



Universidad
de Concepción



CRHIAM
CENTRO DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA MINERÍA

Agriculture in Central Chile: Challenges and opportunities

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Civil Engineer

Group leader

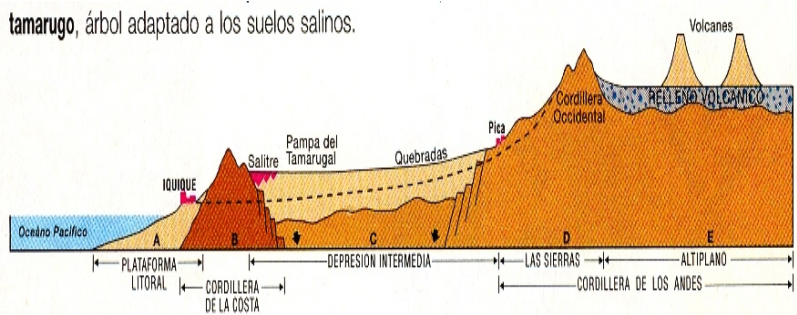
Comparative Policy in Water Resources Management

Key points

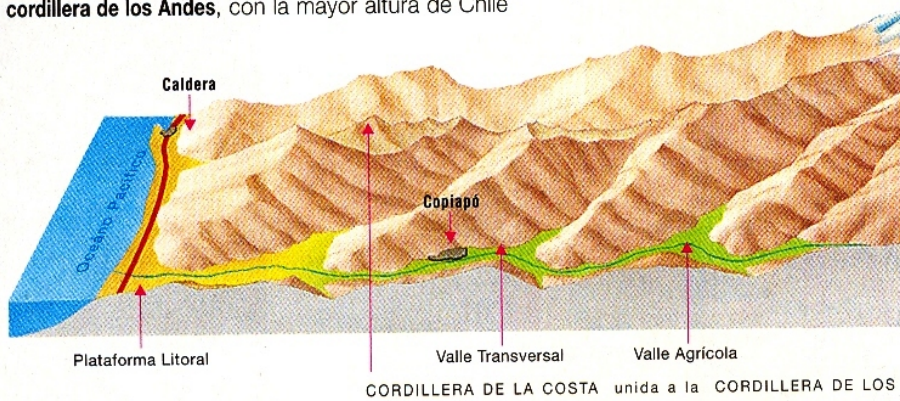
- Central Chile is subject to strong interannual, decadal variability, plus climate change.
- Mediterranean climate: wet winters (80 % of annual precipitation in 4 months) and dry-warm summers.
- Agriculture relies on storage – natural and artificial-, snowmelt and water distribution.
- Regulation relies on private sector: water rights are free and perpetual.

A. Hydrogeological setting

tamarugo, árbol adaptado a los suelos salinos.



intermedia, que separa áreas costeras y al océano.
cordillera de los Andes, con la mayor altura de Chile



NDA

-20

OFERTA

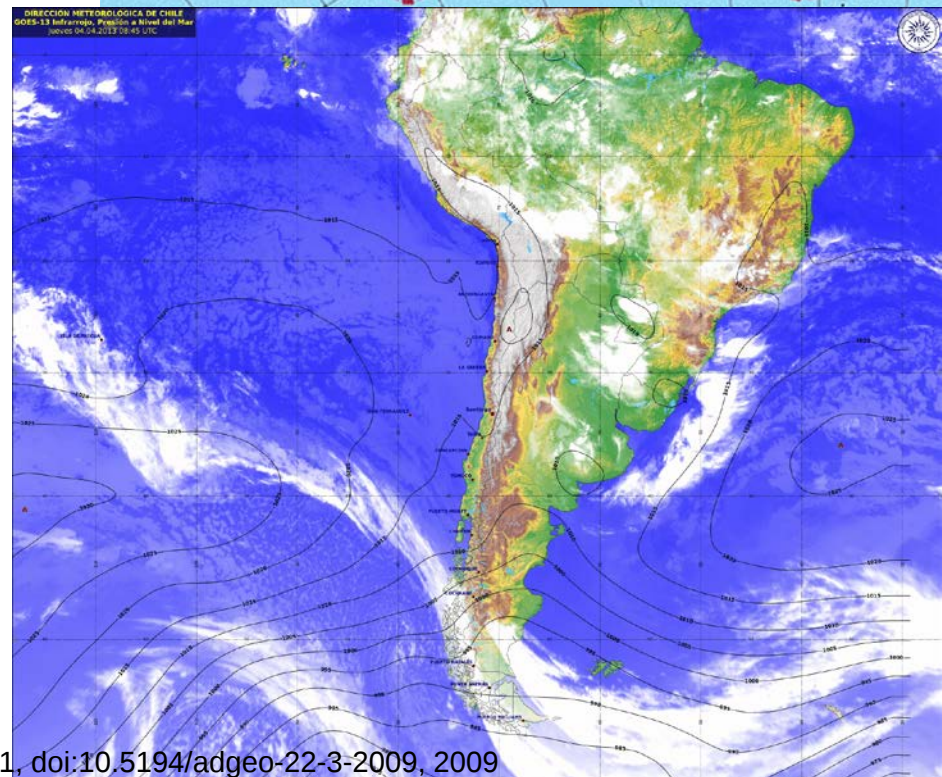
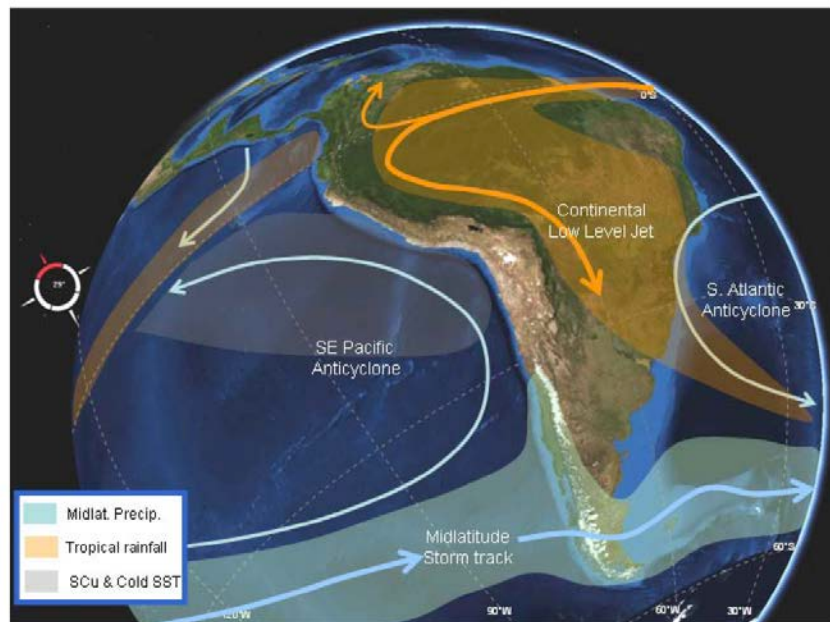
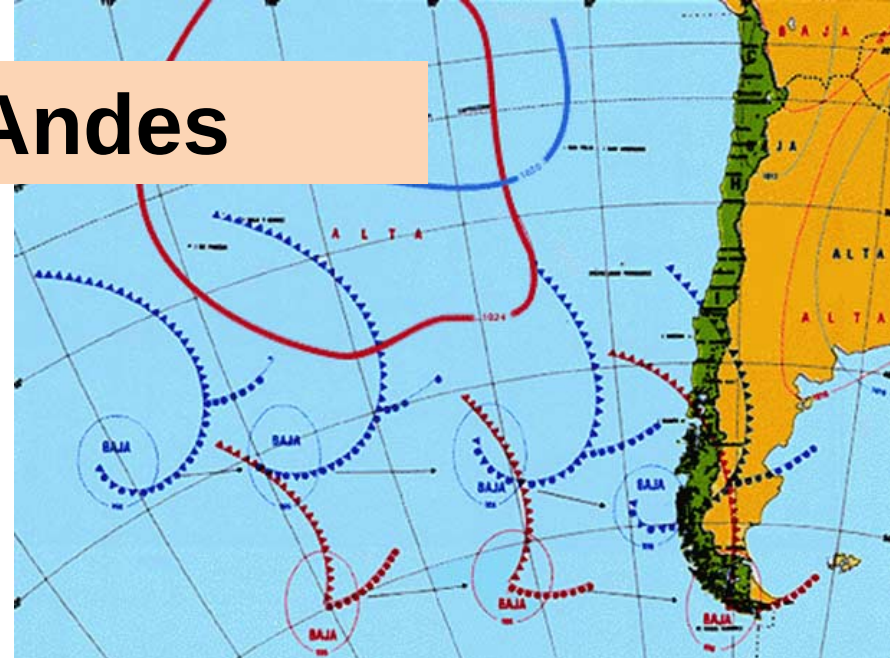
DEMA

-25

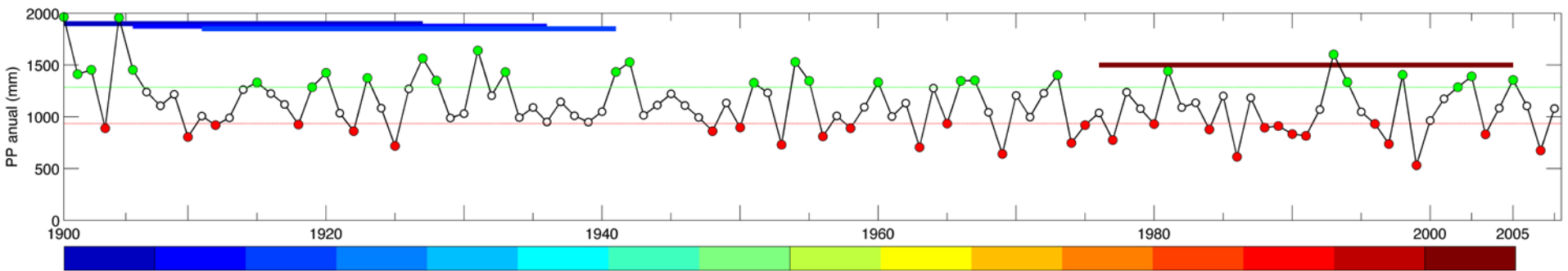
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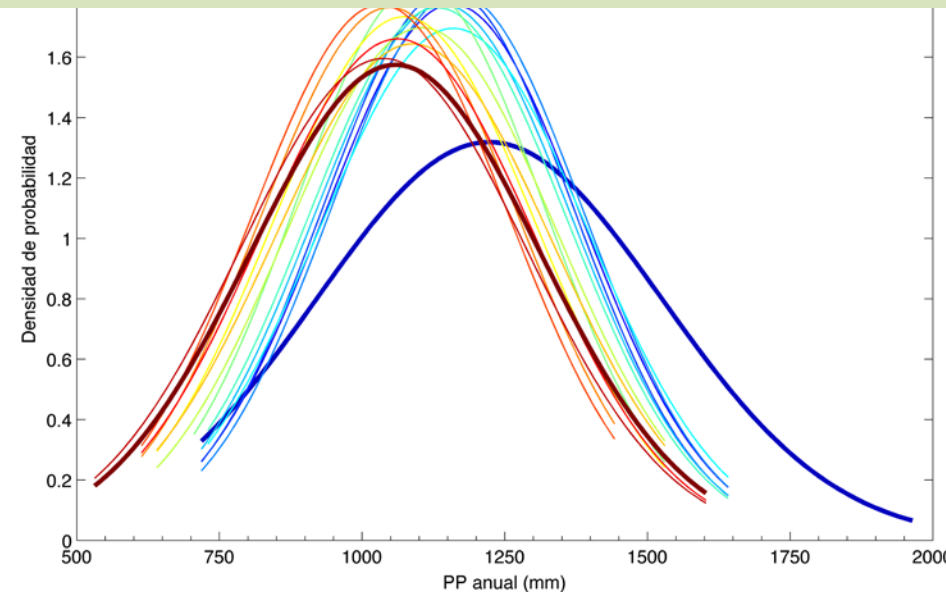
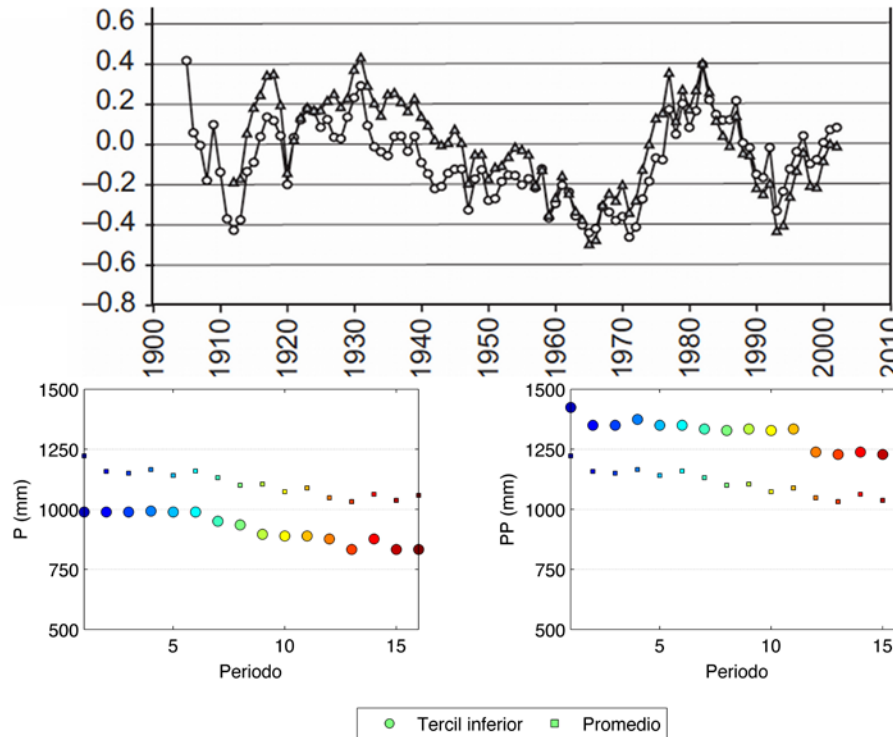
B. Climate: ENSO + The Andes



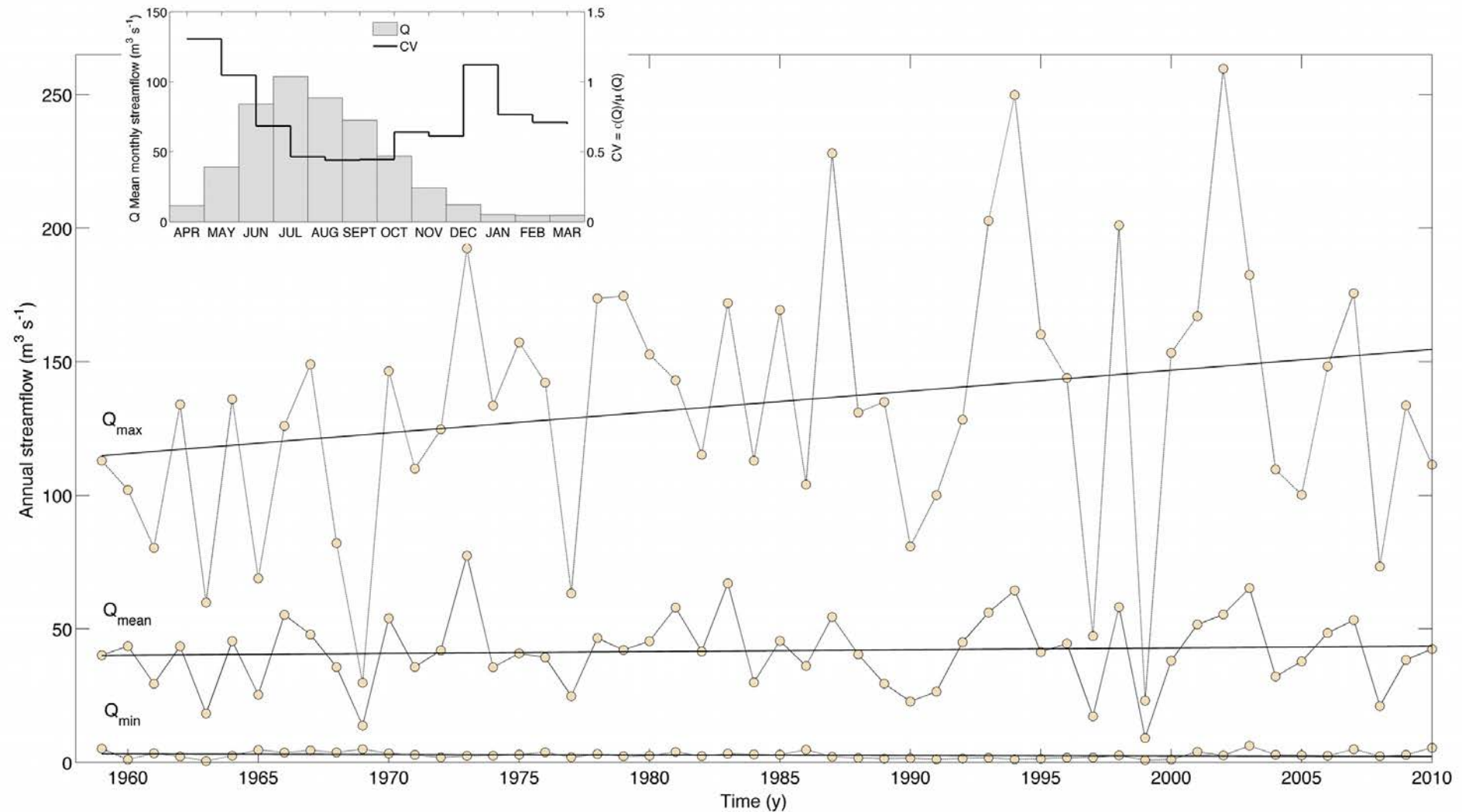
C. Climate variability: Uncertainty for planning



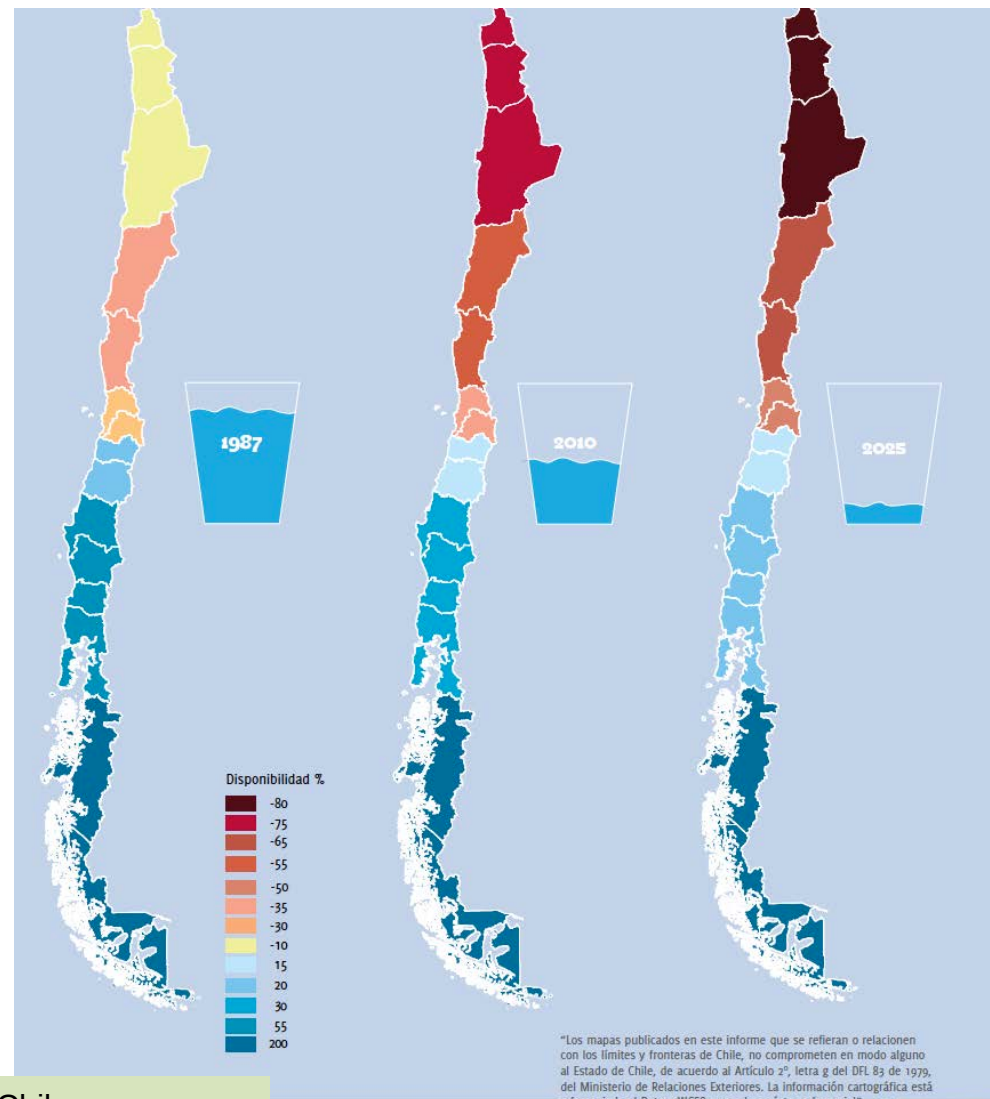
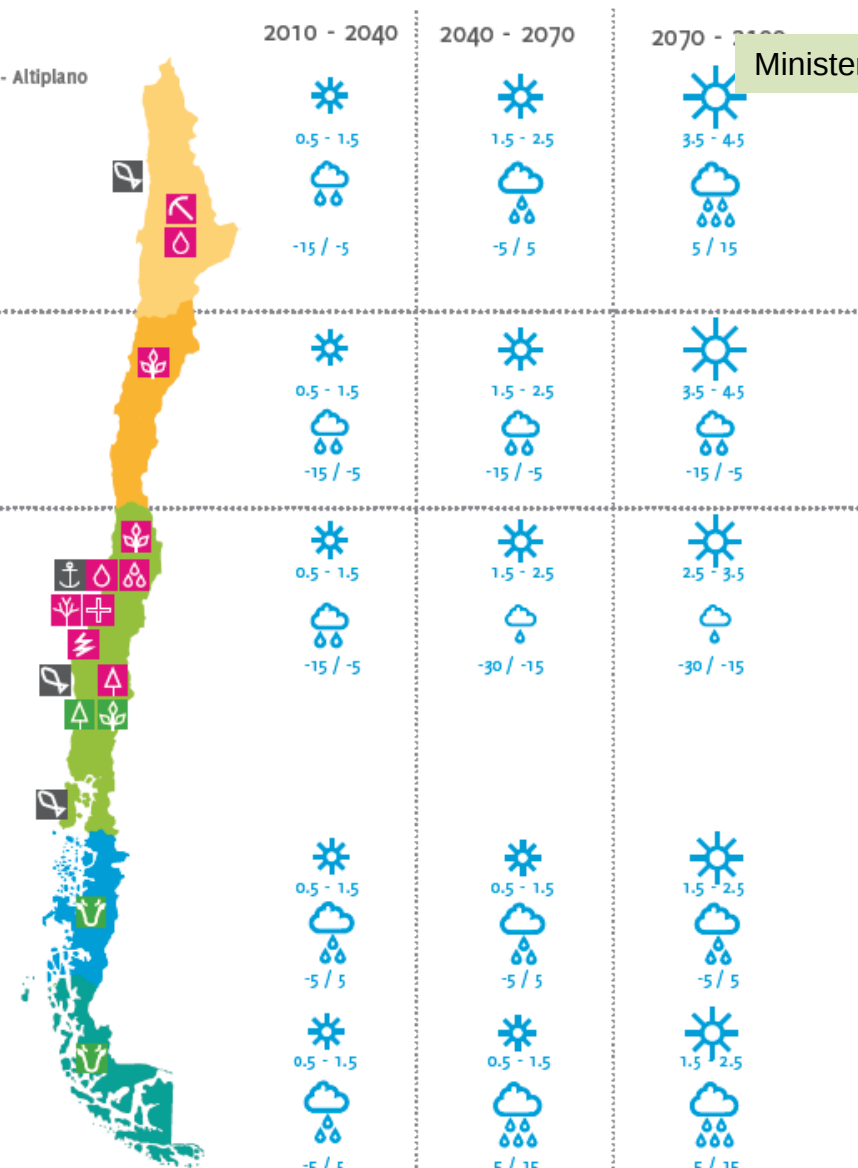
Quintana & Aceituno (2012) Changes in the rainfall regime along the extratropical west coast of South America (Chile): 30-43° S



D. Climate change: observed changes



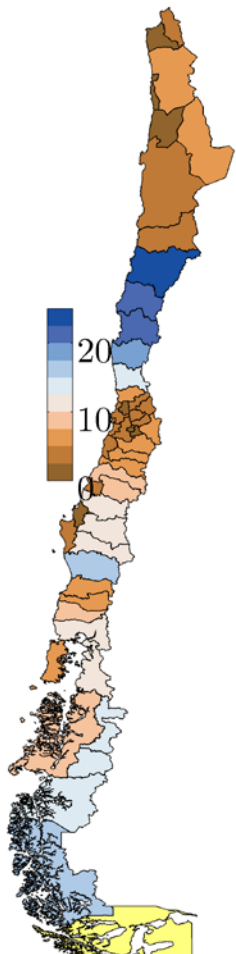
D. Climate change: projected changes



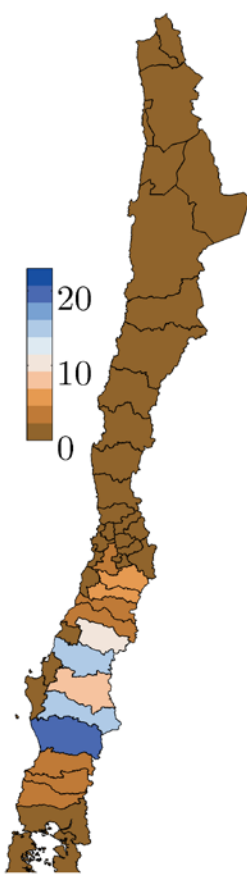
Samaniego et al. (2012). La economía del cambio climático en Chile.

E. Chilean Agriculture: crops (80 % H₂O)

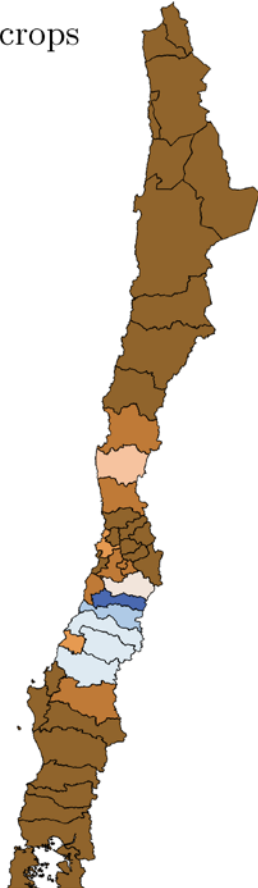
Fresh products
High geographical concentration
Competing uses: energy, mining



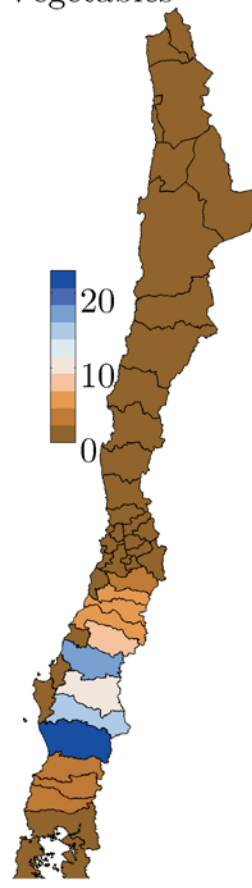
Cereals



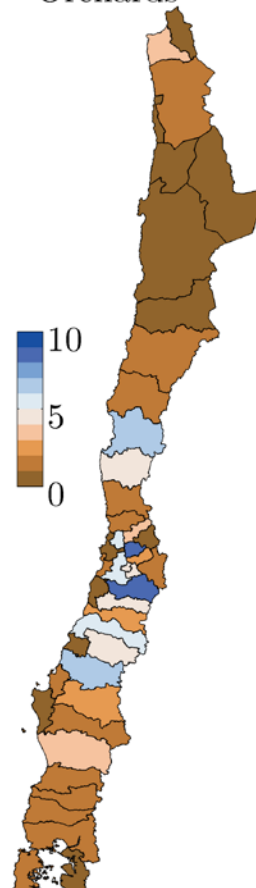
Industrials
crops



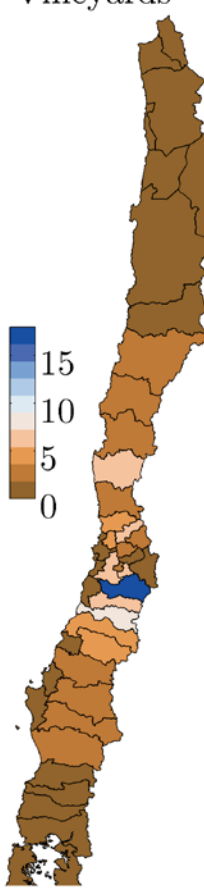
Vegetables



Orchards

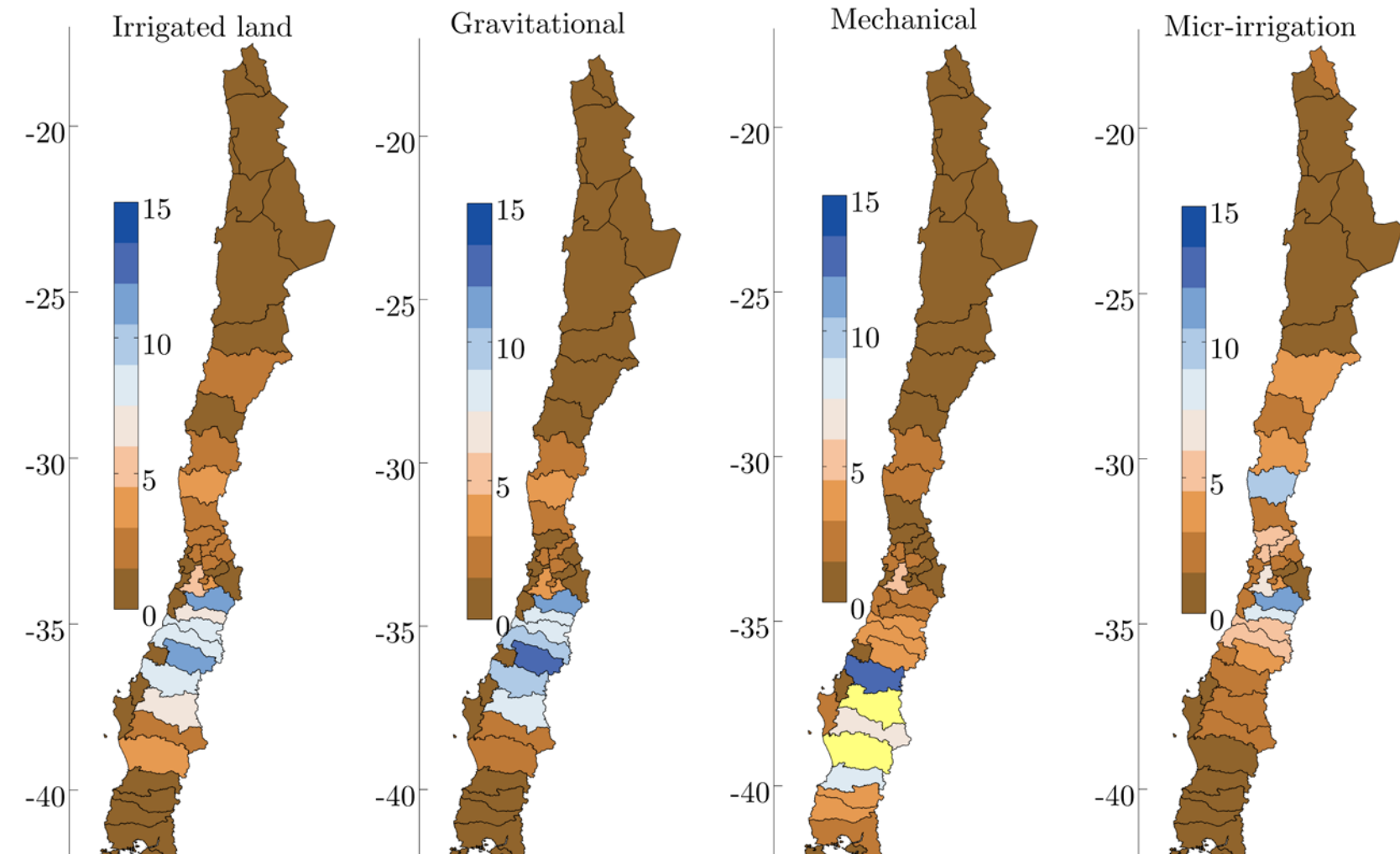


Vineyards



E. Chilean Agriculture: irrigation

1.000.000 ha: 75 % gravitational, 25 % mechanical and micro



F. Challenges

Climate variability and change:

Uncertainty for year-to-year planning

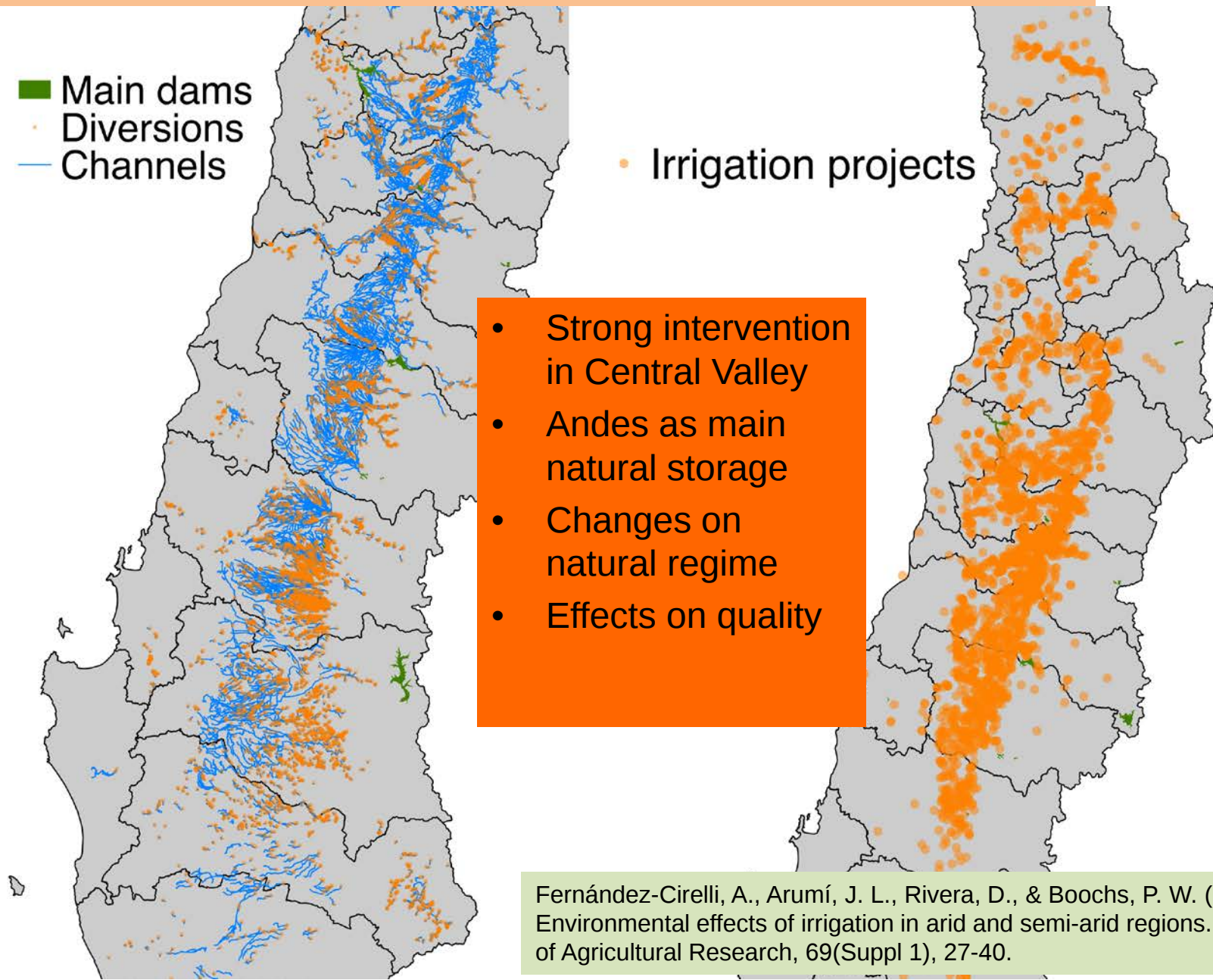
Actions for long-term adaptation

Infraestructure

Conciliation between infraestructure and environment

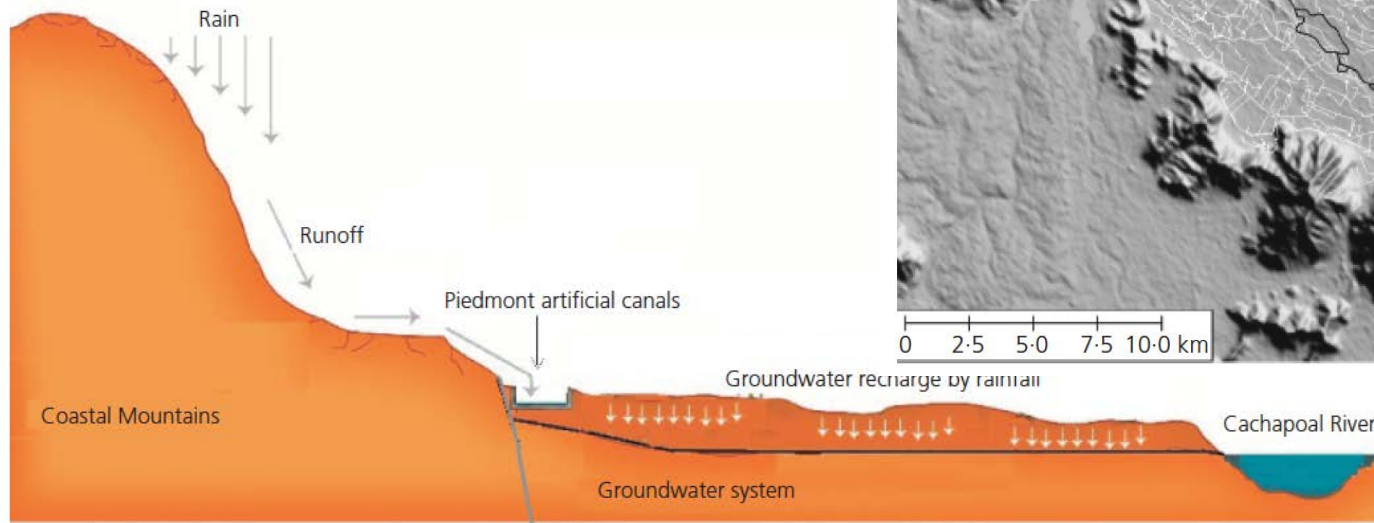
Conflicts resolution

Infrastructure and environment

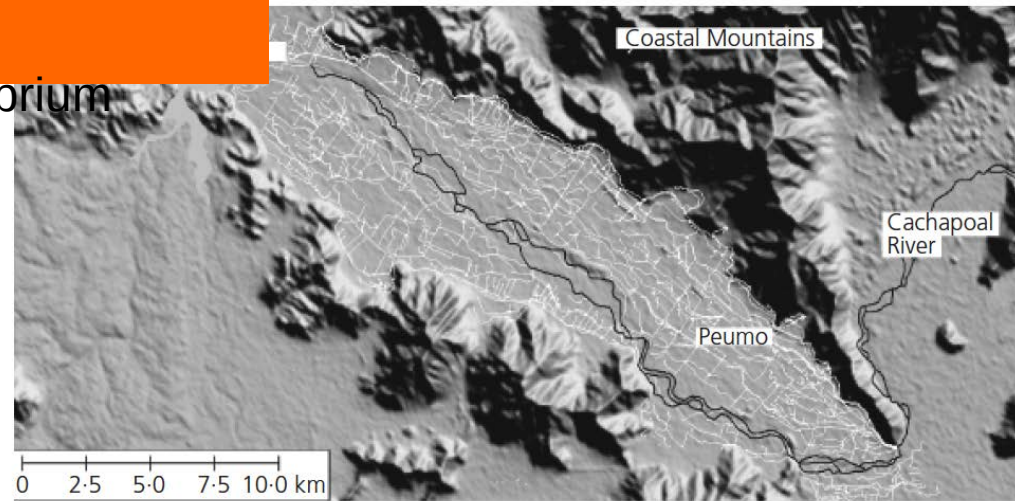


Changes on natural regime: The Peumo valley

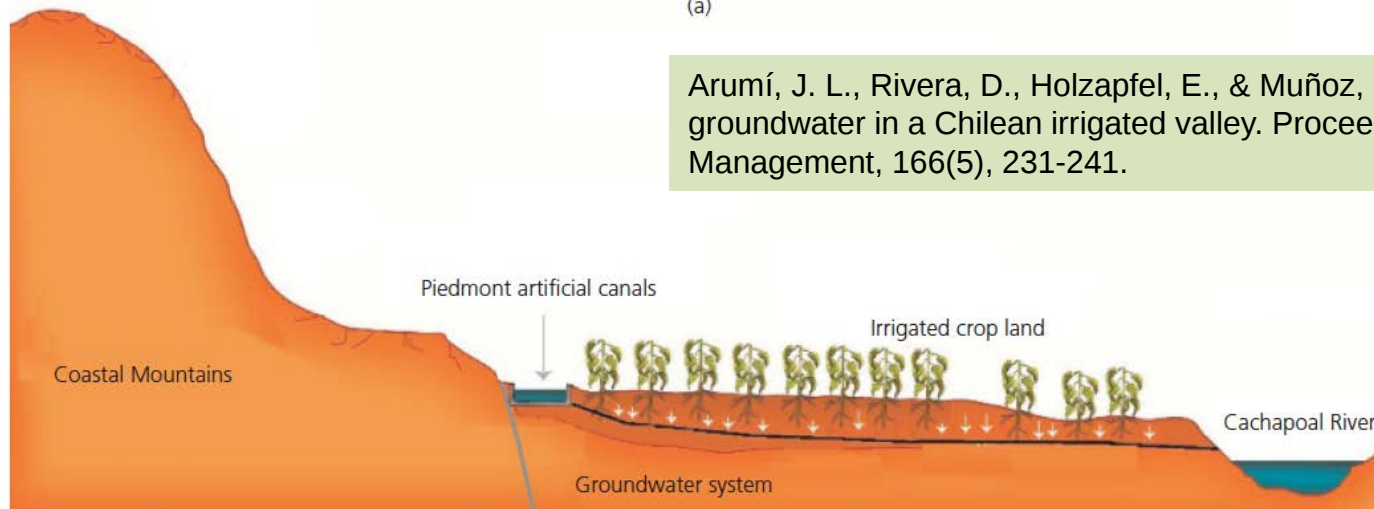
- 50 % of groundwater recharge comes from channels
- Problems with irrigation management
- Is lining the solution? Long-term equilibrium



(a)



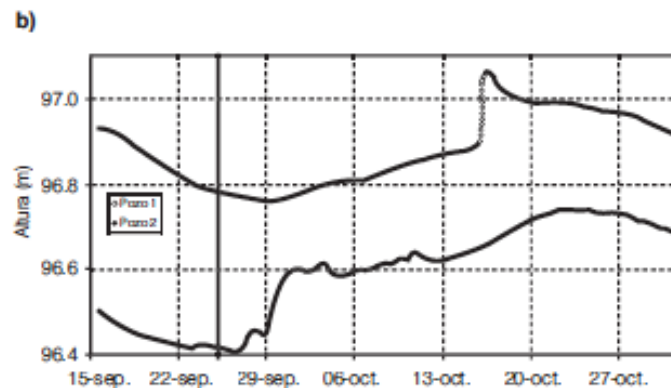
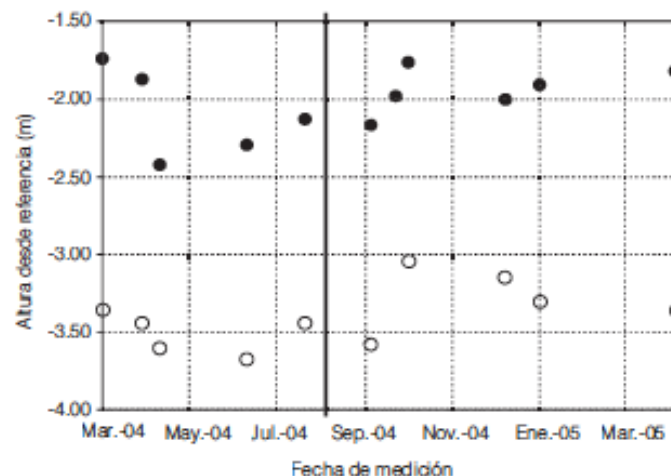
Arumí, J. L., Rivera, D., Holzapfel, E., & Muñoz, E. (2013). Effect of drought on groundwater in a Chilean irrigated valley. *Proceedings of the ICE-Water Management*, 166(5), 231-241.



(b)

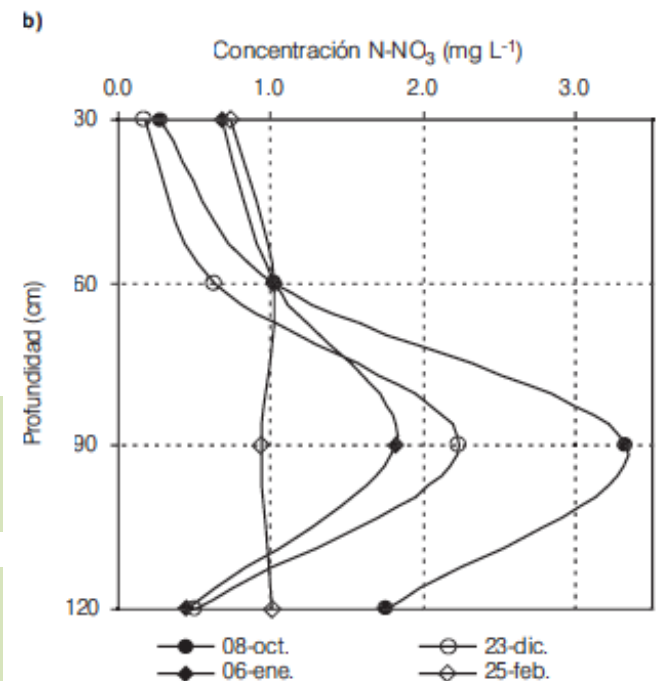
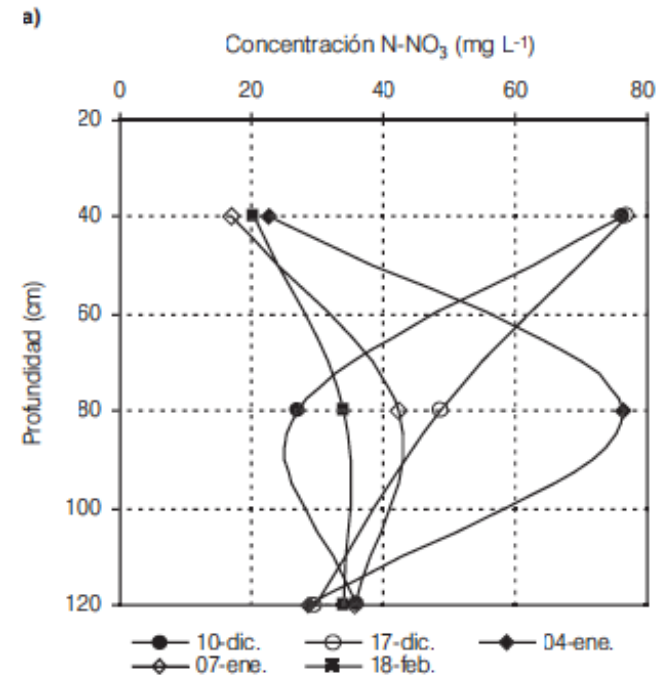
Changes on natural regime: The Peumo valley

- “Stable” groundwater levels
- Contamination



Flores, H., Arumí, J. L., Rivera, D., & Lagos, L. O. (2012). A simple method to identify areas of environmental risk due to manure application. Environmental monitoring and assessment, 184(6), 3915-3928.

Rivera, D., Arumi, J. L., & Holzapfel, E. (2007). Effect of irrigation channel network and irrigation systems on the hydrology of Peumo Valley, Chile. INGENIERIA HIDRAULICA EN MEXICO, 22(4), 115-119..



G. Opportunities

Move from field-efficiency to watershed efficiency

Uribe, H., Arnold, T., Arumí, J., Berger, T., & Rivera, D. (2009). Modificación del modelo hidrológico WaSiM-ETH para mejorar su aplicación en áreas regadas. *Tecnología y Ciencias del Agua*, 24(2), 23-36.

Diversification and non-conventional cropping systems

Adding value

Information and social aspects

Rivera, D., Lillo, M., Uvo, C. B., Billib, M., & Arumí, J. L. (2012). Forecasting monthly precipitation in Central Chile: a self-organizing map approach using filtered sea surface temperature. *Theoretical and Applied Climatology*, 107(1-2), 1-13.

