

## **$^{137}\text{Cs}$ uptake of forest berries**

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### **Results**

- $^{137}\text{Cs}$  concentrations in samples picked at the same sites inside the study areas
  - blueberries and lingonberries equal
  - cranberries 3–4 times higher
  - crowberries about 20 percent lower
- no clear annual variation during 1987, 1988 and 1989
- aggregated transfer factors calculated by using mean regional deposition values of each study area are given
- the results give the range of variation in  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  uptake of forest berries in varying growing conditions during the first years after the deposition

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### **Materials**

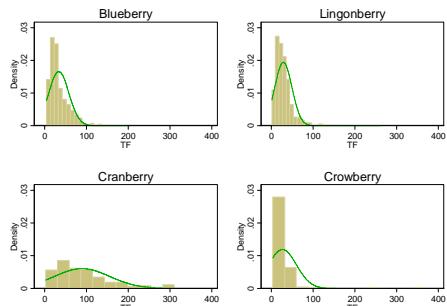
- Forest berry samples, collected during 1987–1989 in four sampling areas in northern Finland
- In total ~1780 samples
- Species
  - blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*)
  - lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*)
  - cranberry (*Vaccinium oxyccoccus*)
  - crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*)
- Chernobyl fallout (1.10.1986)
  - areas 1–3: 1.6–1.9 kBq m<sup>-2</sup>
  - area 4: 7.3 kBq m<sup>-2</sup>



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### **Distribution of the aggregated transfer factors for forest berries ( $T_{\text{ag}}$ , kBq kg<sup>-1</sup> dry weight / kBq m<sup>-2</sup>)**



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5