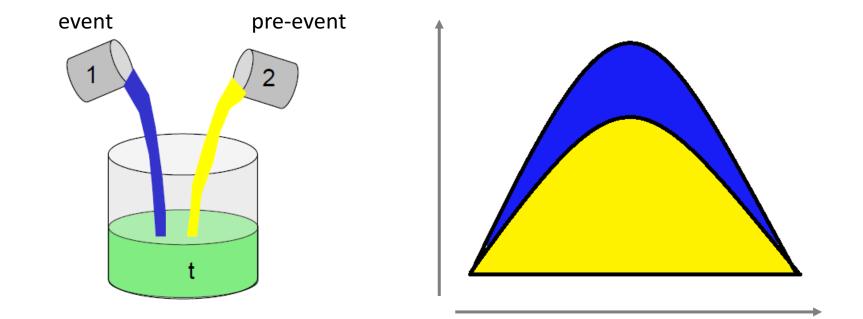
Spatial variability in shallow groundwater chemistry in a small pre-alpine catchment

How valid is the assumption of a homogeneous groundwater aquifer?

Leonie Kiewiet – leonie.kiewiet@geo.uzh.ch Hydrology and Climate – University of Zurich Swiss Geoscience Meeting 2017

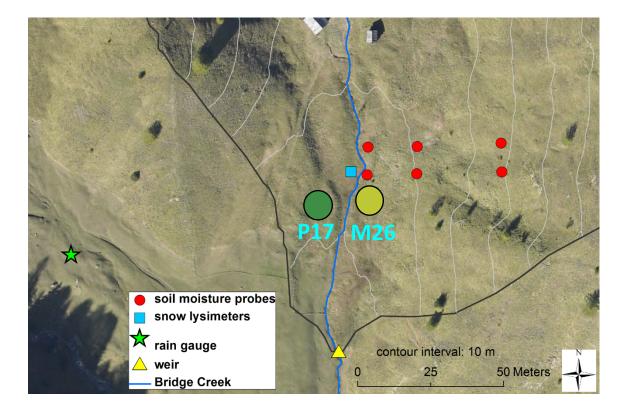
Importance of groundwater for streamflow

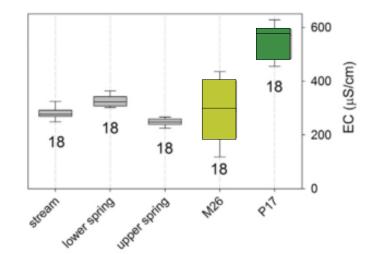


Heterogeneous subsurface aquifer

Results II

Se to





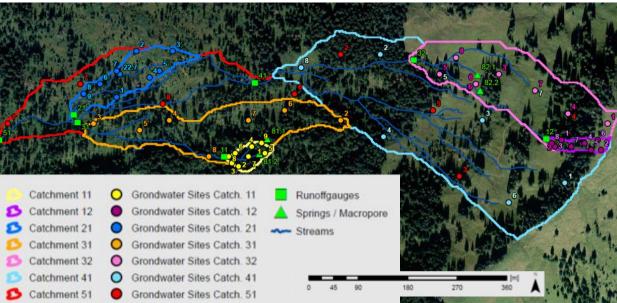
Results I

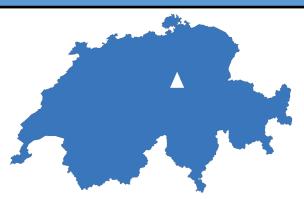
Results II

The Alptal research catchment









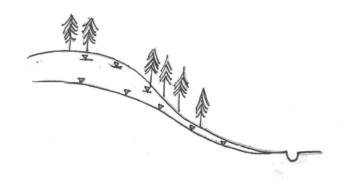
Zwäckentobel catchment



~20 ha ±2300 mmy⁻¹ precipitation

Results II

Baseflow vs. stormflow



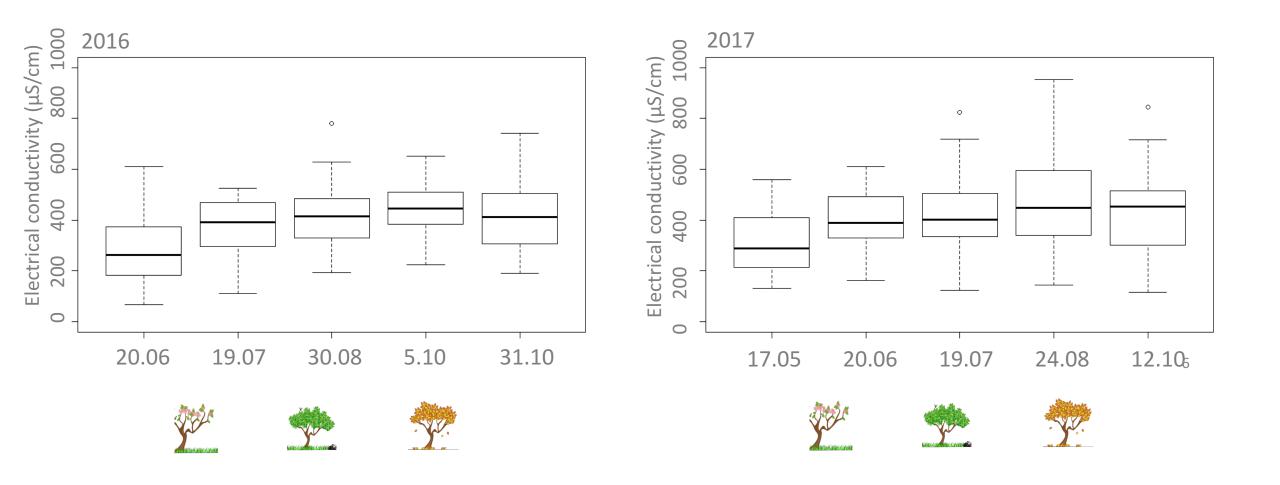




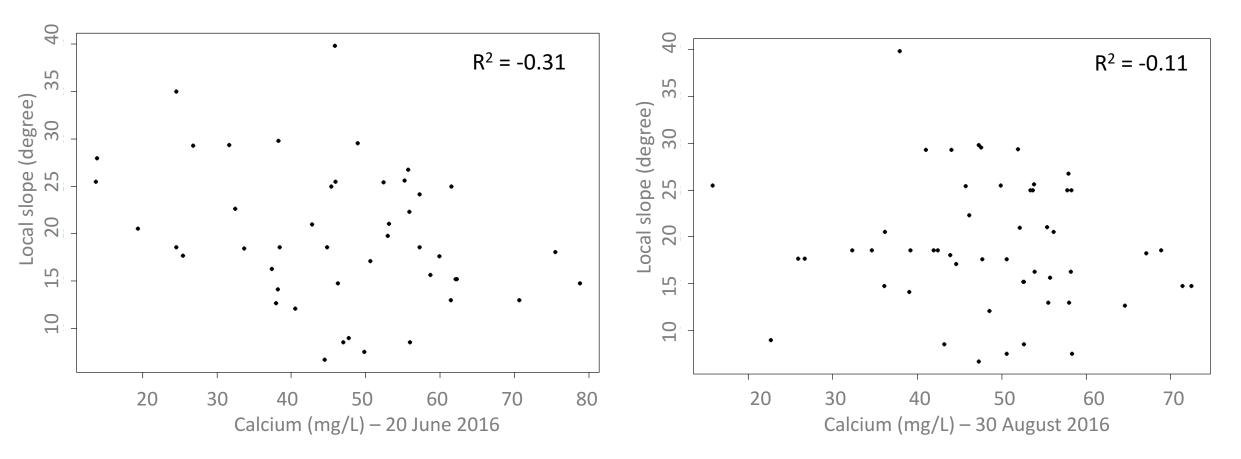
Conclusion

THM

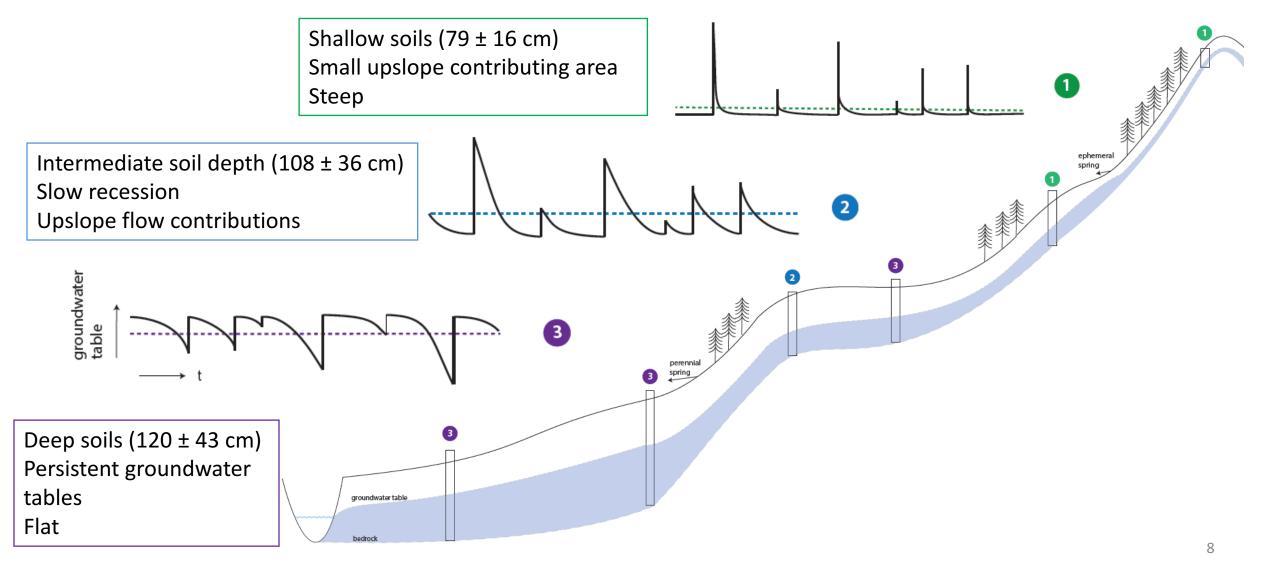
What is the spatial variability in shallow groundwater chemistry?



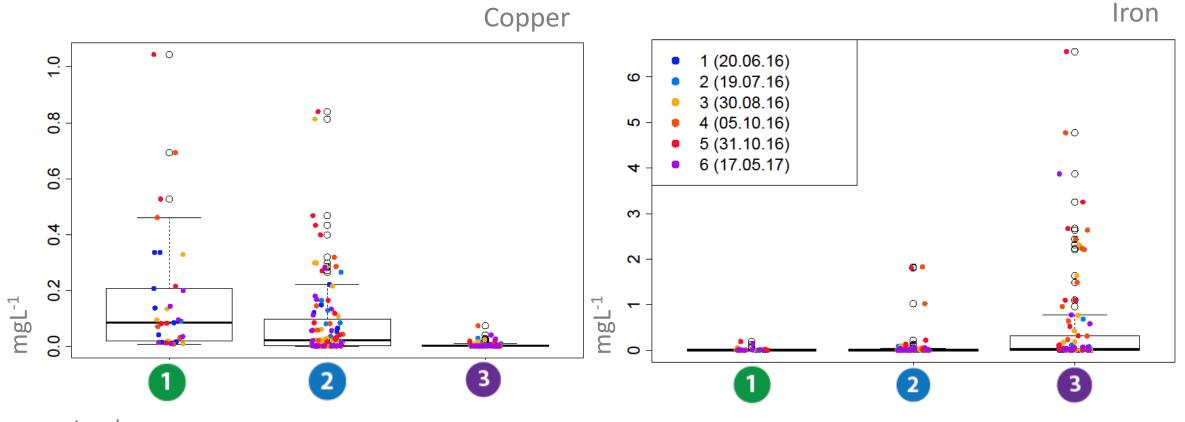
Topographic indices as a descriptor for chemistry?



Influence of landscape on hydrology



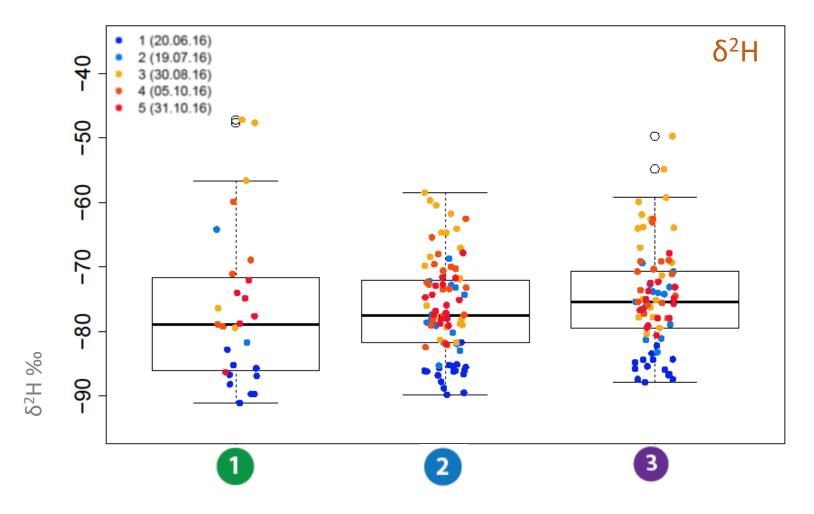
Linking hydrological regime and chemistry



Landscape group

Results II

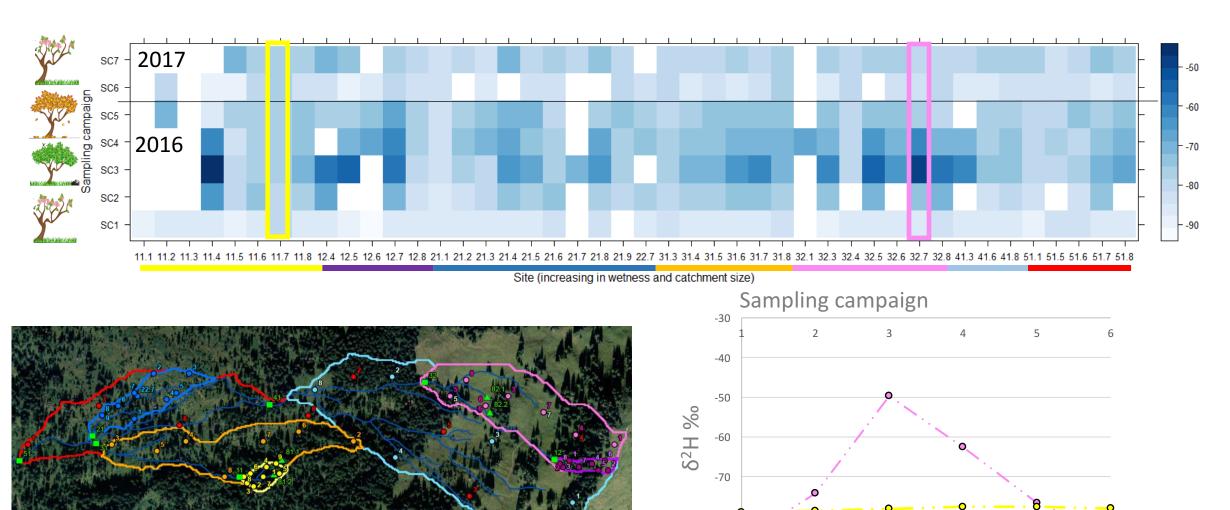
Stable isotopes



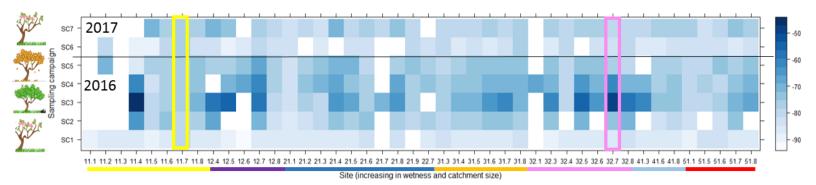
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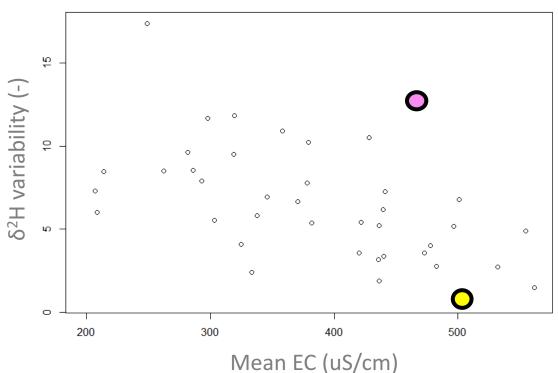
-90

Spatiotemporal variability stable isotopes



Spatiotemporal variability stable isotopes





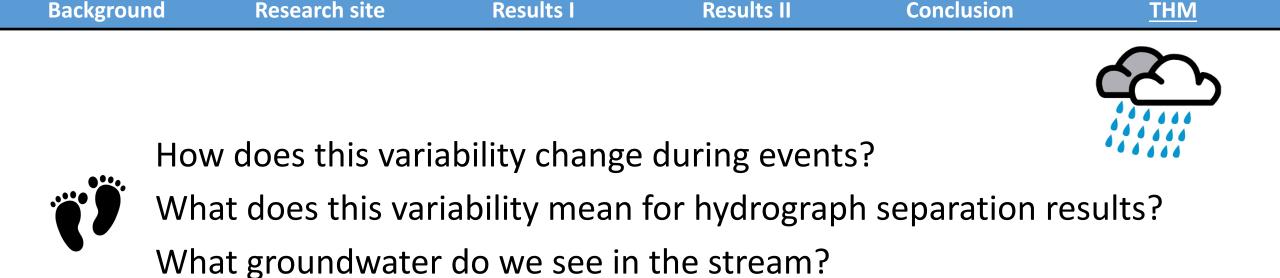
Conclusions

We expect that:

source material + hydrological regime = groundwater chemistry

But... small-scale variability makes the picture less clear

Spatial variability in groundwater can be large over small distances which highlights the need of sampling in multiple locations!



• Sample at multiple locations to capture the 'real' groundwater signal

Leonie Kiewiet Hydrology and Climate leonie.kiewiet@geo.uzh.ch

What causes spatial variability?

Soil/rock-water interaction

Mineral dissolution

Ion exchange

Diffusion

Redox

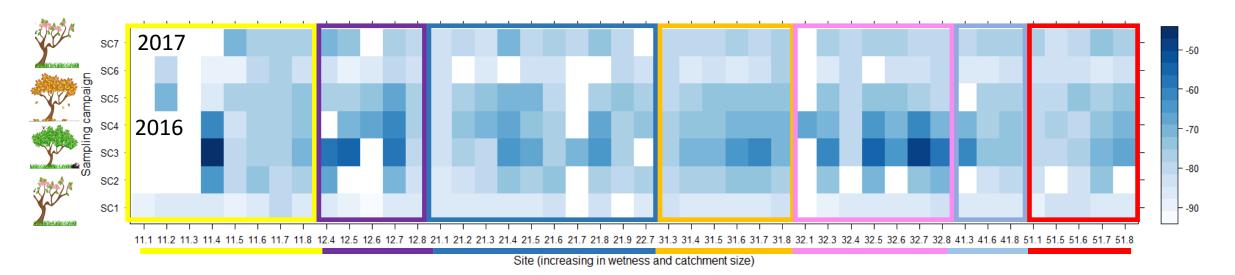
Chemical precipitation Biological processes

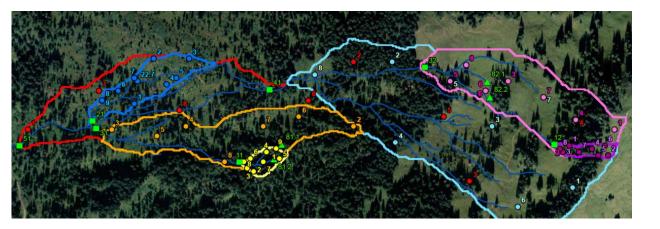


Hydrological dynamics

Soil heterogeneity Preferential flow Subsurface flow conditions Mixing

Spatiotemporal variability stable isotopes





• Eventueel EC slide after spatiotemporal variability stable isotopes