



Santuario Ajolote

Request for international evaluation on the deterioration of the Ramsar Site "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco Lacustrine System"

Mexico City, August 3, 2026

Dr. Musonda Mumba

Secretary General Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) Gland, Switzerland
Present

Distinguished Secretary General:

By means of this letter, the signing organizations and citizens, through the Santuario Ajolote project and the CIMA A.C. group, respectfully address you to formally request that the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention initiate an international evaluation on the conservation status of the Ramsar Site "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco Lacustrine System" (site number 1,354), designated on February 2, 2004.

The purpose of this request is for the Secretariat to assess the appropriateness of a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM), given the existence of scientific, technical, and social evidence documenting a progressive and sustained alteration of the ecological character of the wetland. Said alteration threatens not only the biodiversity of the site—particularly the survival of the Mexican axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*)—but also the ecosystem services, the biocultural heritage, and the fulfillment of the international obligations assumed by the

Mexican State upon inscribing this wetland in the List of Wetlands of International Importance.

I. Object of the communication

This communication is based on six deterioration processes that, together, constitute a continuous loss of the wetland's ecological character, in terms of Article 3.2 of the Convention and Resolution IX.1, Annex A, regarding the change in ecological character of Ramsar sites.

II. Reasons for the request

1. Collapse of the Mexican axolotl habitat

The axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*), an endemic species and one of the main ecological values justifying the international importance of the site, faces a critical reduction of its habitat. The monitoring carried out by the Santuario Ajolote project has documented that the La Espejea area, in San Gregorio Atlapulco, is currently the last place with registered sightings of wild axolotls in the entire wetland. At the beginning of 2025 there was a confirmed sighting, and in 2026 another was registered in the same area, which underscores the urgency of protecting this final refuge of the species.

However, in addition to this critical population decline—which has reached a reduction of 99.4%—, there is evidence of the functional loss of the ecosystem that sustains the species, resulting from water degradation, alteration of hydrological flow, and the elimination of the native vegetation that constitutes its habitat.

2. Permanent contamination of the lacustrine system

The Xochimilco wetland receives continuous discharges of domestic and industrial wastewater. Activists from the Santuario Ajolote have identified at least 17 thousand drains connected directly to the Xochimilco canals. This situation is aggravated by the existence of open-air sewers and the lack of sufficient drainage in the area, causing wastewater to end up reaching the lake and the canals. The growth of new housing without treatment plants increases polluting discharges. This contamination has caused:

- Water eutrophication due to excess nutrients, which reduces dissolved oxygen levels and generates hypoxic conditions incompatible with aquatic life.
- Presence of heavy metals such as lead and mercury, as well as hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, detected in measurements carried out by the Santuario Ajolote project in the area's canals.
- Loss of oxygen and alteration of the water's physicochemical parameters, documented in the periodic monitoring carried out by our organizations.
- Reduction in water quality, which has been verified through laboratory tests and compromises the ecosystem's viability for native species.

3. Illegal tourism and uncontrolled tourist pressure

The wetland is being subjected to a growing and largely illegal tourist pressure, which alters its ecological character:

a) Gasoline engines in boats

Even though the site is a Protected Natural Area and World Heritage Site, the widespread use of boats and trajineras equipped with outboard gasoline engines has been documented. The organization CIMA A.C. has registered nearly 100 motorized boats circulating in canals such as Cuemanco and throughout the Xochimilco Wetland. These boats operate from 5:00 a.m. until nightfall. This use of engines causes:

- Chemical contamination of the water due to fuel and oil spills.
- Erosion in the canals due to the waves and turbulence generated.
- Acoustic contamination that generates stress in the fauna.
- Risk of extinction of the axolotl due to the degradation of its habitat.
- Displacement of the traditional trade of rowers and manual navigation practices.

Despite the complaints filed with the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (Profepa)—under folio 0917889—and before the Secretariat of the Environment (Sedema) and the Xochimilco Mayor's Office, the authorities have not addressed the complaints.

b) Docks without authorization and illegal tourism

There are tourist docks that operate without the corresponding authorization. Adventure tourism operators offer unauthorized services in the area, contributing to the pressure on the ecosystem and the lack of control over the activities carried out in the wetland.

4. Massive events and unauthorized shows

The wetland is the setting for massive events that alter its ecological character and its tranquility:

- Light and sound show of "La Llorona" in Cuemanco and the Laguna del Toro, which generate light and noise pollution, affecting nocturnal fauna and the balance of the ecosystem.
- Electronic music festivals and other social events, which are held without the corresponding environmental authorizations and generate pollution, noise, and pressure on the ecosystem.
- Night parties on trajineras with amplified music, neon lighting, and alcohol, which the Secretariat of the Environment of Mexico City itself has reported not authorizing, but which continue to take place without control.
- Illegal radio control track in the area known as "El Japón", which alters the soil and vegetation of the wetland.

These events, repeated year after year, generate light, noise, and solid waste pollution, affecting the fauna and tranquility of the wetland.

5. Transformation of wetland use

a) Soccer fields on the chinampas

The construction of soccer fields that displace chinampero farmers and alter the traditional use of conservation land has been documented. These fields, built on the chinampas, represent a land use change that:

- Directly impacts the wetland by waterproofing the soil and altering its water filtration capacity.
- Promotes an increase in pollution due to vehicular traffic and the influx of people in the area.
- Interrupts the hydrological flow by modifying the topography and the canals.
- Displaces chinampero families who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, expropriating their plots under the argument that their agricultural activity allegedly causes environmental impact.

b) Urban expansion and real estate pressure

The advance of unplanned urbanization has reduced the wetland surface and fragmented its habitat. The construction of infrastructure, commercial establishments, and population growth on conservation land exert incessant pressure on the ecosystem.

6. Breach of effective protection and lack of surveillance

Mexico has a broad legal framework for the protection of Xochimilco, which includes:

- Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.
- General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA).
- General Wildlife Law.
- National Waters Law.
- Environmental Law of Mexico City.
- Management Program of the Protected Natural Area "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco".
- Ramsar Declaration (2004) and designation as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (1987).

However, the degradation continues. There is a systematic failure of environmental governance, evidenced by:

- The lack of attention to complaints filed with Profepa, Sedema, and the Xochimilco Mayor's Office.
- The omission in the application of sanctions to those who operate motorized boats.

- The absence of effective actions to stop the change of land use in the chinampas.
- The construction of infrastructure that fragments the hydrological flow of the wetland.
- The lack of surveillance in most commercial establishments within the Protected Natural Area, which operate without the required environmental control measures and authorizations.

As documented in a previous alert sent by other organizations to the Ramsar Secretariat, the Mexican State is not guaranteeing the maintenance of the ecological characteristics of this urban wetland, despite the valuable and irreplaceable services it provides for biodiversity and local communities.

IV. Requests

Based on Article 3.2 of the Convention on Wetlands, Resolution IX.1, Annex A, and the guidelines for Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAM), we formally request the Secretariat:

First. That a review file be opened regarding the conservation status of the Ramsar Site "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco Lacustrine System".

Second. That official information be requested from the Mexican State regarding the actions taken to ensure the maintenance of the ecological character of the site, particularly in relation to:

- The prohibition and sanctioning of the use of gasoline engines in boats.
- The closure of docks and tour operators operating without authorization.
- The protection of the chinampas against land use changes, including the construction of soccer fields and other infrastructure.
- The reduction of wastewater pollution and the elimination of the 17 thousand drains that discharge directly into the canals.
- The prohibition of unauthorized massive events, including light and sound shows, music festivals, and night parties.
- The recovery of the Mexican axolotl habitat and the implementation of effective surveillance measures in the Protected Natural Area.

Third. That the execution of a Ramsar Advisory Mission (RAM) to the site be considered, with the purpose of:

- Evaluating the conservation status of the wetland in situ.
- Verifying the evidence documented by the signing organizations.
- Identifying the causes of deterioration and the necessary measures for its reversal.
- Formulating technical and legal recommendations to the Mexican State.

Fourth. That it be evaluated whether there is a change in the ecological character of the site, in terms of the Convention, and that it be determined if said change is adverse, whether human-induced or from natural causes.

Fifth. That international recommendations be issued to the Mexican State, in particular:

- The adoption of an urgent ecological and hydrological restoration plan for the wetland.
- The effective prohibition of the use of gasoline engines in the Protected Natural Area.
- The protection of the chinampas against the construction of sports infrastructure and other land use changes.
- The implementation of a continuous monitoring system for water quality and the axolotl population.
- The application of sanctions to those who breach environmental provisions.
- The establishment of an effective surveillance system throughout the Protected Natural Area.

Sixth. That a periodic report on compliance with these recommendations be requested from the Mexican State, and that a follow-up mechanism be established to verify the effectiveness of the adopted measures.

V. Final considerations

The Xochimilco wetland is not only an ecosystem of international importance; it is the last living vestige of the lacustrine system of the Basin of Mexico, a biocultural heritage of incalculable value. Its disappearance would mean the loss of:

- An irreplaceable habitat for endemic species such as the Mexican axolotl and the Moctezuma frog.
- A unique agricultural system in the world—the chinampas—which has been recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.
- A provider of essential water and ecosystem services for Mexico City.
- A cultural tradition and ancestral knowledge passed down through generations.

The Ramsar Convention establishes that member States must "promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, as well as the wise use of wetlands in their territory". The Mexican State is failing to comply with this fundamental obligation.

We trust that the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, in the exercise of its powers, will attend to this request and promote the necessary actions to prevent the irreversible loss of this wetland of international importance.

We thank you in advance for your attention and remain available to provide any additional information that may be required.

Sincerely,

Michel Balam Director of the Santuario Ajolote Project CIMA A.C. Email: [email] Phone: [phone]

Scientific Annex: State of Degradation of the Ramsar Site "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco Lacustrine System"

The Ramsar Site No. 1363 "Ejidos de Xochimilco and San Gregorio Atlapulco Lacustrine System", designated as a Wetland of International Importance on February 2, 2004, is currently facing a process of ecological deterioration that has been consistently documented by the scientific community over the last two decades (Narchi, 2014; Zamora-Rivas, 2019). This situation is particularly concerning since the site also holds designations as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (1987) and Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems by the FAO, which evidences a paradoxical disconnection between its international recognition and its effective conservation status (Narchi and Canabal, 2016).

The available scientific evidence shows that the Xochimilco lacustrine system has undergone profound and severe transformations in its ecological structure, which have intensified in recent years. A study published in 2025, based on environmental DNA techniques to assess the impact of urbanization on fish and amphibian communities of Lake Xochimilco, overwhelmingly concluded that the wetland is severely degraded, presenting a low-diversity ecosystem dominated by exotic species (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025). The findings of this research reveal that, although nearly 60% of the historically recorded species in the area were recovered, current aquatic communities are dominated by introduced species, mainly from the Cichlidae and Cyprinidae families, which represent approximately 65% of the average relative abundance and were detected in over 60% of the analyzed samples. Conversely, native families such as Atherinopsidae (silversides) and Goodeidae (native viviparous fish) presented less than 10% and 5% abundance, respectively, and were detected in less than 40% and 30% of the samples, evidencing a collapse in native species populations (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025).

The study also documented the presence of new exotic species not previously reported in the system, including the Asian catfish (*Glyptothorax* sp.) and the Mexican cichlid (*Thorichthys aureus*), stemming from the aquarium trade, suggesting that species introduction continues to be an active threat (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025). The habitat fragmentation and ecological heterogeneity observed are primarily driven by the presence of exotic fish, and it was found that large canals present higher taxonomic diversity—although driven by introduced species—while small canals are dominated by carp of the genus *Cyprinus*. The core zone of the protected natural area, located in the center-west of the system, is the only one presenting a higher presence of native species, underlining its critical importance for conservation (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025).

The situation of emblematic species is particularly alarming. The axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*), a Critically Endangered species since 2010 according to NOM-059-SEMARNAT, was not detected in any wild site during the 2025 study; its presence was only confirmed in a managed wildlife refuge (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025). This evidence confirms the projections made by specialists from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, who had forecast that by 2025 the population of wild axolotls would disappear

from the Xochimilco canals, largely due to pollution, rising water temperatures, and predation by exotic species (UNAM, 2014). The mexclapique (*Girardinichthys viviparus*), considered extirpated from the system, was detected in a single site, evidencing the existence of remnant populations on the verge of disappearance. The Tlaloc leopard frog (*Lithobates tlalocii*), also Critically Endangered, was detected in only three wild sites (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025). Furthermore, the genus *Evarra*, which comprised three endemic cyprinid species, has been considered extinct for decades, representing an irreversible loss of the system's unique biodiversity (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025).

Water contamination constitutes another critical factor threatening the integrity of the site. A study published in 2025 in the *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* identified and evaluated contamination by potentially toxic elements in the Xochimilco and Tláhuac canals. The analysis of water, sediment, and aquatic plant samples revealed high concentrations of arsenic, iron, manganese, zinc, nickel, and lead. It is estimated that approximately 1,200 discharges of wastewater and graywater are poured into the lake, threatening the ecological balance of the system. Health risk indices indicate that children are especially vulnerable to arsenic, nickel, and iron, and that oral ingestion and dermal contact represent significant exposure routes. The analysis of 14 aquatic variables documented elevated levels of nitrates, phosphates, chlorine, sulfates, high electrical conductivity, and total dissolved solids, all indicators of severe contamination by urban and agricultural sources (Health risk index evaluation..., 2025).

Previous studies had already documented the poor bacteriological quality of the water in Xochimilco, with geometric means exceeding 10,000 MPN/100mL for total coliforms and 3,800 MPN/100mL for fecal coliforms (Barrera-Escorcia et al., 2013). Over 71% of the samples exceeded the permissible level for public services with direct contact in recreational lakes, which is 240 MPN/100mL for fecal coliforms, and over 43% exceeded the limits established for use as an urban public supply source, agricultural irrigation, and protection of aquatic life. In Xochimilco, the established limits for public services with direct contact were exceeded in all analyzed samples (Barrera-Escorcia et al., 2013). This contamination represents a significant health risk for recreational activities and agricultural irrigation, in addition to demonstrating the constant deterioration of the system (Barrera-Escorcia et al., 2013).

Urban pressure and land use change have been identified as the main drivers of degradation (UNAM, 2014; Narchi and Canabal, 2016). The urbanization of the area has been a direct cause of the abandonment of agrarian policies that could have otherwise strengthened chinampa agriculture (Narchi and Canabal, 2016). Illegal settlements and land invasion involve the intentional silting of canals, the construction of clandestine drains, and the clearing of original vegetation. For local communities, there is a conceptual difference between illegal settlements—constructions within ecological reserve zones—and land invasion, but both processes contribute to the degradation of the system (Narchi and Canabal, 2016). Until relatively recently, chinamperos had their homes outside the cultivation area, but urban pressure has modified this traditional dynamic. Irregular settlements have multiplied; by 2023 there were 330 in the Xochimilco mayor's office, consolidating within the Protected Natural Area with precarious urban equipment and generating inappropriate land use changes, such as the construction of homes and

businesses on the chinampas, as well as the invasion of canals to convert them into streets or chinampa expansions (UNAM, 2014). Over 60% of the approximately 2,200 hectares of the chinampa zone are abandoned, with over 1,000 hectares unproductively used (UNAM, 2014).

An analysis of 44 Mexican public policies related to wetland conservation concluded that, despite multiple international designations, these policies have failed to reverse the deterioration. Degradation persists due to a lack of integrated management involving local communities, the influence of economic interests such as tourism and urban development, the weak enforcement of environmental regulations, and poor coordination between government entities (From paper to practice..., 2024-2025). The absence of robust evaluation mechanisms causes policies to align with political cycles rather than effectively addressing the long-term sustainability of the wetland. UNESCO's recommendations, which emphasize safeguarding the traditional chinampero cultivation system, have not been adequately executed due to the lack of legal articulation that allows for the implementation of these guidelines, and government agricultural development supports implemented in Xochimilco have favored exogenous technologies over traditional chinampa technology (Narchi and Canabal, 2016).

The hydrodynamic model developed by the National Autonomous University of Mexico in 2014 revealed that the system operates more as a set of stagnant lagoons than as a dynamic flowing canal network (UNAM, 2014). Water velocities in the canals are extremely low, around 36 cm/h, favoring the accumulation of pollutants, sediments, and nutrients. Evaporation and evapotranspiration, coupled with a lack of water renewal, concentrate pollutants and elevate conductivity, affecting native species. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 m³ per day of raw wastewater from urban settlements and areas without drainage enter the system, severely deteriorating its quality (UNAM, 2014).

Overall, available scientific evidence shows that the Ramsar Site No. 1363 is in a state of critical degradation equivalent to an ecological collapse (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025; UNAM, 2014). Biodiversity loss, widespread pollution, uncontrolled urban pressure, and the failure of public policies have led this wetland of international importance to a situation of extreme vulnerability. Although it has been shown that remnant populations of native species exist and that wildlife refuges have been successful in preventing total extinction, the situation requires urgent and coordinated intervention at international, national, and local levels (Maeda-Obregon et al., 2025). The Ramsar Convention has the responsibility to safeguard the integrity of designated sites and ensure that Member States fulfill their conservation obligations. The situation in Xochimilco represents an emblematic case of how international designations can coexist with continuous environmental deterioration when effective monitoring, enforcement, and citizen participation mechanisms are lacking (Narchi and Canabal, 2016; From paper to practice..., 2024-2025). The scientific community has consistently and rigorously documented this situation, and it is now up to international bodies to take the necessary measures to ensure that this wetland of outstanding value does not irreversibly lose the attributes that motivated its designation.

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Figures

- **Figure 1.** Query of file PAOT-2019-3309-SOT-1292, relating to a complaint for alleged irregular human settlements and environmental impacts in Environmental Value Areas of Xochimilco. Source: PAOT File Consultation System, Mexico City (consultation carried out in June 2026).
- **Figure 2.** Screenshot of the news article "Inhabitants of Xochimilco ask to postpone Integral Water Plan for San Gregorio Atlapulco; causes pollution, they accuse". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, April 16, 2026. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 3.** Screenshot of the news article "Tourism workers in Xochimilco demand attention to pollution in canals". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, May 21, 2025. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 4.** Screenshot of the news article "Poorly made works by the mayor's office dry up ditches and canals in Xochimilco". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, February 22, 2025. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 5.** Screenshot of the news article "The collection of dead fish in the Xochimilco canals began". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, January 12, 2024. Retrieved in June 2026.

- **Figure 6.** Screenshot of the news article "Xochimilco canals, with contaminated and pestilent water". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, January 11, 2024. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 7.** Screenshot of the news article "Still no agreement between authorities and neighbors of San Gregorio Atlapulco". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, February 22, 2023. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 8.** Screenshot of the news article "Pollution with sewage was accentuated by the 1985 earthquakes". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, December 11, 2022. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 9.** Screenshot of the news article "Deterioration in Xochimilco canals accused due to zero conservation". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, January 12, 2024. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 10.** Screenshot of the news article "In Xochimilco, only one axolotl has been seen this year: activist". Note. Adapted from La Jornada, May 18, 2025. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 11.** Screenshot of the news article "Trajinera Hotel in Xochimilco Operated without Permit; Charged Up to 3,800 Pesos per Night". Note. Adapted from N Noticias. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 12.** Screenshot of the news article "Lady Gaga in Xochimilco: The Story of the Island of the Dolls where she Recorded with Tim Burton". Note. Adapted from N Noticias. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 13.** Screenshot of the news article "Mexican Axolotl at Risk; Sewage invades the Canals of its Habitat in Xochimilco". Note. Adapted from N Noticias. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 14.** Screenshot of the news article "Xochimilco Canals in Mexico City Face a Grave Crisis". Note. Adapted from N Noticias. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 15.** Screenshot of the news article "To the Rescue of the axolotls; pollution in Xochimilco canals and invasive species". Note. Adapted from newspaper el Universal. Nov 10, 2024. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 16.** Screenshot of the news article "UNAM warns of the disappearance of axolotls in 2025 in Xochimilco canals; human activity altered their habitat". Note. Adapted from newspaper el Universal. Retrieved in June 2026.
- **Figure 17.** Screenshot of the news article "The purple paradox: An omnipresent god dying in the mud". Note. Adapted from newspaper el Universal. June 17, 2026. Retrieved in June 2026.

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Expediente	PAOT-2019-3309-SOT-1292
Tema	Áreas de Valor Ambiental
Ubicación	Xochimilco
Fecha de presentación	2019-08-13
Fecha de ratificación	2019-08-13
Denunciante	Persona física
Denunciado	
Actos hechos u omisiones	La instalación de asentamientos humanos irregulares, estos provocando la contaminación de mantos acuíferos y el derribo de diversos individuos arbóreos, sito en 19.227023 y 99.082885, otro paraje es Terrojastilla y Tialmanco, sito en Este 491076 y Norte 2125510, paraje Tototitlan, sito en 3ra Cerrada de Tepozanes coordenadas 14489948, 2125844 y 14489951, 2125867, otro es el paraje Rancho Huitepec, sito en calle Encino, sin número, en el Este 499975 y Norte 2125832, paraje Tipitili coordenadas Este 491170 y 2125942, paraje Cuamezoc X1490560 y Y12126241, X2490543 y Y22126244, X3490559 y Y32126233, paraje Huistuco La Palma, Este 490999 Norte 2126066, y el Paraje Xocotitla, colonia Santa María Nativitas Zacapan, demarcación territorial Xochimilco.
Estatus	Concluida



Documento de conclusión

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• **Figura 1.** Consulta del expediente PAOT-2019-3309-SOT-1292, relativo a una denuncia por presuntos asentamientos humanos irregulares y afectaciones ambientales en Áreas de Valor Ambiental de Xochimilco. **Fuente:** Sistema de Consulta de Expedientes de la PAOT, Ciudad de México (consulta realizada en junio de 2026).

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• **Figura 2.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Habitantes de Xochimilco piden posponer Plan Integral Hídrico para San Gregorio Atlapulco; provoca contaminación, acusan*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 16 de abril de 2026. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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- **Figura 3.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Trabajadores turísticos de Xochimilco exigen atender contaminación en canales*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 21 de mayo de 2025. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



- **Figura 4.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Obras mal hechas por la alcaldía secan zanjas y canales de Xochimilco*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 22 de febrero de 2025. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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- **Figura 5.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Comenzó la recolección de peces muertos en los canales de Xochimilco*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 12 de enero de 2024. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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- **Figura 6.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Canales de Xochimilco, con agua contaminada y pestilente*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 11 de enero de 2024. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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Sin acuerdo aún entre autoridades y vecinos de San Gregorio Atlapulco

Miércoles 22 de febrero 2023 a las 11:20

No se acordó cancelar la obra del colector Atocpan y considerar alternativas como poner en operación las plantas tratadoras de agua.

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- **Figura 7.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Sin acuerdo aún entre autoridades y vecinos de San Gregorio Atlapulco*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 22 de febrero de 2023. Recuperado en junio de 2026.
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Contaminación con aguas negras se acentuó con los sismos de 1985

Domingo 11 de diciembre 2022 a las 10:47

Casas tienen fosa, pero muchas descargas van al canal.

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- **Figura 8.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Contaminación con aguas negras se acentuó con los sismos 1985*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 11 de diciembre de 2022. Recuperado en junio de 2026.
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- **Figura 9.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Acusan deterioro en canales de Xochimilco por nula conservación..* **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 12 de enero de 2024. Recuperado en junio de 2026.
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- **Figura 10.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *En Xochimilco, este año sólo se ha visto un ajolote: activista.* **Nota.** Adaptado de *La Jornada*, 18 de mayo de 2025. Recuperado en junio de 2026.
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• **Figura 11.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Trajineras Hotel en Xochimilco Operaba sin Permiso; Cobraba Hasta 3,800 Pesos por Noche*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *N Noticias*. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



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• **Figura 12.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Lady Gaga en Xochimilco: La Historia de la Isla de las Muñecas donde Grabó con Tim Burton*. **Nota.** Adaptado de *N Noticias*. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



- **Figura 13.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Ajolote Mexicano en Riesgo; Aguas negras invaden a los Canales de su Hábitat en Xochimilco*. **Nota.** Adaptado de N Noticias. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



- **Figura 14.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Canales de Xochimilco en la Ciudad de México Enfrenta una Grave Crisis*. **Nota.** Adaptado de N Noticias. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



Figura 15. Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *Al Rescate de los ajolotes; contaminación en canales de de Xochimilco y especies invasoras*. **Nota.** Adaptado de periodico el Universal. 10 de nov del 2024. Recuperado en junio de 2026.



Figura 16. Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *UNAM alerta por desaparición de ajolotes en 2025 en canales de Xochimilco; actividad humana alteró su hábitat*. **Nota.** Adaptado de periodico el Universal.. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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- **Figura 17.** Captura de pantalla de la nota periodística *La Paradoja morada: Un dios omnipresente que agoniza en el lodo*. **Nota.** Adaptado de periodico el Universal. 17 de junio del 2026. Recuperado en junio de 2026.

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