## PROYECTOS FIN DE GRADO CURSO 2016-17



#### Francisco Moral Martos

Responsable del Área de

#### **GEODINÁMICA EXTERNA**

Asignaturas relacionadas:

2º Hidrología y Edafología 3º Gestión, Conservación y Explotación de Aguas y Suelos

4º Geomorfología, Técnicas de Campo en Medio Físico Para más información, escribe un email a: fmormar@upo.es

# INVESTIGACIÓN EN GEODINÁMICA EXTERNA

Hidrología superficial → Ríos, Humedales Hidrología subterránea → Acuíferos Geomorfología → Neotectónica Gestión y Planificación Hidrológica

PROFESORADO:

**UPO** 

INSTITUTO GEOLÓGICO Y MINERO (IGME) CONFEDERACIÓN HIDROGRÁFICA DEL GUADALQUIVIR (CHG)

## Métodos de trabajo

#### DATOS DE CAMPO:

- -Litología y estructura
- -Geomorfología
- -Características hidrogeológicas de los materiales
- -Inventario de puntos de agua

-Piezometría

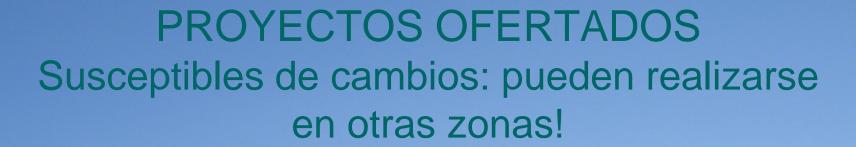
#### LABORATORIO:

- -Hidroquímica:
- -lones mayoritarios
- -Nitratos

#### **GABINETE:**

- -Cartografía
- -Climatología: (precipitación, temperatura y evaporación)
- Modelización numérica





- Proyecto 1: Caracterización hidrológica de lagunas situadas en los Mantos eólicos en el Parque Nacional de Doñana
- Proyecto 2: Estudio de evolución de las lagunas de los mantos eólicos de Doñana
- Proyecto 3: Seguimiento hidrológico de la laguna de Los Tollos (Cádiz-Sevilla) después de su restauración
  - Proyecto 4: Evaluación de las aportaciones subterráneas en las cuencas de alta montaña de algunos ríos de la vertiente atlántica de Sierra Nevada

Proyecto 5: Evaluación de las aportaciones subterráneas en las cuencas de alta montaña de algunos ríos de la vertiente mediterránea de Sierra Nevada



#### Funcionamiento hídrico de las lagunas de Doñana asociadas al manto eólico





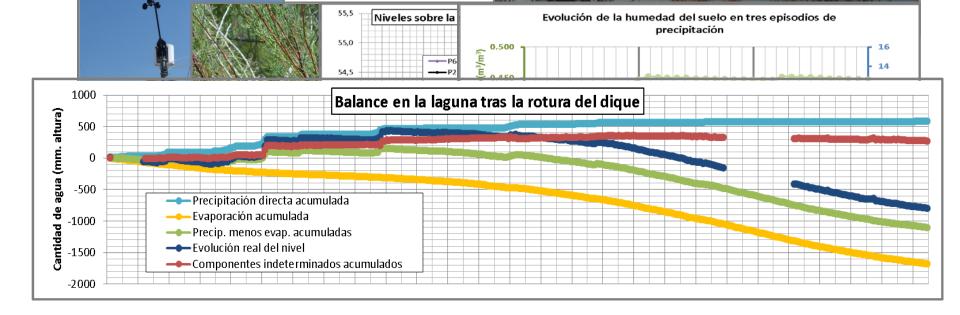
- Relación acuífero-lagunas
- Control de niveles
- Hidroquímica

## Restauración de la laguna de Los Tollos Seguimiento hidrológico

Cortas mineras Larga y Grande

- Tratamiento de datos meteorológicos, niveles de agua, humedad del suelo

**Balances hídricos** 



### Hidrogeología de alta montaña: Sierra Nevada



## Difusión de resultados

#### Revistas especializadas

PEREA, R. y RODRIGUEZ-RODRIGUEZ, M. (2009) "Water quality for different uses in the main Groundwater Bodies of the Guadalquivir River Watershed. Atlantic Basin, Spain". Environmental Earth Sciences. DOI: 10.1007/s12665-009-0005-9

#### Capítulos de libros

S. MARTOS-ROSILLO, F. MORAL, M. RODRÍGUEZ-RODRÍGUEZ, y A. OCAÑA (2006) "Evaluación de los recursos hídricos de la cabecera del río Múrtigas. Sierra de Aracena (Huelva)". Karst, cambio climático y aguas subterráneas. Publicaciones del Instituto Geológico y Minero de España. Serie Aguas Subterráneas (18): 91-99. Madrid. ISBN: 84-7840-628-X

Environ Earth Sci DOI 10.1007/s12665-009-0005-9

#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Water quality for different uses in the main groundwater bodies of the Guadalquivir River Watershed, Atlantic Basin, Spain

Rocio Perea · Miguel Rodríguez-Rodríguez

Received: 26 March 2008 / Accepted: 19 December 2008 © Springer-Verlag 2009

Abstract This work was made to asses the groundwater quality in relation to agricultural uses and/or public supply in the main groundwater bodies (GWB) of the Guadalquivir River Basin (southern Spain) according to the recommendations of the Water Framework Directive. The study was made for both carbonate and sedimentary-rock/ alluvial GWBs of the Basin in order to detect variations in the groundwater quality as a function of the hydrogeological functioning, among others. Groundwater samples were collected from selected and representative wells and drills in each GWB. The results obtained from the analyses of major ions, pH, SC25 and nitrate reveal that the groundwater in carbonate aquifers is suitable for both agricultural and domestic uses according to the FAO classification. The quality of water from sedimentary-rock and alluvial GWBs is medium for agricultural purposes and inappropriate for human supplies in most cases due to excessive content of chloride, sulphate and nitrate. The use of well-known hydrochemical indicators such as SAR, RSC or Gibb's ratio allowed us to predict groundwater quality in the main GWBs of the Guadalquivir watershed. Therefore, this methodology proves to be a useful tool to correctly manage and find strategic water reservoirs in an area that is going to be particularly threatened by climate change in the near

**Keywords** Geochemistry · Water management Southern Spain

R. Perea · M. Rodríguez-Rodríguez (☑) University Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain e-mail: mrodrod@upo.es

#### Introduction

Management of water resources and, in particular, groundwater, is still among the more complex tasks in natural resources studies. The correct knowledge of the quality of groundwater resources plays a central role in certain areas in promoting both the standard of agricultural production and human health (Alley 1993). Water quality may differ depending upon variations in geological formations (e.g. carbonate vs. sedimentary-rock aquifers) and human activities such as intense agriculture, mining or urbanization.

The situation in Europe, regarding groundwater resources is as follows: carbonate termins occupy one-third of the land surface, and in some countries, groundwater from carbonate aquifers contributes to about a half of the total drinking water supply. At the same time, such aquifers are particularly vulnerable to contamination due to the fact that processes of contaminant attenuation often do not work effectively in carbonate aquifers because residence times of contaminants are often short due to karstification.

Up to date information and research about groundwater resources in the Mediterranean basin is abundant and solid (Andreo and Duran 2008), but in the Atlantic basin of southern Spain, more investigation about this subject matter is still needed. In southern Spain, there are important carbonate aquifers with a great deal of groundwater resources that offer high quality water. Such aquifers are often underutilised although others are being over-exploited mainly for agricultural use and for human consumption. This new situation has led to an increase in the number of aquifers where intensive use of groundwater is made (Candela et al. 1991; Custodio 2003; López-Camacho et al. 1992). In some cases, groundwater flow volumes have decreased and some springs have even ceased to flow; in addition, other environmental and socioeconomic effects

## Presentación de pósters en simposios y congresos



