| EGU.eu |

Home

Online Library HESS

- Recent Final Revised Papers
- Volumes and Issues
- Special Issues
- Library Search
- Title and Author Search

Online Library HESSD

Alerts & RSS Feeds

General Information

Submission

Review

Productio

Subscription

Comment on a Paper





■ Volumes and Issues ■ Contents of Issue 3 ■ Special Issue Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 5, 283-298, 2001 www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/5/283/2001/ © Author(s) 2001. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons License.

Recovery from acidification in European surface waters

C. D. Evans¹, J. M. Cullen¹, C. Alewell², J. Kopácek³, A. Marchetto⁴, F. Moldan⁵, A. Prechtel², M. Rogora³, J. Veselý⁶, and R. Wright⁷ ¹Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8BB, UK ²Institute for Terrestrial Ecosystem Research (BITÖK), University of Bayreuth, D-95440 Bayreuth, Germany

³Hydrobiological Institute AS CR, Na sádkách 7, 370 05 Éeské Budejovice, Czech Republic

⁴Consiglio Nazionale delle Richerche – Istituto Italiano di Idrobiologia, 28922 Verbania Pallanza, Italy

⁵Swedish Environmental Research Institute (IVL), Dagjämningsgatan 1, Box 47086, S-402 58 Göteborg, Sweden

⁶Czech Geological Survey, Geologická 6, 152 00 Praha 5, Czech Republic
⁷Norwegian Institute for Water Research (NIVA), Box 173, Kjelsas, N-0411 Oslo, Norway

Email for corresponding author: cev@ceh.ac.uk

Abstract. Water quality data for 56 long-term monitoring sites in eight European countries are used to assess freshwater responses to reductions in acid deposition at a large spatial scale. In a consistent analysis of trends from 1980 onwards, the majority of surface waters (38 of 56) showed significant ($p \le 0.05$) decreasing trends in pollution-derived sulphate. Only two sites showed a significant increase. Nitrate, on the other hand, had a much weaker and more varied pattern, with no significant trend at 35 of 56 sites, decreases at some sites in Scandinavia and Central Europe, and increases at some sites in Italy and the UK. The general reduction in surface water acid anion concentrations has led to increases in acid neutralising capacity (significant at 27 of 56 sites) but has also been offset in part by decreases in base cations, particularly calcium (significant at 26 of 56 sites), indicating that much of the improvement in runoff quality to date has been the result of decreasing ionic strength. Increases in acid neutralising capacity have been accompanied by increases in pH and decreases in aluminium, although fewer trends were significant (pH 19 of 56, aluminium 13 of 53). Increases in pH appear to have been limited in some areas by rising concentrations of organic acids. Within a general trend towards recovery, some inter-regional variation is evident, with recovery strongest in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, moderate in Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, and apparently weakest in Germany.

Keywords: acidification, recovery, European trends, sulphate, nitrate, acid neutralising capacity

Final Revised Paper (PDF, 598 KB)

Citation: Evans, C. D., Cullen, J. M., Alewell, C., Kopácek, J., Marchetto, A.,

| EGU Journals | Contact



Search HESS

News

Author Search

New Service Charges

 Financial Support for Authors

ISI Impact Factor: 2.270

Recent Papers

01 | HESSD, 23 Mar 2009: Reducing the hydrological connectivity of gully systems through vegetation restoration: combined field experiment and numerical modelling approach

02 | HESSD, 20 Mar 2009: Linking hydropedology and ecosystem services: differential controls of surface field saturated hydraulic conductivity in a volcanic setting in central Mexico

03 | HESSD, 20 Mar 2009: Hydrological model Moldan, F., Prechtel, A., Rogora, M., Veselý, J., and Wright, R.: Recovery from acidification in European surface waters, Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 5, 283-298, 2001. Bibtex EndNote Reference Manager