

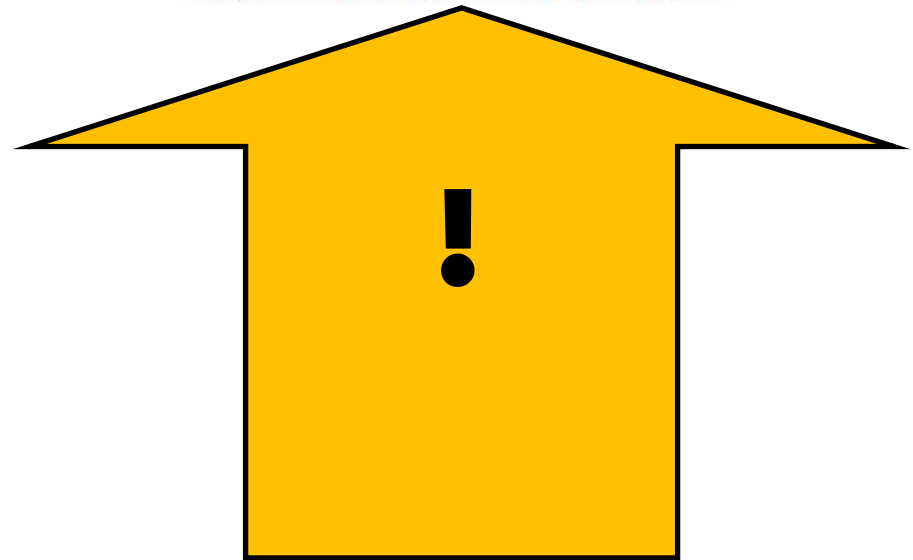


LIMNOLOGÍA 2023

Docentes: M.Sc. Maite Burwood, Lic. Claudia Fosalba, Lic. Lucía González-Madina, Dr. Guillermo Goyenola, Lic. Paula Levrini y Dr. Néstor Mazzeo



**DIVERSIDAD DE ECOSISTEMAS
ACUÁTICOS CONTINENTALES:
SISTEMAS LÉNTICOS**





¿Sistemas lóticos?

... riverinos

... fluviales

SISTEMAS LÓTICOS

¿Qué son?

¿Cuáles son sus características?

¿Qué los hace funcionar?

¿Homogéneos o heterogéneos?

¿Conectados o desconectados?

...



LÓTICOS



Transporte-flujo

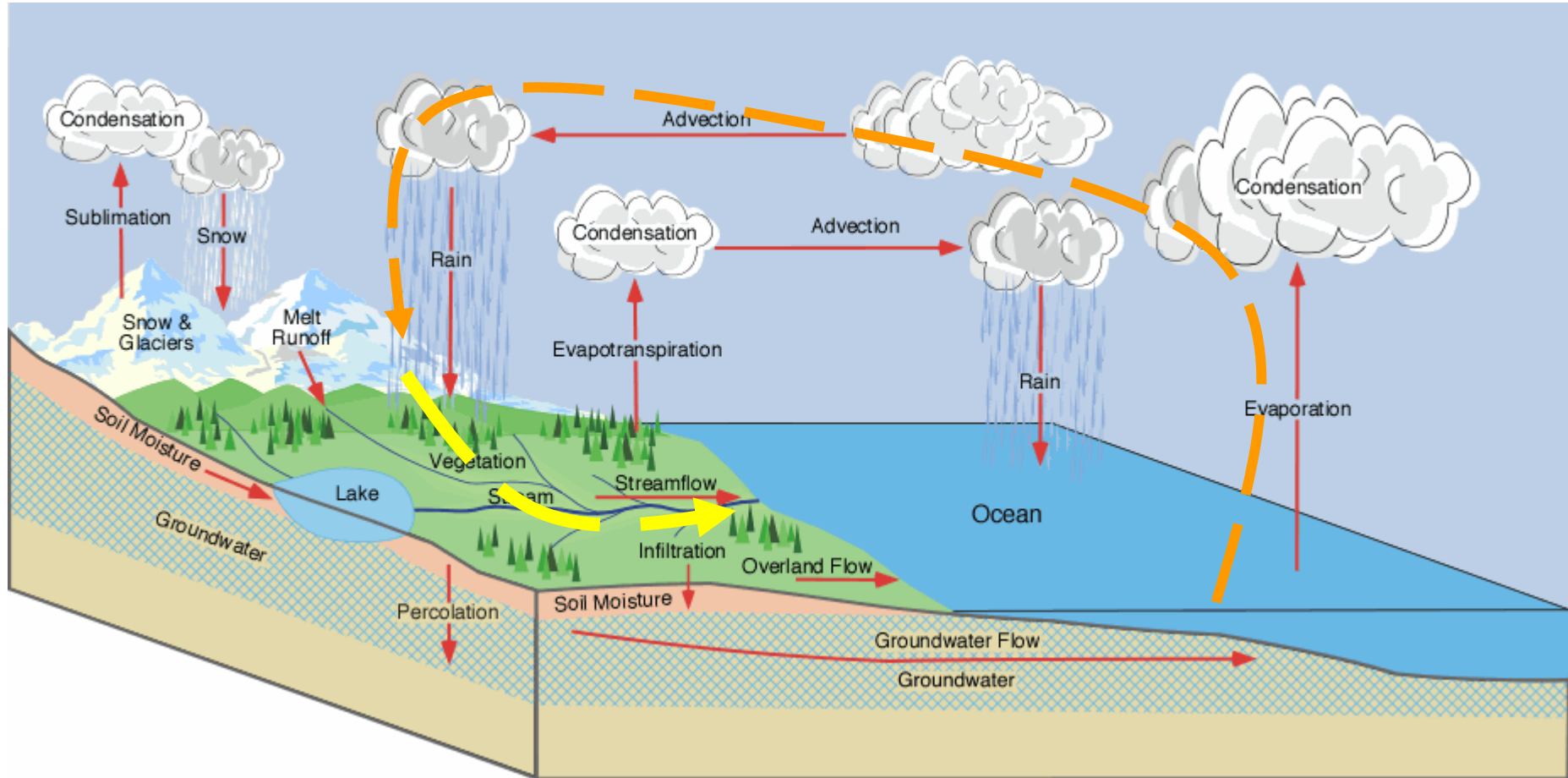
¿



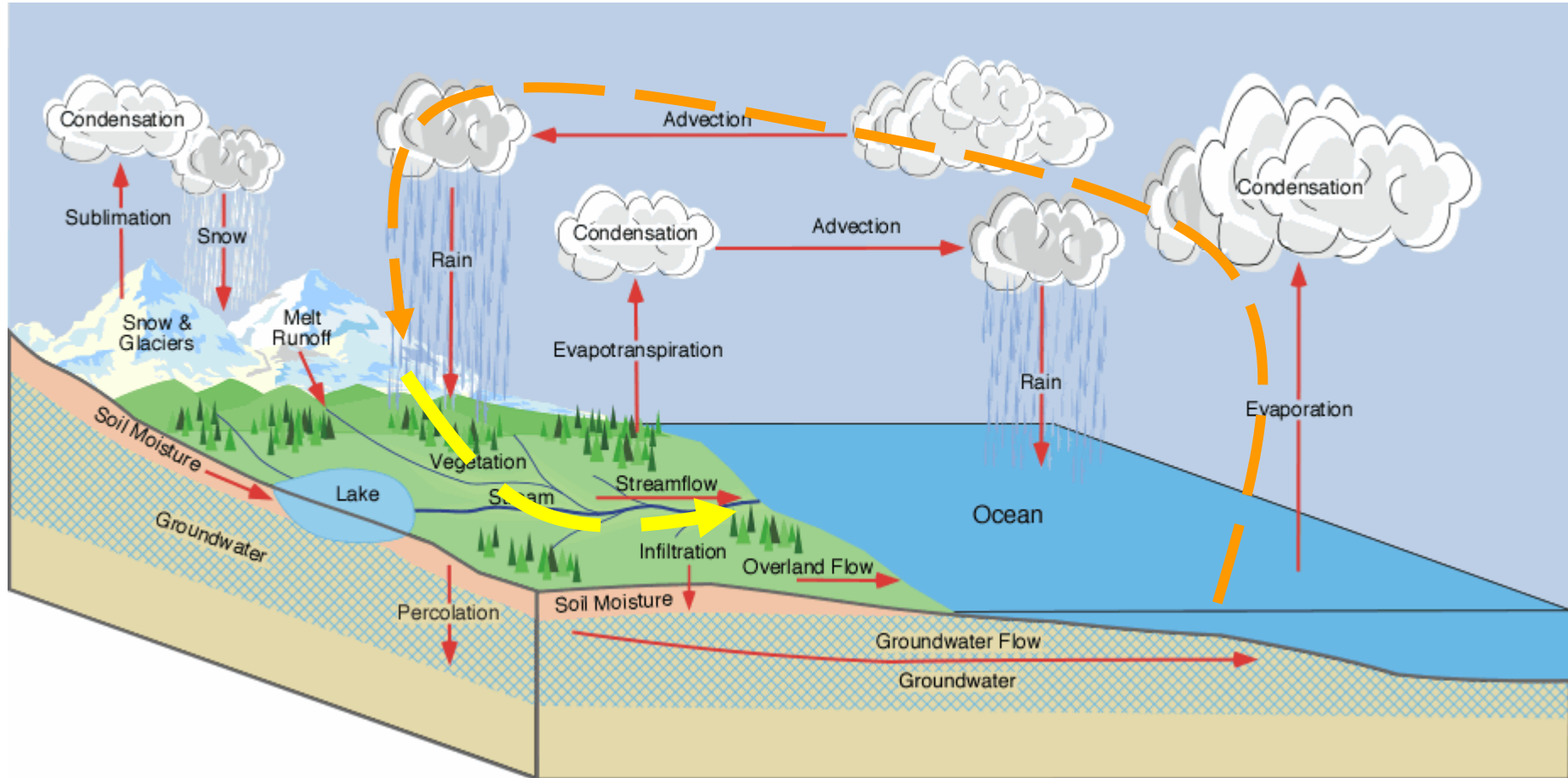
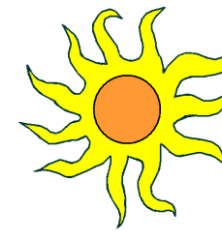
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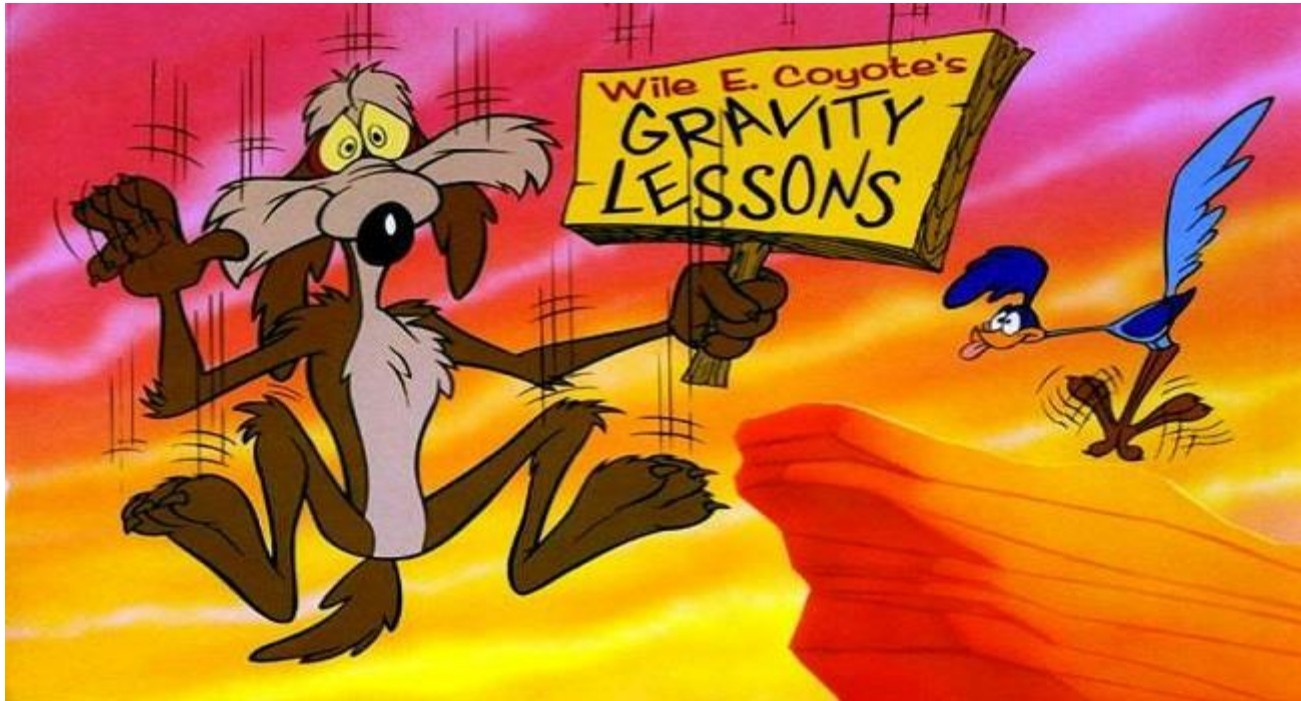
Transporte-flujo

CICLO HIDROLÓGICO



CICLO HIDROLÓGICO

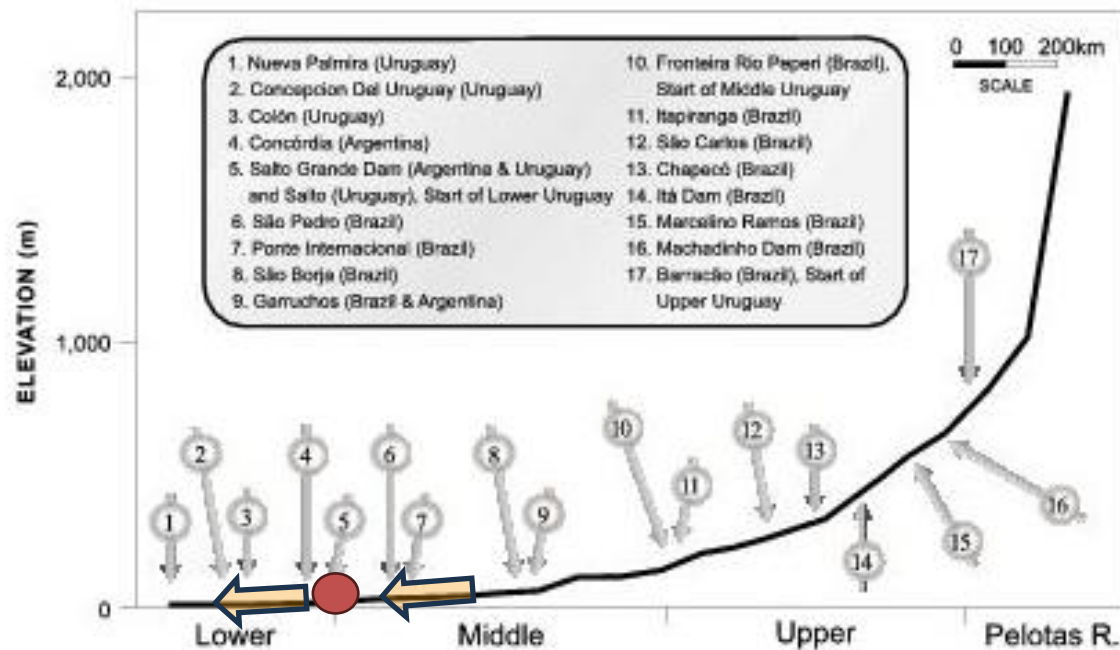


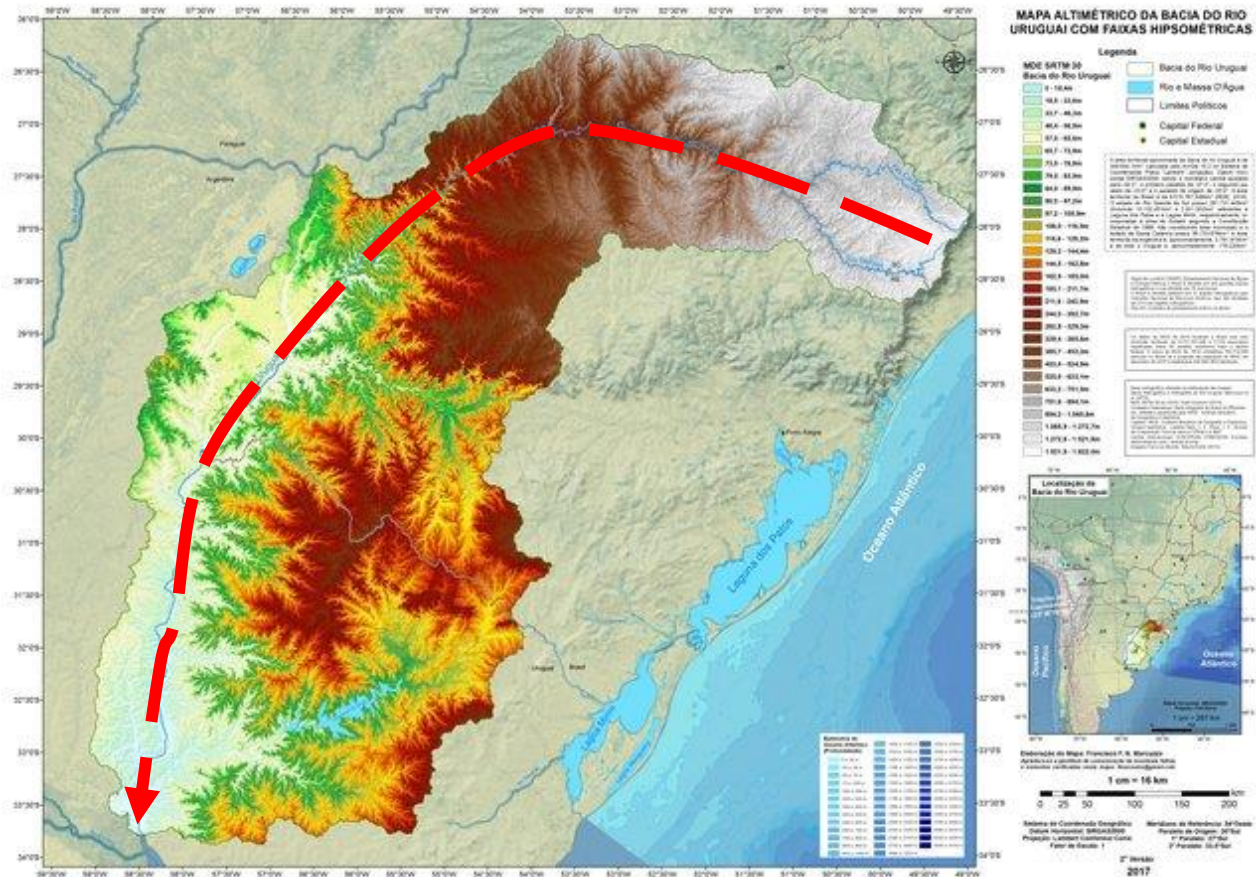




Río Uruguay

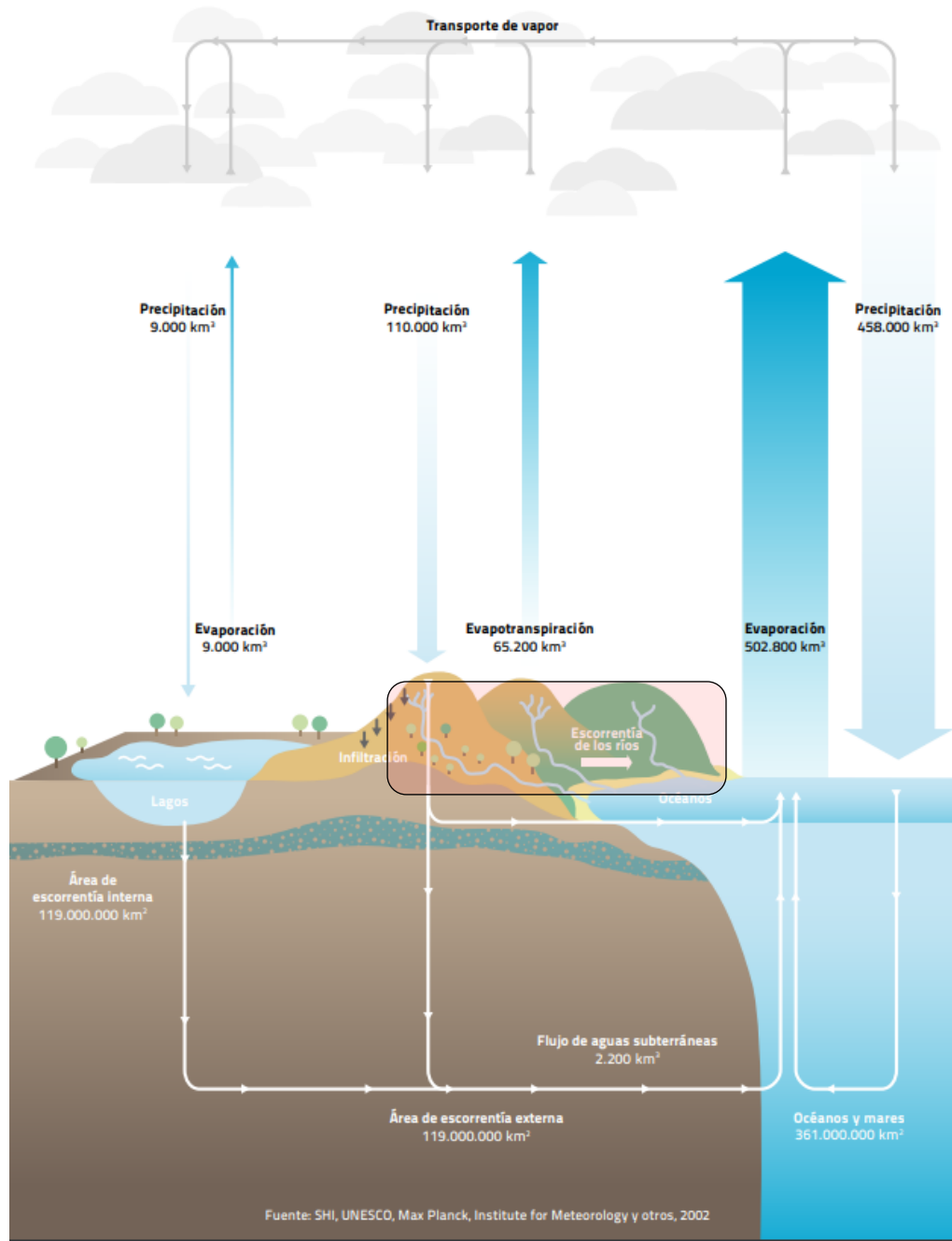
RIVER SECTIONS





CICLO HIDROLÓGICO MUNDIAL

Precipitación | Evaporación | Evapotranspiración | Escorrentía



Fuente: SHI, UNESCO, Max Planck, Institute for Meteorology y otros, 2002



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CICLO HIDROLÓGICO.UY

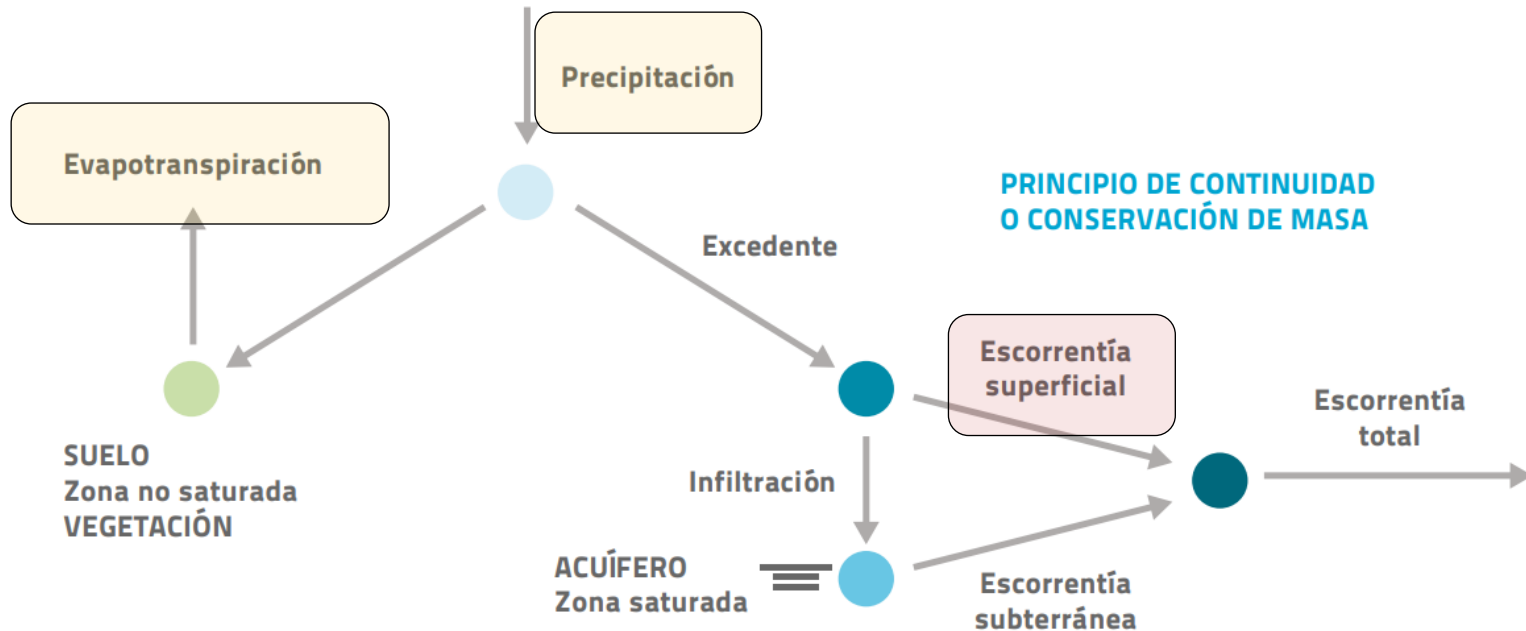
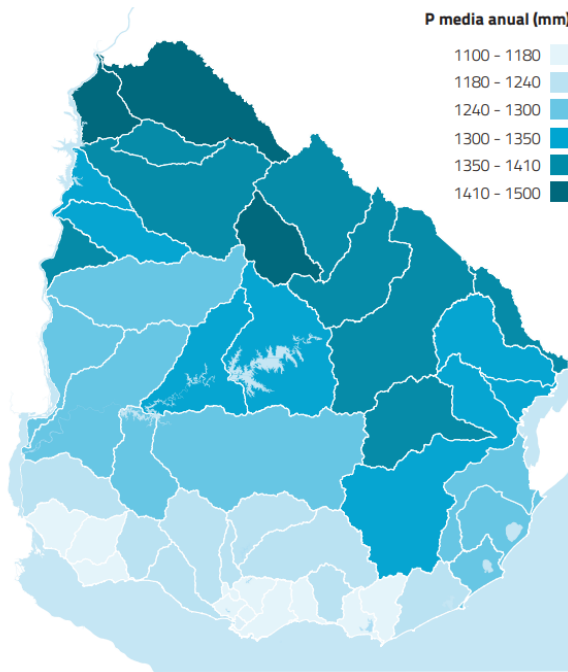
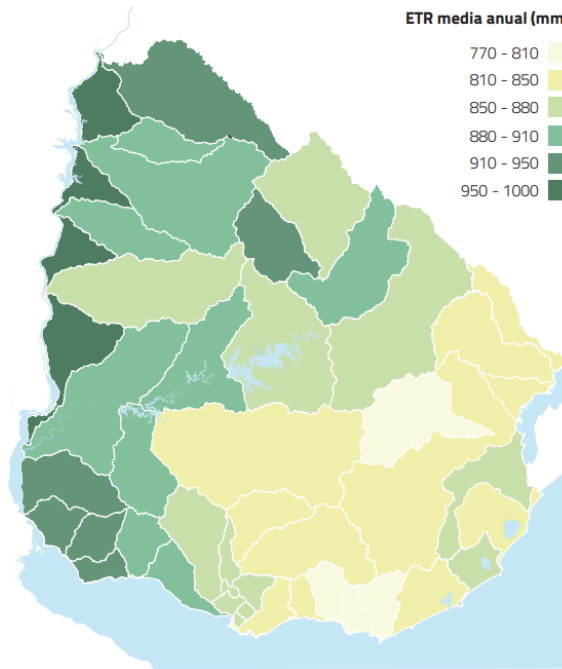


Figura 5.4 | Esquema del modelo de Témiz

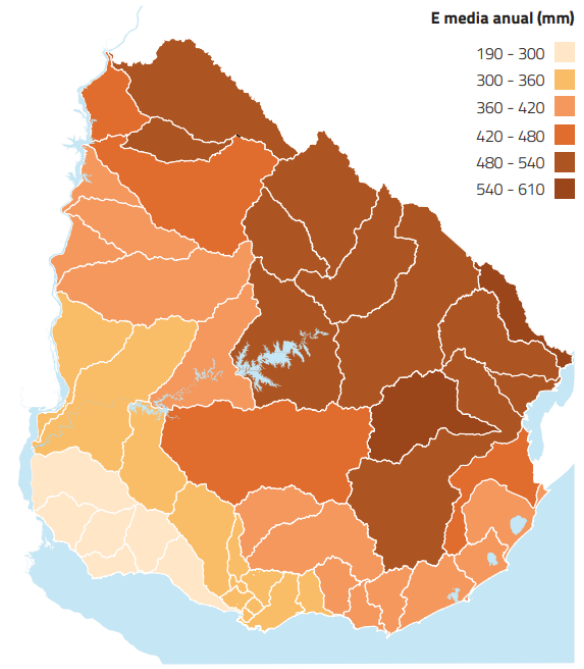
CICLO HIDROLÓGICO.UY



PRECIPITACIÓN MEDIA ANUAL



EVAPOTRANSPIRACIÓN M.A.



ESCURRIMIENTO M.A.

(PNA 2017)



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CICLO HIDROLÓGICO.UY

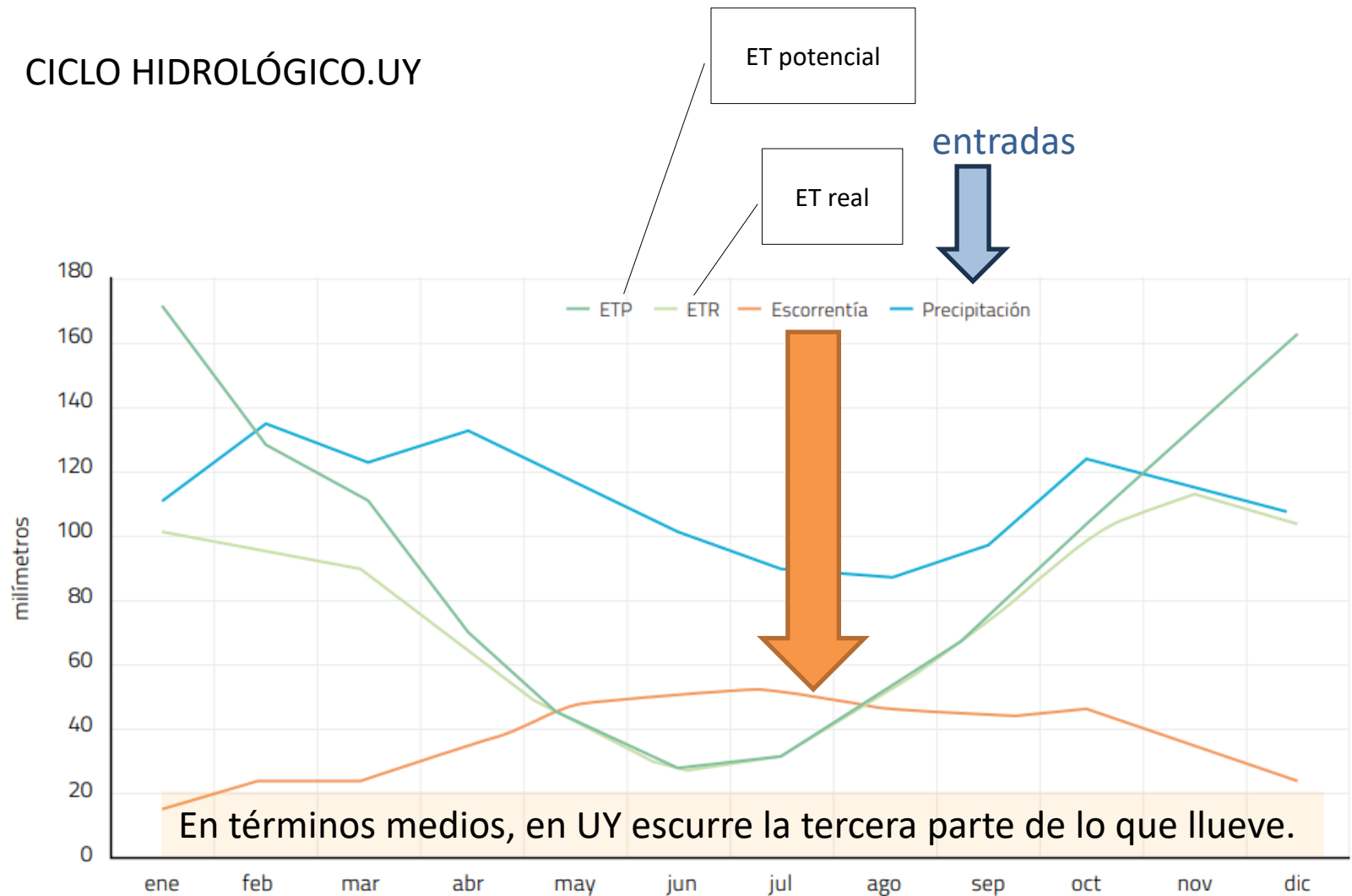


Figura 5.5 | Distribución mensual de Precipitación, ETP, ETR y Escorrentía (mm) | Fuente DINAGUA/INYPESA. Datos período 1987 a 2012



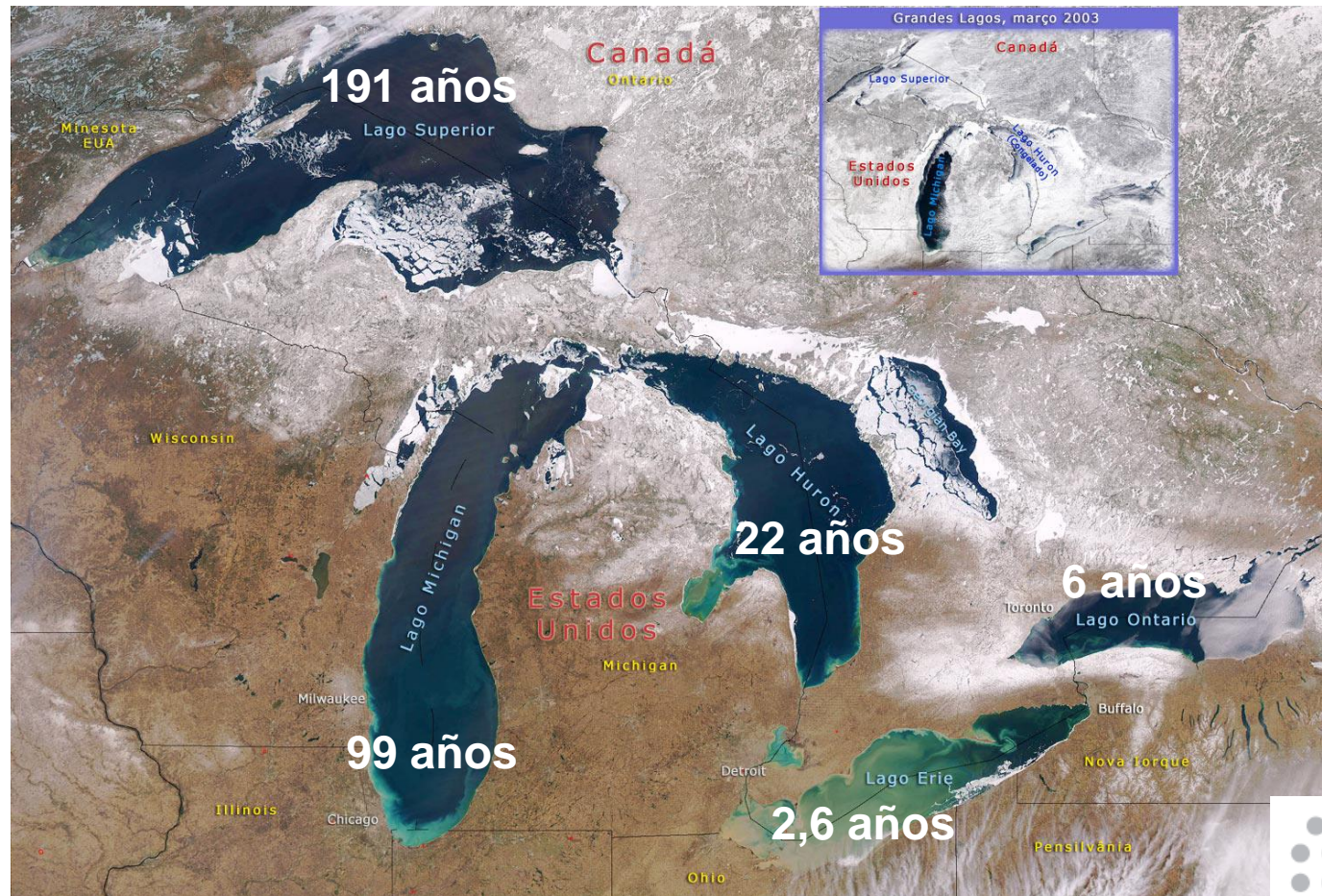
Tiempo de residencia

	Tiempo de residencia medio
Glaciares	20 - 100 años
Nieve estacional	2 - 6 meses
Humedad de suelo	1 - 2 meses
Agua subterránea superficial	100 - 200 años
Agua subterránea profunda	10000 años
Lagos	50 - 100 años
Ríos	2 - 6 meses



	Tiempo de residencia medio
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Lagos	50 - 100 años
Ríos	2 - 6 meses

TIEMPO DE RESIDENCIA



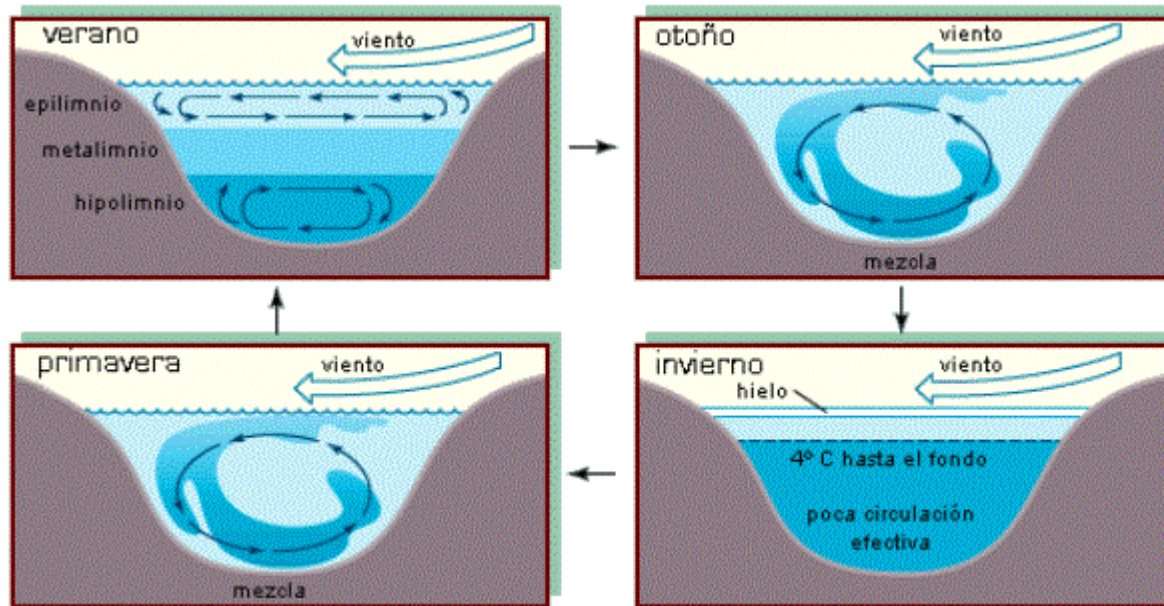


Mezcla

Gradientes verticales

Mezcla

Gradientes verticales



¿Temperatura?
¿Oxígeno?

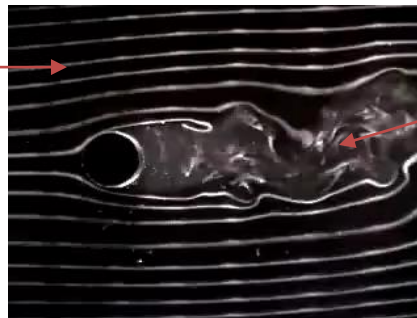
...

Mezcla

Gradientes verticales



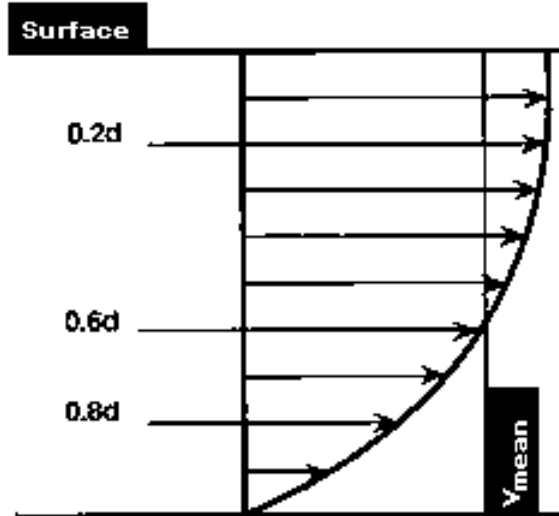
Flujo laminar



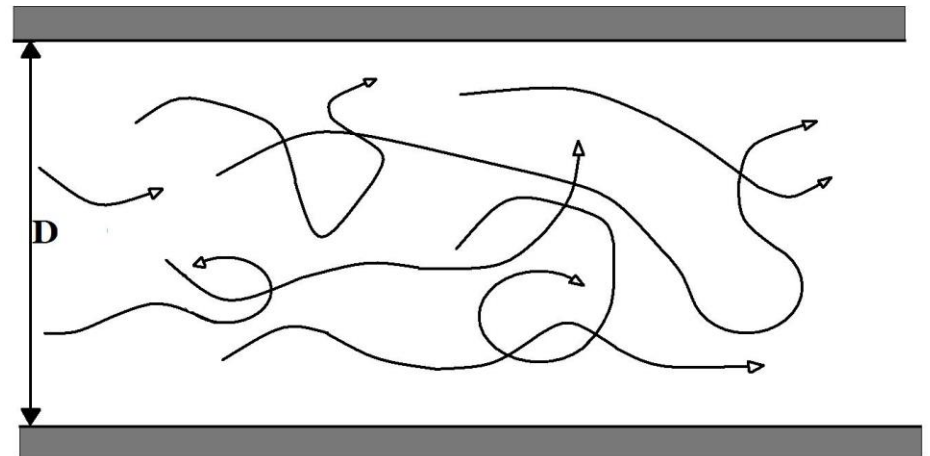
Flujo turbulento

Mezcla

Gradientes verticales



Flujo laminar



Flujo turbulento



Velocidad vs. Caudal

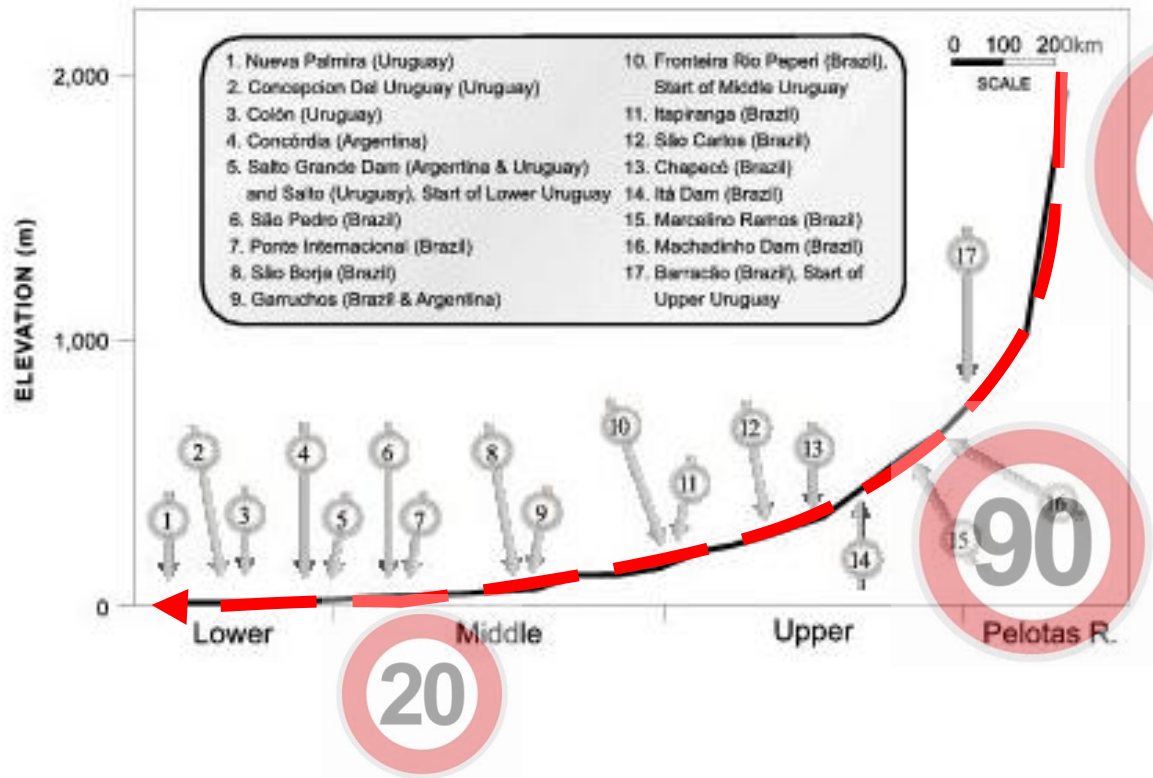


Velocidad vs. Caudal



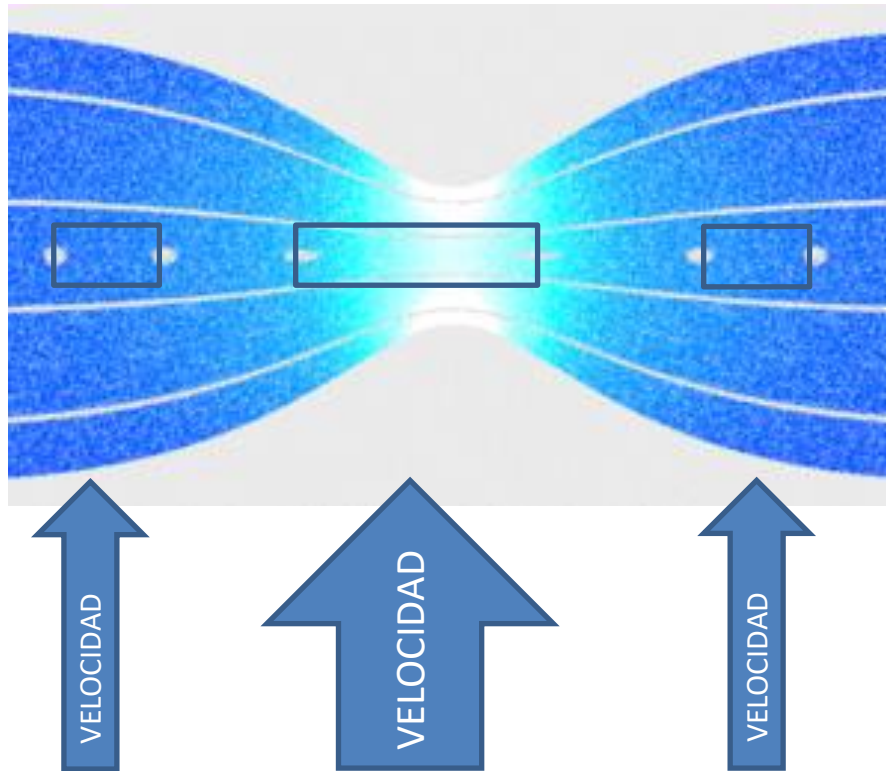
Río Uruguay

RIVER SECTIONS



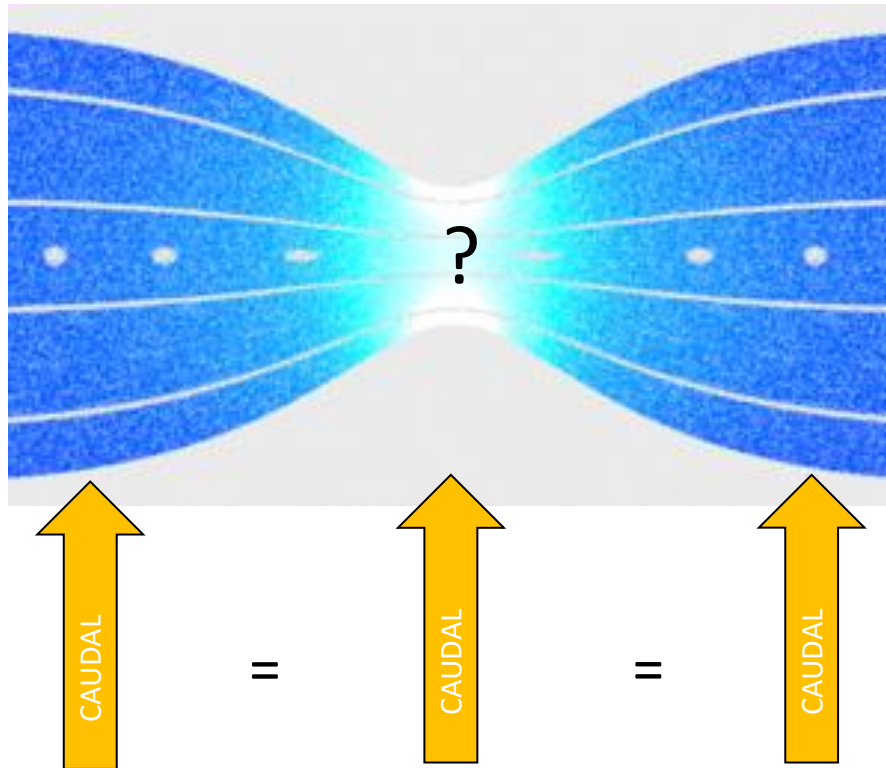
¿VELOCIDAD?

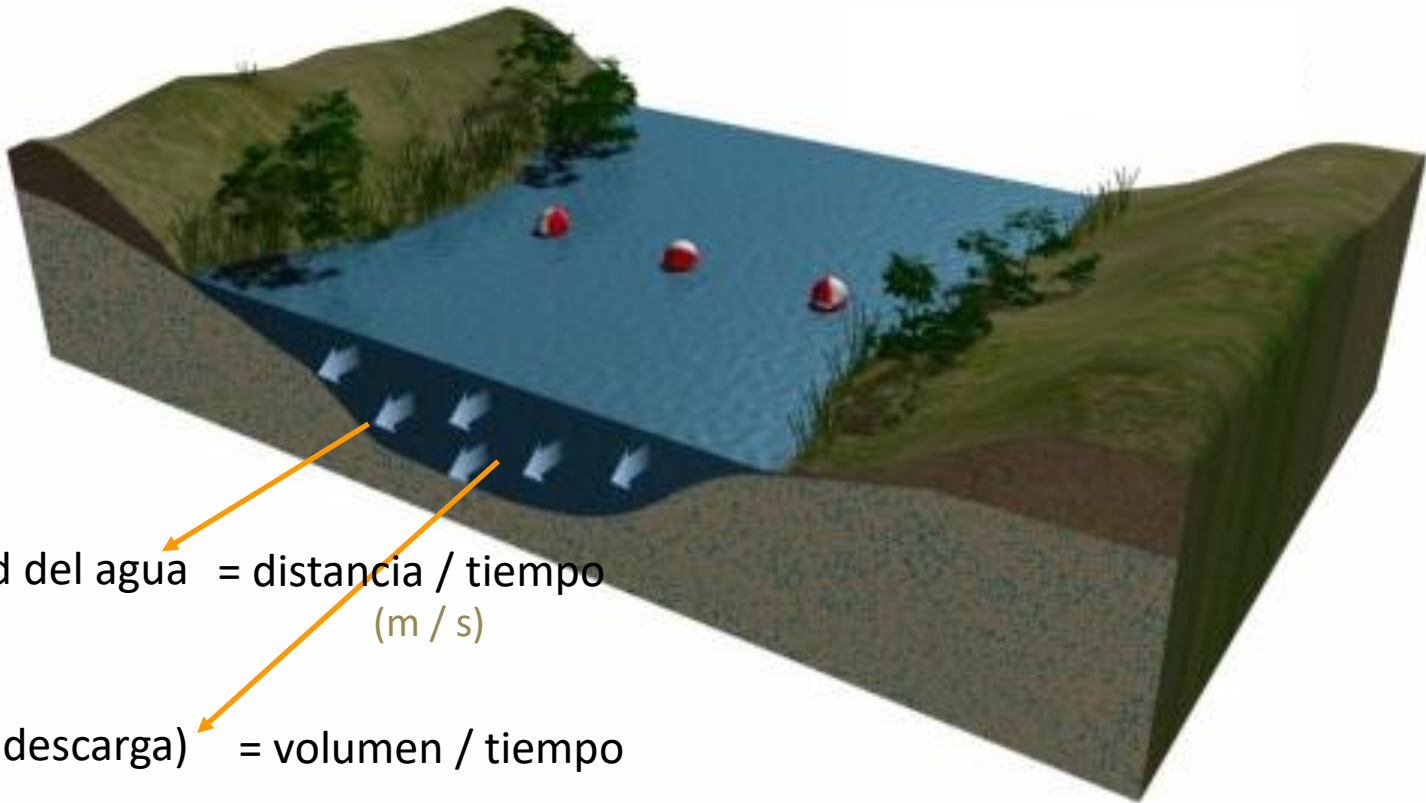
Velocidad = distancia/tiempo



¿Y EL CAUDAL?

CAUDAL = volumen / tiempo





Velocidad del agua = distancia / tiempo
(m / s)

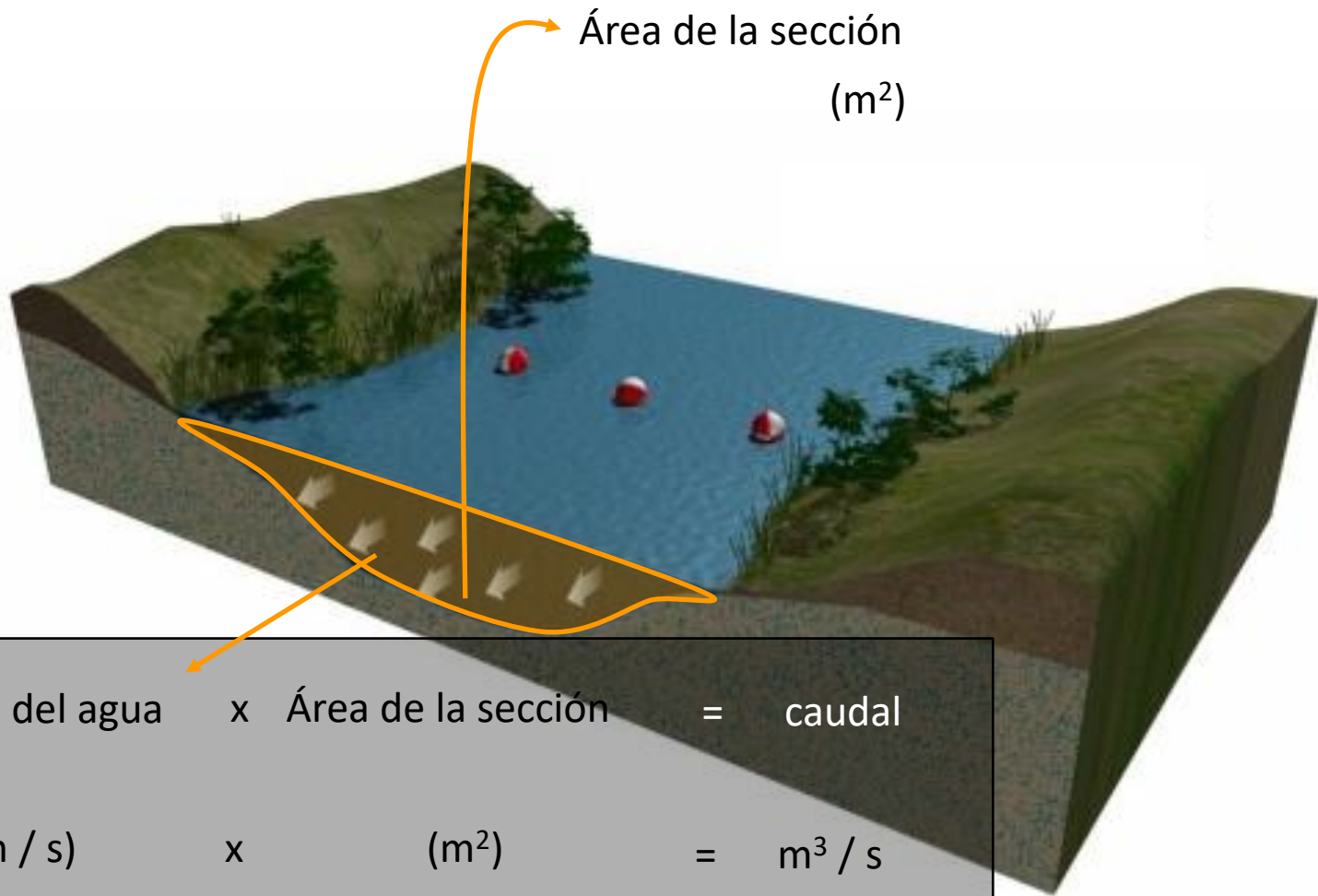
Caudal (o descarga) = volumen / tiempo

(litros / segundo)

(m³ / día)

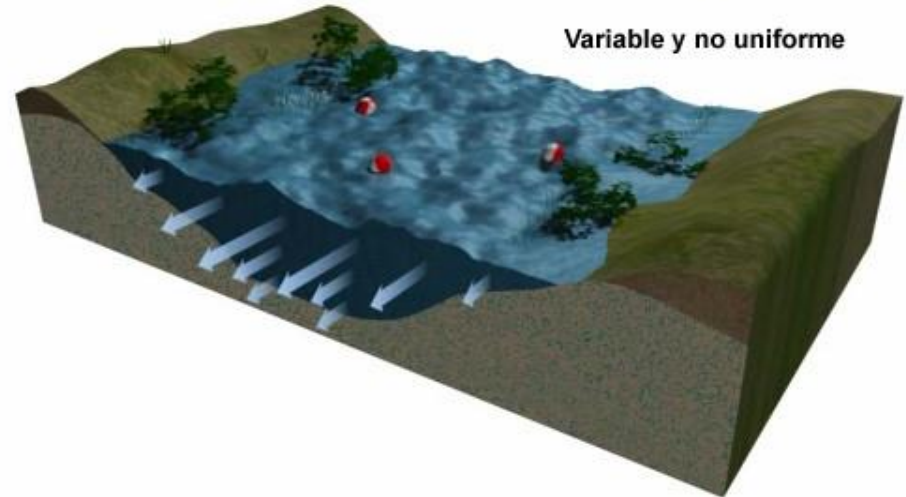
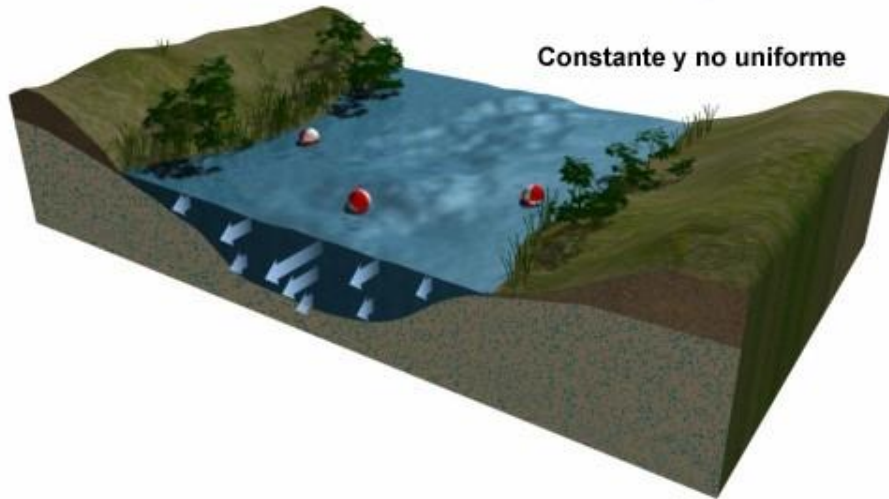
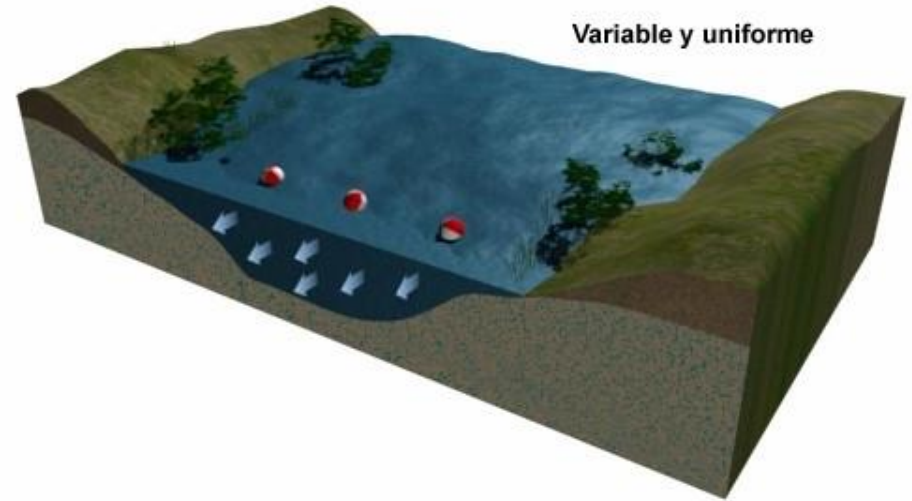
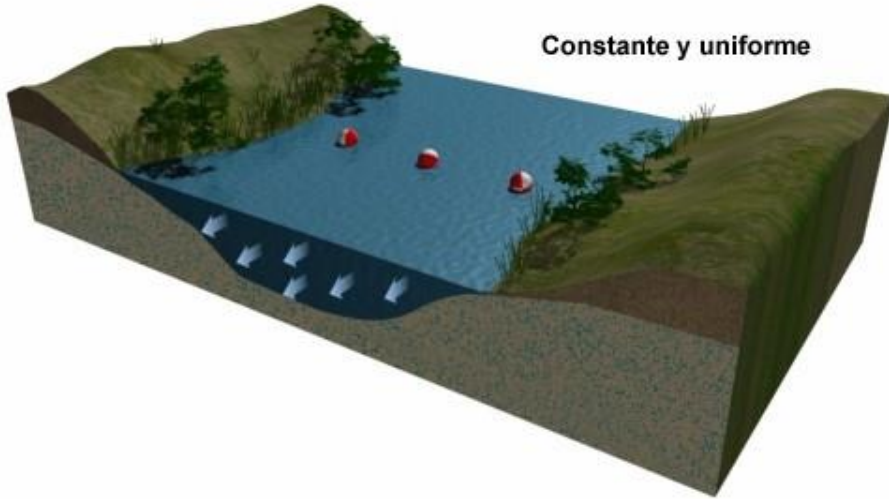
(m³ / año)

¿Cómo calculamos el caudal?



¿Cómo calculamos el caudal?

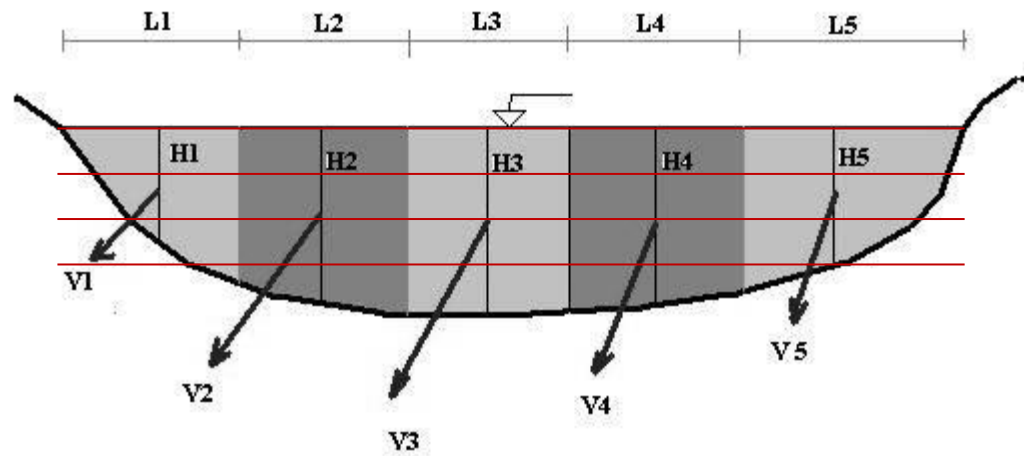
Tipos de flujos



Hay condiciones en las que las medidas son muy complicadas de realizar.

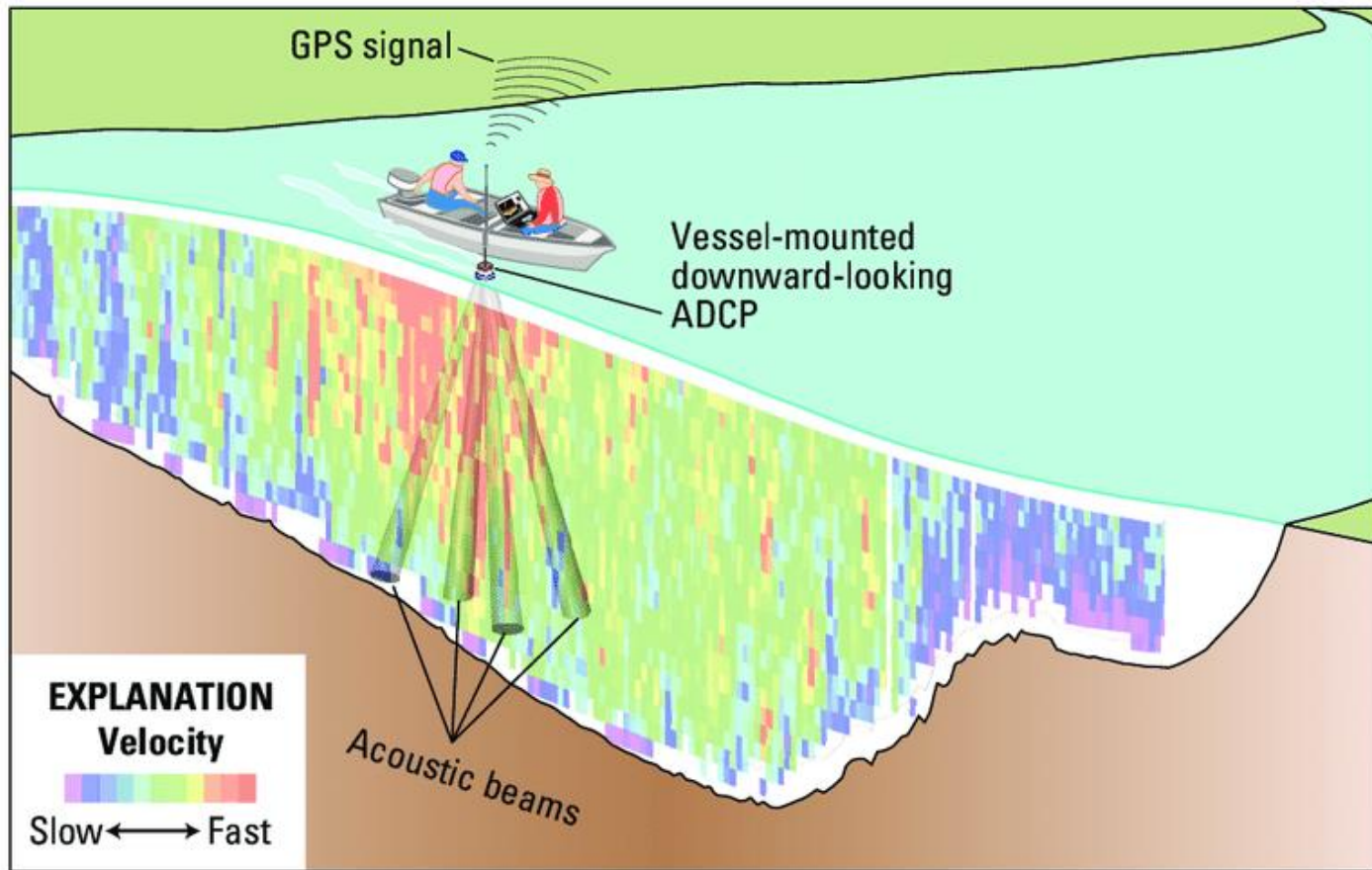
¿Cómo calculamos el caudal?

Precisamos conocer la velocidad media.



Suele dividirse el área y calcular la velocidad para cada subsección.

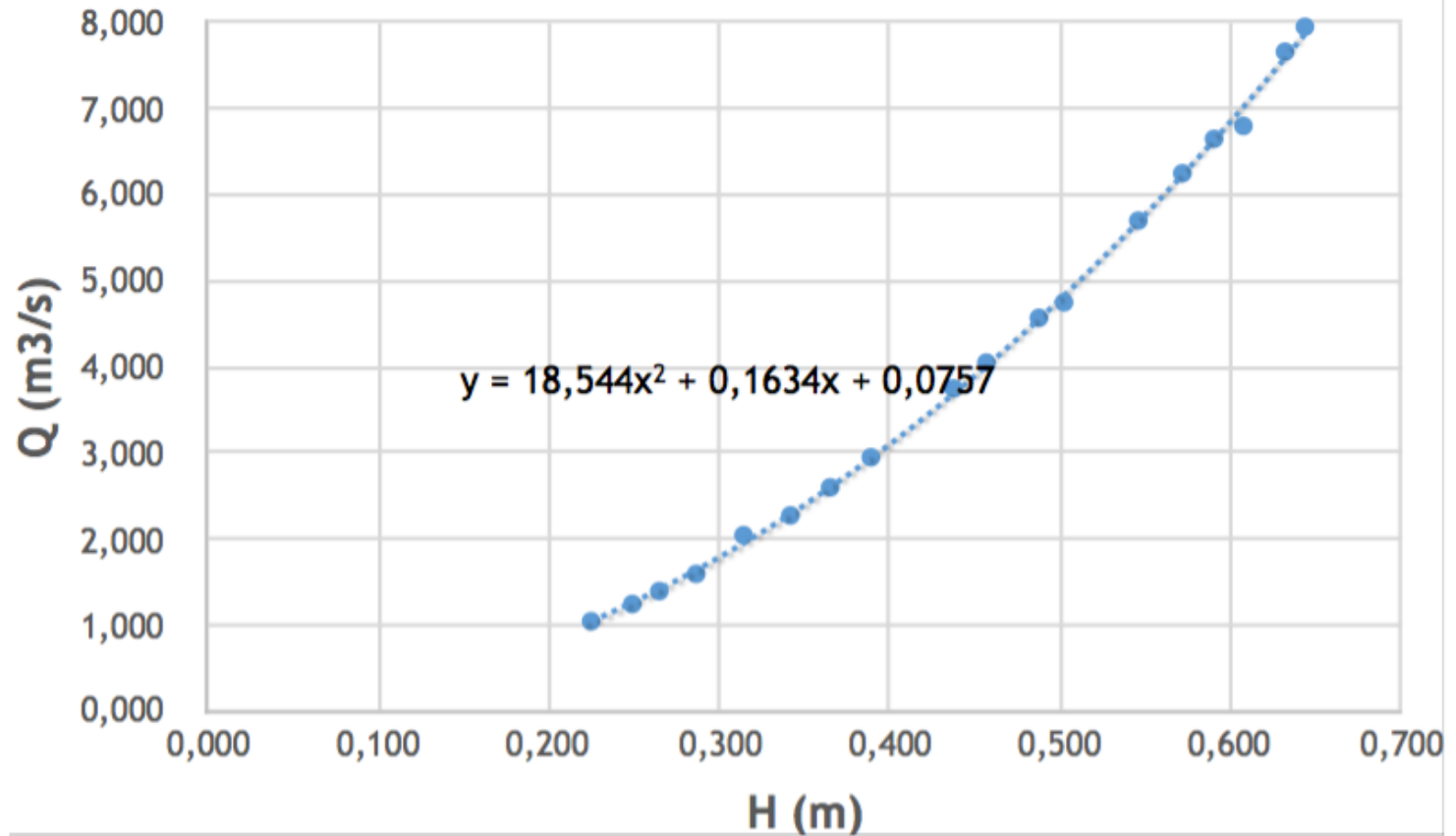
¿Cómo calculamos el caudal?



Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP)

AFORO

Curva de gasto (relación altura - caudal)

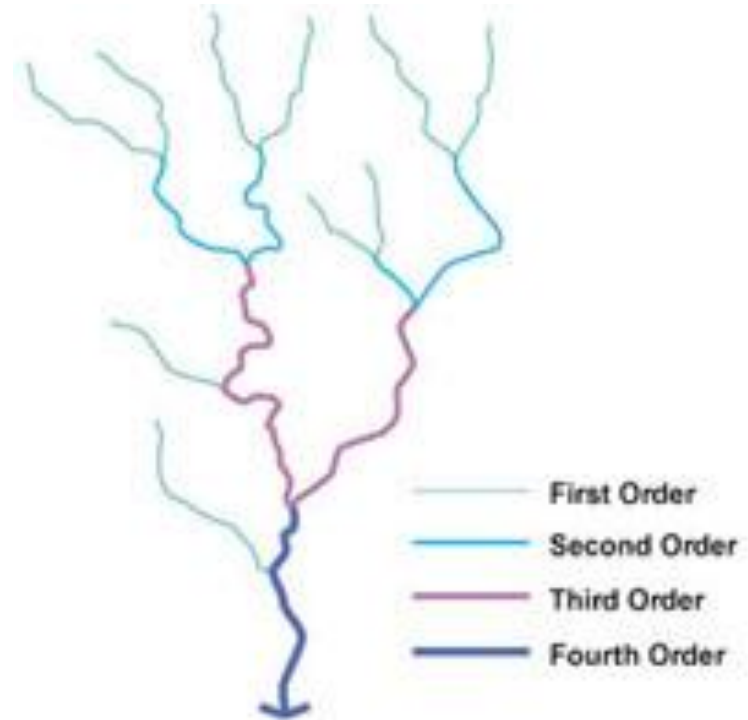
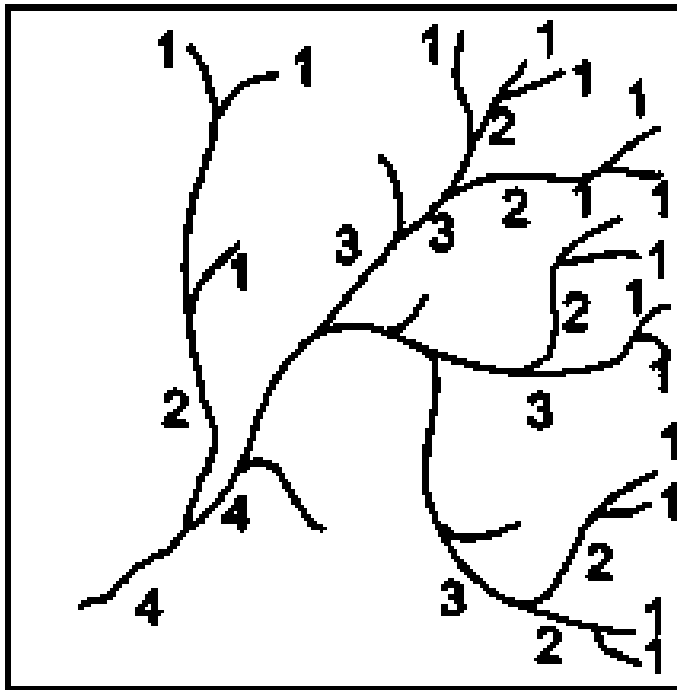






Heterogeneidad espacial

Orden de Strahler



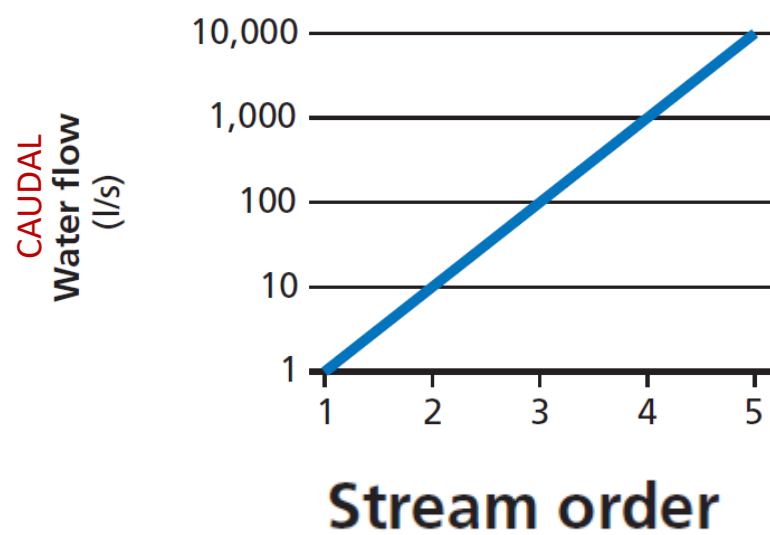
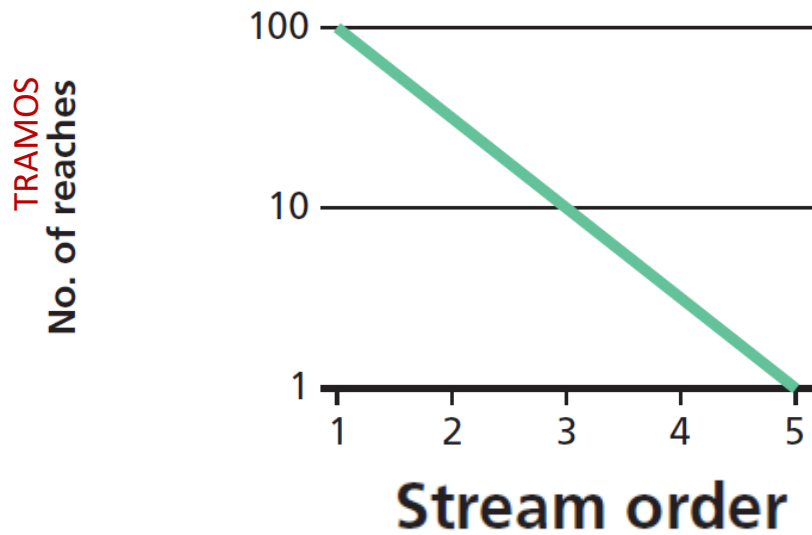
El número de Strahler (orden):

Se usa para definir el tamaño de una corriente, basándose en la jerarquía de los afluentes (ríos más grandes 11-12)

Vínculo con el entorno / Conectividad



Orden de Strahler

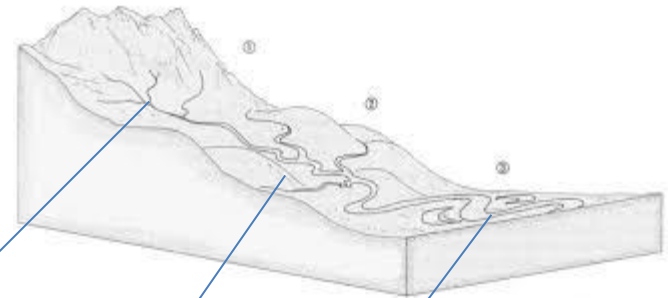


El número de Strahler (orden):

se usa para definir el tamaño de una corriente, basándose en la jerarquía de los afluentes

Heterogeneidad espacial

ZONACIÓN LONGITUDINAL (fish zones)

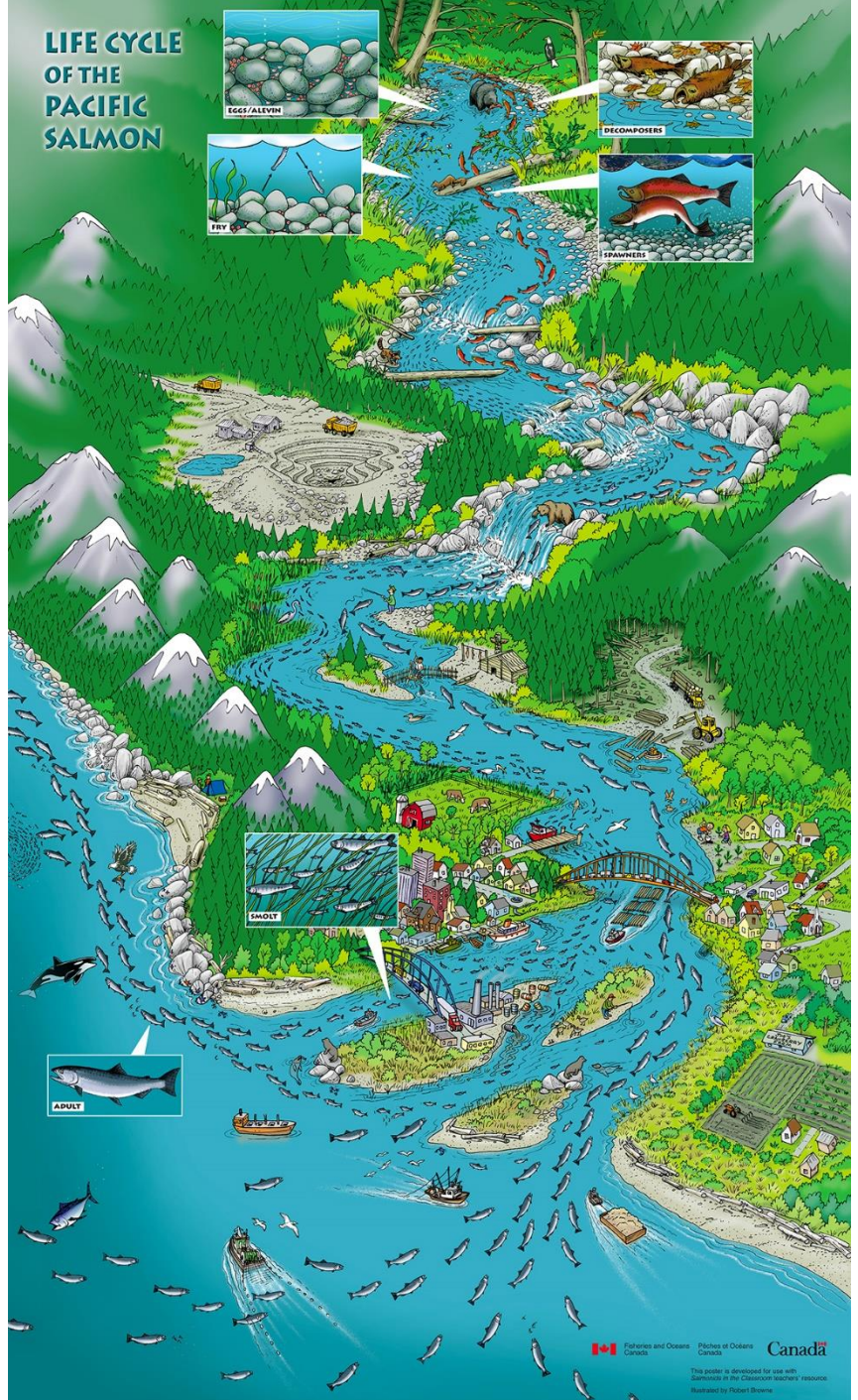
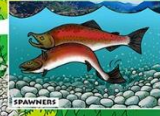


- **Crenon** - cabecera (headwater)
- **Rhithron** - región montañosa (altas pendientes)
- **Potamon** - tierras bajas (lowland river region)

Illies (1961)



LIFE CYCLE OF THE PACIFIC SALMON



- ***Crenon*** - cabecera (headwater)

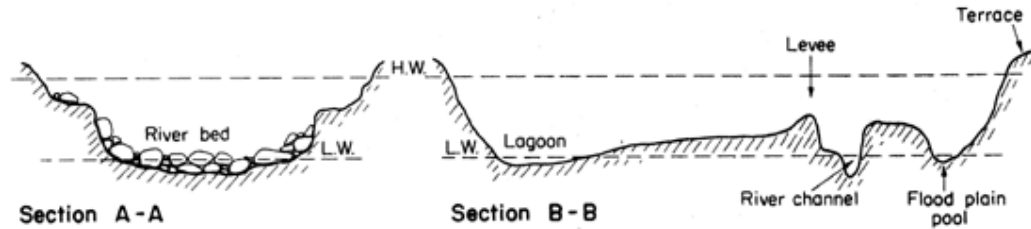
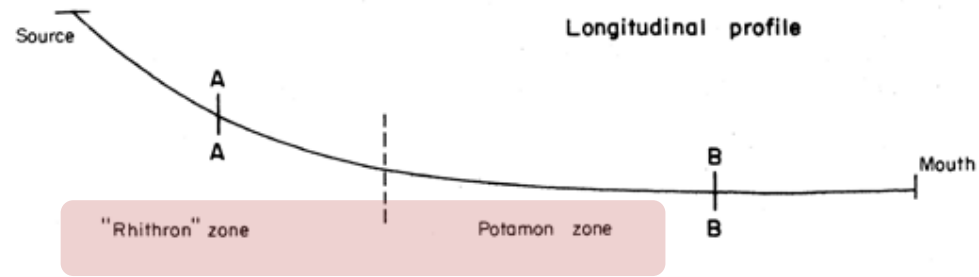


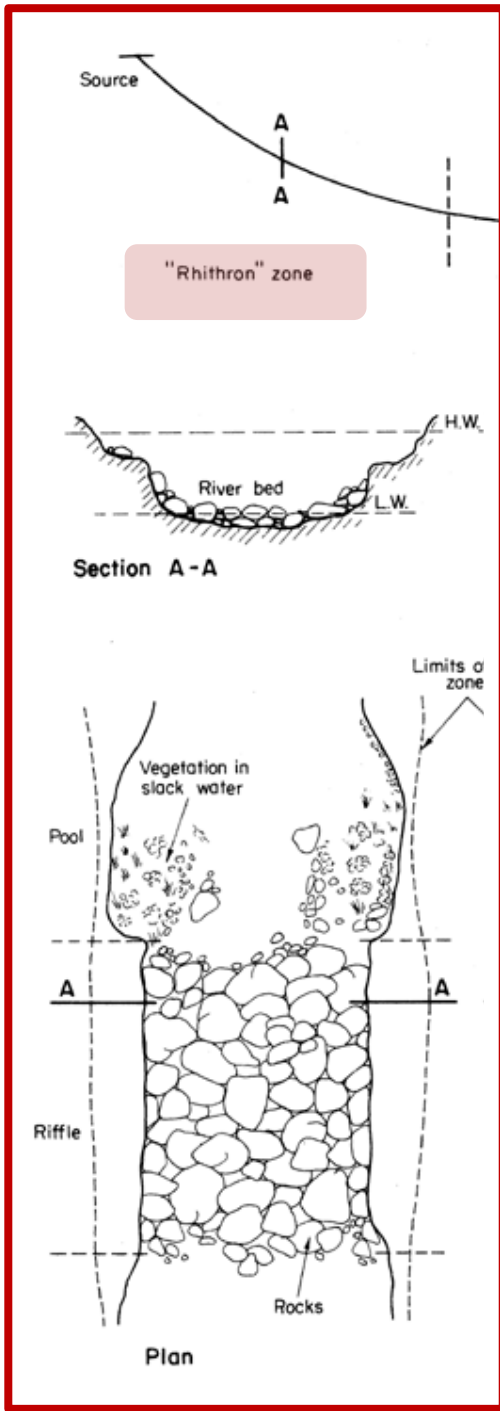
Rhithron - región montañosa



Potamon - tierras bajas

Lowland rivers & streams





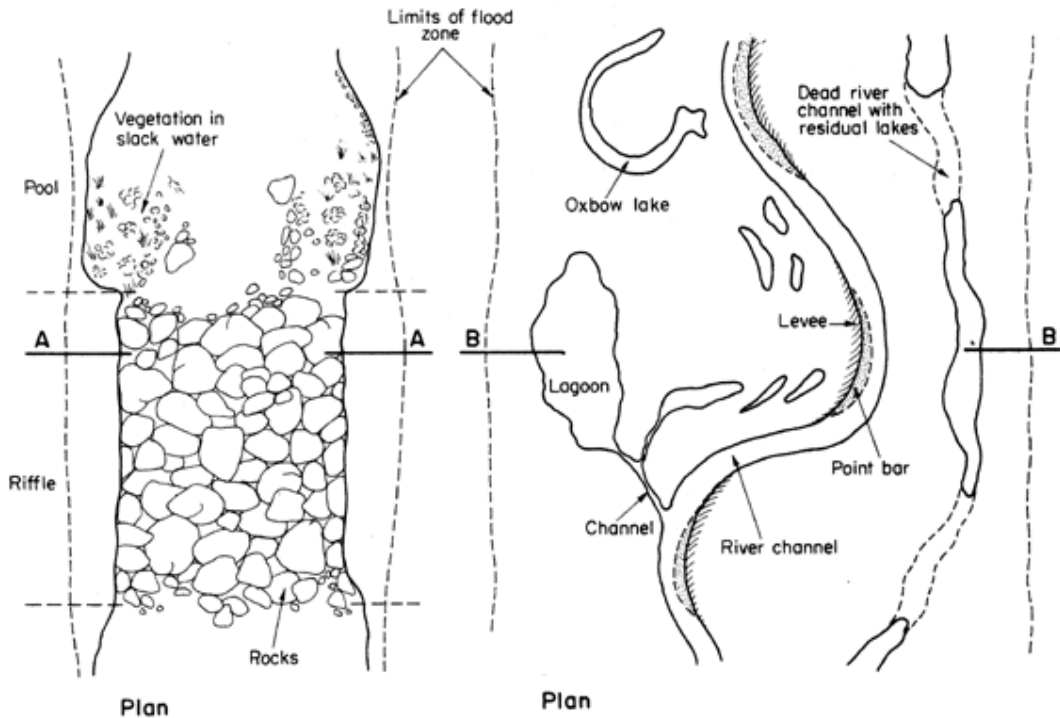
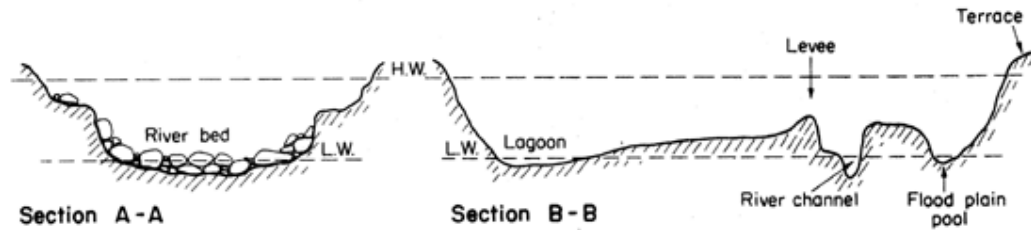
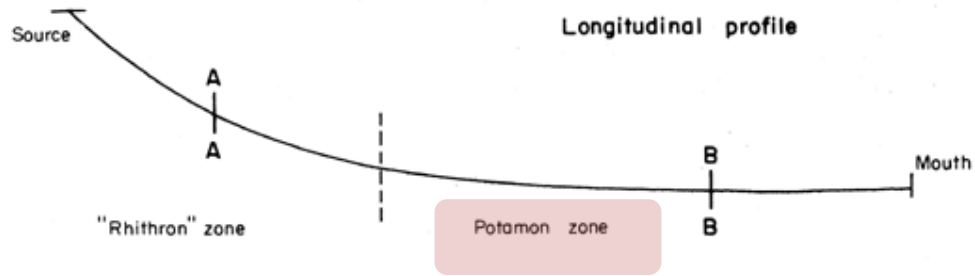
pozones

rápidos

Alternancia entre rápidos y pozones



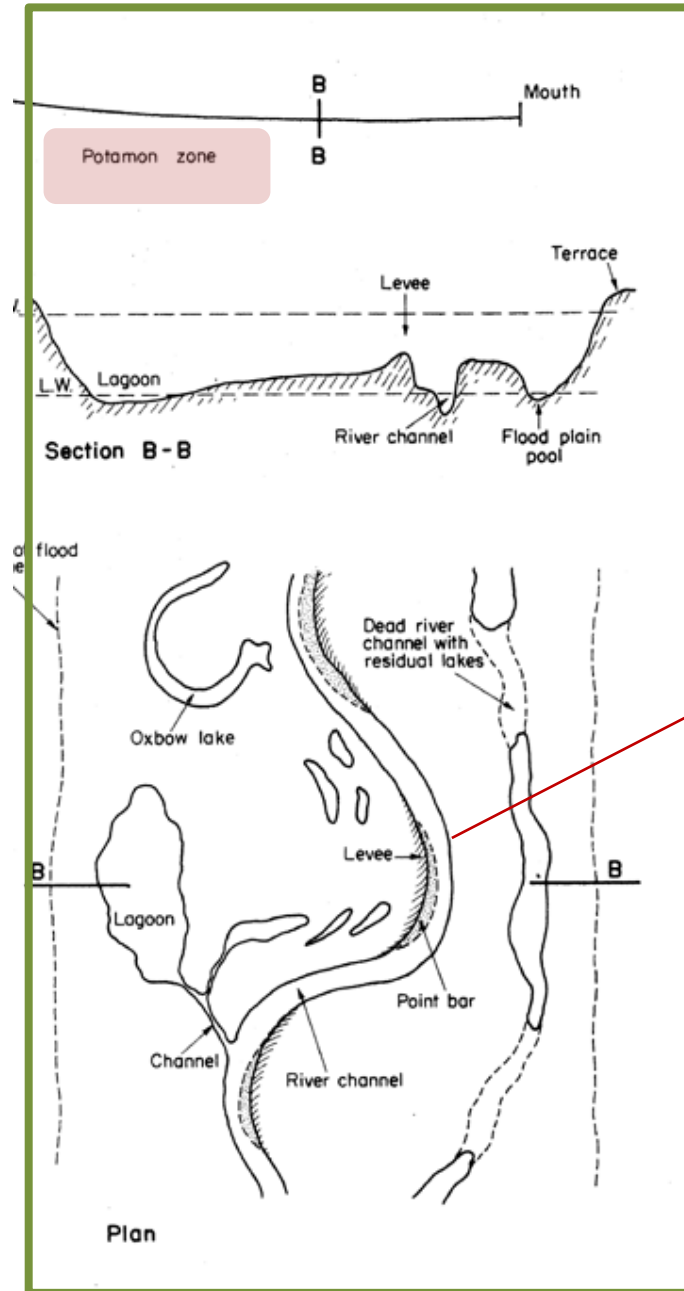
Alternancia entre rápidos y pozones



pozones

rápidos

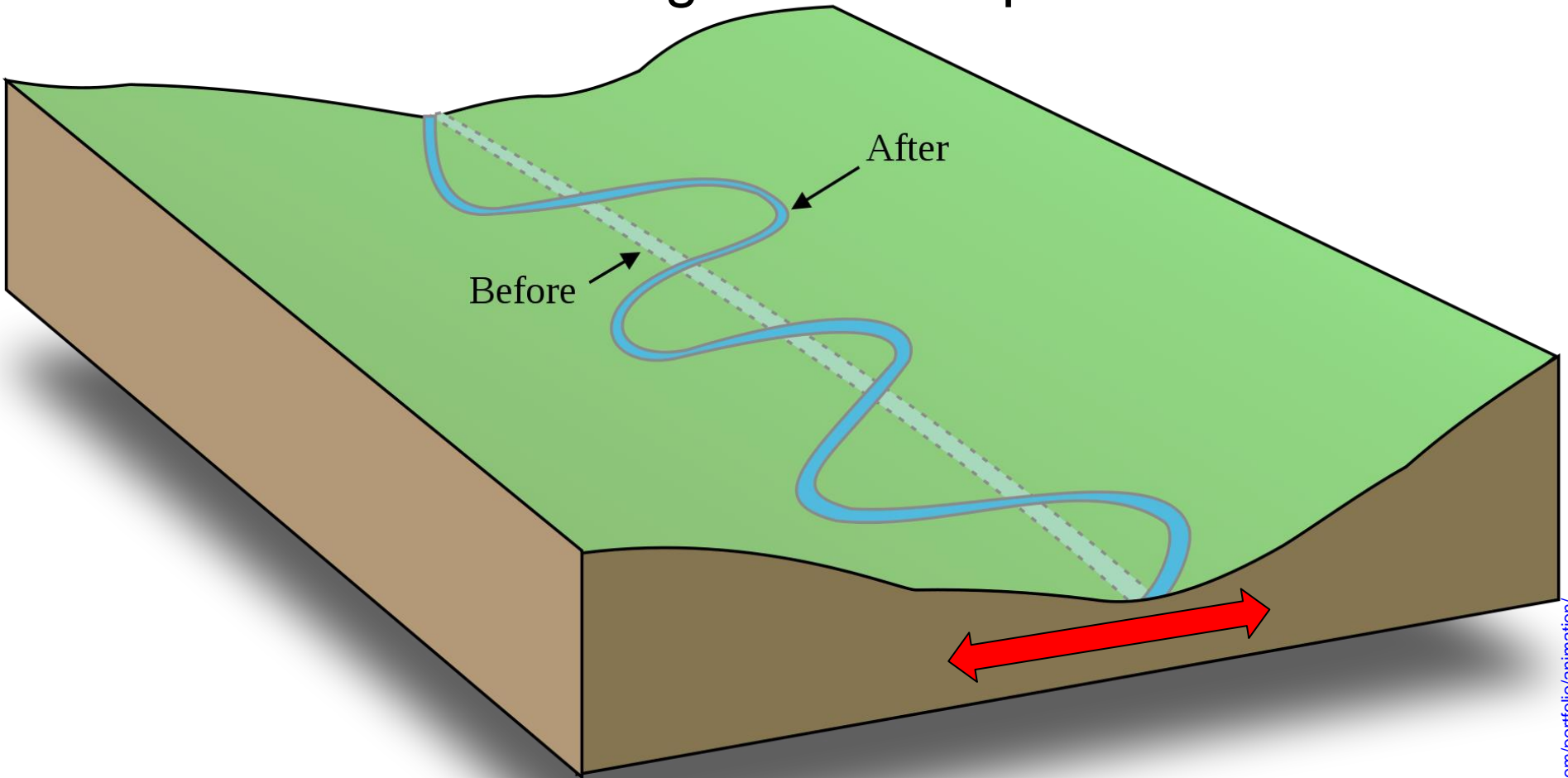
Longitudinal profile



meandros

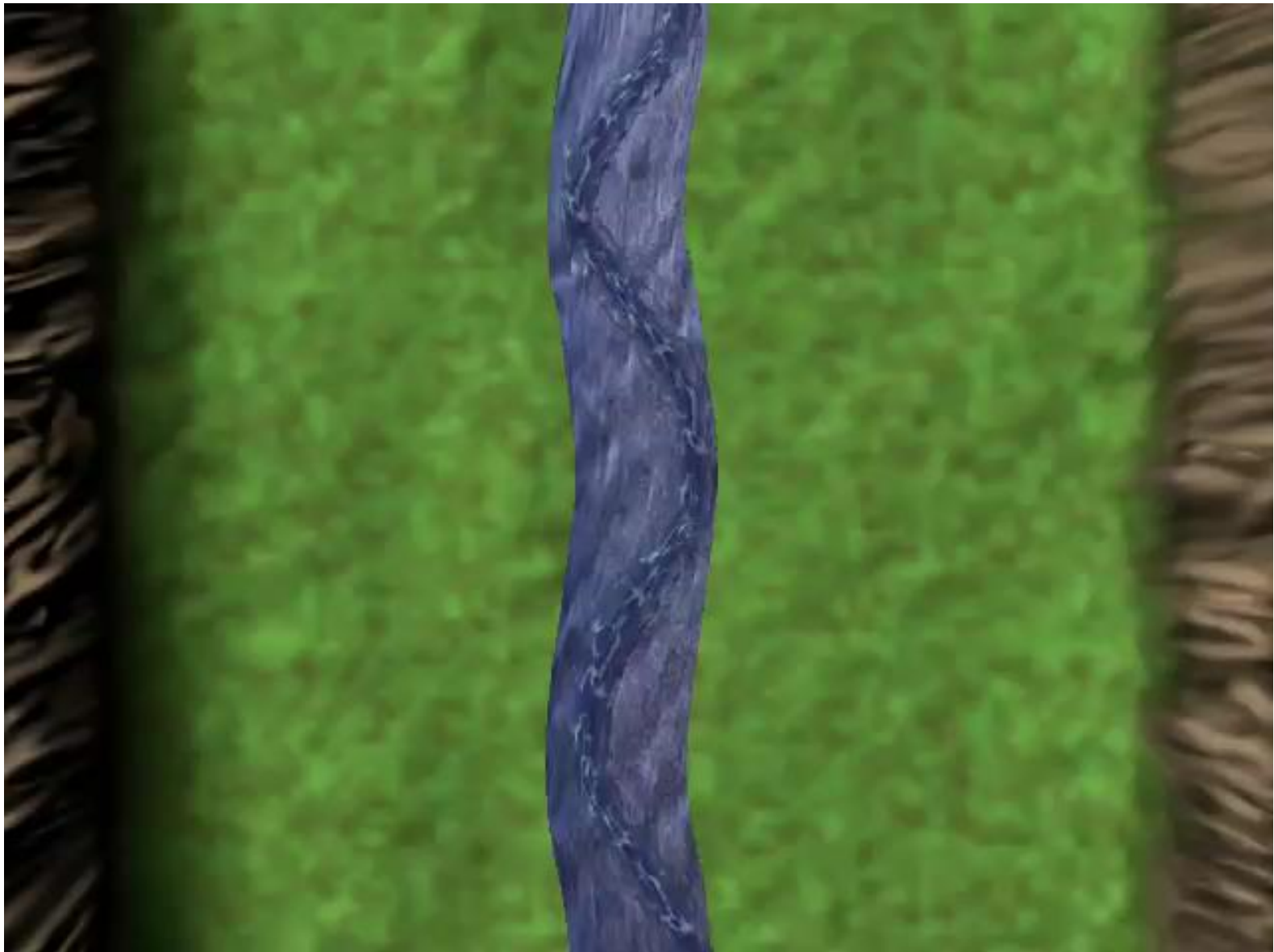


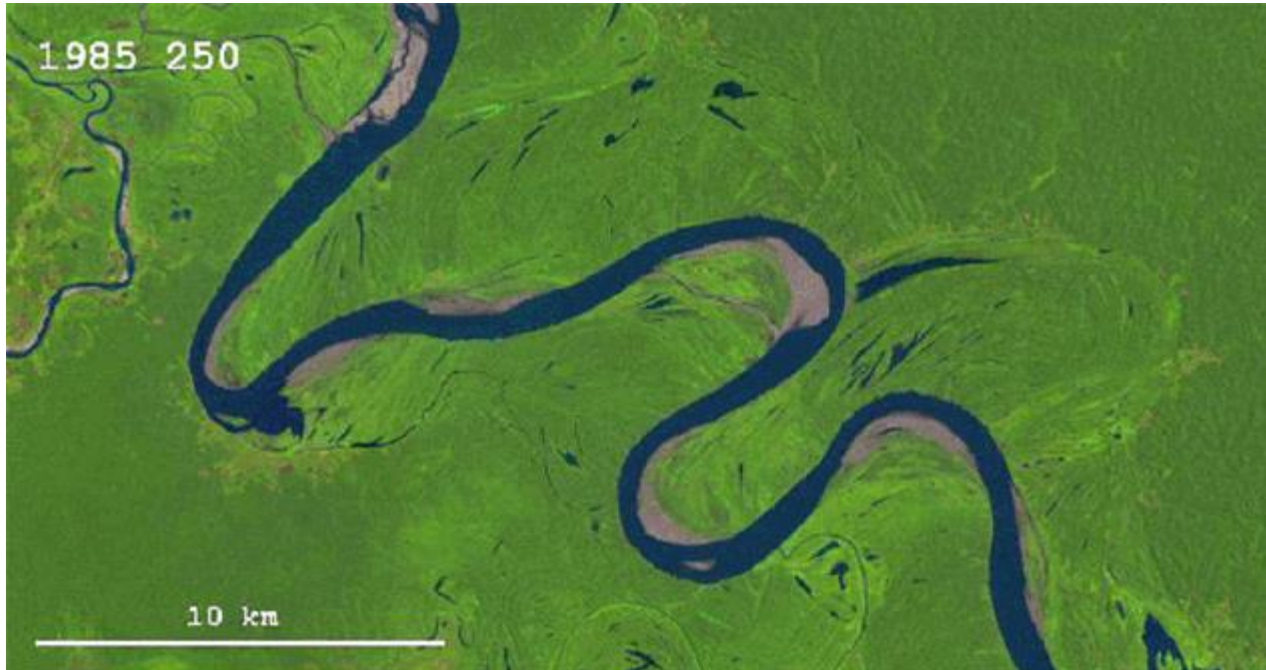
Heterogeneidad espacial



Formación de MEANDROS:

- más probable en llanuras aluviales
- se alarga el curso y disminuye la pendiente





This animated image shows changes to Peru's Ucayali River from 1985 to 2013.
(NASA/USGS Landsat; GIF created by Zoltan Sylvester)



Río Santa Lucía

Heterogeneidad espacial

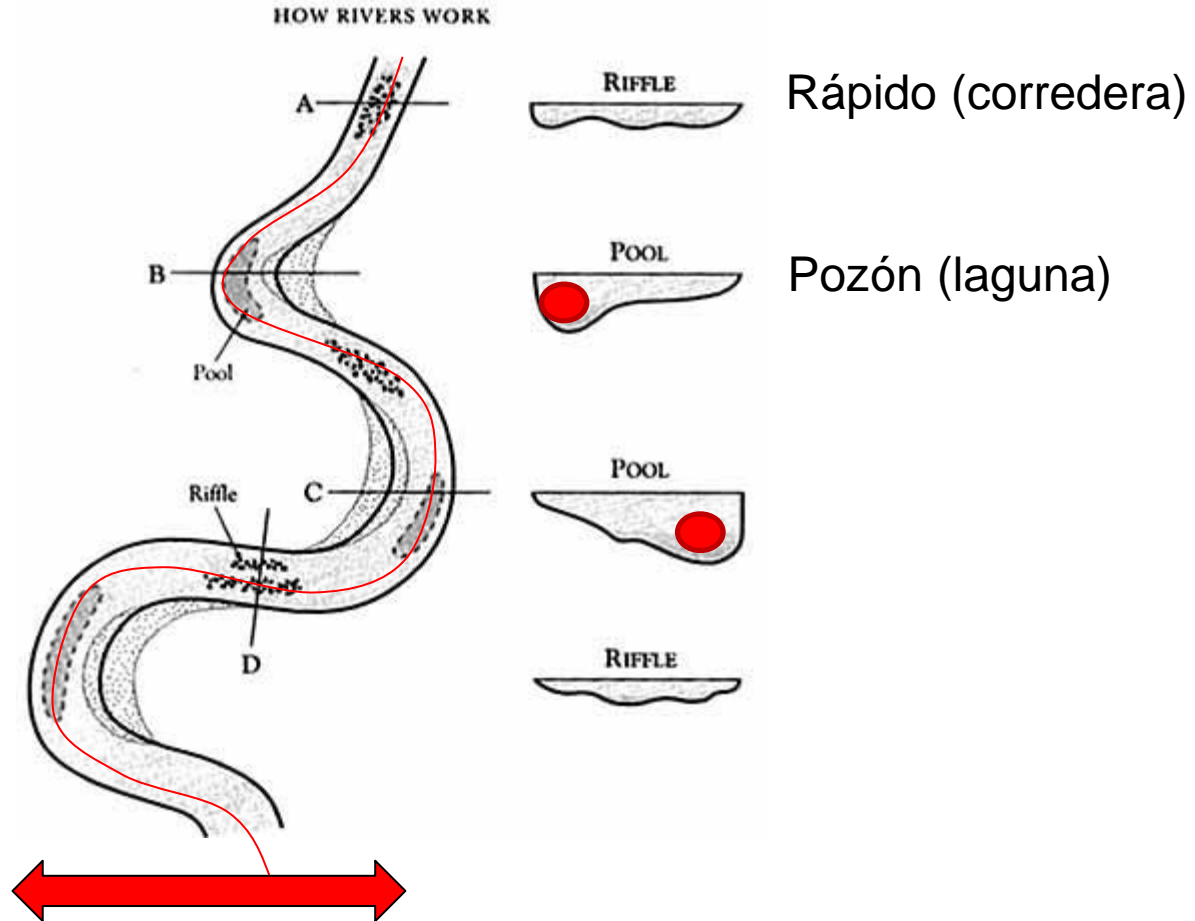


Lago de herradura
(oxbow lake)

Arroyo Valizas (Rocha)

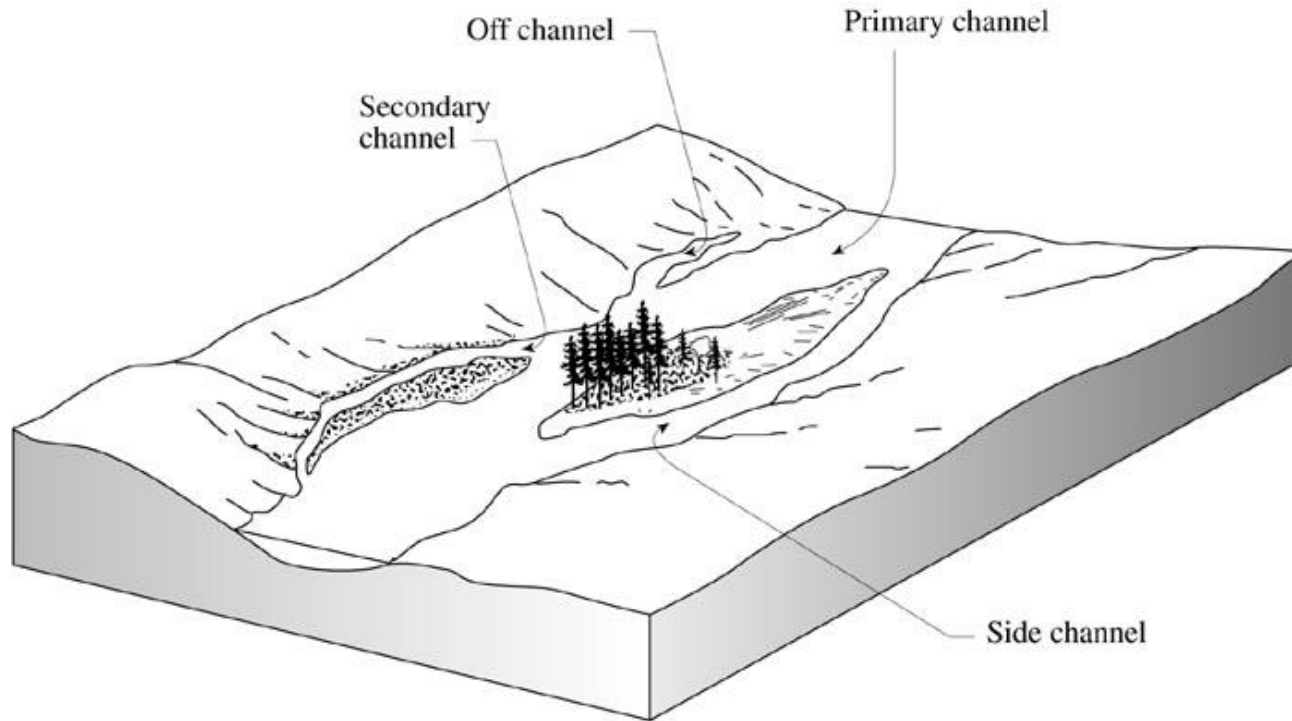
Heterogeneidad espacial

THALWEG



Principales compartimentos de los sistemas lóticos

Heterogeneidad espacial





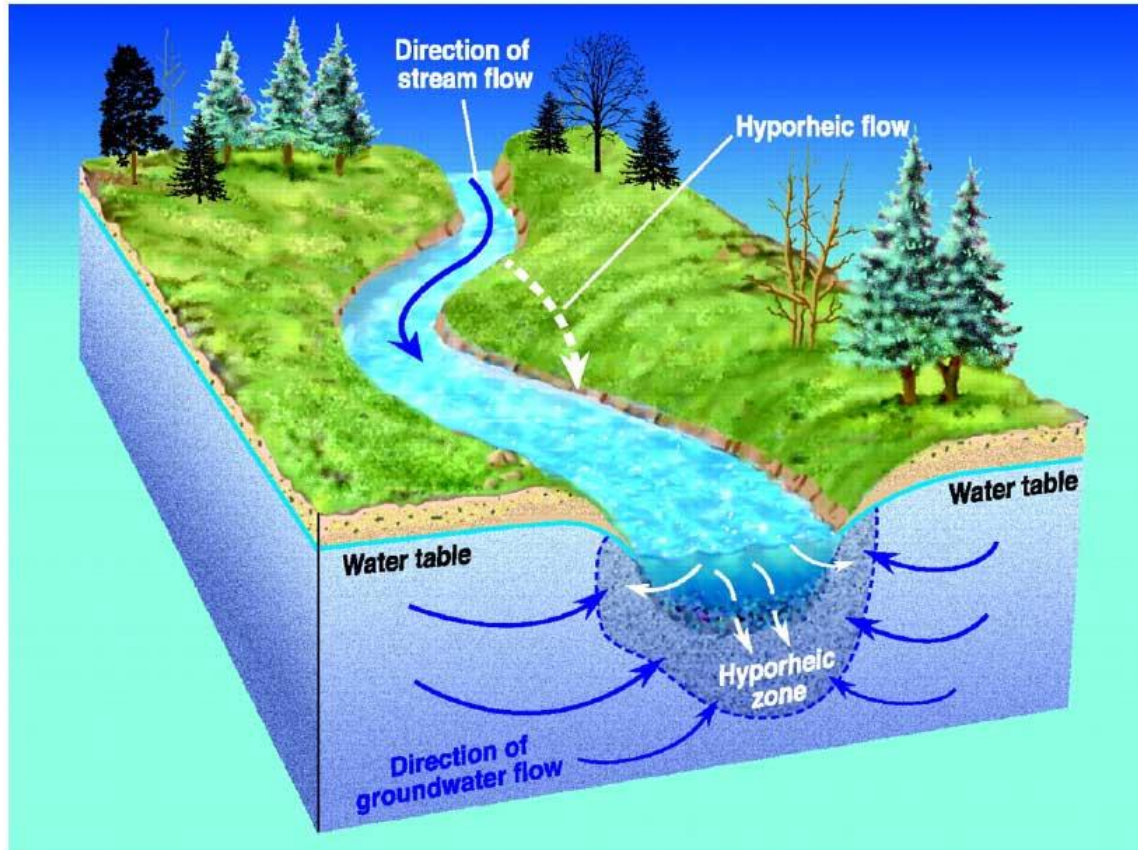




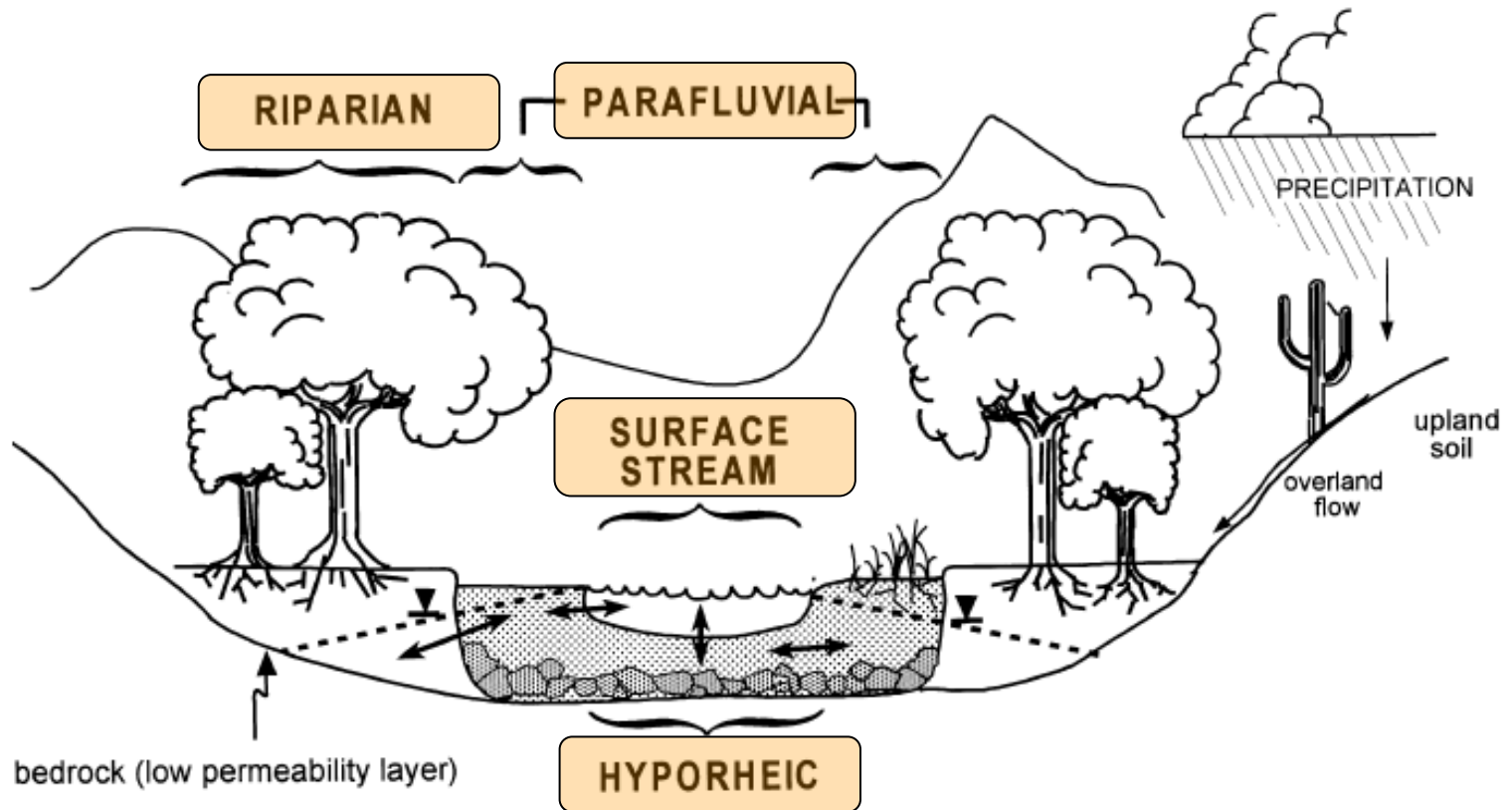
Heterogeneidad espacial



Heterogeneidad espacial



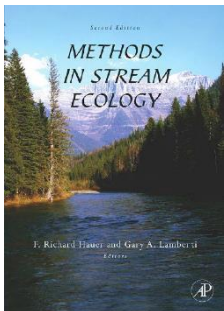
Vínculos verticales y laterales...



Los subsistemas incluyen la corriente de la superficie central, **los sedimentos saturados en forma vertical y lateral (zonas hiporreicas y parafluviales)** y el elemento más distal, la zona ribereña. Estas zonas están hidrológicamente conectadas; así el agua y su carga disuelta y suspendida se mueven a través de todos estos subsistemas a medida que fluye río abajo. (Fisher et al. 1998)

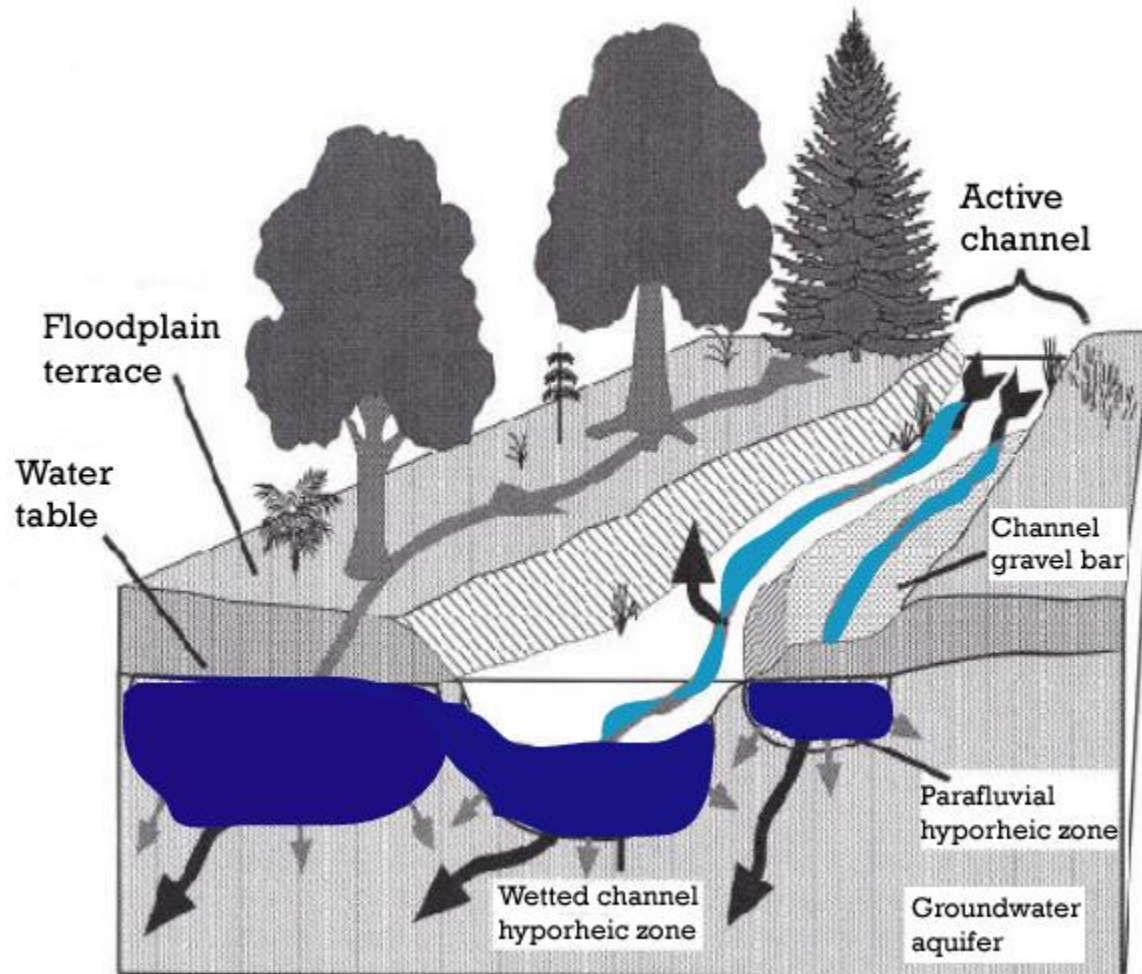
Ojo con la variación entre definiciones

- La zona hiporreica se define por la penetración del agua del río en el aluvión* y puede mezclarse con el agua subterránea freática desde la ladera de las colinas u otros acuíferos no recargados directamente por el río.
- La zona parafluvial es la zona que es alcanzada (anualmente) por las inundaciones.



* Sedimentos arrastrados por una corriente de agua, que quedan depositados en un terreno.

Heterogeneidad espacial



Zona parafluvial
(sedimentos saturados adyacentes al canal)



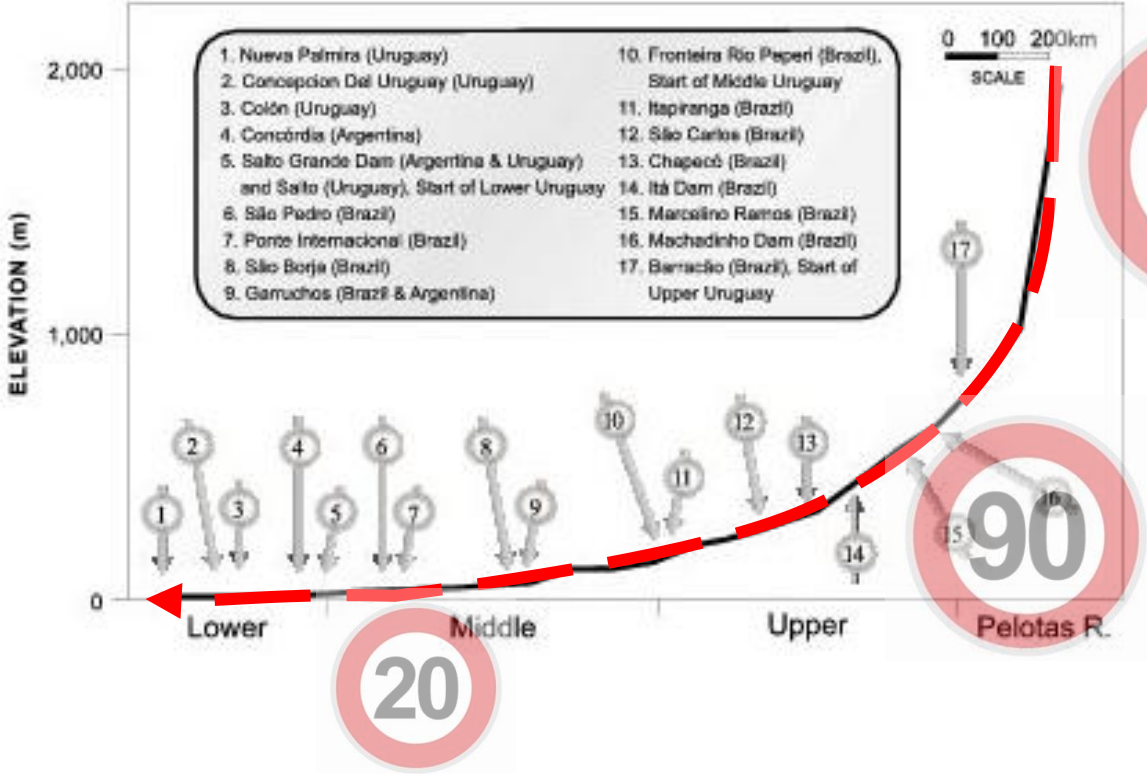
Pendiente, velocidad y heterogeneidad espacial





Río Uruguay

RIVER SECTIONS

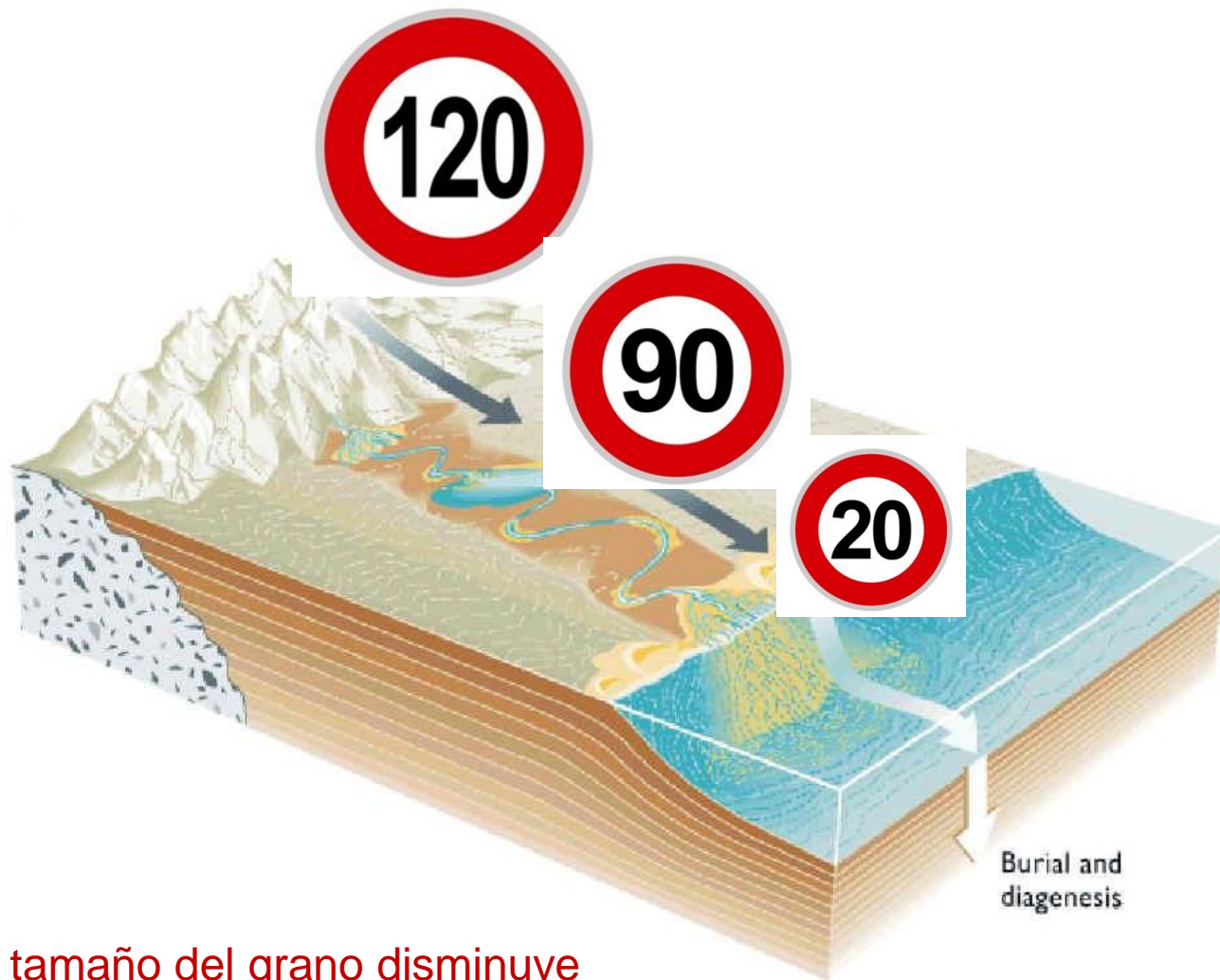




Cabecera arroyo Maldonado



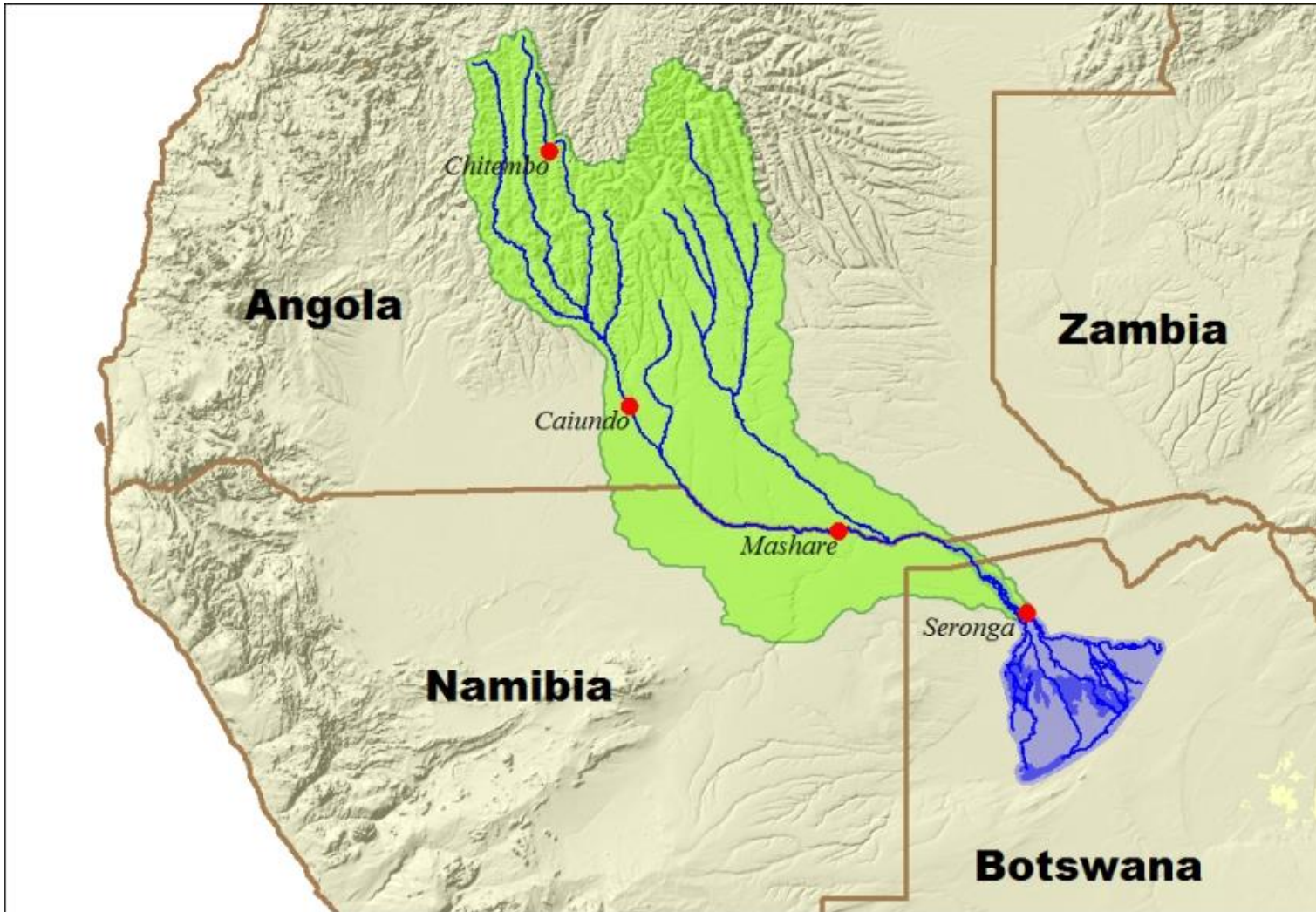
Desembocadura arroyo Maldonado



el tamaño del grano disminuye longitudinalmente



deltas





Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat

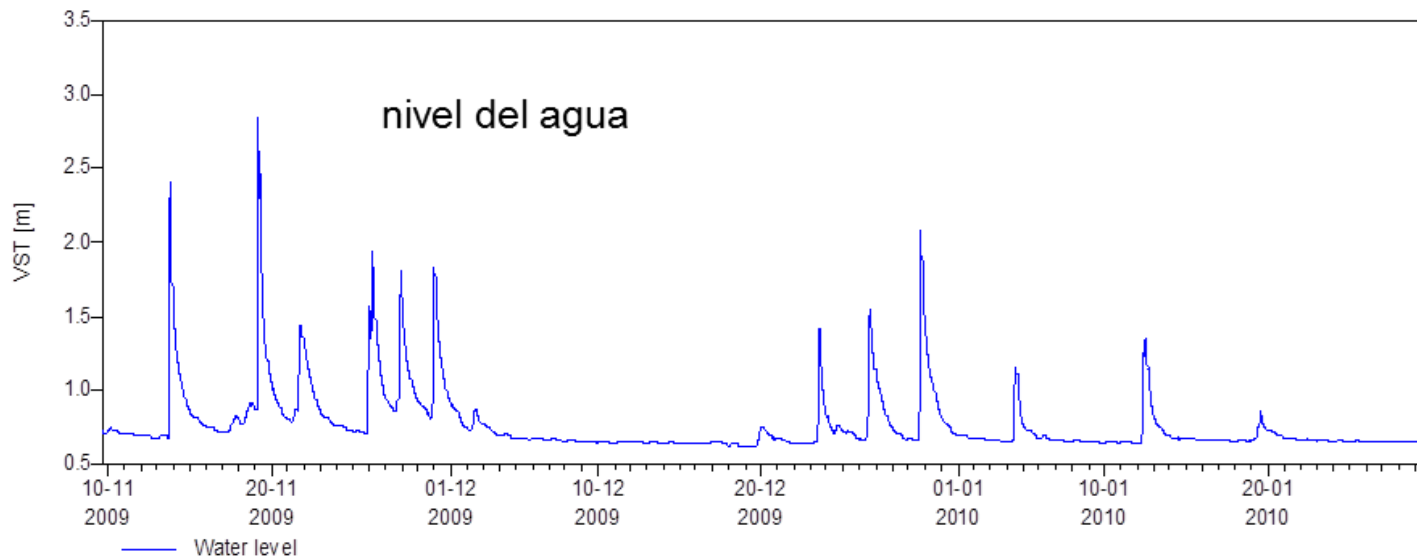
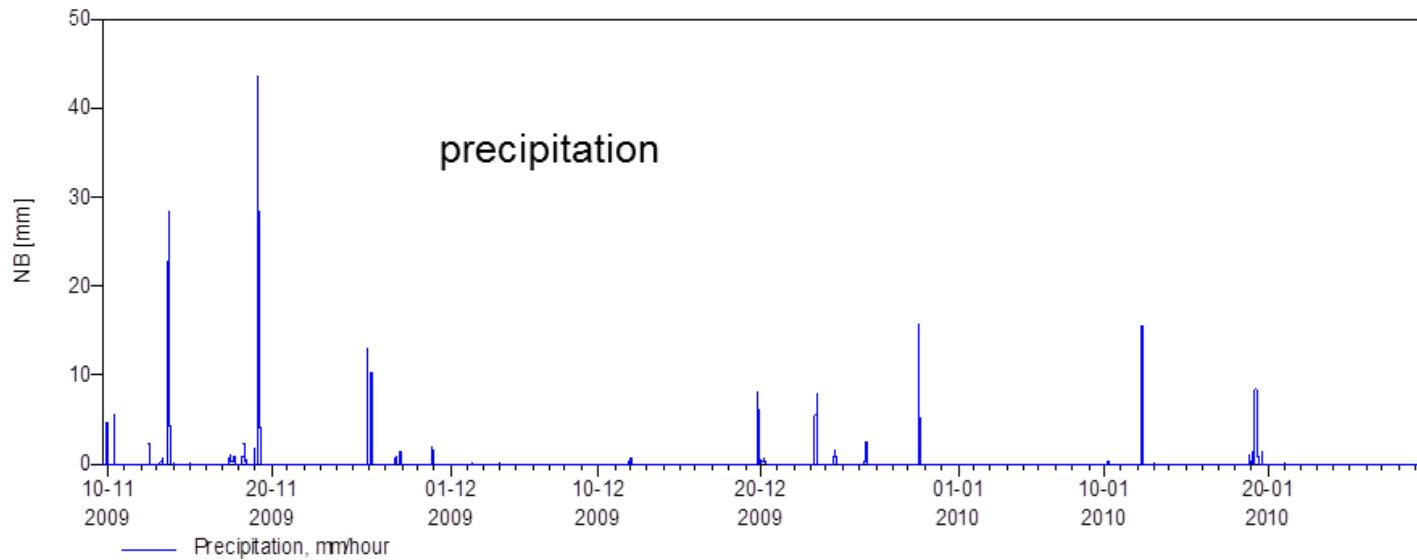


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Heterogeneidad temporal

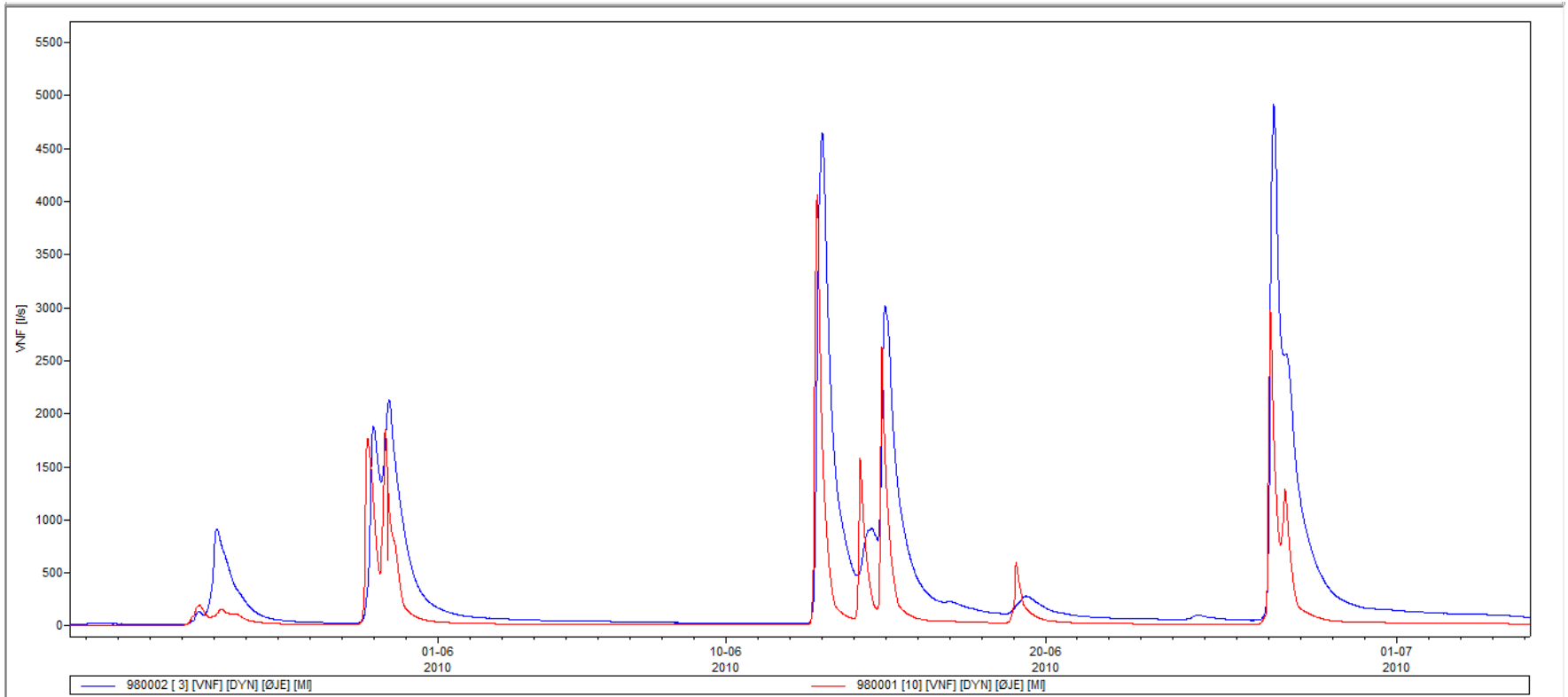
Heterogeneidad temporal



Heterogeneidad temporal



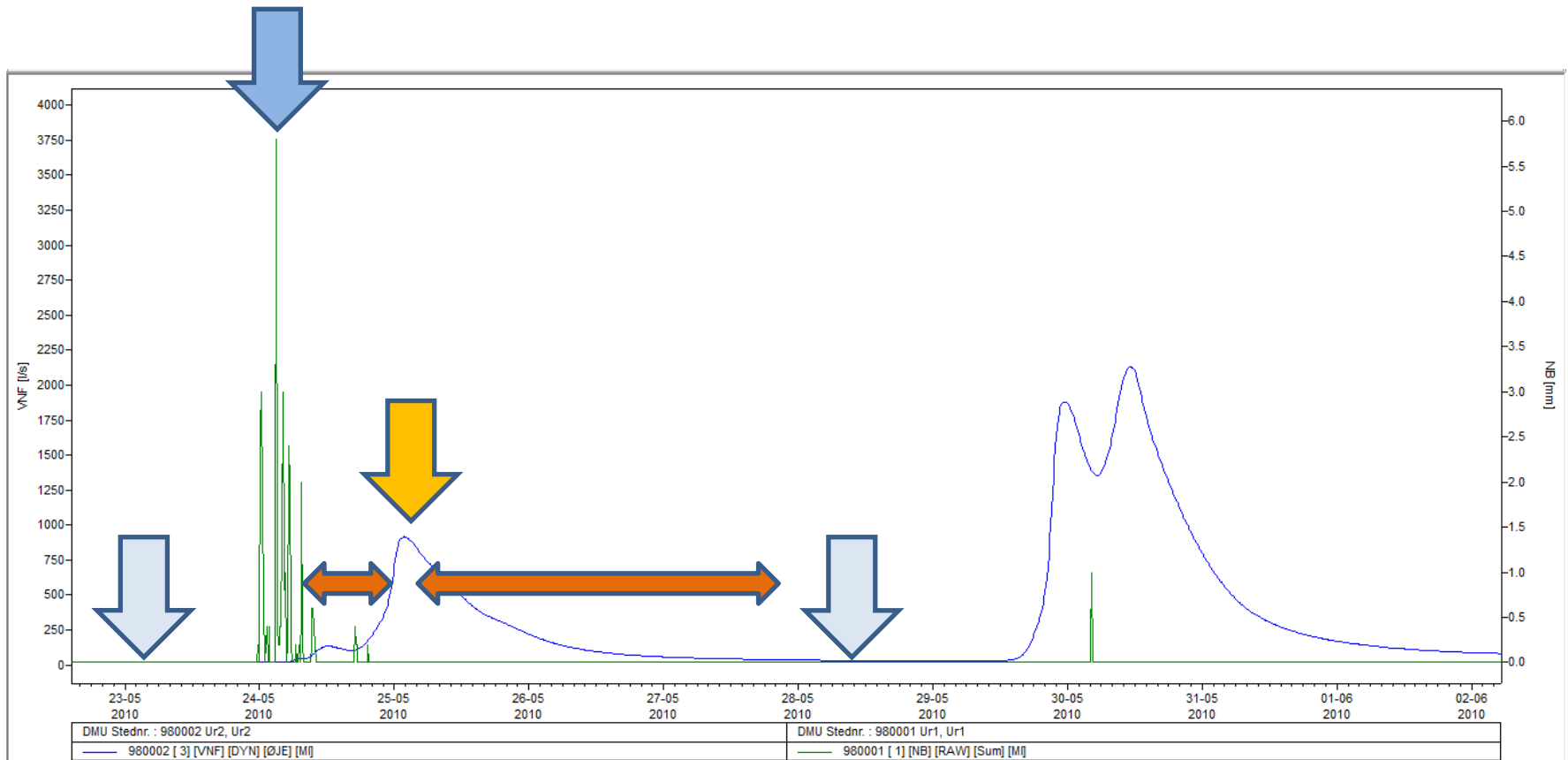
Heterogeneidad temporal



Hidrográfica:

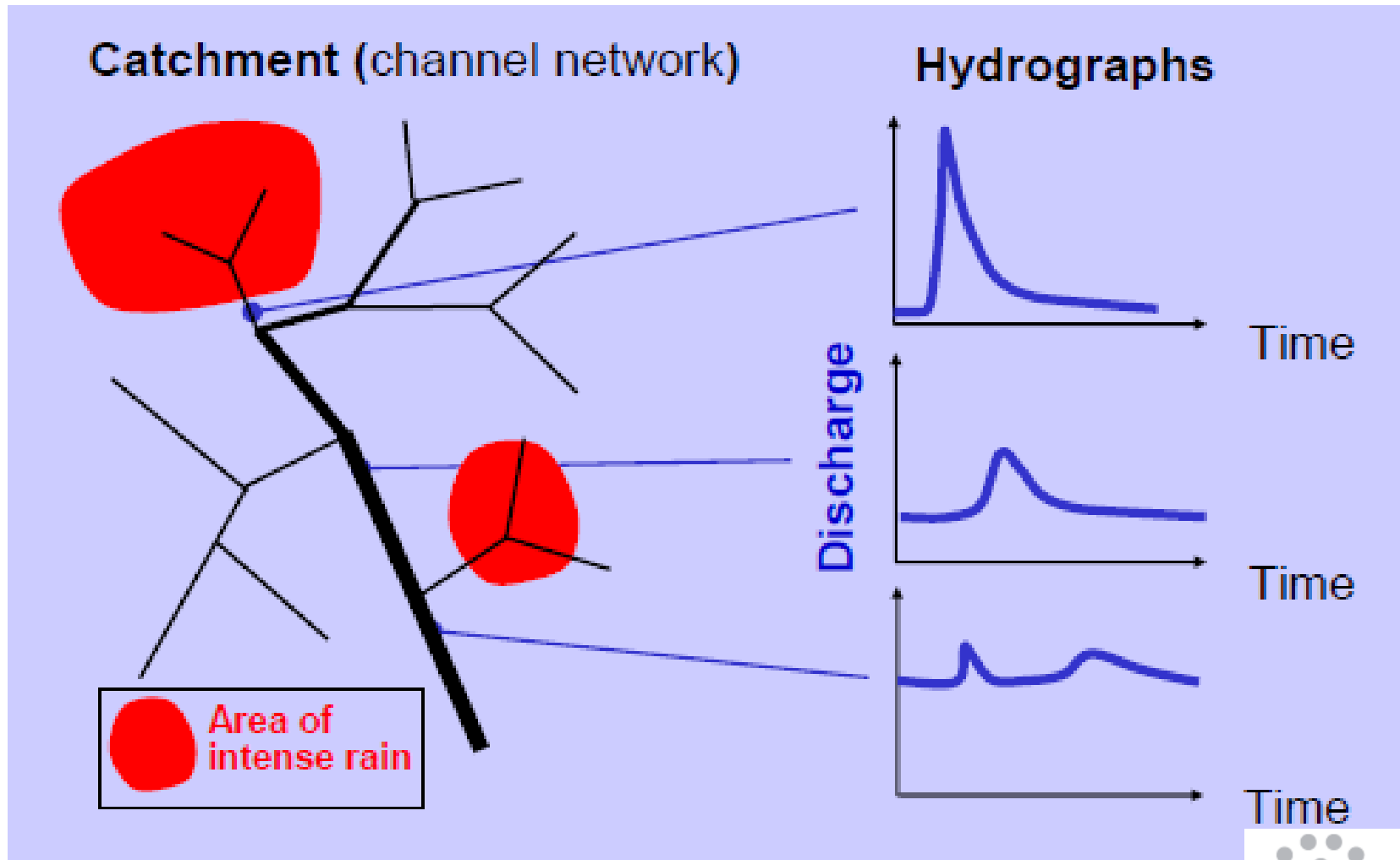
registro continuo del caudal en función del tiempo

Heterogeneidad temporal



Hidrográfica: Refleja las vías y la rapidez con la cual las entradas de la precipitación alcanzan el sistema.

Heterogeneidad tempo-espacial



El máximo de la hidrográfica está determinado por la severidad de la tormenta y la importancia relativa de las distintas vías por las que el agua ingresa al arroyo.

Heterogeneidad temporo-espacial



Heterogeneidad tempo-espacial



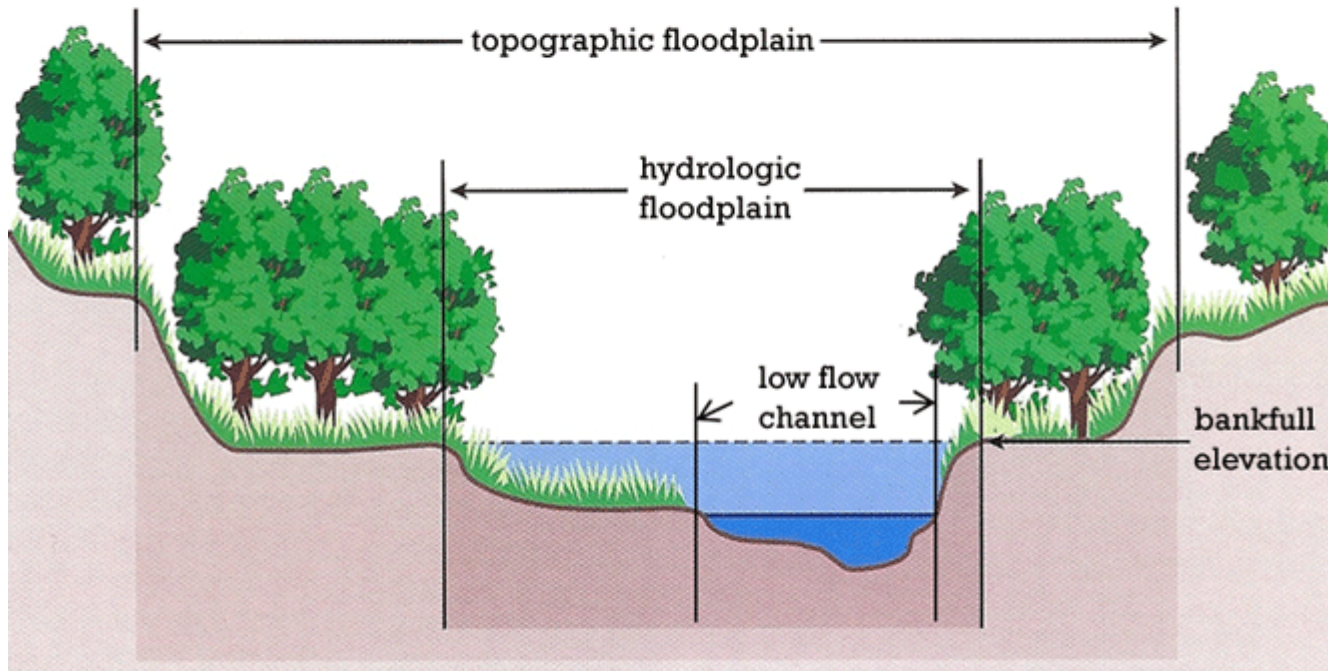
<http://www.metsul.com/blog2012/>

El concepto de **pulso de inundación**

Describe la interacción dinámica entre el agua y la tierra
(aquatic/terrestrial transition zone ATTZ)

Heterogeneidad tempo-espacial

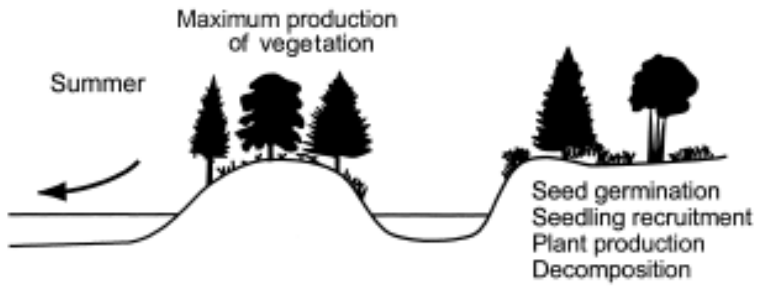
Vínculo con el entorno / Conectividad



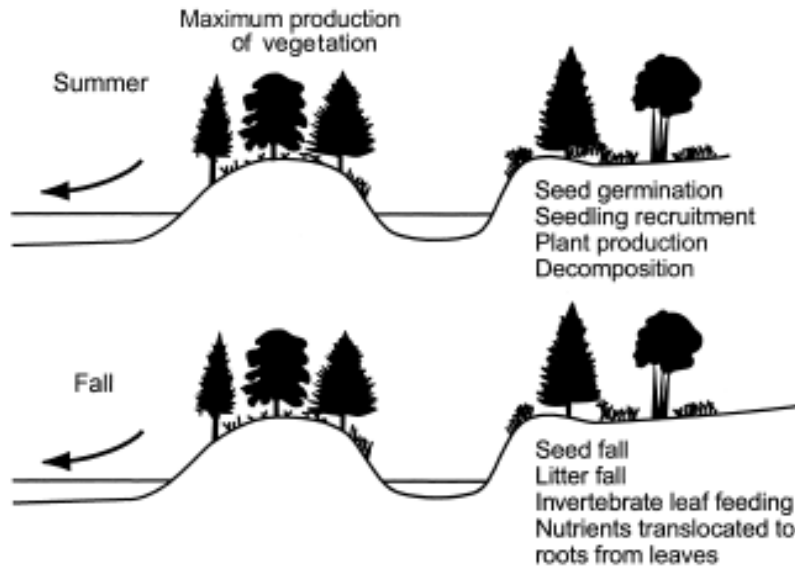
El concepto de **pulso de inundación**

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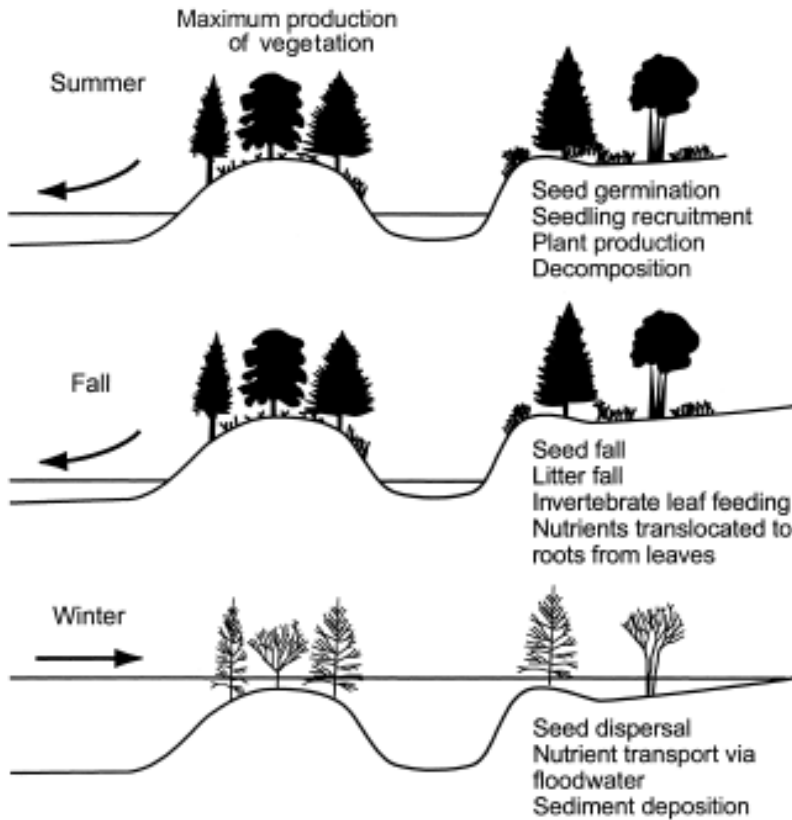
Pulso de inundación



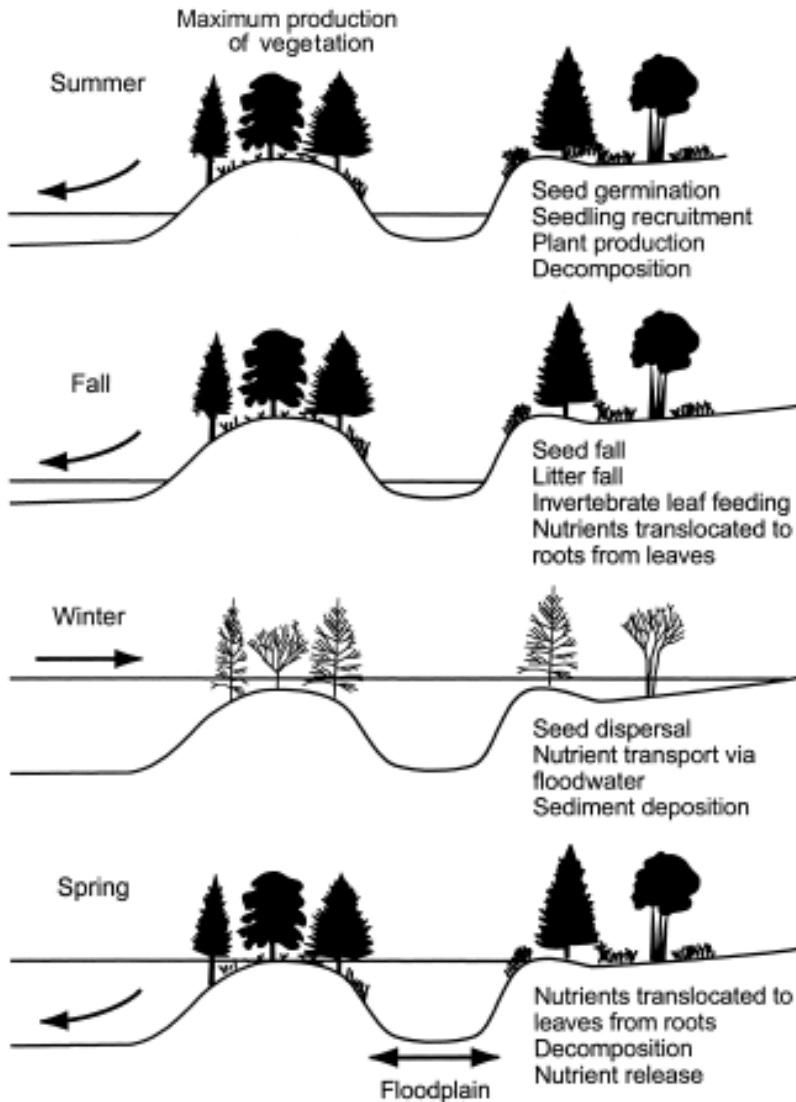
Pulso de inundación



Pulso de inundación



Pulso de inundación



Ciclos naturales de inundación condicionan el aporte de nutrientes y materia orgánica al cauce.

Ciclos de varias especies (por ej. peces) están totalmente acoplados a ciclos de inundación.



Fargo, North Dakota, USA (2011)

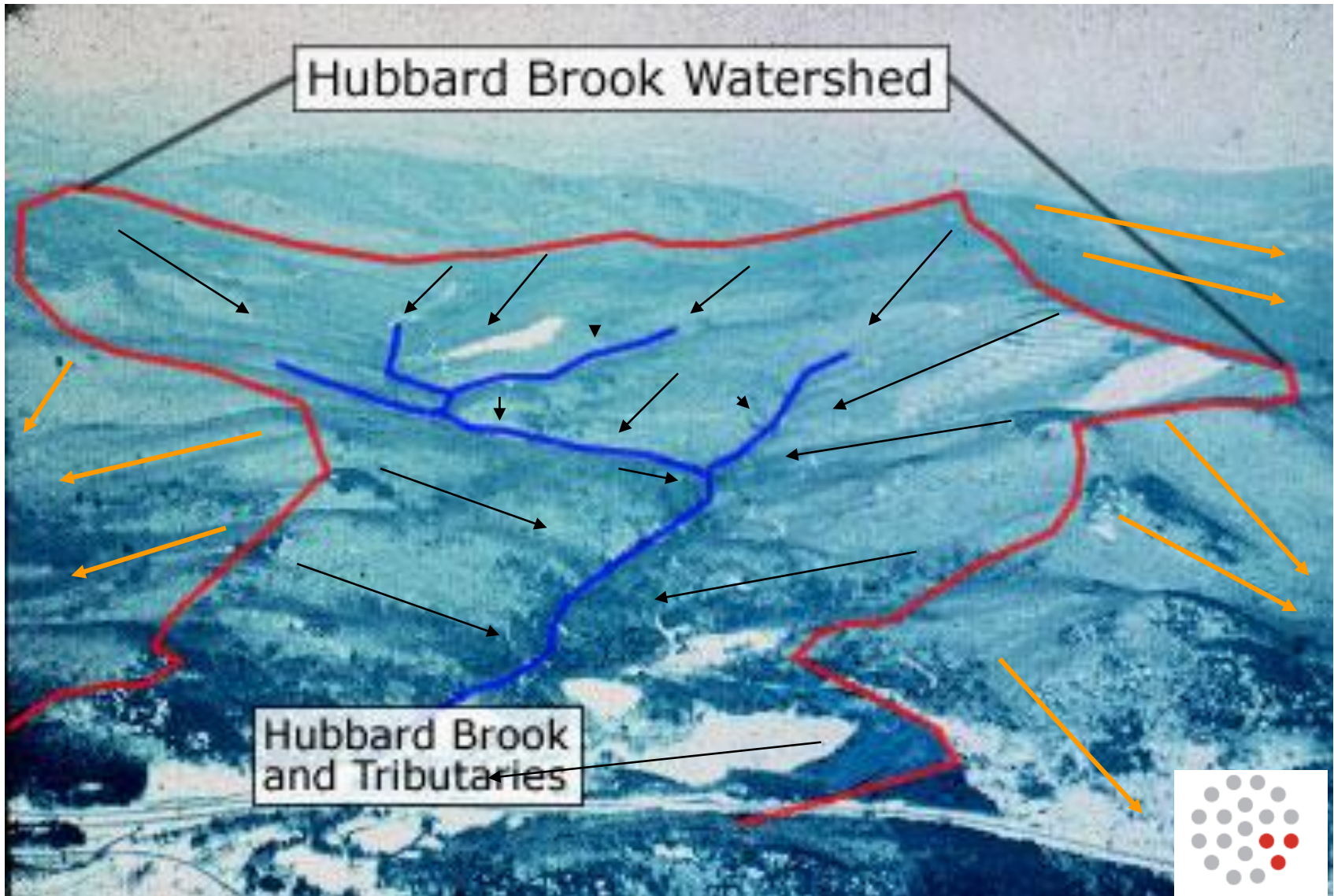


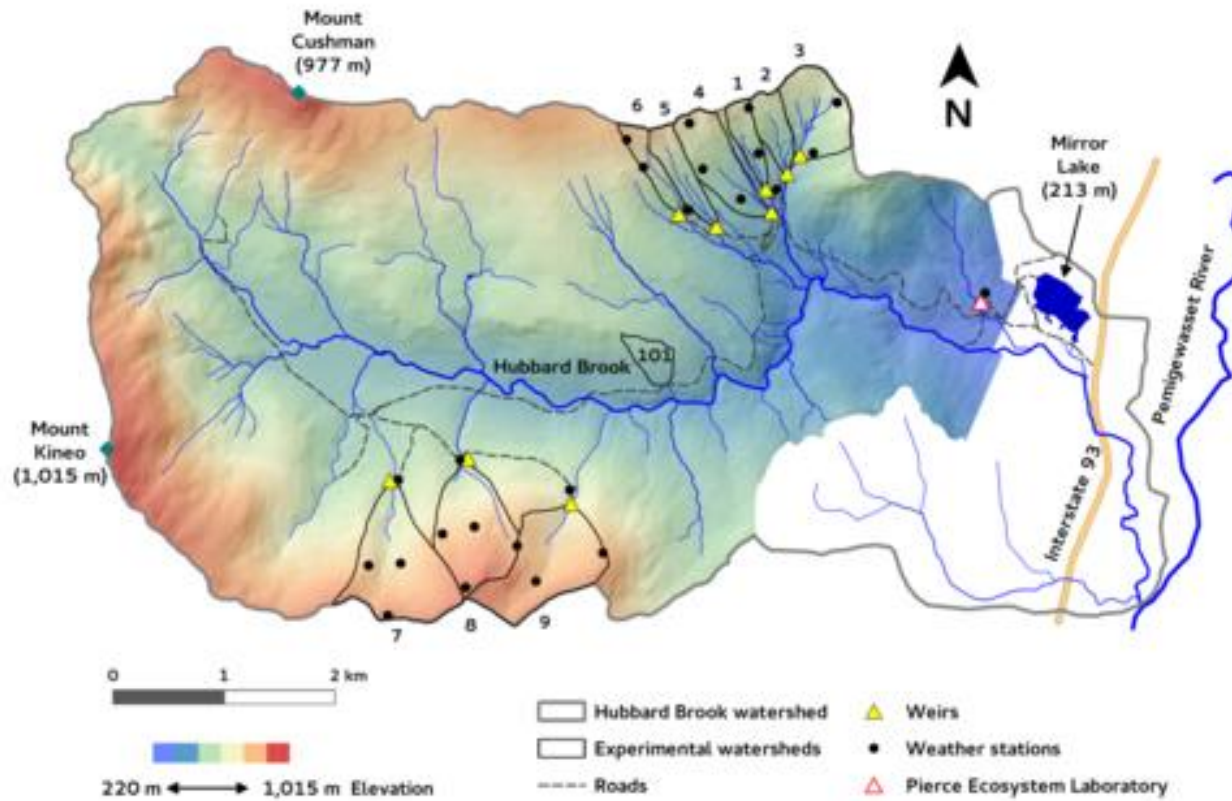
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About the Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study

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Photo by Claire Nemes

"Continuous, truly long-term studies are exceedingly rare in ecology. Faced with greatly increasing problems of human-accelerated environmental change, the Hubbard Brook approach to understand complicated ecosystem function is more valuable than ever." — Gene E. Likens, co-founder of the Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study

Overview

The **Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study** is a long-term, collaborative research program focused on improving our understanding of the response of northern forest ecosystems to natural and anthropogenic disturbances. The study is supported by the National Science Foundation's Long Term Ecological Research program and the principal research site is the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest, a 7,800-acre field site in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, operated by the USDA Forest Service. The research is extended through comparative studies with other sites in the northeastern U.S. and throughout the world.

The research involves long-term studies of the biological composition, productivity, hydrology, biogeochemistry, and food webs of forest and stream ecosystems. Results of the research are used to test and revise conceptual and quantitative models of ecosystem functioning, to inform policy and management decisions regionally and nationally, and to bring ecological knowledge to a diverse community of students and teachers at levels from K-12 to graduate students and postdoctoral fellows.

A Public-Private Partnership

The Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study is a partnership among the USDA Forest Service, the National Science Foundation's Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) and Long Term Research in Environmental Biology (LTREB) programs, the Hubbard Brook Research Foundation, and scientists from research institutions throughout the world.

The Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest was designated in 1955 by the USDA Forest Service as a center for hydrologic research. The Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study was co-founded in 1963 by aquatic ecologist Gene E. Likens, terrestrial ecologist F. Herbert Bormann, soil scientist Robert S. Pierce, and geologist Noye Johnson.

Welcome!

New scientists, students, and other community members are welcome! Read more About Us. To learn more about the LTER program and other research projects, check out the [Conceptual Model](#) and explore the [Online Textbook: A Synthesis of Scientific Research at Hubbard Brook](#).

Hubbard Brook: The Story of a Forest Ecosystem, by Richard T. Holmes and Gene E. Likens is a synthesis of more than 50 years of Hubbard Brook research, written for a general audience.

<http://www.hubbardbrook.org/>

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For Educators

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For Friends

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Nutrient Cycling

Small watersheds can provide invaluable information about terrestrial ecosystems.

F. H. Bormann and G. E. Likens

Life on our planet is dependent upon the cycle of elements in the biosphere. Atmospheric carbon dioxide would be exhausted in a year or so by green plants were not the atmosphere continually recharged by CO₂ generated by respiration and fire (1). Also, it is well known that life requires a constant cycling of nitrogen, oxygen, and water. These cycles include a gaseous phase and have self-regulating feedback mechanisms that make them relatively perfect (2). Any increase in movement along one path is quickly compensated for by adjustments along other paths. Recently, however, concern has been expressed over the possible disruption of the carbon cycle by the burning of fossil fuel (3) and of the nitrogen cycle by the thoughtless introduction of pesticides and other substances into the biosphere (4).

Of no less importance to life are the elements with sedimentary cycles, such as phosphorus, calcium, and magnesium. With these cycles, there is a continual loss from biological systems in response to erosion, with ultimate deposition in the sea. Replacement or return of an element with a sedimen-

tary cycle to terrestrial biological systems is dependent upon such processes as weathering of rocks, additions from volcanic gases, or the biological movement from the sea to the land. Sedimentary cycles are less perfect and more easily disrupted by man than carbon and nitrogen cycles (2). Acceleration of losses or, more specifically, the disruption of local cycling patterns by the activities of man could reduce existing "pools" of an element in local ecosystems, restrict productivity, and consequently limit human population. For example, many agriculturalists, food scientists, and ecologists believe that man is accelerating losses of phosphorus and that this element will be a critical limiting resource for the functioning of the biosphere (1, 5).

Recognition of the importance of these biogeochemical processes to the welfare of mankind has generated intensive study of such cycles. Among ecologists and foresters working with natural terrestrial ecosystems, this interest has focused on those aspects of biogeochemical cycles that occur *within* particular ecosystems. Thus, information on the distribution of chemical

elements and on rates of uptake, retention, and release in various ecosystems has been accumulating (6). Little has been done to establish the role that weathering and erosion play in these systems.

Yet, the rate of release of nutrients from minerals by weathering, the addition of nutrients by erosion, and the loss of nutrients by erosion are three primary determinants of structure and function in terrestrial ecosystems. Further, with this information it is possible to develop total chemical budgets for ecosystems and to relate these data to the larger biogeochemical cycles.

It is largely because of the complex natural interaction of the hydrologic cycle and nutrient cycles that it has not been possible to establish these relationships. In many ecosystems this interaction almost hopelessly complicates the measurement of weathering or erosion. Under certain conditions, however, these apparent hindrances can be turned to good advantage in an integrated study of biogeochemical cycling in small watershed ecosystems.

It is the function of this article (i) to develop the idea that small watersheds can be used to measure weathering and erosion, (ii) to describe the parameters of watersheds particularly suited for this type of study, and (iii) to discuss the types of nutrient-cycling problems that this model renders susceptible to attack. Finally (iv), the argument is developed that the watershed ecosystem provides an ideal setting for studies of ecosystem dynamics in general.

Dr. Bormann is professor of forest ecology, Yale School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Dr. Likens is associate professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

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- ❶ cuenca como unidad de estudio
- ❷ la hidrología define los límites del sistema de una forma natural, y todo lo que ocurre en la cuenca de drenaje puede afectar directa o indirectamente los cuerpos de agua que se encuentran en la cuenca.
- ❸ ciclo de nutrientes como proceso funcional principal en los ecosistemas



<http://www.hubbardbrook.org/>

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¿Dónde están los límites de un sistema lótico?

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**¿Dónde están los límites
de un sistema lótico?**

**LOS SISTEMAS TERRESTRES Y ACUÁTICOS CONFORMAN
UN SISTEMA FUNCIONAL INTEGRADO.**



LIMNOLOGÍA / SISTEMAS LÓTICOS

¿Qué son?

¿Cuáles son sus características?

¿Qué los hace funcionar?

¿Homogéneos o heterogéneos?

¿Conectados o desconectados?

...

- RECARGA-TRANSPORTE-DIRECCIONALIDAD ↑
- TIEMPO RESIDENCIA ↓
- CAPACIDAD DE ALMACENAMIENTO (!) ↑↓
- ACOPLAMIENTO CLIMÁTICO/METEOROLÓGICO ↑
- HETEROGENEIDAD ESPACIAL ↑
- HETEROGENEIDAD TEMPORAL ↑
- VÍNCULO CON EL ENTORNO/CONECTIVIDAD ↑

