

acidification and recovery

observations from EMEP and ICP sites in Ireland

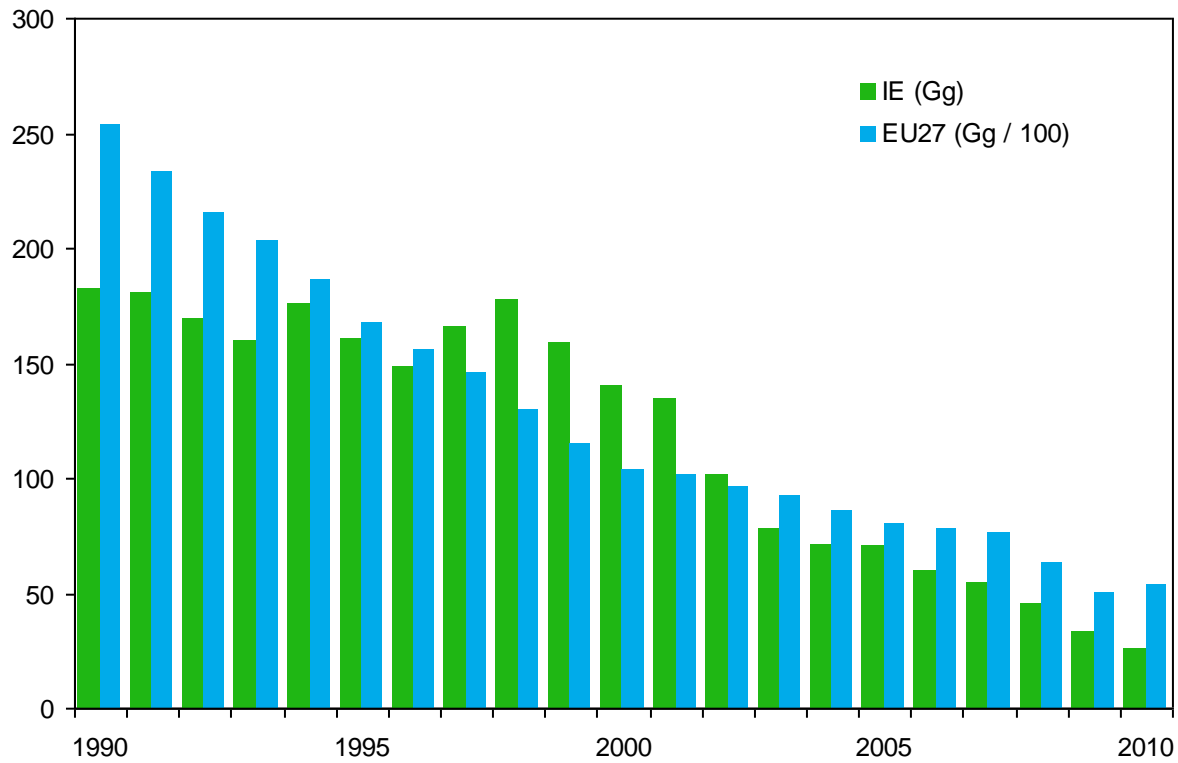
julian aherne, james johnson, ted farrell, jim bowman...



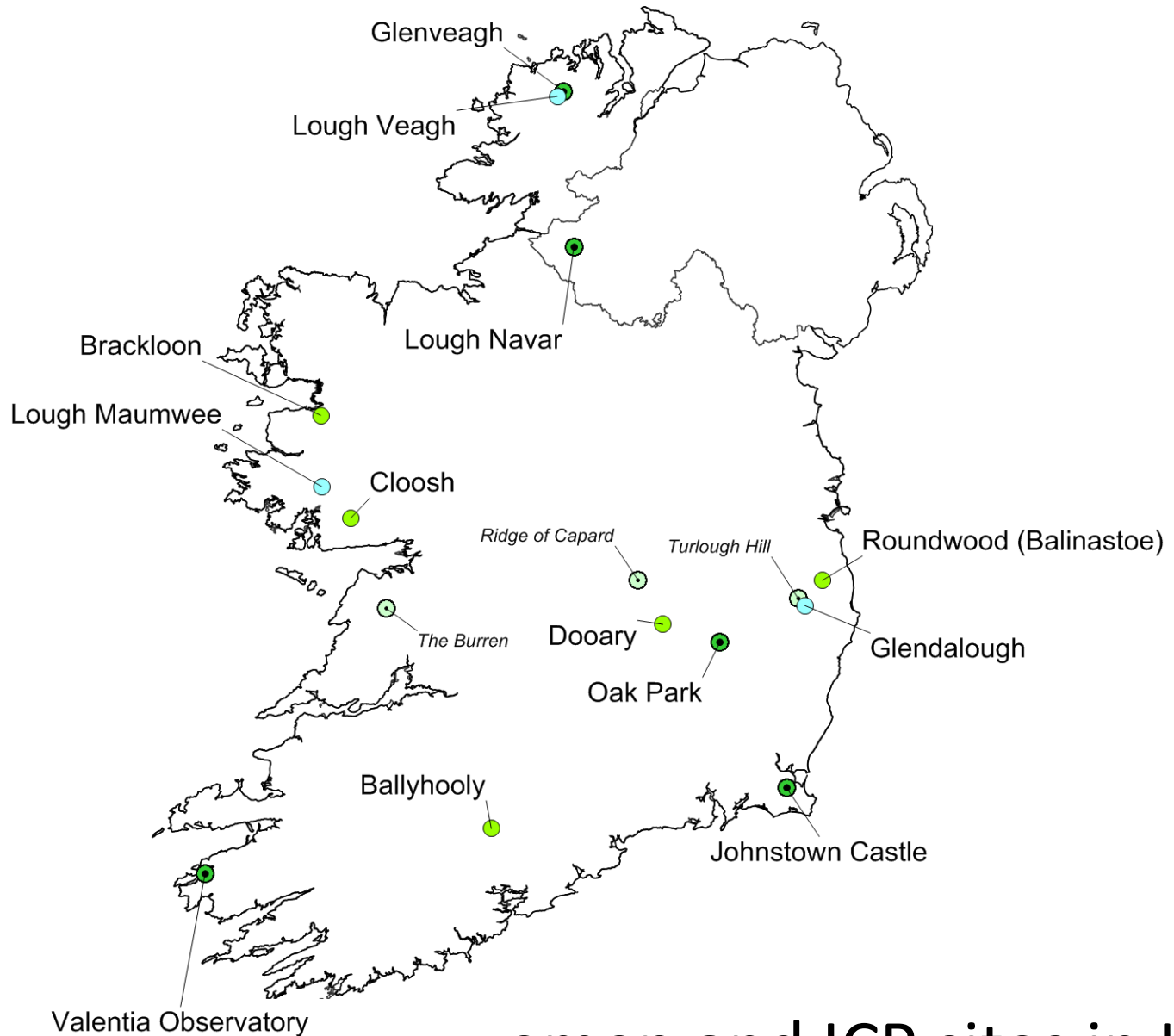
coillte



*22nd ICP IM Task Force Meeting & Workshop
Westport, Mayo [07 May 2014]*



emissions of sulphur dioxide 1990–2010



emep and ICP sites in Ireland

RAIN. TABLE XI.—*Summary of Results.*

AVERAGES. PROPORTION OF HYDROCHLORIC TO SULPHURIC
ACID (CHLORIDES TO SULPHATES).

	Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.
Ireland—Valentia	1 to .058
England—Sea-coast country places, west	1 „ .10
Scotland „ „ west	1 „ .294
Waterloo, near Liverpool	1 „ .31
Scotland, average sea-coast country places	1 „ .447
„ Sea-coast country places, east	1 „ .593
„ Inland „	1 „ .61
Runcorn	1 „ .92
England—Inland country places	1 „ 1.38
Scotland—Towns (Glasgow not included)	1 „ 2.82
St. Helen's	1 „ 3.48
Liverpool	1 „ 3.90
England—Towns	1 „ 3.94
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1 „ 5.47
Manchester, 1869	1 „ 7.08
Birkenhead	1 „ 7.31
Manchester, average of 1869 and 1870	1 „ 7.68
Glasgow	1 „ 7.82
Manchester, 1870	1 „ 8.29
German specimens	1 „ 12.49
London, 1869	1 „ 16.45
Near an Alkali-Works	1 „ 21.56
Darmstadt—Germany	1 „ 29.98

AIR AND RAIN.

THE BEGINNINGS
OF
A CHEMICAL CLIMATOLOGY.

BY
ROBERT ANGUS SMITH,

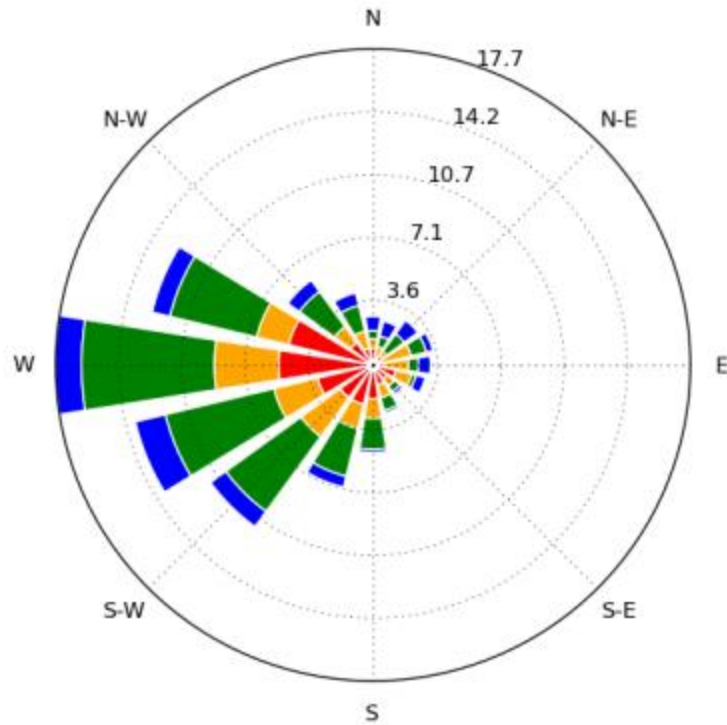
Ph.D. F.R.S. F.C.S.

(GENERAL) INSPECTOR OF ALKALI WORKS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

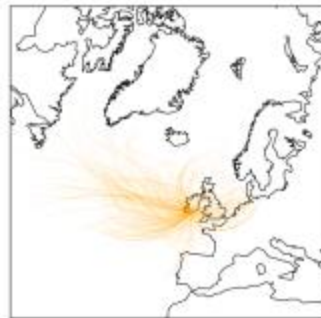
LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1872.



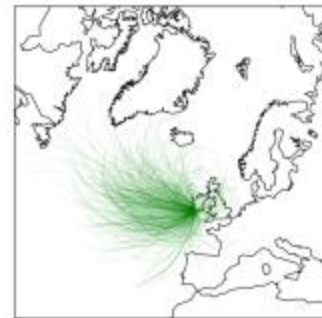
back-trajectories arriving at the west coast (Cork) during 2009



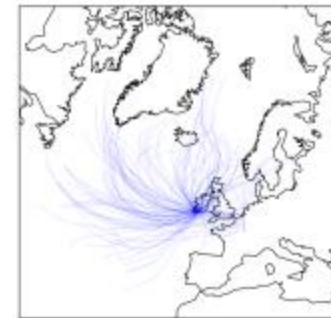
99 days



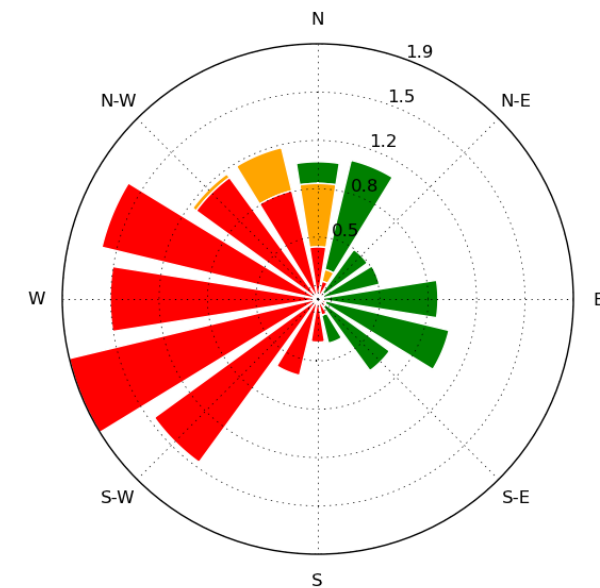
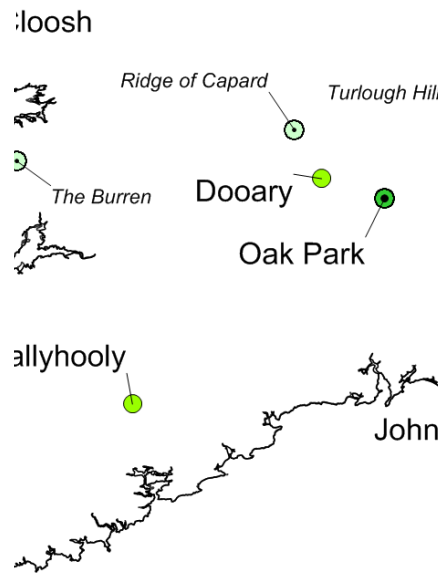
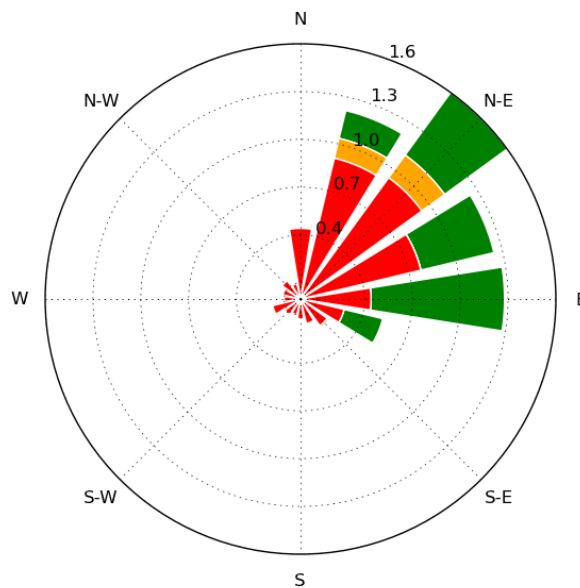
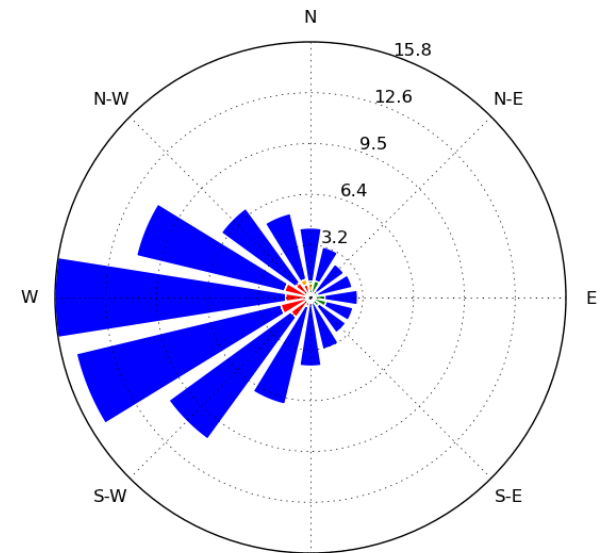
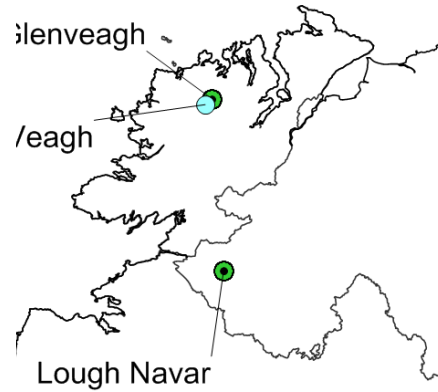
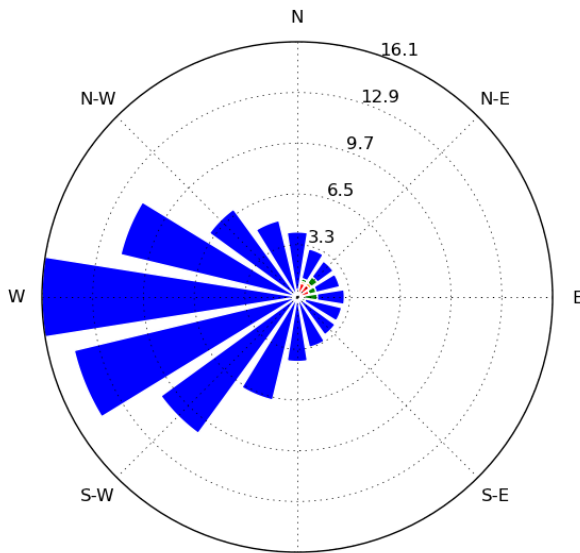
79 days



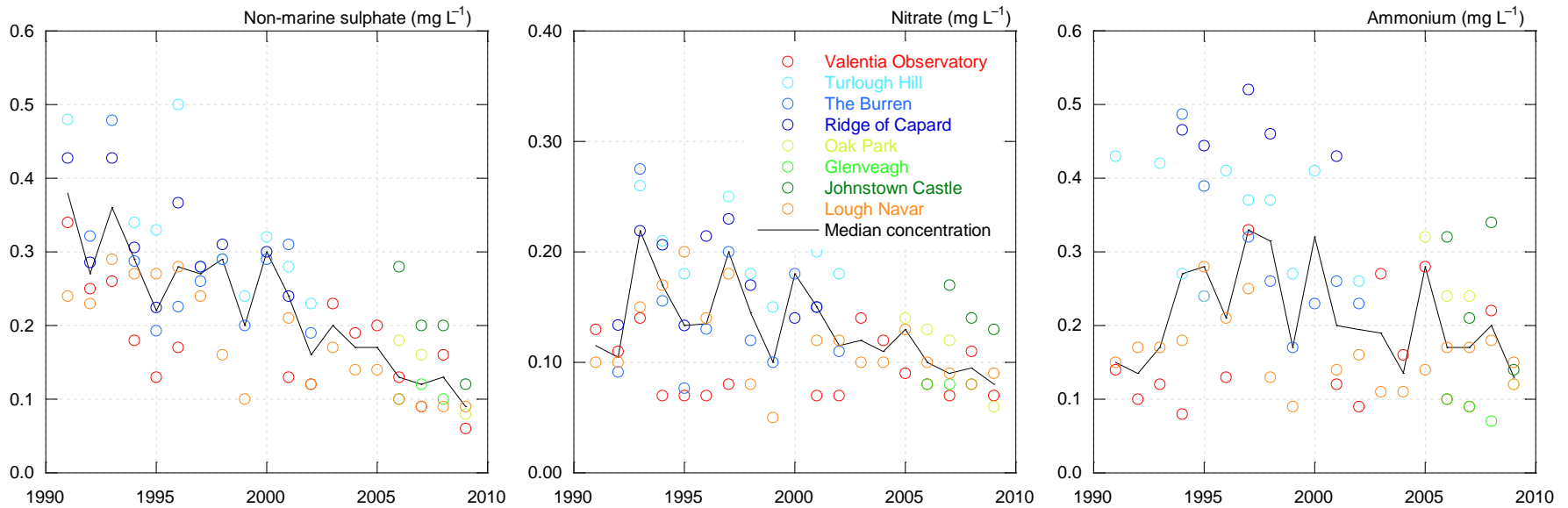
132 days



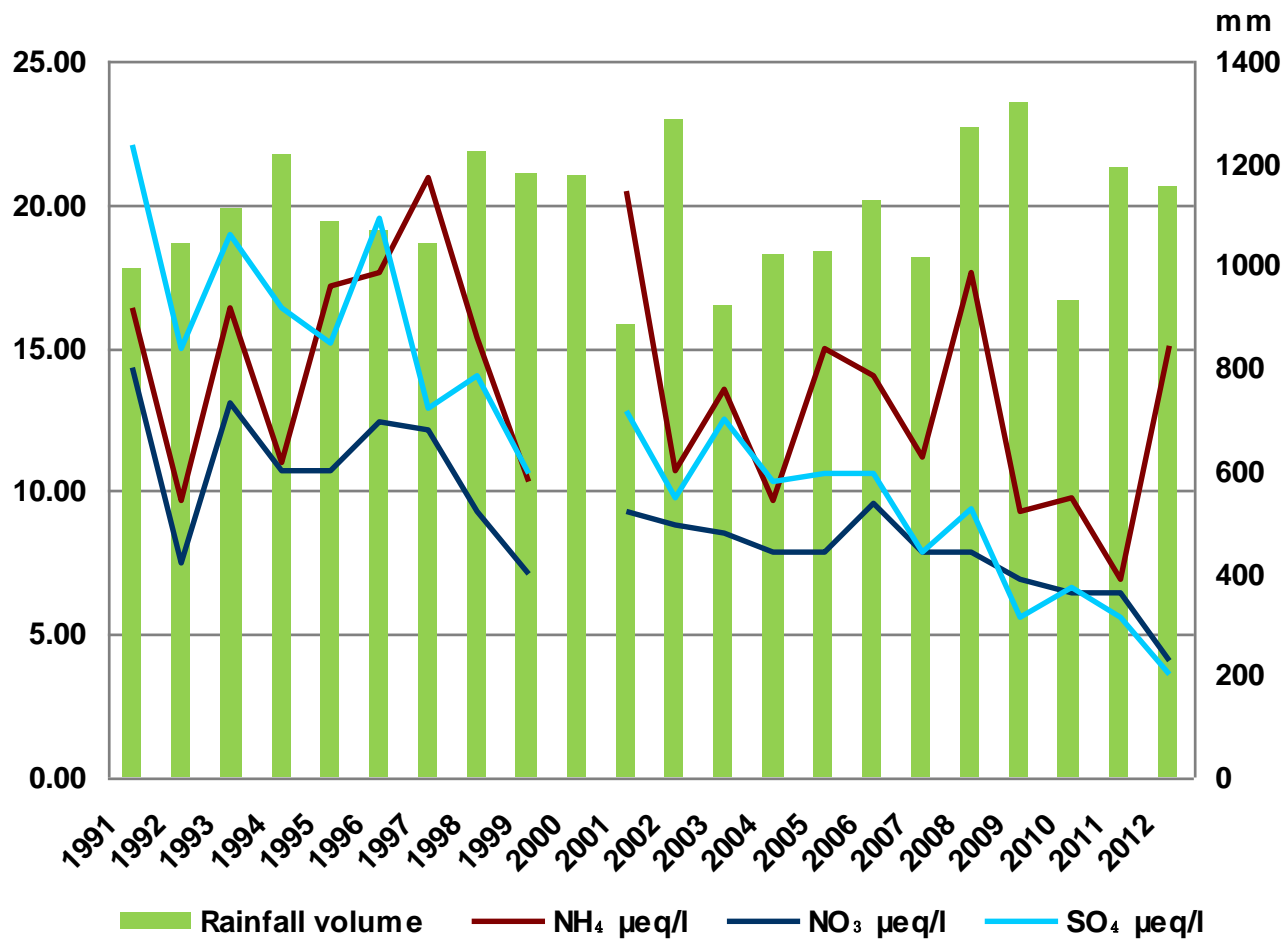
43 days

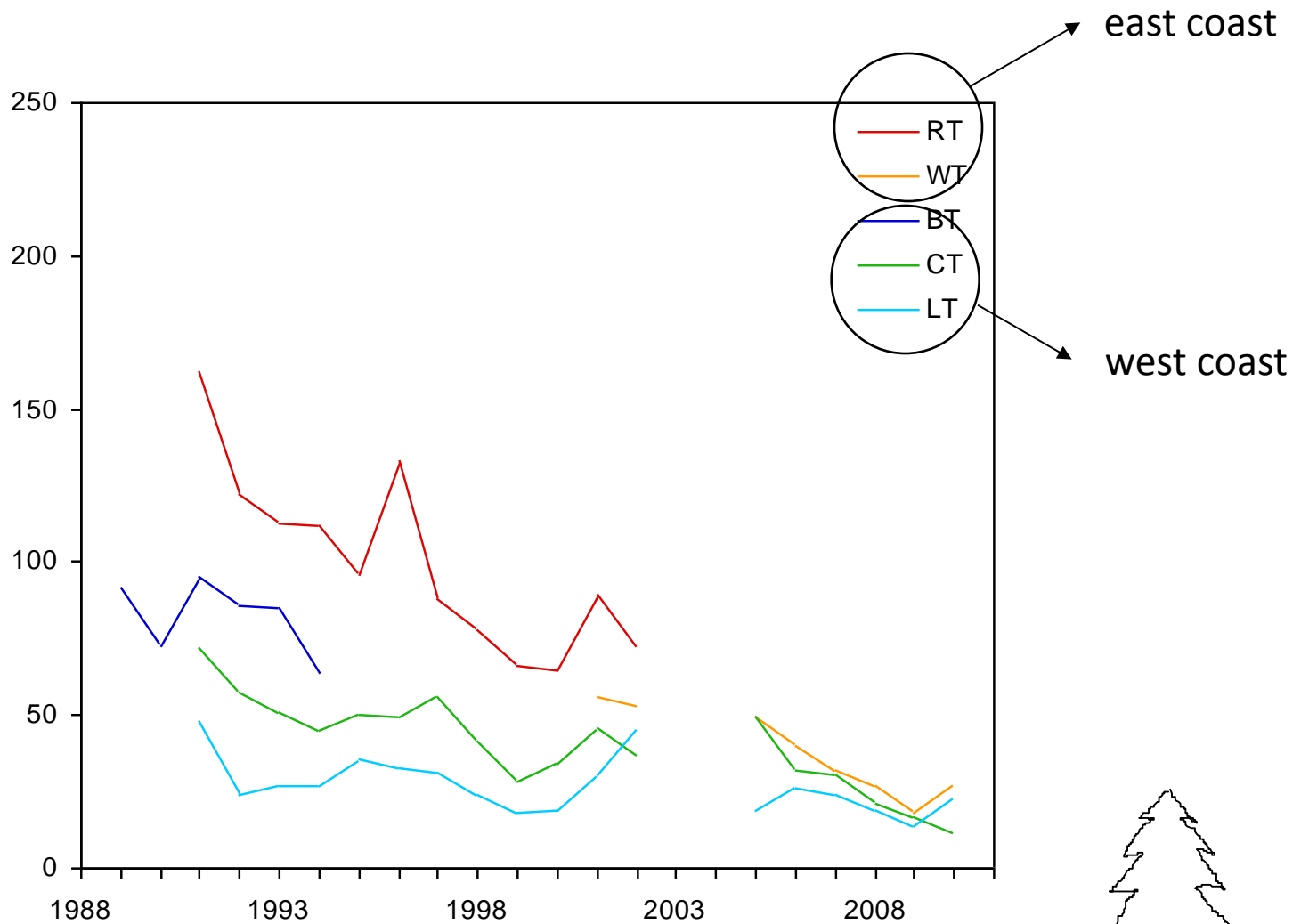


two-day back-trajectories estimated every six hours during the period 1989–2009
 Republic of Ireland (red), northern Ireland (orange) and Great Britain (green) only

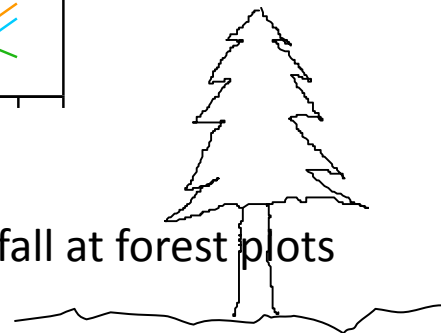


atmospheric deposition | long-term annual trend (1991–2009) in non-marine sulphate, nitrate and ammonium concentration in precipitation (mg L⁻¹) at EMEP stations

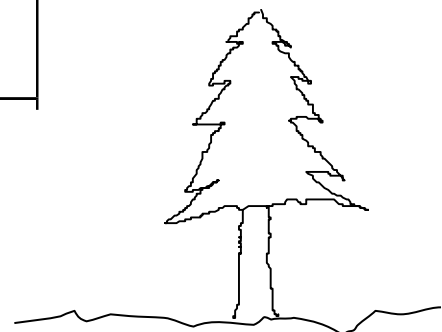
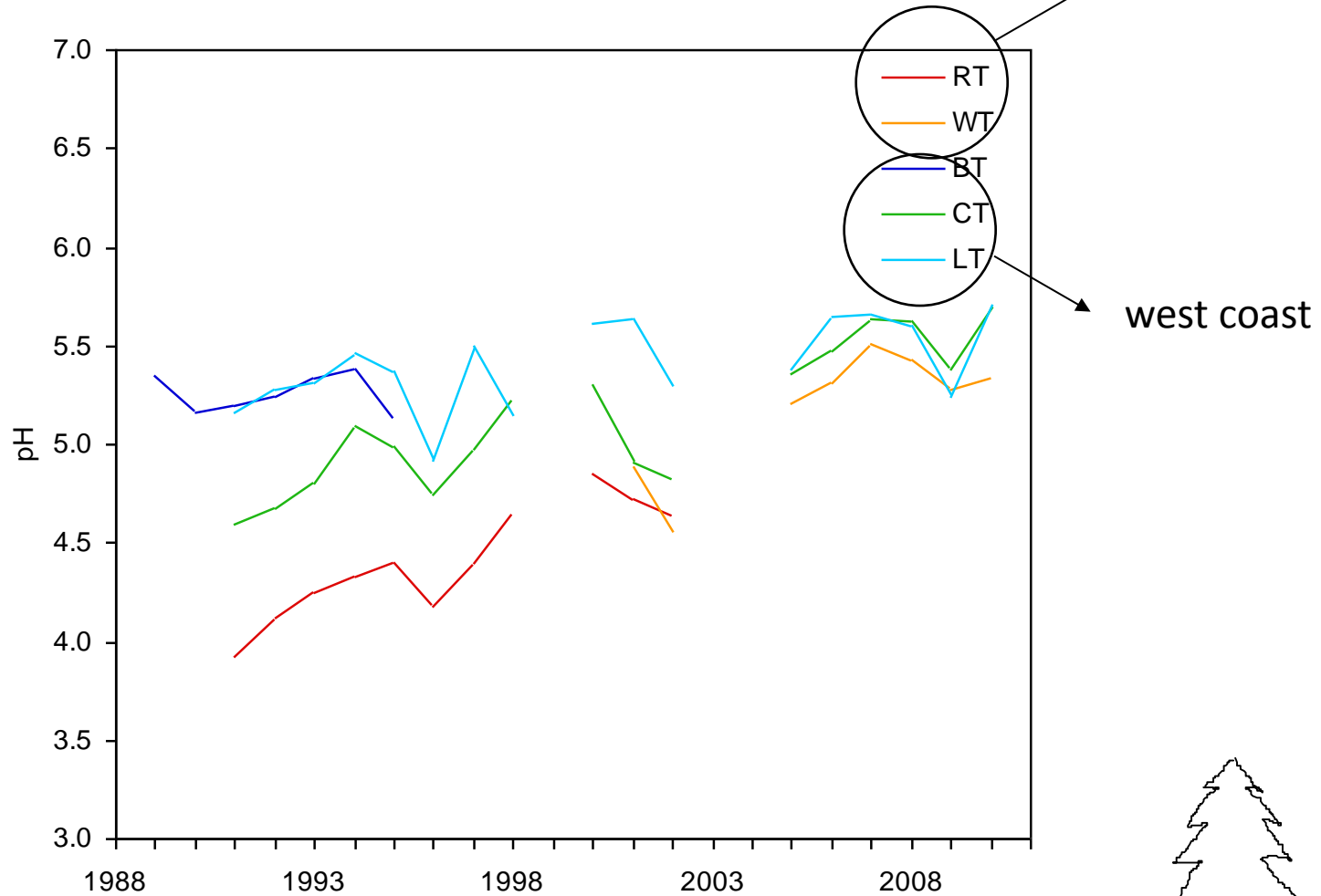




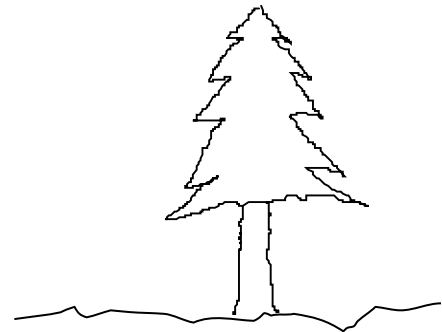
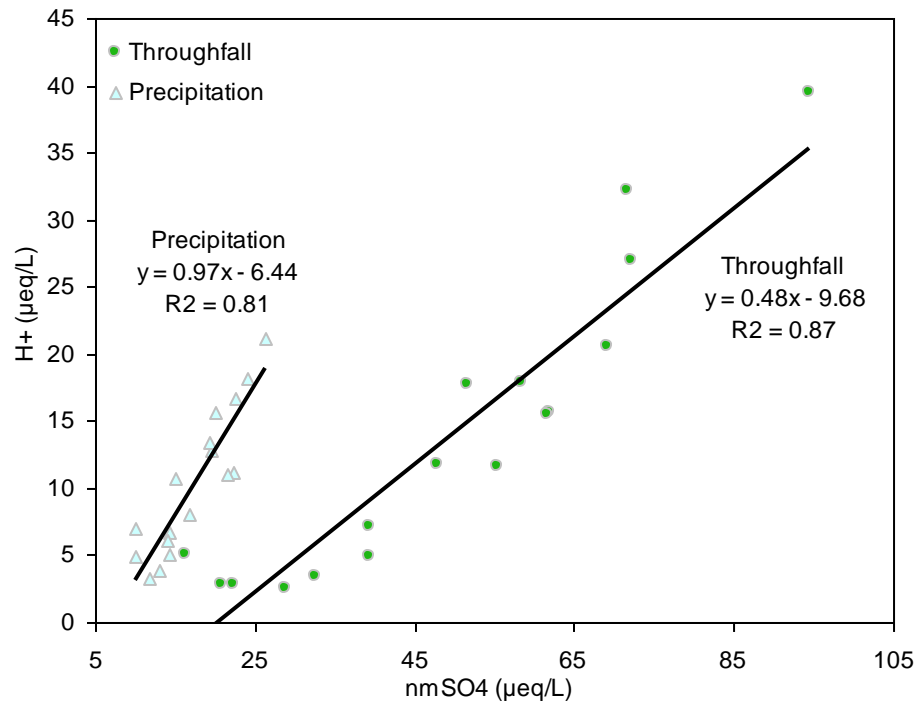
long-term trends in sulphate concentration ($\mu\text{eq L}^{-1}$) of throughfall at forest plots



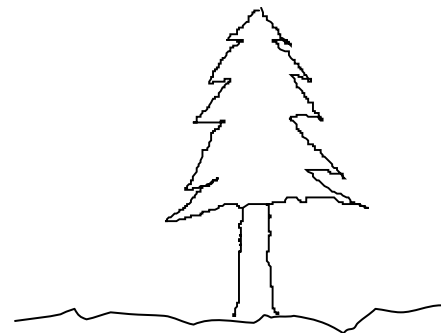
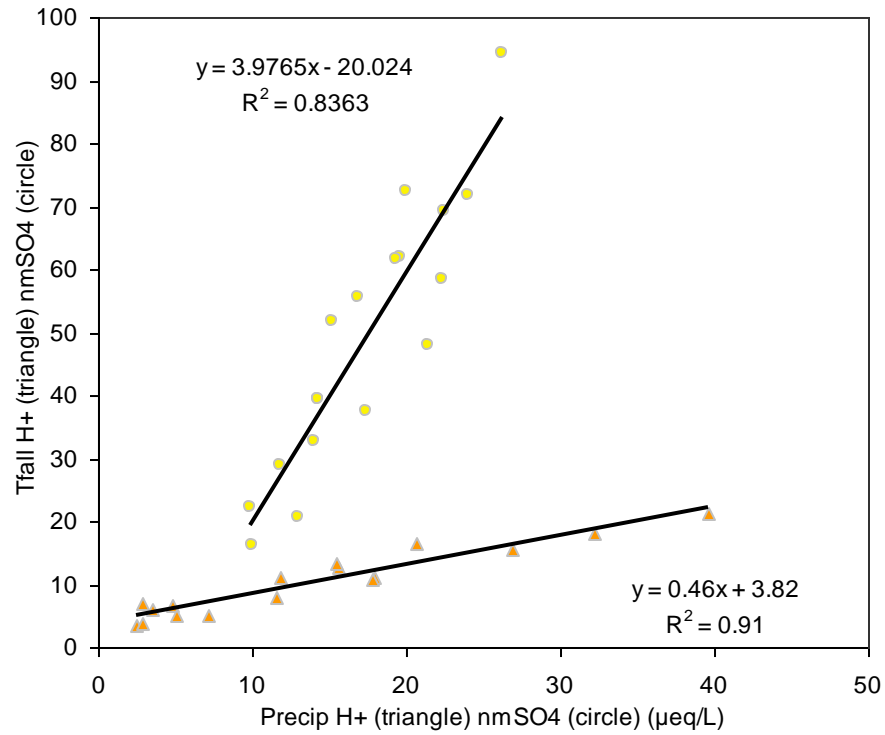
long-term trends in pH of throughfall at forest plots



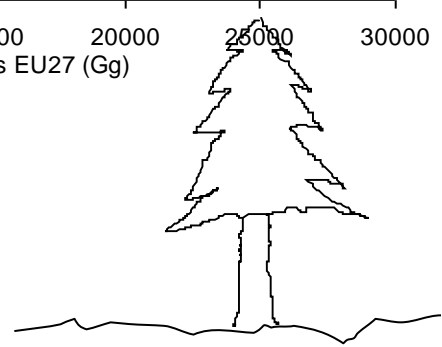
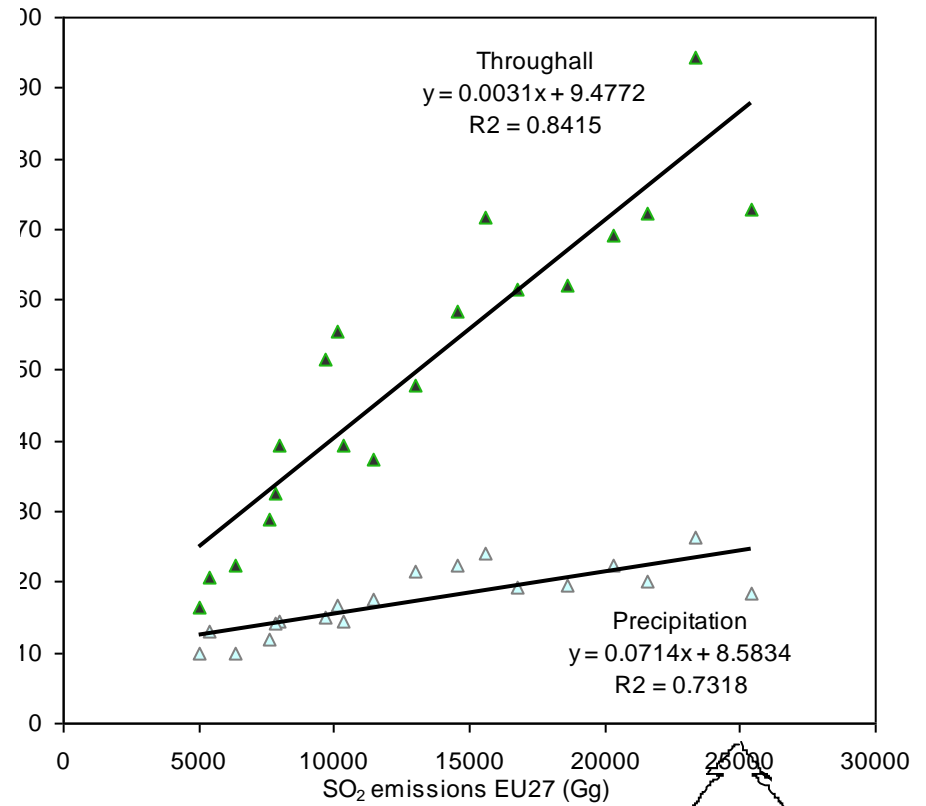
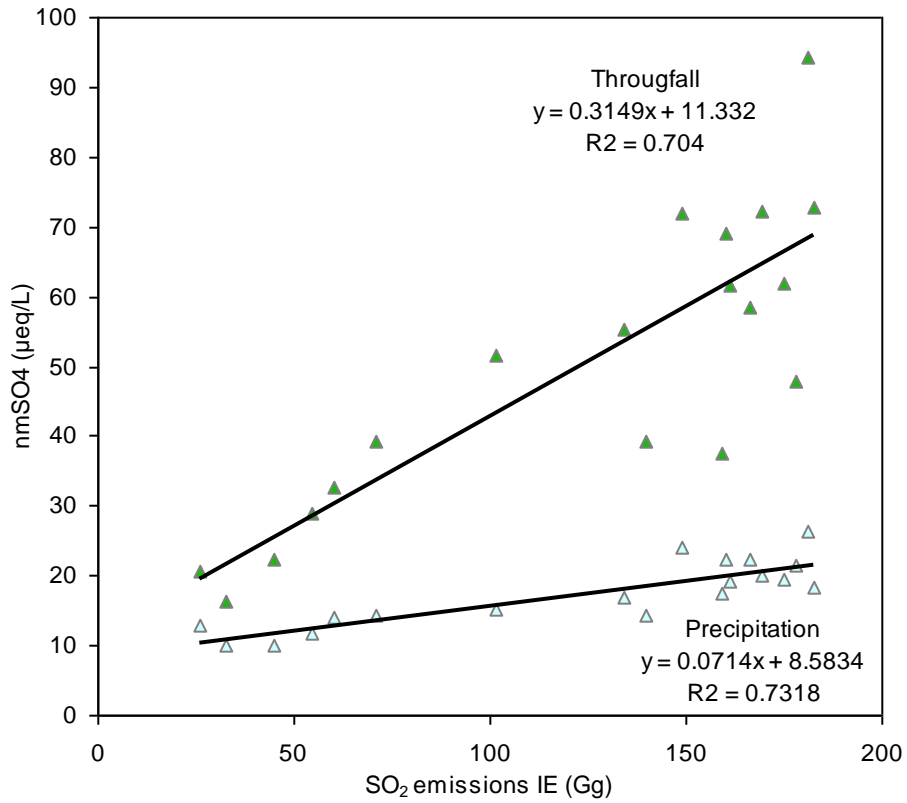
average relationship between pH and sulphate in throughfall [rainfall] at forest plots



average relationship between precipitation and throughfall at forest plots



relationship of between precipitation [throughfall] with emissions

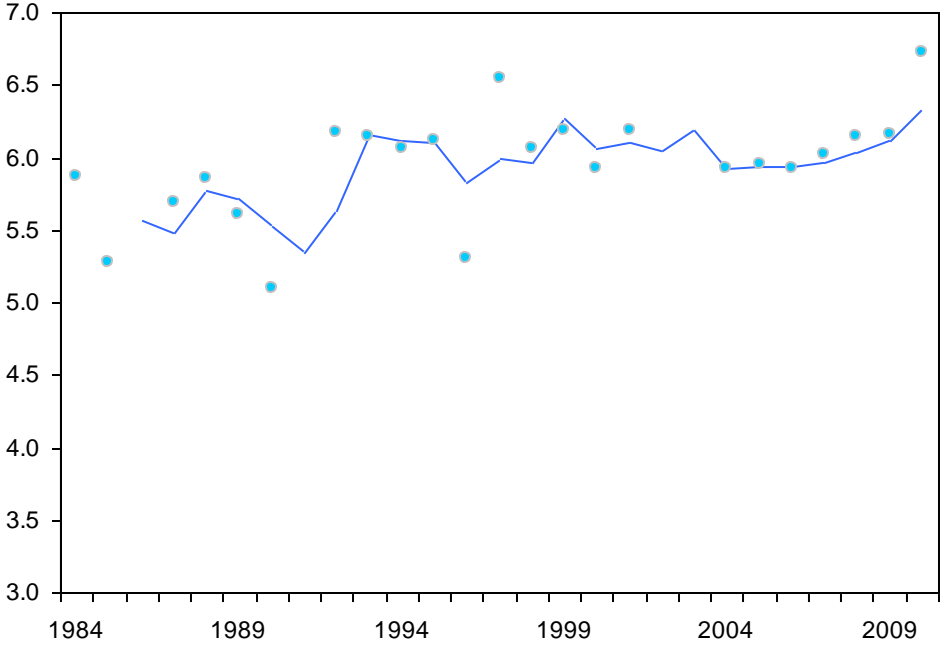


upper lake, glendalough, co. wicklow



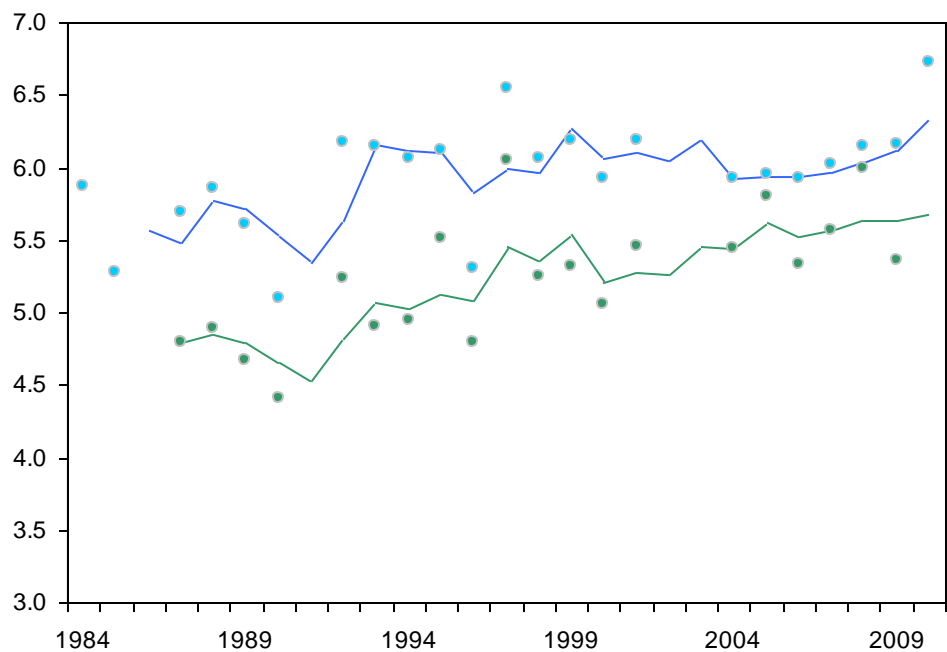
Long-term trend in surface acidity [pH] and relationship to regional precipitation and throughfall acidity signal

pH: mid-lake observations [1984–2010]



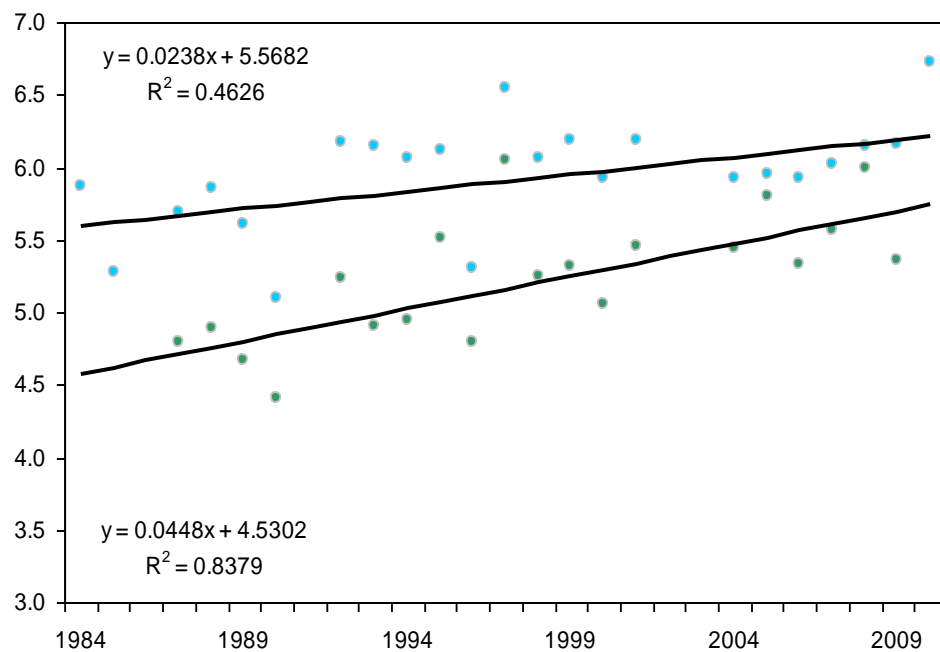
data source: Jim Bowman, EPA

pH: mid-lake observations [1984–2010]
pH: inflow 3 [1984–2010]



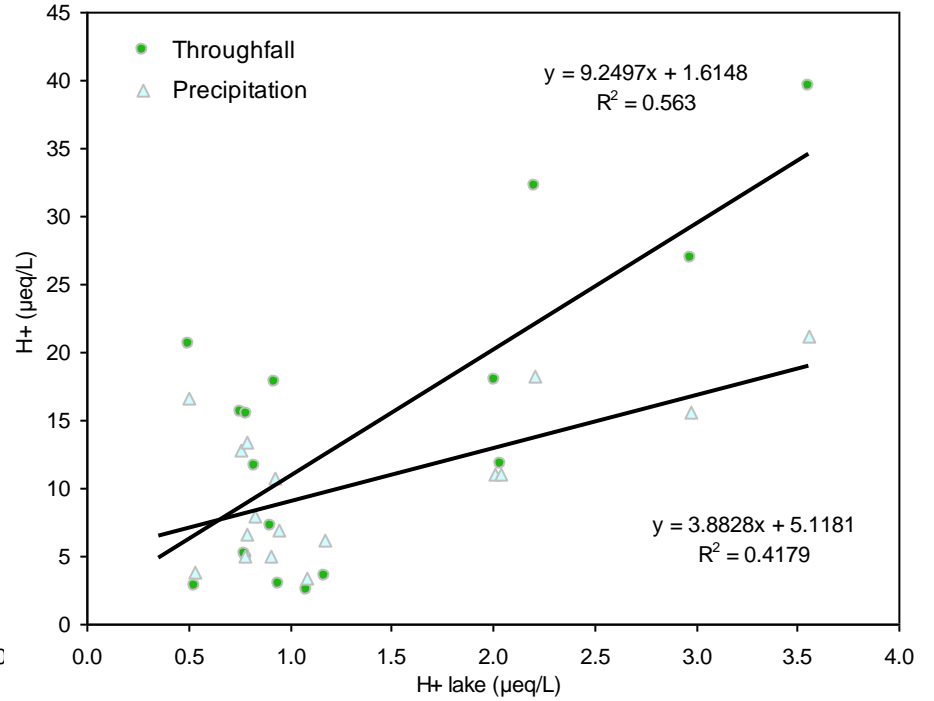
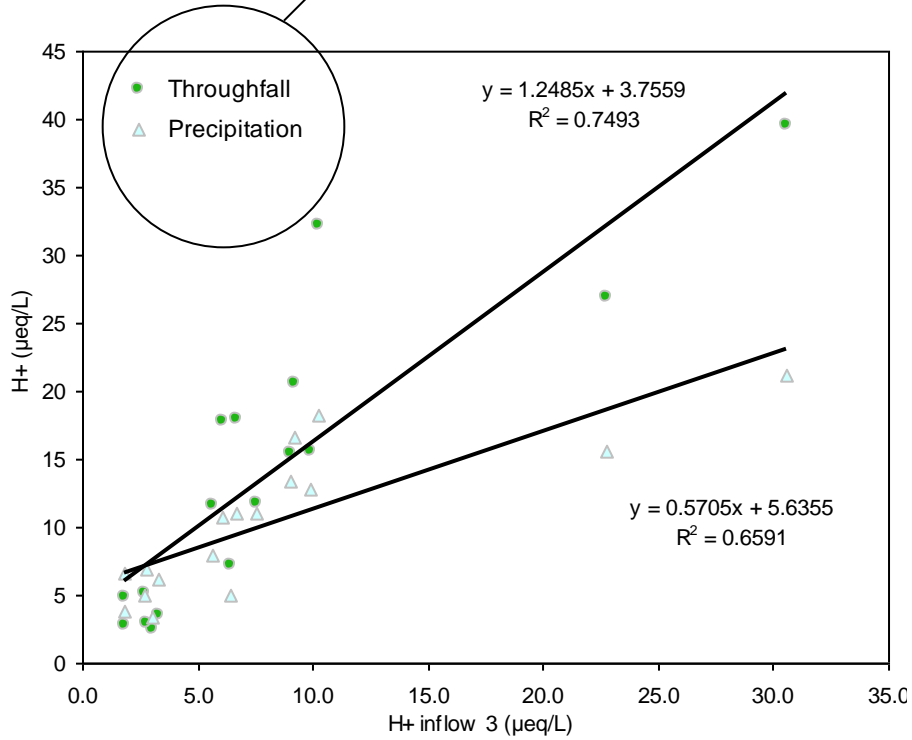
data source: Jim Bowman, EPA

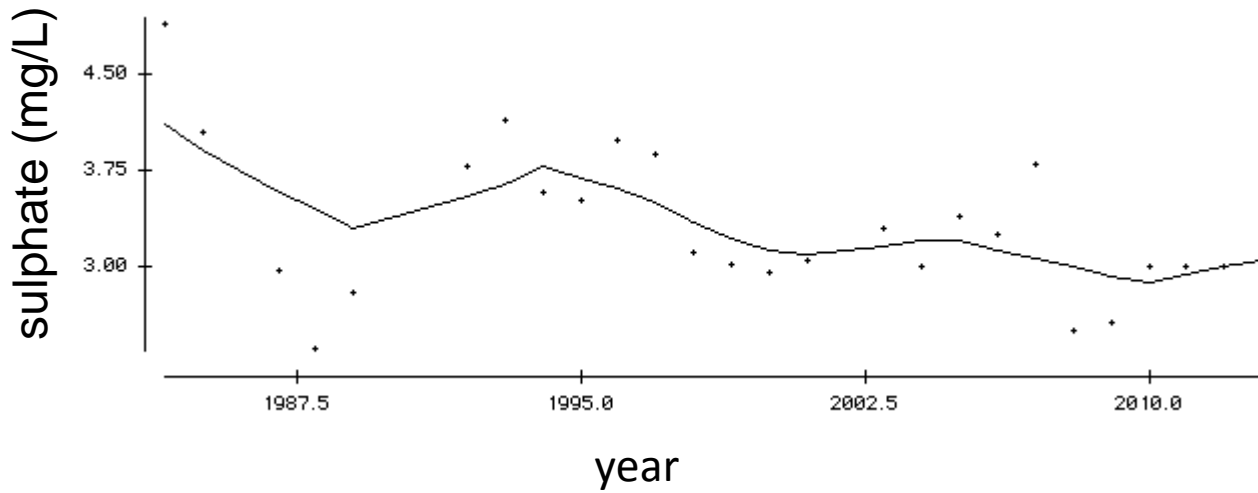
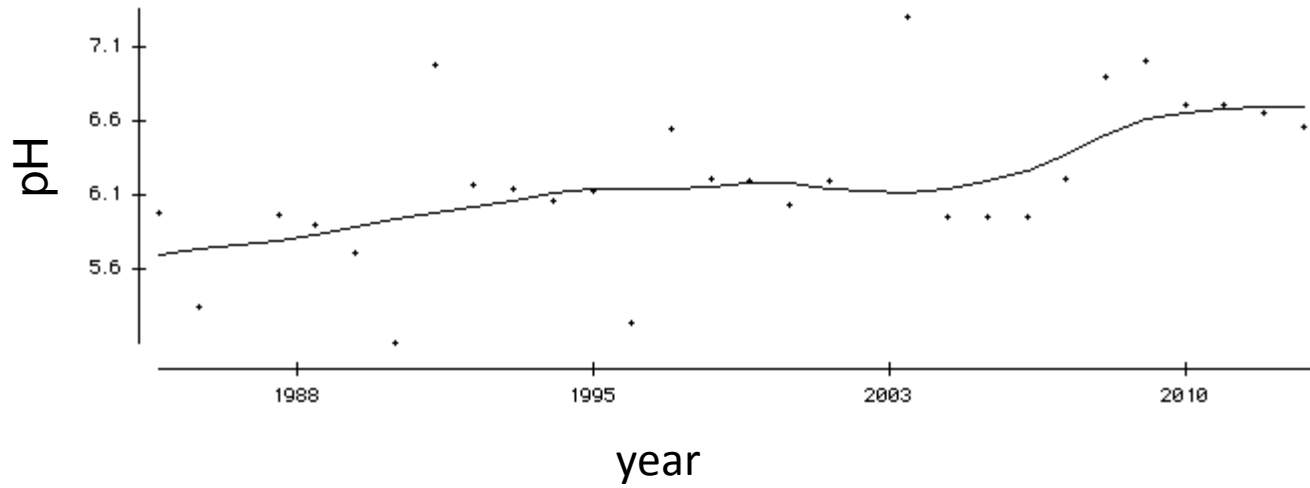
pH: mid-lake observations [1984–2010]
pH: inflow 3 [1984–2010]



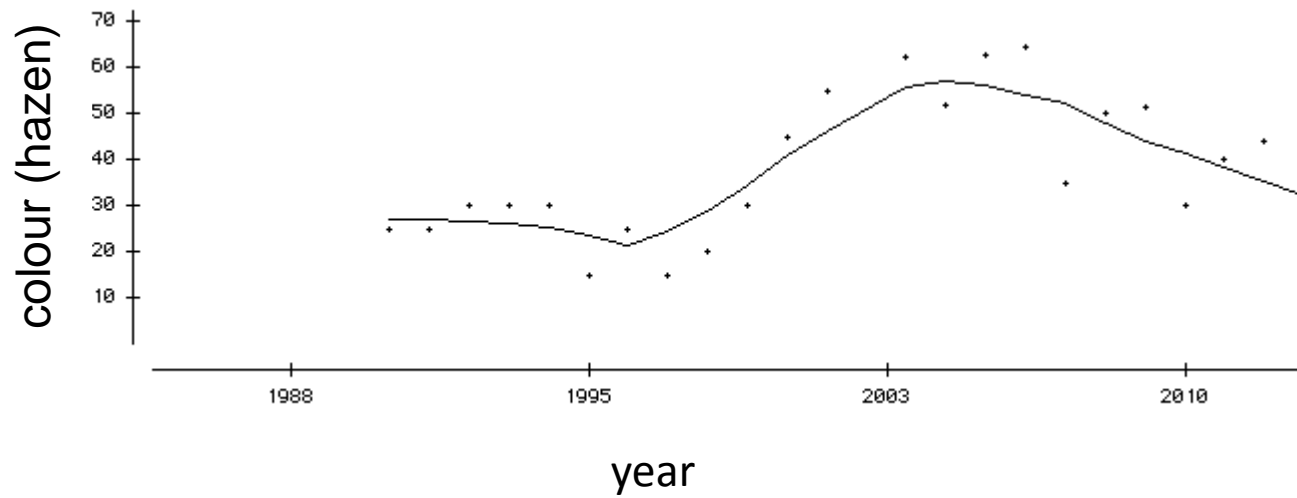
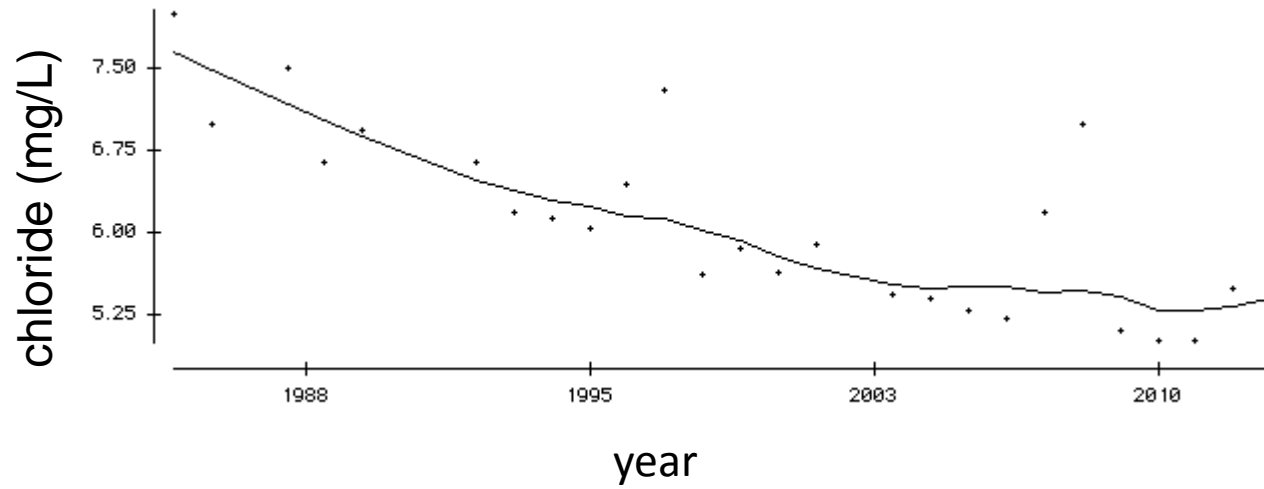
data source: Jim Bowman, EPA

forest monitoring plots

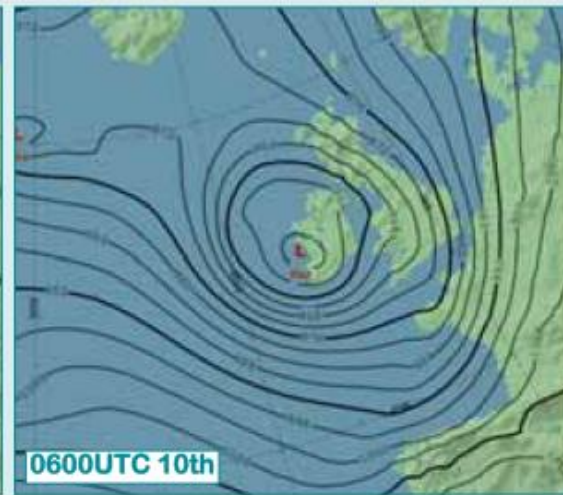




warning! poor-quality slide

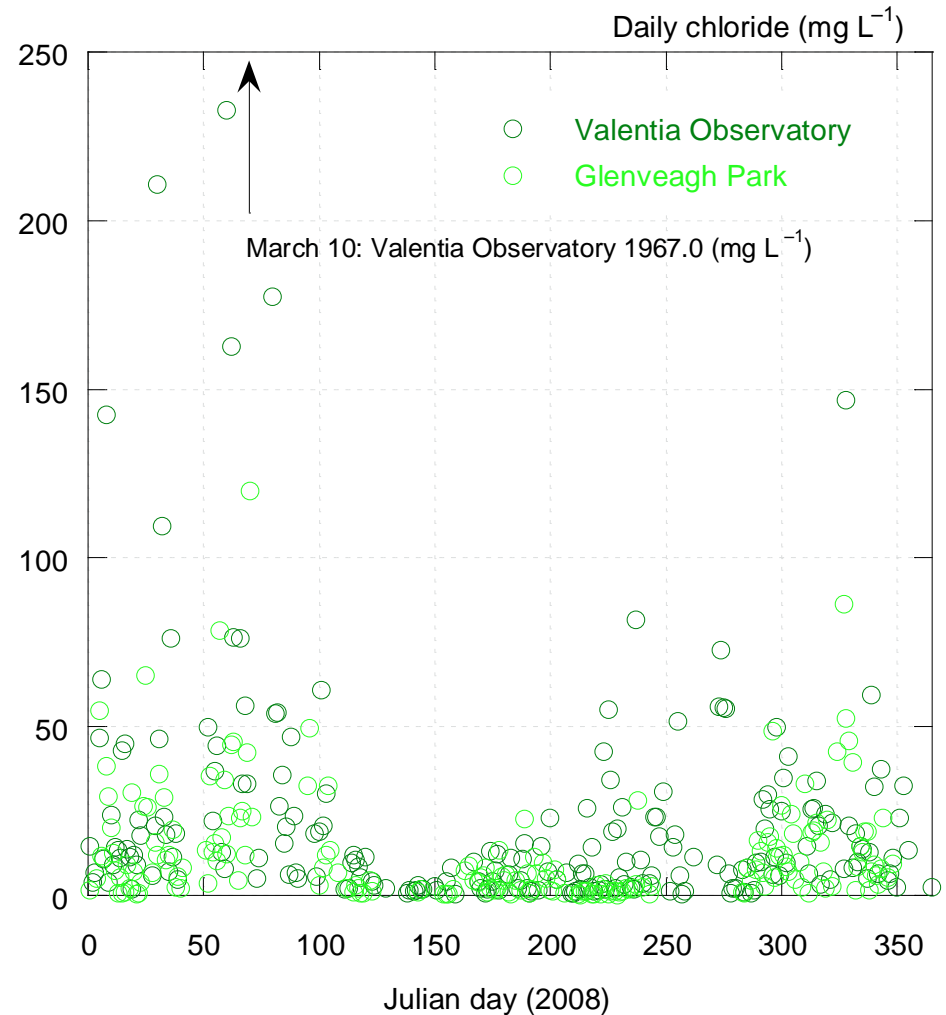


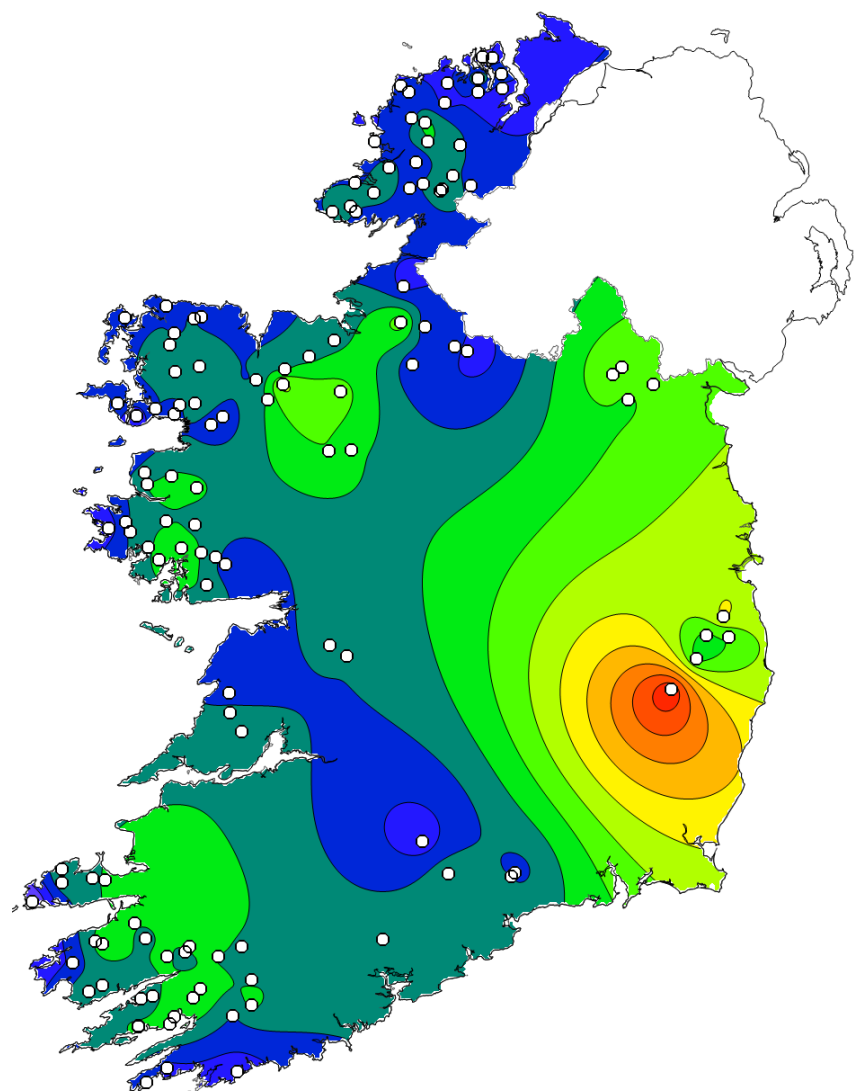
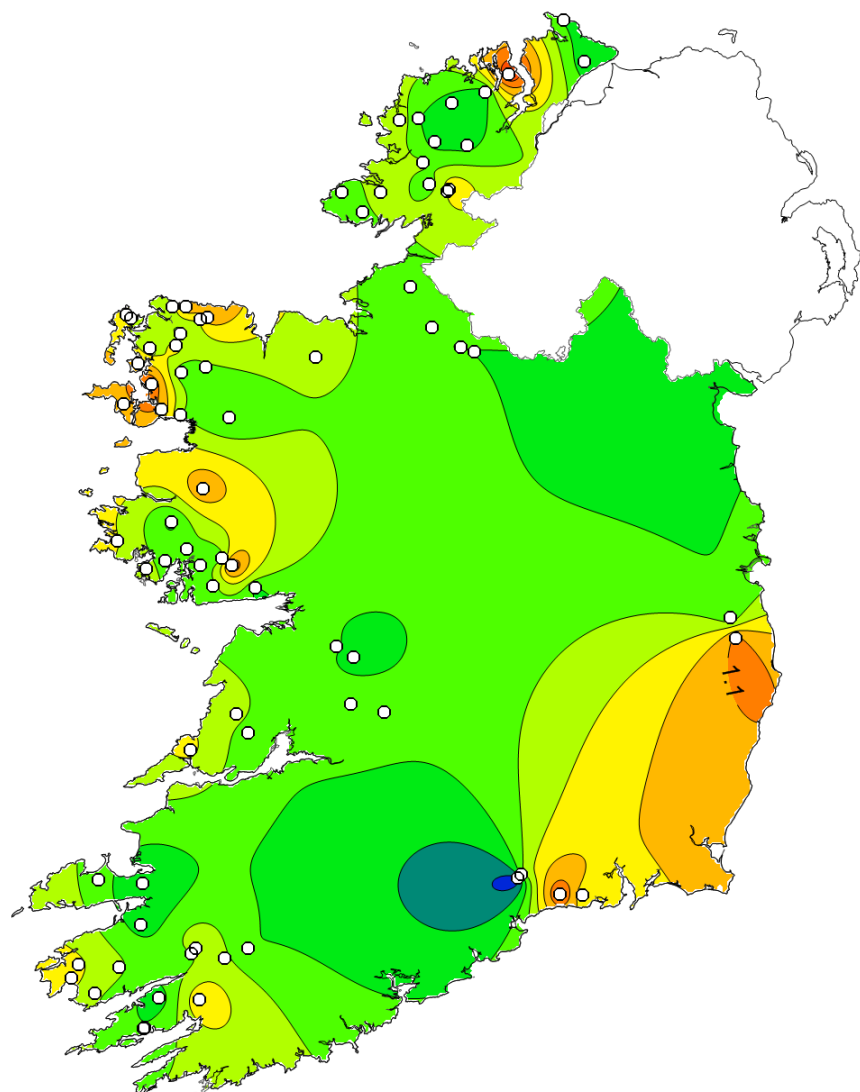
LOWEST MARCH PRESSURE ON RECORD FOR IRELAND ON 10TH



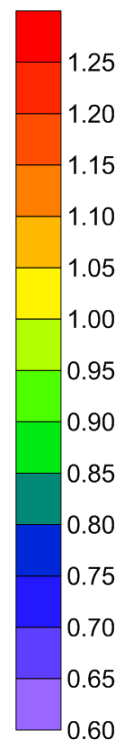
“Lowest March pressure on record for Ireland on 10th” Met Eireann, Monthly Weather Bulletin, March 2008.

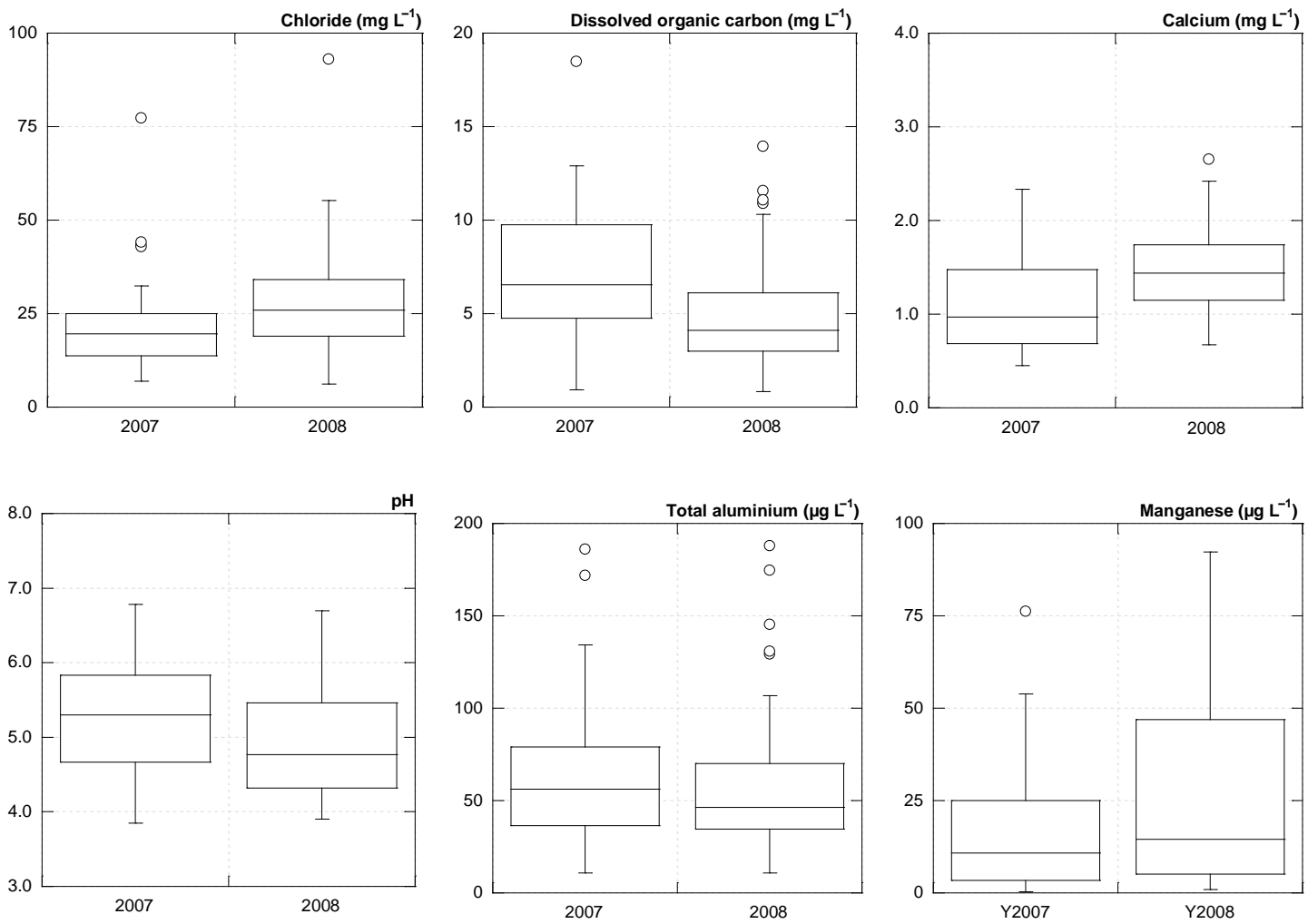
“Deep depressions passing close to or over Ireland brought very unsettled conditions, with strong winds and spells of rain or showers each day. All areas received heavy rain between the 9th and 11th... The same period produced very strong winds...”





Na:Cl ratio





box-plot comparison of paired lake chemistry ($n \sim 50$) observations from the 2007 and 2008 surveys, before and after the 10 March 2008 sea-salt event.

During the last two to three decades, the (acid-base) hydrochemistry of forests and lakes have responded to changes in atmospheric deposition owing to changes in emissions of sulphur (national and international).

Trends are noisy owing to sea-salt inputs (sea-salt events) which have a profound and widespread impacts on lake chemistry (albeit temporary).

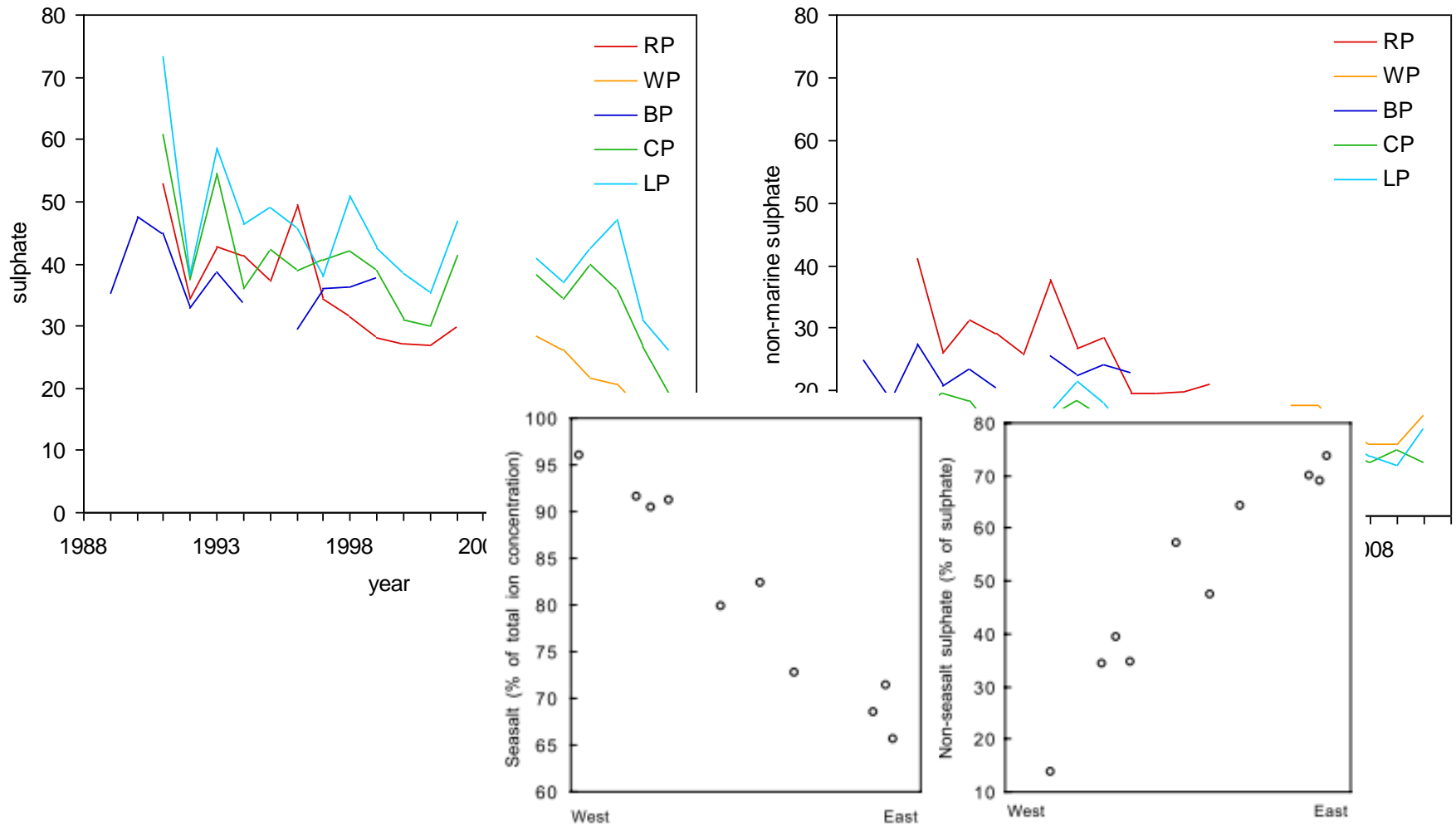
conclusions



National Development Plan 2007 - 2013



long-term trends in sulphate concentration ($\mu\text{eq/L}$) in precipitation at forest plots



long-term trends in pH in precipitation at forest plots

