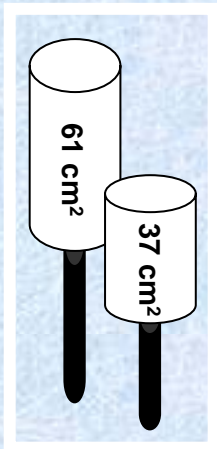
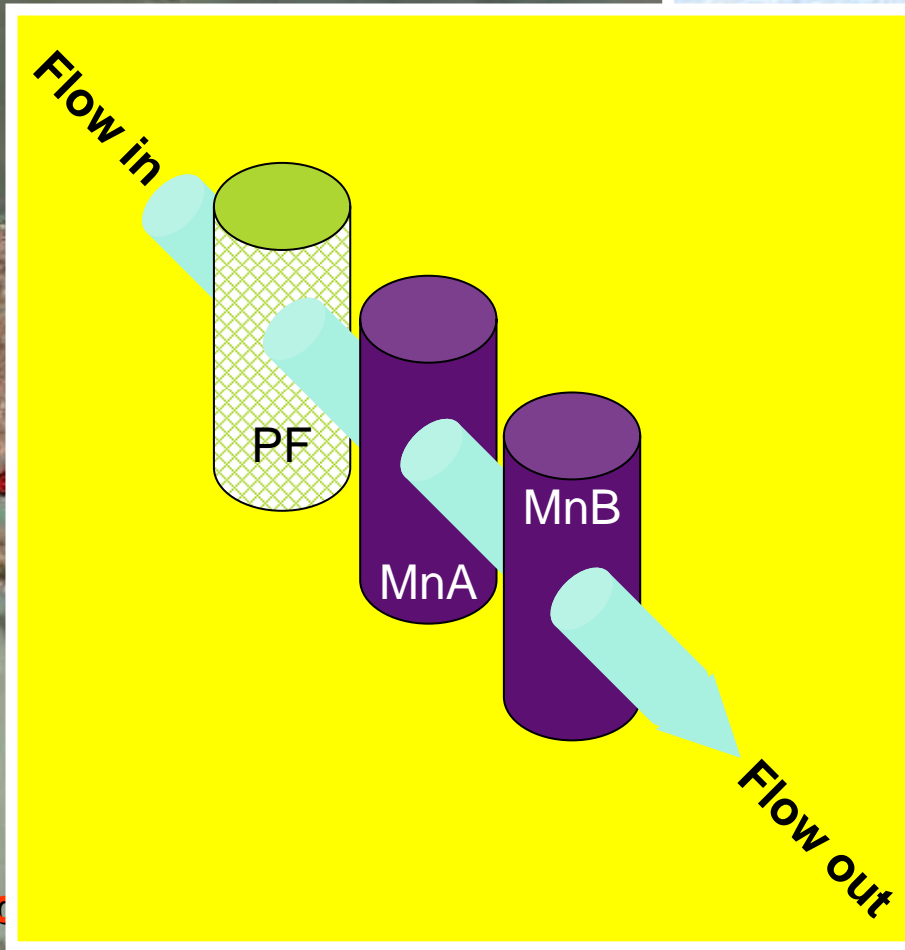
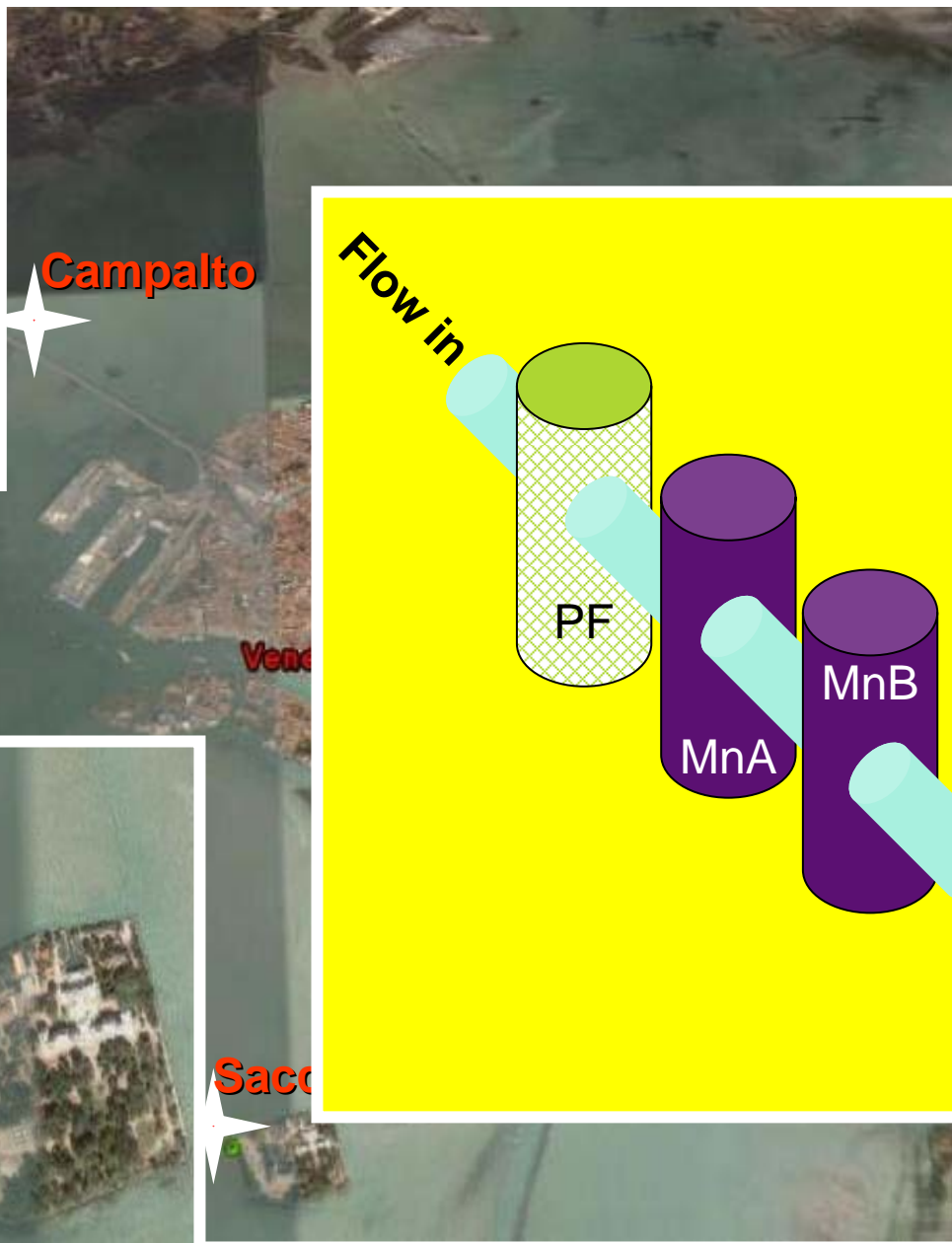


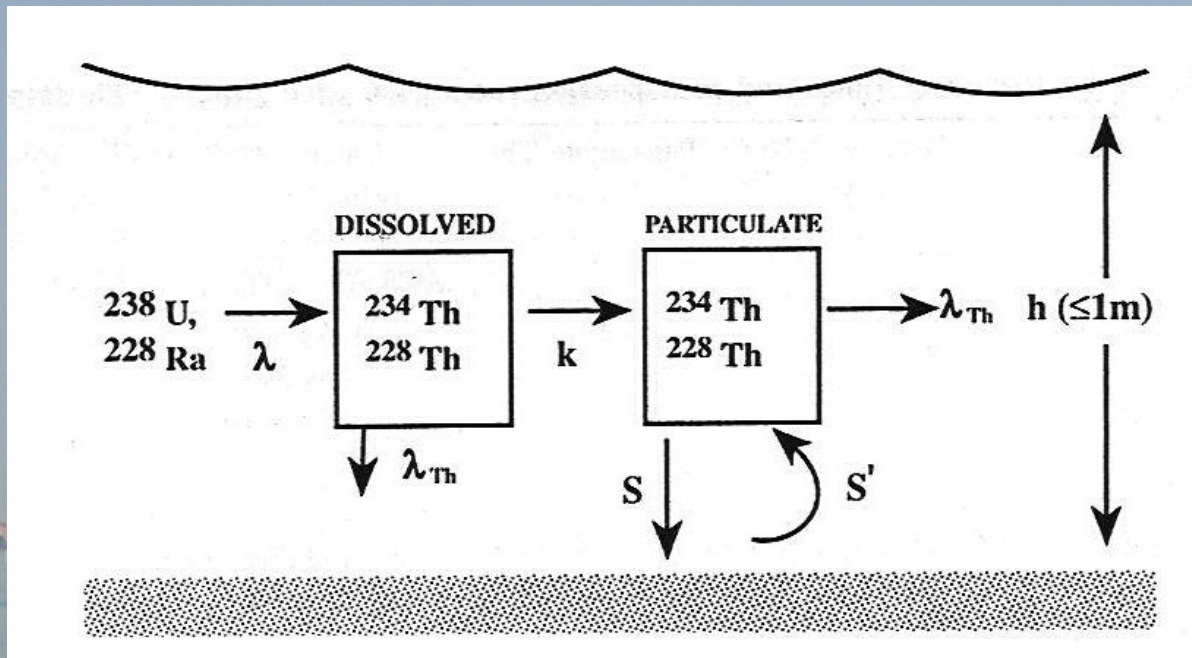
The background of the slide is a photograph of a coastal town. In the foreground, there is a body of water reflecting the sky and the buildings. In the middle ground, there is a large, multi-story red brick building with many windows. To the left of this building is a white church with a prominent dome and a bell tower. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The overall scene is bright and clear.

Suspended Particulate Matter: temporal variations, origin and depositional dynamics

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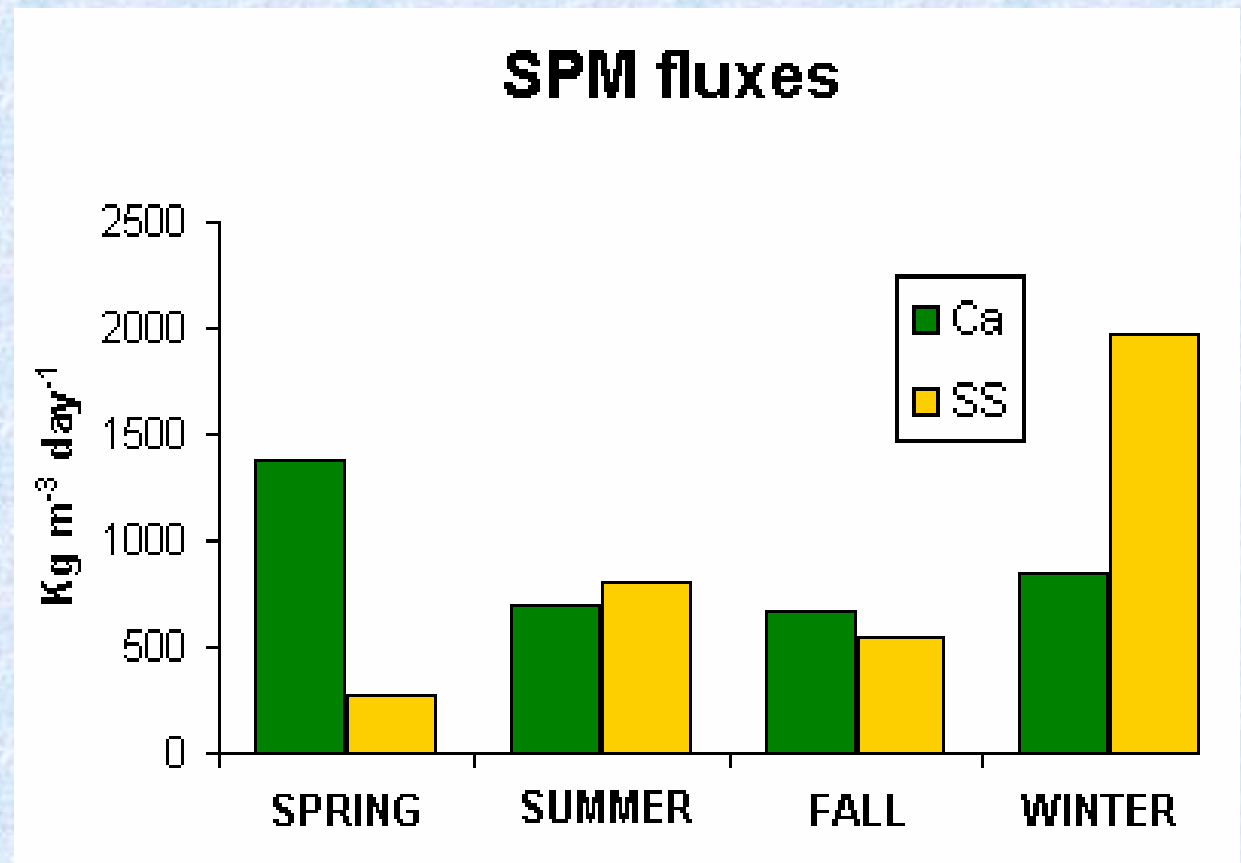




The rates of both the interaction between dissolved chemicals and particles (i.e. the residence time in solution) and the subtraction of the tracer from the water column due to sinking particles (i.e. the residence time of the particulate form in the water column) will be calculated from the $^{238}\text{U}/^{234}\text{Th}$ disequilibrium. The model has been widely used both in ocean and coastal waters (Santschi et al., 1979; Coale and Bruland 1985; Frignani et al., 2003; Radakovich et al., 2003, and references therein) and applied to the Venice Lagoon by Cochran et al. (1995).

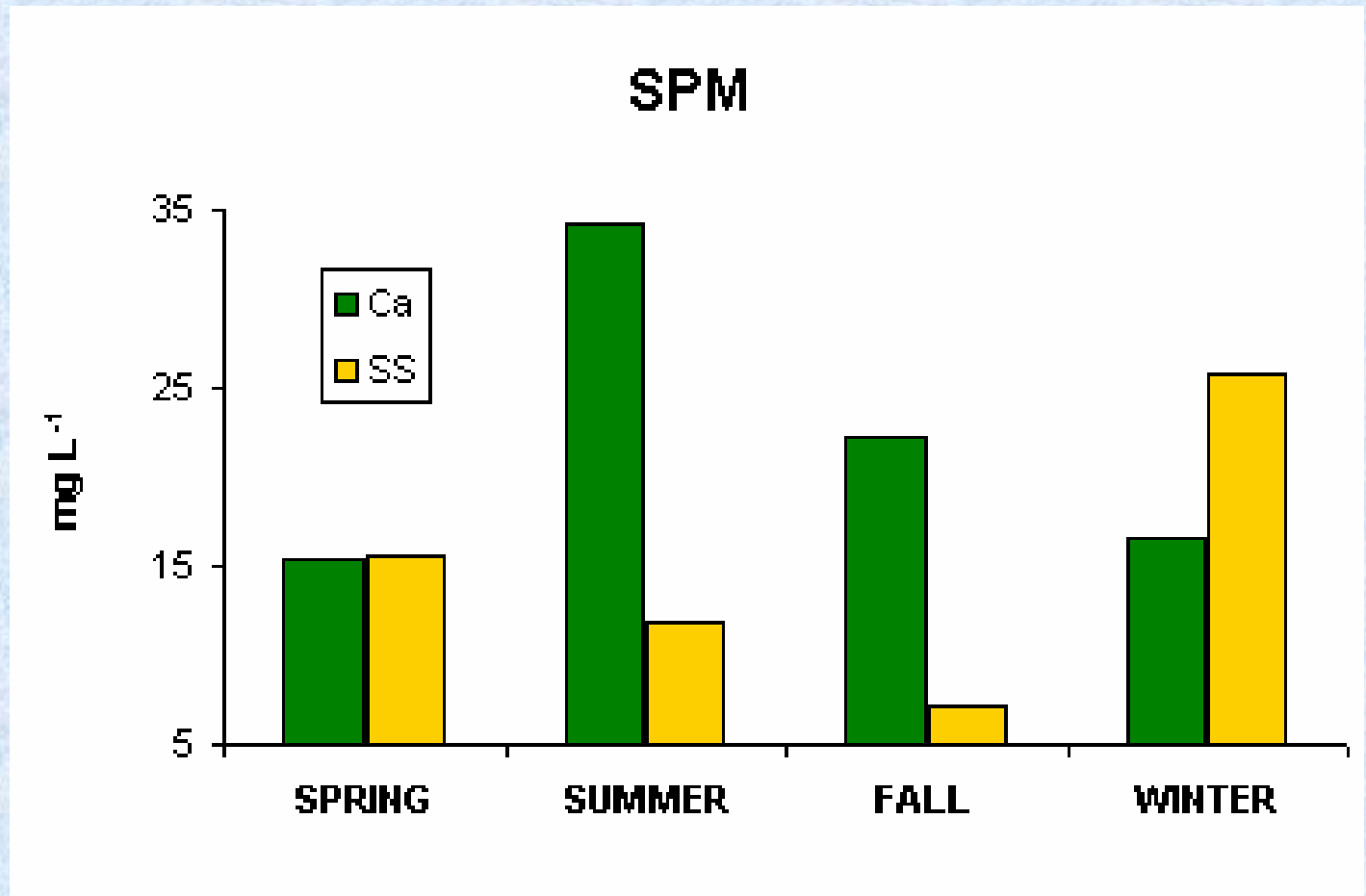
$^{234}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ disequilibrium :

- SPM fluxes
- LVF (prefilters, MnA+MnB)
- 4 seasons
- 2 sites



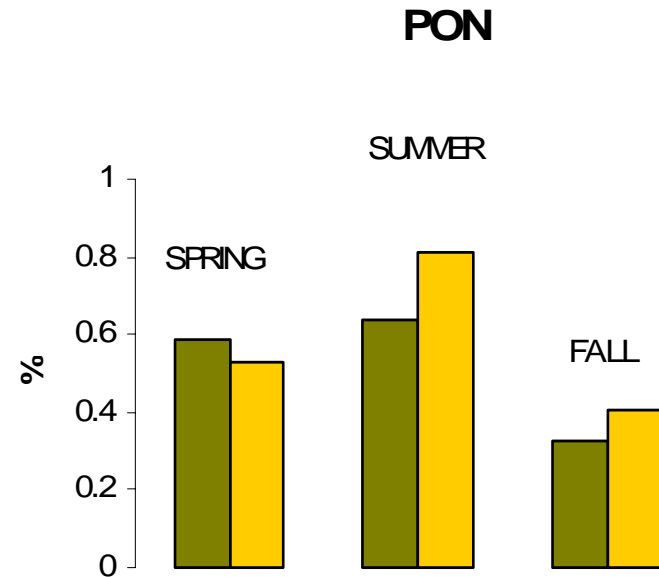
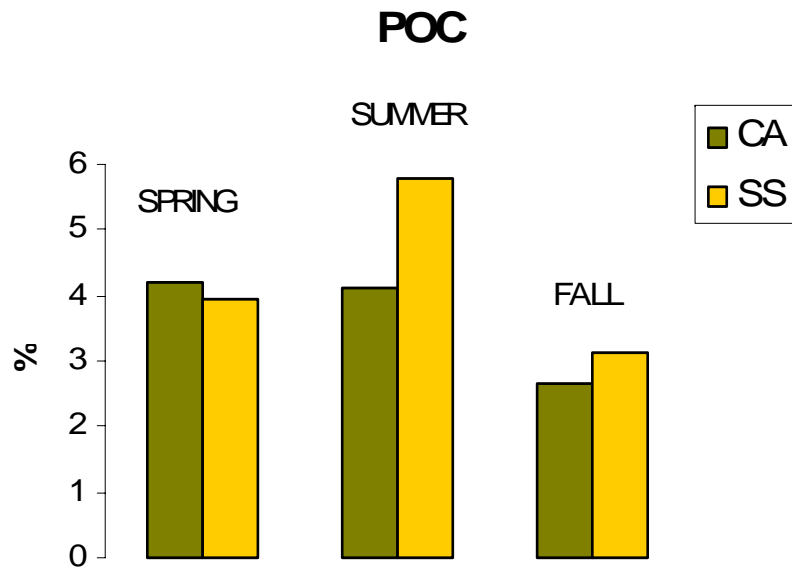
Water samples:

- 0.45 μm Millipore
- SPM concentration
- 4 seasons
- 2 sites

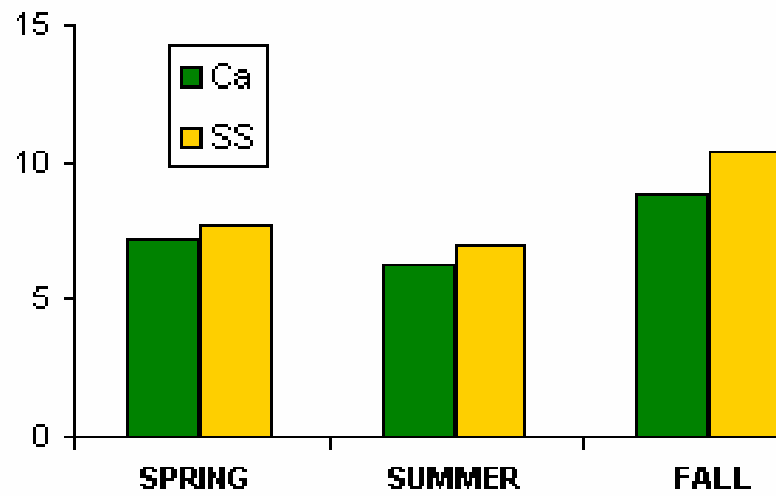


Water samples:

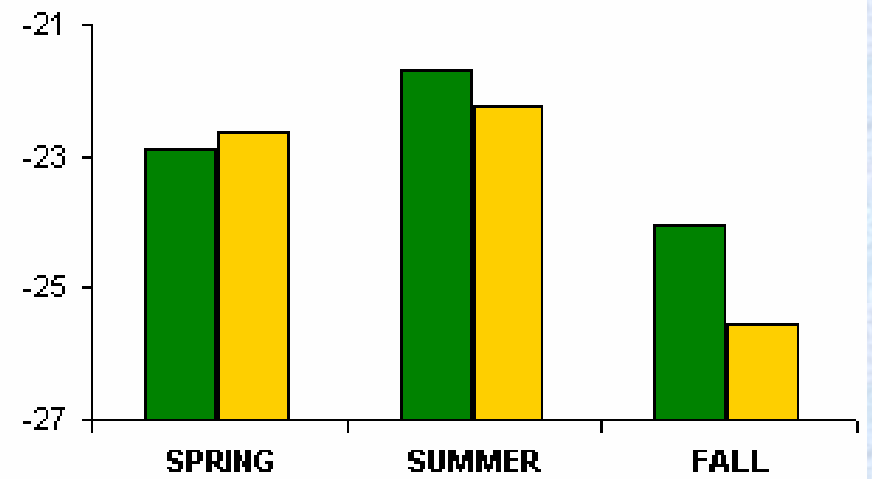
- Organic matter composition (%C, %N, C/N, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$)
- 0.7 μm GFF
- 4 seasons
- 2 sites



C/N



$\delta^{13}\text{C}$



Sediment traps :

- Resuspension fluxes
- 2-3 weeks in situ
- 4 seasons
- 2 sites

