

Geochemical Atlas of the Republic of Croatia

Editors: Josip Halamić and Slobodan Miko

After ten years of field, laboratory and office work, the *Geochemical Atlas of the Republic of Croatia* was finalized and published, ISBN 978-953-6907-18-2, in 500 copies in 2009. The publisher is the Croatian Geological Survey. The Atlas was edited by Josip Halamić and Slobodan Miko. Authors of individual chapters were Josip Halamić, Zoran Peh, Slobodan Miko, Lidija Galović and Ajka Šorša. The book was published in A3 hardcover landscape format and contains 87 pages. It is bilingual (Croatian and English) and divided into 9 chapters: Introduction, Geographic Features, Geology, Pedology, Materials and Methods, Statistical Processing, GIS – Data Processing and Graphical Presentation, Description of Spatial Distribution Maps, and References. The book contains 5 photographs and 6 small-scale special maps of the Republic of Croatia (Map of Geographic Regions of the Republic of Croatia, Geological Map, Map of Mineral and Energy Resources, FAO UNESCO Pedologic Map, Map of Sampling Sites and Map of Potential Industrial Pollutants). There are 68 references. The chapter *Description of spatial distribution maps* contains 27 maps of element distribution over the

134

Karta položaja uzoraka

Map of the sampling sites

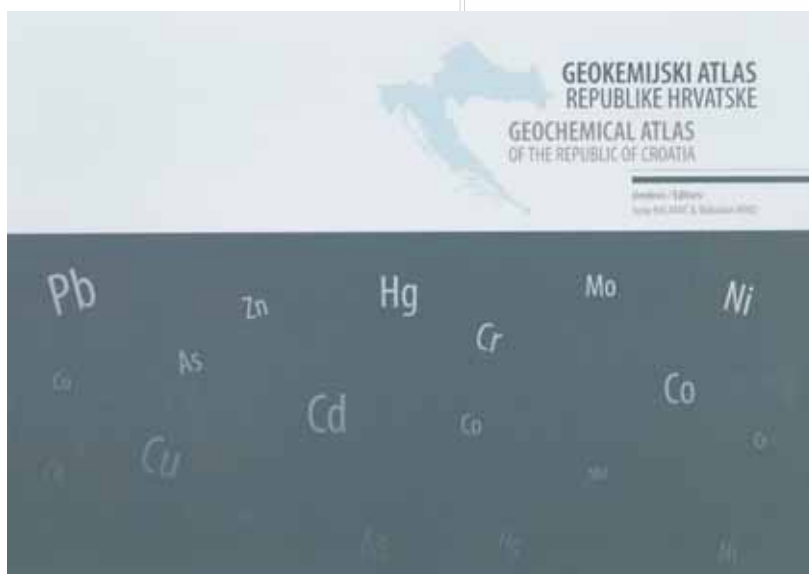


Fig. 1. Book cover of the *Geochemical Atlas of the Republic of Croatia*

Sl. 1. Naslovnica knjige *Geokemijski atlas Republike Hrvatske*



HRVATSKI GEOLOŠKI INSTITUT - CROATIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OSNOVNA GEOKEMIJSKA KARTA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE
BASIC GEOCHEMICAL MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
Projekt Ministarstva znanosti, obrazovanja i športa broj: 0181106 i 181-1811096-1181
Project of Ministry of science, education and sports

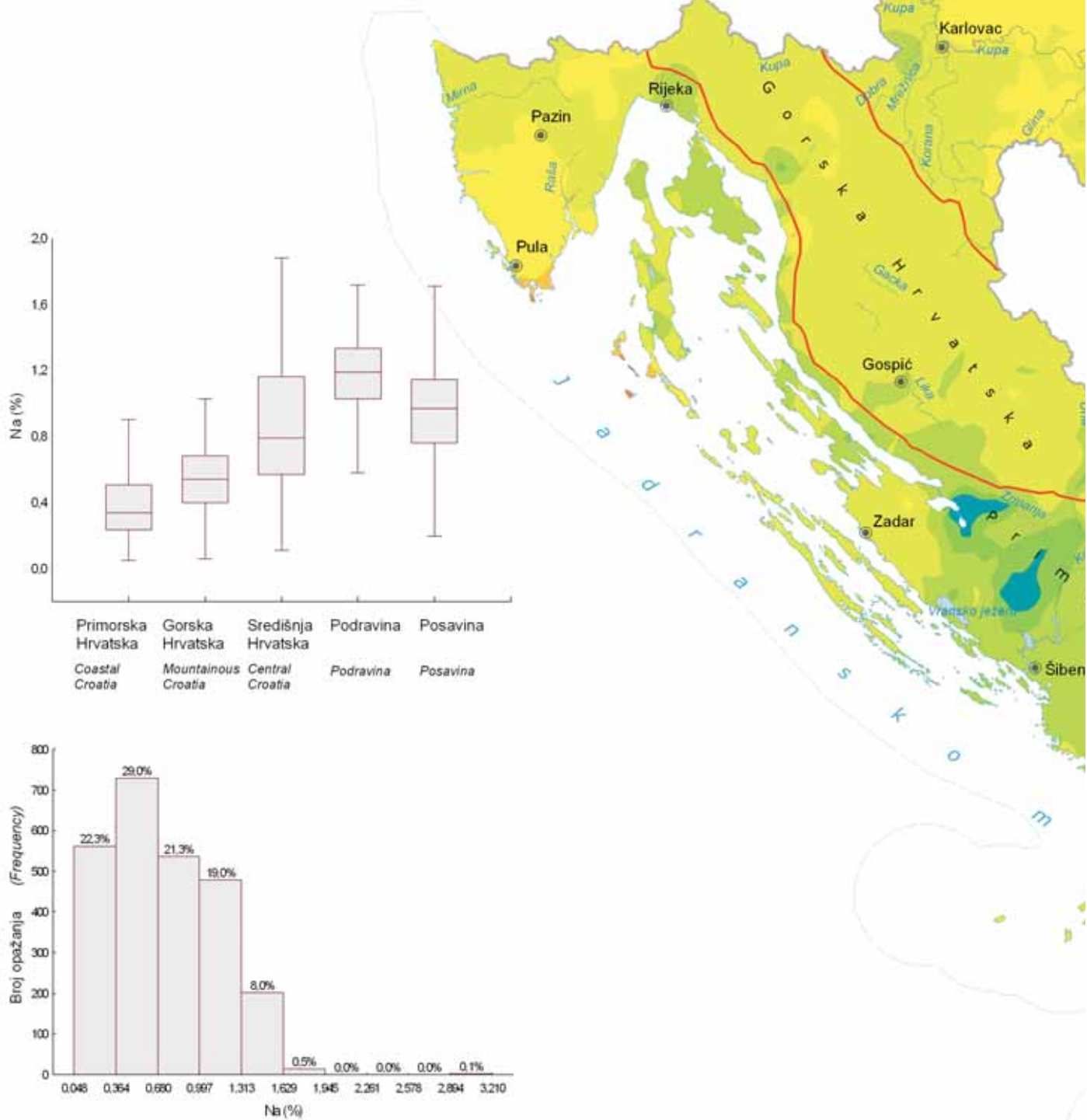
Natrij

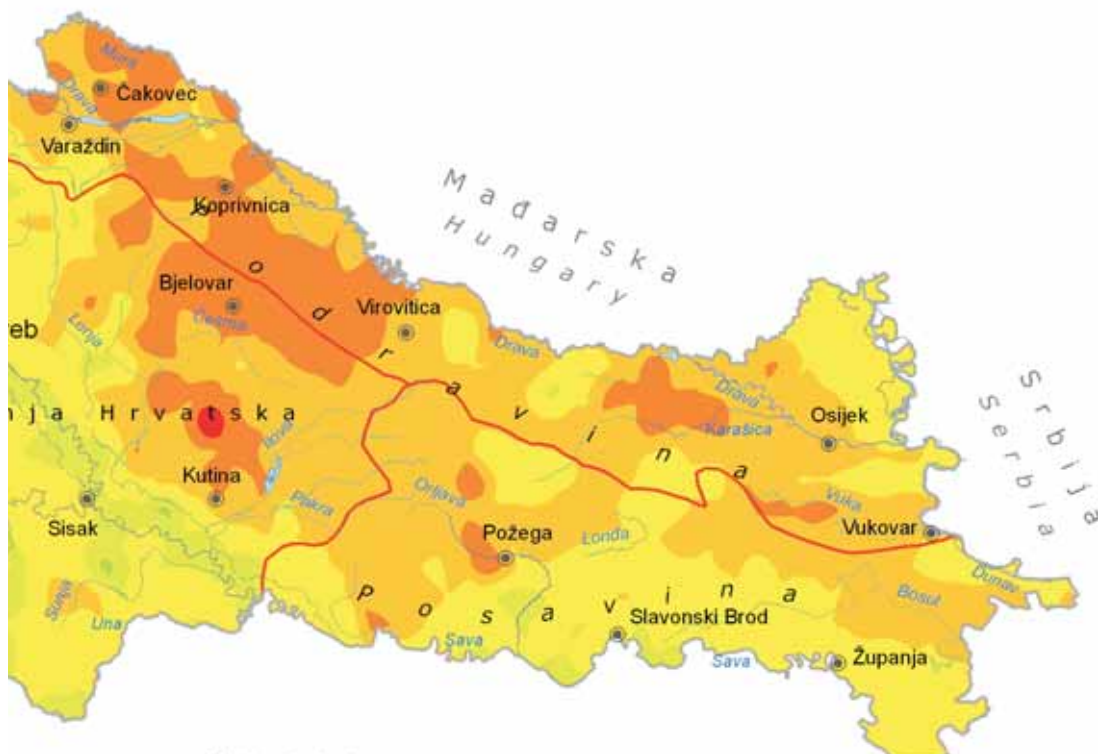
Sodium

Na (%)

Fig. 4. Example of spatial distribution of sodium on the territory of the Republic of Croatia

Sl. 4. Primjer prikaza raspodjele kemijskog elementa natrija na području R. Hrvatske



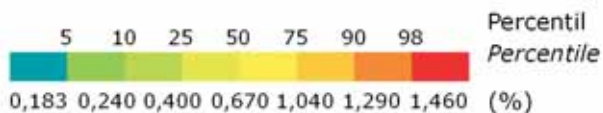


Bosna
i
Hercegovina

Bosnia
and
Herzegovina

Legenda

Legend



Dubina uzorkovanja: 0-25 cm

Sampling depth

Analizirana frakcija: < 0,063 mm

Analysed fraction

Analička tehnika: ICP-ES & ICP-MS

Analytical technic

Broj uzoraka: 2 521

Number of samples

Minimum 0,05 %

Minimum

Maksimum 3,21 %

Maximum

Srednja vrijednost 0,73 %

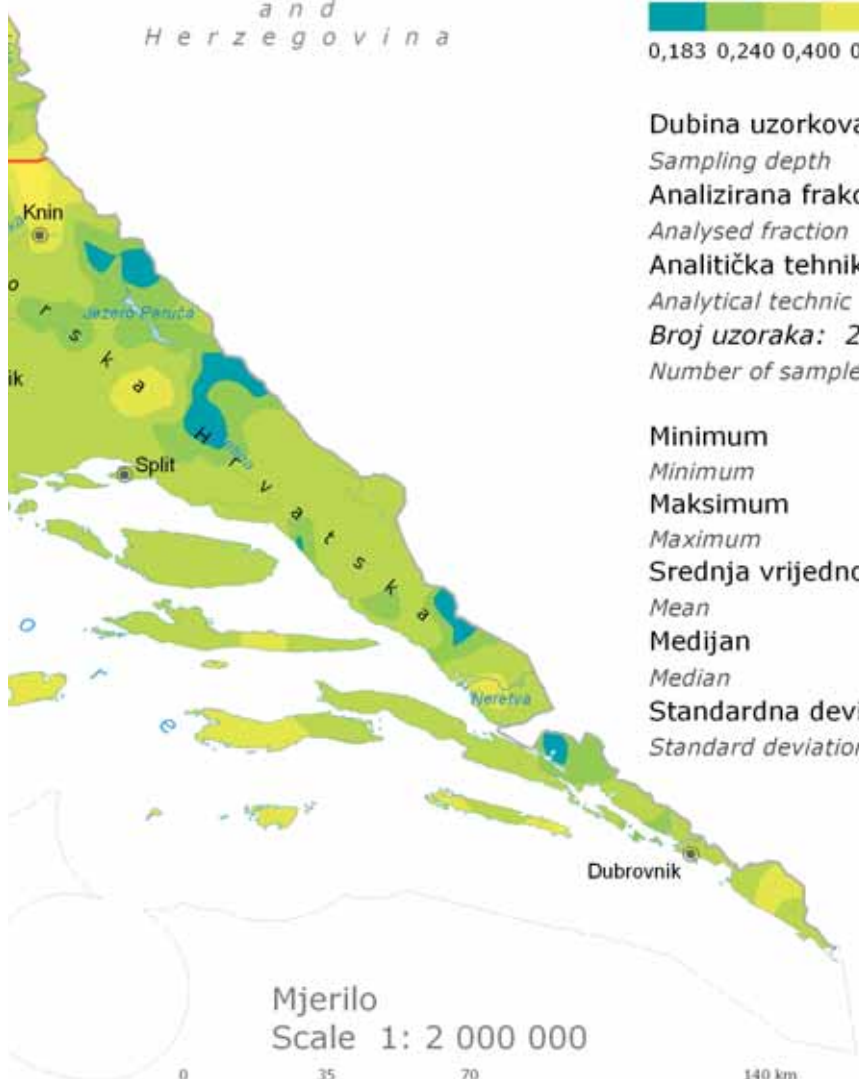
Mean

Medijan 0,67 %

Median

Standardna devijacija 0,39 %

Standard deviation



Crna Gora
Montenegro

Mjerilo
Scale 1: 2 000 000



entire territory of the Republic of Croatia with accompanying text description. The Atlas can be purchased at the Croatian Geological Survey (<http://www.hgi-cgs.hr>) for 500 KN.

The main aim of the Atlas of the Republic of Croatia based on geochemical analyses of element concentration and mineralogical analysis of various sample media was to launch systemic and interrelated databases in GIS in order to connect to a common, global (primarily European) geochemical database. Geochemical maps and geochemical databases are generally used to define a geochemical background and use it for further study and general monitoring of the balance between various geochemical factors, particularly having in mind the adverse impact of inorganic contaminants on environment originating from human activity. Soil is chosen as a medium for sampling and analysis because of its availability over the entire territory of a country. This facilitated the production of a continuous database covering different areas. Soil is also important in the entire ecosystem, representing a particular domain of human activity and serving as a system for filtration, buffering, retention and transformation of pollutant matter.

The atlas is based on analysis of soil sampled from the depth of 0–25 cm

in a 5×5 km square grid, one sample representing 25 km² of land surface. Each sample is a composite of five sub-samples arranged in a cross with arms of 10 m distance from the central point (Fig. 2). During the research work on the project, a total of 2571 samples were taken from the entire territory of the country (Fig. 3). The fraction analyzed is <0.063 mm. It was used on the premise of containing the greatest concentration of pollutants. Analytic techniques applied in the research work were ICP-AES, ICP-MS and FAAS. Samples were analyzed on a set of 41 chemical elements. However, only 27 chemical elements were selected, those whose analytical results provided satisfactory results for their graphic representation in the Atlas due to various factors such as: lower detection limits of analytical methods for some elements, predominant element concentration close to the lower limit, and insufficient accuracy and precision of certain analytic techniques for some elements. Analytical data were statistically processed to obtain basic statistical parameters such as minimum, maximum, median, mean, standard deviation and skewness. The territory of Croatia was divided into five geographic regions (Podravina, Posavina, as well as Central, Mountainous and Coastal Croatia) in order to compute statistical parameters for both the whole country and for each

particular region. A geochemical map of each particular element was generated using the ArcGIS extension of the Geo-statistical Analyst software. For a more realistic representation of the concentrations of particular elements on sampling sites, a deterministic spatial technique of interpolation was used throughout the Atlas – Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW). Results of chemical analyses were statistically classified into 8 groups. Defined by 5th, 10th, 25th (lower quartile), 50th (median), 75th (upper quartile), 90th and 98th percentile ranges, these groups were further employed in the process of map generation. A spatial distribution map of each element (Fig. 4) is accompanied with a textual description apportioned to the mentioned regions and contains general characteristics of the associated element, including its distribution over the entire Croatian territory.

Geological base, together with various soil-forming, chemical-physical, and geomorphologic factors induce variations into the geochemical background of chemical elements. In addition to the scientific contribution, the Geochemical Atlas of the Republic of Croatia highlights basic concentrations of chemical elements in the topsoil which will be of great importance for definition of legal maximum limits for heavy metals in soils.

Josip Halamić

u Hrvatskom geološkom institutu (www.hgi-cgs.hr), a cijena pojedinog primjerka iznosi 500 kn.

Glavni cilj izradbe geokemijskih karata, odnosno geokemijskog atlasa za područje Republike Hrvatske na temelju geokemijske analize koncentracija kemijskih elemenata i mineraloške analize različitih medija uzorkovanja, jest formiranje sustavnih i relacijskih geokemijskih baza podataka za GIS koje će se uklopiti i u zajedničku, globalnu (prije svega europsku) geokemijsku bazu podataka. Geokemijske karte i baze geokemijskih podataka služe za utvrđivanje geokemijskog pozadinskog šuma (engl: *geochemical background*) te za daljnje proučavanje i za sustavno praćenje (monitoring) ravnoteže mnogih geokemijskih čimbenika, ponajviše utjecaja opterećenja anorganskih onečišćujućih tvari na okoliš kao posljedica čovjekovih aktivnosti. Tlo je izabrano za uzorkovanje zato što je najdostupniji i najrasprostranjeniji medij na čitavom teritoriju R. Hrvatske te se njegovom analizom omogućuje kontinuitet podataka kroz različita područja. Tlo ima veliko značenje u ukupnom ekosustavu koji predstavlja domenu čovjekovog djelovanja, te služi kao sustav za filtriranje, puferiranje, retenciju i transformaciju anorganskih onečišćujućih tvari.

Atlas se temelji na analizi tala dubine od 0 do 25 cm u mreži 5×5 km tako da jedan uzorak predstavlja 25 km² površine. Uzorci su uzimani kao kompozit od pet uzoraka udaljenih po 10 m od centralne točke (slika 2). Tijekom istraživanja na ovom projektu uzeto je 2571 uzoraka koji prekrivaju čitav teritorij R. Hrvatske (slika 3). Analizirana je frakcija <0,063 mm, jer se pretpostavlja da ona sadrži najveće koncentracije elementa onečišćivača. Primijenjene analitičke tehnike bile su ICP-AES, ICP-MS i FAAS. Uzorci su analizirani na skupu od 41 kemijskog elementa. Donje granice osjetljivosti analitičkih metoda za neke elemente, koncentracije elementa u blizini donje granice osjetljivosti te nedovoljna točnost i preciznost analitičkih tehnika za neke elemente bile su uvjet za odabir 27 kemijska elementa, čiji analitički rezultati su dali zadovoljavajuće rezultate, za grafički prikaz u Geokemijskom atlasu. Analitički podatci obrađeni su statistički i izračunani su osnovni statistički parametri kao što su minimum i maksimum, medijan i srednja vrijednost, standardna devijacija i asimetričnost statističke razdiobe. Teritorij R. Hrvatske podijeljen je na pet geografskih regija (Podravina, Posavina, Središnja, Gorska i Primorska Hrvatska), a statistička obrada, osim za čitav teritorij, napravljena je i za svaku pojedinu regiju. Geokemijske

karte svakoga pojedinačnog elementa generirane su u proširenju ArcGIS-a Geostatistical Analyst. Da bi se što vjernije prikazale koncentracije pojedinih elemenata na točkama uzorkovanja, primijenjena je deterministička prostorna interpolacijska metoda inverznih udaljenosti (Inverse Distance Weighting – IDW). Rezultati kemijskih analiza su statističkom obradom podijeljeni u 8 klasa. U izradi geokemijskih karata upotrijebljeni su: 5., 10., 25. (donji kvartil), 50. (Medijan), 75. (gornji kvartil), 90. i 98. percentil. Svaka karta prostorne raspodjele kemijskih elemenata (slika 4) praćena je opisnim tekstualnim dijelom koji je podijeljen na prethodno spomenute regije, gdje se opisuju opće karakteristike pojedinog elementa i njegovo rasprostranjenje na području R. Hrvatske.

Geološka podloga, različiti pedogenetski, kemijsko-fizički i geomorfološki faktori razlogom su varijabilnosti pozadinskih vrijednosti koncentracija elemenata. Izradbom Geokemijskog atlasa Republike Hrvatske dobivene su temeljne koncentracije pojedinoga kemijskog elementa u površinskim horizontima tla, a što će biti, uz znanstveni doprinos, od velike važnosti i za zakonsko određivanje granice dopuštenog opterećenja tla teškim metalima.

Josip Halamić

