3. IDENTIFICATION AND DELIMITATION OF WATER BODIES

Surface water bodies

A total of 349 surface water bodies have been defined in the Júcar River Basin District.

- 304 water bodies belong to the river category, of which 257 correspond to natural rivers, 43 to heavily modified water bodies and 4 to artificial water bodies.
- 19 bodies belong to the lake category. 16 of these water bodies have been defined as natural water bodies. The other three have been identified as heavily modified water bodies.
- 4 bodies have been defined in the transitional water body category, all of which have been identified as heavily modified.
- 22 coastal water bodies have been defined, 6 of which have been designated as heavily modified due to the presence of ports.

Category	Nature	Number of water bodies	Length (km)	Surface (km²)
Rivers	Natural	257	4,808	-
	Heavily modified	43	587	-
	Artificial	4	72	-
Total rivers		304	5,467	-
Lakes	Natural	16	-	16
	Heavily modified	3	-	26
	Artificial	-	-	-
Total lakes		19	-	42
Transition	Natural	-	-	-
	Heavily modified	4	-	15
Total transition		4	-	15
Coastal	Natural	16	-	2,010
	Heavily modified	6	-	126
Total coastal		22	-	2,136
Total natural		289	4,808	2,026
Total heavily modified		56	587	167
Total artificial		4	72	-
Total		349	5,467	2,193

Summary chart of surface water bodies

Water bodies of the river category are classified into ecotypes that are shown in the following map where it can be observed that the predominating ecotype is "Mineralised rivers of low Mediterranean mountain" followed by "Calcareous Mediterranean mountain rivers".



Surface water bodies

3. IDENTIFICATION AND DELIMITATION OF WATER BODIES

Groundwater bodies

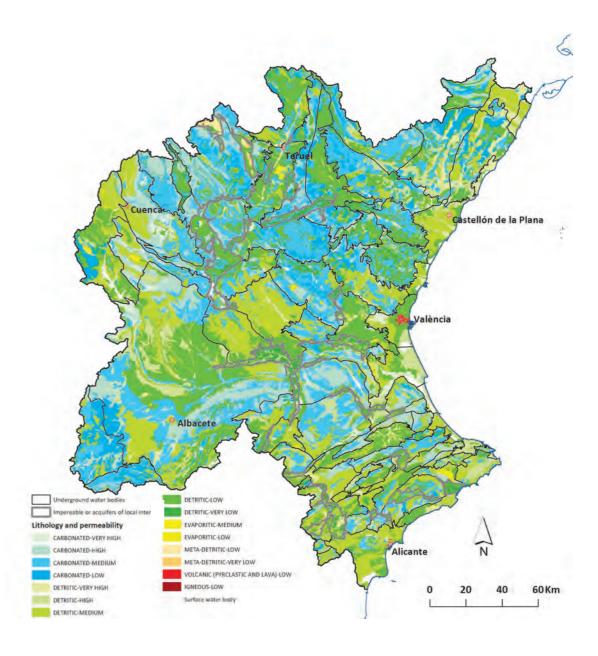
In the Júcar River Basin District, 90 groundwater bodies have been defined, with no changes with regards to groundwater bodies defined in the planning cycle 2009-2015, approved in July, 2014.

The surface of water body areas ranges between 7,118 km² in eastern La Mancha (080.129) and 10 km² of the body of Javea (080.180), which has the smallest area. With regards to hydraulic properties, the majority of the bodies are considered mixed (with free and confined sectors).

Hydraulic properties	Percentage of water bodies
Free: The upper limit is formed by a phreatic or free surface, in which water pressure equals atmospheric pressure	20%
Confined: The phreatic level exceeds the atmospheric pressure	1%
Mixed (free/confined)	47%
Predominantly free	8%
With no information	2%
Watertight bodies or aquifers of local interest	22%

Main hydraulic properties of groundwater bodies in the JRBD

The major part of the territory of the District is occupied by water bodies of carbonated or detrital type, as it is shown in the figure below.



Groundwater bodies. Predominating lithology and permeability