

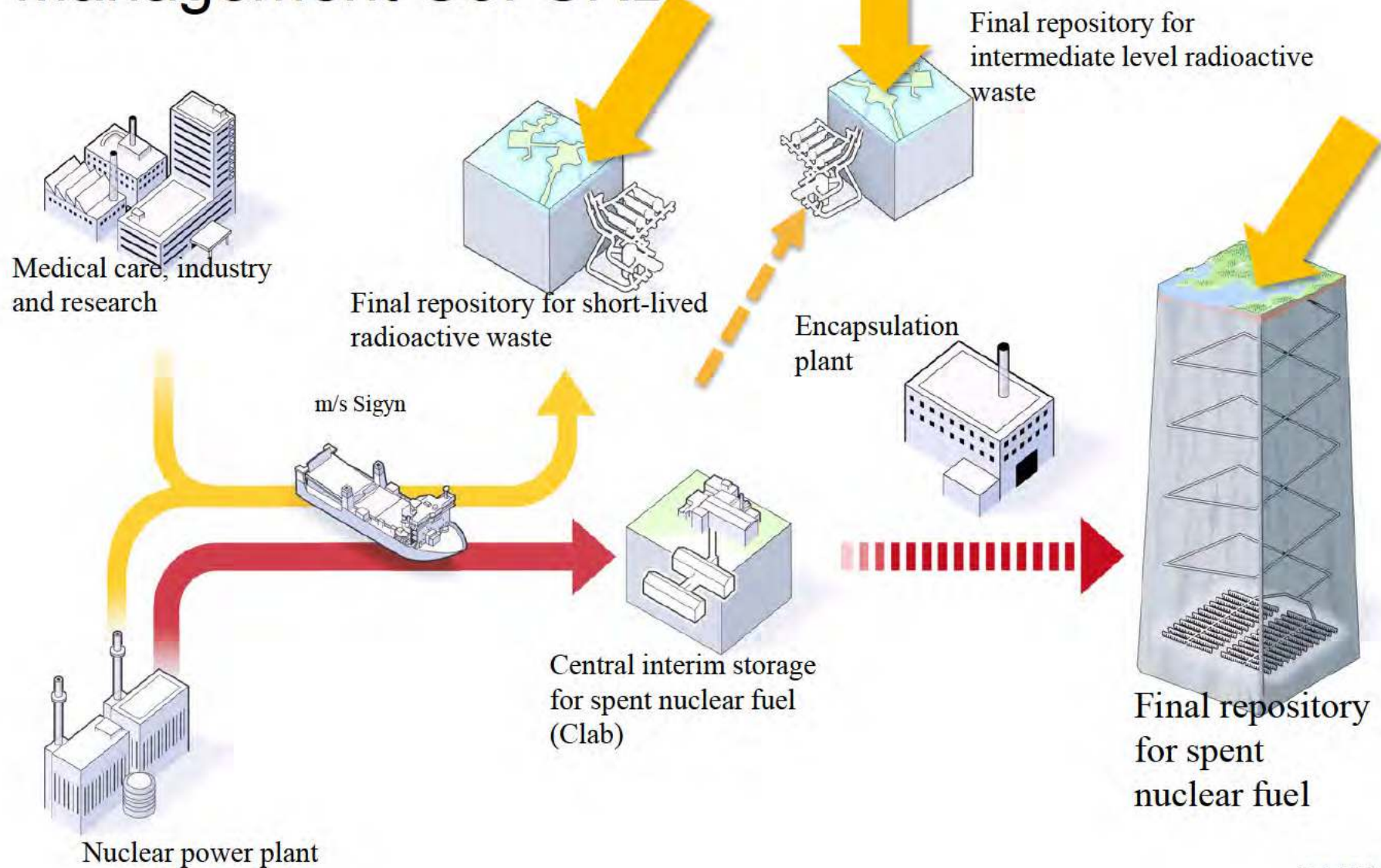
Implementing Ecosystems Models into Radioecology

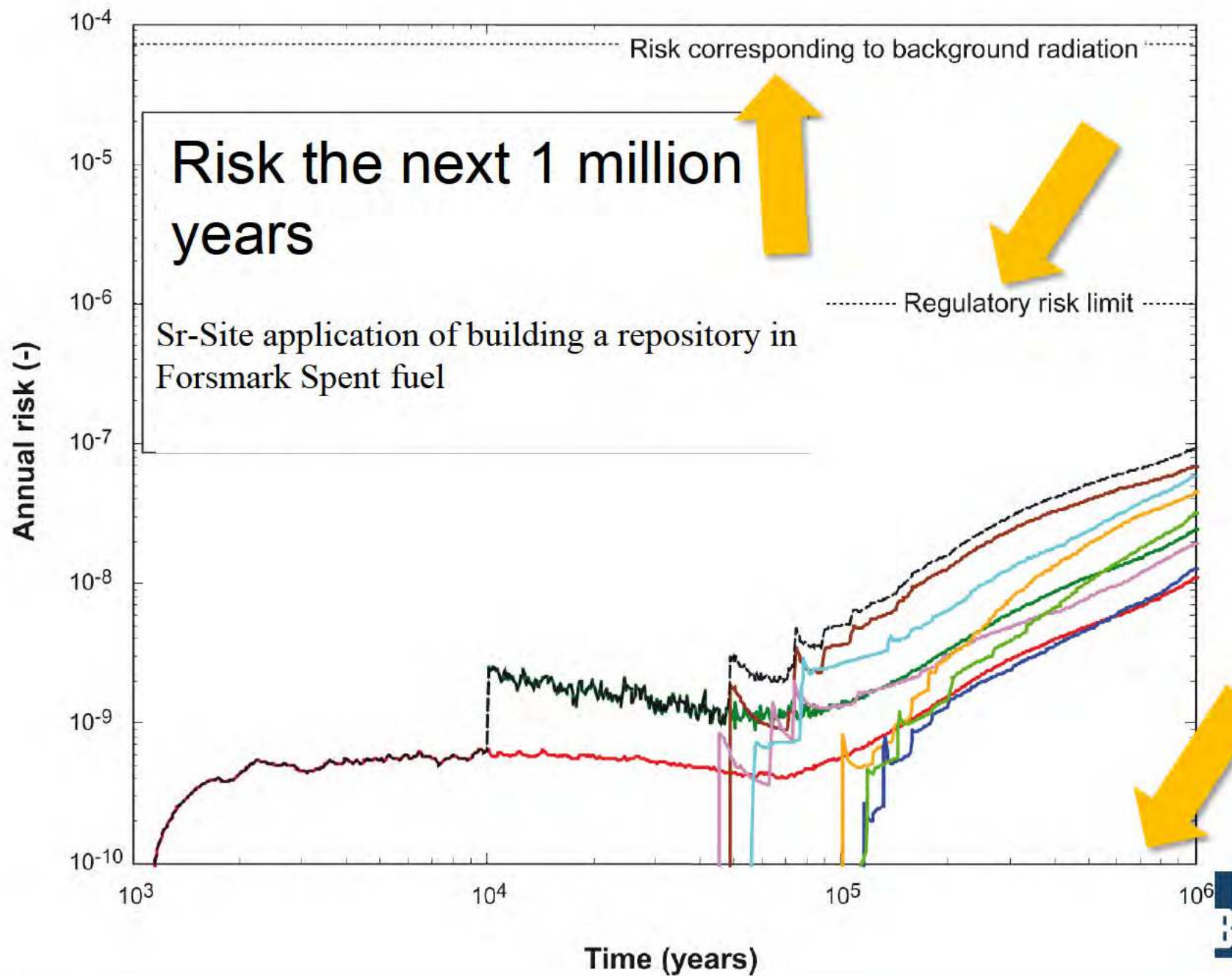
Ulrik Kautsky

Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Mngmt. Co.



Swedish Nuclear Fuel and Waste Management Co.-SKB



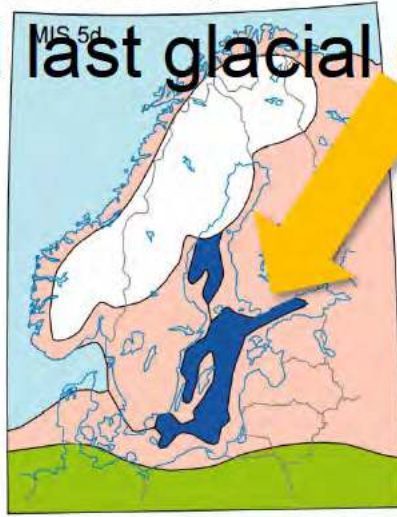


Reconstructed last glacial cycle ice sheet

The Eemian Interglacial
c. 130 000–115 000 years BP



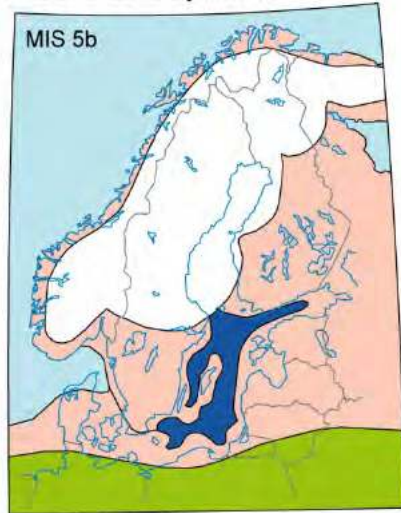
The first Weichselian Stadial
c. 115 000–100 000 years BP



The Jämtland/Brörup Interstadial
c. 100 000–90 000 years BP



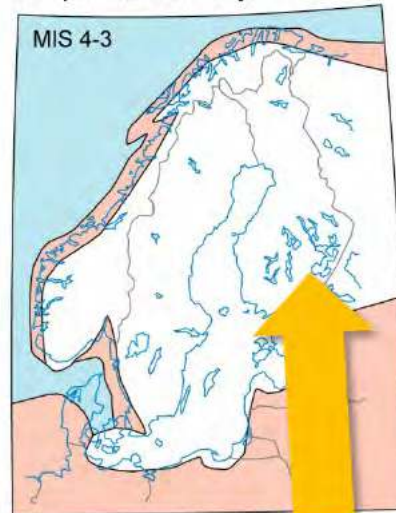
The second Weichselian Stadial
c. 90 000–80 000 years BP



The Tårendö/Odderade Interstadial
c. 80 000–70 000 years BP



The start of the Weichselian Glaciation's
main phase, c. 50 000 years BP



Borders

- Shore line
- National border

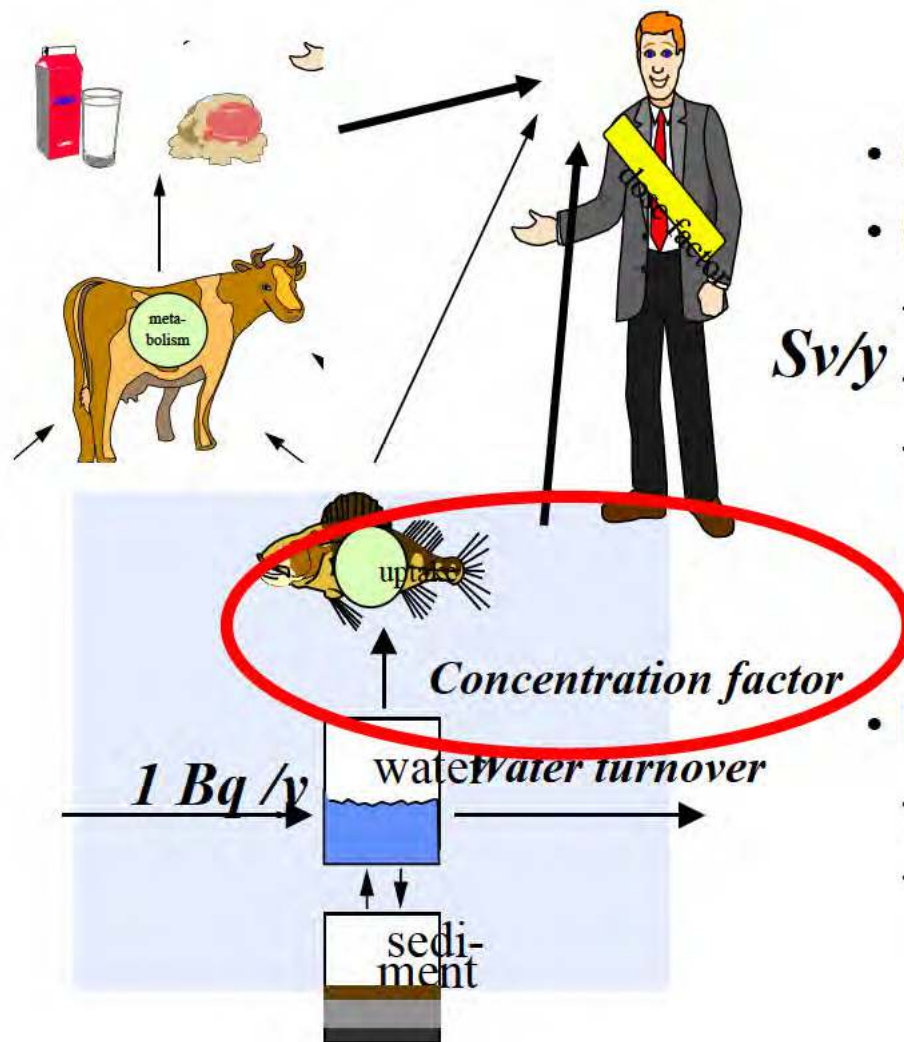
Vegetation

- Glacier
- Lake
- Ocean
- Tundra
- Birch forest
- Coniferous forest
- Temperate forest of broad-leaf trees

0 200 400 800 1200 km



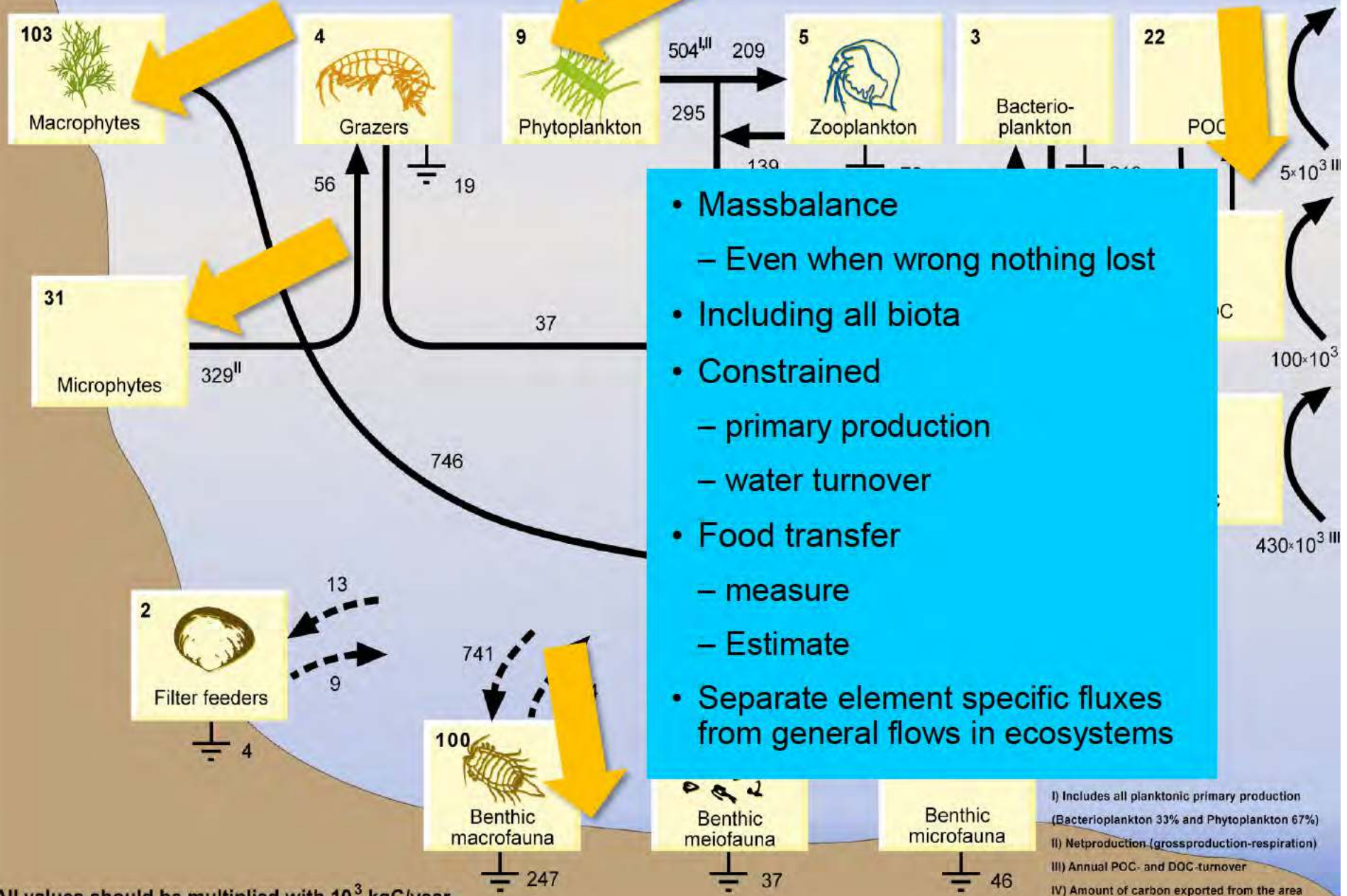
Modelling concentration



- Simple model
- Concentration factor
 - Several orders of variation
 - Not scaleable
 - No inference from one element to another, radionuclide and non radionuclide specific variation mixed
- Conceptual misleading
- Improve database
 - Future conditions?
 - New radionuclides?

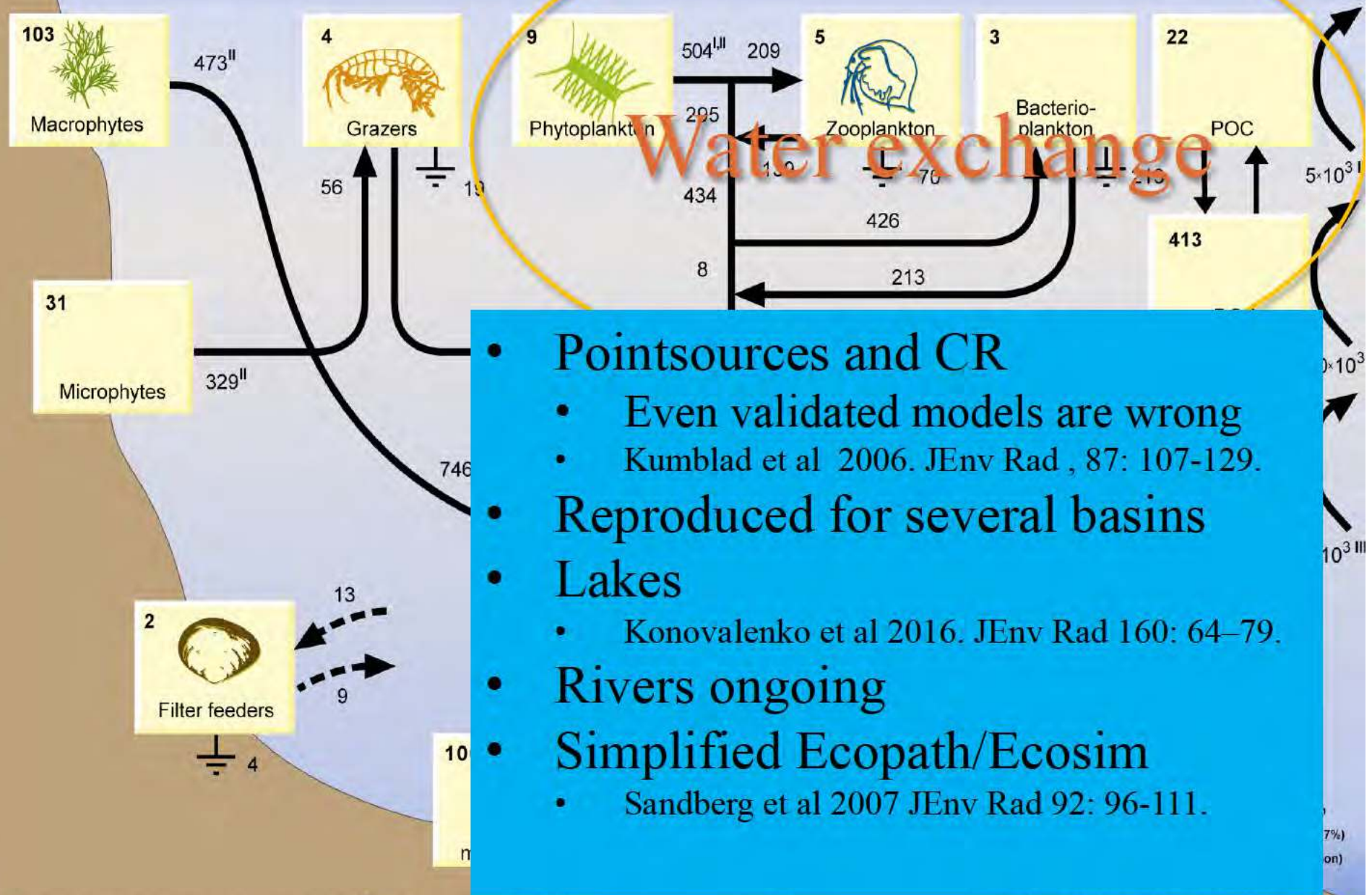
Figure 7. Annual carbon budget for the study area; Öregrundsgrepen.

From Kumblad 1999 (SKB R-99-40)



- Massbalance
 - Even when wrong nothing lost
- Including all biota
- Constrained
 - primary production
 - water turnover
- Food transfer
 - measure
 - Estimate
- Separate element specific fluxes from general flows in ecosystems

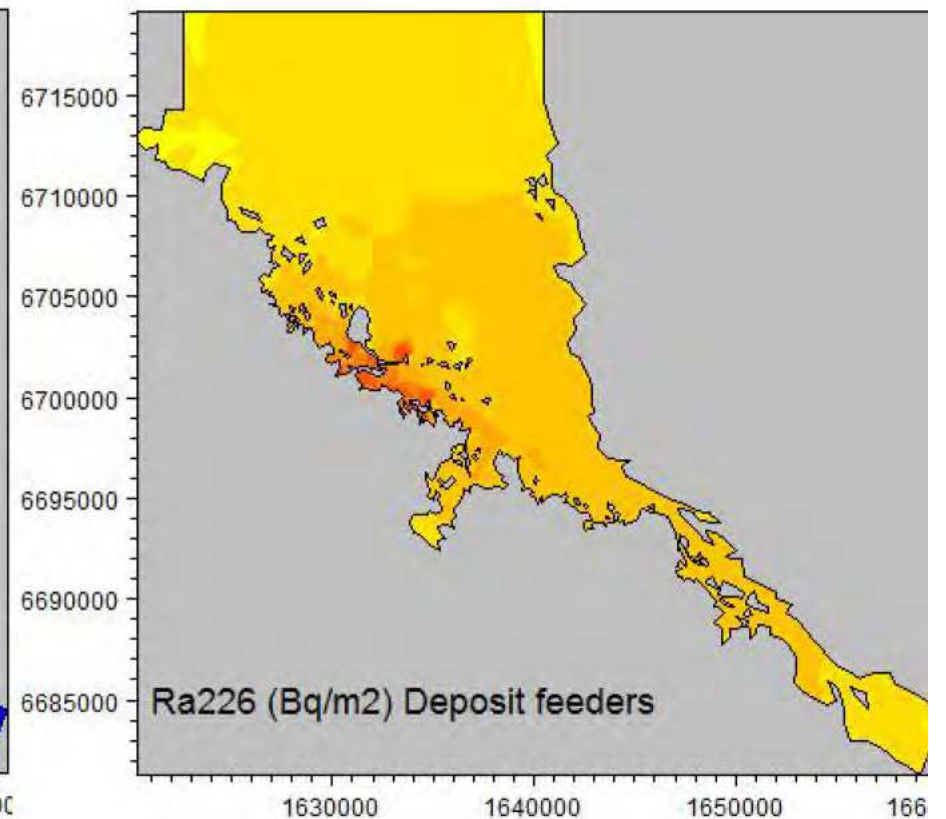
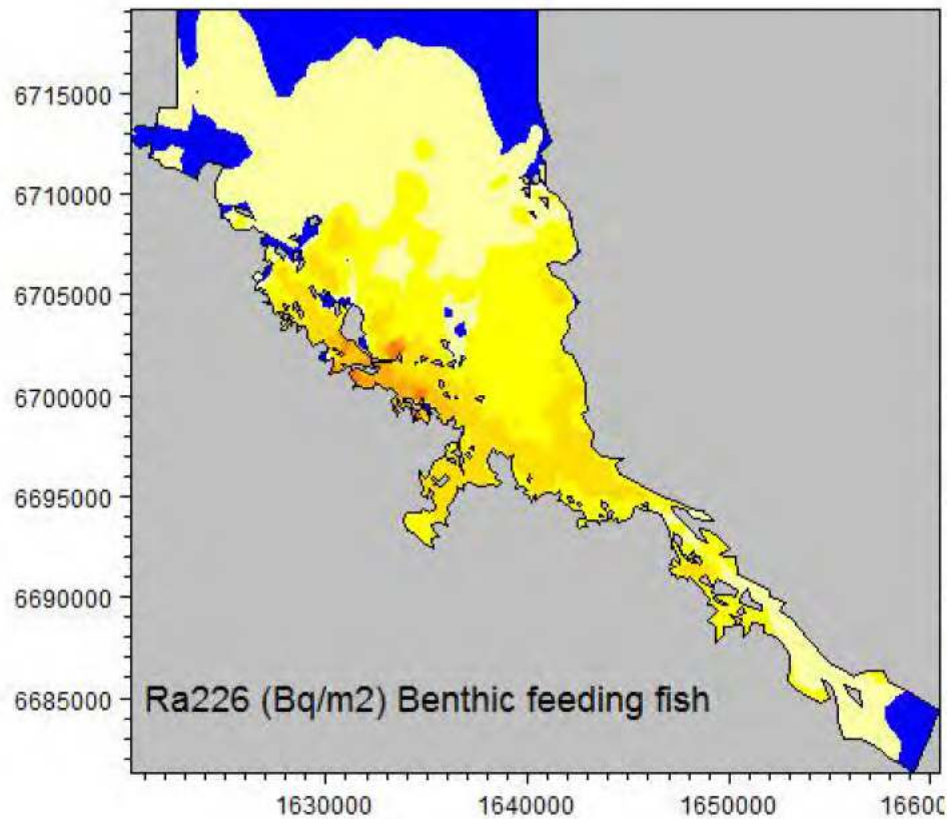
Figure 7. Annual carbon budget for the study area; Öregrundsgrepen.



All values should be multiplied with 10^3 kgC/year

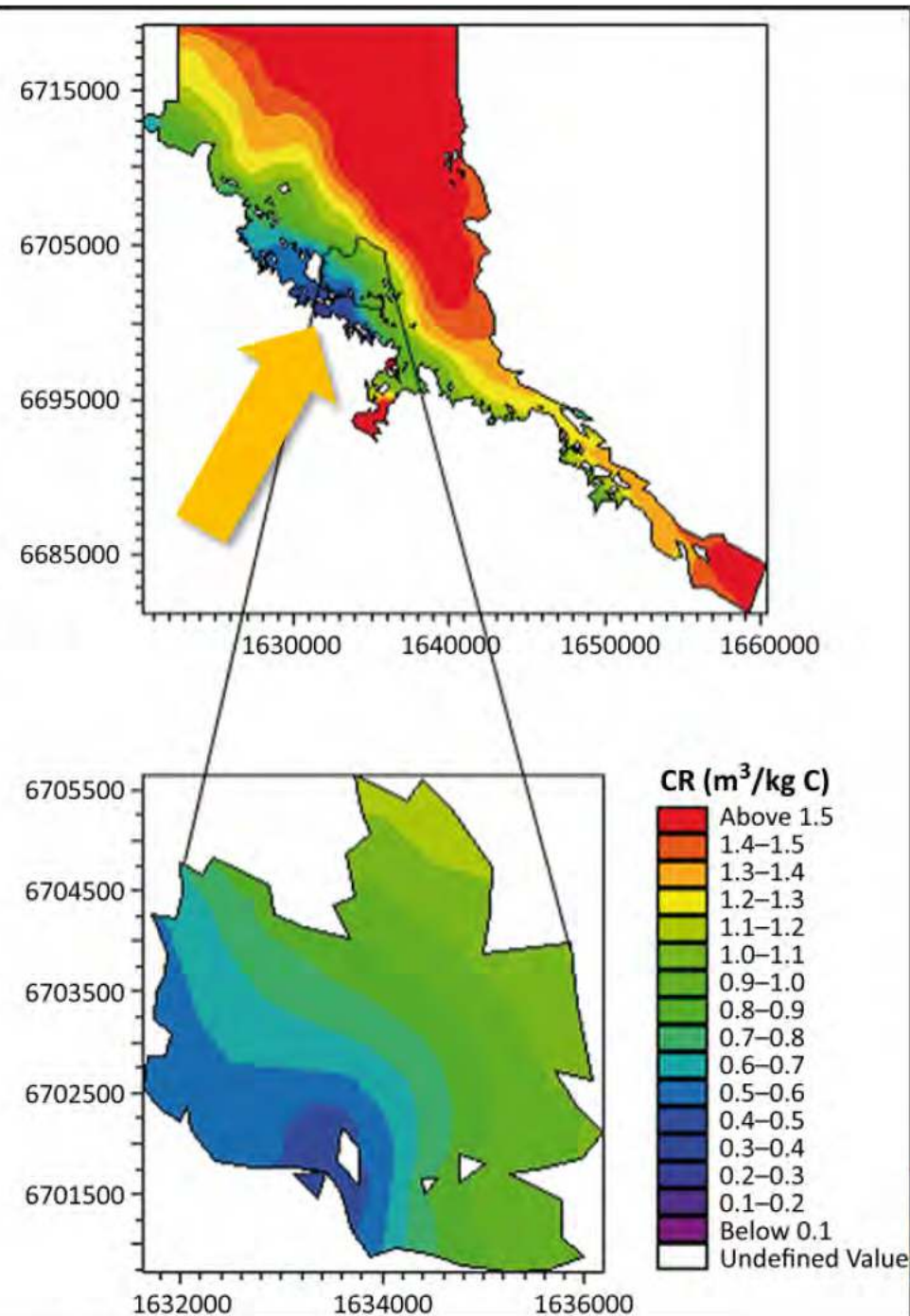
(IV) Amount of carbon exported from the area

Modelling of radionuclide transport



Concentration ratio, CR, useful?

- For point sources CR will vary more than order of magnitude depending the distance to the source
- 3D model (Mike3 + Ecolab)
- Erichsen et al 2013. AMBIO. 42:464-475



Ecological modelling in terrestrial systems

Coupmodel Coupled heat and mass transfer model for soil-plant-atmosphere system

Components of Water and Heat Processes

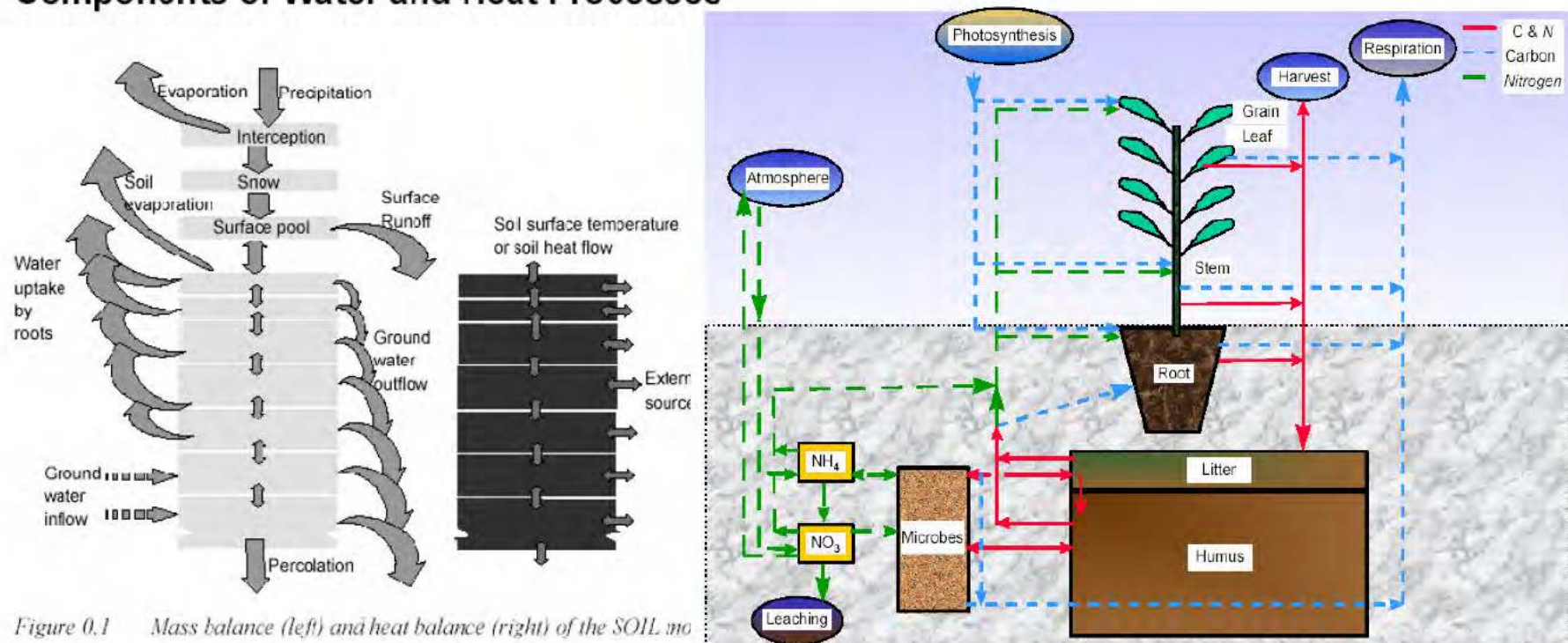


Figure 0.1 Mass balance (left) and heat balance (right) of the SOIL model

Massbalance (water, carbon, nutrients) coupled with RN transport including uptake

Based on processes and data fielddata

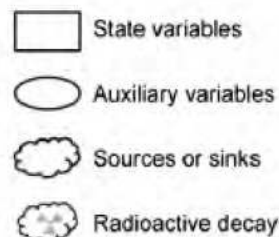
Gårdenäs et al 2009.. SKB TR-09-24.

Gårdenäs, et al , 2006. SKB R-06-47,

Irrigation in Coupmodel <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.08.036>

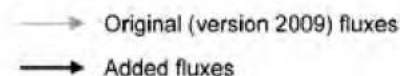
Al. Gärdenäs et al. / Science of the Total Environment xxx (2016) xxx–xxx

Variables:



Fluxes:

Greytone and thickness:



Dashes:

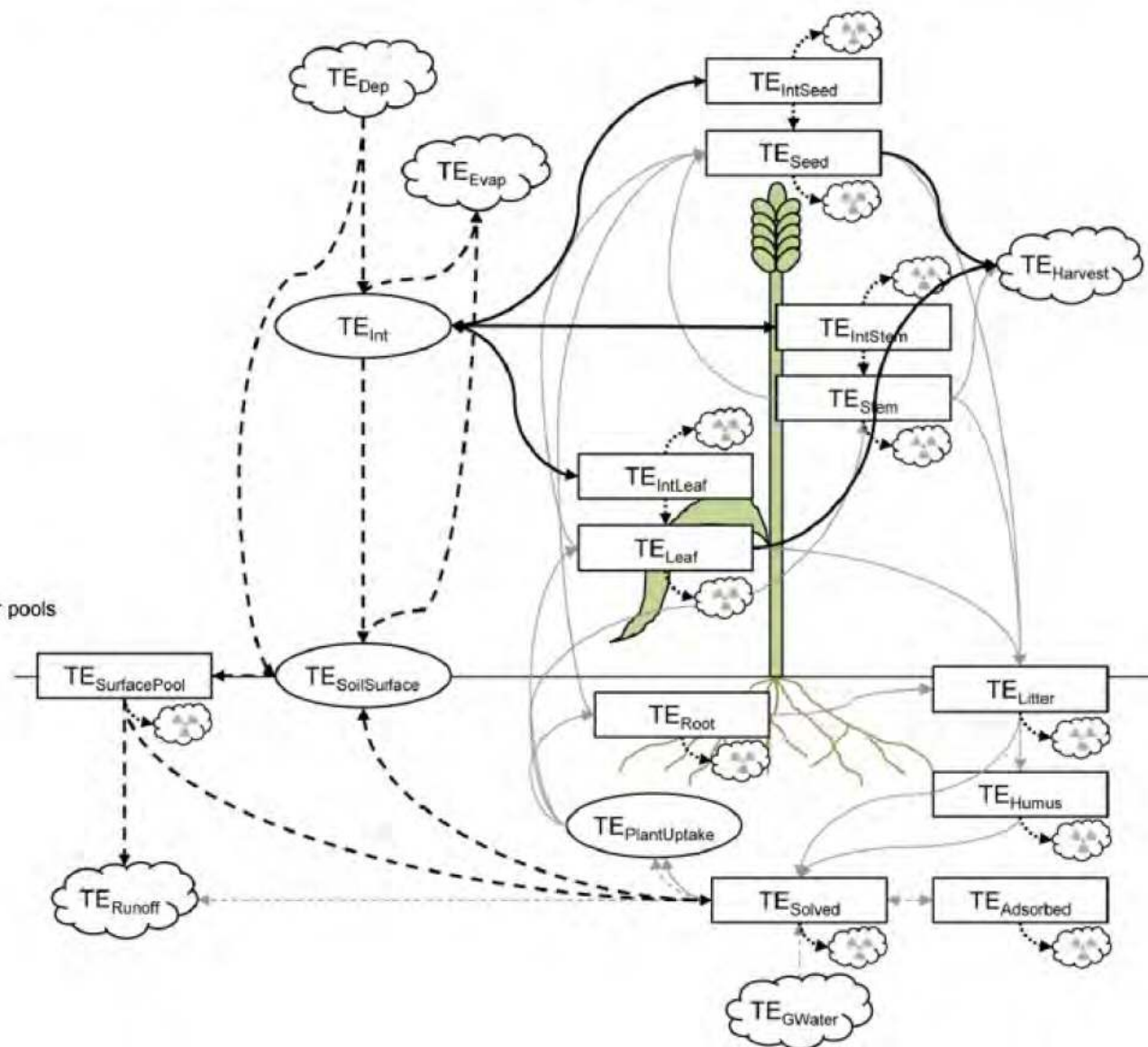
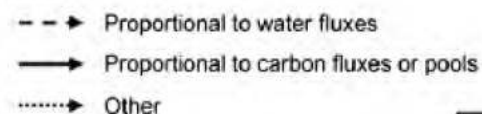
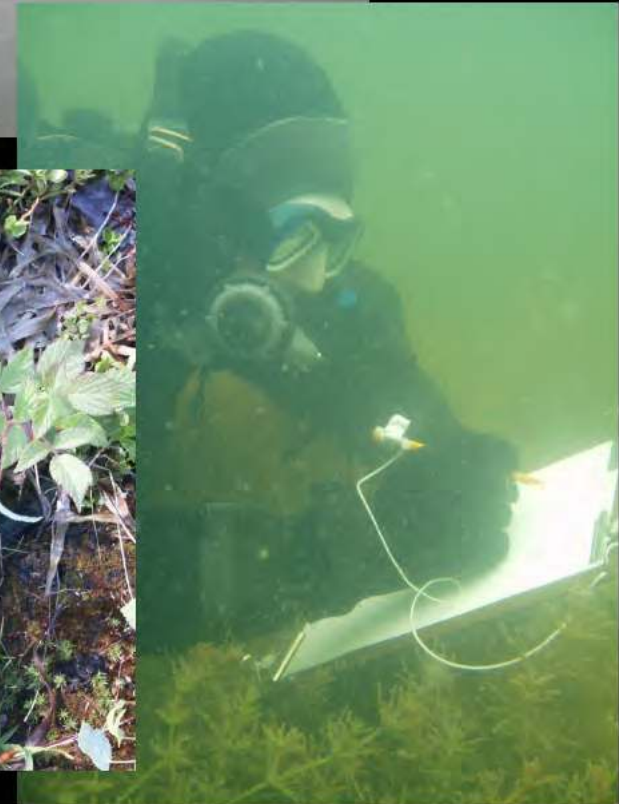


Fig. 1. Pools [Ba m^{-2}] and fluxes [$\text{Ba m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$] of a trace element (TE) in the Tracev model. The thin grey arrows represent TE fluxes in the original version by Gärdenäs et al.

Biota characterisation and mapping



Fluxes in ecosystems

- primary production, respiration

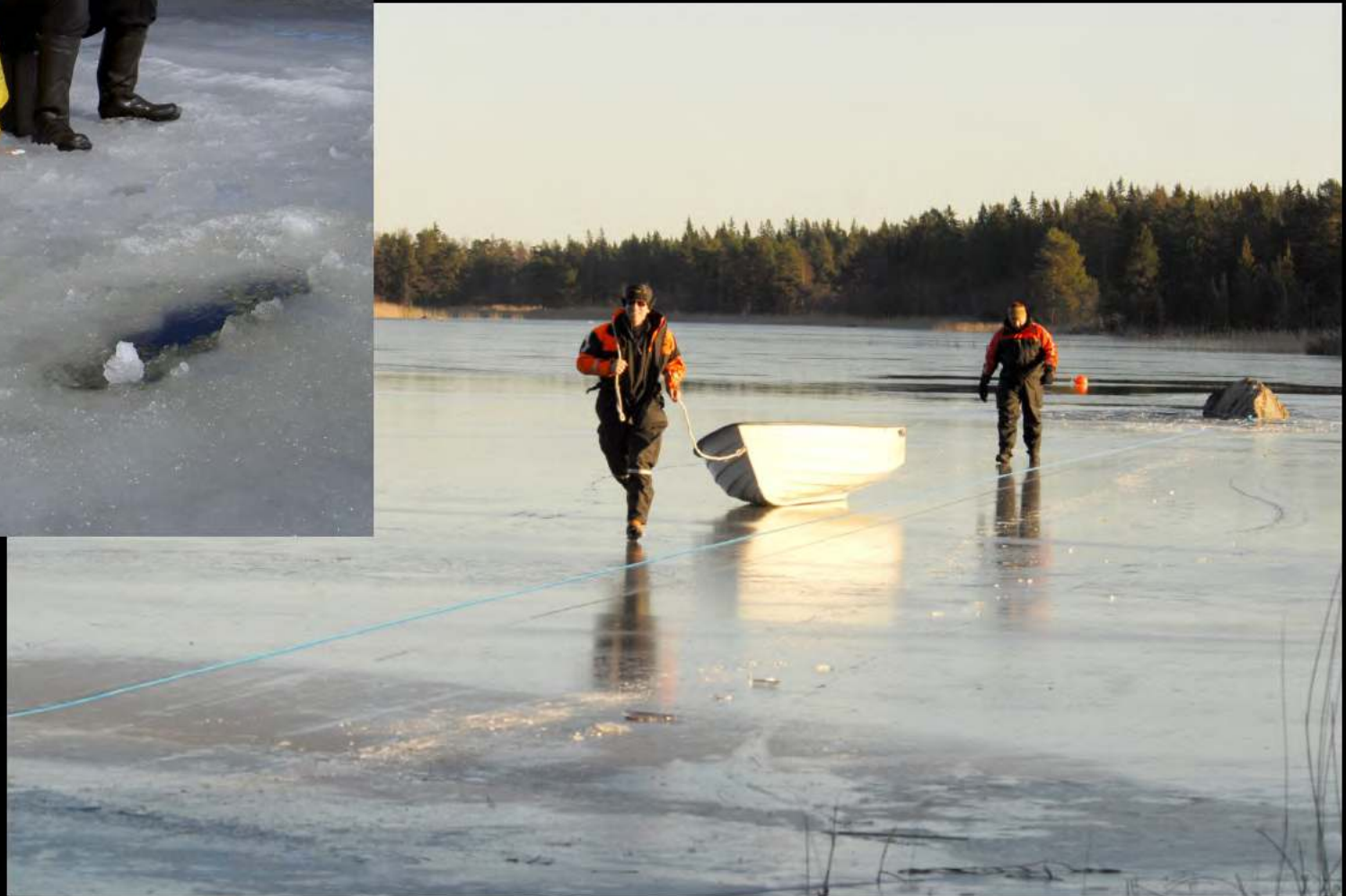
Primary production of Eel grass



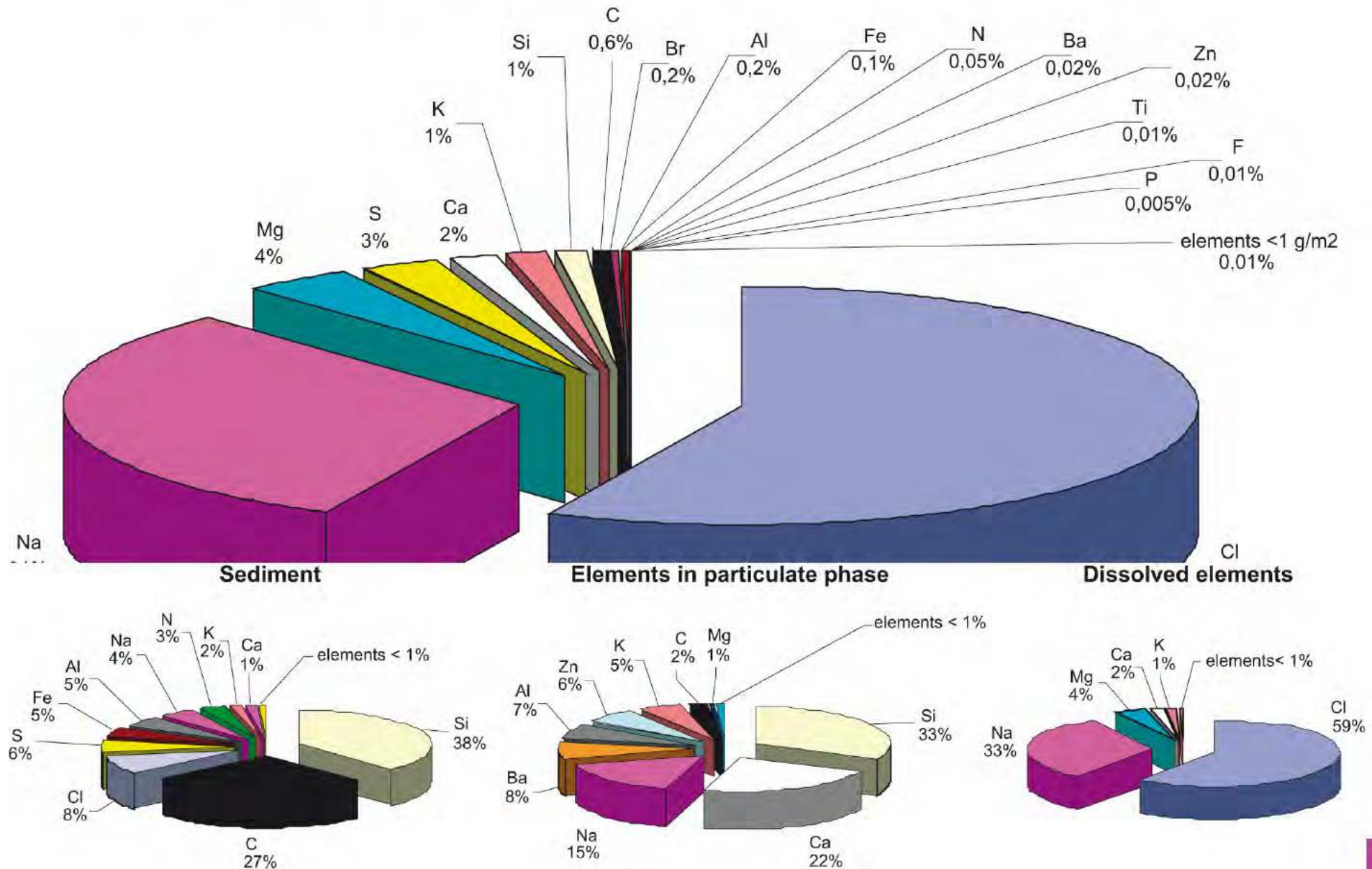
Respiration in forest



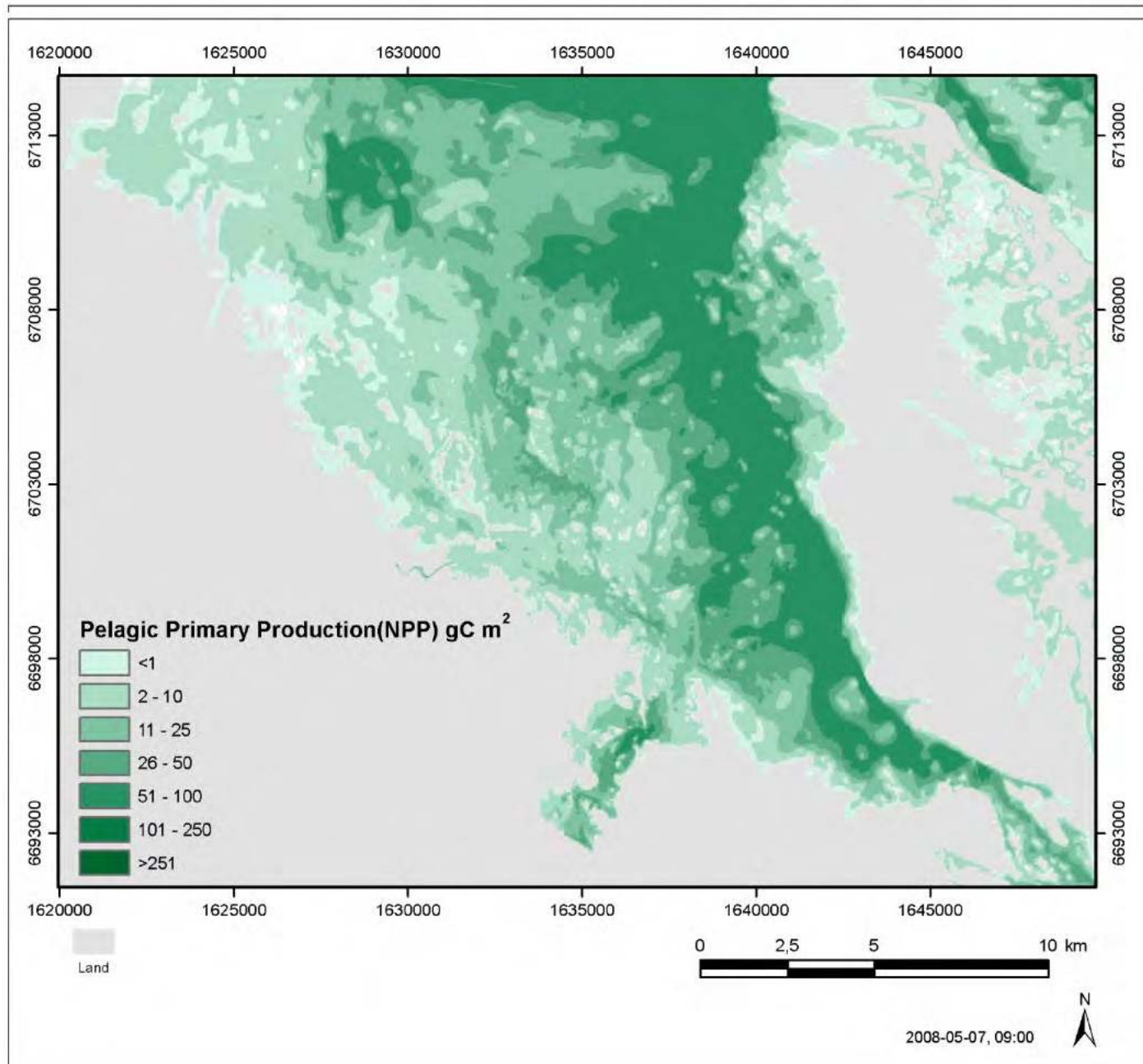
Water chemistry time series



Chemical composition (e.g. ICP-MS, AS)

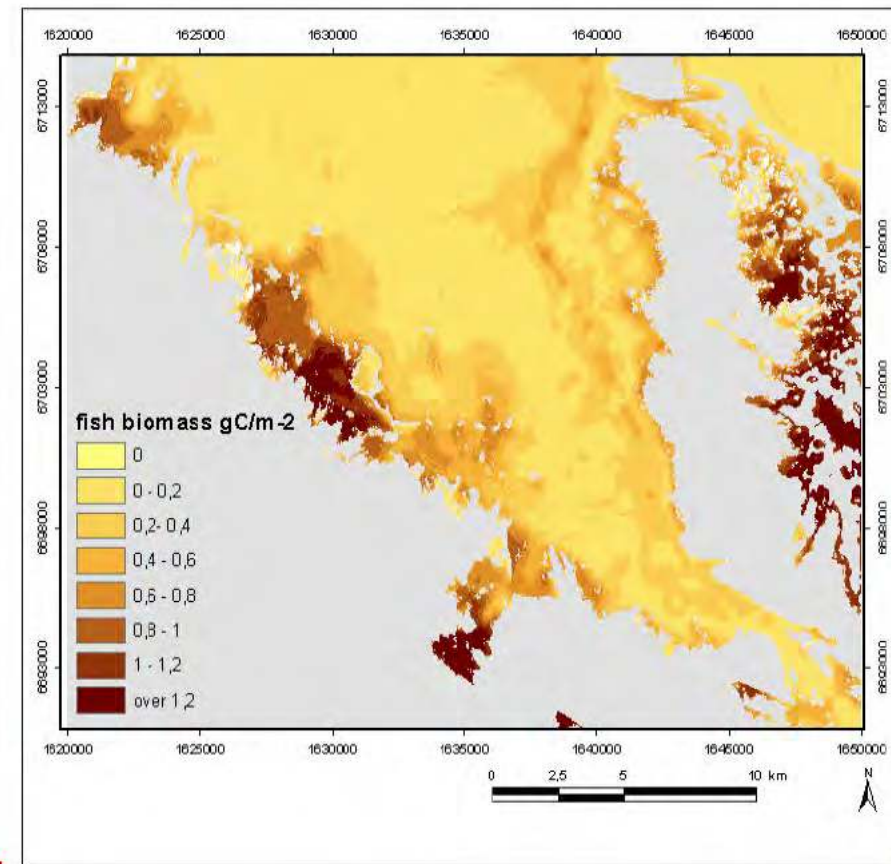


Modelling of primary production

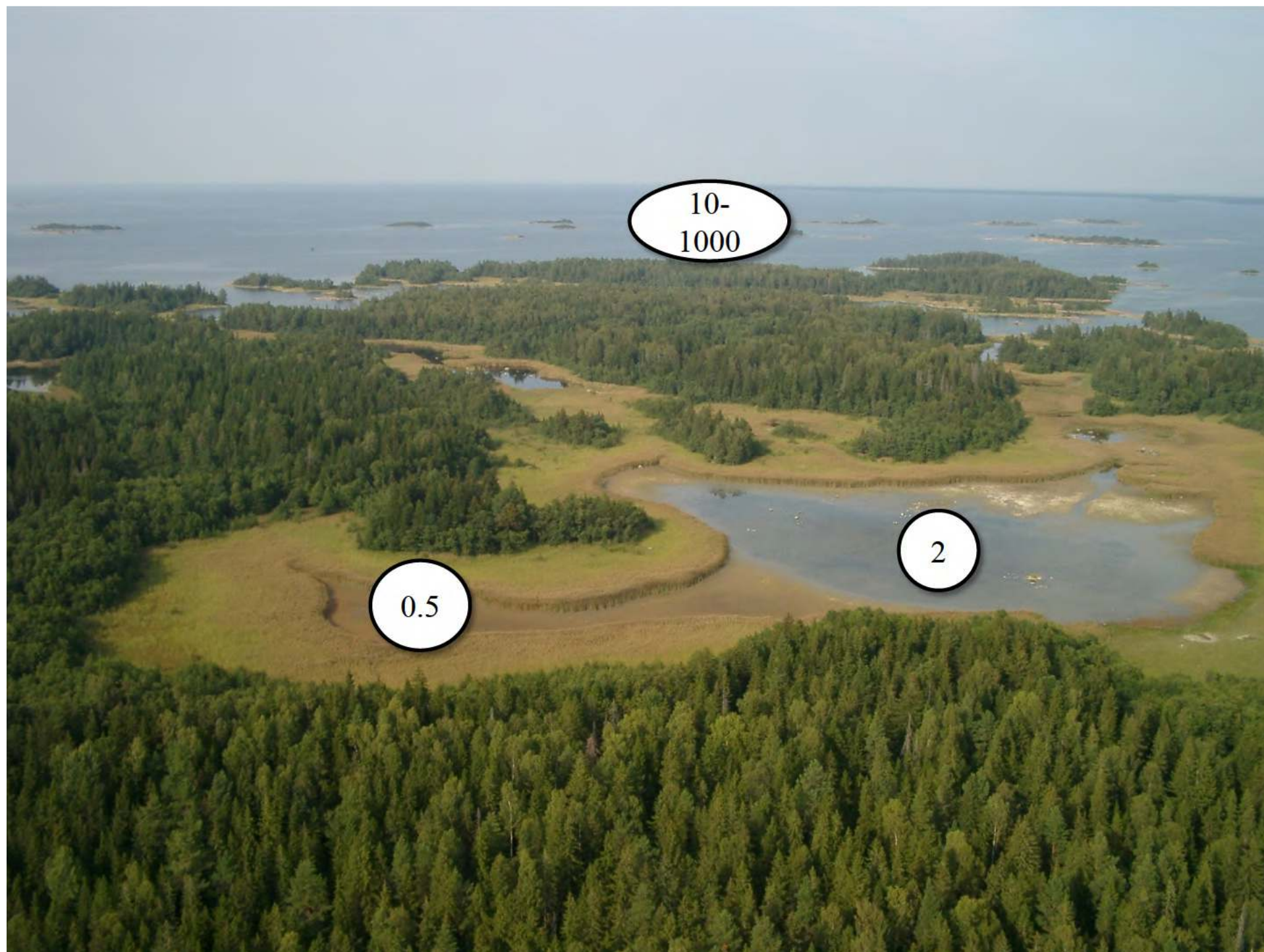


Modelling Amount of fish

- Coastal fish community, Herring and sprat dominates (60-70 kg/ha)
- Inner bays, perch, roach and white bream dominates



Ecosystem aspects
AMBIO 35:8 (2006)
AMBIO 42:4 (2013)

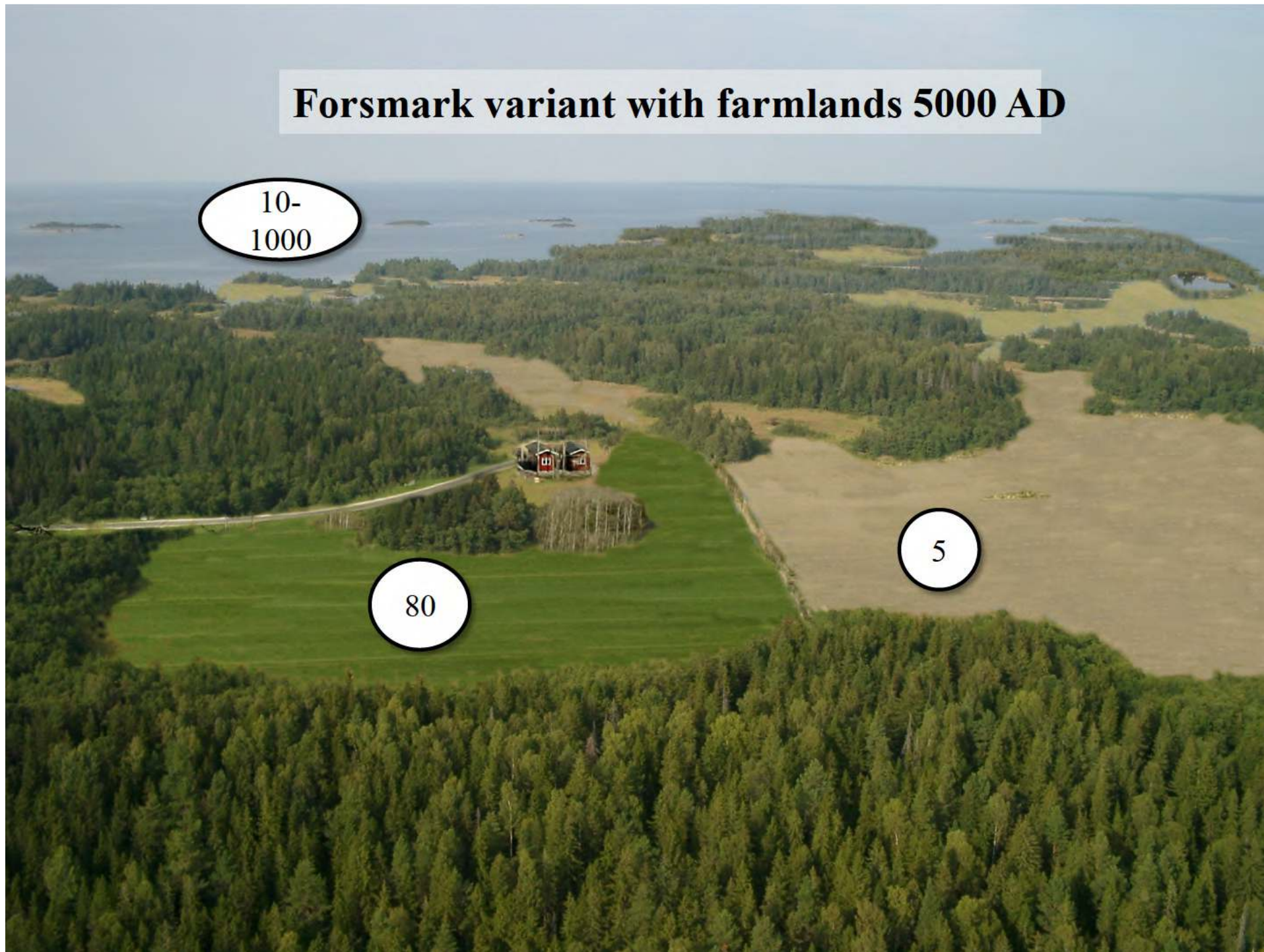


Forsmark variant with farmlands 5000 AD

10-
1000

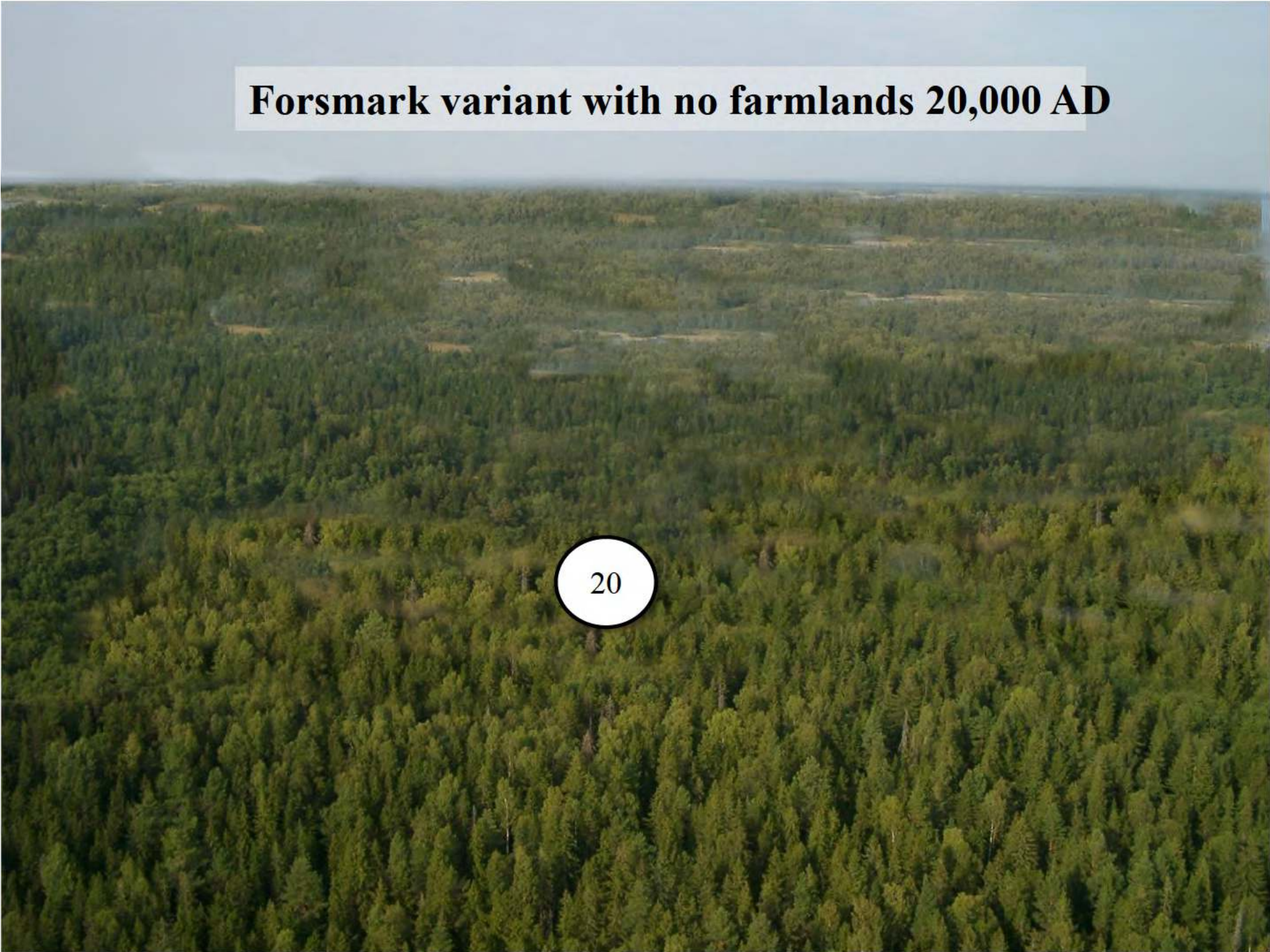
80

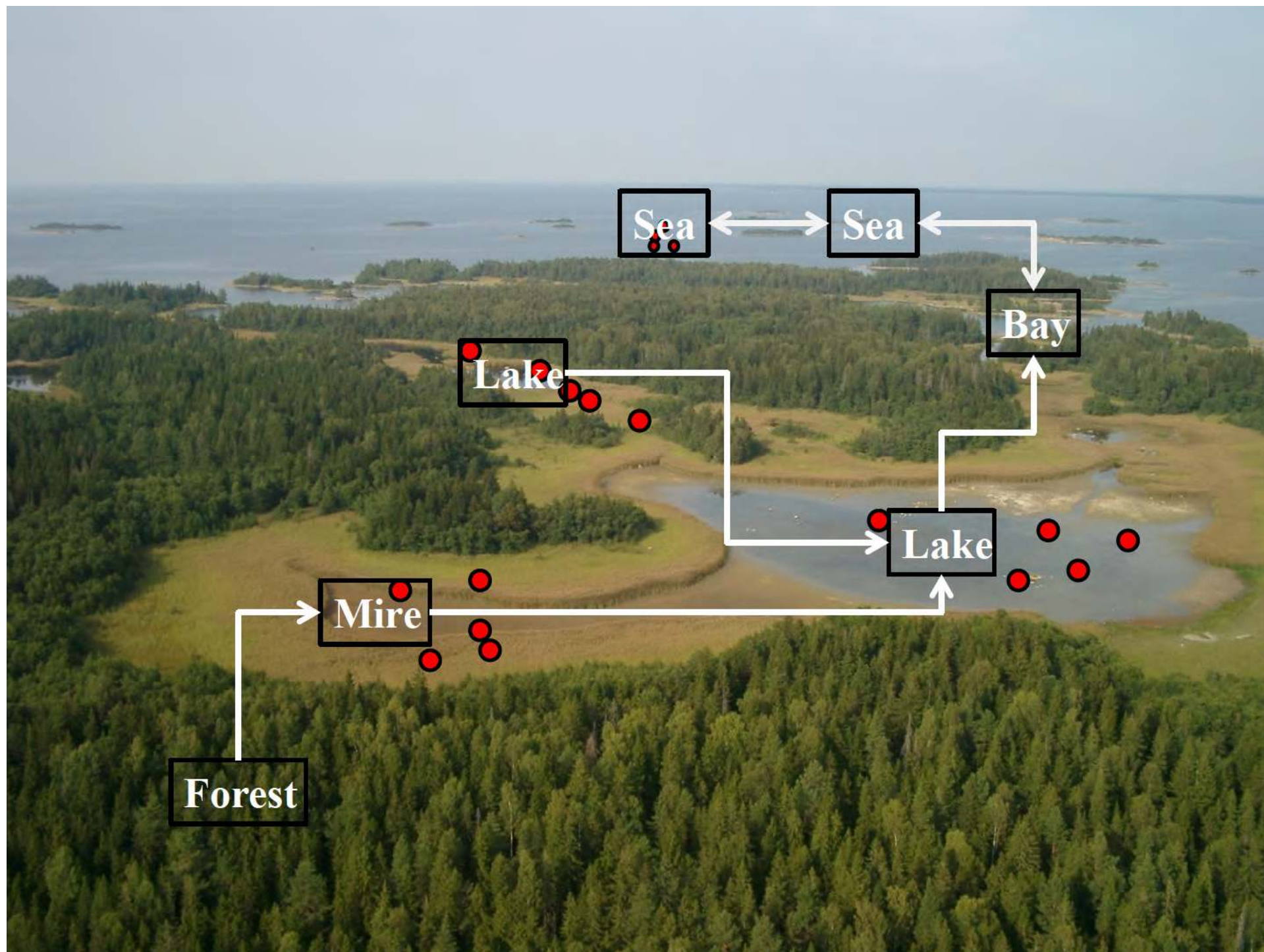
5



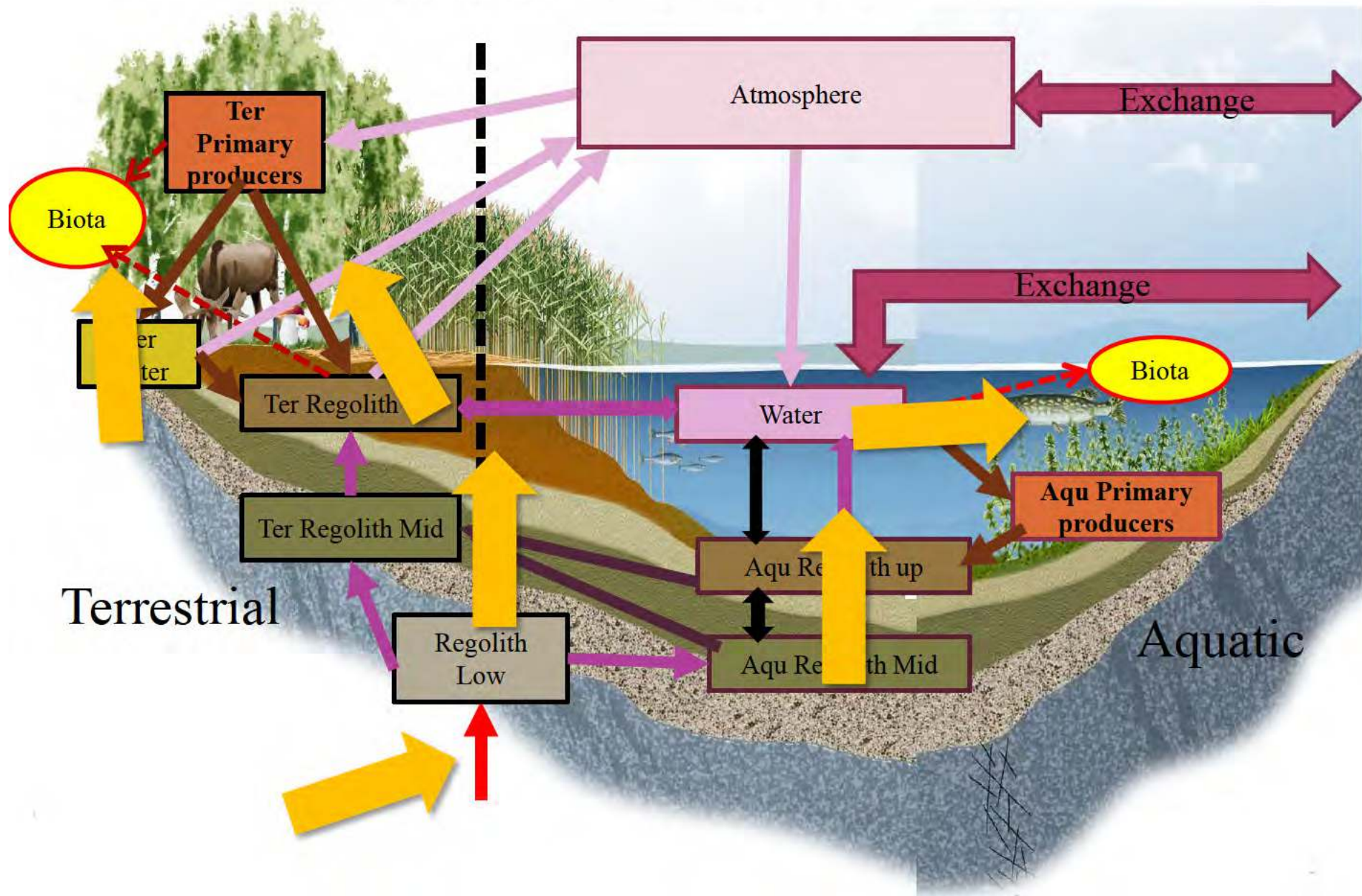
Forsmark variant with no farmlands 20,000 AD

20

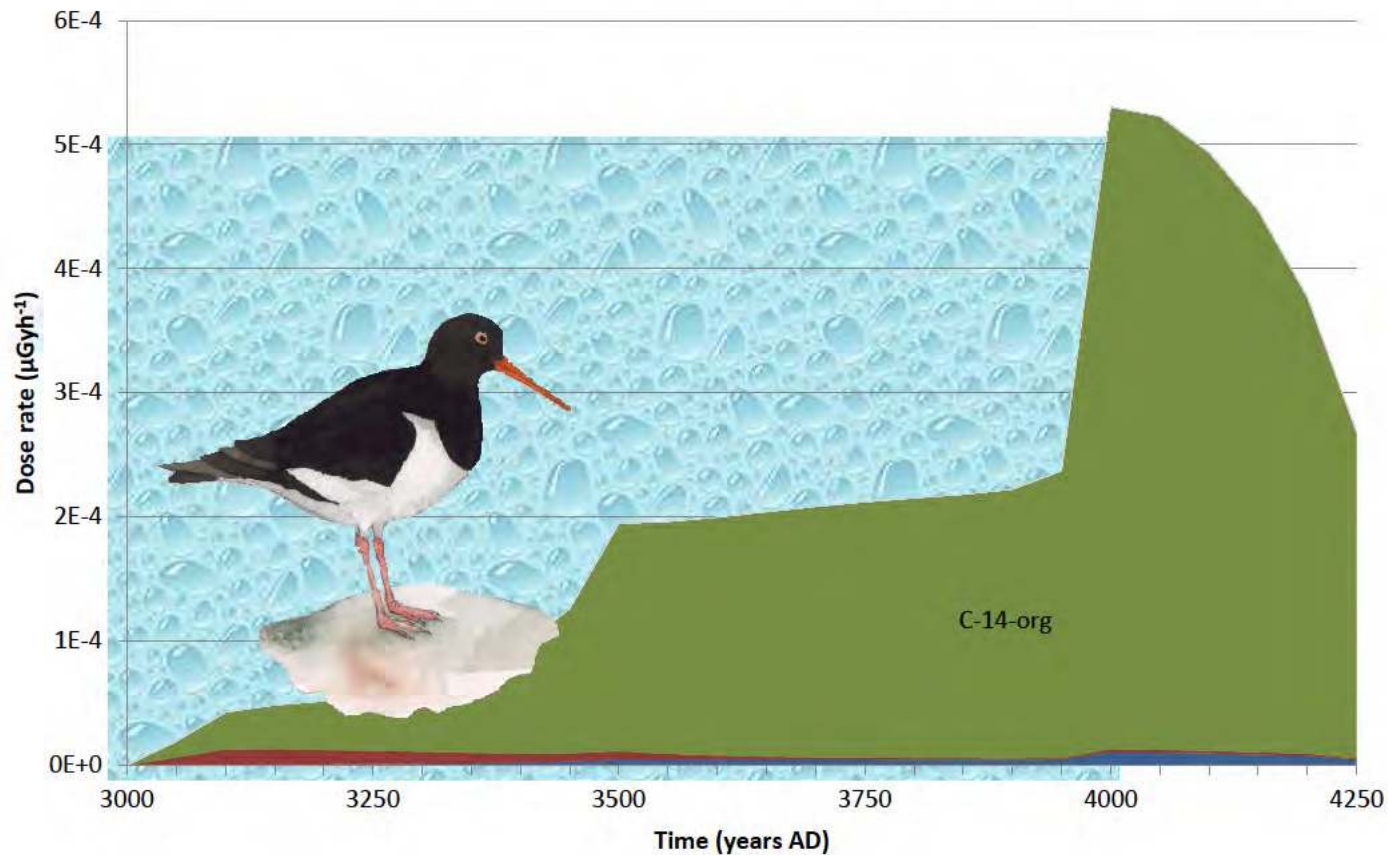
An aerial photograph showing a vast, dense forest covering a rolling landscape. The trees are mostly green, with some lighter patches visible in the distance. The horizon is flat, and the sky is a pale blue. A white circle with a black border is centered in the lower-middle part of the image, containing the number 20.

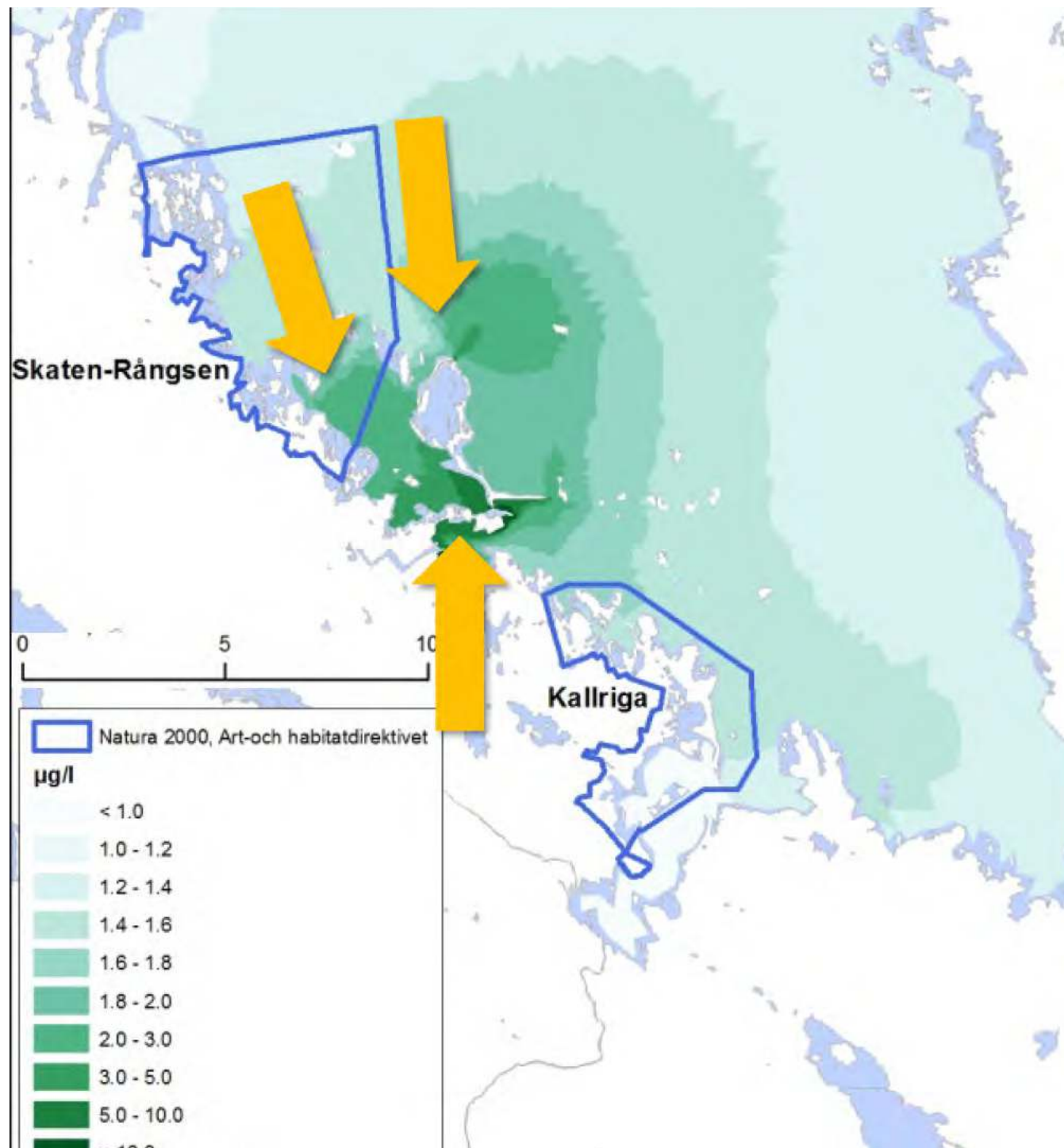


Ecosystem model for assessment



Radionuclide contribution to dose in most exposed marine organism - (Wading) bird





- Data and expertise used in EIA
- Nitrogen release from blasted rock → eutrophication affects nature reserves ?
- Authorities happy

Greenland permafrost analogue



Tobias Lindborg , PhD t
SLU Umeå

Ecosystem books

- Understanding
- Process description
- Comparison
- Data

Marine ecosystems
SKB TR-10-03

Lakes and running water
SKB TR-10-02

Terrestrial ecosystems
SKB TR-10-01

www.skb.se/publications

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[http://link.springer.com/journal/13280/42/4/
page/1](http://link.springer.com/journal/13280/42/4/page/1)

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**Humans and Ecosystems Over the Coming Millennia: A Biosphere
Assessment of Radioactive Waste Disposal in Sweden**

Guest Editor: Jack Valentin

Guest Editorial Board: Ulrik Kautsky and Tobias Lindborg

 Springer

Conclusions

- Spent fuel doesn't affect the future environment or humans
 - Application to build a repository in march 2011
- Ecosystem modelling
 - Feasible
 - Scaleable
 - Induction to unknown elements , ie can replace CR
 - Same data and models for humans, NHB and EIA (nutrients)
 - Fielddata
 - Swedens most sampled site ?
 - Some reviewers at authorities happy others not
 - Radio ecology based on physics → lack of basic ecology
- There a lot of data, models, ideas to work on
- Everything reported www.skb.se publication >> 100 reports
- Currently 6 ecologist at SKB and network of consultants ranging 20-40, 3 PhD