

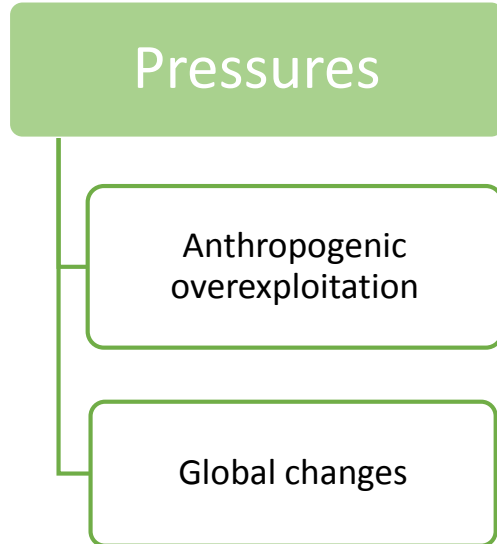
Identifying anthropogenic effects into Doñana aquifer (SW Spain) through hydrogram clustering of piezometric database

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Doñana Natural Park surroundings

It hosts one of the most important wetlands in Europe with high ecological richness.



GOAL

Identify different hydrogeological behaviours and the relationship with groundwater overexploitation.

DATA BASE

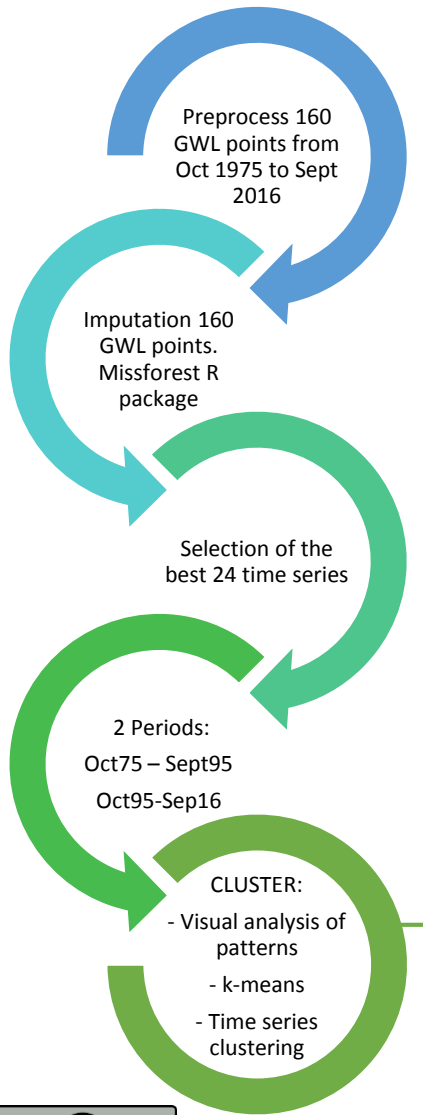
Groundwater levels (GWL) records from 1975 to 2016:

- 160 GWL series available
- 24 GWL points selected

METHODOLOGY

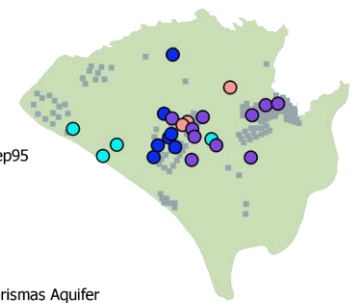
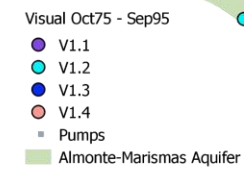
Missing data were imputed and database were standardized. Three clustering methods were applied:

1. Visual clustering
2. k-means clustering
3. Time series clustering

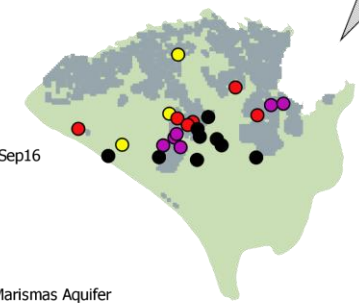
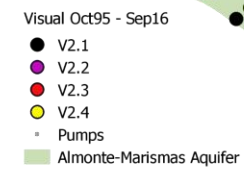


VISUAL

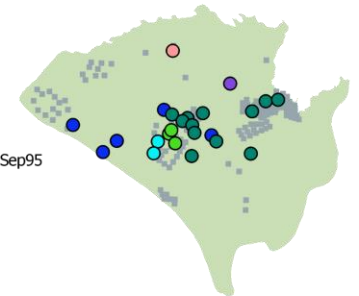
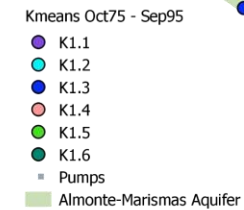
a)



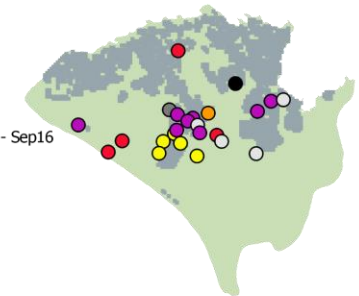
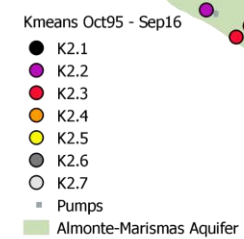
b)



c)

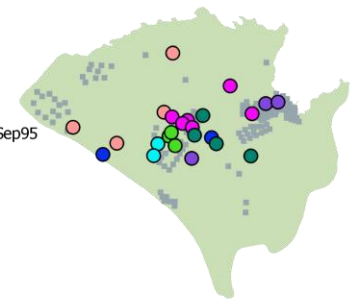
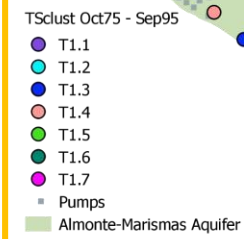


d)

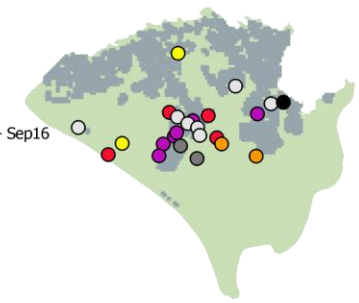
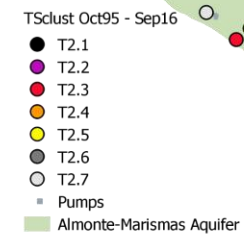


TIME SERIES

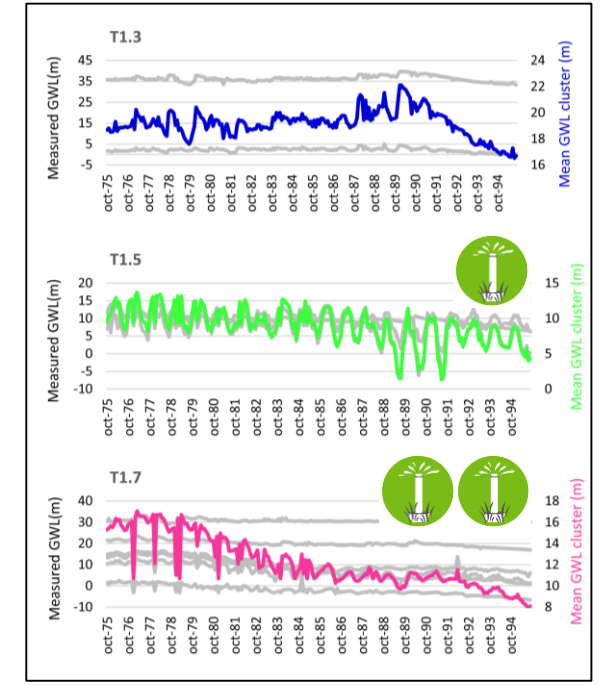
e)



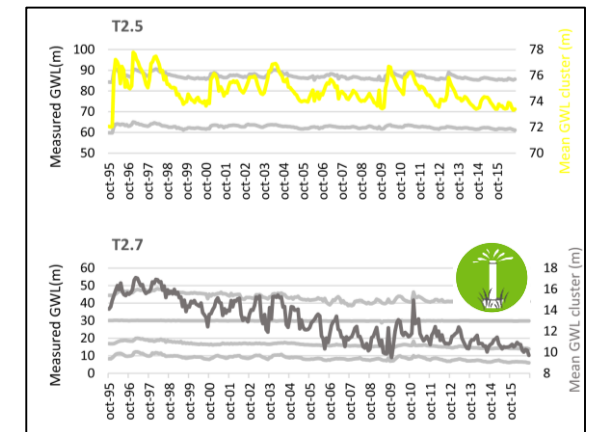
f)



e) Oct75-Sept95 anthropic pressure



f) Oct95-Sept16 anthropic pressure



- Visual classification was very useful as a baseline.
- k-means allows to distinguish different GWL oscillations and permits to identify some raw data errors.
- Time series clustering offers better results for studying time series distribution considering the correlation structure of time series.
- The results of this work could be applied in the construction of groundwater models, optimizing the amount of input data and speeding up the modeling execution.
- The methodology applied offers a way to zone overexploitation hot spots in aquifers under anthropogenic pressure.



Research extracted from published paper:
Naranjo-Fernández, N.; Guardiola-Albert, C.; Aguilera, H.; Serrano-Hidalgo, C.;
Montero-González, E. Clustering Groundwater Level Time Series of the Exploited
Almonte-Marismas Aquifer in Southwest Spain. *Water* **2020**, *12*, 1063.