Proyecto DeLP: "Plan de intervención para la planificación y el desarrollo local en los procesos de prevención/manejo/solución de los riesgos geológicos y ambientales y el uso de los recursos rurales

SEMINARIO: RIESGOS HIDROGEOLÓGICOS EN LA REGIÓN CAPITAL

Monitoreo de calidad de agua. Enfermedades de origen hídrico Las inundaciones en La Plata, Berisso y Ensenada: Análisis de riesgos, estrategias de intervención. Hacia la construcción de un observatorio ambiental

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## Dentro de los Objetivos Particulares planteados:

- ✓ Instalar un observatorio ambiental basado en una red de estaciones de monitoreo meteorológicas y de variables fisicoquímicas de las principales cuencas
- ✓ generar un área de recopilación de información científica, datos climáticos, ambientales y sociales que integre la información y sea capaz de trasladarla a la comunidad.

Environ Monit Assess (2016) 188:458 DOI 10.1007/s10661-016-5467-0



### Water quality of the main tributaries of the Paraná Basin: glyphosate and AMPA in surface water and bottom sediments

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Abstract The Paraná River, the sixth largest in the world, is the receptor of pollution loads from tributaries traversing urban and industrialized areas plus agricultural expanses, particularly so in the river's middle and lower reaches along the Argentine sector. In the present study, we analyzed and discussed the main water quality parameters, sediment compositions, and content of the herbicide glyphosate plus its metabolite aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) in water and sediments. Samples were obtained from distal positions in the principal tributaries of the Paraná and the main watercourse during surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012 to monitor the basin. Only 15 % of the water samples contained detectable concentrations of glyphosate at an average concentration of 0.60 µg/L, while no detectable levels of AMPA were observed.

A. E. Ronco, D. J. G. Marino and C. D. Apartin contributed equally to this work.

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The herbicide and metabolite were primarily present in sediments of the middle and lower stretch's tributaries, there occurring at a respective average of 37 and 17 % in samples. The mean detectable concentrations measured were 742 and 521 µg/kg at mean, maximum, and minimum glyphosate/AMPA ratios of 2.76, 7.80, and 0.06, respectively. The detection of both compounds was correlated with the presence of sulfides and copper in the sediment matrix.

Keywords Paraná Basin · Water quality parameters · Bottom sediments · Glyphosate · AMPA/ Aminomethylphosphonic acid

#### Introduction

The del Plata Basin—the second largest in South America and comprising Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay—contains as its principal rivers the Paraguay (2459 km long), the Paraná (4352 km long), and the Uruguay (1600 km long), with the last two flowing into the widest estuary of the world, the Río de la Plata (256 km in width). The Paraná is the sixth largest river in the world, with a basin of 1,500,000 km², a mean annual discharge of 17,000 m³/s, and a suspended load of 118.7 million tons per year (Orfeo and Stevaux 2002). The basin traverses a variety of geological features, including the Andes Mountains, the Chaco-Pampean Plains, the Eastern Plains, the Jurassic-Cretaceous Area, and the Brazilian Shield (Iriondo 1988). The bottom



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#### l ecotoxicological assessment of bottom sediments Paraná basin, Argentina



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er 2013 September 2013 Paraná River, the six largest in the world, is receptor of pollution loads from tributaries traversing urban and industrialized areas, and extensive agriculture, particularly in its middle and low stretch along the Argentinean sector, where most of the productive activities of the country develop. Within the frame of monitoring surveys, the quality of bottom sediments from distal positions of twenty tributaries and three of the main course was evaluated. The assessment covered testing lethal and sublethal effects with the Hyalella curvispina based toxicity test, a benthic macrofauna survey and physicochemical variables of sediment matrix composition. A multivariate statistical analysis approach permitted integrating the obtained data from the different survey lines of evidence, explaining potential causes of the measured biological effects. The main perturbations detected were associated to tributaries in the middle sector of the basin, where anoxic conditions with high sulfide contents prevail mostly related to organic matter inputs of diverse combined activities, where sediments induce high lethality, and a consequent strong reduction of the benthic community population and diversity. The integrated survey approach proved being a robust tool in the assessment of causative—adverse effects relationships.

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Basin is the second largest in South America and ıtina, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, with asins, corresponding to the Paraná (2600,000 km2), 000 km2) and Uruguay Rivers (365,000 km2). The reaching the Atlantic Ocean is 23,000 m3/s (Berbery ). The Paraná River is the sixth largest river of the nnual discharge of 17,000 m3/s and suspended load tons/yr (Orfeo and Stevaux, 2002). The basin ty of geological units, like the Andes Mountains, ean Plains, the Eastern Plains, the Jurassic-Cretacthe Brazilian Shield (Iriondo, 1988). These well ologic and climatic environments are controlling dimentology, clay mineralogy and matrix composi-1 (Bertolino and Depetris, 1992). The grain size of ominated by silt and clay sizes (Iriondo, 2004; 2008; Orfeo, 1999), with vast amounts of colloids tes circulating in the basin (Konta, 1985). Most of the

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ima@quimica.unlp.edu.ar (A.E. Ronco).

nt matter © 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. 1016/j.ecoenv.2013.09.001 Argentinean productive activities and population settlements are associated to this basin. Previous monitoring campaigns have shown multiple sources of pollution along the basin. The middle and low Paraná receive heavily polluted inputs from tributaries traversing across urban and industrialized areas, added of extensive agriculture (Marino and Ronco, 2005; Peluso et al., 2013; Ronco et al., 2008, 2011; SAyDS-PNA-UNLP, 2007). Although transport of polluted mud favor mixing and recycling of particles it was possible to identify anoxic water and sediments with high sulfide and organic matter contents, changes in the composition of major matrix components and heavy metals (Ronco et al., 2011).

The dynamics of fine bottom sediments play an important role in environmental studies as they act as transporting agents and sinks of pollutants (Burton and Landrum, 2003; Camillón et al., 2003; Horowitz, 1985; Lee et al., 2000; Ronco et al., 2001). The capacity of adaptation of benthic organisms in relation to changes of environmental parameters and available food determines their distribution, growth and reproduction. Distribution and abundance are related to factors such as organic matter presence and content, substrate type and occurrence of contaminants (Wetzel and Likens, 1991). Since the bottom sediment provides nutrients and habitat to a large variety of benthic organisms, the assessment of sediment quality becomes relevant for the protection of aquatic life (Paixão et al., 2011).

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# Relevamiento de datos ambientales y Monitoreo de aguas superficiales

Cuenca Arroyos Maldonado y del Gato



Quincenal a mensual

• Determinación de parámetros en laboratorio

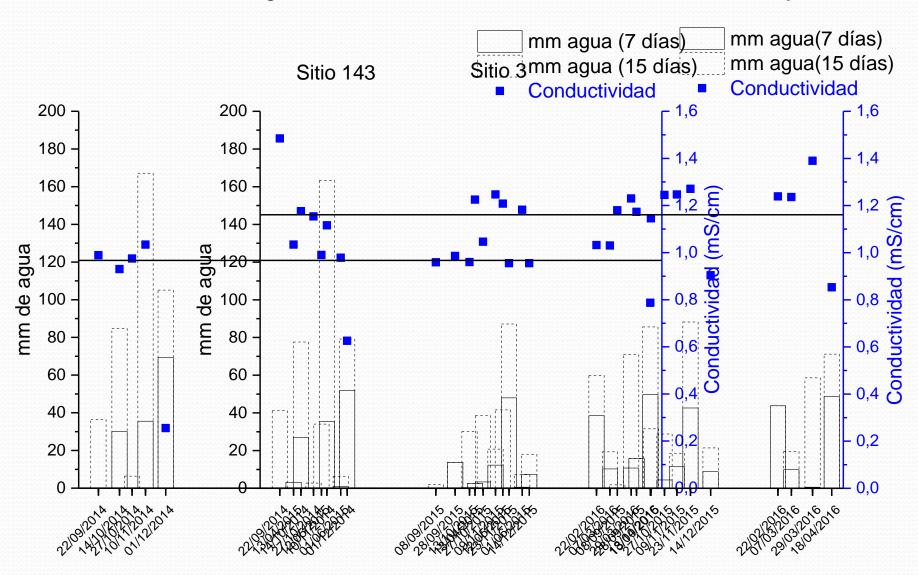




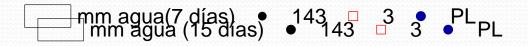


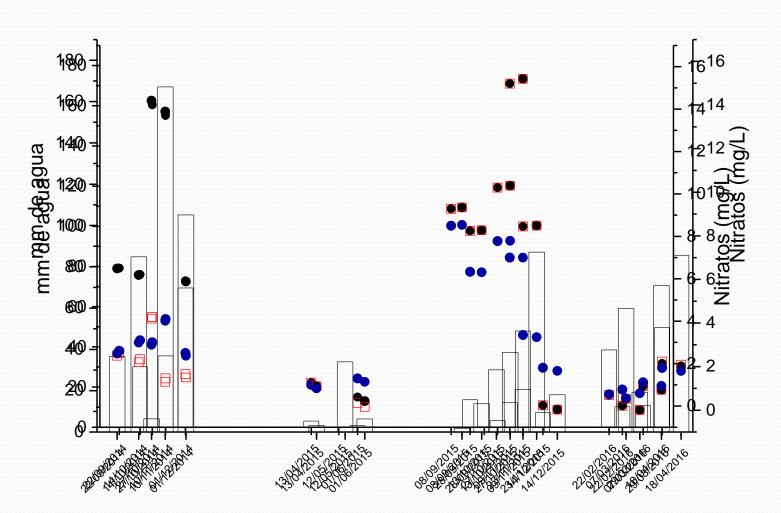
# Estudio de la relación entre la conductividad del agua del Aº del Gato en relación a precipitaciones previas al momento de muestreo

Estación LPO, Estación Agronomía, Estación LAHYS- Facultad de Ciencias Astronómicas y Geofísica



Estudio de la relación entre la concentración de Nitratos del Aº del Gato en relación a precipitaciones previas al momento de muestreo





### Arroyo del Gato- Nitratos por escorrentía 16 C.Alt **C.**Media Elevadas concentraciones de Nitratos 14 C.Baja temporada de elevadas precipita<mark>c</mark>iones Concentración de Nitratos (mg/L) Disminuye 6 Finalización 2 Obra Hidraulica 🗖 0 Primavera Otoño Verano/Otoño Primavera 2016 2015 2014 2015



## **Principales conclusiones**

• Es importante conservar los **Humedales Urbanos** ya que éstos brindan importantes servicios ecosistémicos

a la población, no solo como sitio de esparcimiento • Las modificaciones estructurales de los cursos de sino tampien como sitio buffer ante las injundaciones van un cambio en la **calidad** del recurso del Rio de la Plata y como reservorio de de tener en cuenta a la hora de la toma de decisiones de la realización de este tipo de obras. La preservación de funciones ecosistémicas suelen ser afectados, incidiendo en la calidad de los consecuencias Las recursos. impermeabilización asociada a canalizaciones en obras civiles han sido evidenciadas en este estudio.

El control de la ocupación de planicies de inundación de arroyos y ríos es de vital importancia a ser consideradas en la planificación urbana y el uso del suelo, teniendo en cuenta no sólo la posibilidad de anegamiento, sino el riesgo de contraer enfermedades de origen hídrico. Esto se ve incrementado en procesos de Cambio Climático que agrava los episodios de inundación debido a precipitaciones más intensas. El desafío es lograr medidas que mitiguen los efectos adversos para la población vulnerable en un marco conceptual holístico de protección de la calidad ambiental.