

Indicadores de estado tráfico



SEMÁFORO HORIZONTAL CON 3 SECCIONES



- ¿Qué es mucho?
- ¿Qué es poco?
- ¿Cuáles son las consecuencias?
- ¿Qué es lo deseable?

CASO 1:
Lagos someros
dominados por fitoplancton





Parece yerba...
pero son cianobacterias.

La contaminación por nutrientes (**eutrofización**)
es el mayor problema ambiental de nuestros
ecosistemas acuáticos.

Lagos (templados) dominados por fitoplancton

A trophic state index for lakes¹

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Abstract

A numerical trophic state index for lakes has been developed that incorporates most lakes in a scale of 0 to 100. Each major division (10, 20, 30, etc.) represents a doubling in algal biomass. The index number can be calculated from any of several parameters, including Secchi disk transparency, chlorophyll, and total phosphorus.

My purpose here is to present a new approach to the trophic classification of lakes. This new approach was developed because of frustration in communicating to the public both the current nature or status of lakes and their future condition after restoration when the traditional trophic classification system is used. The system presented here, termed a trophic state index (TSI), involves new methods both of defining trophic status and of determining that status in lakes.

All trophic classification is based on the division of the trophic continuum, however this is defined, into a series of classes termed trophic states. Traditional systems divide the continuum into three classes: oligotrophic, mesotrophic, and eutrophic. There is often no clear delineation of these divisions. Determinations of trophic state are made from examination of several diverse criteria, such as shape of the oxygen curve, species composition of the bottom fauna or of the phytoplankton, concentrations of nutrients, and various measures of biomass or production. Although each changes from oligotrophy to eutrophy, the changes do not occur at sharply defined places, nor do they all occur at the same place or at the same rate. Some lakes may be considered oligotrophic by one criterion and eutrophic by another; this problem is

sometimes circumvented by classifying lakes that show characteristics of both oligotrophy and eutrophy as mesotrophic.

Two or three ill-defined trophic states cannot meet contemporary demands for a sensitive, unambiguous classification system. The addition of other trophic states, such as ultra-oligotrophic, meso-eutrophic, etc., could increase the discrimination of the index, but at present these additional divisions are no better defined than the first three and may actually add to the confusion by giving a false sense of accuracy and sensitivity.

I acknowledge the advice and encouragement of J. Shapiro in developing this index and in preparing the manuscript. I also thank C. Hedman and R. Armstrong for advice and H. Wright for help in manuscript preparation.

Current approaches

The large number of criteria that have been used to determine trophic status has contributed to the contention that the trophic concept is multidimensional, involving aspects of nutrient loading, nutrient concentration, productivity, faunal and floral quantity and quality, and even lake morphometry. As such, trophic status could not be evaluated by examining one or two parameters. Such reasoning may have fostered multiparameter indices (e.g. Brezonik and Shannon 1971; Michalski and Conroy 1972). A multiparameter index is limited in its usefulness because of the number of parameters that must be measured. In addition, the linear relationship assumed

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$$\text{TSI}(\text{SD}) = 60 - 14.41 \ln(\text{SD})$$

$$\text{TSI}(\text{CHL}) = 9.81 \ln(\text{CHL}) + 30.6$$

$$\text{TSI}(\text{TP}) = 14.42 \ln(\text{TP}) + 4.15$$

Carlson, R.E., 1977. A Trophic State Index for Lakes. Limnology and oceanography 22, 361-369.

A list of possible changes that might be expected in a north temperate lake as the amount of algae changes along the trophic state gradient.

TSI	Chl($\mu\text{g/L}$)	SD(m)	TP ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Attributes	Water Supply	Fisheries & Recreation
< 30	< 0.95	> 8	< 6	Oligotrophy: Clear water, oxygen throughout the year in the hypolimnion.	Water may be suitable for an unfiltered water supply.	Salmonid fisheries dominate.
30 – 40	0.95 – 2.6	8 – 4	6 – 12	Hypolimnia of shallower lakes may become anoxic.		Salmonid fisheries in deep lakes only.
40 – 50	2.6 – 7.3	4 – 2	12 – 24	Mesotrophy: Water moderately clear; increasing probability of hypolimnetic anoxia during summer.	Iron, manganese, taste, and odor problems worsen. Raw water turbidity requires filtration.	Hypolimnetic anoxia results in loss of salmonids. Walleye may predominate.

50 – 60	7.3 – 20	2 – 1	24 – 48	Eutrophy: Anoxic hypolimnia, macrophyte problems possible.	Warm-water fisheries only. Bass may dominate.
60 – 70	20 – 56	0.5 – 1	48 – 96	Blue-green algae dominate, algal scums and macrophyte problems.	Episodes of severe taste and odor possible. Nuisance macrophytes, algal scums, and low transparency may discourage swimming and boating.
70 – 80	56 – 155	0.25 – 0.5	96 – 192	Hypereutrophy: (light limited productivity). Dense algae and macrophytes.	
> 80	> 155	< 0.25	192 – 384	Algal scums, few macrophytes	Rough fish dominate; summer fish kills possible.

Tabla 10.- Comparación de los valores promedio de las variables ($\rho\lambda$, Cla) utilizadas para la clasificación trófica de lagos cálidos tropicales (CEPIS) y la clasificación trófica de lagos templados (Vollenweider y Kerekes, 1981)

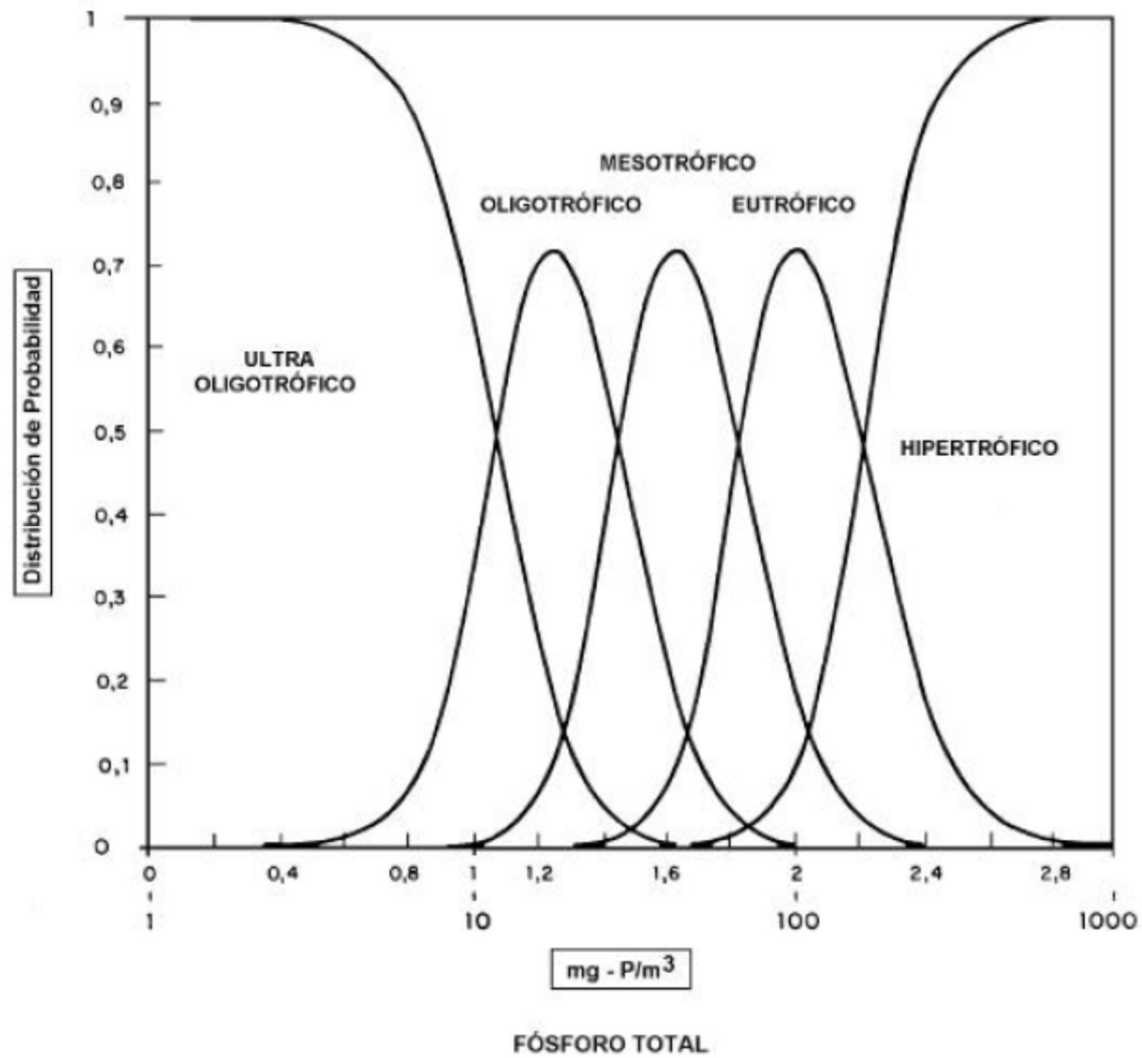
Variable (Valores promedio anuales)	Oligotrófico	Mesotrófico	Eutrófico
<u>CEPIS</u>			
Fósforo total			
x	<u>21.3</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>118.7</u>
$(\text{mg}/\text{m}^3) \log x \pm \sigma_s$	$1,328 \pm 0,165$	$1,598 \pm 0,137$	$2,074 \pm 0,316$
n	10	9	16
Clorofila "a"			
x	<u>3.56</u>	<u>6.67</u>	<u>17.39</u>
$(\text{mg}/\text{m}^3) \log x \pm \sigma_s$	$0,552 \pm 0,234$	$0,824 \pm 0,225$	$1,240 \pm 0,255$
n	8	7	8
<u>OECD</u>			
Fósforo total			
x	<u>8.0</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>84.4</u>
$(\text{mg}/\text{m}^3) \log x \pm \sigma_s$	$0,903 \pm 0,22$	$1,427 \pm 0,53$	$1,93 \pm 0,35$
n	21	19	71
Clorofila "a"			
x	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>
$(\text{mg}/\text{m}^3) \log x \pm \sigma_s$	$0,23 \pm 0,31$	$0,672 \pm 0,20$	$1,155 \pm 0,33$
n	22	16	70

Lagos tropicales
Salas & Martino, 2001.

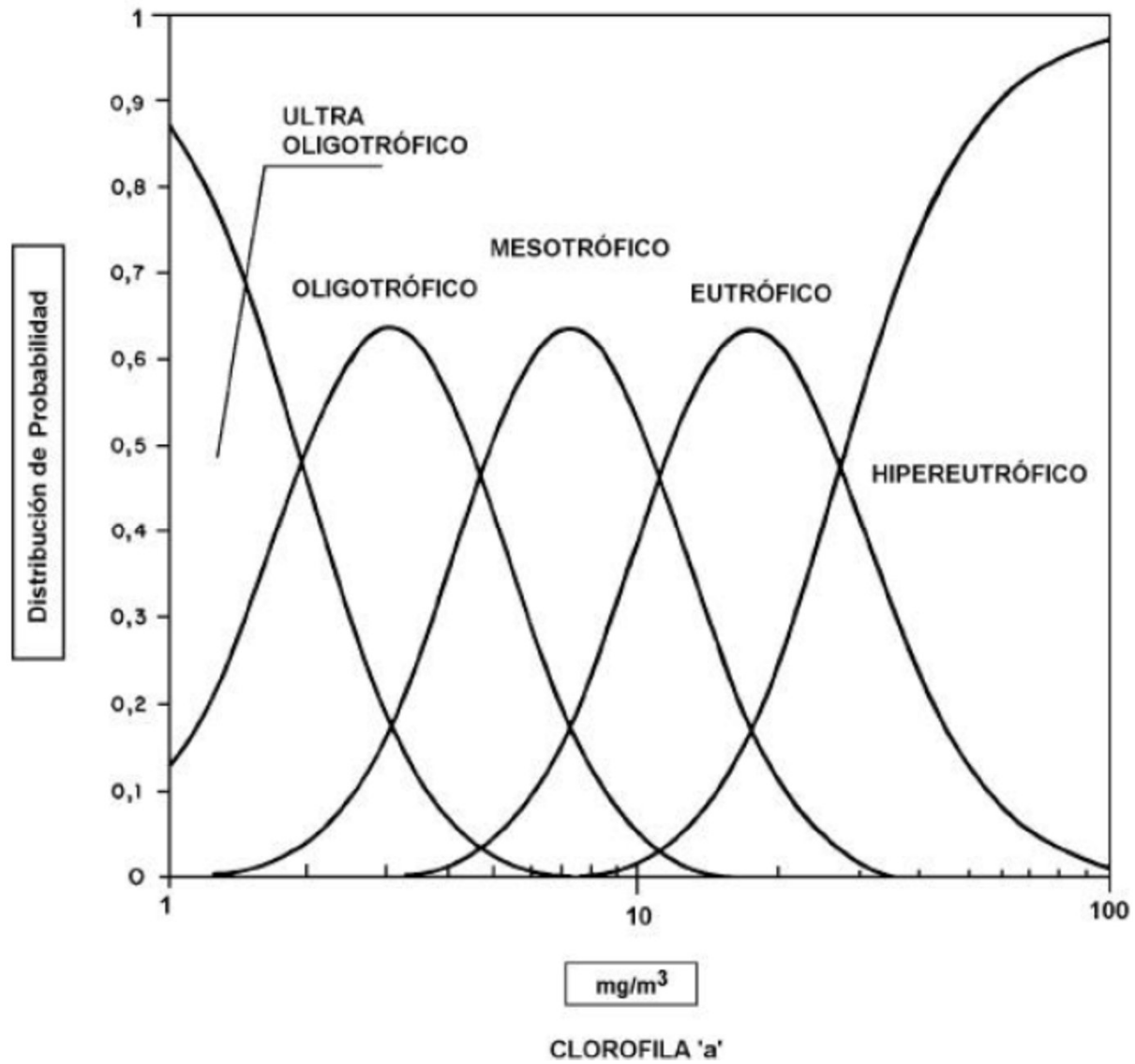
Lagos templados
Vollenweider & Kerekes 1981.

Salas, H., Martino, P., 2001. Metodologías simplificadas para la evaluación de eutrofización en lagos cálidos tropicales. OPS/CEPIS, p. 63 pp.

Vollenweider, R.A., Kerekes, J.J., 1981. Background and summary results of the OECD cooperative program on eutrophication., Restoration of lakes and inland waters. EPA/440/5-81-010., pp. 25-36.



Salas, H., Martino, P., 2001. Metodologías simplificadas para la evaluación de eutrofización en lagos cálidos tropicales. OPS/CEPIS, p. 63 pp.



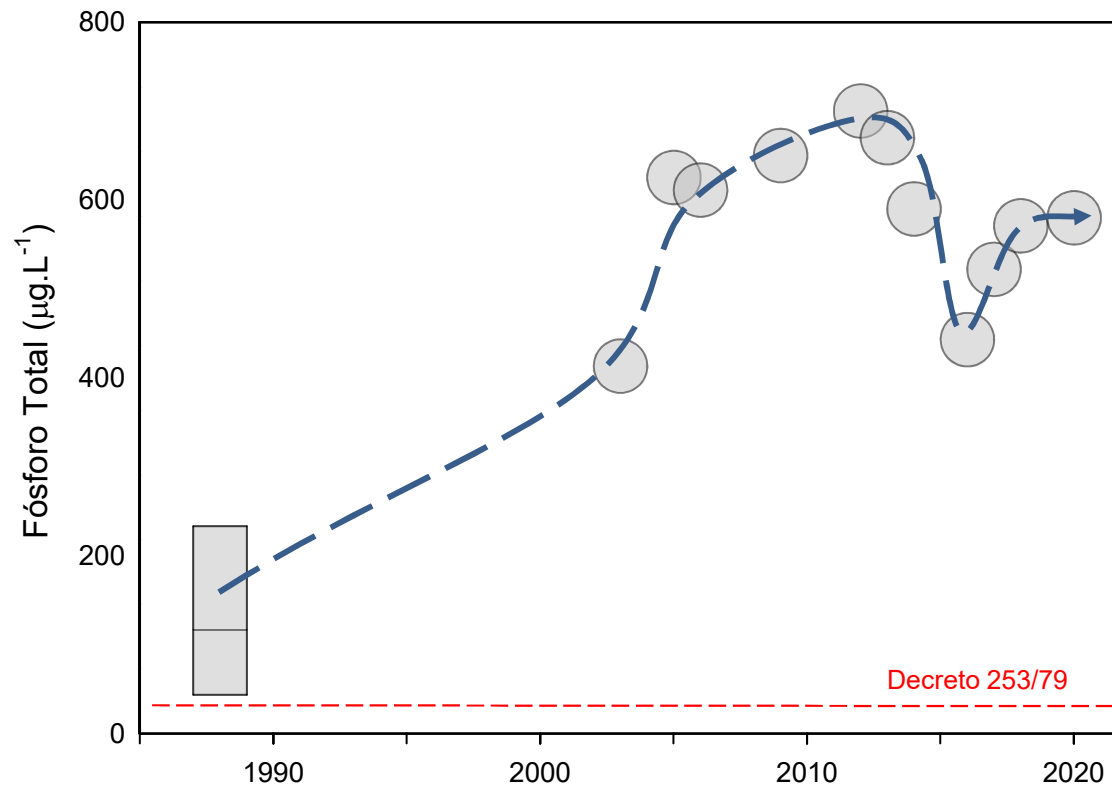
Salas, H., Martino, P., 2001. Metodologías simplificadas para la evaluación de eutrofización en lagos cálidos tropicales. OPS/CEPIS, p. 63 pp.

An aerial photograph of a shallow lake or wetland area. The water is dark brown, and there are numerous green, clumpy mats of algae or vegetation floating in the water, particularly along the shoreline. The surrounding land is a mix of green fields and brown, dry-looking areas. In the background, a town or city is visible, and the sky is blue with some light clouds.

CASO 2:

Lagos someros con elevado nivel de nutrientes
pero sin dominio de fitoplancton

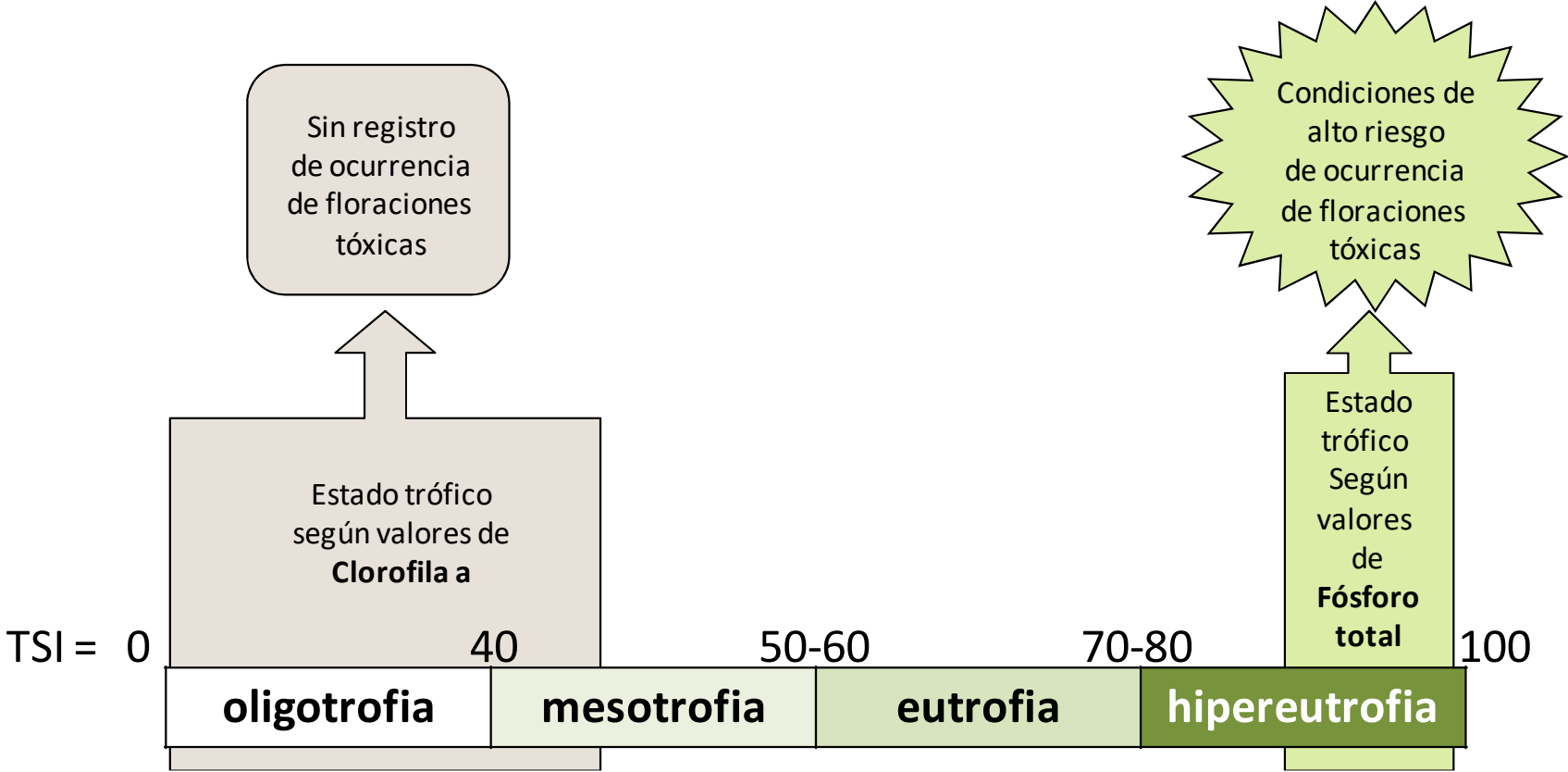
Laguna del Cisne

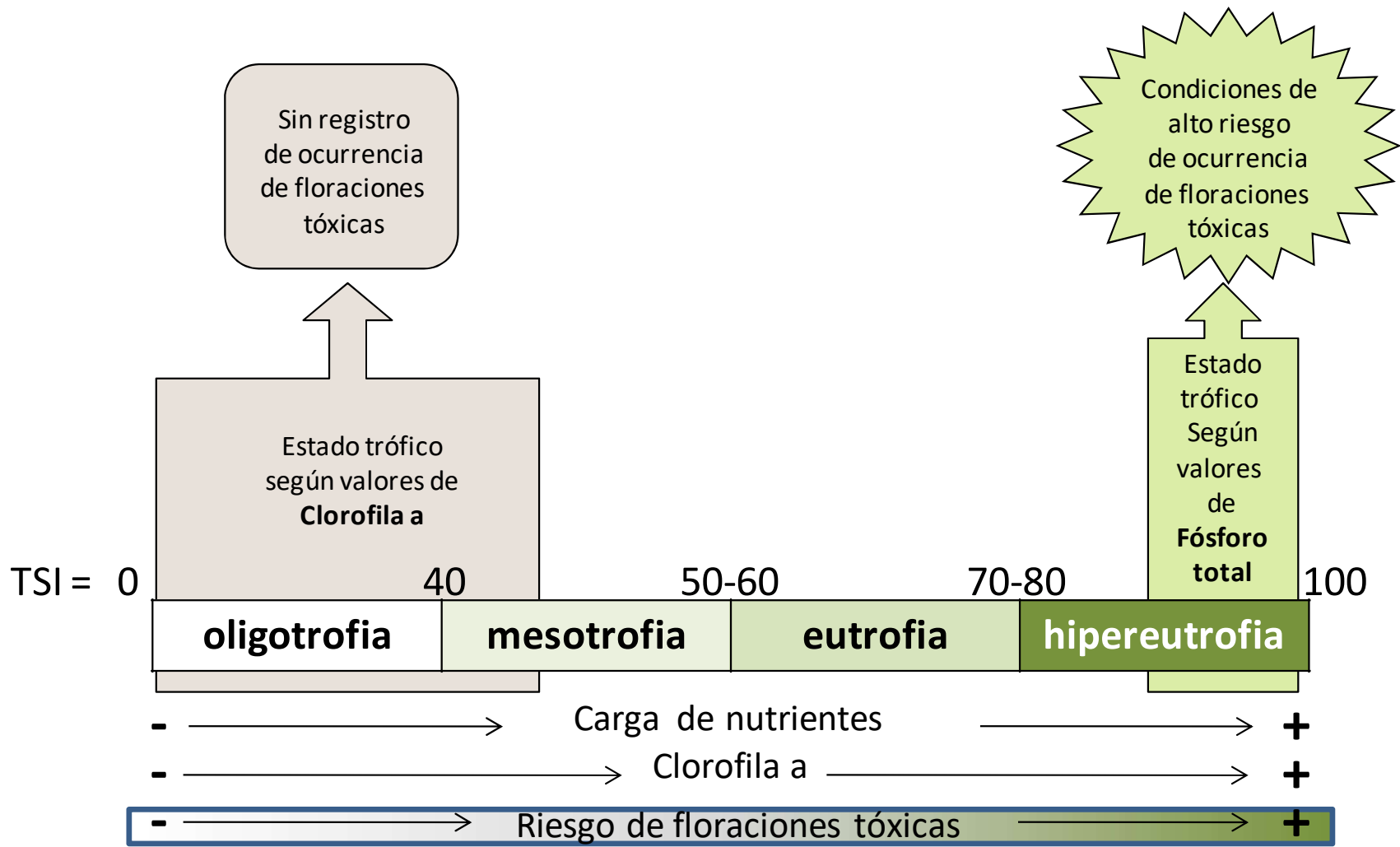


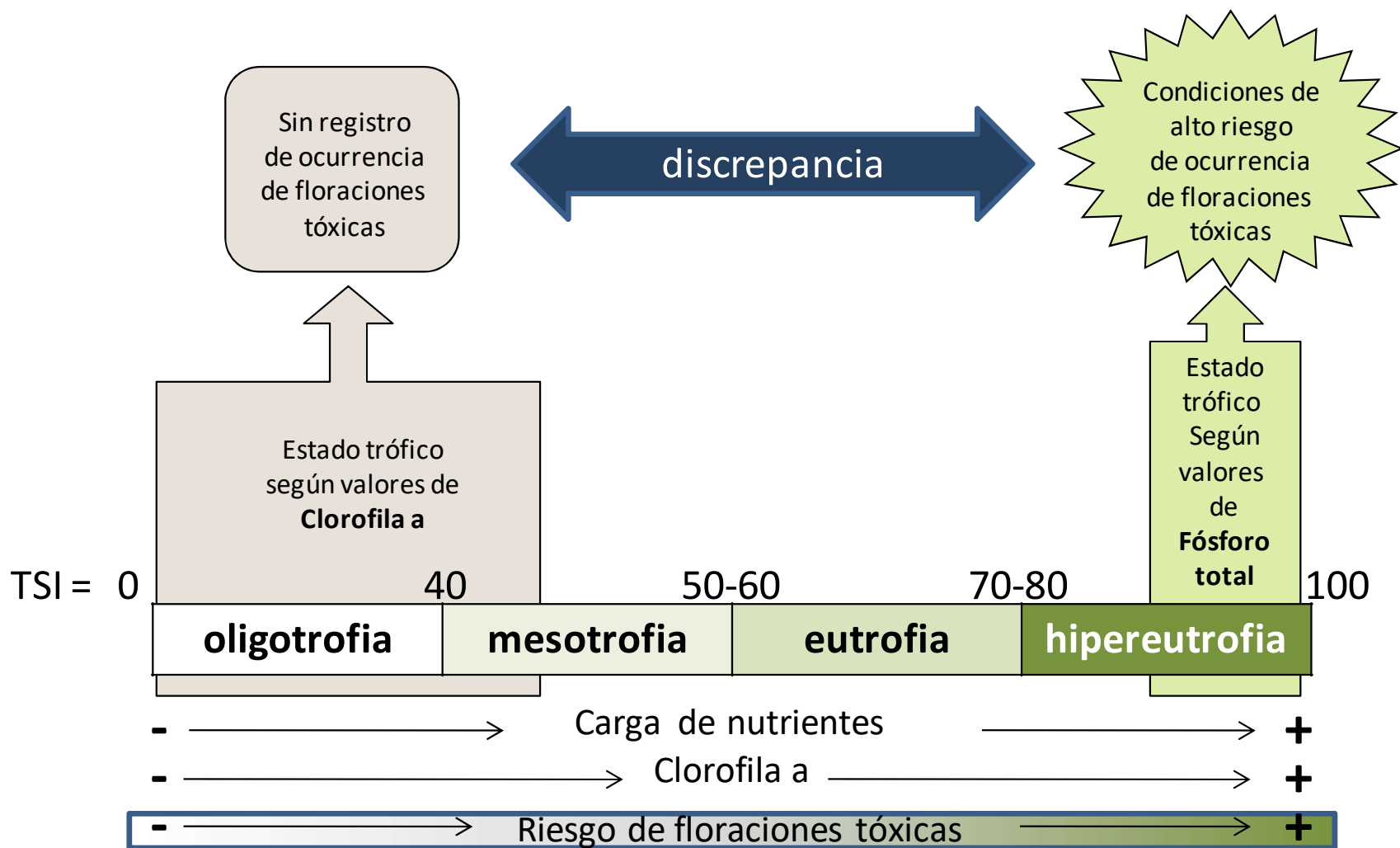
Se incrementó mucho el esfuerzo de muestreo a partir de 2016.

En los últimos 4 años se realizaron aproximadamente 200 puntos/instancias de muestreo en el marco de diferentes proyectos y programas de monitoreo. Para la gráfica se seleccionó un sub-set de datos correspondiente a meses cálidos.

Laguna del Cisne





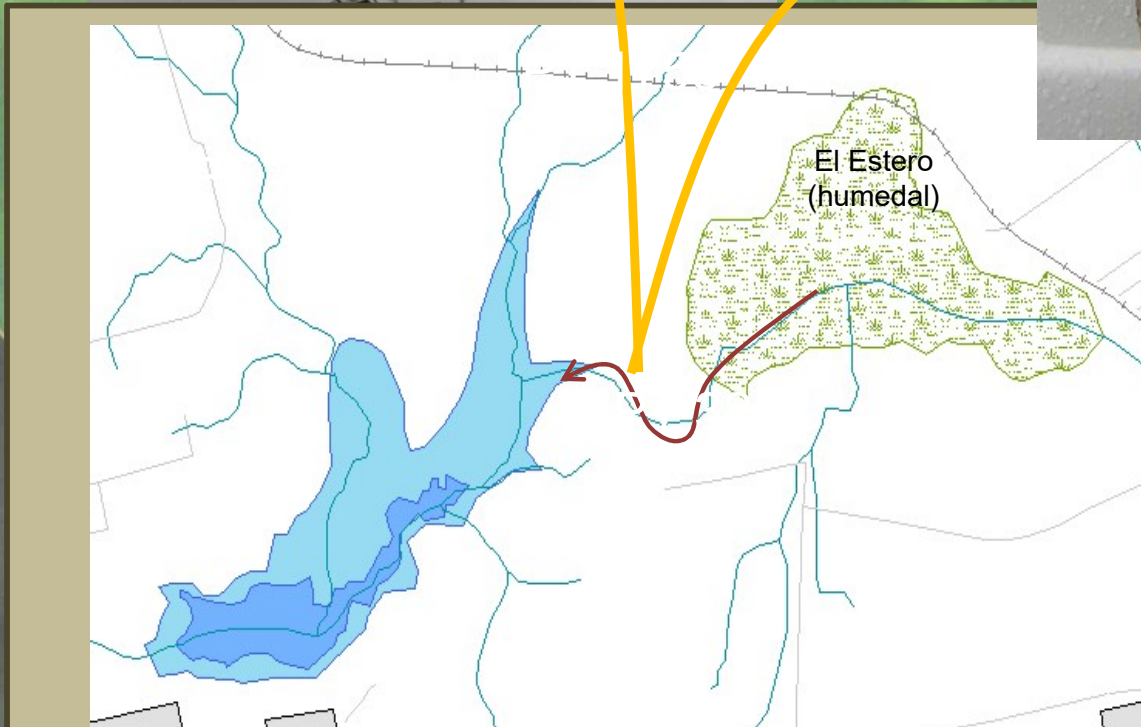


Discrepancia entre el estado trófico de la Laguna del Cisne asignado en función de la variable “concentración de fósforo total en agua” y “concentración de Clorofila a en suspensión” (TSI: trophic state index o índice de estado trófico, Carlson 1977).



Estado DISTRÓFICO

Materia orgánica coloreada disuelta
proveniente del humedal del Estero



El Estero
(humedal)

Laguna del Cisne



Por su nivel de nutrientes
el sistema puede ser clasificado como:

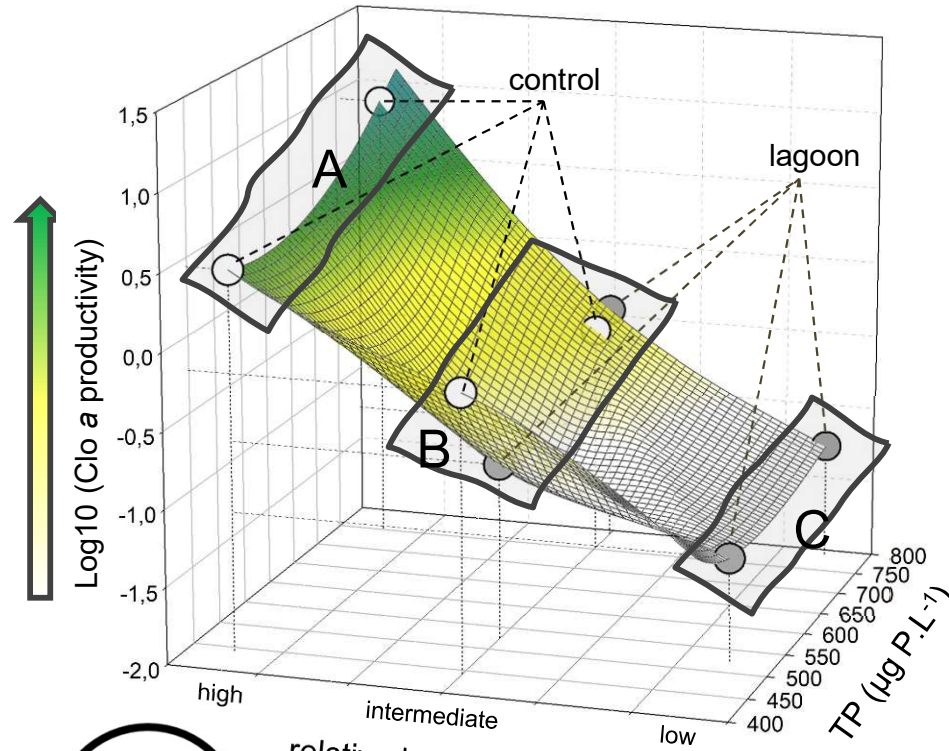
hiper-eutrófico

Por su nivel de concentración de
materia orgánica coloreada disuelta
el sistema puede ser clasificado como:

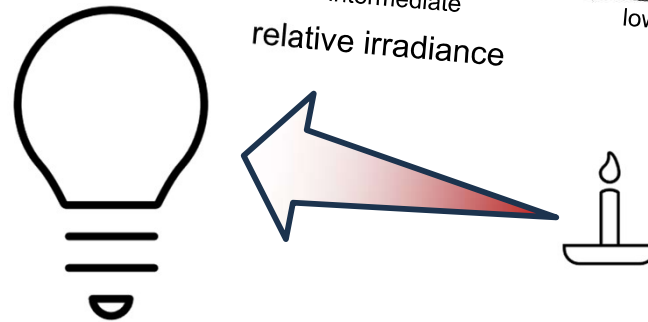
distrófico

No hay señales de efectos alelopáticos

Productividad
fitoplancónica



La concentración de
Nutrientes no influye



Estrategias para la conservación de la calidad ambiental de la Laguna del Cisne:

Se considera que en la actualidad los principales riesgos a los que se ve sometido el sistema son:

- Vulnerabilidad frente a intervenciones que generen disminuciones en la turbidez/aumento de la transparencia del agua.
- Intensificación y cambios en el régimen de uso del suelo en la cuenca.
- ~~Disminución de la cobertura de los humedales asociados.~~
- Vulnerabilidad frente a intervenciones que generen disminuciones en la turbidez/aumento de la transparencia del agua.
- Utilización de agrotóxicos.
- Variabilidad y cambio climático
- Inexistencia de un Comisión de Cuenca

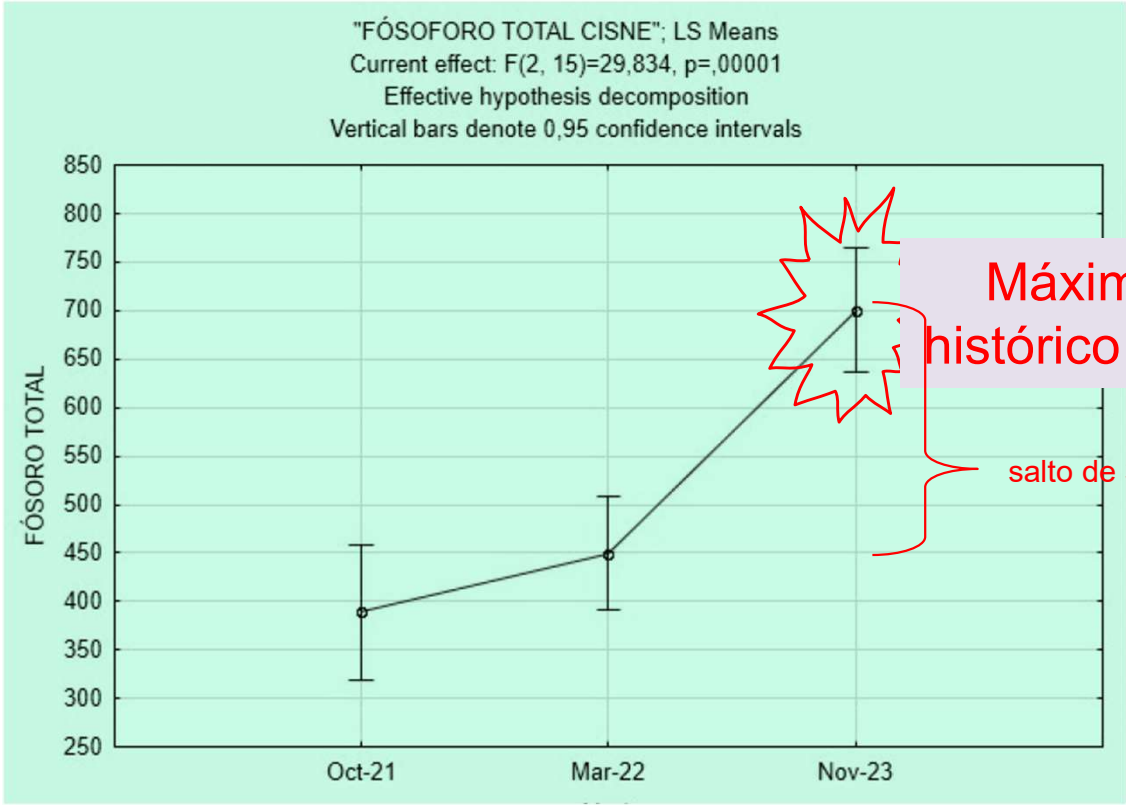
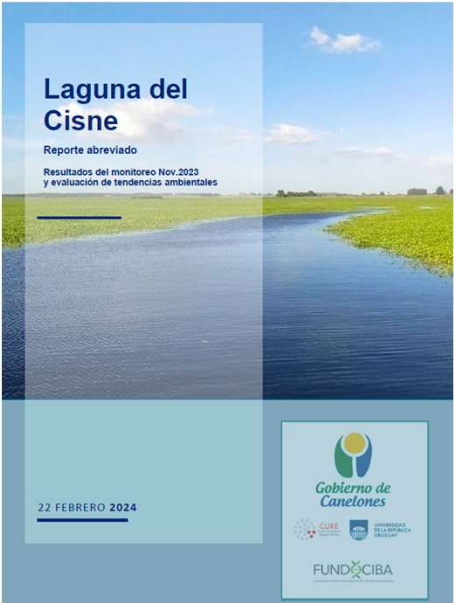
- Utilización de agrotóxicos.
- Variabilidad y cambio climático
- Inexistencia de un Comisión de Cuenca



2011



Laguna del Cisne



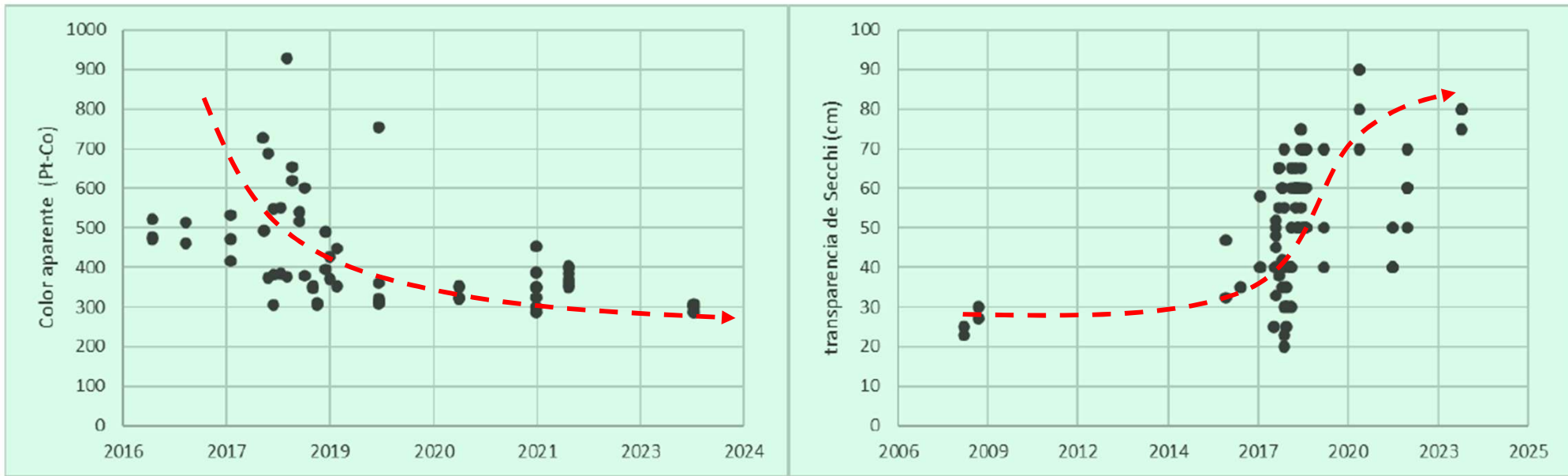
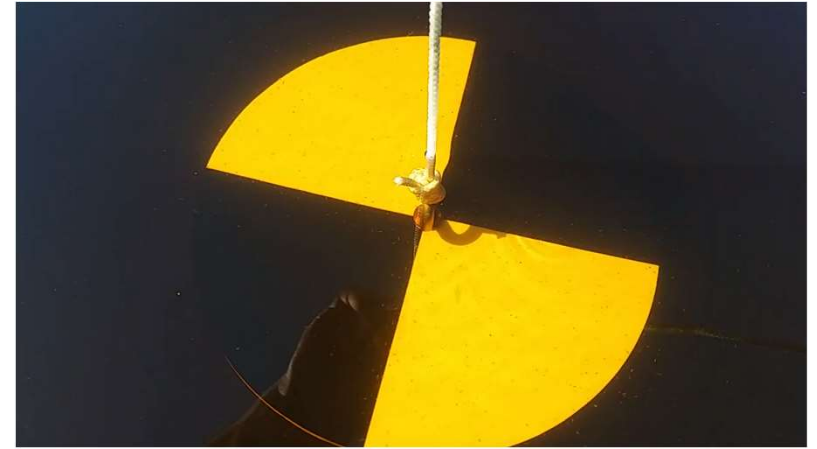
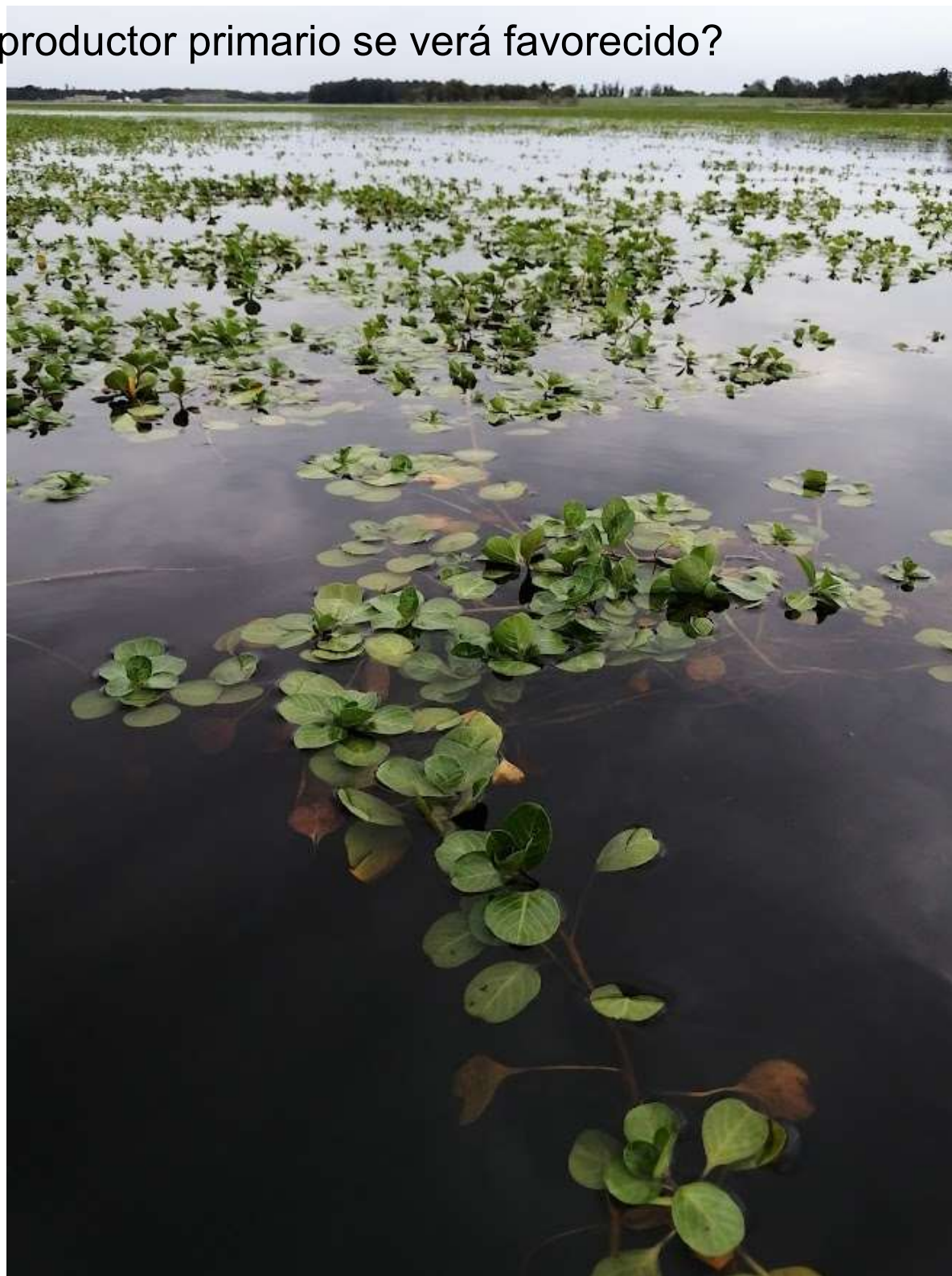


Fig. 1- Cambio del color aparente y la transparencia de Secchi en Laguna del Cisne a mediano largo plazo (obsérvese que por disponibilidad de datos, difieren los rangos temporales entre gráficos).²



¿Que tipo de productor primario se verá favorecido?





CASO 3:

¿Otros mecanismos que limiten la producción por luz?



Laguna del Sauce, 2015



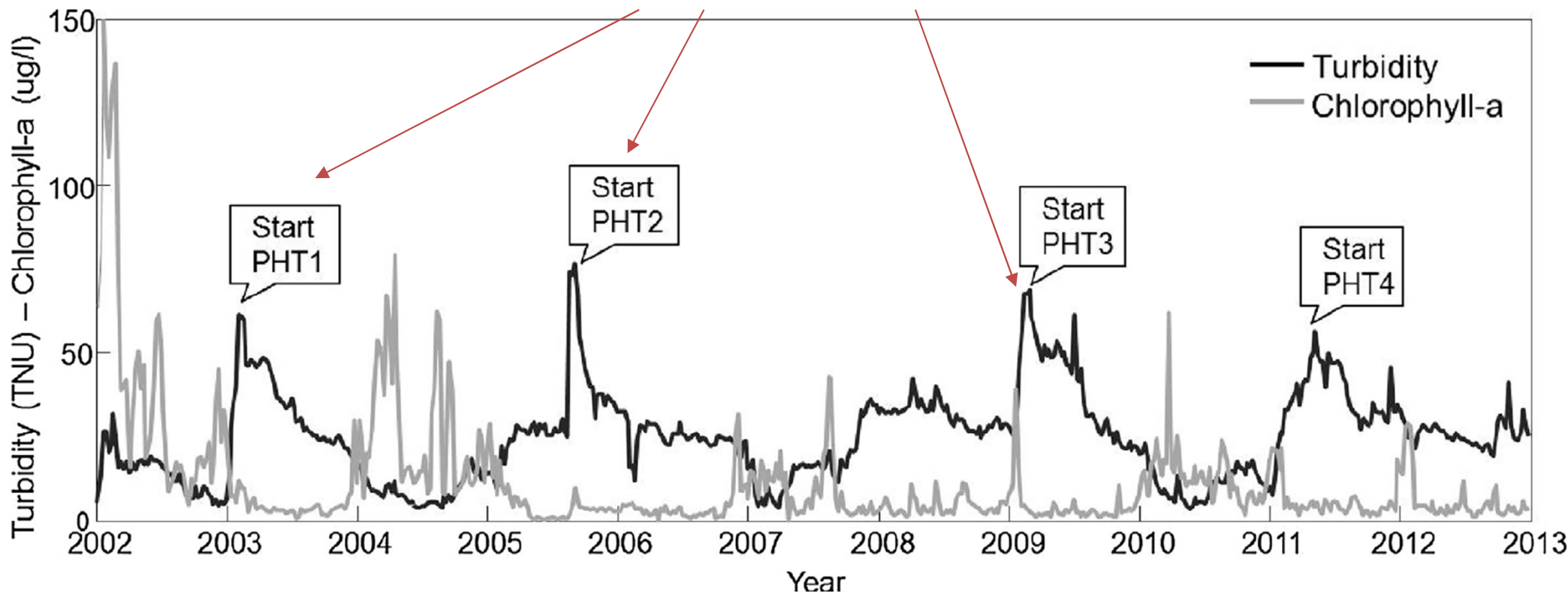


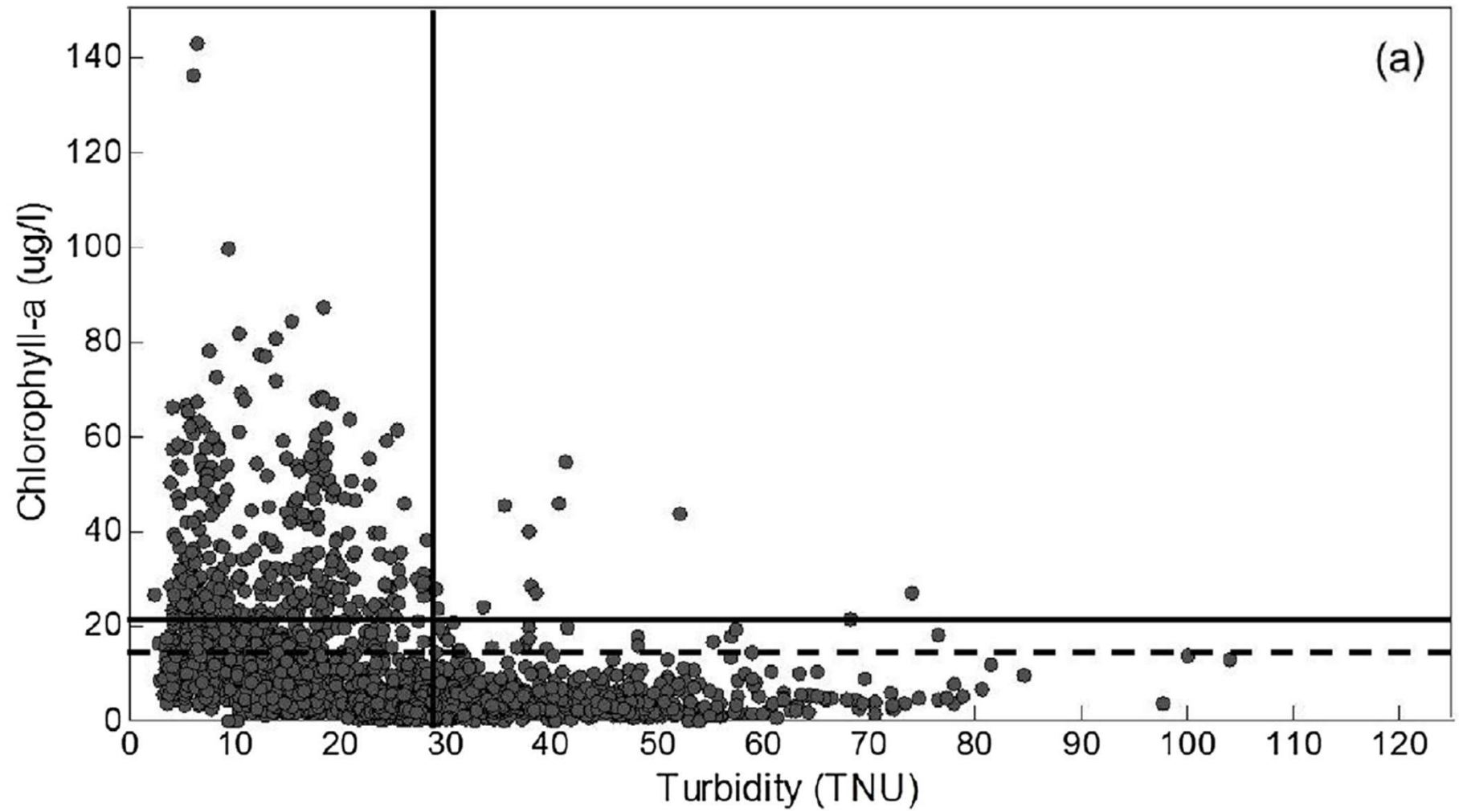


Laguna del Sauce, 2015

Laguna del Sauce, 2015



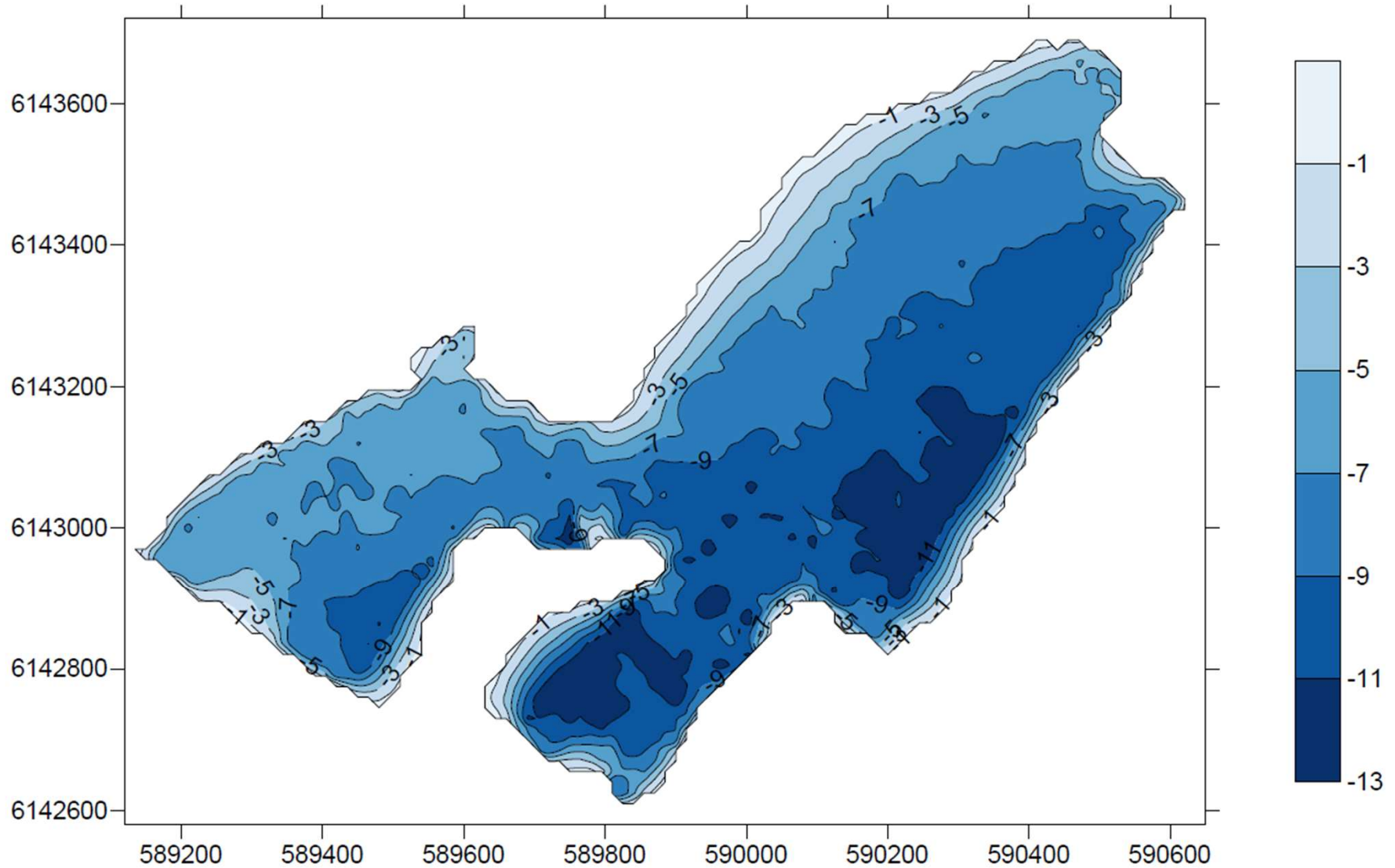






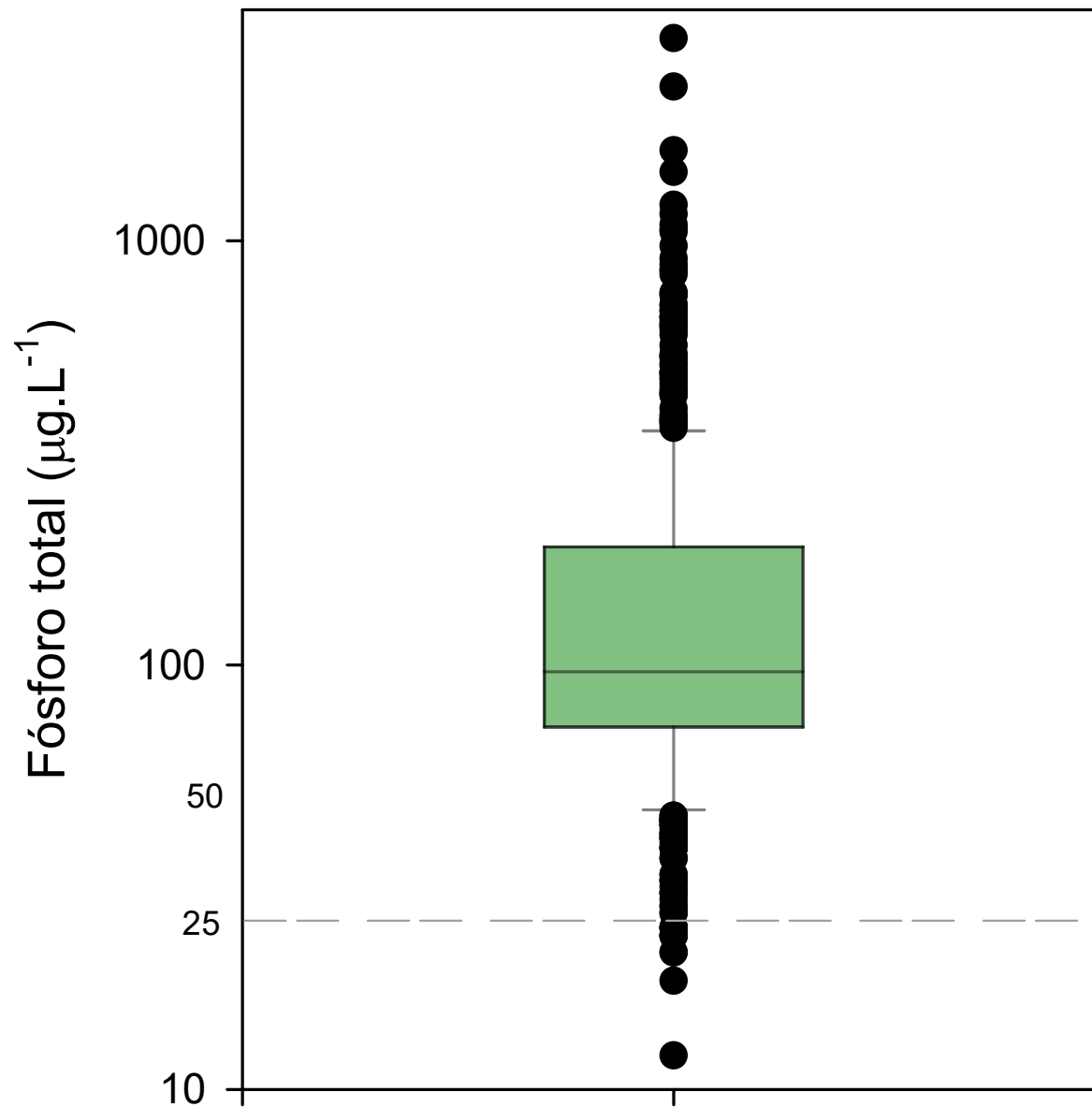
CASO 4:

¿y los lagos profundos?





- Niveles de nutrientes

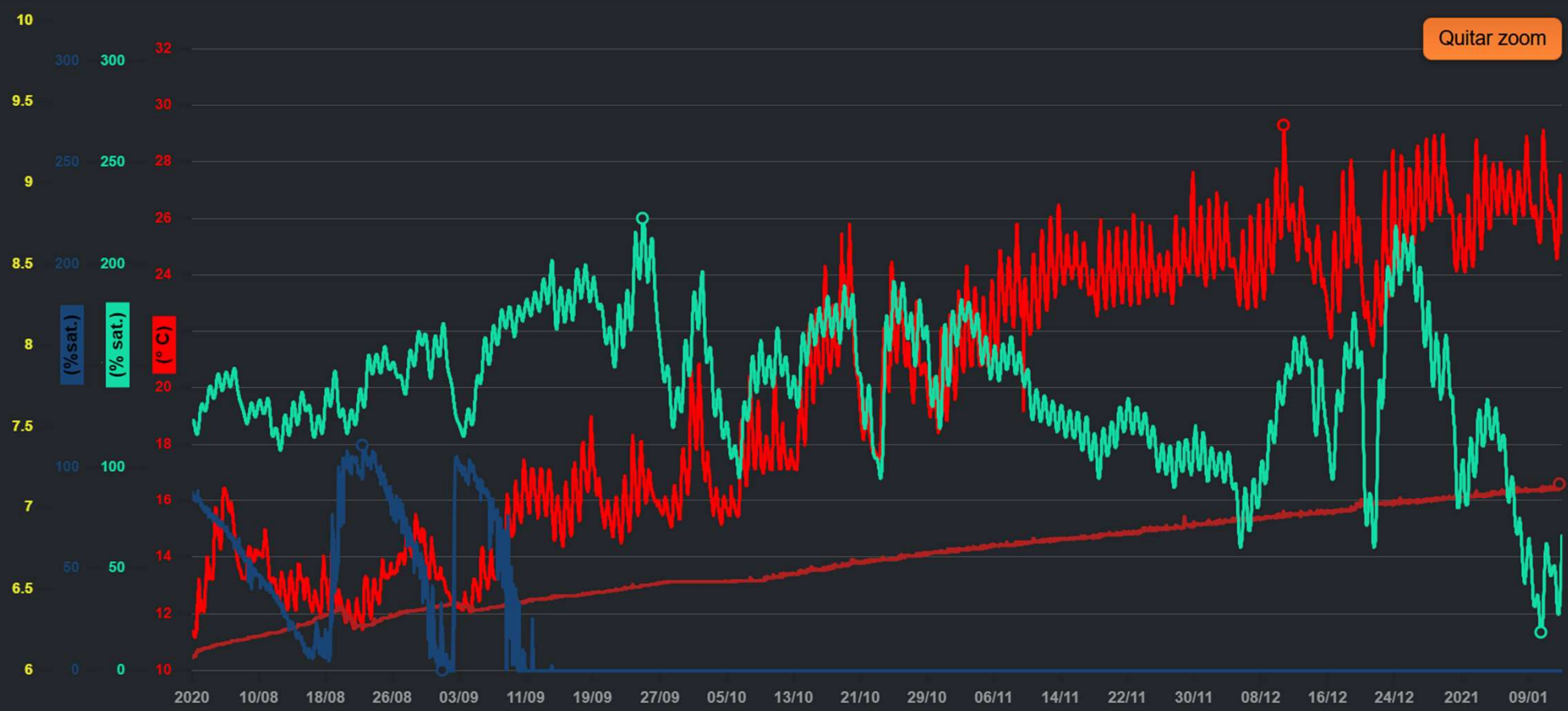


¿Están biodisponibles?

Ciclo térmico intra-anual

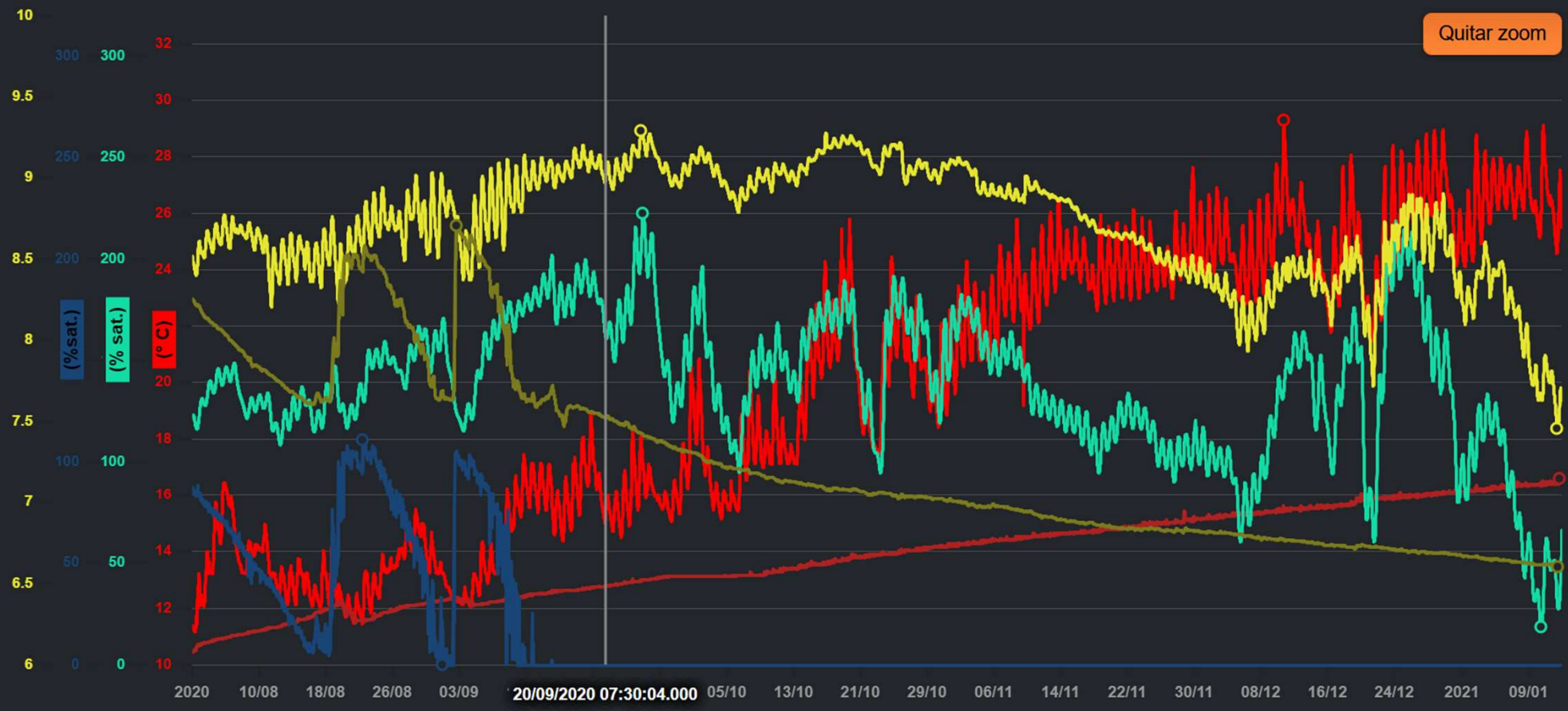
BOYA LAGO JARDIN LAGOMAR

Quitar zoom



Temp. sup. (OD) [10.38 — 29.278] Temp. fondo (OD) [10.37 — 16.587] Oxigeno sup. (SAT) [18.646 — 222.49] Oxigeno fondo (SAT) [0 — 110.986] pH sup. [7.454 — 9.288] pH fondo [6.599 — 8.705] Nivel del agua [6.276 — 6.706] Velocidad del viento [0 — 25.735]

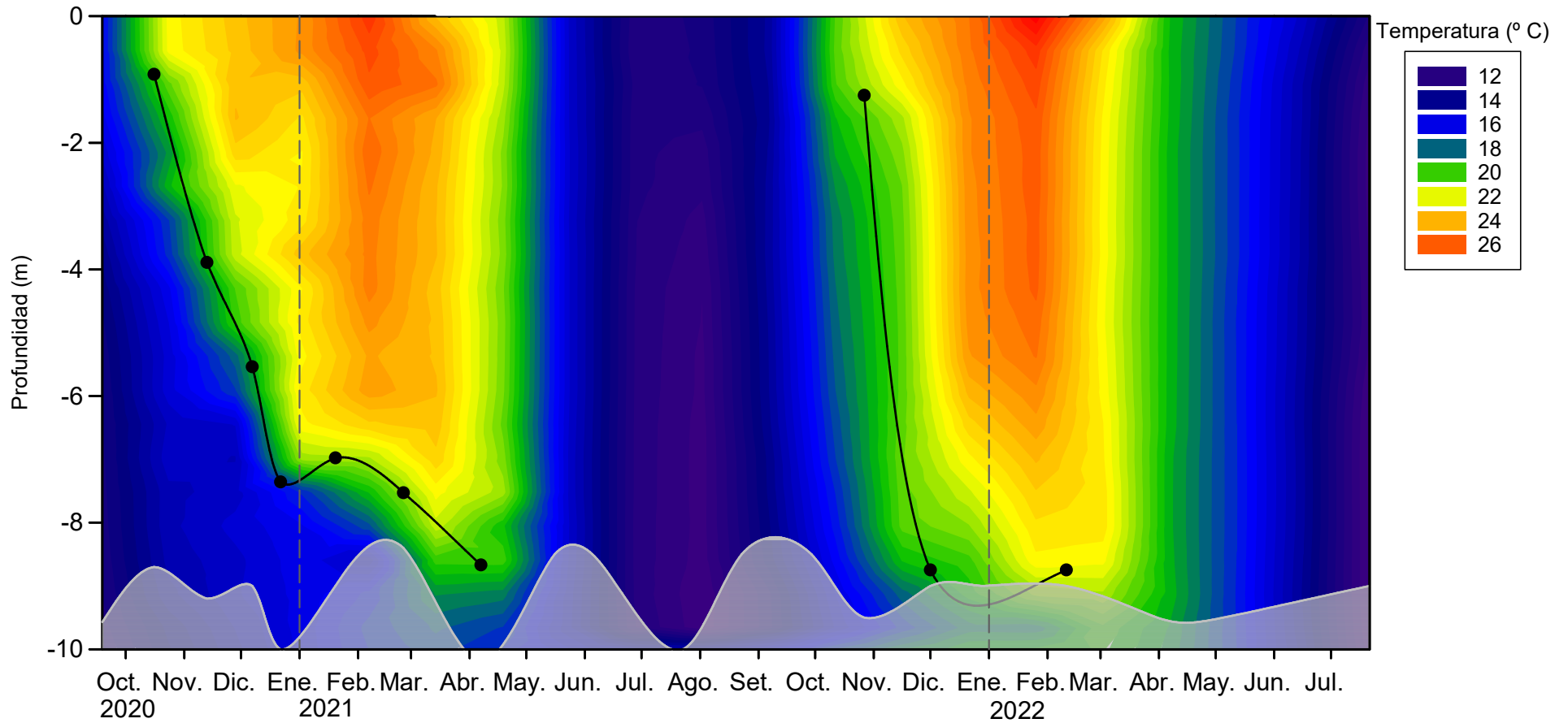
Quitar zoom



Temp. sup. (OD) [10.38 — 29.278] Temp. fondo (OD) [10.37 — 16.587] Oxigeno sup. (SAT) [18.646 — 222.49] Oxigeno fondo (SAT) [0 — 110.986] pH sup. [7.454 — 9.288] pH fondo [6.599 — 8.705] Nivel del agua [6.276 — 6.706] Velocidad del viento [0 — 25.735]

Temperatura

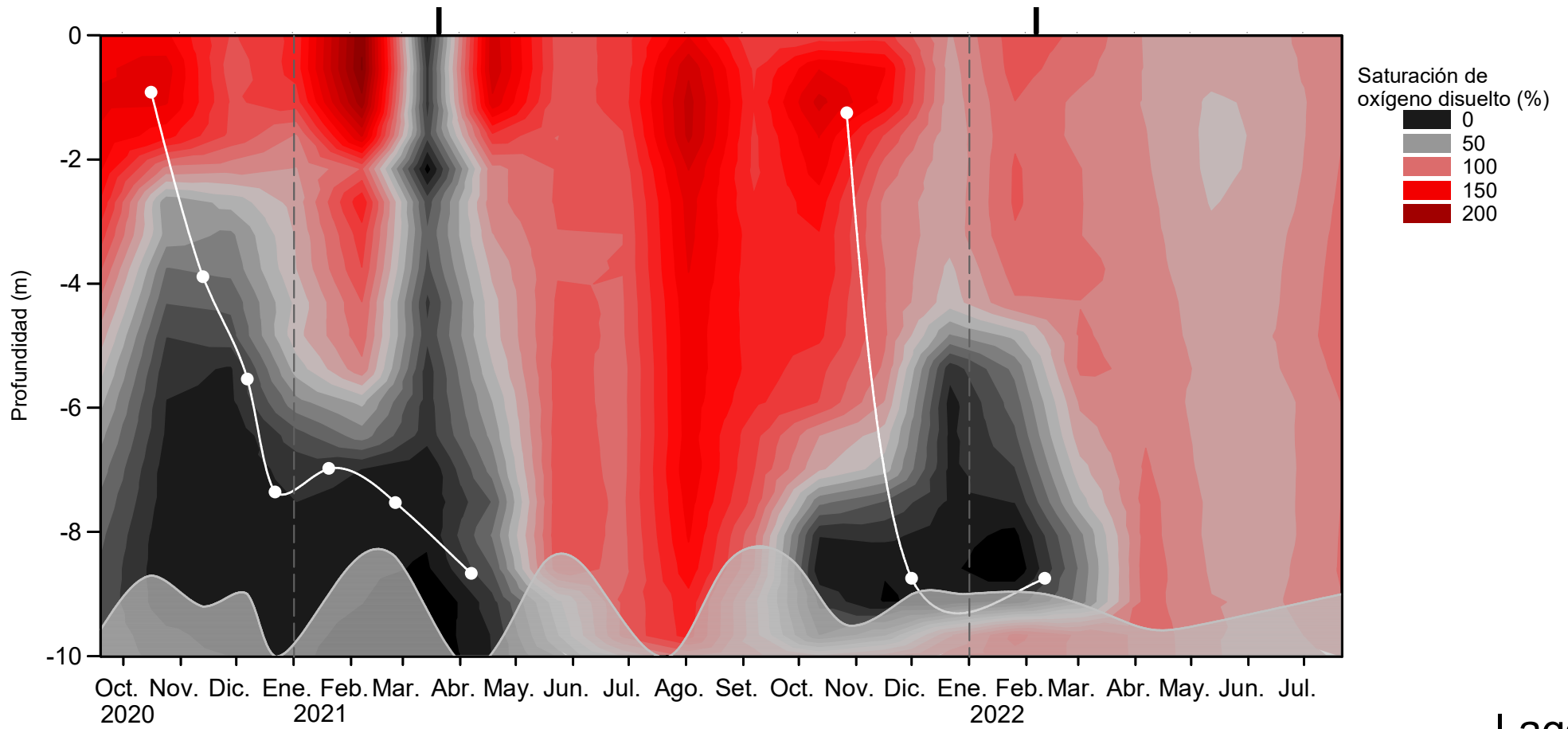
Perfiles mensuales



Lago
Javier

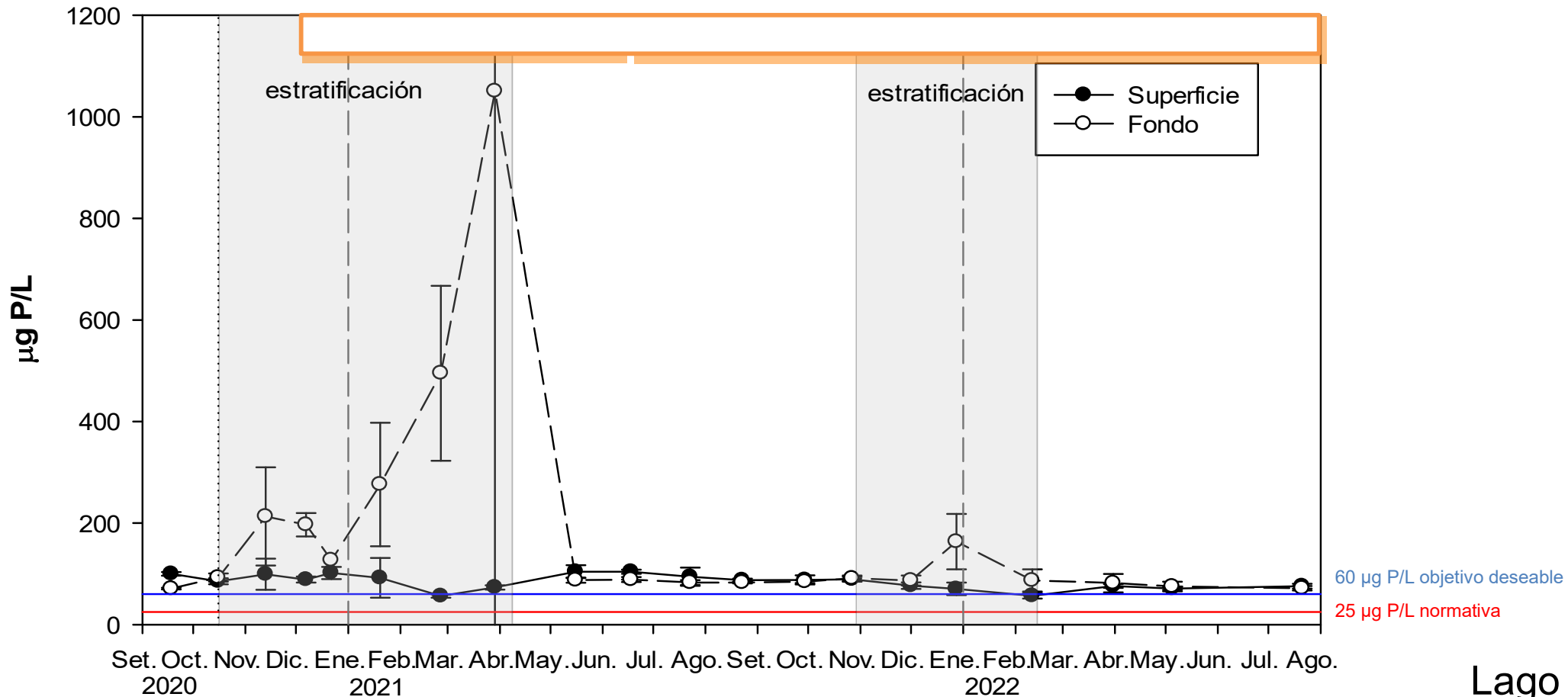
Oxígeno disuelto

Perfiles
mensuales



Lago
Javier

Fósforo Total



Lago
Javier

A landscape photograph of a shallow lake or wetland. In the foreground, there are numerous tall, thin, dark reeds or grasses growing out of the water. The water is light blue and reflects the sky. In the middle ground, there is a dense line of green trees and bushes. In the background, there are several rounded mountains under a clear, light blue sky. A single bird is captured in flight in the center of the image, above the trees.

CASO 5:

¿es posible aplicar el índice de Carlson en lagos someros dominados por macrófitas?

Trophic State Classification of Lakes with Aquatic Macrophytes¹

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CANFIELD, D. E. JR., K. A. LANGELAND, M. J. MACIENA, W. T. HALLER, J. V. SHREMAN,
AND J. R. JONES. 1983. Trophic state classification of lakes with aquatic macrophytes. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 40: 1713-1718.

We developed an approach for assessing the trophic status of lakes having growths of aquatic macrophytes because conventional criteria for classifying trophic state emphasize conditions in the open water and ignore the nutrients, plant biomass, and production associated with macrophytes. We propose that a potential water column nutrient concentration be determined through adding the nutrients contained in macrophytes to those in the water. Potential nutrient concentrations can be used in existing indices to classify lake trophic status. This approach permits a first approximation of the potential impact of macrophytes on lake trophic state.

CANFIELD, D. E. JR., K. A. LANGELAND, M. J. MACIENA, W. T. HALLER, J. V. SHREMAN,
AND J. R. JONES. 1983. Trophic state classification of lakes with aquatic macrophytes. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 40: 1713-1718.

Parce que les critères conventionnels de classification de l'état trophique des lacs mettent l'accent sur les conditions existant en eau libre et ignorent les substances nutritives, la biomasse végétale et la production associée aux macrophytes, nous avons mis au point une approche de l'évaluation de l'état trophique de lacs riches en macrophytes aquatiques. Nous proposons qu'on détermine une concentration potentielle de nutriments dans la colonne d'eau en ajoutant ceux contenus dans les macrophytes à ceux présents dans l'eau. Les concentrations potentielles de substances nutritives peuvent être utilisées dans les indices actuels pour classifier l'état trophique d'un lac. Avec cette approche, on peut faire une première approximation de l'impact possible des macrophytes sur l'état trophique d'un lac.

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Reçu le 26 janvier 1983
Accepté le 27 juin 1983

Our purpose in this paper is to present an approach for assessing the trophic status of lakes having growths of aquatic macrophytes. An objective trophic state classification system for lakes has long been sought by limnologists to rank and compare lakes with different structural and functional characteristics (Naumann 1919, 1932; Thiessen 1921; Birge and Juday 1927). In recent years, several trophic classification systems have been developed to characterize lakes and to predict their future conditions given various anthropogenic activities (Likens 1975; Carlson 1977, 1979; Walker 1979; Fossberg and Ryding 1980). Although these systems have several advantages including minimal data requirements, sensitivity in ranking trophic status, and ease of interpretation,

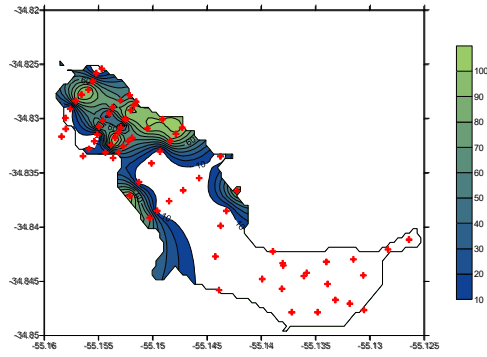
they give no consideration to aquatic macrophytes. These plants, however, are an important biological component of many lakes (Wetzel 1964; Wetzel and Hough 1973). Except for the Lake Evaluation Index (Porcella et al. 1979), current methods use only the classical trophic state indicators of open-water nutrient concentrations, algal biomass, and transparency, which emphasize conditions in the pelagial zone. Even the Lake Evaluation Index, which includes a term for the percent macrophyte coverage, gives no consideration to nutrients, plant biomass, or production associated with macrophytes.

Errors in trophic state assessment will be small in lakes where macrophytes are confined to small littoral areas, but large errors can result in macrophyte-dominated lakes. This occurs because nutrient and chlorophyll concentrations can be low and Secchi disc transparency can be high in waters where there is an abundance of macrophytes. Under these conditions existing trophic classification systems would

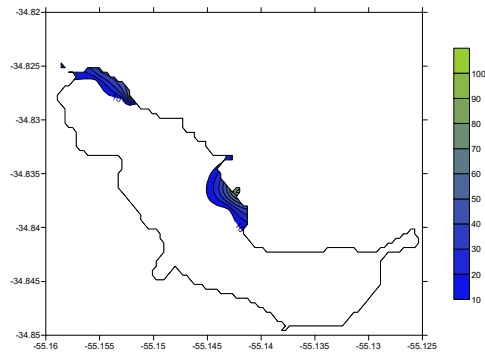
¹Journal Series No. 4993 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, FL.

PVI

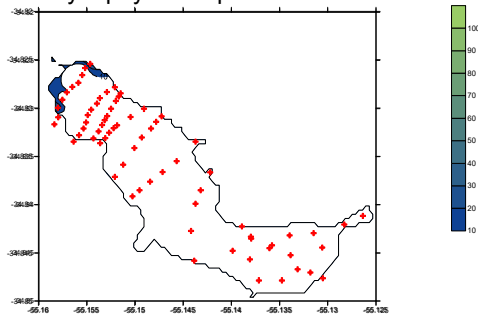
Egeria densa



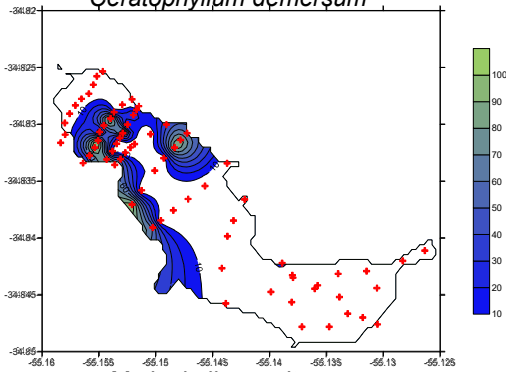
Cabomba carolineana



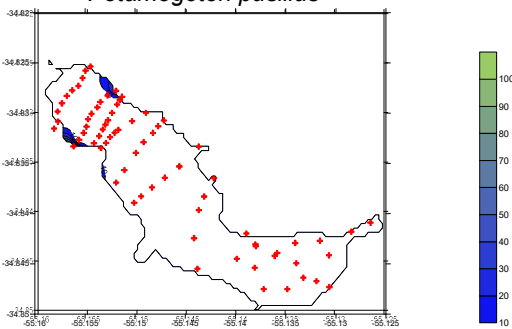
Myriophyllum aquaticum



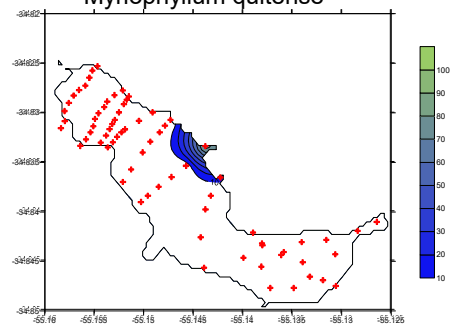
Ceratophyllum demersum



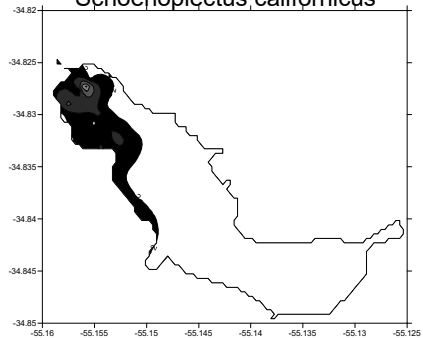
Potamogeton pusillus



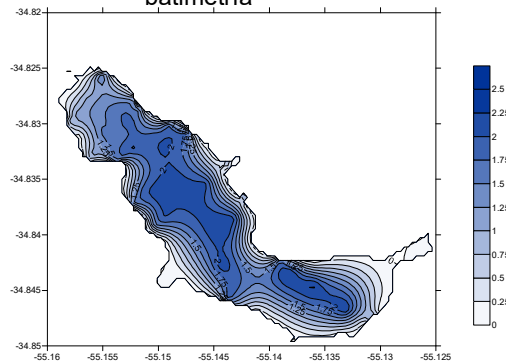
Myriophyllum quitense



Schoenoplectus californicus



batimetría



PVI













CASO 6:
¿y en sistemas Lóticos?



SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF STREAM TROPHIC STATE: DISTRIBUTIONS OF TEMPERATE STREAM TYPES BY CHLOROPHYLL, TOTAL NITROGEN, AND PHOSPHORUS

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(First received January 1997; accepted in revised form August 1997)

Abstract—Aquatic scientists and managers have no conventional mechanism with which to characterize and compare nutrients and algal biomass in streams within a broader context analogous to trophic state categorization in lakes by chlorophyll (chl) and nutrients. We analyzed published data for a large number of distinct, temperate, stream sites for mean benthic chl ($n = 286$), maximum benthic chl ($n = 176$), sestonic chl ($n = 292$), total nitrogen ($n = 1070$), and total phosphorus ($n = 1366$) as a first effort to establish criteria for trophic boundaries. Two classification systems are proposed. In the first system, the boundary between oligotrophic and mesotrophic categories is defined by the lower third of the cumulative distribution of the values. The mesotrophic-eutrophic boundary is defined by the upper third of the distribution. In the second system, individual streams are placed more precisely in a broad geographic context by assessing the proportion of streams that have greater or lesser nutrient and chl values. The proposed relationships for streams were compared to trophic criteria published for lakes. The proposed trophic boundaries for streams generally include a broader range of values in the mesotrophic range than conventional criteria for lakes. The ratio of maximum to mean benthic chl for streams was significantly higher than that found for planktonic chl in lakes, reflecting the greater variance in streams. This high variance in streams suggests that the proposed stream trophic criteria should be viewed only as a general first approach to categorizing stream ecosystems. © 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Key words—chlorophyll, eutrophic, mesotrophic, nitrogen, nutrients, oligotrophic, periphyton, phosphorus, rivers, streams

INTRODUCTION

Classification of ecosystems by an index of trophic state is common in the aquatic sciences. Streams occasionally are classified as eutrophic or oligotrophic (e.g. Hornberger *et al.*, 1977; Kelly and Whitton, 1995), but no conventional criteria exist for these terms when applied to lotic systems. Stream enrichment often leads to increases in algal biomass (e.g. Dodds *et al.*, 1997; Lohman *et al.*, 1992; Van Nieuwenhuysse and Jones, 1996; Welch *et al.*, 1992), and thus, a trophic classification using both nutrients and algal biomass seems useful as it has been for lakes. Autotrophic biomass is important in many streams as a food source for organisms (Lamberti, 1996). Being able to place a stream in a continuum of nutrient concentrations and producer biomass from a variety of temperate streams should aid stream researchers and managers in characteriz-

ing ecosystems and facilitate comparative research and management.

Conventional systems exist for classifying lakes into trophic categories using nutrients and algal biomass (e.g., OECD, 1982; Porcella *et al.*, 1980; Ryding and Rast, 1989). Trophic classifications for lakes have a rich history and stem from differences in lake ecosystem function and phytoplankton communities over the range of lake types (Hutchinson, 1967). General functional characteristics exist among lakes within each of the major trophic state categories. Simply put, oligotrophic lakes have low nutrients, low algal biomass, high clarity, and deep photic zones, and may support a cold-water fishery. Eutrophic lakes can have frequent cyanobacterial blooms, high total nutrients, and wide swings in dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations (potential anoxia) and pH. Mesotrophic lakes have intermediate characteristics. The boundaries placed between these categories by aquatic scientists are similar but not universal (e.g., Forsberg and Ryding, 1980; OECD, 1982; Porcella *et al.*, 1980), in part because

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Análisis de frecuencias
(cuantos con poco, cuantos con
medio, cuantos con mucho).

¿Cuál es la respuesta ecosistémica esperable en sistemas lóticos?

Stream trophic state

1459

Table 1. Suggested boundaries for trophic classification of streams from cumulative frequency distributions in Figs 1–3. The boundary between oligotrophic and mesotrophic systems represents the lowest third of the distribution, and the boundary between mesotrophic and eutrophic marks the top third of the distribution

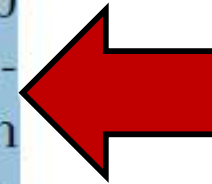
Variable (units)	Oligotrophic–mesotrophic boundary	Mesotrophic–eutrophic boundary	<i>N</i>
Mean benthic chlorophyll (mg m^{-2}) ^a	20	70	286
Maximum benthic chlorophyll (mg m^{-2}) ^a	60	200	176
Sestonic chlorophyll ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) ^b	10	30	292
TN ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) ^{a,c}	700	1500	1070
TP ($\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) ^{a,b,c}	25	75	1366

^aData from Dodds *et al.* (1997).

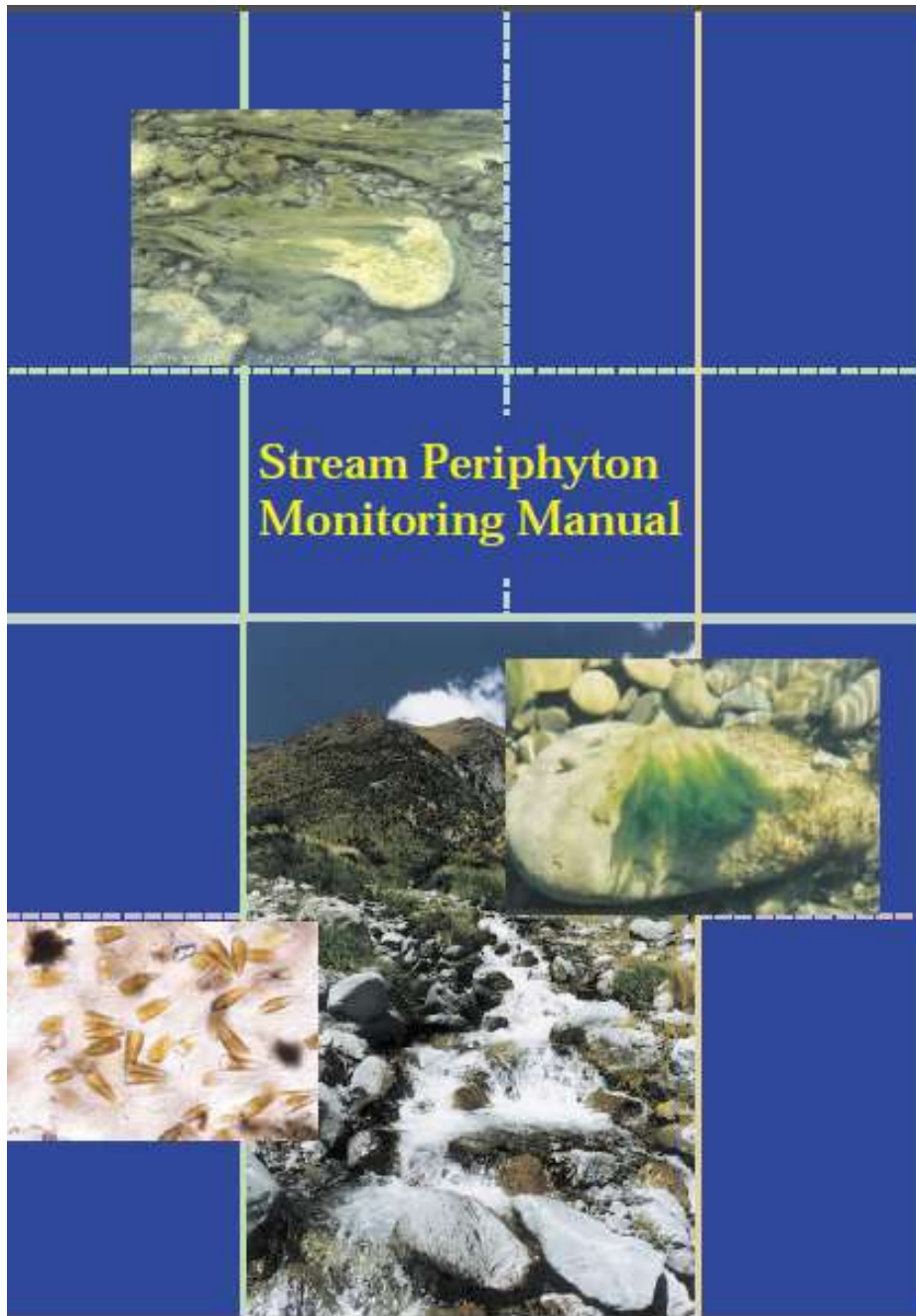
^bData from Van Nieuwenhuysse and Jones (1996).

^cData from Omernik (1977).

If streams are not turbid, preventing maximum benthic chlorophyll levels from exceeding 200 mg/m² is reasonable because streams with higher levels are not aesthetically pleasing, and their recreational uses may be compromised. For benthic chlorophyll to remain below 200 mg/m² at the very least, TN should remain below 3 mg/L, and TP below 0.4 mg/L. Based on cumulative frequency distributions of nutrients, and assuming that ~½ the systems in the US have been impaired by excessive nutrients, levels of TN and TP would be set at 0.9 and 0.4 mg/L, respectively. If a mean of 50 mg/m² chlorophyll is the target (thus ensuring chlorophyll is <100 mg/m² most of the time), TN should be 0.47 and TP 0.06 mg/L. Lower levels for nutrient criteria should be considered for regions with more pristine systems (e.g., TN and TP levels of 0.3 and 0.02 mg/L, respectively,



Dodds, W.K.K., Welch, E.B., 2000. Establishing nutrient criteria in streams. *Journal of the North American Benthological Society* 19, 186-196.



El caso del perifiton

Biggs, B. J. F. and C. Kilroy (2000). Stream Periphyton Monitoring Manual, NIWA, Ministry for the Environment, New Zealand.





20% cover, 80 mg chl. a/m², 25 g AFDM/m²



30% cover, 120 mg chl. a/m², 35 g AFDM/m²



40% cover, 160 mg chl. a/m², 40 g AFDM/m²



55% cover, 300 mg chl. a/m², 50 g AFDM/m²



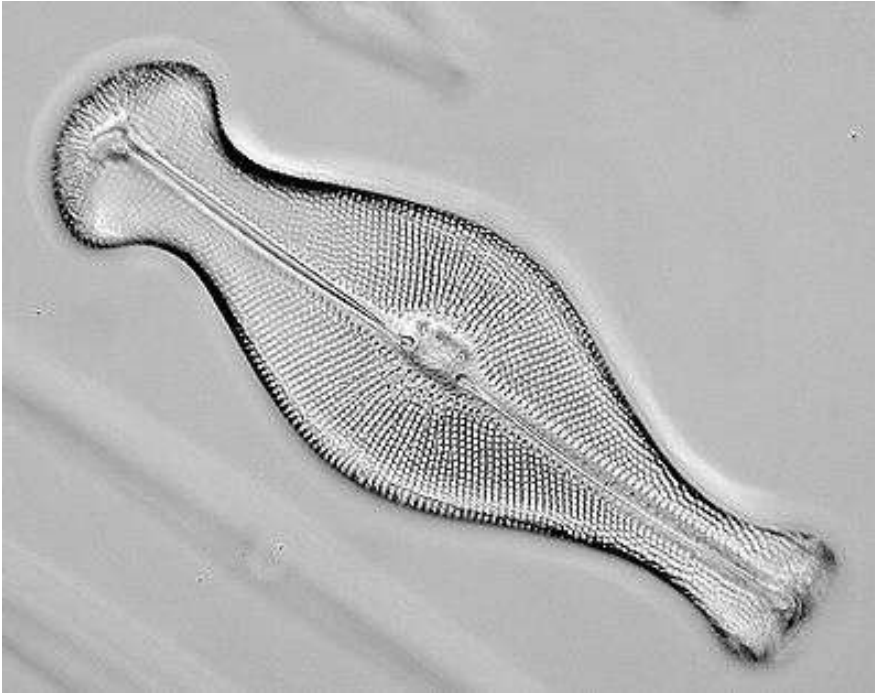
70% cover, 900 mg chl. a/m², 200 g AFDM/m²



95% cover, 640 mg chl. a/m², 90 g AFDM/m²

¿Floraciones perifíticas en sistemas lóticos oligotróficos?

¿Es posible?



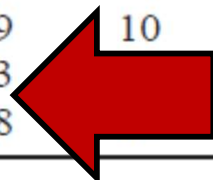
¿Cómo es posible?



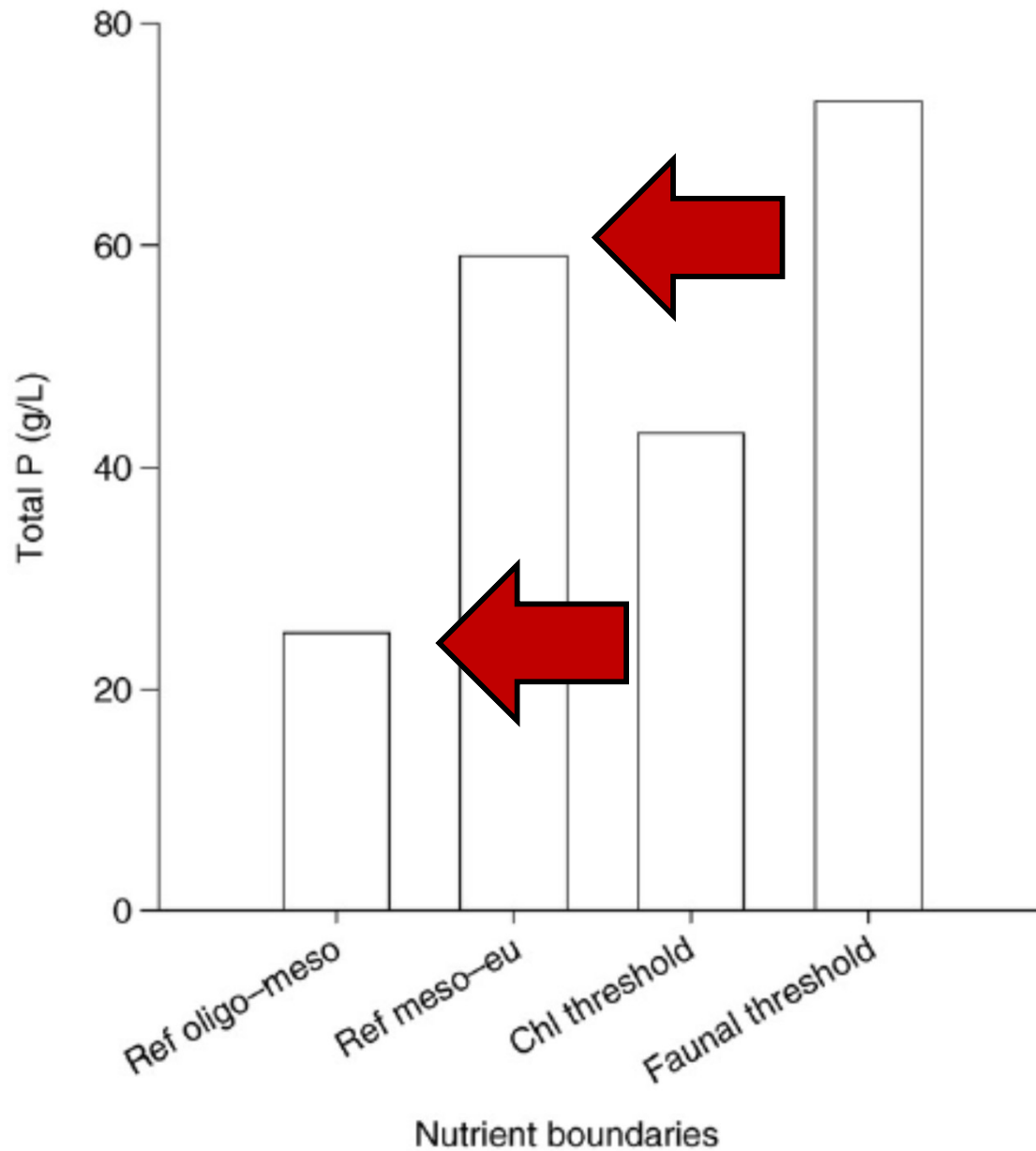
Sundareshwar, P. V., Upadhyay, S., Abessa, M., Honomichl, S., Berdanier, B., Spaulding, S. A., . . . Trennepohl, A. (2011). *Didymosphenia geminata*: Algal blooms in oligotrophic streams and rivers. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 38(10), n/a-n/a. doi:10.1029/2010gl046599

Table 2. Lower one-third and upper one-third of the distribution of stream total N and total P pooled across 14 ecoregions according to reference values determined for each individual ecoregion by Smith et al. (2003), 13 ecoregions for total P, and 12 ecoregions for total N from Dodds and Oakes (2004) and the relationship of the boundary numbers from Smith et al. (2003) data to cumulative frequency distribution of benthic chlorophyll (Chl) as a function of total N or total P (Fig. 1) expressed as the percentage of benthic chlorophyll mean or maximum values exceeding 100 mg m⁻² when nutrient values were less than the boundary value. For example, when seasonal mean of total N was <714 mg m⁻³, then 10% of the streams had mean benthic chlorophyll values exceeding 100 mg m⁻² and 29% had maximum values exceeding that amount.

Nutrient	Autotrophic state boundary	Concentration (mg m ⁻³)		Cases exceeding 100 mg m ⁻² (%)	
		Smith et al. 2003	Dodds and Oakes 2004	Mean Chl	Maximum Chl
Total N	Lower one-third	285	370	7	27
	Upper one-third	714	659	10	29
Total P	Lower one-third	29	23		17
	Upper one-third	71	48		25

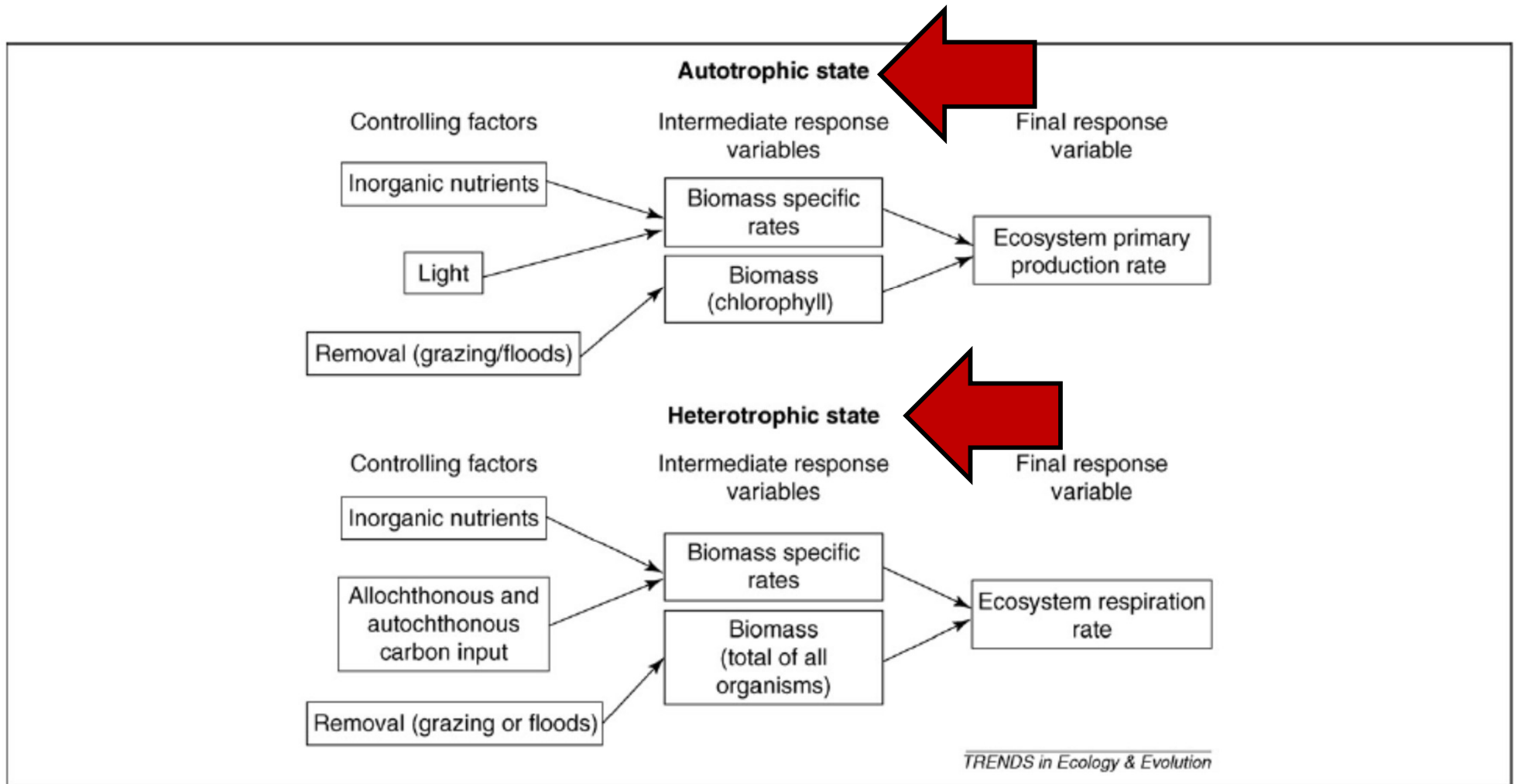


Dodds, W.K., 2006. Eutrophication and trophic state in rivers and streams. *Limnology and oceanography* 51, 671-680.



TRENDS in Ecology & Evolution

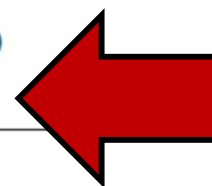
Dodds, W.K., 2007. Trophic state, eutrophication, and nutrient criteria in streams. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 22, 670-676.

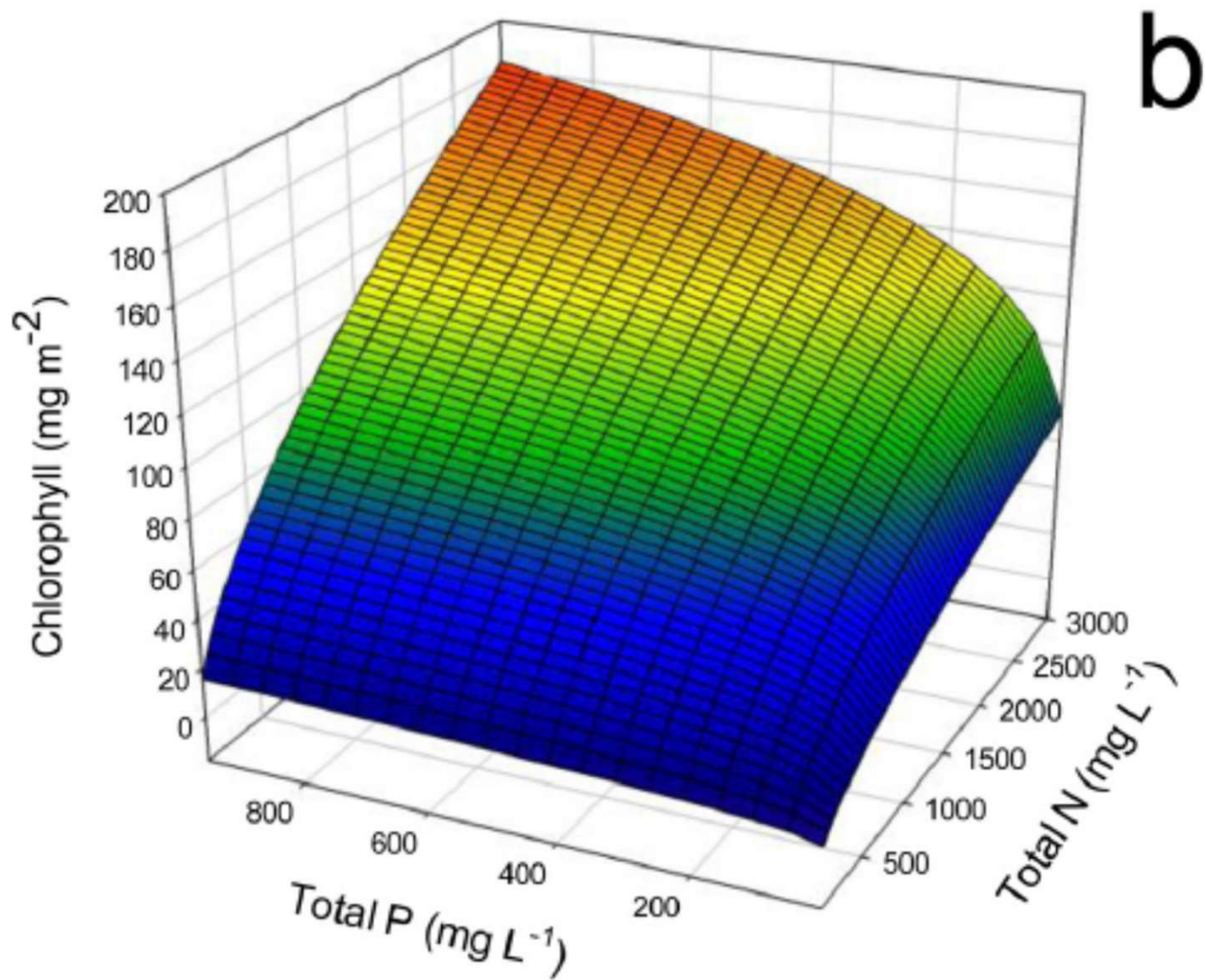


Dodds, W.K., 2007. Trophic state, eutrophication, and nutrient criteria in streams. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 22, 670-676.

Table 1. Suggested trophic boundaries for rivers and streams (from Dodds et al. 1998). Note these were based on current nutrient distributions in the United States at the time, not corrected for anthropogenic influence (an unknown proportion of the sites used to create these distributions were true reference sites).

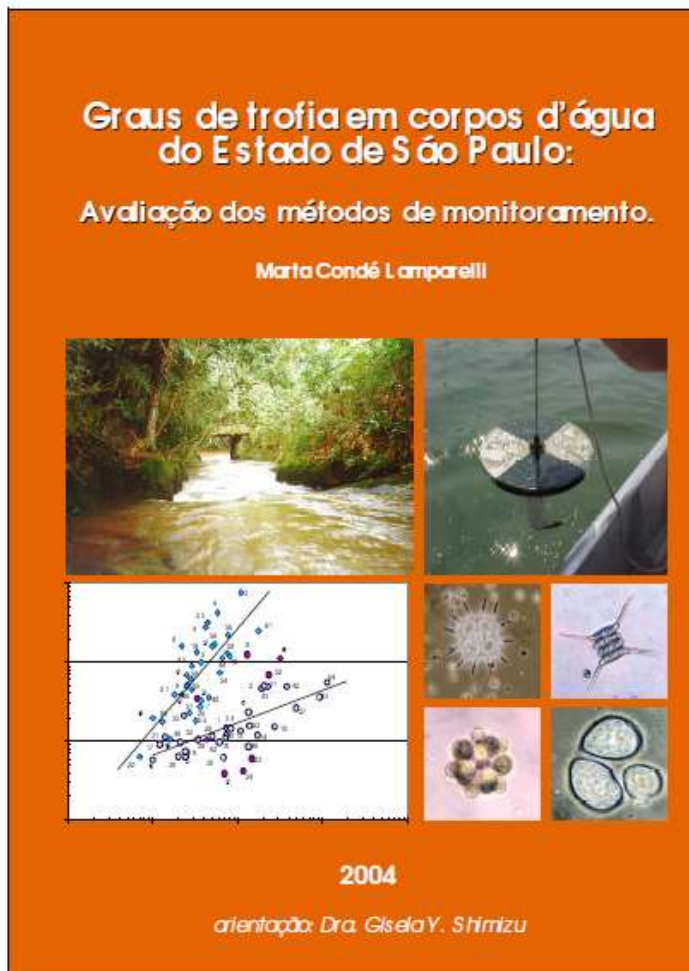
Variable (units)	Oligotrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic
mean benthic chlorophyll (mg m ⁻²)	<20	20–70	>70
maximum benthic chlorophyll (mg m ⁻²)	<60	60–200	>200
suspended chlorophyll (µg L ⁻¹)	<10	10–30	>30
Total N (µg L ⁻¹)	<700	700–1500	>1500
Total P (µg L ⁻¹)	<25	25–75	>75





CASO 7:

Desarrollo regional



- Rios

$$\text{IET (CL)} = 10 \times (6 - ((-0,7 - 0,6 \times (\ln \text{CL})) / \ln 2)) - 20$$

$$\text{IET (PT)} = 10 \times (6 - ((0,42 - 0,36 \times (\ln \text{PT})) / \ln 2)) - 20$$

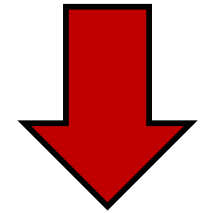
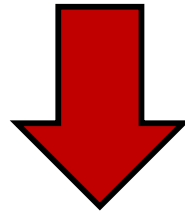
- Reservatórios

$$\text{IET (CL)} = 10 \times (6 - ((0,92 - 0,34 \times (\ln \text{CL})) / \ln 2))$$

$$\text{IET (PT)} = 10 \times (6 - (1,77 - 0,42 \times (\ln \text{PT})) / \ln 2))$$

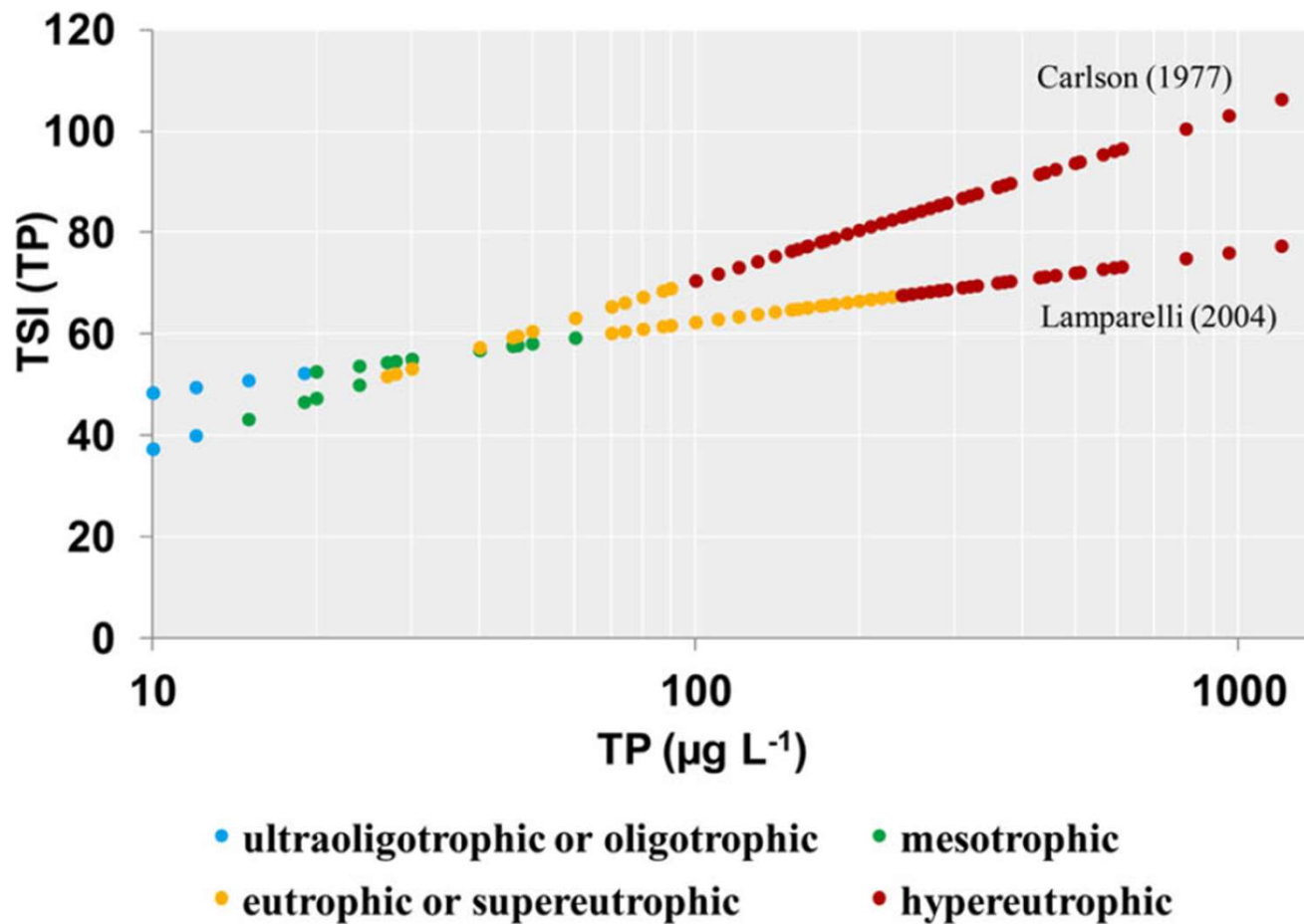


CETESB - COMPANHIA AMBIENTAL DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO



	IET (Lamparelli 2004)			IET _c (Carlson 1977)
Estado trófico	concentración de PT	valor IET	color asignado	concentración de PT
ultraoligotrófico	< 12.3	IET < 47		< 6
oligotrófico	12.3 - 32.2	47 < IET = 52		< 12
mesotrófico	32.2 - 125	52 < IET = 59		12 < IET _c < 24
eutrófico	125 - 270	59 < IET = 63		24 < IET _c < 96
supereutrófico	270 - 585	63 < IET = 67		
hipereutrófico	> 585	IET > 67		IET _c > 96

Goyenola, G., Vidal, N., Acevedo, S., Cabrera, S., Fosalba, C., Teixeira-de Mello, F., Calvo, C., Gaucher, L., Iglesias, C., López-Rodríguez, A., Burwood, M., Corrales, N., Olsson, D., Levrini, P., Pacheco, J.P., Capuccio, L., Urtado, L., 2017. Sistemas Acuáticos Canarios. Estado del conocimiento y gestión ambiental. Informe Ambiental Estratégico. Centro Universitario Regional Este/Universidad de la República; Comuna Canaria, p. 53.



Cunha, D. G. F., Finkler, N. R., Lamparelli, M. C., Calijuri, M. D. C., Dodds, W. K., & Carlson, R. E. (2021). Characterizing Trophic State in Tropical/Subtropical Reservoirs: Deviations among Indexes in the Lower Latitudes. *Environmental Management*, 68(4), 491-504. doi:10.1007/s00267-021-01521-7

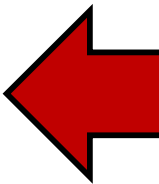
Table 5

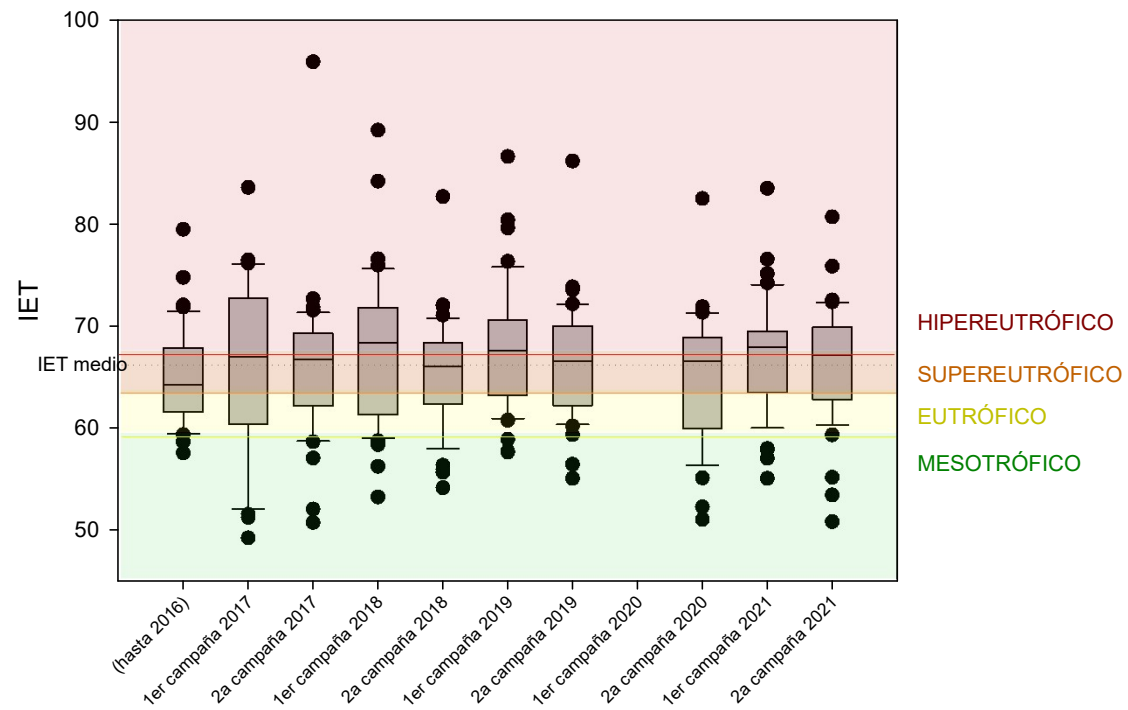
Comparison between the trophic state boundaries for total phosphorus and chlorophyll *a* ($\mu\text{g/L}$) presented by this research and those proposed for temperate (Carlson, 1977; Carlson and Simpson, 1996; Vollenweider and Kerekes, 1982) and tropical (Salas and Martino, 1991) aquatic systems.

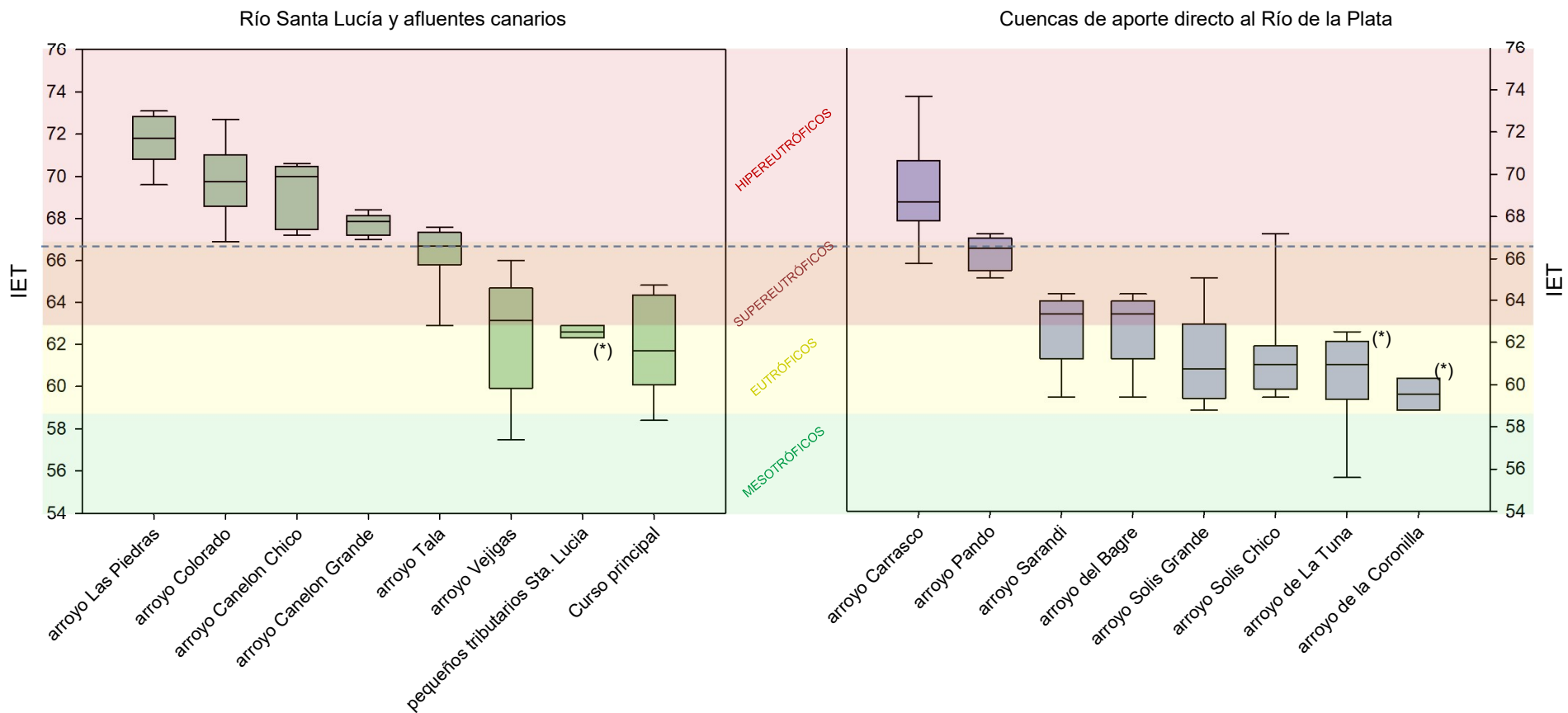
Trophic state category	Total phosphorus ($\mu\text{g/L}$)				
	Carlson (1977), Carlson and Simpson (1996)	Vollenweider and Kerekes (1982)*	Salas and Martino (1991)**	Lamparelli (2004)	Our study**
Ultraoligotrophic	–	≤ 2.5	–	≤ 8.0	≤ 15.9
Oligotrophic	≤ 12.0	2.6–8.0	≤ 21.3	8.1–19.0	16.0–23.8
Mesotrophic	12.1–24.0	8.1–25.0	21.4–39.6	19.1–52.0	23.9–36.7
Eutrophic	24.1–96.0	25.1–80.0	39.6–118.7	52.1–120.0	36.8–63.7
Supereutrophic	–	–	–	120.1–233.0	63.8–77.6
Hypereutrophic	≥ 96.1	≥ 80.1	≥ 118.8	≥ 233.1	≥ 77.7
Trophic state category	Chlorophyll <i>a</i> ($\mu\text{g/L}$)				
	Carlson (1977), Carlson and Simpson (1996)	Vollenweider and Kerekes (1982)*	Salas and Martino (1991)**	Lamparelli (2004)	Our study**
Ultraoligotrophic	–	≤ 0.7	–	≤ 1.2	≤ 2.0
Oligotrophic	≤ 2.6	0.8–2.1	≤ 3.6	1.3–3.2	2.1–3.9
Mesotrophic	2.7–6.4	2.2–6.3	3.7–6.7	3.3–11.0	4.0–10.0
Eutrophic	6.5–56.0	6.4–19.2	6.8–17.4	11.1–30.6	10.1–20.2
Supereutrophic	–	–	–	30.7–69.1	20.3–27.1
Hypereutrophic	≥ 56.1	≥ 19.3	≥ 17.5	≥ 69.2	≥ 27.2

* Annual arithmetic means.

** Annual geometric means.







¿Mucho o poco?
¿Qué establece la normativa?



SEMÁFORO HORIZONTAL CON 3 SECCIONES

Decreto 253/79 y Modificativos

DECRETO 253/79

DECRETO 253/79

(Con las modificaciones de los Decretos 232/88, 698/89 y 195/91 incluidas)

SE APRUEBAN NORMAS PARA PREVENIR LA CONTAMINACION AMBIENTAL

MEDIANTE EL CONTROL DE LAS AGUAS.

MINISTERIO DE TRANSPORTE Y OBRAS PUBLICAS.

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR.

MINISTERIO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL.

MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIA Y ENERGIA.

MINISTERIO DE SALUD PUBLICA.

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y PESCA.

MINISTERIO DE VIVIENDA ORDENAMIENTO TERRITORIAL Y MEDIO AMBIENTE.

Montevideo, 9 de mayo de 1979.

VISTO: La ley Nº 14.859 del 15 de diciembre de 1978 que aprobó el Código de Aguas y el informe producido por la Comisión designada por el Decreto Nº 324/978 de 8 de junio de 1978.

RESULTANDO: I) Que el Código de Aguas establece en su Título V - Capítulo 1º, "Normas relativas a la defensa de las aguas, álveos y zonas aledañas", en las que se incluye facultades al Ministerio Competente para dictar providencias y aplicar medidas que impidan el deterioro de los recursos hídricos, así como para sancionar las infracciones de dichas normas.

II) Que la citada Comisión indicó en su informe las medidas a adoptar, para prevenir la contaminación de los cursos de agua, las que se refieren a clasificación de cuerpos receptores según sus usos preponderantes, límites de los parámetros de contaminación, normas para vertimiento de efluentes y sanciones derivadas de la aplicación de dichas medidas.

III) Que de acuerdo con lo dispuesto por la Ley Nº 15.112 del 30 de mayo de 1990 y los artículos 456 y 457 de la Ley Nº 16.170 del 28 de diciembre de 1990 el Ministerio Competente será el Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente.

CONSIDERANDO: I) Que constituye una especial preocupación del Poder Ejecutivo facilitar los medios para la estricta aplicación del Código de Aguas, en particular en lo que concierne a los aspectos de conservación y preservación de los recursos hídricos, habida cuenta de los peligros de deterioro, pérdida o mengua de los mismos provocados por la acción del hombre.

II) Que es necesario definir y poner en práctica las normas para prevenir la contaminación de los cursos de agua.

Página 1

ARTICULO 3º- Los cursos o cuerpos de agua del País se clasificarán según sus usos preponderantes actuales o potenciales en cuatro clases de acuerdo a lo siguiente:

CLASE 1

Aguas destinadas o que puedan ser destinadas al abastecimiento de agua potable a poblaciones con tratamiento convencional.

CLASE 2

a) Aguas destinadas al riego de hortalizas o plantas frutícolas u otros cultivos destinados al consumo humano en su forma natural, cuando éstas son usadas a través de sistemas de riego que provocan el mojado del producto.

b) Aguas destinadas a recreación por contacto directo con el cuerpo humano.

CLASE 3

Aguas destinadas a la preservación de los peces en general y de otros integrantes de la flora y fauna hídrica, o también aguas destinadas al riego de cultivos cuyo producto no se consume en forma natural o en aquellos casos que siendo consumidos en forma natural se apliquen sistemas de riego que no provocan el mojado del producto.

CLASE 4

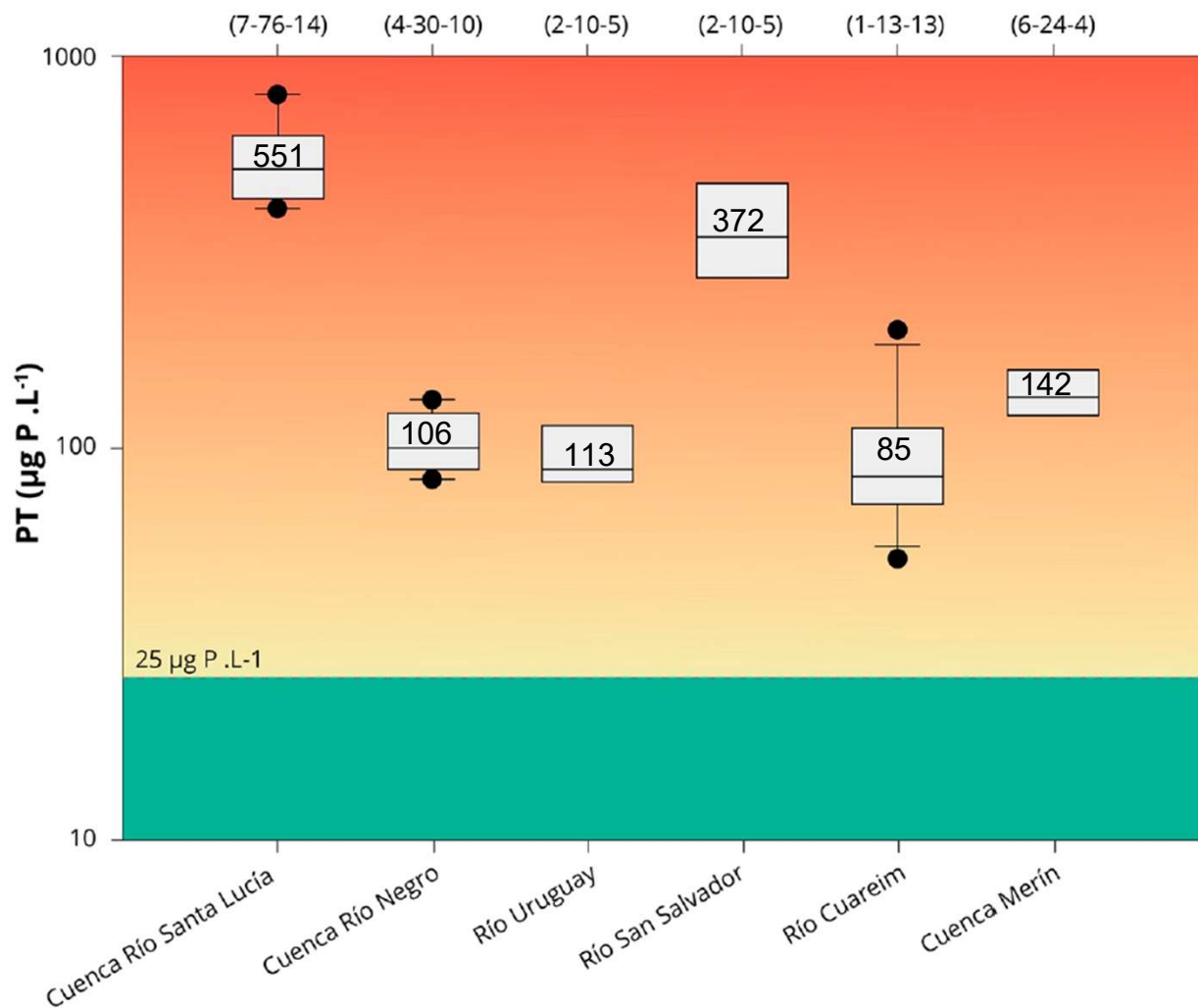
Aguas correspondientes a los cursos o tramos de cursos que atraviesan zonas urbanas o suburbanas que deban mantener una armonía con el medio, o también aguas destinadas al riego de cultivos cuyos productos no son destinados al consumo humano en ninguna forma.

Decreto 253/79 y Modificativos

ARTICULO 5:- Las características de los cursos o cuerpos de agua del país serán, de acuerdo a su clasificación, las siguientes:

d) CLASE 3

PARAMETRO	ESTANDAR
- OLOR	No perceptible
- MATERIALES FLOTANTES Y ESPUMAS NO NATURALES	Ausentes
- COLOR NO NATURAL	Ausente
- TURBIEDAD	Máx 50 UNT
- pH	Entre 6,5 y 8,5
- OD	Min 5 mg/L
- DBO5	Máx 10 mg/L
- ACEITES Y GRASAS	Virtualmente ausentes
- DETERGENTES	Máx 1 mg/L en LAS
- SUSTANCIAS FENOLICAS	Máx 0,2 mg/L en C6H5OH
- AMONIACO LIBRE	Máx 0,02 mg/L
- NITRATOS	Máx 10 mg/L en N
- FOSFORO TOTAL	Máx 0,025 mg/L en P
- COLIFORMES FECALES	No se deberá exceder el límite de 2000 CF/100 mL en n de al menos 5 muestras, debiendo la media geométrica mismas estar por debajo de 1000 CF/100 mL
- CIANURO	Máx 0,005 mg/L
- ARSENICO	Máx 0,005 mg/L
- CADMIO	Máx 0,001 mg/L
- COBRE	Máx 0,2 mg/L
- CROMO TOTAL	Máx 0,05 mg/L
- MERCURIO	Máx 0,0002 mg/L
- NIQUEL	Máx 0,02 mg/L
- PLOMO	Máx 0,03 mg/L
- ZINC	Máx 0,03 mg/L



Niveles de fósforo total (PT) para diferentes ecosistemas de aguas corrientes uruguayos de acuerdo con los datos abiertos del Observatorio Ambiental Nacional (Uruguay. Ministerio de Vivienda Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente, DINAMA, 2020). Nótese la escala logarítmica en el eje de las ordenadas.

La línea sobre el sector verde marca el límite tolerable según la normativa para este tipo de ecosistemas.

Cajas: primer, segundo y tercer cuartil; bigotes: primer y noveno decil; puntos negros: *outliers*.

Sobre el eje superior se muestra el número de estaciones de muestreo, el número de datos anuales disponibles, y la mayor extensión en años de cada set de datos.

Se dispone de un solo dato por año, el que probablemente sea un promedio de varios muestreos (no se reporta la naturaleza del dato en el Observatorio Ambiental Nacional).

El límite de $25 \mu\text{g PT L}^{-1}$, establecido en la normativa, puede considerarse exigente para las características locales. Con variaciones según las características climáticas, la geología y la estructura de las tramas tróficas acuáticas en cada sistema, en general los síntomas de la eutrofización son evidentes a partir del entorno de $50\text{-}60 \mu\text{g. PT L}^{-1}$, mientras que a partir de concentraciones cercanas a $100 \mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ los síntomas pueden expresarse en toda su magnitud (Dolman, et al., 2012). Esto es particularmente notorio en cuerpos de aguas quietas, ya que el impacto es mayor cuando el tiempo de residencia del agua es mayor. Al mismo tiempo, el riesgo de eutrofización y la magnitud de los síntomas es mayor en lagos someros que en lagos profundos (Carlson, 1977; Dodds, 2006).

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE NIVELES GUÍA DE INDICADORES DE ESTADO TRÓFICO EN CUERPOS DE AGUA SUPERFICIALES

Elaborado por el grupo de discusión de los parámetros de calidad para el control de la eutrofización de la Mesa Técnica del Agua.

Participantes:

Lic. Biol. (PhD) Luis Aubriot, Lic. Ocean. (PhD) Guillermo Chalar, Lic. Ocean. (MSc) Lizet De León, Lic. Biol. (MSc) Guillermo Goyenola, Ing. Agr. (MSc) Carolina Lizarralde, Ing. Amb. (MSc) Bettina Míguez, Ing. Agr. (PhD) Carlos Perdomo, Lic. Biol. (MSc) Federico Quintans, Lic. Biol. (MSc) Elena Rodó y Lic. Biol. (PhD) Franco Teixeira de Mello.

Tabla 6. Valores de referencia de nitrógeno total (NT), fósforo total (PT) y clorofila –a (Clo-a) para los diferentes tipos de ambiente propuestos.

RESUME

El presente
Agua, tiene
los parámetros
el estado
principal
suspensión
propuesta
disminución
superior
de cianobacterias

TIPO DE AMBIENTE	NIVEL GUÍA		
	NT (µg/L)	PT (µg/L)	Clo-a (µg/L)
Sistemas lénticos y sus tributarios	500	30	10
Cursos de agua de hasta orden 3	650	50	30
Cursos de agua mayores a orden 3	1000	70	30

Se recogen aquí los planteos recabados en la propuesta de modificación del Decreto 253/79 elaborada en 2014 por el Grupo de Estándares Ambientales para el agua (Gesta Agua), el cual fue creado por la COTAMA. La propuesta no ha sido aprobada por las autoridades. En este sentido, se comparte el mismo criterio de establecer una única categoría de calidad de agua para todos los cuerpos naturales con el objetivo de conservación del ecosistema acuático y para ello (entre otros) se limitan los valores de los principales nutrientes en el agua dulce.

Aubriot, L., Chalar, G., León, L. D., Goyenola, G., Lizarralde, C., Míguez, B., . . . Mello., F. T. d. (2017). *Informe de asesoría a la mesa técnica del agua. Establecimiento de niveles guía de indicadores de estado trófico en cuerpos de agua superficiales. Montevideo. 45 pp.*



Dr. Guillermo Goyenola goyenola@gmail.com 04/2024



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