

POLLUSOLS IN FIGURES

1 METHODOLOGY
2 AROUND
MILLION EUROS
4 EXPERIMENT SITES
20 RESEARCH
TEAMS
5 YEARS
50 RESEARCHERS
AND TECHNICAL STAFF

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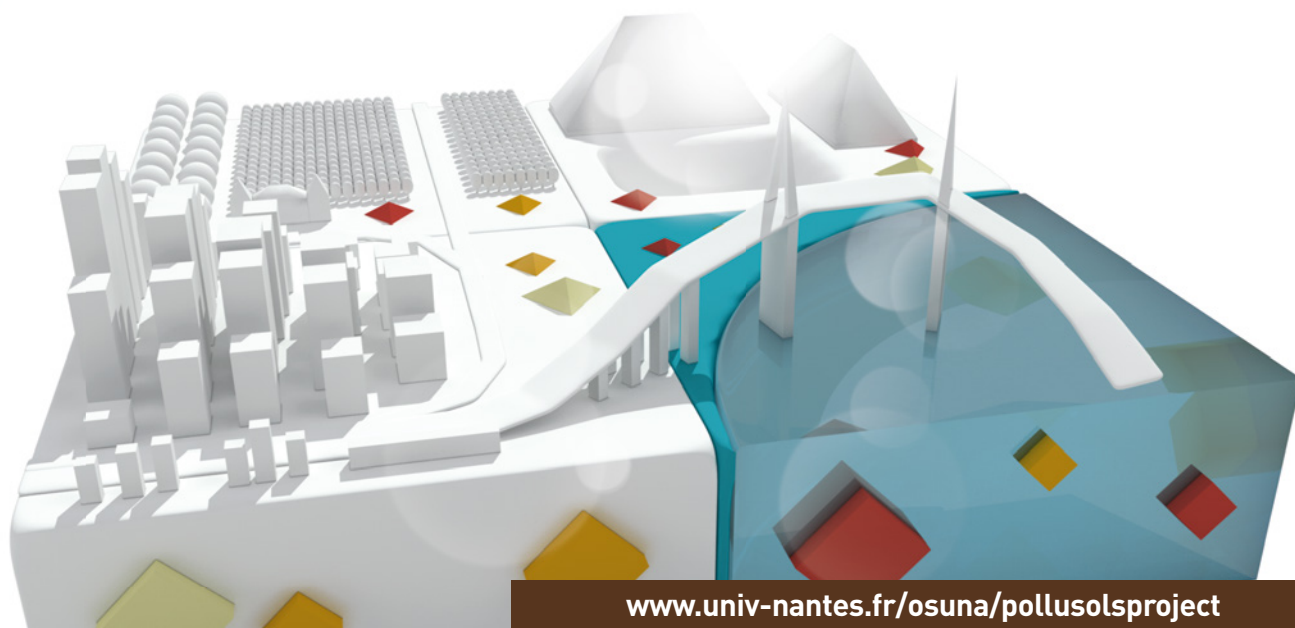
More information on www.univ-nantes.fr/osuna/pollusolsproject



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POLLUSOLS

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION FROM LAND TO SEA



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POLLUSOLS is cofinanced by PAYS DE LA LOIRE

Human activities (transport, industry, agriculture...) are the source of many pollutants that spread into the environment through various channels, polluting soils and sediments. Just a small amount can cause large areas to become permanently polluted: this is known as **nonpoint source pollution**.

In the Pays de la Loire region (west of France), research teams from different fields (biology, sociology, chemistry, physics...) work together on the issue of **nonpoint source pollution on the land-sea continuum**. This is how the POLLUSOLS project began in 2015.

POLLUSOLS's objective is to structure the research on the theme of nonpoint source pollution, improve the understanding of the pollution cycle, and propose relevant tools for managing polluted soils and sediments.

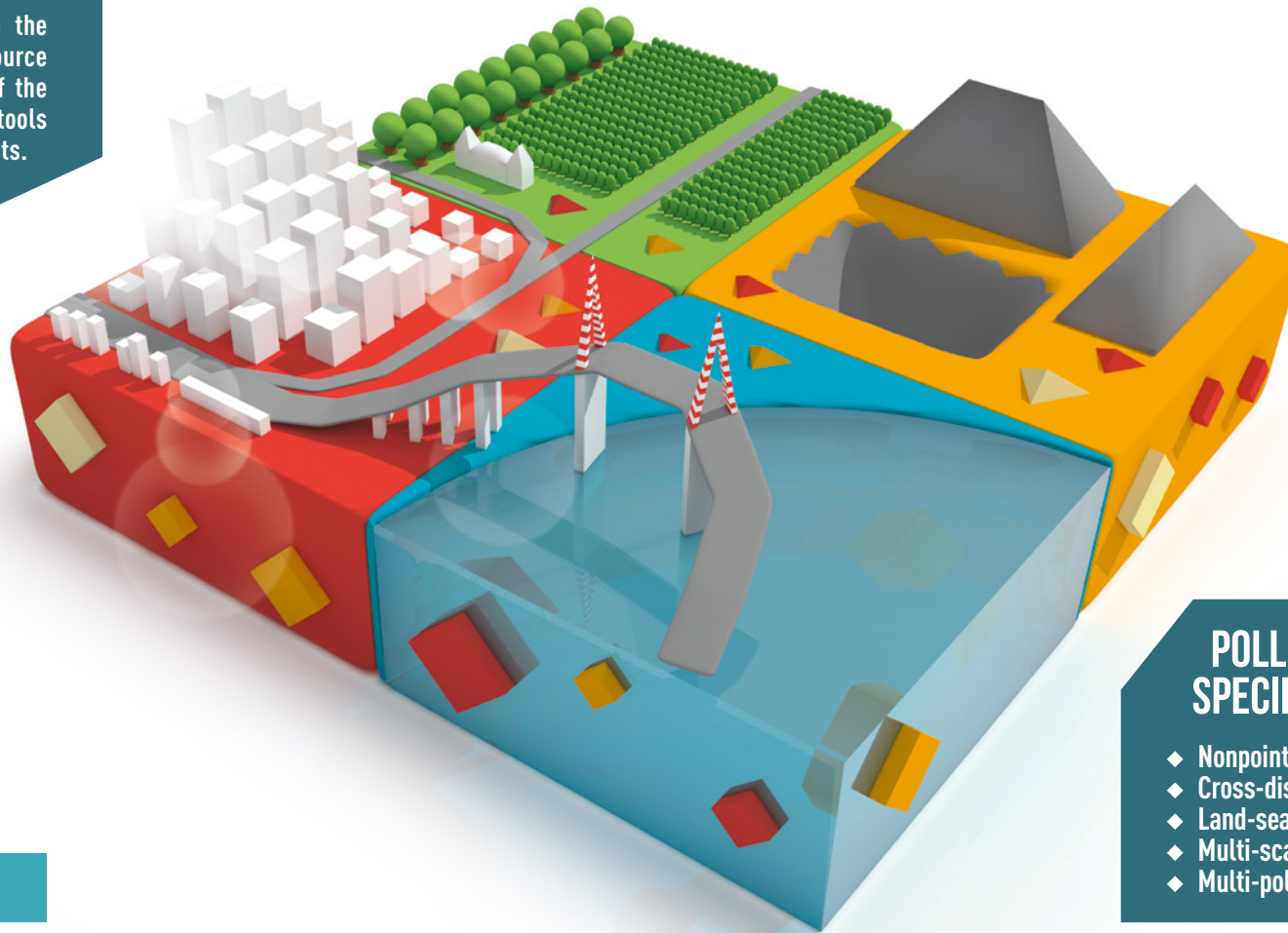
4 types of experiment sites, reflecting the Loire Estuary's environmental and societal issues, are being studied:

URBAN

VINEYARDS

URANIUM MINING

ESTUARIAL



STUDIED POLLUTANTS

- ◆ Toxic metals in low doses: **lead, mercury**
- ◆ Trace element metals (occurring naturally in ecosystems, they become toxic in high doses): **copper, zinc**
- ◆ Emerging metals: **platinum-group metals**
- ◆ Radionuclides: **uranium and its decay chains**

POLLUSOLS'S SPECIFIC FEATURES

- ◆ Nonpoint source pollutions
- ◆ Cross-disciplinary methodology
- ◆ Land-sea continuum
- ◆ Multi-scale
- ◆ Multi-pollutants