

I.S.RIVERS LYON 2018

Hydromorphological evolution of large lberian rivers: the role of anthropogenic pressure in Tagus and Minho Rivers Évolution hydromorphologique des fleuves ibériques: le rôle de la pression anthropique dans les grandes rivières Tage et Minho

• Aim

Characterize the hydromorphological evolution of Tagus and Minho rivers in a context of hydrological alteration and LULC changes

Assess the magnitude and trajectory of hydromorphological changes in distinct river zones

Hydromorphological metrics

Calculated for the 35 SU's of Minho and 55 SU's of Tagus for the historical and contemporaneous data

Sinuosity metrics



Geomorphic metrics



Methods



Study area: 88 km in Minho and 128km in Tagus River

Several dams along Minho and Tagus River mainly constructed in **1950** and **1970**.

Temporal analysis

- Historical data (Pre-regulation -19th century)

- Contemporaneous data (Postregulation – 21th century)



River meandering and flow capacity

Riparian metrics



Lateral connectivity with the floodplain, Ecosystem functions

Results

Sinuosity metrics



Decrease in Sinuosity with higher expression in the Upland zone of Tagus and in Floodplain zone of Minho

Riparian metrics Minho MM. Mean Lateral Connectivity (%)



Instream habitat diversity and river mobility

Aquatic metrics



Channel capacity, Habitat diversity and lateral hydrological connectivity

Geomorphic metrics.



Reduction in the total area occupied by Islands and Banks, mainly in Floodplain zone of Tgaus * Not available for Minho River

Aquatic metrics	Minho
Lateral Channel (CA)	
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Study area in Tagus and Minho rivers

Minho River



Tagus River



Sampling design

Georeferenciation of historical maps using ground control points





Decrease in Lateral Channels, especially in Floodplain zone of Tagus. In

Increase of the Riparian Lateral Connectivity in both rivers, especially evident in Floodplain of Tagus and in Upland of Minho

Hydrological changes





Similar hydrological changes in both rivers: global reduction of water availability. High reduction of floods and increase of low flows.

Conclusions

Tagus and Minho rivers showed significant hydromorphological changes over the last century.

lagus

Minho

Minho, Active Channel reveals high alteration along the whole river, while Longitudinal Alteration is more evident in Floodplain zone

Land-use Land-Cover changes







LULC changes depend on river position combined with peculiar socio-economic forces.









Delimitation of sampling units (SU): 2500m long river stretches

Hydromorphological feature extraction by image analysis

Hydrological and Land-use Land-cover change assessment

Hydrological data: Portuguese and Spanish Water Information System for the contemporaneous data and modelled for the historical period using Soil and Water Assessment Tool software.

Land-use Land Cover (LULC) data: mapped in a 200m-buffer, by visual interpretation of the historical maps and using COS 2007 for the contemporaneous data.

Tagus morphological degradation was more evident, and was particularly relevant in Upland zone, while Minho was mostly impaired in downstream sections.

Hydromorphological changes were driven by a combined effect of hydrological alterations and LULC changes acting at local level.

Historical cartography can be used to assess the evolutionary trajectory of changes in large Iberian rivers.

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