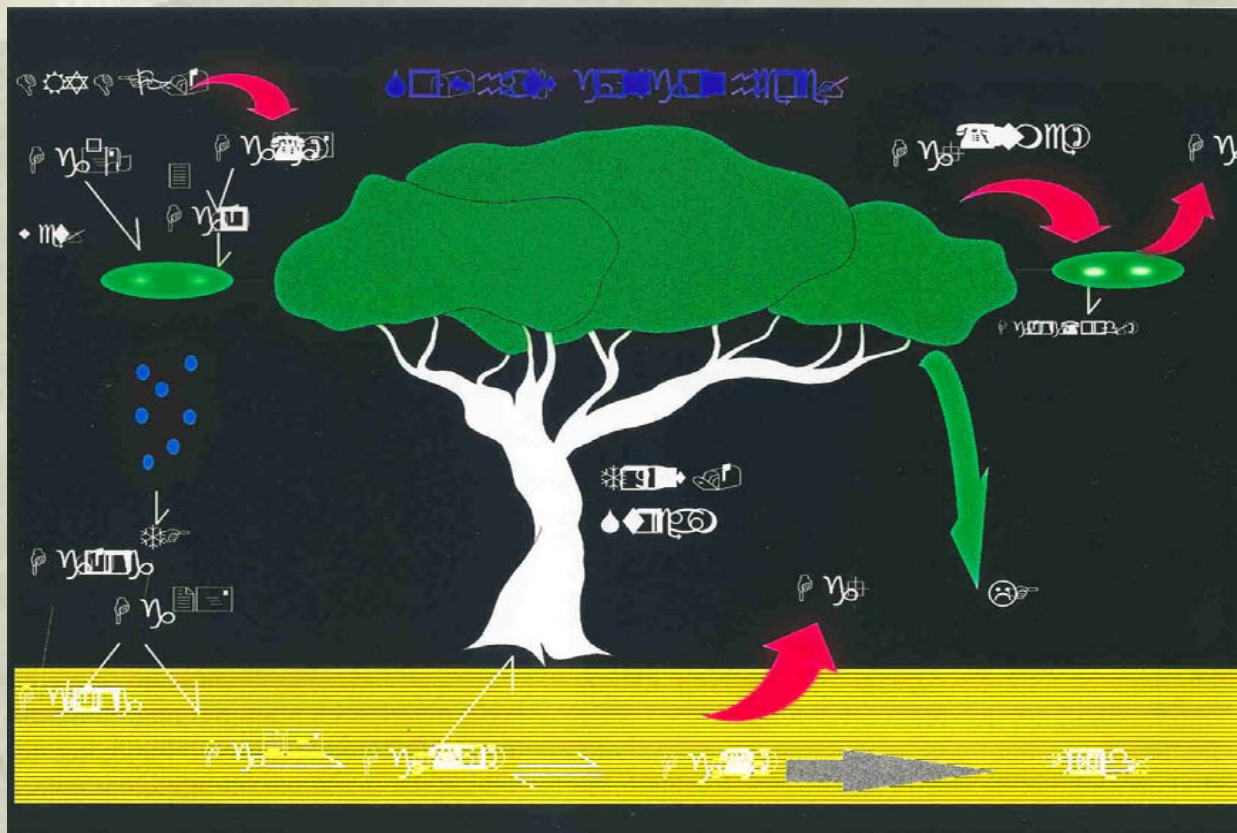


# Mercury Dry Deposition almost 2 Decades Later: Does it Matter Yet?

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\*\*Desert Research Institute



(Supported by EPA STAR # RD833378010)

Does it matter?  
yes, probably,  
unless...

- The models are wrong
- The measurements are biased  
or,
- The critical surface is water



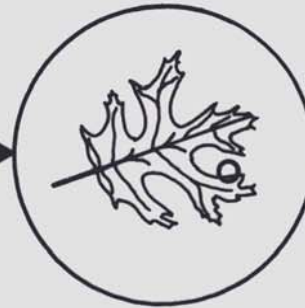
# Start with some basic concepts



FOREST CANOPY

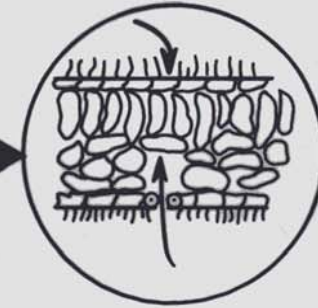
- TURBULENT TRANSPORT OF GASES AND PARTICLES  
*Rate Limiting for Hg-II*
- SEDIMENTATION OF LARGE PARTICLES

ADAPTED FROM FOWLER (1980)



LEAF BOUNDARY LAYER

- DIFFUSION OF GASES AND SMALL PARTICLES
- IMPACTION AND SEDIMENTATION OF LARGE PARTICLES  
*Rate Limiting for Hg-p*

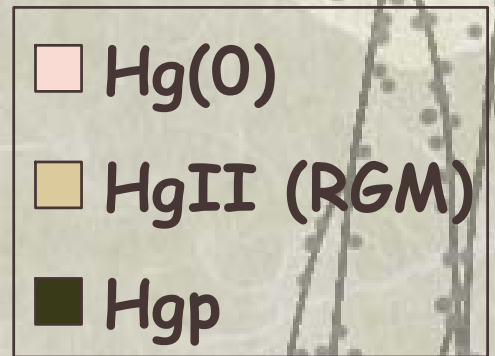
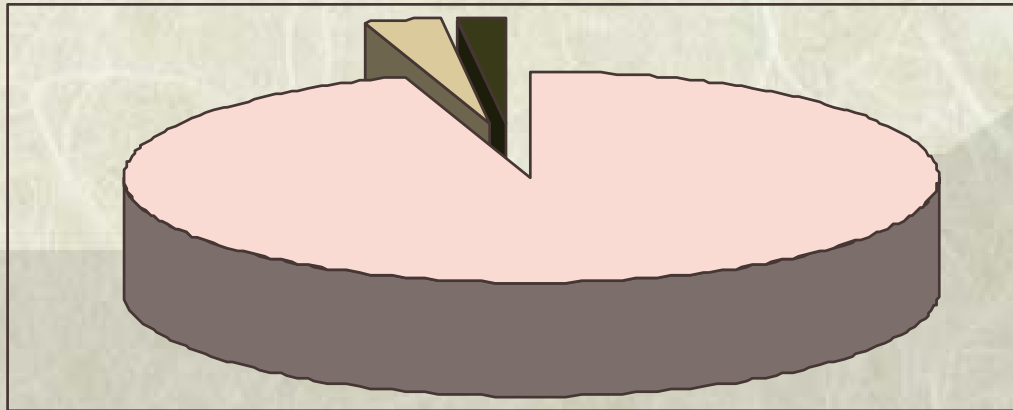


LEAF SURFACE

- CUTICULAR ADSORPTION AND STOMATAL UPTAKE OF GASES

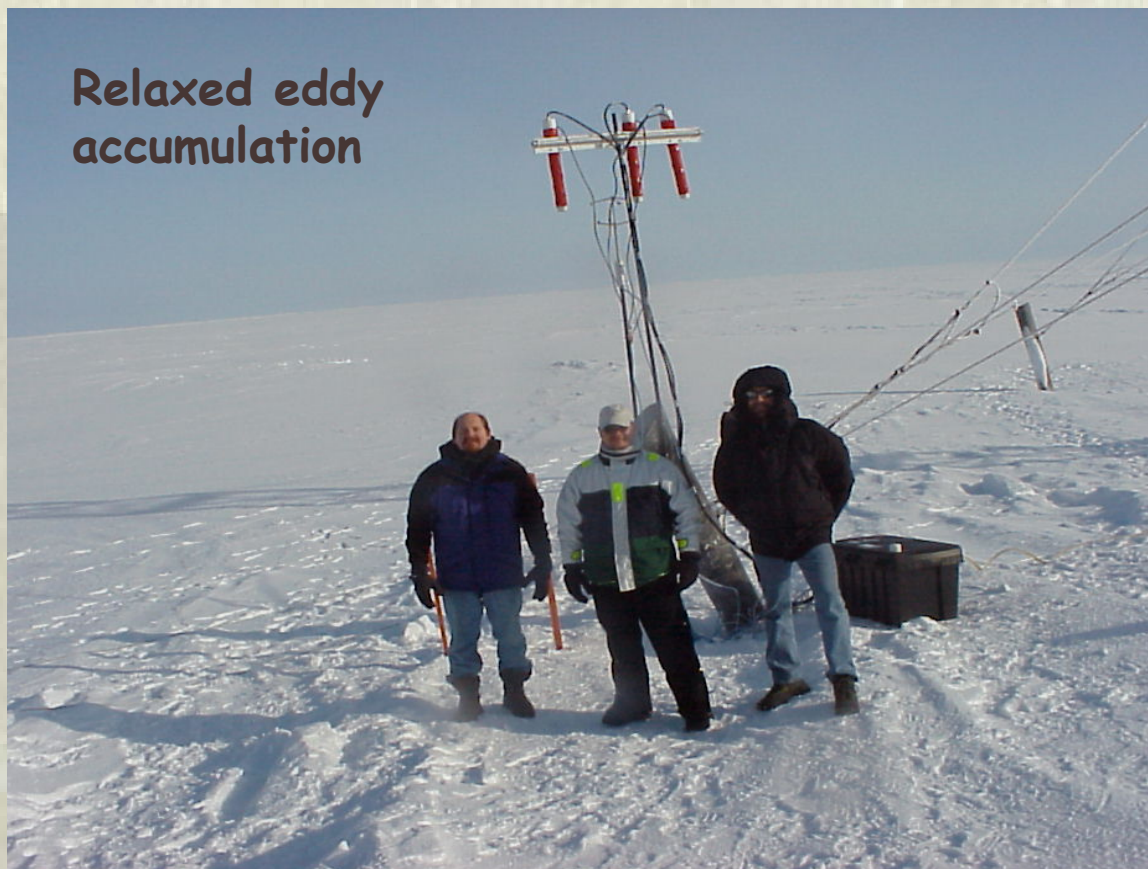
*Rate Limiting for Hg<sup>0</sup>*

# Does speciation matter?

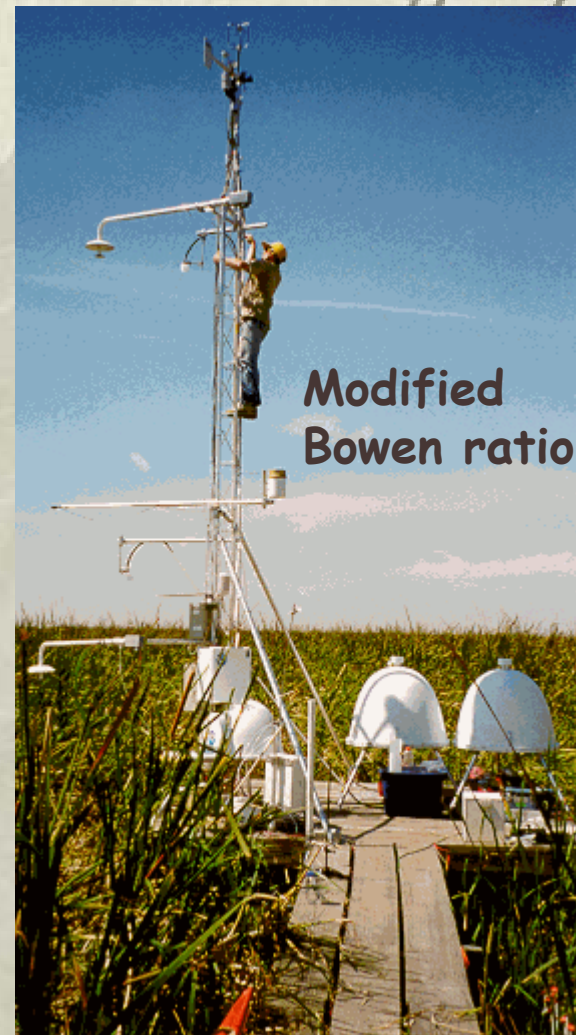


A handful of  $V_d$ 's have been derived from direct field measurements, and we now have plenty of [Hg] data

Relaxed eddy accumulation



Modified Bowen ratio



$$\text{Flux} = [\text{Hg}] \cdot V_d$$

Consider some typical values (rough surfaces)

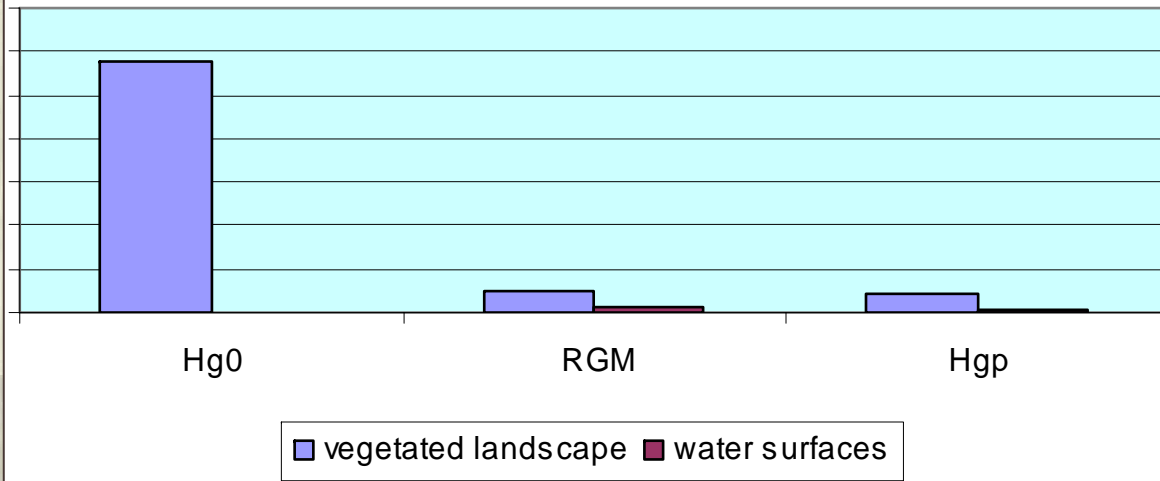
Vd (cm/s)	Hg(0)	HgII	Hgp
~min	0?	0.2	0.01
<b>typical</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
~max	0.2	3	0.5

Conc.	Hg(0)	HgII	Hgp
(pg/m <sup>3</sup> )	<b>1600</b>	<b>5-10</b>	<b>10-30</b>

*Modeled: (Bullock 2007, Zhang et al 2003, 2001, Lindberg et al 1992)*

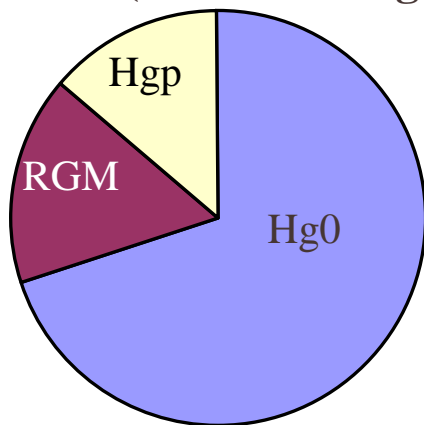
*Measured: (Brooks 2007, Lyman & Gustin 2007, Lynam & Keeler 2006, Skov et al 2006, Poissant et al 2004, Lindberg et al 2002)*

### Relative Dry Deposition Rates

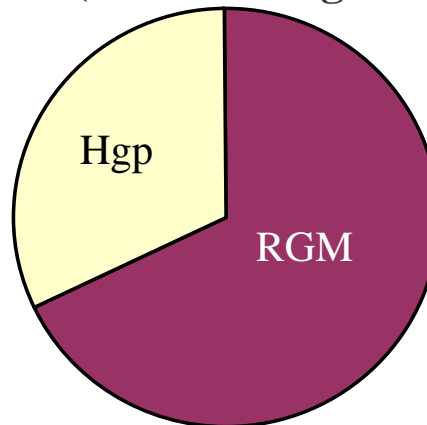


### Est'd Annual Dry Deposition Fluxes

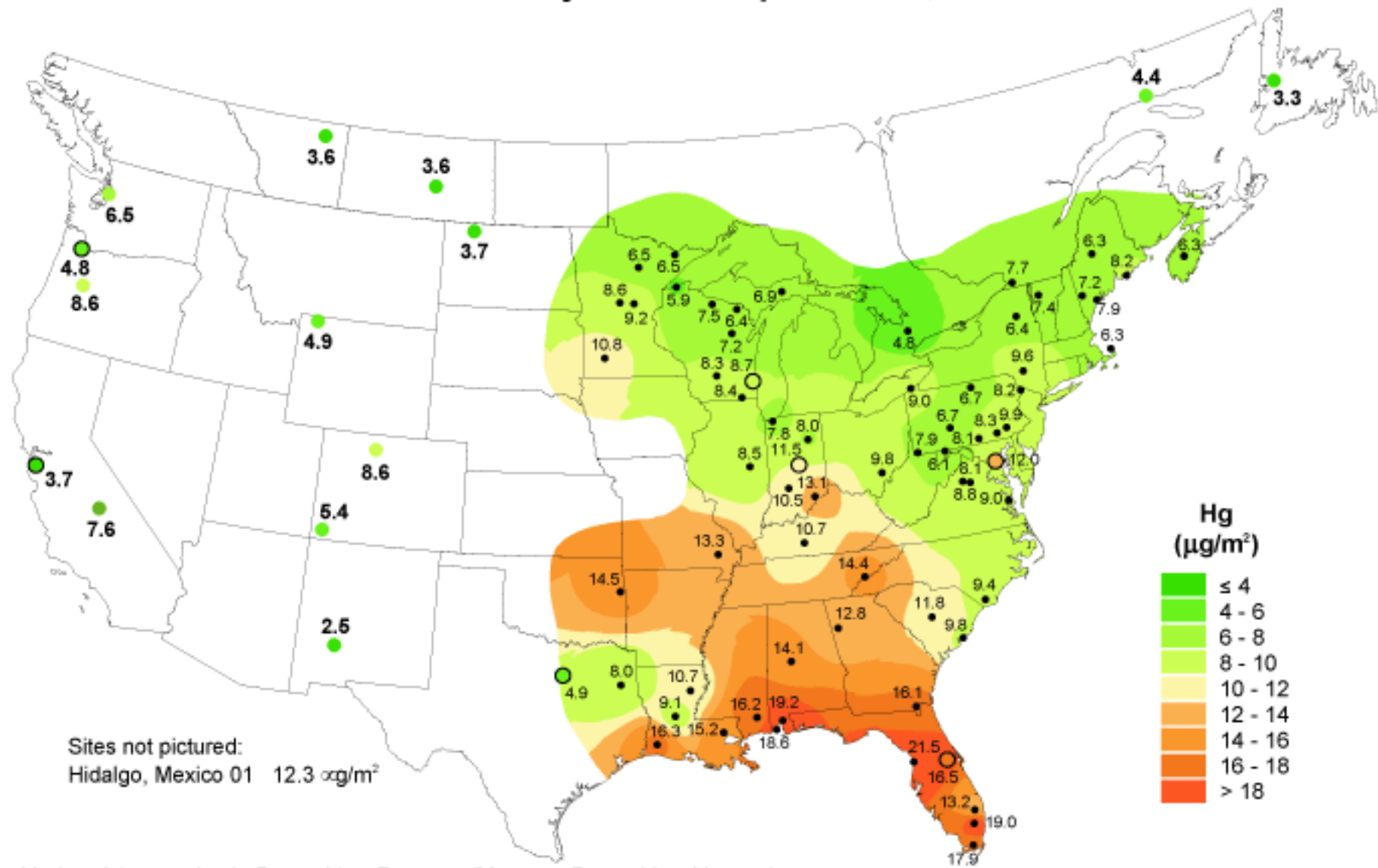
Vegetation (total = ~10 ug/m<sup>2</sup>/y)



Water (total = ~1 ug/m<sup>2</sup>/y)



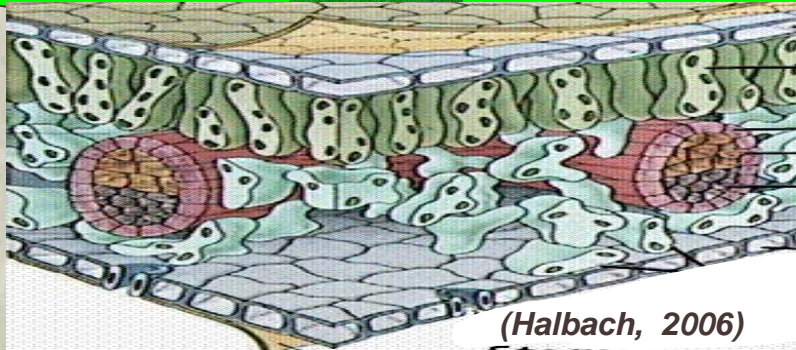
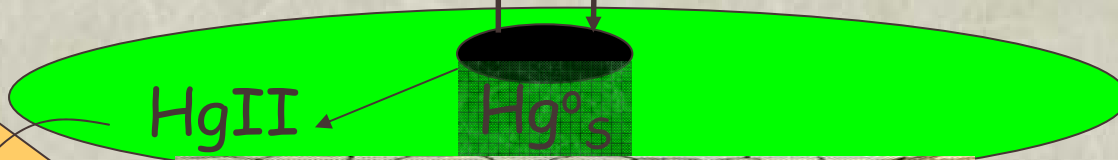
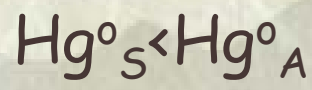
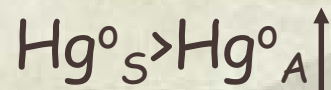
# Total Mercury Wet Deposition, 2005



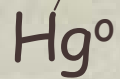
National Atmospheric Deposition Program/Mercury Deposition Network



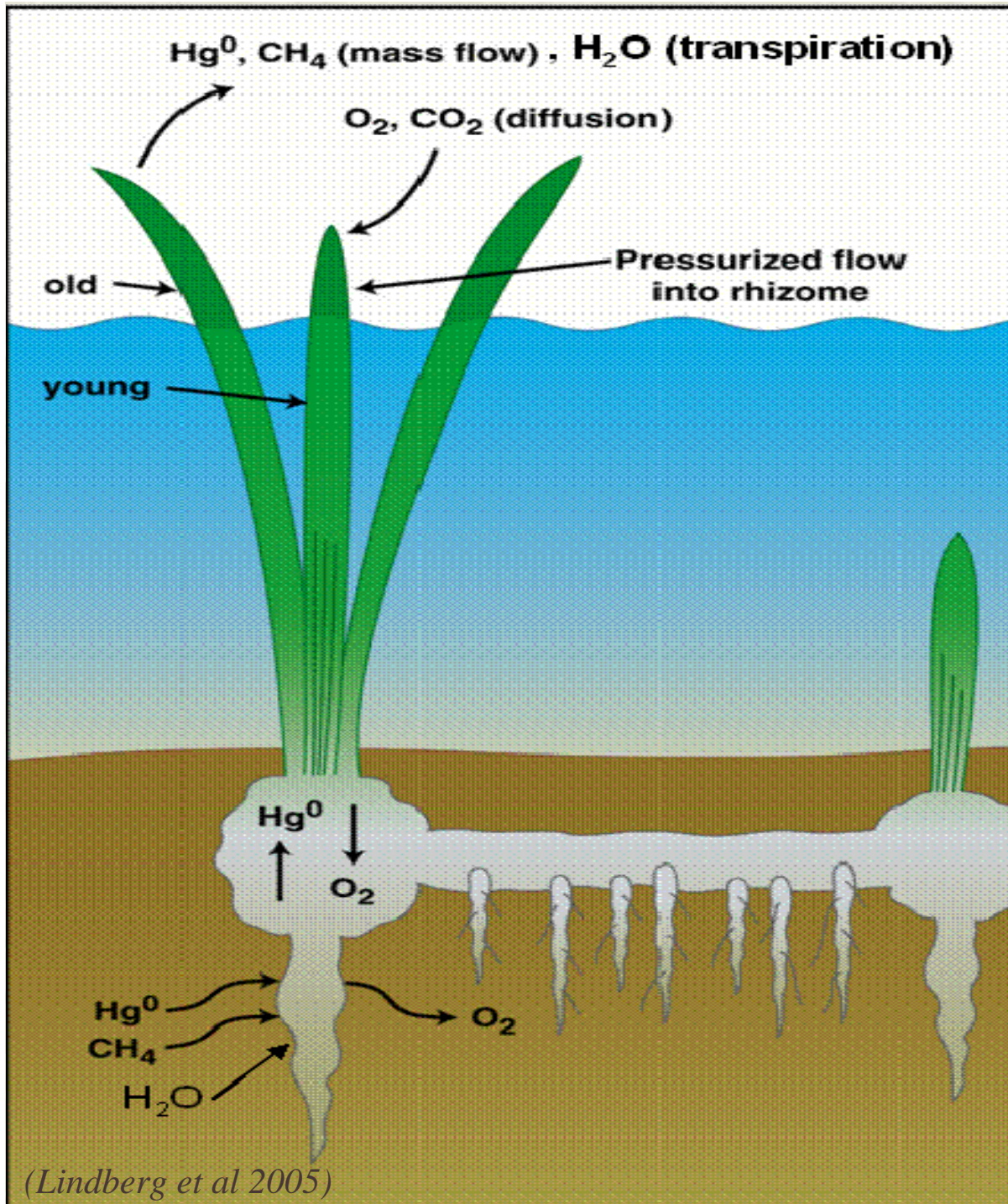
$\text{Hg}^0$ , like  $\text{NH}_3$ , exhibits a compensation point\*



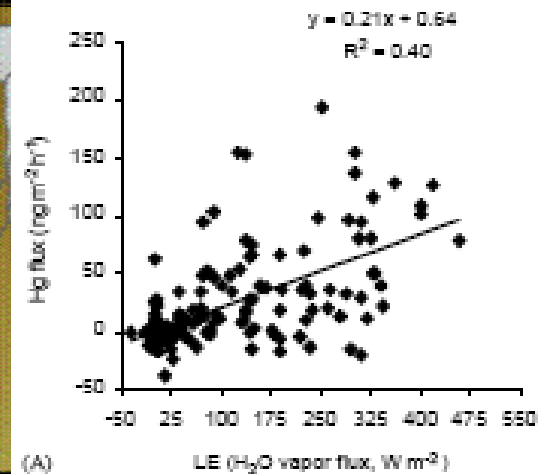
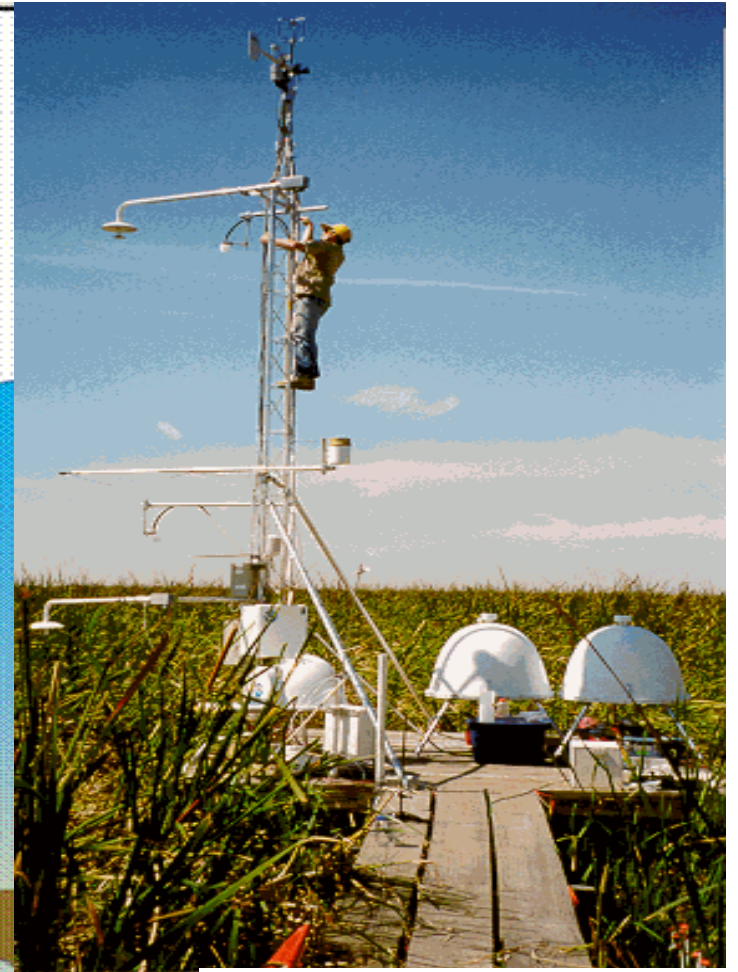
(Halbach, 2006)



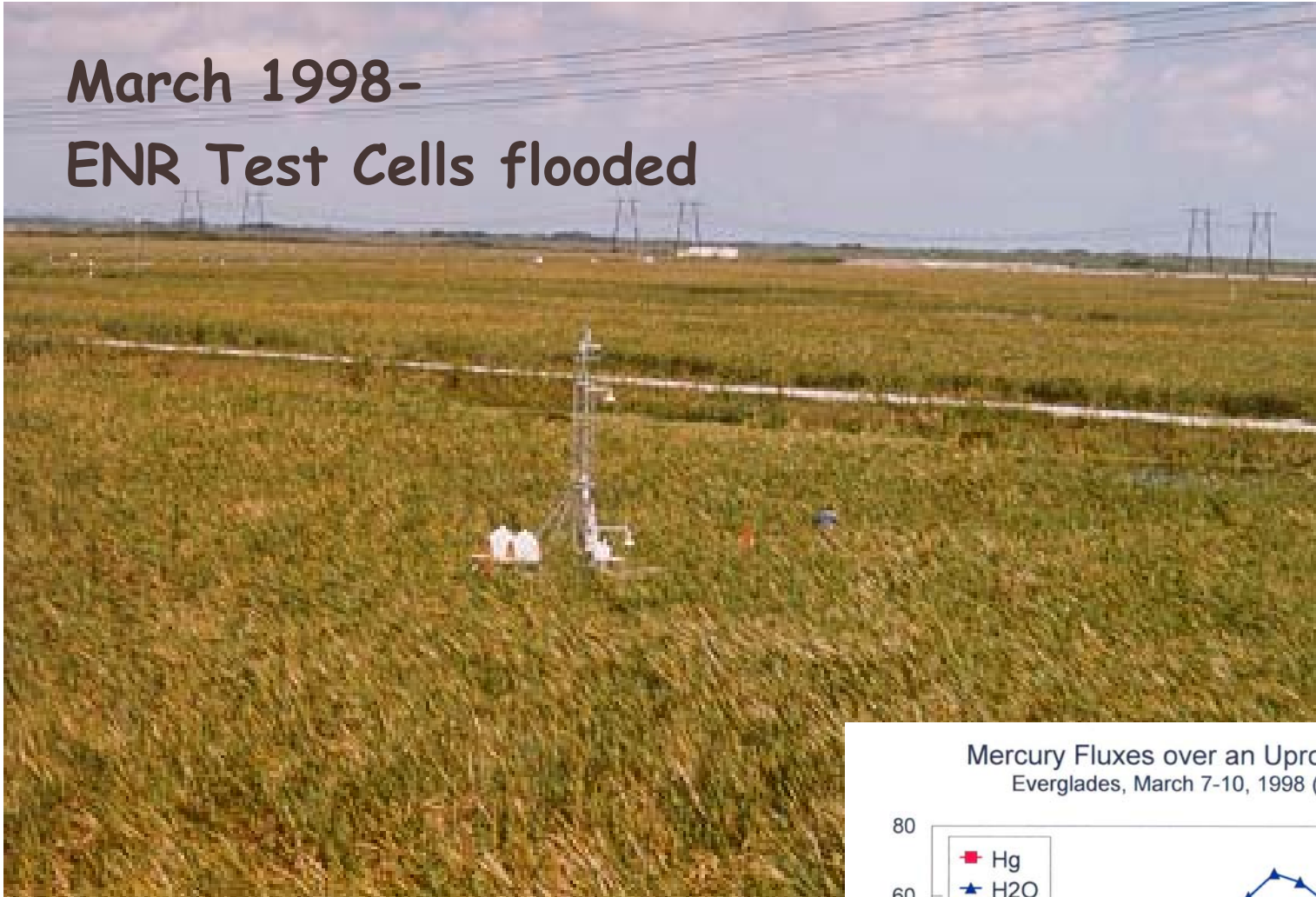
\*(Hanson et. al. 1995)



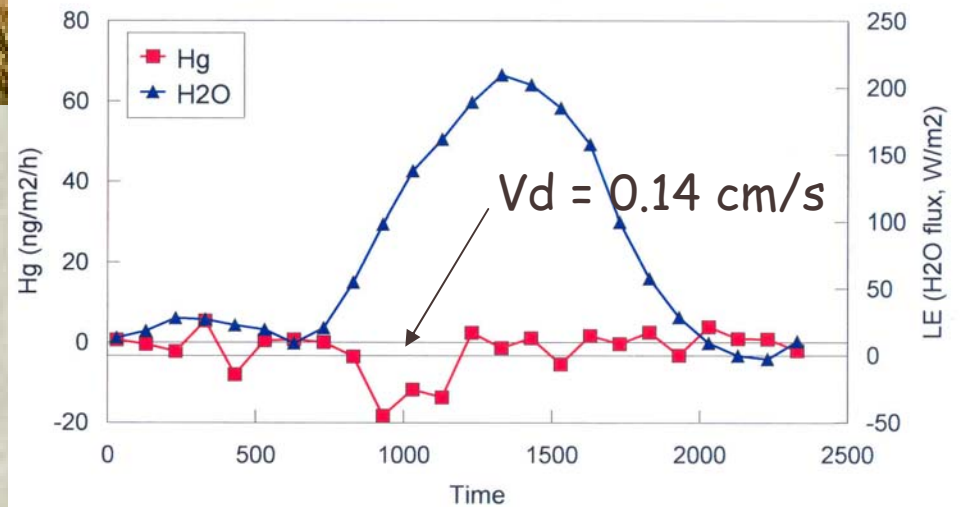
(Lindberg et al 2005)



# March 1998- ENR Test Cells flooded



Mercury Fluxes over an Uprooted Typha Stand  
Everglades, March 7-10, 1998 (mean hourly data)



(Lindberg et al 2002)

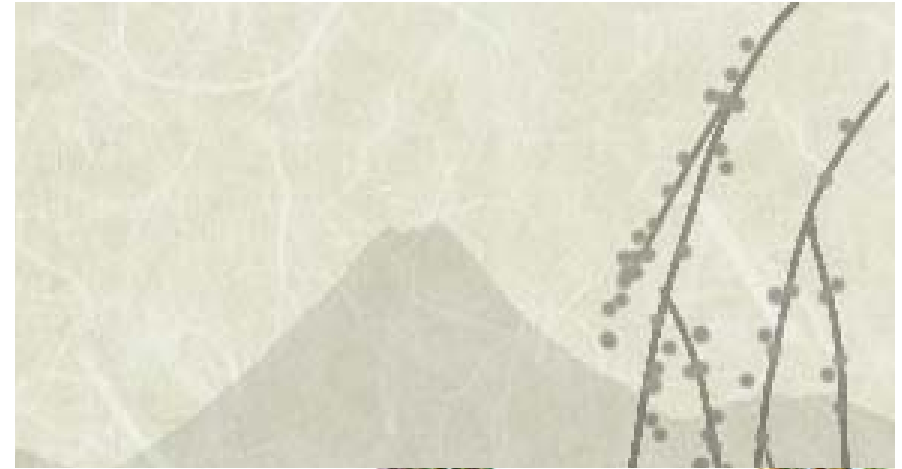
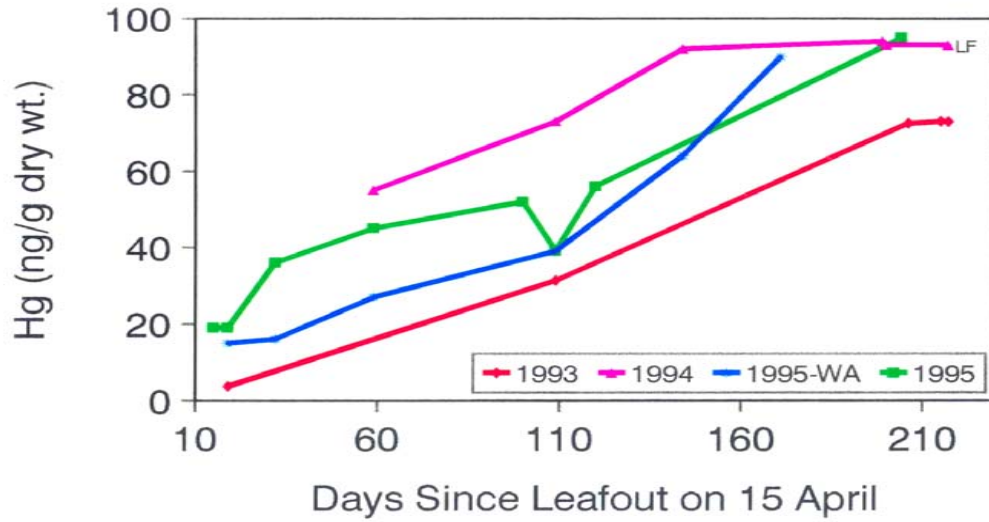
UNR & DRI studies confirm that atmospheric uptake is a major source of Hg in foliage, but soils also contribute



*(Ericksen et al 2003, Frescholz et al 2003, Millhollen et al 2006)*

# Temporal Trends in Foliar Hg

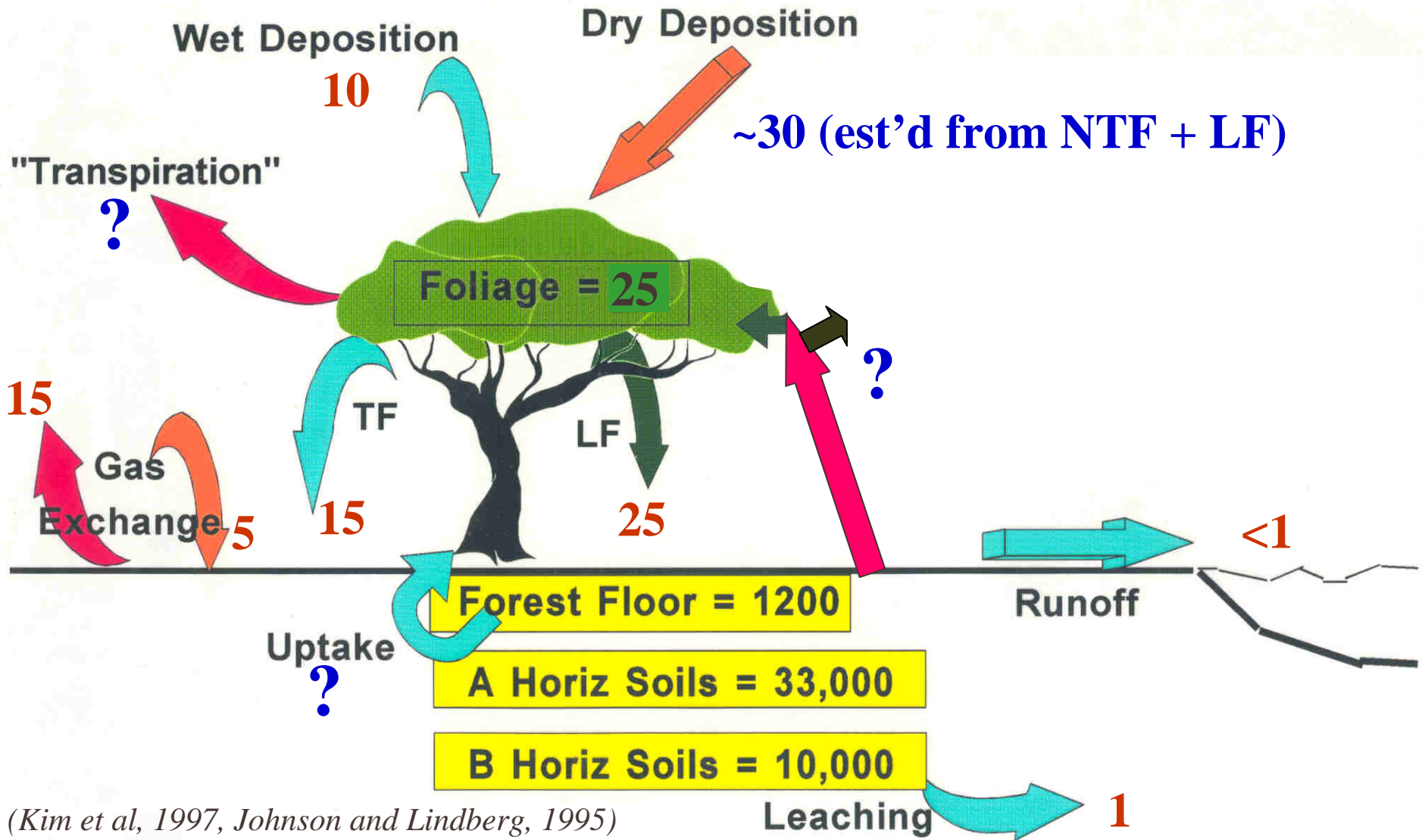
Walker Branch Forest (1993, 1994, 1995)



(Lindberg, 1996)

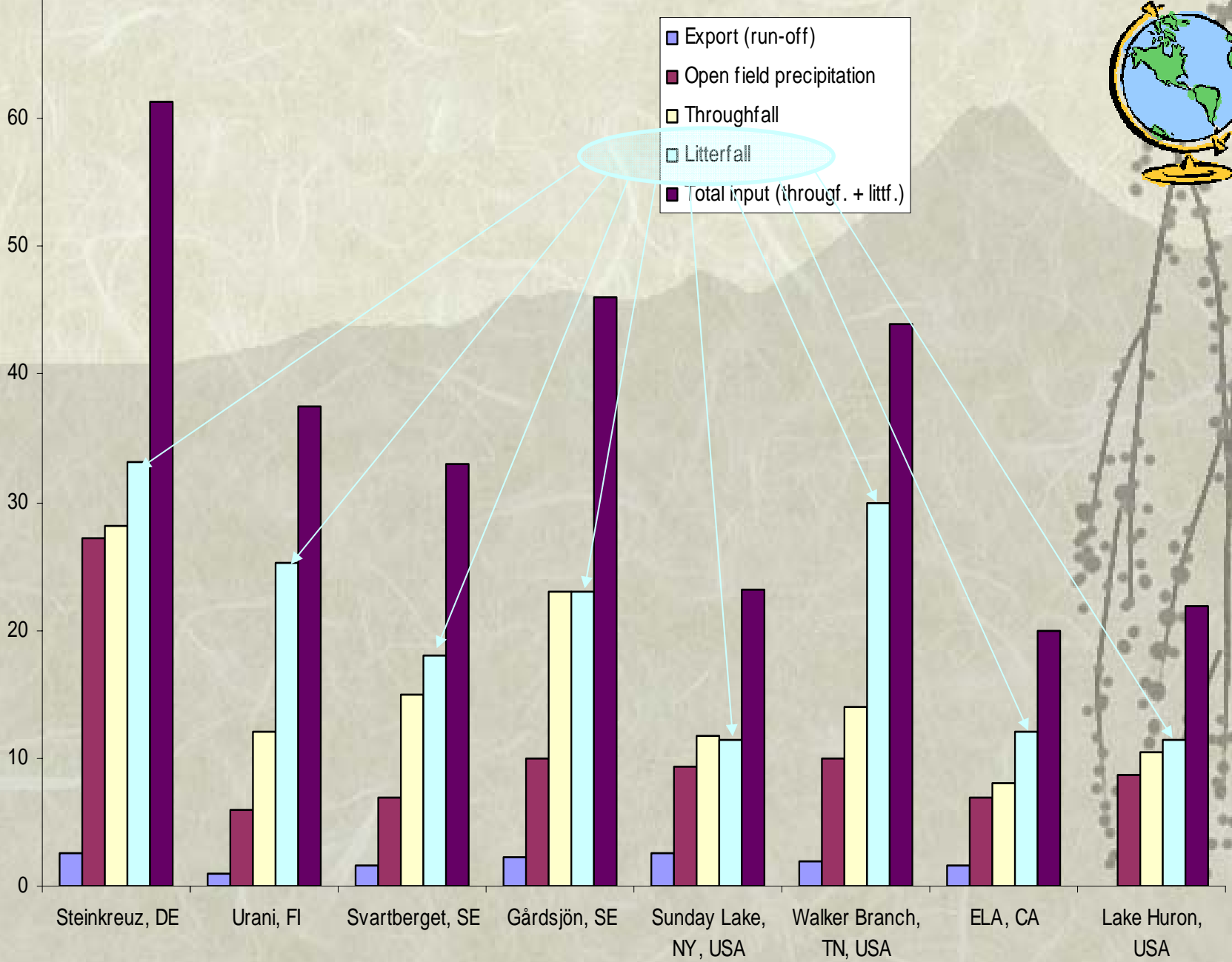
# Biogeochemical Cycling of Hg: Annual Budget for the Walker Branch Watershed Forest

(fluxes =  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2/\text{y}$ ; pools =  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ )



(Kim et al, 1997, Johnson and Lindberg, 1995)

# Published watershed flux studies



(Munthe et al 2005)

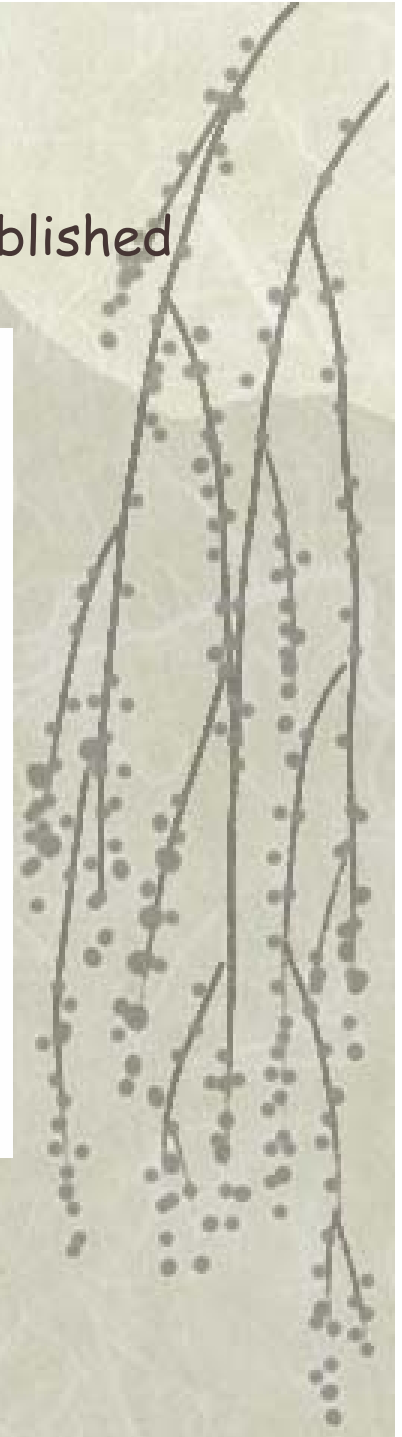
# Global vegetation Hg uptake

- Calculation of global annual Hg plant uptake based on published tissue Hg concentrations and NPP data\*

<b>Annual Global NPP (Pg C/yr)</b>	<b>60</b>			
<b>Annual Biomass Production (=NPP*2; Pg/yr)</b>	<b>120</b>			
	<b>50% Forests/shrublands 60</b>		<b>50% Grasslands/others 60</b>	
<b>Annual Above-ground Biomass Production (Pg/yr)</b>	<b>55% of 60: 33</b>		<b>45% of 60: 27</b>	
	<b>30% Leaves 9.9</b>	<b>70% Wood 23.1</b>	<b>100% leaves 27</b>	<b>0% Wood --</b>
<b>Tissue Hg Concentration (ppb)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Annual Atmospheric Hg Uptake (Mg Hg/yr)</b>	<b>237.6</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>648.0</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1024.2</b>			

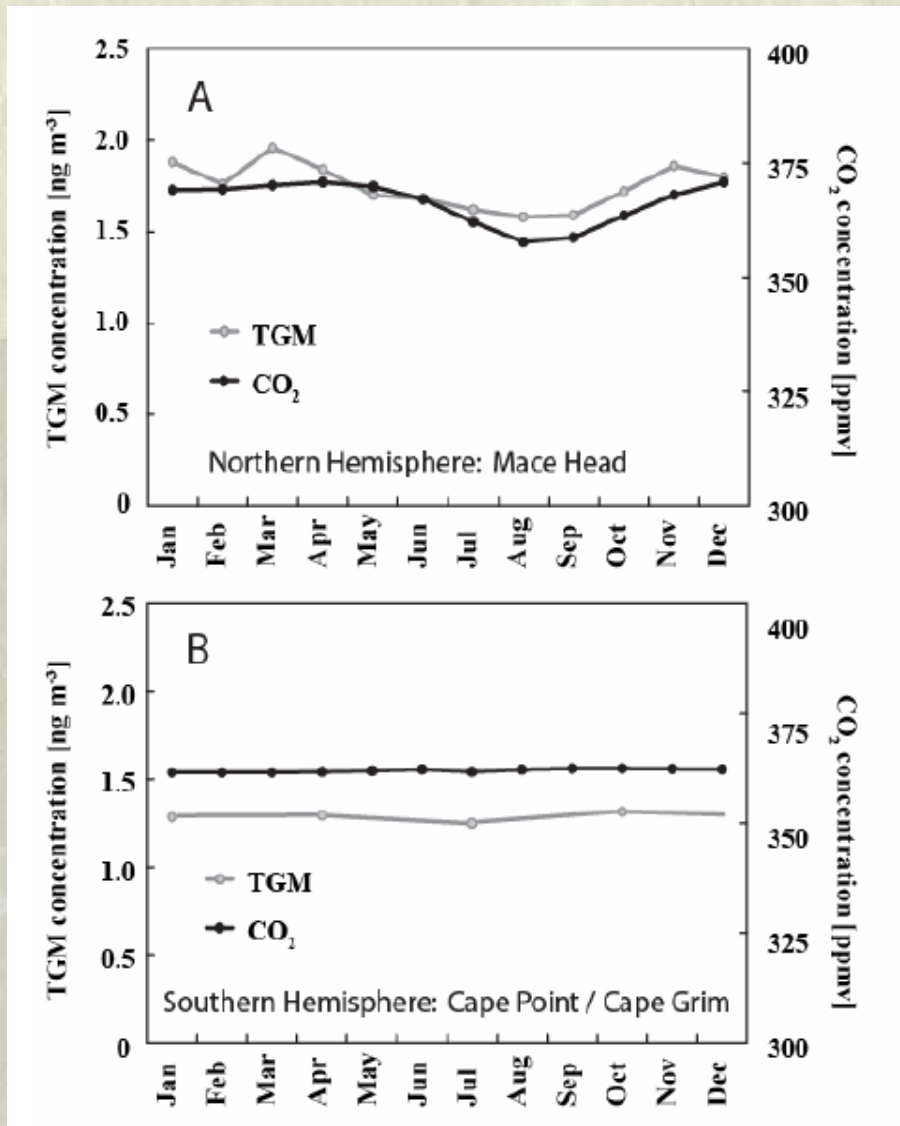
- ❖ Atmospheric Hg Pool (0-5km) ~3,000 Mg\*\*
- ❖ Above-ground Vegetation Pool ~1,000 Mg\*

\*(Obrist, 2007) \*\*(Banic et al 2003)





# Plant Hg uptake



Hypothesis in Obrist 2007\*:  
"Plant Hg Pump might be strong enough to affect atmospheric Hg levels and lead to atmospheric Hg oscillations in the Northern Hemisphere

\*Obrist (*Biogeochemistry* 85: 119-123)  
Data from Ebinghaus et al. (*Atmos Environ* 2002) and Baker et al. (*Atmos Environ* 2003)

# EPA Star Program on Consequences of Global Change for Air Quality

*Effects of global change on the atmospheric mercury burden and mercury sequestration through changes in ecosystem carbon pools*

Daniel Obrist (PI) - Desert Research Institute

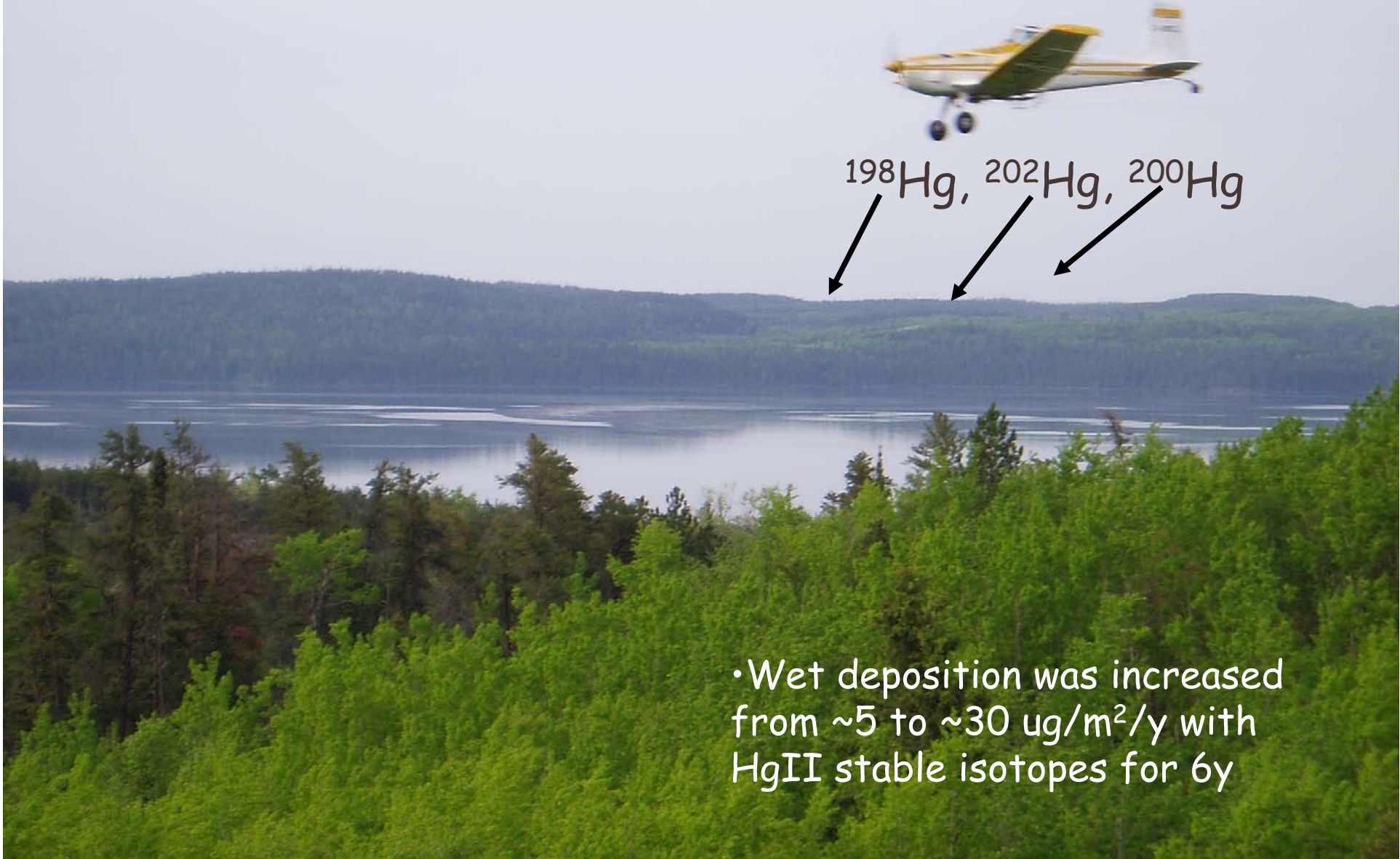
Yiqi Luo (Co-PI) - University of Oklahoma, Norman

Dale Johnson (Co-PI) - University of Nevada

Steve Lindberg (Co-PI) - University of Nevada



# METAALICUS

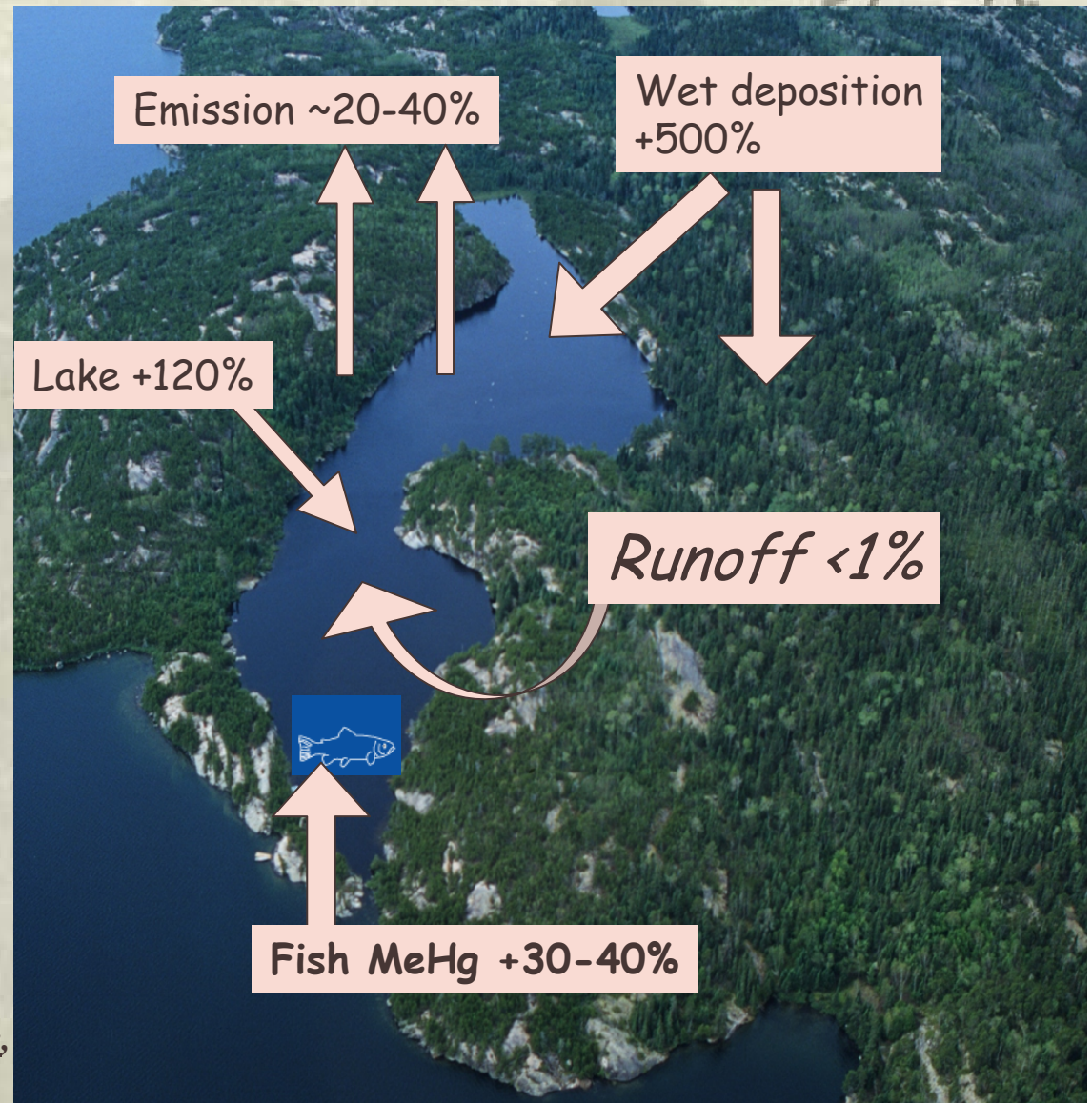


$^{198}\text{Hg}$ ,  $^{202}\text{Hg}$ ,  $^{200}\text{Hg}$

•Wet deposition was increased from  $\sim 5$  to  $\sim 30 \text{ ug/m}^2/\text{y}$  with HgII stable isotopes for 6y

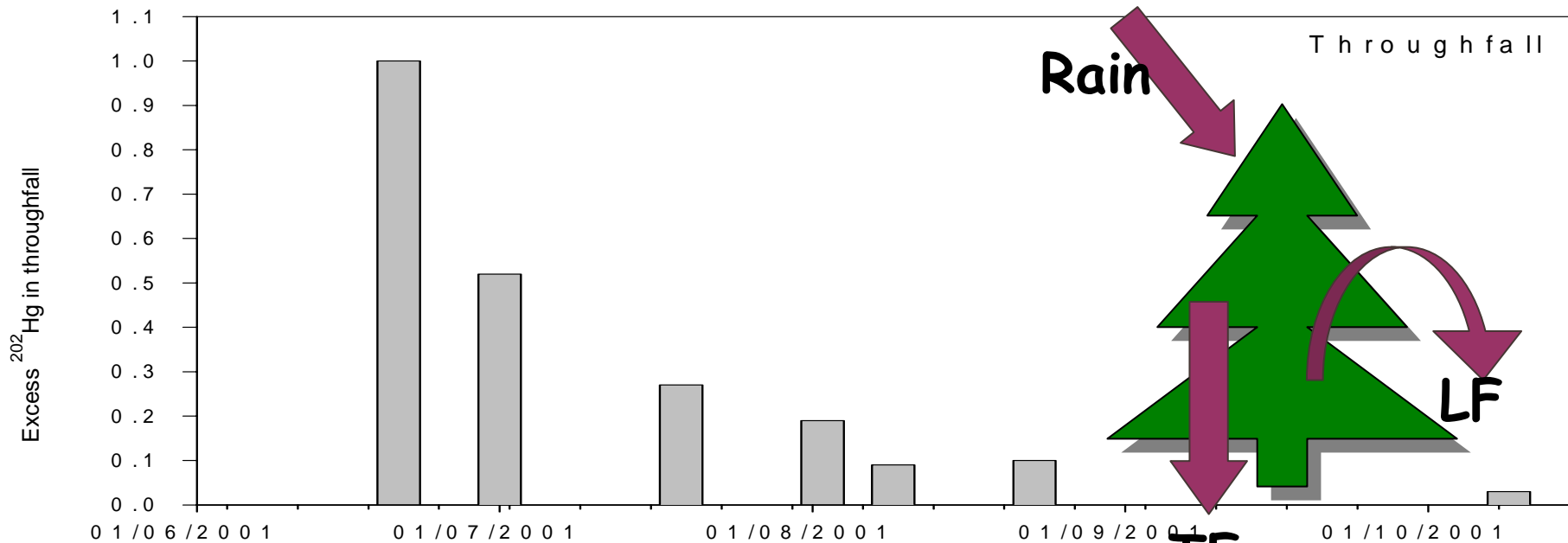
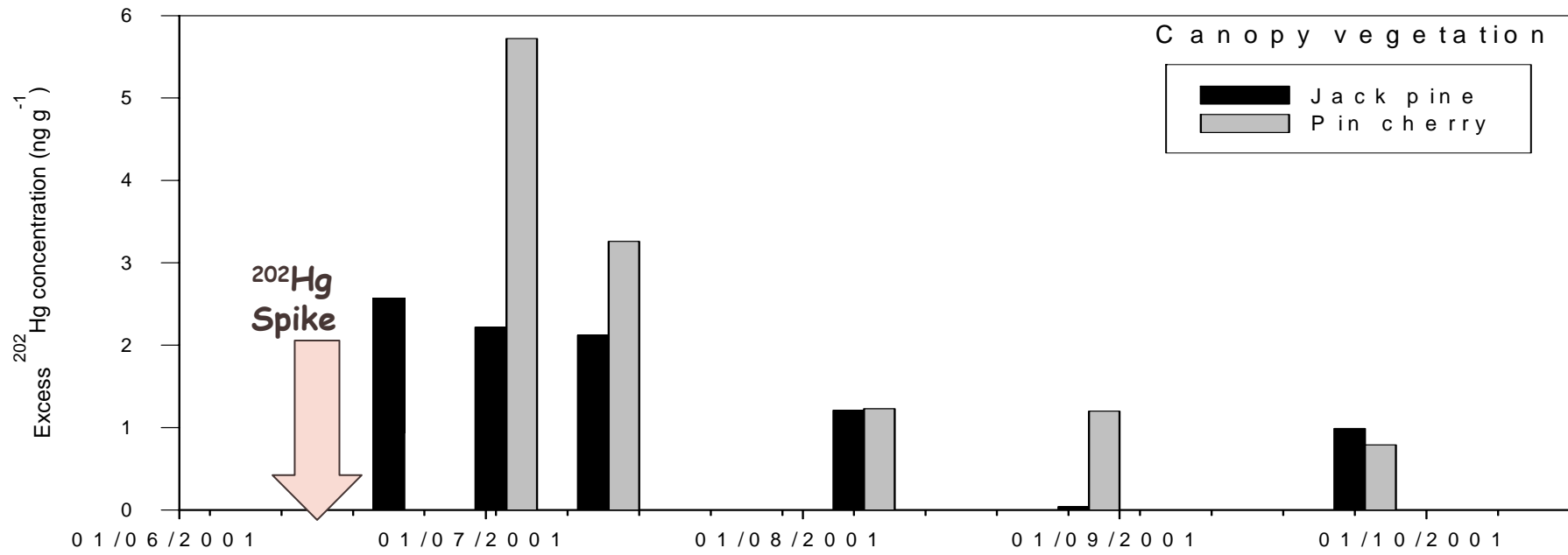
# METAALICUS 3-Year LOADING SUMMARY\*

- Good Hg mass balance achieved
- Significant emission of iso. Hg<sup>0</sup> to the atmosphere (20-40%)
- Rapid increase in MeHg in water, sediments, & biota
- *3-y delay & very small increase in runoff Hg*
- *Behavior of isotope in canopy has implications for LF & TF studies*



(Harris et. al. Proc. National Academy of Science, in press)

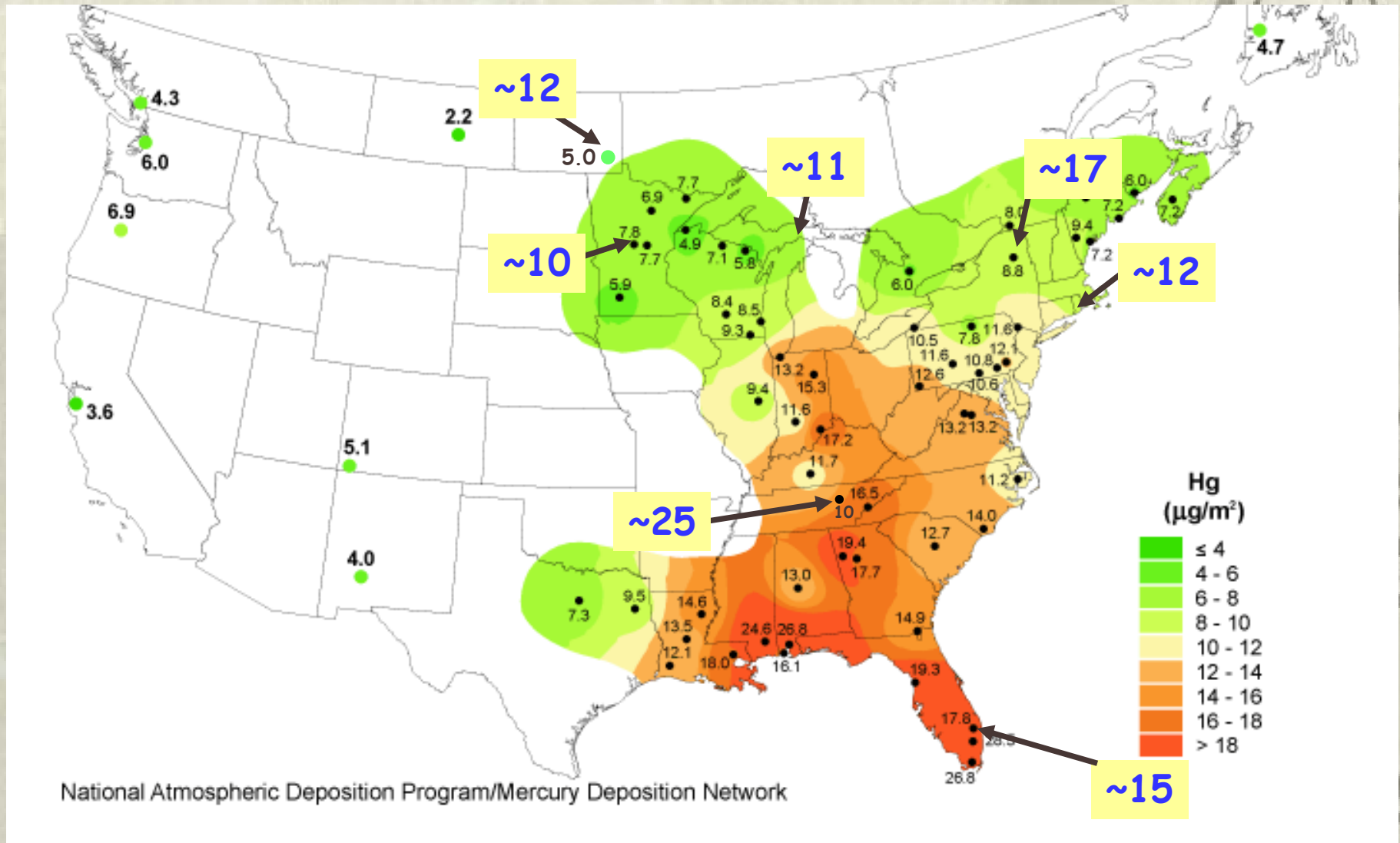
# Behavior of Isotope in Canopy



(St. Louis & Graydon, in prep)

# Does dry deposition matter?

## Annual Hg fluxes in LF ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ )



(Driscoll 2007, Bash 2007, Swain 2004, St Louis 2004, Rea 2002, Lindberg 1998)