

Curso Intensivo Intersemestral
(Paleo)Bio Indicadores Neotropicales

Métodos de muestreo paleolimnológico

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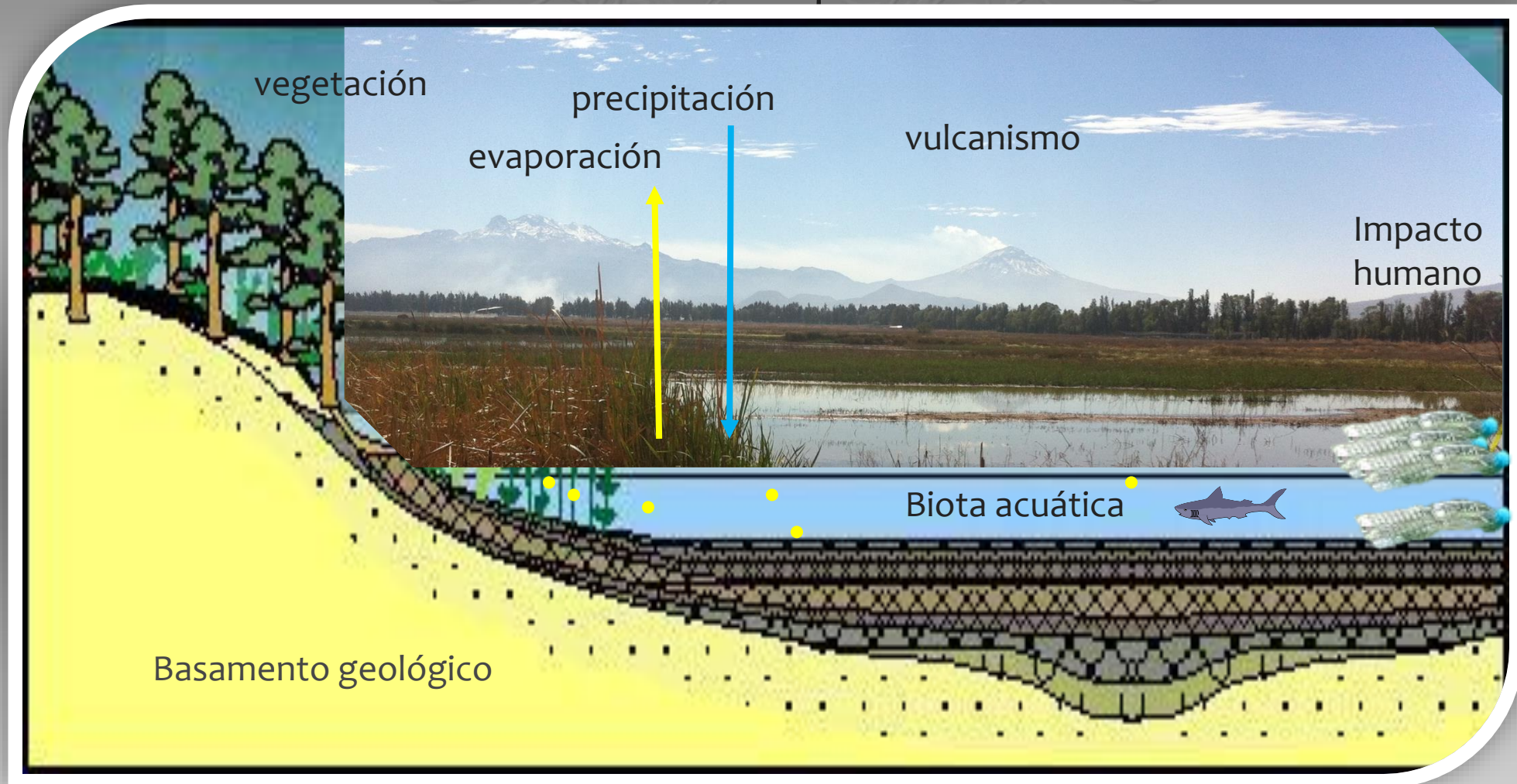
Facebook: @LabPaleolimno



POSGRADO EN CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y LIMNOLOGÍA

LAGOS

Son un ambiente de depósito continuo lo que los convierte en muy buenos archivos naturales de todo tipo de cambios ambientales.

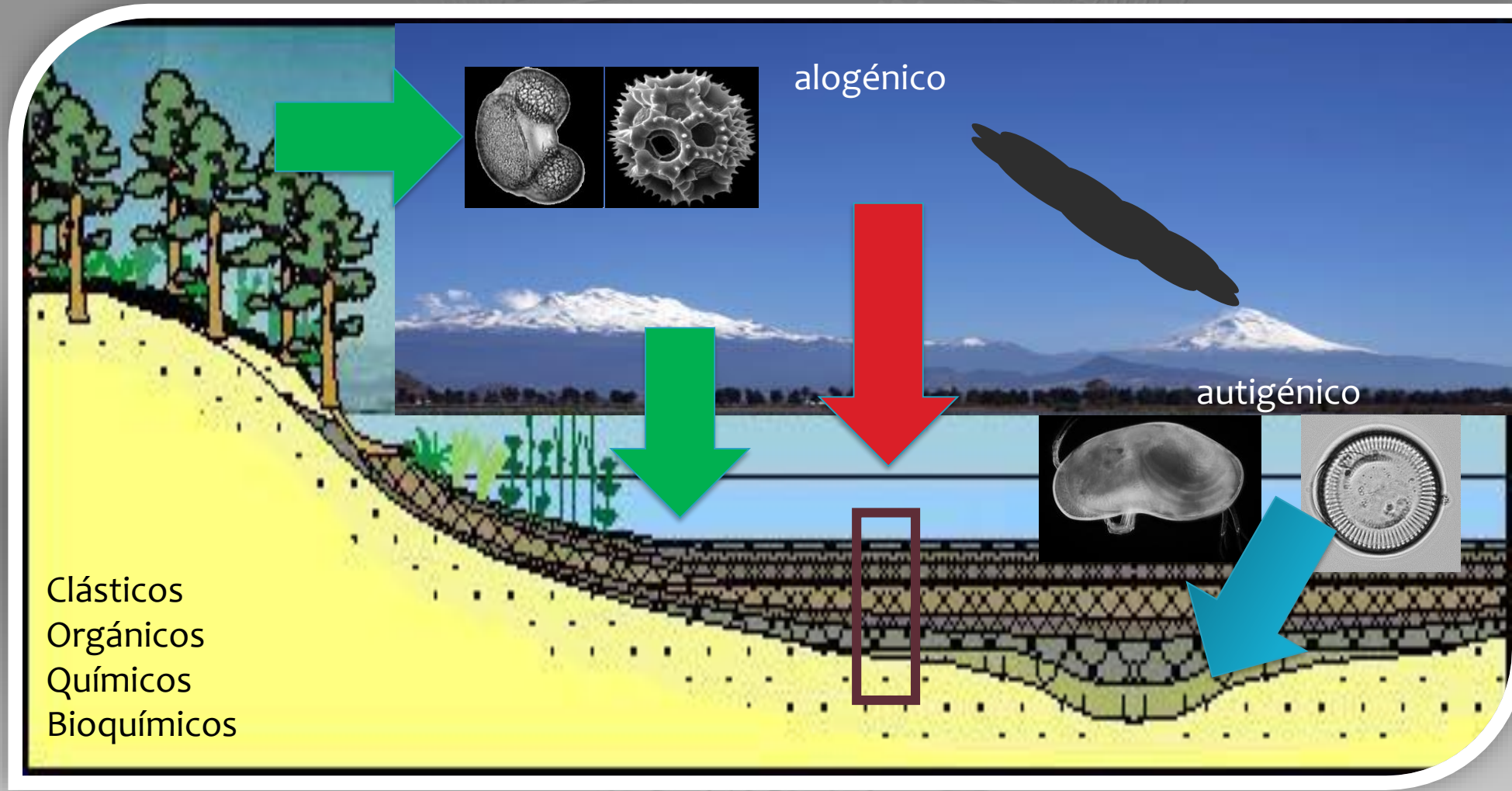


LAGOS

Clima, basamento geológico, actividad tectónica y volcánica, vegetación, organismos acuáticos e impacto humano



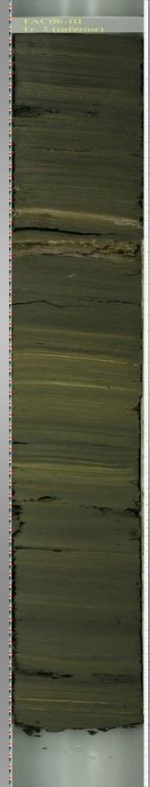
Ambiente de depósito continuo
son archivos naturales de cambio ambiental



Proxy(ies) <-----> Indicador(es)

Sedimentos Lacustres

Guardan un registro de la historia del lago y su cuenca y recuperarlos puede ser la mejor aproximación para entender el estado actual de los ecosistemas y su evolución reciente.



Sedimentos Lacustres

Deposito de sales por evaporación: carbonatos, yeso, etc.

Materia orgánica puede dominar, entonces se forma “turba”, que con el tiempo origina carbón (típico de ambientes palustres)

Ricos en fósiles, dominan los microfósiles

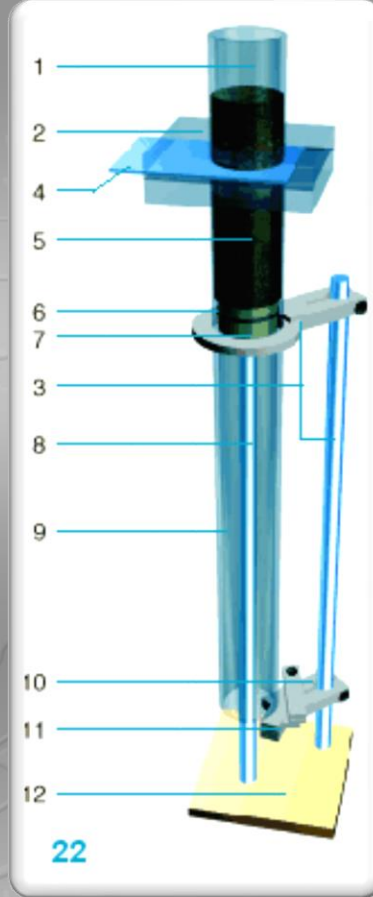
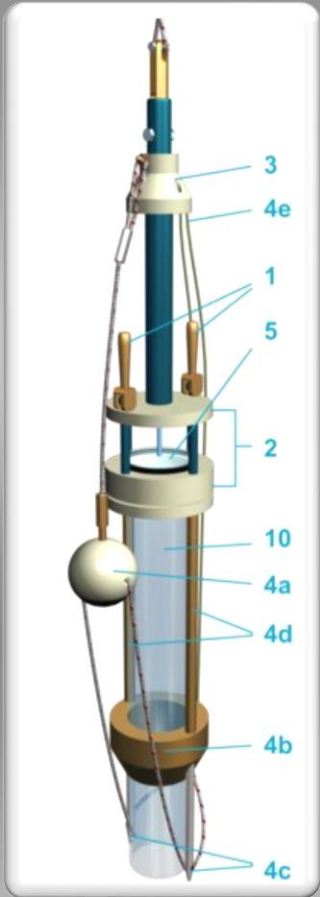


Muestreadores de Cámara

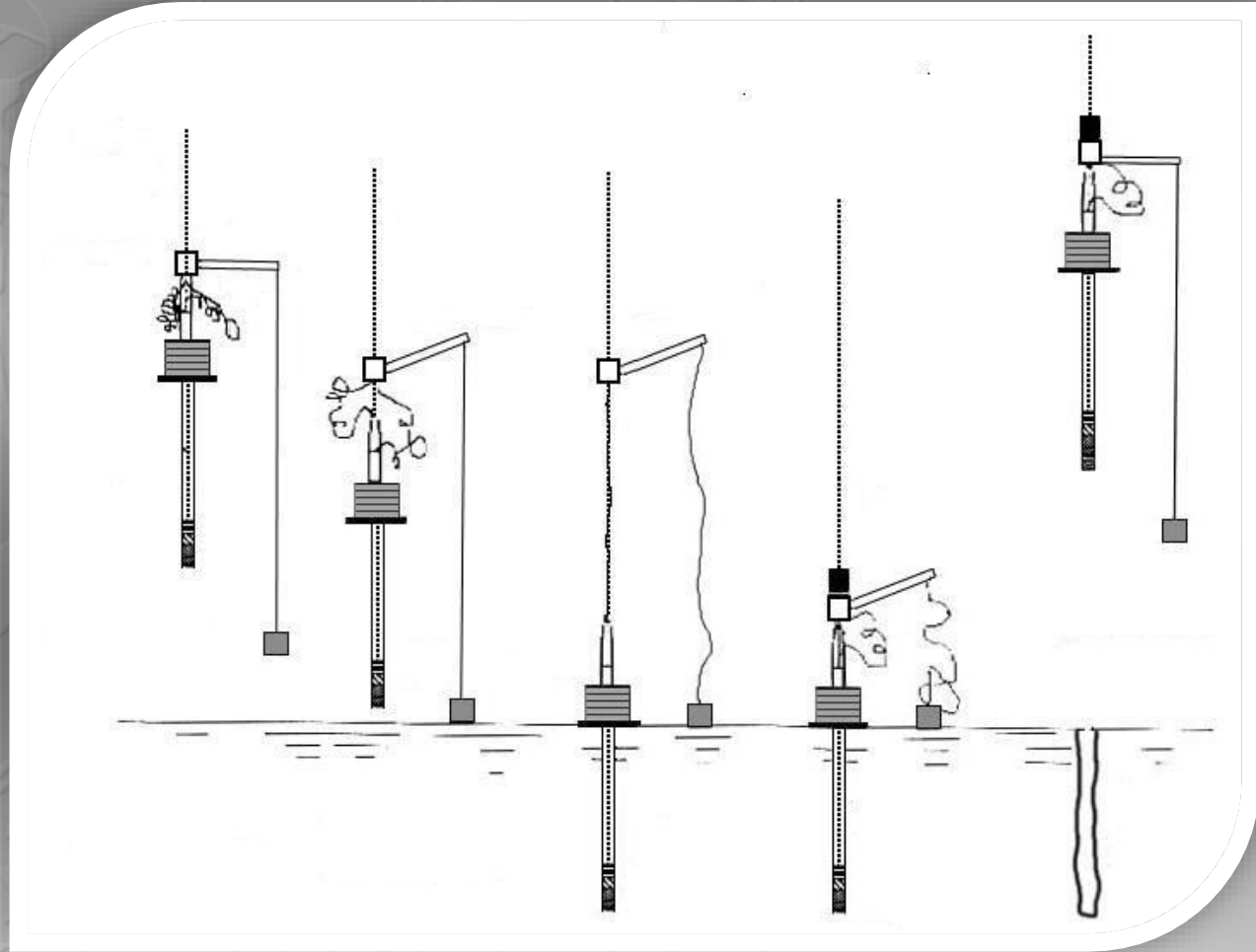
(Chamber samplers - Russian corer)



Muestreadores de gravedad (Gravity corer)



Mustreadores de Gravedad (Kullemberg)



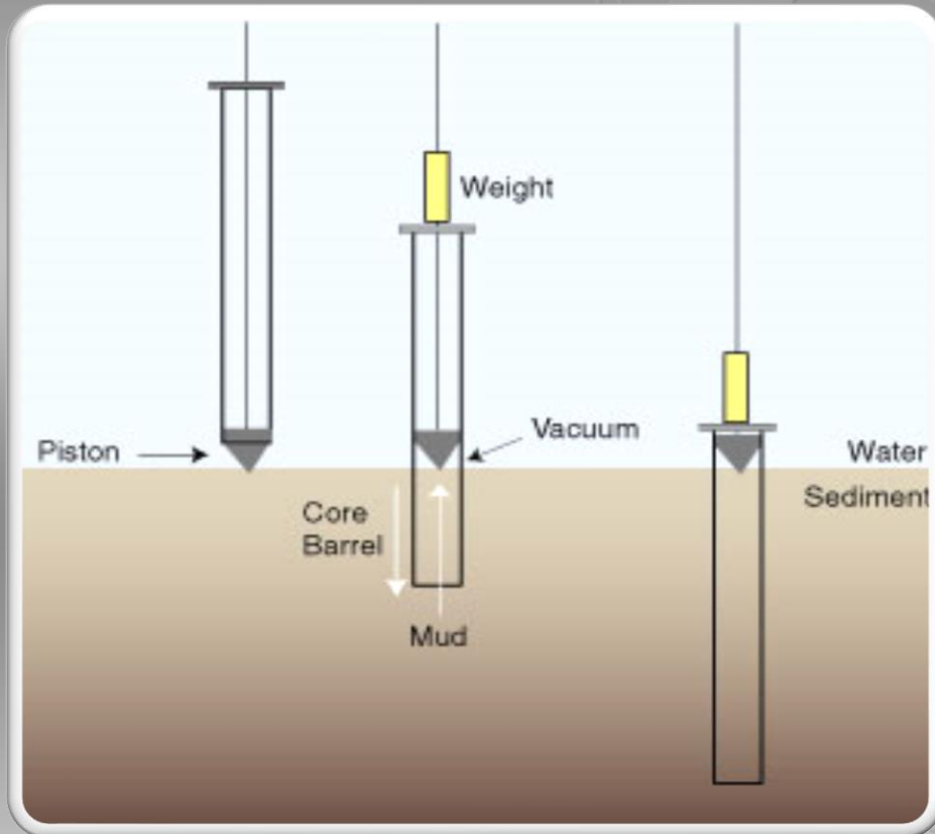
Muestreadores de pistón

(Piston corer – Livingstone)



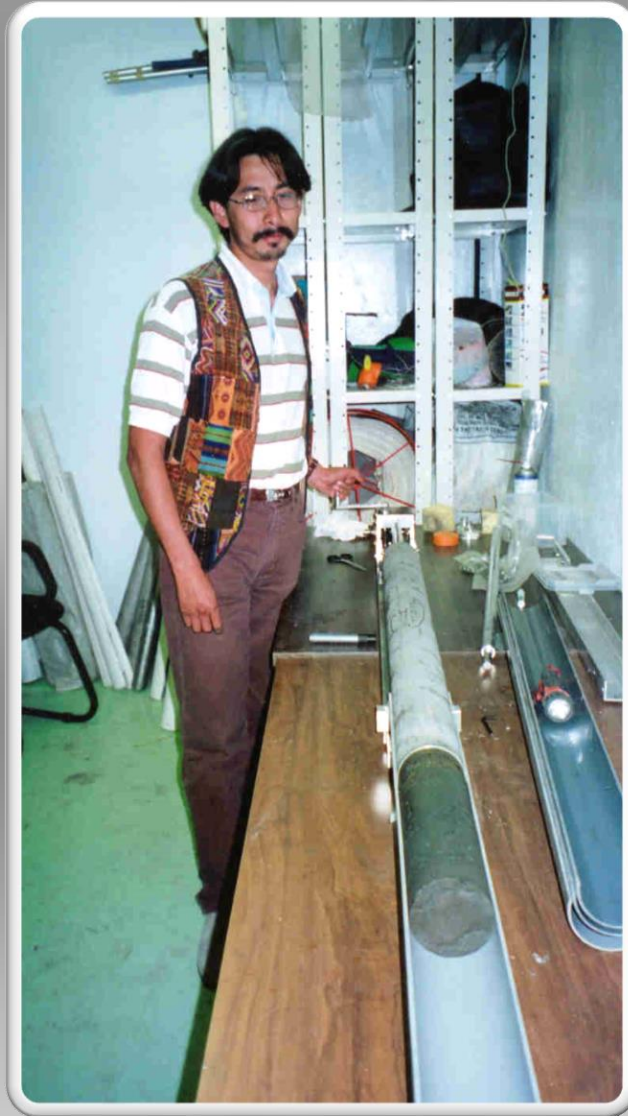
Muestreadores de pistón

(Piston corer – Livingstone)





Muestreadores de pistón



Muestreadores de pistón de percusión (Vibracorer)



Afloramientos - Outcrops



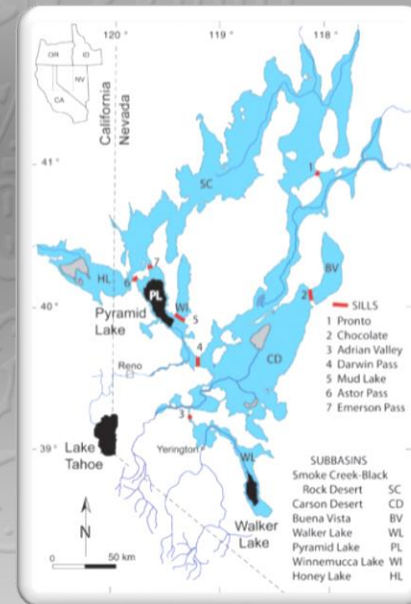
Otras fuentes de información: Geomorfología

Antiguas
líneas de costa

Valle de Santiago, Guanajuato

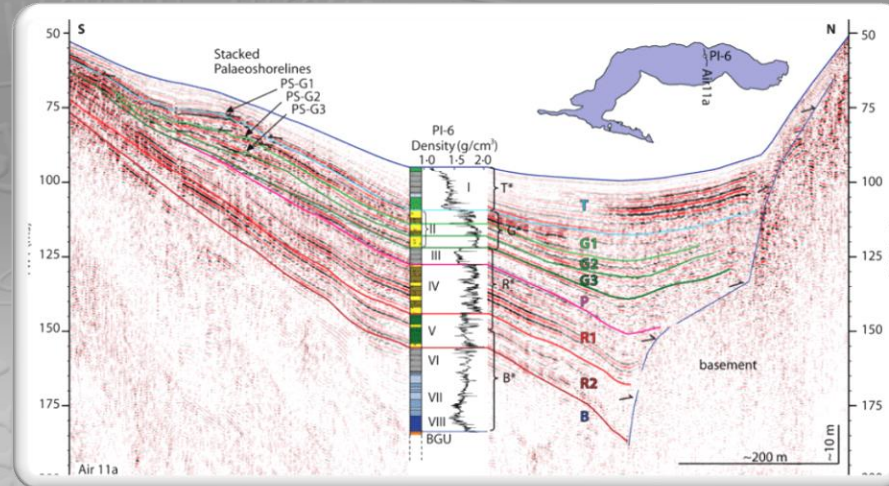


Pyramid Lake – Lake Lahontan, Nevada

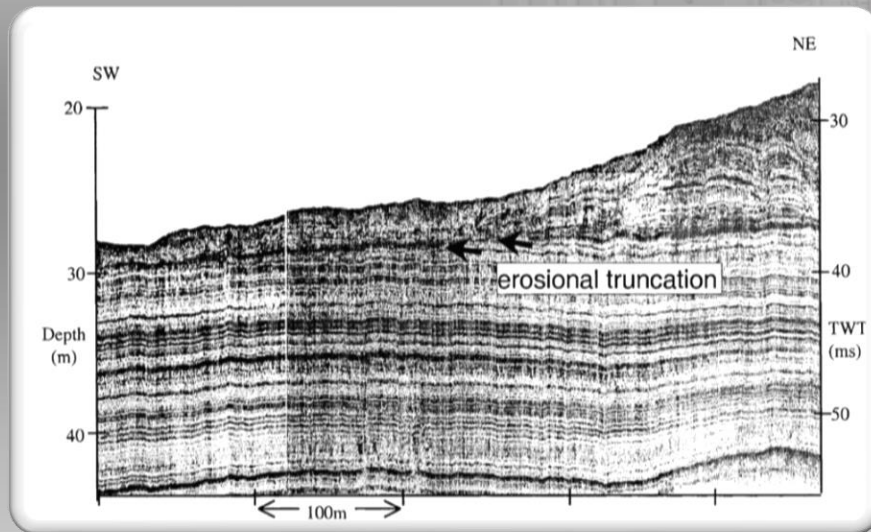


Petén-Itzá, Guatemala

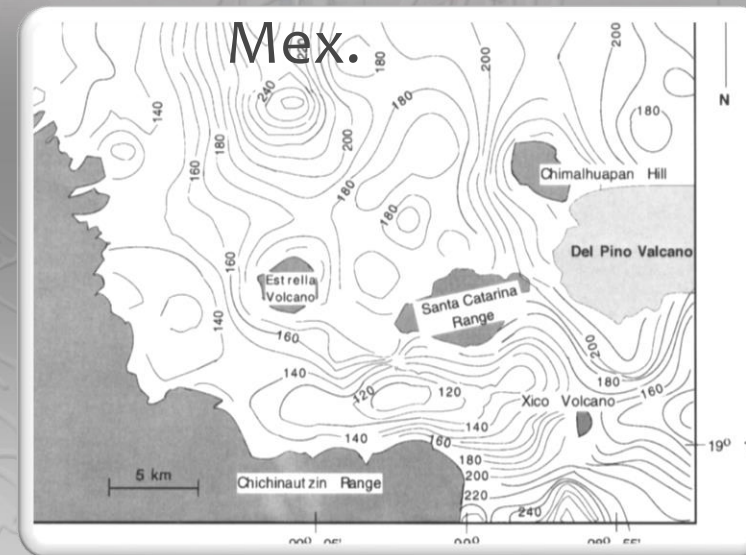
Métodos geofísicos:
 Reflexión Sísmica,
 Sonar, Radar,
 Gravimetría,
 Dow-hole logging



Titicaca, Perú-Bolivia



Chalco, Mex.



Sedimentos lacustres: Acumulación continua y rápida

Baikal, Siberia 0.3 a 6 mm/año

Lago Verde, Tuxtlas, 1.4 a 5.4 mm/año

Luna, Nevado Toluca, 0.6 a 1.4 mm/año

Chalco, Cuenca Mexico, 0.6 mm/año

Santa María del Oro, Nay., 2 a 11.5 mm/año

Marino 0.01 mm/año



Resolución en el Tiempo

Acumulación continua y rápida de sedimentos

Baikal, Siberia 0.3 a 6 mm/año

Lago Verde, Tuxtlas, 1.4 a 5.4 mm/año

Luna, Nevado Toluca, 0.6 a 1.4 mm/año

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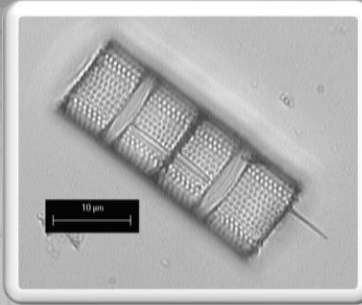


Resolución en el Tiempo

Paleolimnología

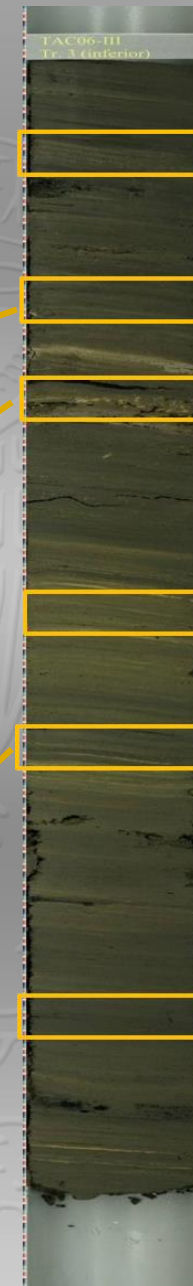
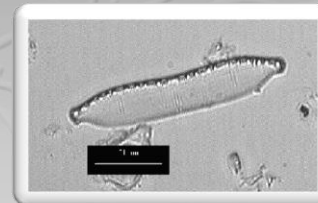
Las comunidades de microfósiles* reflejan las condiciones ambientales en las que ~~viven~~ vivieron.

Lago profundo, clima húmedo



Ausencia de microfósiles, evento erosivo o actividad volcánica

Lago somero, salobre, clima seco



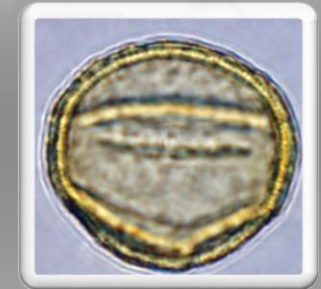
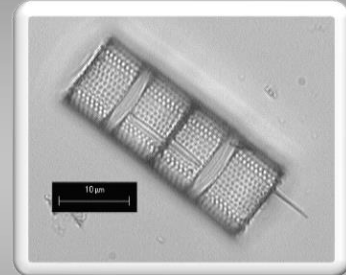
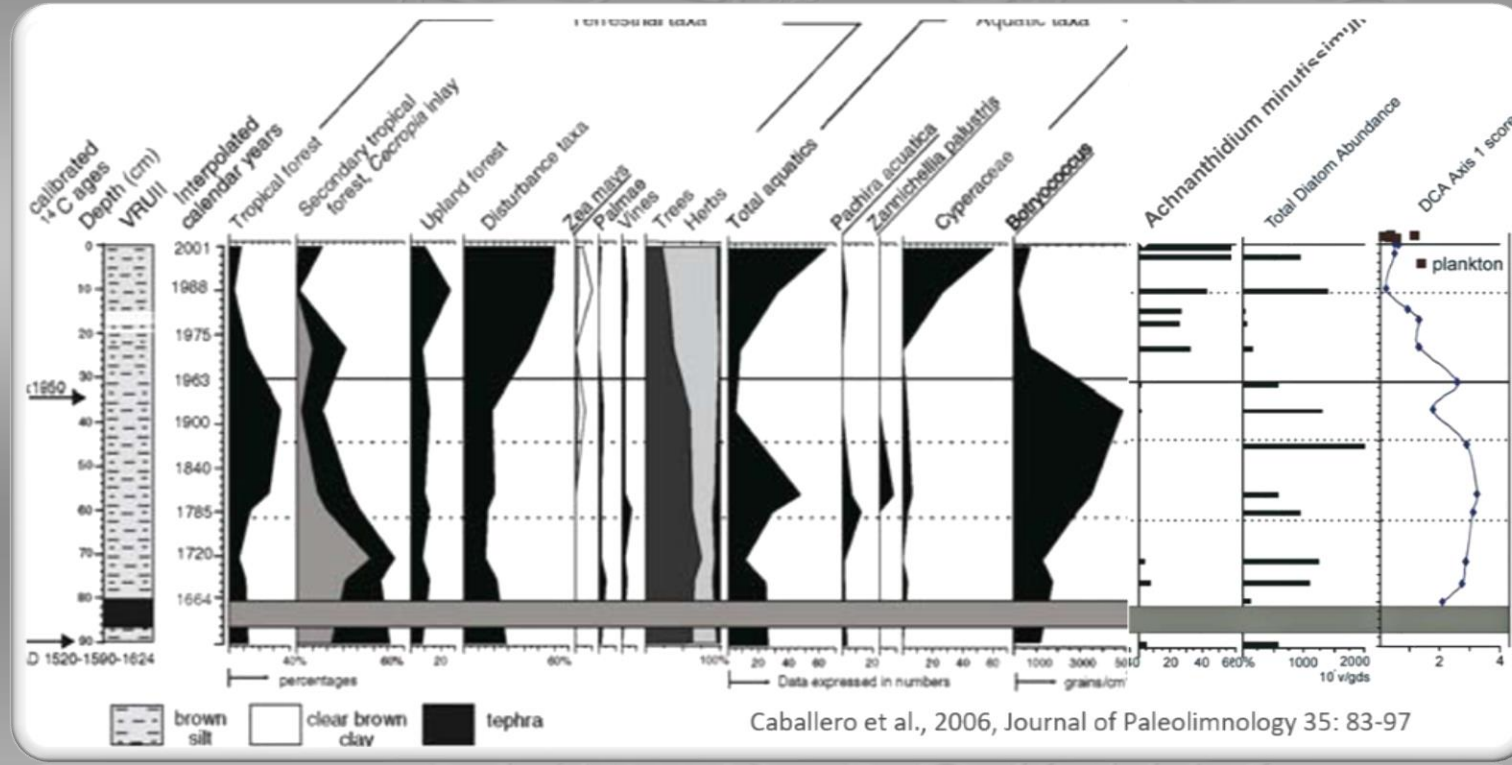
Resolución en el
Tiempo

* Como
diatomeas y
ostrácodos.

Ejemplos de presentación de datos de Paleobioindicadores lacustres



Lago Verde, Ver.



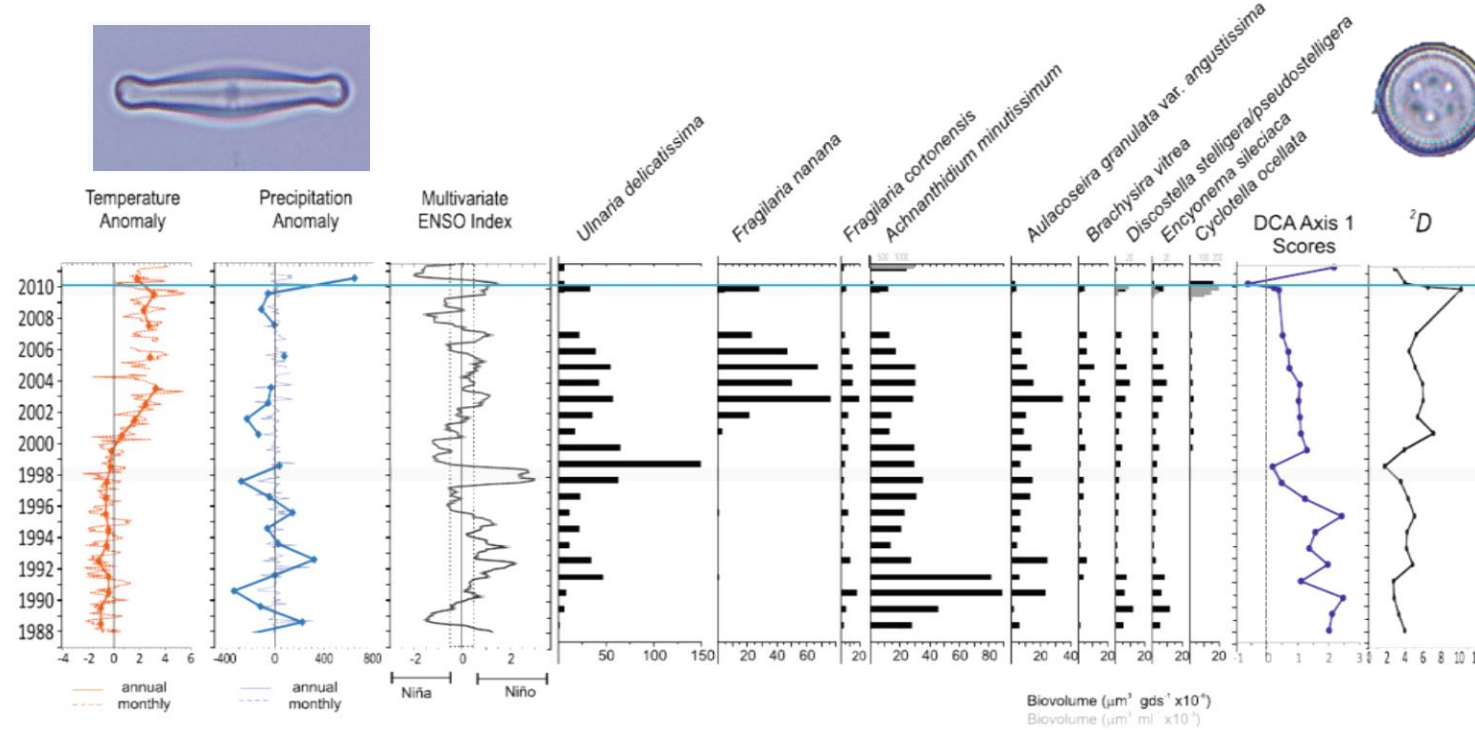
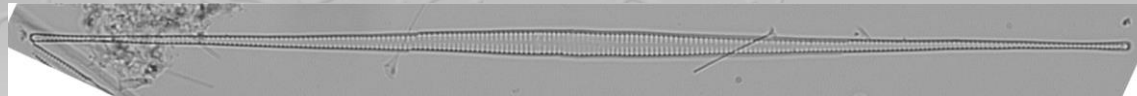


Fig. 2 Meteorological and paleolimnological data from 1988 to 2011 from lake Alberca de Tacámbaro, western Mexico: temperature and precipitation anomalies, Multivariate ENSO Index (MEI), main diatom species by biovolume in the sediments (black bars) and in the

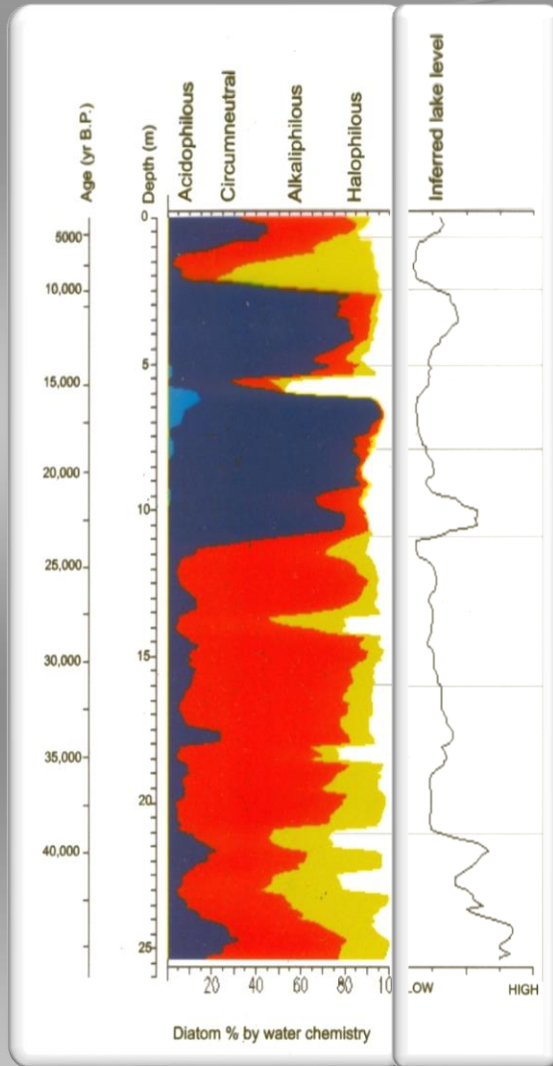
phytoplankton (gray bars), DCA Axis 1 scores and species true diversity (2D). Full list of diatom species in the sediments is presented in Table 2, Online Resource 1



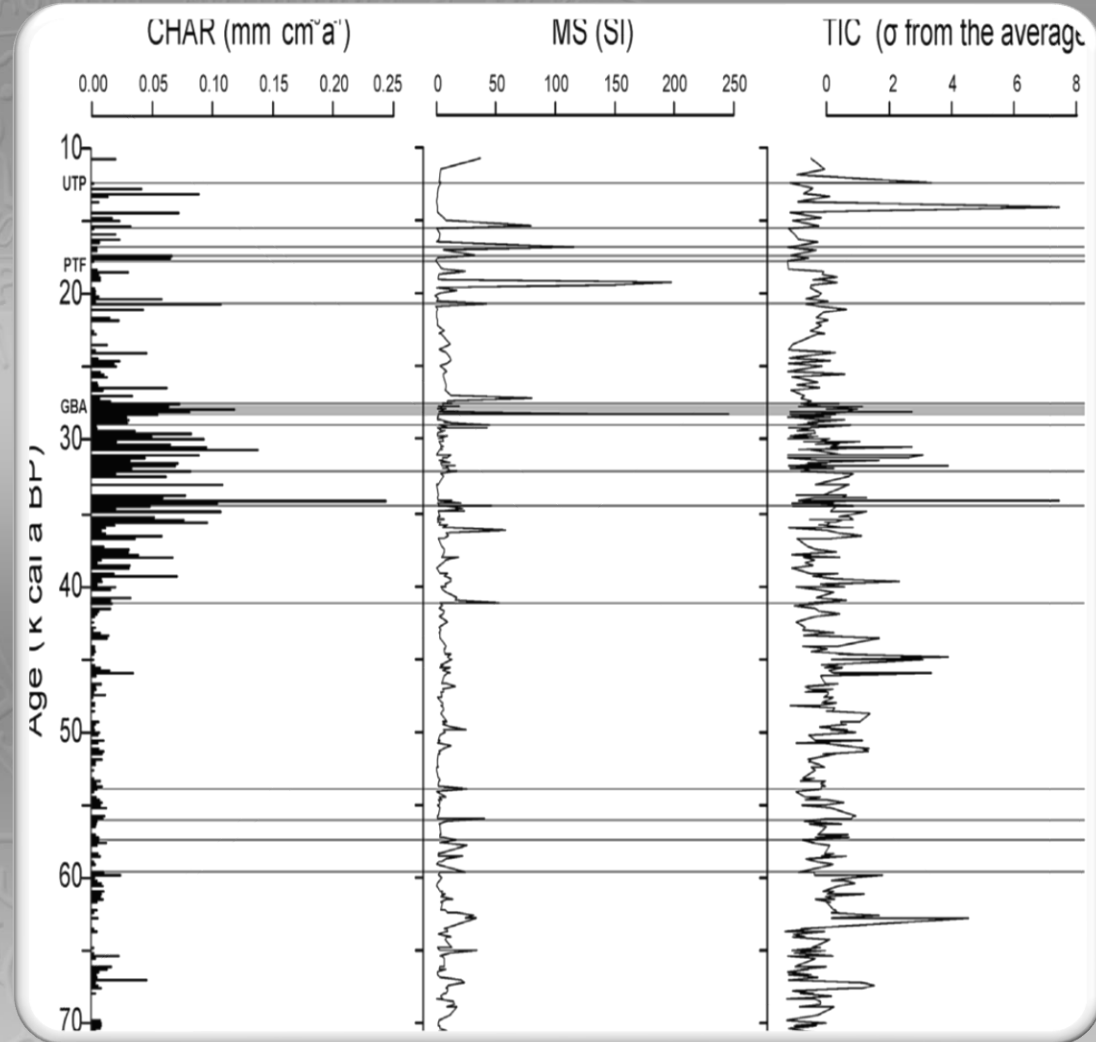
Caballero et al, 2016 Aquatic Sciences 78:591-604



Lago Chalco, Cuenca de México

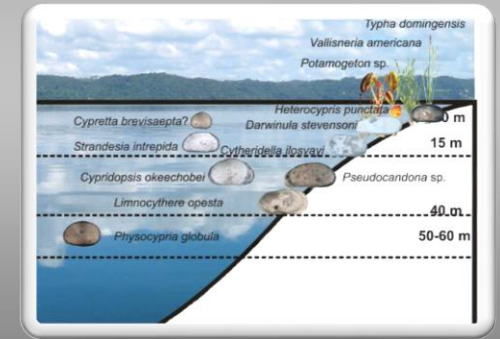
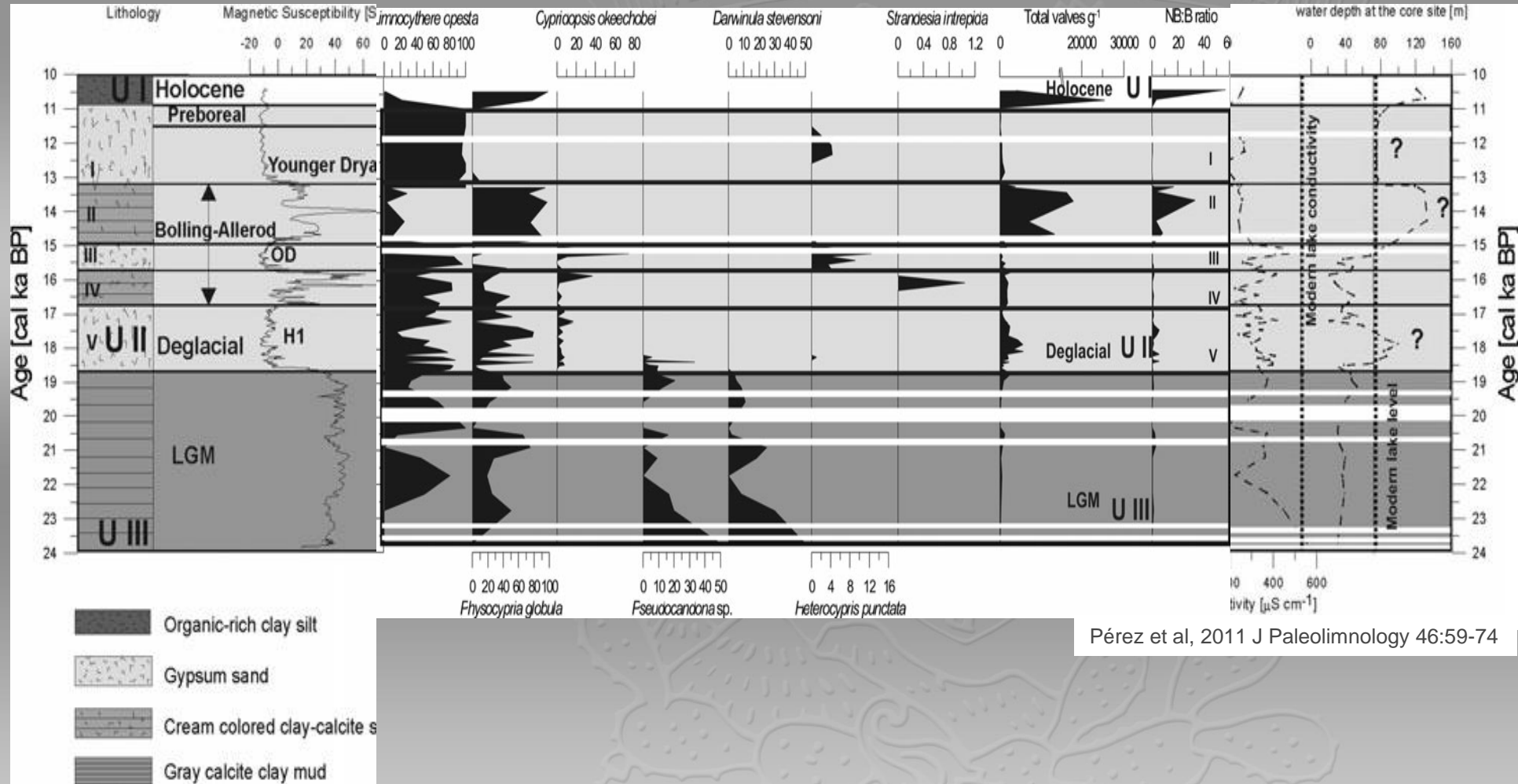


Caballero y Ortega, 1998 Quaternary Res 50:69-79



Torres-rodrguez et al, 2015 J Quaternary Science 30:88-99

Lago Petén Itzá, Guatemala



Pérez et al, 2011 J Paleolimnology 46:59-74

Paleolimnology as a Tool for Lake Management and the Analysis of Ecological Experiments

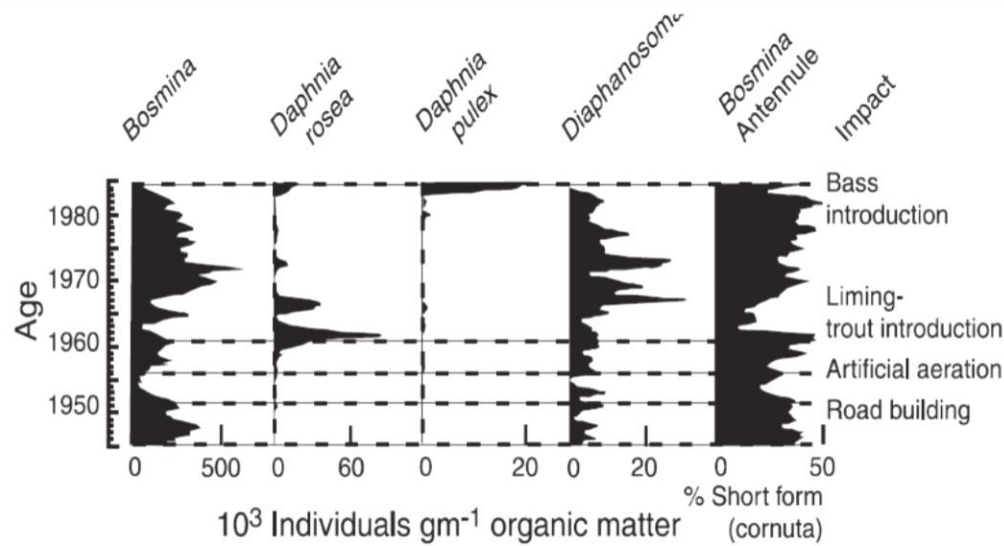
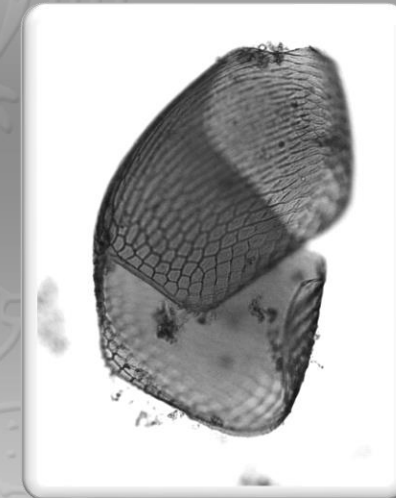


Figure 1.7. Annual changes in cladoceran crustaceans recorded in a core taken in Tuesday Lake, Wisconsin. Species and community responses to a variety of intentional and unintentional “experiments” altering the lake’s ecosystem, including fish introductions, addition of lime to manipulate pH, artificial aeration of the water column, and road building can be inferred from their paleolimnological records. “Top-down” ecological effects of the introduction of predators are demonstrated by these data. Increases in the abundance of trout and bass reduced the abundance of their prey (smaller fish), which in turn allowed large cladocera (*Daphnia*) and benthic dipteran predators (*Chaoborus*) to increase in abundance. Small grazing cladocera (*Bosmina* and *Diaphanosoma*) were reduced in abundance by these predatory insects. This study illustrates the *power of paleolimnology* to provide sufficiently time-resolved data sets to answer questions of importance to lake and watershed management. From Leavitt et al. (1994a).



Lake Deposits as Sensitive Barometers of Regional and Global Change

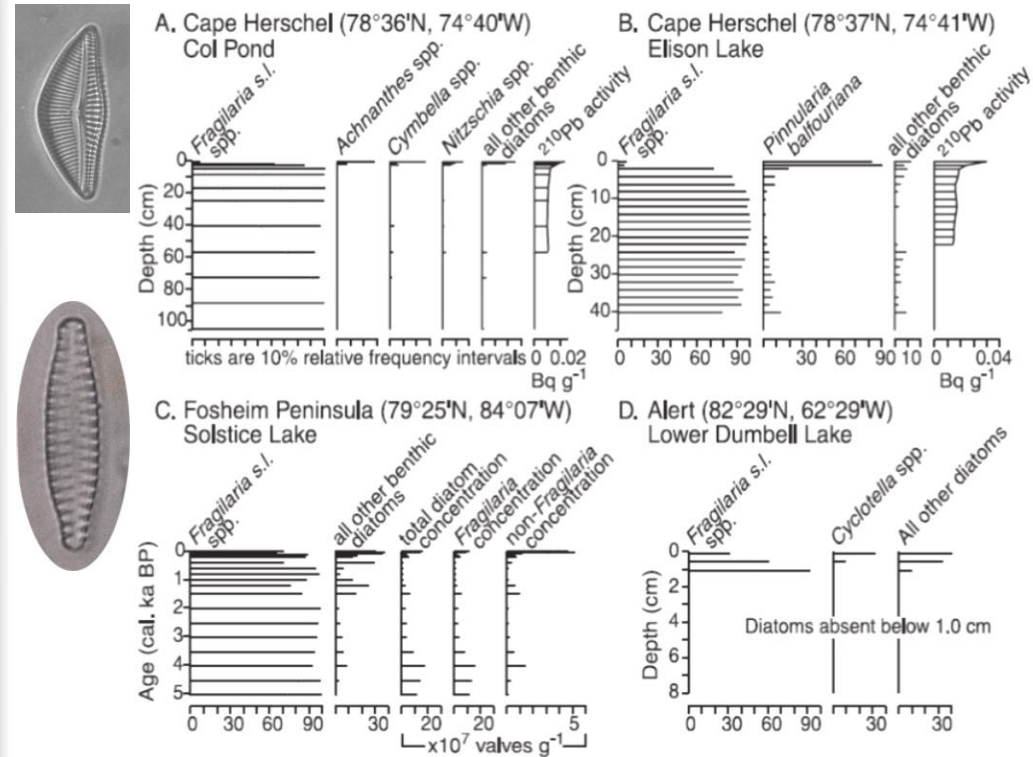


Figure 1.8. Fossil diatom records for four lakes in the high Arctic (Ellesmere Island, Canada) illustrating the use of paleolimnology to demonstrate an increase in temperatures across the polar region over the past 150 years. Col Pond, Ellison Lake, and Solstice Lake all show increased abundances of littoral and periphytic taxa and Solstice Lake shows an increase in algal biomass (numbers of sedimented valves per gram of sediment). The most northerly lake, Lower Dumbell Lake, shows a transition from permanent ice cover to one in which diatoms can reproduce (indicating periodic ice-free conditions) over the same interval. From Overpeck et al. (1997).

