Mercury mass-balance in Swedish ICP IM sites

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Data evaluation and data collection: Åkerblom, S., Lundin, L., Rönnback, P., Löfgren, S., Bovin, K., Pihl Karlsson, G., Moldan, F., Thunholm, B et al.

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My research interests







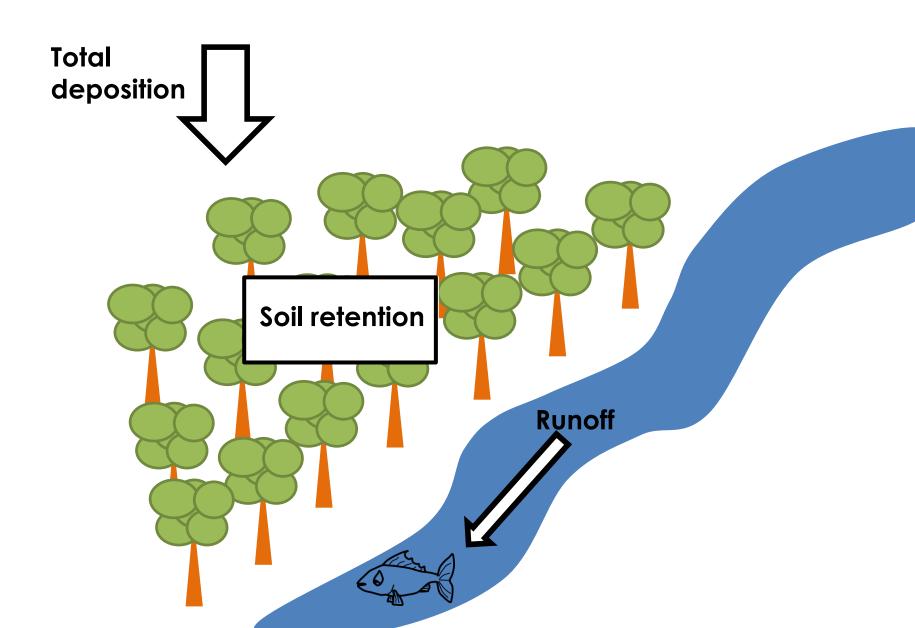
Effects of perturbations on mercury biogeochemistry

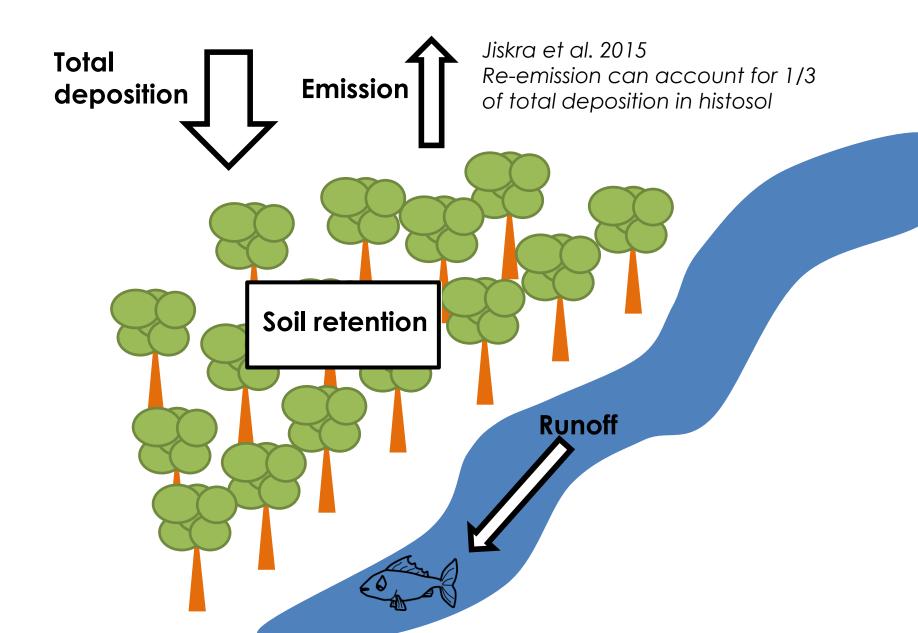


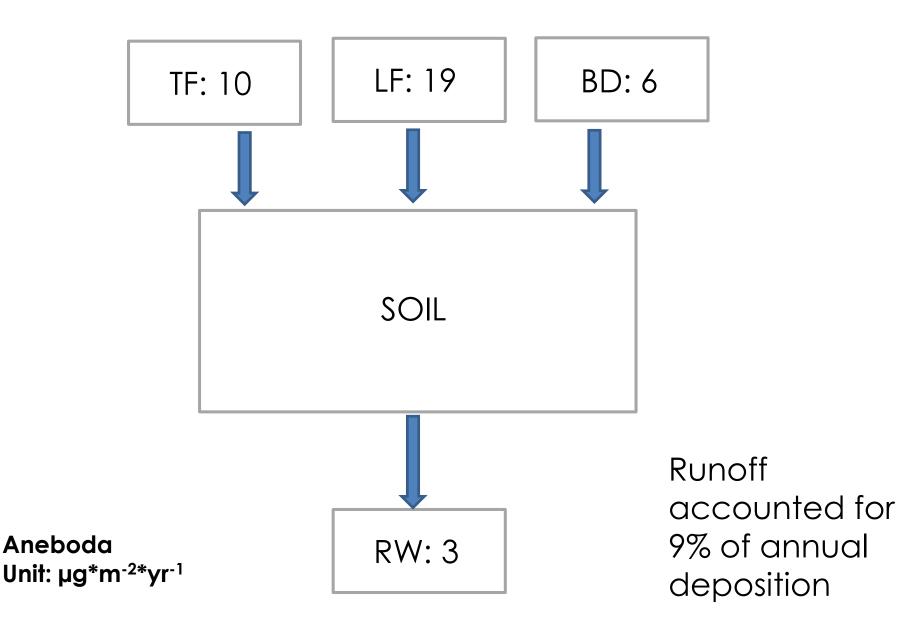


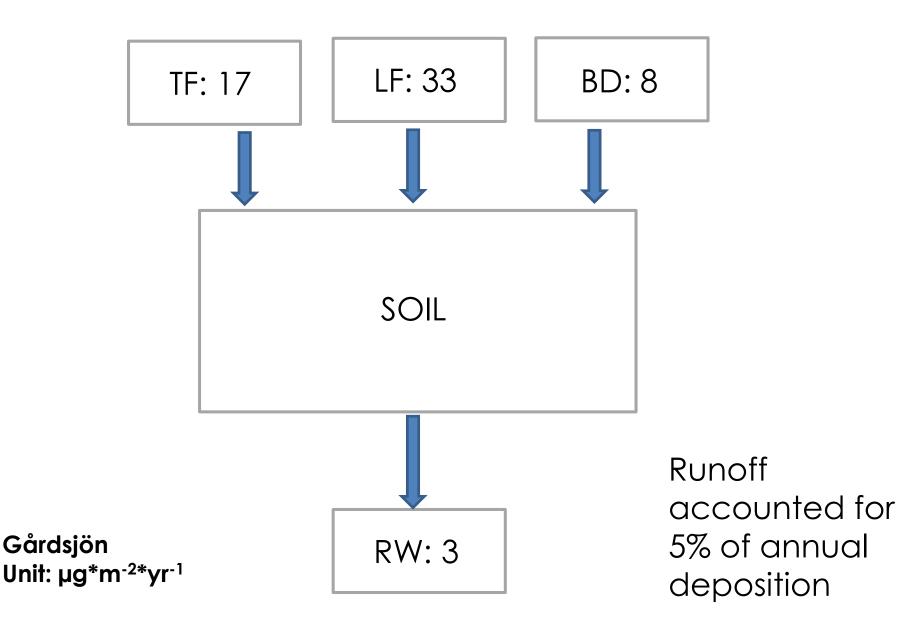


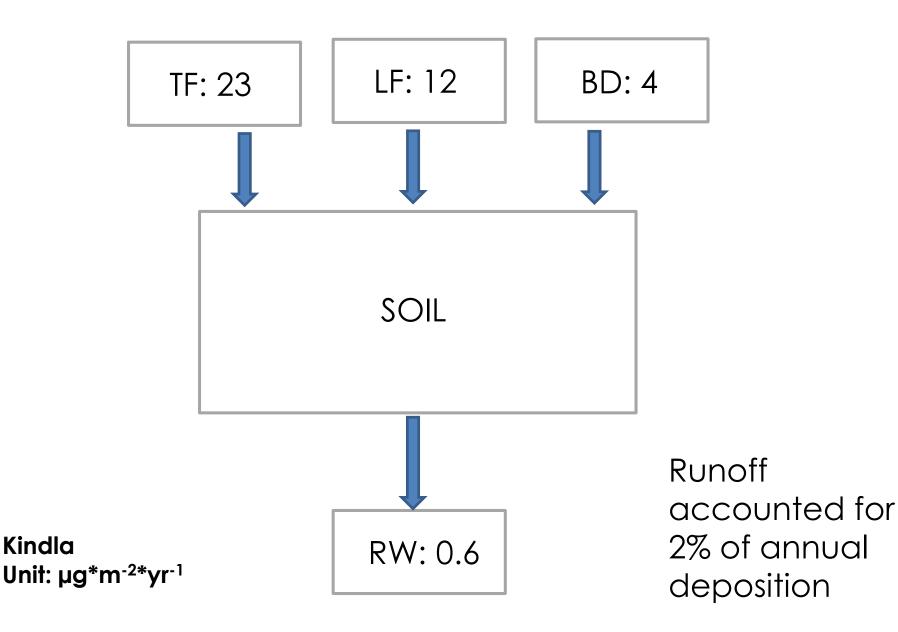


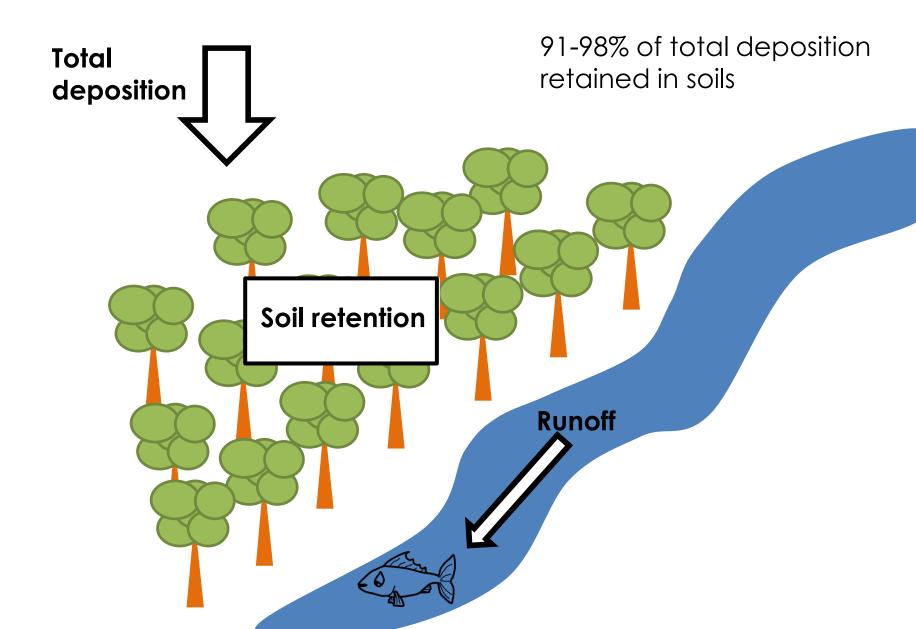


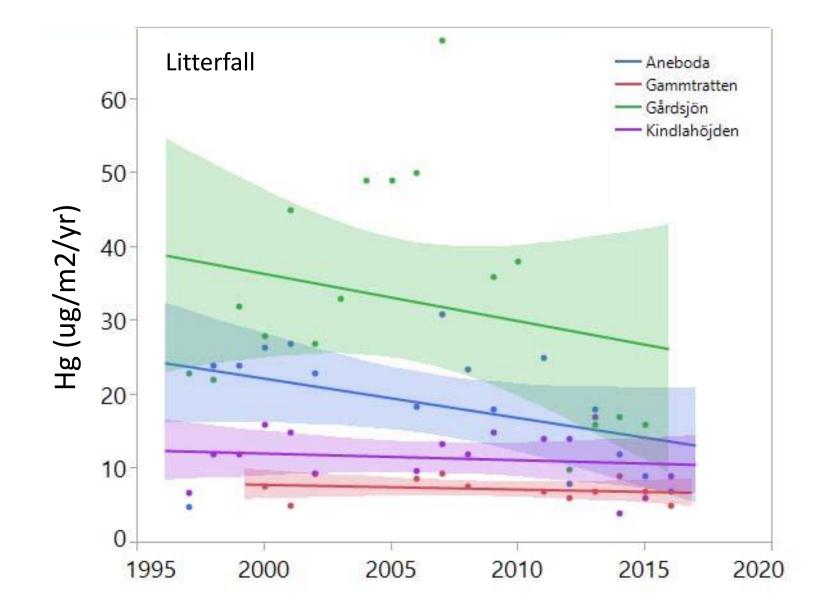


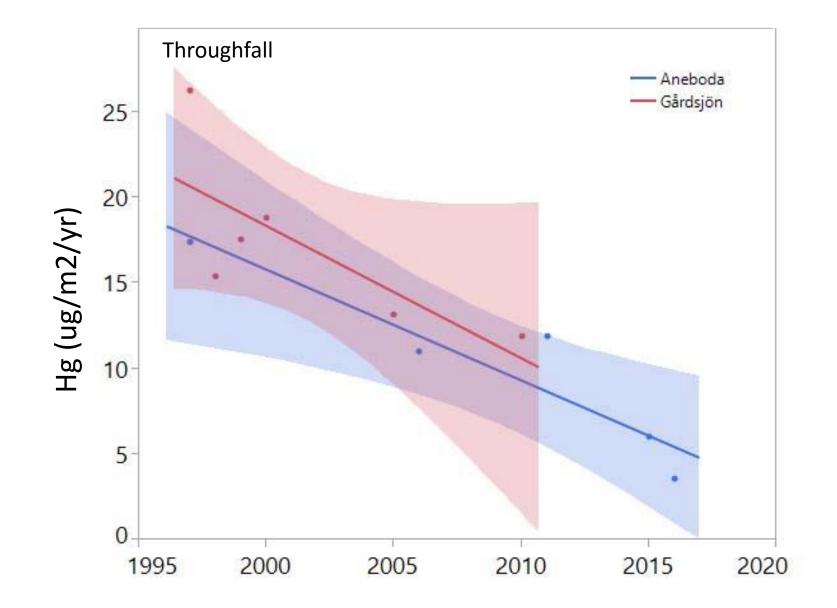


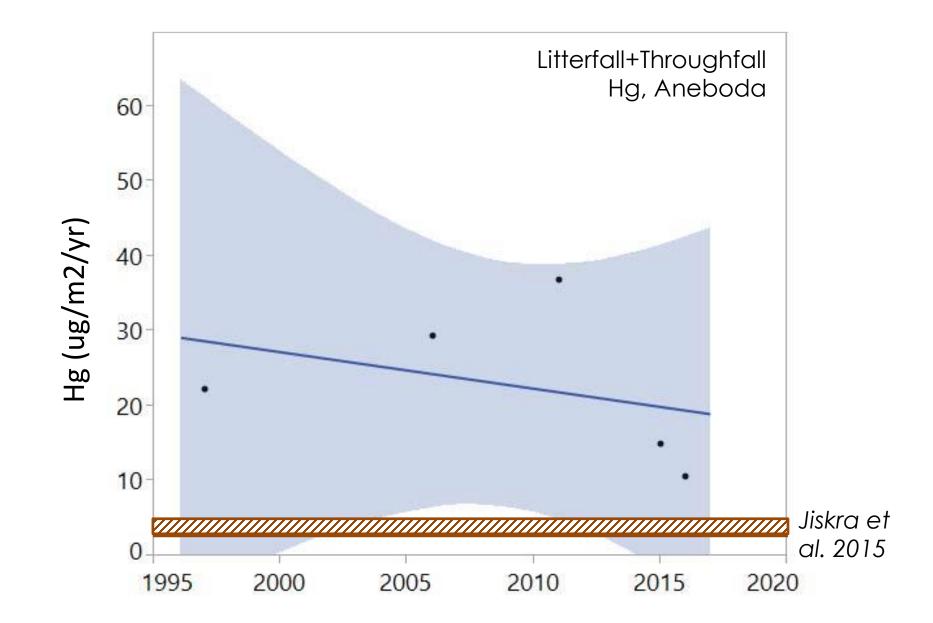


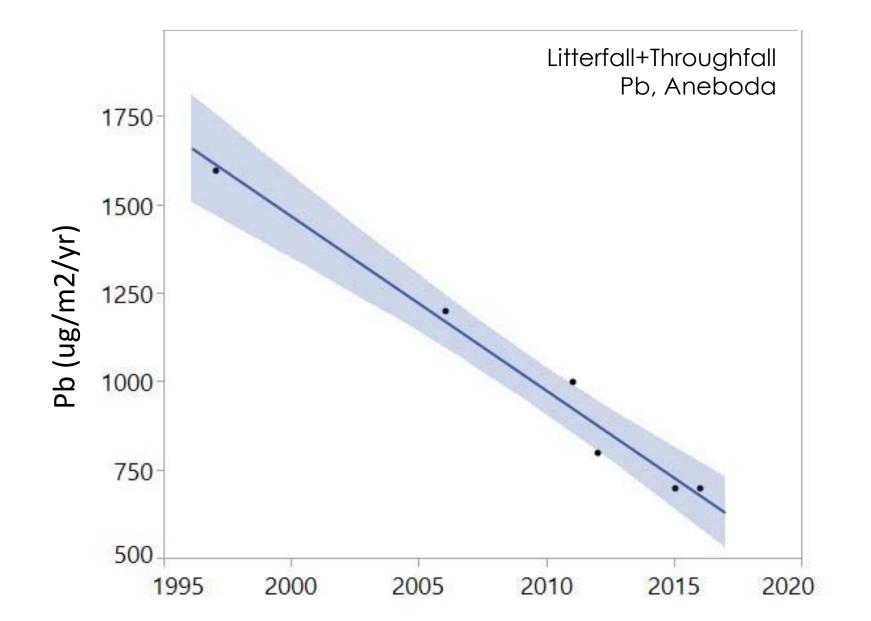


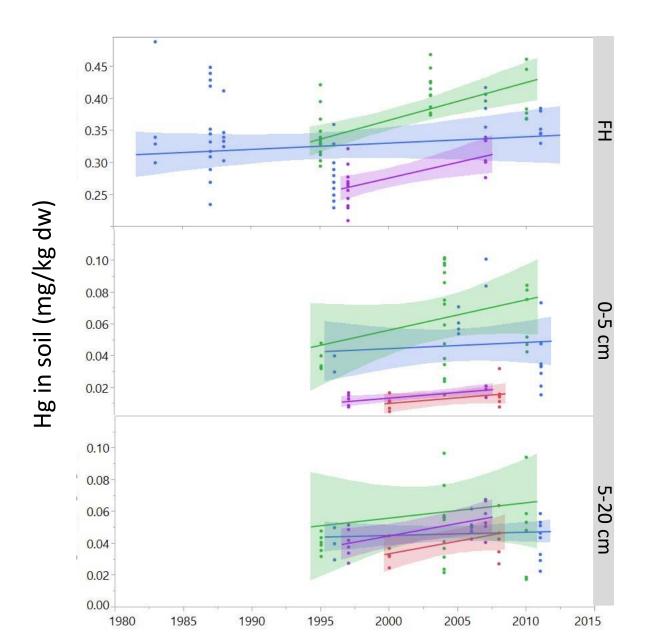


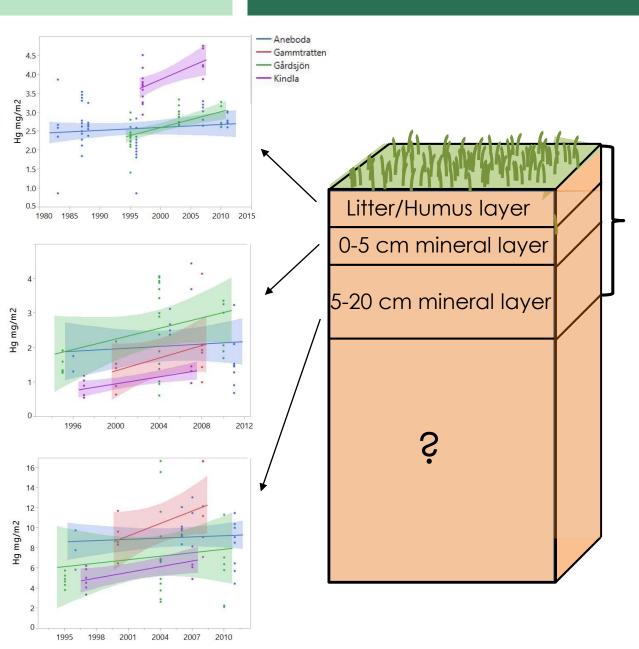






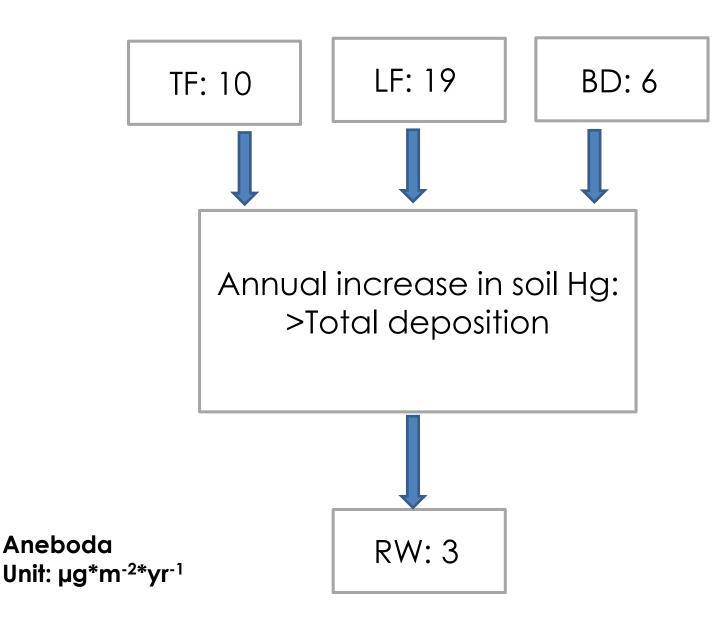


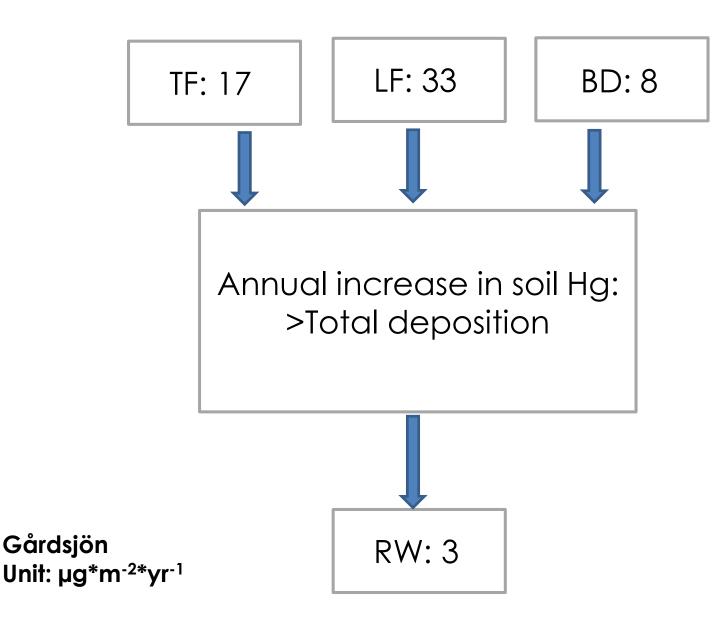


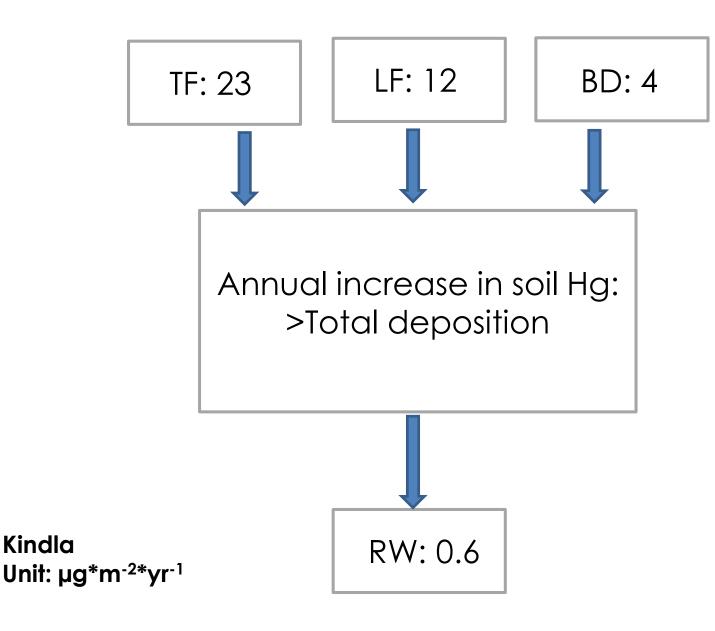


Soil retention

- Annual increase in soil Hg for each m² and soil layer
- Values predicted from linear relation between Hg and time
- Predicted annual Hg were combined for the three soil layers to calculate annual increase in the whole (known) soil profile







Annual soil retention exceeds annual total deposition

- > Uncertainty in linear fit of Hg in soil over time
- Underestimation of LF?
- > Uncertainty in soil depth of FH layer
- > Uncertainty in soil density
- > Soil Hg data only until 2012
- Stone content (up to 50%) and gravel (up to 30%) may have caused overestimation of Hg in soil

Conclusion

- Annual runoff loads of Hg accounted for 2-9% of annual total Hg deposition
- ICP IM data of Hg in soils are increasing in all measured soil layers between 1995 (1980) and 2012
- Increasing trends of Hg in soils over time may be used to calculate soil Hg retention

Thank you! Questions?