

Spatial and temporal heterogeneity in a subtropical reservoir and their effects over the benthic macroinvertebrate community

Heterogeneidade espacial e temporal de reservatório subtropical e seus efeitos sobre a comunidade de macroinvertebrados bentônicos

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Abstract: Aim: The objective of the present study was to demonstrate the influences of the environment spatial heterogeneity on benthic macroinvertebrates considering transverse and longitudinal gradients as also seasonality. **Methods:** Four samplings were performed: two in the wet and two in the dry season in the riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones in the littoral and profundal regions of Itupararanga reservoir, SP, Brazil. Abiotic characterization of the water and of the sediment was performed. The biotic characterization was based on richness, dominance, diversity, and density of organisms, as well as on the relative abundance of predominant taxa. Two-way ANOSIM analyses were performed for both biotic and abiotic components, in order to test the significance of the differences in the longitudinal and transverse directions as well as of the differences between seasons. **Results:** Compartmentalization was present in both directions, longitudinal and transverse. In a general way, the littoral region presented higher diversity values when compared with the profundal region, and the riverine zone presented high densities and high percentage of taxa, which usually indicate organic pollution. The differentiation between the transitional and lacustrine zones was determined mainly by taxonomic composition. Seasonality was also observed and the transportation of small particles, the entrance of nutrients, and the presence of macrophytes were considered as determinants for differentiation. **Conclusions:** Together, these results demonstrate the responses of benthic macroinvertebrate communities considering distinct sources of variation: longitudinal heterogeneity, determined by the increasing distance from the forming rivers that leads to a gradient of physical and chemical conditions; transverse heterogeneity, determined by the proximity with the land environment and depth differences. Seasonal heterogeneity was recorded during the period of this research and it was determined by variations in water flow, in temperature, and in the carrying of matter, nutrients and organisms.

Keywords: reservoir, diversity, neotropics, compartmentalization.

Resumo: Objetivo: O objetivo do presente estudo foi demonstrar a influência da heterogeneidade espacial sobre os macroinvertebrados bentônicos considerando-se gradientes ambientais longitudinais e transversais bem como a sazonalidade. **Métodos:** Quatro coletas foram realizadas: duas durante a estação chuvosa e duas na estação seca compreendendo as zonas de rio, de transição e de lago bem como as regiões litorâneas e profundas do reservatório de Itupararanga, SP, Brasil. Foram realizadas as caracterizações abióticas da água e do sedimento. A caracterização biótica foi baseada na riqueza, dominância, diversidade e densidade de organismos, bem como na abundância relativa de táxons predominantes. Duas análises ANOSIM de entrada dupla foram realizadas considerando-se os componentes bióticos e abióticos, a fim de testar a heterogeneidade espacial longitudinal e transversal, bem como para testar diferenças entre as estações seca e chuvosa. **Resultados:** Foi observada a compartimentalização do reservatório em ambas as direções: longitudinal e transversal. De uma maneira geral, a

região litorânea apresentou valores de diversidade mais elevados quando comparados com a região profunda. Além disso, foram registrados, na zona de rio, maiores valores para densidade geral bem como proporção de táxons associados às condições de poluição orgânica. A distinção entre as zonas de transição e de lago foi determinada principalmente pela composição taxonômica. Também foram observados efeitos da sazonalidade sobre os organismos e o transporte de pequenas partículas, a entrada de nutrientes e a presença de macrófitas foram considerados determinantes. **Conclusões:** Em conjunto, estes resultados demonstraram respostas das comunidades de macroinvertebrados bentônicos em relação a fontes distintas de variação: heterogeneidade longitudinal, determinada pelo aumento da distância dos rios que formam, que leva a um gradiente de condições físicas e químicas; heterogeneidade transversal, determinada pela proximidade com o ambiente terrestre e as diferenças de profundidade. Além destas, foi verificada ainda a heterogeneidade sazonal no período desta pesquisa, determinada por variações no fluxo de água, na temperatura e no transporte de matéria, nutrientes e organismos.

Palavras-chave: reservatório, diversidade, região neotropical, compartimentalização.

1. Introduction

Reservoirs are artificial ecosystems that have intermediate conditions between rivers and lakes. Therefore, when a dam is built, a horizontal gradient of physical, chemical and biological conditions is created (Karmakar et al., 2011).

Since the main influxes in reservoirs come from one principal tributary located far from the dam, the longitudinal zonation can be understood as consequence of nutrient dilution, of the displacement of matter and small organisms, differential rates of sedimentation and decomposition, and turbulence. This gradient leads to the distribution of the communities into environmental compartments (Thornton et al., 1982).

Another source of variation in aquatic environments is the transversal heterogeneity. Several authors reported the importance of the interaction between the water body and the ground (Beltrão et al., 2009; Kobayashi et al., 2010; Salemi et al., 2012). This interaction is considered relevant to the aquatic environment because provide nutrients, organic matter, minerals and pollutants and as can modulate other variables as light and temperature (Falkenmark, 2011; Tsatsaros et al., 2013).

All of these factors can affect the abundance, composition, and the structure of benthic macroinvertebrates communities and differences are expected in communities from littoral and profundal environments (Silva et al., 2009; Kobayashi et al., 2010; Rui et al., 2011).

Descriptors like diversity, richness and dominance are very practice and useful because they allow the comparison between communities with different compositions (Yozzo and Osgood, 2013). In a general way, diversity and richness tend to decrease in response to stressing conditions (Carvalho et al., 2011), reduced energy input (Kreft and Jetz, 2007) or in homogeneous environments (Pacheco and Vasconcelos, 2012). The dominance tends to varies in the opposite direction.

One of the main questions in Conservation Biology is to know better the structure, composition, and which factors affects changes over time in the communities. This study aims to know the benthic community of invertebrates from Itupararanga Reservoir – an important dam in São Paulo State, because provides water supply to population and power generation to industry – to answer the following questions: a) What is the pattern of distribution of the benthic community in the longitudinal and transversal gradients in the Itupararanga reservoir? b) What are the main factors that create the biological gradient? These answers will improve the understanding about the benthic macroinvertebrates for future biomonitoring plans in Itupararanga reservoir. Once that the comprehension of its heterogeneity pattern is of major relevance to improving the knowledge about where or when the samplings must be done to achieve the biomonitoring objectives and how – considering the sources of variation – the heterogeneity of the reservoir must be considered to interpret the data obtained by the benthic community analysis.

1.1. Study area

The Itupararanga reservoir is located in the Sorocaba River Basin, in southeastern Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, one of the most populous and economically developed states of the country (Figure 1). The waters from Itupararanga are used for many purposes. The preponderant uses are water supply for the population and power generation for an aluminum plant.

The Itupararanga Reservoir is a dendritic reservoir of moderate size (surface area: 29.49 km²) and storing capability of 355 × 10⁶ L (FE, 2011). Its waters are responsible for supplying around a million people that live in the region of the Sorocaba River basin.

Sewage discharge without treatment, large scale agriculture, as well as riparian forest suppression, have been pointed out as the main sources responsible for impacts that reach either the Itupararanga Reservoir or tributary. The dam

region is better preserved, as there is less anthropic activity in the surrounding areas (Salles et al., 2008; Beghelli et al., 2012).

2. Material and Methods

Three distinct zones were defined *a priori*: riverine, near the forming rivers; transitional, in the middle of the reservoir; and lacustrine, close to

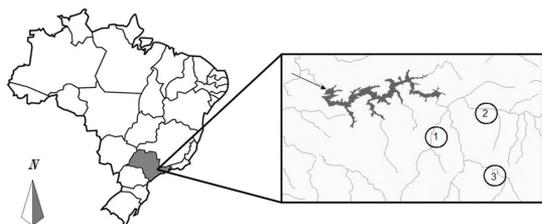


Figure 1. Localization of the Itupararanga reservoir in Brazil, at São Paulo state, High Sorocaba basin. Detached the main forming rivers of the reservoir: (1) Una river; (2) Sorocaba Mirim river and (3) Sorocabuçu river. The arrow indicates the dam position in the reservoir.

Table 1. Geographic coordinates.

Riverine	Central	23° 37' 3.8" S / 47° 13' 41.4" W
	Littoral	23° 37' 07.8" S / 47° 13' 39.8" W
Transitional	Central	23° 37' 16.6" S / 47° 21' 30.5" W
	Littoral	23° 37' 16.6" S / 47° 21' 46" W
Lacustrine	Central	23° 36' 44.6" S / 47° 23' 40.9" W
	Littoral	23° 36' 35.9" S / 47° 23' 16.9" W

the dam. In each zone, two samples were collected: one in the central region and another in the littoral region, adding up to six samples per collection.

Samplings were carried out during two seasons: the wet season, in December 2009 and February 2010, and the dry season, in June and August 2010, totaling 24 samplings. The sampling stations were georeferenced and their geographic coordinates are listed in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the spatial localization of the stations.

Data of pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature and electric conductivity were obtained in situ, near the surface to 15m deep, using a multiprobe YSI 556. A Secchi disk was used to determine the water transparency and the photic zone region by multiplying the reading by 2.27, according to Padial and Tomaz (2008).

The following sediment analyses were performed: granulometric composition (Camargo et al., 2009), total concentrations of phosphorus (Andersen, 1976) and nitrogen (Kjedhal) (APHA, 2005), and the organic matter proportion (Wetzel and Likens, 2000). The sampling points were characterized by averages per season (wet and dry seasons); by zone (riverine, transition and lacustrine) and by region (central and littoral).

Benthic macroinvertebrates were collected using a Van Veen grab. Cumulative samples were taken in triplicate. The samplings were washed over a sieve with a 212µm pore opening. Specimens were separated from the sediment and identified using stereomicroscope

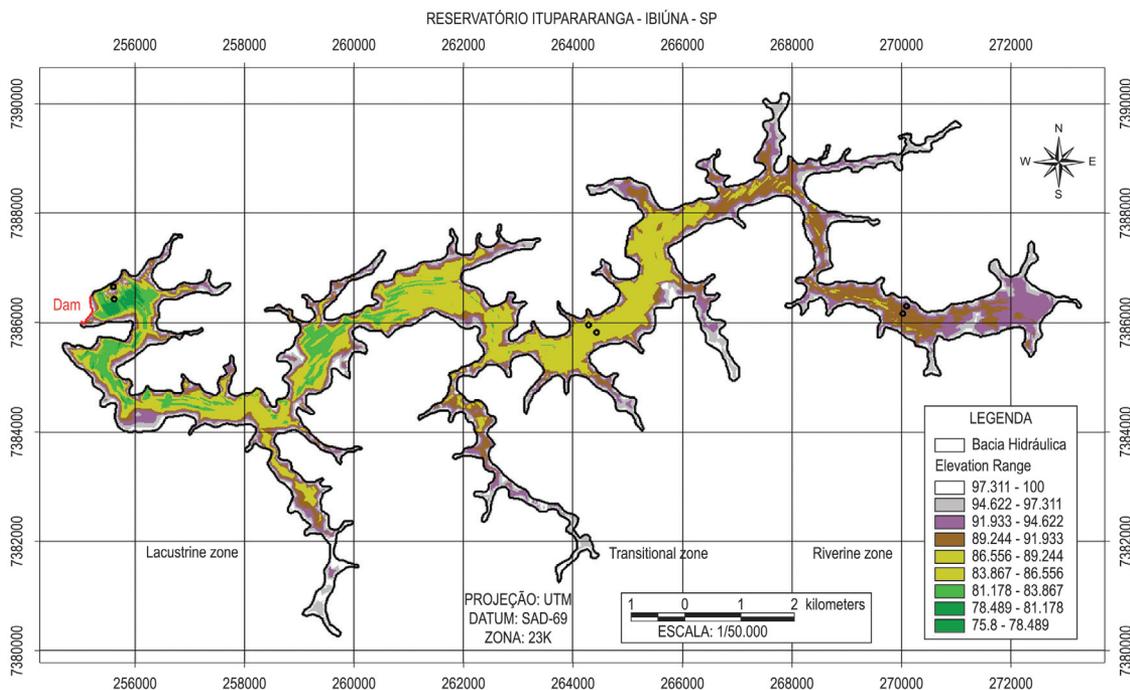


Figure 2. The Itupararanga Reservoir, SP, Brazil. Figure showing the reservoir bathymetry; the riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones designed *a priori*, based on Thornton et al., 1982; the dam's position (detached in the map) and the circles are the sample points.

and an optic microscope, following these identification manuals: Saether (1980); Brinkhurst and Gelder (2001); Trivinho-Strixino (2011).

In general, identification was carried out to the genera or species level and, for the cases where this was not possible, the morphospecies concept was used for differentiation. Benthic macroinvertebrate communities were analyzed by using the measurements and indices listed in Table 2. The density of organisms was calculated by counting the total specimens of each sampling and then dividing the result by the sampled area.

With the purpose of comparing the results from the different zones (riverine, transitional and lacustrine) and the different regions (central and littoral) bar graphs were produced to show the averages *z* scores by zone or region considering the range of each season. The *z* score is a measure of the deviation that a variable has in relation to the considered mean. The *z* score is calculated by the following equation: $z = (x - \mu) / \sigma$, where the *x* is the variable value; μ is the mean of the *x* variable in the considered population; and σ is the standard deviation (Triola, 2008). Thus, for the graphs, the main bars are measures of how much any variable is far away from the general mean of the reservoir during the considered season. The errors bars represent the standard deviations from each variable mean.

A two-way analysis of similarities of the spatial heterogeneity significance was performed to verify the

similarity of environmental conditions observed between the sampling points, considering the abiotic data and grouping them into riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones and also into littoral and central regions (ANOSIM, $n=24$, 4 replicates by zone; 12 by region – central and littoral). The analyses were performed by Euclidian distance grouping and a standardized data matrix.

A second two-way ANOSIM was performed with the data of abundance per taxon considering the spatial division (4 replicates for each sampling point) and to test if there is differences between samplings performed during the dry (June and August, 2010) or wet seasons (December, 2009 and February, 2010). The data were standardized by logarithm of density values and the Bray-Curtis grouping method was used. With the objective of verifying if the differences between diversity, richness and dominance means (considering the longitudinal zones as well as the transverse regions and between seasons) were significant, a bootstrap analysis for hypothesis testing (*t* test) was carried out.

3. Results

The ANOSIM indicated that there really was zonation in both directions: longitudinal ($p = 0.001$) and transverse ($p = 0.002$) in the environment. This heterogeneity was determined by variables measured either in the sediment and in water (Tables 3 and 4, Figures 2-6). Furthermore, the riverine zone was

Table 2. Metrics and indexes used to analyze the benthic macroinvertebrates communities.

Indices / Metrics	References
Simpson richness	Mandaville (2002)
Pielou uniformity J	Begon et al. (2006)
Shannon-Wiener diversity index	Begon et al. (2006); Lampert and Sommer (2007)
Simpson dominance index	Odum (2012)

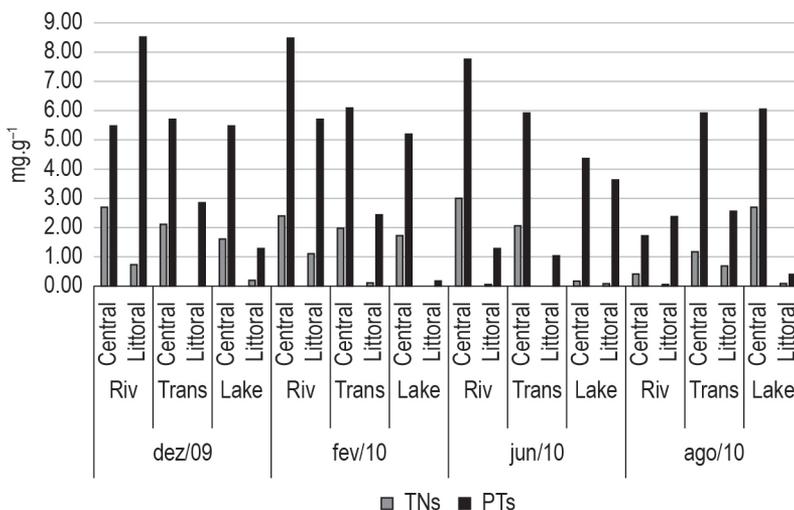


Figure 3. Total nitrogen (TNs) and total phosphorous (TPs) concentrations in the sediment considering central and littoral regions in riverine (Riv), transitional (Trans) and lacustrine (Lake) zones of the Itupararanga reservoir, SP, Brazil.

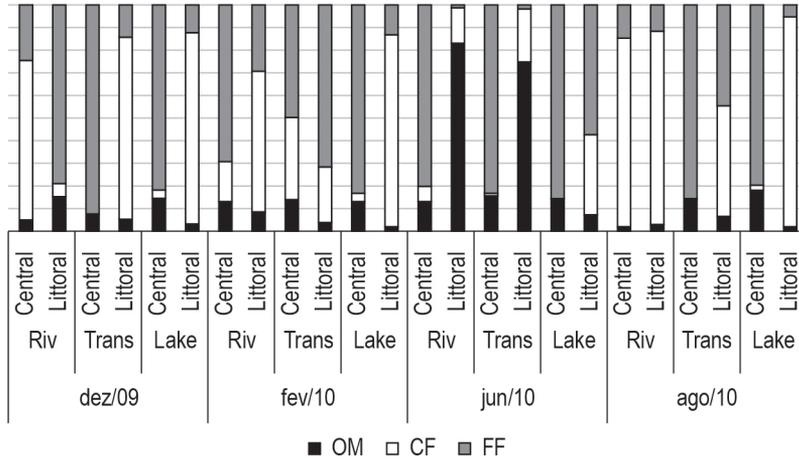


Figure 4. Proportions of organic (OM) and inorganic coarse and fine fractions of the sediments from Ituparanga reservoir, SP, Brazil considering central and littoral regions along riverine (Riv), transitional (Trans) and lacustrine (Lake) zones.

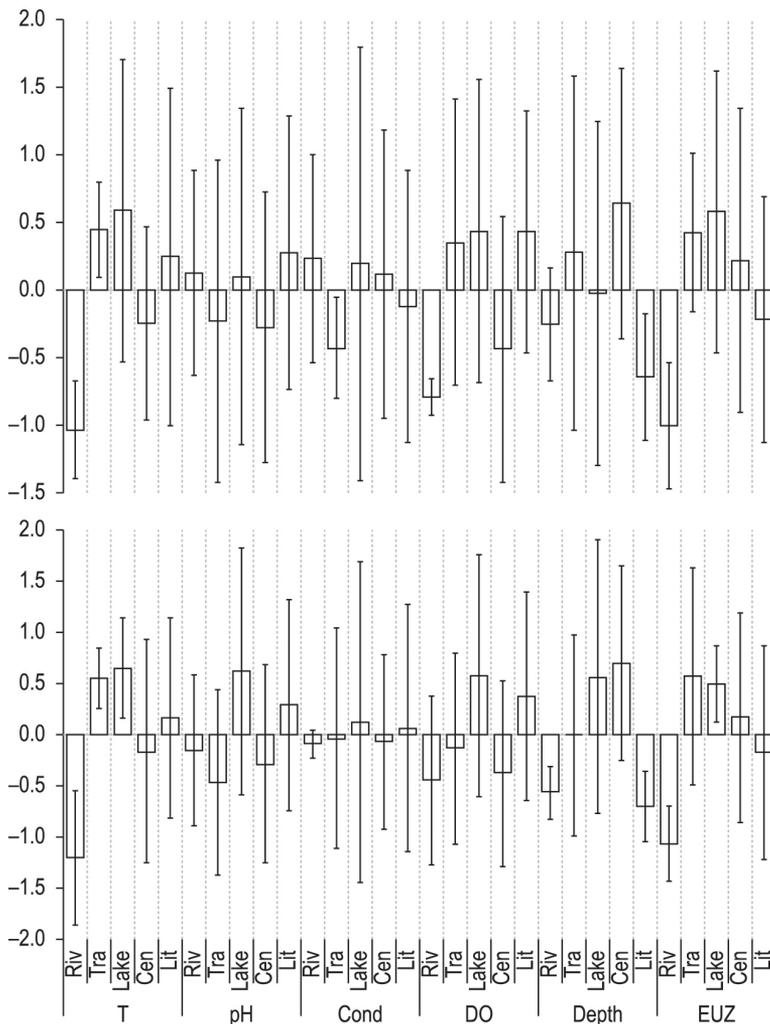


Figure 5. A bargraph presenting the average *z* scores by season (the superior refers to the wet season and the inferior to the dry season) considering the longitudinal and transversal gradients: riverine (Riv), transitional (Tra) and lacustrine (Lake) zones; central (Cen) and littoral (Lit) regions. The variables recorded here are: temperature (T), pH, electric conductance (Cond), dissolved oxygen (DO), depth and euphotic zone (EUZ). Errors bars represent the standard deviation in relation to the scores variation.

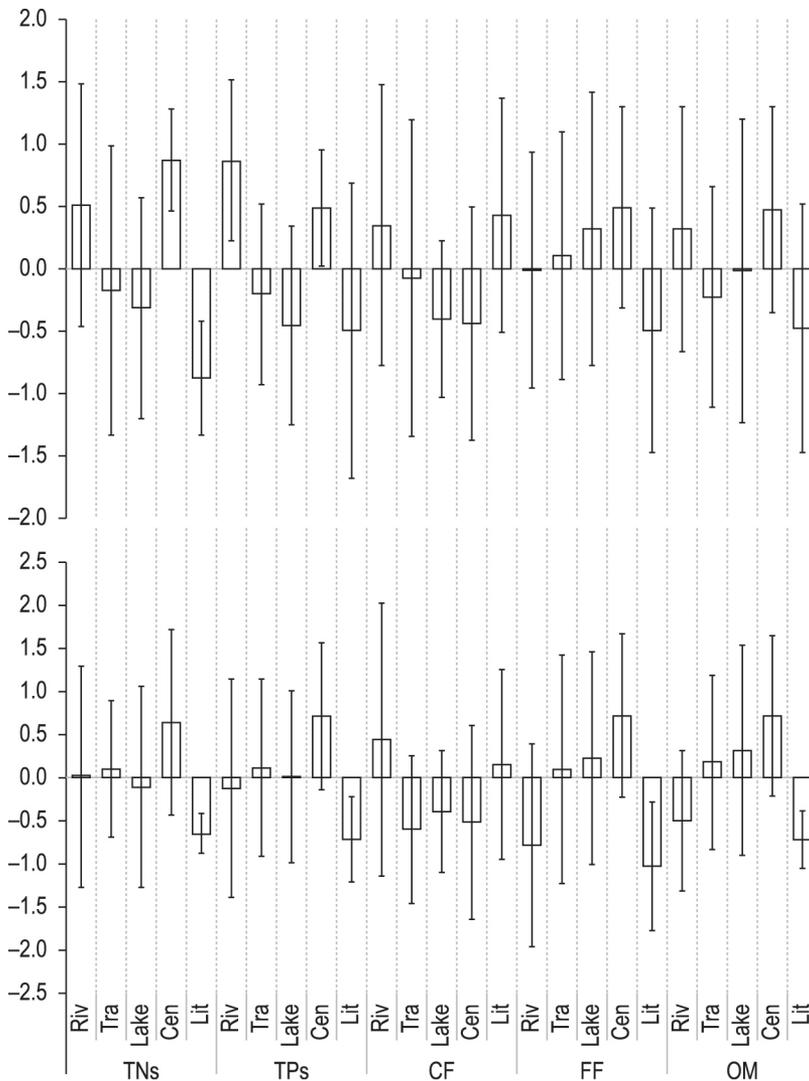


Figure 6. Average z scores by season (the superior refers to the wet season and the inferior to the dry season) considering the longitudinal and transversal gradients: riverine (Riv), transitional (Tra) and lacustrine (Lake) zones; central (Cen) and littoral (Lit) regions. The variables recorded here are: total nitrogen in the sediment (TNs), total phosphorous in the sediment (TPs), coarse inorganic fraction of sediment (CF), fine inorganic fraction of sediment (FF), organic matter in the sediment (OM). Errors bars represent the standard deviation in relation to the scores variation.

characterized with the presence of macrophytes during the wet season and the riparian vegetation was more preserved in the lacustrine zone, near the dam.

A total of 2087 specimens were sampled. The highest density values were recorded in the riverine zone (Figure 7). A total of 28 taxa were identified. The complete list of taxons can be read at Beghelli et al. (2012).

The ANOSIM that considered the biotic data matrix indicated not only the spatial heterogeneity ($p = 0.0002$) but also differences between samplings collected during the wet and dry seasons ($p = 0.0225$).

The riverine zone was specially characterized by the presence of two dominant taxa in every sampling: *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri* (Claparede, 1862), and *Chironomus* sp. Tanytarsini and *Chaoborus* sp were predominant in transitional and lacustrine zones during the dry with no characteristic dominant groups during wet season (Table 5).

The richness per sampling varied from zero to 10 recorded taxa. The lower values were observed in the sampling stations of the central regions from the transitional and lacustrine zones. Moreover, the equitability varied from zero to 0.96 which gave the diversity index variations between 0.20 to 1.86 nats.

Table 3. Summary of water variables values recorded *in situ* - mean, range and standard deviation (SD) - in the Itupararanga Reservoir, High Sorocaba Basin, SP, Brazil: during wet season (December, 2009 and February, 2010) measure for riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones as well for littoral and central regions. Temp.= temperature (°C), Cond = electric conductance ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$), DO = dissolved oxygen ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), Depth, Zeu = euphotic zone (m).

		Temp	pH	Cond	DO	Depth	Zeu
Riverine	Mean	21.87	6.10	53.25	1.61	7.56	2.85
	SD	0.55	1.50	6.40	0.41	2.76	0.90
	Range	1.13	3.46	13.00	0.97	6.25	1.80
Transitional	Mean	24.14	5.39	47.75	5.21	11.06	5.63
	SD	0.54	2.37	3.10	3.32	8.61	1.13
	Range	1.14	4.69	7.00	7.42	16.00	2.40
Lacustrine	Mean	24.36	6.04	53.00	5.47	9.06	5.93
	SD	1.71	2.46	13.34	3.52	8.35	2.01
	Range	3.63	5.30	25.00	7.17	18.25	4.65
Littoral	Mean	23.84	6.39	50.33	5.46	5.00	4.38
	SD	1.89	2.00	8.43	2.80	3.06	1.76
	Range	5.29	4.23	24.00	5.99	8.25	4.95
Central	Mean	23.08	5.29	52.33	2.73	13.46	5.23
	SD	1.10	1.97	8.89	3.05	6.60	2.18
	Range	2.86	4.51	22.00	6.77	16.25	5.85

Table 4. Summary of water variables values recorded *in situ* - mean, range and standard deviation (SD) - in the Itupararanga Reservoir, High Sorocaba Basin, SP, Brazil: during dry season (June and August, 2010) measure for riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones as well for littoral and central regions. Temp.= temperature (°C), Cond = electric conductance ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$), DO = dissolved oxygen ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), Depth, Zeu = euphotic zone (m).

		Temp	pH	Cond	DO	Depth	Zeu
Riverine	Mean	15.35	6.17	52.75	4.86	5.28	2.85
	SD	0.65	0.52	2.36	1.41	1.55	0.37
	Range	1.38	1.10	5.00	2.89	3.60	0.90
Transitional	Mean	17.09	5.95	53.75	5.39	8.65	4.50
	SD	0.30	0.63	18.71	1.59	5.95	1.07
	Range	0.72	1.50	40.00	3.59	11.5	2.40
Lacustrine	Mean	17.19	6.71	56.50	6.60	12.11	4.43
	SD	0.48	0.84	27.33	2.02	8.06	0.38
	Range	1.01	1.89	57.00	4.51	17.3	0.90
Littoral	Mean	16.71	6.48	55.50	6.26	4.44	3.75
	SD	0.97	0.72	21.07	1.74	2.08	1.05
	Range	2.50	1.89	57.00	5.32	5.75	2.55
Central	Mean	16.38	6.07	53.17	4.97	12.92	4.10
	SD	1.08	0.67	14.85	1.55	5.74	1.03
	Range	2.90	1.65	41.00	4.31	15.00	2.70

ind^{-1} (disconsidering samplings with only one or no specimens; Table 6).

The *t* tests indicated that the dominance values were significantly different when comparing the riverine with the transitional and lacustrine zones ($p = 0.022$ and $p = 0.0043$). The diversity indices could be considered distinct only when comparing the riverine to the transitional zone ($p = 0.0044$) but no when compared to the lacustrine. Richness did not varied differently along the considered zones and no differences were recorded between the transitional and lacustrine zones regarding diversity, dominance and richness.

4. Discussion

Longitudinal heterogeneity could be observed for biotic and abiotic components. The riverine zone exhibits major differences when compared to the others. The z score graphs indicate that the riverine zone had some characteristics that could be related to human impact, such as low dissolved oxygen and photic zone. In agreement with that, Cunha and Calijuri (2011) and Beghelli et al. (2012) classified the headwaters of Itupararanga as the more eutrophicated. Once the environment is more productive, it can support more individuals

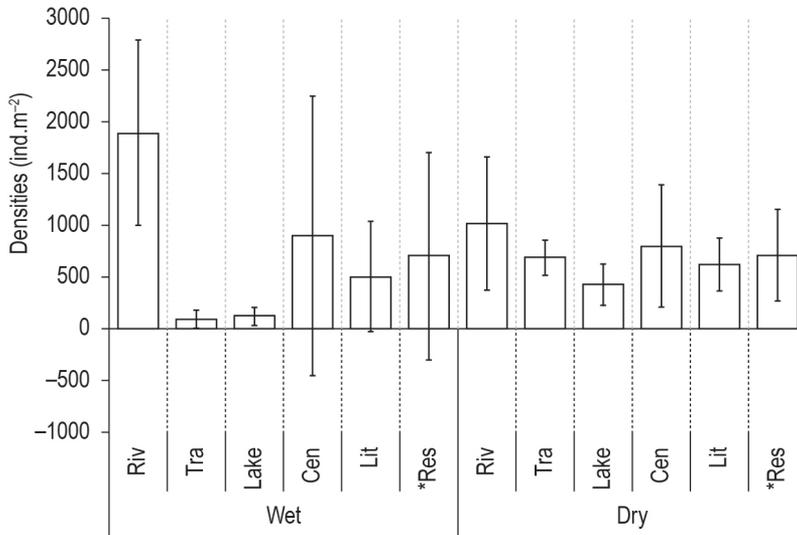


Figure 7. Density values (ind.m⁻²) referring to the benthic macroinvertebrates sampled at Itupararanga Reservoir, High Sorocaba Basin, SP, Brazil, during the wet season (December, 2009 and February, 2010) and during the dry season (June and August, 2010) in the riverine, transitional and lacustrine zones as also in central and littoral regions. *Res represents the average value considering the complete reservoir during the season.

Table 5. Predominant taxa (>20%) from each sampling considering riverine (Riv), transitional (Trans) and lacustrine (Lac) zones; central and littoral regions and month when they were sampled (December, 2009; February, June or August, 2010). The taxa are *L. hoffmeisteri* (Lim); *Chironomus* sp (Chr); *Goeldichironomus* sp (Goe); *Procladius* sp (Pro); *Chaoborus* sp (Cha); Tanitarsini (Tnt); *Polypedilum* sp (Pol); *B. sowerbyi* (Bra) and *Fissimentum* sp (Fis).

		Dec	Feb	Jun	Aug
Riv	Central	Lim (72); Chr (21)	Chr (50); Lim (41)	Lim (85)	Chr (49); Lim (40)
	Litoral	Lim (95.1)	Chr (24); Lim (66)	Chr (21); Lim (45)	Lim (74)
Trans	Central	Goe (40); Pro (40)	---	Cha (96)	Cha (95)
	Litoral	Goe (31); Lim (31)	Cha (41); Goe (37)	Tnt (75)	Pol (22); Tnt (31)
Lac	Central	---	Bra (79)	Cha (73)	Cha (92)
	Litoral	Tnt (36)	Fis (53)	Tnt (65)	Tnt (84)

but the nutrient excess can lead to unfavorable conditions such as reduction of oxygenation leading to high dominance values favored by high abundances of resistant taxa as it could be noticed there (Odume et al., 2012).

Furthermore, physical characteristics as lower temperatures and depths were also relevant for the characterization of this compartment. About the sediment, high concentrations of phosphorus and nitrogen were observed in the riverine zone during the wet season, probably indicating the influence of the nutrients carried from the land and from the forming rivers due to precipitation as well the influence of the macrophytes in retaining them by increasing of the deposition of particulate organic matter (Schulz et al., 2003).

Despite of the lower depths and high turbulence in the riverine zone, the recorded values for dissolved oxygen concentrations have increased in the river-

dam direction during both seasons. Once that high temperatures and depths as also low turbulence are factors that diminish instead of to increasing the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the bottom, the observed pattern must be understood as a consequence of the eutrophication process (Rixen et al., 2010; Wildsmith et al., 2011).

These data could be related to higher densities and the community composition dominated by tolerant taxa as *L. hoffmeisteri* and *Chironomus calligraphus* (Goeldi) in the riverine zone (Martins et al., 2008; Simião-Ferreira et al., 2009), resulting in high dominance values that were significantly different from that recorded in the other two zones. These results indicate that the dominance values could represent better the longitudinal pattern observed in the environment than diversity or richness. Differences between the transitional and riverine zones observed for diversity are a consequence

Table 6. Calculated values for Simpson's dominance index (D), Shannon diversity index (H'), nats.ind⁻¹.; Pielou's equability index (J) and Simpson's richness index (d) to the benthic macroinvertebrates community from Itupararanga Reservoir, High Sorocaba Basin, SP, Brazil. Range; Mean and Standard Deviation = SD. Samples collected twice per season (wet and dry seasons) comprising the riverine (Riv), transitional (Tra) and lacustrine (Lac) zones. One sample from the center and another in the littoral for each sampling are considered. Were also calculated the means by samplings from the center (Cen) and from the littoral (Lit) as well as calculated for the reservoir (Res) as a whole.

		Wet				Dry			
		D	H'	J	d	D	H'	J	d
Riv	Mean	0.60	0.73	0.47	4.07	0.49	1.07	0.55	6.49
	SD	0.22	0.37	0.20	1.27	0.19	0.39	0.18	1.40
	Range	0.49	0.82	0.45	2.97	0.43	0.95	0.42	2.96
Tra	Mean	0.25	0.90	0.67	2.25	0.64	0.82	0.44	5.48
	SD	0.17	0.62	0.45	1.84	0.34	0.78	0.27	3.65
	Range	0.36	1.39	0.96	4.13	0.71	1.66	0.62	8.03
Lac	Mean	0.57	0.87	0.55	3.16	0.64	0.79	0.47	5.15
	SD	0.34	0.72	0.38	2.69	0.18	0.43	0.11	2.65
	Range	0.77	1.67	0.86	6.20	0.41	0.94	0.24	6.10
Res	Mean	0.47	0.83	0.56	3.16	0.59	0.89	0.48	5.70
	SD	0.28	0.54	0.33	1.98	0.24	0.52	0.19	2.54
	Range	1.00	1.67	0.96	6.20	0.71	1.66	0.62	8.14
Cen	Mean	0.50	0.58	0.45	1.98	0.72	0.58	0.38	4.12
	SD	0.33	0.47	0.38	1.87	0.21	0.40	0.13	2.51
	Range	1.00	1.06	0.96	4.57	0.49	0.88	0.35	6.16
Lit	Mean	0.44	1.09	0.67	4.34	0.46	1.21	0.58	7.28
	SD	0.25	0.50	0.27	1.36	0.20	0.44	0.19	1.37
	Range	0.68	1.48	0.69	3.65	0.53	1.23	0.46	4.05

of dominance variation rather than of richness. Although no significant differences were observed between the transitional and the lacustrine zone, it must be notice that the taxonomic composition was not the same and that richness, dominance and diversity are quantitative indices that can mask qualitative differences.

About the transversal heterogeneity, the littoral region could be characterized as the one with highest temperature and dissolved oxygen in the water but with lower values for the nitrogen and phosphorus concentrations in the sediment, as well as for organic matter percentage. The granulometric composition was distinctive, probably as consequence of water flow and the reservoir bathymetry.

Higher values for richness, equitability and diversity were related to the samplings from the littoral regions. As a rule, the littoral regions have higher resource variability, more diversified luminosity and temperature conditions, high water column mixture, more diversified sediment composition, higher variability of food, refuges against predators and bottom oxygenation as consequences of the exchanges that occur with the ground (Tundisi and Matsumura-Tundisi, 2008).

Divergences when comparing these regions were highly significant ($p < 0.0001$ for richness, dominance and diversity) indicating that the

transversal heterogeneity is an important factor to consider to access the regional diversity and to the comprehension of the community responses to changes along time for monitoring purposes (Suurkuukka et al., 2012).

It must be noted that the environment presented distinct characteristics in the wet and dry seasons during the period of this study (2009 – 2010). As predicted, the communities showed differential composition and abundance between the wet and dry season enhancing to the global diversity in the Itupararanga reservoir. The presence of aquatic macrophytes, especially the floating species, during the wet season, as well as the inundation of adjacent areas due to the rising water level, are factors that must be considered in order to interpret the seasonality (Porst et al., 2012; Schultz and Dibble, 2012). It should be observed that the lower range values recorded during the dry season indicate more stable conditions in the environment, once that fewer fluctuations of the variables have occurred for this period. The main alterations in the community could be observed in the richness, composition (for more details read Beghelli et al., 2012) and abundance but with no clear pattern for the entire reservoir, probably due to the differences between the compartments.

Despite of that, the conclusions about seasonality here may not be understood as a general condition once the sampling design adopted did not include true replicates of each season in distinct years but distinct samplings in the same year.

It must be considered that the three sources of variation considered here do not act independently. The pattern observed can be resumed as follows: The oxygen and nutrients fluctuations as the general stability are the main forces that direct this pattern. The densities varied according the three sources of variations: nutrients and organic matter availability, as also the bathymetry seems to be the driving forces acting over density.

The littoral region maintains the richest communities but with lower densities due to the higher heterogeneity of the environment and oxygenation as well the lower organic matter accumulation. Finally, dominance is the biotic variable that is more affected due to eutrophication and pollution. In the Itupararanga Reservoir it is associated to those taxa that are resistant to pollution.

5. Conclusions

Together, these results demonstrate the responses of benthic macroinvertebrate communities considering three distinct sources of variation: longitudinal heterogeneity, determined by the increasing distance from the forming rivers that leads to a gradient of physical and chemical conditions; transverse heterogeneity, determined by the proximity with the land environment and depth differences. Seasonal heterogeneity was recorded during the period of this research and it was determined by variations in water flow, in temperature, and in the carrying of matter, nutrients and organisms.

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