



DIC and DOC fluxes to the Baltic Sea -originating from the Submarine Groundwater Discharge (SGD). Extrapolation based on the Bay of Puck study.



Beata Szymczycha,
Anna Maciejewska, Karol Kuliński, Janusz Pempkowiak
The Institute of Oceanology of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Submarine groundwater discharge to the marine environment

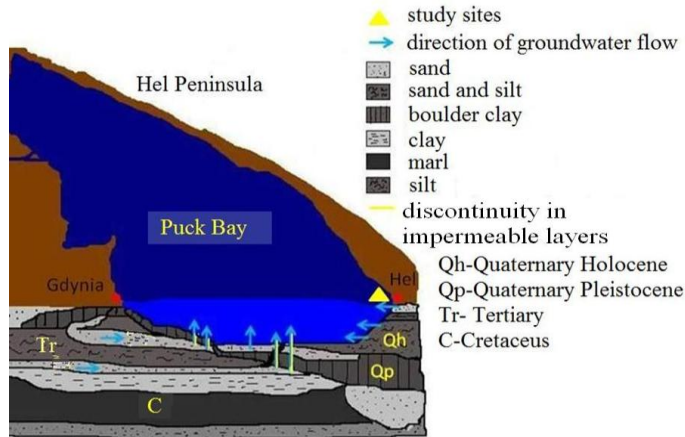


Fig.1 Hydrogeological layers of the study area (modified after Piekarek-Jankowska H. i in., Oceanologia. 1994).

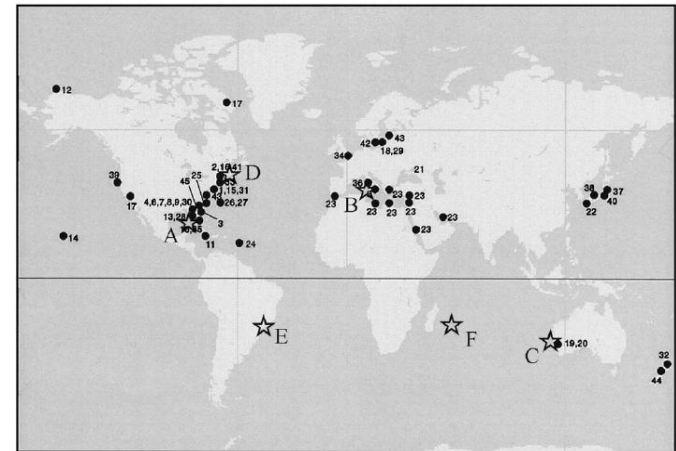


Fig.2 SGD study areas. Burnett et al., 2006.

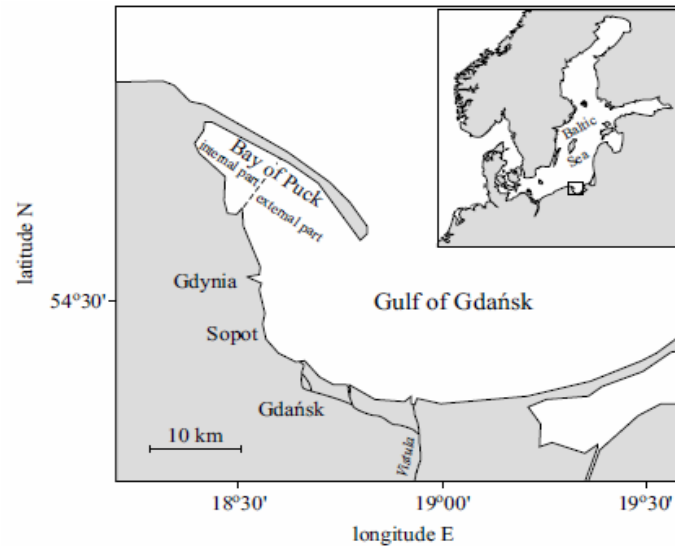


Fig.3 The study area.

Main goals:

- ❑ Measuring concentrations of listed below water components:
 - Selected trace metals: **Cr, Cu, Co, Ni, Mn, Zn, Pb, Cd, Hg** and metals: **Na, K, Ca, Fe,**
 - Nutrients: **NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , NO_2^- , PO_4^{3-} , SiO_2 ,**
 - **DIC, DOC:** (dissolved inorganic carbon and dissolved organic carbon).

- ❑ Investigating speciation dynamics of the measured substances in the mixing zone between groundwater and sea water.

- ❑ Quantification the geochemical fluxes connected to seepages.

Details of sampling campaigns and methods of samples collection

Study area	Date	Samples type / samples amount
The Bay of Puck	23-26.03.09	Seepage water, sea water, interstitial water, groundwater/12
	31.08.09-04.09.09	Seepage water, sea water, interstitial water, groundwater/60 Sediment cores/4
	3-6.11.09	Seepage water, sea water, interstitial water, groundwater/60 Sediment cores/4
	27-29.02.10	Seepage water, sea water, interstitial water, groundwater/60 Sediment cores/4
	4-7.05.10	Seepage water, sea water, interstitial water, groundwater/40 Sediment cores/4

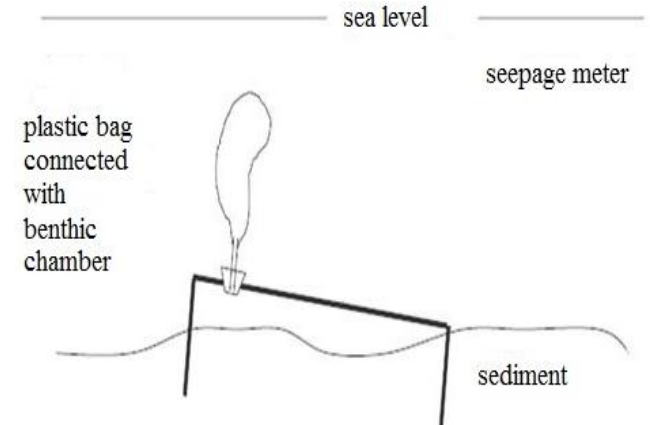


Fig.5 Seepage meter, (modified after Lee, 1977).

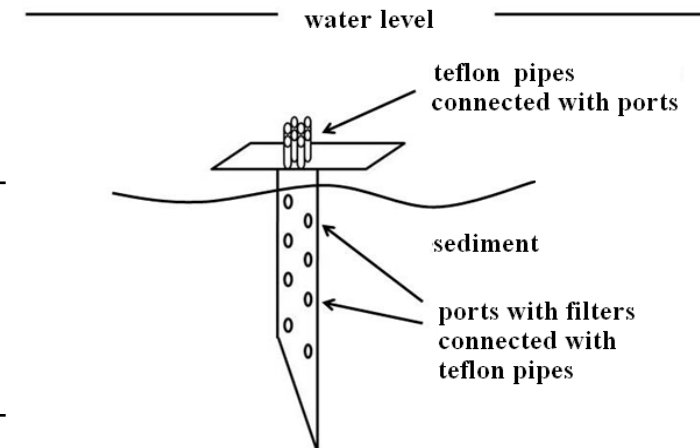
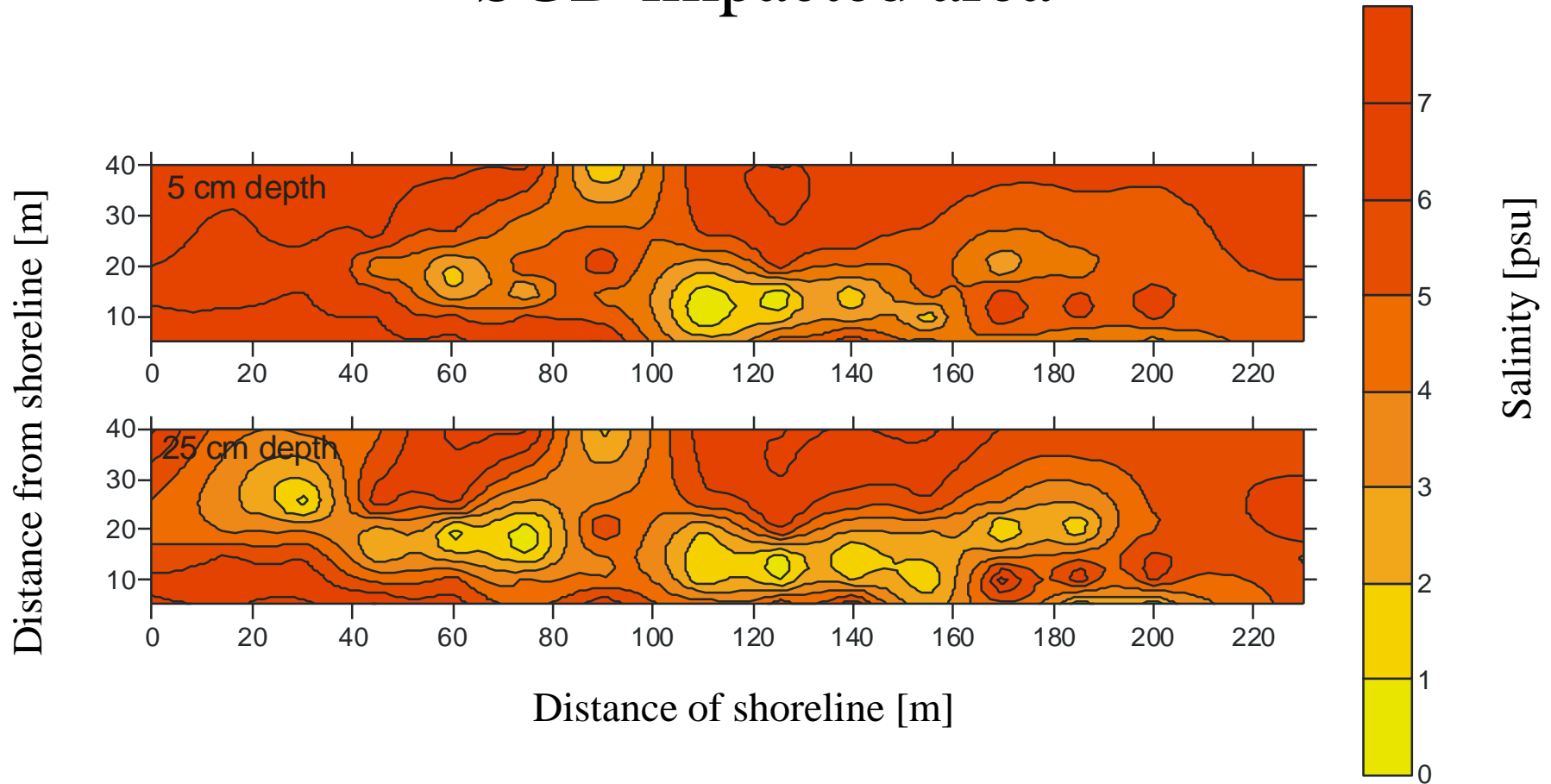


Fig.6 Groundwater lance.

Salinity of interstitial water collected from layers 5 cm and 25cm deep in sediments SGD impacted area



Salinity influence on DIC and DOC concentrations

Date	November, 2009		February, 2010			May, 2010	
Salinity [psu]	2.1-2.8 (2.45)	7.1-6.9 (7)	0.4-1 (0.7)	6.9-7.2 (7.05)	Well 170m 0.2	0.6-1 (0.8)	6.9-7.1 (7)
DIC [mgC/l]	63.6-313	21-32	44-64	0.3-23.5	40	61.8-73.4	18.3-19.3
DIC [μ mol/l]	5300-26083	1750-2666	3666-5333	25-1958	3333	5150-6117	1525-1608
DOC [mgC/l]	3.8-12.59	2.98-3.16	x	x	x	x	x
DOC [μ mol/l]	316.7-1049	248.3-263.3	x	x	x	x	x



- groundwater



- sea water



- water from well 170m

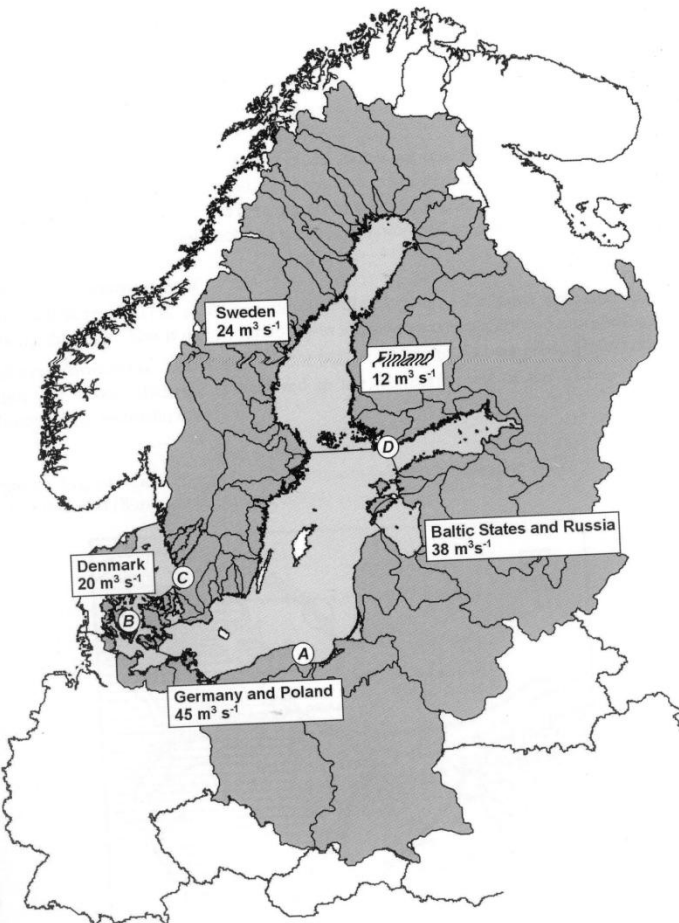
X- analysed but not calculated

Salinity influence on other water components

Chemical components of water	31.08.09-04.09.09		3-6.11.09	
	1,1-2,8 psu	7,2 psu	1,1-2,8 psu	7,2 psu
Cr [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0,1	$8,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Co [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$6,8 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$0,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Mn [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	1,9	0,02	1,9	0,1
Cu [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	0,5	0,5	0,06	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$
PO_4^{3-} [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	45	0,4	64	12
NO_3^- [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	0,325	0,8	1,5	3
NO_2^- [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	0,228	0,6	0,8	0,4
NH_4^+ [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	264,5	49	115,9	15
SiO_2 [$\mu\text{mol/l}$]	801	9	71	18

Approximate SGD to the Baltic Sea

Fig. 5 Approximate direct groundwater inflow to the Baltic Sea. Peltonen, 2002.



Approximate SGD to the Baltic Sea	m^3/s	m^3/h	km^3/yr
Puck Bay ¹	0.97	3500	0.03
Germany and Poland ²	45	162000	1.4
Baltic states and Russia ²	38	136800	1.2
Finland ²	12	43200	0.4
Sweden ²	24	86400	0.8
Denmark ²	20	72000	0.6
Σ^2	139	500400	4.4

¹Piekarek-Jankowska. 1994

²Peltonen. 2002

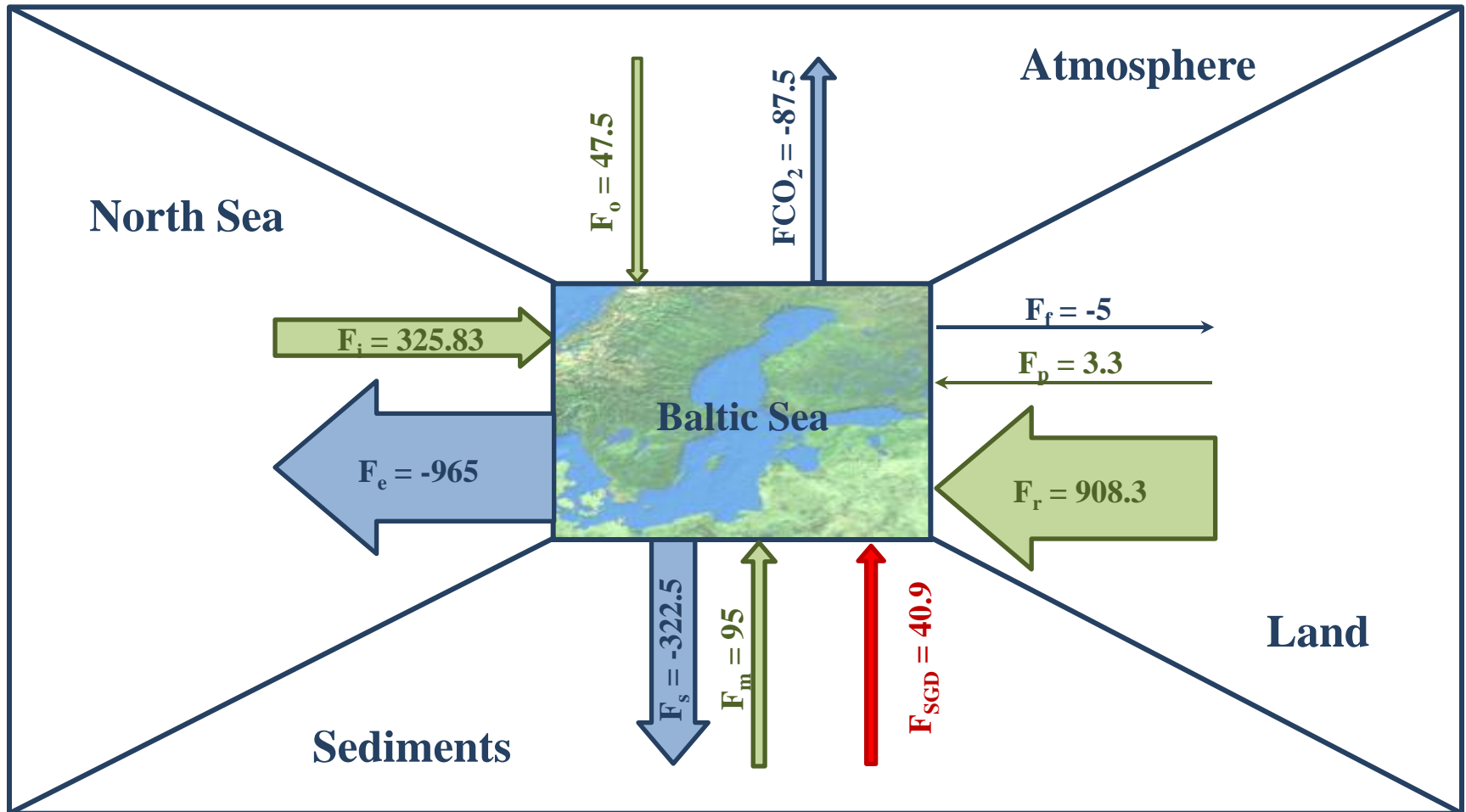
DIC and DOC fluxes to the Puck Bay and Baltic Sea

	SGD [km ³ /yr]	DIC [μmol/l]	DOC [μmol/l]	DIC Gmol/yr	DOC Gmol/yr	Σ DIC+DOC [Gmol/yr]
Puck Bay¹	0.03	8608.2	682.85	0.3	0.02	0.3
Germany and Poland²	1.4	8608.2	682.85	12.1	1	13
Baltic states and Russia²	1.2	8608.2	682.85	10.3	0.8	11.1
Finland²	0.4	8608.2	682.85	3.4	0.3	3.7
Sweden²	0.8	8608.2	682.85	6.9	0.5	7.4
Denmark²	0.6	8608.2	682.85	5.2	0.4	5.6
Σ 2	4.4	8608.2	682.85	37.9	3	40.9

¹Piekarek-Jankowska, 1994.

²Peltonen, 2002.

The quantitative carbon circulation for Baltic Sea



(modified after Kuliński, 2010).

Conclusions

- Submarine Groundwater Discharge is the important flux influencing geochemical cycle of elements in marine environment, especially the coastal areas.
- Carbon flux via Submarine Groundwater Discharge should be taken into account while speaking about the carbon budget.



I thank you for your attention