

# *Phosphorus Release from the Biscayne Aquifer with Sea Level Rise*

**René Price**

Department of Earth and Environment and  
Southeast Environmental Research Center  
Florida International University, Miami, FL



**April 21, 2015**



**Florida Coastal Everglades  
Long Term Ecological Research**



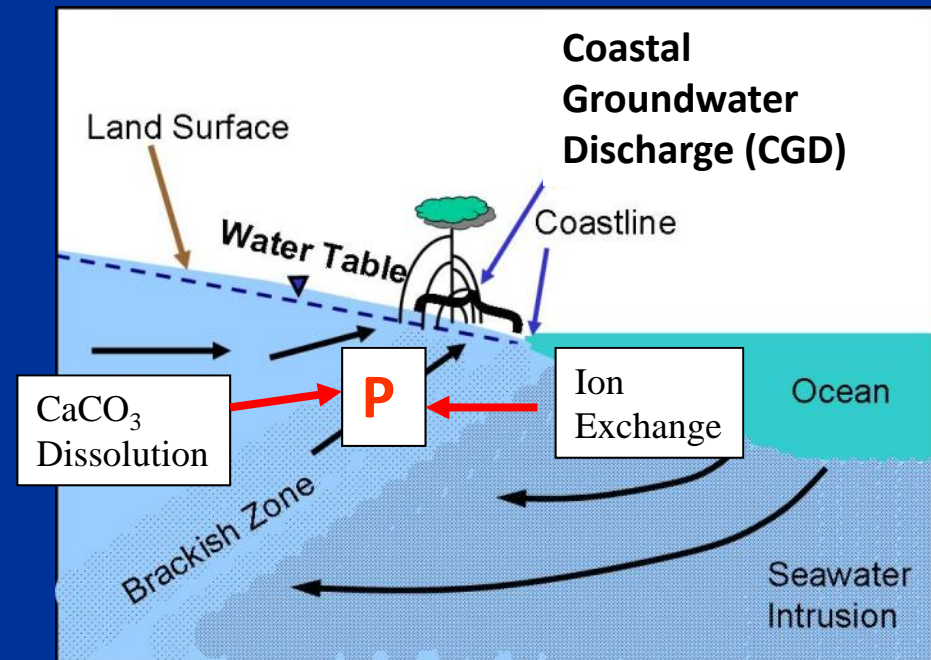
As Seawater intrudes into a coastal carbonate aquifer:

P is released due to:

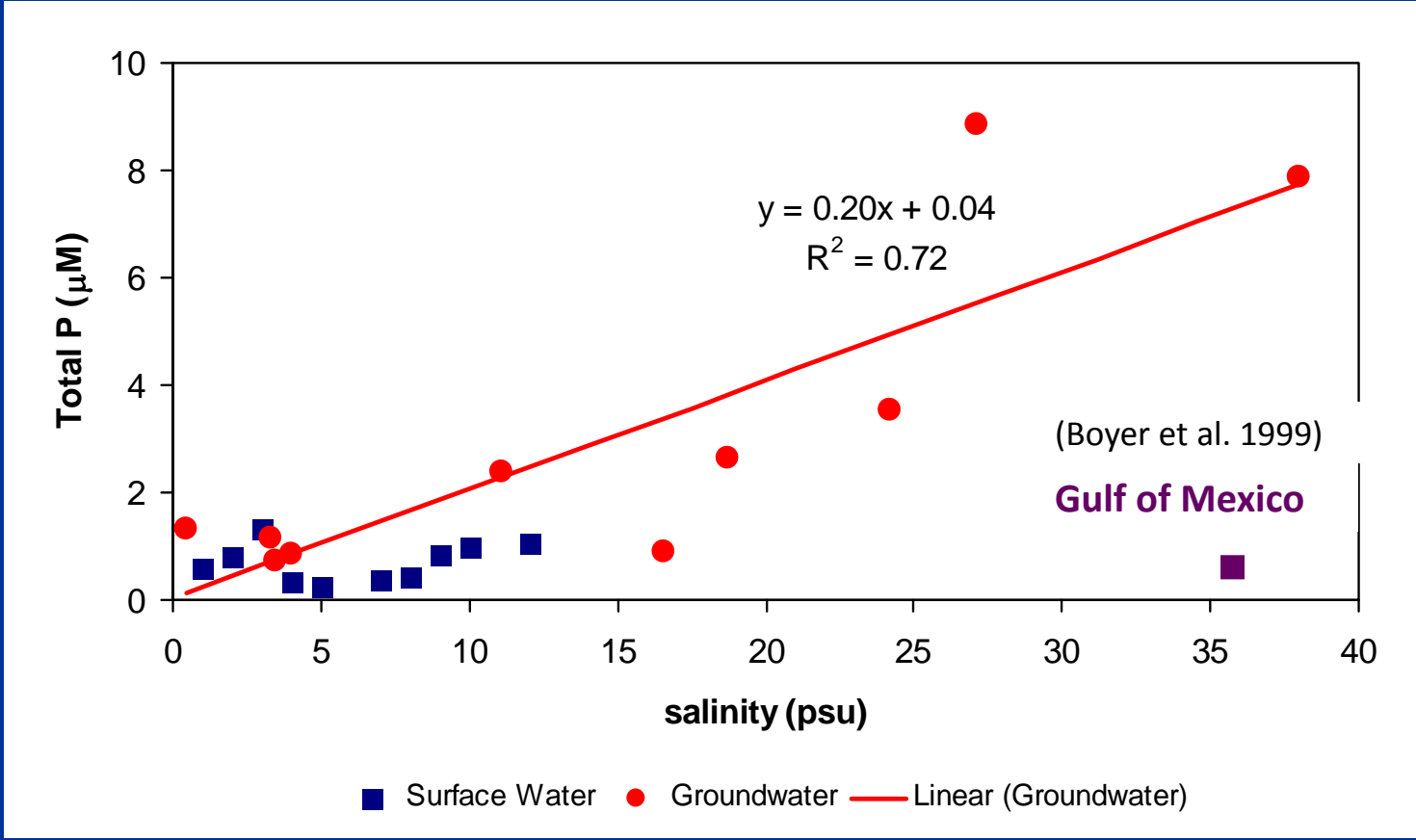
CaCO<sub>3</sub> dissolution at salinities < 30 psu

Ion exchange with HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> at salinities 30-33 psu

At salinities >33 psu  
P was retained due to  
CaCO<sub>3</sub> precipitation

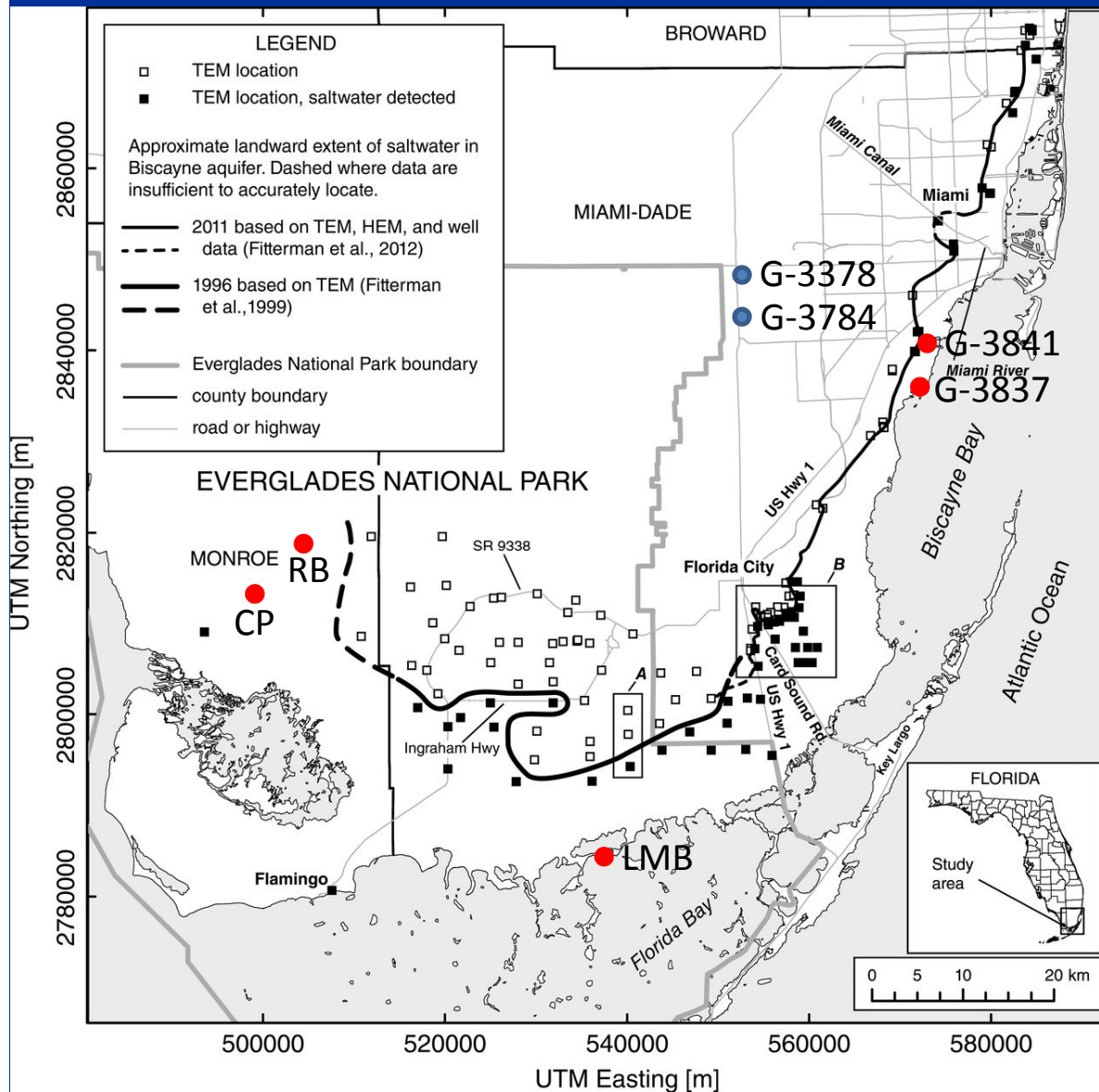


Price, et al., 2010, *Applied Geochemistry*, 25:1085–1091.



Price, et al., 2006, Hydrobiologia, 569:23-36.





**How much P is incorporated in the Biscayne Aquifer, and in what form?**

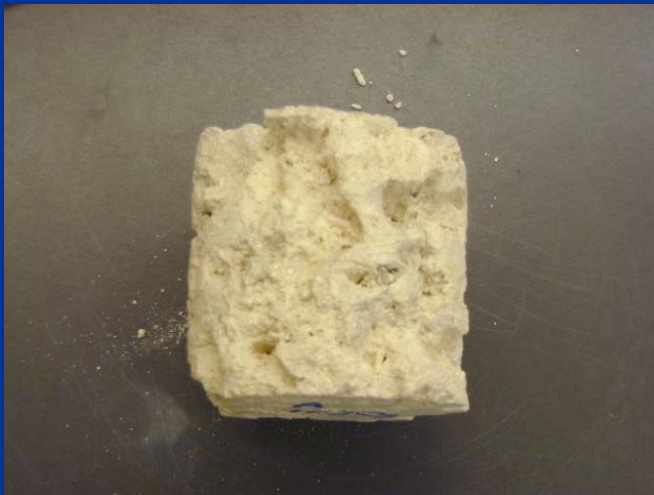
**Selected 7 cores from the USGS**

**2 in freshwater portion  
4 in seawater intrusion of the Biscayne Aquifer**

*Fitterman, J Environ Eng Geophysic, 2014, 19(1): 33-43.*

# METHODS

Rock core was collected every ~1.5 m (5 ft)  
Then sub-sampled into 6 pieces each 0.5 g.



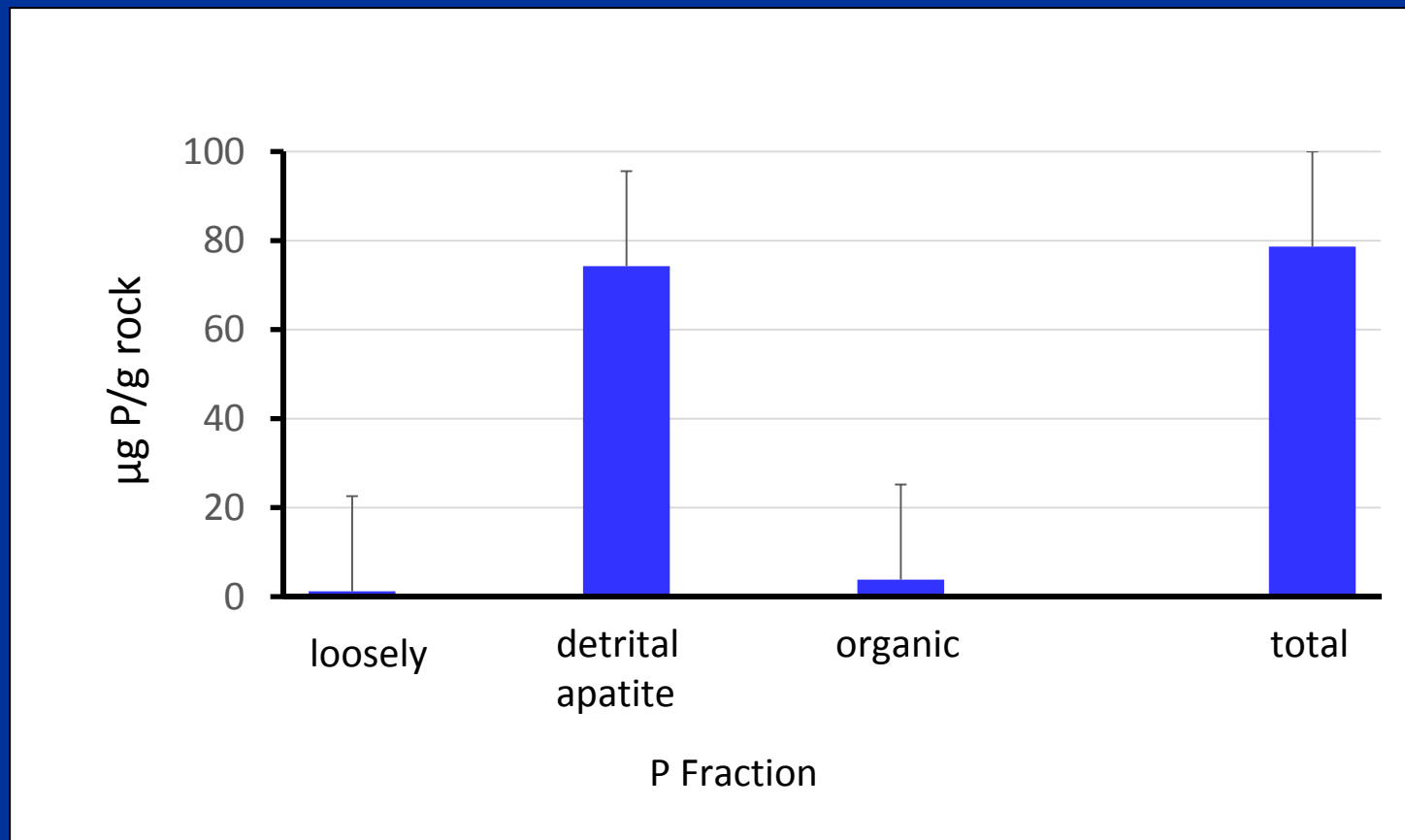
# METHODS Cont.

The amount of P was determined using a sequential extraction procedure developed by Ruttenberg (1992).

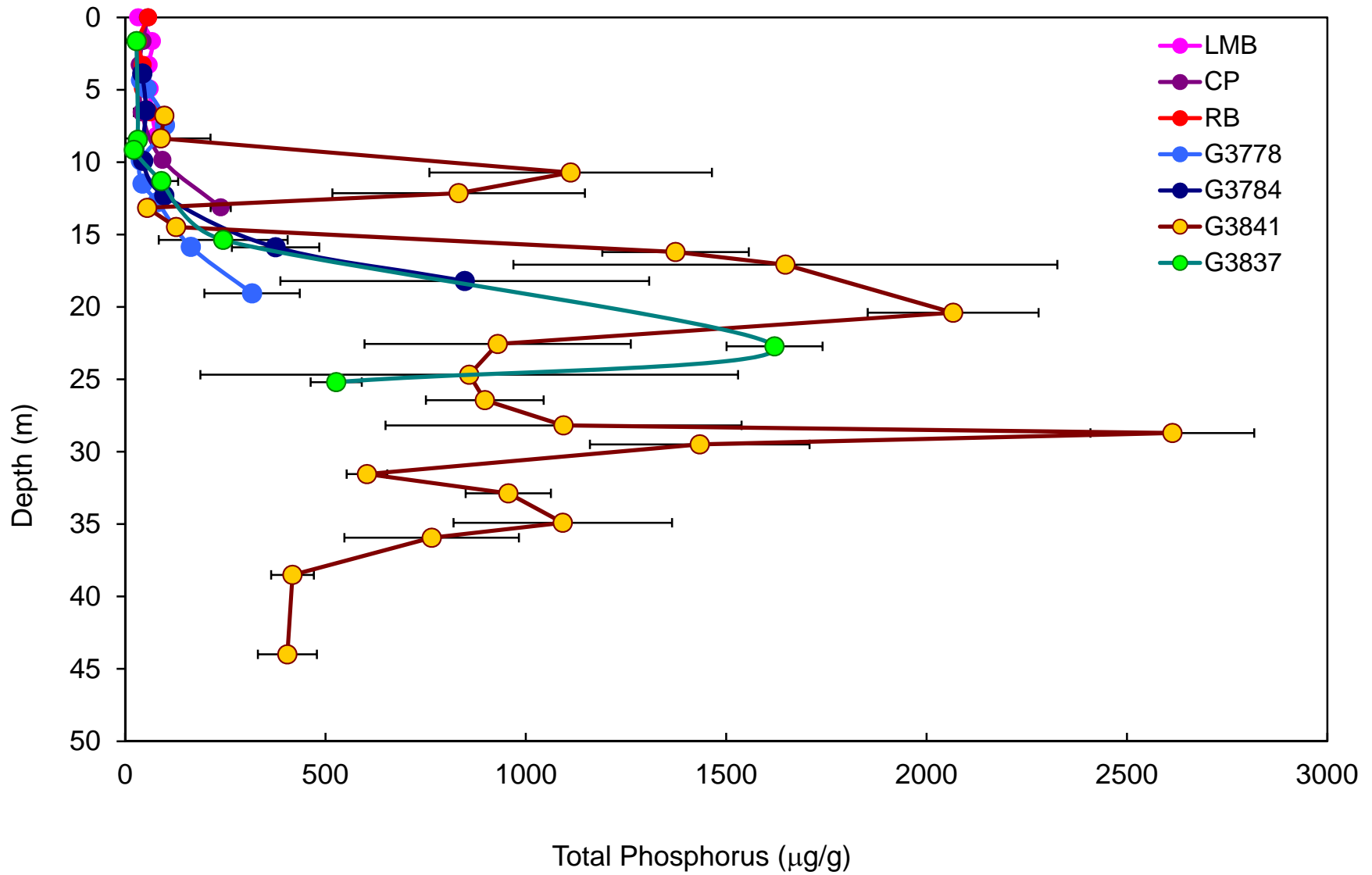


1. Loosely adsorbed P: MgCl Extract
2. Detrital apatite fractions of P: HCl Extract
3. Organic P: Filtering the HCl extract and ashing the filters in a muffle furnace
4. Total P: Sum of all the fractions

# RESULTS



# Total P with Depth





**G-3837****Water depth about 11 feet**

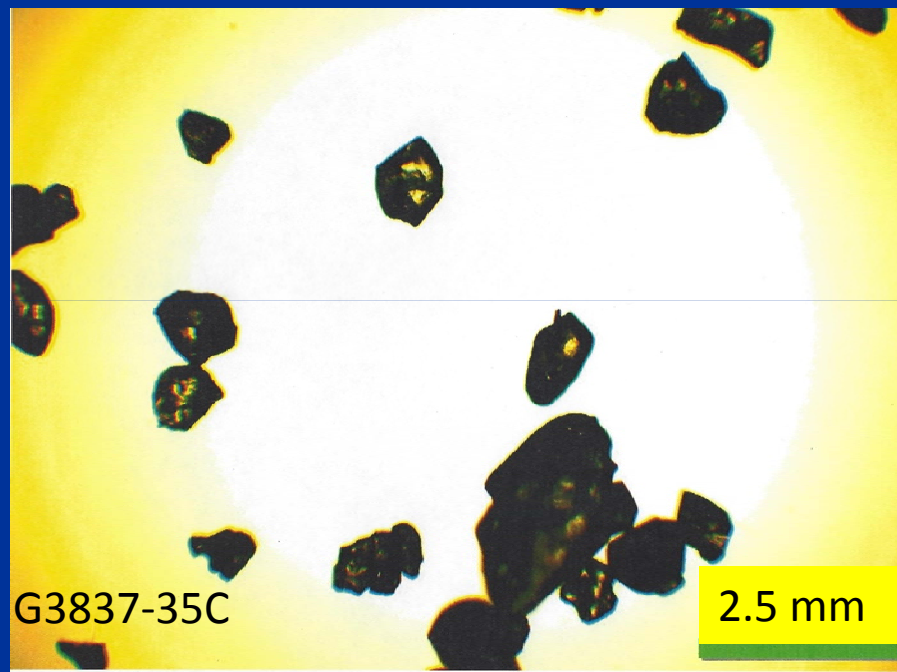
<b>Depth (ft)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Lithofacies</b>
5.35	1.76	Burrow-mottled ooid grainstone, Ophiomorpha size decreases upward
17.13	5.62	Burrow-mottled ooid grainstone, Ophiomorpha size decreases upward
25.75	8.45	SCHIZPORELLA-pelecypod rudstone w/burrowed, ooid grainstone matrix
27.90	9.15	Pedogenic limestone soil breccia
34.46	11.31	Burrowed wackestone <b>w/sand</b> filled burrows
38.84	12.74	Burrowed skeletal wackestone and grain/mud dominated packstone
41.68	13.67	Burrow mottled <b>sandy</b> mudstone/wackestone and skeletal quartz sandstone
46.85	15.37	Skeletal quartz <b>sandstone</b>
51.67	16.95	<b>Sandy</b> skeletalgrain dominated packstone/grainstone
59.10	19.39	<b>Sandy</b> pelecypod floatstone
65.50	21.49	<b>Sandy</b> skeletal, benthic FORAM grainstone and skeletal sandstone
69.25	22.72	Burrow mottled <b>sandy</b> grainstone and skeletal wackestone
76.80	25.20	<b>Sandy</b> mud/grain dominated skeletal packstone
80.45	26.39	Pelecypod, bryozoan, red alge, echinoid floatstone <b>w/sandy</b> skeletal grainstone/packstone matrix
87.50	28.71	Pelecypod floatstone <b>w/sandy</b> skeletal, benthic FORAM, red algal grainstone/packstone matrix
90.25	29.61	<b>Sandy</b> skeletal grainstone and grain dominated packstone
94.30	30.94	<b>Sandy</b> pelecypod grainstone and mud/grain-dominated packstone matrix
97.90	32.12	<b>Sandy</b> pelecypod fragment grainstone and mud/grain dominated packstone matrix
102.30	33.56	<b>Sandy</b> pelecypod fragment grainstone and grain-dominated packstone
105.80	34.71	<b>Sandy</b> pelecypod fragment grainstone and grain-dominated packstone
109.50	35.93	Pelecypod and intraclast floatstone <b>w/sandy</b> grainstone and mud/grain-dominated packstone matrix

**Descriptions by  
K. Cunningham  
From USGS**

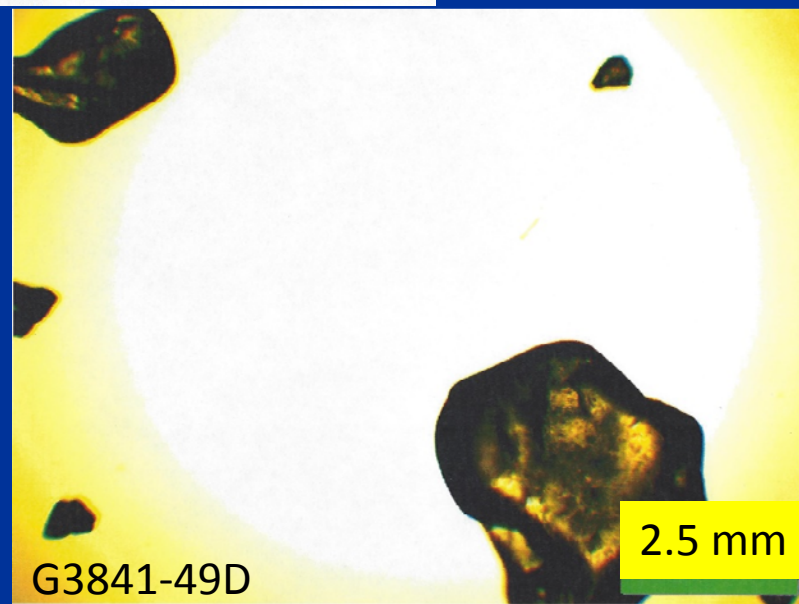
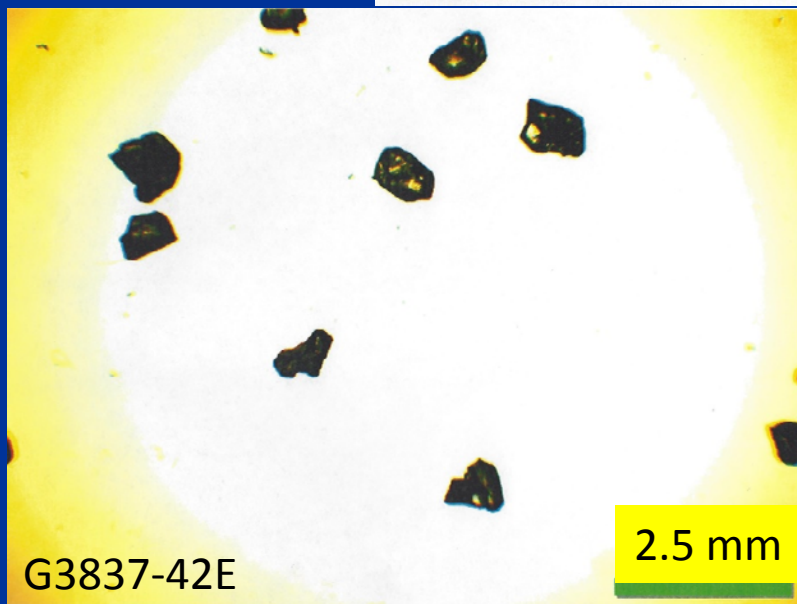
<b>Core G-3841</b>		<b>Water depth about 11 feet</b>
<b>Depth</b>		<b>Lithofacies</b>
5.24	1.72	Cross-laminated and cross-bedded ooid grainstone
11.25	3.69	Cross-laminated and cross-bedded ooid grainstone
18.00	5.91	Cross-laminated and cross-bedded ooid grainstone
20.71	6.79	Monastrea framestone
25.47	8.36	Coral framestone
32.66	10.72	Burrow-mottled sandy skeletal grainstone to grain-/mud-dominated packstone and skeletal sandstone
37.00	12.14	Burrow-mottled sandy skeletal grainstone to grain-/mud-dominated packstone and skeletal sandstone
40.09	13.15	Pelecypod, benthic foram grain-/mud-dominated packstone/wackestone
44.13	14.48	Porites coral bafflestone w/benthic foram wackestone matrix
49.40	16.21	Sandy skeletal, benthic foram, pelecypod sandstone
<b>57.05</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>Pelecypod, rhodolith floatstone w/skeletal sandstone matrix</b>
62.18	20.40	Sandy pelecypod, benthic foram, skeletal grain-/mud-dominated packstone
68.75	22.56	Red algal, skeletal and skeletal grainstone
75.23	24.68	Rhodolith floatstone/rudstone w/skeletal grain to grain-dominated packstone matrix
80.58	26.44	Pelecypod floatstone w/sandy skeletal grainstone matrix
85.90	28.18	Pelecypod floatstone w/sandy skeletal grainstone matrix
89.90	29.49	Sandy skeletal fragment grain-dominated packstone
96.63	31.70	Sandy pelecypod, benthic foram, skeletal grain-/mud-dominated packstone
102.21	33.53	Red algal, skeletal and skeletal grainstone
107.80	35.37	Rhodolith floatstone/rudstone w/skeletal grain to grain-dominated packstone matrix
113.38	37.20	Pelecypod floatstone w/sandy skeletal grainstone matrix
118.96	39.03	Pelecypod floatstone w/sandy skeletal grainstone matrix
<b>124.34</b>	<b>40.79</b>	<b>Poorly consolidated skeletal quartz sandstone and sandy pelecypod fragment grain-dominated packstone</b>
134.10	44.00	Sandy pelecypod fragment grain-dominated packstone

**Core  
Descriptions by  
K. Cunningham  
From USGS**

# Plain Polarized Light of thin sections



**Phosphorite  
Grains**



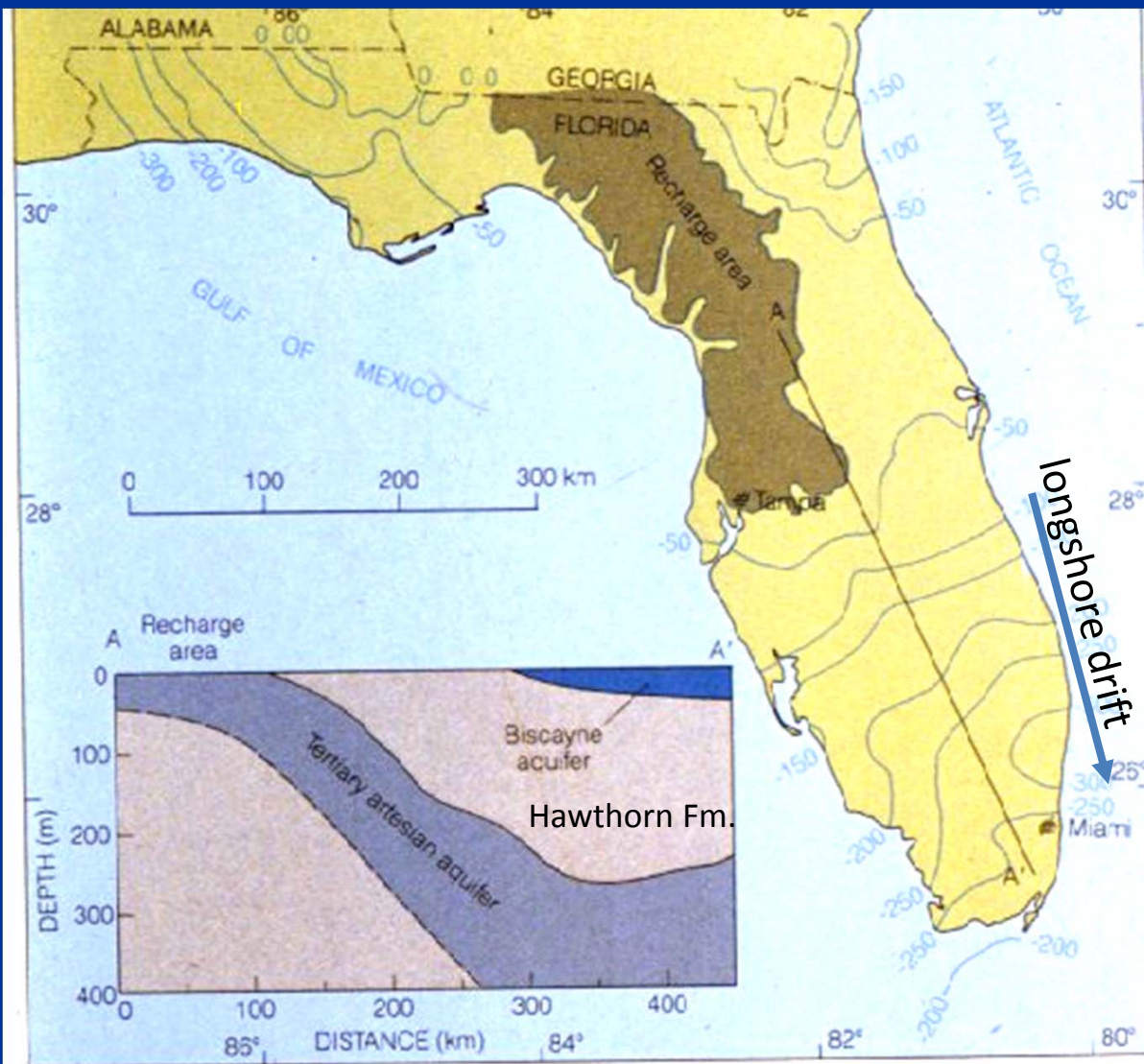
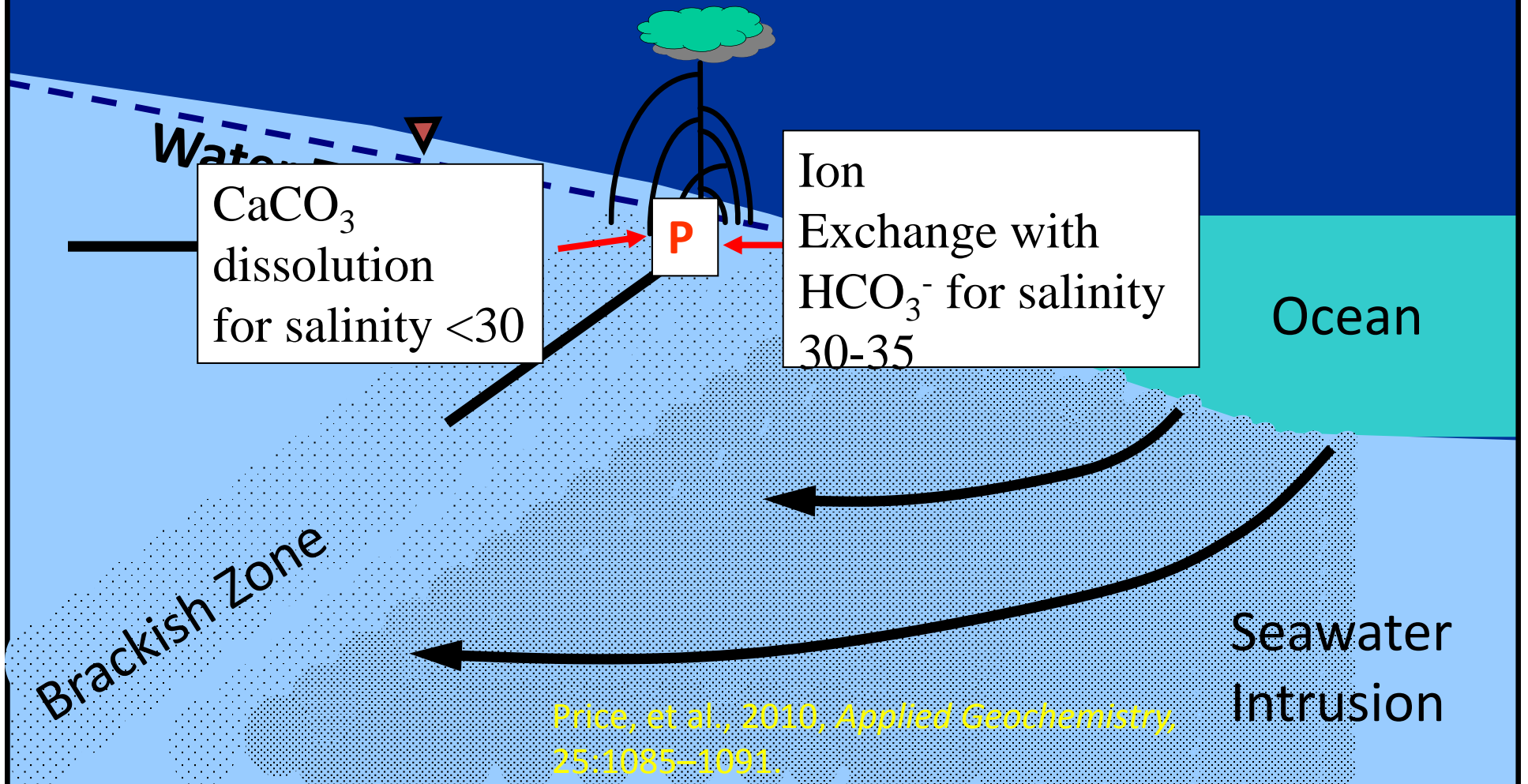


FIGURE 9.12 Map of the Florida peninsula showing depth to top of the Tertiary limestone artesian aquifer (in meters) and the area of recharge. Inset diagram shows a stratigraphic section along line A-A'. In the southern part of the state, the Tertiary aquifer lies below a surface aquifer in younger rocks. (Source: After Cederstrom et al., 1979.)

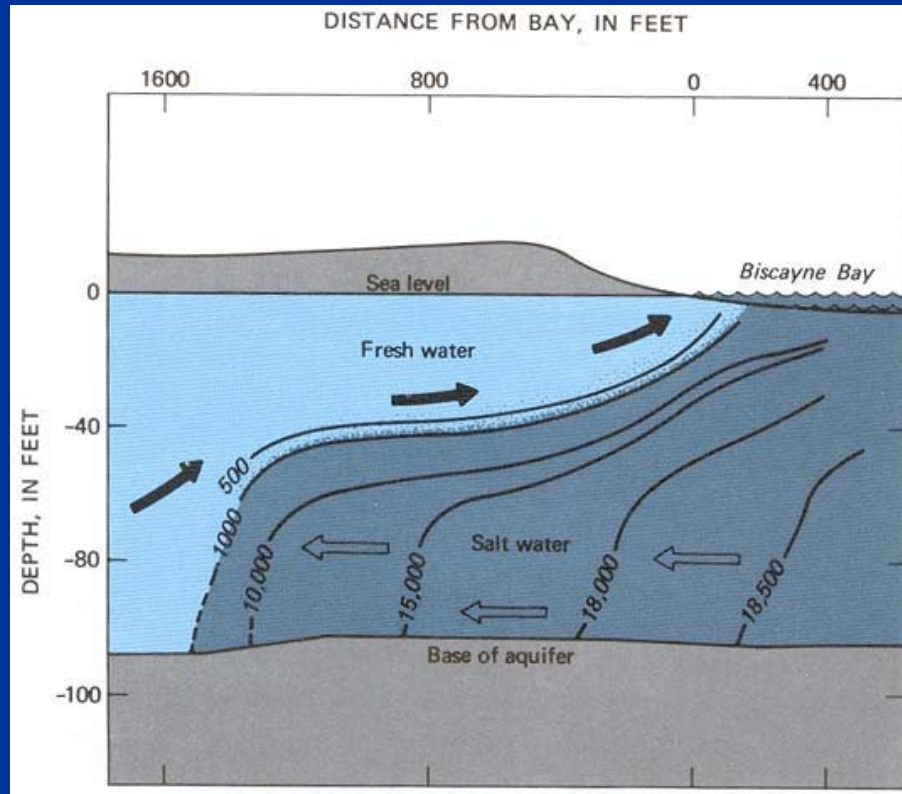
# Conclusions

- P concentrations in the upper 10 m of the Biscayne Aquifer average about 50  $\mu\text{g P/g}$  of rock.
- Below 10 m P concentrations in the Biscayne Aquifer ranged from 100 to 2500  $\mu\text{g P/g}$  of rock.
- The high concentrations of P below 10 m in the Biscayne Aquifer is in the form of sand-sized grains of detrital apatite.

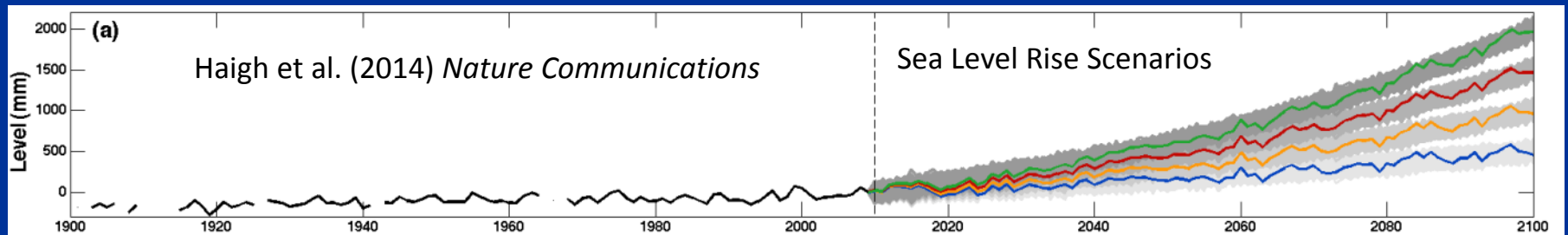
Processes releasing P from shallow portion (<3 m) of the Biscayne Aquifer are known.



# Additional Work



Credit: United States Geological Service,  
<http://sofia.usgs.gov/publications/reports/rali/images/41diagramx.jpg>



# Acknowledgements

- Kevin Cunningham – USGS - for Rock Cores, Thin Sections and Lithologic Descriptions
- Tatiana Marquez - FIU - for rock extractions
- Leonard Scinto – FIU- P analysis
- Adriana Sanches – FIU – Thin Section photographs
- Florentin Maurasse – FIU – Apatite identifications



Florida Coastal Everglades  
Long Term Ecological Research

