

In the Environment Court
Christchurch Registry

under the Resource Management Act 1991

in the matter of an application by **Fulton Hogan Limited** for
resource consent for a quarry (**Roydon quarry**) at
220 Jones Road, Templeton (**site**), under section
88 of the Act

and the submission of **Southern Woods Nursery
Limited**

Evidence of Devin Robert Westley

Dated: 9 October 2019

AJS-876176-1-131-V1-e

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Evidence of Devin Robert Westley:

1. My full name is Devin Robert Westley and I am employed by Southern Woods Nursery Limited (**Southern Woods**) as Production Manager, previously as a Horticultural Consultant and Project Coordinator.
2. I hold, or am awaiting confirmation of, a diploma in Horticulture and a diploma of Horticultural Management from Lincoln University.
3. I was previously employed at the Christchurch Botanical Gardens as a trainee horticulturalist and have now been with Southern Woods for about 3½ years. I also have my own business – West Horticultural Limited – which is primarily involved in pruning fruit trees.
4. In addition, I recently won the New Zealand Primary Producers Incorporated Young Achiever of the year for the nursery industry, and was the runner up for last year's NZ Young Horticulturalist of the year award winning a several scholarships for best practice/practical knowledge after a rigorous selection process that involved a series of panel events, interviews, and tests relating to plant care, use of sprays and impacts on the environment.
5. While I am no expert on dust or air quality, Southern Woods asked me to research academic papers on the impacts of dust on plants, a topic I have become more interested as a result of the dust impacts from the Southern Motorway project in the vicinity of Southern Woods nursery. What follows are the notes from my research. I have also attached (or provided links to) the papers I have reviewed.
6. As a starting point for my research I noted that dust particles will be a major part of the pollution load from the quarry (as per section 3.0 of appendix D of the Roydon quarry application: **application**). On the assumption that some of those dust particles will make their way to the Southern Woods site, the information I found highlighted the following effects.

Dust deposition (coating leaves)

7. Dust particles small enough to be suspended in the air, which includes all the sources mentioned in 3.1.1 of the AEE Report - appendix D, have an affinity to adhere to solid surfaces they come into contact with.
8. When dust laden air travels through plant material, a portion of the solids will adhere to the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves¹. This causes several issues:
 - 8.1 Dust coating reduces the amount of light available for photosynthesis through a physical barrier, and

¹ Sett R. (2017) Responses in plants exposed to dust pollution. *MedCrave - Horticulture International Journal* 1:2:53-56

- 8.2 even reduces the amounts of chlorophyll, the main driver of photosynthesis in plant tissue².
9. The main impacts to the business from this would be reduced growth rate. That would mean a longer turnover time for our stock items, reduced overall plant sizes per grade, issues for quality control and reduced stock value, and a longer ready time in germinated seedlings resulting in more costs in production.

Silica dust

10. Silica dust, which will be a part of the pollution output as per section 3.1.1 has serious negative effects to plant health.
11. As outlined by *Ulrichs et al*³, several studies have been conducted where silica was applied to foliage as an insecticide. Silica has strong lipophilicity (solubility in fats) and weak hydrophobic characteristics. This allows silica to be absorbed into the waxy cuticle on the surface of the leaves causing irreversible damage to the effected surfaces, reducing their photosynthetic rates.
12. Again the impacts to the business are as stated above, in particular, longer turnover times, reduced plant quality, grade sizes, stressed and weakened plants. This also generally means higher rates of pest and disease outbreaks requiring higher levels of maintenance.

Stomatal effects – Mechanical stress and disease vector

13. Dust deposition of a small enough diameter to enter the stomatal openings, such as the PM10 or smaller particles displayed in Figure 4 of section 3.1.1 results in stomatal clogging causing dust induced mechanical stress⁴.
14. Such blockages lead to a decrease in carbon dioxide exchange⁵, carbon assimilation and transpiration⁶, therefore reducing net photosynthesis⁷ the negative effects to the business from reduced photosynthesis are outlined in the above two sections.
15. There have also been several studies⁸ showing a range of abnormalities in stomatal health and the onset of tissue death or necrosis.
16. Such damage also provides an easy vector for further infection to foliar diseases and pest outbreaks resulting in higher maintenance costs, increased monitoring and the need for more regular spraying which contradicts our efforts to reduce environmental outputs.

² Naik DP, Ushamani, Somasekhar RK. (2005) Reduction in protein and chlorophyll contents in some plant species due to stone quarrying activity. *Environ Polln Cont J.* 8:42-44

³ Ulrichs C, Welke B, Mucha-Pelzer T, Goswami A, Mewis I. (2008) Effects of solid particulate matter deposits on vegetation – A review. *Functional plant science and biotechnology* 2:1,56-62

⁴ Vijaywargiya A, Pandey GP. (2003) Effects of cement dust on soybeans, Glycine max (L) merr. And Maize, Zea mays Linn. Inflorescence study. *Geobios.* 30:209-212

⁵ Darley EF. Studies on the effects of cement kiln dust on vegetation. (1996) *J Air Pollution Control Ass.* 16(3):145-150

⁶ Borka G. (1981) Effect of cement kiln dust on Maize plant. *Acta Agron Hung.*30:289-295

⁷ Singh P, Sthapak J. (1999) Reduction in protein contents in few plants as indicators of air pollution. *Poll Res.* 18:281-283

⁸ Sett R. (2017) (fn 1)

17. As outlined by figure 16 in section 6.1.3 of the application the predominant wind (nor east) puts Southern Woods downwind from the quarry, resulting in a comparatively high frequency of potentially dust laden winds. It would seem logical that the major part of the dust pollution we would receive will be particles of smaller diameter, as they travel the farthest.
18. The smaller dust particles have the most effects on mechanical stress as outlined above, and they also have the largest impact as a physical barrier as they to adhere the leaf surfaces the longest, and because they can mesh together in a tighter space form a more complete barrier for light reducing the photosynthetic rates more so than larger particles⁹.

Abrasion as a disease vector

19. Dust particles with an abrasive nature, which is likely most of the outputs from the quarry, particularly so the crystalline silica dusts outlined in section 3.1.1 of the application, cause physical damage to leaf and stem surfaces.
20. This is particularly so in strong wind events, such as those outlined above (nor easterlies). These can cause scarring to the protective wax coating on the leaf surfaces, as well as damage to the internal soft tissues through this or to the stomatal openings mentioned above.
21. This wounding provides easy access for pathogen entry increasing the likelihood of fungal disease outbreaks. Further to this the initial topsoil removal phase as outlined in 2.2 of the application will result in dust rich in organic matter. This type of dust contains fungal spores and can deposit a layer of nutrient over the plant surfaces depositing disease and then creating ideal growing conditions for fungal and bacterial pathogens.

More effective control – plant shelter – see section 7.2.7 of application

22. Part of the dust mitigation proposed for the quarry site consists of shelterbelts. My research confirmed that solid, low permeability, shelter belts, such as the existing conifer hedges are not hugely effective at filtering dust.
23. Solid hedges tend to divert wind over the top of the hedge to be re-dispersed in a more turbulent manner at approximately 10-12x the height of the screen¹⁰. There will be some degree of filtering through the hedge if proper trimming maintenance allows for a higher porosity.
24. Higher porosity plantings, such as multi-layer native revegetation (more of a natural forest type setting) provides far more dust filtration effects as the wind travels completely through several layers of foliage, which as per the above sections will have dust deposited onto the surfaces, therefore filtering the output.
25. Layered plantings will be far more effective at reducing dust pollution, native plantings with the goal of a permanent, eco sourced forest restoration will also help

⁹ Hirano T, Kiyota M, Aiga I (1990) The physical effects of dust on photosynthetic rate of plant leaves. *Journal of applied meteorology* 46:1-7

¹⁰ Ref - <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Information-Sheets/Land/Shelter-species.pdf>

in the rehabilitation process and reduce the pollution effects through not only the dust filtering but through carbon sequestration, providing habitat to native fauna and generally enhancing biodiversity in the area.

Conclusion

26. While I am not able to say with any more than a lay person's knowledge whether dust that is produced at the Roydon quarry site will reach the Southern Woods nursery, I can say that, if it does, it will likely have some impact on our plants.
27. What the precise impact is and how serious its consequences will be depend on the nature of the dust particles involved and how much of it ends up at our site and on our plants.

Devin Westley
9 October 2019

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Abstract

In context to the present scenario of urban pollution, there is a growing need for changing the approach of planting trees and other plant species. Addition of the ornamental plants having pollution mitigating ability in the landscape-map may provide the twin-rationale of making the cities green and pollution-controlled. A proper planting-plan may generate healthy and colorful living. The importance of trees in metropolitan environment is now heavily accepted that they too purify the air pollution from the dust-particulates. The rich-biodiversity of India tenders a broad assortment of options to try and reconsider our dust-laden cities and towns. This article describes the way the dust particles affect the plants and trees, and the response of the plants to the particulate-exposure.

Keywords: dust pollution, particulate matters, plant response

Introduction

Dust particles form a major part of air pollutants arising due to industrial processes and pose serious threat to the ecosystem. In India 30-35% of air pollutants comprises of dust particles. Activities such as coal mining, quarrying, stone crushing, thermal power plants, cement industries etc., adds huge quantities of dust to the environment. The current scenario of large scale deforestation; destruction of biota and other ecosystem components are being attributed to be the effect of dust pollution.¹ Aerosols being small enough to be suspended in air have an affinity to adhere to the solid surface coming in contact with it. When the air current passes through a tree, some portion of the dust particle adhere to the upper and lower portion of the leaves, some of these are bounced back or deposited elsewhere depending upon the size and character of the particle, wind velocity and the

surface area of deposition.² After deposition dust particles have a tendency to stick to the leaf surfaces for a definite period of time till they get washed off with rain or shredding of the leaf itself. Particle having size lesser than diameter of stomata apertures directly enters the sub-stomatal cavity and comes in contact with the spongy parenchyma of the leaf tissue, larger particles gets access into the leaf interior by getting dissolved in water and carbonic acid discharged by the stomata itself. Plants grasp the dust and loam of topsoil; the soil-inhabitant tiny plants also reduce air-pollutants and break or degrade many poisonous chemicals those go into the soil.³

Factors affecting dust pollution

Foliar morphology and anatomy

Capacity of leaves as dust receptors depends on surface geometry, epidermal and cuticular features of leaves and height & canopy of the tree.⁴⁻⁶ Phyllotaxy, leaf orientation and sessile or semi sessile nature of leaves also plays an important role by providing maximum area for dust deposition keeping leaves in a horizontal direction.² Nearly natural and vertical orientation of leaves results in lesser dust deposition as in case of Eucalyptus.⁷ Simple leaves have been shown to be better dust collectors than the trees having compound leaves.

Mineral composition of dust

In a study conducted by Chatson et al.,⁷ it was revealed that both mineralogy and particle size are much important factors that controls the biochemical reactions within the plants. Fine carbon black resulted in a leaf temperature increase of about 10 times that of coarse dust in the study. It has also been demonstrated that at even very lower concentrations fine dust particles are capable of causing effects where as in case of coarse particles higher doses are required. As the chemical nature of the particulates is diverse, a series of synergistic reactions may occur among these particles, which in turn, can affect the physiological functions of the plant in number of ways. If dust particles are inert then it induces some mechanical injury or else if it contains certain soluble toxicants, it may produce necrotic spotting.⁸ In presence of moisture, it solidifies into hard adherent crust, which can damage plant tissue and inhibit growth.⁹ Growth inhibition may be due to screening of light, plugging of stomata openings and direct injury to plant tissue by the chemical reactions of dust particles on leaf surfaces.^{9,10} As a result decrease in rate of CO₂ exchange,¹¹ carbon assimilation,¹² transpiration¹³ and net photosynthesis^{14,15} is observed. The exact amount of dust causing such effect is not known but is somewhat over 1.0g/m²/day,¹⁶ **Figure 1.**

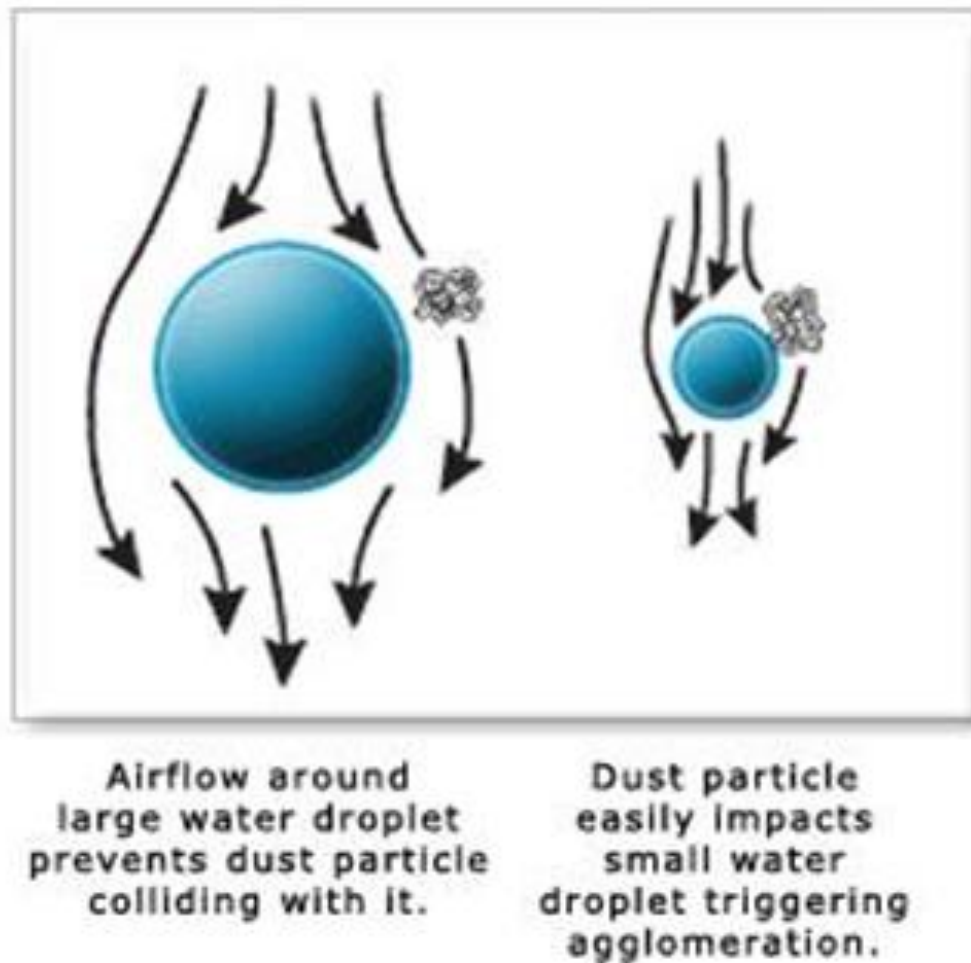


Figure 1 The exact amount of dust causing such effect is not known but is somewhat over 1.0 g/m²/day.

Dust induced effects on chlorophyll

Reductions in Chlorophyll due to dust deposition have also been observed by many coworkers.¹⁷⁻²³ Dust deposition on leaf surfaces reduces synthesis of chlorophyll-a due to shedding effects. Thus increase in dust deposition and the corresponding chlorophyll degradation can be positively correlated. Alkaline conditions prevailing due to solubility of dust particulates in the cell sap are responsible for chlorophyll degradation and reduced photosynthetic activity.¹⁷ The hydration process of crust formation due to dust deposition on leaf of dusted plants, releases Ca(OH)₂ (highly alkaline). This penetrates through stomata and injures the cell beneath and causes partial denaturation of chloroplast and subsequent decrease in pigments in the cells of damaged leaves.²⁴ It has been proposed in the above study that there are possibilities of degradation of enzymes responsible for chlorophyll biosynthesis.¹⁰ Alkaline dust deposited on leaf surfaces can also result in leaf chlorosis and death of leaf tissue by combination of thick crust and alkaline toxicity produced in wet weather **Figure 2**. Deposition may increase the soil p^H to levels that are adverse to crop growth,²⁰ **Figure 3**.

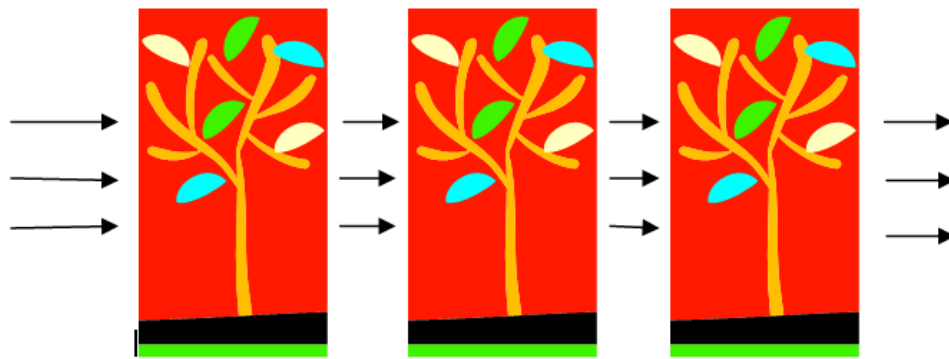


Figure 2 Good filtering effects of loose plantations.

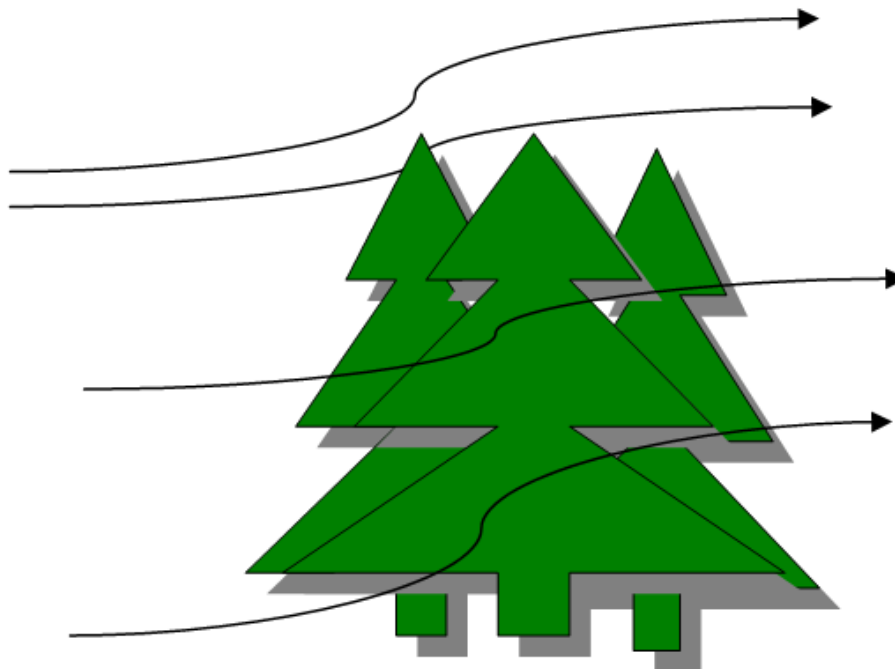


Figure 3 Small filtering effects of the thick plantations.

Effects on stomata

Dust deposition also result in stomata clogging,²⁵ which results in decreased rate of carbon dioxide exchange,¹¹ carbon assimilation,¹² transpiration,¹³ and therefore net photosynthesis.¹⁵ Rajchidambaram et al. (1980) observed clogging of stomata, loss of one or both guard cells or total destruction of stomata apparatus caused by cement dust pollution in all the five species of flowering plants studied by them. Yunus et al.²⁶ noticed a conspicuous increase in frequency of stomata, percentage of abnormal stomata, larger stomatal openings and conspicuous circular striations in polluted population of *Ricinus communis* L. Leaves of *Syzygium cumini* L, showed marked decrease in epidermal cell size, increase in number of epidermal cells and stomata, necrotic lesions and death of epidermal cells.²⁷⁻²⁹ Few common avenue plants as *A. indica* and *P. longifolia* were found with dust particles embedded in the

wax crust of the leaves. Cuticles were disorganized and broken at the outer stomata ledge. Papillae lost their identity completely. Peri-stomata rim was not well defined. The stomata ledges were entirely broken and large particles of dust and debris were present on the injured cuticular surfaces. Shamnughavel³⁰ observed abnormalities such as stomata with single guard cell, with 3-5 subsidiary cells and giant stomata. All the above injury focuses on dust induced mechanical stress on plants.

Effects on metabolites

Protein and starch content of the leaves which are very often being used for monitoring of air pollution, are also reduced on exposure to dusty environment.¹⁵⁻³¹ According to Borka,¹² starch reduction is due to clogged stomata that might have inhibited the phosphorylation of sugars and consequently translocation from the assimilative leaves because of lowering of transpiration and hence over heating of leaves. The most striking feature is the accumulation proline which plays a protective role in stress condition.³² This acts as a storage compound for 'C' and 'N' and is utilized to build new proteins when protein synthesis is inhibited during stress condition.³³

Leaf as a dust monitor

Use of leaves for monitoring of dust pollution, using various morphological considerations has recently been worked out.³⁴⁻³⁹ The dust clearing capacity of trees has been demonstrated in England and Soviet Union.² In the Hyde Park, a green area of 1 Sq. Mile in center of London, an average reduction in the smoke concentration of 27% was found in comparison with non-green area surrounding it. The vegetative dust filters were arranged in descending order of dust filtration. It was calculated that 300 Poplars which are the poorest dust collectors, spread over 2.5 acres, would filter out 0.375 tons of dust during the leaf-bearing season. These selective responses of leaves against dust can be used for monitoring of dust pollution.⁴⁰ It is evident from many findings that cuticular and epidermal traits of the leaves respond quantitatively rather than qualitatively to dust pollution and can be used as bio-indicator of pollution levels.⁸⁻⁴⁴ In *Mimusops elengi* it was observed that the trichomes were completely absent in the non-polluted region but in the polluted region unicellular trichomes were developed in the abaxial surface and their development were maximum at epidermal cells near stomata. Rangarajan et al.⁴⁵ reported increase in the frequency of the trichomes on the adaxial side of the leaves of the ornamental plants. This suggests that trichomes acts as protective cover against atmospheric pollutants especially particulate matter, so as they did not get entrance through opening of stomata.⁸⁻⁴¹ Leaves of trees dusted with particulate matter showed significant reduction in protein and nitrogen content with corresponding leaf fall in deciduous species.¹⁵ Dust deposition on leaves results in reduction in the photosynthetic leaf area resulting in reduced photosynthesis. Reduction in number of flower and yield in black gram³¹ and other flowering plants have been noticed due to dust pollution.¹⁰ Borka¹² is of the opinion that under the effect of dust the acidic secretion of stigma turned into alkaline, a condition that is unfavorable for pollen germination, which leads to poor fertilization and yield. Field transact studies have highlighted adverse plant response to dust. Average yield loss in paddy attributable to the cement dust polluted environment was approximately 20%.⁴⁶ Singh et al. (1990) investigated *Oryza sativa* growing at different locations around a cement factory and found that vegetative and reproductive part accumulated significantly lower biomass (by 33 and 60% respectively) at sites 1 km from the factory receiving high dust loads. Impact of flyash on characteristics of grains of wheat was demonstrated by lower values of grains per spike,

weight and volume, moisture, protein, total ash, fat, crude fiber and calorific value in a study conducted by Pandey et al. (2001).

Tree species such as peach, cherry and citrus have exhibited signs of air pollution induced injury with inhibited or shortened flowering period, early leaf abscission and premature dropping of fruits.⁴⁶ Development of red and brown necrotic lesions and a thick layer of black dust on leaf surfaces along with delayed sprouting and accelerated senescence was observed in the industrial city of southeast China with annual daily mean concentration of SPM of about $320\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.⁴⁶ Dust from cement kiln showed depressive effect on the mitotic index of *Vicia faba* and it was inversely proportional to the concentrations of dust, while the frequency of abnormality during mitosis was directly proportional. Chromosomal breakage and chromosome bridges were predominantly recorded at metaphase and anaphase respectively. In view of the cytotoxic effects of cement kiln dust, it can also act as a mutagen.⁴⁷ These features as a result of dust deposition on foliar parts can be used as bio-indicators of dust pollution.⁶

The characteristics of plants for effective pollution control have jotted down by Kumar et al.⁴⁸ as follows:

- a. Tolerance to specific conditions or alternatively wide adaptability to eco-physiological conditions.
- b. Rapid growth.
- c. Capacity to endure water stress and climate extremes after initial establishment.
- d. Differences in height and growth habits.
- e. Pleasing appearances.
- f. Providing shade.
- g. Large bio-mass and leaves number to provide fodder and fuel.
- h. Ability of fixing atmospheric Nitrogen.
- i. Improving waste lands.

Trees having thick and fleshy leaves with petioles flexible and capacity to withstand vibration are suitable.

Heavier branches and trunk of the trees also deflect or refract the sound waves.

Discussion

Dust pollution is of localized importance near roads, quarries, cement works, and other industrial areas. Apart from screening out sunlight, dust on leaves blocks stomata and lowers their conductance to CO_2 , simultaneously interfering with photo system II. Air pollution is the presence of high concentration of contamination, dust, smokes etc., in the general body of air man breaths. Dust is defined as particulate matter as “any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with a diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.” Dust and smoke are the two major components of particulate matter. Car emissions, chemicals from factories, dust, and pollen and mold spores may be suspended as particles. Ozone, a gas, is a major part of air pollution in cities. When ozone forms air pollution, it’s also called smog. These materials come from various sources, such as, various industrial processes, paved and unpaved roadways, construction and demolition sites, parking lots, storage piles, handling and transfer of materials, and open areas. Some air pollutants are poisonous. Inhaling them can increase the chances of health problems. In fact, dust when inhaled can

increase breathing problems, damage lung tissue, and aggravate existing health problems. In addition to health concerns, dust generated from various activities can reduce visibility, resulting in accidents. Therefore, every federal Government should have stringent regulations which require prevention, reduction and/or mitigation of dust emissions.⁴⁹

Conclusion

Various foliar types in plants exhibit differences; stickier leaves perform better in collecting more air-borne particles; some leaves possess greater surface stiffness and coarseness, which concern their adhesiveness for the particulates. The morphological feature of the leaf is a determinant factor for the crown area. Selection of tree species along the roadside needs to address the followings issues, viz. agro-climatic suitability, height and spread-area of the tree, canopy architecture, growth rate, straight undivided trunk, foliage pattern, attractive flower or inflorescence, tolerance to pollution and dust scavenging ability. In relation to the present scenario of urban environmental pollution, there is a research need for changing the approach of planting trees and other species. Ornamental trees/plants having pollution-mitigating capacity will better serve the purpose in beautification as well as combating air-pollution.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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