

# EL HUMEDAL AL DIA DE HOY, NUEVAS AMENAZAS Y DESAFIOS



**LA GENTE**

**LOS DATOS**

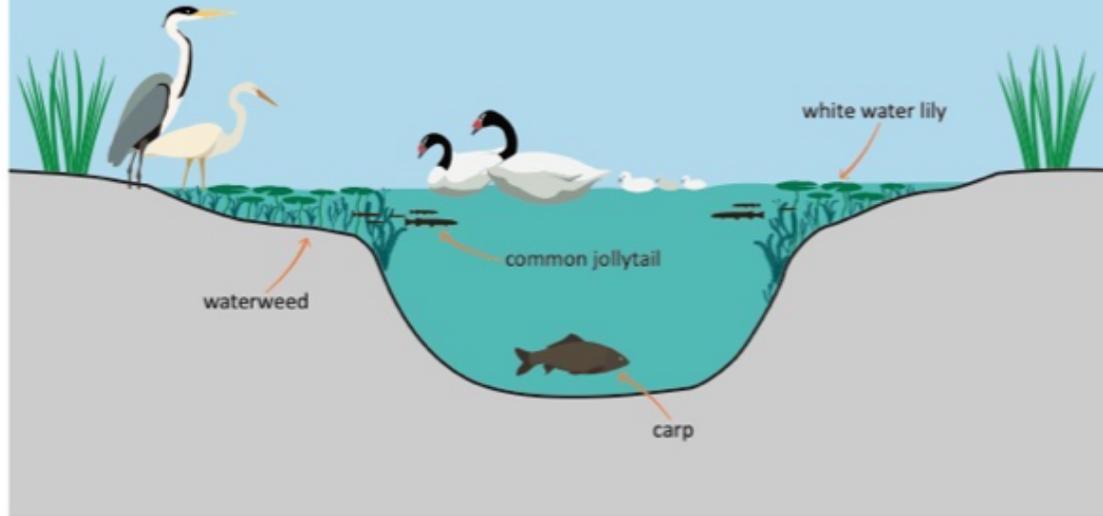
**CIENCIA Y**

**VERDAD**

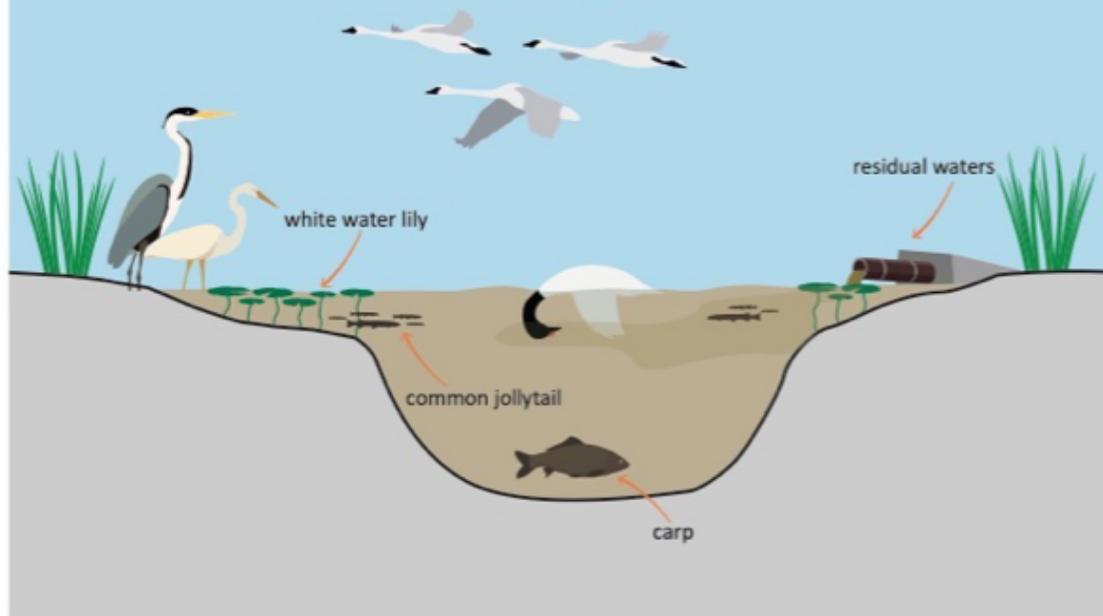
**EL**

**NOMBRE**

pre 2004

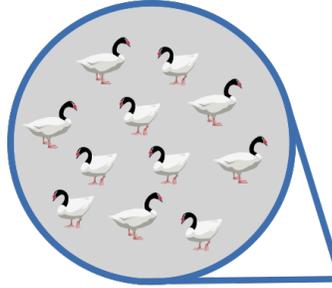
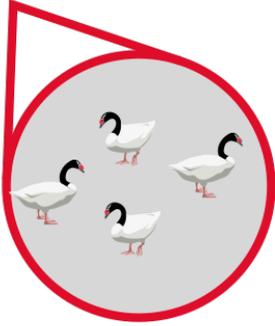


2004 - 2005



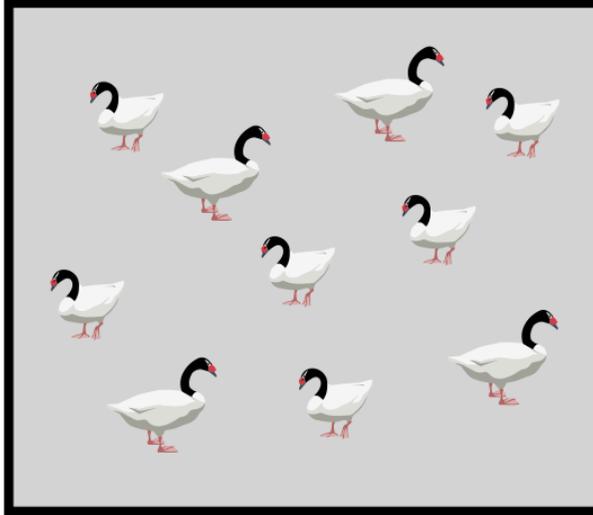
**EMIGRACION O MORTANDAD  
MASIVA DE CISNES ?**

Emigración  
(los que se van)

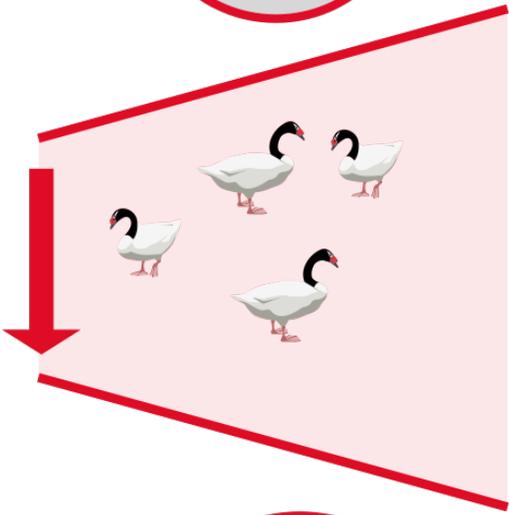


Inmigración  
(los que llegan)

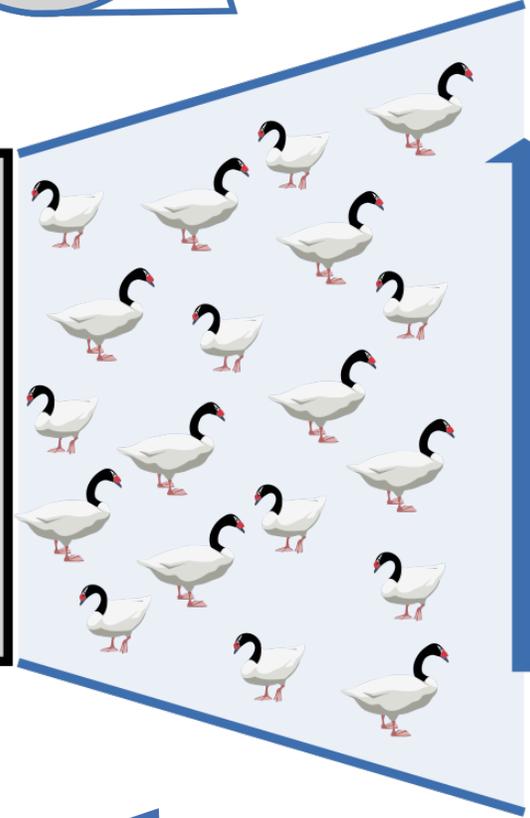
## “La Población”



Disminución



Aumento



Mortalidad  
(los que mueren)

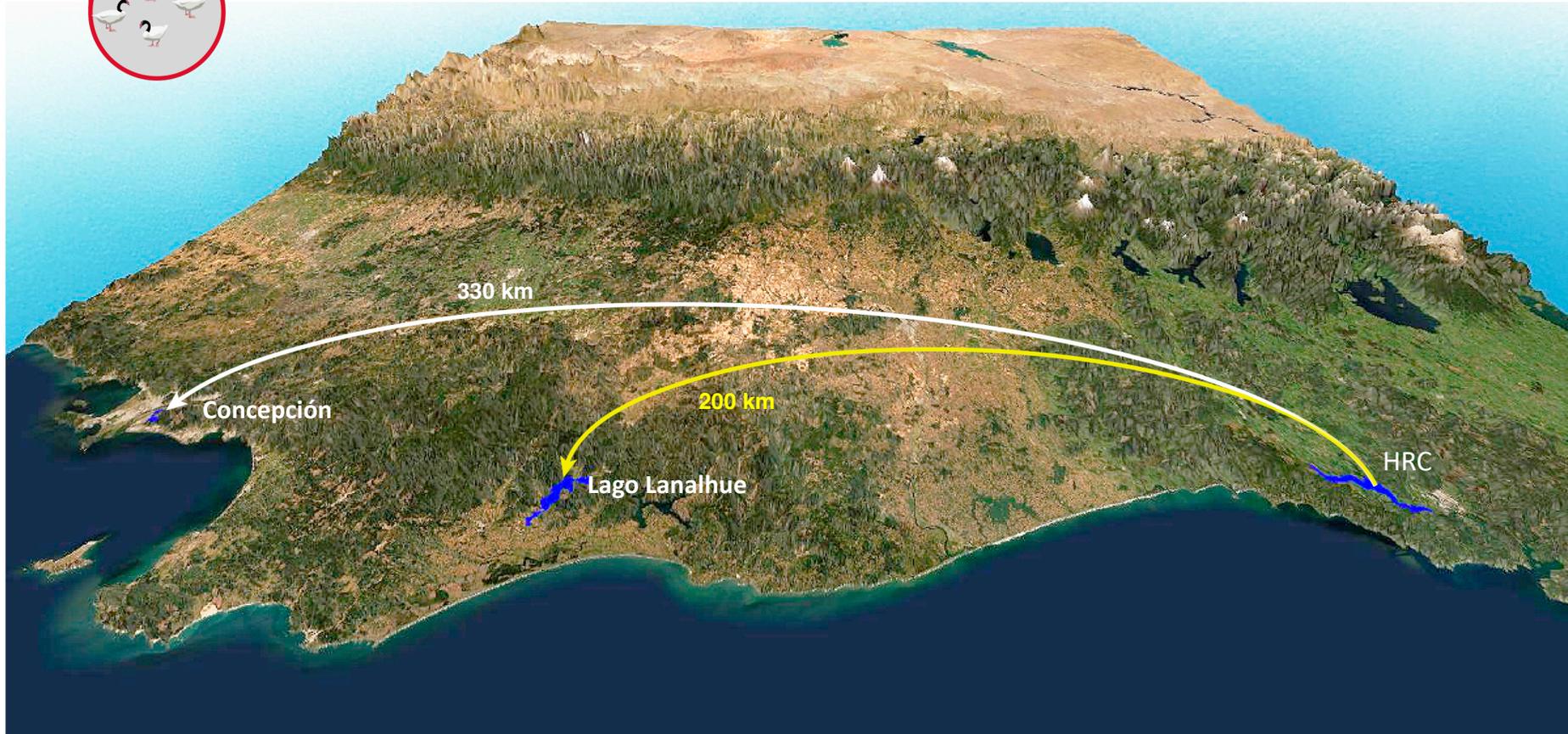
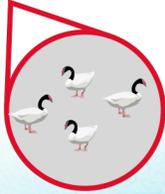


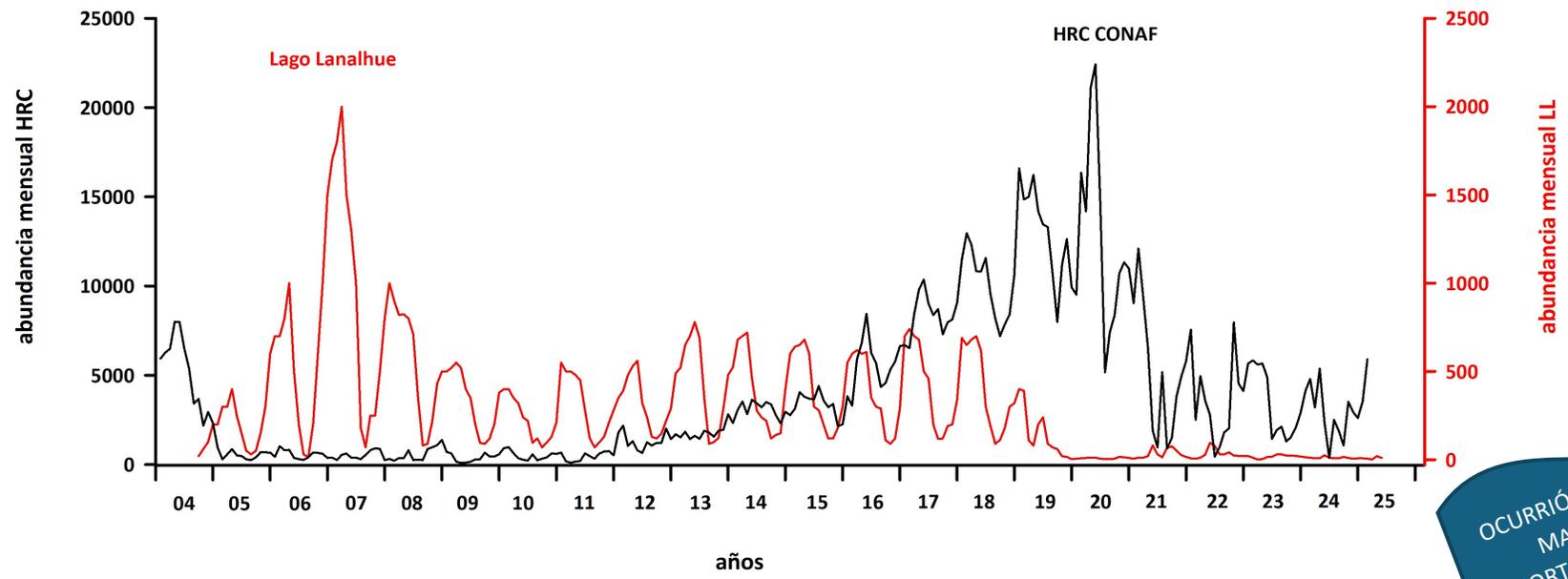
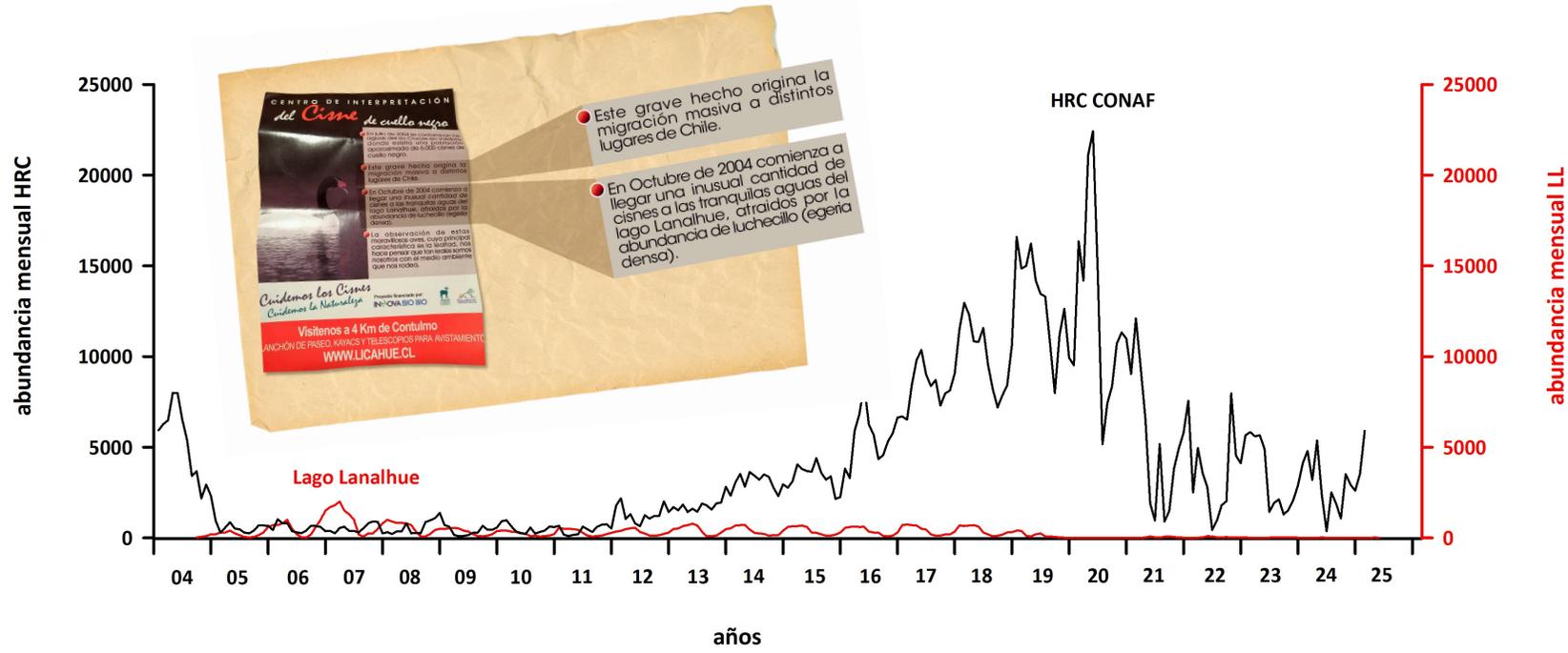
Natalidad  
(los que nacen)

DESDE LA PRIMAVERA DEL AÑO 2004: APARICIÓN DE CISNES EN HUMEDALES DONDE ANTES NO OCURRÍAN

DONDE ?

Emigración  
(los que se van)





OCURRIÓ EMIGRACIÓN MASIVA Y NO MORTANDAD MASIVA

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES, WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION, AND  
 DECLINE OF WATERBIRD POPULATIONS IN THE RIO CRUCES  
 WETLAND, CHILE

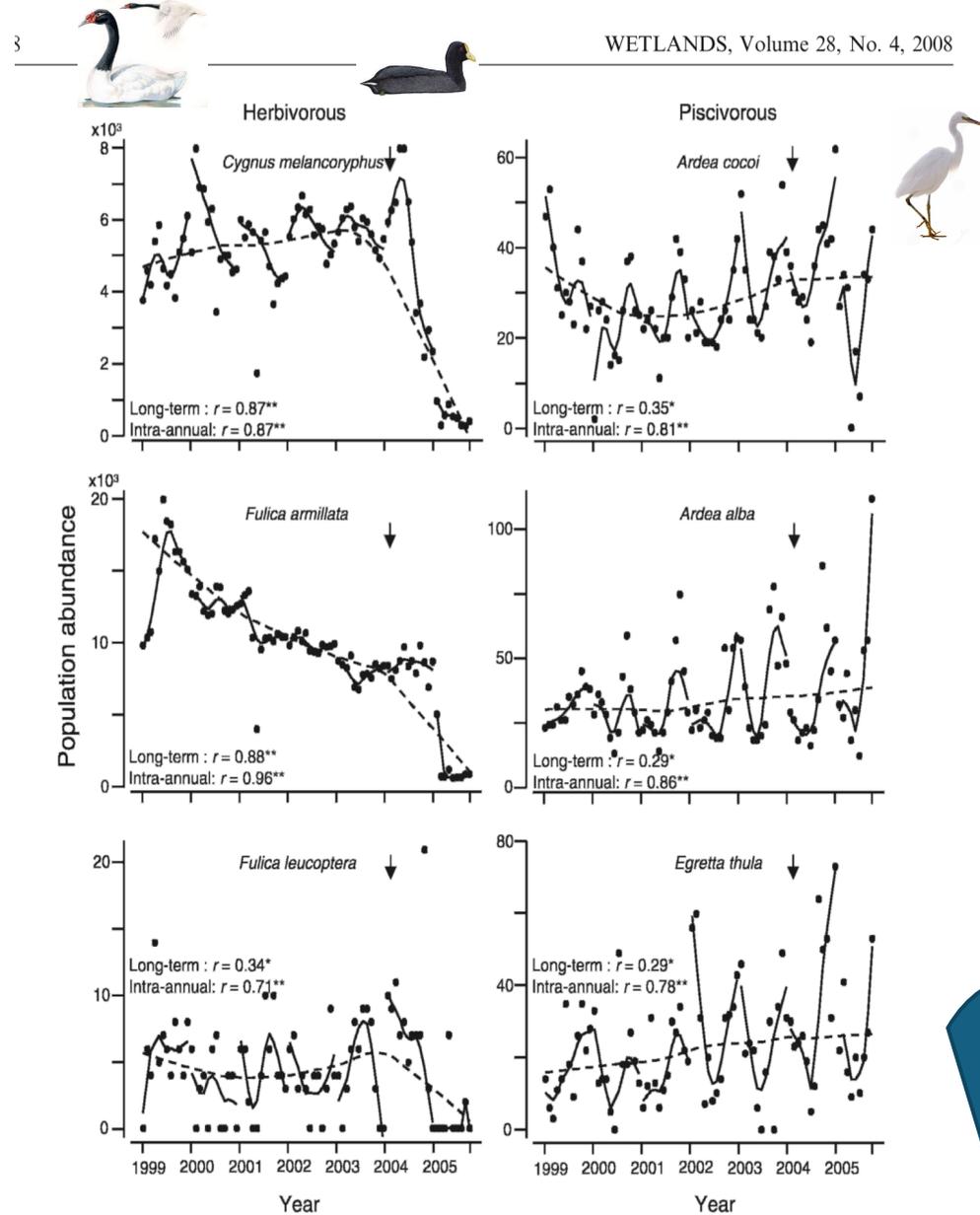
Nelson A. Lagos<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Paolini<sup>2</sup>, Eduardo Jaramillo<sup>3</sup>, Charlotte Lovengreen<sup>4</sup>, Cristian Duarte<sup>3</sup>, and  
 Herald Contreras<sup>3</sup>

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 Ejército 146  
 Santiago, Chile 650449  
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<sup>2</sup>Centro de Estudios Espaciales, Universidad de Chile  
 Tupper 2007  
 Santiago, Chile 8370451

<sup>3</sup>Instituto de Zoología  
 Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile  
 Independencia 64  
 Valdivia, Chile 657

<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Física  
 Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile  
 Independencia 64  
 Valdivia, Chile 657



No hubo un cambio catastrófico o  
 desastre ambiental... ocurrió un  
 cambio ambiental significativo

SOLO LAS AVES  
 HERBÍVORAS FUERON  
 AFECTADAS, NO ASÍ LAS  
 CARNÍVORAS

Figure 6. Patterns of temporal variability in the population abundance of selected herbivorous and piscivorous birds inhabiting the wetland of Rio Cruces. Dashed line = long-term trend; solid line = intra-annual trend for the corresponding year. In all cases, trends correspond to a LOWESS fitted over the corresponding temporal scale. The arrows indicate the start of discharges of the pulp mill effluent into the waters of Rio Cruces.  $r$  = Pearson correlation between raw data (black dots) with the fitted values (lines) at the corresponding temporal scale. \*  $P < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $P < 0.0001$ .

## 2004 = Afectación negativa de tres macrófitas acuáticas

*Egeria densa* (Luchecillo)



*Potamogeton pusillus* (Huiro café)



*Potamogeton lucens* (Huiro verde)



NO OCURRIÓ UNA CATASTROFE O  
DESATRE AMBIENTAL... OCURRIERON  
CAMBIOS AMBIENTALES  
SIGNIFICATIVOS

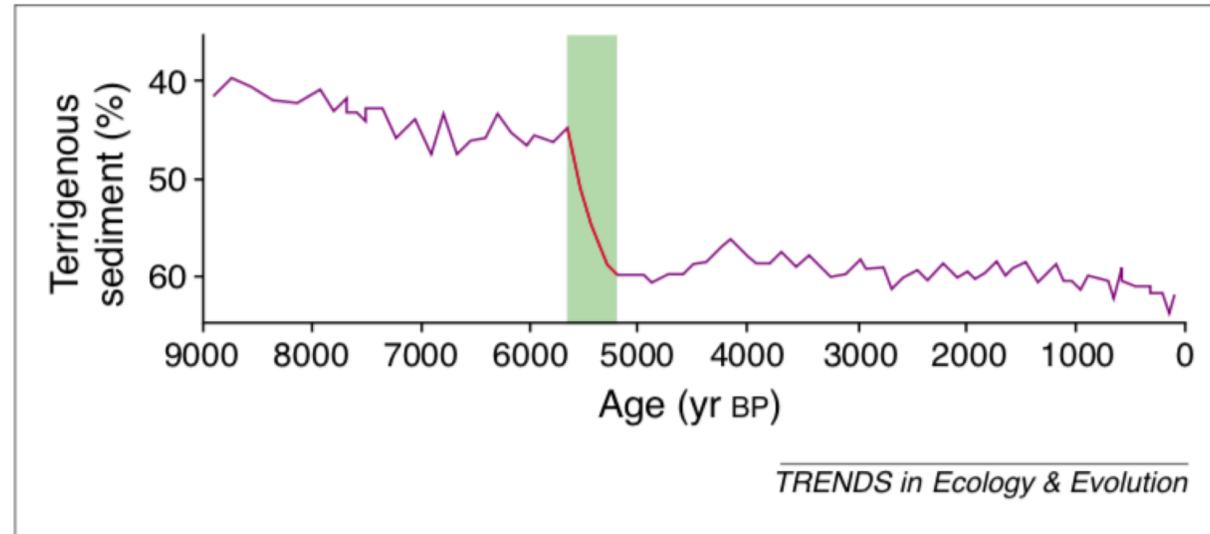


# Catastrophic regime shifts in ecosystems: linking theory to observation

Marten Scheffer<sup>1</sup> and Stephen R. Carpenter<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Aquatic Ecology and Water Quality Management, Wageningen University, PO Box 8080, 6700 DD Wageningen, The Netherlands

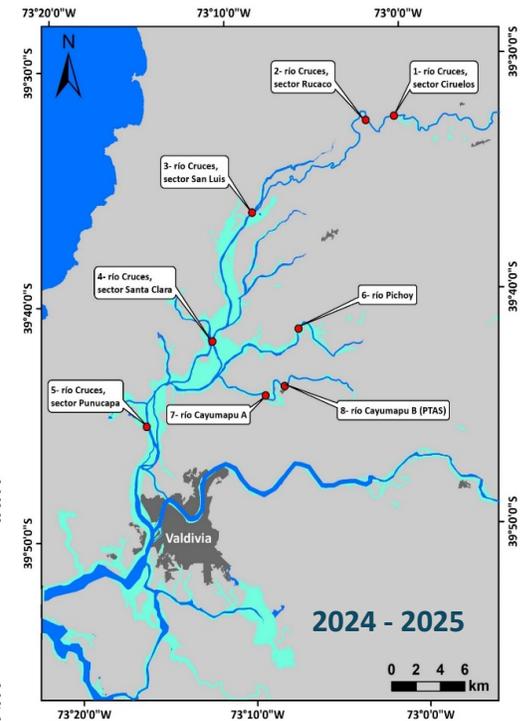
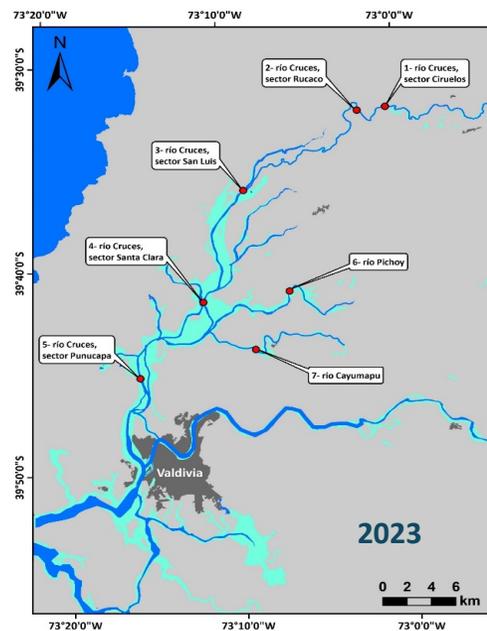
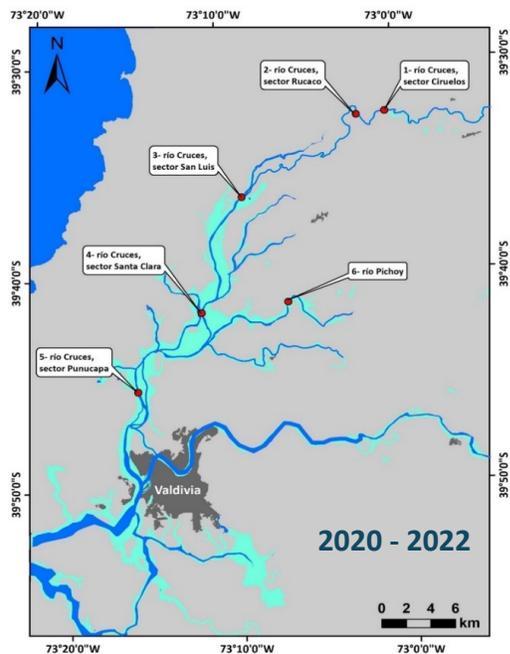
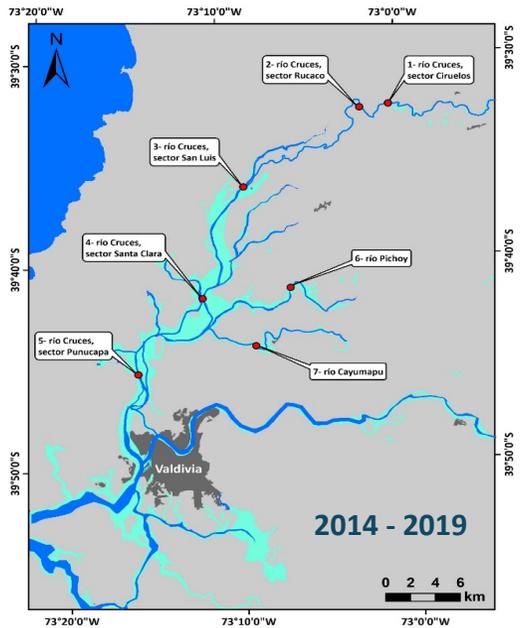
<sup>2</sup>Center for Limnology, University of Wisconsin, 680 North Park Street, Madison, WI 53706, USA



**Figure 1.** The collapse of Saharan vegetation as an example of an ancient regime shift. After millennia of fluctuations around a smoothly decreasing trend of vegetation cover, an abrupt collapse over the Sahara occurred between 5000 and 6000 years ago, as reflected in the contribution of terrigenous dust (axis reversed) to oceanic sediment at a sample site near the African coast. Modified with permission from [61].

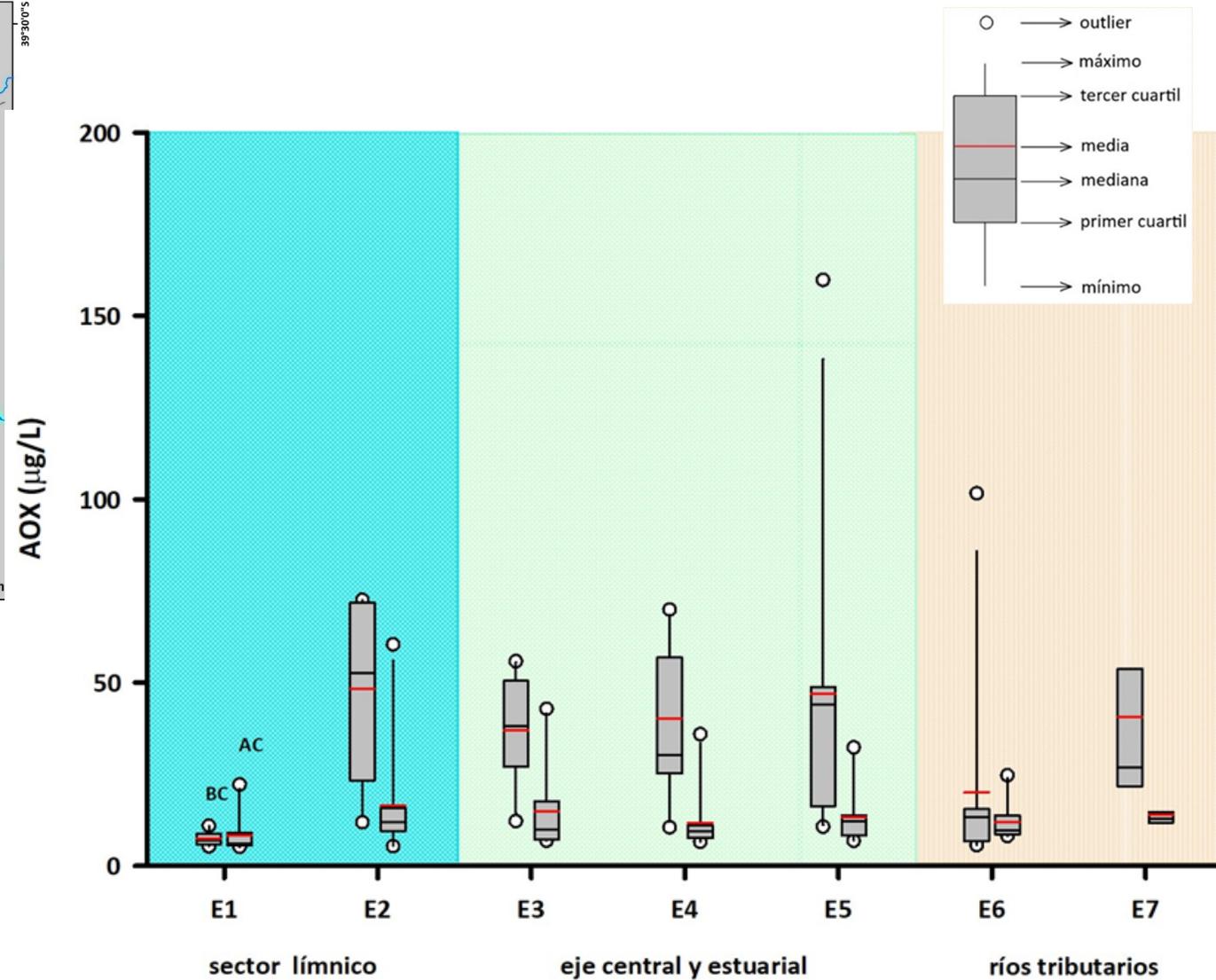
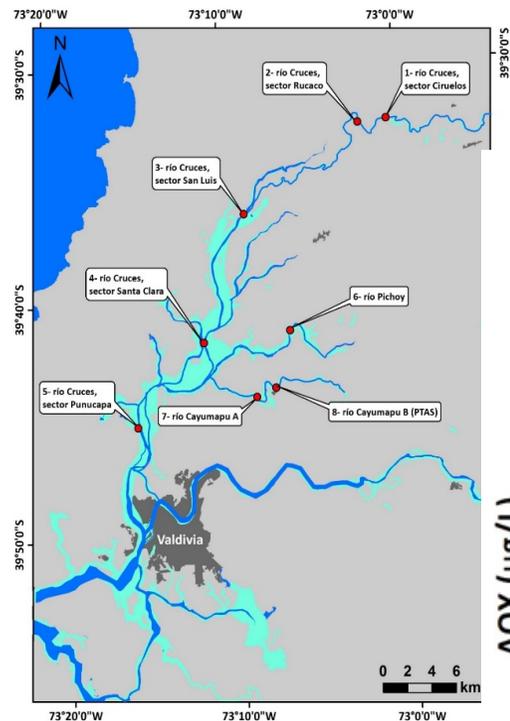
# **EL HUMEDAL AL DIA DE HOY: 20 AÑOS DESPUES**

**AGUA SUPERFICIAL  
SEDIMENTOS  
SUBACUATICOS**



**MONITOREO DE TIPO ADAPTATIVO**

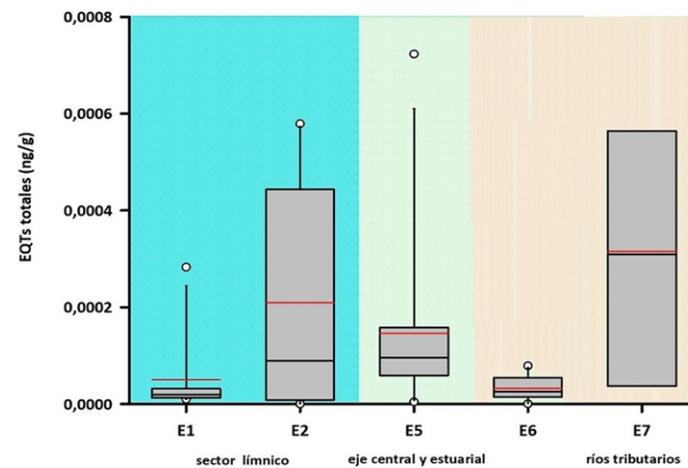
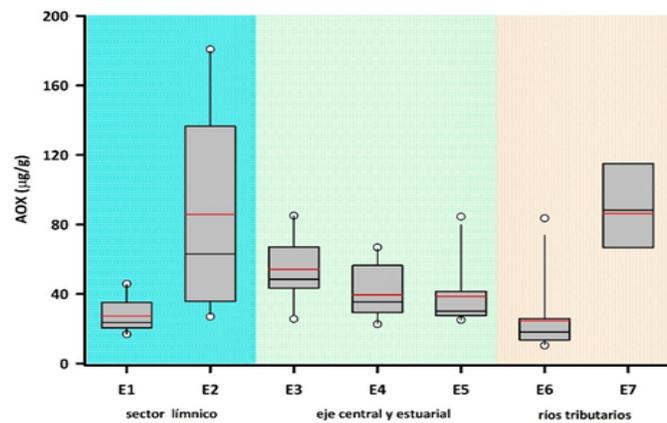
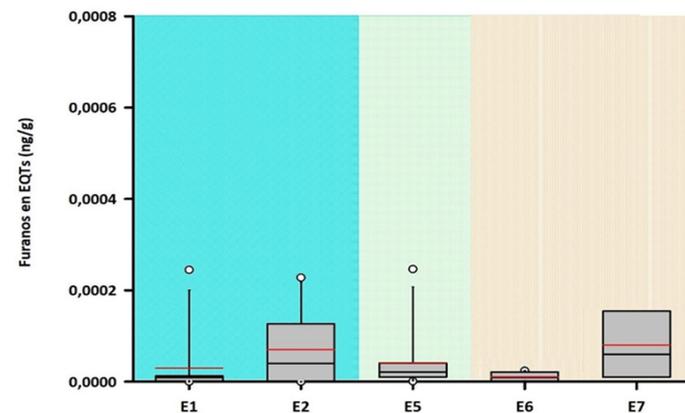
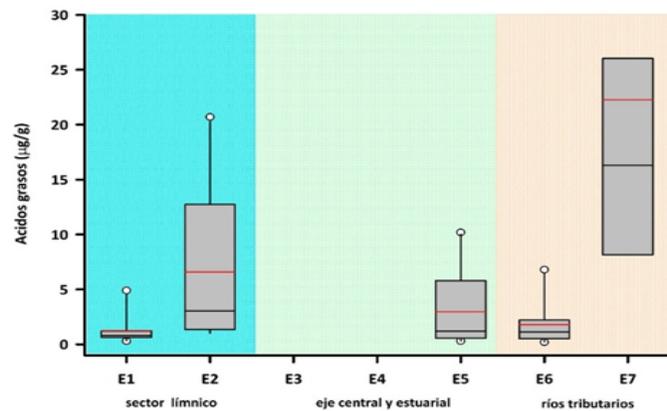
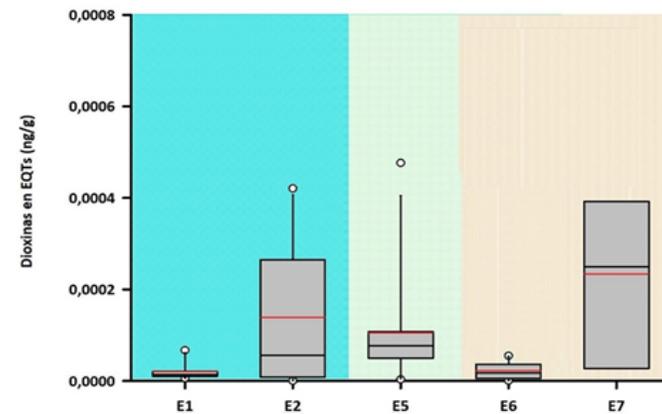
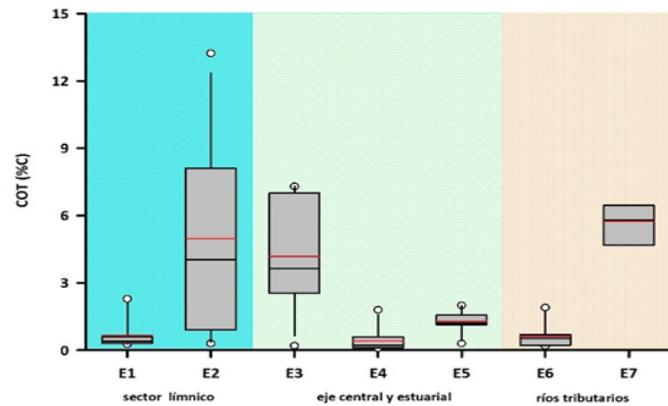
# AGUA SUPERFICIAL



BC = Bajo Caudal (abril)

AC = Alto Caudal (julio)

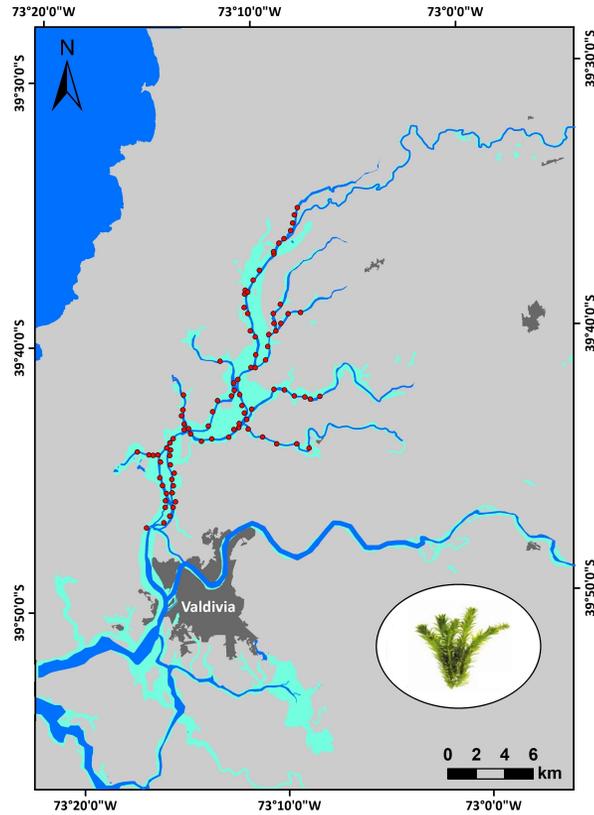
# SEDIMENTOS SUBACUATICOS



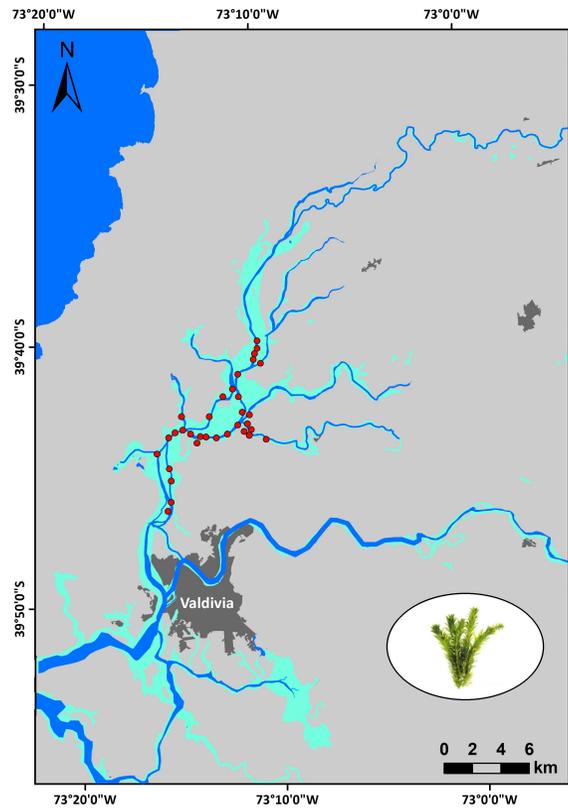
# **MACROFITAS ACUATICAS**

# ESTADO DEL LUCHECILLO

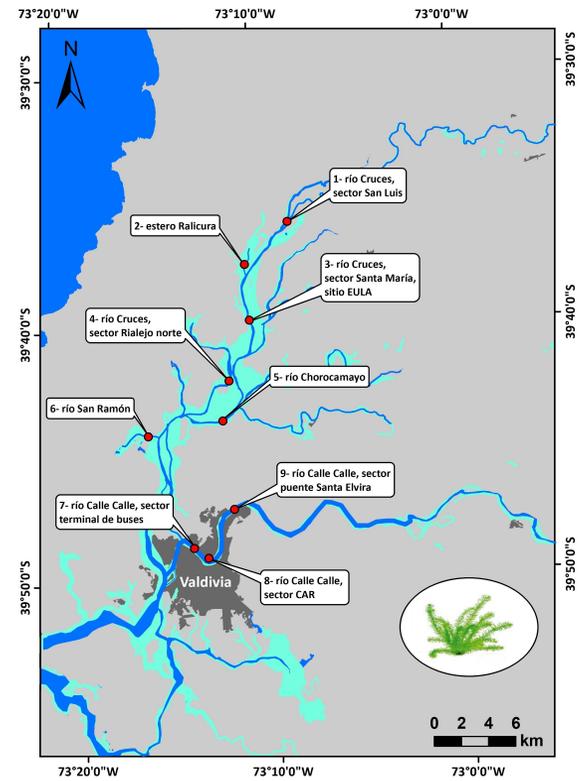
92 sitios para color

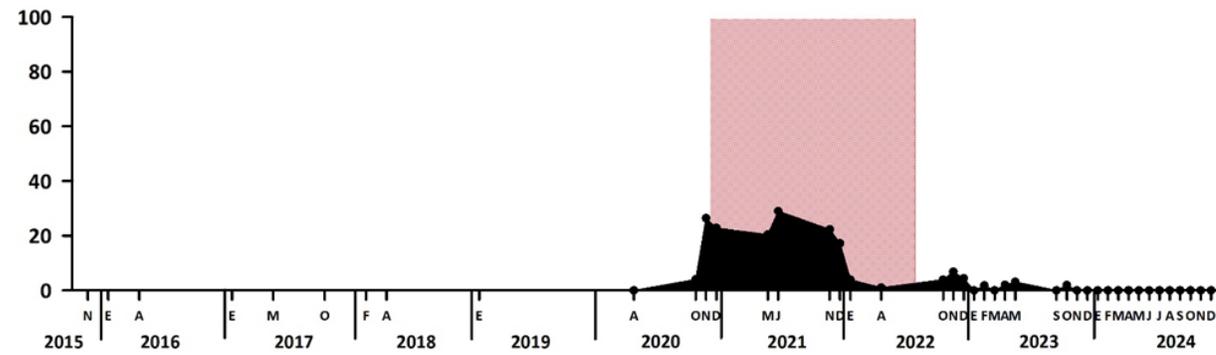
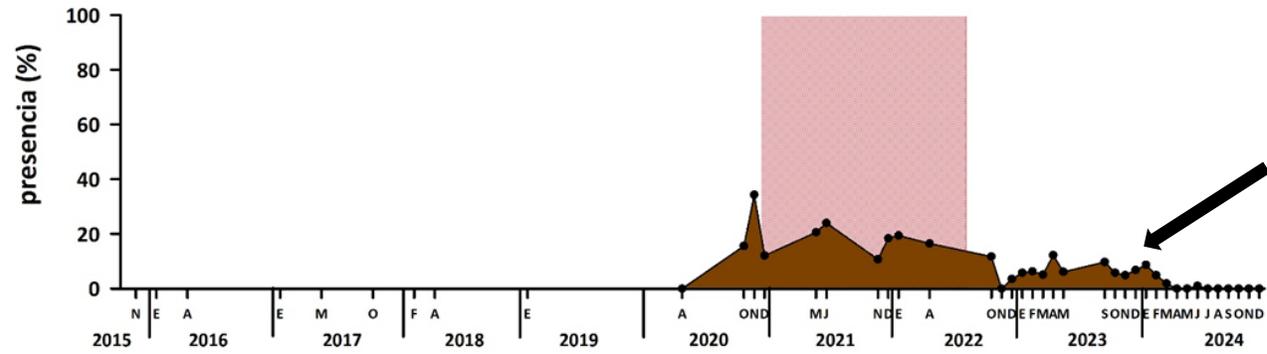
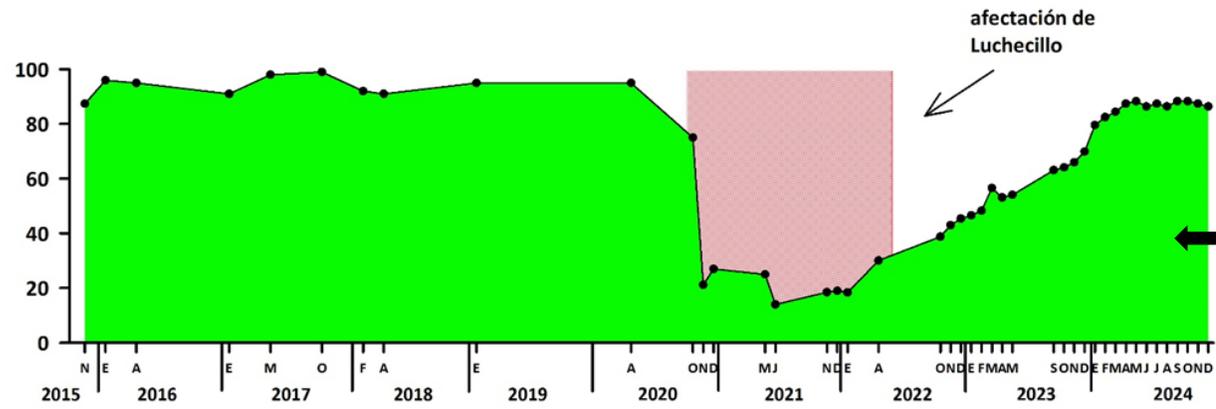


33 sitios para biomasa fresca



9 sitios para contenidos de Hierro

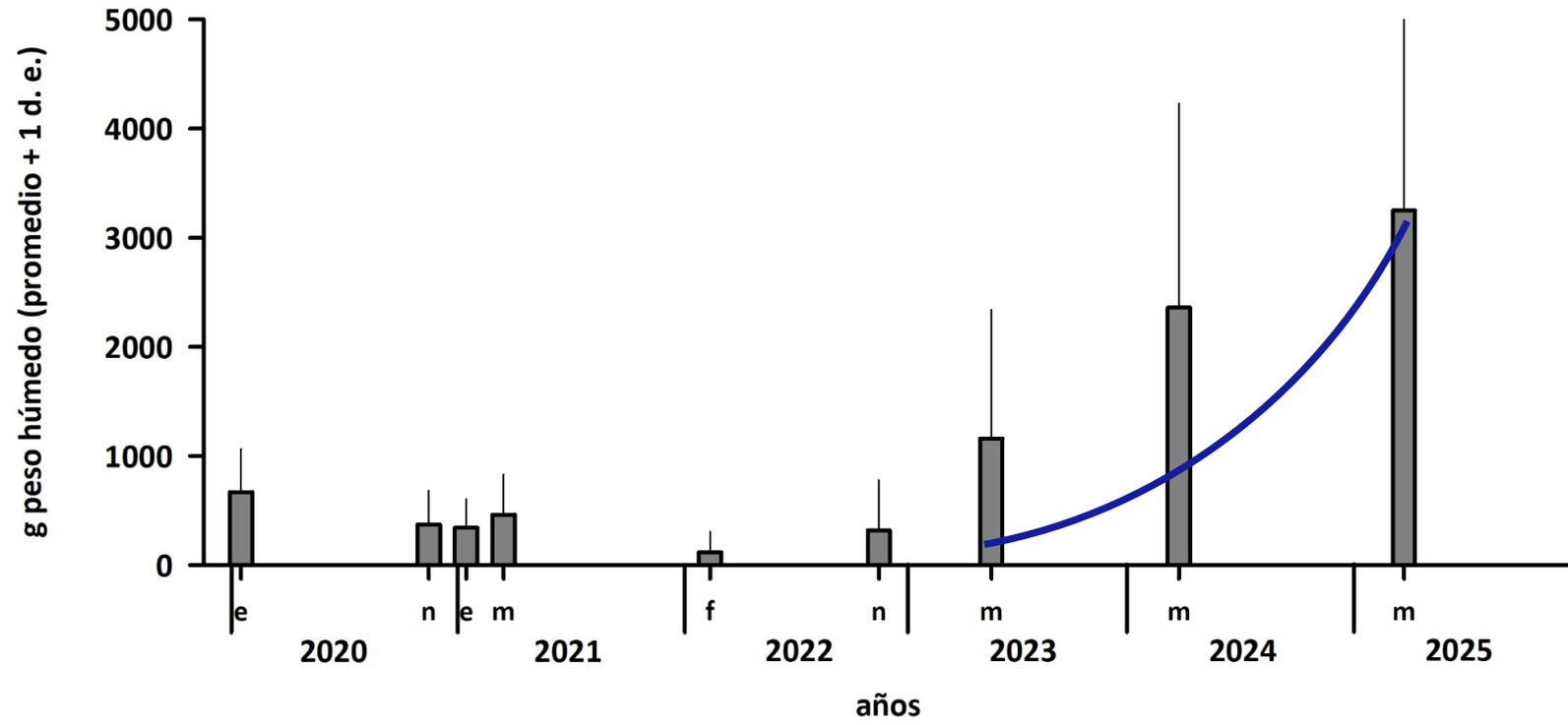




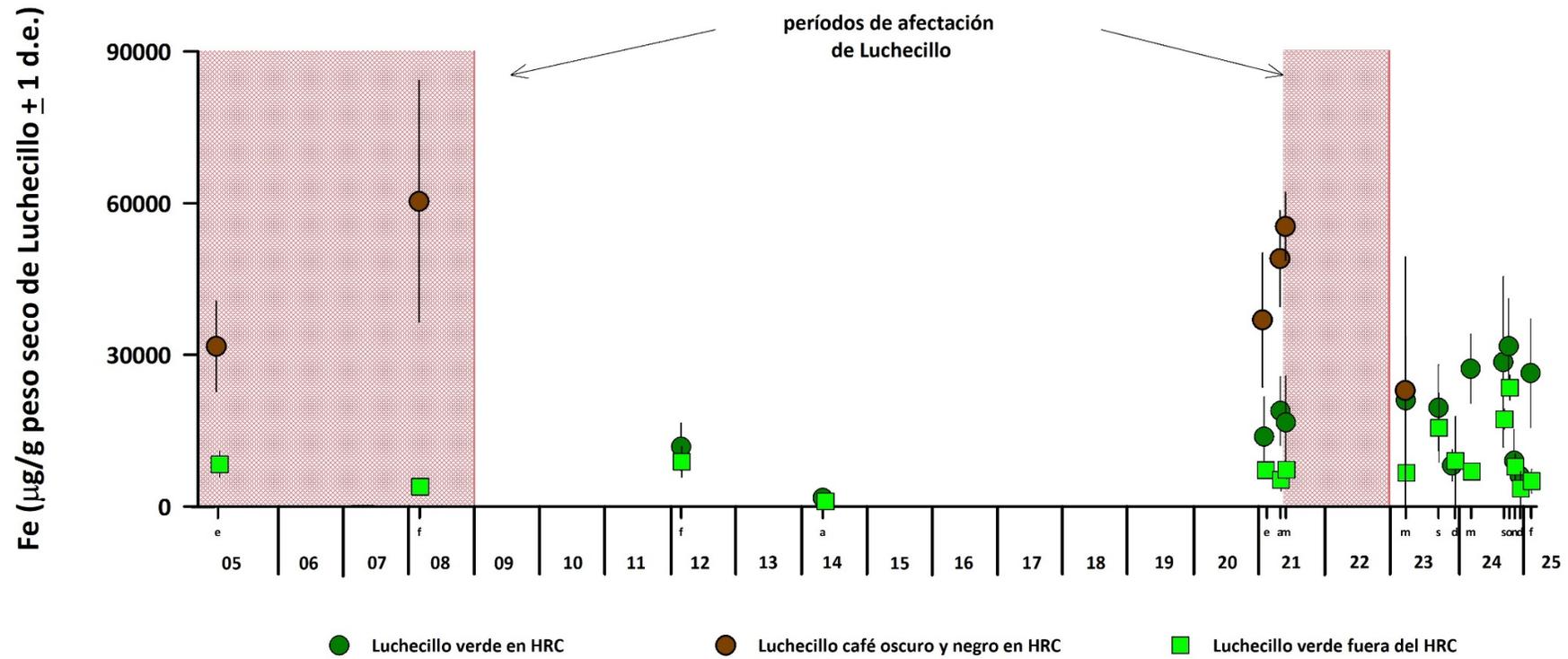
■ Luchecillo verde    
 ■ Luchecillo café oscuro    
 ■ Luchecillo negro



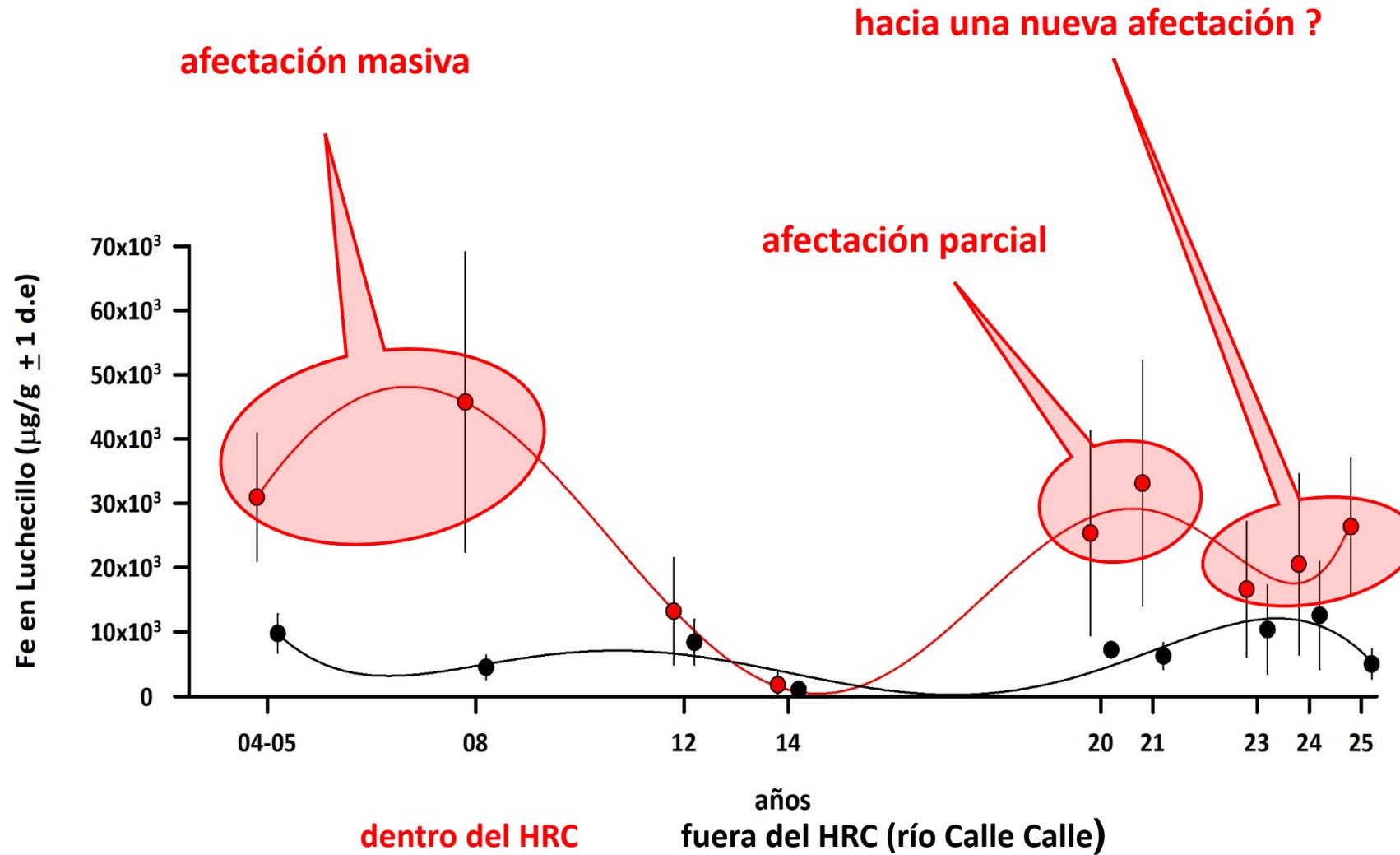
recolección anual de Luchecillo en 33 sitios del HRC

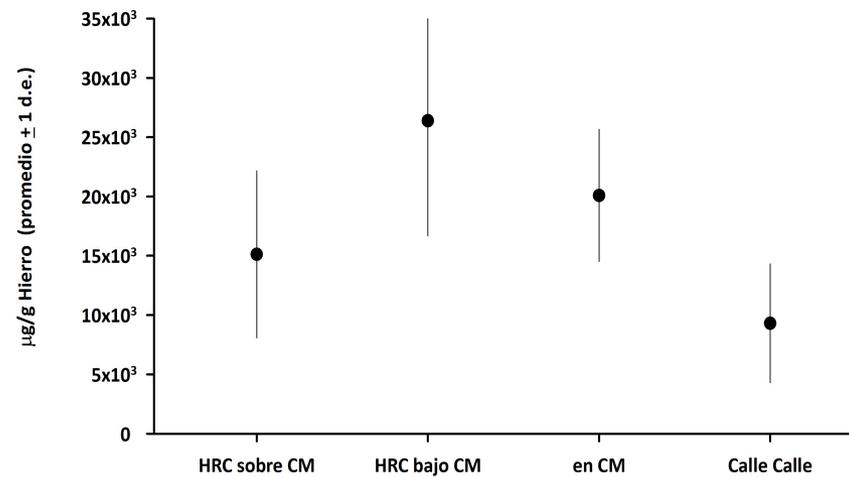
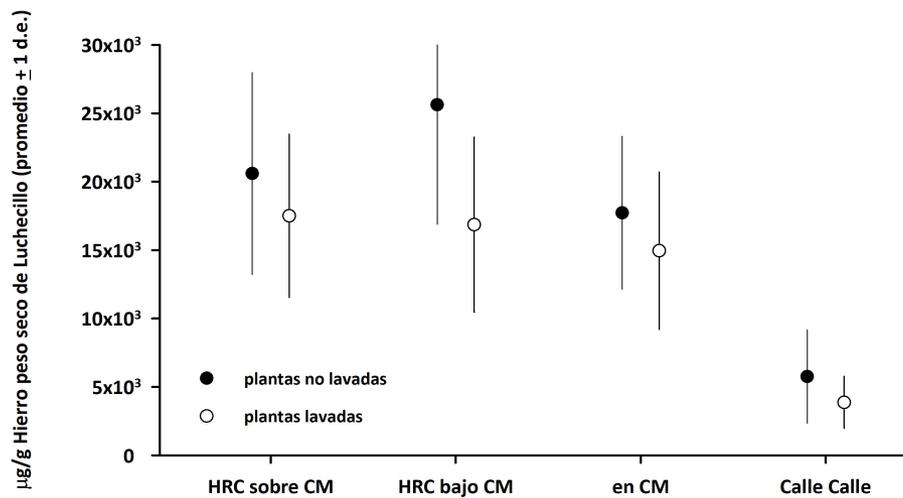


# CONCENTRACIONES DE HIERRO: UN PROXY DEL ESTADO DE SALUD DEL LUCHECILLO



# CONTENIDOS DE HIERRO EN PLANTAS DE LUCHECILLO



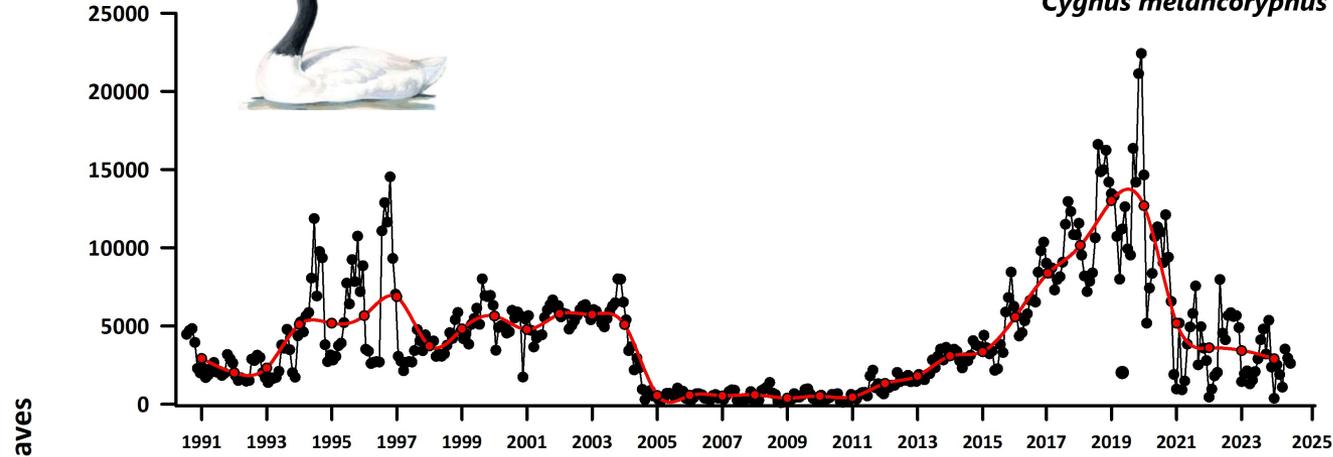


○ agua de plantas lavadas de Luchecillo

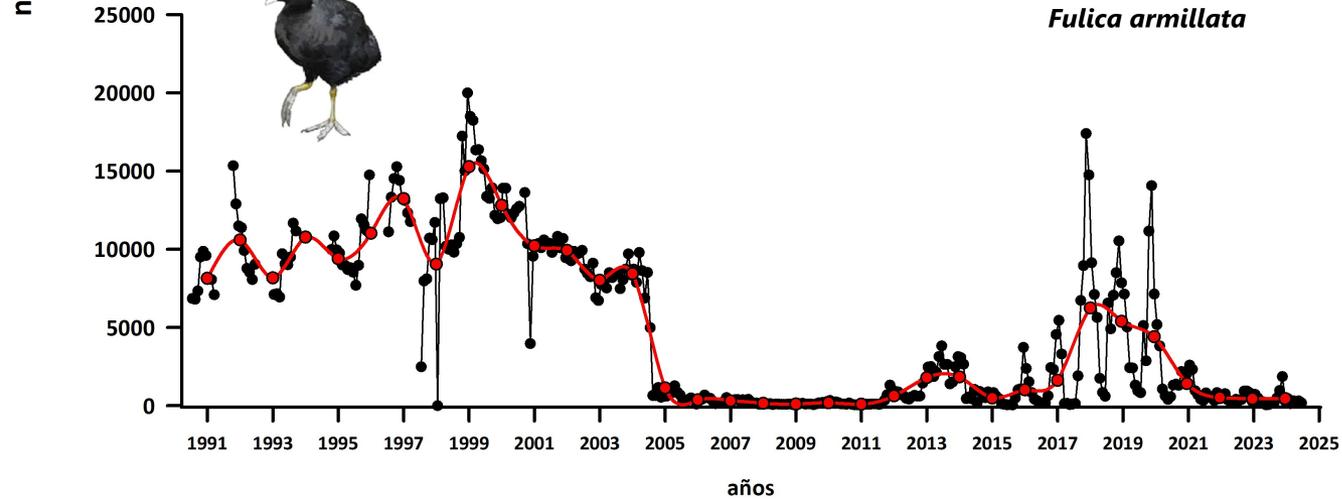
# **AVIFAUNA ACUATICA**

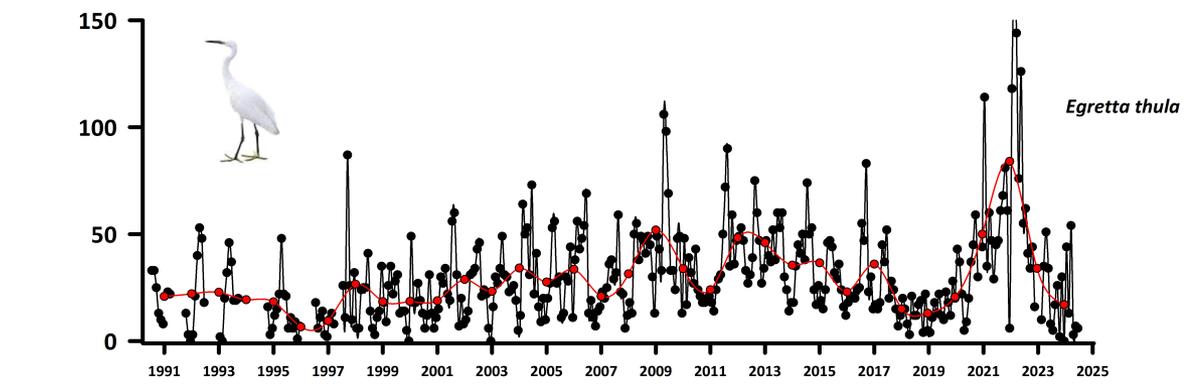
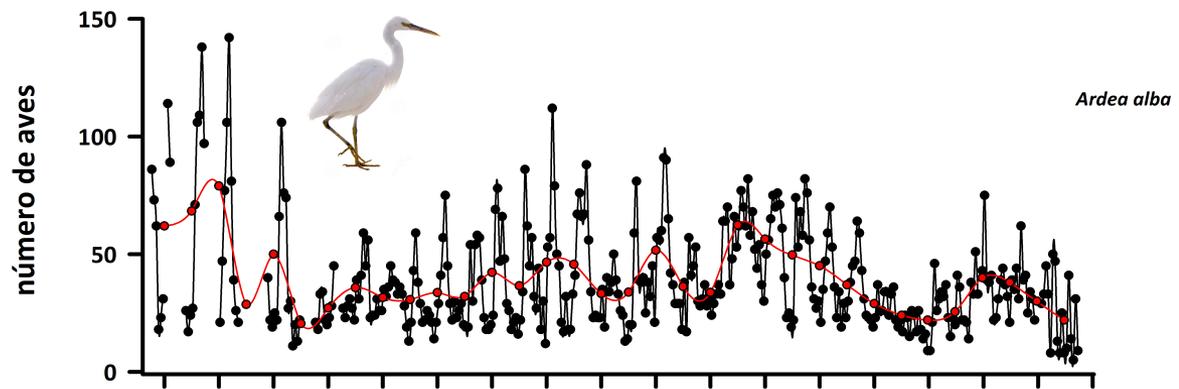
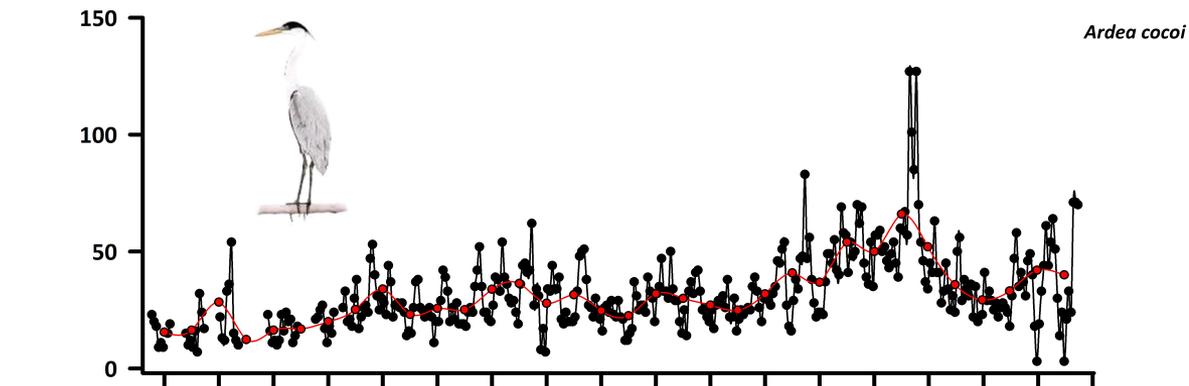


*Cygnus melancoryphus*

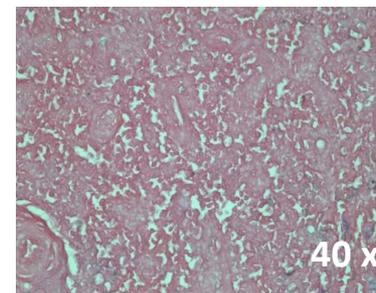
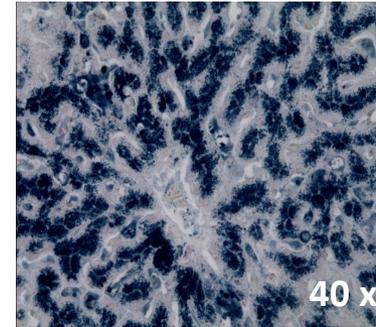
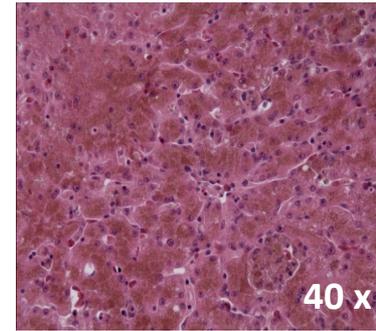
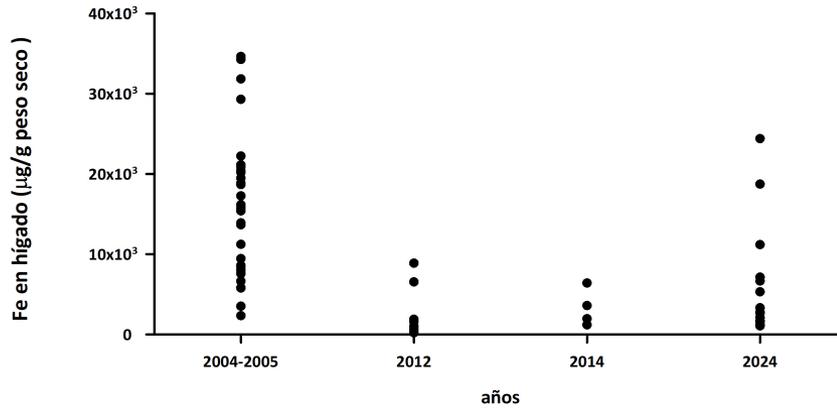
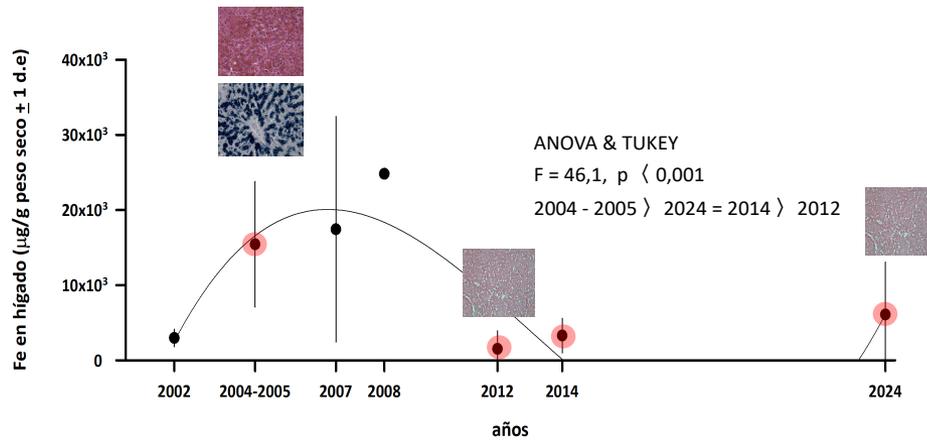


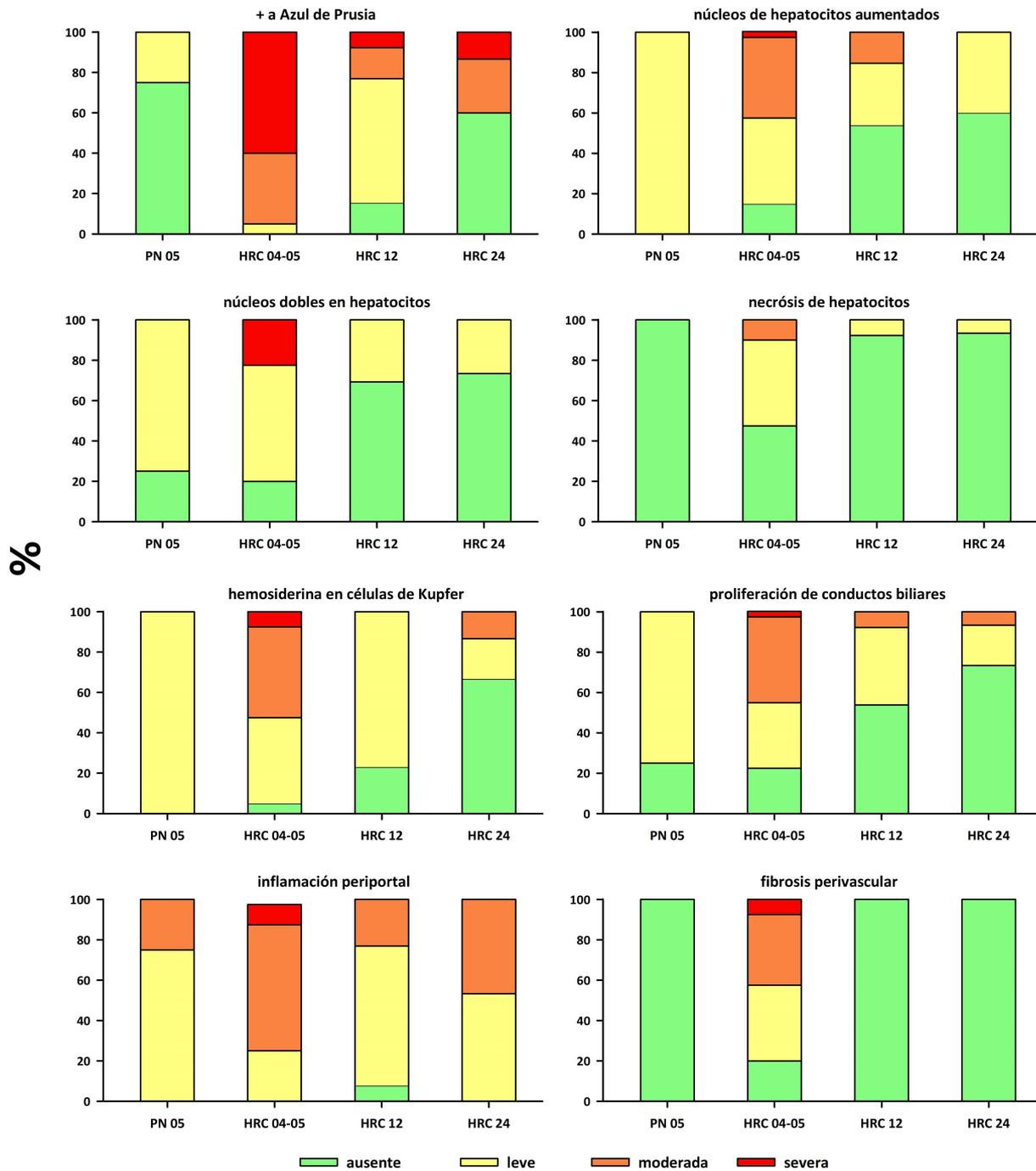
*Fulica armillata*





## CONTENIDOS DE HIERRO EN HIGADOS DE CISNES

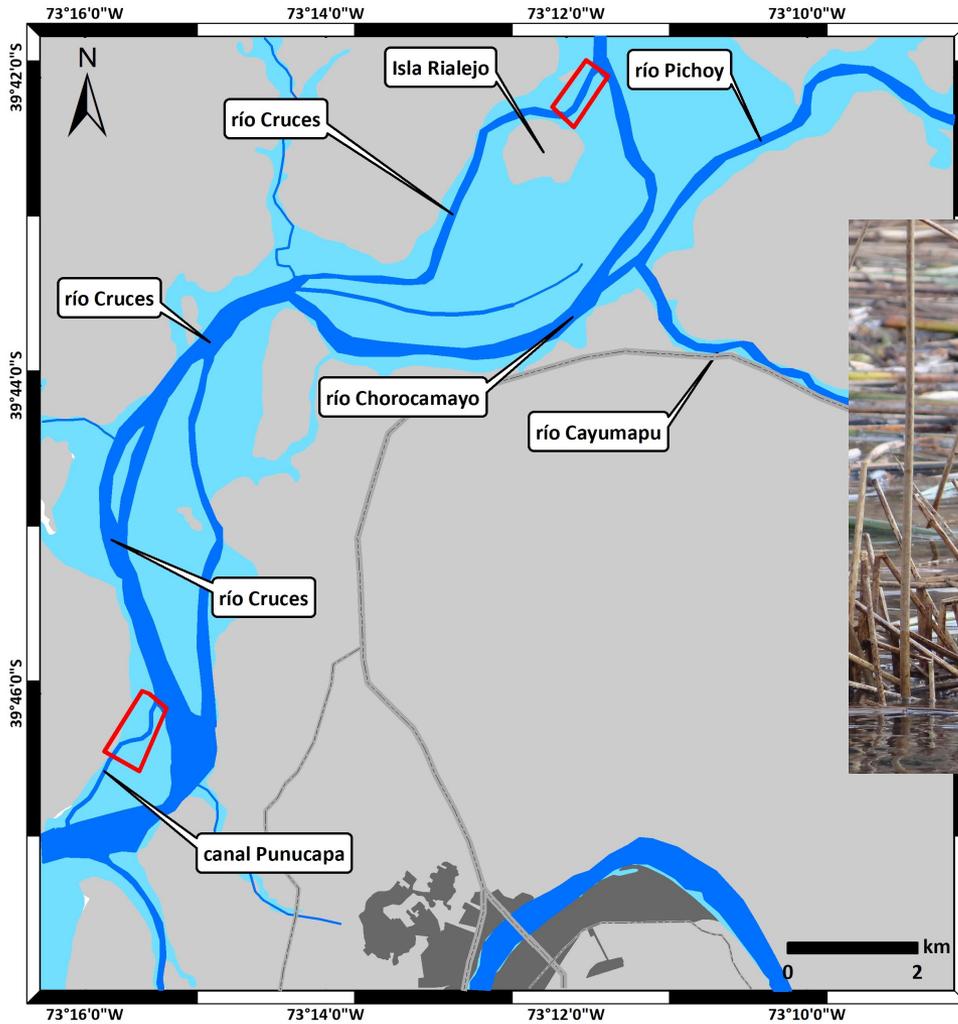




# **NUEVAS AMENAZAS**

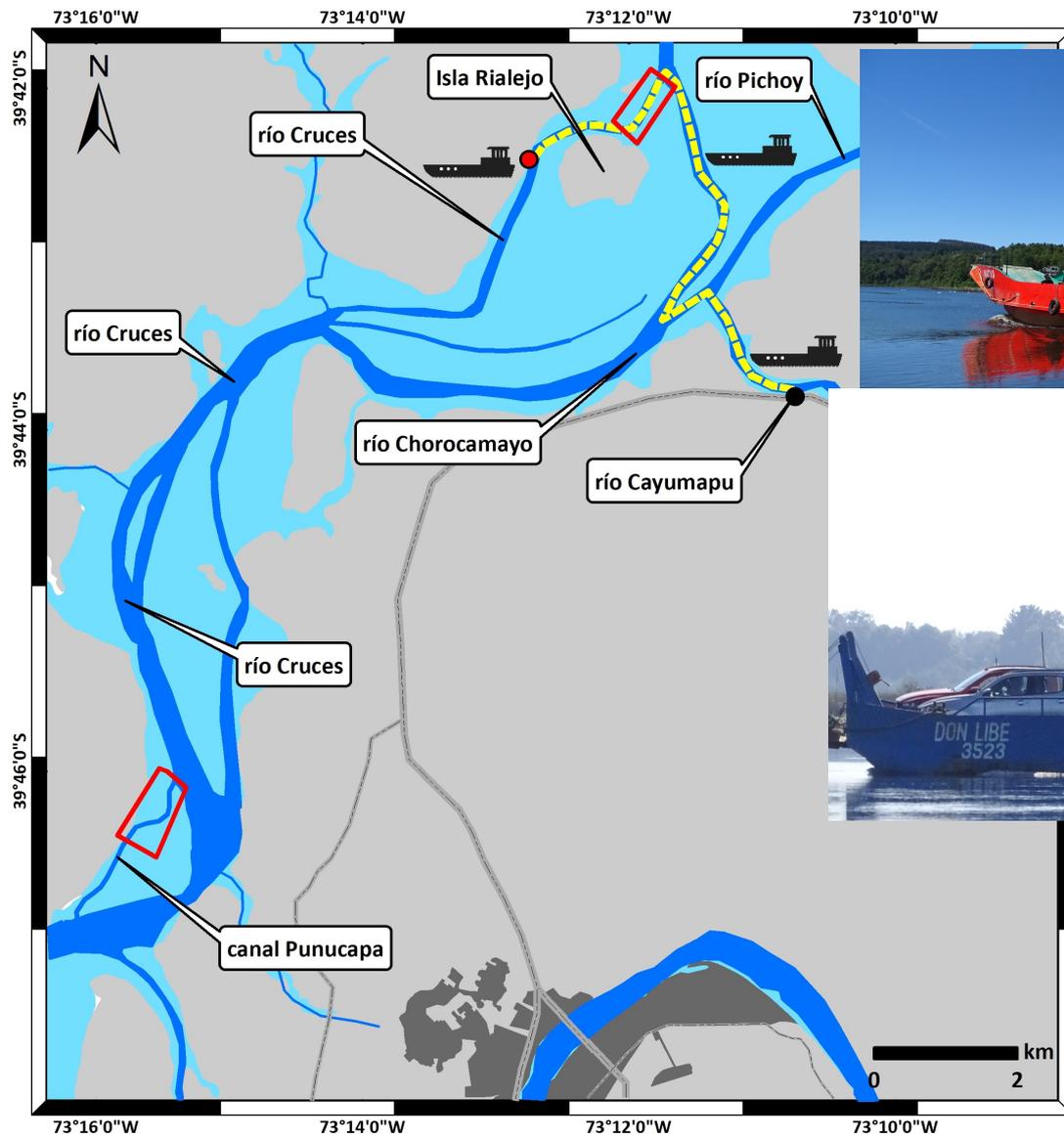
# **AMENAZAS LOCALES O QUE SE ORIGINAN DENTRO DEL HUMEDAL**

## INCREMENTO DEL TRAFICO BARCAZAS & EVENTUAL AFECTACION HABITAT COIPOS



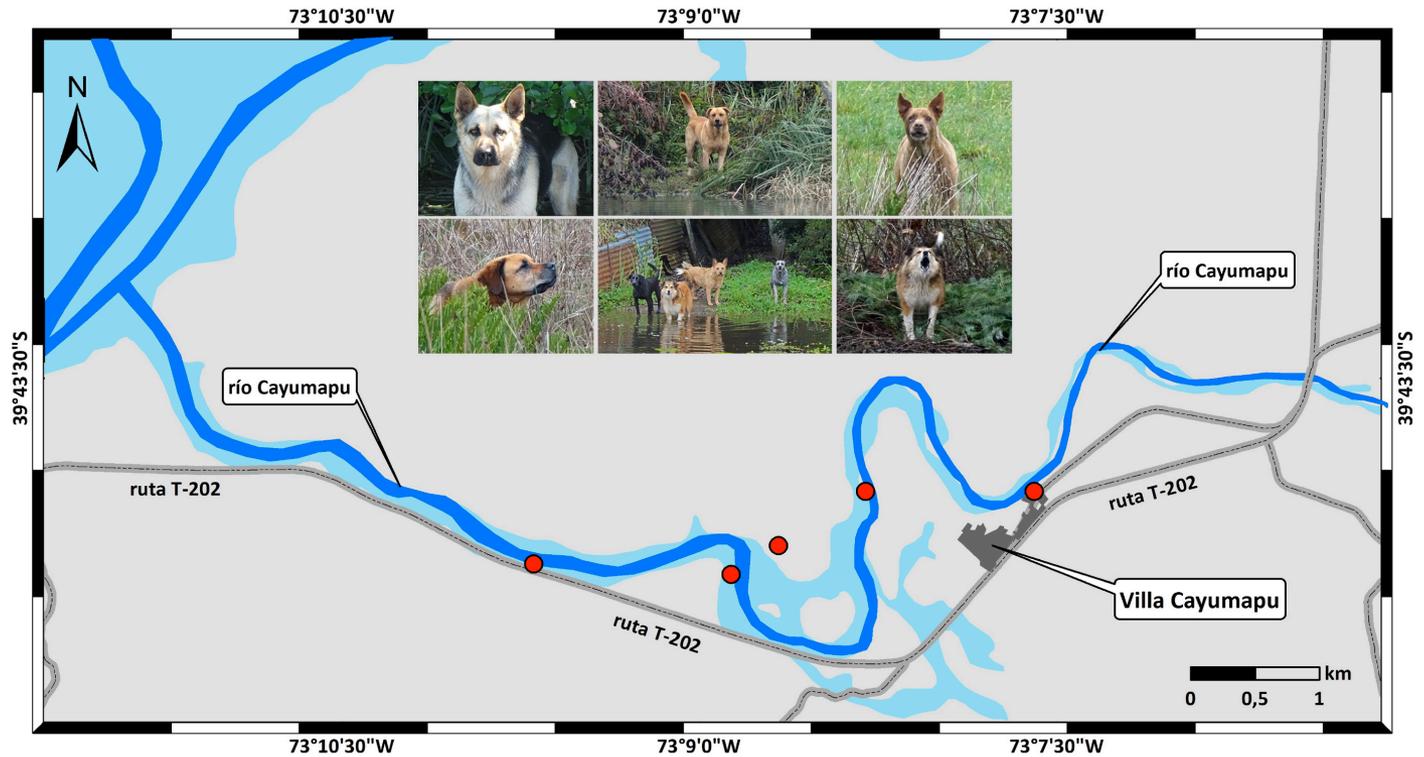
Áreas de coipos





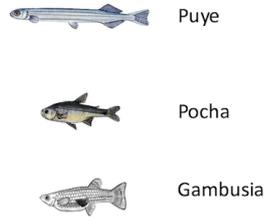
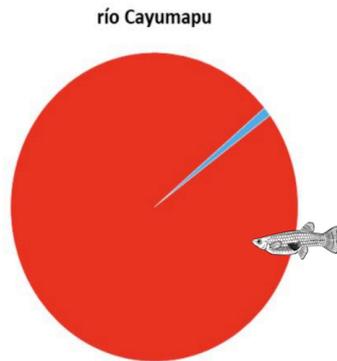
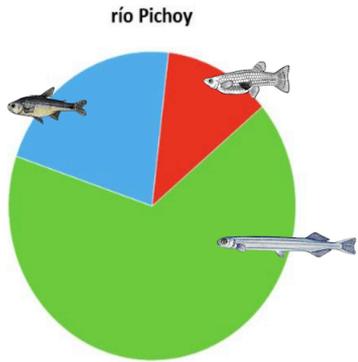
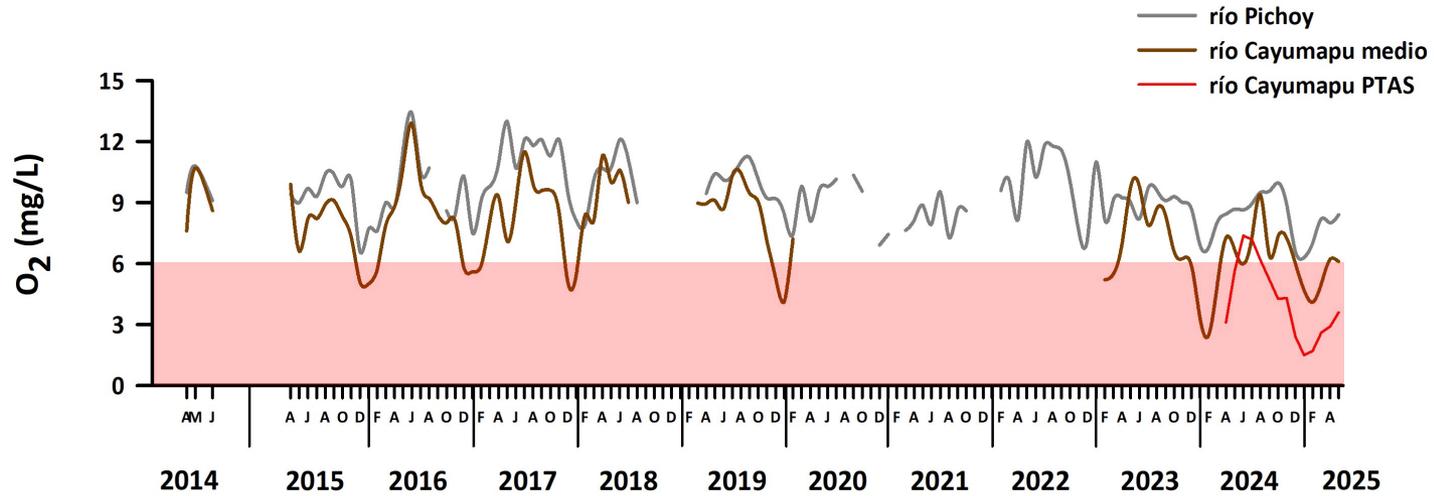


## PERROS DOMESTICOS EN AGUAS SOMERAS Y DISMINUCIÓN DE CISNES EN RIO CAYUMAPU





## BAJA DE OXIGENO EN PUNTOS ESPECIFICOS DEL HUMEDAL



## 2021 - 2025

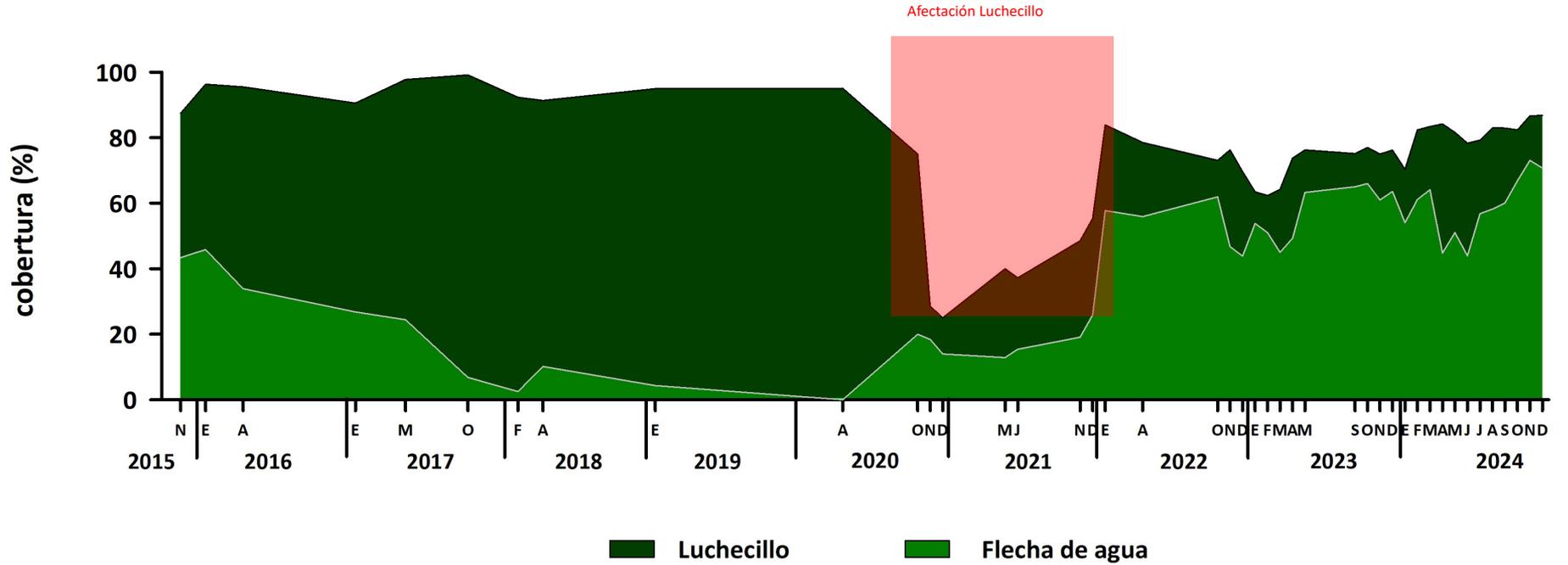
Mortandad de carpas durante períodos estivales



## COMPETENCIA ENTRE LUCHECILLO Y FLECHA DE AGUA (*Sagittaria montevidensis*) ?



## COMPETENCIA ENTRE LUCHECILLO Y LA FLECHA DE AGUA ?



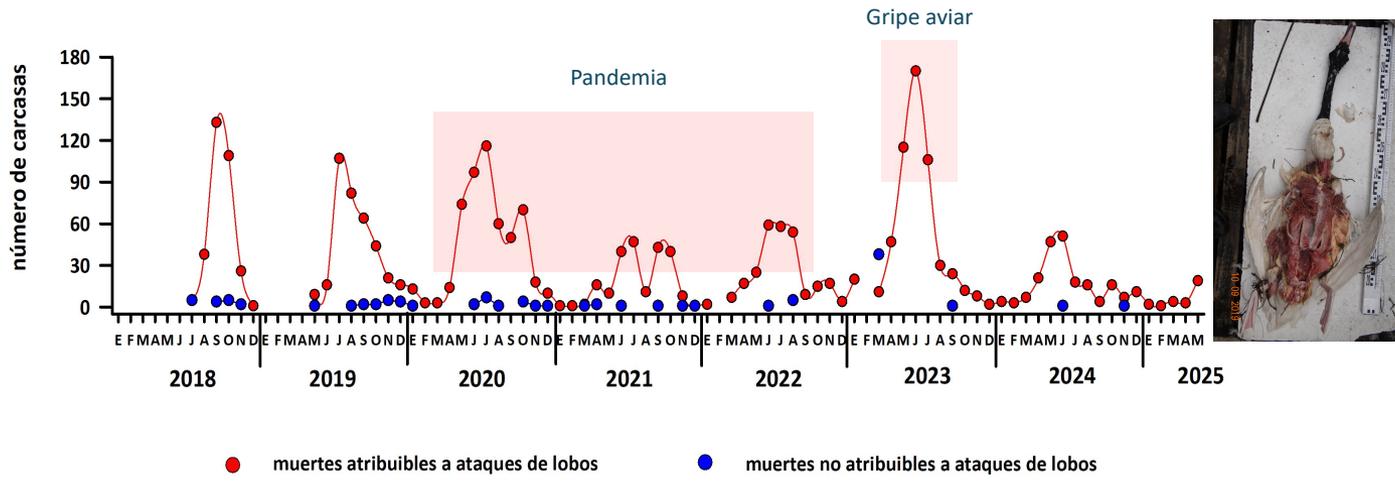


Planicie sedimentaria Santa María este

## LIBERACIÓN DE SUSTRATO SEDIMENTARIO: UNA APUESTA POR UNA INVASORA

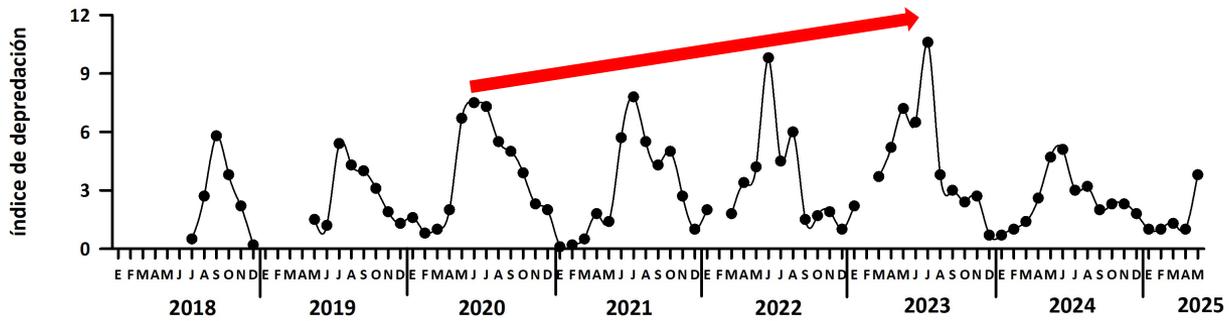


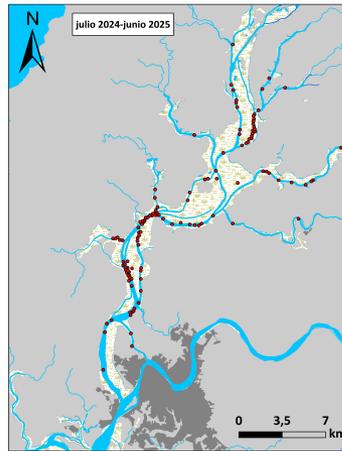
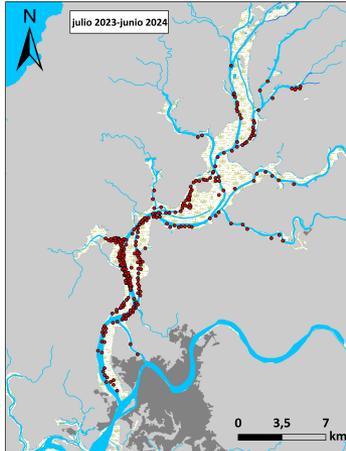
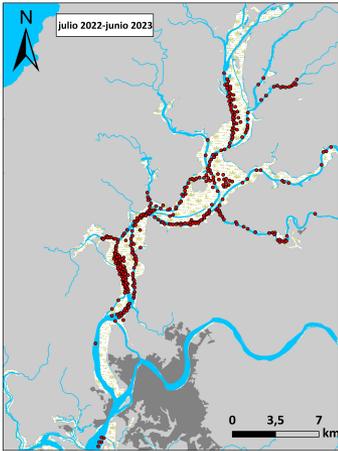
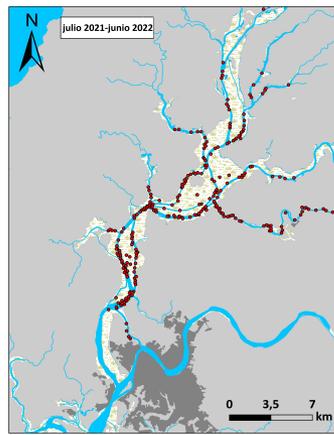
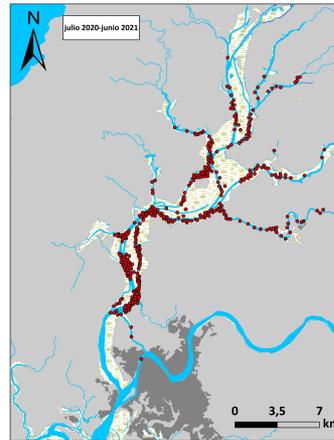
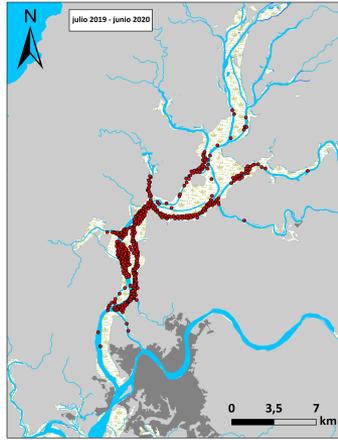
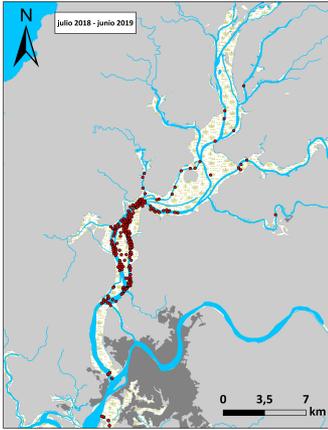


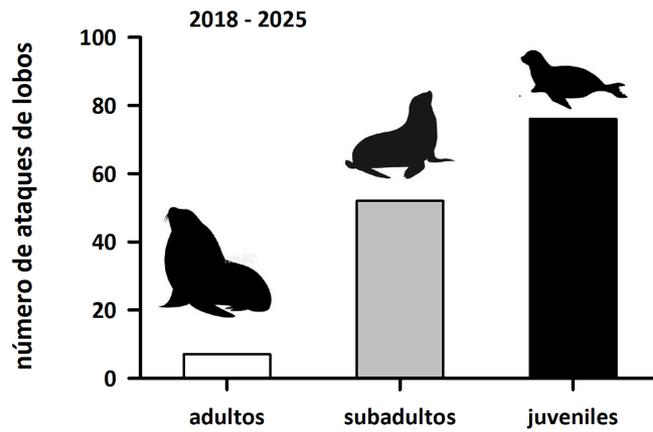
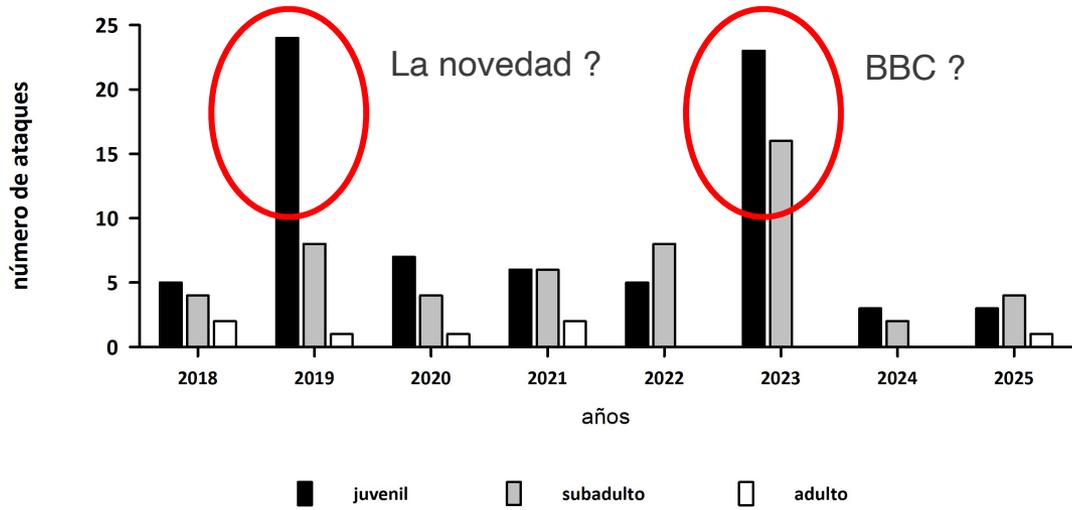


$$2465 / 102 = 24,2$$

Índice de depredación = número de carcasas / número de días en terreno







**AMENAZAS REGIONALES O GLOBALES  
CUYOS EFECTOS ABARCAN MÁS ALLÁ  
DEL HUMEDAL**

**MENOS AGUA ? MAS TIERRA ?**

# SECTOR PAICO & SAN LUIS ABRIL 2006



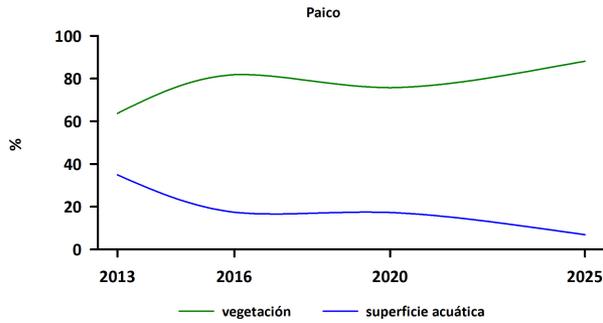
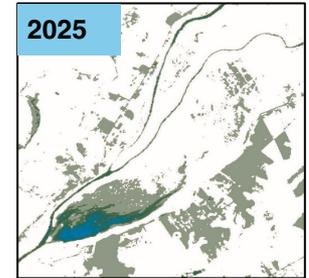
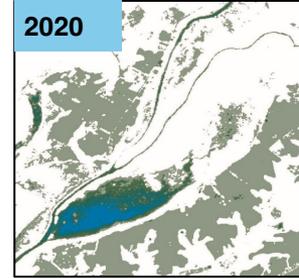
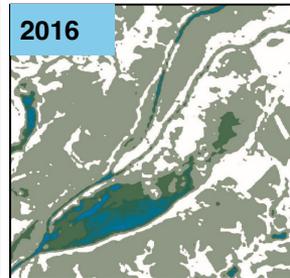
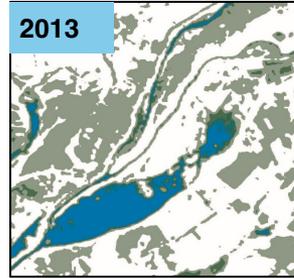
**SECTOR PAICO & SAN LUIS (desde el NO) ABRIL 2025 (19 años después)**



# SECTOR PAICO

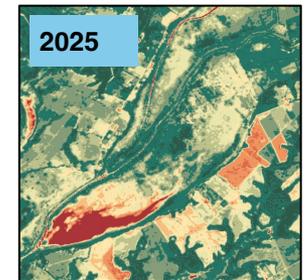
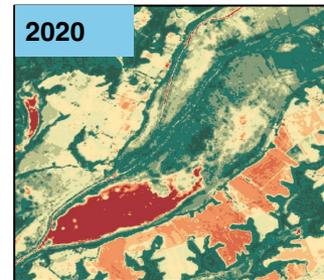
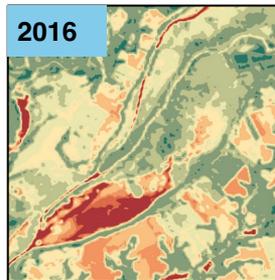
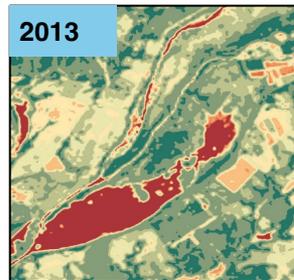
**NDWI - Normalized Difference Water Index**  
(Índice Normalizado de Diferencias de Agua)

0.8 a 1	Superficie acuática
0.6 a 0.8	Superficie acuática
0.3 a 0.6	Superficie acuática
0.2 a 0.3	Superficie acuática
0.1 a 0.2	Inundaciones, humedad
0 a 0.1	Inundaciones, humedad
-0.3 a 0	Sequía moderada, superficies no acuosas
-0.6 a -0.3	Sequía, superficies no acuosas
-1 a -0.6	Sequía, superficies no acuosas



**NDVI - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index**  
(Índice Normalizado de Diferencias cobertura Vegetal)

0.9 a 1	Vegetación densa
0.8 a 0.9	Vegetación densa
0.7 a 0.8	Vegetación densa
0.6 a 0.7	Vegetación densa
0.5 a 0.6	Vegetación moderada
0.4 a 0.5	Vegetación moderada
0.3 a 0.4	Vegetación escasa
0.2 a 0.3	Vegetación escasa
0.1 a 0.2	Suelo abierto
-1 a 0.1	Sin vegetación

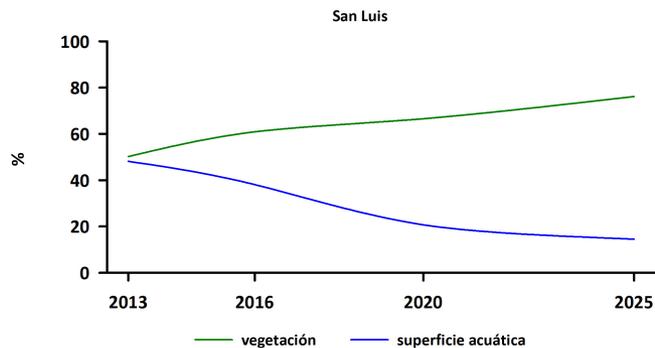
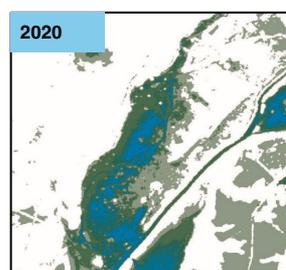
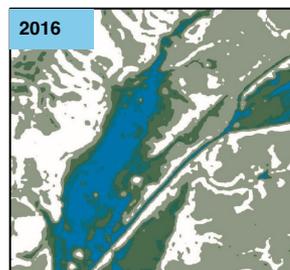
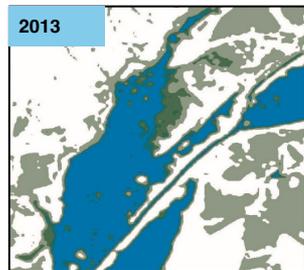
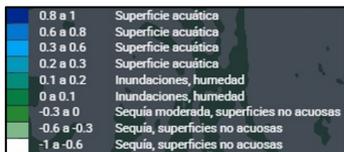


## SECTOR SAN LUIS & BELLAVISTA

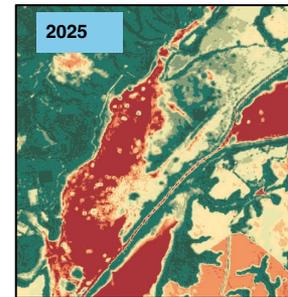
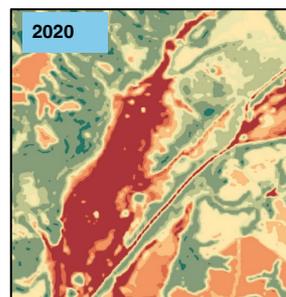
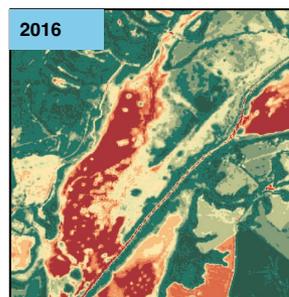
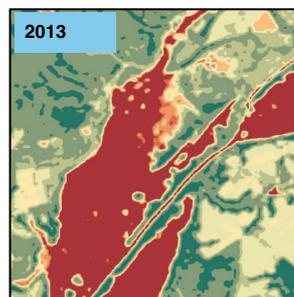
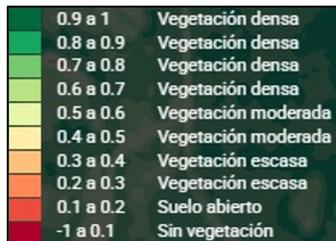


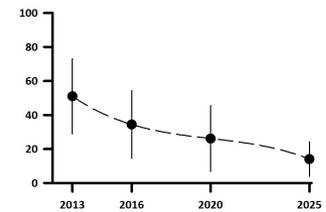
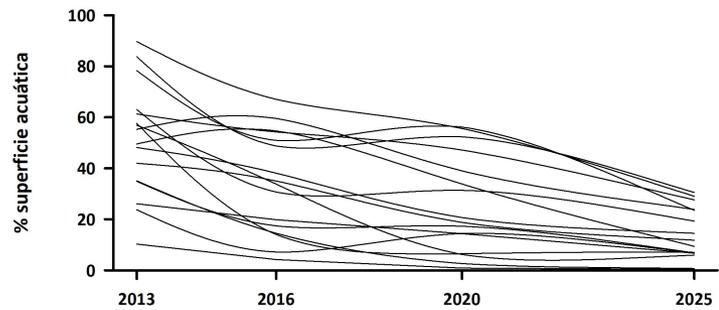
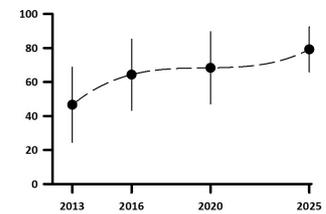
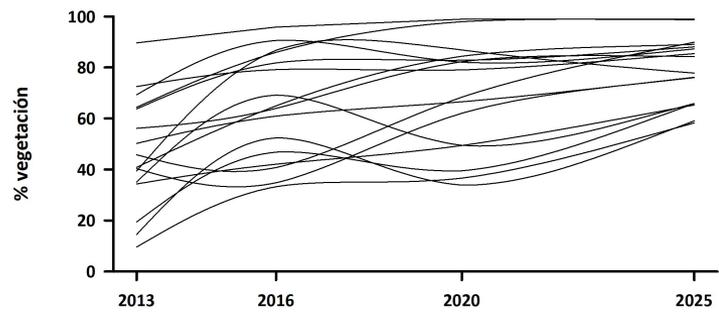
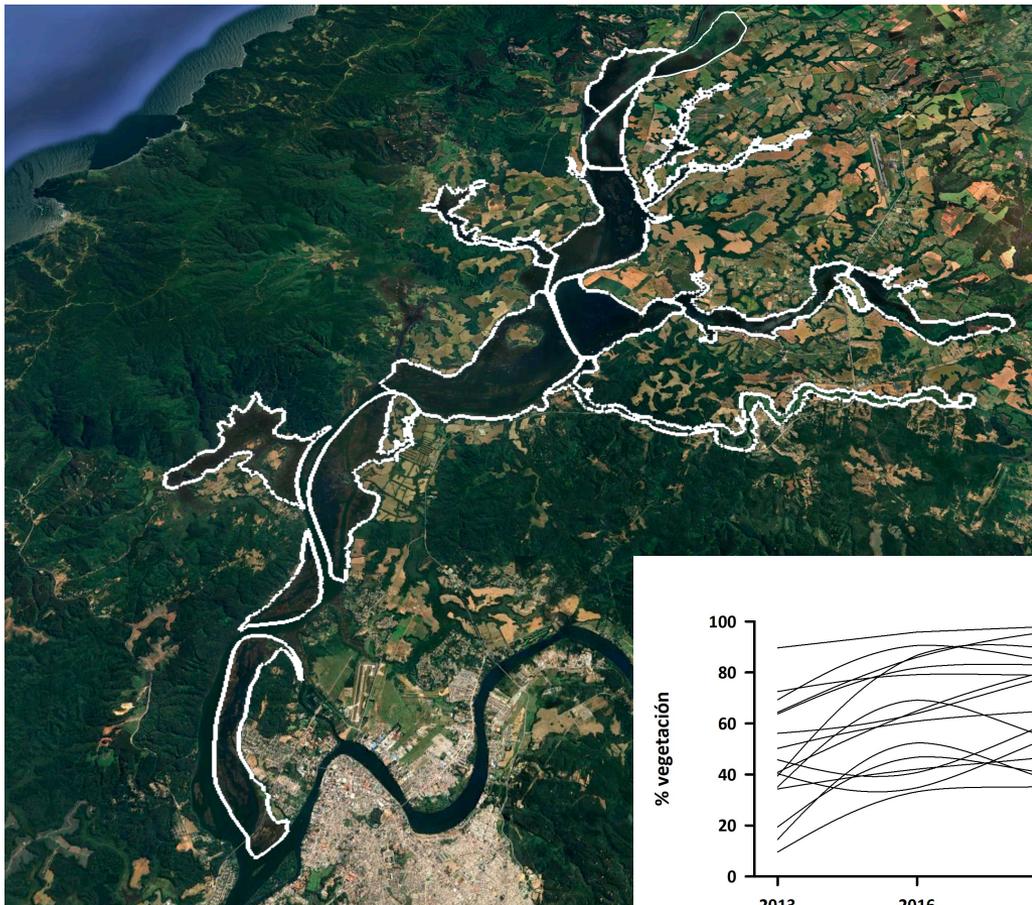
## SECTOR SAN LUIS

**NDWI - Normalized Difference Water Index** (Índice Normalizado de Diferencias de Agua)

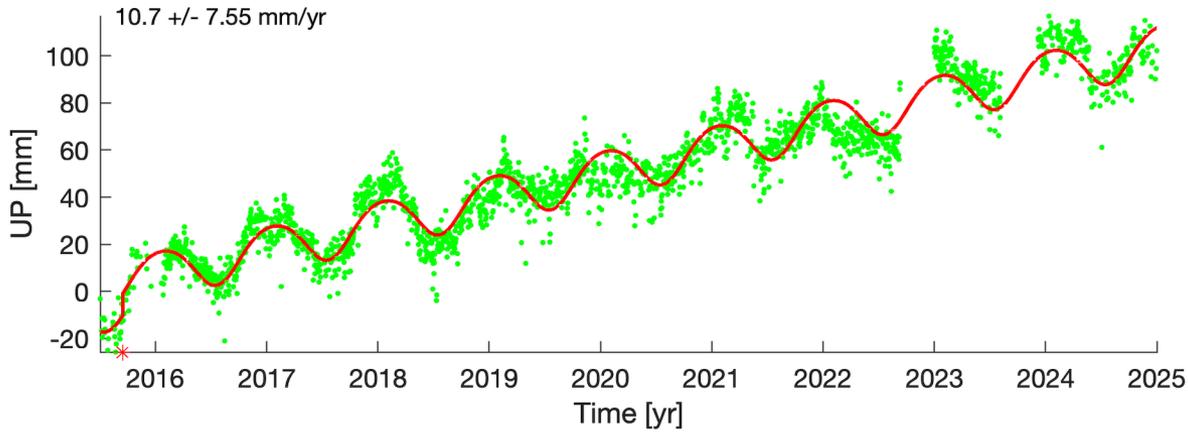


**NDVI - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index** (Índice Normalizado de Diferencias cobertura Vegetal)

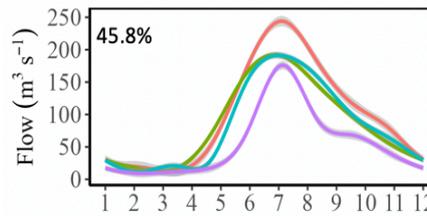
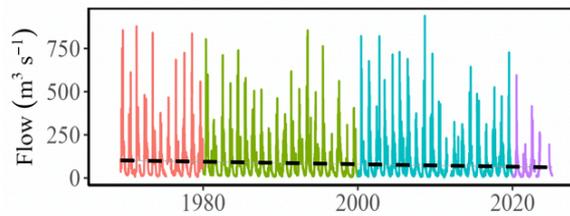




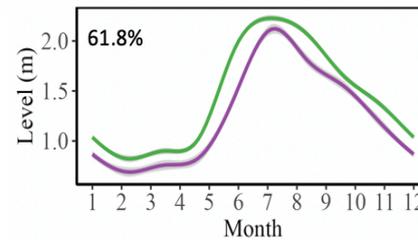
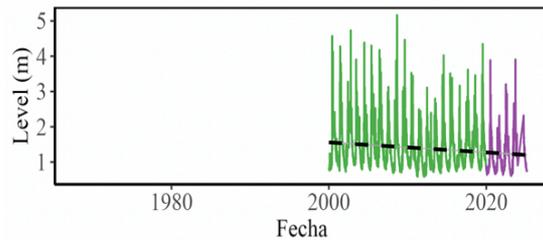
ca. 100 mm o 10 cm en 9 años



Fuente: Dr. J.C. Baez, Centro Sismológico, Nacional, Chile



disminución significativa  
 $B1 = -2.304\text{e-}08$   
 $R2 \approx 0.014$   
 $p < 0.001$   
 Todas las décadas difieren significativamente de 1966-1980



disminución significativa  
 $B1 = -4.519\text{e-}10$   
 $R2 \approx 0.025$   
 $p < 0.001$   
 2020-2025 difiere significativamente de 2000-2020

Fuente: Dr. F. Labra, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Santo Tomás





# DESAFIOS

# CIENCIA & UNIVERSIDAD & INDUSTRIA & EMPRESA ?

**Riesgos no operacionales:** Base de monitoreos de agua para evaluar eventuales efectos del desarrollo industrial en zonas de humedales

Facultad de Ciencias  
Universidad Austral de Chile

Ci 2030  
CIENCIA PARA LA INNOVACION  
AGENCIA SGP - SUBSECRETARIA

Instituto de Ciencias de la Tierra  
Universidad Austral de Chile

Dr. Eduardo Jaramillo  
Instituto de Ciencias de la Tierra  
Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile  
Miércoles 26 de mayo, 2021; 18:00 hrs

RIESGOS NO OPERACIONALES son cambios en el medio ambiente que afectan su estructura y funcionamiento, pero que no tienen relación con operaciones industriales.

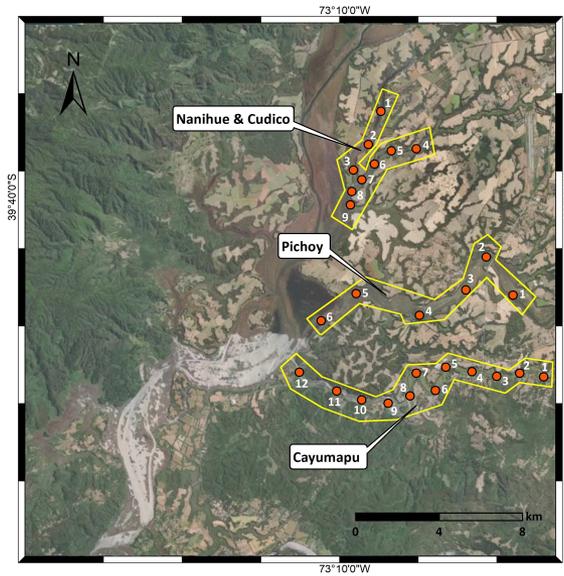
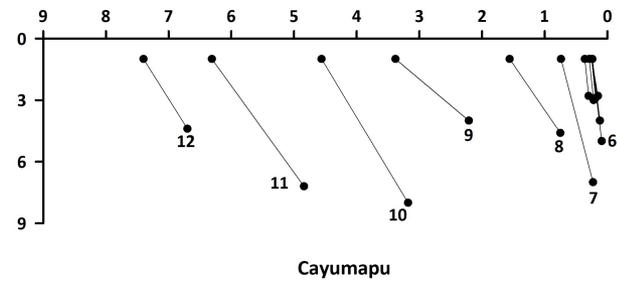
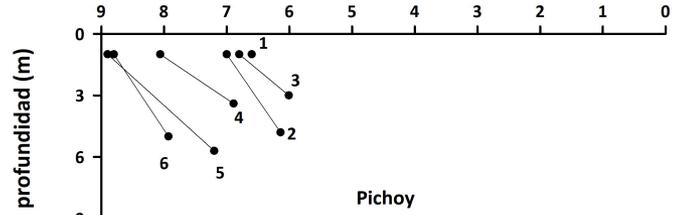
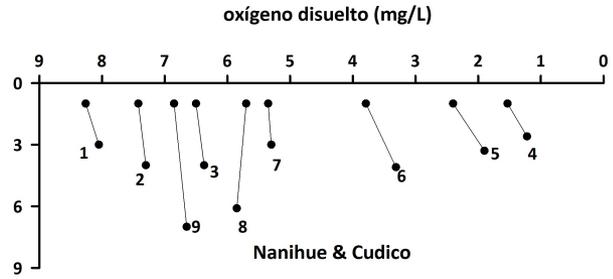
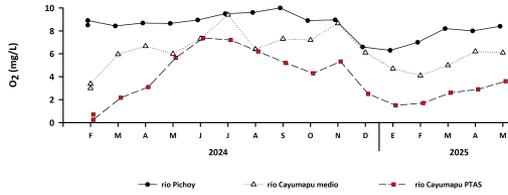
**Actividad industrial**

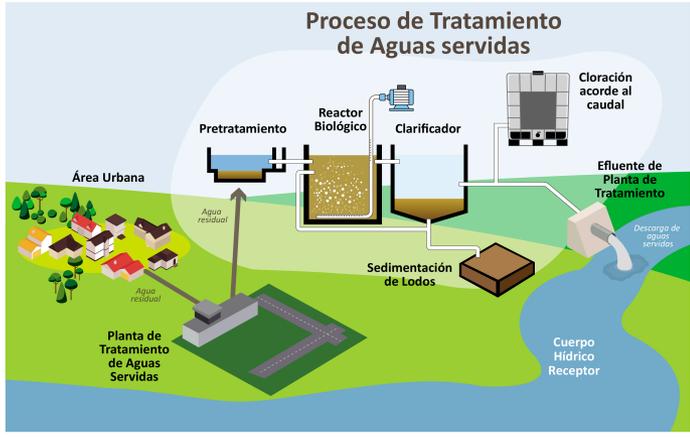
**Riesgos no operacionales**

**Más allá de donde ocurre la actividad industrial**

**¿ A donde mirar ?**

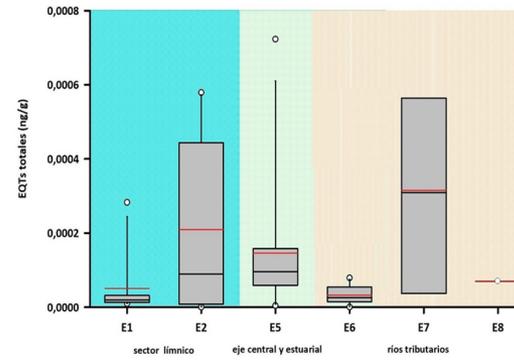
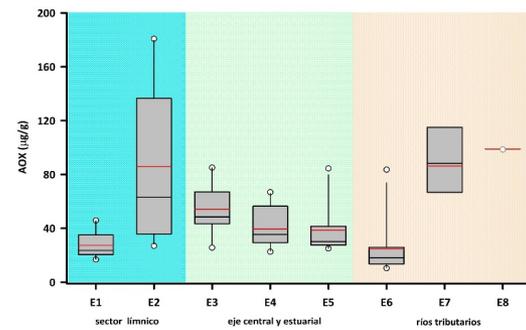
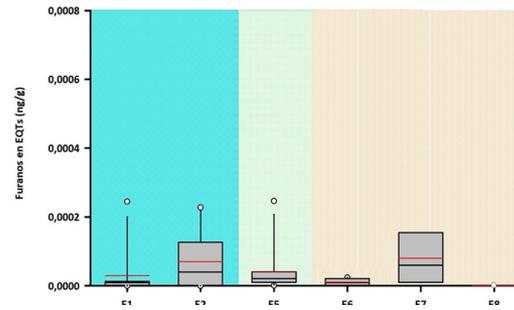
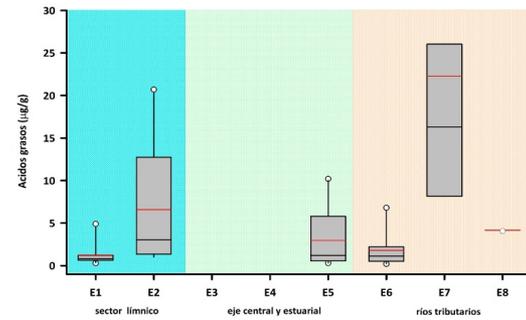
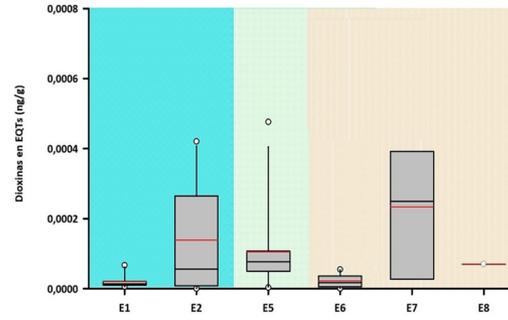
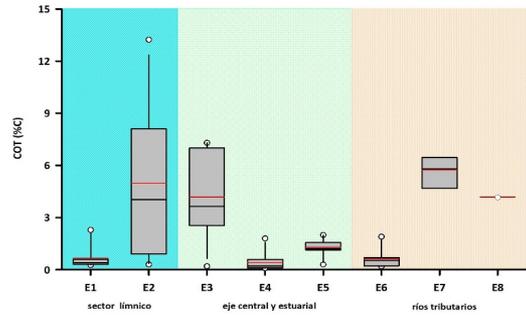
## BAJAS DE OXIGENO EN EL HRC (PRIMARIAMENTE EN CAYUMAPU)





## PLANTA DE TRATAMIENTO AGUAS SERVIDAS EN CAYUMAPU





GRACIAS