

# Gaseous deposition of atmospheric elemental mercury in ecosystems – what we know and what is missing

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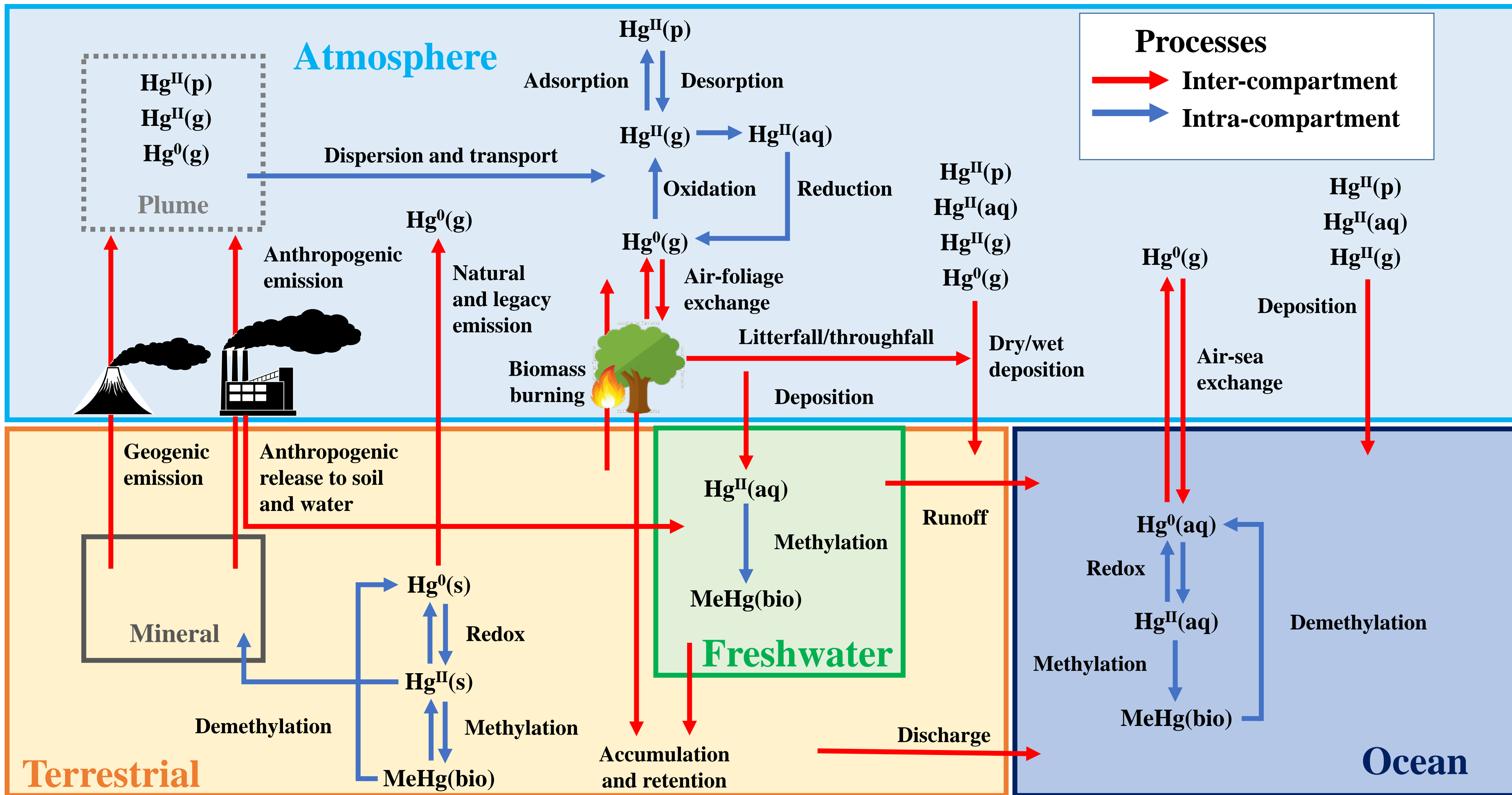
**Martin Jiskra – University of Basel, Switzerland**

**Yannick Agnan – Pierre and Marie Curie University, Paris, France**

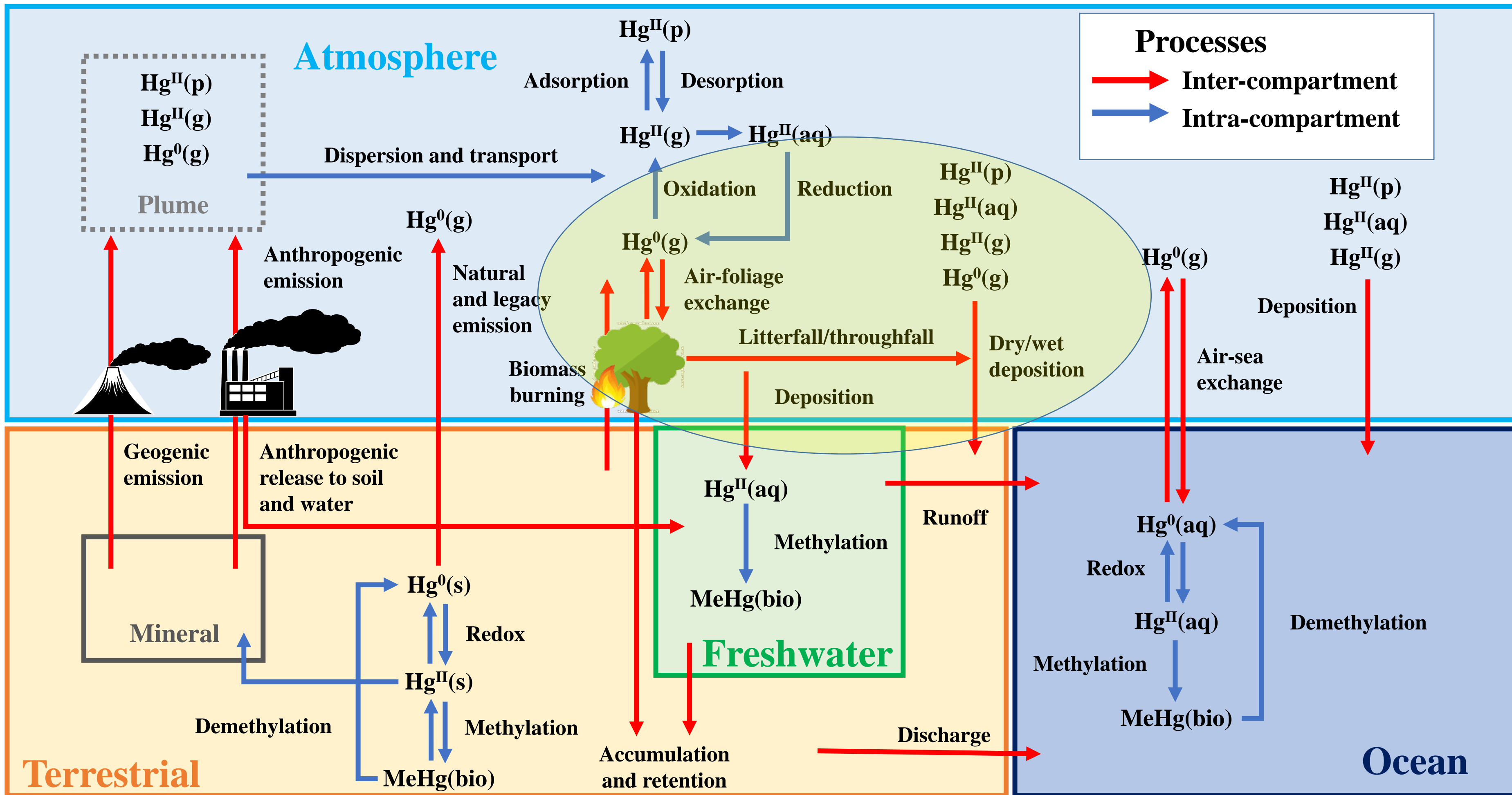




# Global Hg cycling

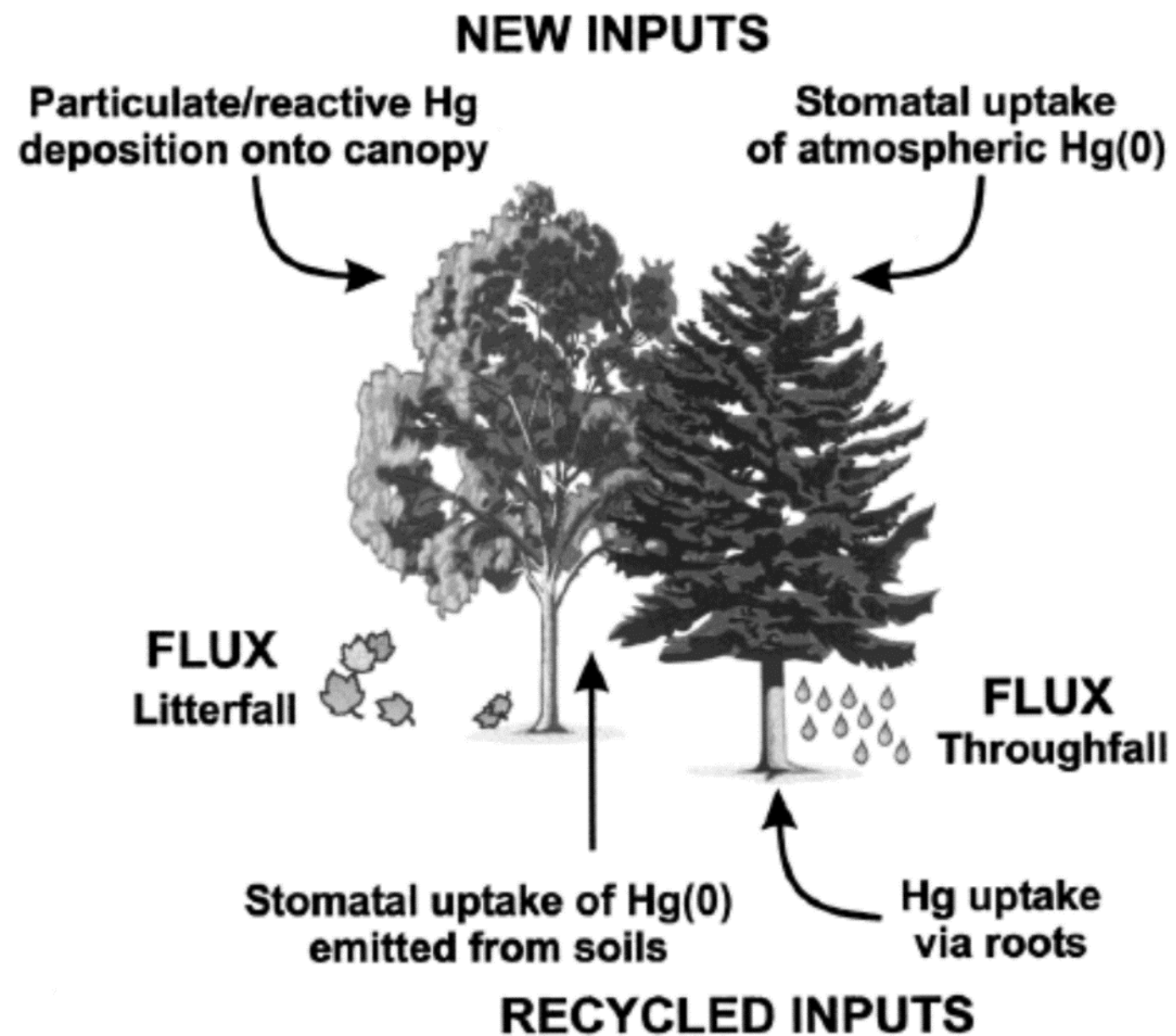


# Global Hg cycling



# Plant litterfall and throughfall Hg deposition

We've known about the role of plants for dry Hg deposition ( $\text{Hg}^0$  and  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$ ) for decades



**Table II.**  
Fluxes of Hg in LF, TF and OF precipitation for the period 3/93 to 8/93.

	Litterfall	Troughfall $\mu\text{g m}^{-2}$	Open Field
Hg deposition	10.4	9.4	5.3

Munthe et al. Water Air and Soil Pollution 1995

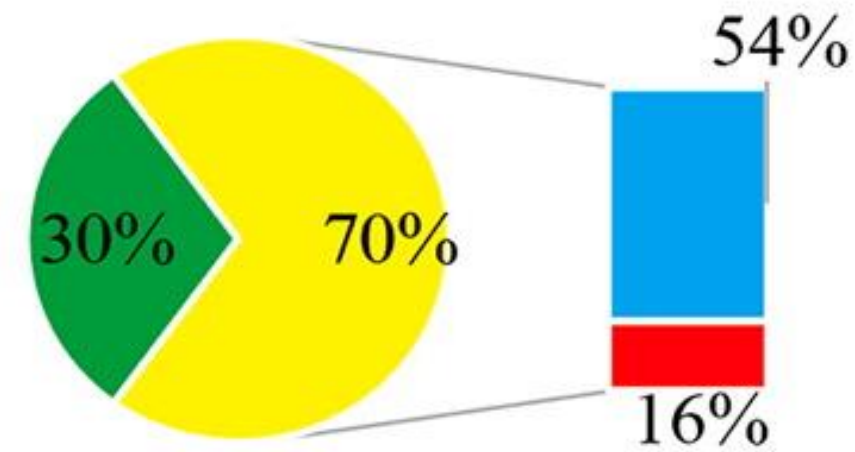
St. Louis et al. (2001) Environmental  
Science & Technology 2001



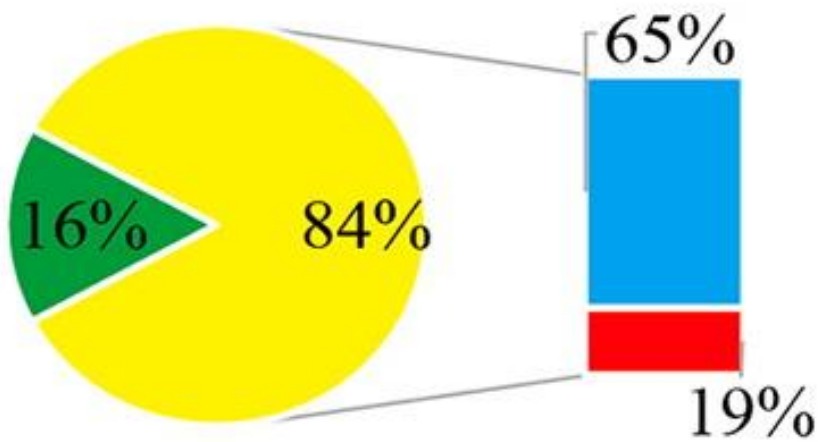
# Plant litterfall and throughfall Hg deposition

Global litterfall Hg deposition: 1,020–1,230 Mg yr<sup>-1</sup>

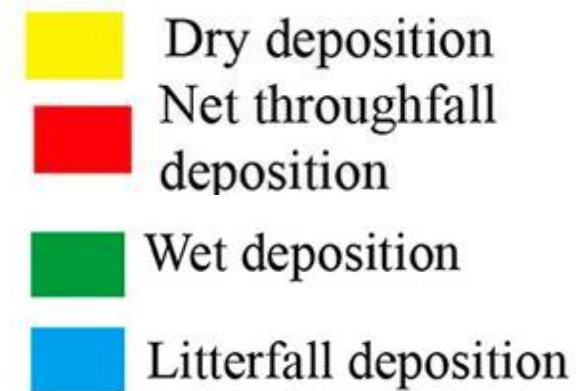
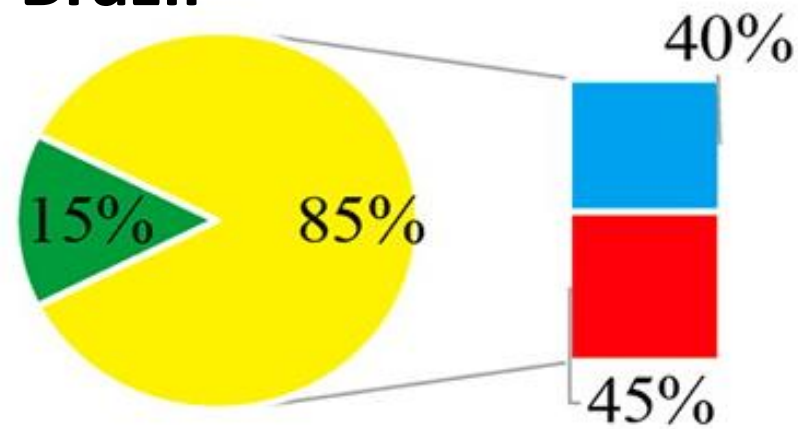
## North America



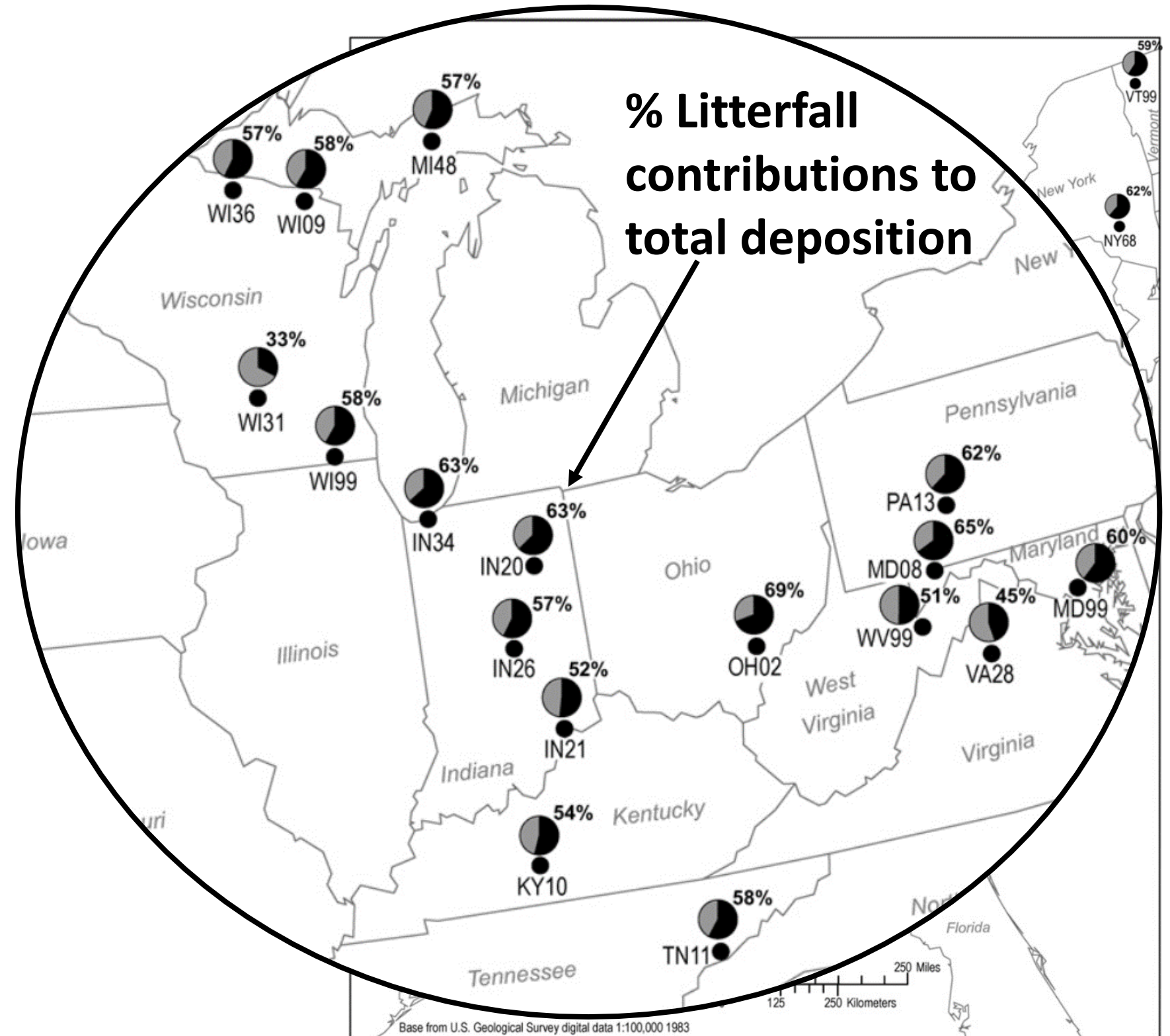
## China



## Brazil



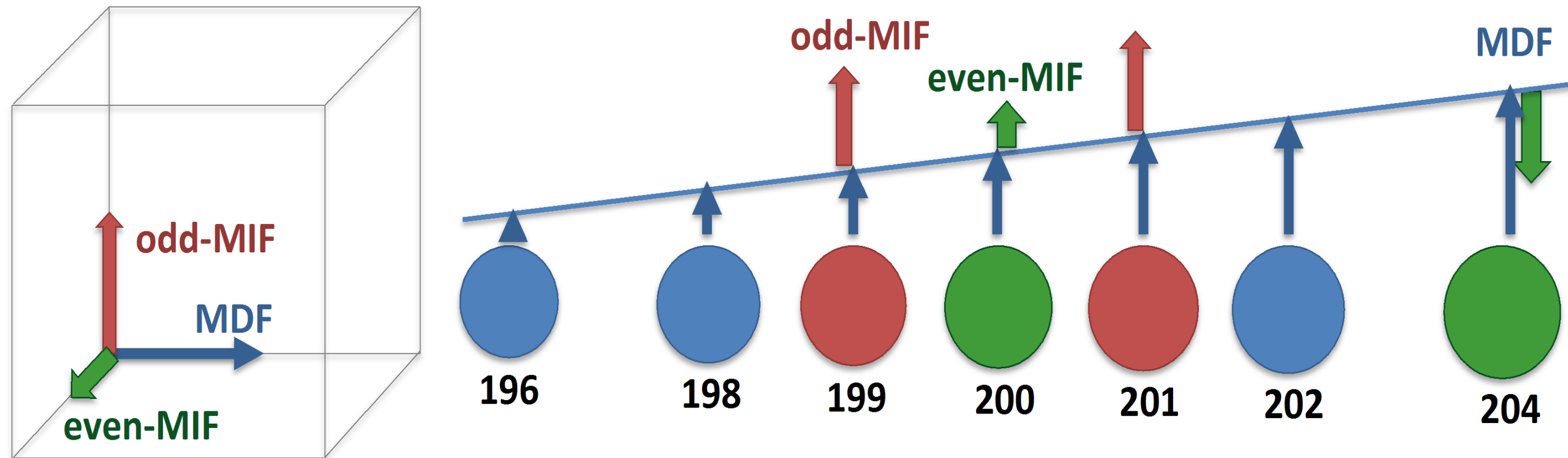
Wang et al. 2016  
Environ. Sci. Technol.



Risch et al. Environmental Pollution 2012

# Plant litterfall and throughfall Hg deposition

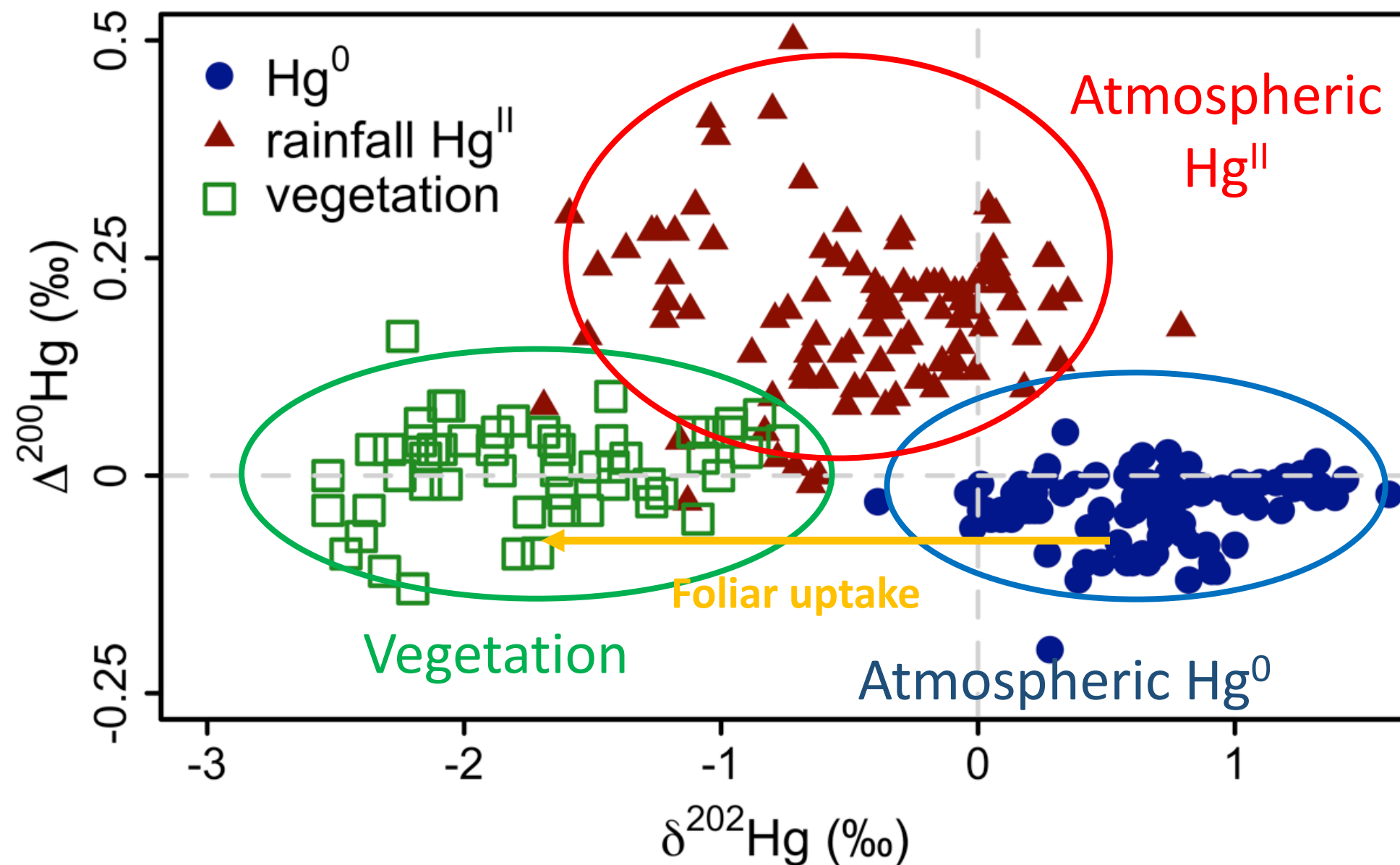
**Stable Hg isotopes: new and powerful tool to fingerprint processes and sources**



Obrist et al. 2018 Ambio (adopted from Wiederhold et al. 2010 Environ Sci Technol)

# Plant litterfall and throughfall Hg deposition

Stable isotope signatures in plant and soils show a dominant atmospheric  $\text{Hg}^0$  source in terrestrial ecosystems



Percentage  $\text{Hg}^0$  source of total Hg in soils:

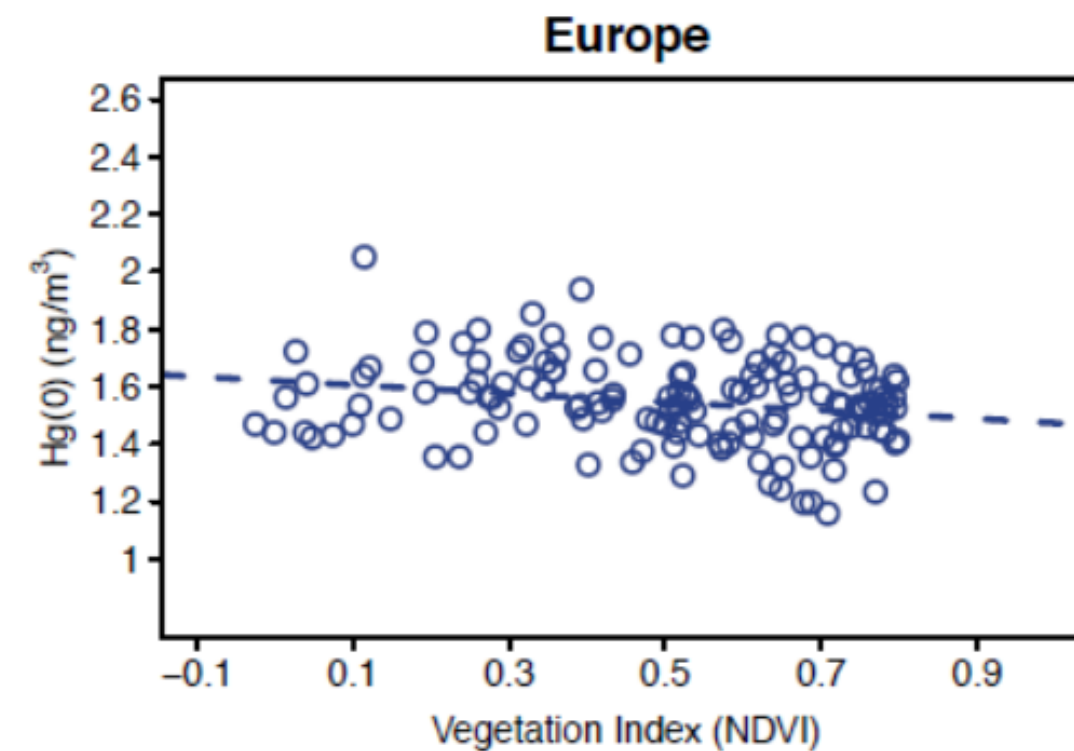
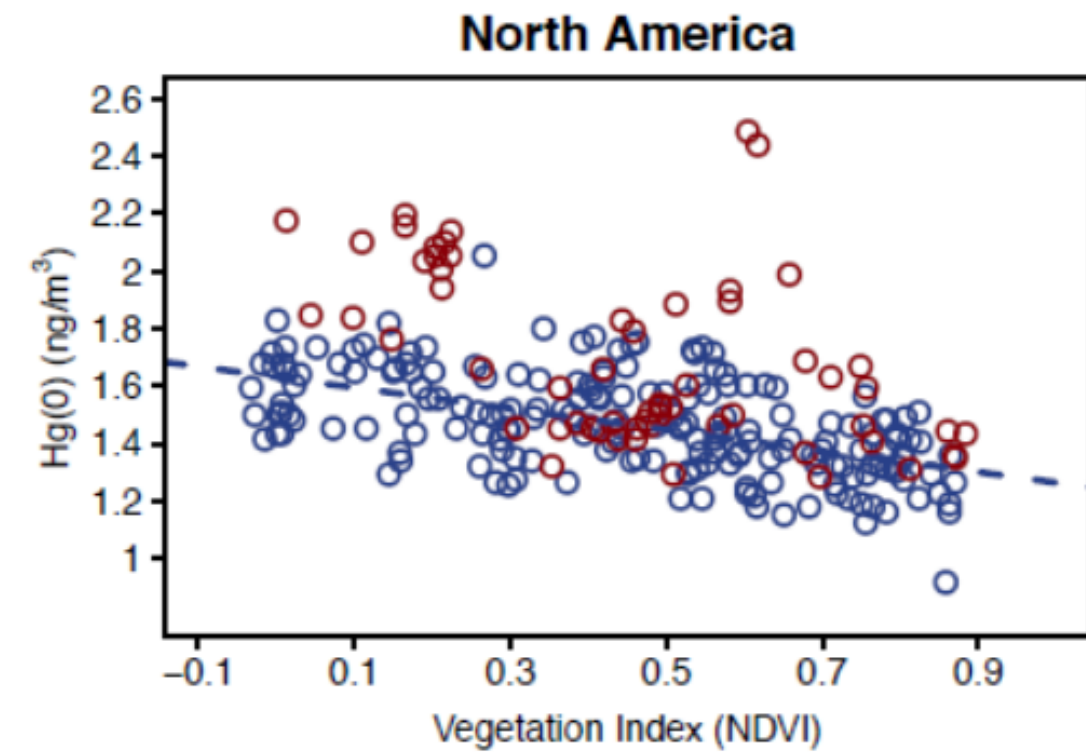
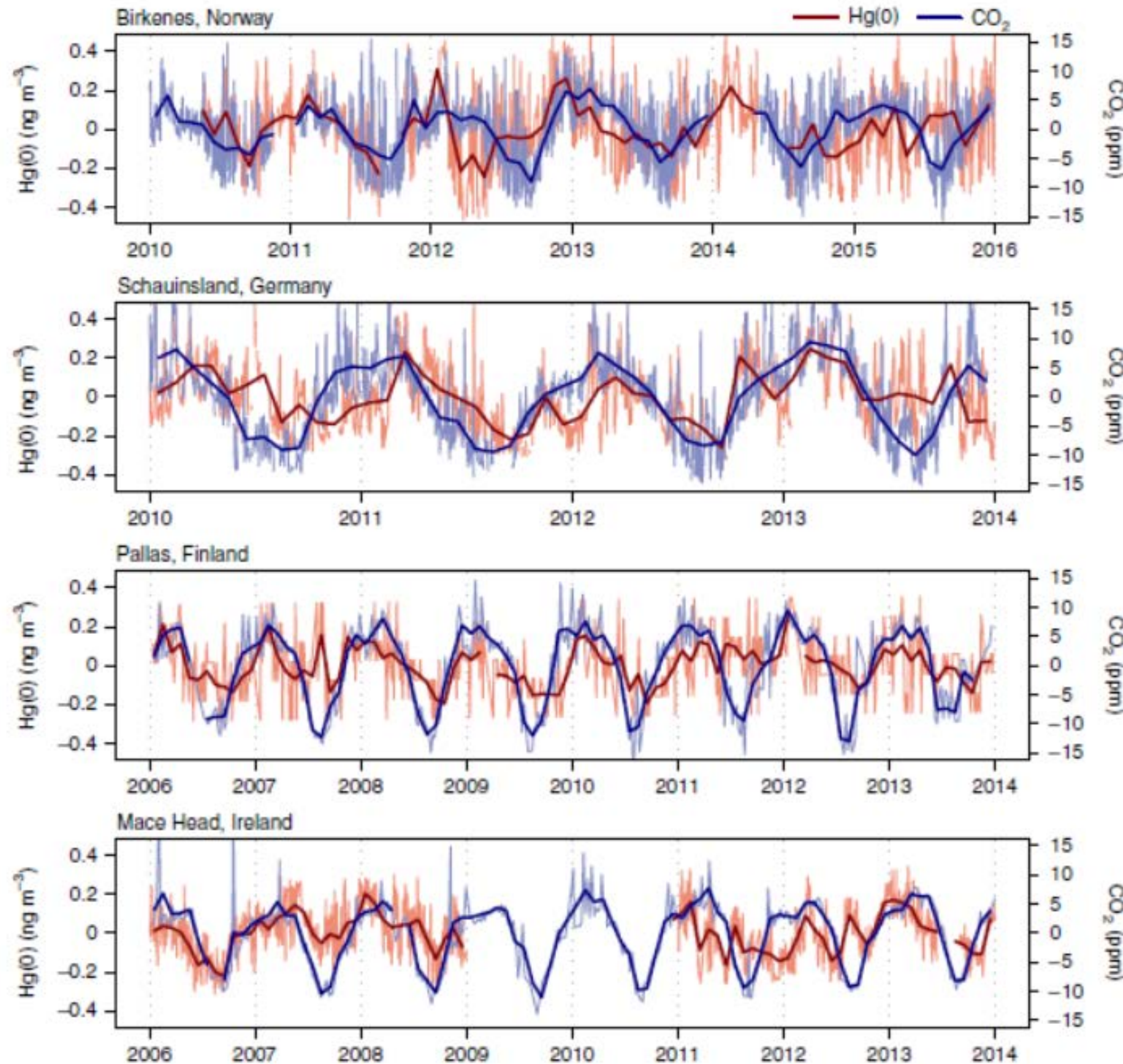
- Central North America: 57–94% (Demers et al. 2013; Zheng et al. 2016)
- Alaskan tundra soils: 71% (Obrist et al. 2017)
- Central European peat soils: 79% (Enrico et al. 2016),
- Boreal forest soils in Sweden: 90% (Jiskra et al. 2015)

Global literature compilation by M. Jiskra,  
unpublished



# Implications of vegetation Hg uptake/deposition

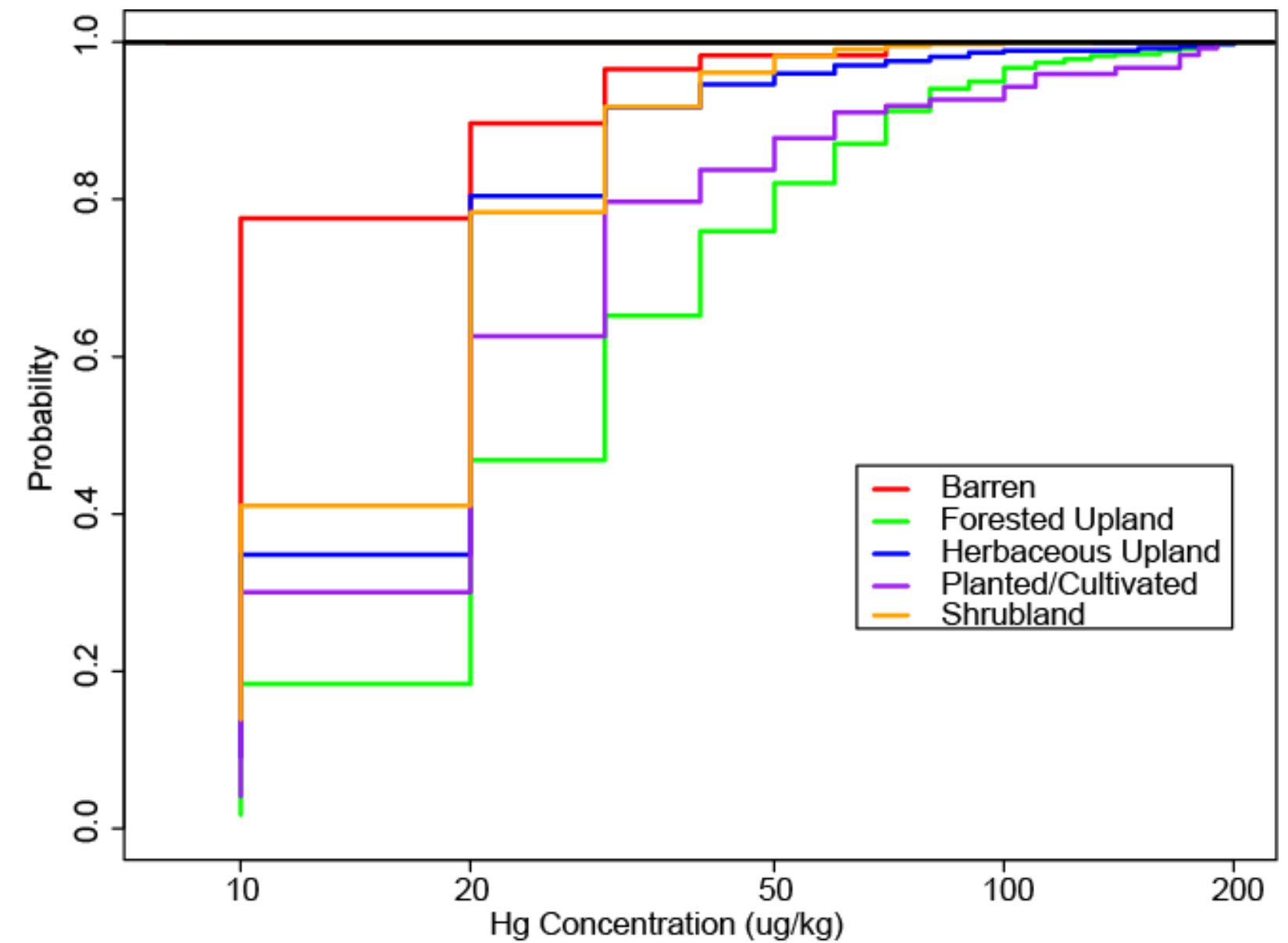
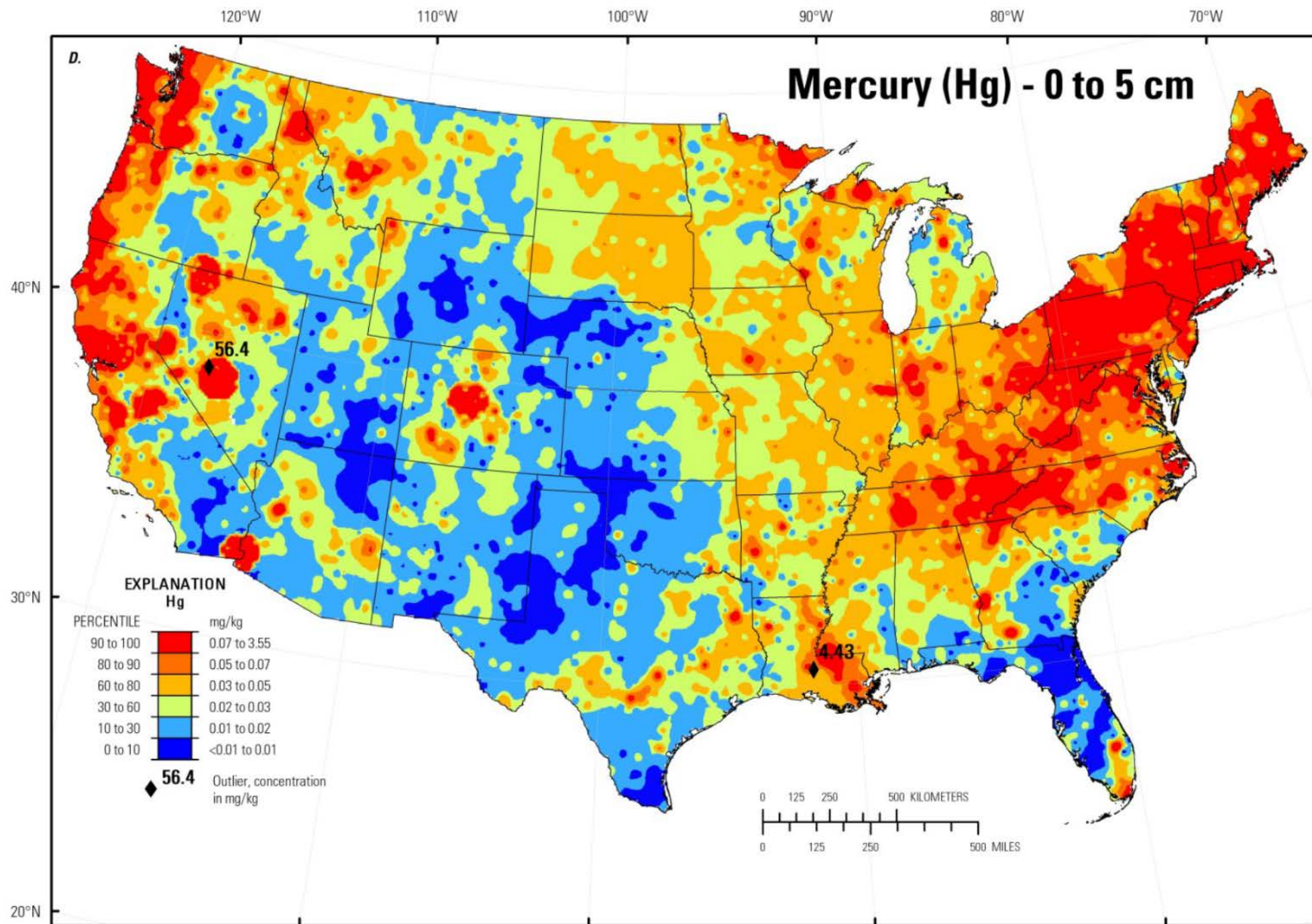
## Plant pump strongly controls seasonality of atmospheric $\text{Hg}^0$





# Implications of vegetation Hg uptake/deposition

## Plant pump strongly controls concentrations of soil Hg across landscapes



Smith et al. 2014, US. Geol. Survey Data Series

Obrist et al., 2014, STOTEN



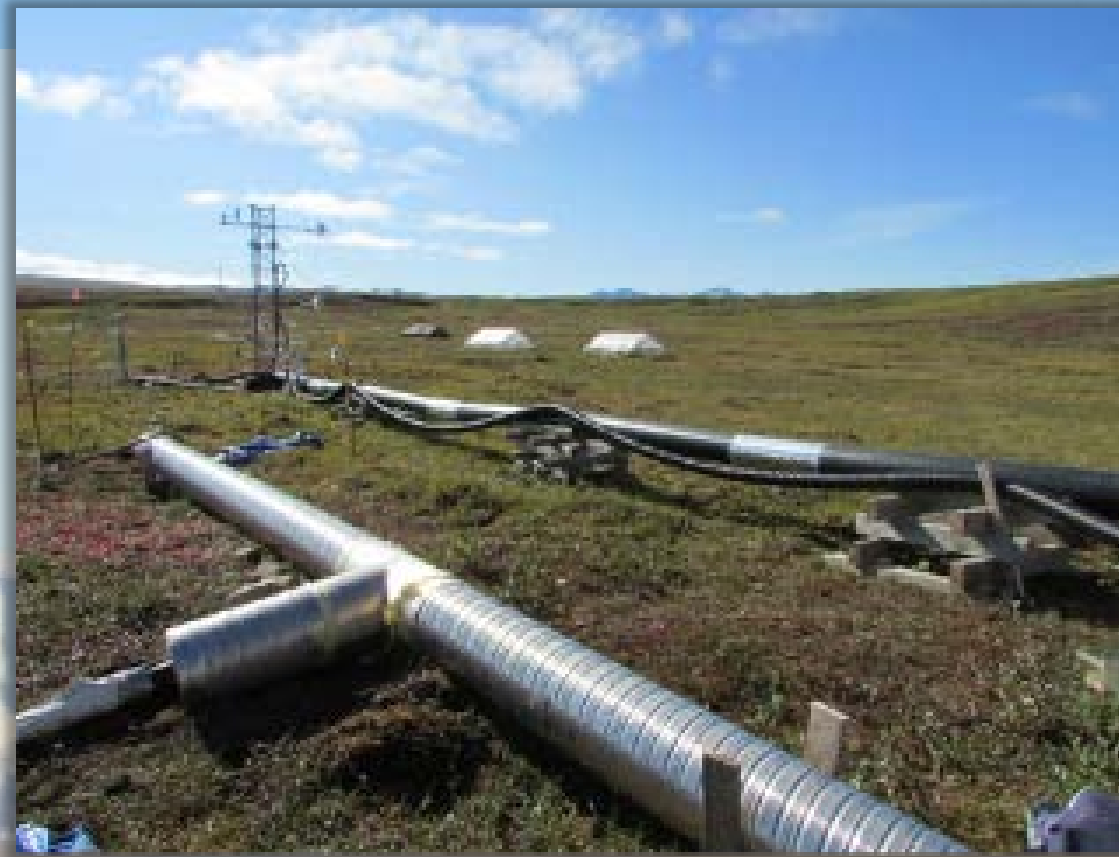


## Why measuring litterfall deposition is not enough:

- Misses deposition of woody tissues – can equal foliar deposition (Obrist et al. 2012, Melendez-Perez et al. 2014, Yang et al. 2014, Richardson and Friedland 2015, Yang et al. 2017)
- Contains  $\text{Hg}^0$  and oxidized  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$ , with relative contributions varying (Zhenget al. 2016)
- Misses re-emissions of  $\text{Hg}^0$  – photochemical processes (Agnan et al. 2016, Eckley et al. 2016, Zhu et al. 2016)
- Misses direct  $\text{Hg}^0$  exchange to/from soils and snow (Gustin, Lindberg et al. 2000, Choi and Holsen 2009, Fain, Helmig et al. 2013, Obrist, Pokharel et al. 2014, Obrist, Agnan et al. 2017)
- Does not provide temporal patterns of  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition

⇒ **Need for direct assessment of net  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition: gross deposition minus (re-)emission**

# Using micrometeorological methods to assess net $\text{Hg}^0$ deposition in Alaska





# Using micrometeorological methods to assess net $\text{Hg}^0$ deposition in Alaska

**Net  $\text{Hg}^0$  exchange  
(flux-gradient method)**



**Wet  $\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$  deposition**



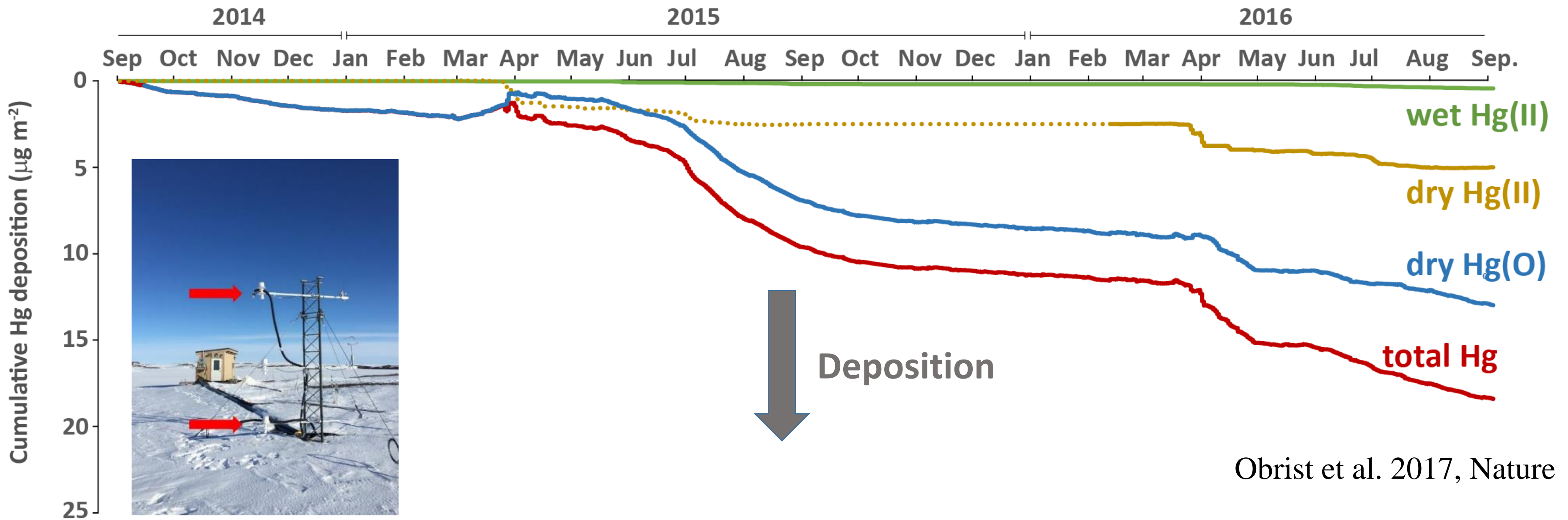
**$\text{Hg}^{\text{II}}$  pyrolyzer**



**GEM: Tekran 2537 Air Hg Analyzers,  
 $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ )**



# Using micrometeorological methods to assess net $\text{Hg}^0$ deposition in Alaska



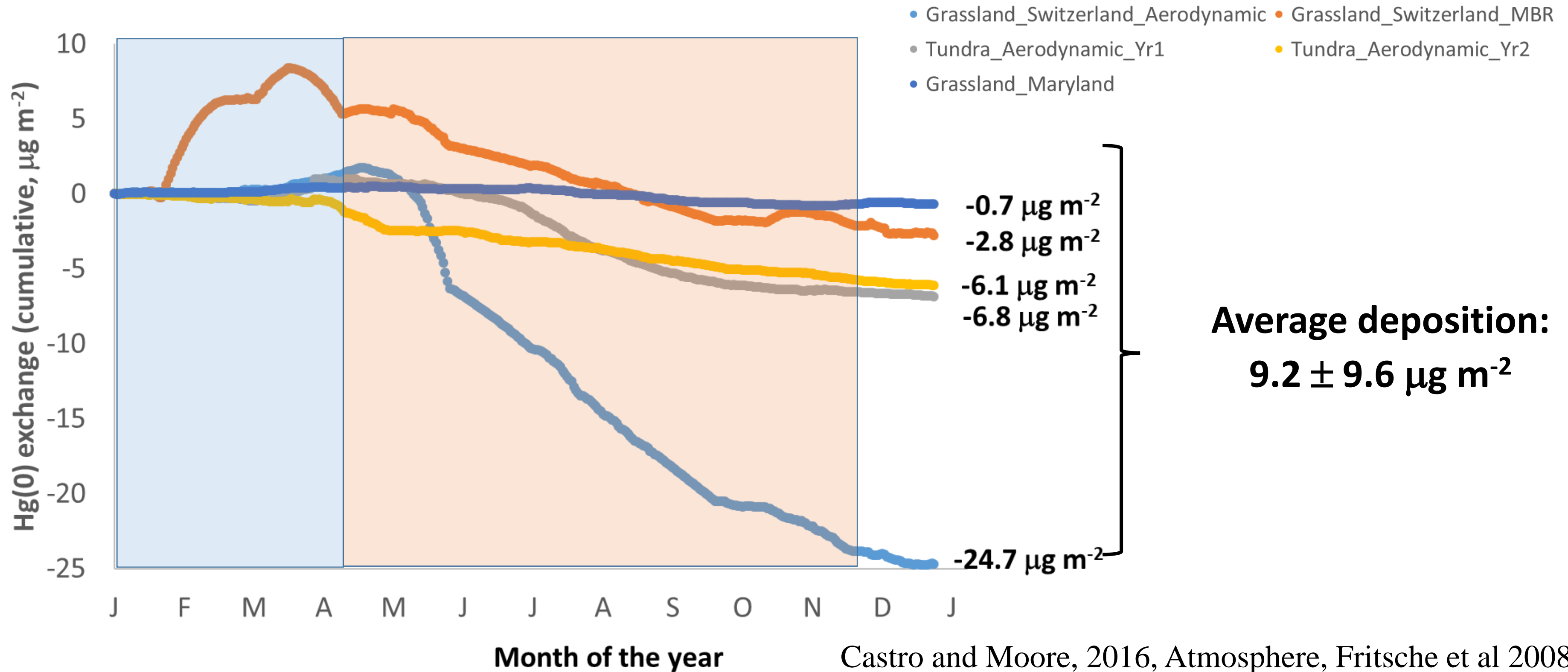
Obrist et al. 2017, Nature

**71% of atmospheric Hg deposition in the Arctic tundra is  $\text{Hg}^0$**



# Annual records of annual $\text{Hg}^0$ net exchange (deposition)

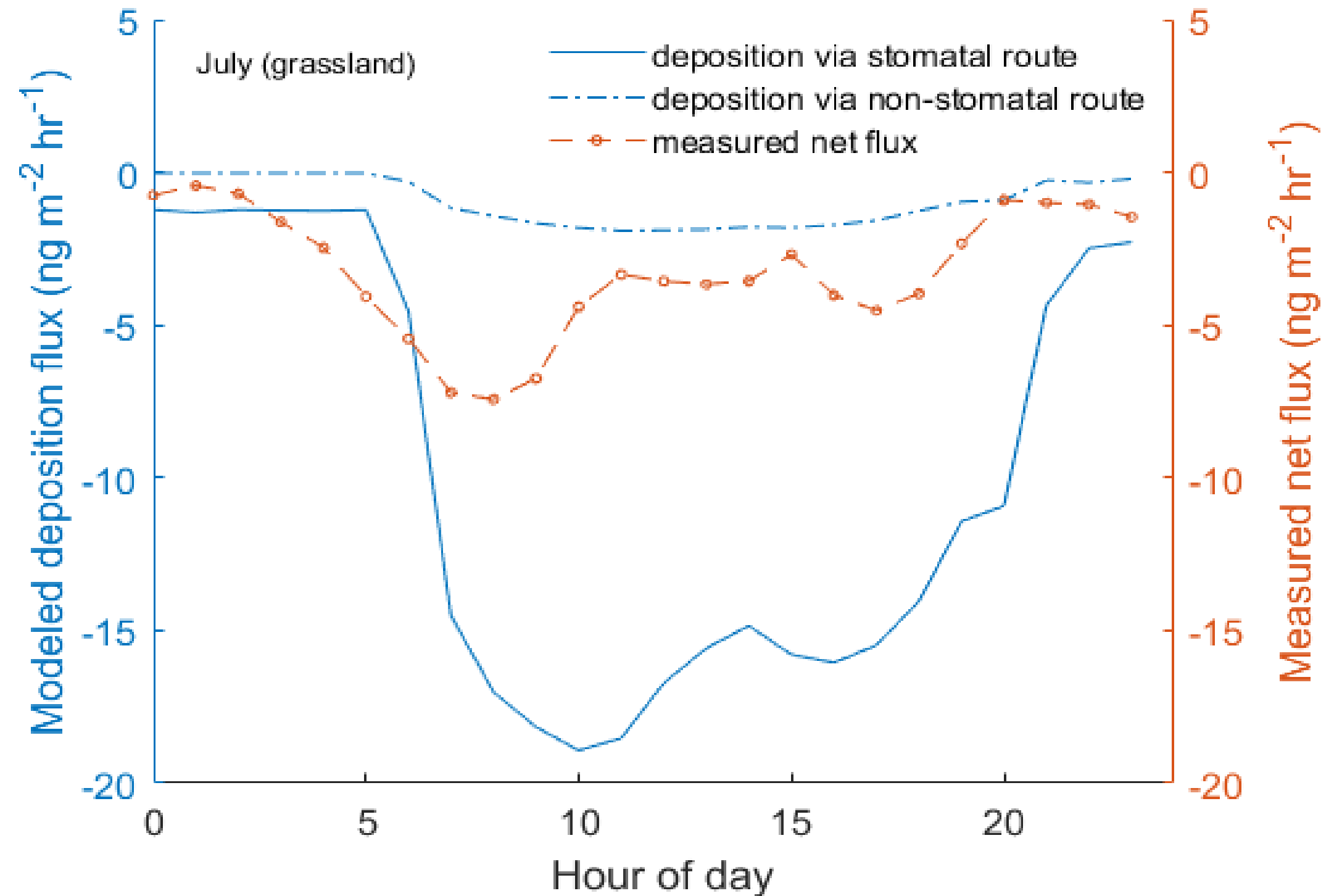
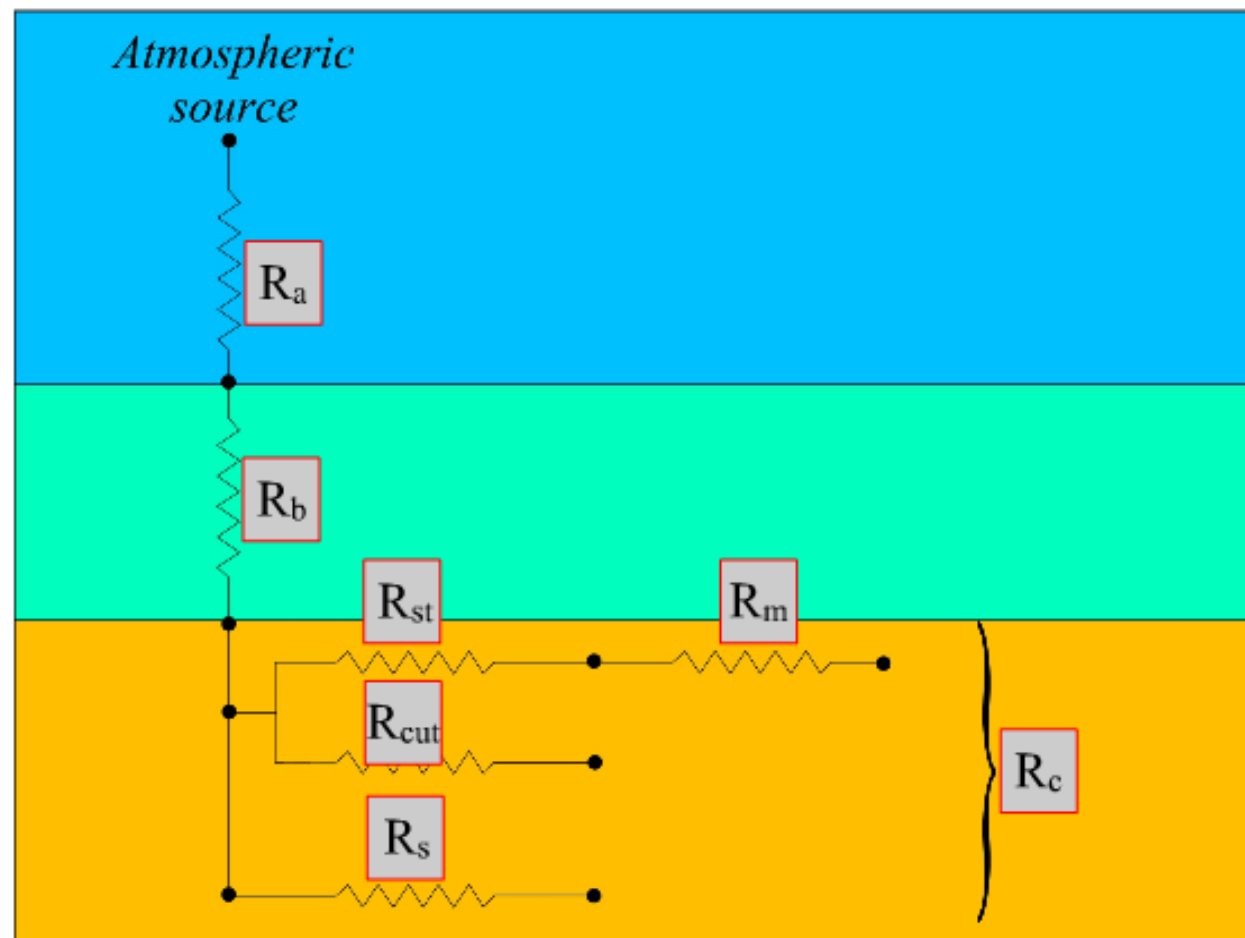
Only a few annual data sets of net  $\text{Hg}^0$  exchange exist (upland sites only)



Castro and Moore, 2016, Atmosphere, Fritsche et al 2008, Atmos. Environ., Obrist et al., 2017, Nature

# Constraining models using time series $\text{Hg}^0$ deposition measurements

## CTMs use resistance-based modeling approaches for $\text{Hg}^0$ exchange

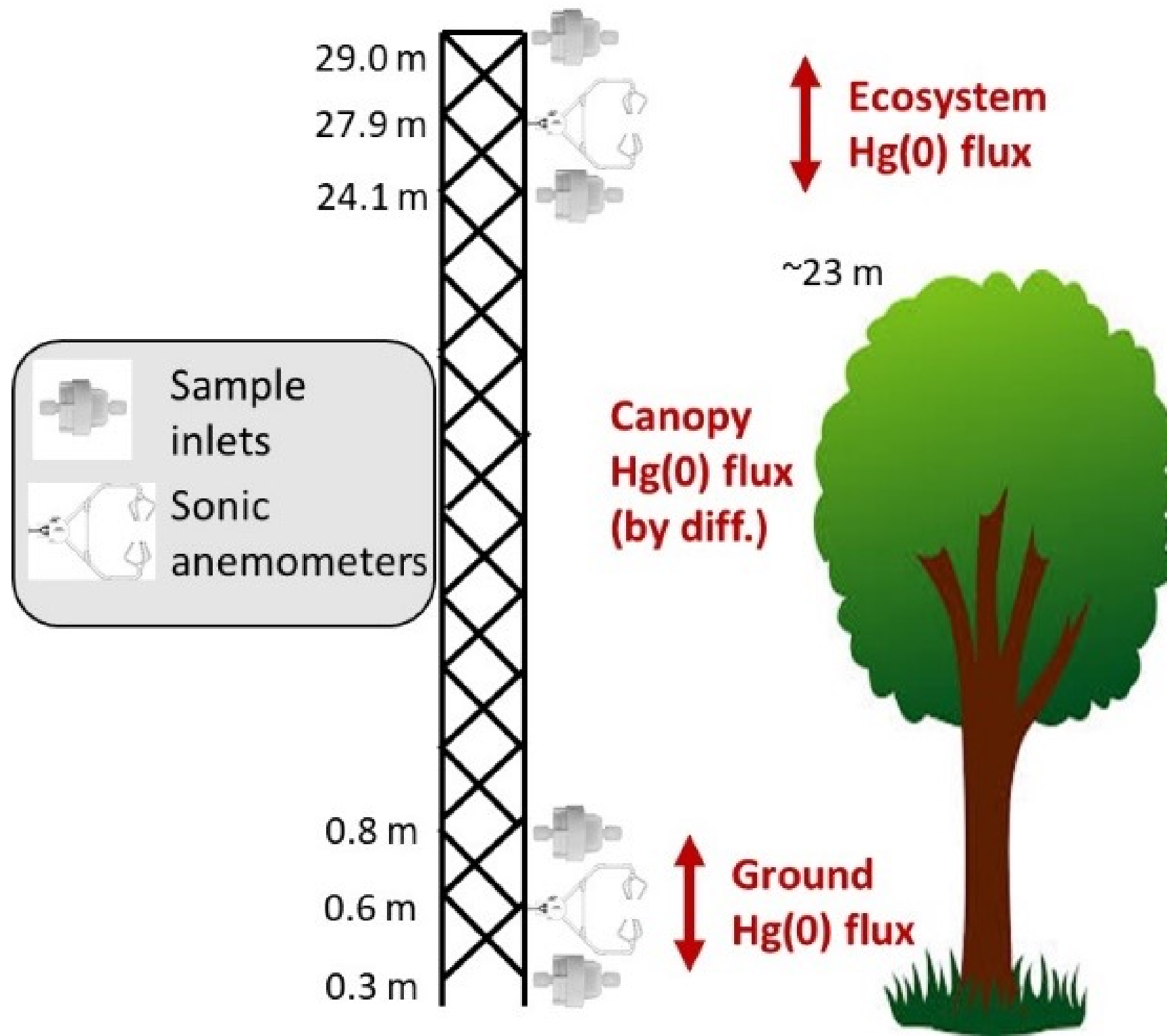


Khan et al. (in review)



# What about forests?

We need direct  $\text{Hg}^0$  flux measurements over forests

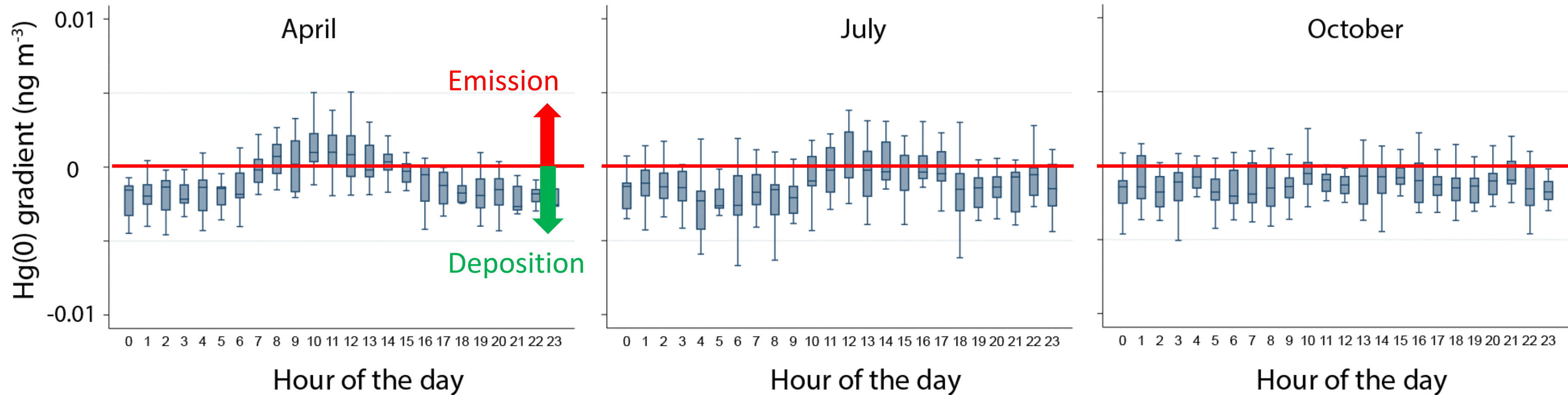


Harvard Forest Measurement Tower



# What about forests?

## Hg<sup>0</sup> concentration gradients (~ fluxes) measured over Harvard Forest



Howard et al., in preparation  
Poster Session: Howard et al.



# Summary

Dominant source of Hg in (most) terrestrial ecosystems derived from atmospheric  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition, largely derived from plant inputs

Direct net  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition measurements lacking over most ecosystems, in spite of applicable techniques

Diel and seasonal  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition patterns needed to constrain  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition parameterization in CTMs

Current measurements support net annual  $\text{Hg}^0$  deposition over grasslands/tundra. Measurements over forests lacking (but feasible)