

A decline of a Japanese oak by sulfuric acid of an air pollutant, and reproduction by charcoal

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A fossil fuel generates sulfuric acid by combustion. Sulfuric acid becomes an air pollutant, moves by wind and adheres to trees. Sulfuric acid which adhered to trees is dropped on a root by rain, and acidifies soil. If soil acidifies, a metal ingredient will dissolve. The dissolved metallic ion is absorbed into the trees. The phosphoric acid in trees combines with metallic ion. The combined phosphoric acid becomes inactivate and trees wither. The combined phosphoric acid becomes inactivate and trees wither. If the tannin contained in trees combines with a metal ion, it loses the insect control effect. Rain water becomes alkaline solution by charcoal. An alkaline solution changes metal ion into hydroxide. Trees cannot absorb metal hydroxide. As a result, trees are saved. If charcoal is scattered on the tree of the declined Japanese oak, it dropped a seed after 3 years and budded after 4 years.

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