LONG-TERM AND LARGE-SCALE TRENDS IN MERCURY BIOACCUMULATION SUWANNEE RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA

Lia C. Chasar

Environmental Sciences Institute Florida A & M University

United States Geological Survey National Water Quality Assessment Program Florida Integrated Science Center

Ted R. Lange

Florida Freshwater Fish and Conservation Commission USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA) Bioacumulation of Mercury in Stream Ecosystems



Primary Study Objective

To investigate the effects of source strength, cycling, and food web interactions on the bioaccumulation of mercury in stream ecosystems

Stable isotopes help establish estuarine/marine trophic relationships



0.01

8

10

12

↑trophic level $\approx \uparrow \delta^{15}$ N $\approx \uparrow$ Hg burden

Atwell, L. et al. 1998. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 55:1114-1121 Adapted by Robin Stewart, USGS, Menlo Park

16

18

20

22

14 5

 δ^{15} N (per mil)

Questions

Stable isotopes useful in establishing trophic relationships in riverine systems?

- surface water run-off
- tributaries
- sharp gradients in water chemistry and productivity

Questions

Stable isotopes useful in establishing trophic. relationships in riverine systems?

- surface water run-off
- tributaries
- sharp gradients in water chemistry and productivity
- Influence of local biogeochemical processes on bioaccumulation of contaminants (sp. Mercury) in riverine systems?
 - i.e. variability within a river reach vs. entire basin?

Long-term Monitoring of Mercury Body Burden for Largemouth Bass Fowlers Bluff, Suwannee River



Drivers for fluctuations? (no apparent change in atm. dep.)

Questions

Stable isotopes useful in establishing trophic. relationships in riverine systems?

- surface water run-off
- tributaries
- sharp gradients in water chemistry and productivity
- Influence of local biogeochemical processes on bioaccumulation of contaminants (sp. Mercury) in riverine systems?
 - i.e. variability within a river reach vs. entire basin?
- What drives temporal trend in mercury body burden
 of fish in Suwannee River basin?







River mile upstream from mouth of Suwannee River



Difference in stable isotopic signature (C, N) between crayfish and largemouth bass along river course



 $\Delta \delta^{15}$ N only slight decrease with distance upstream Mean $\Delta \delta^{15}$ N = 5.04 (±1.19)‰

Mid-to Upper Suwannee River 16000 Branford (76 river miles) 14000 White Springs (170 river miles) -0-12000 Discharge (cfs) 10000 8000 6000 4000 2000 0 ~0°°* 10360 1001 2004 ~0⁶⁰ 1090 1000 10900 2000 2002 100² 109A **Transport/transformation?** (pH, DOC vary in both space and time) 9 17 m i. 8 56 m i. 76 m i. 7 113 mi. \diamond pH (field) 135 m i. 惷 170 m i. \diamond 6 185 m i. $\overline{}$ 5 \diamond 4 3 ,000 1000 100⁻ ~99⁰0 2000 2002 2004 100^A ,00⁰

Long-term flow

Conclusions

- THg body burden in all three consumers has experienced decrease since 1987, however values have peaked repeatedly
- THg increases with increasing distance upstream for crayfish, redbreast sunfish and largemouth bass
- Stable isotopes indicate that local biogeochemical processes and mercury transport/transformation are likely more important than trophic level shifts in mercury bioaccumulation

What's next?

Future Research:

- importance of water level
 - natural variability
 - seasonal wetting/drying river margins
 - extreme events
 - extended drought
 - flooding
- forcing factors
 - pH
 - DOC
 - additional Hg loading
- moving further downstream
 - continue decrease?
 - estuary as mixing zone?
 - pH, quality of DOC, SO₄-
- resource management
 - temporal trends/advisories



Project Support

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission US Geological Survey Florida State University Washington State University

Additional Acknowledgements

FDEP Kerry Tate Tom Atkeson Don Axelrad

FFWCC Doug Richards Beth Sargent

WSU Ray Lee

USGS Terry Petrosky Lori Lewis