

ECOTOXICOLOGIA e BIOMONITORIZAÇÃO

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Fitorremediação



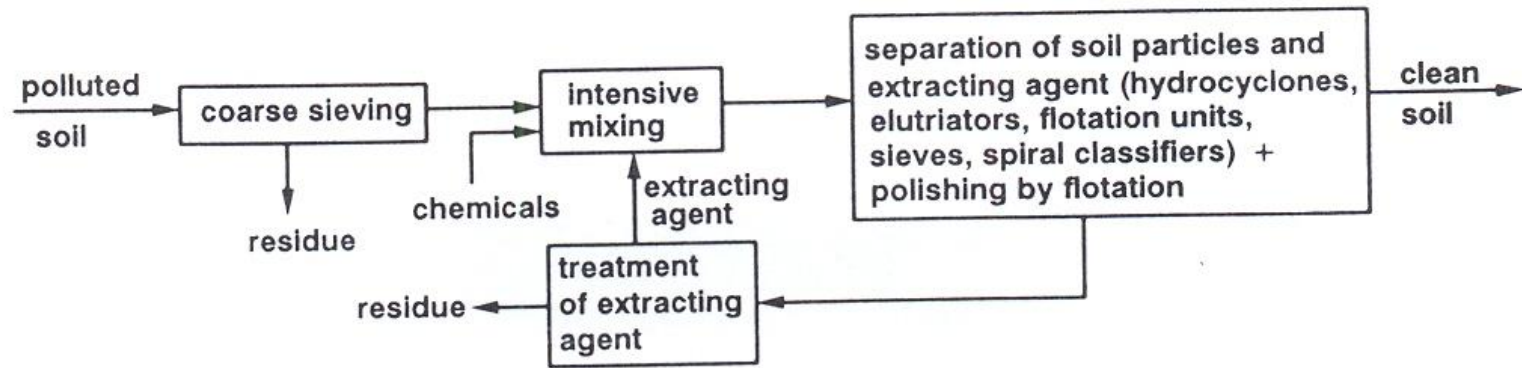


Fig. 1 Extraction/wet classification

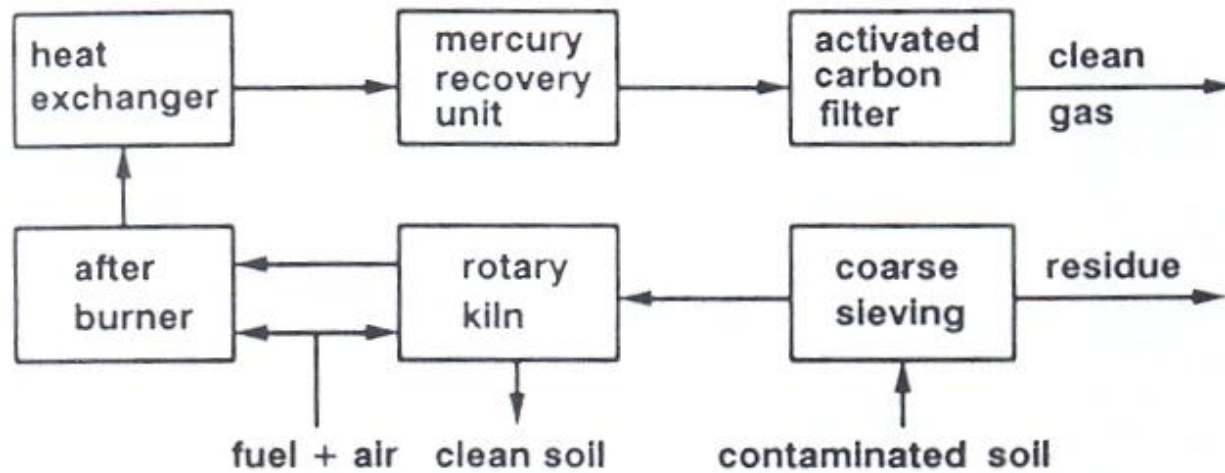


Fig. 2 Thermal treatment of excavated soil

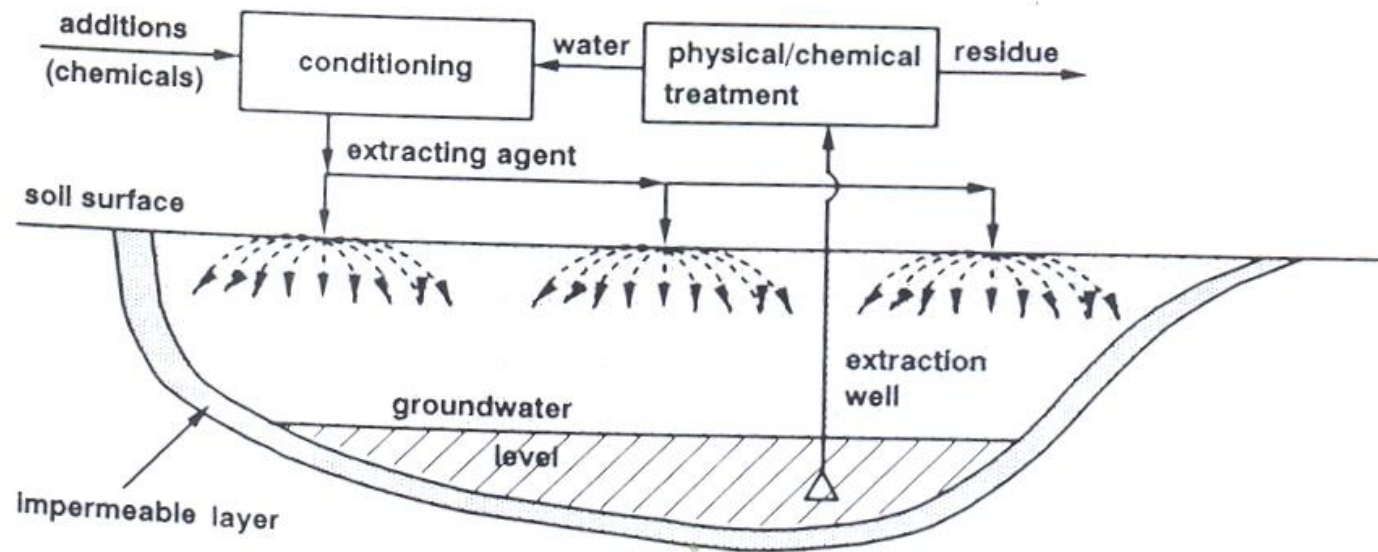


Fig. 3 In situ extraction

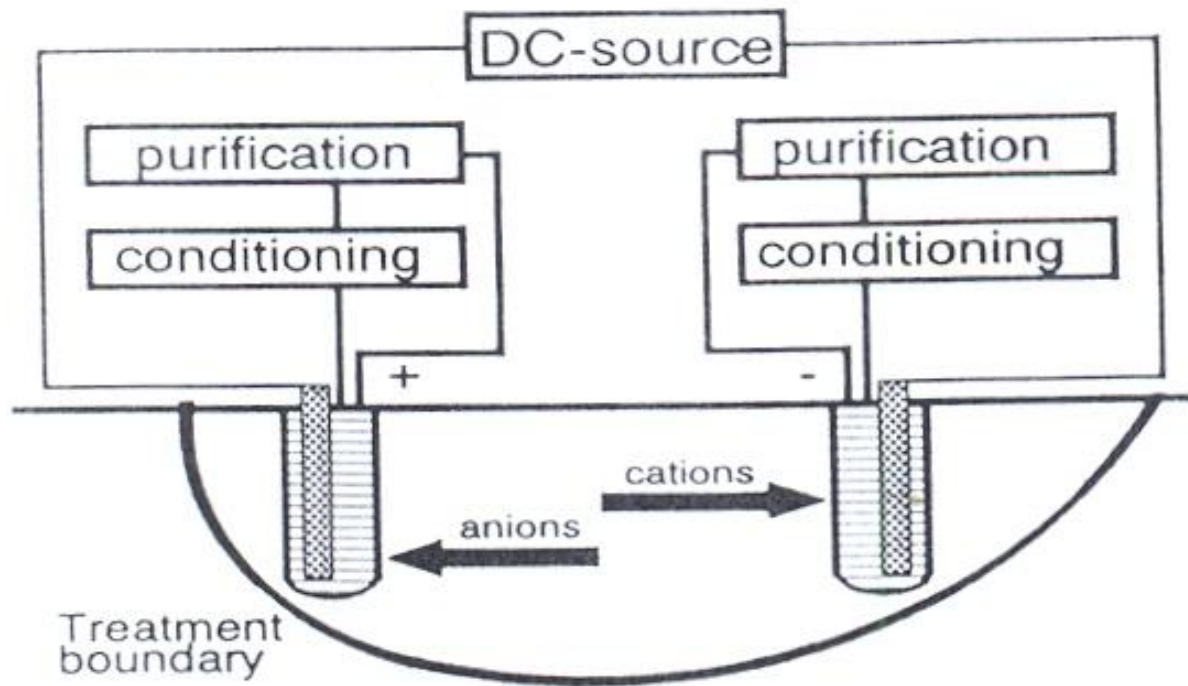


Fig. 4 Electroreclamation

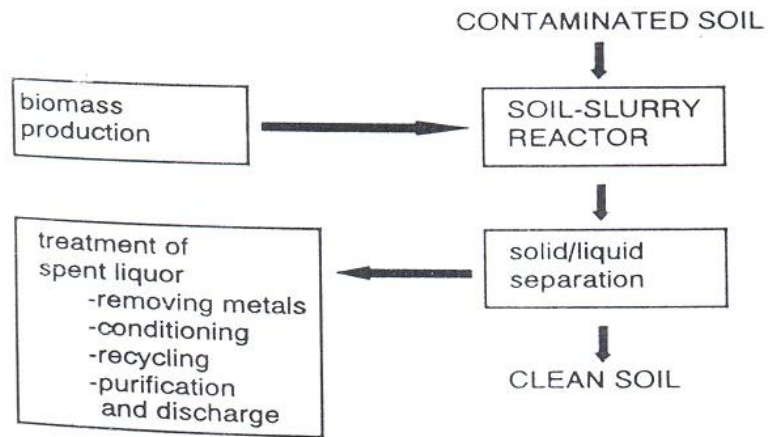


Fig. 5 Soil slurry system

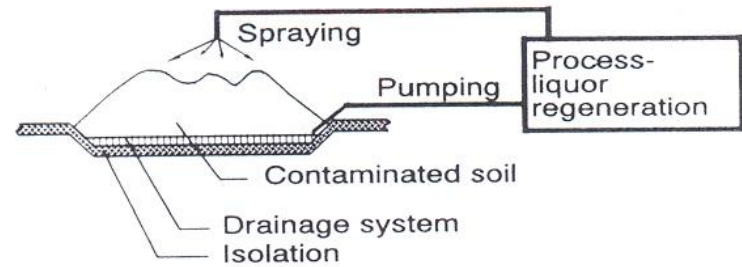


Fig. 6 Heap-leaching

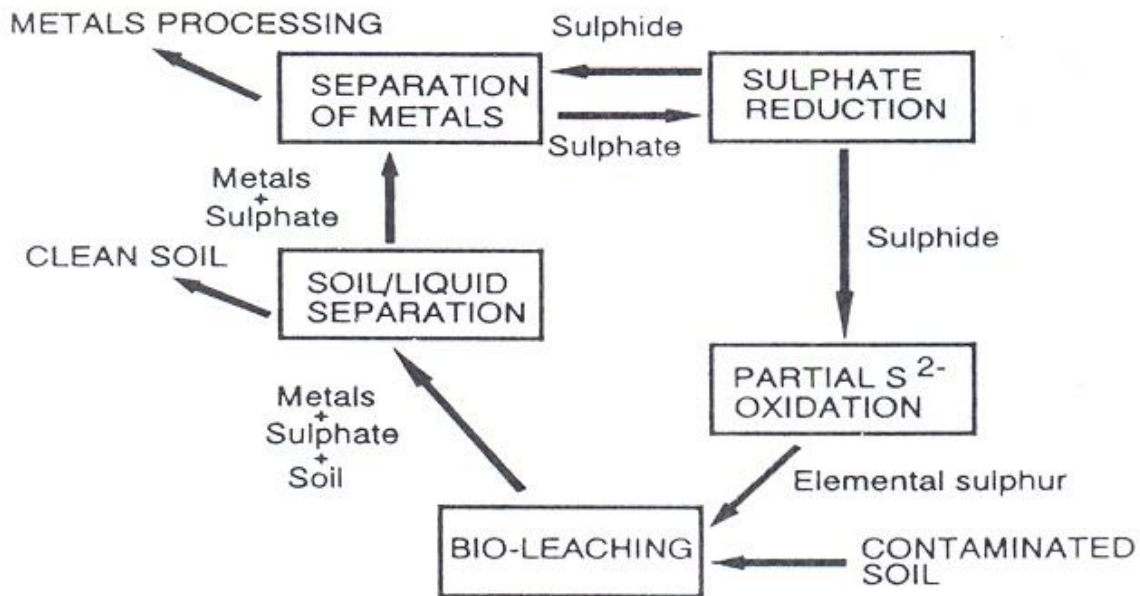
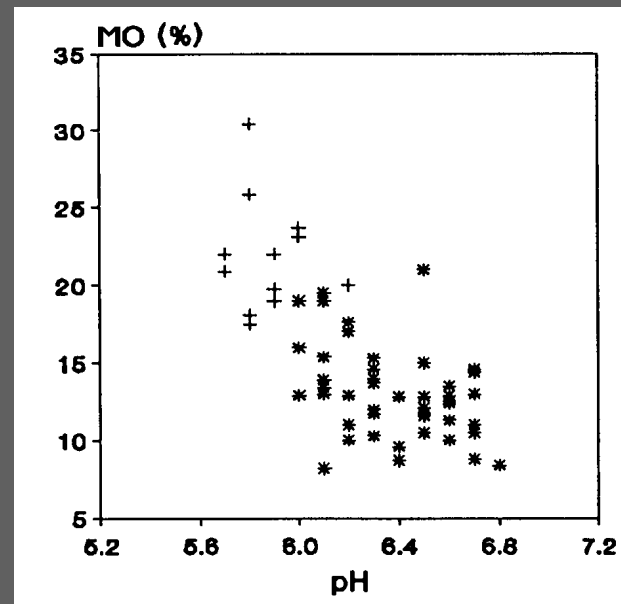
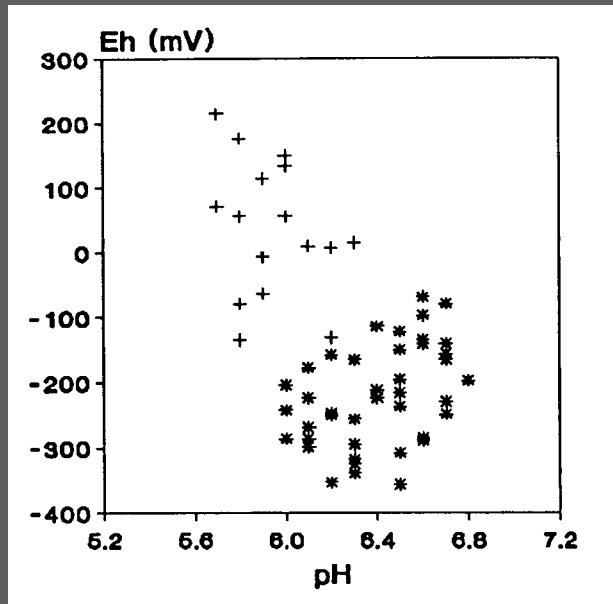


Fig. 7 Sulphur cycle

Através da libertação de oxigénio na rizosfera, as plantas vasculares desempenham um papel importante na biogeoquímica dos sedimentos, alterando drasticamente as características do sedimento dos sapais.



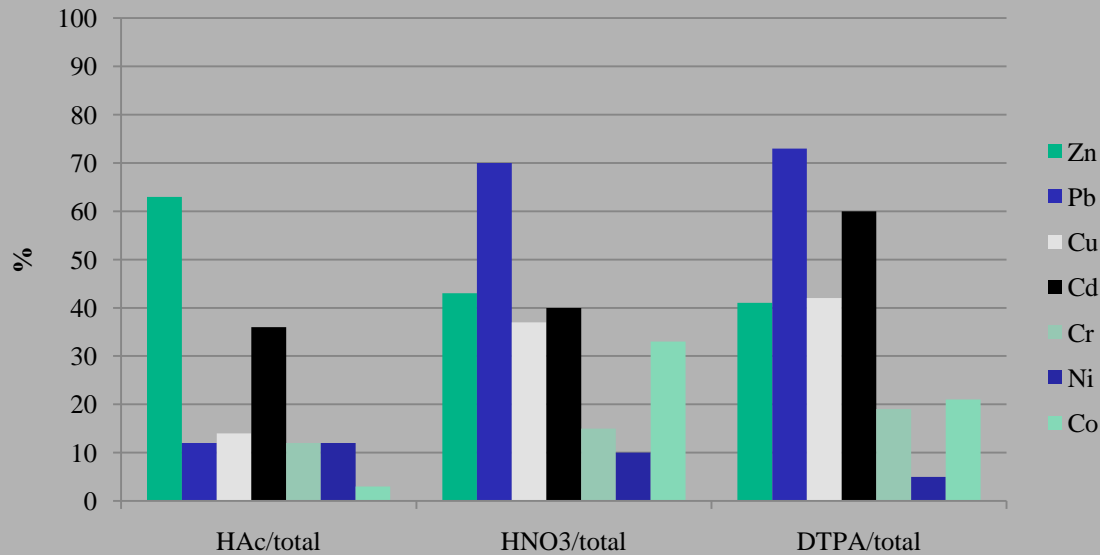
Redox potencial (Eh) vs.pH, e teor em matéria orgânica (LOI) vs.pH em sedimentos entre raízes, camada (5-15) cm layer (+) e sedimentos sem vegetação (*) nos sapais do estuário do Tejo

Da especiação química depende a mobilidade dos metais, a toxicidade e transferências geoquímicas, que influenciam naturalmente a sua disponibilidade para os diferentes organismos.

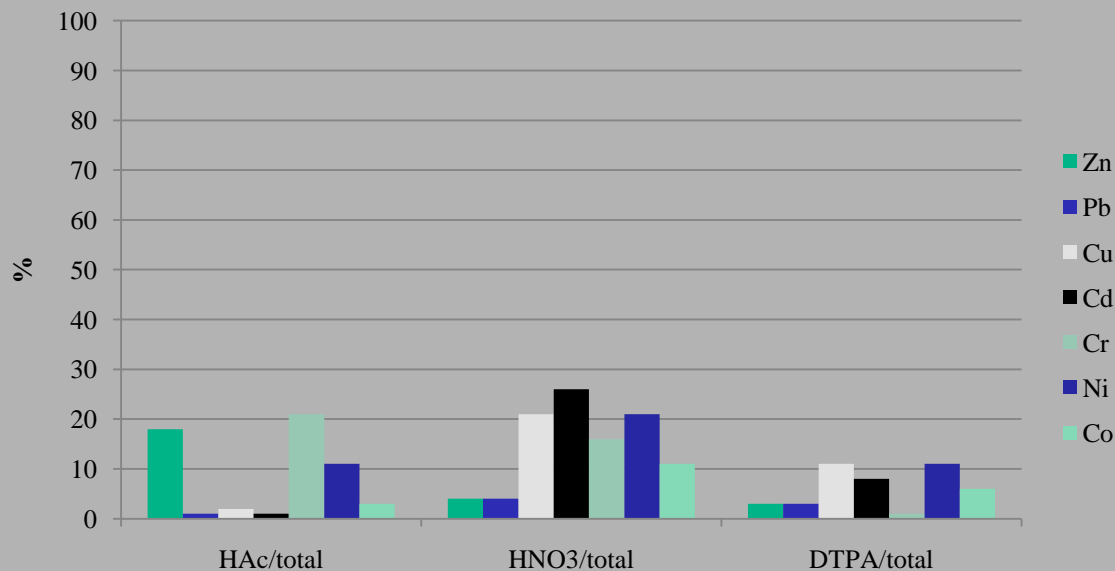
A extracção sequencial dos metais nos sedimentos tem sido objecto de vários estudos uma vez que permite avaliar não só a concentração dos metais, mas fornece ainda indicações sobre a fase em que o metal se encontra, a sua adsorção, difusão e mobilidade no sedimento, sendo este conhecimento essencial na compreensão do comportamento físico-químico e biológico dos elementos.

Efeito das plantas na disponibilidade dos metais (Zn, Pb, Cu, Cd, Cr, Ni e Co)

Sedimento sem vegetação



Sedimento com vegetação

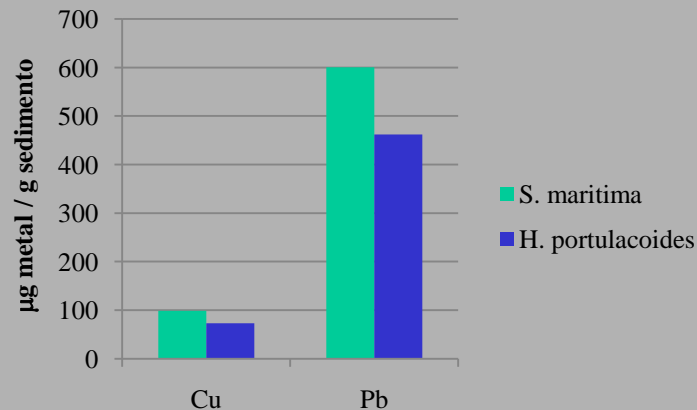


Sapal de Corroios

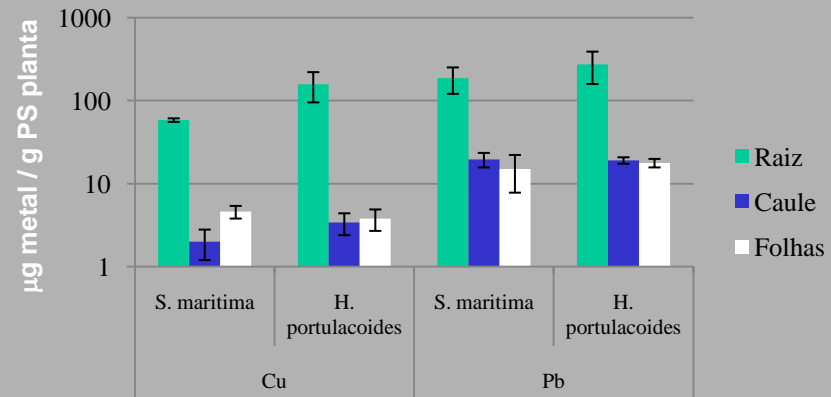
Caçador & Vale, 1999

Capacidade fitoestabilizadora dos sapais

Sedimento

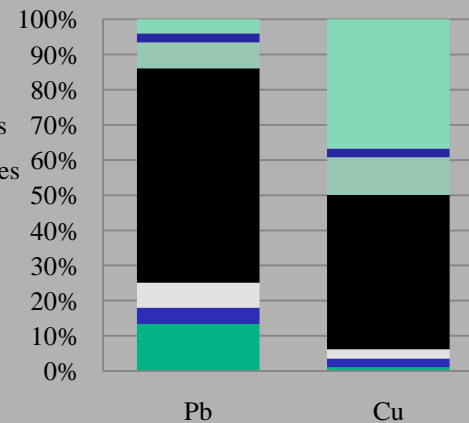
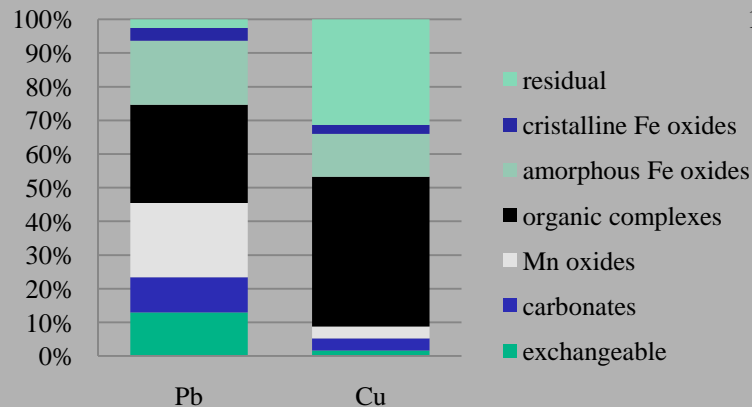


Plantas



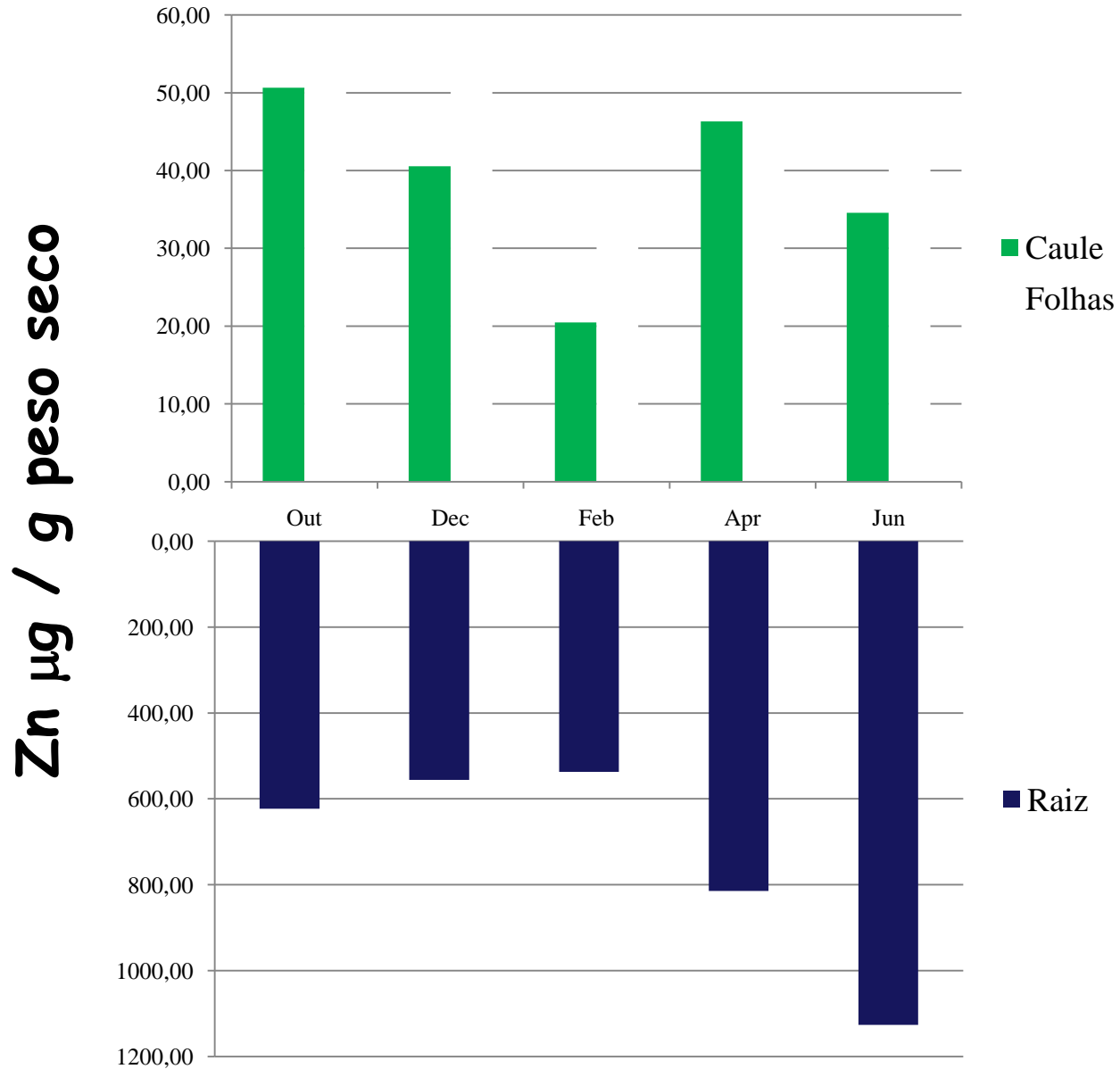
Halimione portulacoides

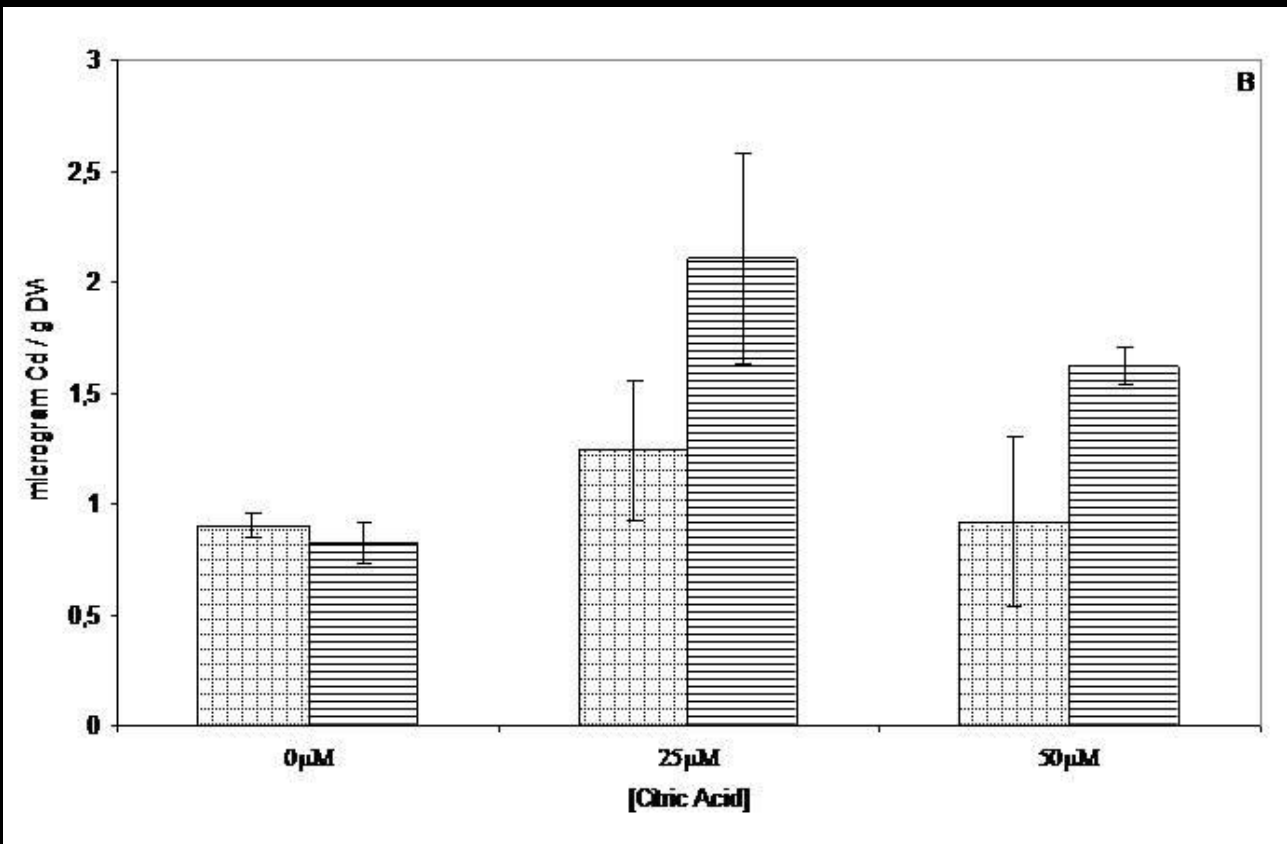
Especiação

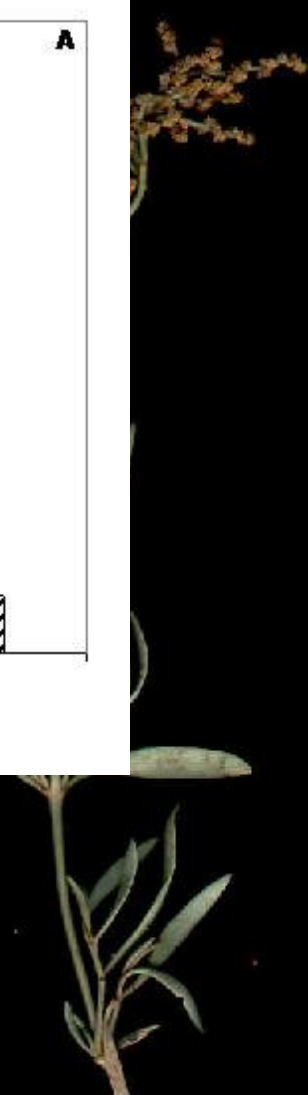
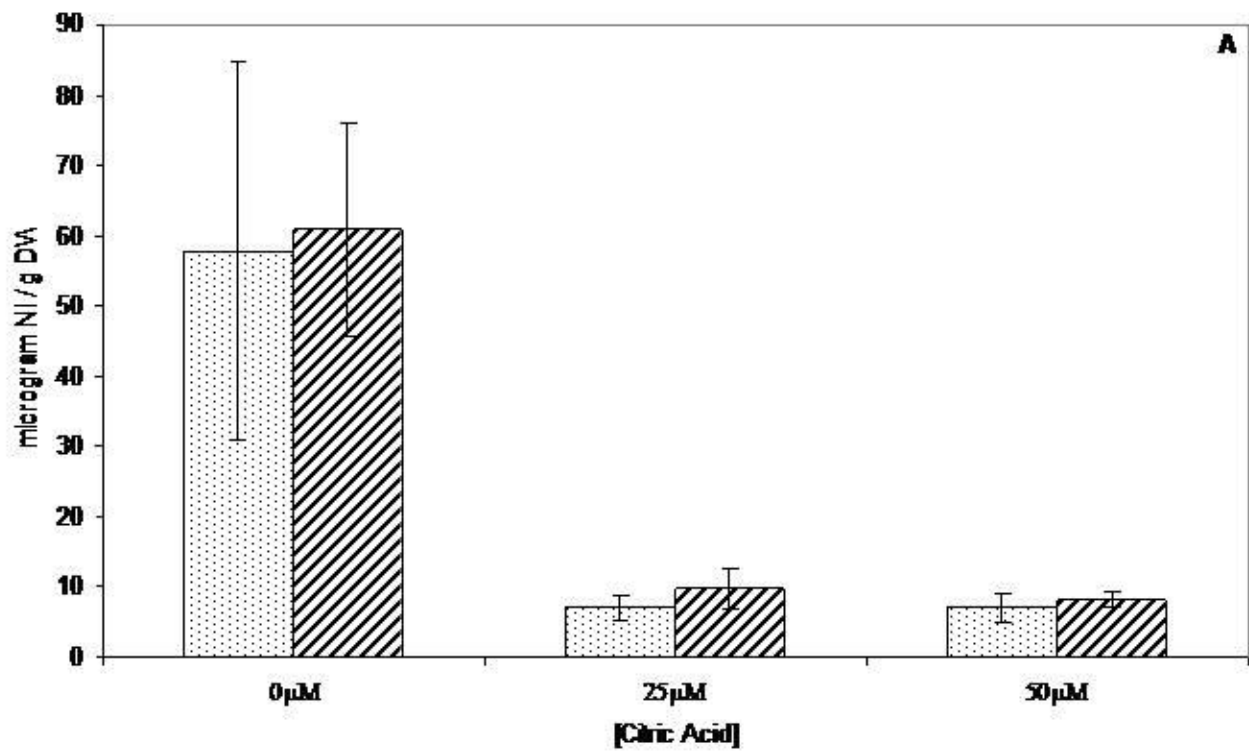


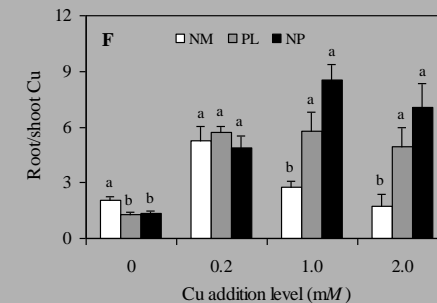
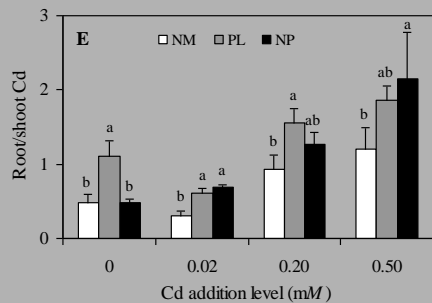
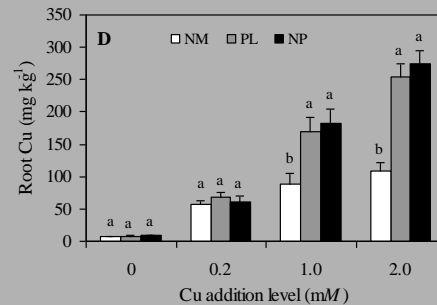
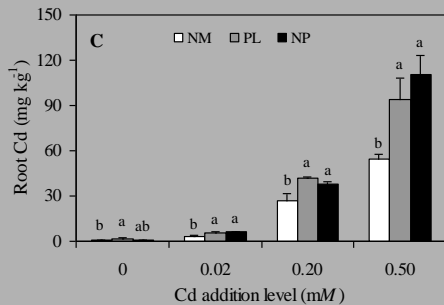
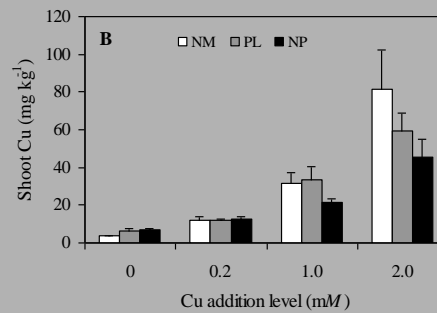
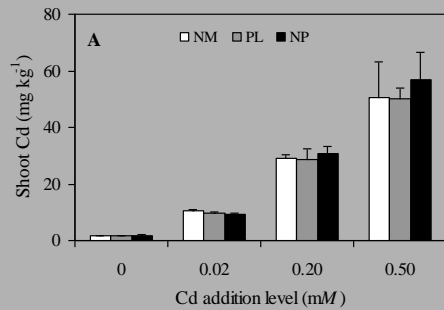
Spartina maritima

Distribuição de Zn em *Halimione portulacoides*









Shoot (**A**, **B**), root (**C**, **D**) and root to shoot ratio (**E**, **F**) of Cd and Cu concentrations in *A. tripolium* plants exposed to different Cd (**A**, **C**, **E**) and Cu (**B**, **D**, **F**) addition levels. In each graph and for each metal concentration, values (mean \pm SEM) followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P < 0.05$ (Duncan's test). For abbreviations see Fig.1 (NM = non-mycorrhizal, PL = inoculated with isolate from polluted site, NP = inoculated with isolate from non-polluted site)

O papel das zonas húmidas, como descontaminantes naturais

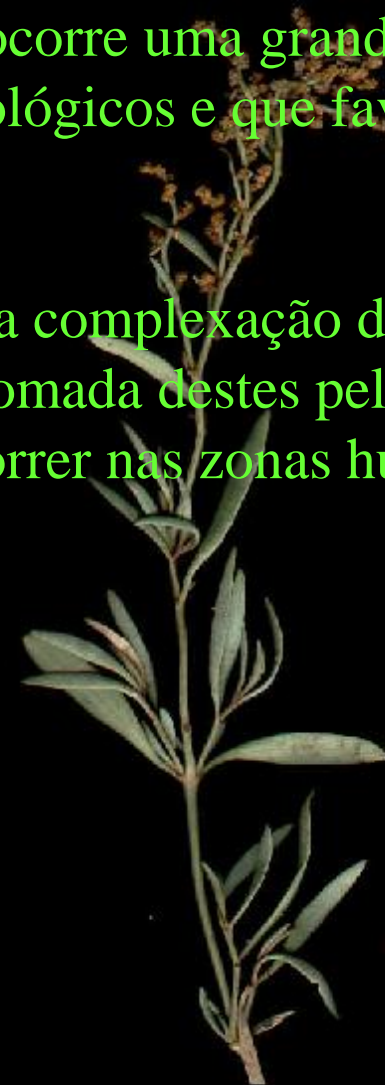


Por vezes constroem-se zonas húmidas, em que são usadas culturas de plantas que interactuam directamente com os constituintes dos efluentes ou servem de suporte a microrganismos que os irão degradar e que se mostram sistemas biológicos de tratamento de efluentes muito eficientes. As zonas húmidas construídas são muito utilizadas em estações de tratamento de águas residuais (ETAR) e em pequenas unidades industriais



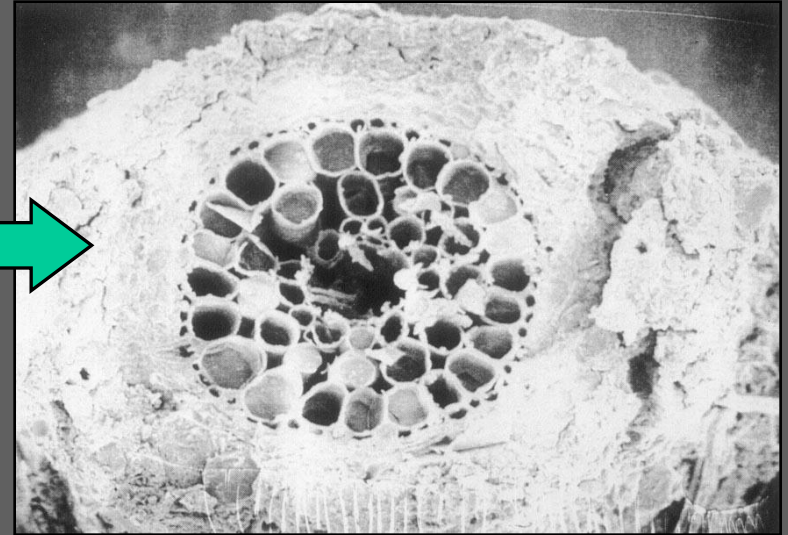
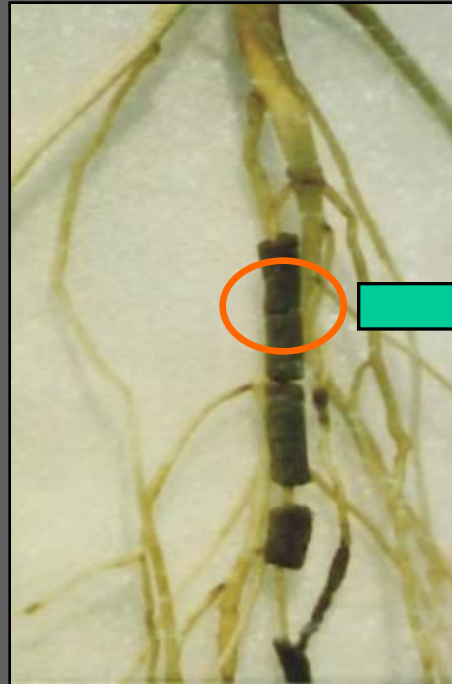
Nas zonas húmidas construídas o Homem cria ecossistemas, que incluem solo orgânico, microrganismos e plantas superiores, onde ocorre uma grande variedade de processos que vão desde os físico-químicos aos biológicos e que favorecem a remoção dos poluentes.

A co-precipitação dos metais em hidróxidos de ferro, a complexação dos metais em moléculas orgânicas e nas argilas e por último, a tomada destes pelas plantas, são exemplos de processos de limpeza que podem ocorrer nas zonas húmidas construídas.



Efeitos secundários

Rizoconcreções

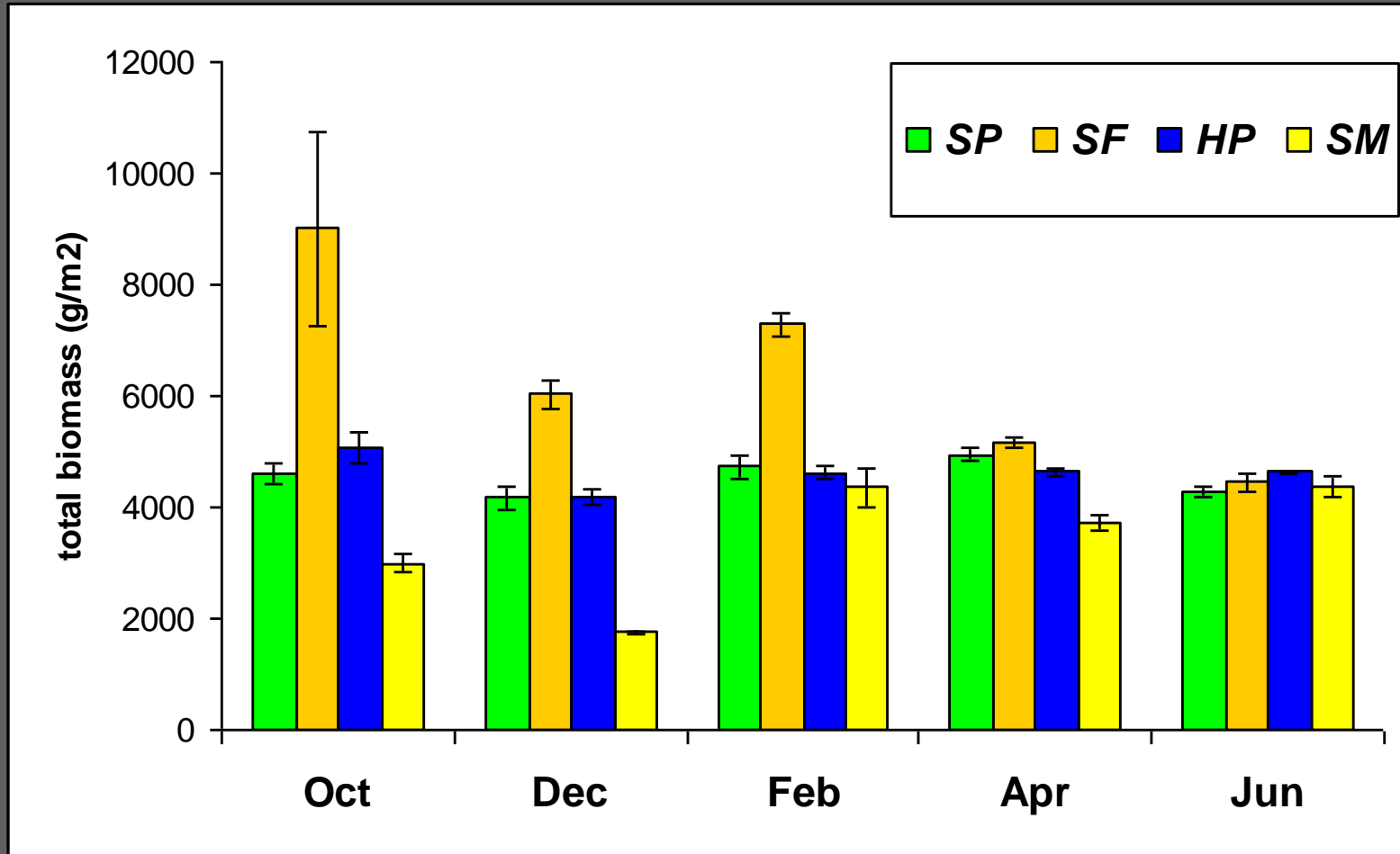


Rizoconcreção com vestígios vegetais



Biomassa Total de diferentes espécies de Sapal

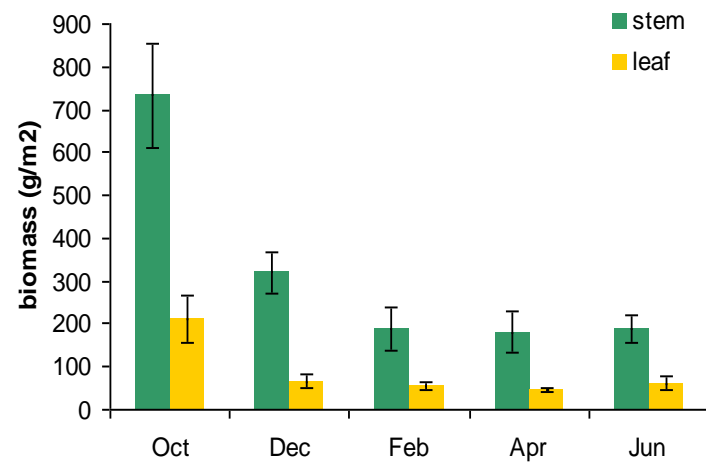
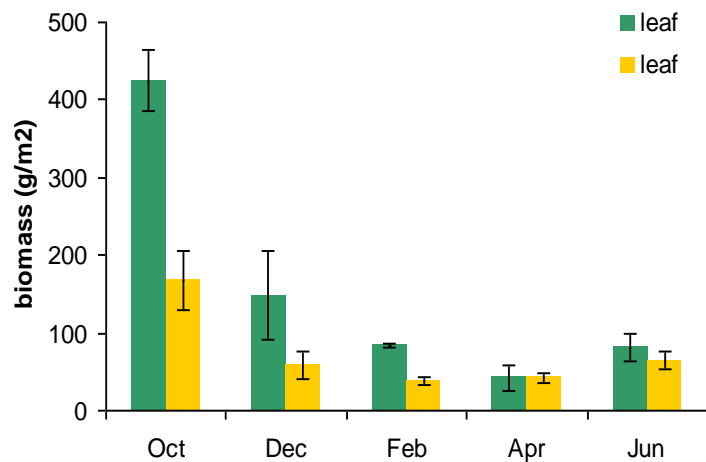
Sarcocornia perennis (SP), *S. fruticosa* (SF), *Halimione portulacoides* (HP) e *Spartina maritima* (SM)



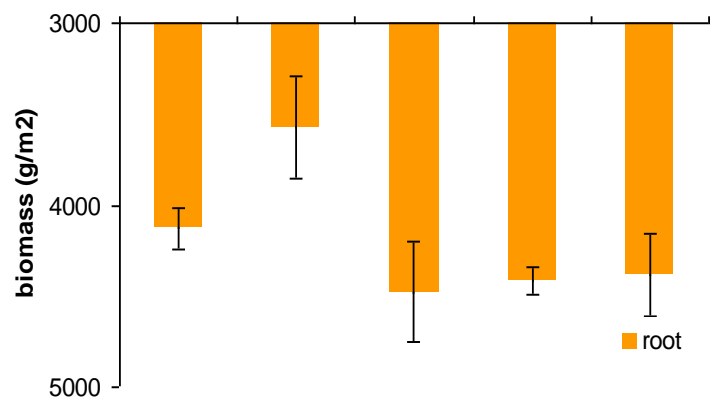
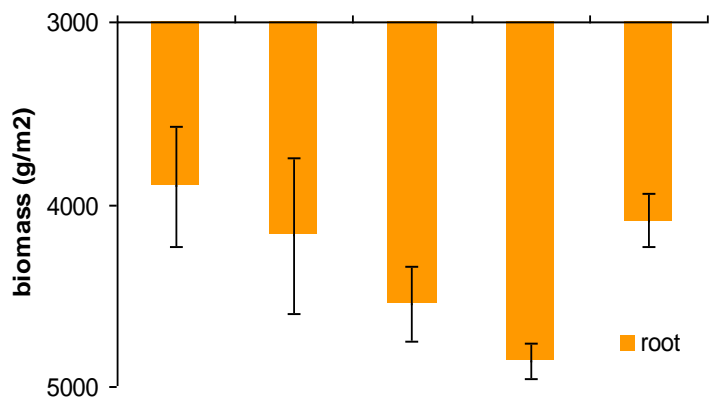
Spartina maritima

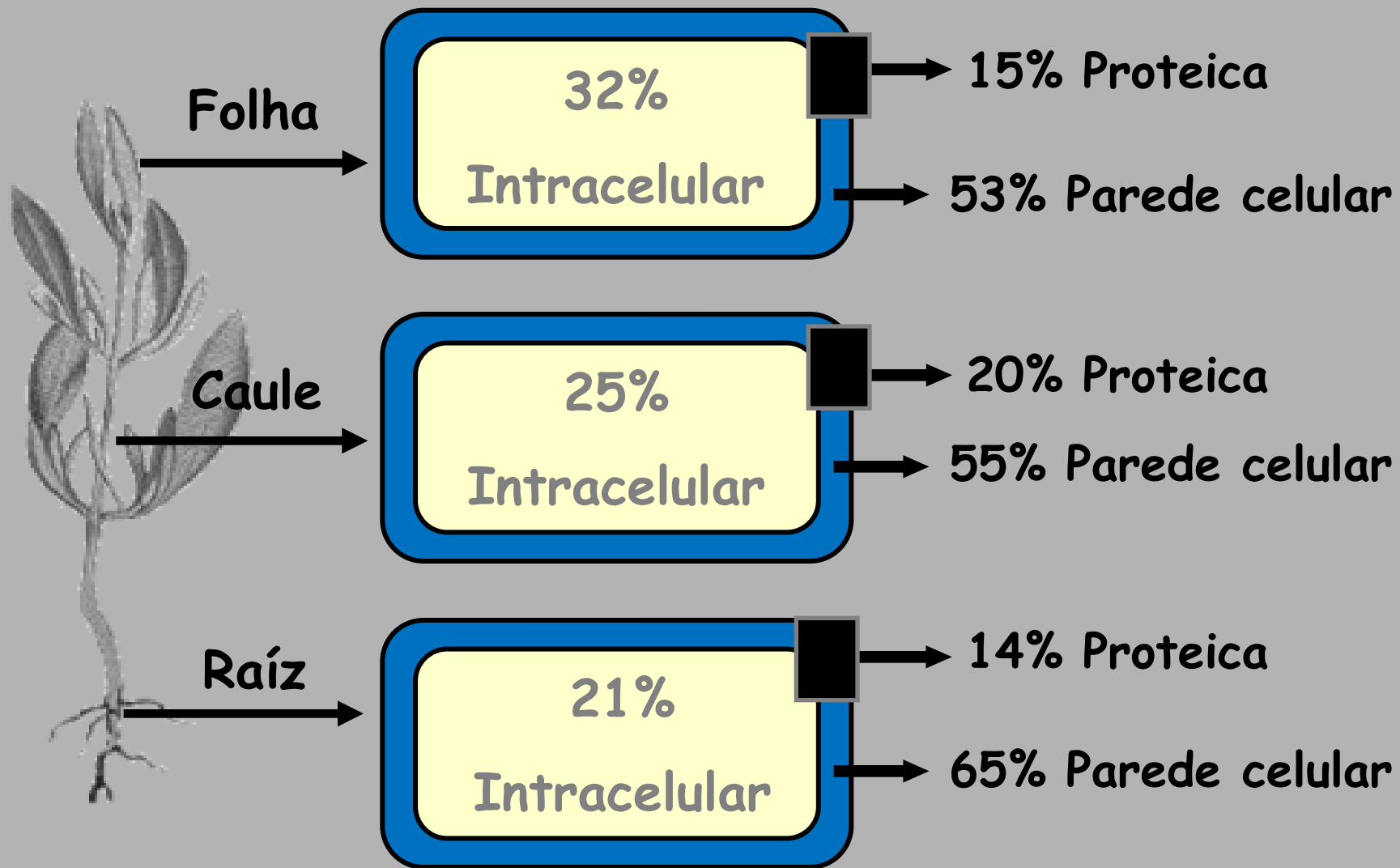
Halimione portulacoides

Parte aérea

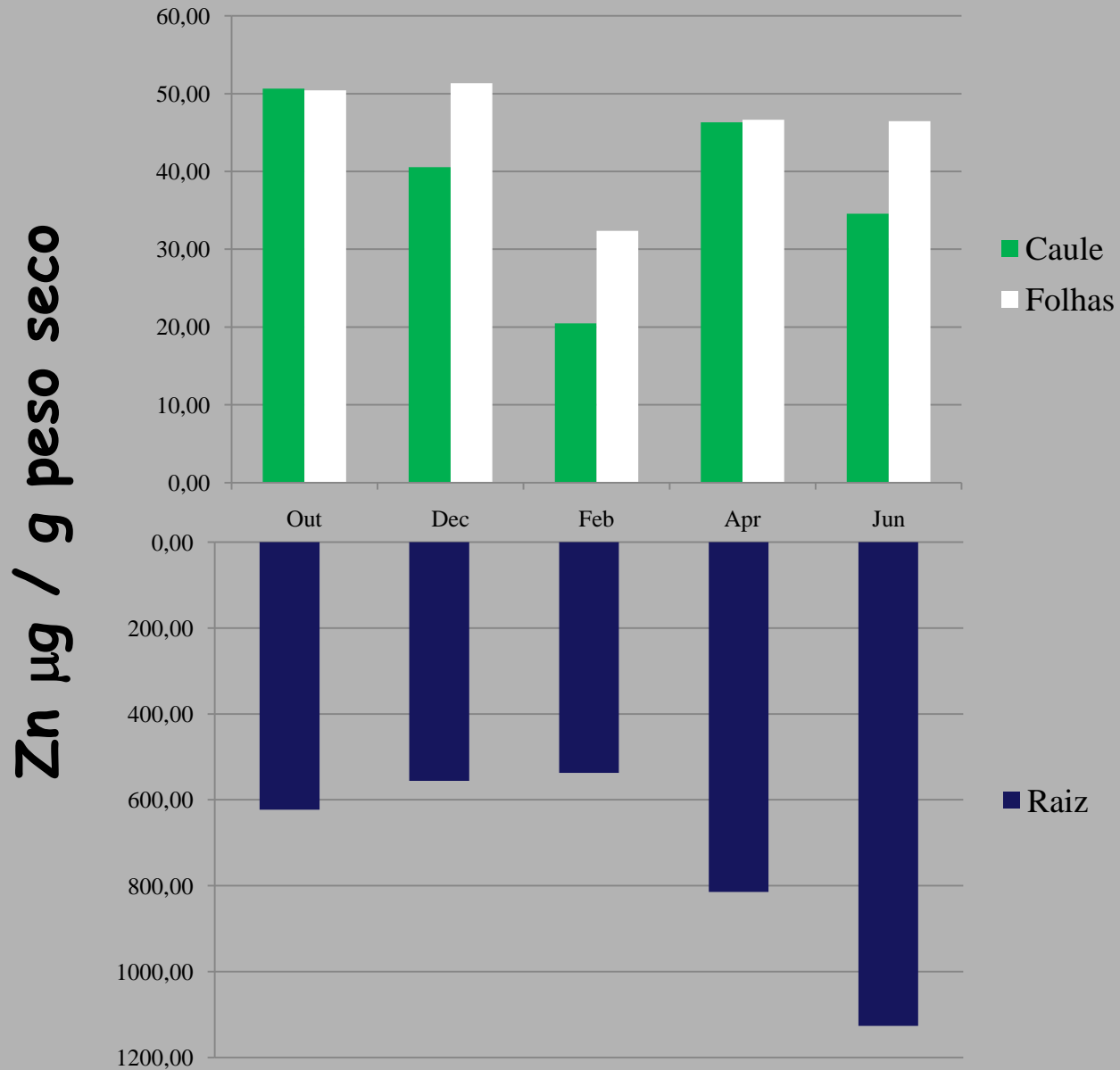


Raízes



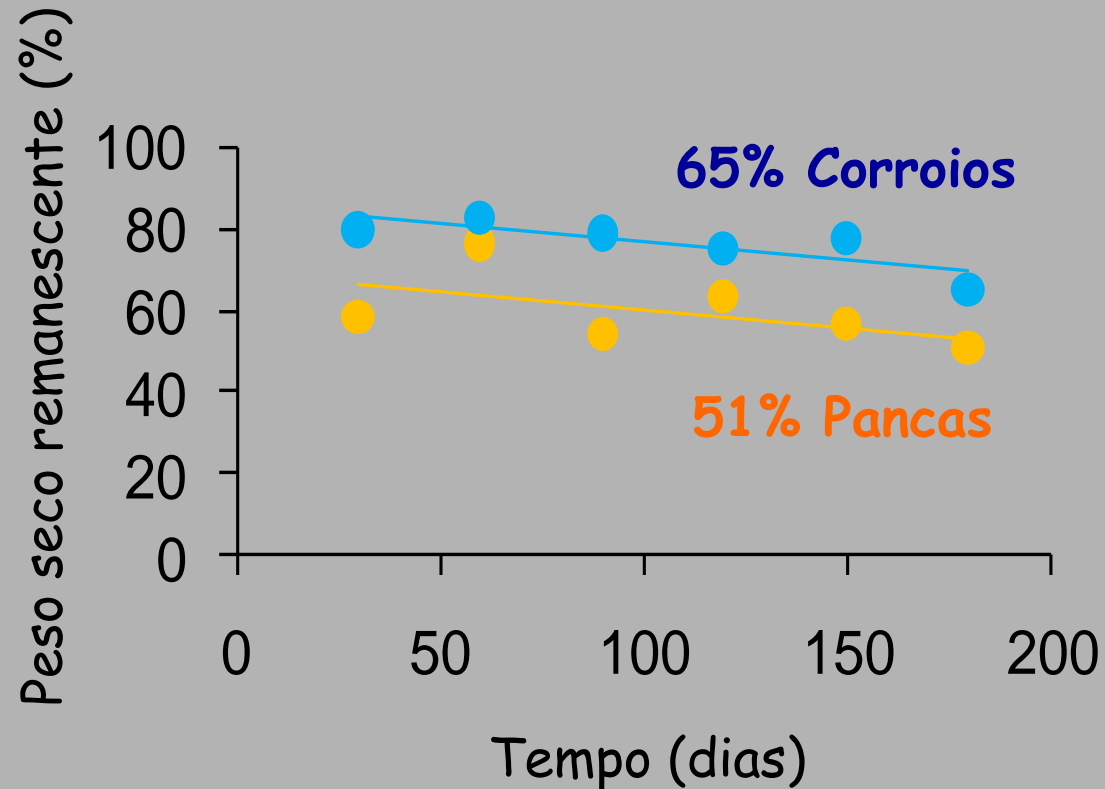


Distribuição de Zn em *Halimione portulacoides*

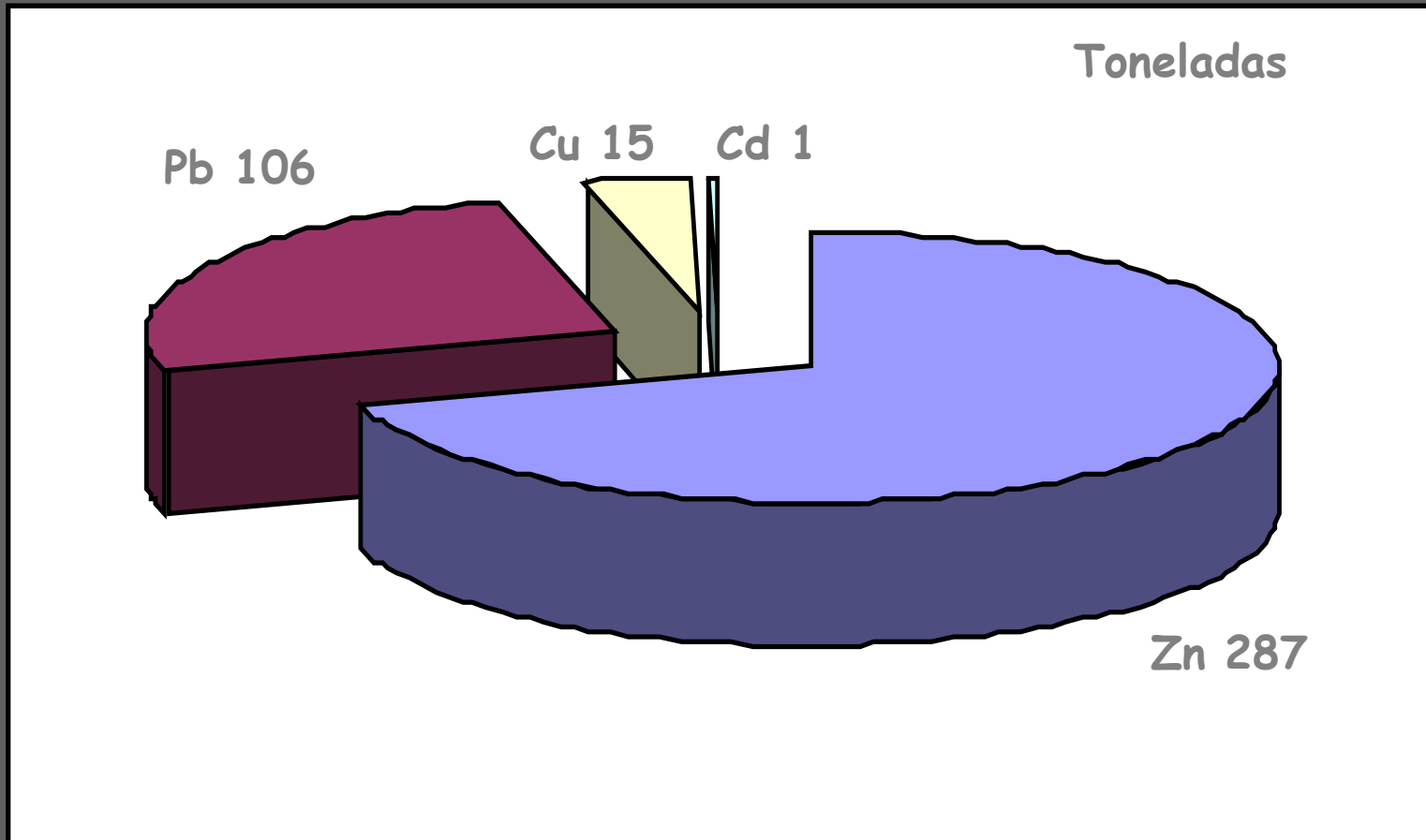


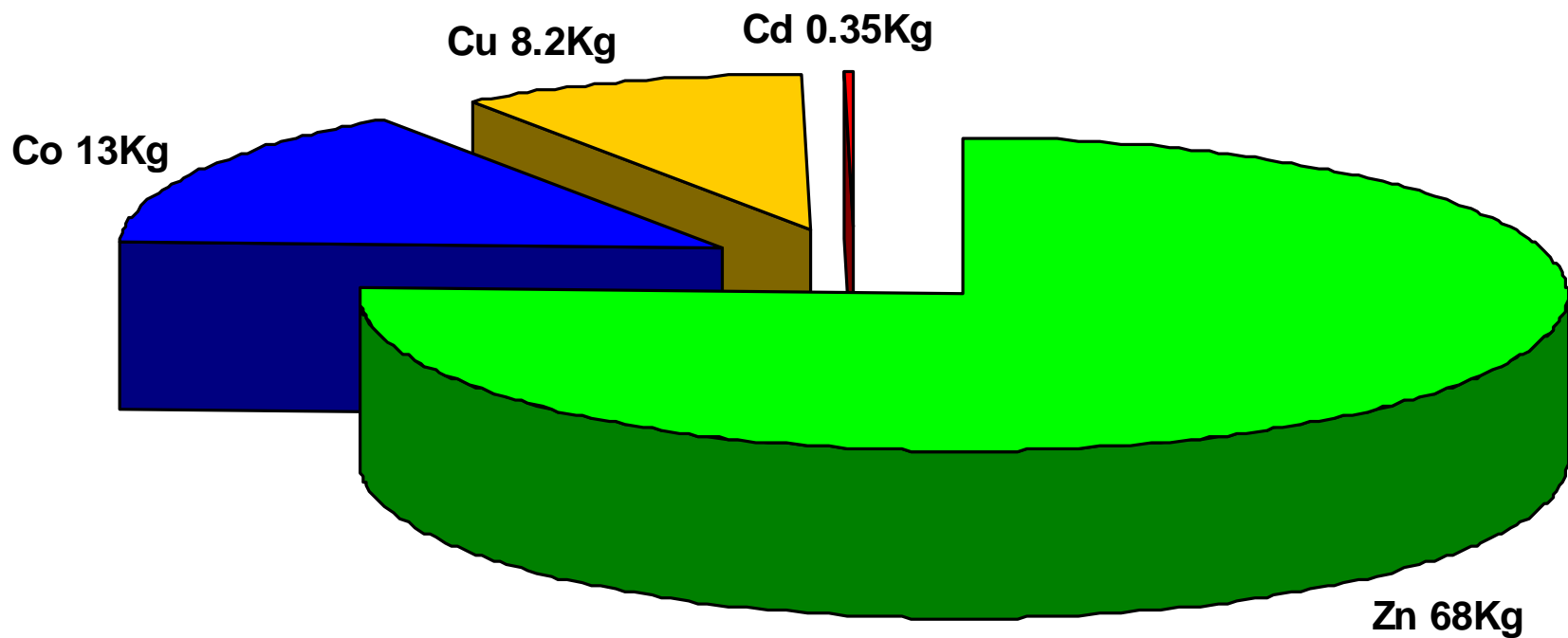
Biomassa-Taxa de decomposição de *Spartina maritima* nos sapais do Tejo

Pancas		Corroios	
t (d)	k (d ⁻¹)	t (d)	k (d ⁻¹)
31	0.0179	22	0.0076
59	0.0045	43	0.0032
87	0.0068	71	0.0027
118	0.0038	99	0.0024
150	0.0038	134	0.0017
180	0.0038	183	0.0024



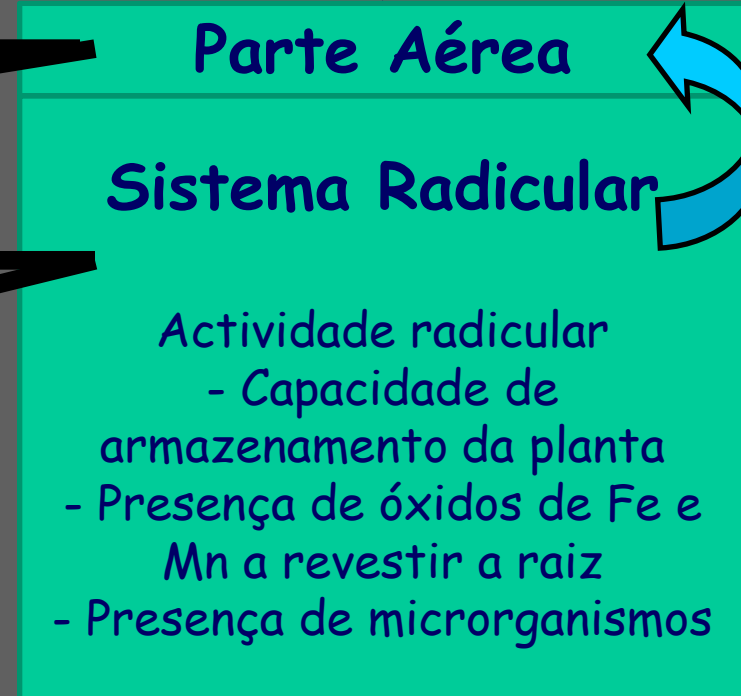
Estimativa da quantidade de metais pesados retidos no sapal do Rosário (200 ha)





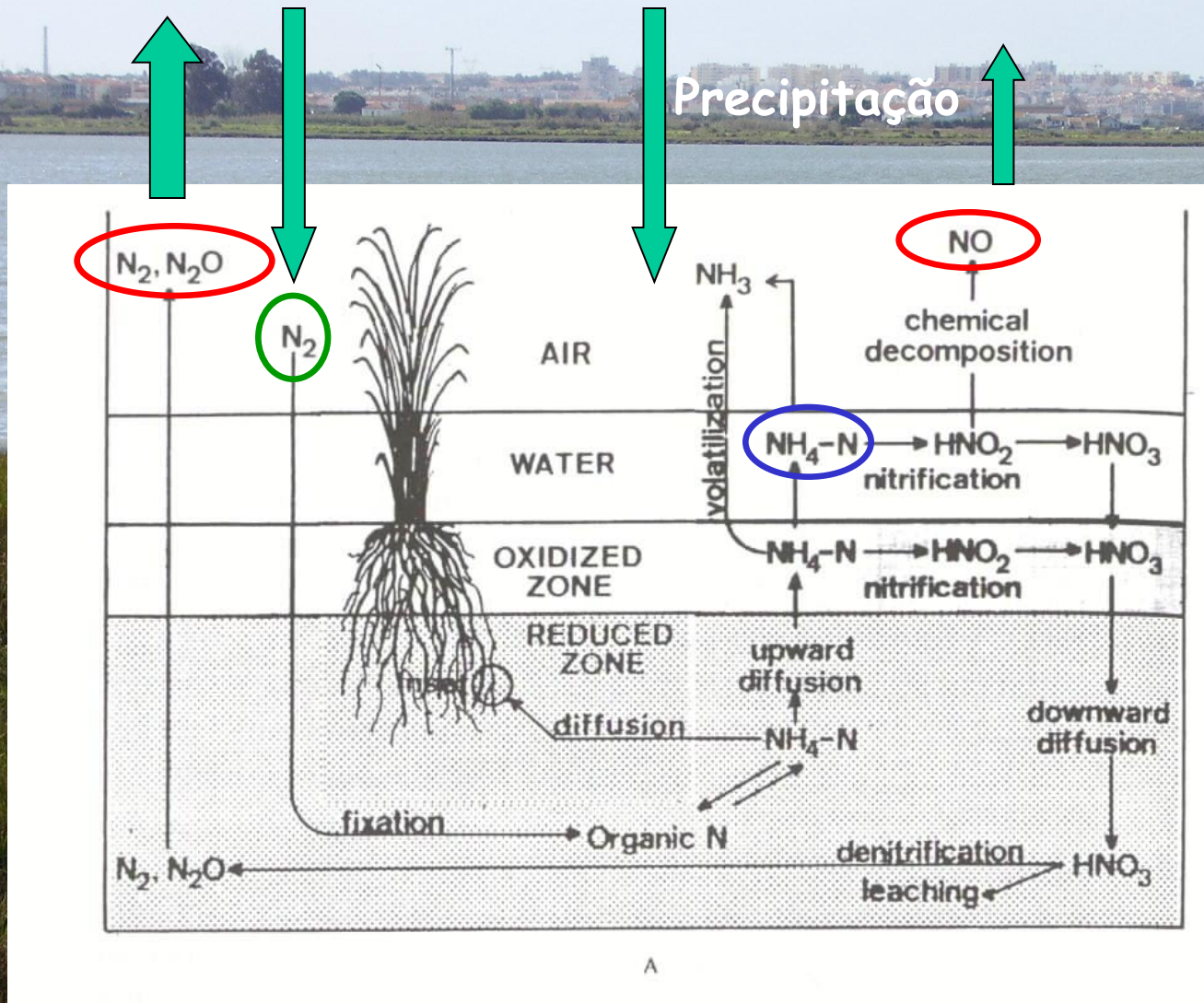
-Variação Sazonal
- Micro-topografia

-Espécies
- Variação Genética



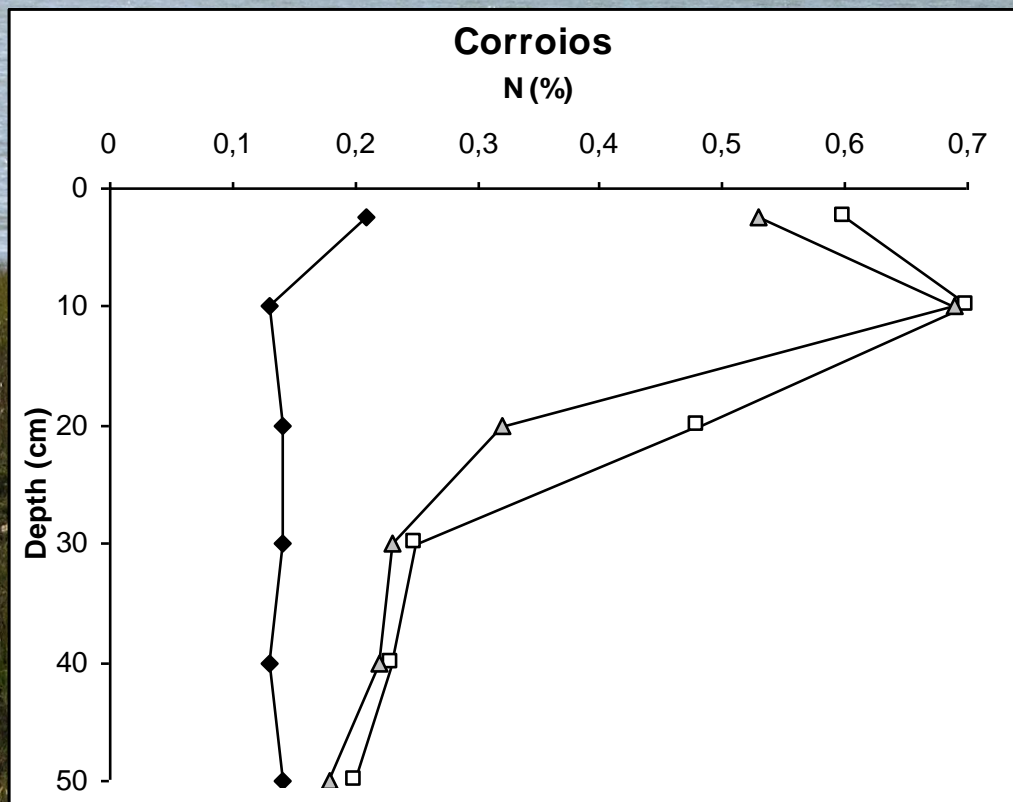
- Matéria orgânica
- Textura

- Potencial redox
- pH
- Presença de iões



Keddy, 2000

O ciclo do azoto nos sapais



O ciclo do azoto nos sapais