## Lichen carbon, nitrogen and sulphur contents and their isotopic signatures for source apportionment of atmospheric pollution in the urban environment of Manchester, UK

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## **Project Aim**

Airborne pollutants are increasingly impacting on urban populations, contributing to acute and chronic human health issues, e.g. cardiovascular and lung diseases, leading to approximately 40,000 premature deaths within the UK [1].

The aim of the study was to elucidate a high spatial resolution assessment of urban air pollution and its possible sources, in the city of Manchester, UK. Lichen carbon, nitrogen and sulphur contents, when combined with their stable-isotope-ratio signatures ( $\delta^{13}$ C,  $\delta^{15}$ N and  $\delta^{34}$ S values), were used for source apportionment of environmental pollution. *Xanthoria parietina* and *Physcia* spp. lichens were collected from 93 sites distributed across the city of Manchester and analysed for their CN contents (by CN analyser/IRMS), sulphur content (by ICP-OES/IRMS) and isotopic signatures (by IRMS).

## Results

Lichen nitrogen and sulphur contents and their isotopic composition are spatially variable across the city of Manchester, with higher values related to distance from major roads. N and S contents (wt%), as well as all three stable-isotope ratios also vary systematically between the two lichen species. Higher  $\delta^{13}$ C,  $\delta^{15}$ N and  $\delta^{34}$ S values are indicative of urban-based influences on air quality, e.g. vehicular combustion of fossil fuels. Road traffic counts are related to  $\delta^{15}$ N values for *X. parietina* and *Physcia* spp., indicating a traffic impact on lichen nitrogen-isotope ratios.

Lichen nitrate and ammonium contents and airborne NOx diffusion tube measurements (for a 12-month period) also will be related to total N contents,  $\delta^{15}$ N and possible sources.

 Royal College of Physicians (2016). Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution. Report of a working party. London