



Sources and dynamics of sediments in the Lago Paranoá

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Motivation and Objectives

- **Silting of reservoirs**
⇒ **sediment management**

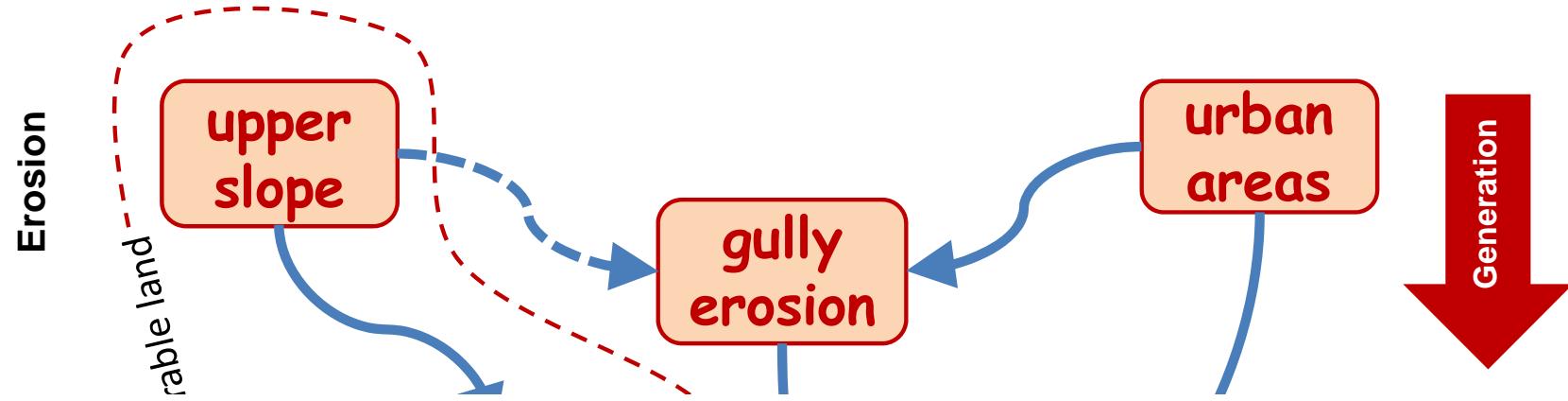
- **Sediment dynamic**
⇒ **sedimentation rates**

- **Sediment sources**
⇒ **fingerprints**





Sediment Cascade













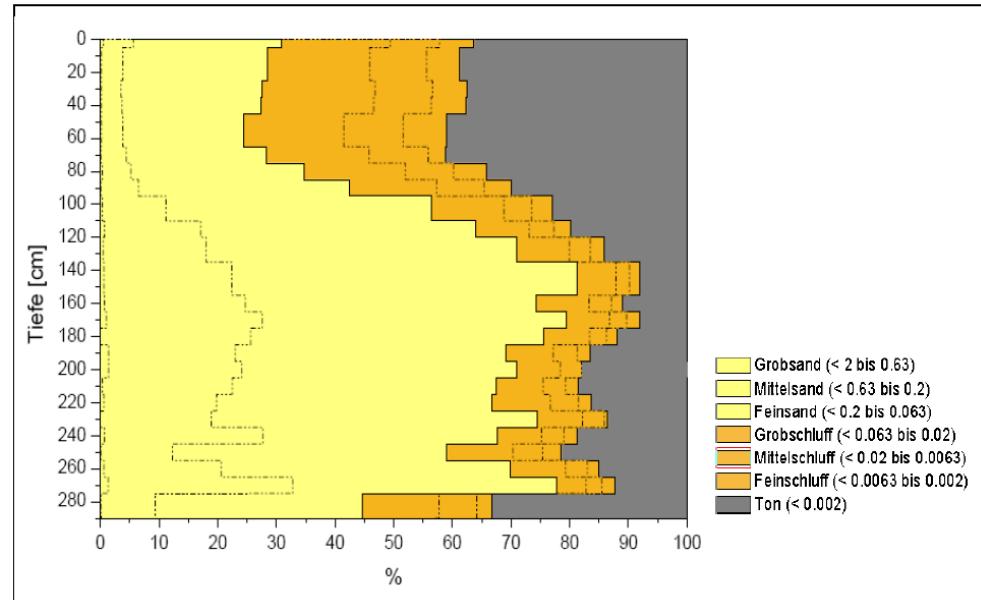
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Results

- Sedimentation rates
- Sediment sources



Site 2



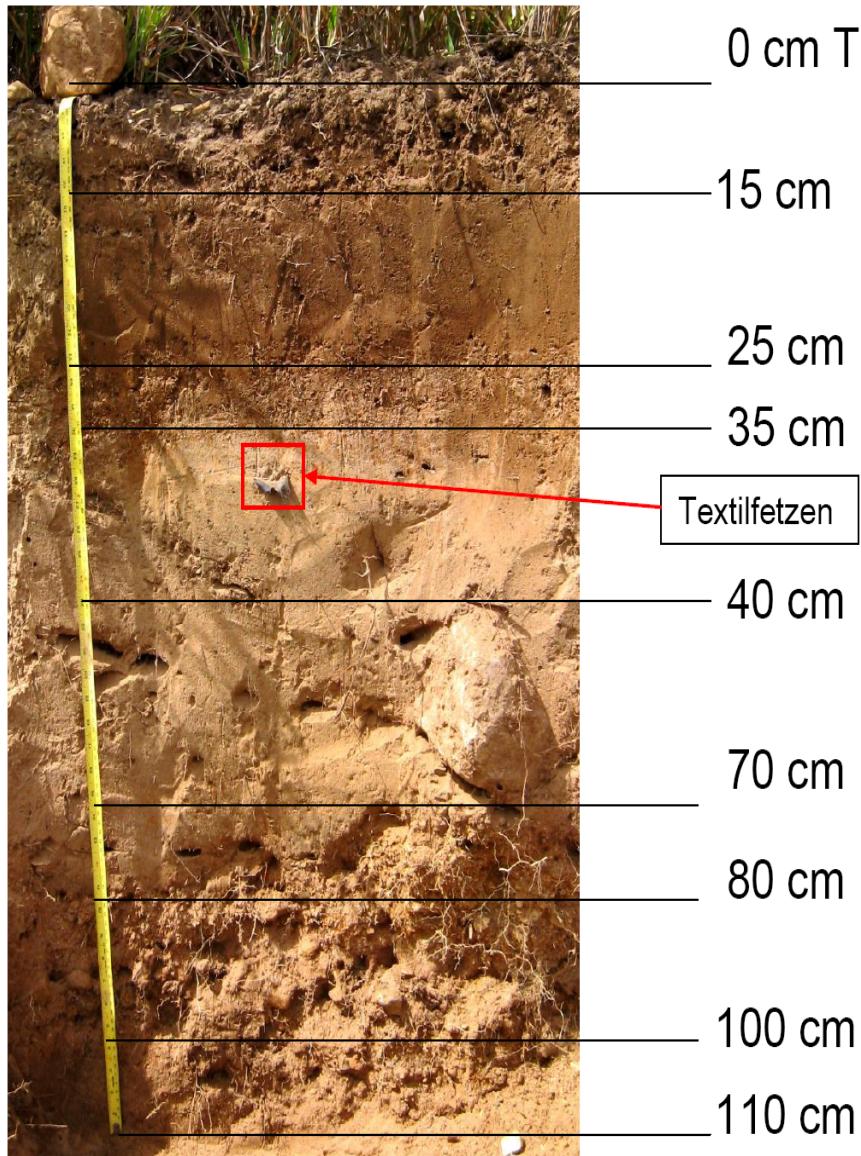
Sedimentation rates

^{14}C (5285-4405): **0,05 cm a⁻¹**

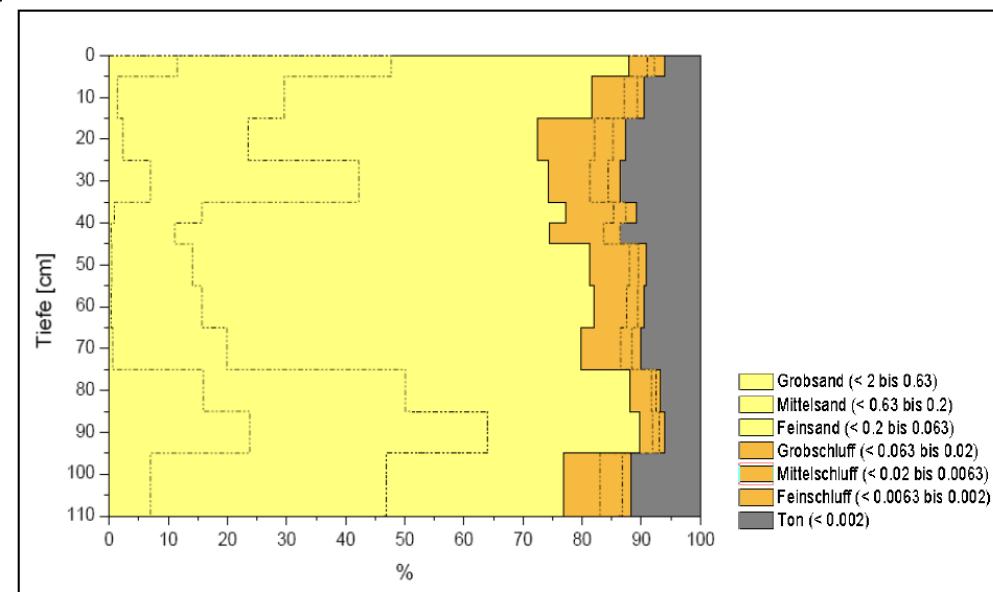
^{14}C (5954-5285): **0,13 cm a⁻¹**

^{14}C (6470-5954): **0,03 cm a⁻¹**

Franz 2010



Site 3



Sedimentation rates

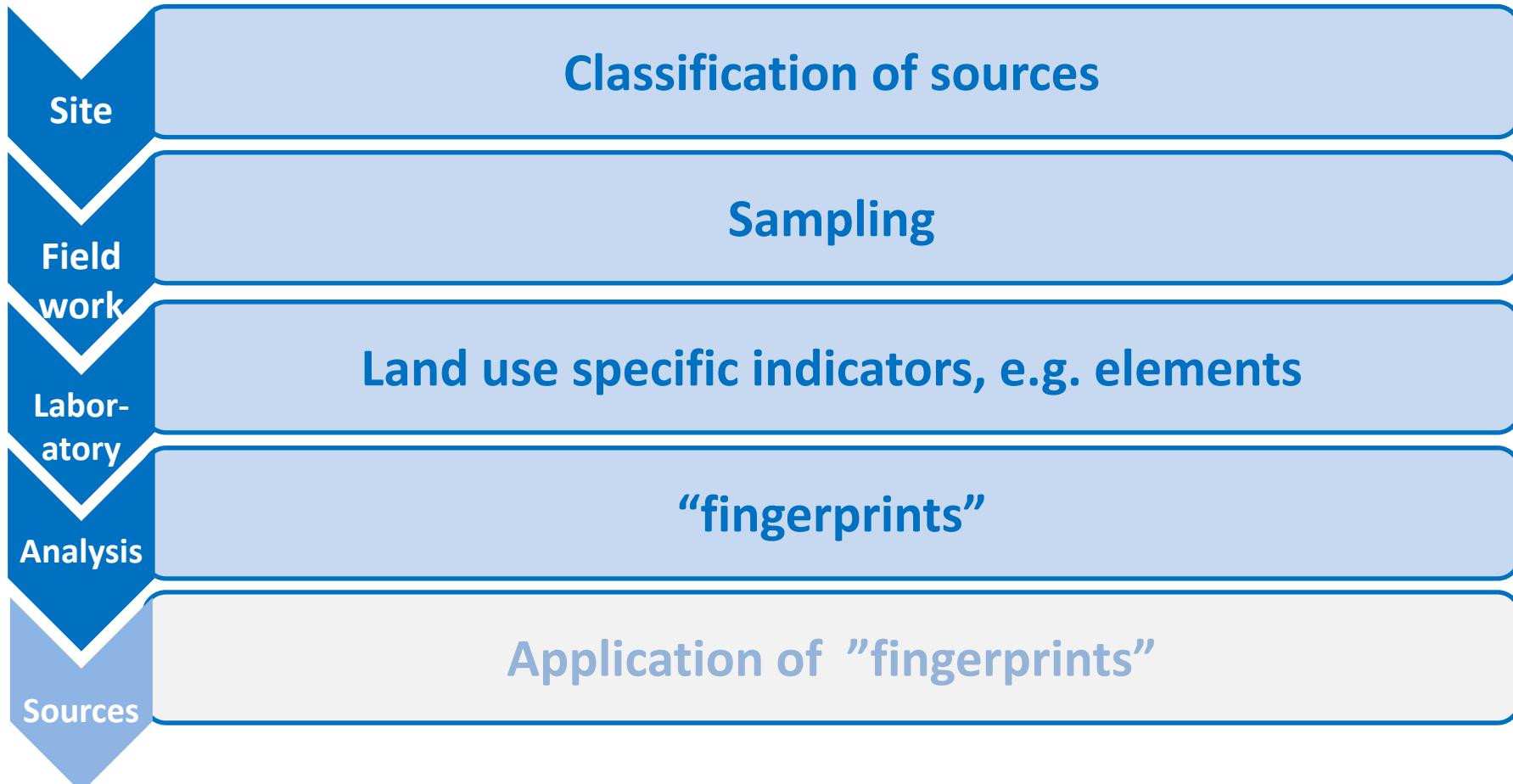
Textile (ca. 1952-2009): $0,7 \text{ cm a}^{-1}$



Site	Sediment thickness [cm]	Sedimentation rate [cm yr ⁻¹]	period [yr]
Site 1	85*	3,86*	1987-2009*
Site 2	15	0,0286	6470± 70 BP - 5945 ± 40 BP
	87	0,13	5945 ± 40 – 5285 ± 40 BP
	43	0,05	5285 ± 40 – 4405 ± 25 BP
Site 3	39 #	0,67 #	1952-2009 #
Site 4	55 #	0,93 #	1950-2009 #
	100*	4,35*	1964-1987*

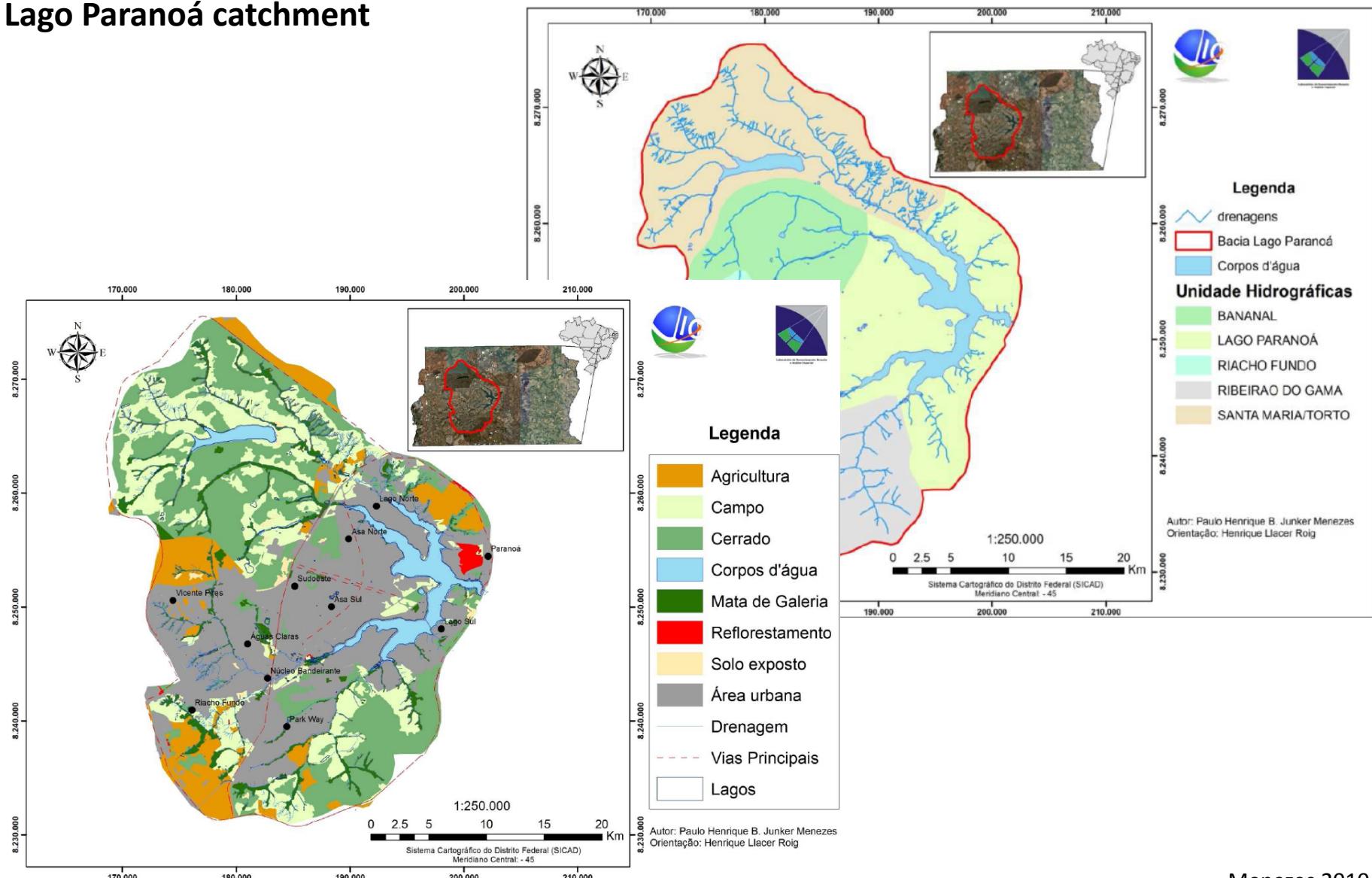
* based on 137 Cs signature

based on alien materials





Lago Paranoá catchment

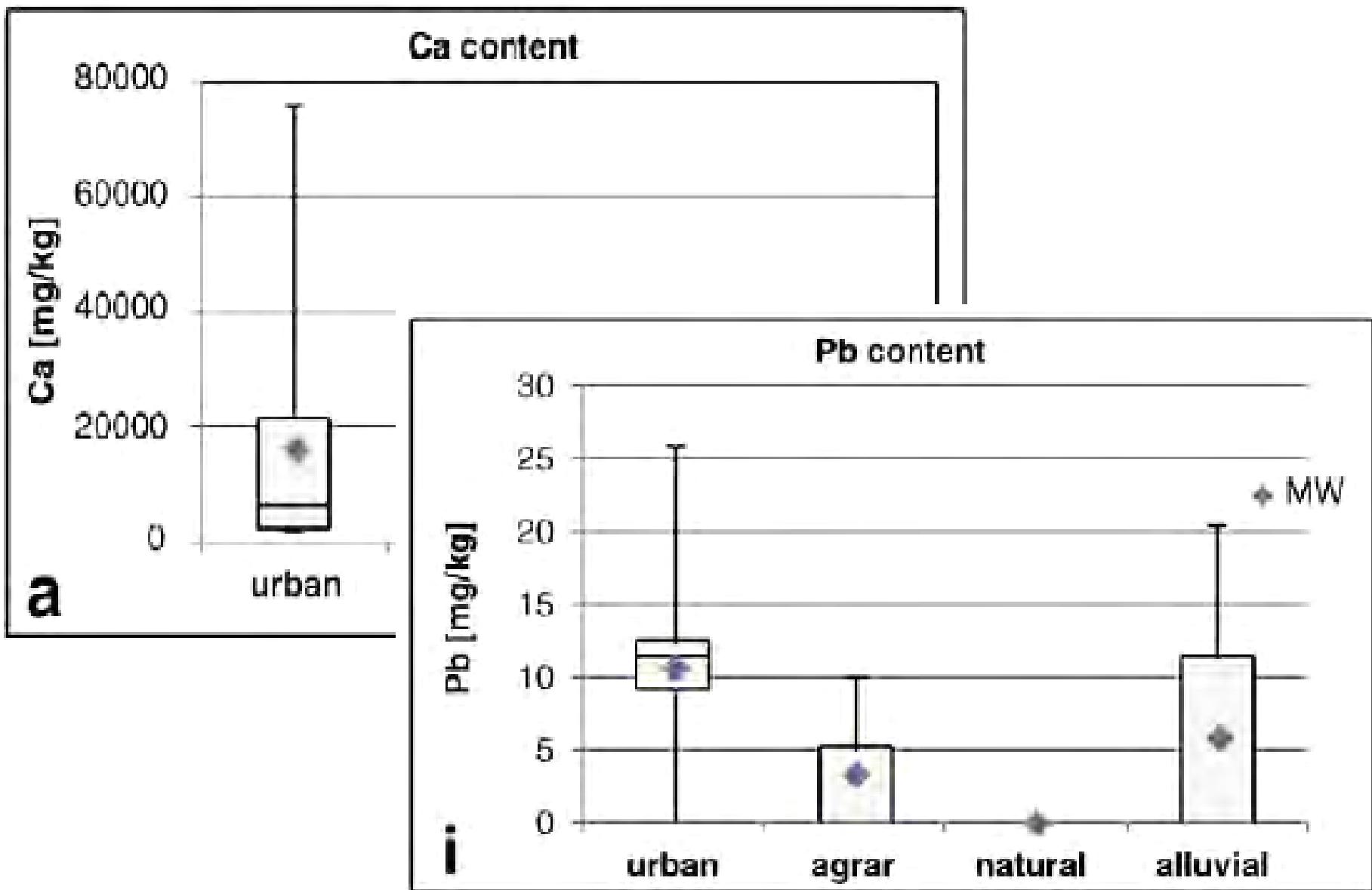


Menezes 2010

Land use category	Sub types	n ^a
Urban	Construction sites	5
	Highway	3
	Paved road	3
	Unpaved road	3
	Ditches	3
	Residential area	5
	Detached/semi-detached houses	4
	High-density block development	4
	Rural residential area/nucleo rural	3
Agricultural	Farm track	3
	Crop land	4
	Pasture	3
Natural	Campo/cerrado	4
	Gully	3

^a Number of observations.

Franz et al. 2013



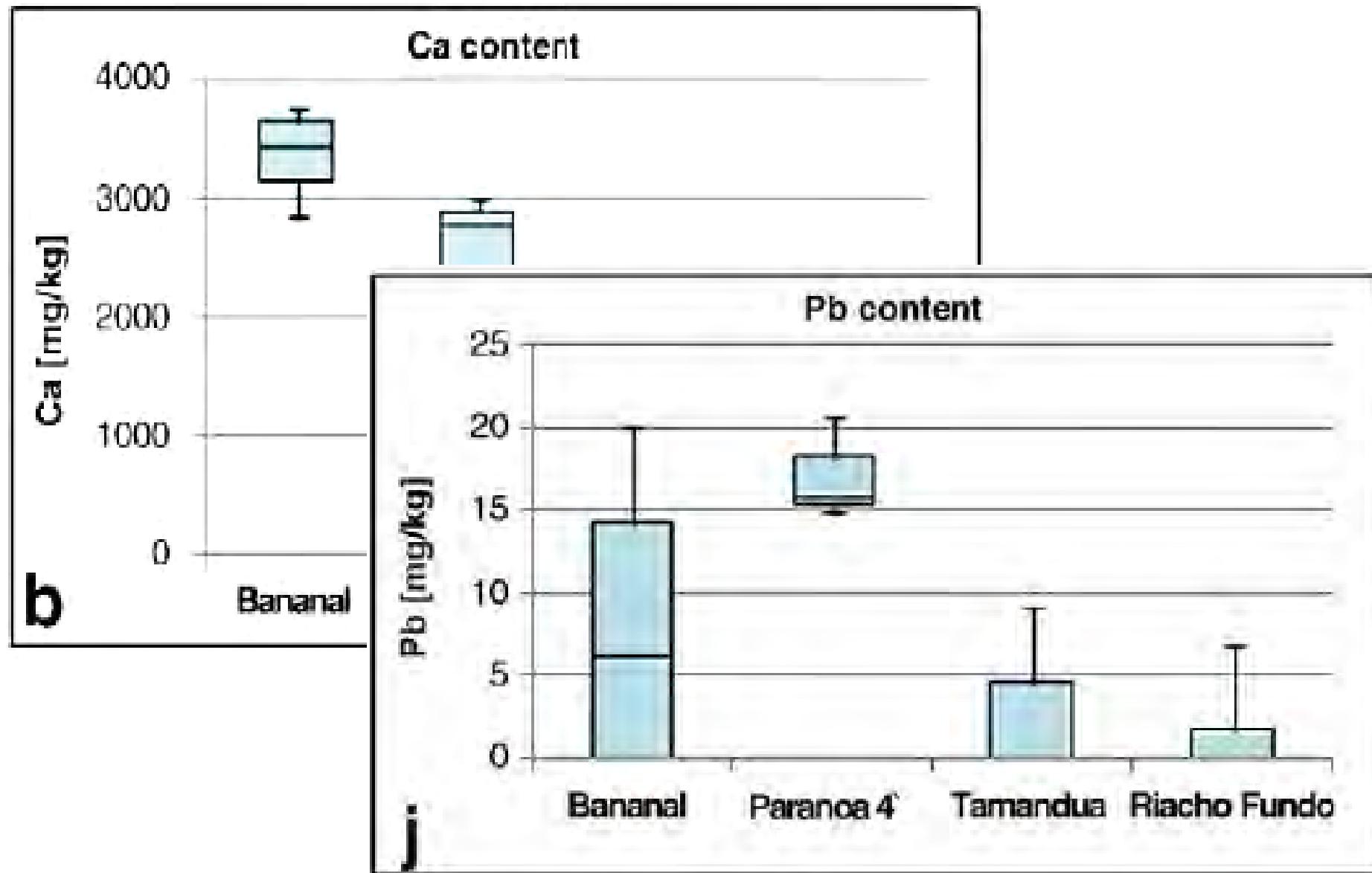




Table 2

Mean and standard deviation of elements indicative for agricultural land use.

Land use category	n ^a	Cr	Zn	Cu	Ni
		mg/kg dw	mg/kg dw	mg/kg dw	mg/kg dw
Agricultural	10	167.66 ± 8.71	39.27 ± 3.78	43.79 ± 3.76	10.25 ± 1.90
Natural	7	68.13 ± 0.91	17.99 ± 1.01	18.15 ± 0.45	4.63 ± 0.05

^a Number of observations.

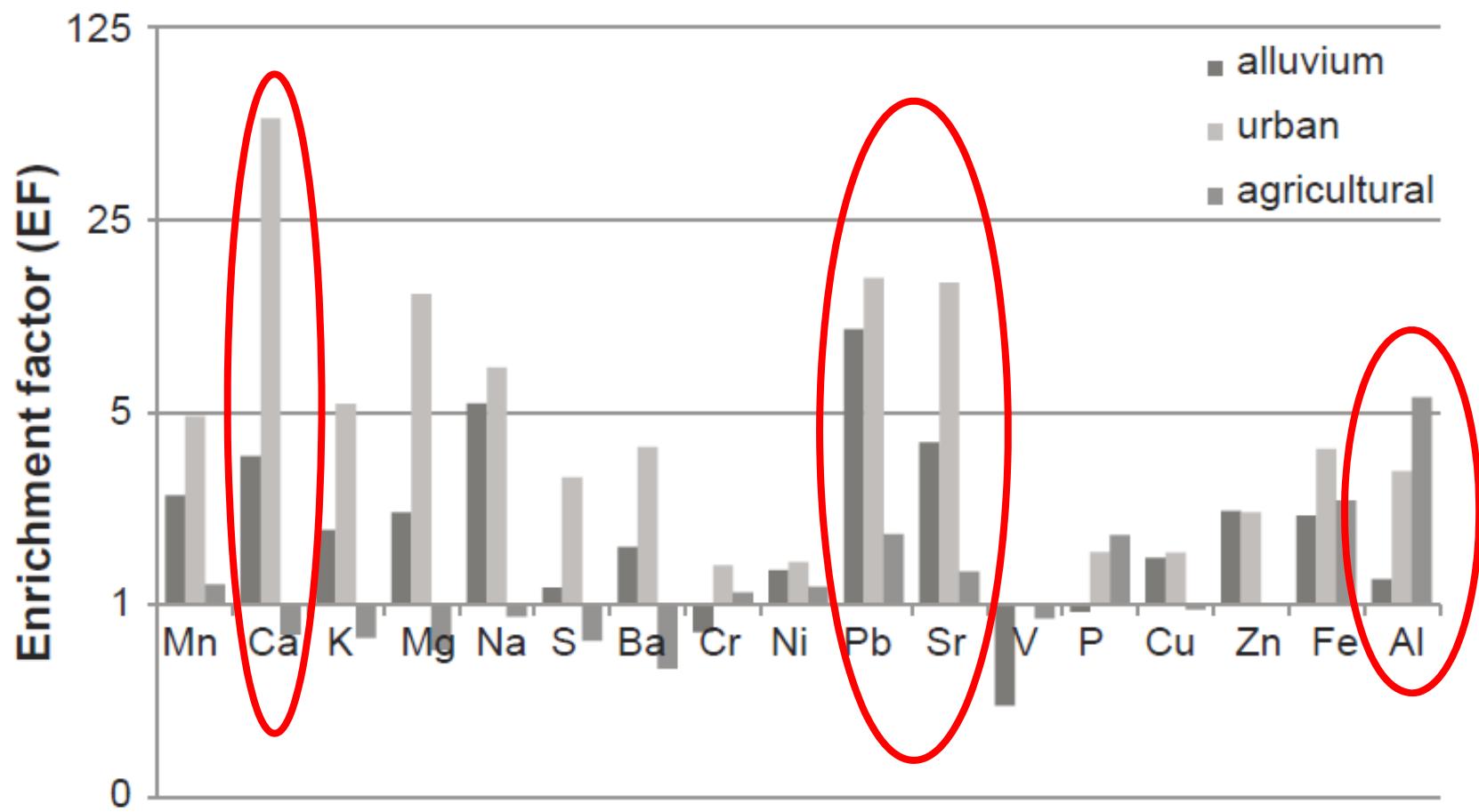


Fig. 4. Enrichment factors (EFs) for sediments from urban and agricultural areas and alluvial sediments of the Lago Paranoá catchment based on the geological background.

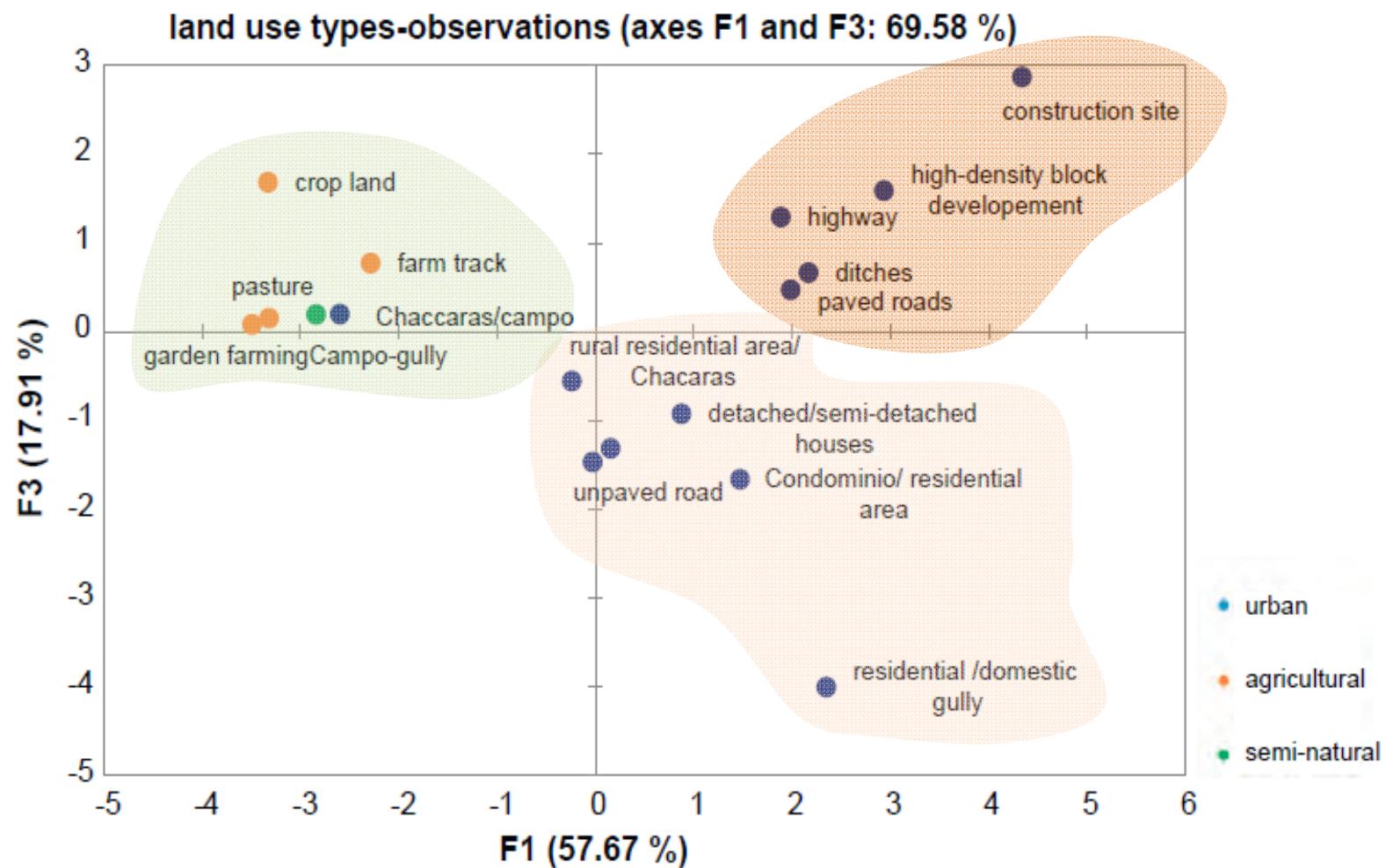


Fig. 7. Correlation circle of factor 1 (F1) and factor 3 (F3) and factor loading with respect to the landuse types and – categories.



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Conclusions

- Sedimentation rates in modern times, i.e. after 1960, are 10-100 times higher
- Sediments from urban, agricultural and natural areas have distinct geochemical fingerprints
- Implementation, sediment management plan
⇒ quantification, measures