

CPI da Lagoa da Pampulha da Câmara Municipal de Belo Horizonte - CMBH

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limnea
Laboratório de Limnologia, Ecotoxicologia
e Ecologia Aquática - UFMG

UF **m** G



Avaliação dos impactos do rompimento da Barragem de Fundão, Mariana, MG, na dinâmica espaço-temporal dos processos biogeoquímicos e biota aquática do rio Doce – MG

RESERVATÓRIO DA PAMPULHA



Década de 60

Década de 90



REVITALIZAÇÃO

BH, Contagem e Copasa assinam acordo para despoluição da Pampulha

Ao todo, 9.759 ligações de esgoto serão construídas para colocar fim aos lançamentos do material na Lagoa da Pampulha



Bel Ferraz

07/07/2022 10:16 - atualizado

07/07/2022 18:46

COMPARTILHE



SIGA NO Google News



R\$ 146,5 milhões serão investidos para a manutenção e melhorias

(foto: Edésio Ferreira/EM/D.A Press)

O prefeito de Belo Horizonte, Fuad Noman (PSD), a prefeita de Contagem, Marília Campos (PT), e o presidente da Companhia de Saneamento de Minas Gerais (Copasa), Guilherme Duarte, assinaram nesta quinta-feira (07/06) acordo para a realização de obras e ações para colocar fim aos lançamentos de esgoto na Lagoa da Pampulha.

CONTINUA APÓS A PUBLICIDADE



MAIS LIDAS

- 07:43 - 22/04/2023 - Compartilhe
[PM recupera bicicleta roubada de atleta mineira que vai disputar o Pan](#)
- 08:28 - 22/04/2023 - Compartilhe
[Casal de turistas mineiros morre afogado em praia de Santa Cruz Cabrália](#)
- 04:00 - 22/04/2023 - Compartilhe
[COVID-19: baixa adesão à vacina bivalente preocupa especialistas](#)
- 14:19 - 21/04/2023 - Compartilhe
[Evento de carros antigos exhibe mais de 500 raridades no Parque Municipal](#)
- 15:54 - 21/04/2023 - Compartilhe
[Policial inocentado de homicídio é golpeado com voadora de irmão da vítima](#)

Nova batimetria e avaliação de parâmetros morfométricos da Lagoa da Pampulha (Belo Horizonte, Brasil)

Resumo

A Lagoa da Pampulha é um reservatório artificial que integra o Complexo Arquitetônico da Pampulha, em Belo Horizonte – MG. Nas últimas décadas, o processo de assoreamento na represa intensificou-se, devido ao adensamento populacional e industrial em sua bacia hidrográfica. Nesse período, uma série de intervenções foram realizadas no reservatório, alterando-lhe aspectos morfométricos primários e secundários. Este trabalho tem por objetivo apresentar a morfometria atual da Lagoa da Pampulha. Fez-se para tanto um levantamento batimétrico detalhado da represa, possibilitando a confecção de sua carta batimétrica e o cálculo de parâmetros morfométricos primários e secundários. Os resultados obtidos foram comparados com trabalhos anteriores. Houve ganho de volume em relação a 1999, e outros índices morfométricos também sofreram alterações, reflexo de intervenções recentes. O conhecimento e a interpretação correta do conjunto de dados apresentados são de grande valia para o planejamento de ações que busquem a recuperação da Lagoa da Pampulha.

Palavras-chave Lagoa da Pampulha; assoreamento; dragagem; batimetria; parâmetros morfométricos.

Abstract

"Lagoa da Pampulha" is an artificial reservoir that integrates the "Pampulha Architectural Complex", in Belo Horizonte – Minas Gerais, Brazil. In recent decades, the accretion process has intensified, due to the population and industrial increase in its hydrographic basin. In this same period, a series of interventions took place in the reservoir, altering its primary and secondary morphometric data. This study aims to present the current morphometry of the Pampulha reservoir. A detailed bathymetric survey was performed, which has made possible the compilation of a bathymetric map as well as the determination of primary and secondary morphometric data. The results obtained were compared to previous studies. There was volume increase in comparison to 1999, and other morphometric parameters suffered alteration, as a reflex of those recent interventions. The knowledge and the correct reading of the discovered data are very important for planning actions aiming at the complete recuperation of the Pampulha lake.

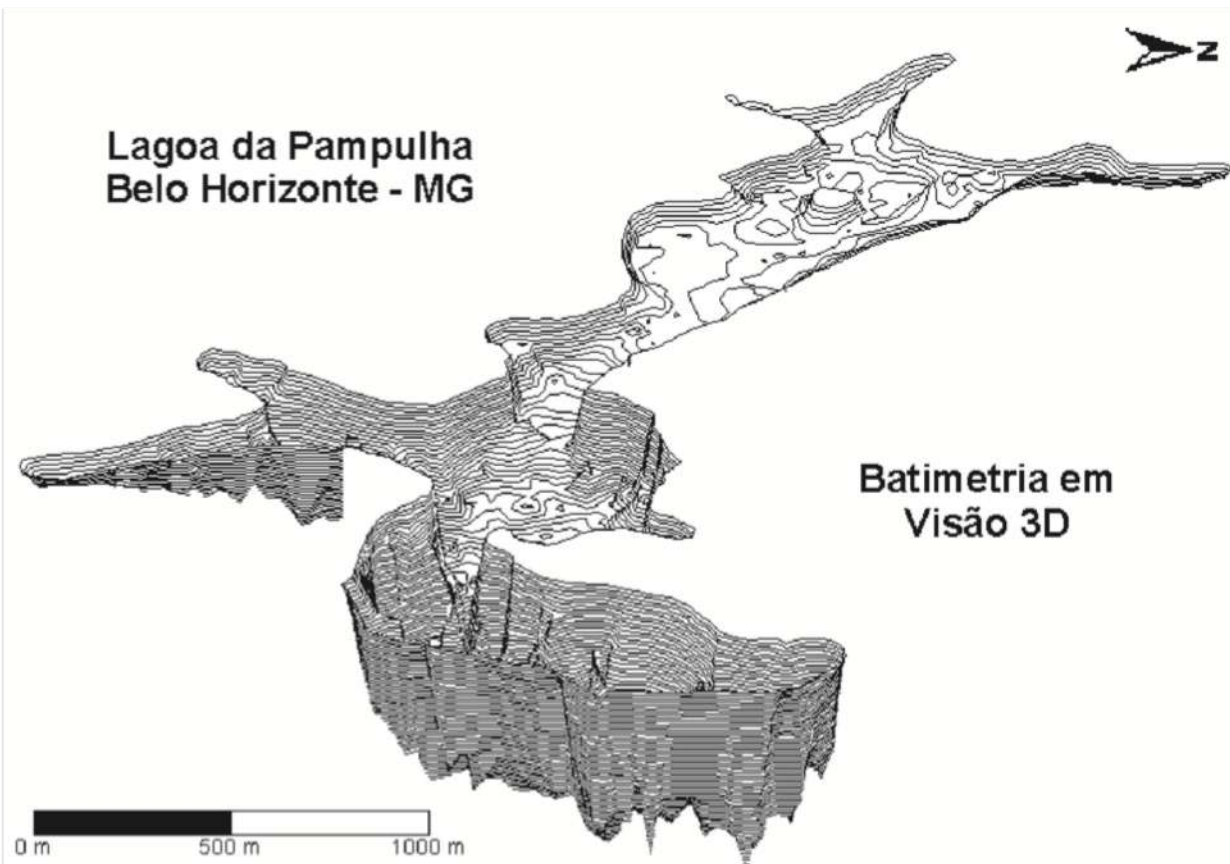
Key words Pampulha reservoir; accretion; dredge; bathymetry; morphometric parameters.

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Water quality evaluation and dissolved organic matter characterization of a tropical hypereutrophic reservoir and its streams treated with Phoslock® and microbial bioremediation Enzilimp®

Mariana Peifer Bezerra^{1,2} · Elisa Aguiar Porto Viana¹ · Luciana Pena Mello Brandão¹ · Daniel Frank McGinnis³ · José Fernandes Bezerra-Neto¹ · Francisco Antônio Rodrigues Barbosa¹

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Abstract

Worldwide, freshwater environments are impacted by inputs of nutrients and dissolved organic matter from human activities. Yet, the recovery of aquatic systems is usually focused only on nutrient management. In our work, we presented the case of an urban and hypereutrophic environment (Pampulha reservoir, Belo Horizonte, Brazil) that receives discharges from several streams and was treated with lanthanum modified bentonite (Phoslock®) and microbial bioremediation (Enzilimp®). Our goals were to evaluate whether the treatment could improve the water quality and characterize the spatiotemporal variation of dissolved organic matter sources and indices according to absorbance and fluorescence measurements from the reservoir and streams post-application months (2018). In our results, the reservoir showed a relative decrease in its phosphorus concentration compared to data from before the treatment. On the other hand, carbon concentrations reached expressive values in the post-application months following a similar pattern found in the streams. Our data showed that the reservoir's high resistance in its hypereutrophic condition was related to the elevated loading of external inputs coming from the streams. The parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC) identified four main carbon sources, two of them being potential tracers of organic pollution in the Pampulha reservoir and watershed, together with absorbance and fluorescence indices. Our findings suggest that carbon parameters can be essential tools to provide adequate monitoring and optimization of water recovery attempts in complex, polluted environments.

Keywords Carbon fluorescence · Lanthanum modified bentonite · Pampulha Lake · PARAFAC · Urban aquatic environments · Water management · Freshwater optical properties · Water recovery

Introduction

The majority of the ecosystems of the planet present some level of human disturbance (Moreno-Mateos et al. 2017), with freshwater environments among the most impacted (Carpenter et al. 2011). One of the stressors is the input of dissolved organic matter and nutrients by anthropogenic activities, which is related to the complete degradation and eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems. These inputs have significant impacts on the ecological services provided to human communities, e.g., water and food supply and recreative or touristic water use (Smith 2003; Spears et al. 2016). In this way, aquatic conservation and monitoring programs have expressively increased worldwide in the last decades (Hermoso et al. 2016), and societies are spending a significant amount of

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Spatial variability of methane (CH₄) ebullition in a tropical hypereutrophic reservoir: Silted areas as a bubble hot spot

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ABSTRACT

De Mello NAST, Brighenti LS, Barbosa FAR, Staehr PA, Bezerra Neto JF. 2017. Spatial variability of methane (CH₄) ebullition in a tropical hypereutrophic reservoir: Silted areas as a bubble hot spot. Lake Reserv Manage. 00:1–10.

The concentration of methane (CH₄) has doubled in the atmosphere over the last 200 yr, raising the need to understand emissions of this potent greenhouse gas from inland waters. CH₄ ebullition is the dominant pathway in shallow aquatic environments and is difficult to quantify due to its episodic nature and heterogeneous spatial distribution. We investigated the temporal and spatial variability of CH₄ ebullition during 2013 in a shallow hypereutrophic urban reservoir, in Belo Horizonte City, Brazil. The average emission measured during summer was 780 mg CH₄/m²/d, ranging from 1 to 3070 (n = 75). During winter, the average emission was 316 mg CH₄/m²/d, ranging from 4 to 1253 (n = 75). A strong spatial variation (P < 0.001) was observed across the reservoir in both seasons. Several folds higher (39–58% of the total) emissions were recorded at the mouth of the main tributaries, which therefore was considered to be a hot spot ebullition zone. This was expected due to its shallow area (mean depth 1.30 m) with low hydrostatic pressure and 2 to 6 °C (winter and summer, respectively) higher sediment temperatures, which is aggravated by the intense siltation process resulting from insufficient management of the sewage water entering the reservoir. In this article we demonstrate the consequence of siltation as an enhancing factor for CH₄ emission from the hot spots ebullition zones.

KEYWORDS

Hot spot; methane ebullition; spatial variability; siltation; tropical urban reservoir

Methane (CH₄) is a potent greenhouse gas (GHG) and has a global warming potential (GWP) 34 times higher than CO₂ over a 100-year period. Recently, the atmospheric concentration of CH₄ reached 1.87 ppm, which is 2.62 times higher than recorded in the pre-industrial era (Myhre et al. 2013). Although inland waters (lakes, rivers, and reservoirs) occupy a small area of the global surface (~3%; Downing et al. 2006), they are considered significant sources of CH₄ (93.1 Tg CH₄/yr) to the atmosphere, and may offset current continental GHG budgets (Bastviken et al. 2011). In aquatic ecosystems, CH₄ production in sediments is regulated by several environmental factors, including temperature, the quantity and quality of organic substrate, nutrient availability, and oxygen concentration (Megonigal et al. 2005).

The CH₄ transport from sediments via the water column to the atmosphere occurs via distinct pathways, including diffusive flux, bubble flux (ebullition), and the liberation of CH₄ stored within the oxygen depleted deeper layers during periods of water column destratification. The CH₄ can also be transported from the sediment to the atmosphere mediated by emergent macrophytes; this pathway is very significant in wetlands (Bastviken et al. 2004). Studies suggest that the ebullition emissions is the dominant pathway in shallow environments (< 50 m), which in many cases may exceed 80% of all CH₄ emitted at the open waters of the aquatic ecosystems (Repo et al. 2007, Bastviken et al. 2011). In addition, it is the most difficult pathway to quantify due to its episodic nature and heterogeneous spatial distribution (Bastviken et al. 2008,

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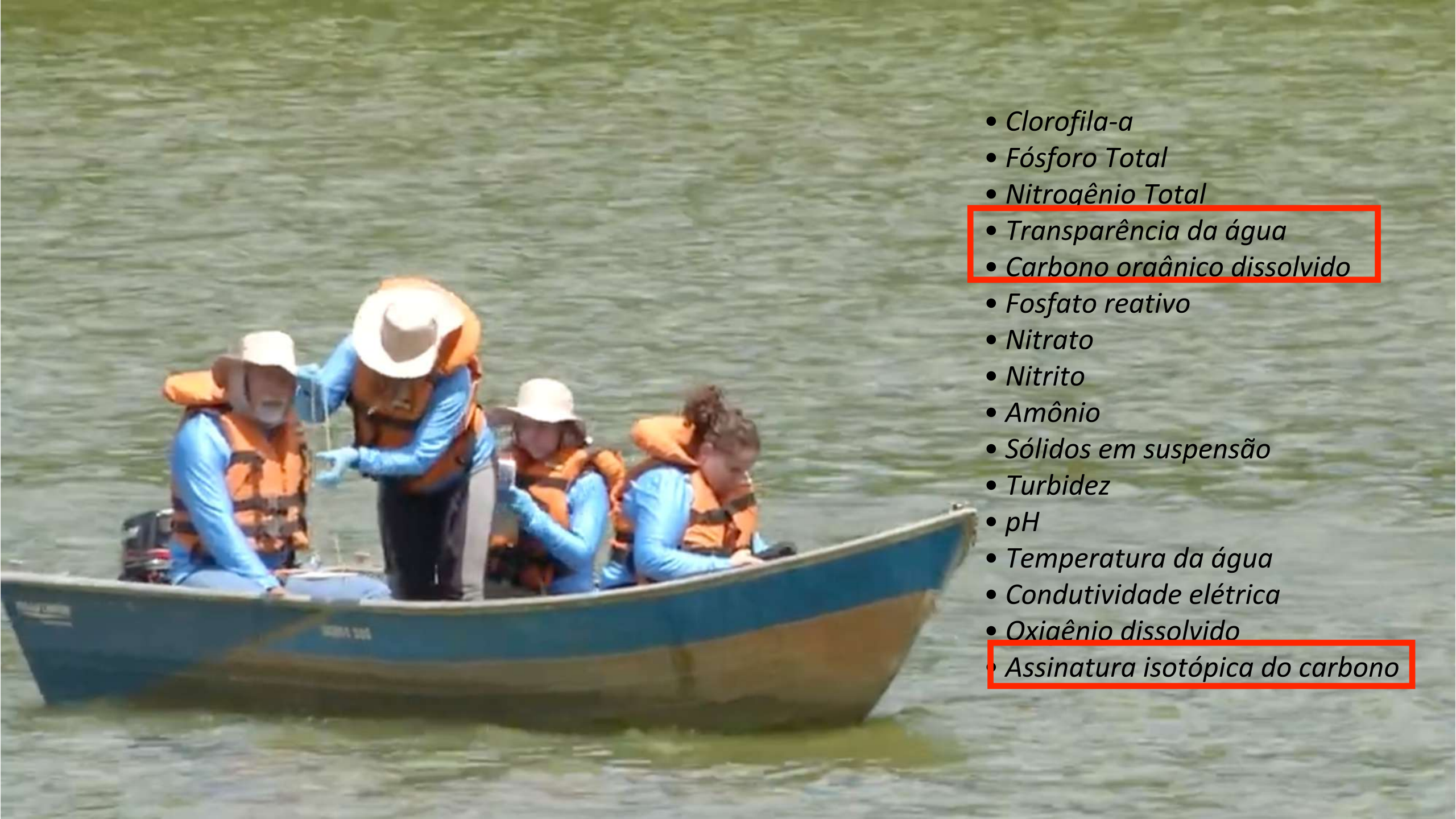
Color versions of one or more of the figures in the article can be found online at www.tandfonline.com/ulm.

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Coleta de dados mensais em 3 pontos do reservatório da Pampulha desde setembro de 2022





- *Clorofila-a*
- *Fósforo Total*
- *Nitrogênio Total*
- *Transparência da água*
- *Carbono orgânico dissolvido*
- *Fosfato reativo*
- *Nitrato*
- *Nitrito*
- *Amônio*
- *Sólidos em suspensão*
- *Turbidez*
- *pH*
- *Temperatura da água*
- *Condutividade elétrica*
- *Oxigênio dissolvido*
- *Assinatura isotópica do carbono*



9/29/2022

Olhos D'água

SANTA AMELIA

BRAÚNAS

ABB

JARDIM ATLÂNTICO

Ilha dos Amores

Barragem

Braúnas

LAKE PAMPULHA

Água Funda

Igrejinha

SÃO LUIZ

Tijuco

Ressaca e Sarandi

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

SÃO JOSÉ

BANDEIRANTES (PAMPULHA)

Mergulhão

Google Earth



Draga retira sedimentos da Lagoa da Pampulha, porém esgoto não para de cair na lagoa - 11/10/2013

MG2



Resultados esperados

- ✓ Redução de PO₄ a valores inferiores a 0,03 mg/L
- ✓ Reversão da eutrofização e bottom up effects!!!
- ✓ Controle de cianobactérias
- ✓ Mudança positiva na comunidade de algas
- ✓ Redução da DBO, aumento de OD
- ✓ Controle da mortandade de peixes
- ✓ Redução do biofilme, bactérias e vírus
- ✓ Re-estruturação trófica
- ✓ Atrativo paisagístico
- ✓ Maior diversidade
- ✓ Equilíbrio ambiental

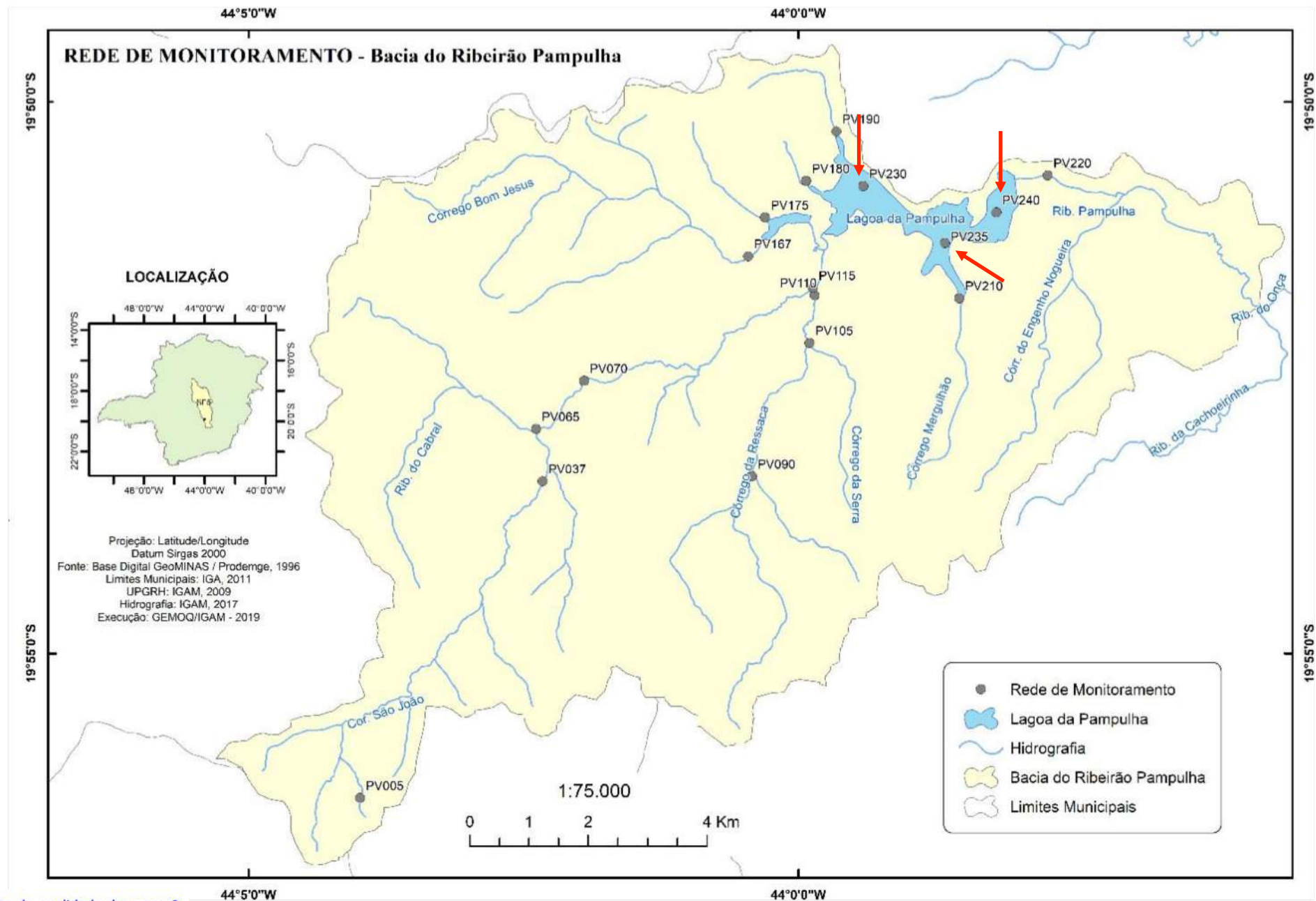


METAS

Ação Combinada dos Produtos sobre as Principais Variáveis

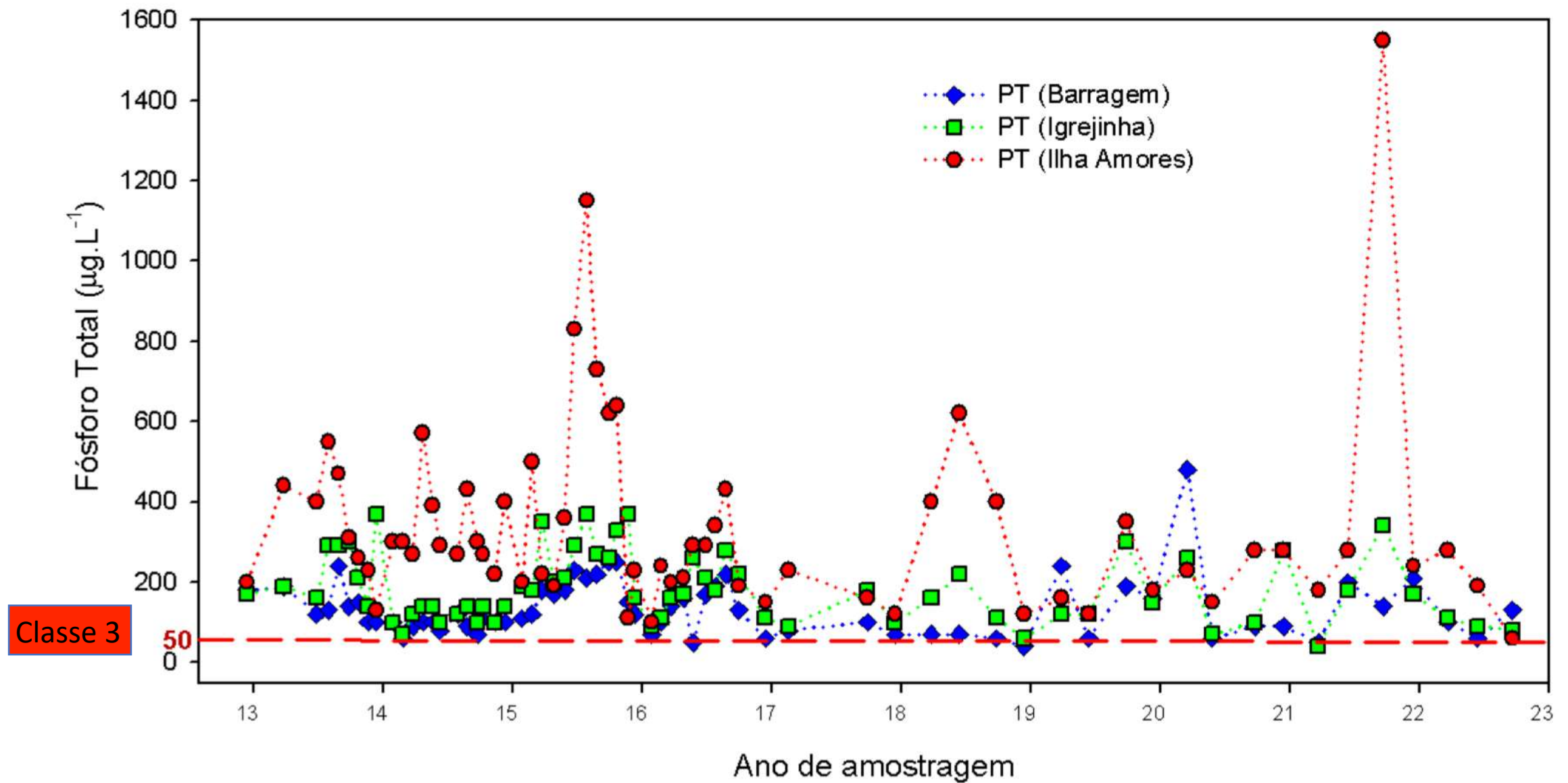
REMEDIADORES	INDICADORES DE DESEMPENHO - CLASSE 3
PHOSLOCK	Fósforo Total $\leq 0,05$ mg/L
	Cianobactérias ≤ 100.000 céls/mL
	Clorofila-a ≤ 60 µg/L
ENZILIMP	DBO ≤ 10 mg/L
	Coliformes termotolerantes ≤ 2500 UFC/100 mL

Mapa 1: Localização das estações de amostragem na Bacia do Ribeirão Pampulha.

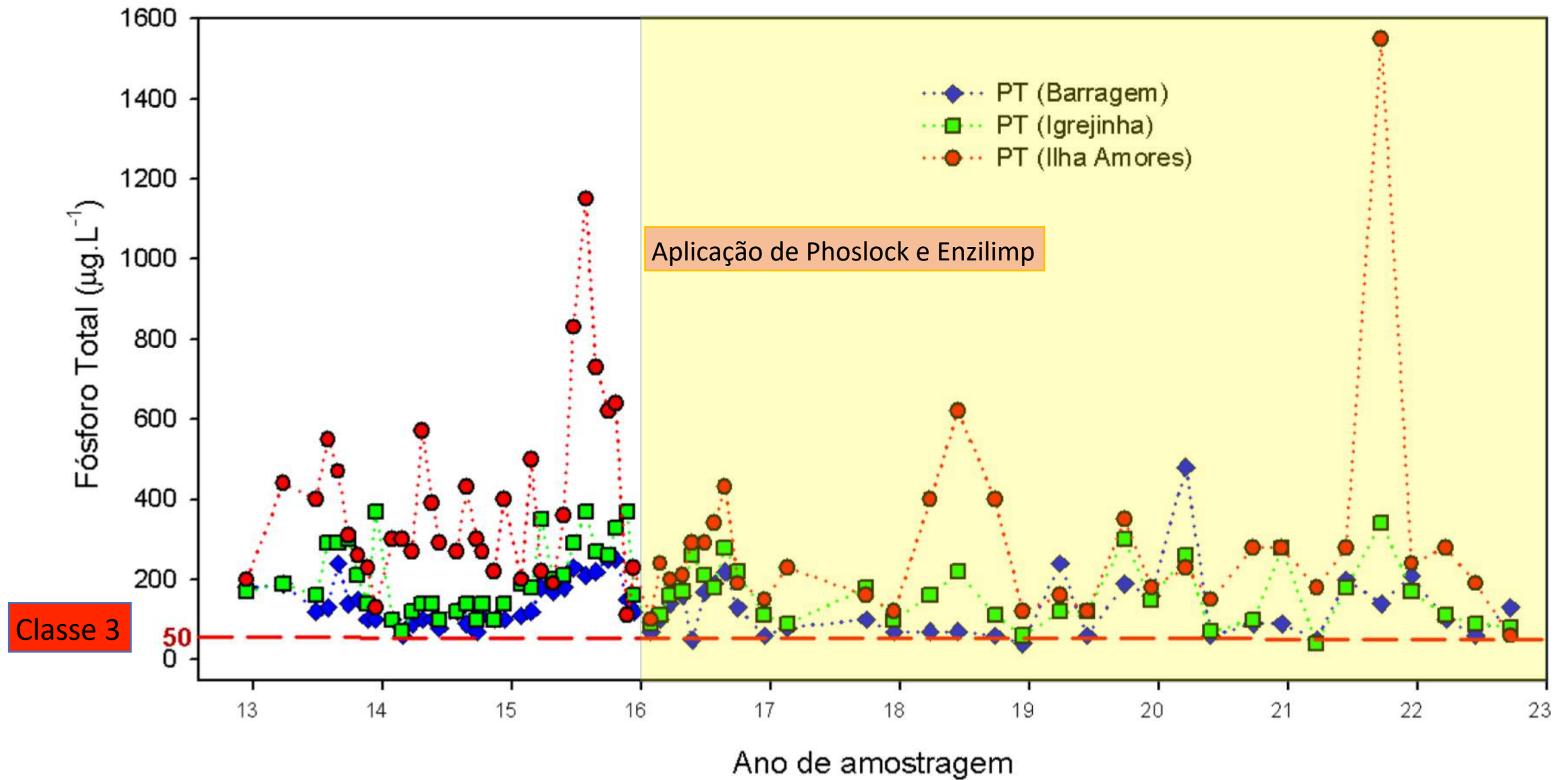


AB10 ✕ ✓ f_x

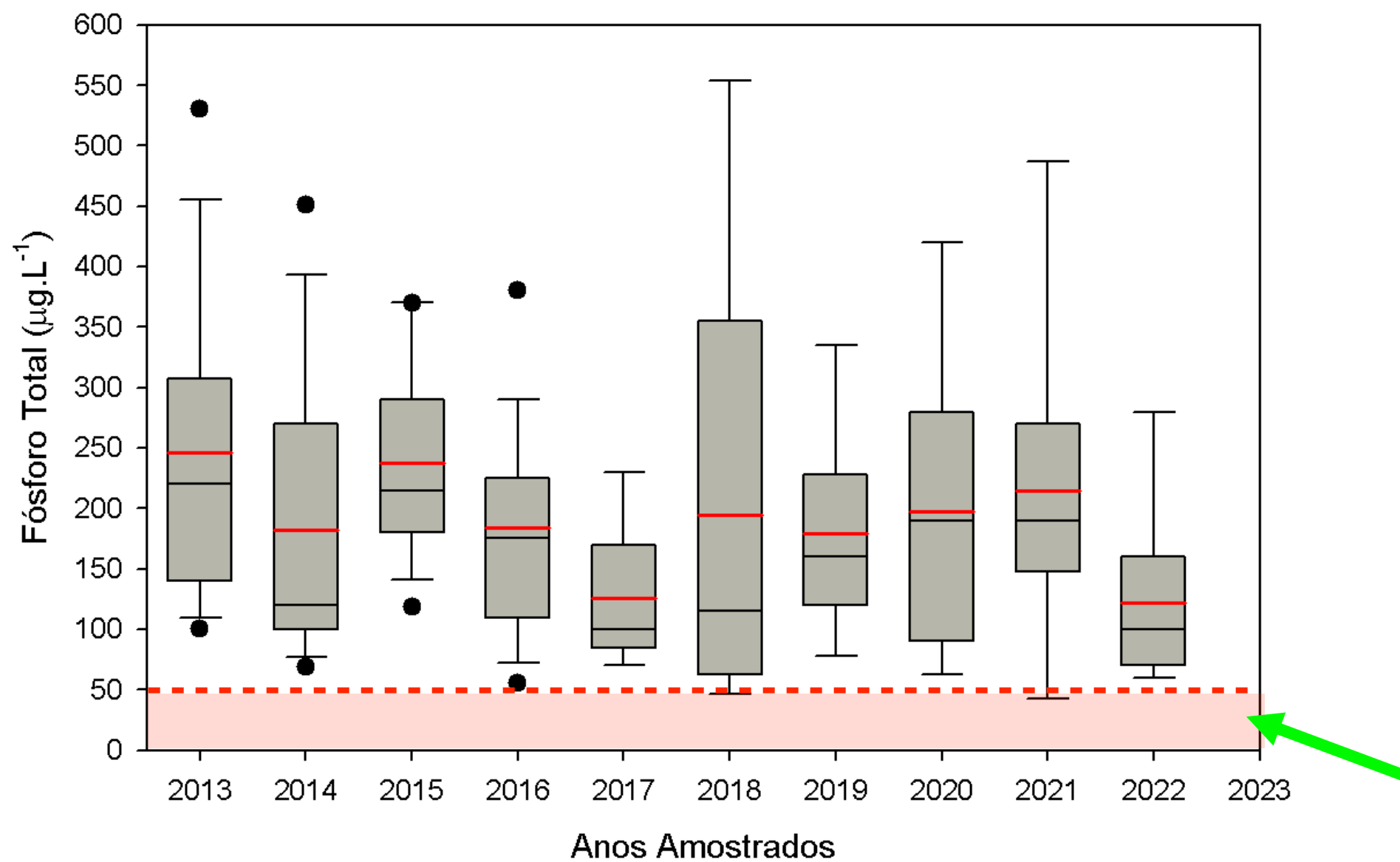
IGAM - Fósforo Total ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$)



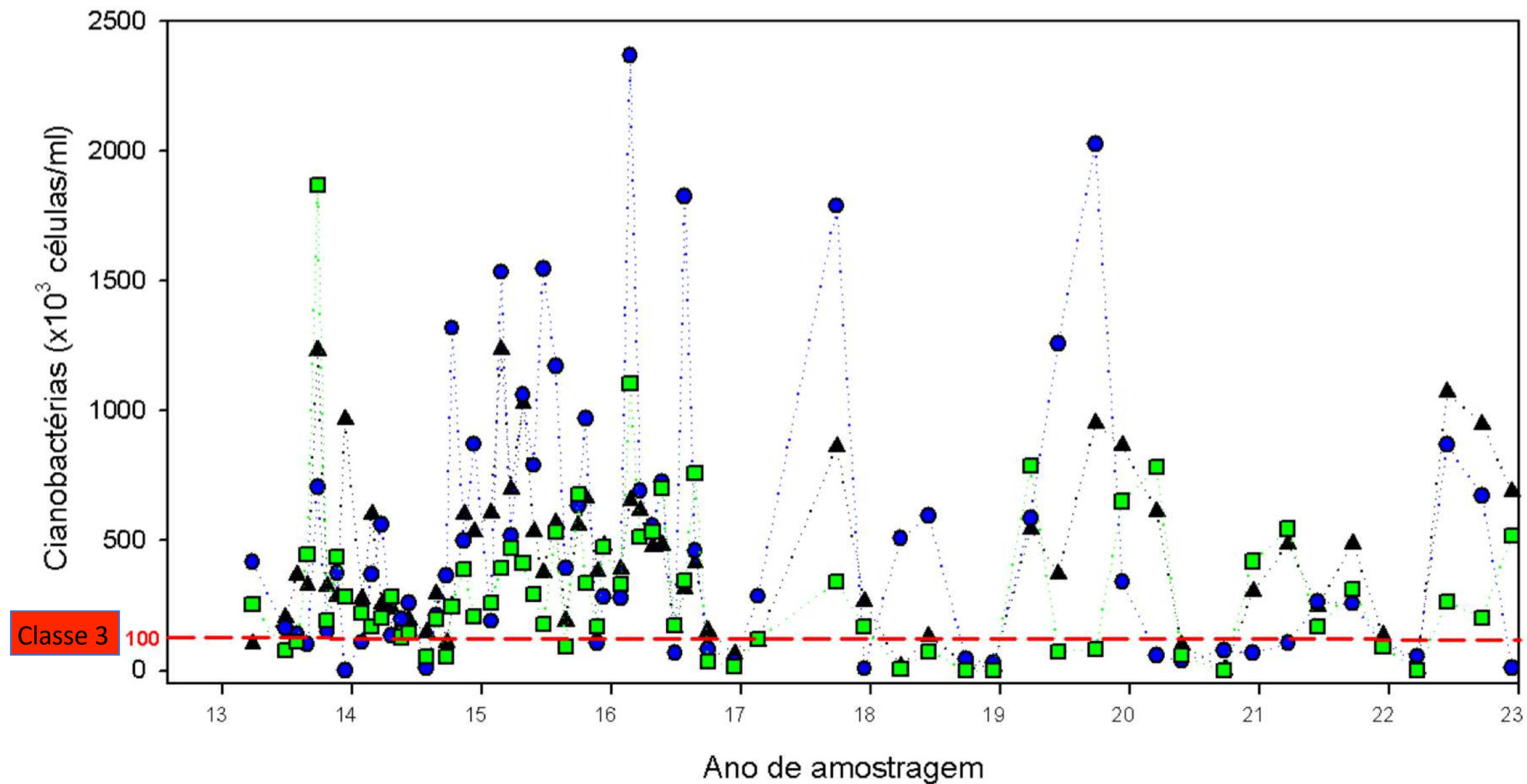
IGAM - Fósforo Total ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$)



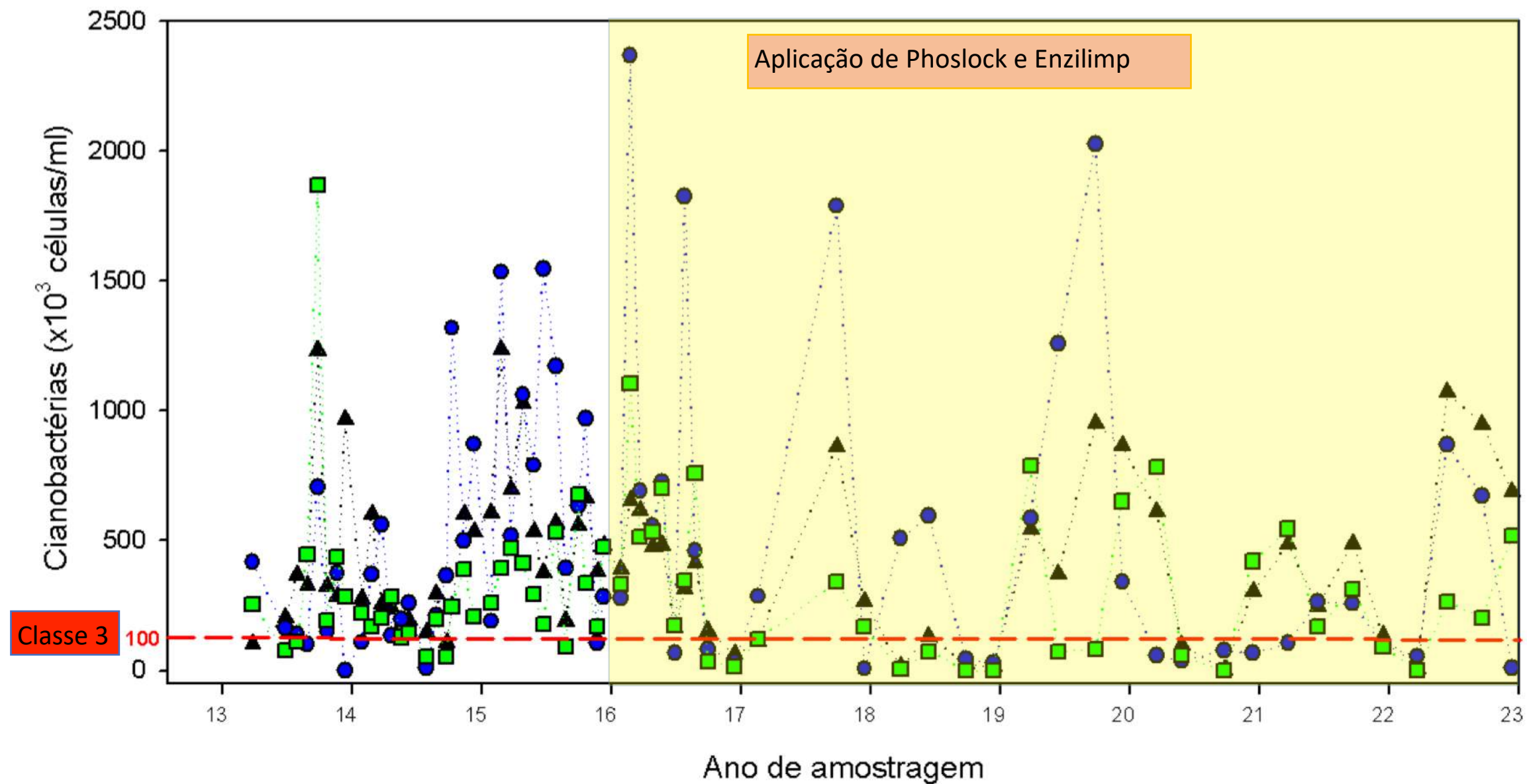
Dados médios anuais de Fósforo Total ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$) - Pampulha IGAM



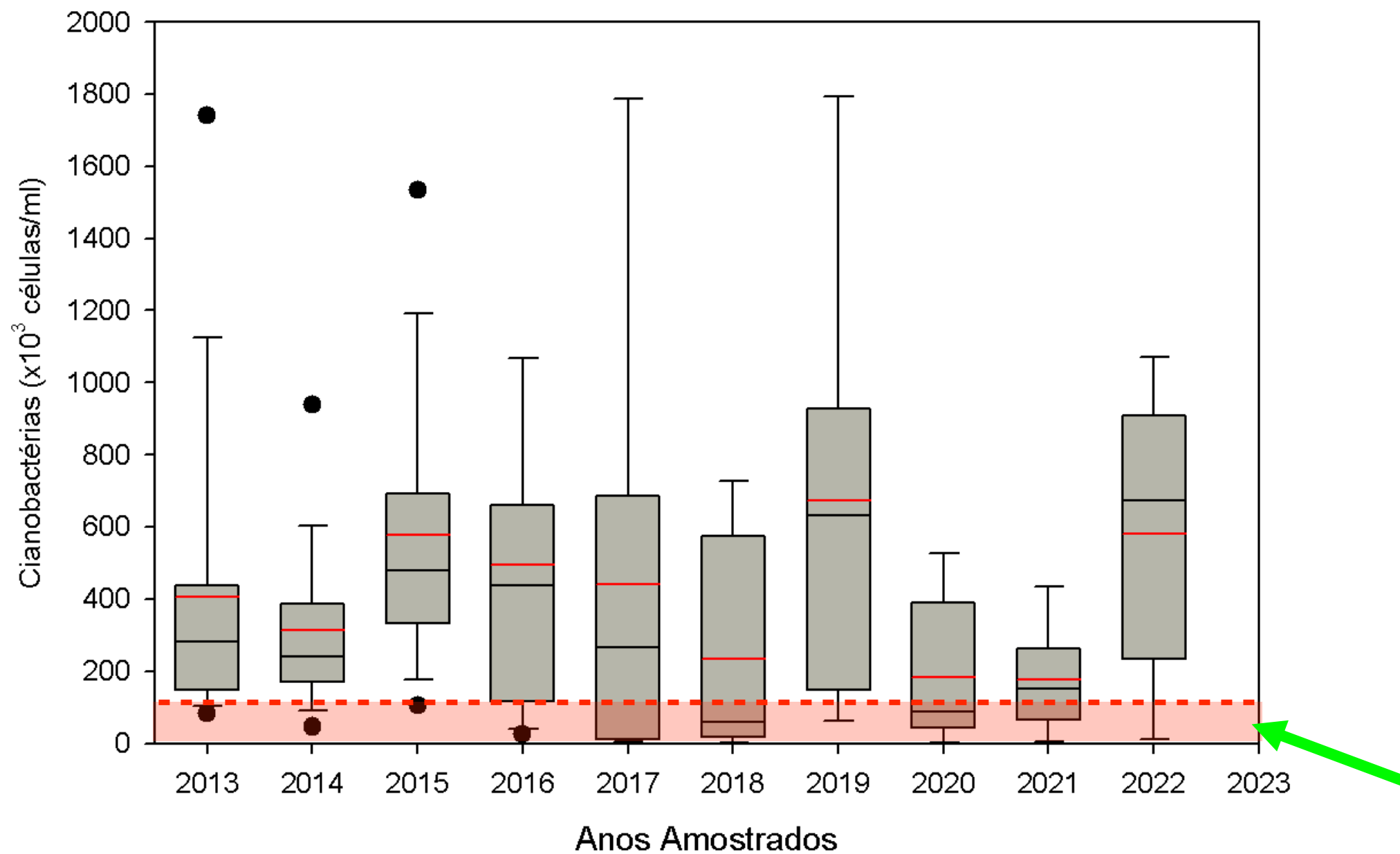
IGAM - Densidade de cianobactérias ($\times 10^3$ células/ml)



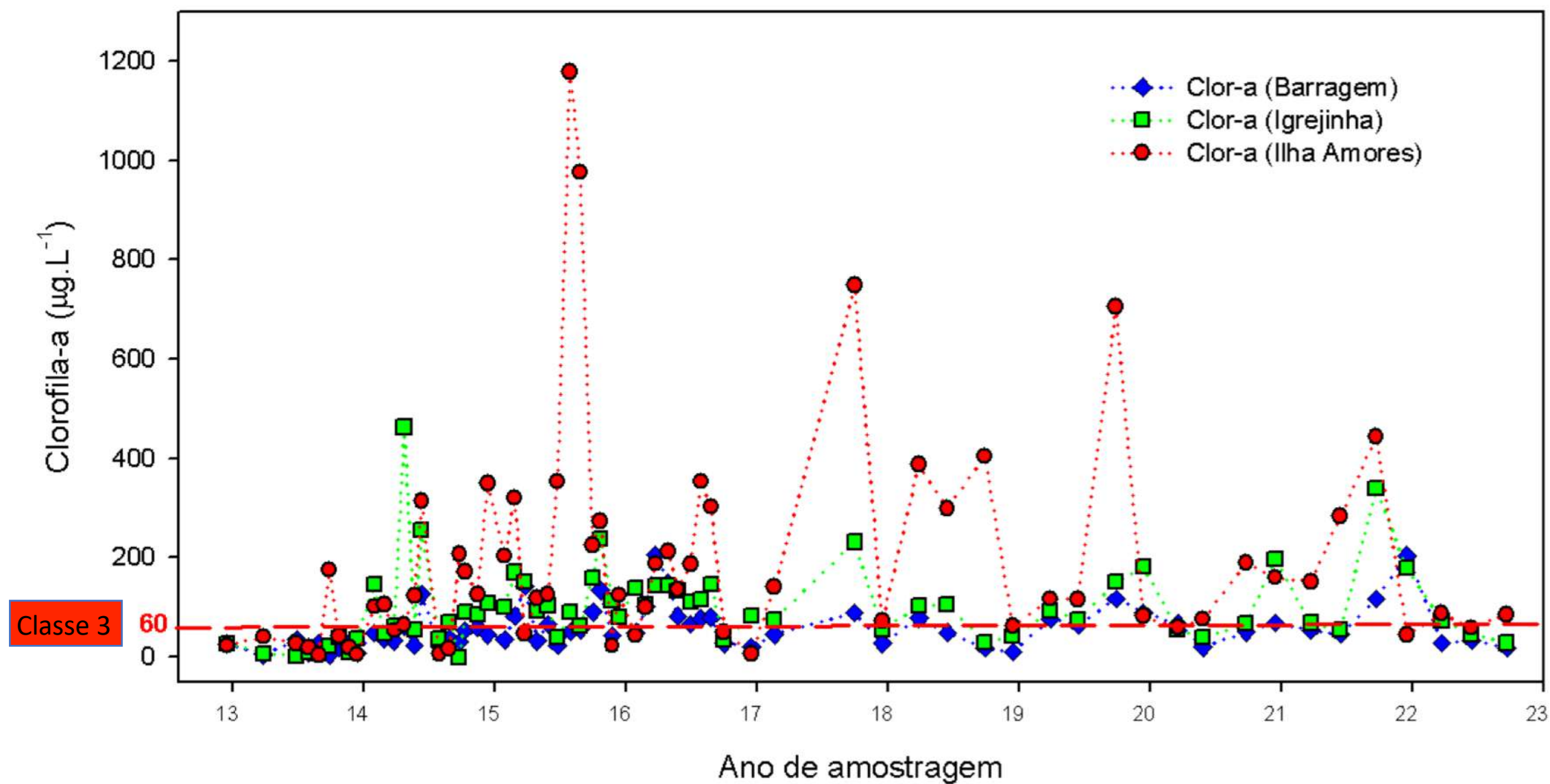
IGAM - Densidade de cianobactérias ($\times 10^3$ células/ml)



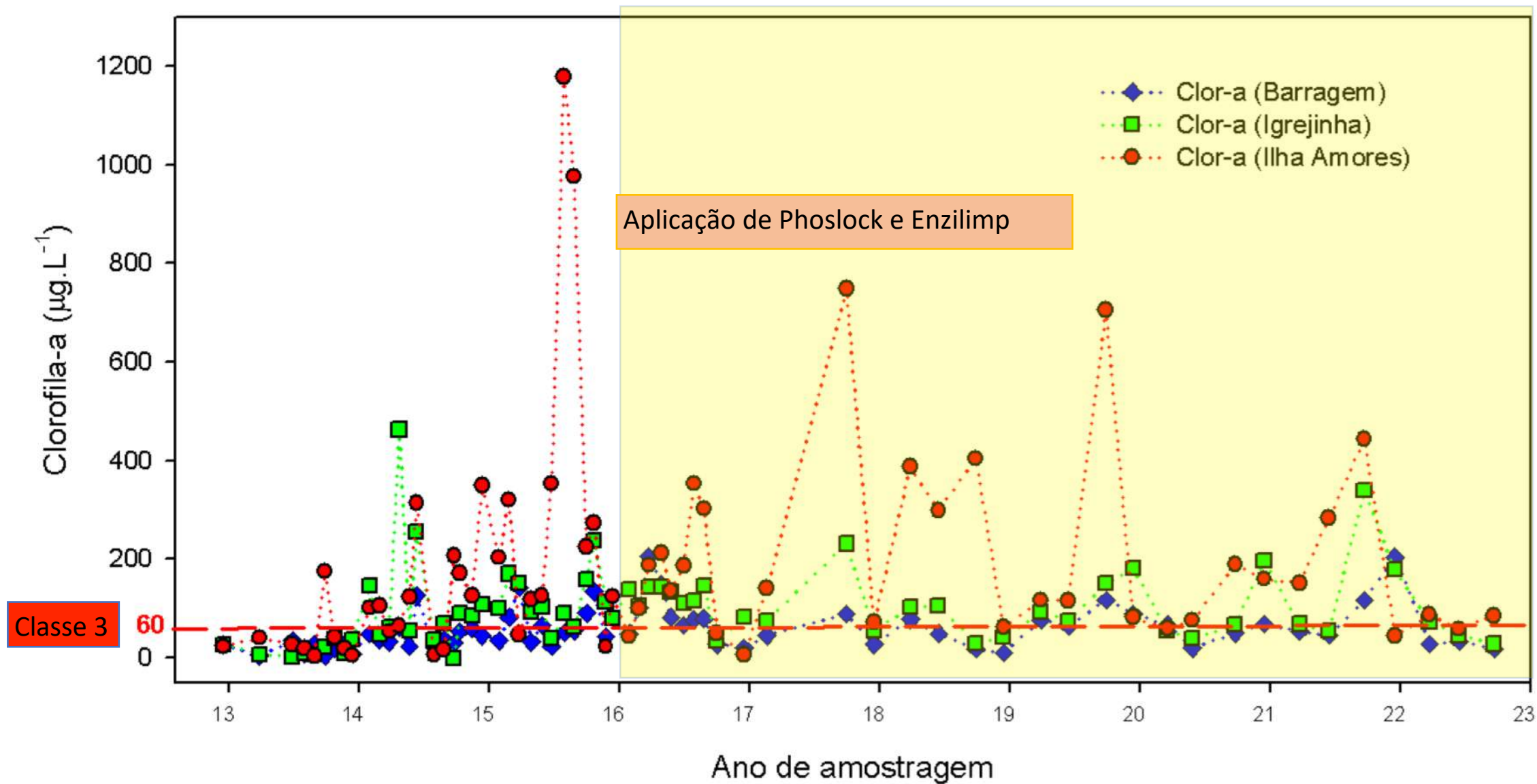
Dados médios anuais de densidade de cianobactérias - Pampulha IGAM



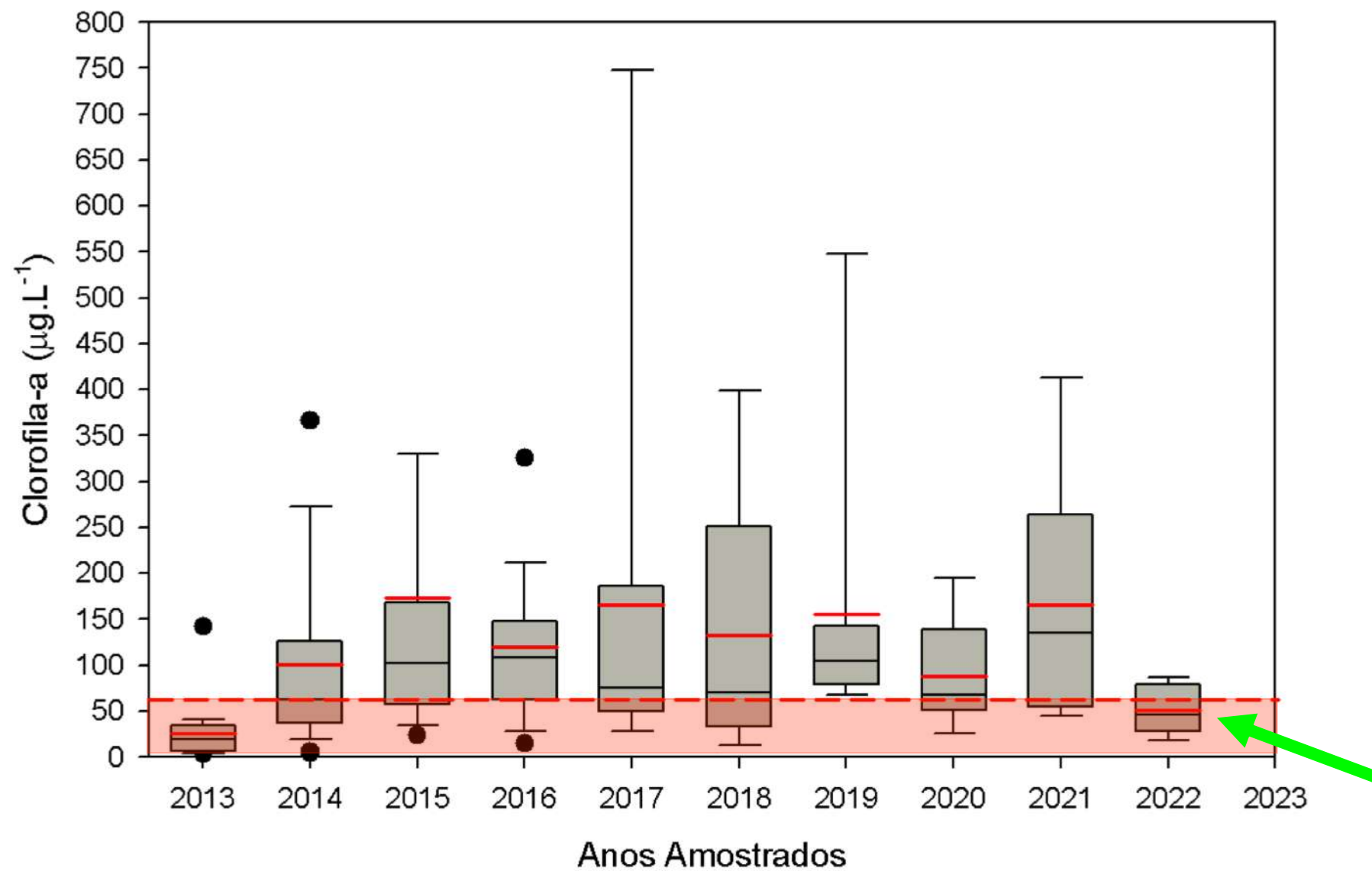
IGAM - Clorofila-a ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$)



IGAM - Clorofila-a ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$)



Dados médios anuais de Clorofila-a ($\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$) - Pampulha IGAM

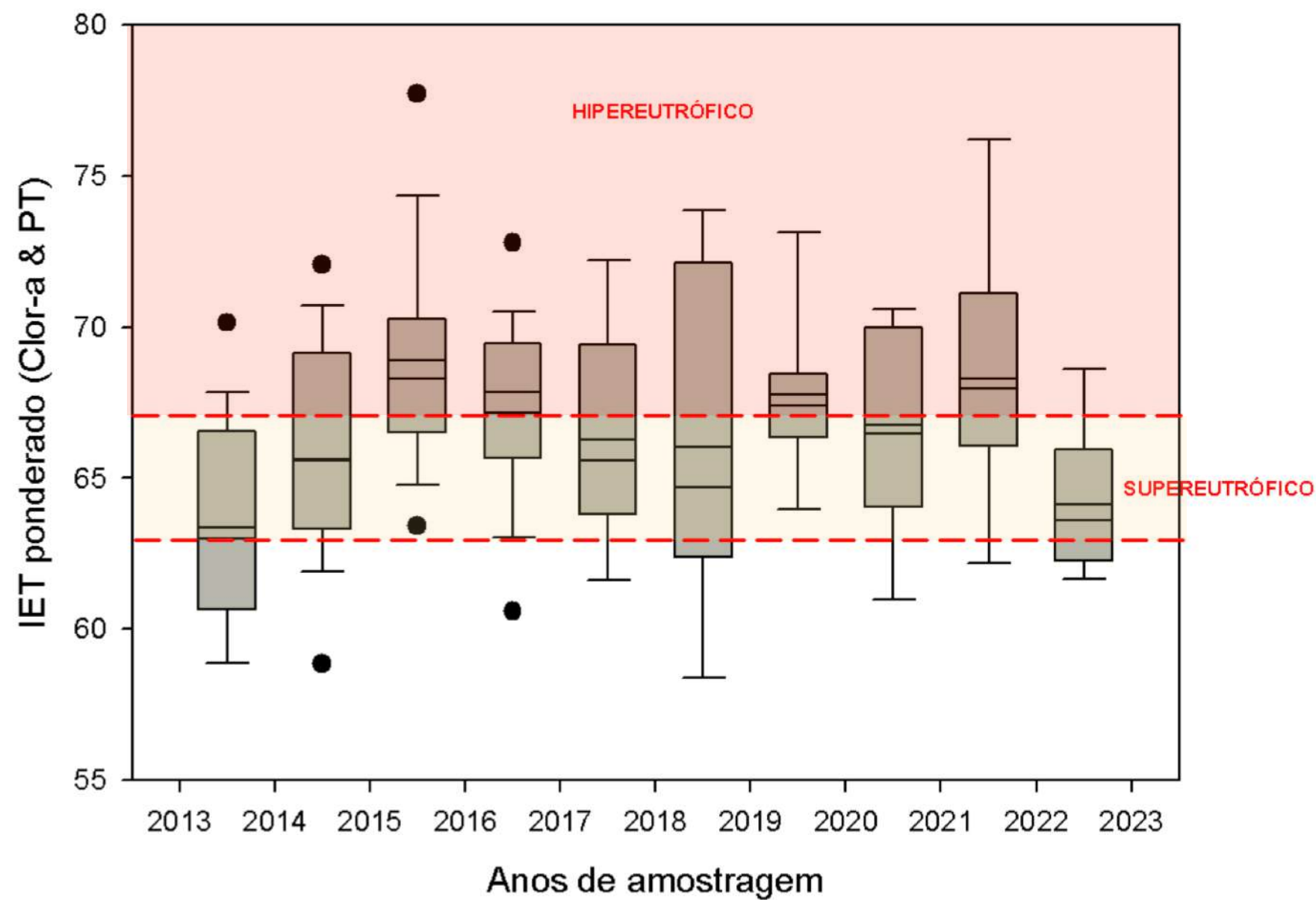


Índice de Estado Trófico – IET

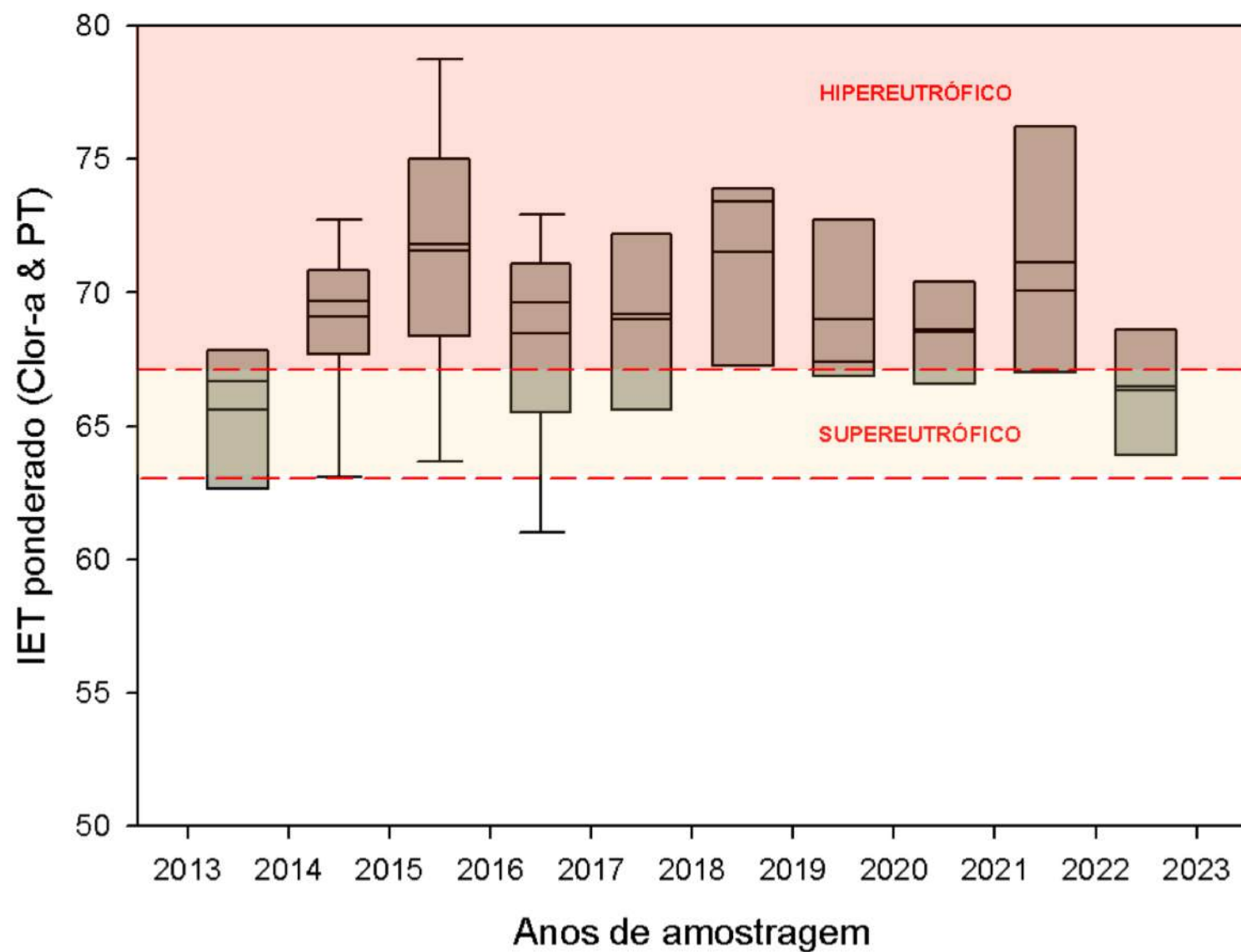
Tabela 2: Classificação do Estado Trófico – Reservatórios

Categoria Estado Trófico	Ponderação	P-Total - P($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Clorofila- <i>a</i> ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Ultraoligotrófico	$\text{IET} \leq 47$	$P \leq 8$	$\text{CL} \leq 1,17$
Oligotrófico	$47 < \text{IET} \leq 52$	$8 < P \leq 19$	$1,17 < \text{CL} \leq 3,24$
Mesotrófico	$52 < \text{IET} \leq 59$	$19 < P \leq 52$	$3,24 < \text{CL} \leq 11,03$
Eutrófico	$59 < \text{IET} \leq 63$	$52 < P \leq 120$	$11,03 < \text{CL} \leq 30,55$
Supereutrófico	$63 < \text{IET} \leq 67$	$120 < P \leq 233$	$30,55 < \text{CL} \leq 69,05$
Hipereutrófico	$\text{IET} > 67$	$P > 233$	$\text{CL} > 69,05$

Grau de Trofia - Pampulha IGAM



Grau de Trofia - Ponto IGAM Ilha dos Amores



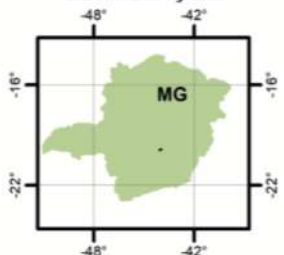
BACIA DO RIO DAS VELHAS - REDE DIRIGIDA DA BACIA DO RIBEIRÃO PAMPULHA PANORAMA DA QUALIDADE DAS ÁGUAS SUPERFICIAIS 2021



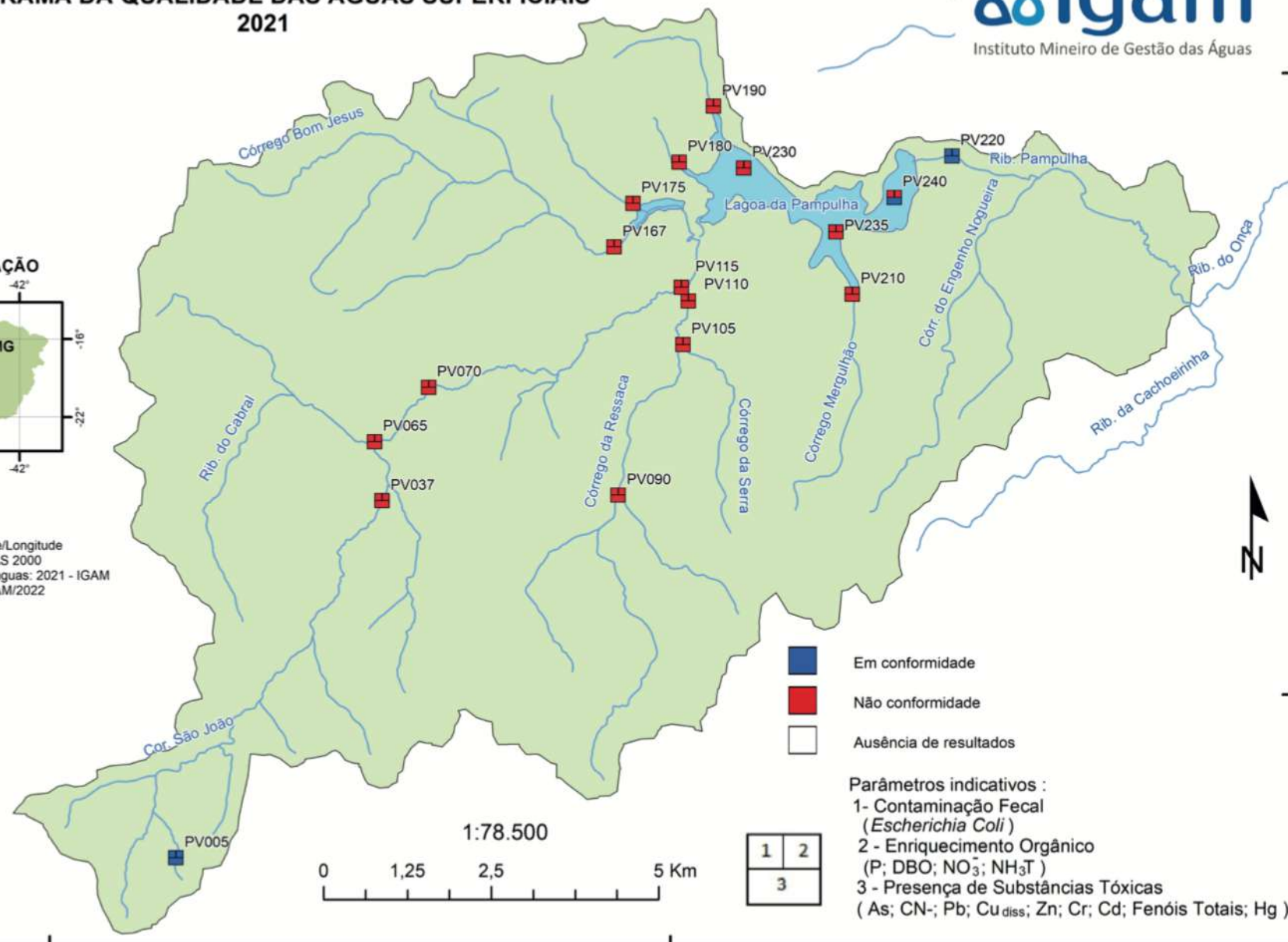
19°50'0"S
19°50'0"S

19°55'0"S
19°55'0"S

LOCALIZAÇÃO



Projeção: Latitude/Longitude
Datum SIRGAS 2000
Dados de qualidade das águas: 2021 - IGAM
Execução: IGAM/2022

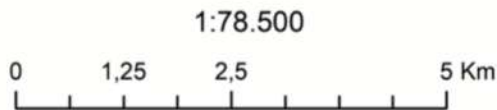


19°50'0"S
19°50'0"S

19°55'0"S
19°55'0"S

- Em conformidade
- Não conformidade
- Ausência de resultados

Parâmetros indicativos :
1- Contaminação Fecal
(*Escherichia Coli*)
2 - Enriquecimento Orgânico
(P; DBO; NO₃⁻; NH₃T)
3 - Presença de Substâncias Tóxicas
(As; CN⁻; Pb; Cu_{diss}; Zn; Cr; Cd; Fenóis Totais; Hg)



1	2
3	

44°5'0"W

44°0'0"W

43°55'0"W

