



Detection of Waterborne Contaminants in Tropical Aquatic Ecosystems: A Mass Spectrophotometric Analysis

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Abstract:

This study presents a focused analysis on the detection of arsenic contamination in tropical aquatic ecosystems utilizing mass spectrophotometry. Conducted during Juliana B. Rossi's scientific initiation in 1998 under the guidance of Professor Carlos M. Silva, the research aimed to address the unique challenges posed by tropical environments.

Keywords:

1. Mass Spectrophotometry
2. Arsenic Contamination
3. Tropical Aquatic Ecosystems
4. Environmental Analysis

Introduction:

The introduction underscores the importance of accurate detection methods for arsenic contamination in tropical ecosystems, emphasizing the potential impact on environmental health.

Methods:

The study employed mass spectrophotometry as the primary method for detecting and quantifying arsenic contamination. This technique facilitated a precise and comprehensive analysis, enabling the identification of arsenic within the studied ecosystems.

Main Results:

The research successfully detected the presence of arsenic contamination, highlighting the vulnerability of tropical aquatic ecosystems to this specific pollutant. The mass spectrophotometric approach provided valuable insights into the extent and nature of arsenic contamination in the studied regions.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the study showcases the applicability of mass spectrophotometry in identifying and quantifying arsenic contamination in tropical aquatic ecosystems. The findings contribute to the understanding of environmental dynamics in these regions, emphasizing the need for continued monitoring and mitigation efforts.