

Effects of water scarcity and human occupation on river eutrophication

Sergi Sabater



Eutrophication, part of global change

Global change refers to planetary-scale changes in the Earth system.

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More completely, the term “global change” encompasses: population, climate, the economy, resource use, energy development, transport, communication, land use and land cover, urbanization, globalization, atmospheric circulation, ocean circulation, the carbon cycle, the nitrogen cycle, the water cycle and other cycles, sea ice loss, sea-level rise, food webs, biological diversity, pollution, health, over fishing, and more.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_change

Eutrophication, part of global change

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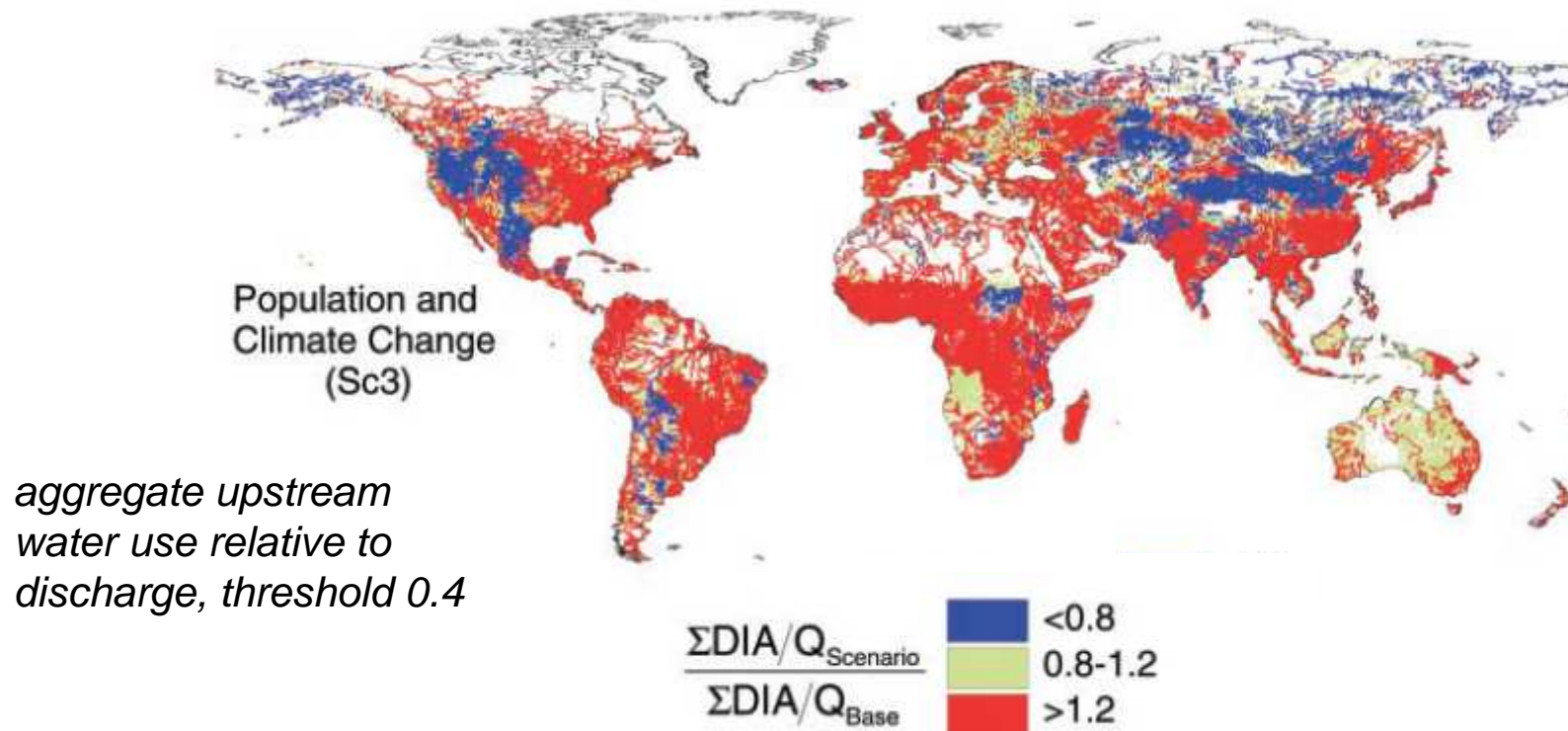
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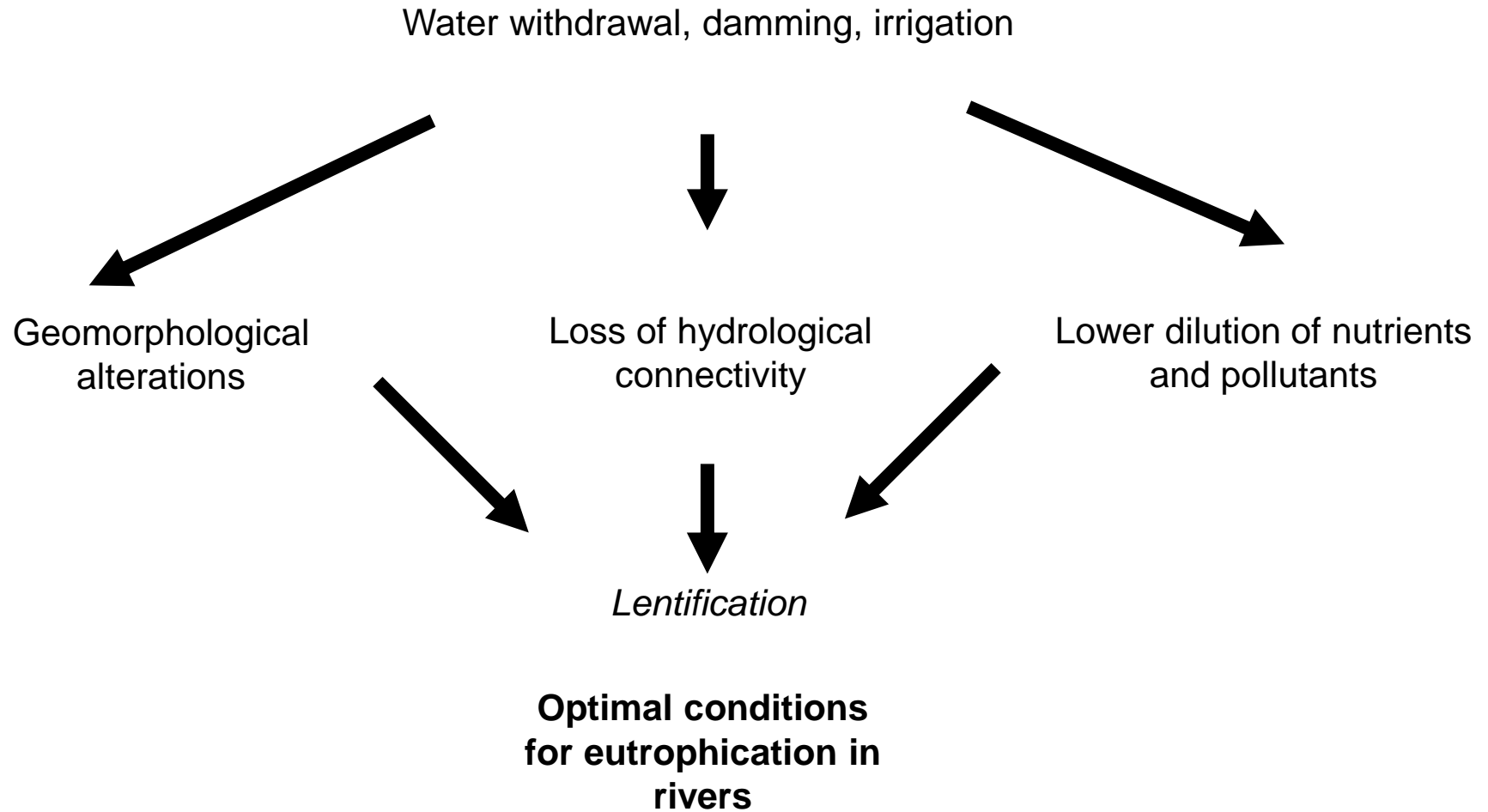
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Global change affects water resources and freshwaters

Predicted change (2025) on water resources
because of *climate change and population increase*



Eutrophication, water scarcity and human occupation



Eutrophication, water scarcity and human occupation

Lentification

- Loss of sedimentary dynamics
- Higher frequency and duration of low water flows (hydrological stability)
- Higher water temperature
- Higher nutrient concentrations (lower dilution)



The Ebro River as a case study



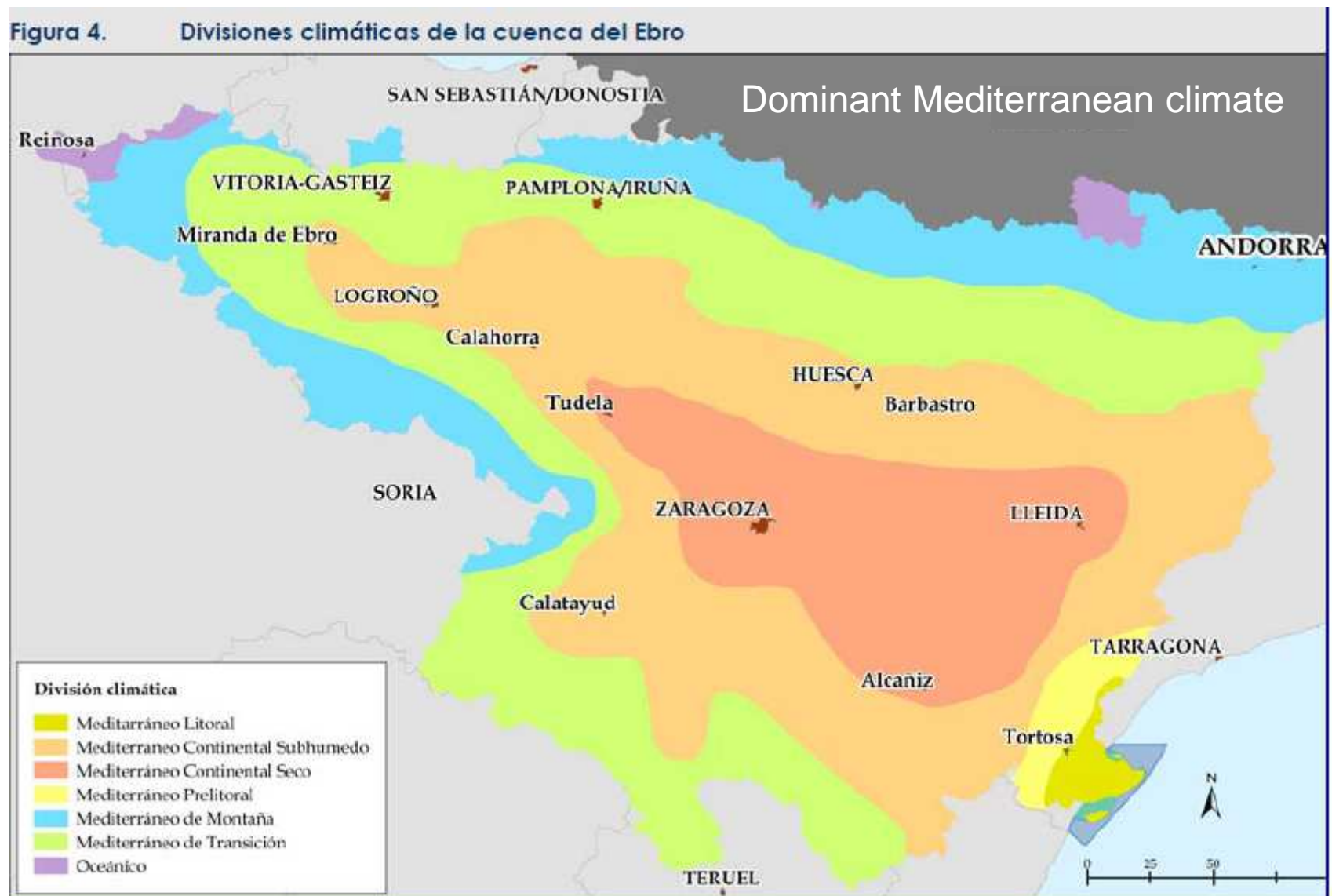
Sabater et al. 2009- Iberian Rivers In: Rivers of Europe (Tockner et al. Eds.)

The Ebro River as a case study



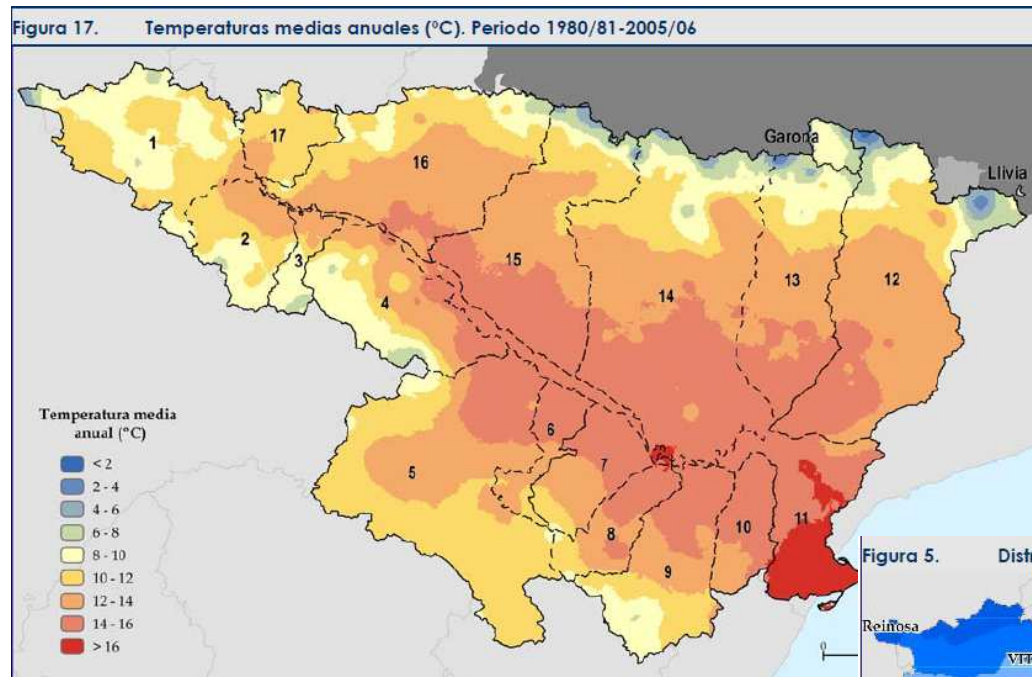
Plan Hidrológico de la parte española de la Demarcación Hidrográfica del Ebro, 2015-2021

The Ebro River - climate

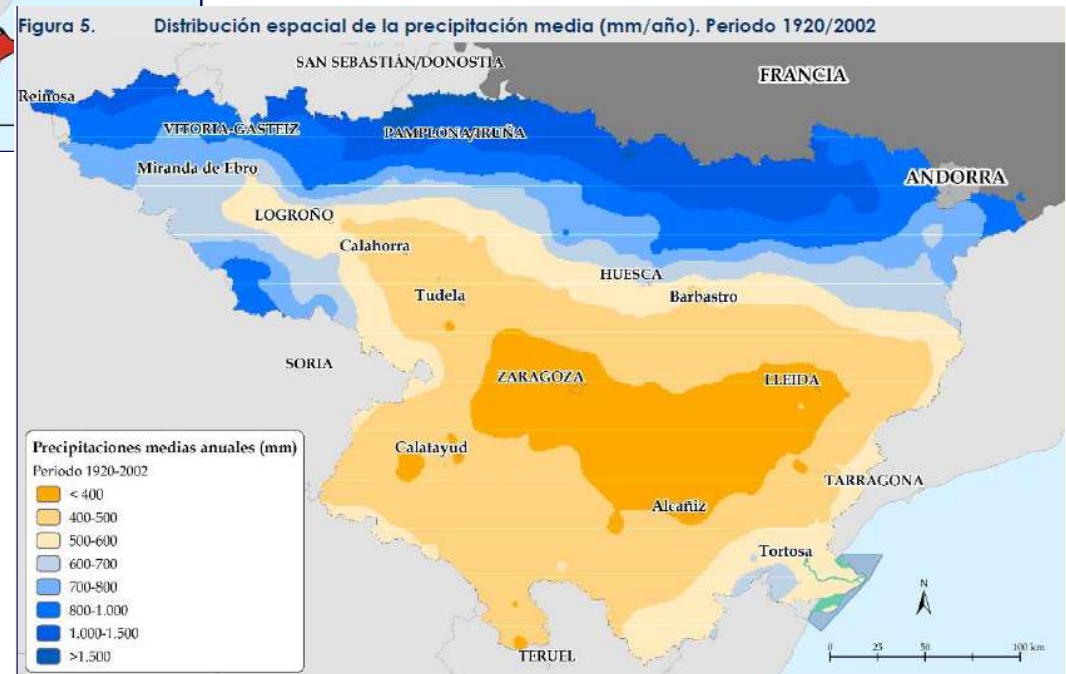


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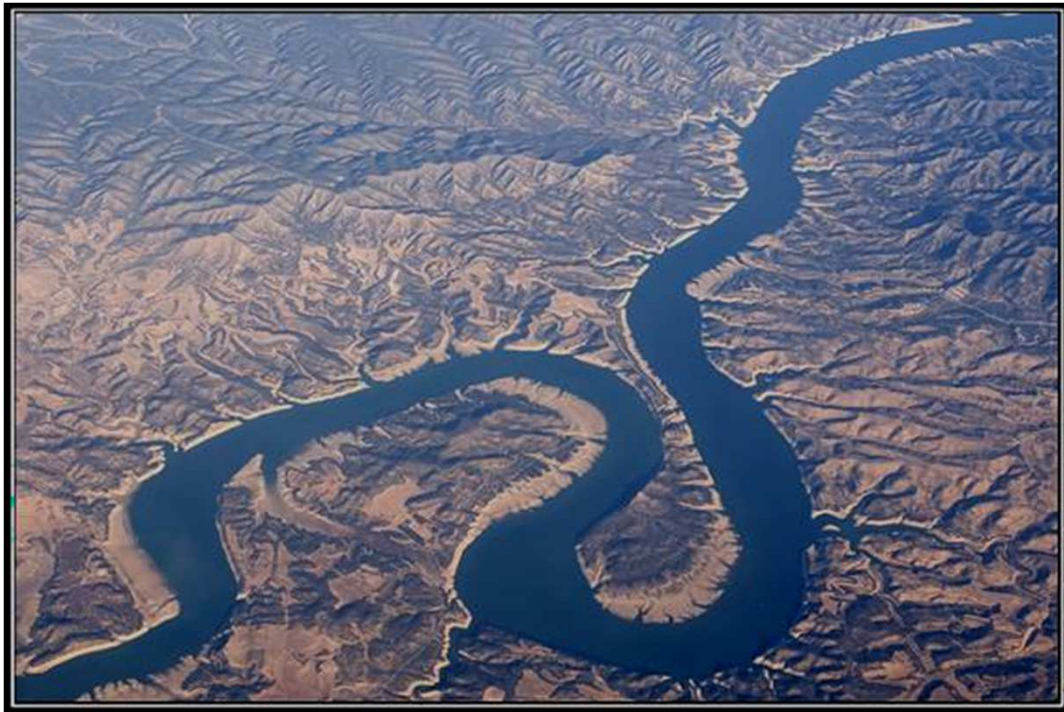
The Ebro River - climate



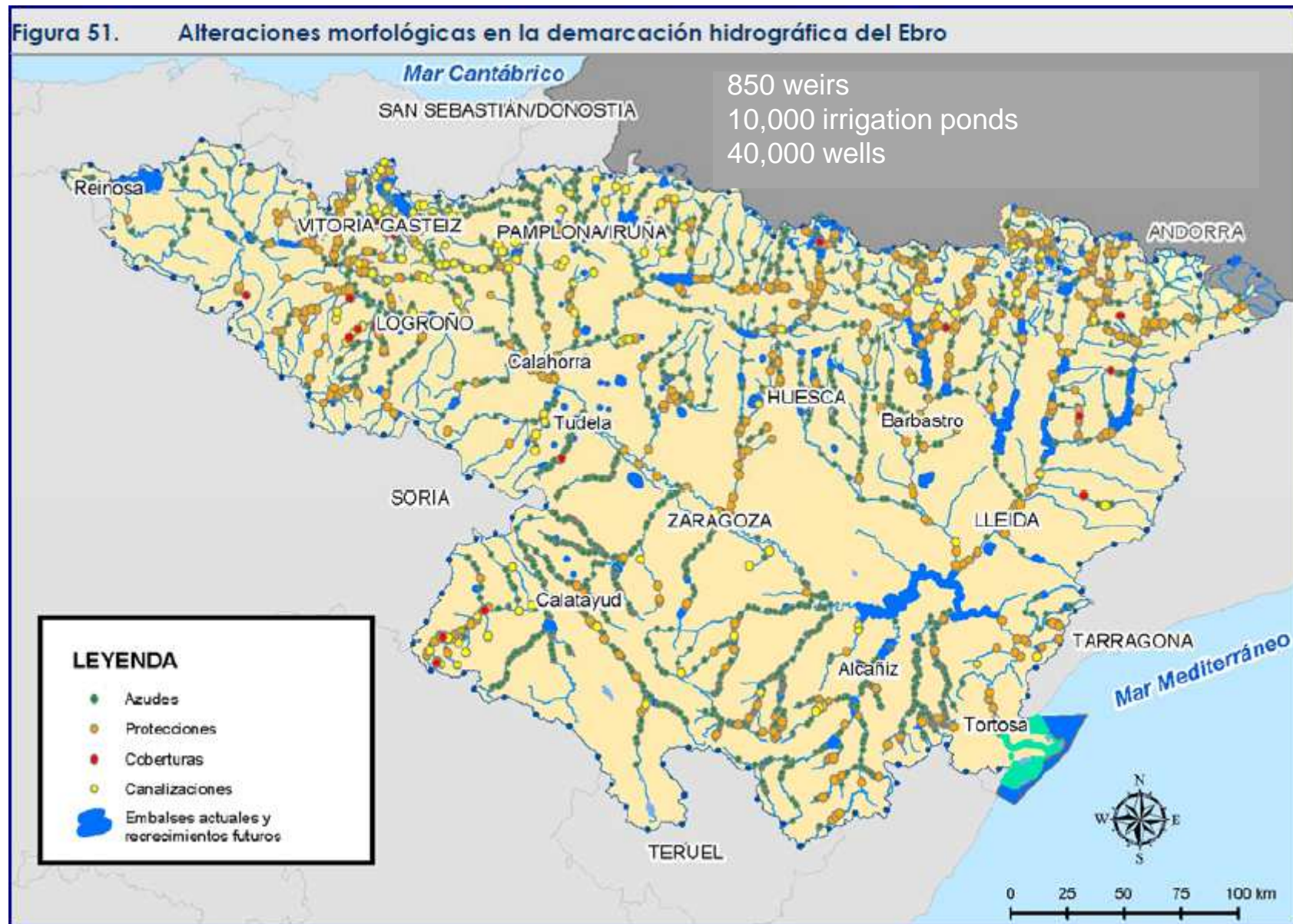
Extensive areas with very low precipitation and high temperatures



The Ebro River – a regulated system

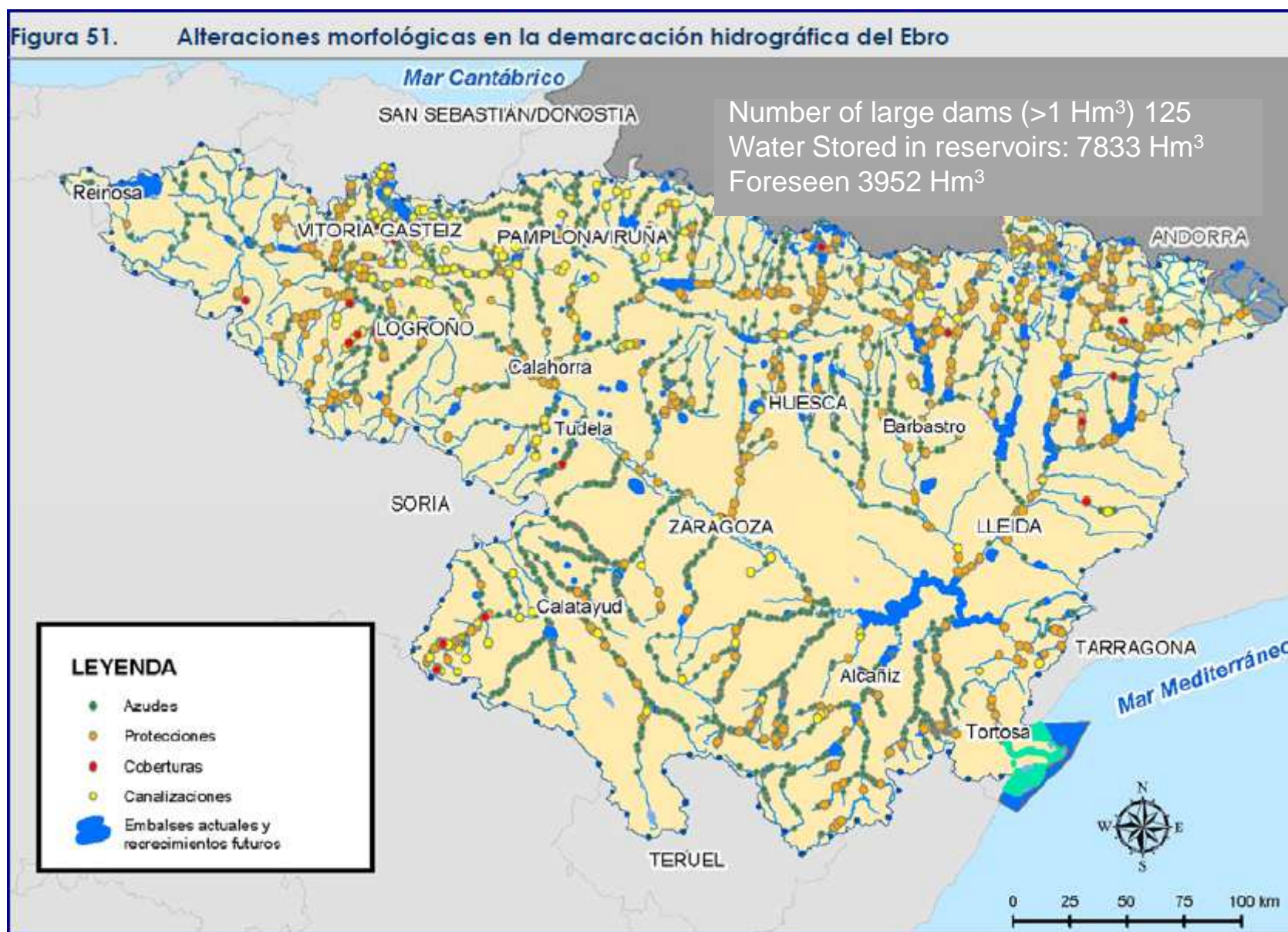


The Ebro River –a regulated system



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The Ebro River – a regulated system

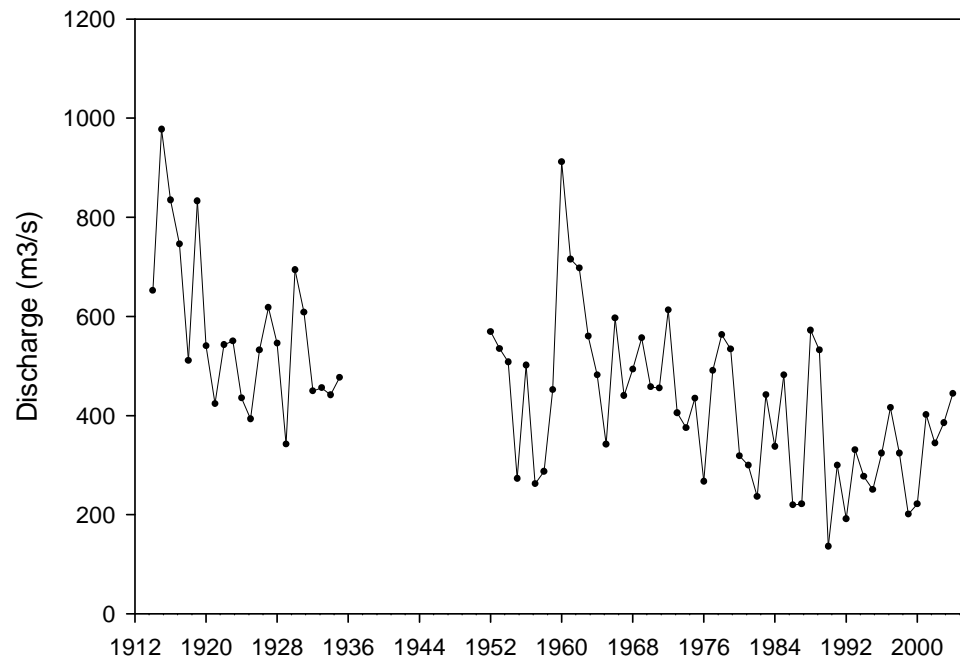


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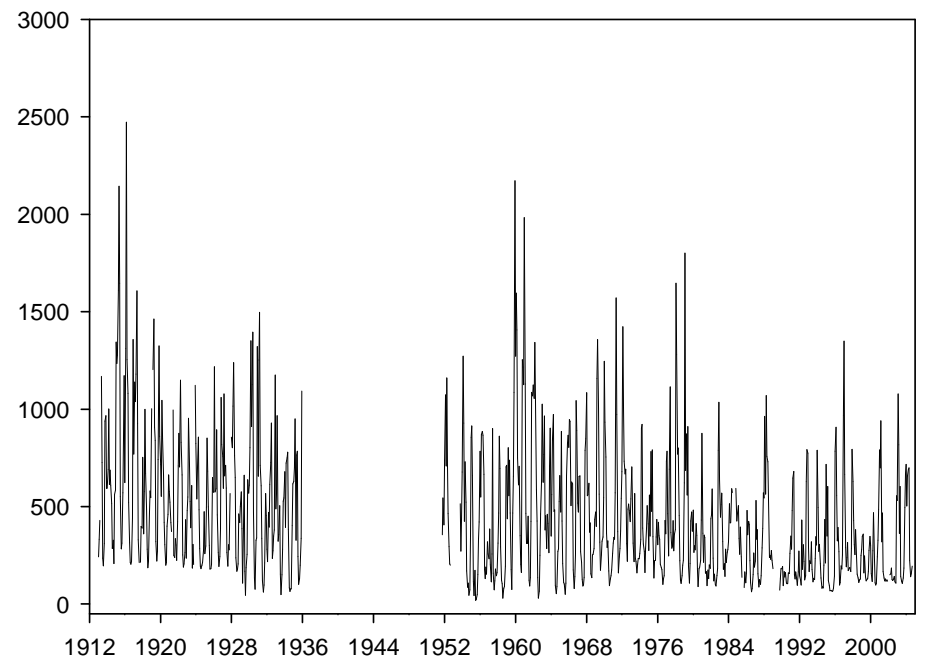
The Ebro River – decreasing flows, decreasing intrannual variability

Water flow at the river mouth (Tortosa)

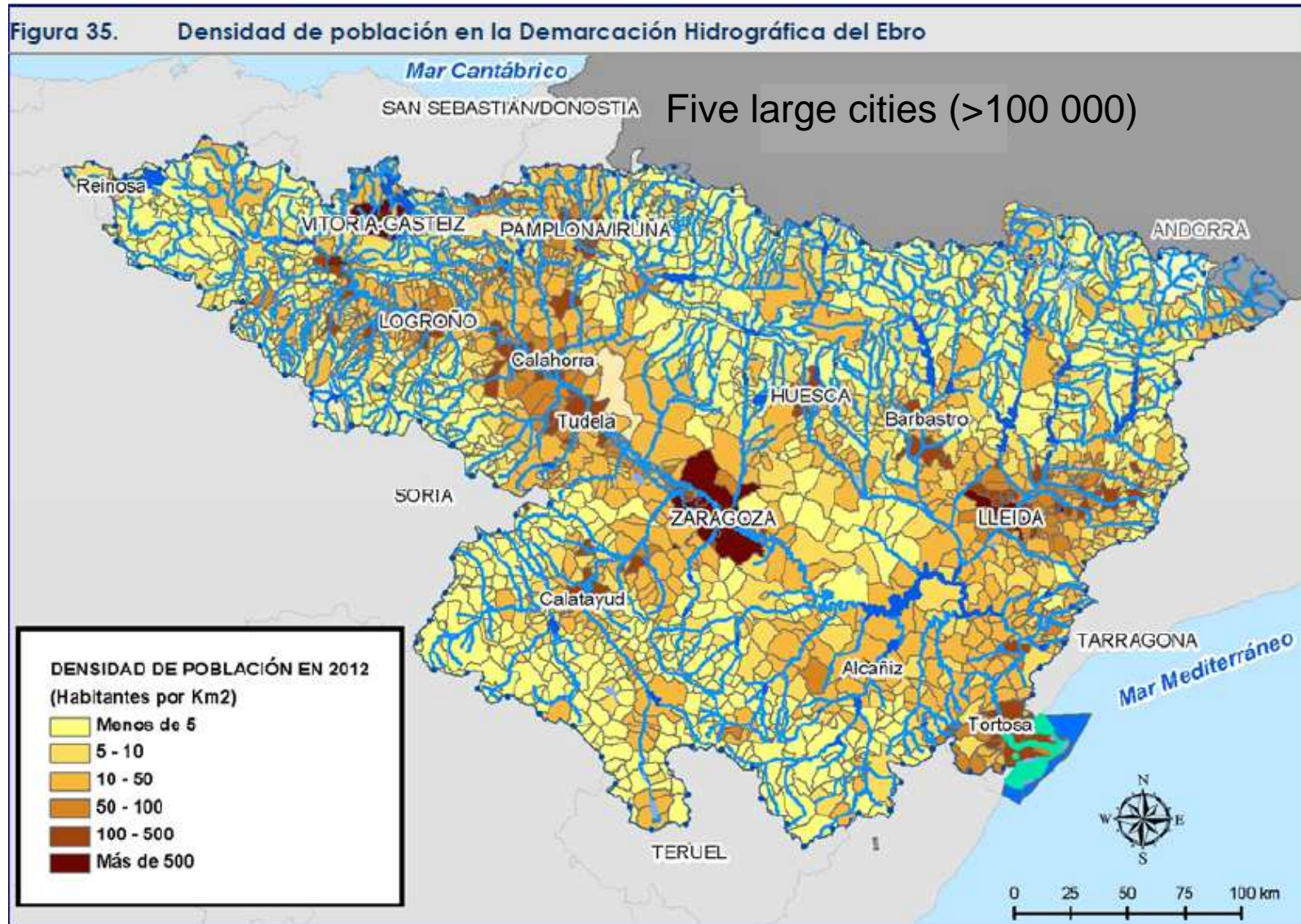
Annual means



Monthly means

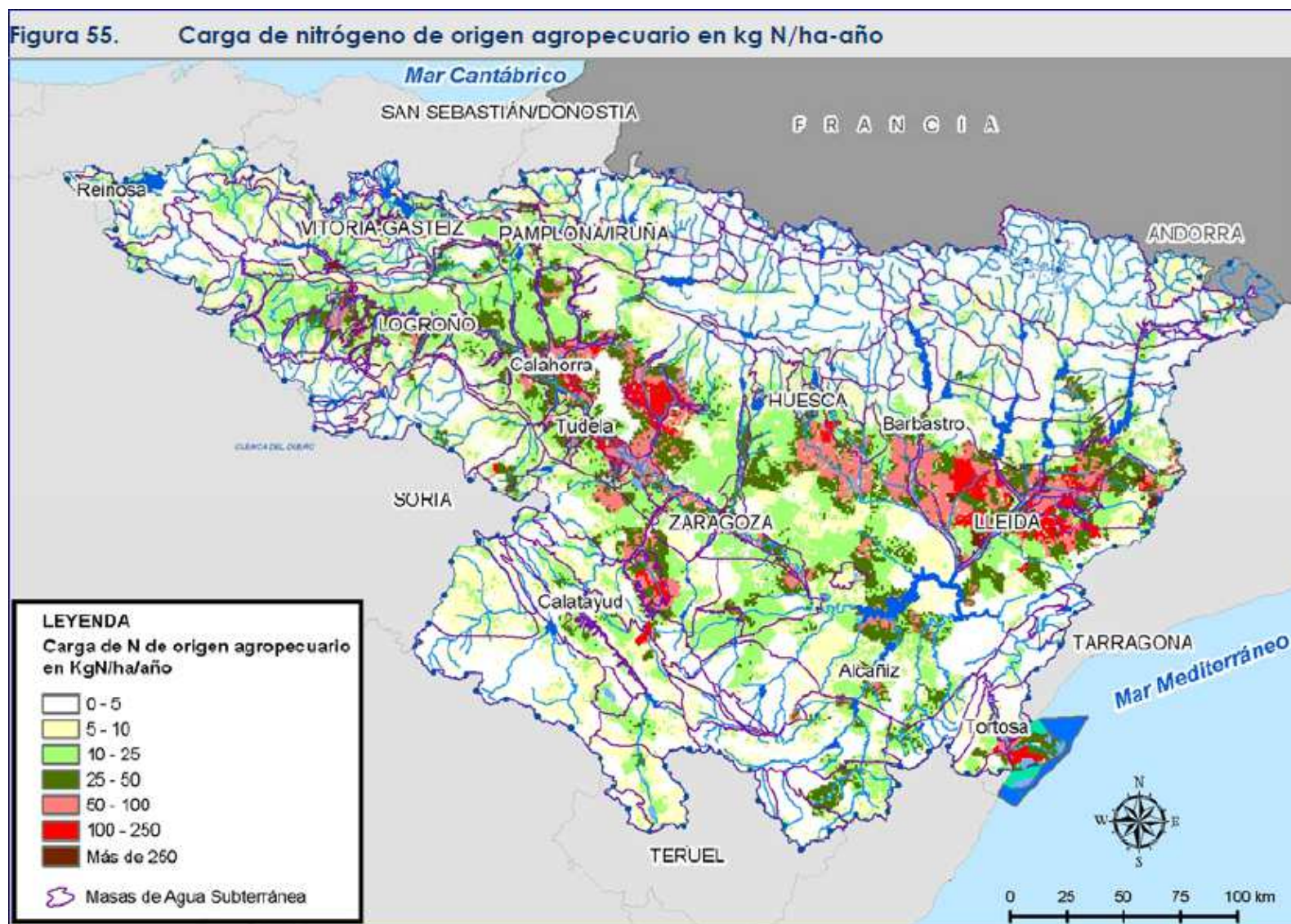


The Ebro River – intense but unequal human pressure



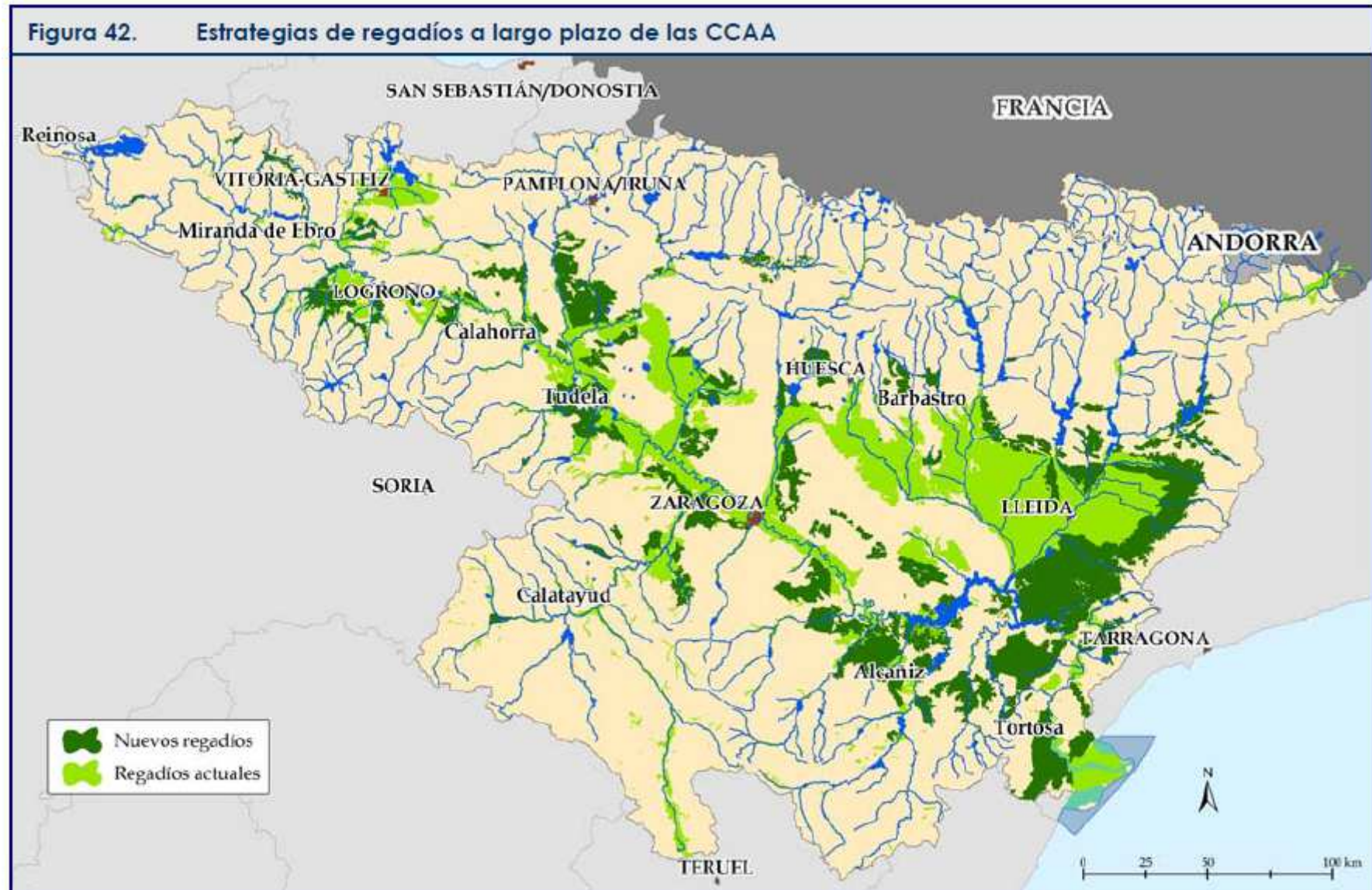
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The Ebro River – intense farming pressure



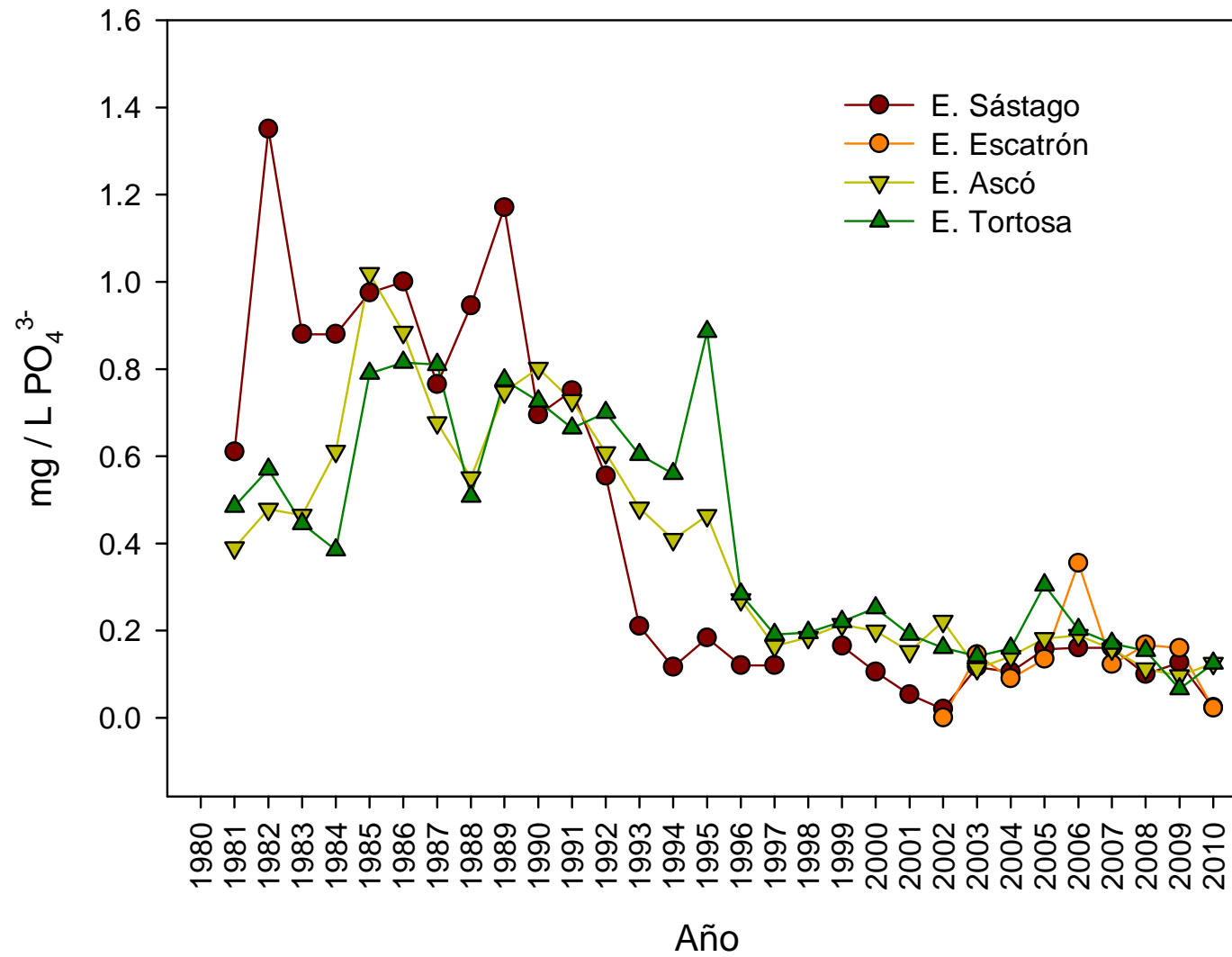
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The Ebro River – intense irrigation

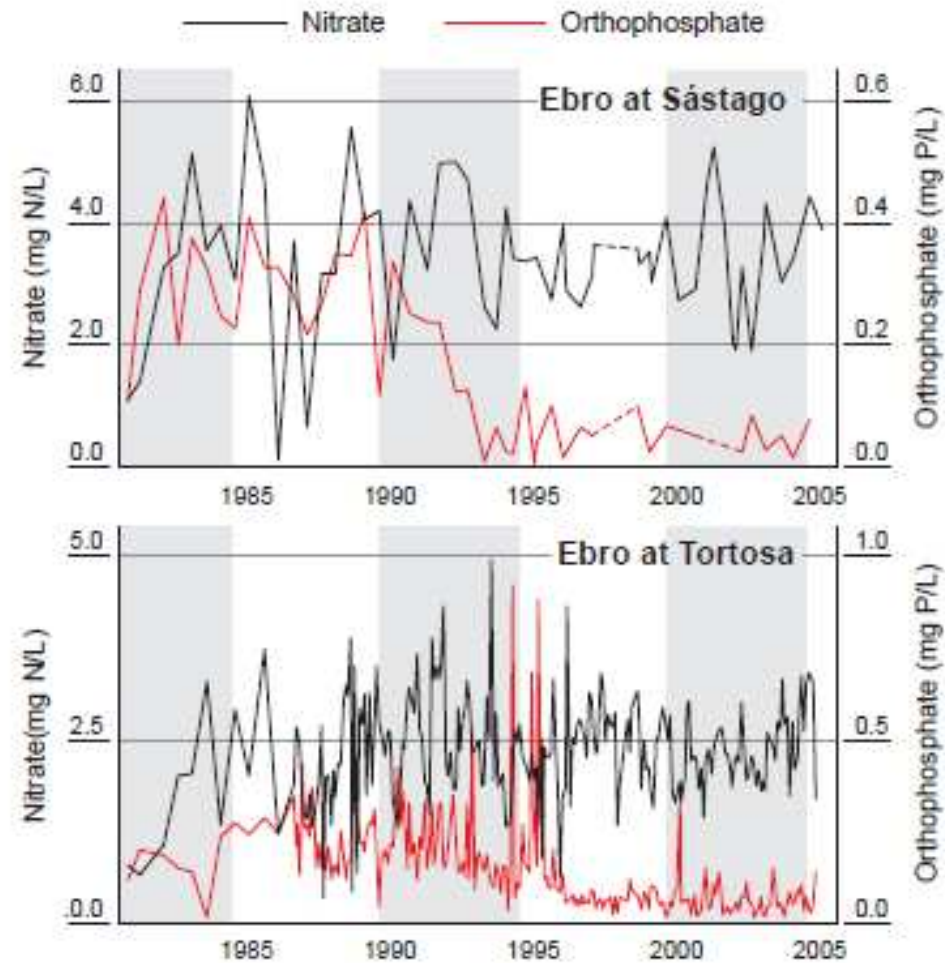


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The Ebro River – P temporal dynamics

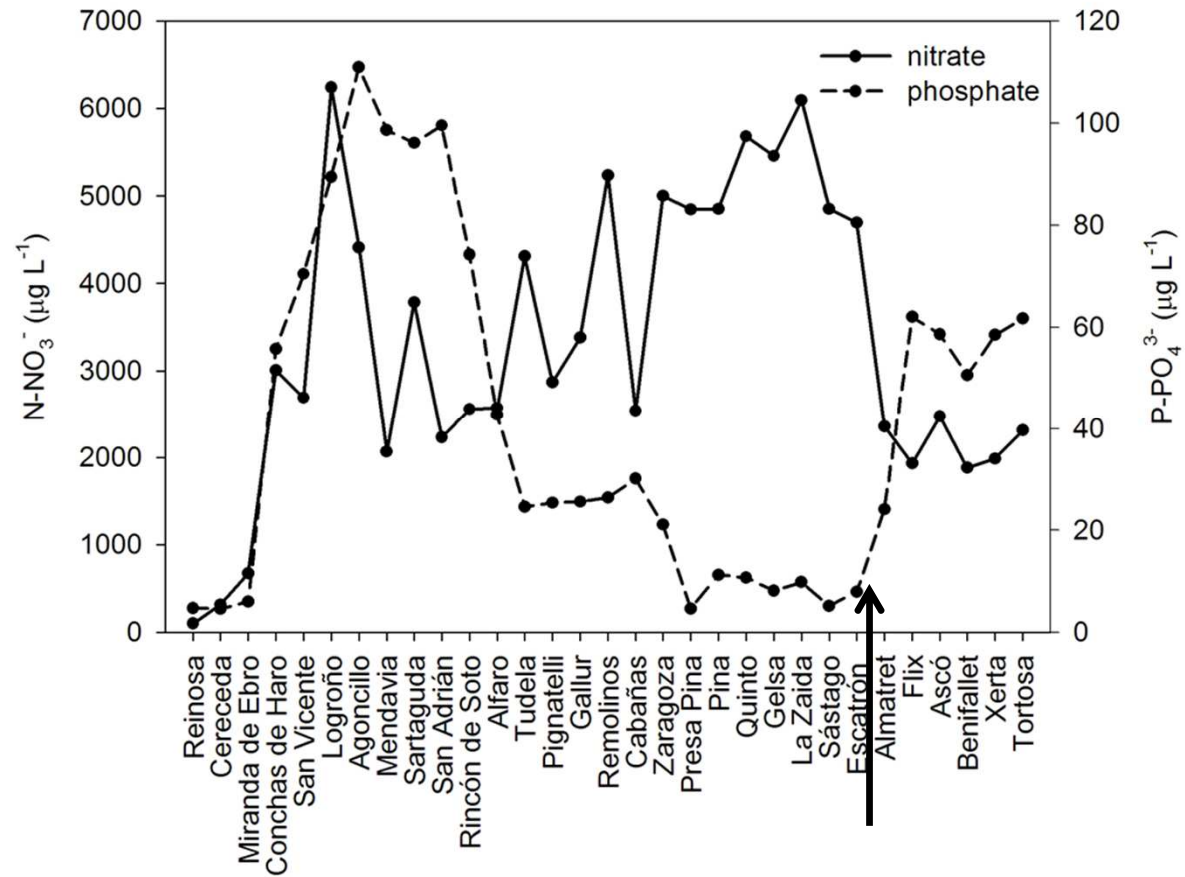


The Ebro River – nutrient temporal dynamics

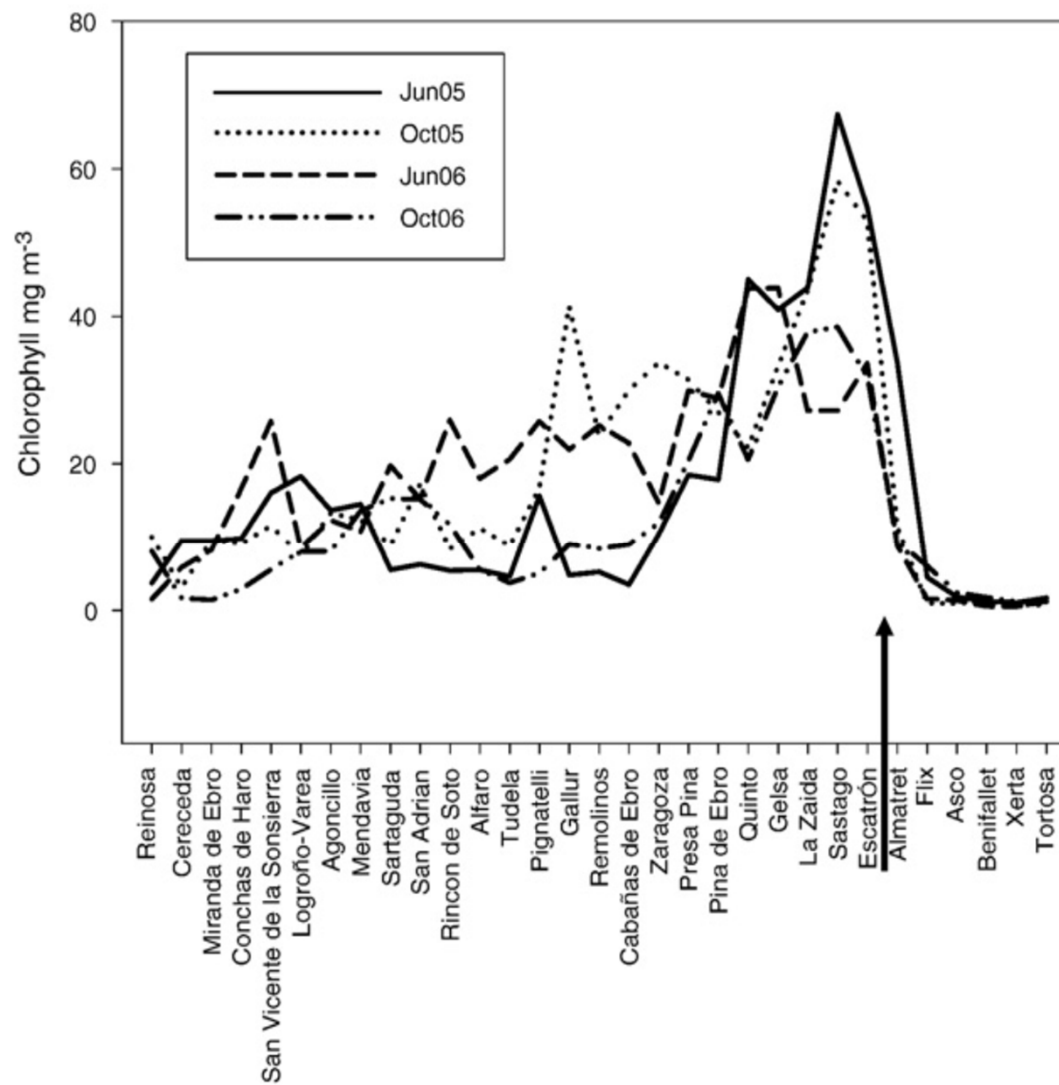


Sabater et al. 2009- Iberian Rivers In: Rivers of Europe (Tockner et al. Eds.)

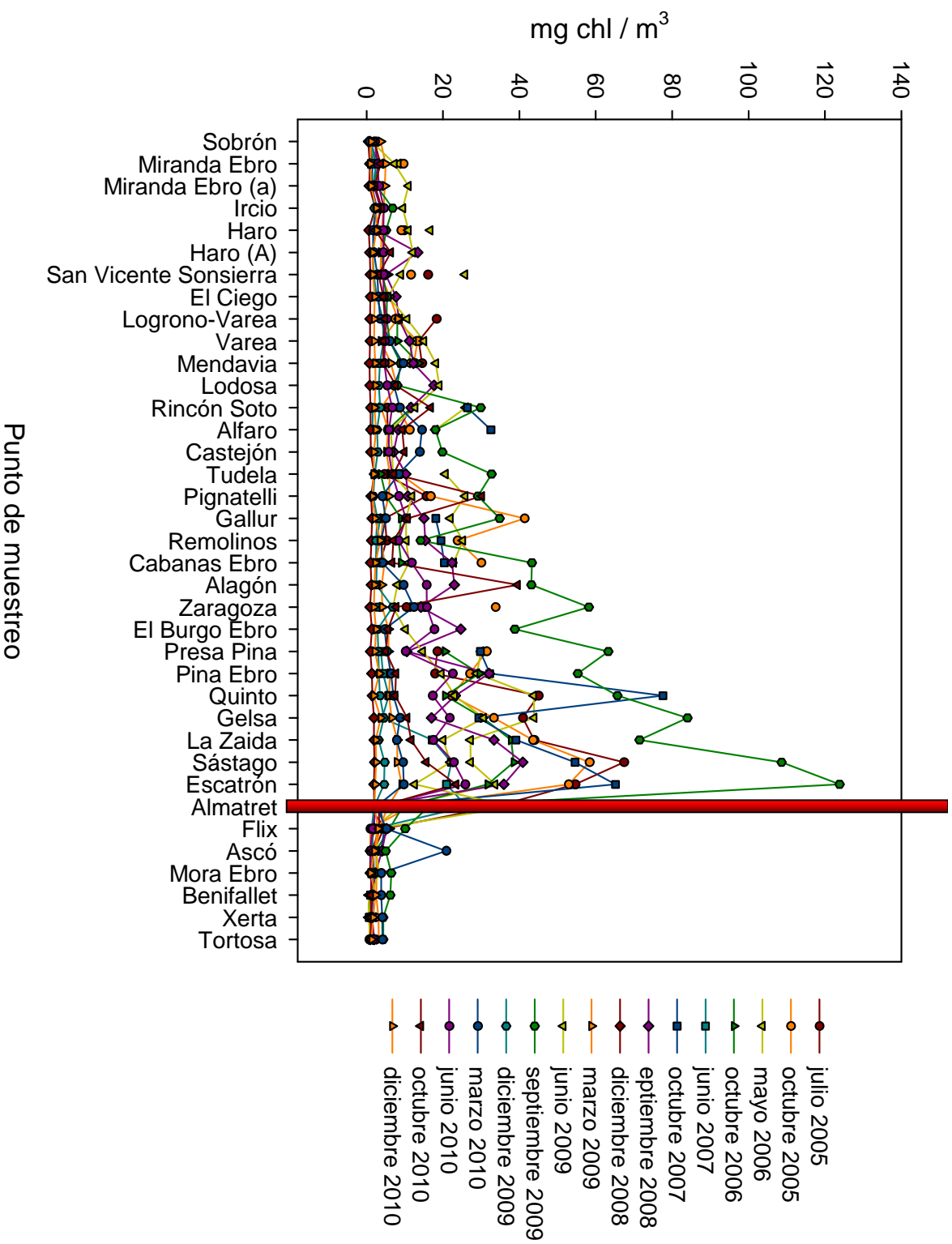
The Ebro River – nutrient longitudinal dynamics



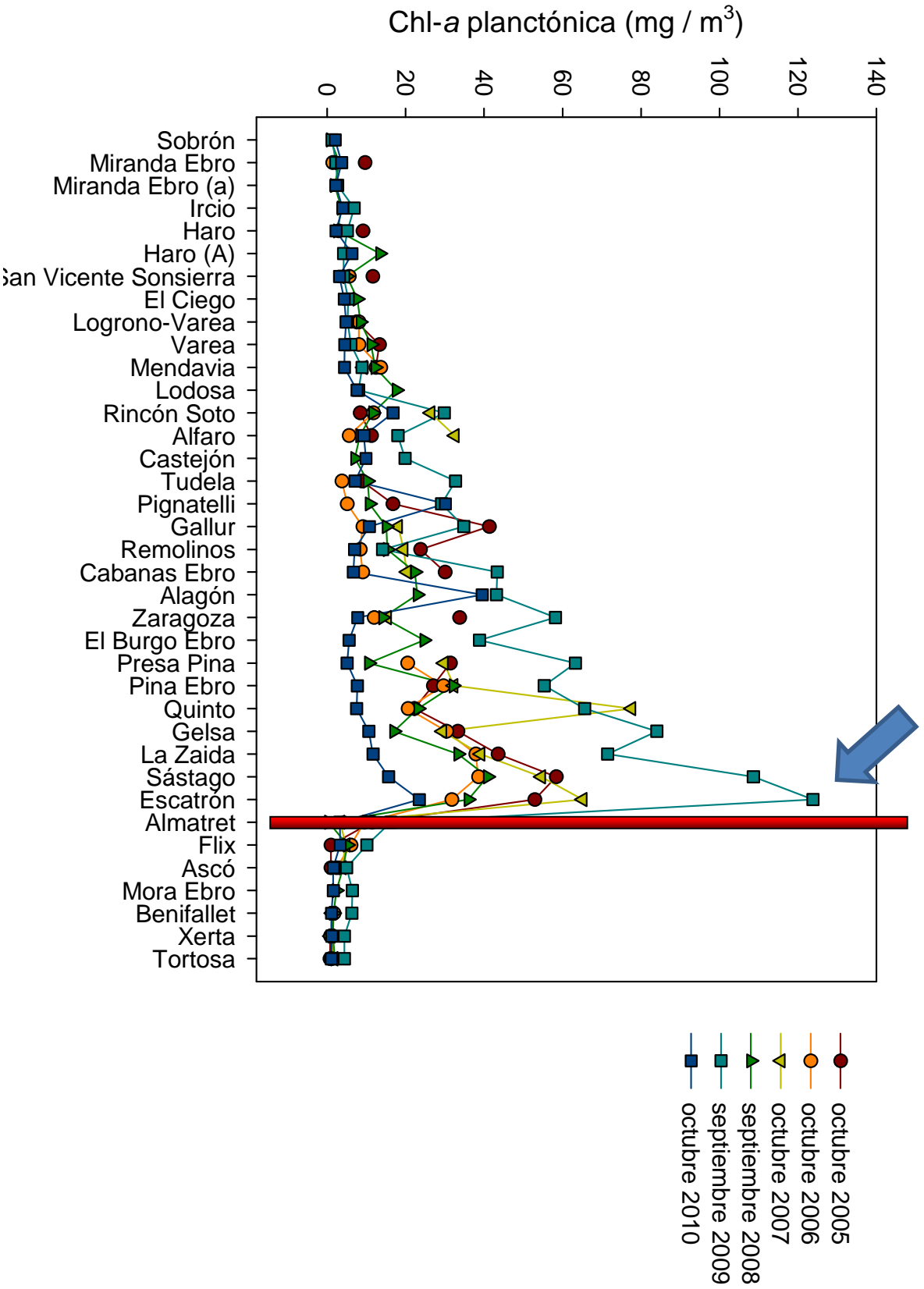
The Ebro River – Chl-a longitudinal dynamics



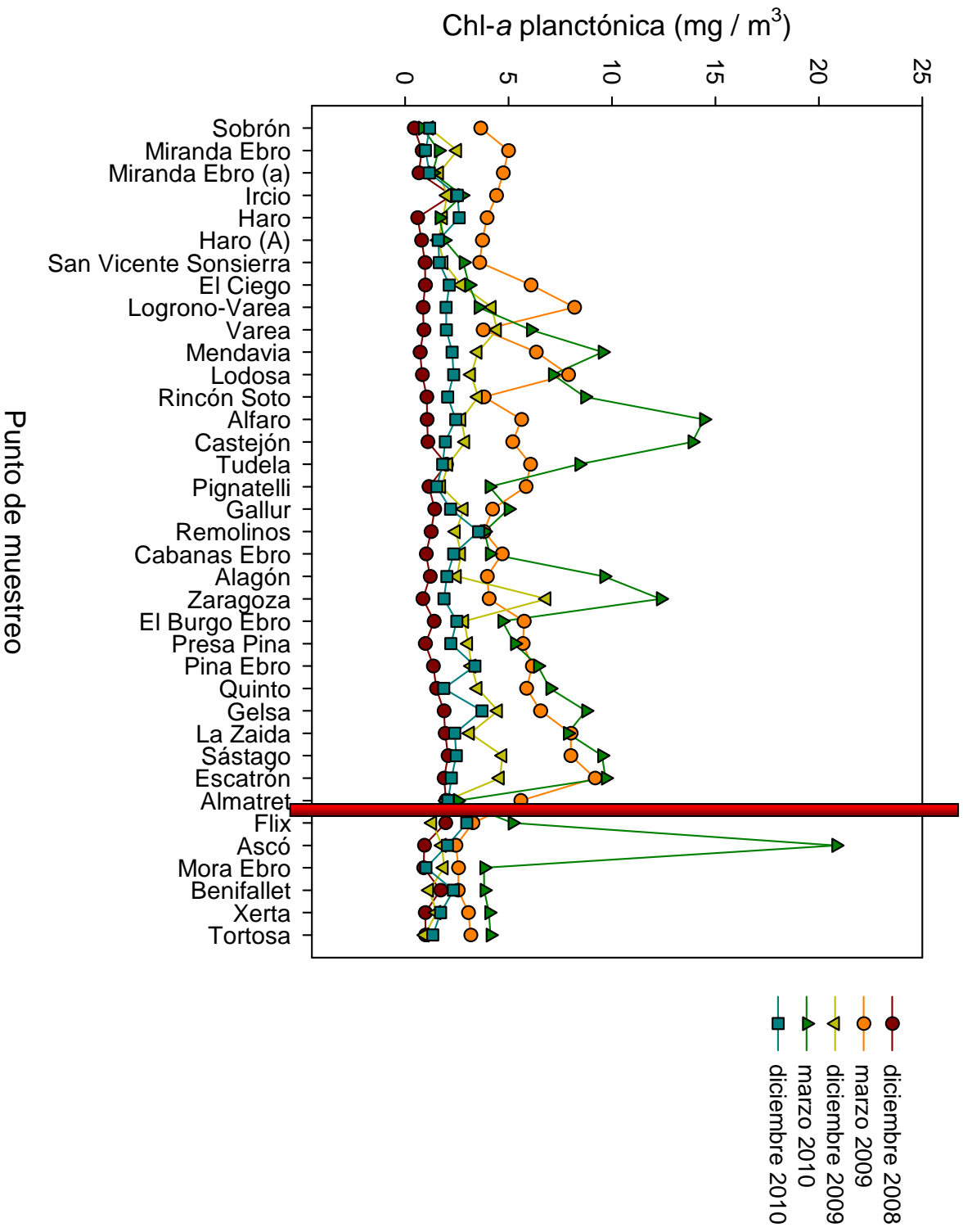
The Ebro River – Chl-a longitudinal dynamics



The Ebro River – Chl-a longitudinal dynamics in low water flows



The Ebro River – Chl-a longitudinal dynamics in high water flows



The Ebro River - empirical relationships

$$\text{Chl} = 0.39 - 0.382 \text{ PRS} + 0.382 \text{ COND} \quad (n= 102; r^2 = 0.435, p < 0.00001)$$

Low water periods:

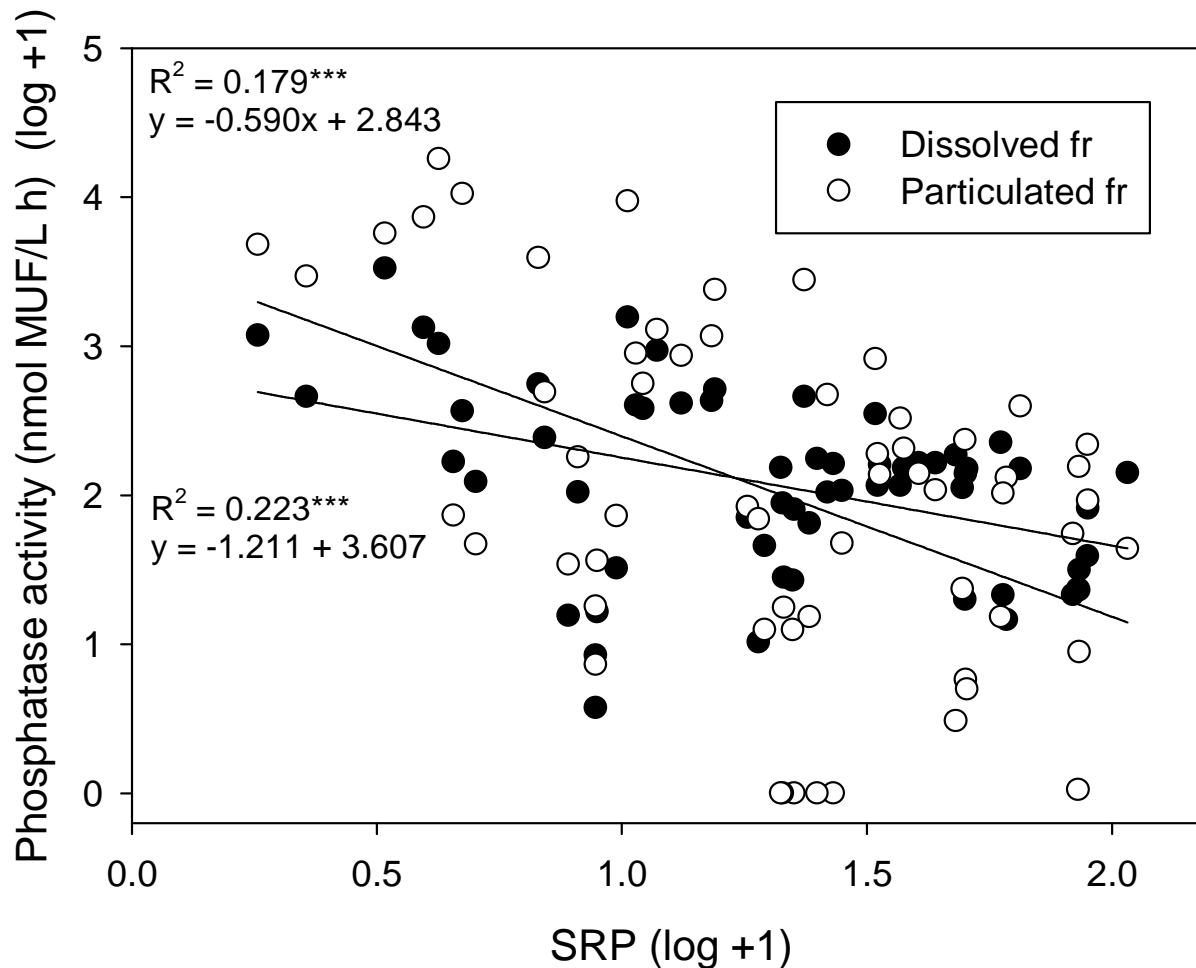
$$\text{Chl} = -99.89 - 0.42 \text{ PRS} \quad (n= 66; r^2 = 0.35, p < 0.0003)$$

High water periods:

$$\text{Chl} = -7.9 - 1.3 \text{ PRS} + 1.18 \text{ COND} + 0.298 \text{ pH} \quad (n= 36; r^2 = 0.63, p < 0.00007)$$

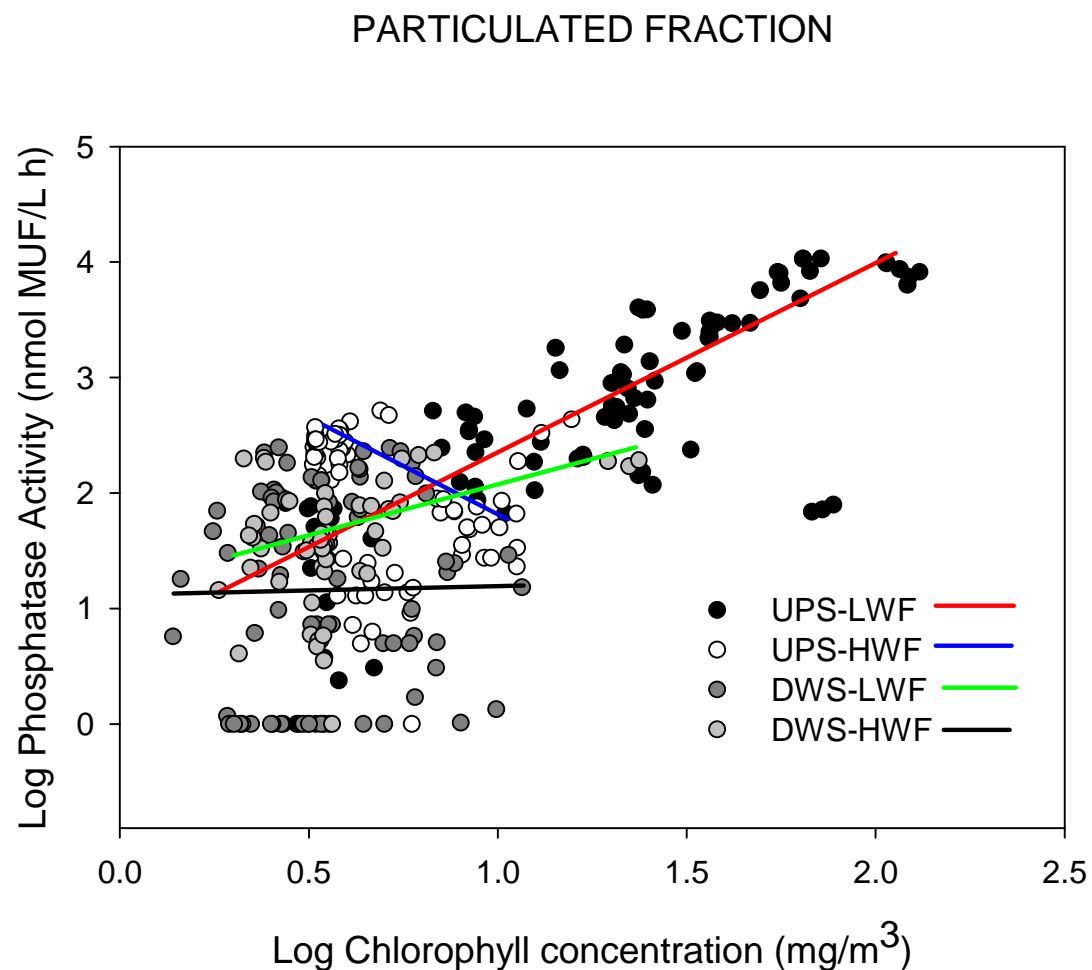
The Ebro River – AP vs SRP

Low Water Flow (LWF)



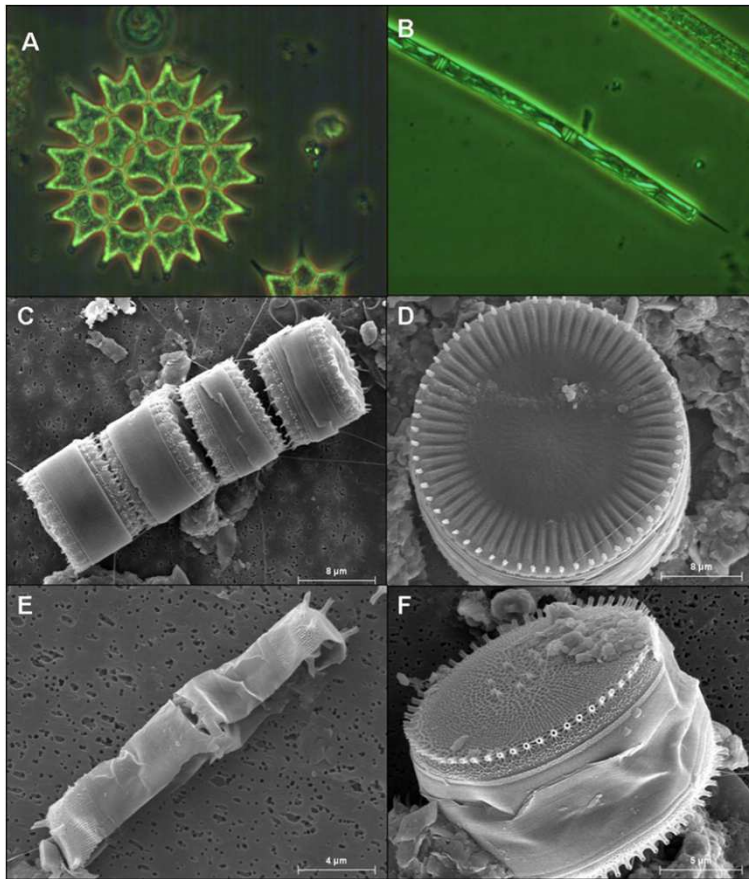
Phosphatase activity increases with decreasing SRP content

The Ebro River – AP vs Chl



Phosphatase activity increases with chl concentration- particularly during LWF and UPS

The Ebro River – shifting to macrophytes growth



Present data of planktonic chlorophyll in the lower part of the Ebro:

2 - 15 mg m⁻³

Historical data (1989-90) of planktonic chlorophyll in the lower part of the Ebro (Sabater and Muñoz 1990):

20 - 45 mg m⁻³ in low water flows

5 -12 mg m⁻³ in high water flows

The lower Ebro River – shifting to macrophytes growth



Construction of
Mequinensa reservoir
(1530 Hm³) dated in 1965

Reservoirs retain up to
95% sediments in
transport

The lower Ebro River – shifting to macrophytes growth



Deep hydrosedimentary
(and biological) changes
in the river downstream

The lower Ebro River – shifting to macrophytes growth



The lower Ebro River – shifting to macrophytes growth



Mass growths of blackflies (Simuliidae) at the lower Ebro

The Ebro River – summarizing figures

Surface Area 85660 Km² (17.3% of Spain)

Present irrigation surface area 965,000 Ha

Planned irrigation surface area 1,065,000 Ha

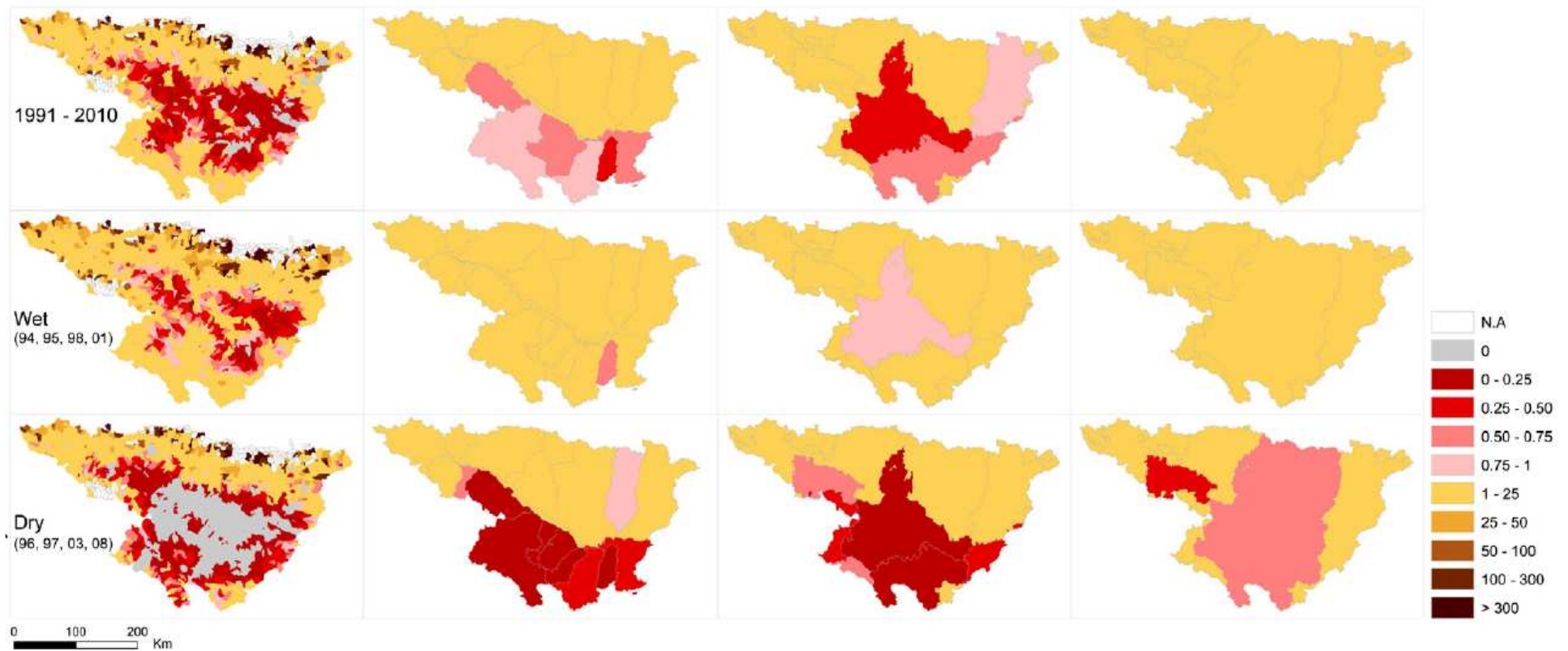
Present water demand (total) 7,680 Hm³

Planned water demand (total) 8,386 Hm³

Total Discharge 18,217 (8,402- 24,019) Hm³

Foreseen discharge decrease by 12-17% by 2040

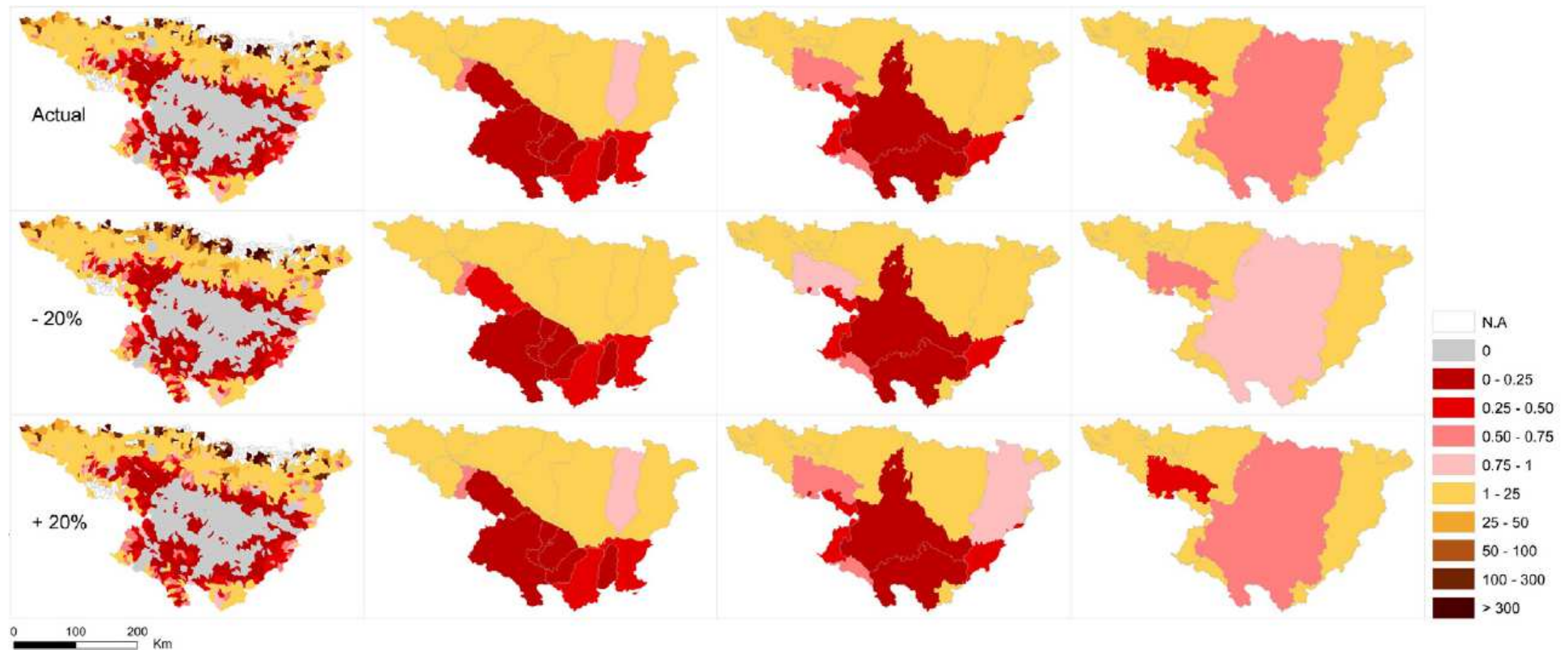
The Ebro River – impact of climate on water resources



Ebro basin supply-to-demand S:D ratio changes at 4 spatial scales for 3 precipitation scenarios: (a) average annual precipitation from 1991 to 2010; (b) average annual precipitation for the wettest years (94, 95, 98, 01); and (c) average annual precipitation for the driest years (96, 97, 03, 08).

Boithias et al- 2014. Science of the Total Environment

The Ebro River – impact of land uses on water resources



Ebro basin supply-to-demand S:D ratio changes at 4 spatial scales for 3 irrigated area scenarios: (a) actual irrigated area; (b) actual irrigated area reduced by 20%; and (c) actual irrigated area increased by 20%.

Boithias et al- 2014. Science of the Total Environment

Concluding remarks

- ***Water scarcity is a driver for eutrophic conditions in intensively managed rivers (promotion of lower dilution and higher water stability)***
 - *high phytoplankton growths*
 - *potential for massive macrophyte growths*
- ***Water regulation (dams and weirs) facilitate lentification and preceed eutrophication, giving way to unpredicted scenarios***
 - *particles sedimentation and hydraulic conditions favour macrophytes growth*
- ***Social and economic pressures may further impair eutrophic conditions***
 - *development plans for expanding agriculture and farming may enhance water scarcity*



Merci pour votre attention!
Thanks for listening!