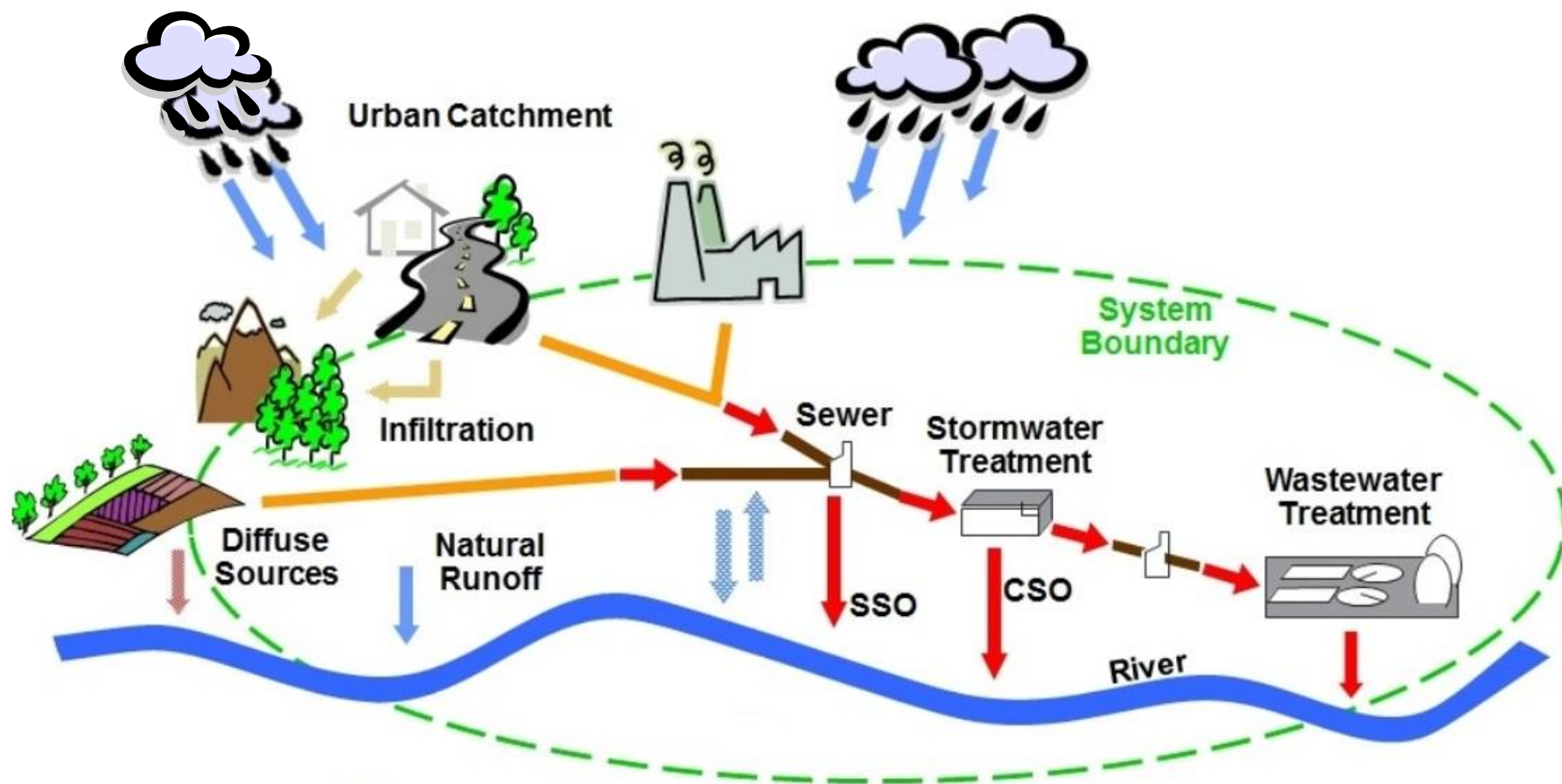


Integrated ecological modelling for water management in the urbanized area of the Cuenca River basin (Ecuador)

R. Jerves-Cobo, L. Benedetti, Y. Amerlinck, K. Lock, C. De Mulder, J. Van Butsel, F. Cisneros, P. Goethals, I. Nopens

Urban Catchment Problems







Which measures are more effective to improve the current water quality in the Cuenca Basin?

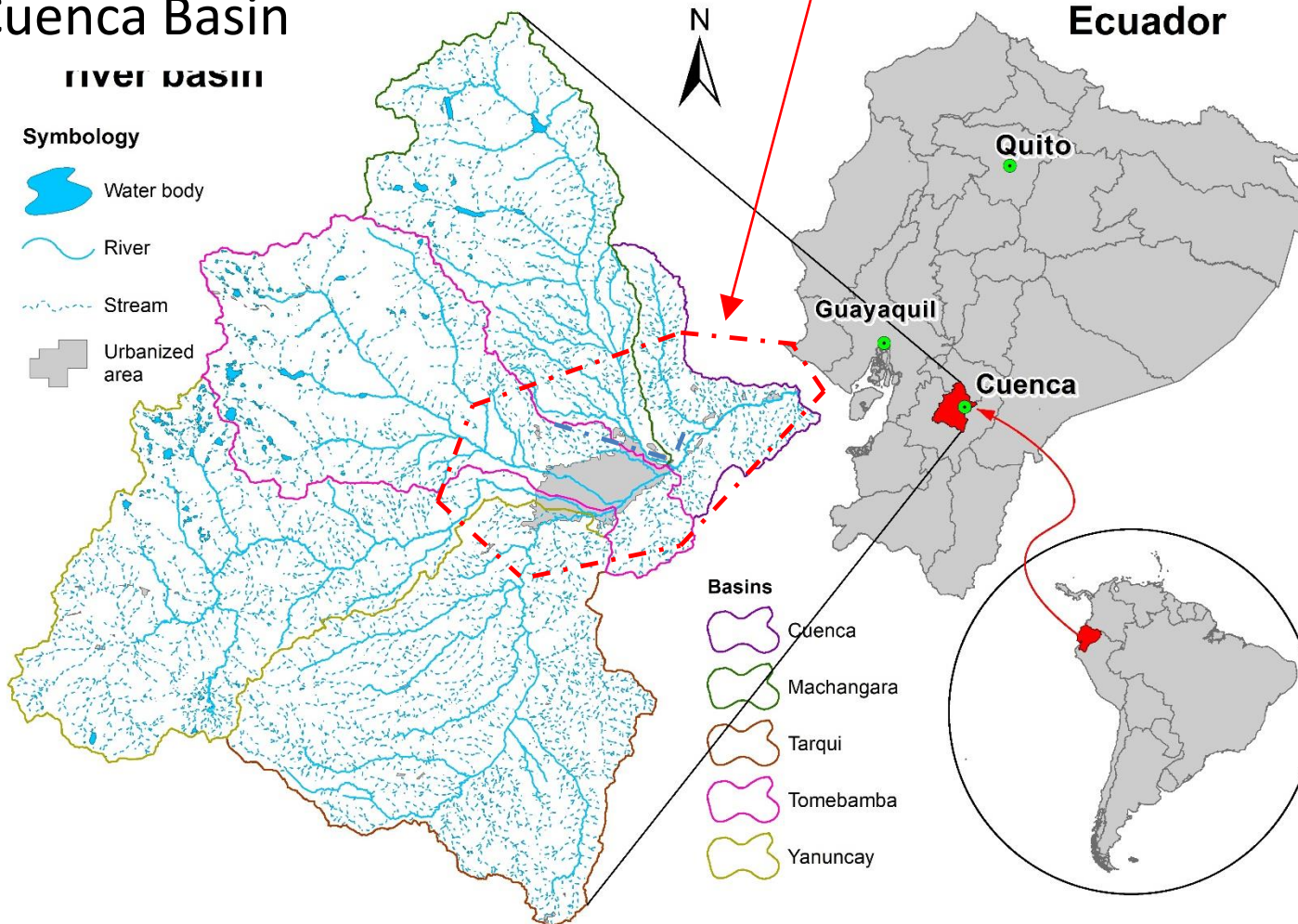


Cuenca Basin

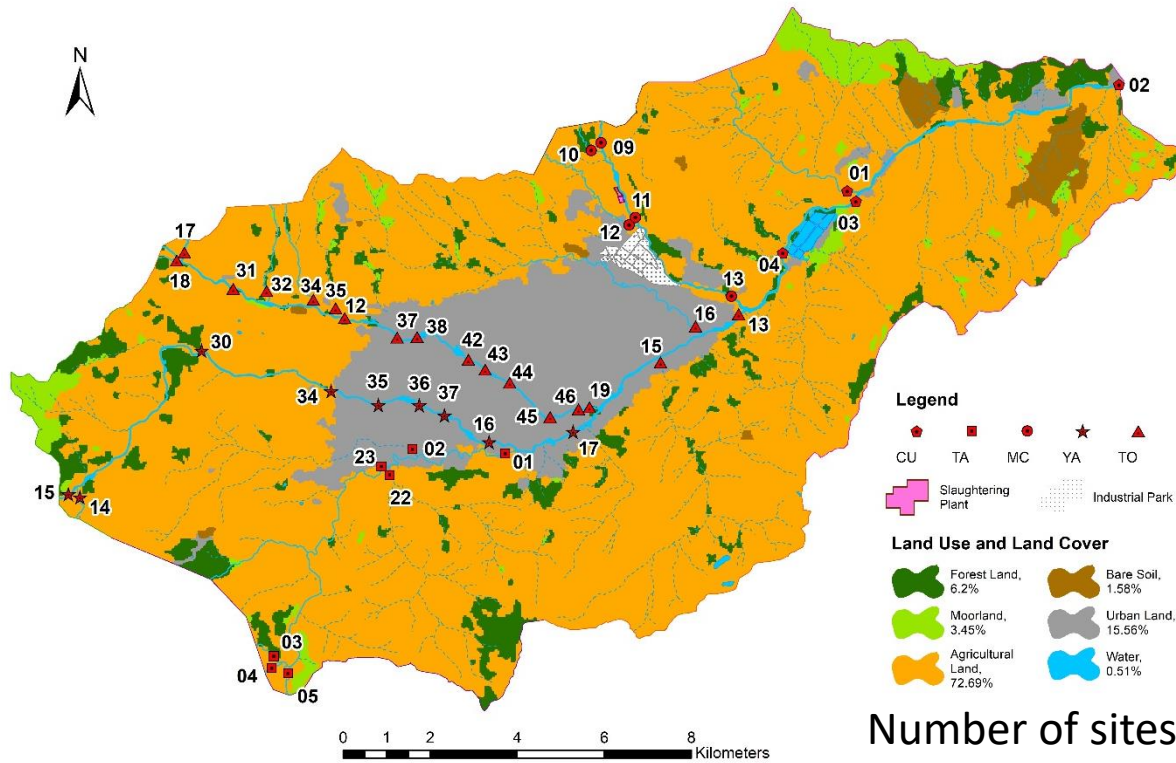
river basin

Symbology

-  Water body
-  River
-  Stream
-  Urbanized area



Study area: Urban and suburban area of Cuenca Basin



Number of sites: 43



In situ measurements



Lab analyses

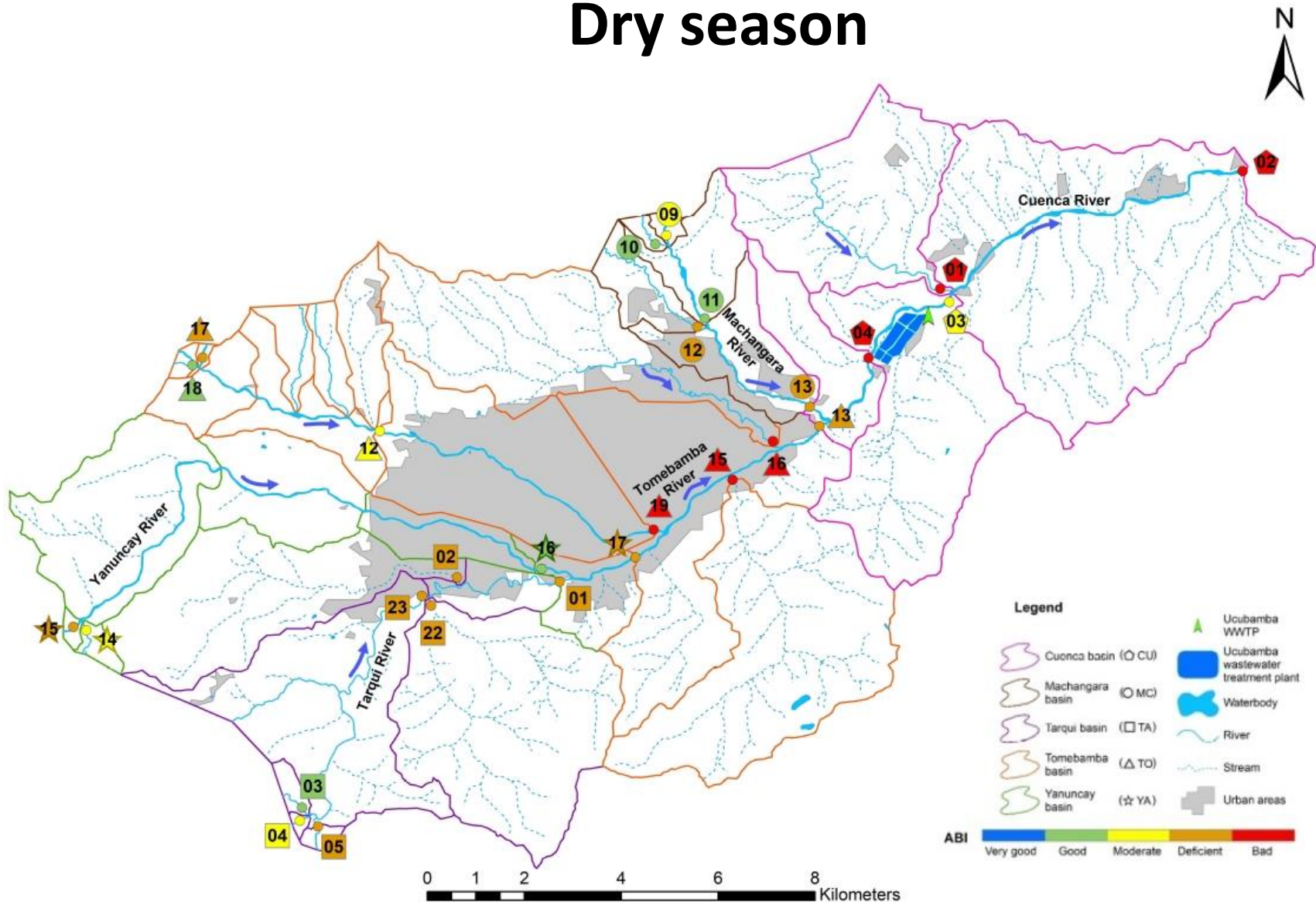


Macroinvertebrates collection

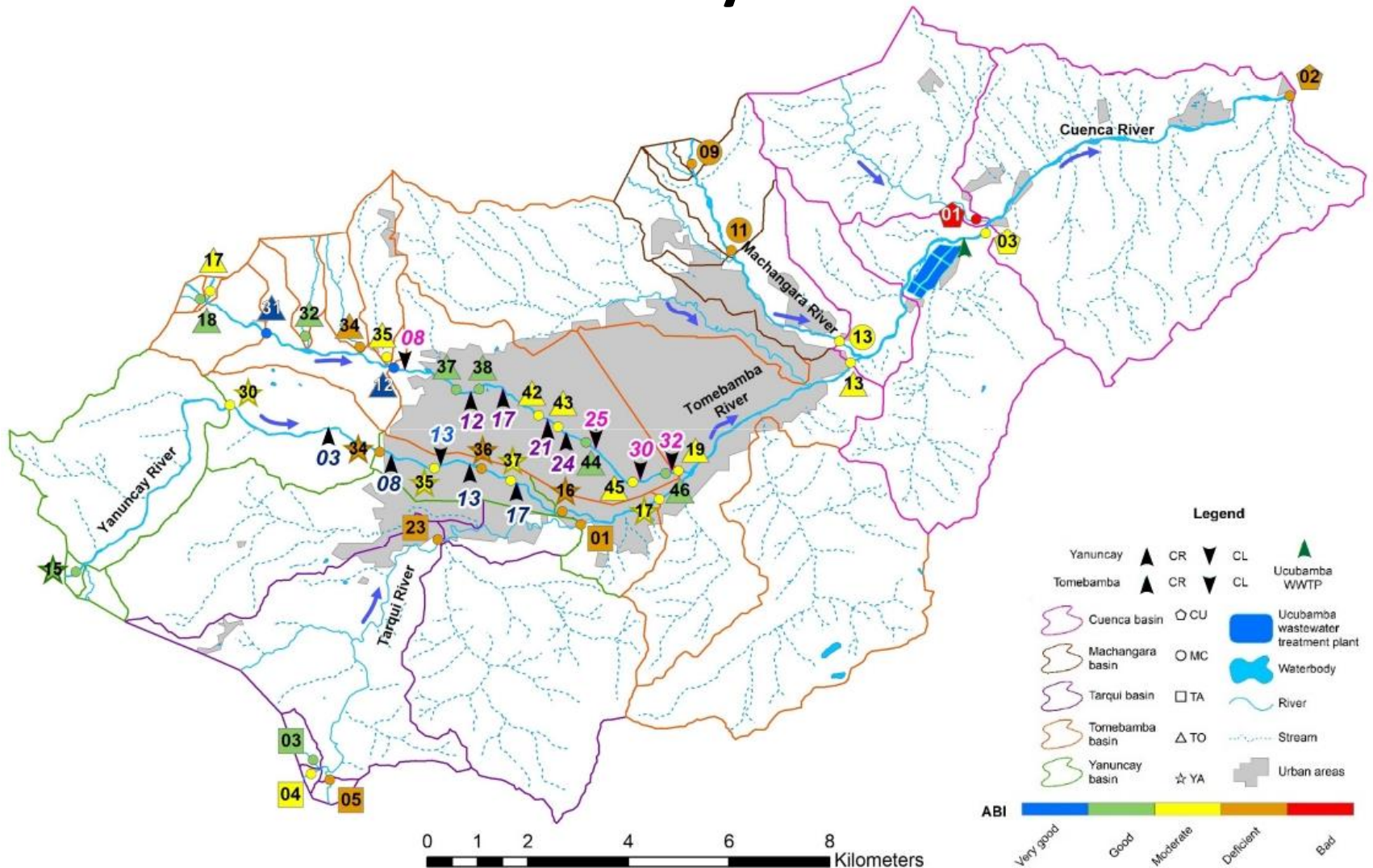


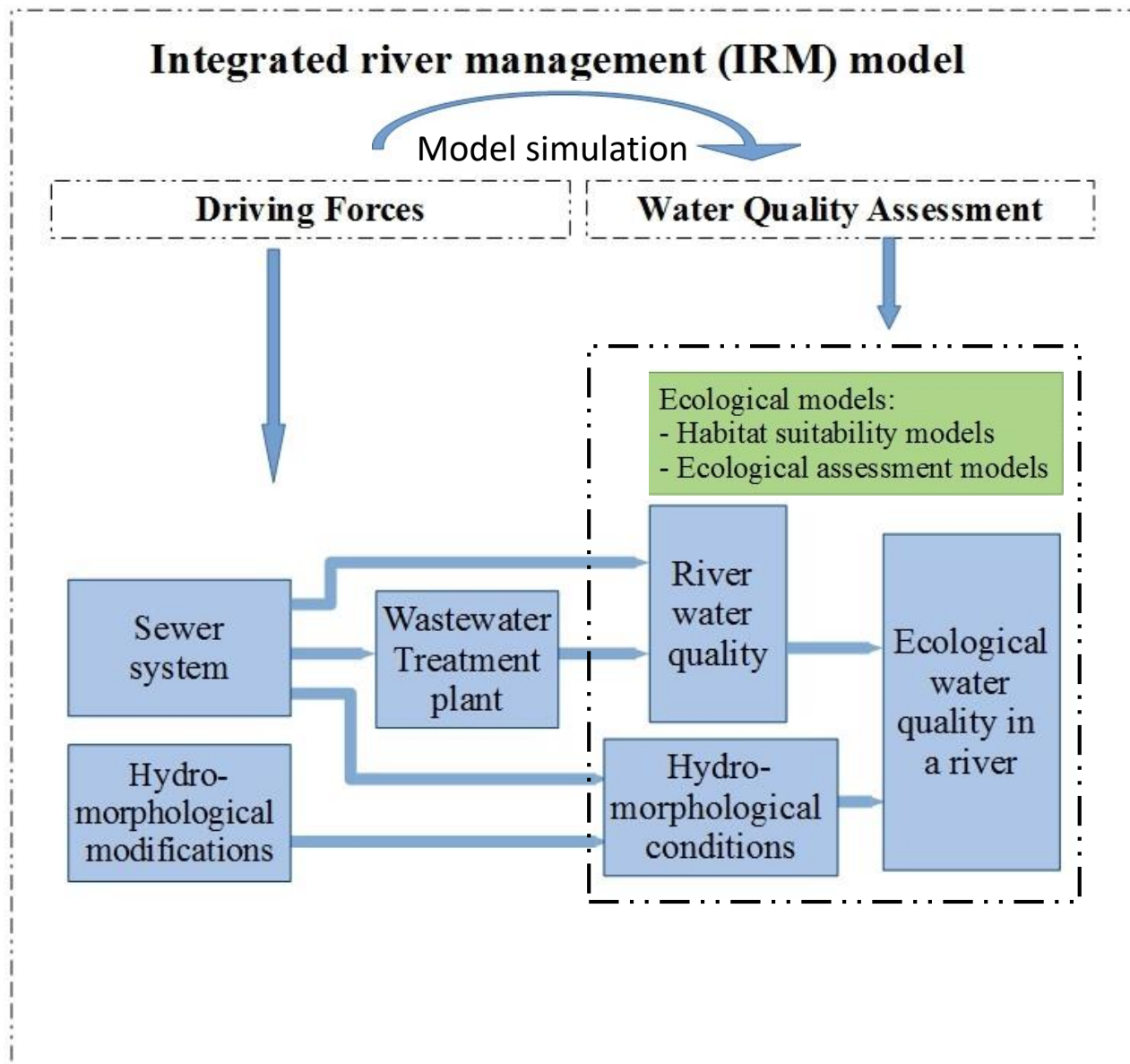
Biological water quality (ABI)

Dry season

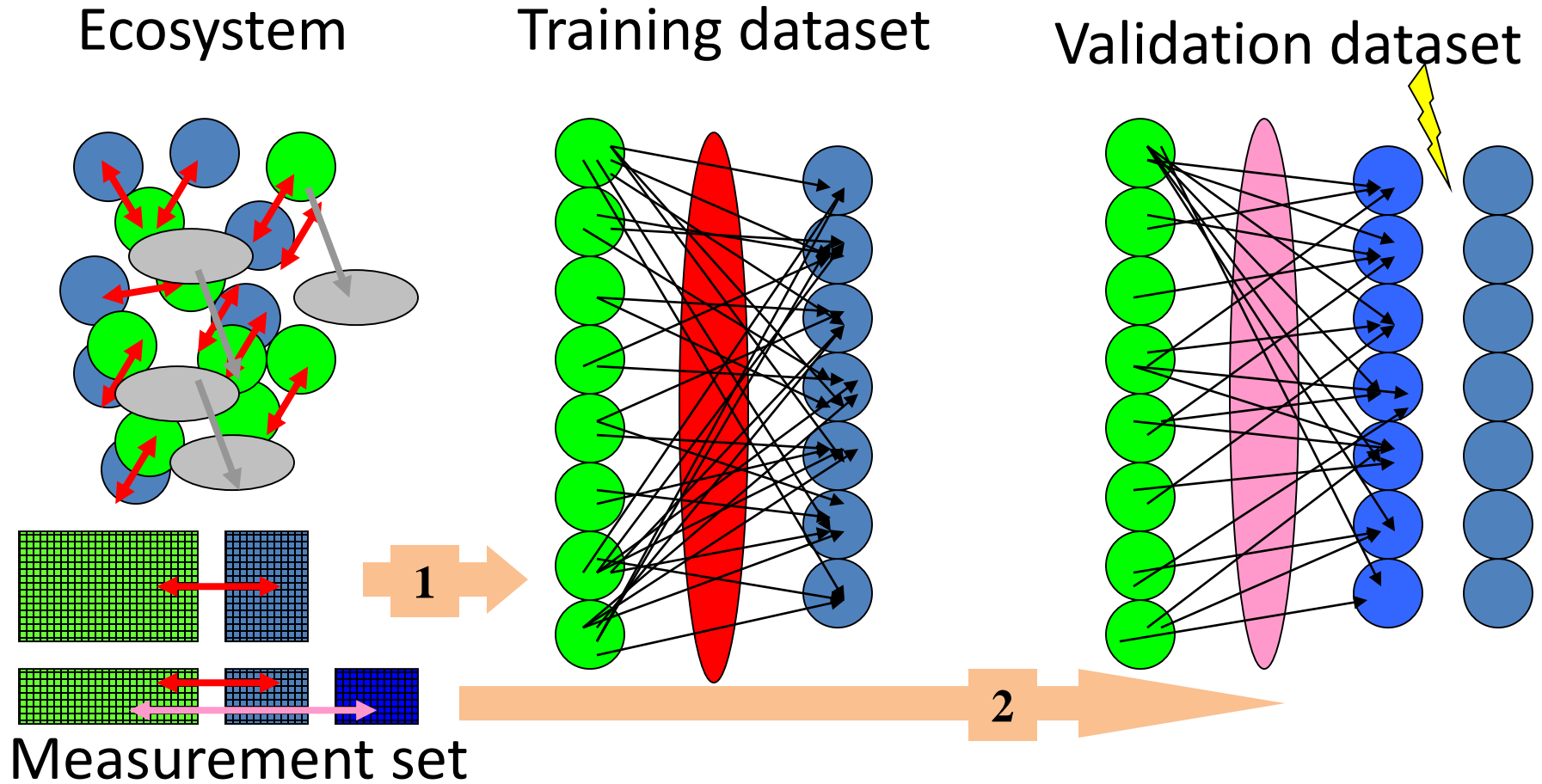


Biological water quality (ABI) Rainy season





Ecological models development



Generalized Linear Model (GLM) to identify variable that influence the ABI

Gaussian GLM:

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i = \eta_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \times X_{1i} + \beta_2 \times X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_n \times X_{ni} \quad (1)$$

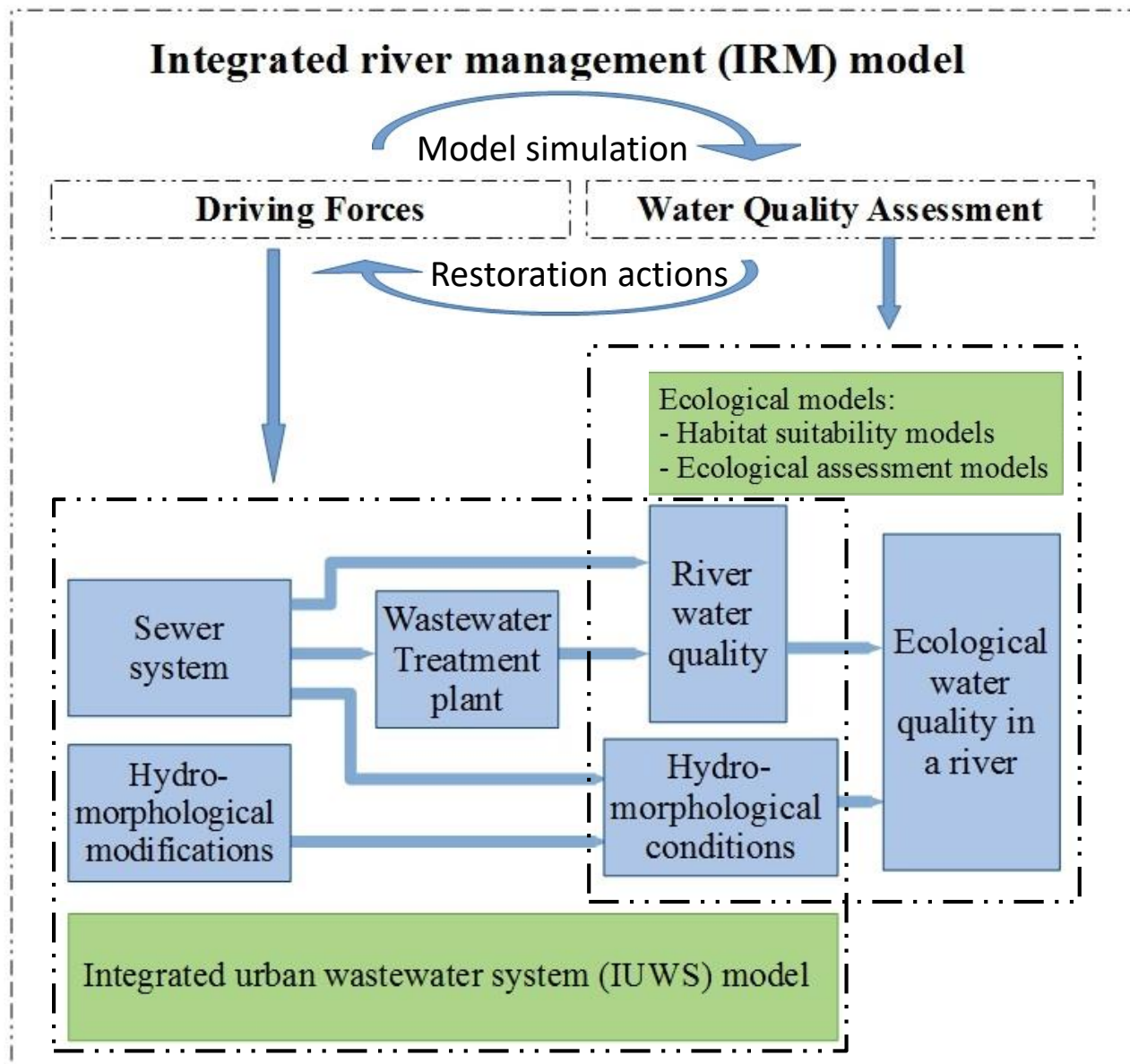
Gamma GLM:

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i = \frac{1}{\eta_i} = \frac{\text{ABI}}{\alpha + \beta_1 \times X_{1i} + \beta_2 \times X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_n \times X_{ni}} \quad (2)$$

Inverse Gaussian GLM:

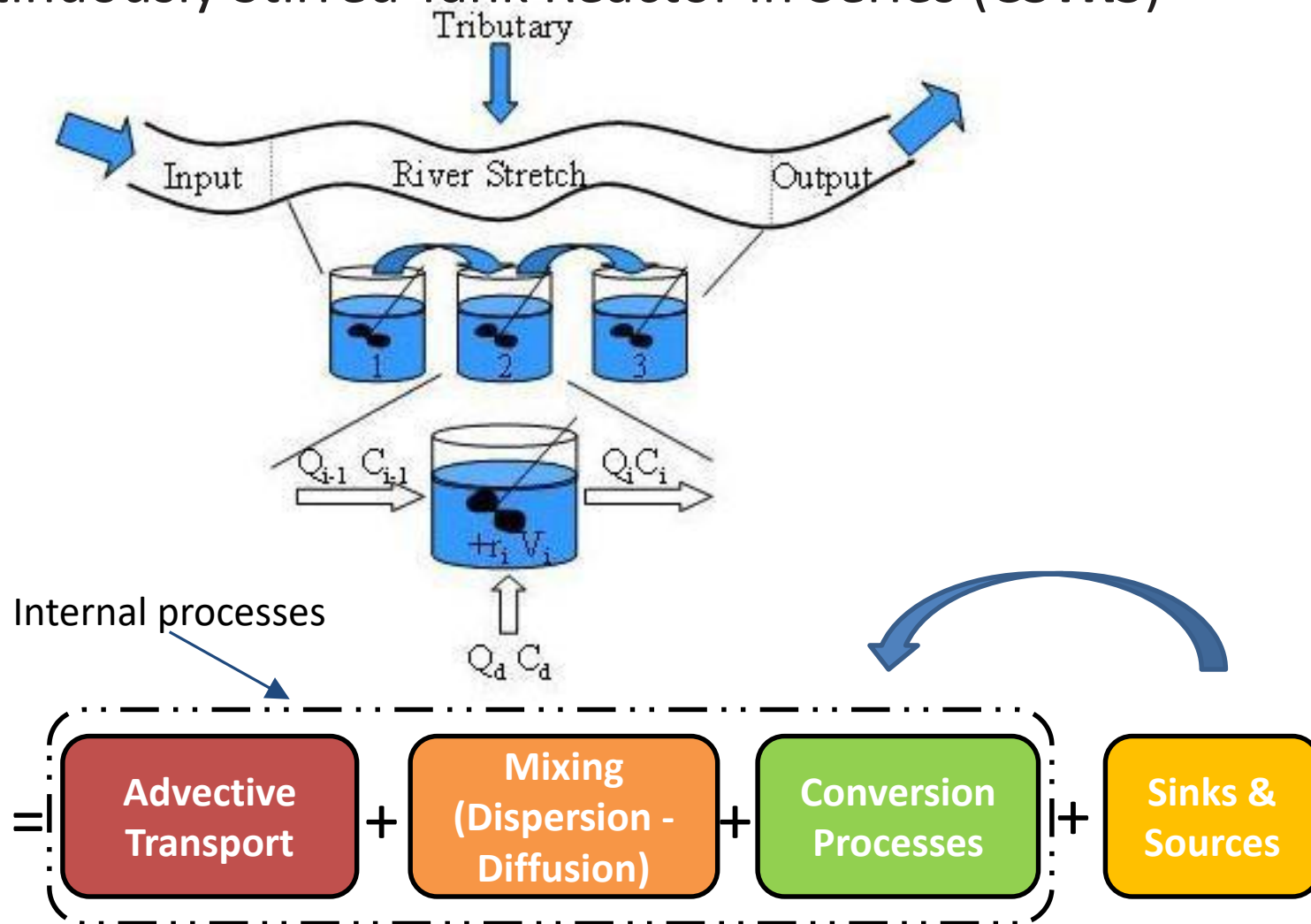
$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta_i}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha + \beta_1 \times X_{1i} + \beta_2 \times X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_n \times X_{ni}}} \quad (3)$$

X_{ji} = explanatory variables --> physicochemical and hydromorphological variables



Integrated urban wastewater system (IUWS) model

Continuously Stirred Tank Reactor in Series (CSTRS)

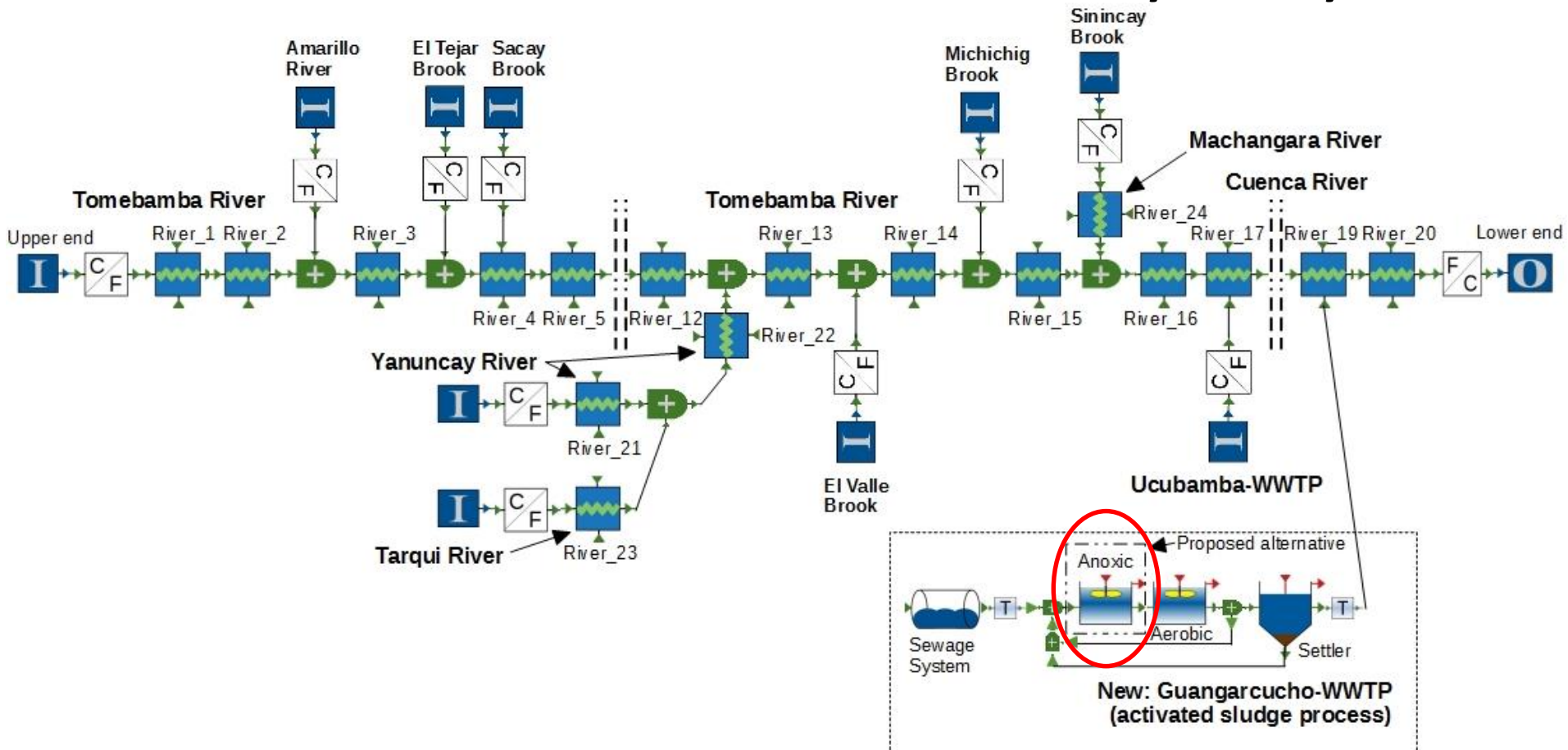


Scenarios to recover the ecological water quality in the Tomebamba and Cuenca Rivers

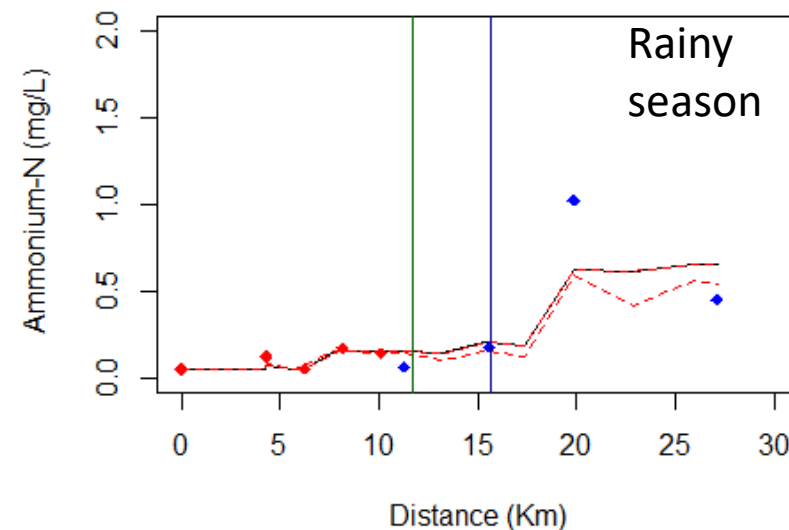
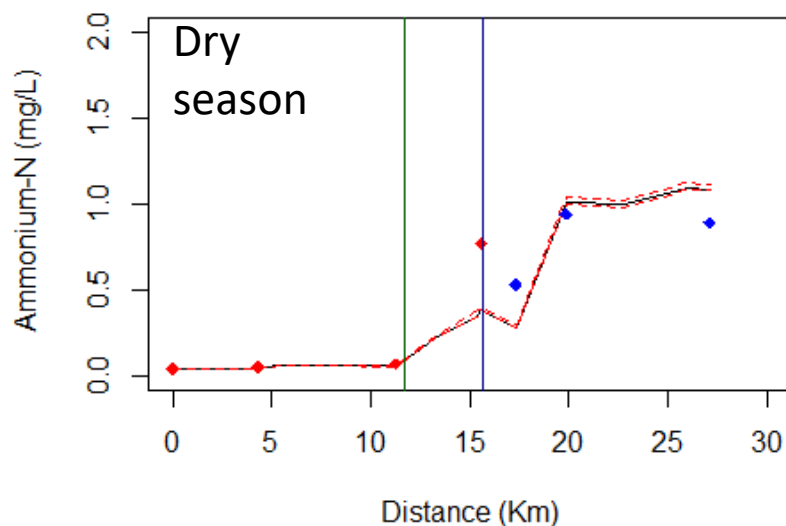
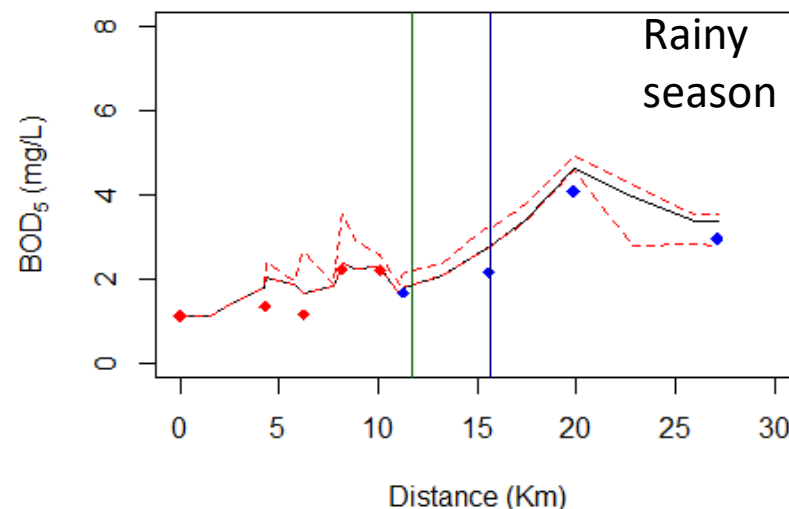
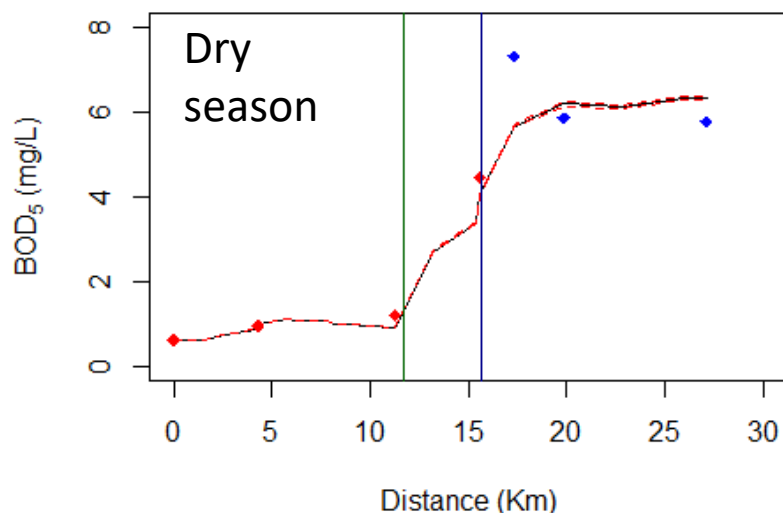
Scenario	Season	Actions
Sc-1	Dry season	Implementation of the new G-WWTP (carbon removal).
Sc-2	Dry season	Implementation of the upgraded G-WWTP (carbon and nutrients removal).
Sc-3	Rainy season	Implementation of the New G-WWTP (carbon removal).
Sc-4	Rainy season	Implementation of the upgraded G-WWTP (carbon and nutrients removal).
Sc-1 to Sc-4	Dry and rainy seasons	Connection of isolated sewage networks to the main network of the city: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in the concentration of nutrients and organic pollutants in 80% of small streams.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in the concentration of nutrients and organic pollutants in 50% of the main effluents.
Sc-3 & Sc-4	Rainy season	Implementation of four retention tanks before CSO discharges.

Integrated urban wastewater system (IUWS) model

Scenario analysis – dry season

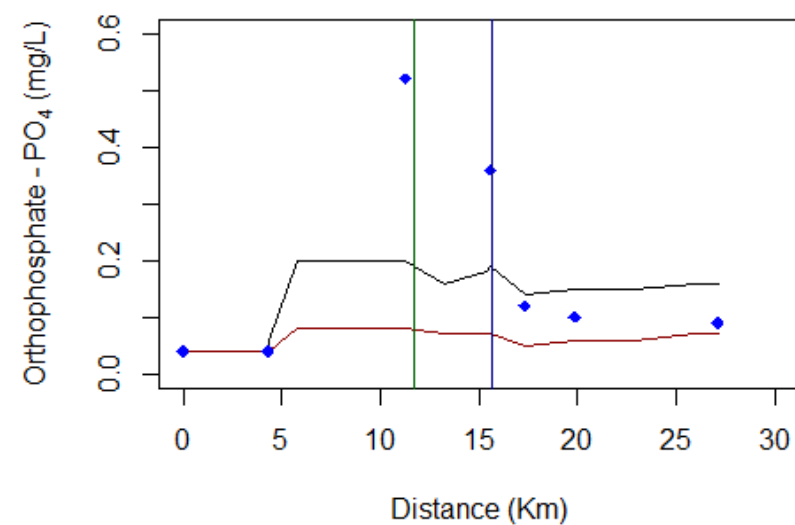
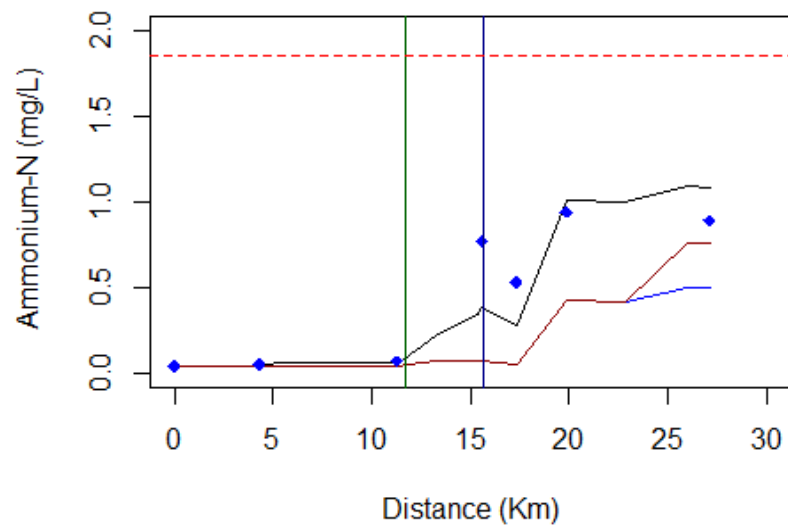
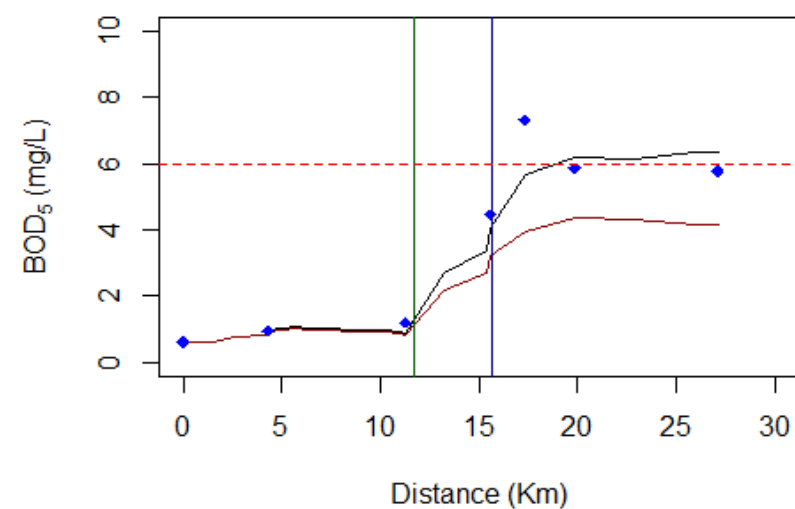
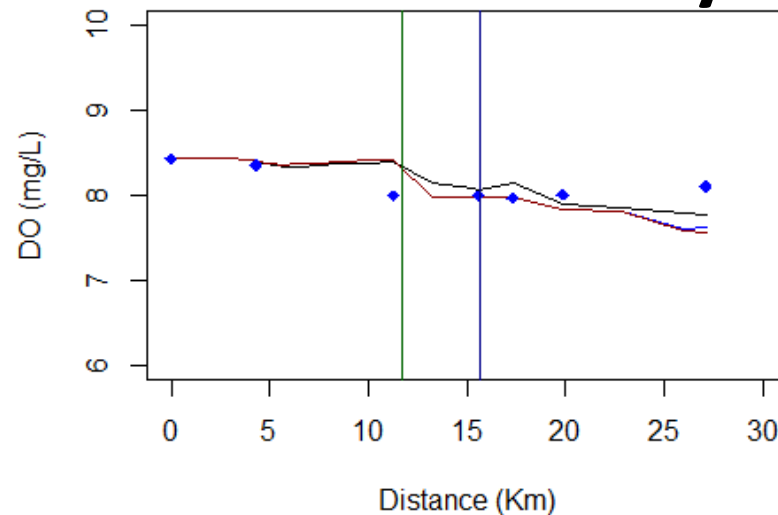


Calibrated and validated river water quality model



- Dissolved oxygen, nitrites, nitrates, COD and orthophosphates

Scenario analysis: dry season

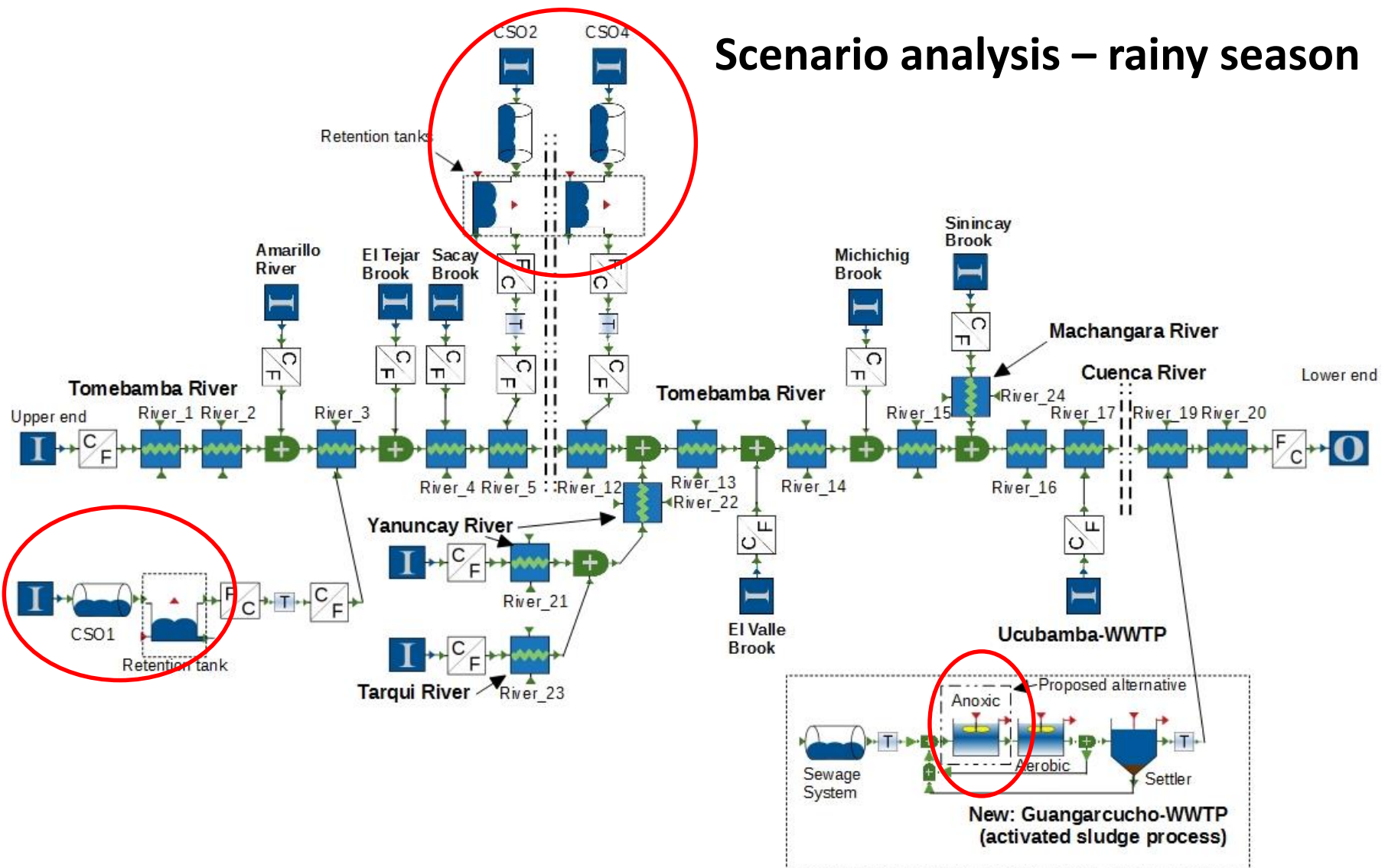


Symbology

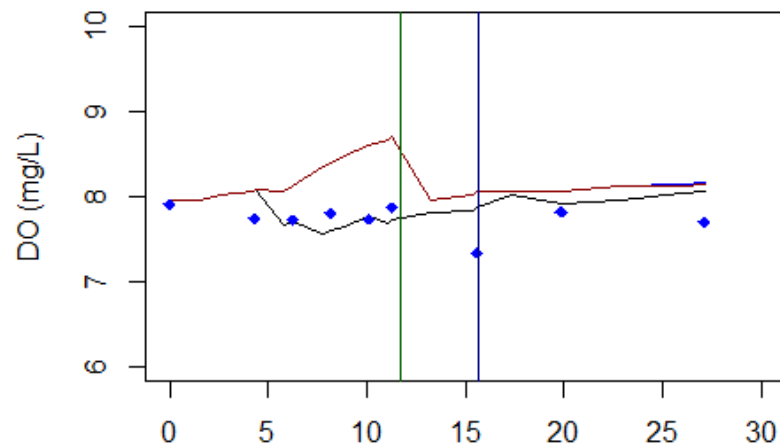
- ♦ Current conditions: measured
- Current conditions: simulation
- Scenario 1 & 3: simulation
- Scenario 2 & 4: simulation
- Ecuadorian threshold to preserve the aquatic ecosystem
- Confluence with the Yanuncay River
- Confluence with the Machangara River

Integrated urban wastewater system (IUWS) model

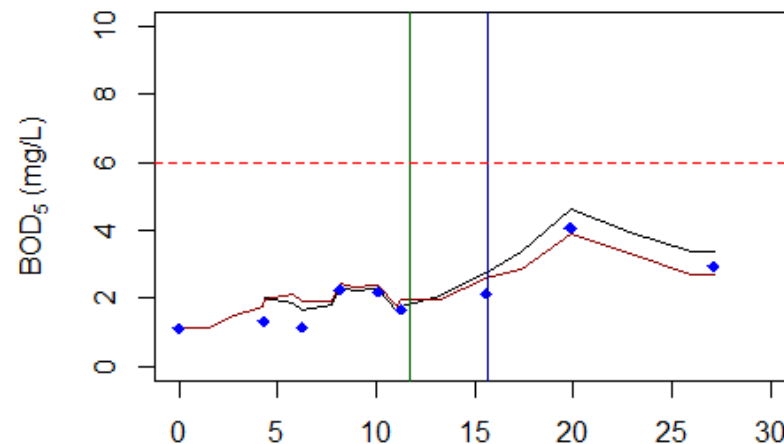
Scenario analysis – rainy season



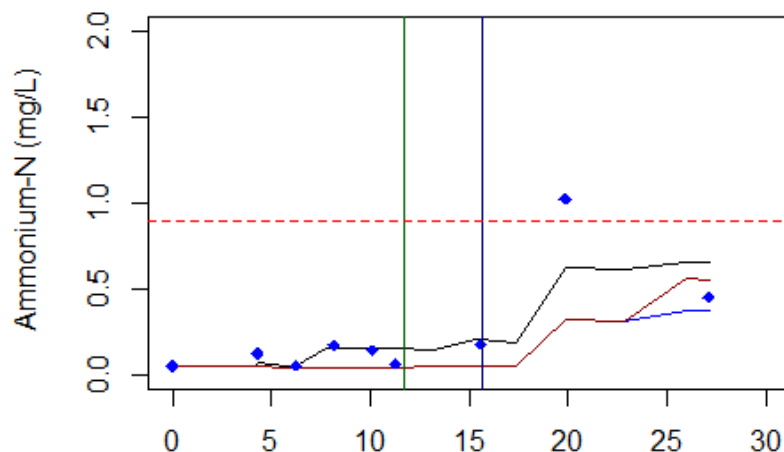
Scenario analysis: rainy season



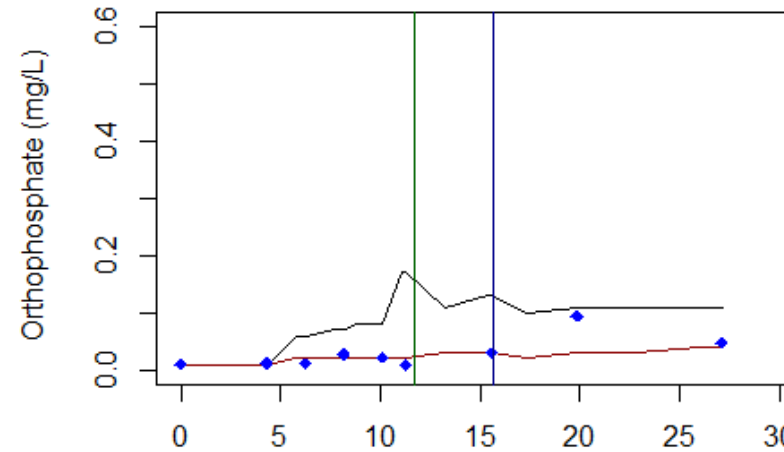
Distance (Km)



Distance (Km)



Distance (Km)

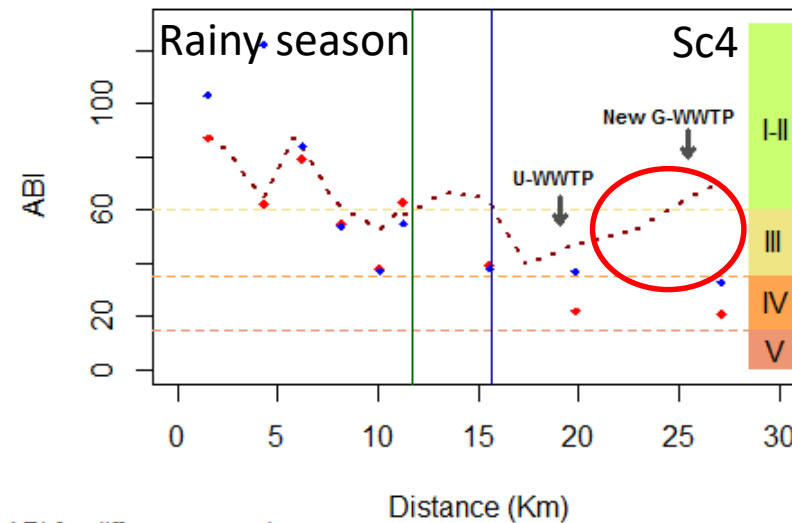
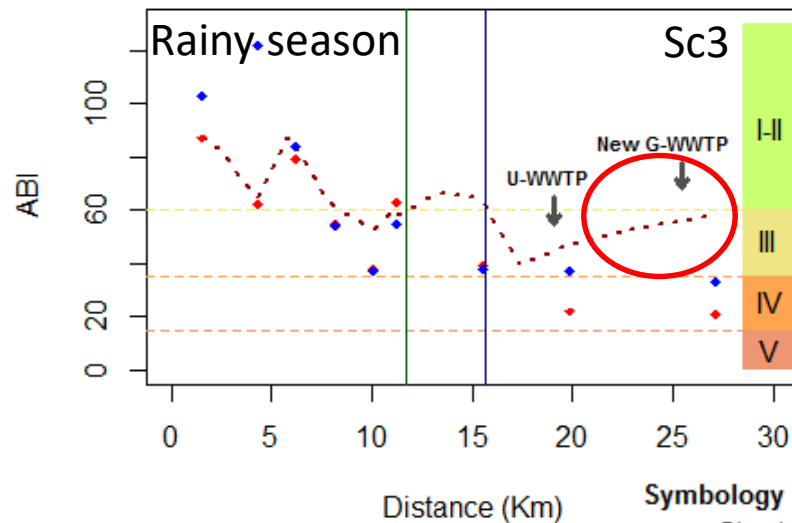
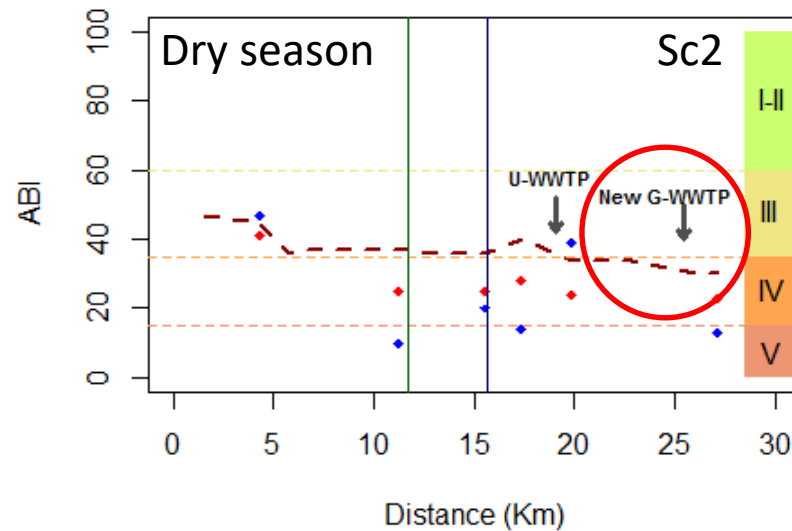
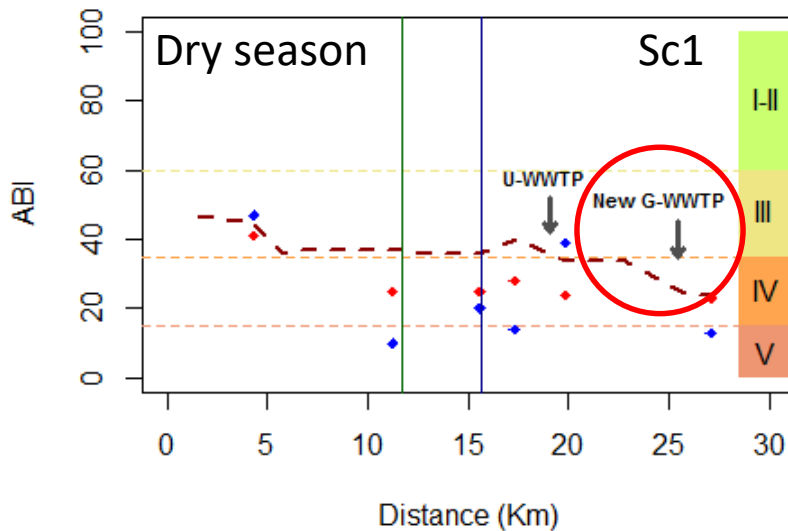


Distance (Km)

Symbology

- ◆ Current conditions: measured
- Current conditions: simulation
- Scenario 1 & 3: simulation
- Scenario 2 & 4: simulation
- - - Ecuadorian threshold to preserve the aquatic ecosystem
- Confluence with the Yanuncay River
- Confluence with the Machangara River

Scenario analysis



Symbology

- Simulated ABI for different scenarios
- Measured ABI: current conditions
- Simulated ABI: current conditions
- Confluence with the Yanuncay River
- Confluence with the Machangara River

Which measures are more effective to improve the current water quality in the Cuenca River basin?

- The connection of isolated sewage systems to the urban sewage network.
- The construction of a new wastewater treatment plant with activated sludge technology (carbon and nitrogen removal).
- The inclusion of retention tanks before the discharges of the combined sewer overflows – rainy season.

Acknowledgement

- VLIR-UOS IUC Programme - Universidad de Cuenca
- VLIR Ecuador Biodiversity Network Project
- Water Supply and Wastewater Management Municipal Company ETAPA – EP
- Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry

Thank you
for your attention

rubenf.jervesc@ucuenca.edu.ec



Bibliography:

- T. Hvitved-Jacobsen, "The impact of combined sewer overflows on the dissolved oxygen concentration of a river," *Water Research*, vol. 16, pp. 1099-1105, 1982/01/01 1982.
- Jerves-Cobo, R., Lock, K., Van Butsel, J., Pauta, G., Cisneros, F., Nopens, I. & Goethals, P.L.M. (2018) Biological impact assessment of sewage outfalls in the urbanized area of the Cuenca River basin (Ecuador) in two different seasons. *Limnologica*, **71**, 8-28.
- Jerves-Cobo, R., M. A. E. Forio, K. Lock, J. Van Butsel, G. Pauta, F. Cisneros, I. Nopens, and P. L. M. Goethals. (2020) Biological water quality in tropical rivers during dry and rainy seasons: A model-based analysis. *Ecological Indicators* **108**:105769.
- P. Reichert, D. Borchardt, M. Henze, W. Rauch, P. Shanahan, L. Somlyódy, *et al.*, "River Water Quality Model No. 1. IWA Scientific and Technical Report No. 12. IWA Publishing, London, UK. ISBN 1-900222-82, 2001, 131," ed, 2001.