Services and dis-services of collective gardens in urban areas: a soil perspective

Colinet Gilles¹, Liénard Amandine¹, Schram Dieneke ², Otte Piet², Boukhareva Louisa³, Marloie Marcel³

- 1. Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech, Liège University, Belgium
- 2. RIVM, The Netherlands
- 3. CNRS, France



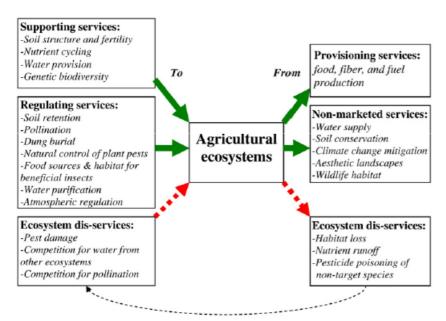


1. Introduction

Keynote Lecture 11

1

What are services and dis-services?

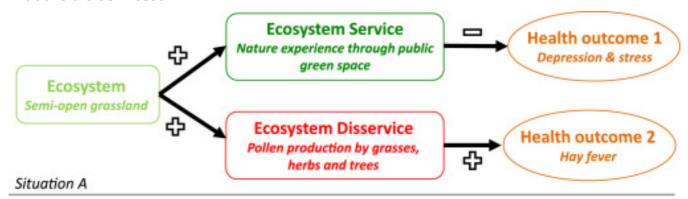


Zhang et al. (2007)

Feedback effect of dis-services from agriculture to agricultural input (e.g., removal of natural enemy habitat can encourage pest outbreaks)

1. Introduction

What are dis-services?



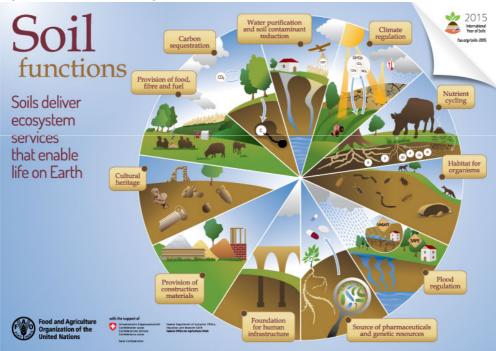
Oosterbroek et al (2016)



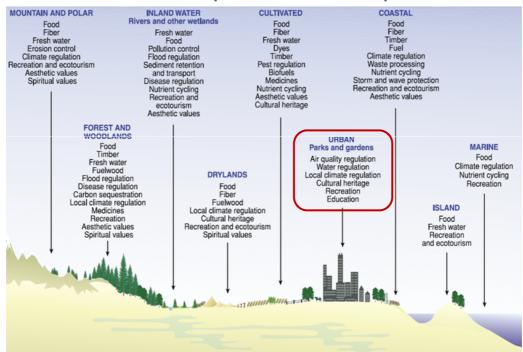
1. Introduction

Keynote Lecture 11

Soil Ecosystem services: Expected functions are numerous



Ecosystem services of Urban areas: specific functions are expected



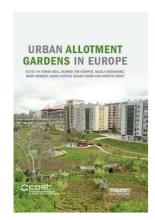
EMCEI 👱 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

1. Introduction

Keynote Lecture 11

5

Collective gardens= numerous forms, often as an answer to crisis



Summer House and Garden Cooperative

ner House and Garden Cooperative

Family Garden

Kitchen Garden
Allotment Plots

Allotment Garden Community Garden

Farm Garden

Collective Garden

Intercultural Garden

School Garden

Municipal Garden

Therapeutic Garden

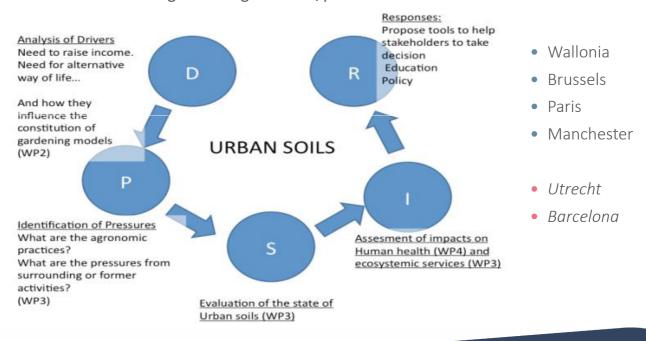
Old practices in western Europe (France, UK...) industrial revolution/ family « Institutionnal » in Russia

Recent (80's in Soutern Europe (Italy, Spain, Greece...)



2. The "Urban Soil" project within Snowman initiative

"Urban Soil" aims at deciphering links between social, economical and environmental considerations of collective gardenning in Urban/periurban areas.

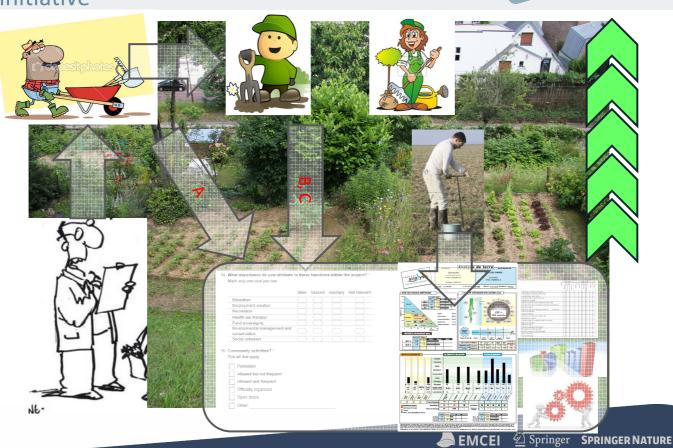


2. The "Urban Soil" project within Snowman initiative

Keynote Lecture 11

EMCEI <u>©</u> Springer SPRINGER NATURE

7



Main Second	Auxiliary		2.07.27.70.10.10.10.10.20.20.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	
		Not relevant	1 A	
			_ A	
==	\rightarrow	\rightarrow		_
\approx	\sim	\rightarrow		\neg
\approx	\rightarrow	\rightarrow		-1/
00	Ö	Ö		
			1	
			1 B, C	
			1	
				┑,
Analy	ea da te	arre.		
	Analysis			B, C

Questionnaire survey:

- What is the collective project?
 - Aims, history and description of the project
 - Description of the garden
- Who are the gardeners?
 - What do they do on the plots?
 - Why do they cultivate and how do they consider environment?

Soil quality assesment:

- Soil fertility
 - pH, TOC, available nutrients (Ca, Mg, K, P)
 - Texture, CEC (in progress)
- Soil contamination
 - As, Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Zn (Total Aqua Regia)
 - Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn (Available CH₃COONH₄ + EDTA pH 4.65)

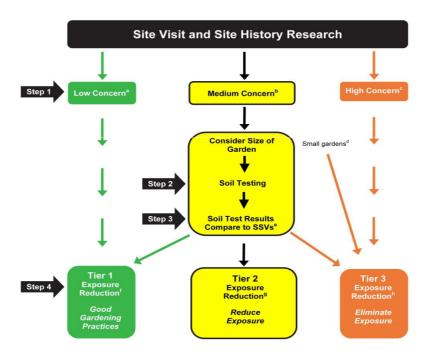
基 EMCEI 🖆 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

2. The "Urban Soil" project within Snowman initiative

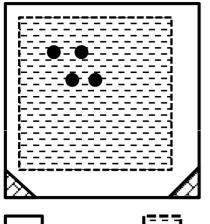
Lecture 11

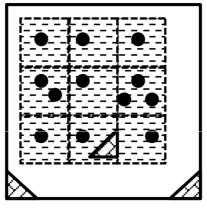
9

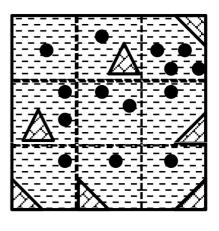
Need for decision tools for stakeholders = The Toronto model



The collective project in Southern Belgium







Site

t

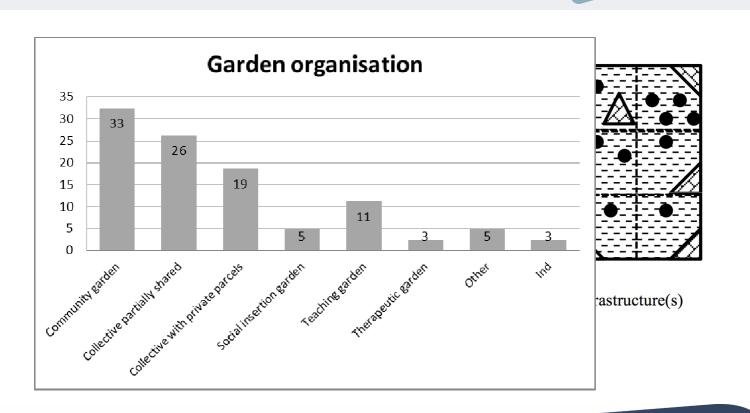
gardener

Infrastructure(s)

EMCEI Springer Springer Nature

3. Main results

Keynote Lecture 11 11



The motivations of gardeners

Healthy vegetable production

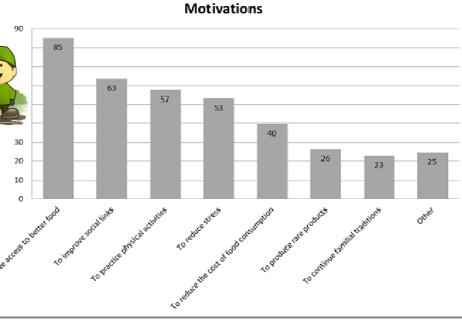
Social link

Activity

• ...

• (Nature)





EMCEI 2 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

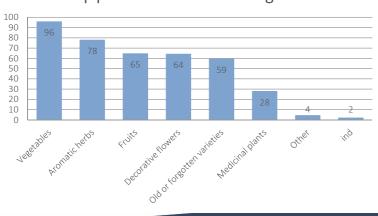
3. Main results

Keynote Lecture 11 13

The agronomic practices of gardeners

- Organic fertilisation
- Out of control and over- fertilisation
- Chemical pesticide avoided
- Recycle rain water
- Self consumption of production or share but no commercial activity

Crop production in collective gardens





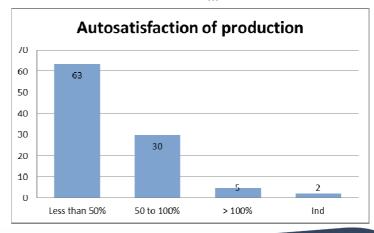
The agronomic practices of gardeners





- Good health (Mass index)
- Social contacts
- Stress

 ✓
- Nature benefits



EMCEI 💇 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

3. Main results

Lecture 11

15

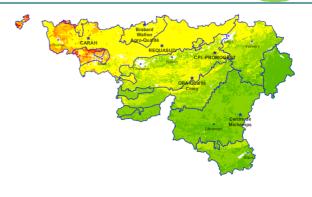
рН	Qualification	Interpretation
< 4.5	Highly acidic	To be improved
4,5 ≤ < 5.3	Acidic	To be improved
5,3 ≤ < 6,2	Slightly acidic	To monitor
6,2 ≤ < 6,8	Neutral	Good
6,8 ≤ < 7,2	Slightly basic	High
≥ 7,2	basic	High

Р	pH _{KCI}			
(mg/100g)	< 5,5	>= 5,5		
High	> 6,0	> 7,5		
Good	3,0 - 6,0	4,6 – 7,5		
Low	< 3,0	< 4,6		

80%	
20% H ⁺ 68	% Ca
8%	6 Mg
4%	6 K

	Catégorie 3 ¹		
Métaux/ métalloïdes :	VR	VS	VI
Arsenic	12	49	300
Cadmium	0,2	3	30
Chrome, total	34	125	520
Cuivre	14	110	290
Mercure	0,05	1	6
Nickel	24	150	300
Plomb	25	200	700
Zinc	67	230	710

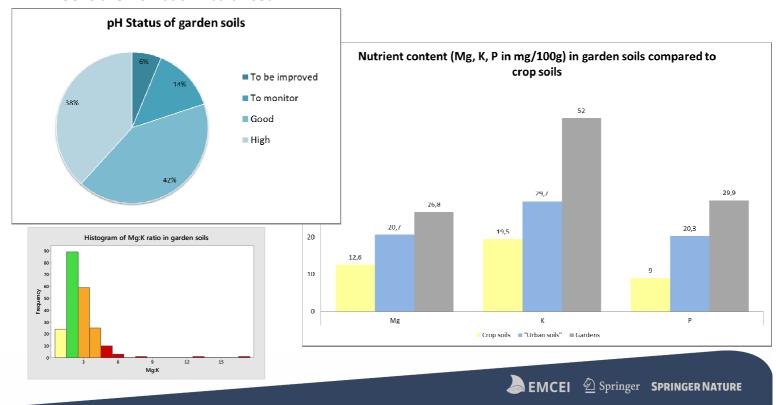
Natural level — Study needed -



Remediation needed

EMCEI 🖄 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

Soils are rich but imbalanced

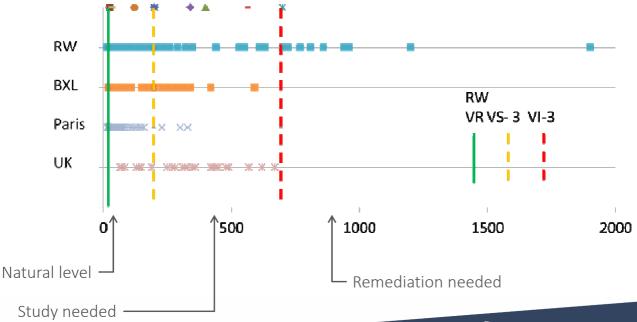


3. Main results

Keynote 17 Lecture 11

Some soils are contaminated

Pb content of Topsoil (mg.kg⁻¹) in the 4 study cases of collective gardens according to RW limits for gardenning



The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia

Multicultural and diverse social profiles / owned by the Public administration, ruled by social organism













59 plots / 160 soil and vegetable samples

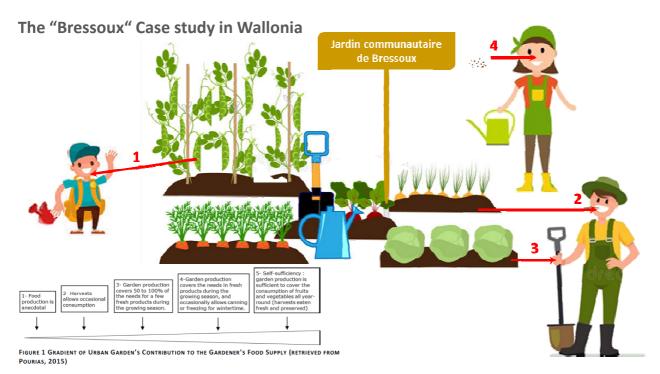


3. Main results

Keynote Lecture 11 19

The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia





Making a risk analysis based on realistic scenarios



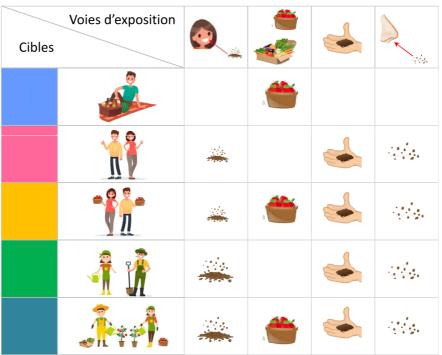
3. Main results

Keynote 21 Lecture 11

The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia



The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia



Defining exposure path

EMCEI 💇 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

23

3. Main results



The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia Cd - Cr - Cu - Hg - Ni - Zn - Mo - Mn



: inhalation of dust



: contact with skin



Making a risk analysis based on realistic scenarios



As - Pb



: ingestion of soil and dust



: ingestion of vegetables and fruits













The "Bressoux" Case study in Wallonia

















Biomonitoring?

Making recommandations and more studies are needed

A EMCEI 🖆 Springer SPRINGER NATURE

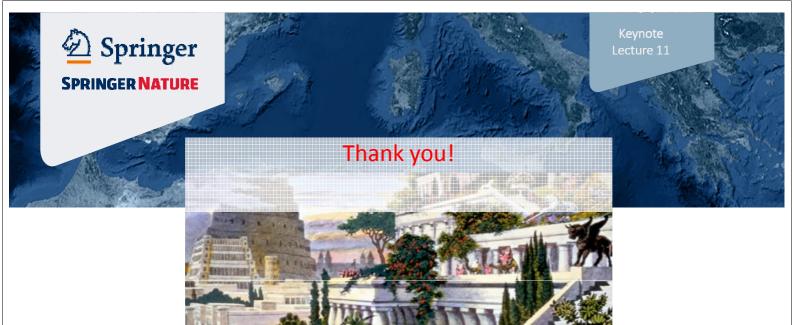
Conclusions

Lecture 11

25

- This study aimed at studying services and dis-services provided by collective gardens in urban areas
- Results show that soils are often chemically unsuitable for safe production of food. However, the gardening provides services and benefits for human health that are difficult to estimate quantitatively.
- Aspecially, the health issue must be considered in the long term and are complex by nature (multifactorial).
- Based on our results, decision tools should be developped not only on criteria defined upon soil measurement and transfer predictions but should integer risk analysis based on sound scenarios and moreover the gardeners should be informed about the limits of our knowledge.





Gilles Colinet
Gilles.Colinet@uliege.be



EMCEI Springer SPRINGER NATURE
22-25 November 2017, Sousse, Tunisia