

ALGECIRAS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND

TECHNOLOGY

GEOSCIENCE RESEARCH

Exploring the Impact and Vision of RNM-373



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OVERVIEW





INTRODUCTION TO GEOSCIENCES **RESEARCH GROUP**

01

Focus Area

Innovative + traditional geoscience research •

Main Objectives

- Addressing key environmental & societal challenges
- High quality research
- Dissemination and outreach



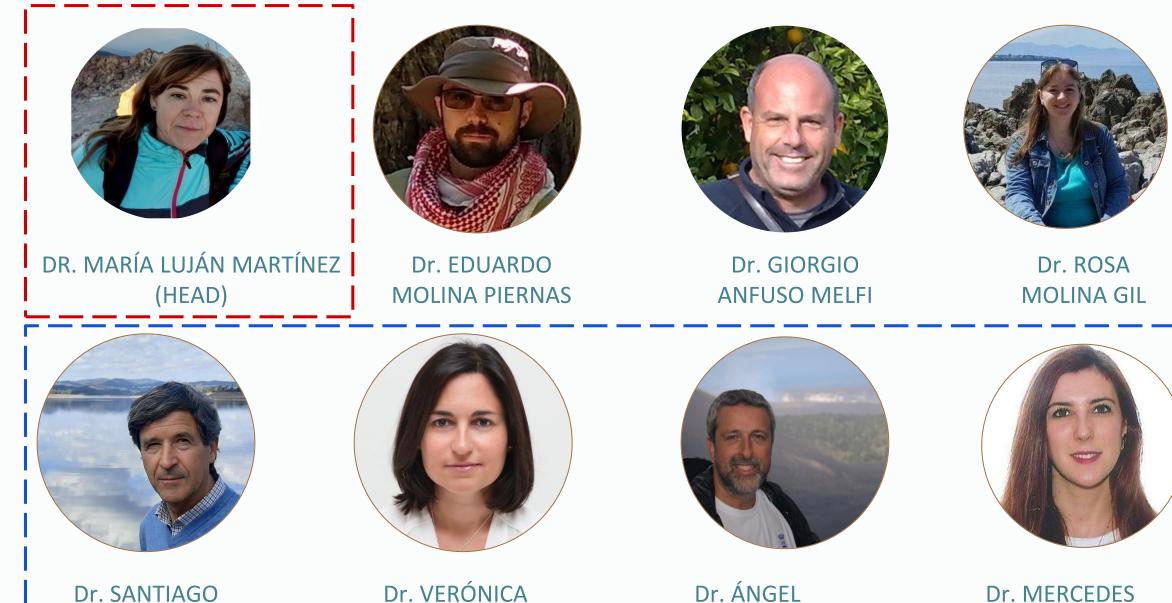






RESEARCH GROUP MEMBERS 02

VÉLEZ NICOLÁS



GARCÍA LÓPEZ

RUIZ ORTIZ

SÁNCHEZ BELLÓN



https://produccioncientifica.uca.es/grupos/7856/detalle



MSc. PEDRO ZARANDONA PALACIO



Dr. LUIS O' DOGHERTY LUY

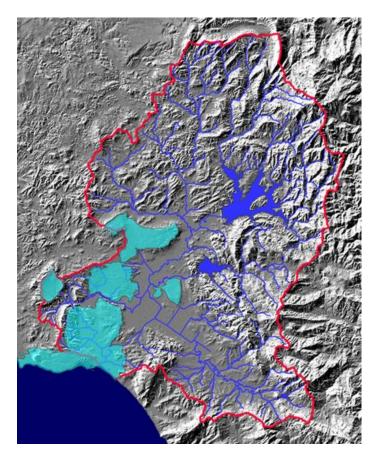


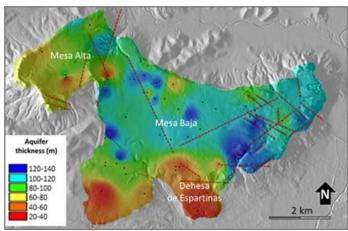
MSc. MARÍA JESÚS PACHECO ORELLANA



MSc. MARCIA SALAZAR ROJAS

MAIN RESEARCH AREAS HIGHLIGHTING THE PRIMARY RESEARCH FOCUSES FOR THE GROUP





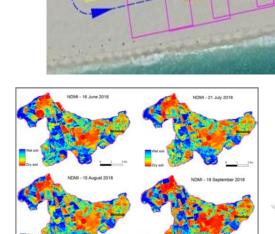
Natural resources management

- Functioning of karstic and detrital aquifers.
- Surface and groundwater hydrology: control networks, hydrochemistry, hydrology, isotope system modelling and water resource assessment.
- Application of **numerical models** and **DSS tools** for joint SW-GW Climate change: • Drought monitoring and assessment management.
 - Soil management and C sequestration
 - Building materials from animal by-products in

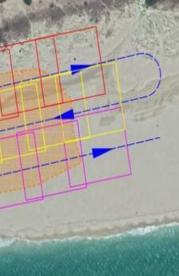
the framework of Circular Economy

Our experience and cooperation opportunities

• SW-GW interactions

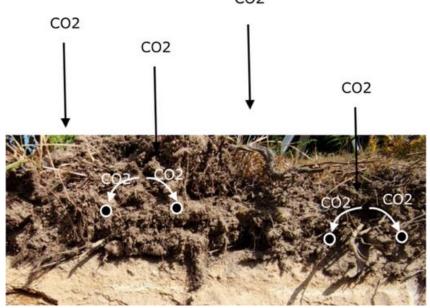






Remote Sensing Technology

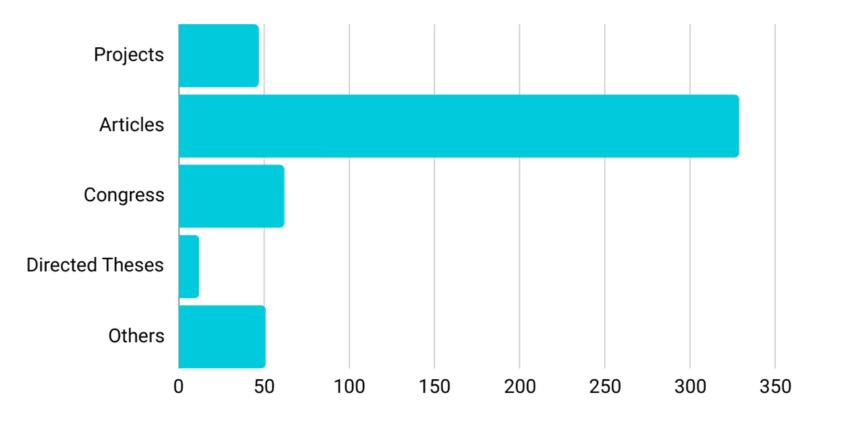
- Application of remote sensors to hydrology and soils.
- Coastal dynamics, geomorphology and coastal landscape.
- Plastic monitoring



RESEARCH GROUP ACHIEVEMENTS



Highlighting Major Accomplishments of the Research Group



- 329 papers in high impact JCR journals
- Communications in 62 international and national conferences
- Direction/participation in 47 projects at different scale



engineering. Study of reservoirs in Andalusia, Spain

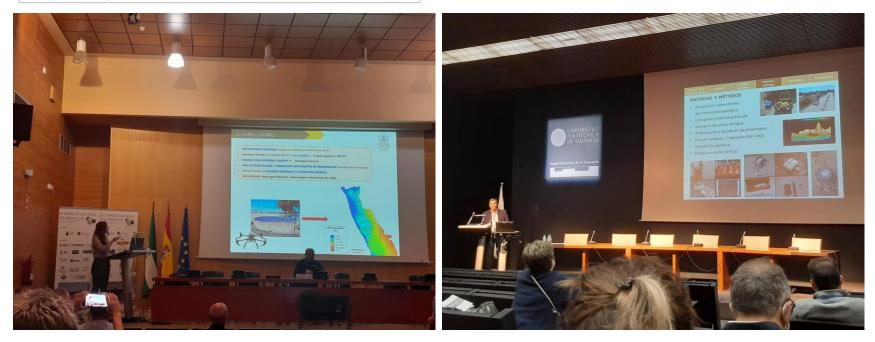


vances in Geoethics and iroundwater Management Theory and Practice for a Sustainable Development and Groundwater Management (GEOETH&GWM'20

Environ Monit Assess (2022) 194:722 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-022-10312-4

Mapping the spatial variability of rainfall Peninsula

Verónica Ruiz-Ortiz 🕑 · Jorge M. G. P. Isidoro 🕲 · Helena Maria Fernandez 💿 · Fernando M. Granja-Martins 💿 · Santiago García-López



Our experience and cooperation opportunities



from a physiographic-based multilinear regression: model development and application to the Southwestern Iberian

water

Precipitation Variability and Drought Assessment Using the SPI: Application to Long-Term Series in the Strait of Gibraltar Area

MDPI

Mercedes Vélez-Nicolás 10, Santiago García-López 1,*0, Verónica Ruiz-Ortiz 20, Santiago Zazo 30 and José Luis Molina ³D













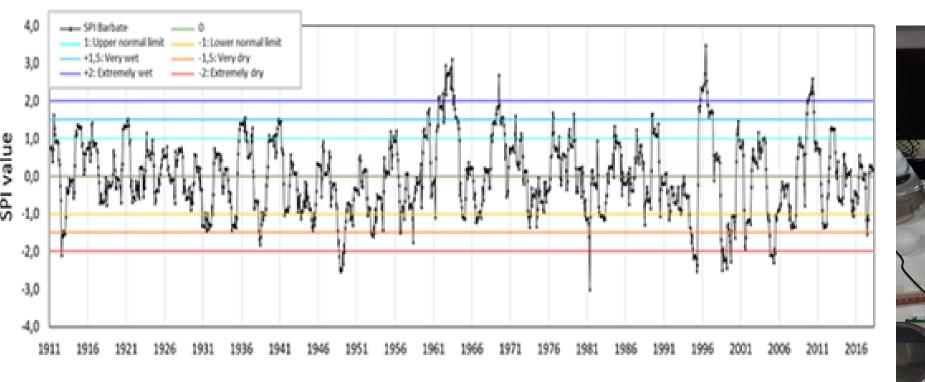




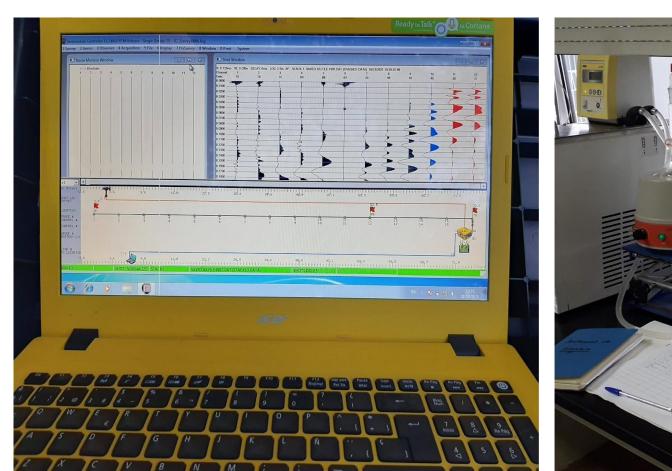




OUR LABORATORY 05

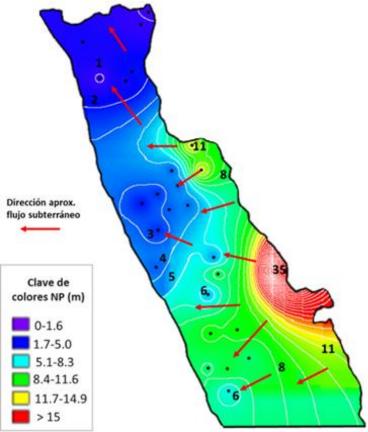














PROPOSED RESEARCH LINES 06

Outline of future efforts and vision of the research team

4.A

Contribution of numerical models to the analysis and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater

4.**B**

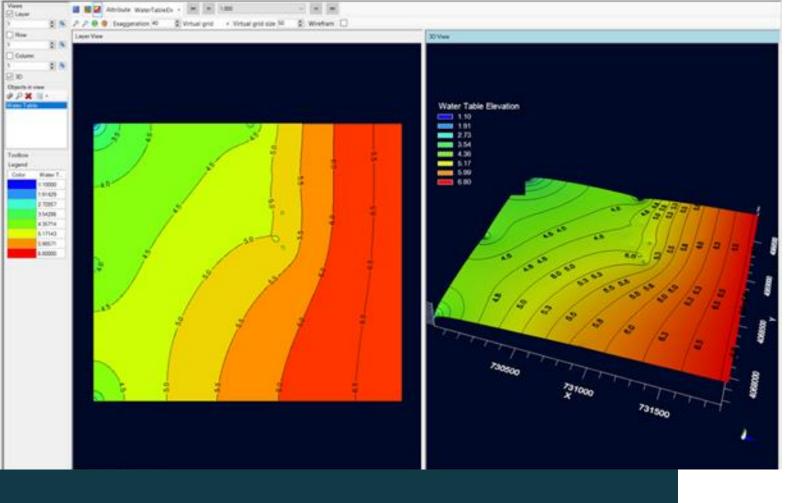
Definition and mapping of hydrological variables through multivariate statistics and interpolation methods

Our experience and cooperation opportunities



4.C

Implications of evaporative losses for water resources management



CONTRIBUTION OF NUMERICAL MODELS TO THE ANALYSIS AND CONJUNCTIVE **MANAGEMENT OF** SURFACE AND **GROUNDWATER**



Hypothesis

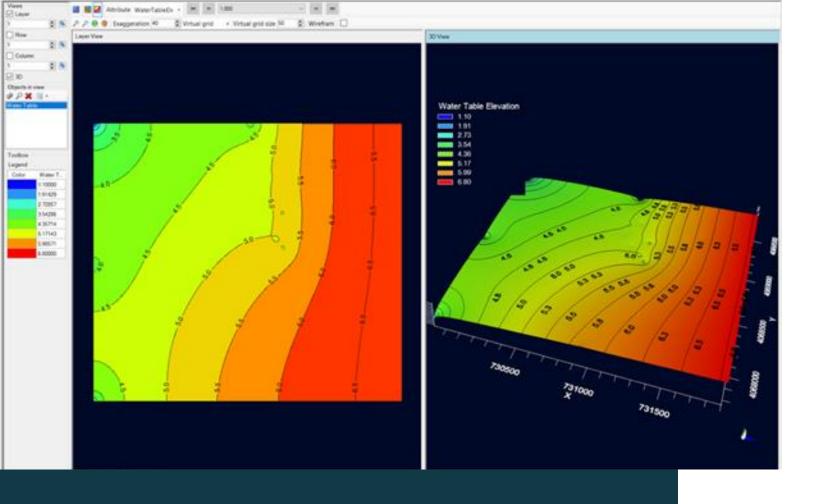


Objectives

- Merge numerical modelling, remote sensing and classic techniques to improve knowledge on hydrogeological
 - systems.
- Analysis of the physical, hydro(geo)logical and socioeconomic context of the study area.
- Conceptual and numerical modelling under different management/climatic scenarios.
- Improve integrated and joint management of surface and groundwater resources.
- Guidelines for the optimal utilisation of water resources.



• Climate change, sea level rise and changing recharge rates will have significant impact on the dynamics of groundwater systems.



CONTRIBUTION OF NUMERICAL MODELS TO THE ANALYSIS AND CONJUNCTIVE MANAGEMENT OF SURFACE AND **GROUNDWATER**



Lines of Collaboration

- other study areas.
- distribution.
- Applications

• Comprehensive analysis of hydrogeological systems in

 Assessment of water resources availability and

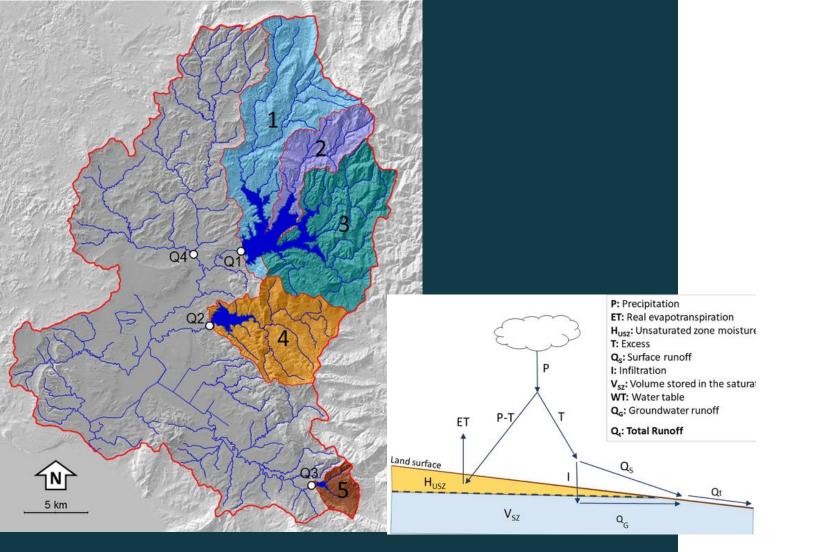
models of numerical and ML in hydro(geo)logical studies.

• Reduce uncertainty in GW recharge and abstraction.

• GW quality and vulnerability.

Interactions SW-GW and SGWD

• Hydro-economic modelling



DEFINITION AND MAPPING OF HYDROLOGICAL VARIABLES THROUGH **MULTIVARIATE STATISTICS AND** INTERPOLATION METHODS



Hypotheses

- management.

Objectives

- them.



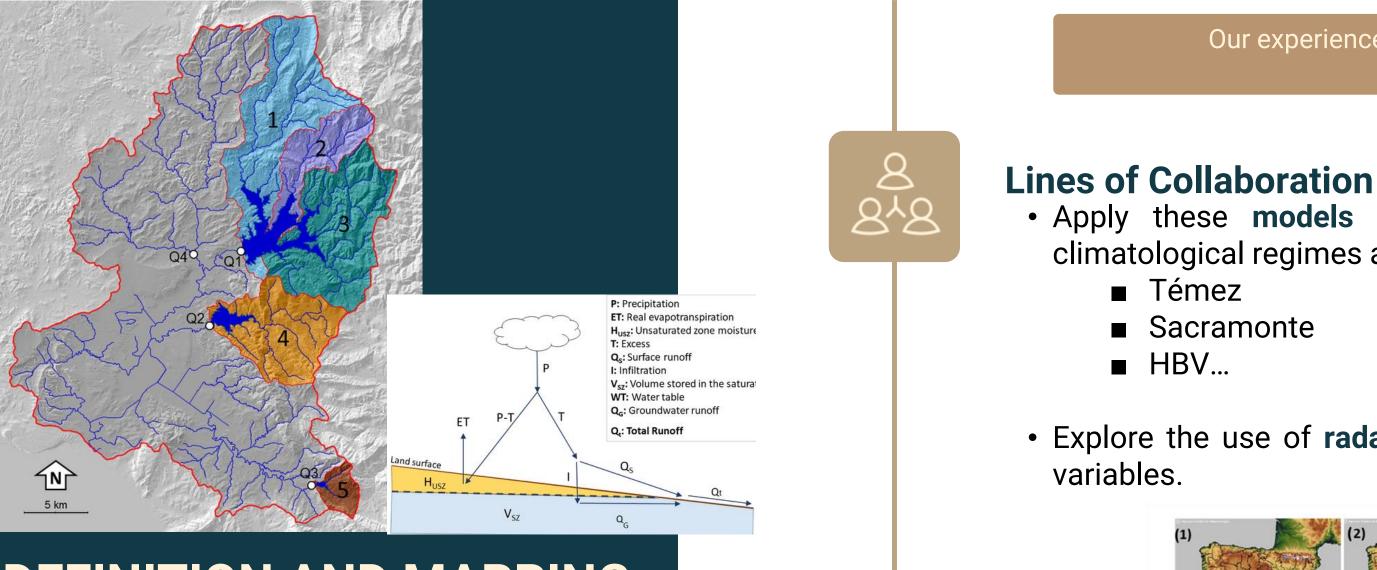
• Changes in P and T patterns have a significant impact on the rainfall-runoff models (RRM).

• These RRMs are key for water resources planning and

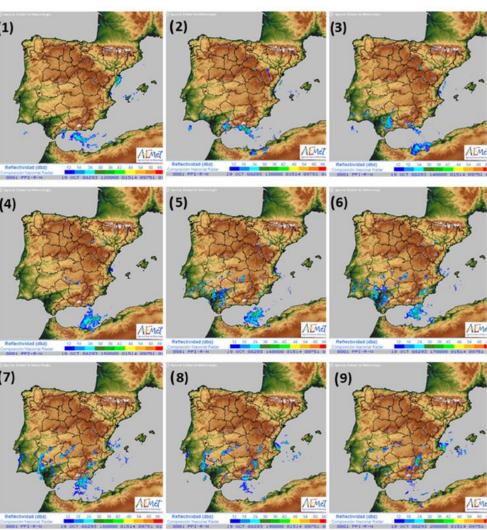
• Merging different techniques will reduce the uncertainty of current hydrological models.

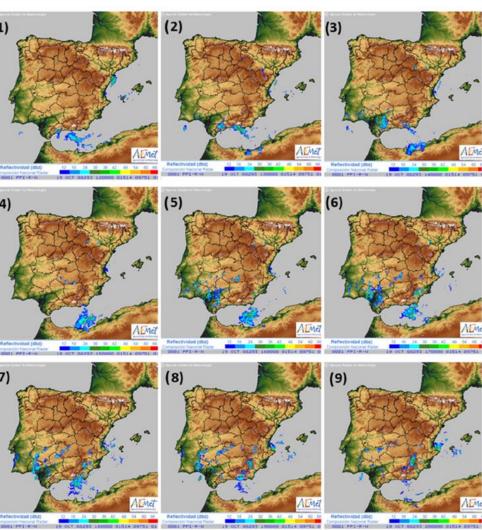
 Definition of RRM from multivariate statistics based on physiographic and geographical variables.

• Estimate different hydrological variables (P, R, ETR) from different models, comparing their results and establishing the degree of uncertainty of each one of



DEFINITION AND MAPPING OF HYDROLOGICAL VARIABLES THROUGH **MULTIVARIATE STATISTICS AND** INTERPOLATION METHODS

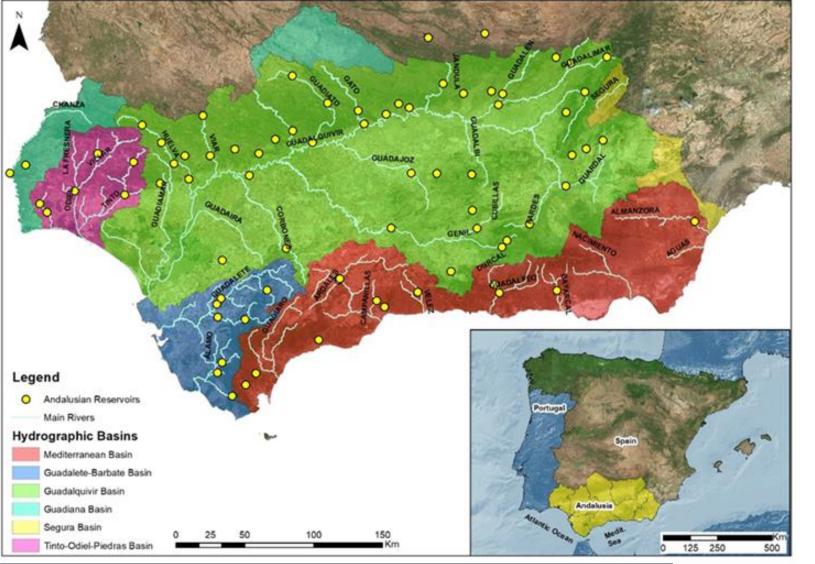




• Apply these **models** to catchments with different climatological regimes and assess their performance.

- Sacramonte

• Explore the use of radar imagery to map hydrological



IMPLICATIONS OF EVAPORATIVE LOSSES FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT





Hypotheses

- resources.
- making.



Objectives



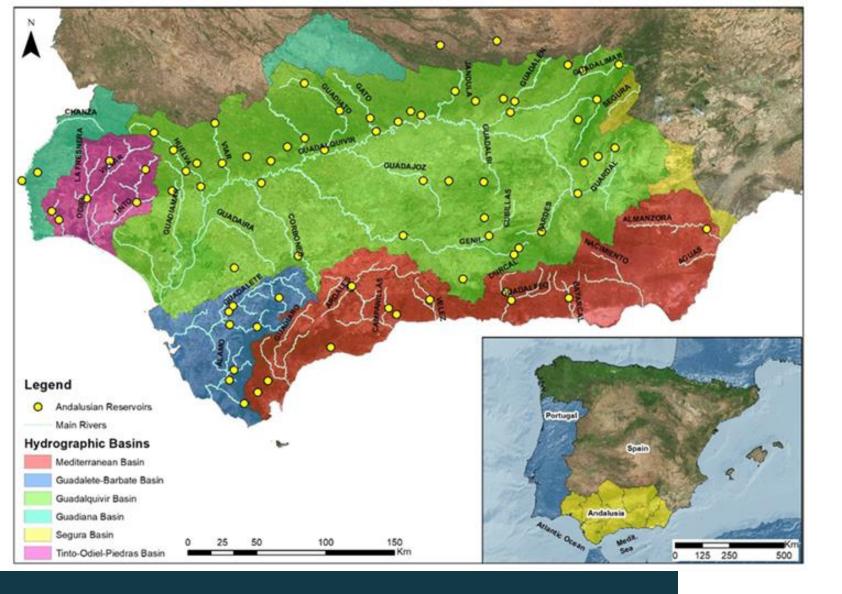
• Evaporation from reservoirs lead to large water losses in Andalusia, hindering the efficient management of water

• It is essential to develop methodologies to quantify evaporation from reservoirs and predict the behaviour of future infrastructures, thus contributing to decision-

• **Preliminary assessment** of the annual evaporation losses in 76 large reservoirs (>5 hm3) in Andalusia (S Spain), under different climate change scenarios.

• **Reservoir classification** according to evaporation from morphometric and hydrological variables.

• Methodology for the selection of suitable sites for large regulation infrastructure based on evaporation losses.



IMPLICATIONS OF EVAPORATIVE LOSSES FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT





Lines of Collaboration

• Implement this approach to other systems with different climatic characteristics.

• Incorporate ML techniques to process data and extend the study to the whole Iberian Peninsula

POSSIBLE FUTURE PROJECTS 07

Outline of future efforts and vision of the research team



PROJECT1

Comprehensive analysis of detrital aquifers in SW

Iberian Peninsula under a context of climate change

GOBIERNO

e españa

DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN







PROJECT 2

Urban hydrology and sustainability



Commissior



SEEKING COLLABORATION **8**0 **Enhanced research** opportunities **Establish collaborations Expand Research Increase impact** Scope and visibility

Mutual gain of expertise

Boosted problem solving







SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE COLLABORATIONS

- O1 Extend current research to other study areas: GW systems, RRMs, evaporation assessment...
- **O2** Incorporate ML in groundwater studies and evaporation estimations in large areas.
- **03** Use of radar imagery to map hydrological variables
- **O4** Hydro-economic modelling

SHARED RESEARCH INTERESTS?

SEEKING COLLABORATION 08









ALGECIRAS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

THANK YOU!

GEOSCIENCE RESEARCH

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