

PRESENCE AND IMPACTS OF PERSISTENT PESTICIDES IN COASTAL AREAS OF THE GULF OF MÉXICO, MEXICO

Alfonso V Botello, Ponce-Velez Guadalupe, Villanueva F Susana and Velandia Laura

Institute for Marine Sciences and Limnology-UNAM, Mexico

Pesticides (mainly organochlorines) have been used for long time in coastal states from the Gulf of Mexico (Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan) either for agricultural livestock activities, control of pests (malaria) and human health. Important quantities of them were dispersed in coastal environments (rivers, lagoons and estuaries) and deposited or accumulated in sediments, fishes, oysters, clams and crabs whose consumption poses in jeopardy the health of fishermen and coastal communities along the litorals. Analysis of biological samples and sediments reflect a wide variety of banned persistent pesticides (hexachlorocyclohexane, lindane, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, DDT, DDE, DDD and endosulfan) and becoming a risk to public health and coastal environments. Moreover, the analysis conducted on mother's milk of these tropical areas, pointed out high concentrations of these pollutants and high risk for the children. Finally, some recent reports of analysis in nuclei of sediments show that these pesticides have been introduced in coastal lagoons environments from 1950 approximately.

gatoponcho2015@gmail.com