

Short Communication

River Flows in the Ebro Basin: A Century of Evolution, 1913–2013

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Abstract: The water forecast is a major uncertainty in the design of strategies to cope with potential restrictions and ensure the availability of water, even during extreme events such as drought. In this context, our study aimed to present and analyze an updated broad temporal and geographical overview of the evolution of river flows for the most important river in Spain, the Ebro river, from 1913 to 2013. Our main findings indicate a decreasing trend in water resources from 1913 to the present, and a significant level of volatility that reveals a striking irregularity, with asymmetric cycles and dry years. These findings question the current irrigation policies and together with a need to rethink their implementation should drive further research.

Keywords: river flows; water forecast; Ebro river basin

1. Introduction

One of the greatest challenges recognized worldwide is the increasing pressure on water resources caused by changes in climate and human activities [1]. This has had an impact on river deltas across the globe, with significant changes during the last century, primarily due to human-induced global effects [2]. The Mediterranean region is known to be one area that is most vulnerable to climatic and anthropogenic change, and thus is one of the world's hot-spots for water-use conflicts [3]. The Ebro River basin (85,530 km², with a length of 928 km), located in Northeastern Spain, is highly representative of this

issue, with its combination of limited and unequally-distributed water resources and increasing water demands. For this reason, the Ebro system has been widely studied, from multiple points of view (hydrology, economy, society) and has been used as a case study in numerous works to forecast future scenarios of water management ([3,4], among many others). Specifically, since the first half of the 20th century, irrigation has been important in the Ebro basin—the first area of Spain to establish large-scale irrigation projects [5]—and the construction of several dams along the course of the river has reduced the sediment load to the river mouth by more than 95% [6]. Xing *et al.* [7] finds that human activity significantly influenced suspended sediment flux. Sánchez-Chóliz and Sarasa [8] identified a downward trend in water resources in the region in the last decades, and more interestingly, the spontaneous growth of vegetation at the headwaters of rivers was found in this region after agricultural abandonment to be a key role, by several researches [9–12]; both trends contribute to reductions in water availability. Moreover, these issues, together with other forms of urban and industrial water consumption, consume large amounts of water resulting in a reduction of water discharge, and affecting social and ecological systems. For these reasons, the study of the evolution of river flows in the Ebro basin over a long period of time is a key call in motivating research into the further development of prevention and compensation policies, as well as to forecast future scenarios to solve the existing environmental and social conflicts.

The primary aim of our study is to present and analyze a wide-ranging temporal and geographical overview of the evolution of river flows in the Ebro basin, over the course of a century, with the objective of providing data that will facilitate production of a water forecast. The present study has evolved from prior work showing the decline and the irregularity of water availability in a small area covering 127,000 hectares, localized within the Ebro river basin, from 2001 to 2010 [8]. As a novelty, given prior works that show historical records in Spain begun by 1940 ([10,13], among many others), our research presents updated information about river flows in the Ebro basin from the beginning of the 20th century, including the Civil War period, up to 2013. The length of this time period is also a necessary condition to reveal possible long cyclical patterns.

This work contributes information on the evolution of river flows as a way of providing insight into two research topics: first, the trend in river flows from 1913 to the present is decreasing and has been worrying over the last 20 years, and, second, significant volatility is observable, revealing great irregularity (asymmetric cycles and dry years). These observations may shed light on the discussion of the part played by climate change in the evolution of water resources, *vis-à-vis* cyclical evolutions as well as on the design of strategies of water and land management.

2. Material and Methods

The database required to estimate the evolution of the available water resources in the Ebro basin, from 1913 to 2013, is an update of the data presented in [14], which confirms two essential issues that have motivated further development of prevention and compensation policies, namely, the decline and the irregularity of water availability.

The hydrologic time series used are based on data provided by the Water Authority, the Ebro Hydrological Council (CHE in its Spanish acronym) [15]. Specifically, the annual series “Water flows in Tortosa and Water flows plus water consumption in Tortosa” are taken as the basis for our purpose, as well as the “Water flows in Zaragoza” annual series, which provides a guide for the period between

1935 and 1951, which is not available in the *Water flows in Tortosa* series. The latter allow us to solve the major problem of uncertainty and weakness in the water data available for the period of the Spanish Civil War and its aftermath. The series presented in Table 1 consists of data collection at flow gauging stations number 11 (Zaragoza), 24 (Segre in Lleida) and 27 (Tortosa), which are found in the section on historical data (Some isolated cells have been completed with the average value for the month (previous and following year, and/or the previous and following month)). In the case of the “Water flows in Tortosa” series, we apply the criteria described in [16] for certain missing years (particularly from 1940 to 1951):

$$\text{Water flows in Tortosa} = 1.1 \times \text{Water flows in Zaragoza} + 2.1 \times \text{Water flows in Segre in Lleida.}$$

To obtain the “Water flows in Tortosa” series for the period from 1935 to 1940, covering the years of the Spanish Civil War, we considered only the information available in “Water flows in Zaragoza”, to which we applied the average difference between “Water flows in Zaragoza” and “Water flows in Tortosa” for the periods 1930–1935 and 1940–1945, for which complete information exists in both series. Data for the period 2008–2010 were obtained from the Yearbook of Water flows [17], also provided by the CHE, and the latest data for the period 2010–2013 were obtained from the Automatic Ebro Basin Hydrological Information System (SAIH in its Spanish acronym) [18].

Table 1. Water flows in Zaragoza and Tortosa (hm³).

Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa	Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa	Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa
1913–1914	5872	20,568	1947–1948	5255	10,521	1981–1982	5520	7458
1914–1915	9601	30,821	1948–1949	2308	4051	1982–1983	9297	13,931
1915–1916	7362	27,794	1949–1950	5930	9791	1983–1984	6935	9839
1916–1917	6696	24,739	1950–1951	9579	16,873	1984–1985	7886	9171
1917–1918	4716	14,562	1951–1952	7510	17,946	1985–1986	5253	6922
1918–1919	8925	22,565	1952–1953	7030	16,982	1986–1987	4874	6995
1919–1920	5538	20,748	1953–1954	9986	16,018	1987–1988	10,384	18,032
1920–1921	4178	15,618	1954–1955	4515	8607	1988–1989	2852	10,442
1921–1922	5075	17,071	1955–1956	7818	15,816	1989–1990	2456	4284
1922–1923	4438	14,858	1956–1957	4474	8270	1990–1991	5904	9448
1923–1924	5416	16,017	1957–1958	5701	9056	1991–1992	5103	6042
1924–1925	3907	12,398	1958–1959	5870	14,256	1992–1993	6949	10,433
1925–1926	4804	16,778	1959–1960	13,670	28,745	1993–1994	5952	8745
1926–1927	5525	19,491	1960–1961	12,212	22,556	1994–1995	4741	7900
1927–1928	8877	19,439	1961–1962	13,562	21,994	1995–1996	4861	10,223
1928–1929	5608	10,792	1962–1963	8385	17,658	1996–1997	7373	13,122
1929–1930	13,417	21,876	1963–1964	6315	15,194	1997–1998	5870	10,227
1930–1931	13,441	19,177	1964–1965	7103	10,786	1998–1999	5325	6340
1931–1932	7801	14,178	1965–1966	10,186	18,817	1999–2000	4539	6987
1932–1933	8370	14,383	1966–1967	8508	13,884	2000–2001	7445	12,661
1933–1934	10,073	13,923	1967–1968	9966	15,552	2001–2002	2282	4121
1934–1935	9006	15,034	1968–1969	8103	17,558	2002–2003	8706	12,161
1935–1936	15,264	28,233	1969–1970	9718	14,438	2003–2004	8189	14,007
1936–1937	7513	13,895	1970–1971	7346	14,359	2004–2005	5383	6699

Table 1. Cont.

Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa	Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa	Period	Zaragoza	Tortosa
1937–1938	9665	17,876	1971–1972	10,050	19,333	2005–2006	4908	6011
1938–1939	11,674	21,592	1972–1973	7326	12,781	2006–2007	6988	7895
1939–1940	8183	15,135	1973–1974	5746	11,826	2007–2008	5625	7048
1940–1941	12,534	21,871	1974–1975	8803	13,709	2008–2009	7596	10,265
1941–1942	5958	12,527	1975–1976	6069	8419	2009–2010	6601	9540
1942–1943	4901	11,653	1976–1977	8761	15,476	2010–2011	4360	6574
1943–1944	3845	10,578	1977–1978	12,016	17,761	2011–2012	2964	3974
1944–1945	6324	9519	1978–1979	10,541	16,840	2012–2013	12,239	17,860
1945–1946	5405	11,863	1979–1980	8966	10,041			
1946–1947	6904	13,008	1980–1981	8579	9444			

Note: Source: Own work.

3. Results

A close observation of the previous data shown in Table 1 leads us to observe some remarkable facts: a decreasing trend in water availability showing that three of the four driest years (in red and boxed) were found in the last 20 years; a great irregularity accompanied the five major peaks (in blue and boxed) with large flows that revealed a long cycle of around 50 years and shorter cycles of around 25 years; and worst of all, these dry years were registered in shorter and frequent cycles. These results bring to the Table the need of management strategies to mitigate and reduce these effects.

We present now three important explanations obtained from an analysis of the data. First, the water resources evolution in the Ebro river basin showed in Table 1 increased with estimation of the consumption. From this, we can approximate the accurate level of water resources at the flow gauging stations, and observe the current situation of the basin, without considering the influence of human activities. Second, the water resources evolution is adjusted to study the possibility of cyclical evolution. Third, the evolution of irrigated agriculture in the area is shown because of its importance for the comparative availability of water resources.

The Water flows in Tortosa and Water flows plus water consumption in Tortosa series are shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively. The Water flows plus water consumption in the Tortosa series was obtained from Water flows in Tortosa and the consumption increase in the basin, following [14]. As the annual consumption was almost constant until 1953–1954, we estimated it at 2666 hm³ per year and we increased the water consumption over these years by that figure. Similarly, we increased the water consumption from 1954 to 1955 by 2666 hm³, plus a cumulative increase of 63 hm³ per year, for the sake of simplicity.

Figures 1 and 2 show a clear declining trend in the water supply, higher in Figure 1 due to consumption produced by human activities. Five peaks are observable in the periods 1914–1915, 1935–1936, 1959–1960, 1987–1988, and 2012–2013, allowing for a reasonable conjecture of four separate cycles. The time unit in these periods is the hydrological year which, in Spain, runs from 1 October to 30 September of the following year. In Figure 3, we adjusted each cycle by a function, thus:

$$y(t) = a \cdot (t - t_{initial})^{\beta} \cdot (t - t_{final})^{\delta} \quad (1)$$

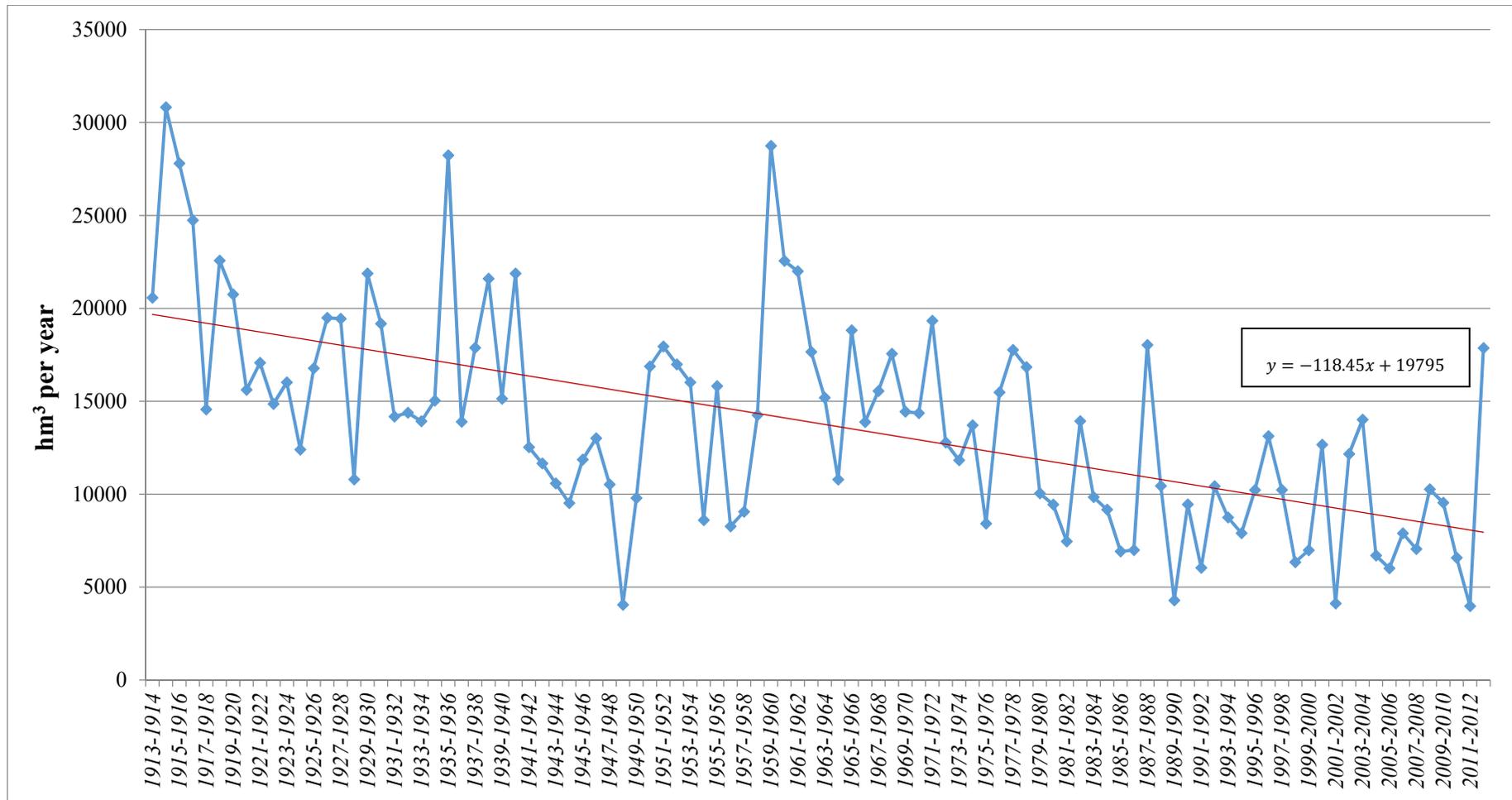


Figure 1. Water flows in Tortosa (hm³ per year) 1913–2013. Note: For example, x for 1943–1944 is equal to 1943–1913, 1913 being the first year. Source: Own elaboration.

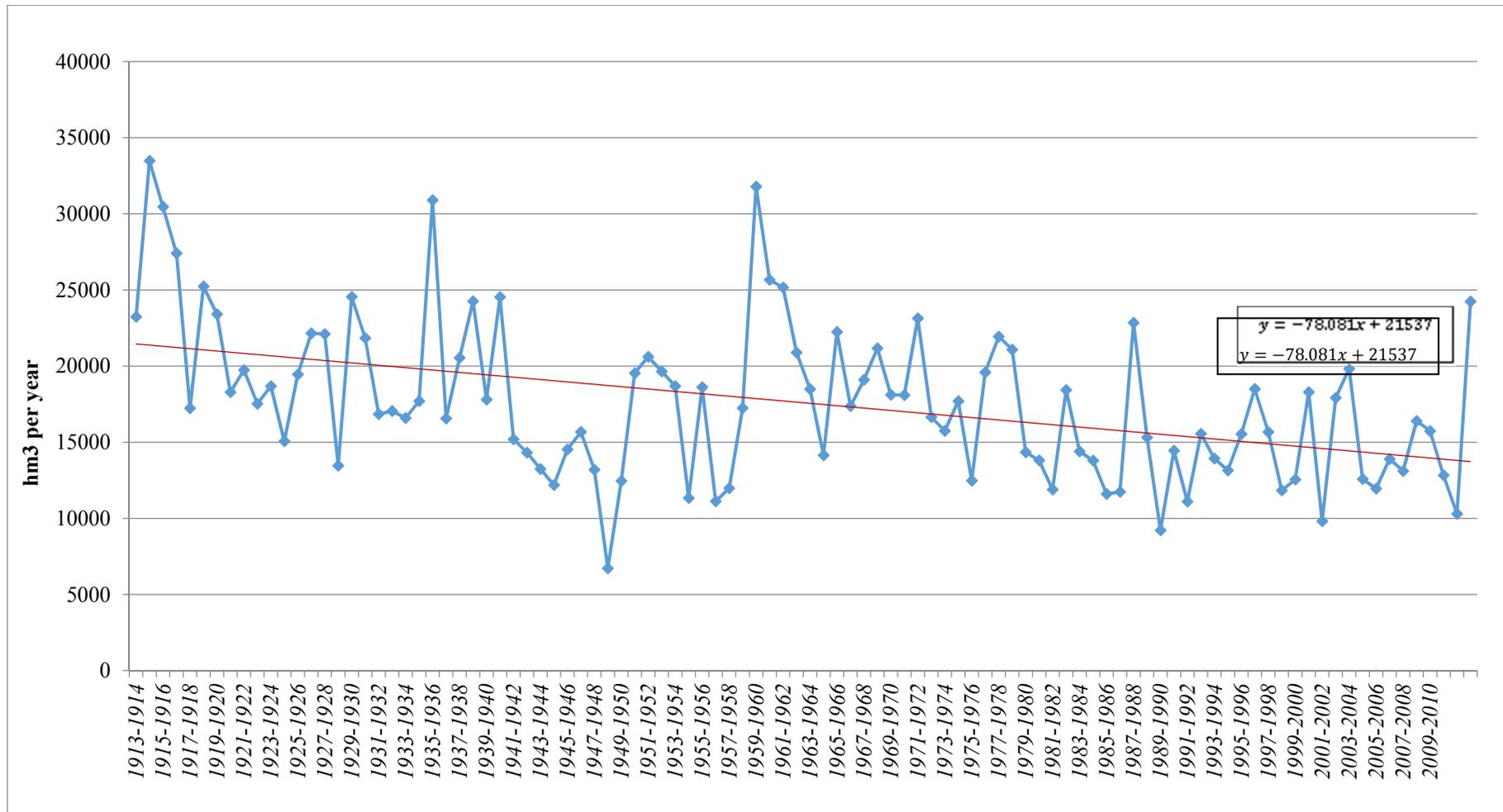


Figure 2. Water flows plus water consumption in Tortosa (hm³ per year) 1913–2013. Note: x is obtained as in Figure 1. Source: Own elaboration.

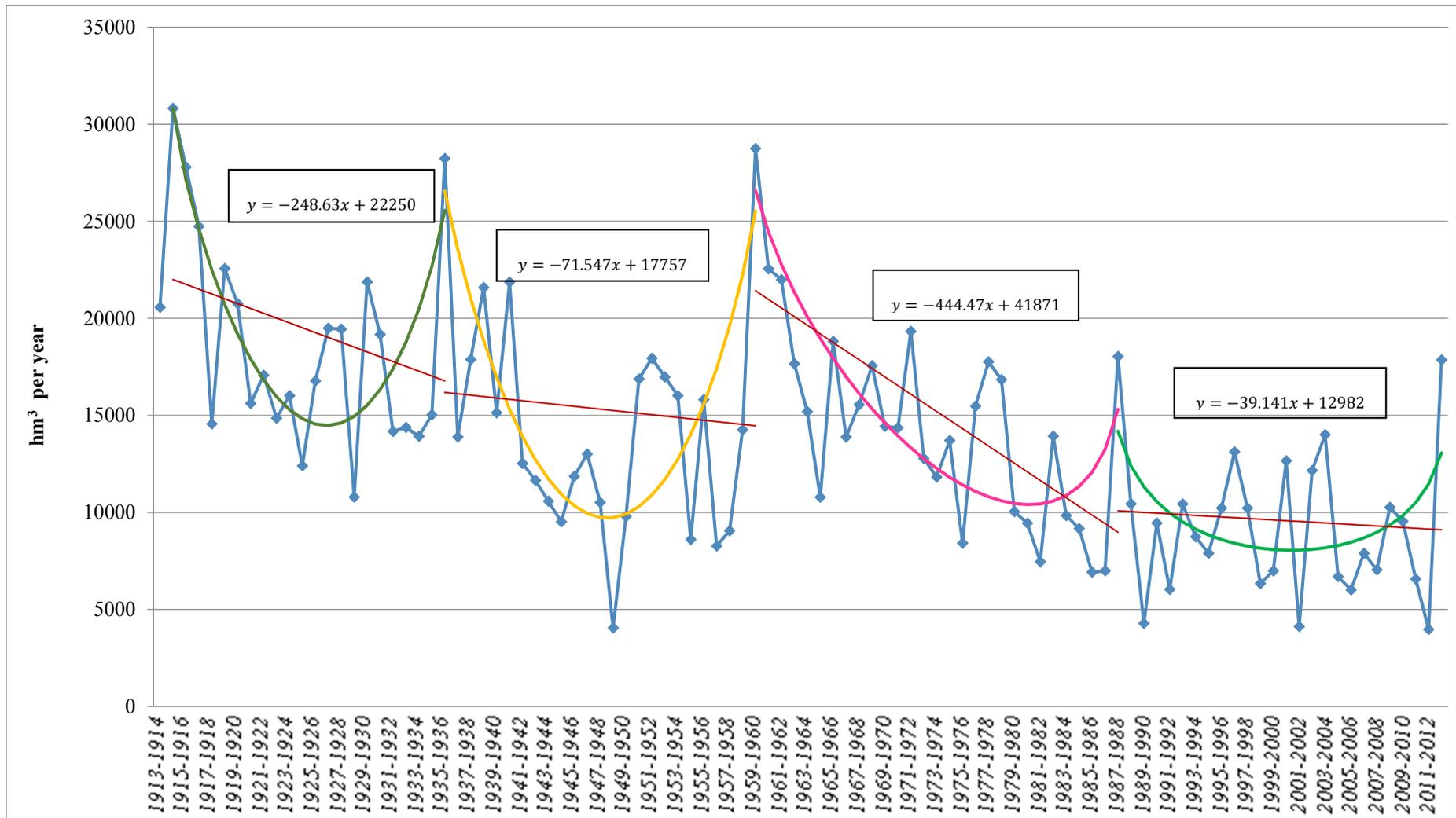


Figure 3. Water flows in Tortosa (hm³ per year) 1913–2013 with trends and cycles. Source: Own elaboration. See also Supplementary Online Material of [4]. Note: x is obtained as in Figure 1 using for each cycle its initial year.

This allows us to observe that the first cycle runs until 1935–1936, peaking in 1914–1915, and displaying a convex curvature and a decreasing trend. The second cycle runs from 1935–1936 until 1959–1960 and includes the lowest value for the period, from 1948–1949. Again, the curvature is convex. The third cycle extends from 1959–1960 to 1987–1988, again displaying convex curvature and a sharply declining trend. The fourth cycle runs until 2012–2013, also with a convex curvature but the trend is slightly downward. All of them confirm the declining flow trend.

To sum up, we have two main conclusions. First, the trend in water resources from 1913 to the present is decreasing and worryingly so over the last 20 years. Second, significant volatility is observable, revealing a striking irregularity (with asymmetric cycles and dry years).

Observation of the irrigated area (see Table 2), meanwhile, points to several key factors. First, the irrigated area of the Ebro basin around 1916 was almost one third of the total irrigated area in Spain, but the proportion declined slowly over the course of the 20th century. Second, this area was two thirds greater in the 1990s than in 1916. The fall in the relative proportion of irrigated land of the Ebro basin, relative to the total for Spain, is one result of the early implementation of water and irrigation policies in this region, which was then (relatively) neglected to focus on other areas (see [19] for details). Finally, continuing growth in the area of irrigated land after 1956 is still significant, although it has slowed continuously since the mid-1960s. Specifically, this growth is notable in Huesca province as well as in Navarra, Zaragoza, and Lerida provinces, which still showed a slow growth in 1991–1995, except in Lerida. These regions produce the essential development of irrigated agriculture in the Ebro basin. Then, their agrarian activities as well as the agri-food industry have the main responsibility for the pressure on water resources in the Ebro basin.

Table 2. Evolution of the irrigated area in the Ebro basin (thousands of hectares).

Region	1916	1951– 1955	1956– 1960	1961– 1965	1966– 1970	1971– 1975	1976– 1980	1981– 1985	1986– 1990	1991– 1995
Álava	0.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	5.8	6.8
Navarra	34.4	66.8	66.2	66.6	66.6	66.4	65.6	66.5	67.5	74.5
La Rioja	36.3	40.5	39.8	40.5	43	46.6	47.4	47.6	47.1	44.4
Huesca	63.1	84.7	86.1	104.1	122.9	137.2	152.3	163.6	177.5	180.8
Teruel	39.7	32.8	32.3	32.7	34.1	36.5	35.8	36.3	35.6	35
Zaragoza	115.7	128.4	128.6	138.9	147.8	160.5	161.5	167.5	173.6	182.5
Lerida	116.9	138.4	139.5	143.9	154.6	150.6	152.6	145.8	139.1	138.2
Tarragona	34.6	44.2	43.7	51.5	57.6	53.9	55.6	59.2	65.2	67.2
Ebro basin	441.1	538.6	539	581.1	629.1	654	672.7	687.9	711.4	729.4
Approximated average growth	2.50	0.08	8.42	9.60	4.98	3.74	3.04	4.70	3.60	
Total Spain	1366.4	1656.3	1770.6	1957.9	2175.3	2532.1	2739.5	2939.5	3132.7	3188.7
% of Spain	32.3	32.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	25.8	24.6	23.4	22.7	22.9

Note: Source: [19].

4. Conclusions and Remarks

The increasing pressure on water resources affects society (human activities), the economy (agriculture, industry, ecosystem services), and the environment. These impacts also provoke social and environmental conflicts among agents. Water policies, therefore, seek strategies focused on smoothing and reducing the impacts of water constraints.

For this purpose, observing the past evolution of river flows is a key way to provide information for political and technical decision-makers, and to fuel debate about the present and future uses of water. Thus, our main objective has been to analyze the river flows of the Ebro basin from 1913–2013, which has allowed us to shed light on the study of river flows from the beginning of the 20th century, as well as to provide a better forecast for water management.

Our main findings in this study are a decreasing trend in water resources from 1913 to the present and significant volatility, revealing a striking irregularity with asymmetric cycles and dry years, thus requiring further research. In addition, we have observed worrying falls in recent years, which correspond to the transformation processes of the Spanish economy and thus with the abandonment of the countryside. This fact is also intensified by climate change. Meanwhile, the long-cycle trend is not clear although long cycles of around fifty years could take place. Again further research in this area should be carried out before tackling any simulation.

The link between land changes and water availability is becoming increasingly important. Current plans in the basin have been focused on increasing the irrigated area. However, recent studies in this area point out the increasing relevance of consolidating the current irrigated area through alternative technological improvements in this region to avoid the abandonment of land [4]. Besides, these improvements are parallel to an increasing energy demand for irrigation. This dilemma has to be addressed as any decision has implications for water availability. In line with our findings, additional water resources will not be available in this region. This involves a low security of water supplies. Moreover, large energy costs and large modernization investments that have been carried out in recent years require to be recovered. Given this situation, it would be reasonable not to increase the irrigated area and consolidate and extend the current modernization processes to ensure the viability of existing farms without additional environmental pressures. However, future research to assess the interdependence of water, energy, and land through hydrological and economic evaluations would be of great value to design strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change.

To conclude, the design of strategies to cope with water restrictions and ensure the availability of water should consider these observable findings. This work also serves to encourage further development of prevention and compensation policies, as well as to forecast future scenarios to solve existing environmental and social conflicts such as the failure of expectations of farmers.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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