atmospheric deposition

acidification and its role in dissolved organic carbon





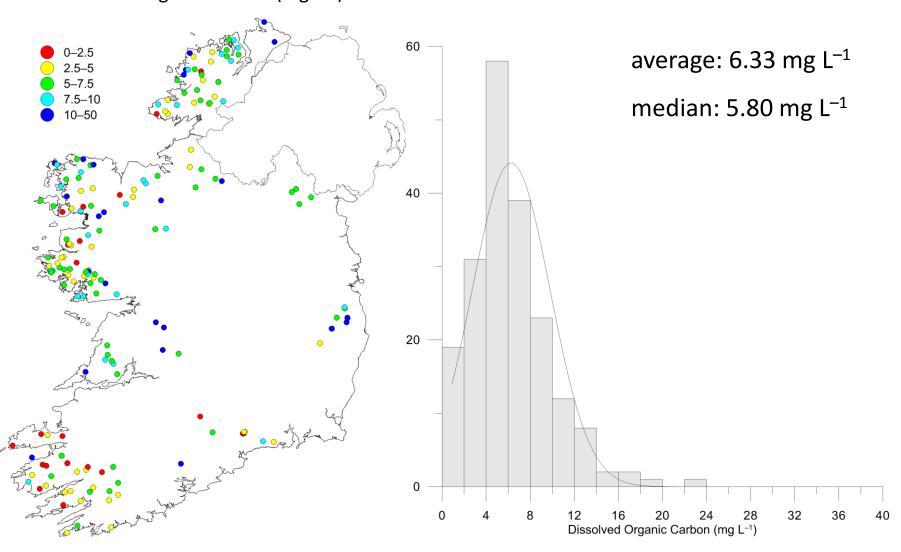




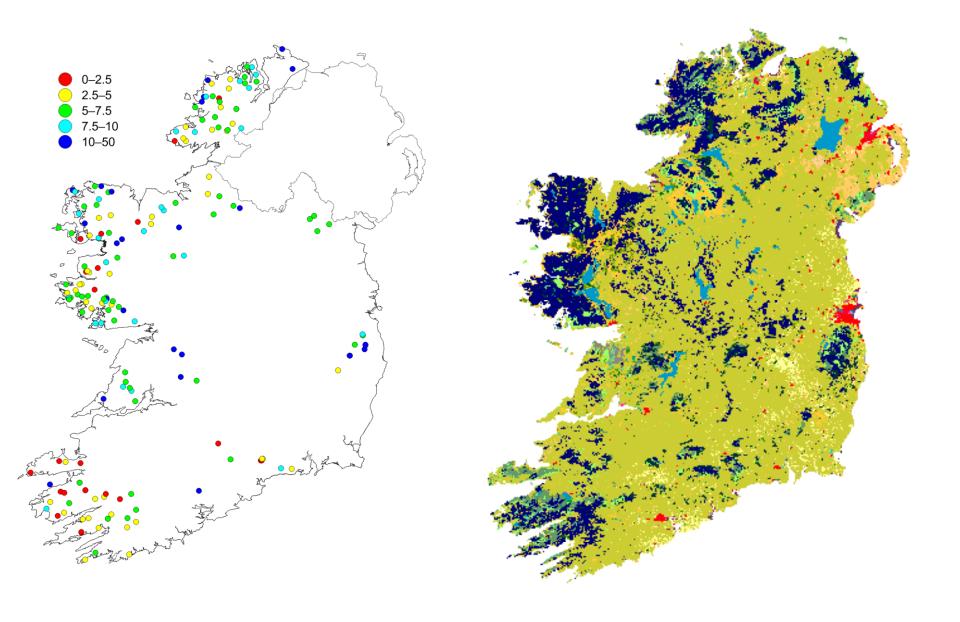
what is the concentration of DOC in Irish (surface) waters? what are the sources of DOC in Irish surface waters? what drives variability of DOC...? what are the (long-term) trends in DOC...?

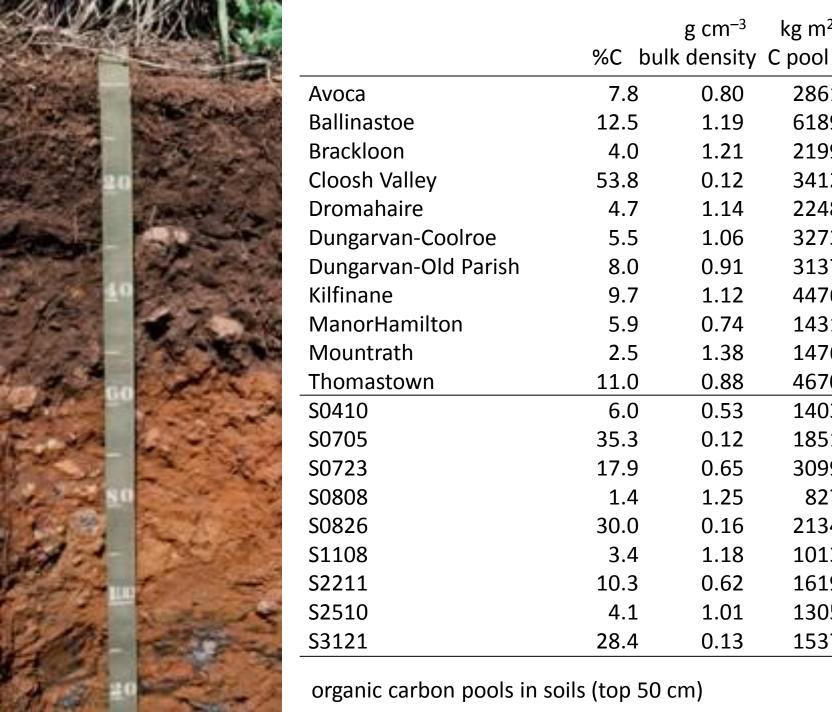
outline of presentation

Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg L⁻¹)



lakes (n = 175)





1.14 2248 1.06 3273 0.91 3137 1.12 4476 0.74 1431 1.38 1476 0.88 4670 0.53 1403 0.12 1851 0.65 3099 1.25 827 0.16 2134 1.18 1013 0.62 1619 1.01 1305 0.13 1537

kg m²

2861

6189

2199

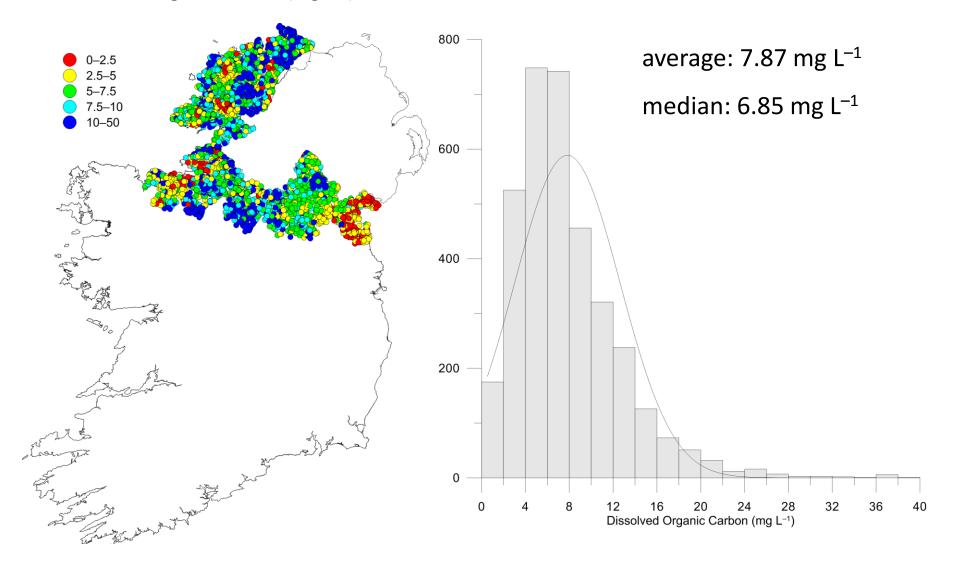
3412



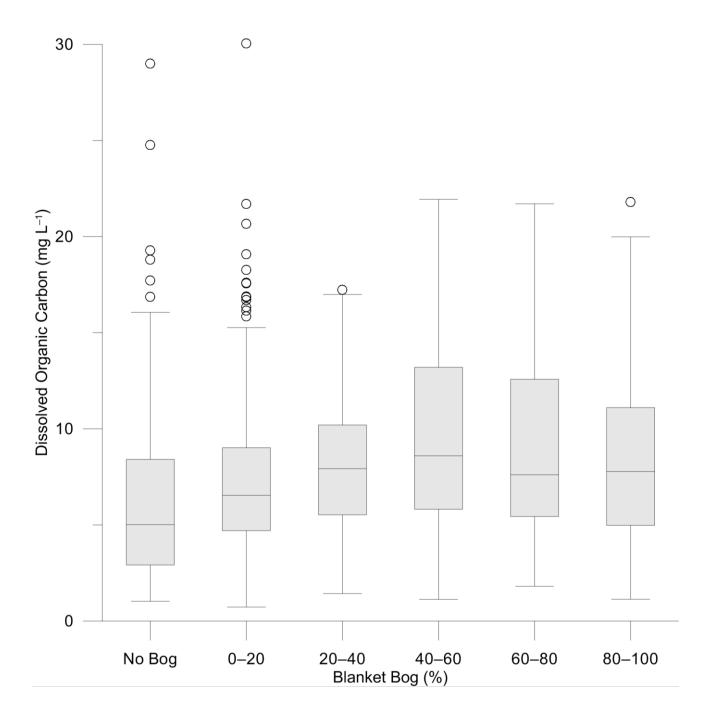
	kg m²					
	%C	C pool	(range)			
Forests Oak woodlands Heathlands	14.8	900	(527–2787) (207–1635) (202–1404)			

organic carbon pools in soils (top 10 cm)

Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg L⁻¹)



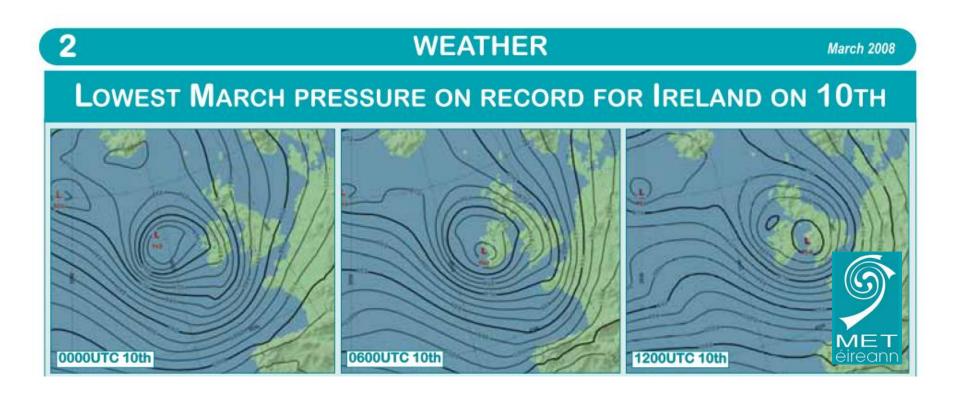
streams (n = 3540)





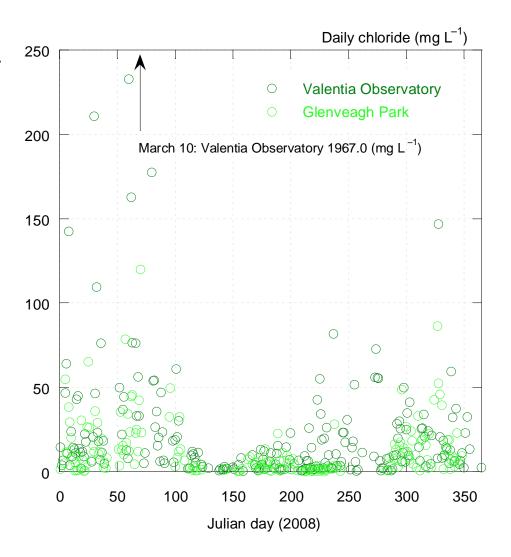
	mg L ⁻¹ DOC	L mg ⁻¹ m ⁻¹ SUVA ₂₅₄		
Rainwater	0.63	0.92		
Upland lakes	4.77	1.63		
Stemflow	32.16	0.73		
Humus	57.54	1.23		
Soil (25 cm)	49.06	1.01		
Soil (50 cm)	13.43	0.44		
Lakes	4.12	3.83		

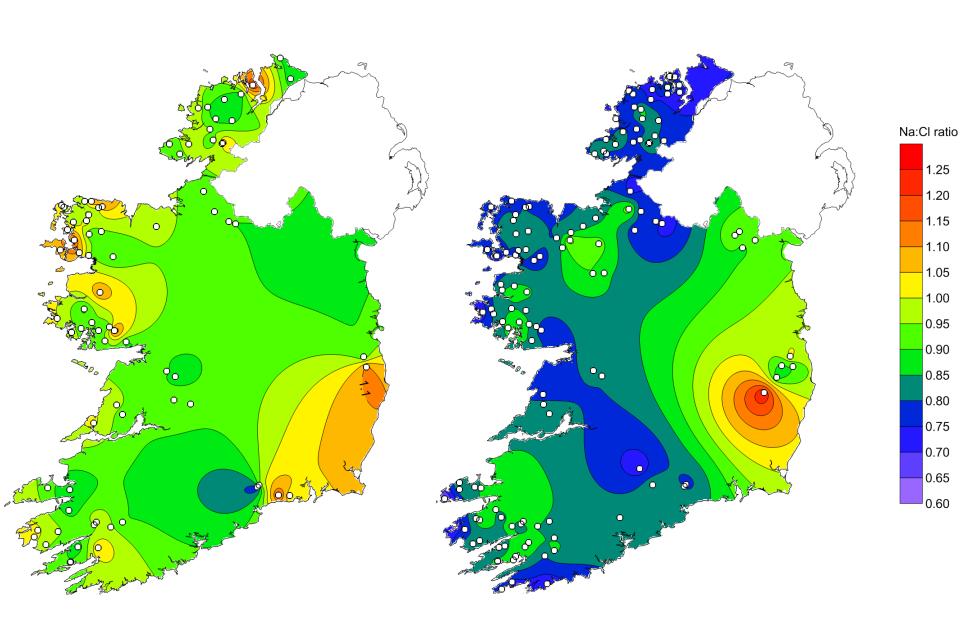
atmospheric deposition influence of sea salts on water chemistry

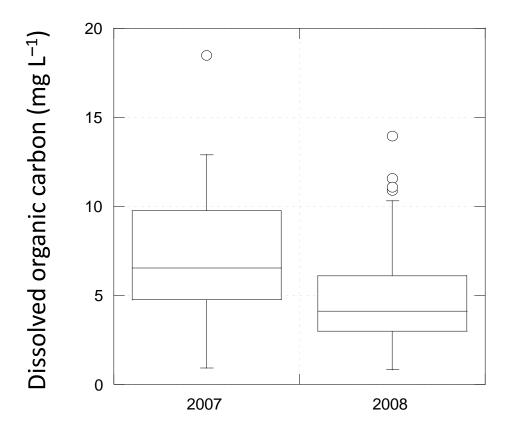


"Lowest March pressure on record for Ireland on 10th" Met Eireann, Monthly Weather Bulletin, March 2008.

"Deep depressions passing close to or over Ireland brought very unsettled conditions, with strong winds and spells or rain or showers each day. All areas received heavy rain between the 9th and 11th... The same period produced very strong winds..."

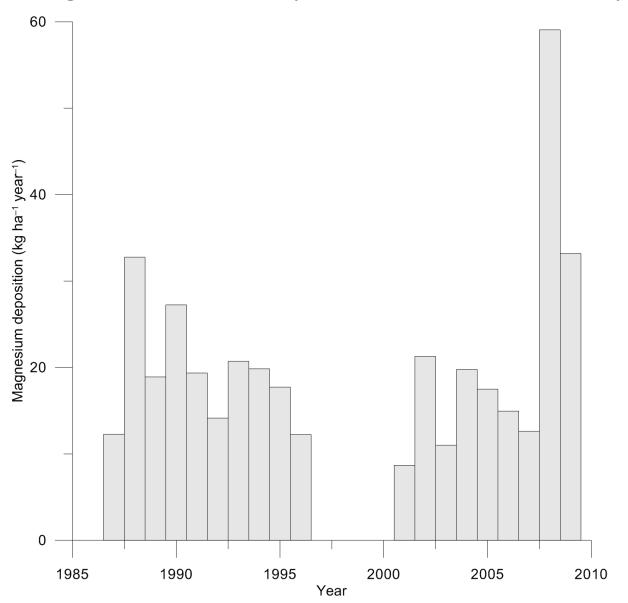


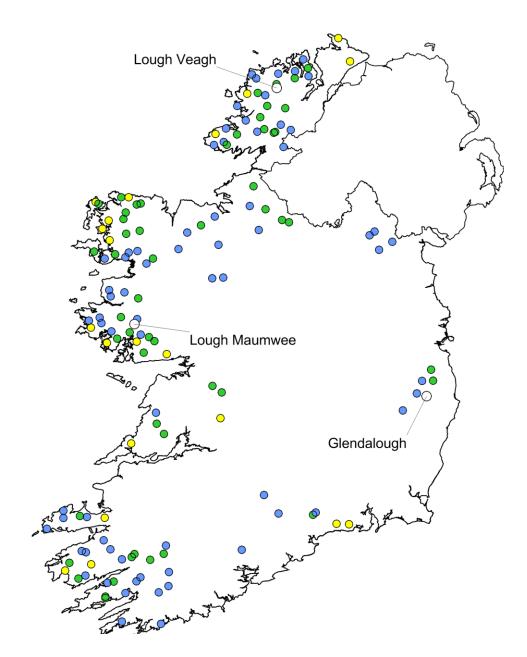




box-plot comparison of paired lake chemistry (n \sim 50) observations from the 2007 and 2008 surveys, before and after the 10 March 2008 sea-salt event.

Long term sea salt deposition at Valentia, Kerry





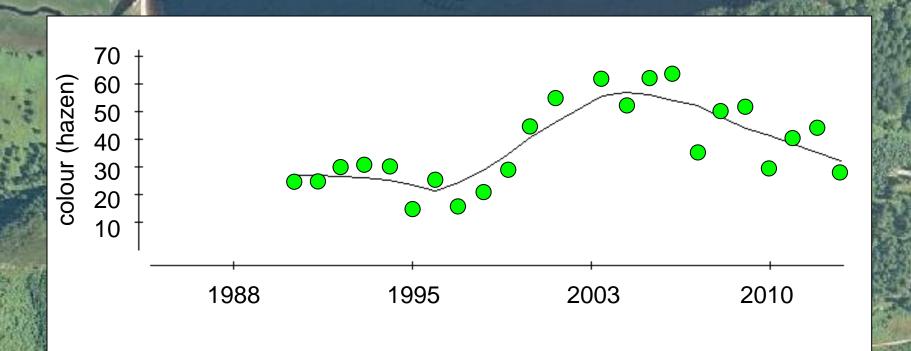
does sea salt drive the inter-annual variability in water chemistry?

multiple linear regression analysis for study lakes: (a) Glendalough, (b) Lough Maumwee, and (c) Lough Veagh for winter-spring (WS) and summer-autumn (SA) seasons. (Adj R²) Only models significant at p < 0.05 are shown.

Season	Dependent	R ²	n	р	Variable	Coefficient	р
Glendal	ough						
SA	рН	0.86	7	0.001	Constant	134.55	0.031
					Air pressure	-0.13	0.035
					Mg ²⁺	0.15	0.008
	Colour	0.72	7	0.034	Constant	-267.12	0.040
					Wind speed	37.07	0.018
					Mg ²⁺	-7.40	0.046
	Aluminium	0.90	5	0.013	Constant	2.37	0.485
					nmSO ₄ ^{2–}	0.76	0.013
WS	Aluminium	0.62	9	0.012	Constant	9.60	0.001
					nmSO ₄ ^{2–}	0.26	0.012
Lough N	laumwee						
SA	Alkalinity	0.32	13	0.045	Constant	702.18	0.021
					Wind speed	-50.06	0.045
	рН	0.55	12	0.006	Constant	6.70	<0.0001
					Mg ²⁺	-0.02	0.006
WS	рН	0.32	14	0.035	Constant	6.23	<0.0001
					NAOI	-0.48	0.035
	Colour	0.35	12	0.043	Constant	63.75	0.006
					Wind speed	-2.99	0.043
	Aluminium	0.57	10	0.012	Constant	3.96	<0.0001
					NAOI	3.65	0.012
Lough V	eagh						
SA	Alkalinity	0.59	12	0.003	Constant	-17114.31	0.004
	•				Air pressure	17.00	0.003
	рН	0.60	12	0.006	Constant	12.20	<0.0001
	-				Wind speed	-0.45	0.002
					Mg ²⁺	0.04	0.041
	Colour	0.53	11	0.011	Constant	76.06	<0.0001
					nmSO ₄ ^{2–}	-9.94	0.011
					† · · · · · · · ·		



Glendalough 1.97*
Lough Maumwee 0.62
Lough Veagh 1.88*



what is the concentration of DOC in Irish (surface) waters? what are the sources of DOC in Irish surface waters? what drives variability of DOC...? what are the (long-term) trends in DOC...?

end of presentation











