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MODEL FOR ECOLOGIC FLOW IN THE LAGOON EL BALSÓN, MACUSPANA, TABASCO

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Was carried out a batimetric mensuration with the use of hydrologic buoy during the period April of 2002 to July of 2003 in 20 transects located in the lagoon El Balsón of the municipality of Macuspana in Tabasco State. The batimetric mensurations was more than 14,688 for the period of drought and near 15,650 for the rainy stage of the year, which the morphometric information is had more complete continental lagoon continental located in the southeast from Mexico.

The importance of this technique of batimetric mensuration resides in which would be applied for short periods of time and also permit the analyses of the processes of infiltration on the drainage basin of the ecosystem, even for a particular event of pluvial precipitation.

In each one of the transectos the speed of the water in traverse section was also measured with which was obtained the dynamic of the flow and their extreme values, same that is linked with the denominated ecological flow, that that it is necessary so that prosper the wild fauna and the aquatic or terrestrial related vegetation with a body of inland water.

Due to the elongated form of the continental studied lagoon, which characterizes a oxbow lake of fluvial origin, the temporal and spatial dynamic of the ecological flow, was related with the pluvial precipitation like strategic factor and with the morphologic changes derived of the truss hydraulic critic. The analyses of lineal regression demonstrated that in this type of lagoon inland, the superficial area responds less to the changes of hydraulic truss, if are compared with those of the volume, the depth or the coast perimeter of the ecosystem. The above mentioned has technological importance, since will allow to know the particular features that could assume the blended hydraulic for ends of ecological restoration of tropical inland lagoons.