



Anthropogenic influence to protected area of Plitvice Lakes National Park

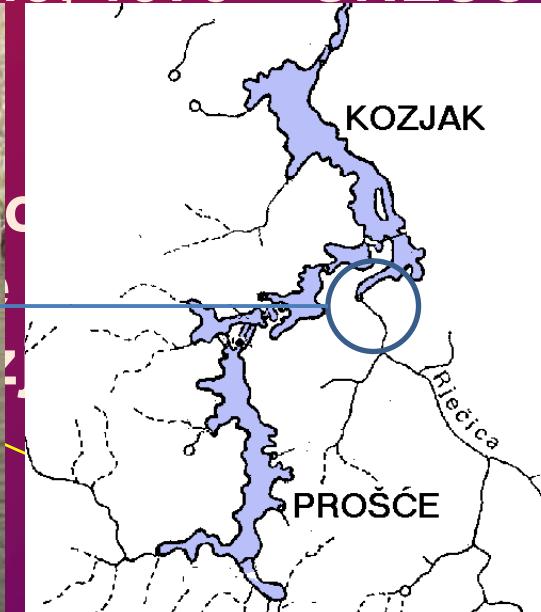
Jadranka Barešić

Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

Why Plitvice Lakes?

National park – protected (1949, 1979 – UNESCO)

Plitvice Lakes National Park
Protected area
Object of the
European
biodiversity



Climate change
(Majority of analyses,
yes)

Tourism – 1000000
visitors/year
Road – above the lakes, in
close vicinity of the lakes

Lake water – very clean (Physico-chemical measurements in water, trace elements concentration low)

What about the trace elements conc. in the lake sediments:

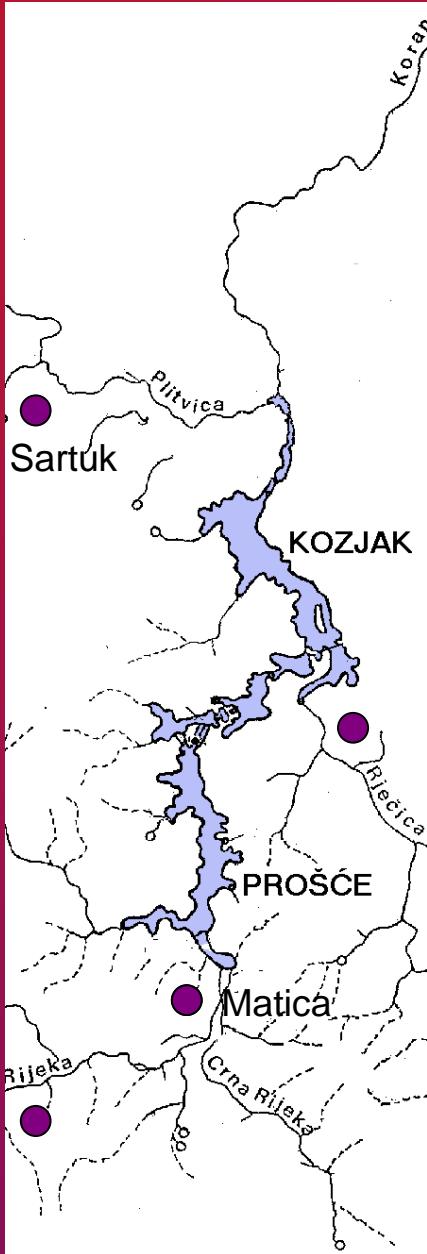
High?

Natural or anthropogenic origin?

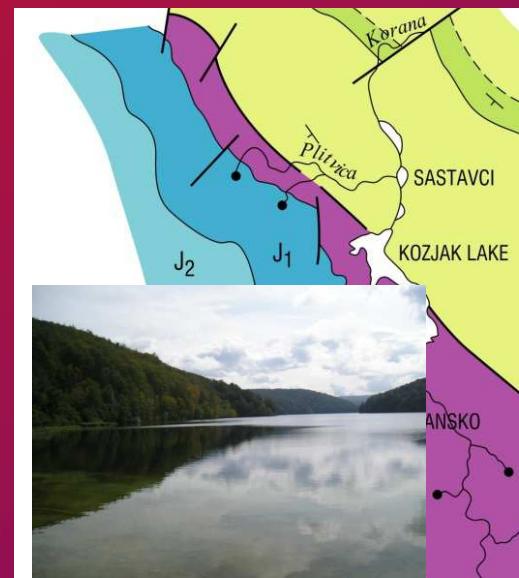
Distribution within the sediment core?

Distribution within the lakes, downstream?

Their leaching from the sediments into the lake water – calcite, selfpurification?



Forest area - 298 km² (National Park),
water (2.2 km²)

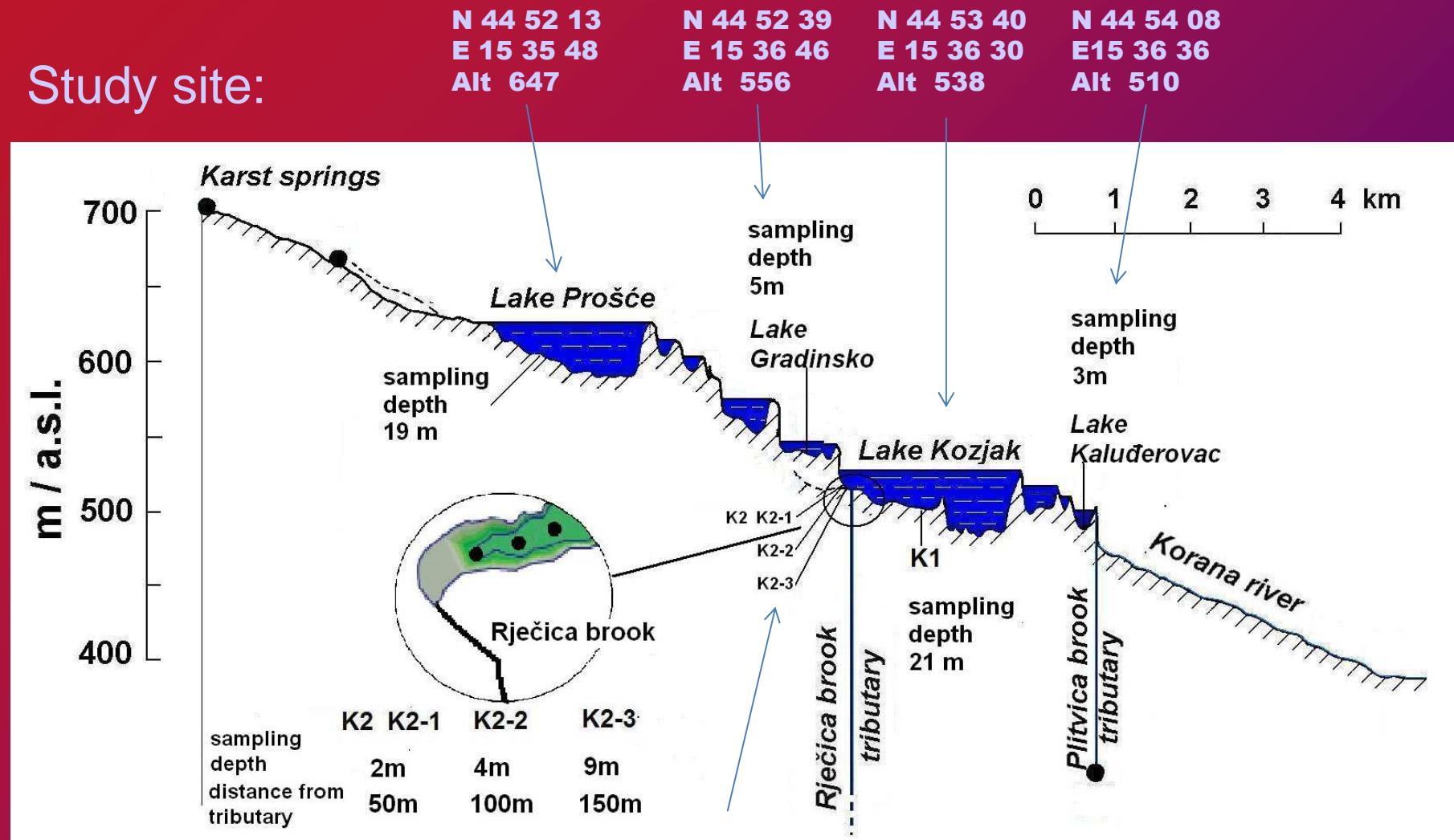


Upper part of the Plitvice area is in **dolomite** which is less permeable than limestone. Moreover, dolomite covers older, impermeable rocks, and together they represent a barrier for the loss of the surface flow.

Lower lakes were formed in well karstified and highly permeable **limestone** with numerous caves in the canyon.



Study site:



With additional attention - confluence of Rječica brook to the Lake Kozjak

Retrieving of sediment cores
Previous investigations:
downstream (ATHROPOLPROT,
ICP-MS)



Sediment cores: app. 45 cm l, 10 cm d (100-150 year, ^{210}Pb dated,
Horvatinčić et al. 2008)



sampling
depth
5m

Lake
Gradinsko



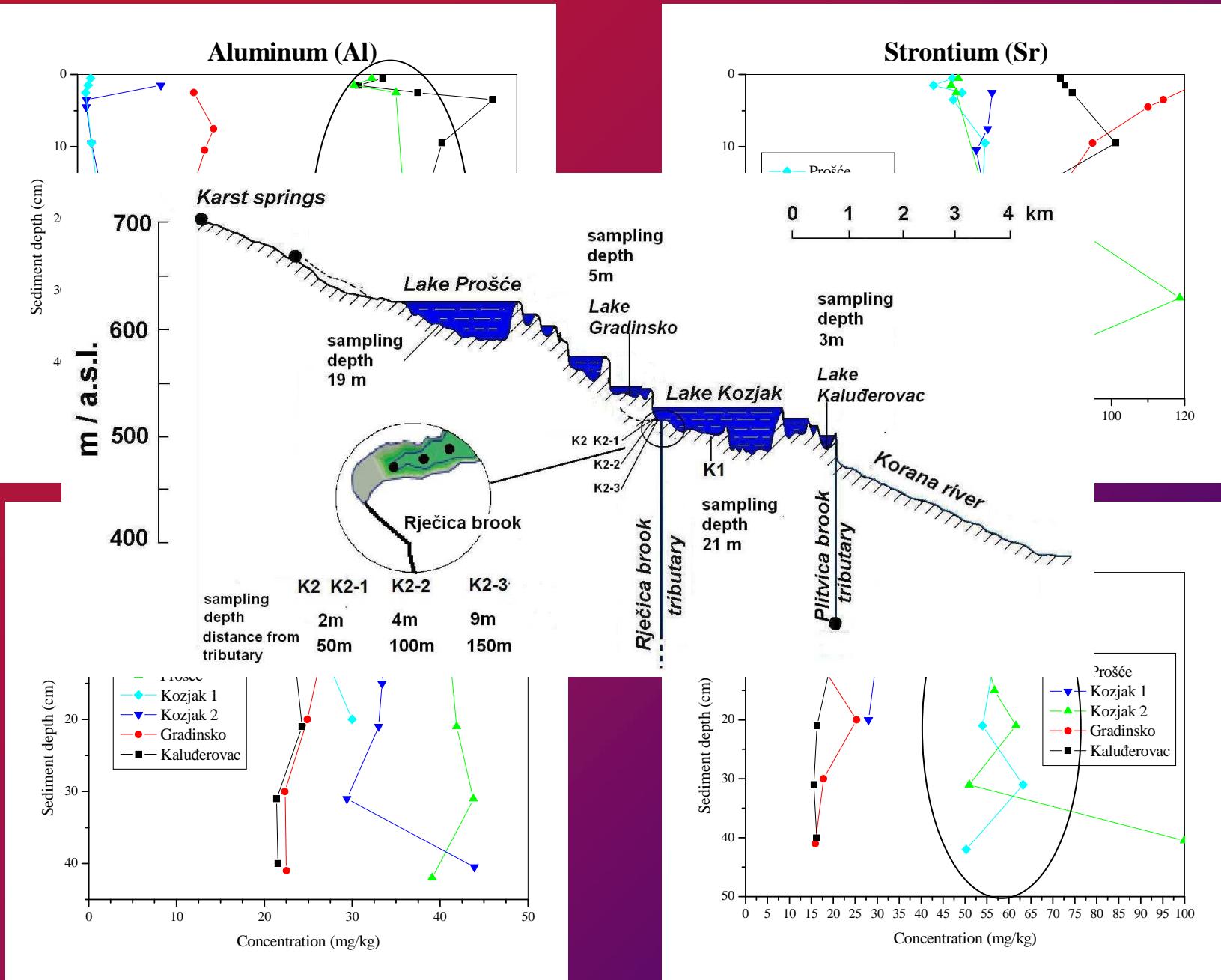
Lake Kozjak

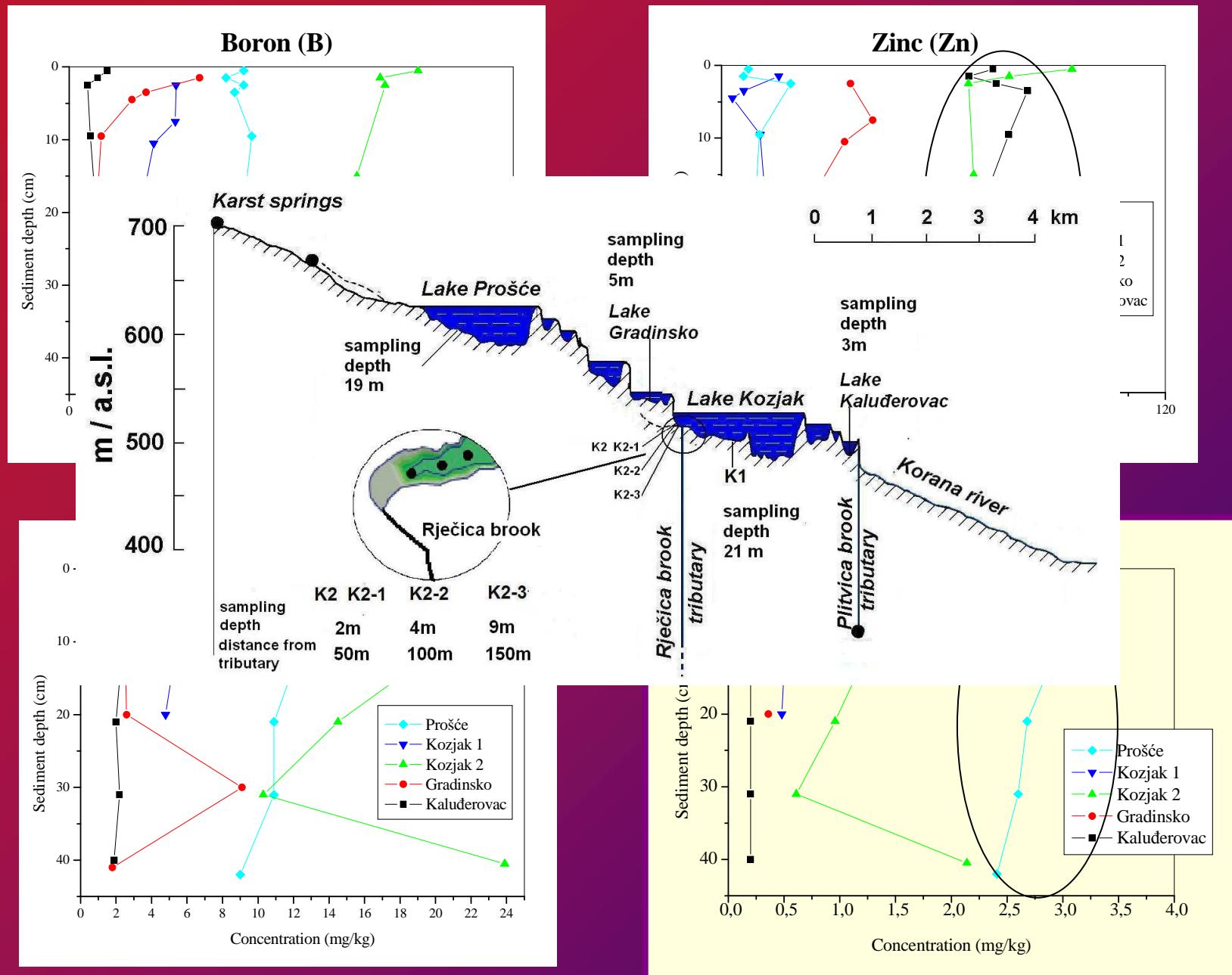
sampling
depth
3m

Lake
Kaluđerovac





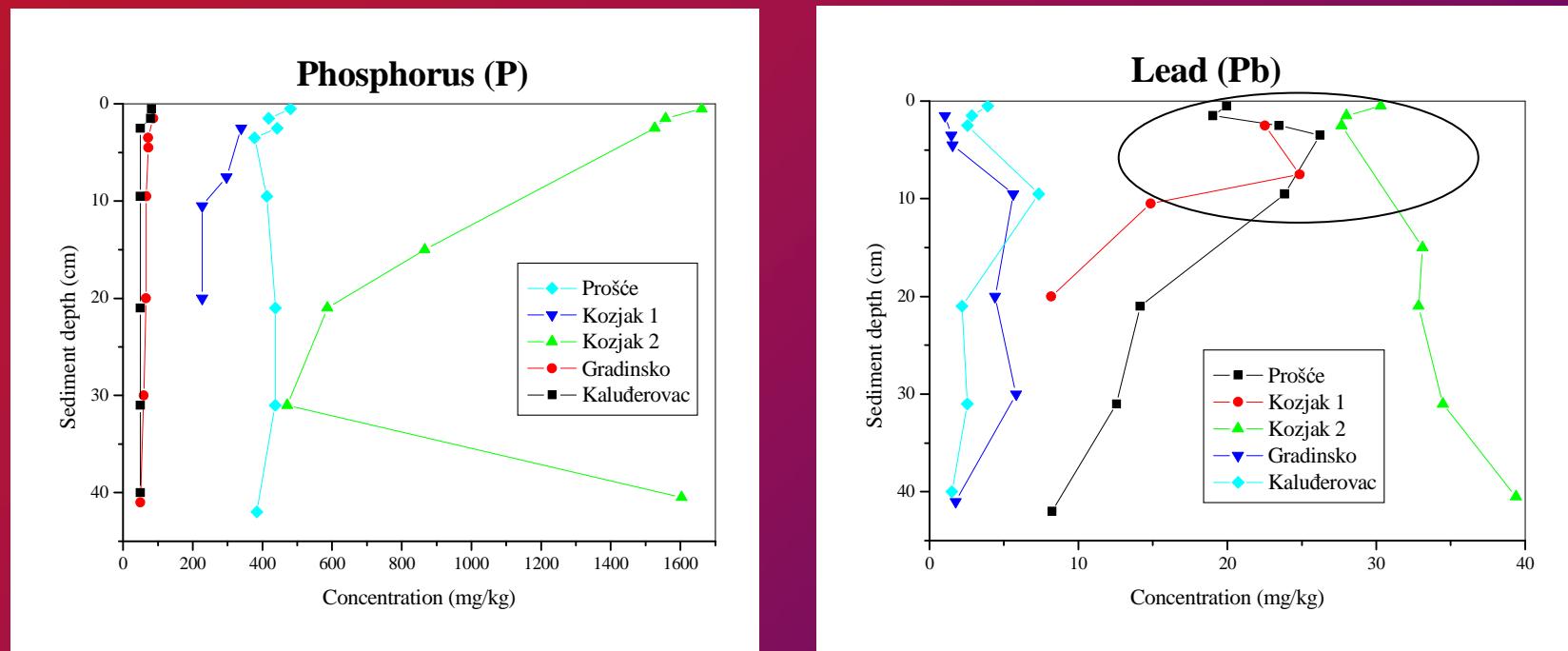




Downstream deacreasing, sedimentation, selfpurification!

Source: influence of Rječica Brook, forest! – P

Rječica, road - Pb



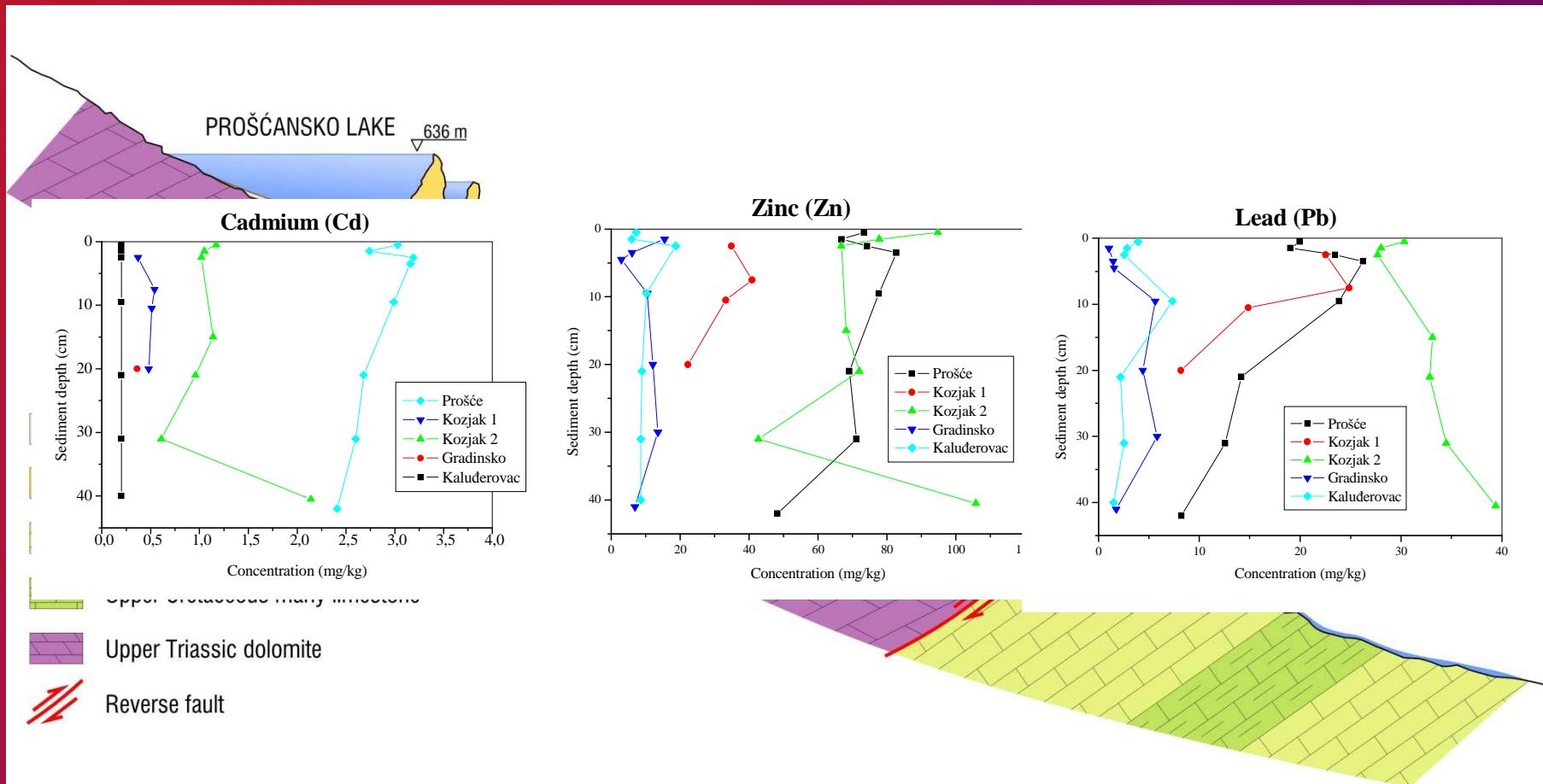
Horvatinčić et al. 2006.

Barešić 2009.

Barešić et al. 2011.

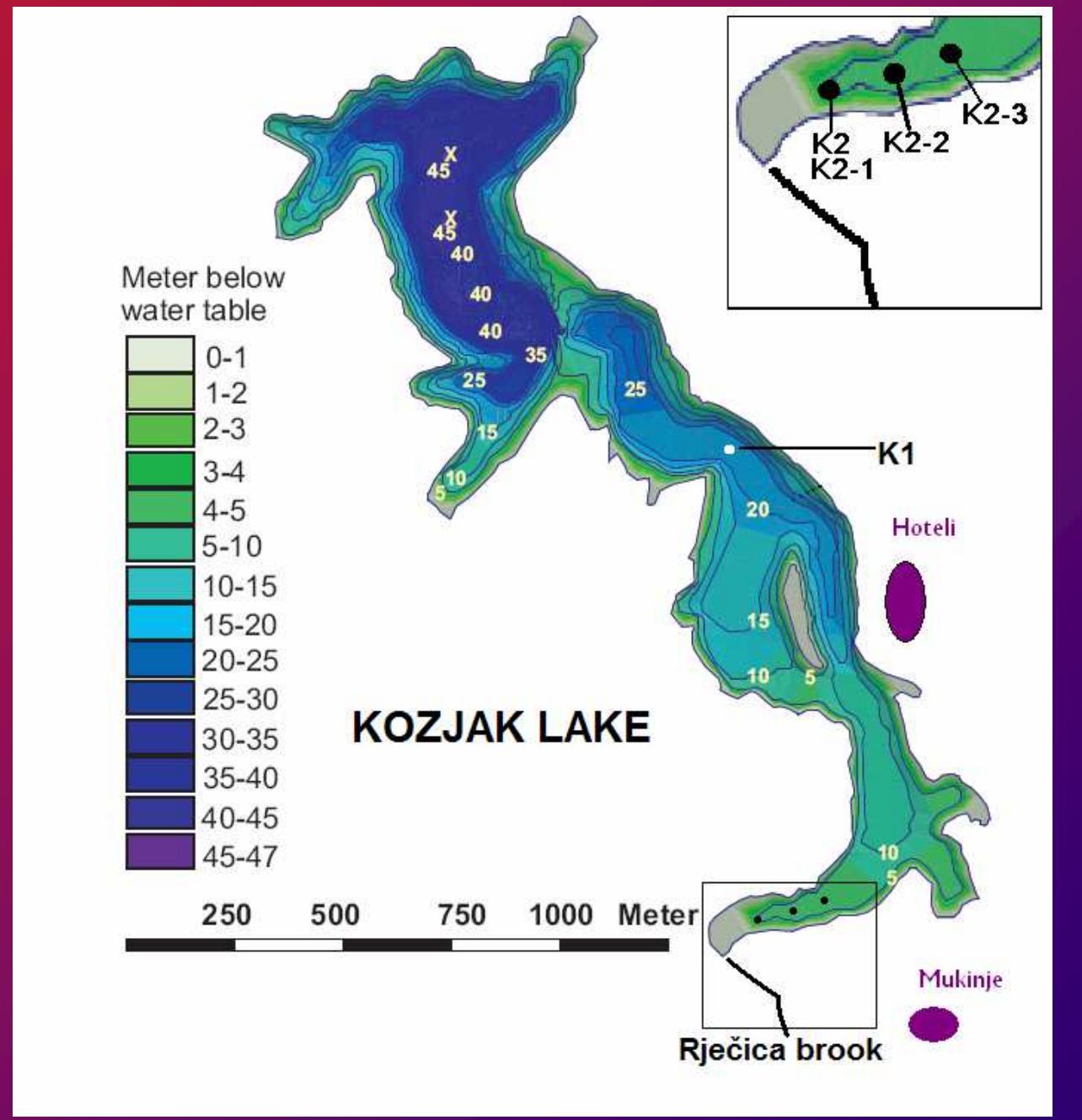
More detail Rječica Brook confluence investigation!

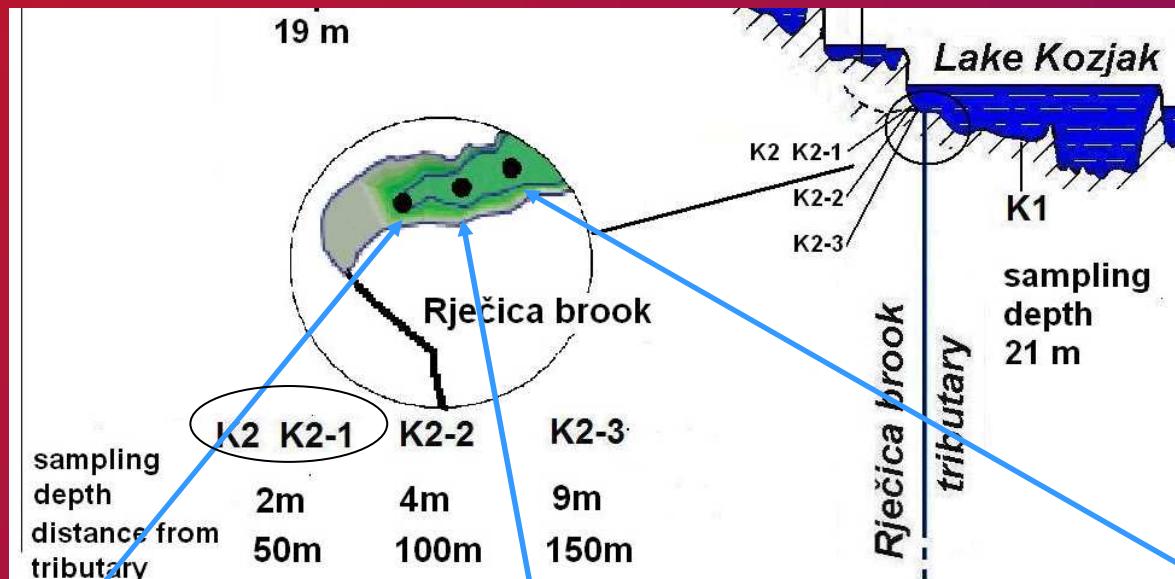
Cd, increased concentration, natural, geological setting of uppermost lake!
Downstream deacreasing, sedimentation, selfpurification!



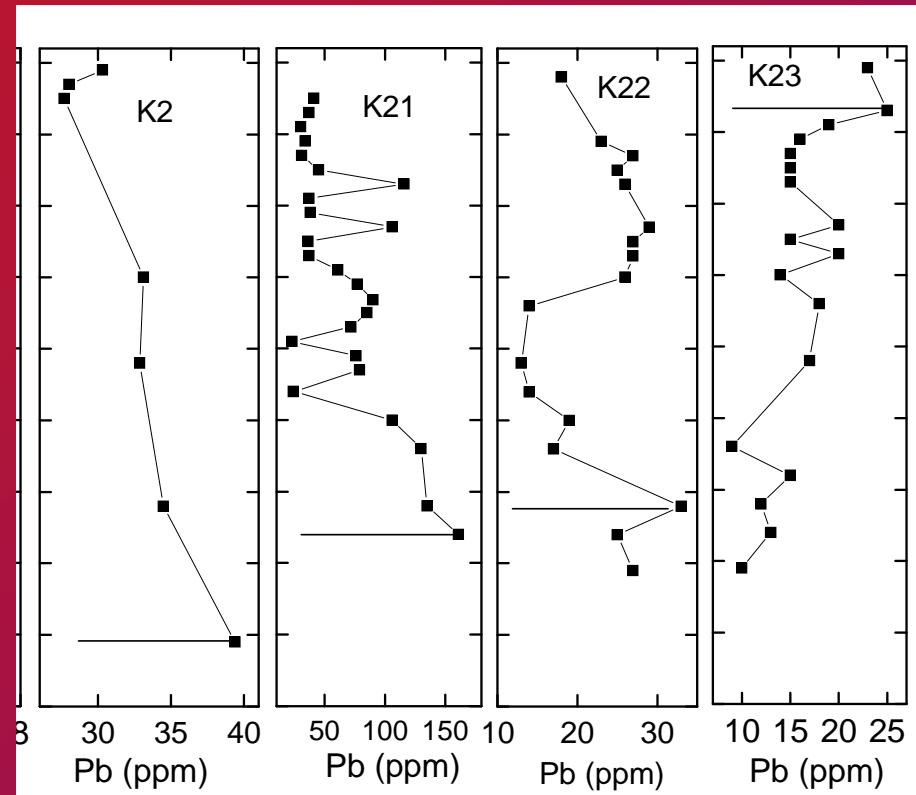
Mikac et al. 2011.

Kozjak
Rječica
lake
increasing
the R
conflict
Hotel
Forest
Vicin

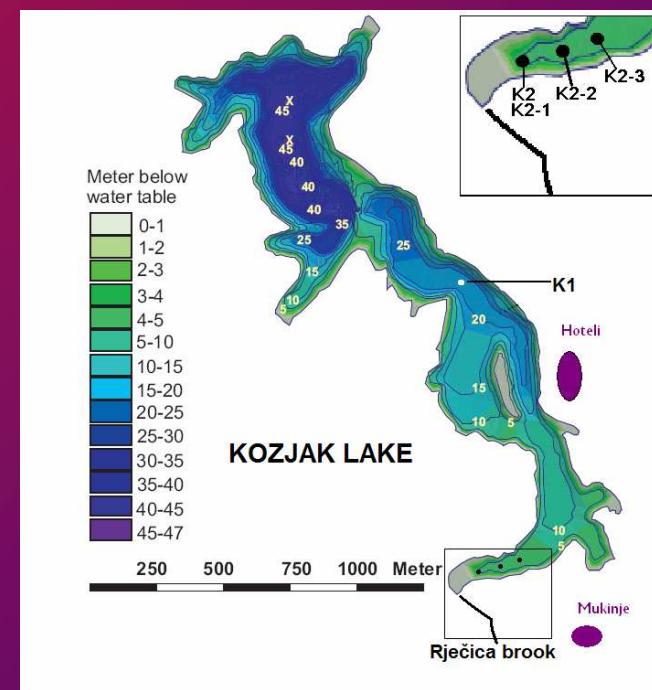




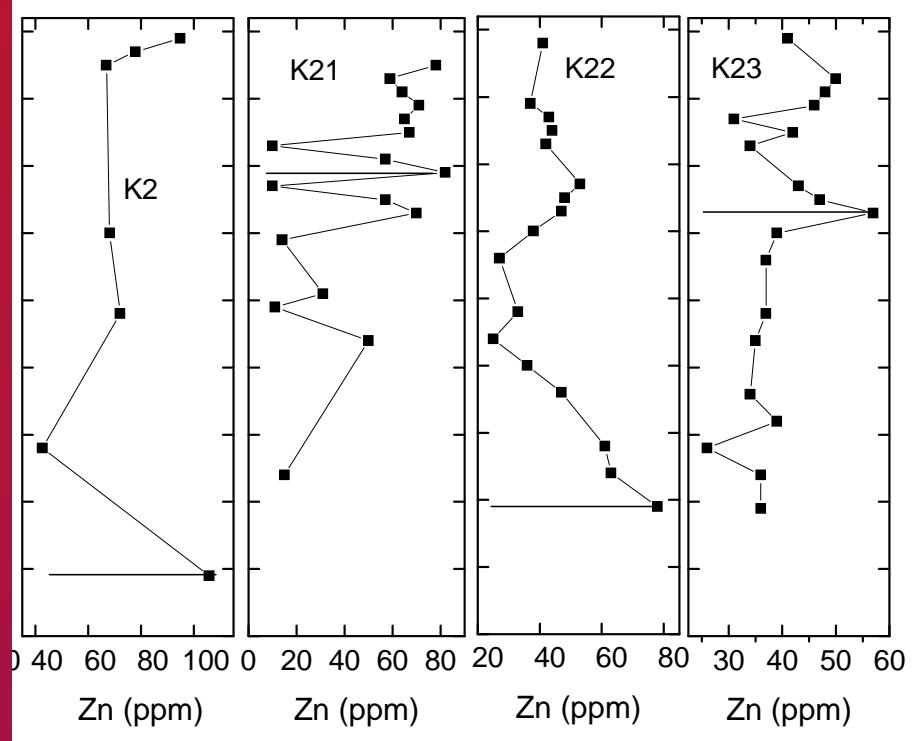
Rječica Brook (Pb)



Aver **32.264** **68.28** **22.94** **16.17**



Rječica Brook sediments (Zn)

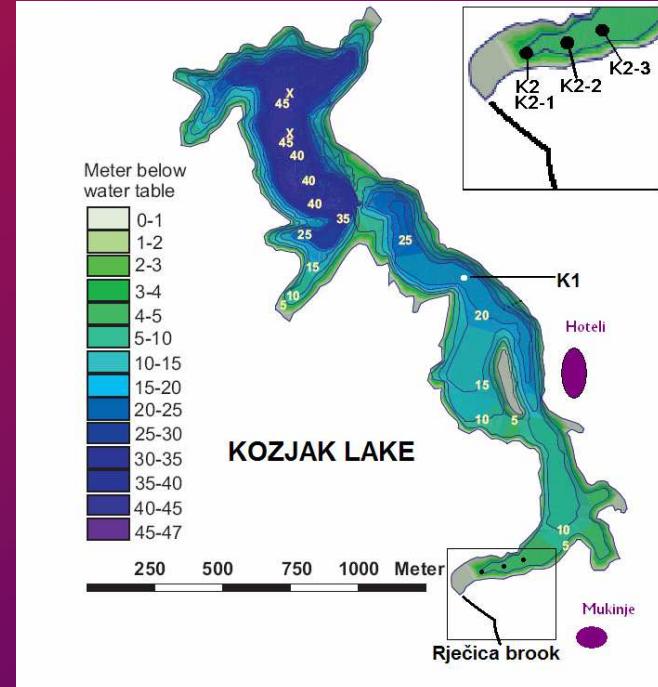


105.8

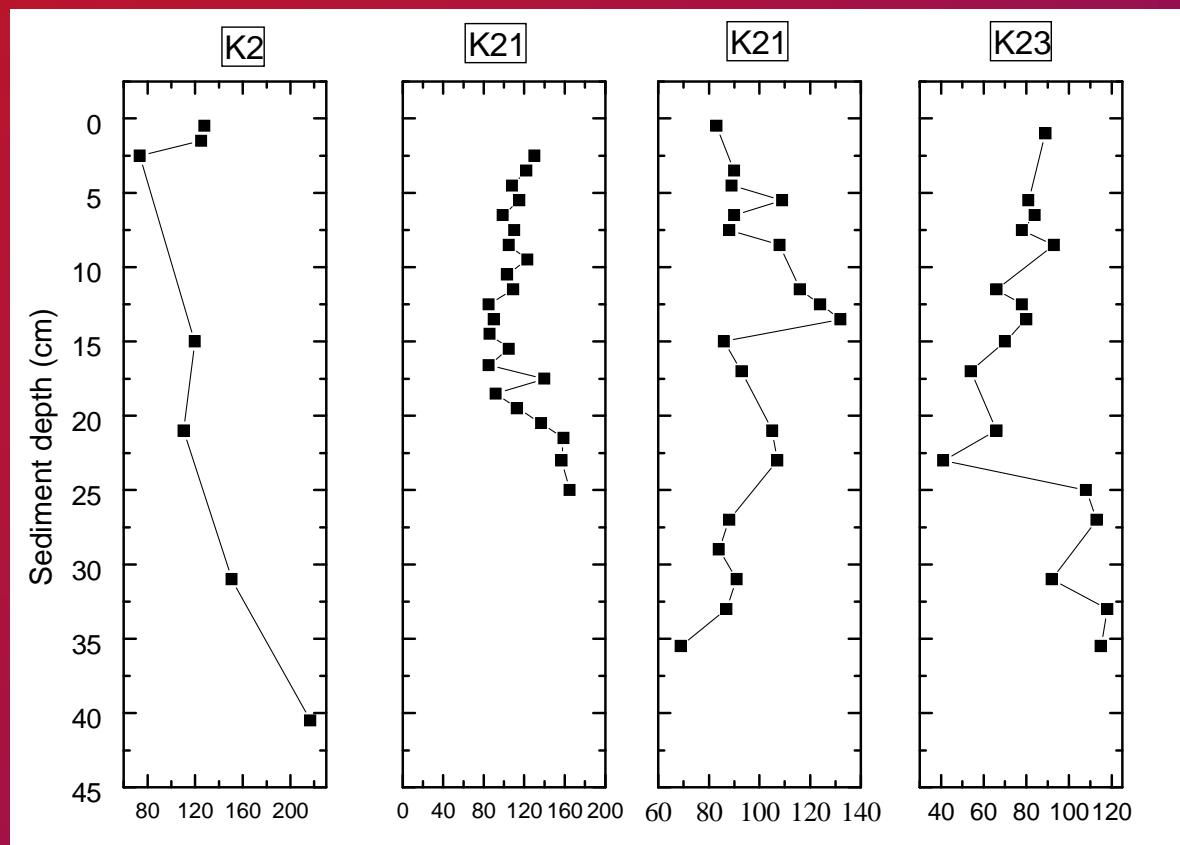
47.71

44.88

39.89



Mn

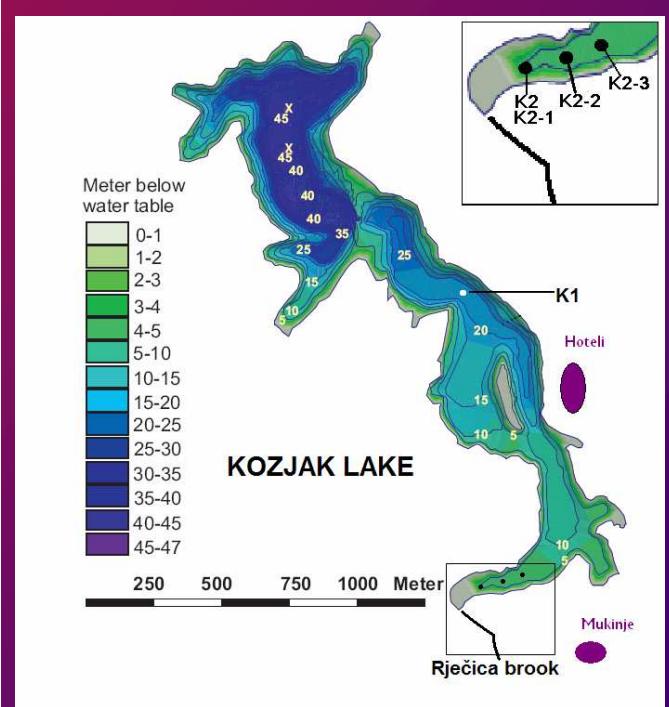


131,9

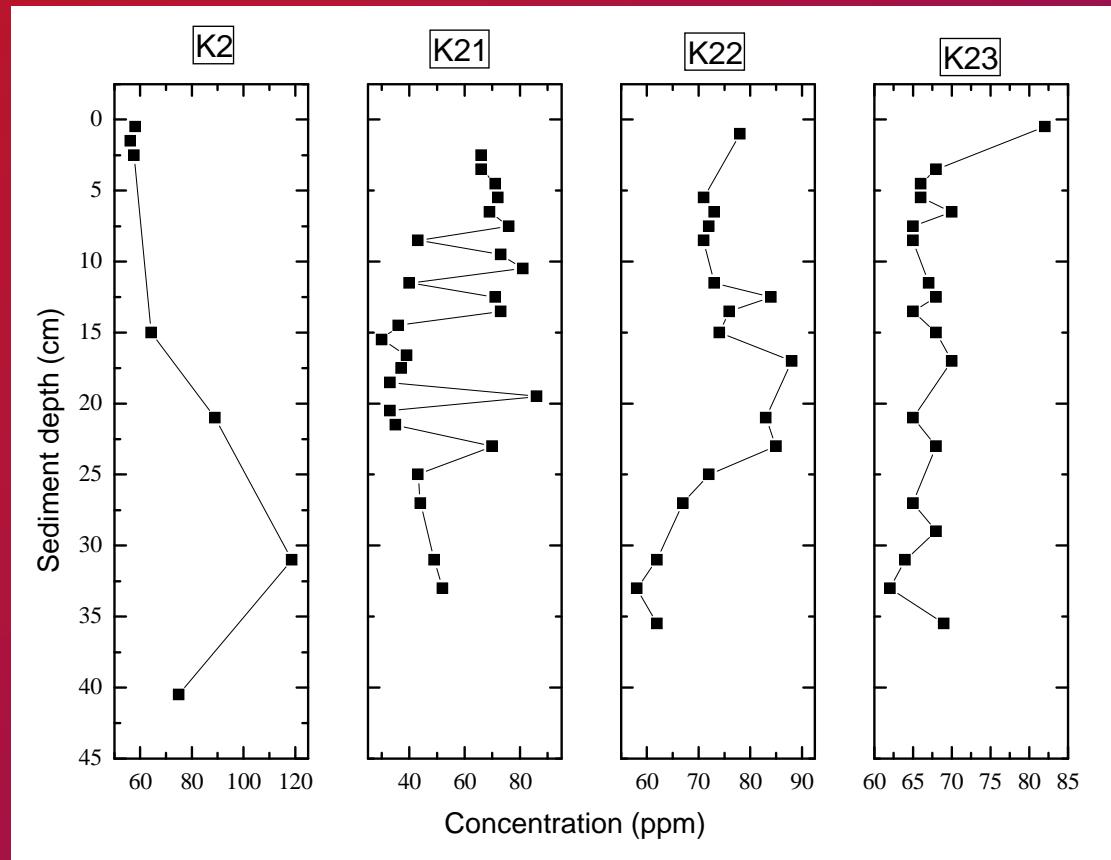
115,4

88

96,7



Sr

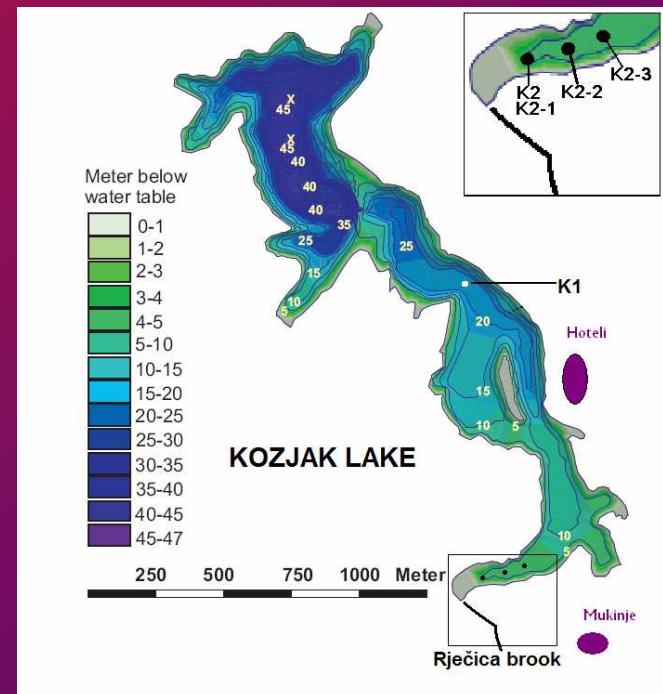


74,2

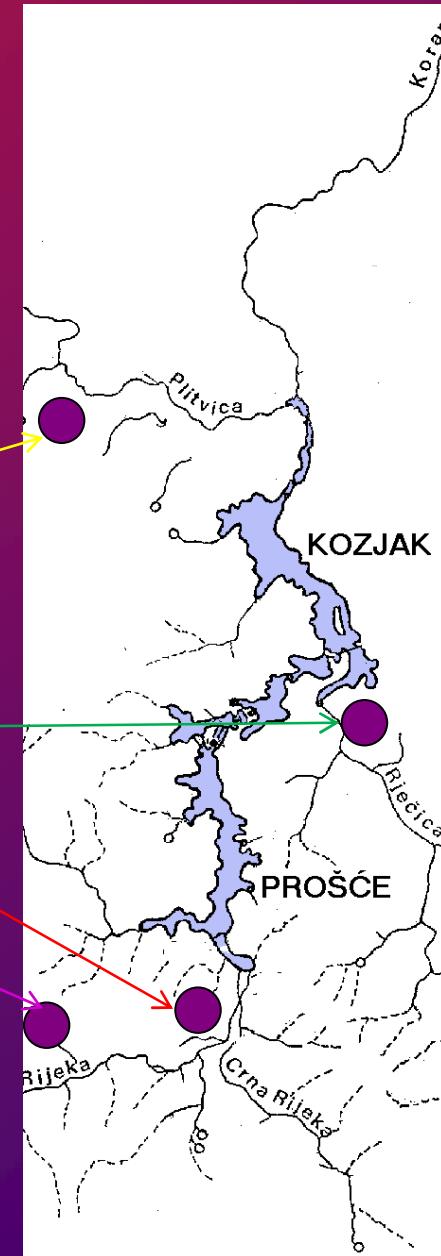
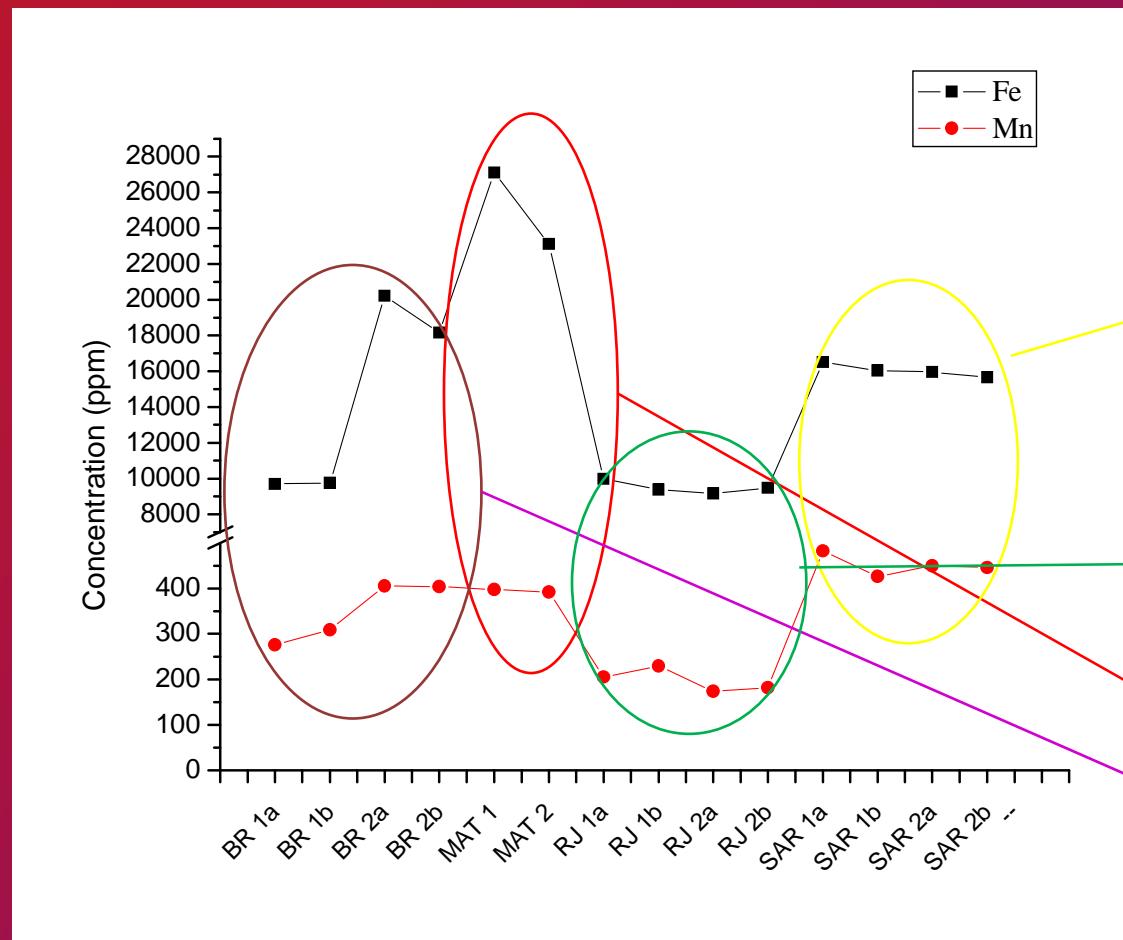
78

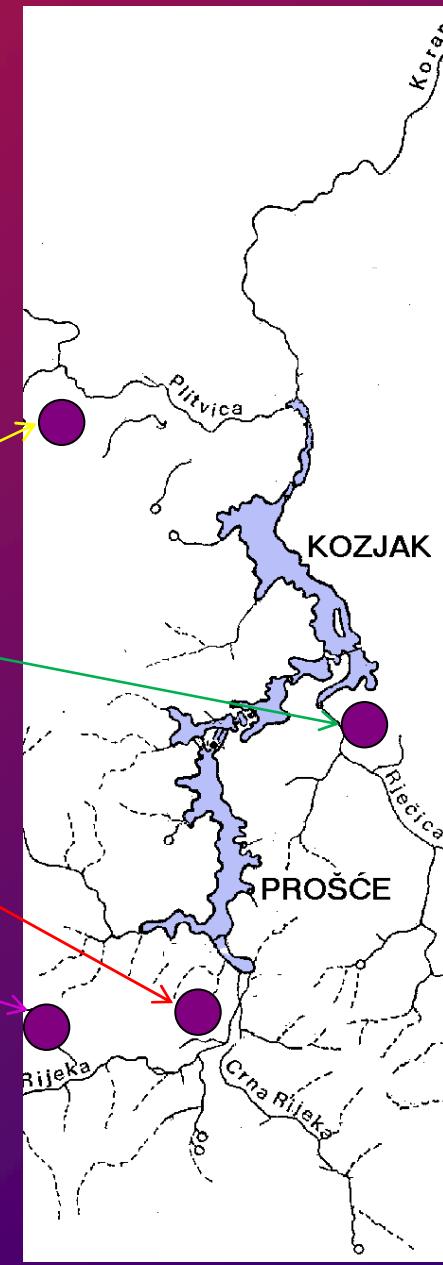
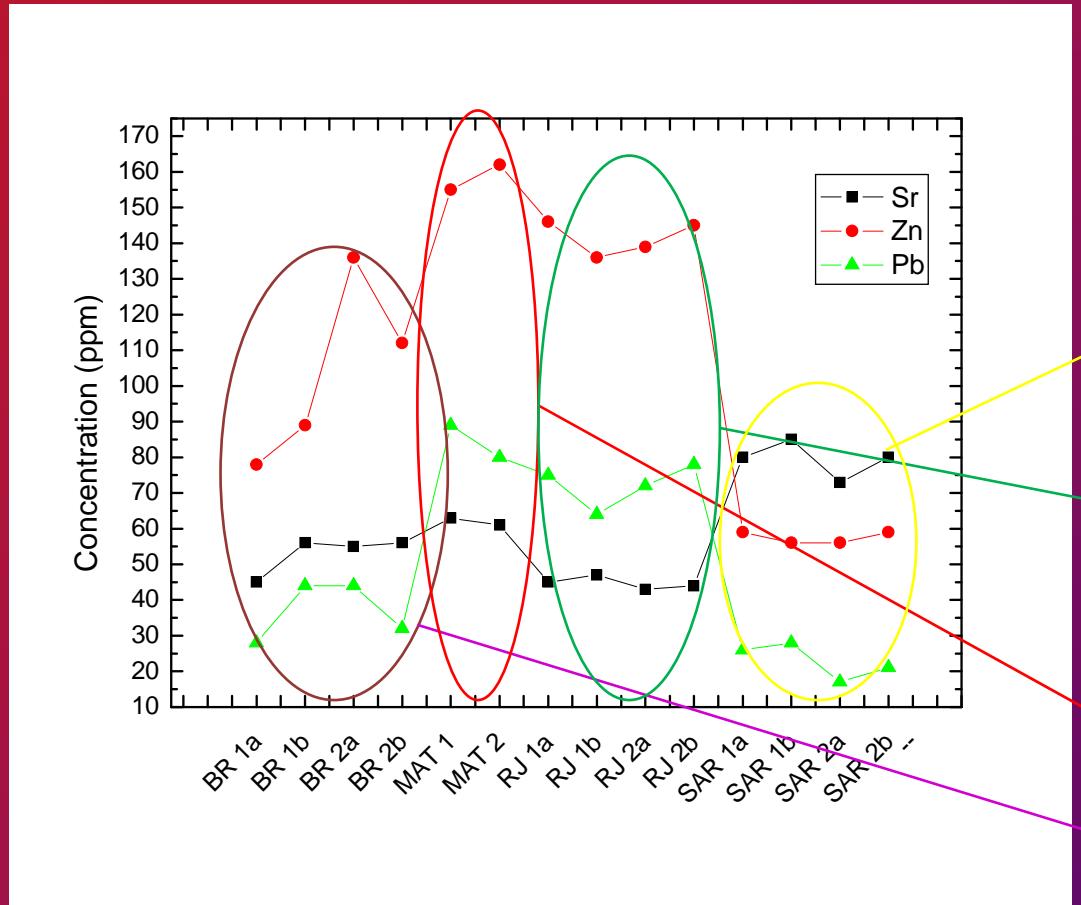
73,2

69,8



Soil samples (xrf)





Anthropogenic influence

$$CER_n = [(C_n/C_n \text{ Backg})/(C_{Fe}/C_{Fe} \text{ backg})]$$

Soil		
Location	CER Pb	CER Zn
Matica 1	2.95275284	1.6138282
Matica 2	3.02991639	1.78980893
Sartuk 1a	1.22625575	0.92739598
Sartuk 1b	1.47949455	0.9292693
Sartuk 2a	1	1
Sartuk 2b	1.31830132	0.98226373
Bijela R 1a	2.620055	1.97743954
Bijela R 1b	3.83153915	2.50452905
Bijela R 2a	1.80961829	1.72452652
Bijela R 2b	1.51647544	1.57801737
Rječica 1a	5.96170746	3.69289465
Rječica 1b	5.28079272	3.74174876
Rječica 2a	6.40240535	3.96587868
Rječica 2b	6.50399419	4.04483936

Conclusions

- TE conc. are getting lower in downstream direction: from Prošće to lake Kaluđerovac, as from K21 (K2) core to K23, and K1 (Lake Kozjak centre)
- Cr, Cd and Cu are not detected by XRF in sediment and soil samples indicating sediments and soil are not polluted
- Pb and Zn are detected in sediments, but CERs do not indicate pollution of the sediments. Higher Pb and Zn concentrations are measured in K2-1, point nearest to the Rječica Brook confluence, indicating input of elements by Rječica (CERs<5).
- In soil samples CERs values are enlarged for site Rječica (distance from the road 10 m) and indicate anthropogenic Pb input due to traffic, and possibility of Pb leaching to the Lake Kozjak by Rječica stream.
- Lowering of Pb and Zn concentrations (average values) with increasing distance from Rječica Brook confluence indicate that majority of Pb and Zn introduced by Rječica Brook precipitate at the place of input and does not reach the lake centre.

References:

- Horvatinčić, N., Briano, J.L., Obelić, B., Barešić, J., Krajcar Bronić, I., 2006. Study of pollution of the Plitvice lakes by water and sediment analyses, *Water Air Soil Pollut. Focus* 6, 475-485.
- Barešić, J. 2009. Application of isotopic and geochemical methods in the study of global and local changes in ecological system of Plitvice Lakes, PhD thesis, University of Zagreb, (in Croatian).
- Mikac, I., Fiket, Ž., Terzić, S., Barešić, J., Mikac, N., Ahel, M., 2011. Chemical indicators of anthropogenic impacts in sediments of the pristine karst lakes, *Chemosphere* 84, 1140–1149.
- Horvatinčić, N., Barešić, J., Babinka, S., Obelić, B., Krajcar-Bronić, I., Vreča, P., Suckow, A., 2008. Towards a deeper understanding of how carbonate isotopes (^{14}C , ^{13}C , ^{18}O) reflect environmental changes: A study with recent 210Pb dated sediments of the Plitvice Lakes, Croatia. *Radiocarbon*, 50, 233-253.
- Barešić, J., Horvatinčić, N., Vreča, P., Sironić, A., 2011. Distribution of authigenic and allogenic fractions in recent lake sediment: isotopic and chemical compositions. *Acta Carsologica* 40/2: 293-305.

Acknowledgment

Minstry of scienece, education and sport, R Croatia

Plitvice Lakes National park

FP5 Project "**ANTHROPOL.PROT** - *Study of anthropogenic influence after the war and establishing of protection measures of National Park Plitvice and Bihać Region at the border area between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina"*

FP7 Project “SOWAEUMED - Network in Solid Waste and Water Treatment between Europe and Mediterranean Countries”

FP7 Project “STRAVAL Studies, training, socio-economical valorisation and management of natural, cultural and monumental property for the promotion of the local societis in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico)



