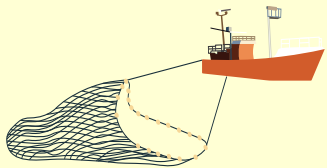


San Antonio Bay



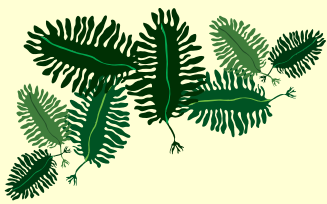
Industrial Fishing

Equipped with bottom trawl
> 90% of landings in San Matías Gulf
Target species: common hake, savorin and shrimp
Risk: invasive species, habitat deterioration, loss of biodiversity, tension with artisanal fishermen



Artisanal Fishing

Three groups of fishers: shellfishers, longliners and octopus fishers
Target species: mussel, hake, purple clam, scallop and Patagonian octopus
Use of diving with hoses connected to air compressor (for shellfish)



Invasive Species

For example: *Undaria pinnatifida*
Exponential and unmonitored growth
Impacts on: ecosystems, economy and society



Sea Lions

Otaria flavescens and other species on Islote Lobos
Threats: fishing gear, pollution, prey reduction, tourism, habitat degradation and predation



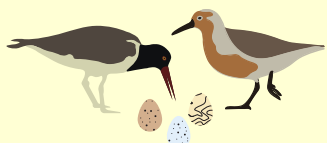
Tourism

Winter: 40000 (local)
Summer: aprox. 300000 (tourists)
The area is overcrowded
Risks: Environmental deterioration, friction with the local population, economic dependence, urban development is not environmentally sustainable



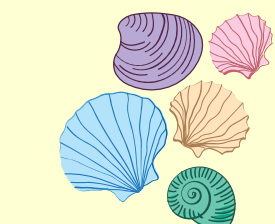
Octopus Fishing

The octopus (*Octopus tehuelchus*) fishery is the oldest in the Gulf of San Matías
Low-income activity
Tourism has displaced the octopus fishers by about 80 km
Fishing gear: 30-40 cm iron hooks



Shorebirds

24 species of shorebirds
Area of special importance for long-distance migratory birds: resting and feeding
e.g., red knots, white-rumped sandpipers, white sandpipers and sea cuckoos



Shell Bed Assemblage

Pleistocene spike of sandy gravel with mollusk remains surrounded by crystalline waters
Ecological importance: habitat for marine mammals, birds and cartilaginous animals
Threats: tourism and camping (human waste)



Trucks

Trucks drive through sensitive areas, contributing to the degradation of the shell beds and the ecosystem in general
Disturbance of the fauna in the area
Illegal activity



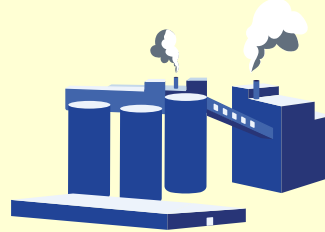
4x4

Activity not permitted in the ANPBSA and is popular in summer
Risk: elimination or modification of coastal dunes, landscape alteration, noise pollution and disturbance of feeding and resting places of local fauna



Campers

Campers modify archaeological material (erosion)
Deterioration of vegetation cover accelerates erosion processes
Human activities, dogs and drones disturb coastal marine fauna



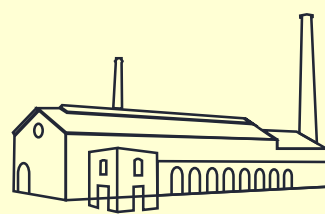
ALPAT

Sodium carbonate producer (founded in 2005)
Environmental risks: dust, saline effluents, visual impact and noise pollution



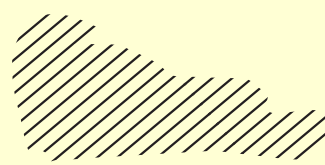
Fishmeal Factory

Produces liquid waste (from the transformation process), solid waste and emissions of odours, gases and particles (founded in 1994)
Risks: water, air and visual pollution



Gonzalito Mine Smelter Plant

To process lead and zinc, mined 100 km away (founded in 1961)
Active for approx. 20 years
Total extraction: 61808 tn of lead and 12725 tn of zinc



Mine Deposit Area

When the company went bankrupt, it abandoned the open-pit heavy metal deposits
Piles containing cadmium, lead, zinc and copper
In 2017 remediation works started



Bajo Riñón (ALPAT)

Calcium and sodium chloride deposit (600-700 t/day)
Located 4 km from the bay
Lack of sealing waste
Risks: seep into aquifer, visual contamination



Water Treatment Plant

Treatment capacity: 3500 m³ /day
Summer: 6500 m³/day with maximums of 10000 and 15000 m³ /day
50% of the population is not connected to sewage services



Legal Landfills

The municipal landfill is open-air and saturated
There is no perimeter fencing or minimum security measures
Risks: dispersion of plastics and disease-transmitting vectors, leaching, greenhouse gases, visual impact and concentration of animals



Clandestine Dumps

35 clandestine open-air dumps
Risk: contamination from leachate and fish waste (metabisulfite) and greenhouse gases

