineer’s Canal (0 m), which is west of Bayou Trepagnier. Transect 1 begins at the base of the spoil bank along Bayou Trepagnier. Soil organic material was scraped from 21 randomly located sites along a line beginning west of Transect 1, starting at Engineers Canal west of Bayou Trepagnier and extending east into the swamp, and a 0.5-L sample of soil was collected at each site and analyzed. The detection limit is 1 mg/kg.

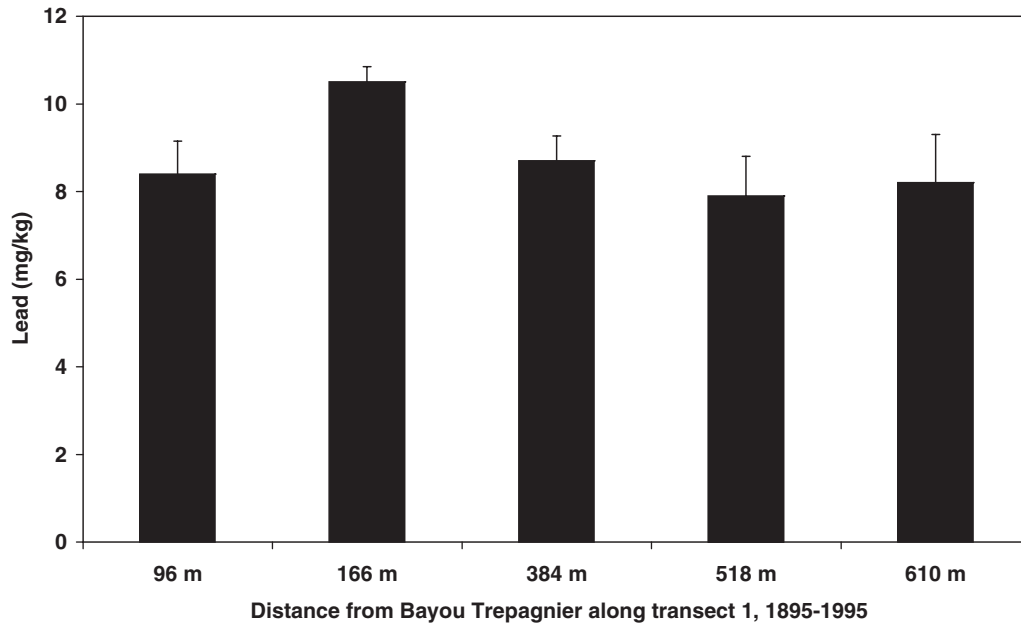


Fig. 4. Lead in tree rings of 16 cores from baldcypress trees, 1893–1997, along Transect 1 running perpendicular to Bayou Trepagnier into the adjacent baldcypress–tupelo community; distance from the edge of the spoil bank on the east side of the bayou indicated by numerals under bars. Error bars indicate standard error. The level of Pb in trees along Stinking Bayou, the reference area, was significantly different from the levels in trees along the two transects (see Table 2). The detection limit is 1 mg/kg.

trees) by presenting the Pb concentrations in 5-yr chronological segments of growth rings (also see Table 2). There appears to be minor translocation of Pb to older wood in the trees, otherwise one would expect Pb levels before the 20th century in trees from the two transects and from Stinking Bayou to be about the same. Trees in Transects 1 and 2 display the highest Pb concentrations

during the 1950s and 1960s after major dredging of the bayou occurred. Polluted soil was probably more easily washed into the swamp when the spoil banks were recently formed. The highest Pb levels of Stinking Bayou occurred during the late 1920s and may be associated with soil disturbance due to harvest of timber in the area and perhaps some accumulated Pb in the soil.

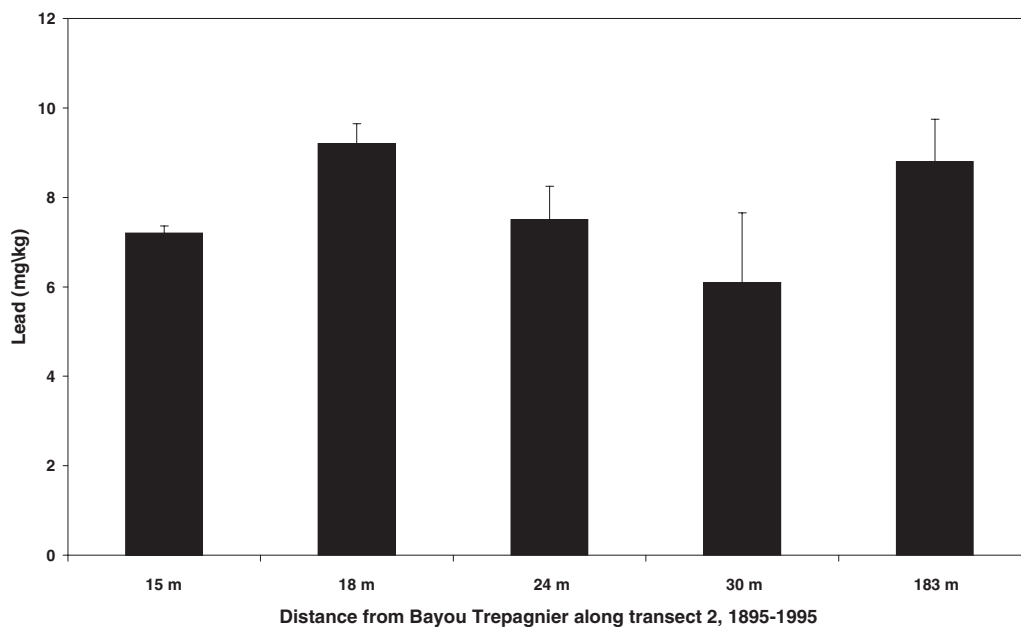


Fig. 5. Lead in tree rings of 12 cores from baldcypress trees, 1893–1997, along Transect 2 running perpendicular to Bayou Trepagnier into the adjacent baldcypress–tupelo community; distance from the spoil bank on the east side of the bayou indicated by numerals under bars. Error bars indicate standard error. The level of Pb in trees along Stinking Bayou, the reference area, was significantly different from the levels in trees along the two transects (see Table 2). The detection limit is 1 mg/kg.

Table 2. Mean levels of Pb (mg/kg) in 5-yr segments of annual rings of baldcypress [*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Richard] trees from three sites: Transect 1 (nine trees), Transect 2 (six trees), and Stinking Bayou (nine trees), the reference area. Transects 1 and 2 are perpendicular to Bayou Trepagnier, located between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain, and Stinking Bayou empties into Lake Pontchartrain 35 km north of the polluted site. Levels of Pb compared using one-way analysis of variance. Where the *F*-statistic is significant at the 0.05 level, Tukey's test was applied to separate means (separately for each 5-yr period). Means with the same letter (a, b, c) are not significantly different. RMSE is root mean squared error.

Mid-year	Transect 1	Transect 2	Stinking Bayou	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i> value	RMSE
1992	6.2 a	6.5 a	1.1 b	6.48	0.004	3.64
1987	5.4 a	6.1 a	1.5 b	5.18	0.011	3.12
1982	5.4 a	7.1 a	2.5 b	9.23	0.001	2.78
1977	7.4	4.6	3.9	1.85	0.174	4.95
1972	10.2 a	8.8 a	2.2 b	10.47	0.000	4.41
1967	9.8 a	10.2 a	3.4 b	3.92	0.029	6.30
1962	9.9 a	10.5 a	2.2 b	13.34	<0.000	4.14
1957	9.2 a	14.0 a	3.1 b	9.03	0.001	5.74
1952	9.0 a	10.1 a	2.9 b	7.84	0.002	4.16
1947	9.6 a	12.3 a	2.5 b	7.69	0.002	5.73
1942	8.1 a	5.8 b	2.1 c	20.10	<0.000	2.08
1937	8.1 a	6.6 a	1.7 b	11.12	<0.000	2.87
1932	7.8 a	6.8 a	2.1 b	8.26	0.002	2.95
1927	8.7	6.0	6.5	1.38	0.272	3.92
1922	9.7 a	7.3 a b	1.5 b	3.79	0.040	4.72
75-yr avg.	8.3 a	8.2 a	2.6 b	41.26	<0.000	1.96

Why is there greater uptake of Pb in baldcypress trees growing in the cypress-tupelo swamp adjacent to the spoil banks, with 10 to 424 mg/kg Pb in the soil versus trees growing on the bank (Latimer et al., 1996) containing >2700 mg/kg Pb (Fig. 3)? Flowers et al. (1996, 1997) demonstrated (with elutriate tests performed with bayou water and spoil bank soil) that Pb is easily released from the soil when it is in contact with bayou water. They suggested that soil is dispersed from the spoil banks in storms, flooding, hurricanes, and so forth

into the adjoining plant communities, causing periodic shock loads to the swamp. Bayou Trepagnier is a brackish bayou and sulfate-reducing bacteria are likely generating acid volatile sulfides from the sulfate in the brackish water, and these acid volatile sulfides are capable of scavenging dissolved heavy metals from the water (Di Toro et al., 1991). The precipitates formed in this way are very insoluble as long as reducing conditions are maintained (Gambrell, 1994), but when sulfides in the sediments are oxidized, sulfuric acid is generated

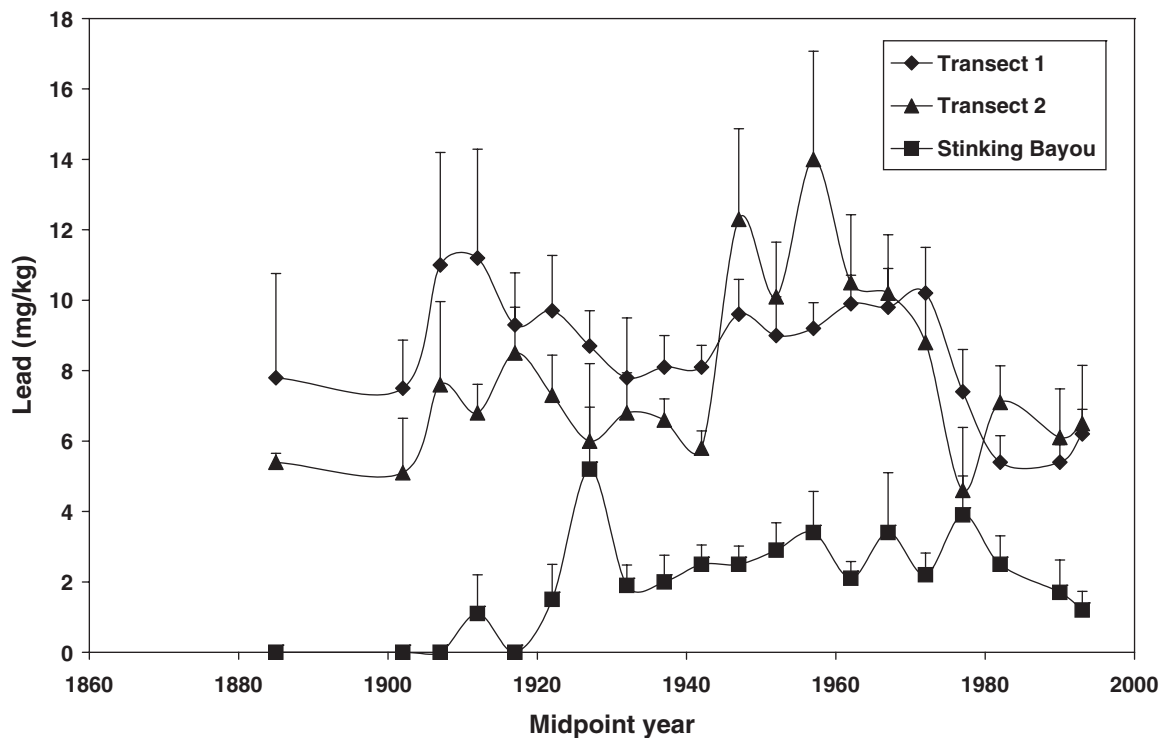


Fig. 6. Profile of Pb in tree rings of baldcypress along Transects 1 and 2 running perpendicular to Bayou Trepagnier into the adjacent cypress-tupelo community, and Stinking Bayou, a bayou that empties into Lake Pontchartrain 35 km north of Bayou Trepagnier. Error bars indicate standard error. The level of Pb in trees along Stinking Bayou, the reference area, was significantly different from the levels in trees along the two transects (see Table 2). The detection limit is 1 mg/kg.

and Pb is released into the water column. Lead can also be mobilized as suspended particulates in the water column. Plants can absorb Pb from the water column or at the root zone. Breakdown of Pb sulfides by sulfide-oxidizing bacteria can mobilize Pb in the soil or in mudflats, and perhaps increase its bioavailability to plants. In addition, Pb in pore water may be transported into the bayou by advective flow in the vadose zone. In contrast, spoil bank soils do not contain acid volatile sulfides (Flowers et al., 1996).

Marcantonio et al. (1998, 2000) indicated that Pb uptake is occurring through the roots rather than through the leaves. Uptake by roots is considered the major pathway by which metals enter trees (Watmough and Hutchinson, 2003), but there may be active uptake by the mycorrhizal fungal associates of roots as well (Heggo et al., 1990) and even passive absorption with water uptake (Marschner, 1995).

The surrounding environment influences metal availability. For example, Guyette et al. (1991) reported that Pb and Cd were found only in growth rings of trees grown on acid soils and not on basic soils. Environmental parameters on the spoil bank and in the cypress-tupelo swamp are different and may favor greater Pb uptake by the roots of the baldcypress trees in the swamp. During dry periods, sulfides in the bottom sediments of Bayou Trepagnier are exposed in mud flats, and may be oxidized, generating sulfuric acid and releasing Pb in the water column. Anomalous dissolved Pb values were recorded in the water in June 1995, a dry month. When a dry spell ends, the water is spread in the swamp. The shallow ponds, cypress-tupelo swamps and marshes are more aquatic than the natural levees and spoil banks of Bayou Trepagnier, and Pb may be in a more favorable state for uptake by plants. The bases of baldcypress trees in this environment are completely submerged in water (6 cm–0.5 m) during most of the year, except in times of drought or perhaps for a month or so in the fall, while the spoil bank and likely most of the fine roots of the vegetation growing there, are above the water.

In summary, baldcypress trees growing in heavily contaminated spoil bank soil along Bayou Trepagnier accumulate less Pb than baldcypress growing in the adjoining swamp with less polluted soil. Lead in spoil bank soils is mobilized by surface runoff and contact with bayou water, causing sporadic dispersal into the swamp, where the soil is flooded most of the year.

Lead may be more mobile in baldcypress-tupelo swamps than in other forested ecosystems. We plan to analyze more cores from the Bayou Trepagnier ecosystem and other areas to test this hypothesis further. We seek to clearly define the hydrologic mechanisms of Pb release from soils and uptake into swamp trees. We also plan to core the same trees again to assess any translocation effects on Pb profiles.

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