

A Contribution to the Chemical Characterization of Rivers in the Rio Negro Basin, Brazil

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Amostras de água foram coletadas no Rio Amazonas, no Rio Negro (Brasil) e em 17 afluentes do Rio Negro, na Amazônia Central. As análises consistiram em medidas de pH, condutividade, carbono orgânico (DOC) e espectrometria de massas com fonte de ICP. Através da análise multivariada as variáveis foram classificadas em três fatores, correspondentes a 94% da variância. O gráfico de escores de fatores mostrou que a maioria das amostras da Bacia do Rio Negro formam um grupo homogêneo. Testes de ultrafiltração confirmaram que o Rio Negro apresenta compostos orgânicos de massa molecular mais alta que o Rio Solimões, e que alguns metais encontram-se associados com estes compostos. Observou-se também que, nas águas da maioria dos rios da Bacia do Rio Negro, os elementos pesados das Terras Raras estão enriquecidos em relação aos elementos leves, enquanto o contrário ocorre no material particulado.

Water samples were collected in Middle Amazonia from the Amazon River, Rio Negro and 17 tributaries of Rio Negro. The analyses consisted of pH, conductivity, and dissolved organic (DOC) measurements, as well as plasma source mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Factor analysis revealed three factors, which explained 94% of the total variance. A plot of factor scores presented a cluster containing mostly samples from the Rio Negro Basin. Ultrafiltration tests confirmed that organics from the Rio Negro have higher molecular mass than in the Amazon, and that some metals are associated with these compounds. Heavy rare-earth elements (REE) are enriched relative to light REE in the dissolved fraction of most rivers of the Negro Basin; the opposite occurred in suspended matter.

Keywords: Amazonia, Rio Negro (Brazil), blackwater rivers, multivariate analysis, rare-earth elements

Introduction

The Amazon, the world's largest river in terms of watershed, discharge and number of tributaries, receives the name of Solimões, from the Peruvian border to the mouth of the Rio Negro, and from there to the Atlantic Ocean it is called the Amazon. Among the hundreds of tributaries of the Amazon, Rio Negro is considered the most important, because of its discharge. Rio Negro rises as Rio Guainía in the Tunai Slope in Colombia, forms part of the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela and, after flowing for about 1700 km, it flows into the Amazon at Manaus, Brazil. The Negro Basin mostly encompasses an intensely weathered area of Precambrian Shield and extends itself 1100 km in the east-west direction and 600 km in the north-south direction; the basin area, with 715,000 km², is one of the largest in the world. The chief Negro tributaries are the Uaupés, which rises in central Colombia, and the Branco, which starts at

the Brazil-Guyana border. Water level at Manaus usually varies about 7 m from low to high tide, but a maximum difference of 16 m is possible. The rainy season is not the same for the whole basin: for example, at Manaus the period goes from January to April, with maximum atmospheric precipitation in March; at Barcelos, about 500 km in the northwest direction, the rainy period goes from April to June, with maximum precipitation in May. The largest precipitation averages found in the Amazonian region are within the Negro Basin, in Taraquá (3652 mm year⁻¹) and Iaureté (3506 mm year⁻¹)¹.

Some characteristics of the Rio Negro are: bed stability, with low erosion; extremely weathered podzolic soil; depleted aquatic fauna and flora; low concentration of dissolved salts and absence of suspended matter; low pH; and an intense color, ranging from dark brown to black, due to high concentrations of humic compounds. The low sediment load permits the high concentrations of humic acid

and fulvic acid in solution, as humic compounds would adsorb on particles, if present. Amazonian rivers with similar characteristics are called *blackwater rivers*^{2,3}. On the other hand, rivers like the Amazon are called *whitewater rivers*. Their characteristics are: noticeable bed mobility; high sediment, salt and organic matter load; favorable conditions for aquatic fauna and flora; and water color ranging from colorless to light yellow.

Since the fifties, Amazonian rivers have been the object of many chemical and geochemical studies (for example, Sioli⁴, Stallard and Edmond⁵ and Ertel et al.⁶). As a consequence of the limited infrastructure available and the large distances involved, most studies were restricted to the main stem of the Amazon, and a large number were based on samples collected only at Manaus or near the river mouth. Studies on blackwater rivers have been rare, and generally limited to a small number of chemical compounds^{2,6,7}. Following previous work on the association of metals and humic compounds of the Negro and Solimões rivers near Manaus⁸, this work reports on the concentration of minor and trace elements in the Negro Basin and makes a comparison with the Solimões. Data evaluation was done by means of cluster and factor

analysis. Results of ultrafiltration and other tests are also presented and discussed.

Experimental

Sampling and pretreatment

Twenty-five samples were collected during the summers of 1995 and 1997: samples IN1, IP1, RN4, RN5, RS4 and RS5 on February 1995, samples 1-12 on February 1997 and samples 13-19 on March 1997. Most samples came from the Rio Negro or its tributaries, between Manaus and Santa Isabel do Rio Negro (Figure 1); two samples (IN1 and IP1) were from *igarapés*, or small shallow rivers, and two samples (RS4 and RS5) were collected in the Solimões, near Manaus. Samples were manually collected beneath the surface in 1-Liter acid-washed⁹ polyethylene flasks, rinsed with the water being collected. Field measurements of conductivity and pH followed established procedures¹⁰. Samples were filtered (< 0.45 μm) on site, using an all-plastic Millipore filter holder, and stored under refrigeration in acid-washed polyethylene bottles, until further analyses.

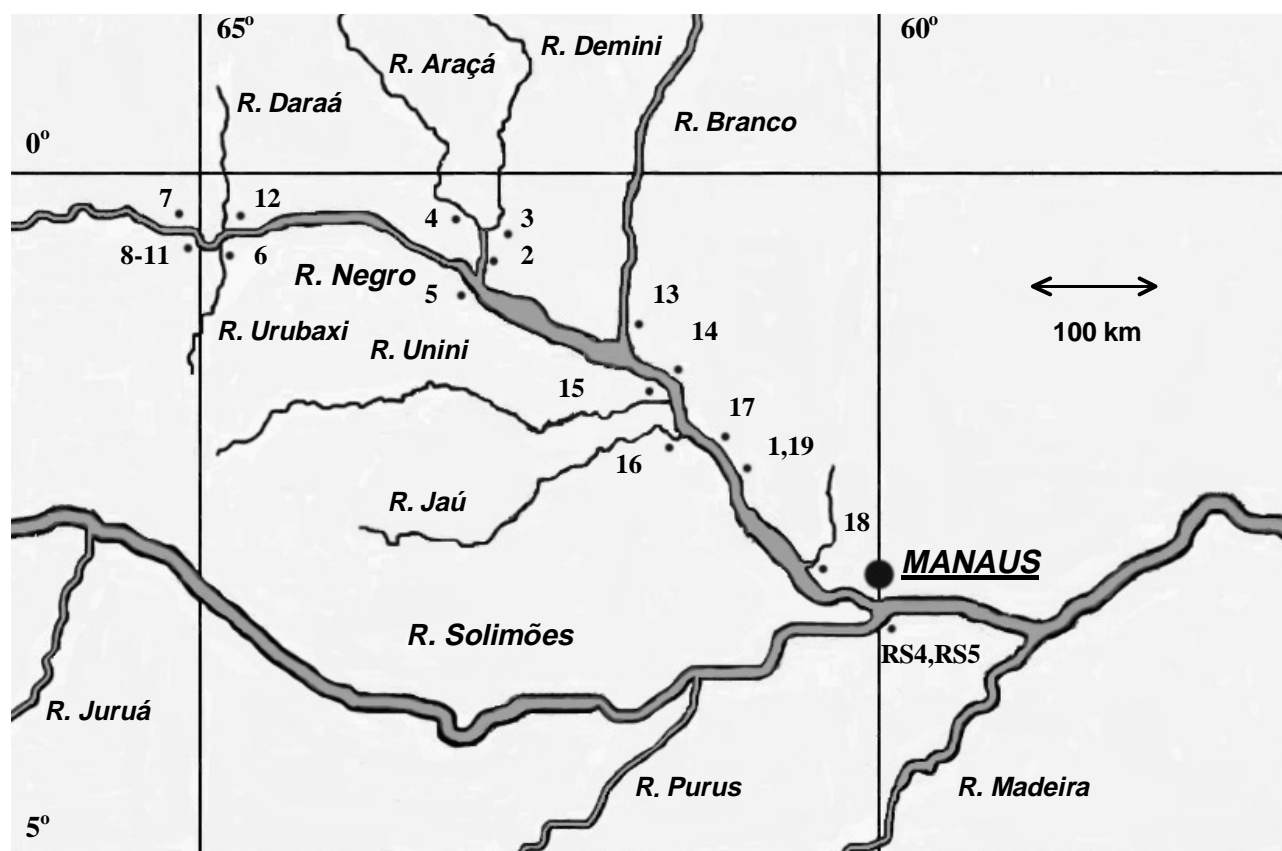


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of sampling sites. (Only some rivers are shown)

Elemental analysis

Total and inorganic carbon in water samples were determined with a Dohrmann DC-190 Carbon Analyzer; dissolved organic carbon (DOC) was obtained by difference. Other elements were determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) using an ELAN 5000 equipment (Perkin-Elmer-Sciex). The sample introduction system was a Meinhard nebulizer connected to a cyclonic spray chamber. Platinum sampler and skimmer were used for better detection limits. Plasma and mass spectrometer operating conditions were optimized daily for the same purpose and for minimizing oxide interferences (*e.g.*, $^{138}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}^+$, $^{140}\text{Ce}^{16}\text{O}^+$). Typically, sensitivity of the instrument for Rh was at least 7.10^6 cps mg L⁻¹ and oxides were below 2%. Updating of the response factors was achieved with a 50 µg L⁻¹ multielemental solution containing 58 elements, prepared from Perkin-Elmer Standards N930-0232, N930-0233 and N930-0235. Uncertainty of the results was typically ± 10%. REE were determined in the quantitative mode; all other elements in the semiquantitative mode (TotalQuant™). Calibration for quantitative REE determination was made by analytical curves (0.5 to 5 µg L⁻¹) prepared from the multielemental solution standard N930-0232. In all cases, correlation coefficients greater than 0.999 were obtained. Isobaric interferences (Nd, Sm) were corrected using the appropriate elemental equations. Table 1 summarizes some relevant information concerning measuring parameters and quantification levels for REE.

Table 1. Operational parameters in ICP mass spectrometry of rare-earth elements. (Numbers beside isotopes are background equivalent concentrations (BEC), expressed in ng L⁻¹).

Mass Spectrometer: ELAN 5000A (<i>Perkin Elmer-Sciex</i>)
RF Power: 1050 W
Argon Flow Rates (L. min ⁻¹): Nebulizer - 0.950; Plasma -15.00; Auxiliary - 1.00.
Internal Standards: ^{115}In , ^{205}Tl
Isotopes measured: ^{115}In , ^{139}La (5.9), ^{140}Ce (9.4), ^{141}Pr (5.8), ^{146}Nd (7.8), ^{152}Sm (4.9), ^{153}Eu (4.0), ^{157}Gd (4.0), ^{159}Tb (1.6), ^{163}Dy (6.7), ^{165}Ho (1.7), ^{166}Er (6.4), ^{169}Tm (2.5), ^{172}Yb (5.9), ^{175}Lu (2.4), ^{205}Tl .
Measuring Parameters: Scanning mode: normal resolution and peak hopping; Dwell time: 100 ms; sweeps/reading: 1; readings/replicate: 1; number of replicates: 3

Flat membrane ultrafiltration

Ultrafiltrations were performed in Amicon 8400 cells (400 ml capacity), employing flat membranes with cut-off levels of 100, 10 and 1 kDa (Amicon YM100, PM10 and YM2, respectively). Samples were previously filtered through 0.45 µm membranes. Small volume ratios ($V_0/V_C \cong 3$, where

V_0 is the initial volume and V_C is the retentate volume) were employed to minimize concentration polarization⁸.

Data treatment

The cluster analysis and factor analysis routines of the STATISTICA 5.1 program (StatSoft Inc.) were employed for data reduction and sample classification, following established procedures¹¹. Variables with more than two cases under the detection limit, or more than two missing values, were discarded. For the remaining 36 variables, missing values were replaced by the variable average. Before cluster analysis, variables were standardized by means of Z-scores; then squared Euclidean distances were calculated. As for factor analysis, the raw data matrix was introduced in principal component analysis, without any rotation.

Results and Discussion

Most rivers have high organic carbon (DOC) concentrations, Rio Araçá presenting a maximum of 20.6 mg L⁻¹ and Rio Branco a minimum of 2.7 mg L⁻¹ (Table 2). DOC concentrations in Rio Solimões (7.7-8.6 mg L⁻¹) are near the mean value found in the Negro Basin (11.4 mg L⁻¹). The pH in the Negro Basin (3.89-6.07) is lower than in Rio Solimões (6.93-6.99); the minimum value of 3.89 was found at Rio Tea. Conductivity ranges from 8.8 to 28.6 µS cm⁻¹ in the Negro Basin were lower than the values observed in Rio Solimões (68.8-93.3 µS cm⁻¹). For many sites in the Negro Basin, the hydrogen ion concentration alone can explain most of these low conductivities. There is a significant direct correlation at 99.9% confidence level between conductivity and DOC ($r = 0.859$) and a converse correlation between DOC and pH ($r = -0.755$) in the Negro Basin. Sediment load (> 0.45 µm) is extremely low in the Negro Basin, the mean value was found to be 47 mg L⁻¹ for the samples taken in 1997.

The results of cluster analysis are presented as a dendrogram, where the similarity of two variables is conversely proportional to the linkage distance (Figure 2). This graph reveals three clusters: cluster I includes variables conductivity, Cl, K, U, pH, as well as alkaline-earth metals; cluster II includes Rb, Th, Ti, Y, Zr and rare-earth elements; and cluster III contains As, DOC, Na, Si, V, Zn and transition metals, like Fe and Mn. Eight variables, representative of a definite chemical group, were selected for factor analysis. This analysis showed the occurrence of three factors with eigenvalues greater than one, accounting for 94% of the total variance. The main contribution (43.1% of variance) comes from variables included in

Table 2. Preliminary analytical results. (ND: not determined).

Sample	Location	pH	DOC ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$)
IN1	Igarapé Inácio (near Manaus)	4.05	17.5	28.6
IP1	Igarapé Paulista (near Manaus)	4.58	4.6	10.5
RN4	Rio Negro (near Manaus)	5.01	7.8	9.87
RN5	Rio Negro (at Manaus)	5.80	7.7	8.88
RS4	Rio Solimões (near Manaus)	6.93	7.7	93.3
RS5	Rio Solimões (at Manaus)	6.99	8.6	68.8
1	Rio Maependi	4.14	12.6	15.6
2	Rio Demini (below Araçá)	3.96	14.1	14.7
3	Rio Demini (above Araçá)	5.26	11	13.2
4	Rio Araçá	ND	20.6	17.1
5	Rio Negro (at Barcelos)	4.42	10.0	14.5
6	Rio Urubaxi	4.19	9.2	14.6
7	Rio Marauíá	5.51	6.1	9.5
8	Rio Tea	3.89	14.7	24.4
9	Rio Uneixui	4.08	12.7	21.9
10	Rio Negro (at Santa Isabel)	4.63	11.1	ND
11	Rio Aiuarã	4.65	9.0	18.0
12	Rio Daraá	3.91	18.6	27.7
13	Rio Branco	6.07	2.7	10.0
14	Rio Juapiris	5.15	9.5	10.8
15	Rio Unini	4.54	8.7	9.9
16	Rio Jaú	4.55	7.4	12.2
17	Rio Camanaú	5.04	10.1	10.4
18	Rio Cuieras	5.17	7.7	8.8
19	Rio Maependi	4.08	13.8	21.3

Factor I: Ca, conductivity and Mg (Table 3). Factor II (27.8% of variance) is composed of Ti, Ce and Th, and Factor III (22.7% of variance) of Cr and Ni. This grouping is similar to that found in cluster analysis. On a graph of factor scores (Figure 3), most samples of the Negro Basin join a homogeneous group, with moderate scores on factors I and II; this group is supposedly composed only of blackwater samples. On the same graph, samples from Rio Solimões (RS4 and RS5) are located apart from the previous group, because they score high on factor I; on the other hand, samples 3, 7 and 13 score high on factor II. It seems clear from factor analysis that not every river inside the Negro Basin is a 'pure' blackwater one. Rio Branco (sample 13), for example, presents intermediate values between a blackwater and a whitewater river for most elements (Table 4). This characteristic of Rio Branco can be attributed to its steep course, before arriving at the Amazonian plane. Table 5 shows mean values for the elemental analysis of blackwater samples, i.e. samples from the Negro Basin, except samples 3, 7 and 13. As a rule, concentrations of Al, Co and Ni are higher, and of alkaline and alkaline-earth metals and Si are lower in blackwater rivers than in whitewater ones.

Results of sequential ultrafiltration tests of three blackwater (IN1, IP1 and RN4) and one whitewater sample (RS4) are presented in Table 6. Masses retained in the fractions >100 kDa, 10-100 kDa and 1-10 kDa were summed and shown as mass >1 kDa, in comparison to the

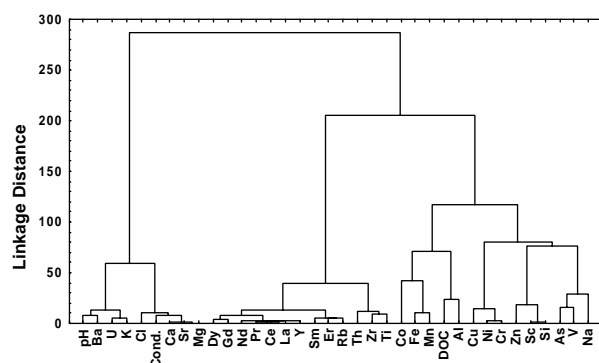


Figure 2. Tree diagram for 36 variables, according to cluster analysis. (Amalgamation rule: Ward's method; distance measure: squared Euclidean; variable standardization: Z-scores)

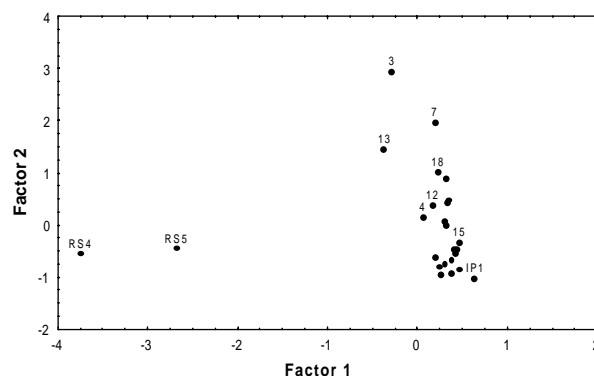


Figure 3. Factor scores on factors I and II. (Extraction method: Principal components; rotation: Varimax raw; 25 cases; variables: Ca, Ce, conductivity, Cr, Mg, Ni, Th and Ti)

Table 3: Factor loadings of variables (Extraction method: Principal components; rotation: Varimax raw; 25 cases)

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Mg	-0.979	0.056	0.047
Ca	-0.986	-0.104	0.090
Conductivity	-0.931	-0.251	0.091
Ti	0.064	0.928	-0.118
Ce	0.121	0.935	-0.043
Th	0.094	0.930	0.033
Cr	0.097	0.014	-0.984
Ni	0.072	0.073	-0.982

Table 4: Elemental water analysis of samples RS4 and RS5 (Rio Solimões), RN5 (Rio Negro) and 13 (Rio Branco) (Concentrations in mg L⁻¹; ND: not determined).

	RS4	RS5	RN5	13
Na	ND	3.2 x 10 ³	4.8 x 10 ²	1.09 x 10 ³
Mg	1.14 x 10 ³	9.1 x 10 ²	142	4.1 x 10 ²
Al	24	55	111	121
Si	1.55 x 10 ³	1.43 x 10 ³	1.08 x 10 ³	4.0 x 10 ³
K	6.6 x 10 ²	5.8 x 10 ²	3.0 x 10 ²	7.6 x 10 ²
Ca	9.3 x 10 ³	7.1 x 10 ³	4.2 x 10 ²	7.0 x 10 ²
Ti	0.96	0.91	0.48	8.0
V	1.0	0.85	0.32	1.1
Cr	0.11	0.21	0.10	8.9
Mn	4.4	9.0	10.7	3.4
Fe	135	173	2.2 x 10 ²	2.5 x 10 ²
Co	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.59
Ni	0.62	0.54	0.21	43
Cu	3.8	3.7	0.42	5.1
Zn	2.4	0.80	2.7	121
Ga	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.07
As	0.95	0.76	0.11	1.8
Rb	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.9
Sr	56	43	4.8	15
Y	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.43
Zr	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.25
Ba	30	23	8.1	24
La	0.10	0.15	0.18	0.49
Ce	0.22	0.33	0.54	1.3
Pr	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.14
Nd	0.11	0.17	0.19	0.44
Sm	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.13
Eu	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Gd	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.08
Dy	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06
Er	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06
Pb	0.19	0.27	0.16	0.25
Th	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.10
U	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.10

filtered mass (<1 kDa). For example, in blackwater samples there is a higher proportion of organic compounds with molecular mass >1 kDa, *i.e.* humic compounds, than in Rio Solimões (Figure 4a). This result agrees with a previous ultrafiltration study of the Rio Negro⁸. Other metals, such as Al, Ba, Ca, Mg and Mn (Figure 4b) are partitioned similarly, suggesting an association with humic compounds in blackwater samples. For most elements, however, partition is the same in blackwater and whitewater samples

Table 5: Elemental water analysis of blackwater samples. (Concentration in mg L⁻¹; NC: not calculated; N: number of averaged samples)

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Std. Dev.	N
Na	1.64 x 10 ³	114	4.0 x 10 ²	3.2 x 10 ²	20
Mg	171	20	73	47	20
Al	2.4 x 10 ²	89	161	48	20
Si	3.0 x 10 ³	6.3 x 10 ²	1.57 x 10 ³	5.9 x 10 ²	20
S	9.1 x 10 ³	< 1.8 x 10 ³	NC	NC	-
Cl	4.7 x 10 ³	< 5.5 x 10 ²	NC	NC	-
K	3.5 x 10 ²	55	2.0 x 10 ²	96	20
Ca	6.8 x 10 ²	37	179	154	20
Ti	4.8	0.33	2.2	1.4	20
V	3.8	0.09	0.56	0.78	20
Cr	15.3	0.06	2.9	4.4	20
Mn	16.9	2.5	7.8	4.1	20
Fe	3.4 x 10 ²	47	189	74	20
Co	8.3	0.05	0.73	1.8	20
Ni	114	0.09	15	28	20
Cu	9.7	0.2	1.3	2.1	20
Zn	39	2.7	7.9	8.8	20
Ga	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.02	20
As	1.8	< 0.02	0.38	0.52	18
Rb	2.0	0.2	1.0	0.6	20
Sr	7.5	0.4	2.9	1.9	20
Y	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.06	20
Zr	0.28	0.02	0.12	0.07	20
I	0.42	0.06	0.22	0.08	20
Ba	21	2.8	8.3	4.5	20
La	0.43	0.08	0.21	0.09	19
Ce	1.0	0.29	0.57	0.23	20
Pr	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.02	20
Nd	0.40	0.10	0.23	0.09	20
Sm	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.02	20
Eu	0.02	< 0.004	0.01	0.002	18
Gd	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.02	20
Dy	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	20
Er	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	20
Pb	0.65	0.07	0.21	0.14	20
Th	0.17	0.01	0.07	0.05	20
U	0.07	< 0.004	0.03	0.02	19
DOC	2.06 x 10 ⁴	4.6 x 10 ³	1.14 x 10 ⁴	4.2 x 10 ⁴	20

Dissolved REE concentrations in blackwater rivers are generally in the range of 0.1-1 mg L⁻¹ for La, Ce and Nd, and below 0.1 µg L⁻¹ for the other REE; concentrations are even lower in Rio Solimões (Tables 4 and 5). Graphs of REE in solution, normalized to the NASC average shale standard¹², show an almost horizontal line for a typical blackwater sample (RN5), except for the small enrichment of Ce; samples from Rio Solimões (RS5) present a bell-shaped curve (Figure 5). However, if samples from Solimões are normalized against a chondrite standard¹³, a typical horizontal line is found (Figure 6). These patterns indicate that the composition of blackwaters is similar to shales, while that of whitewaters is more alike to chondrites. Similar results are obtained with graphs of suspended matter.

The ratio of the NASC normalized concentrations of La to Yb, (La/Yb)_N, has been used as a measure of enrichment of light to heavy REE¹⁴. Samples RS4 and RS5 from Rio Solimões have values around 1.0, both in solution

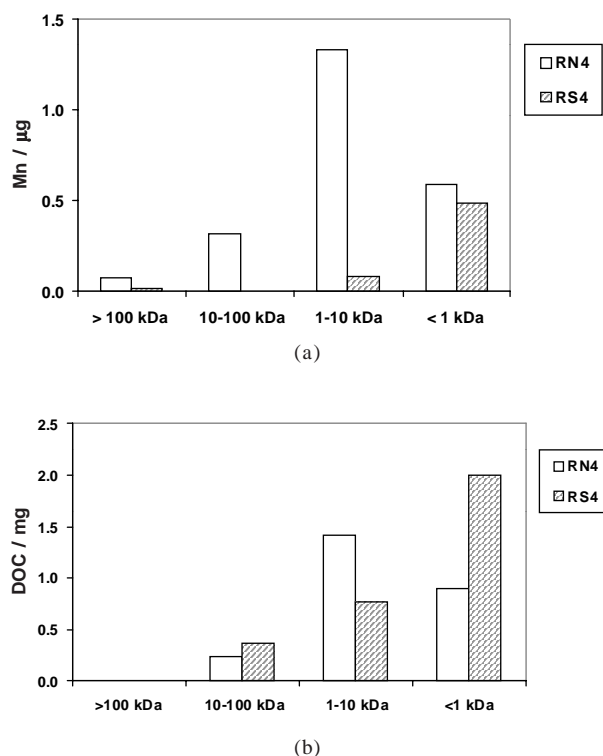


Figure 4. Mass distribution of manganese (a) and DOC (b) in samples RN4 (Rio Negro) and RS4 (Rio Solimões), after ultrafiltration. (Volume ratios \cong 3)

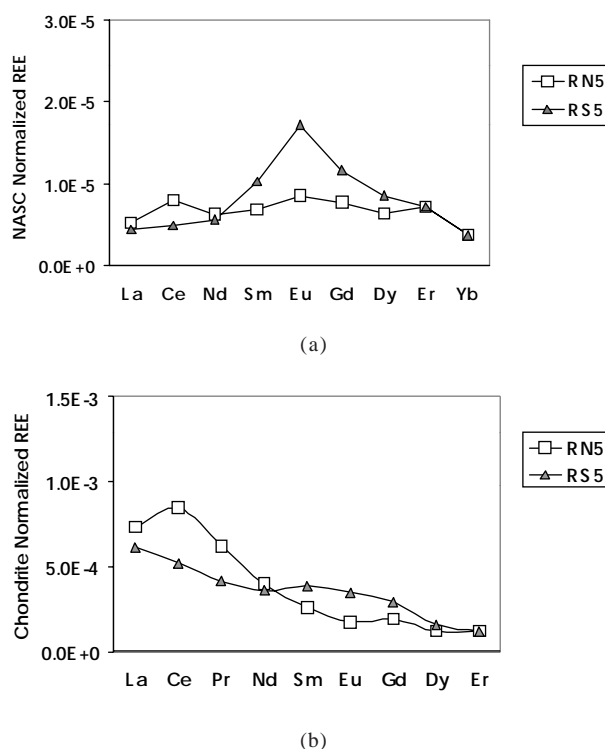


Figure 5. Rare-earth Elements in samples RN5 (Rio Negro) and RS5 (Rio Solimões) normalized against a) NASC and b) Chondrite.

Table 6 : Analytical results from the ultrafiltration of three *blackwater* samples (IN1, IP1, and RN4) and a *whitewater* sample (RS4). (Mass of elements in mg)

	IN1		IP1		RN4		RS4	
	> 1 kDa	< 1 kDa	> 1 kDa	< 1 kDa	> 1 kDa	< 1 kDa	> 1 kDa	< 1 kDa
Mg	4.9	1.2	3.3	2.0	18.2	7.0	25	208
Al	48.3	4.2	15.3	3.0	25.6	2.7	1.6	3.1
Si	5	124	17	160	4	187	10	315
K	15	17	12	19	31	48	8	135
Ca	17	7	14	12	50	24	294	1662
Ti	0.20	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.09
V	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.14
Mn	1.16	0.22	0.39	0.20	1.72	0.59	0.10	0.48
Fe	28.4	3.5	19.5	3.9	34.8	2.4	9.8	5.1
Co	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01
Rb	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.15	0.14	0.02	0.27
Sr	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.59	0.26	1.78	9.83
Ba	0.94	0.15	0.49	0.23	1.02	1.14	1.30	4.84
Ce	0.16	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.03	0.00
Nd	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.00
Pb	3.1	0.3	2.2	0.5	8.0	1.1	0.93	0.32
DOC	2.9×10^3	5×10^2	4×10^2	4×10^2	1.7×10^3	9×10^2	1.1×10^3	2.0×10^3

and in suspended matter, indicating that there is no enrichment (Table 7). On the other hand, an enrichment of heavy REE in comparison to light REE is observed in the dissolved fraction of most rivers of the Negro Basin, with ratios well below 1.0; the opposite occurs in the sediment. This enrichment happens because heavy REE form stronger complexes with humic compounds in solution than do the light REE¹³. Rivers of the Negro Basin do not show

the same REE pattern as Rio Solimões; instead, their high REE concentrations suggest a similarity to the diluted rivers of low pH described by Goldstein and Jacobsen¹⁴.

The mixing of Rio Negro with Rio Solimões begins at Manaus and extends itself downstream for about 100 km. From the conductivities of samples collected at the mixing point (Sample RS5) and upstream (samples RN5 and RS4), and considering conductivity conservative, a dis-

Table 7: NASC normalized ratios of Lanthanum to Ytterbium (La/Y)_N. (NC: not calculated)

	(La/Y) _N in Solution	(La/Y) _N on Filter
RS4	NC	0.92
RS5	1.18	1.02
RN5	1.41	4.16
1	0.32	1.34
2	0.38	NC
3	0.81	3.02
4	0.49	NC
5	0.82	NC
6	0.36	NC
7	0.56	0.93
8	0.31	NC
9	0.39	NC
10	0.60	NC
11	0.51	NC
12	0.85	NC
13	0.57	1.50
14	0.82	NC
15	1.01	NC
16	0.49	NC
17	0.69	2.20
18	0.90	2.98
19	0.96	NC

charge ratio of 2.4:1 (Solimões to Negro) was calculated. This result is similar to the discharge ratios of 2.7:1³ and 3.5:1⁶, obtained from the literature. Sample RS5 seems to be a linear combination of samples RN5 and RS4, based on the discharge ratio (see Table 4). For most elements the difference between the calculated and the measured value is less than 20%; greater differences can be attributed, in general, to the measurement uncertainty.

Conclusions

According to factor analysis, most samples of the Rio Negro Basin form a homogeneous blackwater group, with characteristics that differentiate them from the whitewater Rio Solimões; the exceptions, like Rio Branco, present intermediate values between blackwater and whitewater for most variables. This classification does not depend only on variables included in Factor I (Ca, conductivity, etc.), since Factors II and III together explain 50% of the variance.

Conductivity in blackwater rivers is a function of the organic carbon concentration, as indicated by the good correlation between both parameters. In whitewater rivers the main contribution comes from dissolved inorganic ions. According to ultrafiltration tests, Rio Solimões presents mostly low molecular mass organics, whereas in Rio Negro there is a higher proportion of humic compounds.

Some properties of blackwater rivers, such as the distribution pattern of some elements in ultrafiltration experiments and the enrichment of heavy REE in the dissolved fraction seem to be related to the concentration of humic compounds.

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