

Water Exchange and Spatial Distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay

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Abstract: This paper analyzed the influence of water exchange on spatial distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay China based on investigation data on Hg in surface waters in April, July and October 1988. Results showed that Hg contents in surface waters in April, July and October 1988 were 0.045-0.100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, 0.031-0.064 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and 0.024-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectively. The two major Hg sources in Jiaozhou Bay were overland runoff and river flow, whose source strengths were 0.068-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and 0.061-0.074 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectively. A block diagram model was provided to reveal the changing of Hg contents during migration processes, i.e., human emission, overland transport, river flow transport and oceanic transport. Hg in Jiaozhou Bay was mainly input from major sources located in the west, north and east of the bay, and Hg contents in the bay were relative high. However, Hg contents in the open waters were still relative low. Hence, by means of water exchange, there was a equivalent peak surface (0.050 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in the bay. These findings were showing the influence of water exchange on Hg contents in this semi-closed bay.

1. Introduction

Hg has been widely used in industries of chlor-alkali, plastics, battery and electronics etc. However, the rapid development of industry results in Hg pollution in the air, soil and water, and marine bays since ocean is the sink of various pollutants [1-7]. Hg is also one of the critical poisonous heavy metal elements, and therefore it is necessary to understanding the migration processes of Hg in marine bays [8-11]. Jiaozhou Bay is a semi-closed bay located in Shandong Province, eastern China. This paper analyzed the influence of water exchange on spatial distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay China based on investigation data on Hg in surface waters in April, July and October 1988, and to provide basis for the research and pollution control countermeasures.

2. Study area and data collection

2.1 Study area

Jiaozhou Bay is located in the south of Shandong Province, eastern China (35°55'-36°18' N, 120°04'-120°23' E), and is connected to the Yellow Sea in the south. The total area and average water depth are 446 km² and 7 m, respectively, yet the width of the bay mouth was only 3 km. This bay is a semi-closed bay. There are a dozen of rivers including Dagu River, Haibo Rriver, Licun Rriver, and Loushan Rriver etc., all of which are seasonal rivers [12-13].

2.2 Data collection

The investigation on Hg in surface waters in Jiaozhou Bay was carried on in in April, July and October 1988. There were 13 sampling sites in April and July 1988 (i.e., 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90), and were 6 sampling sites in October 1988 (i.e., 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89) (Fig. 1). Hg in surface waters was sampled and monitored follow by National Specification for Marine Monitoring [14].

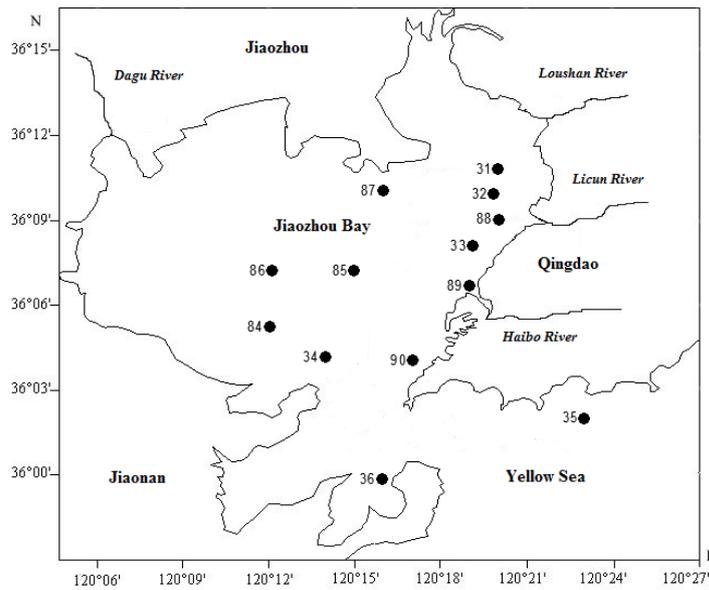


Fig.1 Geographic location of Jiaozhou Bay and sampling sites

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Contents and pollution levels of Hg

Hg contents in surface waters in April, July and October 1988 were 0.045-0.100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, 0.031-0.064 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and 0.024-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectively. In according to Guidelines for Hg in Sea Water Quality Standard (GB3097-1997) (Table 1), the pollution level of Hg in surface waters in different months in 1988 were generally ranging from Class I to III. In April 1988, high values of Hg contents were in Sites of 32, 33, 84, 86, 87, 89 and 90, in where Hg contents were 0.050-0.100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class II to III, yet in the bay center, bay mouth and open waters were lower than 0.050 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class I. In July 1988, high values of Hg contents were in Sites of 33, 89 and 90 in the estuary of Haibo River, in where Hg contents were 0.053-0.064 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class II to III, while in other positions were lower than 0.050 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class I. In October 1988, high values of Hg contents were in Sites of 84, 86, 87 and 89, in where Hg contents were 0.068-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class II to III, while in the bay center and the northeast of the bay were lower than 0.050 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and were belong to Class I. In general, Hg contents in Jiaozhou Bay 1988 were showing seasonal and spatial variations, and the pollution level of Hg in surface waters in was slight to moderate.

Table 1 Guidelines for Hg in Sea Water Quality Standard (GB3097-1997)

Class	I	II and III	IV
Pb content/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	0.05	0.20	0.50

3.2 Horizontal distributions and sources of Hg

In April 1988, high value of Hg contents was in Site 84 (0.100 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), and the high value center was in the coastal waters in the southwest of the bay, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the bay mouth (0.046 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) and the open waters (0.045 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 2), this indicated that overland runoff was the major source in this position. The other high value of Hg contents was in Site 87 (0.080 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in April 1988, and the high value center was in the coastal waters in the northeast of the bay, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the bay mouth (0.045 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 2), this indicated that river flow was the major source in this position. The third high value of Hg contents was in Site 89 (0.061 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in April 1988, and the high value center was in the estuary of Haibo River, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the bay mouth (0.045 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 2), this indicated that river flow was the major

source in this position. In July 1988, high value of Hg contents was in Site 89 (0.064 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in the estuary of Haibo River, and the high value center was in the estuary of Haibo River, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the inner side of the bay mouth (0.056 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), the bay mouth (0.040 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) and the open waters (0.033 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 3), this indicated that river flow was the major source in this position. In October 1988, high value of Hg contents was in Site 86 (0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), and the high value center was in the coastal waters in the west of the bay, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the bay center (0.024 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 4), this indicated that overland runoff was the major source in this position. The other high value of Hg contents was in Site 87 (0.068 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in October 1988, and the high value center was in the coastal waters in the northeast of the bay, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the center of the bay (0.024 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 4), this indicated that river flow was the major source in this position. The third high value of Hg contents was in Site 89 (0.074 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) in October 1988, and the high value center was in the estuary of Haibo River, and Hg contents were decreasing from the high value center to the center of the bay (0.024 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) (Fig. 4), this indicated that river flow was the major source in this position. In according to the horizontal distributions of Hg contents, it could be found that the two major Hg sources in Jiaozhou Bay were overland runoff and river flow, whose source strengths were 0.068-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and 0.061-0.074 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectively.

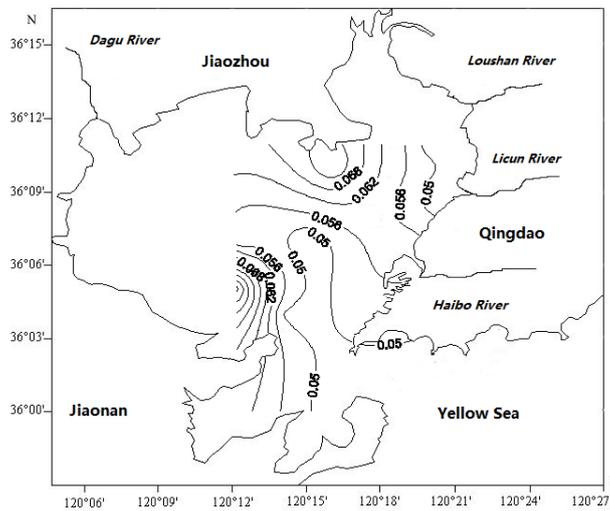


Fig. 2 Horizontal distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay in April 1988/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

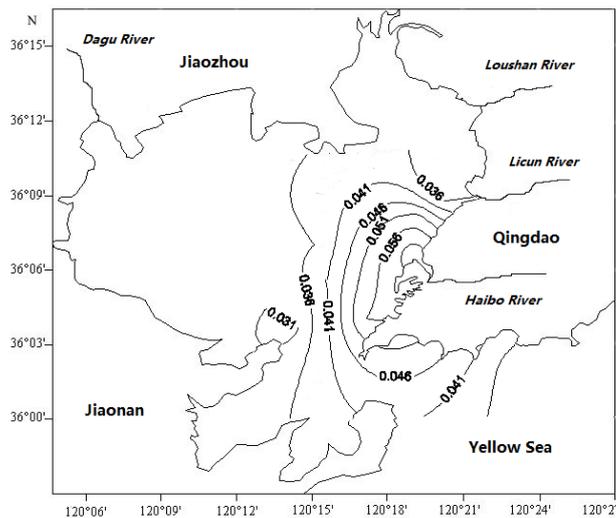


Fig. 3 Horizontal distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay in July 1988/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

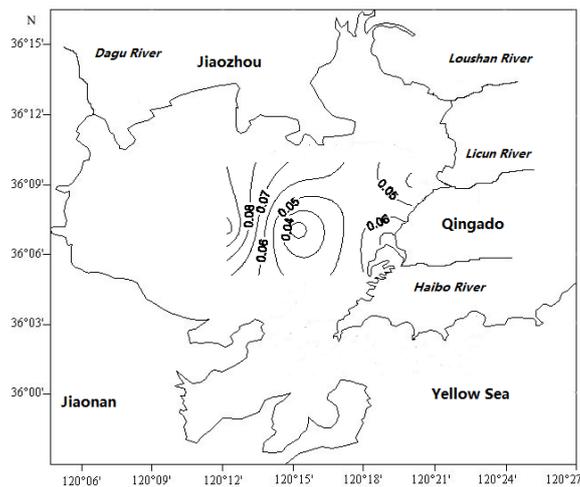


Fig. 4 Horizontal distribution of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay in October 1988/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

3.3 Sourced input processes of Hg

Overland runoff and river flow were the two major Hg sources in Jiaozhou Bay, while the source strength of overland runoff was higher. This indicated the original source input of Hg to the land was relative high (0.068-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), and the Hg contents were delivered to rivers by rainfall-runoff, and was diluted to a lower level (0.061-0.074 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), and finally Hg contents were delivered to marine bay and Hg contents were further to a lower level (0.024-0.045 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$). Jiaozhou Bay is a semi-closed bay which is surrounding by lands in the east, north, and west, and is connecting to open waters in the south via a narrow bay mouth. In generally, the major sources of Hg were all from land, while the sources were responsible in different seasons and positions. In April and October 1988, Hg in Jiaozhou Bay was mainly sourced from the west, north and east, and the source strength was 0.061-0.104 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. In July 1988 in Jiaozhou Bay, Hg in was mainly sourced from the east, and the source strength was 0.064 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$. The sourced input process of Hg could be described in a block diagram model (Fig. 5).

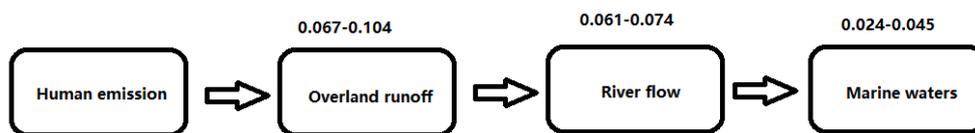


Fig. 5 Block diagram model of input processes of Hg in Jiaozhou Bay/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

3.4 Influence of water exchange on Hg

Marine bays are important palaces impacted by terrigenous matters, and the relevant researches were increasing [15-18]. The terrigenous matters input to Jiaozhou Bay included both anthropogenic and natural matters. Anthropogenic matters included organic matters, heavy metals and petroleum hydrocarbons, etc., while natural matters included silicates etc. [19-20]. By means of advection transport and dilute diffusion, the contents of these matters were changing continuously. Hence, understanding the water exchange and its influence on the matters in marine bay is essential and has been one of the research hotspots [21-22]. Due to the impact of terrigenous matters, the contents of the matters in waters inside Jiaozhou Bay were relative high, while in open waters were relative low. By means of water exchange, current with low matter contents in the open waters was transported into the bay, and current with high matter contents inside the bay was transported to the open waters. Hence, there was forming a equivalent peak surface in the bay along with the continuous water exchange. This equivalent peak surface was revealing the influence of marine current from the open waters to matter contents inside the bay, and the temporal changing of this

equivalent surface was revealing the water exchange process. For instance, the contour line of Hg contents in April 1988 was demonstrating the instantaneous frames of Hg contents during the water exchange process (Fig. 6). Once marine current with low Hg content was invading to the bay and was encountering with waters with high Hg content inside the bay, the water exchange was proceeding, and was resulting in a semi-closed tongue-shaped contour line ($0.050 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$) from the bay mouth to the center of the bay (Fig. 6). By means of this water exchange moving in cycles, Hg inside the bay was transported to the open waters via advection transport and dilute diffusion, and Hg contents in Jiaozhou Bay was decreasing continuously.

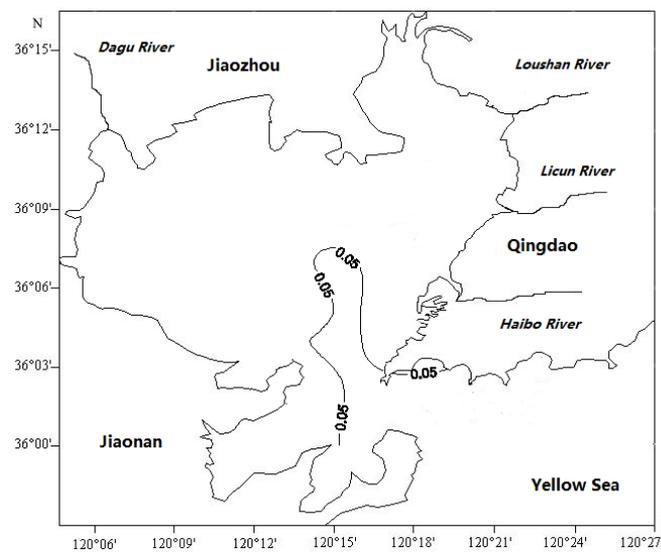


Fig. 6 The instantaneous frames of Hg contents in Jiaozhou Bay in April 1988/ $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$

4. Conclusion

Hg contents in Jiaozhou Bay 1988 were showing seasonal and spatial variations, and the pollution level of Hg in surface waters in was slight to moderate. The two major Hg sources in Jiaozhou Bay were overland runoff and river flow, whose source strengths were $0.068\text{-}0.104 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ and $0.061\text{-}0.074 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$, respectively.

The original source input of Hg to the land was relative high, and the Hg contents were delivered to rivers by rainfall-runoff, and was diluted to a lower level, and finally Hg contents were delivered to marine bay and Hg contents were further to a lower level. This sourced input process of Hg could be described in a block diagram model.

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