Antoni Mas-Ponce (ICTA-UAB), Roberto Molowny-Horas (CREAF-UAB), Eduard Pla (CREAF-UAB) & Sònia Sànchez-Mateo (ICTA-UAB)



act a.sanchez.mateo@uab.cat ni.mas.ponce@uab.cat



Institut de Ciència i Tecnologia Ambientals

#### L'Observatori de la Tordera i del Besòs.

Long-term monitoring project of socioecological indicators in Mediterranean river basins

#### Main goals

- ✓ To define Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) indicator tools and methodologies for water sustainability improve at river basin scale according to Water Framework Directive (2000/60/CE).
- ✓ To monitor the socioecological status of the river basin by using the developed IEA tools and methodologies. Three rese lines are defined for monitoring the socioecological status: biological, hydrological and physical/chemical.
- To promote and improve social learning processes in river basin management supporting public participation and dissemina activities.
- ✓ To **design** and to **develop** an Environmental Education and Communication Program: PROECA.



#### Study site



The **Besòs and Tordera river bas** have a Mediterranean hydrolog regime and are located in the North I of Catalonia.

The diversity of biomes and hum activities make them a high qua socioecological monitoring ar Protection figures (BR, Natural Pa in the upper course and hum activities in mid and lower course.



## **Research areas**

Biological monitoring	Diatoms Macroinvertebrates Fish Riparian vegetation Amphibians and reptiles Birds Aquatic mammals (otter)	<b>PROECA</b> Environmental
Hydrological and hydromorphological monitoring	Hydrological regime Fluvial continuity Morphological conditions	Education, Communication and Training Program
Physicochemical monitoring	TOC Conductivity (EC) Eutrophization	
	Social dimension: Knowledge transfer	

#### **Riparian vegetation research area**

#### neral goals

- To stablish a qualitative valorasitation of the riparian vegetation status, including information about the flora.
- To detect long-term change tendencies in the riparian vegetation using indices and indicators.
- To assess the presence and the abundance of allocthones species.

Indicator value (indicies and parameters)	Metodologia			Unitats de mostreig		
Riparian Forest Quality)	HIDRI protoco	I. ACA (2006) Nivell de qualitat Molt bo Bo Mediocre Deficient Dolent	90 90 70 58	≥ 95       ⊃ i ≥ 75       ⊃ i ≥ 55       5 > i ≥ 30       < 30		<b>Transects (18)</b> : 5 segments divided in 200m aprox. In a 1km transect
inventores Allochthonous species monitoring presence/absence); chorology analysis; % of nvasive species Detection of the presence/absence and the species abundance by each sampling unit	Each inventor explain the nu system of Brau Per	y brings to each s imber of species un-Blanquet (197 centatge de recobriment <1 1-10	pecie an abundanc and its cover, follov '9). Escala Braun-Blanquet + 1	ce value. The abund wing the phytosocia Codificació Recobriment molt baix Recobriment baix	dance ological	Monitoring station (18): inventories of each monitoring station
requency of apparition by each taxon bundance and cover of the species of the territory.		10 - 25 25 - 50 50 - 100	2 3 4 i 5	Recobriment moderat Recobriment molt elevat		

CAMPAIGNS

#### Context

a global change context, surface water quality depends on the interaction of natural and anthropogenic factorismes, *et al.*, 2006). Human-induced Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) changes are one of the main impacts inter quality and quantity (Khatri and Tyagi, 2015; Voza, *et al.*, 2015). In that sense, considering the Mediterrane for basin there is a strong influence of WWTPs in the ecological quality status (under revision: Mas-Ponce, *et al.*, *et al.*, 2015).

20). In the case of Besòs river basin:

	2017	2018	2019
WWTP discharges/pluvial water	80%/20%	48%/52%	70%/30%
Precipitations (mm)	470	933	430



## **Objectives**

To explore the **main global change effects** on both study areas Tordera and Besòs river basins through LULC analys (1993 – 2016).

Γο assess the **evolution of the quality status indicators** in both study areas.

- To evaluate **biological**, **hydromorphological**, **physicochemical** indicators.
- To detect **bioindicators** (different fauna taxons) which can be used as **water quality indicators**.

To build transversal socioecological indicators which assess the global change effects on Mediterranean River Basins.

To detect social indicators that can be correlated to those indicators used for the ecological assessment of the fluvial system



ND USE LAND COVER (2000, 2009 & 2016)

ban

ops





Sànchez-Mateo, et al



Sànchez-Mateo, et a



Sànchez-Mateo, et al



Sànchez-Mateo, et al



All the statistical analyses were carried out using R v. 3.1.2. (R Development Core Team, 2014).

A logit model is run for developing the socioecological indicators:







ding socioecological indi The case stu	icators to evaluate Global Change effe Idies of la Tordera and Besòs River Bas	ects on Mediterranean river bas sins (NE Catalonia)
ND USE LAND COVER (2000, 2009 & 20	016) EVOLUTION OF ECOLOGICAL INDICATORS	TRANSVERSAL SOCIOECOLOGICAL INDIC
	<b>Response variables</b>	
	Water quality indicators	
<b>Biological indicators</b>	<b>Hidromorphological indicators</b>	<b>Physicochemical indicators</b>
MWP (Macroinvertebrates) IPS (Diatoms)	QBR (Riparian forest quality)	Conductivity Ammonium Nitrates Nitrites
		Fosfates Water temperature
	<b>Bioindicator species selected</b>	
sh (9) mphibians (9) eptiles (4) ards (20)		

fammals (2)





**Morphological alterations** 

**Punctual pollutants discharges** 

IMPRESS 2005 & 201

## **Fieldwork results vs Predicted results**

Besòs 2009





# QBR (riparian vegetation)

## **Fieldwork results vs Predicted results**

Besòs 2016





## Discussion

- The creation of these socioecological indicators allows to **take into account the human interaction on the water quality assessment**. These results can be used as an **integrative tool** for **river basin management**.
- It is needed to impulse long-term monitoring programs for having continuous and robust water quality status data.
- It is proved the **usefulness of the statistical model** to build socioecological indicators on different Mediterranean river basins as, for its **transversality**, this can be suitable to **other river basins**.
- In addition, considering a socioecological context, it must be assumed to include to this model the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) of the river basin inhabitants through participatory processes (ex. PGIS, P-Mapping, etc.).
- Considering the QBR index as an hydromorphological indicator, this assessment aims to explore to include other riparian vegetation aspects from a **biological assessment** such as the **richness and % of autochthonous and allochthones species**.





# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

act a.sanchez.mateo@uab.cat ni.mas.ponce@uab.cat



ta 🊺

Institut de Ciència i Tecnologia Ambientals