





Evaluating the Impacts of Agricultural Transformation from Rainfed to Irrigation on Streamflow and Nitrates in a Mediterranean Agricultural Watershed in Spain

Brian O. Oduor^{1*}, Miguel A. Campo-Bescós¹, Noemí S. Lana-Renault² and Javier S. Casalí¹

¹Department of Engineering, Public University of Navarre, Campus de Arrosadía, 31006 Pamplona, Navarre, Spain, web: https://www.unavarra.es/

²Department of Human Sciences, University of La Rioja, 26006 Logroño, Spain, web: https://www.unirioja.es/

Email: <u>brianomondi.oduor@unavarra.es</u>





1. Aim











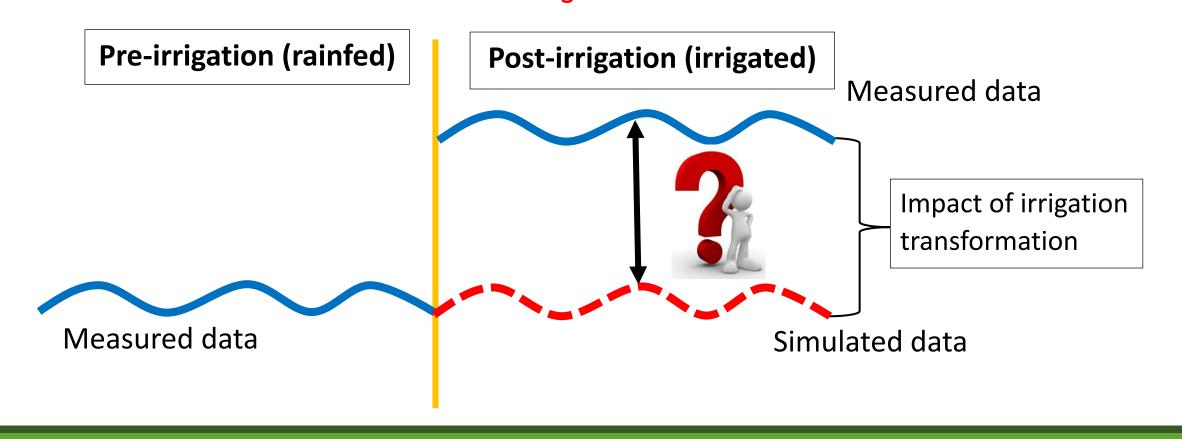
- 1-

- 2

. 3 -

- 4 -

To analyze the changes in streamflow and nitrates before and after the irrigation implementation in the lower reaches of the Cidacos River Watershed using the SWAT model



2. Methodology

Study Area: Cidacos River Watershed

- Cidacos River is a tributary of the Aragón River
 which is a tributary to Ebro River
- Total Area: approx. 477 sq. km
- Area under rainfed: 260 km² (55%)
- Area under irrigation: approx. 77 km² (16%)
- Period of transformation to irrigation: 2009-2012
- Climate: Mild-Mediterranean
- Altitude: approx. 300 1100m
- Annual Precipitation 400mm to 800mm









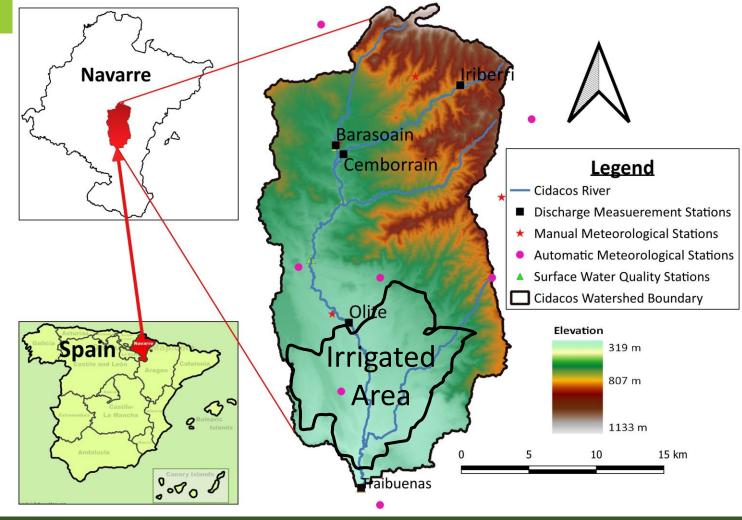


- 1 -

- 2 -

- 3

- 4 -



2. Methodology











- 1 -

- 2 -

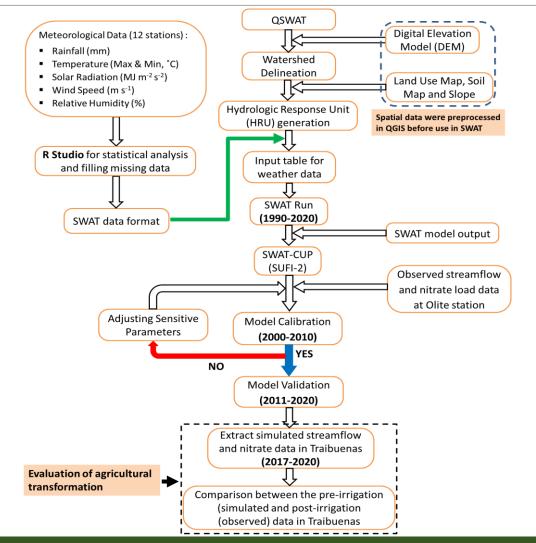
- 3

- 4 -

The SWAT Modeling Approach

- Open-source software USDA-ARS
- Semi-distributed
- Physically and process-based
- Continuous timescale (Daily timestep)
- The hydrological cycle simulation by SWAT is based on the water balance equation:

$$SW_t = SW_o + \sum_{i+1}^t \{R_{day} - Q_{surf} - E_a - W_{seep} - Q_{gw}\}$$















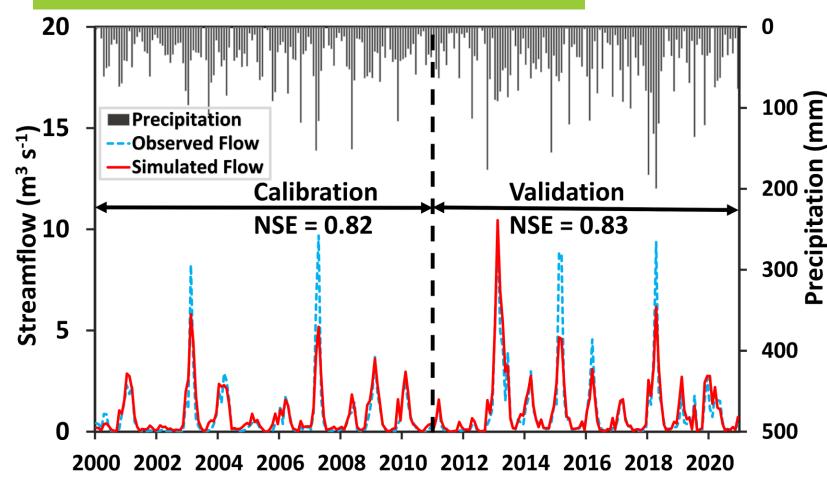
- 1 -

. 2 -

- 3

- 4 -

Streamflow Calibration & Validation



Most sensitive streamflow parameters:

- Groundwater delay time (GW_DELAY.gw)
- Soil Evaporation compensation factor (ESCO.hru↓)
- Curve number factor (CN2.mgt↓)
- Available soil water capacity (**SOL-AWC.sol个**)
- Baseflow alpha factor (ALPHA_BF.gw)

5













. 1 .

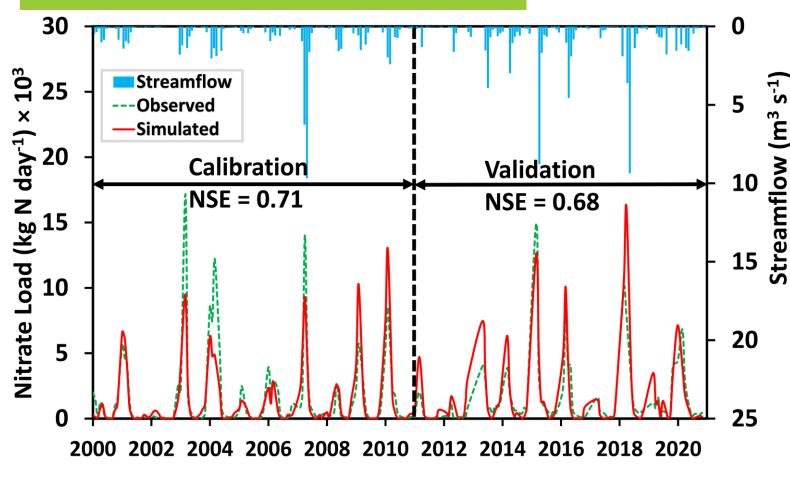
2 -

- 3 .

- 4 -

Nitrates Calibration & Validation

23/05/2022



Most sensitive nitrates load parameters:

- Denitrification exponential rate coefficient (CDN.bsn)
- Fraction of porosity (void space) from which anions are excluded (ANION_EXCL.sol)
- Nitrogen fixation coefficient (FIXCO.bsn)
- Nitrogen uptake distribution parameter (**N-UPDIS.bsn**)
- Concentration of NO₃ in GW contribution to streamflow from subbasin (SHALLST_N.gw)

3. Results & Discussion











- 1 -

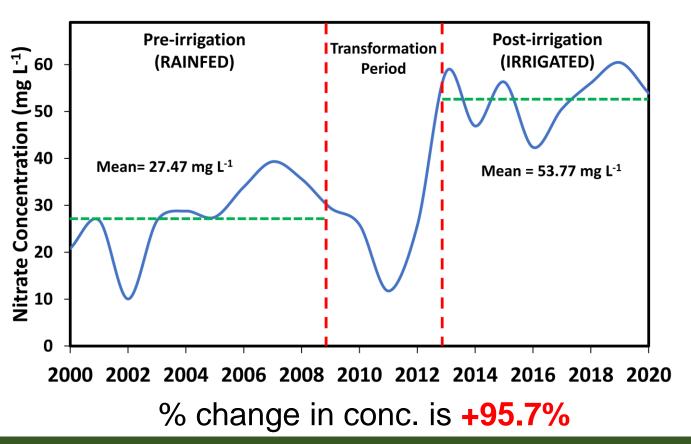
- 2

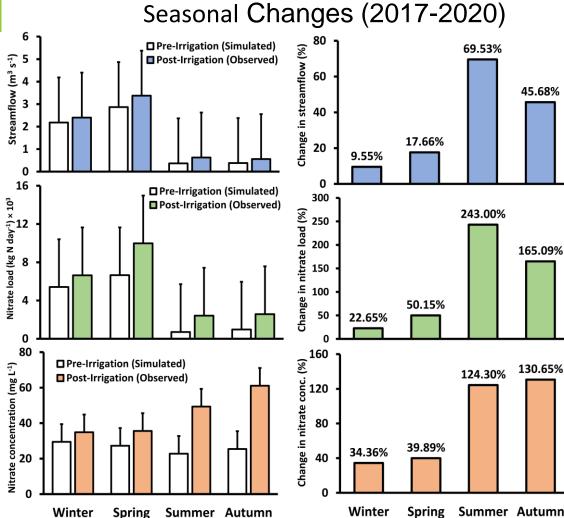
- 3

- 4 -

Comparison of pre- and post-irrigation periods in Traibuenas

Nitrate concentration before and after irrigation (2000-2020)





4. Conclusion











1 -

_

- 4 -

- The SWAT model successfully simulated streamflow and nitrate loads in the Cidacos River Watershed with very good statistical performance
- Overestimation or underestimation when simulating extreme values (high or low) for both streamflow and nitrate loads
- There was significant increase in streamflow, nitrate loads, and nitrate concentration in the postirrigation period particularly in the summer and autumn when irrigation was highest











Thank you for your time and attention!

