PROJECT REFERENCE	PROJECT	PROJECT TITLE	KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT	PI SURNAME	PI NAME		RESEARCH	DEPARTMENT	CENTRE	START DATE	END DATE	FUNDING	COUNTRY
AGL2007-66716-C03-01	ACRONYM	ADVANCED MANAGEMENT OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION  MANAGEMENT\SPRINKLER IRRIGATION  UNIFORMITY\WIND DRIFT AND  EVAPORATION LOSSES\WATER	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS BROADLY INTRODUCED IN SPAIN, AND ITS AREA IS QUICKLY INCREASING. THIS IRRIGATION SYSTEM HAS A HIGH POTENTIAL APPLICATION EFFCIENCY AND CAN ATTAIN HIGH YIELDS OF FIELD CROPS. HOWEVER,	CAVERO CAMPO	JOSE	SURNAME	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DE AULA DEI (EEAD- CSIC)	ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DE AULA DEI (EEAD- CSIC)	01-10-07	31-12-10	AGENCY MINECO	Spain
			PRODUCTIVITY	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION PERFORMANCE IS AFFECTED BY DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT VARIABLES (PARTICULARLY ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS), WHICH CAN SEVERLY REDUCE ITS POTENTIAL IT IS URGENT TO IMPROVE THE										
				PERFORMANCE OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN ARID SEMIARID AREAS DUE TO THE INCREASING SCARCITY OF IRRIGATION WATER AND THE INCREASED COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURE. A PREVIOUS RESEARCH GRANT IN SOLID-SET	-									
				SYSTEMS (AGL2004-06675, TO BE COMPLETED IN 2007) RESULTED IN A DATABASE OF CURRENT DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT IN SPANISH FARMERS FIELDS, ESTABLISHED THE MICROCLIMATIC CHANGES DURING IRRIGATION										
				REPORTING ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF PART OF THE WATER LOSSES TO CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS, DETERMINED THE INCREASE OF MAIZE YIELD UNDER NIGHTTIME IRRIGATION,	3									
				CHARACTERIZED AND MODELED THE BEHAVIOR OF MOST POPULAR SPRINKLER MODELS, CHARACTERIZED THE VARIABILITY OF WIND AND WATER PRESSURE IN AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT AND LED TO THE CURRENT										
				DEVELOPMENT OF A SIMULATION SOFTWARE FOR COLLECTIVE SOLID-SET SPRINKLER IRRIGATION. IT IS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS WORK IN SOLID SETS AND TO PERFORM SIMILAR STUDIES IN CENTER PIVOT SYSTEMS.										
				MOREOVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO STUDY IN MORE DEPTH THE EFFECT OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT ON EROP GROWTH AND YIELD, AND TO DEVELOP TOOLS FOR IMPROVING IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY AT FARMERS FIELDS.										
AGL2007-62648		POROUS STRUCUTRE, HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES AND TRANSPORT OF CONTAMINANTS IN STRUCTURATED SOILS: PARAMETRIC QUANTIFICATION AND MODELING BY MEANS OF FRACTAL TECNIQUES AND RELATED MATHEMATICAL	WATER ALLOTMENT, ALLOTMENT RULES, SOCIAL CHOICE, LENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES,	SOIL STRUCTURE GREATLY AFFECTS THE ABILITY OF SOIL TO TRANSMITT AND RETAIN WATER, COLLOIDAL OR ANY KIND ONTAINAMINATE, REPAIR OF ANY KIND ON THAN ANY KIND ON THAN ANY FAR THA	MARTIN MARTIN	MIGUEL ANGEL		UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-10-07	30-04-11	MINECO	Spain
		METHODS		THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS UNDERSTANDING TRANSPORT PROCESSES IN NATURAL AQUIFERS AND THE VADOSE ZONE BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE TEXTURE AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOIL PORE SPACE.										
				THE PRESENT PROJECT IS STRUCTURED ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES:										
				ACQUISITION OF UNALTERED SAMPLES OF SOIL BLOCKS WITH KUBIENA CASES AND SOIL COLUMNS WITH CYLINDERS										
				2) 20 AND 3D ANALYSIS OF SOIL PORE SPACE:  A) DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PROTOCOL TO ANALYZE  IMAGES OF SOIL THIN SECTION TO AVOID THE  DISADVANTAGES OF THE METHODS IN USE TO DATE. IT										
				REQUIRES THE USE OF NEW DYES AND EQUIPMENTS, AS WELL AS THEIR CALIBRATION, TO COLLECT QUALITY IMAGES B) 3D RENDERING OF SOIL COLUMNS PORE SPACE WITH DATA FROM X-RAY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY.										
				3) SOIL STRUCTURE QUANTIFICATION FROM 2D DATA BY FRACTAL TECHNIQUES AND PARAMETERS THAT WILL ALLOW US TO CHARACTERIZE THE HETEROGENEITY /SPATIAL VARIABILITY OF SOIL POROSITY, PORE-SIZE DISTRIBUTION										

			,										
AGL2007-66716-C03-02		ADVANCED MANAGEMENT OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	IRRIGATION\CENTRE PIVOTS\CROPS\IRRIGATION	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS BROADLY INTRODUCED IN SPAIN, AND ITS AREA IS QUICKLY INCREASING. THIS IRRIGATION	FACI GONZALEZ	JOSE Mª	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	ľ		UNIFORMITY\DRIFT AND	SYSTEM HAS A HIGH POTENTIAL APPLICATION EFFICIENCY			TECNOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA				1
			EVAPORATION LOSSES\WATER DROPS	AND CAN ATTAIN HIGH YIELDS OF FIELD CROPS. HOWEVER,				AGROALIMENTARIA	AGROALIMENTARIA				
			SIZE	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION PERFORMANCE IS AFFECTED BY DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT VARIABLES (PARTICULARLY			ARAGON (CITA)	DE ARAGON (CITA)	DE ARAGON (CITA)				
				ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS), WHICH CAN SEVERELY									
				REDUCE ITS POTENTIAL. IT IS URGENT TO IMPROVE THE									
				PERFORMANCE OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN ARID-									
				SEMIARID AREAS DUE TO THE INCREASING SCARCITY OF IRRIGATION WATER AND THE INCREASED COMPETITION IN									
				AGRICULTURE. A PREVIOUS RESEARCH GRANT IN SOLID-SET									
				SYSTEMS (AGL2004-06675, TO BE COMPLETED IN 2007)									
				RESULTED IN A DATABASE OF CURRENT DESIGN AND									
				MANAGEMENT IN SPANISH FARMERS? FIELDS, ESTABLISHED									
				THE MICROCLIMATIC CHANGES DURING IRRIGATION REPORTING ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF PART OF THE WATER									
				LOSSES TO CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS, DETERMINED THE									
				INCREASE OF MAIZE YIELD UNDER NIGHTTIME IRRIGATION,									
				CHARACTERIZED AND MODELED THE BEHAVIOR OF MOST POPULAR SPRINKLER MODELS, CHARACTERIZED THE									
				VARIABILITY OF WIND AND WATER PRESSURE IN AN									
				IRRIGATION DISTRICT AND LED TO THE CURRENT									
				DEVELOPMENT OF A SIMULATION SOFTWARE FOR									
				COLLECTIVE SOLID-SET SPRINKLER IRRIGATION. IT IS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THIS WORK IN SOLID SETS AND									
				TO PERFORM SIMILAR STUDIES IN CENTER PIVOT SYSTEMS.									
				MOREOVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO STUDY IN MORE DEPTH									
				THE EFFECT OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT ON									1
				CROP GROWTH AND YIELD, AND TO DEVELOP TOOLS FOR IMPROVING IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY AT FARMERS? FIELDS.									
AGL2007-66716-C03-03		AGRONOMIC AND TECHNICAL	ACCLIMATION\CLIMATE	IRRIGATION WITH CENTER PIVOTS HAS IMPROVED A LOT	DE JUAN VALERO	JOSE ARTURO	UNIVERSIDAD DE	CENTRO REGIONAL	CENTRO REGIONAL	01-10-07	04-10-10	MINECO	Spain
		IRRIGATION ANALYSIS WITH	CHANGE\DROUGHT\DISTRIBUTION\MO	WITHIN THE LAST DECADES THANKS TO THE VERSATILITY OF			CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	DE ESTUDIOS DEL	DE ESTUDIOS DEL				'
	1	CENTRE PIVOTS	RTALITY\SCOTS PINE (PINUS	ADAPTATION THE NEW SPRINKLER HAVE (CONCAVE OR				AGUA (CREA)	AGUA (CREA)				
			SYLVESTRIS)\VEGETATION DYNAMICS MODELLING\WATER-	CONVEX, FIXED OR ROTATING PLATE SPRINKLERS). WITH THIS NEW SPRINKLERS, HEIGHT OVER THE SOIL SURFACE									
			USE\WILDFIRES\RECRUITMENT	CAN BE MODIFIED, TRYING TO OBTAIN THE BEST									
			, , , , , ,	COMBINATION OF UNIFORMITY OF WATER APPLICATION,									
				REDUCTION OF WIND DRIFT AND EVAPORATION LOSSES									
				AND AN ACCEPTABLE CROP YIELD. IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A UNIFORM AND EFFICIENT WATER APPLICATION. MOST OF									
				THE DROPS DISTRIBUTED SHOULD BE OF MEDIUM SIZE									
				(BETWEEN 1.5 AND 4 MM DIAMETER), BECAUSE SMALL									
				DROPS WOULD MAKE WIND DRIFT AND EVAPORATION LOSSES TO INCREASE AND TOO BIG DROPS COULD DAMAGE									
				SOIL AND PLANTS.									
				THE AIM OF SUBPROJECT 3 IS TO ANALYZE BOTH,									
				AGRONOMIC AND TECHNICALLY, IRRIGATION WITH CENTER									
				PIVOTS. THREE MAIN TASKS ARE GOING TO BE CONDUCTED IN ORDER TO SATISFY THIS OBJECTIVE:									
				1.CHARACTERIZATION OF THE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT									
				OF CENTER PIVOTS. A DATABASE WILL BE DEVELOPED ON									
				IRRIGATION FACILITIES OF THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE									
				AREAS OF CASTILLA & LA MANCHA. FIFTY FIELD TESTS WILL BE CONDUCTED IN ORDER TO CHARACTERIZE THE WAY									
				CENTER PIVOTS ARE OPERATING WITHIN THE REGION AND									
				THE QUALITY OF THE WATER APPLICATION PROCESS.									
				MOREOVER, COSTS OF WATER APPLICATION WITH CENTER PIVOTS WILL BE STUDIED. THUS, TECHNICAL INFORMATION									
AGL2007-66279-C03-01		USE OF DENDROMETRY FOR	DENDROMETRY\IRRIGATION	THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS SUBPROJECT CONSIST ON THE	BIEL LOSCOS	CARMEN	INSTITUT DE RECERCA I	XCENTRE DE	XCENTRE DE	01-12-07	30-11-10	MINECO	Spain
		AUTOMATED ADJUSTMENT OF	SCHEDULING\DEFICIT	EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT PROTOCOLS FOR REGULATED			TECNOLOGIA	CABRILS	CABRILS				.,
1		DEFICIT IRRIGATION IN	IRRIGATION\WOODY CROPS	DEFICIT IRRIGATION BASED ON THE USE OF DENDROMETERS			AGROALIMENTARIES						
	ľ	ORNAMENTAL ARBORICULTURE AND FRUIT TREES (PEACH)		IN ORNAMENTAL ARBORICULTURE AND PEACH. THIS INVOLVES THE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT TREATMENTS			(IRTA)						1
	ľ	non mees (reach)		OF REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION BASED ON THE									1
				INTENSITY OF EITHER THE MDS OR THE MAXIMUM									1
				ACCUMULATED SHRINKAGE, COMBINED WITH THE SOIL									
				WATER TENSION AND THE AMOUNT OF WATER SUPPLIED IN PREVIOUS DAYS. IN PEACH, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES									1
1				INDICATE THE BEST MOMENTS TO APPLY REGULATED									1
				DEFICIT BUT NOT IN ORNAMENTAL TREES. THE SECOND									1
1				OBJECTIVE IS TO INTEGRATE THE SENSORS IN PLANT IN A									1
1				DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR IRRIGATION CONTROL OPEN TO OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION									1
				SUCH AS AGROMETEOROLOGICAL DATA AND VOLUME OF									1
				WATER APPLIED IN PREVIOUS IRRIGATION EVENTS.									1
				THIS SUBPROJECT WILL ALSO EVALUATE HOW THE VARIATION IN TRANSPIRATION DEMAND (I.E. BY REDUCTION									
				OF LEAF AREA AND INCIDENT RADIATION) AFFECTS THE									
				DAILY DYNAMICS OF THE TRUNK DIAMETER VARIATION.									
				ALSO, IT PROPOSES TO VERIFY THE PROPER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT FOR USING RECLAIMED WATER IN									
				ORNAMENTAL ARBORICULTURE, WHOSE CHEMICAL									
				CHARACTERISTICS (ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY, NITROGEN									
			1	AND PHOSPHORUS CONCENTRATION, ETC.) FLUCTUATE			l						1

AGL2007-66279-C03-03	OPTIMIZATION OF REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION IN ALMOND TREES BY SCHEDULING WITH DENDROMETERS		IRRIGATION THAT STARTED ON YOUNG ALMOND TREES. THE	DOMINGO MIGUEL	RAFAEL	UNIVERSIGIAD POUTÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	DPTO. PRODUCCION VEGETAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	01-12-07	28-02-11	MINECO	Spain
AGL2008-00153	WATER DISTRIBUTION IN SOILS WITH SUBSURFACE DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS	CATCH CROPS/COVER CROPS/WITROGEN/WATER/SOIL QUALITY	MANGATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPILER THAIL WATER AND ENERGY SAVINGS ARE GOALS OF PERMANENT / SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE. A PRIORITY IN THE MIPROVEMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT, THAT AIM HAS FAVOURED CHANGES FROM TRADITIONAL TO DRIP IRRIGATION METHODS. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS ARE EXPECTED WITH A TREND TOWNAGES USBUSIFIES CEDITION (SDI). A VARIANT OF THE FORMER WITH POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES FOR REDUCING EVAPORATION AND FOR USING WASTEWATERS.	RODRIGUEZ SINOBAS	LEONOR	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	DPTO. INGENIERIA RURAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-01-09	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
			MEASURING INFILITATION WITH SDI IS COMPLEX AND IS NOT FREQUENTLY DONE NOR ITS EVOLUTION ALONG IRRIGATION CAMPAIGNS ATTENDED. ITS NEED TO KNOW IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY IS FREQUENTLY ISONOBED. INSTEAD, ROUGH ESTIMATIONS OF A PRECENTAGE OF WATER VOLUMES ARE OFFERED. A KNOWLEDGE OF INFILITATION VALUES AND THEIR COMPARISON WITH VALUES FROM OTHER RINGATION METHODS WOULD ALLOW IMPROVING PRECISE CRITERIA ABOUT SDI OPERATIONS AND ITS SUITABILITY FOR CERTAIN SOIL TYPES. IT IS THEN OF SOME INTEREST TO CHARACTERIZE WATER DISCHARGE FROM THEIR RINGATION SYSTEMS, WHICH HAVE A KNOWN INTERERENCE IN THE INTERFACE BETWEEN PIPELINE WATER DISCHARGE FROM THE RINGAL SAIL OF THE INTERFACE BETWEEN PIPELINE WATER DISCHARGE FROM THE RINGAL SAIL OF THE INTERFACE BETWEEN PIPELINE WATER AND STATEM, WHICH AND A KNOWN INTERFERINCE IN THE INTERFACE BETWEEN PIPELINE WATER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT									
AGL2008-03774	USE OF A COMBINED MODELLIN AND MONITORING APPROACH T OPTIMISE MANAGEMENT OF FERTILISER N FOR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN GREENHOUSES	S MEDITERRANEAN PLANTS\WATER D RELATIONS\SALINETY\URBIGATION\OSM OTIC ADJUSTMENT\ELATIC ADJUSTMENT\SALINE IOWS\OSMOTIC STRESS	CRITERA TO DETERMINE WATER USE EFFICIENTY DELIVERED GENEROLOGIS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSIDERABLE ON GOOD REPORTED TO THE OWN THE LAST SPAIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSIDERABLE ON GOING NITRATE CONTAMINATION OF UNDERLYING AQUIFERS. MOST OF THESE AREAS HAVE BEEN DECLARED NITRATE VULKERABLE ZOMES. THIS HORTICULTURAL SYSTEM HAS THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY FOR PRECED NOTIFIENT AND IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT, WHICH IS NOT BEING FEFECTIVELY USED. THERE IS AN URGET REQUIREMENT FOR MANAGEMENT TOOLS THAT OPTIMISE NA MAD IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT, HAS PRECED REPORT OF THE STANDARD FOR THE STANDARD STANDAR	THOMPSON	RODNEY	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALMERIA	OPTO. PRODUCCION VEGETAL	DPTO, PRODUCCION VEGETAL	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain

AGI.2008-02216-C02-01	OPTIMIZATION OF NITROGEN FERTILIZATION IN OLIVE ORCHARDS	NITEGENTOMATO/MODELLING/NITA TE LEACHING/DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS	THE PRESENT PROJECT IS THE CONTINUATION OF FIVE PREVIOUS PROJECTS. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE WAS TO STUDY DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF OLIVE TREE NUTRITION IN ODDER TO STRAINSH PATIONAL FERTILIZATION PROGRAMS FOR QUIVE ORCHARDS WITHIN THE PHILOSOPHY OF A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE. THAT IS, MINIMIZING FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS AND DEVELOPING TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION. THE RESULTS ORFAINED IN PREVIOUS PROJECTS ALLOW US TO OPEN NEW OBJECTIVES. THE PREVIOUS PROJECTS ALLOW US TO OPEN NEW OBJECTIVES. THE OFFINATION OF NITHOGEN PRETILIZATION BECAUSE ON THE OPTIMIZATION OF NITHOGEN PROJECT SHOW IN THE OFFINATION OF NITHOGEN PROJECT SHOW IN THE OFFINATION OF NITHOGEN PROJECT SHOW IN THE OFFINATION PROJECT SHOW IN THE OFFINATION OF NITHOGEN PROJECT SHOW IN THE PREVIOUS OFFINATION OF NITHOGEN PROJECT SHOW IN THE OFFINATION OF NOTIFICATION IN THE OFFINATION OF THE UTILIZATION OF NOTIFICATION IN THE OPEN OF THE OFFINATION OF THE OWN	FERNANDEZ ESCOBAR	RICARDO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	DPTO. AGRONOMÍA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS Y DE MONTES	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
AGI.2008-05532-C02-01	PLANT SPATIAL PATTERN AND HYDROLOGICAL FUNCTION IN SEMIARID ECOSYSTEMS. A MANIPULATIVE APPROACH.	E SLUDGE WATER USE EFFICIENCY/MINERALIZATION/NUTRIEN T BALANCE	IN SEMINARID ECOSYSTEMS, THE TRANSFER OF WATER, SEDIMENTS, AND NUTRIENTS FROM BARE (SOURCE AREAS) TO VEGETATED PATCHES (SINK AREAS) IS KNOWN TO BE CRUCAL FOR THE ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING AND MAINTENANCE OF VEGETATION PATCHES, BECAUSE OF THIS IMPORTANCE OF SOURCE-SINK DYNAMICS TO THE FUNCTIONING OF SEMIARID ECOSYSTEMS, THE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR CONTROL FACTORS, PARTICULARLY THE ROLE OF PHATE ON THE PATCH AND FUNCTIONAL DIVESTITY, MAY GREATLY MAPPOWE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS RESTORATION TECHNIQUES BASED ON WATER HARVESTING TECHNIQUES. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROPOSAL IS THE STUDY AND MODELLING OF THE RELATIONSHIPS AMMON SPATILL PATTERN, DIVESTITY, AND HYDROLOGICAL FUNCTION BY PERFORMING MANIPULATIVE EFFECTS OF PLANT SPATILA PATTERN AND DIVESTITY, AND HYDROLOGICAL FUNCTION BY PERFORMING MANIPULATIVE EFFECTS OF PLANT SPATILA PATTERN AND DIVESTITY, AND THE RIFINE PROPESTITY AND THE RIFINE PROPESTITY OF THE REFECTS OF PLANT SPATILA PATTERN AND DIVESTITY, AND THE RIFINE PROPECT OF THE CHANGES IN THE SOURCE. SINK SPATILA PATTERN AND DIVESTITY, AND THE RIFINE PROPECT OF THE CHANGES IN THE SOURCE. SINK SPATILA PATTERN NOWEN BY THE RESTORATION OF SEMILARDES IN THE SOURCE. SINK SPATILA PATTERN ON THE PROPICET WILL DEVELOP HYDROLOGICAL BEHANDES IN THE SOURCE. SINK SPATILA PATTERN ON THE PROPICET WILL DEVELOP HYDROLOGICAL FUNCTION NOICATORS THAT RESULT FROM THE PLANT SPATILA PATTERN.	BAUTISTA AGUILAR	SUSANA	UNIVERSIDAD DE AUCANTE	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	31-12-11		Spain
AGL2008-05532-C02-02	WATER-NUTRIENT INTERACTIONS IN THE RESTORATION OF LOW RAINED DEGRADED SITES	CONTINUOUS AND DISCONTINUOUS NUMERICAL IN MINERIACES, RIVERS\ESTUARIES\LAN DFORM EVOLUTION	THIS PROPOSAL CONSIDERS THE JOINT UTILIZATION OF SIMPLE BUNDER THARVESTING SYSTEMS (MICROCATCHMENTS) AND APPLICATION OF ORGANIC REFUSES (COMPOSTED SEWAGE SLUDGE) TO IMPROVE THE RESULTS OR REPORTS JAND APPLICATION OF ORGANIC REFUSES (COMPOSTED SEWAGE SLUDGE) TO IMPROVE THE RESULTS OR REPORTS THO APPROACH IS ESSENTIALLY PROFICED AND THE PROACH IS ESSENTIALLY PROFICED AND THE PROACH IS ESSENTIALLY PROFICED AND THE PROACH IS ESSENTIALLY PROACH IS ESTENDIALLY OF PROMOTE MANGERS OF THE PROACH IS ESTENDIALLY OF DECREASE PROM THE RESTORATION AND THAT RELEASE FROM THE PROJECT.  WE HYPOTHESIZE THAT BOTH A DECREASE IN WATER STRESS, SEPCIALLY IN THE MORE SEVERE ORDUGHT PERFORDS, AND AN INCREASE IN SOIL ORGANIC MATTER AND NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY WILL SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE PROSEST RESTORATION ACTIVITIES IN SEMILARID AREAS. THE RIST IMPULS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTIAL FILED POILS WITH DEFERRNIT STE PREPARATION IN THE SOURCE AND/OR SINK ARRAS (RUNOFF HARVESTING STRUCTURES, PLASTIC MULCH, BURIED CLAY POTS, COMPOST AMENDMENTS). THE RESOLUTION OF THE INITIAL HYPOTHESS IMPULS AN INCREASE IN WATER AVAILABILITY WILL SAN INCREASE IN WATER AVAILABILITY WITH SAN INCREASE IN WATER AVAILABILITY WITH EMILIBRIANDS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MICROCATCHMENT'S IS THAT A THRESHOLD INTERSTY FAIR WE SEN'S IN SENDED TO PRODUCE RUNOFF, WE CONSIDER AN ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT'	VALDECANTOS DEMA	ALEJANDRO	FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	FUNDACION CENTRO DE SSTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	FUNDACION CENTRO DE SSTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	01-01-09	31-03-12	MINECO	Spain

AGL2008-01399	SOIL WATER REPELLENCY IN FOREST SOILS OF GALLCIA: TEMPORAL VARIABILITY AND EFFECTS OF FIRE	WILDFIRESISOIL QUALITY/POST-FIRE EROSION/PROTECTION AND RECOVERY OF BURNED SUIS/MPLANTATION OF A VEGETATION COVER/MULCHING/ORGANIC AMENDMENTS.		BENITO RUEDA	MARIA ELENA	UNIVERSIDAD DE VIGO		DPTO. BIOLOGIA VEGETAL V CIENCIA DEL SUELO	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
AGL2009-11310	CONSEQUENCES OF THE STOMATAL CONTROL OF TRANSPIRATION IN FRUIT TREES UNDER DEFICIT IRRIGATION DUE TO LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF THE SYSTEM SOIL-PLANT AND THE HORMONAL SIGNALS FRO	FERTILIZING VALUE\SEWAGE SILDGE\MANAGEMENT\APILCATION RATE\MING\(\)CE ESTIMATION\(\)NUTRIENT AVAILABIUTY	BOTH SPECIES OBJECT OF STUDY IN THIS PROJECT PROPOSAL, OLIVE AND ALMOND, RESPOND WELL TO DEFICIT RISIGATION, WHICH WILL BE A COMPULSORY PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURE IN THE NEAR FUTURE DUE TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER EXPECTED, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE MANY WORKS DEALING WITH THE MAIN MECHANISMS ALLOWING THESE SPECIES FOR SUCH A GOOD RESPONSE, WE ARE STRILL FAR FROM UNDERSTANDING THEM ALL AS A WHOLE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE VARIETY AND COMPLEXITY OF THESE MECHANISMS MAKE VERY INTERESTING THEIR INTEGRATION IN A MODEL WHERE THESE FACTORS INTERACT OF DETERMINE THE PLANT WATER USE. AMONG THESE FACTORS WE HIGHLIGHT IN THIS PROJECT THE HYDRAULC LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY BOTH SOIL AND PLANT; THE CHEMICAL SIGNAL FROM THE ROOTS LOCATED IN DRY SOIL; THE STOMATAL REGULATION OF TRANSPIRATION. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE SOME MODELS WHICH CONSIDER, THE FFECT OF EACH OF THESE FACTORS INDEPENDENTLY, BUT THERE ARE NOT MODELS POLCUISM ON AGRONOMICS BUT PROPROSE WHICH COMBINE ALL THE CITED FACTORS IN A MECHANISTIC AND INTEGRATIVE WAY. THESE MODELS WOULD BE E ROMROMOUSLY USEFUL IN ORCHARDS WITH LOCALIZED IRRIGATION, BECAUSE IN THESE SYSTEMS ONLY A FRACTION OF THE ROOT SYSTEM IN WETTER, AND SWITH A	DIAZ ESPEIO	ANTONIO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE RECUISOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGIA (IRNASE)	INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGIA (IRNASE)	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
AGL2009-13105-C03-01	REMOTE SEISING METHODS WITH NARROW-BAND HYPERSPECTRAL AND THERMAL IMAGERY FOR MONITORING CROP PHYSIOLOGY	WATER STRESS/REMOTE SENSING/PLANT ECOPHYSIOLOGY/UNEYARDS/GRAPE QUALITY	THE PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING NEW RESEARCH METHODS FOR PHOTOSYNTHETIC FUNCTIONING AND PHYSIOLOGY CONDITION ESTIMATION USING HYPERSPECTRAL AND THERMAL REMOTE SENSING IMAGENY COUPLED WITH RADIATIVE TRANSFER SIMULATION MODELS IN TWO IMPORTANT CASH CROPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION, SUCH AS OLIVE AND VINEYARDS. TRADITIONAL SATELUTE REMOTE SENSING METHODS AND FALLED TO PROVIDE OPTIMUM SPECTRAL, SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL RESOLUTIONS TO ENABLE THE DETECTION OF WATER AND NUTIENT STRESS IN TWEETATION, PARTICULARLY DUE TO THE SPECTRAL AND TEMPORAL RESOLUTIONS TO ENABLE THE DETECTION OF WATER AND NUTIENT STRESS THE STELLITE SENSONS. PHOTOSYNTHETIC FUNCTIONING THROUGH CHLOROPHYL AUDITORYSTHETIC FUNCTIONING THROUGH CHLOROPHYL AND CAROTTONIO PIGNEMET CANCENTRATION AND LEAF BIOCHEMICAL ESTIMATION USING NARROW-BAND HYPERSPECTRAL MAGINGS SENSORS, AND VEGETATION SUFFACE TEMPERATURE DETECTION WITH THERMAL MAGING SENSORS WILL ADVANCE CURRENT RESEARCH APPROACHES FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS, CROP PHYSIOLOGY AND DESASE DETECTION IN THE CONTENT OF PRECISION AGRICULTURE. MOREOVER, THIS PROJECT IS CONNECTED AND DESASE DETECTION OF THE CONTENT OF PRECISION AGRICULTURE. MOREOVER, THIS PROJECT IS CONNECTED WITH CURRENT RESEARCH APPROACHES FOR PHOTOSYNTHESIS, CROP PHYSIOLOGY AND DESASE DETECTION OF THE CONTENT OF PRECISION AGRICULTURE. MOREOVER, THIS PROJECT IS CONNECTED WITH CURRENT EFFORTS BY NASA (USA), EUROPEAN SPACE AGRICULTURE. MOREOVER, THIS PROJECT IS CONNECTED WITH CURRENT EFFORTS BY NASA (USA), EUROPEAN SPACE (CANRADA), AMONG OTHER SPACE AGRICULTS, TO DEVELOP	ZARCO TEJADA	PABLO J.	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES GENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. DE AGRONOMIA	INSTITUTO DE AGRICULTURA SOSTENIBLE (IAS)	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

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	į l			MANAGERS, DUE TO THE TIME AND COST THAT IMPLY ITS	1			1	]		1		
SEWAGE SLUDGE-SOIL COMBINATIONS THAT ARE POSSIBLE	1				1			1	1		1		
			I	SEWAGE SLUDGE-SOIL COMBINATIONS THAT ARE POSSIBLE	ı			l	l		ı		1

AGL2009-12897-C02-02	AGRONOMICAL STRATEGIES TO OPTIMIZE N USE EFFICIENCY OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATED MAIZE	REMOTE SENSING/HYPERSPECTRAL\THERMAL\R ADIATIVE TRANSFER\STRESS DETECTION/FLUORESCENCE	HIGH YIELDING MAZE; IN THE SPANISH AGRICULTURAL.  SYSTEMS RELIES, IN ADITTION TO WATER, ON SATISFACTORY NAVAILABILITY. BUT EXCESSIVE APPLICATIONS OF N IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS PRODUCE CONTAMINATION OF WATER AND ATMOSPHERE AND REDUCE FARMS PROFITABILITY. THESE TWO POINTS OF VIEW CONVERGE TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY IN THE USE OF N SYSTEMS OF THE OFFICE OF THE USE OF N SYSTEMS OF THE OFFICE OF THE USE OF N SYSTEMS OF THE OFFICE OF THE USE OF N SYSTEMS OF THE OFFICE OF THE USE OF N SYSTEMS OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFI CONTAMINATION DERIVED N FERTILIZATION, AS THE DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WATERS AGAINST POLIUTION AUSED BY NITRATES FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES (3)/250/25C2, THE WATER FRAMEWORN RISCTIVE (2000)/250/24 AND THE DIRECTIVE ON EMISSION CEILINGS FOR ATMOSPHERIC POLIUTANTS, HATA NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN DEPTH, IN ADDITION, THE REFORM OF THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) WILLIMPROVE INTERGRATION OF THE ORIGINAL OFFICE ONLY ONLY SEPTIME OF THE ORIGINAL OF THE ORIGINAL OFFI HIS ADDITION, THE REFORM OF THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) WILLIMPROVE INTERGRATION OF EVINGNOMENTAL HIS MERCHANCE AND THE MERCATION OF THE ORIGINAL OFFI MILLIMPROVE INTERGRATION OF EVINGNOMENTAL HILLIMPROVE INTERGRATION OF EVINGNOMENTAL HILLIMPROVE INTERGRATION OF EVINGNOMENTAL	ISLA CLIMENTE	RAMON	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGÍA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGON (CITA)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGON (CITA)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGON (CITA)	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			OBJECTIVES WITH THE AIM TO PRESERVE THE  ENVIRONMENT AND EUROPEAN RUBAL HERITAGE THROUGH  AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES.  THE WORK FOCUS IN FERTIGATION OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATED  MAIZE DUE TO THE CHANGES FROM SURFACE TO SPRINKLER  IRRIGATION IN THE LAST YEARS, AND THE EXPECTED FUTURE  INGREASED OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATED SYSTEMS. THE MAIN  OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE:									
AGL2009-13124	TECHNIQUES FOR MEASUREING WATER BALANCE IN ENERGY CROPS: LYMBIETRY, REMOTE SENSING AND MODELLING	TICLESTROGENSIAZOIC COLORANTS\TAP WATER\FOODS	DBJECTIVE 1. TO COMPARE STRATEGIS OF FERRIGATION INTERPREPARED THAT SPROJECT IS IN TIOT THE FRANCHOR OF A GROUP OF ACTIONS AJREADY CARRIED OUT OR IN THE PROCESS OF BEING CONDUCTED. ALL OF THEM TEND TO OPTIMISE THE MANAGEMENT OF GROUNOWATER RESOURCES, SUCH AS THE AQUIFER OF 39 MANCHAO REINTA JON THE JULGA RIVES BASIN ALL ALSO AIM TO MAKE SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMPATIBLE WITH EXPROJECT OF THE PROPECT IS TO GO DEEPLY INTO THE EXPROJECT OF THE PROJECT IS TO GO DEEPLY INTO THE EXPOSITATION. GRAPE (PROPE) SUITABLE FOR THE PROJECTION OF ENERGY INTERPREPARED FOR THE PROJECTION OF ENERGY ENERGY CROPS SUCH AS RATE (BRASSING AND FIELD RADIOMETRY, AND TO INTEGRATE THE RESULTS INTO A MODEL ALLOWING THE GRAPE FACILITIES OF THE PROJECTION OF THIS EXPERIMENTAL WORK.  ENERGY CROPS AS ESEND AS A VERY INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL ALTERNATIVE IN SEMIARID AREAS, GIVEN THEIR CAPACITY OF ADAPTATION TO SUCH CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS.  SEPCIFICALLY, THE PROPOSED GOLECTIVES ARE— GRIGGIEST OF EXPOSED THE PROPOSED GOLECTIVES ARE— GRIGGIEST OF EXPOSED AND ENVIRONMENTS.  SEPCIFICALLY, THE PROPOSED GOLECTIVES ARE— GRIGGIEST OF EXPOSED AND ENVIRONMENTS.  SEPCIFICALLY THE PROPOSED GOLECTIVES ARE— GRIGGIEST OF EXPOSED AND ENVIRONMENTS.  SECULISEMENTS (OR EXPOSTMANDER TO IN A SEMIARID AREAS, GIVEN THE COURSE TO SECULISEMENTS (OR EXPOSTMANDER TO IN A TERRICULISEMENTS (OR EXPOSTMANDER TO IN A SEMIARID AREAS, GIVEN THE CAPACITY OF ADAPTATION TO SUCH CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS.  DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED GOLECTIVES ARE— GRIGGIEST OF EXPROPRISED THE OWNER OF THE ASSETTION OF THE SECONOS BY DETERMINING CROP COEFICIAL THROUGH HERD SALDIOMETER AND BENDOTE SENSING.	LOPEZ URREA	RAMON	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	FUNDACION PARA EL DESARROLLO DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	01-01-10	31-12-12		Spain
AGL2010-21681-C03-01	SPRINKLER RRIGATION: WATER APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND RETURN FLOWS	WATER/BERGY/SOSTEMBLE AGRICLIVES/SPINICER IRRIGATION/MODELLING.	SANISH IRRIGATED AGINCULTURE IS FACING RELEVANT SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENES. AGING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PRODITS AND MOUNTED PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKEER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNICATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKEER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNICATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT TOPECHING SCIENCE AND TECNOLORY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOULD-SET AND CENTRE-POINTS. SCIENCE AND CONTY PRIVATE IRRIGATION, POCUSIONS ON THE BEBS BASIN AND THE EASTERN MANCHA AQUIFER. THE SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSAL ARE:  1) TO DEVELOP COUPLED MODELS (HYDRAULICS, IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND CROP) FOR SPRINKLEER IRRIGATED FIELDS. INCLIDING SOULD SETS AND CENTRE-PUOTS.  3) DEVELOPING A MODEL OF THE DIFFERENT SHIFTS AND THE AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  B) EVELOPING A MODEL FOR CONTRE-PUOTS.  3) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PUOTS.  3) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PUOTS.  4) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PUOTS.  5) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CONTRE-PUOTS.  5) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CONTRE-PUOTS.  6) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR SHINKLEER IRRIGATION FOR CONTRE-PUOTS.  6) DEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CONTRE-PUOTS.  7) OA MALYSE THE AGRONOMIC RESPONSE OF SPECIFIC CROPS TO S PRINKEER IRRIGATION DINKING THE IRRIGATION EVENT AND IN THE FULL CROP CYCLE.  8) OPTIMISMISM SOULD-SET SRINKLEER IRRIGATION IN ALFALFA.  1) OTHINSMISM SOULD-SET SRINKLEER IRRIGATION IN ALFALFA.  1) OTHINSMISM SOULD-SET SRINKLEER IRRIGATION ON MALER PUOT SANISHEED FOR CONTRE-PUOT SAN SOULD-SETS. AND SOU	ZAPATA RUIZ	VALVANERA (NERY)		DPTO SUELO Y AGUA	ESTACION EMPERIMENTAL DE AULA DEI (EEAD- CSIC)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

AGL2010-19201-C04-01	STRATEGIES OF MANAGEMENT OF DEFICIT IRRIGATION FOR OPTIMISING QUALITY AND HEALTHINESS OF THE EXTRA EARLI MATURING PEACH AND THE POMEGRANATE FRUITS.	CUT\ANTIOXIDANT\HEALTH\ABIOTIC STRESS\POMEGRANATE\STONE	THE MEDITERRANEAN AGROSYSTEMS ARE CHARACTERISED NOT ONLY BY THE ARIDITY OF THE CLIMATE, BUT ALSO BY THE SHORTAGE OF AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES. DURING THE HAST YEARS, A GROWING COMPETITION HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN SPAIN FOR THE AVAILABILITY OF WATER DUE TO THE DEMAND FOR OTHER USES LIKE HUMAN AND INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL USE. MOREOVER, THE CLIMATE CHANGE POINTS TO A FUTURE INCREASE IN THE EFFECTS OF THE WATER SHORTAGE WITH MORE FREQUENT AND SEVERE DROUGHTS. THIS SITUATION CAN IMPLY SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC LOSSES AND AFFECT A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION.  THIS PROJECT STATES FROM THE PREMISE THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS NEED TO ADDRESS THE NEED OF COPING WITH WATER SCARCITY AND FOR SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ERQUIRES A CHANGE IN POLICY FROM THE POINT OF VEW DO BEMAND, WHICH MUST COME HAND IN HAND WITH TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION. AMONG THE STRATEGES TO BE DEVELOPED DROUGHT OR THAT THEIR MOMENTS OF PEAK IRRIGATION REQUIRED FOR ANY THAT THEIR MOMENTS OF PEAK IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS ANY ONT MATERIALS RESISTANT TO DROUGHT OR THAT THEIR MOMENTS OF PEAK IRRIGATION REQUIREMENT ANY ONT MATERIALS RESISTANT TO	TORRECILLAS MELENDR	ARTURO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO DE RIEGO	CENTRO DE EDAFOLOGIA Y BIOLOGIA APLICADA DEL SEGURA (CEBAS)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			MAXIMUM EVAPORATIVE DEMAND, MOREOVER, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP NEW AND PRECISE TOOLS BASED ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CRITERIA TO ACHIEVE MORE APPROPRIATE AND ACCURATE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT									
AGL2010-21681-C03-03	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION: WATER APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND RETURN FLOWS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTLAND OWNESSHIP AND TENURE; LAND REFORM; AGRICULTURAL POLICY; FOOD POLICY(WATER/VALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/CLIMATE; NATURAL DISASTERS; GLOBAL WARMINGOVERNIENT POLICY(LAND USE AND OTHER REGULATIONS/OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES; P	SPANISH RINGATED AGRICULTURE IS FACING RELEVANT SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES. AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOULD-SET AND CENTER-PIVOTS SPRINKLER IRRIGATION, FOUCISING ON THE EBRO BASIN AND THE EASTERN MANCHA AQUIFER. THE SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSAL ARE: 1)TO DEVELOP COUPLED MODELS (HYDRAULICS, IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND CROPE FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATION, FOUCISING ON THE EBRO BASIN AND THE EASTERN MANCHA AQUIFER. THE SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSAL ARE: 1)TO DEVELOP COUPLED MODELS (HYDRAULICS, IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND CROPE FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATED FIELDS, INDIVIDUAL STREAM CHAPPEN OF THE PIVOTS. MIDITION OF THE PIVOTS OF THE PIVOTS. MIDITION OF THE PIVOTS OF THE PIVOTS OF THE PIVOTS. SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGROMOMIC RESPONSES.  2)TO ANALYSE THE AGROMOMIC RESPONSE OF SPECIFIC CROPS TO SPRINKLER IRRIGATION THE RIRGATION FER PIVOT IS AND SOLID-SITS. STREAM THE RIRGATION IN THE FULL CROP CYCLE.  A)OPTIMISMING SOLID-SET SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IN ALFALEA.  B)PRODUCING MANAGE MENT STRATEGIES FOR CENTRE-PIVOT IRRIGATED POTATO.  3)TO DEVELOP OPTIMINAL PROPINCES FOR SECRIFIC PIVOT IRRIGATED POTATO.  3)TO DEVELOP OPTIMINAL PROPINCES REPRESENTED THE PIVOT IRRIGATED POTATO.  3)TO DEVELOP OPTIMINAL PROPINCES REPRESENTED THE PIVOT IRRIGATED POTATO.  3)TO DEVELOP OPTIMINAL PROPINCES REPRESENTED THE PIVOT SAND SOLID-SETS. A)TO CHARACTERIZE AND MODEL THE ENVIRONMENTAL HIPPACT OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION ON WATER OUGLANT.	ISIDORO RAMIREZ	DANIEL	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGÍA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGÓN (CITA)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGIA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGON (CITA)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION Y TECNOLOGÍA AGROALIMENTARIA DE ARAGON (CITA)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
AGL2010-20766	MODELING THE TRANSPIRATION OF QUIVE AND ALMOIND UNDER WATER DEFIGIT CONDITIONS.		THE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE OF SOUTHERN SPAIN MAS STILL THE POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP AND GENERATE EMPLOYMENT, BUT ONLY SANKING UPON THE NECESSARY WATER RESOURCES. THE CLIMATE CHANGE PERSPECTIVES ARE ENDANGERISM THE FUTURE OF IRRIGATED FARMING IN SOUTHERN SPAIN, COMPELING TO INCREASE THE AGRICULTURAL WATER PRODUCTIVITY. THIS GOAL CAN BE ACHIEVED IN TREE CROPS BY USING REGULATED DEFICIT BRIGATION STRATEGIES, TOGETHER WITH THE SPREADING OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING TECHNIQUES BASED ON THE PRECISE CALCULATION OF THE WATER BUDGET. UNPORTUNATELY, THE CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE OF TREE CROPS SUBMITTED TO WATER STRESS IS POORLY KNOWN, AND THE PROBLEM IS FURTHER COMPLICATED WHEN THE LOCALISED RRIGATION GENERATES HETEROGENEOUS SOIL WETTIMG. WE PROPOSE HERE TO: A) DEVELOP A MODEL OF CANOPY CONDUCTANCE FOR OLIVE AND ALMOND, CAPABLE TO BE USED TO CALCULATE TRANSPIRATION LUNGON OF THE THE STILL UNRESTOLVED USED OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TREE WATER UPTAKE BETWEEN TWO SOIL "COMPARTMENTS" DIFFERING IN WATER CONTENT, NAMELY THE VOLUME WETTED BY THE EMITTERS AND THE REST OF THE SOIL, AND O INCORPORATE HE RESULTS OF THE	TESTI	LIUCA	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEID SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. DE ASRONOMIA	INSTITUTO DE AGRICULTURA SOSTENIBLE (IAS)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

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MULZU10-1/333	EFFECTS OF TREATED		TREATED WASTEWATER PLAYS A KEY ROLE AS A NEW	NICOLAS NICOLAS	EMILIO		AGENCIA ESTATAL	DPTO DE RIEGO	CENTRO DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	WASTEWATER IRRIGATION ON		WATER RESOURCE FOR IRRIGATION, ITS USE MAY BE A				CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE		EDAFOLOGIA Y				
	CITRUS. ANALYSIS AND		SOURCE OF NUTRIENTS FOR OUR CROPS, BUT ALSO MAY				INVESTIGACIONES		BIOLOGIA APLICADA				
	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER AND		INVOLVE RISKS OF SALINIZATION AND SOIL POLLUTION. IN				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)		DEL SEGURA (CEBAS)				
	FERTILIZER USE EFFICIENCY UNDER	,	THIS SENSE FROM AN AGRONOMIC STANDPOINT. THIS				CILIVIII ICAG (CSIC)		DEE SEGORA (CEBAS)				
	DIFFERENT IRRIGATION	1	PROJECT PROPOSES TO DEEPEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE										
	STRATEGIES		RESPONSE OF CITRUS TO IRRIGATION WITH WATER OF										
			VARYING QUALITY, EVALUATING THE IMPACT ON THE PLANT										
			(PHYSIOLOGY, PRODUCTION AND QUALITY AND SAFETY OF										
			THE CROP ), SOIL (ACCUMULATION OF SALTS AND NUTRIENT										
			AVAILABILITY) AND ANALYZE FROM A HOLISTIC										
			PERSPECTIVE, SUSTAINABILITY IN THE MEDIUM TO LONG										
			TERM (APPLICATION OF A MODEL THAT PREDICTS THE										
			ACCUMULATION OF SALTS IN THE SOIL DEPENDING ON THE										
			IRRIGATION TREATMENT AND THE QUALITY OF WATER										
			SUPPLIED). MOREOVER, IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND										
			YIELD OF CROPS, AS WELL AS OPTIMIZATION OF SCARCE										
			RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE SUCH AS WATER, NEEDS										
			FURTHER BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL										
			MECHANISMS THAT ALLOW A SPECIES TO ACCLIMATIZE AND										
			ADAPT TO WATER DEFICIT. TO THIS END. FROM A										
			PHYSIOLOGICAL STANDPOINT, WE WILL ANALYZE THE										
			BEHAVIOR OF CITRUS PHOTOSYNTHESIS UNDER DIFFERENT										
			IRRIGATION CONDITIONS AND QUALITY, STUDYING IN										
AGL2010-19201-C04-02	INFLUENCE OF DEFICIT	DEFICIT IRRIGATION\OLIVE TREE\FRUIT	SPAIN IS IMMERSED IN A DROUGHT SITUATION,	AGUAYO GIMENEZ	ENCARNA		UNIVERSIDAD	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	IRRIGATION ON THE POSTHARVEST		MANIFESTED MAINLY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA. THE	l		l l	POLITÉCNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE		l	i	
	QUALITY OF THE WHOLE AND THE		ORCHARDS OF THESE SEMI-ARID AREAS SHOULD BE	l		l l	CARTAGENA	INGENIERIA	INGENIERIA		l	i	
	MINIMALLY FRESH PROCESSED		DIRECTED TO THE USE OF PLANT MATERIALS LESS	l		l l		AGRONOMICA	AGRONOMICA		l	i	
	PRODUCT PRESH PROCESSED		DEMANDING OF WATER AND RESISTANT TO	l		l l		AGRICA	ACHONOMICA		l	i	
	PRODUCI	1		l				l			l	l	
		I	ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES, AND USING IRRIGATION	1		]		1			l	l	
			TECHNIQUES SUCH AS DEFICIT IRRIGATION (DRC) OR	l		l l		l			l	i	
			PARTIAL ROOT DRYING (PRD), WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO										
			SUBSTANTIAL WATER SAVINGS WITH COST-EFFECTIVE AND										
			HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTION AND FOOD TRAITS. LOWERING										
			THE WATER CONSUMPTION THROUGH SUCH IRRIGATION										
			METHODS COULD ALSO CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO NET										
			CARBON BALANCE. BOTH FACTORS (WATER USE AND										
			CARBON BALANCE) CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTION OF										
			FRUIT IN A MORE ECO-EFFICIENT AND ACCOUNTABLE WAY.										
			CURRENTLY CONSUMERS DEMAND, APART FROM FRUITS										
			WITH GOOD PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, QUALITY FRUIT										
			WITH GOOD SENSORIAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL AND										
			NUTRITIONAL. HOWEVER, LITTLE INFORMATION EXISTS ON										
			THE INFLUENCE OF WATER DEFICIT ON THE QUALITY OF										
			HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE DURING POSTHARVEST, NOR ON										
			THEIR INFLUENCE WHEN THEY ARE PROCESSED INTO										
			PRODUCTS AS MINIMALLY FRESH PROCESSED (MFP) AND										
			THE SHELF-LIFE, IT IS ALSO KNOWN THAT DIFFERENT										
			ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS (SUCH AS DROUGHT) CAN										
AGL2010-21681-C03-02							UNIVERSIDAD DE	CENTRO REGIONAL	CENTRO REGIONAL		21 12 12	MINECO	Spain
	SPRINKLER IRRIGATION: WATER	SPRINKLE IRRIGATION\CONSUMPTIVE	SPANISH IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE IS FACING RELEVANT	ORTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO					01-01-11	31-12-13		
		SPRINKLE IRRIGATION\CONSUMPTIVE USE\IRRIGATION		ORTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO				DE ESTUDIOS DEL	01-01-11	31-12-13		
1	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES,	URTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO		CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
		USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING	ORTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO				DE ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA (CREA)	01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE	ONTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW.	URTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN	UKTEGA ALVAKEZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A	URTEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECERASINIS COLOMIC PROBITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKER IRRIGATION IS CURRENITY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE OT THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES: THE	ONTEGA ALVANEZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKER IRRIGATION IS CUBRENTY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND	ONTEGA ALVANEZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	31-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECERASINIS COLOMIC PROBITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKER IRRIGATION IS CURRENITY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE OT THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES: THE	ONTEGA ALVANEZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	37-27-3		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALENGES: AGEING BURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROPITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THES AND OTHER CHALENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOUD-SET	ONTEGA ALVANEZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	37-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF IVEW. SPRINKER RINGRIATION IS CUBRENITY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTER-POTS PSININCER IRRIGATION, FOCUSING ON	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	37-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROPITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER RIRGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THES AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTRE-PIVOT SPRINKER IRRIGATION, FOCUSING ON THE EBBO ASIAN AND THE EASTERN MANCHA. THE	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	37-12-13		
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RUBAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKER RIREGATION IS CURRENITY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNIZATION PROJECTS AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTER-PIVOT SPRINKLER IRRIGATION, FOCUSING ON THE EBRO BASIN AND THE EASTERN MANCHA. THE SCIENTIFIC GUICETIVES OF THE PROPOSAL ARE:	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11	37-12-13		
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	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROPITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE CANATTATIVE AND OULDITATION FOR DOINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNAZHON PROLICES AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTRE-PIVOT SETTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTRE-PIVOTS, ADDEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, ADDEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  BIOEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  BIOEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  BIOEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  SIDEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSE OF SPECIFIC CROPS TO SPRINKLER RIGHATION UNRICH THE RIRIGATION EVENT AND IN THE PULL CROP CYCLE AND ALPHAFLA.  APPRINKENT AND THE PULL CROP CYCLE AND ALFALFA.  BIPRODUCTION AND AGREEMENT STRATEGIES FOR CENTRE-PIVOT INGRACTED POTATO.	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11			
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECERGAING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE PROGRAMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROFILE REGISTRY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROFILE REGISTRY OF THE PR	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11			
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECREASING ECONOMIC PROPITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE CANATTATIVE AND QUALITATIVE POINTS OF VIEW. SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING INSTALLED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODERNAZATION PROLICES AS A RESPONSE TO THESE AND OTHER CHALLENGES. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL AIMS AT DEVELOPING SCHECK AND TEXNOLOGY FORTERING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTRE-PIVOT SETTING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SOLID-SET AND CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING SCUENTIAL RISEORATION SYSTEM AND CROP) FOR SPRINKLER IRRIGATED FIELDS, INCLUDING SOLID-SETS AND CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING SCUENTIAL RISEORATION OF THE DIFFERENT SHIFTS AND THE AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  BIDEVELOPING A MODELE FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  SIDEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  SIDEVELOPING A MODEL FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS, SIMULATING TOWER MOVEMENT, WATER DISTRIBUTION AND AGRONOMIC RESPONSES.  SIDEVELOPING THE PULL CROP CYCLE PIRE PIRE RISEORATION IN ALFALFA.  AID THE PULL CROP CYCLE PIRE PIVOTS AND SOULD SET SIMULATING TOWER THE PULL CROP CYCLE PRINCES FOR CENTRE-PIVOTS AND SOULD-SET SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IN ALFALFA.  AID THE PULL CROP CYCLE PIVOTS AND SOULD SET SIMULATING TOWER THE PULL CROP CYCLE PIVOTS AND SOULD SET SIMULATING TOWER THE PULL CROP CYCLE PIVOTS AND SOULD SET SIMULATING TOWER THE PURPOR SOULD SET SIMULATING	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11			
	APPLICATION, AGRONOMY AND	USE\IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY\IRRIGATION RETURN FLOW\EXPORT LOADS\MODELLING\SALINITY\CIRFLE\A	SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES: AGEING RURAL SOCIETIES, DECERGAING ECONOMIC PROFITS AND MOUNTING PRESSURE ON WATER RESOURCES FROM THE PROGRAMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROFILE REGISTRY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROFILE REGISTRY OF THE PR	UNIEGA ALVAREZ	JOSE FERNANDO			DE ESTUDIOS DEL		01-01-11			

AGL2010-14861	ROOT DYNAMICS STUDIES		THE PROJECT AIMS TO OPTIMIZE THE USE OF WATER IN	RUIZ SANCHEZ	MARIA DEL CARMEN		AGENCIA ESTATAL	DPTO DE RIEGO	CENTRO DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	DIFFERENT DRIP IRRIGATI CONDITIONS	ON	AGRICULTURE AND REDUCE 'WATER FOOTPRINT' ON THE				CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE		EDAFOLOGIA Y				
	CONDITIONS		BASIS OF THE PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPLICANT				INVESTIGACIONES		BIOLOGIA APLICADA				
			RESEARCH TEAM REGARDING IRRIGATION AND FRUIT ROOT				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)		DEL SEGURA (CEBAS)				
			SYSTEM IN PREVIOUS PROJECTS (AGL2006-12914-C02-01,										
			AGL2009-06981). IT IS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP PROTOCOLS										
			FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE IRRIGATION THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION OF THE ROOT DYNAMICS										
			AND WATER STATUS IN THE CONTINUOUS SOIL-PLANT-										
			ATMOSPHERE UNDER DIFFERENT DEFICIT IRRIGATION AND										
			CROP MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS.										
			IN SEMI-ARID AREAS AS THE REGION OF MURCIA, WITH										
			INCREASINGLY WATER RESOURCES SHORTAGE, THE										
			IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOW MAINTENANCE IRRIGATION										
			WILL ENABLE SAVINGS IN WATER, ENERGY AND LABOR,										
			DECREASING THE IMPACT OF IRRIGATION, AS DEMAND A										
			SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FORMING THE SO-CALLED										
			"NEW CULTURE OF WATER".										
			TO DO THIS, IN FRUIT TREE PLANTATIONS (ADULT PEACH										
			TREES AND YOUNG NECTARINE TREES) UNDER DRIP										
			IRRIGATION, IT WILL BE STUDIED SOIL WATER-ROOTS										
j	. 1		INTERACTION FOR PRECISELY DEFINE THE VARIATIONS OF					İ					
1			SOIL WATER CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF EVAPORATION	1				I					1
j	. 1		AND ROOT ABSORPTION PROCESSES UNDER DIFFERENT					İ					
1			DEFICIT IRRIGATION AND CROP MANAGEMENT (CROP LOAD)	1				I					1
1			CONDITIONS. IN ADDITION, VEGETATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE	1				I					1
AGL2010-15976	ASSESSMENT OF SOIL AN	D WATER	THE NEED TO ENSURE THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS OF	SANCHEZ MARTIN	MARIA JESUS		AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	CONTAMINATION BY PES		SUFFICIENT QUALITY AND QUANTITY REQUIRES A LARGE				CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE		RECURSOS				1
	IN VINEYARD AREAS OF LA		CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES IN AGRICULTURAL				INVESTIGACIONES	NATURALES Y	NATURALES Y				1
	DIAGNOSIS AND DEVELOR		PRACTICES. THIS CAUSES A GREAT ENVIRONMENTAL				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	AGROBIOLOGIA	AGROBIOLOGIA				
	OF PHYSICOCHEMICAL ST		CONCERN BECAUSE THESE COMPOUNDS ARE TOXIC IN					(IRNASA)	(IRNASA)				
	FOR PREVENTION AND/O		VARYING DEGREES AND THEIR PRESENCE IN SURFACE					(,	(				
	CONTROL		WATER AND GROUNDWATER IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY										
	CONTINUE		COMMON. AS A RESULT, THE EVALUATION OF SOIL AND										
			WATER CONTAMINATION BY PESTICIDES IS OF GREAT										
			INTEREST, ESPECIALLY IN REGIONS SUCH AS LA RIOJA,										
			WHERE A LARGE PART OF ITS AREA IS DEVOTED TO										
			AGRICULTURE AND PESTICIDE CONSUMPTION IS VERY HIGH,										
			ESPECIALLY IN VINEYARD AREAS. FURTHERMORE THE										
			RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOME EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES										
			ADVISE TO ESTABLISH SPECIFIC MEASURES TO PREVENT										
			CONTAMINATION OF SOIL AND TO LIMIT THE ACCESS OF										
			POLLUTANTS INTO GROUNDWATER ESPECIALLY.										
			ACCORDINGLY, THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO STUDY THE										
			SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF										
			PESTICIDES COMMONLY USED IN VINEYARD AREAS OF LA										
			RIOJA IN SOILS AND WATER TO OBTAIN AN										
			ENVIRONMENTAL DIAGNOSTIC RELATIVE TO										
			CONTAMINATION BY THESE COMPOUNDS AND ESTABLISH A										
			RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROCESSES THAT INFLUENCE THE										
			DYNAMICS OF PESTICIDES IN SOILS AND THE FACTORS THAT										
			CONTROL THEM. MOREOVER, PHYSICOCHEMICAL METHODS										
													<del>-</del> -
AGL2010-16575	ENERGY CROPS OF WOOD		THE ENERGY DEFICIT IN THE UE, THE POLLUTANTS AND CO2	FERNANDEZ MARTINEZ	MANUEL		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. CIENCIAS	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	ININECO	Spain
l	SPECIES: GROWTH, WATE						HUELVA	AGROFORESTALES	SUPERIOR DE				
l	AND MINERAL NUTRIENTS	L MODELLING\SOIL MOISTURE INDEX	ABANDONMENT OF MARGINAL FARMLANDS AND RURAL					İ	INGENIERIA				
l			DEPOPULATION CAN GIVE A BOOST TO THE CULTIVATION					ĺ					1
			OF LINGO-CELLULOSIC BIOMASS FOR USING AS A										
			RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE. HOWEVER, THE WATER										
			CONSTRAINTS OF MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE AND THE										
j	. 1		VULNERABILITY OF THE CULTIVATED SOILS IN IT MIGHT LEAD	1				İ					1
1			TO IRREVERSIBLE DEGRADATION PROCESSES IN THESE	1				I					
l	. 1		ECOSYSTEMS. IT IS THEREFORE NECESSARY TO CONDUCT					İ					1
l	. 1		STUDIES LEADING TO DETERMINE WHICH SPECIES, AND					İ					1
1			WITH WHAT ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS, CAN	1				I					1
l	. 1		BE IMPLANTED IN DIFFERENT SOIL AND CLIMATE					İ					
1			CONDITIONS. THE FEW PREVIOUS STUDIES WITH WOODY	1				I					1
l l			SPECIES SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN TEMPERATE ZONES	1				I					1
j	. 1		HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT MAINLY IN NORTH AMERICA AND					İ					
j	. 1		CENTRAL EUROPE, FOCUSING PRIMARILY ON THEIR					İ					
l	. 1		PRODUCTION RATE AND THEIR ADAPTATION TO THE					İ					
j	. 1		ENVIRONMENT. BUT STUDIES ARE STILL LUCKING IN THE					İ					
1			MEDITERRANEAN AREAS, AND ALSO IT IS NECESSARY TO					ĺ					1
j	. 1		DEEPEN THE KNOWLEDGE OF WATER CONSUMPTION AND					İ					
j	. 1		NUTRIENT CYCLING IN THE SOIL-PLANT SYSTEM, TO ENSURE					İ					
l	. 1		THE SUSTAINABILITY OF CULTIVATION AND					İ					
1			ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION. ALSO, FOR ACQUIRING	1		1			1				1

AGL2010-19201-C04-04	SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION WATER IN EXTRA EARLY NECTARINE AND TABLE GRAPE. IMPROVEMENT OF WAT PRODUCTIVITY AND CROP QUALITY	PHOTOCATALYSIS\HERBICIDE LEACHING\SOIL	IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT MEDITERRANEAN AGROSYSTEMS HAVE THE CHALLENGE TO COEXIST WITH WATER SCARCITY, AND IN SOME OCCASIONS, WITH LOW WATER QUALITY. THUS, THE SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT REQUIRES A CHANGE IN MENTALITY IN TERMS OF DEMAND, AND THIS CHANGE MUST MECESSARILY COME FROM	PEREZ PASTOR	ALEJANDRO	UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	DPTO. PRODUCCION VEGETAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	QUALITY		TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION. AMONGST THE STRATEGIES TO DEVELOP WITH REGARDS OF THIS COEXISTENCE, WE HAVE TO HIGHLIGHT THE USE OF CROPS WITH LOW WATER REQUIREMENTS, OR THOSE WITH HIGH ECONOMICAL VALUE									
			WHOSE MAXIMUM WATER REQUIREMENTS PERIODS ARE NOT COINCIDENT WITH PERIODS OF MAXIMUM CLIMATIC DEMAND. INDEPENDENTLY OF THE POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES OF DEFICIT IRRIGATION, IT IS NECESSARY TO									
			DEAL WITH ASPECTS RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY BECAUSE, APART FROM REDUCING THE USE OF A LIMITED RESOURCE, IT COULD POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE NET CARBON BALANCE. BOTH FACTS COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE FRUIT									
			PRODUCTION IN A MORE ECO-EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIBLE WAY. IN ADDITION, NOWADAYS, THERE IS A CLEAR AND GROWING TREND BY THE CONSUMERS TO DEMAND FRUITS WITH GOOD PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OPTIMUM SENSORY, MICROBIOLOGICAL AND NUTRITIONAL QUALITIES.									
			ACCORDING TO THIS, THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS THE CREATION OF NEW IRRIGATION STRATEGIES TRODING TO SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF IRRIGATION WATER IN TWO WOODY									
			CROPS WITH HIGH ECONOMIC VALUE, EXTRA EARLY NECTARINE, 'VIOWHITE' VARIETY, AND TABLE GRAPEVINE									
AGL2010-17634	HYDROLOGICAL DROUGHT INSURANCE FOR IRRIGATION, AN ADAPTATION TOOL FOR CLIMAT CHANGE		DROUGHT IS ONE OF THE MAIN RISK FACTORS IN MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE. AND YET, CLIMATE CHANGE PREDICTS THE SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY OF DROUGHTS IN THE REGION. ONE OF THE MAIN ADAPTATION TOOLS TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR ARIO ZONES IS IRRIGATION.	BIELZA DIAZ-CANEJA	MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	DPTO. ECONOMIA Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES AGRARIAS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			HOWEVER, NOWADAYS DROUGHT DOES NOT ONLY AFFECT RAINED AGRICULTURE, BUT SOMETIMES IT CAN EVEN AFFECT THE AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION, EXPOSING IRRIGATED PRODUCTIONS TO SCARCITY RISK									
			WITH STILL MORE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC LOSSES THAN IN THE CASE OF NON-IRRIGATED. FURTHERMORE, IT CAN BE EXPECTED THAT THE RISK OF LACK OF WATER FOR IRRIGATION MAY INCREASE IN THE FUTURE DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE.									
			AGRICULTURAL INSURANCES IN SPAIN ARE VERY DEVELOPED, WITH ALMOST ALL THE MAIN RISKS AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BEING COVERED, INCLUDING DROUGHT FOR SOME RAIN-FED CROPS. ALL THESE FACTS MAKE EVIDENT THE NEED FOR AN INSURANCE POLICY TO									
			COVER THE RISK OF WATER SCARCITY, AS IT HAS ALRADY BEEN REQUESTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. THIS INSURANCE POLICY WOULD CONSTITUTE A MEANS OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE, AND AT THE SAME TIME IT WOULD PERMIT									
			INVESTMENT IN TRANSFORMATION INTO IRRIGATION AS MEANS OF ADAPTATION FOR DRYLAND. THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO CREATE THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF (AGRICULTURAL, BUT NOT ONLY)									
AGL2010-19201-C04-03	STRATEGIES OF REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION FOR OPTIMISING THE PRODUCTION I QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF TAE		THIS SUBPROJECT CONSIDERS THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN AGROSYSTEMS MUST FACE THE NEED TO LIVE WITH THE WATER SCARCITY, AND THAT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THIS RESOURCE A CHANGE OF POLICY IS	MORENO LUCAS	FELIX	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGIA	INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGIA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	AND OIL OLIVE		NEEDED FROM THE DEMAND POINT OF VIEW; A CHANGE THAT MUST COME FROM THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION. AMONG THE STRATEGIES THAT MUST BE DEVELOPED WE CAN HIGHLIGHT THE USE OF DROUGHT				(IRNASE)	(IRNASE)				
			RESISTANT PLANT MATERIALS WITH LOW WATER NEEDS AS OLIVE TREES, MOREOVER, NEW AND PRECISE TOOLS FOR ACCESSING BETTER ESTIMATION METHODS OF CROPS WATER REQUIREMENTS ARE NEEDED, AS WELL AS									
			BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CRITERIA FOR OBTAINING MORE ADEQUATE AND PRECISE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.									
			REGARDLESS THE POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE DEFICIT IRRIGATION, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEAL WITH ASPECTS RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY BECAUSE, APART FROM REDUCING THE USE OF A LIMITED RESOURCE, IT COULD									
			POSITIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE NET CABBON BALANCE. BOTH FACTS COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE CLIVE FRUIT AND OIL PRODUCTION IN A MORE ECO-EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIBLE WAY.									
			FOR ALL THESE REASONS, THIS SUBPROJECT AIMS TO USE NEW CRITERIA OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN OLIVE TREE IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE WATER USAGE AND TO IMPROVE THE GLOBAL QUALITY OF THE OBTAINED PRODUCT AS TABLE OLIVE AND OIL THEREFORE, THE DURATION AND INTENSITY									

AGL2010-15001	SHADE-COVERS ON WATER RESERVOIRS FOR IRRIGATION: CHARACTERISATION AND MODELLING OF EVAPORATION PROCESS AND EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY		AGRICULTURAL WATER RESERVOIRS (AWRS) FOR IRRIGATION ARE REQUIRED FOR IRRIGATION IN A RIO AND SEMI-ARID ARREA, WHERE WATER RESOURCES ARE OFTEN SCARCE AND NOT WELL DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. IN LAST DECACE, SA CONSEQUENCE OF THE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATED LANDS, NUMEROUS WATER STORAGES HAVE BEEN BUILT. THE CYPERAL WATER BUFFER TO	MARTINEZ ALVAREZ	VICTORIANO	UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	DPTO DE INGENIERÍA DE ALIMENTOS Y DEL EQUIPAMIENTO	DPTO DE INGENIERÍA DE ALIMENTOS Y DEL EQUIPAMIENTO	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			EFFECT PROVIDED BY AWRS DURING DROUGHT PERIODS IS SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED BY THE EVAPORATION LOSSES, SEPECALLY IN CHIMATES WITH HIGH SOLAR RADIATION AND HIGH VAPOUR PRESSURE DEFICIT. IN SOUTH-EASTERN SPAIN THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LOSSES CAN BE UP TO 8.5% OF THE TOTAL WATER ALLOTTED TO IRRIGATION AT REGIONAL									
			SCALE.  IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE AWRS STORAGE EFFICIENCY, THE EVAPORATION LOSS NEEDS TO BE PREVENTED. DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES TO MITIGATE EVAPORATION HAVE BEEN PROPOSED. AMONG ALL THESE AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES, THE INSTALLATION OF POROUS SHADE- COVERS APPEARS TO BE THE MOST SUITABLE FOR SOUTH-									
			EASTERN SPAIN CONDITIONS. THE CANDIDATE RESEARCH GROUP HAS LOGGED INTO THE PERFORMANCE OF SEVERAL COVER MATERIALS. SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFICIENCY TO REDUCE OF EVAPORATION WERE FOUND DEPENDING ON THE PHYSICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES (REFLECTIVITY, ABSORBENCY AND TRANSMISSIVITY) OF THE MATERIAL THESE PROPERTIES DETERMINE THE CLIMATE (LIAPORATION-DRIVING METEODOLOGICAL VARIABLES)									
			BELOW THE COVER. BESIDES, SOME MATERIALS APPEAR TO INFLUENCE THE PROCESS OF CONDENSATION AT THE SURFACE OF THE COVER, SUCH AS BLACK POLYETHYLENE WHICH STRONGLY ENHANCE THE CONDENSATION OF									
AGL2010-20458-C02-01	REMOVAL OF HERBICIDE RESIDUES IN GROUNDWATER THROUGH SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS		WHICH SIRONGLY ENTRANCE THE CONDENSATION OF GROUNDWARTER IS A TERM USED TO DENOTE ALL THE WATERS FOUND BENEATH GROUND SURFACE, AS A PART OF THE HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE. HOWEVER, OFTEN THIS DEFINITION IS RESERVED FOR THE TERM SUBSURFACE WATER, WHILE THE TERM GROUNDWATER IS ASSOCIATED	NAVARRO GARCIA	SIMON	UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA	DPTO. QUIMICA AGRICOLA, GEOLOGIA Y EDAFOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			PRIMARILY WITH THE PART OF THE WATER IN THE HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE THAT OCCURS ONLY IN THE ZONE OF SATURATION. THEY ARE ONE OF THE MAIN SUPPLY SOURCES FOR DOMESTIC USE AND WATERING IN MANY REGION OF SPAIN AND THE WORLD. IN SPAIN AROUND THE									
			THIRD PART OF THE WATER USED IN THE CITIES AND THE INDUSTRY, AND THE FOURTH PART OF WHICH IS USED IN AGRICULTURE IS GROUNDWATER. IN MANY SITES WHERE THE PRECIPITATIONS ARE SCARCE AND IRREGULAR BUT THE CLIMATE IS VERY SUITABLE FOR THE AGRICULTURE, THEY									
			CONSTITUTE A VITAL RESOURCE AND A GREAT SOURCE OF WEALTH, SINCE THEY ALLOW CULTIVATING PRODUCTS VERY APPRECIATED IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS. NOWADAYS, THE USE OF PESTICIDES IS A COMMON PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURE WITH THE PURPOSE OF									
			DIMINISHING THE LOSSES FOR PESTS AND DISEASES IN THE CROPS. HOWEVER, THEIR USE IMPLES THE APPEARANCE OF OTHER PROBLEMS, SUCH AS THE PRESENCE OF RESIDUES OF THESE SUBSTANCES IN GROUNDWATER, AS A RESULT OF THEIR LIBERATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THIS WAY, IT IS									
AGL2011-30461-C02-01	MICROBIOLOGICAL RISKS IN	ADAPTATION\CLIMATE	WASTEWATER IS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZED AS A KEY	GIRONES LLOP	ROSINA	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO.	DPTO.	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	RELATED TO NOVEL VIRUSES IDENTIFIED BY DEEP SEQUENCING	CHANGE/ECOPHYSIOLOGY/ECOLOGY/N UTRIENTS/PINUS/FROST RESISTANCE/DROUGHT RESISTANCE/REFORESTATION	RESOURCE OF WATER AND NUTRIENTS. RECLAIMED WATER IS USED IN INDUSTRY, AQUIFER RECHARGE AND, FOR IRRIGATION OF LANDSCAPE AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. NEW VIRIUSES AND EMERGENT PATHOGENIC ACTERIA HAVE RECENTLY SEEM DISCOVERED; HOWEVER, THE PUBLIC HEALTH RISK OF THESE PATHOGENS IN RECLAIMED WATERS AND FOOD PRODUCTS IS UNKNOWN.			BARCELONA	MICROBIOLOGIA	MICROBIOLOGIA				
			THE OVERALL AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO EVALUATE NEW FOOD AND WATER-BORNE MICROBIOLOGICAL RISES CHARACTERIZING NEW VIRUSES DETECTED IN URBAN SEWAGE AND EMERGING DATHOCENIC BACTERIA AND STUDVING THEIR POTENTIAL RE-GROWTH IN SEWAGE AND RECLAIMED WATER. THE STUDY WILL INTEGRATE DATA OF REASK ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS AND INDICATORS OF FAECAL									
			POLLITION TO DERIVE IMPROVED MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTROL MEASURES FOR FOOD AND RECLAIMED WATER. SPECIFIC SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES ARE: 1. IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN VIRUSES EXCRETED BY THE POPULATION IN URBAN SEWAGE USING MASS SEQUENCING METHODS. THE LIST OF KNOWN VIRUSES PRESENT IN									
			UBRAN SEWAGE WILL BE EXPANDED BY USING METAGENOMIC ANALYSIS AS PERLIMINARY DATA HAVE SHOWN) AND THE MOST SIGNIFICANT GROUPS OF VIRUSES EXCRETED WILL BE IDENTIFIED. VIRAL GENOMES WILL BE ANALYZED DIRECTLY FROM UBRAN SEWAGE AND ALSO FROM FACCAL SAMPLES OF EXPERIMENTAL INOCULATIONS OF SEWAGE FROM AN AREA IN SAYIN IN RHESUS MONKEYS									
			AT THE NIH, USA, FROM A PREVIOUS COLLABORATIVE STUDY.  2. EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF REMOVAL OF									

AGL2011-30498-C02-01				1										
			EVAPOTRANSPIRATION\REMOTE	THE CERESS PROPOSAL ADDRESSES THE COUPLING OF	CALERA BELMONTE	ALFONSO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
		AND WATER BALANCE FROM	SENSING\SURFACE ENERGY	REMOTE SENSING-DERIVED LAND SURFACE ENERGY				CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	DESARROLLO	DESARROLLO				
	F	REMOTE SENSING FOR MAPPING	BALANCE\WATER STRESS\SOIL	BALANCE, SEB, AND THE [REMOTE SENSING] SATELLITE-					REGIONAL	REGIONAL				
	E	EVAPOTRANSPIRATION, WATER	MOISTURE	ASSISTED WATER BALANCE, SAWB, FOR THE PURPOSE OF										
	9	STRESS AND SOIL MOISTURE,		MAPPING EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET), SOIL MOISTURE,										
		CERESS		AND CANOPY WATER STRESS OVER TIME, AT HIGH SPATIAL										
				AND TEMPORAL RESOLUTION (AROUND 1 HECTARE, 1 DAY).										
i I				THE ENERGY BALANCE AND THE WATER BALANCE AT THE										
i I				LAND SURFACE ARE LINKED THROUGH THE										
1				EVAPOTRANSPIRATION. THIS ALLOWS US TO COMBINE TWO										
1				COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT AND RELIABLE APPROACHES.										
1				BOTH APPROACHES HAVE CONCEPTUAL AND OPERATIONAL										
1				ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS, THEREFORE, THE										
1				CHALLENGE IS TO INTEGRATE THEM IN A WAY THAT										
				BENEFITS FROM THE ADVANTAGES AND MINIMIZES THE										
				SHORTCOMINGS OF EACH OF THEM.										
				THE COUPLING PROCEDURE ADDRESSES (A) THE										
				INTERPOLATION ISSUE TO FILL THE GAPS BETWEEN										
1														
1				AVAILABLE THERMAL AND OPTICAL SATELLITE IMAGES FOR										
1				A COMPLETE HIGH-RESOLUTION SPATIO-TEMPORAL										
1 1				ESTIMATION OF ET, (B) THE CANOPY WATER STRESS										
1				DETECTION, AS THE RATIO BETWEEN ACTUAL ET OF THE										
i I				CANOPY, OBTAINED FROM THE SEB MODEL, AND ITS										
1 1				MAXIMUM TRANSPIRATION, DERIVED FROM REFLECTANCE-										
				BASED CROP COEFFICIENT, AND (C) THE SOIL MOISTURE										
				ESTIMATION. IMPROVED ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATION										
				OF THE WATER BALANCE COMPONENTS, IN PARTICULAR										
AGL2011-24296		TOLERANCE AND		THE GENUS PINUS CONTAINS 111 SPECIES, SIX OF WHICH	VILLAR SALVADOR	PEDRO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	FACULTAD DE	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1		ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STRATEGIES		HAVE NATIVE POPULATIONS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA:	1	1		ALCALA	CIENCIAS	CIENCIAS	<del>-</del>	1		1
1		OF IBERIAN PINES AT JUVENILE		PINUS HALEPENSIS, P. PINASTER, P. PINEA, P. NIGRA, P.	İ	l			AMBIENTALES	AMBIENTALES			l	
1		STAGES IN RESPONSE TO	1	SYLVESTRIS AND P. UNCINATA. THESE SPECIES FORM LARGE	1	1	1					1	l	
i		DROUGHT, LOW TEMPERATURE	1	FORESTS THAT PROVIDE IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	1	1			I	1		1		1
i		AND NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY	1	AND HAVE A HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL VALUE.	1	1			I	1		1		1
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	AND NOTRIENT AVAILABILIT		NATIVE POPULATIONS OF IBERIAN PINES SHOW AN										
				IMPORTANT SPATIAL SEGREGATION THAT CORRELATES										
				WITH RAINFALL, LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE AND SOIL										
				PROPERTIES. FORESTRY AND ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH HAS										
1				MADE A CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO IDENTIFY FUNCTIONAL										
				DIFFERENCES AMONG PROVENANCES IN IBERIAN PINUS										
1				SPECIES. HOWEVER, IN CONTRAST, WE HAVE NOT YET										
				DEVELOPED A SOLID ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS,										
				EXPERIMENTALLY-SUSTAINED, FOR EXPLAINING THE										
				DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF IBERIAN PINES.										
				THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE										
				ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STRATEGIES AT JUVENILE STAGES OF										
				GROWTH IN RESPONSE TO DROUGHT, LOW TEMPERATURE										
1				AND SOIL NUTRIENT AVAILABILITY. THE GENERAL										
1														
				HYPOTHESIS IS THAT IBERIAN PINES HAVE DIFFERENT										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT										
				TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATURE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURRIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE										
AGL2011-24732		REPLACING BARE FALLOW BY	CITRUS\WATER USE	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		UNIVERSIDAD	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732		COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATURE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 37 THE WATER FORTHAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN INRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS SUSTAINABILITY IN INRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIODIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURE, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ACLIOWS BY COSTOR COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH HIE DISTIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 3) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER GOOS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LICHW WINTER THEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER COPE OF MONTHS OF THE WATER PROPRIED SYSTEM OF THE STRESSES OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSI STRUCTURE STRABILITY.	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH HIE DISTIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 3) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER GOOS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGI.2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LICHW WINTER THEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER COPE OF MONTHS OF THE WATER PROPRIED SYSTEM OF THE STRESSES OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSI STRUCTURE STRABILITY.	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, J'THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER OF DOUD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OF PEVENT INTART.	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC DISECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, JO THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE FALLOWS BY GOVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY. IN BRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHIERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENTE DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS COLD ISTRUCTURES TSHAILTY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OF PREVENT NITRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES INSETT OF THE PROPERTY OF	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, MICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTINGUISHOOF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 13 JUNYAL AND GROWN TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH IN HIS SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD MICHAGE SUSTAINABILITY IN INFRACTION STRESSES OF WINTER BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MOWNTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROYS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BERNETS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIS TSTUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAP ACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMANTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGI.2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWRIG SEVERA MONTHS: THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SEPARATION OF THE SECONDARY OF THE SE	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, J'THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTAUTY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE EPPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER OF COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WITH SURVIVAL OF THE WATER CONTROL PROPOSED AND STRUCTURE STABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PEVENT NITRATE LEACHING. HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES HERE TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE	QUEMADA SAENZ BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGI.2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN RIRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSECUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, MICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 13 JUNYAL AND GROWNT TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD MICHEASE SUSTAINABILITY IN RIRGARTED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWINES SEVERA MOINTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BERNETS SUSH OF MIPMOVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAP ACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES HEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTSIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT GOP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANKELY USED EXCEPTION FOR RESIDING CONTROL OF REPAIRS ARE RANKELY USED EXCEPTION FOR RESIDING CONTROL OF REPAIRS ARE RANKELY USED EXCEPTION FOR RESIDING CONTROL ON PROBABILITY.	QUEMADA SAENZ BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTOF STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURE, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ACLIOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINANCES WEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS AND AND THE MEDICAL PROVIDED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL ORCHARDS.	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, MINICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TEMPERATURE. 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN INREASHED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOLS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MOWINTS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROYS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSI STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAP ACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES THED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTIENTS WHITH THE SUBSEQUENT COPP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR ROSION CONTROL FOR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR ROSION CONTROL FOR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR ROSION CONTROL FOR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR ROSION CONTROL FOR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR ROSION CONTROL FOR PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FOR MORE AND SOUTH THEIR FUNCTION AND INFORMATION ADDIT THEIR FUNCTION AND	QUEMADA SAENZ BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARRIOTOR STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURE, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAD WINTER COVER CROPS CAD STRUCTURE STRAINTY, WATER RETENTION CAP ACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINATED SYSTEM OF THE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINATED STREAM THAT ARE STREAM TO A BE COMBINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND AUTHORISTS WITH HOTSITION FOR WATER AND AUTHORISTS WITH HOT SERGELIEST COPS ARE ENRICY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTOR CONTROL OF RENEWN AND AUTHORISTS WITH HOT SERGELIEST COPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTS. SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTANCE OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, MINICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TEMPERATURE. 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDLING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN INREASHED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MOWINTS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROYS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OILS STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAP ACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES THED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTIENTS WHITH THE SUBSEQUENT COPP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR RESIDION CONTROL OF PROVIDED THAT SUSPECIAL TOOR PAND ADDITIONAL CONDINING COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR RESIDION CONTROL FOR PAND ADDITIONAL CONDINING COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR RESIDION CONTROL FOR PAND ADDITIONAL CONDINING COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RANGELY USED EXCEPT FOR RESIDION CONTROL FOR PAND ADDITIONAL CONDITIONAL FOR MOMENTAL THE SUBSCEAULTS COP AND ADDITIONAL CONDITIONAL FOR MOMENTAL PARTILIZER AND AND THEIR FUNCTION AND MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN ELY AS A MEAN TO	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURE, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BASE CALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHIERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MOWNTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINISTANCES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHICH COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND AUTRIEMS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CORP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTION CONTROL IN PRERENNIAL CONCHARGE, SECRET A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND ANAMAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDURN OF LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND ANAMAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDURN SET LIVER OF A PRICE APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCREN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO UNIMINISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC DISECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1] SURVIVAE AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, JO THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHITER BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAM ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING. HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES INSEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISCOVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LISC COMPETINGTO FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL BECOMED THE SECONDETTION OF REVENT AND ADDITIONAL CONCINENCES. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRLY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONCINENCES. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRLY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL ORCHARDS, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR TUNCTION AND MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZER AMANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EL, AS A MEAN TO DIMINISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINATION AND NA SOLOSSES FROM	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCURE, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INGREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHIERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENTD GUINES SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT NITRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINISTANCES THED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND MUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTOR CONTROL IN PRERENNIAL CONCARDANCES IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTOR CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONCARDANCES IN ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTOR CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONCARDANCEMENT. IN ADDITION, REGISTED AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISTOR CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONTROL OF A NAME CONTROL OF A LOCK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND AMAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REGISTED AS MEAN TO OMINISH EN MORMANIAL PRODUCTION AND A CASCOUS LOSSES FROM ARRICLUTURE. REGISTED TO WATER CONTRAINMATION AND N GASCOUS LOSSES FROM ARRICLUTURE. REGISTED TO WATER CONTRAINMATION AND N GASCOUS LOSSES FROM	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEM, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWRIG SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES SOIL STRUCTURE STABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PREFENIAL ORCHARDS. SIN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL ORCHARDS. PROBABLY SECAUSE OF A LACK OF INCOMMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, AEDICHING NETRITIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EU, AS A MEAN TO DIMINISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINING AND NAN DAS OSCIENCES FROM A CORRESION SELECTIVE. INSIGNATED AGRICULTURE. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE. ISRGATED AGRICULTURE. SERGATED AGRICULTURE. SERGATED AGRICULTURE.	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 13 JUNIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW MINTER ITEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCUR. 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD MINERASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWING SEVERA MOWNTHS. THE USE OF MINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACOVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND INTRIBUTION WHEN COVER CORPS AND FOR THE SUBSEQUENT COOP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CORP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CORP ARE ARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REDSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONCEASES, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNCTION AND AMANGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO MINIMISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTROL AND AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL AND AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL ON AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL ON A MAIN CONCERN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO MINIMISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTROL AND AND ADDITION ARE CONTROLLARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSS	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SULCH IS IMPROVED SOIL STRUCTURE STRAILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES IN RECTO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRLY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PRERNINAL GONHAMOSTON IN ADDITIONAL TO A LOCK OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND CHARGES TO A MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, ARE DURING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN ELJ. AS A MEAN TO DIMINISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM AGRICULTURE. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE. REGISTED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM MARGEMENT OF COVER CROPS ARE ARRAY AND AND CHARGE AND ADDITONAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM AGRICULTURE. RIGIGATED AGRICULTURE. PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF THE PROBLEMS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF THE PROBLEMS CO	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 13 JUNIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW MINTER ITEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCUR. 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD MINERASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DIWING SEVERA MOWNTHS. THE USE OF MINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMINTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACOVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND INTRIBUTION WHEN COVER CORPS AND FOR THE SUBSEQUENT COOP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CORP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CORP ARE ARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR REDSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL CONCEASES, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNCTION AND AMANGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO MINIMISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTROL AND AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL AND AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL ON AND ADDITION AND CONTROL IN FERENINAL CONTROL ON A MAIN CONCERN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO MINIMISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTROL AND AND ADDITION ARE CONTROLLARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSS	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACINES BARE ALLOWS BY COVER OP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SULCH IS IMPROVED SOIL STRUCTURE STRAILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES IN RECTO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISACVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETITION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT CROP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRLY USED EXCEPT FOR EROSION CONTROL IN PRERNINAL GONHAMOSTON IN ADDITIONAL TO A LOCK OF A LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FUNCTION AND CHARGES TO A MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, ARE DURING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN ELJ. AS A MEAN TO DIMINISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM AGRICULTURE. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE. REGISTED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM MARGEMENT OF COVER CROPS ARE ARRAY AND AND CHARGE AND ADDITONAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINMENTAND AND NO ASCIOUS LOSSES FROM AGRICULTURE. RIGIGATED AGRICULTURE. PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF THE PROBLEMS COULD ALLOW WATER CONTAINMENT OF THE PROBLEMS CO	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER COMPARED AND THE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCUPY. SINCE A CONTROL OF THE SEEDUING MORTALITY OCCUPY. WHITE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN JLSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SULG A IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTERTE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH SUBSEQUENT GOP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND NUTRIENTS WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISION CONTROL IN PERENNAL CONCINCIONS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED EXCEPT FOR REGISION CONTROL IN PERENNAL ONCHARDS, PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF A PRICE OF THE PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF A PRICE OF THE PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF A PRICE OF THE PROBABLY BECAUSE OF A LACK OF A PRICE OF THE PROPER MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, ARE DUCING IN FERTILIZER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN E.U. AS A MEAN TO MINISHEN STRUCTURAL AREAS ARE APPLICATION AND NO ASSOUS LOSSES FROM A ARRIVALURAL SYSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES SECAUSE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES SECAUSE MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW OF PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW PROPER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW OF THE PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVER PARTICULARLY SERVE	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THE METABATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH HIM SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 5) WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COUNTY. THE METABATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH HIM SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 5) WATER USE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERAL MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN JASO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES SOILS TRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES NEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND INTERIEST WITH THE SUBSEQUENT COPP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED SECRET FOR REGISION CONTINUE OF REPRESENTIAL CONCLAIRS. THE SUBSEQUENT COPP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED SECRET FOR REGISION CONTINUE OF REPRESENTAL CONTAINING THE MEDIT OF REGISION CONTINUENT REPRESENTAL CONTAINING THE PRESENTAL CONTAINING THE MEDIT ON THE PRESENTAL CONTAINING THE PRESENTAL CONTAINING THE MEDIT OF REGISION CONTINUENTS RELATED TO WATER CONTAINING THE MIGRATE DO WATER CONTAINING THE MIGRATE OF STEMS. SPECIALS OF A LACK OF APARTICLARY SUSCEPTIBLE TO MITROGEN IN SERSE DECUSS REGISION CONTROL OF REPRESENCE AND ADDITIONAL PROPRIED TO WATER CONTAINING THE MIGRATE DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COLU DATE THE PROPRIED AND ADDITIONAL PROPRIED TO WATER CONTAINING THE MIGRATE DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COLU DATE THE PROPRIED THE MIGRATE DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COLU DATE THE PROPRIED TO MITROGEN LIDERAL PROPRIED TO MITROGEN LIDERAL PROPRIED SYSTEMS, DIMINISHING THE HIGH DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE MIGRATE DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE MIGRATE DEPENDENCY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE MIGRATE D	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BERFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING. HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES WED TO BE COMPETIONAL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SECRET SUSTAINABLE WHICH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR BROSSION CONTROL IN PRERINAL CONOMIC COST. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR BROSSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL ORCHARDS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARRELY USED EXCEPT FOR BROSSION CONTROL IN PERENNIAL ORCHARDS. THE STRUCTURE STANDARD STATEMENT OF A MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, ARE COUNTED TO WATER APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EU. AS A MEAN TO MINISH ENWINDENT AND ADDITONAL FOR CONTROL OF THE STRUCTURE APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EU. AS A MEAN TO MINISH ENWINDENT AND ADDITONAL FOR CONTROL OF A MERCHARD. PROPOSE ARE ARRIVED WATER OR CONTROL OF A MERCHARD STRUCTURE APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EU. AS A MEAN TO MINISH ENWINDENT AND ADDITONAL FERRILIZE BE APPLICATION IS A MAIN CONCERN IN EU. AS A MEAN TO MINISH ENWINDENT AND ADDITONAL FERRILIZE PROPER APPLICATION SEPTIME FRUITED FROMER PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO NITROGEN LOSSES BECAUSE IRRIGATED COVER CROPS COULD ALLOW MINISH ENWINDENT AND HER DEPRONERY OF MINERAL MERCHALDER OF THESE SYSTEMS. FINALLY, COVER MONS SESSIBLES AND BROMAST OF THE SOIL AND COULD BE COMPOSE SESSIBLES AND BROMAST OF THE SOIL AND COULD BE	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 1) SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH ININ SECULING MORTALITY OCCUR. SO WATER USE REPLACING BARE FALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD MOREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENTD USING SEVERA MONTHS: THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN JLSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOILS TRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMANTAGES WEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND MONTHERS WHEN THE SUBSEQUENT COP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND NOTIFIENTS WITH THE SUBSEQUENT COP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY USED DECETED FOR ROSION ON CONTICON IN PREENING LONG AND THE PROPERTIES OF A LACK OF INFORMATION AND UTTHERS TWINTEN ONE ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER COPPS ARE RARELY LOSED OF A LOCK OF INFORMATION AND UTTHER SUSPECULATION IN PREENING LONG AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE RARELY LOSED OF A LOCK OF INFORMATION AND UTTHER FUNCTION AND MANAGEMENT. IN ADDITION, REDUCING IN FERTILIZED APPROXIMATION AND IN GRECULTURAL AREAS ARE APARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO MITTOGOL SISSES FROM ARRIVATION AND IN GRECOUS COLD ALOKS OF PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS CAUGHT FRIENDED PROPER MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COLD AND COUNTY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COUNTY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COUNTY OF MANAGEMENT OF COVER CROPS COUNTY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE STREEM, SITUALLY, COVER CROPS RESIDUES AND BIOMASS TO THE SOIL AND COUND BE OF GREAT HELP TO DIMINISH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DO LIMINISH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DO LIMINISH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DO LIMINISH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DO LIMINISH PROBLEMS RELATED TO DO LIMINISH PROBLEMS	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGI2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BERFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES WED TO BE COMPETIONAL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO FACE ARIOTIC STRESSES, WINCH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE: 13 JUNIVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER TEMPERATURE, 2, THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH HIM SEEDING MORTALITY OCCUR. SINCE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCUR. SINCE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCUR. SEEDING MORTALITY OCCUR. SINCE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCUR. SINCE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENTD UNINES SEVERAL MONTHS: THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS SUCH AS IMPROVES OSL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INITIATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADMANTAGES WEED TO BE COMPENSATED WITH POTENTIAL DISADVANTAGES THAT CAN BE ORIGINATED WHEN COVER CROPS ARE INTRODUCED, LIKE COMPETTION FOR WATER AND NUTIENTS WHITH THE SUBSEQUENT COPP AND ADDITIONAL ECONOMIC COSTS. IN SPAIN COVER CROPS ARE ARRELY USED SECRET SEVERAL SECOND OF THE SECOND	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-24732	9	COVE CROPS IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS: EFFECT ON NITROGEN AND WATER DYNAMICS AND SOIL	EFFICIENCY\DROUGHT\SALINITY\FRUIT YIELD\FRUIT QUALITY\LEAF GAS EXCHANGE PARAMETERS\WATER	TOLERANCE AND FUNCTIONAL STRATEGIES TO PACE ABIOTIC STRESSES, WHICH CORRELATE WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR NATIVE POPULATIONS, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE TO COMPARE. 1] SURVIVAL AND GROWTH TO LOW WINTER THEMPEATURE, 2) THE WATER POTENTIAL THRESHOLD AT WHICH PINE SEEDING MORTALITY OCCURS, 3) WATER USE REPLACING BARE ALLOWS BY COVER COP COULD INCREASE SUSTAINABILITY IN IRRIGATED SYSTEMS, WHERE BARE SOILS ARE PRESENT DURING SEVERA MONTHS. THE USE OF WINTER COVER CROPS CAN ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BERFITS SUCH AS IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE STRABILITY, WATER RETENTION CAPACITY OR PREVENT INTRATE LEACHING, HOWEVER, THESE ADVANTAGES WED TO BE COMPETIONAL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR	QUEMADA SAENZ-BADI	MIGUEL		POLITECNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

AGL2011-30022-C02-01	S S III		GARDENINSLEWISSON'S PLUSINGLIUM (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLIUM) (SEVENTINGLI	THE GENERAL LIDEA OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE USE OF WATER RESOURCES, WHICH ARE SCARCE AND OF LOW QUALITY IN OUR AREA (SOUTHERN SPAIN), TAKING AVANTAGE OR MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES THAT PLANTS DEVELOP WHEN GROWN WITH SICH WATER. ALSO, WE WILL STUDY IRRIGATION STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES TO MITIGATE ADVERSE ORMOTICAN DEVELOP WHEN GROWN WITH SEGARD, WE WILL LOOK FURTHER INTO THE RESPONSE OF PLANTS TO PARKLA BOOT ZONE DEVINING PROB, BECAUSE IRRIGATION CONTROL AND, PARTICULARLY, REGULATED DEFICIT RIGIATION AND PROVIDE AN ONE FEABILE TECHNIQUE TO SAVE WATER AND TO REDUCE VEGETATIVE GROWTH, WITHOUT AFFECTIONS THE ORNAMENTAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE WILL TEST THE USE OF SALINE WATER OF DIFFERENT ORIGINS AND COMPATIBLE MYCORBHIZAL FUNGUS SPECIES, PAYMING PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE INTERACTION OF SOME OF THESE FEFECTS. THESE ASPECTS WILL BE STUDIED IN PLANTS GROWN IN POTS AND ONCE ESTABLISHED IN THE FIELD TO DETERMINE THE MINIEURCE OF DIFFERENT VOLUMES OF WATER AND THE FIELD TO STEEMINE THE MINIEUR SET OF INTERENT VOLUMES OF WATER AND THE FIELD TO STEEMINE THE MINIEURS OF OTHERS THE SET OF WATER AND THE FIELD TO SYSTEM. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, THE WATER REALTIONS, STOMMATA REGULATION, LEAF TEMPERATURE RELATIONS, STOMMATA REGULATION, LEAF TEMPERATURE	SANCHEZ BLANCO	M# JESUS	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO DE RIEGO	CENTRO DE EDAFOLOGIA Y BIOLOGIA APLICADA DEL SEGURA (CEBAS)	01-01-12	31-12-14	reco	Spain
AGL2011-30022-C02-02	A V G A	WATER ON ORNAMENTAL PAINT SROWTH AND CROP MEDIA: POT NO URBAN LANDSCAPE CULTURE	IRRIGATION\ENERGY\ENERGY EFFICENCY\SIMULATION MODELS	HIS RESEARCH PROJECT STUDIES THE MANAGEMENT OF RIREGIATION WITH MARGINAL QUILTY WATER, MAINLY SALINE WATER, ON ORNAMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE NATIVE PLANTS (SIRRUBS AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS), BOTH, OTTED PLANT PRODUCTION IN NUISERY AND THE STRAUBHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF GREEN SPACES IN URBAN LANDSCAPE WILL BE INVESTIGATED. IN THE POTTED PLANT ORIENTATION WILL BE DETERMINED WHETHER ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (EC) SENSORS ARE USEFUL TO CONTROL BOTH, THE WATER CONTENT AND THE PORE-EC OF SOILLESS SUBSTRATE, AND TO INTERPORT THE RIPE OF SOILLESS SUBSTRATE, AND TO SINCE AS HE REDUCED. THE DISTRIBUTION OF ROOTS AND SALTS IN THE SUBSTRATE USERS OF THE MATERIAL OF THE MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE MATERIAL PR		SEBASTIAN DEL PILAR	UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉRINCA DE CARTAGENA	DPTO. PRODUCCION VEGETAL	SUPERIOR DE INIGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	01-01-12	31-12-14		Spain
AGL2011-30328-C02-01		ICTIONS FOR IMPROVING ENERGY	IRRIGATION(ENERGY) EFFICIENCY (SIMULATION MODELS	THE PRESENT PROPOSAL IS PERFORMED UNDER THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE GAINED BY THE PARTICIAL EXPERIENCE GAINED BY THE PARTICIAL EXPERIENCE GAINED BY THE PARTICIAL EXPERIENCE GAINED BY THE PARTICIAN THE GROUPS IN THE PROJECT'S OSTENBERG 2011 IN WHICH EMERGY ADUNTS AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE ENERGY FEFT.  MANDET LY A DEMERGIA TO IMPROVE ENERGY FEFT.  WAS DETECTED THE NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MODELS, AND TOOLS TO HELP TO IMPROVE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN IRRIGATION, IN BOTH COLLECTURE IRRIGATION NETWORKS AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN PLOT THE PROPOSAL CONSIST IN DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MODELS AND TOOLS TO HELP TO IMPROVE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN IRRIGATION, IN BOTH COLLECTURE IRRIGATION NETWORKS, AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN PLOT THE PROPOSAL CONSIST IN DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MODELS AND TOOLS TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN: 1) MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF PUMPING SYSTEMS, AND 3) MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF PUMPING SYSTEMS, AND 3) MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF PUMPING SYSTEMS, THE GROUP OF LOW DULLE BEFOLDED IN THE FIRST ISSUE, SOLVING PROBLEMS OF SECTORING AND DETECTION OF CRITICAL PIONISM IN RIRIGATION NETWORKS FOR DECREASING THE ENERGY DEMAND OF THESE SYSTEMS. THE ROUP OF CREAT UNIT, WHICH WILL BE FOUNDED IN THE PRINCIPLY OF THE PROPOSAL CONSISTENCY THE PROPERSON OF UNIVERDAD MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, WILL BE FOUNDED IN THE PRINCIPLY OF THE PROPOSAL CONSISTENCY OF THE PROPOSAL	TARIUELO MARTIN-BEP	IOSE M#	UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	CENTRO REGIONAL DE ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA (CREA)	CENTRO REGIONAL DE ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA (CREA)	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

AGL2011-25365	ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND	HEADWATER	IN A WORLD ENDURING A CLIMATIC CHANGE AS PART OF A	ARANDA	ISMAEL	INSTITUTO NACIONAL	CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-25365	ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND PERIGENTIC ASPECTS IN THE WATER STRESS RESPONSE OF FOREST TREE SPECIES: FAGUS SYLVATICA L. AS A STUDY MODEL	HEADWATER STREAMS/TEMPERATURE/FUNCTIONIN G\LEAF LITTER DECOMPOSITION\MICROCOSMS\MACR OINVERTEBRATES\HYPHOMYCETES	FAST GLOBAL CHANGE, THE RESPONSE CAPACITY OF LONG- LUNING FOREST-REE SPECIES IS MAINLY CONDITIONDE BY THEIR GENETIC DIVERSITY AND THE PHENOTYPIC PLASTICITY THEY CAN DRIVE AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES. BOTH FACTIONS ARE RELEVANT; HOWEVER, AND AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE RELATIVE FAST RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE, THE HIMORITANCE OF PHENOTYPIC PLASTICITY AND ACCUMATION SEEMS TO INCREASE FOR PLANT SPECIES AS THE MECHANISMS FOR ADJUSTMENT TO NEW ENVIRONMENTS IN THE SORT TERM, THIS ISSUE IS ESPICIALLY RELEVANT FOR THE BERIAN PRINISDULA, WHERE A GENERAL INCREASE OF DRIVESS AND WATER STRESS HAS BEEN FORGASTED. THIS COULD BE EVEN MORE IMPORTANT TO MOUNTAIN TEMPERATE SPECIES, FOR WHICH WATER SCARTTY HAS NOT SEEN TRADITIONALLY SHORTCOMING FOR ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE. THE PROJECT ECOTISEPI PLANS TO ASSESS THE WATER STRESS RESPONSE OF FOREST-TREE SPECIES FROM A DOUBLE POINT OF VIEW. ON ON HAND, IT IS PROPOSED TO ASSESS THE DIFFERENTIAL DISPLAY OF IMPORTANT INCRINING THE PROJECT FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROJECT FOR THE PROPERTY OF VIEW.	ARANDA	ISMAEL	INSTITUTO NACIONA V DE INVESTIGACIÓN TECNOLOGÍA AGRARIA Y ALIMENTARIA (INIA)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN FORESTAL (CIFOR)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIÓN FORESTAL (CIFOR)	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
			INTENSITY OF DRY PERIODS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOME EPIGENETIC MOLECULAR									
AGI.2011-30328-C02-02	ACTIONS FOR IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN IRRIGATION	BALANCEVENTAME BALANCEVENTAME ER ESTRES\SOIL MOISTURE	THE PRESENT PROPOSAL IS PERFORMED UNDER THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE GAIND BY THE PARTICIPATING GROUPS IN THE PROJECT "SOSTENBILLIDAD EN EL USO DEL AGILA Y LA BERGIA EN EL REGADIO, PETZOBA GOTS" (MARCH 2009 TO SEPTEMBER 20.11) IN WHICH ENERGY AUDITS AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN WATER USER ASSOCIATIONS WERE PERFORMED. THUS, IT WAS DETECTED THE NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MODELS, AND TOOLS TO HELP TO IMPROVE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN IRRIGATION, IN BOTH COLLECTIVE IRRIGATION NETWORKS AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN PLOT.  THE PROPOSAL CONSIST IN DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MODELS, AND TOOLS TO HELP THE PROPOSAL CONSIST IN DEVELOPING ALGORITHMS, MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF PUMPING SYSTEMS, AND 31 MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF PERMICATION SYSTEMS AND 31 MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, AND 31 MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS. THE GROUP OF LOCA WILL BE FOLUSED IN THE FIRST ISSUE, SOLVING PROBLEMS OF SECTORIOR AND DESIGN OF CONTROL AND DESIGN OF CONTROL AND DESIGN OF PUMPING AND CONTROL POWER OF THE PROPOSAL CONTROL OF THE PROPOSAL CONTROL AND DESIGN OF INTERGATION SYSTEMS. THE GROUP OF CIRCAL CULM, WHICH INCLIDE THREE PROFESSORS OF UNIVERSION AND DESIGN THE SESTIMS. THE GROUP OF CIRCAL CULM, WHICH INCLIDE THREE PROFESSORS OF UNIVERSIAD AND DESIGN THE SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PUMPING SYSTEMS AND IRRIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN THE SCIENTIFIC SILETIMES OF THE PUMPING SYSTEMS AND RIGIGATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND DESIGN OF USIN PRESSURFIZED IRRIGATION WATER DISTRIBUTION OF AN OPTIMIZATION MODEL FOR MINIMUM ENERGY USE IN PRESSURFIZED IRRIGATION WATER DISTRIBUTION OF AN OPTIMIZATION MODEL FOR MINIMUM ENERGY USE IN PRESSURFIZED IRRIGATION WATER DISTRIBUTION OF THE MODEL AND ALGORITHMS FOR PUMPING SYSTEMS DESIGN.	RODRIGUEZ DIAZ	JUAN ANTONIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDORA		DPTO, AGRONOMIA	01-01-12		MINECO	Spain
AGI.2011-30498-C02-02	COUPLING LAND SURFACE ENERGY AND WATER BALANCE FROM REMOTE SENSING FOR MAPPING EVAPOTRANSIPATION, WATER STRESS AND SOIL MOISTURE	VIRUSES(BACTERIALEMERGENT/PATHO GENS/BECLIME) WATER/FOOD/CONTAMINATION/RISK/I NDICATORS	THE CERESS PROPOSAL ADDRESSES THE COUPLING OF REMOTE SENSING LAND SURFACE ENRORY BALANCE, SER, AND THE (REMOTE SENSING) SATELLITE-ASSISTED WATER BALANCE, SAMP, FOR A COMPLETE SPATIO-TEMPORAL ESTIMATION OF EVAPOTRANSPIRATION, SOIL MOISTURE AND CANDEY WATER STRESS ALONG THE TIME, AT HIGH SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL RESOLUTION (AROUND 1 HA, 1 DAY). THE TWO COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT AND RELIBLE REMOTE SENSING BASED APPROACHES ARE LINKED THROUGH THE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION. BOTH APPROACHES AND LIMITATIONS, THEREFORE THE CHALLENGE IS COMBINING BOTH APPROACHES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE CAPABILITIES OF EACH OF THEM.  THE COUPLING PROCEDURE ADDRESSES (A) THE INTERPOLATION ISSUE TO FILL THE GAPS BETWEN AVAILABLE THERMAL AND OPTICAL SATELLITE IMAGES FOR ACMINETED AND LIMITATIONS. THE STRENGE STORM AVAILABLE THERMAL AND OPTICAL SATELLITE IMAGES FOR ACMINETED AND THE STRENGE STORM AVAILABLE THERMAL AND OPTICAL SATELLITE IMAGES FOR ACMINETED AND THE STRENGE STORM AND THE SER MOOLL AND ITS MAXIMUM (POTENTIAL) TRANSPIRATION, DERIVED FROM BREJECTANCE-BASED CROP COEFFICIENT, AND (C) THE ACCURACY OF SOIL MOISTURE AND OTHER WATER BALANCE COMPONENTS ESTIMATION OF SCHEVED BY INVESCION OF THE SOIL WATER BALANCE USING AS INPUT ACTUAL ET FROM SEE	GONZALEZ DUGO	MARIA PATROCINIO	INSTITUTO ANDALUZ DE INVEST. Y FORMACION AGRARIA PESCULERA ALIMENATRIA Y DE LA PRODUCCION ECOLOGICA	INSTITUTO ANDALUZ DE INVEST. Y FORMACION AGRARIA PESQUERA ALIMENATRIA Y DE LA PRODUCCION ECOLOGICA	INSTITUTO ANDALUZ DE INVEST. Y FORMACION AGRARIA PESQUERA AJIMENATRIA, DE LA PRODUCCION ECOLOGICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

AGL2011-24795	AGRONOMIC STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING THE WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN CITES TREES UNDER ARID CONDITION	DIFFUSE POLLUTION(NITRATES) DIRECTIVE(NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES (NOZ)VULNERABLILY INDZEKS/GROUNDWATER/AGRICULTUR AL AND LIVESTOCK IAND USES/PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT/CATCHMENT SCALE/REGIONAL SCALE/GEGGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS	EXPORTER. ABOUT 80% OF THE SPANISH PRODUCTION IS LOCATED IN THE PREGION DE MURCA" AND "COMMINDAD VALENCAMA". THESE AREAS HAVE A SEMI-ABID CLIMATE, CHARACTERIZED BY SCARCE RAIN, SUCH AS PROBLEMS OF DROUGHT AND SALMINISATION LIMITIMO THE PRODUCTION OF CITRUS. CITRUS TREES HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AS A SALT AND DROUGHT SENSITIVE CROP AS SALME IRRIGATION WATER AND/OR DROUGHT STRESS PERIODS REDUCE CITRUS TREES AND/OR DROUGHT STRESS PERIODS REDUCE CITRUS TREE GROWTH AND FRUIT VIELD THREEFORE, IN THIS AREA IS NECESSARY TO STUDY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO OFFINIZE THE USE OF SCARCE WATER RESOURCES OR FOR USING POOR QUALITY WATER. SALT OR BROUGHT TOCLERANCE DEPONS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AS SUCH STRESS TOLERANCES DECEASES IN ABID CUMBATE ARBOS WITH HIGH LYAPOCRATIVE DEMAND SUCH AS THAT IN THE SOUTHEAST OF SPAIN. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROPOSAL IS TO DEVELOP TOOLS TO IMPROVE TO LIEBANCE AND THE REFORE INCREASE WILD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF THE PROPOSAL IS TO DEVELOP TOOLS TO IMPROVE TO LIEBANCE AND THEREFORE INCREASE WILD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF THE SUCH THEREFORE INCREASE WILD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF CITIES CULTIVATED UNDER CONDITIONS OF DROUGHT OR HIGH SALMINY.	GARCIA SANCHEZ	FRANCISCO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)		CENTRO DE EDAFOLOGIA Y BIOLOGIA APLICADA DEL SEGURA (CEBAS)	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-23673	INTEGRATION OF ADVANCED SENSING TECHNOLOGIES ON AN ON-THE-GO MULITESHSOR PLATFORM TU STUDY THE SPATIO. TEMPORAL VARIABILITY OF THE VINEYARD.	COVER CROPS/WITROGEN/WATER/SOIL QUALITY	THE GREAT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF THE WINE AND WINE INOUSTRY SPAIN ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE VITICULTURE TECHNOLOGISET OA CHIEVE A MORE COMPETITIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GRAPE AND WINE PRODUCTION. THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT, INVOLVING A MULTIDISCIPLINE RESEARCH FEAM, IS TO INTEGRATE SEVERAL STATE-OF-THE-ART PROXIMAL SENSI TECHNOLOGISES, SUCH AS MACHINE VISION, THERMOGRAPHY AND FLUORESCENCE, ON AN ON-THE-GO MULTIESHORD PLATFORM TO BE ABLE TO EVALUATE THE VEGETATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE FEATURES OF THE VINEYARD IN A NON-DESTRUCTIVE, FAST AND BELIADE MANNER. THE WINEYARD IN A NON-DESTRUCTIVE, FAST AND BELIADE MANNER. THE WINEYARD IN A NON-DESTRUCTIVE, FAST AND RELIADE MANNER. THE WINEYARD IN A NON-DESTRUCTIVE, FAST AND RELIADE MANNER. THE USE OF NEW SENSING TECHNOLOGIS, SUCH AS MACHINE WISION, THERMOGRAPHY AND FLUORESCENCE TO EVALUATE THE VEGETATIVE FEATURES AND WILL COMPONENTS OF THE VINEYARD, AS WELL AS THE FRUIT HEALTH STATUS AND COMPOSITION, IN THE FRUIT HEALTH STATUS AND COMPOSITION, IN THE FRUIT HEALTH STATUS AND COMPOSITION, IN THE FRUIT HEALTH STATUS AND COMPOSITION, IN THE PROFILE SENSING TOOLS, SUCH AS MACHINE VISION, THERMOGRAPHY AND PLUORESCENCE ARE INTEGRATED. 3) TO FILE VILLED THE OF THE VINEYARD, AS WELL AS THE FRUIT HEALTH STATUS AND COMPOSITION, IN THE PROFILE THE ON-THE-GO MULTISENSOR PLATFORM TO STUDY THE SPATIO-TEMPORAL VARIABILITY OF THE VINEYARD AND PRODUCTIVE AND PRODUCTION FEATURES OF THE VINEYARD AS WELL AS THE FRUIT COMPOSITION, 4) TO OTHE VINEYARD AND PRANSCENTER AND FRUITOR AND PRODUCTION FEATURES OF THE VINEYARD AS WELL AS THE FRUIT COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND RANGE THE REFULL TO COMPOSITION, 4) TO DISSEMINATE AND R	TARDAGUILA LASO	JAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD DE LA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS, ESTUDIOS AGROALIMENTARIO S E INFORMATICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS, ESTUDIOS AGROALIMENTARIO S E INFORMATICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
AGL2011-29861	DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL TOOLS AIMED TO IMPROVE THE ACCURACY IN THE DELIMITATION OF VULNERABLE ZONES RELIVITED WITH THE POLLUTION CAUSED BY NITRATES FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES	GROWTHWATER USE EFFICIENCY/BIRGATION DEFICIT\SALINITY\LEAF TEMPERATURE\STOMATA CONTRO\LWATER RELATIONS\MYCORRHIZAE	POLITION DUE TO NITRATES FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES HAS RECOME ONE OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF THE REDUCTION OF GROUND AND SURFACE WATER QUALITY AROUND THE WORLD. WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE DIRECTIVE 3) FORJEGE, CONCENNING THE PROTECTION OF WATERS AGAINST POLLUTION CAUSED BY NITRATES FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES, RULES THAT WATERS THAT CONTAIN MORE THAN 50 MB L-1 NITRATES FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES, RULES THAT WATERS THAT CONTAIN MORE THAN 50 MB L-1 NITRATES FROUD BE STATED AS AFFECTED BY POLLUTION. THE DIRECTIVE DEFINES AS VULNERABLE ZONES TO NITRATE POLLUTION (MUZ) THOSE AREAS DRAINING INTO WATERS AFFECTED BY NITROGEN POLLUTANTS, IN THE DESIGNATED NUT FRAMESIED IN THE ACTION PROGRAMMES AND THE MAINDATOR MAGSURES STRAINED IN THE ACTION PROGRAMMES AND RULED THAT BY 2015 THE WATER AFFECTED BY ARREULTURAL SOURCES POLLUTION MUST FEACH A "GOOD CUALITY" STATE. THUS, IT WOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO OTHING? THE FETCHER OF OTHER ACTION PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS ON THE NUZ, SINCE CAP SUBSIDIES ARE UNDER CONDITIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF WATER QUALITY. THE DISTRIBUTION MAY OF NVZ SHONE GRAZI DISCREPANCIES AT EUROPEAN AS WELL AS NATIONAL LEVES. THE DISCREPANCES AT EUROPEAN AS WELL AS NATIONAL LEVES. THE DISCREPANCES OF THE NUZ SEGREFICIENT OF THE RETRIET OF MAINLY TO THE LACE OF A PRECISE CITERION IN THE RITRATE DISCREPANCES OF THE NUZ DISCREPANCES HERE THE RITERITORIAL DEMARCATIONS. THIS LACE OF A NORMALIZED PROCEDURE	ARAUZO SANCHEZ	M# DE LAS MERCEDES	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE CLENCIAS AGRARIAS	INSTITUTO DE CLENCIAS AGRARIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

AGL2012-35196	DEFICIT IRRIGATION PRACTICES IN ALMOND ORCHARD	NITROGEN/EMISSION/OZONE TOLERANCE/DIDC/AMMONIUM TOLERANCE/DISCONDE/SINTROGEN ISOTOPIC SIGNATURE	WATER SCARCITY IN MANY REGIONS OF SPAIN WILL INCREASE IN THE FORTHCOMING DECADES. THIS WILL FORCE RINGRIGHT SAFELY AND TO PRODUCE MORE WITH RESTRICTIONS IN SUPPLY AND TO PRODUCE MORE WITH RESS WATER. THE CHANGES IN THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY WILL DEMAND ALTERNATIVE OPPIONS TO CURRENT CORPORN FOR TERMS. AUMOND ORCHAROS GROWN INTENSIVELY ARE AN EXCELENT CHOICE IN SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTS (E. G., CALIFORNIA) AND ARE BEGINNING TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE GUADALQUIVIN VALLEY AND OTHER AREAS OF SPAIN, HOWEVER, THE LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF IRRIGATION WATER WILL NOT ALLOW TO MEET THE FULL WATER REQUIENCED AND THE GUADALQUIVIN VALLEY AND OTHER AREAS OF SPAIN, HOWEVER, THE LIMITED AVAILABILITY OF IRRIGATION WATER WILL NOT DECKED SOON MAYAR THIS SWAY DESICTION WILL WATER OF CORDORA TO EXCEED SOON MAYAR THIS SWAY DESICTION WILL WATER OF CHARGE OF THE CONTROL OF THE WATER OF THE USE OF THE LIMITED A WATER PRODUCTION FUNCTION FOR ALMOND WE PROOPED IT CARRY OUT A REGULDER WHEN TO BE AWARD FOR THE OFFICE OF THE MOST PROMISING IN NEW PLANTATIONS) WITH THE GOAL OF DEFINING THE OPTIMAL RIGIGATION LEVELS UNDER DIFFERENT AGRO-TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. REGULATED DEFICITI FRIGRACTION OF OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR OF DAPLY RIGIGATION FOR ORGANISM IN NEW	FERERS CASTIEL	ELIAS	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. DE AGRONOMIA	INSTITUTO DE AGRICULTURA SOSTENIBLE (IAS)	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
AG12012-34544	REGUATED DEFICIT INRIGATION IN HEIDEROW DIVE ORCHARDS: AUTOMATIC INRIGATION SCHEDULING BASED ON THE TREE PHYSIOLOGY AND THE ECONOMICS OF CROP MANAGEMENT	CORN/NTROCEN/SEFFICIENCY/KRIGATI ON/DOUBLE CROPPING\C SEQUESTRATION/RESIDUES/OPTICAL SENSORS/GAS EMISSIONS	HE MAIN GOAL OF THIS RROJECT IS TO DEVICED PARTOTOCIS FOR AUTOMATIC RRINGATION SCHEDULING OF HIGH-PLANT-DENSITH HEDGEROW GUIVE ORCHARDS UNDER REGULATED DEFICIT RRINGATION SCHIOL ORCHARDS UNDER REGULATED DEFICIT RRINGATION (ROI), OUR FINAL AMIN IS TO KIRCAGE THE CORP WATER PRODUCTIVITY AND TO ENSURE A LOWS PRODUCTIVE THE OF THE ORCHARDS. THE PROTOCOLS WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR MOH THIS LOGICAL ORCHARDS WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR HOM PHYSILOGICAL MEASUREMENTS DESIGNED FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OT THE RECORD PROVIDED BY SAP FLOW, TRUMK DIAMETER VARIATION AND LEAF TURGOR PRESSURE SENORS. EXPERIMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUR IN A FULLY PRODUCTIVE COMMERCIAL "ARBEQUINA" OUVE ORCHARD WITH 1667 TRESE/M. FROM THE THREE MENTIONED METHODS, WE WILL CHOOSE THE ONE VILLIDING THE MOST TELRIBLE AND PROTOCOLS FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF THESE PROTOCOLS FOR THE RATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF ROI IN THE GORHARD. MAIN RESULTS FROM OUR ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES WILL BE USED TO AULIDATE THE MECHANISTIC MODEL OF BUCKLEY TALL (2003) FOR THE HEDGEROW DUVE ORCHARD. COMBINED WITH THE MODEL SEY STEPPE ET AL. (2006) AND FARQUHARE FT AL. (1980), THE RESULTING MODEL WILL BE USED TO WALLIALT THE HEMPACT OF CHAMBES IN THE RDI STRATECY ON CROP TRANSPIRATION AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND MEN AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE ORW AND PHOTOSYMTHESIS. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO BE	FERNANDEZ LUQUE	JOSE ENRIQUE	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOD DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTD. PROTECCIÓN DEL SISTEMA SUELO AGUA PLANTA	INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGÍA (IRNASE)	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
AGI.2012-37815-C05-02	USE OF NITRIFICATION INHIBITOR FOR A RATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF NITROGEN IN AGRICULTURE. PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR BASES OF AMMONIUM TOLERANCE BY PLANTS.	NITROCEN(NUE\GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSION\AMMONIUM TOLERANCE\N OXIDES\NITROCEN ISOTOPIC SIGNATURE	THE INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	GONZALEZ MURUA	CARMEN	UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA	DPTO. BIOLOGÍA VEGETAL Y ECOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

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AGL2012-37815-C05-05		WEED\TILLAGE\FERTILIZATION\HEAT\S		APARICIO TEJO	PEDRO M.		UNIVERSIDAD PUBLICA		INSTITUTO DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	OF STRATEGIES FOR THE STUDY OF						DE NAVARRA	AGROBIOTECNOLOG	AGROBIOTECNOLOG				
	THE ORIGIN OF TOXICITY OF	EL\HYDROTHERMAL	GASEOUS EMISSIONS (N2O, CO2, CH4, NOX AND NH3) IS					IA	IA				
	AMMONIUM AND MEANING OF		ONE OF MAIN PRIORITY ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE										
	15N NATURAL ABUNDANCE		COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE										
			CHANGE IN 2011. UNDERSTANDING N DYNAMICS AND THEIR										
			RELATION WITH C AND WATER IN AGRO-ECOSYSTEMS IS KEY										
			TO IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THAT WILL										
			ACHIEVE THIS ACTION. DUE TO THE SCARCE INFORMATION										
			FOR OUR AGRO-ECOSYSTEMS, THE FIRST OBJECTIVE OF THIS										
			COORDINATED PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF										
			TECHNIQUES TO MITIGATE N OXIDE EMISSIONS THROUGH										
			AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES WHILST MAINTAINING CROP										
			PRODUCTION. A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF										
			ORGANIC N COMPOUNDS, ESPECIALLY SOLUBLE										
			COMPOUNDS PRESENT IN SOILS, AND THE NH4+ TOLERANCE										
			OF PLANTS IS ALSO NECESSARY TO IMPROVE N USE										
			EFFICIENCY. ALTHOUGH NITRATE IS GENERALLY THE MAIN N										
			SOURCE FOR CROPS, AND PRACTICES ARE BASED ON THIS										
			COMPOUND, AMMONIUM NUTRITION COULD IMPROVE										
			FOOD QUALITY BY E.G. REDUCING NITRATE IN PLANT										
			TISSUES. HOWEVER, THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH										
			AMMONIUM TOXICITY NEED TO BE UNDERSTOOD AND										
			SOLVED. TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE WE WILL STUDY THE										
1	1	1	EFFECT OF CARBON SKELETON AVAILABILITY ON			1	İ				l	l	
		1	AMMONIUM TOLERANCE BY PLANTS BY MEANS OF A			ĺ	1	I			l	l	1
			CONTROLLED CHAMBER EXPERIMENT WITH HIGH			I	İ	İ			l	l	
			ENVIRONMENTAL CO2. ISOTOPIC TECHNIQUES WILL BE										
AGL2012-39686-C02-01	OPTIMIZATION OF SOIL	HERBIVORY; PLANT RESISTANCE;	THE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY OF SOILS AFTER	DIAZ RAVIÑA	MONTSERRAT	1	AGENCIA ESTATAL	BIOQUÍMICA DEL	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
7.GEE012-33000-C02-01	PROTECTION AND RE-VEGETATION		FOREST FIRES CLOSELY DEPEND ON THE REGENERATION OF	DIRE INVIINA	MONTOLIMAT	I	CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE		INVESTIGACIONES	31-01-13	31-12-13	IVECO	Spairi
	TECHNIQUES FOR THE	TOLLINACE;	THE VEGETATION COVER THAT PROTECTS THE SOIL FROM			I	INVESTIGACIONES	30110	AGROBIOLOGICAS		l	l	
1		1				1					l	l	
	RECLAMATION OF BURNED	1	THE DIRECT IMPACT OF RAIN, FIXES THE SOIL WITH THEIR			ĺ	CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	I	DE GALICIA (IIAG)		l	l	1
	FOREST ECOSYSTEMS:		ROOTS AND RETAINS THE NUTRIENTS FROM THE ASH LAYER										
	EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFECTS ON		BY IMMOBILIZING THEM IN ITS PHYTOMASS (STEMS,										
	SOIL QUALITY		ROOTS), DIMINISHING THEN THE LEACHING OF NUTRIENTS										
			AND/OR THE POST-FIRE EROSION PROCESSES. IN THE MOST										
			UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS (FIRES OF HIGH SEVERITY IN										
			ZONES OF ELEVATE SLOPE) THE NATURAL RE-VEGETATION										
			CAN BE VERY SLOW DUE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE										
			BANK OF SEEDS AND THE PARTIAL LOSSES OF THE SOIL,										
			BEING NECESSARY TO ADOPT, IMMEDIATELY OR SHORT										
			TERM AFTER THE FIRE, MEASURES OF PROTECTION OF THE										
			BURNED ECOSYSTEM TO AVOID THE POST-FIRE EROSION										
			AND TO KEEP THE SOIL IN SUITABLE CONDITIONS SO THAT										
			THE NATURAL REVEGETATION OR THE IMPLANTATION OF A										
			NEW VEGETATION TAKES PLACE. PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE										
			SHOWED THAT THE EARLY IMPLANTATION OF A										
			VEGETATION COVER AND MULCHING, PARTICULARLY THE										
			LATTER, CAN BE USED FOR THE BURNT SOIL PROTECTION										
			SINCE THEY REDUCE THE POST-FIRE EROSION AND HAVE NO										
			SHORT-TERM EFFECTS ON THE SOIL-PLANT SYSTEM. THE										
			PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO STUDY UNDER FIELD			I	İ	İ			l	l	
		L	CONDITIONS: A) TO OPTIMIZE THESES TECHNIQUES FOR			L			1		L	l	1
AGL2012-39929-C03-01	FERTILIZATION REDUCTION IN	FERTILIZERS\CONSERVATION	THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COST INCREASE AS A	NAVARRETE MARTINEZ	LUIS	1	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
l l	CONVENTIONAL AND	TILLAGE\SEMIARID SOILS\SOIL	RESULT OF THE CONTINUOUS RISE IN PRICE OF INPUTS			1	MADRILEÑO DE	MADRILEÑO DE	MADRILEÑO DE		l	l	
	CONSERVATION TILLAGE SYSTEMS		SUCH AS FUEL, FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES IS			I	INVEST. Y DESARROLLO	INVEST. Y	INVEST. Y		l	l	
1	FOR RAIN-FED CROPS IN SEMI-	QUALITY	CHALLENGING CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS FOR			1	RURAL, AGRARIO Y	DESARROLLO RURAL	DESARROLLO RURAL,		l	l	
	ARID CONDITIONS. EFFECTS ON		RAINFED CROPS IN SEMI-ARID CONDITIONS. REVERSING THIS			I	ALIMENTARIO	AGRARIO Y	AGRARIO Y		l	l	
	CROPS AND WEED VEGETATION		SITUATION MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED ADOPTING			I	1	ALIMENTARIO	ALIMENTARIO		l	l	
1	CIG. SAILS WEED VEGETATION	1	PRODUCTION SYSTEMS THAT INCLUDE CONSERVATION			ĺ	1	ANO			l	l	1
	1	1	TILLAGE AS IT IS AN INTERESTING AND ECONOMICALLY			1	İ				l	l	
	1	1				1	İ				l	l	
			SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE. DESPITE THE PROVEN			I	İ	i			l	l	
1		1	FEASIBILITY OBSERVED IN OUR COUNTRY WHEN			ĺ	1	I			l	l	1
1	1	1	CONSERVATION TILLAGE PRACTICES ARE ADOPTED FOR			1	İ				l	l	
1	1	1	RAINFED CROP PRODUCTION, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ONLY			1	İ				l	l	
1	1	1	13% OF THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA IN SPAIN IN 2009			1	İ				l	l	
1		1	WERE TILLED WITH THESE SYSTEMS.			ĺ	1	I			l	l	1
1	1	1	FARMERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE INVOLVED IN DRY-LAND			1	İ				l	l	
1	1	1	CROP PRODUCTION, ADOPT CONSERVATION TILLAGE			1	İ				l	l	
		1	SYSTEMS WITH THE AIM OF REDUCING PRODUCTION COSTS			ĺ	1	I			l	l	1
1	1	1	AND AT THE SAME TIME TO INCREASE, OR AT LEAST TO			1	İ				l	l	
1	1	1				1	İ				l	l	
		1	MAINTAIN, THE PROFIT OF THEIR ENTERPRISES. HOWEVER,			ĺ	1	I			l	l	1
1	1	1	IN THESE SYSTEMS, COST REDUCTION IS BASED PRIMARILY			1	İ				l	l	
	1		ON SAVING TIME, MACHINERY AND FUEL, BUT AS THEY ARE			1	İ				l	l	
					ı	1	1	I	1		1	ı	1
			VERY INTENSIVE IN THE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS THEIR										
			VERY INTENSIVE IN THE USE OF AGROCHEMICALS THEIR COST INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. MOREOVER, THE AMOUNT										
			COST INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. MOREOVER, THE AMOUNT										
			COST INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. MOREOVER, THE AMOUNT OF RESIDUE REMAINING IN THE SOIL SURFACE FLUCTUATES										
			COST INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. MOREOVER, THE AMOUNT OF RESIDUE REMAINING IN THE SOIL SURFACE FLUCTUATES ACCORDING TO THE TILLAGE SYSTEM USED VARYING										
			COST INCREASE DRAMATICALLY. MOREOVER, THE AMOUNT OF RESIDUE REMAINING IN THE SOIL SURFACE FLUCTUATES										

AGL2012-35122	STRATEGIES FOR THE MAXIMIZATION OF THE NITROGEN USE EFICIENCY AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN HIGH YIELDING MAIZE CROPPING SYSTEMS.	REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION/ALMOND/MINERAL NUTRITION/WATER DEFICITS/WATER STRESS	MAIZE IS A TRADITIONAL CROP IN THE IRRIGATED AREAS OF THE EBRO VALLEY AND IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CATALONIA, BEING AN IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR CHOPPING SYSTEMS AS A BASIC PRODUCT FOR ANIMAL FEEDING. FOR THIS REASON AND ALSO BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH PRIECES IS ECOMING A STRATEGIC CROP. SPAIN IMPORTS ABOUT AMILIONS METRIC TONS, MORE THAN HALF OF ITS CONSUMPTION.®	LLOVERAS VILAMANYA	JAUME	UNIVERSIDAD DE LLEIDA	DPTO. PRODUCCION VEGETAL Y CIENCIA FORESTAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIAS AGRARIAS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
			HIGH YIELDING MAZE IN THE SPANISH AGROSYSTEMS IS BASED, IN ADDITION TO WATER, ON ASTISACTORY INTROCEN AVAILABILITY. FOR THIS REASON CORN HAS BEEN NORMALLY OVERFEITILIZED AROUND THE WORLD, CAUSING OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF IN TO EUTROPHICATION OF CONTINENTIAL AND COASTAL WATERS. FOR THESE REASONS IT NECESSARY A CONTINUOUS FEFORT TO INCREASE ITS FEFTICIENCY, NOT ONLY FOR POLITION OP URPOSES, BUT ALSO BECAUSE INTROCEN FERTILIZATION IN CORN REPRESENTS MORE THAN 30% OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION.									
			THE REFORM OF THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) WILL IMPROVE INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES WITH THE AIM TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT AND EUROPEAN RUBAL HERITAGE VIA AGRICULTURAL PRESERVE SIAN SPAIN, THE AGRICULTURAL AREAS WITH HIGHER NITRATE									
			EXPORT ARE THOSE RELATED TO IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS WHERE CROPS OF HIGH NITROGEN USE, SUCH AS									
BIA2008-00522	SIMULATION OF FLOWS WITH INTERFACES OF FLUIDS AND FRICTIONAL MATERIALS IN HYDRAULICS		OF FLOWS WITH INTERFACES AND COMPRISES THREE LINES. FIRST, WE PROPOSE A NOVEL APPROACH FOR THE NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF FLUID FLOW AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT PAST EVOLUTIONARY LANDFORMS WITH	ORTIZ ROSSINI	PABLO	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. MECANICA DE MEDIOS CONTINUOS Y TEORIA DE ESTRUCTURAS	DPTO. MECANICA DE MEDIOS CONTINUOS Y TEORIA DE ESTRUCTURAS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			EMPHASIS IN EXTREME FLOW CONDITIONS. THE APPROXIMATION IS BASED ON A REXTRISION OF PREVIOUS MODEL FOR SAND DUNES DEVELOPING IN THE ATMOSPHERIC BOUNDAY LAYER (DRITZ AND SMOLARKIEWICZ [2]), FOR A FULLY COUPLING OF FREE SURFACE FLOWS AND THE EVOLUTIONARY BED, EMPLOYING TIME-DEPENDENT CUPRILIPEAR CORORINATES. THE CONSERVATION LAW THAT DEFINES SHAPE OF THE LOWER BOUNDARY HAS A STRONG DEPENDENCE ON DETAILS OF LOCAL SURFACE STRESS, THEREBY FAVOURING LARGE EDDY SIMULATION INCORPORATED IN THE MODEL AND DIRECT NUMERICAL SIMULATION FOR SANDAL SCALE FORMS. WE									
			FORMULATE THE INTERACE PROPILE AS ADVECTION- DIFFUSION EQUATION, INCLUDING SALTATION AND AVALANCHES TRANSPORT, WHILE THE FREE SURFACE (AS UPPER BOUNDARY) IS DEFINED BY THE MON-DISPERSIVE (IN PREQUENCY) SHALLOW WATER EQUATIONS. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS TO STUDY FORMATION OF META-STABLE STATES, CLEBENT OF FORMAS TOO HEFERENT SCALES, AVERAGE WAVELENGTH AND HEIGHTS WERE PLANNED, TO EXPLORE THE RICH MORPHOLOGY AND ITS FULLY COUPLING WITH FREE SURFACE EVOLUTION.									
BIA2009-08272	DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR RAINWATER CATCHMENT AND STORAGE THROUGHT PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS TO ASSESS ITS NON-POTTABLE USES AND AS RESOURCE OF LOW-ENTHALPY GEOTHERMAL ENERGY	INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATERS\HEAVY METALS\ABSCHOCKOPPER\HALORADM ATICS\BIOREMEDIATION\ENVIRONMEN TAL BIOTECNOLOGY\GMO'S\TRANSGENIC ROOTS\BIOREACTORS	THE AIMS OF THIS PROJECT ARE THE STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT OF REV SYSTEMS, ROAINWATER RENERY VALORISATION), WHICH CONSIST IN CAPTURING AND STORING RAINWATER IN SUFFICIENT QUARTITY AND QUALITY FOR TISSE AS A 100-WENTHARPY GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AND OTHER NON-POTABLE USES. TO THAT ENH RESEARCH WILL APPROACH SIMULTANEOUSLY TWO ASPECTS OF THE STATE OF THE TECHNOLOGY. AS ONE TASK, SUSTAINABLE USERS DEVELOPED AND THE QUARTITY AND QUALITY OF THE STORE DAINWATER AND THE STUDIED IN DEPTH, FOCUSING ON THE QUARTITY AND QUALITY OF THE OTHER TASK, ENERY CONSIDERATION ABOUT THE STORED RAINWATER WILL BE CARRIED OUT FOR THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-ENTIRED THE STORED RAINWATER WILL BE CARRIED OUT FOR THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOW-ENTHALPY GEOTHERMAL ENERGY VALORISATION STEEMS.	CASTRO FRESNO	DANIEL	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	DPTO. TRANSPORTES Y TECNOLOGIA DE PROVECTOS Y PROCESOS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE:  1. STUDY AND OPTIMIZATION OF RAINWATER HARVESTING METHODOS WITHIN SUSTRIANBLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS).  2. EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF STORED RAINWATER FOR ITS LATER USE IN URBAN NON-POTBLE APPULATIONS (PRAK IRRIGATION, STREET CLEANING, ETC), ARCERATIONAL USES (GOLF COURSE BIRGGATION, POMOS, ETC), AND OTHERS (EXTINGUISH FIRES, ETC).  3. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF RAINWATER STORAGE									
			SYSTEMS USING PERVIOUS PAVEMENTS FOR ITS USE AS A LOW-ENTHALPY GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE.  4. DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM THAT COMBINES RAINWATER HARVESTING AND STORAGE METHODS, IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY FOR									

BIA2012-32463	HYDROLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF URBAN ROAD INFRASTRUCTURES	RIVER PROCESSES/ECOHYDROLOGY/ECOHYDR AULUS/RIVER METABOUSM/CATCHMENT PLANNING/RIVER RESTORATION/INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT	THE RESEARCH PROJECT ENTITLED "HYDROLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF URBAN ROAD INFRAESTRUCTURES" AIMS TO PREVENT FLOODING AND DIFFUSE POLLUTION PHENOMENA BY MEANS OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL URBAN SURFACES, WHICH NOT ONLY BEAR THE TRAFFIC FOR WHICH THEY ARE DESIGNED BUT ALSO OFFER AN IMPROVED HYDROLOGICAL PERFORMANCE, FOR THIS, INNOVATIVE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS WILL BE STUDIED THAT HELP TO DESIGN PAVEMENT LAYERS THAT ARE RESISTANT AND ADEQUATE FROM THE HYDRAULIC AND URBAN SURFACE RUNOFF WATER TREATMENT POINTS OF HEM. THE PROJECT PURSUES TO MAKE USE OF THE CHANCE THAT THE URBAN REHABILITATION PROCESS MEANS TO AVOID THE MASSIVE THE PROJECT PURSUES TO MAKE USE OF THE CHANCE THAT THE WAS INCIDENCED FOR THE PROJECT PURSUES TO MAKE USE OF THE CHANCE THAT THE WAS INCIDENCED FOR THE PROJECT OF THE PROJECT OF THE PROJECT OF THE PROJECT OF THE CONTROL SURFACE STATE AND THE PROJECT OF THE	RODRIGUEZ HERNANDE	JORGE	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	OPTO. TRANSPORTES Y TECNOLOGIA DE PROVECTOS Y PROCESOS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
BIA2012-33967	HYDRAULIC STABILITY OF QUARRYSTONE, CUBE AND CUBIPDO ARMOR LYSERS IN BREAKING CONDITIONS	EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY/LIFE HISTORY TRAITS/ROTIFERS/UNPREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENTS/SEXULA ERPRODUCTION/DUPAL/SING EGG HATCHING/ADAPTATION GENOMICS	THE ARMOR LAYERS OF MOUND BREAKWATERS ARE USUALLY DESIGNED WITH EMPIRICAL FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH AS AUDISON'S FORMULAE SUCH ADDRESS ON THE ARMOR UNIT GEOMETRY, NUMBER OF LAYERS IN THE ARMOR, ARMOR UNIT FOR PLACEMENT, FEC. MOST SMALL SCALE MODEL TESTS USED TO ESTIMATE AND TO COMPARE THE HYDRAULC'STABILITY OF DIFFERENT ARMOR LAYERS HAVE BEEN COMDUCTED IN WAVE FLUMES, 2D MODELS IN NON-BREAKING CONDITIONS AND NO OVERTOPPING, HOWEVER, MOST BREAKWATERS IN THE WORLD HAVE TO RESIST DESIGN STORMS WITH A CERTAIN PORTION OF LARGE INDIVIDUAL WAVES BREAKING BEFORE ATTACKNING THE STRUCTURE.  THE DEPTH-LIMITING BREAKING CONDITIONS AND SOME SHEAKING IN ADVANCE WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGES THE WAYE FORCES AND CURRENTS ON THE ARMOR LAYER, IN THESE CONDITIONS, THE DESIGN OF THE ARMOR LAYER, IN THESE CONDITIONS, THE DESIGN OF THE ARMOR LAYER, IN THESE CONDITIONS ARE NOT VALID; THEREFORE, EMPIRICAL MODIFICATIONS AND SPECIFIC SMALL-SCALE MODELS TO VALIDITE THEM ARE REQUENTLY USED. THE DESIGN METHODS CURRENTY USED FOR MOUND BREAKWATERS IN DEPTH LIMITING CONDITIONS ARE NOT VALID; THEREFORE, EMPIRICAL MODIFICATIONS AND SPECIFIC SMALL-SCALE MODELS TO VALIDITE THEM ARE REQUENTLY USED. THE DESIGN METHODS CURRENTY USED FOR MOUND BREAKWATERS IN DEPTH LIMITING CONDITIONS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY; FURTHERMORE, THERE ARE NOT SATISFACTORY; FURTHERMORE, THERE ARE NOT SATISFACTORY; FURTHERMORE, THE ARMOR LAYERS SUCH AS WAVE CHARACTERISTICS INSO TP.	MEDINA FOLGADO	JOSEP RAMON	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO DEL TRANSPORTE Y TERRITORIO	INSTITUTO DEL TRANSPORTE Y TERRITORIO	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
BIA2012-33572	LAND USE LEGACY EFFECTS ON RIVER PROCESSES: IMPLICATIONS FOR INTEGRATE D CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT	MOUND BREAKWATERS/CONCRETE ARMOR UNITS/BREAKING WAYES/CUBIE BLOCK/CUBIPOD/QUARRYSTONE	INTEGRATE OLATICHMENT MANAGEMENT (ICM) IS AN EMERGING DISCIPLINE AND PROCESS WITHIN THE INTEGRATED ASSESMENT FIELD, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS THE DEMANDS OF MANAGERS AND DECISION MAKERS FOR FEFCTIVE WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. AMOND AS INDUCED DISTUBBANCES, LAND USE CHANGES SUPPOSE ONE OF THE LARGEST CAUSES OF FUNCTIONING IMPAIRMENT FOR RIVERS, ESTUBBLES AND COSTAL AREAS, REVERSAL OF LAND USE COVER TO A LESS-DEVELOPED STATE IS RARELY POSSIBLE, AND SO IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITION LARGELY DEPENDS ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITION LARGELY DEPENDS ON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENTIRE PRECIPIES TO BE EFFECTIVE, THEY NEED TO ACKNOWLEDGE WHICH ARE THE KEY MECHANISMS BY WHICH IMPAIRMENT IS CAUSED. HOWEVER MECHANISMS ARE STILL NOT COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD DUE TO ANALYTICAL PROCESSES AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANDALYTICAL PROCESSES AND FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANDALY RESULT OF THE NUMBER OF CANDALY CANDAL SEAR OF THE MEST AND INSTITUTE OF CANDALY CANDAL SEARCH OF THE MEST AND INSTITUTE OF THE METHOD OF THE MEST AND INSTITUTE OF THE METHOD OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHOD OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHOD OLOGIES AND TOOLS FOR WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. IN THIS REGARD, RIVERLANDS AIMS AT INCREASING THE UNDERSTANDING OF HOW.	BARQUIN ORTIZ	IOSE	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULCA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULCA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

BIO2008-02723	ELECTRICITY AND HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM WASTEWATER USING MICROBI FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY	BIODIVERSITYTYHREATENED HABITATS\ABIOTIC  AL STRESS\HALDPHYTES\GYPSOPHYTES\X EROPHYTES\STRESS TOLERANCE\SOIL BIOLOGICAL INDEXES\OSMOLYTES\ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEMS	THE CONCEPT OF RENEWABLE SOURCES OF EMERGY CAN BE ALTERED BY A RECENT AND EXCITING FINDING: FEILING REDUCING BACTERIA OF THE GENUS GEOBACTER CAN DIRECTLY TRANSFER ELECTRONS TO SOUD CONDUCTIVE SURFACES AS GRAPHITE SO CLEAN ELECTRICITY CAN BE HARVESTED THROUGH DEVICES AS MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS MIGROUND AND TRANSFORMED INTO A BIOELECTRICITY CAN BE HARVESTED THROUGH DEVICES AS MICROBIAL REACTOR BE HARVESTED THROUGH DEVICES AS MICROBIAL REACTOR FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CHEMICAL EMERGY STORED IN ORGANIC MATTER FROM MASTEWATER INTO ELECTRICITY AND TYPOSCHOLOGY IS THE POSSIBILITY OF FRANVESTING CLAIM NETTED THIS TECHNICAL EMERGY STORED IN DROAMIC MATTER FROM MASTEWATER INTO ELECTRICITY AND TYPOSCHOLOGY IS THE POSSIBILITY OF FRANVESTING CLAIM ENTERSY FROM MASTEWATER INTO ELECTRICITY AND TYPOSCHOLOGY IS THE POSSIBILITY OF THANVESTING CLAIM ENTERSY FROM MASTE DURING ITS TREAMENT, SO THE CLASSICAL METHAN-C-GENERATING THASE IN WASTEWATER THE GENES.	ESTEVE NUÑEZ	ABRAHAM	UNIVERSIC ALCALA	DAD DE DPTO, QUIMICA ANALITICA E INGESHIERIA QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE QUÍMICA	01-01-09	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
BIO2009-07766	NOVEL BIOTECNOLOGY STRATEGIES FOR	BIODIVERSITY\CLIMATE  II OF CHANGE\DROUGHT\FORESTS\FOREST  DIE-BACK\MORTALITY\RECRUITMENT	SGLOBAL INDUSTRIALISATION HAS LED TO THE RELEASE OF HUGE AMOUNTS OF TOXIC COMPOUNDS TO THE BIOSPERE, THEATENING BOTH PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, AMMONG THESE COMPOUNDS, HEAVY METALS AND MANDRIAL RESERVED	PAJUELO DOMINGUEZ	ELOISA	UNIVERSIE SEVILLA	DAD DE DPTO. MICROBIOLOGIA Y PARASITOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	BIOREMEDIATION OF WASTE WATERS POLLUTED BY METALS AND/OR PHENOLIC COMPOUN	05.	HALOAROMATICS ARE SOME OF THE MOST TOXIC AND PERSISTENT (WWW. EPA. GOV). IN DEVELOPED COLUMTIES, REMEDIATION OF WASTE WATERS IS MANDATORY BY RESTRICTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS. BIOREMEDIATION, I.E., THE USE OF MICROORGANISMS AND PLANTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARING, S. AN ECOLOGICAL AND LOW-COST ALTERNATIVE TO THE MOST TRADITIONAL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL REMEDIATION TECHNIQUES. BACTERIA HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED BOTH IN THE REMEDIATION OF ORGANICS (DIAZ, 2004) AND HEAVY METALS (VALS AND DE LIGENZO, 2002). MORE RECENTLY, TRANSFERIN KOOTS HAVE REVEALED AS A NEW TOOL IN BIOREMEDIATION AND PRODUCTION OF VALUABLE METABOLITES (GUILLOM ET AL, 2005). IN THIS PROJECT, WE PROPOSE TWO ALTERNATIVE SIGNICIPATION AND THE PROPOSE TWO ALTERNATIVE EFFLUENTS:  1. USE OF MICROORGANIMS FOR BIOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METALS AND PHENOLICS FROM INDUSTRIAL USE OF MICROORGANIMS FOR BIOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METALS AND PHENOLICS FROM INDUSTRIAL CHIEFULDING. SACTERIA BELONGIMY OF DIFFERENT GENERA (OCHROBACTEMM, RHIZOBIUM, AND GENETICALLY MODIFIED E. COLI AND RHIZOBIUM) ABLE TO BIOSORS HIGH AMOUNTS OF HEAVY METALS ON THEIR CELL SUBFACE (CARRASCO ET AL, 2005, PAULED ET AL, 2008, ROORIGUEZ-LORENTE ET AL, SUBMITTED) ARE AVAILABLE, AND THEY									
CGI.2007-64729	SEDIMENTATION OF PARTICUL ORGANIC CARBON AND AIR- WATER COZ EXCHANGE IN STRATHEIR DESERVOIRS WITH DIFFERENT NET COMMUNITY METABOLISM	ATE STREAM/PHYSICAL HABITAT/CHANNEL COMPLEXITY/WOODY DEBRIS/ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING/STREAM COMMUNITIES/REHABILITATION	IN MARINE SYSTEMS, LARGE-SCALE CORRELATIONS SETWEEN SEDIMENTATION AND AIR WATER COZ EXCHANGE SUGGEST THAT SEDIMENTATION AND AIR WATER COZ EXCHANGE OF COZ FLUW WITH THE ATMOSPHERE. HOWEVER, FLOR FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS, THIS PROCESS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED TO ACT AS A FACTOR CONTROLLING COZ FLUX ONLY IN SMALL-SCALE MESOCOSM EXPERIMENTS. THIS PROJECT AIMS TO ESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR. WATER COZ EXCHANGE IN RELATION TO CARBON SEDIMENTATION BATES IN STRATIFIED RESERVOIRS WITH DIFFERENT HET COMMUNITY METABOLISM. CARBON FLUXES DUE TO BOTH PROCESSES WILL BE QUANTIFIED AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL UNID. BE TESTED BY SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF AIR-WATER COZ EXCHANGE AND PARTICULATE ORGANIC CARBON SEDIMENTATION CONTROL UNID. STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY WILL BE STUDIED THROUGH HET STRATIFIED PERIOD TO A NAULZE THEIR IMPORTANCE REGULATING VERTICAL FLUX OF CARBON, FINALLY, COZ VARIABILITY WILL BE EXAMINED BY USING A COUPLED PHYSICAL-BIOGEOCHEMICAL MODEL IN ORDER TO EVALUATE CONTROL METABLISH AND SCENARIOS.	GALVEZ LORENTE	JOSE ANGEL	UNIVERSIC CADIZ		FACULTAD DE Y GENGAD EL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	01-10-07	30-06-11	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-64177	 	THOSE HOROS PO PETRICION OF	UV RADIATION(XEROPHYTE\MESOPHYLLO US\PHENOL\CLIMATE CHANGE\DROUGHT	IT CONSTITUTES A CHALLENGE FOR CURRENT ECOLOGY DISSECTION AND DUTLINING WITH ENDUGH DETAIL THE INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN BIODIVERSITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE ECOSYSTEMS OR, IN OTHER WORDS, BETWEEN BIOCOCHEMISTRY AND POPULATION DYNAMICS. IN LAKES MUCH IS KNOWN ON PHOSPHORUS, PARTICULARLY AFTER THE RESEASE HE FERST HAKE OWING TO THE PROBLEMS OF EUTROPHICATION. IN ADDITION TO TIS CENTRAR DISC IN LAKE PRODUCTIVITY, HIS INFLUENCE ON SHAPING COMMUNITIES AS LAKE TROPHIC STATUS INFREASED. DESIRE THIS KENDWLEDGE, WHEN WE MOVE AWAY FROM THE SYSTEMS SUBMITTED TO STRONG HUMAN INFLUENCE AND CONCENTRATE ON NATURAL PHOSPHORUS LEVELS, STILL THERE IS MUCH TO STUDY FOR UNDERSTANDING THE BIOGEOCHEMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL AND EVOLUTION MECHANISMS IN WHICH PHOSPHORUS PLAYS A RELEVANT ROLE. THE ALPINE LAKE CONTEXT IS PARTICULARS DUTING ET SOME ASPECTS AND AMONG THEM WE SELECTED THESE FOR THIS PROJECT. THE GRETCH HE CHAPTER OF THE PROSPHORUS LODGESTED HE CHAPTER OF THE PROSPHORUS IT ADDITION THE HELLY AND ENDERCITY CONTROL THE GELLY AND ENTERHIED AND FOR MOUTSIDE THE SYSTEM (ATTROOCHEMINE THE CRIMATE) THE STETCH (ATTROOCHEMINE THE RELEVANCE OF THE PHOSPHORUS LOADING FORM OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM (ATTROOCHEMINE) THE RELEVANCE OF THE PHOSPHORUS LOADING FORM OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM (ATTROOCHEMINE) THE RELEVANCE OF THE PHOSPHORUS LOADING FORM OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM (ATTROOCHEMINE THE RELEVANCE OF PHOSPHORUS AVAILABILITY WITH RESPECT TO OTHER	CATALAN AGUILA	JORDI	CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DE BLANES (CEAB)	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AVANZADOS DE BLANES (CEAB)	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-64583	1	ADAPTATION MECHANISMS OF MEDITERANAMA SPECIES TO ULTRAVIOLET-B RADIATION AND TS IMPORTANCE IN RELATION TO A DECREASE IN WATER AVAILABILITY AS A CONSEQUENCE OF CLIMATE CHANGE	CLIMATE CHANGEYLOW DISCONTINUTIVIMETABOLISM\COMM UNITY STRUCTURE	DURING THE LAST YEARS, THE INTEREST ON THE UVB RADIATION FETEOT ON GRANISMS HAS INCERASED DUE TO THE RISE IN THE UVB RADIATION FELTO. ON GRANISMS HAS INCERASED DUE TO THE RISE IN THE UVB RADIATION FLUX THAT REACHES THE CHERT HAS A THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE	LLORENS GUASCH	LAURA	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO, CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-63453	9	EVALUATION OF BUNDET, AND EROSION IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS SUPPORTED BY HYDROLOGIC SIMULATION TOOLS	RAINFALL-RUNOFF TRANSPORTY-POLLUTANT TRANSPORTY-EVOLUTIVE COMPUTING	HE PRESENT PROJECT IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO A PREVIOUS ONE, WHICH WAS APPROVED AS A BRIDGE PROJECT COLZODE O725/CLI (PROVECTO PLENTE). IT HAS BEEN IMPROVED BY TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION EVERY RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION MADE, WHICH HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THIS NEW PROPOSAL NOW, IT IS SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL SUPPROGRAMO FEARTH SCIENCES (SUBPROGRAMA ANGONAL DE CIENCAS DE LA TERRA), WHERE THE NATIONAL SUBPROGRAM OF EARTH SCIENCES (SUBPROGRAMA NACIONAL DE CIENCAS DE LA TERRA), EVERT THE PROJECT FITS BETTER. THE EFFECT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY ON HYDROLOGICAL RESOURCES AND SOLIS IS NOT WELL KNOWN YET. IN ADDITION, IT IS YERY DIFFECULT TO FORESEE OR ESTIMATE THE CONSEQUENCES THAT LAND USES AND LAND MANAGEMENT CHANGES WAY HAVE IN THE CONSEQUENCES THAT LAND USES AND LAND ARROUNDED THE HYDROLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR OF AGRICULTURAL WATERSHEDS MAY BE ADDRESSED IN TWO WAYS BY FLEED OR IN ISTU EXPERIMENTATION, AND INDIRECTLY BY PREDICTION TOOLS EXPERIMENTATION, AND INDIRECTLY BY PREDICTION TOOLS (SEE, MODELS), A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE OF THE FORMER ONE IS THE NETWORK OF AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHEDS SHERMENTAL	CASAU SARASIBAR	JAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD PUBLICA DE NAVARRA	DPTO. PROYECTOS E INGENIERIA RURAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-10-07	30-05-11	MINECO	Spain

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CGL2007-66644-C04-04	AI TI UU FI	PACE-TEMPORARY BEHAVIOUR WID MODELS OF THE SEDIMENT RASPORT ON DIFFERENT LAND SES: THE ROLE OF THE FOREST IRES	HYBROGEOLOGY/HYDRAULIC TESTS\EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS\HETEROGENEITY	WILDFIRES OR FOREST FIRES CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS IN THE MOST FREQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA WHERE, IN ADDITION, THE CURRENT SCENARIO OF ABANDONED FARMS AND PLANT RE-COLONIZATION IS AFAVOURABLE TO AN INCREASE IN FIRE RISK. WITH MORE THAN 10.000 WILDFIRES PER YEAR AND A BURNT SUFFACE IN SOME YEARS OF MORE THAN 500,000 HAS, SPAIN IS ONE OF THE MOST FIRE-AFFECTED COUNTRIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN. THE SINES A SERIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATIONS THE BRINGS A SERIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATIONS PROCESSES, DUE TO BOTH THE INTESSIFICATION OF THE SEDILEND FRODULTING MECHANISMS AND THE SPEEDING-UP AND INCREASE OF THE SHALLDOW RILL PROCESSES. THE ALTERATION, WHEN NOT THE DISAPPEARANCE, OF THE VECETATION COVERCEAUSES AN INCREASE IN THE RAIN ERGISHITY VALUES, OWED TO THE INCREASE OF THE VECETATION COVERCEAUSES AND WHICH SING FOR THE SPILL ROUND SUBJECT AND THE SHALLDOWN THE SOUR SHALLDOWN THE ADDITION OF THE SHALLDOWN THE SHALLDOWN THE AND THE SHALLDOWN THE SHALL		MARIA TERESA	UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA	DPTO, GEOGRAFIA Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO	FILOSOFIA Y LETRAS	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-60355	FC A1 DI SL	VALLABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INSSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER AND URFACTANTS	EBRIS FLOWS\FLOOD RISK	TREATED WASTEWATERS HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY USED FOR AGRICULTURAL RIREGATION DUT THE WATERS SHORL RIREGATION TO THE WATER SHOULD WITH THE ATER SHOWS THE PROVIDES SOME FERTILITY TO THE SOIL BUT MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT OTHER SOIL ASPECTS, SUCH AS ITS PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND HYDRAUTY TO THE SOIL BUT MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT OTHER SOIL ASPECTS, SUCH AS ITS PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND HYDRAUTH OF HOMEOWING THE PROPERTIES, AS WELL AS THE RETENTION, DEGRADATION AND MOBILITY OF COMPOUNDS ORIGINATING FROM FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES. IF THE MOBILITY OF THESE COMPOUNDS IS INCREASED THEY WILL ENTER THE SATURATE 200K, WITH THE CORRESPONDING CONTAININATION AND LATER REQUIREMENT OF REMEDIATION REASONS. WITH THE CORPICE YILL IT HEREFORE EVALUATE THE RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE RISKGATION WITH TREAT DRAYSTEWATERS, SEPECIALLY IN WHAT CONCERNS THEIR CONTENT IN DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER AND SUBFICATIONS, AND THE SEPFECT ON SOIL PROPERTIES AND THE BEHAVIOUR OF CONTAMINANTS, IN PARTICULAR PESTICIDES AND METALS.	PEÑA HERAS	Mª ARANZAZU	GENTIFICAS (CSIC)	ZAIDIN (EEZ)	ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DEL ZAIDIN (EEZ)	01-10-07	30-06-11		Spain
CGI.2007-61151	IN PF	ILIMATE VARIABILITY IMPACTS ON THEANINGLA IMPO SEASONAL REDICTABILITY OF IBERIAN RIVER LOWS.	CLIMATE(DATA BASE\CLIMATE CHANGE\PRECIPITATION\SPAIN	THIS PROJECT IS A CONTINUATION OF OTHER SUPPORTED PROJECTS EIRO CARRIED OUT 9T WITE SAME RESEARCH PROJECT SEIRO CARRIED OUT 9T WITE SAME RESEARCH GROUP AND REPRESENTS A NATURAL CONTINUATION OF RESEARCH ON CUMMET VARIABLE OF THE REPRODUCTION OF THE RESIAN PENINSULA ON SEASONAL, INTERANNUAL AND DECADAL SCALS, INCLUDION FILE STUTY OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES, BASED ON PREVIOUS RESULTS BY THIS GROUP AND OTHER RESEARCHERS, WE PLAN TO STUDY IBERIAN STREAMFLOWS FROM A PRACTICAL PRESPECTIVE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THEIR HIGH AND LOW-REQUENCY COMPONENTS, AND EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF SEASONAL AND ANNUAL STREAM-FLOW PREDICTION. SPECIFICALLY, WE INTEND TO EXPLOSIBILITY OF SEASONAL AND ANNUAL STREAM-FLOW PREDICTION SPECIFICALLY, WE INTEND TO EXPLOSE THE IMPACTS OF SEASONAL ATLANTIC SST, AND AND ENSO ON STREAMFLOW PREDICTION OF ANNUAL AND SEASONAL PREDICTION WE WILL DEVELOP A STATISTICAL PREDICTION MODEL OF STREAMFLOWS INCLUDING ALL IDENTIFIED SOURCES OF PREDICTIONAL AND SEASONAL PREDICTION OF ANNUAL STREAMFLOWS INCLUDING ALL IDENTIFIED SOURCES OF PREDICTIONAL AND SEASONAL PREDICTION, AND A PROBABILISTIC PREDICTION MEDICAL WHICH WILL INCLUDE THE NON-LINEAR INFLUENCE OF THE SST, NAO AND PROBABILISTIC PREDICTION HICH WILL INCLUDE THE NON-LINEAR INFLUENCE OF THE SST, NAO AND FILSO.  SINGULARS SPECTRAL ANALYSIS (SSA) WILL BE USED TO GOTAN THE SOCIAL TORN MODES AND TENDS OF THE STREAMFLOWS SERIES. THE FILTERED SERIES WILL BE USED TO MODELLED BY MEANS OF ALTO-MERGERSSIVE MOWING-	CASTRO DIEZ	YOLANDA	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-61231	EVOLUTION AND BIOGEOGRAPHY OF CIRCUM-MEDITERRANAEN CIPRINIDS (CYPRINIDAE ACTINOPTERVOIL): PHYLOGENIES, SPECIATION, CONSERVATION ANI TESTING THE LAGO MARE DISPERSAL HYPOTHESIS	USES\WETLANDS\ECOTOXICOLOGY\AM PHIBIAN	GROUM-MEDITERRANEAN RIVER COURSES COMPRISE DNE OF THE RICHEST AND ENDEMIC FRESHWATER FISH FAUNA, BEING THE FAMILY CYPRINIDAGE ONE OF THE MAIN FRESHWATER FISH GROUP INHABITING THESE WATER SYSTEMS. CYPRINIDAGE ONE OF THE MAIN SYSTEMS. CYPRINIDAGE SHEET SETS WATER SYSTEMS. CYPRINIDAGE AND ENDEMISS AND THEIR DISPERSION IS LIMITED TO FRESHWATER ORGANISMS AND THEIR DISPERSION IS LIMITED TO FRESHWATER ORGANISMS CONSIDERED ESPECIALLY ACCURATE TO TEST BIOGEOGRAPHICAL HYPOTHESS: IN ADDITION, FRESHWATER FISH COMMUNITIES HAVE RECENTLY EXPERIENCED A STRONG MODIFICATION CAUSED BY CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE PRACTICES, WHICH NOW RECURST HIGHER AMOUNTS OF WATER, PESTICIOES AND FERTILIZERS FOR ALL THESE REASONS CYPRINIDS ARE CONSIDERED AS AN IDEAL GROUP TO CARRY ON STUDIES ON EVOLUTION, BIOGEOGRAPHY AND CONSERVATION. IN THIS PROJECT WE ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT THE MOST COMPLETE PHYLOGENY OF THE CYPRINID SYPCIES INHABITING THE CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN AREA, THE ATLANTIC EUROGEN AND SOME SPECIES ACROSS TROPPICAL AFRICA, AND ASÍA. WE WILL USE DIFFERENT MOLECULAR ARRICES TO ADDRESS THE COMPLETE PHYLOGENY OF CYPRINISS, AND TO ELUCIDATE THEIR EVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. ONCE THE CYPRINID PHYLOGENY WILL BE	DOADRIO VILLAREJO	IGNACIO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSCIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	MUSEO NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS NATURALES (MNCN)	MUSEO NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS NATURALES (IMNCN)	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-60565	ASSESSING OF BIOTIC AND ABITOTIC FACTORS RELATED WITH EDWARDSIELLOSS IDSEASE OCCURRING IN WILD EEL POPULATIONS FROM RAMSAR WETLANDS	SYSTEMATICS, MOLECULAR PHITLOGENY/MOLIUSCS;GASTROPODS, MITO-CHONBIAL GENOMES; NUCLEAR GENES/GENOMIC REARRANGEMENTS	THIS PROJECT STUDIES DISTRIBUTION, RESERVOIRS AND SURWING LOF EDWARDSHELD TARDA, WHICH IS AN EEL PATHOGEN, IN THE MATURALE NUMBOMENT AS WELL AS THE INFLUENCE OF SOME OTHER BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC FACTORS OF WATER (MASTEWATE POLULTION; AMMONIA; PH AND TEMPERATURE) ON THE BACTERIAL PATHOGEN SURWING HEAVER AND ON THE YOUNG EEL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE EDWARDSHELDSIS DISEASE, AT PRESENT WE KNOWN THAT YOUNG WILD EELS (BROWN EELS), MOSTLY SHE WAS AND THE THE DEVARDSHELDSIS DISEASE, AND CHART THE DEVARDSHELDSIS DISEASE, AND CHART THE DEVARDSHELDSIS DISEASE, THE PROPARISON WITH ADULT WILD EELS (SHUTE RELS), SO THIS KIND OF STUDIES ARE NECESSARY TO DEVLOP CONSENTATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE SPECIES ANGUILLA AND ASIOT TO DESIGN PROCRAMS TO BEDUCE MORTALITY BATES OF WILD EELS IN THEIR MEBITATS. THUS, THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING THE POLICHWING OBJECTIVES.  1. TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF L. TARDA IN ALBUFFAR AND ABIOTIC FACTORS OF WATER (WASTEWATER POLICITION, AND ABIOTIC FACTORS OF WATER (WASTEWATER).  2. TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF E. TARDA IN THE INTESTINES FROM MUILS PER ADMISSION WILD FINE AUGUST IN A BUBBERA LAKE.  3. TO KNOW THE SURVIVAL AND INFECTIVITY POTENTIAL ABURDAN AUGUSTAL AND ABIOTIC FARTORS OF WATER (WASTEWATER).  4. TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF PH, AMMONIA AND ABURDAN AND AND ALBUFFAR LAKE UNDER STRAVATION CONDITIONS.	ESTEVE SANCHEZ	CONSUELO	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	DPTO. MICROBIOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-65549	EFFECTS OF FLUX INTERMITTENC ON THE STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL CONTINUITY OF FLUVIAL SYSTEMS	Y DISPERSAL/RESTING EGGS\BIODIVERSITY\LAKES\SEDIMENTS	IN DIE FEMNIRE I HE INFLÜENCE UP YH, ANMONIUM AND IN SINGE KUNDENCES INDICATE THAT THE TEMPERATE RIVER SYSTEMS, AND IN PARTICULAR THOSE IN THE MEDITERAN FACE, AND EXPENIENT AS GROWING VARIABILITY IN RUNOFF AS A RESULT OF THE GLOBAL CHANGE IN RAINAL INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY. THE HIGHER VARIABILITY MAY CAUSE A HIGHER EXTENSION OF PERIODS WITH LOW FLOW OR BOWOGHT AND THE OCCURRENCE OF FLOW INTERMITTENCY AND THE INTERRUPTION OF PHOROLOGICAL COMMECTIVITY IN THE RIVER NETWORK. THE EFFECTS WILL BE ANALYSE ON THE COMMENTS OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF LOW FLOW THE PROPERTY OF THE BOWOGH AND THE PROPERTY OF THE GLOCICAL DIVERSITY. THE REQUITE OF THE GLOCICAL DIVERSITY. THE REQUITE WAS THE COMPREHENSION OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MEDITERRANEAN STREAM ECOSYSTEMS.	SABATER CORTES	SERGI	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGIA ACUATICA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA ACUATICA	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-64551	STUDY OF THE PRESENCE AND FATE OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN GROUND AND SURFACE WATER AND DOVELOPMENT OF ANALYTICAL TOOLS FOR THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	SEDIMENTATION(ORGANIC CARBON(COZAMP-WATER EXCHANGE)RESERVOIRS	TO FILL THE DEEP KNOWLEDGE GAPS EXISTING IN RELATION TO THE PRESENCE AND FATE OF EXPRENCING CONTAMINANTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT AND TO CONTRIBUTE, IN THIS WAY, TO PROTECT HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT AGAINST THE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXPOSITION TO THESE COMPOUNDS, IN AN EPEOPIT, ATT HE SAME TIME, TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCE OF THE SAME TIME, TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES ARE PLANNED:  TO DEVELOP SENSITIVE AND RELIBBLE ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF EMBERGING CONTAMINANTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATRICLS,  TO APPLY THISE SANALYTICAL METHODS IN SELECTED SPANISH GEOGRAPHICAL AGEAS  TO INVESTIGATE THE FATE OF THESE CONTAMINANTS IN GROUND WATER SEMIONATION OF WARDING CONTAMINANTS IN THE STUDIED AREAS  TO INVESTIGATE THE PATE OF THESE CONTAMINANTS IN GROUND WATER SEMIONATIONS OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT  TO EVALUATE THE BIODISPONIBILIDAD OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT  TO SUDY THEIR TOXICITY  TO SUDY THEIR TOXICITY  TO TOWSTRIGATE THE PATE ORCESSES (BIODEGRADACION, FOTOCOSCERS) IN WHICH THESE	BARCELO CULLERES	DAMIA	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE INVEST. QUIMICAS Y AMBIENTALES J P. VILA (IIQAB)	INSTITUTO DE INVEST. QUINICAS Y AMBIENTALES J P. VILA (IIQAB)	01-10-07	30-09-12	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-66687-C02-01	INFLUENCE OF THE ANTHROPIC	HUMAN	COMPOUND ARE DEGRADATED, AS WELL AS THE METABOLITES AND THE DEGRADATION PRODUCTS FORMED, -TO IDENTIFY THE CONTAMINANTS AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS THAT DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION WETLANDS CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE RICHEST AND MORE	PICO GARCIA	YOLANDA	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO, MEDICINA	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	IMPACT ON THE CONTAMINATION IN MEDITERAN PARA COASTAL WETLAND: APARISON OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS	PRESSURE\CONSERVATION\SOIL SEALING\MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL WETLAND\S\LAND USE\MATER EROSION\HYDROLOGY\SOIL AND WATER QUALITY	PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS OF THE PLANET BECAUSE OF THEIR GRAFT BIOUTESTY. HOWEVER, IN THE LAST 50 YEARS, MORE THAN 60 % OF THE COASTAL WETLANDS OF YEARS, MORE THAN 60 % OF THE COASTAL WETLANDS OF YEARS, MORE THAN 60 % OF THE COASTAL WETLANDS THE MOPORTANCE OF THEIR CONSTRUMINATION LEVELS. THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR CONSTRUMINATION AS BEEN GETTED ON DIFFERENT NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL OR GREENANTS AND DIRECTIVES. FOR THE FULLETIMENT OF THIS PROJECT, TWO WETLANDS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MCDITERNAMENA AREA HAVE BEEN SELECTED, TO ENSURE A WIDE APPLICABILITY OF THE RESULTS THAT WILL BE OBTAINED. THE CULVIA-PEGO MARSH AND LAAIBUFERA LAGOON ARE REPRESENTATIVE COSYSTEMS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF WETLANDS AND SUPERICAL LAGOONS IN ELONDE. THESE SYSTEMS HAVE BEEN PROTECTED BY DIFFERENT OFFICIAL FIGURES SUCH AS WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE (RAMASS STE), SPECIAL ROOTED AND STREAM OF THE STEM OF WETLANDS AND THE WHOLE SPECIAL MOP ROBBLES TWO WETLANDS ARE VERY DEGRADED IN ECOLOGICAL TERMS SHOWING ALMOST THE WHOLE SPECITUM OF PROBLESS TWO WETLANDS ARE VERY DEGRADED IN ECOLOGICAL TERMS SHOWING ALMOST THE WHOLE SPECITUM OF PROBLESS AND INDUSTRIES THAT DISCHARGE UNITERATED WASTES, AND RECEIVE AN EXCESS OF TOM PRODUCTS COMING FROM THE INTENSITY AGRICUMENT. THE WHOLE SPECIAL PRODUCTS OF THE MORE SHOWING ALMOST THE WHOLE SPECIAL OF PRODUCTS COMING FROM THE INTENSITY AGRICUMENT.			VALENCIA	PREVENTIVA Y SALLID PUBLICA, CIENCIAS DE LA ALIMENTACION, TOXICOLOGIA Y MEDICINA LEGAL	FARMACIA				
CGL2007-61482	DEVELOPMENT OF RAPID EVALUATION NETHODS TO DETERMINE WETLAND DEFEASANTON DEGREE: POTENTIAL USE OF AMPHIBIANS AS WETLAND DEGRADATION DEGRADATION TO USE POLIUTION BIOMARKERS IN WETLAND	ECOLOGICAL STATUS,RIVERSI,PREDICTION,MACROIN VERTERATE WATER FRAME WORK DIRECTIVVE	WETLANDS ARE ONE OF THE MOST FRAGILE AND ENDANGERE DE CONSTREMS AND ARE COLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT IN AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMICALLY IMPORTANT IN AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMICAL Y WARD FRAGILE AND THE ARE HOTHER YEAR ENDE OF THE WATER OF THEY ARE ALSO IN INTIMATE CONTACT WITH AWER SOURCES OF INTERESTS AND PESTICIDES. WHICH ARE SOURCES OF INTERESTS AND PESTICIDES, WHICH ARE SOURCES OF INTERESTS AND PESTICIDES. WHICH ARE SOME CHARACTERISTICS ALSO MAKE THEM MORE DIFFICULT TO BE STUDIED AND TO BE UNDERSTAND. TO FUFIL THE KNOWLEDGE ON WETLAND CHARACES, THE FUNCTURE OF THE WATER AND AND THE AND AND THE AND	PARRA ANGUITA	MI GEMA	UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN	DPTO. BIOLOGIA AMIMAL, VEGETAL Y ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-10-07	30-04-11	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-63450	THE DYNAMICS OF THE	IMPACT OF AGRARIAN	THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUMEROUS SEAWATER	PULIDO BOSCH	ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO.	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	30-06-11	MINECO	Spain
	FRESHWATER-SEAWATER	ACTIVITY\AGRARIAN EXPERIMENTAL	DESALINATION PLANTS THAT DRAW WATER FROM COASTAL				ALMERIA	HIDROGEOLOGIA Y	CIENCIAS				
	INTERFACE IN COASTAL DETRITAL	WATERSHEDS\WATERSHED	WELLS HAS GIVEN RISE TO PROBLEMS THAT ARE NEITHER					QUIMICA ANALITICA	EXPERIMENTALES				
	AQUIFERS SUBJECTED TO HIGH-	MODELLING\SOIL EROSION\POLLUTION	WELL KNOWN NOR WIDELY STUDIED IN THESE COASTAL										
	RATE PUMPING OF SEAWATER	BY NITRATES\RADAR-BASED REMOTE	AQUIFERS. PUMPING IS USUALLY INTENSIVE, AS THE PLANTS										
		SENSING	HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO BE IN OPERATION 24 HOURS A										
			DAY, 360 DAYS A YEAR (WITH 5 DOWN DAYS FOR										
			MAINTENANCE). SINCE THE AQUIFERS THAT HAVE BEEN										
			DRILLED ARE GENERALLY QUITE HETEROGENEOUS, THE										
			DYNAMICS OF THE INTERFACE CAN BE EXTREMELY										
			COMPLEX. THE BASIC HYPOTHESIS IS THAT THE MIXING										
			ZONE PRACTICALLY DISAPPEARS AND DROPS OFF ABRUPTLY,										
			ALTHOUGH THE HETEROGENEITIES CONSIDERABLY										
			COMPLICATE THIS SIMPLISTIC SCHEME.										
			ON THE BASIS OF THE OBSERVATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT										
			IN THE ANDARAX DELTA (WHICH HAS A DENSE NETWORK OF										
			OBSERVATION WELLS), WE AIM TO: 1) CHARACTERIZE THE										
			HYDRODYNAMIC PROCESSES OF THE FRESHWATER-										
			SEAWATER INTERFACE AND OF THE MIXING ZONE; AND 2)										
			CHARACTERIZE THE HYDROGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES IN										
			THE THREE ZONES AND DETERMINE THEIR RELATIVE										
	ĺ		IMPORTANCE.			I		1	1			l	1
	1		THE RESULTS WILL BE COMPARED WITH AT LEAST TWO					1	l				
	1		OTHER COASTAL AREAS WHERE DESALINATION PLANTS ARE					1	l				
	1		BEING BUILT OR ARE IN AN ADVANCED STAGE OF					1	l				
CGL2007-64155	QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE	WATER\CONTAMINATION\EMERGING	HYDROLOGICAL MODELS, INCLUDING RAINFALL-RUNOFF	PUERTAS AGUDO	JERONIMO	1	UNIVERSIDADE DA	CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
COLLOD7-04133	MODELLING BEHAVIOUR OF	CONTAMINANTS\GROUNDWATER\CHE	MODELS AND FULL HYDRAULIC MODELS OVER BOTH RURAL	. CENTAS AGODO	JENO/MINIO		CORUÑA	INNOVACION	INNOVACION	31-10-07	20-03-10	ALCO	Spaili
	URBAN AND RURAL CATCHMENTS		AND URBAN CATCHMENTS ARE OF GREAT INTEREST, BUT				CONUNA	TECNOLOGICA EN	TECNOLOGICA EN			l	
1								EDIFICACION E	EDIFICACION E				
	BY USING EVOLUTIVE COMPUTING	ANALYSIS	THEY ARE VERY EXPENSIVE IN TERMS OF REQUIRED DATA.										
	METHODS		METHODS BASED ON IA AND EC (AS NN AND GP)ARE BEING					INGENIERIA CIVIL	INGENIERIA CIVIL				
			PROVED TO GIVE ALSO GOOD RESULTS IN THOSE FIELDS.										
			THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSPORT OF POLLUTANTS IN RIVER										
			CATCHMENTS IS ALSO POSIBLE BY MEANS OF MODELS										
			BASED ON PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL EQUATIONS, BUT THEIR										
			COST ARE ENORMOUS (IN TERMS OF DATA) AND THEIR										
			REALIABILITY IS LOW. IA MODELS CAN ALSO TRY TO SOLVE THESE PROBLEMS.										
			THESE PROBLEMS.										
			IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE DATA, SOME DATA ABOUT										
			URBAN CATCHMENTS IS AVALIABLE, AND AN EQUIPED										
			URBAN CATCHMENT WHOSE POLLUTION LEVELS ARE QUITE										
			HIGH IS AVAILABLE TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL DATA.										
CGL2007-62483	SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL	SEDIMENTS/BOLLLITION/BESTISBENSIO	THE WETLANDS SITUATED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA	COLOMER FELIU	JORGE		UNIVERSITAT DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINIECO	Spain
CGL2007-82483	PATTERNS OF WETLANDS	N/BIOFILM	ARE SUBJECTED TO CHANGING ENVIRONMENTAL AND	COLOIVIER FELIO	JUNGE		GIRONA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	MEDIO AMBIENTE	01-10-07	30-09-10	WIINECO	Spaili
		N/BIOFILM					GIRONA	MEDIO AMBIENTE	MEDIO AMBIENTE				
	HYDRODYNAMICS.		ANTHROPOGENIC CONDITIONS RANGING FROM LOCAL TO										
	CONSEQUENCES FOR WATER		GLOBAL. LOCAL ARE SPECIFIED BY CHARACTERISTIC										
	QUALITY		METEOROLOGY, SYSTEM MORPHOLOGY AND										
			MANAGEMENT, AND GLOBAL ARE DEFINED BY THE CLIMATE										
1	ĺ		CHANGE. ACTUALLY, THERE IS A LACK OF STUDIES DEALING			I		1	1			l	1
	1		WITH HYDRODYNAMICS OF WETLANDS THAT CAN BE USED					1	l			l	
			AS A BASE FOR ECOLOGICAL STUDIES THAT ARE WORKING										
			AT THE PRESENT TIME. STUDIES ON HYDRODYNAMICS CAN										
			EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS OF EMERGENT AND SUBMERGIBLE										
			VEGETATION IN THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENTS AND										
1	1		DISTRIBUTIONS OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN WETLANDS. THOSE					1	l				
1	1		ARE PARAMETERS THAT EVALUATE THE WATER QUALITY.					1	l			l	
1	ĺ		I			I		1	1			l	1
1	1		THIS PROJECT DEALS WITH THE UNDERSTANDING AND					1	l				
	1		DETERMINATION OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS IN					1	l			l	
1	ĺ		THE RUBINA WETLANDS, WHICH ARE SITUATED IN A			I		1	1			l	1
1	1		NATURAL PARK. FIELD CAMPAIGNS WILL BE DESIGNED AT					1	l				
1	1							1	l				
1	1		LARGE AND SHORT SCALES WITH THE PURPOSE OF					1	l				
1	1		CHARACTERIZE THE HYDRODYNAMICS OF AREAS WITH					1	l				
1	ĺ		SUBMERGED AND EMERGENT VEGETATION, THE SEDIMENT			I		1	1			l	1
1	1		TRANSPORT ALONG THE CHANNEL THAT DISTRIBUTES SALTY					1	l				
	1	1	WATER FROM THE SEA INTO THE WETLAND AND THE			1		1	1				
1													
			RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYDRODYNAMICS AND										
			RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYDRODYNAMICS AND PHYTOPLANKTON. THE EPO RELATED TO THE PROJECT IS IN										

CGL2007-66644-C04-02	SPACE-TEMPORARY BEHAVIOUR AND MODELS OF THE SEDIMEN TRANSPORT ON DIFFERENT LAN USES: INTEGRATED STUDY OF HYDROLOGIC AND BEROSION PROCESSES, AT THE HILLSIDE SCALE, IN MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTS	S\LAND-USES\SPACE-TEMPORARY	EROSION AND HYDROLOGIC PROCESSES IN FRAGILE MEDITERANEAN ENVIRONMENTS UNDERGOING CHAME IN LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT ARE RELEVANT ISSUES AFFECTING SOIL DEGRADATION AND WATER DYNAMICS. IN THE AREA OF STUDY CULTIVATED SOILS AT LOW MANAGEMENT AND THE SOILS UNDER DIFFERENT STAGES OF ABANDONMENT SHOW A HIGHER SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEGRADATION DUE TO PROFILE SHALLDWINESS AND LOW WATER STORAGE. THIS BEHAVIOR CAUSES HIGHER RUNDEY AND SOIL AND NUTIENET LOSSS. ADDITIONALLY AFFER ABANDONMENT AND THE LOSS OF LANDSCAPE HETEROGENETY, WILDIFFIED COLURNERICE FURTHER CONTRIBUTES TO THE DETERIORATION OF PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOIL SUBFACE LAYER. THE PROJECT DELS WITH THE STUDY, AT THE HILLSIDE SCALE, OF THE EFFECT OF SOIL MANAGEMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOIL QUALITY PARAMETERS, SOIL AND SOUMHEN THE SOIL SUBFACE LAYER. THE PROJECT DELS WITH THE STUDY, AT THE HILLSIDE SCALE, OF THE EFFECT OF SOIL MANAGEMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOIL QUALITY PARAMETERS, SOIL AND SOUMHEN THE PROPECT DELY THOROLOGIC SERVICE WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO APPLY AND VALIDATE MODELS TO IMPROVE TOOLS FOR A CORRECT LAND MANAGEMENT.		GIOVANNI	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO INGENIERIA QUIMICA AGRARIA Y TECN. AGROALIMENTARIA	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-62928	RESUSPENSION EFFECTS ON CONTAMINANT BIOAVAILABILT AND TOXICITY IN RIVER SEDIMENTS: INFLUENCE OF THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF TH SEDIMENTS	HYDROGEOCHEMISTRY	RESUSPENSION OF RIVER BED SEDIMENTS MAY AFFECT CONTAMINANT BIOAVAILABILITY AND TOXICITY, BY INCREASING THE SEDIMENT SURFACE AREA IN CONTACT WITH THE WATER COLUMN AND CHANGING THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER HYSICOCHEMICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER HYSICOCHEMICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SEDIMENT-WATER HYSICOCHEMICAL CONDITIONS AT THE SUBFACE ON THE RIVER BED PARTICLES MAY AFFECT THE CONTAMINANT MOGBILITY, BY INCREASING THE SUBFACE ON THE ADSORPTION DESORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION DESORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION SEDIMENT STABILITY AGAINST WATER EROSION AND BY MODIFFING THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR OF THE ADSORPTION BEHAVIOUR FOR THE SUBFACE AT THE MAIN POLUTAMENT BIT HE SEDIMENT SO THE RIVER ANALILON OF THE SUBFACE AND ASSOCIATED AND ATTENDED THE SUBFACE ATTENDED AND THE SUBFACE OF THE BIVER ANALILON OF THE SUBFACE ATTENDED AND THE SUBFACE OF THE BIVER AND THE SUBFACE OF THE B	BARRAL SILVA	MARIA TERESA	UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-63258	CONSEQUENCES OF EXPERIMENTAL CHANGES IN TH PRECIPITATION PATTERN ON VEGETATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEMIARID ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING THI SPATIALLY-DISTRIBUTED MODELLING OF THE AVAILABLE WATER	LAKES\TIME SCALES		G LAZARO SUAU	ROBERTO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CO CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DE ZONAS ARIDAS	ESTACION EXPERIMENTAL DE ZONAS ARIDAS	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-64915	HEAVY METAL, ARSENIC AND PHOSPHOROUS DYNAMIC IN THE SOIL-WATER-PLANT SYSTEM IN WETLANDS POLLITED BY MINE WASTES: EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECT OF THE CALLOW CABBONATE AND HYDROMORPHI CONDITIONS	CLIMATE CHANGESTREAMFLOWSTATISTICAL FORECASTINGUSEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE ISSTIMORTH ATLANTIC OSCILLATION (NAO)SE, UNIO- SOUTHERN OSCILLATION C (ENSO)SINGULAR SPECTRAL ANALYSIS (SSA)VARMA MODELS	ACCORDING TO THE RESEARCH PRIORITIES WITHIN THE ACTUAL SPANISH NATIONAL PROGRAMMES, A DETAILED STUDY ABOUT THE SOIL-WATER-PLANT INTERACTIONS IN RAEAS WITH HIGH BIOUVESTRY IS PROPOSED. THE RESEARCH WILL BE DEVELOPED IN TWO SALT-MARSHES LOCATED IN THE COASTAL AREA OF THE MARA MENOR ISE SPAIN, THESE SITES ARE CHARACTERISED BY SOILS POLILITED BY METAL MINE WASTES AND BY ELITEOPHICATED WATER ROWING ACROSS THEM. SEVERAL RECENT STUDIES AND EVALUATE THEM SEVERAL RECENT STUDIES AND EVALUATE THEM SEVERAL RECENT STUDIES OF THEM SEVERAL AS GREEN RICTERS, DUE TO THAT THEY RETAIN POLILITED MINE WASTES COMING FROM NEARBY MINING AREAS, AS A CONSCIUENCE, THESE SYSTEMS CAN BE CONSIDERED AS CHIMICAL BOMBS OF TIME, DUE TO THAT THE POLILITANT SETAINED COULD BE LIBERATED AND LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS. HENCE, IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW THE BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES OVERNING POLILUTANT DYNAMICS IN GROBE TO IMPLEMENT THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. BASED IN THE PREVIOUS CONSIDERATIONS, THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE, IN SUMMARY: - TO STABUSH IS ILIME AMENOMENTS CAN BE A MANAGEMENT PRACTICE TO IMPROVE CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL CHEMICAL AND BOUGHEST ON WASTES AND TO DETERMINE THEIR EFFECTIVES SOON, THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE REPROLUCE CONSIDERATIONS, THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROLECT ARE, IN SUMMARY: - TO STABUSH IS ILIME AMENOMENTS CAN BE A MANAGEMENT PRACTICE TO IMPROVE CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL CHEMICAL AND BOUGHOUS PROSENTES IN WETLANDS POLITICED BY METAL MINE WASTES AND TO DETERMINE THERE FETCHEVESSES FOR PLANT ROWNTH TO STUDY IN DETAL THE BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES	ALVAREZ ROGEL	JOSE	UNIVERSIGNAP POUTÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	01-10-07	28-09-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-65368		BIOGEOCHEMISTRY/CARBOM/NITROGE NAFLUVIAL HYDROLOGY/ELUVIAL CONTINUOUM/RIPARIAN AREA		CAMARASA BELMONTE	ana Maria	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	FACULTAD DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA	FACULTAD DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA	01-10-07	31-03-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-65784	RESTING EGG DISPERSAL AND IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY IN AQUATIC SYSTEMS	ECOPHYSIOLOGY/CLIMATE CHANGE/WOODY MEDTERRANEAN PLANTS/ROBOUTH/EATREME CLIMATIC EVENTS/GROWTH/DEN/BROECCULOGY/R ESPIRATION/CARBON BALANCE	LIKE PLANTS, FRESHWATER ORGANISMS MAY PRODUCE LONG-LIVED, RESISTANT DORNAINT PROPAGULES.  2001-LANKTON MAY PRODUCE RESTING EGGS, WHICH DAY OR RESTING EGG SAMED HAVE AND ASSESSED FOR STATEMENT OF RESTING EGG SAMES IN THE SEDIMENTS HAS CONSEQUENCES IN BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA, SUCH AS MIGRATION FROM THE PAST, TEMPORAL HETEROGENEITY, MAINTENANCE OF BIODIVERSITY, GENETIC VARIABILITY AND ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL. THE CONSEQUENCES OF ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL THE CONSEQUENCES OF ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL THE CONSEQUENCES OF ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL TO IL LAKE COMMUNITIES AND EGG BANKS MAY BE EVALULATED IN TERMS OF BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND MANIPULATION OF AQUATIC SYSTEMS, PREDICTIONS OF RECOVERY RATES OF ALTERED COMMUNITIES AND THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF HERE THE PRETURBATIONS MAY BE MORE EFFICIENT STUDYING ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL, UNIVERSAL PROPERTY OF THE MEDICAL PROPERTY OF THE ACCUPANT OF THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL, UNIVERSAL PROPERTY OF THE ACCUPANT OF THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL WAY KNOW THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THESE MECHANISMS IN NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS.  10 EVALULATE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL WAY SEND THE ACCUPANT OF APPROPRIATE HATCHING CUES IS OF DISPERSAL THE SET OF THE ZOPILANKTON DISPERSAL MECHANISMS IN NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS.	CONDE PORCUNA	JOSE MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION Y TERCER CICLO	VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y TENCER CICLO	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-66412	EVALUATION OF THE ECCLOGICAL  POTENTIAL OF DAM REGULATED  RIVERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF  CRITERIA FOR THEIR  ENHANCEMENT ACCORDING TO  THE WATER FRAMEWORK  DIRECTIVE	EROSION.), RUNOFF,\ CATCHMENTS,\ PLOTS;\ \ LAND USES,\ SPACE- TEMPORARY MODELS	SPANISH RIVERS HAVE SUFFERED STRONG FLOW REGULATION PROCESSES IN MOST OF THEIR REACHES. NEGATIVE IMPACTS IN FLUVINA ECOSYSTEMS MAY PRODUCE THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOME OF THESE REACHES AS HEAVILY MODIFIED WATER BOIDES, ACCORDING TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (2000/60/CE) AND THE SPANISH LEGISLATION. THESE WATER BODIES ARE SURFACES OF WATER THAT HAVE SUBSTANIALLY CHANGED IN CHARACTER AS A RESULT OF PHYSICAL ALTERATIONS BY HUMAN ACTIVITY. WITH REGARD TO THIS QUESTION, WE HAVE THE NECESSITY TO DEFINE THE LEVELS OF AFFECTION HAVE THE NECESSITY TO DEFINE THE LEVELS OF AFFECTION THAT AQUALTIC ECOSYSTEMS CAN SUPPORTS OTHAT THEY WATER THAT THEY THAT THEY	GARCIA DE JALON LAST	DIEGO MARIANO	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
			DO NOT IRREVERSIBLY LOOSE THEIR RECOVERING CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THEIR SESHITAL FEATURES. THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY, FROM A HOUSTIC AND INTEGRATIVE POINT OF VIEW, THOSE CRITICAL FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE DEGRADATION ON MEDITERRANEAN FLUVIAL ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR REVERSIBLITY, SO WE CAN CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION. IN ORDER TO A CHIEVE THIS, WE WILL CONSIDER HYDRO-MORPHOLOGICAL HALL HORAULIC AND HYDROLOGIC FACTORS (WHICH ARE IN FACT RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS), AS WELL AS PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND WE WILL MAKE BIOTA STUDIES (MACROITMENTERS THESS, FISHES AND									
CG12007-66851-C04-04	MOBILITY AND REDISTRIBUTION OF METALS ALONG UNSATURATEE ZONE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY CHANGES	GROUNDWATENSOLUSELECTROCHEMI CAL TECHNOLOGY/ORGANIC POLLUTANTS	THE PROJECT PROPOSAL AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS AND EXTENT OF OLD MINING ACTIVITES ON GROWN WATER QUALITY RESOURCES BY THE STUDY OF METAL MOBILITY AND REDISTRIBUTION PROCESSES THROUGH THE UNSATURATED ZONE. THE STUDY WILL COVER JOIN ANALYTICAL AND SIMULATION AT LABORATORY AND FIELD STEED STREET OF THE CARTAGENA-LA UNION MINING DISTRICT (E.S. SPAIN). WHERE MINING ACTIVITIES CEASED TWO DECADES AGO, ONE OF THE MOST LARGE MAINLY PERFORMED AT THE CARTAGENA-LA UNION MINING DISTRICT (E.S. SPAIN). WHERE MINING ACTIVITIES CEASED TWO DECADES AGO, ONE OF THE MOST LARGE METAL MINING AGENT (E.S. SPAIN). WHERE MINING ACTIVITIES CEASED TWO DECADES AGO, ONE OF THE MOST LARGE OF THE MINICULED IN THE MONTORING AND CONTROL REGULATIONS OF VERY DIVERSE METALS, MAIN PART OF THEM INCLUDED IN THE MONTORING AND CONTROL REGULATIONS BOTH FOR WATER QUALITY AND FOR THE EVINGONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE. SURVEILLANCE OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF THE MINICULATION OF MINICULAT	GARCIA FERNANDEZ	GREGORIO	UNIVERSIGNAD POUTÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOB DE INGENIERIA AGRONOMICA	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
CGL2007-62281	ANALYSIS AND OCURRENCE OF PHARMACEUTICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PHARMS, RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE URBAN SECTION FROM GUADALQUIVIR RIVER	WATER QUALITY/HYDRODYNAMICS\TURBIDITY \VEGETATION\ESTUARINES	ALONG POROUROU MEDIA, SOILS, SUBSURFACE OR EVEN IN DURING THE LAST DECADS, THE EUROPEAN UNION HAS CONSIDERABLY PROMOTED, AN INCREASE OF THE CONTROL OF THE PRESENCE OF NEW ORGANIC POLLUTANTS IN NATURAL WATERS (BY MEANS OF DIRECTIVES OR RECOMMENDATIONS), SPECIALLY WHEN THE USE OF THESE NATURAL WATERS COULD INVOLVE ANY RISK TO HELP HUMAN HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT. AMONG THE HUMAN HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT. AMONG THE HUMAN HEALTH OR THE REVIRONMENT. AMONG THE LEMERGING CONTAMINANTS WHICH A SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID BECAUSE OF THEIR POTENTIAL RISK TO WATER SOURCES, PHARMACEUTICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS ARE THE MOST UNKNOWN GROUP. NEVERTHELESS, THEIR PRESENCE IN NATURAL WATERS IS CONSTAINT AND UNAVOIDABLE AS THEY ARE CONTINUOUSLY DISCHARGED TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THROUGH UBBAN WASTEWATERS IS MAINLY DUE TO HUMAN EXCRETA AND THE DISPOSAL OF UNIVED OR EXPIRED DRUGS TO THE SEWER SYSTEM. THE FACT THAT WASTEWATERS ARE THE MIGHT BURGED OF PHARMACEUTICALS IN URBAN WASTEWATERS IS MAINLY DUE TO HUMAN EXCRETA AND THE DISPOSAL OF UNIVED OR EXPIRED DRUGS TO THE SEWER SYSTEM. THE FACT THAT WASTEWATERS ARE THE MIGHT BURGED OF PHARMACEUTICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT, MAKES NECESSARY TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONCENTRATION AROUT THE CONCENTRATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS IN THESE WASTEWATERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, MAKES NECESSARY TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT, THESE WASTEWATERS, THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY OF WASTEWATER CONVENTIONAL TREATMENTS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF THESE COMPOUNDS. BECAUSE	ALONSO ALVAREZ	ESTEBAN	UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA	ESCUELA UNIVERSITARIA POLITECNICA	ESCUELA UNIVERSITARIA POLITECNICA	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain

CGL2007-61856	PREDICTION OF AQUATIC MACROINVERTERBATES OF IBERIAN RIVERS AS AN IMPLEMENTATION BASE OF THE EUROPEAN WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE	CLIMATIC CHANGE\SEMI- ARID\VGETATION RESPONSE\GAS EXCHANGE\VALIABLE WATER\RAINFALL MANIPULATION\VGETATION- PRECIPITATION RELATIONSHIP\VGETATION-RUNOFF RELATIONSHIP\RUNOFF MODELS\EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE, THE EVALUATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL STATUS IS DETERMINED BY THE ÆCOLOGICAL QUALITY RATIO( ECR), DEFINED BY THE RATIO BETWEEN THE EXPECTED VALUES (DISTAINE) FROM A REFERNER CO ATASET, NUMBARINED SITES), AND THE OBSERVED VALUES OF SEVERAL METRICS, RELATED TO THE AQUATIC MACROINVERTERBATE ESTAINMENT OF THE DIATOMS AND THE FISH COMMUNITIES, AS WELL AS TO THE DIATOMS AND THE FISH COMMUNITIES, EGR VALUES CLOSE TO THE UNITY WILL DENOTE A HIGH DEGREE OF SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE OBSERVED AND EXPECTED METRICS VALUES, AND THE FISH OF THE PROPERTY OF THE OBSERVED AND STREET OF THE OBSERVED AND STREET OF THE OBSERVED AND STREET OF THE OBSERVED AND THE FISH OF THE OBSERVED AND THE FISH OF THE OBSERVED AND THE FISH OF THE AQUATIC SYSTEMS. THE EVALUATED WATER COURSE. THE DIRECTIVE DEMANDS THE EVALUATED WATER COURSE. THE DIRECTIVE DEMANDS THE ROOD ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE AQUATIC SYSTEMS. THE RESEARCH TEAM HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE GUADALMED PROJECT SUBSIDIZED BY THE SPANISH DIGIT THAT HAS DEVELOPED METHODOLOGIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMAIN SPANISH MEDITERRANEE AN INFORMATION OF THE DMAIN SPANISH MEDITERRANEE AND FOR THE SECOND PHASE, AUREAUY FINALIZED, INCLUDED AN APPROACH TO PREDICTIVE MEDICS (MEDPASS.), BY MEANS	ALBA TERCEDOR	FRANCISCO JAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-12-07	31-07-11	MINECO	Spain
			OF WHICH TO BE ABLE TO PREDICT THE COMMUNITY OF MACROINVERTEBRATES EXPECTED IN A TEST STIFE, SO THAT COMPARING IT WITH THE EXISTING ONE TO CALCULATE THE EQR AND THUS TO BE ABLE TO EVALUATE THE ECOLOGICAL STATUS.  THE DESIGN OF PREDICTIVE METHODS HAS BEEN PREPORMED ONLY IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES. IN SPAIN THERE									
CGL2007-60144	RELEVANCE OF THE ABRUPT (STORMS) AND PERIODICAL HYDROLOGICAL EVENTS (DRY-WE) TRANSITIONS) ON FLUXES AND FATE OF DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER IN A MEDITERRANEAN FLUVIAL SYSTEM.  ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON	EFFLUENT WATENSOLIPESTICIDES/METALS\CON TAMINATION\DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER\SURFACTANTS  EMERGING	PERFORMED ONLY IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES. IN SPAIN THERE  THE DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATER [DOM] IS A COMPIEX  POOL OF ORGANIC MOLECULES AND REPRESENTS THE MOST  IMPORTANT AND REACTIVE RESERVOIR OF DISSOLVED  ORGANIC CARBON [DOC] AND NITROGEN [DON] OF THE  BIOSPHERE (HEDDES ET AL., 1997). THEORETICAL  CONJECTURES (BUTTURIN) ET AL., 2005) SUGGESTED THAT  ELIVIAL SYSTEMS WITH DYNAMIC AND EXTERNE  HYDROLOGICAL FEATURES ARE AN EXCELLENT TOOL TO  OPEN UP NEW LINES OF INVESTIGATION THAT HAVE  PREVIOUSLY NEGLECTED. FOR THAT STATEMPT TO STUDY  FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE, THIS PROJECT ATTEMPT TO STUDY  THE TRANSPORT AND FATE OF DOM IN A MEDITERRANEAN  RIVER UNDER HYDROLOGICAL STRESS. THE TEMPORAL  SUCCESSION OF PERIODICAL (DRYW-WET TRANSITION) AND  ABRUPT (STORMS) HYDROLOGICAL STRESS, THAT  COCURAGE IN MEDITERRANEAN RIVERS, WILL BE USED AS IN  SITU NATURAL EXPERIMENTS IN ORDER TO STUDY:  AJTHE SPECTRA OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANNITIATIVE  VARIABILITY OF INPUT OF TERRESTRIAL DOM IN  HEADWAYERS STREAMS.  BJTHE QUALITATIVE CHANGES THAT SUFFERD THE DOM  ALONG THE LONGTUDINAL FLUVAL CONTINUUM FROM  THE HEADWATERS TO THE ALLUVAL AND DELTRIC SYSTEMS,  AND ACROSS THE LATERAL INTERFACE STREAM-BRIAN AND  ZONE.	BUTTURINI BUTTURINI MENENDEZ LOPEZ	ANDREA  MARGARITA	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA	01-12-07	30-11-11	MINECO	Spain
7-9000-1-04-19	ASSESSMENT OF INFALLS OF STREAM ECONYSTEM TUNCTION: CAT ALOMIA PRELITTORAL RANGE	CONTAMINATS/WATER/SOIL/CROPS AND VEGETATION/HUMAN PRESSURE/MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL WETLANDS	ITS YELL KLOWN IN IN DIMINIA CLIVILES INFALL STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS, BOTH BIOTIC AND ABIOTT THE FRETCES ON THE RIVER FUNCTION, AND MUCH LESS IF THESE EFFECTS ARE OF THE SAME MAGNITUDE IN FLUVIAL ECOSYSTEMS, LOCATED IN DIFFERENT CLIMATIC AREAS, AS THOSE FOUND IN THE IBBRIAN PENINSULA. SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS AFFECTING BIVER ECOSYSTEMS, WILL ARRIVE WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING ON THEIR STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION. LEAF LITTER DECOMPOSITION IS A KEY ECOSYSTEM-LEVEL PROCESS AND SENSITIVE TO DISTURBANCES AFFECTING RIVERS, SO, IT IS A FUNCTIONAL INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN ECOLOGICAL RIVERS TATUS. THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THREE TYPES OF DISTURBANCES (WATER EUTROPHICATION, STREAM REGULATION AND LAND USE CHANGE) IN THE FUNCTIONING OF LOW ORDER IBBRIAN STREAMS THROUGH THE RESPONSE OF AN ECOSYSTEM PROCESS, LEAF LITTER DECOMPOSITION, IN DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC REGIONS IN THE IBBRIAN PRINISULA. FURTHERMORE, IT AIMS TO DEMONSTRATE THE MEMOPORTANCE OF FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS IN PROVIDING AN INTEGRATED DRAWING OF RIVER ECOSYSTEM HEALTH	WASHING OF E	THE STATE OF THE S	ONVERTIBLE DE BARCELONA	o o. coologia	PACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	0.12.07	Surar 20		-pPani

CGL2008-06101	PATHWAYS OF NUTRIENT	GROUNDWATER\BIOGEOCHEMICAL		RUEDA VALDIVIA	FRANCISCO JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD DE						Spain
COLLOWS 403 JUL	PATHWAY OF MULTISM.  DISTRIBUTION IN STRATIFIED  MEDITERBAREAN RESERVOIRS.  SCIENTIFIE BASES FOR WATER  QUALITY MANAGEMENT	GROUNDWATER/SIDESCUTEMICAL CYCLES/COZ/ARBON BUDGET/POLLUTANTS	WE PROPOSE TO STUDY THE PATHWAYS OF BYER WATER DISTRIBUTION IN STRATIFIER DESERVOIRS AND TO EVALUATE THE INFLUENCE THAT RIVER-BORNE MYTTENTS THAT DAY ON THE NUTRENT DYMAND, SO THE SUBFACE LAYERS OF THESE SYSTEMS AND, HENCE, ON THEIR PHYTOPLANKTON (POCUSING ON THE PART OF THE COMMUNITY WITH THE SMALLEST CELL SIZE AND THE SOMETISET SERVOIRS THAT OF THE PART OF THE COMMUNITY WITH THE SMALLEST CELL SIZE AND THE SOMETISET SERVOIRS THAT OF THE PART OF THE PART OF THE THAT A SCINICIPANT FEACTION OF THE NUTRENTS SISTEMAT A SCINICIPANT FEACTION OF THE NUTRENTS AND THE SUBFACE LAYER OF THE STRATIFICATION WILL WATER OF THE SUBFACE LAYERS, THE FRACTION WILL WATER OFFINDING ON THE STRATIFICATION OF THE SUBFACE LAYERS, THE PRACTICAL WALLDES THE STRATIFICATION OF THE SUBFACE LAYERS, THE PRACTICAL WALLDESS THE TRADITIONAL WERE NOT THE SUPPORTED OF COLUMN OF THE BEHAVIOUR OF COLOR TIVES INTERCENT THE SUPPORTED WERE SUPPORTED BY CALLEDISTS THE TRADITIONAL WERE OF THE BEHAVIOUR OF COLOR TIVES INTERCENT THE SUPPORTED SECURITY STATIFICATION OF THE SUBFACE WAS THE SUPPORTED BY	NOLDA VALDIVIA	· marciasco Juse	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	INSTITUTO DEL AGUA	INSTITUTO DEL AGUA	01-01-09	31-12-11	miNECO	-ban
CG12008-05940	WATER QUALITY IN THE FUTURE MEIRAMA OPEN PIT LAKE	CARBONATE AQUIFERS\KARST HYDROGEOLOGY\PROTECTION ZONING\CONTAMINATION VULNERABILITY	IN DECEMBER OF THE YEAR 2007 THE NINE OF MEIRAMS HONGETHEN STEAM CONTROLLED THE NINE OF MEIRAMS HONGETHEN STEAM CONTROLLED THE NINE OF MEIRAMS HONGETHEN STANDAY SERVING HEAVEN STANDAY SHARE AND GROUND WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE FORMATION OF A BIG MINING LAKE ("2", WAS SUBARCE AND UP TO 18 M DEPTH) AFTER THE CONTROLLED FLODING OF THE OPEN MIT. IN THE PROCESS OF FLODINGS ARE INVOLVED BOTH SUFFACE AND GROUND WATERS, EACH ONE OF THEM, WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING DIFFERENT CHEMICAL QUALITIES. THE FUTURE MEIRAMA LAKE SITS AT THE HEADWATERS OF BARCES NIVER, WHICH BRINGS ITS WATERS TO THE CECEBER RESERVOIR, WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRINNOR WHATER SUPPLY OF ACROPADA NIVER SUPPLY TO THE POPULATION, THESE ARE SOME DOUBTS CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF THE WATER IN THE FUTURE LAKE AND IT IS BERING CONSIDERED THE HYPOTHETULE LAKE AND IT IS BERING CONSIDERED THE HYPOTHETULE LAKE AND IT IS BERING CONSIDERED THE HYPOTHETULE AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	-	JORGE JOSE	UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINDS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-09	31-12-11		Spain
CGL2008-05407-C03-01	ECOLOGICAL STATUS AND VULNERABILITY OF MEDITERRANEAN AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS TO CLIMATE CHANGE: FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS, ADAPTATIVE RESPONSES TO STEESS (TEMPERATURE, UV RADIATION AND NUTRIENTS)	AUDOLIWYS GULL\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (WFD, 2000/60/CE) REQUIRES SCIENTIFIC CRITERIA TO ESTABLISH THE BASIS FOR TYPIFYING LAKES, COASTAL	LOPEZ FIGUEROA	FEUX	UNIVERSIDAD DE MALAGA	DPTO. ECOLOGÍA Y GEOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-06377-C02-01	LIMMOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVOIRS. LIMMOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVOIRS, THE CASES OF RIBARROAJ (EBRO RIVER) AND SAU (TER RIVER)	LIMNOLOGY\RESERVOIRS	THE QUALITY OF WATER IN A RESERVOIR CAN BE STRONGLY WOODIED BY THE BIOSEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES TAKING PLACE IN T. IN ITS TURN, THESE PROCESSES ARE CONDITIONED BY THE RESERVOIR'S HORODYNAMICS DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, WE PLANT OI IMPROVE AN ALREADY EXISTING FLOATING PLACE TO THE RESERVOIR'S AND AUTONOMOUS WAY, DIFFERENT PARAMETERS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF WATER. A NEW PLATFORM WILL BE BUILT ACCORDING TO THE IMPROVED DESIGN, AND TWILL BE INSTALLED IN RIBRADIA RESERVOIR IN BERO RIVER. ANOTHER AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A METHODOLOGY TO STUDY NUMBERICALLY, WITH A TWO-DIMENSIONAL MODEL, THE HYDRODYNAMICS AND THERMAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE RESERVOIR. THIS METHODOLOGY WILL BE VERIFIED IN RIBRADIA RESERVOIR RESERVOIR METHODOLOGY OWN LIB EVERIFIED IN RIBRADIA RESERVOIR STANDARD THE METHODOLOGY OWN LIB EVERIFIED IN RIBRADIA RESERVOIR STANDARD THE STANDARD THE STANDARD THAT ALLOCHTHONOUS ORGANIC MATTER ENTERING RESERVOIRS SITUATED IN HIGHLY HUMANIZED BASINS IS A FACTOR THAY AVOURS THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANOXIC CONDITIONS IN THE HYDOLINMION. WE PLAN TO ANAXIZE THIS THENDRINGN IN SAU RESERVOIR TERR REFERRANCE WILL ALSO STUDY HOW EXTREME HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS (ICLOODS AND DRAUGHTS) MODULATE THE EFFECT			UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA	01-01-09	30-09-12		Spain
CGI.2008-01215	INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT AND MODELING OF PASTURELAND DEGRADATION	MODELINGHYDRODYNAMICS\SEDIME NT\MACROPHYTES\EBRO RIVER	THE MAIN AIM OF THE PROJECT IS THE ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF DEGRADATION OF RANGELANDS (WITH AND WITHOUT TREE COVER) OF SOUTHWEST IBERIAN PENINSULA UNDER AN INTEGRATED PRESPECTIVE, WHERRY THE PRINCIPLE LEMENTS AFFECTED ARE CONSIDERED: SOILS, WATER AND VEGETATION. THE PROJECT PROPOSES A SYSTEMS APPROACH WHICH OBJUGES TO ANALYSE THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS EMISSING BETWEEN THOS ELEMENTS. WITH THIS PURPOSE IT IS PRETENDED TO DEFINE A SERIES OF INDICATORS WHICH SERVE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE DEGREE OF DEGRADATION AND WHICH CAN BE APPLIED EASILY IN ORDER TO BE USED FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDE. INFLUENCE OF LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDE. INFLUENCE OF LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDE. INFLUENCE OF LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RANGELANDE. INFLUENCE OF LAND WHICH ALM OF THE CLIMATE. CONDITIONS OF THE SYSTEM. IN ORDER TO DO THIS A CONCEPTUAL AND A DYNAMIC MODEL WILL BE DEVELOPED WHICH ALLOW TO EXPLORE THE SYSTEMS. REPOSNET OF FUTURE CHANGES OF LAND USE/MANAGEMENT AND OF THE CLIMATE. THE STUDY CONSIDERS DIFFERENT SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCALES. THE SPATIAL SCALES INCLIDE PLOTS, A SMALL CATCHMENT, LAND UNITS AND FARMS. TEM FARMS WERE AREADY SELECTED, WHICH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WIDE SPECIFICA OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS THE PROPOSAL OF MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PASTURELANDS.		SUSANNE	UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA	OPTO, DE ARTEY CIENCIAS DEL TERRITORIO	FACULTAD DE FILOSOFIA Y LETRAS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-01393	STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TAP WATER DISINECTION ON LEGIONELIA CELLIS AS A FREE-LUVING ORGANISM AND A PROTOZOAN ENDOSYMBIONT APPLYING BOTH CULTURE AND MOLECULAR METHODS	WASTEWATER TREATMENT/PROTISTS/MICROBIAL COMMUNITY/N AND P REMOVAL\BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PARAMETERS.	LEGIONELIA INTECTIONS ARE A SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM IN OUR COUNTRY. MOST OF THE SPORADIC INTECTIONS ARE A SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM IN OUR COUNTRY. MOST OF THE SPORADIC INTECTIONS AND THE EPIDEMIC OUTBREAKS ARE RELATED WITH DRINKING WATER SUBJECTED TO SOME DISINFECTING PROCESS. HOWEVER, THE BACTERIA OVERCOMES THIS BARRIER AND IS ABLE TO MULTIPLY IN SOME POINTS OF THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM BECOMING AN ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. ALTHOUGH THERE MIGHT BE SEVERAL CAUSES, THE MAN DO IN IS THE OWN BIOLOGY OF THE BACTERIA. LEGIONELLA RESISTS MORE EXTREMELY PHYSIC-CHEMICAL CONDITIONS THAN OTHER AQUINTIC MICORGANISMS DO. MOREOVER, THIS RESISTANCE INCREASES WHEN THE ADDRESS THAN OTHER AGE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DEATH OF THE ACTERIAL FOUNDS AS AN ENDOSYMBIONT OF PROTOZOA, WHICH SHARE HABITAT. HERE ARE STUDIES ABOUT THE SUCCEPTIBILITY OF LEGIONELLA TO THE DISINNECTANTS, ESPECIALLY TO CHLORINE AND TO TEMPERATURE, THAT ARE THE MOST COMMONITY USED IN OUR WATERS. BUT ALL THES STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE WITH LEGIONELLA FREE CELLS, ALTHOUGH ECOLOGICAL STUDIES SHOW THAT BACTERIA IS NORMALLY FOUND IN BIOFILMS. LEGIONELLA TO SUJALLY MOTH PROTOZOA SUCH AS HARTMANNELLA, ACANTHAMOBERO OR NAGELERIA, INSIDE OF WHICH THE BACTERIA CAN MULTIPLY, SO, TO CONTROL COLONITATION AND PROLUEFACTION OF THIS PATHOGEN IN DISINFECTION SYSTEMS EFFECTIVENESS ON LEGIONELLA WHICH THIS CLEENSARY TO KNOW THE DISINFECTION SYSTEMS EFFECTIVENESS ON LEGIONELLA WITH TIS CLELS ARE PROTECTED INTO THE CYTOPLASM OF PROTOZOA.	ARAUJO BOIRA	ROSA MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. MICROBIOLOGIA	DPTO. MICROBIOLOGÍA	01-01-09	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-06377-C02-02	LIMNOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR	HYDROGEOLOGY. GROUNDWATER.	THE QUALITY OF WATER IN A RESERVOIR CAN BE STRONGLY	DOLZ RIPOLLES	JOSE	UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
	SUSTEINABLE MANAGEMENT OF	REMOTE SENSIN	MODIFIED BY THE BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES TAKING			POLITECNICA DE	HIDRAULICA,	SUPERIOR DE ING.				
	RESERVOIRS. THE CASES OF		PLACE IN IT. IN ITS TURN, THESE PROCESSES ARE			CATALUNYA	MARITIMA Y	CAMINOS, CANALES				
	RIBARROJA (EBRO RIVER) AND SAU		CONDITIONED BY THE RESERVOIR&S HYDRODYNAMICS.				AMBIENTAL	Y PUERTOS				
	(TER RIVER)		DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, WE PLAN TO									
	ľ		IMPROVE AN ALREADY EXISTING FLOATING PLATFORM THAT									
			MEASURES, IN A CONTINUOUS AND AUTONOMOUS WAY,									
			DIFFERENT PARAMETERS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF									
			WATER, A NEW PLATFORM WILL BE BUILT ACCORDING TO									
			THE IMPROVED DESIGN, AND IT WILL BE INSTALLED IN									
			RIBAROJA RESERVOIR IN EBRO RIVER.									
			ANOTHER AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A									
			METHODOLOGY TO STUDY NUMERICALLY, WITH A TWO-									
			DIMENSIONAL MODEL, THE HYDRODYNAMICS AND									
			THERMAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE RESERVOIR. THIS									
			METHODOLOGY WILL BE VERIFIED IN RIBAROJA RESERVOIR.									
			PRESENTLY THERE IS THE PERCEPTION THAT									
			ALLOCHTHONOUS ORGANIC MATTER ENTERING RESERVOIRS									
			SITUATED IN HIGHLY HUMANIZED BASINS IS A FACTOR THAT									
			FAVOURS THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANOXIC CONDITIONS IN									
			THE HYPOLIMNION. WE PLAN TO ANALYZE THIS									
			PHENOMENON IN SAU RESERVOIR (TER RIVER). WE WILL									
			ALSO STUDY HOW EXTREME HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS									
			(FLOODS AND DRAUGHTS) MODULATE THE EFFECTS									
1	l		RELATED TO THE ALLOCHTHONOUS ORGANIC MATTER	l								
1	I	1		1				1				
1	I	1	ENTERING THE RESERVOIR.	1				1				
	l		THIS PROJECT IS A DIRECT CONTINUATION OF OTHER	l								
	l		PROJECTS ENJOYED IN THE PAST BY THE SAME RESEARCH	l								
			TEAM. ALL OF THEM ARE ORIENTED TO OBTAIN CRITERIA					l				<b>↓</b>
CGL2008-02397	CYANOBACTERIA FROM FLUVIAL	RESILIENCE\WILFIRE EFFECTS\STREAM	THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE	MATEO ORTEGA	PILAR	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	ECOSYSTEMS BIOFILMS.	ECOSYSTEMS\BIODIVERSITY\BOTTOM-	CYANOBACTERIAL BIODIVERSITY OF BIOFILMS FROM RIVERS,	l		AUTONOMA DE		CIENCIAS				
	MORPHOLOGICAL, GENETIC AND	UP CONTROL\TOP-DOWN	THROUGH THREE DIFFERENT APPROACHES: (1)			MADRID						
	ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL BIODIVERSITY	CONTROL\FISH GENETICS\RIPARIAN	MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF BENTHIC									
		FOREST	POPULATIONS AND ISOLATED STRAINS (2) GENETIC									
			CHARACTERIZATION OF THESE POPULATIONS AND STRAINS,									
			ESTABLISHING A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MORPHOLOGICAL									
			CHARACTERISTICS AND LOOKING FOR THE PHYLOGENETICS									
			RELATIONSHIPS AMONG THE GENOTYPES FOUND (3)									
			ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF POPULATIONS									
			AND STRAINS ANALYZING THE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS									
			INFLUENCING THE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF									
			CYANOBACTERIAL BIOFILMS. LIKEWISE, THE STUDY OF									
			BIODIVERSITY IN RIVERS OF DIFFERENT SUBSTRATE									
			(SILICEOUS VS. CALCAREOUS) AND DIFFERENT LOCATIONS									
			WITH DISTINCT WATER QUALITY ALLOWS REACHING A									
			FOURTH OBJECTIVE: (4) TO ANALYZE THE CYANOBACTERIAL									
			BIODIVERSITY CHANGES AND/OR VARIABILITY IN RIVERS									
			WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS AND/OR WATER									
			QUALITY. OUR PREVIOUS STUDIES ON CYANOBACTERIAL									
			DIVERSITY WERE MADE IN RIVERS WITH SILICEOUS									
			SUBSTRATES; WE THINK THAT SUCH STUDIES COULD HAVE									
1	l		CONTINUITY IN RIVERS WITH A CALCAREOUS SUBSTRATE,	l								
	l		SINCE CYANOBACTERIA ARE MORE ABUNDANT ON THIS	l								
1	I	1	KIND OF SUBSTRATE. THE ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACH	1				1				
	l		AIMED IN THIS PROJECT CAN HELP TO UNDERSTAND THE	l								
CGL2008-05504-C02-02	NITROGEN STABLE ISOTOPES IN	RIVER\WARMING\TEMPORALITY\MICR	HUMAN ACTIVITY HAS SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED THE GLOBAL	MARTI POCA	EUGENIA	AGENCIA ESTATAL	CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Cnair
CGL2006-05504-C02-02	FLUVIAL ECOSYSTEMS, THE ROLE	OBIAL DIVERSITY\BIOFILM\ORGANIC	BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLE OF NITROGEN (N), WITH THE	WANTI ROCA	LOGENIA	CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	ESTUDIOS	ESTUDIOS	01-01-09	31-12-11	IVIIIVECU	Spain
1	OF BIOTIC COMPONENTS AS	MATTER\EFFICIENCY\BIOFILM	CONSEQUENT DRAMATIC INCREASE OF DISSOLVED	l		INVESTIGACIONES	AVANZADOS DE	AVANZADOS DE				
		STRUCTURE		l								
1	INDICATORS OF NITROGEN	SIRUCIURE	INORGANIC N (DIN) IN FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS. THIS CONSTITUTES A THREAT NOT ONLY FOR THE INTEGRITY OF	l		CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	BLANES (CEAB)	BLANES (CEAB)				
1	SOURCES AND PROCESSES			l								
	l		THESE ECOSYSTEMS, BUT ALSO FOR HUMAN HEALTH. N IS A	l								
	l		KEY ELEMENT FOR ORGANISMS AND ITS AVAILABILITY CAN	l								
1	I	1	EITHER LIMIT ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTION OR FAVOR	1				1				1
	l		EUTROPHICATION; THIS IN TURN, MAY AFFECT THE	l								
	l		COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE THEIR CAPACITY TO RETAIN	l								
1	l		THIS ELEMENT. NEVERTHELESS, IN STREAM ECOSYSTEMS,	l								
		1	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN N RETENTION AND	1								
1	l		CONCENTRATION STILL REMAINS UNCLEAR PROBABLY DUE	l								
	l		TO THE COMPLEX NATURE OF BENTHIC COMMUNITIES THAT	l								
1	l		CONTROL N DYNAMICS IN THESE ECOSYSTEMS. THE	l								
1	I		CENTRAL OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO EXAMINE THE	l								
1	I	1	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN N AVAILABILITY AND THE	1				1				
	l		ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF THOSE BIOTIC COMPONENTS	l								
	l		RESPONSIBLE FOR N UPTAKE/RETENTION (I.E., BIOFILM,	l								
1	l		MACROPHYTES AND RIPARIAN VEGETATION) IN STREAM	l								
1	I		ECOSYSTEMS. TO ADDRESS THIS OBJECTIVE, BESIDES OF	l								
1	I	1	USING THE N CONTENT, WE WILL ALSO USE THE N ISOTOPIC	1				1				
	l		SIGNATURE (I.E., NATURAL ABUNDANCE OF 15N) OF BOTH	l								
1	I			l								
			THE STREAM WATER AND THE BIOTIC COMPONENTS, BECAUSE THIS SIGNATURE IS SUBJECTED TO THE DIFFERENT									l j

CGL2008-05153-C02-01	FUN	KING STRUCTURE AND CITION LINKAGES OF ODPLAIN WETLANDS	NUMERICAL MODELINGSURFACE FLOWSUBSURFACE FLOWSUBSURFACE FLOW\SOLUTE TRANSPORT	FLOODPLAINS OF LARGE REQUIATED RIVERS WITH IMPACTS OF GLOBAL CHANGES (L'CHANUELATION, EUTROPHICATION, INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL LAND USE) ARE MOSTLY CONTROLLED BY GROUNDWATER FLOWS AND PRESENT UNCOUPLED FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WETLANDS (SQUIDS RETENTION, NUTREME RECYCLING, SINN/SOURCE OF GREENHOUSE GASSES AND BIODIVERSTY DEVELOPMENT.) UNDER THESE CONDITIONS WHICH ARE VALUABLE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF THESE COSYSTEMS. BETWEEN FOREINE FUNCTIONS (WATER FLOW), DISSOLVED SOLIDOS TRANSPORT, GRORAIN CHART TYPE AND BETWEEN FOREING FUNCTIONS (WATER FLOW), DISSOLVED SOLIDOS TRANSPORT, GRORAIN CHART TYPE AND RELATIONS (MATER FLOW), DISSOLVED SOLIDOS TRANSPORT, GRORAIN CHART TYPE AND RELATIONS (MATER FLOW), DISSOLVED SOLIDOS TRANSPORT, GRORAIN CHART TYPE AND RELATIONS (MATER FLOW), DISSOLVED SOLIDOS TRANSPORT, GRORAIN CHART TYPE AND RELATIVE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE AND MATER AND AND STRUCTURE (TYPE AND RELATIVE SHAUNDANCE OF PLANTS AND MAGRONIWER TEBRATIVE SHIN WETLANDS ACROSS THE HYDRAULIC CONNECTIVITY WHICH	COMIN SERASTIAN	FRANCISCO A.	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO PIRENAICO DE ECOLOGIA (IPE)	INSTITUTO PIRENAICO DE ECOLOGIA (IPE)	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
				HABITATS AND WHY ARE KEY LHOT SPOTSL FOR WETLAND CHARACTERISTICS. FOR THIS PURPOSE, GROUNDWATER FLOW MODELS COUPLED WITH SURFACE FLOW MODELS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED (SUBPROJECT 1) AND FIELD AND LABORATORY DATA OF SOILD AND WATER QUALITY,									
CGL2008-02164	REM DNN LEVI DEG	AEDIATION CONTAMINATED BY PAY UNDER BACKGROUND ELS DIFFICULTING RADATION	DROUGHTS, DISTRIBUTED  HYDROLOGICAL MODELLING\REMOTE SENSING\CLIMATE CHANGE\SPATIAL CALIBRATION	MOST OF THE DNAPL COMPOUNDS ARE TOXIC AND CARRONGENIC IN DIFFERENT DERIES FOR THIS REASON THEY ARE INCLUDED IN THE SPANISH LAW FOR SOILS AND WATERS RELATED WITH THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN WATERS RELATED WITH THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ECOSYSTEMS MUCH OF THE DMAPL ARE CHLORINATED SOLVENTS USES IN INDUSTRY FOR MULTIPLE USES, FOR THIS REASON, IN THE AREAS DEDICATED TO INDUSTRIAL USES, THEY AREASON, IN THE AREAS DEDICATED TO INDUSTRIAL USES, THEY ARE NOT INFREQUENT THE CONTAMINATION PEPSODES OF SOIL AND GROUNDWATER BY THESE COMPOUNDS. BECAUSE IT SHIGHER DENSITY THAN WATER, AFTER PASSION THROUGH THE SOIL, THEY CAN DESCEND TO THE BASE OF AQUIFERS. ONCE THERE, IN ADDITION TO DISSIDUE IN WATER, THEY ARE DEPOSITED AS A FREE PHASE PROOL THAT MOVES ACCORDING TO THE HORBAULC GRADIENT IN MEAS IN WHICH DIFFERENT LAND USES COEXTS ITES INDUSTRIAL AND ARERICULTURAL USES. PERSODES OF CONTAMINATION IN WHICH THE BACKGROUND LEVELS PUT DIFFICULTIES FOR THE KATURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATED SOLVENTS ARE NOT INFREQUENT. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THERE THE ATTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATED SOLVENTS ARE NOT INFREQUENT. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THERE PROCESSO F ANTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATED SOLVENTS ARE NOT INFREQUENT. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THERE PROCESSOS OF ANTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATION OF CHIORINATION OF MUTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATION OF CHIORINATION OF MUTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATION FANDESS OF THE BIBLITOR AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHIORINATION OF MUTURAL ATTENUATION OF CHIORINATION SECONS.	CARMONA PEREZ	JOSE MARIA	BARCELONA	DPTO. GEOQUIMICA, PETROLOGIA Y PROSPECCION GEOLOGICA  INSTITUTO DE	FACULTAD DE GEOLOGÍA	01-01-09	31-12-11		Spain
USLAUS-US-//8	COM			BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC FACTORS DETERMINE THE COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMUNITIES, AND THE FOOD WEB ORGANIZATION. THE HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL VARIBALITY, SUCH AS WATER LEVEL, NUTERIOT OR SALINITY FLUCTUATIONS, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRUMTS, SUCH AS DROUGHT IN TEMPORARY PONDS OR CONFINEMENT IN COASTAL LAGGONS, ARE DETERMINATY FOR THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE IN MEDITERRANEAN SHALLOW LENTIC ECOSYSTEMS. THE EFFECTS OF THE PHYSICAL CONTROL ACT DIRECTLY ON THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURE, BY MEANS OF THE SPECIES SELECTION ACCORDING TO THEIR BIOLOGICAL TOLERANCE RANGE, AND ACT ALSO MORRESTORY DUE TO CHAMEES IN THE FOOD WEB DROMAZIATION. THE UNFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ON THE BIOLOGICAL TRAITS OF THE TOP PREDATORS EXPLAINS THESE CHAMEES AND COLUD IMPLY A MODIFICATION OF THE PREDATION EFFECTS ON THE ROUGH TO SOME THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE TOP OF WEB TOLICTIONING IN THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE TOP OF WEB TOLICTIONING IN RECONSTREMS, MAWERS BOOLES, AND TO IDENTIFY IF THE ABIOTIC FACTORS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE COSYSTEMS, MOWERS DOUGH SAND TO IDENTIFY IF THE ABIOTIC FACTORS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SE CONSTREMS, MOWERS DOUGH SAND TO IDENTIFY IF THE ABIOTIC FACTORS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SE CONSTREMS, MOWERS DOUGH SAND TO IDENTIFY IF THE ABIOTIC FACTORS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SE CONSTREMS, MODIFY OR REGULATE THE PREDATION FEFECTS.  IN ORDER TO REACH THIS OBJECTIVE WE WILL STUDY TWO SHALLOW LENTIC ECOSYSTEMS. TEMPORARY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT AND ASSISTMENT ARE REPORTED. THESE  ON THE PREDATION OR SECTIVE WE WILL STUDY TWO SHALLOW LENTIC ECOSYSTEMS. TEMPORARY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT AND ASSISTMENT ARE REPORTED. THESE  ON THE PROPERTY AND ASSISTMENT AND REPORTED. THESE  OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TOP THE THE PREDATION OF THE PROPERTY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT OR THE COURT ARE REPORTED. THESE  OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TOP THE PROPERTY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT AND ASSISTMENT OF THE PROPERTY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT OR THE COURT OF THE PROPERTY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT OR THE COURT OF THE PROPERTY PONDS, WHERE THE BORDOTT OR THE	BUIA MASAINET	UANIÈL	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRCONA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA ACUATICA	INSTITUTO DE ECCLOGÍA ACUATICA	U1-U1-U9	31-12-11	MINECO	эраш

GL2008-00047	EVALUATION OF GROUNDWATERS		GROUNDWATER REPRESENTS THE LARGEST RESERVOIR OF	TOVAR SANCHEZ	ANTONIO		AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	DISCHARGE AND ITS EFFECT ON	EROSION\STORMS\HAZARDS	FRESHWATER OF THE WORLD AND IMPORTANT AMOUNT OF				CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	MEDITERRANEO DE	MEDITERRANEO DE				
	THE COASTAL AND MARINE		THIS WATER IS CONTINUOUSLY DISCHARGING TO THE SEA.				INVESTIGACIONES	ESTUDIOS	ESTUDIOS				
	ECOSYSTEM		THIS PERSISTENT FLUX REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT INPUT				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	AVANZADOS	AVANZADOS				
			OF TERRESTRIAL POLLUTANTS, NUTRIENTS AND OTHER					(IMEDEA)	(IMEDEA)				
			COMPOUNDS TO THE COAST. DESPITE THE IMPORTANT					(	(				
			ROLE THAT THIS FLOW MAY PLAYS IN THE COASTAL										
			BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES, OUR UNDERSTANDING ON										
			THE PROCESSES REGULATING THIS LAND-OCEAN										
			INTERACTIONS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON THE COASTAL										
			ECOSYSTEMS ARE VERY POOR. THE PECULIAR										
			HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BALEARIC										
			ISLANDS (KARST SYSTEM WITH HIGH POROSITY, WITHOUT										
			PERSISTENT SURFACE FLOWS, SMALL HYDROGRAPHIC										
			BASINS, DEMOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION IN COASTAL										
			BASINS) DO OF THESE ISLANDS THE PERFECT FRAME TO										
			STUDY THE ROLE THAT THE GROUNDWATER PLAYS IN THE										
			MARINE BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES. THE AIMS OF THIS										
			PROPOSAL IS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT THAT										
			GROUNDWATER DISCHARGES HAVE ON THE										
			PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE										
			COASTAL MARINE ZONE AT MALLORCA ISLAND, AS WELL AS										
		I	TO QUANTIFY ITS MAGNITUDE, SEASONAL VARIABILITY AND			]		I				l	
	1		FACTORS CONTROLLING ITS VARIATIONS, WE WILL ALSO			l l							
		1	STUDY THE REPERCUSSION THAT THIS WATERS HAVE ON					i					
	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>				ļ							1
GL2008-04257	HABITAT SELECTION AND	ECOTOXICITY\BIOASSAYS\SEDIMENTS\	CARRYING CAPACITY DETERMINES THE POTENTIAL	ALMODOVAR PEREZ	ANA	]	UNIVERSIDAD		DPTO. DE ZOOLOGÍA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	DETERMINATION OF CARRYING	WATER-QUALITY SURVEILLANCE	ABUNDANCE THAT A GIVEN FRESHWATER SYSTEM CAN				COMPLUTENSE DE	Y ANTROPOLOGÍA	Y ANTROPOLOGÍA			l	
	CAPACITY IN SOUTHERN BROWN	NETWORKS\TUBIFEX	SUPPORT; THEREFORE IT CAN BE USED TO ASSESS THE			l l	MADRID	FÍSICA	FÍSICA				
	TROUT SALMO TRUTTA	TUBIFEX\BIOACCUMULATION\ACUTE	CONSERVATION STATUS OF POPULATIONS. HOWEVER,			]		I				l	
	POPULATIONS	TOXICITY\CHRONIC TOXICITY\METALS	THERE ARE NO CARRYING CAPACITY MODELS FOR BROWN			1		I				l	
			TROUT SALMO TRUTTA IN IBERIAN RIVERS. FOR THAT										
			REASON, THE AIM OF THE PRESENT PROJECT IS TO										
			DETERMINE THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF FRESHWATER										
			SYSTEMS FROM PHYSICAL HABITAT SIMULATIONS, HABITAT										
			SELECTION PATTERNS AND TERRITORY SIZE ASSESSMENT. A										
			STUDY OF HABITAT SELECTION PATTERNS WILL BE CARRIED										
			OUT IN ORDER TO DEVELOP HABITAT PREFERENCE CURVES										
			FOR IBERIAN RIVERS WHICH WILL ALLOW ACHIEVING VERY										
			ACCURATE SIMULATIONS OF PHYSICAL HABITAT. ON THE										
			OTHER HAND, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY WILL BE										
			PERFORMED TO BUILD A TERRITORY SIZE MODEL WHICH										
			WOULD PERMIT TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF BODY SIZE,										
			FOOD ABUNDANCE, DENSITY OF COMPETITORS AND										
			HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS. THE MODEL WILL BE THEN										
			APPLIED TO WILD POPULATIONS UNDER CONTRASTING										
			ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. ANOTHER PURPOSE OF THIS										
			STUDY IS TO ANALYSE THE EFFECTIVE POPULATION SIZE NE,										
			AN ESSENTIAL CONCEPT IN CONSERVATION BIOLOGY AND A										
			BASIC PARAMETER IN MANY MODELS IN POPULATION										
			GENETICS. THE NE MEASURES THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE										
GL2008-04847-C02-01	EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT	Q. ILEX\Q.	THE REGIONAL PROJECTIONS OF CLIMATIC MODELS PREDICT	CAMARERO MARTINEZ	JESUS JULIO	l l	AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	INCREASE AND ALTERATIONS IN	CERRIOIDES\DROUGHT\PHENOLOGY\R	FOR NE SPAIN A TEMPERATURE RISE AND AN INCREASE IN			l l	CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	PIRENAICO DE	PIRENAICO DE				
	THE GROWING SEASON DUE TO	EPRODUCTION\ACORNS\PRE-	WATER STRESS DURING THE NEXT DECADES. BOTH CLIMATIC			l l	INVESTIGACIONES	ECOLOGIA (IPE)	ECOLOGIA (IPE)				
	CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE	DISPERSAL	TRENDS MAY ALTER THE GROWING SEASON AND THE				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	1	' '			l	
	PHENOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF	PREDATION\RECRUITMENT\MODELLIN	PHENOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF MEDITERRANEAN TREE			l l							
	GROWTH IN MEDITERRANEAN	G\GOTILWA+	SPECIES BUT WE DO NOT KNOW THE FUNCTIONAL			l l							
	QUERCUS	-,	IMPLICATIONS OF THESE MODIFICATIONS. IN THE NE			l l							
	QUENCOS		IBERIAN PENINSULA, AS IN MOST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN			l l							
		1						i					
	1		BASIN, THE EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS QUERCUS SPECIES			l l							
	1		ARE DOMINANT IN MOST WOODLANDS. IN ADDITION, OAKS			l l							
		I	HAVE A GREAT SOCIOECONOMIC AND ECOLOGIC VALUE. WE			]		I				l	
	1		HYPOTHESIZE THAT THE LENGTHENING OF THE GROWING			l l							
	1		SEASON PROMOTED BY THE PREDICTED TEMPERATURE RISE			]							
	1		WILL REDUCE THE COMPETITION FOR INTERNAL RESOURCES			]							
	1		REQUIRED BYVEGETATIVE GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION.			]							
	1		HOWEVER IT IS ALSO EXPECTED A GREATER DURATION OF										
	l l	1				1		l				l	
	1		THE DROUGHT PERIOD WHICH COULD COUNTERACT THE			]							
	1		FIRST EFFECT LEADING TO A GREATER COMPETITION FOR			]							
	1		THE INTERNAL RESOURCES BETWEEN GROWTH AND			]							
	1		REPRODUCTION. WE HYPOTHESIZE THAT THE OVERLAPPING			]							
	l l	1	BETWEEN PHENOLOGICAL PHASES AND THE COMPETITION			1		l				l	
	1		FOR RESOURCES IN RESPONSE TO THE FORECASTED			]							
		1				1			1			1	
			CLIMATIC CONDITIONS WILL BE GREATER IN THE										
			DECIDUOUS THAN IN THE EVERGREEN QUERCUS SPECIES.										
			DECIDUOUS THAN IN THE EVERGREEN QUERCUS SPECIES. WE WILL TEST THESE HYPOTHESES IN CLIMATICALLY										
			DECIDUOUS THAN IN THE EVERGREEN QUERCUS SPECIES.										

CGL2008-03319	SHEAR STRESS AND TURBULENCE CHARACTERIZATION IN ELOOD EVENTS IN MEANDERING RIVERS. EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY	TECTONICS\GEOMORPHOLOGY\GUADI ANA RIVER BASIN\DRAINAGE PATTERN EVOLUTION	THIS PROJECT IS AIMED TO STUDY IN DETAIL THE VELOCITY PROFILES AND SHEAR STRESS. FILEIDS IN MEADNERING RIVERS, CHARACTERSING THE FLOW PATTERNS IN BOTH, THE MAIN CHANNEL AS WELL AS THE FLOODPEANS. THIS STUDY WILL ALSO BE USED TO VALIDATE AND CALIBRATE A NUMERICAL MODEL TO STUDY SULFATE AND CALIBRATE A NUMERICAL MODEL TO STUDY SULFATE SUBFACE TOWN, WITH SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF TURBULENCE AND ENERGY DISIPATION PROCESSES.	PEÑA GONZALEZ	ENRIQUE	UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	DPTO. METODOS MATEMATICOS Y DE REPRESENTACION	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			DIFFERENT EXPERIMENT SERIES IN A LABORATORY MODEL OF A MEANDERING RIVER WILL BE AMDE IN ORDER TO STUDY THE 3D FLOW PATTERNS WHICH APPEAR IN THE MAIN CHANNEL IN FLOOD EVENT, WITH INCREASING FLOWS IN FLOOD EVENTS. THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS WILL ALLOW US TO DETERMINE PRECISELY THE STREAM POWER IN BOTH THE MAIN CHANNEL AND THE FLOODPLAINS AND THEREFORE, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO ASSESS THE DAMAGE PRODUCED TO THE ECOSYSTEM OF THE RIVER. IN THIS MANNER, FEFECTIVE PROTECTION MEASURES CAN BE DESIGNED. THE EXPERIMENTS WILL BE MADE IN A SCALE MODEL (1/20) OF A MEANDEMING REACH OF THE RIVER MERO IN A CORUÑA (SPAIN), WHICH IS ALREADY BUILT IN THE CITECE (CENTRO DE INNOVACION TEXNILOGICA EN EDIFICACION E INGENIERA CIVIL, RESEARCH CENTER IN CIVIL ERGINEERING ATTE UNIVERSITY OF A CORUÑA.									
			THE MULTI-DIRECCIONAL CHARACTERIZATION OF VELOCITY PROFILES IS RELEVANT FOR A MULTIPLE AND DETAILED STUDY OF TURBULENCE PROCESSES, CLEARLY ANISOTROPIC AND VARIABLE IN 30 FLOWS, AS THOSE EXISTING IN MEANDERING RIVERS. TURBULENCE MODELS ARE IN CONTINUOUS DISCUSSION IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY, SO THE PROJECT RESULTS ARE IMPORTANT TO ADVANCE IN									
CGL2008-02310	STRUCTURE OF PROTIST COMMUNITIES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS WITH ADVANCED SYSTEMS FOR NUTRIENTS REMOVAL. BIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS FOR THE PROCESS CONTROL	CZANOBACYERIA BIOFILMS/RIVERS/BI ODIVERSITY/TAXONOMY/LES RRNA/PHYSIOLOGY/TGGE	THE ELIMINATION OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHOROUS COMPOUNDS ROOM WASTEWATES IAN ESSENTIAL PROCESS TO AVOID EUROPHICATION IN THOSE STREAMS RECEIVING INPUTS FROM WASTEWATES TRACEMENT PLANTS (WATP) EFFLUENTS, AUGMENCE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FOR THE ELIMINATION OF NUTRIENTS AND NUMADAYS THE BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS TO BE EMPLOYED AS THE STREAMS ROMEN THE EUROPICAL STREAMS OF THE ST	SERRANO BARRERO	SUSANA	UNIVERSIDAD COMPILITENSE DE MADRID	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLOGICAS	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS BIOLOGICAS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			PROTIST GROUPS/SPECIES, PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL VARIABLES AND NUTRIENT REMOVAL PERFORMANCE WOULD ALLOW THE PROPOSAL OF BIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS TO EVALUATE									
CGL2008-03463	TECTONIC GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE GUADINAN RIVER WATERSHED. INTERACTION BETEWEEN CRUST DEFORMATION AND DRAINAGE PATTERN EVOLUTION	WATER BALANCESVAQUIFER RECHARGELVAND USE CHANGELVAND THE CHANGELSCENARIOS	ALPINE TECTONICS RESHAPES THE OLD LANDSCAPE OF THE IBERNAN MASSIF. FOLDING AND FAULTING GIVE RISE UPUFITED AND DEPRESSED ZONS CONTROLLING THE DEALINGS FOR PERSESED ZONS CONTROLLING THE DEALINGS FOR PERSESED ZONS CONTROLLING THE DEALINGS PATTERN. MAIN RIVERS CONVERGE TO THROUGHS THAT WERE FILLED WITH CONTINENTAL SEDIMENTS RESULTING FROM HIGH RELIEF ROSION. THE AUGUADIAN RIVER FOLOWS OVER THE SOUTHERN AREA OF THE IBERIAN MASSIF AND IT IS A SOURCE OF VERY INTERESTING DATA TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATLANTIC WATERSHEDS OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA. THE AREA CONSISTS OF AN EXTENSIVE OUTCROP OF AVAILABLE AND ALBORITHM OF ALL AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE ALPINE TO MASSIN, STOWN. THE MAIN AND OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED PICTURE OF THE ALPINE TO MODERN TECTONIC GEOMORPHOLOGIC EVOLUTION OF THIS DRAINAGE BASIN. INVESTIGATION WILL DEVELOP ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ODELECTIVES:  A) STUDY OF THE ALPINE STRUCTURE OF THE VARISCAN BASEMENT PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION ON NEW AND INHERITED REACTIVATED STRUCTURES RESPONSIBLE OF DRAINAGE PATTERN  B) QUANTITATIVE OF THE CONTROL OF THE ALPINE TO MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE VARISCAN BASIN MODERN TO KNOWN THE PROVENSIBLE OF DRAINAGE PATTERN  B) QUANTITATIVE OF THE CONTROL OF THE ALPINE TO MORPOTECTONIC ANALYSIS BY MEANS OF TOPOGRAPHE LOGISTIC DATA OF THE ROSPONSIBLE OF DRAINAGE PATTERN  B) QUANTITATIVE TO KNOWN THE PROVENSIACE AND INHERITED REACTO NOWN THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN NO RESETT ON NOW THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN NO RESETT ON NOW THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN NO RESETT ON NOW THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN NO RESETT ON NOW THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN NO RESETT ON NOW THE PROVENSIACE AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOMETRY OF VEGAS DEL GOUADIANA BASIN OR DECOMORPHOLOGIC	TEJERO LOPEZ	ROSA MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	DPTO. GEODINAMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS GEOLOGICAS	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-00438	PLANT RESPONSES TO ABIOTIC STRESS: CORRELATION WITH THE EDAFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR NATURAL HABITATS	INVADING SPECIES/STRACODA\LIMNOLOGY\BIO GEOGRAPHY\COLONISATION\JBERIAN PENINSULA	THE STUDY OF THE MECHANISMS OF PLANT RESPONSES TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF ABIOTIC STRESS IS ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE RESEARCH TOPICS IN PLANT BIOLOGY. THIS IS DUE TO ITS UNQUESTIONABLE ACADEMIC INTEREST, BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF ITS PRACTICAL IMPUICATIONS IN AGRICULTURE, SINCE ABIOTIC STRESS (MAINLY DRAUGHT AND HIGH SOIL SALUNTY) IS THE MAJOR CAUSE FOR THE REDUCTION IN CROP VIELDS WORLDWIDE. MANY STUDIES IN MODEL SYSTEMS, SUCH AS ARABIDOPSIS THALIAMA, HAVE ALLOWED TO DEFINE SEVERAL BASIC BIOCHMICAL MECHANISMS OF	VICENTE MEANA	OSCAR	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR Y CELULAR DE PLANTAS (IBMCP)	INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR Y CELULAR DE PLANTAS (IBMCP)	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			STRESS RESPONSES (REGULATION OF O SMOTIC BALANCE AND IONIC HOMEOSTASIS, SYNTHESIS OF PROTECTIVE METABOLITES AND PROTEINS, ACTIVATION OF ANTIOXIDANT SYSTEMS, ETC.). HOWEVER, IT IS CLEAR THAT THESE RESPONSES, IM MOST CASES, DO NOT LEAD TO STRESS TOLERANCE; IN FACT, ARABIODPISS, MOST WILD PLANTS AND ALL CROPS ARE QUITE SENSITIVE, WHILE SOME SPECIALIZED PLANTS (HALDOPHYTES, GYPSOPHYTES, ZEROPHYTES.) ARE RESISTANT TO DRASTIC ABIOTIC STRESS CONDITIONS IN THEIR NATURAL HABITATS.									
			WE PROPOSE THAT THE RESPONSE MECHANISMS IN PLANTS ADAPTED TO STRESS CONDITIONS IN NATUBE ARE MORE FEFCIENT THAT THOSE WHICH OPERATE IN NON-TOLERANT PLANTS (ALTHOUGH BOTH MAY SHARE THE SAME MOLECULAR BASIS), AND THAT THESE QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES ARE DEPENDENT ON, OR MODULATED BY THE EDAFOCLIMATIC PROPERTIES OF THE MABITAT WHERE									
CGL2008-01910	ASSESSMENT OF URBAN WATER DEMAND MICRO-COMPONENTS AND ITS APPLICATION IN IMPROVING BOTH SAVINGS AND REUSING	DNAPL/CHLOROETHENES/CHLOROMET HANES/SOIL AND EDIATION/MATUR AL ATTENUATION/DECHLORINIZATION/MI CROCOSM/COLUMNS/NUMERICAL MODELING	BUT ALSO BY THE OWN EUROPEAN UNION (COM/2007) 414 FINAL - ADDRESSING THE CHALENGE OF WATER SCARCITY AND DROUGHTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION), THAT PROMOTES THE DEMAND-SIDE ACTIONS INSTEAD OF THE SUPPLY-SIDE ONES, HOWEVER, IN SPAIN SUCH KIND OF ACTIONS HAVE CONTINUOUSLY FACED THE SAME REAL BRARIER: THE LACK OF RELIABLE DATA ON WATER DEMAND. THE ONLY DATA SOURCE FOR THAT COMES FROM THE INDIVIDUAL WATER METERS READINGS, WHICH ARE TAKEN, AS BEST, EVERY TWO MONTHS. NO DATA IS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE ON HOURLY VARIATION OF INDIVIDUAL WATER CONSUMPTION, AND NETTHER ON FINAL END JUSTS [TYPES, DURATION, FLOWS, AND VOLLIME, WHAT IS GENERALLY CALLED DEMAND MICRO-COMPONENTS). SO, WHEN SOME WORK ON THIS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT, THIS KIND OF INFORMATION HAD TO BE SIMPLY STIMMETE SOMEHOW.	COBACHO JORDAN	RICARDO	UNIVERSITAT POUTÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DEL AGUA	INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DEL AGUA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
			THE FIRST AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO CALCULATE THE REAL WATER DEMAND PARAMATERS DY TO THE MICRO-COMPONENT LEVEL (BEING FOCUSED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF SPANI), AND PUBLISH THEM AS SOON AS THEY ARE GOT BY MEANS OF AN OPEN WEB PAGE, AS WELL AS BY DIRECTLY SENDING THEM TO EXTERNAL INTERESTED PROJECT PARTNERS. IN ADDITION, WATER SAVINGS PRODUCED BY PAST CAMPAIGNS WILL BE NOW									
CGL2008-03388	RESILIENCE TO WILDFIRE OF MEDITERRANE AN STREAMS	EVAPOTRANSPIRATION\WATER BUDGET\WATER STRESS\REMOTE SENSING		RIERADEVALLSANT	MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA	01-01-09	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-05504-CD2-01	NITROGEN STABLE IS FLUVIAL ECONSTREM OF BIOTIC COMPONE INDICATORS OF INTER SOURCES AND PROCE	S, THE ROLE COMMUN INTS AS ISOTOPES <sup>1</sup> OGEN	NITIES/STREAMS/STABLE SURETENTION  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I  I	HUMAN ACTIVITY HAS SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED THE GLOBAL BIOGEOCHEMICA, CVICLE OF INTROGEN IN), WITH THE CONSEQUENT DRAMATIC INCREASE OF DISSOLVED INORGRAIN (I) MID) IN FESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS. THIS CONSTITUTES A THREAT NOT ONLY FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THESE ECOSYSTEMS, BUT ALSO FOR HUMAN HEALTH, IN IS A KEY ELEMENT FOR DIGGMINISMS AND ITS AVAILABILITY CAN EITHER LIMIT ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTION OF FAVOR EUTROPHICATION, THIS IN TURN, MAY AFFECT THE COMMUNITIES AND REDUCE THEIR CAPACITY TO RETAIN THIS ELEMENT, NEVERTHELLSS, IN STREAM ECOSYSTEMS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IN RETERTOR ACTIVITY OF THE THE CAPACITY TO RETAIN THIS ELEMENT, NEVERTHELLSS, IN STREAM ECOSYSTEMS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IN RETERTOR ACTIVITY OF THE THE CAPACITY TO RETAIN THIS ELEMENT, AUSTRICE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO EXAMINE THE ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF THOSE BIOTIC COMPONENTS ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF THOSE BIOTIC COMPONENTS ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF THOSE BIOTIC COMPONENTS AS EXPONSIBLE FOR UPTAKE/RETENTION (I.E., BIOFILM), MACROPHYTES AND BIPARIAN VEGETATION) IN STREAM ECOSYSTEMS. THE NISOTOPIC GINANTIES HE NOT CONTINUENT OF THE NISOTOPIC GINANTIES AND REPARKANCE OF 1SN) OF BOTT HE STREAM WATER AND THE BIOTIC COMPONENTS, BECAUSE THIS SIGNATURE IS SUBJECTED TO THE DIFFERENT	AREA TEN COMAS	FRANCESC	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-04550	FOG WATER EVALUA MEDITERRANEAN BA IBERRAN PENINSULA. APPLICATIONS.	SIN OF THE	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	THIS PROJECT MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE STRATEGIC  PROGRAMME OF THE SPANISH NATIONAL PLAN NAMED  CUMMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY.2  THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN, PARTICULARLY THE EASTERN  INFO OF THE BERTAN PENINSULA, FEATURES IMPORTANT  PROBLEMS IN WATER AVAILABILITY. HUMAN PRESSURE,  RIGHATED HAND EXPANSION AND SUPPER-REVOITATION OF  WATER RESERVOIRS AMONG OTHERS FACTORS ARE  LEADING TO MANOP PROBLEMS OF WATER AVAILABILITY IN  AN EXTENT PART OF THIS REGION. ASCRIBED AS A ONE  MORE INPUT THAT TAKES PLACE IN THE HUMBOLOGY  SYSTEM, FOG WATER IS ONE OF ITS MOBE LUNKNOWN  TO WORK INPUT THAT TAKES PLACE IN THE HUMBOLOGY  SYSTEM, FOG WATER IS ONE OF ITS MOBE LUNKNOWN  TO WORK INPUT THAT TAKES PLACE IN THE HUMBOLOGY  SYSTEM, FOG WATER IS ONE OF ITS MOBE LUNKNOWN  TO WORK INPUT THAT THE PROPOLED TO PET  SINCE 2002 AND WITH THE FUNDING OF TWO NATIONAL  PROJECT, READOL-1086, MICH DAYS OF THE STRONG  SEET NOBRING IN THE RED FOR DEFER STUDIES.  SINCE 2002 AND WITH THE FUNDING OF TWO NATIONAL  PROJECT, READOL-1086, MICH DAYS OF THE SPECIAL  SEET NOBRING IN THE PROPOLES OT 10PIC AND HAS AREADY  SEET IN CENTRIC FOR WATER COLLECTION IN THE FIELD OF  FOR WATER COLLECTION. SESULTS HAVE CROSSICULATED  THE SHAD OF OWN WATER COLLECTION IN THE FIELD OF  OWN WATER COLLECTION. SESULTS HAVE CONSOLIDATED  SEESARCH LINE IN FOR WATER COLLECTION AND POTENTIAL  APPLICATIONS WHICH IS PIONEER AT THE BERNAN  PRINTSULAD CHAMINAL  IN THIS FRAMEWORK, THE FINAL AIM IN THIS PROJECT IS TO  SAIN A BETTER AND GREATER KNOWLEDGE ON FOR WATER  SEGNAL HAVE FURSHESS HAVE AND SOLVE FOR WATER  SENDER OF THE BERNAN  IN THIS FRAMEWORK, THE FINAL AIM IN THIS PROJECT IS TO  SAIN A BETTER AND GREATER KNOWLEDGE ON FOR WATER  COLLINS HERE HERE HERE HERE HERE HERE HERE HER	ESTRELA NAVARRO	MARIA JOSE	DE ESTUDIOS	FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	FUNDACION CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS AMBIENTALES DEL MEDITERRANEO	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-01693	PEDO-MORPHOLOGI EVOLUTION DO MEDI COASTAL WETANDS HUMAN ACTIVITY	TERRANEAN WATER\EF	EFFICIENCY/SEUSE\DEMAND\C TION\SAVINGS	PERINSULA, THIS SERING ONE OF THE MOST UNKNOWN WICHANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE UNKNOWN WELLANDS ARE WELLANDS OF FER MULTIPLE SERVET TO THE HUMANITY SECALS CONSTITUTING AN MIDORITANT RESERVE OF WATER FOR THE FROPHIC CHAIN. WETLANDS AS IN DUTBERS FOR THE TROPHIC CHAIN. WETLANDS AS PEUDAMENTAL FOR THE MANTENACE OF THE WATER CYCLES, SINCE THEY PURIFY IT AND THEY RECYCLE, IN THE SAME WAY THAT CAPTURE AND RECAIN WATER FROM RAIN AND THAW. AMONG THEM, THE RECAIN WATER FROM RAIN AND THAW. AMONG THEM, THE RESIDIENT OF HUMANES IN THE ENTOROMEMENTAL CONDITIONS. NEVERTHELESS, IN THE LAST DECADES, THE RESIDENT OF THE ANTENDER OF THE WATER CYCLE AND THE WEST SOCIAL SET SOCIAL CONDITIONS. NEVERTHELESS, IN THE LAST DECADES, THE MORRASES OF THE ANTHONOCHEMENTAL TOSSES IN THE USE CONSTRUCTED AND THE WETLANDS HAS BEEN DRAINED FOR CULTIVATION, DECRADED HE AND THE ANTHONOCHEMENTAL POLLUTION (NITROGEN, PHOSPHOROUS, PESTICIDES AND OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES). THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES PESTICIDES AND OTHER CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND ISSURFANCES OF THE MICHAEL OF THE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES AND ISSURFANCES OF THE WITH A CHIMACH IN CONSTANT CHANGE, WHICH HAS INCREASED THE INCIDENCE OF DROUGHT AND ALTERED THE RAIN RECEIVE, PARK THE AUGUSTANCE OF MANY OF THESE REAS, BESIDES TO THE DESTRUCTION OF FLOODING PRANIES, OF MANY RIPARIAN HABITATS AND BREEDING REAS, BESIDES TO THE DESTRUCTION OF FLOODING PRANIES, OF MANY RIPARIAN HABITATS AND BREEDING REAS.	ANDREU PEREZ	VICENTE	CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE DESERTIFICACION (CIDE)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE DESERTIFICACION (CIDE)	01-01-09	30-04-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-05618-C02-02	WARMING AND TEMPORALITY EFFECTS ON RIVER ORGANIC MATTER PROCESSING 2- BENTHIC FOODWEB	PREDATION/REFUGE(COASTAL LAGOON/TEMPORARY POND/MEDITERRANEAN LENTIC SYSTEMS/SPOOD WEB/SALINITY/PLANKTON/INVERTEBR ATE PREDATION	THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE PREDICTS AN INCREASE OF GLOBAL WARMING AND CHANGING PATTERNS OF RAINFALL FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION. IN RIVERS AND STERAMS, THE PREDICTED CHANGES IN THE DISCHARGE PATTERN IN TEMPERATE REGIONS WILL DETERMINE AS IN RICEASE OF FLOODS AND DROUGHTS FREQUENCY, AND A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN DROUGHTS FREQUENCY, AND A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF AVAILABLE DERGAIN CMATTER AT THE SAME TIME, TEMPERATURE IS ONE OF THE MAJOR FACTOR AFFECTING DIFFERENT SEY PHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS SUCH AS RESPIRATION, GROWTH, METABOLIC ARTE, FEEDING, THEREFORE NOT ONLY AFFECTING RIGHT OF A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN CORRESPONDED ON THE MAJOR FACTOR AFFECTING DIFFERENT ONLY AFFECTING INDIVIDUALS BUT ALSO THE INTERACTION BETWEEN ORGANISMS. BOTH FACTORS MIGHT INTERACT IN A FERREFER FEEDING ON IN AFFECTING INDIVIDUALS BUT ALSO THE INTERACTION SETWEEN ORGANISMS. BOTH FACTORS MIGHT INTERACT IN A TEMPERATURE WILL BE COMBINED WITH CHANGES IN DISCHARGE PATTERN. IN INTERNITTENT STREAMS, NATURALLY SUBJECTED TO BROUGHT AND FLOOD EVENTS, THE BENTHIC ORGANISMS USUALLY SUFFER DRASTIC STRUCTURAL AND METABOLIC COMMUNITY AND GRAZING MACROINVERTEBRATES FEEDING ON IN BROUGH PERIOD (LANDS, FROM A WELL DEVELOPED BIOFILM ALGGAL COMMUNITY AND GRAZING MACROINVERTEBRATES FEEDING ON DISCHARGE PROPORALITY IS FURTHER FEEDING ON THE TRENDET ORGANISM FOR MEDITERRANEAN RIVERS) TO A MAJOR MICROBIAL HETEROTROPH COMMUNITY AND GRAZING MACROINVERTEBRATES FEEDING MOSTLY ON PARTICULATE ORGANISMS THE INFERENCE ORGANISM FREFERENCE THE PROPARTITY FEIDING PRINGS PRINGS RIVER PRESENTION GRAZING MATABOLIC COMMUNITY FURDIS, PRODUCTION, FEIDING RATES, THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN BENTHIC ORGANISMS MIGHT CHANGES FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PROPARTY OF THE PR	MUÑOZ GRACIA	ISABEL	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGI 2008-06373-C03-02	GROUND WATER POLLUTION FROM AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOURCES: CONTAMINANT FATE, NATURAL AND INDUCED ATTENNATION, AND VULNERABILITY	POLLUTION\VULNERABILITY\GEOCHEM ISTRY\WITRATE	GROUND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT NEEDS TO BE SASED ON A RIGOROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES THAT GOVERN CONTAMINATS FATE AND THEIR ATTENUATION WITHIN THE ADJURER PREVIOUS SEES ARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED BY THE TEAMS OF THIS COORDINATED PROJECT HAS BEEN FOLUSED ON POLIUTION FROM AGRICULTURAL (INTRATE) AND INDUSTRIAL (CHLORINATED SOLVENTS) SOURCES. WE HAVE LOOKED FOR THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK THAT CONTROL THEIR HYDROGEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK THAT CONTROL THEIR FATE WITHIN THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH WATER SUPPLY AND HUMAN USES, AND THE EVOLUTION OF CONTAMINANTS, SPECIFICALLY ITS ATTENUATION, USING MULTI-SOTOPICAL METHODS. IN THIS COORDINATED PROJECT, OUR MAIN OBJECTIVE REPRESENTS A STEP FORWARD FROM THE PREVIOUS RESULTS. WE PROPOSE ADVANCED STUDIES OF INTRATE AND CHLORINATED SOLVENTS DEGRADATION USING STOTOPIC DATA (&MG15/40):15N-N-0.3, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;18O-N-0.3, &MG15/40;24S-O.4, &MG15/40;24	GIMÉNEZ IZQUIERDO	FRANCISCO JAVIER	UNIVERSITAT POLITECHICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
CGI.2008-04721	COLIDID/ROCK AND COLIDID/CONTAMINANT INTERACTION MECHANISM AND KINETICS: IMPUCATIONS FOR THE CONTAMINANT MIGRATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT.	CONTAMINATION\GROUNDWATER\PR OTECTION\CHEMICAL STATUS\TENDENCIES\THRESHOLD VALUES	IN THAT SENSE, WE LOOK FORWARD A BETTER  RECENT FIELD AND LABORATORY STUDIES ALLOWED  IDENTIFYING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENCE OF  COLLOIDS ON CONTAMINANT MIGRATION THROUGH  GROUNDWATER. IN THE LAST DECADE, MANY EFFORTS  HAVE BEEN DATE OF LOOK BEEN AND THE CONDITIONS IN  WHICH COLLOID MAY FACILITATE OR HINDER  CONTAMINANT TRANSPORT AND SIGNIFICANT RESULTS  HOWEVER, THE KNOWLEDGE OF MODEL SYSTEMS. IS STILL  NOT ADEQUATE FOR THE PREDICTION OF COLLOID  BEHAVIOR IN NATURAL SYSTEMS. THE PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC  ESUE THAT LIMITS PREDICTIONS IS TO UNDERSTAND HOW  COLLOIDS BEHAVE IN NATURAL SUBSURFACE SYSTEMS  WHICH PRESENT CHEMICAL AND SPATIAL SCALE.  THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE  COLLOID/BORCH AND COLLOY AND SHAPPENDED.  INTERACTION MECHANISMS AND KINETICS, TO  UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS ON THE CONTAMINANT  MIGRATION IN THE PHYSICO. HE CONTAMINANT  MIGRATION IN THE PHYSICO. CHEMICAL HOS PROSENTIES  OF THE ROCK.  DETAILED MICROSCALE CHARACTERIZATION OF NATURAL  COLLOID/BORCO STANDERS OF THE PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE  COLLOID/BORCO STANDERS OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE  COLLOID/BORCO AND COLLOID/CONTAMINANTS  MIGRATION IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND TAKING  INTO ACCOUNT THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL HETEROGENETIES  OF THE ROCK.  DETAILED MICROSCALE CHARACTERIZATION OF NATURAL  COLLOID/BORCO STANDERS ON THE BEAUTIVE OF THE PROCK.  DETAILED MICROSCOPIC PROVINCES AS MANAYZED AT A  MICRO-SCALE BY DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES AS MICRO-PYEE  (PARTICLE INDUCED X-RAY EMISION) AND CONFOCAL	MISSANA	TIZIANA	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION EMERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA (CIEMAT)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA (CIEMAT)	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLÓGICA (CIEMAT)	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

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CGL2008-06394-C02-01	MODELLING STREAM-AQUIFER	HYDROGEOLOGIC	THIS RESEARCH PROJECT AIMS TO DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT	CASSIRAGA	EDUARDO F.	UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
1	RELATIONS. APLICATION TO THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM	CHARACTERIZATION\HIDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION SYSTEM\RIVER-AQUIFER	AND VALIDATE A METHODOLOGY THAT ALLOWS TO ANALYZE AND QUANTIFY THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN			POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	HIDRAULICA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE	HIDRAULICA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE				1
	MARCHA GRIENTAL STSTEM	INTERACTION\MANAGEMENT TOOLS.	OVEREXPLOITED AQUIFERS AND THE SURFICIAL WATER			VALETTEIN	WIEDIO ANNDIENTE	INICOTO ANNOICATE				
			COURSES ASSOCIATED. THE INVESTIGATION TRIES TO									
			ACHIEVE A DETAILED KNOWLEDGE ON THE MECHANISMS									
			ABOUT THE WATER-EXCHANGE BETWEEN AQUIFERS AND									
			RIVERS, AND THEIR EVOLUTION IN RELATION TO CHANGES									
			IN THE EXPLOITATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND IN THE RECHARGE.									
			THE REGISTROE.									
			THE MAIN GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO DESIGN A USEFUL									
			MANAGEMENT TOOL FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE									
			WATER RESOURCES ON A REGIONAL SCALE, SPECIALLY THOSE PLACED AT ARID OR SEMI-ARID CLIMATES. PROJECT									
			RESULTS ARE MANAGED TO WATER USERS SUCH AS									
			FARMERS, STAKEHOLDERS, AND WATER AUTHORITIES. THE									
			STUDY AREA WILL BE THE MANCHA ORIENTAL									
			HYDROGEOLOGICAL SYSTEM.									
			IN ORDER TO GET THIS GOAL THE FOLLOWING SECONDARY									
			OBJECTIVES ARE INTENDED:									
			1. TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOUR OF									
			THE MANCHA ORIENTAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL SYSTEM AND									
			ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN									
			INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS.									
			2. TO QUANTIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN AQUIFER AND RIVER ON THE BASIS OF THE									
		1	KNOWLEDGE OF THE HYDRAULIC TYPOLOGY OF RIVER									1
		1	(GAINING, LOSING AND DISCONNECTED RIVER, ETC).									1
1		1	3. TO ANALYZE THE MODELLING SYSTEMS ABOUT THE									
CGL2008-06394-C02-02	HIDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION		AQUIFER-RIVER RELATIONSHIPS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE THIS RESEARCH SUBPROJECT TRIES TO GIVE A QUALITATIVE	CASTAÑO EEDNANDEZ	SANTIAGO	UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGC2000-0035/4-CU2-U2	SYSTEM OF MANCHA ORIENTAL		JUMP IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GROUNDWATER	C-31 ANO LEUNANDEZ	SMITIAGO	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	DESARROLLO	DESARROLLO	01-01-03	31-12-11	IIVECU	Spani
	SYSTEM (SE SPAIN).	1	RESOURCES IN OVEREXPLOITED AREAS IN WHICH CAN BE				REGIONAL	REGIONAL				
			FOUND SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEMS TO THE DETERIORATION OF									
			THE SURFICIAL WATER COURSES. THIS IS THE CASE STUDY OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL SYSTEM (SE									
			SPAIN) AND ITS REALTIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER.									
			HEAVY PUMPING IN MANCHA ORIENTAL BEARS TO A									
			PROGRESSIVE DECREASE IN THE RIVER BASE FLOW. THIS									
			SITUATION IS ENHANCED DURING DROUGHTS AND									
			IRRIGATION PERIOD, BECAUSE OF THE NET GROUNDWATER PUMPING SURPASSES THE AVERAGE AQUIFER RECHARGE.									
l l			THEREFORE, MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM REPRESENTS A									
			THEREFORE, MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM REPRESENTS A SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC									
			SUITALE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECCSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION. THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECCYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA OR RIVER THE MAINCHAIL STEMMENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVILOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECCISYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, ASSTRACTIONS, ASSTRACTIONS, ADDITIONAL STATEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVILOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECCISYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND IT SREATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND THE PROJECT OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM TOOLSTONE, AND THE PROJECT OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM TO THE TOTA TORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECCYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND 21TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.									
			SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND IT SREATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND THE PROJECT OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM TOOLSTONE, AND THE PROJECT OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM TO THE TOTA TORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.									
CGL2008-05095	IDENTIFICATION OF REGIME:	WETLANDS/FLOOD\GROUNDWATER	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CALL THE SUBPROJECT OF THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASER AND VECTORIAL FILE) DEVINED THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ADUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATIONS OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATIONS OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF OR ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF OR ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF OR ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF OR ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTERMATION OF OR ALL THE	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGI.2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECCISYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LATE OF THE MAINTAIN SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (BASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE TOWNERS THE AND THE ADDRESS STIMA.	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN		SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCH OR RENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND ZETO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDIUMS SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (DIRECT BAND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE) (RASER AND VECTORIAL PILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL WILL SHE THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL OR SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL OR SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL OR SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL OR SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEEL OR SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OPTERMINATION OF ALL THE STEMPLY OF	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECCISYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LATED ASSTRACTIONS, AND THE SUITABLE SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (BASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE TOWN AND THE OWNER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE TOWNERSTANDING FOR WILL SECRIFICATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  LTO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCH OR DETAIL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND ZETO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDIUMS SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (JORGES AND VECTORIAL PILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE SYSTEM OF ALL THE SYSTEM OF ALL THE SYSTEM OF THE ADDITIONS BETWEEN CLEAR WATER PRASSES WITH AMEROPHYTES, AND TURBED PHASSES WITH MASSES WITH MASSES WITH	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA OR RETAIN SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FLUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOOLNOWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND STATE AND ASSTRACTIONS ASSTRACTIONS ASSTRACTIONS OF THE MANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (INSTERNATION FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (INSTERNATION FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE ADULIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE ADULIFE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE ADULIFE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDESTANDING OF HOW INVESTIGATED AS WITH THE WORDSTANDING OF HOW INVESTIGATED AS WITH THE WORDSTANDING OF HOW INVESTIGATED AS WITH THE WORDSTANDING OF HOW INVESTIGATED AS WITH THE WAS WITH THE MORE AS WITH THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE STRAINS OF THE MORE SWITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT WE SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT WE SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT WE SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT WE SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT WE SHIFTS), THIS DYNAMICS WHAT SHIPPS SHIFTS IN THE MORAL SHIFTS).	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANORA ORENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LAZITO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDIUMS SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTER AND VECTORIAL PLUS DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HANDIUMS CONTROL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF NON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DRIVE COSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS REGISTED. AS SECRET AS TO WELL SHE WE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HONGE COSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS REGISTANT OF ALL THE UNDERSTANDING OF NON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DRIVE COSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS REGISTANT FOR ANY PRACES WITH MACROPHYTES, AND TURBIO PHASES WITH PHASES WITH MACROPHYTES, AND TURBIO PHASES WITH PHASES WITH MACROPHYTES, AND TURBIO PHASES WITH PHASES WITH MICHORALS WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE CLASSICAL WIE OF THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE TOUR AND CARD THE PROCESSES.	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCH OR DETAIL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FULCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOULDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, ADDITIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FULCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOULDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, ADDITIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (DISTERS AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF FOR ON LIGHE PROCESSES THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE A PRESIDED, ASRED SWEETS, THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE A PRESIDED (ASRED SHEFTS), THIS DEPLACES WITH PHYTOLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS COMES WITH PHYTOLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID WHE PREFORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID CAND OF THE UNMAILS CORN ON THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF AND PRESICITABLE WITH FERRODIC CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF ON THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE METHOUR OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WATER OF THE MEDICAL AND PROPRICTABLE WATER THE PROPRIED OF AND PREDICTABLE WATER THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROP	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LAZITO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDOWN SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTREA MAD VECTORIAL PLUS DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HANDOWN SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RAGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE UNDERSTANDING OF NON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DRIVE CODSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE A PERIODIC ABRUPT AND UMPREDICTABLE TRANSITIONS BETWEEN CLEAR WATER PHASES WITH MACROPHYTES, AND TURBID PHASES WITH PHAYOPLANK OWER REPORTED KEDIG AND PRASES WITH PHAYOPLANK OWER REPORTED KEDIG AND PRASES WITH PHAYOPLANK OWER REPORTED KEDIG AND PROASS WITH DYNAMICS WHERE PROVINCE AND POINT OF WERN FOR THE MASS WITH THE CLASSICAL WIEW OF THE UMNOLOGY OF LAKES WITH THE GUASICAL WIEW OF THE WERN FOR THE MAD CASH SIT HE WINDS OF A CASH SITH THE FROM CASH SITH THE WINDS OF A CASH SITH THE FROM CASH OWER OF THE PROBLEM OF THE PASSES WITH MACROPHYTES, AND TURBID PHASES WITH PHAYOPLANK OWER REPORTED CASH DATE OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE SON THE PROPRIET OF THE WORLD CASH DATE OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PROPRIET OF THE WASHINGS. ON THE PR	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGI.2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCH OR DETAIL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FULCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOULDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, ADDITIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE FULCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOULDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, ADDITIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (DISTERS AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF FOR ON LIGHE PROCESSES THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE A PRESIDED, ASRED SWEETS, THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE A PRESIDED (ASRED SHEFTS), THIS DEPLACES WITH PHYTOLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS COMES WITH PHYTOLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID WHE PREFORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THIS UNMAILS CORNAID CAND OF THE UNMAILS CORN ON THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF AND PRESICITABLE WITH FERRODIC CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF ON THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PRODUCT OF A MEXICAN THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WITHOUT OF THE METHOUR OF THE UNMOIS OF AND THE PROPRIED CAND PRESICITABLE WATER OF THE MEDICAL AND PROPRICTABLE WATER THE PROPRIED OF AND PREDICTABLE WATER THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROPRIED OF AND THE PROP	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENZATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANING OF STATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA OR RETAIN SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ILICAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GOUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND DID 23TO DESIGN AND DID	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LITER JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND ASTRACTIONS AND THE PROJECT TO SENSON AND MINE LOVER THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTER AND VECTORIAL PILOT BY THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTER AND VECTORIAL PILOT). DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON INALE PROCESSES THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW, MEASE WHERE APPROICE ARROWS WITH THE WAS SHALLOW ALKS, WHERE APPROICE ARROWS THE THROUGH THE ADDRIVE SHALLOW ALKS, WHERE APPROICE ARROWS THE PRASES WITH MEACOPHYTES, AND UNRIBED PHASES WITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS). THIS DYNAMICS CONTRASTS WITH THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF THE UNROLLOW OF LAKES WITH PERMODELLING PECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS ON STEMM PHASES WITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS). THIS DYNAMICS CONTRASTS WITH THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF THE WERN FOR THE MEASE WITH THE PRODUCT OF AND PROJECT ABLE VIEW FOR THE MEAGE WITH THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PERMODLENIOR OF SOSTIME DYNAMICS. OUT TEAM HAS BEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PERMODLENIOR OF SOSTIME DYNAMICS. OUT TEAM HAS BEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PERMODLENIOR OF THE DEVEN BEEN BEEN AND ARROWS HERE PROSED ON A PRISITING COON OF SABLEBERA BES GROUN, PRISITING COON OF SABLEBERA BES GROUN ARROWS HAVE AND PROTOCHARD THE AND PROSE BETWEEN MACROPHYTES. AND DEVOTOR STATES. 10207 A	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECCISYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND LAZIFO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDUNG SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (BASTER AND VECTORIAL FILES) DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDRESTANDING OF RON LINEAL PROCESSES THAT DRIVE CONSYSTEM AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE UNIVERSELY OF THE MODELLY OF A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE UNIVERSELY OF A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL WE NOT AND A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELLOW AND AND A CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ADDITION OF	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS REALTOWSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND JUTE ASSTRACTIONS, AND JUTE ASSTRACTIONS, AND JUTE ASSTRACTIONS, AND ASSTRACTION OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTER AND VECTORIAL PILED DURING THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON IN LANE PROCESSES THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LASCE, WHERE APPROICE ARROWS THE THE MASSE WITH PRASSE WITH MERCOPHYES, AND THE MASSE WITH PRASSE WITH MERCOPHYES, AND THE MASSE WITH PRASSE WITH MERCOPHYES, AND SYSTEM DIVINAMICS. OUR TEAM HAS BEEN MONITORISES AND PROBICTION ENTER OF LAKES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LAKES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LAKES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LAKES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LAKES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF ARCHOMENT OF THE MASSE WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF ARCHOMENT OF STATES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF ARCHOMENT OF STATES WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF ARCHOMENT OF THE ADDRESS WITH PERCODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF ARCHOMENT OF STATES WITH PERCODIC AND THE MAGOOD THAN OF ARCO	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS, AND LIZETO DESIGN AND MINE DEVELOPED AND THOSE GREATER (BASE AND VECTORIAL PILOT BY THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON UNDER PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON UNDER PROJECT DIS SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE APPROJECT CARE WATER THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON UNDER PROJECT SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE APPROJECT CARE WATER PRASES WITH MERCOPHYES. AND UNRIRD PHASES WITH PRASES WITH MERCOPHYES. AND UNRIRD PHASES WITH PRASES WITH MERCOPHYES AND SYSTEM DINNAMICS. OUR TRANS HAS BEEN MONITORISE AND VERSION OF SHALLOW LAKES WITH PRINDIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LIKE OF LAKES WITH PERRODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES A NEW POINT OF LIKE OF LAKES WITH PERRODIC AND PREDICTABLE VERTICAL MIXING, AND CONSTITUTES AND PRODICTION.	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LAZITO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA STORAGE AND HANDLING SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED AND THE RESPONSIVE OF COLLEGATION OF THE ADMINISTRACTION OF THE AND THE STRUCK OF THE MACROPHYTE, AND TURBID PHASES WITH PHYOPOLANKTON WERE REPORTED (RASTRACTION CAS DATA OF THE MACROPHYTE ON THE LEGATION THE MACROPHYTE ON THE COASTAL LAGOON OF S'ALBUFERA DES GRAU, A PRISTINE ECOSYSTEM MONTH OF THE AND THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON THE MACROPHYTE ON T	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05995	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVILOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CALL THE PLANT AND THE STATE AND THE SANDON THE ADDITION THE STATE AND THE STATE AND THE SANDON THE ADDITION THE DOMINANCE.  THIS PROJECT IS AIMED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF BOTH THE DOMINANCE.	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LATE OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE THE PROJECT OF THE SUBP	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVILOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CALL THE SUPPORT OF THE SUBPROJECT OF THE PROJECT OF THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASER AND VECTORIAL FILE) TO THE SUBPROJECT OF THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASER AND VECTORIAL FILE) THE SUBPROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THESE OBJECTIVES WILL BE REACHED THROUGH THE 3D HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE AQUIFER SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE OFTEN MINISTRACT OF ALL THE UNDERSTANDING OF HON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DRIVE ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS WAS ORIGINALLY DESCRIBED IN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE APPROICE ABROYD THE MAIN SHALLOW LAKES, WHERE APPROICE ABROYD THE HUMBOLOGY OF LAKES WITH PERIODIC AND PREDICTABLE YEARS WITH PERIODIC AND PREDICTABLE YEARS WITH MARKED HYDROGEN AND PREDICTABLE YEAR COLONIAL SWITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THE UNDOBSTANDARY WITH FERODIC AND PREDICTABLE YEAR COLONIAL SWITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THE UNMOLOGY OF LAKES WITH PERIODIC AND PREDICTABLE YEAR COLONIAL SWITH PHYTOPLANKTON WERE REPORTED (REGIME SHIFTS), THE UNDOBSTANTS WITH THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF THE MODELLING OF ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS. OUR TEAM HAS SEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEDFRAN BESCONT UNDONE OF THE MODELLING OF ECOSYSTEM DYNAMICS. OUR TEAM HAS SEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEDFRAND AND SABLOON THROUGH THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEDFRAN BEDGON TURNED DING A THROUGH THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEDFRAN BEDGON TURNED DING A THROUGH THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEDFRAN BEDGON TO THE DEMIT CHARGES BETTEMED DOMINANCE.  THE SINGLE COSYSTEM WITH CHAR	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CALL THE PLANT AND THE STATE AND THE STATE AND THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THE SUCRE RIVER FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE SECONSTEAM FOR THE STATE AND VECTORIAL FILE STATE AND THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED THAT THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT OF THE MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT AND THE LAGOON TURNED COMMENTE SHET WAS REPORTED, AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED COMME	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMPATIBLE THE PRESERVATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS REALINGSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND LAZITO DESIGN AND MINE ABSTRACTIONS, AND LAZITO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT DATA STORAGE AND HANDIONAYER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CENTRAL SYSTEM FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATED (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF THO LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DATA SYSTEM, AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE UNDERSTANDING OF NON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DATA SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE DETERMINATION OF ALL THE UNDERSTANDING OF NON LINEAR PROCESSES THAT DATA SYSTEM AND WERE REPORTED (RASTRACTIVE OF ALL THE WAY THE AND THE ADDIT OF THE MANCHAUS OF A CHARLES WITH PRESIDE AND THE HONDOORS OF LAKES WITH PRESIDE AND THE HONDOORS OF SAUBHERD HAASES WITH PRACED CARD AND THE LAGOON TUNNED INTO CARD PROCESSES THAT DATA SHEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PRESIDE A DES GROUN AS PROPINT OF THE PROFILE AND THE LAGOON TUNNED INTO A TURBED THAT HAS BEEN MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PRESIDE AND THE LAGOON TUNNED INTO A TURBED STATE A ATTER SEVEN YEARS OF MACROPHYTE COMMINANCE. OUT REAM HAS SET MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAKES WITH PASSE AND THE LAGOON TUNNED DOMINANCE. OUT REAM HAS SET MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SABLEWER AND A PALACECOLLIGICAL WITH A	PRETUS REAL	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGL2008-05095	SHIFTS THROUGH PALAEOECOLOGICAL MARKERS IN A MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL	FLOW\CARBON\NITROGEN\CONNECTIV	SUITABLE PILOT AREA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO MAKE COMMATIBLE THE PRESENTATION OF RIVER ECOSYSTEMS AND GROUNDWATER ASSTRACTIONS TO MAINTAIN THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION.  THE MAIN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANN GOALS OF THE SUBPROJECT ARE:  1.TO KNOW THE SPATULA LAND TEMPORAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MANCHA ORIENTAL SYSTEM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JUCAR RIVER WHEN INFLUENCING BY THE GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS, AND CALL THE PLANT AND THE STATE AND THE STATE AND THE PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.  THE SUCRE RIVER FOR THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE DATA COLLECTED AND THOSE GENERATE (RASTRACTIONS, AND THE SECONSTEAM FOR THE STATE AND VECTORIAL FILE STATE AND THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED THAT THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT OF THE MONITORING FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS THE COASTAL LAGOON OF SALBUFFRA DESCRIPTION OF STATE AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT AND THE LAGOON TURNED CONTRACT AND THE LAGOON TURNED COMMENTE SHET WAS REPORTED, AND THE LAGOON TURNED DOWN AND THE LAGOON TURNED COMME	PRETUS REAL.	JUAN LUIS		DPTO. ECOLOGIA		01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CGL2008-04938	GROUNDWATER PROTECTION AGAINST CONTAMINATION. CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVE 2006/118/CE	DAM/COASTAL AQUIFER/MARINE INTRUSION/RIVER-AQUIFER REATION/MOTIL SALOBREÑA AQUIFER/ISOTOPES/HYDROCHEMISTRY MATHEMATICAL MODELING	THIS RESEARCH IS A CONTINUATION OF THE PROJECT RENZOZI/MID/DISSO, WHERE IT WAS A PUBLIC THE WATER FRAMEWORK DISCUTE (WE) OF THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE SPANISH PILOT SITE OF THE GUADALHORGE RIVER BASIN. THIS REPORTOSAL HAS THE INTENTION TO DEVELOP, IN THE SAME BASIN, THE GROUNDWATER DIRECTURE (BO) ZOOG-113/E/FC POR THE PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER AGAINST CONTAMINATION, WHICH WAS RECENTLY DEVELOPED.  THE OBJECTIVES TO BE REACHED ARE THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE DENINTION OF THE THRESHOLD VALUES AND THE GOOD CHEMICAL STATUS OF GROUNDWATERS. IN ORDER TO REACH THEM, THE ORIGINS OF THE CONTAMINATION WITH ISOTOPIC MEASUREMENTS AND THE ANTURAL PRESENCE OF IN WATER WILL BE ANALYSED. NEW BULLS WILLS ESTABLED FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND CHANGE OF POSITIVES OR NEGATIVE TENDENCIES OF SEVERAL RICLES WILL BE PROPOSED FOR THE DELINATION OF PROTECTED AREAS FOR THE PREVENTION OF PROTECTED AREAS FOR THE PREVENTION OF PROTECTED AREAS FOR THE PREVENTION OF	CARRASCO CANTOS	FRANCISCO	UNIVERSIDAD DE MALAGA	DPTO. ECOLOGIA Y GEOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			GROUNDWATER.									
CGI.2008-04502	CHRONIC TOXICITY OF RIVER SEDIMENTS IN SITES FRON WATER QUALITY SURVEILLANCE NETWORKS AND ASSESMENT OF METAL BIOACCUMULATION IN TUBIEST TUBIEST (ANNELIDA: CLITELLATA)	SEASON\PHENOLOGY\GROWTH\MODE	DIFFERENCIATED AQUATIC COMPARTIMENT WHERE CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS REACH TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS AND MAY PERSIST DURING LONGER PERIODS OF TIME. THE CLOUGHON OF DATA ON THE SEDIMENT TOXICITY TO THE COMMON DATA BRASTS BUILT ONLY WITH DATA RELATIVE COMMUNITIES MAN COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF BENTHIC COMMUNITIES MAYES POSSIBLE A DIAGNOSTIC ON THE CAUSE, FEFFET RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CONTAMINANTS ON THE BIOTA. THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (ECC, 2000) DO NOT ESTABLISH THE STUDY OF EVALUATION OF THE COLOGICAL STATE OF WATER BODIEST CONCLISIONS. IN THE PRESENT RESEACH PROJECT, WE ARRIVED THE STATE OF THE MATER ADDIEST OF THE CONTAMINANTS ON THE BUILT IN THE LAST A YEARS NEW DATA ON THE CHRONIC TO REMOVED.  CONCLUSIONS. IN THE PRESENT RESEACH PROJECT, WE ARRIVED THE STATE OF THE MOST THE PROPERTY OF THE		PILAR	UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA	DPTO. ZODLŪGIA Y DINAMICA CELUIAR ANIMAL	FACULTAD DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CGI.2008-01442	MODELLING OF MACROPHYTES EFFECTS ON FLOW DYNAMICS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT IN THE LOWER EBRO RIVER	SOILS/MORPHO- STRUCTURE;HYPOROLOGY/MEDITERRAN EAN COASTAL WETLANDS/HUMAN PRESSURE/GIS/SPATIAL-TEMPORAL AMALYSIS/SDIS/ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	TUBIFEX TUBIFEX (ANNELIDA: CLITELLATA) AND WILL BE INTIFICATE YEAR, THE MASSIN PRODUERATION OF THE MACROPHYTES IN THE LOWER EBRO RIVER HAS BEEN SPECTACULAR. IN CONSEQUENCE, GENERAL CHANGES IN FLOW HYDRAULGS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT DYNAMICS ARE OBSERVED. NEVERTHELESS, THE REPERCUSSIONS ON WATER AND SEDIMENT I CADA NOT THEIR EFFECTS ON FLOW DYNAMICS ARE NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD, EVEN THOUGH SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO RELYET THE HYDRO ECOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS OF THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE, VECTOR). THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE) VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE) VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE MACROPHYTES (I.E. DISCHARGE). VECTOR THE HYDRAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING THE HYDRAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING AND MAINTAINING THE PHOPAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING THE HYDRAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING THE PHOPAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT WILL ALLOW BOTH MAINTAINING THE PHOPAULCS AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT OF THE MASSIVE THE EFFECTS OF THE MACROPHYTES IN THE LOWER BERGULFRATION OF THE MACROPHYTES IN THE LOWER BERGULFRATION OF THE MACROPHYTES IN THE MOUSE FEETS OF THE MACROPHYTES ON THE MACROPHYTE		ALBERTO	INSTITUT DE RECERCA TECNOLOGIA AGROALIMENTARIES (IRTA)	XCENTRO DE ACUICULTURA	XCENTRO DE ACUICULTURA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2009-09801	HISTORIC RECONSTRUCTION BY REMOTE SENSING OF THE HYDRODYNAMIC AND AQUATIC	PHYTOPLANKTON\MACROPHYTES\ALLE LOPATHY\UVRADIATION\EUTROPHIZAT ION\GLOBAL		BUSTAMANTE DIAZ	JAVIER MARIA	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES	ESTACION BIOLOGICA DE DOÑANA (EBD)	ESTACION BIOLOGICA DE DOÑANA (EBD)	01-01-10	30-09-13	MINECO	Spain
	VEGETATION COMMUNITIES OF THE DOÑANA MARSHES	CHANGE\OOSPORES\WETLAND MANAGEMENT\BIODIVERSITY\VULNER				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)						
		ABILITY	IMAGE BANK OF THE GIS AND REMOTE SENSING LAB OF THE DOÑANA BIOLOGICAL STATION (LAST-EBD) IS THE									
			FOUNDATION OF THIS PROJECT, IN WHICH WE WILL USE THE RADIOMETRIC DATA OF LANDSAT IMAGES TO RECONSTRUCT									
			FLOOD LEVELS, TURBIDITY, DEPTH AND AQUATIC VEGETATION COVER OF THE MARSHES FOR THE LAST 30									
			YEARS. IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT WE DEVELOPED TECHNIQUES TO ANALYZE THE TEMPORAL SERIES OF									
			SATELLITE IMAGES AND TO GENERATE MODELS OF SURFACE FLOODED, TURBIDITY AND DEPTH FROM TM AND ETM+ IMAGES. IN THIS PROJECT WE WILL VALIDATE THE MODELS									
			AND GENERATE A HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY OF THE MARSHES. WE WILL ALSO DEVELOP NEW TECHNIQUES TO									
			MAP AQUATIC VEGETATION COMMUNITIES, PARTICULARLY									
			TO RECENT PLANT INVADERS, THE WATER FERN AZOLLA FILICULOIDES AND THE DENSEFLOWER CORDGRASS									
			SPARTINA DENSIFLORA. AMONG OTHERS, THE USE OF TEMPORAL SIGNATURES, TEXTURE INFORMATION DERIVE									
			FROM SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR IMAGES, OR BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE FUNCTIONS. AIRBORNE									
CGL2009-12910-C03-02	AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEAN:	RECHARGE\DISCHARGE\AQUIFER\CATA  LONIA\DOÑANA\MURCIA\GRAN	HYPERSPECTRAL SENSORS CAN INCREASE OUR CAPACITY TO THE IDENTIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF AQUIFERS RECHARGE PROCESSES IS A FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE FOR THE	CABRERA SANTANA	MARIA DEL CARMEN	UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. FISICA	DPTO. FISICA	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
	OF NATURAL TRACERS:  APLICATION TO GRAN CANARIA	CANARY\GUARANI\RADON	CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES, AND IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF			CANARIA						
	APEICATION TO GRAIN CANARIA		UNCERTAINTY IN THE CALCULATION OF HYDRAULIC BUDGETS, DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES ARE USED TO ASSESS									
			THIS RECHARGING PROCESS. SOME OF THEM, BASED ON									
			STABLE ISOTOPES AND HYDROCHEMISTRY, HAVE SHOWN THEIR RELIABILITY OVER TIME; NEVERTHELESS, TO REDUCE									
			UNCERTAINTY, THEY MUST BE CRITICALLY COMPARED AND CONTRASTED.									
			THE APPLICATION OF HYDROGEOCHEMICAL AND ISOTOPE TECHNIQUES IN THE LAST 40 YEARS IN STUDIES OF GROUND									
			WATER IN THE CANARY ISLANDS HAVE CONTRIBUTED IN A NOTABLE WAY TO THE ACCEPTED THEORIES OF									
			GROUNDWATER FLOW IN VOLCANIC ISLANDS. IN GRAN									
			CANARIA ISLAND, THE BASIC CONCEPT OF GROUNDWATER FLOW IS THAT OF A UNIQUE RADIAL FLOW AQUIFER FROM									
			THE TOP OF THE ISLAND TO THE COAST. THUS, THE AQUIFER INCORPORATES RECHARGE WATER WITH DIFFERENT									
			SALININITIES DEPENDING ON THE DISTANCE FROM THE SEA. THIS RECHARGING PROCESS CAN BE QUANTIFIED USING A									
			CHLORIDE BUDGET. ALSO, THE EXISTENCE OF RAPID ALTITUDE CHANGES OVER SHORT DISTANCES ALLOWS TO									
			CHARACTERIZE THE RECHARGE WATERS USING THE STABLE ISOTOPES 180; D), BEING NECESSARY THE IDENTIFICATION									
			OF DIFFERENT PROCESSES, LIKE VOLCANIC ORIGIN CO2 CONTRIBUTION OR IRRIGATION RETURNS USING OTHERS									
CGL2009-10620	STUDY OF THE KEY POINTS TO	ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE\INFILTRATION	ISOTOPE ANALYSIS (13C, 34S OR 15N, FOR EXAMPLE). THE	ALVAREZ DIAZ	CESAR	UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
10020	ESTIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL FLOWS TO ESTUARIES	POND\PROBABILISTIC RISK ASSESSMENT\HETEROGENEITY\MULTIC	REGULATION IN SPAIN (ORDEN ARM 2656/2006) FORCES THE WATER MANAGERS TO ESTIMATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL	ALTAILE BIAL	CLOWIT	CANTABRIA	HIDRAULICA AMBIENTAL DE	HIDRAULICA AMBIENTAL DE	01 01 10	31 12 12	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Spain
	TEOMS TO ESTORMES	OMPONENT REACTIVE TRANSPORT	FRESHWATER FLOW TO BAYS AND ESTUARIES, SO THAT THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONALITY WITHIN THOSE SYSTEMS				CANTABRIA	CANTABRIA				
			IS MAINTAINED. DESPITE THE ECONOMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF ESTUARIES, THE									
			METHODOLOGIES DEVELOPED TO ESTIMATE THE									
			FRESHWATER INFLOWS ARE SCARCE, PROBABLY DUE TO THE GREAT COMPLEXITY OF THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND									
			ECOLOGICAL PROCESS WITHIN THESE SYSTEMS. THERE ARE SEVERAL RESEARCH GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN WORKING									
			IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE KNOWLEDGE ON THIS TOPIC. AS A REFLECT OF THEIR INVESTIGATIONS, SEVERAL STUDY AREA									
			SPECIFIC METHODOLOGIES AND APPROACHES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPMED, WHICH COINCIDE IN THE FOLLOWING KEY									
			POINTS: 1) THE ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FLOW IS MORE COMPLEX THAN FOR FLUVIAL SYSTEM; 2) EACH									
			ESTUARY IS UNIQUE, AND THE FRESHWATER INFLOW ESTIMATION SHOULD BE DONE BASED ON ITS OWN									
			CHARACTERISTICS, BUT RECOGNISING THE GENERAL									
			PATTERNS OF ALL ESTUARIES; 3) USE OF COMPUTATIONAL MODELS IS ESSENTIAL TO ANALYSE THE COMPLEX									
			PRESSURES ON ESTUARIES. MOST OF THE METHODOLOGIES ALSO CONSIDER THE SALINITY AS AN EXCELLENT INDICATOR									

CGL2009-09770	AND ECONOMIC HYDROSEDIME RESTORATION O EBRO AND ITS M	HING FLOW ASSED ON PHYSICAL C CRITERIA FOR THE YTARY OF THE LOWER MAIN TRIBUTARIES	BIOGEOCHEMISTRY/MUTRIENTS/META BOUSM/STRABLE ISOTOPES\ENRICHMENT\LAKES	THE MAIN GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A CASCAGE LISHING FLOW PROGRAMME (SIGNECT) BASE DO NATHE ANALYSIS, INTEGRATION AND MODELLING OF BOTH PHYSICAL PROCESSES AND ECONOMIC PRABMETERS OF THE RIVER BASINS DRAINING INTO THE RIBARROJA RESERVOIR (INVER ERRO). THE SIGNEC REPRESENTS THE STATING POINT FOR RESTORATION OF THE HYDROSEDIMENTAMY DYNAMICS OF THE HIGHLY REGULATED RIVER'S SEGRE AND CINCA AND, CONSEQUENTLY, OPTIMISE THE FULSHING FLOW PROGRAMME OF THE LOWER RIVER EBRO THAT THAS BEEN OPERATIONAL SINCE 2002. WE PROPOSE: (17) DESIGN EXPERIMENTAL RELEASES FROM THE MAIN RESERVOIRS IN THE SET WOO ACTIONEMENTS, (II) TO CONTINUE THE EXPERIMENTAL FLUSHING FLOW RELEASES IN THE LOWER BEING, AND (III) TO EXAMINE ANTURAL FLOODS THAT OCCUR DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT. FOR EACH OF THESE THREE ELEMENTS, THE FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT. FOR EACH OF THESE THREE ELEMENTS, THE FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL AND RECEASES OF THE PROJECT. FOR EACH OF THESE THREE ELEMENTS, THE FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICAL AND RECEASES OF THE PROJECT. FOR EACH OF THE SET WOO CATCHING THE PROJECT. FOR EACH OF THE SET WITH THE PROJECT OF THE REVERCEMENT FLOODS ON THE SET WITH THE SENSITION OF THE REVERCEMENT FLOOD ROUTHING, SEDIMENT TRANSPORT AND MORPHOLOGY (E.G. DEPTH INTEGRATING SAMPLESS AND TRUBBIOTY PROBLESS. TOGSTHER WITH THE MOST RECENT ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR PASSESSMENT THE MOST RECENT ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR PASSESSMENT THE MOST RECENT ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR PASSESSMENT THE MOST RECENT ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR PASSESSMENT THE M	RAMON J	UNIVERSIDAD DE LLEIDA	OPTO, MEDIO AMBIENTE CIENCIAS DEL SUELO	DOPTO, MEDIO AMBIENTE Y CIENCIAS DEL SUELO	01-01-10	31-12-12		Spain
CGL2009-12229	OF VALENCIA, A.	ATION OF S. THE ALBUFERA CASE OF STUDY	INVASIVE SPECIES/NTRODUCED FISH(GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CHANGE\ECOLOGICAL IMPACT	THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS WORK IS TO CONSTRUCT A MODEL TO DESCRIBE THE RELATIOSHIP BETWEEN FLUSHING (HIGH LOW-NUTRIENT WATER INFLOWS) AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARANTONIC COMMUNITY IN PIPERTROPHIC SYSTEMS, TAXINGS THE ABUFERA OF VALENCIA AS A CASE OF STUDY. WE FULL FOLLOW CLOSE YITH CLEAR WATER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AFTER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AFTER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AFTER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AFTER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AFTER PHASE EVENTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN THIS LAKE AND STOICHOMETRY WILL BE STUDIED IN RELATION WITH THE OVENTS AND DIVERSITY OF THE PLANKTON COMMUNITY. WILL BE STUDIED IN SECURITY OF THE STUDY OF THE CARBON CYCLE BY ANALYSING THE PRODUCTION AND DECOMPOSITION PROCESSES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MICROBIAL LOOP IN THE SYSTEM. WE WILL LOOK AT THE CHANCES INDUCED BY FULSHING IN THE TROPHIC FOOD WEB AND SPECIFIC PLANKTON COMMUNITY COMPOSITION. WE WILL ADDIVINALLY MAKE A ECONSTBUCTION OF THE HESTOPHIC ATON PROCESS, BASED ON RECENT SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCES, THAT WOULD HEP J'CL UNDERSTAND THIS PROCESS THAT WOULD HEP J'CL UNDERSTAND THIS PROCESS AND TO VISUALIZE THE PLANKTONIC COMMUNITY FEONE LAST CENTURY HUMAN IMPACT. THE MODELLANTON THE PROCESSION THAT	MARIA ROSA	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCÍA	CAVANILES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	CAVANILES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGIA EVOLUTIVA	01-01-10	31-12-13		Spain
CGL2009-10292	PHYTOPLANKTO SUBMERGED MI THEIR RESPONSI CHANGES (INCR ULTRAVIOLET R EUTROPHICATIC SIGNIFICANCE I MANAGEMENT.	ACROPHYTES. SES TO GLOBAL SEASE IN ADIATION AND DN) AND N WETLAND	COASTAL SAND DUNE, ECOPHYSIOLOGY, OCEAN WATER/STABLE ISOTOPES, SEA LEVEL RISE, WATER SOURCES, PLANT DISTRIBUTION	MANKIND NEEDS GOOD QUALITY WATER. HOWEVER, AT PRESENT, MANY AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS DO NOT HAVE THE DESIRABLE QUALITY STATUS. THEREFORE ANY MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND/OR RESTORATION INITIATIVE THAT GUARANTEE GOOD WATER QUALITY IS WELCOME. THE FACT THAT SOME AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS WELCOME. THE FACT THAT SOME AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND ALCLAR WATER SYSTEM DOMINATED BY SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION AND WITH MUCH MORE BIODIVERSITY OR B) A TURBID PHYTOPLANKTON-DOMINATED SYSTEM IN WHICH AQUATIC VEGETATION ADD WITH MOOR GOLS ARE FOUNDED. ON STABILIZING THE SYSTEMS IN B, THAT IS OBTAINING THE SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION FOR SYSTEMS IN B, THAT IS OBTAINING THE SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION FOR THE SYSTEMS IN B, THAT IS OBTAINING THE SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PHYTOPLANKTON ADD CARN SYSTEMS IN B, THAT IS OBTAINING THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTEMS IN THE SYSTE	MARIA ANTONIA	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	INSTITUTO CAVANILLES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	INSTITUTO CAVANILLES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

			1					1					
CGL2009-07830	GEOMETRICAL AND FACIES	MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION\FLUVIAL	THIS PROJECT INVOLVES FOUR SEDIMENTARY BASINS	VISERAS ALARCON	CESAR		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO.	FACULTAD DE	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	ANALYSIS OF SEDIMENTARY	DYNAMICS\ALLUVIAL PLAIN\INDUCED	LOCATED IN THE SOUTHERN IBERIAN PENINSULA. SEVERAL				GRANADA	ESTRATIGRAFIA Y	CIENCIAS				
	BODIES AS OUTCROPPING	MORPHOLOGICAL	EXAMPLES OF TRIASSIC AND NEOGENE ENSEMBLES WITH					PALEONTOLOGIA					
	ANALOGS FOR HYDROCARBONS	ADJUSTMENTS\LOWER SEGURA\VEGA	CONTINENTAL AND SHALLOW-MARINE ORIGIN ARE										
	RESERVOIRS AND AQUIFERS:	MEDIA	SELECTED FOR THEIR SEDIMENTOLOGIC ANALYSIS AS										
	TRIASSIC AND NEOGENE		OUTCROPPING ANALOGS OF UNDERGROUND RESERVOIRS										
	EXAMPLES FROM SOUTH IBERIA		OF FLUIDS (WATER, HYDROCARBON, INDUSTRIAL WASTE OR										
	(11)		POLLUTANT GASES).										
			THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PREPARE A POROUS										
			SEDIMENTARY BODIES CATALOGUE, INCLUDING THE										
			DESCRIPTION OF THEIR MAIN FEATURES (GEOMETRY,										
			PETROPHYSICS AND LITHOFACIES), AS WELL AS THE										
			MECHANISMS CONTROLLING THE DIFFERENT-SCALE										
			HETEROGENEITIES AND THEIR MODELLING, IN ORDER TO										
			PROVIDE SUITABLE MODELS FOR USING IN APPLIED										
			GEOLOGY.										
			THIS OBJECTIVE WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE										
			ACCOMPLISHMENT OF NINE PARTIAL OBJECTIVES										
			INVOLVING FROM UPDATING AND ADAPTATION OF										
			PREVIOUS INFORMATION AND NEW FIELD DATA										
			ACQUISITION TO QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS PERFORMANCE										
			AND 3D MODELS ELABORATION.										
			THIS PROPOSAL REPRESENTS THE CONTINUITY OF A										
			PREVIOUS PROJECT THAT STILLS IN FORCE, ALTHOUGH TEN										
		1	NEW TARGETS ARE DEFINED. SOME OF THEM ARE LOCATED	1	1	l		1				l	1
			IN TWO RESEARCH AREAS THAT ARE NEW IN THIS PROJECT,	İ	İ	l							
		1	BUT WHICH WERE STUDIED BY SOME OF THE RESEARCHERS	1	1	l		1				l	1
1		I	OF THE PRESENT TEAM FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW IN	I	1	I		1					1
CC1 2000 00320	 CAMPAGENT AGUATIG	-		DAÑEDAS LIMES	1100	<b> </b>	LINIU COCITAT OF	INCTITUTO DE	INCTITUTO DE	04.04.45	04.00.47	L HINESO	Contra
CGL2009-08338	EMERGENT AQUATIC		IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT PLANTED AREAS AFFECT	BAÑERAS VIVES	LUIS	l	UNIVERSITAT DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-10	01-09-13	MINECO	Spain
	MACROPHYTES AS ELEMENTS TO		POSITIVELY THE WATER RESTORATION CAPACITY OF	İ	İ	l	GIRONA	ECOLOGIA	ECOLOGIA				
1	PROMOTE ISOLATION OF	1	CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS. THIS FACT DERIVES MAINLY	1	1	l		ACUATICA	ACUATICA			l	1
	BIOTECHNOLOGICALLY ACTIVE		FROM THE STIMULATION OF THE GROWTH OF										
	MICROORGANISMSM IN WATER		BELOWGROUND MICROBIAL POPULATION DUE TO THE										
	TREATMENT		ACTIVITY OF MACROPHYTES. HOWEVER, FUNDAMENTAL										
			INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PLANTS AND ASSOCIATED										
			MICROORGANISMS IN TREATMENT WETLANDS REMAIN										
			ONLY PARTLY UNDERSTOOD AT A MOLECULAR LEVEL. THE										
			AIM OF OUR PROJECT IS TO USE PLANT-MICROBE										
			INTERACTIONS AS A WAY TO ANALYZE THE MICROBIAL										
			DIVERSITY IN WETLANDS AND TO PROMOTE THE										
			ENRICHMENT AND ISOLATION OF POTENTIALLY ACTIVE										
			MICROORGANISMS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY. MOST OF THE										
			WORK WILL FOCUS ON NITROGEN METABOLISM. TO OBTAIN										
			NEW BACTERIA AND ARCHAEA ISOLATES IS ONE OF THE										
			MAJOR FOCUSES IN MANY OF THE FIELDS OF										
			MICROBIOLOGY (FROM HABITAT RESTORATION TO CLINICAL										
			MICROBIOLOGY). THE EXTENSIVE USE OF MOLECULAR										
			METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF MICROBIAL DIVERSITY IN										
			MANY ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS HAS HIGHLIGHTED										
			THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF MICROBIAL ECOLOGISTS IN										
			MANY FIELDS. DOZENS OF SEQUENCES ARE BEING										
			DESCRIBED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MINUTE THAT HAVE										
			LITTLE SIMILARITIES TO THOSE OBTAINED FROM CULTURED										
1		1	BACTERIA. THIS IDEA POINTS TO THE EXTENDED	İ	i	i							1
			CONVICTION THAT MANY PROCESSES AND	İ	İ	l							
			MICROORGANISMS FROM WHICH ACTIVITIES ARE NOT	İ	İ	l							
1		1	KNOWN ARE STILL TO BE DISCOVERED. THE PREVIOUS	1	1	l		1				l	1
1		1	STATEMENT IS CERTAINLY PERSUASIVE FROM A SCIENTIFIC	1	1	l		1				l	1
CGL2009-09070	BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC CONTROLS	MICROBIAL METACOMMUNITY\SALINE	THE DISSOLUTION OF PYRITE AND OTHER SULPHIDES IN	SANCHEZ ESPAÑA	JAVIER		INSTITUTO	DPTO. DE	DPTO. DE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	OF CHEMICAL UNDERWATER	INLAND WATERS\GREATER	FLOODED OPEN-PIT MINES IN THE IBERIAN PYRITE BELT (IPB.		I	I	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO		INVESTIGACION EN				
	STRATIFICATION IN ACIDIC	FLAMINGO\DISPERSAL\GUANOTROPHI	SW SPAIN) HAS RESULTED IN THE FORMATION OF VERY	1	İ	l	DE ESPAÑA (IGME)	RECURSOS	RECURSOS				
	MINING LAKES OF THE IBERIAN	CATION\SEDIMENT BIOTURBATION	ACIDIC LAKES (PH 1.2-3.5) WITH EXTREMELY HIGH	İ	İ	l	or reser (roser)	GEOLOGICOS	GEOLOGICOS				
	PYRITE BELT	CATION SEDIMENT BIOTORBATION	CONCENTRATIONS OF SULPHATE AND TOXIC METALS (FE,	İ	İ	l		GLULUGICUS	GLULUGICUS				
1	TIMILE DELI	I		I	1	I		1					
			AL, MN, CU, ZN, CO, NI, CD) AND METALOIDS (AS). MOST OF THESE LAKES ARE MEROMICTIC (I.E., PERENNIALLY	İ	İ	l							
				İ	İ	l							
1		1	STRATIFIED) AND SHOW AN UPPER WATER BODY	1	1	l		1				l	
1			(MIXOLIMNION) WITH OXYGENIC AND OXIDIZING	İ	İ	l							
1		1	CONDITIONS, AND A BOTTOM LAYER (MONIMOLIMNION)	1	1	l		1				l	1
			WHICH IS ANOXIC AND CHIEFLY REDUCED. THE	İ	İ	l							
1		1	HYDROCHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF THE MONIMOLIMNIA	1	1	l		1				l	1
			ALLOWS TO DISTINGUISH TWO DIFFERENT STRATIFICATION	İ	İ	l							
1		1	STYLES. IN THE PIT LAKES OF TYPE I (E.G., SAN TELMO; N®S®	1	1	l		1				l	1
			CARMEN), THE MONIMOLIMNION IS VERTICALLY	İ	İ	l							
			HOMOGENEOUS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE	İ	İ	l							
1		1	MONIMOLIMNIA OF TYPE II PIT LAKES (E.G., CUEVA DE LA	1	1	l		1				l	1
			MORA, HERRERIAS, FILON NORTE) SHOW A SINGULAR	İ	İ	l							
1		1	PATTERN WITH STRONG VERTICAL GRADIENTS OF CHEMICAL	1	1	l		1				l	1
			COMPOSITION (DISSOLVED METALS AND SULPHATE),	İ	İ	l							
1		I	TEMPERATURE. PH. REDOX POTENTIAL (EH) AND DISSOLVED	I	1	I		1					1
			GAS CONTENT (CO2). PHYSICO-CHEMICAL GRADIENTS ARE	İ	İ	l							
			USUALLY LINEAR, ALTHOUGH THEY CAN ALSO DEVELOP	İ	İ	l							
1			¿STAIRCASES¿ (E.G., CUEVA DE LA MORA) WHICH APPEARS	İ	İ	l							

			1					,				
CGL2009-10408	ISOTOPE NUTRIENT BIOGEOCHEMISTRY APPLIED TO LAKE METABOUSM	ENVIRONMENTAL INFLOWS\(\subsection\) STATES ALINITY\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	OUR UNDERSTANDING OF INTEGRAL ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES DERIVED FROM THE SUM OF INDIVIDUAL ECOSYSTEM COMPARTMENTS IS CURRENTLY LIMITED BECAUSE OF METHODOLOGICAL, LOGISTIC AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS. MOREOVER, THE INCREASING RECOGNITION THAT ECOSYSTEMS HAVE DIFFUSE BOUNDARIES AND INTERACT WITH OTHER ECOSYSTEMS ACROSS DIFFERENT SPATIAL AND TEAPORAL SCALES COMPULCATES EVEN MORE THE DETERMINATION OF INTERNINED BIOGGOCHEMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES USING CONVENTIONAL METHODOLOGY. THE USE OF STABLE ISOTOPES (13C, 15N) HAS FRUITTULY SEEN APPLIED TO QUANTIFY THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ABIOTIC AND BOTTO. PROCESSES, AND ALLOWS DETERMINING NUTIENT TRANSFORMATION AND METABOLISM ACROSS DIFFERENT SCALES, DESPITE THEIR INCREASE DUE IN STUDIOS FO ECOSYSTEM METABOLISM, MAINLY ROUTES OF A THROUGH COUPLED BIOTIC AND BOTTO. PROCESSES, ANALYSES OF STABLE ISOTOPES HAVE BEEN LESS PREQUENTLY APPLIED IN HIGHLY FULCTULATION BOTTER PRACESSES, ANALYSES OF STABLE ISOTOPES HOUD PROTEIN HIGHLY FULCTULATION BOTTERRANDEN METABOLT PRACESSES OF STABLE ISOTOPES HOUD POTENTIAL TO	SANCHEZ CARRILLO	SALVADOR	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. ECOLOGIA EVOLUTIVA	MUSEO NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS NATURALES (MNCN)	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			MAY HELP OVERCOME THE LIMITATIONS POSED BY SNAPSHOT SAMPLING UNDER CONTRASTING ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATIONS. IN THIS PROPOSAL WE									
CG12009-12910-C03-03	AQUIFER RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS OF NATURAL TRACERS: GROUNDWATER SOURCE AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH FLOW PATTERN IN DISCHARGE AREAS	ENVIRONMENTAL ISOTOPES\HTMOLOGIC CYCLE\MODELING\GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS\CLIMATE CHANGE	TO PERFORM SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF AQUIFERS AND TO PROVIDE CONFIDENT ANALYSIS OF THEIR EVOLUTION UNDER CHIMATIC CHANGE, A SOUND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AQUIFER BEHAVIOUR IS REQUIRED. CHEMICAL AND SOTOPIC ENVIRONMENTAL TRACERS ARE USEFUL TOOLS TO LOCATE AND QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE, AND TO STRAILS HITE GROUNDWATER FICHARGE AND DISCHARGE, AND TO STRAILS HITE GROUNDWATER FLOW PATTERN. THEY PROVUDE INFORMATION ON PROCESSES, LOCATIONS, TIMES, ETC. WITH INDEPENDENCE OF HYDRODYNAMIC AND UNIMERIC TECHNIQUES, AND THEY SERVE TO CALIBRATE THOSE TOOLS AT THE TIME.	MANZANO ARELLANO	MARISOL	UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE CARTAGENA	ESCUELA UNIVERSITARIA DE INGENIERIA TECNICA CIVIL	ESCUELA UNIVERSITARIA DE INGENIERIA TECNICA CIVIL	01-01-10	30-10-13	MINECO	Spain
			MASS BALANCES OF ISOTOPIC (RD, 875R, 1AC, 3H, 180, 2H, 13C) AND NON ISOTOPIC (CL, BR, B, SR) ENVIRONMENTAL TRACERS WILL BE USED TO QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE AND IS ESTABLISH THE GROUNDWATER FLOW PATTERN IN FIVE AQUIPER OF SPAIN AND ARGENTIAN. THE RESULTS WILL ALLOW TO CHECK THE CONCEPTUAL MODELS AND TO CALIBRATE THE NUMERICAL MODELS AND TO CALIBRATE THE ARMS. EMPHAGISM WILL BE ADDRESS TO MECHANISM IDENTIFICATION FOR RECHARGE AND DISCHARGE PROCESSES, SA WILL AS TO THE METHODOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS OF IN SITU AND CONTINUOUS RM MASSURING TO DENTIFY AND QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE FOR DENTIFY AND QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE FOR DENTIFY AND QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE FOR DENTIFY AND QUANTIFY GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE TO RIVERS AND WETLANDS.									
			AS RN IS GROUND GENERATED, MEASURING IT IN RIVERS WATER SAMPLES IS USED SINCE LONG AGO TO IDENTIFY GROUNDWATER DISCHARGE. A RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF RN MEASURING DEVICES TO PERFORM CONTINUOUS AND IN SITU MEASURES IS PROVIDING GOOD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT									
CGI 2009-06951	SENSITIVITY OF ALPINE RIVERS TO GENDRAL CHANGE: PALACOEMIRONMENTAL RECORDS AND MODELLING OF EXTREME EVENTS	AQUIFER VULNERABILITYHYDROGEOPHYSICS\EL ECTRICAL TOMOGRAPHY	THE PROPOSED ELUVALIDE PLUS PROPVECT (SENSITIVITY OF ALPINE PRINER PLUS PROPVECT (SENSITIVITY OF ALPINE PRINER PLUS PROPVECT (SENSITIVITY OF ALPINE PRINER PLUS PROPVECT (SENSITIVITY OF ALPINE PLUS PLUS PLUS PLUS PLUS PLUS PLUS PLUS	SCHULTE	LOTHAR	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO, GEOGRAFIA FISICA Y ANALISIS GEOGRAFICO REGIONAL	FACUITAD DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2009-12977													
CGL2009-129//	MODELING THE ISOTOPE	HYDROLOGY\FORECASTING	THE GLOBAL NETWORK OF ISOTOPES IN PRECIPITATION	RODRIGUEZ AREVALO	JAVIER		CENTRO ESTUDIOS Y	CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	COMPOSITION IN THE	SYSTEMS\RADAR\FLASH FLOODS	MANAGED BY THE INTERNACIONAL AGENCY FOR ATOMIC				EXPERIMENTACION DE	ESTUDIOS DE	ESTUDIOS DE				
	HYDROLOGIC CYCLE IN SPAIN AND		ENERGY (IAEA) AND THE WORLD METOROLOGICAL				OBRAS PUBLICAS	TECNICAS	TECNICAS				
	APPLICATION TO RESEARCH IN		ORGANISATION (WMO) PROVIDES BASIC INFORMATION FOR				(CEDEX)	APLICADAS	APLICADAS				
	HYDROLOGY AND CLIMATE		RESEARCH IN HYDROGEOLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES										
	CHANGE		SINCE 1961. THIS NETWORK IS OPERATED IN SPAIN BY THE										
			CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y EXPERIMENTACION DE OBRAS										
			PUBLICAS (CEDEX) IN COLABORATION WITH THE AGENCIA										
			ESTATAL DE METEOROLOGIA (AEMET). FURTHERMORE,										
			NUMEROUS STUDIES HAVE BEEN PERFORMED IN SPAIN ON										
			ISOTOPE HYDROGEOLOGY (ON RECHARGE EVALUATION,										
			DATING, OR IDENTIFYING THE ORIGIN OF SOLUTES). EVEN										
			WHEN THESE STUDIES ARE LOCAL IN MOST CASES, OR DEAL										
			WITH PARTIAL SPECIFIC COMPONENTS OF THE HYDROLOGIC										
			CYCLE, THEY PROVIDE AN INFORMATION BASE THAT MAY BE										
			USED TO BUILD REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MODELS OF THE										
			HYDROLOGIC CYCLE. THIS PROJECT AIMS AT ANALYSING THIS										
			INFORMATION ABOUT ISOTOPES IN PRECIPITATION,										
			SURFACE AND GROUND WATERS; MAPPING THE										
			VARIABILITY OF THE EXISTING DATA; AND MODELING AND										
			INTERPRETING THE RESULTS IN THE CLIMATE AND										
			HYDROLOGIC FRAMEWORK OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS										
			FOUND IN THE SPANISH GEOGRAPHY. THE OBJETIVES AND										
			WORK TO BE PERFORMED ARE:										
1						1	l	l				I	
1			1) COMPILATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS OF			1	1	1				1	1
1			RESEARCH ON CLIMATE IN SPAIN AS WELL AS THE DATA			1	1	1				1	1
1			ABOUT THE ISOTOPIC COMPOSITION OF PRECIPITATION,			1	l	l				I	
1			SURFACE AND GROUND WATERS. THE INFORMATION			1	1	1				1	1
1			OBTAINED WILL BE STRUCTURED IN A DATA BASE,			1	1	1				1	1
1			INCLUDING GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE INFORMATION. THE			1	1	l				1	1
1			DATA BASE WILL INCLUDE ISOTOPIC DATA FROM			1	l	l				I	
	<del></del>		PRECIPITATION FROM THE IAEA NETWORK IN SPAIN AND			<b>!</b>	l						<u> </u>
CGL2009-08840	NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC	IRRIGATION\FILTRATION\EFFLUENTS\C	SALT MARSHES REPRESENT THE MOST EXTREME ECOSYSTEM LINDER MARINE INFLUENCE AS THEY DEVELOP	CEARRETA BILBAO	ALEJANDRO	1	UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS	DPTO. ESTRATIGRAFIA Y	FACULTAD DE CIENCIA Y	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
1	TRANSFORMATION OF MARSHES					1	VASCO EUSKAL					I	
	IN THE CANTABRIAN COAST:	NETWORKS\COMPUTATIONAL FLUIDS	AT THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE TOPOGRAPHIC POSITION UNDER				HERRIKO	PALEONTOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA				
	RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE	DYNAMICS	TIDAL INFLUENCE AND ARE LOCATED AT THE CONTACT				UNIBERTSITATEA						
			ZONE BETWEEN THE MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL DOMAINS.										
			AS A CONSEQUENCE, THEY ARE INDICATIVE OF THE										
			MAXIMUM SEA LEVEL AT ANY TIME AND ANY TEMPORAL										
			VARIATION OF THE SEA LEVEL WILL ORIGINATE A VERTICAL										
			AND/OR LATERAL MIGRATION OF THE SALT MARSHES. THIS										
			RESEARCH PROJECT IS INTENDED TO DETERMINE THE										
			RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL EVOLUTION OF THE SALT										
			MARSHES IN THE EASTERN CANTABRIAN COAST AS A										
			CONSEQUENCE OF: A) THEIR FORMATION 3 KA AGO WHEN										
			HOLOCENE SEA LEVEL BECAME STABLE; B) THEIR HUMAN										
1			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES; C) THEIR ABANDONMENT AND										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES; C) THEIR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES; () THEIR ABANDOMMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND () THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES; O] THEIR ABANDOMMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DUBING THE IRSH AND 19TH CENTURIES, CJ THEIR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE OMGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTH AND 15TH CENTURIES; C) THEIR BRANDONNENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CUMATE CHANGE. WOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SCALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DUBING THE ISTH AND 19TH CENTURIES; C) THEIR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DUBING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DUBING THE LATD TECADES AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTH AND 19TH CENTURIES; C I THEIR BARNDONNENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND DITHEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL CANGLULATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE ISTH AND 19TH CENTURIES; CIPHER BRANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS. DURING THE LAST DECADES AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SCALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ALTANTIC CANSTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE										
			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE IBTH AND 19TH CENTURIES, CI THER RABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH DITHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUISE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS, THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM AMALYSES							_			
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	AQUIFER RECHARGE AND		OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTH AND 15TH CENTURIES; C) THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SCALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FERNICH AND PORTUGUISES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE ISTH AND 15TH CENTURIES, CI PHER BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	ЕМІПО		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL	SUPERIOR DE ING.	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01			OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTH AND 19TH CENTURIES; CI THER RABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SCALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMSED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHER CICLIORIDE DEPOSITION,	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO			INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO,	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JETH AND 19TH CENTURIES, C) THEIR BARNDONNENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND DIFFIER RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL, OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE, MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANCES IN THIS CASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST SOO YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS HATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHICORDE DEPOSITION, SY SELECTIONS DECLAIL TIESTERS AREAS, SUCH AS THE	CUSTODIO GIMENA	ЕМІПО		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING.	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JETH AND 19TH CENTURES; C THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND D) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SCALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER CARBONATE OF SYSTEM OF	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO,	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CG12009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURIES, OF THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND JTHEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVE, DISCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE, MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUISSE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM AWALYSES SUBPROJECT IS AMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS HAVIDAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHICRIDE DEPOSITION, SELECTING SPICIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTH AND 19TH CENTURIES; OT HERR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND DITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUPPROJECT IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTIMS SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBIONATE) SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES; SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP OF LAMBRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURIES, OF THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND JYHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL, OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE, MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS, THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM AWALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS HATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHICOTIDE DEPOSITION, S'SELECTION SPCIAL INTEREST REAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF CAMPLE, CAPELLA DESSANT QUINT ID & MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMPLO E TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERA (LOWER RESE) AND THE AGUIFER SYSTEM OF	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN ADI 19TH CENTURES; C THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEALEVEL COSILLATION DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT IS AMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFLIES NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREA, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER (CARBONATES SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERRA DE GAORYCAMEMON FEMALS.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURIES, OF THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND JITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATTANTIC COASTAL) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS WATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, S'SELECTION SPECIAL INTEREST, BRAES, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF CARMEC, CAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES ANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF COMMITTED MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF SUBPORT OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF SUBPORT OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF SUBPORT OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF SUBPORT OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LAGLERS (LOTELDESSES) OF SUBPORT OF THE COMP OF SUBPORT OF THE COMP OF SUBPORT OF THE THE TOWN SUBPORTS TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPORTS TO THE TOP OTHER TWO SUBPORTS TO	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN ADI 19TH CENTURES; C THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEALEVEL COSILLATION DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT IS AMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFLIES NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREA, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER (CARBONATES SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERRA DE GAORYCAMEMON FEMALS.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITHAN ADI STIM CENTURIES, OF THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND JITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL DOSILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS WATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHIORIDE DEPOSITION, SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF SIEREM SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF SIEREM SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS CHARGE (CABBLADESSANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER REBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SIERRA DE GADORICAMPO DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPICITS IN THE PAPPLICATION TO DOÑANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND.®	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAIN DIST CENTURY. STATE THE RABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 17 HEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANNEE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTURUSES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE RALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBODATED SYSTEM OF CRAMEL/CAPELLADES/SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER ERRE), AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRRAD ES AGORDICAMINE DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPLICTS IN THE APPLICATION TO ORGANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND.®	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURIES, OF THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND JITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL DISCLILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS WATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST, RAREA, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF SIERRA SCHARGE) APPLICATION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SIERRA DE GALORICADES AND SUBPRICTS IN THE OTHER TWO SUBPRICTS OF SIERRA DE GALORICADES AND SUBPRICTS IN THE OTHER TWO SUBPRICTS IN THE SUBPROLECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE STHAND 19TH CENTURES; OF THEIR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 19THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-EVEL CHAILDRICANS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTURGUSES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CABBODNATED SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT) QUINTIT DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE AGERRA (LOWER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT QUINTIT DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE AGERRA (LOWER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT QUINT DE MEDIONA). A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE AGERRA (LOWER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT QUINTED MEDIONA). THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT I	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE AIRTH AND 19TH CENTURES; C I THER RABANDONMENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTUREY; AND DITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER (CARBONALTS SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES,SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A DESIRAD SEARCE (CARBONALTS DELIALS, IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPLECTS IN THE APPLICATION TO DORNAMA AND GRAN CAMARIA SILAND.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JETH AND 19TH CENTURIES, of ITHER ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 17 THER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTURGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA). A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE ACLERA (LOWER BEBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SIGNERA DE GADORICAMPO DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUPPORTS TO SHAPLE OF THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE CENTROLOGY.  THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE CENTROLOGY. THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJE	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN DISTOR TO THEIR BARNDONNENT AND NATURAL RECENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND DITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEA-LEVEL CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES JURPOSICOTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES. SUBPOSICION OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOLA ACUITER (CARBONATE DISTEMS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOLA ACUITER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER E BRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRRA DE GAORD/CAMPO DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE CYMPER TWO SUBPLICTS IN THE SUBPRODIECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE GENHANCH AND AND GRAN CANARIAI SLAND. THE SUBPRODIECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE GENHANCH AND AND GRAN CANARIAI SLAND.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DUBING THE STREAM AND 19TH CENTURES, C. P. THER ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL REGERERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND 17 THER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVEL OSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL-EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTURUSES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST RAEAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CABBONATED SYSTEM OF CARMELCAPELLADESSANT) QUINTI DE MEDIONA). A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARBAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA CALERA (LOWER BEBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER DE GAD THE CAMP DE TARBAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA CALERA (LOWER BEBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER DE CANDEN TO TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPICCTS IN THE APPLICATION TO DORGANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. EN SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPICCTS IN THE APPLICATION TO DORGANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. ENERGENCH OF THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE CENTROCHMENCA AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISOTOPE RESEARCH OF RECHARGE OF ADVANCED TREATED WASTED WATER IN THE DEEP INJECTION WELL BARRIER IN THE LORGAN TO WELL BARRIER IN THE LORGAN TO WATER FROM NATURAL	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAIN DIST TO THEIR BARNDONMENT AND NATURAL RECERCISEATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL LEVEL CASHLANDE.  DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFLIES NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER (CARBONATES SYSTEM OF CARMEÇCAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A CREATER OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRRAD ES AGORÇCAMPO DE DALLAS. IT IS ALOS AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE COMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRRAD ES AGORÇCAMPO DE DALLAS. IT IS ALOS AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE COMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRRAD ES AGORÇCAMPO DE DALLAS. IT IS ALOS AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE OTHER TWO SUBPJECTS IN THE APPLICATION TO ODGANA AND GRANA CANARIA ISLAND.®  THE SUBBROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBBROCICET IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBBROCICET IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SEESARCH OF RECHARGE OF ADVANCED TREATED WASTED WASTED WASTED WASTED WASTER NOTHER OTTO, AND POSSIBLE IS STOTOPIC WATER BY MEANS OF CHEMICAL, AND POSSIBLE IS STOTOPIC WATER BY MEANS OF CHEMICAL, AND POSSIBLE IS STOTOPIC.	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DUBING THE STRY AND 19TH CENTURYS, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND 19THER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PELO, SCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONEOMIC CLIMATE CHANGE. MORE VORE, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEA-LEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTURUSES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT IT IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE BALLANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CABRONATED SYSTEM OF CLAMEL, CAPALLADES, SANT QUINTIT DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA AGLERA (LOWER EBBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERMER BERG) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERMER BERG) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERMER BERG) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERMER BERG) AND THE ADMIRED TO THE APPLICATION TO DORIANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE COMPONENCIAL THE CONTROLLED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF RESEARCH OF RECHARGE OF ADVANCED TREATED WASTED WATER IN THE DEEP INJECTION WELL BARRIER IN THE LORGRAN DEVENTIVAL CONSIDERATION OF BASIN RECHARGE IN THE LOWER VALLEY. THE OBJECTIVE IS NO DIFFERENTIAL RECHARGE WATER ROM NATURAL WATER BY MEANS OF CHEMICAL, AND POSSIBLE ISOTOPIC WINICATORS, IN COOPERATION WITH THE WATER AGENCY	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN DISTORT CENTURES; CHERR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL RECERCERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTUREY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEALEVEL COSILLATION DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUPPROJECT IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFLIES NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, BY SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANOIA AQUIFER (CARBONATE D SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A DESIGNAL CANDER OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA GALERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBERAD ES ADDRICAMED DE DALLS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE COTHER TWO SUBPLICTS IN THE APPLICATION TO ODGANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JATH AND 19TH CENTURYS, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND JYHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVE, DISCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM AWALYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPICIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF SLEEPING SPICIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF SLEEPING SPICIAL INTEREST READ, SECONDAY, A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA GLERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SLEEPING SHEEPI	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN DISTORT CENTURYS, OF THEIR ABANDONMENT AND NATURAL RECERCERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 1) THEIR RESPONSE TO THE SEAL EVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CHILATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH THE RESPONSE ALEVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH CHANGE AND PORTURGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM MANLYSES SUBPROJECT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALLANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF CARMECAPELLADES,SANT QUINT) DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GALERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRAD CHANGES AND THE ADURIS THE ADDITIONAL THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GELERA DE GARDACAMOP DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE COMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GELERA DE GARDACAMOP DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE COMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GELERA DE GARDACAMOP DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GELERA DE GARDACAMOP DE DALIAS. IT IS ALSO AIMED TO SUPPORT TO THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLAND DE LA GELERA DE GARDACAMOP DE DEVENTAL CONSIDERATION OF SECRETARY OF CHARGE OF AUGUSTAL AND THE WENTER OF MATER DATED WATER TO PREVIABLE OF THE CHARGE OF THE COMP TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE WATER OF MATER OF THE SUBPROJECT I	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CG12009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURYS, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND DIFFERENCE OF THE PROSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE MOREOUTH OF THE PROSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE MOREOUTH OF THE PROSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE MOREOUTH OF THE REFEAR OF THE PRAST SOO YEARS. THE WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PRAST SOO YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT ITS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHICORDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CABRODATED SYSTEM OF CRAME, CAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA ACLERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADURING SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE AND THE ADMIRED SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNER BERNE	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN DISTORT CENTURY; AND THE RABANDOMENT AND NATURAL REGERERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 17 THER REPONDS TO THE SEAL EVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CHILATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE RALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, Y SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBODATED SYSTEM OF CARME, CAPELLADES, SANT QUINT) DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLAND DE LAGLERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRAD CAPELLA THE ONE OF THE OTHER TWO SUBPLICTS IN THE APPLICATION TO DORIANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. ■  THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE GEOHYDROCHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISOTOPE RESEARCH OF RECHARGE OF ADVANCED TREATED WASTED WA	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CG12009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE JITH AND 19TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND NATURAL REGENERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY, AND JITHER RESPONSE TO THE SEAL-PLEVE, DISCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CLIMATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEALEVEL CHANCES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, RENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM AWALYSES SUBPROICT I IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUS NATURAL RECHANGE BY MEANS OF THE BALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, YE SELECTING SPICIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AQUIFER (CARBONATED SYSTEM OF CARME, CAPELLADES, SANT QUINTI DE MEDIONA). A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGONA, THE PLANA DE LA GLERA (LOWER ERBE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER BERE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SHERNER OF ADDITIONAL RECHANGE BY THE PAPPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE PAPPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE APPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE APPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE APPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE APPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE APPLICATION TO DORANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE SAND AND THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE FORT OF THE THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE FORT OF THE ADDITIONAL RECHANGE OF THE	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2009-12910-C03-01	DISCHARGE PROCESSES BY MEANS	R\GRAN CANARIA\REUSED	OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES DURING THE INTHAN DISTORT CENTURY; AND THE RABANDOMENT AND NATURAL REGERERATION DURING THE 20TH CENTURY; AND 17 THER REPONDS TO THE SEAL EVEL COSCILLATIONS DURING THE LAST DECADES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE POSSIBLE ONGOING CHILATE CHANGE. MOREOVER, THIS WORK AIMS TO RECONSTRUCT SEAL EVEL CHANGES IN THIS COASTAL AREA (IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC COASTS) OVER THE PAST 500 YEARS. THE RECONSTRUCTIONS WILL BE DEVELOPED FROM ANALYSES SUBPROJECT 1 IS AIMED AT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND APPLICATION OF DIFFUSE NATURAL RECHARGE BY MEANS OF THE RALANCE OF ATMOSPHERIC CHLORIDE DEPOSITION, Y SELECTING SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS, SUCH AS THE ANDIA AGUIFER (CABBODATED SYSTEM OF CARME, CAPELLADES, SANT QUINT) DE MEDIONA), A PORTION OF THE CAMP DE TARRAGOMA, THE PLAND DE LAGLERA (LOWER EBRE) AND THE AQUIFER SYSTEM OF SUBRAD CAPELLA THE ONE OF THE OTHER TWO SUBPLICTS IN THE APPLICATION TO DORIANA AND GRAN CANARIA ISLAND. ■  THE SUBPROJECT IS ALSO AIMED TO THE GEOHYDROCHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISOTOPE RESEARCH OF RECHARGE OF ADVANCED TREATED WASTED WA	CUSTODIO GIMENA	EMILIO		POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain

CGL2009-13700-C02-02	MONITORING AND MODELLING SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARABILITY OF SOIL COMPOSITION, WATER CONTENT AND COMPACTION AT DIFFERENT SCALES	HUMAN ACTIVITY\FLUVIAL SYSTEN\SEDIMENT S\SEBIMENT BUDGET\BRAIDED CHANNELS\BARS\CHANNEL\VEGETATIO N	THE INHERENT SOIL SURFACE AND SUBSOIL SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY HAS BEEN WIDELY RECOGNIZED. THE TRADITIONAL METHODS FOR CHARACTERISATION OF SPATIAL VARIABILITY AND TEMPORAL TRENDS IN SOIL PROPERTIES AND HYDROLOGICAL PRANMETERS AT THE VADOSE ZONE HAVE SHOWN SEVERAL LIMITATIONS. AT PRESENT THERE IS A TRIONG NEED TO DEVELOP AND APPLY NON-INVASUE AND NOT EXPENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES THAT CAN BE USED TO DELINEATE AND MONITOR SOIL COMPOSITION AND ATTRIBUTES AT BOTH SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE AND MOTE AND MONITOR SOIL COMPOSITION. SOIL PRESENT HERE OF A TRIBUTES AT BOTH SURFACE EARD SOILS THE CHARACTERISTS. SINCLUDING HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTERISTS. SON-INVASUES (FOR GOPHYSICAL TECHNOLES PRODUCING A THREE-DIMENSIONAL MAP OF SOIL STRUCTURAL FEATURES ARE QUITE ADVANTAGEOUS TO ADVANCING GOUR KNOWLEDGE OF SOIL SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY. GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLES INCLIDE ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY (EC) ASSOCIATE TO TO PRETENDANCE FLECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION (EMI), GROUND PENETRATING RECETTOMACH (FIRM), GROUND PENETRATING RECETTOMACH (FIRM), GROUND PENETRATING RECETTOMACH (FIRM), GROUND PENETRATING RECETTOMACH (FIRM), GROUND PENETRATING RADAR (GPR), ELECTRICA.	DAFONTE DAFONTE	IORGE		UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	DPTO. INGENIERIA AGROFORESTAL	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR. LUGO	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS FOR CHARACTERIZATION OF										
1			ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES, INCLUDING SOIL ATTRIBUTES			l							
CGL2009-13700-C02-01	MONITORING AND MODELLING SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARABILITY OF SOIL COMPOSITION, WATER CONTENT AND COMPACTION AT DIFFERENT SCALES	SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY/GEOESTATISTICS/FRACTAL SUMULTIFRATALES/ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY/PENETROMETER/ELEC ROMAGNETIC INDUCTION/GROUND PENETRATING RADAR/ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY TOMOGRAPHY	THE INTERENT SOIL SUBFACE AND SUBSOIL SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIABILITY HAS BEEN WIDELY RECOGNIZED. THE TRADITIONAL METHODS FOR CHARACTERISATION OF SATALL VARIABILITY AND TEMPORAL TRENDS IN SOIL PROPERTIES AND VARIABLE AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	PAZ GONZALEZ	ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	INSTITUTO UNIVERSTARIO DE GEOLOGÍA ISIBRO PARGA PONDAL	INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE GEOLOGÍA ISIDRO PARGA PONDAL	01-01-10	31-12-12		Spain
CGL2009-11258	APPLICATION AND VALIDATION OF		THE MOVEMENT AND STORAGE OF WATER IN THE	PADILLA BENITEZ	FRANCISCO		UNIVERSIDADE DA	DPTO. TECNOLOGIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	A NUMERICAL MODEL TO SOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS WITH GROUND-WATER AND SURFACE-WATER INTERACTIONS	MANAGEMENT/WATER QUALITY/ECOLOFICAL STATUS/WATER ECONOMY/MULTIDISCIPLINAR HYTEGRATION/WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE/DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM/OPERATING RULES	HYDROLOGICAL BASINS, WHERE RIVERS, RESERVOIRS AND OTHER BODIES O'S BURRACE AND GROUNDWATER ARE PRESENT, POSE A SERIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS. THE DETERMINATION OF THE VARIBBLES OF THE HYDRODYNAMIC FLOW AND WATER VARIBBLES OF THE HYDRODYNAMIC FLOW AND WATER COLLET'S AS EVELENATIN TO BOOT ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SIMULTANEOUS MOVEMENT OF GROUND AND SURFACE WATER, SUCH AS TRANSPORT AND REACTION OF DISSOLVED SUBSTANCES, TO CARRY OUT AN ADEQUATE PLANNING AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN A GIVEN RESION.  THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE ESSENTIALLY TWO: 1) COMPLETE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NUMERICAL PHYDRODYNAMIO MODEL FOR BOTH UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE FLOW WITH REACTIVE SOLUTE TRANSPORT ENING ACCOUNT THE DIFFERENT USES AND THE SIMULTANEOUS INFERACTION OF ALL WATER RESOURCES IN A WATERSHED. THIS MODEL WILL BE DUVIDED INTO THESE DIFFERENT WISH AND THESE DIFFERENT WISH AND THESE DIFFERENT WHICH AND THE SIMULTANEOUS INTERACTION OF ALL WATER RESOURCES IN AN WATERSHED. THIS MODEL WILL BE DUVIDED INTO THEE DIFFERENT WOULD AND THE BUTTEN THE DIFFERENT WOULD AND THE DIFFERENT WITH A MODEL OF THE DIFFERENT WISH AND THE BUTTEN THE DIFFERENT WALL BE ONLY INTERFACE; 2) TEST WILLDEST AND THE MEMBERS OF THE PROJECT, WHICH MUST BE REFINED, FINALEZE, TESTED AND INTEGRATED WITH EACH OTHER IN A FREINDLY INTERFACE; 2) TEST WILLDEST AND FROM THE PROPULSTY ON THE RESOURCES IN ON PROMPT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE PROJUCATION TO THE RESOURCES.				CORUÑA	DE LA CONSTRUCCION	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS				

CGL2009-11114	RISK ASOCIATED TO MANAGED	NUMERICAL	AN INFILTRATION POND IS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON	SANCHEZ VILA	FRANCISCO JAVIER	UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-10	31-12-12	Luuroo	Spain
	ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE PRACTICES: AN INTEGRATED SOIL-AQUIFER VISION		METHODS OF ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE INTO AQUIFERS, WHILE INSIGHTED OT INCREASE WATER RESOURCES HAS BEEN USED SINCE THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY, IN THE LAST FEW YEARS THERE HAS BEEN AN URBE OF FURTHER STUDY THE METHOD LINKED TO THE CONCEPTS OF POLUTION AND RISK. THE MANIN REASON IS THE GARDUAL DEGRADATION IN THE QUALITY OF BUTKER WATER, WHEN IT IS THE SOURCE FOR RECHARGE WATER OF THE POSITION OF THE STANDARD OF THE WATER AND THE POSITION OF THE WATER AND THE MOST THROUGH THE UNSATURATED ZONE TO REACH THE WATER AND THEN MOYS THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUTKER WATER AND THEN MOYS THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF A BESTRACTION. ALLOW THIS PATH, A SERIES OF GEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AITER ITS.  ASPECTS OF GEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AITER ITS.  ASPECTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED, STUDYING ON ONE HAND INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THE PROTOTORY PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. IN INFILITATION PONDS. THE PROTOTORY PROGRESS. INFILITATION PONDS. THIS REQUIRES PROGRESS. INFILITATION PONDS. THIS PROTOTORY PROGRESS. INFILITATION PONDS. THE PROTOTORY PROGRESS. INFILITATION PONDS. THE PROTOTORY PROGRESS. INFILITATION PONDS. THE PROTOTORY PROGRESS. INFILITATION			POUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	INCENUERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y GEOFISICA	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS				
CGL2009-12877-C02-02	INVASBILITY OF RIVERS FOR INTRODUCED FISH: GENETIC STRUCTURE OF INTRODUCED POPULATIONS OF GAMBUSIA HOLBROOKI	GLOBAL CHANGE/PALEOCLIMATE\PALEOENVIR ONMENTAL MULTI-PROXY RECORDS\UATURAL HAZARDS\HISTORICAL FLOOS\INSTRUMENTAL CLIMATE SERIES\HUMAN IMPACT\GEOMORPHOLOGY\GEOARCH AEOLOGY\ALPS	OF WATER AND SOLUTES IN THE SATURATED ZONE, INVASSIN WITHOUSED SPECIES ARE A HIGE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE, PARTICULARLY IN RESENWATER EONSYTEMS, WHERE THEIR ARIUNANCE AND ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL IMPACTS ARE FORMIDABLE THE OBJECTIVE OF DURRENGET IS TO UNDERSTAND HOW DOES FLUVHAL ZONATION AND HYDROLOGICAL ALTERATION AFFECT THE GENETIC STRUCTURE AND REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGY OF THE INVASIVE MOSQUITOFISH [GAMBUSIA HOLBROOK) IN THE SPANISH RIVERS, ALTHOUGH THIS SPECIES IS PROBABLIT THE RESHAWATER FISH MOST WIDESPREAD WORLDWIDE, STUDIES ALONG THE RIVER SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE DISPERSAL AND ADAPTATION OF PERS SPECIES BECAUSE OF THE LUNEAR ARRANGEMENT OF SUITABLE HABITATS. WITHOUT SELECTION AND ADAPTATION, GET FLOW SHOULD BE ONLY RESTRICTED BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTANCE AND PHYSICAL BARRIERS, PARTICULARLY IN THE UPSTEAM DIFFERING BECAUSE OF THE UNIDIRECTIONAL DOWNSTREAM WATER FLOW, CENTELT OURSETS! SHOULD THEN BE HIGHER IN THE DOWNSTREAM RIVES SEGMENTS. FEMALES (DAM) OF GAMBUSIAM ART WITH MULTIPLE THEM LESS (DAM) OF GAMBUSIAM ART WITH MULTIPLE THEM LESS (DAM) OF THE COURSE OF A SINGLE BOUND OF REPRODUCTION. THE EFEQUENCY OF MULTIPLE PATEMENT'S IMPORTANT FOR HYPOTHESIS CONCERNING MALE AND FRAME ITTIESS MANATATIOS ONLY DIFFERENT HEROURS OF OTHER STRUCTURE OF A SINGLE BOUND OF REPRODUCTION. THE REQUENCY OF MULTIPLE PATEMENT'S IMPORTANT FOR HYPOTHESIS CONCERNING MALE AND FRAME ITTIESS MANATAGES, AND 16 PORTATIVALLY IMPORTANT ALSO ITS MARKET ON POPULATIONALEVEL GENE DIVERSITY GREATER	GARCIA MARIN	JOSE LUIS	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	30-06-13		Spain
CGL2009-13168-C03-01	REUSE OF TREATED URBAN WASTEWATERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL USES: AQUIFER RECHARGE THROUGH PERMEABLE REACTIVE BEDS AND FORESTRY FOR POWER PRODUCTION	RECLANATION/REUSE/URBAN WASTEWATERS/AGUIFER RECHARGE\GREEN FILTERS\BIO-FUELS	THIS RESEARCH PROJECT CONSIDERS THE REUSE OF TEATED UBBAN WASTEWATERS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW. THUS, THE PROPOSED STUDY WILL INCLUDE APPROACHES FROM TWO DIFFERENT REUSE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RD 1620/2007: ON THE ONE HAND, THE WATER REUSE BY AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY SETTING VERDES AND BIO-PROPERTOR OF VEGETABLE SPECIES FOR BIOMASS AND BIO-PREP PRODUCTION), AND ON THE OTHER HAND, THE WATER REUSE BY THE REGENERATION OF TREATED WATERS THROUGH HORSONTAL REACTURE BEST FOR AQUIFER RECHARGE.  THE MAIN GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP THE APPLICABILITY OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES IN THOSE ENVIRONMENTAL USES FOR MAJURESA COMMUNITIES. IN THIS PURPOSE, TWO AIMS ARE IMPLICIT: A) TO REGENERATE OF TREATED URBAN WASTEWATER, BY REDUCING THE MOBILITY AND BIOAULISHIN TO GET OF AN ADDITIONAL PERMONMENTAL BENEFIT, THROUGH THE REUSE IN IRRIGATION OF FOR PRODUCTION OF BIOMASS AND BIO-FUEL.  TO GET THE PROPOSED AIMS, THE METHODOLOGY WILL BY SYSTEM WASTEWATER, BY REMAINS AND BIO-FUEL.  TO GET THE PROPOSED AIMS, THE METHODOLOGY WILL BY SYSTEM WASTEWATER. THE PROPOSED AIMS, THE METHODOLOGY WILL BY SYSTEM WATER SOUL REACTIVE MATERIALS IN THE PREMEMBLE REACTIVE BOSA AND WATER SOUL PEANLY SYSTEM WASTEWATER.  THE SYSTEM WASTEWATCH BEDS, AND WATER SOUL-PLANTS IN THE FERENCE ACTIVE BOSA AND WATER SOUL-PLANTS IN THE FEILTRO VERDE) WHERE THE DEGRADATION (TRANSFORMATION) AND RETENTION (ACCUMULATION) OF NOWNHISS DESTANCES BUIL TEXT REVIEW PLANTS IN THE FEILTRO VERDE) WHERE THE DEGRADATION (TRANSFORMATION) AND RETENTION (ACCUMULATION) OF NOWNHESS DESTANCES BUIL TEXT REVIEW PLANTS IN	DE BUSTAMANTE GUTI	IRENE	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA	DPTO. GEOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CGL2009-14220-C02-02	RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES IN MEDITERRANEAN	TER\MODELLING\SALTIRRSOIL\DSS-	DURING THE LAST DECADES, THE MEDITERRANEAN RIVERS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY MANY CHANGES WHICH HAVE	SEGURA BELTRAN	FRANCISCA	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	DPTO. GEOGRAFIA	FACULTAD DE GEOGRAFIA E	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	FLUVIAL SYSTEMS:MORPHOLOGICAL AND	DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM	MODIFIED WATER DISCHARGE AND SEDIMENT LOAD. THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE CHANGES ARE:					HISTORIA				
	SEDIMENTOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES		- CLIMATIC AND HYDROLOGIC FLUCTUATIONS, WHICH AFFECT FLOODS AND HYDROLOGICAL REGIME									
			<ul> <li>- HUMAN INDIRECT IMPACTS OVER DRAINAGE BASINS, AS LAND USE CHANGES (AGRICULTURE AND URBANIZATION).</li> </ul>									
			- DIRECT MODIFICATION TO THE CHANNELS (GRAVEL									
			MINING, DAMS CONSTRUCTION, ETC.). AS A RESULT OF THESE CHANGES, CHANNEL AND									
			FLOODPLAINS INCISION AND DEGRADATION ARE REPORTED. THIS SUBPROJECT WILL TRY TO ANALYZE THE MOST									
			IMPORTANT CHANGES AFFECTING CHANNELS AND									
			DRAINAGE BASINS, IDENTIFYING THE DEGRADATION AND INCISION TRENDS. AS WELL AS TO DETECT THE									
			CONSEQUENCES ON THE COASTAL SYSTEMS.									
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS SUBPROJECT ARE:  1. TO REPORT HUMAN IMPACTS ON DRAINAGE AREAS AND									
			CHANNELS. THE AFFECTED AREA WILL BE MEASURED AND BROAD TYPES OF CHANGES WILL BE CLASSIFIED.									
			2. DETECTION OF CHANNEL PATTERN CHANGES AND THE									
			FORMATION OF FLOODPLAINS. FROM ORTHOPHOTOS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF DIFFERENT YEARS, CHANGES IN									
			BRAIDED RIVERS PATTERN AND THE DYNAMIC THAT									
			TRANSFORMS THE BARS IN FLOODPLAINS WILL DETECT.  3. IDENTIFICATION OF INCISION / AGGRADATION CHANNELS									
			SECTORS. FROM CARTOGRAPHY AND FIELD SURVEYS, AREAS OF EROSION AND DEPOSITION WILL BE DISCRIMINATE. THIS									
			WILL INCLUDE DETAILED CROSS SECTIONS, USING GPS-RTK									
			TECHNOLOGY. 4. ANALYSIS OF EROSION / DEPOSITION TRENDS AFTER									
			FLOODS. IN SPECIFIC CONTROL AREAS, TERRAIN DIGITAL									↓
CGL2009-13139	DESIGN OF A FLASH FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM BASED ON	RECLAMATION\REUSE\URBAN WASTEWATERS\AQUIFER	THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A FLASH FLOOD EARLY WARNING SYSTEM	SEMPERE TORRES	DANIEL	UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE	CENTRE DE RECERCA APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING.	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
	RADAR-RAINFALL ESTIMATION. VALIDATION ON PILOT BASINS IN	RECHARGE\LAND APPLICATION\BIO- FUELS	IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE FORECAST OF HIGH RISK EVENTS AND ALSO THE PREPAREDNESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT			CATALUNYA	HIDROMETEOROLO GIA	CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS				
	CATALONIA AND ANDALUCIA	FUELS	AGAINST HEAVY RAINS AND FLASH FLOODS. SO, THE				GIA	TPUERIOS				
			PROJECT IS FOCUSED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY AND A NUMERICAL PROTOTYPE TO BE									
			VALIDATED IN REAL-TIME AT THE EMERGENCY AGENCIES									
			AND HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL COMPANIES IN CHARGE OF FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE TEST BASINS.									
			IN THE PROJECT, A SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY WILL BE DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO FORECAST FLASH FLOOD									
			WARNINGS (¿EARLY WARNING SYSTEM¿), WHICH IS									
			DIRECTLY BASED ON RADAR-RAINFALL ESTIMATION AND PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL THRESHOLDS, WHICH DEFINE A SET									
			OF HAZARD LEVELS ASSOCIATED TO A CERTAIN LOCATION.									
			THE RAINFALL INTENSITY IS ESTIMATED BASED ON RADAR DATA WITH A HIGH SPATIAL RESOLUTION (1KM2) AND									
			TEMPORAL RESOLUTION (10 MINUTES) IN ORDER TO ADJUST THE WARNING SPATIAL SCALE TO THE DRAINAGE NETWORK									
			SCALE (1KM2). MOREOVER, A RADAR-RAINFALL NOWCASTING MODULE IS PROPOSED TO INCREASE THE									
			ANTICIPATION OF THE SYSTEM APPROXIMATELY 2 HOURS IN									
			THE FUTURE. THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS) WILL BE VALIDATED IN									
			A CATALAN PILOT BASIN (LLOBREGAT RIVER, 5.000 KM2) AND IN A ANDALUSIAN BASIN (GUADALHORCE BASIN, 1.000									
CGL2009-10577	EFFECTS OF MARINE INFLUENCE	HYPEREUTROPHY\SHALLOW\LAKE\REST	THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A RESEARCH ON	GALLEGO FERNANDEZ	JUAN BAUTISTA	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	ON THE FOREDUNE VEGETATION: STUDY OF THE ECOPHYSIOLOGY	ORATION\CLEAR\WATER\CARBON\CYC LE\TROPHIC\WEBS	THE USE OF SEA WATER BY THE DUNE VEGETATION OF SPANISH COASTS AND TO ASSESS WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE			SEVILLA	VEGETAL Y ECOLOGIA	BIOLOGIA				
	AND WATER RESOURCES USING ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS		TO GENERALIZE A MULTIPLE PATTERN OF WATER USE AS OCCURS IN TROPICAL COASTS. BESIDES THIS PROJECT AIMS									
	ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS		TO GET DEEPLY INTO THE OCEANIC WATER ROLE ON KEY									
			SPECIES IN DUNE BUILDING AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF EPISODES OF SEA FLOODS ON INLAND SPECIES. THE									
			SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE PROJECT ARE: 1) TO ASSESS									
			WHETHER THE WATER SOURCE (OCEANIC, RAINFALL, UNDERGROUND, ATMOSPHERIC) USED FOR DIFFERENT									
			PLANT SPECIES AFFECTS THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL STATUS ON THE BEACH-DUNE SYSTEM, IN THE COASTS OF SOUTHERN									
			SPAIN, 2) TO ASSESS WHETHER SALINITY AND THE									
		1	PROPORTION OF SEA WATER IN SOIL CHANGES IN SPACE AND TIME, 3) TO ASSESS WHETHER THE WATER SOURCE									
		1	USED FOR DIFFERENT SPECIES CHANGES OVER THE YEAR									
		1	(SEASONALLY) AND SPATIALLY (IN RELATION TO SEA DISTANCE), 4) TO ESTABLISH WHETHER IN THE STUDIED									
		1	COASTAL DUNES EXISTS A SPECIES ZONATION IN RELATION TO SEA DISTANCE AND IF THIS SPATIAL PATTERN DEPENDS									
			ON THE SPECIES WATER SOURCE IN RELATION TO THEIR									
		1	SPECIFIC LOCATION CLOSE TO THE SEA OR INLAND, 5) TO ASSESS WHETHER THREE KEY SPECIES ON DUNE BUILDING									
		1	ONLE TIME NET STEELS ON DONE BOILDING	I .	l .			1		1		1

STREAM INVASIBILITY BY INTRODUCED FISH: ECOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS	GAMBUSIA HOLBROOKI\GENE DIVERSITY\POPULATION STRUCTURE\GENE FLOW\FAMILIAR ESTRUCTURE\GENE FLOW\FAMILIAR ESTRUCTURE\GENE ESTRUCTURE\GENE ESTRATESYMULTI\PATERNITY\ECOLOGIC AL DIVERSIFICATION	INVASIVE INTRODUCED SPECIES ARE A HUGE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE, PARTICULARLY IN RESHWATER ECOYSTEMS, WHERE THEIR ABUNDANCE AND ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL IMPACTS ARE FORMIDABLE. THE OBJECTIVE OF DUR PROJECT IS TO HELP UNDESTANDING HOW DOES FLUVIAL ZOMATION AND HYDROLOGICAL ALTERATION AFFECT THE INVASIBILITY OF FRESTWATER ECOYSTEMS BY EXOTIC SPECIES. WE AIM TO QUANTIFY HOW MUCH OF THE INVASIBILITY OF INTRODUCED FISHES IS DUE TO HUMAN-MEDIATED HYDROLOGICAL ALTERATION AND HOW MUCH TO CHEMICAL POLIUTION (PRATIALING OUT THE NATURAL RIVER VARIATION). BY PREPARING A LARGE DATABASE, WE WILL ANALYSE DATA AVAILABLE ON FISH (LABUNDANCE, SPECIES COMPOSITION, AND SIZE STRUCTURE), PHYSICO-CHEMICAL DATA, WATER FLOWS, AND HABITAT TA 370 RIVER SITES IN CATALONIA, TO BUILT MODELS OF INVASIBILITY. WE MULL ALSO ANALYSE THE ECOLOGY OF AN INVASIBILITY OF MULL ALSO ANALYSE THE ECOLOGY OF AN INVASIBLETY WE MULL ALSO ANALYSE THE ECOLOGY OF AN INVASIVE FISH (GAMBUSIA HOERROK).	GARCIA BERTHOU	EMILI		UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGIA ACUATICA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGIA ACUATICA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
		LIFE CYCLE AND POPULATION STRUCTURE ALONG THE RIVER ZONATION TO UNDERSTAND ITS INVASIVE SUCCESS. ALTHOUGH THIS SPECIES IS PROBABLY THE FRESHWATER FISH MOST WIDESPREAD WORLDWIDE, STUDIES ALONG THE RIVER ZONATION ARE VERY SCARCE. FINALLY, WELL BUILD PREDICTIVE DISTRIBUTION MODELS FOR THE MOSQUITOFISH AT THE IBERIAN SCALE. BEYOND ITS										
MODELING HYDRAULC PERFORMANCE OF DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEMS USING RECLAIMED EFFLUENTS BY MEANS OF ARTHECIAL NEURAL NEURONS AND COMPUTATIONAL FLUIDS DYNAMICS	REGULATED RIVERS/FUSHING FLOWS/SEDIMOTI TRANSPORTI\LASER SCAM/EBRO\SEGRE\CINCA	THE USE OF RECLAIMED FEFLUENTS FOR IRRIGATION ALLOWS TO DESTINE WATERS OF BETTER QUALITY TO OTHER MORE DEMANDING USES. DRIP IRRIGATION PRESENTS AGRICULTURAL, SANITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADVANTAGES. NEVERTHELESS, THE USE OF THESE EFFLUENTS USUALLY CLOGGS THE EMITTERS, WHICH AFFECT THE WATER DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY AND HAS ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES THAT CAN INHIBIT THE GENERALIZATION OF DRIP IRRIGATION WITH RECLAIMED EFFLUENTS.	RAMIREZ DE CARTAGEN	FRANCISCO		UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO INGENIERIA QUIMICA AGRARIA Y TECN. AGROALIMENTARIA	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
		IN PRESSURIZED IRRIGATION NETWORKS, THE FLOW THROUGH THE FILITARTION SYSTEMS IS COMPLEX BECAUSE OF THE GEOMETRY, THAT LIMITS AND LEADS THE FLOW, AND THE EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS. THE REDUCED WATER PASSAGE AND THE TORKUSITY OF THE EMITTER LABYRINTH ALSO ACT LIKE RESTRICTIONS, GIVEN THE COMPLEXITY OF THE SYSTEM, THE CHARACTERISTATION OF THE SHE HAVIOR OF THE SYSTEM, THE CHARACTERISTATION OF THE BLANCOR OF THE SYSTEM, THE CHARACTERISTATION OF THE SYSTEM, THE CHARACTERISTATION OF THE USEN MATEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIES HAVE BEEN LITTLE EFFECTIVE.										
		THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE, FIRST, TO CHARACTERIZE FILTER AND EMITTER PERFORMANCE BY MEANS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN ARTHFICIAL NEURONAL NETWORK AND, SECOND, USING COMPUTER FLUID DYNAMICS TEHCNIQUES TO ANALYZE WATER AND PARTICLE FLOWS IN FILTERS AND EMITTERS										
DYNAMICS OF MERCURY IN THE INTERPASE EDACSPHERE-HYDROSPHERE	WATER RESOURCES/CLIMATE CHANCE/SUSTAMABILITY/HYPORCEON OMIC MODELS/CONJUNCTIVE USE	THE SUBPROJECT "DYNAMICS OF MERCURY IN THE INTERPHASE EAG-ASOPHERE HYDROSPHERE" IS A PART OF THE COODDINATED PROJECT "MERCURY IN THE INTERPHASE ATMOSPHERE" FAVOROSPHERE "LOAD FOR SUBPROJECT THE COODDINATED PROJECT "MERCURY IN THE INTERPHASE ATMOSPHERE" AND A PARTIAL ANALYSIS IN THE AREA OF ALMADEN AND ITS IMPACT ON ECOSYSTEMS AND HEALTH", PRESENTED BY A RESEARCH TEACH THAT IS CONSTITUTION BY THERE GROUPS WHICH ARE WORKING FROM YEARS ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS OF MERCURY AND REMEDIATION OPTIONS: THE GROUPS DIRECTED BY PROFESSOR PAGE HORSEN OF A MANCHA (UCLM), PROFESSOR JORGE LOREDO CASTILLA LA MANCHA (UCLM), PROFESSOR JORGE LOREDO MILLAN, TITULAR RESEARCHER OF CIEMAT.  TO BE EXACT, THE PRESENT SUBPROJECT IS FOCUSSED TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF MERCURY IN THE INTERPHASE EDAG-SOPHERE-HORDOPHERE. THIS WORK INCLIDES THE COMPLETE PHYSICO CHEMISTRY CHARACTERIZATION OF SURFACE WATERS AND GROUNDWATER OF SUBCATCHMENTS CONSIDERED IN THE AREA OF ALMADEN, AND THE RELATIONS THAT CAN BE ESTABLISHED BYTWEN SURFACE WATERS AND GROUNDWATER OF SUBCATCHMENTS CONSIDERED IN THE AREA OF ALMADEN, AND THE RELATIONS THAT CAN BE ESTABLISHED BYTWEN SUBPRESE WATERS AND GROUNDWATER THE STUDY OF RELATIONS THAT CAN BE ESTABLISHED BYTWEN SUBPRESE WATERS AND GROUNDWATER. THE STUDY OF RELATIONS THAT CAN BE ESTABLISHED BYTWEN SUBPRESE WATERS AND SOURCES PROSPERE IN SOURCE WATERS AND THE STABLISHED BYTWEN SUBPRESE WATERS AND THE STABLISHED BYTWEN SUBPRESE WATERS AND THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PHASE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE, THE MERCURY TRANSPORTED IN SOURCE PASSE A	LOREDO PEREZ	JORGE		UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO	OPTO. EXPLOTACION Y PROSPECCION DE MINAS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS DE MINAS	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	MODELING HYDRAULIC PERFORMANCE OF DRIP RIRIGATION SYSTEMS USING RECLAIMED EFFLUENTS BY MEANS OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NEURAL FLUIDS DYNAMICS  DYNAMICS OF MERCURY IN THE INTERPHASE EDAFOSPHERE-	INTRODUCED FISH: ECOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS  STRUCTURE/GENE FLOW/FAMILIAR ESTRUCTURE/REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGY/MULTIPATENITY/ECOLOGIC  AL DIVERSIFICATION  RECLAINTED FOR PRICE OF DRIP PERFORMAN	DIFFERMINANTS  DETERMINANTS  DETERMINANTS  DETERMINANTS  STRUCTURE, REPOWLAMILLAR ESTRUCTURE, PROMPARILLAR ESTRUCTURE, PR	DITERMINANTS  STRUCTURE SEPRODUCTIVE STRUCTURES SEPRODUCTIVE	DETERMINANTS  INTEGRATING PROVIDENCE OF PROV	DOTERNAMENTS  STRUCTURING RETOWNAMENTAL STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGNOCE.  A DOTERNAMENTS  STRUCTURING RETOWNAMENTAL STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING A DOTERNAMENTAL STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING A DOTERNAMENTAL STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING AND COST STUMPA DE AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING AND COST STUMPA DE SOURCE STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING AND COST STUMPA DE SOURCE STREET AUTOMOCAN DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING AND COST STUMPA DE CONTRACT DE TOUGH LUNGERSTANDING AND COST STUMPA DE LUNGERSTANDING AND SER AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERSTANDING AND SER AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE SOURCE AND COST STUMPA DE LONGERS CONTRIGORIOS DE LONGERS CONTRI	MINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY O	STREAMSONS  SETTINGPORT OF THE CONTROL STREAMSONS AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND COLORDON AND COLORDOOLS  STREAMSONS AND COLORDON AND	### INTRODUCTION CONTRIBUTION C	### OWNERS AND THE PROJUCTION.  ***********************************	International Content of the Conte	### CONTRACTOR CONTRAC

CGL2009-12396	DRAINAGE AN TO ENVIRONI	OF ACID MINE IND ITS APPLICATION	LONIA\SIERRA DE GADOR\USED WATER	AN IMPORTANT DEEP MINING ACTIVITY ON METALLIC SUPPLIES (N. M.) ADMONDER, WAS DEVELOPED IN THE LINARES LA CARGUINA MINING DISTRICT LIAEN). THE DIAMES LA CARGUINA MINING DISTRICT LIAEN). THE DID MINING WORKS (SHAFTS, PITS) ARE AT PRESENT PRODUCE), AFTER THE FINISHING OF DEWATERING POPERATIONS AND THEY ARE NOW RESPONSIBLE OF THE STRANGE AND THEY ARE NOW RESPONSIBLE OF THE STRANGE AND THEY ARE NOW RESPONSIBLE OF THE SURGICULTURE OF THE STRANGE AND THE AND THE STRANGE OF THE STRANGE AND THE AREAS, MINE WASTES DEPOSITED AS WASTE ROCKS AND TAILINGS CONSTITUTE POTENTIAL POLLUTING SOURCES OF HEAVY METALS TOWARDS THE SURFACE WATERS AND TLUVIAL SEIDMENTS. THIS IS A REGION WHERE THE NATURAL QUALITY OF WATERS IS CONTROLLED BY A VERY HIGH GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUND AND, IN ADDITION, IT IS AFFECTED BY PROCESSE RELATED THE INTERPRETABLE ASSECTIOR FOR STUDIED IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT (THOSE DOSSE). A THIS FORMER PROJECT WAS STATED THE EXISTENCE OF A NEUTRALIZATION PROCESS OF THE ACIDITY RELUTIVING FROM SULPHUR OXIDATION, GIVING AS A RESULT NET ALKALINE MINE WATERS BUT WITH HIGH CONTRITY IN SOSILVE MINE WATERS BUT WITH HIGH CONTRITY IN SOSILVE MINE WATERS BUT WITH FACTORS CONTROLLING THESE NATURAL ATTENUATION PROCESSES OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT.	HIDALGO ESTEVEZ	MARIA DEL CARMEN	UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN	DPTO. DE GEOLOGIA	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE LINARES	01-01-10	31-10-13	MINECO	Spain
				CONTENTS OF HEAVY METALS IN WATERS HIGHER THAN THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY THE EUROPEAN REGULATIONS ARE A SUBJECT OF CONCERN IN RECENT EC WATER FRAMEWORK									
				DIRECTIVES. IN THE PROPOSED STUDY AREA, THERE ARE									
CGI.2010-21268-C02-01	AND GEOPH TO CAUBART WULNERABLII FROM GEOPH	IG HYDROGOLOGICAL SYSCAL PARMETERS FE GROUNDWATER FE GROUNDWATER FIT YASSESSMENT SHYSICAL METHODS		GROUNDWATER CAN BE CONSIDERED ARE A STRATEGIC SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY USE TO THE RELATIVELY LOW SUSCEPTIBILITY TO POLLUTION IN COMPARISON TO SURFACE WATER, AND ITS LARGE STORAGE CAPACITY. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT SOURCES OF DIFFUSE AND POINT POLLUTION OF GROUNDWATER ROM LAND LIGHT SOURCES OF DIFFUSE AND POINT POLLUTION OF GROUNDWATER ROM LAND LIGHT STILL AND REPORT LIGHT STILL WATER GOULDWATER ARE SUBMICHARY HOW ARTER GULLITANTS TO GROUNDWATER ALTERS THE WATER GULLITANTS OF GROUNDWATER ALDES THE STILL WATER GULLITANTS OF GROUNDWATER ALDES THE STILL WATER GULLITANTS OF BREIDLATION IS GUOVA MAD VERY EXPENSIVE IN FACT FOR MANY PERSISTENT CONTAMINANTS BENEBLATION NAW NOT BE POSSIBLE AT ALL WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME FRAME. LESS EXPENSIVE POLLUTION PREVENTION STRATEGICS ARE PREFERRED THAT AUXINIFICATION PREVENT BEFORE IT OCCURS AND AVOID THE FUTURE NEED FOR COSTLY REMEDIATION IS STRATEGIC SAR PERFERRED THAT LAUGH THE PROPERTY OF T	CASAS PONSATI	ALBERTO  JOSE ANYONIO	BARCELONA	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE GEOLOGIA  ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-10	31-12-13		Spain
COLAUIP-21488-CUZ-91	SULPHATE LO AMD PROCES IN THE IBERIA	OAD CONTRIBUTED BY SSES TO RESERVOIRS	REPELLENCYFOREST FIREM, BETTERRANEAN SOILLEROSION\NIR SPECTROSCOPY	ACID MINE DRAINAGE (A.M. D.) IS A PROCESS THAT TAKES PACKE WHEN SUPPLINEOUS MINERAL ENTERS IN TOUCH WITH THE COYCEN AND THE ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE PRODUCING MOIDATION OF SULPHINES TO GIVE SULFATES AND CENERATING SUCH A DEGREE OF ACIDITY IN THE WATER THAT THIS DOE DISSOLVES THE PRESENT METALS IN THE PRARAGENESS OF THE PRESENT DEPOSITS.  THE PRANAGENESS OF THE PRESENT DEPOSITS.  AS RESULT WE FIND IN THE AFFECTED BY REPRESY SALULE OF PH MEANS OF 2.5, CONCENTRATIONS OF 2.000 PPM OF PH MEANS OF 2.5, CONCENTRATIONS OF 2.000 PPM OF PH MEANS OF 2.5, CONCENTRATIONS OF 2.000 PPM OF THE PRESENT OF THE WATER AFFECTED SYSTEMS. IN THE FRAME OF STUDY, ONLY THE MINERS TINTO AND ODIEL TRANSPORTS UP TO RIVER MOUTH IN ONE YEAR OF SLOPE HAPPENS 1800 TO FC COPPER, 1.200 OF THE AND ONE HUNDRED OF MINIMIS OF SUCH PRANAD ONE HUNDRED OF MINIMIS OF SUCH PROBLEMS OF SUCH PRESENT DAMMING OF SUCH PROBLEMS. IN MOST LETT, SPREAD IN THE IBERIAN PWRITT GELT  LUVIAL NETWORK AFFECTED BY PROCESSES AMO. IN THE IBERIAN PWRITT GELT  THE PRESENT PROJECT TRIES TO QUANTIFY THE POLLUTANT LOADS TRANSPORTED TO THE PRESENT DAMMING IN THE PULIVAL NETWORK AFFECTED BY PROCESSES AMO. THE PRESENT PROJECT THE PRESENT DAMMING IN THE PRESENT PROJECT FIRES TO QUANTIFY THE POLLUTANT LOADS TRANSPORTED TO THE PRESENT DAMMING IN THE PRESENT PROJECT THE STATE HYDROCHEMICAL OF THE DAMMING AND THE POTENTIAL RISKS TOR THE HEALTH PREFARED TO THE CHARISTRY OF THE WATERS, AT THE SAME TIME, THE QUANTIFICATION OF THE STATE HYDROCHEMICAL OF THE DAMMING AND THE POTENTIAL RISKS TOR THE HEALTH PREFARED TO THE CHARISTRY OF THE WATERS, AT THE SAME TIME, THE QUANTIFICATION OF THE STATE HYDROCHEMICAL OF THE DAMMING AND THE POTENTIAL RISKS TOR THE HEALTH PREFARED TO THE CHARISTRY OF THE WATERS, AT THE GAME TIME, THE QUANTIFICATION OF	GNANUE GIL	JUSE ANTUNIO	UNIVERSIONA DE HUELVA	DPTO, INGENIERIA MINERA, MECANICA Y ENERGETICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA	01-01-11	31-12-13	mineLO	эраш

0012040 40244	CTRATEGIC BLANKING AND	A CID A MAIS DO A MA CEL VICA IN	IT IS HUDGLY ASSESSED THAT INTEGRATED ALCOHOLOGIC	LAGRA ALICERA		LININ/EDGID AD DE	DOTO DE ADTE ::	CACUUTAD DE	04.04.4	24.42.67	LUNICO	e
CGL2010-19311	STRATEGIG PLANNING AND	ACID MINE DRAINAGE\HEAVY	IT¿S WIDELY ACCEPTED THAT INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT	MORA ALISEDA	JULIAN		DPTO. DE ARTE Y	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	MANAGEMENT OF SPANISH-		OF WATER RESOURCES CONSTITUTES THE THEORETICAL			EXTREMADURA	CIENCIAS DEL	FILOSOFIA Y LETRAS				
	PORTUGUESE SHARED WATER	RVOIRS\IBERIAN PYRITIC BELT.	BASE AND THE POLITICAL FRAME FOR SUSTAINABLE USE				TERRITORIO					
	RESOURCES		AND PRESERVATION OF WATER AND ECOSYSTEMS									
			(CONFERENCE OF WATER, BONN, 2001). ACCORDING TO THE									
			AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION FOR PROTECTION AND									
			SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF WATERS AT THE									
			HYDROGRAPHIC HISPANIC - PORTUGUESE BASINS SIGNED									
			ON NOVEMBER 30, 1998, COMMONLY ALBUFEIRA'S									
			AGREEMENT NAMED (WWW.CADC-ALBUFEIRA.ORG), THE									
			IBERIAN COOPERATION AT THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL								l	
			LEVEL IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE									
			COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION AROUND THE									
			SHARED MANAGEMENT OF WATERS AND INTERNATIONAL									
			BASINS THAT CONCERN TO BOTH COUNTRIES. THE ABOVE								l	
			MENTIONED AGREEMENT WAS RAISING A FEW CHALLENGES									
			AND AIMS. THE COMPETENT ADMINISTRATIONS HAVE									
			COME WORKING ABOUT THEM. WE DONAT KNOW THE									
			WAY THE HUMAN ACTIVITY HAS CONTRIBUTED OR STOPPED									
1			ATTAINMENT OF THESE AIMS DURING THE LAST DECADE.	l		İ				l	l	1
			FOR ALL THIS THERE APPEARED ALREADY IN THE PAST								l	
			SUMMONS 2009 THIS PROJECT, WHICH WAS PROVIDED								l	
			WITH A BRIDGE LOAN OF 29.040 EUROS, CREDIT DESTINED									
			TO IMPROVE THE OFFER REALIZED AT THE TIME OUTLINING									
			BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP								l	
			AND THE METHODOLOGY TO USING, WHICH WE								l	
			UNDERSTAND IT HAS MANAGED IN THE PRESENT REQUEST.								l	
			FOR ALL THIS THERE APPEARED ALREADY IN THE PAST									
			SUMMONS 2009 THIS PROJECT, WHICH WAS PROVIDED								l	
			WITH A BRIDGE LOAN OF 29.040 EUROS, CREDIT DESTINED									
			TO IMPROVE THE OFFER REALIZED AT THE TIME OUTLINING					1				
			BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP									
CGL2010-19274	ADVANCED METHODOLOGIES FOR		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	INSTITUTO	DEPARTAMENTO DE		01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y	INVESTIGACION Y	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES. TRADITIONALLY, THE	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES		INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES. TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y	INVESTIGACION Y	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES. TRADITIONALLY, THE ECCHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES. TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP FLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES, TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVIOT NAMLYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERIA. HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES AND METHODS HAVE IMPORTANT	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS, THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP PLASH FLOODS AGE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTURE MATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF L'ANDSCAPES, TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERAL HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES, METHODS HAVE IMPORTANT SHORTCOMINGS REAGNINGT HE INFORMATION AVAILABLE SHORTCOMINGS REAGNINGT HE INFORMATION AVAILABLE	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS. THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP PLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERIA. HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES AND METHODS HAVE IMPORTANT SHORTCOMINGS REGARDING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE (ILE, PRECIPITATION AND FLOW DATA) AND DUE TO THE LOW STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF TIME SERIES, WHICH NORMALIVE LEADS TO UNDER-OR OVER-STIMMATED RESULTS. THIS HAS ED IN RECENT YEARS TO METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE SHETHODS FOLUSED ON DISCOVERING AND CAUBBATHING NEW NON-SYSTEMATIC DATA SOURCES, SUCH AS PALACOFLOODS, INCLUDING DOLOWATIACAL DATA (DEPOSITS AND MARKS) AND BOTANICAL DATA (DEPOSITS AND MARKS) AND BOTANICAL DATA (DEPOSITS AND MARKS) AND BOTANICAL DATA (DENORGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENDROSEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENDROSEOM PROPRIOLOGICAL AND MARKS) OF THE ROYAL CLASSIC IN CERTAIN GENORGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENDROMETRIC). DENORGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENDROMETRIC OEMORPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GENOMEPHOLOGICAL POSITIONS, RIVERS BANKS, LOCATED AND PARCHES PETERS.	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CG12010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS. THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP PLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTURE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCARES TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULU INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERIAL HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES, AND ETHODS HAVE WIMPORTANT SHORTCOMMINS RECAPOING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE (ILE, PERCIPITATION AND FLOW DATA) AND DUE TO THE LOW STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVITY OF TIME SERIES, WHICH NORMALLY LEADS TO UNDER: OR OVER-ESTIMATED RESULTS, THIS FALS LED IN RECENT YEARS TO METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE DETAILS TO THE CONTROL OF THE STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVITY OF TIME SERIES, WINCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE OFFI TOCUSED ON DISCOVERNION AND CAUBRATING NEW NON- SYSTEMATIC DATA SOURCES, SUCH AS PALAEOFLOODS, INCLUDING DOLOWENTARY RECORDS (HISTORIC FLOODS), GOLOGICAL/GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, THESES AND BUSINESS LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL POSTITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LONGTUDINAL BASES, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL POSTITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LONGTUDINAL BASES, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH, SECT.), TO COMPLEMENT (OR EVEN REPLACE) SYSTEMATIC AND ALACOHYDROMENT GORDER SECREDALS WISHERED WHICH	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS. THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP LEAST HOOD SA DE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCAPES. TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULIC INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERIA. HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES AND METHODS HAVE IMPORMATION AVAILABLE (ILE, PRECIPITATION AND FLOW DATA) AND DUE TO THE OWN STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVE OF TIME SERIES, WHICH NORMALIVE LEADS TO UNDER-OR OVER-STIMMATE DESULTS. THIS HAS EIGH NEEDEN THAT YEARS TO METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE SHETH, ON THE SERIES, WHICH NORMALIVE LEADS TO UNDER-OR OVER-STIMMATE DATA SOURCES, SUCH AS PALACOFLODS, INCLUDING DOLOWATIAN STATE OF THE SERIES, WHICH NORMALIVE LEADS TO WINDOW SYSTEMATIC DATA SOURCES, SUCH AS PALACOFLODS, INCLUDING DOLOWATIAN STATE OF METHODS OF SUCH SHAPPING S	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
C612010-19274	THE DENDROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FLASH FLOODS AND		BETTER THE AIMS. THE CONCRETE ACTIONS TO DEVELOP PLASH FLOODS ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESTRUCTURE NATURAL PHENOMENA WHICH MAY CAUSE THE SUDDEN TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSCARES TRADITIONALLY, THE TECHNICAL PREVENT ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED USING ONLY HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDRAULU INFORMATION SOURCES, METHODS AND CRITERIAL HOWEVER, CLASSIC DATA SOURCES, AND ETHODS HAVE WIMPORTANT SHORTCOMMINS RECAPOING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE (ILE, PERCIPITATION AND FLOW DATA) AND DUE TO THE LOW STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVITY OF TIME SERIES, WHICH NORMALLY LEADS TO UNDER: OR OVER-ESTIMATED RESULTS, THIS FALS LED IN RECENT YEARS TO METHODOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE DETAILS TO THE CONTROL OF THE STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVITY OF TIME SERIES, WINCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THESE OFFI TOCUSED ON DISCOVERNION AND CAUBRATING NEW NON- SYSTEMATIC DATA SOURCES, SUCH AS PALAEOFLOODS, INCLUDING DOLOWENTARY RECORDS (HISTORIC FLOODS), GOLOGICAL/GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, DENROGEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND LICHENOMETRIC, THESES AND BUSINESS LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL POSTITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LONGTUDINAL BASES, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL POSTITIONS (RIVER BANKS, LONGTUDINAL BASES, LOCATED IN CERTAIN GEOMORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH, SECT.), TO COMPLEMENT (OR EVEN REPLACE) SYSTEMATIC AND ALACOHYDROMENT GORDER SECREDALS WISHERED WHICH	DIEZ HERRERO	ANDRES	GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	INVESTIGACION Y PROSPECTIVA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CGL2010-15675	TOXICITY BIOASSAYS BASED ON CYANGBACTERIA FOR PRIORITY AND EMERGENT POLITANTS IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS		BIOLOGICAL METHODS FOR THE DETECTION OF POLILITANTS MAY BE CONSIDERED CLEARLY COMPLEMENTARY TO THE USE OF MORE TRADITIONAL PHYSICOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES, POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES INCLUDE ECONOMY, EASY HANDLING AND THAT, IN GENERAL, NO PRE-TREATMENT OF THE SAMPLES IS REQUIRED ALLOWING A MORE SETTENSIVE MONITORING. BIOASSAYS ARE BEING EXTENSIVELY USED DUE TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE ABLE TO ASSESS GLOBAL PARAMETERS SUCH AS POLILITANT BIOAVAILABILITY THAT IS CLOSELY CONNECTED TO TOXICITY.  CYANDBACTERIA, UBIQUITOUS PRIMARY PRODUCERS, ARE EMERGING AS GOOD CANDIDATES TO BE USED IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING DUE TO THEIR ASSUMENTAL AND TO THEIR ABUILITY TO RESPOND TO A GREAT NUMBER OF POLILITANTS. CYANDBACTERIA, AS PRIMARY PRODUCERS WITH A KEY PRODUCERS WITH	FERNANDEZ PIÑAS	FRANCISCA	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		1	BIOASSAYS, AN ECOTOXICITY BIOASSAY WITH ONE OF						ĺ			1
CGL2010-22168-C03-01	IMPACT IN AQUIFER MEDIA AND SOILS OF NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER (TREATED-DESAUNATED) USE AND SEWAGE SUDGE APPLICATION: LABORATORY AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	TREATED WASTEWATER REUSE	AMONG OTHER NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, TREATED WASTEWATER (MANUTY FOR AGRICULTURAL USE OR INDIRECTLY USED FOR WATER SUPPLY THROUGH AQUIFER RECHARGE) AND DESAUNATED (SEA/BRACKISH). MAINLY FOR WATER SUPPLY WATER GAINED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIES, DEPENDING OF THE ORIGIN OF WATER, THE REALTHEAST PROCESS AND ITS INTENDED USE, ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PARAMETERS ARE REQUIRED FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND MONITORING. ESPERIENCE SUGGEST THAT USING USE OF THIS TYPE OF WATER COULD ALUGMENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF EXISTING WATER RESOURCES, BUT ROWLEDGE GAP'S ON LONG TESTINLE VISITS. WHILST WATER AND PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTIANTS (DORAMIC AND THE MAIN PROPIOUS OF THE THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND REMOVED IN THE RESUS OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND REPODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER) AND RY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATER ARMINE MATER, SLUDGES IN PROM WATER REARTMENT PLANTS (EDARS). IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT	QUERALT MITJANS	IGNACIO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE CIENCÍAS DE LA TIEBRA JAUME ALMERA (ICTIA)	INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS DE LA TIERRA JAUNE ALMERA (ICTJA)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-21188	CLIMATE CHANGE SIMULATIONS FOR IBERIAN RIVER FLOWS		GIVEN THE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE REGIONAL HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE, THE MAIN AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO OBTAIN CLIMATE CHANGE SIMULATIONS FOO BIEBRIAN RIVER CLOWS BY APPLYING STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING TECHNIQUES. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR THE IBERIAN PENINSULA (I.P.) DUE TO THE REGIONA'S SIGNIFICANT IMPERATURE, AS WELL AS THE OVEREXPOLITATION OF WATER RESOURCES AS A CONSEQUENCE OF AN INCREASED DEMAND IN WATER FOR USE IN THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND TOURISM SECTIONS. THE PRESENT PROPOSAL REPRESENTS THE NATURAL CONTINUATION OF EARLIER FUNDED PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY THIS GROUP SO FAR, IN WHICH CLIMATIC CARRIED HYDROLOGY OF THE STUDIED AND CHARACTERIZED. THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER RESOURCES INVOLVES THE USE OF GENERAL CIRCULATION. WOODLE, SICH IN THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER RESOURCES INVOLVES THE USE OF GENERAL CIRCULATION. WOODLE, SICH IS WAND OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THUS, THE RIST PART OF THE STEND OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THUS, THE RIST PART OF THES STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE STRUCK OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE ON THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THESE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STRUCK OF THE STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING. THE CHANGE OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL OF THE STATISTICAL	ESTEBAN PARRA	MARIA JESUS	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

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CGL2010-20214	RELATIONS BETWEEN		TITLE: RELATIONS BETWEEN BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES AND	ALVAREZ ROGEL	JOSE		UNIVERSIDAD	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES AND	1	THE ROLE OF WETLANDS AS GREEN FILTERS: EFFECTS OF	1			POLITÉCNICA DE	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE		l	I	1
	THE ROLE OF WETLANDS AS		EUTROPHICATION, PLANT SPECIES AND THE SEASON OF THE				CARTAGENA	INGENIERIA	INGENIERIA				
	GREEN FILTERS: EFFECTS OF		YEAR FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION.					AGRONOMICA	AGRONOMICA				
	EUTROPHICATION, PLANT SPECIES												
	AND THE SEASON OF THE YEAR		ACCORDING TO A SPECIFIC CITATION INCLUDED IN THE TEXT										
	FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION.		OF THE NATIONAL PLAN OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND										
			TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SPAIN, DEVELOPMENT										
			AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION 2008-2011, ¿POLLUTION										
			AND DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEMS, DEPLETION OF										
			RESOURCES, LOST OF BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY										
			AND GLOBAL WARMING", WE PROPOSE A PROJECT IN										
			WHICH THE EFFECT OF EUTROPHICATION WILL BE STUDIED										
			JOINTLY WITH CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN ENVIRONMENTS										
			OF HIGH DIVERSITY SUCH AS SEMIARID MEDITERRANEAN										
			WETLANDS. THE INITIAL HYPOTHESIS, BASED ON THE										
			RESULTS OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS, IS THAT THE PRESENCE OF										
			EUTROPHICATED WATER INFLUENCES BIOGEOCHEMICAL										
			CYCLES AND THEREFORE THE ROLE OF THESE WETLANDS AS										
			GREEN FILTER PERHAPS MAY NOT BE ENTIRELY COMPATIBLE										
			WITH AN EFFECTIVE CARBON SEQUESTRATION THEM, THIS										
			MAY BE INFLUENCED BY VEGETATION TYPE. FOR THIS										
			REASON, THIS PROJECT AIMS TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING										
			QUESTION: IS THE CAPACITY FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION	l			l						1
			OF SEMIARID MEDITERRANEAN WETLANDS AFFECTED BY	l			l						1
			THE ROLE OF GREEN FILTERS PLAYED BY THESE					<u> </u>					<u> </u>
CGL2010-22168-C03-02	IMPACT IN AQUIFER MEDIA AND	SEWAGE SLUDGE\POTENTIALLY TOXIC	AMONG OTHER NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES,	CANDELA LLEDO	LUCILA		UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	SOILS OF NON-CONVENTIONAL	ELEMENTS (PTES)\EMERGING	TREATED WASTEWATER (MAINLY FOR AGRICULTURAL USE	1			POLITECNICA DE	INGENIERIA DEL	SUPERIOR DE ING.		l	I	1
	WATER (TREATED-DESALINATED)	CONTAMINATS\DEGRADATION\MOBILI	OR INDIRECTLY USED FOR WATER SUPPLY THROUGH	l			CATALUNYA	TERRENO,	CAMINOS, CANALES				1
	USE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE	TY\BIOAVAILABILITY\SORPTION	AQUIFER RECHARGE) AND DESALINATED (SEA/BRACKISH;	1			1	CARTOGRAFICA Y	Y PUERTOS		l	I	1
	APPLICATION : LABORATORY AND		MAINLY FOR WATER SUPPLY) WATER GAINED AN					GEOFISICA					
	FIELD INVESTIGATIONS		IMPORTANT ROLE IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF										
			ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIES. DEPENDING OF THE ORIGIN										
			OF WATER, THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND ITS INTENDED										
			USE, ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PARAMETERS ARE REQUIRED										
			FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND MONITORING. EXPERIENCE										
			SUGGEST THAT USING USE OF THIS TYPE OF WATER COULD										
			AUGMENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF EXISTING WATER										
			RESOURCES, BUT KNOWLEDGE GAPS ON LONG TERM										
			CONSEQUENCES OR IMPACTS IN SOIL AND AQUIFERS STILL										
			EXISTS. WHILST MANY PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE BEEN										
			DEVELOPED FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF										
			POLLUTANTS (ORGANIC AND INORGANIC) ASSOCIATED TO										
			WASTEWATER. HOWEVER FEW ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN										
			MADE IN THE PRECISE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROCESSES AND										
			BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICALS FROM										
			THE REUSE OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND										
			BY-PRODUCTS (SALTY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANIC MATTER										
			BEARING WATER, SLUDGE) FROM WATER TREATMENT										
			PLANTS (EDAR¿S). IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT										
			IMPLEMENTATION OF TERTIARY TREATMENTS AT EDAR¿S										
			DURING LAST YEARS CHANGED THE CHEMISTRY OF										
			REUSABLE WATER, SLUDGE AND RESIDUAL WATER.										
			THE PROJECT PROPOSAL AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS										
CGL2010-22059	A MICROCOSM STUDY OF AS AND	TREATED	BIOFILMS CONSISTING PRIMARILY OF ALGAE, BACTERIA AND	DIAZ-FIERROS VIQUEIRA	FRANCISCO		UNIVERSIDADE DE	DPTO, EDAFOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
-	CR DETOXIFICATION IN RIVER		FUNGI COMMONLY DEVELOP ON THE SURFACE OF RIVER	1			SANTIAGO DE	Y QUIMICA	BIOLOGIA		1	1	1
	SEDIMENT BIOFILM AND ITS	AL IMPACT\UNSATURATED	SEDIMENTS, AND MAY AFFECT THE EXCHANGE OF	l			COMPOSTELA	AGRICOLA					1
	IMPLICATION FOR	ZONE\POROUS MEDIA	NUTRIENTS AND POLLUTANTS BETWEEN WATER AND	1			1	1			l	I	1
	BIOREMEDIATION		SEDIMENT. THIS PROJECT AIMS TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF	l			l						1
			BIOFILM ON THE RETENTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS										
			(V) AND CR (VI) IN RIVER ENVIRONMENTS. THE CHOICE OF										
			THESE ELEMENTS IS JUSTIFIED BY THEIR HIGH POTENTIAL	l			l						1
			TOXICITY AND BY THEIR COMMON STATUS AS ANIONS,	l			l						1
			WHICH CONTRASTS WITH OTHER TRANSITION ELEMENTS.	l			l						1
			THE STUDY IS CARRIED OUT AT A MICROCOSM SCALE.	l			l						1
					ı	l	l					1	1
			THROUGH BIOREACTORS AND PILOT CHANNELS, AND SEEKS										
			THROUGH BIOREACTORS AND PILOT CHANNELS, AND SEEKS TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION,										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION,										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHIC ECOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPEXATION, DESCON CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND DYTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TRINNE TO MEPRODUCE THE ENWIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHIC ECOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF BIOFINI (MIXTURE AND MONOSPECIFIC)										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHLE CEOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF BIOFIM (NATIVE AND MONOSPECIFIC) IN THE BIOSORPTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS (V)										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPEIZATION, BEDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENWIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHIC ECOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF INTERENT TYPES OF BIOFINI MIXTURE AND MONOSPECIFIC) IN THE BIOSORPTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS (V) AND CR (VI). USING A VARENT OF INSTRUMENTAL										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO DEFEATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHIC ECOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DEFERENT TYPES OF BIOFIRM INSTITU AND MONOSPECIFIC) IN THE BIOSORPTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS (V) AND CR (VI), USING A VARIETY OF INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES SUCH AS (CPM. 1994). SEM MICROSCOPY,										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, DEFONCE ANABOSE AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO OPERATE INDOOR TERMING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHICLE COSYSTEM. WE WILL COMMARKE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF BIOFIM INATIVE AND MONOSPECIFIC) IN THE BIOSOMPTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS (V) AND CR (VI), USING A VARIETY OF INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ICP.MS, HPICL, SEM MICROSCOPY, ANALYSIS EXARS, AND DIFFUSIVE GRADIENT IN THIM FILMS										
			TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF BIOFILM ON THE ADSORPTION, COMPLEXATION, REDOX CHANGES AND METHYLATION OF THESE TRACE ELEMENTS. EXPERIMENTAL CHANNELS WILL BE BUILT AND OPTIMIZED, TO DEFEATE INDOOR TRYING TO REPRODUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE BENTHIC ECOSYSTEM. WE WILL COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DEFERENT TYPES OF BIOFIRM INSTITU AND MONOSPECIFIC) IN THE BIOSORPTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF AS (V) AND CR (VI), USING A VARIETY OF INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES SUCH AS (CPM. 1994). SEM MICROSCOPY,										

CGL2010-21956-C02-01	METAL CYCLING ANT ITS IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF WATER FROM THE ODIEL BASIN	SULPHIDE WEATHERING/ACID MINE DRAINAGE/METAL POLUTION/ASSIVE REMEDIATION/NATURAL ATTENUATION/REACTIVE TRANSPORT	THE ODIEL BASIN CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED ANCIENT SULPHIDE MINES, AND RELEASES TO THE SEA A VERY SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LOAD OF METALS FROM THE CONTINENTS TO THE OCEANS (MORE THAN 10% 20, TOO INSTANCE). THEREFORE, THE ODIEL BASIN IS A FIRST CLASS NATURAL LABORATORY TO INVESTIGATE THE CYCLING OF METALS. WE PROPOSE HERE TO TREAT PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THIS CYCLING, MAINLY ORIENTED TO THE WATER MANAGEMENT OF A BASIN WHERE THE PLAN HIDROLOGICO PLANS TO BUILD DAMS FOR INVESTIGATION USES. THIS PROJECT FOLLOWS AN ONGOING ONE DEALING WITH WE ATTEMPT OF MINEST AND ACID DRAINAGE PASSIVE TREATMENT, FIRST, WE WILL CONCLUDE A MODEL FOR THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF THE SULPHIDE WEATHERING AND THE BEHAVIOUR OF AN ALKALINE COVER TO PREVENT THIS PROCESS. SECONDLY, WE WILL QUANTIETY THE MECHANISM OF NATURAL ATTENUATION OF POLITANTS IN THE STREAMS, NAMELY AND NO AND PRECIPITATION OF OTWERNING HID ONE, AND ACCUMULATION AND PRECIPITATION OF OTWERNING HID ONE, AND ACCUMULATION AND PRECIPITATION OF OTWERNOR COURSE.	AYORA IBAÑEZ	CARLOS	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. DE GEOCIENCIAS	INSTITUTO DE DIAGNOSTICO AMBIENTALY ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			THE OTHER NEUTRAL THIRDLY, WE WILL CONTINUE THE TEST FOR PASSIVE TREATMENT, MAINLY FOCUSED TO DIVALENT METAL REMOVAL FINALLY, WE WILL COMPLETE A HYDROGEOCHEMICAL MODEL AT BASIN SCALE WHICH WILL									
CGL2010-18374	COMBINES APPROACHES FOR THE STUDY OF THE SEASOMALITY OF THE HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE IN A MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT IN A GLOBAL CHANGE CONTEXT		MEDITERRANEAN REGIONS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY AN UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF WATER RESOURCES BETWEEN THE MOUNTAIN AREAS, WHERE RUNOFF IS GENERATED, AND THE PLAINS AND/OR COASTAL ZONES, WHERE POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE CONCENTRATED. IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CHANGE, MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENTS ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO CHANGES IN LAND COVER AND TO THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. THE AND TO THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. THE SECHANGES CAN GREATLY AFFECT THE INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF THE HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSES OF MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAIN BASINS HAS TO BE INVESTIGATED.  THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING AND MODELLING OF PHYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES THAT DETERMINE THE SEASONALTY OF THE HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE IN MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAIN BASINS HAS TO BE INVESTIGATED.  THE OVERALL OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING AND MODELLING OF PHYDROLOGICAL PROCESSES THAT DETERMINE THE SEASONALTY OF THE HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE IN MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENT, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE USABLE KNOWLEGGE FOR EVALUATING GLOBAL CHANGE IMPACTS ON WATER RESOURCES IN MEDITERRANEAN OPERATIONAL BASINS.  THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE KNOWLEGGE AND MODELLING OF THE HYDROLOGICAL FUNCTIONING OF MEDITERRANEAN MOUNTAIN BASINS WILL BE REACHED THROUGHTHE	LATRON	JEROME	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO, DE GEOCIENCIAS	INSTITUTO DE DIAGNOSTICO AMBIENTAL Y ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-22168-C03-03	IMPACT IN AQUIFER MEDIA AND SOILS OF NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER (TREATED-DESALINATED) USE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLICATION. LABORATORY AND FIELD INVESTIGATIONS		JAMONG OTHER NON-CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES, TREATED WASTEWATER (MAINY FOR AGRICULTURAL USE OR INDRIECTLY USED FOR WATER SUPPLY THROUGH AQUIFER RECHARGE) AND DESALINATED (SEA/BRACKISH, MAINLY FOR WATER SUPPLY) WATER GAINED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY) WATER CAINED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLES DEPRONING OF THE ORIGIN OF WATER, THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND ITS INTENDED USE, ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PARMATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND MONITORING, EXPERIENCE SUGGEST THAT USING USE OF THIS TYPE OF WATER COULD ALGMENT QUALITY OF EXISTING WATER RESOURCES, BUT KNOWLEDGE GAPS ON LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES OR IMPACTS IN SOIL AND AQUIFERS STILL EXISTS, WHILST MANY PREVIOUS STUDIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF POLLITAMTS (ORGANIC AND INORGANIC), ASSOCIATED TO WASTEWATER, HOWEVER FEW ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICESE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROCESSES AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICLAS FROM THE RULE OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICLAS FROM THE RULE OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND BY-PRODUCTS SIATY WATER, HIGHLY ORGANICAS FROM THE RUSS OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICLAS FROM THE RUSS OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICLAS FROM THE RUSS OF THE MAIN PRODUCT (TREATED WATER) AND BEHAVIOUR IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CHEMICLAS FROM THE REATMENT PLANTS (EDARLS). IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT	HIDALGO MUÑOZ	MANUELA	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CGL2010-18450	HETEROGENEITY AND REACTIVE TRANSPORT	THE UNDERSTANDING AND QUANTIFICATION OF REACTIVE SOLUTE TRANSPORT IN GROUNDWATER ARE ESSENTIAL IN STUDIES OF RATURBAL ATTENUATION PROCESSES, HE DESIGN OF DISPOSAL FACILITIES FOR RADIOACTIVE WASTE, REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATE SOIL AND GROUNDWATER, AND CARBON DIOMOSE SCQUESTRATION, AMONGST OTHERS. THESE STUDIES MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FLOW OF WATER, SOLUTE TRANSPORT AND CHEMICAL REACTIONS. MOREOVER, THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL REACTIONS. MOREOVER, THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDIUM SHOW SPATIAL HETEROGENETY AND FLOWS HOW TEMPORAL FLUCTUATIONS. THE CLASSICAL FICKIAN APPROACHES DO NOT QUANTIFY WELL THE HETEROGENETY AND THE MINIM PROCESSES. THERE EXIST NON-FICKIAN APPROACHES (MMMT, CTRW, AMONGST OTHESS) THAT IMPROVE IN THIS ASPECT, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED WITH SUCCESS TO CONSERVATIVE TRANSPORT, IN THE LAST YEARS, THEY ALSO HAVE BEEN APPLIED WITH SUCCESS TO CONSERVATIVE TRANSPORT, IN THE LAST YEARS, THEY ALSO HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO REACTIVE TRANSPORT, AMONG OTHESS IN THE PROPICET MODEST (ICLYT, 2002-2008). THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL FOLLOW THIS LINE. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUANTIFICATION OF HETEROGENETY AND MIXING, THE USE OF CHEMICALLY MORE COMPLEX SYSTEMS AND THE APPLICATION OF THE PEROGENETY AND MIXING, THE APPLICATION OF THE PEROGENETY AND MIXING, THE APPLICATION OF THE PEROGENETY AND MIXING, THE APPLICATION OF THE PEROGENETY OF APPROACHES TO	5	MAARTEN	UNIVERSITAT POUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO. DE INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y GEOFISICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-21956-C02-Q2	METAL CYCLING ANT ITS IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF WATER FROM THE ODIEL BASIN	MULTIFASE FLOW. THE METHODOLOGY USED CONSISTS OF THE DOILE ASSIN CONTAINS MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED ANCIENT SULPHIDE MINES, AND RELEASES TO THE SEA A VERY SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL LOAD OF METALS FROM THE CONTINENTS TO THE OCEANS (MORE THAN 10% 2N, FOR INSTANCE). THEREFORE, THE ODIEL BASIN IS A FIRST CLASS NATURAL LABORATORY TO INVESTIGATE THE CYCLING OF METALS. WE PROPOSE HERE TO TRAIT PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THIS CYCLING, MAINLY ORIENTED TO THE WATER MANAGEMENT OF A BASIN WHERE THE PLAN HIDROLOGIC PLANS TO BUILD DAMPS FO IRRIGATION USES, THIS PROJECT FOLLOWS AN ONCOING ONE DEALING WITH WEATHERING OF MINE WASTES AND ACID DRAINAGE PASSIVE TREATMENT, FIRST, WE WILL CONCLUDE A MODEL FOR THE QUANTITATIVE VAULALITION OF THE SULPHIDE WEATHERING AND THE BEHAVIOUR OF AN ALKALINE COVER TO PREVENT THIS PROCESS. SECONDLY WE WILL QUANTITE THE MECHANISMS OF NATURAL ATTENUATION OF POLILITATIS IN THE STERAM, NAMELY IRON OXIDATION AND PRECIPITATION OF OXYPHODIOLOGS, TRANSPORT OF THESE PRECIPITATES DURING FLOODS, AND ACCUMULATION IN TWO EXISTING DAMS, ONE ACCIDIC AND THE ETS! FOR PASSIVE TREATMENT, MAINLY FOLUSE TO DIVALENT METAL ERROYLE HANDLY. WE WILL CONTINUE THE ETS! FOR PASSIVE TREATMENT, MAINLY FOLUSE TO DIVALENT METAL ERROYLE. HINALLY, WE WILL CONTINUE THE ETS! FOR PASSIVE TREATMENT, MAINLY FOLUSE TO DIVALENT METAL REMOVAL FINALLY, WE WILL COMMITTED.		JOSÉ MIGUEL	UNIVERSIDAD DE HUELVA	DPTO. GEOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-01-11	31-12-13		Spain
CGL2010-21670-C02-01	WATER REPLIENCY IN MEDITERRANEAN FIRE-AFFECTED SOILS. INVOLVED FACTORS, TEMPORAL CHANGES AND IMPUCATIONS FOR HYDROLOGY AND SOIL SYSTEM FUNCTIONING	THE ATTENTION PAID TO SOIL WATER REPELLENCY BY THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY DURING RECENT YEARS. THIS INTEREST HAS INCREASED ESPECULLY IN THE CASE OF FIRE-AFFECTED SOILS IN AREAS WHERE WATER IS CONSIDERED A LIMITING FACTOR FOR PLANTS, AS SEMI-ARID AND SUB-HUMID AREAS. THIS CONDINATED PROJECT CONTINUES ONE OF THE RESEARCH LINES FROM BOTH APPLYING RESEARCH GROUPS IN ORDER TO REACH A DEEP KNOWLEGGE OF SOIL WATER REPELLENCY AND ITS IMPULCATIONS. THE MAIN GOALS OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT ARE THE STUDY OF THE TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF SOIL WATER REPELLENCY AND ITS IMPULCATIONS. THE MAIN GOALS OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT ARE THE STUDY OF THE TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF SOIL WATER REPELLENCY AS A FUNCTION OIL OTHER BRIVEN OWNERS. THE STUDY OF THE AREAS, ITS IMPULCATIONS FOR WATER AVAILABILITY AND SOIL SYSTEM FUNCTIONING, THE HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE OF SOILS AND RESTORATION OF VEGETATION. ANOTHER OBJECTIVE IT OF STUDY THE ROLE PLAYED BY ASHES IN THE SOIL WATER REPELLENCY ATER FIRE, HYDROLOGICAL ASPECTS AND VEGETATION. THE PROPOSAL INCLUDES THE STUDY OF TWE FIRE-AFFECTED AREAS FOR THE ANALYSIS UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS AND COMPLEMENTARY LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS AND STUDIES.  AS WELL OUR INTENTION IS TO ADVANCE IN METHODOLOGICS DEVELOPED BY THE GEA GROUP (UMH) FOR DETERMINATION OF FIRE SEVERITY BY NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (MIN, SINCE IT IS A KEY FACTOR FOR CHANGES IN WATER REPLEIRORY AND MANY OTHER	s	JORGE	UNIVERSIDAD MIGUEL HERNANDEZ DE ELCHE	DPTO, AGROQUIMICA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE	DPTO, AGROQUIMICA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

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CGL2010-15498	CONCEPTUALIZATION,			PARDO IGUZQUIZA	EULOGIO		INSTITUTO	DEPARTAMENTO DE		01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
l J	CHARACTERIZATION AND		RENEWABLE WATER RESOURCE AND AS A LAND	,			GEOLOGICO Y MINERO	INVESTIGACION Y	INVESTIGACION Y				
l l	INTERPRETATION OF THE	l l	ENVIRONMENT (IN SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND) WHICH	,			DE ESPAÑA (IGME)	PROSPECTIVA	PROSPECTIVA				
	SPATIOTEMPORAL VARIABILITY OF	l l	DESERVES PROTECTION, BEING HOWEVER A SYSTEM HIGHLY	,				GEOCIENTIFICA	GEOCIENTIFICA				
	KARST HYDROGEOLOGY USING	l l	VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINATION. ALTHOUGH IT IS WELL	,									
l l	INVERSE MODELING	l l	KNOWN THAT THE KARSTIC SYSTEMS ARE SPATIALLY	,									
l l			HETEROGENEOUS, MOST OF THE METHODS DEVELOPED FOR										
l l			CHARACTERIZING THEIR HYDRAULIC BEHAVIOUR ONLY	ļ l									
1		l l	PROVIDE GLOBAL INFORMATION OF THE SYSTEM,	,									
1		l l	PARTICULARLY THOSE METHODS BASED ON THE STUDY OF	,									
			SPRING HYDROGRAMS. THE SPATIAL CHARACTERIZATION OF	ļ l									
1		l l	KARSTIC AQUIFERS USING MATHEMATICAL MODELS,	,									
1		l l	MAINLY EQUIVALENT POROUS MEDIA MODELS, HAVE	,									
1		l l	PROVIDED GOOD RESULTS OF REGIONAL GROUNDWATER	,									
l J		l l	FLOW EVEN IN HIGHLY KARSTIFIED AQUIFERS. HOWEVER	,									
l J		l l	THOSE MODELS (EVEN DICRETE MODELS OF FRACTURES	,									
l J		l l	AND CONDUITS) HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE RELIABLE	,									
l J		l l	INFORMATION OF THE DIRECTION AND RATES OF	,									
l J		l l	GROUNDWATER FLOW THROUGH THE KARSTIC AQUIFER. IN	,									
l J		l l	FACT, ACCORDING TO MANY KARST RESEARCHERS IT IS	,									
1		l l	QUESTIONALBLE WHETER ANY MODEL CAN RELIABLY	,									
1			SIMULATE THESE PROCESSES BECAUSE THERE IS NEVER	,									
1		l l	ENOUGH SPATIAL EXPERIMENTAL INFORMATION TO	,									
1		l l	ADEQUATELY DESCRIBE THE SPATIAL COMPLEXITY OF THE	,									
1		l l		,									
1		l l	KARST SYSTEM. THE DIRECT OBSERVATIONS FROM	,									
Į J		1	SPELEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLES ARE VERY LIMITED.	ļ ,		J							
l l		1		1 '								l	1
1		1	THE BASIC IDEA TO BE DEVELOPED IN THIS RESEARCH	1 '								l	1
1		1	PROJECT IS BASED ON THE GEOSTATISTICAL SIMULATION OF	1 '								l	1
Į J			GEOLOGICAL VARIABLES: THE UNKNOWN REALITY IS	ļ ,		J							
Į J			REPLACED BY THE GEOSTATISTICALLY GENERATED	ļ ,		J							
1			REALIZATIONS OF A RANDOM FIELD. A GEOSTATISTICAL	1 '		]						l	1
			SIMULATION PROVIDES A VERSION OF THE REALITY THAT IS										<u> </u>
CGL2010-16285	COMBINED EFFECTS OF CLIMATE	1	THE RECENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE	BOYERO GONZALEZ	M LUZ		AGENCIA ESTATAL	ESTACION	ESTACION	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
1	CHANGE AND OTHER STRESSORS	1	CHANGE REPORT PREDICTED LARGE TEMPERATURE	1 '		]		BIOLOGICA DE	BIOLOGICA DE			l	1
1	ON STREAM ECOSYSTEM	l l	INCREASES DURING THE CURRENT CENTURY. THE	,			INVESTIGACIONES	DOÑANA (EBD)	DOÑANA (EBD)				
l J	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION	l l	UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION OF THIS TEMPERATURE	,			CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)						
1		l l	RISE WITH OTHER ALREADY WELL-ESTABLISHED STRESSORS	,									
1		l l	OF ECOSYSTEMS WILL MOST LIKELY LEAD TO THE RESILIENCE										
l J		l l	OF THESE ECOSYSTEMS BEING EXCEEDED. RESEARCH AND	,									
1		l l	CONSERVATION ATTENTION NEEDS TO FOCUS NOT ONLY	,									
1			ON GLOBAL WARMING AND EACH OF THE OTHER	,									
l l			STRESSORS INDIVIDUALLY, BUT ALSO ON THE SYNERGISM OF										
l l			SEVERAL PRESSURES THAT TOGETHER ARE LIKELY TO BE THE	,									
1			GREATEST CHALLENGE TO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION.	,									
l l		l l	STREAMS ARE AMONG THE MOST THREATENED	,									
l l			ECOSYSTEMS ON EARTH DESPITE THEIR CRITICAL	,									
l l		l l	ECOLOGICAL ROLF AND THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES THEY	,									
l l		l l		,									
l l		l l	PROVIDE. CURRENT IMPACTS ON STREAM ECOSYSTEMS WILL MOST LIKELY INTERACT WITH CLIMATE WARMING,	,									
l l		l l		,									
l J			WITH COMBINED EFFECTS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO PREDICT,	,									
1			BUT PROBABLY INCLUDING SEVERE CONSEQUENCES ON	,									
1		l l	STREAM BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY, AND	,									
1		l l	ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TO HUMANS. WE PREDICT THAT	,									
1		l l	CLIMATE WARMING WILL EXACERBATE THE CURRENT	,									
1													
Į J		l l	EFFECTS OF STRESSORS SUCH AS NUTRIENT ENRICHMENT	l i									
1			AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC										
CGL2010-15892	DEVELOPMENT OF A		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		UNIVERSITAT	CENTRE DE RECERCA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGY TO USE		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE	CENTRE DE RECERCA APLICADA EN	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING.	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE AGESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC				SUPERIOR DE ING.	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892			AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN		01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, ESPECIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIROCLOGICA, ESPECIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REAUZIDAS POR LOS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONS MEDITERRANEAS INCLIVE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, ESPECIALIMENT PAGA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR RERORES	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTÁ HIROROLOGICA, SEPCALIAMENT PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ENTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ENTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIPARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDDOLOGICA EN REGIONS HEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, ESPOCILAMENT FAMP REPOEDR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REAUZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENFOQUES PROGRENISMA. EL OS ARROLLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENFOQUES PROGRENISMA CORPAGES DE ANDRA ENFORMACIÓN	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRARIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTÁ HIROROLOGICA, SEPCALIAMENT PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ENTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ENTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO ES HAVOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRNAINA VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, ESPECIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DEPACIONALS, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENFOQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APOQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APOQUES DE REPUBBLICADO DE LA SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICOS SERVA ASECUENTA INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIBBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICOS GENERALS DE APORTAS INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIBBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS DE REPUBBLICADAS DE CORMA CLARA AL LOS OPERADORES, LOS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (IRRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREDACTORS AND ATTHOGRS) IN TERRANS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALESTA HIDROLOGICA, SEPCIALMENTE PRAN PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OFERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERORES DE INDOLE OINESAS. EL DESARROLLO DE ENVOQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIRBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENERICADAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENERICADAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENERICADAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENERICADAD DE ALS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENERICADAD DE ALS SIMULACIONES EN LOS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRNAINA VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES. INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIROLOGICA, ESPECIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DEPACIONALS, LAS SIMULIACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE OVERSEA. LE DISABRACIDO DE ENDOCUES PROBASEA. LE DESABRACIDO DE ENDOCUES PROBASILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SORRE LA FIABILIDAD DE LAS SIMULIACIONES HIROLOGICAS SENERICIADAS POR ERRORES DE PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SORRE LA FIABILIDAD DE LAS SIMULIACIONES HIROLOGICAS DENFICIANAS DE FORMACIASA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASAN LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS UNICIDADORES.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (IRRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREBATORS AND PATHOGASTS) IN TERRANS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALESTA HINDOLOGICA, SENCILAMENTE PANP PREBECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE ONERSA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENPOGUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FISABILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENEFICIARIA DE FORMA CLARA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASANA I TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS MANDES CORRENTA)	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE  LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES,  INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA  HIROLOGICA, ESPECIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS  EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS  OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES  DE INDOLE OVERSES. AL SISMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES  DE INDOLE OVERSES. AL EDSEARROLLO DE ENPOQUES  PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION  SOBRE LA FIABILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS  BENFEICHARA DE FORMA CLASHA ALOS OPERADORES, LOS  CUALES BASAN LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS  HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULACIOS POR  MODELOS LUVIVA-ESCORRENTIA)	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (IRRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREBATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN TERRANS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALESTA HINDOLOGICA, SENCILAMENTE PANP PREBECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR LOS MODELOS HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE ONERSA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENVIDEUR PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIRBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS GENEFICIARIA DE FORMA CLARA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASANA I TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS LUTAN-ESCORRENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENPOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPRETA DESCRIPCION DE LAS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (IRRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREDACTORS AND PATHOGENS) IN TERRANS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HINDOLOGICA, SEPCILLAMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE INDOLE ONERSA EL EL BEASRIOLLO ES ENLIZIDADS POR ENFORES DE INDOLE ONERSA. EL DESARROLLODE SENLIZIDADS POR ENORES DE INDOLE ONERSA. EL DESARROLLACIONES HIDROLOGICAS SERVENCIARIOS DE LAS SIMULACIONES HOLOGICAS ENDEROLOGICAS DENEROLAGIANOS DE LAS MINULACIONES HOLOGICAS ENDEROLOGICAS DE ENTRE AL TOMA DE DECESIONES EN LOS CULLES BASANA I TOMA DE DECESIONES EN LOS DETERMINISTAS GINHULADOS POR MODELOS LULVA-ESCORRENTIA] EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENPOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCION DE LAS DISTINTAS FUENTES DE ERROR QUE AFECTAN LA SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LULVÍA—ESCORRENTIA. A PESAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TERMA EN EL ESTEMA EN EL ESTEMA EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL ENTRAN EN EL CENTRADO SUS	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIRAMIAN VEGETATION), AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE IA. GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES. INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, SEPCILAURENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DEPRACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DIVERSA. LO SEARROLLO DE ENFOQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SORRE LA FIBRILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SORRE LA FIBRILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS DEFICIARAD DE FORMA CLARBA LA LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASAN LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS LUVIVA-ESCORRENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS DISTINTAS FUENTES DE REROS QUE AFECTAN LA SIMULACION DE LAS DISTINTAS FUENTES DE REROS QUE AFECTAN LA SIMULACION DE LAS CONTRENTIA. A PESAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TETMA EN EL SCORRENTIA. A PESAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TETMA EN EL QUE LA COMUNIDAD CIENTIFICA HA CENTRADO SUS ESTE TIPO DE METODOLOGICAS, UN NO PERMITE TE.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRNAINA VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLIVE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, SEPCIALIMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS OPERACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE OVERSAS. AL SISMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE OVERSAS. EL DESARROLLO DE ENVOQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FISALIDADO DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS BENEFICIARIO DE LAS MOLICADORES HIDROLOGICAS DE APORTAR INFORMACION GENERALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE APORTAR INFORMACION GENERALIZADAS POR CAULES BASANA I TOMA DE DE ESCIBIONES EN IOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELIS BAUNDA SECORBENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPETA DESCRIPCION DE LAS DISTINIZAS QUENTES DE ERROR QUE AFECTAN LA SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LLUVIA. SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LUVIA. SECURENTIA DE LA TRANSFORMACION LUVIA. SECURENTIA DE SERVICA DE LA TRANSFORMACION LUVIA. SECURENTIA DE LA TRANSFORMACION LUVIA. SE SUFURDAS EN LOS UNITIMOS ANDS, EL ESTADO A CATULA DE ESTE TIPO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUN NO PERMITÉ EL DESTARROLURA DE SISTEMAS QUE MUCUNAN UNA COMPLETA	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (IRRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN TERRANS AT THE IA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALESTA HIDROLOGICA, SEPCILLAMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS, EN ESTOS SISTEMAS PORACIONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ENCRES DE INDOLE OURSEA. EL DESARROLLODE SENDIZADORES, DOS RELA FIRABLIDADO DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS SENDICADAS EL DESARROLLOS ESTA MAS EN CUENTAS ALESTAS DE ADORDATAS HIDROLOGICAS BENEFICIARÍA DE FORMA CLARA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASANA I TOMA DE DE ESTÉMICACIONES EN LOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS LULVIA-SCORRENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS SIMULACIÓN DE LA TRANSFORMACIÓN LLUVÍA-ESCORRENTIA. A PESAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TERMA EN EL SENDIA CONTRA EN ENTRA EN EL SENDIA CUENTA DE LAS TESTEMO DE CIENTA DE LA ENTRADOS SIMULACIÓN DE LA TRANSFORMACIÓN LLUVÍA-ESCORRENTIA. A PESAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TERMA EN EL SES TIFIO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUNO DE PRINTE EL ESTE TIFIO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUNO DE PRINTE EL SE TESTEMO EN ESTETIFIO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUNO DE PRINTE EL DESARROLLO DE SISTEMAS QUE INCLUYAN UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCION DE LA CONTRIDUCIÓN DE CONTRIBORMACIÓN DE PROMEDE LA DESCRIPCION DE LA CIENTIDOLOGIAS.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES. INCLIVE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIDROLOGICA, SEPCIALIMENTE PARA PREDECIR AVENIDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS O PRENCIONAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS O PRENCIONAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS O PRENCIONAS EN LOS MIDIOLOGICOS ESTAN AFECTADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE OVERSEA. EL DESARROLLO DE ENDUCADE PRENCIONAS EN LOS MIDIOLOGICOS ENTALOS EN ENDUCADE EN LOS ENTALOS EN EL DESARROLLO DE ENDUCADO EN ENDUCADO EN LOS ENDUCADOS EN LOS ENDUCADOS EN LOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIRBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS ENFECICARIA DE FORMA CLARA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES BASANA I LOMAD DE DECISIONES EN LOS HIDROGRAMAS DETERMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS LULVAS HESCORRENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPIETA D DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS DISTINTAS FUENTES DE ERROR QUE AFECTAN LA SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LLUVIA. SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LLUVIA. EL SULVIENDA A SOLS DESTRUCAS EN LOS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS EN LOS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS EN LOS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS EN LOS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS COS INDUSTAMAS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS EN LOS ULTIMOS ANOS, LE ESTADO A COTULA DE ESTEUROS EN LOS SISTEMAS QUE MICLUMA UNA COMPIETA DESCRIPCION DE LA INCERTIDUAMBRE.	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (BIRANIAN VEGETATION, AQUIATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE IA GESTION HINDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANES. INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HINDROLOGICA, SEPCILLIMENT E PARÁ PREDECIR AVENDAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS O PERCALONALES, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDROLE OVERSEA, EL SEASMOLLO DE ENVORQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIRBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HINDROLOGICAS BENEFICIARIO DE ENVORQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FIRBILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HINDROLOGICAS BENEFICIARIO DE ENVORQUES PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION DE MENTA DE LAS SIMULACIONES HINDROLOGICAS BENEFICIARIO DE LAS SIMULACIONES EN LOS MENTAS PROBABILISTICOS PROBABILIST	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CGL2010-15892	METHODOLOGY TO USE PROBABILISTIC RAINFALL INPUTS IN FLOOD EARLY WARNING		AND EXOTIC INVADERS (RIRAMIAN VEGETATION, AQUATIC PREDATORS AND PATHOGENS) IN STREAMS AT THE LA GESTION HIDROLOGICA EN REGIONES MEDITERRANEAS INCLUYE EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE SISTEMAS DE ALERTA HIROLOGICA, SEPCIALMENTE PARA PREDECIR AKTIONAS EN CHINACAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE PRECALOMENTE PARA PREDECIR AKTIONAS EN CUENCAS PEQUEÑAS Y MEDIANAS. EN ESTOS SISTEMAS DE PRACIONALS, LAS SIMULACIONES REALIZADAS POR ERRORES DE INDOLE DUREÑAS EL DESARROLLO DE ENVOQUED PROBABILISTICOS CAPACES DE APORTAR INFORMACION SOBRE LA FRABILIDAD DE LAS SIMULACIONES HIDROLOGICAS SENEFICIARIA DE FORMA CLARA A LOS OPERADORES, LOS CUALES ASAAN LA TOMA DE DECISIONES EN LOS CHILDROGRAMAS DE ESTEMINISTAS (SIMULADOS POR MODELOS LUVIA-ESCORRENTIA) EL DESARROLLO DE ESTE ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCION DE LAS SIMULACION DE LAS TENDEN DE ATRE CHILDROGRAMAS DE SETS ENFOQUE PROBABILISTICO REQUERIRA DE UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCION DE LAS SIMULACION DE LA TRANSFORMACION LUVIA-ESCORRENTIA A PERSAR DE QUE ESTE ES UN TEMA EN EL QUE LA COMUNIDAD CIENTIFICA HA CENTRADO SUS ESTURAZOS EN LOS ULTIMOS AÑOS, EL ESTADO ACTULA DE ESTE TIPO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUN NO PERMITE EL DESARROLLO DE UNA TENMENOR DE MENTIFICA HA CENTRADO SUS ESPUENZOS EN LOS ULTIMOS AÑOS, EL ESTADO ACTULA DE ESTE TIPO DE METODOLOGIAS, AUN NO PERMITE EL DESARROLLO DE LISTEMAS QUE INCLUYAN UNA COMPLETA DESCRIPCION DE LA INCENTIDIAMENTA LA FINALUDAD DE ESTE PROPOECTO ES EL DESAROLLO DE UNA METODOLOGIA DE LA INCENTIDIAMENTA LA FUNCIONA LOS PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA PODUCIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA PODUCIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICIO PROBABILISTICOS DE LLUVIA CON UNA POPUSICION	BERENGUER FERRER	MARC		POLITECNICA DE	APLICADA EN	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CGL2011-29975-C04-01	POLLUTION FR	N OF GROUNDWATER	HYDROGEOLOGY/SALINE WETLANDS/CONTAMINATION/NITRATE (ATTENUATION	GIVEN THE INTENSIVE PRESSURE UPON WATER RESOURCES IN MOST OF THE SPANISH AQUIFERS, INVESTIGATING MATURAL OR INDUCED ATTENNATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION SOURCES BRINGS A POSSIBILITY TO ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALUTY AS WELL AS TO RESTORE WATER QUALUTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUMAN SUPPLY AND ECOLOGICAL PRESERVATION. INVESTRIBLES, THE DENTIFICATION OF THE ATTENUATION NEVERTHELESS, THE DENTIFICATION OF THE ATTENUATION PROCESSES IN PELIO CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVES A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AND GEOCHEMICAL CONSIDERATIONS. RESEARCH AT A LABORATORY LEVEL, FIELD-SITE SCALE OR AT REGIONAL SCALE PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SICENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND PROCESSIONAL EXPRENCES OF ADVISING THE FASSIBILITY OF REMEDIATION ACTIONS AND CRITERIA FOR WATER RESOURCES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.  THIS PROPOSAL IS BASED ON PREVIOUS RESEARCH PROBLECTS THAT THE TEAMS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF BRACELONA, POLITICIPIENCIA DE CATALUMYA, AND GIRONA (INCLUDING MEMBERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA, AND THE MEMBERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA, AND THE MEMBERS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA, AND THE WIND PROCESSES, BUT THE WIND HE OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA, AND THE WIND PROCESSES, BUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTS OF INDUCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTS OF INDUCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AT THE DESCENSE, BUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTS OF INDUCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AT THE DESCENSE AND THE RESULTS AND FOLLUTIONS OF THIS PRECEDING RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF EARCELONA OF THIS PRECEDING RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY OF CASTILLA LA MANCHA, ALLO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTS OF INDUCED AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AT THE RESULTS AND INDUCTORS.	SOLER GIL	ALBERT	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. CRISTALOGRAFIA, MINIERALOGIA Y DEPOSITOS MINERALES	FACULTAD DE GEOLOGÍA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-28776-C02-02	STRUCTURES A		CHANGE	IN THE MEDITERRANEAR AREAS OF OUR COUNTRY, CLIMATE CHANGE MODELS PREDICT, AMONG OTHER EFFECTS, TEMPERATURE TO ENHANCE AND GOTHER EFFECTS, TEMPERATURE TO ENHANCE AND RAINFALL DEPTH TO DECREASE. IN TURN, THE SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGES OCCURRING IN THESE REGIONS AND A POLICY OF REFORESTATION FOR CONTROLLING EROSION HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT AN INCREASE IN FOREST BIOMASS. FOREST AMANAGEMENT HAS NOT GROWN IN PARALLEL WITH HESE BEFORE MENTINGED FACTS, SO NOWADANS THERE ARE LARGE FORESTED CATCHMENTS AREAS WITH HIGH THE ADPATATION OF MEDITERRANEAN PRESENTING FOR THE ADPATATION OF MEDITERRANEAN PRESENTING THE ADPATATION OF MEDITERRANEAN THE ADPATATION OF MEDITERRANEAN TO IMPROVE HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS "DOWNSTREAM" (QUANTITY AND QUALITY AND DESILIENCE IN TERMS OF NUTTRENTS (SELF-SUSTAINING ECOSYSTEM). IN THIS PAPER WE INTEND TO STUDY SEVERAL STRUCTURAL TYPES OF MEDITERRANEAN FOREST, THIS, ONCE DEFINED THESE STRUCTURES, WE WILL ANALYZE FOR EACH STRUCTURE. THE PROPRIOGRAM SENTING HE ADPATANT ON THE ATMOSPHERE THE HEAVING HASSWERMING KEY QUESTIONS SUCH AS THE WATER THAT IS LOST TO THE ATMOSPHERE THAT IS LOST TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO MEDITAL TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE THAT IS LOST TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATIONS PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE TO ALVALOPATION PRICENTED TO THE ATMO	DEL CAMPO GARCIA	ANTONIO D.	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈRNICA DE VALÈNCIA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CG12011-30151-C02-01	SPOTS IN MED	DITERRANEAN OBIAL STRUCTURE DNING AND S FOR WATER	FLUVIAL HOT SPOTS/CARBON/NITROGEN/HYDROLOG YSTORM/SURGUGHTS/MEDITERRANE AN RIVERS/ANTHROPOGENIC INVUTS/WATE ROUALTY MANAGEMENT/MICROBIAL BIOFILMS	IN MEDITERRANEAN INTERMITTENT FLUVIAL ECOSYSTEMS,  ORGANIC AND INORGANIC BIOGEOCHEMICAL  LUCIUATIONS ANDS FROM A CONTINUOUS TEMPORAL  AND SPATIAL REARRANCEMENT BETWEEN CATCHMENT- SCALE ABRUPT NATURAL AND ANTHROPOCEMIC  BIOGEOCHEMICAL INPUTS TO THE FINE-SCALE MICROBIAL  ORGANICATION OF THE STATE OF THE FORE- BIOGEOCHEMICAL INPUTS TO THE FINE-SCALE MICROBIAL  CATCHMENT-SCALE INPUTS ARE RELATED TO THE  OCCURRENCE OF PYROBOLOGICAL EXTREME EVENTS  ISTORMS AND ORDUGHTS, MEANWHILE THAT OF  ANTHROPOGENIC ORIGINA ARE DEPENDING ON WORKING  BEGINE OF WATER TREATMENT FLANTS (WMTP).  HOWEVER, MATTER PROCESSION IS NOT DISTRIBUTED  UNIFORMLY THROUGH THE RIVER CONTINUUM. IN FACT,  HETENOCEMEOUS GEOMORPHOLOGISS (I.E. SHALLOW  HYPORHIEC ZONS, LARGE RIPAINAN STREAM INTERFACES,  EXTENDED THOODYLAINS), INDUCE THE ARRANGE MENT OF  HOT-SPOTS, WHICH ARE HABITAS WITH  DISPROPORTIONALLY HIGH BIOGEOCHEMICAL REACTION  ARES. THESE REACTION BRATES ARE MAINLY DRIVEN BY  MICROBIAL BIOFILMS, INCLUDING BACTERIA,  CANDAGLETERIA, ALGAE FUNDIS AND POTOZOZA EMBEDDED  IN A POLYMERIC MATRIX.   THE AIM OF THIS PROLECTS TO INVESTIGATE HOW  BIOFILMS IN HOT-SPOTS, AND THEIR THEOREMS  BIOFILMS IN HOT-SPOTS, AND THE STREMOHOLOGY, AFFECT THE  CARBON AND NITHOGEN PROCESSING OF THE FLUVIAL  MORDING MAY BE ARRANGE HOT-SPOTS AND THERE  WE AND STATEMENT BATTER PROCESSING OF THE FLUVIAL  CHEVORM. WE WILL FOUL ON HOM YOU STORM AND  BOROLISTS MAY BE ARRANGE HOT-SPOTS AND THERE  WE ARROW THE MICROBIAL STREAM OR ECOSYSTEM  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM THE AREA TO BE  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM THE  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM THE  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM TO THE  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM TO ECOSYSTEM  FUNCTIONING. SPECIFICALLY IT IS AIMED TO:  1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM TO THE   1-DETERMINE THE MICROBIAL STREAM TO ECOSY	ROMANI CORNET	ANNA MARIA	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA ACUATICA	INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA ACUATICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

CGL2011-24318	PSEUDOMONAS AND BIOFILMS IN	ECOTOXICOLOGICAL	THE GENUS PSEUDOMONAS IS PRESENT IN MANY HABITATS	GARCIA-VALDES PUKKIT	ELENA	UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	PURE WATER	ASSESMENT/MITEATE AND FLUORIDE/ANIMAL BEHAVIOURY JUUÑA AND DURATON RIVERS	AND SOME SPECIES IN THE GENUS ARE POTENTIAL PATHOGENS FOR HUMANS, ANIMALS AND PLANTS. MEMBERS OF THE GENUS EXHIBIT ENORMOUS METABOLIC CAPACITIES WHICH ALLOW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BACTERIAL CONSORTIA WITH OTHER BACTERIAL CROUPS. THE PRESENCE OF PSEUDOMONAS IN WATER CONDUCTIONS IS WELL KNOWN, BUT ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE BIOFILM FORMATION IN PUBE INDUSTRIAL AND HOSPITAL WATERS IS NOT KNOWN PRECISELY. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE:  1) DETAILED STUDY OF THE BACTERIAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPED IN THE PURE WATER PIPES BY USING AS A MODEL THE HEMODIALYSIS WATERS OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF SOM ESPASES IN PALMA DE MALLORCA. THE SYSTEM WAS FIRST STARTED IN JANUARY 2011.  2) CHANGES IN THE BACTERIAL COMMUNITY ALONG TIME BY USING MOLECULAR MICROBIAL TECHNIQUES; THE NEW MASSINE PYROSEQUENCING METHODOLOGIES WILL BE APPLIED TO ANALYSE THE METAGENOME OF THE BACTERIAL POPULATIONS INNABITING THE SYSTEM. IT WILL GIVE US A GLOBAL MAGE OF THE WATER QUALITY.  3) SUCCESSION ASSESSMENT OF THE PSEUDOMONAS POPULATIONS IN THE CLIONIZATION AND BIOFILM FORMATION WITH CULTURE DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT HETHOLOGICAL PROPINCIAL METHOLOGICAL PROPULATIONS IN THE CLIONIZATION AND BIOFILM FORMATION WITH CULTURE DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT HETHOLOGICAL PROPINCIAL PROPI			ISLAS BALEARES		CIENCIAS				
			IDENTIFICATION METHODS BASED ON THE MASS									
CGL2011-28776-C02-01	ECOHYDROLOGICAL DISTRIBUTED MODELLING AT BASIN SCALE FOR FOREST IN SEMIARID CLIMATES  BIOFILM-BIOGEOCHEMICAL HOT-	WATER BALANCES\AQUIFER	FORESTED MEDITERRANEAN CATCHMENTS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY A COMPLEX PHYDROLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR (GALLART ET AL., 2002). THE ALTERNATE BRY AND HUMIL COMDITIONS STRONGLY INFLUENCE SOIL MICROBIAL ACTIVITY (AUSTIN ET AL., 2004, REVNOLDS ET AL., 2004, SCHWINNING ET AL., 2004, REVNOLDS ET AL., 2004, SCHWINNING ET AL., 2004, AND THE INFERACTION BETWEEN VEGETATION AND THE WATER CYCLE, SPECIALLY IN SEMIABID CONDITIONS (PORPORATO AND RODRIGUEZ- ITURBE, 2002; ARCHER, 2003). IN ADDITION, SEVERAL AUTHORS SUGGESTED THAT FOREST LAND COVER RESULTS IN HIGHER WATER LOSSES TO THE ATMOSPHEER THAN GRASSLAND (BOSCH AND HEWLETT, 1982; HIBBERT ET AL, 1982) DUE TO HIGHER RAINFALL INTERCEPTION AND EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ZHANG ET AL, 2001). THOUGH, THERE IS STILL HIGH UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE IMPACT THAT UNMANAGED OR EVEN MANAGED BEFORESTATION MAY HAVE ON THE WATER BALANCE (EUROPEAN FOREST HISTITUTE, 2009). TO DESCRIBE AND PREDICT THE IMPACTS DUE TO CHANGES IN FOREST STRUCTURES AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON WATER AVAILABILITY, QUALITY AND ECONSTIEM WE NEED ROBUST MATHEMATICAL MODELS THAT ALLOW US ENTRAPOLATION FROM THE AVAILABLE MEASUREMENTS, INTO THE FUTURE IN BOTH SPACE AND TIME, WHERE MEASUREMENT ARE NOT AVAILABLE (BEVEN, 2001). THE APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS	FRANCES GARCIA	FELIX	UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE INIGENIERIA DEL AGUA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE - IIAMA  DIPTO, ECOLOGIA	INSTITUTO DE INIGENIERIA DEL AGUA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE - IIAMA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
LUST 4011-1012-1-002-02	BIOPILM-BIOGEOCHEMICAL HOT- SPOTS IN MEDITERSHAREAN RIVERS, IMPACT OF EXTREME HYDROLOGICAL EPISODES AND ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURE.	WATER BALANCES,AQUIFER RECHARGES,CUMATIC CHANCES,EVAPOTRANSPIRATION\RUN OFF	IM MEDITERBRANEAN INTERMITTENT FLUVIAL ECOSYSTEMS, ORGANIC AND INORGANIC ROISOCHEMICAL FLUCTUATIONS ARISE FROM A CONTINUOUS TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL REARRANCEMENT BETWEEN CATCHMENT-SCALE ABRUPT NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC BIOGEOCHEMICAL INPUTS OT HE FIRE-SCALE INTERNAL COMPLEX MICROSIAL PROCESSES. TIMING, QUANTITY AND QUALITY (BOAVALIBALITY OF GORGANIC MATTER) OF NATURAL CATCHMENT-SCALE INPUTS ARE RELATED TO THE OCCURRENCE OF HYDROLOGICAL EXTREME EVENTS (STORMS AND DROUGHTS), MEANWHILE THAT OF ANTHROPOGENIC ORIGIN ARE DEPROINING ON SPATIAL LOCATION AND WORKING REGIME OF URBAN/INDUSTRIAL LOCATION AND WORKING REGIME OF URBAN/INDUSTRIAL HORSON OF THE REPRESENCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE REPRESENCE OF THE OFFI	BUTUKINI	ANUNEA	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	urio. Ecología	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	01-01-12	31-12-14	wineco	spain

CGL2011-30531-C02-01	WATER BALANCE AND AQUIFER	CLIMATE CHANGE\GLOBAL CHANGE-	THE BAHIRA2 SUB-PROJECT IS ORGANIZED INTO TWO WPS.	BELLOT ABAD	ILIAN F	 UNIVERSIDAD DE	UNIVERSIDAD DE	UNIVERSIDAD DE				Snain
	RECHARGE IN A DRY SEMI-ARID GRADIENT: THE INFLUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND WOODLANDS ECOHIDROLOGY	TYPE ORDUSHTS.STARWATION/PLANT SURVIVAL/WOODY SPECIES/MESPROUTING CAPACITY/CARBON-STARVATION HYPOTHESIS/LEPPO PINE FOREST\DRY AND SEMIARID ECOSYSTEMS	AND WILL ATTEMPT TO ESTIMATE ECOSYSTEM WATER DISTRIBUTION (GREEN AND BLUE WATER) IN DRY AND SEMARIO CONDITIONS. ALSO, HOW THESE FLOWS CAN CHANGE UNDER THE NEW AVERAGE CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THERE SCENARIOS. 2011-40, 20-01-70, AND 2071-00. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE IN WP IS TO STUDY HE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTIONS (RIANNELL, ARR TEMPERATURE, RADIATION, RELATIVE HUMIDITY, SOIL WATER CONTENTI, AND VEGETATION STRUCTURE COVER THAT AFFECT WATER BALANCE AND AQUIFER RECHARGE IN MEDITERBANABA ECOSYSTEMS LUDGER A CLIMATE GRADIENT FROM DRY TO SEMIARID. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT UNDERFINS WP1 ARE: A) VEGETATION STRUCTURE AND COVER INFLUENCE THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WATER, IN THE SAME WAY AS SOIL RESERVES, AS WHEL AS INFLITATION QUANTITY AND AQUIFER RECHARGE. B) TO INCREASE COVER, STRUCTURE OR TO SELECT LESS CONSUMPTIVE SPECIES THAT CAN INFLUENCE THE BALANCES, AND THEREFORE, THE AVAILABILITY OF WATER FOR HUMAN USE GILLE WATER, IN OR SEPOND THIS HYPOTHESIS, 3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES WILL BE DEVELOPED: 1) MEASURE FLOWS AND WATER RESERVES IN DIFFERENT GAUGED BASINS AND THE PERMEABLE SURFACE OF AQUIFERS, WITH THE AIM OF CALCULATING WATER GRALANCES AND TO SESTIMATE POTENTIAL AQUIFER RECHARGE IN A DRY TO SEMI-ARIO GRADIENT. 2) STUDY RCHARGE FOR THE MAIN ARE PERMEABLE SURFACE OF AQUIFERS, WITH THE AIM OF CALCULATING WATER RECHARGE IN A DRY TO SEMI-ARIO GRADIENT. 2) STUDY RCHARGE FOR THE MASHER PAIRS ARE PROPRETED TO			AUGANTE	ALICANTE	AUCANTE	01-01-12	31-12-14		
GGL2011-25401	INFLUENCE OF HEAVY RAIN EVENTS IN THE HEALTH RISK ASSOCIATED TO WATERBORNE INFECTIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE	SNOW DYNAMICSJMEDITERRANEAN CATCHMENTS/STOCHASTIC FOREASTING/WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CLIMATIC CHANGES AND DEMOGRAPHY EVOLUTION ALLOW FORCASTING PROBLEMS OF WATER SCARCITY AND ALOW INCREASE IN HEAVY BAIN LIVENTS IN THE MEDITERBANEAN REGION. ONE OF THE PEREDICTIONS CONSCIDUENCES OF THESE FACTS IS AN INCREASE OF FECAL-ORAL WATERBORNE DISEASE OUTBREAKS. THESE RAINFALL EVENTS, NOT CAUSING FLODOS, ARE THE MAIN CAUSE OF FAILURE OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES TO WATER QUALITY IN MEDITERBANEAN INDUSTRAILIZED COUNTRIES, BECAUSE OF THE DESEMBLATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THE OSSEMINATION OF PATHOCENS OR THE INCREASE OF THESE OUTBREAKS. THOUGH INCREASED AMOUNTS OF WATERBOONE PATHOCENS AND TO MITHGATE THE IMPACT OF SUCH CLIMATE CHANGES ON THE INCREASE OF THESE OUTBREAKS. THOUGH INCREASED AMOUNTS OF WATERBOONE PATHOCENS AND THE INCREASE OF THESE OUTBREAKS. THOUGH INCREASED AMOUNTS OF WATERBOONE PATHOCENS AND THE INCREASE OF THESE SUBTRIBUTION OF THE PATHOCENS AND THE INCREASE OF THESE SUBTRIBUTES OF THE SUITABLE ECCORDS AND BELIABLE DATA ON PATHOCEN AND INCIDENT SURVIVAL IN SEVERE AND ROPE SEDIMENTS, NOR CLEARLY IDENTIFIED FACTORS AFFECTING THE RESUSPENSION AND DESEMBLATION DUE TO HEAVY BAINFALL EVENTS. IN THESE CAS ASE, THE TRADITIONAL FECAL INDICATORS (FECAL COLLFORMS OR E. COLL) DO NOT REFLICT THE FECAL POLLITION, THERE IS A NEED TO ADVANCE IN MONITORING AND DEVELOPING PREDICTION OF DEFENCING AND RECEIT THE ORDER OF THESE OUTBREAKS ON RIVER THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	BLANCH GISBERT	ANICET RAMON	UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. MICROBIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGIA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-29975-CD4-04	NATURAL AND INDUCED ATTENUATION OF GROUNDWATE POLUTION FROM AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOURCES.		GRETTER INTENDIATIONS AND IDENTIFICATION OF IDETTERMINE OF GREWT THE INTENSIVE PRESSURE UPON WATER RESOURCES IN MOST OF THE SPANISH AQUIFERS, INVESTIGATING NATURAL OR INDUCED ATTENUATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION SOURCES BRINGS A POSSIBILITY OF ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AS WELL AS TO RESTORE WATER QUALITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUMAN SUPPLY AND ECOLOGICAL PRESENSATION. INVESTIFIELDS, THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE ATTENUATION PROCESSES IN RELIGIOUS STATES WINDLY SOURCESSES AND AND ECOLOGICAL PRESENSATION. INVESTIFIELD SITE DISCUSSIONAL PRESENSATION AND ECOLOGICAL PROSESSIONAL EXPENSIONAL PROPERTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS AND ECOCHEMICAL CONSIDERATIONS. RESEARCH AT A LABORATORY LEVEL, FIELD SITE SCALE OR REGIONAL SCALE PROVIDE THE SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND PROFESSIONAL EXPENSION OF THE STATE OF THE S	MAS PLA	JOSEP	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO. CIENCIAS AMBIENTALES	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

CGL2011-22868	FC	HYSICALLY-BASED MODELING OR CHARACTERIZATION OF XTREME HYDROLOGIC RESPONSE		THE MODEX PROPOSAL CONSISTS ON THE USE OF MULTIVARIATE STOCHASTIC RAINFALL GENERATION MODELS IN CONJUNCTION WITH PHYSICALLY BASED	GARROTE DE MARCOS	LUIS	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	DPTO. INGENIERIA CIVIL: HIDRAULICA Y ENERGETICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	U		S\BIOAVAILABILITY	DISTRIBUTED HYDROLOGICAL MODELS TO OBTAIN ARBITRARILY LONG SERIES OF BASIN RESPONSE HYDROGRAPHS IN ORDER TO CHARACTERIZE THEIR EXTREME			MADRID	ENERGETICA	Y PUERTOS				
	О	OPTIMIZATION OF RESERVOIR OPERATION DURING FLOODS		BEHAVIOR. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTATION. A SET OF PILOT BASINS WHERE DATA									
				AVAILABILITY ALLOWS FOR PROPER PROBABILISTIC CALIBRATION OF MODELS WILL BE SELECTED. A MONTE									
				CARLO PROBABILISTIC SIMULATION ENVIRONMENT WILL BE BUILT INTEGRATING THE HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL									
				MODELING CHAIN. A HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING PLATFORM WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE DISCHARGE TIME									
				SERIES THAT CAN BE USED IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF HYDROGRAPHS FOR HIGH RETURN PERIODS IN RELATION TO									
				TWO APPLICATION CASES: HYDROLOGICAL DAM SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF OPTIMAL									
				STRATEGIES FOR DAM OPERATION DURING FLOODS. USING A PROBABILISTIC FRAMEWORK WILL YIELD SIGNIFICANT									
				ADVANCES BY ACCOUNTING FOR UNCERTAINTIES IN THE PRECIPITATION FIELD AND IN PROCESSES GOVERNING THE									
				RAINFALL-RUNOFF TRANSFORMATION. THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE PROJECT WILL BE APPLIED TO IDENTIFY									
CGL2011-27349		ROCESSES DETERMINING THE		METHODOLOGIES FOR ANALYZING HYDROLOGICAL DAM WE PROPOSE AN INTEGRATIVE STUDY OF THE PROCESSES	GONZALEZ MAZO	EDUARDO	UNIVERSIDAD DE	FACULTAD DE	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINICO	Spain
CGL2011-2/349	F/	ATE OF EMERGING ONTAMINANTS IN SOILS AND	CHANGE\PYRENEES.	DETERMINING THE FINAL FATE OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN THE VADOSE AND SATURATED ZONES	GUNZALEZ MAZU	EDUARDO	CADIZ	CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	A	QUIFERS AFFECTED BY VASTEWATER AND SLUDGE REUSE		FROM THE ALLUVIAL AQUIFER OF GUADALETE RIVER (UH05.55). THESE COMPOUNDS ARE AFFECTING THE				AIVIDIENTALES	AMBIENTALES				
		VASTEWATER AND SCODE REUSE		AQUIFER AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE FROM THE SEWAGE									
				TREATMENT PLANT (STP) AT JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA (SW SPAIN) IN CROPS. FIELD AND LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS									
				WILL BE CARRIED OUT FOR CHARACTERIZING THE MAIN PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSPORT OF									
				CONTAMINANTS THROUGH THE VADOSE ZONE, THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG DIFFERENT PHASES, AND THEIR									
				REACTIVITY AND PERSISTENCE. FIELD EXPERIMENTS WILL BE PERFORMED IN AN EXPERIMENTAL PARCEL GIVEN BY THE									
				CITY OF JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA. THIS PARCEL IS ADJACENT TO THE STP. AND HERE WE WILL SIMULATE IRRIGATION									
				USING ITS EFFLUENT AS WELL AS WE WILL ADD SLUDGE TO THE SOIL. THE VADOSE ZONE IS RELATIVELY THIN IN THIS									
				AREA, WHICH WILL ALLOW US TO FULLY DESCRIBE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE CONTAMINANTS FROM THEIR									
				INCORPORATION INTO SOILS TO THEIR TRANSPORT AND POSSIBLE PRESENCE IN THE AQUIFER. PHYSICOCHEMICAL									
				AND HYDRAULIC SYSTEM PROPERTIES WILL BE ALSO CHARACTERIZED. LABORATORY ASSAYS WILL SIMULATE BY									
				SEPARATE THE MAIN PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSPORT (SORPTION AND PERCOLATION),									
				BIOACCUMULATION IN ORGANISMS, AND ELIMINATION (PHOTODEGRADATION, BIODEGRADATION) OF EMERGING									
				CONTAMINANTS. THEREFORE, WE WILL BE ABLE OF									
				EVALUATE, UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, THE INFLUENCE OF: I) THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF									
CGL2011-27536		NOW HYDROLOGY IN THE ENTRAL SPANISH PYRENEES:	DATABASE\QUALITY CONTROL\HOMOGENEITY\TEMEPERAT	EVERY COMPOUND (WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM ITS THE PROJECT WILL ANALYZE THE PROCESSES THAT EXPLAIN THE VARIABILITY OF SNOWPACK (EXTENT, DEPTH AND	LOPEZ MORENO	JUAN IGNACIO	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO PIRENAICO DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	SF	PATIAL VARIABILITY,		PHYSICAL PROPERTIES) AND ITS EVOLUTION UNTIL THE THAWING PERIOD. THOSE PROCESSES WILL BE RELATED			INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	ECOLOGIA (IPE)	ECOLOGIA (IPE)				
	RI	ESPONSE TO CLIMATE 'ARIABILITY AND CHANGE.		WITH CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND TERRAIN			CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)						
	V	ARIABILITY AND CHANGE.		CHARACTERISTICS (TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETAL COVER AND WIND BLOWING). USING STATISTICAL APPROACHES AND PHYSICALLY BASED MODELS, SNOWPACK AND ITS									
				HYDROLOGICAL RESPONSE WILL BE SIMULATED UNDER OBSERVED CONDITIONS AND DIFFERENT SCENARIOS OF									
				ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE (CLIMATE AND VEGETATION									
				COVER). IT WILL ENABLE TO ASSESS THE MOST LIKELY CHANGES IN MOUNTAIN HYDROLOGY FOR THE NEXT									
				DECADES, AND TO DETECT THE AREAS AND ENVIRONMENTS MOST SENSITIVE TO UNDERGONE CHANGE IN SNOWPACK.									
				THE PROJECT WILL COMBINE THE ACQUISITION OF SNOW  DATA FROM FIELD WORK CAMPAIGNS, MONITORING OF									
				CLIMATIC AND SNOW RELATED VARIABLES, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND SIMULATIONS OF THE PHYSICAL PROCESSES									
				INVOLVED IN THE DISTRIBUTION AND METAMORPHISM OF SNOWPACK. SNOW DISTRIBUTION WILL BE MEASURED									
				WITH A LONG RANGE TERRESTRIAL LASER SCANNER (TLS), AND A NEWLY AVAILABLE SONIC SENSOR WILL BE USED FOR									
				SAMPLING SNOW DENSITY. BOTH TECHNIQUES RESULTS INNOVATIVE IN THIS RESEARCH FIELD AND WILL PROVIDE AN									
				AMOUNT OF DATA WITHOUT PRECEDENTS IN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE. IN ADDITION TO THE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST OF									

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CGL2011-26958	RISK CRITERIA TO BE USED ON THE DESIGN OF NILET COLLECTING SYSTEMS IN CASE OF URBAN FLOODS	EMERGINE POLUTANTS/SURFACE WATERS/GROUNDWATERS/MODOS ZONE/AQUIFER/SOILS/PERCOLATION/S ORPTION/DEGRADATION	DURING A BAIN EVENT, IT IS GENERATED IN SUBFACE A GREAT QUANTIVE OR RUNOFF THAT SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN THE UNDERROUND NETHOWK OF COLLECTIONS TO LET FREE THE SUBFACE OF THE CITY OF THESE VOLUMES OF WATER, FOR IT, WE USE THE COLLECTION STORM, STOR FOR INTENDED COLLECTION STORM, STOR FOR INTENDED SYSTEM IS MINIOR THAN THAT OF THE COLLECTIONS, BUT THE CONSEQUENCES OF A BAD FUNCTIONING, TRANSLATE IN FLOODS IN SUBFACE WHICH COST GOES OFF, THOUGH THEY ARE FEW DECEMBERS OF WATER LEVELS. CHECKING THE STATE OF THE ART OF THE PROBLEM, A CLEAR CRITERION IS ABSENT TO EXPLAIN THE CURRENT DISTRIBUTION OF INLEST, THE COLLECTIONS SYSTEM OF ANYONG OF OUR CITIES, IT LOOKS LIKE THAT DOES NOT IMPORT WHICH IS THE SLOPE OF THE STREET, WE HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF INLEST SOR A STREET OF IN SO TSUGET FOR STREET, BUT YOU A GREE UPON IN ALL THE CASES.  AND MOREOVER THE CASE CAN GIVE HIM/YOU, THEM), THAT IN A ZONE OF THE CITY THE COLLECTIONS SYSTEM S PREPARED TO LEAD THE WHOLE RUN-OFF PRODUCED BY NO FREDER TO CLOTH OF SORD, BUT WE CONTINUE HAVING FLOODS IN SUFFACE CAN GIVE HIM/YOU, THEM), THAT HAND IS OFFICE OF THE CITY THE COLLECTIONS SYSTEM S PREPARED TO LEAD THE WHOLE RUN-OFF PRODUCED BY NO FREDER TO RECORD THE SAME OF THE COURT OF RECORD THE HAND OF 10 YEARS OF RETURN PREPODUCED BY NO FREDER TO READ THE WHOLE RUN-OFF PRODUCED BY NO FREDER TO CLOTH ON SUFFACE BECAUSE THE RUN-OFF DOES NOT THAN SUFFICIENT SUMMERS OF REACH THE	GOMEZ VALENTIN	MANUEL	UNIVESTIAT POUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	DOTO, INGENIERIA HIDRAULICA, MARITIMA Y AMBIENTAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
			NETWORK(NET).  IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT, WE PROPOSE TO WORK IN THE FOLLOWING LINES									
CGL2011-24844	ASSESSMENT OF THE UPTAKE OF ORGANIC EMERGING POLUTANTS FROM RECLAIMED IRRIGATION WATER TO VEGETABLES. BIOCHAR AND NANOPARTICLE EFFECT ON THEIR BIOAVAILABILITY		TO CONTINUE WITH THE PROCESS OF HYDRAULIC ALTHOUGH IN SPAN RECLAIMED WATER IS AUREADY BEING USED IN THE COMMING YEARS, IT IS EXPECTED A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ITS APPLICATION FOR VARIOUS USES, INCLUDION AGRICULTURE. WHILE THE MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF RECLAIMED WATER FROM A SANITARY POINT OF VIEW IS WELL ESTABLISHED RECRADING THE TYPE OF CROP (RD 1620/2007), THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL, EXCEPT BASIC PRAMAFTERS (EG. TURRIDITY, ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY) AND SOME DANGEROUS CONTAMINANTS LISTED IN THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE, ARE POORLY REGULATED. IN THE SPRICET, THE INCROPEDRATION OF EMERGING ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS COMMONITY FOUND IN THE RECLAIMED WATER (AMTIBIOTICS, ANALGESICS, HORMONES, BIOCIDES, THE AGRANCES, BROOCREW DISBUTJORS, ANTICONVULSANT, STIMULATING AGENTS) IN PLANT MATERIAL WILL BE ASSESSED SINGE TOOD IS ONE OF THE MAJOR HUMAN EMPOSURE TO MOXIOUS SUBSTANCES. THE STUDY OF INCORPORATION UIL BE PERFORMED IN CULTIVAS UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS IN THREE COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT VEGETALES SPECIES (OF ROOT), LEAVES AND FRUIT JUSING AN AGRICULTURAL SOIL AND THE PRESENCE OR FOR INCORPORATION OF ROMOLES AND LAND THE PRESENCE OR FOR HOME OF MACHINE AND AGRICULTURAL SOIL AND THE PRESENCE OR FOR HOME OF MICHAEL SHARING SINGLEY NAMOPARTICLES). THE MOBILITY OF CONTAMINANTS IN		JOSEP MARIA BAYONA	CONSELO SUPERIOR DE L' INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO, QUIMICA AMBIENTAL	INSTITUTO DE DIAGNOSTICO AMBIENTAL Y ESTUDIOS DEL AGUA	01-01-12	31-12-14		Spain
CGL2011-29975-C04-03	NATURAL AND INDUCED TATENATION OF GROUNDWATER POLLUTION FROM A GRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOURCES.	HYDROGEOLOGY/POLLUTION/NITRATE\ ATTENUATION	GUREN THE INTENSIVE PRESSURE UPON WATER RESOURCES IN MOST OF THE SPANISH AQUIFES, INVESTIGATING IN MOST OF THE SPANISH AQUIFES, INVESTIGATING IN MOST OF THE SPANISH AQUIFES, INVESTIGATING IN AND INDUSTRIAN POLITURION SOME AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAN POLITURION SOME AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAN POLITURION OF THE ATTENUATION PROCESSES HAND FEATURE OF THE STATE AND THE THE INTENTIATION OF THE ATTENUATION PROCESSES IN REILD CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVES A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRARMETERS AND GEOCHMENICAL CONSIDERATIONS, RESEARCH AT A LABORATORY LEVEL, FIELD SITE SCALE OR AT REGIONAL SCALE PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE FOR ADVISING THE FESTIGATION OF THE ATTENDATION OF THE STATE OF THE STANES OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STANES OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STANES OF THE STATE OF THE STA	MARTI GREGORIO	VICENC	UNIVESTIAT POUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO, INCENIERIA QUÍMICA-CEPIMA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA INDUSTRIAL DE BARCELONA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

CGL2011-27574-C02-01	HYDROLOGICAL IMPACTS OF	GLOBAL WARMING\TEMPERATURE	THE ANALYSES OF HYDROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE	GONZALEZ HIDALGO	JOSE CARLOS		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. GEOGRAFIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	GLOBAL WARMING IN SPAIN	TRENDS\WATER RESOURCES\RIVER	CHANGE AT REGIONAL SCALE NEEDS A DETAILED SPATIAL				ZARAGOZA	ORDENACION DEL	FILOSOFIA Y LETRAS	i		l	
		DISCHARGES\REFERENCE	AND TEMPORAL INFORMATION. IN SPAIN THE					TERRITORIO		1		İ	
		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION\ACTUAL	METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY IN TIME HAS RECORDED AND							i		l	
		EVAPOTRANSPIRATION\GLOBAL	STORED MILLIONS OF RECORDS NOT FULLY AND PROPERLY							i		l	
		CHANGE IMPACTS	AT PRESENT ANALYSED.							i		l	
		CIDATOL IMI ACIS	THUS, THE SUBPROJECT HIDROCAES-1 SUGGEST TO							1		İ	
			PRODUCE AN EXHAUSTICE ANALYSES AND QUALITY							i		l	
										i		l	
			CONTROL IN VARIABLES THAT AFFECT WATER CYCLE TO							i		l	
			ANALYZE THE HYDROLOGICAL IMPACTS OF GLOBAL CHANGE							i		l	
			IN SPAIN. THE MAIN TASK AND OBJECTIVE THAT WE							i		l	
			PROPOSE ARE AS FOLLOWS:							i		l	
			1 UPTODATED THE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION DATABASE							i		l	
			OF SPAIN MOPREDAS DEVELIOPED IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT.							i		l	
			THE UPDATING WILL BE TO 2010 AND ALSO IT WILL BE							i		l	
			EXTENDED BACK TO 1911 BY DIGITALIZATION OF ANNUAL							i		l	
			BOOKS							i		l	
			2 CREATE THE FUTURE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE							i		l	
										i		l	
			DATABASE OF SPAIN MOTEDAS (1945-2010) FROM							i		l	
			DIGITALIZED DATA OF AEMET.							i		l	
			3 APPLY A QUALITY CONTROL AND CREATE DATABASES OF							1		İ	
			EVAPORATION, RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND WIND FROM							i		l	
			AEMET DIGITALIZED ARCHIVES DATASET.							i		l	
			4 CREATE A HIGH RESOLUTION GRID FOR MOPREDA 1911-							i		l	
		1	2010.	1	İ	l				ı	l '	1	
1		I	5 CREATE A HIGHRESOLUTION GRID FRO MOTEDA 1945-	1	1	I		1		ı	1	1	1
	1		2010	1	İ	l				í	l '	1	1 1
1		I	6 ANALYZE THE SPATIAL AND TEMPROAL VARIABILITY OF	1	1	I		1		ı	1	1	1
		1	PRECIPITATION (1911-2010) AND TEMPERATURES (1945-	1	İ	l				ı	l '	1	1
		1	PRECIPITATION (1911-2010) AND TEMPERATURES (1945- 2010).	1	İ	l				ı	l '	1	1 1
551 2044 20475	MADAGE OF CURANES ASSE	AUTOATE DAVADUS LASTA US DOCUMENTO		BENITO FERRANDEZ	CERANDO	<b>.</b>	A CENCIA ESTATA:	DOTO DE CEOUTET	MUSEO MAGION::	04.04.45	24.42.61	A MANIFOCO	Contract Con
CGL2011-29176	IMPACT OF CLIMATE AND	NITRATE\DNAPLS\METALS\DENITRIFIC	THE ASSESSMENT OF THE RESPONSE OF HYDROCLIMATIC		GERARDO	I	AGENCIA ESTATAL	DPTO. DE GEOLOGIA		01-01-12	31-12-14	IVIINECO	Spain
	ENVIROMENTAL VARIABILITY ON	ATION\ATTENUATION	EXTREMES TO ANTHROPOGENIC GLOBAL CHANGE IS ONE OF	1			CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE		DE CIENCIAS	i		l	
	PALAEO-FLOOD HYDROLOGY AND		THE MAIN FUTURE UNCERTAINTIES (IPCC 2007 REPORT),				INVESTIGACIONES		NATURALES (MNCN)	1		İ	1 !
	ON FLOOD RISKS IN THE		WHOSE UNDERSTANDING IS CRUCIAL DUE TO ITS SOCIAL				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)			i		l	
	MEDITERRANEAN ZONE		(E.G. VULNERABILITY) AND POLITICAL (RESILIENCE AND							i		l	
			ADAPTATION) IMPLICATIONS. ). LONG-TERM CHANGES OF							i		l	
			RARE EVENTS ARE DIFFICULT TO ASSESS DUE TO SHORT							i		l	
			GAUGE RECORDS AND THEIR LIMITED SPATIAL							1		İ	1 !
			DISTRIBUTION. THESE INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS CAN BE							1		İ	1 !
			LENGTHENED BY HUNDREDS TO THOUSANDS OF YEARS BY							i		l	
										i		l	
			RECONSTRUCTING DISCHARGES OF PAST FLOODS USING							i		l	
			PALAEOFLOOD EVIDENCE AND/OR WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS							i		l	
			OF FLOODS USING HISTORICAL, ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS. THE	4						i		l	
			AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A METHODOLOGICAL							i		l	
			APPROACH FOR A LONG-TERM ESTIMATION OF RUNOFF							i		l	
			AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING.							i		l	
			THIS METHODOLOGY COMBINES A MULTI-DATA FROM							i		l	
			PALAEOFLOOD HYDROLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY AND							i		l	
			DOCUMENTARY SOURCES (THEMATIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC							i		l	
			MAPS, TECHNICAL REPORTS, WRITTEN RECORDS,							i		l	
	1	1	POPULATION AND LAND USE CENSUS), TO BE IMPLEMENTED							1		Į.	
1				'l						ļ			
			IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT										
			IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING										
			IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND										
			IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING	ā									
CGL2011-23984	EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON	PSEUDOMONAS\HEMODIALYSIS	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND		JESUS		UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON THE FUNCTIONING OF	PSEUDOMONAS\HEMODIALYSIS WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING	ā	JESUS		UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO EUSKAL	DPTO. BIOLOGIA VEGETAL Y	FACULTAD DE CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984			IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULKES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS					01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETIS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROUFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TEMM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHYS TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROUFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE WILL BE ABLE TO DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLINES AND SWATT, THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LIATT DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFRATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANCE. WE PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY HEY	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT), THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHYS TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE WILL BE ABLE TO DISCERN CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CUIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILTY IF WE HAVE A PROPOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLINES AND SWATT, THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LIATT DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFARTE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SWAT). THE MODELLING SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHY STEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROUFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SOOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE FULL BE ABLE TO DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROPOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WANTER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MODELS AS ALVER LESS HE COSTYSTEM PROCESSES CAUGHD. FOR CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROPOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS MODELS OF THE CONTROL TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS MODELS OF THE CAST THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS FOR MODEL TO UNDERSTANDED THAT IT SEVEN THE CAST THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE CAST THAT THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THAT THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE CAST THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE CAST THAT THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE CAST THAT THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE CAST THAT THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED IT OUR WERE THE PROPORTION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SENDED.	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY BAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS IFTER AND SEXATT, THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHY'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFART STUDIES WITHIN THE SOPE OF CHAMPE CHANGE. WE WILL BE ABLE TO DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIBABILITY WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A MATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS VERY MAPORTANT TO KNOWN PROFOUNDWITH THE RESPONSES OF	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT). THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WANTER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUENS ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MODELS SEA CAUGHD STATEMENT OF THE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROPOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS FROM THE OTHER CHANGE IS THE CONTROL THE CHANGE IS NOW OF THE WATER OF THE CONTROL TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOW OF TO WHITE OF THE CHANGE IS NOW OF THE WATER	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY BAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWATT, THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULWES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHYS TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFART STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MUIL BE ABLE TO DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF AN ITALK VARIABILITY WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF EMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS SONGWIP PROFOUND THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON SECOND THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON	POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT), THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A CING-TERM WARFER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUES A SSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERAT STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MULL BE ABLE TO DISCENN CHANGES FIRST OTHOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AND WILL THE MEDIANCE IS TO SHOW TO WE WILL THE STANDAY OF THE MEDIANCE IS TO SHOW TO WE WILL THE STANDAY OF THE MEDIANCE IS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS CONSTITUTED. THE INFORMATION TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS CONSTITUTED.	DOZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUSE A SOSOCIATED TO FLOODING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUSE A SOSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUEFARTE STUDIES WITHIN THE OECHO FLOODING PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF AN ITALK BARBLET OF DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF LANGE FROM THOSE OF ANTIGAL VARIABILITY HE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW PROFOUNDLY THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EARTH. THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS. THE HEADWATER STREAMS INCLUDED, THE TRAGET OF OUR MERSES, ARE TRACED FOR THE MERSES OF THE MERS THE AGENT OF THE MERS THE AGES TO STEMP THE MERSON THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS.	DOZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT), THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A CING-TERM WARFER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUES A SSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERAT STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MULL BE ABLE TO DISCENN CHANGES FIRST OTHOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AND WILL THE MEDIANCE IS TO SHOW TO WE WILL THE STANDAY OF THE MEDIANCE IS TO SHOW TO WE WILL THE STANDAY OF THE MEDIANCE IS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS CONSTITUTED. THE INFORMATION TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IS CONSTITUTED.	DOZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUSE A SOSOCIATED TO FLOODING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUSE A SOSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUEFARTE STUDIES WITHIN THE OECHO FLOODING PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF AN ITALK BARBLET OF DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF LANGE FROM THOSE OF ANTIGAL VARIABILITY HE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KNOW PROFOUNDLY THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EARTH. THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS. THE HEADWATER STREAMS INCLUDED, THE TRAGET OF OUR MERSES, ARE TRACED FOR THE MERSES OF THE MERS THE AGENT OF THE MERS THE AGES TO STEMP THE MERSON THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS.	DOZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING TELMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHY'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLUFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE OECHOOSE HAS MADE TO PROLUFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL WARRABILITY IN WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE SAME SERVING TO WITHOUT THE MAYER AND THE SERVING THE MAYER AND THE SERVING THE RESPONSES OF ECONSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE CONTRACT OF THE METATURE ON EARTH. THE FFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENDOWED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE PROFIT OF THE METATURE ON THE PROFIT OF THE PROFIT OF THE METATURE ON THE PROFIT ON THE PROFIT OF THE METATURE ON THE PROFIT ON THE PROFIT ON THE PROFIT ON THE PROFIT ON THE PROFIT ON THE METATURE ON THE PROFIT O	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS (TETS AND SWAT), THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WARFER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUES A SECOLATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MUST BE TUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MUST BE ARREST TO SECENN CHANGES FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IF WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AND WITHIN THE SECONSTEMS OF THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE INCREASE AND THE INCREASE OF THE MERCHANGE IS THE INCREASE OF THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE OF THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON ECOSYSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EARTH. THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS THE HEADOWLTRE STREAMS INCLUDED, THE TRAGET OF OUR INTEREST, ARE STILL POORLY KNOWN, IN PARTICULAR WHITE THE PREFACTS OF CHIMATE CHANGE ON THE REFACTS OF CHIMATE CHANGE ON THE REFACTS OF THE PROCESSES AROUSING GREATER INTERESTS LIST ALL THER PECOMODISTION, BY ITS	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WHILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WANTER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LIAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MULL BE ABLE TO DISCERN CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IN WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AN ENTINAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY BAINFALL-RUNOFE AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS IFTER AND SEXTIMENT PRODUCTION FOR DOSES, TETER AND SEXTL. THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FLUXES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHYS TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFART STUDIES WITHIN THE SOPE OF CHAINES FROM THOSE OF AN THAN LES ABLE TO DISCENS CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF AN THAN LARBABILITY WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS ANTIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS VERY MIMPORTANT TO KNOW PROFOUNDLY THE RESPONSES OF ECOSYSTEMS TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EARTH. THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON ECOSYSTEMS THE HEADWATER STREAMS INCLUDED, THE TRAGET OF OUR MITERIST, ARE STILL POORLY KNOWN, IN PARTICULAR WHEN TEMPERATURE INTERACTS WITH OTHER FACTORS LOCALLY. IN THIS CONTEXT, ONE OF THE PROCESSES AND USING MEATER THREEST IS LEAR LITTER DECOMPOSITION, BY ITS REPERCUSSION ON THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE, AS WARMING CAME HANDER OF ENHANCE DECOMPOSITION, BY ITS REPERCUSSION ON THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE, AS WARMING CAME HANDER OF ENHANCE DECOMPOSITION, BY ITS REPERCUSSION ON THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE, AS WARMING CAME HANDER OF ENHANCE DECOMPOSITION, BY ITS REPERCUSSION ON THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE, AS WARMING CAME HANDER DECOMPOSITION FOR THE SECOND.	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WHILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULNES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROLIFERATE STUDIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF CLIMATE CHANGE. WE MULL BE ABLE TO DISCERN CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IN WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGGE ON THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CLIMATE IS AN EXPLORED TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE IS NOW TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON EASYSTEM STORY THE STEPPERATURE ON THE FLOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODING STEPPERATURE ON THE STEPPERATURE ON THE GOODIN	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALLERUNOFE AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS IFTER AND SEXTIMENT PRODUCTION FUNDES, STEVEN AND SEXTLE THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHY'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFRATE STUDIES WITHIN THE COPY OF CHARGE FROM THOSE OF AN THAT WE ARRAY TO SIDE SET AND SET	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALL-RUNOFF AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULNES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE NICKESS. IN EARTH'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUEFANTE STUDIES WITHIN THE COPY OF CHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL WARRANT OF THE CHANGE. WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGG ON THE EFFECTS OF THE MERCHANGE FROM THOSE OF NATURAL VARIABILITY IN WE HAVE A PROFOUND KNOWLEGG ON THE EFFECTS OF THE MERCHANGE IN SUCH PROCESSES. THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NATIONAL ACTION ON ADAPTATION TO THE CUIMATE CHANGE IS NOW THE OFFICE OF THE CHANGE IS NOW TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MERCHANGE IS NOW TO THE INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE ON EASYLM THE STEPPEN AND THE STREAM OF THE MERCHANGE IS NOW THE MERCHANGE IS NOW THE MERCHANGE ON THE COPY OF THE MERCHANGE OF TEMPERATURE ON EASYLM THE STREAM IN THE MERCHANGE O	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CGL2011-23984	THE FUNCTIONING OF HEADWATER STREAMS IN	WATER\IDENTIFICATION\MICROBIAL	IN A SIMPLIFY RAINFALLERUNOFE AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION MODELS IFTER AND SEXTIMENT PRODUCTION FUNDES, STEVEN AND SEXTLE THE MODELLING RESULTS WILL PROVIDE A LONG-TERM WATER AND SEDIMENT PRODUCTION FULUES ASSOCIATED TO FLOODING THE INCREASE IN EARTHY'S TEMPERATURE IN THE LAST DECADES HAS MADE TO PROJUFFRATE STUDIES WITHIN THE COPY OF CHARGE FROM THOSE OF AN THAT WE ARRAY TO SIDE SET AND SET	POZO MARTINEZ POZO MARTINEZ	JESUS		VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO	VEGETAL Y	CIENCIA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

CGL2012-34020	CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY OF THE EXTREME ENVIRONMENT OF RIGITINITO AND ITS APPLICATIONS	PLATEAU LAKES\BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES\METAPOPULATIONS AND METACOMMUNITIES\DISPERSION\VEC TORS\FUNCTIONAL PATTERNS\UNTRIENT CYCLING\**ECOLOGICAL MODELLING\MANAGEMENT FOR CONSERVATION.	THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS THE CONTINUATION OF THE SYSTEMATIC AND GLOBAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SYSTEMATIC AND GLOBAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STETEME ACQUIC SCOSYSTEM OF RIOT INTO TO GENERATE AN OPERATIVE MODEL OF A UNIQUE ENVIRONMENT, IN WHICH NOT ONLY THE BIOLOGICAL DUTESTIY IS CONSIDERED BUT ITS FUNCTIONAL BELATIONSHIP WITH THE MINERAL SUBSTATES AND PRODUCTS, TOGETHER WITH THE EXPLORATION OF THE BIOTECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM, THANKS TO THE WORK DEVELOPED UNDER PREVIOUS RESEARCH GRANTS RO THIS OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM, THANKS TO THE CORDITION. THIS PROJECT IS THE CONTINUATION OF CELODOS 11039 GRANT, AND PROPOSES THE EXTENSION OF COLOURS 11039 GRANT, AND PROPOSES THE EXTENSION OF NAME IT AND VASIBLE, TOGETHER WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW OMES CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED DUBING ITS DEVELOPMENT. THE PROJECT IS MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING DISCUSTREYS THAT OUR DISCUSTREYS THE PROJECT IS MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERIZATION OF SELECTED SAMPLING STATIONS.	AMILS PIBERNAT	RICARDO	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	CENTRO DE BIOLOGÍA MOLECULAR SEVERO OCHOA (CBM)	CENTRO DE BIOLOGÍA MOLECULAR SEVERO OCHOA (CBM)	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
			ALONG THE RIVER AND IN THE SUBSURFACE OF THE IBERIAN PYRITE BELT (IPB); II) CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MICROBIAL DIVERSITY ASSOCIATED TO THE RIVER									
CGL2012-37041	BIOCHEMICAL RECALCITRANCE OF BIOCHARS PRODUCED FROM TREATED SEWAGE SUDGE AND ITS VALORIZATION AS SLOW RELEASE N AND P FERTILIZER	TREATMENT/AQUIFER/MIXING/DELIVE RY/CLOGGING/DEACTIVE TRANSPORT/FLOW FLUCTUATIONS	THE INCREASING AMOUNT OF ORGANIC WASTE AND THE REQUIREMENT TO REDUCE LANDFILLS URGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF REDUCE LANDFILLS URGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES FOR ORGANIC WASTE WANAGEMENT. WITH DUR PROJECT, WE ANSWER TO THIS NEED BY CONTRIBUTING TO A BETTER UNDESTANDING OF THE PROPERTIES OF N. AND P. FICH BIOCHARS DERIVED FROM SEWAGE SULDGE AND THEIR POTENTIAL AS SLOW-RELEASE N.P. PETRILIZER. IN AN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION WE ADDRESS TECHNOLOGIES FOR REVCILING P. AND C FROM WASTEWATERS TO GOTATIN AN INCOME-CREATING PRODUCT WHICH CAN CONTRIBUTE TO A REDUCTION OF THE NEED OF COST-INTENSIVE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY CHALLENGING MIMERAL FERTILIZES. HOMEVEEN, ALTHOUGH THE APPLICATION OF BIOCHARS AS SOIL AMENDMENTS IS HIGHLY PROMOTED, THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THEIR FATE IN SOIL, THEIR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THEIR FATE IN SOIL, THEIR PROPERTIES ARE SITTLE SANGER AND EVEN CONTRIBUTION TO A LONG-TERM CSPECIATION OR THEIR IMPACT ON LONG-TERM SOIL HEALTH AND ANAGEMENT TEXTONLOGIES AND BIOCHARP PRODUCTION PROCESSES, THE EMPHASS OF OUR PROJECT LIES IN A BETTER LUNGBESTANDING OF THE BOOCHAMS TRYOUCHED IN THE DEGRADATION OR AGING OF N. AND P. RICH BIOCHAMS TO AGING THE RESPOLES THAT TO PLANT EXPONENT AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	KNICKER	HEIKE	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	DPTO. GEOECOLOGIA, BIOGEOQUIMICA Y MICROBIOLOGIA AMBIENTAL	INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y AGROBIOLOGÍA (IRNASE)	01-01-13	31-12-15		Spain
CGL2012-34383	MONITORING CHANGES IN WATER AND CABON FLUXES FROM REMOTE AND PROXIMAL SENSING IN A MEDITERRANEAN DEHESA ECOSYSTEM	ESSENTIAL CUMATIC WARRABIES/GARRON ELIWES/REMOTE SENSING/CHANGE DETECTION	AN INTENSIVE GUORAL EFFORT HAS BEEN PUT IN THE LAST DECADE TO MEASURE AND MODEL CABRON AND WATER EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE TERRESTRULE BIOSPHERE AND THE ATMOSPHERE IN ORDER TO BETTER UNDERSTAND IMPRACTS AND FEEDBACKS TO CLIMATE CHANGE. MODELING OF THE TERRESTRIAL CARBON AND WATER CYCLES AT GLOBAL SCALE IS CURRENTLY ACHIEVED USING GENERIC SOLA SCALE IS CURRENTLY ACHIEVED USING GENERIC SOLA SCALE IS CURRENTLY ACHIEVED USING GENERIC SOLA SCALE IN THE TERRESTRULE COSYSTEMS FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND STRAINED AND THE TERRESTRULE COSYSTEMS FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND STRAINED AND THE STRAINED AND	MARTIN ISABEL	MARIA DEL PILAR	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE ECONOMÍA, GEOGRAFÍA Y DEMOGRAFÍA (IEGD)	CENTRO DE CIENCIAS HUMANAS Y SOCIALES (CCHS)	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CGL2012-39604	COMPARATIVE GENOMICS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MYCOBACTERIA: ECOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS	LEAF-LITTER QUALITY/MACROINVERTEBRATES\SHRE DERSYTROPHIC RELATIONS\ISOROPIC SIGNATURE	THERE IS INCREASING INTEREST TO ESTABLISH THE HEALTH RISKS DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGENIC BACTERIAI IN THE ENVIRONMENT. THE BEST KNOWN EXAMPLE IS THAT OF MICROORGANISMS INHABITING OLDGTOPHIC ENVIRONMENTS AND IN PARTICULAR DRINKING WATER. MOST HETEROTROPHIC BACTERIA FOUND IN WATER ARE NON-PATHOGENIC; ALTHOUGH IN LAST YEARS HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED SPECIES FORM DIFFERENT GENERA AS EMBEGING OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGENS. ONE OF THE MAIN EMERGING OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGENS. ONE OF THE MAIN EMERGING OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGENS. ONE OF THE MAIN EMERGING OPPORTUNISTIC PATHOGENS THE GENUS MYCOBACTERIUM, CLASSIFIED AS SLOW GROWTH AND RAPIO GROWTH, ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND WHEN ISOLATED FROM SAMPLES TAKEN FROM PATHENTS, AFTER AUSING OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS, ARE KNOWN AS NON-TUBERCULOUS WYCOBACTERIU OR ENWIRONMENTAL MYCOBACTERIA PRECENTLY HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT MANY MYSOCOMMAL INFECTIONS, ARE KNOWN AS MON-TUBERCULOUS WYCOBACTERIA OR ENWIRONMENTAL MYCOBACTERIA, AS WELL AS THEY HAVE BEEN ISOLATED IN HIGH PERCENTAGES FROM DIFFERENT DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.  THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF A TOTAL 9 REPRESENTATIVE STRAINS OF SPECIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULNICS WYCOBACTERIA. LONG WITH THE ZO	BENNASAR FIGUERAS	ANTONIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS ISLAS BALEARES	DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
		1	GENOMES OF OTHER SPECIES OF THE GENUS								l	
			MYCOBACTERIUM AVAILABLE SO FAR IN THE DATABASES,									
CC1 2012 22802	DVALABATICS OF THE EDECT TO THE	CDAI	WILL IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR EVOLUTION,	CALVACHE OHEGAS:	MAADIA ILUGA	 HAIR/ERSIDAD DE	DDTO	FACULTAD DE	01.01.12	21 12 15	MINICO	Casia
CGI.2012-32892		CIVIL ENGINEERING/HYDRAULICS/VERTICAL SLOT FISHWAYS/ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE/ARTIFICIAL VISION  DEGLACIATION/GEOMORPHOLOGY/CR	MOTRUS ALGOBRERA AQUIFER HYDRONAMIC AND HYDROCHEMITRY IS, IN SPITE OF THE INTENSE ANTHONOGENIC ACTIVITY THAT IS DEVELOPED OVER IT AND THE SURROUNDINGS AREAS, IN A LOW IMPACT SITUATION RECENTLY 3 DORNHOLES WERE CONSTRUCTED 300 M FROM THE SHOREHURE WITH DIFFERENT DEPTHS (49, 15.1 Y.250 M). ALL OF THEM WERE ARTESIAN, WITH A HIGHER HYDROALUL HEAD (FROM 4.8 M TO 6.9 M A.S.L.) AS THE DRILLING DEPTH IS INCRESAING. THIS FACT TOGETHER WITH THE LACK OF A CONFINING LAYER, AT LEAST, IN THE FIRSTS 150 M OF THE AQUIFER, POINT OUT TO THE FLOW PATTERN PROPOSED BY HUBBERT (1940) AND GLOVER (1959) IN COASTAL AQUIFERS, AS THEY SAD, IN THE CONTACT EFFWEN FRESHWATER AND SALT WATER, IS POSSIBLE TO DETECT VERTICAL UPWARD FLOW PATHS IN THE FRESHWATER THE REFORE, EQUIPOTENTIALS RISING IS DETECTED FACIL UPWARD FLOW ATHS IN THE FRESHWATER AND SALT WATER. IS POSSIBLE TO DETECT VERTICAL UPWARD FLOW ATHS IN THE FRESHWATER AND SALT WATER. IS POSSIBLE TO DETECT VERTICAL UPWARD FLOW ATHS IN THE FRESHWATER AND SALT WATER. IS POSSIBLE TO DETECT VERTICAL UPWARD FLOW ATHS IN THE FRESHWATER. THE REFORE EQUIPOTENTIALS RISING IS DETECTED AS THE POST AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	CALVACHE QUESADA	MARIA LUISA  ARTURO	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. GEODINAMICA  DPTO. BIOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS  FACULTAD DE FACULTAD DE	01-01-13	31-12-15		Spain
	ON RIVER ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING	OSFERAJARQUE OLOGIAJABSOLUTE DATING/INATURAL HAZARDS/CUMATE CHANGE.	RIVERS, AND IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN THE NEAR FUTURE AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ENISING HUMAN POPULATION. WHEREAS THE IMPACTS OF LARGE RESERVOIRS ON RIVER ECOSYSTEM STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING AND PRETTY WELL KNOWN, MUCH LESS INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE FEFETS OF ASSTRACTION SCHEMES BASED ON LOW DAMS, LIKE SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANTS AND WATER DERIVATIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.  ABSTRACTION REDUCES DISCHARGE, AND THUS, AFFECTS WATER VELOCITY AND TURBULENCE, THE WETTED PERIMETER, THE COVER OF PARAFLUVIAL AREAS, AND IMPLITS OF ORGANIC MATTER AND SEDIMENTS FROM UPSTREAM. ALL THESE CHANGES CAN HAVE IMPORTANT IMPACTS ON RIVER ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING AT BOTH THE LOCAL AND THE REACH SCALE.  OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO ASSESS ITS EMPACT OF WATER ABSTRACTION ON RIVER ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONING. MORE SPECIFICALLY, WE WILL ASSESS ITS EFFECTS ON CHANNIEL FORM AND SEDIMENTS FOR AND SEDIMENTS ON THE AFFINITY OF BENTHIC LUSS TRATATA FOR DISSOLVED NUTTIENTS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE SICH-PURIFICATION CAPACITY OF STREAMS, ON THE			VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA	VEGETAL Y ECOLOGÍA	GENÇIA Y TECNOLOGIA				

CGL2012-30779	ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL UNPREDICTABILITY IN ROTIFER POPULATIONS	EVOLUTION(NATURAL VARIATION(LOCAL ADAPTATION)BRACHYPODIUM(CANDI DATE GENES)BROUGHT RESITANCE\WUE\MICROARRAYS	THE ADAPTIVE RESPONSE OF ORGANISMS TO UNPREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENTS IS INCREASINGLY RECOGNIZED AS A CENTRAL TOPIC IN FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY. CYCLICALLY PARTHENOGENET CONTENS TO THE FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY. CYCLICALLY PARTHENOGENET CONTENT SOFT AND AN ARE A GOOD STUDY MODEL FOR THIS TOPIC. CLIMATE IN THE MEDITERBAREAN REGION CAUSES RANDOMLY VARYING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, SO THE PERSISTENCE OF ROTIFER POPULATIONS, SO THE PERSISTENCE OF ROTIFER POPULATIONS, SO THE PERSISTENCE OF ROTIFER PAPELLY AND AND THE PERSISTENCE OF MORE AND AND THE PERSISTENCE OF MORE AND AND THE PERSISTENCE OF MORE AND THE PERSISTENCE OF MORE AND THE MEDITARY AND AND THE PERSISTENCE OF MORE AND THE MEDITARY AND AND THE PERSISTENCE OF THE AND THE MEDITARY AND THE ME	CARMONA NAVARRO	MARIA JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	INSTITUTO CAVANILES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	INSTITUTO CAVANILES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
			PRODUCTION OF DIAPAUSING, RESISTANT EGGS IN ROTIFERS. ADDITIONALLY, ENVIRONMENTAL									
			UNPREDICTABILITY IS EXPECTED TO SELECT FOR RISK							İ		
CGL2012-35858	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF DEGLACIATION: CASE STUDIES IN CONTRASTED GEOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPES		THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROVIDE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY POINT OF VIEW OF THE BURNIGNMENTAL FEFECTS PRODUCED BY THE DEGLACATION, BY ANALYZING CASE STUDIES OF AREAS OF PARTICULAR SENSITIVITY TO CLIMATE CHANCE (HIGH MOUNTAIN AREAS) FROM THE LAST GLACIAL MAXIMUM TO THE PRESENT. IN EACH CASE OF STUDY, THROUGH ANALYSIS OF ITS GEOMORPHOLOGY, THE PROJECT WILL DEDUCE THE EVOLUTION OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE FORM OF ICE, TO INFER PALEOCLIMATE SPECIFIC STILLATIONS. THESE STILLATIONS WILL BE CONTRASTED WITH PALEOEWINGNMENTAL AUDIONES DRAWN FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. FROM THESE RESULTS, THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AN ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROJECT WILL OSTAIN AND ASSOLUTE OF THE BASIC RESEARCH WILL BE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRYOSPHERA EVOLUTION AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL ALE POPEL AS AND ASSOLUTE OF THE PASIC RESEARCH WILL BE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRYOSPHERA EVOLUTION AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOLUTE OF THE BASIC RESEARCH WILL BE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRYOSPHERA EVOLUTION AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL EMPORTANT ECONOLOGY OF THE PROSECTION, TO THE PREVENTION OF NATURAL HAZAROS AND WATER RESOURCE DEFICIT DERIVED FROM THE STRATE OF THEIR  THE STRATE OF THE PASIC RESEARCH THE STRATE OF THEIR  THE STRATE OF THE PASIC RESEARCH THE STRATE OF THEIR  THE STRATE OF THE PASIC RESEARCH THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE OF THE STRATE  THE STRATE	PALACIOS ESTREMERA	DAVID	UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	DPTO. ANALISIS GEOGRAPICO REGIONALY GEOGRAPIA FISICA	FACULTAD DE GEOGRAFIA E HISTORIA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-32965	EFFECTS OF DROUGHT EPISODES ON COMMUNITY DYNAMICS AND ASSEMBLY OF FORESTS AND SHRUBLANDS		INDEAS WITH AN INDIVIDATION LEGISLATION LONDINGS.  ROUGHT-ORIVED LEGF AN AND MOTALITY ARE LIKELY TO INDUCE DEP INMACTS ON THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING DEP INMACTS ON THE STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY FORESTS SINCE CLIMART!  SCENARIOS PROJECT AN INCREASE OF EXTREME PISCODES. ALTHOUGH RELEVANT ADVANCES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED ON THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PATTERNS AND CAUSES OF TREE MORTALITY, THERE IS A GENERAL LOCK OF KNOWLEDGE ADOUT THE POTENTIAL OF THESE EVENTS TO INDUCES UNDERSTANDING OF THE PATTERNS AND CAUSES OF THE MOTALITY. THERE IS A GENERAL LOCK OF MODULES HAVE DEPOSITED HER OFFICE AND STRUCTURE. THE PROJECT INTRODUCES A DEMOGRAPHIC AND SECRET OF THE PROJECT INTRODUCES A DEMOGRAPHIC AND RECRUITMENT OF THE DOMINANT SPECIES IN FORESTS AFFECTED BY DIE-OFF. THE PROJECT EMPHASIZES THE STRUILLING FACTORS CONTINUENTING TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM INERTIA, BY MINIMIZING MORTALITY AND MAXIMIZING RECRUITMENT. ALSO, COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY WILL BE ANALYZED CONSIDERING THE CHANGES OF WOODLY SPECIES, DISTINUOUSHING THE WINDERSTANDING PROJECT OF THE WHOLE ST OF WOODLY SPECIES, DISTINUOUSHING THE WINDERSTANDING PROJECT OF THE OFFICE AND THE SPECIES ABUNDANCE PINC THE PROJECT FROM THE SPECIES ABUNDANCE PINC FACTORS, DERIVED FROM THE SPECIES ABUNDANCE PINC THE PROJECT FROM THE SPECIES ABUNDANCE PINC THE PROJECT FROM THE SPECIES ABUNDANCE PINC THE PROJECT OF THE WINDERS FROM THE GENERAL DISTINUITION AND FUNCTIONAL ATTRBUTES OF SPECIES.	LLORET MAYA	FRANCISCO	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ECOLOGIAY APLICACIONES FORESTALES CCT	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ECCLLOGIA Y APULCACIONES FORESTALES CCT	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ECOLOGÍA Y APLICACIONES FORESTALES CCT	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CGL2012-36394	MORPHOSEDIMENTARY DYNAMICS IN HUMAN-STRESSED FLUVIAL SYSTEMS: COUPLING CHANNEL MORPHOLOGY AND ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY		KNOWLEDGE OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN FUUNDAL SYSTEMS IS FUNDAMENTAL TO SUPPORT RESTORATION PROGRAMS IN MODIFIED CATCHMENTS (A REQUIREMENT OF THE LEU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTURE); AND TO PROVIDE THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR MANIAGEMENT TOOLS THAT ARE NEEDED TO HELP PREDICTION OF, AND PLANNING MANAGEMENT RESPONSES TO, LONG TERM HYDROLOGICAL ALTERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GLOBAL CHANGE: MORPHSED WILL ANALYSE THE MORPHOSEDIMENTARY DYNAMICS OF A REPRESENTATIVE HUMANA-STRESSED FLUVIAL SYSTEM (SUPFERING MADIA LOCAL ALTERATIONS DUE TO GRAVEL MINING), THEIR DRIVERS AND THEIR IMPACTS ON THE RIVER'S CALOLOGICAL INTERCRIT, PHYSICAL (IL. GEOMORPHIC) AND ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND THEIR SYATIO-TEMPORAL DYNAMICS WILL BE COMPARED TO THOSE IN AN UNALTERED SYSTEM. THE MULTI-EVENT OT THOSE IN AN UNALTERED SYSTEM. THE MULTI-EVENT OT THOSE IN AN UNALTERED SYSTEM. THE MULTI-EVENT OT THOSE IN AN UNALTERED SYSTEM. THE MULTI-EVENT DATASET ORSTANDE WILL BRANK THE FIRST LINKS TO BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES AND THE RESPONSES, AND OR OTHER INTERCRITONS BETWEEN RIVER DISTURBANCE AND ECOLOGICAL RIVER RIVER DISTURBANCE AND ECOLOGICAL RIVER RIVER DISTURBANCE AND ECOLOGICAL RIVER RIVER DISTURBANCE AND THE RESPONSES, AND PROVIDE THE BRASIS FOR OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN RIVER DISTURBANCE AND ECOLOGICAL RIPCORD THE TOTAL OR BE USED TO AND PREDICTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF HUMAN STRESSED FLUVAL SYSTEMS.	VERICAT QUEROL	DAMIAN	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO, MEDIO AMBIENTE Y CIENCIAS DEL SUELO	DPTO, MEDIO AMBIENTE Y CIENCIAS DEL SUELO	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-35831	REMOTE SENSING OF TERRESTRUAL ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES: WATER STRESS EFFECT ON CARBON FLUX ASSESSMENT	FLUVIAL AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY/FLOOD PLAINS/HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE/MEDITERRANEAN	BEDDED UPPER RUYER CINCA (EBRO BASIN, SOUTH CENTRAL AS STATED BY THE IPCC (IPCC, 2007), THE WARMING OF THE CAIRSTEN IS UNEQUIVOCAL AND MOST OF THE OBSERVED INCERASE IN GLOBALLY-AVERAGED TEMPERATURES SINCE THE MID-20TH CENTURY IS VERY LIKELY DUE TO THE OBSERVED INCERASE IN MATHROPOGENIC GENEROHOUSE GRESS, BEING THE CARBON DIOXIDE THE MOST IMPORTANT ANTHROPOGENIC. THEREFORE THERE IS A REET TO DOPERATIONALLY QUANTIFY THE MAIN VARIABLES THAT CHARACTERIZE THE CLIMATIC SYSTEMS AND THE CARBON FLUXES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE ATMOSPHERE.  THE AIM STHIS RESEARCH IS TO DEVELOP OPERATIONAL REMOTE SENSING BASED PROCEDURES TO ESTIMATE DIFFERENT THERESTRIAL ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARRABLES (ECVS) AND TO MONITOR THE COZ PLUXES BETWEEN THE SURFACE AND THE MERCHANDES SENSING AND TO MONITOR THE COZ PLUXES BETWEEN AND THE ATMOSPHERE USING A PEM (PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY MODEL) OPTIMIZED FOR THE IBERIAN PRINSIPLAL MOST AND AND SEVIEN MOST MAY BE USED. THE SERVEN MINISOLA MODIS GAULA AND TERRAR AND SEVIEN MS INMAGES WILL BE USED. THE SET REMSETS AND LEVEN SET TO SOLAR IRRADIATION (AND HENCE, THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC ACTIVE REDIATION MEDEL).	GILABERT NAVARRO	MARIA AMPARO	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	FACULTAD DE FISICA	FACULTAD DE FISICA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-32590	INVESTIGATION BASED ON THE	COASTAL AQUIFER\MOTRIL- SAL ORBERANSEA WATER	YAND, YAMAN (YAMALION OF YAN), DO (LEAV AREA INDEX.), AND COVER AND ECONYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TYPES, EFTS), AND CANOPY WASTER CONTENT (CWC) (WHICH IS NOT EXACTLY AN EXP USIT IT IS DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE SOIL MOISTURE). THE ANALYSIS OF THE TIME SERIES OF THE AFOREMENTIONED ECVS "AS CONSIDERED AS STATE VARIABLES OF THE CLIMATE SYSTEM" CAN SERVE TO ANALYZE THE SYSTEM EYOLUTION.3  THE ECVS CAN ALSO BE USED TO CHARACTERIZE THE INPUTS OF THE PEM MODEL FROM REMOTELY SENSED DATA. THE THE AIM OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT IS TO EXAMINE AND COMPARE METHODOLOGICS FOR THE HYPORGOGLOGHOOD	ANDREO NAVARRO	BARTOLOME	UNIVERSIDAD DE MALAGA	FACULTAD DE	FACULTAD DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	ARTHERAL TRACERS FOR HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION AND GROUNDWATER PROTECTION IN KARST AQUIFERS	SALUDRIENISCH WATER-SALT WATER INTERSÄE JAQUIFER SALINZATIONER WINDOMMENTAL TRACERS JABARJGROUND WATER DATING/DISTANGE ZONE/GROUND WATER FLOW DYNAMICS										

CGL2012-30838	NATURAL SELECTION AND ADAPTIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF CANDIDATES GENES ASSOCIATED TO DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN THE TEMPERATE GRASS BRACHYPODIUM DISTACHYON (POACEAE)	CLIMATE CHANGE\extreme CLIMATIC EPISODES\probleme CLIMATIC EPISODES\probleme CLIMATIC EPISODES\probleme CLIMATIC DYNAMICS\probleme CLIMATIC FUNCTIONAL TYPES\community ASSEMBLY	WATER STRESS IS ONE OF THE MAIN ABIOTIC FACTORS THAT LIMITT THE DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE OF PLANTS AND ONE OF THE MAINS RELECTIVE FORESTHAT PROMOTE LOCAL ADAPTATION IN PLANTS. FOR THESE REASONS, UNDERSTANDING THE MECHANISMS OF HOW PLANTS COPE WITH WATER STRESS HAS BEEN A RECURRENT AND CENTRAL TOPIC IN PLANT ECOLOGY, PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND EVOLUTION, IN ADDITION, FROM A SOCIO-ECONOMIC VIEW, BORUGHT ALSO CONSTITUTES A MAJOR FACTOR, NEGATIVELY IMPACTING CROP GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVITY WORLDWISE, ESPECIALLY IN RORD SPECIES THAT DEPRIN ON A NATURAL RAINFALL REGIME. WATER USE EFFICIENCY WULE IS A KEY TRAIT INTENSICALLY RELATED TO DEHYDRATION AVIOLANCE, WHICH HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON PLANT PRODUCTIVITY, INTRASSPICIEN ANTURAL VARIATION AND THE GENETIC ARCHITECTURE UNDERLYING THIS YARRATION AND THE GENETIC ARCHITECTURE UNDERLYING THIS YARRATION AND THE GENETIC ARCHITECTURE UNDERLYING THIS PROPOSED RESEARCH WILL PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE EVOLUTIONARY ANALYSIS OF THE GENETIC BASE OF BRACHPODIUM DISTACHYON ADAPTATION TO THE GENOME-LEVEL EVOLUTIONARY PATTERNS AMONG OTHER NATURAL OR CORP TEMPERATE GRASS SPECIES. SPECIFICALLY, WE WILL ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING MAJOR FRANCHISTORY CAN BE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSCRIPTIONE (2) TO COME ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSCRIPTIONE (2) TO COME ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSCRIPTIONE (2) TO COME ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSCRIPTIONE (2) TO COME ANALYSIS OF THE	MANZANEDA AVILA	ANTONIO JOSE	UNIV	/ERSIDAD DE JAEN	DPTO. BIOLOGÍA ANIMAL, VEGETAL Y ECOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CG12012-34688	ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF VERTICAL SIOF FISHWAYS USING ARTIFICIAL VISION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES		THE WATER ENVIRONMENTS ARE HABITATS WHERE A GREAT QUANTITY OF ANIMAL SPECIES AND PLANTS ARE OFFICIAL OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICIAL OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS ARE OFFICE AND PLANTS AND	rabuñal dopico	JUAN RAMON	UNIV	/ERSIDADE DA	CENTRO DE INNOVACION TECNOLOGICA EN EDIFICACION E INGENIERIA CIVIL	CENTRO DE INNOVACION TECNOLOGICA EN EDIFICACION E INGENIERIA CIVIL	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-38909	ECOLOGICAL PATTERNS IN PLATEAU LAKES: THE KEY FOR THEIR CONSERVATION.	COMPARATIVE GENOMICS\ENVIRONMENTAL MYCOBACTERIA\BIOPILMS\RESISTOME \TOXIN-ANTITOXIN SYSTEMS\BIOINFORMATICS	SHALLOW SAUNE LAKES LOCATED AT THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE OF "LA MANCHA HUMEDA" REPRESENT UNIQUE ECONSTEMS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT, THOUGH THEY SUFER, IN MANY CASE, DIFFERNT LEVELS OF DEGRADATION, THEIR SPATHALS TRINCUTURE ALLOWS THE INTERCONNECTION THROUGH BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC VECTORS. MOREOVER, THEY ARE MAGBIFICENT MODELS FOR TESTING ECOLOGICAL HYOTHESES RELATED TO THE INCUSS OF ROBANISMS, THE STRUCTURE OF POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES, AND THE TRANSIT OF NUTBENTS AND FUNCTIONAL PATTERNS. IN THIS PROJECT, WE INTEND TO COMMAN ETHERS. IS AND ISSUECT, WE INTEND TO COMMAN THE THEN SES A BOULT THE STRUCTURNION OF COMMUNITIES, AND DISPERSAL EFFECTS, AND EVALUATE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH ASSUMPTIONS OR OTHER ECOLOGICAL THEORIES, SUCH AS MITTER AND LEADING TO THE THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH AS SUMPTIONS OR OTHER ECOLOGICAL THEORIES, SUCH AS MITTER THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH AS SUMPTIONS OR CHIEF THE APPLICABILITY OF SUCH AS SUMPTIONS OR OTHER ECOLOGICAL THEORIES, SUCH AS OF THE PROPERLY OF THE TYPE AND SIZE OF VECTORS (ESPECIALLY WATERFOWL), AS WELL AS SPATIAL SUCKES, SUSTEMENT AND THE TYPE OF VECTORS (ESPECIALLY WATERFOWL), AS WELL AS SPATIAL SUCKES, SUSTEMENT AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE TYPE OF THE TYPE AND THE MANY THE TYPE AND TO COSTANT THE TYPE AND THE THEN AND THE THEN AND COLON SUMPTION.	CAMACHO GONZALEZ	ANTONIO		VERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO CAVANILLES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	INSTITUTO CAVANILLES DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y BIOLOGÍA EVOLUTIVA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CGL2012-32395	THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF IMPLEMENTING IRRIGATION AND POSSIBLE MITIGATING SOLUTIONS	HYDROLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY/INTEGRATEO SEDIMENT BUDGET/MEDITERRANEAN BASINS/GLOBAL CHANGE/EN/RIONMENTAL FALLOUT RADIONUCLUDES/CONTAMINANTS\LAN DUSSEY/MOROLOGICAL MODELLING/SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE		CAUSAPE VALENZUELA	JESUS	INSTITUTO GEOLOGICO Y MINERO DE ESPAÑA (IGME)	OFICINA DE ZARAGOZA	OFICINA DE ZARAGOZA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-39635	RESPONSES TO ARIDITY OF THE TROPHIC LINK BETWEEN RIPARIAN VEGETATION-FLUVAL COMMUNITY IN HEADWATER STREAMS	FILTRATION\\RRIGATION\\HEAD LOSS\COMPUTATIONAL FUIID UDSS\COMPUTATIONAL FUIID UDVANIN\(CLOGGING\)\end{Equation} COGGING\(\text{Loss}\)\end{Equation} TERS\(\text{Loss}\)\end{Equation} CONSUMPTION	ARIDITY HAS BEEN A RECURRING THEME IN THE RESEARCH OF MEDITERRANEAN ENVIRONMENTS. THE ARIDIFICATION PROCESS OF MANY MEDITERRANEAN AREA HAS CLEAR HISTORICAL ROOTS, AND CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS FOR THE REGION PROPOSED BY DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND AUTHORS COINCIDE IN AN ACCENTUATION OF THE PROCESS IN THE FUTURE. RIVER ECOSYSTEMS ARE NOW AMONG THE MOST OF GRADED BY VARIOUS ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS OPERATING AT THE CATCHMENT LEVEL, WITH PERHAPS THE HEADWATER SECTIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS LESS AFFECTED BY SUCH IMPACTS. THEY ARE, THEEFEORS, GOOD CANDIDATES IN WHICH TO GOSERVE THE POTENTIAL PREDICTED OF CLIMATE CHANGE MORE CLEARLY. SEVERAL FACTORS LINKED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECLERLY. SEVERAL FACTORS LINKED TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXPLANDED THE ADMINISTRANCE REGIMES, INCREASE IN ATMOSPHERIC CO2). OUR PROPOSAL HYPOTHESIZED THAT INTERCENCE ARDIOT HAS MIGHT INDUCE A DECREASE OF THE NUTRITIONAL QUALITY OF LEAT LITTER INPUTE FROM PIRARIAM SHOULD HAVE AND THAT SUCH A REDUCTION WOULD EVENTUALLY AFFECT THE FLUVIAL FOOD WEB, WITH VARYING MAGNITUDE, OPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC MOUNT OF THE OPEN THORSE SHOULD.	CASAS JIMENEZ	JOSE JESUS	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALMERIA	DPTO. BIOLOGÍA VEGETAL PRODUCCION VEGETAL Y ECOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CGL2012-38120	TRANSIENT FLOW ENHANCED AQUIFER REMEDIATION		IMPROPER DISPOSALS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES IN THE SUBSURFACE ARE THREATENING THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH WORLDWIDE. IN SITU TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR RESTORING ROUNDWATER QUALITY ARE OFTEN BASED ON THE DELIVERY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES INTO THE CONTAMINATED MEDIA TO PROMOTE FAVOURABLE REACTIONS. LOCAL HETEROGENEITIES AND THE PRESENCE OF WELL CONNECTED PERMEABLE STRUCTURES TYPICALLY PROFULL CONNECTED PERMEABLE STRUCTURES TYPICALLY PROFULL CONNECTED PERMEABLE STRUCTURES TYPICALLY PROPULL CONNECTED PERMEABLE STRUCTURES TYPICALLY PROPULL CONNECTED PERMEABLE STRUCTURES THE OCHONOLOGY OF THE PROPOSAL CONNOT ACCESS THE CONTAMINATION TRAPPED IN LOW PERMEABILITY AREAS. THE RATIONALE OF THE PROPOSAL CONTENDS THAT BY INDUCING TEMPOPORAL FULL TUTATIONS OF WATER FLUXES THROUGH A SET OF EXTRACTION/INDUCETION WELLS ONE CAN ENHANCE THE DELIVERY AND SUBSEQUENT MINING OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS INTO THE CONTAMINATED MEDIA. MOREOVER, FOR SITES CONTAMINATED WITH HEAVY METALS, THESE TEMPORAL FULCUTATIONS OF WATER FLUXES CAN FURTHER DISPERSE THE PRECIPITATION FRONT ASSOCIATED WITH IMMOBILIZATION TECHNOLOGY. SET SET SEMPORAL FULCUTATIONS OF WATER FLUXES CAN FURTHER DISPERSE THE PRECIPITATION FRONT ASSOCIATED WITH IMMOBILIZATION TECHNOLOGY. SET SECRICIAL TO SENDEN SET SET SET SET SET SOLD FUNDAMENTAL THE PROPERTY HARDES ACCOUNTED THE PROPERTY HARDES ACCOUNTED THE PROPERTY HARDES ACCOUNTED THE PROPERTY OF SUCH TECHNIQUES. THE POTENTIAL APPLICABILITY OF SUCH TECHNIQUES. THE POTENTIAL APPLICABILITY OF SUCH TECHNIQUES.	FERNANDEZ GARCIA	DANIEL	UNIVERSITAT POLITEGNICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO. INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y GEOFISICA	OPTO. INGENIERIA DEL TERRENO, CARTOGRAFICA Y GEOFISICA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CGL2012-39520-C03-01	WATER REUS: BEYOND THE ROYAL DECREE 1620/2007		THIS RESEARCH PROJECT CONSIDERS TWO RECENERATION TECHNOLOGIS FOR TREATEN WASTEWATERS BASE DON GROUND APPLICATION, THEY ARE CROP IRRIGATION AND HORIZONTAL REACTIVE BEDS (PREMABALE REACTIVE BABRIERS, PRES.) THE FIRST CASE INCLUDES IRRIGATION SYSTEMS FOR SOME CROPE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE (FORAGE GRASSES AND SPECIES FOR BIO-FILE PRODUCTION), WHERE THE RECENERATION MEDIUM WILL BE FORMED BY THE PLANT, THE SOIL, AND THE NON-SATURATED ZONE. IN THE OTHER CASE, THE RECENERATION MEDIUM MOBILED FORMED BY A PRB., THE SOIL AND THE NON-SATURATED ZONE (NEST).  IN BOTH CASES, THE MAIN GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO ASSESS OLD ANTITATIVELY THE MEDIUM CAPABILITY TO RECENERATE THE QUALITY OF THE TREATED WASTEWATER THAT IS APPILED ON THE GROUND, IN A CONTEXT ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, HEALTH PROTECTION AND ECONOMICA MAD FINANCIAL BALANCE. IN THIS PURPOSE, TWO PARTICULAR GOALS ARE IMPULITY. S) IN SECSESS THE RECENERATION CAN PROJECT AND THE SECONDAY OF THE WASTEWATER THAN THE REACHES THE WASTEWATER FROM THE RIRIGATION UP IT REACHES THE WASTEWATER FROM THE RIRIGATION UP IT REACHES THE SATURATED ZON, AND BY IT OSSESS THE IMPACTS.  RELATED TO THE RETURN OF THE RIRIGATION WATER AND THE EFFECTS ASSOLITED THE REFLECTION WATER AND BY THE SPECIAL PROJECT OF THE REFLECT OF THE RECHAST BY THE EFFECTS ASSOLITED TO THE RECLARGE BY THE BD FRECULATION, THAT ARE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE BD FRECULATION, THAT ARE NOT CONSIDERED BY THE BD	ULLO RAMOS	FRANCISCO JAVIER	FUNDACIÓN IMDEA AGUA	AGR-FUNDACIÓN IMDEA AGUA	AGR-FUNDACIÓN IMDEA AGUA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
			TO GET THE PROPOSED AIMS, THE METHODOLOGY WILL BE MAINLY BASED ON THE STUDY AND MONITORING OF THE SYSTEMS IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS REGARDING									
			WASTEWATER ORIGIN (URBAN AND LIVESTOCK), RECEIVING									
CGL2012-39825-C02-01	REUSE OF WASTEWATER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: FORAGE PRODUCTION AND BIOENERGETICS  ASSESSMENT OF HYDROCLIMATIC	HYDROCLIMATIC VARIABILITY/NON- STATIONARTY/SEGIONAL CUIMATE MODELS/VULNERABILITY/UNICERTAINTI ES/HYDROLOGICAL PROJECTIONS  REMOTE SENSING/WATER	CURRENT LEGISLATION INCLUDES QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF RECLAIMED WATER THAT MAY NOT BE NECESSARY IF IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND SPECIES ARE ADEQUATE. IN INIS PROJECT TWO EXTREMES OF REUS TREATED WITH A MINIMUM OF LOW-COST TREATMENT (PLOT AT CHEMPO) AND AS EXCEPTIVE THE PROPERTY IN THE AMENDAM OF THE ADMINISTRATION PLOT AT GRAN WATER DESAUNATION POST TREATMENT (PLOT AT GRAN WATER DESAUNATION POST TREATMENT (PLOT AT GRAN WATER DESAUNATION POST TREATMENT POST AT GRAN POST AND AS A CONTINUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER TO THE PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER PAINT OF THE UNDERSYNING AQUIFER.	PALACIOS DIAZ	M# DEL PINO  SANDRA	UNIVERSIDAD E LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA	DPTO PATOLOGIA ANIMAL PRODUCCION ANIMAL BROMATOLOGIA	FACULTAD DE VETERINARIA	01-01-13	31-12-15		Spain
	PASSESSIENT OF THE PASSESSIENT O	REMOI IS SNOINGWATER FÜLUSSYCARBON FLUXESYDEHESA\UP- SCALING	SWAIL SURE OF THE CONCEPTION COUNT OF THE SERVICE O			OWNERSIONA DE CARTAGENA	UNIVERSITARIA DE INGENIERIA TECNICA CIVIL	UNIVERSITARIA DE INGENIERIA TECNICA CIVIL				- Taparen I

CGL2012-32446	ASSESSING HYDROLOGICAL AND	KARST AQUIFER\TOTAL ORGANIC	MEDHYCON PROJECT INTENDS TO INVESTIGATE CHANGING	ESTRANY BERTOS	JOAN JOSEP		UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS	DPTO. CIENCIAS DE	DPTO. CIENCIAS DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	SEDIMENT CONNECTIVITY IN	CARBON\BETIC CORDILLERA\NATURAL	PATTERNS OF HYDROLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT				ISLAS BALEARES	LA TIERRA	LA TIERRA				
	CONTRASTING MEDITERRANEAN	FLUORESCENTE\HYDROCHEMISTRY\STA	CONNECTIVITY INDUCED BY CLIMATE AND LAND USE										
	BASINS. IMPACTS OF GLOBAL	BLE ISOTOPES\RADON	CHANGES IN MEDITERRANEAN CATCHMENTS BY USING A										
	CHANGE	222\FLUORESCENT DYE TRACERS	SEDIMENT BUDGET ASSEMBLED WITH SEVERAL METHODS										
	CIPATOL	ELL ( LOOKESCENT DIE TIVICEIS	WHEN APPLIED TO LIKELY SCENARIOS OF GLOBAL CHANGE.										
			THE SWAT MODEL, PREVIOUSLY VALIDATED WITH THE										
			SEDIMENT BUDGETS, MAY ALSO BE USED TO ANTICIPATE										
			THE CATCHMENT RESPONSE TO THESE CHANGES. RESEARCH										
			WILL BE FOCUSED ON THREE CATCHMENTS IN A										
			DECREASING A PRIORI RANGE OF CONNECTIVITY AND										
			INCREASING SIZE: THE SMALL VALLCEBRE CATCHMENT (4										
			KM2) IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PYRENEES, THE SANT MIQUEL										
			CATCHMENT (151 KM2) IN THE SERRA DE TRAMUNTANA OF										
			MALLORCA ISLAND, AND THE NA BORGES CATCHMENT (319										
			KM2) IN THE CENTRAL DEPRESSION OF MALLORCA ISLAND.										
			THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE: 1) TO DEVELOP A										
			SEDIMENT BUDGET AS A PERCEPTUAL MODEL OF										
			HYDROLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT CONNECTIVITY BY APPLYING	i									
			A MULTI-TECHNIQUE APPROACH WITHIN THE THREE										
			CATCHMENTS. GIS MODELLING, SEDIMENT-TRACER										
			TECHNIQUES AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF WATER										
			AND SEDIMENT FLUXES WILL BE USED TO DEVELOP AN										
			UNDERSTANDING OF CATCHMENT RESPONSE. 2) TO										
			DEVELOP FURTHER THE APPLICATION OF 137CS FALLOUT										
		+						<del></del>					+
CSD2006-00044	TREATMENT AND REUSE OF	1	SPAIN IS THE EUROPEAN COUNTRY WITH THE HIGHEST	GARCIA CALVO	ELOY		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	15-09-06	25-06-12	INTINECO	Spain
1	WASTE WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE	1	WATER DEFICIT AND IS ONE OF THE COUNTRIES WITH	İ		l l	ALCALA	ANALITICA E	QUIMICA	l		l	
	MANAGEMENT (TRAGUA)	1	HIGHEST WATER REUSE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ONLY 5%	İ				INGENIERIA		l		l	
			OF THE VOLUME OF WASTEWATER IS REUSED. HOWEVER,					QUIMICA					
			THE WATER REUSE POTENTIAL IN SPAIN IS CA. 10 TIMES										
			HIGHER THAN CURRENT. PRESENT OR FUTURE WATER										
			SCARCITY REPRESENTS A PROBLEM TO 96.5% OF THE										
			SPANISH POPULATION. WATER REUSE IS ONE THE BASIC										
			MAINSTAYS OF SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT. THE										
			MAIN REASONS IDENTIFIED FOR SMALL WATER REUSE ARE:										
			LACK OF TREATMENT PROTOCOLS FOR TREATED URBAN										
			WATERS; LACK OF CLEAR CRITERIA FOR SELECTING										
			ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES; LACK OF COMMONLY										
			ACCEPTED WATER QUALITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ITS										
			LATER USE; AND LACK OF TOOLS TO ESTABLISH THE										
			ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF WATER REUSE.										
			THESE NEEDS ARE ASSOCIATED TO THE LACK OF										
			SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE EFFECT THAT NON-										
			USUAL WATER COMPONENTS CAN HAVE ON THE NATURAL										
			ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO										
			GENERALLY ACHIEVE THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS INVOLVED IN										
l l			THE REUSE OF WASTE WATERS COMING FROM							l		l	
			THE REUSE OF WASTE WATERS COMING FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE										
l l													
			WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED										
CSD2006-00067	IDDICATION WATER		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND	CEDEDEC CACTICI	ELIAS		HININ/EDSIDAD DE	DRIO AGRONIONO	DRTO AGRONOMA	15.00.00	21.42.42	MINECO	Snai-
CSD2006-00067	IRRIGATION WATER		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS ASSED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS		UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT:	;	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAINITY.	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLUSHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARRIY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT:	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDVING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGISE, SETABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF GROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARCTY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLUSHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARRIY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDVING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGISE, SETABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF GROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARCTY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDVING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICLA AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY WERE ARE DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AREAST HE PARADIGM IN IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM PLLIT OP PARTIAL SUPPLY	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RIRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNITY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY MECRESED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT	FERERES CASTIEL	ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TEATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARGITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AREAS THE PARADIGM IN IRRIGATION ON WATER SCARGITY, SECTOR AND SHADOW FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICT IRRIGATION ON WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND SENERICAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLIDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING PRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN ANALY WORLD AREA THE PARADIQUE IN IRRIGATION FOR YELLOW OF CROP WATER EQUIPMENTS THROUGH DEPICT IRRIGATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED HE POTENTIAL OF REQUIPMENTS THROUGH DEPICT REGIONAL (RD) A FEB OTTENTIAL OF REGULATED ENTO! RISINGATION (RD) AS PECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REGULATED ENTO! RISINGATION (RD) AS		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCTIVE IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AGEA THE PARADIOM IN IRRIGATION, MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CHOP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (ID), SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION (ID), AS CITICALLY AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION (ID), AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION (ID), AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION ON WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION OF WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION OF WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION OF WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE IRRIGATION OF WATER USES IN THE OFFICE AS TECHNIQUES TO THE OFFICE AS TH		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RINGATED AGRICULTURE INCLIDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED EMMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTIOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER EQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEPICT IRRIGATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED HE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS HOROUGH DEPICT RIRIGATION (RDI) AS A TECHNIQUE TO REDUCE RIRIGATION WATER USE IN TREE		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCTIVE IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AREA THE PARADION IN RIRIGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF COPO WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DESITOR IRRIGATION (DI), SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS FROM THE OFFICIAL RESEARCHING AT ECHNIQUE OF REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USE IN TREE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES AND WINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL OF DIFFORM RISES RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL RESEARCHING THE PULL TO PLANTAL RESEARCH		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TEATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND SENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RINGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING PRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE ADMINIST WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE ADMINIST WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE AND EXPENDED ARMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTIOR AND BY PERIODIC BROUGHTS. IN MANAY WOULD AREA THE PARADIGM IN RINGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER EQUIPMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RINGATION (10)). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RINGATION (10)). AS A TECHNIQUE TO REQUIRE MIGRICATION THROUGH THE SELECTION OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTE AS MAINS AT RESCRACHING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DIFFOR SAVING IRRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARGITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUISEMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (DI), SPECIFICALLY, RESCARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REGULATED DEFICIT IRRIGATION (RD), AS TECHNIQUE TO REDUE HERIGATION WATER USE IN TIKE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL TO PLATIAL OF DIFFORMER SING RIGHTON WATER AND THE PULL TO THAT IN THE PULL POTENTIAL OF PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DIFFORMER SING RIGHTON WATER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TEATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND SENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RINGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING PRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE ADMINIST WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE ADMINIST WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCROBE AND EXPENDED ARMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTIOR AND BY PERIODIC BROUGHTS. IN MANAY WOULD AREA THE PARADIGM IN RINGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER EQUIPMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RINGATION (10)). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RINGATION (10)). AS A TECHNIQUE TO REQUIRE MIGRICATION THROUGH THE SELECTION OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTE AS MAINS AT RESCRACHING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DIFFOR SAVING IRRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TEATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND SENERICAL WEST OF WATER IN RIBORATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING PRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTIOR AND BY PERDOLE ROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIBIRATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED HE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS HATROUGH DEFICIT RIBIRATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED HE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS HATROUGH DEFICIT RIBIRATION (RID). AS A TECHNIQUE TO REQUIRE MIGRIAN AND ATE USE IN TREE CORPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM MANTER USE IN TREE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM MANTER LES IN TREE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM MANTER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR OF SPANI THROUGH: A:)		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLUSHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AREA THE PARADIGIM IN IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF BEGULIATE DEFICIT IRRIGATION (RDI) AS A TECHNIQUE FOR THE MORE MEDICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF BEGULIATE DEFICIT IRRIGATION (RDI) AS A TECHNIQUE FOR THE MORE OFFICIAL SECTOR AND AND A THE POTENTIAL OF BEGULIATE DEFICI RIBIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVINGIS THE PRODUCTIVITY IN THE POTENTIAL OF DI FOR SAUNGI RIRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVINGIS THE RODUCTIVITY IN THE POTENTIAL OF DIF FOR SAUNGI RIRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVINGIS THE RODUCTIVITY IN THE OFFI THE MAJOR FOR THE MAJOR THE ECROPS AND UNES IN SPAIN; 8)		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TEATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND SENERICAL USE OF WATER IN RIBOATED AGNOCITUDE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING PRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTIOR AND BY PERDOCI DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHETTING FROM FULL TO ARTITLAS UPPRIVED OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIBIRATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIBIRATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF THE POTENT		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RIRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AGES THE PRAREDIGHM IN RIRIGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIRIGATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF DEFOLIATED EFFORT INFORMATION (ROI) AS A TECHNIQUE FOR SEAL OF SEAL OF SHEAD AND A THE CHIEF OF THE SHEAD THE POTENTIAL OF DEFOLIATED EFFORT IN RIGHT OF THE POTENTIAL OF DEFOLIATION THROUGH DEFORMATION TO SEAL OF THE MAJOR THE CHOPS AND VINES. THIS PROCRAM MINKS AT RESEARCH AND A TO REDUCT THE THROUGH DEFORMAND TO SEAL OF THE MAJOR THE CHOOS AND VINES. THIS PROCRAM MINKS AT RESEARCH AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE OFFICE HAD AND THE MAJOR THE CHOOS AND VINES IN SPAIN; B) DETERMINATION OF THE ET OF ORCHARDS UNDER WATER OFFICE HAS SOCIATED OF WAYERS ANYMOS		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCTIVE SCAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AREA THE PARADION IN RIRIGATION MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF COOP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (ID). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT FROM THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT FROM THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT FROM THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT FROM THE PULL OF REPOLICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE PUT OF REDUCE IRRIGATION WATER USE IN THE PULL POTENTIAL OF DIE OF SAVING IRRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HOURICULTURAL SECTOR OF SPAIN IRRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH HE, OF THE MAJOR TREE CROPS AND VINES. SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH HE, OF THE MAJOR TREE CROPS AND VINES IN SPAIN; B) DETERMINATION OF THE STORD CROADED SINGER WATER DEFICIT AND OF THE ASSOCIATED NET WATER SAVINGS		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RIRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SALINITY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY WINCEASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANY WORLD AGEAT THE PARADIOM IN RIRICATION MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIRICATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF BEQUIATED BEFORE INSIGNATION (RDI) AS A TECHNIQUE FOR THE WASTE OF THE PROTENTIAL OF THE POTENTIAL SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH A.)  DEVELOPMENT OF ESST THE ASSOCIATED MOVIES IN SPAIN, 8)  DETERMINATION OF THE ET OF ORCHARDS UNDER WATER POTENTIAL SECTOR FOR SPAIN THROUGH A.)  DEFENDINATION OF THE ET OF ORCHARDS UNDER WATER POTENTIAL SECTOR FOR SPAIN THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING THROUGH BD.; C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCTIVE IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF COOP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (IO). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL TO THAT ALL OF DIE OR SAUNG ISRIGATION WATER USE THE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DIE ORS ANDIOR ISRIGATION WATER USE THE ADDIT OF THE MAD FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR OF SAIN THROUGH: A).  DEVELOPMENT OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN RDIF FOR THE MADOR TREE CROPS AND WINS IN SPAIN, S) DETERMINATION OF THE ET OF ORCHARDS UNDER WATER DEFICIT AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MENT WATER SAVINGS THROUGHEN BY C) DESIGNO FIR REGION ON SECORY.		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	5	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN RIRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUINTY. WATER SCARCITY IS CAUSED BY MERCASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHETING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT RIRIGATION (DI). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF DEFOLIATED FEOTING ROOM (ROI) AS A TECHNIQUE FOR SEAVING IRRIGATION (ROI) AS A TECHNIQUE TO REDUCE RIRIGATION WATER USE IN TREE COPPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM MINAS A RESEARCH AND ADDITIONAL THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DI FOR SAVING IRRIGATION WATER AND FOR IMPROVINGETS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH: A) DEVELOPMENT OF BEST MANAGEMENT PART AND VINES IN SPAIN, S) DETERMINATION OF THE CROPS AND VINES IN SPAIN, S) DETERMINATION OF THE CROPS AND VINES IN SPAIN, S) DETERMINATION OF THE CROPS AND VINES IN SPAIN, S) THE PECITATION OF THE ASSOCIATED MONITORING THE FOUNDER WATER SOME OF THE MASOL THE ASSOCIATED MONITORING AND AUTOMATION NEEDS, D) ASSESSMENT OF THE SUSTAINAL SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH THE SUSTAINAL SECTOR OF SPAIN THROUGH THE SAVINGS THROUGH ROLP, C) DESIGN OF IRRIGATION SCHEDULING PROGRAMMES FOR ROLD AND SOSCIATED MONITORING AND AUTOMATION NEEDS, D) ASSESSMENT OF THE		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CSD2006-00067	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO SAVE WATER AND TO IMPROVE IT: PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH	s	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, STUDYING THE APPLICATION OF TERATMENTS BASED ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES, ESTABLISHING WATER CHEMICAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF WATER IN IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE INCLUDES THE FULL CONSUMPTIVE USE (ET) OF CROPS AND THE LEACHING FRACTION FOR CONTROL OF SAUNTY. WATER SCARCTIVE IS CAUSED BY INCREASED DEMANDS BY OTHER SOCIETAL SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SECTOR AND BY PERIODIC DROUGHTS. IN MANAGEMENT IS SHIFTING FROM FULL TO PARTIAL SUPPLY OF COOP WATER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT IRRIGATION (IO). SPECIFICALLY, RESEARCH HAS UNCOVERED THE POTENTIAL OF REQUIREMENTS THROUGH DEFICIT CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL TO THAT ALL OF DIE OR SAUNG ISRIGATION WATER USE THE CROPS AND VINES. THIS PROGRAM AIMS AT RESEARCHING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF DIE ORS ANDIOR ISRIGATION WATER USE THE ADDIT OF THE MAD FOR IMPROVING ITS PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR OF SAIN THROUGH: A).  DEVELOPMENT OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN RDIF FOR THE MADOR TREE CROPS AND WINS IN SPAIN, S) DETERMINATION OF THE ET OF ORCHARDS UNDER WATER DEFICIT AND OF THE ASSOCIATED MENT WATER SAVINGS THROUGHEN BY C) DESIGNO FIR REGION ON SECORY.		ELIAS			DPTO. AGRONOMIA	DPTO. AGRONOMIA	15-09-06	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

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	CONCEPTION OF THE SEWAGE		THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO DEFINE THE STRUCTURE OF	LEMA RODOCIO	JUAN M.		UNIVERSIDADE DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	10-12-07	31-07-13	MINECO	Spain
	TREATMENT PLANT OF THE XXI		SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STP) BASED ON THE USE OF				SANTIAGO DE	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE				
	CENTURY. DEVELOPMENT,		EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND THE EVALUATION OF				COMPOSTELA	INGENIERIA	INGENIERIA				
	IMPLEMENTATION AND		OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES, APPLYING A. MULTI-CRITERIA										
	EVALUATION OF TECHNOLOGIES		ANALYSIS THAT INCORPORATES TECHNOLOGICAL,										
	FOR THE TREATMENT AND		ENVIRONMENTAL, ECOTOXICOLOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL										
	RESOURCES RECOVERY FROM		ASPECTS, WHEN THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES NOT										
	WASTEWATERS		LEADING TO EXCESSIVE COSTS (BATNLEC) ARE SELECTED.										
			THE PROPOSAL IS OPEN TO NEW PARADIGMS AND IDEAS										
			THAT ARE ARISING AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, INCLUDING										
			ISSUES SUCH AS COSTS AND ENERGY MINIMISATION,										
			SLUDGE PRODUCTION MINIMISATION AND MANAGEMENT.										
			THE POTENTIAL RECOVERY OF WATER FOR REUSE AND										
			OTHER VALUABLE RESOURCES FROM WASTEWATERS, ETC.										
			THIS WOULD TURN THE STP INTO A PLANT CONCEIVED FOR										
			THE TREATMENT AND RESOURCE RECOVERY FROM										
			WASTEWATER. THE PROJECT WILL PURSUE THREE GENERAL										
			OBJECTIVES: I) THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND										
			EVALUATION OF ADVANCED PROCESSES FOR THE										
			TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER AND SLUDGE,										
			WHEREINTEGRATED MODELS FOR ALL PROCESSES,										
			INCLUDING THE REQUIRED WATER QUALITY IN EACH										
			SCENARIO AND CONSIDERING THE INTERNAL AND										
	1	1	EXTERNAL ECONOMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	l		l	l	l					
	1		IMPACTS WILL BE SET UP; II) EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGY	l		l	l	l				l	
CSD2009-00065	ASSESSING AND PREDICTING	SOILS\FUNGICIDES\VINEYARD\SPENT	SCARCE AIMS TO DESCRIBE AND PREDICT THE RELEVANCE	BARCELÓ CULLERES	DAMIA	l	AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO DE CC.	INSTITUTO DE CC.	17-12-09	16-12-14	MINECO	Spain
C3D2003-00005	EFFECTS ON WATER QUANTITY	MUSHROOM SUBSTRATE		DANCELO CULLERES	DAMIA	I		QUÍMICAS Y	QUÍMICAS Y	17-12-09	10-12-14	IVIINECU	Spain
	AND QUALITY IN IBERIAN RIVERS	INDSUROUM SUBSTRATE	OF GLOBAL CHANGE IMPACTS ON WATER AVAILABILITY, WATER QUALITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN	l		l	INVESTIGACIONES	AMBIENTALES J. P.	AMBIENTALES J. P.			l	1 1
				l		l						l	1 1
	CAUSED BY GLOBAL CHANGE		MEDITERRANEAN RIVER BASINS OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA,	l		l	CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	VILA	VILA			l	1 1
			AS WELL AS THEIR IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN SOCIETY AND										
			ECONOMY, USING A MULTIDISCIPLINARY, CROSS-SCALE										
			RESEARCH. DATA MINING AND FIELD BASED RESEARCH IN										
			FOUR REPRESENTATIVE WATERSHEDS IN SPAIN FOLLOWING										
			A NORTH-SOUTH TRANSECT (LLOBREGAT, EBRO, JÚCAR, AND										
			GUADALQUIVIR) IS INTENDED TO GIVE A COMPREHENSIVE										
			ASSESSMENT AND PREDICTION OF THE POTENTIAL										
			MODIFICATIONS IN RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES										
			ARISING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN PRESSURE IN										
			THE MEDITERRANEAN IBERIAN PENINSULA. THE SELECTED										
			BASINS COVER A SUBSTANTIAL AREA OF THE										
			MEDITERRANEAN SPAIN, AND INCLUDE A PROGRESSION OF										
			CDATIAL COALES AS WELL AS A DIGH SET OF COCIO										
1			SPATIAL SCALES, AS WELL AS A RICH SET OF SOCIO-										
			SPATIAL SCALES, AS WELL AS A RICH SET OF SOCIO- ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS										
			ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS										
CSO 2009-09880	DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY AND		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		UNIVERSIDAD	INSTITUT DE	INSTITUT DE	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE,	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I	GOVERN I	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE TRIES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM			GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE,	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I	GOVERN I	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE TRIES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THE SURPORAN DIRECTIVE TRIES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED ANEW WATER CULTUREZ. TO SUM P. 17,ES ABOUT	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GD/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED AVEN WATER CULTURE A: TO SUM P, TISS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED QUEW WATER CULTURE2. TO SUM UP, ITES ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD AT	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/B0/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED SWEW WATER CULTURE A: TO SUM P, TISS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSKISTINET OF QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDBOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE. HORRE POLIVERIDE C, THAT INCORPORATES	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE RASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED LAKEW WATER CULTURER. TO SUM IM, TIES ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY POPOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLYHEDRIC, THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENKROMENTAL.	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/B0/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED SWEW WATER CULTURE A: TO SUM P, TISS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSKISTINET OF QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDBOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE. HORRE POLIVERIDE C, THAT INCORPORATES	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED JAVEN WATER CULTURER. TO SUM IN J. TISS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE WESTINITE TO QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVIPEDRIC J. THAT INCOMPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)(60)CE, IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT OILD NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVEDRIC J. THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)GOCE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES ION INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED ANEW WATER CULTURER. TO SUM P. JTES ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY MYDBOLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLYHEDRIC, Z THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUÉS.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)/60/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLE OVENCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSUSSITUS TO QUESTIONS THAT OILD NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVEDRIC J. THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING. AND MANAGEMENT INSTITUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES ION INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED XENEW MATER CULTURER. TO SUM P. JTÉS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER. AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW RESPECTIVE. ANDRE POLIVEDRE J. THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GOCE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE RASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED LEWEW WATER CULTURER. TO SUM IMP. ITSL AROUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY POPORLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVERDIRE, 2 THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX. WHEN WE MOVE BEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIES, INCORPORATING	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES ION INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED XENEW MATER CULTURER. TO SUM P. JTÉS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER. AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW RESPECTIVE. ANDRE POLIVEDRE J. THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GOCE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE RASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED LEWEW WATER CULTURER. TO SUM IMP. ITSL AROUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY POPORLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVERDIRE, 2 THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX. WHEN WE MOVE BEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIES, INCORPORATING	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000)/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED XENW MATER CULTURER. TO SUM P. 175.2 ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER. AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE. HORR POLIVEDRIPE, JATAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX. WERE MOVE ENFORMED THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIES, INCORPORATING	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THE STON INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED VENEW MATER GUITUREZ. TO SUM IN 1715 A BOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVEDRIC 2 THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENHORMENTAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX WHEN WE MOVE BEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIS, INCORPORATING ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THE STON INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED VENEW MATER CULTURE, TO SUM IN PITS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POUTHEDRIC 2 THAT INCOMPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT EVINDOMINENTIAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX WHEN WE MOVE BEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIES, INCORPORATING ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000) GOUGE. IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED AND WATER CULTURER. TO SUM MY ITS ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE MERSHITHET OF QUESTIONS THAT OILD NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE. HORRE POLICHER TO THE TORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE. HORRE POLICHER TO THE TORWARD AND STRICTLY HORSE POLICY THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL. ECONOMICA AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX. WHEN WE MOVE REFORM THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRIES, INCORPORATING ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSISTENTION, THE MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES OF THE TRADITIONAL EXPERTS ARE OVERWITHEMED. AND THE REPORT WE ARE GENERATING THE NEED OF DIFFERENT POINTS OF YELVE, OF DIVERSE ATTORS AND DIVERSE	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THE STORY THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES TO INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED JAVEN WATER CULTURER. TO SUM IN PITS A SROUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE MERNISTIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT OID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVEDRIC L'HAT INCOMPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT EVINKOMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STRACE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ALSO MORE COMPLEX. WERE ME MOVE SEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORRES, INCORPORATING THE PROVINCIONAL EXPERTS ARE OVERWHELMED. AND THEREFORE WE ARE GENERATING THE NEED OF DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW, OF DIVERSE ACTORS AND DIVERSE APPROACHES. POLYHEDROG NEED A	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
CSO 2009-09880	WATER POLICY: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO THE WATER FRAMEWORK		ECOLOGICAL SCENARIOS  THE EU WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD) WAS APPROVED IN THE YEAR 2000 (2000/GO/CE). IN ESSENCE, THIS EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE THES ION INSTITUTIONALIZE A POLICY THAT ASSUMES THE BASIC IDEAS OF THE SO-CALLED AND WATER CULTURER. TO SUM MY, ITS, ABOUT OVERCOMING A POLICY THAT TILL THEN HAD PROVED TO BE INSENSITIVE TO QUESTIONS THAT DID NOT HAVE A STRICTLY HYDROLOGICAL CHARACTER, AND TO PUT FORWARD A NEW PERSPECTIVE - MORE POLIVEDRE C. THAT INCORPORATES TO THE POLICY THE RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING, AND SOCIAL ISSUES.  WATER POLICY, THUS, GETS PLACED IN A MORE COMPLEX STAGE AND, CONSISTENTLY, IT CALLS FOR POLICY-MAKING, AND MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ASSO MORE COMPLEX. WHEN WE MOVE BEYOND THE SPECIFICALLY HYDROLOGICAL WORNES, INCORPORATING EVINORMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL THE STAGE OF THE TRADITIONAL EXPENSIVE APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED APPROVACHES, POLYHEDRIC WATER PROBLEMS NEED POLYHEDRIC MAKERS, ACCORDING TO THIS, THE WED	BRUGUE TORRUELLA	QUIM		AUTONOMA DE	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	GOVERN I POLITIQUES	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
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MITIGATION  FOR THOSE DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES DIRECTED AT MINIMISHING OR REASHING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BROUGHTS. THE PROPOSAL IS  BASED UPON THE NEW WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY OPERATING IN EUROPE SINCE 2000; THIS NEW POLICY MOVES TOWARDS THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENCY WATER MANAGEMENT POLICES, FOR WHICH PROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATAST ROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIBBAILTY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DUTY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,  FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
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ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BROUGHTS. THE PROPOSAL IS  BASED UPON THE NEW WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY OPERATING IN EUROPE SINCE 2000; THIS NEW POLICY OPERATING IN EUROPE SINCE 2000; THIS NEW POLICY MOVES TOWARDS THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH DROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW HORNAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DULY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
BASED UPON THE NEW WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY OPERATINS IN EUROPE SINCE 2000, THIS NEW POLICY MOVES TOWNS THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH RODIOBALE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DULY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
OPERATING IN EUROPE SINCE 2000. THIS NEW POLICY MOVES TORING THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH DROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARABALITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DUTY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
OPERATING IN EUROPE SINCE 2000. THIS NEW POLICY MOVES TORING THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH DROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARABALITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DUTY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
MOVES TOWARDS THE SUBSTITUTION OF TRADITIONAL, AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH ORDOUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DULY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRANDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
AND DEFICIENT, WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES, FOR WHICH DROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DUTY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
WHICH DROUGHTS WERE UNAVOIDABLE CATASTROPHES, WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DUY CONDISERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
WITH NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS IN WHICH VARIABILITY AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DULY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS TITE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
AND UNCERTAINTY ARE DULY CONSIDERED. THE STUDY FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
FOLLOWS THE LATEST TRENDS IN RISK MANAGEMENT AND,
PREDICTION, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT AND
MITIGATION OF DROUGHTS, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
WHICH REQUIRES MULTIDISCIPULARY TEAMS. THE NOVELTY
OF THIS PROPOSAL LIES IN THE INCORPORATION OF
DYNAMIC AND CHANGING SETTINGS, AS CHANGING AS THE
LANDSCAPE ITSELF, ALLOWING FOR THE DRAFFING OF
MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES NOT PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE.
PRIOR TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT "AND
AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF GLOBAL CHANGE AND THE
PRECAUTIONARY AND PARTICIPATIVE APPROACHES" THE
CITM2007-69472 ELECTROCHEMICAL CATALYSISHETEROGENEOUS- NOWAGNAS, SOIL AND GROUNDWARTER POLLUTION IS A CARIZARES CARIZARES PABLO UNIVERSIDAD DE DOPTO. INSCRIBERIA FACULTAD DE 01-10-07 31- TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FENTONIACTI
ISOLATION OF POLLUTION AND CARBON\TITANIA\ADVANCED DUE TO THE HUGE MOBILITY OF POLLUTANTS IN THIS
THE REMEDIATION OF ORGANIC- OXIDATION MEDIA, EVEN A LITTLE INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE OF
POLLUTED SOILS AND PROCESS(PHOTOCATALYSIS\IRON POLLUTANTS IN A SMALL SOIL AREA CAN LEAD TO A
GROUNDWATERS SERIOUS GROUNDWATER POLLUTION PROBLEM. AMONG
OTHER IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, THIS CAN
BAN THE USE OF THIS GROUNDWATER FOR HUMAN SUPPLY.
ELECTROCHEMICAL GROUNDWATER AND SOIL
REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGIST AND EBEN STUDIED FOR
YEARS, PRESENTLY, MANY TECHNOLOGIES ARE AVAILABLE
AT THE LAB-SCALE LEVEL, BUT NOT ALL OF THEM HAVE BEEN
TESTED IN ACTUAL REMEDIATION CASES (FULL-SCALE
APPLICATIONS) AND THE DIRECT EXTRAPOLATION OF
RESULTS WITHOUT FURTHER RESEARCH IS RECKLESSNESS.
MANY OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES AVAILABLE
(ESPECIALLY THOSE RUNNING AT THE FULL-SCALE LEVEL)
ARE DEVELOPED BY THE R&D DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE
COMPANIS (DUPONT, MOSANTO, ETC.) OR BY SMALL
COMPANIES FULLY DE VOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
COMPANIES FULLY DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY (HAK MILIEUTECHNIEK BV,
COMPANIES FULLY DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY (HAK MILIEUTECHNIEK BY, ETC, DRIVIOLISLY, THESE COMPANIES ARE NOT INTERESTED
COMPANIES FULLY DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY (HAK MILEUTECHNIER BY, ETC), OBVIOUSLY, THESE COMPANIES ARE NOT INTERESTED IN PUBLISHING THEIR RESULTS (AS EXNOW-HOW), IS THEIR
COMPANIES FULLY DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY (HAK MILIEUTECHNIEK BY, ETC, DEVIDUSLY, THESE COMPANIES ARE NOT INTERESTED

CTM2007-66306-C02-02	EVALUATION OF DIFFUSE	ELECTROCHEMISTRY\REACTIVE		LOBO BEDMAR	Mª CARMEN		INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	CONTAMINATION INDUCED BY	DYES\DYEING	OF THE PRIOR OBJECTIVES FOR UE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY				MADRILEÑO DE	MADRILEÑO DE	MADRILEÑO DE				
	VETERINARIAN TREATMENTS IN	EFFLUENTS\ULTRAVIOLET\NANOFILTRA	(PROPOSAL FOR DIRECTIVE, COM (2006), 232 FINAL), WHICH				INVEST. Y DESARROLLO	INVEST. Y	INVEST. Y				
	THE SOIL-WATER SYSTEM.	TION\REUSE	DEFINES CONTAMINATION AMONG MAJOR HAZARDS.				RURAL, AGRARIO Y	DESARROLLO RURAL	DESARROLLO RURAL,				
	DECONTAMINATION STRATEGIES		DIFFUSE CONTAMINATION IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL DUE				ALIMENTARIO	AGRARIO Y	AGRARIO Y				
	DECONTAMINATION STRATEGIES		TO ITS UBIQUITY AND REQUIRES PRECISE STUDIES AND				ALIMENTANIO	ALIMENTARIO	ALIMENTARIO				
			METHODOLOGIES TO PREVENT THE DISPERSION OF					ALIMENTANIO	ALIVILIVIANIO				
			CONTAMINATS IN THE SOIL-WATER SYSTEM.THE										
			APLICATION OF RESIDUES FROM CATTLE TO SOIL										
			REPRESENTS ONE SOURCE OF DIFFUSE CONTAMINATION,										
			BEING THE VETERINAN TREATMENTS EMERGENT										
			CONTAMINANTS TOWARDS SOIL AND WATER. THEREFORE.										
			THE PRESENT PROJECT AIMS TO - STUDY THE FATE OF										
			VETERINARIAN TREATMENTS (OXIBENDAZOLE,										
			DORAMECTINE, CU AND ZN) IN THE SOIL-WATER SYSTEM-										
			EVALUATE THE CAPACITY OF NATURAL ATTENUATION IN										
			SOIL RECEIVING RESIDUES FROM CATTLE: IDENTIFY										
			BIOMARKERS FOR THE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS- DESIGN										
			SAW BIOSENSORS FOR MONITORING THE ORGANIC										
			CONTAMINATS IN WATER DURING REMEDIATION OF										
			WASTEWATERS FROM SHAMBLES- ESTABLISH THE										
			STRATEGIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES FROM										
			CATTLE, STUYING THE EFFECT OF VETERINARIAN										
			TREATMENT INPUT THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF SLURRY,										
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	THERMALLY DRIED SLURRY AND COMPOSTED SEWAGE	L		L		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				<u> </u>
CTM2007-66306-C02-01	EVALUATION OF DIFFUSSE IMPUT,	CONTAMINATION\SOIL\WATER\VETERI	SOIL PROTECTION HAS BEEN RECENTLY IINCLUDED AS ONE	MARTIN FERNANDEZ	MARGARITA	I	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. BIOQUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	DUE TO VETERINARY	NARIAN RESIDUES\BIOREMEDIATION	OF THE PRIOR OBJECTIVES FOR UE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY			l	COMPLUTENSE DE	Y BIOLOGIA	VETERINARIA		0		
1	TREATMENTS, IN SOIL-WATER		(PROPOSAL FOR DIRECTIVE, COM (2006), 232 FINAL), WHICH	l		l	MADRID	MOLECULAR IV					1
1	SYSTEM. NATUAL ATENUATION			l		l	W. CHID	WOLLCOLAN IV					1
1			DEFINES CONTAMINATION AMONG MAJOR HAZARDS.	l		l	l						1
1	STRATEGIES		DIFFUSE CONTAMINATION IS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL DUE	l		l	l						1
			TO ITS UBIQUITY AND REQUIRES PRECISE STUDIES AND										
			METHODOLOGIES TO PREVENT THE DISPERSION OF										
			CONTAMINATS IN THE SOIL-WATER SYSTEM.										
			THE APLICATION OF RESIDUES FROM CATTLE TO SOIL										
			REPRESENTS ONE SOURCE OF DIFFUSE CONTAMINATION,										
			BEING THE VETERINAN TREATMENTS EMERGENT										
			CONTAMINANTS TOWARDS SOIL AND WATER.										
			THEREFORE, THE PRESENT PROJECT AIMS TO										
			THERETORE, THE PRESENT PROSECT ANNO TO										
			- STUDY THE FATE OF VETERINARIAN TREATMENTS										
			(OXIBENDAZOLE, DORAMECTINE, CU AND ZN) IN THE SOIL-										
			WATER SYSTEM										
			- EVALUATE THE CAPACITY OF NATURAL ATTENUATION IN										
			SOIL RECEIVING RESIDUES FROM CATTLE: IDENTIFY										
			BIOMARKERS FOR THE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
			- DESIGN SAW BIOSENSORS FOR MONITORING THE ORGANIC										
			CONTAMINATS IN WATER DURING REMEDIATION OF										
			WASTEWATERS FROM SHAMBLES										
			- ESTABLISH THE STRATEGIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF										
1	1		RESIDUES FROM CATTLE, STUYING THE EFFECT OF	l		l	l						1
į I	ĺ		VETERINARIAN TREATMENT INPUT THROUGH THE	1		I	1	1				l	1
1	1		APPLICATION OF SLURRY, THERMALLY DRIED SLURRY AND	l		l	l						1
1	1			l		l	l						1
ļ		ļ	COMPOSTED SEWAGE SLUDGE FROM THE WASTEWATER	ļ		l	ļ	<b>!</b>	ļ				
CTM2007-66216	MEMBRANE BIORREACTORS	OXIBENDAZOLE\AVERMECTINS\SOIL\W	MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS (MBR) PRESENT SEVERAL	GUTIERREZ LAVIN	ANTONIO	l	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	31-03-11	MINECO	Spain
1	DEVELOPMENT FOR	ATER\DECONTAMINATION\BIOSENSOR	POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT	l		l	OVIEDO	QUIMICA Y	QUIMICA				1
1	PHENOLIC¿BASE WASTEWATER		BECAUSE SETTLING TANK CAN BE AVOIDED AND A BETTER	l		l	l	TECNOLOGIA DEL					1
1	TREATMENT. STUDY OF THE		EFFLUENT QUALITY IS ACHIEVED. WHEN TREATING WITH	l		l	l	MEDIO AMBIENTE					1
1	REACTION AND TRANSFER STEPS		INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS, THIS ALTERNATIVE REQUIRES	l		l	l		1			l	1
1			IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS MAINLY IN RELATION WITH	l		l	l						1
1	1			l		l	l						1
1	1		THE MAINTENANCE OF THE RATE OF FILTRATION THROUGH	l		l	l						1
1	İ		THE MEMBRANE, AND AN ADEQUATE BALANCE OF	l		l	l	1	1			l	1
1	İ		NUTRIENTS AND TOXICS IN THE BIOREACTION ZONE. IN THIS	l		l	l	1	1			l	1
1	1		PROJECT, THE BIODEGRADATION OF A PHENOL ALKYL	l		l	l						1
1			DERIVATIVE LIQUID WASTE COMING FROM IMPORTANT	l		l	l						1
1			INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES, WILL BE STUDIED IN THE	l		l	1						1
1			LABORATORY SCALE IN A CONTINUOUS MBR AND IN A	l		l	1						1
1				l		l	1						1
i l	İ		SEQUENTIAL MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR (SMBR) WITH	l		l	l	1	1			l	1
1	1		PROCESS FILTRATION, DIFFERENTIAL IN THE ANOXIC AND	l		l	l						1
1	1		THE THE OXIC STEP. BECAUSE OF THE FLUIDYNAMICS AND	l		l	l						1
1	1		IMPORTANCE FOR THE SCALE-UP, THE FILTRATION PROCESS	l		l	l						1
i l	İ		WILL BE STUDIED SPECIFICALLY IN AN EXISTING 4 M HIGH	l		l	l	1	1			l	1
l l	İ			l		l	l	1	1			l	1
l l	İ		WATER TREATMENT PILOT PLANT, WHERE THE FILTRATION	l		l	l	1	1			l	1
1	1		SYSTEM WILL BE PROVIDED, LOOKING FOR THE EFFECT OF	l		l	l						1
1	1		FLOW RATES AND THE VARIATIONS IN THE BEHAVIOUR	l		l	l						1
	1	I	WITH THE FILTER HEIGHT. BESIDES THE ANALYSIS OF THE	l		l	l	1				1	1
l J													
			GLOBAL OPERATION OF BIODEGRADATION/FILTRATION, WE										

CTM/2007-62436	ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF PESTICIDES IN NATURAL AND EXPLOITED INVESTEBBATE COMMUNITIES IN THE EBRO DELTA AND AREAS OF INFLUENCE. SIGNIFICE RASIS FOR THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.	EFFLUENTS/TEXTILE/MEMBRANES/OPT IMIZATION/RECOVERY/WATER REUSE	EXISTING METHODS TO ASSESS THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK OF CONTAMINANT SUBSTANCES, ARE FAR FROM REALTY, DUE TO THE DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING RELIABLE EXPOSUBLE FLEVES IN FIELD ORGANISM, THE USE OF FIXED BIOLOGICAL RESPONSES IN LABORATORY WITH A LIMITED NUMBER OF SPECIES, AND THEIR MABILITY TO INCLUDE EFFECTS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL FOR THESE REASONS THERE IS AN UNGENT NEED TO DEVELOPING FIELD METHODS. THIS PROBLEM'S INSANCED WHEN PESTICIDES ARE CONSIDERED, DUE TO THEIR POTENTIAL TOXICITY AND THEIR COMPLEX ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR. THIS PROJECT AIMS TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED FIELD MONITORING SYSTEM TO ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF PESTICIDES IN THE ERBO DELTA AND ITS ZONE OF INFLUENCE CONDESIRENT HE BROWALLABILITY AND TOXICITY OF THE MAIN CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND THEIR FEETETS ON THE INVESTERATE COMMUNITERS INVESTED THE SET OF THE LEVEL OF CONTAMINANT SOURCES AND THEIR FEETETS OF THE INVESTED FOR COMMUNITIES INVESTED THE SET OF THE LEVEL OF CONTAMINANT IN WATER, PARTICULAR MATTER AND SEDIMENT AS WELL AS IN KEY ANIMAL SPECIES OCCURRENCE ON THE RESPONSE, TOXIC EFFECTS ON THE COLOGICAL FUNCTIONING AND CHANGES.	RIVAJUAN	MARIA DEL CARMEN	UNIVERSITAT PODUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION TEXTIL Y COOPERACION INDUSTRIAL DE TERRASSA (INTEXTER)	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION TEXTIL Y COOPERACION INDUSTRIAL DE TERRASSA (INTEXTER)	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECU	Spain
CTM2007-61958	PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF AQUEOUS POWER STATIONS EFFLUENTS USING ARTIFICIAL/SOLAR UV LIGHT	WATER RADIOACTIVITY\DRINKING WATER\WATER QUALITY	THE DISIECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE WATER EFFLUENTS COMING FROM THERMAL POWER STATIONS WITH THE PURPOSE OF FUFILING FUNDERS THAT THE PURPOSE OF FUFILING FUNDERS THAT THE PURPOSE OF FURTHER FORCES WILL BE OPTIMIZED (CONCENTRATION OF HYDROCEN PEROXIDE, CONCENTRATION OF FOR ADIC USATIST, PH, 2) TO REACH THE MAXIMUM AND QUICKER DESTRUCTION OF POLLUTANTS (CYANIDES, FORMATES, AMMONIM, TOC, 2). OPTIMIZATION IS BASED ON EXPERIMENTAL FACTORIAL DESIGN AND LATER FITTING OR FESONSE FUNCTIONS WITH NEURAL NETWORKS. THE STUDY WILL BE MADE ON LAB AND PILOT PLANT SCALE. ALSO STUDIES WILL BE MADE APPLYING THE SOLAR ENERGY. THE FINAL OBSICTIVE IS TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE USE OF THESE TECHNIQUES TO SUBSTITUTE OR COMPLEMENT UP-PHOTOCATALYSE, FOR THIS PURPOSE, A CIRCULAR FRESNEL LENS THAT CONCENTRATES THE SOLAR ENERGY IN A POINT WILL BE USED. IT IS AVAILABLE IN ELECTIVE CONCENTRATES THE SOLAR ENERGY IN A POINT WILL BE USED OF CUIDAD REAL, AND HAS ALREADY BEEN DESS OLACCESSFULLY BY THIS GROUP IN THE DEGRADATION OF TEXTILE DYES. ALSO A CPC WILL BE EMPLOYED.	DURAN SEGOVIA	ANTONIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIEROS INDUSTRIALES	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIEROS INDUSTRIALES	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
CTM2007-65544	ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT AND COST- EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ENERGY CROPS GROWN UNDER RIRGATION SYSTEMS USING WASTEWATER FEPLUATS FROM SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANTS	S\OXIC/ANOXIC\REGENERATION\PILOT	SPAIN¿S DEPENDENCE ON EXTERNAL ENERGY HAS REACHED	RODRIGUEZ FERNANDE	AMADEO	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALMERIA	DPTO. HIDROGEOLOGIA Y QUIMICA ANALITICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-12-07	30-05-11	MINECO	Spain

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CTM2008-04649			WATER\QUALITY\DRINKIN		JUANES DE LA PEÑA	JOSE ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
		PROCEDURES FOR THE	WATER\TREATMENT\OXIDATION\MICR	ALL STATE MEMBERS TO PROTECT, AND RESTORE ALL				CANTABRIA	HIDRAULICA	HIDRAULICA				
		ASSESSMENT OF THE CHEMICAL	OPOLLUTANT\PESTICIDES	SUPERFICIAL WATER BODIES IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE					AMBIENTAL DE	AMBIENTAL DE				
		AND THE ECOLOGICAL STATUS ON		¿GOOD STATE¿ BEFORE 2015, IMPLYING THIS CONCEPT THE					CANTABRIA	CANTABRIA				
		COASTAL WATER BODIES		EVALUATION OF BOTH THE CHEMICAL AND THE ECOLOGICAL										
		AFFECTED BY SUBMARINE		STATE. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS, THE DIRECTIVE OBSERVE										
	ľ	OUTFALL DISCHARGES		THE NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING ¿OPERATIVE CONTROLS¿										
				IN THOSE WATER BODIES WHICH ARE UNDER RISK OF NO										
				COMPLYING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES, SUCH										
				AS THOSE AREAS WHICH ARE INFLUENCED BY THE WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS FROM SUBMARINE OUTFALLS.										
				WITH THIS AIM. IT IS PROPOSED TO EVALUATE DIFFERENT										
				WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS COMBINING										
				FUNCTIONAL (WITH AND WITHOUT WASTEWATER										
				TREATMENT) AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS										
				(EFFLUENT DEPTH, SUBSTRATE TYPE, ETCL) IN ORDER TO										
				CONTRAST DIFFERENT SCIENTIFIC HYPOTHESIS WHICH WILL										
				ALLOW THE STANDARDISATION AND VALIDATION OF										
				SPECIFIC PROTOCOLS FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE										
				CHEMICAL AND ECOLOGICAL STATE OF WATER BODIES										
				INFLUENCED BY WASTEWATER FEELUENTS FROM										
				SUBMARINE OUTFALLS.IN THIS WAY, THE PROJECT SPECIFIC										
				OBJECTIVES ARE ENUNCIATED BELOW:1.20DEVELOP A										
				PROCEDURE TO DELIMIT THE AREA AFFECTED BY THE										
				SUBMARINE OUTFALL EFFLUENT WHICH INTEGRATES THE										
CTM2008-06886-C02-02	<b></b>	REDUCTION OF WATER AND	DEVELOPMENT\ANALYTICAL	THE SPANISH PAPER SECTOR HAS EXPERIENCED A	PELACH SERRA	MARIA ANGELS		UNIVERSITAT DE	DPTO INGENIERIA	ESCUELA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
2000 00000-002-02				CONTINUOUS GROWTH IN THE LAST YEARS, REACHING A		aura randelia		GIRONA	QUIMICA AGRARIA	POLITECNICA	01 01-03	30 00-12		Spoil
	l l	SUSTAINABLE GRAPHIC PAPERS:	\AQUEOUS SAMPLES\FISH BILE	PRODUCTION OF 6.353.300 TONS OF PAPERS IN 2006, WHAT	1				Y TECN.	SUPERIOR				
		REDUCTION OF ENERGY		IMPLIES AN INCREASE OF 11.5% WITH RESPECT TO THE	l				AGROALIMENTARIA	l				
]	l l	CONSUMPTION		PREVIOUS YEAR, WHEREAS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES	l					l				
]				THE PRODUCTION HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY CONSTANT.	1				I	1				
]				IN ADDITION, THE SPANISH PAPER SECTOR HOLDS A	l				i	l				
				LEADING POSITION AT EUROPEAN LEVEL IN TERMS OF	1				I	1				
				RECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTION. IN SPAIN, 84.5% OF THE	1				I	1				
j				RAW MATERIAL USED TO PRODUCE PAPER IS RECOVERED	1				I	1				
				PAPER (84.5% UTILISATION RATE). DESPITE ALL THIS, THE										
				PAPER SECTOR IS GOING THROUGH A SITUATION OF										
				UNCERTAINTY RESULTING FROM THE LIMITING EFFECT OF										
				TWO FACTORS: THE WATER STRESS AND THE ENERGY CRISIS.										
				ON ONE HAND, THE FREQUENT DROUGHTS THAT THE										
				COUNTRY SUFFERS AND THE INCREASE OF WATER PRICES										
				HAVE VERY NEGATIVE REPERCUSSIONS ON THE PAPER										
				INDUSTRY SINCE THIS SECTOR IS ESPECIALLY DEPENDENT ON										
				WATER RESOURCES. ON THE OTHER SIDE, THE INCREASE OF										
				ENERGY PRICES OF THE LAST YEARS AND THE INSTABILITY										
				OF ENERGY MARKETS HAVE A VERY NEGATIVE IMPACT ON										
				THE PROFITABILITY OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR AND BY										
				EXTENSION, ON THE PAPER INDUSTRY. MOREOVER, THE										
				NEW LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK THAT REGULATES THE										
				PRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES AT NATIONAL										
				LEVEL IS NOT ESPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TO THE PAPER										
				SECTOR, SINCE RECOVERED PAPER, THE MAIN RAW										
				MATERIAL OF THE SPANISH PAPER INDUSTRY, CAN ALSO BE										
				USED AS THE FEEDSTOCK FOR THE PRODUCTION OF										
				BIOFUELS. THE DIRECT COMPETITION OF THESE TWO USES										L .
CTM2008-06877-C02-02		HYBRID PROCESSES FOR UPGRADING EXISTING WWTP FOR	PAPER TECHNOLOGY\WATER RECLAMATION\ULTRAFILTRATION\REV	DUE TO A RESOLUTION FROM JULY 2006, IN SPAIN, ZONES DESIGNATED AS SENSITIVE TO EUTROPHISATION HAVE BEEN	LARREA URCOLA	LUIS		CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
j			FRSE OSMOSIS\ADVANCED	INCREASED FROM 5M P.E. TO 25M P.E., OF WHICH THE	1			TECNICAS	INVESTIGACIONES	INVESTIGACIONES				
		BED AND FLAT MEMBRANES	TREATMENTS	NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS MUST BE MET WITHIN THE NEW	1			LECINICAS	TECNICAS	TECNICAS				
		DED VIAN LTVI INICIAIDUVIACO	INCATIVICATO	PLAN 2007-2015.	l				TECHTOAS	ILCHICAS				
]				BIOFILM PROCESSES SUITS PERFECT TO UPGRADING WWTP	1				I	1				
				SINCE THE REQUIRED VOLUME CAN BE REDUCED AND THEY	l				i	l				
				CAN WORK WITH HIGH BIOMASS CONCENTRATIONS	l				i	l				
				WITHOUT PRODUCING BULKING.®										
				FIXED AND MOVING BED PROCESSES WITHOUT USING										
				SLUDGE RECYCLE HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN NEW										
				PLANTS, HOWEVER, THEY SHOW SIGNIFICANT LIMITATIONS										
				WHEN APPLIED TO UPGRADING EXISTING ACTIVATED										
j				SLUDGE PROCESSES. THAT IS WHY HYBRID PROCESSES ARE	1				I	1				
				ACQUIRING INCREASING RELEVANCE. PLASTIC MEDIA ARE	l				i	l				
				ADDED TO THE EXISTING REACTORS SO THAT BIOMASS IN	1				I	1				
				BIOFILM AND IN SUSPENSION COEXISTS. CONSEQUENTLY,	1				I	1				
				EXHAUSTIVE FURTHER RESEARCH STUDIES ARE REQUIRED.	l				i	l				
]				RESEARCH STUDIES WITH BIOFILMS ATTACHED TO	l				i	l				
				MEMBRANES FOR NUTRIENT REMOVAL HAVE BEEN CARRIED	1				I	1				
				OUT IN RECENT YEARS. HOWEVER, THE EVENTUAL	l				i	l				
]				APPLICATIONS OF HYBRID PROCESSES ARE UNKNOWN.	1				I	1				
]	i I			MATHEMATICAL MODELLING HAS BEEN PROVED TO BE A	1				I	1				
			1	POWERFUL TOOL TO OPTIMISE THE DESIGN AND	l				i	l				
							i							•
				OPERATION OF ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESSES AND THE										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES.										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATE, THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATE, THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL TESTS AND MODELLING, THE POTENTIAL OF A VARIETY OF										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATE, THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL TESTS AND MODELLING, THE POTENTIAL OF A VARIETY OF HYBRID PROCESSES INCLUDING FIXED AND MOVING BED										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATE, THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL TESTS AND MODELLING, THE POTENTIAL OF A VARIETY OF HYBRID PROCESSES INCLUDING FIXED AND MOVING BED AND MEMBRANES, IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE NITHIFICATION,										
				SAME WILL OCCUR FOR COMPLEX HYBRID PROCESSES. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO GENERATE KNOWLEDGE AND EVALUATE, THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL TESTS AND MODELLING, THE POTENTIAL OF A VARIETY OF HYBRID PROCESSES INCLUDING FIXED AND MOVING BED										

CTM2008-06847-C02-02	EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN THE ELMINATION OF EMERGING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM WASTEWATERS IN ORDER TO REUSE THEM		ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS: IT IS ALSO AN OBJECTIVE TO EVALULATE THER PRESENCE IN SURFACE WATERS, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE EMISSION OF THE TREATED WATERS FROM 5TS. THE IMPACT OF THE STPS IN THE SURROUNDING AIR AND ALSO THE PRESENCE OF PRESONAL ACRE PRODUCTS IN AIR FROM WORKING AREAS WILL BE ALSO EVALUATED.  TO THESE AIMS, MULTI-RESIDUE ANALYTICAL METHODS WILL BE DEVELOPED TO DETERMINE THESE COMPOUNDS AT TRACE LEVELS BY USING HIGHLY POWERFUL TECHNIQUES SUCH AS GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS) AND LOUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-TANDEM MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS) AND LOUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-TANDEM MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS) AND LOUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-TANDEM MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS) AND LOUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-TANDEM MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS) AND LOUID CHROMATOGRAPHY-TANDEM MAGS SPECTROMETRY (IC-MS). AND RETREATMENT TECHNIQUES, SOLUPHAISE SITRACTION AND MEMBRANE-LIQUID EXTRACTION WILL BE USED FOR WATER SAMPLES, A NEW WHEREAS PRESSURED LIQUID EXTRACTION (IC-MS) WATER SAMPLES, A NEW DESIGN OF MICRO-C,C, WHICH WILL ENABLE VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) IN AIR FROM STPS TO BE DETERMINED IN STILL, WILL BE DEVELOPED, AND IT WILL ALSO BE COMPARED WITH COMMON METHODS.	SALVADO MARTIN	VICTORIA	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	31-03-12	MINECO	Spain
CTM2008-02453	RECOVERY OF AQUEOUS EFFLUENTS ROM PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY BY MEANS OF INNOVATIVE COMBINED CATALTIC TECHNOLOGIES: ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT	ADVANCED OXIDATION\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	METABOUTES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN WASTEWATERS, MIVERS AND SCIENMENTS. ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE PRESENCE OF THESE CONTAMINANTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT IS THROUGH THE "IN-SITU" TEATMENT OF THE WASTEWATER FROM THE PLANT. THE WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS THAT ARE PRODUCED IN PLANTS, THE COMPLEXITY OF THE MOLECULES AND THEIR RESISTANCE TO BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION, REQUIRES THE USE OF ADVANCED OXIDATION TO THE THOUGH TO THE PROPURENT OF NEW CATALYTIC OXIDATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE REMOVAL OF THESE COMPOUNDS AT THE POINT OF ORIGIN IS THUS HIGHLY INTERESTING  THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (ADPS) FENTON AND OZDNATION FOR THE TERATMENT OF WASTEWATER FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF THE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER FROM THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND COST OF THE TREATMENT OF THE ADVANCED OXIDATION HIS STUDY ARE BASED ON THE DESIGN OF NEW CATALYSTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THESE PROCESSES TO ENHANCE ITS PERFORMANCE, EVEN ALLOWING FOR THE REUSE OF WATER IN THE SAME INDUSTRY.  A) IN THE PRE-TREATMENT CHEMICAL OXIDATION PROCESS. 1. STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF THE CATALYTIC (IN-SITUL GENERATION OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 2. POLYCLOPMENT OF NEW CATALYTIC (IN-SITUL GENERATION OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 3. POLYCLOPMENT OF NEW CATALYTIC (IN-SITUL GENERATION OF PHYROGED PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROMISE THE PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROMISE THE PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PHYROGENES PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROMISE FOR ITS. 4. PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PROFILE OF PRO	CONTRERAS IGLESIAS		UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA I	SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA QUIMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-09	30-06-12		Spain
CTM2008-03455	ACID MINE DRAINAGE: STUDY OF THE SECONDARY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ADSORPTION AND STABILIZATION PROCESSES	POLUTION) NANOMATERIALS (WATER) TOXICITY (ANALISIS) TREATMENT	EPERDING ON INITIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS WHERE THE ACID MINE DRAINAGE ARE LOCATED, VERY DIFFERENT SECONDARY PRODUCTS, ARE GENERATED. AMONG THESE PRODUCTS SULPHATE COMMELAES, AND THE SECONDARY PRODUCTS, ARE GENERATED. AMONG THESE PRODUCTS SULPHATE COMMELAES, AND THE FOLIUS, IN WHICH SOME SPECIES TRANSFORM IN BE FOUND, IN WHICH SOME SPECIES TRANSFORM IN OTHERS DUE TO DIFFERENT GEOCHEMICAL REACTIONS SUCH AS DEHIDRATION PROCESSES UNTIL EVAPORITIC CONDITIONS ARE FINALLY REACHED. MANY OF THE LESS SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS, INITIALLY PRECIPITATE, PRESEND THE EVAPORITIC LOW ORDER DEGREE, HIGH SURPACE REACTIVITY AND, FREQUENTLY, A POSITIVE SURFACE CHARGE THAT CONFERES THEM HIGH ANION AND METAL RETENTION CAPACITY. THE SEY PROPERTIES CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE ECOSYSTEMS WHERE SUCH PROCESSES TAKE PLACE AND SOME OF THEM ARE DUE TO THE FORMATION OF LOW SOLUBILITY, VERY REACTIVE SECONDARY ECOMPOUNDS THAT SHOW A GREEN ARE TENDED TO THE FORMATION OF DIMPORT AND AND AND METAL SHOW AND AND AND THE SHOW A SECONDARY ECONPOUNDS THAT SHOW A GREEN ARE DUE TO THE FORMATION OF DIMPORDS SUCH AS ASSENDED AN ARROSTIC, SCHWESTMANNITE, FERRIHYDRIFE AND GOTHITE. SHE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THESE MINERALS ARE FORMED ARE QUITTE WELL DEFINED WHEREAS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUFFERING SYSTEMS WHEREAS AND AND AND THE AADSORPTION OF HEAVY METALS AND AND SHOR AS METAL AND AND THE ADDORPTION OF HEAVY METALS AND AND SHOR AND SEND SYSTEMS.	FIOL LOPEZ	SARAH	UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMIPOSTELA	OPTO. QUIMICA FISICA	FACULTAD DE QUIMICA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CTM2008-04940 ADVANCED DXIDATION THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL PROCESSES FOR ELIMINATION OF PESTICIDES IN NATURAL WATERS PESTICIDES IN NATURAL WATERS PESTICIDES IN NATURAL WATERS PESTICIDES IN NATURAL WATERS PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORRIES, ANDING THIS NATURAL RESOURCE, THE WATER EMPHASIZES AS A VALUED AND SCANITY PROPERTY, WHICH IT BECCOMES NECESSARY A SUITABLE USE AND RECYCLING. THIS WAY, THE LEGAL REGULATION ROPES CRITERIAL INCREASINGLY STRICT O	NGENIERIA DPTO. INGENI				
PESTICIDES IN NATURAL WATERS  PRINCIPAL SOCIAL WORRIES, AMONG THIS NATURAL  RESOURCE, THE WATER EMPHASIZES AS A VALUED AND SCANTY PROPERTY, WHICH IT BECOMES NECESSARY A SUITABLE USE AND RECYCLING. THIS WAY, THE LEGAL REGULATIONS IMPOSE CRITERIAN INCREASINICY TO		RIA 01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
RESOURCE, THE WATER EMPHASIZES AS A VALUED AND SCANTY PROPERTY, WHICH IT BECOMES NECESSARY A SUITABLE USE AND RECYCLING. THE WAY, THE LEGAL REGULATIONS IMPOSE CRITERIA INCREASINGLY STRICT TO					
SCANTY PROPERTY, WHICH IT BECOMES NECESSARY A SUITABLE USE AND RECYCLING. THIS WAY, THE LEGAL REGULATIONS IMPOSE CRITERIA INCREASINGLY STRICT TO		IS Y			
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REGULATIONS IMPOSE CRITERIA INCREASINGLY STRICT TO	ITE AMBIENTE				
ACHIEVE A MAJOR AND BETTER PURIFICATION OF THE					
WATERS. THE OPERATIONS OF TREATMENT, ACTUALLY					
IMPLANTED IN THE PLANTS OF WATER TREATMENT, LIKE					
INVERSE OSMOSIS OR COAL ACTIVATED ADSORPTION ARE					
PROCESSES THAT OBTAIN A DILUTED FRACTION AND					
ANOTHER VERY CONCENTRATED IN THE POLLUTANT,					
THOUGH THEY DO NOT DEGRADE IT. THESE OPERATIONS					
SEEM NOT TO BE EFFECTIVE TO OBTAIN WATERS WITH A					
MINIMUM CONTAINED IN THE NOT BIODEGRADABLE					
POLLUTANTS LIKE PESTICIDES, PHENOLS, CHLORATE					
DISSOLVERS, ANTIBIOTIC, ETC. FOR IT, THERE TURN OUT TO					
BE NECESSARY OTHER STAGES OF TREATMENT THAT					
ACHIEVE THIS AIM.					
IN THIS RESPECT, THE ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES					
(AOPS) CAN BECOME IN THE NEAR FUTURE IN ONE OF THE					
MOST USED TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE					
CONTAMINATED WATERS TRATMENT. ESPECIALLY FOR THE					
CASE OF WATERS CONTAMINATED WITH ORGANIC					
COMPONENT CONTINUINT ELO WITH CONCENT.  COMPONENT TRATAILE DE Y MÉANS OF				1	1
CONFECTIONS THAT ARE NOT TREAT ARE SOF					1
CONVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES DUE 10 MIS HIGH CHEMICA TSABILITY AND / OR LOW BIODEGRADABLE.		1		1	1
CREMICAL STABILIT AND / UN LUW BIUDEGRAUABLE.		1		1	1
A KEY PICCE IN THE INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE				1	1
A KET PIECE IN THE INTEGRAL AND SOSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE WATER IS TO DETAIN A SUITABLE					
QUALITY OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER IS TO US FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONSUMPTION WATER OF THE CONS					
CTM2008-06676-C05-03 MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES IN CONSTRUCTED WETLAND/PRIORITY KNOWLEDGE OF BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES AND THEIR BECARES MANTECON ELOY UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON FACULTAL	AD DE FACULTAD DE	01-01-09	21 12 11	MINECO	Spain
CINEZONO-1009/79-CU3-U3 MINICADIAL COMMINIONI ITS IN CONSTRUCTED WETLAND/MINICATI IN ANO WEEK OF INJUDICAL COMMINIONI ITS INCIDITED AND ITSELF OF INJUDICAL COMMINIONI OF INJU		01-01-09	31-12-11	IVIINECO	Spaili
UNISTRUCTED HUMB TO ME POLICIANI STATE PROLICIANI SERVICES IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE WINESTANDING OF HUMBEN AND HE BIOLOGIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND CONTAMINANTS BIOLOGICADOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT FROM THE BIOLOGIC BIOLOGICADOR STATE OF THE BIOLOGIC BIOLOGICA BI					
THEIR ROLE IN BACTERIA AND DSORPTION\BIOFILM\RIZOSPHERE DEVELOPMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEERING. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DENTIFY AND QUANTIFY THE	ITALES AMBIENTALES				
PULLUTANTS REMUVAL  OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DESTRIPE AND QUARTIET THE BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES PRESENT IN CONSTRUCTED					
BICLUGICAL COMMONI IES PRESENT IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT. SPECIALLY					
WITH REGARDS THEIR ROLE IN BACTERIA AND POLLUTANTS					
REMOVAL SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE THE					
FOLLOWING: 1- TO IDENTIFY THE MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES					
(BACTERIA, PROTOZOA AND METAZOA) AND THEIR					
RELATIONSHIPS WITH PLANT CONFIGURATION AND DESIGN,					
2- TO DETERMINE THE ROLE OF VEGETATION IN THESE					
PROCESES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE MICROBIAL					
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE: 3- TO EVALUATE THE					
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND					
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS ETWINE MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLUTANTS, 4-					
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS RETWEEN MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLLUTANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED					
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POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS RETWINE MIGROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLILITANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS HORDER LCOMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STABILIZATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, AND THE INFLUENCE OF SEASONALITY ON THESE COMMUNITIES.	CORADO VICERRECTORA	DO 01-01-09	31-12-31	MINECO	Spain
POPULITONS OT THE ROSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLIUTIANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIBBILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STABILIZATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, AND THE INFORMATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, COMMUNITIES.  CTIMIZODS-05986  ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL  THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSSED ON THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL MATA ALVAREZ JOAN UNIVERSIDAD DE VICERRECE			31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS ETWERN MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLLUTIANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WETLAND KROBBAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STABILIZATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, AND THE INCREDIBL COMMUNITIES.  COMMUNITIES.  CTM2008-05986  ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES WITH SUSPENDED PROCESSES CAPABLE TO MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC BARCELONA DE INVESTIGATION BARCELONA BARCELONA DE INVESTIGATION BARCELONA BARCELONA DE INVESTIGATION BARCELONA BARCELONA DE INVESTIGATION BARCELONA BAR	ECTORADO VICERRECTOR: STIGACION DE INVESTIGA:		31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
POPULATIONS OF THE RUSSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS ENTERN MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERA AND CHEMICAL POLUTIANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WELLMADS MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STABILIZATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, AND THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, COMMUNITIES.  THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSSED ON THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES WITH SUSPENDED PROCESSES CAPABLE TO MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC MATERIA MANAGE THE EXCESS OF ORGANIC			31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
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POPULITONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE. 3- TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS ENVERS MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POPULITIANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TEMPORAL VARIABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STABILIZATION PROCESS AND THEIR POTENTIAL CLOGGING, AND THE INTERCENT OF SEASONALITY ON THESE COMMUNITIES.  THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSED ON THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES WITH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ORGANIC MATTER AND IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL THE STREATMENT OF ORGANIC MATTER AND INTROGEN PRESENT IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS HIGHLY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY SUSTAINABLE OF STAINED WITH SUMPS SUSTAINABLE OF STAINED WITH SWORK			31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
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POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE 3. TO EVALUATE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWINGORDIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLIUTANTS, 4. TO STUDY THE TEMORY AURABILITY IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS MICROBAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STRABLIZATION PROCESSES CAPABLE TO MANUACH THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES WITH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIONASS FOR THE TRATMENT OF ORGANIC MATTER AND INTROGEN THIS SEVEN IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL MATTER AND INTROGEN PRESENT IN WASTEWATERS HIGHLY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY CHEMICAL REQUIREMENT OF STRAIN AND THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATERS HIGHLY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY OLD HEM STANDARD THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATERS HIGHLY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY OLD HEM STANDARD THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATERS HIGHLY CERCENTED IN SPAIN IN A VERY SUSTAINABLE WAY. THIS WORK WILL PROBABLY LEAD TO A REDUCTION OF ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL REQUIREMENT OF STRAIN OF THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATERS HIGHLY GENERATED IN SPAIN IN A VERY OLD HEM STANDARD THE STUDY OF PRODUCED IN A VERY COMPACT DIGESTERS. WITH INSIGN MINIO, THE BIOLOGICAL ORGANIC MATTER AND/OR INTROGEN REMOVAL FROM SEVERAL WASTEWATERS IN A SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR (SBR), AND THE SUDGE PRODUCED IN A VERY COMPACT DIGESTERS. WITH SITH SITH SITH SITH SITH AND GRANULARS BERN WILL BE STUDIED AND COMPARED. THE TREATMENT OF THE ROULD ON MASKER AND GRANULARS SERVIL BE STUDIED AND COMPARED. THE TREATMENT OF THE STUDY OF THE WORD WINNER PRODUCTION, THE ADVANTAGES BELLEVIL THE STUDY OF THE WORD WINNER PRODUCTION, THE ADVANTAGES BELLEVIL THE STUDY OF THE STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL INTERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE BIOLOGICAL WINNERSTING IN OUR COUNTY. MOREOVER, THE RICHARD OF THE STUDIED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE STUDIED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE			31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
POPULATIONS OF THE RIZOSPHERE 3-TO EVALILATE THE RELATIONSHIPS RIM MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES AND THE REMOVAL OF BACTERIA AND CHEMICAL POLILUTANTS, 4- TO STUDY THE TERM CROSHAL COMMUNITIES THROUGHTOUT THE STRABILIZATION PROCESS SAND THEIR POTTUM THE STRABILIZATION PROCESS SAND THEIR POTTUM THE STRABILIZATION PROCESS SAND THEIR POTTUM THE STRABILIZATION PROCESS SAND THEIR POTTUM THE COMMUNITIES.  THIS PROJECT IS POCUSSED ON THE STUDY OF BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES WITH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ORGANIC MATTER AND NITROGEN PRESENT IN WASTEWATERS INFORM MATER AND NITROGEN PRESENT IN WASTEWATERS INFORM WASTEWATERS INFORM WASTEWATERS INFORM WILL PROBABILITY OR RECURSION OF BECENTION AND OHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS, AND THE SULDED PRODUCED IN A VERY COMPACT OF A SECURITION OF BECENTION AND OHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS, AND THE SULDED PRODUCED IN A VERY COMPACT IN MINIO, THE BIOLOGICAL ORGANIC MATTER AND/OR NITROGEN REMOVALE FROM SEARCH MASTEWAY THE SUSTEM WITH BOTTH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASTEWS. AND THE SUDDE PRODUCED IN A VERY COMPACT IN MINIO, THE BIOLOGICAL ORGANIC MATTER AND/OR NITROGEN REMOVALE FROM SEARCH MASTEWAY THE NA SEQUENTING BATCH REACTOR (SIRR) WITH BOTTH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASTEM AND SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASTEM AND SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASTEM AND SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR BIOMASTEM AND SUSPENDED AND OHEMICAL PRODUCTION WASTEWATER IN A GRANULAR BROWN LIB ESTUDIOLD AND COMPARED. THE TREATMENT OF WINE PRODUCTION WASTEWATER IN A GRANULAR BROWN LIB ESTUDIOLD AND STRONG SEASONAL DEPENDENCY. SINCE SPAIN IS THE SECOND MAJOR WINE PRODUCTION, THE ADVANTAGES BELATED TO THE STUDIED PROCESS WILL BE ESPECIALLY INTERFENT WORK OWAGIN AND SERVITE WITH SUSPENDED AND GRANULAR SUDGE WINE BE STUDIED FOR			31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CTM2008-06847-C02-01	EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS IN THE ELIMINATION OF EMERGING ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM WATER IN ORDER TO REUSE IT		THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT IS TO EVALULATE THE FERFICACY OF SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STPS) WITH DIFFERENT DESIGNS TO ELIMINATE PHARMACEUTICAL AND PERSONAL CASE PRODUCTS (PPCPS) ALL OF THEM INCLUDED IN THE SO-CALLED EMERGING ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS. IT IS ALSO AN OBJECTIVE TO EVALUATE THEM PRESENCE IN SUPEACE WATERS, AS A COMESCULENCE OF THE EMISSION OF THE TREATED WATERS FROM STPS. THE IMPACT OF THE STPS IN THE SURROUNDINGS AIR AND ALSO THE PRESENCE OF PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS IN AIR FROM WORKING AREAS WILL BE ALSO EVALUATED.  TO THESE AIMS, MULTI-RESIDIED ANALYTICAL METERS AND AUTOMATICAL STREAM OF THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF THE STREAM OF THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF THE STREAM OF THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF THE WAS SECTEMENTEY (ICAMS). AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS). AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF AN WAS SECTEMENTEY (ICAMS). AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS). AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND LEVEL OF AN AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS). AND AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND THE AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS). AND THE AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS) AND THE AND THE AND THE PROPERTY (ICAMS). AND THE AND THE AND THE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE AND THE	MARCE RECASENS	ROSA MARIA	UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA I	DPTO, QUÍMICA ANALITICA I QUÍMICA ORGÁNICA	FACULTAD DE QUIMICA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
			STPS EVALUATED MAINLY DIFFER IN THE TERTIARY									
CTM2008-06886-C02-01	REDUCTION OF THE WATER AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF GRAPHIC PAPERS, REDUCTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION	ENERGY CONSUMPTION/DISINTEGRATION/REFI NING/UPGRADING/RECYCLED FIBRES	THE SPANISH PAPER SECTOR HAS EXPERIENCED A CONTINUOUS GROWTH IN THE LAST YEARS, REACHING A PRODUCTION OF 6.353.300 TONS OF PAPERS IN 2006, WHAT AND THE SPANISH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR, WHEREAS IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES THE PRODUCTION HAS REMANDES BELATIVELY CONSTRUCTION. THE PRODUCTION HAS REMANDES BELATIVELY CONTINUES. THE PRODUCTION OF AS REMANDES BELATIVELY CONTINUES. THE PRODUCTION OF THE SPANISH PAPER SECTOR HOLDS A LEADING POSITION AT EUROPEAN EVEL HAT THE WAS OF RECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTION. IN SPAIN, 84.5% OF THE RAW MARERIAL USED TO PRODUCE PAPER IS RECOVERED PAPER PRODUCTION. IN SPAIN, 84.5% OF THE PAPER SECTOR IS GOING THROUGH A SITUATION OF UNCERTAINTY RESULTING FROM THE UMITIME SEPECT OF TWO FACTORS: THE WATER STRESS AND THE ENRERY CRISIS, ON ONE HAND, THE FREQUENT DROUGHTS THAT THE COUNTRY SUFFERS AND THE IMMITIME SHEFECT OF INDUSTRY SUFFERS AND THE IMMITIME SHEFECT OF INDUSTRY SINCE THIS SECTOR IS ESPECIALLY DEPENDENT ON THE PROPERS OF THE LAST YEARS AND THE INSTABILITY OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR AND BY EXTENSION, ON THE PAPER SUFFERS HAVE A VERY NEGROES. ON THE OTHER SIGN, THE INSTABILITY OF THE SECONDARY SECTOR AND BY EXTENSION, ON THE PAPER HOUSTRY WERE PRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE HAVE THE PAPER SECTOR. SHE SECONDARY SECTOR AND BY EXTENSION, ON THE PAPER ROUGHTS THAT THE PAPER HOUSTRY WERE PRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE MERGIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL IS NOT ESPECIALLY PROPER HOUSTRY. WAS COOKING AND PAPER HOUSTRY, CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE SECONDARY SECTOR AND WE MATERIAL OF THE SPANISH PAPER HOUSTRY, CAN ALSO BE COUNTED TO THE PROPER HOUSTRY. WAS COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER AND THE HEAD AND THE PAPER HOUSTRY. CAN ALSO BE COUNTED THE PAPER HOU	BLANCO SUAREZ	ANGELES	UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	DPTO, INGENIERIA QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS QUIMICAS	01-01-09	31-12-11		Spain
CTM2008-04239	NANOPARTICLES AND WATER QUALITY	COASTAL SANITATIONS/URBAN DISCHARGES/WATE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE/OPERATIONOL CONTROL/HPT/OPLANCTON/MACROAL GAE\UNVERTEBRATES/BIOACCUMULATI ON\ENVIRONMENTAL RISK	SMALL BUT RAPIDLY GROWING. IN THE UNITED STATES THE PREDICTED SALES SHOULD INCREASE FROM \$ 1 BILLION IN 2005 TO \$1 TRILLION IN 2015. THE PRODUCTION OF	GARCIA CALVO	ELOY	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALCALA	DPTO, QUIMICA ANALITICA E INGENIERIA QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE QUIMICA	01-01-09	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CTM2008-01876	APPLICATION OF ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES IN WASTEWATER RECLAMATION	WASTEWATER/PHARMACEUTICALS/CA RBON MATERIALS/ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES/ADVANCED PURIFICATION	THE URBAN WASTEWATERS TREATED BY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS (WWTPS) HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED TO WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PROCESS IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO BE RELIGIOUS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATER HAS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATER HAS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATER HAS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATER HAS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATERS HAS TO BE REMOVED BY MEANS OF THE WASTEWATERS HAS TO BE REMOVED ATTEMPT OF REGULATION OF REUSED WASTEWATERS). IN CENTRAL, TO REGULATION TO REUSED WASTEWATERS). IN CENTRAL, TO REMOVE THOSE OF THE WASTEWATERS OF THE REAL TO REMOVE PATHOGENS, TURBIDITY, SUSPENSION SOLIDS AND HAZARDOUS COMPOUNDS BEFORE THE WASTEWATERS AND FOR ANY PREDICTED US IN ORDER TO GOSERVE THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY NORMS.  SEVERAL ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO TREATMENT BOTH WASTEWATERS AND DRINKING WASTER BECAUSE OF THE RESEARCH CARRED OUT DURING THE LAST YEARS BY OUR RESEARCH GROUP. THIS INVESTIGATION IS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING RESEARCH PROJECTS, PHYSICOCHEMICAL TREATMENTS FOR WINERY WASTEWATERS. REAL SCALE TREATMENT AND APPLICATION OF FENTION PROCESS (ICLYT REASIN (CTM. 2006)—1401; DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION BY ADVANCED OXIDATION TECHNOLOGIES IS HEADON LYER GRAIN (CTM. 2006)—14035 (PRINKING WATER PRODUCTION BY ADVANCED OXIDATION TECHNOLOGIES IS HEROR RIVER BEASIN (CTM. 2006)—14035 (PRINKING WATER PRODUCTION BY ADVANCED OXIDATION THE HESULTS OBTAINED WERE EXCELLENT IN AND BOACCUMULABLE COMPOUNDS AND ELIMINATION OF ON-DAMBERGOUS ORGANIC MATTER, ENHANCING THE BIODEGRADABILITY OF TREATED WASTEWATERS AND MINIMIZING ALWAYS THE PRODUCTION OF POTENTIALLY CARGINGGENIC SUB-PRODUCTS, SUCH AS	ORMAD MELERO	M# PEÑA	UNIVERSIDAD DE ZARAGOZA	CENTRO POLITECNICO SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	CENTRO POLITECNICO SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
CTM2009-10520	EXCHANGE OF WATER MASSES AND POTENTIAL ENERGY BETWEEN THE ESTUARY OF THE GUADALQUIVIR AND THE INNER CONTINENTAL SHELF	ORPTION(WATER POLLUTION)PESTICIES!\PHYTOSANITA RIES\\ORGANIC COMPOUNDS\PHYTOSANITARY CONTAINERS\\PLE	THE ANDALUSIEN ESTUARIES ARE ALMOST COLLAPSED, OVERER/PLOTED BY AGRICULTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MOST OF THE TOAL WATERS FLOW THROUGH THE MAIN CHANNEL AND THEY BELONG TO THE GROUP OF PARTIALLY MIXED ESTABLES. SEVERAL SOCIAL COMFLICTS OCCUE DURING THE LAST VEARS IN THE ESTUARY OF THE RIVER GLODALOLUVIR, BELATED TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF TURBIDITY AND SALIMITY PEAKS LASTING OVER TEM MONTHS. SO FAR THERE ARE NOT MODELS WHICH CAN HELP TO FORECAST WHENHOW AND FOR HOW LONG THE NEXT EMSODE WILL OCCUR. THIS PROJECT IS DEVOTED TO THE OVERLOPMENT OF THREE MODELS FOR EVALUATING THE RESIDUAL CIRCULATION ISSUITIOLAF REQUENCY) AND THE OWNER THE STUARY AND THE NINEE CONTINETAL SHEEF, FORCED BY ASTRONOMICAL TIDE, RIVER DISSICHARGE, ATMOSPHERIC ACTIONS AND DENSITY GRADIENTS, CURRENTS ALONG THE CONTINETAL SHEEF, FORCED BY ASTRONOMICAL TIDE, RIVER DISSICHARGE, ATMOSPHERIC ACTIONS AND DENSITY GRADIENTS. CURRENTS ALONG THE CONTINENTAL SILD PEAK DOLDS WILL COVER THREE REGIONS: ESTUARY, MOUTH AND INNER CONTINENTAL SHEEF WHERE THE BUOYANCY PLUME EVOLUSS.		MIGUEL ANGEL	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	E.T.S. DE INGENIEROS DE CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	E.T.S. DE INGENIEROS DE CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-10	31-07-13		Spain
CTM2009-11929-C02-02	MICROBIAL PROCESSES IN MEMBRANE BIORREACTOR WITH MOVING BED FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER	MEMBRANE, ULTRAEILTRATION, CHARA CTERIZATION, POUNHS (CLEANING, OPP IMIZATION) MODELING (REUSE) (TEXTIL) WASTEWATER	URBAN WASTEWATER IS USUALLY TREATED BY CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESSES FOR	GONZALEZ LOPEZ	JESUS	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	INSTITUTO DEL AGUA	INSTITUTO DEL AGUA	01-01-10	31-07-13	MINECO	Spain

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CTM2009-14742-C02-02	INTEGRATED CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR BMR OPERATION	SPECIATION\TOXICITY\AGNES\HEAVY METALS\MODELING\NATURAL WATERS\ZNO NANOPARTICLES	DESIGN OF KNOWLEDGE-BASED METHODS FOR DATA TREATMENT IN ORDER TO TRANSFORM DATA INTO RELIABLE INFORMATION.  DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL BASED CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR OPTIMICIONS NUTRIENT SEMOVAL IN ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.  DEVELOPMENT OF CONTROL STRATEGIES BASED IN EMPRINCIAL RULES IMPLEMENTED FROM EXPERIMENTAL WORK FOR THE OPERATION OF MEMBRANES IN BMR.  INTEGRATION OF EQUIPMENT ENERGY CONSUMPTION AS ADDITIONAL COST FUNCTION FOR DESIGNING OPTIMIZATION AND CONTROL RULES IN EXPENSIONAL COST FUNCTION FOR DESIGNING OPTIMIZATION AND CONTROL RULES IN DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL RULES TO STRATEGIES OF THE OPTIMIZATION AND CONTROL RULES OF THE OP	SANCHO SEUMA	LUIS	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			PROCEDURES FOR MISH OPERATION AS COMMETE! TREATMENT INTEGRATING BIOLOGICAL PROCESS AND MEMBRANE OPERATION. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE DISINFECTION PROCEDURES FOR WATER REUSE.									
CTM2009-33048	FOULING CHARACTERZATION IN ULTABALITATION DEMBRANES AND CLEANING PROTOCOLS OPTIMIZATION TO REUSE INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS AND PROCESS EFFLUENTS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY	PHYTOREMEDIATION)HEAVY METALS/POLYCUIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS\COMPOST\BIOSOLIDS	THE GROWING INCREASE IN WATER DEMAND HAS ENHANCED THE MIREMENTATION OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES AT AN INDUSTRIAL SCALE; ESPECIALLY IN THOSE CASES IN WHITE FETULENTS RUES IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. PARTICULARLY, IN THE TEXTLE INDUSTRY, CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE MOST WATER CONSUMING ONE. A GREAT VARIETY OF PROCESSES DRIVING TO WATER POLILUTION ARE CARRED OUT. THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GRIEBATED FETULENTS ARE TO BE HIGHLIGHTED, IT DRIVES US TO THINK THAT WE ARE APPROACHING. A COMPLEY PROBLEM, ITS SOLUTION OF THE SET FILLENTS TREATMENT AND CONTINUATION OF THESE FETULENTS TREATMENT AND CONTINUATION OF THESE FETULENTS TREATMENT AND THE APPLIANCE AS ADMINISTRY SETELLING WASTEWAY THE REUSE. STUDY OF THE EFFLUENTS DISCHARGE PROBLEMS, ICS OF THE APPLIANCE AS ADMINISTRY FETULENTS FOR A VEARS AGO. TEXTILE WASTEWAY THE REUSE. STUDY OF THE EFFLUENTS DISCHARGE PROBLEMS, ICSOL), OPTIMIZATION OF THE FETULENTS DISCHARGE PROBLEMS, ICSOLO, OPTIMIZATION OF THE FETULENTS TREATMENT FROM DIFFERENT PROCESSES BY MEANS OF NANOPLITABITION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESSE. (CTM. 2004-63330) TEXTON. OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY FETULENTS TREATMENT FROM DIFFERENT PROCESSES BY MEANS OF MANOPLITABING HER PROPERLY OF THIS TREATMENT WERE RECYCLING AND WATER REUSE (CTM. 2007-64451, 2007/08). IN THESE PROJECTS GOOD RESULTS RELATED TO THE TEXTULENT THE TEXTULENCY AND WATER REUSE (CTM. 2007-64451, 2007/08). IN THESE PROJECTS GOOD RESULTS RELATED TO THE TEXTULENT OF THE TEXTULENT WERE ACHIEVED. A FINAL FERLIENT WATER ACHIEVED. A FINAL FERLIENT WATER ACHIEVED. A FINAL FERLIENT WATER ACHIEVED. A FINAL FERLIENT WATER ACHIEVED.		Mª ISABEL	UNIVERSITAT POUTÈCNICA DE VALÊNCIA	INSTITUTO DE SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y MEDIOAMBIENTAL	INSTITUTO DE SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y MEDIGAMBIENTAL	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTM2009-11206	ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EVALUATION CRITERIA TO ASSESS VULNERABILITY OF WATER MASSES AFFECTED BY URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL SPILLS	CCUS BRAUNII\CARBON DIOXIDE	BY YEAR 2005 THE SUBMARINE OUTFALLS &	REVILLA CORTEZON	JOSE ANTONIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULEA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULCA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CTM2009-14553	PRODUCTION OF BIOPOLYMS USING MIKED CULTURES TREATING BREWERY WASTEWATER	HEAVY METALS\TRACE ELEMENTS\HCHS\CONTAMINATED SOLIS\BACTERIAL ENDOPHYTES AND EPIPHYTES\HILCOBACTERIA\PHYTOSTA BILIZATION\PHYTOSTA BILIZATION\PHYTOSTATATION\RHIZO REMEDIATION	EXAMPLE POLYHYDROXYALKANOATES (PHA). THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS THE OPTIMIZATION OF POLYHYDROXYALKANOATES PRODUCTION USING MIXED CULTURES AND BREWERY WASTEWARE AS SUBSTRATE. PHA PRODUCTION PROCESS REQUIRE TWO STEPS: WASTEWATER REMEMENTATION TO BOTAIN VOLVAILE EATTY ACIDS (VFA) WHICH WILL BE USED AS SUBSTRATE IN AEROBIC PHA PRODUCTION. OPTIMIZATION OF BOTH STAGES WILL BE HEDEO IN HYDILECT OF ORGANIC LOADING BATE (JOIL), INFLUENT CONCENTRATION, TEMPERATURE AND BEACTORS ON PRODUCTIONS BATCH REACTORS) ON YAO, GOTANING HYDROCH AS BY PRODUCT (USEFUL AS COMBUSTBIEL), WILL BE STUDIED DURING ACIDOGENIC FERMENTATION. IN AEROBIC STAGE, FEFETCO T STEMBERATURE, OUR, SOLIDS	VEIGA BARBAZAN	M <sup>®</sup> DEL CARMEN	UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	DPTO. DE QUIMICA FISICA E INCENIERIA QUIMICA I		01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			RETENTION TIME (SRT) AND OPERATION STRATEGY WILL BE STUDIED IN ORDER TO IMPROVE PHA STORAGE YIELD AND PRODUCTIVITY. AS AGY PROPORTIONS OBTAINED IN THE FIRST AFFECTS TO FINAL COPOLYMER COMPOSITION AND ITS PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES, CHARACTHERIZATION OF PHA OBTAINED WITH DIFFERENT									
CTM2009-08649	THE TREATMENT OF WASTE WATERS CONTAINING METALLIC SPECIES	R BODIES/WATER QUALITY/URBAN DISCHARGES/INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGE	THE HIGH TOWICTTY, EVEN AT VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF MERCIUPS, COMMUNI, LEAD AND NICKEL HAS LEAD BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATIONS TO ESTABLISH VERY RESTRICTIVE LIMITS FOR CONCENTRATIONS ALLOWED POR THOSE HEAVY METALS IN WATERS. THOSE METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS ARE DEFINED AS PRIORITY SUBSTANCES IN PRE 2006/SIG/CE AND 2008/105/CE IN MOST CASES, THE METHOSE GENERALY USED IN INDUSTRY FOR REMOVING HEAVY METALS IN WASTEWATER SHOW LOW FEFCHERY TO A CHILD THE SHOW AND STREAM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRESENT IN THIS CONTEXT, THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF APPLYING BOTH AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES OF THE ORDINARY STOPPING GROUPS, AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES OF THE ORDINARY STOPPING HETEROTY AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES OF THE ORDINARY STOPPING GROUPS, AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES TO THE FRESTIVE HEMOLY AS MESCHIEF OF THE PRESENT PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF APPLYING BOTH A DOSORPHING AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES OF THE ORDINARY STOPPING HEROTICH AND HETEROGENOUS PROTOCTATIVES TO THE FEOTIVE WE REMOVE MERCURY, CADMIUM, LEAD AND NICKEL AND THEIR COMPOUNDS IN WATER, ON THE BASIS OF THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASES TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASES TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASES TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASE TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASE TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASE TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE RASE TO THE GOOD BAILTY SHOWN STALL AND THE REPORT THE PROPOSAL WITH PROPOSAL THE PROPOSAL THE PROPOSAL THE PROPOSAL THE PROPOSAL THE PROPASAL TH	LOPEZ MUÑOZ	MARIA JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD REY JUAN CARLOS	DPTO. TECNOLOGIA QUIMICA Y AMBIENTAL	ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y TECNOLOGÍA	01-01-10	31-12-12		Spain
CTM2009-14576-C02-02	IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANT- BACTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN DIFFERENT PHYTOREMEDIATION STRATEGIES	WASTEWATER TREATMENT/MEMBRANE BIORACTORI/INTEGRATED CONTROL/DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM/REUSE\FOULING\DISINFECTIO N	AN INCREASINGLY INDUSTRIALISED SOCIETY HAS LED TO THE MIDESPREAD INTRODUCTION OF TRACE METALS AND ORGANIC POLLUTANTS INTO QUE REVIRROMMENT, CAUSING ACUTE AND DIFFLEX CONTAININATION OF SOIL THE LAST TWO DECADES HAVE SEEN THE EMERGENCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY, GENTLES COIL REMEDIATION OF SOIL THE LAST TWO DECADES HAVE SEEN THE EMERGENCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY, GENTLES COIL REMEDIATION TECHNIQUES KNOWN AS PHYTOREMEDIATION THE PROJECT FOCUSES ON THREE PHYTOREMEDIATION THE PROJECT FOCUSES ON THREE PHYTOREMEDIATION THE PROJECT FOCUSES ON THREE PHYTOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAININATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAININATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAININATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAININATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOIL INTERFACE (OR RHIZOSPHERE) WHERE UPTAKE, EXCLUSION OR CONTAININATION OF SOILS FOR SOIL STREET, AS CRITICAL FACTOR REFERENTS HERE OUTCOME AND SUCCESS. THE LAST FEW YEARS HAS BEEN WITHESS TO A SURGE IN STUDIES FOCUSION ON THE USE OF PAINT-MICROBIAL ASSOCIATIONS TO INCREASE OR DECREASE METAL ACCUMULATION BY PAINTS, OR ENHANCE HAST TO INCREASE OR DECREASE METAL ASCUMULATION BY PAINTS, OR ENHANCE BUSINESS OF SUBJECT OF SIGNIFICANCY OF SIGNIF		M CARMEN	UNIVERSIGIADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	DPTO. EDAFOLOGÍA Y QUIMÍCA AGRICOLA	FACULTAD DE BIOLOGÍA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain

CTM2009-14576-C02-01	IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANT- BACTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN DIFFERENT PHYTOREMEDIATION STRATEGIES	HEAVY METALSYTRACE ELEMENTS HEMS CONTAMINATED SOLIS BACTERIAL ENDOPHYTES AND EPIPHYTES SHIZOBACTERIA/PHYTOSTA BILIZATION/PHYTOEXTRACTION/RHIZO REMEDIATION	AN INCREASINGLY INDUSTRIALISED SOCIETY HAS LED TO THE WIDESPREAD INTRODUCTION OF TRACE METALS AND OMGRANIC POLIUTARIS INTO OUE REVINIONMENT, CAUSING ACUTE AND DIFFUSE CONTAMINATION OF SOIL THE LAST TWO DECADES HAVE SEEN THE REMERICE OF ECO-FRIENDLY, CENTLE SOIL REMEDIATION TECHNIQUES KNOWN AS PHYTORREMOINTON. THIS PROJECT FOCUSES ON THREE PHYTOREMEDIATION TECHNIQUES SIND SHORT CONTAMINATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAMINATED BY METALS, AND RHIZOREMEDIATION OF SOILS CONTAMINATED BY	PRIETO FERNANDEZ	MARIA ANGELES	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROBIOLOGICAS DE GALICIA (IIAG)	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES AGROBIOLOGICAS DE GALICIA (IIAG)	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
			ORGANOCHLORINES), IN ALL THREE PROCESSES THE MOBILITY AND BIOAVALIBABILITY OF CONTAMINANTS IN THE SOIL, PARTICULARLY AT THE ROOT-SOIL INTERFACE (OR RHIZOSPHER) WHERE UPTAKE, EXCUSION OR CONTAMINANT DEGRADATION TAKES PIACE, IS A CRITICAL FACTOR AFFECTING THERE OUT COME AND SUCCESS. THE LAST FEW YEARS HAS BEEN WITNESS TO A SURGE IN STUDIES FOLUSING ON THE USE OF PLANT-MICROBIAL ACCUMULATION BY PLANTS, OR ENHANCE AND SUCCESS. THE HANCE PLANT FOR THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OF THE OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN OWN									
			CAN MODIFY CONTAMINANT BIOAVAILABILITY. DEVELOPING									
CTM2009-11929-C02-01	MEMBRANE BIORREACTOR WITH MOVING BED FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER	BIODIVERSITY BF-MBR\FILAMENTOUS BACTERIA\NITRIFYING BACTERIA\ARCHAEA\MEMBRANE FOULING	NEW METHODS TO EITHER ENHANCE (FOR UBBAN WASTEWATER IS USUALLY TREATED BY CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATED SULDOS PROCESSES FOR ORGANIC MATTER REMOVAL, HOWEVER, TECHNICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT NEED NEW TECHNICAL SIGN EFFICIENT RESPECT TO NUTRIENT REMOVAL AND OBTAINING EFFLUENTS WITH ENDUGH QUALITY FOR DIRECT RECLAMATION. IN THIS SENSE, ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS	HONTORIA GARCIA	ERNESTO	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. INGENIERIA CIVIL	E.T.S. DE INGENIEROS DE CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-10	31-07-13	MINECO	Spain
			COMBINED WITH MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY UITABEITRATION, ACTUALLY USED FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION, IS BEING LIKE ON EMERGENT SYSTEM THAT CAN AVOID THE PROBLEMS OF THE CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATES LUDICE PROCESS. SUBMERGED MEMBRANE BIORREACTOR IS A COMPACT SYSTEM WITH SMALLER NECESSITIES OF SAPEC, JAPROVINO THE YELDS, MAINLY IN									
			NITROGEN AND PATHOGEN REMOVAL, WILL BE A EVOLUTION INCLUSE A MOWING SED IN THE MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR. IN THE PRESENT PROJECT WILL BE PERFORMED A NEW TECHNOLOGY, BIOFILM MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR (RF-MSR) AND WILL BE STUDIED THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIOMASS CONCENTRATION AND TEMPERATURE IN THE TREATED WASTEWATER AND THE FEFECTS OF THE MOWING SED ON THE MEMBRANE									
			FOULING. MOREOVER WILL BE STUDIED THE BIOFILM FORMATION ON DIFFERENT SUPPORT MATERIALS (MOVING BED) AND THE BIOFILM FORMATION (MEMBRANE BIOFOULING) ON THE ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANES									
CTM2009-13140-C02-01	CONTAMINATED SOIL REMEDIATION WITH AUTOCHTONOUS PLANT GROWN ON ECO-COMPATIBLE SUBSTRATES: EFFECT OF THESE MATERIEALS ON THE BIOAVAILABILITY AND	PHYTOREMEDIATION/COMPOST\BIOSO LIDS\HEAVY METALS\POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	INSPIRE OF THE FACT THAT SPAIN DOES NOT HAVE A VALIDATED INVESTION OF CONTAMINATED SOILS, THE PROBLEM OF SOIL CONTAMINATION BY HEAVY METALS AND POLYCYCLIC ARROWATIC HYDROCARBONIC PRAYS IS EVIDENT. THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY (EE) ESTIMATED BETWEEN 300.00 1.500.000 CONTAMINATED AREAS IN WESTERN EUROPE. THE NATIONAL PLANF OR	MASAGUER RODRIGUEZ	ALBERTO	UNIVERSIDAD POLITECNICA DE MADRID	DPTO. EDAFOLOGIA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	BIODEGRADATION OF CONTAMINANTS		CONTANINATED SOILS RECUPERATION POINTED TO 4.532 STEFS AS POTENTIALLY CONTANINATED. HERNETED TO 4.532 STEFS AS POTENTIALLY CONTANINATED. HERNETED BY ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITY IS OBVIOUS BASED ON THE INCREASING NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNIQUES DEALING WITH EACH OF THE CONTAMINANTS. HEAVY METALS, PARTICULARLY THE MOST TOXIC ONES (CD.,									
			PB, HG) AND ON THE OTHER HAND POLYCYCLIC ARDMATIC HOPDOCARBON, JOHAN JA A FAMILY OF CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES THAT CAN BE INCREASINGLY FOUND IN SOILS, AIR, WATER AND FOOD. IN A PERVIOUS PROJECT, THIS RESEARCH GROUP RECOMMENDED THE USE OF ECO-COMPATIBLE SUBSTRATES AS GROWTH MEDIA AND AS SOIL AMENDMENTS FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS. HOWEVER DEMAND FOR THIS TYPE									
			OF SUBSTRATES IS LOW BECAUSE PROPER MANAGEMENT IS NOT COMPLETELY KNOWN (AMOUNT AND FREQUENCY OF RIGHGATION AND FREQUENCY OF REMICATION AND DOSAGE EN THE CASE OF AMENDMENTS. FOR CONTRAINMENTS SUDICED AS ORGANIC AMENOMENTS FOR CONTRAINMENTS DILLS, SPENT MUSHROOM COMPOST, WHICH IS PRODUCED IN SPAIN IN LARGE VOLUMES SHOWED CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ADEQUATE FOR									

CTM2009-11613	TERTIARY TREATMENT WASTEWATER, CARBO		THE USE OF MICROALGAE IS AN ALTERNATIVE TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE FROM INDUSTRIAL	SANCHEZ VILLASCLARAS	SEBASTIAN		UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN	QUIMICA,	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	30-11-13	MINECO	Spain
	REMOVAL AND PRODU		GAS EFFLUENTS. DETERMINED MICROALGAE HAVE THE					METALURGICA Y DE	EXPERIMENTALES				
	BIOFUELS USING MICR GENUS BOTRYOCOCCU		CAPACITY TO ACCUMULATE HYDROCARBONS AND LIPIDS WHICH COULD BE USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF					LOS MATERIALES					
	GENOS BONNOCOCCO		BIOFUELS.										
			URBAN WASTEWATERS, FROM CONVENTIONAL SECONDARY										
			TREATMENT, ARE RICH IN NITROGEN, PHOSPHOROUS AND OTHER NUTRIENTS. THE ELIMINATION OF THESE										
			COMPOSITE, IF IT TAKES PLACE (IN THE FEW CASES WHEN IT										
			HAPPENS), IS CARRIED OUT BY MEANS OF TERTIARY										
			TREATMENT. THIS PROJECT IS INTENDED TO DEVELOP AN ALTERNATIVE TERTIARY TREATMENT SYSTEM USING										
			MICROALGAE BOTRYOCOCCUS BRAUNII (RACE A), IN WHICH										
			WATER DEPURATION AND CARBON DIOXIDE IS										
			SIMULTANEOUSLY REMOVED, AND HYDROCARBONS AND										
			LIPIDS ARE PRODUCED FROM THE FORMED BIOMASS. SUBSEQUENTLY, THREE STAGES CAN BE DISTINGUISHED IN										
			THE PROJECT:										
			I.STUDY, AS FAR AS LABORATORY LEVEL, USING URBAN										
			WASTEWATER FROM SECONDARY TREATMENT USING AN INSTALLATION WITH BATCH PHOTOBIOREACTORS. ANALYSIS										
			OF THE EFFECT OF CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION IN										
			THE ELIMINATION OF NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES IN										
			WASTEWATER, AND PRODUCTIVITY OF BIOMASS,										
			HYDROCARBONS AND LIPIDS IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH.Ø										
			II.USING, AS SOURCE OF CARBON DIOXIDE, GASES FROM										
			OLIVE POMACE DRYERS TO THE SELECTED CONCENTRATION										
			IN THE PREVIOUS STAGE. INITIALLY, THIS STAGE WILL BE CARRIED OUT, AS FAR AS LABORATORY LEVEL, IN BATCH										
			PHOTOBIOREACTORS WORKING WITH ARTIFICIAL										
CTM2009-14111-C02-01	MULTI-STRESSORS IN F		T HUMAN ACTIVITY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENTRANCE OF	GUASCH PADRO	HELENA		UNIVERSITAT DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	ECOSYSTEMS	ES\VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS\INDUSTRI. WASTEWATER\ACIDOGENIC	L TOXIC SUBSTANCES TO AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS. THESE SUBSTANCES ENTAIL A RISK FOR THE COMPONENTS OF THE				GIRONA	ECOLOGIA ACUATICA	ECOLOGIA ACUATICA				
		FERMENTATION\DYNAMIC AEROBIC	ECOSYSTEM (TOXICOLOGICAL STRESS). AT PRESENT, THE					ACOATICA	ACOATICA				
		CONDITIONS\SEQUENCING BATCH	ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF THESE TOXIC										
		REACTORS\CONTINUOUS STIRRED	COMPOUNDS IS BASED MOSTLY ON RESULTS OBTAINED										
		TANK REACTORS\MICROBIOLOGY	UPON STANDARDIZED TOXICITY TESTS, HAVING LOW ECOLOGICAL RELEVANCE. NOW, IN ADDITION, AS A RESULT										
			OF THE GLOBAL CHANGE, AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS ARE										
			UNDER STRONG ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS DUE TO CHANGES										
			IN WATER FLOW, LIGHT REGIME, TEMPERATURE OR NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION. THUS. THIS PROJECT AIMS AT										
			IMPROVING THE PREDICTION OF THE IMPACT OF										
			TOXICANTS IN THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS, CONSIDERING										
			THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS ON THE EFFECTS OF										
			TOXICANTS. THESE STUDIES WILL FOCUS ON BENTHIC ALGAL										
			INCLUDING FUNCTIONAL AND STRUCTURAL ENDPOINTS:										
			PHOTOSYNTHETIC PARAMETERS; ENZYMES OF OXIDATIVE										
			STRESS; INDUCTION OF TOLERANCE TO CERTAIN TOXICS; PIGMENT COMPOSITION: BIOACCUMULATION AND										
			TAXONOMY. WE WILL EVALUATE WHICH ONES ARE SPECIFIC										
			OF THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY TOXICANTS (METALS AND										
			HERBICIDES), AND HOW THE TOXIC EFFECTS ARE MODULATED BY ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS (WATER FLOW										
			AND LIGHT REGIME). THE GENERAL MISSION IS TO PROVIDE										
			A CONCEPTUAL BASE ALLOWING FOR THE EXTRAPOLATION				1						1
			OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN LABORATORY TESTS, TO THE NATURAL SYSTEMS. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS				1						1
			NATURAL SYSTEMS. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE:			1	I						1
CTM2009-14742-C02-01	COLMATAR+: FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS,	MBR\CONTROL STRATEGIES\NUTRIEF REMOVAL\FOULING\DATA	T MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGY (MBR) IS CHALLENGING TRADITIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS AND	COMAS MATAS	JOAQUIM	1	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	INSTITUTO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	INSTITUTO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	DEVELOPMENTS, IMPLEMENTATION AN	REMOVAL\FOULING\DATA ACQUISITION\WATER DISINFECTION	TRADITIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS AND GAINING GROUND, BECAUSE IT PROVIDES AN EFFLUENT OF			1	GIRUNA	INIEDIU AMBIENTE	INIEDIU AMBIENTĖ				1
	VALIDATION AT DIFFER	NT SCALES	VERY HIGH QUALITY FOR WATER REUSE AND ALLOWS FOR			1	I						1
	OF A DSS FOR MBR OP		IMPROVEMENT OF NEW OR EXISTING WASTEWATER	]		1	I						1
	AND CONTROL. FROM RESEARCH TO OPTIMA		TREATMENT SYSTEMS. ADAPTATION OR UPGRADING OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION			1	I						1
	OPERATION.		OF NUTRIENT REMOVAL, MICROPOLLUTANTS REMOVAL OR			1	I						1
			WATER DISINFECTION ARE A MAJOR ISSUE IN THE				1						1
			PRIORITIES OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT. HOWEVER SOME DRAWBACKS STILL REMAIN AN ISSUE: FOULING.				1						1
			COSTS AND INTEGRATED OPERATION WITH BIOLOGICAL				1						1
			PROCESSES.				1						1
			THE AIM OF THE PROJECT IS TO CARRY OUT FURTHER RESEARCH RELATED TO THE OPEN QUESTIONS OF MBR AT				1						1
			RESEARCH RELATED TO THE OPEN QUESTIONS OF MBR AT LAB-SCALE, SEMI-INDUSTRIAL SCALE AND FULL-SCALE				1						1
1			PLANTS TO EXTEND THE STATE OF THE ART IN TWO MAIN				1						1
						1	1						
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MBR										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MBR PROCESS OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MBR PROCESS OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SPECIFICALLY OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF A DSS FOR THE INTEGRATED OPERATION										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MBR PROCESS OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SPECIFICALLY OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF A DSS FOR THE INTEGRATED OPERATION AND REMOTE CONTROL OF MBRS FOR WASTEWATER										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDESTRADING OF THE MBR PROCESS OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SPECIFICALLY OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF A DSS FOR THE INTEGRATED OPERATION AND REMOTE CONTROL OF MBRS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND REUS. THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS THE										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDESTRAINING OF THE MBR PROCESS OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SPECIFICALLY OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF A DSS FOR THE INTEGRATED OPERATION AND REMOTE CONTROL OF MISS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND REUSE. THE UITHMATE GOAL IS THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND VALIDATION AT DIFFERENT SCALE OF THE DATA ACQUISITION AND SYSTEM										
			ASPECTS: I) FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MBR PROCESS. OPERATION AND II) THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION, SPECIFICALLY OPTIMIZATION AND VALIDATION OF A DSS FOR THE INTEGRATED OPERATION AND REMOTE CONTROL OF MBRS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND REUSE. THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLIEMENTION AND VALIDATION AT										

CTM2009-13140-C02-02	ON ECO-COMPA' SUBSTRATES: FIF MATERIALS ON I BIOAVALIABILITIE BIODEGRADATIC CONTAMINANTS	WITH S PLANT GROWN TIBLE FECT OF THESE THE ( AND	INSPITE OF THE FACT THAT SPAIN DOES NOT HAVE A VALIDATED INVENTORY OF CONTAINANTED SOILS, THE PROBLEM OF SOIL CONTAININATION BY HEAVY METALS AND POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCABON (PARK) IS EVERY THE EUROPEAN EN DISCORDINATE HYBROAD SOIL AGENCY (EZA) ESTIMATED BETWEEN 300.0 IS 500.000 CONTAININATED AREAS IN WESTERN EUROPE. THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR CONTAININATED SOILS RECUPERATION POINTED TO 4.532 STEES AS POTENTIALLY CONTAININATED. THE INTEREST FOR SOLVING A PROBLEM GENERATED BY ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITY IS OBVIOUS BASED ON THE INCREASING NUMBER OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND TECHNIQUES DELAND WITH EACH OF THE CONTAININANTS: HEAVY METALS, PARTICULARLY THE MOST TOXIC ONES (CD, PB, HG) AND ON THE OTHER HAND POLYCYCLIC AROMATICATION THE ONES TOXIC ONES (CD, PB, HG) AND ON THE OTHER HAND POLYCYCLIC AROMATICATION SHAD SUBSTANCES THAT CAN BE INCREASINGLY FOUND IN SOILS, AIR, WATER AND FOOD.  IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT, THIS RESEARCH GROUP RECOMMENDED THE USE OF ECO-COMPATIBLE SUBSTRATES AS GROWTH HEIGH AND AS SOIL MARKDIMENT FOR THE TYPE OF SUBSTRATES IS LOW BECAUSE PROPER MANAGEMENT IS NOT COMPLETELY KNOWN (AMOUNT AND PREQUENCY OF INRIGATION AND FERTILIZATION), AND DOSAGE EN THE CASE OF AMERICANS SILVED BASED ON PETAL INFORMATION AND PETALIZATION, AND DOSAGE EN THE CONTROL OF THE MATERIALS STUDIED AS ORGANIC AMENDMENTS FOR CONTRAINANTED SOILS, SEPENT MUSHROOM COMPOST, WHICH IS PRODUCED IN SPAIN IN LARGE WOULMES SHOWED	EYMAR ALONSO	ENRIQUE	UNIVERSIGIAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	DPTO. QUIMICA AGRICOLA, GEOLOGIA Y GEOQUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-12-13		Spain
CTM2010-15618	MEMBRANE-BAS SEPARATION SY QUANTIFICATION BIOAVAILABLE M AND THEIR MICE FRACTIONS IN N.	STEMS FOR THE N OF METAL SPECIES,	OUR RESEARCH GROUP IS ACTUALLY FINISHING A RESEARCH PROJECT (TANOO) AGENTATION TO DO VELOUPE DEFERENT UDUID MEMBERANE BASED SYSTEMS FOR THE CHEMICAL SEPARATION OF METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND SEAN AFFECTION OF METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND SON-LABILE METAL AFFECTION IN REAL SAMPLES IN THIS NEW PROJECT, WE PROPOSE DEVELOPING NEW SYSTEMS BASED ON MICROEXTRACTION THE CHOICAGE, MAINLY ON HOLLOW FIRES ILQUID MICROEXTRACTION, TO STABLES HIT CONCENTRACTION OF METAL STABLES AND SON MICROEXTRACTION, TO STABLES HIT CONCENTRATION OF METAL STABLES AND SUBJECT OF THE SON THE SON OF METAL STABLES AND SUBJECT OF THE SON OF THE SAME FIELD, WE PROPOSE OF THE MESULTS OBTINIED IN THE PROJECT PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED IN THE SAME FIELD, WE PROPOSE A NEW PROJECT WITH YOU MAIN OBJECTIVES. ON THE ONE HAND, HOLLOW FIRES ILQUID MICROEXTRACTION, TO SEASON OF SYSTEMS WILL BE DESIGNED AND OPTIMIZED. THEY WILL BE USED TO QUANTIFY LABILE AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN NATURAL AND NON-LABILE METAL SPECIES IN MICROEXTRACTION AS A NEW AND INNOVATVE TOOL TO TO MELICIDATE THE METALL NANOOPASCULOS CONTROLLED TO THE METAL SPECIES IN WITHIN TO A DOVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNDESTANDING OF THE METALS.	MORENO AGUILAR	CARLOS	UNIVERSIDAD DE CADIZ	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTM2010-16611	IMPACT ASSESSI ANTROPOGENIC FROM SEWAGE F RIVERS, INTO TH MEDITERRANAEA CLIMATE CHANG	DISCHARGES PLANTS, THROUGH E N SEA IN A	THE AIM OF THE DEPURAMAR PROJECT IS TO ESTABLISH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTHROPOGENIC DISCHARGES THROUGH RIVERS AND SEWAGE PLANTS, WITH ALTERATIONS AS SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION LIVERAGINES AND SEWAGE PLANTS, WITH ALTERATIONS AS SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION LIVERAGINES SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION LIVERAGINES SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL AUGUSTA DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL DISCHARGE SEVERAL BIOLOGICAL PROSPECTION OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND REPORT OF THE SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL BOLDES, SEVERAL SEVERAL BOLDES,	SOLE ROVIRA	MONTSERAT	AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	RECURSOS MARINOS RENOVABLES	INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS DEL MAR (ICM)	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CTM2010-19197		CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR THE TRATMENT OF LIVESTOCK	PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS\PHARMACEUTICALS\PERS	THE RECENT RESEARCH ON WASTEWATER TREATMENT DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST DECADES HAS BEEN	SALGOT	MIQUEL		UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA	DPTO. PRODUCTOS NATURALES, BIOL	FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		AND AGROFFOD FACILITIES	ONAL CARE PRODUCTS\HEAVY	DIRECTED INTO SEVERAL LINES, AMONG THEM BEING THE				BARCELONA	VEGETAL SANIT. Y	FARMACIA				
		WASTEWATER	METALS\MSW\SEWAGE	R+D+I APPLIED TO TECHNOLOGIES ADAPTED TO THE USE IN					EDAFOLOGIA					
			SLUDGE\SOIL\WATER\ECOTOXICITY	SMALL COMMUNITIES AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL, LEISURE,										
			TESTS\TRANSFER	CATTLE AND AGRICULTURE FACILITIES.										
				AMONG THE BASIC RESEARCH LINES THE IMPLEMENTATION										
				OF NATURAL WASTEWATER SYSTEMS HAS BEEN										
				PARAMOUNT AND HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS TO PRESENT SEVERAL ADVANTAGES, AMONG THEM THE ADAPTATION TO										
				CHANGING FLOWS AND QUALITY, ITS LANDSCAPING VALUES										
				AND THE CAPACITY TO INCLUDE FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE										
				NEIGHBORING AREAS.										
				UNTIL THE PRESENT DAY, I+D+I ON NATURAL WASTEWATER										
				TREATMENT SYSTEMS HAS BEEN CENTERED ON THE										
				APPLICATION TO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER, WITH MINOR EXCEPTIONS, FOR THIS REASON, TREATMENT METHODS										
				BASED ON SAND FILTRATION (INFILTRATION-PERCOLATION),										
				CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS OR LAGOONING HAVE BEEN										
				APPLIED QUITE EXCLUSIVELY TO WASTEWATER FROM										
				DOMESTIC ORIGIN OR WITH SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS DEALING ON TREATMENT OF										
				INDUSTRIAL OR AGROFOOD INDUSTRY, OR RUNOFF WATER.										
				THE PRESENT PROJECT WILL DEAL MAINLY ON THE APPLICATION OF THE CONSTRUCTED WETLAND										
				TECHNOLOGY TO THE TREATMENT OF CATTLE FARM										
				GROUNDWATER, THUS INCREASING THE APPLICATION FIELD										
				OF THE TECHNOLOGY. THE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE PERFORMED WITH THE COLLABORATION OF A PRIVATE FIRM										
				WORKING ON SMALL CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS, WHICH										
CTM2010-17750		APPLICATION OF MICROBIAL FUEL		ACCORDING TO THE EXPERIENCE OBTAINED ABROAD AND	PUIGAGUT	JAUME		UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		CELLS TO CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR THE		IN SPAIN, CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS CONSTITUTES AN EXCELLENT ALTERNATIVE FOR THE WASTEWATER				POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA	HIDRAULICA, MARITIMA Y	SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES				
		OPTIMIZATION OF TREATMENT		TREATMENT OF SMALL COMMUNITIES. FURTHERMORE,				CATALONTA	AMBIENTAL	Y PUERTOS				
		EFFICIENCY, ELECTRICITY		MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS, THOUGH TO BE A NOVEL RESEARCH										
		GENERATION AND REDUCTION OF CLOGGING AND METHANE		FIELD, REPRESENTS A GOOD TECHNOLOGY IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE SOME OF THE MAJOR DRAWBACKS OF										
		EMISSIONS		CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS. MAINLY, THE CLOGGING AND										
				THE GREEHOUSE GASES EMITTED DURING TREATMENT										
				(SUCH AS METHANE). FURTHERMORE, MICROBIAL FUEL CELS										
				OFFER AS WELL THE POSSIBILITY OF ENERGY EXCEDENT PRODUCTION WHILE WASTEWATER IS TREATED. THIS										
				ENERGY EXCEDENT COULD BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST WITHIN										
				THE CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS SCENARIO, SINCE ONE OF										
				THE MAJOR ADVANTAGES OF THIS TECHNOLOGY IS THE LOW ENERGY IMPUT NECESSARY FOR THE WASTEWATER										
				TREATMENT. ALL THE BENEFITIAL ASPECTS ENCOMPASING										
				THE APPLICATION OF MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS TO WETLANDS										
				MIGHT BE OF CAPITAL INTEREST FOR THE OPTIMIZATION OF SUCH TECHNOLOGY AS WELL AS FOR GENERAL										
				ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS (SUCH AS THE GREENHOUSE										
				EFFECT). MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT IS TO										
				EVALUATE THE BENEFITS OF THE APPLICATION OF MICROBIAL CELL FUELLS TO CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS.										
				SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE (1) DETERMINE										
CTM2010-21182		STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE		IN ORDER TO MEET NEW REGULATIONS AND TO COPE WITH	GONZALEZ BLANCO	SUSANA		CETAQUA, CENTRO		CETAQUA, CENTRO	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		INTERACTION WATER-MATERIAL RELATED TO ADVANCED WATER		CHANGES IN CLIMATE AND WATER USE, BOTH WATER SUPPLY SOURCES AND WATER TREATMENT PLANTS WILL				TECNOLOGICO DEL AGUA, FUNDACION	TECNOLOGICO DEL AGUA, FUNDACION	TECNOLOGICO DEL AGUA, FUNDACION				
		TREATMENT PROCESSES		NECESSARILY EVOLVE IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS, IN SEVERAL				PRIVADA	PRIVADA	PRIVADA				
				CITIES IN THE WORLD. THESE CHANGES IN TREATMENT										
				PRACTICES COULD INCLUDE THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES, NEW CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, AND/OR										
				ADVANCED TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES.										
				THE CONSEQUENCES OF THESE NEW TECHNOLOGIES,										
				PRODUCTS OR PRACTICES ARE NUMEROUS AND NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD, IN PARTICULAR IN RELATION WITH THE										
				INTERACTIONS BETWEEN WATER QUALITY AND PIPE										l
				MATERIALS UNDER VARIABLE CONDITIONS. CHANGES IN					I				1	1
				WATER COMPOUNDS INFLUENCE THE INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL, PRODUCING SHORT-										1
				BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL, PRODUCING SHORT- TERM EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND LONG-TERM					I				1	1
				EFFECTS ON THE PIPE, SUCH AS CORROSION.					I				1	1
	1			CONSEQUENTLY, THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO UNDERSTAND AND CHARACTERIZE IN DETAIL THE										l
	] [					i	1	ı	1	1				1
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE EFFECTS OF WATER MINERALIZATION										
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE EFFECTS OF WATER MINERALIZATION CHANGES RELATED TO ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT										
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE EFFECTS OF WATER MINERALIZATION										
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE EFFECTS OF WATER MINERALIZATION CHANGES RELETED TO ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES, IN ORDER TO DEFINE INTERACTION MODELS RECEIVED WATER TREATMENT OF THE WATER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WITH BOTH, CORROSION PARAMETERS FOR DIFFERENT PIPE MATERIALS										
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO AUTHORIST ENE EFECTS OF WATER MINERAUZATION CHANGES RELATED TO ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES, IN ORDER TO DEFINE INTERACTION MODELS RELATING WATER OUGLITY PRARMETERS WITH BOTH, CORROSION PARAMETERS FOR DIFFERENT PIPE MATERIALS AND WATER QUALITY CHANGES, PURTHERMONE, IT WILL BE										
				INTERACTION BETWEEN WATER AND PIPE MATERIAL TO ANTICIPATE THE EFFECTS OF WATER MINERALIZATION CHANGES RELETED TO ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES, IN ORDER TO DEFINE INTERACTION MODELS RECEIVED WATER TREATMENT OF THE WATER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS WITH BOTH, CORROSION PARAMETERS FOR DIFFERENT PIPE MATERIALS										

CTM2010-15348	TREATMENT OF SUPERFICIAL WATER AND WASTEWATER BY MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGIES TO OBTAIN HIGH QUALITY EFFLUENTS	THE REQUESTED PROJECT CONTINUES THE RESEARCH LINE FROM THE APPLICANT GROUP WITH THE AIM TO OBTAINING HIGH QUALITY EFFLUENTS GUARANTYING THE USE OF NATURAL WATER, OR DURING THE DISCHARGE OR WASTEWARTE REUSE, WITHOUT RISKS FOR THE HUMAN HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENT, BY MEANS OF MEMBRANE TREATMENT.  THE FIRST GENERIC OBJECTIVE DEALS WITH THE REDUCTION	PRATS RICO	DANIEL	UNIVERSIDAD DE ALICANTE	INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DEL AGUA Y DE LAS CC. AMBIENTALES	INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DEL AGUA Y DE LAS CC. AMBIENTALES	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		THE HIST GENERIC USELLIVE DEALS WITH THE REDUCTION OF DISINEETS FORMATION (DBP). IN SURFACE WATER LISED FOR HUMAN SUPPLY, USING MEMBRANE TREATMENT FOR THE REMOVAL OF NATURAL ORGANIC MATTER (NOM). CURRENTLY, OUR RESEARCH GROUP ALREADY STUDIES THE APPLICATION OF MICROFILITATION (MF), ULTRAFILITATION (UF) AND NAMOFILITATION (MF), ULTRAFILITATION (UF) AND NAMOFILITATION (MF) EXCENDIGLES. AS A NEW GOAL IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE OBJECTIVE OF DBP REMOVAL, IT IS RAISED FOR THE CURRENT PROJECT, THE COMBINATION OF MEMBRANE TECHNIQUES WITH PRIOR COAGULATION ON ONLINE COAGULATION, STUDYN GA SWELL, THE APPLICATION OF ULTRASOUNDS FOR NOM REDUCTION.									
		A SECOND GENERIC OBJECTIVE RAISES THE OPTIMIZATION OF SUBMERGED MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS (SMBR) FOR WASTEWARTER TREATMENT, CURRENTLY, OUB GROUP AIREADY STUDIES, AT BENCH-SCALE AND PILOT SCALE, THE CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF EXTRACEILLUAR POLYMERIC SUBSTANCES (EPS) FORMED IN THE SMBR, WHICH CAUSE MEMBRANE FOULING. MOREOVER, THE EFFLUENT QUALITY AND SOME OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS ARE BEING STUDIED. IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT, THE STUDIES TO OPTIMIZE MBRD PORATION AND TO REDUCE									
CTM2010-17365	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF URBAN RAINWATER	CITIES, WHICH CONCENTRATE MORE THAN 70% OF THE SPANISH POPULATION - MOSTLY ON COASTAL AREAS- HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED THEIR WATER DEMAND IN THE LAST DECADES, AT THE SAME TIME, EPISODES OF DROUGHT AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN HYDROLOGICAL CYCLES DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE, EVIDENCE THE NEED OF INCREASING THE SUPPLY CAPACITY OF WATER RESOURCES IN URBAN AREAS.	GABARRELL DURANY	XAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	INSTITUT DE CIENCIA I TECNOLOGIA AMBIENTALS - ICTA	INSTITUT DE CIENCIA I TECNOLOGIA AMBIENTALS - ICTA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		AT SCIENTIFIC LEVEL, MOST EFFORTS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED TOWARDS DESALINATION AND RECLAIMED WATERS REUSE OF WASTEWATER. THESE STRATEGIES REDUIC THE WATER OFFENDENCY BUT INCREASE THE ENRERY DEMAND, CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE, HOWEVER, THE RESEARCH ON THE POTENTIAL OF RAINWATER UTILIZATION HAS NOT BEEN ANALYZED IN DEPTH BY OUR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY.									
		THIS PROJECT AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING AND USE IN ORDER TO MOVE TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN URBAN AREAS IN THE FRAME OF CUMATE CHANGE. THIS USE MAY BE A KEY POINT IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE RESOURCES (MATERIAS, LEWRON) DEMONE THIS STRATEGY WILL BE EVALUATED AND PROVE THROUGH AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMICAL ANALYSIS OF SEVERAL SCENARIOS (URBASSTRUCTURES CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION).  OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT: TO QUANTIFIT THE POTENTIAL OF RAINWATER HARVESTING ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL POTENTIAL CATCHMENT AREAS IN URBAN AMEAS AND TO ENTIR ALL OR THEN THE POTENTIAL OF CANIMATER HARVESTING ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL POTENTIAL CATCHMENT AREAS IN URBAN AMEAS AND TO ENTIR LATCHMENT									
CTM2010-17609	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF PROKARYOTIC COMMUNITIES IN ADVANCED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS OPERATED UNDER REAL CONDITIONS.	TECHNICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES ATERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATED SUIDGE (CASP) FOR THE TREATMENT OF OURBAN AND INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER, AIMED TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY FOR NUTRIENT REMOVAL, WHICH IN ADDITION GENERATE TREATED WATER EFFLUENTS OF GOOD QUALITY, SUITABLE FOR THEIR DIRECT REUTILIZATION. IN THIS SENSE, THE COMBINATION OF ACTIVATED SUIDGE PROCESSES AND MEMBRANE TECHNOLOGIES RAISED IN RECENT YEARS AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE DESIGN OF COMPACT TREATMENT INSTALLATIONS, WITH LOW SPACE REQUIREMENTS AND IMPROVED PERFORMANCE IN THE ELIMINATION OF ABIOTIC CONTAMINATS AND PATHOGENIC MICROGRAMISMS. THIS PROJECT IS BASED ON THE PREVIOUS EXPRENENCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE APPLYING RESEARCH TEAM IN OTHER FUNDED PROJECTS, AND MOSTIY ON THE RESULTS GENERATED BY RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT GROSS/PICKOS), WE PROPOSE TO SETEND OUR BERLIES.	RODELAS GONZALEZ	MARIA BELEN	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. DE MICROBIOLOGÍA	FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		RESEARCH, IN ORDER TO COMPLEMENT THE KNOWLEDGE ALREADY GAINED WITH OUR PREVIOUS RESULTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN REFLECTED IN SEVERAL RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY OUR RESEARCH TEAM (SEE SECTIONS 3 AND 5). WE WILL CONTINUE OUR WORK ON A PIOT-SCALE BIORREACTOR									

CTM2010-14883													_
	WASTEWATER TREATMENT BY		VATER IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NATURAL	BAHAMONDE SANTOS	ANA MARIA		AGENCIA ESTATAL	DPTO. DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS		ESOURCES IN LIFE, AS WELL AS BEING THE BASE OF THE				CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	INGENIERIA DE	CATALISIS Y				
			EVELOPMENT OF OUR CIVILIZATION, AS MUCH FOR OUR				INVESTIGACIONES	PROCESOS	PETROLEOQUIMICA				
			TANDARD OF LIVING AS FROM AN INDUSTRIAL POINT OF				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	CATALITICOS	(ICP)				
		VI	IEW. ALTHOUGH THERE IS APPARENTLY PLENTY OF WATER										
		AF	ROUND THE WORLD, ONLY A LITTLE IS AVAILABLE FOR										
		. Hr	IUMAN USE, THEREFORE CONSTITUTING A LIMITED										
		RE	ESOURCE. BOTH, NECESSITY AND SHORTAGE, HAVE										
			NOTIVATED THE EU TO ANNOUNCE IN ITS EUROPEAN										
			IRECTIVE 2000/60/CE THAT ¿WATER IS NOT A										
			OMMERCIAL PRODUCT LIKE ANY OTHER BUT, RATHER, A										
			FRITAGE WHICH MUST BE PROTECTED. DEFENDED AND										
			REATED AS SUCH. IN THIS SENSE, THE IDEA TO										
			EGENERATE AND REUSE POLLUTED WATER, IS A NECESSITY										
			HAT IS GIVING WAY TO MORE STRINGENT WASTEWATER										
		RE	EGULATION WITH RESPECT TO WASTE LIMITS.										
		TF.	HIS PROJECT IS DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF										
		PF	HOTOCATALYTIC SYSTEMS BASED ON TITANIUM DIOXIDE										
			MODIFIED BY ACTIVATED CARBONS FOR THE SOLAR										
			HOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF ORGANIC MATTER. THE										
			ECHNOLOGIES BASED ON SOLAR RADIATION AND UV IS										
			OINTING OUT TO BE ONE OF THE BEST SOLUTIONS TO										
			VASTEWATER TREATMENTS. THE EXPLOITATION OF										
1			OMBINING HETEROGENEOUS PHOTOCATALYSIS AND									1	1
1	1 1		OLAR TECHNOLOGY CONSTITUTE A POWERFULLY TOOL TO			l					1	l	1
			EMOVE ORGANIC MATTER POLLUTION IN WASTEWATER,										
CTM2010-17846	BIOALGAS: BIOGAS PRODUCTION		HE BIOALGAS PROJECT AIMS AT INTEGRATING ENERGY	FERRER MARTI	IVET		UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	FROM ALGAE BIOMASS GROWN IN		RODUCTION AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT, BY			l	POLITECNICA DE	HIDRAULICA,	SUPERIOR DE ING.		1	l	1
1	HIGH RATE PONDS FOR	. lcr	OMBINING HIGH RATE PONDS AND ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS			l	CATALUNYA	MARITIMA Y	CAMINOS, CANALES		1	l	1
1	WASTEWATER TREATMENT		O GENERATE BIOGAS FROM ALGAE BIOMASS. THE MAIN			l		AMBIENTAL	Y PUERTOS		1	l	1
1			BJECTIVE IS TO STUDY PROCESS PERFORMANCE AND									1	1
1	1 1		IABILITY FROM A TECHNICAL POINT OF VIEW (QUALITY OF			l					1	l	1
			FFLUENT WATER, QUANTITY OF BIOGAS PRODUCED,										
			VERALL ENERGY BALANCE) AND ALSO FROM AN										
			NVIRONMENTAL POINT OF VIEW. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES										
			RE: (1) TO CHARACTERISE ALGAE BIOMASS PRODUCTION IN										
		HI	IIGH RATE PONDS, COMPARING A CONVENTIONAL DESIGN										
		(R	RACEWAY POND) WITH A NEW PHOTOBIOREACTOR										
		PE	ROTOTYPE; (2) TO DETERMINE THE METHANE										
			RODUCTION POTENTIAL AND OPTIMISE ANAEROBIC										
			IGESTION OPERATING CONDITIONS (PROCESS										
			EMPERATURE, RETENTION TIME AND ORGANIC LOADING										
			ATE); (3) TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF ALGAE BIOMASS										
			RETREATMENT ON ITS COMPOSITION, ANAEROBIC										
			IODEGRADABILITY AND METHANE PRODUCTION; AND (4)										
			O ASSESS PROCESS PERFORMANCE FROM AN ENERGETIC										
			ND ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE, USING THE LIFE CYCLE										
		AS	SSESSMENT METHODOLOGY. THE CONSECUTION OF THIS										
		PE	ROJECT WOULD HELP CREATE KNOWLEDGE ON A NOVEL										
			ROCESS INTEGRATING WATER AND ENERGY. THE										
CT142040 20240													
CTM2010-20248	CONTRACTOR AND ODT	RE	ESULTING DATA ON PROCESS OPERATION AND EFFICIENCY	CO3411/E3 3450H : :	IOSS MARSINI		LININ (EDGITAT	INICTITUTO DE	INCTITUTO DE	04.04.47	24.42.63	L HINESO	e
	SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION	RE IN	N THIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILLA	JOSE MARCIAL		UNIVERSITAT	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	BY MEANS OF GENETIC	RE IN TE	N THIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION ECHNIQUES FOR NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILLA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD	SEGURIDAD	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE	RE IN TE	N THIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION ECHNIQUES FOR NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS ROCESSES FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILLA	JOSE MARCIAL			SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL,	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL,	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
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	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE E	NTHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NANOFILITRATION AND REVERSE GSMOSS SIGNEGESSES FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND NUDSTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BY VEILOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SIGNED STATEMENT OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIRE AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORDER COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE HE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIRE AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORDERCTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILLA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
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	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE IN IN TE PR IN IN DE TH DE AF AF FE FE M AA AC CE EN TC CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO CO	NTHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NAMORITARION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS COSCESSE FOR BRACKISHWATE ROTABILIZATION AND NEW SERVED SERVED FOR THE REPORT OF THE REVELOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEGIONS TO BE VECLOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEGIONS OF THE SEGIONS COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIRE AFFERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORNECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A ONSEQUENCE OF THE ATT HAT COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE IN OFFICIAL SEGIONS COMPLEX CONFIGURATIONS AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SIMILITABLE DESIGNS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SIMILITABLE DESIGNS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SIMILITABLE DESIGNS THAT WILL BE DEVELOPED IN THIS ROPECT WILL DETAIN HIGHER ACCURACY IN THE ERFORMANCE PREDICTION. THEY WILL ALLOW THE HULTIOBLETTVE OPTIMIZATION OF THE CONFIGURATION NO OPERATION PARAMETERS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONSIDENING COST, PRODUCT QUALITY AND WIRROMMETHAL IMPACTO FTHE BRINES PRODUCED.	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RETURN NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO NO	V THIS PROIECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION ECHNIQUES FOR NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE GSMOSIS ROCESSES FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND RUDSTRAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VELLOPED. HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SIGNS DETAINED BY MEANS OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIFE AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A DORSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL OFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OF PROPERTY OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL OFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OF PROPERTY OF THE FACT THAT CHOUGH AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SKILLS. HE TECHNIQUES THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE RECHAUSE TO PRODUCT QUALITY AND NO DEFENDENCE OFF. REQUILITY AND NO DEVICE OFF. REQUILITY AND NURROMMENTAL IMPACT OF THE BRINES PRODUCED. OT THIS BIM, WE WILL DEVELOP PHYSICAL MODELS FOR THE SE OF EMPIRICAL INFORMATION, SEPCIALLY TO MODELS FOR THE	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE IN IN ITE PR IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN IN	ITHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NAMOFILITARION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS CROSSES FOR REACKISHWATE R POTABILIZATION AND NUDSTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VEVLOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHOFT OF THE SEIGH	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE RE NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI	V THIS PROIECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION ECHNIQUES FOR NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS ROCESSES FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND WIDUSTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VELLOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHD STORM THE SEIGHS DETAILED BY MEANS OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIFE AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A DORSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OF PROPREMENT COMPLEX CONTIGURATIONS AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SOILLS. HE TECHNIQUES THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE ETCHNIQUES THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE ETCHNIQUES THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THE ENCOMENCE OF THE SIMPLE SIMPLIFICATION OF THE CONFIGURATION NO OPERATION PARAMETERS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONSIDERING COST, PRODUCT QUALITY AND WINDROMMENTAL IMPACT OF THE BRINES PRODUCED. OT THIS JIM, WE WILL DEVELOP PHYSICAL MODELS BASED IN THE MASS TRANSPORT AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE SEOF EMPRISHED, INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE SEOF EMPRISHED, INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE SEOF EMPRISHED, INFORMATION, SEPCIALLY TO MODELS FOR THE MASS TRANSPORT AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE MASS TRANSPORT AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE MEMS PRODUCED.	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE RE NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI NI	ITHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NAMOFILITARION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS CROSSES FOR REACKISHWATE R POTABILIZATION AND NUDSTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VEVLOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHOFT OF THE SEIGH	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE IN IN TE PR IN IN DE TH DE AR AR RE CC CC CC TT TT TH PR PR M AA CC TI CO O U U M G G B B B B	ITHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NANOFILITARTION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS COSCESSE FOR BRACKISHWATE R POTABILIZATION AND RUSURES FOR NANOFILITARTION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS OR COSCESSE FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND MUDISTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VECLOPED. HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIES AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A DRIEF OF THE ORSEL OF THE PROTEINS OF THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A OFFICIAL OF THE ORSEL OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL OFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OR PERFORMING COMPLEX CONFIGURATIONS AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BRACED ONLY ON THE ENTINEERS SIMILATION. THE WILL TO SHAPP AND THE PROMEMANCE PREDICTION. THEY WILL ALLOW THE RUTTON HE OFFI THE OWN FIGURATION NO OPERATION PARAMETERS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONSIDERING GOST, PRODUCT QUALITY AND NURDOMENTAL MIPPACT OF THE BRINES PRODUCED. OT THIS AIM, WE WILL DEVELOP PHYSICAL MODELS BASED IN THE MASS TRANSPORT AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE SE OF EMPRICAL INFORMATION, SPECIALLY TO MODEL EMBRANE FOLLOWS. A 19YERD ALGORITHM BASED ON NENTIC ALGORITHMS AND NEURAL NETWORKS WILL BE ULTIL TO THODEL MERBARE FOLLOWS. A 19YERD ALGORITHM BASED ON NENTIC ALGORITHMS AND NEURAL NETWORKS WILL BE ULTIL THE NECKE OF PROCESSES INTENDED FOR WATER-	GOZALVEZ ZAFRILIA	JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE IN TE PR IN TO TH DE AR AR RE CC CC SC CT TI TH PR M AA AA CC EN TC O O U U M G G G E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	V THIS PROIECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION ECHNIQUES FOR NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE CSMOSIS ROCESSES FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND VIDUSTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VELLOPED.  HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHS OF THE SET SECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHS OF THE SECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE BE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIFE AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORRECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A ORSEQUENCE OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL OFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OF PREPORTING COMPLEX CONTIGURATIONS AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BASED ONLY ON THE ENGINEERS SKILLS HE TECHNIQUES THAT WILL BE DEVICEDED IN THIS ROLECT WILL DETAIL WHILE DEVICEDED IN THIS ROLECT WILL OBTAIN HIGHER ACCURACY IN THE ERFORMANCE PROEDITION. THEY WILL ALLOW THE NULLIFICATION OF THE CONTIGURATION NO DEPARTION PARAMETERS SIMULT AND WINDOWNHET ALL MIPACT OF THE BRINES PRODUCED. OT THIS MIN STEAM OF THE CONTIGUES FOR THE CONTIGUES FOR THE CONTIGUES FOR THE WAST TRANSFORT AND METHODICLOGIES FOR THE SE OF EMPRICAL INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY TO MODEL EMBRARE FOULTIME, AND METHODICLOGIES FOR THE CONTIGUES FOR THE SEC OF EMPRICAL INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY TO MODEL EMBRARE FOULTIME, AND METHODICLOGIES FOR THE CONTIGUES FOR THE SEC OF EMPRICAL INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY TO MODEL EMBRARE FOULTIME, AND PRISED ALGORITHM SALDE FOR WATER-LAIMING, THE ACCOUNTED WATER.		JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	BY MEANS OF GENETIC ALGORITHMS OF MEMBRANE PROCESSES FOR TREATMENT AND	RE IN IN ITE PR IN IN DE TI TH DE AR RE CC CC CC CT TI TI TH PR PR M AA AC CC EN M G G B B L CL W	ITHIS PROJECT, NEW SIMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION CENNIQUES FOR NANOFILITARTION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS COSCESSE FOR BRACKISHWATE R POTABILIZATION AND RUSURES FOR NANOFILITARTION AND REVERSE GOMOSIS OR COSCESSE FOR BRACKISHWATER POTABILIZATION AND MUDISTRIAL WATER CLAIMING ARE GOING TO BE VECLOPED. HE NEED OF THESE TECHNIQUES APPEARS BECAUSE MANY SEIGHS OBTAINED BY MEANS OF COMMERCIAL SOFTWARE RE NOT EFFICIENT ENOUGH. THESE UNSUITABLE DESIGNS EQUIES AFTERWARDS AN IMPORTANT COST FOR THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A DRIEF OF THE ORSEL OF THE PROTEINS OF THE ORBECTION OF THE INSTALLATION. THIS IS A OFFICIAL OF THE ORSEL OF THE FACT THAT COMMERCIAL OFTWARE IS NOT ACCURATE ENOUGH, NOT PRACTICABLE OR PERFORMING COMPLEX CONFIGURATIONS AND THAT HE DESIGN IS BRACED ONLY ON THE ENTINEERS SIMILATION. THE WILL TO SHAPP AND THE PROMEMANCE PREDICTION. THEY WILL ALLOW THE RUTTON HE OFFI THE OWN FIGURATION NO OPERATION PARAMETERS SIMULTANEOUSLY, ONSIDERING GOST, PRODUCT QUALITY AND NURDOMENTAL MIPPACT OF THE BRINES PRODUCED. OT THIS AIM, WE WILL DEVELOP PHYSICAL MODELS BASED IN THE MASS TRANSPORT AND METHODOLOGIES FOR THE SE OF EMPRICAL INFORMATION, SPECIALLY TO MODEL EMBRANE FOLLOWS. A 19YERD ALGORITHM BASED ON NENTIC ALGORITHMS AND NEURAL NETWORKS WILL BE ULTIL TO THODEL MERBARE FOLLOWS. A 19YERD ALGORITHM BASED ON NENTIC ALGORITHMS AND NEURAL NETWORKS WILL BE ULTIL THE NECKE OF PROCESSES INTENDED FOR WATER-		JOSE MARCIAL		POLITÈCNICA DE	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y	01-01-11	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

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CTM2010-18899	IMPROVEMENT OF DRINKING	ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANES ARE A GOOD ALTERNATIVE	GOMEZ NIETO	MIGUEL ANGEL		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	E.T.S. DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	WATER TREATMENT PROCESS	FOR TREATMENT OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN				GRANADA	CIVIL	INGENIEROS DE				
	THROUGH ULTRAFILTRATION	CONSUMPTION, PRESENTING AS MAIN LIMITATIONS, THE						CAMINOS, CANALES				
	MEMBRANES BY ADVANCED	IRREVERSIBLE FOULING OF THE MEMBRANES AND THE LOW						Y PUERTOS				
	PRETREATMENTS	RETENTION CAPACITY OF DISSOLVED COMPOUNDS SUCH										
		AS, NATURAL ORGANIC MATTER AND PESTICIDES. THE										
		APPLICATION OF ADVANCED PRETREATMENTS ALLOWS US										
		TO IMPROVE NOT ONLY THE QUALITY OF EFFLUENT										
		OBTAINED BUT ALSO THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE										
		MEMBRANES, WHICH WILL RESULT IN OPTIMIZING THE										
		GLOBAL PROCESS WHAT WILL MAKE IT MORE COMPETITIVE.										
		SOME PRETREATMENTS SUCH AS, COAGULATION-										
		FLOCCULATION, HAVE ALREADY SHOWN THEIR SUITABILITY										
		FOR WHAT IS INTENDED TO DESIGN A NEW COAGULATION										
		SYSTEM ASSOCIATED TO A SPECIFIC HYDRAULIC MICRO-										
		FLOCCULATION FOR THIS APPLICATION.										
		THE OPTIMIZATION OF THE PROCESS IS NOT ONLY										
		PROVIDED THROUGH THIS NEW SYSTEM, BUT ALSO BY THE										
		APPLICATION OF OTHERS SUCH AS, OZONIZATION AND										
1		MULTILAYER FILTRATION. DIFFERENT PRETREATMENTS WILL	1				l	1				
1		BE STUDIED TOGETHER WITH THE ULTRAFILTRATION										
		SYSTEM BASED ON THE EFFLUENT QUALITY REMOVAL	1				l					
		CAPACITY AND / OR TRANSFORMATION OF NATURAL	1				l					
		ORGANIC MATTER AND PESTICIDES, STATE OF THE										
		MEMBRANE AFTER A PERIOD OF TIME OF OPERATION AND										
		GENERATION OF BIOFILMS AS WELL AS CHLORINATION BY-										
		PRODUCTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK.										
		THIS WILL LEAD US TO DEVELOP A COMMON OBJECTIVE AS										
CTM2010-19779-C02-02	EMERGING POLLUTANTS:	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES DURING RECENT DECADES	MARTINEZ CALVO	MARIA DE LOS ANGELES		CENTRO DE	DPTO. DE MEDIO	DPTO. DE MEDIO	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
1	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN				INVESTIGACION	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE USE OF WASTES AS						AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
		TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORBITANT INCREASE IN				INVESTIGACION	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORBITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS.	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORBITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORBITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPRENTANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION HOST DIF IN MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION HOST DIF IN				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN INFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORBITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORIBANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HEIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUICH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ERVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLIUTION HOST DIF IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXPORTIANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION BY BUS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODRIGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGAMIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODRIGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREATT OT THE ENVIRONMENT, HOWEVER, THERE ARE				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXBRIGHTANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICATION INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION BEDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OB E METABOLIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	<b>АМВІЕНТЕ</b>	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXBERITARY INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION HOS DUY IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OR GENERALIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC SOUTH OF THE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAX DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND/OR COMPOSITING, TENNION TO ACCUMPANT IN SUDGE AND COMPOSITING, TENNION TO ACCUMPANT IN SUDGE AND COMPOSITING, TENNION TO ACCUMPANT IN SUDGE AND COMPOSITING, TENNION TO ACCUMPANT IN SUDGE AND				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	<b>АМВІЕНТЕ</b>	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXORGITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EVENTONHERST. HOWEVER, THESE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASIFY DURING WASTEWATER SHAPE AND ACCUMPANTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOST SHIFTED IN SULDGE AND COMPOST SHIFTED IN SULDGE SAND COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOSTING. TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOST SHIFTED IN SUED FOR AND THE PROPOSES.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPORITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION HOSTS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OF BE METABOUZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND/OR COMPOSITION, ETROINET OF MACRICULTURAL PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS TO PROBLEMS TO PROGLEMS TO MICHOLOGY.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORGITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EVINCONNET OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY AND BUDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IT USED FOR A REQUISITION FOR THE SINGE AND CUT WAND BUDGE CAND GRIGHATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMINATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPORITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLUTION HOSTS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OF BE METABOUZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND/OR COMPOSITION, ETROINET OF MACRICULTURAL PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS TO PROBLEMS TO PROGLEMS TO MICHOLOGY.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTORS AND THE EXORGITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EVINCONNET OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE AND AVAILABILITY AND BUDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IT USED FOR A REQUISITION FOR THE SINGE AND CUT WAND BUDGE CAND GRIGHATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMINATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
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	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPORITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGARIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLILUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORANISMS DOES NOT INCRESSABILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, THESE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAX DOWN COMPOST WHICH IN USED FOR A REQUELUTIONAL DIVINOUS COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDER AND COMPOST WHICH IN USED FOR A REQUELUTURAL PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE SOOD CHAIN.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPORITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN STUATIONS CAN GENERATE REWINGOMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLIUTION OF HOST DIF IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER THAT ON DOT BREAK DOWN COMPOSTING. TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SILUDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IT USED FOR ARGULTURABLE PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  THE AIM OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND OPTIMIZE THE EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR GUIDLIONED HER OWN FOR AND ANALYSIS.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPORITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGARIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLILUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORANISMS DOES NOT INCRESSABILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. HOWEVER, THESE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAX DOWN COMPOST WHICH IN USED FOR A REQUELUTIONAL DIVINOUS COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDER AND COMPOST WHICH IN USED FOR A REQUELUTURAL PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE SOOD CHAIN.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE AVINGONMENT AND WASTEWATER FROM THE AVINGON OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE AVINGONMENT ADD NOT BREAK DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER THEATREN TANDOR COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SILUDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IT USED FOR ARGULTULARIA PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  THE AIM OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND OPTIMIZE THE EXTRACTION, PURPICICATION AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR LUQIUL HERMANTOROPHY COUPLED WITH MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF HERBERIDM PERSETTEN ORGANIC POLLUTIANTS.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPORITARY INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGARIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODRAGNASS DOS NOT NICESSABILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAT DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND/OR COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMILATE IN SLUDGE AND COMPOST SHIFLED IN SECTION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EWINGHOMENT, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASIFY DURING WASTEWATER SHORT OF THE SECOND COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IS USED FOR ARCICULTURAL PURPOSS, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  THE AIM OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND OPTIMIZE THE EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF HEMSELDER OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRESENCING METERMINATION OF PRESENCING METERMINATION OF HEMSELDER OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRESENCING METERMINATION OF P				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPOREITARY INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DIGARIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MEW, HOWEVER, ITS LOW CONCENTRATION OF AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODROMANS DOS NOT NICESSANILY CAUSE THE ATTO THE ENVIRONMENT, HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAD DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER AND ONTO THE MEAN DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER AND ONTO THE SINGH ON TO ACCUMINATE IN SLUDGE AND COMPOST SHIFLED TO ACCUMINATE IN SLUDGE AND COMPOST SHIFLED IN SECTION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND ONTO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMINATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND ONTO THE SINGH OF TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMINATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AND OTHER OF THE SUBJECT OF TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMINATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  OPTIMIZE THE EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH MASS SPECTROMETERY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EMERGING PERISSTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS FOOD PHEME THERS, PODES, DECARROMODIPIEMYL ETHANE, DODRY, PERIOL FOOD IN ANTRIKES.				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN STRUATIONS CAN GENERATE PRONOMENENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS DRGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EWINGHMENT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN COMPOSTHING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IN USED FOR ARGICULTURAL PURPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIGOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  THE AIM OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND OPTIMIZE THE ETERACTION, PURPOSES, OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE SERVICE AND AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF PRESENCE OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRESENCE OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE CHARMAND				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN STUATIONS CAN GENERATE REWIRDONNENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLITION OF HIS DIE IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OB RETABOUZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN ENSITY DURING WASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTE				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGETHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN STUTATIONS CAN GENERAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLLUTION ENDS UP IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW, HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY TO BE METABOLIZED BY MICRODORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE EWINGHMENT. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN EASILY DURING WASTEWATER HAVE BY A STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OR COMPOSTING, TENDING TO ACCUMULATE IN SULDGE AND COMPOST WHICH IS USED FOR ARGULTURADA UPROPOSES, CAN ORIGINATE PROBLEMS DUE TO TOXICITY AND BIOACCUMULATION OF THESE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ALONG THE FOOD CHAIN.  THE AIM OF THIS SUBPROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND OPTIMIZE THE EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION AND ANALYSIS BY GAS AND/OR UQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY COUPLED WITH MASS SPECTROMERY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EMERGING PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLUTIANTS.  POLYBROMINATE DIPHENT ETHANE, PODIS, IN MATRIXES POLYBROMINATE DIPHENT ETHERS, PROBS, POLYBROMINATE DIPHE				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	OF THE USE OF WASTES AS AGRICULTURAL SOIL AMENDMENTS. ECOTOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND TRANSFER TO THE	TOGSTHER WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN UDFERENT SECTIOS AND THE EXPOREITANT INCREASE IN HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS HIGHLY CONSUMING PRACTICES, HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORGANIC WASTE PRODUCTION THAT IN CERTAIN STUATIONS CAN GENERATE REWIRDONNENTAL PROBLEMS. MUCH OF THIS ORGANIC POLITION OF HIS DIE IN WASTEWATER AND IN THE MSW; HOWEVER, TIS LOW CONCENTRATION OR AVAILABILITY OB RETABOUZED BY MICROORGANISMS DOES NOT NECESSARILY CAUSE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT DO NOT BREAK DOWN ENSITY DURING WASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTEWASTE				INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA	AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				

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CTM2010-15682		INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER		THIS PROJECT AIMS TO INVESTIGATE THE DEGRADATION OF	FERNANDEZ MOHEDAN	ANGEL	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
		TREATMENT BY OXIDATION		TOXIC AND/OR XENOBIOTIC COMPUNDS BY COMBINING			AUTONOMA DE	FISICA APLICADA	CIENCIAS				
		PROCESSES AND ADVANCED		CHEMICAL OXIDATION PROCESSES, USING CATALYTIC WET			MADRID						
		BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS		PEROXIDE OXIDATION (CWPO) AND ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL									
				SYSTEMS, AS MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR)									
				AND ANAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICA REACTORS									
				(AMBR). SOME OF THESE XENOBIOTIC COMPOUNDS ARE									
				INCLUDED IN THE PRIORITY SUBSTANCES LIST (PSL) IN THE									
				FIELD OF WATER POLICY INCORPORATED BY THE DIRECTIVE									
				2008/105/CE. THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF									
				DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS IS ALSO AND									
				OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT. THIS INCLUDES									
				WATER FROM PASSIVATION OF METALLIC PIPELINES IN									
				THERMAL AND NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS, USED OIL									
				RECYCLING AND CLEANING OF PESTICIDE CONTAINERS.									
				MORFOLINE, NAPHTHALENE, PENTACHLOROPHENOL AND									
				ALACHLOR WERE SELECTED AS TARGET COMPOUNDS, WITH									
				SPECIAL ATTENTION ON THE LAST THREE ONES, WHICH ARE									
				REGISTERED IN THE PSL. OWING TO THEIR									
				PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES, ESPECIALLY THEIR									
				POLARITY, SOLUBILITY AND HIGH RECALCITRANCE TO									
				CONVENTIONAL TREATMENTS, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP									
				HIGH EFFICIENT METHODS TO REMOVE THEM AND AVOID									
				SUPERFICIAL AND UNDERGROUND WATER POLLUTION.									
				FIRSTLY, BIODEGRADABILITY TESTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT,									
				BY USING DIFFERENT INITIAL CONCENTRATIONS ACCORDING									
				TO THE DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES USED									
				(AEROBIC/ANAEROBIC), IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE MOST									
				APPROPIATED RANGE OF CONCENTRATIONS TREATABLE BY									
				THE SYSTEMS AFOREMENTIONED. IN ADDITION, TOXICITY									
				THE SYSTEMS AFOREMENTIONED. IN ADDITION, TOXICITY TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION									
				THE SYSTEMS AFOREMENTIONED. IN ADDITION, TOXICITY TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENOBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL									
CTM2011-29143-C03-02		CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AS A MODEL	ENERGIA	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	UNIVERSIDADE DE	DPTO.	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02				TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENOBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA			FACULTAD DE FARMACIA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02		OF EMERGING WATERBORNE	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENOBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02		OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENOBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA				01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	1	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED DUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENOBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CLAUSE DY THESE EXPROINTICS ON THE INCROBALA IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSED BY THESE XENDIBIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCLIMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBARN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE SUBJECT OF THE ACT OF THE STEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF YITHES EXPORITIOS ON THE INCROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVANIORAMENTAL CIRCLIMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION SEFECT CAUSE DY THESE XENDIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBARN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TEATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISC ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL GREUNSTAMENTAL GREUNSTAMENTAL GREUNSTAMENT OF THE OWNER OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE DY THESE XMEDIOTICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAIN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGRS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A MISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MIST BE ROUGED TO A ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MIST BE ROUGED TO A ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE ROUGED TO A MAINTAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE ROUGED TO A MAINTAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE ROUGED TO A	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF YITHES EXENDIDITIS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCUMSTANDERS REQUIRET THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TRAITED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGEN OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERS REYENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE DY THESE EXPROINTICS ON THE INCROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGRS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE PRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND IN WHICH THEY ARE PRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESIRED.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF YITHES EXENDIDITIS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCUMSTANDERS REQUIRET THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TRAITED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGEN OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERS REYENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE DY THESE EXPROINTICS ON THE INCROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGRS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE PRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND IN WHICH THEY ARE PRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESIRED.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION REFERENCE AUGUS OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRET THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, PERPENSENT A BISE FOR HUMAN ANNAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERSE REYENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINFECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS. SOVAL DECREE ASSOLUTION OF	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CLAUSE DY THESE EXPROSITICS ON THE INTERCORD. IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERWATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGRS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS. IN WHICH THEY AGE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT DURING THE APLICATION OF STANDARD DESIMECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROYAL DECREE 1520/2007 (REGULATION PUBLISHED BY EXCLUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOLUCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN ANNAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR USESSEE XYEMT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINFECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROVAL DECRE 1250/2007 (REGULATION PUBLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 17TH ESTABLISHED REQUES OF	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CLAUSE DY THESE XENDROITICS ON THE MICRORIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGRS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, ERPRESENT A RISE FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR IESSEE REYENT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINFECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROYAL DECREE 1620/2007 (REGULATION DEUTSCHEE) CONCENTRATIONS AND THE SECOND OF THE S	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CLAUSE DY THESE XENDRIOTISC ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINDONMENTAL ORGUNATION SERVING THE RELIES OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE RELIES OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS. IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR ISSESSE FEXENT DURING THE APILOTON OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS. SOWN DECRET CONTAMINATED SOWN DECRET CONTAMINATED SOWN DECRET CONTAMINATED THE PROPERTY OF THE APILOTON OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS. SOWN DECRET CONTAMINATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS. SOWN DECRET CONTAMINATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS. SOWN DECRET CALLOT OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHES THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF THE READE OF THE RELIED OF THE RESOURCE.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION REFERENCE AND BY THESE XENDIDITICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WASTES ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE. AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERT EXPENDING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROYAL DECREE 1200,2007 (REQUILITION PUBLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH ARE REQUIRED FOR SUBSEQUENT REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. DUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECTA DICH WAS RESOURCED.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF YITHES EXPOSITIOS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINDONMENTAL ORGUNATIONS REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN TO CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF REATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS. IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISK FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR ISSESSE REYENT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, SONAL DECRE LEGAL/2007 (REGULATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, SONAL DECRE LEGAL/2007 (REGULATION OF DISTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL-GHEMICAL CONTRIOL THAT ACKNOWLED HE THE ACCORDING TO DUBISHED TO RUSSECURIN TRUSE OF SICH WATERS ACCORDING TO DUFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION INTEFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIDITICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPROINDS ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINDER STATE AS THE AND THE STANDARD AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINDERCETION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF MASTEWATERS, BOYAL DECRE 1250/2007 (REGULATION OF STANDARD DESINDERCETION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF PUBLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL CONTROL THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS ARE REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE MIRKED PLANCE OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS INTENDED. IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF YITHES EXENDIDITIS ON THE MICROBIAL INTODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVANIROMMENTAL GREUMSTANDERS REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGEN SOF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A BISE FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR USESSEE EXTENT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIS TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, NOVAL DECREE 1250,2007 (REGULATION DIPUSISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CHEMICAL CONTROL THAT ACCORDING TO BUSISHED FOR SUBSEQUENT REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND THE REQUIRED FOR SUBSEQUENT REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND REGARDLESS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION INTEFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPROINDS ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINDER STATE AND THE STANDARD AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINDER CONTAMINAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT DURING THE APLICATION OF STANDARD DESINDERCH ON THE SPECIES OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH THE BIOLOGICA AND PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL CONTROL THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUSCIENT RUSE OF SUCH WATERS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS IN INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE COURTED FOR THE BESCHERICH COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL INTODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGEN OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISE FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERSE REYENT DURING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, SONAL DECREE 1200,2007 (REGULATION DIPUSITABLES BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHS THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUILAUTY CRITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL CONTROL THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUBSCILLENT REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND RECARDIES OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS IN INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE SECHENCH ACU AND NITS HEAD FROM THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ENTENDING THE METRORIS. TO THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA, ANCYLOSTOMA. AS CARRIS, CAPILLARIA.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE MINIBITION REFERET CAUSE OF THESE XENDIDITICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND DEPONDED ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD BEAUTH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND DEPONDED ON THE SPECIES OF REDUCCED TO A GREATER OR LESSER EXTENT DURING THE ANALOXION OF STANDARD DESINE EXCENT OF DECENDING THE ANALOXION OF STANDARD DESINE EXCENT PROBLEM TO THE ANALOXION OF DIFFERENT SHAPE OF DECENDING THE ANALOXION OF DIFFERENT USES. THE MINISTER SHAPE OF THE PART OF DECENDING THE ANALOXION OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALITY CRITERIA BOTH THE BULGGE OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS DISCOVERED FOR SUBSEQUENT REUSE OF SUCH WATERS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATER IS INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND THE STANDARD SHOULES FOR FORMER OF THE ENERGE AND THE STANDARD SHOULES FOR CONTROL OF THE ENERGE AND AND THE STINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR FORMER OF THE SCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR FORMER OF THE SCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR FORMER OF THE SCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR FORMER OF THE SCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR FORMER OF THE SCHERICHIA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ENERGE AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR CHARLES AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR CHARLES AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR CHARLES AND AND STROMMENDUES FOR CHARLES AN	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL INTODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCULTY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCULTY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND CURRENT WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO UNBAIN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE RUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY AND CONTAINMENTED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISE FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERSE REYENT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROVAL DECREE 126/JAOV (REGULATION OF DISTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHES THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALUTY CAITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL-DEMICAL CONTROL THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUBSCILLIN REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND PRESENCE OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERIS INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE ESCHERICH ACOUNTAIN LINEARING THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA, SACARIS, CAPILLARIA, AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, GRECHMER 8TH, 2007, 10 APRIL 2014, DOCUMENTS THAT AND COMPACT OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS IN THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA, SACARIS, CAPILLARIA, AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLOS, ESCHEMER 8TH 1, 2007, ON APRIL 2014, DOCUMENTS TO STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS A	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE MINIBITION REFERET CAUSE OF THESE XENDIDITICS ON THE MICROBIAL IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE THE REUSE OF URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO URBAN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE REUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY CONTAMINATED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND DEPONDED ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD BEAUTY OF THE STANDARD AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINE CONTENTS OF THE STANDARD AND CONCENTRATION OF STANDARD DESINE CONTENTS OF DIFFERENT AS THE MOSTEWATERS, ROYAL DECREE 120/2007 (REGULATION PUBLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH STANDARD DESTREAMENT OF DESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER THE STANDARD DESTREAMENT OF THE MISSISS OF SUCH WATERS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE ESCHERICHA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ESCHERICHA COUL AND INTESTINAL NEMATIONS OF THE ECHERA ANCHORSOMY.	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-02	 	OF EMERGING WATERBORNE ENTEROPATHOGEN IN THE EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR WATER	SOLAR\FOTOCATALISIS\ESCHERICHIA COLI\LEGIONELLA SPP.\DISINFECTION\WATER	TEST WILL BE CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE INHIBITION EFFECT CAUSE OF THESE XENDIGITISCS ON THE MICROBIAL INTODAY'S SOCIETY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCULTY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND EVINFORMENTAL GIFCULTY, DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND CURRENT WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO UNBAIN WASTEWATER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL WATER RESOURCES. WHEN CONSIDERING THE RUSE OF TREATED WASTEWATER, IT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THAT THESE WATERS ARE USUALLY AND CONTAINMENTED WITH PATHOGENS OF DIFFERENT NATURE AND, DEPENDING ON THE SPECIES AND CONCENTRATIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE, REPRESENT A RISE FOR HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH, SO THEY MUST BE REDUCED TO A GREATER OR INSERSE REYENT DUBING THE APPLICATION OF STANDARD DESINECTION TECHNOLOGIES TREATMENT OF WASTEWATERS, ROVAL DECREE 126/JAOV (REGULATION OF DISTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER) OF DECEMBER 7TH ESTABLISHES THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE REUSE OF TREATED WATER INCLUDING THE QUALUTY CAITERIA BOTH IN BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL-DEMICAL CONTROL THAT ARE REQUIRED FOR SUBSCILLIN REUSE OF SUCH WATERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT USES. IN THIS RESPECT AND PRESENCE OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERIS INTENDED, IT IS REQUIRED THE CONTROL OF THE ESCHERICH ACOUNTAIN LINEARING THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA, SACARIS, CAPILLARIA, AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, GRECHMER 8TH, 2007, 10 APRIL 2014, DOCUMENTS THAT AND COMPACT OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH WATERS IN THE GENERA ANCYLOSTOMA, SACARIS, CAPILLARIA, AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLOS, ESCHEMER 8TH 1, 2007, ON APRIL 2014, DOCUMENTS TO STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS AND STRONGYLUS, TRICHURIS A	ARES MAZAS	ELVIRA	SANTIAGO DE	MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

CTM2011-28595-C02-02	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF ENERGY		THE MAIN AIM OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT IS TO STUDY	SECO TORRECILLAS	AURORA	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
		CONTAMINANTS\RADIONUCLIDES\ADV	THE BIOGAS PRODUCTION INCREASE OBTAINED IN AN			VALENCIA	INGENERÍA	SUPERIOR DE				
	BIOGAS FROM THE ORGANIC	ANCED WATER	ANAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR (ANMBR)				QUÍMICA	INGENIERIA				
	MATTER AND NUTRIENTS PRESENT	TREATMENT\MEMBRANE-BASED	FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT DUE TO THE EFFLUENT									
	IN WASTEWATER BY COUPLING AN	TREATMENTS\WATER REUSE\SLUDGE	TREATMENT BY MEANS OF MICROALGAE CULTIVATION									
	ANMBR AND A MICROALGAE	TREATMENT\SLUDGE REUSE	INCLUDING THE RECIRCULATION OF THE BIOMASS									
	CULTIVATION		PRODUCED TO THE ANAEROBIC REACTOR WHERE IT WILL BE									
			DIGESTED AND CONVERTED INTO BIOGAS.									
			THE ANMBR TECHNOLOGY FOR URBAN WASTEWATER									
			ALLOWS THE ORGANIC MATTER TO BE CONVERTED IN									
			BIOGAS MINIMISING SLUDGE PRODUCTION, BUT NUTRIENT									
			REMOVAL CANNOT BE ACHIEVED IN THE ANAEROBIC									
			REACTOR. THEREFORE, THE EFFLUENT FROM THE									
			ANAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR MUST BE									
			APPROPRIATELY TREATED TO ACHIEVE NUTRIENT REMOVAL.									
			THE APPLICATION OF AN ANAEROBIC MEMBRANE									
			BIOREACTOR FOR URBAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT									
			TOGETHER WITH NUTRIENT REMOVAL FROM THE EFFLUENT									
			BY MEANS OF CONVENTIONAL PROCESSES (NITRIFICATION-									
			DENITRIFICATION FOR NITROGEN REMOVAL, AND CHEMICAL					l		l	l	
			PRECIPITATION FOR PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL) ARE BEING					l		l	l	
			STUDIED BY CALAGUA RESEARCH GROUP.		1			l				
			IN THIS PROJECT, AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL									
			TREATMENT FOR NUTRIENT REMOVAL FROM THE ANMBR									
			EFFLUENT BASED ON MICROALGAE CULTIVATION AND ITS									
			FURTHER SEPARATION BY MEMBRANE PROCESSES WILL BE									
			STUDIED. A HIGH QUALITY EFFLUENT WHICH COULD BE									
			REUSED WILL BE OBTAINED DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF									
			MEMBRANE SEPARATION PROCESSES. ON THE OTHER									
			HAND, MICROALGAL CULTURES ARE ABLE TO UPTAKE									
			NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON									
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	ADVANCED BIOXIDATION AND	CRYPTOSPORIDIUM;	NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD REY	DPTO. TECNOLOGIA		01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER	UNIVERSIDAD REY JUAN CARLOS	QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER			DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROFILES OF MANKING, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTBIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPIE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKING, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CABBON THE WORLD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKING, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEAST OT THE MERGENECS OF THE WORLD THE MAND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEAST OT THE MERGENECS OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD WATER THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENECT OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENE OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENE OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENE OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE MERGENET OF THE WORLD THAT WAS THE WAS THE WAS THE WORLD THAT WAS THE WAS	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTBIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKING, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH A POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBEGISTE OF NEW CONTAINMANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, UITHAMIZET, WEN WATER-BORNE	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEAST TO THE EMBREGNEC OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENGE OF LIVE MY WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENGENGE OF LIVE MY WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENGENG	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
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CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEATH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPV A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEAST OT THE EMBEGRECE OF NEW CONTAMINATIS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENGE OLIVERY OF MAKING WAND CASES, NON-REGULATED POLILUTANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATES TO SECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPENDING ON	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RICK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE HEREGENCE OF INVECTOR WORLD AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER BORNE DISEASES, EMERGINOR POLLUTIANTS (EP) ARE, IN MANY CASES, MON-REGULATED POLLUTANTS THAT MAY E CANDIDATES TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPRENDING ON	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORD HEATH ORGANAZION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MICH THEY AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MICH THEY AS THE WATER CONSUMED THE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCERES/INCH DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSUBERING STACKORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBERGENCE OT NEW CONTAININATIS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENCE POLIUTIANTS (EP) ARE, IN MANY CASES, NON-REGULATED POLIUTIANTS THAT MAY BE ANDIOLATED SECOMEN IN THE TUTURE, DEPENDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE DATA THAT AND EMPONISTRATE ITS ENSITENCE. EXAMPLES	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
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CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CABBON THE WORD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMERGENCE OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENGE OF ULTOWER (EP) ARE, IN MANY CASES, NON-REGULATED POLILUTANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATED TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPENDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE OF COMPOUNDS THAT THAY BEEN CONSIDERED EMERGING LITELY AND WITH BELEVANCE, ARE SOME SUBPACTIONS. THE PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBEGRICE O THE WORK CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BOTNE DESASES. EMERGENGE OLIVE (THE AIM) VALUE OF THE CONTINUE ADDITIVES. THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS GROUP FARMACEUTICAL SAND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS AND GASOUME ADDITIVES. THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS GROUP CONTAMINATION IS THAT THAY BE END AGE PRODUCTS AND GASOUME ADDITIVES. THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS GROUP CONTAMINATION IS THAT THAY BE TO NOT NIT OF DESIGNED INTOCULTION THERE OME AND WEST WATER OF THE GROUP OF CONTAMINATION IS THAT THAY BE THE ONE ONE OF THIS GROUP CONTAMINATION TO THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS GROUP CONTAMINATION IS THAT THEY ON ONE ONE OF PERSONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT TO CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECTS SINCE REMOVAL CASE COMPENSATED ON ONE ONE OF DEFICIS IN THE ENVIRONMENT TO CAUSE ADVERSE EFFECTS SINCE FOR ME OUT: THE CATEFOLD HERMAN WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE FOUNDATION OF THEM ARE WOUT DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS AND THEREFORE, A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THEM ARE WOT DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS AND THEREFORE, A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS THE CONTRIBUTION OF PERSONS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THEM ARE WOT DESIGNED TO PERSONS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THEM ARE WOT DESIGNED TO PERSONS THE THEM THE THE OF COMPOUNDS AND THE MERCEDER. A HIGH PROPORTION OF PERSONS THE PART THEM THE THE THEM THE OF	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CABBON THE WORD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBREGNEC OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGENEGY LOT INVENTION OF THE MANY CASES, NON-REGULATED POLULTANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATED TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPENDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE OF COMPOUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED EMERGING LITELY AND WITH RELEVANCE, ARE SOME SUPPRESSIONAL CASE PRODUCTS AND THE RYDOWN THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED EMERGING LITELY AND WITH RELEVANCE, ARE SOME SUPPRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF THE MANY SOME OF THE MANY SOURCES OF THE STATEMENT OF THE MANY SOURCES OF THE CONTINUOUS INTRODUCTION THEREIN NO. ONE OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF RAME OF THE MANY SEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NOWES EFFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NEWAGE FEFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT MANY OF THEM ASE NOW.	MARUGAN AGUADO	A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE HERBEGINE OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DESASES. EMERGENIED FOR LIVE OF THE MANY CASES, NON-REGULATED POLULTIANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATES TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPRINDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE DATA THAT CAN DEMONSTRATE IT SENSTENCE. EXAMPLES COMPOUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED EMPRISHING LATELY AND WITH RELEVANCE, ARE SOME SURFACTANTS, PARAMACEUTICAS AND PERSONAL CASE PRODUCTS AND GASOLINE ADDITIVES. THE MAIN FEATURE OF THIS GROUP OF CONTAMINANTS IS THAT THEY ON ONLY THE OTP OF PERSIST IN THE ENVIRONMENT TO CAUSE AND VERSE EFFECTS SINCE REMOVAL CAS BE COMPENSATED BY THE CONTINUOUS INTRODUCTION THEREIN ONE OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF PARE NOT-TREATED URBAN WASTEWATER AND SEWAGE FFLUENT, ATTENDING THAT THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS AND DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS OF DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS TO THE MAIN OF PEMA BOY THEREFORE, A HIGH PROPORTION OF EP AND THEIR OR METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IN METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTES PASSES TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE GOAL IS METABOUTED AND ARRIVES SUCH COMPOUNDS TO THE		A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CABBON THE WORD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT SPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBREGREC OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGING POLILUTANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATED TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPENDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE OF COMPOUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED EMERGING LITELY AND WITH RELEVANCE, ARE SOME SUB-PRESENT OF THE WATER-BORNE DISTANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE REPORT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE REPORT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE GROWN TH		A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
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CTM2011-29143-C03-01	PHOTOCATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR REMOVAL OF EMERGING		NUTRIENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CABBON THE WORD HEARTH ORGANIZATION DEFINES HEALTHY WATER AS THE WATER CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE LIFE WITHOUT THAT MIGHT IMPLY A SIGNIFICANT RISK TO HEALTH. IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND, THE AIM IS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT SPECIALLY CONSIDERING FACTORS SUCH AS POPULATION INCREASES, THE CONSUMPTION GROWTH AND THE GLOBALIZATION, WHICH LEADS TO THE EMBREGREC OF NEW CONTAMINANTS AND PATHOGENS AND, ULTIMATELY, NEW WATER-BORNE DISEASES. EMERGING POLILUTANTS THAT MAY BE CANDIDATED TO BECOME IN THE FUTURE, DEPENDING ON THEIR POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON HEALTH AND THE AVAILABLE OF COMPOUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED EMERGING LITELY AND WITH RELEVANCE, ARE SOME SUB-PRESENT OF THE WATER-BORNE DISTANCE AND STATEMENT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE REPORT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE REPORT OF THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN OF THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE WATER SHOWN THE GROWN TH		A. JAVIER		QUIMICA Y	DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain

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CTM2011-27163	UNDERSTANDING FUGITIVE	REUSE\RECLAIMED	URBAN WASTEWATER SYSTEMS (UWS) CONTRIBUTE TO	PIJUAN VILALTA	MARIA TERESA		INSTITUT CATALA DE		INSTITUT CATALA DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM WASTEWATER TRANSPORT	WATER\MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR\ULTRAFILTRATION\NANO	GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS NOT ONLY THROUGH THEIR SIGNIFICANT ENERGY CONSUMPTION BUT ALSO				RECERCA DE L AIGUA FUNDACIO PRIVADA	RECERCA DE L'AIGUA-FUNDACIO	RECERCA DE L'AIGUA-FUNDACIO		l		
	AND TREATMENT SYSTEMS	FILTRATION\REVERSE	THROUGH THEIR DIRECT EMISSIONS OF METHANE (CH4)				FUNDACIO PRIVADA	PRIVADA ICRA	PRIVADA ICRA				
	AND TREATMENT STSTEMS	OSMOSIS\ANAEROBIC\BIOGAS\MEMBR						PRIVADA ICRA	PRIVADA ICRA				
		ANE FOULING	GHG. DUE TO AN INSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF SCIENTIFIC										
			KNOWLEDGE AND FIELD DATA, THE CURRENT										
			INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)										
			GUIDELINES SUBSTANTIALLY UNDERESTIMATE THE DIRECT										
			GHG EMISSIONS FROM URBAN WATER SYSTEMS.										
			DETERMINING THE REAL EMISSIONS IS THE FIRST STEP IN										
			THE DESIGN OF EFFECTIVE MITIGATION STRATEGIES THAT										
			WILL ALLOW OPERATING CARBON NEUTRAL SYSTEMS IN THE										
			FUTURE. THIS PROJECT WILL ADDRESS CRITICAL										
			KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY GAPS RELATED TO GHG										
			EMISSIONS IN TWO SECTIONS OF THE URBAN WASTEWATER SYSTEMS: SEWER NETWORKS AND WASTEWATER										
			TREATMENT PLANTS.										
			THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO PROVIDE										
			KNOWLEDGE AND DATA FOR AN ACCURATE ACCOUNTING										
			OF FUGITIVE GHG EMISSIONS IN SEWER NETWORKS AND										
			WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS. THIS KNOWLEDGE										
			WILL BE INTEGRATED TO DELIVER PRACTICAL STRATEGIES										
			FOR EFFECTIVE MITIGATION OF BOTH METHANE AND										
1			NITROUS OXIDE FROM WASTEWATER TRANSPORT AND								l		1
			TREATMENT SYSTEMS.				l						l
			TO SUCCESSFULLY ACHIEVE THIS GOAL, THE PROJECT IS								l		1
			STRUCTURED IN 3 WORK PACKAGES. WP1 WILL INVESTIGATE								l		1
			FOR THE FIRST TIME CH4 AND N2O PRODUCTION IN A FULL-								l		1
			SCALE MEDITERRANEAN SEWER NETWORK. THE								l		1
CTM2011-24303	PERSISTENT ORGANIC	HYDROTALCITE\LAYERED DOUBLE	MONITORING WILL LAST FOR 1 YEAR TO CAPTURE THE THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF CHEMICALS ON	GIRALT PRAT	FRANCESC	1	UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA I	DPTO INGENIERIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
C1WI2011-24303	POLLUTANTS MAPPING AND	HYDROXIDES\HUMIC	HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEMS REQUIRES THE	GINALI FIONI	TIVANCESC		VIRGILI	QUIMICA	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	WIINECO	Spain
	MODELING	ACID\PESTICIDES\HEAVY METALS	DETERMINATION OF THEIR PERSISTENCE IN THE				VIIIGILI	QUIVILEA	INGENIERIA				
		, .	ENVIRONMENT. CURRENT QSAR MODELS FOR						QUIMICA				
			BIODEGRADATION IN WATER LACK THE NECESSARY										
			RELIABILITY THAT IS REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION AND										
			EVALUATION PROCESSES SUCH AS REACH. POPMAP WILL										
			EXPLORE A NOVEL APPROACH FOR MAPPING AND										
			CLASSIFYING THE CHEMICAL SPACE AND TO MODEL										
			BIODEGRADATION IN WATER. CHEMICALS WILL BE										
			CONSISTENTLY CLASSIFIED UNDER STRICT CHEMICAL AND										
			THERMODYNAMIC RESTRICTIONS, INDEPENDENTLY OF THE										
			DIMENSION OF THE BIODEGRADATION SPACE, BY UNDERTAKING THE FOLLOWING TASKS: (I) DEFINITION OF										
			UNDERTAKING THE FOLLOWING TASKS: (I) DEFINITION OF UNAMBIGUOUS REPRESENTATION/ENCODING OF										
			CHEMICALS APPROPRIATE TO CHARACTERIZE STRUCTURAL										
			FEATURES; (II) DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR SIMILARITY										
			MEASURES SUITABLE FOR (SUB)STRUCTURE MATCH AND TO										
			ACCOUNT FOR CHEMICAL STABILITY AND THERMODYNAMIC										
			COST OF TRANSFORMATIONS BETWEEN COMPARED										
			CHEMICALS. THIS WILL ALSO ESTABLISH UNAMBIGUOUSLY								l		1
			THE DOMAIN OF APPLICATION FOR THE INFERENCE OF THE								l		1
1		I	BIODEGRADATION OF NEW CHEMICALS; (III) SELECTION AND	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1
		I	APPLICATION OF ENRICHMENT TECHNIQUES TO POPULATE	1	1	1	1	1			l		1
		<del> </del>	UNDER-REPRESENTED REGIONS OF THE BIODEGRADATION		ļ	<del> </del>	ļ				<b> </b>		1
CTM2011-23583	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW	QSAR\BIODEGRADATION\STRUCTURE-	THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION PROJECT IS CENTERED IN THE	CASES IBORRA	FRANCISCO	1	UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	ELECTRODE MATERIALS BASED ON ICP AND PT COATINGS, WITH	BIODEGRADABILITY RELATIONSHIPS\CHEMICAL	INVESTIGATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ELECTRODE MATERIALS THAT APPLIED IN				POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	TEXTIL Y PAPELERA	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR, ALCOY		l		1
	APPLICATION IN THE	SPACE\MOLECULAR	ELECTRODE MATERIALS THAT APPLIED IN ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE				VALENCIA		SUPERIUR. ALLUY		l		1
1	ELECTROCHEMICAL TREATMENT	DESCRIPTORS\SMILES	ELIMINATION OF POLLUTANTS (TOGETHER WITH THE								l		1
	OF TEXTILE WASTE WATERS		ELIMINATION OF FOLEOTANTS (TOGETHER WITH THE								l		1
			MIXTURES OF REACTIVE COLORINGS. THIS WOULD BE A				l						l
		I	PREVIOUS STEP TO A STUDY CENTERED IN THE REAL	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1
			CONDITIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DYE PROCESSES. FOR								l		1
		I	THESE APPLICATIONS THE USE OF TI/SNO2-PT DSA ANODES	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1
			DOPED WITH SB HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR								l		1
			EFFECTIVENESS AND STABILITY FOR THESE PROCESSES,	II.							l		1
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP)										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH HIGH SURFACE AREA THAT ARE										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH HIGH SURFACE AREA THAT ARE CONDUCTIVE WITHIN NORMAL RANGES OF POTENTIAL										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIALS. IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH HIGH SURFACE AREA THAT ARE										
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			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIAS, IN THIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH INHEI SUBPRICA REAR THAT ARE CONDUCTIVE WITHIN NORMAR RANGES OF POTENTIAL WHERE ORGANIC MOLECULES ARE ORDIZED, ALTHOUGH IT										
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			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIAS. IN 1HIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC COMDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) HILLS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH HIGH SUBFACE AREA THAT ARE CONDUCTIVE WITHIN NORMAR RANGES OF POTENTIAL WHERE ORGANIC MOLECULES ARE OXIDIZED, ALTHOUGH IT IS NECESSARY TO MODIFY THE OBTAINED POLYMER SUBFACES TO INCREASE ITS CATATUTE ACTIVITY. THE ABILITY TO DISPERSE METAL PARTICLES WITHIN THE MATRIX OF THE ICP CAN HELP TO GET HIGH ELECTROACTIVITY ELECTRODES.										
			WHILE SOME FOUND LIMITATIONS INDUCE SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVE ELECTRODIC MATERIAS. IN 1HIS SENSE, THE SYNTHESIS OF INTRINSIC COMDUCTIVE POLYMERS (ICP) FILMS ON SEVERAL SUBSTRATES, PERMIT TO GET MATERIALS WITH HIGH SURFACE AREA THAT ARE CONDUCTIVE WITHIN NORMAL RANGES OF POTENTIAL WHERE ORGANIC MOLECULES ARE OSIDIZED, ALTHOUGH IT IS NECESSARY TO MODIFY THE OBTAINED POLYMER SUBFACES TO INCREASE SIT CATATUTIC ACTIVITY. THE ABILITY TO DISPERSE METAL PARTICLES WITHIN THE MADE OF THE ICP CAN HELP TO GET HIGH ELECTROACTIVITY.										

CTM2011-23069	DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL COMPACT ANAREOBIC/AEROBIC REACTORS FOR THE REMOVAL OF EMERGENT AND REFRACTORY POLLUTANTS		THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF THE REQUESTED PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR TREATING INDUSTRIAL/DRAM NASTE WATER CONTAINING LOW CONCENTRATION OF BIOBERFACTORY POLLUTANTS, GENERICATION OF BIOBERFACTORY POLLUTANTS, THE MERGENT AND AZO DYES, REACLITRAINT TOWARDS THE TYPICAL SEWAGE SLUDGE TREATMENT IN THE WWYTPS, THUS OCCURRING IN THEIR EFFLUENTS.  THE TECHNOLOGIES TO BE DEVELOPED ARE BASED ON THE COUPLING, THROUGH SELECTIVE MEMBRANAES, OF THE ANAEROBIC BIOLOGICAL ACTIVATED CARBON (BAC) TREATMENTS AND SUBSEQUENT FINISHING BIOLOGICAL OR OXIDATION TREATMENTS. BOTH TREATMENTS PERMIT HIGH REACTION RATES AT NOT DEMANDING CONDITIONS, THE MOSE INNOVATIVE OBJECTIVE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ATERNATIVE METHOD TO CARRY OUT THE REDUCTIVE TREATMENT OF POLILUTANTS THROUGH BAC, WITHOUT ANY MED TO CONTACT THE CONTAINMANT WITH THE BAC, THUS OVER COMMING THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED TO CLOGGING BY MICROORGANISMS GROWN AND BIOFILM DEACTIVATION. THIS WAY, AN INNOVATIVE REACTOR CONCEPT, CONSISTING OF TWO COMPARTMENTS.	FONT CAPAFONS	JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA I	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
		1	BIOFILM SUPPORTED OVER THE MEMBRANE SURFACE AND			1	1					1
			AN EXTERNAL SOURCE OF CARBON WILL BE BIOLOGICALLY									
CTM2011-27657	AN INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF ANTHROPOGENIC POINT LEVELS AND THEIR ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ON INVER RESINS. A STUDY OF THE HENARES RIVER BASIN.	CONSTRUCTED WETLAND)+Y98RID SYSTEMS/DESI/ON PARAMETERS/ANAEROBIC BIOASSAYS/BESPIROMETRY/INDUSTRIA L WASTEWATER  ELECTROCHEMISTRY/ICPYPLATINUM/TE	A CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE FOLLOWING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIRECTURE '91,271 (10WWD). THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT (STP) INFRASTRUCTURE IN SYAIN HAS INCREASED BY A FACTOR OF 100 OVER THE LAST 20 YEARS, PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING WASTEWATER. RELATED CHALLENGES RESULTING FROM THIS REGULATION, HAS ENSURED NOTABLE IMPROVEMENTS, IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WATER. RECENT DATA SHOWS THAT, THERE ARE IN THE ORDER OF 1850 STPS WITH A TREATMENT CAPACITY FLOW OF APROX. 6,5 HM3/DAY, SECONDARY OF HOTHER TS TRIMENENT IS IN PLACE FOR A SIGNIFICANT PRECENTAGE WITH THE AND AND IN A LOWER PRECENTAGE WITH THE AND HOTHER STRIMENT OF THE ADDRESS OF THESE WATERS ARE URBAN AND IN A LOWER PRECENTAGE AGRICULTAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN. THIS FACT MAKES THAT THE WATER CONTAMINANT PROFILE HAS A HIGH ANTHROPOGENIC COMPONISTINAL ORIGIN. THIS FACT MAKES THAT THE WATER CONTAMINANT AS A RESULT OF THE APPLICANT GROUP'S PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAGLIA PROBLECT, A PART OF THE CONSOLUTE INGENIO PROGRAM, IT HAS FOUND THAT THE REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM STPE IN SPECIAL SERVE FROM THE STROME THE SECONDARY TREATMENTS. SUCH AS PHARMACEUTICAL, PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS, ADDITIVES, ETC. DESPITE THE SECONDARY TREATMENTS APPLIED, FETUL ENTER THE SECONDARY TREATMENTS APPLIED, FETUL ENTER THE SECONDARY TREATMENTS.	GOMEZ RAMOS  OVIN ANIA	MARIA JOSE	FUNDACION IMDEA AGUA  AGENCIA ESTATAL	FUNDACION IMDEA	FUNDACION IMDEA AGUA INSTITUTO	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	PHOTOCATALYTIC WASTEWATER REMEDIATION: AN INSIGHT IN THE SELE PHOTO-ACTIVITY OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS	XTILE WASTE WATER	EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE 2000/60/CE STRESSES THE NEED TO AODPT MEASURES AGAINST WATER POLUTION IN ROBER TO ACHIEVE A PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION OF POLULITANTS AND TO PROTECT THE POPULATION FROM SANITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BISSA. PARTICULARLY, THE POTENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACT OF EMERGENT POLULTANTS ORIGINATED FROM INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES IS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE; SINCE MOST OF THESE CHEMICALS ARE HARDLY BIODEGRADABLE, AND VERY DIFFICULT TO REMOVE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSE; SINCE MOST OF THESE CHEMICALS ARE HARDLY BIODEGRADABLE, AND VERY DIFFICULT TO REMOVE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL THE CHAPTER OF T			CONSEIO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	NACIONAL DEL CARBON (INCAR)	NACIONAL DEL CARBON (INCAR)				

C	TM2011-27307	ANIMBR: DEVELOPMENT ( SUSTAINABLE PROCESS FO	R IMPACT\MACROINVERTEBRATE	IT IS GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE TECHNOLOGY OF MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS (MBRS) REPRESENTS AN	DELGADO DIAZ	SEBASTIAN	UNIVERSIDAD DE LA LAGUNA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA Y	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA Y	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
		WASTEWATE REUSE UIBI ANAEROBIC INMERSED MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR TECHNOLOGY	IG COMMUNITE/STPS/RIVER BASIM/MONITORING/EUAPOTRANSPIR ATION STUDIES/CLIMATE CHANGE/TERTIARY TREATMENTS	IMPORTANT TECHNICAL OPTION FOR WASTEWATER REUSE, BEING VERY COMPACT AND EFFICIENT SYSTEMS OF SEPRARATION OF SUSPENDED AND COLLIDIAL MATTER AND ENABLING TO ACHIEVE HIGH QUALITY EFFLUENTS. VIRTUALLY DISINFECTED, HOWEVER, THE MAIN LIMITATION FOR ITS WIDESPREAD APPLICATION IS THE PROCESS HIGH ENROY DEMAND AND THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT OF A FURTHER DECREASE GIVEN THAT THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A REQUIREMENT FOR MEMBRANE AND BIOLOGICAL AERATION, AND PERMEATE EXTRACTION.				TECNOLOGIA FARMACEUTICA	TECNOLOGIA FARMACEUTICA				
				RECENTY, IT HAS ALSO BEEN RECOGNISED THAT ANAEROBIC OPERATION OF MBRS (ANMBR) OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF AEROBIC MBR WHILST REQUIRING NO AERATION (WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR UP TO 75% OF THE ENERGY DEMAND OF AN AEROBIC MBR) AND ALSO PROVIDES ENERGY BENEFIT BY GENERATING METHANE.									
				THE GENERAL DBIECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO A SSESSMENT THE POTENTIAL FEASIBILITY OF A NOVEL SEWAGE TREATMENT PROCESS BASED ON ANAEROBIC IMMERSED MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR (ANIMBR) AND ITS COMBINATION WITH OTHER ADVANCED MEMBRANE SYSTEMS. THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSED TO ACHIEVE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION (RD1620/2007), A RECLAIMED WASTEWATER SUITABLE FOR REUSE IN AGRICULTURE, RECREATIONAL PURPOSES OR DIRECT AQUIFER RECHARGE.									
C	TM2011-25325	HUMIC ACID-MODIFIED HYDROTALCITES AS FILTER	GROUNDWATER\HEAVY S FOR METALS\ORGANIC	THE INCREASING AND EXTENDED USE OF TOXIC INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMICALS, SUCH AS HEAVY METALS,	ULIBARRI CORMENZANA	IM® ANGELES	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA Y	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
		REMOVAL OF PESTICIDES , HEAVY METALS FOR DRINI WATER		PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS, CONTINUOUSLY INCREASES CONTAMINATION OF GROUND AND SURFACE WATER. ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY OF TECHNOLOGY OF THE MOST ENGLISHED WATER IS THE USE OF DIFFERENT ADSORPTION METHODS; THEREFORE, DEVILOPMENT OF NEW RECYCLABLE				QUIMICA INORGANICA					
				MATERIALS WITH HIGH ADSORPTION ABILITY AND SELECTIVITY IS ONE OF THE CURRENT CHALLENGES IN THIS FIELD. HYDROTALCITE-TYPE (HT) COMPOUNDS HAVE ALREADY SHOWN THEIR CAPACITY AS EFFICIENT ADSORBENTS, BOTH FOR ANIONIC OR CATIONIC									
				SUBSTANCES, AFTER ADEQUATE FUNCTIONALIZATION. THE AIM OF THE CURRENT PROJECT IS TO MODIFY THE ADSORPTION PROPERTIES OF HYDROTALCITE BY INCORPORATION OF HUMIC ACID (HA), FORMING HT-HA COMPLEXES, AND SO MAKING THEM BIFUNCTIONAL									
				ADSOBENTS FOR POLAR AND NON-POLAR PESTICIDES "THROUGH THE AUPHATIC CHAINS AND RINGS OF THE HUMIC ACID" AND FOR TOXIC METAL CATIONS, THROUGH THE CARBOXYLIC AND PHROULC GROUPS). IN TURN, THESE MODIFIED COMPOUNDS BEHAVE AS EFFICIENT FLITERS TO IMMOBILIZE VERY DIFFERENT WATER CONTAMINANTS, AND ENABLES TESTING THE USE OF NATURAL HUMIC.									
c	M2011-25389	PERMEABLE REACTIVE BIC FOR THE TREATMENT OF GROUNDWATER	BARRIER MATHEMATICI. MODELLING\WASTEWATER\WWTP\TR ANSPORT\CFD	ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF SOIL ONLITION IS THE EFFECT ON SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER RESOURCES. THAT IS WHY INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CONTAMINATION IN THESE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS ARE NEEDED. CURRENTLY, DIFFERENT IN SITU TECHNIQUES ARE BEING DEVELOPED; INCLIDION GONE OF THE MOST PROMISING IS THE REMEDIATION USING PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIERS (BPR). IN THIS TECHNOLOGY, CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER FLOWS THROUGH THE BPR WHICH FILLER MATERIAL CAN ADSOBB, PRECIPITATE OR DEGRADE POLILITANTS THROUGH PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. OFTEN MIXTURES OF POLILITANTS, ORGANIC AND INORGANIC, ARE PRESENT IN GROUNDWATER AND IN THESE CASES THE BPR WITH A SINGLE REACTION MEDIUM ARE UNABLE TO ELIMINATE ALL POLILITION. THAT IS WHY THERE IS A NEED FOR DEVELOPING NEW BPR FOR THE CLEANING OF CONTAMINATED AQUIFERS.	PAZOS CURRAS	MARTA M*	UNIVERSIDAD DE VIGO	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
				IN THIS PROJECT AINS TO DEVELOP NEW BPR FOR THE REATMENT OF GROUNDWATE CONTAMINATED WITH COMPOUNDS OF DIVERSE NATURE, FOR WHICH IT INTENDS TO EVALUATE THE MIXING OF DIFFERENT REACTIVE MATERIALS FOR THE FORMATION OF BPR AND BPR COATING WITH MICROBIALS BIOFILM (BID-BPR). IT WILL INVESTIGATE THE DESRADATION/ELIMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE COMPOUNDS OF CONTAMINATION IN AQUIFERS: MORGANIC CONTAMINANTS OF LOW SOUBLINES WORK AND CONTAMINATION OF THE PROJECT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR									

CTM2011-28595-C02-01	OF BIOGAS FROM THE ORGANIC	UBBAN WASTEWATER/BIOGAS/MICROALGAE\ NUTRIENTS/MEMBRANES/ANAEROBIC\ SLUDGEI/VALORIZATIOM/REUSE/MINIMI	THE MAIN AIM OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT IS TO STUDY THE BIOGAS PODUCTION INCREASE ORTANDE IN AN AMAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR (AMMER) AMAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR (AMMER) FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT DUE TO THE EFFLUENT TREATMENT BY MEANS OF MICROALGAE CULTIVATION INCLUDING THE RECIRCULATION OF THE BIOMASS PRODUCED TO THE AMAEROBIC REACTOR WHERE IT WILL BE DIESTED AND CONVERTED INTO BIOGAS.  THE ANMER TECHNOLOGY FOR URBAN WASTEWATER ALLOWS THE ORGANIC MATTER TO BE CONVERTED IN BIOGAS MINIMISMIS SLUDGE PRODUCTION, BUT NUTRIENT REMOVAL CHANGE BE CHEMENT IN THE AMAEROBIC REMARRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR MUST BE APPROPRIATELY TREATED TO ACHIEVE NUTRIENT REMOVAL. THE APPLICATION OF AN AMAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTOR MUST BE APPROPRIATELY TREATED TO ACHIEVE NUTRIENT REMOVAL. THE APPLICATION OF AN AMAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR FOR MUSTEW APPLICATION OF AN AMAEROBIC MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL ME	FERRER POLO	JOSE	UNIVERSITAT POUTÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO DE INGENIERIA DEL AGUA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE - IIAMA	INSTITUTO DE IMGENIERIA DEL AGUA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE - IIAMA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
			SYMEANS OF CONVENTIONAL PROCESSES (INTRIFICATION) EDITIFIFICATION FOR INTEGEN REMOVAL, AND CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION FOR PROSPHORUS REMOVAL) ARE BEING STUDIED BY CALAGUA RESEARCH GROUP.  IN THIS PROJECT, AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT FOR NUTRIENT REMOVAL FROM THE ANMIBR EFFLUENT BASED ON MICROALGAE CULTIVATION AND ITS CUTTIVERS EXPLAINTON BY MEMBRANE PROCESSES WILL BE STUDIED. A HIGH QUALITY EFFLUENT WHICH COULD BE REUSED WILL BE OSTIANED DUE TO THE APPULCATION OF MEMBRANE SEPARATION PROCESSES. ON THE OTHER HAND, MICROALGAE CULTIVERS ARE ABLE TO UPTAKE									
CTM2011-28384	ANAEROBIC ASSAYS AND RESPIROMETRIC METHODS TO ASSIST THE DESIGN AND MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS	NUTHENTS/MEMBRAMES/ANAEROBIC\ SULDGE[VALORIZATION/REUSE\MINIMI ZATION	NUTBENTS FROM WASTEWATER AS WELL AS CARBON VERTICAL FLOW (PH) AND HORBIZONTAL FLOW (PH) SUBSURFACE CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS ARE BEING OF MICREASING USE IN THE TWO LAST DECADES, ADVANCES IN THE DESIGN AND INCREASING EXPERIENCE WITH THE USE OF THESE TECHNOLOGISES ALLOWED A BIG REDUCTION OF THE REQUIRED AND LINCREASING EXPERIENCE WITH THE USE OF THESE TECHNOLOGISES ALLOWED A BIG REDUCTION OF THE REQUIRED AND LINCREASING THE WETLANDS CAN BE APPLIED TO THE GOLDBAL TREATMENT SECONDARY AND TERTIARRY OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND ALL TYPES OF TREATMENT OF THE WASTEWATER AND ALL TYPES OF TRUSTEMS FORMED BY THE COMBINATION OF VE AND HE WASTEWATER AND ALL TYPES OF THE WASTEWATER AND BUILDING ALL REMOVAL AND DEGRADATION PROCESSES. THIS POINT OUT THE EXISTING LACK OF INFORMATION ON THE PARAMETERS OF SCENIBING THE BASIC BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION PROCESS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS.	SOTO CASTIÑEIRA	MANUEL	UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA	FISICA E INGENIERIA QUIMICA I		01-01-12	31-12-14		Spain
CTM2012-31051	MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND OWNAMIC SIMULATION OF MAS TRANSPORT AND ENERGY PHENOMERA IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES	ELECTROCHEMICALITESTILE EFFLUENTS\DYES\RECOVERY\REUSE	ACCORDING TO THIS, THE MAIN GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AND TEST MATHEMATICAL METHODS AND TECHNIQUES THAT ALLOW THE USER TO CONSTRUCT MATHEMATICAL MODELS ARE TO DESCRIBE IN A RIGOROUS WAY RELEVANT BIOCHEMICAL. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PRODERING HYDRODYNAMIC ASPECTS IN THE STUDIED SYSTEM.  TO ACCOMPLISH WITH THIS AIM, THREE MAIN TASKS WILL BE CARRED OUT: (1) TO UPGRADE WHYP MODELS WITH A MORE RIGOROUS DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROCESSES DESCRIBING MASS AND ENERGY TRANSFERS BETWEEN LIQUID, GASEOUS AND SOLID PHASES, (2) TO CONSTRUCT INTEGRATE WORD WITH A MODEL SHEET AND AND ENERGY TRANSFERS BETWEEN LIQUID, GASEOUS AND SOLID PHASES, (2) TO CONSTRUCT INTEGRATE WOOD ENTITY AND ENERGY TRANSFERS BETWEEN LIQUID, GASEOUS AND SOLID PHASES. (2) TO CONSTRUCT INTEGRATE MODELS THAT COMBINE RELEVANT BIOCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROCESSES IN A WOTH WITH A RIGOROUS MASS TRANSPORT DESCRIPTION BASED ON COT TECHNIQUES, AND ADD CONSTRUCTING PROFEDAL MICH SETUPLY HE OPTIMUM MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEPRENDING ON THE DECISIONS TO BE MADE (OPTIMUM BESIGN, OPERATION, DESIGN OF CONTROL STRATEGIES, ETC.).	GRAU GUMBAU	PALOMA	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS E SINVESTIGACIONES TECNICAS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CTM2012-37215-C02-01	DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT PLANT TECHNOLOGY FOR METAL IONS CONTAMINATED WATER TREATMENT BY USING AGRO- FOOD WASTES	PILOT PLANT/AGRO-FOOD WASTI-ELECTROPLATING INDUSTRY/HEAVALENT CHROMUM/HEAVY METALS-(RO-PSULATION)REMOVAL\ MONITORING/POTENTIOMETRY/ELECT RONIC TONGUE	THE SURFACE TREATMENT INDUSTRIES USE GREAT AMOUNTS OF WATER IN THEIR PROCESSES. A PART FROM THIS WATER, CONTAMINATED MAINTY SY HEAVY METALS, REPRESENTS 9.4% OF TOTAL GENERATED WASTES BY THESE TYPES OF HOUSETISE. THE RISING OF PRAW MATERIALS PRICE AND THE TIGHTENING OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS THE DISO OF BUSINESS COSTS. B THE TECHNOLOGY PROPOSED IN THIS PROJECT AIMS TO THE CHORLOGY PROPOSED IN THIS PROJECT AIMS TO THE CHORLOGY PROPOSED IN THIS PROJECT AIMS TO MEDIULE THE LARGE AMOUNT OF REACHIST FOR A LOW COST AGRO-FOOD BIOSORBENTS WITH PROVEN CAPABILITIES TO BE USED IN THE TEATMENT MOD DISPOSAL OF METALS IN EFFLUENTS FROM SURFACE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF METALS IN EFFLUENTS FROM SURFACE TREATMENT FOR USED IN THE TEATMENT WINDUSTRIES. THESE BIOSORBENTS ARE BYPEDOUCTS OF LOCAL AGRO-FOOD ACTIVITY AND, WITH THIS APPULCATION, WOULD BE VALUED FAIL OF MICH SURFACE SYPENSY COMMERCIAL REAGENTS COMMONLY USED IN THE TREATMENT OF SUCH EFFLUENTS. THE SOREMINS WILL BE USED BOTH IN ITS ORIGINAL STATE OR ENCAPSULATED IN CALCIUM ALGINATE BEADS. THE EFFCIENCY IN THE ADSORPTION PROCESS AS WELL AS HANDIUMS AND MECHANICAL STRENGTH FEATURES WILL BE COMMARD.  IN THIS STUDY THE REAL CONTAMINATED WASTE SAMPLES WILL COME FROM DIFFERENT SURFACE TREATMENT INDUSTRIES, THEREFORE THEIR COMPOSITION OF METALLIC LEMENTS WILL BE UFFERENT. THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TAKES ON TREATMENT HELD OF THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE REPORT THEIR COMPOSITION OF METALLIC LEMENTS WILL BE OFFERENT. THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO KNOWLD THE PLOT PLANT WILL BE PLANNED TO THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF TREATMENT TO ENSURE THAT, AT THE MOD OF THE	VILLAESCUSA GIL	M® ISABEL	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	DPTO INGENIERIA QUIMICA AGRARIA Y TECN. AGROALIMENTARIA	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CTM2012-38314-C02-01	THE FATE OF MICROPOLLUTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS IN MEMBARE BIGEACTORS AND REVERSE OSMOSIS OR NAMOFILITRATION MEMBARANES FOLLOWED BY DISINFECTION	COMPOUNDS\IONIC LIQUIDS\LIQUID-	AS A RESULT OF POPULATION GROWTH, URBANIZATION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE, PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES ARE BECOMING STRESSED, AND THE CHANCES OF TAPPING NEW WATER SUPPLIES FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS ARE GETTING MORE DIFFICULT. AS A CONSCIUENCE, IN RECENT YEARS EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES WENT FURTHER AND INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE IS NOW A REALTY. NEVERTHELESS, THE PRESENCE OF MICROPOLITANTS SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY ANALYSED, AS POTENTIALLY THREATENING FOR PUBLIC HEALTH. WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WENT AND A PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A PREMINED FOR PUBLIC WAS AND A P	RODRIGUEZ RODA	IGNASI	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE LAIGUA FUNDACIO PRIVADA	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE L'AIGUA-FUNDACIO PRIVADA ICRA	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE L'AIGUA-FUNDACIO PRIVADA ICRA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CTM2012-38720-C03-01	APPLICATION OF METALLOMICS, METABOLOMICS AND INNOVATIVA ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES IN EXPOSURE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING ORGANISMS TO CONTAMINANTS. VALIDATION IN ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEMS.		TWO MER CONFIGURATIONS WITH TIO ZI IN SUSPENSION IS, MEMP OR INMOBILED IN A COATE MEMBRANE (CMPR) HAVE BERN USED IN SUBFACE AND DRINKING WATER LOAKING THE WINDOWN THE THE COMBINATION OF CHEMICAL TESTS OF CONTAMINANTS WITH BIOLOGICAL REPOSURE EXPERIMENTS, WHICH INTEGRATE SYMERGISM/ANTAGONISM PROCESS AMONG CONTAMINANTS AND INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPOUNDS IN THE COSTSTEMS. MODEL ORGANISMS INHABITION THE REAL NUMBER STUDY (GUADALQUIVIN RIVER ESTUARS): ALCERBAN MOUSE (MUS SPRETUS), RED CRAB PROCAMBRANE CLARKII) AND MUD (CAMP SCROBEULLARIA PLANA). AND CONTAMINANTS OCCURED IN THE AREA: CD, AS, PESTICIOSE (DOE). AND EMBRENT CONTAMINANTS (ACS) BRUGS AND ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS. IN ADDITION, SE DUE TO ITS ANTAGONISM ACTION WITH POLLUTARY AND SALCORNIA, A PLANT WITH ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES AND THE AREA: CD, AS, PESTICIOSE (DOE). AND EMBRENT CONTAMINANTS AND SALCORNIA, A PLANT WITH ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES AND ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS. IN ADDITION, SE DUE TO ITS ANTAGONISM ACTION WITH POLLUTARY AND SALCORNIA, A PLANT WITH ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY METALLOMIC TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN URBERLANDED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN THE SERVED FOR THE ALLOWING TECHNIQUES, TOPIC IN THE ASS BANKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENTARY AS SCORE OR HOMANTOGRAPHY WITH CHASS PARKS AND COMPLEMENT AND A	GOMEZ ARIZA	JOSE LUIS	UNIVERSIDAD DE HUELVA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

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CTM2012-36227	BIC	JTRIENT REMOVAL	RONIC TONGUE	WASTEWATER TREATMENT INDUSTRY MOVES TOWARDS INNOVATION BAGGLUZE DRIVEN BY THE EGISLATION BEQUIREMENTS. REVERTHELESS, THE GROWING CONCERNS FOR FIRERY COROUNT OF INTERPRETATION AS TOTHER'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE WAYTEN MAY MORE EFFECTIVELY LEAD TO INNOVATION, PROVEN ITS CAPABILITY TO PROVIDE ECONOMICALLY ATTRACTURE SOLUTIONS. ON A SHORT-MEDIUM TERM, THE NEED TO UP-GRADE TO NUTRENT REMOVAL IS ONE OF THE MAJOR CHALLENESS OF MARY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS (WITTES) DISCHARGING IN SENSITIVE AREAS. THEREFORE, IT IS ESSENTIALT TO INDO UTS SOLUTIONS OF THE MEDIUM TERM, THE REST OF THE MAJOR CHALLENESS OF MARY WASTESTING INSTALLATIONS BY PROFITING THE AVAILABLE SPACE. IS RESTRICTED THIS MEDIUM SENSITIVE AND STANDARD	TEJERO MONZON	JUAN IGNACIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	DPTO, CIENCIAS Y TECHICAS DEL AGUA Y DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPPEIROR DE INIG GAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
				CONCEIVED TO ACHIEVE ORGANIC MATTER AND NUTRIENTS (N AND P) REMOVAL AT THE SAME TIME. SUCH PROCESS IS MADE OF A SLUDGE BED REACTOR INCLUDING AN ANAEROBIC AND AN ANOXIC ZONE, FOLLOWED BY A BIOFILM REACTOR IN SLIGHTLY HYBRID CONFIGURATION.									
CTM2012-38720-C03-03	EXI CO OR EXI STIT ECO	SESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF ISSTING AND NET STITING AND NET STITING AND NET STITING AND NET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET STITING AND SET S		ESTUARINE ECOSYSTEMS ARE GENERALLY SUBJECTED TO MIPACT FROM HUMAN ACTIVITY, AND CONSEQUENTLY MANY POLLUTANTS ARE PRESENT IN THEIR WATERS. THIS STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF ECOSYSTEMS. RNOWLEDGE OF THE MECHANISMS OF TOXICITY AND ECOTOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CONVENTIONAL AND ELORGING. CONTAINMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL ORGANISMS IS LIMITED, AS WELL AS THEIR POSSIBLE SYNERGISTIC OR ANTACONISTIC EFFECTS IN A MINUTURE. THEREFORE, QUIR PROPOSAL WILL ANALYZE THE MECHANISMS OF TOXICITY OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF CONTAINMANTS AT ENVIRONMENT ALLY RELEVANT CONCENTRATIONS IN ORGANISMS, PROCAMBRAUS CLARKII, THE BYFO DE ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT AND SECONDAIN WILL ANALYZE THE MECHANISMS OF TOXICITY OF DEFENSE AND SECONDAIN TO THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT TROOP IN THE TYPE OF ECOSYSTEM AND BELONGING TO COVER A WILL STUDY THE MOLECULAR FETTER CAUGH BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURE THE TYPE OF EACH OF ANY ACCOUNTED THE MOLECULAR FETTER CAUGH BY CONVENTIONAL PROPERTY OF ANTACONISTS SUCH AS SE, BY EMERGING CONTAMINANTS (MIXTURES OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOUNDS).	BLASCO MORENO	JULIAN	INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC)	INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS MARINAS DE ANDALUCIA (ICMAN)	INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS MARINAS DE ANDALUCIA (ICMAN)	01-01-13	31-12-15		Spain
CTM2012-37591	MC EN' ASS TRE DIS		RATE ALGAL POND\PHOTOBIOREACTOR	MUNICIPAL EFFLUENTS ARE RECOGNIZED AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF MANY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS, INCLUDING POLYAROMATIC PHYDROCARBONS, PESTICIDES, SURFACTANTS, STEROIDS, AND METALS. RECENTLY, PHARMAGEUTICALS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS (PICETAL STATEMENT OF THE ADJATIC ENVIRONMENT, MOPETITAL POLYAROMATICAL STATEMENT OF THE ADJATIC ENVIRONMENT, MOST DOMESTIC AND SOME INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS ARE PROCESSED BY MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER REATHERS HARE PROCESSED BY MUNICIPAL WASTEWATERS THAT PLANTS (DECD 2004), OWER THE LAST 20 YEARS, THE RELEASE OF CONTAMINANTS HARMFULTO THE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS HAS SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED DESPITE THESE IMPROVEMENTS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT, EFFLUENTS AND SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED DESPITE THESE IMPROVEMENTS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT, EFFLUENTS ARE STILL CONSIDERED IMPORTANT SOURCES OF POLILLITION FOR BOTH MARINE AND FRESHWATER AUTHORS THAT THESE EFFLUENTS, CONTAINING METALS, DEPOLYAROMATIC HYDROCARBONS, ENDOCRING INSIGNATION AND PHARMAGEUTICALS ARE POTENTIALLY TOXIC TO ADJALICA GRAGMANS (GENOTOXICITY, NEUROTOXICITY, INMUNIOTOXICITY AND REPRODUCTION ALTERATION) (BOUCHARD ET AL., 2009). THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT, IS THEREFORE TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS WHETHER MUNICIPAL EFFLUENTS COULD ALTER THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE MARINE EACH SITCH STATUS.)	MARTIN DIAZ	MARIA LAURA	UNIVERSIDAD DE CADIZ	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DEI MAR Y AMBIENTALES	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DEL MAR Y AMBIENTALES	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CTM2012-31461	Of IN	POYES AND REUSE OF DUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS	BIOSURFACTANTIJACTOBACILLUS\PAH	THEREFORE, THEIR REMOVAL FROM WASTEWATERS IS VERY IMPORTANT. OUR STUDIES WERE FOLUSSED ON THE DEGRADATION OF REACTIVE DYES. THIS KIND OF DYES HAS LIVE OF SENALSTION BEQUES THEN REACH THE REACTION SETWERN STATE OF SENALSTION REQUES THEY REACTION SETWERN DYS. SAND WATER TAKES PLACE (DYES HYDROLYSIS), THE BIOLOGICAL PLANTS ARE IMPERIORS IN THE REACTION SETWERN DYS. AND THE REACTION SETWERN DYS. AND THE REACTION OF THE SENALSTIP OF		MARIA CARMEN	UNIVERSITAT POUTECNICA DE CATALUNYA	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN TEXTIL Y COOPERACIÓN INDUSTRIAL DE TERRASSA (INTEXTER)	INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN TEXTLY COOPERACIÓN INDUSTRIAL DE TERRASSA (INTEXTER)	01-01-13	31-12-15		Spain
CTM2012-32538	DI:	NALYSIS OF KEY ASPECTS OF THE SPERSION OF INDUSTRIAL ASTEWATERS TO DELIMIT VIRRONMENTAL MIXING ZONES	MATHEMATICI. MODELLING(WASTEWATER\WWTP\TR ANSPORT\CFD	IN THE VENTITOX RESEARCH PROJECT (DISP/ROSIO).  IN WHERE THE PRINCIPAL RESEARCHE (IP) OF THIS APPLICATION TO K PART, A METHODOLOGY FOR DELIMITATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MIXING ZONES OF DELIMITATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MIXING ZONES OF THAT WORK ALLOWED VERBICATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THAT WORK ALLOWED VERBICATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THESE AREAS. SUCH ISSUES LE IN THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES (CIRRENTS, SAUNITY, SUSPENDES SOLID SAND PH), CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INTERACTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES (CIRRENTS, SAUNITY, SUSPENDES SOLIDS AND PH), CHARACTERIZATION OF THE METAL AND ADDITIONAL PROPERTY OF THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE WESTER OF A DEPERE UNDERSTANDING OF THESE ASPECTS AND THYME THE MED FOR A DEPERE UNDERSTANDING OF THESE ASPECTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE WATER QUALITY MARAGEMENT POSE TO THE IF THE OPPORTUNITY TO THE VERTITOX PROJECT THE MIXET OF THE DISCHARGE SON THE STATISTICAL TRAINED THE DISCHARGE SON ESTANDED THE MIST SIGNIFICANT PROCESSES THAT DETERMINE THE DISPERSION OF INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES ON ESTANDIS SECRETARY DETERMINE THE DISPERSION OF INDUSTRIAL DISCHARGES ON ESTANDES AND THEIR INTEGRATION TO ESTABLISH ENVIRONMENTAL MIXING ZONES INTO PROBABILISTIC TERMS, SPECIFICALLY, WE PROPOSE: 1) DELYMIC INTO THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AVAIRABLES USING TECHNIQUES BASED ON SELF-ORGANIZING MAPS, 2) RESEARCHING THE INFLUENCE OF SUNCH ENVORCESS OF EFFLUENTS WITH POSITIVE OF SINCLE PORT DISCHARGES OF THE UNDERSTANDING THE INFLUENCE OF	GARCIA GOMEZ	ANDRES	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULCA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	INSTITUTO DE HIDRAULICA AMBIENTAL DE CANTABRIA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CTM2012-37860	AL	IODUCTION AND DIGESTION OF GAL BIOMASS PRODUCED FROM ASTEWATERS	MEMBRANES\Micropollutants\WA TER REUSE\WASTEWATER\REVERSE OSMOSIS\WANDI-ITRATION\DISINFECT ION\DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS\LOVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES	INTERPRETABLE AND ATTEMPORATE	GARCIA SERRANO	IOAN	UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO. INCENIERIA HIDRAULICA, MARITIMA Y AMBIENTAL	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE ING. CAMINOS, CANALES Y PUERTOS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CTM2012-34449	SYNTHESIS OF ZEOLITE FROM NON CONVENTIONAL RAW MATERIAL	PHOTOCATALYSIS\ADSORPTION\ARSEN IC\CHROMIUM\WATER TREATMENT	THE PROJECT PROPOSED IN THIS DOCUMENT, AIMS TO VALORIZE A HAZARDOUS WASTE COMING FROM	LOPEZ DELGADO	AURORA		AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE	METALURGIA PRIMARIA Y	CENTRO NACIONAL	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	AND ITS USE FOR THE TREATMENT	IC (CHROINION (WATER TREATMENT	ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY, BY ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO				INVESTIGACIONES	RECICLADO DE	INVESTIGACIONES				
	OF AQUEOUS EFFLUENT		ZEOLITES, AND THE USE OF THESE ZEOLITES TO REMOVE				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	MATERIALES	METALURGICAS				
	CONTAMINATED WITH ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS		METALS SUCH AS CD, PB Y HG, CONSIDERED AS ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS. THE ELIMINATION OF ENDOCRINE						(CENIM)				
	ENDOCRINE DISKUPTORS		DISRUPTORS. THE ELIMINATION OF ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS FROM WATER RESOURCES IS ONE OF THE										
			PRIORITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS ALSO INTENDED										
			TO USE DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES (SYNTHESIS IN A										
			REACTOR PRESSURE, MICROWAVE OVEN AND FLUIDIZED BED SOLAR-POWERED OVEN) TO DEFINE THE BEST										
			AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY FOR TRANSFORMING WASTE INTO										
			ZEOLITE AND ALSO TO DEMONSTRATE THE TECHNOLOGICAL										
			FEASIBILITY OF SOLAR ENERGY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO										
			CONVENTIONAL ENERGY. BESIDES, IT IS PLANNED TO RUN TESTS TO LARGER SCALE WITH AN AUTOCLAVE REACTOR,										
			OWNED BY ONE EPO. AND THAT WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR										
			THE PROJECT. THIS WAY IS ACHIEVED THE EXPLOITATION OF										
			A WASTE AS BY-PRODUCT, THE DISPOSAL OF										
			ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD ASSOCIATED TO LANDFILL DEPOSITION, THE REVALORIZATION OF A WASTE BY										
			TRANSFORMATION INTO A VALUABLE MATERIAL AND THE										
			USE OF THE REVALORIZED PRODUCT IN THE TREATMENT OF										
			CONTAMINATED EFFLUENTS, CONTRIBUTING TO PRESERVE										
CTM2012-32279	FUNDAMENTALS OF THE "BIOGAS EXPLOSION" PROCESS.		THE ENERGY CONTENT OF ORGANIC MATTER IN	FERNANDEZ-POLANCO	MARIA		UNIVERSIDAD DE	ESCUELA DE INGENIERIAS	ESCUELA DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	APPLICATION TO PRE-TREATMENT		WASTEWATER IS HIGHER THAN THE ENERGY REQUIRED FOR REMOVAL. THROUGH ITS TRANSFORMATION INTO BIOGAS			l l'	VALLADOLID	INDUSTRIALES	INGENIERIAS INDUSTRIALES				
	OF SLUDGE IN WASTEWATER		SLUDGE IS THE ONLY STREAM THAT CAN PRODUCE ENERGY					INDUSTRIALES	INDOSTRIALES				
	TREATMENT PLANTS.		IN A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT. IMPLEMENTING										
			SLUDGE TREATMENT PROCESSES, PRIOR TO ANAEROBIC										
			DIGESTION, IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE NEUTRAL OR EVEN POSITIVE ENERGY BALANCES. IN THIS SENSE, THERMAL										
			HYDROLYSIS "STEAM EXPLOSION" IS WIDELY USED TO										
			INCREASE METHANE PRODUCTION. IN PARALLEL THE										
			"AMMONIA EXPLOSION" PROCESS IS USED IN THE FIELD OF										
			STRAW HYDROLYSIS.										
			ANALYZING THE MECHANISMS OF BOTH PROCESSES IS										
			POSSIBLE TO CONCLUDE THAT A PROCESS OF "BIOGAS										
			EXPLOSION" CAN LEAD TO RESULTS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF										
			THE "STEAM EXPLOSION".										
			IN THE ABSENCE OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES WE										
			SUGGEST A BASIC STUDY TO ESTABLISH THE										
			FUNDAMENTALS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE NEW PROCESS.										
			BASED ON PRIOR EXPERIENCE WE WILL DESIGN AND BUILD A BENCH TO EXPERIMENTALLY STUDY THE PROCESS OF										
			"BIOGAS EXPLOSION". FIRST APPLYING THE TRADITIONAL										
			METHODOLOGY (VARYING ONE PARAMETER AND										
			MAINTAINING THE REST CONSTANT) AND THEN USING										
			DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT TOOLS, WE SHALL ESTABLISH THE INFLUENCE OF: TYPE OF GAS (CO2, CH4, BIOGAS),										
			CONCENTRATION AND TYPE OF SLUDGE (PRIMARY AND										
			SECONDARY), RATIO SLUDGE/GAS, PRESSURE IN THE										
			HYDROLYSIS AND FLASH CHAMBERS, TIME OF OPERATION										
			AND TEMPERATURE.										
CTQ2007-67792-C02-01	WATER TREATMENTS TO	AGRICULTURAL	THE OVERALL AIM OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS TO STUDY	RIVERA UTRILLA	JOSE	<u> </u>	UNIVERSIDAD DE	FACULTAD DE	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	ELIMINATE POLLUTANTS SUCH AS	POLLUTANTS\ACTIVATED	DIFFERENT PROCESSES FOR THE REMOVAL OF DIFFERENT				GRANADA	CIENCIAS	CIENCIAS				
	PHARMACEUTICAL DERIVATIVES	CARBON\ADSORPTION\BIOADSORPTIC											
	BY ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES AND	N\REGENERATION	FREQUENTLY USED IN THE OLIVE GROVES (DIURON, AMITROLE, TERBUTILAZINE Y FLUROXYPYR) PRESENT IN										
	ADSORPTION/BIOADSORPTION ON		WATERS OF AGRICULTURAL USE, AND DERIVATIVES FROM										
	CARBON MATERIALS.		PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS (NITROIMIDAZOLES AND										
			ENDOCRIN DISRUPTORS) THAT ARE, FREQUENTLY, IN URBAN										
			WASTEWATERS. THESE TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT										
		1	USING ADSORPTION/BIOADSORPTION ON ADVANCED CARBON MATERIALS, CATALYZED OZONATION, CATALYZED						1		l		
		1	PHOTOOXIDATION AND GAMMA RADIOLYSIS.	1					1		l		
		1	IN THE ADSORPTION PROCESSES NOVEL CARBON						1		l		
		1	MATERIALS SUCH AS ACTIVATED CARBON FIBERS, CLOTHS						1		l		
		1	AND FELTS WILL BE USED. BESIDES, SOME OF THE ADSORBENT MATERIALS TO BE USED WILL BE PREPARED IN						1		l		
		1	OUR LABORATORIES FROM PETROLEUM COKE, ORGANIC	1					1		l		
			POLYMERS AND SEWAGE SLUDGE.						1		l		
									1			1	1
			IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE YIELD OF THE CONTAMINANT										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION PROCESSES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION PROCESSES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF BACTERIA, WHICH WILL ENHANCE THESE PROCESSES										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION PROCESSES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION PROCESSES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF BACTERIA, WHICH WILL ENHANCE THESE PROCESSES THROUGH BIODEGRADATION OF THE CONTAMINANTS AND/OR PARTICIPATION OF THE BACTERIA IN THEIR ADSORPTION (BIOADSORPTION), MOREOVER, A STUDY OF										
			REMOVAL PROCESSES, IN SOME CASES, ADSORPTION PROCESSES WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF BACTERIA, WHICH WILL ENHANCE THESE PROCESSES THROUGH BIODEGRADATION OF THE CONTAMINANTS AND/OR PARTICIPATION OF THE BACTERIA IN THEIR										

CTQ2007-66178	OLIVE MILL WASTEWAT			MARTINEZ NIETO	LEOPOLDO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
	TREATMENT FOR REUSE	BY CS\SEQUENTIAL AND HYBRID	THE MOMENT BEARS THE PRODUCTION OF TWO TYPES OF				GRANADA	QUIMICA	CIENCIAS				
	MEANS FENTON PROCE	AND MBR\OZONATION\ACTIVE	WASTEWATERS WHOSE SEGREGATION IS FORCED USING										
	LATER PURIFICATION FO												
	BIOSORPTION	L RISK ASSESSMENT	LAUNDRY MACHINES OF THE OLIVE BEFORE THEIR										
	Diosola Hon	E III JA JOSESSINEITI	ENTRANCE TO THE PROCESS AND B) THOSE THAT TAKE										
			PLACE WHEN THE OLIVE OIL IS WASHING IN VERTICAL										
			CENTRIFUGE THESE WASTEWATERS HAVE BEEN USED										
			UNTIL FEW YEARS AGO FOR WATERING IN THE OWN OLIVE										
			GROVE; HOWEVER THE CONFEDERATION HIDROGRAFICA OF										
			THE GUADALQUIVIR AND THE ENVIRONMENT MINISTRY,										
			BASED ON THE LAW OF WATERS OF 1/2001, OVER REUSE										
			OF WASTEWATERS, ARE PROHIBITED THEIR INDISCRIMINATE										
			USE FROM 2002, DEMANDING SOME CONCENTRATIONS										
			EVERY TIME LOWER AND LOWER IN CERTAIN PARAMETERS										
			THAT HAVE LEFT REDUCING YEAR AFTER YEAR. THIS										
			PARAMETERS AT THE MOMENT DON?T OVERCOME 1000										
			PPM OF DQO, 1000 PPM OF DBO, 600 PPM OF SUSPENDED										
			SOLIDS AND PH 6-9, PARAMETERS THAT THESE WATERS										
			DON?T COMPLETE, AND FOR THAT THEIR TREATMENT IS										
			FORCED ON THE OTHER HAND, ALSO, THEY WILL CAN										
			CONTAIN POLLUTING SUBSTANCES THAT FIGURE IN THE EEC										
Ī	1 1		DIRECTIVE 76/464 AND 80/68/EEC, COMING FROM	1	1	1	I	1		l	1	l	
İ	1		PESTICIDES PRODUCTS. THAT IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR		1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		OVER OF 800 ANDALUSIAN OLIVE MILLS THAT HAVE TO		1	1	i	1			Ì		
	<del>                                     </del>				ļ	ļ		<b> </b>	ļ		-		
CTQ2007-64324		ICAL AND DEPURATION\OLIVE MILL	LEGISLATION EVOLUTION AND THE INCREASE IN THE	GARCIA ENCINA	PEDRO ANTONIO	1	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. DE	DPTO. DE	01-10-07	30-09-10	MINECO	Spain
İ	PROCESS LEVELS OF THI	WASTEWATER\OLIVE OIL	KNOWLEDGE OF THE BASIS OF THE PROCESS INVOLVED IN		1	1	VALLADOLID	INGENIERIA	INGENIERIA		Ì		
Ī	INTERACTIONS BETWEE	PROCESS\WASTEWATER	WASTEWATER TREATMENT HAVE MODIFIED THE	1	1	1	I	QUIMICA Y	QUIMICA Y	l	1	l	
İ	NITRIFICATION-DENITRI	CATION REUSE\FENTON\BIOSORPTION	OBJECTIVES TO BE REACHED IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT		1	1	i	TECNOLOGIA DEL M.	TECNOLOGIA DEL M.		Ì		
	AND BIOLOGICAL PHOS		PLANTS. ACTUALLY, AN IMPORTANT PART OF THESE PLANTS					AMBIENTE	AMBIENTE				
	REMOVAL IN WASTEWA		INCLUDE NITROGEN (NITRIFICATION AND DENITRIFICATION)					AUNDIENTE	POVIDICIVIE				
		EK											
	TREATMENT		AND BIOLOGICAL PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL.										
			THE COMBINATION OF THESE PROCESS INVOLVE THE										
			COEXISTENCE OF DIVERSE MICROORGANISMS WHOSE										
			OPTIMAL OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS ARE VERY DIFFERENT.										
			AND BY THIS IT IS NECESSARY TO REACH AN EQUILIBRIUM										
			CONDITIONS. BIOLOGICAL PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL IS										
			HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY NITRIFICATION AND										
			DENITRIFICATION PROCESSES AND BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL										
			CONDITIONS THAT FAVOURS THE SECONDARY RELEASE OF										
			PHOSPHOROUS.										
			THIS PROJECT PRETENDS TO STUDY THE INFLUENCE AND										
			OPTIMISATION OF THE MAIN VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE										
			THE BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENTS REMOVAL, WHIT SPECIAL										
			EMPHASIS IN THE INFLUENCE OF THE NITRIFICATION-										
			DENITRIFICATION PROCESSES OVER BIOLOGICAL										
			PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL. THE STUDY WILL BE CARRIED										
			OUT IN A FULL SCALE PLANT IN WHICH THE INFLUENCE OF										
İ	1		OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS OVER PROCESS YIELD AND		1	1	i	1			Ì		
Ī	1 1		STABILITY WILL BE ANALYSED, AND IN LAB SCALE REACTORS	1	1	1	I	1		l	1	l	
CTO 2007 66005	0071447471044 07	CE DUADAMA CELITICAL		MUDULO CCTCOAN	MAADIA DERUTA	1	LINID/EDGID AD DE	INICTITUTO DE	INCTITUTE OF	04 40 07	20.00.40	MAINICCO	Coo
CTQ2007-66885	OPTIMIZATION OF SEW		THIS PROJECT HAS AS MAIN OBJECTIVE TO STUDY IN DEPTH	MUKILLO ESTEBAN	MARIA BENITA	1	UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-10-07	30-09-10	INIINECO	Spain
Ī	SLUDGE VALORIZATION		THE SEWAGE SLUDGE PYROLYSIS AND GASIFICATION	1	1	1	ZARAGOZA	INVESTIGACION EN	INVESTIGACION EN	l	1	l	
Ī	PYROLYSIS AND GASIFIC		PROCESSES AS ENERGY VALORIZATION ALTERNATIVES OF	1	1	1	I	INGENIERIA DE	INGENIERIA DE	l	1	l	
İ	THERMOCHEMICAL PRO			1	1	1	i	ARAGON -I3A-	ARAGON -I3A-		Ì		
Ī	1 1	MMA RADIOLYSIS	BY THIS RESEARCH GROUP, IT WAS STARTED THE STUDY OF	1	1	1	I	1		l	1	l	
İ	1		SEWAGE SLUDGE GASIFICATION PROCESSES, POINTING IT		1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		TOWARDS THE OPTIMIZATION OF SEVERAL OPERATION		1	1	i	1			Ì		
Ī	1 1		VARIABLES. THIS OPTIMIZATION OF SEVERAL OPERATION  VARIABLES. THIS OPTIMIZATION ALLOWS US TO MAXIMIZE	1	1	1	I	1		l	1	l	
İ	1				1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		THE ENERGETIC EXPLOITATION OF THE FUEL GAS PRODUCED	1	1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		OR THE USE AS SYNTHESIS GAS. SUCH A STUDY ALSO WENT		1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		AFTER THE AIM OF ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIMIZATION OF THE		1	1	i	1			Ì		
İ	1		PROCESS BY MEANS OF BOTH REDUCING TARS PRESENT AT		1	1	i	1			Ì		
1	1 1		PRODUCED GAS AND CONTROL OF OTHER CONTAMINANTS	1	1	1	ı	1	1	l	1	l	1
İ					1	1	i	1			Ì		
					1	1	i	1		l	I	1	1
			SUCH AS AMMONIA. THE RESULTS OBTAINED OF THESE										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS.										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF PYROLYSIS AS A PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF PYROLYSIS AS A PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT ALSO AS SEWAGE SLUDGE ENERGY VALORIZATION PROCESS										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASFIGATION AND PYBOUSISS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLIDES NOT OTHLY THE STUDY PYROU'SIS AS PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT ALSO AS SEWAGE SLUDGE ENERGY VALORIZATION PROCESS WICH PROVIDES INTERESTING PRODUCTS OF SEVERAL										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF PYROLYSIS AS, PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT ALSO AS SEWAGE SLUDGE ENERGY VALORIZATION PROCESS WICH PROVIDES INTERSTIND PRODUCTS OF SEVERAL APPLICATION SO THEN THIS PROJECT PROPOSES TO DO THE										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDPING BOTH GASFICATION AND PYBOUSES ROPCESS. LAST ONE, PYBOLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF PYBOLYSIS AS A PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT ALSO AS SEWAGE SLUDGE ENERGY VALORIZATION PROCESS WICH PROVIDES INTERESTING PRODUCTS OF SEVERAL APPLICATION, SO THEN THIS PROJECT PROPOSES TO DO THE OLLOWING OBJECTIVES.										
			WORKS HAVE SHOWN US THE INTEREST IN GOING ON STUDYING BOTH GASIFICATION AND PYROLYSIS PROCESS. LAST ONE, PYROLYSIS, IS GOING TO STUDY FROM A NEW POINT OF VIEW WICH INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE STUDY OF PYROLYSIS AS, PREVIOUS STAGE OF GASIFICATION BUT ALSO AS SEWAGE SLUDGE ENERGY VALORIZATION PROCESS WICH PROVIDES INTERSTIND PRODUCTS OF SEVERAL APPLICATION SO THEN THIS PROJECT PROPOSES TO DO THE										

CTQ2007-63949	TOWARDS ENHANCED AND ENHANDMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EMERSING POLLUTANTS. FOCUS ON THE WATER CYCLE AND WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES	SCREENING-AUTOMATO-GRAPHY-CAPILLARY ELECTROPHORESIS\DISINFECTION BY- PRODUCTS	THE PERSPECTIVE OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND PARTICULARLY WATER CONTAINMATION HAS EVOLVED DURING THE LAST YEAR TOWARDS A NEW GROUP OF CHEMICALS, NAMED WITH THE GENERIC TERM, EMERGING CHEMICALS, THESE POLLUTANTS COVER A WIDE AND HETEROGENEOUS GROUP, WHICH, HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES SHARE SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS, LIKE E 61. MASSEVE SIS IN LOCAUZED (MAINNY HOUSEHOLD, BUT IN SOME CASES ALSO AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL) SCENARIOS, HIGH MAYER SOLUBILITY AND LOW TEND TO BIO-ACCUMULATE, WHICH CONTRIBUTES INTO THE RYSPEAD THOUGH THE WATER SOLUBILITY AND LOW TEND TO BIO-ACCUMULATE, WHICH CONTRIBUTES INTO THE RYSPEAD THOUGH THE WATER SOLUBILITY AND LOW TEND TO BIO-ACCUMULATE, WHICH CONTRIBUTES INTO THE RYSPEAD THOUGH THE WATER CYCLE. MOREOVER, THE RE IS A LOCK OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE FATE OF THESE CONTAINMANTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT, DUE IN PART TO THE ANALYTICAL CALLELENGE OF THEIR CHEEMINATION. ON THE OTHER HAND, ACCORDING TO THE ACTUAL TERM IN THE FIELD OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, THE ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY TO BE DEVELOPED MUST BE ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE IN A WAY THAT THE AMOUNT OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS CONSUMED AND MANIPULATED CAR BE REDUCTED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, DUE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH RISKS FOR ANALYSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ORGANIC SOLVENTS SOLVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ORGANIC SOLVENTS SOLVENTS ON THE RIPORT AND THAT PRARAMETES.	PRADA RODRIGUEZ	DARIO	UNIVERSIGADE DA CORUÑA	INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	01-10-07	30-09-10	mineLO	Spain
CTQ2008-05545	COMBINATION OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE TECHNOLOGIES TECH	NANOMATERIALS\POLLUTION\WATERS \ANALYTICAL METHODS\SPE\HPLC\EKC\SV		SAN ROMAN SAN EMET	MARIA FRESNEDO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CANTABRIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA Y QUIMICA INORGANICA	ESCUELA TECN SUP. INGENIEROS INDUSTRIALES Y TELECOMUNICACIO N	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2008-06792-C02-02	APPLICATION OF AEROBIC GRANULAR SLUDGE REACTORS TO URBAIN WASTEWNATER: PILOT SCALE OPERATION AND MATHEMATICAL MODELLING	MEMBRANE PROCESSE/NANOPILTRATION/REVERS E OSMOSIS/SORPTION/ORGANIC MATTER/RICHTY POLIUTIANTS/SURFACE WATERS/GROUNDWATER/PTW/WWTP	THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSED ON THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR SYSTEMS AT PILOT SCALE TO THEAT URBAN MASTEWATERS. THESE SYSTEMS SUPPOSE AN INTERSTING ALTERNATIVE TO THE CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATED SUDGE TECHNICACY SINGLE GRANULAR BIOMASS CAN BE EASILY SEPARATED FROM TERATED WASTEWATER IN THE OWN REACTOR AND, THEREFORE, AN EXTERNAL SETTING UNIT IS NOT NECESSARY. MOREOVER, THE FEED PATTERN OF THESE SYSTEMS ALLOWS CARRIVING OUT PROSPHATE REMOVAL, NITRIFICATION AND DENITIFIFICATION IN ONE ONLY UNIT. RESULTS OBTAINED WITH GRANULAR AEROBIC REACTORS AT LABORATORY SCALE ARE PROMISING BUT THERE ARE FEW WORKS DONE AT PILOT OR FULL SCALE. THEREFORE, MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STABILITY OF GRANULS AND THEIR PESFORMANCE AT LARGE SCALE IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO STRAILSH AEROBIC GRANULATION AS A FEASIBLE TREATMENT.  THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE THE STUDY OF THE STABILITY OF A GRANULAR SUDGE REACTOR PILOT PI	CARRENA MUYO	JULIAN	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain

CTQ2008-06865-C02-01	ONE STAGE GRANULAR SBR FOR BRY: DESIGN AND OPERATION WITHIN AN ADVANCED CONTROL SYSTEM		THE GRASTAC PROJECT AIMS TO ADVANCE IN THE BIOLOGICAL MUTERN TREMONAL FROM WASTEWAYER BY THE APPLICATION OF THE EMERGING GRANULAR TECHNOLOGY APPLIED TO SR. IN SUCH SENSE THIS PROJECT PRETENDS TO IDENTIFY THE BASIC KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE GRANULATION PROCESS (MICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF GRANULAR BIOMASS FOR NUTBENT REMOVAL, POPULATION DYNAMICS DISTRIBUTION AND PROJECTION FROM THE GRANULE DURING THE GRANULE DURING THE GRANULE DURING THE GRANULE COMPOSTION OF WOLDTHOM AND CONTROL COMPOSTION WASTEWATER.  APART FROM THE BASIC KNOWLEDGE, THIS PROJECT ALSO PRETENDS TO DEVALED AND A TUBULAR GRANULAR SIR	COLPRIM GALCERAN	JESUS	UNIVERSITAT DE GIRONA	INSTITUTO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	INSTITUTO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			FOR NUTIENT REMOVAL WITH SYNTHETIC WASTEWATER FOR A BETTER PROCESS STABILITY AND PERFORMANCE. IN SUCH SENSE A LAB SCALE PILOT PLANT (30 LITRES) WILL BE DESIGN CONSTRUCTED. STARTED AND DEPRATE OR BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REMOVAL PROCESS. AFTERWARDS, THE GRANULAR TECHNOLOGY WILL BE APPLIED TO AN AVAILABLE 1000 LITRES INDUSTRIAL PILOT PLANT FOR TECHNOLOGY VALIDATION IN A PULL SCALE WWIP.  ON THE OTHER HAND, IN ORDER TO REMURE PROCESS TABILITY AND PERFORMANCE IN NUTRIENT REMOVAL, THE PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED SIGHTIN SOFTWARE WILL BE ADAPTED TO THE GRANULAR TECHNOLOGY BY INCLUDING NEW DATA ACQUISTION PROBESS.									
CTQ2008-02775	DEVELOPMENT OF ROUTINE ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ESTROGENS AND ALKYLPHENOLS IN WATER AND FISH TISSUE SAMPLES	PASSIVE SAMPLING\SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANG DEVICE\ORGANIC POLLUTANTS\WATER\AIR	THE EUROPEAN UNION WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (UPED, 2009/66) PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION INTRODUCED FOR MANY YEARS IN THE WATER MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION FIELD. HOWEVER, THE WYED DOES NOT SPECIFY THE HORD ANALYTICAL METHODS THAT HAVE TO BE USED FOR THE MONITORING OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES PRESENT IN WATER BODIES. THUS, THERE IS AN URGENT NEED TO DEVELOP MONITORING TOOLS AND ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY ABLE TO PROVIDE IMPROVED CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AT A LOWER COST IN ORDER TO RESPOND TO THE CALLELINGS OF THE VARIOUS TASKS INVOLVED IN EACH TYPE OF MONITORING.	FERNANDEZ CUADRADO	LUIS ANGEL	UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAIS VASCO EUSKAL HERRIKO UNIBERTSITATEA	DPTO. QUIMICA ANALITICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
			ESTROGENS AND ALKYLPHENOLS HAVE BECOME IMPORTANT BERKING CONTAMINATS DUE TO THEIR PRESENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL WATERS, THE THREAT THEY SUPPOSE TO DRINKING WATER SUPCES AND THE CONCERN ABOUT THEIR POSSIBLE ESTROGENIC AND OTHER KIND OF EFFECTS. ALTHOUGH ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING COMPOUND (EDC) CONCENTRATIONS HAVE DEFOR BEEN MEASURED IN WASTEWATER EFFLUENTS, NO CONCLUSIVE ASSOCIATION MASS ENVER THE SETHEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER									
CTQ2008-00417	DEVELOPMENT OF SEPARATION/RECOVERY PROCESSES OF BORON BY USING HOLLOW FIBERS MEMBRANE CONTACTORS WITH STIPP DISPERSION AND BIOPOLYMERS SORPTION	WATER\CONTAMINAT\OXIDATION\TRE	DEVELOPMENT OF ROUTINE ANALYTICAL METHODS BASED ON COMMERCALLY AVAILABLE INSTRUMENTATION OF THIS PROJECT PROPOSES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEPARATION PROCESSES OF BOOK THROUGH HOLLOW FIBBER MEMBRANE CONTACTORS WITH STRIP DISPERSION AS WILL AS SORPTION ON BIOPOLYMERS. IT CONSIDERS ITS APPLICATION TO TWO TYPES OF SOLUTIONS: AS PERPARATION PRECIPE OF BORDON FROM MASTEWAYER PROCEEDING FROM SPENT METALWORKING FLUIDS. BI ELIMINATION OF BORDON FROM SEAWATES DESAUNIZED BY REVERSE OSMOSIS THROUGH THE INCORPORATION OF NEW ADDITIONAL STAGE USING HOLLOW FIBBER MEMBRANE CONTACTORS. IT SEEKS TO DEVELOP ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY VIABLE PROCESSES THAT ALLOW NOT ONLY THE RECYCLING OF BORDON AND WATER, BUT ALSO A DECREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF REAGENTS AND A DECREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF REAGENTS AND A DECREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF SECONDARY WASTES. THE PRESENTED PROJECT IS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGISE SEPARATION OPERATIONS, ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE, BY APPLYING NEW TECHNOLOGISE ASSED ON THE USE OF A MEW TECHNOLOGISE ASSED ON THE USE OF MEMBRANES.  THE SEPARATION PROCESSES TO BE STUDIED AND APPLIED TO THE ELIMINATION OF BORON, INVOLVE THE USE OF A MEW TECHNOLOGY (HOLLOW) FIBBER STRIP DISPERSION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALL OF MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLE SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF BORON, INVOLVE THE USE OF A MEW TECHNOLOGY (HOLLOW PIBBERS TRIP DISPERSISION MEMSTALLY FOR SUPPONTATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY ADVANCED SEPARATION OF PERSISION MEMSTALLY PROVIDED THE PERSISION PERSISION PERSISION PERSISI	SASTRE REQUENA	ANA MARIA	UNIVERSITAT POLITECHICA DE CATALUNYA	DPTO, INGENIERÍA QUÍMICA-CEPIMA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INFERIENA INDUSTRIAL DE BARCELONA	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
			WITH SELECTIVE CARRIERS, WITH THOSE OF THE EMULSION MEMBRANES, USING A SINGLE MEMBRANE CONTACTOR WHERE THE EXTRACTION AND STRIPPING PROCESSES TAKE PLACE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN A SINGLE STEP.									

CTG 2000 05024	NEW NAMED AND TO THE OWNER.	UEVALALENT GUDOLUULA	THE WATER ROLLITION WITH RESOURT AND SAFERING	CIERRA ALONICO	AAADIA ICADEI		LINIU COCIDAD DEV	ESCUELA CURENION	ESCUELA CURERIOR	04.04.00	20.05.42	MANIFOO	Ir
CTQ2008-05821	NEW NANOMATERIALS WITH INDUSTRIAL APLICATIONS FOR	HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM RECOVERY\ELECROCHEMICAL	THE WATER POLLUTION WITH PRIORITY AND EMERGING POLLUTANTS IS ONE OF THE MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL	SIERRA ALONSO	MARIA ISABEL		UNIVERSIDAD REY JUAN CARLOS	ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE CIENCIAS	ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	30-06-12	MINECO	Spain
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	REACTORS\CERAMIC MEMBRANES	CHALLENGES THAT THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY AND THE				JUAN CARLUS	EXPERIMENTALES Y	EXPERIMENTALES Y				
	ENVINONMENTAL CONTROL	REACTORS (CERONNIC INCINIBILATES	GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES MUST OVERCOME. IN THE					TECNOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA				
			LAST YEARS, NEW NANOMATERIALS LIKE HYBRID					TECHOLOGIA	TECHOLOGIA				
			MESOPOROUS SILICA HAVE SHOWN INTERESTING										
			APPLICATIONS IN THIS FIELD DUE TO THEIR ORDERED										
			POROUS WITH A CONTROLLED PORE SIZE AND A HIGH										
			SURFACE COVERAGE WITH FUNCTIONAL GROUPS. THESE										
			PROPERTIES MAKES THE HYBRID MESOPOROUS SILICAS										
			POTENTIALLY USEFUL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW										
			ANALYTICAL METHODS HIGHLY SELECTIVE AND SENSITIVE,										
			ECONOMIC, QUICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY FOR										
			THE ANALYSIS OF POLLUTANTS IN WATERS. THE OBJECTIVES										
			OF THIS PROJECT ARE:										
			-DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HYBRID MESOPOROUS SILICA										
			APPLICATIONS FOR THE SPE OF EMERGING POLLUTANTS IN THE WATERS.										
			-DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HYBRID MESOPOROUS SILICA										
			APPLICATIONS AS STATIONARY PHASES FOR THE										
			SEPARATION OF CHIRAL POLLUTANTS IN WATERS BY HPLC.										
			-DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HYBRID MESOPOROUS SILICA										
			APPLICATIONS AS PSEUDO-STATIONARY PHASES FOR THE										
			SEPARATION OF POLLUTANTS IN WATERS BY EKC.										
		1	-DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HYBRID MESOPOROUS SILICA					1					1
		1	APPLICATIONS FOR PREPARATION OF CARBON PASTE		l			ĺ					1
		1	MODIFIED ELECTRODES FOR HEAVY METALS ANALYSIS IN		l			ĺ					1
I		1	WATERS BY ADSV.	<u> </u>	<u></u>			<u> </u>					
CTQ2008-05719	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW	1	NEW PASSIVE SAMPLERS, BASED ON SEMIPERMEABLE	PASTOR GARCIA	AGUSTIN		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	SEMIPERMEABLE MEMBRANE	1	MEMBRANES OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS FILLED WITH LIQUID	1			VALENCIA	ANALITICA	QUIMICA				1
1	PASSIVE SAMPLING DEVICES.	1	OR SOLID PHASES WILL BE DEVELOPED. THE	I	1	1		1					1
	DETERMINATION OF ORGANIC		AFOREMENTIONED DEVICES WILL BE USED FOR ORGANIC										
	POLLUTANTS IN WATER AND AIR		POLLUTANTS RETENTION FROM AIR OR WATER. THE										
			DEVELOPED DEVICES WILL BE EVALUATED TO SAMPLE										
			VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS) IN AIR, PESTICIDES										
			IN AIR AND WATER, CHLORALKANES, CLOROPHENOLS AND										
			ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS IN WATER. THE STUDIES WILL FOCUS ON: I) THE EVALUATION OF ABSORPTION-										
			DESORPTION ISOTHERMS TO ESTABLISH RETENTION										
			MODELS IN BOTH, EQUILIBRIUM AND NON-EQUILIBRIUM										
			CONDITIONS II) THE SEARCH FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY										
			SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR RETAINED ANALYTE BACK-										
			EXTRACTION AND EXTRACTS CLEAN-UP AND III) THE										
			APPLICATION OF THE NEW SAMPLES FOR THE										
			DETERMINATION OF THE SELECTED COMPOUNDS BY GC-MS										
			AND LC-MS. THE IR TECHNIQUES WILL ALSO BE USED TO DO										
			I) THE SCREENING OF RETAINED COMPOUNDS, II) THE										
			EVALUATION OF THE RETENTION PROCESS THROUGH										
			MICROSCOPY-IR AND III) THE QUANTITATIVE										
			DETERMINATION OF ORGANIC VOLATILE COMPOUNDS										
			RETAINED THROUGH THE MEASUREMENTS IN THE VAPOUR										
			PHASE FTIR. THE EXPECTED RESULTS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO										
		-	THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PATENTS AND TO CREATE A										
CTQ2008-06750-C02-02	DEVELOPMENT OF POROUS	1	THE SUBPROJECT FOCUSES ON DEVELOPING LOW-COST	MESTRE BELTRAN	SERGIO		UNIVERSITAT JAUME I	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
	NANOSTRUCTURED ION- CONDUCTIVE CERAMIC	1	NANOSTRUCTURED CERAMIC MEMBRANES WITH ION-		l		DE CASTELLO	TECNOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA				1
	MEMBRANES	1	EXCHANGE PROPERTIES (CATIONIC AND ANIONIC), FOR WHICH THE WORK METHODS PROPER TO THE TRADITIONAL	I	1	1		CERAMICA -ITC-	CERAMICA -ITC-				1
	INCINIDIONICS	1	CERAMIC INDUSTRY WILL BE USED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. IN		l			ĺ					1
		1	ESSENCE, THE MEMBRANES WILL CONSIST OF A LOW-COST					1					1
			POROUS CERAMIC MATRIX, WHICH WILL FURNISH THE										
			MECHANICAL STRENGTH AND THE CHEMICAL RESISTANCE.										
			AND A NANOSTRUCTURED ACTIVE SUBSTANCE, WHICH WILL										
			PROVIDE THE ION-EXCHANGE CAPACITY.										
		1	THE DEVELOPED MEMBRANES WILL BE USED IN FINE-		l			ĺ					1
		1	TUNING AN ELECTROCHEMICAL PROCESS FOR TREATING		l			ĺ					1
		1	BATHS IN THE CHROMIUM-PLATING INDUSTRY, WHOSE					1					1
		1	HANDLING IS A MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM. IN THIS		l			ĺ					1
		1	PROCESS, THE CERAMIC MEMBRANES WILL BE THE KEY ELEMENT IN THE ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTOR, BECAUSE OF					1					1
		1	THEIR HIGH CHEMICAL AND THERMAL RESISTANCE, AND		l			ĺ					1
		1	MECHANICAL STRENGTH, AND BECAUSE OF THE IMPROVED					1					1
1		1	ION-EXCHANGE CAPACITY TO BE EXPECTED FROM THE	I	1	1		1					1
		1	NANOMETRE SCALE OF THE PARTICLES OF THE ACTIVE	I	1	1		1					1
		1	SUBSTANCE. THIS WILL PROVIDE MORE EFFICIENT BATH	1				1					1
1		1	TREATMENT, UNDER CONDITIONS NOT ACCESSIBLE TO	I	1	1		1					1
		1	POLYMER MEMBRANES, WHICH ARE THE MEMBRANES	1				1					1
		1	.,	1	ı	l			1				
i l			MOST WIDELY USED IN PROCESSES OF THIS TYPE. THE AIM										
			IS LARGELY TO RECOVER THE HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM										
			IS LARGELY TO RECOVER THE HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM PRESENT IN THE WATER, TO ENABLE THESE TO BE										
			IS LARGELY TO RECOVER THE HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM										

CTQ2008-02728													_
				THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF	RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ	ARACELI	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-09	31-12-11	MINECO	Spain
		NTING WASTEWATER BY MBINED ADSORPTION AND	REMOVAL\SOLVENT EXTRACTION\ION EXCHANGE\SUSPENSION	OPTIMAL CONDITIONS TO CARRY OUT THE DEGRADATION FROM WASTEWATERS OF PRINTING INK INDUSTRY AND			COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	QUIMICA	CIENCIAS QUIMICAS				
		T AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES	POLYMERIZATION	GRAPHIC ARTS BY THE COMBINATION OF			MADRID						
	WEI	I AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES	POLITIVIERIZATION	ADSORPTION/DESORPTION AND WET AIR OXIDATION									
				PROCESSES, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THIS EFFLUENT									
				PRESENTS DYES, PIGMENTS, OILS, RESINS, ORGANIC									
				SOLVENT AND METALS AS MAIN POLLUTANTS AND HIGH									
				CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND, COLOR AND TOXICITY. WET									
				AIR OXIDATION DESTROYS TOXICS IN INDUSTRIAL									
				WASTEWATER WHEREAS ADSORPTION/DESORPTION									
				PROCESS IS A COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENT FOR SELECTIVE									
				POLLUTANTS ELIMINATION, POLLUTANTS CONCENTRATION,									
				OR LAST STAGE AFTER WET AIR OXIDATION PROCESS									
				(OXIDATION STAGE). IN ADSORPTION, SILICA OR CARBONOCEOUS MATERIALS									
				CAN BE USED, AMONG OTHERS AS ZEOLITES AND									
				ACTIVATED CARBON. HOWEVER, THE SIZE OF DYES AND									
				PIGMENTS MOLECULES IN THE DESORPTION STAGE COULD									
				BE A PROBLEM WITH MICROPOROUS MATERIALS. IN THIS									
				SENSE, IT¿S NECESSARY TO EXPLORE NEW MATERIALS WITH									
				HIGH PORE SIZE. INSIDE THE CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS,									
				CARBON XEROGELS IS A NEW MATERIAL THAT ARE USED AS									
				ADSORBENTES AND CATALYTIC SUPPORTS. THE MOST									
1				SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES OF THESE MATERIALS ARE:									1
				RESISTENCE TO ACID/BASIC MEDIA, RESISTANCE TO									<del>                                     </del>
CTQ2008-03988		VEL AND IMPROVED CATALYTIC DCESSES AND THEIR	ACID EFFLUENTS WITH METALS; CLEAN TECHNO	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NOVEL AND IMPROVED COST- EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS	RODRIGUEZ JIMENEZ	JUAN JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-09	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1		MBINATION WITH ADVANCED	ILCINO	TREATMENT IS A NOWADAYS DEMAND BECAUSE OF THE			MADRID	I ISICA APLICADA	CICINCIAS				1
1		LOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR		GROWING INCIDENCE OF HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS AND			ININDRID						1
1		USTRIAL WASTEWATER		THE STRINGENT DISCHARGE LIMITS. THE GREAT POTENTIAL									1
		ATMENT		OF HETEROGENEOUS CATALYSIS PROVIDES IMPORTANT									
1				OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS FIELD WHOSE DEVELOPMENT									1
				REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH EFFORTS. THE AIM OF									1
				THIS PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE FEASIBILITY OF									
				DIFFERENT CATALYTIC PROCESSES FOR THE REMOVAL OF									
				TARGET POLLUTANTS, SOME OF THEM INCLUDED IN THE									
				LIST OF PRIORITY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE FIELD OF									
				WATER POLICY (DECISION 2455/2001/EC) AS WELL AS FOR THE EFFICIENT TREATMENT OF REAL INDUSTRIAL									
				WASTEWATERS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES, LIKE									
				COSMETICS, TEXTILE DYEING, AGROCHEMICALS AND									
				CELLULOSE PULP. THE TARGET COMPOUNDS CONSIDERED IN									
				PRINCIPLE ARE PENTACHLOROPHENOL, ALACHLOR AND									
				DIURON FROM THE EC LIST OF PHS, AS WELL AS CHLORO									
				AND NITRO PHENOLS AND ANILINE.									
				THE TECHNIQUES TO BE INVESTIGATED INCLUDE CATALYTIC									
				WET AIR OXIDATION (CWAO), CATALYTIC WET PEROXIDE									
				OXIDATION (CWPO) AND CATALYTIC HYDRO-									
				DECHLORINATION (CHD). COMBINATION OF THESE									
				TREATMENTS WITH ADVANCED BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES BASED ON THE USE OF SEQUENCING BATCH REACTORS (SBR)									
				AND MEMBRANE DIOLOGICAL DEACTORS (MADD) WILL DE									
				AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE									
				AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.									
				AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.® IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION									
				AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.									
CTQ2009-09983		PARATION OF GRANULAR	LIGNINOLYTIC	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.® IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADSC	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MRS) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED. <sup>28</sup> IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON, SAND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ON THE AFOREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TO. THE RESEARCH PROPOSE IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE ACREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE EULDIDATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETYLEEN PREPARATION METHODS,	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TRAGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED, EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATE CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCE WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE ACREMENTIONEE TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASBON'S AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL THE ELUCIDATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNOLISS WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCE WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BEATRONHY AS PERMACRAN AND THEIR PREPARATION METHODS. THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PUBSURED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRANY ESCAPES THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRANY ESCAPE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAS AND THEIR PREPARATION.	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE ACREMENTIONEE TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASBON'S AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL THE ELUCIDATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED IS IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION MOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCE WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE EULOIATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRAPE SEEDS AS STARTING MATERIAL. THIS WASTE MATERIALS RADIUS IE RADIUS THE REALD THE RESEARCH AS REALD AND ATTERIAL THIS WASTE MATERIALS IS READLY AVAILABLE IN WINE	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNOLES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC.  THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMSED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND COTALVESTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BEATATION SHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PUBSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRANE SEEDS AS STATING MATERIAL. THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINNE PRODUCTION COUNTRIES AND IT THE WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINNE PRODUCTION COUNTRIES AND IT THE A MORPHOLOGY AND	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ON THE AST OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION OF THE AST OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASEONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE EUCLIDATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRAPP SEEDS AS STARTING MATERIAL. THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND IT HAS A MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPRILACION COUNTRIES AND IT HAS A MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPUICATION STUDIED.	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNOLES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOCASI LIS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON SAN DO CATAYSTS OR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE REATMONEMYS ENTEVERN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODIOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRAND SEEDS STARTING MATERIAL THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINDE PRODUCING COUNTIES AND THE AS MORPHICOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STUDIED.	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION DIVIDED BY A CONTROL OF THE AFORMMENTONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASEONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE EULOIATION OF THE BELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIAN AND THEIR PREPARANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GEROFF SEED AS STATISM MATERIAL THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS BEADLY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AS THE MATERIAL IS READLY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AS A THE AND THE STRUCTURE VERY STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STUDIED.	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION ROUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNOLES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOCASI LIS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARGON SAND CATASYS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GRANTS SEED AS STARTING MATERIAL, THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTIES AND THE AS MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL ACTIVATION SCRIPCIAL) AND	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APUCADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE AFOREMENTONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CASBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GERNEY SERVEN PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AST AND MEMBRANE AND THEIR WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AS A MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATE CARBONS WILL BE STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CANDION ON THE OTHER THE OFFICE AND SHE PICKENICAL AND SCHILLING WHICH ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CATIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CATIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1920 AND COZ, AND	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE  ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION  NOTICS UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED  TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC.  THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE  KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR  ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED  WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION  OF THE BELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS,  THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR  PERFORMANCE IS PUNSUED. THE METHODIOGY IS BASED  ON THE USE OF GRANT SEED AS STARTING MATERIAL THIS  WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE  PRODUCING COUNTIES AND IT HAS A MORPHOLOGY AND  STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION  STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE  STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY COLOR  CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CITUATION CONTINUES.)	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
СТQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED II MITHE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BEATATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GEARD SEED AS STATING MATERIAL THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AS A MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STUDIED.  STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CHINATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CHINATION WITH OZ AND COZ, AND CHEMICAL CHINATION WITH OZ CHANDOX AND CHINGKING AND SCHIPCHOLOG MEDICAL PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CAREDOX SORPIOL PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CHEMISORPHOR) PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CHEMISORPHOR) PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CHEMISORPHOR) PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CHEMISORPHOR) PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CHEMISORPHOR).	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APUCADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE  ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION  NOTICS UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED  TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC.  THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE  KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR  ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED  WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION  OF THE BELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS,  THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR  PERFORMANCE IS PUNSUED. THE METHODIOGY IS BASED  ON THE USE OF GRANT SEED AS STARTING MATERIAL THIS  WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE  PRODUCING COUNTIES AND IT HAS A MORPHOLOGY AND  STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION  STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE  STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY COLOR  CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1-3POA AND XOH) TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (CITUATION BY CYCLIC  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CITUATION CONTINUES.)	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE  ALSO INVESTIGATED B  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION  NOTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED  TECHNIQUES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC.  THE RESTANCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE  KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR  ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCED  WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION  OF THE BELLATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREPARATION METHODS,  THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR  PERFORMANCE IS PUNSUED. THE METHODICAY IS BASED  ON THE USE OF GRANT SEED AS STARTING MATERIAL THIS  WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE  PRODUCING COUNTIES AND IT HAS A MORPHOLOGY AND  STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION  STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE  STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3POA AND KOH) TOGETHER  ACTIVATION BY ASSIFICATION WITH 20 AND COZ, AND  CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1-3POA AND KOH) TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES ACTIVATION BY CYCLIC  CHEMISORPHION, PHYSICAL ACTIVATION BY CYCLIC  CHEMISORPHION, WITH CATALYST PRECLUSOR SALTS,	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APUCADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE ALSO INVESTIGATED JI IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION BOUTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED TECHNOLISS WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE RIVOVILEDED ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBONS AND CATALYSTS FOR ADVANCE WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE ELUCIDATION OF THE BEATATIONSHIPS BETVIEND PREPARATION METHODS, THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED ON THE USE OF GERNE SEED AS STATING MATERIAL THIS WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES AND THE AS MORPHOLOGY AND STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION STRUCTURE VERY INTERESTING FOR THE APPLICATION ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND CO.Q. AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND CO.Q. AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION BY GASIFICATION WITH OZ AND CO.Q. AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF THE ATTIVATION WITH A TO AND CO.Q. AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF THE ATTIVATION WITH THE OTATION BY CONCENTRATION OF ACTIVATED CARLYSTS PRECURSORS SALTS, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF THE ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION PRECURSOR SALTS, AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION OF THE ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION OF ACTIVATION ACTIVAT	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APUCADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-09983	ADS0 FROM	SORBENTS AND CATALYSTS DM GRAPE SEEDS FOR	MICROORGANISMS\FUNGI\ACTINOBAC TERIA\LACCASE\MEDIATOR\HYDROXYL	AND MEMBRANE BIOLOGICAL REACTORS (MBR) WILL BE  ALSO INVESTIGATED.  IN THE CASE OF TARGET COMPOUNDS THEIR DEGRADATION  NOTES UPON THE APPLICATION OF THE APOREMENTONED  FECHNOLISS WILL BE INVESTIGATED. EVOLUTION OF TOC.  THE RESTANCH PROPOSAL IS AIMED TO ADVANCE IN THE  KNOWLEDGE ON THE PREPARATION OF GRANULAR  ACTIVATED CARRON SAND CATASYST GOR ADVANCED  WATER TREATMENT. AS A FINAL GOAL, THE FLUCIDATION  OF THE RELATIONSHIPS ETEVERS PREPARATION METHODS,  THE STRUCTURE OF THE MATERIALS AND THEIR  PERCRUMANCE IS PURSUED. THE METHODOLOGY IS BASED  ON THE USE OF GRAPE SEEDS AS STARTING MATERIAL. THIS  WASTE MATERIAL IS READILY AVAILABLE IN WINE  PRODUCTION COLUMNES AND THE APPLICATION  STUDIED.  THE PREPARATION OF ACTIVATED CARBONS WILL BE  STUDIED BY CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURES (PHYSICAL  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3870 AND KOH] TOGETHER  ACTIVATION BY GASTICATION WITH 1-3870 AND KOH] TOGETHER  WITH LESS SEXIOLORS PROCEDURES (ACTIVATION BY CYCLIC  CHEMISORPHION) WITH CATASYTS PRECLUSOR SALTS,  AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH 1-3870 ARCITIVATION BY CYCLIC  CHEMISORPHION, DESCRIPTION, PHYSICAL ACTIVATION BY CYCLIC  CHEMISORPHION WITH CATASYTS PRECLUSOR SALTS,  AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION WITH ASTORMAND FOR CENTURY TO BE CONTROLLY  AND REPROPERED THE CONTROLLY  AND REMEMBLA ACTIVATION WITH SESSION SECURISH  SALTS AS ACTIVATION WITH CATASYTS PRECLUSOR SALTS,  AND CHEMICAL ACTIVATION AGENTS, THE OBJECTIVE IS TO  BOSTAM MATERIALS THAT MAINTAIN THE ORIGINAL   GRANULAM ROPPILLOS AND SOUND A DEVELOPMENT OF	GILARRANZ REDONDO	MIGUEL ANGEL	AUTONOMA DE	DPTO. QUIMICA FISICA APUCADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-10	31-05-13	MINECO	Spain
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"ADMONEDER STINDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PRODUCTION CAND THE INDUSTE LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGYTIC MICHOROGANISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENDION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION OF THE MICHOLOGISTS. IN THE STORT OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING AND DEFECULTY IN THE PROPERTY OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY. IN THE STORT OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY.  SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLET FOR AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDAYIT NECREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLET FOR AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDAYIT RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALEDTY OXIDATION OF PHENDIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHTINGLYTIC ENZYMES (LICCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LUMS), AND PROVIDE COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHTINGLYTIC ENZYMES (LICCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LUMS), AND FLOOR LOW SELECTIVE REDICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE REDICALS FRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE REDICALS FRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS BY ALTERNATUR'S TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATUR OXIDATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION - BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOUITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOURT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIES IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS,	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
"ADMONEDER STINDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PRODUCTION CAND THE INDUSTE LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGYTIC MICHOROGANISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENDION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING THE MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION OF THE MICHOLOGISTS. IN THE STORT OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY OF LIGHTING AND DEFECULTY IN THE PROPERTY OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY. IN THE STORT OF THE MICHOLOGIST CAPABILITY.  SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLET FOR AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDAYIT NECREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLET FOR AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDAYIT RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALEDTY OXIDATION OF PHENDIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHTINGLYTIC ENZYMES (LICCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LUMS), AND PROVIDE COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHTINGLYTIC ENZYMES (LICCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LUMS), AND FLOOR LOW SELECTIVE REDICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE REDICALS FRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE REDICALS FRODUCED BY LIGHTINGLYTIC BACTERIA AND FLOOR TO THESE COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORAMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINAN SEY ALTERNATUES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. AITERNATUE STO VIOLATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION—A RECLUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMRADO OF SOURT POR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATION, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENT, SAME DOT PHYSICOCHEMICA AND	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
MICROGRAMISMS ABE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ARTENTION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHINOLYTIC FUNGI AND BACTERIA IS ASSED ON THE LOW SUBSTRACE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE REZYMES, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAN WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL OXIDIZINES AGENTS, WHICH SIGHIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXYL RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALENT OXIDATION OF PHRONIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MOLECULAR OXIDATION OF PHRONIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MOLECULAR OX OX MASS, AND PHRONIC CAPACITY OXIDATION OX MASS AND PHRONIC CAPACITY OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY THE ADDICATE OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY READ FOR THE ADDICATE OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY READ AND ASSESSED OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY READ AND ASSESSED OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY READ AND ASSESSED OXIDATION OF THESE HIGHOLY READ AND LOW SELECTURE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNGIT OT THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTRAINANTS BY ALTERNANTS TO AT THE PROPERTY OF THE CONTRAINANTS BY ALTERNANT SEY ALTERNANT SEY ALTERNANT SEY ALTERNANT SEY ALTERNANT SEY AND BIODEGRADATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE REDE OF MANALIZING METABOULTES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTRAINANTON OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF CURINNICYTE (PURG) AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE REZYMES, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL GUIZIONA GAERITY, WHICH SIGHIFLANT INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLIDE PHENDRY, REGALES DERIVED FROM MONOVALED IT OXIDATION OF PHENDILE COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHINGTOLES DERIVED FROM MONOVALED HORD AND SYSTEMS OR ILMS), AND HYDROWY, RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUILLONES RECORD CYCLURG. THE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHINOLITY EXCENTED (LACCETTA AND FUNIOR TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO OXIDATION PROCESS."  LINE OXIDATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO OXIDATION PROCESS."  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE STO VIOLATION PROCESSES AND BIOLOGGRADATION — RECLUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY. THE GROWING DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOLETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TAUDANCED SUGATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
THE DEGRADATION CARBAILITY OF LIGNINOLYTIC FUNGI AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRATE SPECIALTY IN THE PRODUCTION OF ELOW MOLDICULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL OXIDIZING AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INGREASES THE ARMSE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXYL RADICALS DERIVED FRANCE OF COMPOUNDS OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED WIGHT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED WIGHTON OR HIGH SUBSTRAIN OF STEMS OR LASSING AND STEMS OR LASSING AND STEMS OR LASSING AND STEMS HIGH STEMS (LACCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LASSING THE ADDRESS AS PRODUCED HIGH VIEW AND LOW SELECTURE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGNINOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNGI TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PORA)  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATES WAITENANTYES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION 2 ALTERNATIVE TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION 2 ALTERNATIVE OXIDATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UMEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOICE LIGITATION.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SISTRATE SPECIALTY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE PRIZYMES, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL GONZOINEA GENETS, WHICH SIGHIFLAND, INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOJUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDRY, INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOJUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDRY, INCREASE STREET OF THE STREET SINCLUDE PHENDRY INCREASE STREET OR MOMOVOVALED IT OXIDATION OF PHENDLIC COMPOJUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHTLE REVITENTS (LACCEAS, MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROWY, RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUILLONES EACH PROJECTION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHTLAND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHTLAND FUND TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOJUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO OXIDATION PROCESS" (POA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE TO CONDENTATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION — RECLUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY. THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOUGHT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TEACHMENT, SAME ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TAVAINACED SUADITION PROCESSES (POL) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHINIQUITY.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
SPECIALTY OF THER OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL OXIDIZING AGENTS, WHICH SIGHIFICANTY INGREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXY. RADICALS SERVIED FROM MONOYALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHINOLITIC ENZYMES (LACCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR MS), AND PHOROXYL RADICALS, SERVER THROUGH QUINONS REDOX CYCLING. THE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACT AND LOW SECENTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHINOLITIC BACTERIA AND FUNGIT OT THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POBA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS BY ALTERNANTES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION & ALTERNANTIVE TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION & ALTERNANTIVE OXIGATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION BEAUTIES HAVE SET SHE WITE OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIEN IS TRININGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATION, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHIMICA AND THE MICHOGENESSES, AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (FOA) AND THE MICHOGENESM THAT INVOICE LIGITATION THOST THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIESTS.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH BEOX POPENTAL OXIDIDIS AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXY. RADICALS DERIVED FROM MOMOVALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHINOTOR IN ENTERING ENTERING SOR IN MONOTORING CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHINOTORY ENTERING AND CASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROXY. RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUINOMS EXCLED WEIGHT OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHIN TREACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHIN COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO OXIDATION PROCESS" (POA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	СТQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUE'S TO HHCTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A, ALTERNATUE STO WIGHATION PROCESSES AND BIOLOGGRADATION —S REGULES IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY. THE GROWING DEMRAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WATEWATER, DEMODIDE IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE ON PHYSICOCHEMICA. AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED FAULANCE OF METABOLITY OF THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUITIC MICROGRADATIONS AGET HOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL OXIDIZING AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTY INGREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXYL RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOYALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED WIGH MONOYALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED WIGHTONS BY LIGHINOLITIC ENZYMES (LACCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND PHOROXYL RADICALS, SENERATED THROUGH QUINNORS REDOX CYCLING, THE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHINOLITIC BACTERIA AND FUNG TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POR)  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS OF ALTERNATUR'S TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATUR'S TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATUR'S MITCHIS STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING BEMAND OF SOLETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, REMODIEN IS TRININGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATORS, HAS LED TO DEVICEOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE DO PHYSICOCHIMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE DO PHYSICOCHIMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES" AND TECHNOLOGIES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNOLTH MICROGRAMATION FOR THE ATTENTION AMORE RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNOLYTIC FUNGI	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION IN THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXYL RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHNING TEXTEMS LACKES-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUILMOS, REDUCTION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNING THE CATEST AND PUNIST OT THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATIVES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATIVE SURPLIFICATION OF THE CONTAMINATION A. ALTERNATIVE WORLDIGHT OF THE CONTAMINATION A. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UMEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN YELD THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRAYEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIE IN STRAYEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIE IN STRAYEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, AND STEMMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIS FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, SEASO ON PHYSICOCHEMICA AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TADVANCED SUSTAINOR ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGIST. THE DEGRADATION APPOSITED FURNINGUITIC UNINDICATIVE CHURSI AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRAYE SPECIALITY OF LIGHT WORLD SPECIALITY.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENDXY: RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALED IN OXIDATION OF PHENDLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY JUSNINGUTIFE ENYTEMS; LACCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUINORS REDOX PCLING. HE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE ADDICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNIOLYTIC BACKETIVE AND FOLING TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS OR ALTERNATUS TO THE CONTAMINATS OR ALTERNATUS TO THE CONTAMINATS OR ALTERNATUS TO SHOULD SEND THE CONTAMINATION A LATERNATUS OXIDATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION - BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOURT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGISS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIEN IS TRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVILOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE ON PHYSICOCHIMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED GUARTION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE RROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LICHINIQUITY.  RICHOROGRAPISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHINIQUITY IS AND AND SEPERATED. SAND DESPECIALLY SPECIAL TO THEIR CONDITIVE ENEYMES, AND ESPECIALLY SPECIAL TO THEIR OXIDATIVE ENEYMES, AND ESPECIALLY THE ROCEDURA WE THEN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLD WISHSTRATE.	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
PHENOXYL RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALENT OXIDATION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHNING COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHNING CACASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUILMONS FADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUILMONS FADICALS PROPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNING PACETIAL AND FUNGIT OT THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POOL)  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATIVES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATIVE SURPLIFICATION OF THE CONTAMINATION A. ALTERNATIVE WORLDIGHT OF THE CONTAMINATION A. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN YELD THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRAYEGIST FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIE IN STRINGERY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, SASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICA AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TADVANCED SURPLINE ARE THE NEW THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINOLYTIC MICKODRAGNISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGIST. THE DEGRADATION APPOSITED FURNINOLYTIC FUNDING AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRAYE SPECIALITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC FUNDING AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRAYE SPECIALITY OF THEIR ROXIDATIVE BENYMES, AND SECRIFICATION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC FUNDING AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRAYE SPECIALITY OF THEIR ROXIDATIVE BENYMES, AND SEPCIALITY OF LIGHNING PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH ROXIDA FOR THEIR ROXIDATIVE BENYMES, AND SEPCIALITY OF HIGH ROXIDATIVE PROTEINAL DISCIPLINA GAENTS, WHICH	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
OXIDATION OF PHENDLE COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY USINIONIOTIVE PROVINGE (LACES-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUINONES REDOX CYCLING. HE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE ADDICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNIOLYTIE GARCITIVE AND LOWS SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNIOLYTIE GARCITIC AND POLING TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS OR ALTERNATUS TO 1 PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS TO 2 PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIEN IS TRININGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE ON PHYSICOCHIMICA AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED "ADVANCED DIAMOTION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNIQUITIC MICRODORANISMA ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABOLITY OF LIGHNIQUITIC FUNG AND BACTERIA B. BASE ON THE LOW SUBSTRATE SPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALITY THE PROCEDURON OF COMMODISTIC HARD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COM MOLECULAR WHICH THAT HAD THE PROCUPTION OF COMMODIANCE OF COMPOUNDS	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
BY LIGNINOLYTIC ENZYMES (LACCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR LIMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUINOMES REDOX CYCLING. THE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHINOLYTIC ACTERIA AND POINGT TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POAD.)  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATIVES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATIVE SURPLIFICATION OF THE CONTAMINATION A. ALTERNATIVE WORLDIGHT OF THE CONTAMINATION A. ALTERNATIVE WORLDIGHT OF THE CONTAMINATION OF ALCALIZE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN YEAR THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRAYEGIST OF DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMORIDE IN STRAYEGIST OF DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMORIDE IN THE STRAYED TO THE CONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MAD SEED TO DEVELOP MEMORITY ECHNOLOGISTS OF SUCH TREATMENTS, SASE ON PHYSICOCHEMICA AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	ARIAS FERNANDEZ	MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
OR LMS), AND HYDROXYL RADICALS GENERATED THROUGH QUINONES REDOX CYCLING THE PRIVILATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHINOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNIST TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS OF ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS OXIDATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION - BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEGRANAD OF SOLICITY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE OD N PHYSICOCHIMICA. AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENT, BASE OD N PHYSICOCHIMICA. AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROVINCIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUTTIC PROVINCIAL PROVI		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
QUINONES REDOX CYCLING. THE APPLICATION OF THESE HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY LIGHNIOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNGI TO THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PBOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS BY ALTERNATUSE TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION & ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION & ALTERNATUS OXIGATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEGRADATION OF DEGRADATION, SHAPE DEGRADATION STRUMETERS AND ELECTROPIC OF THE THE SEIGN OF STRATEGISES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, MAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND RICOGRADATION PROCESSES, AMMONE THEM, THE SO-CALLED TADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOICE LIGHTONIC THE MICROGRADATION CRESARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHTNOUTIF C PUNIS AND BACTERIA IS ASSED ON THE LOWS USESTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE EXEMPLES, AND ESPECIALISM THE PROPROJECTION OF LOW MOLDOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE EXEMPLES, AND ESPECIALISM THE PROPROJECTION OF LOW MOLDOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE EXEMPLES, AND ESPECIALISM THE PROPROJECTION OF LOW MOLDOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE EXEMPLES, AND ESPECIALISM THE PROPROJECTION OF LOW MOLD SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE EXEMPLES, AND ESPECIALISM THE PROPROJECTION OF LOW MOLDOWS SUBSTRATE OF PROPROJUCT AND COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE BANGE OF COMPOUNDS		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
HIGHLY REACTIVE AND LOW SELECTIVE RADICALS PRODUCED BY JUGNINOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNGIT OT THE DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (POOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS ON ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUS TO WIGHATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION — SECULDATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION—SECULDATION FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICA. AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED PROVINCIAL PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINOLYTIC UNKNOWN AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINOLYTIC UNKNOWN AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINOLYTIC UNKNOWN AND THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC DISTONATION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIESTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC DISTONATION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIESTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC DISTONATION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIESTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC DISTONATION AMONG THE DEGRADATION ACRES THE AMONG OF COMMONION SUSCEPPIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PRICHOLOGIES THE REPORT ON MONOVOLUENT ON MONOVOLUENT ON SET LIGHNING WITCH THE PROCEDURE DEFENDATION. THE SEA MEDITION SYSTEMS SYSTEMS SYSTEMS.		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
BY LIGNINOLYTIC BACTERIA AND FUNGI TO THE DEGRADATION OF ARDMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PBOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATIVES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATIVE STO WIGHTON THE STRUCKESSES AND BIOLOGGRADATION -BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN YES. THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOCIETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRAYEGIST OF DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MERCIELS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MERCIELS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MERCIELS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MASSED TO DEVICEOR MICH AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TAVANACED SURVAINED REPORT OF THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUTTIC WIGHOUS AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUTTIC FUNDING ANTE HORSE AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION ARGABILITY OF LIGHNINGUTTIC FUNDING AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRAYE SPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIGATIVE REVIEWES, AND SPECIALITY OF THEIR OXIGATIVE REVIEWES, AND SPECIALITY OF THE SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOXY RADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALENT OXIGATION OF THE FOLIOUS CALLED THE PROJECT OF THE PROJECT OF THE MEDIATORS AND SECRETARY OF THE PROJECT OF THE STRUCKES.		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PIGNA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS STATEMENT AND THE RESULT OF TH		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
COULD BE CONSIDERED AS AN "ADVANCED BIO-OXIDATION PROCESS" (PBOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAINANTS BY ALTERNATUR'S TO HOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATUR OF THE CONTAINANTS BY ALTERNATUR'S TO HOTODEGRADATION PROCESSES AND BIODEGRADATION A. BECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING BEMAND OF SOURT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGISES FOR DECONTAINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIEN IS TRININGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVILOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE ON PHYSICOCHEMICA. AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, MONOR THEM, THE SO-CALLED ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINOLYTIC FUNIS ATTENTION AMORN ERSEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC FUNIS AND BACTERIA SEASON ON TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINOLYTIC FUNIS AND BACTERIA SEASON ON TECHNOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION OF LOW MIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOIL/BANG AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICATION OF LOW MIGHT SENDER FOR MICHODISTS. THE DEGRADATION OF LOW MIGHT SENDER FOR MICHOLOGISTS. THE DEGRADATION OF LOW MIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOIL/BANG AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANT WINCEASES THE BARKE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENODYL ROBICALS BERNETE FROM MONOVALENT OXIDATION OF THESE FUNDAMENT OXIDATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT SINGHLY MICHOLOGY RENDERLY REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT REPOLATION OF THESE PROMOLYTE ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT AND MONOVALENT OXIDATION OF THESE AGENCY ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS PROPROMENT ROBICALS AND PROPROMENT ROBICALS AND PROPROMENT ROBICALS AND		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
PROCESS* (PBOA).  IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO HHE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO SURPRIVE SHAD LINES SEE AND BEDGESSES AND BIODEGRADATION - RECLUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE REED OF ANALYZING MET ABOUTES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING GEMAND OF SOUGHT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGISS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, EMBODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOP NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE DON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED ADVANCED GUARATION PROCESSES (POL) AND THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUITE CHARGE AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH THE PROCEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHNINGUITE CHARGE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINGUITE CHARGE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHNINGUITE CHARGE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES SPECIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL OXIDIZING AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE MANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE MANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE MANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE MANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS, WHICH SUMMIT EXPIRES TO THE ROUGH CUILHONS EXCELLED MEDIATORS OF LIGHTING THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE SHEET THROUGH CUILHONS EXCELLED AGENTS AND TECHNICALS PROPLICATION OF THE SHEAD CHARGE OF UNION OF THE CONTROLLED AGENT OF THE MICH CUILHON OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE SHEAD CHARGE OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE SHEAD OF THE PROPLICATION OF THE SHEAD OF THE SHEAD OF THE SHEAD THROUGH CUILHONG SECRET AND THE PROPLICATION OF THE SHEAD SHEAD		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
IN THIS CONTEXT THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL TRY TO FILL UP	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINATS BY ALTERNATURES TO HHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATURE TO HOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A LATERNATURE OF THE STUDIES THE NEED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOLETY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGISES FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIEN IS TRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVILOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASE ON PHYSICOCHIMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (POA) AND THE ATTENTION AMORN ERSEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES TO ATTENTION AMORN ERSEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES. THE ATTENTION AMORN RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIEST. THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHINDUTTIC FUNIS AND BACTERIA SIS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIDATIVE ENZYMES, AND ESPECIALLY THE REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOILAND HERD THE STEP CHAIL THE REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOILAND HERD THE STEP CHAIL THE REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOILAND HERD THE STEP CHAIL THE REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOILAND HERD THE STEP CHAIL THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WISHERT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL DISJOILAND AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICATIVE THE ROYALD AGENTS, WHICH SIGNIFICATIVE THE CRASE THE BRAKE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION, THESE AGENTS INCLUDE THE HOROUTY COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS BY LIGHNOLYTIC ENZYMES, GALCASE-MEDIATOR SYSTEMS OR MISS), AND HOROWAY LAND OF THESE PRODUCTE AND LOWS BE PRODUCTED BY LIGHNOLYTIC RADICALS BERNETE BETTER DUDGE THE OUTGATION OF THE PROTOCOL AND COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY GERRATED THROUGH QUINONES REDOX CYCLING. THE APPLICATION OF THE BERNINGLY REACTIVE AND LOW SUBSTRATE THROUGH COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS.		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE STO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE STO VIOLATION PROCESSES AND BIOLOGGRADATION — RECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE REED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOLICITY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRANEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS ELD TO DEVELOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TADVANCED SUBJECT OF SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND MICHOGORGANISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGIES THE DEGRADATION ACABBILITY OF LININDLYTTE CHININDLYTIC WIND ACTION AND ACTEMINATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND RESEARCH STATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL CONDITIONAL GARINTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE BANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOMY CHEMICAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF PHENOLUC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS OF LIGHT AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE STREAM OR MASS, AND THE PRODUCTION OF DISABOLITON. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOMY CRADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALETY OXIGATION OF PHENOLUC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS OR LIGHT AND AND SELECTIVE ADDICALS PRODUCES INGLINED AND ACTIONAL THE APPLICATION OF THESE UNINNOMY. TECHNICAL STREAM OF THE CONTINUE ADDICALS PRODUCES AND ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF THE SECREDATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH AND ACCOUNT OF THE SECREDATION ON		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUES TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE STO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHLORINATION A. ALTERNATUE STO VIOLATION PROCESSES AND BIOLOGGRADATION — RECAUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE REED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMAND OF SOLICITY FOR THE DESIGN OF STRANEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, MEMODIED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS ELD TO DEVELOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TADVANCED SUBJECT OF SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND MICHOGORGANISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHES AND TECHNOLOGIES THE DEGRADATION ACABBILITY OF LININDLYTTE CHININDLYTIC WIND ACTION AND ACTEMINATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND RESEARCH STATE OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX POTENTIAL CONDITIONAL GARINTS, WHICH SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASES THE BANGE OF COMPOUNDS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOMY CHEMICAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND GRINGHED AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE PRODUCTION OF PHENOLUC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS OF LIGHT AND ACTIONAL STREAM OF THE STREAM OR MASS, AND THE PRODUCTION OF DISABOLITON. THESE AGENTS INCLUDE PHENOMY CRADICALS DERIVED FROM MONOVALETY OXIGATION OF PHENOLUC COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS OR LIGHT AND AND SELECTIVE ADDICALS PRODUCES INGLINED AND ACTIONAL THE APPLICATION OF THESE UNINNOMY. TECHNICAL STREAM OF THE CONTINUE ADDICALS PRODUCES AND ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF THE SECREDATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH DEGRADATION OF AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND AND POLYMERS OR LOUGH AND ACCOUNT OF THE SECREDATION ON		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	CTQ2009-10447	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS AND POLYMERS BY LIGNINOLYTIC MICROORGANISMS AND LACC	CONTAMINANTS\PHOTO- FENTON\SOLAR ISE- PHOTOCATALYSIS\WASTEWATER	OUT DEGRADATION AND TRANSFORMATION STUDIES OF THE CONTAMINANTS BY ALTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHIORINATION A. ATTERNATUS TO PHOTODEGRADATION AND CHIORINATION A. ATTERNATUS TO CONTROL OF THE CONTAMINATION OF A BEALUSE IN THESE STUDIES THE REED OF ANALYZING METABOLITES AND UNEXPECTED DEGRADATION PRODUCTS IN VERY THE GROWING DEMRAND OF SOUGHT FOR THE DESIGN OF STRATEGIS FOR DECONTAMINATION OF WASTEWATER, REMODIDED IN STRINGENT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, HAS LED TO DEVELOR NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TREATMENTS, BASED ON PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. AMONG THEM, THE SO-CALLED TO SEVEN AND THE PROFEDURES THAT INVOLVE LIGHINOLYTIC MICROPROMISMS ARE THOSE THAT ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION AMONG RESEARCHERS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR SUCH TRED SEARCH AND TECHNOLOGIES THE DEGRADATION CAPABILITY OF LIGHINOLYTIC MIGHINOLYTIC WIND ADMINISM AND BACTERIA IS BASED ON THE LOW SUBSTRATE SPECIFICITY OF THEIR OXIGATIVE REVINES, AND SEPCIALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AND HIGH REDOX FORTHAL OXIDIDIZAN CARIFTS, WHICH HIGH REDOX FORTHAL OXIDIDIZAN CARIFTS, WHICH SIGHIFICANITY INCESSES THE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS CALLED MEDIATORS OF LIGHT ON THE PROPERIOR OF THE PROPERIOR OF THE PROPERIOR OF THE PROPERIOR OF THE STREET ON THE PROPERIOR OF THE PROPERIOR O		MARIA ENRIQUETA			MICROBIOLOGIA Y		01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CTQ2009-14627	ADAPTIVE MODELING AND MONITORING OF RO PROCESSES	WATER\ENVIRONNEMENT\WATER MANAGEMENT\COMPARATIVE MODELS\WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE	CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION, TREATMENT, PRODUCTION, AND AN EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT ARE THE PRINCIPAL INTEREST RESEARCH AREAS FOR WATER RESOURCES. THE TECHNOLOGIC AREAS (PRODUCTION AND TREATMENT) ARE MINITY ORITHMENT TO OBTAIN EWATER TROM WATER RESOURCES NOT COMMONITY USED FOR PURPOSE. ON THE PRODUCTION AREA, THE MAIN EFFORTS ARE FOLUCION AND AND THE MAIN EFFORTS ARE FOLUCION AND A SETTER OBJUSTATION TO OBTAIN POTABLE WATER, EVEN THOUGH DESALINIZATION TO OBTAIN POTABLE WATER, EVEN THOUGH DESALINIZATION ON THE REDUCTION AND A SETTER ROBUSTNESS AND EFFICIENCY ARE STILL THE PRINCIPAL FOLUCION COSTS REDUCTION AND A SETTER ROBUSTNESS AND EFFICIENCY ARE STILL THE PRINCIPAL FOLUCION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS TO AFFORD THOSE PROBLEMS AND BE ABLE TO DESIGN A VERSATILE DESALINIZATION THE TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS TO AFFORD THOSE PROBLEMS AND BE ABLE TO DESIGN A VERSATILE OBSAINIZATION THAT AND A SETTER PORTOMINING SEAWATER CONDITIONS AND FLEXIBLE FOR THE MOORMING SEAWATER CONDITIONS AND FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO RUN IN AN EFFICIENT WAY IN A BROAD RANGE OF OPERATION CONDITIONS.  THIS PROJECT AFFORDS, FROM A MULTIDISCIPLINARY POINT OF WEW, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCIENTIFIC AND AN ENGINEERING BASIS TO OPTIMIZE THE DESIGN, OPERATION, MONITORING, AND CONTROLOGY THE SEAWATER OF THE SEGION, OPERATION, MONITORING, AND CONTROLOGY THE SEAWATER OF THE SEGION, OPERATION, MONITORING, AND CONTROLOGY THE SEAWATER OF THE SEAMORT.	GIRALT MARCE	JAUME	UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA I	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2009-07831		EMERGENT CONTAMINANTS\SAMPLE	TREATMENT PLANTS, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN POTABLE WATER IN AN EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC WAY. THIS GENERAL GOAL MAY BE EXPLAINED IN THREE SPECIFIC AND COMPLEMENTARY OBJECTIVES: AS A FOLLOW-UP OF THE PREVIOUS PROJECT CTQ2006-	GALCERAN NOGUES	JOSE JUAN	UNIVERSIDAD DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-10	30-09-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20258	TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON	PREPARATION\MULTIDIMENSIONAL LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY\HIGH	14385-CO2, WE AIM AT CONTINUING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE SPECIATION (WHICH CONTROLS BIOAVAILABILITY AND	MOREIRA VILAR	MM TERESA	UNIVERSIDADE DE	ESCUELA TENNIA SUPERION DE INGENIERIA AGRARIA  DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA  ESCUELA TECNICA  ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
C-14-04-04-05	TECHNOLOGIES SASEJ UN ENZYME MEMBRANE REACTORS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ENDOCRINI DISRUPTING CHEMICALS	RECLAMATION\PHOTO-FENTON	INTE GROUP OF PUBLICANTS WHICH HAS RECENTED LARGE ATTENTION IS ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR CHEMICALS (ECCS), WITH POTENTIALLY ADVERSE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AT VERY LOW CONCENTRATIONS. THE OCCURRENCE OF EDCS AT HIGH CONCENTRATIONS HAS BEEN DETECTED IN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL WASTEWATERS, IN DIVERSE APPLICATIONS AS DETERGENTS, EMULSHIFERS, WEITTING AGENTS, DISPERSANTS OR SOLUBILIZERS. SELECTED EDCS ARE 4-NONUPHENOL, 4-OCTYPHENOL, THEIR ETHOYALTAE OLIGOMERS (MONO-AND DI-ETHOXYLATES OF NONUPHENOL AND OCTYPHENOL), THEIR ETHOYALTAE OLIGOMERS (MONO-AND DI-ETHOXYLATES OF NONUPHENOL AND OCTYPHENOL) AND BISPHENOL A. POTENTIAL DEGRADATION ALTERNATIVE IS THE APPLICATION OF OXIDATIVE ENZYMES FROM LIGHINOLYTIC FUNG, WHICH HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE DEGRADATION OF AN ARRAY OF XENDRIOLIS COMPOUNDS SUCH AS DVES, POLYAROMANTICS, PESTICIDES, ETC. ACCORDINGLY, THE FEASIBILITY OF DEGRADATION OF THIS TYPE OF COMPOUNDS SUCH SYMOLY SENDINGLY OF THE PROXIDASE WHILE E EVALUATED. RESEARCH IS RECEDED TO DETERMINE WHICH ENZYME'S IS BEST SUITED FOR A PARTICULAR SITUATION AND TO OPTIMIZE THE ENZYMATIC PROCESS AS A WHOLE.	monetina vilan	TERESPA	ONVERSIDADE DE SANTIACO DE COMPOSTELA	DPTO. DE INGENIERIA QUIMICA	ESCUELA HENINA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA	0.01	31-12-13	mineco	-ppdiii

CTQ2010-14807	DEVELOPMENT AND COMBINATION OF CATALYTIC PROCESSES BASED ON HYDRODECHLORINATION AND OXIDATION FOR HE TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTAINED ORGANOCHLORINATED COMPOUNDS		INIS PROJECT DEALS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATALYST AND CATALYTIC PROCESSES BASED ON HYDRODECHLORINATION, AVANCED OXIDATION (OH; RADICALS) AND/OR WET AIR OXIDATION (DISSOLVED 0.2) FOR REMOVING CHLORINATED COMPOUNDS FROM HONDSTRIAL WASTEWATER.  WET AIR OXIDATION AND ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES HAS BEEN STUDIED AND SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED TO TREAT AUGUSUS FEFLUENTS CONTAINING NON-BIODEGRADABLE COMPOUNDS AS PHENDLS AND AROMATIC COMPOUNDS. SEVERAL WORKS HAVE USED THESE TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTAINING NON-BIODEGRADABLE COMPOUNDS AS PHENDLS AND AROMATIC CONTAINING NON-BIODEGRADABLE COMPOUNDS. SHORT WAS THE CHARLES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	CASAS DE PEDRO	JOSE ANTONIO	UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID	OPTO, QUIMICA FISICA APLICADA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			THEIR LOW DEGRADABILITY FORCE TO EMPLOY STERN CONDITIONS TO REMOVE THEM, BECOMING THE PROCESS MORE EXPENSIVE. THE TRANSFORMATION OF CHLORINATED ORGANIC POLLUTANT INTO THE CORRESPONDING HYPROGENIES COMPOUND, WHICH OXIDATION TREATMENT IS ALBEADY WELL ESTABLISHED, MAY EMERGES AS AN EFFICIENT ALTERNATIVE.									
CTQ2010-21776-C02-01	NON CONVENTIONAL DEGRADATION TREATMENT BY FUNGI OF SELECTED PHARMACEUTICALS FROM EFFLUENTS: PROCESS DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND RISK ASSESSMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION GLOGGRADATION FUNG (WAVE THE PER LEAT SEA SEGING CONTAMINATIS HARMAGEUTICALS Y RANSFORMATION PRODUCTS WANALYTICAL METHODS STRUCTUAL ELUCIDATION	VARIETY OF ECOSYSTEMS SUCH AS HYDROLOGICAL AND LAND-USE SETTINGS IN SEVERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AMARICES. THE CONSTANT PRESENCE OF LOW PHARMACEUTICAL CONCENTRATIONS, PRESENTS AS BOTH, PARENT COMPOUNDS AND THEIR METABOLITES AS WELL AS MIXTURES OF SEVERAL SUBSTANCES MAY LEAD TO CHRONIC TOXIC EFFECTS. SEVERAL INVESTIGATIONS PRINCIPATED TO THAT CONVENTIONAL ACTIVATED SLUDGE (CAS) TECHNOLOGY IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS (WVYTPS) IS DOT ABLE TO REMOVE SOME PHARMACEUTICALS. AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR HYDROPHOBIC/LUPPOHILE (NATURE AND AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR HYDROPHOBIC/LUPPOHILE) NATURE AND AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR HYDROPHOBIC/LUPPOHES SAVE SOME SOME SHADED THAT IS THE REQUIRED BIODEGRADATION CONDITIONS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE ON OTHER POSSIBLE WAYS OF DEGRADATION OF THOSE OLULTING AGENTS. THIS GOAL CAN BE ACHIEVED WITH FUNGAL TREATMENT DUE TO THEIR POWERFUL UNSPECIFIC ENZYMATIC SYSTEM WHICH IS ABLE TO DEGRADAE WIDE RANGE OF SENDEJONICS.	VICENTHUGUET	M TERESA	UNIVERSIGNAD AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA	OPTO. INGENIERIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13		Spain
СТQ2010-20240	REMOVAL MECHANISMS OF PHARMAGEUTICAL AND COSMETIC MICROPOLILITANTS IN INNOVATIVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES	c	THE PRESENCE OF A WIDE GROUP OF ORGANIC MICROPOLLIVATION TO PIEFER TWATER RODIES HAS BEEN EVIDENCED BY AN IMPORTANT NUMBER DO FRECENT PUBLICATIONS, BEING THE POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE BIOTA EXPOSED TO THEM OUTLINED IN SEVERAL STUDIES. THAT IS THE CASE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS (POES), MOST EFFORM OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS (POES), MOST EFFORM OF OR SUCH COMPOUNDS DURING WASTEWATER TREATMENT HAVE FROUSSED ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE OVERBLE MEMOVAL EFFICIENCIES ACHIEVED IN ACTIVATED SUDDES SYSTEMS AND TO A LESS EXTENT IN MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS NOORING WORDS DIFFERENT OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS. AN OVERWEW OF THESE WORKS EVIDENCES THAT SOME POES ARE VERY PERSONAL STRONG OF A WIDE NUMBER OF SUBSTANCES THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCIES ACHIEVED OF THE WORDS AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	OMIL PRIETO	FRANCISCO	UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA	DPTO, DE INGENIERIA QUIMICA	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CTQ2010-16164													
	DECOLORIZATION AND		IN THIS PROJECT, WE PROPOSE A STUDY ON THE	BRILLAS COSO	ENRIQUE		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	DEGRADATION OF AZO DYES IN		DEGRADATION OF MONOAZO (ACID YELLOW 9, ACID				BARCELONA	FISICA	OUIMICA				1
	AQUEOUS MEDIUM BY MEANS OF		YELLOW 36, ACID RED 29, AND ACID RED 88) AND DIAZO				DANCELOITA	113161	QUINION				
	ELECTROCHEMICAL ADVANCED		(REACTIVE BLACK 5 AND REACTIVE GREEN 19) DYES THAT										
	OXIDATION PROCESSES UNDER		ARE WIDELY USED IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND RELEASED										
	THE ACTION OF UVA AND SOLAR		WITH THEIR COLORED AND TOXIC WASTEWATERS, THESE										
	LIGHT		COMPOUNDS WILL BE DESTROYED BY MEANS OF										
	LIGHT												
			ELECTROCHEMICAL ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES,										
			WHICH ARE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY. IN THE FIRST										
			PLACE. THE MOST EFFICIENT METHODS DEVELOPED IN OUR										
			PREVIOUS PROJECTS WILL BE APPLIED, USING A BORON-										
			DOPED DIAMOND (BDD) ANODE THAT PRODUCES HIGHLY										
			OXIDIZING HYDROXYL (¿OH) RADICALS FROM WATER										
			OXIDATION AND AN AIR-DIFFUSION CATHODE THAT										
			GENERATES H2O2 FROM O2 REDUCTION. THE ELECTRO-										
			FENTON (EF) METHOD, IN WHICH THE FE2+ CATALYST										
			REACTS WITH H2O2 GIVING ¿OH RADICALS FROM FENTON¿S										
			REACTION. AS WELL AS THE UVA PHOTOELECTRO-FENTON										
			(UVA-PEF) AND SOLAR PHOTOELECTRO-FENTON METHODS										
			(SPEF), WHERE THE COMPLEXES OF FE3+ WITH FINAL										
			CARBOXYLIC ACIDS ARE PHOTODECOMPOSED UNDER UVA										
			OR SOLAR IRRADIATION, RESPECTIVELY, WILL BE TESTED.										
			EACH METHOD WILL BE APPLIED IN A SMALL CELL OF 100 ML										
			WITH ELECTRODES OF 3 CM2, MEASURING THE										
CTC 2040 4 4022	400US4TION OF 40V44:	1		DENUTER CARGO	EDANICISCO IAVIES		LINIU/EDGID AD DE	DOTO INCENSES:	FACUUTAD DE	04.04.44	24.42.45	LAUNICCO	e
CTQ2010-14823	APPLICATION OF ADVANCED	1	A WIDE RESEARCH PROGRAM IS PROPOSED IN THIS	BENITEZ GARCIA	FRANCISCO JAVIER	l	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	IMINECO	Spain
I I	TECHNOLOGIES TO SURFACE AND	1	PROJECT FOCUSED ON THE APPLICATION OF SEVERAL			l	EXTREMADURA	QUIMICA Y	CIENCIAS		ı	l	1
	TREATED WATERS FOR THE		TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF POLLUTANT					QUIMICA FISICA			ĺ		1
	ELIMINATION OF POLLUTANTS		SUBSTANCES WHICH ARE PRESENT IN DIFFERENT WATER								ĺ		1
								l			ĺ		1
l l	REFRACTORY TO CONVENTIONAL		SYSTEMS. THESE SUBSTANCES ARE REFRACTORY TO THE			1		l			l	1	1
l l	METHODS		CONVENTIONAL TREATMENTS THAT ARE PERFORMED IN			1		l			l	1	1
l l			POTABILIZATION PLANTS AS WELL AS IN URBAN SECONDARY			1		l			l	1	1
	1		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS; AND CONSEQUENTLY,					l			ĺ		1
			THEY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS FOR THEIR										
			ELIMINATION. THEY ARE CALLED ¿EMERGING COMPOUNDS¿										
			BECAUSE MOST OF THEM ARE NOT YET INCLUDED IN										
			WATER LEGISLATIONS, AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE										
			ENVIRONMENT ARE NOT WELL KNOWN. AMONG THEM, THE										
			FOLLOWING CLASSES CAN BE CITED: STEROIDS AND										
1	1	1	HORMONES, PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS, ANTISEPTICS			l		l			ı	l	1
			SURFACTANTS AND SURFACTANTS METABOLITES,										
			PHARMACEUTICALS AND DISINFECTION PRODUCTS, ETC.										
			IN A FIRST STAGE OF THE PRESENT PROJECT, STUDIES ON										
			THE ELIMINATION OF SOME MODEL CONTAMINANTS IN										
			WATER IS PROPOSED. THEY WILL BE INDIVIDUALLY										
			DISSOLVED IN ULTRA-PURE WATER, OR IN MIXTURES OF										
			COMPOUNDS WITH SIMILAR NATURE AND										
			CHARACTERISTICS, IN A SECOND STAGE, THE ELIMINATION										
			WILL BE STUDIED WHEN DISSOLVED IN TWO WATER TYPES:										
			SURFACE WATERS FROM RIVERS AND PUBLIC RESERVOIRS,										
			AND EFFLUENTS GENERATED IN MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER										
1			PLANTS AFTER SECONDARY TREATMENTS										
			PLANTS AFTER SECONDARY TREATMENTS.										
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW	WASTE WATERS\WATER	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDAD DE ALMERIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR		THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO					01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE WITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO A CHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE WITSNOED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST SAKING MICH ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF EMERGY COST AND	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTEROBE DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY ECHONOLOGIS TO A CHIEVE THE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE WITSHOED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERM OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A DIFFERENT COST AND ENTRY OF THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGISET AKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO SURJET THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBLE WATERS TREATMENTS	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTEROBE DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY ECHONOLOGIS TO A CHIEVE THE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO A CHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF THE WALLBURGHTON OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE C	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE WITSNOED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIS STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF EMERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGIS IS RECEIVED.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO A CHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF THE WALLBURGHTON OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE COLOR OF THE C	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE WITSNOED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIS STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF EMERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGIS IS RECEIVED.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGISTS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF EMERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGISTS. DEED, INCLUDING THE STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL RISK OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE BELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPANDED THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLIS SON SHOULD THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLIS SON THE USE OF TREATED WATER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMANTLE IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES IS NEEDED, INCLUDING THE STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL RISK OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE BELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPANDED THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLIS SON SHOULD THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLIS SON THE USE OF TREATED WATER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWNSTER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATE THAT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CUBRENTLY TECHNOLOGISE TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN THEM SO F ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OF ANY OF THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSE WATER THAT PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOFT HE USE OF TREATED WATER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECREMENT ON THE SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECREMENT ON OF WASTEWNATER IN	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADOCUANTE QUALITY TO THE WITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE OGALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGIS SON MINIMIZATION OF THE OLD AND THE ADDITION. THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGIS SON THE USE OF TREATED WASTER. THE OPPORTURE AND THE USE OF THE USE OF TREATED WASTER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE USE OF TREATED WASTER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIS BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE REGENERATION OF WASTEWATER IN ODER TO REQUEST OR AGRICULTURAL INJUSTIFIAL OR	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE BELISE OF WASTEWNSTER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATE THAT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CUBRENTY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN THEMS OF ITS MANDEM THAT AND A CHEMICAL TO THE STANDING THE STANDING THAT AND A CHEMICAL	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE MITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGIST STAKING UNITED ACCOUNTS THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO THE MINIMIZATION OF THE MECLAIMSE OWNERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOMETHING. THE STATE OF THE MECHANISM OF THE WISDOM OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.  THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SULDGE), AND THE	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWNSTER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT STHAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CUBRENTY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN THERE ARE CUBRENTY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN THEMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEW TO FOR MAIN THE MAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, OF DESIDES THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOUTH THE TOTAL THE ACCOUNT OF THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOUTH THE TOTAL THE ACCOUNT OF THE USE OF THEATED WATER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR EMERGY, FOR THE REGEMERATION OF WASTEWATER IN ORDER TO REUSE FOR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL OR RECREATIONAL PROSESS, (AS FOR MASTEWATER IN SERIES AS TENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SINKE, ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SINKE, ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SINKE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SINKE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SINKE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE BUSINESTIC ON ERECLATIONAL POLICY AND THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE LEMINIATION OF REACLATIONATE POLICY ATTENTION TO THE ELIMINATION OF REACLATIONATY POLICY AND THE TEMPLATED WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE LIMINATION OF REACLATIONATY POLICY ATTENTION.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE MITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGIST STAKING UNITED ACCOUNTS THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO ENVIRONMENTAL RICK. IN ADDITIONAL TO THE MINIMIZATION OF THE MECLAIMSE OWNERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOMETHING. THE STATE OF THE MECHANISM OF THE WISDOM OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.  THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE RECENTAGE WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SULDGE), AND THE	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RECLIBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THE GOOLS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMANT IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOPHISTICAL TECHNOLOGIST STAKEN THE ADDITION. TO SHOULD THE COLOR OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER O	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RECLIBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMANT IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO DEPARD THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENREDY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOFT STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL THE STAKEN THE ADDITIONAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY FOR THE RECENTERATION OF WASTEWATER IN ORDER TO REUSE FOR ARROUNDING HOUSE BY ADDITIONAL THE PROJECT ON THE THE RECENTERATION OF WASTEWATER IN DISINECTION OF THE RECENTERATION OF WASTEWATER IN DISINECTION OF THE REALED WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATES LUDGE), AND THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN IN THE CYCLE OF WATER REASE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE ENVIRONMENT.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RECLIBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THE GOOLS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMANT IN TERMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A NEED TO EXPAND THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIST STAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOPHISTICAL TECHNOLOGIST STAKEN THE ADDITION. TO SHOULD THE COLOR OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE ACTION OF THE OWNER O	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURBED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO A CHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMANT IN TERMS OF DEPART HE WASTER AND PROBLEMANT IN THE MOST OF THE MAY AND THE CHANGLOGIES THAN INTO ACCOUNT THE MINIMIZATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A DEVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAIMSED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOL HOS ONLY THE WASTER THE THE MOST OF THE MOST OF THE WASTER THE THE MOST OF THE WASTER THE THE WASTER THE THE MOST OF THE WASTER THE THE WASTER THE THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOUAR EREBGY, FOR THE RECENSERATION OF WASTEWATER IN ORDER TO REUSE FOR AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL OR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, (AS RD 1620/2007). IN THIS SENSE, ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE SENSE, ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THAT REMAINS THE ATTENT OF THE MOST OF THE COMPANY OF THE MOST OF THE MOST OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE MOST OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER OF THE MOST OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE MOST OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WASTER OF THE WASTER WAST	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADOCUATE QUALITY TO THE WITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE OGLS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF DESTINATION AND THE MEMORY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGIS SON THE STREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SON THE PROPRIET OF THE PROPRIET OF THE POTENTIAL RISK OF THE USE OF TREATE WASTER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO ENPLOYED THE POTENTIAL RISK OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT IS TO ENPLOYED THE PROJECT IS TO ENPLOYED THE WASTER THAT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THAT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THAT THE OBJECT THAT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE OBJECT THE THE SEMENT ON THE SPECIFIC OBJECT THE SEMENT ON THE SPECIFIC OBJECT THE OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC THE THEE SURPERIOR OF THE THEE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC THE THEE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SE SETWEEN THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SE SETWEEN THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THREE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WHICH DEBUSE FROM THE SYMBOLIC SETTING THE THE SURPERIOR OBJECT, WH	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF EIROPAUTHEN THE THE PROPOSED AND THE MENDAL THE MEND	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADOCUATE QUALITY TO THE WITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO ACHIEVE THESE OGLS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TERMS OF DESTINATION AND THE MEMORY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOFT WAS THE ADDITION. TO SHOULD THE OUTLAND THE MEMORY SOFT AND THE MEMORY SHOP THE ADDITION OF THE POINT OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES ASSESSMENT THOOLOGY SOFT WAS THE OWN OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR EMERGY, FOR THE REGEMERATION OF WASTEWATER IN ORDER TO REUSE OF A REGILL/THAN LINGUISTRAL OR RECREASIONAL PURPOSES, IS RO 1620/20071 IN THIS DISINECTION OF THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN IN THE CYCLE OF WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN IN THE CYCLE OF WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN IN THE CYCLE OF WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN IN THE CYCLE OF WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT THE MAIN IN THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, WHICH DERIVE FROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE SUB-PROJECT, SUB-PROJ	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE REUSE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADOCUATE QUALITY TO THE WITENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIS TO A CHIEVE THESE OGLS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF DESTINATION. WHICH POINTS OUT A TEMPS OF DESTINATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A TEMPS OF DESTINATION AND PROBLEMATIC IN TEMPS OF DESTINATION AND PROBLEMATIC IN THE STATEMENTS ASSESSMENT THOUGHT SO THE MELANIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF THE RECLAMBED WATERS TREATMENTS ASSESSMENT THOUGHT SO PROBLEMATICAL TECHNIQUES IS NEEDED, NICLUDING THE STUDY OF THE POTENTIAL RISK OF THE USE OF TREATE DWATER NEW SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES ASSED ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY, FOR THE REGENERATION OF WASTEWATEN ON RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, IS RO 1620/20071 IN THIS DISINFECTION OF THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY PROCESSES (BIOLOGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE ELIMINATION OF RECALCITISANT POLLUTANTS HAT REMAIN INTERCENT HE PROVIDED THE PROJECT, WHICH DERIVE FROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE SUPPRIOR DETERMENT.	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20740-C03-01	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	REGENERATION\HETEROGENEOUS	THE RELISE OF WASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER ADEQUATE QUALITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. THERE ARE CURRENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS, WITH DIFFERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN TERMS OF EIROPAUTHEN THE THE PROPOSED AND THE MENDAL THE MEND	SANCHEZ PEREZ	JOSE ANTONIO				CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

		1										
CTQ2010-17008	MINIATURIZED ANALYTICAL STRATEGIES TO CONTROL EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER DISINFECTION		THIS PROJECT IS AIMED TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINIATURES, APPID AND SENTIF WE ETHOOLOGIES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EMERGING ORGANIC CONTAMINATES BY PRODUCTS FORMED IN DRINKING WATERS AFTER THEIR DISINFECTION. THE SELECTED COMPOUNDS ARE UNREGULATED USINFECTION BY PRODUCTS (DBPS) AND COMPRISED HALONITROMETHANES, CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND ALDEHYDES (MAINLY HALOGENATED), AMONG OTHERS.  A WIDE PART OF THIS PROJECT IS DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MINIATURIZED METHODS BY USING SOLID-PHASE (PAPIE) AND LIQUID PHASE (PAPIE) AND LIQUID PHASE (PAPIE) AND LIQUID PHASE (PAPIE) THE PART OF THE PAPIE AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	GALLEGO FERNANDEZ	MERCEDES	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	OPTO. QUIMICA ANALITICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			NOR THE TREATMENT OF SAMPLES (WATERS AND									
CTQ2010-21776-C02-02	NON-CONVENTIONAL DEGRADATION TREATMENT BY FUNGIO F SELECTED PHARMACEUTICALS FROM EFFLUENTS: PROCESS DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND RISK ASSESSMENT		THE OBJECTIVE OF THE GENERAL PROJECT PRESENTED BY THE COORDINATORS (JAB) IS THE DEVILOPMENT OF A NEW PROCESS TO BIODECRADE PHARMACEUTICALS PRESENT IN DIFFERENT FERTURE WAS ASSESSED AS AS	RODRIGUEZ MOZAZ	SARA	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE L'AIGUA FUNDACIO PRIVADA	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE L AIGUA FUNDACIO PRIVADA	INSTITUT CATALA DE RECERCA DE L AIGUA FUNDACIO PRIVADA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
			DEGRADATION PRODUCTS, IN THE MATRICES UNDER									
CTQ2010-21411	OIL MILL WASTEWATER TREATMENT FOR REUSE IN THE PROCESS	BIOTREATMENT\WASTEWATER\SLUDG E\FUNG\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	INVESTIGATION. PURTHERMORE, AURADY EUSTING THE PRODUCTIVE PROCESS OF ORDAINING OF OULVE OIL, AT THE MOMENT BEARS THE PRODUCTION OF TWO TYPES OF WASTEWATERS WHOSE SERRIGATION IS FORCED USING RAFTS OF ACCUMULATION: B A) THOSE COMMING FROM THE AUMORY MACHINES OF THE OUVE BEFORE THEIR ENTRANCE TO THE PROCESS AND B) THOSE THAIT TAKE PLACE WHEN THE OUVE OIL IS WASHING IN VERTICAL ENTIFIED. THESE WASTEWATERS HAVE BEEN USED UNTIL FEW YEARS AGO FOR WATERIOL ACHIFITION THE COMPEDERATION HIDROGRAFICA OF THE CAMPAGE OF AUTHORITION IN THE OWN OUVE GROVE; HOWEVER THE COMPEDERATION HIDROGRAFICA OF THE OUTHORITION OF THE OWN OUTH OR THE WASTEWATERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT IMMISTRY, BASED ON THE LAW OF WATERS OF 1/2001, OVER REUSE OF WASTEWATERS, ARE PROHIBITED THEIR INDISCRIMINATE USE FROM 2002, DEMANDING SOME CONCENTRATIONS EVERT TIME LOWER AND LOWER IN CERTAIN PARAMETERS THAT HAVE LEFT REDUCING YEAR AFTER YEAR. THIS PRAAMMETERS AT THE MOMENT DON'T OVERCOME 1000 PPM OF COD, 1000 PPM OF BOD, GOD PPM OF SUSPENDED SOULDS AND PH 6-9, PARAMETERS THAT THESE WATERS ON'T COMPLETE, AND FOR THAT THEIR TREATMENT IS FORCED. ON THE OTHER HAND, ALSO, THEY WILL ON CONTAIN POLITICES USES THAT THE REATMENT IS FORCED. ON THE OTHER HAND, ALSO, THEY WILL CAN CONTAIN POLITICES USES THAT THE REATMENT IS FORCED. ON THE OTHER HAND, ALSO, THEY WILL CAN CONTAIN POLITICES USES THAT THE REATMENT IS FORCED. ON THE OTHER HAND, ALSO, THEY WILL CAN CONTAIN POLITICES USES THAT THE THE REDIFFICATION OF THE PETRICLES PRODUCTS. THAT IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR OVER OF 800 ANDALULSAND JUVE MILLS INDUSTRIES THAT HAVE TO RETURN TO THE STRONGE OF THESE WASTEWATERS IN RAFTS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFTS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFINS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFINS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFINS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFINS AND TO WAIT THEIR WASTEWATERS IN RAFINS AND TO WAIT THEIR	RODRIGUEZ VIVES	SALVADOR	UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA	DPTO. INGENIERIA QUIMICA	FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

CTQ2010-20740-C03-02													
	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW		ASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND	MALDONADO RUBIO	MANUEL IGNACIO		CENTRO DE	PLATAFORMA	PLATAFORMA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON	CHEMICAL TREAT	MENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER				INVESTIGACION	SOLAR DE ALMERIA	SOLAR DE ALMERIA	l			
1	SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR	ADEQUATE QUAL	LITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION.				ENERGETICA			l			
	WASTEWATER RECLAMATION		ENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE				MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y			l			
			FERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN				TECNOLOGICA			l			
			PLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A				(CIEMAT)			l			
		NEED TO EXPAND	THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES TAKING							l			
			THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND										
			L RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS							l			
			RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS ROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL							l			
			REDED, INCLUDING THE STUDY OF THE							l			
		DOTENTIAL DISK	OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.							l			
		POTENTIAL RISK	OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER.							l			
		THE ORIECTIVE O	OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW							l			
			RATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR										
		ENERGY, FOR THE	E REGENERATION OF WASTEWATER IN							l			
		ORDER TO REUSE	FOR AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL OR							l			
			URPOSES, (AS RD 1620/2007). IN THIS										
			ON SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE							l			
		DISINFECTION OF	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY							l			
		PROCESSES (BIOL	OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE							l			
		ELIMINATION OF	RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN							l			
		IN THE CYCLE OF	WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE							l			
		ENVIRONMENT.								l			
										l			
		THE SPECIFIC OB.	JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT,					i		l			1
		WHICH DERIVE FI	ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE					i		l			1
		SUB-PROJECTS, A	RE:					I		1			1
			ERENT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF					I		1			1
			N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION.					I		1			1
			KINETICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF					ĺ		l			1
CTO 2040 207 :	PDISION		OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED	ACUEDA 10	****	<del>                                     </del>	LINIU/EDGID / = ==	DOTO	545UTAD	04.5	24.42.12	LAUNICO -	-
CTQ2010-20740-C03-03	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW	THE REUSE OF W	ASTEWATER REQUIRES PHYSICAL AND	AGUERA LOPEZ	ANA		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO.	FACULTAD DE	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	TREATMENT SCHEMES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR		MENTS THAT RETURNED TO THE WATER LITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION.				ALMERIA	HIDROGEOLOGIA Y QUIMICA ANALITICA	CIENCIAS EXPERIMENTALES	l			1
	SOLAR PHOTOCATALYSIS FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION		LITY TO THE INTENDED DESTINATION. ENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE					QUIMICA ANALITICA	EXPERIMENTALES	l			1
	WASTEWATER RECLAMATION	THERE ARE CURK	ENTLY TECHNOLOGIES TO ACHIEVE THESE							l			
		GOALS, WITH DIF	FERENT COSTS AND PROBLEMATIC IN							l			
		NEED TO EVEN AND	PLEMENTATION, WHICH POINTS OUT A  THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGIES TAKING							l			
			THE MINIMIZATION OF ENERGY COST AND							l			
			L RISK. IN ADDITION, TO ENSURE THE							l			
			RECLAIMED WATERS TREATMENTS							l			
		ACCECCMENT THE	ROUGH SOPHISTICATED ANALYTICAL							l			
		TECHNIQUES IS N	IEEDED, INCLUDING THE STUDY OF THE							l			
			OF THE USE OF TREATED WATER							l			
			OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE NEW							l			
			RATEGIES BASED ON THE USE OF SOLAR							l			
			E REGENERATION OF WASTEWATER IN							l			
		ORDER TO BEUSE	FOR AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL OR							l			
			URPOSES. (AS RD 1620/2007). IN THIS										
1		SENSE, ATTENTIO	ON SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE										
			ON SHOULD BE GIVEN BOTH THE F THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY										
		DISINFECTION OF	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIOL	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIOL ELIMINATION OF	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIOL ELIMINATION OF	F THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIOL) ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OB.	F THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT,										
		DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DEFICE.	F THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY .OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLULTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIO) ELMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OB. WHICH DERIVET, J. SUB-PROJECTS, A. SUB-PROJECTS, A.	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE:										
		DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIO) ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OS. WHICH DEFICE OS. WHICH DEFICE SUB-PROJECTS, A 1. EXPLORED.	IT THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUPED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE BECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RE: RETH TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF										
		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIO) ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVISIONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DESIGN FETS SUB-PROJECTS, A 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATIO SOLAR RADIATIO	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RENT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF NOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION.										
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		DISINFECTION OF PROCESSES (BIO) ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR. WHICH DEFINE IS US PROJECTS, A 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATIO 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITARY FROM THE RECALCITARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROJECTS AND THE PROJECTS AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROJECT OF THE PROPERTY	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE), AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RENT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF NOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION.										
		DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL REMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OS WHICH DEBETE SUB-PROJECTS, 1. EXPLORE DIFF SOLAR RADIATIO 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P WATERS.	IT THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVETO SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RE: RE: RENT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINCTICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED										
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CTQ2010-20554	DEVELOPMENT OF NEW	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE INTHE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OB. WHICH DERIVE FI SUA-PROJECT), A. 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATIO 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P. WATERS.  3. CONSIDER THE THIS PROJECT IS. 1. THI	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: REIN TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF POTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		UNIVERSIDAD DE LAS	DPTO. QUIMICA	<b>DPTO. QUIMICA</b>	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
СТQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIOL ELIMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DEBET SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS AS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS IS 1. EXPLORE BY SUB-PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS IN PROJECT IN PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IN PROJECTS IN	IT THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITRANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE JECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROW THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RE: RE: RENT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  LINETICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF PEXTRACTION OF	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
стq2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE INTHE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DERIVE FI SULP AFROICETS, A. 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATIO 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P WATERS.  3. CONSIDER TIEST SILVENTE S	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECTIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYMERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: REINT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF PROTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF IN RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION OF	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA			DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO, QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
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CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIO	ETHE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITE OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERNI TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINECTION OF TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF AL RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION, AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND DE ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF TYS. IN OTHER WORDS WE WILL USE DOLOGIES WITHOUT OF SO CALLED THE REW, IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF STO THE WIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE STO THE WIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE STILL PLY ON SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE FOT THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING MS AS EXTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN SI) AS IN SOUID SAMPLES (MARINE) SO AND MARINE ORGANISMS)	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	OPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI RROCESSES (BIOL REMINATION DO IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR. WHICH DEBRUE FI SULA PROJECTS, 1. EXPLORED INF SOLAR ADDIATIO 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT PI WATERS. 3. CONSIDER THE THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATIO PHARMACEUTIC IDENTIFICATION SOLD SAMPLE CLEAN "METHOL "GREEN CHEMIS" SENSITIVE ZOMES CARRIED OUT. FOR THAT, WE W DEVELOPMENT. MICHICAL SYSTEL ULQUI SAMPLES POLISHER SPECIAL SINGLE POLISHER POLISHER SYSTEL ULQUI SAMPLES POLISHER WILL IN THERE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHER WILL IN THE Y POLISHE	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RETHER THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERNI TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF POOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FOLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FOLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FOLLUSSED IN THE OPPOSED FARTACTION OF RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THIS IN OTHER WOODS WE WILL USE DOLLOGIES WITHIN OF SO CALLED THE RY. IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF TO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING MAS A EXTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN (COASTAL WATERS, WASTEWATERS AND ESS AS IN SOLD SAMPLES (MARMERS).	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO, QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIO	ETHE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVETO SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITE OF THE COORDINATE PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERNIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINCTICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  LINGTICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED OF THE STATE OF THE TREATED OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF IL RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION, AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENWINGOMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF TYS. IN OTHER WORDS WE WILL USE DOLOGIES WITHOUT OF SO CALLED THE TRY". IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF STO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE OF THE METHOD SO F EXTRACTION BY USING STO THE STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION BY USING MS AS ESTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN SINGS AS ESTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN SIS) AS IN SCALAR THE SAN WAS THE SAN WAS SO AND MARRIES, WAS TEWATERS AND SIS AND MARRIES, WASTEWATERS AND SO AND MARRIES OR FORMATION AND OF THE MERGENERY POLLUTANTS IN STUDY WILL BE IMPROVED THE SEPARATION AND OF THE EMERGENERY POLLUTANTS IN STUDY	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE INTHE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OB. WHICH DERIVE IT SUA PROJECTS, A. 1. EXPLICIBLE THE SOLAR RADIATION 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P. WATERS. 3. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P. WATERS. 3. CONSIDER THE THIS PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION PHARMACEUTICAL DIENTIFICATION SOLID SAMPLES EXTRACTION SYS ORGANIC SOLID PHARMACEUTICAL DIENTIFICATION SYS ORGANIC SOLID SAMPLES EXTRACTION SYS ORGANIC SOLID SAMPLES CARRIED OUT. TO RITHAT, WE WE DEVELOPMENT I. MICHIGAL SYSTELLUM SAMPLES POLISHED WATER SEDIMENTS, MUIL IN TURN THERE Y. QUANTIFICATION BY THE APPLICAT	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECENT THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: REIN TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. WINDITION OF PROTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE TREATED FOCUSSED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF A RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION, AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THIS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THIS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THIS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE WITHOUT T	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	<b>DPTO.</b> QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIO	ETHE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVETO SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITE OF THE COORDINATE PROJECT, ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERNIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINCTICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  LINGTICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED OF THE STATE OF THE TREATED OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF IL RESIDUES FOR THEIR DETECTION, AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENWINGOMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF TYS. IN OTHER WORDS WE WILL USE DOLOGIES WITHOUT OF SO CALLED THE TRY". IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF STO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE OF THE METHOD SO F EXTRACTION BY USING STO THE STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION BY USING MS AS ESTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN SINGS AS ESTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN SIS) AS IN SCALAR THE SAN WAS THE SAN WAS SO AND MARRIES, WAS TEWATERS AND SIS AND MARRIES, WASTEWATERS AND SO AND MARRIES OR FORMATION AND OF THE MERGENERY POLLUTANTS IN STUDY WILL BE IMPROVED THE SEPARATION AND OF THE EMERGENERY POLLUTANTS IN STUDY	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE INTHE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DERIVE FI SULP AFROICETS, A. 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATION 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P WATERS.  3. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P (MATERS. THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION PHARMACEUTICAL DENTIFICATION SOLD SAMPLES EXTRACTION SYSTEM OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION SOLD SAMPLES EXTRACTION SYSTEM OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION SOLD SAMPLES EXTRACTION SYSTEM OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION SOLD SAMPLES EXPLICATION SYSTEM OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLIED TO THE PROJEC	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECEIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYMERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RECHIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FROM THE TREATED FROM THE PROPERTY AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF N FOR WASTEWATER SECOND AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF STONING HOME WAS AND ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY STONING THE OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY STONING THE OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY STONING THE OWN THE OWN THE OWN THE OWN THE OWN THE STATEMENT OF SO CALLED THE REY, IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF STO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE PROPERTY OF THE OWN THE OWN THE OWN THE OWN TO STEMMENT OF SO CALLED THE REY, IN ADDITION THE MONITORING OF STO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE WHENDOS OF EXTRACTION BY USING SM AS EXTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN (COASTAL WATERS, WASTEWATERS AND SO AND MARRIVE ORGANISMS). WILL BE IMPROVED SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL SE LUQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY & MASS	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	<b>БРТО. QUIMICA</b>	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION OF IN THE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DELEVE IT SUB-PROJECTS, A 1. EXPLORE DIFFERENCE SITE OF SOLAR RADIATION 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT POWATERS. 3. CONSIDER THE THIS PROJECTS IS IMPLEMENTATION PHARMACEUTICAL DIFFERENCE SITE OF THE PROPERTY	ETHE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF POOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED  COLUSTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF A RESIDUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF THE WASTEWATER RECLAMATION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE MOST OF EXTRACTION OF THE MOST OF THE PRESENCE OF THE MOST OF DEVELOPMENT AND HOLDIGIES WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE MITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF TO THE KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING THE PROPERTY OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING THE MOST SENSITY AND AND THE MOST SENSITY OF THE MOST SENSITY AND AND NO FINE EMBERGENT POLLUTANTS IN STUDY ION OF THE MOST SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL IS ALUQUID CHANATOGRAPHY & MASS  RAISE THE CONTROL AND THE	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE PROCESSES (BIOL ELMINATION DE INTHE CYCLE OF ENVIRONMENT. THE SPECIFIC OR WHICH DERIVE FI SULP AFROICETS, A. 1. EXPLORE DIFFE SOLAR RADIATION 2. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P WATERS.  3. CONSIDER THE RECALCITRANT P (MATERS. THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION PHARMAGEUTICAL DENTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION PHARMAGEUTICAL DENTIFICATION SULP SAMPLES EXTRACTION SULP SAMPLES EXTRACTION SULP OF GRADIES OF THE PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PR	THE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, CATUATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECEIVES OF THE COORDINATED PROJECT, ROM THE SYMERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RECHIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF PHOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED FROM THE TREATED FROM THE PROPERTY AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF N FOR WASTEWATER SECOND AND DETERMINATION IN LIQUID AND OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTER, BY USING TEMS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF STONIAN THE ORDOR WE WILL USE DOLOGIES WITHIN OF SO CALLED THE RY', IN ADDITION THE MONTONING OF STO THIS KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE HILLPUT ON SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE OF THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING MY AS EXTRACTANT AGENTS, SO MUCH IN (COASTAL WATERS, WASTEWATERS AND SO AND MARRINE OR GARNINE) SO AND MARRINE OR GARNINE SO SAND MARRINE OR SAMPLEY SO AND MARRINE OR GRANINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE OR GRANINE SO AND MARRINE OR GRANINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND MARRINE SO AND	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2010-20554	STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION IN THE ANALYSIS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESIDUES. IMPLEMENTATION IN REAL SAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL	DISINFECTION DI PROCESSES (BIOL PROCESSES (BIO	ETHE TREATED WATER FROM SECONDARY OGICAL, ACTIVATED SLUDGE, AND THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN WATER REUSE AND ACCUMULATE IN THE RECALCITEANT POLLUTANTS THAT REMAIN ROM THE SYNERGIES BETWEEN THE THREE RE: RERIT TREATMENTS BASED ON THE USE OF N FOR WASTEWATER RECLAMATION. KINETICS OF POOTO-DEGRADATION OF OLLUTANTS PRESENT IN THE TREATED  KINETICS OF DISINFECTION OF TREATED  COLUSTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF NEW STRATEGIES OF EXTRACTION OF A RESIDUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND N OF THE WASTEWATER RECLAMATION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE WASTEWATER OF EXTRACTION OF THE MOST OF EXTRACTION OF THE MOST OF THE PRESENCE OF THE MOST OF DEVELOPMENT AND HOLDIGIES WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF THE MITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF TO THE KIND OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING THE PROPERTY OF POLLUTION WILL BE THE METHODS OF EXTRACTION BY USING THE MOST SENSITY AND AND THE MOST SENSITY OF THE MOST SENSITY AND AND NO FINE EMBERGENT POLLUTANTS IN STUDY ION OF THE MOST SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL IS ALUQUID CHANATOGRAPHY & MASS  RAISE THE CONTROL AND THE	SOSA FERRERA	ZORAIDA		PALMAS DE GRAN	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain

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CTQ2011-26799				CORTINA PALLAS	JOSE LUIS		UNIVERSITAT	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	EXCHANGE AND CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION PROCESSES FOR	ES\MERCURY\SURFACE WATER\GROUNG WATER\ACID	(EDR) ARE A WIDELY USED AND RAPIDLY GROWING DESALINATION TECHNOLOGY, A MAJOR DISADVANTAGE OF				POLITECNICA DE CATALUNYA	QUIMICA	SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA				
	THE VALORIZATION OF	DRAINAGE\ALMADEN\EXTRACTION	THESE PROCESSES IS THAT THE CONCENTRATE FROM THE				CATALUNYA		INGENIERIA INDUSTRIAL DE				
	CONCENTRATES FROM WATER	AGENT AGENT	RO AND EDR PROCESSES, WHICH COULD BE AS MUCH AS						BARCELONA				
	DESALINATION TREATMENTS	AGENT	40% OF THE FEED STREAM, IN THE CASE OF SEA WATER						BARCELONA				
	DESKENDATION TREATMENTS		DESALINATION AND AS LOW AS 5-10% FOR DESALINATION										
			OF BRACKISH WATERS (E.G. SURFACE WATERS, INDUSTRIAL										
			AND DOMESTIC WASTE WATER TREATMENT DISCHARGES)										
			REPRESENTS A POLLUTING STREAM. THESE WASTE										
			STREAMS, RECOGNIZED AS BRINES OR CONCENTRATES, ARE										
			CHARACTERIZED BY A HIGH SALINITY CONTENT FROM 1 TO										
			3% WT(%), AND CAN POSE A SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGE TO										
			THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE MEMBRANE TREATMENT										
			PROCESSES, PARTICULARLY FOR INLAND LOCATIONS THAT										
			DO NOT HAVE THE OPTION OF SEA DISPOSAL BY										
			DISPERSION AND BLENDING. AN EXCELLENT										
			ENVIRONMENTALLY BENIGN AND SUSTAINABLE APPROACH										
			TO DISPOSAL COULD BE BENEFICIAL REUSE AND										
			VALORISATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE WASTE										
			STREAM. THE MAIN COMPONENTS TO BE RECOVERED ARE:										
			A) WATER (DECREASING THE WASTE VOLUME), B) SODIUM										
			CHLORIDE, THAT COULD BE USED IN THE CHLOROALKALY										
			INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE CHLORINE,C) SODIUM SULPHATE TO	1	1	I	I	I	l l				
			PRODUCE SURFACTANTS, D) CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM TO	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			PRODUCE CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM CARBONATES TO BE	1	1	1	1	1	1				
			USED AS MINERAL FILLERS FOR PAINTS AND POLYMERS, E)	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE AS NEUTRALIZING REAGENT; F)	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			PHOSPHATE TO PRODUCE SOIL FERTILIZERS, AND OTHERS AS		l		İ	ĺ					
			COULD BE G) THE RECOVERY OF LITHIUM FROM SEA WATER										
CTQ2011-22675	RECYCLING OF WASTEWATERS	COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL	THIS PROJECT IS FOCUSED ON THE VALORISATION OF	MOSQUERA CORRAL	ANUSKA		UNIVERSIDADE DE	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	AND SLUDGES TO PRODUCE	WASTEWATERS\HIGH-STRENGTH	DIFFERENT LIQUID WASTES BY MEANS OF THE UTILIZATION				SANTIAGO DE	INGENIERIA	SUPERIOR DE				
	BIOPLASTIC MATERIALS	AMMONIUM WASTEWATER\AEROBIC	OF MIXED CULTURES TO ACCUMULATE THEIR ORGANIC				COMPOSTELA	QUIMICA	INGENIERIA				
		GRANULAR REACTORS\PARTIAL	CARBON FRACTION PRESENT IN THESE EFFLUENTS IN THE										
		NITRIFICATION\DENITRIFICATION	FORM OF POLYHYDROXYALKANOATES (PHA) INSTEAD OF										
		FROM NITRITE\RECALCITRANT	THE SIMPLE REMOVAL OF THESE COMPOUNDS IN										
		COMPOUNDS\AROMATIC	WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESSES. THESE										
		HYDROCARBONS\MATHEMATICAL	ACCUMULATED COMPOUNDS HAVE DIFFERENT POTENTIAL										
		MODELLING	APPLICATIONS DEPENDING ON THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH										
			AS BIOPLASTICS PRODUCTION, ENERGY SOURCE OR										
			GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION.										
			THE AIR OF THE DESCRAPE HARDY IS TO SETABLISH THE										
			THE AIM OF THIS RESEARCH WORK IS TO ESTABLISH THE OPTIMUM OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS TO PRODUCE MIXED.										
			CULTURES ABLE TO ACCUMULATE THE PHA USING LIQUID										
			WASTES LIKE GLYCEROL, FROM THE BIODIESEL PRODUCTION										
			PROCESS, CHARACTERIZED BY THE ABSENCE OF AMMONIA										
			CONTENT, AND PRE-ACIDIFIED FISH CANNING FEELIENTS										
			CONTENT, AND PRE-ACIDIFIED FISH CANNING EFFECENTS  CONTAINING AMMONIA. FURTHERMORE THESE MIXED										
			CULTURES WILL BE STUDIED TO ACHIEVE THE OPERATIONAL										
			CONDITIONS TO REACH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF PHA										
			ACCUMULATION WITH EACH SUBSTRATE, KINETIC AND	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			STOICHIOMETRIC PARAMETERS WILL BE STUDIED TO	1	1	I	I	I	1				
			OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING BIOPLASTICS	İ	l		İ	İ					
			PRODUCTIVITY. BIOMASS ENRICHMENT AND	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			ACCUMULATION PROCESSES ARE HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			THE SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION. FOR THIS REASON THE	1	1	I	I	I	1				
			EFFECTS OF THE USE OF DIFFERENT SUBSTRATES AND OF	1	1	1	1	1	1				
CTQ2011-26258	APPLICATION OF ADVANCED		THIS PROJECT COVERS SEVERAL ASPECTS RELATED TO THE	ESPLUGAS VIDAL	SANTIAGO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	OXIDATION PROCESSES FOR		USE OF ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (AOPS) ON THE				BARCELONA	QUIMICA	QUIMICA	31 01 12			Spa
	WATER REUSE		REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS TO WATER REUSE. IN THIS WAY,	1	1	I		1					
	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY		WE WILL STUDY THE APPLICATION OF THESE PROCESSES TO	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			THE DEGRADATION OF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS IN	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			WATER AND THE MODIFICATION OF WATER QUALITY	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			PARAMETERS TO ENABLE THEIR REUSE. ONE INTERESTING	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			ASPECT TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT IS THE EXISTENCE OF	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			COMPETITION FOR THE OXIDANTS BETWEEN THE ORGANIC	I	1	I	I	I	1				
			MATTER PRESENT IN THE WATER (SURFACE OR WASTE) AND	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			THE EMERGING CONTAMINANTS, ALSO, THE ECONOMIC	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			OPTIMIZATION OF ANY WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY IS	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			VERY IMPORTANT TO ENSURE ITS VIABILITY. THEREFORE,	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			WE MUST DEVELOP COMBINATIONS OF PROCESSES TO	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			ACHIEVE GOOD RESULTS (SEPARATION PROCESSES,	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			OXIDATION AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT), ADDITIONALLY.	1	1	1	1	1	1				
			WE ALSO AIM TO INITIATE THE STUDY OF REMOVAL OF	İ	l		İ	ĺ					
			CONTAMINANTS IN SLUDGE.	İ	l		İ	İ					
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l l													

CTQ2011-29035-C02-01	DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED	WATER TREATMENT\AROMATIC		LOPEZ RAMON	MARIA VICTORIA		UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN		FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON	COMPOUNDS\CARBON	DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE					INORGANICA Y	CIENCIAS				
	ADVANCED OXIDATION	MATERIALS\ADVANCED OXIDATION	WATER TREATMENT AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF AROMATIC					ORGANICA	EXPERIMENTALES				
	PROCESSES AND CARBON	PROCESSES\GAMMA RADIOLISIS	ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT ARE RECENTLY FOUND IN										
	MATERIALS FOR WATER	THOCESSES (GRIVINIA TOLDIOLISIS	WATERS AT INCREASING RATIOS, AS WELL AS THE										
	DECONTAMINATION		DEVELOPMENT OF MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION										
	DECONTAMINATION												
			TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF										
			PROCESSES IMPLEMENTING SUCH TECHNOLOGIES. IS A										
			PROJECT THAT WILL ALLOW CHARACTERIZING AND										
			IMPROVING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ELIMINATING										
			POLLUTANTS, THE POLLUTANTS ADDRESSED ARE										
			ANTIBIOTICS (TETRACYCLINES AND SULFAMETAZINES),										
			ANTINEOPLASICS (CYTARABINE AND DIATRIZOATE),										
			ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS (17-ALPHA-ESTRADIOL AND										
			BISFENOL-A), HERBICIDES (AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR										
			AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC										
			COMPOUNDS (2-METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-										
			TRICHLOROANISOLE). THESE ARE EMERGING POLLUTANTS										
			THAT HAVE BEEN RECENTLY FOUND IN WASTE AND										
			DRINKING WATERS WHOSE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL										
			EFFECTS ARE STILL UNKNOWN.										
			THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY										
			ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (AOP) AND ADSORPTION										
			PROCESSES.										
			RECENTLY DEVELOPED MATERIALS WILL BE USED FOR THE										
			ADSORPTION PROCESSES AS ACTIVATED CARBON FIBRES,										
			FABRICS, AND FELTS AND WE WILL PREPARED ADSORBENT										
1				İ	İ							i	
1			MATERIALS FROM ORGANIC POLYMERS.	1	1		1		1	l	1	l	1
			THE REMOVAL OF THE SELECTED POLLUTANTS WILL BE					ļ	ļ			ļ	1
CTQ2011-27085	MERCURY REMOVAL FROM	CATALYTIC WET AIR OXIDATION;	ALTHOUGH MERCURY (HG) MINING IN THE ALMADEN	RODRIGUEZ ROMERO	JUAN FRANCISCO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	ALMADEN MINING DISTRIC	WASTEWATERS	DISTRICT CEASED IN MAY 2002, THE CONSEQUENCES OF	1	1		CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	TECNOLOGIA	TECNOLOGIA	l	1	l	1
1	SURFACE, GROUND AND		2000 YEARS OF MINING IN THE DISTRICT HAS RESULTED IN	1	1			QUIMICA Y	QUIMICA Y	l	1	l	
1	DRAINAGE WATERS USING		THE DISSEMINATION OF HG INTO THE SURROUNDING	ı	ı	l	1	MEDIOAMBIENTAL	MEDIOAMBIENTAL	l	1	l	1
1	MICROENCAPSULES CONTAINING		ENVIRONMENT WHERE IT POSES AN EVIDENT RISK TO BIOTA	İ	İ			DE CIUDAD REAL	DE CIUDAD REAL			i	
								DE CIODAD REAL	DE CIODAD REAL				
	SELECTIVE EXTRACTION AGENTS		AND HUMAN HEALTH. THE LEVELS OF MERCURY IN THE										
			MINE DRAINAGES, BUT ALSO IN THE SURFACE AND GROUND										
			WATERS OF THE ZONE ARE HIGH AND TO FIND AN EFFICIENT										
			AND ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY SOLUTION IS AN URGENT										
			TASK. THE LEVELS OF HG IN THE RIVERS AND SURFACE										
			WATERS OF THE DISTRICT OVERPASS THE RECOMMENDED										
			VALUES, BUT ARE IN THE ORDER OF NANO TO MICRO										
			GRAMS MAKING NOT VIABLE THE USAGE OF										
			CONVENTIONAL MATERIALS AND/OR TECHNIQUES FOR ITS										
			REMOVAL.										
			CONVENTIONAL ION EXCHANGE OR LIQUID-LIQUID										
			EXTRACTION ALTHOUGH ARE EFFECTIVE FOR THE										
			TREATMENT OF WATERS EXHIBIT SOME SERIOUS										
			LIMITATIONS IN THE CASE OF TREATMENT WATERS FROM										
			NATURAL SOURCES. THE FORMATION OF STABLE										
			EMULSIONS AND THE LOSSES OF SOLVENT AND EXTRACTION										
			AGENT ARE THE MAIN PROBLEMS IN L-L EXTRACTION. ON										
			THE OTHER HAND, IN ION EXCHANGE THE CONVENTIONAL										
			RESINS ARE NOT VERY SELECTIVE AND THOSE WITH A HIGH										
			SELECTIVITY (CHELATING RESINS) HAVE SLOWER EXCHANGE										
			KINETICS AND THERE IS A VERY LOW VARIETY OF										
			FUNCTIONAL GROUPS IN THE MARKET.										
			IN A PREVIOUS PROJECT OUR GROUP HAS DEVELOPED A										
			NEW MATERIAL CONCEPT CONSISTING IN MICROCAPSULES									<u> </u>	
CTQ2011-24745	TREATMENT OF COMPLEX	WATER\OZONE\TIO2\FOTOCATALISIS\F		CARRERA MUYO	JULIAN		UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. INGENIERIA	DPTO. INGENIERIA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS	ENTON\AOP	WASTEWATERS CONTANING BOTH HIGH AMMONIUM AND	ı	ı	l	AUTONOMA DE	QUIMICA	QUIMICA	l	1	l	
1	THROUGH FULLY BIOLOGICAL		RECALCITRANT/TOXIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, SUCH AS	ı	ı	l	BARCELONA	1	1	l	1	l	
1	PROCESSES WITH AEROBIC		AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS. THE TREATMENT OF THESE	İ	İ							i	
1	GRANULAR REACTORS		EFFLUENTS IS NO COMPLETELY SOLVED, GIVEN THAT THE	İ	i							i	
1	GRANULAR REACTORS			1	1		1		1	l	1	l	
1			SOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE INDUSTRY ARE EXPENSIVE	İ	i							i	
1			PHYSICO-CHEMICAL TREATMENTS WHICH DO NOT REMOVE	ı	ı	l	1	1	1	l	1	l	
1			COMPLETELY THE CONTAMINANTS. BESIDES, CHEMICAL	İ	i							i	
1			INDUSTRY FREQUENTLY REFUSES TO USE FULLY BIOLOGICAL	ı	ı	l	1	1	1	l	1	l	
1			TREATMENTS BECAUSE SEVERAL WEAKNESSES ARE USUALLY	İ	İ							i	
1			IDENTIFIED FOR CONVENTIONAL BIOLOGICAL TREATMENTS:	ı	ı	l	1	1	1	l	1	l	
1				İ	İ							i	
1		1	SCENARIOS OF SEQUENTIALLY ALTERNATING POLLUTANTS,	ı	ı	l	1	1	1	l	1	l	
				1							I	i	
1			PERIODS WITHOUT WASTEWATER PRODUCTION (LONG				•						
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES.										
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO										
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES.										
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO										
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL										
			TERM STARVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS										
			TERM STARWATION) OR SHOCK LOADING PRISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE TURNITIAL HYPOTHESIS IF HAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSES AS AN ALTERNATIVE HE USE										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE DUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW GOST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF A FRONGE GRANULAR REACTORS INCLUDING A										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE TURNITIAL HYPOTHESIS IF HAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSES AS AN ALTERNATIVE HE USE										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR BEACTORS INCLUDING A CONSORTIUM OF AMMONIA OXIDING BACTERIA (AOB)										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A 10W GOST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR REACTORS INCLUDING A CONSORTIUM OF AMMONIA OXIDISING BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICROORGANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR REACTIONS INCLUDING A CONSORTIUM OF AMMONIA OXIDING BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICRODRIGANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE AROMANICH LYDROCARBONS.										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE DUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR REACTORS INCLUDING A CONSORTIUM OF AMMONIA OXIDISING BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICROPORGANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE AROMATIC HYPOROCARBONS.										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROVISES AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF AEROBIC GRANULAR REACTORS INCLUDING A CONSORTIUM OF AMMONIA OXIDING BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICRODRIANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE AROMATIC HYDROCABROMS. THE INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS WELL SUPPORTED BY OUR EXPERIENCE IN PARTIAL NITIRETIVING GRANULAUR REACTORS										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSES AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF A ROBBIC GRANULAR BEACTORS INCLUDING A CODSORTIUM OF AMMONIA CONJUNIOR BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICROORGANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE AROMATIC HYPOROCASMS.  THE INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS WELL SUPPORTED BY OUR EXPERIENCE IN PARTIAL NITRIPHYMS GRANULAR REACTORS AND THE BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL.										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INVESTIGATE A. LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INVESTIGATE A. LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSE AS AN ALTERMATIVE THE USE OF A REDUIS OF A REPORT OF										
			TERM STANVATION) OR SHOCK LOADING EPISODES. WITH THE PRESENT PROJECT PROPOSAL WE WOULD LIKE TO INVESTIGATE A LOW COST TREATMENT FOR SUCH INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS. THEREFORE OUR INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT SUCH A LOW COST TREATMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE IN THE CASE OF A FULLY BIOLOGICAL PROCESS, AND WE PROPOSES AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE USE OF A ROBBIC GRANULAR BEACTORS INCLUDING A CODSORTIUM OF AMMONIA CONJUNIOR BACTERIA (AOB) AND SPECIFIC MICROORGANISMS ABLE TO BIODEGRADE AROMATIC HYPOROCASMS.  THE INITIAL HYPOTHESIS IS WELL SUPPORTED BY OUR EXPERIENCE IN PARTIAL NITRIPHYMS GRANULAR REACTORS AND THE BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF INDUSTRIAL.										

CTQ2011-29272-C04-02	TUNNING CARBON NANOTUBE	GROUNDWATER\QUALITY\AGRICULTUR		ORDOÑEZ GARCIA	SALVADOR		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
	PROPERTIES FOR THEIR USE IN	E\NITRATE\POLLUTION\LEGISLATION\E					OVIEDO	QUIMICA Y	QUIMICA				
	BASE CATALYSIS AND IN	CONOMY\ENVIRONMENT\LAND	COORDINATED PROJECT) AS CATALYSTS FOR VARIOUS					TECNOLOGIA DEL					
	EMERGENT AQUEOUS	MANAGEMENT	PROCESSES RELATED TO BASIC CATALYSIS AND REMOVAL OF					MEDIO AMBIENTE					
	POLLUTANTS REMOVAL		EMERGING CONTAMINANTS FROM WATER STREAMS. IN THE										
			FIRST CASE, THE USE OF NITROGEN-CONTAINING CARBON										
			NANOTUBES AS CATALYSTS FOR GAS-PHASE ALDOL AND KETONIC CONDENSATIONS WILL BE STUDIED. THESE										
			REACTIONS ARE OF GREAT INTEREST IN THE PREPARATION										
			OF FUELS AND CHEMICALS DERIVED FROM BIOMASS										
			DERIVATIVES, SUCH AS KETONES OR CARBOXYLIC ACIDS. THE										
			PROPOSED CATALYSTS SHOW CERTAIN ADVANTAGES OVER										
			MORE COMMON CATALYSTS FOR THESE REACTIONS (BASIC										
			MIXED OXIDES). SUCH AS THE POSSIBILITY OF TUNING THEIR										
			SELECTIVITY TOWARDS THE DESIRED CONDENSATION										
			PRODUCTS OR MINIMIZING THE DEACTIVATION CAUSED BY										
			THE FORMATION OF CARBONACEOUS DEPOSITS, JUST BY										
			CHANGING THE CONCENTRATION AND STRENGTH OF THE										
			BASIC SITES INDUCED BY THE NITROGEN ATOMS.										
			WE WILL STUDY THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT FORMS										
			PREPARATION OF THE CATALYSTS IN THEIR ACTIVITY,										
			SELECTIVITY AND RESISTANCE TO DEACTIVATION IN										
			CORRELATING THESE FACTORS WITH PHYSICO-CHEMICAL										
			PROPERTIES OF THE CATALYSTS, ESPECIALLY NITROGEN										
			CONTENT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF BASIC SITES. THE										
			INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THESE STUDIES WILL ALLOW										
			THE REFORMULATION OF THE CATALYSTS, AS WELL AS THE										
		<del> </del>	EXTENSION OF THESE STUDIES TO OTHER REACTANTS.			1		l	ł				L .
CTQ2011-27169	INTEGRATED PROCESS CATALYTIC		THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF	OVEJERO ESCUDERO	GABRIEL		UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	WET AIR OXIDATION ♦ AEROBIC	COMPOUNDS\CARBON	OPTIMAL CONDITIONS TO CARRY OUT THE DEGRADATION			1	COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID	QUIMICA	CIENCIAS QUIMICAS				
	BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR THE PURIFICATION OF	MATERIALS\FENTON OXIDATION PROCESSES\CATALYTIC WET	OF SEVERAL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS PRESENTS IN WASTEWATER BY AN INTEGRATED PROCESS CATALYTIC WET			1	MAURID						
	PURIFICATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	PROCESSES\CATALYTIC WET OXIDATION\ADSORPTION\INTEGRATED				1	ĺ						
	PRESENT IN WASTEWATERS	TECHNOLOGIES\POLLUTED WATERS	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF WASTEWATERS PRESENTS										
	PRESENT IN WASTEWATERS	TECHNOLOGIES (POLLUTED WATERS	ANTIBIOTICS, HORMONES, ANALGESICS, TRANQUILIZERS,										
			AND ALL KINDS OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. THIS										
			PROBLEM HAS SPREAD AND NOW APPEAR CONTAMINATED										
			BOTH SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER.										
			HETEROGENEOUS CATALYTIC WET AIR OXIDATION IS										
			PRESENTED AS A FAST, EFFICIENT AND ENVIRONMENTALLY										
			FAVORABLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF TOTAL ORGANIC										
			CARBON, WHILE BIOLOGICAL DEGRADATION CAN BE SEEN										
			AS A COMPLEMENTARY METHOD OF PURIFICATION TO										
			ATTAIN FINAL EFFLUENT DISCHARGE CONDITIONS MARKED										
			BY LEGISLATION.										
			IN THE CATALYTIC WET AIR OXIDATION, WE WILL USE										
			METAL CATALYSTS SUPPORTED ON HYDROTALCITES AND										
			TITANIUM DIOXIDE. THESE SUPPORTS ARE MATERIALS THAT										
			HAVE APPLICATIONS IN VERY DIFFERENT FIELDS: CATALYSIS,										
			ADSORPTION, ETC. THE INCORPORATION OF METAL SPECIES										
			ON THE SUPPORT CAN BE CARRIED OUT BY DIFFERENT										
			METHODS OR TECHNIQUES. WE WILL STUDY THE ACTIVITY										
			AND STABILITY OF THE CATALYSTS PREPARED, ANALYZING										
			THE EVOLUTION OF ACTIVITY AND CONTENT OF ACTIVE										
			SPECIES OVER TIME.										
		ļ	IN AEROBIC BIOLOGICAL PROCESS WILL STUDY THE			1		1	]				
CTQ2011-29035-C02-02	NEW OXIDATION TECHOLOGIES	MBR SYSTEMS\MEMBRANE	THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT WAVE21 IS THE	SANCHEZ POLO	MANUEL	1	UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. QUIMICA	DPTO. QUIMICA	01-01-12	31-12-14	MINECO	Spain
1	BASED ON THE SIMOULTANEOUS	FOULING\MIXED LIQUOR	DEVELOPMENT OF EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE			1	GRANADA	INORGANICA	INORGANICA				
1	USE OF CARBON MATERIALS AND		WATER TREATMENT, URBAN WASTEWATER OR FROM			1	ĺ						
1	RADIATION TO DEGRADATE	COMMUNITIES\PROTISTS AND YEAST	AGRICULTURAL USE, AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF AROMATIC			1	1	1					
1	AROMATIC COMPOUNDS FROM	POPULATIONS\PREDATION\BIOINDICA	ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THAT ARE RECENTLY FOUND IN WATERS AT INCREASING RATIOS, AS WELL AS THE			1	ĺ						
1	WATERS	TORS\BACTERIAL				1	1	1					
1		PATHOGENS\MOLECULAR METHODS\PYROSEQUENCING	DEVELOPMENT OF MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF			1	1	1					
		METHODS\PYROSEQUENCING	PROCESSES IMPLEMENTING SUCH TECHNOLOGIES. WAVE21										
			IS A PROJECT THAT WILL ALLOW CHARACTERIZING AND			1	ĺ						
1			IS A PROJECT THAT WILL ALLOW CHARACTERIZING AND IMPROVING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR ELIMINATING			1	1	1					
			PHARMACEUTICAL POLLUTANTS, HERBICIDES, POLYPHENOLS										
1			AND ORGANOLEPTIC POLLUTANTS, AERBICIDES, POLTPHENOLS			1	ĺ						
1			METHODOLOGICAL PROJECT THAT WILL PRODUCE OPTIMAL			1	1	1					
1			MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE			1	ĺ						
1			INTEGRATED OPERATION OF DEGRADATION PROCESSES OF			1	ĺ						
1			RECALCITRANT CONTAMINANTS IN WASTEWATERS.			1	ĺ						
1						1	1	1					
1			THE CONTAMINANTS ADDRESSED ARE ANTIBIOTICS			1	ĺ						
1			(TETRACYCLINES AND SULFAMETAZINES), ANTINEOPLASICS			1	ĺ						
						1	i	1	1				
1			(CYTARABINE AND DIATRIZOATE), HERBICIDES										
			(CYTARABINE AND DIATRIZOATE), HERBICIDES (AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID),										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2-										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY ADVANCED										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (ADP), ADSORPTION/BIOAPSORTION										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED DUT BY ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (AOP), ADSORPTION/BIOAPSORTION PROCESSES BY NEW CARBON MATERIALS, CATALYZED										
			(AMINOTRIAZQLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENDIS, AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (ADP), ADSORPTION/BIOLOAPSORTION PROCESSES BY NEW CARBON MATERIALS, CATALYZED OZONATION, CATALYZED PHOTO-OXIDATION AND										
			(AMINOTRIAZOLE, FLUROXYPYR AND CLOPYRALID), POLYPHENOLS AND ORGANOLEPTIC COMPOUNDS (2- METHYLISOBORNEOL AND 2,4,6-TRICHLOROANISOLE). THE WATER TREATMENTS WILL BE CARRIED DUT BY ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (AOP), ADSORPTION/BIOAPSORTION PROCESSES BY NEW CARBON MATERIALS, CATALYZED										

T				I	I	F	T					1
CTQ2012-35789-C02-01	CATALYST PREPARATION AND	IN-SITU GENERATION OF HYDROGEN	IN THIS SUBPROJECT IT IS PROPOSED THE STUDY OF THE	BELTRAN NOVILLO	FERNANDO JUAN	UNIVERSIDAD DE EXTREMADURA	DPTO. INGENIERIA	FACULTAD DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	THEIR APPLICATION ON THE	PEROXIDE\CATALYSTS\METAL	REMOVAL OF WATER REFRACTORY CONTAMINANTS,			EXTREMADURA	QUIMICA Y	CIENCIAS	l		l	
	REMOVAL OF REFRACTORY	NANOPARTICLES\FENTON\PHOTO-	DEPURATION OF WASTEWATER INCLUDED, WITH ONE				QUIMICA FISICA		l		l	
	CONTAMINANTS OF WASTEWATER BY MEANS OF PHOTOCATALYTIC	R FENTON\TREATMENT OF POLLUTED WATER\WASTEWATER\CATALYTIC	ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS (AOP) OF RECENT INTEREST: PHOTOCATALYTIC OZONATION. IT IS PROPOSED						l		l	
	OZONATION	OXIDATION	TO PREPARE NEW CATALYSTS THAT ACTIVATE THE AOP						l		l	
	OZGNATION	OXIDATION	UNDER SUSTAINED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND						l		l	
			ALLOW, WITH THE SYNERGIC ACTION OF OZONE, THE						l		l	
			IMPROVEMENT OF THE REMOVAL RATE OF CONTAMINANTS						l		l	
			OR WASTEWATER DEPURATION. THUS, MAIN OBJECTIVE IS						l		l	
			THAT CATALYSTS PREPARED BE ACTIVATED WITH UVA-						l		l	
			VISIBLE AND SOLAR RADIATION SOURCES, SO THAT, IN						l		l	
			COMBINATION WITH OZONE THE EFFICIENCY IN POLLUTANT						l		l	
		REMOVAL BE SIGNIFICAN OBLETTIVES TO BE REACH ADDITION: 1. ESTABLISHING APPROF SYNTHESS DE CATALISTI OBLECTIVE OF THE PROJE DO NOT LEACH AND, P	REMOVAL BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED. IN ANY CASE,						l		l	
			OBJECTIVES TO BE REACHED IN THIS PROJECT ARE, IN						l		l	
			ADDITION:						l		l	
			1. ESTABLISHING APPROPRIATE PROCEDURES FOR THE						l		l	
			SYNTHESIS OF CATALYSTS ABLE TO REACH THE MAIN						l		l	
			OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT, BE STABLES IN WATER, THAT IS						l		l	
			DO NOT LEACH AND, IF POSSIBLE BE SUITABLE FOR THIS						l		l	
		AOP.						l		l		
		2. INVESTIGATING THE ADDITION OF IRON OXIDES TO THE						l		l		
			CATALYST STRUCTURE TO INTRODUCE MAGNETIC						l		l	
			PROPERTIES AND FACILITATE THE SEPARATION FROM						l		l	
			WATER.						l		l	
			3. ANALYZING THE INFLUENCE OF VARIABLE AND						l		l	
			ESTABLISHING KINETIC MODELS TO PREDICT THE LEVEL OF						l		l	
			DEPURATION TO BE REACHED AND OPTIMIZE THE PROCESS.						l		l	
			4. ESTABLISHING THE IMPORTANCE OF AOPS STUDIED						l		l	
			THROUGH DIRECT COMPARISON OF RESULTS AND, ALSO,						l		l	
CTQ2012-35789-C02-02	SYNTHESIS OF CATALYSTS FOR THE	CED ANAIC MACNADDNIA EC/ IONI	WITH RESULTS WITH ALREADY KNOWN AOPS SUCH AS ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES (AOPS) ARE THE ONLY	MEDINA CABELLO	FRANCISCO	UNIVERSIDAD ROVIRA	I DOTO INCENIEDIA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MAINICO	Spain
C1Q2012-35789-C02-02	TREATMENT OF RECALCITRANT	EXCHANGE\ELECTROCHEMICAL	TECHNOLOGY THAT AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AND	WEDINA CABELLO	PRANCISCO	VIRGILI	QUIMICA	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-13	31-12-13	IVIINECO	Spaili
	INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER BY IN-	REACTORS\ELECTRODIALYSIS	PRESSURE IS CAPABLE OF REMOVING CONTAMINANTS THAT			VINGILI	QUINICA	INGENIERIA	l		l	
	SITU GENERATION OF H2O2 IN	nesterois (electriossiscisis	REMAIN STABLE IN THE CONVENTIONAL STAGES OF WATER									
1	FENTON AND PHOTO-FENTON		TREATMENT AND THEREFORE ARE CALLED REFRACTORY					QUIMICA			l	
1	FENTON AND PHOTO-FENTON PROCESSES		TREATMENT AND, THEREFORE, ARE CALLED REFRACTORY (PRIORITY AND/OR EMERGENT). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF					QUIMICA				
	FENTON AND PHOTO-FENTON PROCESSES		(PRIORITY AND/OR EMERGENT). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF					QUIMICA				
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			(PRIORITY AND/OR EMERGENT). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF THE AOPS LAYS ON ITS HIGH REACTIVITY AND THUS LOW SELECTIVITY, HENCE THE NEED FOR AOPS THAT GENERATE A					QUIMICA				
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			(PRIORITY AND/OR EMERGENT). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF THE AOPS LAYS ON 1TS HIGH REACTIVITY AND THUS LOW SELECTIVITY, HENCE THE NEED FOR AOPS THAT GENERATE A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF HYDROXYL RADICALS, OXIDIZING					QUIMICA				
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			IPRIORITY AND/OR EMERGENT). THE MAIN PROBLEM OF THE ADDS LAND ON THE HIGH BEACHTYNT AND THUS LOW SELECTIVITY, HENCE THE NEED FOR AOPS THAT GENERATE A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF HYDROWY. RADIOLS, OMDIZING AGENT IN THESE PROCESSES, ANDWER INDOPATION SUBJECTIVE OF THE ADDS LOW BEACHTON THISE PROPERTIES US RELATED TO REDUCED REACTION THISE PROPERTIES US RELATED TO REDUCED REACTION THISE PROPERTIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, FROM THESE REASONS COMES ALL THE ONGOING RESEARCH TO FIND ALTERNATIVES TO THE AOPS CURRENTLY KNOWN. IN THIS SUBPROJECT IT IS DESIRED TO STUDY THE REMOVAL OF REFRACTION FOULTHANTS, INCLUDIAN INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS, BY APPEVING AN AOP THAT HAS BEEN RECENTLY DEVELOPED BY OUR RESEARCH. THE ADDS LINE AND THE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE ADDS LINE ADDS THE ADDS LINE AD					QUIMICA				
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CTQ2012-38754-C03-02	NEW STRATEGIES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AND INTEGRATION OF OTHER ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMPLEX EFFLUENTS.	EXCITED STATES HYDROXYL RADICALSINGLET OXYGEN\ORGANIC PHOTOCATASTFULORSCENCE\LASE R FLASH PHOTOLYSIS	THE REUSE OF INCREASING AMOUNTS OF WASTEWATER IS A MAJOR CHALLENGE FOR SPAIN. THIS INVOLVES THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES ABLE TO TREAT THOSE POLLUTANTS WHICH ARE RELUCTANT TO CONVENTIONAL TREATMENTS, IN MOST CASES BECAUSE THOSE FEFULENTS EXHIBIT HIGH TOXICITIES. THIS PROJECT IS A STEP BEYOND IN THE COMBINATION OF PROCESS AND IN THE ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS, IN ORDEOT OF DEPMIT AN FEFICIENT DEPURATION AND SAFE DETOXIFICATION OF COMPLEX FEFULENTS. FOR THESE PURPOSE TWO DIFFERENT EFFILENTS WHICH CANNOT BE TREATED BY CONVENTIONAL MEANS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN TO TEST DIFFERENT COMBINATION OF PROCESSES IN VIEW OF DEVELOPING A METHODOLOGY WHICH CAN BE APPLIED TO OTHER WASTES. THESE STUDIES AT MOLECULAR SCALE TO GRAIN FURTHER STUDIES AT MOLECULAR SCALE TO ROBE TO GAIN FURTHER SIGHT INTO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROCESS, TO OBTAIN USEFUL INFORMATION FOR MECHANISTIC STUDIES AT MOLECULAR SCALE STUDY TO OTTHIMZE THE PROCESS, TO OST AND SCALE STUDY TO DETIMIZE THE PROCESS, TO OST AND SCALE STUDY TO DETIMIZE THE PROCESS, TO OSSIBLE VALORAZION FOR MASTES, AND 3) SCALE UP AT PILOT PLANT USING A COMBINATION OF	AMAT PAYA	ANA M#	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR. ALCOY	ESCUELA POLITECNICA SUPERIOR. ALCOY	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
			TO THE COORDINATED THEE SUBPROJECTS, AND THIS									1 1
			PARTICULAR ONE CORRESPONDS TO THE SECOND LEVEL.									
CTQ2012-38754-C03-01	INTEGRATION OF SOLAR PHOTOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AN OTHER ADVANCED TECHNIQUES FOR THE TREATMENT OF LANDFILL LEACHATES AND CORK BOILING WASTEWATERS  FIRST WASTEWATERS  FIRST WASTEWATERS  FIRST WASTEWATERS  FIRST WASTEWATERS	ATE\FOTO-	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS INSTALLED IN EU ARE ASED IN FERICHENT ACTIVATED SUDGE OR OTHER ADVANCED BIOTREATMENTS. BUT THESE PROCESSES ARE NOT IJSUALLY FEFETVER AGAINST COMPLEX INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER CONTAINING TOXIC AND/OR BIORECALCITRANT SUBSTANCES. THEREFORE, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO DEVELOP MORE EFFICIENT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESSES AY DESIGNING STRATEGIC APPROACHES FOR REDUCING COSTS AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY. THIS GOAL COLUB E ACHIEVED BY A PROPER COMBINATION OF DIFFERENT ADVANCED PROCESSES: MEMBRANES, ADVANCED OXIDATION AND BIOTREATMENT, REAL WASTEWATERS FROM MADPILL LEACHATE AND CORK PROCESSING WILL BE THE GOAL OF THE PROJECT. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES WILL BE: LSTUDY OF THE WABILITY OF NANOFILITRATION MEMBRANE PRE-TREATMENT, TREATMENT OF THE REJECTION STREAM BY A COMBINATION OF ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESS (AOPS) AND BIOTREATMENT. 2. COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT ADDS (PHOTO-FENTON, OXIO)OH, OXIDATION PROCESS (AOPS) AND BIOTREATMENT. 2. COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT ADDS (PHOTO-FENTON, OXIO)OH, OXIO)OH, OXIO)OH, OXIO)OH, OXIO)OH OXIO)OH OXIO OF THE REAL WASTEWATERS. 3. BIODEGRADABLET AND DIOXICITY ASSESSMENT DURING APPLIED TREATMENTS. BIODEGRADABLE AND BIORECATIONS OF THE WASTEWATER WILL BE ASSESSED. SELECTION OF THE BEST COMBINATION BETWEEN ON OF SUPPORTED BON SUSPENDED BIOMASS FOR NUTRIENTS ELIMINATION IN PARTIALLY.	MALATO RODRIGUEZ	VAIENTIN	CENTRO DE INVESTIGACION ENERGETICA MEDIOAMBIENTAL Y TECNOLOGICA (CIEMAT)	PLATAFORMA SOLAR DE ALMERIA	PLATAFORMA SOLAR DE ALMERIA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
CTQ2012-37450-C02-01	ELECTROCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ION- EXCHANGE NANOSTRUCTURED CERANIC MEMBRANES FOR APPLICATION IN ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTORS AND ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTORS AND ELECTRODIALYTIC SYSTEMS.	WASTEWATERS/ADVANCED OXIDATION/SOLAR PHOTO FENTON/COMBINED TREATMENTS	THE PROJECT CONSISTS IN DETERMINING THE TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF ION EXCHANGE RANDSTRUCTURE PROPERTIES OF ION EXCHANGE RANDSTRUCTURE CREAMIC MEMBRANES BY ELECTROCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES FOR APPLICATION IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT SHE PROVIDED STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTIES OF STREAMS WITH A HIGH CONTENT OF HEAVY METALS, OXIDANTS, WITH ARDIOACTIVITY, OR EXTEMED BY AULUS. THESE FEFUENTS ARE DIFFICULT TO TREAT BY CONVENTIONAL ION EXCHANGE MEMBRANES DUE TO THER ION MECHANICAL AND THERMAL RESISTANCES. THEREFORE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERAMIC ION EXCHANGE MEMBRANES WITH HIGH MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL AND THERMAL RESISTANCES THE SCOPE OF ELECTROCHEMICAL PROCESSES FOR THE TREATMENT OF THIS TYPE OF EFFLUENTS.  HE PROJECT AIMS TO UNDESTSAND THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE MICROSITRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ION-EXCHANGE CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THEIR ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR, SO THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DESIGN AND SYNTHESIZE LOW COST CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR, SO THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DESIGN AND SYNTHESIZE LOW COST CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THEIR ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR, SO THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DESIGN AND SYNTHESIZE LOW COST CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR, SO THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DESIGN AND SYNTHESIZE LOW COST CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THE ELECTROCHEMICAL BHAVIOUR, SO THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DESIGN AND SYNTHESIZE LOW COST CERAMIC MEMBRANES AND THE ELECTROCHEMICAL PROMESSESS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE TRANSPORT OF IONS, IT WILL BE	PEREZ HERRANZ	VALENTIN	UNIVERSITAT POUTÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO DE SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y MEDIOAMBIENTAL	INSTITUTO DE SEGURIDAD INDUSTRIAL, RADIOFISICA Y MEDIGAMBIENTAL	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

CTQ2012-34088	 WATER OXIDATION CATALYSIS:	DRUGS OF	CATALYTIC WATER OXIDATION IS ONE OF THE MOST	GALAN MASCAROS	JOSE RAMON	FUNDACIO INSTITUT	AGR-FUNDACIO	AGR-FUNDACIO				
CQ2012-34000	NOVEL HOMOGENEOUS, HETEROGENEOUS AND BIO- INSPIRED CATASTS FROM COORDINATION CHEMISTRY	ABUSEWASTEWATER\SURFACE WATER\ENVIRONMENT\EPIDEMIOLOG Y\METABOLITES\LC MSMS\LC QTOFMS	MORETAINT ANALES INDIGATION ON THE MOST INMOST AND MINORITATION THE DEVELOPMENT OF STABLE, FAST AND INDIPERSOR SHOUGH AND		AGE TOWNON	CATALA D INVESTIGACIO QUIMICA (ICIQ)	PRIVADA INSTITUT CATALA D INVESTIGACIO QUIMICA (ICIQ)	PRIVADA INSTITUT CATALA D INVESTIGACIO QUIMICA (ICIQ)	01-01-13	31-12-15	win cco	Spain
CTQ2012-38754-C03-03	NEW STRATEGIES BASED ON SOLAR PHOTOCHEMICAL PROCESSES AND INTEGRATION OF OTHER ADVIANCED TECHNIQUES FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMPLEX EFFLUENTS	WATER\ENERGY\(CLIMATE\) CHANGE\INTERNAL MARKET\RENEWABLES ENERGYS\(SOLAR\) ENERGY\(SOLAR\) ENERGY\(CLIMATE\) ENERGY\(CLI		MARIN GARCIA	MARIA LUISA	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈRNICA DE VALÈNCIA	INSTITUTO DE TECNOLOGIA QUIMICA (ITQ)	INSTITUTO DE TECNOLOGIA QUIMICA (ITQ)	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2009-11591	INTELLIGENT DATA ANALYSIS IN WATER SYTEMS (DETRIBUTION AND DRAINAGE)	WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS/HYDRAULIC TRANSIENTS/EMTRAPEE AIR/OPERATION\CONTROL	MERCE, A CLOSE IN FERGLION WITH THE OTHER INVO WATER DISTRIBUTION AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS PROVIDE THE CITIZEN WITH ONE OF MOST PRECIOUS PUBLIC SERVICES. ON THE ONE HAND, THEY SUPPLY DRINKING WATER, WHICH IS AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOST BASIC ACTIVITIES OF LIFE, SUCH AS FEEDING AND HYGIENE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THEY ISOLATE AND CHANNES ESWAGE TOWARDS TREATMENT PLANTS, THUS AVOIDING TRANSMISSION OF DISEASES AND RETURNING USED WATER TO THE ENVISIONMENT UNDER BETTER CONDITIONS. THE CHOOSE PLANTS THEY ARE BUSIED ASSETS ARE THE CAUSE FOR THE LACK OF INFORMATION BOUNT THEIR STATE AND THE FACT THAT THEY ARE BUSIED ASSETS ARE THE CAUSE OF PRABAMOUNT IMPORTANCE, SINCE THEY CHANGE STEED FOR THE LACK OF INFORMATION BOUNT THEIR STATE AND DEPRATION. CONSEQUENTLY, THE MONITORING OF CERTAIN VARIBLES ASSOCIATED WITH THESE SYSTEMS IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE, SINCE THEY CHANACTERIZE THEIR STATE AND OPERATION. WATER SYSTEMS SUFFER A NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS WHICH ARE ACCOMPANIED; SOME OF THE REASONS ARE: -INCREASING LOSS OF PRESSURE, TRIGGERED BY THE SIMULTANCEUSY INCREASING INDER FOUGHERS SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PRESSURE, TRIGGERED BY THE SIMULTANCEUSY INCREASING INDER FOUGHERS SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PRESSURE, TRIGGERED BY THE SIMULTANCEUSY INCREASING INDER FOUGHERS SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTEMARY. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE PIPES. -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INCREASING LOSS OF PIPES SPROWNED SO FTHE -INC	PEREZ GARCIA	RAFAEL	UNIVERSITAT POLITÈRICA DE VALENCIA	CENTRO MULTIDISCIPUNAR DE MODELACION DE FLUIDOS	CENTRO MULTIDISCIPLINAR DE MODELACIÓN DE FLUIDOS	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain

DPI2009-13744			THE HEE OF THE PARTON AND THE CONTROL IN THE PARTON	CELADDANIO CENTITIO	AAADIA CADDICIA	1.	CENCIA ECTATAL	INSTITUTO DE	INICTITUTO DE	04 04 4-			C
1	ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF	PLANT WIDE CONTROL\ADVANCED	THE USE OF TELEMETRY AND TELECONTROL IN SYSTEMS OF	CEMBRANO GENNARI	MARIA GABRIELA		AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO DE	INSTITUTO DE	01-01-10	30-06-13	MINECO	Spain
	DISTRIBUTED OPTIMAL CONTROL	CONTROL\PREDICTIVE CONTROL\SELF-	THE WATER CYCLE IS INCREASING CONSTANTLY, DUE TO THE					ROBOTICA E	ROBOTICA E				
	STRATEGIES APPLIED ON LARGE-	OPTIMIZING CONTROL\FAULT	GROWING AVAILABILITY OF REASONABLY-PRICED SENSORS,				NVESTIGACIONES	INFORMATICA	INFORMATICA				
	SCALE WATER SYSTEMS	TOLERANT CONTROL\GLOBAL	TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND COMPUTERS IN A			C	CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)	INDUSTRIAL (IRI)	INDUSTRIAL (IRI)				
	MANAGEMENT	OPTIMIZATION\FAULT	SITUATION OF INCREASING AWARENESS OF WATER CYCLE										
		DETECTION\SUPERVISION\WWTPS\ACT	MANAGEMENT NEEDS: TO TAKE MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE OF										
		IVATED SLUDGE PROCESSES	SCARCE WATER RESOURCES, TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO WATER										
			TO MORE REGIONS, TO CONTROL DRINKING WATER OUALITY. TO COPE WITH EXTREME EVENTS SUCH AS										
			DRAUGHTS AND FLOODING, TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF										
			USED WATER ON THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT, AND SO										
			ON. THE INCREASING AVAILABILITY OF CONTROL										
			HARDWARE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS CANNOT, ON ITS										
			OWN, CONTRIBUTE TO COPING WITH THESE CHALLENGES.										
			THE KEY ISSUE IS THE USE OF THE INFORMATION.										
			APPROPRIATE DATA VALIDATION, WATER SYSTEM MODELLING AND CONTROL STRATEGIES MUST BE										
			DEVELOPED AT A SIMILAR PACE. OPTIMAL PREDICTIVE										
			CONTROL HAS BEEN SHOWN TO PROVIDE IMPORTANT										
		ĺ	CONTRIBUTIONS TO EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT IN WATER SYSTEMS. IN GENERAL, OPTIMAL CONTROL PROBLEMS IN	1				l				l	1
1		1	WATER NETWORKS ARE LARGE SCALE DUE LARGE SPATIALLY	1	1			l					
			DISTRIBUTED NETWORKS, TIME SPANS OF PREDICTIVE										
			CONTROL HORIZONS AND MODELLING NEEDS FOR										
			NONLINEAR BEHAVIOURS AND PURE DELAYS, E.G., IN RIVER-										
			FLOW EQUATIONS. IN ADDITION, THERE IS AN INCREASING										
			NEED FOR FAIL-SAFE SYSTEMS, WHICH MUST PROVIDE										
			UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE TO CONSUMERS AT ALL COST.										
			IN THIS CONTEXT, DE-CENTRALIZED CONTROL IS EXPECTED										
			TO PROVIDE A KEY CONTRIBUTION TO APPLYING OPTIMAL										
			CONTROL SCHEMES TO WATER SYSTEMS: (I) UNDER DEVELOPING/EXPANDING CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION, (II)										
DPI2009-13674	IMPROVING THE STARTING AND	OPTIMAL	THE PRESENT PROJECT MUST CONSIDER BEING A NATURAL	IGLESIAS REY	PEDRO L.		JNIVERSITAT	CENTRO	CENTRO	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINICO	Casia
DPI2009-13674	OPERATION TECHNIQUES IN		CONTINUATION OF THE PROJECTS MAGIAS (DEVELOPMENT	IGLESIAS REY	PEDRO L.					01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
								MULTIDISCIPLINAR	MULTIDISCIPLINAR				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC										
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AMO GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS, IT HE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS), AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AMO GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS, IT HE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC SEMENUOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE USAT YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS, IT HE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE USAT YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SABA NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS, IT HE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PUAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AMO GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIGHMSTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE MAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FIRMAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS THAY BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIGHENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE MAST YEARS INSIDE THE INTONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING TI.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELLING, AND SEVERAL CASES.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CANGAIGS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE MAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING FT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES SEGUITHING FROM MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SENDING TO BEESTING IT.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEMENTS AND COMSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING AND SEVERAL LASERS HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. INTERPORTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PRODUCTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING FIT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTONINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THOUSE THE MODEL HAVE.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEMENTS AND COMSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING AND SEVERAL LASERS HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. INTERPORTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA, NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THOUSE THE WAS BEEN CALLED SARA NO DEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING IT.  HUSE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING INFORMENTS TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE HODGLE HAVE BEGINNED TO MERCEST THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGLAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF FLEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA! SO IN THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHOPKOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. IMPROVEMENTS TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE ORIGINATED THE REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT THIS REQUIST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PRO					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE LAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA, NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING IT.  HUSE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING INFOVEMENTS TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING INFOVEMENTS TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE PROJECT WILL FOCUS ON SEVERAL AREAS; 28  JINCREASING THE MODEL CAPABILITIES, INCLUDING A REASISTING THAN SHOUSE CREASES THANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGLIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONS EPROPERTY AND EXPENDED THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA! SO IN THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USES OF THE MODEL HAVE SOME SHORTOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USES OF THE MODEL HAVE SOME SHORTOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USES OF THE MODEL HAVE SOME SHORTOMINGS OF MODELING. AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USES OF THE MODEL HAVE SOME SHORTOMING SOME SHORTO					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE MAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA. NOW SARA IS ON THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING FOR PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. IMPROVEMENTS TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE ORIGINATED THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT WILL FOUND ON SEVERAL CAPACITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT BEFRESES THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. INCRUMENTED THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT WILL FOUND ON SEVERAL APACITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT BEFRESES THIS CONTRIBUTION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT ERPRESESTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PROCESS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE BURGASS OF THE B					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GOOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC SEMENUOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE USA'S TYRAIS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA! SO IN THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE SEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE.  MERCHANDER OF THE MERCHAND HAVE A THE MODEL HAVE.  INCREASING THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT WHITE OWNER AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE.  INCREASING THE MODEL CAPABILITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR PROCKETS. THIS NETWORKS OF FILLING AND EMPTYHNOR THE PIPES.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGIAS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF LEIGHMISTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE MAST YEARS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA! SO IN THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CARACTER SESSUTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE SHOWN TO BE INTERESTING. IMPROJECT HIS REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT WILL FOCUS ON SEVERAL ARREAS: IN CARGINATE OF THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT SHE FINE THE STREAM OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR PROJECTS. THIS ENTRAPPED AIR IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PROCESS OF FILLING AND EMPTING THE PIPES.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				
		D CONTROL\LARGE-SCALE SYSTEMS\MODELLING/IDENTIFICATION \MPC\WATER CYCLE\WATER SYSTEMS	OF A TOOL FOR MODELING WATER SUPPLY USING BOTH GOOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS) AND CADAGAIS (INTEGRATION OF THE DYNAMIC SEMENUOUR OF ELEMENTS AND CONSUMPTIONS IN WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS MODELS USING GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND GENETIC ALGORITHMS). THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROJECTS HAVE DEVELOPED DURING THE USA'S TYRAIS INSIDE THE NATIONAL PLAN OF DESIGN AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.  CURRENTLY THERE IS AN INITIAL TOOL FOR MODELING DYNAMIC WATER NETWORKS. THIS MODEL HAS BEEN CALLED SARA NOW SARA! SO IN THE FINAL TESTING PART AND SEVERAL USERS AND ENTERPRISES ARE TESTING IT.  HOWEVER, DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS PROJECTS HAVE SEEN IDENTIFIED SOME SHORTCOMINGS OF MODELING, AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF THE MODEL HAVE.  MERCHANDER OF THE MERCHAND HAVE A THE MODEL HAVE.  INCREASING THE REQUEST OF A NEW PROJECT. THIS NEW PROJECT WHITE OWNER AND SEVERAL CAPACITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT TO MAKE IN THE MODEL HAVE.  INCREASING THE MODEL CAPABILITIES, INCLUDING A TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR TRANSIENT REPRESENTATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF AIR PROCKETS. THIS NETWORKS OF FILLING AND EMPTYHNOR THE PIPES.					DE MODELACION DE	DE MODELACION DE				

DPI2010-15230	]	SUSTAINABLE CONTROL AND		THE PRESENT SPANISH LEGISLATION ESTABLISHES THAT THE	VILANOVA ARBOS	RAMON	l	UNIVERSIDAD	DPTO. DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
l J	]	OPERATION OF WWTP FOR		MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS (WWTP)	l	l	l	AUTONOMA DE	TELECOMUNICACIO		l		l	
		SIMULTANEOUS ELIMINATION OF		MUST REMOVE ORGANIC MATTER (COD - CHEMICAL				BARCELONA	NES E INGENIERÍA	INGENIERIA - ETSE				
		DQO, N AND P: APPLICATION OF		OXYGEN DEMAND) AND NUTRIENTS, ESPECIALLY NITROGEN					DE SISTEMAS				l	
		MULTIOBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION		(N) AND PHOSPHORUS (P). THE DEVELOPED MATHEMATICAL									l	
		TECHNIQUES AND ROBUST		MODELS AT THE MOMENT ALLOW A CORRECT DESCRIPTION										
		AUTOTUNING CONTROL.		OF THE PROCESSES OBSERVED IN THE WWTP. SPECIFICALLY,										
				THE IWA ASM2D IS ABLE TO MODEL THE BEHAVIOR OF										
				WWTP WITH BIOLOGICAL REMOVAL OF COD, N AND P.										
													l	
				THE PROJECT AIMS CAN BE SUMMARIZED ALONG THE										
				FOLLOWING LINES:										
													l	
				¿DESIGN OF NEW CONTROL STRATEGIES AND OPERATION IN										
				URBAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS FOR										
				SIMULTANEOUS REMOVAL OF ORGANIC MATTER (COD),										
				NITROGEN (N) AND PHOSPHORUS (P).									l	
				¿THE DESIGN WILL BE BASED ON MODELING TOOLS TO										
				OPTIMIZE THE OPERATION STRATEGIES THROUGH A	l	l	l	İ		l	l		l	
l J				BENCHMARKING ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING EFFLUENT			1				l		ĺ	
				QUALITY CRITERIA, CRITERIA OF MINIMIZING ECONOMIC									l	
				COSTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CRITERIA.									l	
													l	
				¿THE CONSIDERATION OF THE DIFFERENT CRITERIA WILL BE									l	
				ADDRESSED THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF									l	
				MULTIOBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES (MOO) USING										
				THE LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS (LCA) METHODOLOGY FOR										
				ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.										
													l	
				¿CONTROL AT LOOP LEVEL THROUGH APPROACHES THAT										
l i				FACILITATE THEIR INTEGRATION IN THE OPTIMIZATION OF										
				OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF										
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNING	PLANT WIDE CONTROL\HIERARCHICAL	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL		UNIVERSIDAD DE	ESCUELA TECNICA	ESCUELA TECNICA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL		UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA	SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE	SUPERIOR DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEFANTING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORR FOLUSES ON THE LABES CALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL RACHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESFUL TO TACKLE	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED	DEFATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MIC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORR FOLUSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HERACHICAL RACHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS ASSED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEFATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MIC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORR FOLUSES ON THE LABES CALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTINGTED AND HERACHICAL RACHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS SASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEFAITING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARRE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOLUSES ON THE LABES CALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL RECREIGHMENT OF THE VARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEFAITING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LARRE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTERGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORR FOLUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTINGUED AND HIERACHICAL RECEIVES HAVE DESIRED AND HIERACHICAL THOSE FROBLEMS AND HET ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED ME STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WANT TO	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM FURLY WORK POLOSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM SCONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL REACHIECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS ASSED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND INTENDICE SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND TO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOLUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO GATAN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME ACREDITED TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME ACREDITED AND HIERACHICAL ACREDITED AND HIERACHICAL THOSE FROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MRC STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY, SOME	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM STRATEMENT ON THE MEMORY AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOLUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO GATAN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME ACREDITED TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME ACREDITED AND HIERACHICAL ACREDITED AND HIERACHICAL THOSE FROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MRC STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY, SOME	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM STORMAND THE WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SCONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THER GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYC STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL RACHIECTURES AS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS ASSED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MYC STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A PRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENUMERACHICAL FAULT TO LERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOISE ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO SHARM SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL SHARM SOLUTION OF THE USE OF AME GLOBAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS RASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PRODECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MRS STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY, SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OFTIMALITY, PRODUIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GLORAMITE CONTROL USE GLORAMOTE CONTROL UNIL BE GLORAMICE CONTROL UNIL BE GLORAMICE CONTROL UNIL BE GLORAMICE CONTROL UNIL BE GLORAMICE OUT THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM STRATEGIES, SUCH AS THE MORE TO STAIN SOUTHONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC. GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC. STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL RACHIECTURES AS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRYS, SOUTHONS ASSED ON HOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MOST STRUCTURES MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TO CHARGE OTHER CARRIED OUT THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPREX SYSTEMS.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOISE ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEM SON TROUGHT OF THE MET STATEMENT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO STATEMEN SOLUTIONS. ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF AME GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF THE GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN ORDER OF THE MAS INFORMED AND THE STEELING STEELING STATEMENT OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN ROAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS SHADED STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROJECTLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GLORAMICE OF OTTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GLORAMICE OF THE CONTROL WILL BE GLORAMICE OF THE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM STRATEGIES, SUCH AS THE MORE TO STAIN SOUTHONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC. GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC. STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL RACHIECTURES AS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRYS, SOUTHONS ASSED ON HOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MOST STRUCTURES MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TO CHARGE OTHER CARRIED OUT THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPREX SYSTEMS.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DP/2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEFAITING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK FOLUSES ON THE LARGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THER GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL REACHIECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INVEGRATED AND INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANN TO DROVIDE A PROMOTE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANN TO AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED OUT BARAN WAS SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED OUT BARAN WAS SYSTEMS.	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LOSE ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON TO BE AND THE LABSE STRATEGIES WITH DISTIBILITION SACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTIBILITION SACROPHOLICAL THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRYS, SOLITIONS SASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTIBILITION FOR STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH IS ECONOMIC OF DYMALLITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPILEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS, GEWER, WITP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WITP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEPARTMICS STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS IN THE WARD FOLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THER GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL INDID DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO AND ENVIRONMENORN TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT TON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS SINCERED OUT ON THE PROPERLY SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, W	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	OPERATING STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LOSE ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEM SON TO BE AND THE LABSE STRATEGIES WITH DISTIBILITION SACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MPC STRATEGIES WITH DISTIBILITION SACROPHOLICAL THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRYS, SOLITIONS SASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL AND DISTIBILITION FOR STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANT TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH IS ECONOMIC OF DYMALLITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPILEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS, GEWER, WITP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WITP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEPARTMICS STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS IN THE WARD FOLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THER GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL INDID DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO AND ENVIRONMENORN TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT TON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS SINCERED OUT ON THE PROPERLY SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, W	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
DPI2012-39381-C02-01		HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED	MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL\DISTRIBUTED FAULT DIAGNOSIS\CONTROL RECONFIGURATION\INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY	DEPARTMICS STRATEGIES, SUCH AS PARAMETERIZATION OF THIS WORK POLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS IN THE WARD FOLOSES ON THE LABSE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WIDE CONTROL FRAMEWORK IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THER GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MYE STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HIERACHICAL ARCHITECTURES HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN INDUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT.  THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS BASED ON HIERACHICAL INDID DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO DISTRIBUTED MYE STRUCTURES. MOREOVER WE WANTTO AND ENVIRONMENORN TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO SELECT THEM PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED.  THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT TON DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS SINCERED OUT ON THE PROPERLY SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, WVTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER SYSTEMS (SEWER, W	VEGA CRUZ	PASTORA ISABEL			SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

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OP12012-39381-C02-02	METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNING HIERARCHICAL AND DISTRIBUTED MPC CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND NETWORKED SYSTEMS	WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE/WATER TARRES/GOVERNANCE/CONTRACTING- OUT/PRIVATIZION/COMPETITION/LD EOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS/ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS	THIS WORK FOCUSES ON THE LANGE SCALE SYSTEMS CONTROL WITHIN THE PLANT WISE CONTROL FRANKWORK IN ORBER TO OBTAIN SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR GLOBAL REQUIREMENTS. SINCE THE USE OF MEY STRATEGIES WITH DISTRIBUTED AND HERACHICAL ARCHITECTURE HAS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESPUL TO TACKLE THOSE PROBLEMS AND THEY ARE WIDESPREAD IN HOUSTRY, SOLUTIONS BASED ON THOSE TECHNIQUES ARE THE MAIN INTEREST OF THE PROJECT. THE MAIN GOAL OT THE PROJECT IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT WIDE CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATED AND INSTRUMENDED STRUCTURES, MOREOVER WE WANN TO PROVIDE A FRANKWORK TO SELECT THEN PROPERLY. SOME PROVIDE A FRANKWORK TO SELECT THEN PROPERLY. SOME PROPERTIES SUCH US ECONOMIC OPTIMALITY, PRODUCT AND ENVISIONMENTAL QUALITY, FAULT TOLERANCE CONTROL WILL BE GUARANTEED. THE VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSALS WILL BE CARRIED OUT ON DIFFERENT THYSE OF COMPLEX SYSTEMS. INTEGRATED URBAN WATER SYSTEMS SEEWER, WWTP AND RIVER BASIN) AND WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS.  ADDITIONALLY, REAL PROBLEMS WILL BE TACKLED BY USING CALBRATED SIMULATORS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO WATER INDUSTRIES	DE LA FUENTE APARICIO	ACOUSTIC ACTION	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID	ESCUELA DE INIGENIERIAS INDUSTRIALES	ESCUELA DE INGENIERIAS INDUSTRIALES	01-01-13	31-12-15	INTECU	Spain
ECO2009-12496-C03-01	ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE: UNCERTAINTY, CLIMATIC CHANGE AND WFD	SOLAR ENERGY/SOLAR COLLECTOR/ADSORPTION COLING/DOMESTIC HOT WATER/HEATING/AIR CONDITIONING	THIS PROJECT IS AIMED TO THE OBJECTIVE OF ANALYZING PUBLIC POLICIES FOR WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF WED AND WITH THE INTEGRATION OF UNCERTAINTY, INCLUDING CLIMATIC CLIMACE. THE PROJECT TRIES TO COVER THE KNOWLEDGE DEFICIT IN ECONOMIC METHODOLOGY THAT IS REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT PUBLIC POLICIES FOR WATER MANAGEMENT. THIS PROJECT IDENTIFIES THE FOLLOWING KNOWLEDGE CARS'S, A) ASSENCE OF A CONSISTENT METHODOLOGY FOR COST-EFFICIENY ANALYSIS FOR SELECTING MEASURES, INCLUDING TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS, B) INSUFFICIENCY OF A METHOD FOR DEFINING DISPROPORTIONATE COST, AND C) SCARCE INTEGRATION OF UNCERTAINTY (INCLUDING CHAMPET CHANGE IMPACTS) IN MODELS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE. THESE OBJECTIVES IMPLY THAT REDUCET SHOULD BEGIN BY MAKING A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING COST-FICIENCY TO ANALYSIS IN PROGRAM OF MEASURES. SPECIALLY IN THE MECHANISM FOR FULL COST RECOVERY (INCLUDING PHONOMENTAL AND OF MEASURES.)  RESULT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE AN OPERATIONAL CENTRAL PROJECT WHILL BE REPORTED THE SENSIT INCLUDING ENERGY AND A RESULT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE AN OPERATIONAL COST RESPREYMENT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE MULTICITERIA ANALYSIS INCLIDING THE ANALYSIS IN CHAPTION OF DISPROPORTIONATE COST TO CLIMATIC CHANGE (SPECIALLY INCREASE IN BROUGHT OCCURRENCE).  ADDITIONALLY UNCERTAINTY ON COST AND EFFICIENCY OF MEASURES WILL BE EXPOLICITLY IN TEGRATED IN MODELS.	BERBEL VECINO	JULIO	UNIVERSIDAD DE CORDOBA	DPTO. ECONOMIA, SOCIOLOGIA Y POLITICA AGRARIAS	ESCUELA TECNICA SUPERIOR DE INIGENIEROS AGRONOMOS Y DE MONTES	01-01-10	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
ECO2012-32189	THE TARRIES OF WATER FOR RESIDENTIAL USE IN SPAIN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE: AN ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS	BIOGAS/MICROBIAL FUEL CELL/CENTRATE WWTP	THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WPD) OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, APPROVED IN 2000, ESTABLISHES THE MAIN OR BRITATIONS THAT THE MEMBER STATES SHOULD ADOPT CONCERNING WATER POLICIES AND THE AMANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, EMPHASISING THE NEED OF A SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OR BEACH THIS OBJECTIVE, THE EWIP PROPOSES THE USE OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS, EXPURICITY MENTIONING WATER FARIETS, IN THE FIELD OF THE URBAN WATER SERVICE IT INTENDS THAT THE TABLETS PROWING THE AMEDICATION OF THE COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROVISION OF THE SERVICE AND, BESIDES, THEY PROVIDE INCENTIVES SO THAT THE USERS DO ASI EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES.  THE TARIFF-SETTING PROCESSES FOR URBAN WATER USES ARE, INVENTIVE SECONDAIN, AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, COUNTING AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, COUNTING AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, POUNCES, AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, COUNTING AND POLITICAL PROPERSON.  THE TERMINATION OF THE UBBAN WATER SERVICE AND THEY PROVISION OF THE USES OF THE PROVISION OF THE SERVICE AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED BY ECONOMIC, CONTINUED AND THEY ARE INFLUENCED.  THE FORMATION OF THE UBBAN WATER SERVICE CORRESPONDED ACCORDING TO THE SPANISH LEGISLATION IN FORCE, TO THE CITY HALLS, ALTHOUGH THESE CAN DELEGRATE THE RESPONSIBILITY THEORY OF COMMETTION IN THE FORMATION IN THE	PICAZOTADEO	ANDRES JOSE	UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA	FACULTAD DE ECONOMIA	FACULTAD DE ECONOMIA	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain

ENE2009-14515-C02-01		DESALINATION\ELECTRODIALYSIS\PHO	THE NECESSITY OF KNOWING WITH OBJECTIVE DATA, THE	UCHE MARCUELLO	JAVIER	1	FUNDACION CIRCE		FUNDACION CIRCE	01-01-10	31-12-12	MINECO	Spain
	AND EXPERIENCES	TOVOLTAIC\GRANM CANARIA ISLAND	ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE WATER CYCLE IN SPAIN IS				CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE	CENTRO DE				
			ONE OF THE KEY PRIORITIES IN THE SUSTAINABILITY				INVESTIGACION DE	INVESTIGACION DE	INVESTIGACION DE				
			FRAMEWORK REQUIRED FOR THE 21ST CENTURY. THE				RECURSOS Y	RECURSOS Y	RECURSOS Y				
			SINGLE COMPLETE EXISTING STUDY IN CALIFORNIA, MAKES				CONSUMOS	CONSUMOS	CONSUMOS				
			IT VERY CLEAR THAT ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE WATER				ENERGETICOS	ENERGETICOS	ENERGETICOS				
							EINERGETICOS	ENERGETICOS	EIVERGETICOS				
			CYCLE CONSTITUTES A VERY IMPORTANT FRACTION OF THE										
			TOTAL (PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATED TO TRANSPORT AND										
			TRANSFORMATION OF THIS NATURAL RESOURCE). WITH THE										
			HELP OF THE EXERGY ANALYSIS AND THE SECOND LAW OF										
			THERMODYNAMICS, THIS PROJECT HAS THE COMPROMISE										
			TO APPLY AN ALTERNATIVE NATIONAL ENERGY										
			ACCOUNTABILITY TO THE INTEGRAL WATER CYCLE, IN THE										
			SENSE OF INCORPORATING NOVEL THERMODYNAMIC										
			ASPECTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE ENERGY										
			EFFICIENCY OF TREATMENT PROCESSES INVOLVED IN THE										
			WATER CYCLE AND ITS IMPROVEMENT POSSIBILITIES, BUT										
			IT ALSO STUDIES ASPECTS THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE										
			PREVIOUS MENTIONED WORK, SUCH AS THE ACCOUNTING										
			OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF BUILDING MATERIALS,										
			THE USE OF REACTANTS, RAW MATERIALS AND THE COST OF										
			GENERATED RESIDUES AND DISSEMBLE OF THE										
			INSTALLATIONS. FOR THAT PURPOSE, THE POWERFUL TOOL										
			OF THE LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS APPLIED TO THE										
			INSTALLATIONS INCLUDED IN THE INTEGRAL WATER CYCLE										
l J		I	(USES SYSTEM) WILL BE USED	l	l	1	ĺ			l	1	l	1
l l			(USES SYSTEM) WILL BE USED.	l		1	l					i	1
1		I	i	l	l	1	ĺ			l	1	l	1
1		I	BUT THE BASIC RESEARCH PROPOSED ABOVE SHOULD LEAN	l	l	1	ĺ			l	1	l	1
1			ON REAL EXAMPLES WITH ORIENTED RESEARCH. IN THE	l		1	l					i	1
			INTEGRAL WATER CYCLE, OBTAINING ENERGY FROM	l		1	l					i	1
1		I	RENEWABLE SOURCES IN ANY KIND OF WATER TREATMENT	l	l	1	ĺ			l	1	l	1
			IS ESSENTIAL FOR NOT COMPLITING THE ENERGY	l		1	l					i	1
			CONSUMPTION OF FOSSIL FUEL ORIGIN AND OBTAINING										
ENE2012-33027	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	DESALINATION SYSTEM\REVERSE	ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT	MORAN PALAO	ANTONIO		UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON		INSTITUTO DE	01-01-13	31-12-15	MINECO	Spain
	IMPROVEMENT IN WWTP	OSMOSIS\RENEWABLE ENERGY\WIND	PLANTS ARE USUALLY CHARACTERIZED BY ITS LOW BIOGAS					RECURSOS	RECURSOS				
	THROUGH OPTIMIZATION OF	ENERGY\POWER ELECTRONICS\SUPER-	PRODUCTION RATES, WHICH MIGHT BE EXPLAINED BY THE					NATURALES -	NATURALES -				
	BIOGAS PRODUCTION AND	CAPACITORS\WIND TURBINES	LOW KINETICS OF AEROBIC SLUDGE DEGRADATION. TODAY,					INRENA	INRENA				
	CENTRATE TREATMENS BY	CAFACITORS (WIND TORBINES	THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SECTOR IS BECOMING					HAILENA	HANCIAN				
	MICROBIAL BIO-		INCREASINGLY CONCERN ABOUT ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE										
	ELECTROCHEMISTRY SYSTEMS		WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS, AND IS ALSO TRYING TO										
			FIND NEW SOLUTIONS FOR CENTRATES MANAGEMENT.										
			BASED ON OUR RESEARCH GROUP'S EXPERIENCE ON										
			BIOELECTROCHEMICAL SYSTEMS (BESS), THE POSSIBILITY OF										
			USING THIS TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE THE CONTAMINANT										
			LOAD OF CENTRATES ARISES. THEREFORE, THE MAIN GOAL										
			OF THIS PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE MICROWAVE										
			PRETREATMENT OF AEROBIC SLUDGE AS AN ALTERNATIVE										
			TO IMPROVE BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES DURING										
			ANAEROBIC DIGESTION. WE ALSO AIM AT INVESTIGATING										
			THE USE OF CENTRATES, PRODUCED DURING THE										
			DEWATERING STEP OF THE DIGESTER EFFLUENT, AS A										
			FEEDSTOCK FOR MICROBIAL FUEL CELL (MFC) TREATMENT.										
1			FEEDSTOCK FOR MICROBIAL FUEL CELL (MFC) TREATMENT. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-										
			THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO										
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	CAUBRATION/VALIDATION OF THE	INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES\SUSTAINARI F	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE	MARTINEZ FERNANDF7	JOSE		UNIVERSIDAD DE	CENTRO HISPANO-	CENTRO HISPANO-	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04		INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES\SUSTAINABLE	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATEFED MFC, (1) II TO OPTIMES THE BATH OF COOT TO NOF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE		UNIVERSIDAD DE			01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS, (MICROWAVE MACSUMEWHATS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE		UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA	LUSO DE	LUSO DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ATES, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (1) II] TO OPTIMEZ THE BATH OF COOT TO NOF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROSMIC OF WIGHIC FORT HAGE WAS APPROVED	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS, (MICROWAVE MACSUMEWHATS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE	LUSO DE	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (11) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MRC, (111) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO NO FT HE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MICASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MOSS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRINDING A PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO NO F THE SPECIEST IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2025.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC, (11)) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MICROWAVE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRINDING A PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO NO F THE SPECIEST IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2025.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC, (11)) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MICROWAVE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TEG MACE, (11) TO OFTEN OF THE THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ARMOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SURPOSED ASSESSMENT OF THE SU	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION RATES, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMAZE THE BATIO OF COOT ON OF THE HIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISS SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.  PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SANI IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THE SARTS SERVATION	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-ED MEC. (11) TO OPTIMIZE THE RETAIN OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MICAGUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICHORY OF MICHORY OF MICHORY OF THE MANDUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS CARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHITH SIRES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATIO OF COOT TO NO FT HE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THE SARTH SERVICIA SERVICIAN MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-ED MEC, (11) TO OPTIMIZE THE REATION OF COD TO NO FTHE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MICROWAVE AND ALGORITHM PLASS WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHITH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFRACE.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	IOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATIO OF COOT TO NO FT HE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THE SARTH SERVICIA SERVICIAN MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	105E			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATEFOL MEY, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATHO OF COOL TO NO FT HE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SYANI IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OSSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST ME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF CECANS SUBFRACE SAUBITY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH CEARS SUBFRACE SAUBITY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH APRIL.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	IOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-ED MEC, (11) TO OPTIMIZE THE RETAIN OF COOT DO NOF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT OF ANY OF THE ANY OWNER OF THE SHOP OF	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (11) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC, (111) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE DIM FOR THE PROTECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MOSS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN PRACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MISSION OF THE SURFORMAN PARTICIPATION OF THE SHORD MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN PRACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION MICH THE SERVED AND THE ACTIVITY AND SOIL MISSIONE. THOSE OF A SREES OF ACTIVITIES INFANCE BY COTTIFICATION. THE SAF THE SAF ASHES OF ACTIVITIES INFANCE BY COTTIFICATION THE DIFFUNCTION OF A PROFILE AND THE SEA EARTH SAFE OF ACTIVITIES THE OBGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH SPACE AND THE SEA EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	7OSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC. (1) TO OPTIMIZE THE RETAIN OF COOL TO NO FITHE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIGHS, (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE WORD WINDOWS OF A CHARMAN OF THE WORD OF THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE WORD WINDOWS ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME. THE EAST EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, INFORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OCULD BE DEVELOPED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION,	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-D4	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (11) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC, (111) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE DIM FOR THE PROTECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MOSS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN PRACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MISSION OF THE SURFORMAN PARTICIPATION OF THE SHORD MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN PRACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION MICH THE SERVED AND THE ACTIVITY AND SOIL MISSIONE. THOSE OF A SREES OF ACTIVITIES INFANCE BY COTTIFICATION. THE SAF THE SAF ASHES OF ACTIVITIES INFANCE BY COTTIFICATION THE DIFFUNCTION OF A PROFILE AND THE SEA EARTH SAFE OF ACTIVITIES THE OBGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH SPACE AND THE SEA EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	7OSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC. (III) TO DYINIZE THE BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC. (III) TO DYINIZE THE BENCH OF COST ON OF THE THIS PROJECT IS, A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS, (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE OPPULIED MENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE ASERVEY, SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHITH THES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCCAMS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOIL MISSISTED, THE SEA PASTIT HOSE SEALIHOR OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION BY EVERY GROUP FORMING MIDAS.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-D4	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MFC. (1) TO OPTIMIZE THE RETAIN OF COOL TO NO FITHE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIGHS, (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE WORD WINDOWS OF A CHARMAN OF THE WORD OF THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE WORD WINDOWS ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME WHITHERS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SUBFACE SAILIFIT AND SOLIN INISSTUME. THE EAST EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, INFORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OCULD BE DEVELOPED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION,	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRENDIAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (11) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (111) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THE DIME, (111) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THE MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR MICROWAVE MICROWAVE AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE ASIENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH THEIS, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR SITTIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF OCEANS SURFACE SALBIHTY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A SERIES OF ACTIVITIES THAN EAST OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ON TO OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRING ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG ONE OFFER FOR EIGHT STRONG O	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE, TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE, FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMAZE THE BATIO OF COOL TO NO FT THE HIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WHICH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPANI IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THE SARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST TIME GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF CEARLS SUBFRACE SALINITY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A PARTI, SPACE ARTINHAL PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION MID PORGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION MID SERVATION PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION MID PORGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION MIDS.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MIKROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THE DIME, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICKOWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVLEOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVLEOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH PRIES, PROM 2008, NT. OFFERS FOR STRING THE STATE OF ANY OFFERS OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTTAIN OF THE MISSION, BY EVERY ROOP ORGANAME, THE ESA EARTH SATE OF ACTIVITIES TRANAMED BY COTT (TECHNOLOGICAL PART), SPACE MATIONAL PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH SOUR EVERY ROUP FORMING MIDDS.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	70SE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-Q4	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MIKGROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE SECTION OF THE MIKGROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE. FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIMIZE THE BATIO OF COOL TO NO FTHE THEIR PRODUCTS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDAS (MICKOWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THE SARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR HIST MEGUBAN WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR HIST MEGUBAN WHICH TRIES, FROM 2008 ON, TO OFFER FOR HIST MEGUBAN MEASUREMENTS OF CECAMS SUBFRACE SALINITY AND SOIL MOISTIQUE. THROUGH A PARTI, SPACE ANTIONAL PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME, THE ESA EARTH OBSERVATION MIDDAS.  WITH THE PRESENTED PROPOSAL IT IS TRIED TO DEVELOP SEVERAL THEOGRAM MIDDAS.  WITH THE PRESENTED PROPOSAL IT IS TRIED TO DEVELOP SEVERAL THEOGRAPH ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE SOIL MOISTIQUE FOR PROPERMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND FOR THE ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	105E			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRAIDAL PARAMETERS OF THE MIKROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION MATES, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MEY. (III) TO OPTIMAZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE TIME THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE TH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	70SE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE SECTION TO THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIME THE GATHOR THE CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENT SAND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE FUNDERWAY SPANISH STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM ZOOR ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MEDICAL PROPERTY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A SRIES OF ACTIVITIES HANGE BY CONTRIBUTION TO THE SAND AND THE SEARCH OF STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM ZOOR ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MEDICAL PROPERTY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A SRIES OF ACTIVITIES IN MADERS BY CONTRIBUTION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION, BY EVER ATTOMACE BY COTTIFICATION THE CONTRIBUTIONS COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION, BY EVER THE PRESENTED PROPOSAL IT IS TRIED TO DEVELOP SEVERAL THE OBJECTIVE AND SAND SHORT MISSION, TO VALIDATE THE STATE ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE SOIL MOISTURE ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE SOIL MOISTURE THE SATE PART AND AND THE PROCURTS AFFER THE SATE LITED. THE SATE PROPODUCTS AFFER THE SATE LITED. THE AUGUST THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THE STATE THE SET THE SATE LITED.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	105E			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE DEPRAIDAL PARAMETERS OF THE MIKROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION MATES, AND ON THE QUAITY OF THE CENTRATES, (II) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE-TED MEY. (III) TO OPTIMAZE THE RATIO OF COD TO N OF THE TIME THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE TH	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	7OSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-C04-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MIKROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ARTS, AND ON THE QUALITY OF THE CENTRATES, (1) TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE THE DIMEY, (11) TO DETAILS. THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE THE THIS PROJECT IS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS AND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOSM MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE WAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOSM SISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION OF THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY. SINCE 1998 SPAIN IS STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION SIGNATURE OF THE SHORE AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SHORE AND THE TWO THE SHORE AND THE TWO THE SHORE AND THE TWO THE THE SHORE AND THE TWO THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	JOSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain
ESP2007-65667-CD4-04	MIRAS RADIOMETER MEASUREMENTS IN THE SMOS MISSION AND THE CREATION OF SOIL MOISTURE MAPS	GROWTH\TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE\DEMAND	THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE THE FOLLOWING: (I) TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE SECTION TO THE MICROWAVE PRETREATMENT ON BIOGAS PRODUCTION ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF A BENCH-SCALE CENTRATE FED MFC, (III) TO OPTIME THE GATHOR THE CONTRIBUTION TO MIDAS (MICROWAVE MEASUREMENT SAND ALGORITHM DEVELOPMENT FOR SMOS MISSION), OF WINCH FORTH PHASE MAS APPROVED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF 2005.  THEREFORE, IT IS ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION TO THE SPANISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SMOS MISSION OF THE FUNDERWAY SPANISH STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM ZOOR ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MEDICAL PROPERTY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A SRIES OF ACTIVITIES HANGE BY CONTRIBUTION TO THE SAND AND THE SEARCH OF STRONGLY INVOLVED IN THIS EARTH OBSERVATION MISSION WHICH TRIES, FROM ZOOR ON, TO OFFER FOR FIRST MEDICAL PROPERTY AND SOIL MOISTURE. THROUGH A SRIES OF ACTIVITIES IN MADERS BY CONTRIBUTION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION, BY EVER ATTOMACE BY COTTIFICATION THE CONTRIBUTIONS COULD BE DEVELOPED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE MISSION, BY EVER THE PRESENTED PROPOSAL IT IS TRIED TO DEVELOP SEVERAL THE OBJECTIVE AND SAND SHORT MISSION, TO VALIDATE THE STATE ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE SOIL MOISTURE ALGORITHMS TO CALCULATE SOIL MOISTURE THE SATE PART AND AND THE PROCURTS AFFER THE SATE LITED. THE SATE PROPODUCTS AFFER THE SATE LITED. THE AUGUST THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THAT FORM THE ALSO S FMOS MISSION, TO VALIDATE THE STATE THE SET THE SATE LITED.	MARTINEZ FERNANDEZ	7OSE			LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	LUSO DE INVESTIGACIONES	01-10-07	31-12-10	MINECO	Spain

MAT2010-20601-C02-01	WATER	DESALINIZATION\ULTRACAPACITOR\CA		BLANCO RODRIGUEZ	CLARA		AGENCIA ESTATAL	INSTITUTO	INSTITUTO	01-01-11	31-12-13	MINECO	Spain
	DESALINATION:OPTIMIZATION OF		GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN					NACIONAL DEL	NACIONAL DEL				
	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS	CONVERTER\RECTIFIER	DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR				INVESTIGACIONES	CARBON (INCAR)	CARBON (INCAR)				
	FOR AN EFFICIENT USE OF		CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA				CIENTIFICAS (CSIC)						
	RENEWABLE ENERGIES		ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF										
			ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.										
			THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE										
			DESALINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS										
			WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING										
			BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.										
			ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE										
			THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF										
			SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRINE WATER), AND TO										
			DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND										
			THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF										
			VIEW.			1		i		1 '	1 1	ı	1
			A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF										
			SUPERCAPACITORS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/ELECTROLYTE, ARE ABLE TO PROVIDE HIGH CAPACITY AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTERIES.										
								ĺ	j				1
			IN BOTH CASES, THE GROUP OF INCAR WILL STUDY THE										
			DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE										
			PREPARATION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE										
			OF THE DEVICE TO EVALUATE, ULTIMATELY, THEIR										
			PERFORMANCE. IN THE FIRST CASE, THE CAPACITY OF THESE										
			MATERIALS TO REMOVE SALT IN A DYNAMIC SYSTEM (WITH										
			A FLUX OF SALTED WATER) WILL BE STUDIED. THE										
			EFFICIENCY IN SALT REMOVAL AND THE DURABILITY OF THE										
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	WATER DESALINIZATION:	PILLARED CLAYS\HETEROGEN	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO		UNIVERSIDAD DE	DPTO. INGENIERIA	ESCUELA	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO		UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO	ELECTRICA,	POLITECNICA	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGÍA	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA,	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CABBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGÍA	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPD DE MATERIALES COMPUSETSO OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING HEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUESTOS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OL UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIDEO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAURATION SYSTEM ASEC DIN CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DESONIZATING	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPD DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TERONLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIDEO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIGNIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGICAL ELECTROMICA OF UNIVERSIDAD OF OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEMS BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPD DE MATERIALES COMPUSETSO OF INCARE IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TERCHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIDEO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCK AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCARE IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (COL) OF	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGICAL ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD OF OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEMS BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERMAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CD) OF SALTED MATERIES FROM SEA OR BRINGWATER), AND TO	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETSO OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPULATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CID) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA ON BRINE WATER), AND TO SALTED WATER (FROM SEA ON BRINE WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VALBULTY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVILOPING NEW FLECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO DISTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESALINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BUCKOS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WINDOWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CD) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRING WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM SEA OR BRING WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM PAGICIAL POINT OF	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETSO OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPULATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CID) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA ON BRINE WATER), AND TO SALTED WATER (FROM SEA ON BRINE WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VALBULTY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESALINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH E MERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WINDOWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRING WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY (TISSEF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINWERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH EMERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE FECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF SALTED MATER (FROM SEA OR BRINE WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIDNIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRING WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY TISSEF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPPREACHOR OF STATT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBOM MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF STATED MATER (FROM SEA OR BRING WATER) AND OT DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACITORS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ACRBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO BITAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM ASSED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CID) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BINK WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/SIGNICAN TO TO STORE MEDICAL CORNIC SIMILAR.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECHOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBOM MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF STATED MATER (FROM SEA OR BRING WATER) AND OT DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACITORS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ACRBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO BITAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM ASSED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CID) OF SALED WATER (FROM SEA OR BINK WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPPRICAPACTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/SECTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/SECTIONLY AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTERIES.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGICAL ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CD) OF SALTED MATER (FROM SEA OR BRINK WATER) AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACITORS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIALS, ELECTRODE MA	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ACRBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO BITAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEM ASSED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CID) OF SALED WATER (FROM SEA OR BINK WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPPRICAPACTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/SECTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION ELECTRODE MATERIAL/SECTIONLY AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTERIES.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGICAL ELECTRODUCA OF UNIVERSIDAD OF OVICED IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEMS BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERMAL SUPPLY USING WINDO POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CD) OF SALTED MATERIALS USED AND TO DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY TISSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPPERCAPACTORS THAT, THANS TO THE INTERNACION ELECTRODE MATERIALS, THE TO BATTERIALS.  IN BOTH CASES, THE GROUP OF INCAR WILLSTUDY THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALES COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR ACROSM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO BITAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAULATION SYSTEM ASSED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH EMERGY EXCLOSED SHAPE AND THE DESOULATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DESIONIZATION (CD) OF STATE OWNER, IFROM SEA OR BRINK WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VARBILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF ROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  SEPERAPACTIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION DE HIGH CAPACITY AND TO STORE ENERGY DESIGNAL TO BASTERIAL TO BASTERIALS.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBOM MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TEXNOLOGICAL ELECTRODICA OF UNIVERSIDAD OF OVICED IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAUNATION SYSTEMS BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERMAL SUPPLY USING WINDO POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CD) OF SALTED MATERIALS USED AND TO DETERMINE THE VIABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY TESTEF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPPERCAPACTORS THAT, THANS TO THE INTERNACION ELECTRODE MATERIALS, THE TOBATTERIAL STATE OF THE MATERIALS.  IN BOTH CASES, THE GROUP OF INCAR WILLSTUDY THE DEVICEDMENT OF ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIALS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE AND THE ASSEMBLACE OF THE DEVICE TO EVALUATE, ULTIMATELY, THEN PERPARATION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLACE OF THE DEVICE TO EVALUATE, ULTIMATELY, THEN PERPERORMANCE, NIT THE RISE CAPACITY OF THESE PERPORMANCE.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAULATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE TECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRINE WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE VABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACITORS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION LECTRODE MATERIAL/ELECTRODUCT, ARE ARE TO PROVIDE HIGH CAPACITY AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTERIALS.  IN BOTH CASES, THE GROUP OF INCAR WILLSTUDY THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE MATINALY LECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECTION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECTION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECTO OF LIVILATE, LITTURATELY, THE PREPARATION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECTO OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE EDIVECT OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECT OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDIVECT OF LOXALLITY, LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE EDIVECT OF LOXALLITY. LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDITED TO LOXALLITY. LITTURATELY, THEN ELECTRODES OF THE EDITED TO LOXALLITY. THEN THE CONTROL THE CONTROL THE CONTROL THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE EDITED.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		
MAT2010-20601-C02-02	MATERIALS AND ELECTRONIC OPTIMIZATION FOR THE EFFICIENT	CATALYSTS\WET PEROXIDE CATALYTIC OXIDATION\WASTEWATER	THIS PROJECT BRINGS TOGETHER THE EXPERTISE OF THE GRUPO DE MATERIALS COMPUSETS OF INCAR IN DEVELOPING NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CARBON MATERIALS AND THAT OF AREA DE TECNOLOGIA ELECTRONICA OF LINWERSIDAD DE OVIEDO IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.  THIS PROJECT AIMS TO OBTAIN A CAPACITIVE DESAINATION SYSTEM BASED ON CARBON MATERIALS WITH ENERGY RECOVERY BETWEEN THE DEIONIZATING BLOCKS AND EXTERNAL SUPPLY USING WIND POWER.  ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INCAR IS TO EVALUATE THE FECHNOLOGY OF CAPACITIVE DEIONIZATION (CDI) OF SALTED WATER (FROM SEA OR BRINE WATER), AND TO DETERMINE THE WABILITY OF THE MATERIALS USED AND THE TECHNOLOGY ITSELF FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW.  A SECOND OBJECTIVE IS TO DEVELOP A NEW TYPE OF SUPERCAPACITIONS THAT, THANKS TO THE INTERACTION LECTRODE MATERIAL/LECTRODIVEY, ABE ABLE TO PROVIDE HIGH CAPACITY AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTLE SASEMBLAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRODE MATINATELY, ELECTRODE THAT AND TO STORE ENERGY DENSITIES SIMILAR TO BATTLEMS. THE PREPARATION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODE MATMATELY, THER PREPARATION OF THE ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRODES AND THE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE DEVELOP OF LOWLANGE, UTIMATELY, THEIR PERPARAMACE. IN THE FIRST CASE, THE CAPACITY OF THESE PREPARAMACE. IN THE FIRST CASE, THE CAPACITY OF THE SEMENT MATERIALS.	MARTIN PERNIA	ALBERTO			ELECTRICA, ELECTRONICA Y	POLITECNICA SUPERIOR DE INGENIERIA DE	01-01-11	31-12-13		