

Interazione degli elementi in traccia con la biosfera (biogeochimica)

Il ciclo biogeochimico del Mercurio: da una scala globale ad una regionale



SORGENTI DI MERCURIO NELL' AMBIENTE

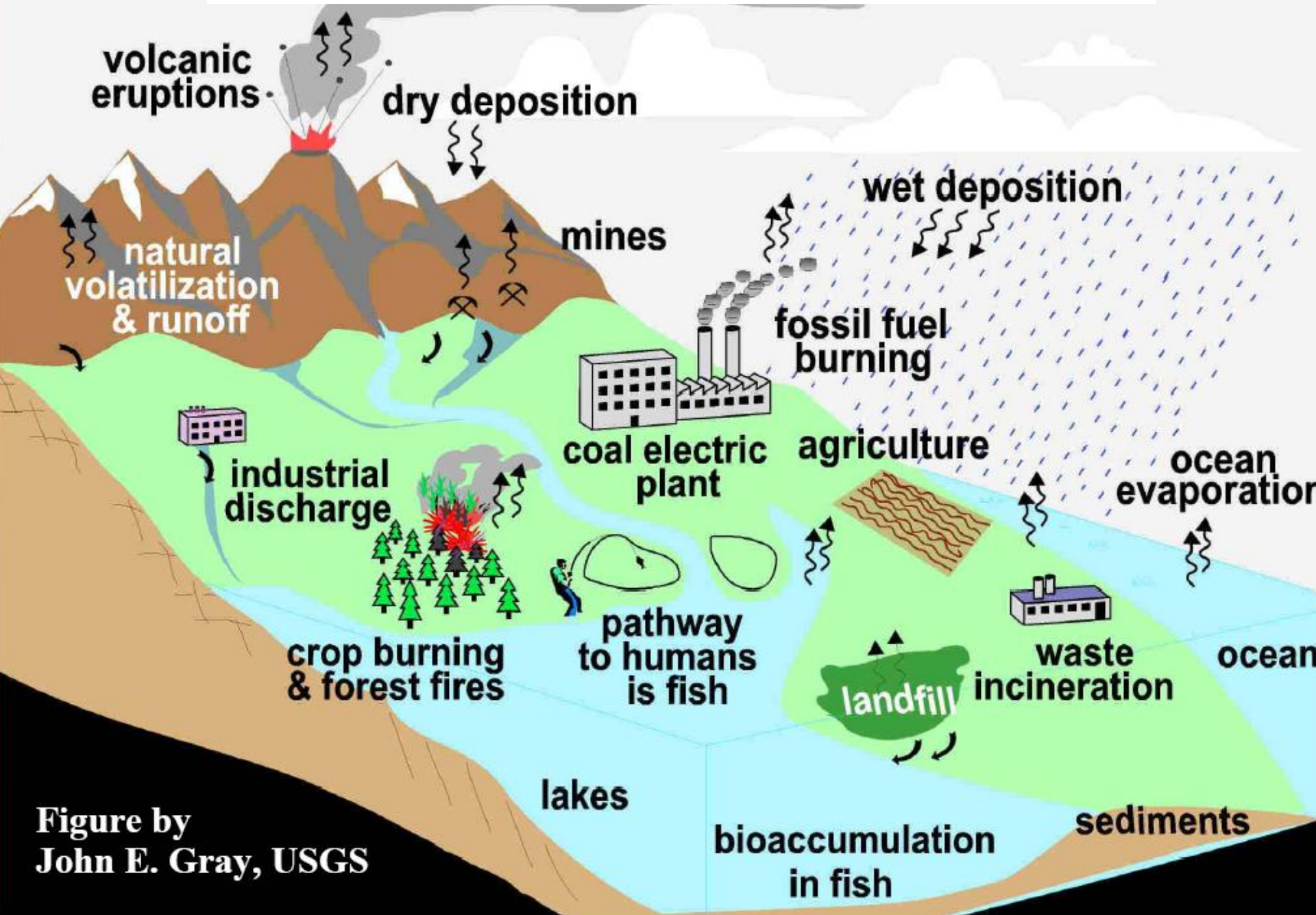


Figure by
John E. Gray, USGS

***Nord Adriatico: duplice fonte
di contaminazione da Hg***

1) storica:

**Miniera di Idria
(cinabro)**



**F. Isonzo
(500 anni)**

2) recente:

**Torviscosa
impianto di
soda-cloro (CAP)**



**F. Aussa
(anni '30-'80)**



IDRIA

37,000 t ?

ITALIA

SLOVENIA

Trieste

F. Isonzo

CAP

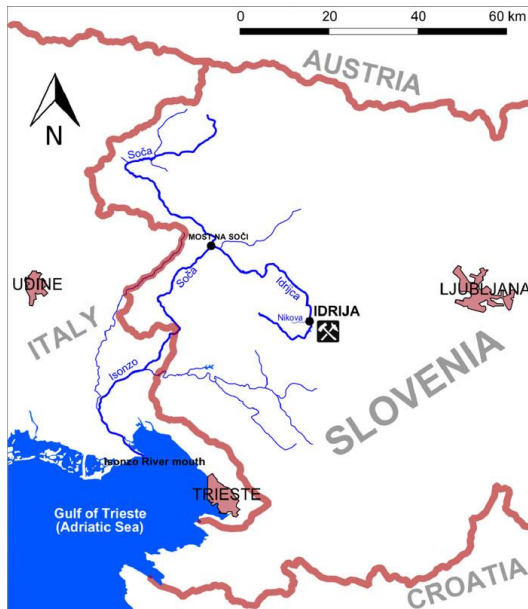


186 t ?

Laguna di Marano e Grado

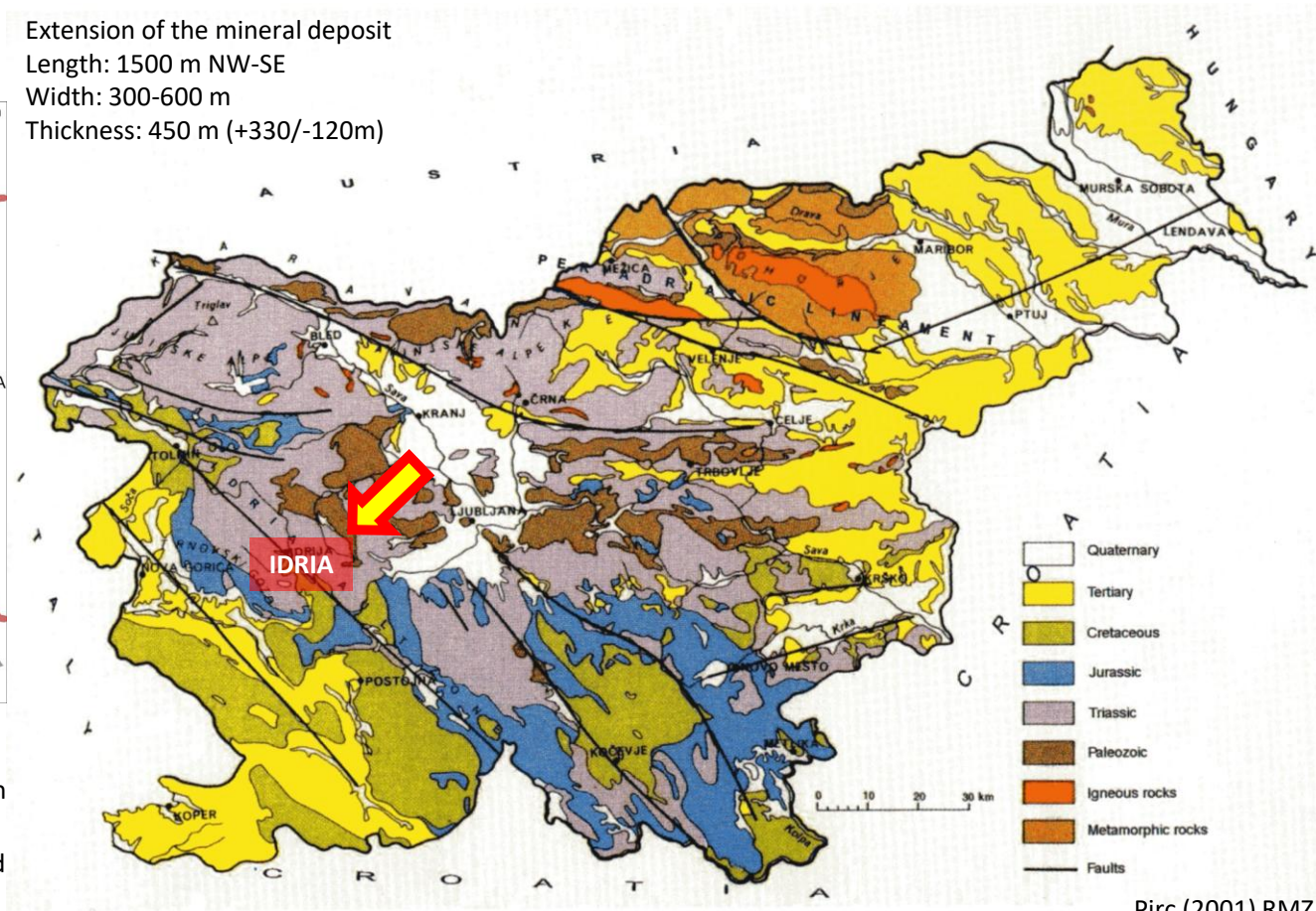
Mar Adriatico

Geological setting



Gosar & Tersic (2012) EGH

Extension of the mineral deposit
 Length: 1500 m NW-SE
 Width: 300-600 m
 Thickness: 450 m (+330/-120m)



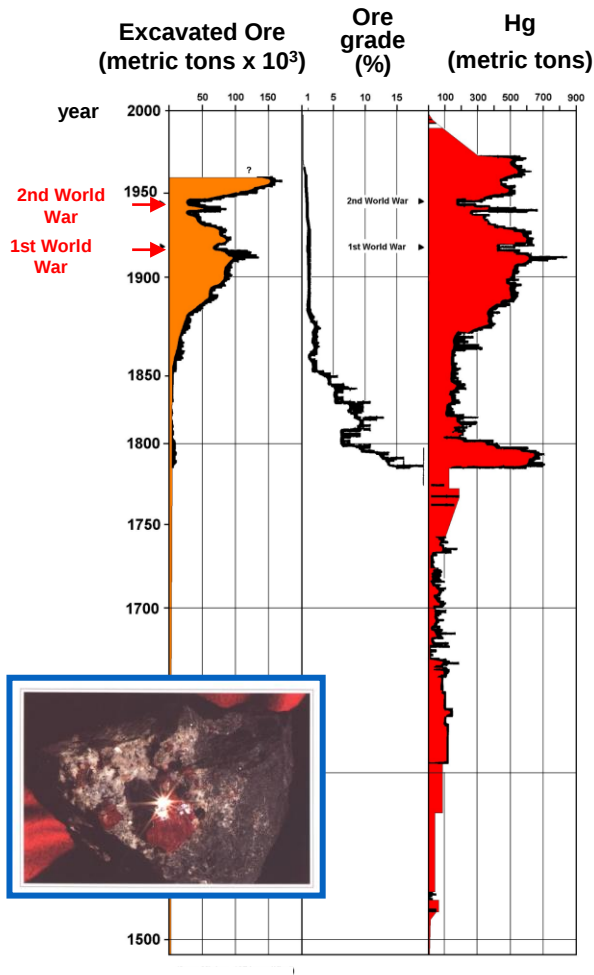
Pirc (2001) RMZ

Epigenetic and syngenetic Hg mineralization through a NW-SE fault system.

156 ore bodies in Carboniferous schists and limestone, siltstone and marlstone (Permian—Lower-Medium Triassic)

Minerals: cinnabar and metallic Hg with metacinnabar, pyrite, marcasite, dolomite, calcite

Idrija mining activity

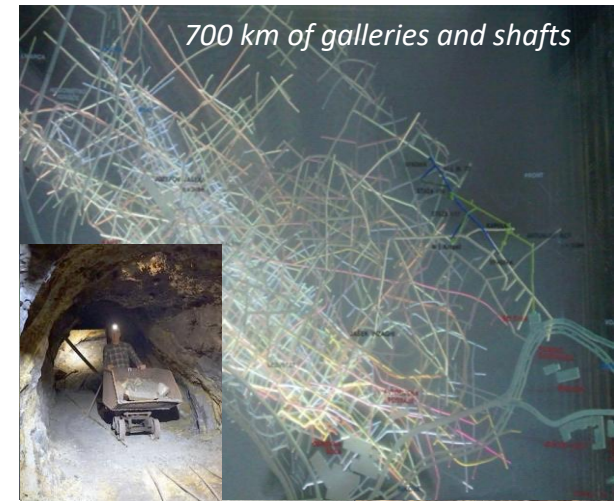


From Mlakar (1974), modified

- Over **12×10^6 tonnes of Hg ore**, mainly cinnabar, have been mined over the course of 500 years (Dizdarevič, 2001 RMZ).

- **107,000 tonnes**: the amount of metallic Hg **produced during the ore roasting process**.

- **73%**: this is the estimated percentage of **Hg extracted**. The remaining 37,000 tonnes of Hg represents loss in production and were partly released into the surrounding environment.



15 levels down to a max depth of 400 m

Idrija in 2025: what remains of the roasting plant

Idrijca River



Rotary furnace



Silos

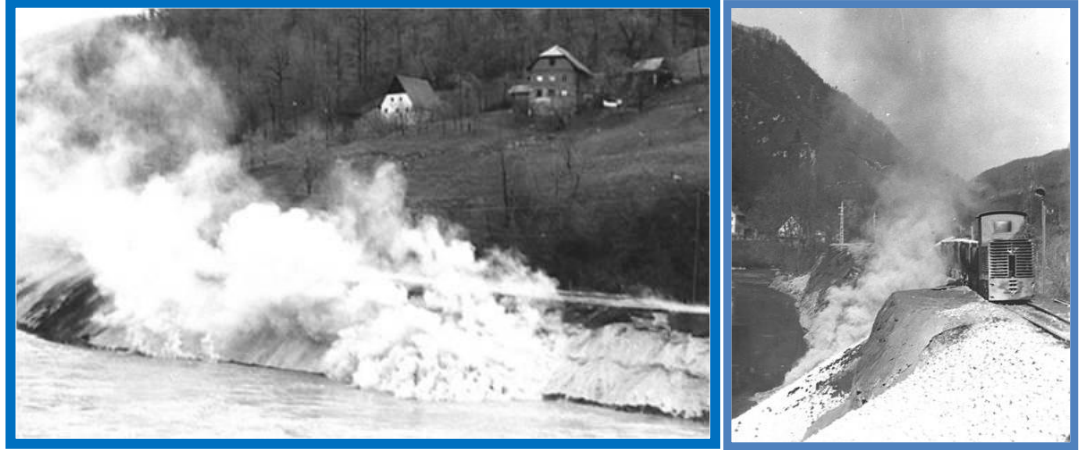


Max emission from the chimney
of the roasting plant in 1968-
1972: 20 kg Hg/day
(Kosta *et al.*, 1974)

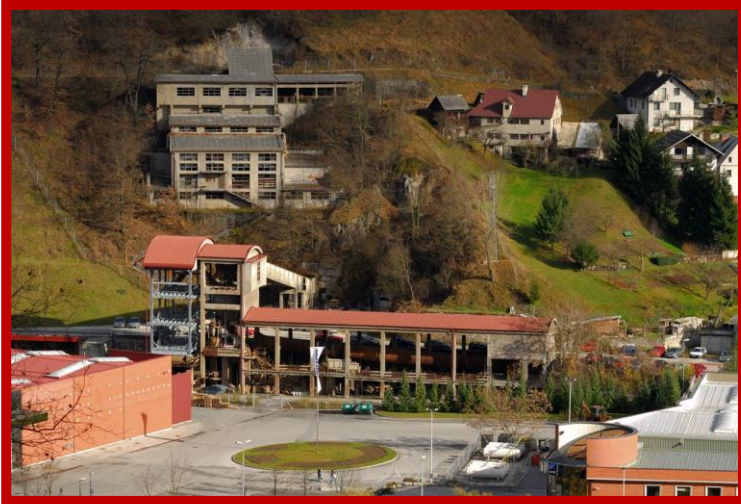


Environmental impact of mining activity

At beginning of mining activities, the recovery rate of Hg extraction methods was very low (50 % of Hg lost into the ground, evaporated to the atmosphere, or remained in the ore that usually needed to be roasted once again). According to Mlakar (1974), it ranged from 70 to 75% in the period from 1867 up to 1948.



During high waters, the Idrijca River carried away the burnt ore deposited on its banks. The deposited roasted material was washed away by flood waters to the Isonzo River and further to the Gulf of Trieste (Čar, 1998).



With the introduction of modern rotary furnaces, the recovery rose to 90% (Čar 1998).

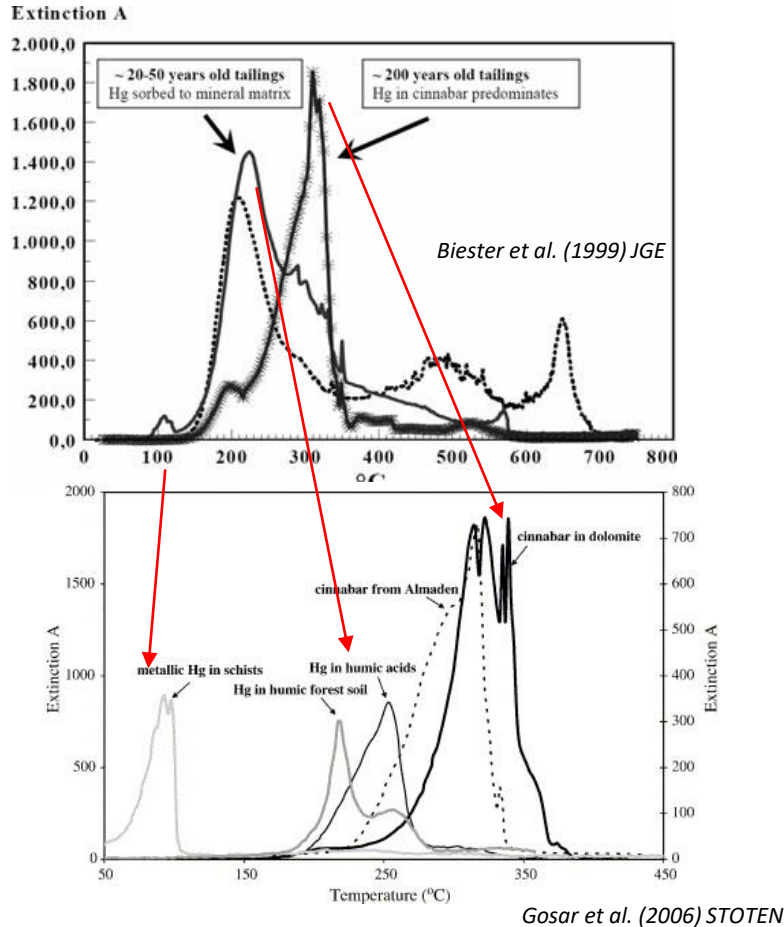
After 1845, the rise in Hg production and the **decrease in Hg content in ore** led to a rapid increase in the quantities of processed ore, which led **to problems in the disposal of ore residues** (up to 1977 deposited along the banks of the Idrijca River or transported back into the mine and used as backfilling material).

Mercury speciation in tailings of the Idrija mercury mine

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^a Institute of Environmental Geochemistry, INF 236, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

^b Institute of Geology, Geotechnics and Geophysics, Dimiceva 14, 1109 Ljubljana, Slovenia

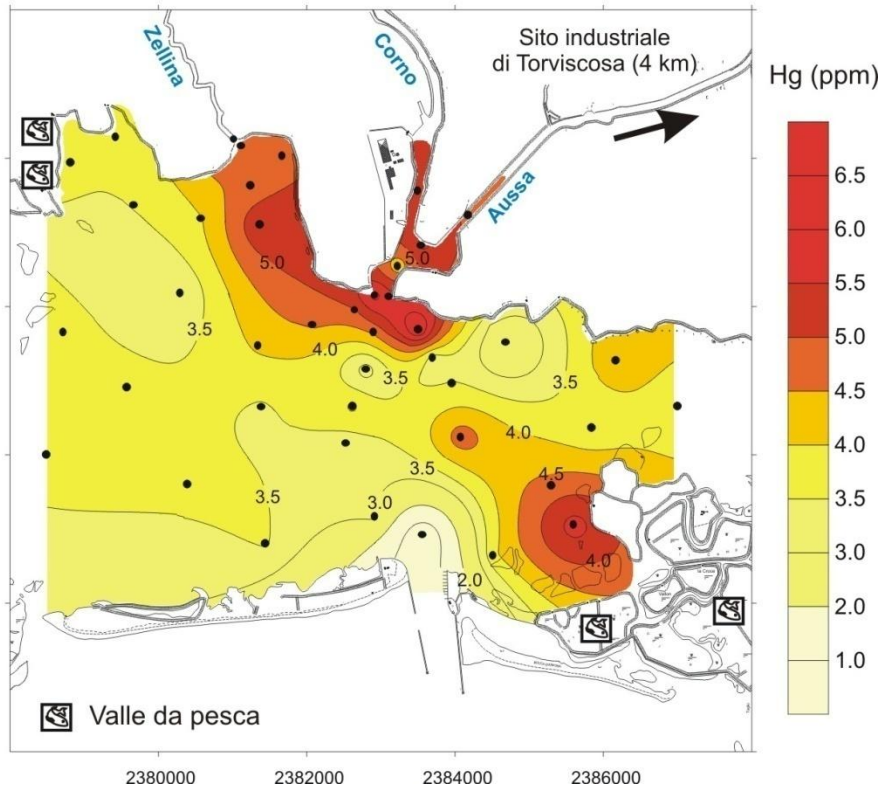


Using Hg thermo-desorption technique, *Biester et al. (1999)* found out that **in older roasted ore residue dumps, the predominant Hg species was cinnabar (HgS) due to incomplete roasting**, whereas in residue dumps of the 20th century, the amount of cinnabar in the material was lower due to higher efficiency of the roasting process and the increasing use of ores bearing native Hg.

Mercury remaining in these younger residues mostly exists as metallic Hg, either **adsorbed to matrix components or organically bound Hg** formed by humic acids percolating through the residues from overlaying soils.

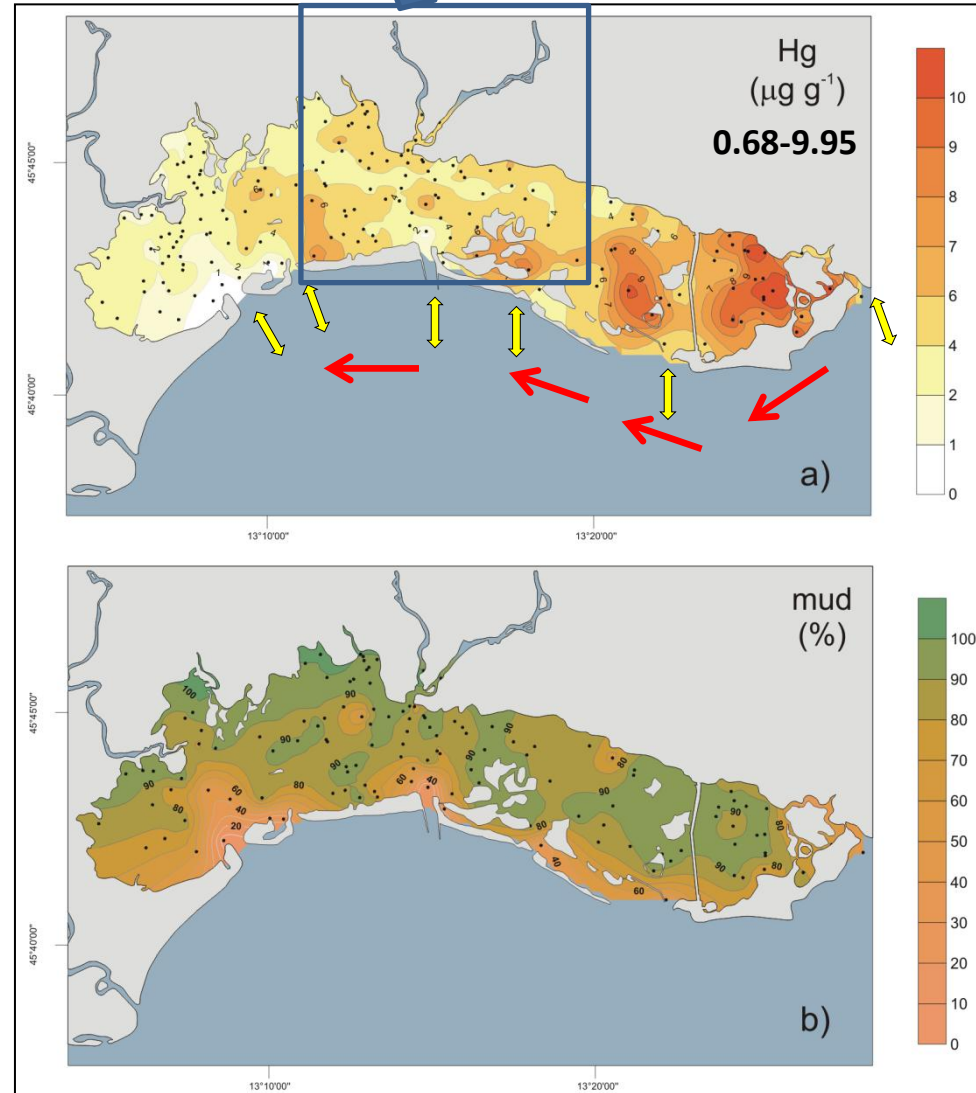
Leaching tests showed that **in younger residue dumps, high amounts of soluble Hg existed in reactive form** (more mobile and bioavailable).

Hg totale nei sedimenti superficiali della Laguna di Marano & Grado



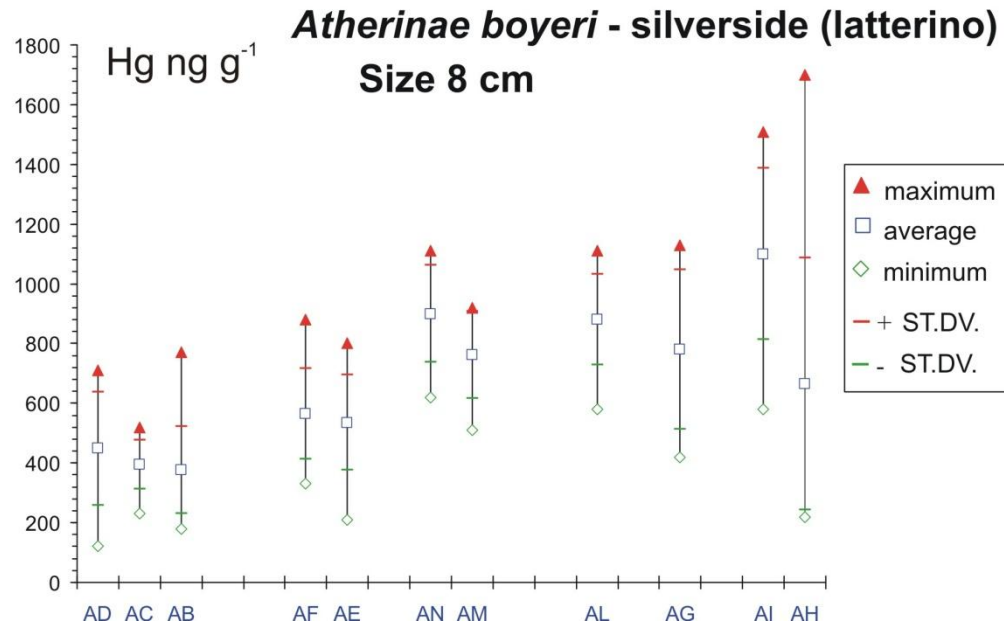
Hg nei sedimenti del Bacino di Buso
0.13-6.58 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$

(Piani et al., 2005 Appl. Geochem.)



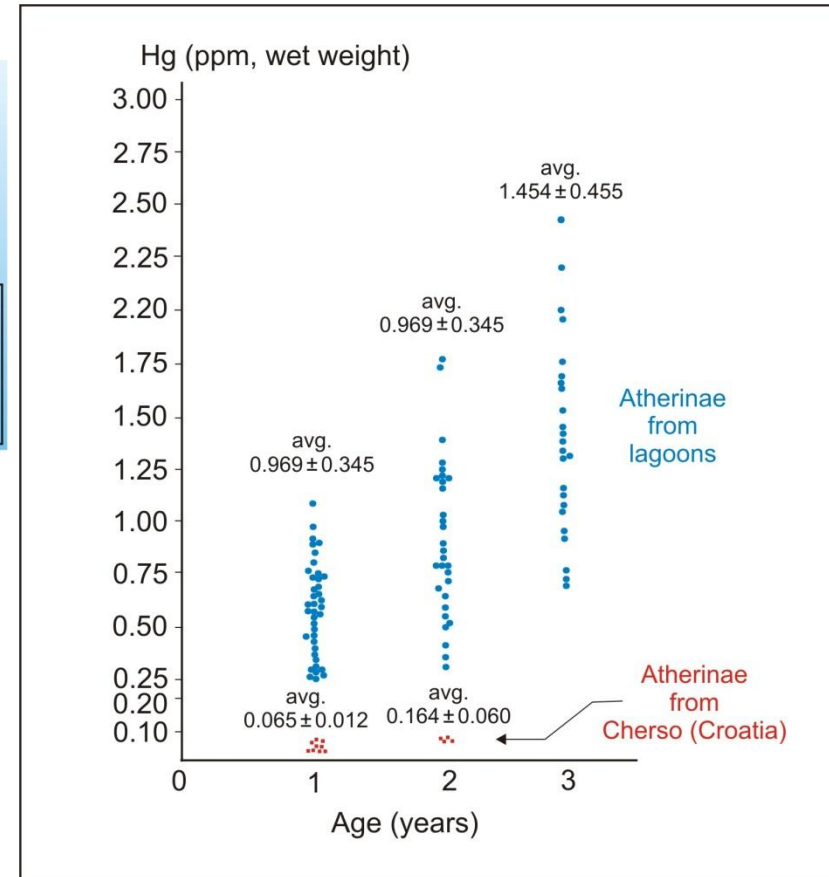
(Acquavita et al., 2012 Est. Coast. Shelf Sci.)

Hg contents in edible fish



(Brambati, 2001 RMZ Geomat. & Environ.)

Bioaccumulo nella Laguna di Marano e Grado

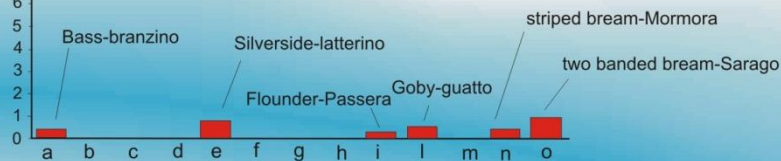


Bioaccumulo nelle Valli da Pesca di Marano e Grado

Hg (ppm, wet weight)

Adriatic sea

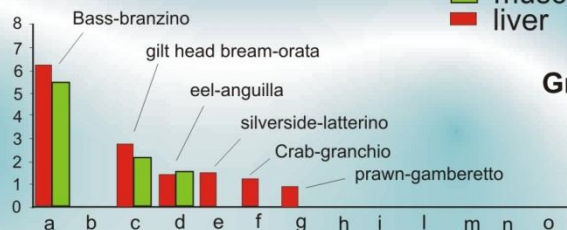
■ muscle
■ liver



Hg (ppm, wet weight)

Francamela fish farm (MA12)

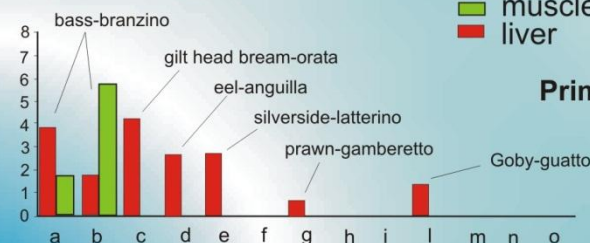
■ muscle
■ liver



Hg (ppm, wet weight)

Artalina fish farm (VP1)

■ muscle
■ liver



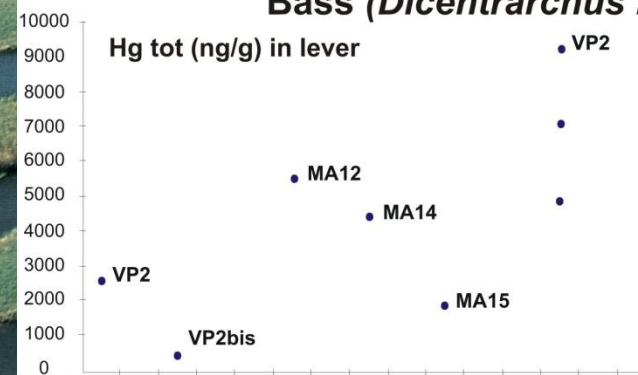
a, b=*Dicentrarchus l.*; c=*Sparus a.*; d=*Anguilla a.*; e=*Atherina b.*;
f=*Carcinus m.*; g=*Palaemon*; h=*Mugil c.*; i=*Platichys f.*;
l=*Gobius*; m=*Solea v.*; n=*Lithognathus m.*; o=*Diplodus s.*

Hg contents in edible fish

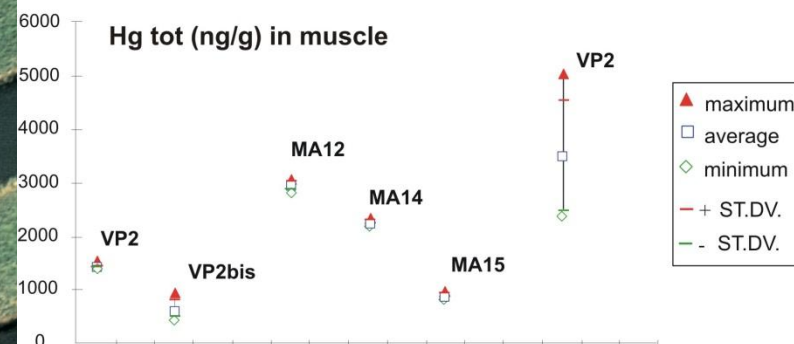


Bass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*)

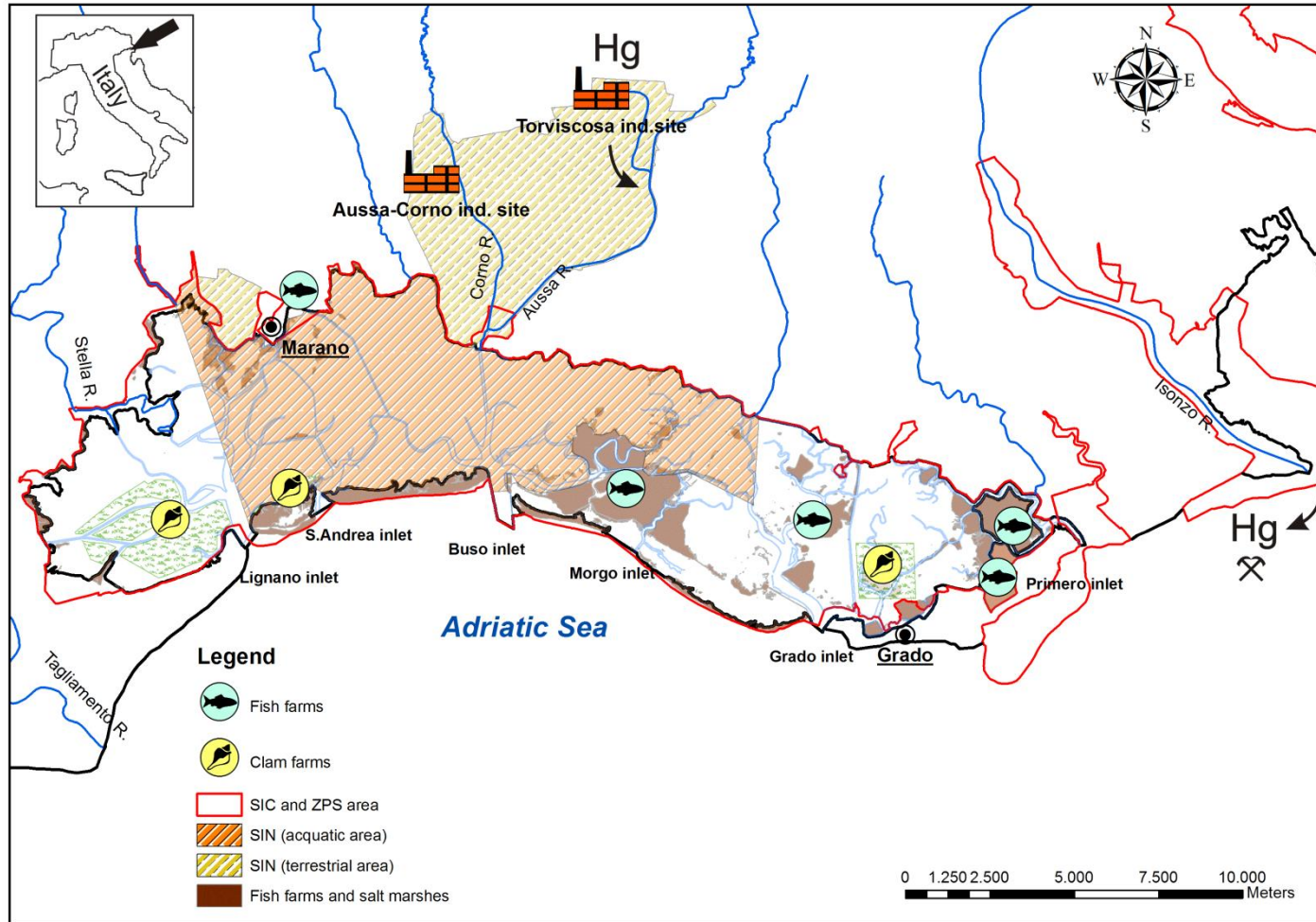
Hg tot (ng/g) in lever



Hg tot (ng/g) in muscle



Nel 2002, una parte della Laguna è inclusa nel SIN, Sito contaminato di Interesse Nazionale, poiché ha subito una significativa contaminazione da metalli pesanti e contaminanti organici da fonti industriali.



Pesca, raccolta dei molluschi ed allevamento di pesci e vongole sono importanti risorse economiche locali.

La Ricerca finalizzata: Il Progetto MIRACLE

“Mercury Interdisciplinary Research for Appropriate Clam farming in Lagoon Environment»”

Durata: 20 mesi (Aprile '08-Dicembre '09)

Contribuente alla ricerca: Commissario Delegato
per la Laguna di Marano e Grado

Con la collaborazione delle Cooperative
Pescatori S.Vito, ALMAR e Grado!



DiGe
www.geoscienze.units.it



Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione
dell'Ambiente
del Friuli Venezia Giulia



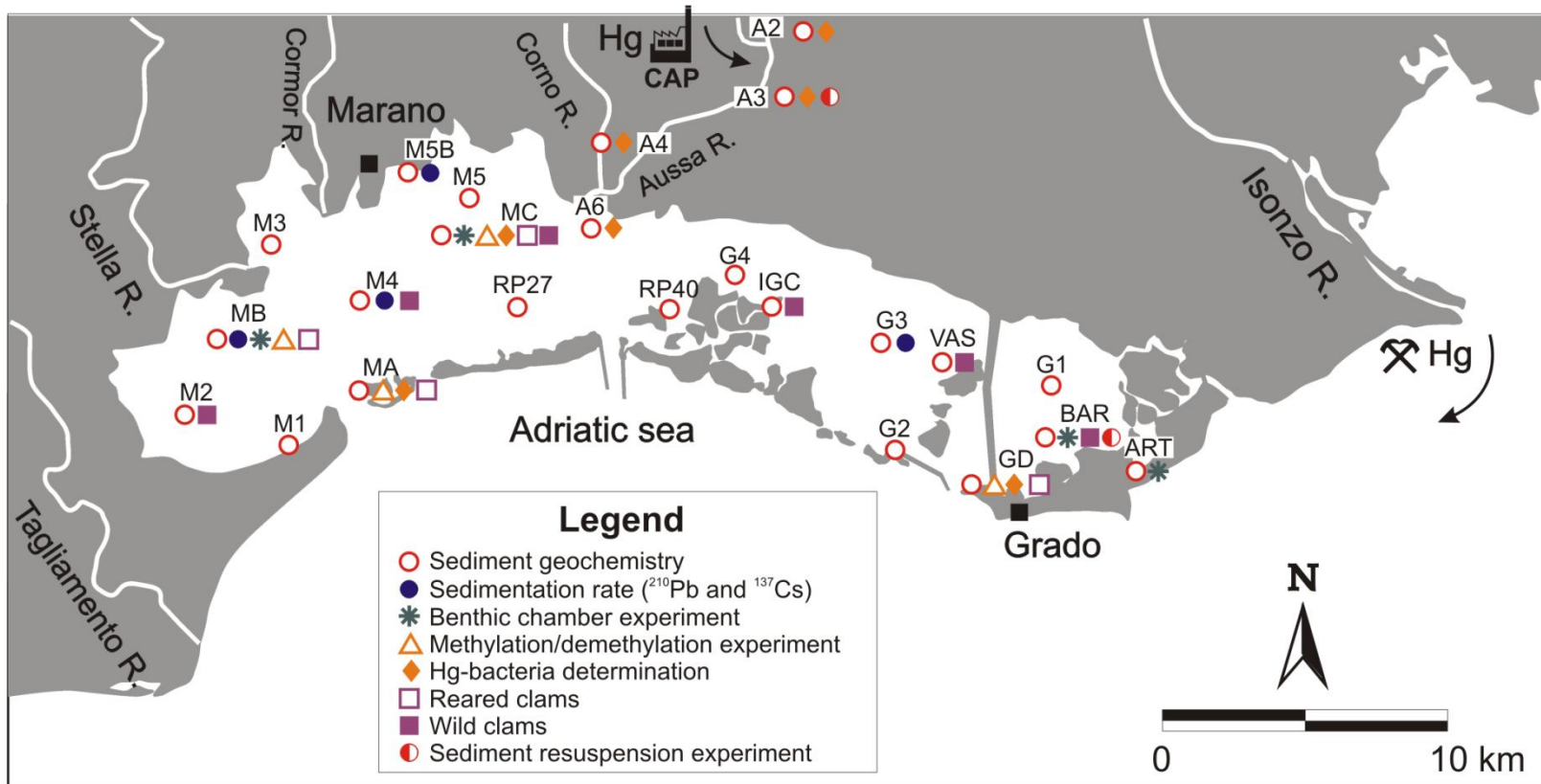
ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione
e la Ricerca Ambientale



Project planning

1. Hg geochemistry of bottom sediments

2. Biogeochemical processes at water/sediment



3. Remobilization of Hg from sediments

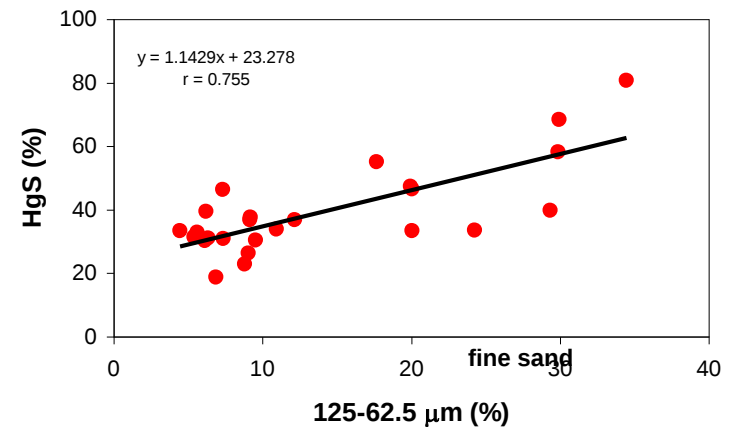
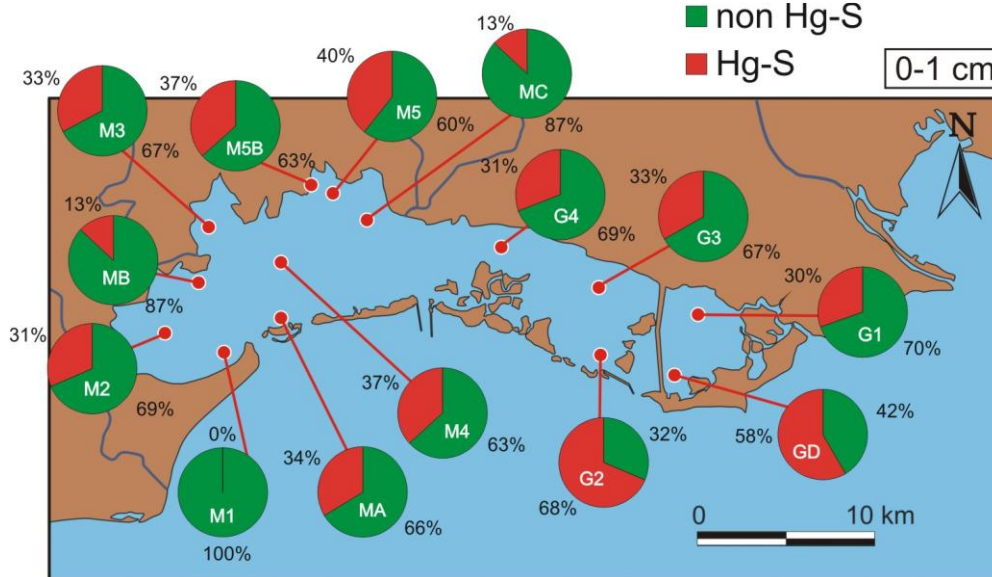
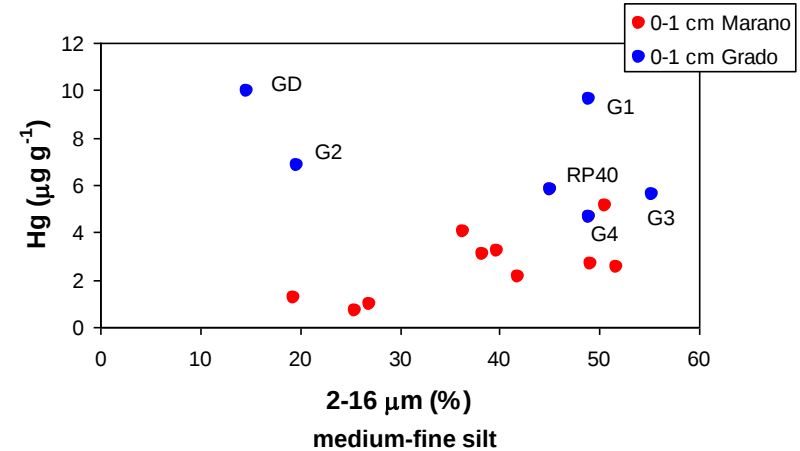
4. Bioaccumulation of Hg in bivalves

Results overview: sediment geochemistry

Hg is primarily associated with fine-grained sediments (2-16 μm) and it is transported and dispersed in suspension by littoral and tidal currents.

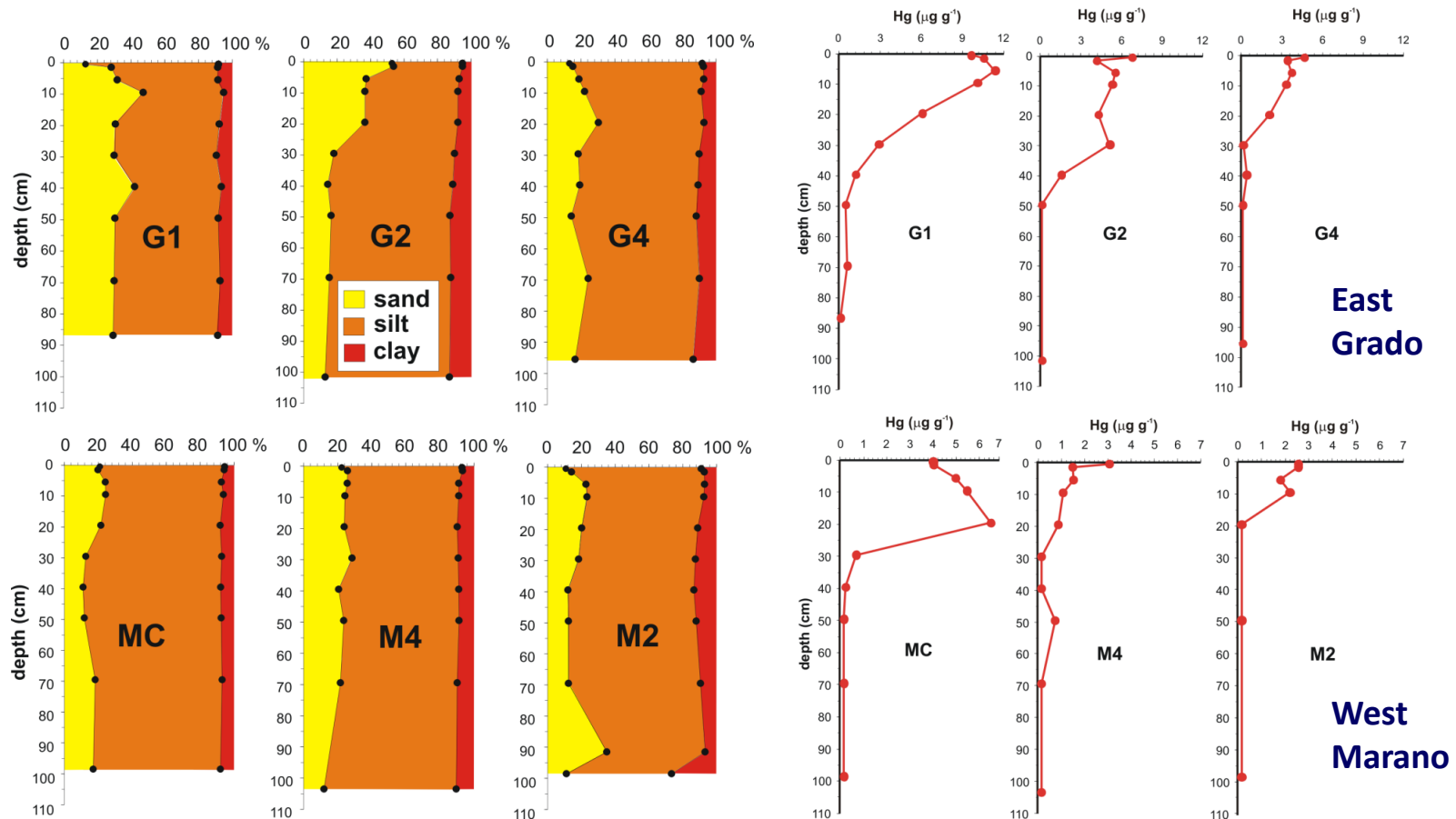
However, in the Grado sector, coarser sediments are also Hg “carriers”. Fine sand sediment particles are correlated with the percentage of Hg present as sulfide (HgS).

The Hg-rich coarse fraction would be constituted by detritic Hg (microcrystalline cinnabar), settling where hydrodynamism is stronger.



Results overview: sediment geochemistry

Sediment cores



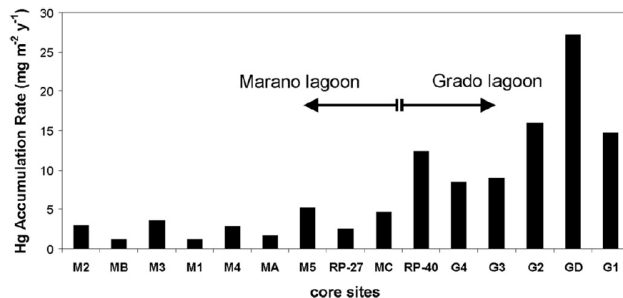
The anthropogenic input of Hg affects the sedimentary sequence from a minimum of 20 cm to a maximum of 100 cm (local sediment reworking?). However, in most of the sites, “natural background” ($0.02\text{--}0.13 \mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) was found between 0.5 and 1 m.

Accumulation Rate (AR) of Hg in Marano & Grado Lagoon sediments

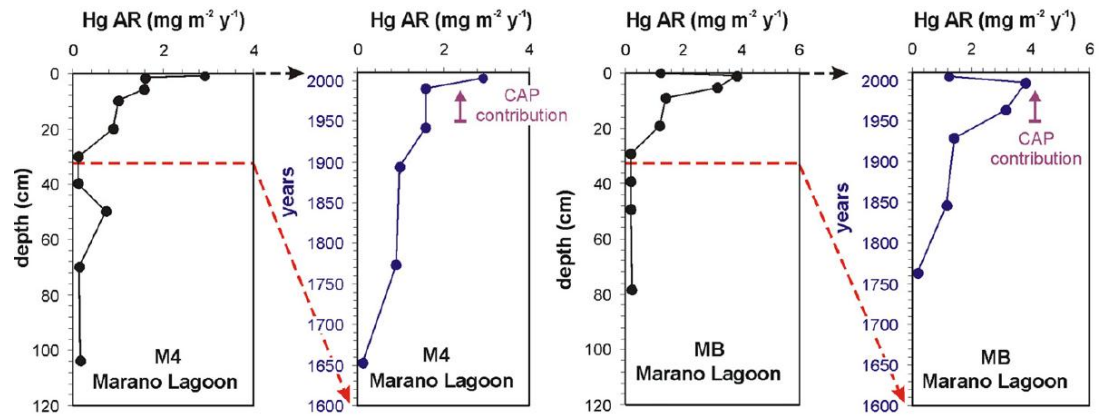
$$FHg = \omega (Hg)_s$$

$$\text{con } \omega = (1 - \phi) S \rho_s$$

$(Hg)_s$ mercury concentration ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)
 ϕ porosity
 S sedimentation rate (mm y^{-1})
 ρ_s density (g cm^{-3})



- Recent Hg AR in the eastern sector of the Lagoon (Grado, 29-8 $\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$) is up to one order of magnitude higher than that one observed in the western sector of Marano (4-1 $\text{mg m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$).

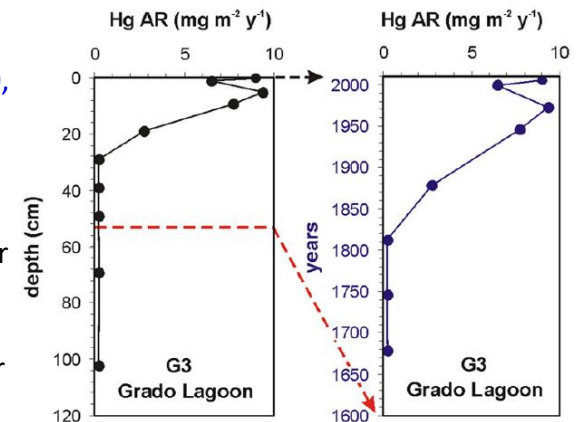


Covelli et al. (2012) Est. Coast. Shelf Sci.

The **historical flux of Hg** would have been affected by mining activity (Idrija) since 1800, in agreement with what previously observed in the Gulf of Trieste.

(Covelli et al., 2006 Mar Geol)

After 1950, the occurrence of Hg in the upper portion of the sedimentary sequence would be **due to both two sources, industrial and mining**, at least in the central-western sector of the basin (Marano).



Inventario cumulato e quantità di Hg nei sedimenti della Laguna

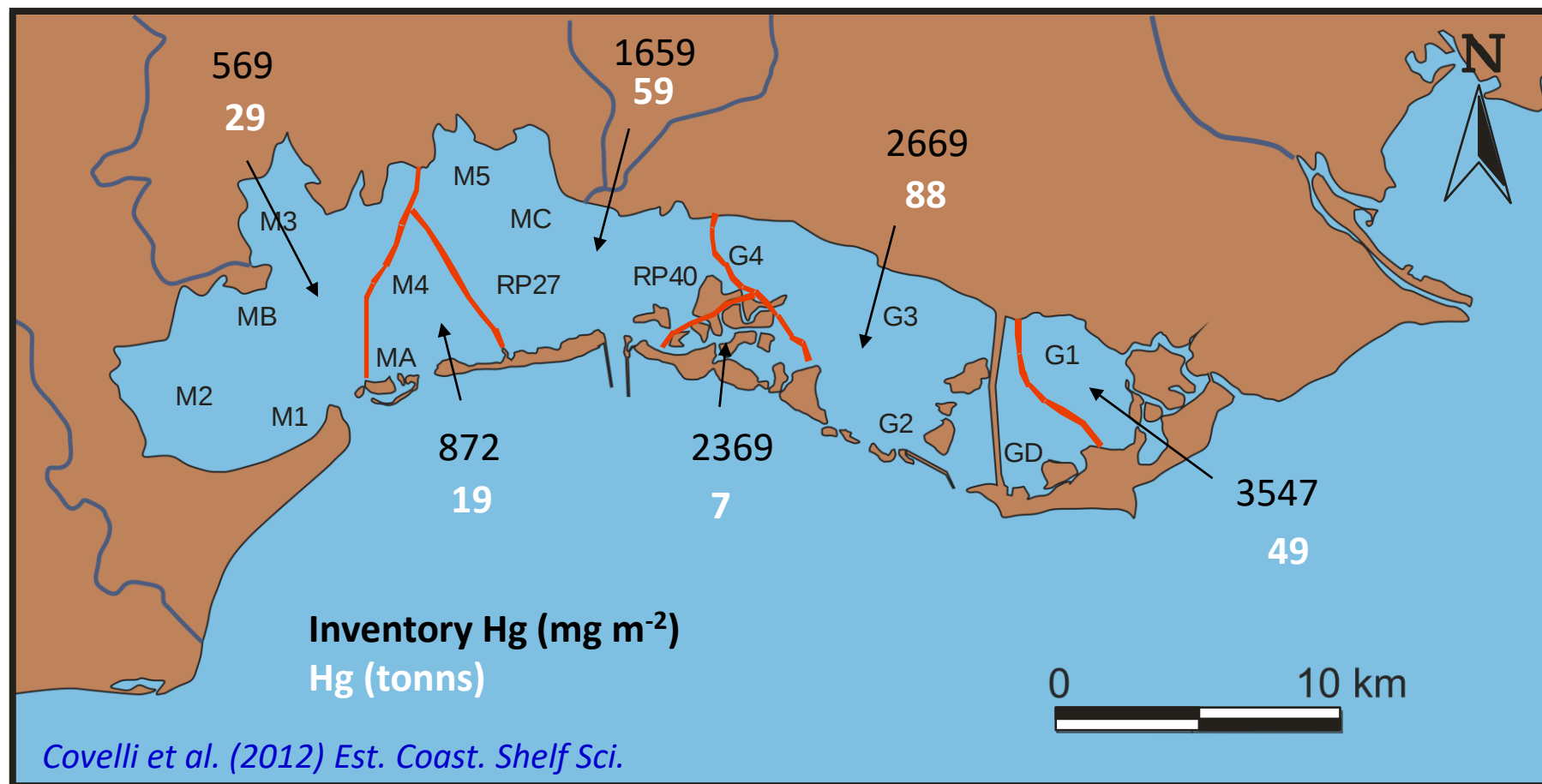
Stima preliminare per difetto: 250 tonnellate!

F. Idrijca (affluente del F. Isonzo): 2029 t

Žibret & Gosar (2006) STOTEN

F. Isonzo: 10.000 t

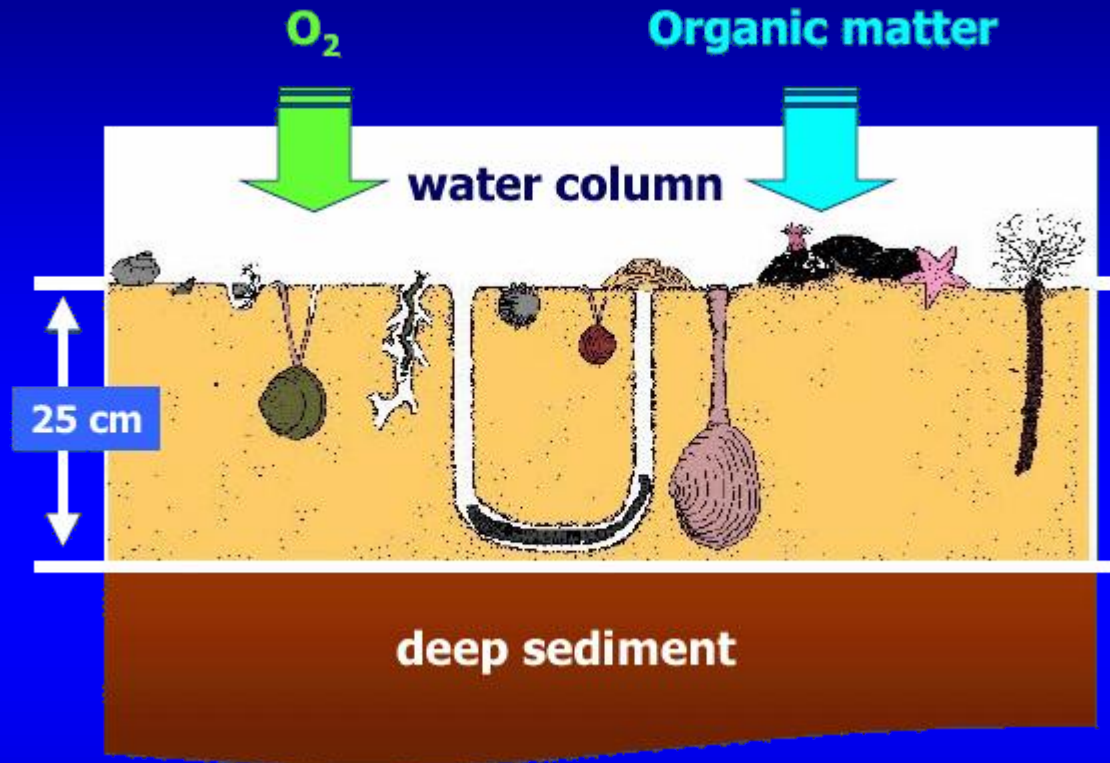
Žagar et al. (2006) STOTEN



Golfo di Trieste: 900 t

Covelli et al. (2006) Mar. Geol.

Rimineralizzazione della materia organica all'interfaccia acqua-sedimento



- ✓ La degradazione della sostanza organica avviene attraverso reazioni di ossidazione, mediate dalla comunità batterica, che utilizzano gli agenti ossidanti disponibili (O_2 , NO_3 , MnO_2 , Fe_2O_3 e SO_4).
- ✓ Le reazioni di ossido-riduzione procedono sequenzialmente in relazione all'energia libera di ogni singola reazione redox.

Risultati: flussi bentici

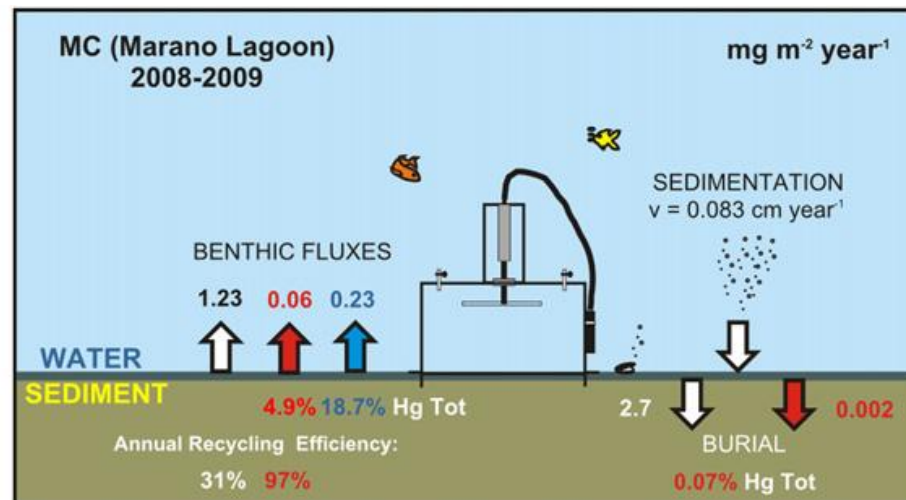
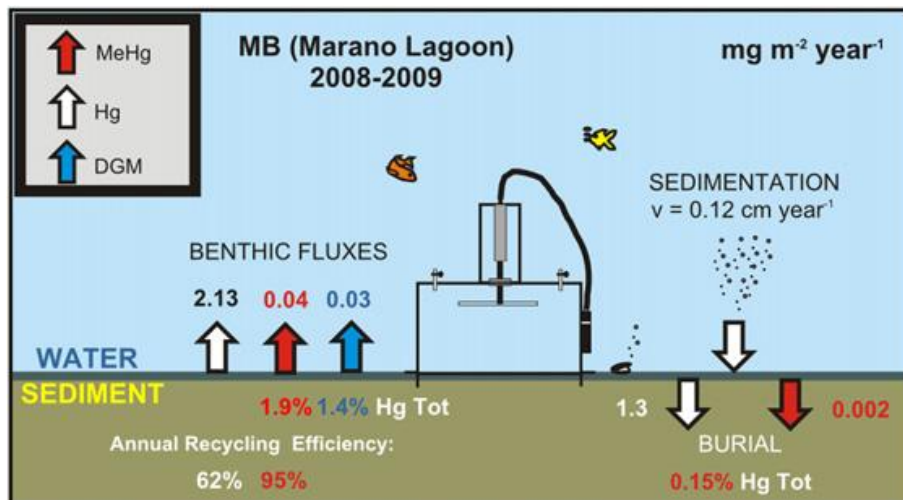
Stima dei flussi giornalieri delle specie mercurifere all'interfaccia acqua-sedimento utilizzando 2 camere bentiche nei siti sperimentali (MB e MC).



Autunno (Ottobre 2008)
Inverno (Marzo 2009)
Estate (Luglio 2009).

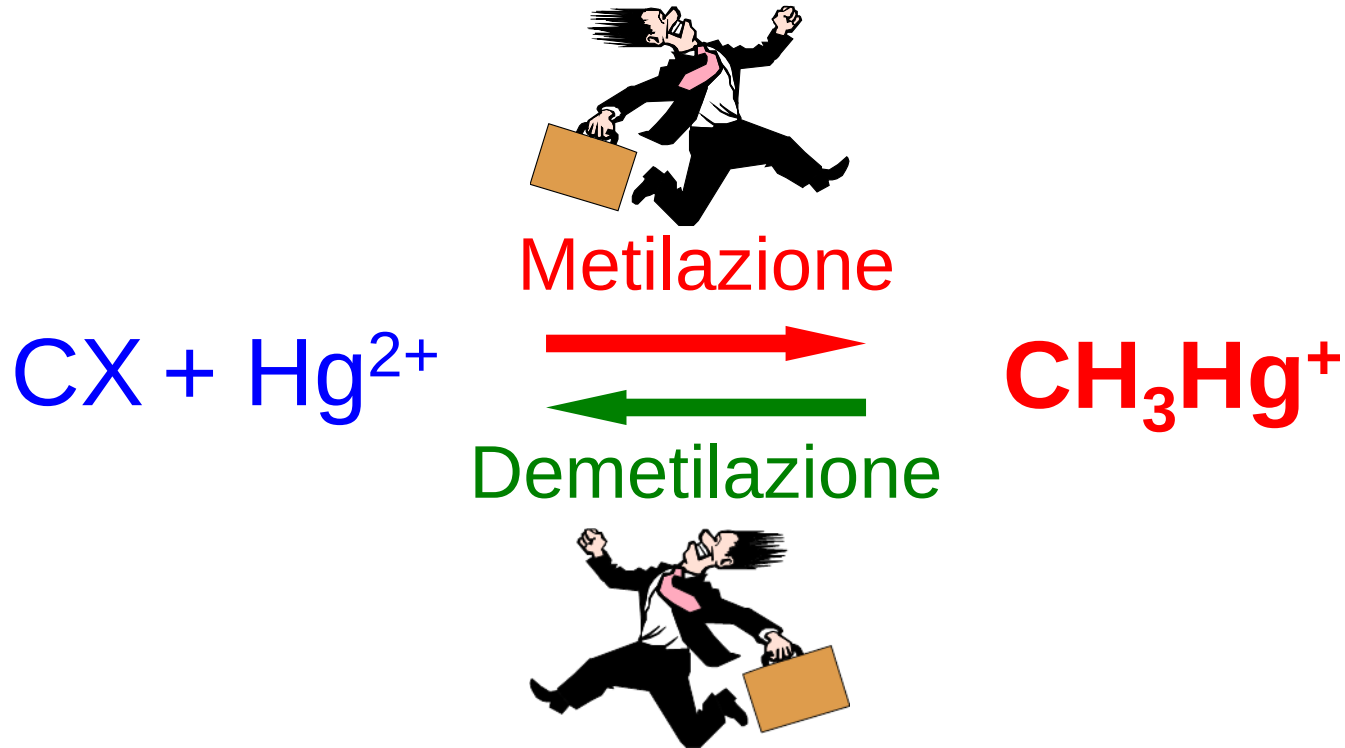
(Emili et al. 2012, Est. Coast. Shelf Sci.)

Tentative annual budget for THg, MeHg and DGM (Hg^0)



1. Entrambi i siti in Laguna di Marano sono molto “sensibili” nel riciclo del Hg all’interfaccia acqua-sedimento.
2. La riduzione del Hg appare importante nell’ambiente lagunare: i flussi di Hg elementare (DGM) sono simili o anche più elevati dei flussi di MeHg.
3. Il rilascio di MeHg, che rappresenta il pericolo maggiore per la catena trofica, è maggiormente presente nel sito MC (più vicino alla sorgente industriale).

Metilazione e Demetilazione sono in competizione



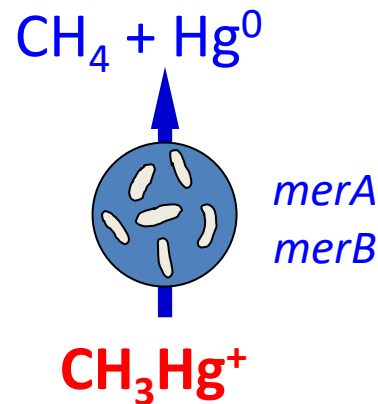
L'accumulo di MeHg si verifica quando la metilazione è maggiore della demetilazione.

Le condizioni biogeochimiche stagionali controllano il rapporto tra metilazione e demetilazione e, quindi, l'accumulo netto.

Demetilazione

1. Demetilazione riduttiva: è catalizzata dall'attività genica codificante degli enzimi intracellulari, un sistema di detossificazione dell'elemento presente nei batteri Hg-resistenti.

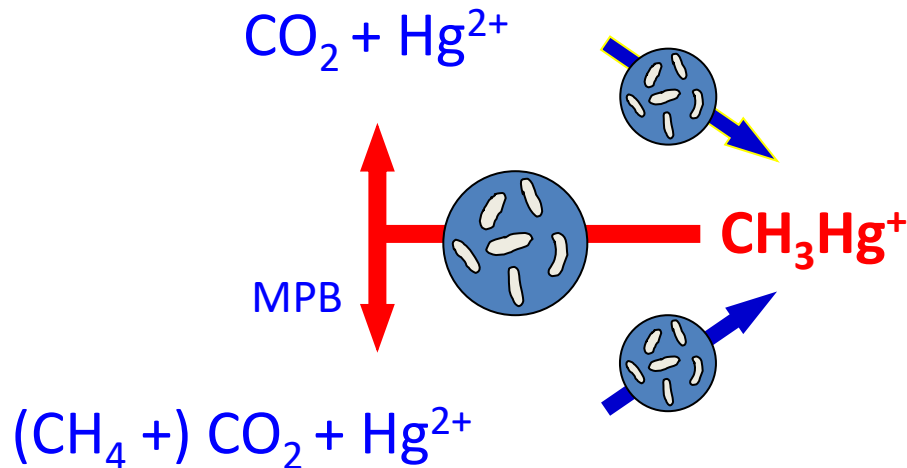
Il Carbonio del MeHg è rilasciato in forma di CH₄.



Il Hg inorganico viene ridotto a Hg^0 , volatile, che può essere rilasciato dai sedimenti, e non è più disponibile per un'ulteriore metilazione ed accumulo.

Demetilazione

2. Demetilazione ossidativa: il gruppo metile (CH_3) viene ossidato ad anidride carbonica (CO_2) e il Hg è presumibilmente rilasciato come Hg(II)



Questa reazione potenzialmente produce Hg inorganico che può venire nuovamente metilato contribuendo così ad un ulteriore accumulo del composto organico.

La demetilazione ossidativa e la metilazione dominano in condizioni anaerobiche.

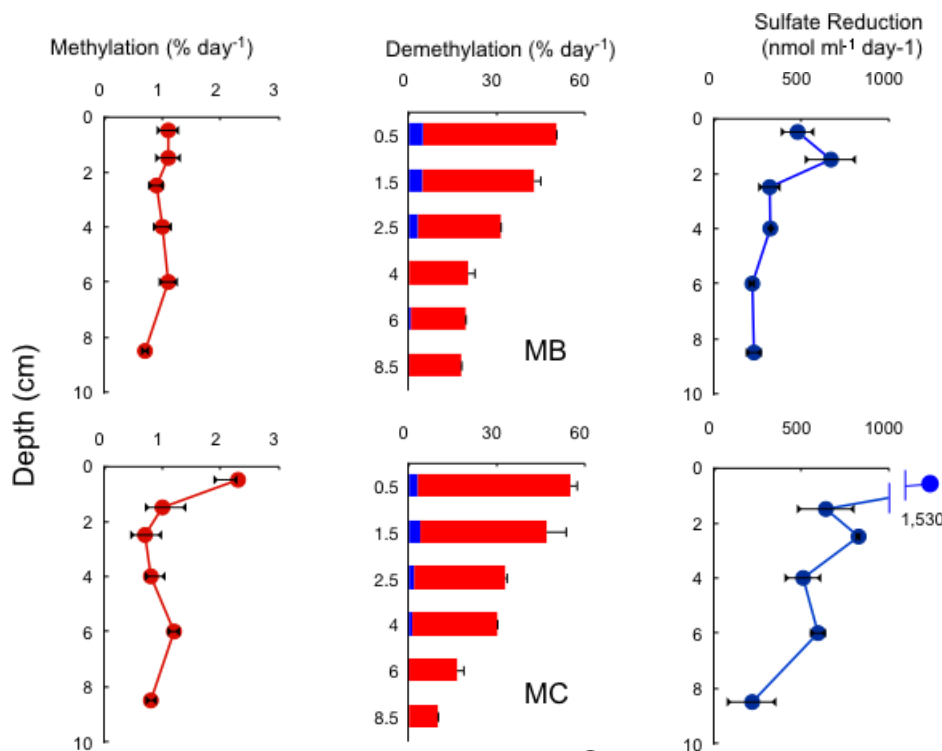
Potenziale di metilazione e demetilazione: l'approccio sperimentale

(Hines et al., 2006 Appl. Geochem.)

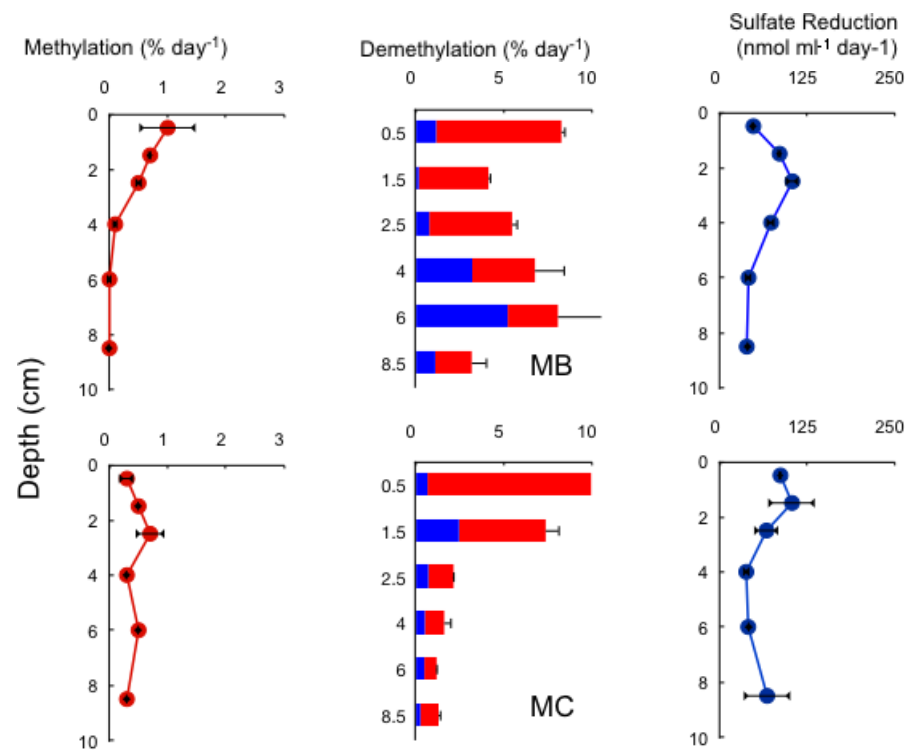
- **Methylation potential – K_{meth} (% day⁻¹)**
 $^{203}\text{HgCl}$ - toluene extraction and scintillation counting
- **Demethylation potential – K_{deg} (% day⁻¹)**
 $^{14}\text{CH}_3\text{HgCl}$ – separation of gases (CO_2 and CH_4) via GC followed by gas proportional counting (stripping)
Reductive demethylation $\rightarrow ^{14}\text{CH}_4$
Oxidative demethylation $\rightarrow ^{14}\text{CO}_2$
- **Sulfate reduction** $^{35}\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ - Cr-reduction assay
 H_2S^{35} and scintillation counting
- Le K rappresentano solo la cinetica dei processi!
- I tassi reali di metilazione/demetilazione sono calcolati tenendo conto delle concentrazioni di Hg e MeHg disciolto nelle acque interstiziali

Tassi di metilazione, demetilazione e solfato-riduzione in Laguna

ESTATE



INVERNO



MIRA LE
Research Project
2008/09

CO₂
CH₄

(Hines et al., 2012 Est. Coast. Shelf Sci.)

- K_{meth} e K_{deg} aumentano con la temperatura e decrescono con la profondità;
- La demetilazione per via ossidativa, con la produzione di Hg^{2+} and CO_2 , è quella preponderante in Laguna, particolarmente in estate e nel settore ovest (Marano).
- I tassi di demetilazione sono tra i più elevati tra quelli riscontrati nell'area (Golfo di Trieste, fiume Isonzo).

Methylation and Demethylation potential in surface sediments

Experimental approach

K-meth (% day⁻¹)

Spiking: ²⁰³HgCl

Measuring: CH₃²⁰³Hg

K-deg (% day⁻¹)

Spiking: ¹⁴CH₃HgCl

Measuring:

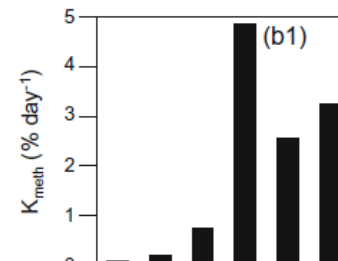
¹⁴CH₄ reductive

¹⁴CO₂ oxidative

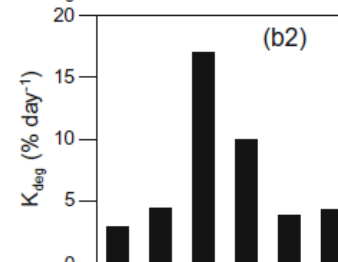


Fig. 1 Map of study sites in the Soča River (Impoundment), upper estuarine region (Estuary), Isonzo River mouth (I6), the Gulf of Trieste (D6, AA, CZ), and in the Marano and Grado Lagoons (MB, MA, MC, GD)

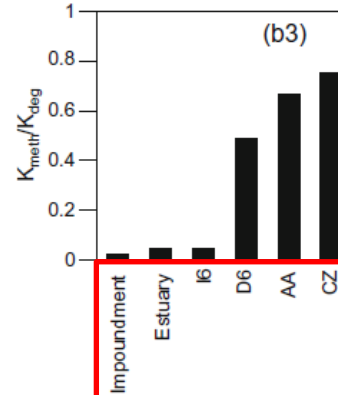
Avg. on the first 10 cm of sediments



Methylation potential



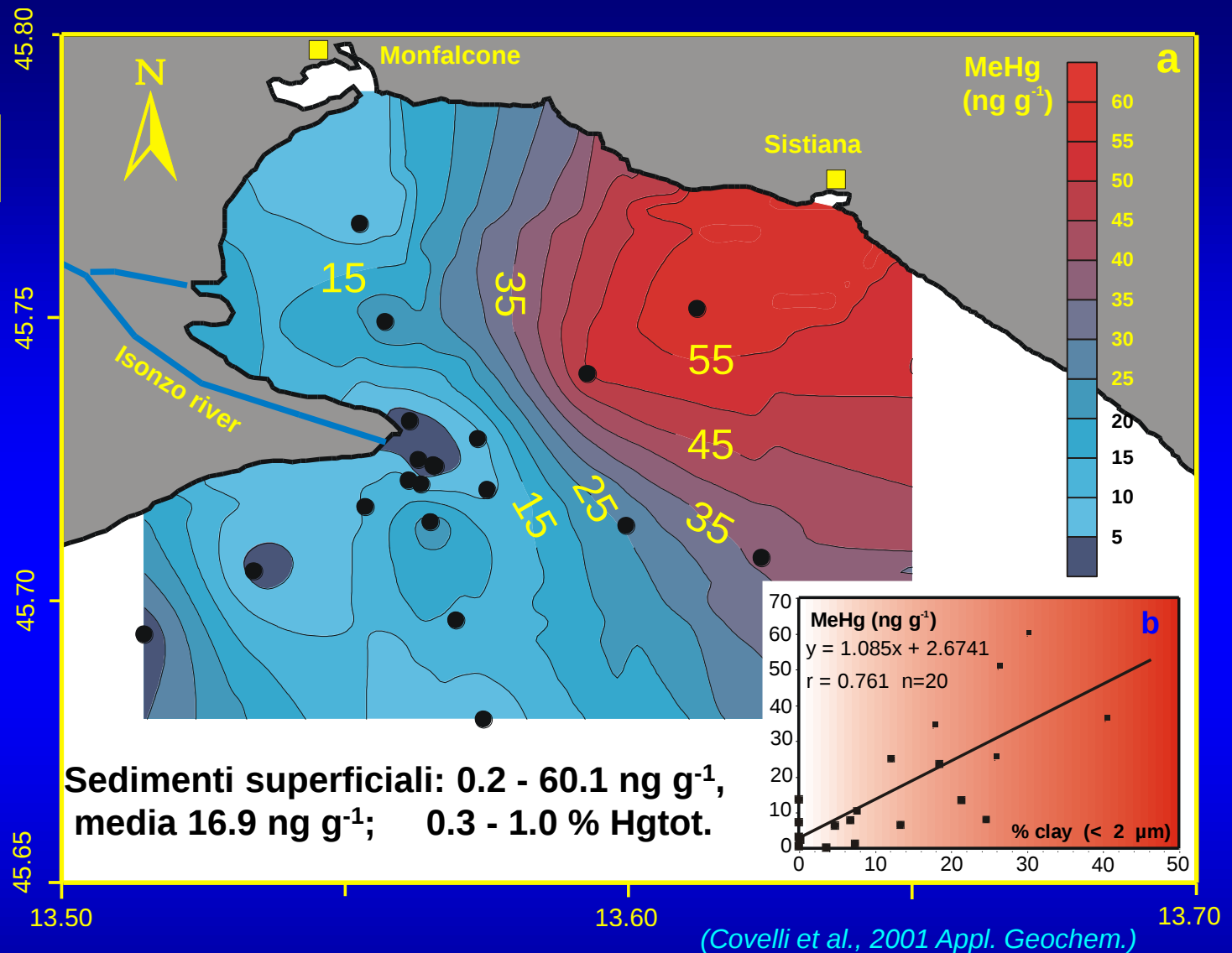
Demethylation potential



Methylation pot.
Demethylation pot.

Hines et al. (2017) J. Soils Sed.

Metil-Hg



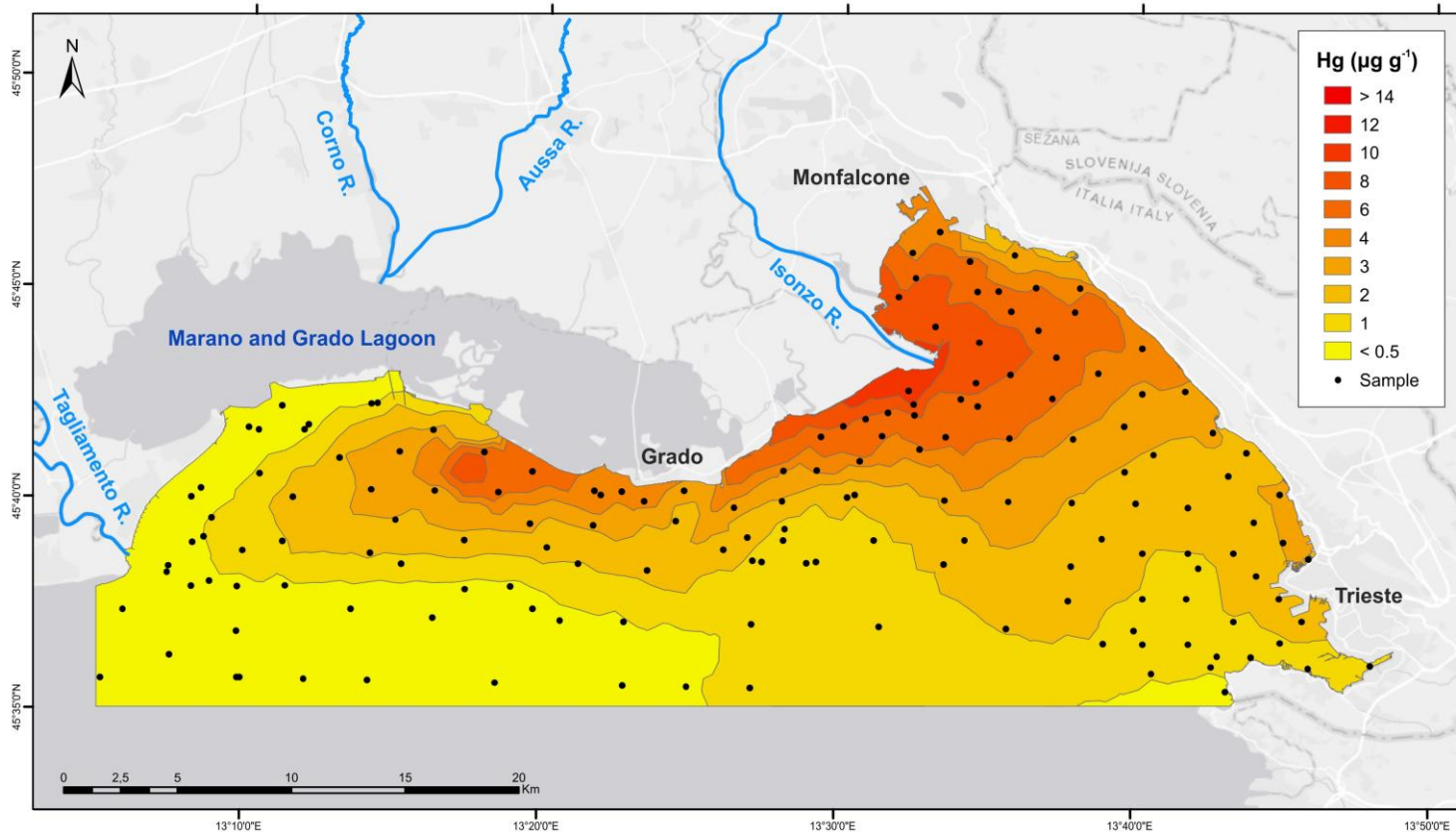
Concentrazioni più elevate di Metil-Hg nei fondali più distanti dalla foce fluviale isontina, caratterizzati da sedimento fine e maggior contenuto di sostanza organica.

Recent Hg in surface sediments of the Gulf of Trieste: work in progress

n= 162 samples

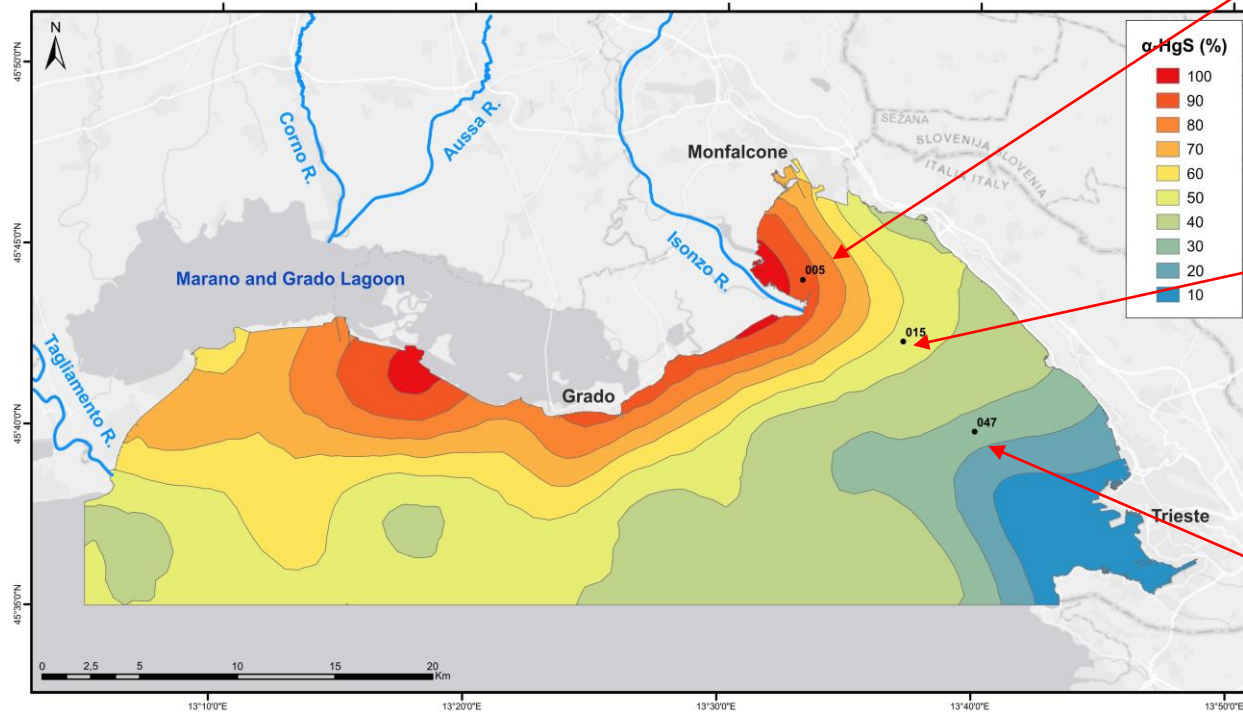
Hg ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)

Max 43.09
avg. 3.49
std. ± 5.32
median 1.59
Min 0.03

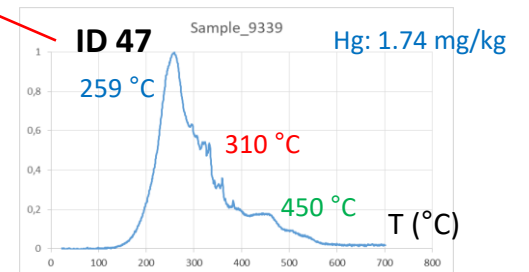
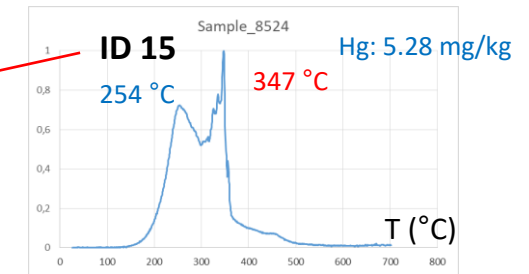
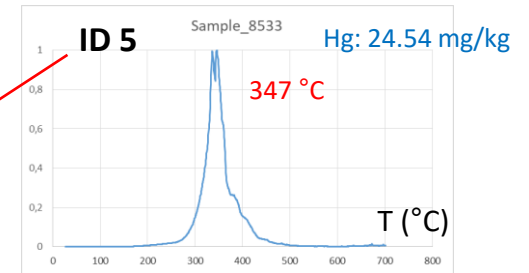


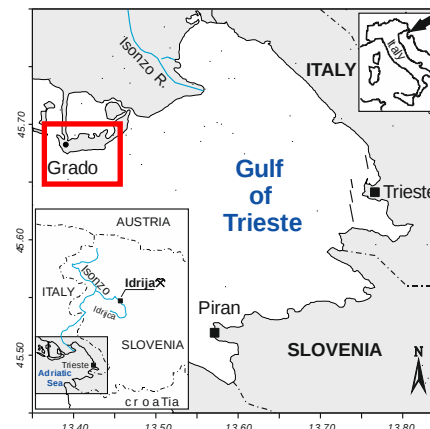
unpublished data

Red cinnabar (α -HgS) amount (% of THg) in the surface sediments of the Gulf of Trieste



unpublished data





**Beach
nourishment**
↓
Sand with Hg
↓
What kind of Hg ?

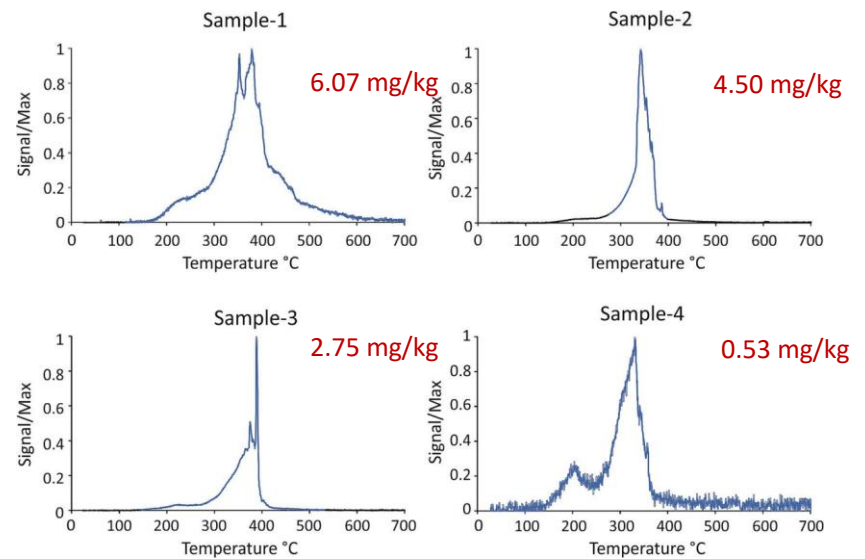
La Procura "sequestra" una parte della spiaggia di Grado

NORDEST > UDINE

venerdì 16 maggio 2014

MENU CERCA

IL GAZZETTINO.it



Dragaggi



Raccolta dei molluschi



Piene fluviali



**RISOSPENSIONE
DEL
SEDIMENTO**

Eventi estremi



pseudo-barena
(sedimento dragato)



Santuario di Barbana



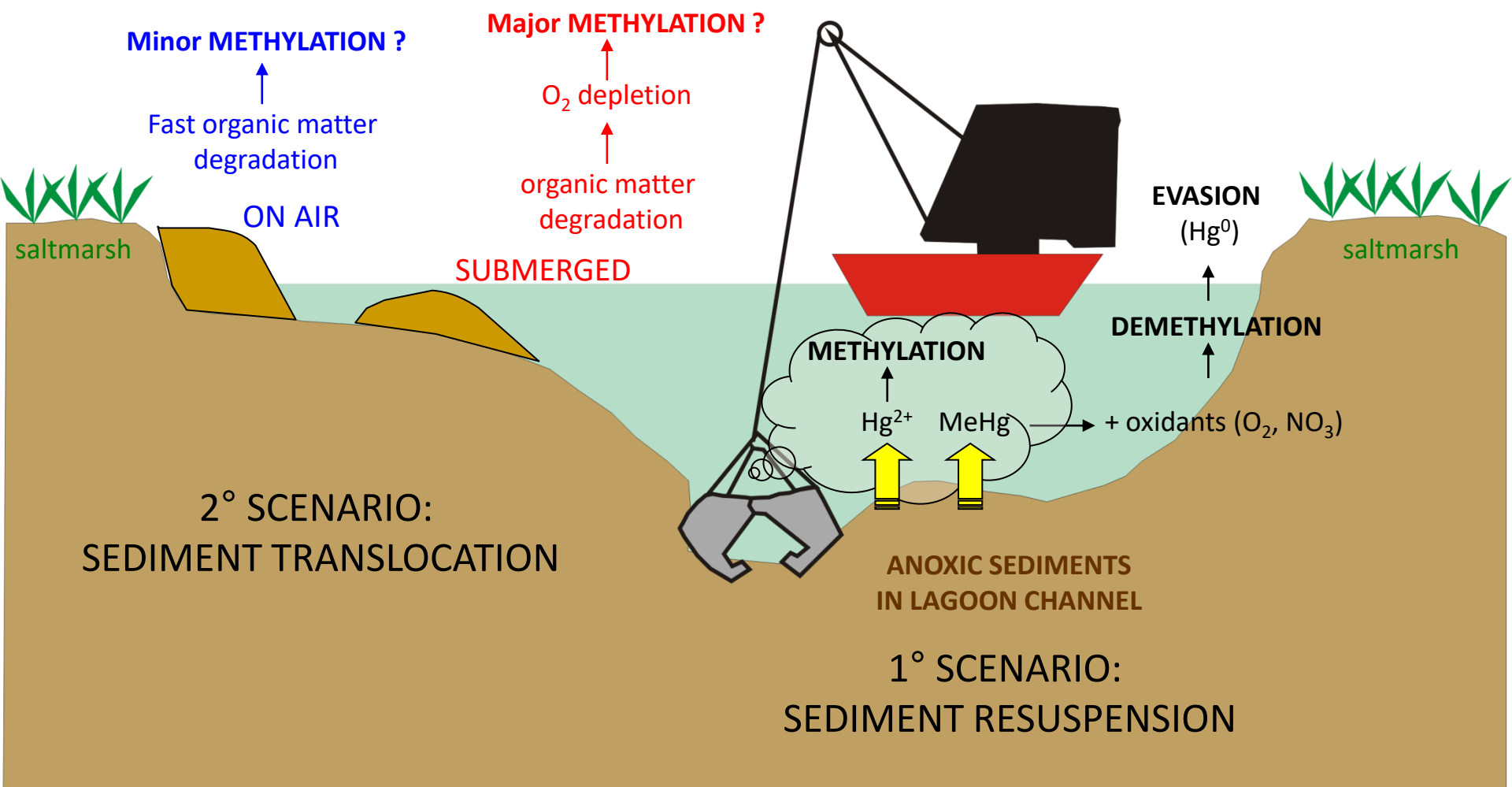
velma

canale di lagunare

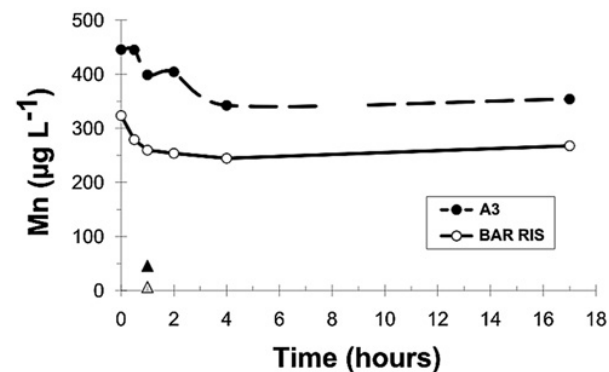
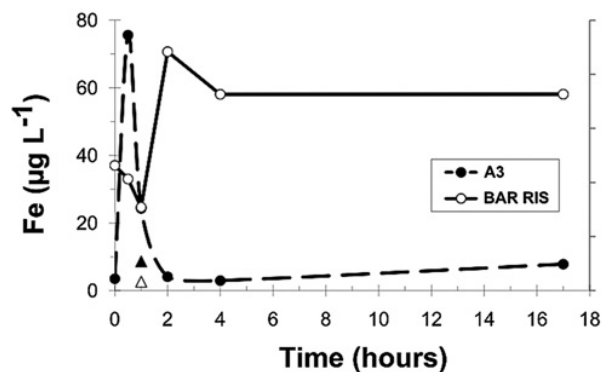
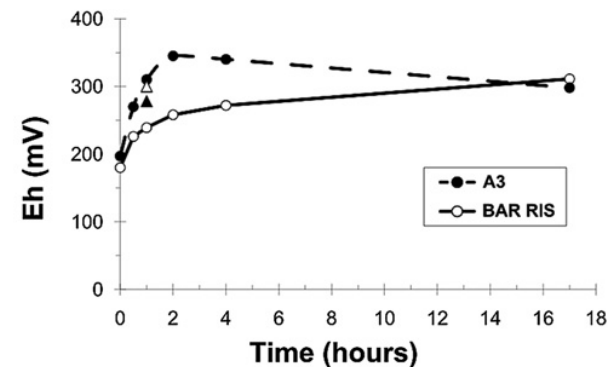
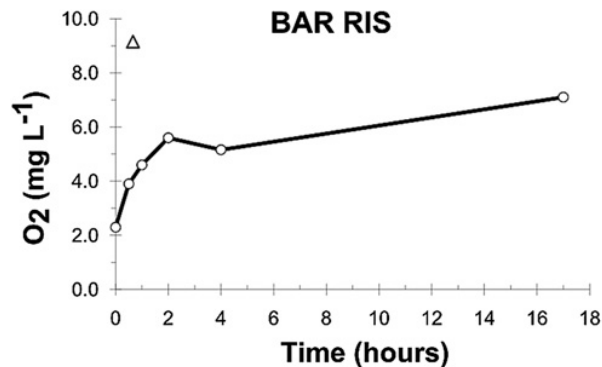
Canale di Barbana - Laguna di Grado



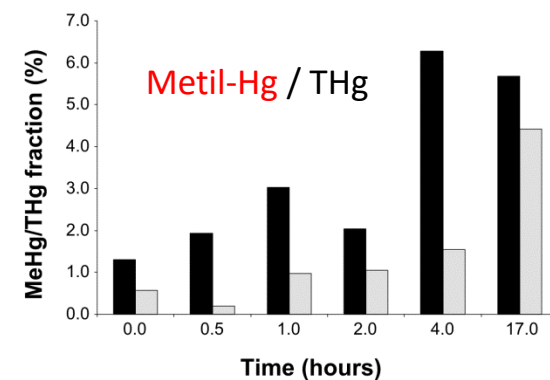
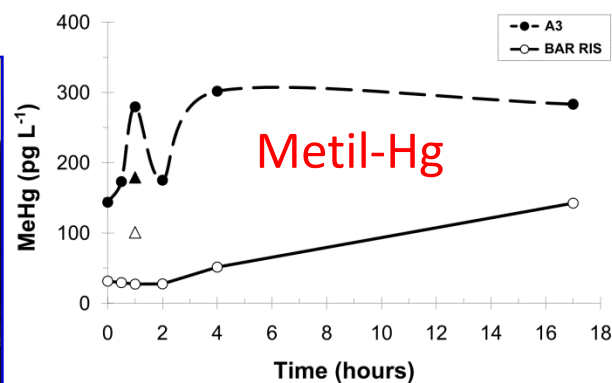
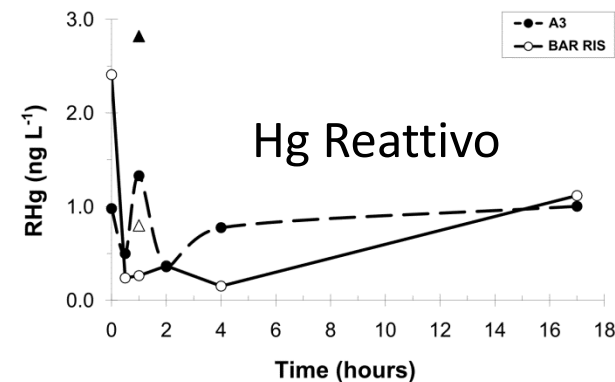
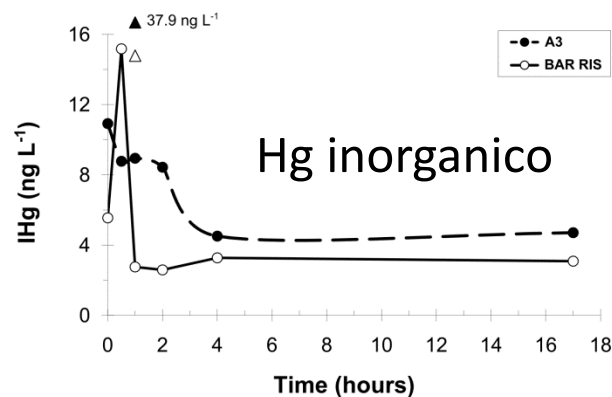
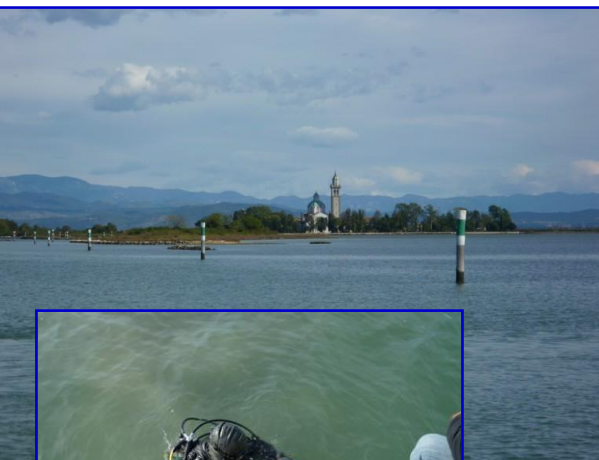
Il DRAGAGGIO determina significativi cambiamenti nelle condizioni redox:
l'attività batterica potrebbe influenzare la rimobilizzazione del Hg e viceversa!



Effetti delle operazioni di dragaggio sulla rimobilizzazione del Hg: simulazioni in laboratorio



Effetti delle operazioni di dragaggio sulla rimobilizzazione del Hg: simulazioni in laboratorio

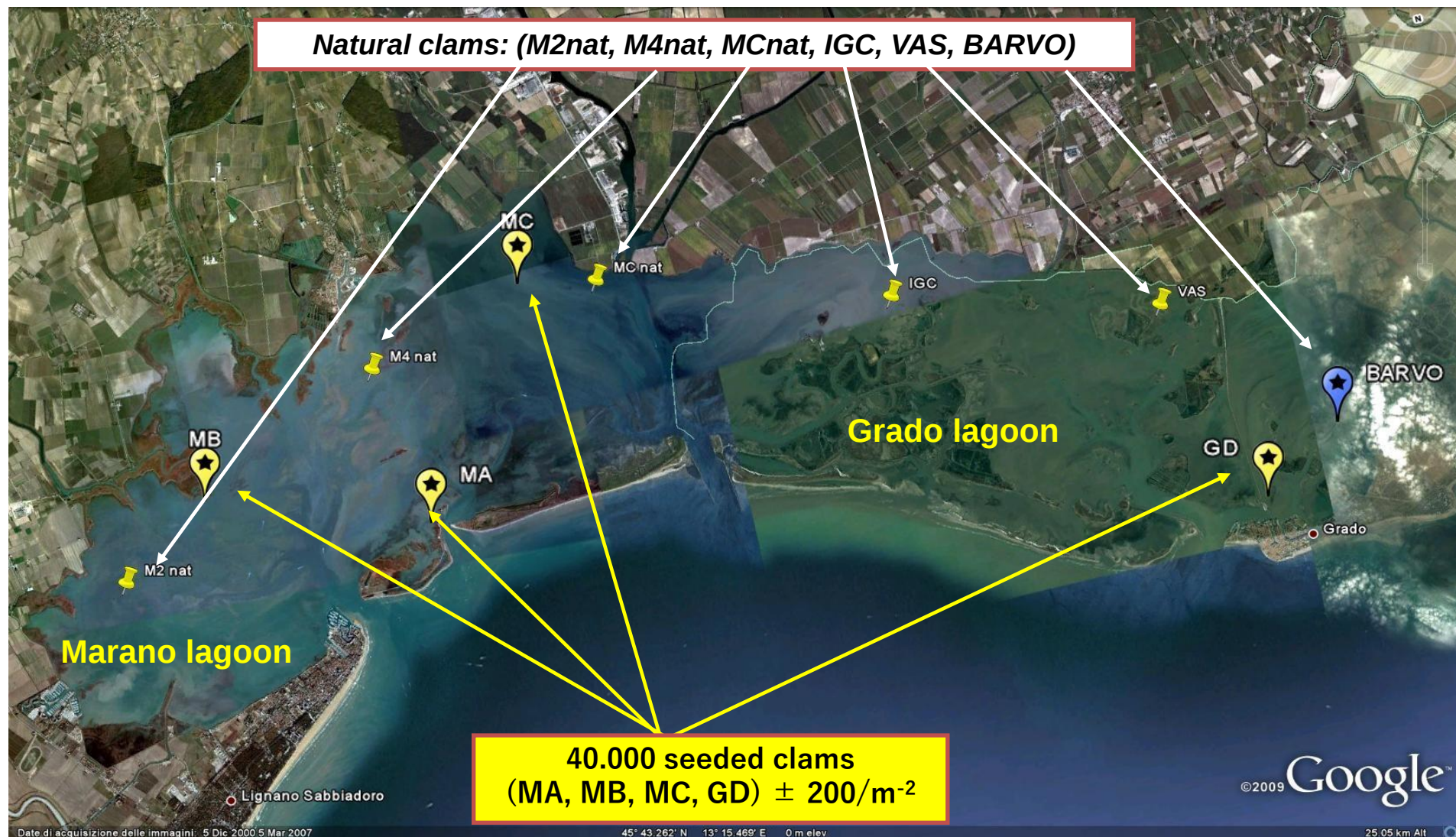


Acquavita et al. (2012) ECSS

La rimobilizzazione delle specie di Hg dalla fase solida a quella disciolta è risultata trascurabile subito dopo la risospensione.

I risultati: bioaccumulo nelle vongole

Il bioaccumulo del Hg è stato verificato su individui naturali e «seminate» di *Tapes philippinarum*, fino a superare la dimensione limite (28 mm) per la commercializzazione.



Semina di *Tapes philippinarum* (18.0 ± 1.6 mm) provenienti dall'impianto di allevamento di Marano Lagunare in 4 siti prescelti (40.000 individui, $200/\text{m}^2$) e misura del bioaccumulo di Hg e MeHg



Foce F. Aussa-Corno – sito MC



Foce F. Stella – sito MB

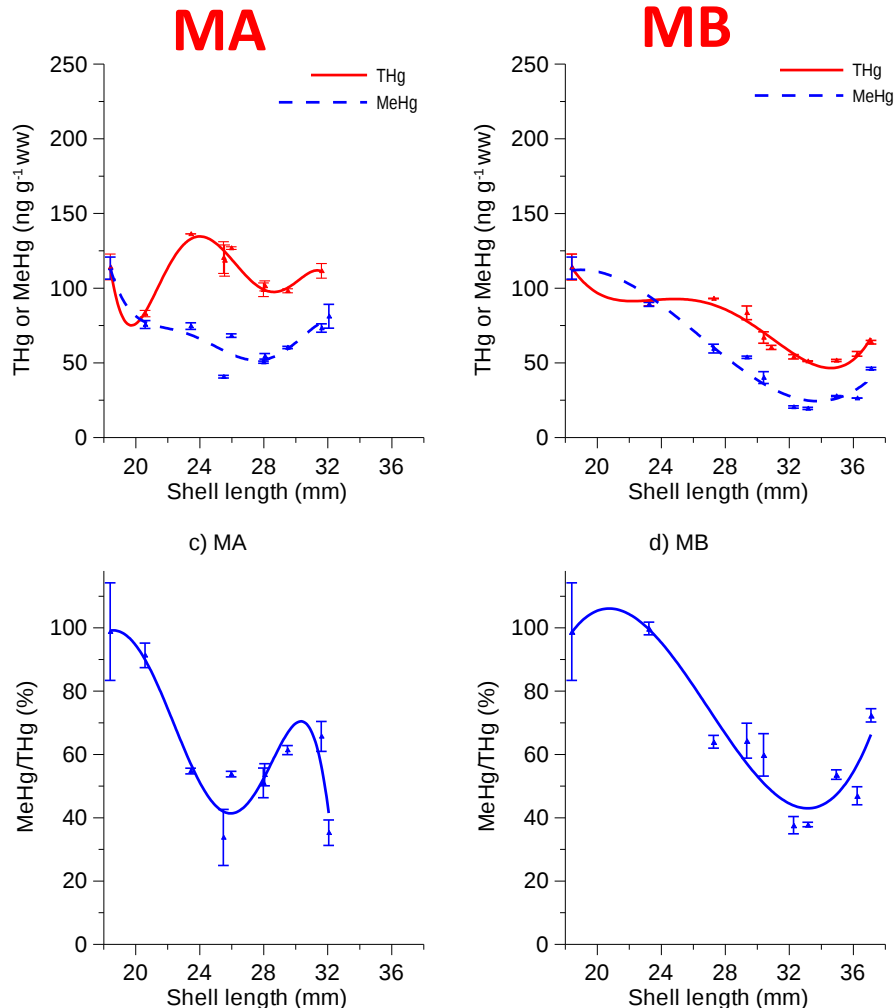


16 mesi di campionamento

Analisi (ogni 45 gg)

- biometria (n=30)
- Hg
- Metil-Hg

I risultati: semina di *Tapes philippinarum* e verifica del bioaccumulo di Hg in Laguna di Marano

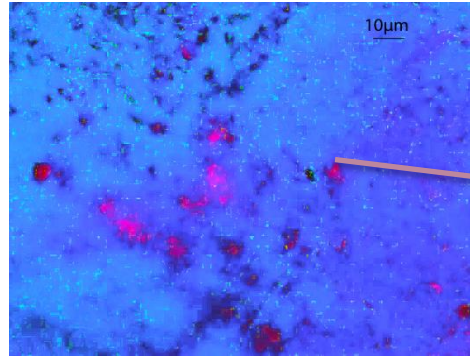


- Contenuto di Hg nelle *Tapes* sempre inferiore a 500 ng g⁻¹ p.f., limite per la commercializzazione.
- Con la crescita delle *Tapes*, le concentrazioni di Hg e Metil-Hg diminuiscono fino a raggiungere valori inferiori al seme di partenza!

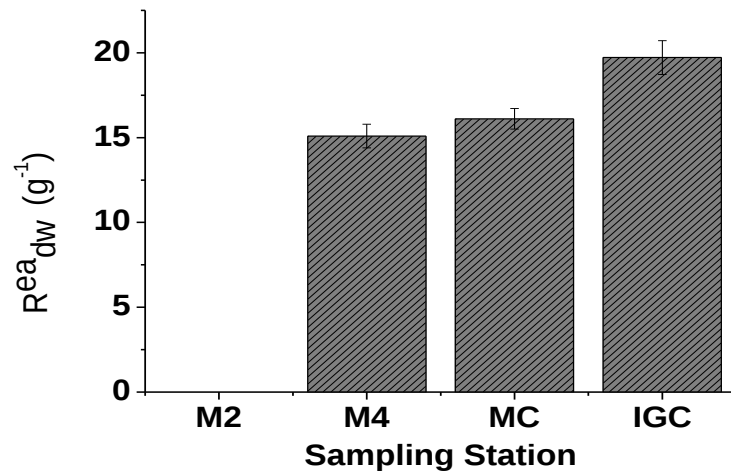
Diluizione del Hg nelle *Tapes*?
Oppure....

Risultati: microbiologia

Diversi ceppi batterici erano in grado di ridurre l' Hg^{2+} e di volatilizzare l' $\text{Hg}(0)$, contribuendo così alla detossificazione dell' Hg attraverso la rimozione di quest'ultimo dai sedimenti.

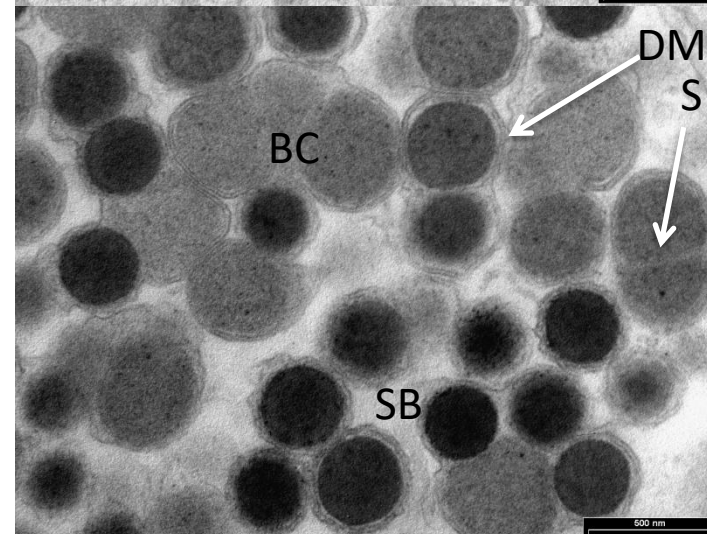
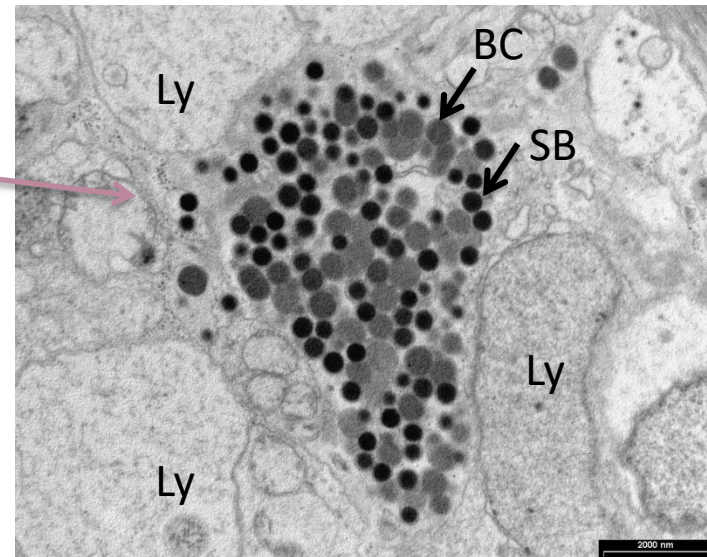


Bacteria clumps in syphons (pink spots) by FISH molecular probes EUB- 338 (I, II, and III)



Hg(0) volatilization reported as relative enzymatic activity per g syphon tissue

(Baldi et al., 2013 Env. Res.)



TEM micrographs of bacteria inside syphon clams at different magnifications

Raccolta delle vongole (popolazioni naturali) in 6 siti prescelti durante 2 campagne (invernale ed estiva).

Campionamenti

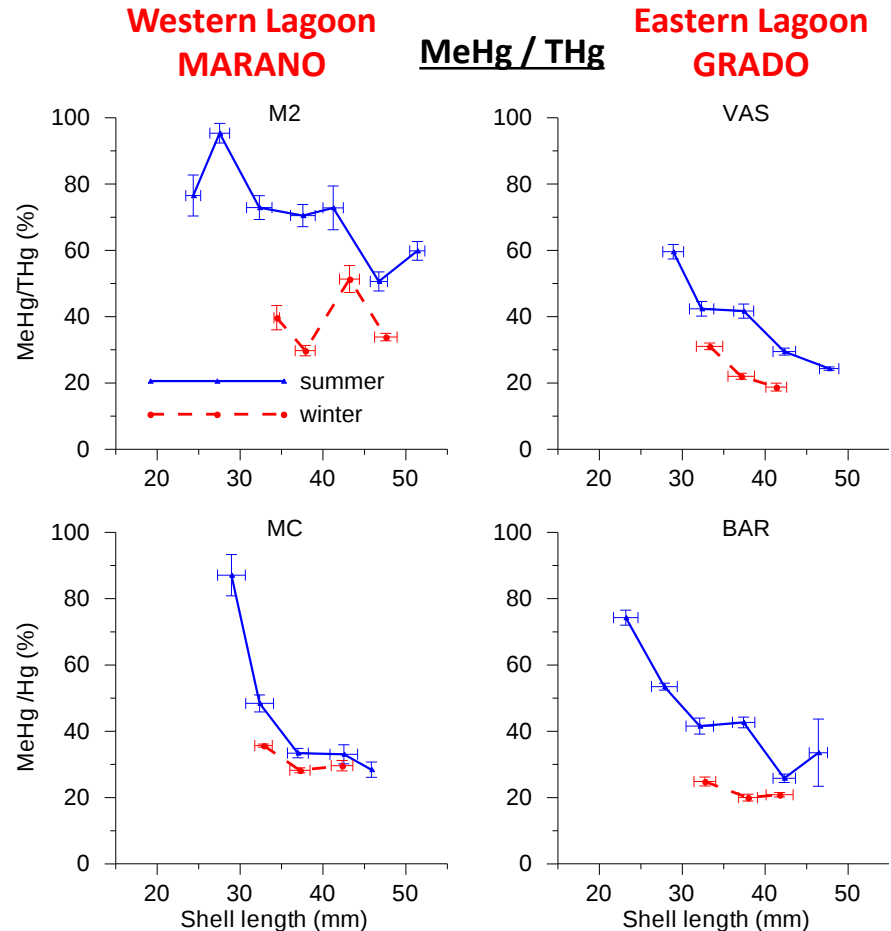
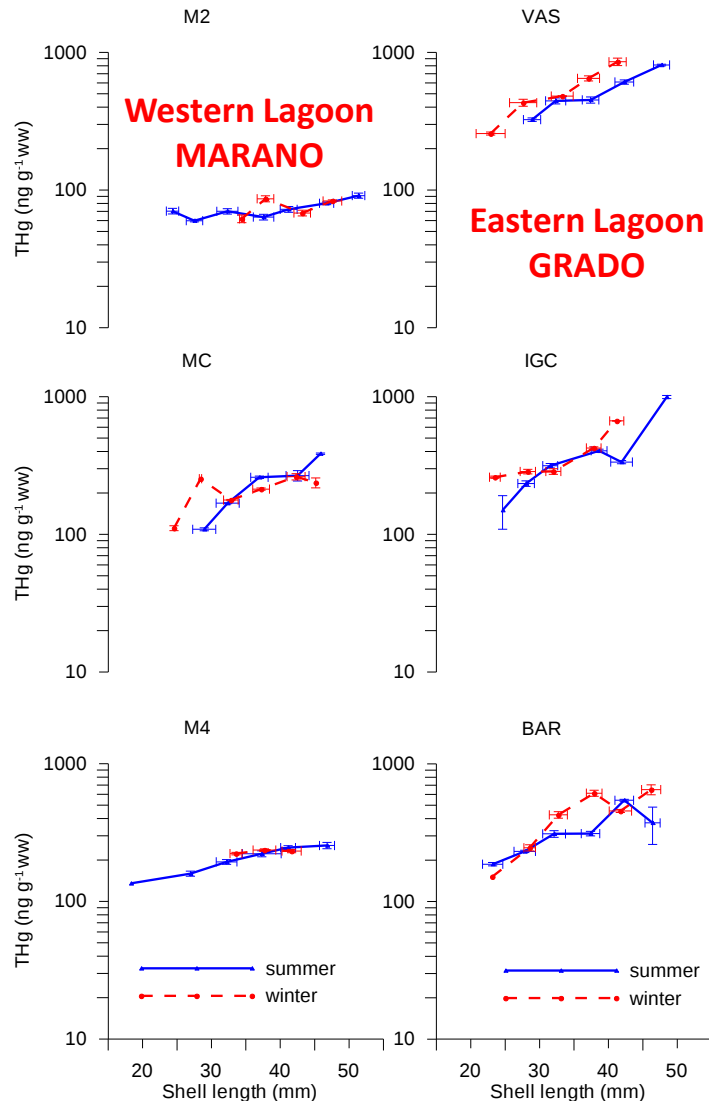
Luglio '08

Marzo '09



(Giani et al., 2012 Est. Coastal. Shelf Sci.)

Il contenuto di Hg incrementa con la taglia del bivalve, superando i 500 ng g⁻¹ (p.f.) per classi di taglia > 35 mm nel settore orientale della Laguna.



MeHg in clams
mean 28-187 ng g⁻¹
max 35-194 ng g⁻¹

Any «risk» if clams are consumed?

Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI)

Hg: 5 $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ body weight/week

MeHg: 1.6 $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ body weight/week

Per superare il PTWI, un adulto di 70 kg deve consumare giornalmente 51 grammi in peso di vongole naturali nella classe 45-50 mm o 60 grammi della dimensione 40-45 mm.

Tale consumo di vongole si tradurrebbe in un'ingestione settimanale di circa 400 g di vongole corrispondenti a circa 1.2-1.4 kg di prodotto fresco (la parte commestibile è il 30% del peso totale).

Considerando che 0.25 kg di vongole sono normalmente usati per preparare un pasto, per superare il PTWI, dovrebbero essere consumati 5-6 pasti in una settimana il che è altamente improbabile anche tra i pescatori.

$$RQ = \frac{DI}{TDI}$$

where: DI is THg (or MeHg) concentration x daily consumption (37 g ww person⁻¹ day⁻¹)
TDI is estimated by the PTWI for a 70 kg adult.

Table 3

Estimated daily intake (DI) of mercury and risk quotients (RQ) for the different size classes of Manila clams.

Site	Type	THg _{clams} (ng g ⁻¹ ww)	MeHg _{clams} (ng g ⁻¹ ww)	THg DI (µg day ⁻¹)	MeHg DI (µg day ⁻¹)	RQ _{THg}	RQ _{MeHg}
Class size	30–35 mm						
M2	Wild	65	37	2.4	1	0.05	0.09
M4	Wild	213	—	7.9	—	0.16	—
MC	Wild	217	74	8.0	3	0.16	0.17
IGC	Wild	298	—	11.0	—	0.22	—
VAS	Wild	462	166	17.1	6	0.34	0.38
BAR	Wild	275	127	10.2	5	0.20	0.29
MA	Reared	105	67	3.9	2	0.08	0.15
MB	Reared	57	26	2.1	1	0.04	0.06
Class size	35–40 mm						
M2	Wild	74	35	2.7	1	0.05	0.08
M4	Wild	225	—	8.3	—	0.17	—
MC	Wild	238	73	8.8	3	0.18	0.17
IGC	Wild	411	—	15.2	—	0.30	—
VAS	Wild	623	158	23.0	6	0.46	0.37
BAR	Wild	365	118	13.5	4	0.27	0.27
MB	Reared	54	27	2.0	1	0.04	0.06
Class size	40–45 mm						
M2	Wild	70	43	2.6	2	0.05	0.10
M4	Wild	283	—	10.5	—	0.21	—
MC	Wild	321	92	11.9	3	0.24	0.21
IGC	Wild	497	—	18.4	—	0.37	—
VAS	Wild	825	175	30.5	6	0.61	0.41
BAR	Wild	572	129	21.2	5	0.42	0.30
Class size	45–50 mm						
M2	Wild	81	34	3.0	1	0.06	0.08
M4	Wild	252	—	9.3	—	0.19	—
MC	Wild	235	—	8.7	—	0.17	—
IGC	Wild	985	—	36.5	—	0.73	—
VAS	Wild	—	—	—	—	—	—
BAR	Wild	410	108	15.2	4	0.30	0.25
Class size	50–55 mm						
M2	Wild	90	54	3.3	2	0.07	0.12

The intake is expressed as the amount of THg or MeHg in µg per person per day assuming a clam consumption of 37.0 g ww person⁻¹ day⁻¹. The mean total mercury (THg) and methylmercury (MeHg) content in clams are reported in the first two columns.

Selenium in Ocean Fish Protects Against Mercury

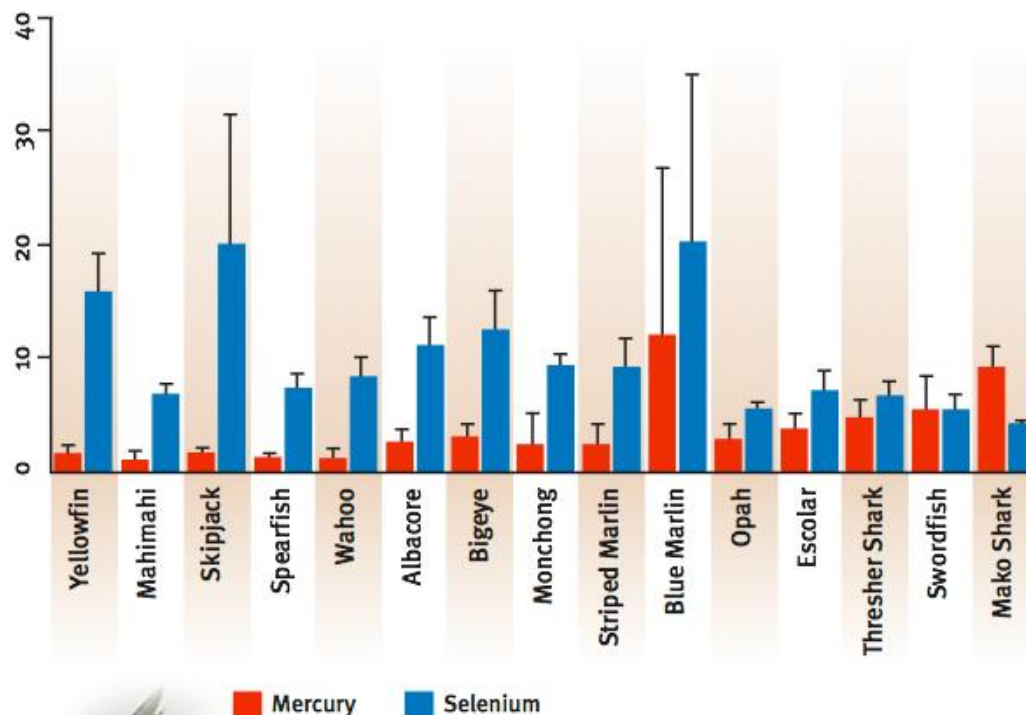
Selenium, an essential element in our diet, is vital to the body's antioxidant system and proper immune system function. It has anti-cancer effects and is known to detoxify metals including mercury.¹

Regardless of the amount of mercury in fish, if the selenium level is higher, the fish is safe to eat. On the graph, molar concentrations of mercury and selenium in 15 Hawaii fish species are expressed as means $\pm$ standard deviations. The graph lists the species from lowest to highest mercury-to-selenium ratios.²

All of our popular ocean fish are an excellent source of health promoting selenium as well as high quality protein and omega-3 fatty acids. (Mako shark is not popular or commonly eaten in Hawaii.) Our favorite fish are more likely to protect against mercury toxicity, than cause it.



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¹ Ralston NWC, JL Blackwell III and LJ Raymond, 2007. Importance of Molar Ratios in selenium-dependent protection against methylmercury toxicity. *Biol Trace Elem Res* 119: 255-268

² Kaneke J and NWC Ralston, 2007. Selenium and Mercury in Pelagic Fish in the Central North Pacific near Hawaii. *Biol Trace Elem Res* 119:242-254

Selenium Content of Common Foods

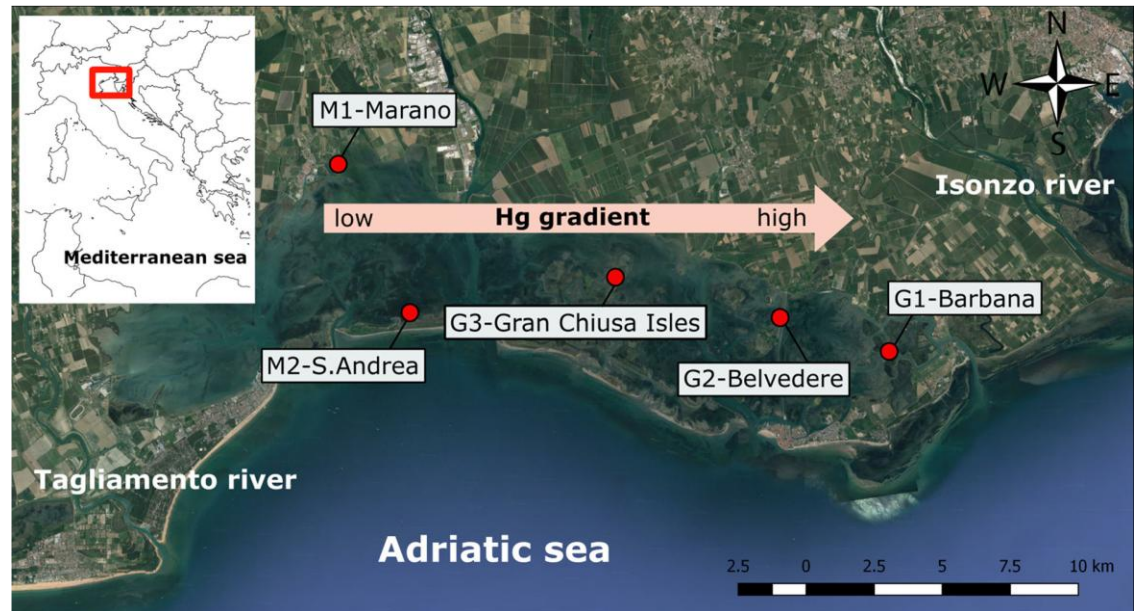
Micrograms per 100 grams food, uncooked

	Food	Selenium
	Brazil Nuts	1918.9
	Chicken liver	54.6
	Mackerel	44.1
	Shrimp	38.0
	Tuna, Yellowfin	26.5
	Halibut	36.5
	Eggs	31.7
	Mushrooms, brown	26.0
	Clams	24.3
	Turkey breast	22.4
	Chicken breast	17.8
	Ground beef	14.2
	Mushrooms, white	9.3
	Asparagus	2.3

Based on data retrieved from Nutritiondata.com

MERCURIO NELLE ALOFITE DELLE BARENE DELLA LAGUNA DI MARANO E GRADO

Pellegrini et al. (2017)
Environ Geochem Health



Limonium narbonense Mill.



Sarcocornia fruticosa (L.) J.A. Scott *Atriplex portulacoides* L.



L' "asparago di mare" (*Salicornia* o *Sarcocornia*)

Proprietà:

Pochissime calorie

Vitamine A, B, C, D

Ricca di I e Br

Proprietà depurative

Consumo:

Insalata

Conserva (olio o aceto)

Frittate

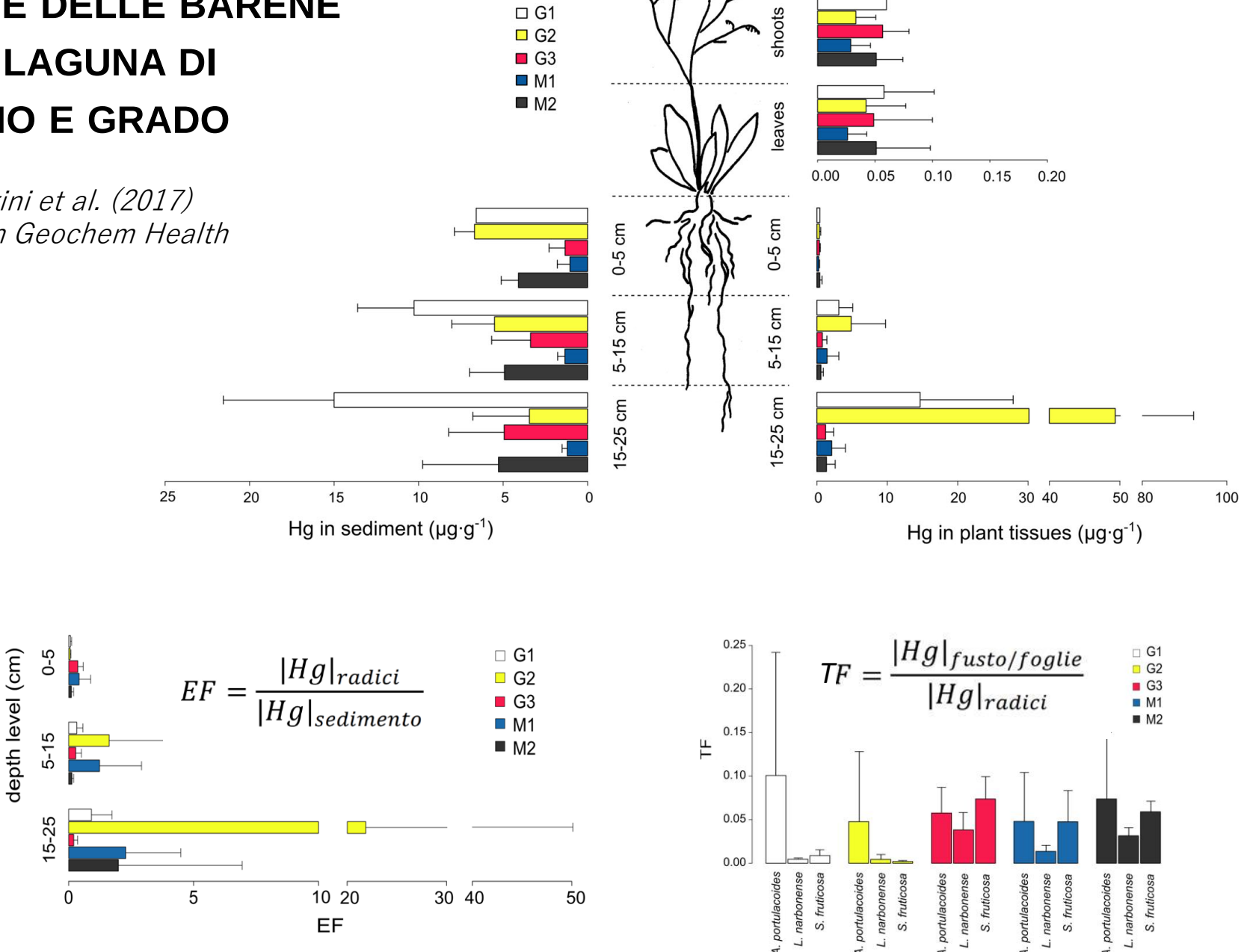
Zuppe

Risotti



MERCURIO NELLE ALOFITE DELLE BARENE DELLA LAGUNA DI MARANO E GRADO

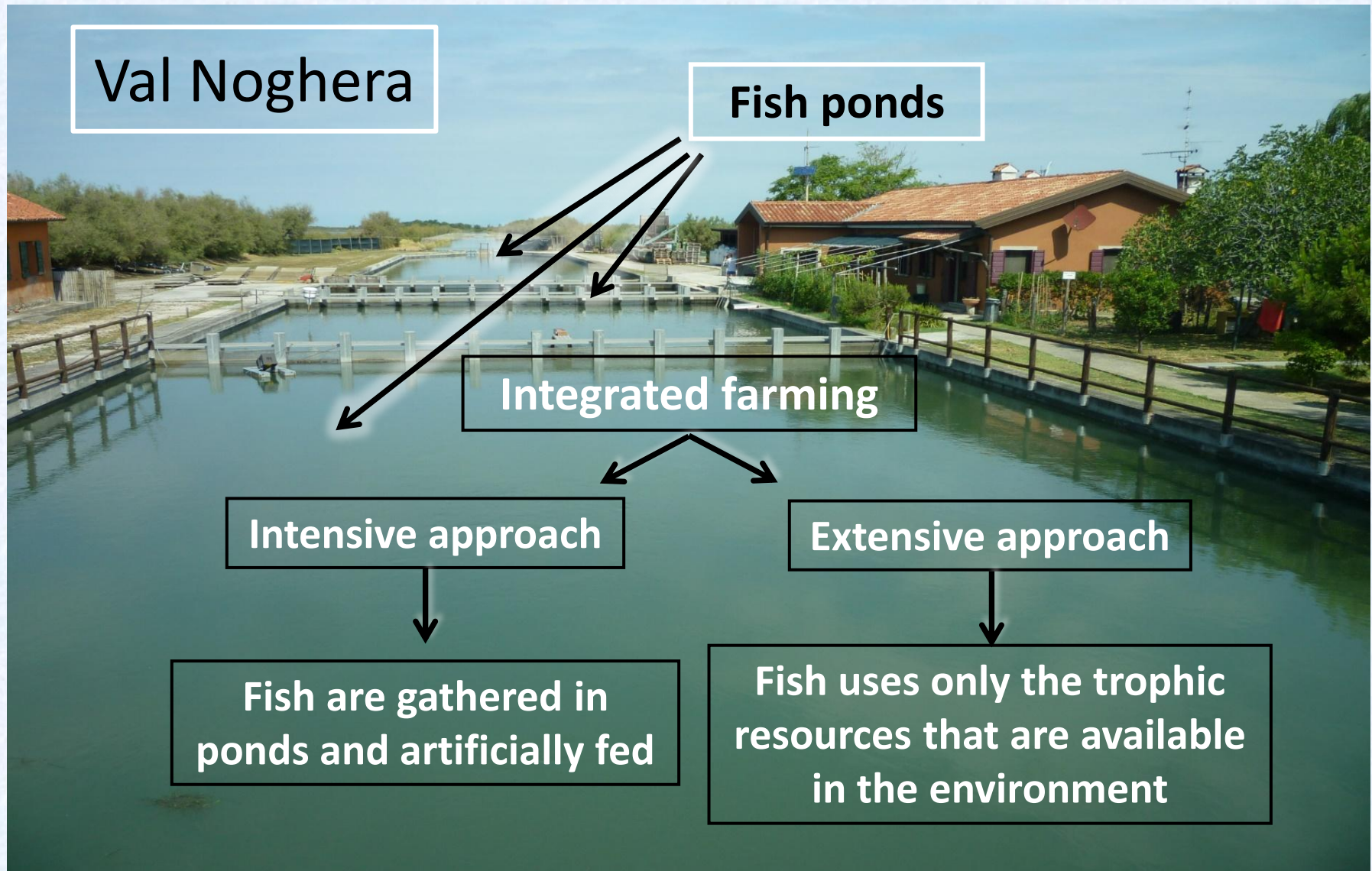
Pellegrini et al. (2017)
Environ Geochem Health



Considerazioni finali

- La distribuzione areale e la quantità di Hg nei sedimenti sono tali che non è pensabile percorrere una strategia di bonifica classica su ampia scala ma piuttosto è da considerare un orientamento verso una gestione mirata alla mitigazione di potenziali rischi.
- Eventuale decorticamento dei fondali è possibile ma in aree limitate; rimangono i problemi legati alla gestione del materiale (casce di colmata, impianto trattamento fanghi sono soluzioni costose!).
- In generale, andrebbe verificata la mobilità del Hg dal sedimento per un eventuale “recupero” dei materiali in ambito lagunare (ne beneficerebbe anche il bilancio sedimentario della laguna!).
- Controllo dei flussi di marea entranti nelle Valli da pesca in condizioni di rilevante “torbidità” dell’acqua (es. piene fluviali, mareggiate).
- Evitare situazioni di ipossia/anossia anche per brevi periodi: la metilazione è particolarmente favorita in ambiente lagunare.
- Valutare l'importanza del Selenio nella dieta come mitigante del rischio di assunzione del Hg per il consumo di pesce.

Da un approccio estensivo ad uno intensivo



Mercury in some fish species

Preliminary data: extensive and integrated practices

Species	Age	Extensive practice (VN)	Integrated practice (VN)	Grado Lagoon	EC limit for market
	years	Hg (mg kg ⁻¹)			
<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	2	3.31 - 5.53	0.071 - 0.127		0.5
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	2	1.74- 4.58	0.028 - 0.050		
<i>Sparus aurata</i>	1	1.52 - 4.07	not fed	*0.53 - 0.69	
<i>Chelon labrosus</i>	2	0.25 - 0.36			
<i>Liza saliens</i>	2	0.08 - 0.17			
<i>Liza aurata</i>	2	0.75 - 1.12		*0.21 - 0.32	
<i>Carcinus aestuarii</i>	n.d.	0.22 - 0.62		*0.18 - 0.41	

* Data from ARPA FVG