Hydrogeochemical characteristics of the River Idrijca (Slovenia)

Hydrogeokemijske značilnosti reke Idrijice

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Abstract

The hydrogeochemical and isotope characteristics of the River Idrijca, Slovenia, where the world’s second largest mercury (Hg) mine is located, were investigated. The River Idrijca, a typical steep mountain river has an HCO$_3^-$-Ca$^{2+}$-Mg$^{2+}$ chemical composition. Its Ca$^{2+}$/Mg$^{2+}$ molar ratio indicates that dolomite weathering prevails in the watershed. The River Idrijca and its tributaries are oversaturated with respect to calcite and dolomite. The pCO$_2$ pressure is up to 13 times over atmospheric pressure and represents a source of CO$_2$ to the atmosphere. δ$^{18}$O values in river water indicate primary control from precipitation and enrichment of the heavy oxygen isotope of infiltrating water recharging the River Idrijca from its slopes. The δ$^{13}$C$_{DOC}$ values range from -10.8 to -6.6 ‰ and are controlled by biogeochemical processes in terrestrial environments and in the stream: 1) exchange with atmospheric CO$_2$, 2) degradation of organic matter, 3) dissolution of carbonates, and 4) tributaries. The contributions of these inputs were calculated according to steady state equations and are estimated to be -11 %: 19 %: 31 %: 61 % in the autumn and 0 %: 6 %: 9 %: 35 % in the spring sampling seasons.

Izvleček

Hidrogeokemijske in izotopske raziskave so bile izvedene v porečju reke Idrijice, kjer se nahaja drugi največji rudnik živega srebra na svetu. Reka Idrijca je hudourniška reka, ki ima kemijsko sestavo HCO$_3^-$-Ca$^{2+}$-Mg$^{2+}$. Njeno molarno razmerje Ca$^{2+}$/Mg$^{2+}$ kaže, da dolomitno preperevanje v porečju prevladuje. Idrijca in njeni pritoki so prenasčeni s kalcitom in dolomitom. Parcialni tlak (pCO$_2$) je do 13 krat višji v primerjavi z atmosferskim in predstavlja vir CO$_2$ v ozračje. Vrednosti δ$^{18}$O v rečni vodi kažejo, da na njeno δ$^{18}$O vplivajo padavine in infiltrirajoča voda, ki je obogatena s težjim kisikovim izotopom. δ$^{13}$C vrednosti v vodi se spreminjajo od -10.8 ‰ do 6.6 ‰ in odražajo biogeoekemiske procese v kopnem okolju in tudi v sami reki. Ti procesi so: 1) izmenjava z atmosferskim CO$_2$, 2) razgradnja organske snovi, 3) raztopljanje karbonatov in 4) pritoki. Prispevki posameznih procesov so bili izračunani upoštevajoč masno bilačni izračun in ocenjeni kot sledi: -11 %: 19 %: 31 %: 61 % v jesenskem času in 0 %: 26 %: 39 %: 35 % v spomladanski vzorčni sezoni.

Introduction

The geochemical study of river water allows important information to be obtained on chemical weathering of rocks/soil and to determine different natural processes that provide chemical elements to the dissolved load (GIBBS 1972; REEDER et al., 1972; Hu et al., 1982; STALLARD & EDMOND, 1983; GOLDSTEIN & JACOBSEN, 1987; ELDERFIELD et al., 1990; ZHANG et al., 1995; HUH et al., 1998; NÉGRE & LACHASSAGNE, 2000). With regard to small catchments, the application of geochemical tools may provide important constraints on runoff (BEN OTHMANN et al., 1997) and on the different end-members, e.g. natural and anthropogenic (PETELET et al., 1998).

Rivers also reflect the biogeochemical processes occurring in their catchment areas and help to quantify material transport from land to ocean (PALMER et al., 2001). Within this context, understanding of the carbon cycle is particularly important because it helps to evaluate the health of the river and its catchment basin (TELWER & VEIZER, 1999). Carbonate mineral dissolution and precipitation reactions generally dominate solute inputs to rivers and also play an important role in the transformation of terrestrial organic carbon in soils to inorganic carbon. Investigations of major elements and stable carbon isotopes of dissolved inorganic carbon (δ$^{13}$C$_{DIC}$) are useful for such studies (KARIM & VEIZER, 2000; BARTH et al., 2003).

Stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen give information on biogeochemical processes occurring in the river, while stable isotopes in water give insight of recharge conditions in the watershed since it is known that rivers represent a part of hydrological cycle and a linkage between
precipitation and groundwater. Stable isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen are used to trace processes of evaporation, condensation, snow melting, mixing of waters of different origin in the studied watersheds (GAT, 1996; CLARK & FRITZ, 1997). Hydrogeochemical characteristics and carbon cycling of River Sava are presented elsewhere (KANDUČ et al., 2007, KANDUČ & OGRINC, 2007) and represent the basis for calculation the fluxes and mass balance in riverine ecosystem.

The present work concerns the small – sized catchment of the River Idrijca in Slovenia, which flows into the River Soča and further to the Gulf of Trieste. The main objectives of the current study were: 1) understand the major solute (HCO₃⁻, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ and DOC) and stable carbon isotope dynamics (δ¹³C DOC, δ¹³C POC) of the River Idrijca system through time and space; and 2) to evaluate and quantify riverine carbon sources, sinks and fluxes in the river. We employed thermodynamic modelling, and the total and ¹³C mass balance of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) to estimate the most important biogeochemical processes in the River Idrijca.

Catchment characteristics of the River Idrijca Drainage Basin

The River Idrijca is 48 km long with a drainage area of 624 km² and it originates on the Vojskarska plateau (924 m a.s.l.). Along the valley the River Idrijca flows through the town of Idrija and merges with the River Soča (Isonzo in Italy) about 40 km downstream from Idrija (Figure 1). The River Idrijca joins the River Soča in the middle stretch at the village of Most na Soči. Both rivers have torrential characteristics. As the mountains (Julian Alps) block air circulation from the northern Adriatic Sea to the north, annual precipitation is very high and ranges between 2400 and 5200 mm/year. The
The stable isotope composition of dissolved inorganic carbon (δ13C (DIC)) was determined with a Europa Scientific 20-20 continuous flow IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer) with ANCA −
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location on the map</th>
<th>River Idrijca/Belica</th>
<th>A (km²)</th>
<th>Q (m³/s)</th>
<th>Distance from the town of Idrija (km)</th>
<th>Date of sampling</th>
<th>Conductivity (µS/cm)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>DO (mg/l)</th>
<th>Alkalinity (mM)</th>
<th>Ca (mM)</th>
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<th>δ^{13}Ccalcite</th>
<th>δ^{13}Cinorganic carbon</th>
<th>δ^{13}Corg</th>
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Table 1

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Table 2

*δ^{13}Ctot* - isotopic composition of organic and inorganic carbon on filters
TG preparation module. Phosphoric acid (100 %) was added (100-200 µl) to a septum-sealed vial which was then purged with pure He. The water sample (6 ml) was injected into the septum tube and headspace CO₂ was measured (modified after MIYAJIMA et al., 1995; SPÖTL, 2005). In order to determine the optimal extraction procedure for surface water samples, a standard solution of Na₂CO₃ (Carlo Erba) with a known δ¹³C_DIC of −10.8 ±0.2 ‰ was prepared with a concentration of either 4.8 mM (for samples with an alkalinity above 2 mM) or of 2.4 mM (for samples with an alkalinity below 2 mM).

The carbon stable isotope composition of particulate organic carbon (δ¹³C_POC) was determined with a Europa Scientific 20-20 continuous flow IRMS ANCA - SL preparation module. For POC, 1 l of the water sample was filtered through a Whatman GF/F glass fibre filter (0.7 µm). Filters and soil were treated with 1M HCl to remove carbonate material and then dried at 60 °C and stored until analyses. Approximately 1 mg of particulate matter was scraped from the filter for analysis. Also, the isotopic composition of carbon of bulk particulate matter (organic and inorganic) with no acid pre-treatment was measured. IAEA CH-7 and IAEA N1 (ammonium sulphate) were used. Carbonate rocks (n = 8) were ground to powder in an agate mortar and then 2 mg of sample was first flushed with He and then transformed to CO₂ by H₃PO₄ acid treatment. NBS 18 and NBS 19 were used as reference materials. The isotopic composition of carbonate (δ¹³C_ca) was measured with a Europa Scientific 20-20 continuous flow IRMS ANCA - TG preparation module.

All stable isotope results for carbon and oxygen are expressed in the conventional delta (δ) notation, defined as per mil (‰) deviation from the reference standards VPDB, AIR and VSMOW. Precision was ± 0.2 ‰ for δ¹³C_DIC, δ¹³C_POC, δ¹³C_soil and δ¹⁸O and 0.1 ‰ for δ¹⁸O.

Thermodynamic modeling was used to evaluate pCO₂ and the saturation state of calcite (SI(calcite)) using pH, alkalinity, and temperature as inputs to the PHREEQC speciation program (PARKhurst & APPELO, 1999).

Results and discussion

Chemical composition and carbonate weathering intensity

The major solute composition of the River Idrijca and its tributaries was dominated by HCO₃⁻, Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺. Concentrations varied seasonally according to discharge (Tables 1 - 2), with higher concentrations observed in autumn at lower discharge and lower concentrations during the spring sampling season. Dissolved Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ are largely supplied by the weathering of carbonates, with smaller contributions from silicate weathering, as indicated by the relatively high HCO₃⁻ and low Si concentrations (Tables 1-2).

Differences in HCO₃⁻ concentrations in carbonate-bearing watersheds are related to the geological composition of the watershed, relief, mean annual temperature, the depth of the weathering zone, the soil thickness and residence time in the system. Weathering rates increase in thicker soils like shales due to the
higher residence time of shallow groundwaters in contact with minerals in comparison to watersheds composed of carbonate minerals. The results for Ca\(^{2+}\) + Mg\(^{2+}\) ranging from 1.5 to 2.5 and alkalinity concentrations ranging from 3.1 to 5.1 mM (Tables 1–2) in the Idrijca watershed indicate that dissolution of carbonates alone has the significant role in the upper part of the River Idrijca (location 1), and also in the lower part at location 13 (Bača tributary), which coincides with the geological composition of the watershed. It has been found that the Ca\(^{2+}\) + Mg\(^{2+}\) ratio ranges from 0.6 to 1.6 mM and HCO\(_3^-\) between 1.2 to 3.2 mM in watersheds composed mostly from carbonates in the River Sava watershed in Slovenia (SZRAMEK et al., 2007). Deviations are probably due to weathering of other minerals like anorthite and albite which also contribute to alkalinity in the watershed.

Figure 2 B represents Mg\(^{2+}\) versus Ca\(^{2+}\) and therefore determines the relative contribution of dolomite to carbonate weathering intensity in the Idrijca watershed. It was previously found that Slovenian streams have a wide range of Mg\(^{2+}\)/Ca\(^{2+}\) ratios, indicating variations in the relative contribution of calcite and dolomite in different tributaries, ranging from 0.2 to nearly 0.8 (SZRAMEK et al., 2007). Similar trends were observed in the River Idrijca, but it has to be emphasized that most of the samples indicate that weathering of dolomite is dominant over the entire River Idrijca, especially in the upper and central flow of the river, where weathering of dolomite prevails. A Mg\(^{2+}\)/Ca\(^{2+}\) ratio around 0.33, which is typical for weathering of calcite with magnesium, is characteristic only in the lowland tributaries of the River Idrijca composed mainly of calcite (Cerknica – location 12 and Bača – location 14).

The major control on carbonate weathering intensity is runoff, (e.g., HOLLAND, 1978; AMIOTTE SUCHET & PROBST, 1993). Carbonate weathering intensity normalized to drainage area quantifies HCO\(_3^-\) produced from mineral weathering. The pH, temperature and pCO\(_2\) of a watershed determine the carbonate speciation, controlling the HCO\(_3^-\) carrying capacity. In Slovenian watersheds total alkalinity comprises carbonate alkalinity (KANDUČ et al., 2007), and therefore total alkalinity is assumed as HCO\(_3^-\), which is
the main DIC species at the pH of 7.73 to 8.82 measured in the Idrijca watershed. Figure 2C compares carbonate weathering intensities as a function of specific runoff for the Idrijca watershed, combining new data from this study with published official data for the river Sava (largest river in Slovenia) (EIONET, 2005) and data from Berner and Berner, 1996 for world rivers and the Danube. Global theoretical models of CO$_2$ consumption in carbonate watersheds show an alkalinity value around 3 mmol/l determined from a best-fit line (Amiotte Suchet & Probst, 1993). The climate and topographic relief in Slovenian watersheds importantly influence the carbonate weathering intensity and specific runoff. Roy et al., 1999 noted that linked factors such as lithology, residence time of water, mechanical erosion, etc. have more influence together than they do separately. The watershed of the River Idrijca is typically an environment where enhanced mechanical weathering increases chemical weathering (Fairchild et al., 1999; Anderson et al., 2000; Jacobson & Blum, 2003) and causes a high carbonate weathering intensity, since the river is a steep mountain river with torrential character.

The world average value for carbonate weathering intensity is 7 mmol/(l·km$^2$·s). For the River Sava and its tributaries the mean long term weathering intensity is from 37 to 140 mmol/(l·km$^2$·s). It was estimated from available data (mean long term discharge, alkalinity, drainage area, ARSO 2006 - 2007) that the River Idrijca at the Hoteš location (14) has a much higher carbonate weathering intensity of around 227 mmol/(l·km$^2$·s).

Seasonal variations of carbonate alkalinity are shown in Tables 1-2. The alkalinity concentrations in main channel sampling sites varied seasonally from 3.93 to 4.66 mM in autumn and from 4.12 to 4.43 mM in spring 2007. Alkalinity in tributaries varies from 3.09 to 5.10 mM in autumn 2006 and from 3.15 to 5.04 mM in spring 2007. The high alkalinitities (around 5 mM) observed in tributaries could also be a consequence of uncontrolled industrial sewage and municipal wastes.

Calculated CO$_2$ partial pressures (pCO$_2$) varied from 977 to 4169 ppm in autumn and from 295 to 2398 ppm in the spring sampling season (Figure 3A). Normal atmospheric pressure is around 316 ppm according to Clark & Fritz 1997. In autumn all sampling locations on the River Idrijca watershed are above equilibrium with atmospheric CO$_2$. These higher partial pressures in autumn are probably due to higher degradation of organic matter in the river and due to lower discharge (Dever et al., 1983). Lower pCO$_2$ (below normal atmospheric pressure at locations 12 and 14) in the spring are observed due to the higher pH of the water, which lowers evasion of CO$_2$ from water.

The calcite saturation index (SI$_{\text{calcite}} = \log ([\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{CO}_3^{2-}])/K_{\text{calcite}}$), where $K_{\text{calcite}}$ is the solubility product of calcite was generally well above equilibrium (SI$_{\text{calcite}} = 0$) (Figure 3B), indicating that calcite) was supersaturated and precipitation was thermodynamically favoured along most of the course of the River Idrijca in spring and autumn sampling seasons.

**Isotopic composition of oxygen in the Idrijca watershed**

$\delta^{18}$O values in the River Idrijca watershed at the sampling locations (Tables 1-2) depend on several factors: precipitation, evaporation, evapotranspiration, infiltration and equilibration with run-off (Yes et al., 1990). The $\delta^{18}$O value in the River Idrijca seasonally ranged from −8.6 to −8.2 ‰ in autumn 2006, and from −8.7 to −8.5 ‰ in spring 2007. Values of $\delta^{18}$O of Idrijca tributaries varied from −8.6 to −8.0 ‰ in autumn 2006, and from −8.7 to −8.3 ‰ in spring 2007 (Tables 1-2, Figure 4). $\delta^{18}$O of precipitation in Idrija ranged
from −11.1‰ to −5.9‰, which is over a larger range than river water. Differences in precipitation in Slovenia result from different water masses from continental, Alpine and Mediterranean sources, as is fully described in Vreča et al. 2004. Thus, seasonal variation of δ18O values in the Idrijca watershed results from the different origin of precipitation and isotopic enrichment of soil water from slopes recharging the watershed. The height of the recharge area of the River Idrijca is below 1000 m a. s. l along the whole watershed. Kinetic effects during evaporation also affect the δ18O value and therefore should not be neglected. These effects may be attributed to surface water temperature, wind velocity (shear at the surface water) and, most importantly, the relative humidity of the air (molecular diffusion between water-atmosphere) (Gonfiantini, 1986).

Sources of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in the River Idrijca inferred from the isotopic composition of dissolved inorganic carbon (δ13C\text{DIC}) and mass balances of dissolved inorganic carbon.

The δ13C\text{DIC} value can determine the contributions of organic matter decomposition; carbonate mineral dissolution, and exchange with atmospheric CO2 to DIC in the River Idrijca watershed. δ13C\text{DIC} varied seasonally from −10.8 to −9.0 % in autumn 2006 and from −10.6 to −8.3 % in spring 2007 (Figure 5). The River Idrijca tributaries had δ13C\text{DIC} values that varied from −10.4 to −6.6 % in autumn 2006 and from −9.7 to −6.9 % in spring 2007. δ13C\text{DIC} was lower during the spring at higher discharge (Figure 5). The δ13C\text{DIC} value of the Idrijca is also controlled by the geological composition of the watershed. Along the Idrijca flow the dissolution of carbonates is the major contributor to δ13C\text{DIC} values, but some parts of the watershed also drain shales, mudstones, and sandstones. Thus, in those parts δ13C\text{DIC} is much lower (central part of the River Idrijca) since the thickness of soil is on this bedrock much higher and soil CO2 contributes much more to DIC than on carbonate bedrocks.

The δ13C value of Mesozoic carbonate rocks (δ13C\text{ca}), which forms the slopes in the watershed of the River Idrijca, ranged from 0.8 to 3.1 % (Table 2), with an average of 2.0 ± 0.7 % (n = 8).

A simple isotopic mass balance calculation was performed in order to quantify different sources of DIC at the River Idrijca mouth (location 14), considering the sum of tributary inputs and biogeochemical processes in the watershed. The major inputs to the DIC flux (DIC\text{RI}) and δ13C\text{DIC} originate from tributaries (DIC\text{tri}) and δ13C\text{DIC}\text{tri}, degradation of organic matter (DIC\text{org}), exchange with the atmosphere (DIC\text{at}), and dissolution of carbonates (DIC\text{ca}) can be estimated by:

\[
\text{DIC}_{\text{RI}} = \text{DIC}_{\text{tri}} - \text{DIC}_{\text{ex}} + \text{DIC}_{\text{org}} + \text{DIC}_{\text{ca}} \tag{1}
\]

\[
\text{DIC}_{\text{RI}} \cdot \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{RI}} = \text{DIC}_{\text{tri}} \cdot \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{tri}} - \text{DIC}_{\text{ex}} \cdot \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{ex}} + \text{DIC}_{\text{org}} \cdot \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}} + \text{DIC}_{\text{ca}} \cdot \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{ca}} \tag{2}
\]

In Eq. (1) and (2) the minus sign indicates outgassing of CO2, which is observed in autumn, but not in the spring season. The contribution of rainfall to riverine DIC is considered to be minimal as it contains only a small amount of DIC (Yang et al., 1996).

DIC\text{RI} and DIC\text{ TRI} were calculated from the concentrations of alkalinity (Tables 1-2) and water discharge (Tables 1-2), with the corresponding measured δ13C values for δ13C\text{RI} and δ13C\text{TRI}. The average diffusive flux of CO2 from the river to the atmosphere, DIC\text{at}, estimated from Eq. (3), was taken into account as follows (Broecker, 1974; Broecker et al., 1978):

\[
[DIC]_{\text{at}} = \frac{D}{z} \cdot (\lbrack CO_2 \rbrack_{\text{eq}} - \lbrack CO_2 \rbrack) \tag{3}
\]

where D is the CO2 diffusion coefficient in water of 1.26 x 10^{-5} cm2/s at a temperature of 10°C and 1.67 x 10^{-5} cm2/s at a temperature of 20°C (Jahn et al., 1987), z is the empirical thickness of the liquid layer [cm], [CO2]eq and [CO2] are the dissolved CO2 concentrations at equilibrium with the atmosphere and with the studied water [mol · cm^{-3}], respectively. The thickness of the
boundary layer $z$, a thin film existing at the air – water interface, depends largely on wind velocity (Broecker et al., 1978) and water turbulence (Holley, 1977). $D/z$, therefore, is the gas exchange rate, which gives the height of the water column which will equilibrate with the atmosphere per unit time.

The $\delta^{13}C$ value was calculated according to the equation for equilibrium isotope fractionation between atmospheric CO$_2$ and carbonic acid in water (Zhang et al., 1995), where a $\delta^{13}C$ value of $-7.8 \%$ for atmospheric CO$_2$ was used (Levin et al., 1987). The isotopic composition of the contribution of equilibration between atmospheric CO$_2$ and DIC ($\delta^{13}C_\text{DIC}$) would then be 1.4 $\%$ in the autumn and 1.8 $\%$ in the spring sampling season, considering atmospheric CO$_2$ as the ultimate source of CO$_2$ in the Idrijca drainage system. For $\delta^{13}C_\text{POC}$ and $\delta^{13}C_\text{Ca}$, average values of $\approx 26.8 \%$ and 2.0 $\%$ were used in the mass balance equations.

The DIC$_\text{POC}$ and DIC$_\text{Ca}$ values were determined by solving the mass balance equations. The calculated fluxes for both sampling seasons are presented in Table 4. The calculated contributions to the average DIC budget from DIC$_{\text{Ca}}$:DIC$_{\text{DIC}}$:DIC$_{\text{POC}}$ at the River Idrijca mouth were 61:11:19:31 $\%$ in autumn 2006 and 35:0:26:39 $\%$ in spring 2007. In both sampling seasons the most important biogeochemical process is weathering of carbonates, while degradation of organic matter is more expressed in the spring sampling season. A less significant process in both sampling seasons is exchange with atmospheric CO$_2$ and is not marked in the spring sampling season due to the pCO$_2$ value (at location 14), which is near equilibrium with atmospheric CO$_2$ pressure. Among biogeochemical processes dissolution of carbonates contributes the highest proportion in both sampling seasons, which moves $\delta^{13}C\text{DIC}$ to more positive values.

Conclusions

The major solute composition of River Idrijca water is dominated by HCO$_3^-$, Ca$_{2+}$ and Mg$_{2+}$. Seasonal (autumn 2006, spring 2007) alkalinity concentrations ranged from 3.88 to 4.66 mM, while its tributaries had concentrations of HCO$_3^-$ ranging from 3.09 to 5.10 mM. The majority of the River Idrijca system was supersaturated or near equilibrium with respect to calcite in both sampling seasons. According to the calculated pCO$_2$ pressures, the Idrijca represents a source of CO$_2$ (on average 4 times supersaturated) to the atmosphere during autumn and spring sampling seasons, except at the Idrijca River mouth. Seasonal variations of major chemical constituents and of stable isotope composition are due to differences in discharge conditions (low long term discharge in autumn, mean long term discharge in spring); lower ion concentrations (HCO$_3^-$, Ca$_{2+}$ and Mg$_{2+}$, Si), pCO$_2$, and $\delta^{13}C\text{DIC}$ were observed in spring, while higher ion concentrations, pCO$_2$, and $\delta^{13}C\text{DIC}$ were observed in autumn. $\delta^{13}C\text{POC}$ values indicated that suspended matter is composed of degraded organic material from C3 plants. $\delta^{18}O$ values in the River Idrijca are controlled by precipitation and evaportranspiration processes in soil.

The biogeochemical processes affecting DIC concentrations and $\delta^{13}C\text{DIC}$ were quantified by carbon component mass balance calculations, showing that the most important biogeochemical processes at the River Idrijca mouth in order of significance in different sampling seasons are: (1) carbonate mineral dissolution comprising 30.5 $\%$ in autumn to 38.6 $\%$ in spring, (2) degradation of organic matter comprising 19.6 $\%$ in autumn to 26.1 $\%$ in spring, and (3) atmospheric exchange comprising 0 $\%$ in spring to 11 $\%$ in autumn. Dissolution of carbonates (carbonate weathering) and degradation of organic matter are the most significant in the spring sampling season.

The River Idrijca is a river with torrential character, has a high specific discharge and therefore high weathering intensity. Among the biogeochemical processes geological factors prevail (carbonate dissolution).

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References


Hydrogeochemical characteristics of the River Idrijca (Slovenia)


