

# Mass Distribution of Mercury among Ecosystem Components in the Florida Everglades

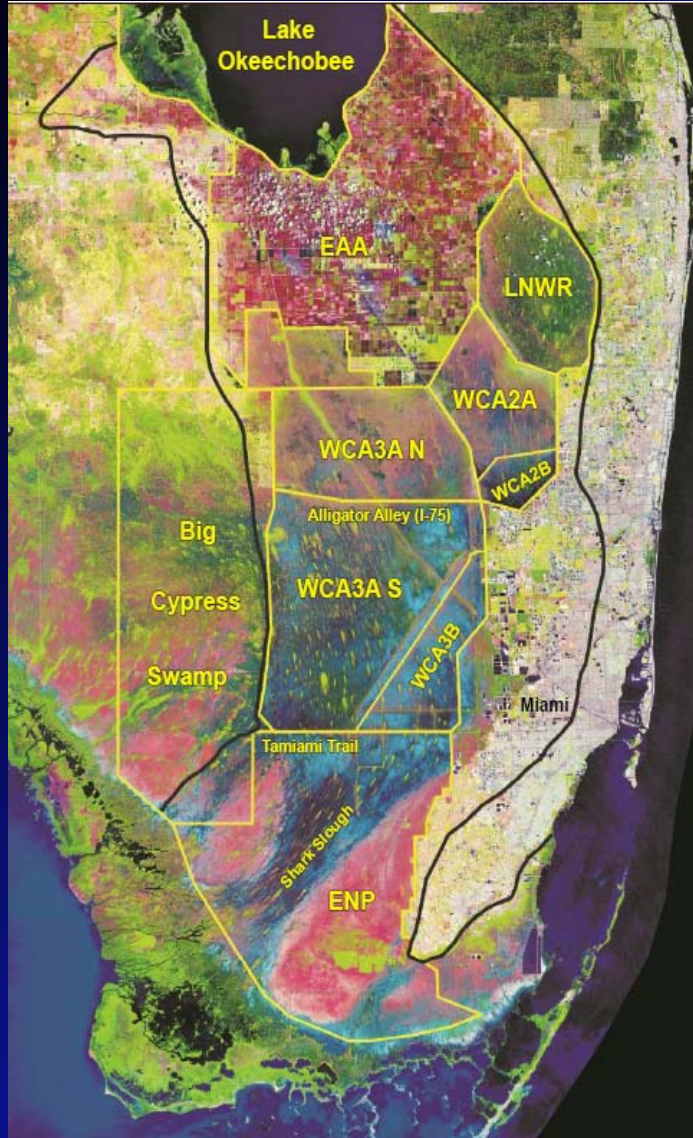
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<sup>1</sup>: Florida International University

<sup>2</sup>: Everglades Foundation

<sup>3</sup>: US EPA Region 4

# Hg contamination in the Everglades



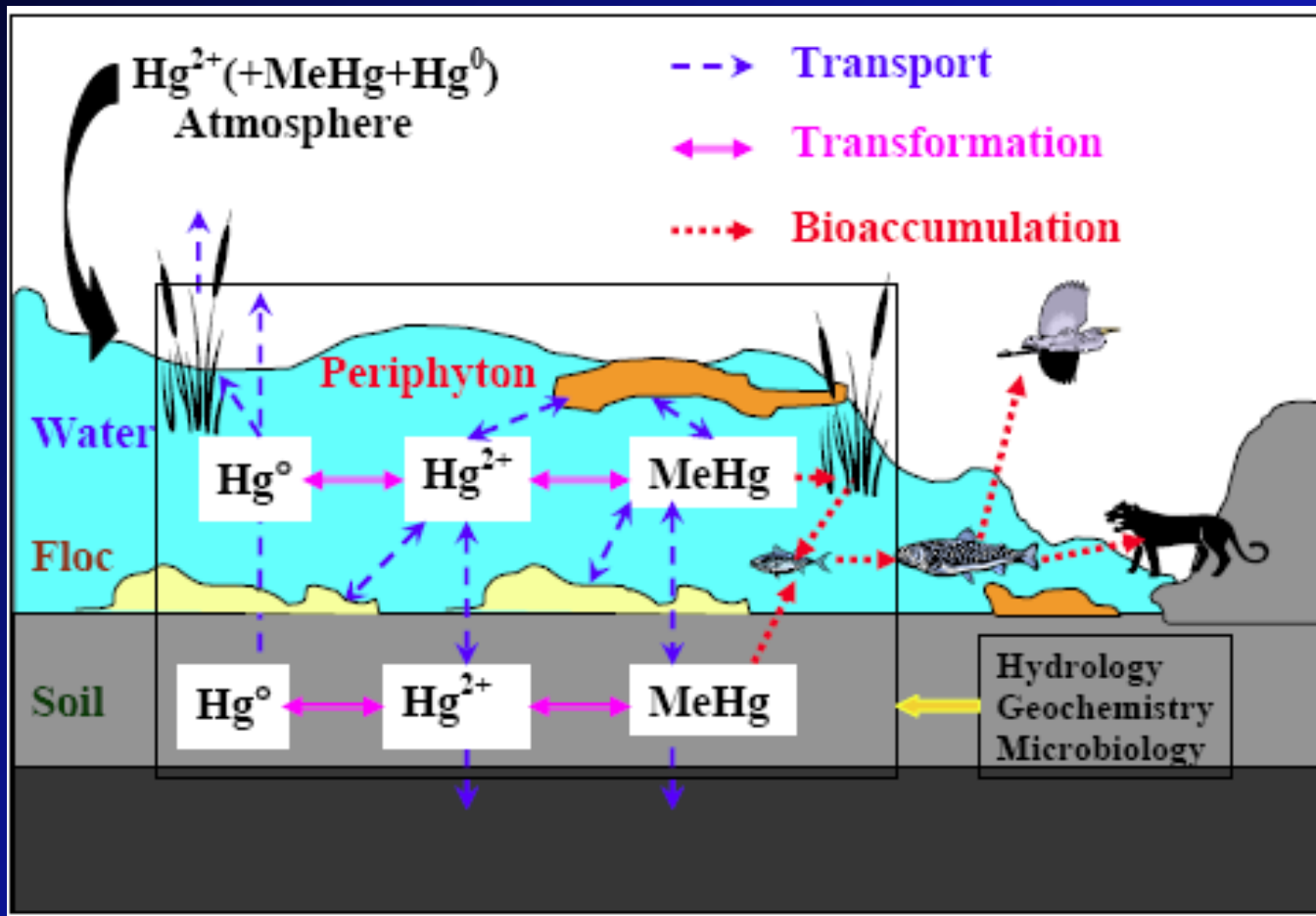
**WARNING**

The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services has issued a health advisory urging limited consumption of largemouth bass and warmouth caught in certain portions of the Everglades due to excessive accumulation of the element mercury.

- Fish caught in Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Water Conservation Area ( ) should not be eaten more than once per week by adults and no more than once per month by children under 15 and pregnant women.
- Fish caught in Water Conservation Areas 2a and 3 should not be eaten at all.

For additional information, contact the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services at (405) 355-3018.



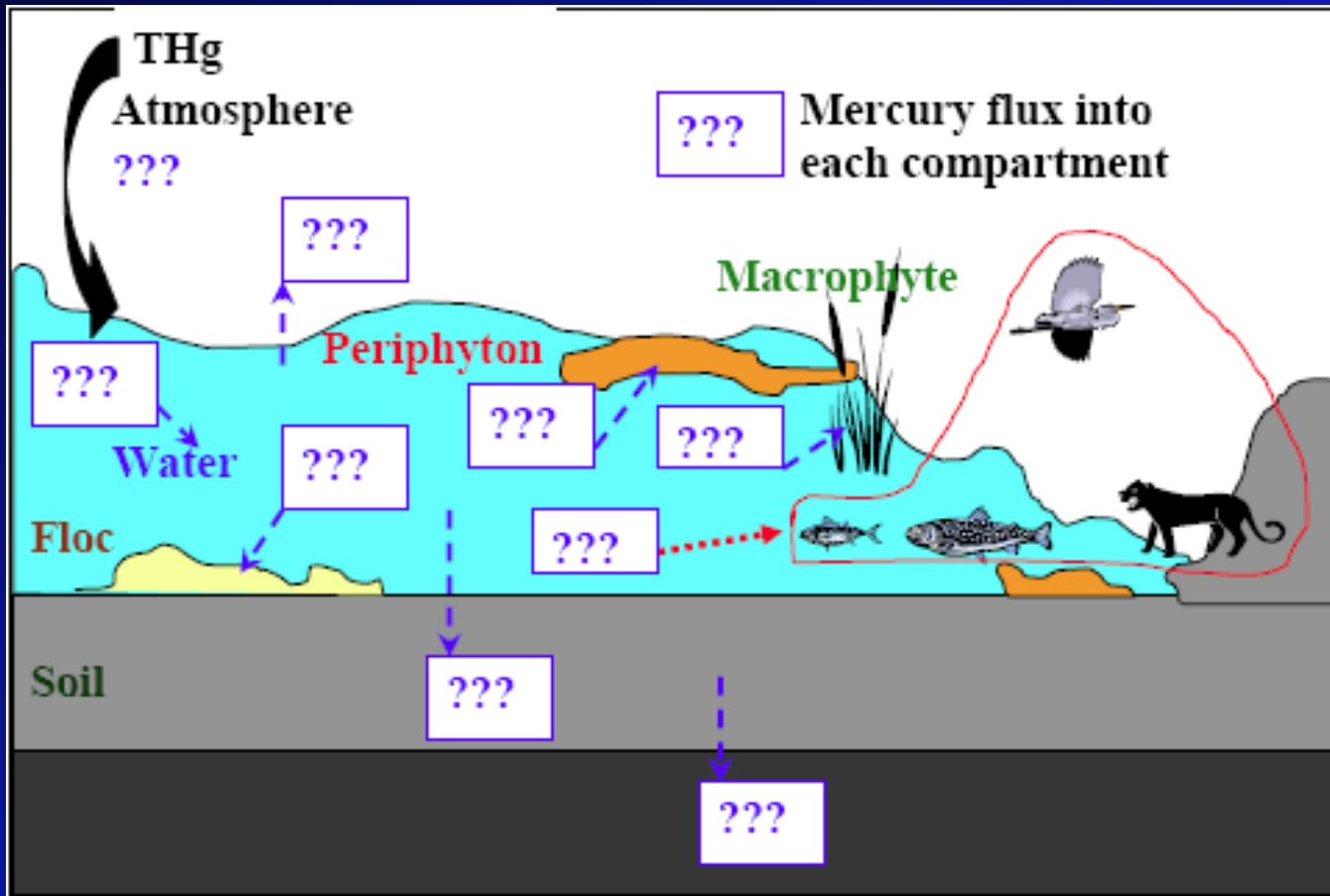


## Mercury Cycling in the Florida Everglades



# Question

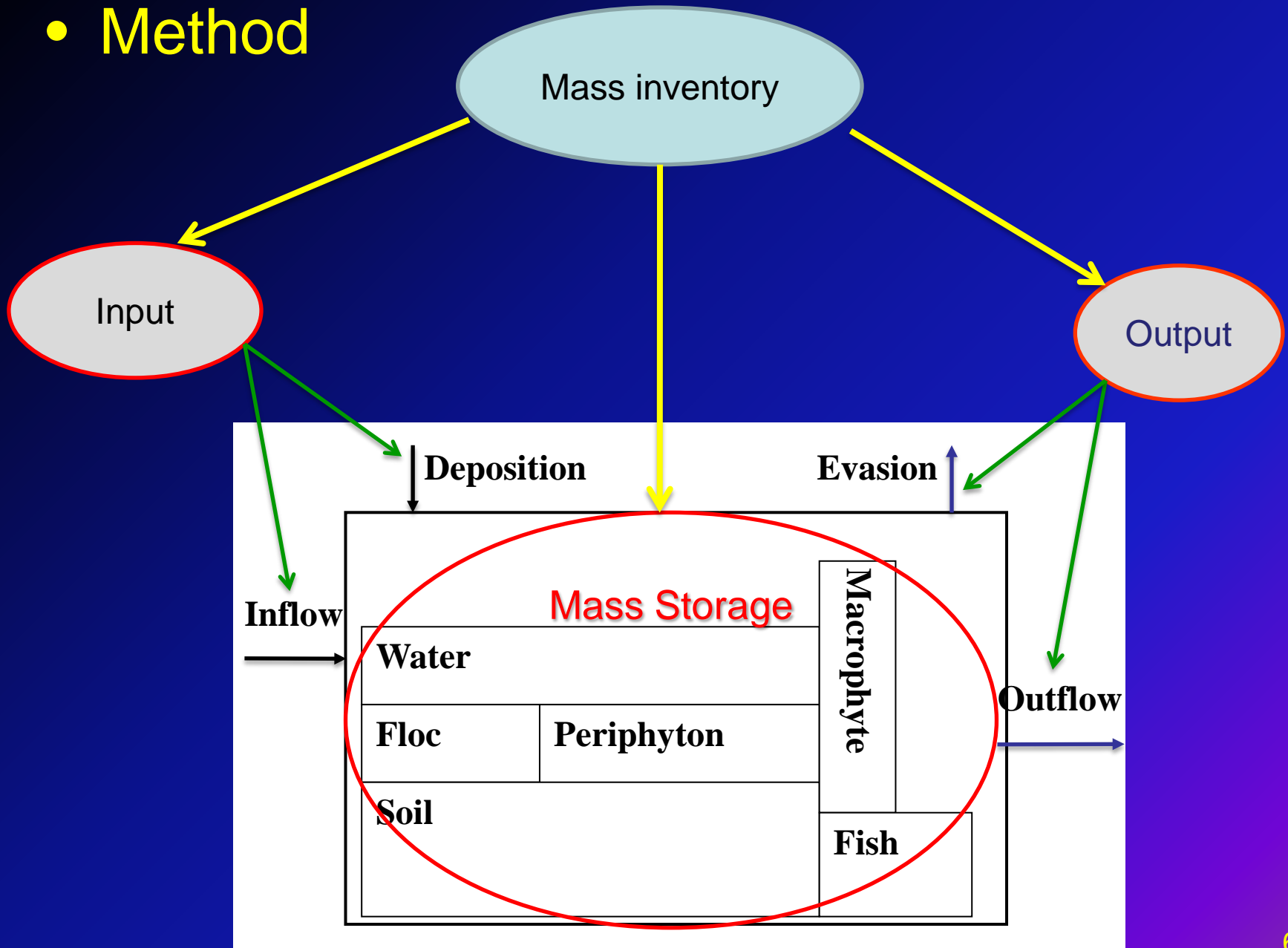
How much Hg is present in each ecosystem component in the Everglades?



# Objective

- To establish mass inventory for THg and MeHg in the four management units of the Everglades.
  - WCA 1
  - WCA 2
  - WCA 3
  - ENP

- Method



# ❖ Mass Storage (at sampling: Nov 2005)

Water:

$$M_{SW}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{SWi}^{THg} \times d_{SWi}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A \times 10^3$$

THg concentration

Water volume

THg mass

inclusion probability

Soil:

$$M_{SD}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_{SDi}^{THg} \times d_{SDi} \times BD_{SDi}}{\pi_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A \times 10^6$$

Floc:

$$M_{FC}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_{FCi}^{THg} \times d_{FCi} \times BD_{FCi}}{\pi_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A \times 10^6$$

Periphyton:

$$M_{PE}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_{PEi}^{THg} \times BM_{PEi}}{\pi_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A$$

Macrophyte:

$$M_{PE}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_{PEi}^{THg} \times BM_{PEi}}{\pi_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A$$

Fish:

$$M_{FS}^{THg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_{FSi}^{THg} \times W_{FSi} \times BM_{FSi}}{\pi_i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\pi_i}\right)} \times A$$

# ❖ Input

(during 2005 wet season: May-Nov)

Deposition:

THg deposition      Wet deposition      Dry deposition

$$M_{BD}^{THg} = M_{WD}^{THg} + M_{DD}^{THg}$$

Inflows:

Mean THg Conc      Total water inflows

$$M_{IF}^{THg} = \bar{C}_{IF}^{THg} * \sum_i V_{IF}^i$$



# ❖ Output

(during 2005 wet season: May-Nov)

Evasion:

$$M_{EV}^{THg} = 2(ng / m^2 / h) * 10(h / d) * 180(d) * A$$

Management unit	Inflow Structures	Outflow Structures
WCA 1	G310, G301, G300, G251, S362, ACME1, ACME2	S10, G94, S39, G301
WCA 2	S10, S7, G335	S34, S38, S11
WCA 3	S11, S8, S9, S140, S150, S190	S12, S31, S142, S333, S343, S344, G69
ENP	S12, S18, S174, S332, S333-S334	C111, Taylor River Slough, Shark River Slough, Trout Creek, Taylor Creek,

Outflows:

Mean THg  
Conc

Total water  
outflows

$$M_{OF}^{THg} = \overline{C}_{OF}^{THg} * \sum_i V_{OF}^i$$

# Databases

- EPA Everglades R-EMAP (2005)
- MDN
- USGS ACME
- SFWMD DBHRDRO
- Others

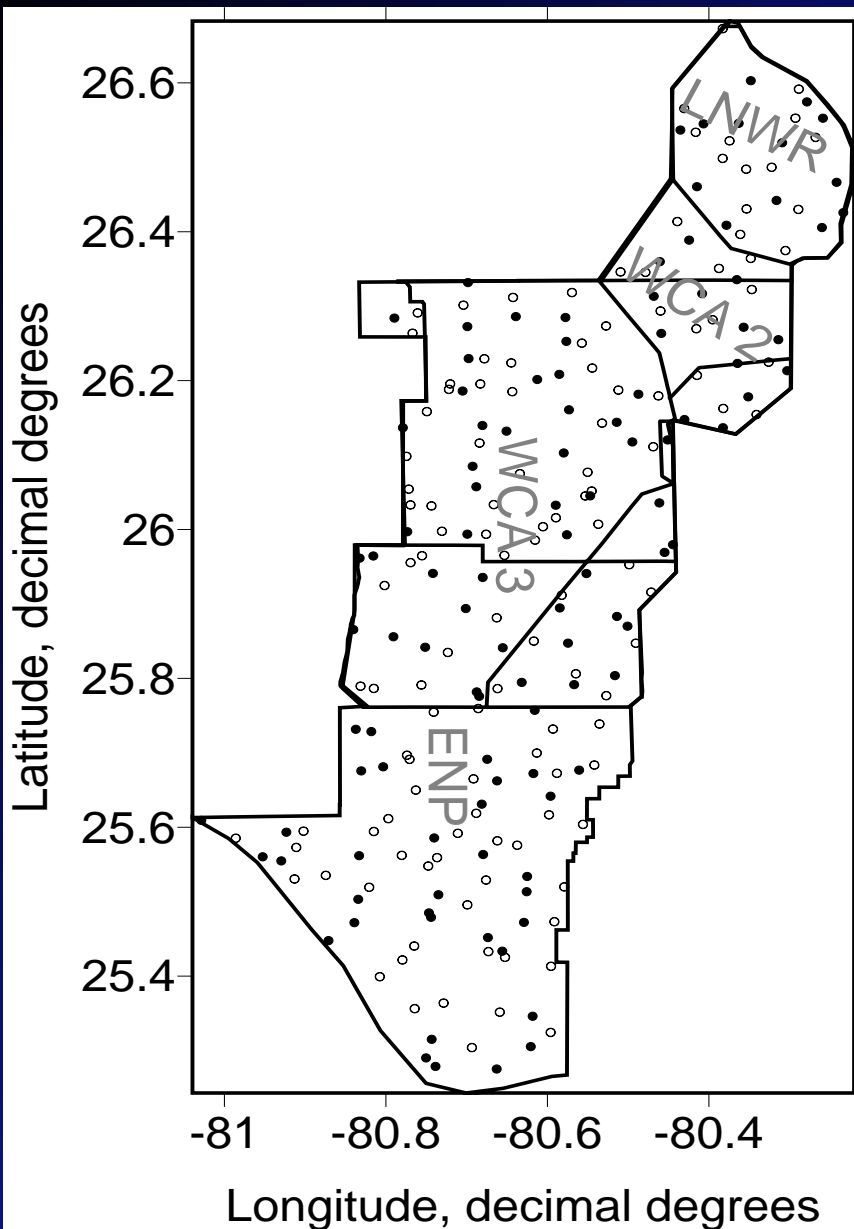
- 2005 R-EMAP

Ecosystem-wide sampling

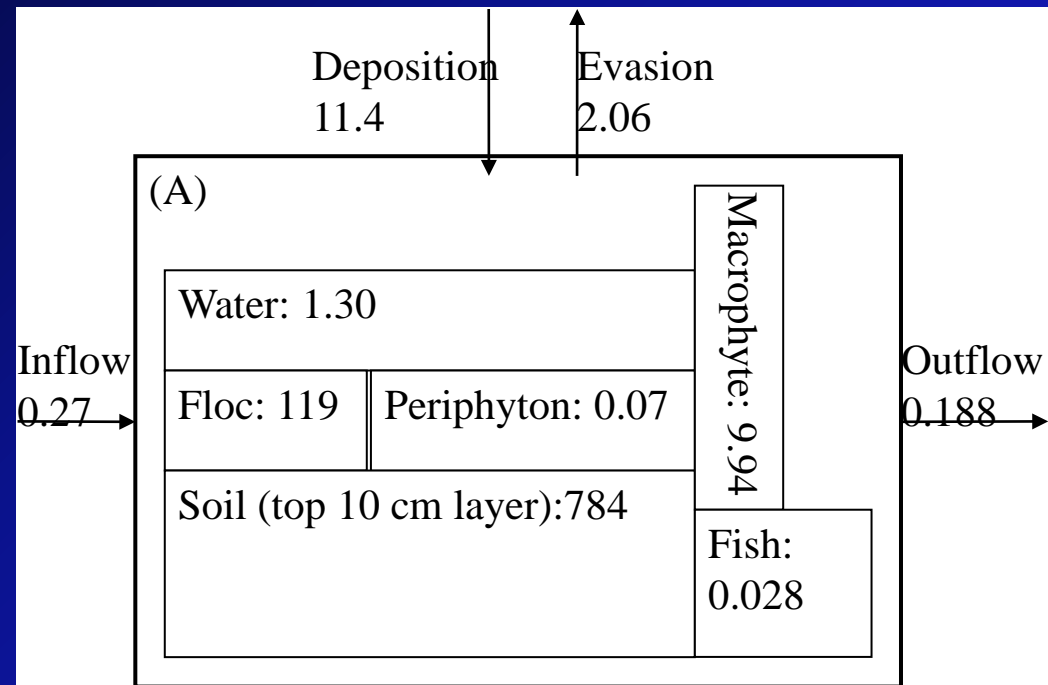
Probability sampling design

Closed circle: May, 109

Open circle: November, 119



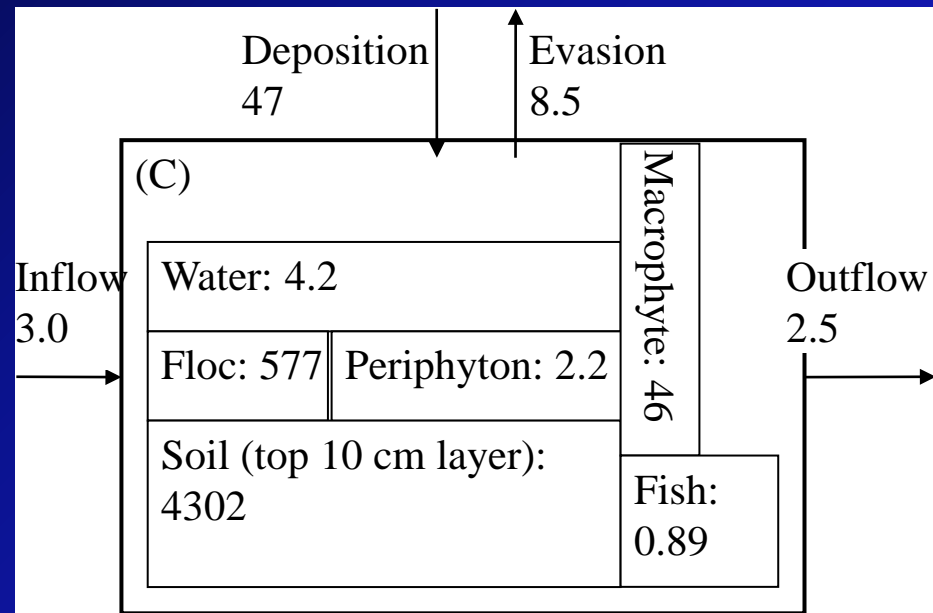
- Results



WCA 1

THg mass (kg)  
inventory

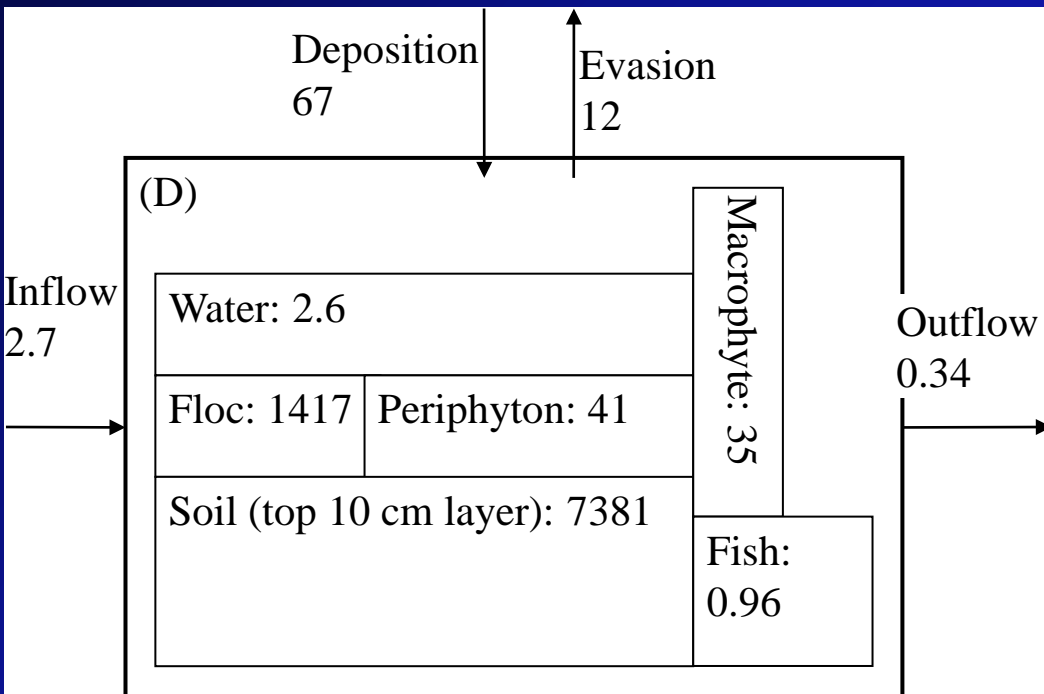
WCA 2



WCA 3

THg mass (kg)  
inventory

ENP

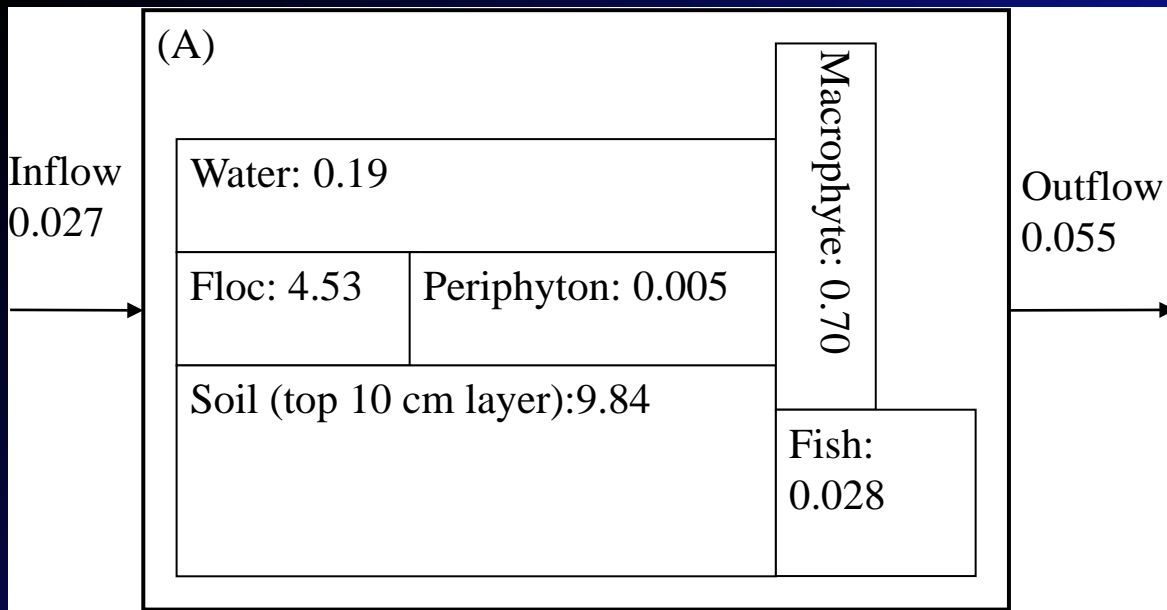




## THg mass (kg) inventory

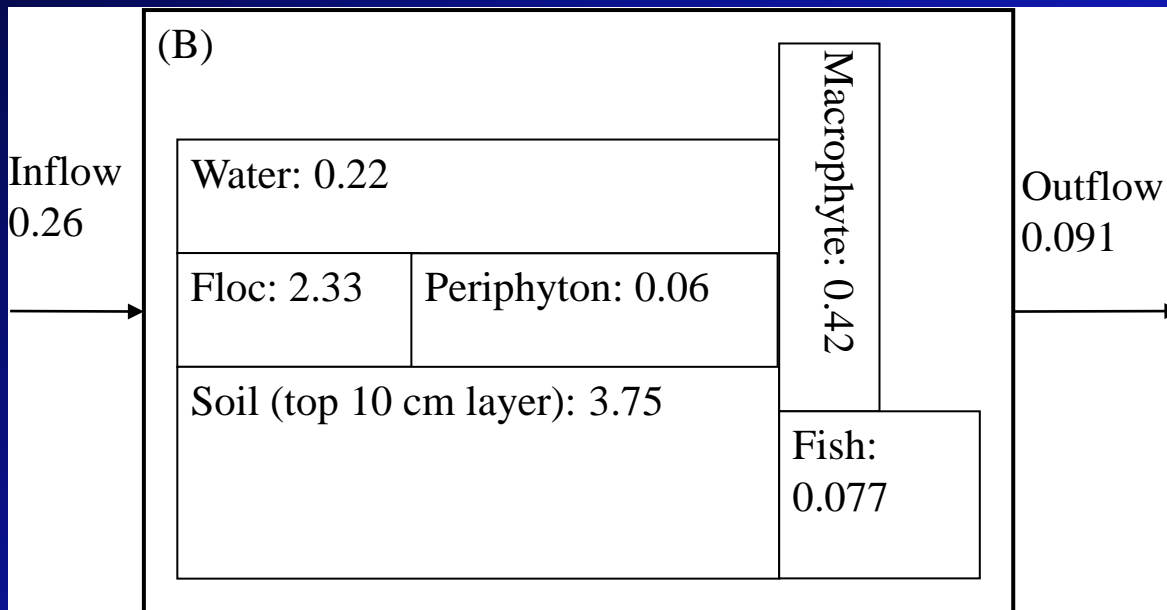
Compartment	In (kg)	Out (kg)	Total accumulated (kg)	Legacy Hg (kg)	Legacy Hg / area (g/m <sup>2</sup> )
WCA 1	11.7	2.2	9.4	914	1.6
WCA 2	11.8	2.9	8.9	1138	2.1
WCA 3	50.3	11.1	39.2	4931	2.1
ENP	69.9	12.4	57.5	7602	2.3

- Legacy Hg is huge
- Soil and floc are main sinks
- THg transport is limited
- Inputs > outputs

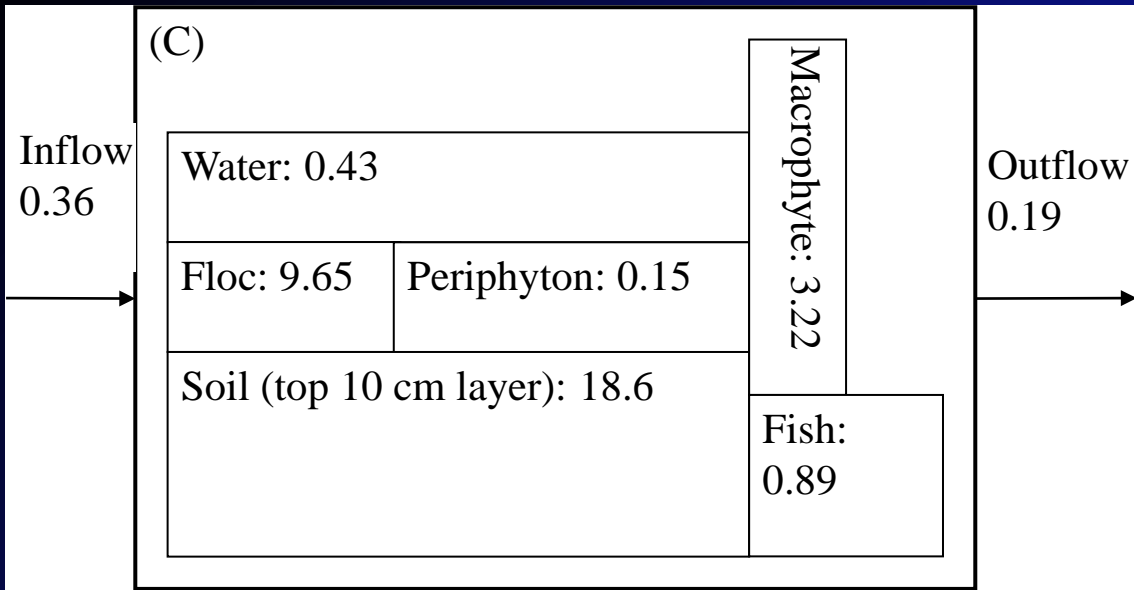


WCA 1

MeHg mass (kg)  
inventory

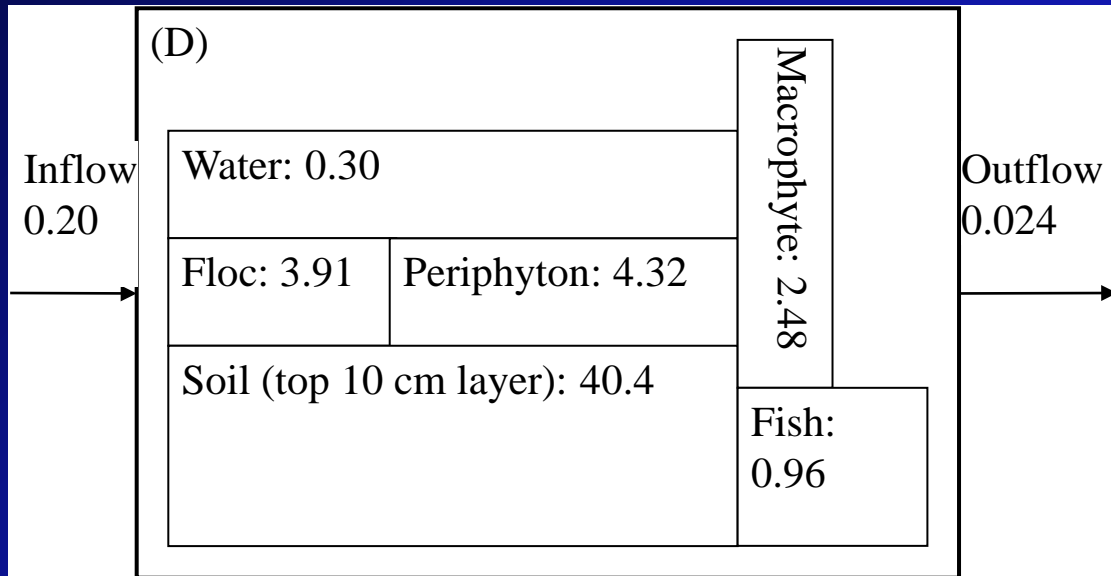


WCA 2



WCA 3

MeHg mass (kg)  
inventory



ENP

## MeHg mass (kg) inventory

Compartment	In (kg)	Out (kg)	Accumulated (kg)	Legacy (kg)	Legacy MeHg / area (g/m <sup>2</sup> )
WCA 1	0.027	0.055	0.028	15	0.027
WCA 2	0.26	0.091	0.17	6.8	0.012
WCA 3	0.36	0.19	0.17	32	0.014
ENP	0.20	0.024	0.18	51	0.015

- **Large legacy MeHg**
- **Soil, floc, and macrophyte are main sinks**
- **Transport across management unit may be limited, except for WCA 2**

# Uncertainty - THg

		WCA 1	WCA 2	WCA 3	ENP
Water	Mass storage (kg)	1.3	1.6	4.2	2.6
	Uncertainty (%)	17	17	7.3	11
Soil	Mass storage (kg)	784	1015	4302	7381
	Uncertainty (%)	10	15	4.1	6.7
Floc	Mass storage (kg)	119	115	577	141
	Uncertainty (%)	42	37	30	31
Periphyton	Mass storage (kg)	0.067	0.64	2.2	41
	Uncertainty (%)	25	25	10	14
Mosquitofish	Mass storage (kg)	0.028	0.077	0.89	0.96
	Uncertainty (%)	17	25	11	11



# Uncertainty - MeHg

		WCA 1	WCA 2	WCA 3	ENP
Water	Mass storage (kg)	0.19	0.22	0.43	0.30
	Uncertainty (%)	33	19	12	14
Soil	Mass storage (kg)	9.8	3.8	18	40
	Uncertainty (%)	37	29	12	18
Floc	Mass storage (kg)	4.5	2.3	9.6	3.9
	Uncertainty (%)	57	57	30	30
Periphyton	Mass storage (kg)	0.0050	0.057	0.15	4.3
	Uncertainty (%)	28	28	11	19

# Summary

- Everglades is a sink for Hg, with Hg legacy in WCA1, WCA2, WCA3 and ENP being 749 kg, 1250 kg, 3920 kg and 9340 kg, respectively.
- Different patterns in mass storage between THg and MeHg
  - THg: Soil >> floc
  - MeHg: Soil > floc > macrophyte
- Transport of Hg across regions plays a limited role in Hg cycling, except for WCA 2

# Acknowledgements

- EPA Office of Research and Development
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- Florida Department of Environmental Protection
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- Battelle Marine Science Laboratory