

Precipitation Chemistry in the Bulgaria-Turkey Cross – Border Region for Different Synoptic Situations

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Motivation and Objectives

- region rich in biodiversity, numerous natural parks and protected areas
- lack of big emission sources in the region
- lack of routine measurements on precipitation chemistry

Main objective:

obtain new knowledge on deposition phenomena and air pollution transport, based on field campaigns, chemical analysis and modelling. Main question are precipitations acidic?



Adapted www.ipacbc-bgtr.eu

Conclusions

- → pH values of rain samples are in general < 5.6 for the coastal Bulgarian sites, while</p> pH > 6.5 is typical for the samples at the Turkish stations
- pH values at the "clean" coastal site Ahtopol have lowest values for all type of weather situations. Low pH values are most likely associated with flows from north and north-west
- → Dominant ion at all sites is Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ is more evident in BG samples, while NH⁴⁺ is evident in TR samples
- → Dominant heavy metals in BG samples: Fe and Zn, in TR samples: Fe, Mn, Mo, Cu.

Methodology

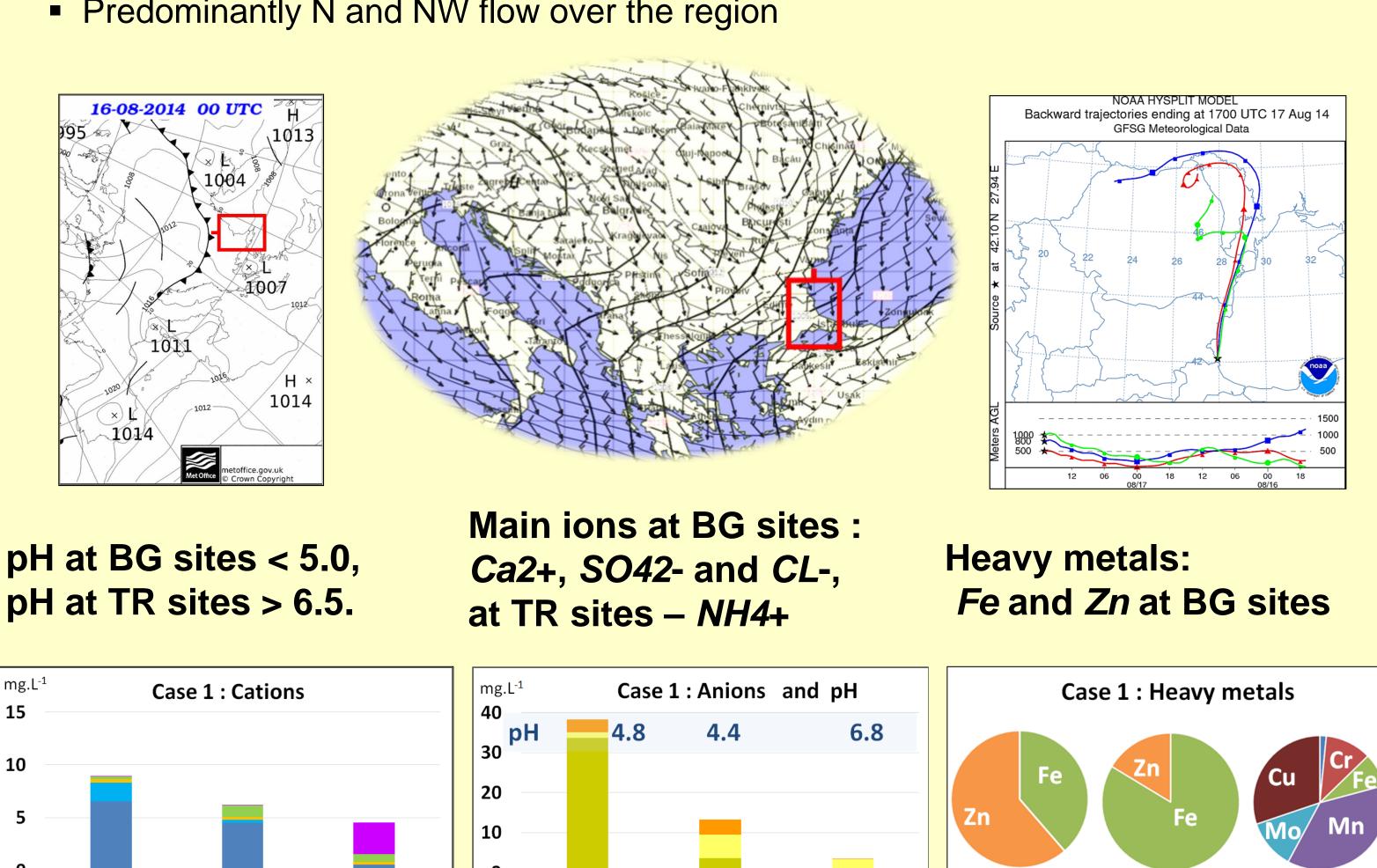
- → Manual sampling systems at 4 sites (see map) for collecting wet, dry and bulk atmospheric deposition, June November 2014
- → Acidity (pH) and electro conductivity (EC) determined on site by portable pH/EC/TDS meters (HI9811-5 Hanna Instruments)
- → Analysis of ions (Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, NH₄⁺, K⁺, Na⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺) and heavy metals (Co, Cr, Fe, Mn, Mo, Zn, Cd, Cu and Pb). For BG samples –Water Lab University "Prof. Dr. Asen Zlatarov"- Burgas using standard cuvettes Hach LANGE photometric equipment and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. For TR samples – Lab of Atatürk Soil, Water and Agricultural Meteorology Research Station in Kırklareli using ion chromatography (DIONEX ICS-5000) and ICP- OES (SPECTRO ARCOS)
- → Synoptic analysis UK MET surface weather charts [1]; variational analysis of GFS-NOAA (0.25° x 0.25°) visualizing GRIB files with free software [2] Figures show vectors of surface wind, thick lines - isolines of 700hPa geopotential height (m), thin lines – MSL pressure (hPA)
- Back trajectories by HYSPLIT web based system calculated for 48h and different heights [3]

Results

4 different synoptic situations in August, September, October and November, 2014

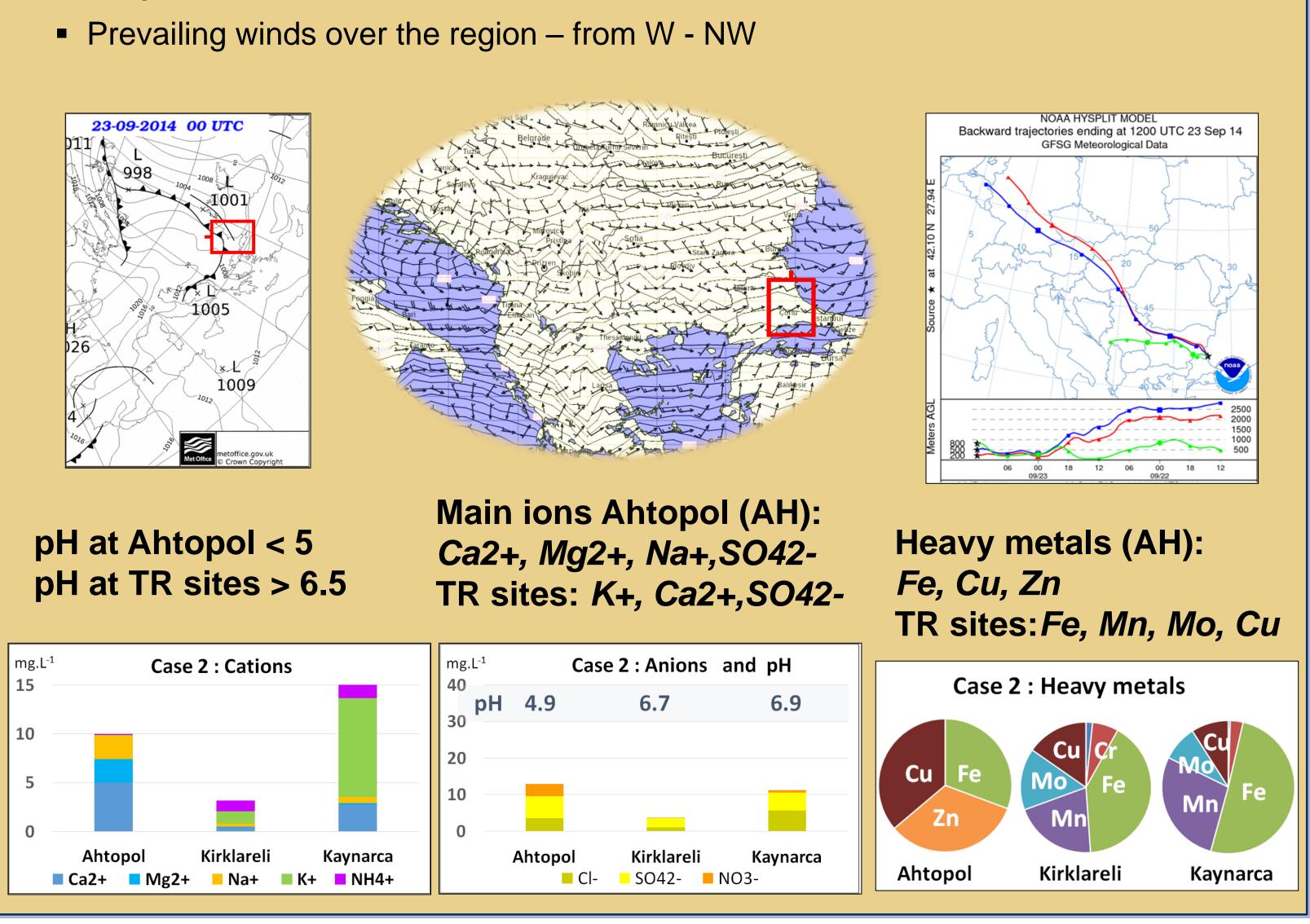
Case 1 Flow from North

- Rain on 16-17. August 2014, after a dry period of about 10 days
- A cold front is approaching from NW, two low pressure centres located over Aegean Sea and Ukraine
- Predominantly N and NW flow over the region



CASE 2 Flow from West - Northwest

- Precipitation on 23 September 2014 intense, of short duration along the coast
- A cold front approaching from west, two low pressure systems one south of the region, another one - over the Northern Black Sea



Case 3 Flow from East

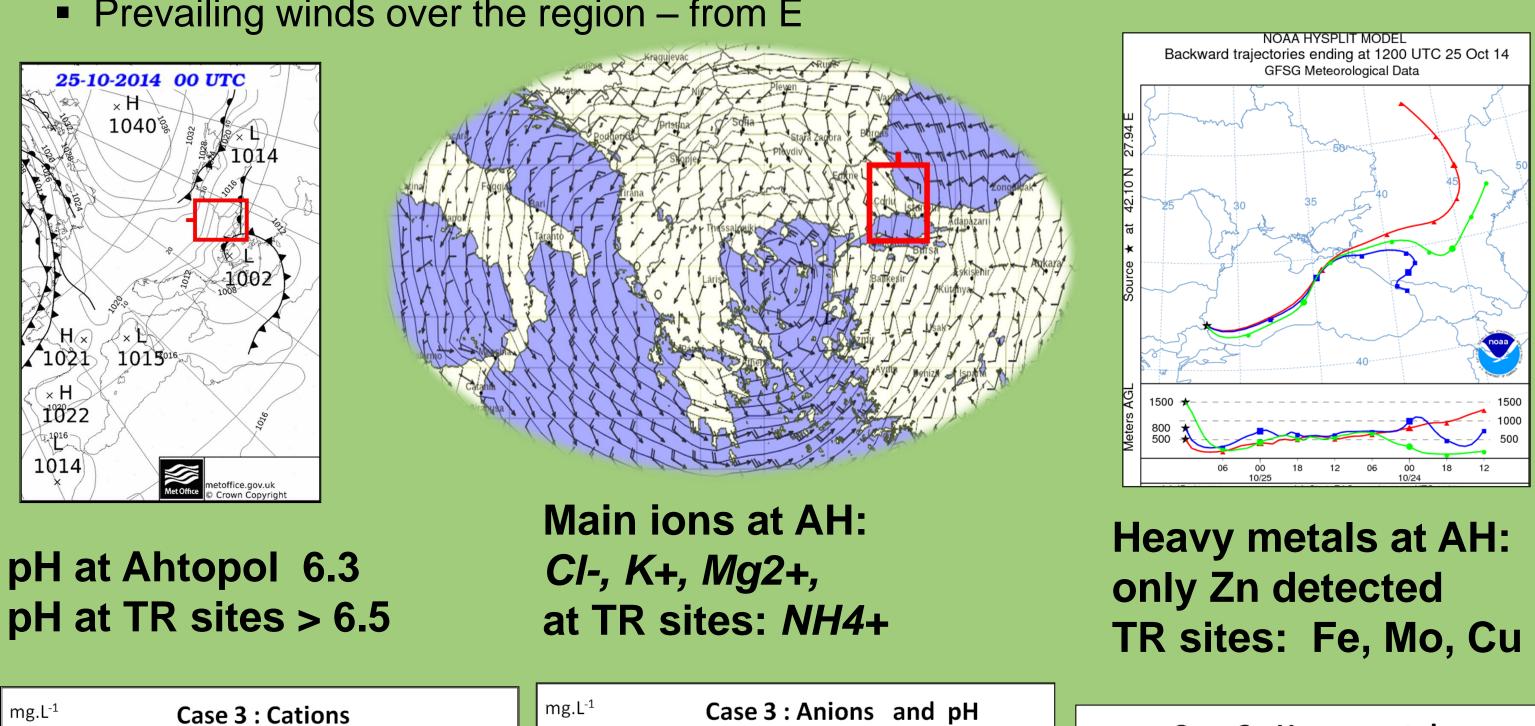
Burgas

Kaynarca

Precipitation on 25 October 2014

Na+ ■ K+ ■ NH4+

- Passage of two Mediterranean cyclones to the south of the region and a blocking high pressure system over the Caspian Sea
- Strong winds and intense precipitations along the coast
- Prevailing winds over the region from E



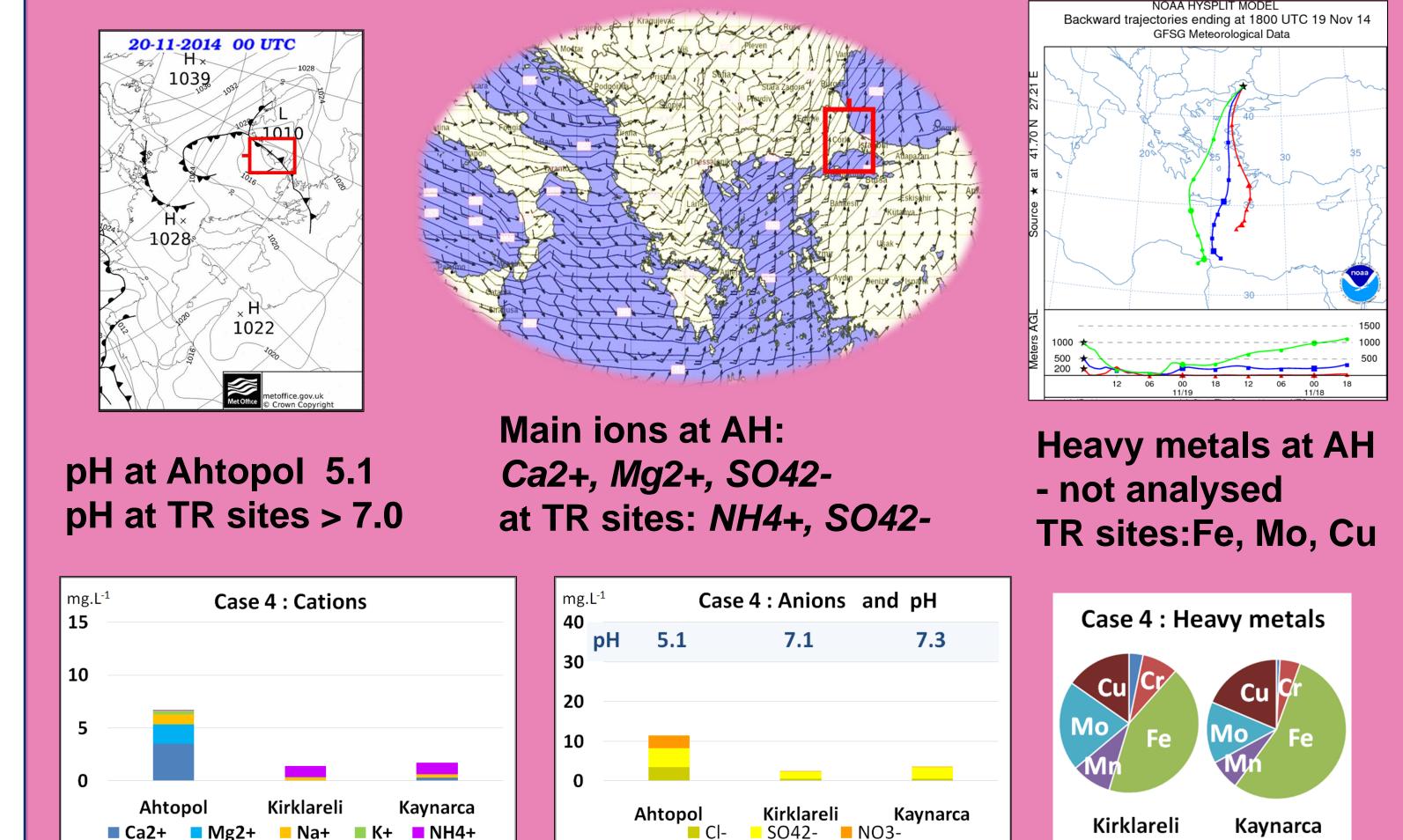
REFERENCES: 1.http://www2.wetter3.de, 2.http://zygrib.org, 3.Draxler, R.R. and Rolph, G.D. (2013) 'HYSPLIT (HYbrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) Model access via NOAA ARL READY Website (http://www.arl.noaa.gov/HYSPLIT.php). NOAA Air Resources Laboratory, College Park, MD

SO42- NO3-

Ahtopol

Case 4 Flow from South

- Precipitation on 19-20 November 2014
- Passage of a cyclone from Central Europe towards Caspian Sea, dynamic weather with passage of warm, and cold fronts over the region
- Amount of 24 precipitation along the coast about 20-30 Lm⁻²
- Prevailing winds over the region from S



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The results have been obtained within project № 2007CB16IPO008-2013-3-025 (SAAP4FUTURE), funded by EU through the Bulgaria Turkey IPA cross border Programme. The Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science provided financial support for the participation at EMS2015.





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Case 3: Heavy metals

Kirklareli

Zn

Ahtopo

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■ Ca2+ ■ Mg2+

Kirklareli

Kaynarca

Na+ ■ K+ ■ NH4+