

Table 4: Common benthic species in lotic and lentic habitats of the Middle Paraná River. (\* - Dominant species)

Main and large flood-plain channel - central strip	Main and large flood-plain channel - bank strip	Small floodplain channel	Connected lake	Isolated lake and bay of dendritic lake
<i>Narapa bonettoi</i> *	<i>Oncosclera navicella</i>	<i>Cordylophora caspia</i>	Nematode sp. I	<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i> *
<i>Myoretronectes</i>				
<i>paramensis</i>	<i>Uruguayella repens</i>	Nematode sp. I	Nematode sp. II	<i>Branchiura sowerbyi</i> *
<i>Haplotaxis aedeochaeta</i>	<i>Aulodrilus pigueti</i> *	<i>Aulodrilus pigueti</i> *	<i>Aulodrilus pigueti</i> *	<i>Dero (Dero)</i>
<i>Tobrilus</i> sp.	<i>Paranadrilus descolei</i> *	<i>Paranadrilus descolei</i> *	<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i> *	<i>multibranchiata</i> <i>Dero (Aulophorus)</i> <i>furcatus</i>
<i>Parachironomus</i> sp.	<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i> *	<i>Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri</i> *	<i>Dero (Dero) obtusa</i> *	<i>Slavina evelinae</i>
	<i>Dero (Aulophorus) lodeni</i>	<i>Limnodrilus udekemianus</i> *	<i>Dero (Dero) multibranchiata</i>	<i>Trieminentia corderoi</i>
	<i>Dero (Dero) nivea</i>	<i>Tubifex tubifex</i>	<i>Dero (Aulophorus) lodeni</i> *	<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i> *
	<i>Pristina americana</i> *	<i>Dero (Dero) obtusa</i>	<i>Dero (Aulophorus) borelli</i>	<i>Chironomus xanthus</i> *
	<i>Pristina osborni</i>	<i>Dero (Aulophorus) lodeni</i> *	<i>Dero (Aulophorus) furcatus</i>	<i>Lopescladius</i> sp.
	<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i>	<i>Pristina americana</i> *	<i>Pristina americana</i> *	<i>Chaoborus</i> sp.
	<i>Bothrioneurum americanus</i> *	<i>Pristina breviseta</i>	<i>Pristina minuta</i>	
	<i>Parachironomus</i> sp.*	<i>Pristina osborni</i> *	<i>Pristina proboscidea</i> *	
	<i>Xenochironomus</i> sp.*	<i>Pristina jenkiniae</i> *	<i>Pristina jenkiniae</i> *	
	<i>Cryptochironomus</i> sp.	<i>Pristina biserrata</i>	<i>Pristina biserrata</i>	
	<i>Coelotanytus</i> sp.	<i>Pristina acuminata</i>	<i>Pristina leidyi</i>	
	<i>Ablasbemia</i> sp.*	<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i> *	<i>Pristina acuminata</i>	
	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.1	<i>Bothrioneurum americanus</i> *	<i>Slavina evelinae</i> *	
	<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	<i>Trieminentia corderoi</i>	<i>Bothrioneurum americanus</i>	
	<i>Limnoperna fortunei</i>	<i>Brinkhurstia americana</i>	<i>Branchiura sowerbyi</i>	

<i>Diplodon</i> spp.	<i>Nimbocera paulensis</i>	<i>Eiseniella tetraedra</i> *
<i>Castalia</i> spp.	<i>Helobdella adiasstola</i> *	<i>Trieminentia corderoi</i>
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	<i>Helobdella</i> sp.	<i>Brinkhurstia americanus</i>
<i>Eupera</i> sp.	<i>Parachironomus</i> sp.*	<i>Chironomus xanthus</i>
<i>Limnoperna fortunei</i> *	<i>Cryptochironomus</i> sp.*	<i>Parachironomus</i> sp.*
	<i>Endochironomus</i> sp.	<i>Xenochironomus</i> sp.*
	<i>Xenochironomus</i> sp.*	<i>Cryptochironomus</i> sp.
	<i>Polypedium</i> sp.*	<i>Polypedium</i> sp.*
	<i>Corynoneura</i> sp.	<i>Endochironomus</i> sp.
	<i>Djalmabatista</i> sp.	<i>Lopescladius</i> sp.
	<i>Ablabesmya</i> sp.*	<i>Corynoneura</i> sp.
	<i>Coelotanypus</i> sp.	<i>Djalmabatista</i> sp.
	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.I	<i>Cricotopus</i> sp.
	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.II	<i>Ablabesmya</i> sp.*
	<i>Campsurus notatus</i>	<i>Coelotanypus</i> sp.*
	<i>Tricoptera</i> sp.I	<i>Helobdella adiasstola</i> *
	<i>Diplodon</i> spp.	<i>Helobdella</i> sp.I*
	<i>Castalia</i> spp.	<i>Hirudinea</i> sp.II
	<i>Pisidium</i> sp.	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.I
	<i>Limnoperna fortunei</i> *	<i>Ceratopogonidae</i> sp.II
		<i>Ostracoda</i> sp.I
		<i>Campsurus notatus</i> *
		<i>Diplodon</i> spp.
		<i>Castalia</i> spp.
		<i>Anodonta</i> spp.
		<i>Monocondylaea</i> sp.
		<i>Pisidium</i> sp.*
		<i>Eupera</i> sp.
		<i>Limnoperna fortunei</i>

Table 5: Habitat distribution and relative abundance of Middle Paraná River fish species.

Species**	Floodplain													
	Main channel			lotic area				Lentic area						
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Myliobatiformes</b>														
Potamotrygonidae "rayas"	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Potamotrygon brachyurus</i> (GUNTHER, 1880)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. brumi</i> DEVINCENZI, 1942	T	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>P. castexi</i> CASTELLO & YAGOLKOWSKY, 1969	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. falkneri</i> CASTEX, 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. motoro</i> (MÜLLER & HENLE, 1841)	C	C	C	C	U	-	U	T	C	-	-	-	R	-
<i>P. paukei</i> CASTEX, 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Clupeiformes</b>														
Clupeidae														
<i>Ilisha flavipinnis</i> (VAL., 1849) "lacha"	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	U	-
<i>Rammogaster melanostoma limnoica</i> (A. DE ARÁMBURU, 1961) "mandyfa"	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	R	-
<i>R. m. melanostoma</i> (EIG., 1907) "sardina"	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
Engraulidae														
<i>Lycengraulis olidus</i> GÜNTHER, 1868 "anchoa"	car	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	C	U
<i>L. simulator</i> FUSTER DE PLAZA, 1962 "anchoa de río"	car	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	T	-	-	-	U	U
<b>Cypriniformes</b>														
Characidae														
Raphiodontinae														
<i>Raphiodon vulpinus</i> AGASSIZ, 1829 "machete"	car*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	U	R
Characinae														



Table 5: Continuation.

Species**	Floodplain													
	Main channel			lotic area			Lentic area			Lentic area				
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>A. (A.) eigenmanniorum</i> (COPE, 1894)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>A. (A.) lineatus</i> (PERUGIA, 1891)	-	-	-	A	-	-	C	R	-	-	-	-	-	A
<i>A. (A.) paranahybae</i> EIG., 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Astyanax (Poecilurichthys) abramis</i> (JENYNS, 1842) " <i>mojarra pacusa</i> "	om	-	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	C
<i>A. (P.) alleni</i> (EIG. & Mc ATEE, 1907)	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>A. (P.) bimaculatus bimaculatus</i> EIG., 1921	om	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	C
<i>A. (P.) b. paraguayensis</i> EIG., 1921	om	-	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	A
<i>A. (P.) correntinus</i> (HOLMBERG, 1891)	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. (P.) erythropterus</i> (HOLMBERG, 1891)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>A. (P.) pellegrini</i> EIG., 1907	om	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Ctenobrycon multiradiatus</i> (STEINDACHNER, 1878)	det+	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hemigrammus caudovittatus</i> AHL, 1924	-	-	-	-	U	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>H. mattei</i> EIG., 1910	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyphessobrycon anisitsi</i> (EIG., 1907)	om	-	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>H. bifasciatus</i> ELLIS, 1911	om	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>H. callistus</i> (BOULENGER, 1900) " <i>serpe</i> "(car)	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>H. reticulatus</i> ELLIS, 1911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>H. luetkeni</i> (BOULENGER, 1887)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>Moenkhausia dichroua</i> (KNER, 1858) " <i>piki</i> "	car	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>M. sanctae-flomenae</i> (STEINDACHNER, 1907)	om	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R



Table 5: Continuation.

Species**	Floodplain														
	Main channel				lotic area				Lentic area						
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Pyrrhulina australis</i> EIG. & KEN., 1903	car	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>P. brevis</i> STEINDACHNER, 1875		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	U
<i>P. melanostoma</i> (COPE, 1870)		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	U
<i>P. rachoviana</i> MYERS, 1926		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	U
Anostomidae															
Anostominae															
<i>Abramites hypselonotus</i> (GUNTHER, 1868) "jikit"		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leporinus acutidens</i> (VAL., 1847) "boga"		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. obusidens</i> (VAL., 1847) "boga"	om	C	C	C	-	-	-	-	C	C	-	-	-	C	U
<i>Leporinus</i> sp.		C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
<i>L. striatus</i> KNER, 1859 "trompa roja"		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Schizodon borelli</i> (BOULENGER, 1900) "boga lisa"	her	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	U	U
<i>S. platae</i> (GARMAN, 1890) "boga"		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	-
<i>S. vittatum</i> (VAL., 1849) "boga"		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemiodidae															
Parodontinae															
<i>Aparetodon affinis</i> (STEIND., 1879) "viroliito"	det+	U	-	-	-	R	-	-	U	R	-	-	-	U	C
<i>Parodon carrikeri</i> FOWLER, 1940		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
Hemiodinae															
<i>Hemiodus orthonops</i> (EIG. & KEN., 1903)		R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	R
Curimatidae															

Prochilodinae													
	<i>Prochilodus lineatus</i> (VAL., 1847) "sábalo"	det	A	A	A	C	-	A	A	-	-	A	C
Curimatinae													
	<i>Cyphocharax voga</i> (HENSEL, 1870) "sabalito"		-	-	-	C	-	C	R	-	-	C	C
	<i>C. platanus</i> (GUNTHER, 1880) "sabalito plateado"	det	-	-	-	A	-	C	U	-	-	A	A
	<i>C. saldensis</i> (MEINKEN, 1933)	det	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	R	-
	<i>Curimatella australe</i> EIG. & KEN., 1903		R	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
	<i>Steindachnerina conspersa</i> (HOLMBERG, 1891)	det	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	R	C
	<i>S. biornata</i> (BRAGA & AZPELICUETA, 1987)		-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
	<i>S. brevipinna</i> (EIG. & EIG., 1889) "huevoada"		-	-	-	R	-	U	-	-	-	U	C
	<i>Potamorhina squamoralevis</i> (BRAGA & AZPELICUETA, 1983) "blanquillo"		-	-	-	-	-	U	R	-	-	U	U
	<i>Psectrogaster curviventris</i> EIG. & KEN., 1903		-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	R
Characidae													
Characidiinae													
	<i>Characidium fasciatum</i> REINHARDT, 1866 "tritolo"	car	-	-	-	C	-	C	-	-	-	R	R
	<i>Jobertina rachowi</i> REGAN, 1913	car	-	-	-	R	-	U	-	-	-	U	C
Gymnotidae													
	<i>Gymnotus carapo</i> LINNÉ, 1758 "morena"	car	-	-	-	R	-	R	R	-	-	R	R
Apteronotidae													
	<i>Apteronotus albifrons</i> LINNÉ, 1766 "morena negra"		-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-
	<i>Porotergus ellisi</i> ALONSO DE ARÁMBURU, 1958 "morena"		-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sternacorhamphus hahni</i> MEINKEN, 1937		R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhamphichthyidae													
	<i>Eigenmania virescens</i> (VAL., 1847) "ratona"	car	-	-	-	R	-	R	U	-	-	R	R
	<i>Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus</i> ELLIS, 1912		R	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-
	<i>Hypopomus artedii</i> (KAUP, 1856) "morenita"		-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	U	-
	<i>H. brevirostris</i> (STEINDACHNER, 1868) "morenita"	car	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	U	-
	<i>Rhamphichthys rostratus</i> (LINNÉ, 1766) "anguila picuda"		-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-



Table 5: Continuation.

Species**	Floodplain														
	Main channel			lotic area				Lentic area				Lentic area			
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Sternopygus macrurus</i> (BLOCH & SCHNEIDER, 1801) "cuchilla"	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Siluriformes</b>															
Doradidae "armados"															
<i>Anadoras weddelli</i> (CASTELMAN, 1855)	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Doras eigenmanni</i> (BOULENGER, 1895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Megalodoras laevigatus</i> (BERG., 1901)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxydoras kneri</i> BLEEKER, 1862 "armado chancho"	car	U	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	U
<i>Platydoras costatus</i> (LINNÉ, 1776)	U	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pterodoras granulosus</i> (VAL., 1833) "armado común"	her	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Rhinodoras dorbigyi</i> (KROYER, 1855) "armado amarillo"	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	R	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Trachydoras paraguayensis</i> (EIG. & WARD, 1907)	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Auchenipteridae</b>															
<i>Auchenipterus nigripinnis</i> (BOULENGER, 1895) "hocicón"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>A. nuchalis</i> (SPIX, 1829) "hocicón"	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Parauchenipterus ceratophysus</i> (KNER, 1857)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>P. galeatus</i> (LINNÉ, 1766) "bagre rojizo"	car	-	U	-	U	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	R
<b>Aspredinidae</b>															
<i>Amaralia hypsiura</i> (KNER, 1855)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dycichthys coracoideus</i> COPE, 1874 "guitarrita"	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	R
<i>D. iheringi</i> BOULENGER, 1891 "guitarrita"	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>D. rugosus</i> EIG. & KEN., 1903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R



Table 5: Continuation:

Species**	Floodplain														
	Main channel				lotic area				Lentic area						
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Hypophthalmus edentatus</i> SPIX, 1829 " <i>bagre rosado</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C
<i>H. oremaculatus</i> NANI & FUSTER DE PLAZA, 1947 " <i>bagre rosado</i> "	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cetopsidae															
<i>Pseudocetopsis gobioides</i> (KNER, 1857)	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
Trichomycteridae															
Stegophilinae															
<i>Homodiaetus maculatus</i> (STEINDACHNER, 1879) " <i>camarón</i> "	hem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
Vandellinae															
<i>Branchioica bertonii</i> EIGENMANN, 1918 " <i>chupa sangre</i> "	hem	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-
Callichthyidae															
<i>Callichthys callichthys</i> (LINNÉ, 1758) " <i>cascarudo</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Corydoras hastatus</i> EIG. & EIG., 1888 " <i>tachuela</i> "	car	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-	U
<i>C. paleatus</i> (JENYNS, 1842) " <i>tachuela</i> " ( <i>om</i> )	om	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Hoplosternum littorale</i> (HANCOCK, 1828) " <i>cascarudo</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	U
<i>H. thoracatum thoracatum</i> (VAL., 1840) " <i>cascarudo</i> "	car	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R
Loricariidae															
Hypoptomatinae															
<i>Hypoptoma inexpectata</i> (HOLMBERG, 1893)	det+	-	-	U	-	U	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Microlepidogaster maculipinnis</i> (REGAN, 1912)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	R
<i>Otocinclus flexilis</i> COPE, 1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>O. vittatus</i> REGAN, 1912 " <i>limpiavidrios</i> "	det	U	-	-	-	C	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	U
Loricariinae " <i>viejas del agua</i> "															



Table 5: Continuation.

Species**	Floodplain														
	Main channel				lotic area				Lentic area						
	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Atheriniformes</b>															
Belontiidae															
<i>Pseudotilorus angusticeps</i> GÜNTHER, 1866 " <i>pez aguja</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Potamorhaphis eigenmanni</i> A. DE MIRANDA RIBEIRO, 1915	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
Cyprinodontidae															
<i>Pterolebias longipinnis</i> GARMAN, 1895	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	-
Jenynsiidae															
<i>Jenynsia lineata lineata</i> (JENYNS, 1842) " <i>madre del agua</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poeciliidae															
<i>Cnesterodon decemmaculatus</i> (JENYNS, 1842)															
" <i>madrecita del agua</i> "	det	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
<i>Phallotorynus victoriae</i> OLIVEROS, 1983	car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	R
Atherinidae															
<i>Odontesthes bonariensis</i> (CUV. & VAL., 1835) " <i>pejerrey</i> "	car	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	U	-	-	-	-	-
<i>O. perugiai</i> (EVERMANN & KEMDALL, 1906) " <i>juncalero</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	R
<b>Synbranchiformes</b>															
Synbranchidae															
<i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i> Bloch, 1795 " <i>anguila criolla</i> "	car*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	U	U
<b>Perciformes</b>															
Sciaenidae " <i>corvinas de río</i> "															
<i>Pachyrurus bonariensis</i> STEINDACHNER, 1879	car	-	-	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-
<i>P. paranensis</i> DANERI, 1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-



**(car)**: carnivorous; **(car\*)**: partially or totally piscivore; **(om)**: omnivore; **(det)**: detritivore; **(her)**: herbivore; **(det+)**: algae feeder; **(hem)**: hematofagous. **A**: Feeding habits are incomplete due to the lack of information.

Table 6: Hierarchical/functional classification of the floodplain channels according to their mean annual discharge ( $Q_{SC}$ ) in relation to the mean annual discharge of the Main channel ( $Q_{MC} = 17,000 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ) and its degree intermittency (see Fig. 2).

Channel classification	% of $Q_{MC}$	Example	$Q_{SC} (\text{m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1})$	Months without flow
Permanent channel	>5	Colastiné River	2,200	0
		Coronda River	1,125	
Low-intermittency channel	>1-<5	Tiradero Viejo River	500	1-2
Middle-intermittency channel	<1	Correntoso River	94	2-4
High-intermittency	<0.5	Yacaré River	35	>4

Table 7: Different floodplain drainage structure according their location in old floodplain area (OFA) and in new floodplain area (NFA). The data were obtained from an area of  $4,000 \text{ km}^2$  (see Fig. 2).

Parameter	OFA	NFA
Channel number per $\text{km}^2$	2.5	1.0
Drainage density ( $\text{km}/\text{km}^2$ )	2.3	1.0
Mean channel width (km)	0.03	0.06
Number of channel junctions per $\text{km}^2$	30	12
Angles of channel junctions ( $^\circ$ )	85	45
Radius of curvature (km)	0.32	2.5
Amplitude range of channel bearings ( $^\circ$ )	160	77
Main vector bearing ( $^\circ$ )	240	247

Table 8: Typical physical/chemical bar at the confluence of a permanent channel (Correntoso River) and an intermittent channel (Yacaré River) during low water stage. **V**: water velocity; **SD**: Secchi disk; **SSC**: suspended sediment concentration;  **$T_w$** : water temperature; **K**: conductivity. **(1)**: water condition during high level (see Fig. 2 and Table 6).

River	<b>V</b> (cm/s)	<b>SD</b> (m)	<b>SSC</b> (mg/L)	<b><math>T_w</math></b> ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )	<b>K</b> ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )
Correntoso	<2	0.22	81	29.0	487
Yacaré	0	0.90	17	23.0	344
Correntoso (1)	34	0.17	130	27.7	90
Yacaré (1)	20	0.15	100	27.6	90



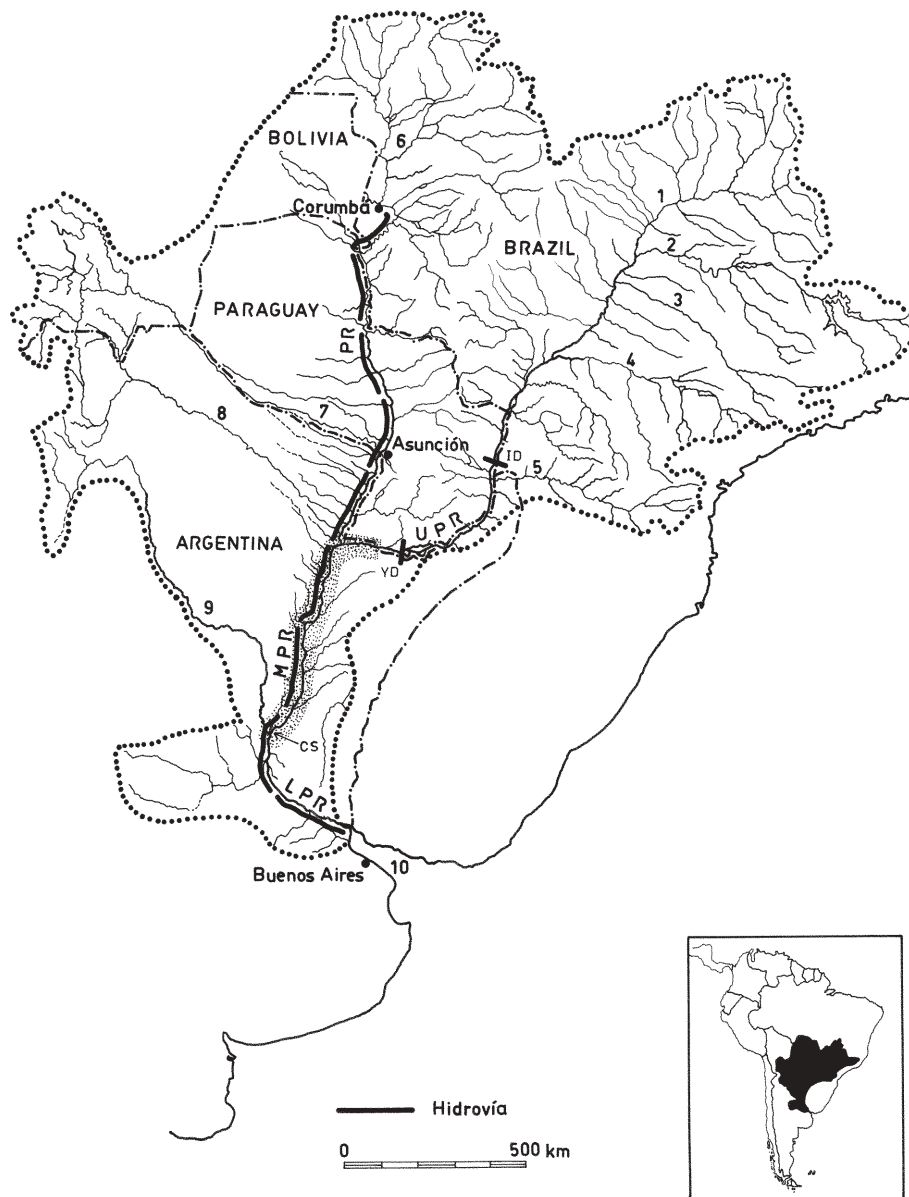


Fig. 1:  
 The Paraná River drainage basin. UPR: Upper Paraná River; PR: Paraguay River; MPR: Middle Paraná River; ID: Itaipú Dam; YD: Yaciretá Dam; CS: Agua Corrientes cross-section; 1: Paranaíba River; 2: Grande River; 3: Tieté River; 4: Paranapanema River; 5: Iguazú River; 6: Cuiabá River; 7: Pilcomayo River; 8: Bermejo River; 9: Salado del Norte River; 10: Río de la Plata Estuary. Shaded area indicate the studied fluvial segment.

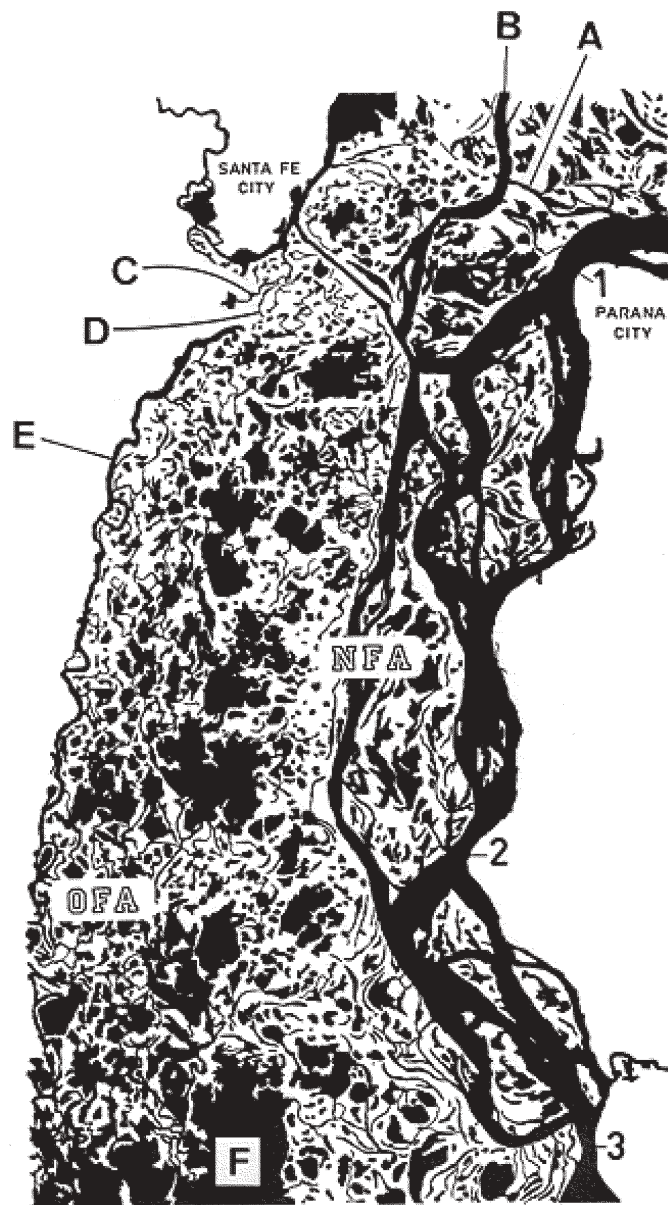


Fig. 2:  
 Middle Paraná River valley. Note the braided main channel on the right and the fringing floodplain on the left; 1, 2 and 3: nodal points; 3: Punta Gorda cross-section; OFA: old floodplain areas; NFA: new floodplain areas. A: Tiradero Viejo River; B: Colastiné R.; C: Correntoso R.; D: Yacaré R.; E: Coronda R.; F: Laguna Coronda. The area covers about 53 x 25 km (drawn from a Landsat satellite image).

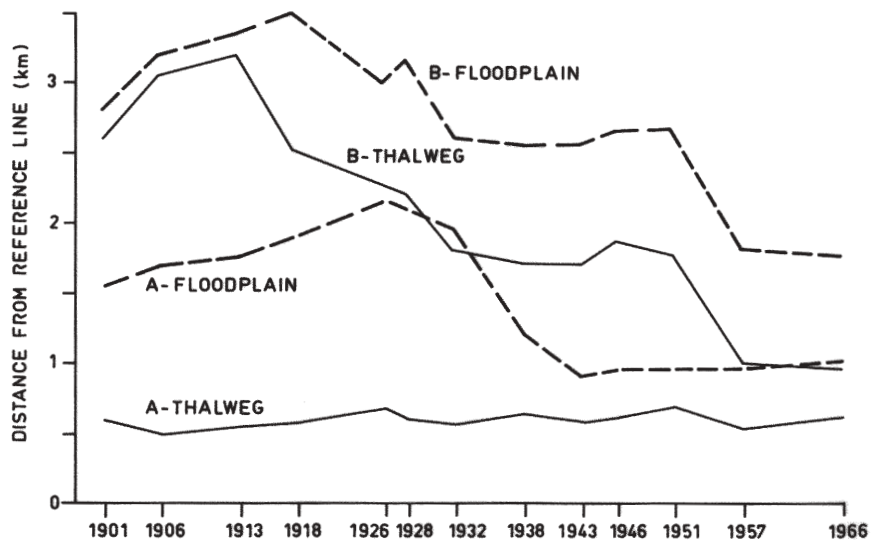


Fig. 3:  
Shiftings of the thalweg and floodplain bankline in two cross-sections: **A**: narrow section or nodal point, Toma de Aguas Corrientes; **B**: wide section (see Fig. 4).

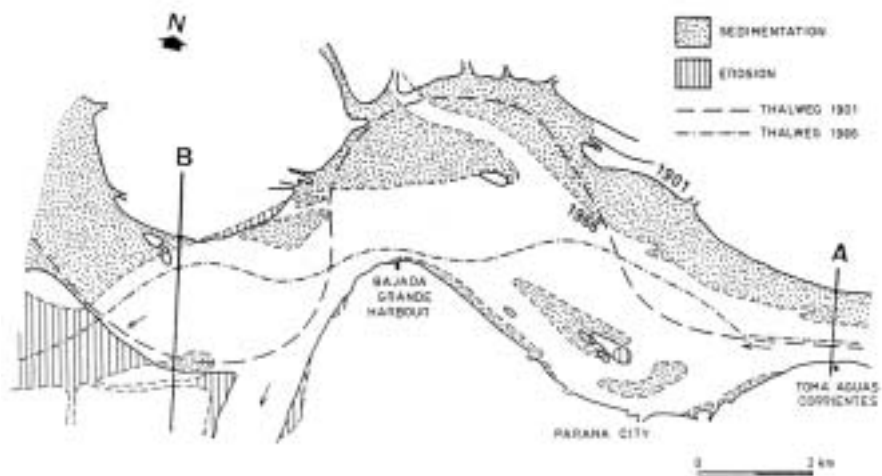


Fig. 4:  
Bankline migration, shifting of the thalweg and main sites of erosion and deposition during 1901-1966 period. **A**: narrow cross-section or nodal point, Toma de Aguas Corrientes cross-section; **B**: wide cross-section. The reach is just located downriver of the Aguas Corrientes nodal point (see Fig. 3).

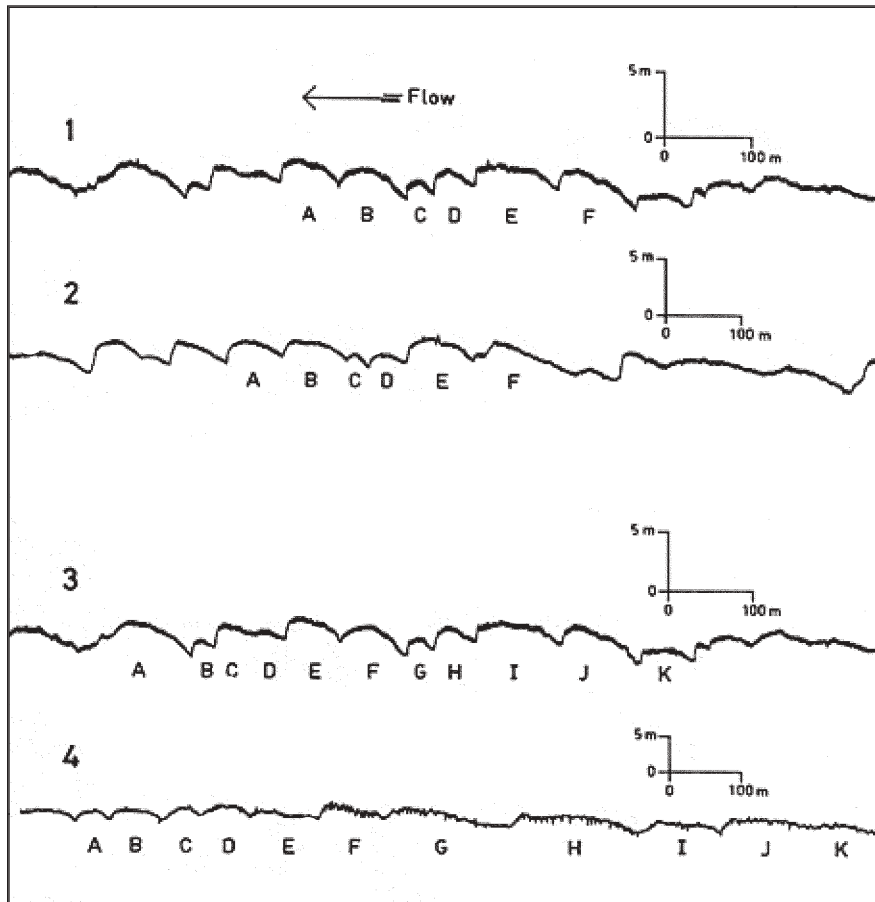


Fig. 5: Reproduction of hydrograph tracings from the center of the main channel showing well-developed dunes and their migration in a 30-day period (1-2), and during a rising river stage, showing the strong change in the bedforms in a 73-day period (3-4) (redrawn from LIMA et al. 1990).

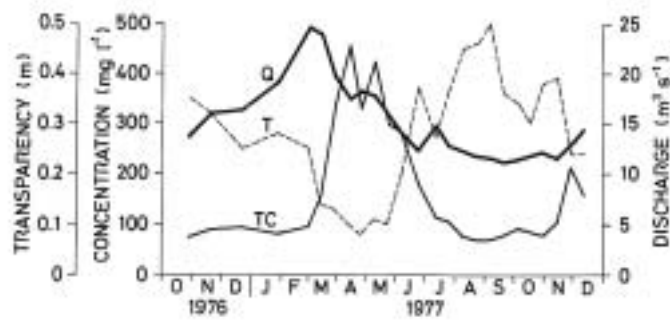


Fig. 6:  
Temporal variation of the discharge (Q), SECCHI disk (T), and total suspended sediment concentration (TC), in the surficial water at the center of the Middle Paraná River main channel.

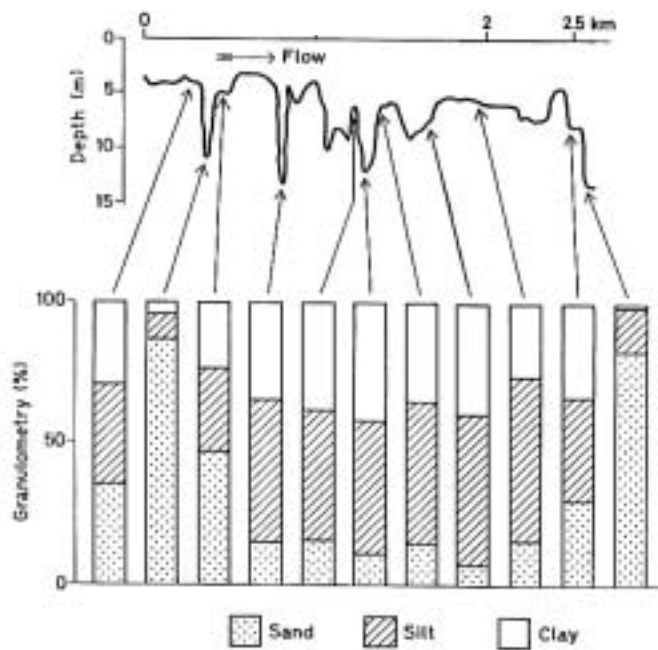


Fig. 7:  
Longitudinal echogram of a secondary channel (Corentoso River) showing the hole-step sequences, and their depth and bed granulometry variation in a mid-water stage (see Fig. 2).

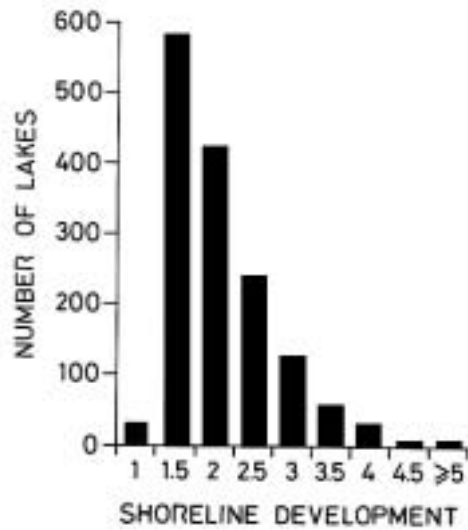


Fig. 8: Distribution of lakes according to their shoreline development. Total number of lagunas: 1,500.

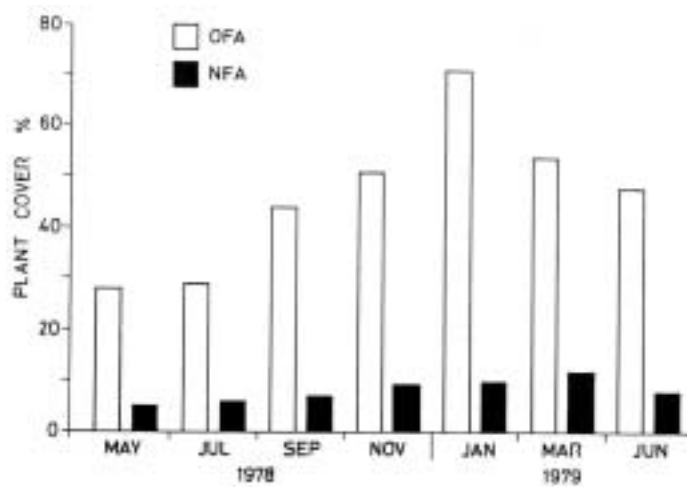


Fig. 9: Percentages of plant cover in 187 ha of lenitic waters in a old floodplain area (OFA), and in the 741 ha of lenitic waters in a new floodplain area (NFA). Total number of lagunas sampled: 107 (data from BAYO et al. 1981).