

Abstract

The aim of my bachelor thesis is to collect data of concentrations and depositions of sulfur and nitrogen from occult precipitation, using the research of available scientific publications. Through atmospheric deposition are pollutants from air transported into other environmental spheres. It has two main components: dry (which takes place mainly by gravitational processes and its ongoing) and wet (which takes place in the presence of precipitations). Wet component consist of vertical and occult parts, representing the types of precipitations. Establishing total wet deposition encounter a problem in establishing a occult deposition. Problem is, in particular, setting of deposition flux, for which it is necessary to determinate a number of parameters. A considerable part of studies, therefore, do not examine the deposition itself, because of complexity of assessment, but examines chemical composition of fog, low clouds and rime, which is proportionally related to values of occult deposition. Most studies were examining from occult precipitation a fog, especially at higher altitudes, where due to the more frequent occurrence, significant contribute to the total atmospheric wet deposition. Occult precipitations are in longer contact with vegetation, and unlike the rainfall, are surrounded whole leaf, or pine needles of vegetation. They also have a lower water content, and the related higher ionic concentrations. Majority ionic composition provide ions of NH_4^+ , NO_3^- a SO_4^{2-} , which represent more than 85% of the total ionic composition of occult precipitation. Sulphates and nitrates participating in the environment for acidification, and ammonium together with nitrate ion contributes to nitrogen deposition and related eutrophication.

Key words : occult deposition, sulphur, nitrogen.