Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace VOL 7



# Úrsula Oswald Spring *Editor*



# Water Resources in Mexico

Scarcity, Degradation, Stress, Conflicts, Management, and Policy



# Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace

Series Editor: Hans Günter Brauch

Úrsula Oswald Spring Editor

# Water Resources in Mexico

Scarcity, Degradation, Stress, Conflicts, Management, and Policy

With 196 Figures and 74 Tables





### Editor

**Prof. Dr. Úrsula Oswald Spring,** Centre for Regional Multidisciplinary Research (CRIM) at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Av. Universidad s/n, Cto. 2°, Col. Chamilpa, C.P. 62210 Cuernavaca, Mor., Mexico

ISSN 1865-5793 e-ISSN 1865-5807 ISBN 978-3-642-05431-0 e-ISBN: 978-3-642-05432-7 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-05432-7 Springer Heidelberg Dordrecht London New York

Library of Congress Control Number: 2011936515

### © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2011

This work is subject to copyright. All rights are reserved, whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, reuse of illustrations, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilm or in any other way, and storage in data banks. Duplication of this publication or parts thereof is permitted only under the provisions of the German Copyright Law of September 9, 1965, in its current version, and permission for use must always be obtained from Springer. Violations are liable to prosecution under the German Copyright Law. The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, etc. in this publication does not imply, even in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protective laws and regulations and therefore free for general use.

The top photograph illustrates the impact of a flood in Tabasco; the lower-left photograph shows campesinos planting onions in El Pañuelo and the lower-right photograph a water ceremony in El Texcal, both in the state of Morelos in Mexico. All photographs were taken by Úrsula Oswald Spring, who also holds the copyright.

Translation from Spanish: Dr. Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald, Cuernavaca, Mexico

Copyediting: PD Dr. Hans Günter Brauch, AFES-PRESS e.V., Mosbach, Germany

Language editing: Michael Headon, Colwyn Bay, Wales, UK

Typesetting and layout: Thomas Bast, AFES-PRESS e.V., Mosbach, Germany

Printed on acid-free paper

Springer is part of Springer Science+Business Media (www.springer.com)

# Contents

| List of Fig | gures  | IX    |
|-------------|--|-------|
| List of Ta  | bles   | XVII  |
| Acknowl     | edgments   | XXI   |
| Permissi    | ons and Credits  | xxIII |
| Preface     | Estela Morales Campos  | 1     |
| Introduc    | tion   | 3     |
| 1           | Water Resources in Mexico: A Conceptual Introduction<br>Úrsula Oswald Spring and Ignacio Sánchez Cohen   | 5     |
| Part I      | Hydrological Processes and Management of Basins  | 19    |
| 2           | Mexico's Water Challenges for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century<br>Felipe I. Arreguín Cortés, Mario López Pérez and<br>Humberto Marengo Mogollón  | 21    |
| 3           | Integrated Water Management in Hydrological Basins:<br>Multidisciplinary and Multi-Institutionality as an Action Paradigm<br>Ignacio Sánchez Cohen, Úrsula Oswald Spring, Gabriel Díaz Padilla and<br>José Luís González Barrios | 39    |
| 4           | Analysis of Weather Time Series for Decision-making in Mexico<br>Gabriel Díaz Padilla, Ignacio Sánchez Cohen and Rafael Alberto<br>Guajardo Panes  | 51    |
| 5           | Coastal Aquifers of Sonora: Hydrogeological Analysis Maintaining a<br>Sustainable Equilibrium<br>Miguel Rangel Medina, Rogelio Monreal Saavedra and Christopher Watts  | 73    |
| 6           | Preliminary Investigation of Groundwater and Surface Water<br>Geochemistry in Campeche and Southern Quintana Roo<br>Eugene Perry, Guadalupe Velazquez Oliman and Niklas Wagner   | 87    |

| Part II  | Water Use, Availability and Alternative Sources  | 99  |
|----------|--|-----|
| 7        | Environmental Monitoring and Crop Water Demand<br>Jaime Garatuza Payán, Julio Cesar Rodríguez and Christopher J. Watts   | 101 |
| 8        | Advances in Geomatics and Geospatial Technology for Solving the<br>Water Problem in Mexico<br>Felipe Omar Tapia Silva  | 111 |
| 9        | Water Use for Agriculture in Mexico<br>Enrique Palacios Vélez and Enrique Mejia Saez   | 129 |
| 10       | Social Problems with the Agricultural Use of Urban Wastewater <i>Francisco Peña</i>  | 145 |
| 11       | Effects of Land Use in the Hydrology of Montane Catchments in<br>Central-eastern Mexico<br>Lyssette E. Muñoz Villers, Miguel Equihua, Conrado Tobón and<br>Francisco J. Gutiérrez Mendieta   | 155 |
| 12       | Impact of Land Use Changes in the Surface Hydrodynamics of a<br>Water-harvesting Basin<br>José Luis González Barrios, Jean-Pierre Vandervaere, Luc Descroix,<br>Ignacio Sánchez Cohen, Eduardo Chávez Ramírez and<br>Guillermo González Cervantes  | 167 |
| 13       | Evapotranspiration in the Upper and Middle Nazas River Basins<br>Eduardo Chávez Ramírez, Guillermo González Cervantes,<br>José Luis González Barrios and Alejandro López Dzul  | 177 |
| Part III | Water Quality, Pollution and Health  | 187 |
| 14       | Potable Water Use from Aquifers Connected to Irrigation of<br>Residual Water<br>Juana Enriqueta Cortés Muñoz and César Guillermo Calderón Mólgora  | 189 |
| 15       | Evaluation of the Pollution of Hydrological River Basins:<br>Priorities and Needs<br>Anne M. Hansen and Carlos Corzo Juárez  | 201 |
| 16       | Water Quality in the State of Aguascalientes and its Effects on the<br>Population's Health<br>Francisco Javier Avelar González, Elsa Marcela Ramírez López,<br>Ma. Consolación Martínez Saldaña, Alma Lilián Guerrero Barrera,<br>Fernando Jaramillo Juárez and José Luís Reyes Sánchez  | 217 |
| 17       | Potable Water Pollution with Heavy Metals, Arsenic, and Fluorides<br>and Chronic Kidney Disease in Infant Population of Aguascalientes<br>Laura Arreola Mendoza, Luz María Del Razo, Olivier Barbier,<br>M. Consolación Martínez Saldaña, Francisco Javier Avelar González,<br>Fernando Jaramillo Juárez and José L. Reyes Sánchez | 231 |
| 18       | Environmental Study on Cadmium in Groundwater in Yucatan<br>Julia Pacheco Avila, Armando Cabrera Sansores, Manuel Barcelo<br>Quintal, Ligia Alcocer Can and Mercy Pacheco Perera   | 239 |

## Contents

| 19      | Fish and Macroinvertebrates as Freshwater Ecosystem Bioindicators in<br>Mexico: Current State and Perspectives<br>Catherine Mathuriau, Norman Mercado Silva, John Lyons and<br>Luis Manuel Martínez Rivera   | 251 |
|---------|--|-----|
| 20      | Configuration of a Hydrocarbon Contamination Plume and<br>Restoration of a Site near Reynosa, Tamaulipas<br>Salvador Israel de la Garza González and Raúl Herrera Mendoza  | 263 |
| 21      | Endocrine Disrupting Compounds in Surface Water and Their<br>Degradation by Advanced Oxidation Process with Ozone<br>Ramiro Vallejo Rodríguez and Alberto López López  | 279 |
| 22      | Biodegradation of a Reactive Red Azo Dye in an Upflow Anaerobic<br>Bioreactor<br>Linda González and Eleazar Escamilla Silva  | 299 |
| Part IV | Social Effects, Conflicts and Hydrodiplomacy   | 317 |
| 23      | Water Security, Conflicts and Hydrodiplomacy<br>Úrsula Oswald Spring   | 319 |
| 24      | Distribution of Surface Water of the Rio Bravo between Mexico<br>and the United States<br>Vicente Germán Soto and José Luis Escobedo Sagaz   | 339 |
| 25      | Determining Spaces for Intervention in a Coastal Basin<br>Antonina Galván Fernández  | 351 |
| 26      | Social Intervention as a Practice of Translation: Sustainability and<br>Processes of Community Knowledge<br>Claudia Rocío González Pérez and Antonina Galván Fernández   | 367 |
| 27      | The Governance Crisis in Urban Water Management in Mexico<br>David Barkin  | 379 |
| 28      | The Growth of Water Demand in Mexico City and the<br>Over-exploitation of its Aquifers<br>Jorge A. Morales Novelo and Lilia Rodríguez Tapia  | 395 |
| Part V  | Public Policy, Institutions and Legal Aspects  | 407 |
| 29      | Reflections on the Magdalena River Master Plan in Mexico City<br>Arsenio Ernesto González Reynoso and Itzkuauhtli Zamora Saenz   | 409 |
| 30      | Assessment of a Water Utility Agency: A Multidisciplinary Approach<br>Alejandra Martín Domínguez, Víctor Javier Bourguett Ortiz,<br>Flor Virginia Cruz Gutiérrez, Miguel Ángel Mejía González,<br>Víctor Hugo Alcocer Yamanaka, Juan Maldonado Silvestre,<br>Gustavo Armando Ortíz Rendón, Petronilo Cortés Mejía,<br>Arturo González Herrera, Martín Piña Soberanis, Ma. de Lourdes<br>Rivera Huerta, Leticia Montellano Palacios, Carlos Eduardo Mariano<br>Romero and Velitchko Georguiev Tzatchkov | 421 |

# Contents

| 31                 | Water Pollution from Agriculture: Policy Challenges in a Case Study of<br>Guanajuato<br><i>Rosario Pérez Espejo</i>  | 435 |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| 32                 | Urban Water Management: From a Vicious Circle to Public<br>Participation, Self-sufficiency and Sustainability<br>Nicolás Pineda Pablos and Alejandro Salazar Adams | 449 |
| 33                 | Institutional Barriers for Effective Water Governance in Mexico: Study<br>of the Central Gulf Hydrological Administrative Region X<br>Judith Domínguez Serrano     | 457 |
| Concluding Remarks |  | 473 |
| 34                 | Concluding Remarks<br>Úrsula Oswald Spring   | 475 |
| Abbrevia           | Abbreviations  |     |
| Biograph           | Biographies  |     |
| Index              | Index  |     |

VIII

# List of Figures

| Figure 1.1:  | PEISOR Model   | 7  |
|--------------|--|----|
| Figure 2.1:  | Average monthly rainfall in Mexico (1971-2000)   | 22 |
| Figure 2.2:  | Spatial distribution of annual precipitation   | 22 |
| Figure 2.3:  | Water balance of Mexico  | 23 |
| Figure 2.4:  | Regional contrast in terms of development and water availability   | 23 |
| Figure 2.5:  | Water availability in Mexico   | 24 |
| Figure 2.6:  | Availability of groundwater  | 25 |
| Figure 2.7:  | Water use in Mexico  | 25 |
| Figure 2.8:  | Increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere and global rise of temperature in the past thousand years   | 26 |
| Figure 2.9:  | Sealevel variation (period 1883-2004)  | 26 |
| Figure 2.10: | Behaviour of maximum temperature in Mexico, 1961-2040  | 27 |
| Figure 2.11: | Minimal temperature behaviour, 1961-2040   | 28 |
| Figure 2.12: | Currently over-exploited aquifers where an increase of temperature<br>and a decrease of rainfall is expected in the year 2040  | 29 |
| Figure 2.13: | Aquifers currently affected by sea water intrusion   | 30 |
| Figure 2.14: | Biochemical oxygen demand in Mexico, 2007  | 31 |
| Figure 2.15: | Over-exploited aquifers by hydrological and administrative region  | 32 |
| Figure 2.16: | Proposal for a national water balance  | 34 |
| Figure 2.17: | Amount of net virtual water imported into Mexico (2000-2007)   | 35 |
| Figure 2.18: | Soil moisture for May 2009 (in mm)   | 36 |
| Figure 3.1:  | Environmental dimension of an integrated water management with climatic and hydrological aspects   | 40 |
| Figure 3.2:  | Administrative mapping of the concept of Integrated<br>Water Management  | 41 |
| Figure 3.3:  | Conceptual model of the cascade effect stemming from precipitation problems in basin RH36  | 41 |
| Figure 3.4:  | Starting from a consensual and inter-disciplinary basis, a multi-<br>institutional course of action and model can be negotiated leading<br>to a consensual process of decision-making for the benefit of all<br>stakeholders | 42 |
| Figure 3.5:  | Structure of an integrated water management model in a basin:<br>dynamic, self-regulated and dissipative system with four subsystems   | 43 |
| Figure 3.6:  | Decision-making chart at the basin level   | 44 |
| Figure 3.7:  | Use value and exchange value of water  | 45 |
| Figure 4.1:  | Start-up panel of the R-ClimDex 1.0 program  | 52 |
| Figure 4.2:  | Display of climatic series in R-ClimDex  | 53 |
| Figure 4.3:  | Tabular reports of inconsistencies in the climatic database  | 54 |
| Figure 4.4:  | Chosen stations for the State of Veracruz  | 55 |
| Figure 4.5:  | Start-up panel of the ClimGen program  | 57 |
| Figure 4.6:  | Process of generating information  | 58 |

| Figure 4.7:  | Start-up Panel for Query System and Weather Information<br>Processing in Mexico (SICLIMA)  | 59 |
|--------------|--|----|
| Figure 4.8:  | Methodological process for calculating the matching of the gamma<br>distribution with the historical series of rainfall in the Republic<br>of Mexico   | 60 |
| Figure 4.9:  | Spatial distribution of 147 stations in the windward and leeward areas of the Gulf of Mexico   | 61 |
| Figure 4.10: | Schematic process of methodology of this chapter   | 61 |
| Figure 4.11: | Graphic distribution of the 2,271 weather stations in the Republic of Mexico   | 62 |
| Figure 4.12: | Number and percentage of the weather stations in the<br>Republic of Mexico whose rainfall data are and are not adapted<br>to a gamma distribution  | 63 |
| Figure 4.13: | Result from the application of the Cheng algorithm for the 'El Palote' weather station   | 64 |
| Figure 4.14: | (a) Geographical distribution of stations whose rainfall data adapt<br>to a gamma distribution with a parameter of shape ( $\alpha$ ) and a parameter<br>with scale ( $\beta$ ); (b) Geographical distribution of stations whose rainfall<br>data did not adapt to a gamma distribution for the national<br>territory  | 66 |
| Figure 4.15: | Range demarcation of the $\alpha$ and $\beta$ parameters for gamma probability distribution in the national territory corresponding to the accumulated rainfall for the May-October period based on the calculated information from 1,727 weather stations   | 68 |
| Figure 4.16: | Range demarcation of the $\alpha$ and $\beta$ parameters for gamma probability distribution in the national territory corresponding to the accumulated rainfall of the yearly period based on the calculated information from 1, 786 weather stations  | 69 |
| Figure 5.1:  | Location of administrative basins and aquifers in the North-west region of Mexico  | 74 |
| Figure 5.2:  | Drought indexes in the Sonora River Basin  | 75 |
| Figure 5.3:  | Left: The location of aquifer zones in the Sonora River Basin; shading<br>represents different districts of rural development (DDR). Aquifers<br>in the valley whose recharge is modern and the Coast of<br>Hermosillo (CH) with millennial recharge are shown. Right: the<br>administrative division of the aquifers showing DDR 141 (CH)<br>with direction of regional flows | 77 |
| Figure 5.4:  | Left: the universal balance model in a basin showing the demands<br>of users. Right: the balance of water for conditions of continental<br>aquifers  | 77 |
| Figure 5.5:  | Left: conditions of water balance in coastal aquifer. Right: negative water balance and penetration of the marine water intrusion  | 78 |
| Figure 5.6:  | Location of the Puerto Peñasco aquifer   | 79 |
| Figure 5.7:  | Gravimetric profile of the Puerto Peñasco aquifer (the alluvial fill is shown in light colour, crystalline basement in dark)   | 80 |
| Figure 5.8:  | Marine water intrusion profiles showing thickness and extension along the coast of Puerto Peñasco  | 81 |

| Figure 5.9:  | Left: satellite image interpretation of the Costa de Hermosillo. Right:<br>topography of the crystalline basement in the Costa de Hermosillo   | 82        |
|--------------|--|-----------|
| Figure 5.10: | Piezometry in the Costa de Hermosillo aquifer. Left: for the year 1947.<br>Right: for the year 2006  | 82        |
| Figure 5.11: | Evolution of marine water intrusion in the Costa de Hermosillo aquifer   | 83        |
| Figure 6.1:  | Sites of sampling  | 89        |
| Figure 6.2:  | Sulphate vs. chloride concentration  | 90        |
| Figure 6.3:  | Sulphate vs. chloride concentration  | 93        |
| Figure 6.4:  | Bedded gypsum outcrop about 20 m high on highway 186 east of<br>Concepcion, Quintana, Roo  | 95        |
| Figure 6.5:  | A pond in southern Campeche  | 96        |
| Figure 7.1:  | a) Real colour composite and b) evapotranspiration (W $m^{-2})$ for wheat in the Yaqui valley, Mexico for one day during the growing season of 2000  | 103       |
| Figure 7.2:  | Annual evapotranspiration in Sonora (a) October 1999 to September 2000 using NOAA-AVHRR images and (b) October 2002 to September 2003 using MODIS images. The outlines of municipal limits have been included  | er<br>104 |
| Figure 7.3:  | Relation between Kc and NDVI for grapes in the Costa de Hermosillo<br>during 2005 and 2006. The values of Kc were obtained using EC<br>measurements of ET and ETo from local climate data  | 106       |
| Figure 7.4:  | Relationship between Kc and NDVI for six different crops in the Yaqui valley in 2008. Kc values were obtained from the ratio of measured ET (using EC systems) and $ET_0$ . NDVI was obtained from Formosat images. The slope and intercept from linear regression are included for each crop              | 107       |
| Figure 7.5:  | NDVI (row 1), Kc (row 2) and actual ET (row 3) for three dates during<br>the growing season for wheat in the Yaqui valley. Only values for the<br>fields with wheat are shown; the others are blank. The three dates<br>chosen are: 3 January (Column 1), 23 February (Column 2) and<br>23 April (Column ) | 108       |
| Figure 8.1:  | Changes in the area of Chapala Lake, monitored by LANDSAT and SPOT   | 116       |
| Figure 8.2:  | Left: Aquifer vulnerability to contamination in the Mexico Valley Basin.<br>Right: index of sources of contamination for the Mexico City urban<br>sprawl zone  | 117       |
| Figure 8.3:  | Deforestation rate between 1990 and 2000 for large hydrological<br>basins in south-east Mexico, obtained from LANDSAT images.<br>Left: Grijalva; Right: Usumacinta   | 118       |
| Figure 8.4:  | Spatial variability of multi-annual precipitation for September in<br>Mexico City, resulting from Kriging with External Drift interpolation,<br>using the linear dependency between the digital elevation model<br>and precipitation values  | 119       |

**Figure 8.5:** Calculation of real evaporation in Mexico according to SSEB (Senay et al., 2007) for the winter of 2002, calculated using MODIS products and PAN evaporation measurements

120

| Figure 8.6:  | Principal screen of a geomatic artefact on the web (under  |     |
|--------------|--|-----|
|              | development)   | 122 |
| Figure 8.7:  | Screen for the Cybercartographic Atlas of Chapala Lake   | 122 |
| Figure 8.8:  | Example of screens for the application of geomatics in the Cybercartographic Atlas of Chapala Lake                                     | 123 |
| Figure 8.9:  | Example of screens for the application of geomatics in the system for the management of ravines  | 124 |
| Figure 9.1:  | Distribution of irrigated areas and volume for each water source   | 131 |
| Figure 9.2:  | Volumes of water extracted for irrigation according to source in each state according to the source (m3) for 2006                      | 132 |
| Figure 9.3:  | Changes in volumes of groundwater extraction between 1992 and 2006   | 133 |
| Figure 9.4:  | Variation of irrigated areas according to Irrigation Districts and<br>Irrigation Units in Mexico (1998-2007)                           | 134 |
| Figure 9.5:  | Variation in volumes of water used for irrigation according to source  | 135 |
| Figure 9.6:  | Variations in energy consumption (MWh) and number of users in the agricultural sector, 1962-2007                                       | 135 |
| Figure 9.7:  | Average growth variation of irrigation areas contrasted with irrigation districts for each state                                       | 136 |
| Figure 9.8:  | Variation of irrigation areas in the State of Chihuahua  | 137 |
| Figure 9.9:  | Number of dams with a capacity of over 0.5 hm <sup>3</sup> by state  | 138 |
| Figure 9.10: | Conveyance efficiency reported by irrigation districts   | 140 |
| Figure 10.1: | Distribution of water for agricultural use in the Valle del Mezquital and types of population exposure                                 | 149 |
| Figure 11.1: | The Study Area   | 157 |
| Figure 11.2: | Monthly rainfall and streamflow distribution in the mature and<br>secondary montane cloud forests, and (b) in the pasture<br>catchment | 160 |
| Figure 11.3: | Runoff event coefficient values (RC) for each studied catchment  | 162 |
| Figure 12.1: | Location of the Upper Nazas River Basin  | 168 |
| Figure 12.2: | Sierra de la Candela   | 169 |
| Figure 12.3: | Suction Disc Infiltrometer   | 170 |
| Figure 12.4: | Surface of pine mulch  | 170 |
| Figure 12.5: | Surface of oak mulch   | 171 |
| Figure 12.6: | Surface of grass   | 171 |
| Figure 12.7: | Surface of bare soil degraded by cattle trampling  | 172 |
| Figure 12.8: | Infiltration tests on bare surface degraded by cattle trampling  | 174 |
| Figure 12.9: | Infiltration tests on surface with pine mulch  | 174 |
| Figure 12.10 | Infiltration tests on grass surface  | 175 |
| Figure 13.1: | Nazas River Basin  | 179 |
| Figure 13.2: | Spatial distribution of automated weather stations in the Nazas Basin  | 180 |

| Figure 13.3: | $ET_0$ behaviour, average of three observation cycles (years 2005, 2006 and 2007), in the lower and middle Nazas River Basins, using different methods   | 182 |
|--------------|--|-----|
| Figure 13.4: | Estimate of $ET_0$ using the methods of Doorenbos-Pruitt 'D-P' and<br>Hargreaves-Samani 'H-S', compared with $ET_0$ using the Penman-<br>Monteith FAO method 'P-M', in (a) and (b), respectively, for the lower<br>basin, and (c) and (d), using the same framework, for the middle basin<br>for the 2005, 2006, and 2007 period average | 183 |
| Figure 14.1: | Routes of entry of emerging contaminants into the environment and potable water  | 190 |
| Figure 14.2: | Localization of the Mezquital Valley   | 193 |
| Figure 14.3: | Sanitary risk focus to respond to the problem of aquifer recharge in an irrigation zone with raw sewage water  | 194 |
| Figure 14.4: | Theoretical framework of the attempts to trace organic compounds<br>and their relative significance for human health risks (prioritization)  | 196 |
| Figure 14.5: | Strategy for the screening of semi-volatile organic compounds  | 198 |
| Figure 15.1: | Delimitation of the Mexican hydrological basins  | 202 |
| Figure 15.2: | North America and MDN Sites. Blue symbols: active sites; white symbols: inactive sites   | 204 |
| Figure 15.3: | Study area with sampling points  | 211 |
| Figure 15.4: | Arcediano Dam River Basin  | 212 |
| Figure 18.1: | Study area   | 242 |
| Figure 18.2: | Calibration curve for cadmium determination in groundwater   | 244 |
| Figure 18.3: | Cadmium isoconcentration map (µg/l)  | 245 |
| Figure 18.4: | Cadmium concentrations in groundwater from the municipalities of Yucatan   | 246 |
| Figure 18.5: | Municipalities of Yucatan with cadmium concentrations above permissible levels   | 247 |
| Figure 18.6: | Temporal variations of cadmium concentrations in groundwater   | 247 |
| Figure 19.1: | Mexican states where fish-based IBIs have been (light) or are being developed (dark)   | 254 |
| Figure 19.2: | The number of articles related to the use of macroinvertebrates as bioindicators for aquatic ecosystems  | 255 |
| Figure 19.3: | Mexican states where macroinvertebrates have been used for biological monitoring of aquatic ecosystems   | 257 |
| Figure 20.1: | Location of the study area   | 265 |
| Figure 20.2: | Location of existent wells in the study area   | 266 |
| Figure 20.3: | Design of the monitoring and extraction wells built on the affected site   | 267 |
| Figure 20.4: | Piezometry of study area, arrows indicate the direction of the flow of the groundwater   | 268 |
| Figure 20.5: | Location of the existing wells in the study area   | 269 |
| Figure 20.6: | Resistivity anomalies of the affected site, units located at depth of 20 metres and layers containing hydrocarbon  | 270 |
| Figure 20.7: | Stratigraphic description of MS-4 and MS-12 sampling points  | 271 |

| Figure 20 | <b>.8:</b> Plan view of hydrocarbon contamination plume with the three observed zones  | 272        |
|-----------|--|------------|
| Figure 20 | e: Hydrogeological section showing the three zones of the hydrocarbox  | 2/3        |
| Figure 20 | contamination plume  | 274        |
| Figure 20 | .10: Aquifer restoration system, contaminated water is extracted and<br>processed in a groundwater treatment plant and the recovered water<br>is injected into the aquifer   | 275        |
| Figure 20 | .11: Design of the contaminated groundwater treatment plant  | 275        |
| Figure 20 | 12:A biotreatment cell that was constructed to deposit the soil<br>contaminated with hydrocarbon, which includes a geo-membrane<br>to remove the infiltration and contamination of the soil. Location of<br>the existing wells in the study area | 276        |
| Figure 20 | 13:Recovery time for floating hydrocarbon thickness in groundwater at the beginning and end of the aquifer restoration   | 277        |
| Figure 22 | 1: Upflow Anaerobic Fixed Bed (UAFB) Reactor   | 302        |
| Figure 22 | 2: Reactive Red Azo Dye 272  | 303        |
| Figure 22 | .3: Adsorption isotherms at pH 7 and 5 (Temperature 28-30°C)   | 304        |
| Figure 22 | .4: Experimental data adjusted to the kinetic model for flask tests at 250 a 500 mg/l. C/C0 = dimensionless concentration  | and<br>305 |
| Figure 22 | 5: Reduction in the dye molecule. First step in degradation  | 306        |
| Figure 22 | .6: Compounds identified in the reactor's effluent in degradation condition with COD removal of ~50 per cent (TRH 4-5 h)   | ons<br>307 |
| Figure 22 | 7: Aromatic compounds found in the reactor's effluent when decreasing residence time or increasing dye concentrations  | 307        |
| Figure 22 | .8: Proposed RRP1 degradation route  | 308        |
| Figure 22 | .9: Proposed RRP1-2A degradation route   | 309        |
| Figure 22 | 10: Proposed RRP2 degradation route  | 310        |
| Figure 22 | .11: Proposed 2-benzyl-malonic acid degradation route  | 311        |
| Figure 22 | 12:Parallel dimensionless model  | 312        |
| Figure 22 | <b>13:</b> Predicted concentration profile along the reactor at different initial dye concentrations $(C_{A0})$  | 313        |
| Figure 22 | <b>14:</b> Predicted concentration profile in the bioparticle at different t (dimensionless time) and z (dimensionless length) in the fixed bed. The radius is in cm   | 314        |
| Figure 23 | <b>1:</b> Water security and its links to other sources of security  | 321        |
| Figure 23 | <b>2:</b> Green and Blue Water Global Flow   | 322        |
| Figure 23 | 3: Annual Rainfall in Mexico   | 322        |
| Figure 23 | <ul> <li>4: Interrelationship between water supply, human demand, and potential conflicts</li> </ul>   | 324        |
| Figure 23 | <ul><li>.5: Causes of land degradation in Mexico, a) desertification,</li><li>b) salinization, c) water erosion, d) wind erosion</li></ul>   | 326        |
| Figure 23 | .6: Population growth in Mexico City   | 329        |
| Figure 23 | 7: Population in Mexico City and in the states of Mexico and Hidalgo   | 329        |
| Figure 23 | 8: Illegal immigrants in the USA, 2000-2008  | 329        |
| Figure 23 | .9: Loss of population in drylands   | 330        |

| Figure 23.10 | :Hydrodiplomacy   | 333 |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Figure 23.11 | Sustainable Water Management. Efficiency and Equity with  |     |
|              | Natural Resources   | 334 |
| Figure 24.1: | Location of the twelve water flow measuring points  | 342 |
| Figure 25.1: | Location of the study area  | 353 |
| Figure 25.2: | Universes and factors that make up the basin  | 355 |
| Figure 25.3: | Relations between the factors that constitute the universes   | 356 |
| Figure 25.4: | Loop that links the components of a basin   | 357 |
| Figure 25.5: | Topography  | 358 |
| Figure 25.6: | Fortnightly histograms, rain distribution   | 359 |
| Figure 25.7: | Soil distribution   | 360 |
| Figure 25.8: | Potential erosion   | 361 |
| Figure 25.9: | Distribution of vegetation  | 362 |
| Figure 25.10 | Basin subsystems  | 362 |
| Figure 26.1: | Localization of the study area  | 369 |
| Figure 26.2: | Cycle of knowledge management   | 373 |
| Figure 28.1: | Water stress in the Valley of Mexico (2004)   | 397 |
| Figure 28.2: | Hydrological cycle in the Valley of Mexico Basin  | 398 |
| Figure 28.3: | Water uses in the Valley of Mexico by user type   | 398 |
| Figure 28.4: | Water imports to the Valley of Mexico   | 400 |
| Figure 28.5: | Water reuse in the Valley of Mexico by sector   | 401 |
| Figure 28.6: | Gross total water withdrawal and mean natural availability in the Valley of Mexico: 2004-2030             | 402 |
| Figure 28.7: | Total water stress on the hydrological resources in the Valley of Mexico subregion                        | 403 |
| Figure 28.8: | Projection for the over-exploitation of the aquifers in the Valley of Mexico Basin                        | 403 |
| Figure 28.9: | Total water stress on the hydrological resources in the Valley of Mexico subregion                        | 404 |
| Figure 29.1: | Location of the Magdalena River basin   | 410 |
| Figure 29.2: | The planning area of the Magdalena River Master Plan  | 411 |
| Figure 29.3: | Integration process for the Magdalena River Master Plan   | 413 |
| Figure 29.4: | Integration stages  | 417 |
| Figure 30.1: | Camera used to record the interior of water supply wells  | 425 |
| Figure 30.2: | A transit time ultrasonic measuring device for measuring the flow<br>at a water extraction supply well    | 426 |
| Figure 30.3: | Coincident loop arrangement   | 428 |
| Figure 30.4: | Diagram representing the different stages that allow the efficiency of an operating agency to be measured | 429 |
| Figure 31.1: | Location of the state of Guanajuato, Mexico   | 442 |
| Figure 31.2: | Irrigation District 011 (IR 011)  | 444 |
| Figure 32.1: | Virtuous circle of water services   | 453 |
| Figure 32.2: | Vicious circle of water services  | 453 |

| Study zone, showing location in the state of Veracruz, contours,<br>urban areas, bodies of water and the course of the Rio Blanco and<br>its tributaries  | 458  |
|---|--|
| Hydrological Administrative Region X for the Central Gulf   | 462  |
| Sample of rural locations that shows those areas where houses<br>have no access to piped water (light) and those where at least<br>one house has access to piped water (dark). The size of the dots<br>represents the total population. The road infrastructure is also s<br>hown (Presentation in ArcGIS 9.2.) | 463  |
| Sample of rural localities with no houses with drainage: the size of the dots represents the total population. The road infrastructure is also shown (Presentation in ArcGIS 9.2.)  | 464  |
| Potable water coverage  | 465  |
| Complex interrelations within the 'environmental quartet'   | 476  |
| Complex interrelations between water, society, and nature   | 482  |
|   | Study zone, showing location in the state of Veracruz, contours,<br>urban areas, bodies of water and the course of the Rio Blanco and<br>its tributaries<br>Hydrological Administrative Region X for the Central Gulf<br>Sample of rural locations that shows those areas where houses<br>have no access to piped water (light) and those where at least<br>one house has access to piped water (dark). The size of the dots<br>represents the total population. The road infrastructure is also s<br>hown (Presentation in ArcGIS 9.2.)<br>Sample of rural localities with no houses with drainage: the size of<br>the dots represents the total population. The road infrastructure is<br>also shown (Presentation in ArcGIS 9.2.)<br>Potable water coverage<br>Complex interrelations within the 'environmental quartet'<br>Complex interrelations between water, society, and nature |

# List of Tables

| Table 4.1:   | Description of stations that were considered in the sampling  | 56  |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Table 4.2:   | P values associated with the Wilcoxon and Friedman tests  | 62  |
| Table 4.3:   | Summary of non-rejected void hypotheses using Wilcoxon and Friedman's tests   | 63  |
| Table 4.4:   | Outcome parameters for the May to October period for 10 stations  | 65  |
| Table 4.5:   | Outcome parameters for the yearly period for 10 stations  | 65  |
| Table 5.1:   | Classification of climate types by average annual precipitation   | 74  |
| Table 6.1:   | Chemical data and probable ion sources for groundwater and surface water of Campeche and Southern Quintana Roo  | 91  |
| Table 7.1:   | Characteristics of the principal satellites or sensors with possible<br>application in the estimation of water use by vegetation. PAN refers<br>to a panchromatic broad band with high spatial resolution   | 102 |
| Table 10.1:  | Increase in the irrigated surface in the Valle del Mezquital (1931-1990)  | 150 |
| Table 11.1:  | Annual totals of streamflow (Q) plus monthly mean, daily mean,<br>minimum, and maximum Q ( $\pm$ standard deviation) for the wet,<br>"Nortes" and dry seasons as measured at the mature (MAT) and<br>secondary (SEC) cloud forests and pasture (PAS) in central Veracruz,<br>Mexico, from Aug. 1, 2005 to Jul. 31, 2007 | 161 |
| Table 11.2:  | Runoff coefficient ( <i>RC</i> ) statistics for the mature (MAT) and secondary (SEC) cloud forests and pasture (PAS) in central Veracruz  | 162 |
| Table 11.3:  | TSS stream water mean concentrations (mg l-1 $\pm$ standard error) for<br>the investigated catchments. The superscript letters indicate<br>significant differences between land cover types (p < 0.05). N = 12  | 163 |
| Table 12.1:  | Number of infiltration tests conducted in each type of surface  | 169 |
| Table 12.2:  | Values of Ks and $\alpha$ calculated for three soil surfaces  | 173 |
| Table 12.3:  | Functional pore size $\lambda m$ calculated from equation 3   | 173 |
| Table 13.1:  | Average monthly <i>ET</i> <sub>0</sub> values in the lower basin during the maximum water requirement period (May–August)   | 184 |
| Table 14.1:  | Some emerging chemical pollutant groups   | 191 |
| Table 14.2:  | Potentially hydro-transmissible emerging, re-emerging and   |     |
| ~ 11         | non-regulated pathogens   | 192 |
| Table 14.3:  | Prioritization: effects of low dose chemicals   | 196 |
| Table 14.4:  | High priority: hormonal disruptors  | 197 |
| Table 14.5:  | Wastewater and methods of analysis  | 197 |
| Table 14.6:  | Methods for analyzing organic compounds   | 198 |
| Table 15.1:  | Distribution of RNM Monitoring Sites  | 204 |
| Table 15.2:  | Compliation of Studies of TPBS in Mexico  | 205 |
| i able 15.3: | in Mexico   | 206 |
| Table 15.4:  | Proposed Environmental Matrixes for TPBS Monitoring   | 206 |
| Table 16.1:  | Exposure to arsenic and adverse effects in control and exposed populations  | 225 |

### List of Tables

| Table 18.1: | Cadmium concentrations in ppb (parts per billion)  | 244 |
|-------------|--|-----|
| Table 18.2: | Kruskal-Wallis analyses results  | 245 |
| Table 18.3: | Municipality classification according to Cd levels   | 247 |
| Table 18.4: | Reference daily dose for cadmium   | 248 |
| Table 18.5: | Hazard quotient for cadmium  | 248 |
| Table 19.1: | Macroinvertebrate-based indices used in Mexico to evaluate environmental quality in freshwater ecosystems                                | 256 |
| Table 21.1: | Occurrence of EDCs and ECs in surface water in different parts of the world  | 281 |
| Table 21.2: | Methods of analysis used by various authors for the identification of EDCs and ECs   | 284 |
| Table 21.3: | Comparison of rate constants of molecular $(k_{O3/M})$ and radical $(kHO \bullet/M)$ oxidation of $O_3$ on some EDCs and pharmaceuticals | 287 |
| Table 21.4: | AOP-O <sub>3</sub> applied to different types of water and under different conditions  | 289 |
| Table 22.1: | Characteristics of activated carbon utilized   | 302 |
| Table 22.2: | Characteristics of the UAFB reactor  | 302 |
| Table 22.3: | Batch test conditions and results at different pH levels<br>(pH 7 and pH 5)  | 303 |
| Table 22.4: | Analysis of variance for experimental design in flasks at pH 7   | 303 |
| Table 22.5: | Analysis of variance for experimental design in flasks at pH 5   | 304 |
| Table 22.6: | Conditions and results of kinetic tests in flasks  | 305 |
| Table 22.7: | Operating conditions of the tests according to the experimental design, obtained colour and COD removal rates                            | 306 |
| Table 23.1: | Water volume in Mexico (million m <sup>3</sup> )   | 321 |
| Table 23.2: | Natural risk in Mexico: Volcanoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes,<br>landslides  | 331 |
| Table 24.1: | Unit root results, without structural change   | 347 |
| Table 24.2: | Unit root results, with 1 and 2 structural changes   | 348 |
| Table 25.1: | Types of producers   | 363 |
| Table 25.2: | Exploitation by subsystem  | 363 |
| Table 25.3: | Grades of the human environment  | 364 |
| Table 25.4: | Indicators of impact   | 364 |
| Table 25.5: | Intervention matrix for each subsystem   | 365 |
| Table 25.6: | Suggested alternatives   | 365 |
| Table 26.1: | Management plan generated by the community   | 375 |
| Table 28.1: | Mean natural water availability in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004)   | 397 |
| Table 28.2: | Average water withdrawal in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004)  | 399 |
| Table 28.3: | Aquifer over-exploitation in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004)   | 399 |
| Table 28.4: | Population growth rate in the Valley of Mexico and in the Metropolitan Zone  | 401 |
| Table 30.1: | Models of water measuring  | 422 |

### XVIII

# List of Tables

| Table 30.2: | A projection of demand, production, and deficit under the conditions found in the study area                             | 423 |
|-------------|--|-----|
| Table 30.3: | Result of the polls on the quality of service  | 430 |
| Table 31.1: | Percentage distribution of monitoring stations for surface water quality according to category (BOD, COD, and TSS, 2006) | 436 |
| Table 31.2: | Per cent of monitoring stations of surface water resources by administrative region using the BOD5 category, 2003        | 443 |
| Table 31.3: | Irrigation district 011 High Lerma River. Registered users and area by module and total                                  | 445 |
| Table 31.4: | Cultivated land, production value, and water use   | 446 |
| Table 32.1: | Projects in an authoritarian and a democratic system   | 452 |
| Table 32.2: | Water services profile   | 455 |
| Table 33.1: | Five planning sub-regions  | 462 |
| Table 33.2: | Projection for drinking water, drainage and sewerage for rural localities  | 465 |
| Table 33.3: | Projection for potable water, drainage and sewerage for urban localities   | 466 |
| Table 33.4: | Supply of water and collection of payment  | 466 |
| Table 33.5: | Legislation on water and distribution of responsibilities  | 467 |
| Table 33.6: | Determinants of local water management   | 470 |
| Table 34.1: | Water volume in million m <sup>3</sup>   | 480 |

# Acknowledgments

This book is the result of two years of collective work involving researchers working on water-related problems in Mexico supported by the *National Council on Science and Technology* (CONACYT) that financed the *Scientific Network on Water* (RETAC). In addition, various academic institutions encouraged active participation by their members in this field. The following institutions should especially be mentioned: the *National Autono-mous University of Mexico* (UNAM) with its *Centre for Multidisciplinary Regional Research* (CRIM) and the *Institute for Economic Research* (IEEc); the *National Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock Research Institute* (INIFAP); the *University of Sonora* (US); the *Technological Institute of Sonora* (ITSON) and the *Metropolitan Autonomous University* (UAM) in Mexico City. This book emerged from the *First Meeting of the Scientific Network on Water* (RETAC-CONACYT) that took place at the Ex-Hacienda of Cocoyoc in January 2009, in which 127 water specialists participated. Afterwards, several hundred professionals were involved in an anonymous evaluation of the submitted papers, suggesting improvements and amendments which the authors subsequently implemented in the texts included in this volume.

Institutionally, the project received the support of Dr. Estela Morales, Coordinator of Humanities at UNAM; Dr. Ana María Chávez, Director of CRIM/UNAM; Dr. José Antonio de la Peña, Deputy Director for Scientific and Academic Development, CONACYT; Dr. Tomas Viveros, Director of Research Networks, CONACYT. They were all actively involved in the development of the *Scientific Network on Water* (RETAC) and offered the RETAC team scientific and administrative feedback in order to make this book possible and to reach a global audience.

A special mention must be given to the members of the Scientific-Technical Committee of RETAC: Dr. Rosario Pérez Espejo (IIEc/UNAM), Dr. Alejandra Martín (IMTA), Dr. Ignacio Sánchez Cohen (INIFAP), Dr. Jaime Garatuza (ITSON), Dr. Christopher Watts (Autonomous University of Sonora) and Dr. Eugenio Gómez (UAM-I), whose expertise and perseverance were central to the evaluation of many of the papers in this publication.

The timely development and conclusion of this project greatly benefited from the professional efforts of my assistant, Lic. Miriam Miranda. Together with the editor, she played a central role in the editing of this book. Her help was crucial for reminding the authors, checking the original manuscripts, and preparing the bibliographies and the authors' biographies in Spanish.

It is a great challenge to personally thank all the people who in one way or another were involved with this book, including all the logistical, administrative and technical support groups. For Spanish publication, the Publications Department at CRIM was in charge of providing the necessary technical assistance. Especially, I want to thank Mag. María de la Luz Flores for her careful technical revision of the original Spanish version of the selected chapters, Lic. Irma G. González for transforming these corrections into a legible manuscript, Lic. Víctor Manuel Martínez for his technical advice as well as Lic. Liliana Ortíz Guadarrama and Xochitl González Martínez for the preparation of the graphs.

In the preparation of this English book, Dr. Hans Günter Brauch of the Free University of Berlin (Germany), chairman of AFES-PRESS and editor of the Hexagon Book Series, was involved from the beginning and was in charge of the copy-editing. His professional advice stimulated the entire work.

The professional translation was done by Dr. Serena Eréndira Serrano Oswald. As a native English speaker, Mr. Mike Headon of North Wales (United Kingdom) carried out the style correction of the copy-edited text. Finally, the layout was produced by Mr. Thomas Bast (AFES-PRESS, Germany), the production editor of the Hexagon Book Series. Within Springer Publishers the editor would like to thank Dr. Christian Witschel, the editorial director of Geosciences in Heidelberg, and Ms. Almas Schimmel who prepared the book for publication within the publishing house. Thanks to the expertise and devotion of all these persons this book was made possible.

Lastly, it is important to highlight that this is the first collective work that presents the state of the art of water research in Mexico to a global audience. It reflects the first steps towards a complex, interdisciplinary, inter-institutional and international understanding of water-related issues. It also includes many concrete proposals for improving water management policy globally. It is hoped that these positive suggestions and constructive critiques will help Mexico to move gradually towards a better environmental, social, political and culturally sustainable water management that will generate well-being, enhance the quality of life, reduce the number of water-related conflicts and thus contribute to water-peace for all inhabitants of this beautiful country.

Cuernavaca, Morelos, 10 April 2011

Úrsula Oswald Spring, editor

# **Permissions and Credits**

The editor is grateful to the following copyright holders, publishers, authors, and photographers who have granted permission to use copyright material.

In chapter I *Úrsula Oswald Spring* and *Ignacio Sánchez Cohen* have used material that is in the public domain in:

• *Figure* 1.1: PEISOR Model. *Source:* Brauch and Oswald Spring (2009: 9). This figure was taken from a UNCCD Brochure that *Úrsula Oswald Spring* co-authored.

In chapter 2 *Felipe I. Arreguín Cortés, Mario López Pérez, and Humberto Marengo Mogollón* used the following figures from CONAGUA that are all in the public domain:

- *Figure* 2.1: Average monthly rainfall in Mexico (1971-2000). *Source*: CONAGUA (2008b).
- Figure 2.2: Spatial distribution of annual precipitation. Source: CONAGUA (2008b).
- *Figure* 2.4: Regional contrast in terms of development and water availability. *Source*: CONAGUA (2008).
- Figure 2.5: Water availability in Mexico. Source: CONAGUA (2008b).
- Figure 2.6: Availability of groundwater. Source: CONAGUA (2008b).
- Figure 2.7: Water use in Mexico. Source: CONAGUA (2008b).
- *Figure* 2.13: Aquifers currently affected by sea water intrusion. *Source*: CONAGUA (2008b).
- *Figure* 2.14: Biochemical oxygen demand in Mexico, 2007. *Source*: CONAGUA (2008b).
- *Figure* 2.15: Over-exploited aquifers by hydrological and administrative region. *Source*: CONAGUA (2008c).

Some figures are based on previous publications by *Felipe I. Arreguín Cortés* and coauthors, for which they hold the copyright:

- Figure 2.3: Water balance of Mexico. Source: Arreguín et al. (2007).
- Figure 2.10: Behaviour of maximum temperature in Mexico, 1961-2040. Source: Arreguín, Chávez, and Rosengaus (2008).
- *Figure* 2.11: Minimal temperature behaviour, 1961-2040. *Source*: Arreguín, Chávez, and Rosengaus (2008).
- *Figure* 2.12: Currently over-exploited aquifers where an increase of temperature and a decrease of rainfall is expected in the year 2040. *Source*: Arreguín, Chávez, and Rosengaus (2008).
- Figure 2.16: Proposal for a national water balance. Source: Arreguín et al. (2007).
- *Figure* 2.17: Amount of net virtual water imported into Mexico (2000-2007). *Source*: Arreguín et al. (2009).

The following figures are based on publications by US agencies that are in the public domain:

- *Figure* 2.8: Increase of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere and global rise of temperature in the past thousand years. *Source*: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, at: <<u>http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/temp/jonescru/jones.html</u>> (based on Johnes/Mann, 2004 for the years 1000-1880, and for the years 1820 to 2005 on Johns/Parker/Osborn/ Briffa, 2005).
- *Figure* 2.18: Soil moisture for May 2009 (in mm). *Source*: CPC and NOAA (2009); at: <<u>http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/soilmst/leaky glb.htm></u>.

This document was originally published by a journal for which Springer holds the copyright: • *Figure* 2.9: Sealevel variation (period 1883-2004). *Source*: Modified and extended by the authors based on Douglas (1997).

In chapter 3 *Ignacio Sánchez Cohen*, Úrsula Oswald Spring, Gabriel Díaz Padilla, and José *Luís González Barrios* developed figures 3.1 to 3.4. Some figures are based on previous publications by *Ignacio Sánchez Cohen* and Úrsula Oswald Spring for which they hold the copyright:

- *Figure* 3.3: Conceptual model of the cascade effect stemming from precipitation problems in basin RH36. The grids portray gaps in knowledge. *Sources*: Sánchez (2005: 44); Sánchez et al. (2006: 2, 2007: 13).
- *Figure* 3.5: Structure of an integrated water management model in a basin: dynamic, self-regulated and dissipative system with four subsystems. *Source*: Oswald (2005: 68).
- *Figure* 3.7: Use value and exchange value of water. *Source*: Oswald (2005: 147), modified from Ramos (2004: 101).

One figure contains material from CONAGUA that is in the public domain:

• Figure 3.6: Decision-making chart at the basin level. Source: CONAGUA (2003: 3).

In chapter 4 *Gabriel Díaz Padilla, Ignacio Sánchez Cohen*, and *Rafael Alberto Guajardo Panes* relied in figures 4.3 to 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 to 4.16 and in table 4.1 to 4.5 on the results of their research. They also used material from CONAGUA that is in the public domain:

• *Figure* 4.2: Display of climatic series in R-ClimDex. *Source:* Research data based on information provided by the National Weather Service and CONAGUA.

The following document is in the public domain:

• Figure 4.1: Start-up panel of the R-ClimDex 1.0 program. Source: Zhang/Yang (2004).

In chapter 5 *Miguel Rangel Medina*, *Rogelio Monreal Saavedra*, and *Christopher Watts* developed figures 5.6, 5.7, and 5.11 based on their research. Some figures are based on previous publications by *Miguel Rangel Medina* for which he holds the copyright:

- *Figure* 5.3: Left: the location of aquifer zones in the Sonora River basin; shading represents different districts of rural development (DDR). Aquifers in the valley whose recharge is modern and the Coast of Hermosillo (CH) with millennial recharge are sh. Right: the administrative division of the aquifers showing DDR 141 (CH) with direction of regional flows. *Source*: Rangel Medina (2006).
- *Figure* 5.4: Left: the universal balance model in a basin showing the demands of users. Right: the balance of water for conditions of continental aquifers. *Source*: Rangel Medina (2006b).
- *Figure* 5.5: Left: conditions of water balance in coastal aquifer. Right: negative water balance and penetration of the marine water intrusion. *Source*: Rangel Medina (2006b).
- *Figure* 5.8: Marine water intrusion profiles showing thickness and extension along the coast of Puerto Peñasco. *Source*: Rangel Medina (2006a).
- *Figure* 5.10: Piezometry in the Costa de Hermosillo aquifer. Left: for the year 1947. Right: for the year 2006. *Source*: Rangel Medina (2006b).

They also used material from CONAGUA that is in the public domain:

- *Figure* 5.1: Location of administrative basins and aquifers in the North-west region of Mexico. *Source*: CONAGUA (2007).
- Figure 5.2: Drought indexes in the Sonora River basin. Source: CONAGUA (2007).

The following documents has been modified based on research by the authors and does not require permission from the copyright holder:

• *Figure* 5.9: Left: satellite image interpretation of the Costa de Hermosillo. Right: topography of the crystalline basement in the Costa de Hermosillo. *Source*: Modified from Monreal et al. (2000).

This table falls under the 'fair use' or 'fair dealing' provision and does not require permission:

• *Table* 5.1: Classification of climate types by average annual precipitation. *Source*: Bull (1991).

In chapter 6 *Eugene Perry*, *Guadalupe Velazquez Oliman*, and *Niklas Wagner* designed figures 6.1 and 6.2 and compiled tables 6.1 based on their research as well as on photos taken by them (figures 6.4, 6.5). Some figures are based on previous publications by *Eugene Perry* for which he holds the copyright:

• *Figure* 6.3: Sulphate *vs.* chloride concentration. *Source:* Research data. Vertical axis is 1000[(Sr)/(Cl)]. Horizontal axis is 1/(Sr). Both axes are in units of millimoles/kg. On this plot, mixtures of two waters plot along a straight line. Labels as in figure 6.2. In addition, diamonds are samples from Yucatan state and northern Quintana Roo (taken from Perry et al., 2009).

In chapter 7 Jaime Garatuza Payán, Julio Cesar Rodríguez, and Christopher J. Watts compiled tables 7.1 and designed figures 7.2, 7.4, and 7.5 based on their research. The following documents do not require permission as they contain research results of the authors:

- *Figure* 7.1: a) Real colour composite and b) evapotranspiration (W m<sup>2</sup>) for wheat in the Yaqui valley, Mexico for one day during the growing season of 2000. *Source*: Landsat bands I, 2 and 3.
- *Figure* 7.3: Relation between Kc and NDVI for grapes in the Costa de Hermosillo during 2005 and 2006. The values of Kc were obtained using EC measurements of ET and ETo from local climate data. *Source*: Data elaborated by the authors based on NDVI obtained from Landsat 5 images.

In chapter 8 *Felipe Omar Tapia Silva* designed figure 8.4 based on his research. One figure is based on previous publications by *the author* for which he holds the copyright:

- *Figure* 8.3: Deforestation rate between 1990 and 2000 for large hydrological basins in south-east Mexico, obtained from LANDSAT images. Left: Grijalva; Right: Usumacinta. *Source:* Tapia-Silva et al. (2007a).
- *Figure* 8.5: Calculation of real evaporation in Mexico according to SSEB (Senay et al., 2007) for the winter of 2002, calculated using MODIS products and PAN evaporation measurements. See calculation method in Coronel et al. (2008).
- *Figure* 8.9: Example of screens for the application of geomatics in the system for the management of ravines. *Source*: Tapia Silva et al. (2007c).

He used the following material that is in the public domain:

- *Figure* 8.6: Principal screen of a geomatic artefact on the web (under development). *Source*: Mexican Geographic Information System of Water Basins; at: <<u>http://xsei.centrogeo.org.mx/ine/></u>.
- *Figure* 8.7: Screen for the Cybercartographic Atlas of Chapala Lake. *Source*: at: <a href="http://mapas.centrogeo.org.mx/website/chapala/chapdegradacion/viewer.htm">http://mapas.centrogeo.org.mx/website/chapala/chapdegradacion/viewer.htm</a>>.
- *Figure* 8.8: Example of screens for the application of geomatics in the Cybercartographic Atlas of Chapala Lake. *Source*: Cybercartographic Atlas of Chapala Lake. *Source*: at: <<u>http://mapas.centrogeo.org.mx/website/chapala/chapdegradacion/viewer.htm</u>>.

For the following figures written permission was granted by Eric Pepper, Director of Publications, SPIE on 6 April 2011.

• *Figure* 8.1: Changes in the area of Chapala Lake, monitored by LANDSAT and SPOT. *Source*: López Caloca et al. (2008).

For this figure written permission was granted by Springer Science and Business Media, Dordrecht on 6 April 2011.

• *Figure* 8.2: Left: Aquifer vulnerability to contamination in the Mexico Valley basin. Right: index of sources of contamination for the Mexico City urban sprawl zone. Source: Ramos Leal et al. (2010).

In chapter 9 *Enrique Palacios Vélez* and *Enrique Mejia Saez* designed all 10 figures based on their research.

In chapter 10 Francisco Peña used the following material that is in the public domain:

• *Figure* 10.1: Distribution of water for agricultural use in the Valle del Mezquital and types of population exposure. *Source*: CONAGUA (2001: 24).

The following table is based on the research of the author and on public sources:

• *Table* 10.1: Increase in the irrigated surface in the Valle del Mezquital (1931-1990). *Sourc-es*: Bistráin (1961); Aboites (1997); Peña (1997); CEPAL (1991): statistical annexe.

In chapter II Lyssette E. Muñoz Villers, Miguel Equihua, Conrado Tobón, and Francisco J. Gutiérrez Mendieta compiled tables II.I to II.3 based on their research. Three figures are based on previous publications by Lyssette E. Muñoz Villers for which she holds the copyright:

- *Figure* 11.1: The Study Area. *Source*: Muñoz Villers/López-Blanco, 2007. Ancillary data from INEGI (1993; Scale 1: 250,000).
- *Figure* 11.2: Monthly rainfall and streamflow distribution in the mature and secondary montane cloud forests, and (b) in the pasture catchments. *Source:* Muñoz Villers (2008).
- *Figure* 11.3: Run-off event coefficient values (*RC*) for each studied catchment. *Source*: Muñoz Villers (2008).

In chapter 12 *José Luis González Barrios, Jean-Pierre Vandervaere, Luc Descroix, Ignacio Sánchez Cohen, Eduardo Chávez Ramírez,* and *Guillermo González Cervantes* designed the four figures 12.1 and 12.8 to 12.10 and compiled three tables 12.1, 12.2, and 12.3 based on their research. They further contributed four photographs (figures 12.4 to 12.7). One figure is in the public domain:

• *Figure* 12.2: Sierra de la Candela. *Source*: Image from Google Earth in the public domain.

No permission is required from the copyright holder for:

• Figure 12.3: Suction Disc Infiltrometer. Source: Vandervaere (1995).

In chapter 13 *Eduardo Chávez Ramírez, Guillermo González Cervantes, José Luis González Barrios*, and *Alejandro López Dzul* designed figures 13.2, 13.3, and 13.4 and compiled table 13.1 based on their research. One figure was adapted based on the authors' research:

• Figure 13.1: Nazas River basin. Source: Adapted from Decroix et al. (2004).

In chapter 14 *Juana Enriqueta Cortés Muñoz* and *César Guillermo Calderón Mólgora* designed figures 14.3 and 14.5 and compiled tables 14.1 to 14.6 based on their research. One figure is in the public domain:

• Figure 14.2: Localization of the Mezquital Valley. Source: Google Earth.

Two figures were adapted based on the authors' research:

- *Figure* 14.1: Routes of entry of emerging contaminants into the environment and potable water. *Source*: Adapted from Blasco and Dell Valls (2008).
- *Figure* 14.4: Theoretical framework of the attempts to trace organic compounds and their relative significance for human health risks (prioritization). *Source*: Adapted from Asano and Cotruvo (2004).

### XXVI

In chapter 15 by *Anne M. Hansen* and *Carlos Corzo Juárez* one figure and three tables are based on previous publications by *Anne M. Hansen* for which she holds the copyright:

- *Figure* 15.3: Study area with sampling points. *Source*: Hansen et al. (2010).
- Table 15.2: Compilation of Studies of TPBS in Mexico. Source: Hansen et al. (2006).
- *Table* 15.3: Proposed Starting List for Monitoring and Assessment of TPBS in Mexico *Source*: Hansen et al. (2006).
- *Table* 15.4: Proposed Environmental Matrixes for TPBS Monitoring. *Source*: Hansen et al., 2006).
- One figure and one table rely on material by CONAGUA that is in the public domain:
- *Figure* 15.1: Delimitation of the Mexican hydrological basins. *Source*: CONAGUA (2009).
- Table 15.1: Distribution of RNM Monitoring Sites. Source: CONAGUA (2008b).
- One figure is based on a source that is in the public domain:
- *Figure* 15.2: North America and MDN Sites. Blue symbols: active sites; white symbols: inactive sites. *Source*: NADP (2009).
- One figure is based on a master thesis that was guided by the author:
- Figure 15.4: Arcediano Dam River Basin. Source: Corzo Juárez (2009).

In chapter 16 written by *Francisco Javier Avelar González*, *Elsa Marcela Ramírez López*, *Ma. Consolación Martínez Saldaña*, *Alma Lilián Guerrero Barrera*, *Fernando Jaramillo Juárez*, and *José Luís Reyes Sánchez* table 16.1 is based on the authors' research.

In chapter 18 Julia Pacheco Avila, Armando Cabrera Sansores, Manuel Barcelo Quintal, Ligia Alcocer Can, and Mercy Pacheco Perera drafted figures 18.1 to 18.6 and compiled tables 18.1 to 18.5 based on their research.

In chapter 19 *Catherine Mathuriau*, Norman Mercado-Silva, John Lyons, and Luis Manuel Martínez-Rivera compiled figures 19.1, 19.2, and 19.3 and compiled table 19.1 based on their research.

In chapter 20, *Salvador Israel de la Garza González* and *Raúl Herrera Mendoza* compiled all figures 20.1 to 20.13 based on their research.

In chapter 21 *Ramiro Vallejo Rodríguez* and *Alberto López López* compiled table 21.1 based on their research. Three tables were adapted from the copyrighted material based on their research results:

- *Table* 21.2: Methods of analysis used by various authors for the identification of EDCs and ECs. *Source*: Adapted from Yu Zirui (2007).
- *Table* 21.3: Comparison of rate constants of molecular  $(k_{O3}/M)$  and radical  $(k_{HO} \cdot M)$  oxidation of O3 on some EDCs and pharmaceuticals. *Source*: Adapted from Naghashkar and El-Din (2005a).
- *Table* 21.4: AOP-O3 applied to different types of water and under different conditions. *Source*: Adapted from Esplugas et al. (2007).

In chapter 22 *Linda González* and *Eleazar Escamilla Silva* drafted figures 22.1 to 22.14 and compiled all tables 22.1 to 22.7 based on their research.

In chapter 23, *Úrsula Oswald Spring* drafted figure 23.1 based on her research and on previous publications for which she holds the copyright:

• *Figure* 23.4: Interrelationship between water supply, human demand, and potential conflicts. *Source*: Oswald Spring/Davis Mazlum, in: Davis Mazlum (2004: 17).

- *Figure* 23.10: Hydrodiplomacy. Source: Author's elaboration based on Oswald Spring/ Davis Mazlum *in* Davis Mazlum (2004: 19).
- *Figure* 23.11: Sustainable Water Management. Efficiency and Equity with Natural Resources. *Source*: Developed by the author.

The following material is in the public domain:

- Figure 23.2: Green and Blue Water Global Flow. Source: UNEP (2007).
- Figure 23.3: Annual Rainfall in Mexico. Source: CONAGUA (2009).
- *Figure* 23.5: Causes of land degradation in Mexico, a) desertification, b) salinization, c) water erosion, d) wind erosion. *Source*: SEMARNAT, INE (2005) based on CONAZA (1994).
- Figure 23.6: Population growth in Mexico City. Source: INEGI (1960-1990).
- Figure 23.7: Population in Mexico City and in the states of Mexico and Hidalgo. Source: INEGI (1990).
- Figure 23.8: Illegal immigrants in the USA, 2000-2008. Source: PEW (2009).
- *Figure* 23.9: Loss of population in drylands. *Source*: Designed by F. Lozano based on INEGI (1990, 2000, 2005).
- *Table* 23.1: Water volume in Mexico (million m<sub>3</sub>). *Source*: Author's elaboration based on CONAGUA (2009).
- *Table* 23.2: Natural risk in Mexico: Volcanoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, landslides. *Source*: Developed by the author, based on SEGOB/CENAPRED (2009).

In chapter 24 *Vicente Germán Soto* and *José Luis Escobedo Sagaz* compiled tables 24.1 and 24.2 based on their research, and elaborated figure 24.1 based on GIS information that is in the public domain:

• *Figure* 24.1: Location of the twelve water flow measuring points. *Source*: Authors' elaboration using Geographical Information System (GIS) data; at: <a href="http://gisdata.usgs.gov/website/ibwc/viewer.htm">http://gisdata.usgs.gov/website/ibwc/viewer.htm</a>.

In chapter 25 *Antonina Galván Fernández* drafted figures 25.1 and 25.2 and compiled tables 25.1 to 25.3 and 25.6 based on her work. The following figures and tables are based on the author's previous publications for which she holds the copyright:

- *Figure* 25.3: Relations between the factors that constitute the universes. *Source*: Galván and Márquez (2006: 318).
- *Figure* 25.4: Loop that links the components of a basin. *Source*: Galván and Márquez (2006: 319).
- Figure 25.9: Distribution of vegetation. Source: Galván (2005: 27).
- Figure 25.10: Basin subsystems. Source: Galván (2003: 14).
- *Table* 25.4: Indicators of impact. *Source*: Galvan (2003).
- *Table* 25.5: Intervention matrix for each subsystem. *Source*: Galvan et al. (2006: 713-739).

The following four figures were done by former students of the author under her supervision:

- Figure 25.5: Topography. Source: Morón Vázquez (2004: 34).
- Figure 25.6: Fortnightly histograms. Rain distribution. Source: Ulloa Juárez (2005: 41).
- Figure 25.7: Soil distribution. Source: Pérez Hernández (2006: 58).
- Figure 25.8: Potential erosion. Source: Pérez Hernández (2006: 62).

In chapter 26 *Claudia Rocio González Pérez* and *Antonina Galván Fernández* drafted figure 26.1 and compiled table 26.1 based on their research. For the following figure permission was granted by the copyright holder:

• Figure 26.2: Cycle of knowledge management. Source: Solis and López (2000).

### XXVIII

In chapter 28 *Jorge A. Morales Novelo* and *Lilia Rodríguez Tapia* developed several figures and tables based on data from SEMARNAT that are in the public domain:

- *Figure* 28.1: Water stress in the Valley of Mexico (2004). *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 37).
- *Figure* 28.2: Hydrological cycle in the Valley of Mexico Basin. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 36, 2004: 42-43).
- *Figure* 28.4: Water imports to the Valley of Mexico. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 82).
- *Figure* 28.5: Water reuse in the Valley of Mexico by sector. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 81).
- *Figure* 28.6: Gross total water withdrawal and mean natural availability in the Valley of Mexico: 2004-2030. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 36).
- *Figure* 28.7: Total water stress on the hydrological resources in the Valley of Mexico subregion. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 81).
- *Figure* 28.8: Projection for the over-exploitation of the aquifers in the Valley of Mexico Basin. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 43).
- *Figure* 28.9: Total water stress on the hydrological resources in the Valley of Mexico subregion. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 37).
- *Table* 28.1: Mean natural water availability in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004). *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 36).
- *Table* 28.2: Average water withdrawal in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004). *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 81).
- *Table* 28.3: Aquifer over-exploitation in the Valley of Mexico Basin (2004). *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2004: 43).
- *Table* 28.4: Population growth rate in the Valley of Mexico and in the Metropolitan Zone. *Source*: Prepared by the authors based on data from SEMARNAT (2005: 36).

In chapter 29 Arsenio Ernesto González Reynoso and Itzkuauhtli Zamora Saenz drafted figures 29.3 and 29.4 based on their research. The remaining two figures are based on an official government plan that is in the public domain:

- *Figure* 29.1: Location of the Magdalena River basin. *Source*: Master Plan of Integral Sustainable Management of the Magdalena River Basin in Mexico City (SMA-GDF, UNAM, 2008: 9).
- *Figure* 29.2: The planning area of the Magdalena River Master Plan. *Source*: Master Plan of an Integral Sustainable Management of the Magdalena River Basin in Mexico City (SMA-GDF, UNAM, 2008: 16).

In chapter 30 Alejandra Martín Domínguez, Víctor Javier Bourguett Ortiz, Flor Virginia Cruz Gutiérrez, Miguel Ángel Mejía González, Víctor Hugo Alcocer Yamanaka, Juan Maldonado Silvestre, Gustavo Armando Ortíz Rendón, Petronilo Cortés Mejía, Arturo González Herrera, Martín Piña Soberanis, Ma. de Lourdes Rivera Huerta, Leticia Montellano Palacios, Carlos Eduardo Mariano Romero, and Velitchko Georguiev Tzatchkov drafted figures 30.1, 30.3, and 30.4, contributed one photograph (figure 30.2), and compiled tables 30.1 to 30.3 based on their work.

In chapter 31 *Rosario Pérez Espejo* designed one figure (31.1) and compiled tables 31.1 to 31.4 based on official government publications that are in the public domain:

• *Figure* 31.1: Location of the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. *Source*: Developed by author, based on INEGI (2009), "Información geográfica".