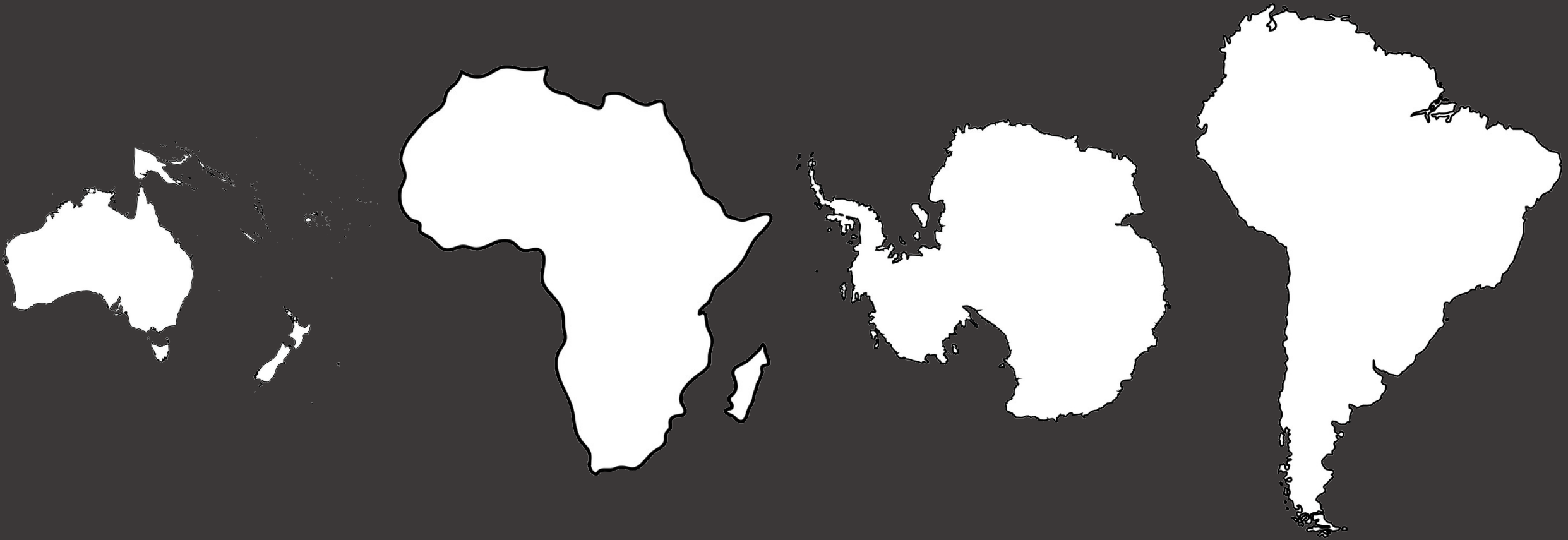


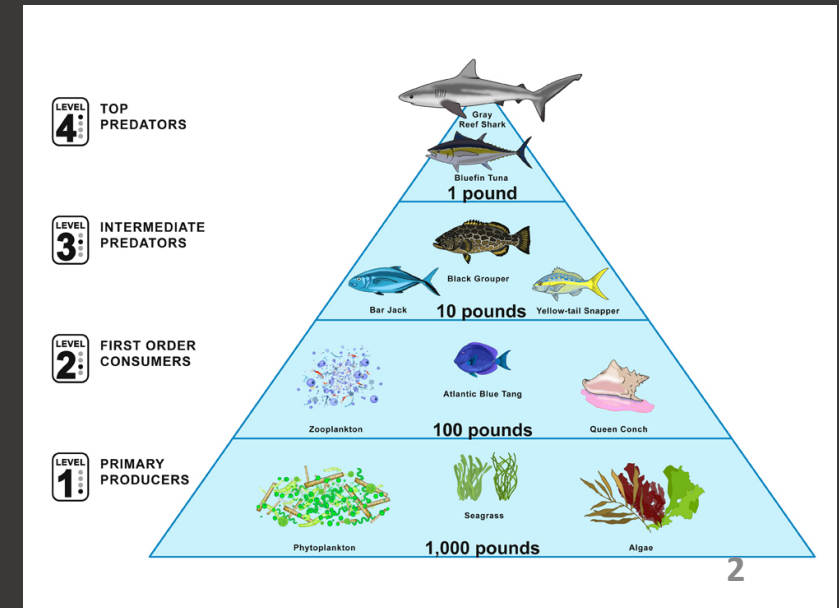
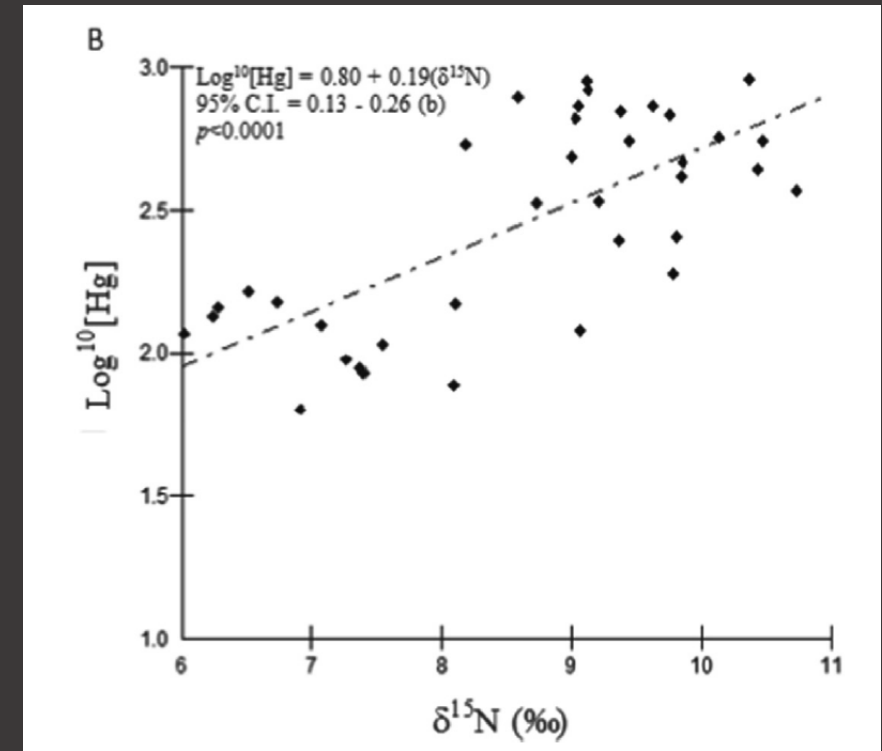
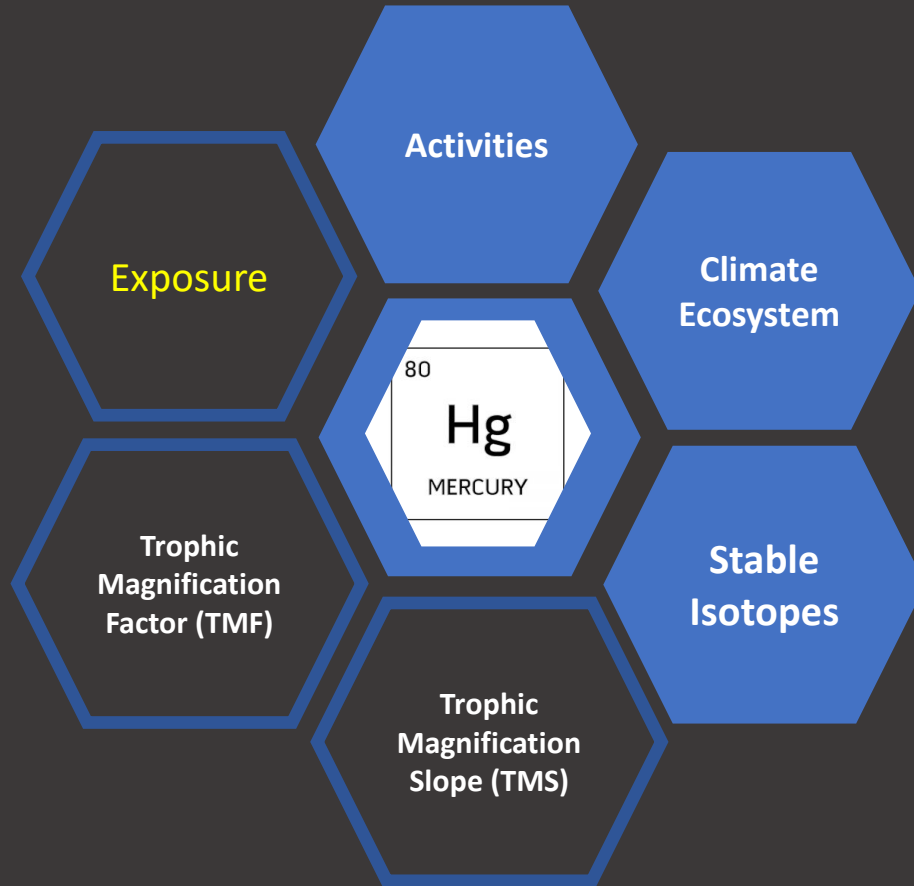


Mercury biomagnification in aquatic food webs: a meta-analysis of the Southern Hemisphere

M. Sc. Francisco Quesada Alvarado

Ph. D. Gustavo Chiang

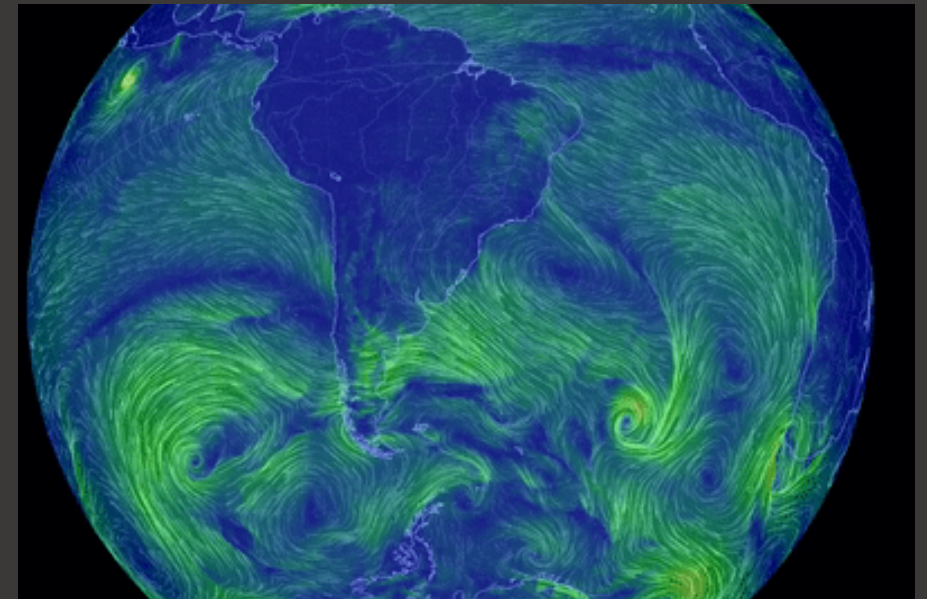
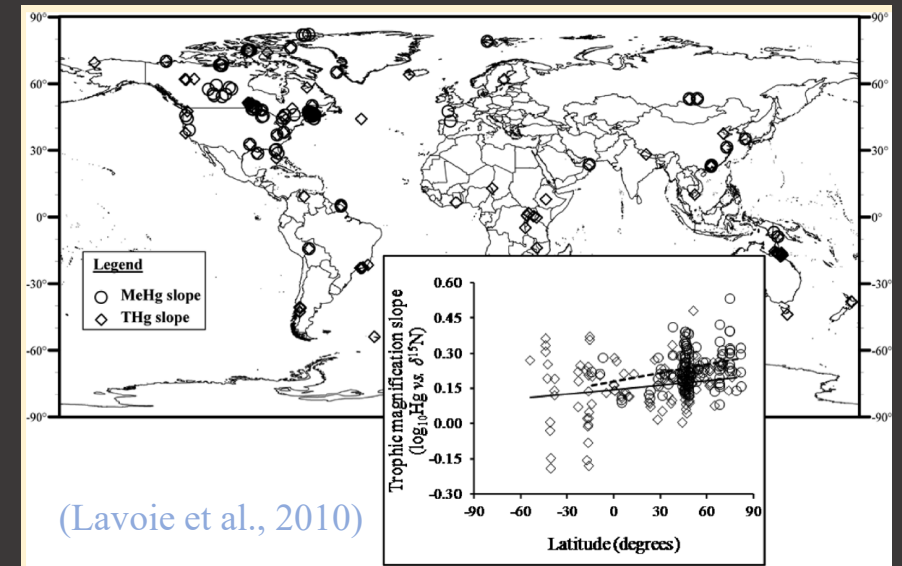
Biomagnification in aquatic trophics webs



•(Lavoie et al., 2010; Azevedo et al. 2016; Viana et al. 2023)

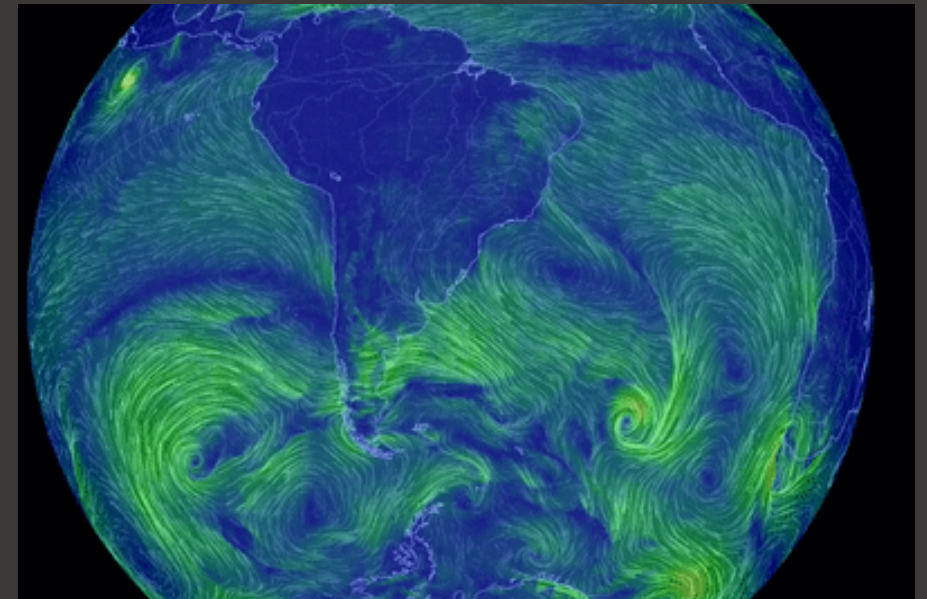
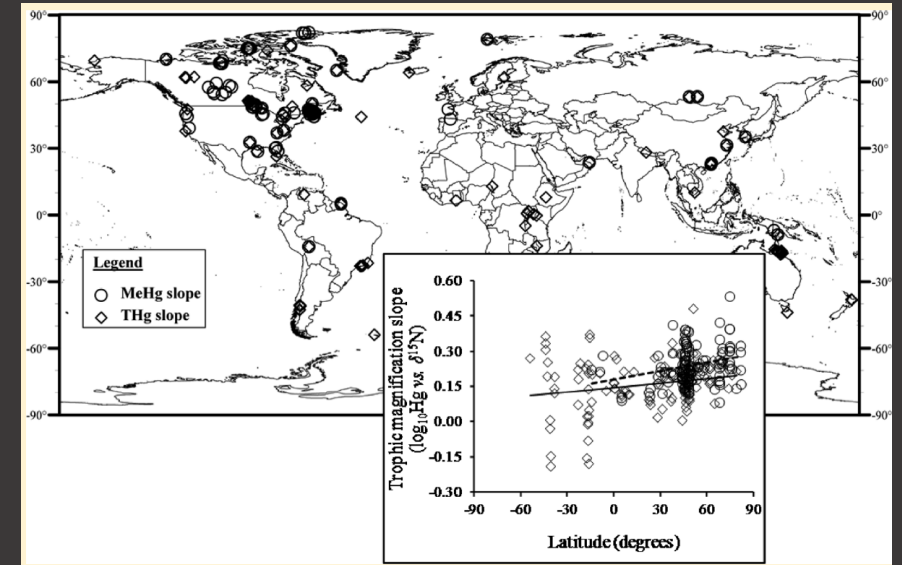
Problem

- Industrialization, deforestation, forest fires, and pollution, Gold mining.
- The last biomagnification study on global levels was 14 years ago (Lavoie et al., 2013)
- Northern Hemisphere has the highest levels of biomagnification
- The number of studies about N.H & S.H was unequal



Problem

- In the last 10 years, progress has been made on biomagnification topics in the Southern Hemisphere.
- The work is carried out by countries and continents independently, ignoring the connection between the continents.



General Objective

To determine the biomagnification of mercury in aquatic ecosystems by ecoregion and continents of the Southern Hemisphere.



Methodology



- Biomagnification+Hg+ Continent
 - Biomagnification+Hg+TMS/TMF
 - Biomagnification+Hg+country
-
- Regression: TMS vs Latitude (Continent, Climate, Ecosystem)
TMF vs Latitude (Continent, Climate, Ecosystem)
 - Differences: TMS X Continent, Climate, Ecosystem and Trophic Web
TMF X Continent, Climate, Ecosystem and Trophic Web
-
- GLM: TMS + Ocean Physicochemical Variables
TMF + Ocean Physicochemical Variables



Results & Discussion

Africa: 24

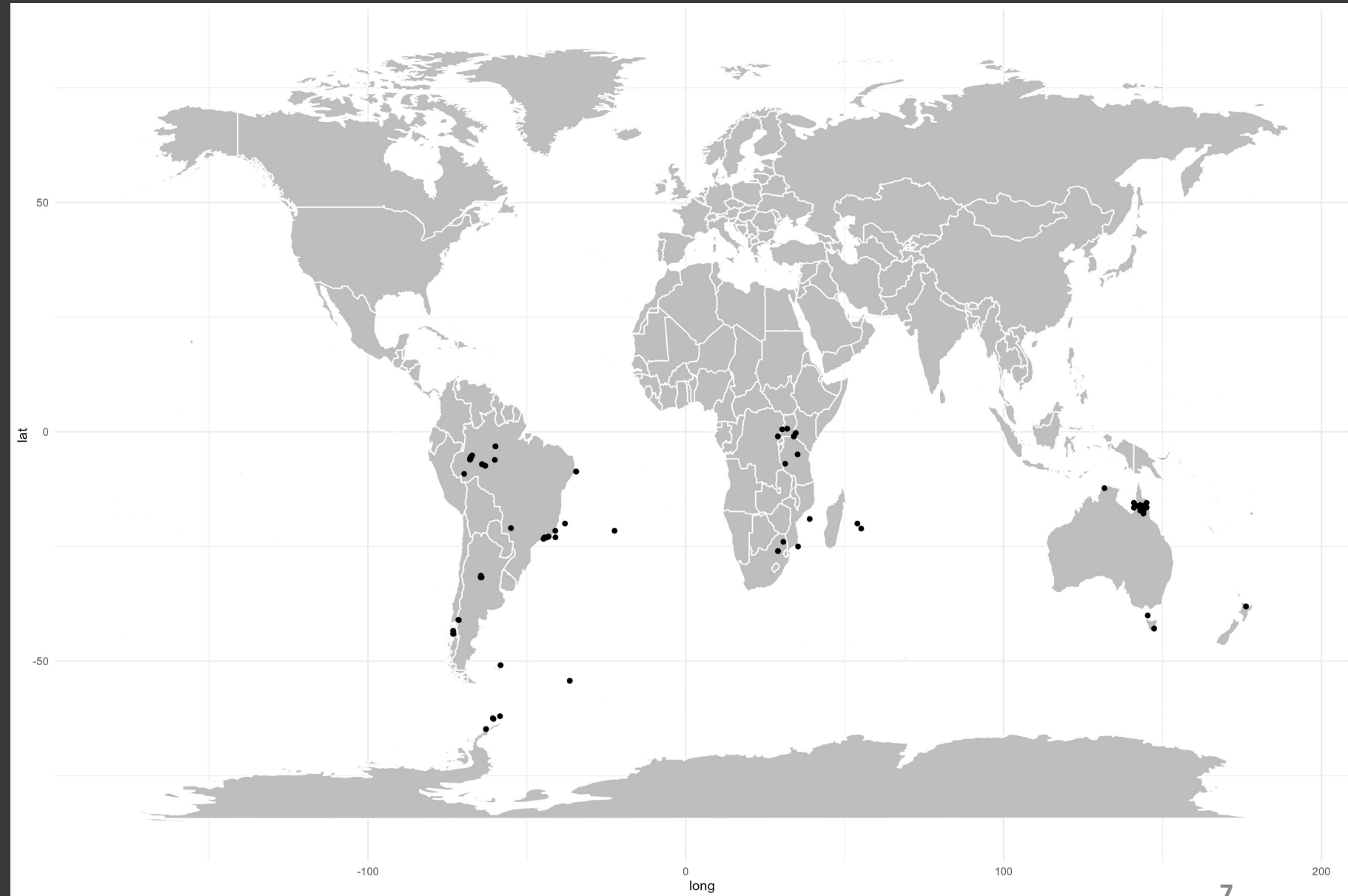
South America: 76

Oceania: 25

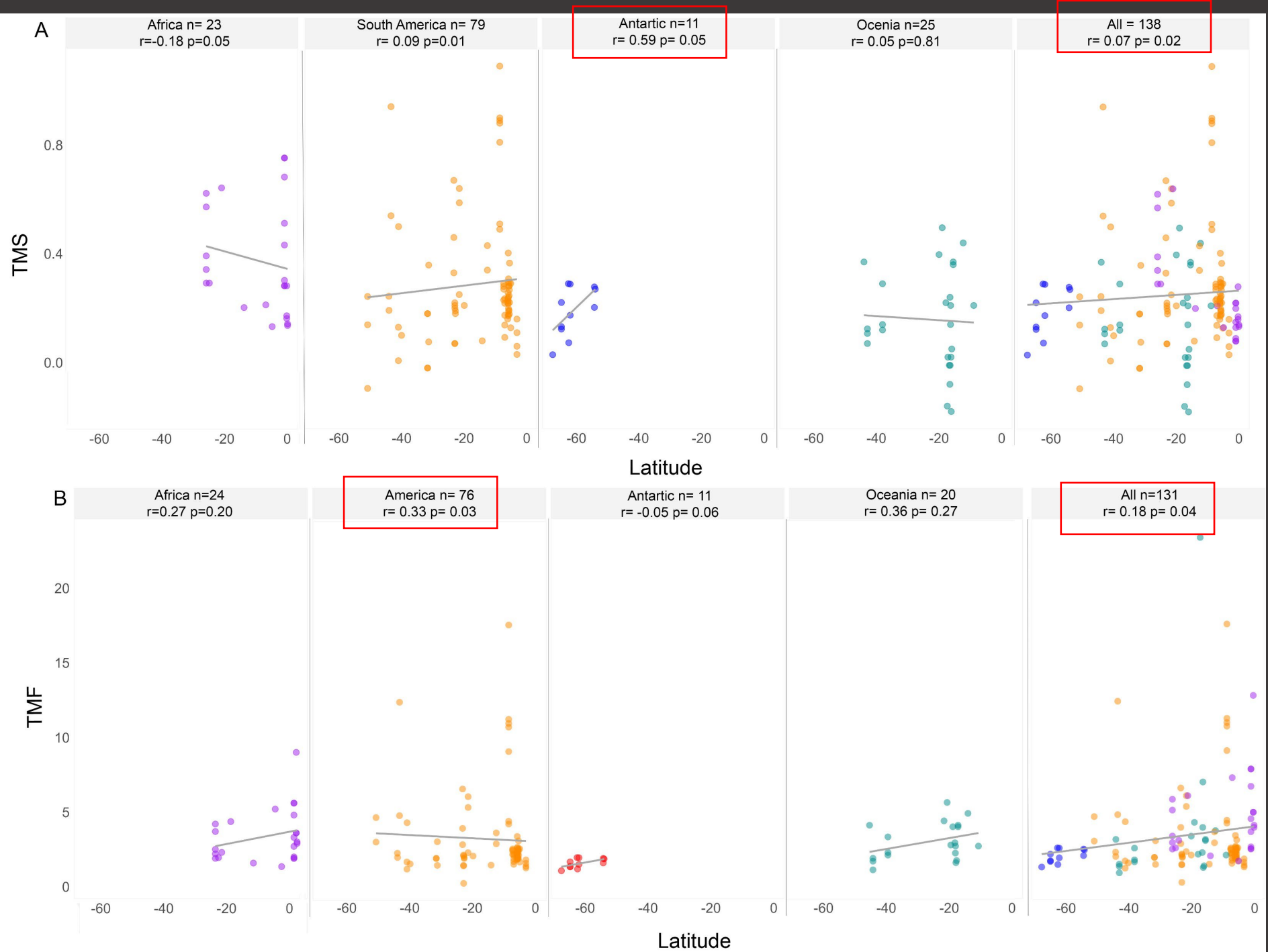
Antarctic: 12

Total: 138

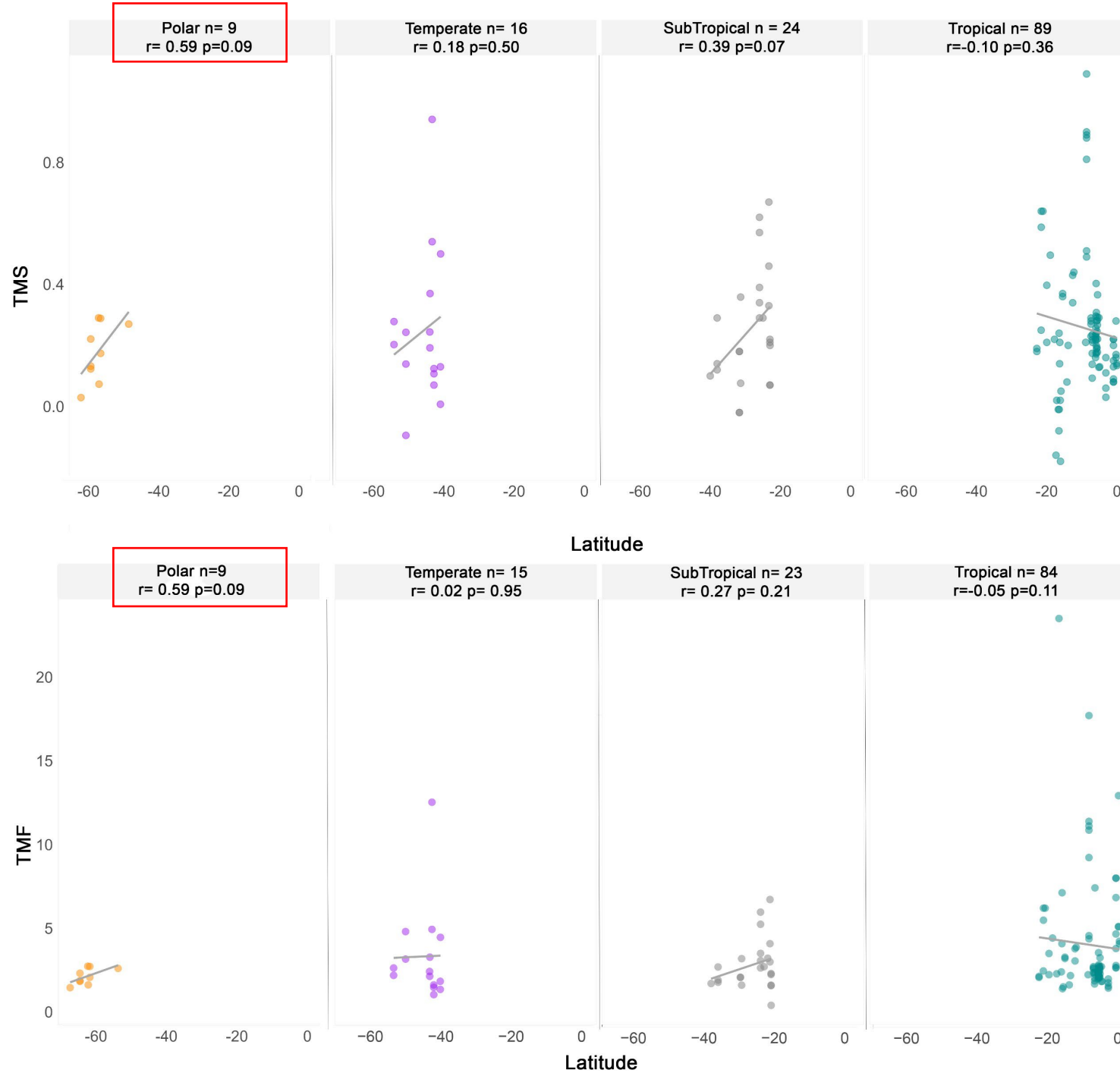
1999 - 2023



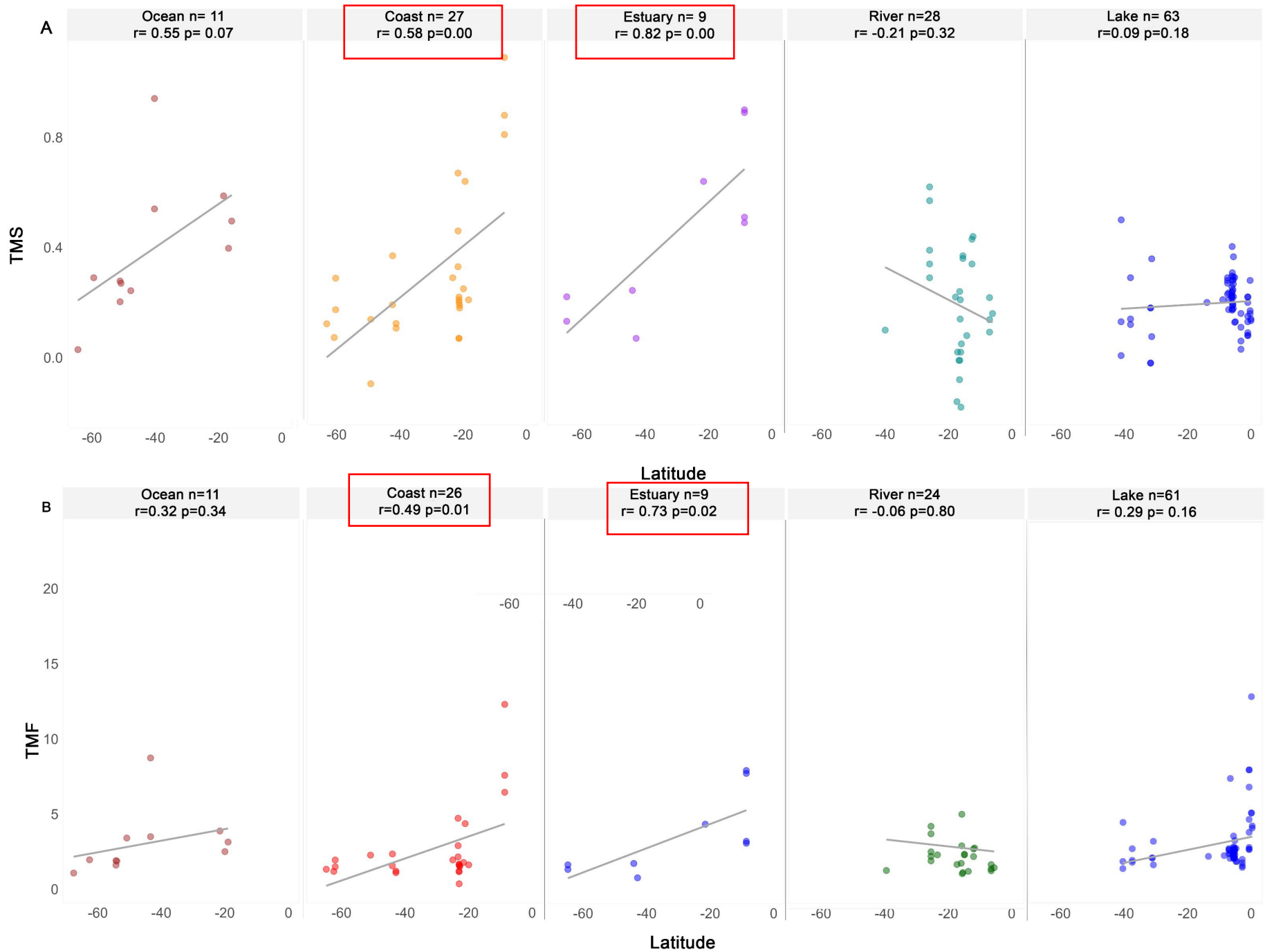
Continent Biomagnification



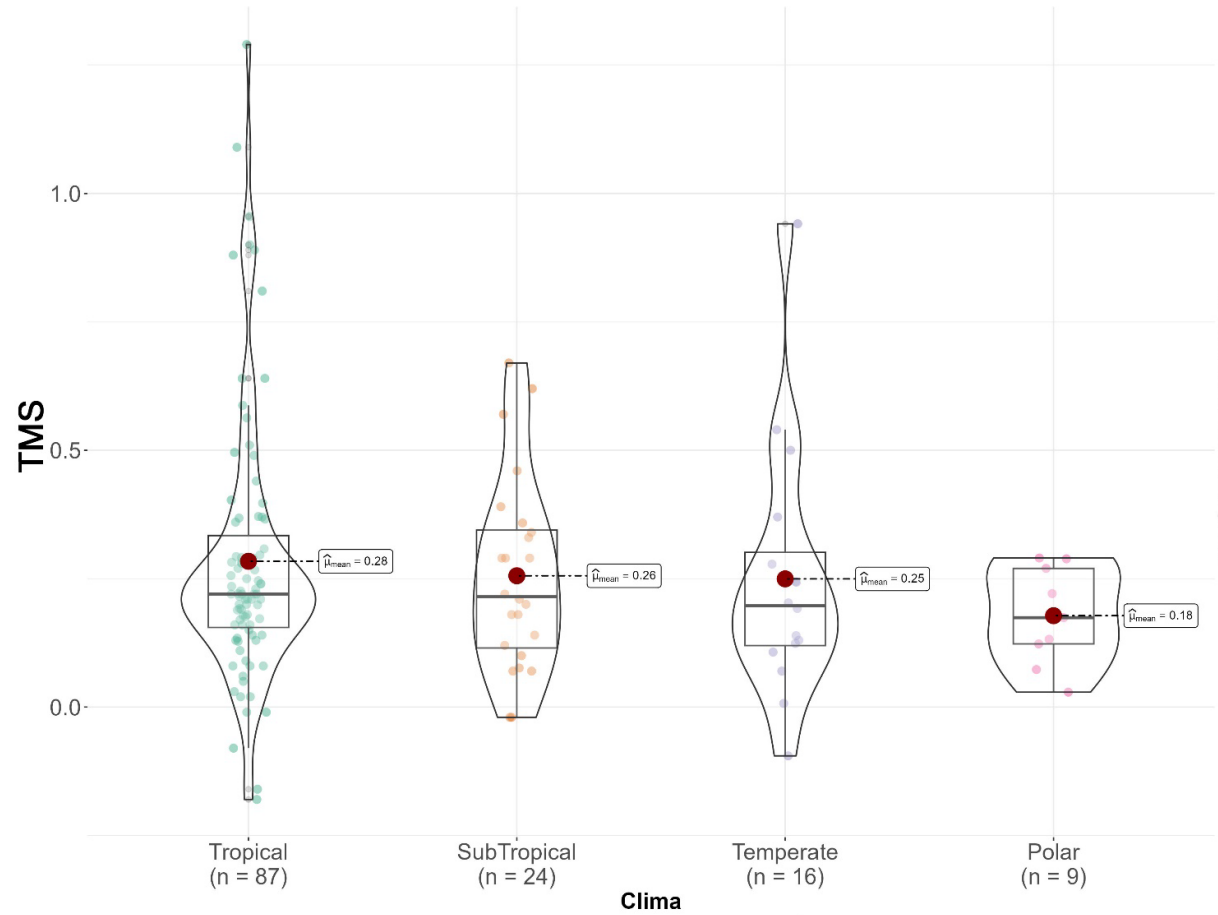
Climate Biomagnification



Ecosystem Biomagnification



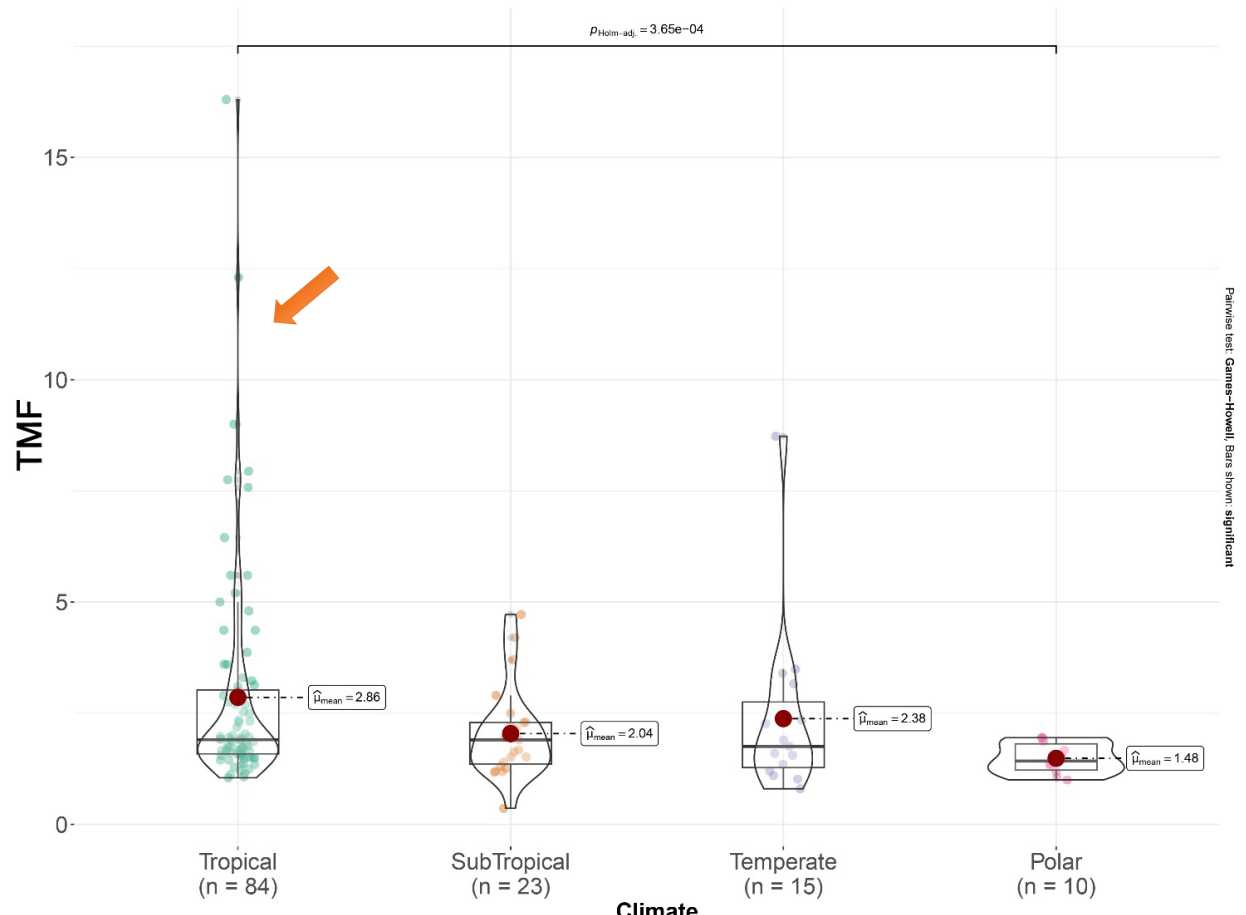
$F_{\text{Welch}}(3, 33.76) = 2.07, p = 0.12, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 0.08, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 136$



$\log_e(\text{BF}_{01}) = 2.79, \hat{R}^2_{\text{posterior Bayesian}} = 0.00, \text{CI}_{95\%}^{\text{HDI}} [0.00, 4.89\text{e-}03], r_{\text{Cauchy}}^{\text{JZS}} = 0.71$

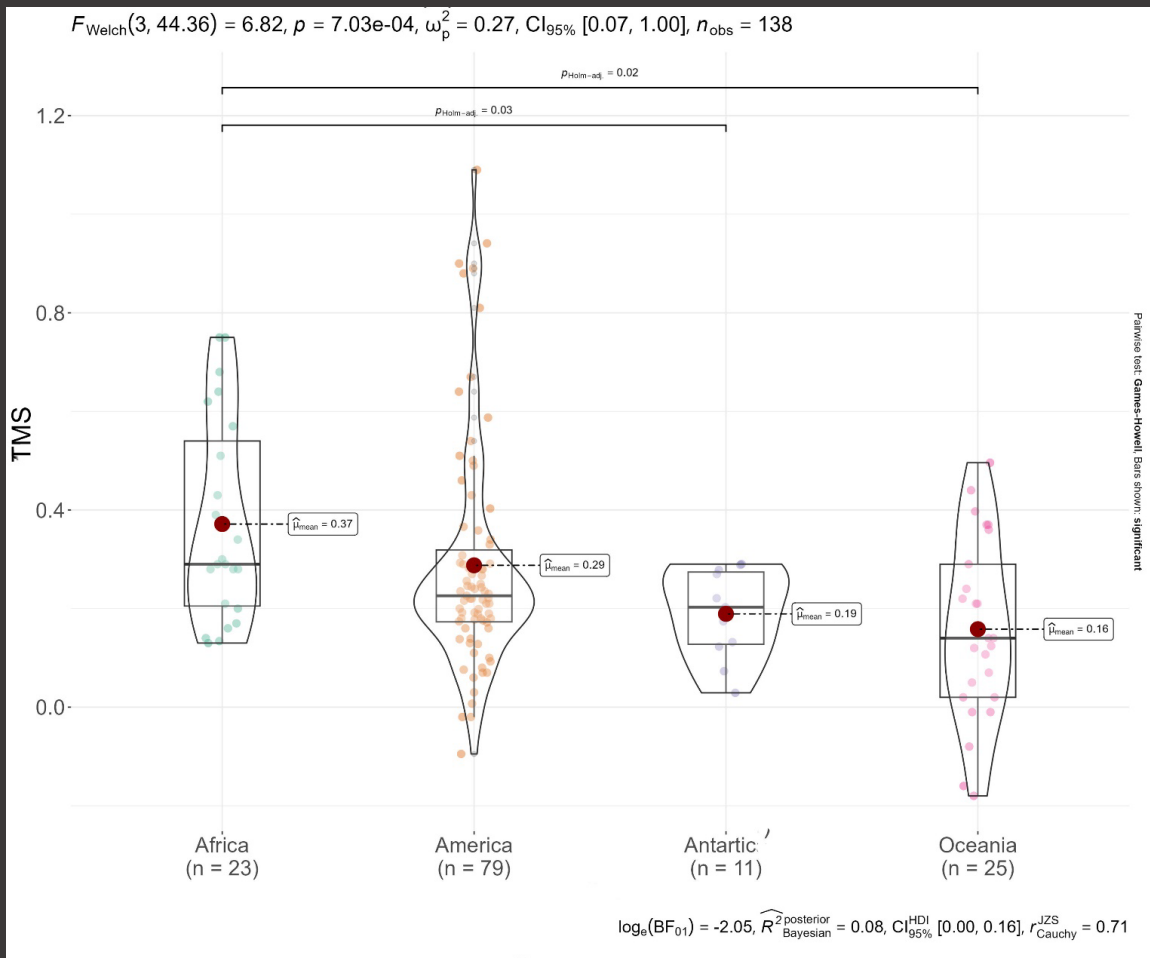
TMS

$F_{\text{Welch}}(3, 42.11) = 8.25, p = 1.97\text{e-}04, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 0.32, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.11, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 132$



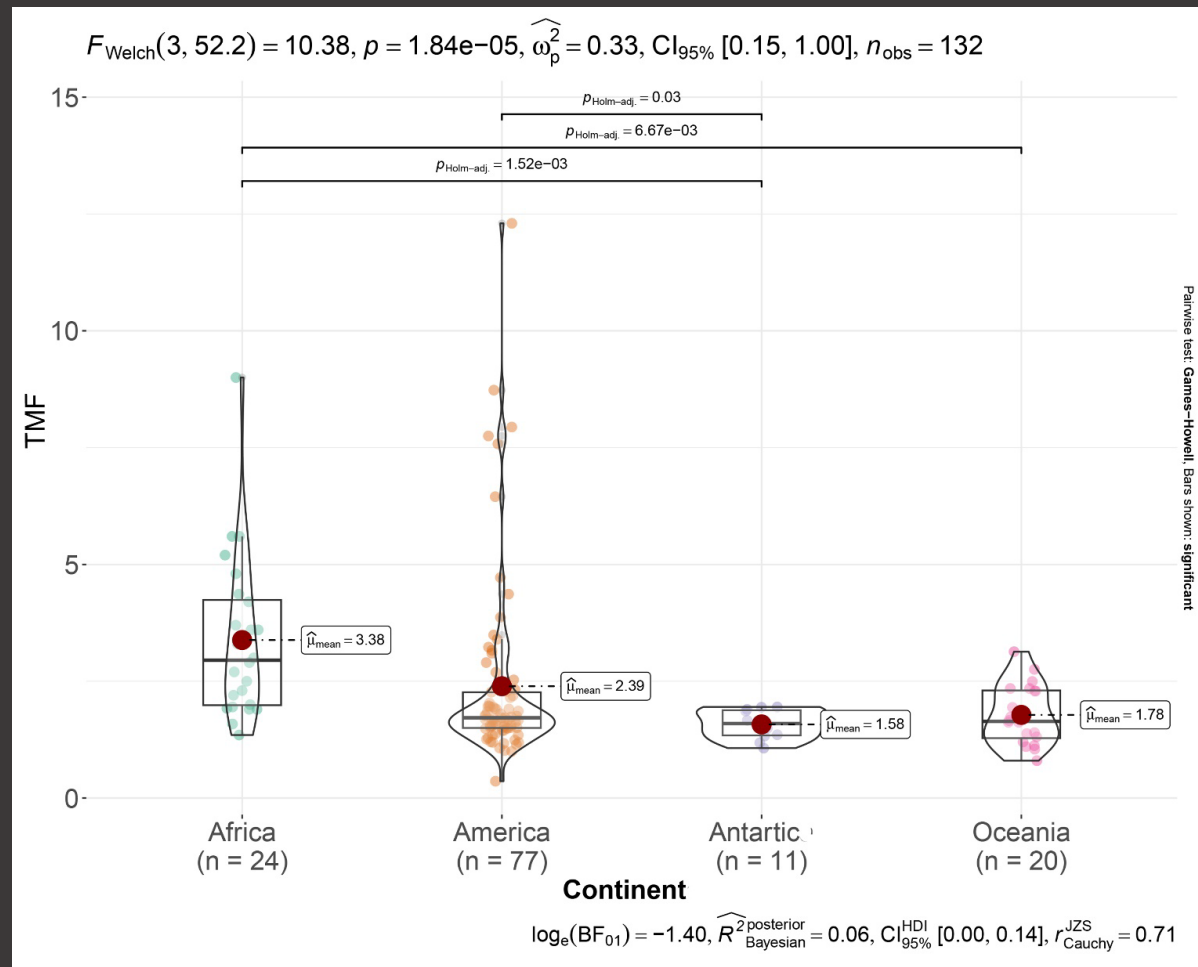
$\log_e(\text{BF}_{01}) = 1.18, \hat{R}^2_{\text{posterior Bayesian}} = 0.00, \text{CI}_{95\%}^{\text{HDI}} [0.00, 0.07], r_{\text{Cauchy}}^{\text{JZS}} = 0.71$

TMF



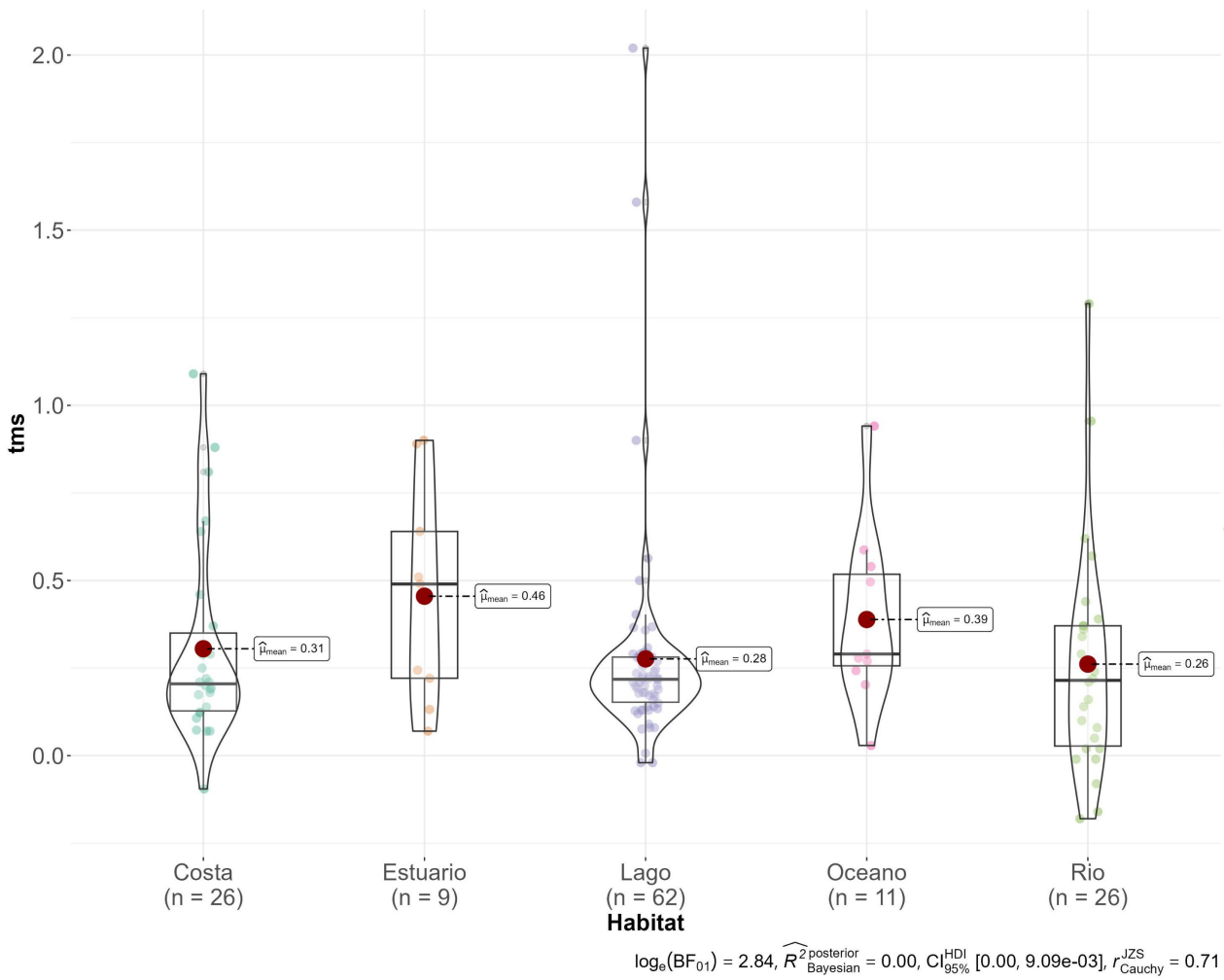
TMS

Continent



TMF

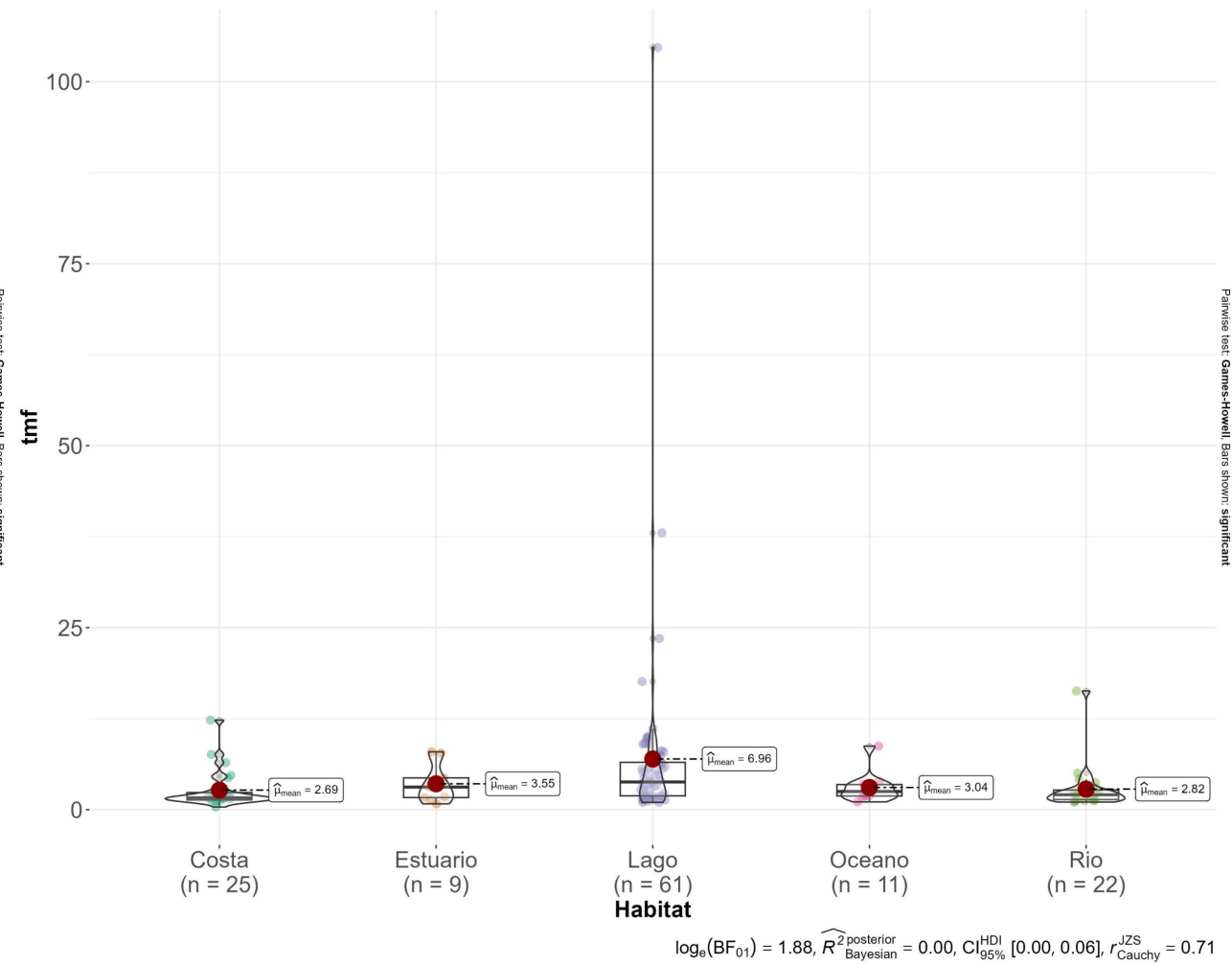
$F_{\text{Welch}}(4, 32.8) = 1.02, p = 0.41, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 2.42\text{e-}03, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 134$



TMS

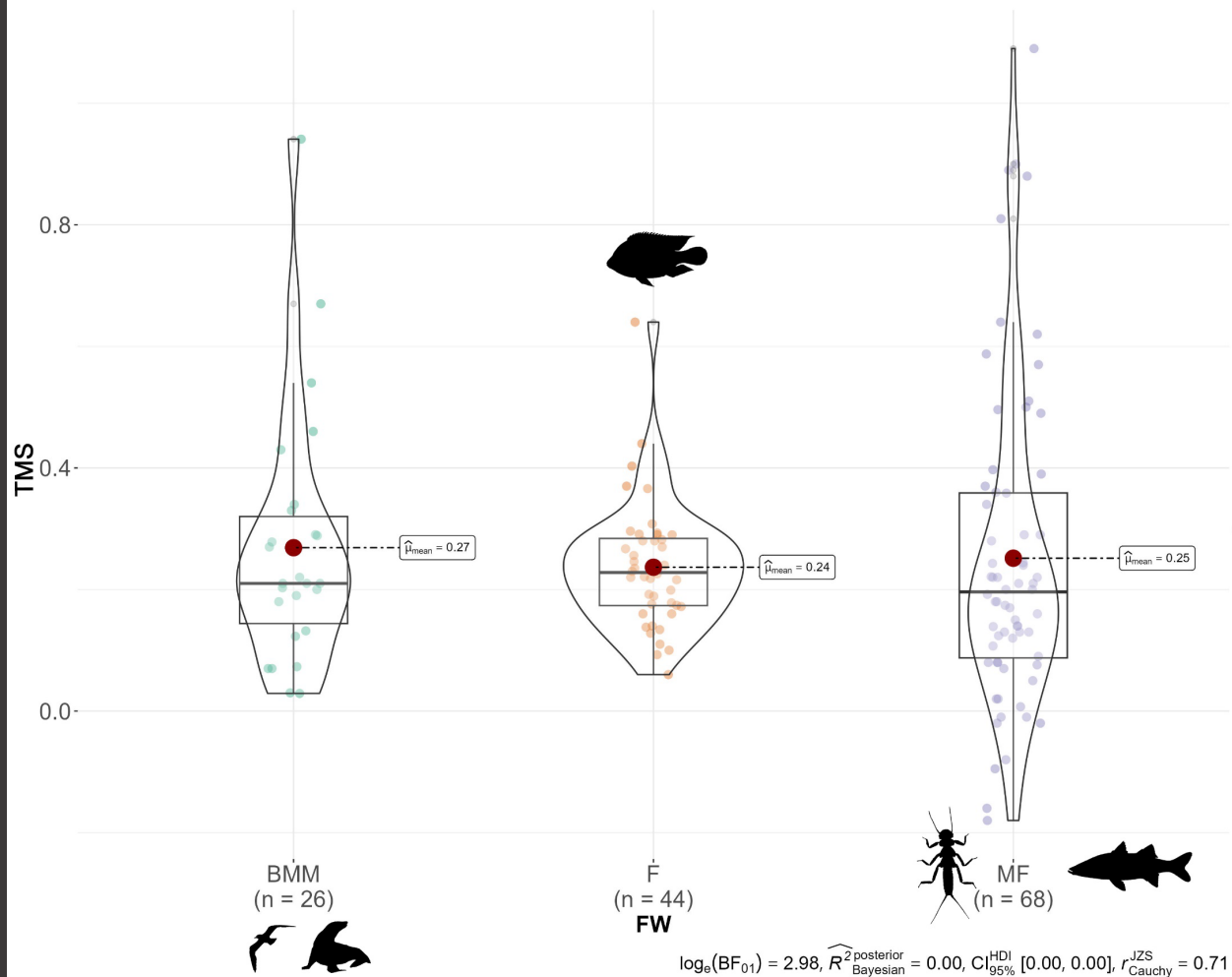
Ecosystem

$F_{\text{Welch}}(4, 37.77) = 1.34, p = 0.27, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 0.03, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 128$



TMF

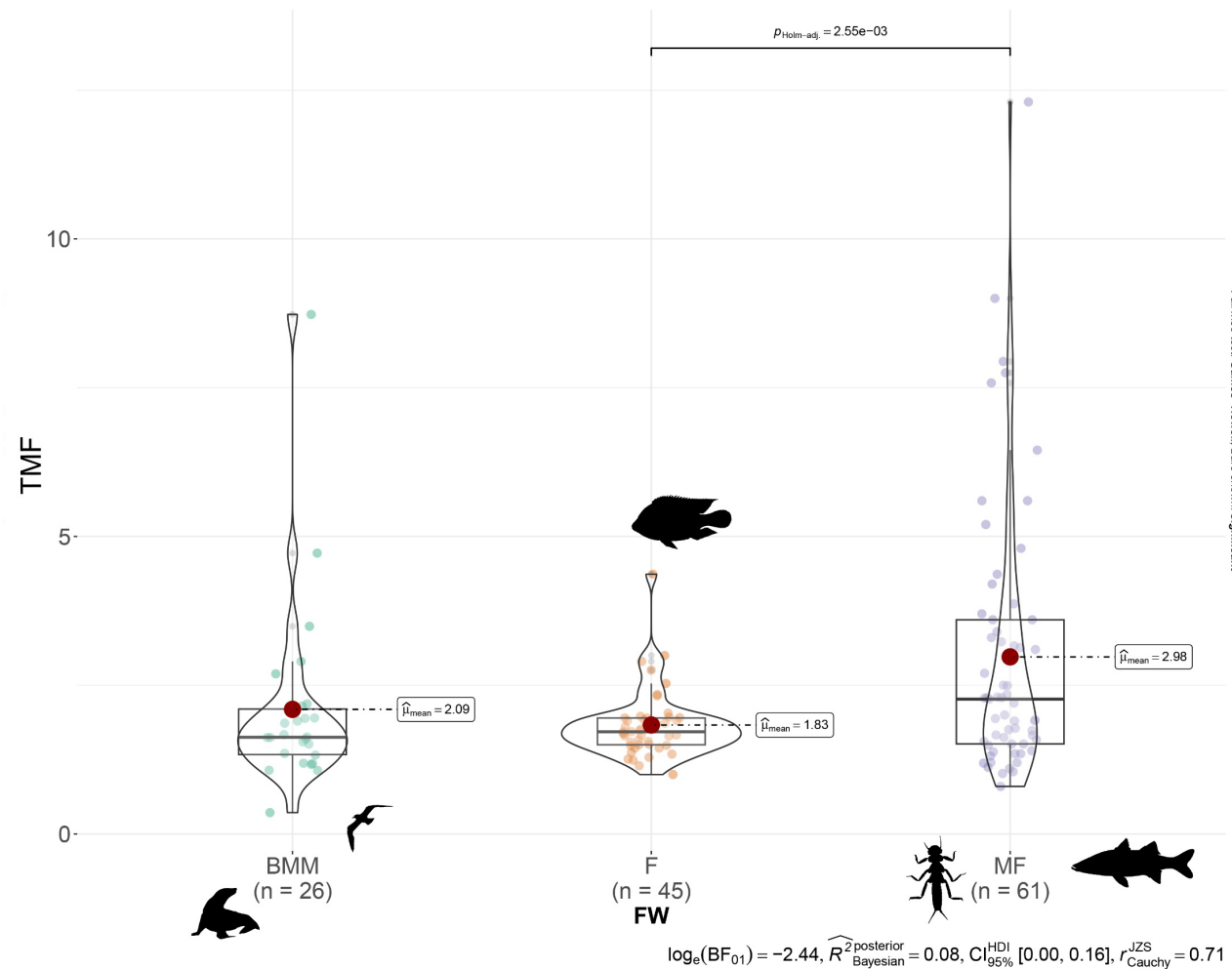
$F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 60.65) = 0.32, p = 0.73, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 0.00, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.00, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 138$



TMS

Trophic Web

$F_{\text{Welch}}(2, 53.67) = 7.30, p = 1.57\text{e-}03, \hat{\omega}_p^2 = 0.18, \text{CI}_{95\%} [0.04, 1.00], n_{\text{obs}} = 132$



TMF

Da Silva et al (2005); Butler et al (2022)

Biomagnification in oceans

TMS

Model	aic	weights
tms ~ 1 + pH + NO3 + Temp + chl + OD	-10,07906131	0,191126614
tms ~ 1 + pH + Temp + chl + OD	-9,801370674	0,166349466
tms ~ 1 + pH + Temp + chl	-9,286936961	0,128621494
tms ~ 1 + pH + NO3 + chl	-9,097316554	0,116987107
tms ~ 1 + pH + NO3 + chl + OD	-8,506168216	0,0870506

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	0.49829	0.10657	4.676	4.78e-05	***
NO3	-0.02239	0.01590	-1.409	0.1683	
scale(chl)	-0.12004	0.04887	-2.457	0.0195	*
scale(Temp)	0.31383	0.17637	1.779	0.0844	.
scale(OD)	0.41970	0.20466	2.051	0.0483	*
scale(pH)	-0.09625	0.03596	-2.677	0.0115	*

R2 Ajustado = 0,536
P value= 0,000

TMF

model	aic	weights
tmf ~ 1 + pH + Temp + chl	166,8812978	0,123210915
tmf ~ 1 + pH + NO3 + chl	167,2068915	0,104700171
tmf ~ 1 + pH + chl + OD	167,3943365	0,095333212
tmf ~ 1 + pH + Temp	167,9445618	0,072404296
tmf ~ 1 + pH + chl	168,1954023	0,06386972

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	184.0694	83.6989	2.199	0.0348	*
pH	-22.5008	10.3968	-2.164	0.0376	*
scale(Temp)	0.6429	0.3652	1.760	0.0874	.
scale(chl)	-0.6042	0.3576	-1.689	0.1003	

R2 Ajustado = 0,34
P value= 0,000

Discussion



The gold mining industry in Brazil: A historical overview

Marco Aurélio da Costa ^a, Francisco Javier Rios ^{b,*}



CrossMark

LETTER

OPEN ACCESS

Accelerated losses of protected forests from gold mining in the Peruvian Amazon

Article

Gold Mining in the Amazon Region of Ecuador: History and a Review of Its Socio-Environmental Impacts

Carlos Mestanza-Ramón ^{1,2,*} , Jefferson Cuenca-Cumbicus ³, Giovanni D'Orio ⁴ , Jeniffer Flores-Toala ⁵, Susana Segovia-Cáceres ⁶, Amanda Bonilla-Bonilla ⁵ and Salvatore Straface ¹ 

Mining and human capital accumulation: Evidence from the Colombian gold rush [☆]

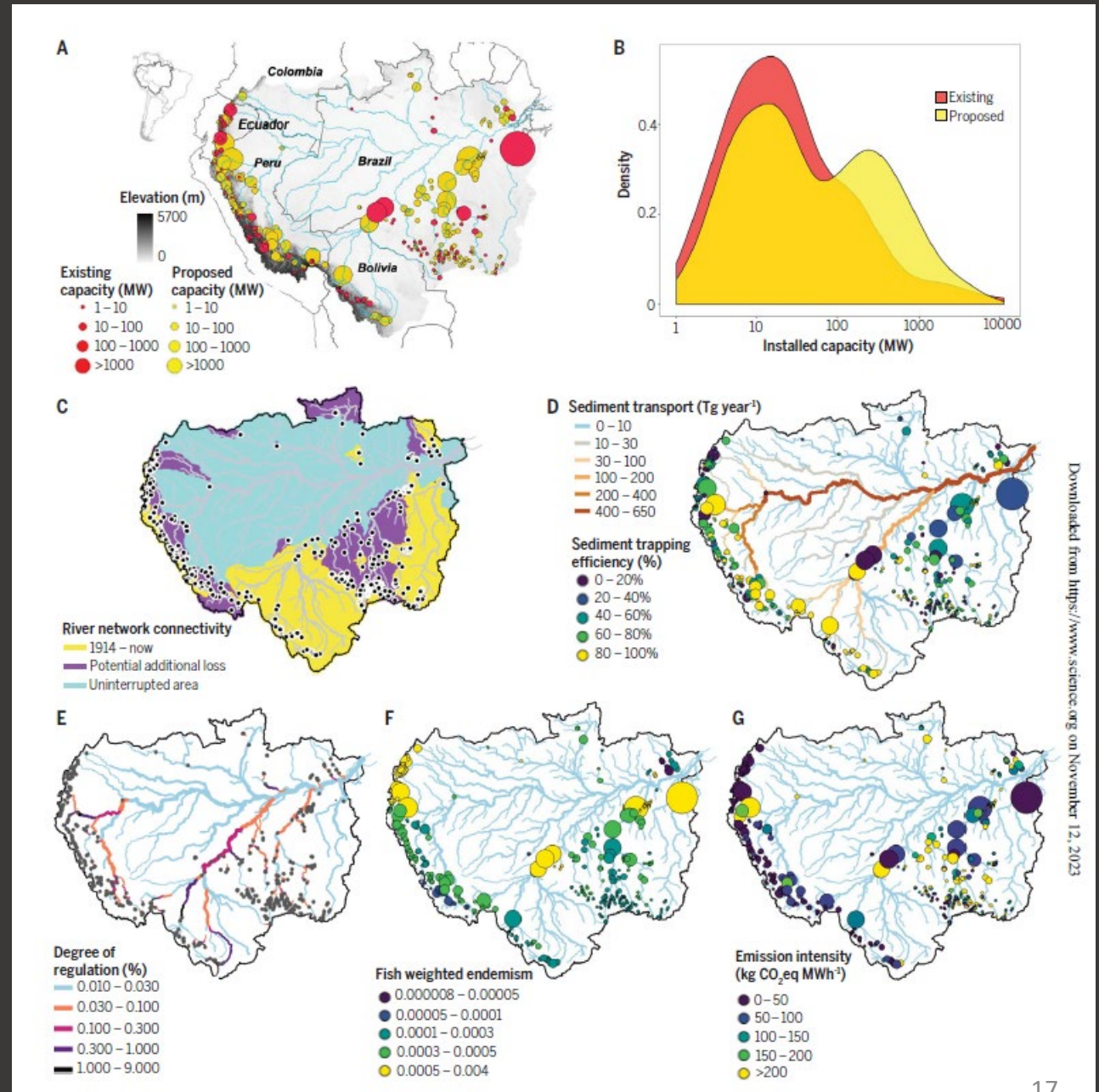
Leonardo Bonilla Mejía

Banco de la República, Colombia



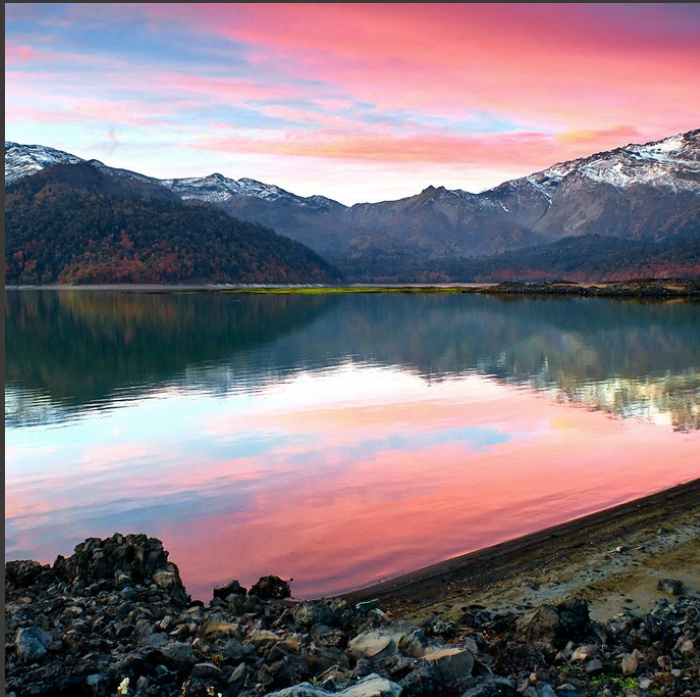


•Alexander S. Flecker *et al.* Reducing adverse impacts of Amazon hydropower expansion. *Science* **375**, 753-760 (2022). DOI: [10.1126/science.abj4017](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abj4017)



Biomagnification

- Its depends on the amount of Hg available, not by trophic webs



Discussion

- Continents with resources exploitation highest
- Land use change-> MeHg-DOM
- **Theory**: low productivity, acid pH, cold temperature + TMS



Gracias

Thank you

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