



Atrato River: History, Features, Routes, Aids, Flora, Fauna

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Abstract

The Atrato River is an arterial river located on the west coast facing the Pacific Ocean, especially in the region of Colombia, in South America. Its channel is 750 km long and has a bathing area of 38,500 km² in the Chocó region of Colombia. The Atrato River flows from south to north through an area known as Biographic Square. Its channel is the region's main communication route, with the 66th River running year-round. The development of this ecosystem is closely linked to climatic conditions. On average, the region receives 12,000 mm of rainfall 3 years each, the continent has the highest rainfall levels and one of the highest ratings in the world. Due to the heavy rainfall along the Atrato River, it becomes the largest river in the country, with an average of 4,900 meters 3 / s.

Key Words: Atrato River, History, Features, Routes, Aids, Flora, Fauna

Introduction:



History

Since before Colombia, various cultural groups have used the waters of the Atrato River to navigate between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. This was possible because the Atrato River and its Pacific twin, the San Juan River, began in the western Cordillera, making it possible for a canoe to be transmitted through an isthmus. In 1510, Martin Fernandez de Inco and Vasco Niaz de Balboa founded the Santa Maria la Antigua del Darien in the area, now part of the outpost department. Historians have confirmed that it was the first city on the continent and that it served as the center of invasion and conquest of the continent. In 1511, Vasco Niaz de Balboa first claimed the honor of navigating the waters of the mighty Atrato and baptized the San Juan River. This first expedition failed to reach beyond the confluence with the Sosio River, due to the hostile and effective defense of a section of the indigenous population on the shore.

In March 1761, navigation on the Atrato River was banned by the Spanish Crown, military man and engineer Antonio Aralvalo, as a measure to reduce illicit trade with Dutch and British personnel.

The region is characterized by the unavailability of its location and the weakness of the climatic plants. The absence or interference of these features and state measures has made the area a threat to guerrilla and drug trafficking operations.

In 2016, Colombia's Constitutional Court handed down a landmark judgment in an appeal for protection of the Atrato Basin. In it, the river is recognized as a subject of rights, in addition to contributing to the preservation of the lives and cultures of the populations in its basin. At the

same time, the local administration was blamed for the deterioration of the river's ecosystem.

Source of the name 'Atrato'

Since the arrival of the Spaniards, the banks of the Atrato River have received many names. It was named the San Juan River when it was discovered by Vasco Niaz de Balboa. Then, in the 16th century, due to a mapping error, it came to be known as the river that diverted it from a small river west of its delta. At the end of the 17th century, it came to be known by its present name. There are various theories as to the origin of the name. The most popular assumptions are that it derives from the words or impressions used by the smugglers. The first speculation is that the name comes from the slave trade. Traders called the river the business they did with their waters, the Smuggling River, which was derived from "Del Atrato" to facilitate. Another version suggests that the word atrato is derived from the degeneration of the English words "abstract" (abstract) and "abbars" (abbass), two adjectives that enable its complex delta. The third passage confirms that the word atrato was derived from the expression "closed to the treaty", referring to the closure imposed by the Spanish Crown on trade and boat traffic across the river in 1761.

General features

The Atrato River Basin is located in the Chocó biogeographic area. A significant number of scientists and experts have agreed to classify it as the most diverse ecosystem on the planet. Geologically, its formation is the product of the collision of three tectonic plates: it belongs to North America, the Pacific Ocean, and South America. It has 187,400 km². They are found

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in Panama, Colombia and Ecuador. After 3 years of rainfall with an average of 12,000 mm, the Atrato River is located on one of the wettest regions in the world. The fastest days are between December and March, while the rainy season is between April and November.

Birth, way and mouth

Atrato originated in the Andes River Mountains, especially in the Setari cliffs, in the Cerro del Paladido, which is located in the department outpost. It covers a distance of about 750 km from the south to the north of the Antioquia and outpost departments, in order to reach its mouth in the Caribbean Sea via its delta.

Its head is located at an altitude of 3,900 meters above sea levels. From here it passes through a passageway between the western mountain ranges of the Andes in the east and the Sierra de Bodo in the west, leading to the lowlands through wide and deep paths up to 350 meters wide.

Its entire route is through the municipalities of the Chocó **محکم ہ** Department. However, in some areas it serves as a formal border between Chocó and Antioquia.

To study it, Atrato is divided into three parts: height, medium and low. Alto Atrato is in the middle of the Indus Mountain Range, until the start of the procession plain west of the Chocó Department.

The Atrato Medium consists of the plains of the river procession. This area extends from the west to the center of the Chocó Department. The lower Atrato is located to the north and extends from the Atrato Delta to its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

Pollution

Pollution levels and the dangers of deforestation in the rain-soaked area of the Atrato River Basin led to a landmark sentencing in 2016. The river has been declared the subject of legislation, a key step in restoring and protecting water resources and supporting the ecosystem.

Despite this decision, the Atrato River was still considered Colombia's most polluted channel in 2019. The area's poor development, its unavailability, its wealth, and the state's lack of measures have made it a forest that occupies fertile ground for illegal mining and deforestation activities.

Due to illegal mining, the wastewater reaches Atrato without any minimal treatment, it contains significant amounts of chemicals like mercury and cyanide. Similarly, the use of machinery to extract mineral resources on shores and along rivers causes pollution through hydrocarbons and lubricants.

Even with the insufficient disposal of solid waste by the approximately 400,000 people living in its basin, it faces serious consequences. Due to the lack of adequate reservoirs, lack of environmental awareness of the residents, lack of legal instruments and supervision of the municipal and departmental administration, a high bill is passed for this river, which reflects the quality of its waters.

Deforestation is a factor that, although not directly polluted, affects water quality in Atrato. Uncontrolled removal of vegetation covers basin soils. A large amount of rainfall that receives this area carries the land discovered by deforestation into the sun.

This washing has two consequences: first, it steals the chemical elements in the soil, which are essential for plant nutrition. Replaced, threatening the simplest organisms and food chains.

Economy

There are eight ports in the basin, around which the economy of the cities develops. The 500-nautical-kilometer voyage of the Atrato River makes it the region's most important and fastest communication route, used for the movement of goods and people in the region and towards the Caribbean Sea. Unfortunately, the economic and social development of the region lags behind the average growth of the rest of the country. The main economic activity of the population is agriculture.

Global Research Journal of Natural Science and Technology

The activity is not yet industrialized in the region and is based on the work of small and medium-sized artisans. The main products grown are platinum, rice, banana, lulu, achiut and pineapple.

Illegal gold mining activities, wildlife smuggling and logging along the shores of Atrato and its affiliates.

The main city where it travels

An estimated 400,000 people lived in the Atlanta Basin area by 2018. The population is predominantly indigenous, with less than 500% of the population being a large percentage of the small population.

According to the 2005 census, the most important settlements in the Chocó Department are the municipality of Uto, Etrato, with a population of 2,488. San Francisco de Quebec, the capital of the municipality of Quebec, with a population of 101,134. Belavista, Bojie Municipality, with 4,572 inhabitants and 7,121 inhabitants, is the capital of Ryosukyo Municipality, Ryosukyo. The section of Anticoa contains the municipality of San Antonio de Padua,

Vega del Fuerte, with a population of 1,059 and the capital of Vega del Fuerte, and 2,122 inhabitants.

Division

The Atrato River draws water from the Pacific Ocean basin, located on the western mountain ranges of the Andes and the Cyrania de Bodo. Except for being swept away by the rain. The major rivers of the Atrato include Bojaye, Nappi, Tangi, Revusio, Opigado, Bete, Corvardo, Pure, Boi, Murree, Mangiudo, Bebrama, Archive, Bebara, Chorigodo, Tenigado and Trundo.

Flora

The Atrato River bathes in the basin, an area covered by native plants, forming a continuous jungle corridor between Panama and Peru. Currently only 6% Chocó Biogeographic ecosystem is protected under various formulas. The most representative species in the region include Arkachu, Medlar, Red Mangrove, Rib, Chinol, Crocodile, Bitter Pine, Siba Bonga, Black Mangrove, Bokaro, Nonamo, Milky, Coating Maker, Nato Mangrove, Dand, Woodpecker, Eccope, Carrie. Are , Lecheperra, coconut palm, sleeper and guásimo. Also Savage, Salt Shaker, Algarrobo, AlmaDe Contadoro, Hobo, Choubey, Congri, Androba, Bambodo, Cachillo, Sande, Mono Combi, Hazar Pesos, Kemito, Gvasco, Cheki, Tulu, Nemono, Pialol Mangro, Gelandi, Gepo and Cato.

Animal

The Atratu River was geographically isolated in its formation due to the height of the Basin. This event marked the evolutionary destiny of many species, resulting in a large number of creations. For example, about 25 of the bird species that live in the basin are endemic.

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The nature of aquatic geography is as vast and diverse as the tropics. The Atrato River Delta is particularly rich, as it is home to freshwater and saltwater species that are designed to survive in brackish environments. The Atrato Basin includes fish, birds, and mammals, including glass frogs, white crabs, white-tailed deer, snooks, golden dart frogs, pianoguas, crabs, springs, bears, turpons, and angelfish. brunette, pink spoon, white catfish, sabelita, dog fox, bobby, avarg and boccaccio.

Common frigate, sola, sui duck, encove maiden, marge tiger, jaguar, spider monkey, jaguar, cappuccino corn starch, pitted tortoise, tortoiseshell bobbin, neo-banded armadillo, two-legged lazy and calred peckery also live in their ecosystem. Are , In many other forms.

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