Determining the Mobility of some Essential Elements in Saffron (Crocus sativus L.) by the Neutron Activation Analysis

Ehsan Taghizadeh Tousi

1 Department of Engineering, University of Torbat Heydarieh, Torbat Heydarieh, Iran
2 Saffron Institute, University of Torbat Heydarieh, Torbat Heydarieh, Iran
Email address: e.taghizadeh@torbath.ac.ir
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9608-9406

Received 9/9/2020, Accepted 7/2/2021, Published Online First 20/9/2021, Published 1/4/2022

Abstract:
The main purpose of this investigation is to evaluate the concentrations of six essential metals (Na\(^+\), Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^2+\), Fe\(^3+\), and Zn\(^2+\)) in saffron and a farm soil using the neutron activation analysis (NAA) as a nuclear spectrometry method. The stratified random sampling method was used here. The NAA results showed the well uptake of Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^2+\), Fe\(^3+\), and Zn\(^2+\) in saffron, which is lower than the toxicity range. Based on the contamination factor and geoaccumulation index, soil contamination levels were determined uncontaminated by Zn, moderately contaminated by Na\(^+\) and Fe\(^3+\), and strongly contaminated by Ca\(^2+\), K\(^+\), and Mg\(^2+\). Results of the contamination degree and pollution load index indicated moderately/strongly soil contamination and a moderate geometric mean of the contamination index. The Na\(^+\) enrichment factor (EF) showed a minimal man-made impact on sodium enrichment. Saffron cultivation has likely caused more accumulations of Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^2+\), and Fe\(^3+\), as well as a considerable deficiency of Zn\(^2+\) in the soil, based on EFs. The biological concentration factor showed a significant zinc accumulation by the corm of saffron. There was well translocation from corm to all the aerial tissues for K\(^+\). Also, sodium adsorption ratio, exchangeable sodium percentage, pH, and electrical conductivity evaluated the non-salinity level of soil in all saffron farms.

Keywords: Biological concentration factor, Contamination, Crocus sativus L., Enrichment factor, Neutron Activation Analysis, Salinity soil, Translocation Factor.

Introduction:
Saffron, Crocus sativus L., is a perennial herbaceous plant, which has been categorized as a monocot flowering and stemless herb in the Iridaceae family from Asparagales order that usually grows up to 35 cm. Saffron has been cultivated on more than 100,000 hectares of Iranian farms, producing about 340 tons of saffron annually. Accordingly, Iran produces over 90% of saffron worldwide. Although saffron farms spread over 20 provinces of Iran, the great Khorasan region (including North, South, and Khorasan Razavi provinces) has produced above 90% of saffron in Iran. In the great Khorasan region, Torbat Heydarieh County plays a significant role in the production of saffron. Zaveh has been separated from Torbat Heydarieh County since 2008. Therefore, Torbat Heydarieh (including Zaveh) is an exceptional area in the production of Iranian saffron.

Tracking trace elements in environmental samples plays a significant role in the health of plants, animals, and humans. Plants are always the first living component of a food chain. Therefore, evaluations of the concentrations of trace elements and their translocation abilities from soil to crops play an essential role in human health. Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), inductively coupled plasma (ICP), neutron activation analysis (NAA) and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) have been widely reported as the most commonly elemental analytical techniques for the measurement of heavy metals and trace elements in environmental samples. NAA has been classified as a nuclear analytical method (NAMs), which is non-destructive and independent of chemical processes.

All living organisms need food to continue their lives. Nutrients are sorted into micro and macro elements. Vitamins are required in small amounts. Plants need a variety of nutrients to grow and thrive, including nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, boron, and molybdenum. These nutrients are essential for normal growth and development. The Dutch scientist Albrecht von Haller first described the role of essential nutrients in agriculture in the late 18th century. Von Haller observed that plants required nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium. Today, we know that plants need many other elements to grow, including iron, zinc, sulfur, and boron.
Macro. Macronutrients include carbohydrates, fats, proteins, fiber, and water, which are needed in large amounts and their most essential function is to supply energy and growth processes. Micronutrients, which are needed in a small amount, play considerable roles in many chemical reactions of living organisms.

Micronutrients are classified into two groups: vitamins and minerals. In addition, minerals can also be divided into micro- and macro-minerals. Around 20 minerals are required in various biological species to live and grow. In this investigation, six metals were chosen as required minerals. Four various metals are merely included in the macro-mineral group, viz. sodium (Na⁺), magnesium (Mg²⁺), potassium (K⁺), and calcium (Ca²⁺). Besides, iron (Fe²⁺) and zinc (Zn²⁺) are the most essential metals as micro-minerals for living systems.

Mineral nutrients are constantly circulating between living organisms and their habitat. The uptake and assimilation of minerals by plants are the main step in the rotation of minerals within the biosphere. Therefore, the biggest root area expansion and its ability to absorb different concentrations of soil mineral nutrients are very effective in the process of nutrient uptake. The movement of ions within tissues, the movement of water, takes place from the vacuole of one cell to the that of another cell, and this trajectory, which is the main path for ions to move, is called the pathway within the cytoplasm. Of course, ions from the cytoplasm and their entry into the cytoplasm of adjacent cells should not be overlooked. Another side path is the extra cytoplasmic pathway that passes through the skeletal wall of cells and intercellular spaces.

Selection is the property by which a cell absorbs and even stores some of the elements in the environment, or vice versa, absorbs some in very small amounts. If we compare anions and cations in terms of permeability in plant roots, we see that their penetration rate is basically a function of the conditions and especially its pH. The rate of penetration of the material in the cells of the lethal fibers is inversely proportional to the coarseness of the adsorbed particles. The non-uniform rate of penetration of different substances into the cell causes the pH of the vacular sap to be compromised and altered, in which case the cell solves this problem by increasing organic acids.

Internal factors affect material absorption. The semi-permeability of the plasma membrane of the cells as well as the ability of the cells to accumulate or select materials are obvious signs of cell viability and change after death. Wound formation in plant cells alters their permeability. Cell permeability varies according to the concentration of minerals in the cells, even if the cell does not belong to a root but belongs to a tissue isolated from a plant. Inside the cells, there is a balance between cations and anions. The connections thus observed between intracellular factors and the permeability of substances in the cell link metabolism and absorption of substances.

The main purpose of this investigation is to evaluate the concentrations of six essential metals in saffron and a farm using the neutron activation analysis as a nuclear spectrometry method. Then, the contamination, enrichment, and translocation of metals, and soil salinity were estimated by statistical analyses and contamination, enrichment, translocation, and salinity indexes.

**Material and Methods:**

**Collection and Preparation of Samples:**

Two types of samples should be collected: (a) soil samples, and (b) plant samples. The organs of saffron plant can be classified into three main categories. The corm is the first part of the plant located under the soil. The herbaceous organs include leaves, petal, and stem. The stigmas (red threads) are the last organ and the only edible part of saffron plant. Therefore, saffron plant samples included three main categories in this study: (a) corm, (b) herbaceous specimens, and (c) stigmas.

Saffron corms were located at a soil depth of 15–20 cm. Hence, the soil in cultivated farms was plowed up to a depth of 30 cm. However, the soil was highly tough at a depth of more than 30 cm, where it could not easily absorb water. Accordingly, soil samples were collected from two types: (a) topsoil (up to 15 cm of depth), and (b) soil around of the saffron corm (a depth of 15–30 cm). The map of Iranian provinces and the locations of Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties in Khorasan Razavi province are illustrated in Fig. 1 A and B, respectively. The geographic coordinates of Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh are shown in Table 1. Torbat Heydarieh County is placed in the south-west of Mashhad (the capital of Khorasan Razavi).

**Table 1. The locations of Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of counties</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torbat Heydarieh</td>
<td>35°16’</td>
<td>59°13’</td>
<td>6175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaveh</td>
<td>35°08’</td>
<td>59°51’</td>
<td>2437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The stratified random sampling method was used according to the literature review. Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties have vertical and horizontal shapes, respectively. Each county was divided into three same zones. Therefore, three zones of Torbat Heydarieh were named north, center, and south. Also, west, center, and east were zones of Zaveh. Then, 100 of approximately equal parts were segregated for sampling from each zone. Therefore, the areas of each part of Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties were around 2000 and 700 hectares, respectively. Then, each part was finally isolated into nine same sections, as shown in Fig. 2.

Around 50–100 farms were selected in each part and 200 farms were accordingly chosen in each county. A saffron farm with the greatest cultivation and uppermost saffron production was sampled at five various spots. Then, a combined sample of each type of sample was prepared for each farm. Afterward, a combined sample was made from several farms of nine sections for each part. Samples of 25 parts were homogeneously mixed to create a mixture sample for each type of sample. A total of 120 samples were prepared for Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties in five sample types.

A garden shovel, scissors, and a manual earth auger were used to collect the plant and soil samples. The plant samples were washed with distilled water. Then, the humidity of all samples was reduced with dry air within approximately a week. The soil and plant samples were crushed firstly by an electric grinder. Then, the samples powdered finely using a ceramic mortar and pestle. The samples were finally sifted by a lab sieve shaker and packaged in special plastic cylinders.

Measuring the element concentration using NAA:

Neutrons with zero electric charges bombard the target in the neutron activation analysis (NAA). Therefore, they can pass through the Coulomb barrier.
potential barrier and can excite the target nucleus. Accordingly, NAA is one of the most accurate types of analysis methods. The reactive specification of an exciting target nucleus is affected by the detector efficiency, neutron energy, and neutron cross-section. Therefore, the activity of the sample was compared with that of a standard sample to avoid some practical limitations, which is called the relative NAA method. The main equations of relative NAA are presented in Eq. 1.\(^9\) Table 2 shows the symbols in the relative NAA.

\[
\frac{A_{sam}}{A_{st}} = \frac{N_{sam}}{N_{st}} = \frac{W_{sam}}{W_{st}} \Rightarrow D = \frac{W_{sam}}{G} = \frac{W_{st} A_{sam}}{G A_{st}}
\]

**Table 2. Symbols of relative neutron activation analysis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unknown element</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>(A_{sam})</td>
<td>(A_{st})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>(W_{sam})</td>
<td>(W_{st})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of nuclei</td>
<td>(N_{sam})</td>
<td>(N_{st})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Mass</td>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Concentration</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The source of particles or photon is the most essential and considerable instrument in all spectrometry systems. Neutron sources are merely in three main groups with different applications, namely (a) radioisotope, (b) neutron generator, and (c) nuclear reactor.\(^8\) The nuclear reactor is the most reliable and best source of neutrons.\(^18\) There are seven irradiation channels with various advantages and usages in different shapes and lengths at the stall end of the TRR pool. A, D, E, and G channels are 6-inch cylinders used in this research. F and B are 8-inch cylindrical and 12-inch square shapes, respectively. The longest channel, named C, is a 6-inch cylinder. Moreover, there are graphite blocks in two thermal columns at the stall end of the TRR pool.\(^19\) In this study, the relative standard deviation (RSD) was used to evaluate the precision of NAA method and equipment, which is measured by Eq. 2:

\[
\text{RSD} = \frac{\delta}{\text{Mean of Data}} \times 100
\]

where \(\delta\) is a standard deviation of the repeated results of three known standard samples.\(^20\) The accuracy of the NAA results was evaluated by a standard method. Thus, the concentrations of elements in the reference samples were measured by the NAA. Afterward, the NAA results of standard samples were compared with their confirmed values.\(^21,22\)

**Statistical evaluation of the NAA results:**

Paired t-test was used to evaluate the similarity of an element concentration in various soil depths, which shows the element displacement ability in the soil.\(^23\) The difference between the measured values of an element in two sample types would be zero, which was called the null hypothesis \((H_0)\).\(^24\) P-values were measured by the SPSS 16 statistical computer code. The \(H_0\) was accepted when the p-value was more than 0.05, which means that concentrations of an element were statistically similar in these two various sample types.\(^11\) The linear correlation coefficient \((r_{xy})\) was used to determine the relation of two elements in a type of sample, which is computed by Eq. 3:

\[
r_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}
\]

where \(X\) and \(Y\) are the measured concentrations of two elements in the soil depth. Also, \(\text{Cov} (X,Y)\) and \(n\) are the correlation coefficient and the number of measurements, respectively. Besides, \(\sigma_X\) and \(\sigma_Y\) symbols are the square root of the variances, and \(X_i\) is a measured value. A positive correlation coefficient illustrates that the increasing value of one variable means a rise in the other. A \(r_{xy}\) of 1 shows the strongest positive relation. Moreover, a negative \(r_{xy}\) proves an increase in one variable and a decrease in the other. Therefore, a correlation coefficient of \(-1\) shows the strongest inverse relation.\(^7\)

**Measurement of contamination:**

In this study, the contamination levels were estimated by four environmental indexes, which have been widely used as useful tools for a comprehensive assessment of environmental contamination rates.\(^26\) The contamination factor (CF) is a simple and effective parameter for monitoring metal pollution in environmental samples. CF is calculated by Eq. 4, where \(C_i\) is the average concentration of an \(i^{th}\) element in soil samples of an area and \(GB_i\) is the background value of this element in sediments and soil or the geochemical background value in fossil argillaceous sediment and world average shale as background values.\(^27,28\) GB values used in this study are shown in Table 3.\(^28\)

\[
\text{CF}_i = \frac{C_i}{\text{GB}_i}
\]

**Table 3. Background values of Na, Mg, K, Ca, Fe, and Zn in Earth’s shale.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GB (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Na</th>
<th>Mg</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Zn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>32000</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The geo-accumulation index (I-geo) is recommended to evaluate the sedimentation intensity (increasing concentration), especially for metals in the natural context of topsoil. Although this increasing concentration is caused by various variables, it has been seriously affected by human activities. I-geo is calculated by Eq. 5. A coefficient of 1.5 is a correction factor, which has been suggested for lithologic variations.

\[
I_{\text{geo}} = \log_2 \left( \frac{C_i}{1.5 \times G_{\text{B}1}} \right)
\]

(5)

On the other hand, contamination degree (CD) determines the total contamination of soil in an area. CD is defined as the sum of CF values of all studied elements in soil samples of an area, which is shown in Eq. 6.

\[
CD = \sum_{i=1}^{n} CF_i
\]

(6)

where \( n \) is the number of studied elements. Table 4 shows the contamination levels based on CF, I-geo, and CD values. The pollution load index (PLI) is also used to evaluate the total pollution of environmental samples in an area. PLI is the geometric mean of the contamination index of a region and is calculated from Eq. 7, where \( n \) is the number of analyzed elements. PLI is an easy way to prove the deterioration of soil conditions. Additionally, the extent of contamination can be overall estimated by PLI, which is also marked in Table 4.

\[
\text{PLI} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_n}{\text{Ref}^n}}
\]

(7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Contamination Rate</th>
<th>CF (^{32})</th>
<th>I-geo (^{32})</th>
<th>CD (^{31})</th>
<th>PLI (^{29})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Uncontaminated</td>
<td>( C_f &lt; 1 )</td>
<td>( I_{\text{geo}} \leq 0 )</td>
<td>( C_d &lt; 6 )</td>
<td>( 0 \leq \text{PLI} &lt; 1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>None/Moderately pollution</td>
<td>( 0 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 1 )</td>
<td>( 1 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 2 )</td>
<td>( 6 &lt; C_d \leq 12 )</td>
<td>( 1 \leq \text{PLI} &lt; 2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderately pollution</td>
<td>( 1 &lt; C_f &lt; 3 )</td>
<td>( 1 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 2 )</td>
<td>( 6 &lt; C_d \leq 12 )</td>
<td>( 2 &lt; \text{PLI} &lt; 3 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate-Strongly pollution</td>
<td>( 2 &lt; C_f &lt; 6 )</td>
<td>( 2 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 3 )</td>
<td>( 12 &lt; C_d \leq 24 )</td>
<td>( 3 &lt; \text{PLI} &lt; 4 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strongly pollution</td>
<td>( 3 &lt; C_f &lt; 6 )</td>
<td>( 3 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 4 )</td>
<td>( 12 &lt; C_d \leq 24 )</td>
<td>( 4 &lt; \text{PLI} &lt; 5 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strong-Extremely pollution</td>
<td>( 4 &lt; C_f &lt; 6 )</td>
<td>( 4 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} \leq 5 )</td>
<td>( 24 &lt; C_d \leq 40 )</td>
<td>( 5 &lt; \text{PLI} &lt; 6 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Extremely pollution</td>
<td>( 6 &lt; C_f )</td>
<td>( 5 &lt; I_{\text{geo}} )</td>
<td>( 24 &lt; C_d )</td>
<td>( 6 \leq \text{PLI} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enrichment factor:**

Enrichment factor (EF) measures element sedimentation in the soil of an area. Hence, EF compares the ratio of the element weight per that of an immobile element in the soil sample and Earth’s shell. Eq. 8 calculates EF of the \( i^{th} \) element, where \( C_i \), \( G_{\text{B}i} \), and \( C_f \) are the sample parameters of the \( i^{th} \) element in Eq. 3. Ref also indicates the reference element.

\[
EF_i = \frac{C_i/C_{\text{ref}}}{G_{\text{B}i}/G_{\text{Bref}}} = \frac{C_i/G_{\text{B}i}}{C_{\text{ref}}/G_{\text{Bref}}} = \frac{C_f}{C_{\text{ref}}} \quad \text{(8)}
\]

Immobile elements, such as Al and Fe, can be chosen as reference elements. In this study, Fe was examined as an essential element. Therefore, Al was used for measuring the EF. The measurement background usually causes EF values of < 10; therefore, the determination of a certain enrichment origin is not almost easy. Nevertheless, values of 0.5 < EF ≤ 1.5 indicate that changes in the environmental elemental distribution are caused by natural activities without any anthropogenic influence. Therefore, chemical distribution in an area with an EF > 1.5 was affected by other sources. EF < 0.5, 0.5 ≤ EF < 2, 2 ≤ EF < 5, 5 ≤ EF < 20, 20 ≤ EF < 40, and 40 ≤ EF dictate deficiency, minimal, moderate, significant, very high, and extremely high enrichment, respectively.

**Translocation of elements:**

Two factors have been widely used to evaluate the phytoremediation ability for absorbing an elemental from the soil. The first is the biological concentration factor (BCF), which can measure the translocation ability of an element from soil to a plant’s root. BCF is calculated by Eq. 9:

\[
\text{BCF} = \frac{\text{Element in soil}}{\text{Element in root}} \quad \text{(9)}
\]

The biological accumulation factor (BAF) is the second index for the evaluation of element translocation ability from soil to a plant, which is calculated by Eq. 10. Although BAF of a plant indicates the uptake of a given element from all exposure paths (such as soil, water, and air), the plant BCF refers to the specific element uptake only from the soil. A plant can be classified as a good accumulator of a trace element when BCF > 1 (or BAF for all exposure paths).

\[
\text{BAF} = \frac{\text{Element in aerial parts}}{\text{Element in soil}} \quad \text{(10)}
\]

On the other hand, a BCF ≤ 1 infers a poor accumulator of a certain element from the soil. Furthermore, the translocation ability of an element inside a plant from root to aerial parts is estimated by the translocation factor (TF) value, which increases with a higher TF. Eq. 11 calculates TF.

\[
\text{TF} = \frac{\text{Element in aerial parts}}{\text{Element in root}} \quad \text{(11)}
\]
Soil Salinity Test:
In this study, four factors were employed to estimate the quality and salinity of the soils of saffron farms. Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) were used to evaluate soil salinity. The altogether sodicity of soil, soil solution, and irrigation water are estimated by SAR. However, ESP is only calculated to determine soil salinity. SAR and ESP indexes are calculated by Eq.s 12 and 13, respectively:

\[
\text{SAR} = \frac{\text{Na}}{\sqrt{\frac{(\text{Ca}+\text{Mg})}{2}}} 
\]

\[
\text{ESP} = \frac{\text{Na}}{(\text{Na}+\text{Mg}+\text{K}+\text{Ca})} \times 100
\]

The pH values of the solution of soil and distilled water (1:5) were measured by a pH meter (Model-AZ 86502). Besides, an electrical conductivity (EC) meter (Model: AZ-86503) was used to evaluate the EC values of this solution. Table 5 represents the grouping of farm soil based on EC, SAR, ESP, and pH values.

Table 5. Classification of soils’ Salinity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Salinity</th>
<th>EC</th>
<th>SAR</th>
<th>ESP</th>
<th>pH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>&lt;8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>&gt;4</td>
<td>&lt;13</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>&lt;8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodic</td>
<td>&lt;4</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
<td>8.5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline-sodic</td>
<td>&gt;4</td>
<td>&gt;13</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
<td>&lt;8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EC: Electrical conductivity (dS/m); ESP: Exchangeable sodium percentage (%); SAR: Sodium adsorption ratio (mEq/100 g)

Results and Discussion:
Determination of the precision and accuracy of NAA results:
Three known multi-element samples (standard samples of TRR reactor) were chosen to evaluate the accuracy and precision of NAA results, and their elements were measured repeatedly at least 10 times by the use of a TRR reactor. RSD and average relative standard deviation (ARSD) of each element were calculated for the studied six minerals (Table 6).

The precision of the results of a method increase by decreasing RSD. The precision of results is typically acceptable with an RSD less than 20% [21]. Also, acceptable RSD values for results of neutron activation analysis have been recommended less than 10% in the fields of biomedical and biophysics by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [39].

Table 6. Results of Relative Standard Deviation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>RSD 1</th>
<th>RSD 2</th>
<th>RSD 3</th>
<th>ARSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Na⁺</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg²⁺</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K⁺</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca²⁺</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe²⁺</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>4.15</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn²⁺</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated ARSDs for all measured elements were found less than 5%, which indicates a high precision of NAA to determine the concentrations of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺ and Zn²⁺ in saffron plant and soil. The accuracy of the NAA results was evaluated by comparing measured and confirmed concentrations of elements in the reference samples (multi-element standard). The calculated standard deviations and relative errors of elemental concentrations were very small between measured and confirmed values. Therefore, the accuracy of the NAA results was acceptable to determine the essential metals in bio-samples of saffron farms. Likewise, previous investigations proved a high accuracy of NAA to determine trace elements in biological samples [22].

Measured Concentrations of Minerals Using NAA
The samples and known standards were simultaneously sent into the TRR reactor core. Afterward, the concentrations of the elements were calculated by Equation 1. This cycle was repeated at least three times for each sample. Figure 3 shows the mean concentrations of Mg²⁺, K⁺, and Ca²⁺ (three macro-minerals), and those of Na⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ (three micro-minerals) separately for each site.

Minerals play a significant role in the growth of plants, and accordingly in the health of crops. Some researchers have investigated the sufficient and toxic levels of mineral concentrations in various plants. Sodium in the salt form generally plays a role in the environment and agriculture. Researchers have usually focused on salinity and salinity stress from sodium concentrations in agriculture and biological samples. Therefore, sodium levels in saffron would be accordingly discussed in soil salinity. Table 7 shows the ranges of sufficiency and toxicity values of Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ in typical plants [40].
Table 7. Sufficiency and toxicity range of Na⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ of typical plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Concentrations (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Sufficiency ⁴⁰</th>
<th>Toxicity ⁴⁰</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mg²⁺</td>
<td>1500–3500</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K⁺</td>
<td>5000–40000</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca²⁺</td>
<td>500–100000</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe²⁺</td>
<td>50–60000 ⁴¹</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn²⁺</td>
<td>15–30</td>
<td>100 - 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* FAO/WHO Fe limit not yet been established for medicinal plants

Figure. 3- Na⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ concentrations in (a) North, (b) Center, and (c) South of Torbat Heydarieh; (d): West, (e) center, and (f) East of Zaveh.

Minimum, maximum, and average concentrations of Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ in three main parts of saffron plant in Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties are shown in Table 8. The concentrations of all the five elements in the corm and aerial parts of saffron were approximately within the sufficient range for plant growth, according to Tables 7 and 8. In addition, Mg²⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and Zn²⁺ concentrations were found to have lower than toxicity levels in all parts of saffron plant; therefore, saffron can uptake sufficient values of required metals. Measurements of the soil contamination indexes, AFs and EFs, and TFs of the minerals were required to investigate the reaction between soil and saffron.

289
Determination of soil contamination indicators:

Table 9 shows mean values of pollution factors, CDs, and pollution load indexes of the soil samples calculated by Eq. s 4, 6, and 7. Furthermore, the geo-accumulation indexes of saffron farm soil calculated by Eq. 4 are shown in Table 10. Although the soils of all farms in both Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties were uncontaminated by Na\(^+\), Fe\(^{2+}\), and Zn\(^{2+}\) based on the geo-accumulation index, they were merely unpolluted by Zn according to its CF. The use of CF also revealed that the soils were moderately contaminated by Na\(^+\) and Fe\(^{2+}\), except in the center and west of Zaveh, which were unpolluted by Na\(^+\) and Fe\(^{2+}\), respectively.

The results of I-geo evaluated moderate contamination of soils by Mg\(^{2+}\), K\(^+\), and Ca\(^{2+}\). However, the results of CF showed the soils were moderately to strongly contaminated by Mg\(^{2+}\), K\(^+\), and Ca\(^{2+}\). On the other hand, the results of both CF and I-geo showed that the contamination level of soil by Mg\(^{2+}\) was one degree higher in the farms of eastern Zaveh, where the soil was therefore more contaminated by Mg\(^{2+}\).

The contamination level was estimated by CF at one level higher than that of I-geo, which could be caused by a coefficient of 1.5 as the lithologic correction factor in the I-geo formula.
moderate contaminations in the two regions based on the PLI.

Measuring enrichment factor:
In this research, aluminum was chosen as a reference element \(^{31}\). The average background value of aluminum in Earth’s shale (GB\textsubscript{al}) is 67000 mg/kg \(^{28}\). Table 11 shows the concentrations and CFs of aluminum in Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties. The table also presents the measured EF values of Na\(^+\), Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) in both counties based on aluminum as a standard element. The results of EF showed that the enrichment factor increased in the order of Zn\(^2+\) <Na\(^+\) <Fe\(^2+\) <K\(^+\) <Ca\(^{2+}\) <Mg\(^2+\), which is perfectly consistent with those of the calculated pollution factors.

An origin of enrichment of 0.5 < EF ≤ 1.5 is exclusively from natural activities. Therefore, the saffron farms were found with minimal enrichments of Fe\(^2+\) and Na\(^+\). Also, human activities had a minimal impact on the enrichment of Na\(^+\) and Fe\(^2+\) in saffron farms. Besides, EF values of Zn\(^2+\) were measured less than 0.5 in all the farms. Hence, there was a considerable deficiency of Zn\(^2+\) in all the saffron farms, which can arise from agricultural activities. This Zn\(^2+\) deficiency can be solved with enriched fertilizers \(^{34}\).

### Table 11. Enrichment factor of saffron farm soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>TC</th>
<th>TS</th>
<th>ZW</th>
<th>ZC</th>
<th>ZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al (mg/kg)</td>
<td>55250</td>
<td>56200</td>
<td>48000</td>
<td>35300</td>
<td>45500</td>
<td>65700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF\textsubscript{Al}</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrichment Factor (EF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn(^2+)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na(^+)</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe(^2+)</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(^+)</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>4.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca(^{2+})</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>4.16</td>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>7.07</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg(^2+)</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>6.02</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>9.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EF < 0.5: Deficiency; EF ≤ 2: Minimal; 2 ≤ EF <5: Moderate; 5 ≤ EF <20: Significant; CF\textsubscript{Al}: Contamination Factor of Aluminum; ZW: West of Zaveh; ZE: East of Zaveh; ZC: Center of Zaveh; TS: South of T. Heydarieh, TN: North of T. Heydarieh, TC: Center of T. Heydarieh

The EFs were in the range of 2 ≤ EF < 5 for Na\(^+\) and Mg\(^2+\) in the west of Zaveh and Ca\(^{2+}\) and K\(^+\) in Torbat Heydarieh and east of Zaveh, indicating a moderate enrichment of these elements. Additionally, a range of 5 ≤ EF <10 was found in some farms for Mg\(^{2+}\), K\(^+\), and Ca\(^{2+}\), which proves a significant enrichment. The cultivation of saffron has likely caused more accumulations of Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), and Fe\(^2+\) in the soil. Therefore, it is recommended to use fewer fertilizers enriched with the mentioned elements in saffron farms.

Evaluation of translocation indexes:
Paired t-test was used to investigate the movement ability of each mineral at various soil depths. Therefore, a statistical pair was made of two various soil depths for each element. The calculated results of p-values (Table 12) for paired t-test showed that the overall translocation ability of elements in the farm soil increased in the order of Na\(^+\) <K\(^+\) <Ca\(^{2+}\) <Mg\(^2+\) <Fe\(^2+\) <Zn\(^2+\). Accordingly, the concentrations of Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) were statistically equivalent in the topsoil and surrounding soil of the saffron corn. It indicates the good translocation ability of Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) in throughout the soil. Nevertheless, Na concentrations were not statistically equivalent in different soil depths, which is caused by a high reactivity of Na with air.

### Table 12. Results of paired t-test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Na(^+)</th>
<th>K(^+)</th>
<th>Ca(^{2+})</th>
<th>Mg(^2+)</th>
<th>Fe(^2+)</th>
<th>Zn(^2+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Corm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean concentrations of Na\(^+\), Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) were firstly calculated in all the five types of samples to determine the coefficients and equations of motion from soil to saffron plant. Fig. 4A shows average values of mineral concentrations in topsoil (S. soil), surrounding soil of corm (C. soil), corm, petal, and threads of saffron, which would be used to determine the BCFs, BAFs, and TFs of Na\(^+\), Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) in Table 13.

In this study, three indicators were used to assess the absorption routes of Na\(^+\), Mg\(^2+\), K\(^+\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Fe\(^2+\) and Zn\(^2+\) from the environment to saffron plant. The first was the BCF, which was applied to evaluate metal absorption by the root (corm of saffron). The BF was secondly used to estimate metal intake by aerial parts of saffron plant. Finally, the curves of metal concentrations were drawn from the soil to saffron plant, the slope of which indicated average metal absorption by the whole saffron plant.
Figure 4. Average concentrations of Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, Ca$^{2+}$, Fe$^{2+}$, and Zn$^{2+}$ (A): in topsoil, corm’s surrounding soil, corn, petal, and threads of saffron; (B): in all depths of soil and whole of saffron plant.

Table 13. Biological concentration factors (BCF), bioaccumulation factors (BAF$_P$ and BAF$_T$), and translocation factors of petal and threads (TF$_P$ and TF$_T$) for Na$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, Ca$^{2+}$, Fe$^{2+}$, and Zn$^{2+}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>BCF</th>
<th>BAF$_P$</th>
<th>BAF$_T$</th>
<th>TF$_P$</th>
<th>TF$_T$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mg$^{2+}$</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K$^+$</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca$^{2+}$</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na$^+$</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe$^{2+}$</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn$^{2+}$</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The BCF grade increased as K$^+$ < Fe$^{2+}$ < Mg$^{2+}$ = Na$^+$ = Ca$^{2+}$ < Zn$^{2+}$. Also, the BCF value was greater than 1 for zinc only. Na$^+$, K$^+$, Ca$^{2+}$, Fe$^{2+}$, and Zn$^{2+}$ BCF values were less than 0.10. Therefore, saffron plant can be merely classified as a good accumulator of Zn$^{2+}$. BAF$_P$ and BAF$_T$ are the BAFs of petals and threads of saffron, respectively. All the calculated BAFs were less than 0.51 for the aerial parts of saffron plant, suggesting that the aerial parts of saffron are poor accumulators of these six essential minerals directly from the soil. Furthermore, average concentrations of Na$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, Ca$^{2+}$, Fe$^{2+}$, and Zn$^{2+}$ in the mixed soil and the whole plant samples are shown in Fig. 4B. A linear equation can significantly explain the displacement of each element from the soil to the saffron plant with the highest R-squared ($r^2=1$), as shown in Fig. 4B. The curve slope shows the absorption ability of a particular metal by all components of saffron plant. The Zn$^{2+}$ curve slope was merely positive, which proves that saffron is a good accumulator of zinc. According to the results of BCF, BAF, and the concentration curve slope, the examined metals were merely absorbed by the corm of saffron.

TF$_P$ and TF$_T$ are respectively the TFs of petal and threads, which display the movement ability of minerals from the root to the other parts of saffron plant. The TF grades of petals and threads increased as Na$^+$ < Fe$^{2+}$ < Zn$^{2+}$ < Mg$^{2+}$ < Ca$^{2+}$ < K$^+$ and Zn$^{2+}$ < Fe$^{2+}$ < Na$^+$ < Ca$^{2+}$ < Mg$^{2+}$ < K$^+$, respectively. TF of K$^+$ was greater than that for the entire aerial tissue. In addition, TF > 1 in the threads was merely measured for Ca$^{2+}$. Accordingly, the uptake and accumulation of K$^+$ were higher in the aerial tissues (including shoot, petal, and threads) than the corm of saffron. Ca$^{2+}$ is also accumulated in the threads (crop of saffron).

Assessment of soil salinity:

The concentration units of Na$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, and Ca$^{2+}$ were firstly changed from SI unit (mg/kg) to the traditional unit (meq/100 g), which is necessary to calculate SAR and ESP in Eqs. 12 and 13, and Table 5. The NAA results (Fig. 3) are in the unit of mg/kg, which can be converted to meq/100 g by Eq. 14:

\[
\text{mg/100g} = \frac{\text{meq/100g}}{\text{Atomic Weight}} \times 1000
\]  

Therefore, a unit of meq/100 g was calculated via dividing the unit of mg/kg by 230, 122, 391, and 200 for Na$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, and Ca$^{2+}$, respectively. Table 14 shows the concentrations of Na$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$, K$^+$, and Ca$^{2+}$ in the unit of meq/100 g for soil samples in the six studied zones. Moreover, SAR and ESP were calculated by Eqs. 12 and 13 (Table 14). The pH and EC values of soil and water solution (1:5) were measured by pH meter and an EC meter, respectively (Table 14). The soils of all the studied saffron farms were accordingly estimated to be at non-salinity levels in Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties. Also, the results of soil salinity factors are completely equal to those of the Na$^+$ enrichment factor.
Conclusion:

In this research, the NAA is used to determine the concentrations of Na\textsuperscript{+}, Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, K\textsuperscript{+}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, Fe\textsuperscript{2+} and Zn\textsuperscript{2+} in saffron plant and a farm. The great Khorasan region produces about 90% of produced saffron in Iran, which accounts for over 90% of saffron production in the world. In this study, therefore, Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties are chosen for sampling as the main regions of saffron production in the great Khorasan region. The results of the NAA show that the concentrations of Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, K\textsuperscript{+}, Ca\textsuperscript{2+}, Fe\textsuperscript{2+} and Zn\textsuperscript{2+} in the corm, and aerial parts of saffron are approximately within the sufficient ranges for plant growth. Additionally, concentrations of these elements are lower than toxicity levels in all parts of saffron plant. Based on CF measurements, soil contamination levels are determined uncontaminated by Zn\textsuperscript{2+}, moderately contaminated by Na\textsuperscript{+} and Fe\textsuperscript{2+}, and strongly contaminated by Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, K\textsuperscript{+}, and Ca\textsuperscript{2+}. The contamination level is estimated at one level lower by the I-geo than the CF, which could be caused by the use of the lithologic correction factor in the I-geo formula. The results of both CF and I-geo show that the pollution levels increase in the order of Zn\textsuperscript{2+} < Na\textsuperscript{+} < Fe\textsuperscript{2+} < K\textsuperscript{+} < Ca\textsuperscript{2+} < Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, indicating that both CF and I-geo can be used for essential micro- and macro-minerals in the plant and soil samples. The geometric mean of the contamination index is moderately contaminated in all examined regions based on the pollution load index (PLI). In this research, Al is chosen as a reference element to calculate the EF, showing increased EFs in the order of Zn\textsuperscript{2+} < Na\textsuperscript{+} < Fe\textsuperscript{2+} < K\textsuperscript{+} < Ca\textsuperscript{2+} < Mg\textsuperscript{2+}. Also, human activities have a minimal impact on the enrichment of Na\textsuperscript{+} and Fe\textsuperscript{2+} in saffron farms. EF values of Zn\textsuperscript{2+} are also measured less than 0.5 in all the studied farms, suggesting a considerable deficiency of Zn in all the saffron farms. A moderate enrichment is found for Na\textsuperscript{+} and Mg\textsuperscript{2+} in the west of Zaveh and K\textsuperscript{+}, and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in Torbat Heydarieh and east of Zaveh. The EFs of Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, K\textsuperscript{+}, and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} prove a significant enrichment. The cultivation of saffron has likely caused more accumulations of Mg\textsuperscript{2+}, K\textsuperscript{+}, and Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in the soil. Therefore, it is recommended to use fewer fertilizers enriched with these elements in saffron farms. Saffron plant can be merely classified as a good accumulator of Zn\textsuperscript{2+}. All calculated BAFs are > 0.51 in aerial parts of saffron plant, implying that these organs are poor accumulators of the six essential minerals directly from the soil. TF of K\textsuperscript{+} in petals and threads of the corm to all the aerial tissue and merely that of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in the threads of saffron are found greater than one. Accordingly, the uptake and accumulation of K\textsuperscript{+} are higher in the aerial tissues (including shoots, petals, and threads) than the corm of saffron. Ca\textsuperscript{2+} is accumulated in the threads as well. Soil EC and pH values estimated non-salinity levels in soils of all saffron farms in Torbat Heydarieh and Zaveh counties. The results of soil salinity factors are completely compatible with those of EFs. Human-made activities have a minimal effect on Na\textsuperscript{+} and Fe\textsuperscript{2+} enrichments in the whole Torbat Heydarieh, and that of Ca\textsuperscript{2+} in the east of Zaveh. Based on EF values, there is a considerable deficiency of Zn\textsuperscript{2+} in all the sites, and deficiencies of Na\textsuperscript{+} and Fe\textsuperscript{2+} in the east of Zaveh, which could arise from agriculture activities, especially saffron cultivation. Furthermore, SAR, ESP, pH, and EC estimate non-salinity levels in all the examined soils.

Acknowledgements:

This research has been financially supported by the University of Torbat Heydarieh. The grant number was UTH:1399/03/2474.

Author's declaration:

- Conflicts of Interest: None.
- I hereby confirm that all the Figures and Tables in the manuscript are mine. Besides, the Figures and images, which are not mine, have been
given the permission for re-publication attached with the manuscript.

- Ethical Clearance: The project was approved by the local ethical committee in University of Torbat Heydari.

References:


38. Ganjegunte GK, Vance GF. Deviations from the empirical sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) relationship. Soil sci. 2006; 171 (5): 364–373.

39. Parr RM. On the need for improved quality assurance in biomedical neutron activation analysis as revealed by the results of some recent IAEA intercomparisons Vienna: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); 1984; p. 53–71.


تحديد تنقل بعض العناصر الأساسية في الزعفران (Crocus sativus L.) عن طريق تحليل التنشيط النيوتروني

اهمان تقي زاده طوسي
قسم الهندسة، جامعة تربة حيدرية، تربة حيدرية، إيران
معهد الزعفران، جامعة تربة حيدرية، تربة حيدرية، إيران

الخلاصة:
الغرض الرئيسي من الدراسة هو تقييم تركيزات ستة معادن أساسية (Na⁺، Mg²⁺، K⁺، Ca²⁺، Fe²⁺، Zn²⁺) في الزعفران وتربة المزرعة باستخدام تحليل التنشيط النيوتروني (NAA) كطريقة قياس الطيف النووي. تم استخدام طريقة أخذ العينات العشوائية الطبقية هنا. وأظهرت نتائج NAA امتصاص البئر لـ Mg²⁺ و K⁺ و Ca²⁺ و Fe²⁺ و Zn²⁺ في الزعفران، وهو أقل من نطاق السمية. بدأ عامل التلوث ومؤشر التراكم الجغرافي، تم تحديد مستويات تلوث التربة غير الملوثة بالزنك، ومؤثر بشكل معتدل بـ Na⁺. أشارت نتائج درجة التلوث ومؤشر حمل التلوث إلى تلوث متوسط / شديد للتربة ومتوسط. أظهر عامل التخصيب Na⁺ (EF) تأثيرًا ضئيلًا من صنع الإنسان على تخصيب الصوديوم. ومن المحتمل أن تكون زراعة الزعفران قد تسببت في تراكم المزيد من Mg²⁺ في الزعفران بالإضافة إلى نقص كبير في Zn²⁺ في التربة، وكتالاً في Ca²⁺ و K⁺. أظهر عامل التركيز البيولوجي تراكم الزنك بشكل كبير بواسطة قرم الزعفران. كان هناك انتقال جيد من الزنك إلى جميع الأنسجة الهوائية لـ K⁺. كما قمت نسبة امتصاص الصوديوم، ونسبة الصوديوم القابلة للتبديل، ودرجة الحموضة، والتوصيل الكهربائي، مستوى عدم ملوحة التربة في جميع مزارع الزعفران.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عامل التركيز البيولوجي، التلوث، الزعفران، عامل الإثارة، تحليل التنشيط النيوتروني، ملوحة التربة، عامل التقل.