

Sedimentological and geochemical analyses of the Krka River and its tributaries

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KICK-OFF MEETING

Integrated evaluation of aquatic organism responses to metal exposure: gene expression, bioavailability, toxicity and biomarker responses (BIOTOXMET)

Zagreb, 11th October 2021



**Geological
setting**

**Grain size
analysis**

**Multielement
composition**

Geological setting



Following the Würm period of deglaciation in the Pleistocene, which caused **the sea level rise**, submerged today's Adriatic coast - **the estuary of the Krka River was formed**

The present day appearance of the Krka River canyon - **result of tectonic movements and surface karst-building processes** in the carbonate layers.

Geological setting

Formation of the travertine layers formed the the waterfalls along the river's course - causing the formation of Visovac Lake and the remaining water accumulations in the canyon part.



The only man-made accumulation is Brijan Lake, which was created as a reservoir for the Miljacka hydroelectric plant.

Geological setting



Suspension - fine material such as clay and sediment is carried by the river.

LOW

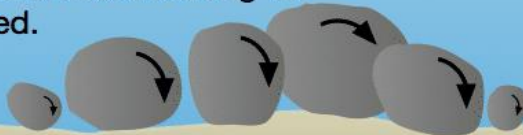


Solution - dissolved minerals are carried by the river.

HIGH



Traction - large boulders and pebbles are rolled along the river bed.



River bed

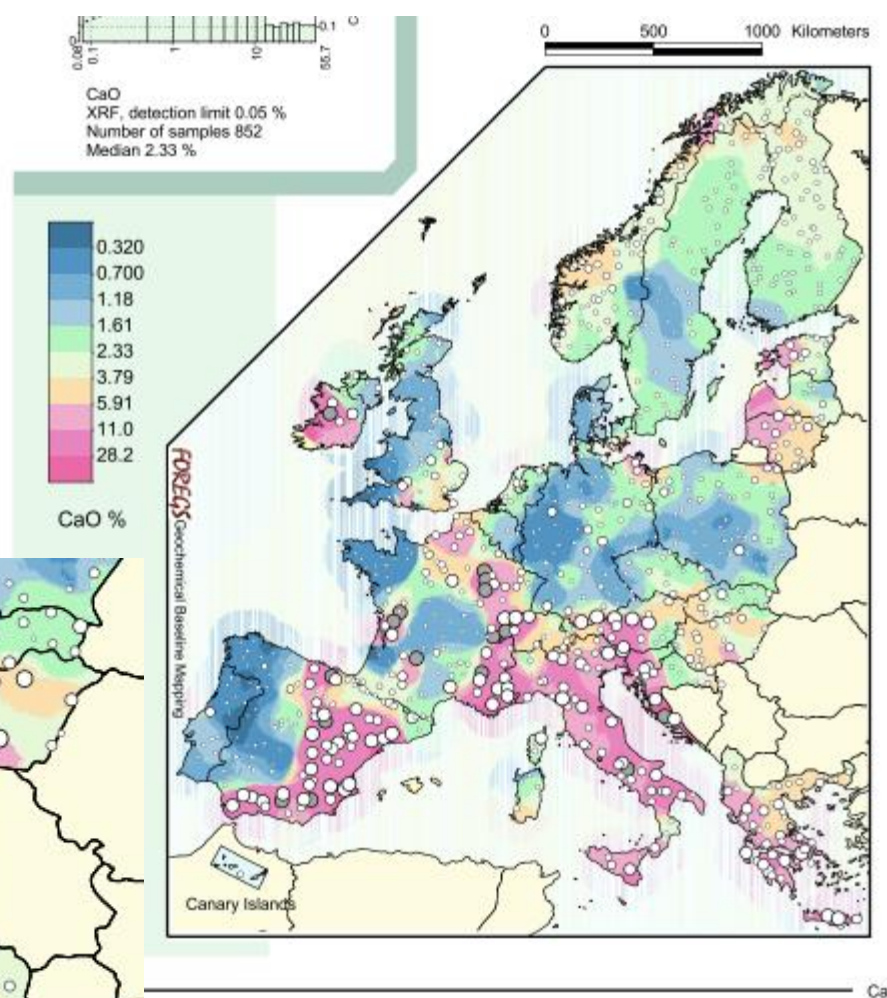
Saltation - small stones, pebble and silt bounces along the river bed.



CARBONATES

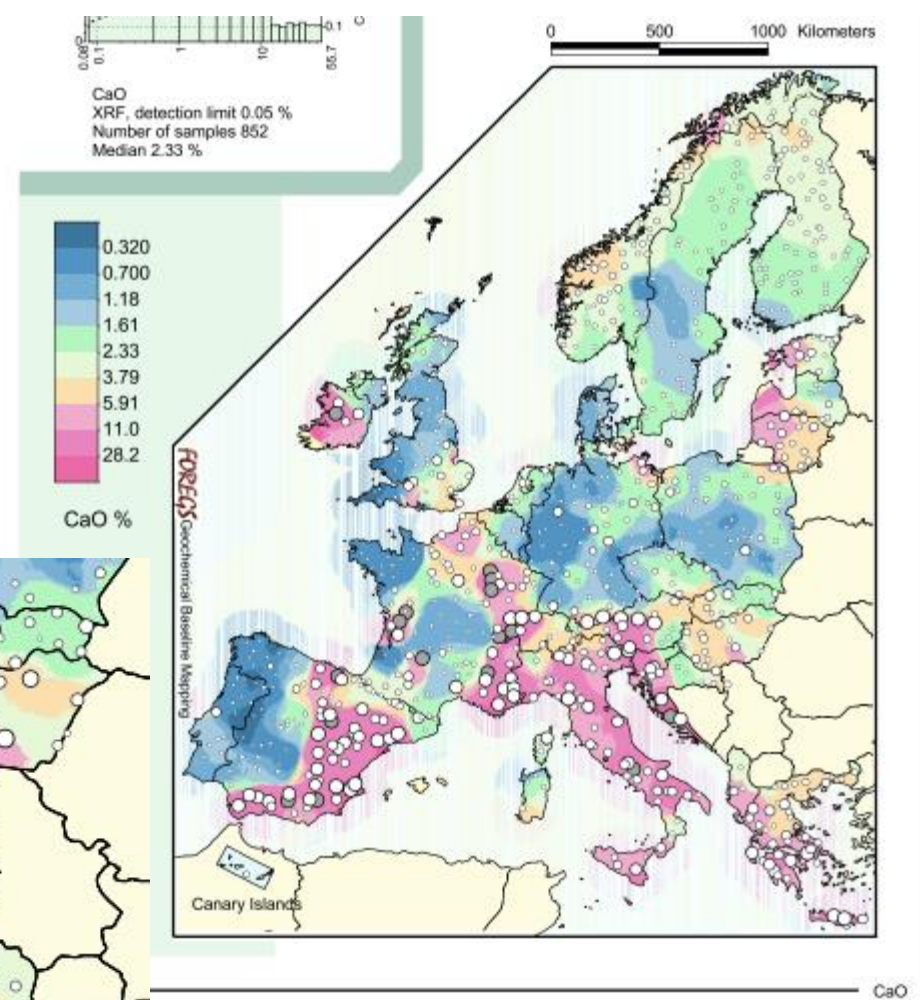
Geological setting

Geochemical Atlas of Europe



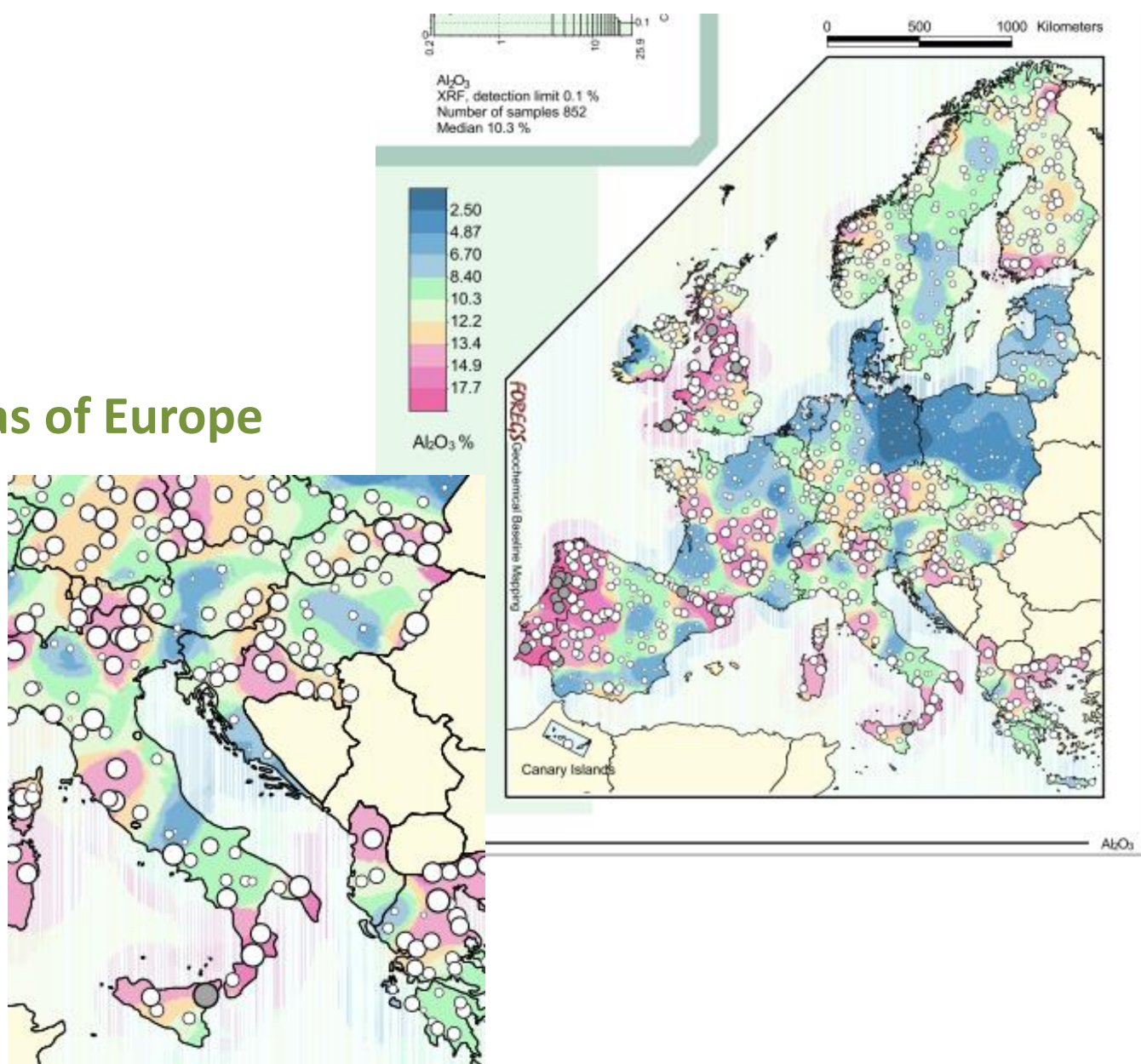
Geological setting

Geochemical Atlas of Europe



Geological setting

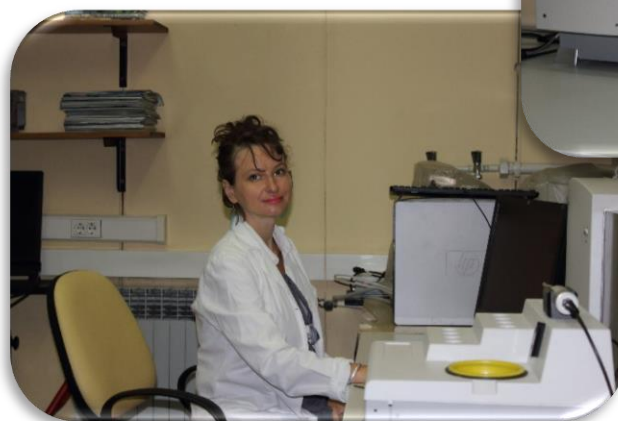
Geochemical Atlas of Europe



Grain size analysis

Methodology: Laser Diffraction Particle Size Analyzer

- wet sieved < 2mm
- data analysis by GRADISTAT v.7



Grain size analysis

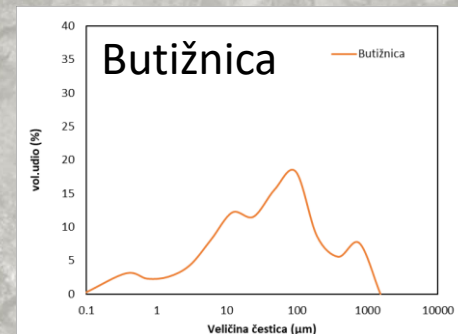
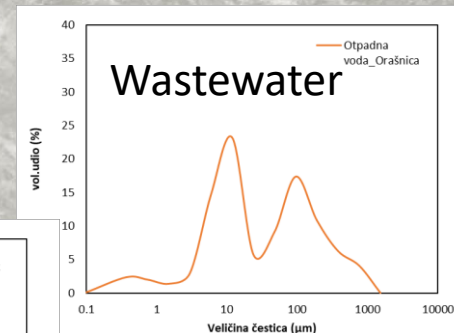
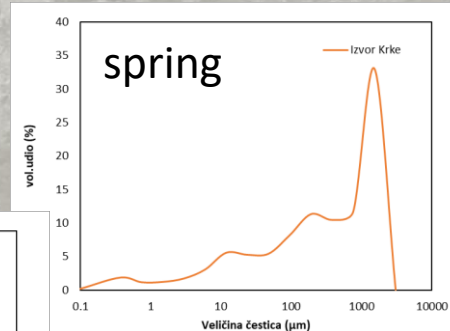
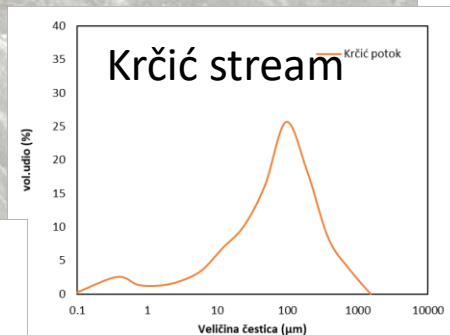
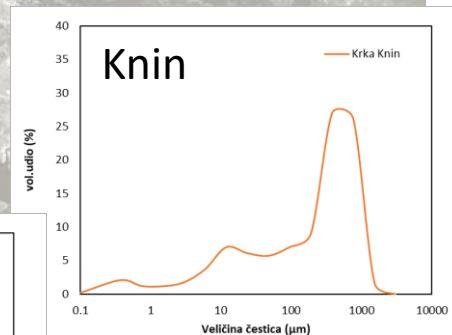
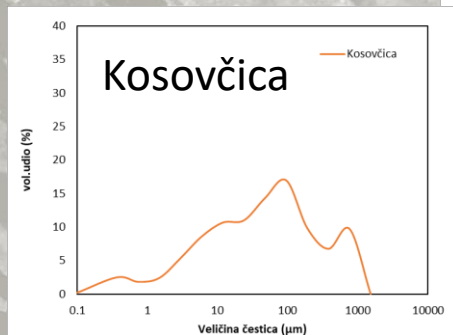
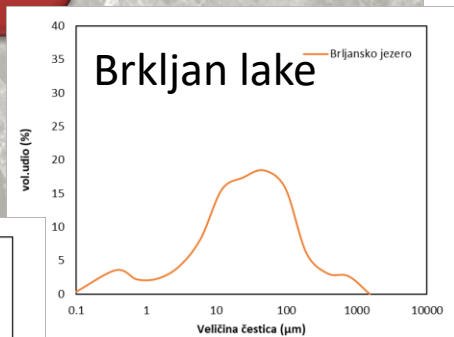
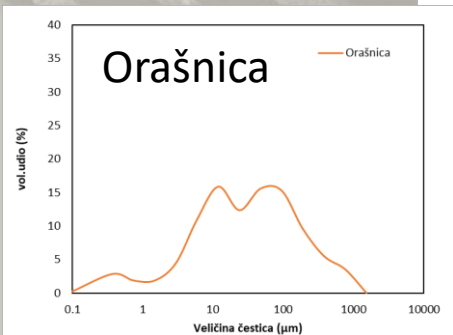


Image Landsat / Copernicus
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Google Earth

Grain size analysis

% clay
% silt
% sand

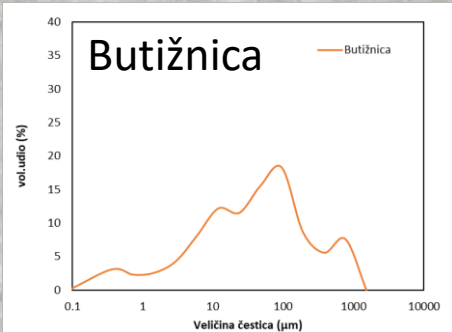
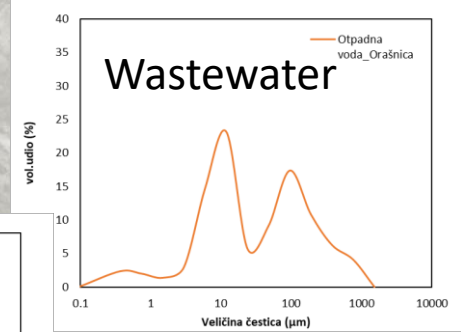
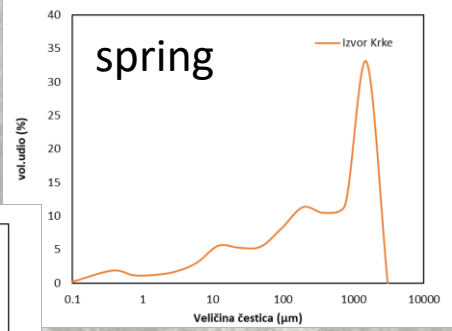
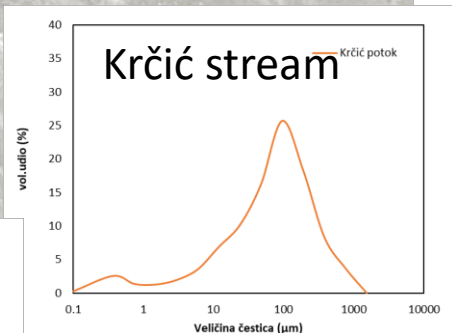
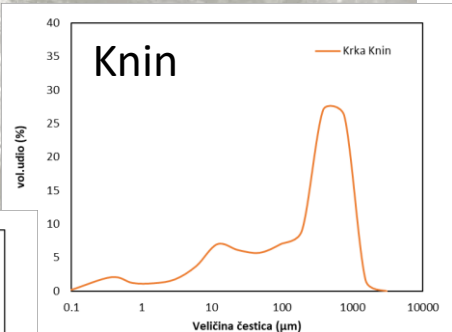
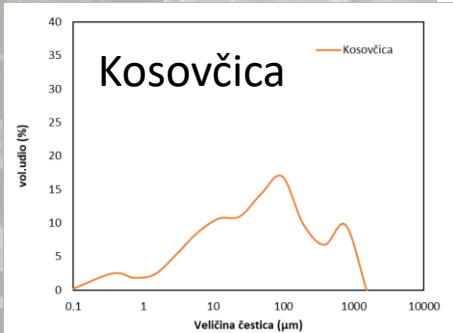
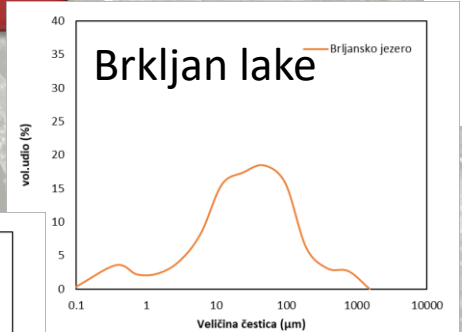
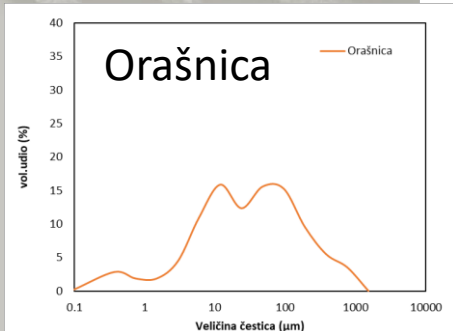


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Google Earth

Grain size analysis

one dominant source
two dominant sources

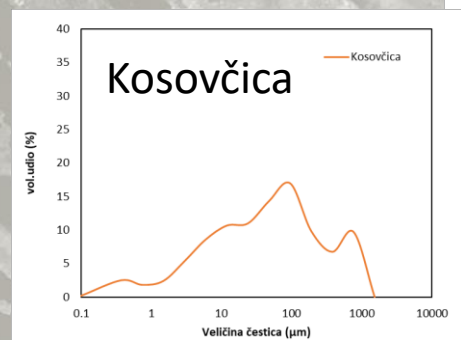
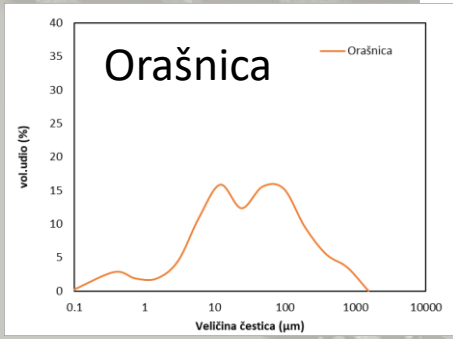
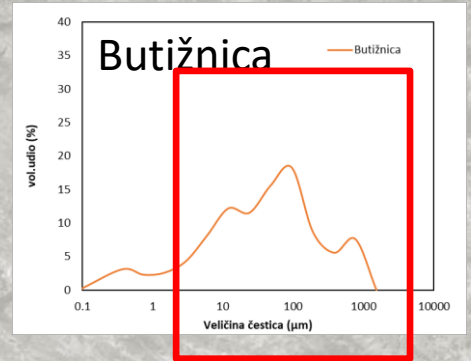
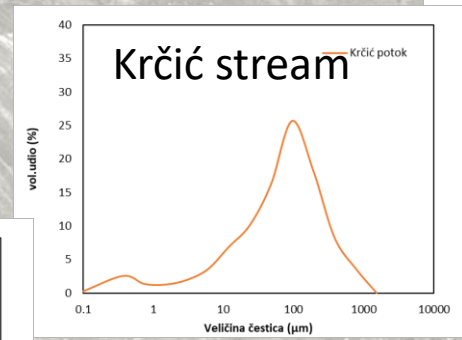
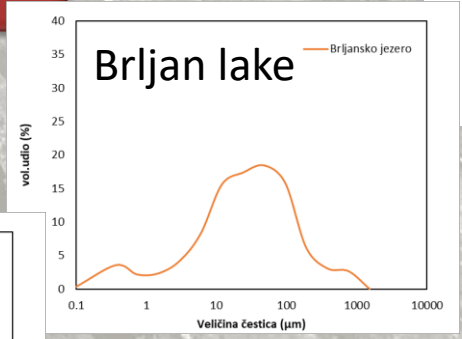
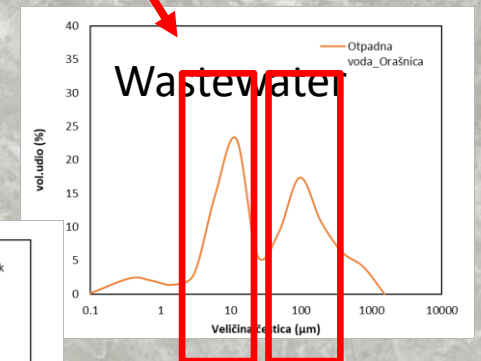
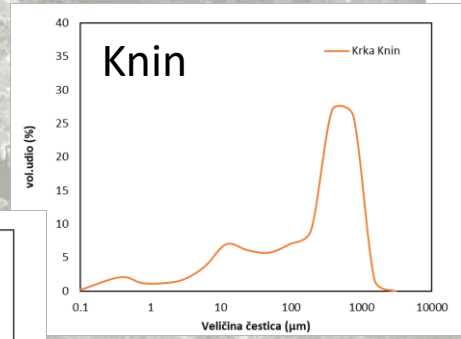
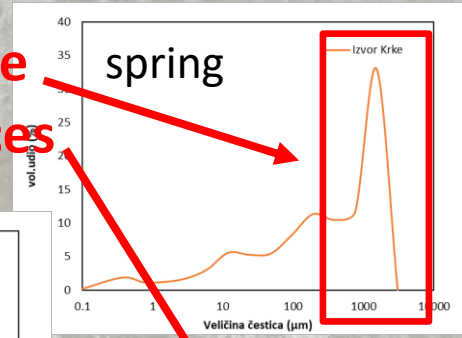


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Google Earth

Multielement composition



Geochemical data

- sediment from all sampling sites
 - wet digestion (MW)
 - methodology: HR-ICP-MS
 - total concentrations of 30+ elements

Multielement composition

Trace and macro elements in sediments of the Krka River

- Compared to Geochemical Atlas of Europe (FOREGS)

- Enrichment factors

$$EF = (M/N)_{\text{sediment}} / (M/N)_{\text{background}}$$

- Geoaccumulation index

$$I_{\text{geo}} = \ln M_{\text{sediment}} / 1.5 * M_{\text{background}}$$

M – element concentration
N – reference element concentration

Multielement composition

Al – geogenic element

HIGH level of Al – high % of clay fraction

LOW level of Al – low % of clay fraction

Trace and macro elements in sediments of the Krka River

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Multielement composition

Metal carrier!

Al – geogenic element

HIGH level of Al – high % of **clay fraction**

LOW level of Al – low % of **clay fraction**

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Multielement composition

EF < 2 insufficient to minimal enrichment
EF = 2 – 5 moderate enrichment,
EF = 5 – 20 considerable enrichment
EF = 20 – 40 very high enrichment
EF > 40 extremely high enrichment

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!



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