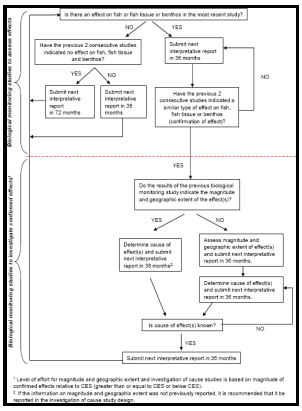
Assessing pulp mill contamination using morphological deformities in chironomid larvae (Diptera chironomidae) Upper Athabasca River, April 1992

The Study - Environmental Contaminants In Water And Sediments Upper Athabasca Rive



Description: -
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Distribution (Economic theory)
Value.
Smith, Adam, 1723-1790.
Wood-pulp industry -- Waste disposal -- Environmental aspects -- Alberta -- Athabasca River.
Chironomidae -- Effect of water pollution on -- Alberta -- Athabasca River.Assessing pulp mill contamination using morphological deformities in chironomid larvae (Diptera chironomidae) Upper Athabasca River, April 1992
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Studies in political economy (Macmillan Press)
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Livros:

In 1993 and 1994, periphytic algae and chironomids were exposed to a dilution series of PME 0.

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However, this breeding ratio is too high for the mesocosm streams and certainly too many fish to sustain in a self-sustaining multitrophic mesocosm test over 21 days of exposure. This suggested that development of the fish mesocosm method should focus on dietary exposure pathways as well as a more thorough evaluation of reproductive response variables.

Environmental Contaminants In Water And Sediments Upper Athabasca Rive

Describes field and analytical methods, and presents results, from a reach-specific study of 200 kilometres of the Athabasca River between Hinton and Whitecourt. Benthic samples are collected from the river and the entire community is inoculated into each mesocosm stream. In addition, results from the national EEM assessments for the pulp and paper EEM program were indicating that reproductive effects of effluents on fish were a dominant national response pattern.

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The artificial streams are designed to simulate typical riffle communities of reference areas. Reference water is slowly added to acclimate. The 1994-95 survey objectives included: determination of within-site variability in bottom sediment contamination; testing of the assumption that the sand fraction is not an important repository of contaminants; and providing a data set for comparison with earlier bottom sediment collections in

1988-89 and 1992.

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Sex differences in growth rate, body weight, condition factor, gonad size and liver size are common due to differences in overall energetic requirements between male and female fish.

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One of the difficulties associated with caged bivalve exposures in the EEM program is related to the difficulties in comparing between responses obtained through the adult fish survey and the caged bivalve exposures. Once it is known how many C.

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Future investigations are now focusing more on applications in the investigation of cause for the metal mining EEM program. Water and effluent are pumped through distribution manifolds to the replicate artificial streams. Each breeding pair is fed 0.

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