

THIRD BIENNIAL

ROSENBERG INTERNATIONAL  
FORUM ON WATER POLICY

Spain's Ebro Delta

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# THE EBRO RIVER



- 910 km.
- 85.000 km<sup>2</sup> (84.000 km<sup>2</sup> in Spain)
- 2,8 millions of inhabitants (11% farmers)
- 8.000 km<sup>2</sup> irrigation area
- 330 km<sup>2</sup> Delta area

# THE EBRO IN THE DELTA

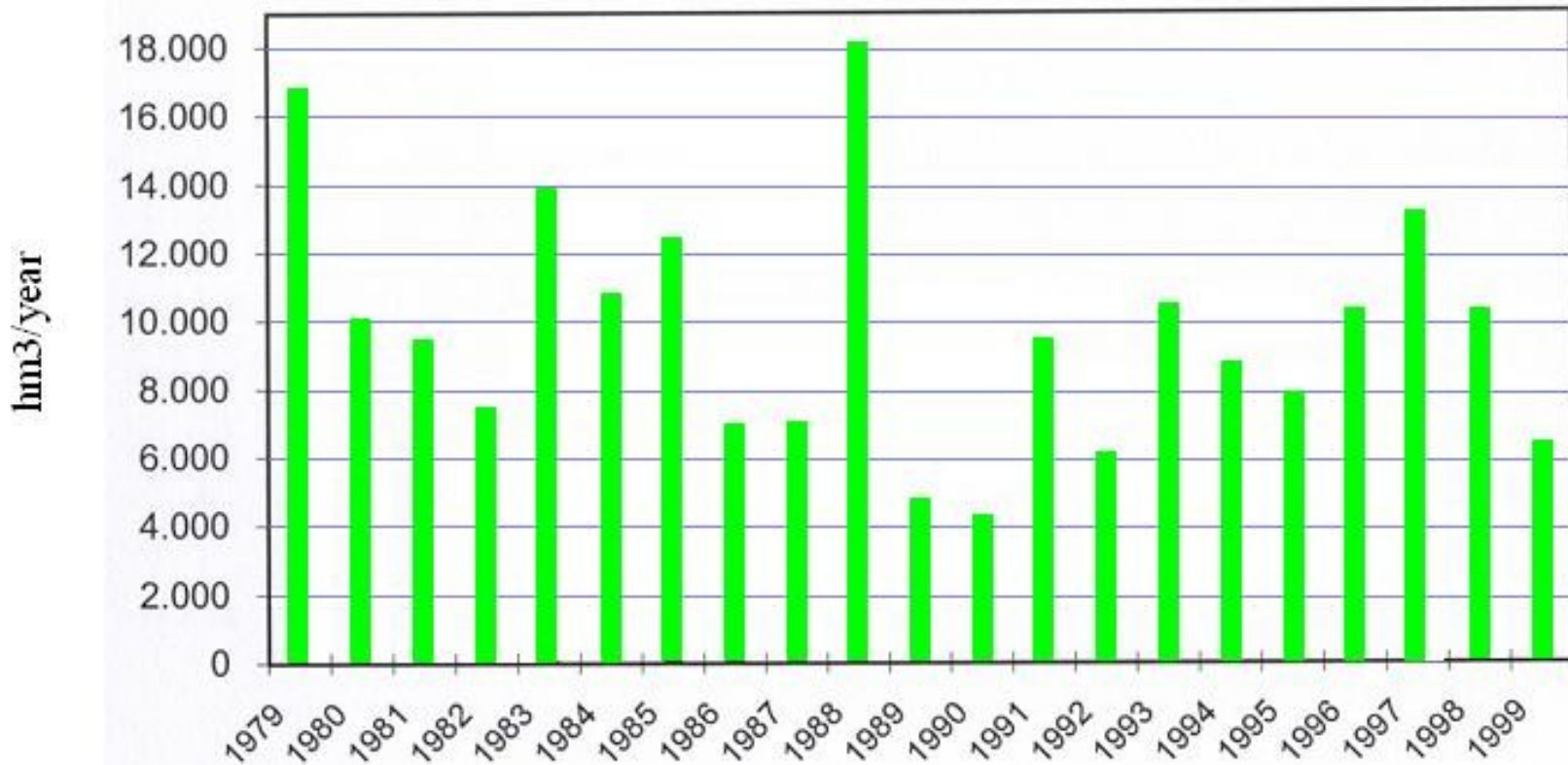
## WATER DISCHARGE

- **Mean annual discharge:  
11.700 hm<sup>3</sup>/year**
- **Water consumption upstream:  
5.500 hm<sup>3</sup>/year**
- **Mean natural discharge into  
the Delta: 17.200 hm<sup>3</sup>/year**



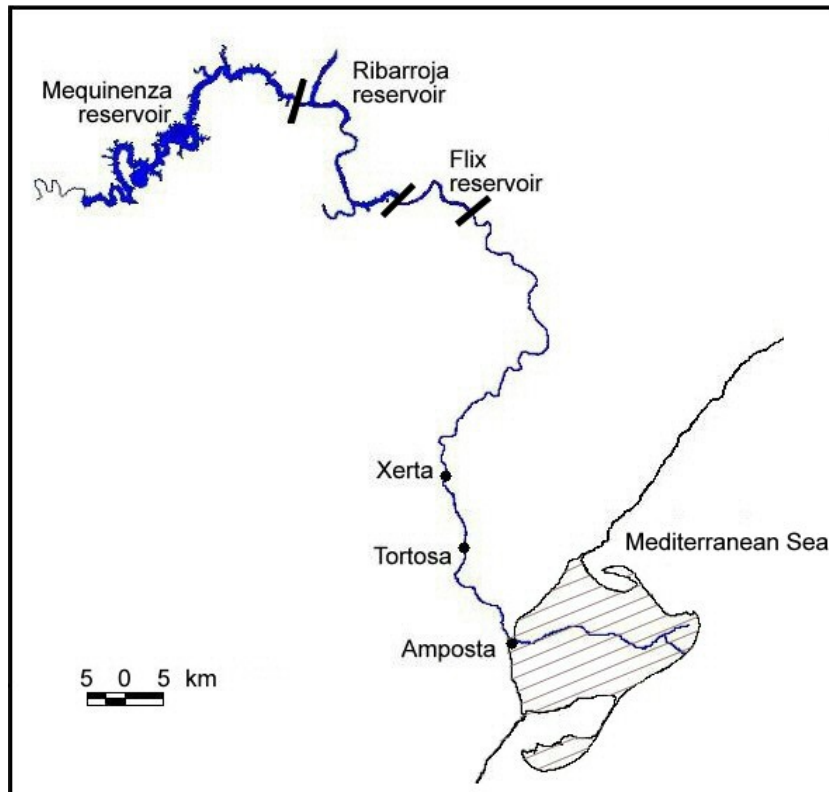
# THE EBRO IN THE DELTA

## ANNUAL DISCHARGE



# THE EBRO IN THE DELTA

## SEDIMENT TRANSPORT



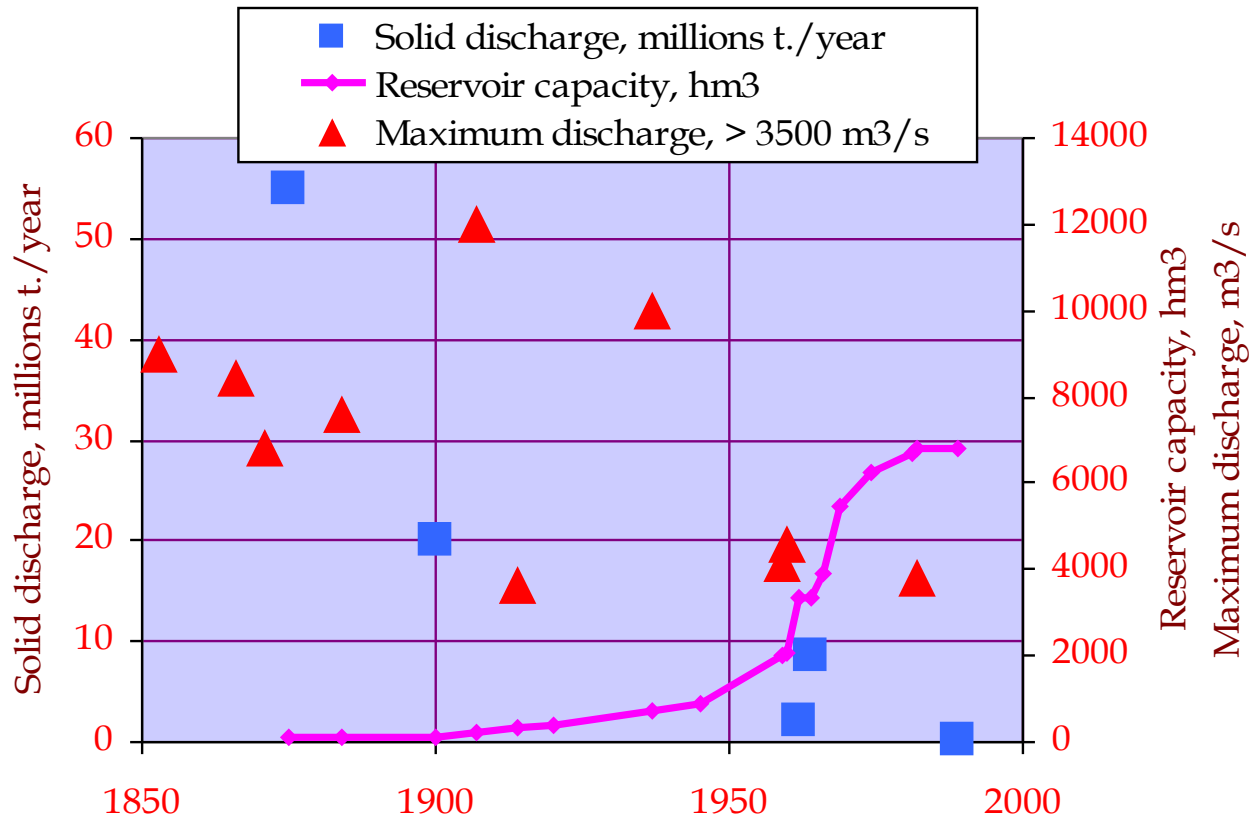
- Reduction of sediment transport due to reservoirs (151)
- Mequinenza (1.534 hm<sup>3</sup>) and Ribarroja (210 hm<sup>3</sup>) reservoirs

The final reach of the Ebro river

# THE EBRO IN THE DELTA

## SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

At the beginning of the XX century: 15-30  $10^6$  T/year  
Now: 0,15  $10^6$  T/year



# THE EBRO IN THE DELTA

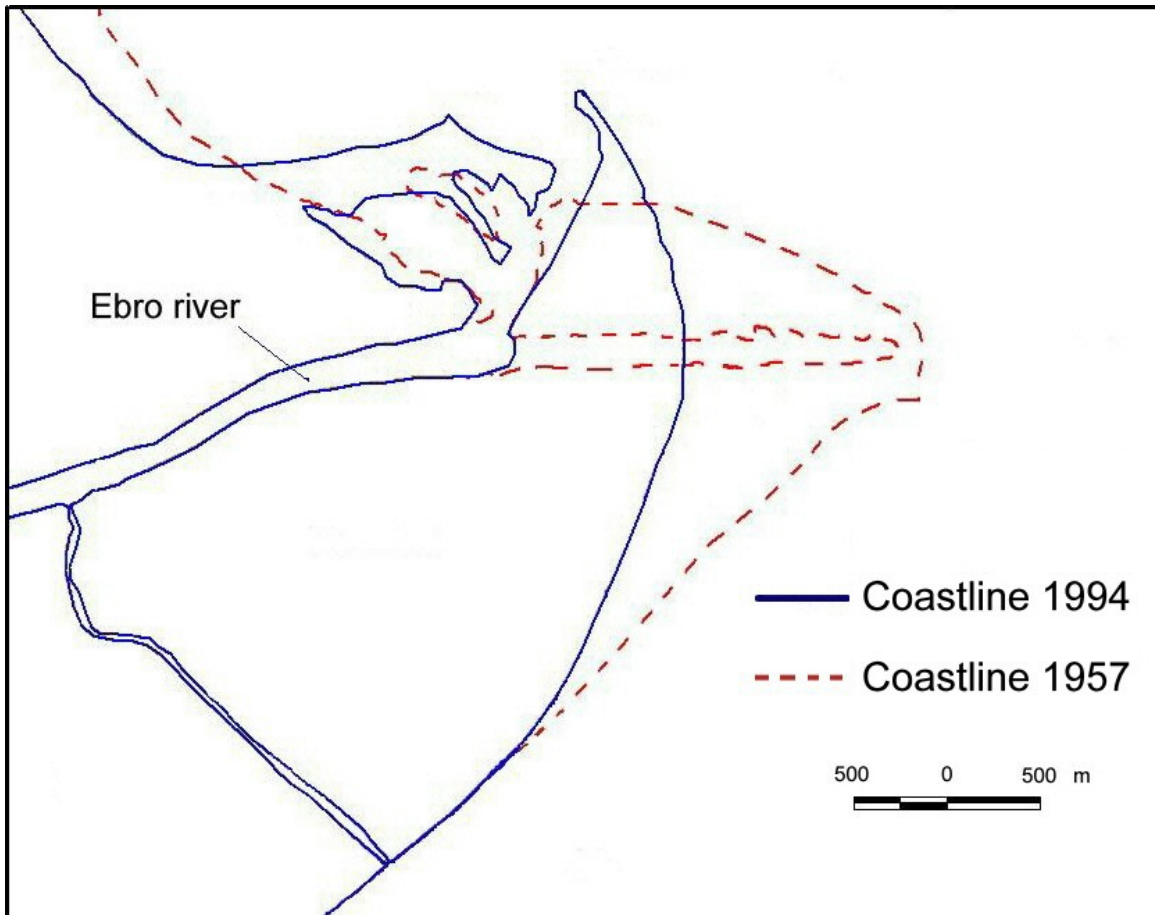
**SEDIMENT DEFICIT**

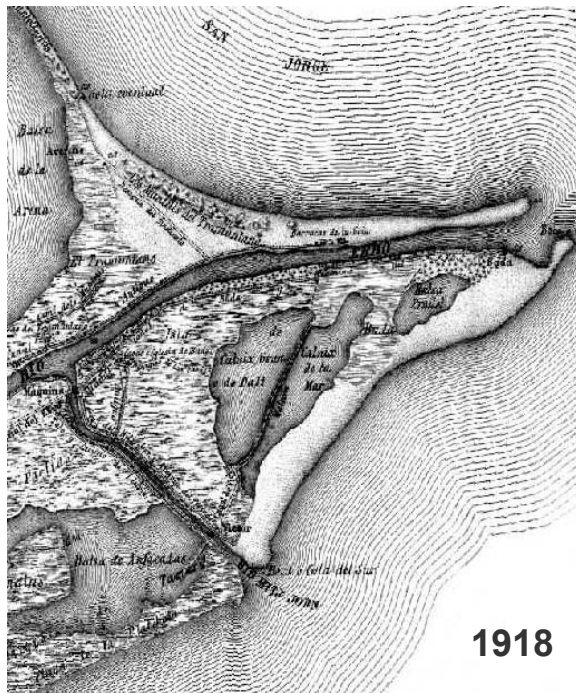
**+**

**SUBSIDENCE** (0-5 mm/year)



**Backwards  
movement of the  
coastline**





**1918**



**1956**



**1984**



**1995**



# THE DELTA

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- ⇒ Emerged surface 330 km<sup>2</sup>
- ⇒ Coastline length 45 km
- ⇒ Deltaic river reach 29 km
- ⇒ Mean annual temperature 18°C
- ⇒ Mean annual precipitation 550 mm
- ⇒ 45% of the DELTA is less than 0,5 m above mean sea level
- ⇒ Astronomical tide 0,25 m
- ⇒ Meteorological tide (T=10 years) 1 m
- ⇒ 50.000 inhabitants

# THE DELTA

An aerial photograph of a deltaic plain, showing a vast expanse of agricultural land divided into a grid of rectangular fields. The fields are mostly green, indicating active crops, with some brown and blue patches. A network of water channels and roads crisscrosses the landscape. The sky is clear and blue, and the horizon is visible in the distance.

## AGRICULTURE

25.000 ha.      91% of deltaic plain

### Rice

22.000 ha.      88% of the agricultural area

6.000 kg/ha

Subsidized by the EU

**February**



**July**



# THE DELTA

**18 HABITATS**

**600 VEGETAL SPECIES**

**428 ANIMAL SPECIES**



**330 BIRDS**

**50 WATERFOWL SPECIES (180.000  
INDIVIDUALS IN JANUARY)**

# THE DELTA



- ⇒ In the last century 6 species became extinct (3 birds)
- ⇒ Nowadays 30 vertebrate and 22 vegetal species are in risk of extinction
- ⇒ Nowadays 2.000 ha of marshes (20% of the initial area)
- ⇒ 11.710 ha protected area

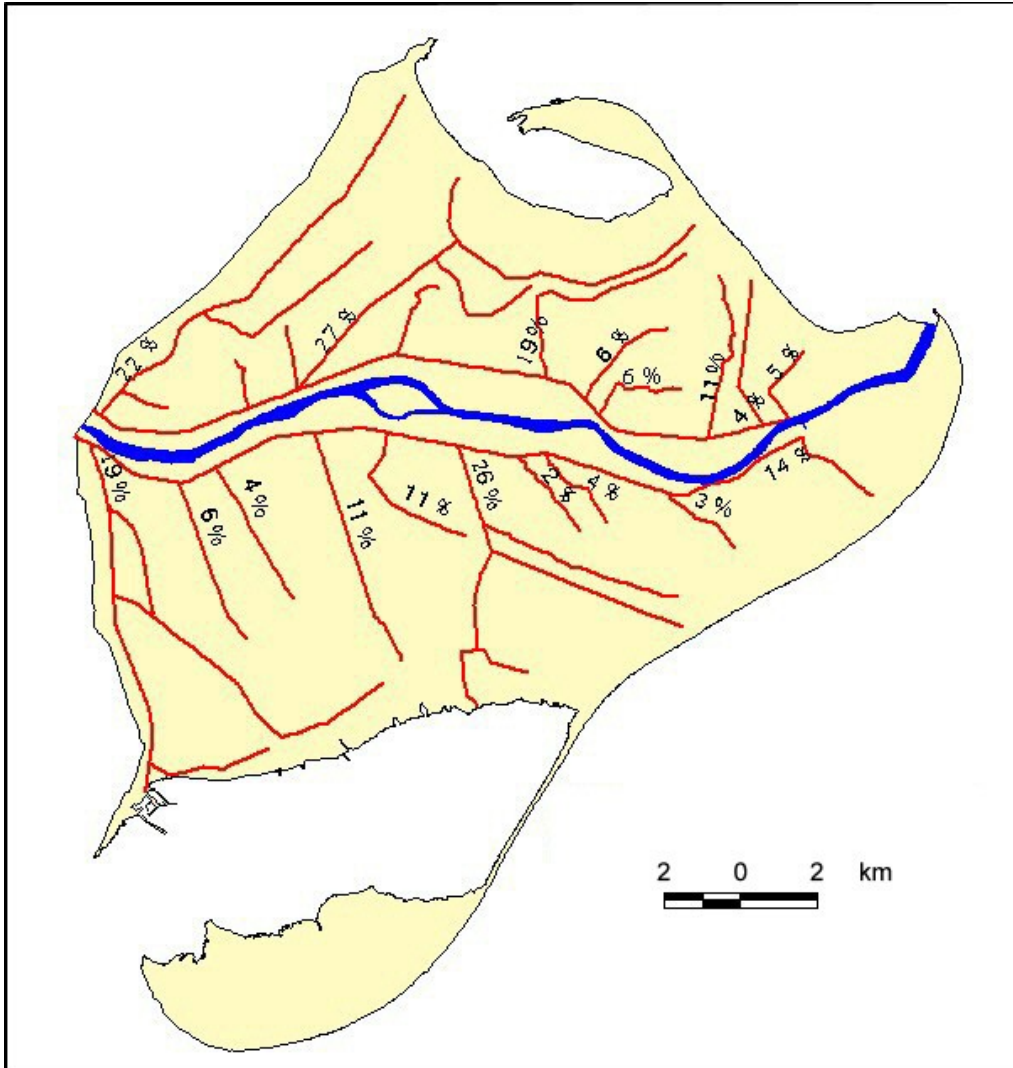
# THE DELTA

**IRRIGATION OF RICE FIELDS : 24.200 m<sup>3</sup>/ha**

- ⇒ **Evapotranspiration**
- ⇒ **Salinity control induced by groundwater  
(water table near the surface)**

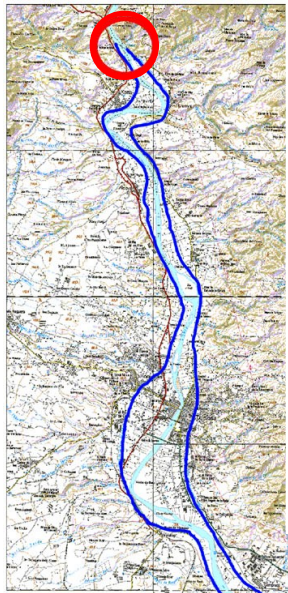
# THE DELTA

## IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURES



- Two main canals ( $25\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  each) and canal network for water supply
- Canal network for land drainage. Pumping stations (total  $80\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )

Canal network for water supply

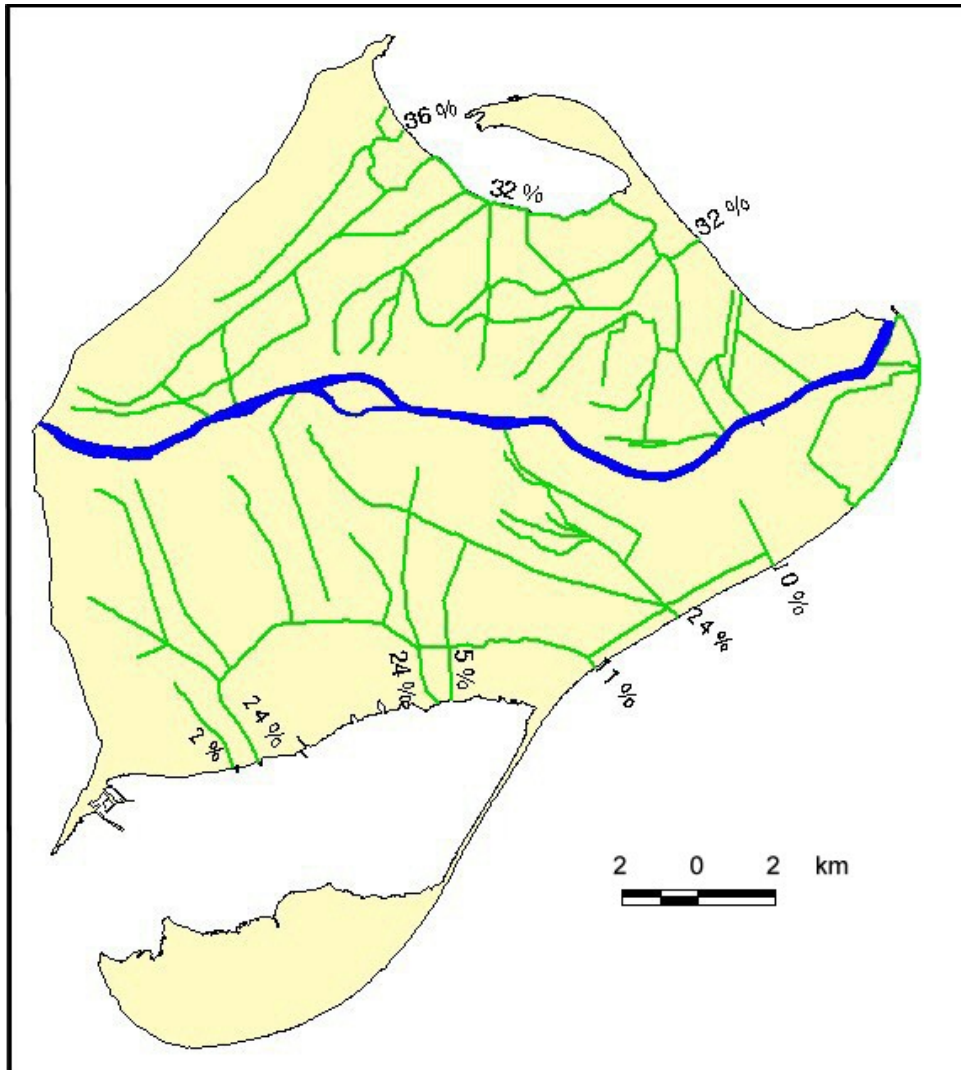






# THE DELTA

## Canal network for land drainage



# PUMPING STATIONS



## NATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PLAN (2000):

- ⇒ Proposes to increase the irrigation area in Ebro basin by approximately 500.000 ha (now, 800.000 ha)
- ⇒ Proposes water transfers to other basins of 1.050 hm<sup>3</sup>/year

This implies that the mean water discharge into the Delta will be decreased to 7.375 hm<sup>3</sup>/year (now, 11.700 hm<sup>3</sup>/year)

- ⇒ At the Delta, a minimum river flow of 100 m<sup>3</sup>/s is guaranteed

# THE FUTURE

## MAIN PROBLEM

- Coastal retreat
  - Sediment deficit
  - Subsidence (relative sea level rise)

## POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- Defence structures
- Increase sediment transport
- Accept coastline evolution

## FACTORS TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT

- Increasing social request for natural areas restoration
- Decreasing subsidies for agricultural production

