

1: 19 Urban Questions: Teaching in the City - Google Books

The second edition of 19 Urban Questions: Teaching in the City adds new questions to those in the original volume. Continuing the developing conversation in urban education, the book is provocative in style and rich in detail.

Also, they may pose no threat to your food - many plants do not take up contaminants or only in small amounts that pose limited risks. We recommend testing because we want to make sure that all gardeners, especially children, are not at risk from unsuspected contamination at levels that do pose risks. What can I do personally to avoid exposure to soil contaminants? People generally come in contact with soil contaminants through skin contact, breathing in dust or soil particles, and accidentally eating or drinking small amounts from unclean hands or food, drink or cigarettes picked up for eating, drinking or smoking during or after gardening without washing their hands. Wearing gloves is essential when handling the soil because soil may contain pieces of glass, nails and other dangerous items as well as other contaminants. Consider whether you should get a tetanus shot to protect yourself from tetanus if you believe rusty nails or other onsite debris may be onsite. Wearing a hat, long pants and long sleeves or covered shoes on the site can provide protection from sun, mosquitoes or other insects as well as poison ivy or other plant irritants. If you clean the soil or bring in clean material for cover, you can reduce surface exposure and reduce the chance of contaminated surface soils runoff into the stormwater systems. While covering soils that have not been cleaned tested with hard or soft scapes or geotextiles is an option to remove potential exposures, EPA or our State and tribal colleagues may encourage assessment first to better understand the property. Where appropriate soil contaminant levels are not so high as to pose health or environmental risks, adding soil amendments from certified soil sources can reduce the exposure to soil contaminants, bind contaminants or may even add bioorganisms that can degrade or break certain contaminants down. Adding organic material and soil amendments can improve the ability of soil to hold water too and also allow water to penetrate the soil, reducing storm water runoff. The pH scale measures how acidic or basic a substance is. The scale ranges from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic. Why is pH an important issue in soils at Brownfields? The pH of a soil can affect what form of a contaminant you may find and whether that contaminant moves in the soil or binds tightly to soil particles or added organic material. If bound tightly to particles, it may be more difficult for the plant to take it up into the roots. In general, many plants prefer a pH from 6 to 7. The bioavailability of a contaminant is the capacity to "cause a direct effect on plants, animals, and humans because it can be taken up by their bodies. The site conditions affect how tightly the contaminant is held by soil particles and the solubility. If solubility is high, then the contaminant is more bioavailable and also more likely to leach out of the soil. Soil tests measure the total or chemically extractable amounts of contaminants. However, the bioavailable portion may be much less than the total. Bioavailability varies over time, especially if there is a change in the pH or organic matter content. Phytoremediation is the use of green plants to clean soils. It can be specific plants alone or in combination with soil amendments and other additions to uptake and extract certain metals NOT LEAD, pesticides, solvents, explosives, crude oil, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and landfill leachates from contaminated soil and reduce these from the vegetation. As an engineered system, there has been a lot of research to determine which, if any, contaminants plants can remove from the soil and under what soil conditions. Does phytoremediation work on lead? Close to forty years of research on the use of phytoremediation to remove lead suggests it has limited value. Research has shown that lead in soil, rather than uptake by plants, is the primary source of concern particularly to those at high risk, such as children who may be exposed to lead in soils. Therefore, neither the phytoremediation plants nor garden produce are likely to take up lead if present in soil. What are soil amendments? Soil amendments are materials added to the soil to improve soil structure and plant growth as well as to clean environmental contaminants, where needed. The addition of soil amendments can reduce or remove potential exposures to contaminants, including lead in soil, to children and others and can benefit plants and the environment. Compost, soil amendments, or clean fill from certified soil sources can be used to help bind lead and make it unavailable for exposure through contact with the soil. What are the options for growing above-ground, if we are worried about planting in the ground?

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There are a number of alternative methods that do not involve growing plants directly in the soil. Some alternative technologies include raised beds, hydroponic or aquaponic systems, and vertical or container based gardening systems. Greenhouses can be used instead to provide clean soil and a safer environment for plants to grow. Additionally, if growing foods is not possible in or near the contaminated soil, growing non-food crops may be an option or making the land available to sell foods is another option.

2: EBOOK ONLINE 19 Urban Questions (Counterpoints) BOOK ONLINE - Video Dailymotion

"19 Urban Questions: Teaching in the City, the definitive overview of urban education, is provocative in style and rich in detail. Emphasizing the complexity of urban education, Steinberg, Kincheloe, and the authors ask direct questions about what urban teachers need to know.

3: 19 Urban Questions: Teaching In The City by Shirley R. Steinberg

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5: Army Board Study Guide Questions and Subjects

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