

# MAPPING OF USE AND OCCUPATION OF THE SOIL AND IRRIGATION WATER QUALITY IN THE CITY OF SALTO DO LONTRA-PARANÁ, BRAZIL

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**ABSTRACT:** The objective of this study consisted on mapping the use and soil occupation and evaluation of the quality of irrigation water used in Salto do Lontra, in the state of Paraná, Brazil. Images of the satellite SPOT-5 were used to perform the supervised classification of the Maximum Likelihood algorithm - MAXVER, and the water quality parameters analyzed were pH, EC, HCO<sup>3-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, NO<sup>3-</sup>, turbidity, temperature and thermotolerant coliforms in two distinct rainfall periods. The water quality data were subjected to statistical analysis by the techniques of PCA and FA, to identify the most relevant variables in assessing the quality of irrigation water. The characterization of soil use and occupation by the classifier MAXVER allowed the identification of the following classes: crops, bare soil/stubble, forests and urban area. The PCA technique applied to irrigation water quality data explained 53.27% of the variation in water quality among the sampled points. Nitrate, thermotolerant coliforms, temperature, electrical conductivity and bicarbonate were the parameters that best explained the spatial variation of water quality.

**KEYWORDS:** Global Navigation Satellite Systems - GNSS, Geographic Information Systems - GIS, irrigation.

## MAPEAMENTO DE USO E OCUPAÇÃO DO SOLO E QUALIDADE DA ÁGUA DE IRRIGAÇÃO NO MUNICÍPIO DE SALTO DO LONTRA-PARANÁ

**RESUMO:** Os objetivos do trabalho consistiram no mapeamento do uso e ocupação do solo e na avaliação da qualidade da água utilizada para irrigação, no município de Salto do Lontra, Estado do Paraná. Foram utilizadas imagens do satélite SPOT-5 para a realização da classificação supervisionada pelo algoritmo de Máxima Verossimilhança – MAXVER, e para a averiguação da qualidade da água foram analisados os parâmetros pH, CE, HCO<sup>3-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, NO<sup>3-</sup>, turbidez, temperatura e coliformes termotolerantes, em dois períodos anuais distintos de precipitação. Os dados de qualidade da água foram submetidos às análises estatísticas pelas técnicas de ACP e AF, para a identificação das variáveis mais relevantes na avaliação da qualidade da água de irrigação. A caracterização de uso e ocupação do solo pelo classificador MAXVER permitiu a identificação das classes: culturas agrícolas, solo exposto/resteva, mata e área urbana. A aplicação da técnica ACP dos dados de qualidade da água de irrigação explicou 53,27% da variação na qualidade da água entre os pontos amostrados. Verificou-se que os parâmetros nitrato, coliformes termotolerantes, temperatura, condutividade elétrica e bicarbonato foram os parâmetros que melhor explicaram a variação espacial da qualidade da água.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Sistema de Navegação Global por Satélite - GNSS, Sistemas de Informação Geográfica – SIG, irrigação.

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## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, livestock, industrial activities and urban expansion process generate a number of impacts on the environment. Consequently, the quest for sustainable use of natural resources has attracted increasing interest of researchers for the recognition of the characteristics and environmental realities.

As for agriculture, its effects depend heavily on practices used in each region, as well as the intensive use of pesticides. The contribution represented by agricultural practices refers to the increase in sediment production, from soil erosion, especially when erosion is not properly controlled, can intensify the occurrence of rainfall in rural areas. On the other hand, the permanent preservation areas has as main function the preservation of water resources and biodiversity, avoiding contamination by fertilizers and pesticides, promoting water retention in the soil and subsoil, in order to contain the erosion and silting of rivers (MASCARENHAS et al., 2009).

As a basis for studies on water quality, the techniques of remote sensing and geoprocessing can be applied in mapping the use and occupation of soil, providing support to work with systematic information and tools that provide detailed reconnaissance of the study area (MERCANTE et al., 2009), allowing the processing of a large amount of information through Geographic Information Systems (FERREIRA et al., 2011).

The monitoring of environmental variables can result in the formation of large databases, which interpretation can be complex (FRANÇA, 2009). On the other hand, multivariate statistical methods such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA), allow the ordering of the variables according to their characteristics, usually the environmental ones of these places, supporting the interpretation of chemical, physical and biological parameters of water quality (ALVES et al., 2008).

The objectives of this study were to perform the mapping of the use and occupation of soil, from supervised classification in satellite images and analyze the quality of water used for irrigation applied by means of multivariate statistical techniques.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study area is located in the municipality of Salto do Lontra. Its approximate UTM coordinates are 7,143,050 meters N and 268,163 meters E, WGS 84 datum, Zone 22 S. It is located in the Southwest region of the state of Paraná, PR, with total area of about 312.199 km<sup>2</sup> and a maximum altitude of 620m. It has an extensive rural area which corresponds to 99% of the total municipal area (IPARDES, 2010). Figure 1 shows the map location of the municipality of Salto do Lontra, in the state of Paraná.

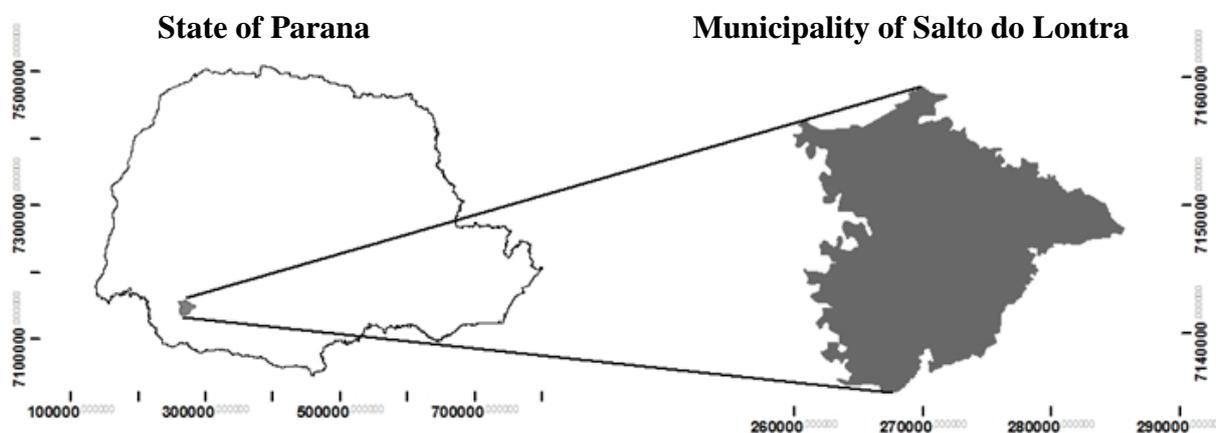


FIGURE 1. Location map of Salto do Lontra municipality in the state of Paraná. WGS 84 Datum, UTM coordinates, Zone 22 S.

Figure 2 shows the spatial map of the municipality of Salto do Lontra - PR, with the location of urban and rural areas and main rivers in the municipality, as well as the spatial distribution of the 57 sampling points on the farms studied.

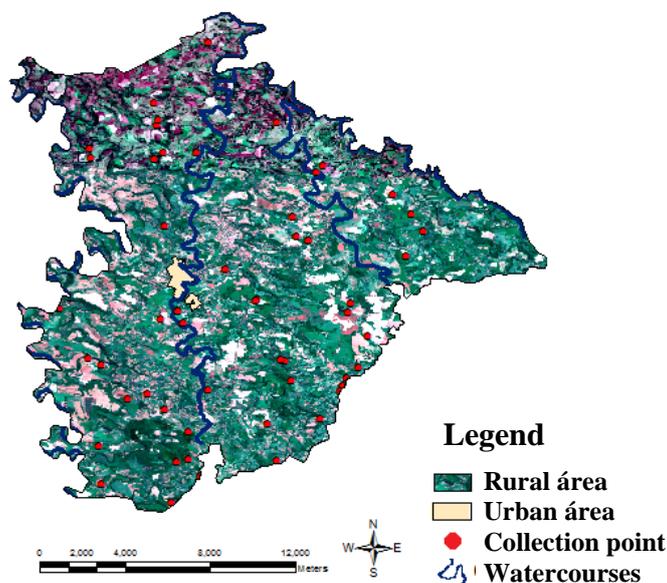


FIGURE 2. Spatialization of collection points of irrigation water in farms of Salto do Lontra –PR. Image of Satellite SPOT-5 in RGB composite (bands B3, B2, B1). WGS 84 Datum, UTM coordinates, zone 22 S.

To investigate the quality parameters of the water used for irrigation, the physical, chemical and biological parameters were analysed based on Resolution number 357/05 of CONAMA - National Environment Council (BRASIL, 2005) and also on FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (AYERS & WESTCOT, 1991), and certain chemical characteristics of the water through the pH, electrical conductivity (EC), bicarbonate ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ), chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ ), phosphate ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ) and nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) parameters. For the physical parameters of water quality, turbidity and temperature were assessed; and regarding the biological parameters of water quality, the presence of thermotolerant coliforms was analyzed. The evaluated parameters followed the recommendations of AYERS & WESTCOT (1991) and experimental procedures were conducted according to the Standard Methods (APHA et al., 1998).

The monitoring of the quality of irrigation water was conducted in two distinct periods of rainfall. The period I was in September/October 2009 and period II in May/June 2010. In period I, characterized as the period of greatest rainfall based on data from the Simepar Technological Institute (2010), the average precipitation (mm) was 260.9mm. In the period II, characterized by lower rainfall, it was registered 126.2mm of average rainfall (mm) between May and June 2010.

The analysis results were tabulated using the statistical software Minitab version 16.0 and served to compose a database, then compared with the proposed resolutions. Thus, the water quality in the sampled points was evaluated through the creation of spatial maps containing those values obtained for each parameter analyzed.

The remote sensing products consisted in images of the satellite SPOT-5 from the Institute of Lands, Mapping and Geosciences (ITCG) provided by the Department of Urban Development/PARANACIDADE through the Mapping Project of the State of Paraná.

The definition of classes for use and occupation of the soil was determined by identifying the different targets present, by recognizing the spectral signature of each class of land use in the imaged area, with subsequent elaboration of the thematic legend of the mapping through classification of digital data. A supervised classification of the image via Maximum Likelihood (MAXVER) was conducted, which allows the classifier to associate a particular pixel to a particular

class or regions of similarity of gray levels. Thus, a set of pixels, representing each soil occupancy target, belongs to the corresponding class if the probability that the class associated with this pixel is greater than the probability that the pixel is associated with any other class. The classifier by Maximum Likelihood (MAXVER) for the identification of spectral variations in the vegetation and in the mapping of use and occupation of soil was applied (WRUBLACK et al., 2012).

From images of the satellite SPOT-5, scenes 703/401, 704/401 and 704/402 of 2005, in the projection system of Universal Transverse Mercator - UTM, WGS 84 datum, zone 22 S, mapping of the soil use was created with the aid of SIG ENVI version 4.5 using the MAXVER algorithm for the following classes: forest, crops, soil/stubble and urban area.

From the classification carried out, the statistical technique of Kappa was applied as a measure of thematic classification accuracy. Rates of overall accuracy (OA) and the Kappa coefficient (K) defined by equations (1) and (2), respectively (CONGALTON & GREEN, 1999) were determined:

$$EG = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^r x_{ii}}{N} \quad (1)$$

where,

$N$  = total number of points;

$x_{ii}$  = main diagonal elements;

$r$  = rows in error Matrix, and

$i, j$  = rows and columns of the Matrix, respectively.

$$K = \frac{N \sum_{i=1}^r x_{ii} - \sum_{i=1}^r (x_{i+} \cdot x_{+i})}{N^2 - \sum_{i=1}^r (x_{i+} \cdot x_{+i})} \quad (2)$$

where

$K$  = concordance Kappa coefficient;

$N$  = number of observations (sampled points);

$r$  = number of rows in error Matrix;

$x_{ii}$  = observation in the  $i$ -th row and  $i$ -th column;

$x_{i+}$  = Marginal total of row  $i$ ;

$x_{+i}$  = Marginal total of column  $i$ ;

The error matrix was generated by the software ENVI 4.0, in the sample space of the municipality of Salto do Lontra - PR, with the spatial distribution of 100 sample points through random sampling, within the limits of the municipality. From these points, the error matrix regarding the thematic map of the use and occupation of soil, obtained by the MAXVER classifier, were generated.

To check the interference of the use and occupation of soil with the results obtained regarding the physical, chemical and biological parameters of the irrigation water quality, the multivariate statistical analysis by Principal Component Analysis – PCA and Factor Analysis – FA were used. Multivariate analysis was performed by PCA (Principal Component Analysis), and the program STATÍSTICA version 6.0 was used, thus analyzing the descriptive and exploratory statistics of the data obtained.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Thematic mapping

The following variables were considered in interpretations about the use and occupation of the soil: agricultural crops, forest, soil/stubble and urban area.

The definition of use of soil refers to human activities or economic functions associated with a specific region, while occupation of soil refers to the characteristics present in the soil surface, as areas under crops, forests, rivers, lakes and roads.

Occupation of soil can be interpreted by satellite images, while the activities related to use of soil, often need to be raised locally. In this sense, the conditions of use and occupation may indicate the pressure and impact on the natural elements, constituting an essential element for analysis of pollution sources.

Areas with occupation on small farms (30 hectares) are prevalent in the studied municipality and they are intended for livestock and secondarily to agriculture, characterized primarily by the activities of family farming, in which agricultural production is diverse, characterized by subsistence farming.

### Characterization of use and occupation of soil through supervised classification

The use of supervised classification by maximum likelihood - MAXVER allowed the definition of the following classes of occupation of use of soil: forest, crops, soil/stubble and urban area. Table 1 shows the characterization of each class, with the quantification of the area in hectares and percentage of occupancy in the total area in the municipality of Salto do Lontra - PR.

TABLE 1. Characterization of use and occupation of soil in accordance with the supervised classification.

Use of soil	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Area (hectares)	Area (%)
Forest	83.13	8313.0	26.61
Crops	122.70	12270.0	39.28
Soil/Stubble	102.90	10290.0	23.94
Urban área	3.60	360	1.15
Total area classified	312.33	31233.0	100%

The thematic map resulting from supervised classification of images of the satellite SPOT-5 shows areas with forests in the class identified by the blue color. The areas corresponding to crops are identified by the red color, areas with exposed soil or stubble are shown by the green color and the urban area is represented by the beige color, as shown in Figure 3.

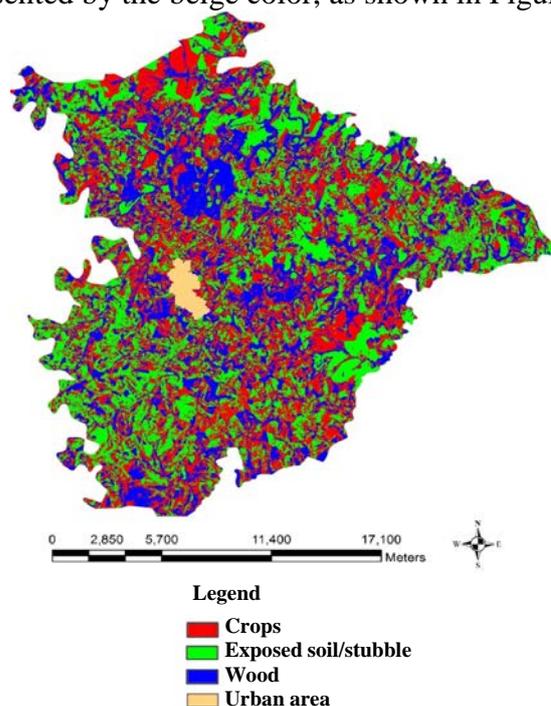


FIGURE 3. Image classified by the MAXVER algorithm. WGS 84 datum, UTM coordinates, zone 22 S.

Since the municipality crops are quite diverse, they hinder the interpretation of the images by the classifier, thus the accuracy of the results were evaluated by constructing the confusion matrix from 100 sampling points by the method of random sampling. Based on this matrix, Overall Accuracy and Kappa indexes were calculated, as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Values for Overall Accuracy and Kappa indexes obtained by the the MAXVER Classifier.

Indexes	Value found
Overall Accuracy	89.00
Kappa	88.98

The level of accuracy of the Kappa index used to assess the accuracy of the data provided by LANDIS & KOCH (1977) is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3. Accuracy levels of a classification according to the Kappa index value.

Kappa Index (%)	Quality
$K \leq 20$	Poor
$20 < K \leq 40$	Fair
$40 < K \leq 60$	Good
$60 < K \leq 80$	Great
$K \geq 80$	Excellent

The overall accuracy and Kappa indexes were higher than 80%, i.e., more than 80% of samples were correctly identified by the classifier. Considering the recommended levels for metrics of overall accuracy and Kappa index greater than 80%, LANDIS & KOCH (1977) suggest the classification as excellent. It is noteworthy that the results obtained in the supervised classification refer to a region characterized by family farms, in which the use and occupation of soil has high heterogeneity, resulting in miscellaneous pixel values, jeopardizing the classification (AMARAL et al., 2009).

### Quality of irrigation water

Table 4 shows the distribution of the percentage results of restriction of the use of water used for irrigation, obtained in two different periods of annual rainfall.

TABLE 4. Distribution of percentage results of restriction of the water use in irrigation during the period I (Sept./Oct. – 2009) and period II (May/June – 2010).

Parameters	Thresholds	Period I		Period II	
		FAO Studies - Irrigation and drainage	Resolution CONAMA 357/05	FAO Studies - Irrigation and drainage	Resolution CONAMA 357/05
pH	6.5-8.4	-	-	-	-
EC	0 - 3.0dS/m	-	-	-	-
Bicarbonate	0 – 10meq/L	-	-	-	-
Chloride	0 - 30meq/L	-	-	-	-
Fosphate	0 - 2mg/L	63.15%	-	84.2%	-
Nitrate	0 -10mg/L	-	-	-	-
Turbidity	100UNT	-	-	-	-
Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Thermotolerant coliforms	<1000NMP	-	54.4%	-	1.75%

## Chemical parameters of quality of irrigation water

Figure 4 shows the resulting histograms for each chemical parameter analyzed in periods I and II to the frequency of the observations in the 57 irrigation water collection points.

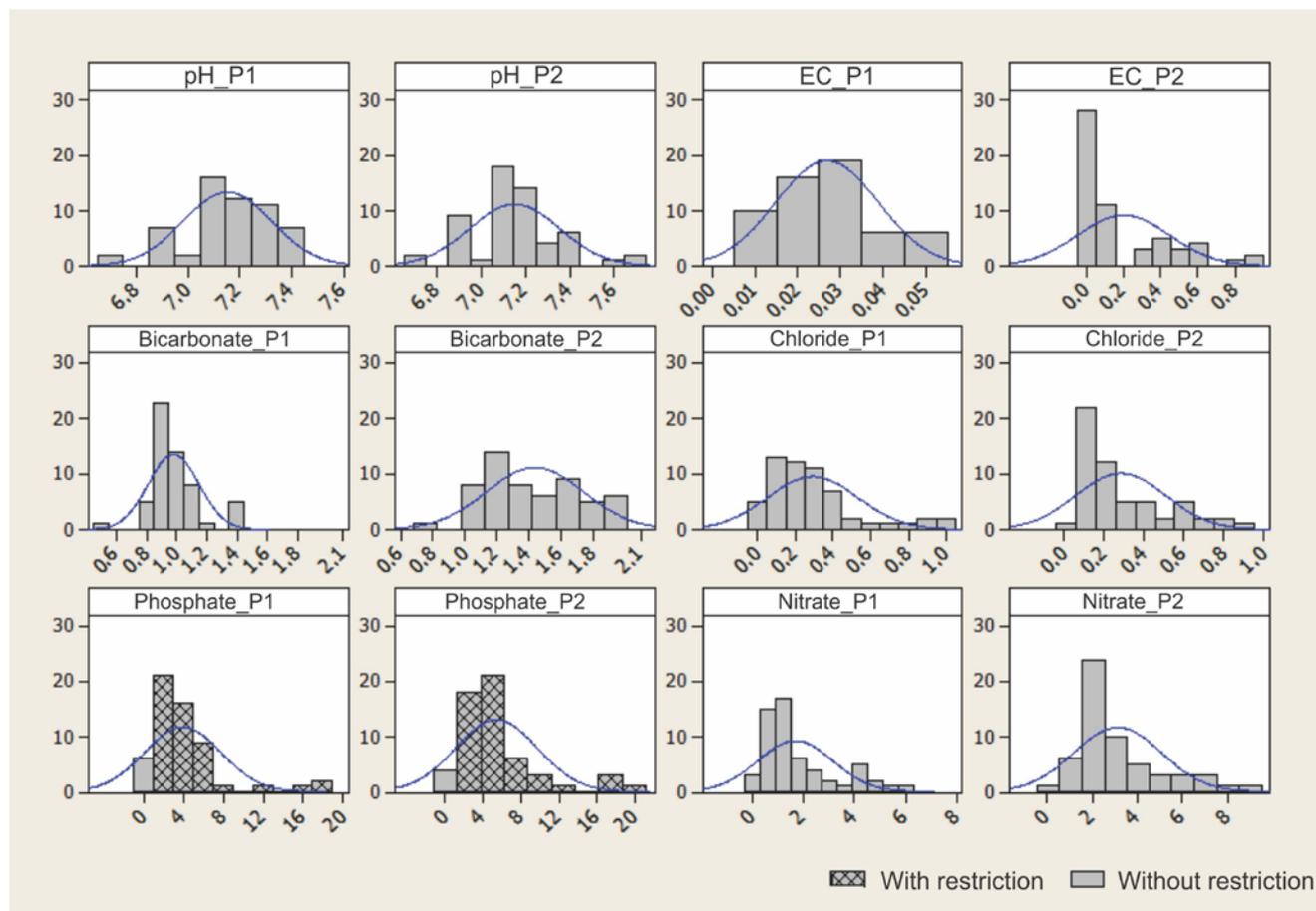


FIGURE 4. Distribution of frequencies of chemical parameters of pH, EC, bicarbonate, chloride, phosphate and nitrate in the 57 irrigation water collection points in periods of high (P1) and low precipitation (P2).

The values obtained for the chemical parameter of pH - –power of hydrogen, were in agreement with the threshold proposed by FAO for using the water for irrigation purposes. The occurrence of pH values between 6.0 and 9.0 are considered compatible in the long-term survival of most aquatic organisms. Changes of these thresholds for long periods of time or strong fluctuations in pH in the short term may interfere with the physical and chemical processes in a water body and may even constitute a limiting factor for biological processes (FRANÇA, 2009).

The results obtained for electrical conductivity met the thresholds defined by FAO for the use of irrigation water. The recognition of electrical conductivity in agricultural areas is critical (SONCELA et al., 2011) since the increase can be explained, in part, due to agricultural practices through improper irrigation management (REZENDE et al., 2011) and the excessive use of fertilizers associated with the misuse of agricultural implements, which contribute to soil compaction, causing drainage problems, resulting in the flow of these ions to water bodies.

As for the chemical parameter of bicarbonate, there was no restriction on the use of irrigation water, since distinctions in the values on its concentration have been found, in both periods of annual precipitation. The occurrence of lower concentrations of bicarbonate ions can be attributed to the molecular transport in the form of carbonates (ARRAES et al., 2009). Water found in reservoirs, especially in dams, are subject to higher evaporation rates, what increases salts concentrations, especially during periods of reduced precipitation (PALACIO et al., 2011).

The results for chlorine, did not characterize restriction to the use of water for irrigation during the studied period. The investigation of this parameter is essential, since it indicates domestic sewage pollution (PALACIO et al., 2011).

Phosphate concentrations were above the threshold proposed by FAO in 63.15% of the collection points in the period I (high precipitation) and 84.2% in period II (less precipitation). High phosphate concentrations may be associated with anthropogenic factors of domestic and industrial sewage and the runoff in areas under agricultural cultivation (ZANINI et al., 2010) and (FRANÇA, 2009).

Regarding the nitrate parameter, the threshold proposed by FAO was considered, which determines the maximum limit of 10mg/L and did not define the restriction to use for this parameter based on the results obtained in the two periods.

For the rural activities, recognition of the concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus must be highlighted, since these nutrients can contribute to excessive growth of algae that feed on them (ALVES et al., 2008) and of organisms that feed on these algae, causing phenomena of eutrophication of waters.

### Physical parameters of quality of irrigation water

The histograms of Figure 5 represent the physical parameters of quality of irrigation water of the two studied periods with different annual rainfall.

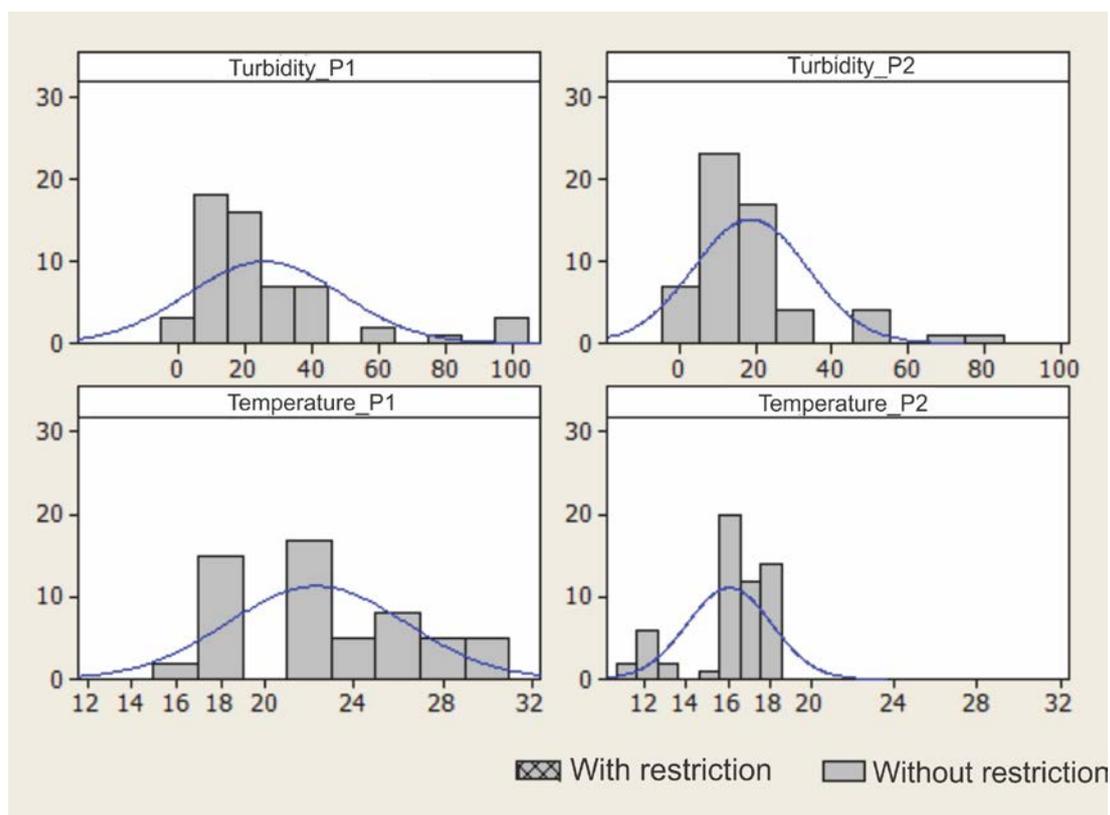


FIGURE 5. Distribution of frequencies of physical parameters of turbidity and temperature in the 57 irrigation water collection points in periods of high (P1) and low precipitation (P2).

Regarding the parameter of turbidity, the results were within the thresholds established by the FAO (100UNT/100mL), however, there were values very close to the limits of tolerance in the period of high precipitation (period I), possibly due to soil erosion, promoted by surface runoff (FRANCO & HERNANDEZ, 2009), since the amount of suspended material markedly increases turbidity (ZANINI et al., 2010).

The physical parameter of temperature is not set to irrigation water, however, it is referred to the application in certain crops, so that the occurrence of higher temperatures may result in an increased demand for irrigation (ROMITELLI & PATERNIANI, 2007) and (FRAVET & CRUZ, 2007) due to increased evapotranspiration from plants (GONDIM et al., 2011).

Figure 6 shows the results obtained for the biological parameter of thermotolerant coliforms in the 57 irrigation water collection points during the two distinct periods of annual precipitation.

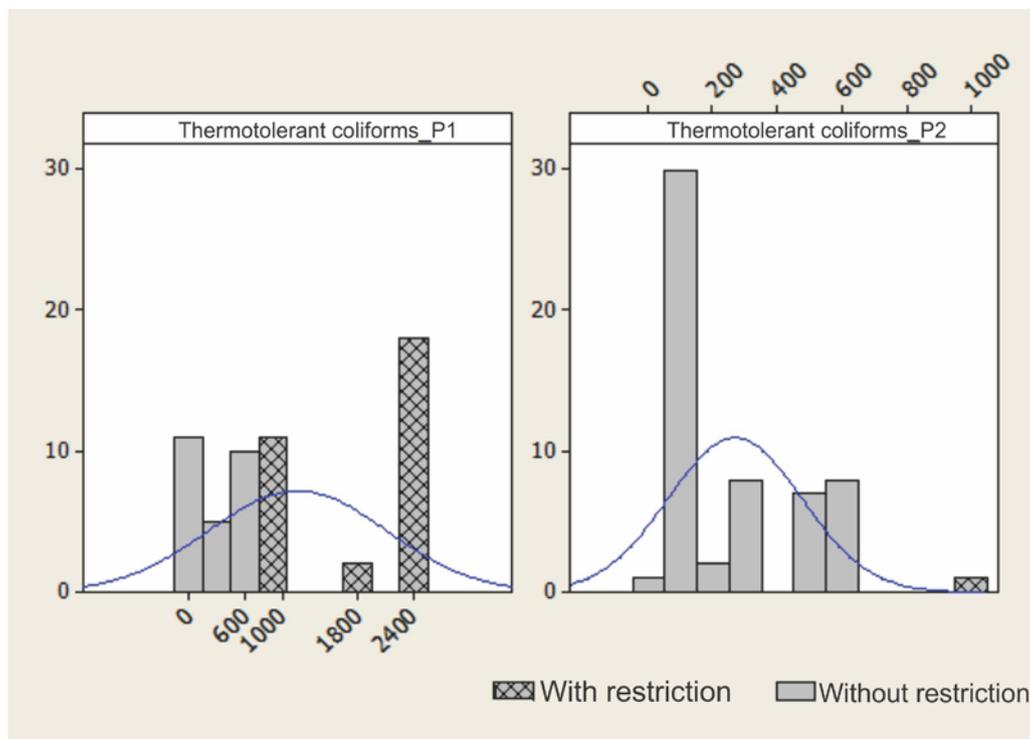


FIGURE 6. Distribution of frequencies of thermotolerant coliforms in the 57 irrigation water collection points in periods of high (P1) and low precipitation (P2).

For the presence of thermotolerant coliforms in irrigation water, it was found that 54.4% of the collection points of irrigation water had concentrations above the limit established by Resolution 357/05 of CONAMA (1,000MPN/100mL) for using the water in irrigation and for animals during the period I, characterized by higher precipitation. In the period II, of lower precipitation, one collection point presented concentrations above the limit established for using the water in irrigation. In the period of higher rainfall, the sediment delivery to watercourses due to the absence of systems for domestic wastewater treatment, solid waste collection and lack of street paving (POLETO, 2011) may have favored an increase in the concentrations of these microorganisms through animal waste or by poor sanitation, of human waste. These factors constitute the main indicator of the presence of fecal contamination in the water body (SILVA et al., 2008); (BONNET et al., 2008).

It is noteworthy that the municipality has extensive rural area where most of the areas consist of pastures, followed by areas with temporary crops, which can contribute significantly to partly explain this relationship, so that the results above the limits of tolerance of thermotolerant coliform concentrations may come from animal wastes, especially when watering occurs directly into waterways. Extensive livestock activities, associated with the low level of technology employed in this activity (FERREIRA PINTO et al., 2009), were instrumental in the rise in concentrations of fecal coliform in the water. On the other hand, phosphate levels can be derived from the use of fertilizers used in agricultural activities, which prevailed during the period of highest rainfall, possibly promoted by the surface runoff.

The occurrence of rainfall associated with the soil surface runoff can be enhanced by soil slope (FRANCO & HERNANDEZ, 2009). These factors together may result in a higher concentration of the chemical and biological parameters, as evidenced by the concentration of thermotolerant coliforms and phosphate levels in this study.

### Characteristics of use and occupation of soil and parameters of quality of irrigation water

Assuming that the parameters of water quality constitute the dependent variables, which may be influenced by the characteristics of the use and occupation of soil, a multivariate analysis of data, using the technique of PCA, aiming at reducing the number of variables, improving the interpretation and, thereby, identifying which variables or combinations of variables explain most of the total variance, was carried out.

The PCA of the chemical, physical and biological data of water, analyzed in periods I and II, explained 53.27% of the variation in water quality between the properties sampled in the municipality of Salto do Lontra - PR. The factorial values assigned to each component, as well as the percentage of the total variance accounted for by each component, are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5. Eigenvalues and variance explained by each numerical value.

Main component	Eigenvalues	Total variance %	Accumulated eigenvalues	% of accumulated
1	2.456828	27.30	2.45	27.30
2	1.207042	13.41	3.66	40.70
3	1.130520	12.56	4.79	53.27
4	1.086937	12.07	5.88	65.34
5	0.938055	10.42	6.81	75.77
6	0.662000	7.35	7.48	83.12
7	0.592760	6.58	8.07	89.71
8	0.531152	5.90	8.60	95.61
9	0.394706	4.38	9.00	100.00

It is found that the first three components explain, respectively: 27.30%, 13.41% and 12.56% of the total variance of the data, focusing on three dimensions 53.27% of the information contained in the 9 previous dimensions.

To estimate the factors, the method of principal components was used, ensuring the consistency of the structure of factor analysis by measuring the adequacy of the sample of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) to check the validity of the use of Factor Analysis.

The adequacy measure of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) sample is represented by an index (MSA) that evaluates the adequacy of factor analysis, calculated by equation 4.

$$MSA = \frac{\sum_{j \neq k} \sum_{j \neq k} r_{jk}^2}{\sum_{j \neq k} \sum_{j \neq k} r_{jk}^2 + \sum_{j \neq k} \sum_{j \neq k} q_{jk}^2} \quad (4)$$

where,

$r_{jk}^2$  is the square of the elements of the original correlation matrix (out of diagonal);

$q_{jk}^2$  is the square of the elements out of diagonal of the anti-image matrix (where  $q_{jk}^2$  is the coefficient of partial correlation between the variables  $X_j$  and  $X_k$ , correlation elements).

According to the measurement of adequacy of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin, values equal to or less than 0.5 indicate that the correlation is weak between the variables; values above 0.5 indicate that the data is sufficiently connected to undertake analysis and, therefore, considered appropriate.

Table 6 shows the values for the factor weights of components 1, 2 and 3. They show the relationship between factors and variables and allow identification of variables with higher interrelationships between each axis.

TABLE 6. Correlation matrix among the original variables and main components.

Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Phosphate	-0.422646	<b>0.658437</b>	-0.284972
Nitrate	<b>-0.503046</b>	-0.118402	-0.173321
Thermotolerant coliforms	<b>0.627965</b>	0.159423	0.022197
pH	0.115238	0.134235	0.432078
Temperature	<b>0.833905</b>	0.148539	0.071549
Turbidity	0.081913	-0.046287	<b>-0.812159</b>
Electrical conductivity	<b>-0.614246</b>	-0.153998	0.383295
Chloride	0.043737	<b>-0.810763</b>	-0.139529
Bicarbonate	<b>-0.732260</b>	0.103878	0.031355
Eigenvalue	2.456828	1.207042	1.130520
% explained variance	27.29808	13.41158	12.56134
% accumulated variance	27.29810	40.70970	53.27100

High values suggest what the most significant variables in each factor are. In factor 1, the variables coliforms, temperature, nitrate, electrical conductivity and bicarbonate showed weight higher than 0.5, indicating that these variables are more significant in defining the quality of the water studied.

Among the parameters analyzed, it was found that nitrate; the thermotolerant coliforms, temperature, electrical conductivity and bicarbonate were the parameters that best explained the spatial variation of water quality, with the highest correlations with the main axis.

In axis 1, the high positive correlation between the physical parameter of the temperature and the biological parameter of thermotolerant coliform is due to the fact that the activity of the coliform group is directly influenced by temperature, indicating that, for biological activity, temperature and thermotolerant coliforms are directly related.

The correlation with the electrical conductivity and the bicarbonate alkalinity was expected, since the electrical conductivity expresses the concentration of ions in solution. Especially in water used for irrigation, the association of bicarbonate to higher values for other ions, such as chloride and sodium (PALACIO et al., 2011); (ARRAES et al., 2009).

On the other hand, the high nitrate levels in water may have its origin in organic fertilizers (LEAL et al., 2009). If they are improperly applied, they can reach water bodies, especially during rainy periods, what is also an indicative of sewage releases far away from water bodies (ALVES et al., 2008).

In Figure 7, Factor 1 illustrates the positive correlation of the physical parameter of temperature and the biological parameter of thermotolerant coliforms in the period of high precipitation, and the negative correlation of the chemical parameters of nitrate and bicarbonate and physical parameter of electrical conductivity in the period of low precipitation.

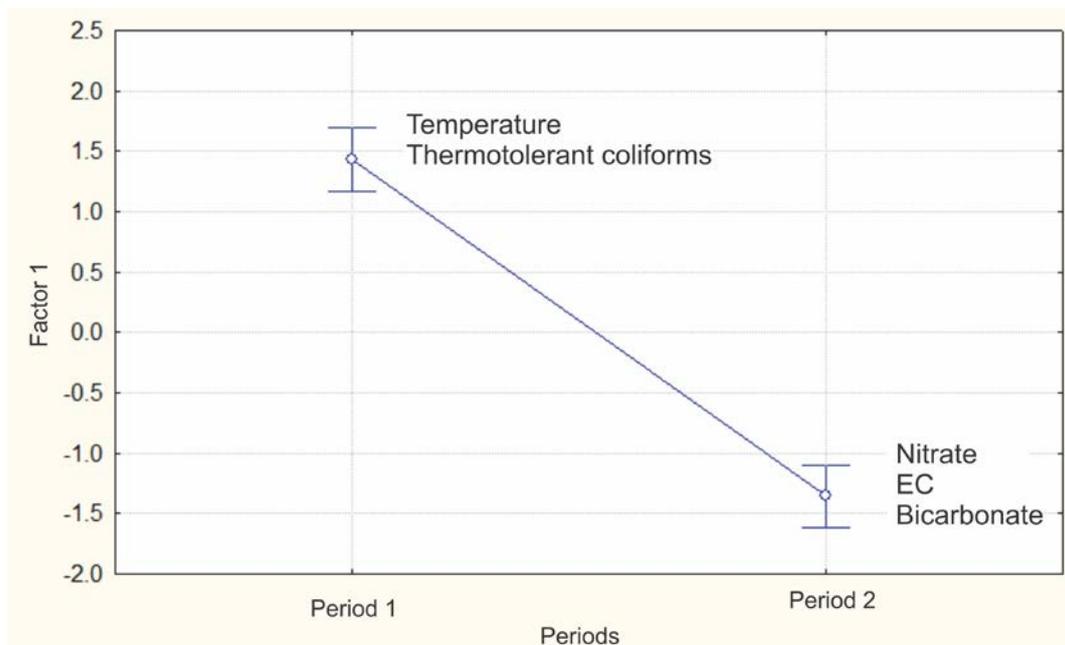


FIGURE 7. Behavior of the variables in two distinct periods of annual precipitation.

In the period I, characterized by a higher precipitation, parameters have different behavior than that found for the same parameters in period II, of lower precipitation. Agricultural activities can cause changes in the aquatic environment, especially during the rainy season, in which the surface runoff promotes entrainment of soil particles to the riverbeds and increases the water level, thus diluting the concentration of some chemical elements of water and subsequent leaching of fertilizer or carrying various materials deposited on the soil (LEAL et al., 2009).

## CONCLUSIONS

By mapping the use and occupation of soil, it became clear that the municipality is characterized by an extensive rural area, with a predominance of areas under crops and bare soil/stubble in the scene image used with good percentage of area with woods.

Using the MAXVER classifier, the values obtained for the classification were considered excellent by the rates of Overall Accuracy and Kappa during the mapping of the use and occupation of soil in the municipality of Salto do Lontra - PR.

The multivariate analysis by the Principal Component Analysis and Factor Analysis identified the most significant variables in assessing the quality of irrigation water in the two distinct periods of annual precipitation.

During the period of higher precipitation, parameters of thermotolerant coliforms and temperature were the parameters that best explained the variation in the quality of irrigation water, and in the period of low precipitation, parameters of nitrate, electrical conductivity and bicarbonate were the parameters that best explained the variation in quality of irrigation water.

The parameters phosphate and thermotolerant coliforms presented some restrictions to the use of water for irrigation and were related to the use and occupation of soil, in areas of predominance of agriculture in the municipality.

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