

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE OF AQUIFER'S POTENTIAL IN SPAIN

RESULTS OF DINA-MAR i+R&D PROJECT

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Introduction

- Spain can be considered as the country with the greatest water shortage in the European Union.
- There is an ever increasing need for water, which is a scarce and finite resource.
- Nowadays water management and aquifers' potentiallity are priority topics to spanish authorities.





State of the art



- Managed Aquifer Recharge technique (MAR) has scarcely been applied in Spain.
- *Alternative*" water management techniques, in special, MAR, emerge as measures that can help to alleviate resource scarcity and water conflicts.
- In order to increase MAR's potential, all sectors involved in water management (all the population), should have to share the responsibility.





- To expose an overlook of water management in Spain, specially "special techniques" and to show some examples and figures.
- To disseminate some results in the frame of i+R&D DINA-MAR project, applicable to other countries.
- To propose an integrated strategy in order to bring MAR technique to the notice of general public.



Water management in Spain. Overlook

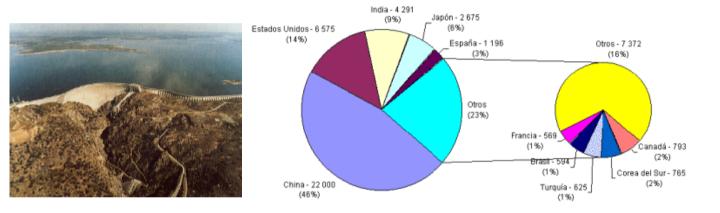
TECHNIQUES:

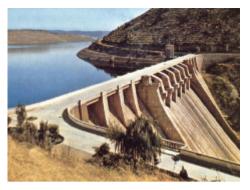
Conventional	 DAMMING GROUNDWATER EXPLOITATION INTERBASIN WATER TRANSFER 	
Non conventional	REUSE AND RECYCLING OESALINATION	0000
	MANAGED AQUIFER RECHARGE (MAR) PALLIATIVE TECHNIQUES Runoff decrease in forest and urban are Runoff traps Saving	eas
Special or alternative	Pipe network efficiency Evaporation decrease in dams Underwater freshwater springs Etc.	

CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES

DAMMING

- Spain is the 5th country all over the World in damming (IUCN, 2000).
- Dammed volume over **53.000 hm³** (2005).







GROUNDWATER EXPLOITATION

- Groundwater consumption is about 6.000 hm³/year.
- 80 % for irrigation.





NON CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES

Water comsumption in Spain: >28.000 hm³/year.

REUSE AND RECYCLING

Volume of waste water treated: 400 hm³/year (2008).



DESALINATION

 4th country in desalinated water production:1,5 hm³/day.

• 900 desalination plants.









Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)



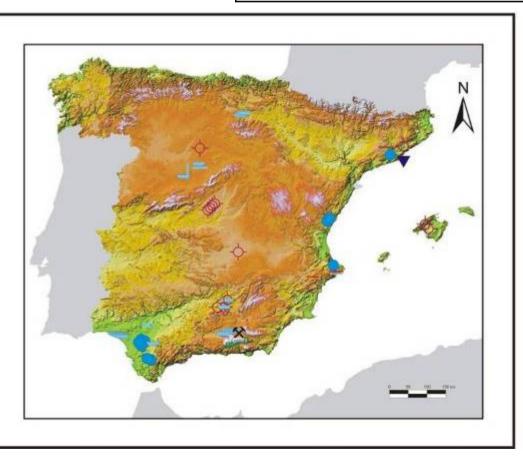
- 50-60 (1994, LBAS)
- 350 (2000, LBAE)
- 380 (2008, DINA-MAR)



At least 28 MAR experiences:

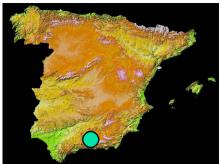
GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA







Hystoric background The "careos" ditches



Alpujarras, Sierra Nevada National Park





- MAR from 12 th century
- 14 MAR careos well preserved (125 km)



MAR at Santiuste

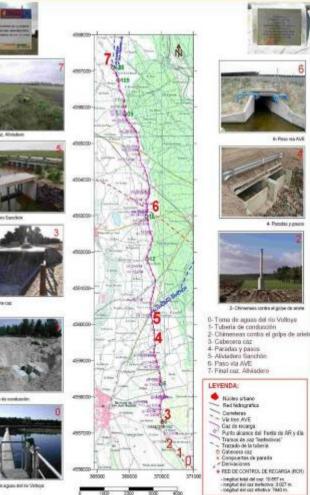






- 7 years operative
- 27 km of MAR channel
- 5 infiltration ponds
- 3 wetlands
- 3 AR wells



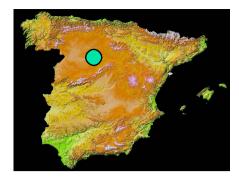


ESCALA 1 SC 50

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MAR at Carracillo







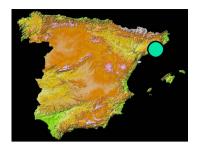




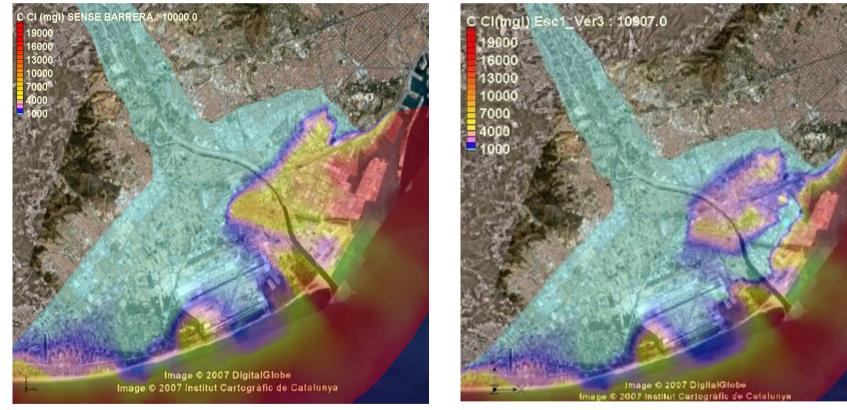
- 40,7 km of infiltration channel
- 3 infiltration ponds
- 1 RBF
- 1 artificial wetland



Hydraulic barrier at the Llobregat aquifer



Positive hydraulic barrier to prevent the seawater progression, by means of direct injection of treated reclaimed water.



WITHOUT hydraulic barrier

WITH hydraulic barrier

Model simulation of the evolution of chlorides in the aquifer Horizon 2036



Wetlands hydric regeneration. Tablas de Daimiel National Park





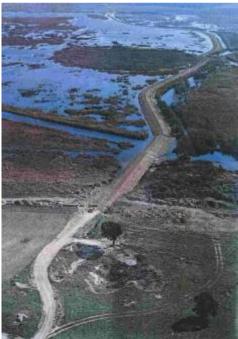
8 MAR boreholes:

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE Y MEDIO RURAL Y MARINO



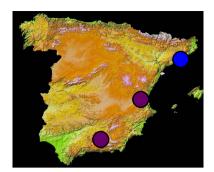
2 hydraulic devices:





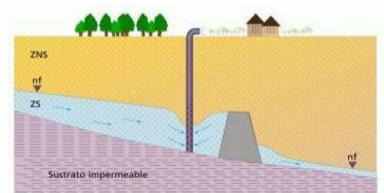


Palliative techniques



RUNOFF DECREASE AND MAR IN FORESTS







RUNOFF DECREASE AND MAR IN URBAN AREAS





Barcelona 2005/2008

Control systems by means of SUDS

Some examples of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems, (SUDS):

RUNOFF TRAPS



GREEN ROOFS



PERMEABLE SURFACES





WELLS, DITCHES AND INFILTRATION DEPOSITS

TARGETS:• AVOIDING SURFACE RUNOFF• RECOVERING ORIGINAL INFILTRATION RATE

2ND OBJECTIVE

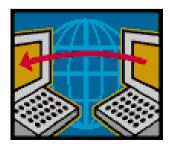
Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR). **DINA-MAR i+R&D project**

PHASES:

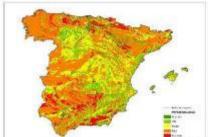
- 1- TARGET GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS (MAR ZONES) IN SPAIN
- 2- TO FIND OUT THE MOST SUITABLE DEVICES
- 3- MAR AND ENVIRONMENT
- 4- SOIL AND AQUIFER TREATMENT TECHNIQUES (SATs)
- 5- GEOSITE







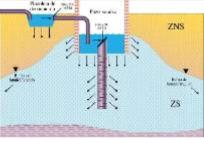






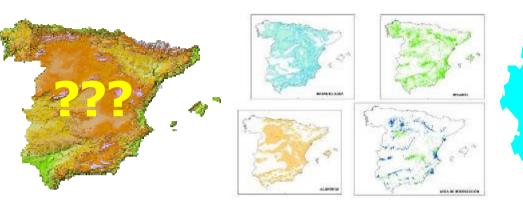






1- Target geological formations for artificial recharge

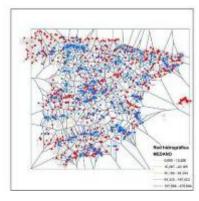


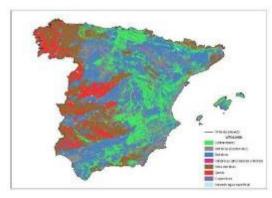


ZONAS MAR

Methodology:

- GIS: Employ of up to 82 themes
- Study of the decrease sequence
- Selection of the most relevant themes (15)
- Results and figures+ Mapping





Results

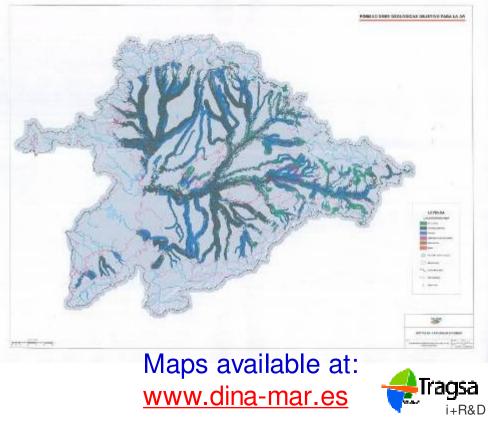
About 15 % of spanish surface (excluding Canary Islands), are MAR ZONES

By hydrographic basins:

BASIN	Total basin (km2)	% Sup.
DUERO	21565	32.3
TAJO	10186	15.2
EBRO	8686	13.0
JUCAR	7892	11.8
GUADIANA	5184	7.8
GUADALQUIVIR	4878	7.3
SEGURA	2283	3.4
NORTE	1953	2.9
PIRINEO	1746	2.6
SUR	1458	2.2
BALEARES	1023	1.5
TOTAL	66854	100.0

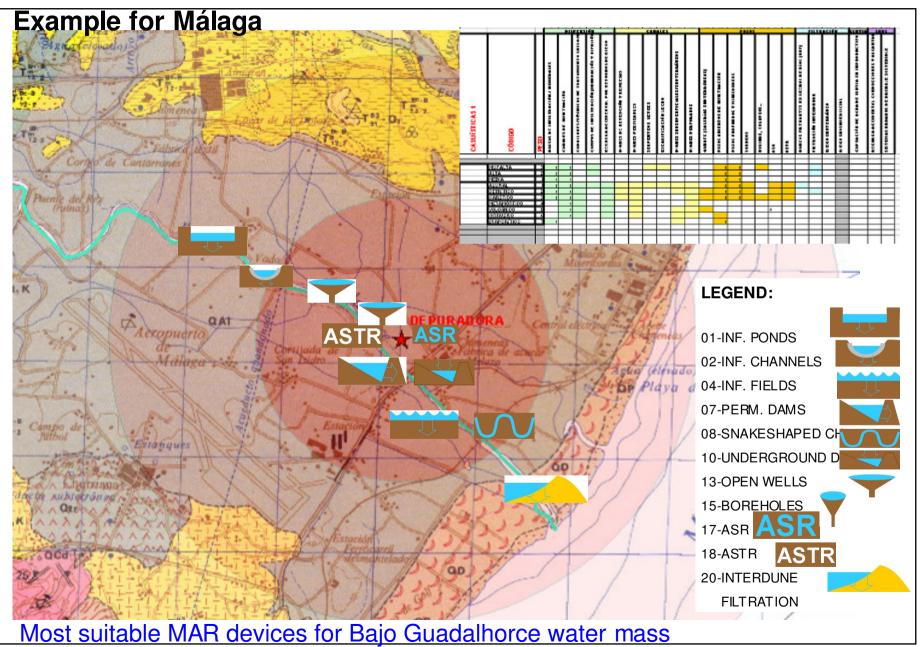
Most suitable basins: Duero Baleares Júcar Tajo

MAR mapping of big basins: e.g. Duero basin



2- MAR zones – AR devices links









Water volume dammed up in Spain:

53.198 hm³ in 2.745 km² (2005 January) 19,37 hm³ / km²

15 % of territory is suitable for MAR (67.000 km²)

¿How much water could be storaged in MAR zones?

• Feasible estimated storage capacity: 134.000 hm³ (2 hm³/km²)

ALMOST A TRIPLE OF FEASIBLE VOLUME IN COMPARISON TO DAMMING. POSIBILITY OF OCCUPYING SURFACE LAND







M.A.R. diffusion' strategy

A new "darcynian" formula:

lf:

 $T = K \cdot e$

Where:

T= Transmisivity; K= Permeability; e= Saturated thickness

New proposed formula:

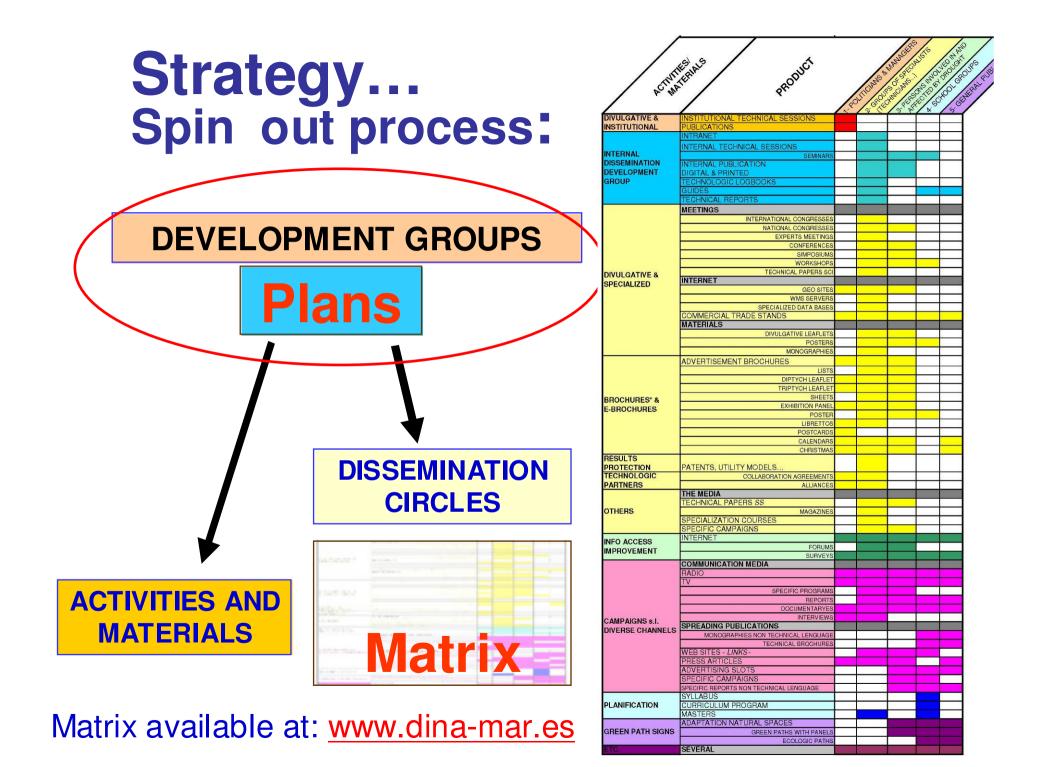
 $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{e}^2 \cdot \mathbf{T}^3$

Where:

- K = Key element
- e² = Environmental Education
- T³= Technology Transference Techniques

Key = COMBINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TECHNIQUES





Examples for dissemination. Materials and activities:















- 1. Integral water management in Spain introduces more non conventional systems such as M.A.R. and palliative techniques than previous alternatives. However, M.A.R. is still underutilized in Spain (there are only three big examples when 15% of its surface is suitable for MAR alternatives).
- 2. For the last years **Spanish Authorities** have carried out relevant **experiences** on the field of water management, and the results have been successful.
- 3. Under an **economic analysis**, MAR technique shows a **low cost** and high effectiveness for the integral water management in Spain at the 21th Century.
- 4. MAR could be considered as a **driving force** and an outstanding technique for **environmental proposes**.
- **5. Environmental education and technology transfer** are very effective spreading techniques:

$$\mathsf{K} = \mathsf{e}^2 \cdot \mathsf{T}^3$$

6. Dissemination should take place to the entire population, in such a way that citizens have a critical awareness of environmental problems and mechanisms within their reach for solving these problems.







Thank you very much...

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www.dina-mar.es

Special thanks to:





Junta de













