

# Abstract

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## **7 Be in soil, deposited dust and atmospheric air and its using to infer soil erosion along Alexandria region, Egypt**

This study investigated the radioactivity behavior of  $^7\text{Be}$  in surface soil, airborne and deposited dust along Alexandria region in Egypt. The results obtained were used to predict scavenging processes of Be from surface soil to infer soil erosion and land vulnerable to accelerated sea-level rise. The areal activity concentrations of  $^7\text{Be}$  in surface soil were investigated in 30 undisturbed sites and  $^7\text{Be}$  inventories were determined via deposited dust in 10 locations. Results of the former were found to be ranged from 78 Bq/m<sup>2</sup> to 104 Bq/m<sup>2</sup>. High levels were observed in western sites associated with high dust deposition rate. On the other hand, low levels were found in the eastern sites, those may be attributed to scavenging processes such as land erosion toward the direction to the sea. The effective removal rates of Be were calculated using the box-model, showing a broad special trend of inventories generally decreasing eastwards. The scavenging rates were ranged between 3.13 yr<sup>-1</sup> in western sites to 5.34 yr<sup>-1</sup> in eastern ones which denote that the east of the city suffers from rapid soil erosion. The airborne Be was monthly monitored along the period from October 2014 to September 2015 through one site located at the mid of the city. The results revealed lower values in winter and autumn than in summer and spring ranged between 6.2 mBq/m<sup>3</sup> and 10.5 mBq/m<sup>3</sup>. These levels are comparable with that in other world regions and the seasonal variations are associated with the prevailing climatic conditions in Alexandria region. © 2017 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.