



FRAMING PANEL: WATER - Session 1

Disentangling the 'Anthropocene' using organic geochemical markers: findings and challenges on the South Atlantic coast and Antarctica

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Research Fields (since 1999) :

- sources, production and transport of organic matter in marine ecosystems;
- environmental contaminants (PAHs, PCBs, DDTs and pesticides);
- organic geochemistry of recent and ancient sediments;
- biomarkers and climatic change;



➤ Oceanography Institute (Instituto Oceanográfico)

- 2 main Departments
- ~ 50 Professors / Researchers / Lectures



Sede IOUSP - São Paulo



Base Sul - Cananéia



Base Norte - Ubatuba



Alpha Crucis e Alpha Delphini - Santos



**Laboratory of
Marine Organic Chemistry**

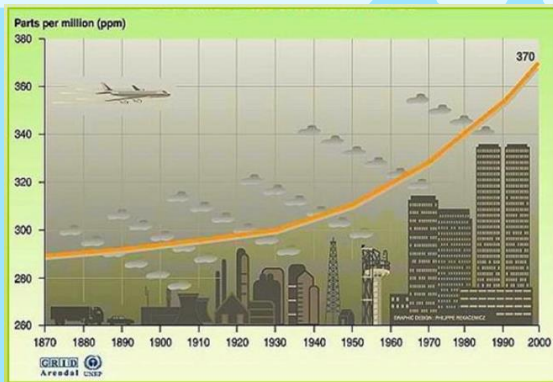
➤ **Good infrastructure to support organic compounds analyses.**



Gas and liquid chromatography systems

Anthropocene

➤ an 'unofficial' unit of geologic time, used to describe the most recent period in Earth's history, when human activity started to have a significant impact on the planet's climate and ecosystems.



March, 2024

nature

NEWS | 14 March 2024

Ditching 'Anthropocene': why ecologists say the term still matters

Beyond stratigraphic definitions, the name has broader significance for understanding humans' place on Earth.

By [David Adam](#)

nature

NEWS | 06 March 2024 | Correction [06 March 2024](#)

Geologists reject the Anthropocene as Earth's new epoch – after 15 years of debate

But some are now challenging the vote, saying there were 'procedural irregularities'.

By [Alexandra Witze](#)

nature

NEWS | 20 March 2024

It's final: the Anthropocene is not an epoch, despite protest over vote


Governing body upholds earlier decision by geoscientists amid drama.

By [Alexandra Witze](#)

nature

CORRESPONDENCE | 26 March 2024

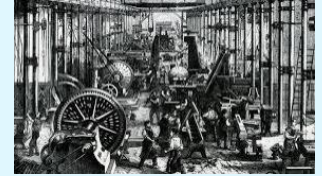
The 'Anthropocene' is here to stay – and it's better not as a geological epoch

By [Thomas P. Roland](#) , [Graeme T. Swindles](#) & [Alastair Ruffell](#)

Discussion is far
to finish...

The beginning of Anthropocene continue to be widely debated

Did it begin at the start of the '*Industrial Revolution*' of the 1800s ?



Should be 1945, when humans tested the '*First Atomic Bomb*', and then dropped on Japan ?

Did it begin in the year 1950 with the '*Great Acceleration*', a dramatic increase in human activity affecting the planet ?

Should be 1963–1965, the period of maximum global radioactivity particles '*fallout*' due to atmospheric nuclear weapons testing ?



Plastics ? Pesticides (as DDTs) ? Other pollutants ?

A great environmental challenge: When, Where, How !

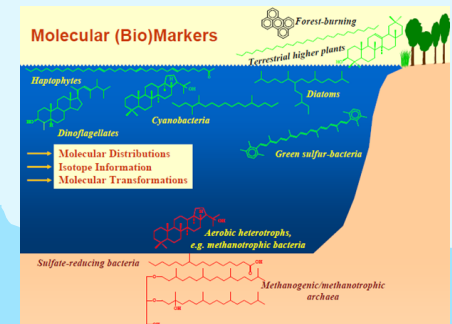
Geochemical organic biomarkers

⇒ What is it ?

- organic compounds (C, H) from biogenic and anthropogenic sources.

⇒ Specific features

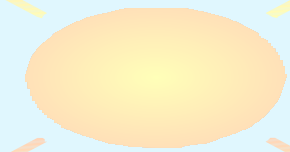
- chemical stability;
- specificity in relation to a specific source;
- high potential to preserve under bacteria/chemical degradation conditions;
- low structural alteration in different time scales



⇒ Applications

- indicators of (recent and geological) events and environmental processes

"Basic" questions in organic geochemistry



Organic Matter Origin

"Anthropocene"

anthropogenic

biogenic

oil spills

sewage

fossil fuel
combustion

erosive
process

biomass
burning

aquatic

terrestrial

organisms

C3 plants

C4 plants

paleovegetation

paleopluviosity

plankton

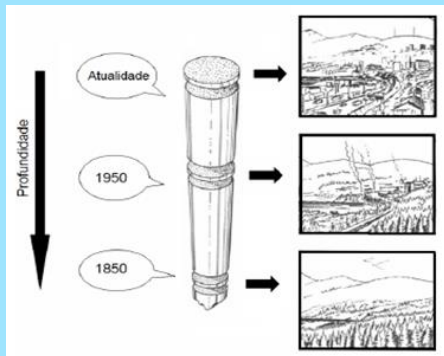
bacteria

algae

diatoms

climatic change

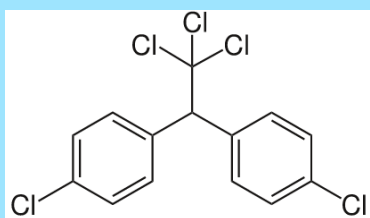
paleoproductivity



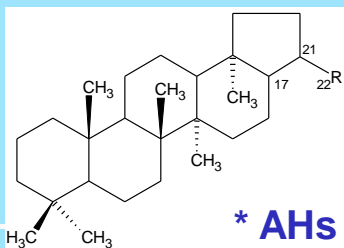
ORGANIC MARKERS OF ANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES

Environmental contaminants as potential indicators

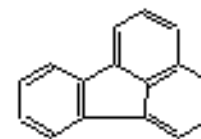
- ⇒ Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (AHs)
- ⇒ Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- ⇒ Organochlorine compounds (DDTs e PCBs)
- ⇒ Faecal sterols (coprostanol)



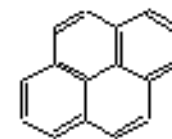
DDT



*** AHs**

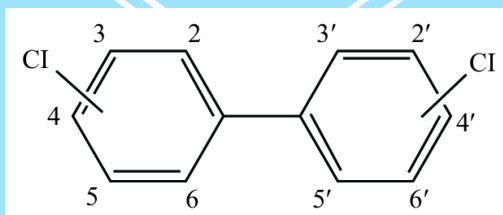


fluoranteno

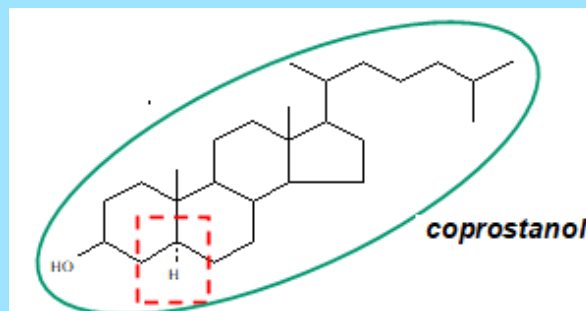


pireno

PAHs



PCBs



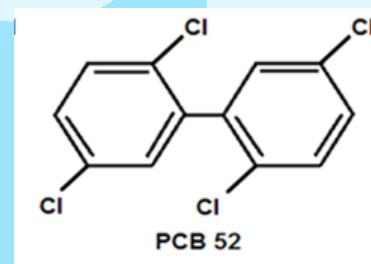
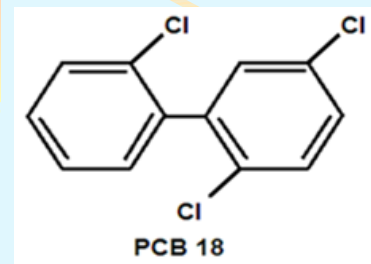
coprostanol

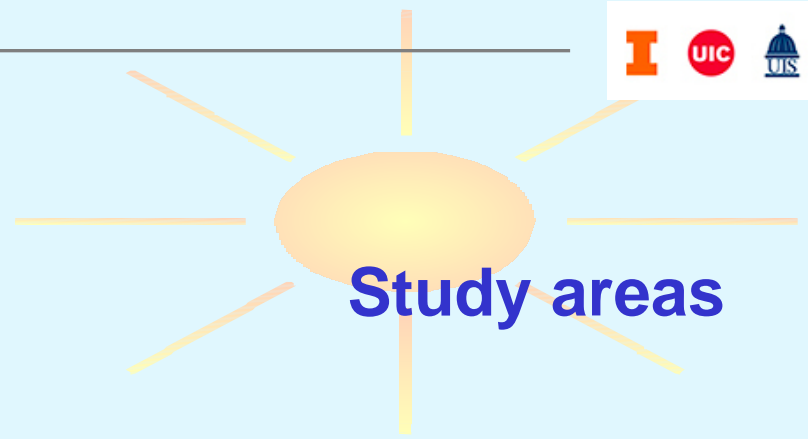
PAHs sources



Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) sources

- Used in the past: electrical capacitors and transformers, flame retardants, paints and varnishes
- Restrictions and Prohibitions defined by the Stockholm Convention (2001)





Study areas

South Atlantic coastal and marine ecosystems



Santos and São Vicente Estuary



Guaratuba Bay



Babitonga Bay



Paranaguá Estuarine System

Are PAHs and PCBs efficient geochemical markers of the Anthropocene?

Organic geochemistry & Geochronology

Marine Pollution Bulletin 63 (2011) 452–458

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul



Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in a large South American industrial coastal area (Santos Estuary, Southeastern Brazil): Sources and depositional history

César C. Martins^{a,b,*}, Márcia C. Bicego^b, Michel M. Mahiques^b, Rubens C.L. Figueira^b, Moyses G. Tessler^b, Rosalinda C. Montone^b

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Journal of Hazardous Materials 360 (2018) 428–435

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Journal of Hazardous Materials

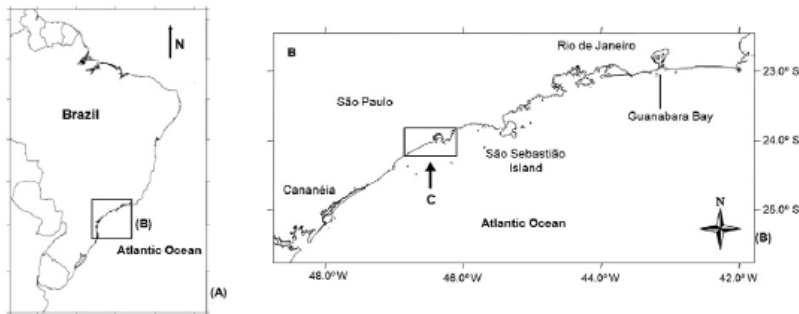
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jhazmat



Historical records and spatial distribution of high hazard PCBs levels in sediments around a large South American industrial coastal area (Santos Estuary, Brazil)

Amanda Câmara de Souza^{a,*}, Satie Taniguchi^b, Rubens Cesar Lopes Figueira^b, Rosalinda Carmela Montone^b, Márcia Caruso Bicego^b, César C. Martins^{b,c,*}

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Santos and São Vicente Estuarine System, South Atlantic



**Santos and São Vicente
Estuarine System, South Atlantic**

- More than 1200 industries established since 1950s;
- 1,2 million inhabitants;
- The largest harbour of South America;

Santos estuary: the most important industrial, urban and economic centre in South America



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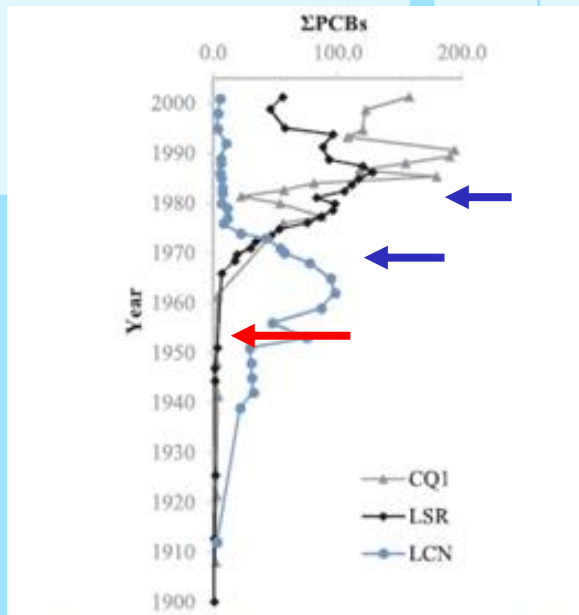


Fig. 7. Total PCB concentration (ng g^{-1}) in different sediment cores from the Santos Estuary.



Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in a large South American industrial coastal area (Santos Estuary, Southeastern Brazil): Sources and depositional history

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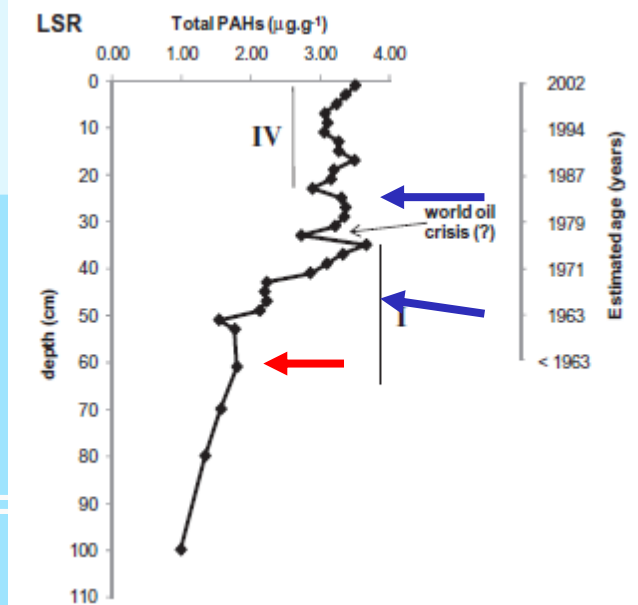
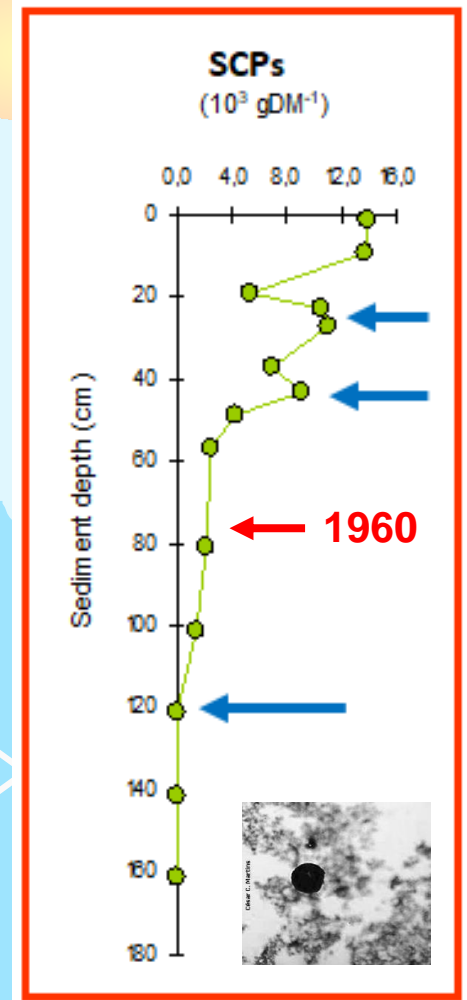


Fig. 2. Total PAHs (in $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ dry weight) and plots of PAH ratios for source identification.



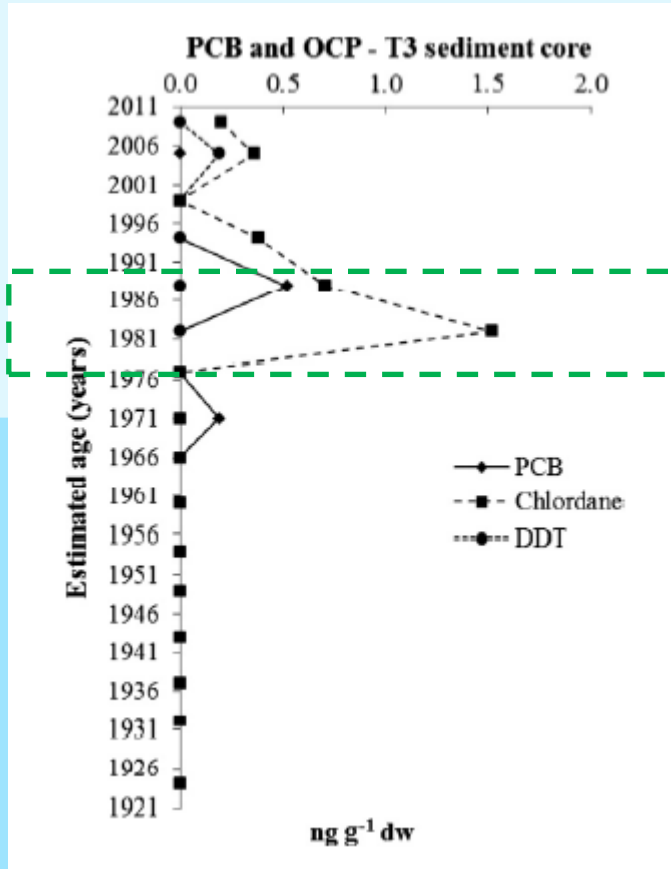
Anthropocene 'started' in the 1960s !

SCPs as time-marker of beginning of the Anthropocene in Santos Estuary, Brazil

Guaratuba Bay, South Atlantic

PCBs and DDT: organochlorine compounds

B



Marine Pollution Bulletin 70 (2013) 247–252

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

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Marine Pollution Bulletin

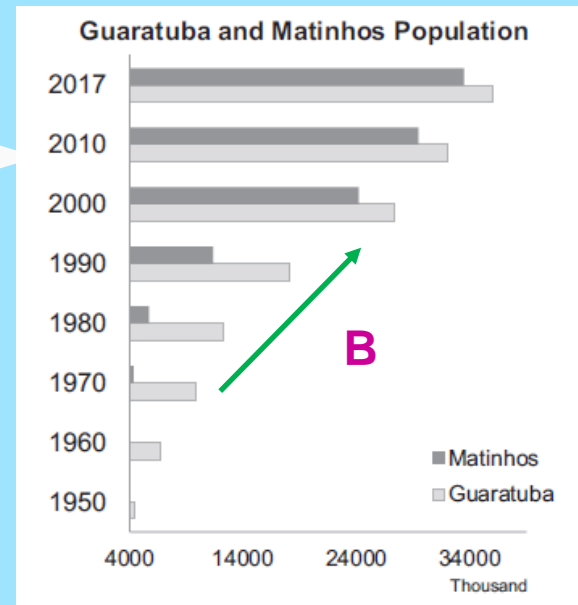
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul

Spatial distribution and historical input of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and organochlorine pesticides (OCPs) in sediments from a subtropical estuary (Guaratuba Bay, SW Atlantic)

Tatiane Combi^{a,b,*}, Satie Taniguchi^c, Rubens Cesar Lopes Figueira^c, Michel Michaelovitch de Mahiques^c, César C. Martins^{a,*}

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**Anthropocene 'started'
in the end of 1970s !**



Siberia, Russia



Environmental Pollution 242 (2018) 528–538

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol

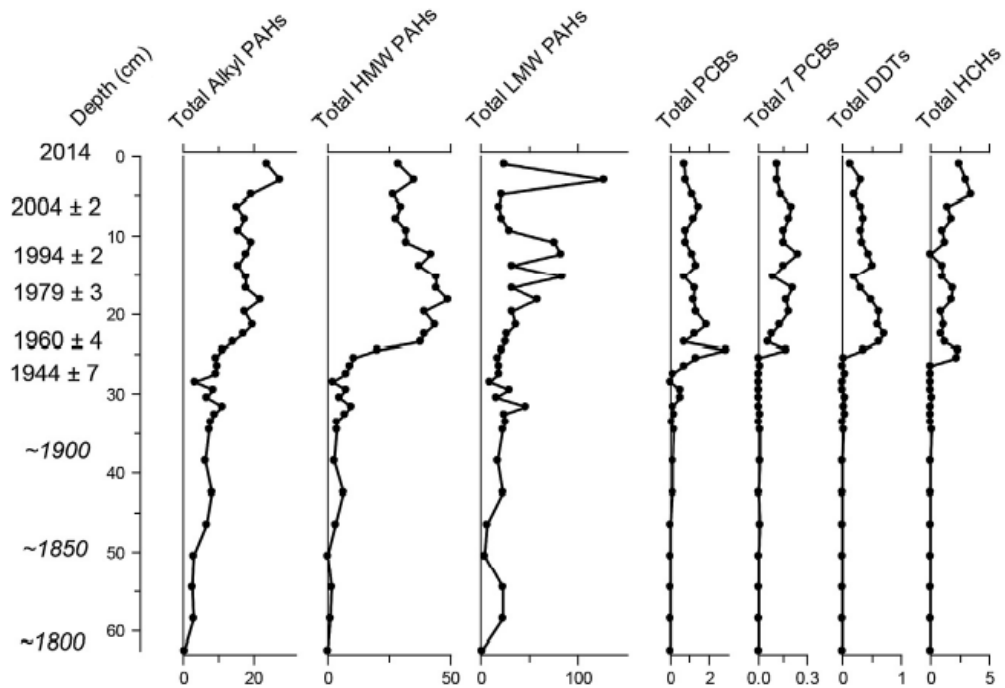


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Lake sediment records of persistent organic pollutants and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in southern Siberia mirror the changing fortunes of the Russian economy over the past 70 years[☆]

Jennifer K. Adams^{a,*,1}, César C. Martins^b, Neil L. Rose^a, Alexander A. Shchetnikov^{c,d,e}, Anson W. Mackay^a



Temporal variations in organic contaminants and molecular markers are reflective of economic development in Russia with earliest records of contamination occur pre-WWII.

Lesotho, Africa



Science of the Total Environment 737 (2020) 139642

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv



Natural archives of long-range transported contamination at the remote lake Letšeng-la Letsie, Maloti Mountains, Lesotho

Neil L. Rose^{a,*}, Alice M. Milner^b, Jennifer M. Fitchett^c, Kristy E. Langerman^d, Handong Yang^a, Simon D. Turner^a, Anne-Lise Jourdan^e, James Shilland^a, César C. Martins^f, Amanda Câmara de Souza^f, Christopher J. Curtis^{c,d}

^a Environmental Change Research Centre, Department of Geography, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, UK

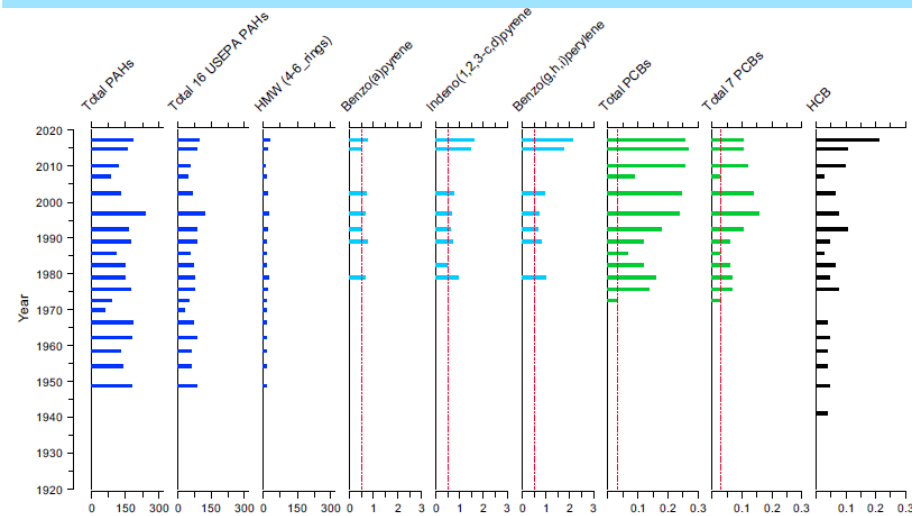
^b Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, UK

^c School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Braamfontein, 2050, South Africa

^d Department of Geography, Environmental Management and Energy Studies, University of Johannesburg, Corner Dutton and University Avenue, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa

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PAHs and PCBs showed low but increasing levels of contamination since ca. 1970.

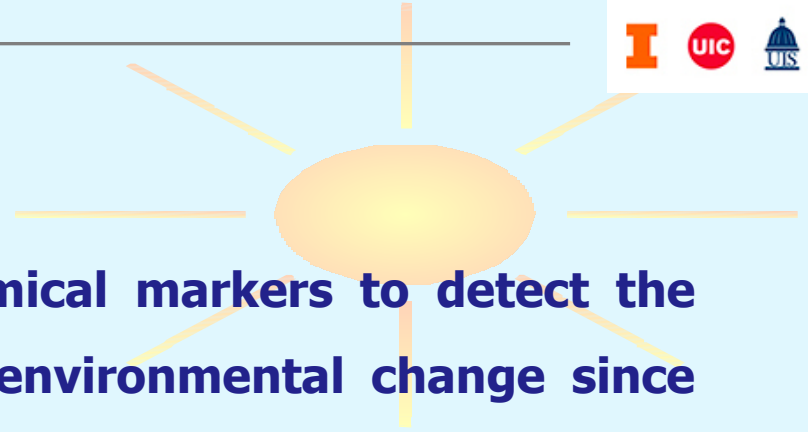
One of the first multi-pollutant historical records for southern Africa.

The multiple faces of **CAR**bon and **MET**als in the Antarctic ecosystem: elementary, isotopic, and molecular tools applied to geochemistry and marine pollution of Antarctica




Gabrielle Viera Lube – MS
Amanda Camara de Souza - PhD

FUTURE CHALLENGES



✓ To develop more organic geochemical markers to detect the human activities, specially to track environmental change since the beginning of First Industrial Revolution in the South Hemisphere.

✓ To define more region-specific (sentinel) sites and provide more information about organic geomarkers that can be use in a worldwide perspective.



✓ To include multiple parameters (social, economics, geomorphological, etc.) of each region of the globe and to integrate to the organic geochemical markers data.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !



Senior Visiting Professor
(Grant nº 88887.477472/2020-00)



Geochemical organic markers in sediment cores of the Santos-São Vicente Estuary, SP: a historical register of the introduction of hydrocarbons in the marine environment

(Grant nº 01/10704-8)



Reconstruction of historical input of sewage and organic matter deposition in the Paraná coast, Brazil

(Grant nº 448945/2014-2)



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