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Mercury stocks in discontinuous permafrost and their mobilization by river erosion and sedimentation in the Yukon River Basin

Isabel Smith

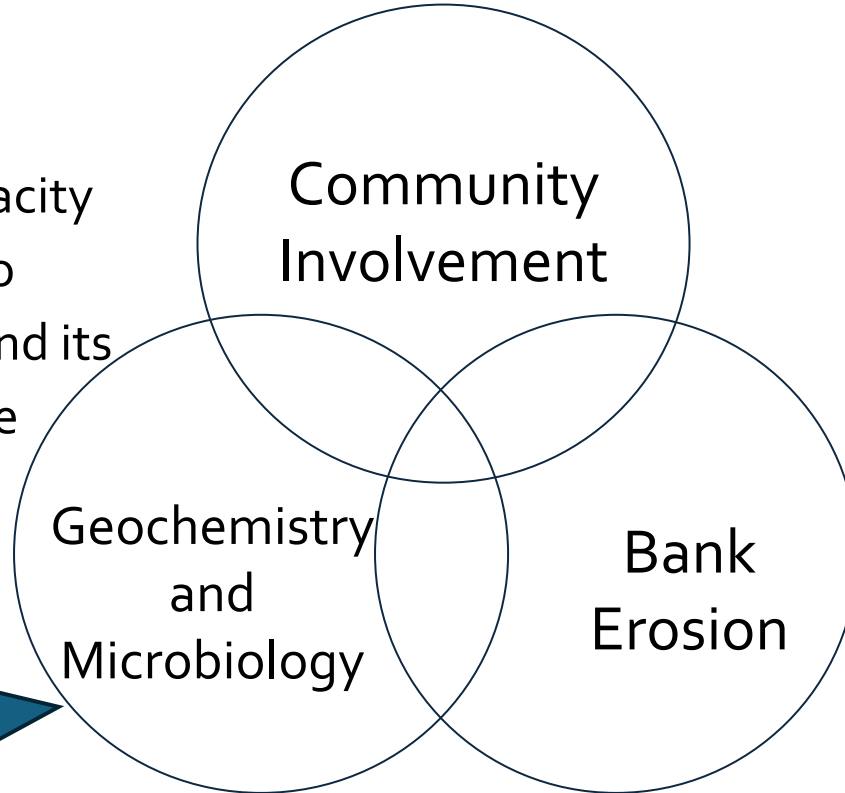
Yutian Ke, Emily C. Geyman, Jocelyn N.
Reahl, Madison M. Douglas, Emily A.
Seelen, John S. Magyar, Kieran B.J.
Dunne, Edda A. Mutter, Woodward W.
Fischer, Michael P. Lamb, A. Joshua West

Yukon Riverbank Erosion Navigating the New Arctic (NNA) Project

Objective:

To develop the capacity
to plan and adapt to
riverbank erosion and its
consequences in the
Yukon River Basin

Specifically
focused on
Mercury!



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Southern California



UNIVERSITY of ALASKA
ANCHORAGE



Global Mercury Cycle with Major Reservoirs

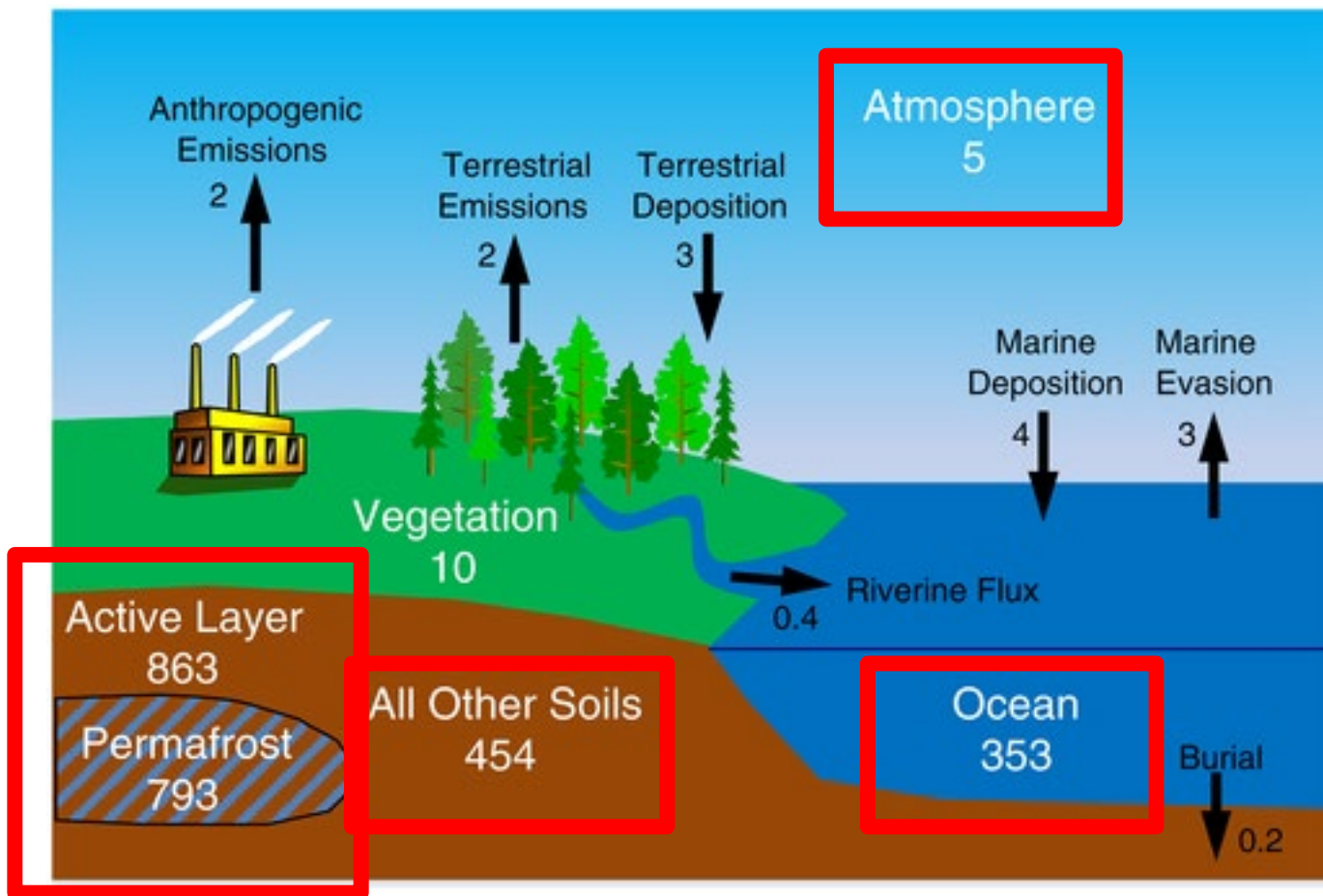


Figure: Schuster et al 2018

Global Mercury Cycle with Major Reservoirs

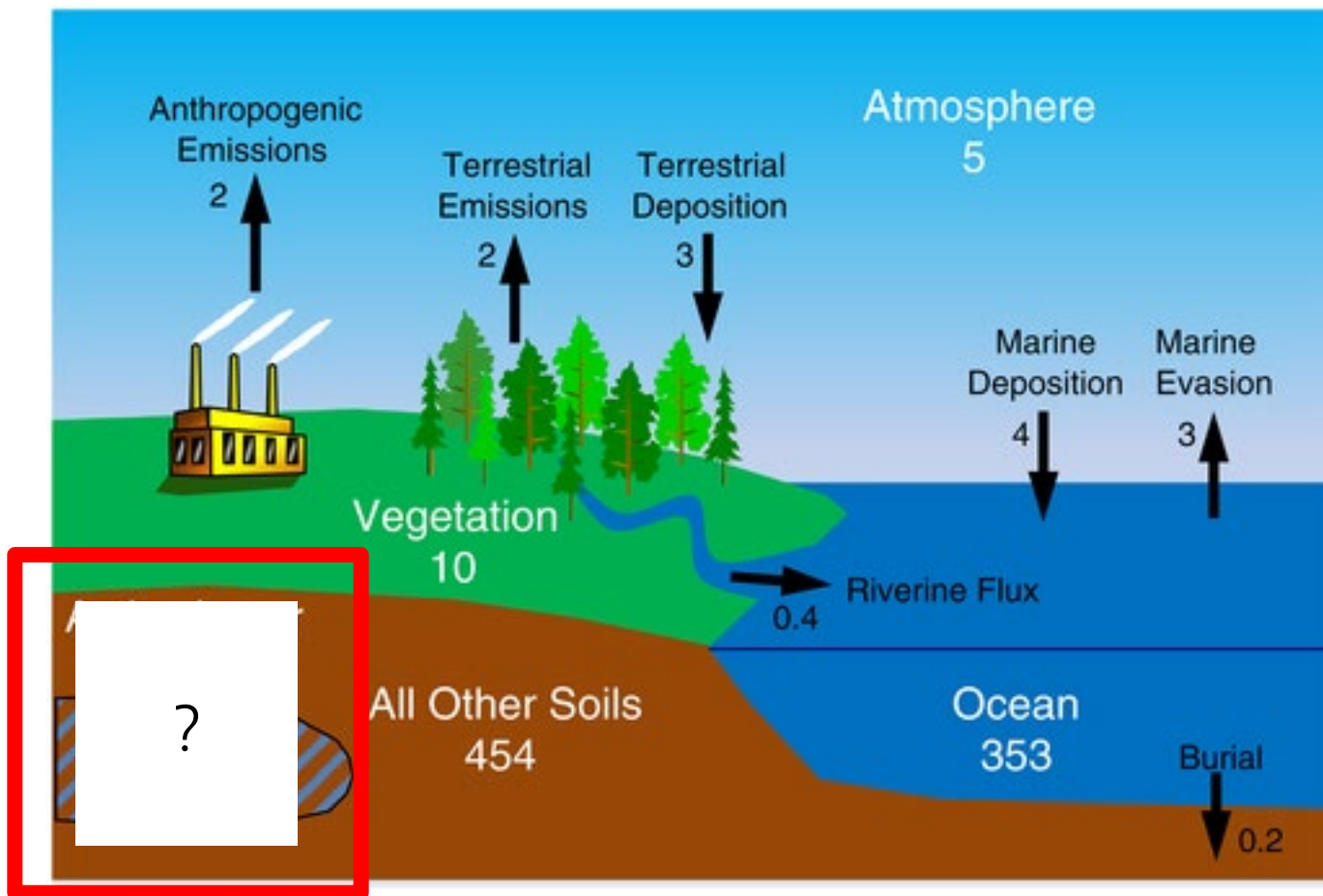


Figure: Schuster et al 2018

Estimates of Mercury in Arctic Permafrost

Permafrost Stores a Globally Significant Amount of Mercury

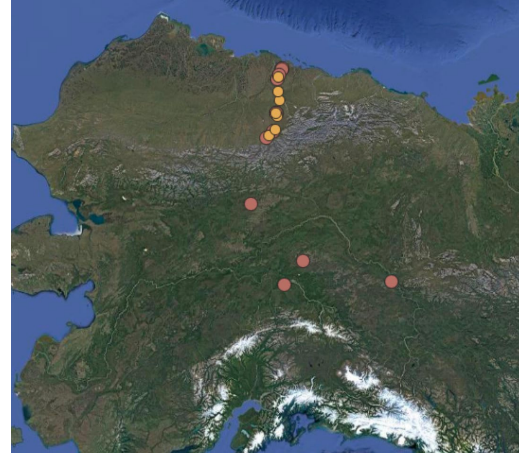
Paul F. Schuster✉, Kevin M. Schaefer, George R. Aiken, Ronald C. Antweiler, John F. Dewild, Joshua D. Gryziec, Alessio Gusmeroli, Gustaf Hugelius, Elchin Jafarov ... [See all authors](#) ✓

First published: 05 February 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017GL075571> | Citations: 194

This article was corrected on 20 JUN 2018. See the end of the full text for details.

2018

→ **755 Gg Hg
in top 1 m**



13 cores and 7 sites

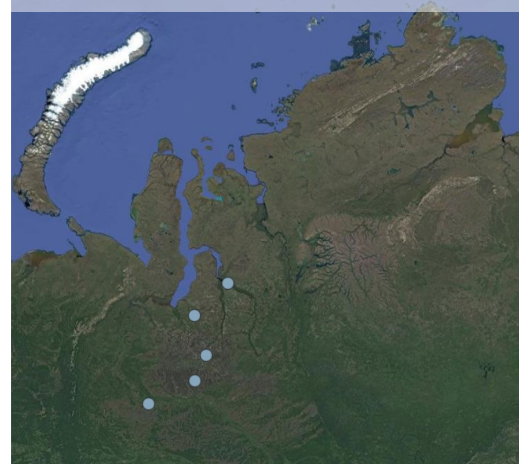
Mercury in Active-Layer Tundra Soils of Alaska: Concentrations, Pools, Origins, and Spatial Distribution

C. Olson✉, M. Jiskra, H. Biester, J. Chow, D. Obrist✉

First published: 19 June 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2017GB005840> | Citations: 41

2018

→ **184 Gg Hg
in top 1 m**



6 cores

Research article | © ⓘ

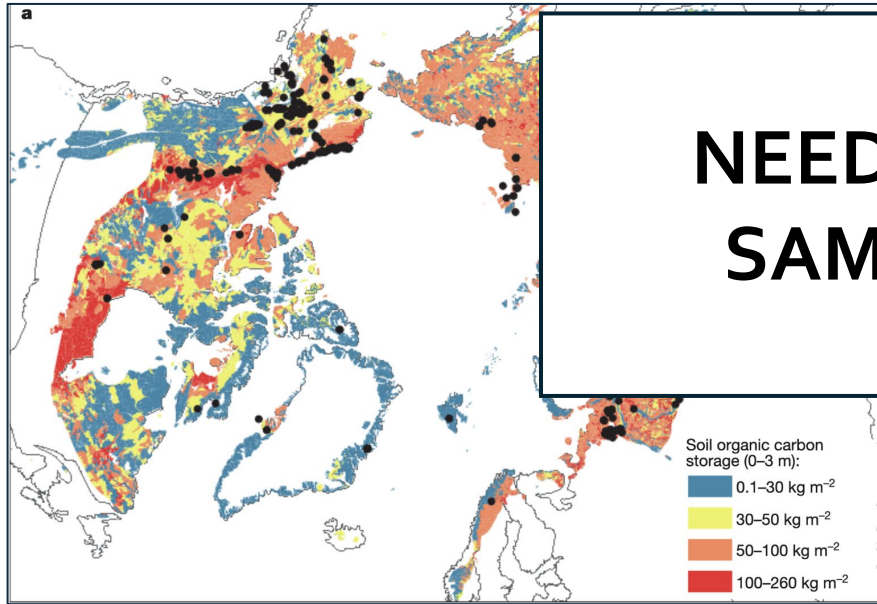
A revised pan-Arctic permafrost soil Hg pool based on Western Siberian peat Hg and carbon observations

2020

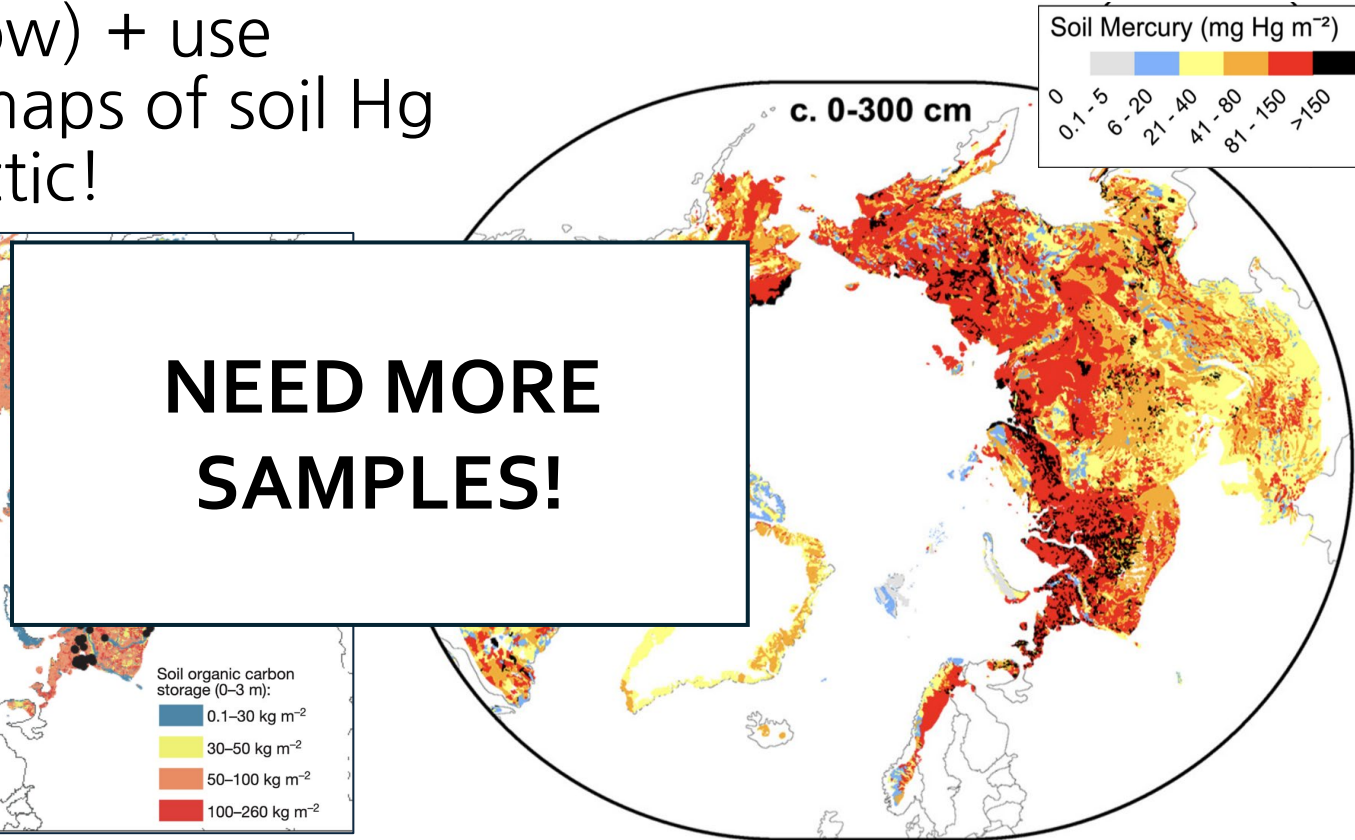
→ **240 Gg Hg
in top 1 m**

Artem G. Lim, Martin Jiskra, Jeroen E. Sonke, Sergey V. Loiko, Natalia Kosykh, and Oleg S. Pokrovsky✉

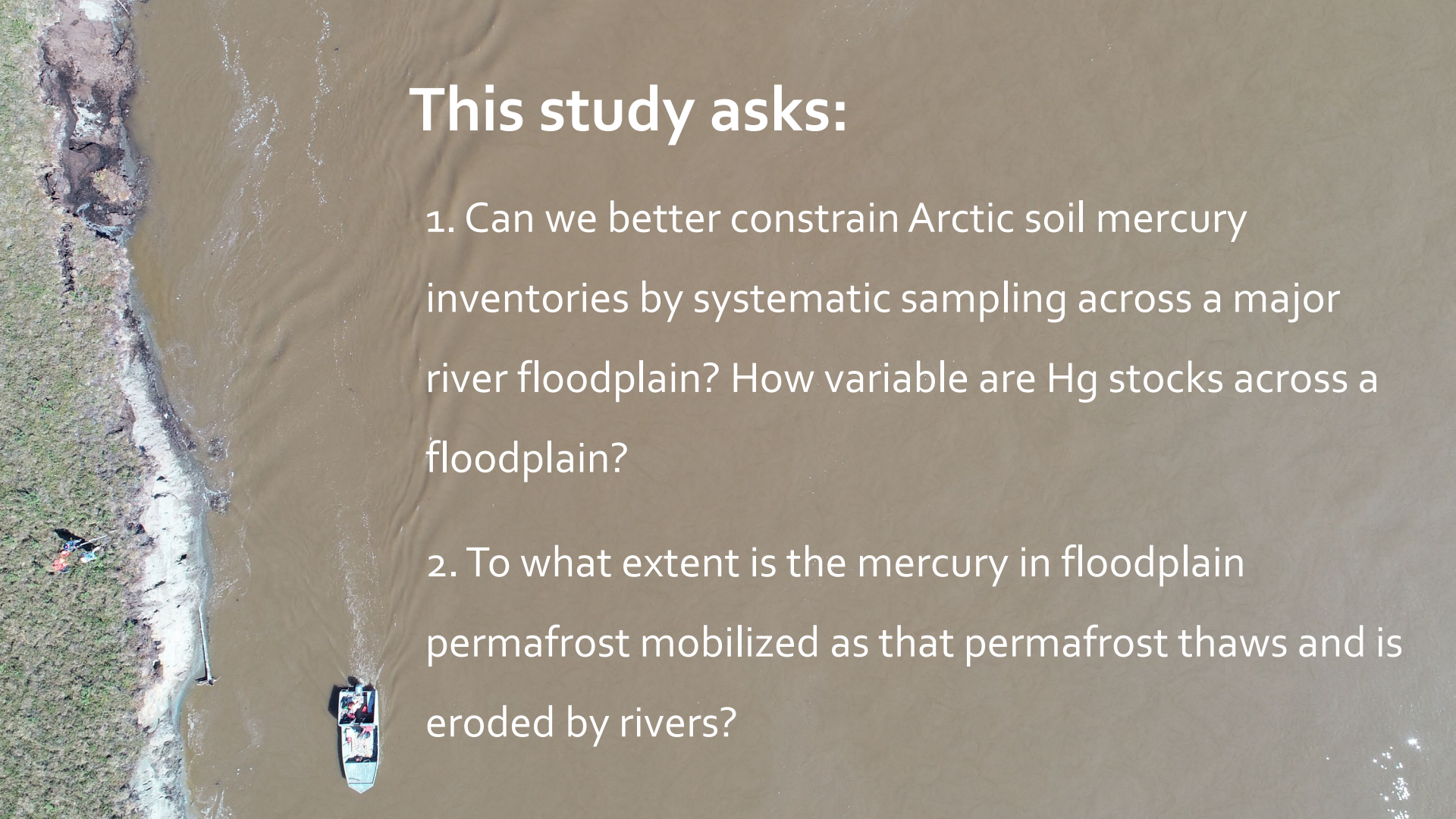
Existing studies maps of Arctic soil OC (see below) + use Hg/OC data → maps of soil Hg across entire Arctic!



Organic Carbon Stock Map (Schuur et al. 2015)



Mercury Stock Map (Schuster et al 2018)

An aerial photograph of a wide, muddy river. On the left bank, there is a narrow strip of green grass and some brown, eroded soil. A small boat with several people is visible on the river, moving towards the bottom of the frame. The water is a uniform brown color, and the overall scene suggests a natural, possibly Arctic, environment.

This study asks:

1. Can we better constrain Arctic soil mercury inventories by systematic sampling across a major river floodplain? How variable are Hg stocks across a floodplain?
2. To what extent is the mercury in floodplain permafrost mobilized as that permafrost thaws and is eroded by rivers?

Field Sites: Yukon River Basin

- Discontinuous permafrost
- Distinct sediment properties
 - Huslia - coarse sand
 - Beaver - gravel
- Varying levels of:
 - Flooding
 - Erosion
 - Permafrost thawing

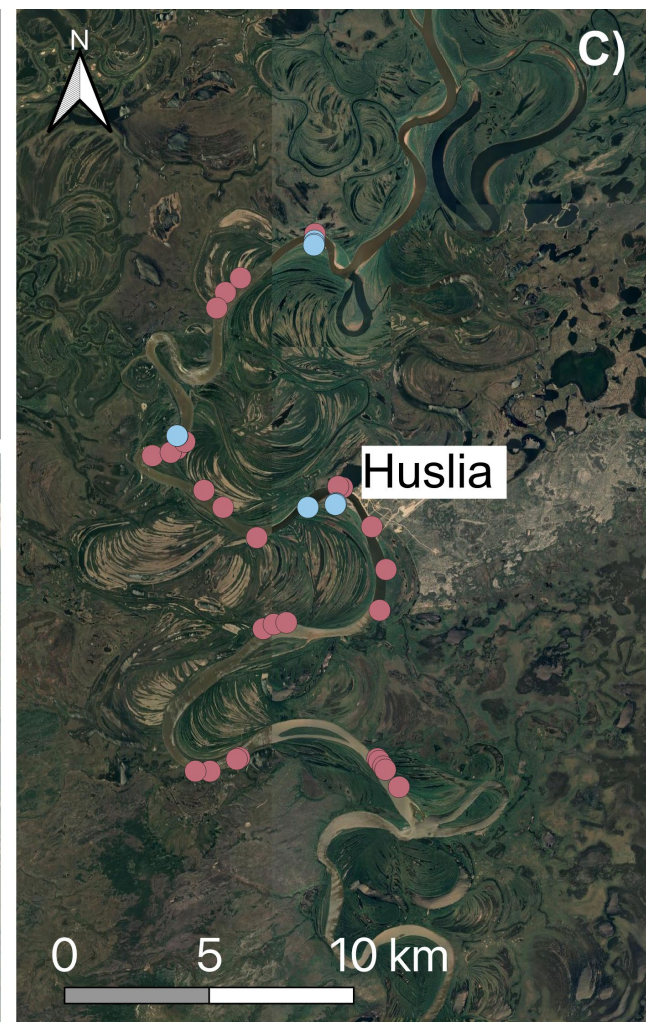
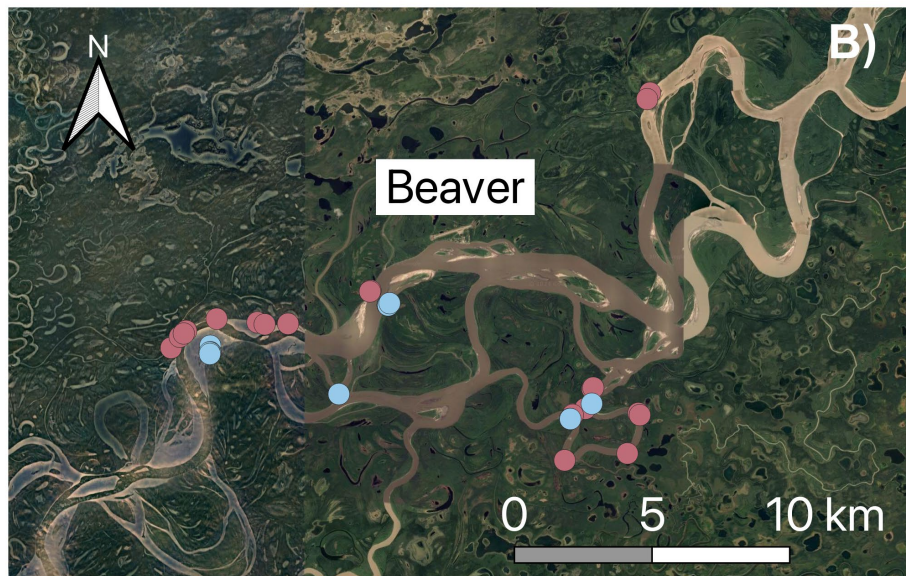
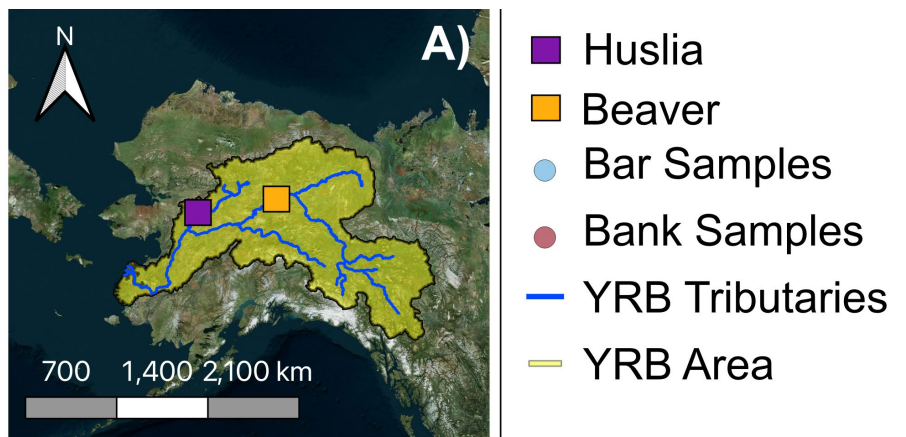


2022 Sediment Samples

n = 413

Bars n = 29

Banks n = 56



Collecting Sediment Samples



Photo Credits: Madison Douglas

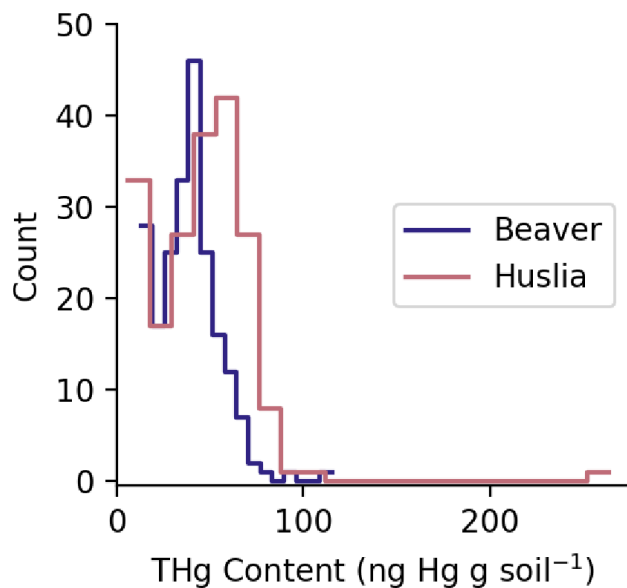
Taking sedimentological and geomorphological measurements



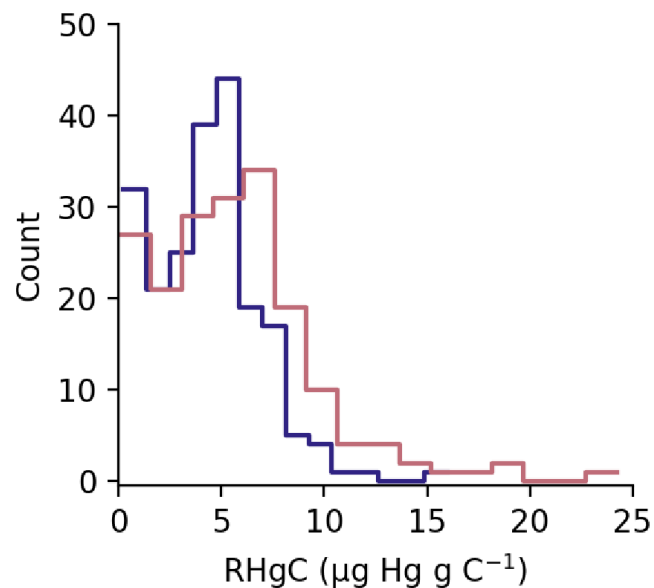
Photo Credits: Isabel Smith and Emily Seelen

Sediment Analysis Results

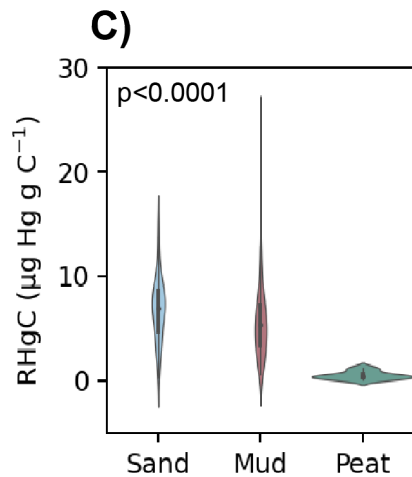
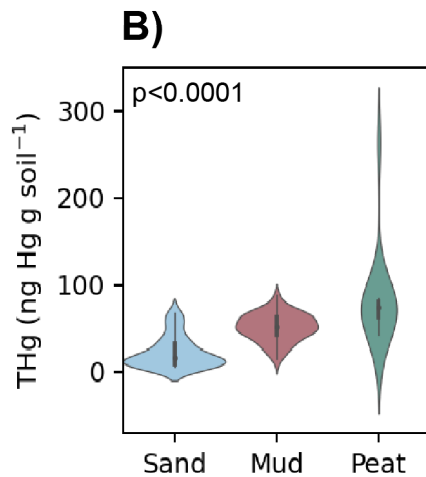
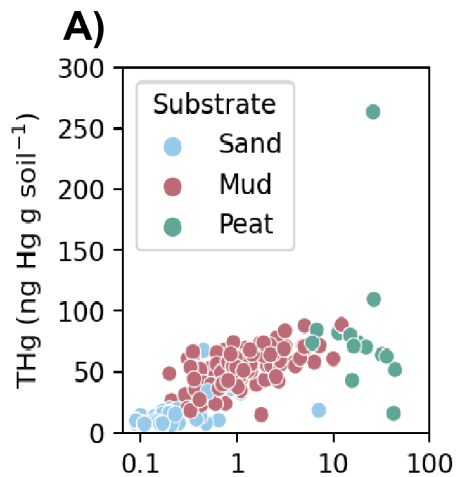
A)



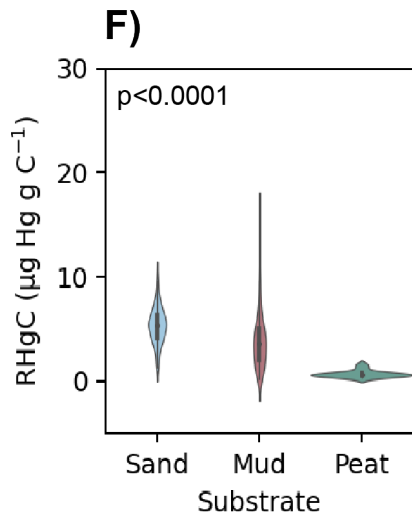
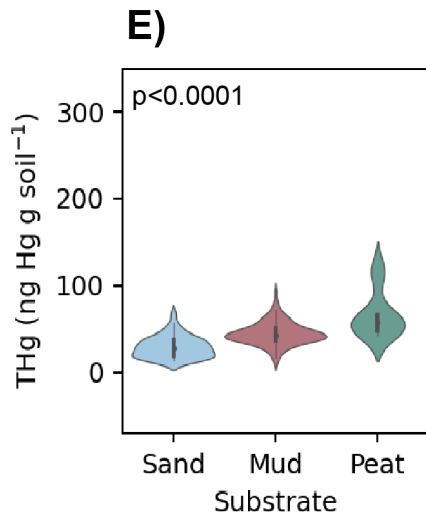
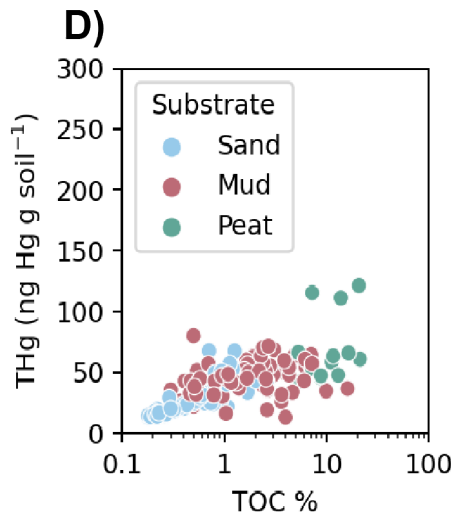
B)



Huslia



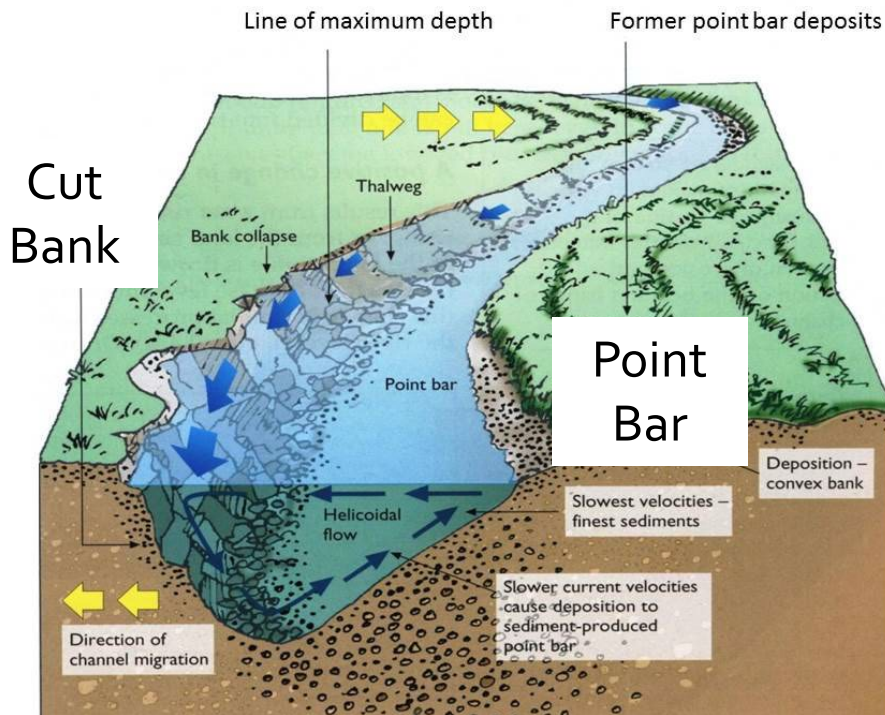
Beaver



1. Can we better constrain pan-Arctic soil mercury inventories by systematic sampling across a major river floodplain? **And how variable are Hg stocks across a floodplain?**



River Morphology



Huslia



Basemap: Google Earth

Huslia

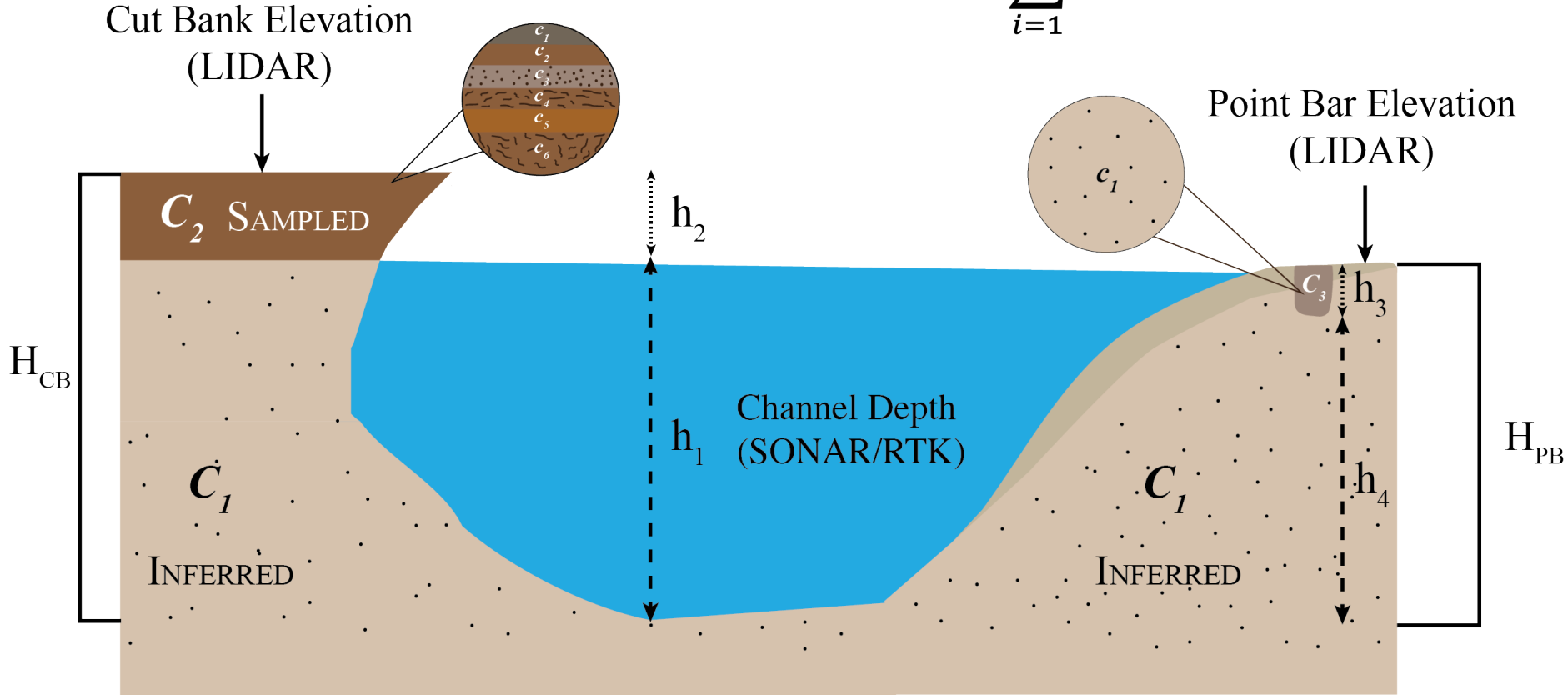


Basemap: Google Earth



Bank Stock Reconstruction

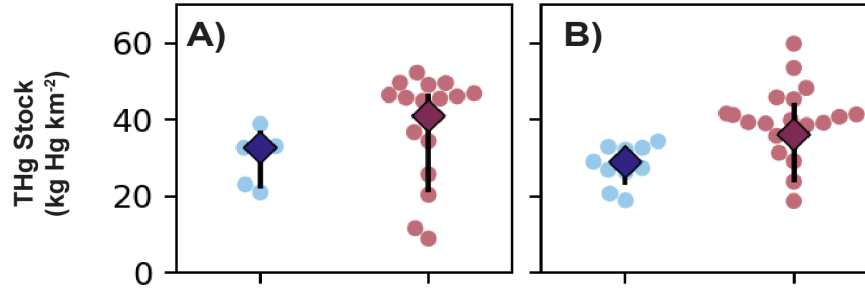
$$C = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i * H_i * c_i (1 - M_{H_2O,i})$$



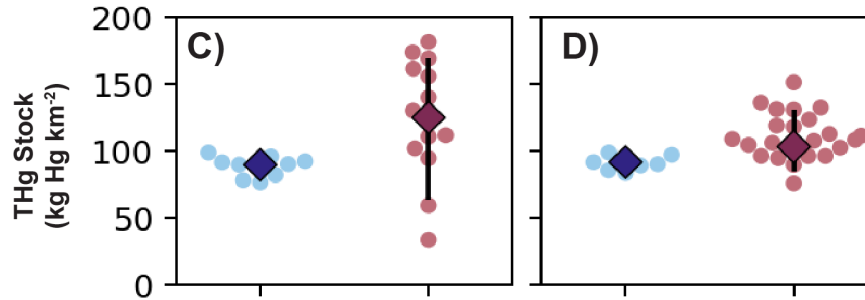
Huslia

Beaver

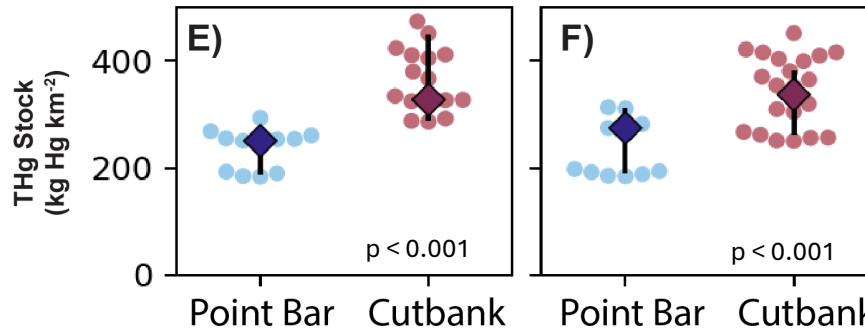
1 m



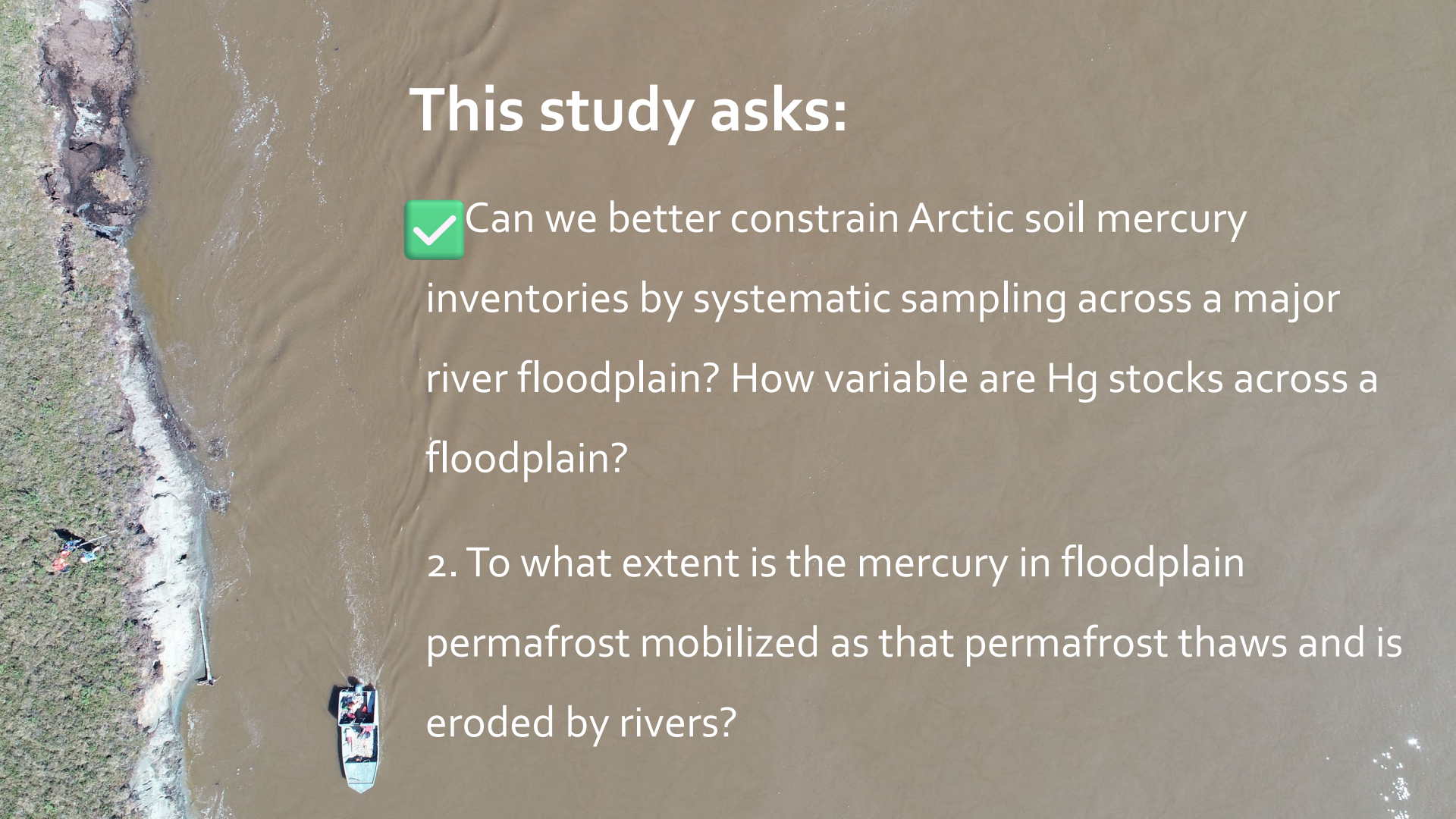
3 m



Full Column



Mercury Stocks

An aerial photograph of a wide, muddy river. On the left bank, there is a small, dark, rectangular structure, possibly a tent or a small building, surrounded by some vegetation. A small boat with several people on board is moving along the river, leaving a white wake behind it. The water is a uniform brown color, and the sky is not visible.

This study asks:

- ✓ Can we better constrain Arctic soil mercury inventories by systematic sampling across a major river floodplain? How variable are Hg stocks across a floodplain?
- 2. To what extent is the mercury in floodplain permafrost mobilized as that permafrost thaws and is eroded by rivers?

Particulate Hg Flux Model

F - Flux

L - River Reach Length

S - Point Bar or Cut Bank Stock

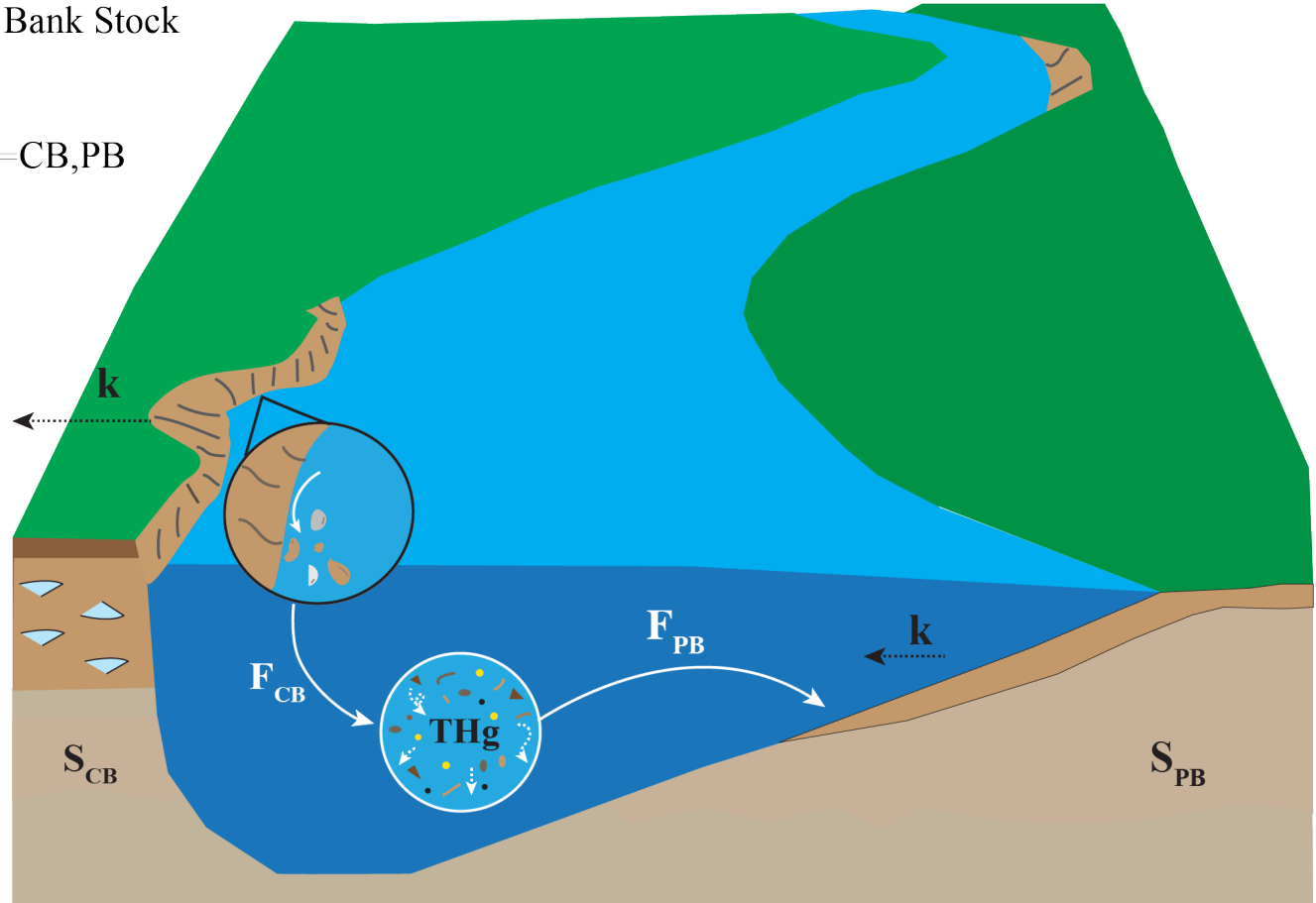
k - Migration rates

$$F = L * k * S_x \text{ where } x = \text{CB, PB}$$

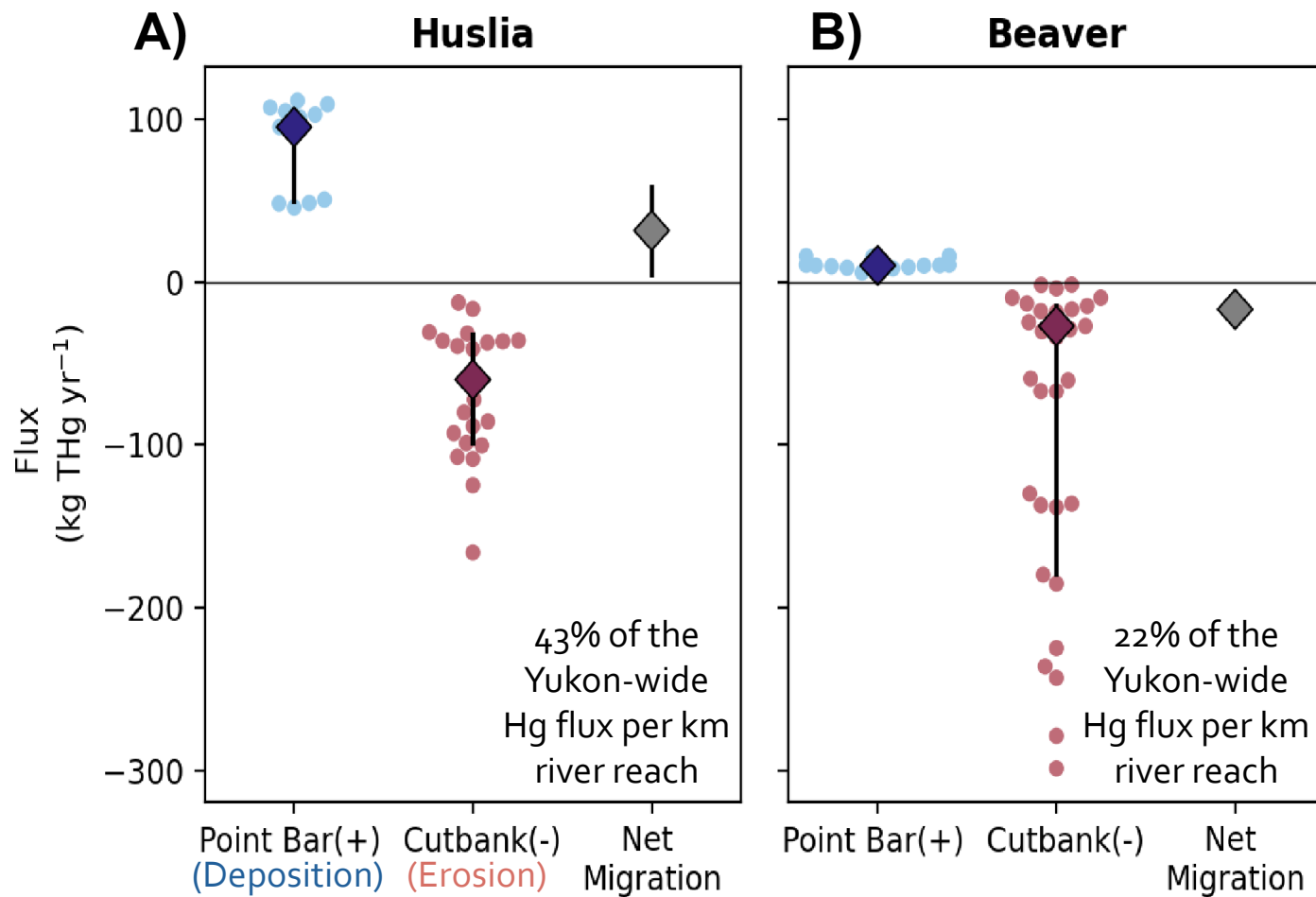
$$F_{\text{Net}} = -F_{\text{CB}} + F_{\text{PB}}$$

Seasonal
Thaw Layer →

Permafrost →
Layers



Mercury Fluxes



Conclusions

- THg and RHgC show trends with substrate composition.
- Environmental factors, like substrate composition, should be incorporated into future Hg models
- Understanding sediment erosion and deposition is critical for assessing changes in Hg transport at least on short time scales.

Acknowledgements & Questions



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