



Interannual and Seasonal Variations in Estuarine Water Quality

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Anthropic processes degrade quality of estuarine environments, resulting in a worrying form of water pollution. The objective of the study was to describe and discuss interannual and seasonal changes of water quality based on indicators monitored in Goiana River estuary, as well as identifying the main drivers of such changes. We considered three estuarine areas or habitats (upper estuary, middle estuary and lower estuary), and two seasons (dry and rainy) for anchoring sample design. The information collected for surface and bottom water include water temperature (°C), salinity, dissolved oxygen (mg L⁻¹), saturation (%) and Secchi depth (cm) ($n = 864$). The monthly total rainfall (mm) was compiled from public database. Multivariate analyses highlight inter dependency among these parameters. Water quality was reduced in dry periods (including episodes of hypoxia), but generally increased toward the mouth of estuary. Rainfall is the most important factor in the renewal and maintenance waters of small tropical estuaries. Regions most sensitive to climate change where water resources are depleted and/or compromised should pay even more attention to upcoming changes in rainfall (seasonal) and climatic patterns in addition to better water management practices.

Keywords: physico-chemical parameters, sample design, tropical estuaries, aquatic habitat conservation, hypoxia

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INTRODUCTION

Water is an indispensable natural resource for human survival and essential for the development of most our activities (World Health Organization, 2011, 2014). Its abundance on Earth's surface gave rise to the thought that it would be an inexhaustible resource, not being initially considered as deserving of conscious use, or reason to avoid the significant shift of the demand/availability ratio to an unfavourable condition (Brooks et al., 2006; Haynes et al., 2007).

Many communities emerged close to where water could be easily obtained to ensure food and maintenance of the population. Estuaries are examples of environments that provide the necessary means for the development of human communities (World Health Organization, 2014) and indeed support large populations. These ecosystems are in a transitional range between the fluvial and marine environments, influenced by the maritime amplitude, which causes a marked variation of its environmental parameters, such as nutrients and salinity (Kennish, 1991, 1998). They also have the capacity to shelter numerous species, from the juvenile forms to adult phases, which use the environment for feeding, breeding or protection from predators; in addition to resident species, that spend their entire life cycle in estuaries, many of these resources reach high economic and social values (Kennish, 1991, 1998; Barletta and Dantas, 2016).

Water quality loss in estuaries are, therefore, one of the worst forms of water pollution (Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013). The main causes of decline in quality of the estuarine aquatic bodies are

related to water subtraction and releases of agricultural, domestic and industrial effluents (Alexakis, 2011; Brockmeyer and Spitzky, 2011), altering the physical, chemical and biological properties of water (Kitsiou and Karydis, 2011; Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013), and consequently dropping the concentrations of dissolved oxygen (Yin et al., 2004; Mudge et al., 2007; Breitburg et al., 2009).

Dissolved oxygen in marine and coastal waters can directly influence environmental health (Mudge et al., 2007; Breitburg et al., 2009). Episodes of low concentrations of dissolved oxygen in the water are considered cases of hypoxia (Breitburg et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2010). These events have been recorded and studied in literature, mainly due to the occurrence of effluent and organic matter flows into coastal waters (Attrill and Power, 2000; Tett et al., 2003; Yin et al., 2004; Roselli et al., 2013). Reduced oxygen in waters affects the ecology of diverse populations of organisms (growth, distribution, recruitment, reproduction, and survival) and the state of local pollution (Mudge et al., 2007; Breitburg et al., 2009). The reduction of dissolved oxygen is a strong indicator of poor water quality and needs to be monitored and treated.

The assessment of water quality parameters is a tool for maintaining the best possible water conditions across entire basins, including estuaries and adjacent coastal waters (Kitsiou and Karydis, 2011; Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013). Consistent information on water quality and its patterns of change is the key to better manage and use these resources rationally (World Health Organization, 1996; Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013). Being capable of accommodate changes (episodic or permanent) to managerial plans require a solid knowledge about the drives of water quality and natural resources availability at different timescales.

The objective of the present study was to describe and discuss the interannual and seasonal changes of water quality based on indicators monitored in the Goiana River estuary, as well as identifying the main drivers of such changes and the main hypothesis is the estuary of the Goiana River presents seasonal and interannual changes in water quality in its different habitats.

METHODS

Study Area

The main activities developed along the Goiana River basin are sugarcane agro-industry, industrial activities and urban occupation. Effluents are discharged directly into the water, causing damages to the full extent of the basin, in addition to water use for public supply and irrigation (Garlipp et al., 2010; CPRH-Agência Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos., 2015; Costa et al., 2017). There are two gauges which measure river flow upstream (Brazilian Water Agency gauges #39080000 and #39084000). Year-round average flow at these two gauges are 11.0 and 8.8 m³ s⁻¹ (~90% catchment area), but it can vary from 3.5 m³ s⁻¹ (dry season) to 60 m³ s⁻¹ (rainy season) (Arruda-Santos et al., 2018).

The Goiana River estuary (7° 30'S – 34° 47'W) (Figure 1) is a tropical shallow estuary that supports important ecological processes (Barletta and Costa, 2009; Dantas et al., 2010; Silva et al., 2013) and is under legal protection as an extractive reserve

aimed at traditional fishers populations. There, the impact of greater significance is caused by sugarcane crops, prawn farming and lime extraction, which are connected directly to degradation of the mangrove flooded forest (Barletta and Costa, 2009; Garlipp et al., 2010; CPRH-Agência Estadual de Meio Ambiente e Recursos Hídricos., 2015). Despite recent trends in economic diversification, the area remains strongly linked to primary activities.

According to Kjerfve (1990), the main axis of an estuary can be sectioned into large compartments or areas—upper, middle, and lower—considering its morphology and salinity, since riverine environments down to adjacent coastal areas. Each section of the main channel is an habitat (Barletta et al., 2005; Lima et al., 2014), with different biogeochemical behaviour, plant and animal communities, giving rise to an ecological gradient (Attrill and Rundle, 2002; Barletta and Dantas, 2016). Composed of a combination of rivers, streams, ponds, tidal channels, islands, wetlands and flooded mangrove forests, this estuary accommodates a diverse aquatic fauna (fish, molluscs, crustaceans) (Barletta and Costa, 2009; Dantas et al., 2010; Lima et al., 2014) with high conservation, social and economic importance. The main channel has a total length of ~25 km (Barletta and Costa, 2009; Dantas et al., 2010; Costa et al., 2017). The upper estuary varied in depth from 1.2 to 11.6 m, middle estuary ranged from 1.2 to 10.1 m and the lower estuary had a depth variation of 1.0 to 9.1 m.

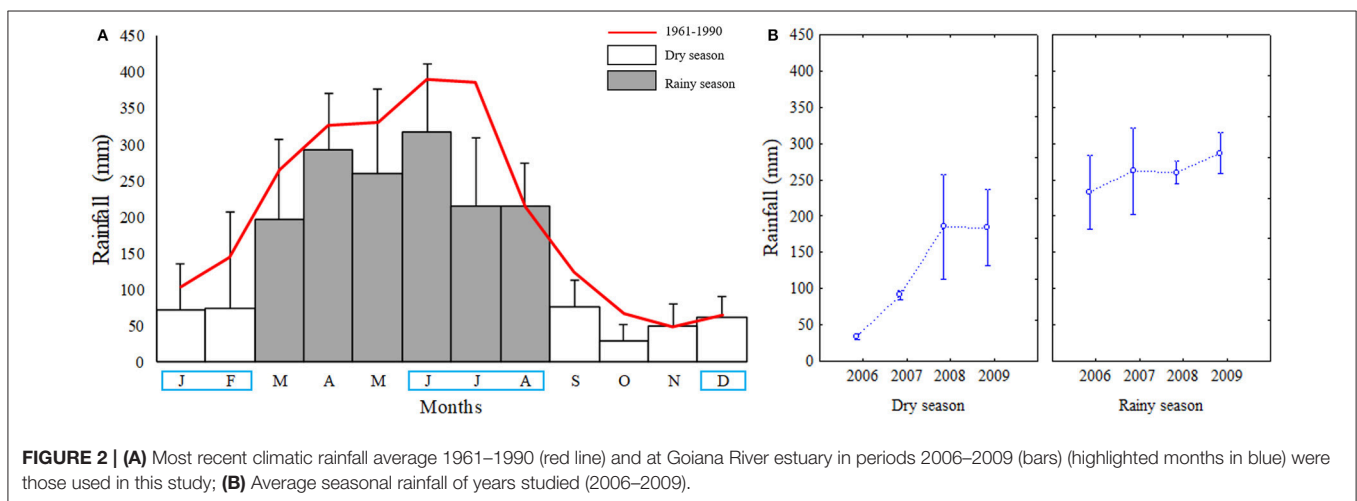
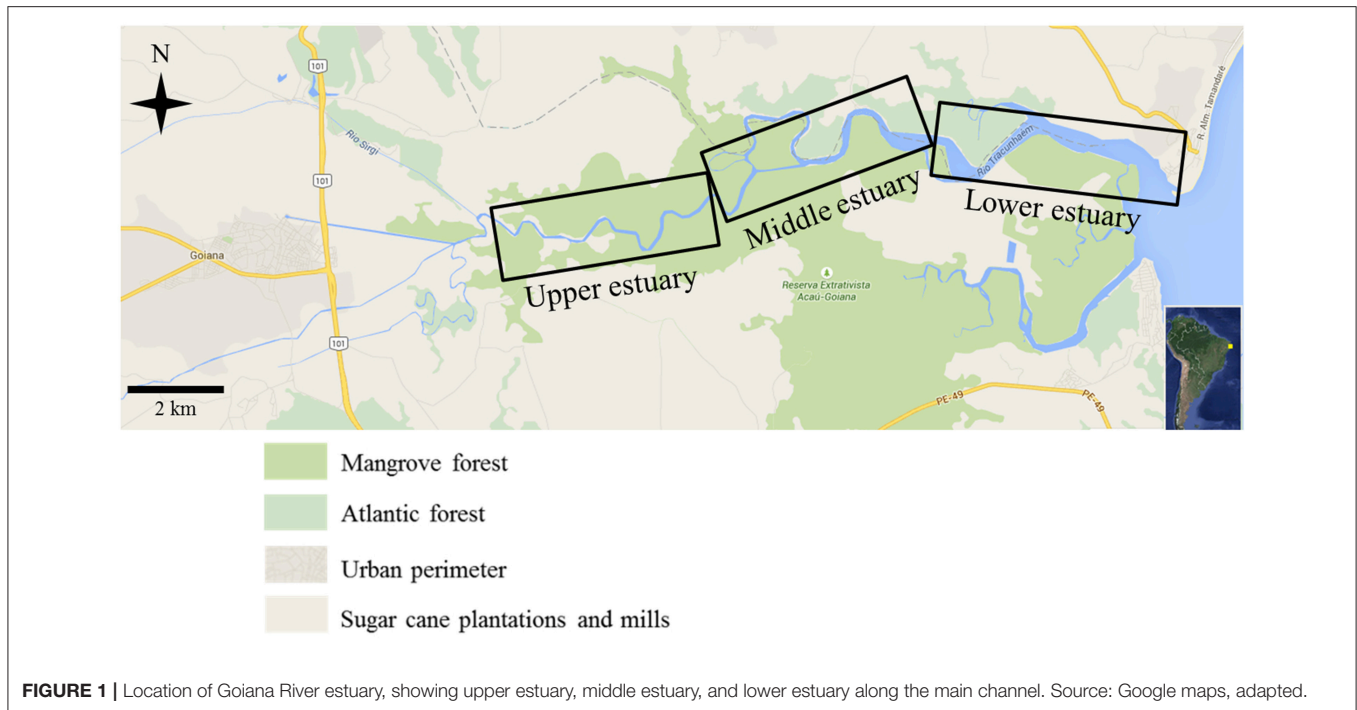
Data Acquisition

The sampling strategy adopted in this study was successfully used by several authors (Barletta et al., 2005, 2008; Dantas et al., 2010; Lima et al., 2014), attesting for the robustness of sample design. The strategy was implemented from 2006 to 2009 in this estuary. Based on previous literatures (Lima et al., 2014) and a previous sampling that covered the whole extent of the main estuarine channel, were recognized three areas (upper, middle and lower estuary) and two seasons (dry and rainy). The months chosen for this study were those at end of each season, when the environment presents clearer responses to the environmental stressors (Figure 2A). During the pilot sampling, water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, Secchi depth and water depth were probed to define the limits of each area.

The data for the present study was collected for surface and bottom waters (6 samples/area, in the central area of the main channel; once a month; during 3 months in each season). So, each month has 18 replicas per area, per month per year; $n = 864$. Measurements include water temperature (°C), salinity, dissolved oxygen (mg L⁻¹) and oxygen saturation (%) (measured with a WTW LF 197, Wissenschaftlich Technische Werkstätten with a 20 m cable) and Secchi depth (cm). Monthly total rainfall (mm) was compiled from public database (www.apac.gov.pe.br), collected from a weather station located 10 km south of the city of Goiana.

Statistical Analysis

Data collected were processed into an orthogonal matrix for analysis ($n = 864$). Cochran's test was used to check the homogeneity of variances.



The original data were Box–Cox transformed to ensure it conformed to a normal distribution.

The analysis of variance (factorial ANOVA with a 5% level of significance) were carried out. This was used to determine whether significant differences in categorical predictors (factors) occurred in years (2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009), areas (upper, middle and lower estuary) and seasons (dry and rainy) and depth in water column (surface and bottom). The variables (water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and oxygen saturation) were first studied and analysed separately for their individual behaviours (see **Supplementary Material**) and detect possible differences between surface and bottom waters. With the ANOVA results, it was possible to observe that there were no differences and therefore, depth was not further considered.

Samples from surface and bottom waters were treated as replica, increasing the sample number from six to twelve (see above section Data acquisition).

Subsequently, a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) analysis was performed, excluding the depth factor. A *posteriori* Bonferroni's test was used to determine which means were significantly different at the 5% level of significance.

Clusters were determined based on similarity matrix using the method of complete linkage with Euclidean distance and a principal components analysis was made using a 95% confidence interval, for all variables studied. A multivariate analysis highlights the inter dependency among water physico-chemical parameters. For these analyses, observations were homogenized in averages ($n = 24$), due to large number of samples ($n = 864$),

allowing for better observation and interpretation of results. Averages were made between samplings of same spatiotemporal condition (year, area and season—replica).

RESULTS

MANOVA showed that salinity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, saturation and Secchi depth differ significantly between seasons, areas and years. The interactions year vs. season vs. area also significantly differ for these variables ($F = 3.4$, $p = 0.0000$) (Table 1). Such interactions suggest that the physico-chemical parameters are affected by the years, the seasonality and the main channel area.

Monthly total rainfall in the studied period, ranged from 20.2 to 364.0 mm. In the dry season, averages were between 33.9 ± 8.5 mm and 184.1 ± 106.0 mm, while in the rainy season range was 233.4 ± 102.3 mm to 286.6 ± 57.2 mm (Figures 2A,B). Among dry seasons, 2006 presented the lowest rainfall (33.9 ± 8.5 mm). Dry seasons of 2008 (185.2 ± 144.5) and 2009 (184.1 ± 106.0), presented very similar behaviour regarding the rainy seasons of all years studied (and in comparison, with the climatic average 1961–1990). Rainy seasons presented a very similar pattern in all the studied years, varying less than dry seasons during the study period in respect to total monthly rainfall.

Water temperature varied from 25.3 to 31.4°C, presenting values with small variation between years and areas, and higher in dry season (Figure 3). Variations were less prominent in rainy season. Upper and middle areas showed no differences but were different from lower area. Year 2009 was different from the others. The seasons were also different (Table 1).

Salinity varied from 0 to 36.9, with 121 of the 432 sampled values being equal to zero, especially in areas upper and middle

during rainy season. Areas and seasons were different (Table 1; Figure 4).

Dissolved oxygen varied from 1.4 to 10.4 mg L⁻¹ in the period, with the highest averages concentrated in lower estuarine portion (Figure 5). Figure 5 shows an histogram with the normal distribution of number of observations of dissolved oxygen values obtained ($n = 864$). It is observed a wide range, from 0 to 11 mg L⁻¹, but with a high number of observations between 4 and 6 mg L⁻¹. For this parameter, 4.2% of the values were between 0 and 2.0 mg L⁻¹ (critical); 42.8% between 2.1 and 5.0 mg L⁻¹ (acceptable) and; 53.0% of the values were >5mg L⁻¹ (safe) (Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente, 2005) (Figure 5). The seasons were different, and so were the lower area and year 2009 (Table 1).

Oxygen saturation showed values between 17 and 123.7% and followed the trend presented by dissolved oxygen (Figure 6). There were no significant differences between seasons (Table 1).

Secchi depth varied from 12 to 276 cm, showing large variations between the years in the dry seasons, while in rainy seasons measurements, once again showed less variability (Figure 7). All factors (year, area, and season) were significantly different for this variable (Table 1).

In the cluster analysis (Figure 8), observations were grouped into 2 major groups, I e II. Group I was subdivided into 2 subgroups. Subgroup IA, was subdivided in IA1 comprised samples from 2008 in dry season in lower area and IA2, were samples in dry season in upper and middle areas in 2008 and 2009 and lower area in 2009. Subgroup IB, was subdivided in IB1, samples taken in 2009, in three areas, during rainy season and IB2, comprised samples from 2006, 2007, and 2008 in three areas during the rainy season. Group II presented two subgroups: IIA, which comprised samples from 2006 and 2007, lower area in dry season. In subgroup IIB were samples from years 2006 and 2007, in upper and middle areas, during dry season.

Interpreting the principal components analysis, 76.73% (PC1 and PC2) of the variation of data are satisfactorily explained, revealing inter-relations among variables. According to Clarke and Warwick (2001), a PCA must explain 70% or more initial variations in a data set. If so, it is a reasonable interpretation of the phenomenon, or global structure of interactions. In this case, PC1 explained 44.70% of the total variance, was formed mainly by the variables temperature, salinity, rainfall and seasons of the year (Table 2), while PC2 represented 32.03%, formed mainly by the dissolved oxygen and its saturation (Table 2). The weights plot (Figure 9A) show the distribution of variables and the scores plot (Figure 9B) the distribution of replica.

DISCUSSION

Water temperature was strongly marked by seasonality. The difference between years was small, but the difference between seasons was highlighted. The estuary is located in a tropical area (Barletta and Costa, 2009; Costa et al., 2017), which favoured high water temperatures throughout the year. This factor can affect the dissolution of gases as oxygen in the water, decreasing their availability for biological and chemical processes (Yin et al., 2004;

TABLE 1 | Summary of the MANOVA ($F = 3.4$; $gf = 859$) and Bonferroni's test results for water temperature, salinity, Secchi depth, dissolved oxygen, and oxygen saturation for year - 2006 (06), 2007 (07), 2008 (08), 2009 (09) for estuarine area - upper (U), middle (M), lower (L) - for season - dry (D), rainy (R).

Parameters	Source of variance			Mean interactions
	Year (1)	Area (2)	Season (3)	
Water temperature	**	**	**	**
	06 07 08 09	U M L	D R	1 × 2 × 3
Salinity	**	**	**	**
	07 08 06 09	U M L	D R	1 × 2 × 3
Dissolved oxygen	**	**	**	**
	06 07 08 09	U M L	D R	1 × 2 × 3
Oxygen saturation	**	**	NS	**
	06 07 08 09	U M L		1 × 2 × 3
Secchi depth	**	**	**	**
	06 07 08 09	U M L	D R	1 × 2 × 3

NS, non-significant differences ($p > 0.05$); * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; differences among year, area and season were determined by Bonferroni's test ($p < 0.05$) post-hoc comparisons.

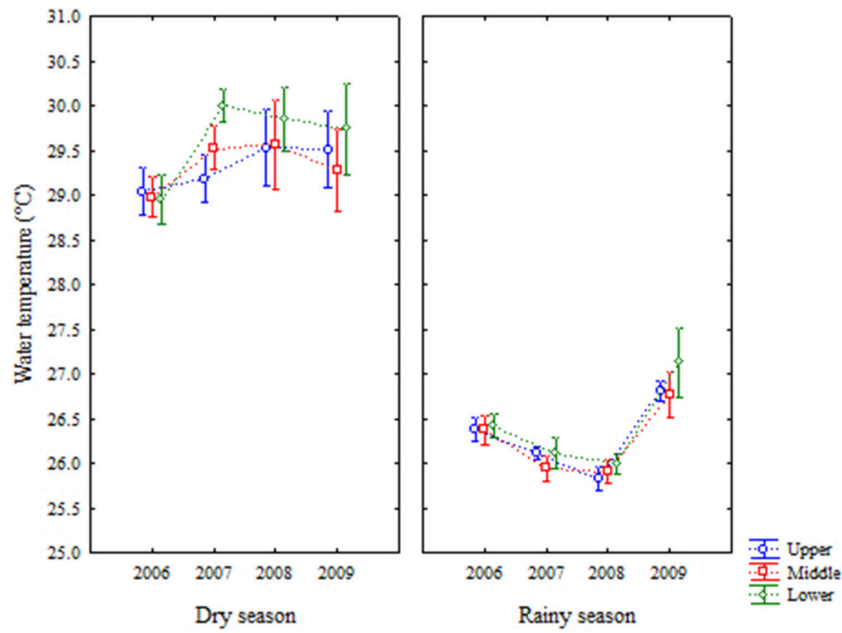


FIGURE 3 | Average (\pm standard deviation) of temporal (interannual and seasonal) variations of water temperature at the Goiana River estuary from 2006 to 2009.

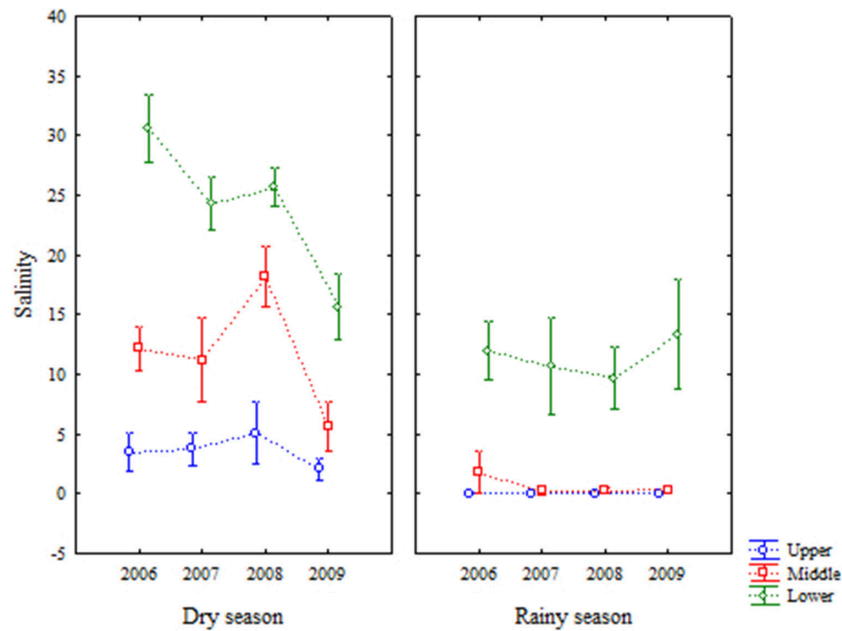
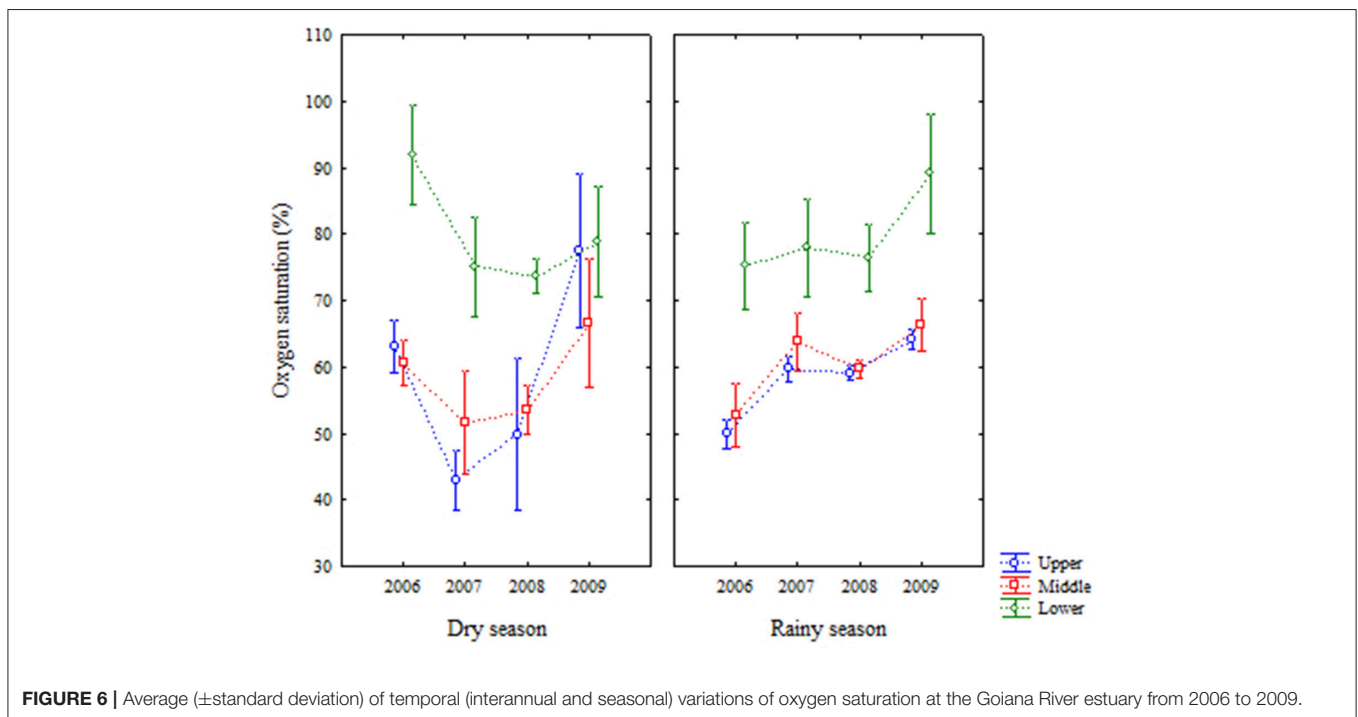
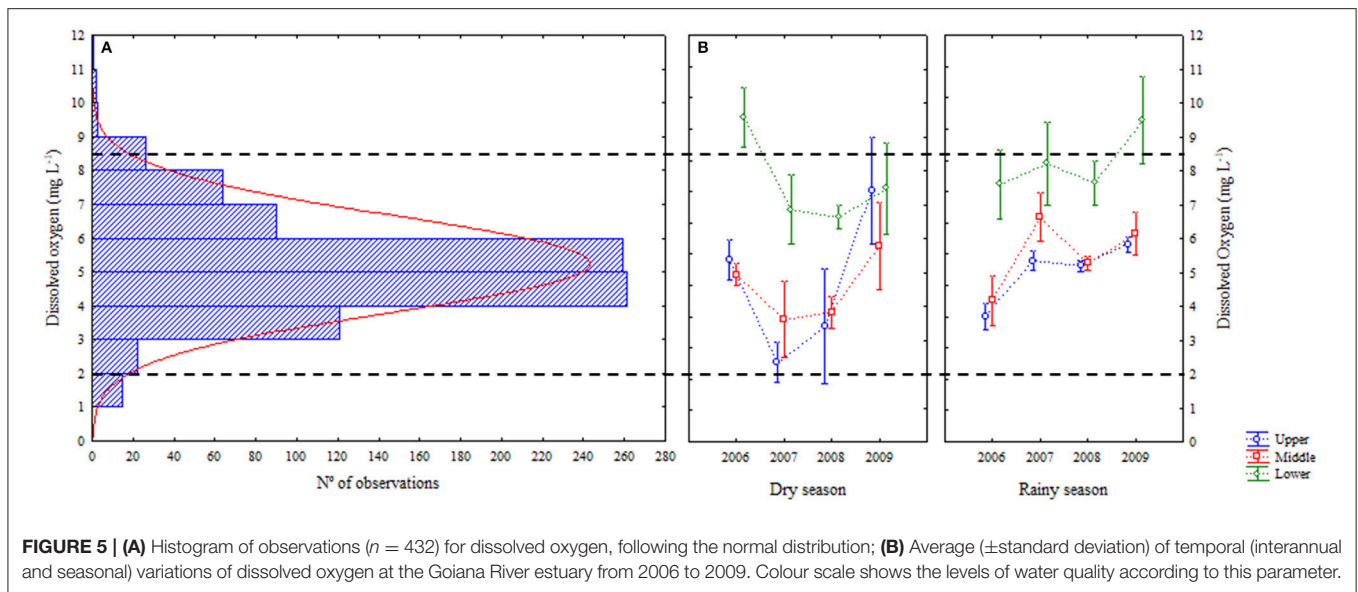


FIGURE 4 | Average (\pm standard deviation) of temporal (interannual and seasonal) variations of salinity at the Goiana River estuary from 2006 to 2009.

Harrison and Whitfield, 2006; Kong and Ye, 2014; Wu et al., 2016). Salinity variations defined the estuarine gradient (Attrill and Rundle, 2002; Barletta and Dantas, 2016). In 2006, the dry season was very severe (33.9 ± 8.5 mm), decreasing freshwater entering the estuary and significantly increasing salinity locally, with the greatest marine influence on the estuary of all years, similarly to other reports in the literature (Yin et al., 2004).

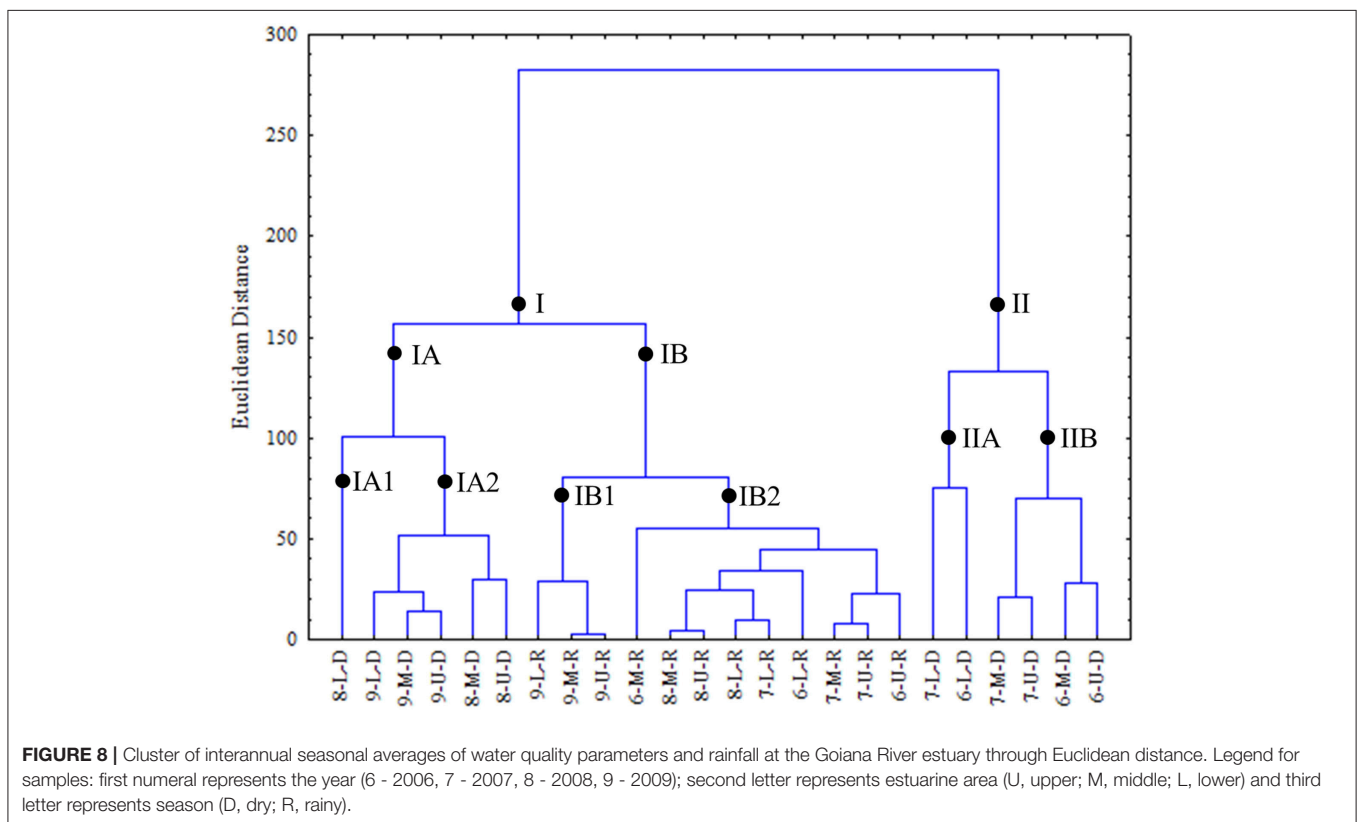
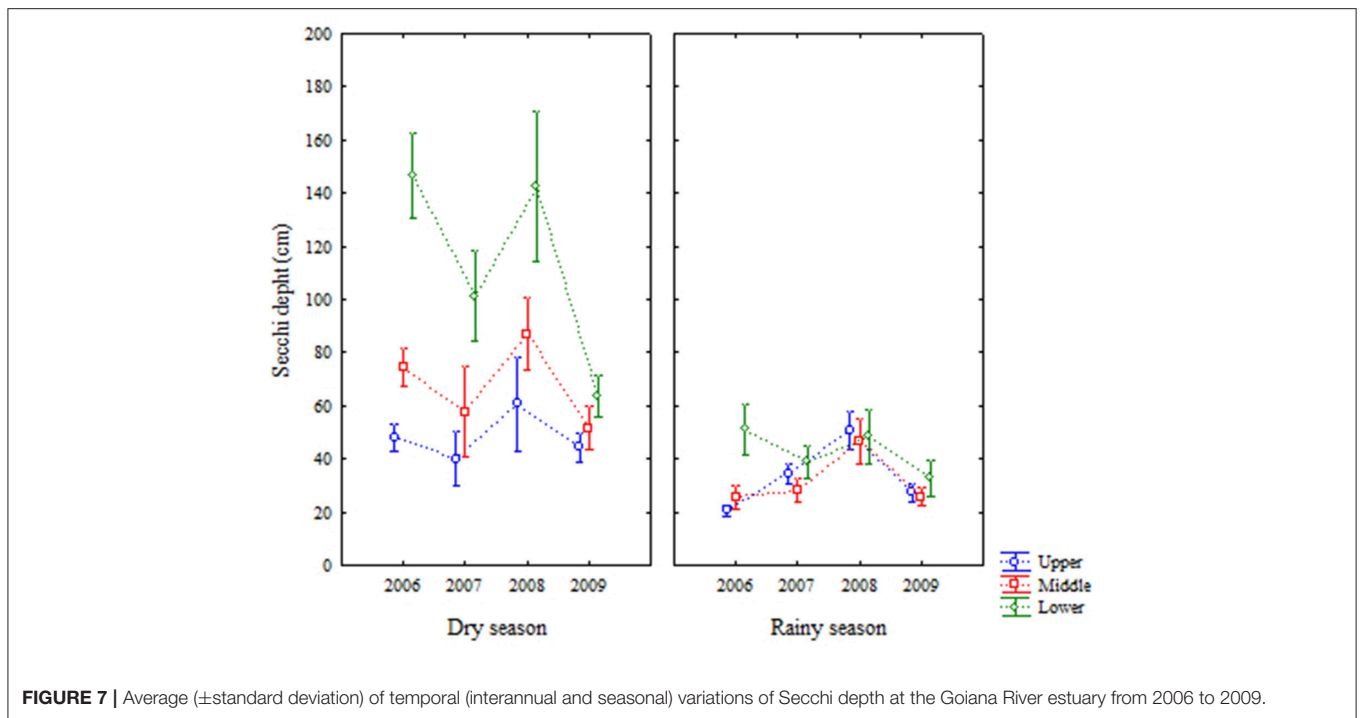
Water temperature and salinity are important abiotic variables, which together play a fundamental role in the distribution of aquatic biota, with the determination of ecoclines (Attrill and Rundle, 2002; Yin et al., 2004; Harrison and Whitfield, 2006; Nejrup and Pedersen, 2008; Barletta and Dantas, 2016; Dolbeth et al., 2016). Sudden and/or large changes in these parameters may compromise environmental quality over



time, as may change the composition and distribution of biota (Lucena-Moya and Duggan, 2017; Paul and Calliari, 2017), alteration of areas of high ecological importance considered nurseries (Barletta et al., 2005; Blaber, 2013), increase the effect of organic pollution on estuaries as well as the distribution of plastics and microplastics (Possatto et al., 2011; Ivar do Sul and Costa, 2013; Ivar do Sul et al., 2014; Lima et al., 2014), dilution of effluents (Govindasmy and Chandrasekaran, 1992; Uriarte and Villate, 2004; Whitehead et al., 2009; Telesh and Khlebovich, 2010), and absorption and accumulation of

pollutants by biota (Tett et al., 2003; Roselli et al., 2013; Zhou et al., 2017).

Dissolved oxygen and oxygen saturation showed similar behaviours, although the water temperature also influenced oxygen saturation indexes. Temperature variation was small, being predominant the interdependence between the dissolved oxygen and its saturation (Nezlin et al., 2009; Shah and Pant, 2012). The oxygen contents were higher in the lower area of the estuary, where there is a greater influence of marine waters, more oxygenated (Tett et al., 2003; Yin et al., 2004; Mudge et al., 2007;



Zhang et al., 2010). Year 2009 presented an atypical character related to oxygen concentrations, due to the dry season of this year having similar precipitation indices of the rainy season of

that year. Other works report an increase of oxygen related to the occurrence of increased rainfall (Delpla et al., 2011; Li et al., 2015). Rainfall events occurring mainly in tropical areas are

important for water renewal and dilution of possible effluents, thus improving its quality (Delpa et al., 2011; Corbari et al., 2016; Delpa and Rodriguez, 2016). There was homogenization of the oxygen distributed, making the values measured for this parameter similar in all estuarine areas. The levels of dissolved oxygen recommended for aquatic conservation are above 4–5 mg L⁻¹ (Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente, 2005; Breitburg et al., 2009; Osode and Okoh, 2009), being occasionally lower, resulting from anthropic interference.

Secchi depth presented higher values in dry season, when the water column is more stable, lower resuspension of particles, as well as lower flow sediment and particulate matter carried by runoff. In the rainy season as well as in dry season of 2009, lower values are observed, due to the greater volume of

rains, increasing the turbidity, and being able to shift primary production (Schlacher and Wooldridge, 1996; Kronvang et al., 2005; Devlin et al., 2008). The variation of solar radiation is probably not a determining factor because the estuary is located in a tropical area (Qasim et al., 1968; Kronvang et al., 2005).

Episodic Hypoxia

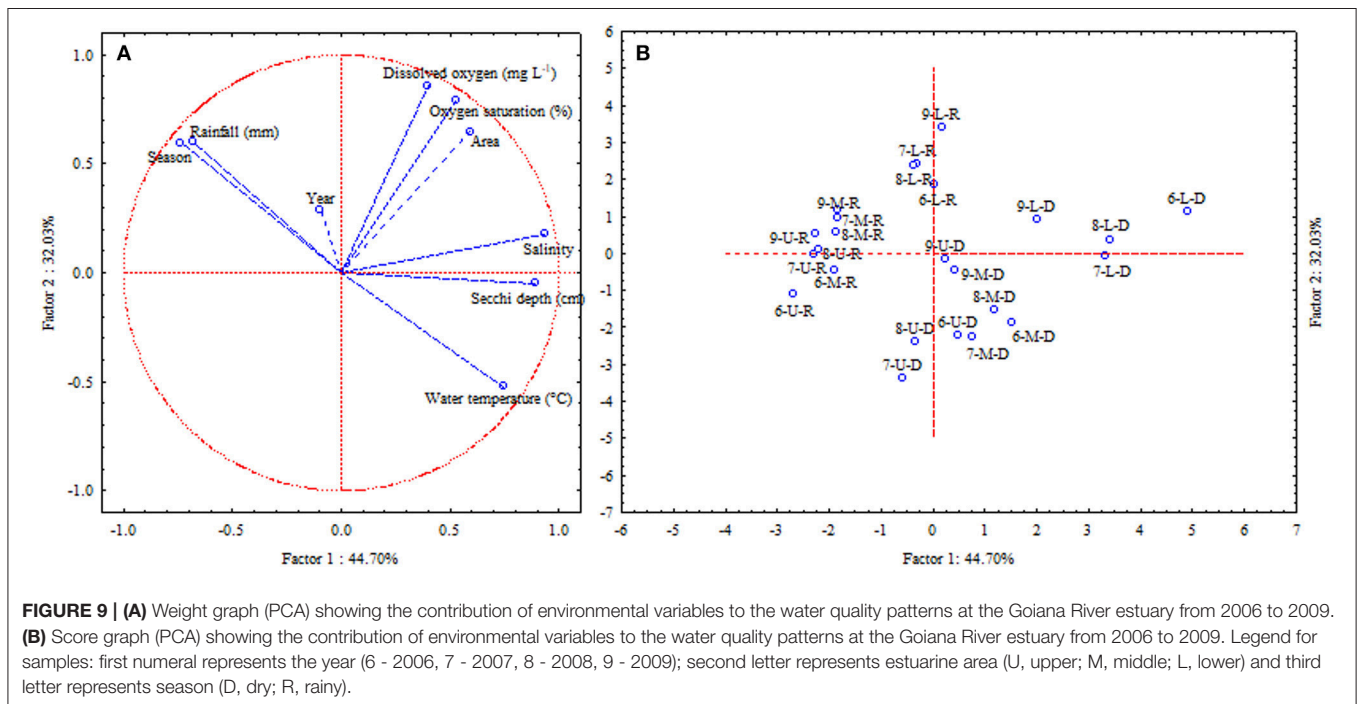
Regional legislation (Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente, 2005) establishes for estuarine environments, that hypoxia conditions are those in which the dissolved oxygen levels are <3 mg L⁻¹. This study used as basis the international literature, which adopt more conservative levels, being considered <2 mg L⁻¹ the limit for hypoxia (Attrill and Power, 2000; Tett et al., 2003; Mudge et al., 2007; Breitburg et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2010; Roselli et al., 2013).

Hypoxia in coastal waters can be of natural and/or anthropogenic origin and is defined by levels of dissolved oxygen <2 mg L⁻¹ and <30% of oxygen saturation (Mudge et al., 2007; Breitburg et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2010). In this study, there were some episodes of hypoxia (15 in 864 observations), mainly during the dry season, in the upper and middle areas of the estuary (Figure 5). In these moments, river flow and the renewal of waters was severely affected by lack of rainfall both along the basin and locally (Attrill and Power, 2000; Yin et al., 2004; Dai et al., 2006) Concentrations of dissolved oxygen in surface waters are regulated by the balance between production, consumption (respiration and other chemical reactions) and exchange with the atmosphere (Wannamaker and Rice, 2000; Uriarte and Villate, 2004). The decrease in renewal caused the consumption of available oxygen in water to almost its entirety. Also, less flow results in limited turbulence and consequently less diffusion from the atmosphere. Hypoxia is a typical consequence of continued

TABLE 2 | Eigenvalues used in the construction of PCA.

Variables	Eigenvalues	
	Factor 1	Factor 2
Water temperature	0.744	-0.523
Salinity	0.934	0.177
Dissolved oxygen	0.399	0.860
Oxygen saturation	0.526	0.788
Secchi depth	-0.680	0.600
Rainfall	0.892	-0.047
Year	-0.095	0.291
Area	0.593	0.646
Season	-0.736	0.595

The values in *italics* are the most important in the formation of the principal axis.



decline in water quality (Wannamaker and Rice, 2000; Schmidt et al., 2016; Qian et al., 2018). It may result in habitat degradation and habitat loss (Wannamaker and Rice, 2000; Tett et al., 2003; Mudge et al., 2007; Gelesh et al., 2016). In the world, a number of hypoxia cases have already been reported in scientific literature. Shallow and warm waters from tropical estuaries are particularly vulnerable (Attrill and Power, 2000; Wannamaker and Rice, 2000; Yin et al., 2004; Dai et al., 2006; Bianchi et al., 2010; Bourgault and Cyr, 2015; Costa and Barletta, 2016; Jeppesen et al., 2016; Schmidt et al., 2016). Hypoxic conditions will, eventually, be responsible for decrease in biological abundance and diversity (Uriarte and Villate, 2004; Ram et al., 2014; Jeppesen et al., 2016), altered growth and mortality rates of juvenile fish (Wannamaker and Rice, 2000; Ram et al., 2014), altered behaviour, feeding and other habits change (Zhang et al., 2010; Weinke and Biddanda, 2018), methane production (Gelesh et al., 2016). The phenomenon is, in addition, aggravated by acidification (Miller et al., 2016) and global warming (Zhang et al., 2010). All these changes concur for permanent environmental changes and, finally, resilience rupture at an ecosystem scale.

The samples analysed in the present work were taken from the main channel of the estuary, where water is expected to have the best possible chances of renewal and oxygen diffusion/production. In effect, most of the observations for dissolved oxygen were in a range considered safe for the environment (Figure 5). There is a higher than average chance that hypoxia is already installed at smaller tidal creeks and less turbulent reaches of the drainage system that composes the estuary (Ramos et al., 2011). If, the frequency, range and duration of such hypoxia episodes increase in the Goiana River estuary in the future, there will be cause of concern for the conservation of water resources and should therefore be closely monitored.

Variables Interdependence

The change in water quality resulting from the change in the amount of rainfall was noticed thanks to the interannual sampling carried out. Carefully planned sampling is also an important tool for the detection of cyclic phenomena, which are detected only at larger temporal scales (Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013), and a less intense but similar sample design is suggested for the water quality assessment of this estuary in order to detect long-term permanent changes due to anthropic interference.

Basin-wide to local rainfall volumes are the main factors determining the quantity and quality of estuarine waters (Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013; Corbari et al., 2016). Although it temporarily reduces sunlight penetration into the water column, limiting primary production (Qasim et al., 1968; Kronvang et al., 2005; Cloern et al., 2014), freshwater inputs promoted the increase of available dissolved oxygen, as well as the diffusion, dilution and transportation of effluents and pollutants (Yin et al., 2004; Brooks et al., 2006; Osode and Okoh, 2009; Zhang et al., 2010). In the dry seasons, the water quality drop is also observed, mainly due to lack of water renewal promoted by the rain (Attrill and Power, 2000; Dai et al., 2006).

Dissolved oxygen was the most important variable related to water quality in this study, highlighted in its important contribution to the formation of the PC2 axis (Figure 9; Table 2).

Several authors have developed studies in the area, which have not demonstrated that oxygen could be a limiting factor for organisms' distribution. This might result from the still existing conservation status of the system or, due to the sampling in the main channel. For the demersal fish assemblages, salinity and temperature appears as the main limiting factors (Barletta et al., 2005; Dantas et al., 2010; Ramos et al., 2016).

Managerial and Conservation Implications

Water scarcity is a critical problem around the world. In Northeast South America there are few large river basins, so the numerous small estuaries along the coast are the most important source of water for the most diverse uses (World Health Organization, 1996). Rainfall is the most important factor in the renewal and maintenance of these waters (Schlacher and Wooldridge, 1996), causing considerable improvement in their quality (Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013; Corbari et al., 2016), however, of a temporary nature.

The important relationship dependence of the Goiana River estuary with rainfall to the renewal of its water resources was also observed in other estuaries. Mériçot et al. (2016) observed the same for four estuarine complexes in Brazil and Harrison (2004), in South Africa, in another 109 studied estuaries. The maintenance of these waters is crucial for the continuity of the provision of ecological services (Karydis and Kitsiou, 2013; Corbari et al., 2016).

Climatic events, such as above-average precipitation years (2008 and 2009), contribute in principle to improving environmental conditions (Bouvy et al., 1999; Jackson et al., 2001; Nijssen et al., 2001). However, changes in rainfall and freshwater discharge patterns from basins can increase freshwater flows, change the flow rate and increase sedimentary loads with potential to alter the morphology of the environments, as well as altering natural biogeochemical cycles, thus impacting habitats (Tett et al., 2003; Yin et al., 2004; Whitehead et al., 2009; Roselli et al., 2013). Since such changes are driven by deforestation of the basin soil and estuarine margins, consequences are permanent, although partially reversible if the vegetation is minimally restored.

The Goiana River estuary is under numerous human interferences. Like many other tropical estuaries, it is highly impacted by sugarcane plantations (Brockmeyer and Spitzzy, 2011; Thorburn et al., 2011; Davis et al., 2013; de Melo Gurgel et al., 2016; Valera et al., 2016).

Tropical soils present low levels of organic matter, causing difficulties for their maintenance for the cultivation of sugarcane. Large quantities of fertilizers which are carried toward the estuarine channel by the rainfall is necessary for the yield of crops (Alexakis, 2011; Brockmeyer and Spitzzy, 2011; Humbert, 2013), causing the consumption of the available dissolved oxygen in the water. The projected trend of change influenced by anthropogenic actions in global climate includes several events: water heating (change in chemical kinetics of reactions in the estuary, stratification of the water column, hypoxia); rising sea levels; reduction of water pH (acidification); loss/replacement of habitats (species migration, invasion of exotic species) and the expansion of the tropics (Attrill and Power, 2000;

Mudge et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2010; Statham, 2012; Madsen et al., 2014). The importance of environments such as tropical estuaries will be even more prominent in the near future, demanding a considerable understanding of the functioning of these ecosystems. In addition the demand for water resources tends to increase and surface water quality will become a priority (World Health Organization, 2014).

FINAL REMARKS

Our work assessed the water quality conditions at the main channel of Goiana River estuary from 2006 to 2009. The sample design used allowed for the detection of interannual changes in water quality due mainly from variations in rainfall patterns. It also corroborated previous ecological studies by confirming that the aquatic habitats of the main channel offer conditions to the maintenance of biological resources most of the time.

Water quality in study area remains overall reasonable, despite hypoxia events. These events should be seen as a warning sign of the sensitivity and vulnerability of this and other similar environments to human interferences (e.g., domestic effluents discharge, sugarcane irrigation, fertilization and milling effluents).

As a way to maintain environmental quality, measures to mitigate impacts on the aquatic habitats start with basin-wide mitigation actions and include the estuarine region. Soil use and occupation, as well as water uses (restoration of riparian vegetation, soil recovery, and effluents treatment before disposal) must be improved. Measures such as these are essential for the maintenance of ecosystem services offered by the estuary. There is uncertainty about the likely impacts on water quality due to changes in regional rainfall patterns—especially due to deforestation and increasing demands on water resources. Projects for new water supplies, urban drainage and water

treatment systems will have to account for the effects of local climate change.

Rainfall is an important factor in promoting seasonal discharges and maintaining ecosystem health in regions with resources-limited watersheds, especially those where flow control is in place. Dry season is a critical period, where due to tropical temperatures and low water renewal, water quality can be severely reduced. As suggested by our results, regions that are most sensitive to environmental and socioeconomic changes and overuse of their water resources should pay more attention to changes in seasonal and climatic rainfall patterns, for they will condition water availability in the near future.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

CC analyzed data and prepared the manuscript; MC secured funds, participated in field work and assisted in the preparation of the manuscript; DD participated in fieldwork and in early data processing and analysis; MB secured funds, designed the experiment, conducted fieldwork, analyzed data and assisted in the preparation of the manuscript; all authors have read and contributed to the final version of the text.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2018.00301/full#supplementary-material>

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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