

Insights to the short-term atmospheric deposition impacts on the biology and chemistry of the sea surface microlayer in the Adriatic Sea coastal region

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models:

- ✓ Aethalometer model
- ✓ HYSPLIT model
- ✓ LOTOS-EUROS model

Particulate matter

- ✓ total **PM₁₀** mass by gravimetric weighing
- ✓ **anions and cations** in aqueous extracts by ion chromatography (IC)
- ✓ **trace metals** (TMs) by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

Deposition

- ✓ **anions and cations** by ion chromatography (IC) and UV-Vis spectrophotometry
- ✓ **trace metals** (TMs) by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS)

Sea water (SML and ULW)

dissolved (< 0.7 μm)

- ✓ **dissolved organic carbon** (DOC) by the HTCO method
- ✓ **nutrients** by UV-Vis spectrophotometry
- ✓ **dissolved lipids** (DL) after liquid-liquid filtrate extraction
- ✓ **dissolved and total surface active substances** (SAS) by anode dissolution voltammetry
- ✓ **total dissolved carbohydrates** (DCHO) spectrophotometrically
- ✓ **trace metals** (TMs) by voltammetry
- ✓ **phytoplankton communities** sedimentation by Utermöhl
- ✓ **phytoplankton abundance** by inverted microscope
- ✓ **abundance of heterotrophic bacteria** (HB) by flow cytometer

particulate (> 0.7 μm)

- ✓ **particulate organic carbon** (POC) from the filter by the HTCO method
- ✓ classes of **particular lipids** (PL) by thin layer chromatography with flame ionization detector (TLC-FID) after extraction of the filter with organic solvents
- ✓ **transparent exopolymer particles** (TEP) and **Coomassie stainable particles** (CSP) spectrophotometrically after filter staining
- ✓ **total particular carbohydrates** (PCHO) spectrophotometrically
- ✓ **chlorophyll a** (Chl a) spectrophotometrically

Calculation of nutrient fluxes:

Wet deposition flux (F_w):

$$F_w = \frac{C_w \times V(\text{rainwater})}{A}$$

C_w – measured concentrations in rainwater
 V – volume of rainwater collected
 A – opening area of the collection device

Dry deposition flux (F_d):

$$F_d = C_d \times V_d$$

C_d – measured concentration of water soluble ions in the aerosol samples
 V_d – deposition velocity

$$\begin{aligned} V_d(\text{NO}_3^-) &= 1.2 \text{ cm s}^{-1} \\ V_d(\text{NH}_4^+) &= 0.6 \text{ cm s}^{-1} \\ V_d(\text{PO}_4^{3-}) &= 2.0 \text{ cm s}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Enrichment factor:

$$EF(X) = [X]_{SML} / [X]_{ULW}$$

Suppression effect:

$$k_w[\%] = 32.44[SAS_{SML}] + 2.51$$

Pereira et al., Nat. Geosci., 2018

Aethalometer source apportionment of BC:

Mean $\pm 1\sigma$ variation and median, 1st quartile – 3rd quartile of BC_{ff} and BC_{bb} concentrations ($\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$) as well as the BC_{bb} contribution to total BC ($\%BC_{bb}$) determined at the Central Adriatic coastal site during the period from February to June 2019, denoting different seasons: winter (February to March), spring (April to May) and summer (June).

Month	February	March	April	May	June
BC_{ff}	0.63 ± 0.58 0.42, 0.22–0.92	0.47 ± 0.37 0.39, 0.20–0.61	0.34 ± 0.28 0.28, 0.19–0.40	0.24 ± 0.22 0.19, 0.11–0.30	0.46 ± 0.23 0.43, 0.32–0.55
BC_{bb}	0.26 ± 0.20 0.21, 0.10–0.38	0.15 ± 0.15 0.10, 0.05–0.20	0.10 ± 0.10 0.07, 0.04–0.13	0.04 ± 0.04 0.03, 0.01–0.06	0.05 ± 0.04 0.05, 0.02–0.07
$\%BC_{bb}$	32 ± 7 31, 28–35	24 ± 5 26, 21–28	22 ± 5 22, 18–26	16 ± 5 14, 12–18	10 ± 1 10, 9–11
Season	Winter		Spring		Summer
BC_{ff}	0.53 ± 0.47 0.39, 0.21–0.68		0.29 ± 0.26 0.23, 0.14–0.35		0.46 ± 0.23 0.43, 0.32–0.55
BC_{bb}	0.20 ± 0.18 0.13, 0.06–0.28		0.07 ± 0.08 0.05, 0.02–0.09		0.05 ± 0.04 0.05, 0.02–0.07
$\%BC_{bb}$	28 ± 7 28, 22–31		26 ± 6 18, 14–24		10 ± 1 10, 9–11
Overall	February – June 2019				
BC_{ff}	0.41 ± 0.37 0.31, 0.18–0.51				
BC_{bb}	0.12 ± 0.14 0.07, 0.03–0.14				
$\%BC_{bb}$	21 ± 8 21, 14–27				

Deposition fluxes of PO_4^{3-} , NO_3^- and NH_4^+ :

Mean \pm standard deviation of dry, wet and total (dry + wet) inorganic N and P deposition fluxes ($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$) and the contribution of each species to the respective total inorganic N and P deposition (in brackets) at the central Adriatic coastal site calculated when both wet and dry deposition occurred.

	Dry deposition	Wet deposition	Total deposition
NH_4^+	17.1 \pm 15.1 (13 %)	59.0 \pm 33.4 (41 %)	65.3 \pm 33.4
NO_3^-	25.4 \pm 18.9 (19 %)	39.7 \pm 23.4 (27 %)	57.9 \pm 21.7
PO_4^{3-}	1.4 \pm 0.3 (88 %)	0.2 \pm 0.1 (12 %)	1.6 \pm 0.3
DIN ^a	42.5 \pm 32.5 (32 %)	98.7 \pm 56.2 (68 %)	123.2 \pm 53.2
DIN/ PO_4^{3-}	30 \pm 21	648 \pm 213	79 \pm 30

DIN dominating in total deposition (68% wet)

PO_4^{3-} : 88% in dry deposition

2-week post-fire period:

DIN/ PO_4^{3-} = 648 in wet deposition

DIN/ PO_4^{3-} = 103 in total deposition (70)

Environmental implications:

Assumptions:

$$C/N \sim 6.6$$

- i) all atmospherically deposited soluble NO_3^- and NH_4^+ are bioavailable to primary producers
- ii) there is no co-limitation by other nutrients

$$F_{\text{tot}}(\text{DIN}) = 123.2 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1} \text{ or } 1.96 \text{ mg N m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\sim 800 \mu\text{mol C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1} \text{ or } \mathbf{10 \text{ mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}}$$

$$\text{Adriatic Sea (2013 – present)} = 154 \text{ mg C m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$$



up to **6 % of new production** in the central Adriatic coastal area
11 % considering the **highest values of DIN** deposition

$$\text{BB event: } k_w = 24.1 \%$$
$$\text{non BB: } k_w = 7.8 \%$$

$$\text{BB } k_w = \mathbf{3 \times} \text{ non BB } k_w$$



suppression of CO_2 exchange



Thank you for the attention!

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Publications:



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