

Evolution of groundwater composition in the depression cone of the Riga region

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ANNO 1919

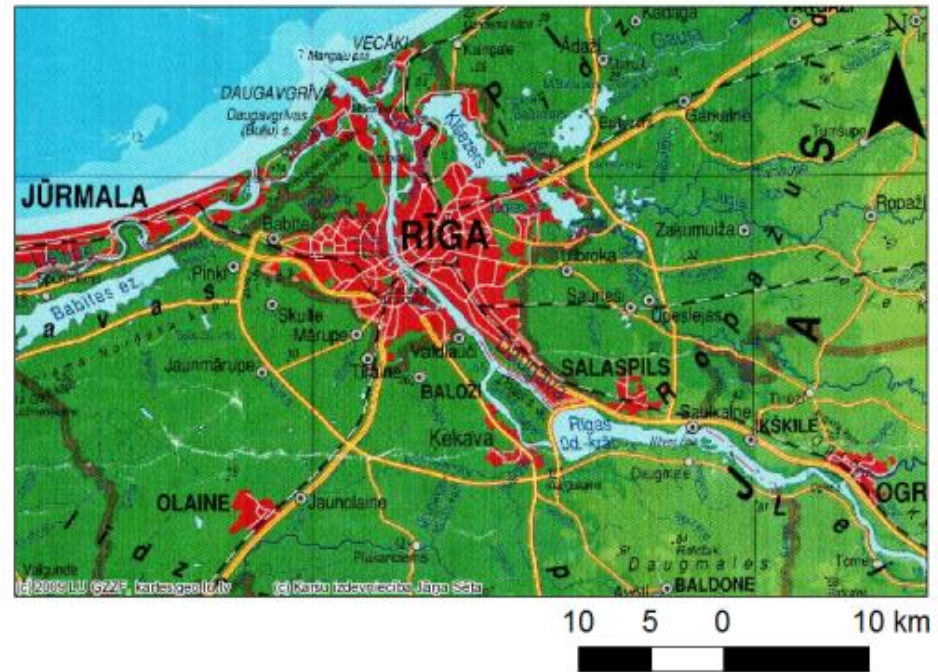


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Background information

Region of Riga

- In Riga lives around 0.7millions inhabitants
- There are centralised and decentralised water supply
- At 60's groundwater resources ensured 1/3 part of all water supply needs, nowadays it is only 11% (*Aņikejeva R u.c. 1997*)
- Earlier studies indicated the groundwater composition chnges in some areas in cone of depression
- The maximal decline of groundwater level in Gauja aquifer in 1972 was observed , when it was around 16 m lower than the average.



The **aim** of this study is track groundwater chemical changes in Arukila-Amata multi-aquifer.

This investigation is based mainly on the groundwater long – term monitoring data from **«Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre»** database, collected during end of 50's until 2010.

Data include information about major ions (**Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , K^+ , Na^+ , SO_4^{2-} , HCO_3^- , Cl^-**) and piezometric surface from 45 monitoring wells.



Materials and methods

- **Statistical method to exclude «outlier» values**
- **Piper diagramm**
 - Show water composition change in well, during observation period
 - Define water type
- **Piezometric surface map of Gauja aquifer**
 - Based on these maps and earlier studies territory is dived in 3 zones: central, middle and periphery:
- **Numerical modeling**
 - To analyse groundwater flow and hydraulic connection of aquifer in 3 periods; 1950., 1980. and 2000. year.
- **Calcute amount of water that pumped out of Gauja aquifer**



Study area

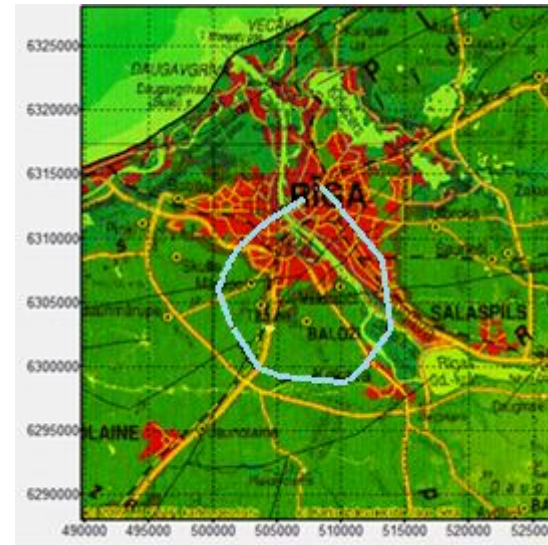
- Riga is situated in the central part of Baltic Sedimentary basin.
- The study area is around 7200 km², that include all cone of depression and the surrounding territory.
- The prevailing sediments of Arukilas- Amatas multi aquifer system is sandstone, siltstone.
- Above this system is lying Plavinu- Amulas multi-aquifer system, where Salaspils formation consists of marl and gypsum, but Plavinas formation of dolomite.



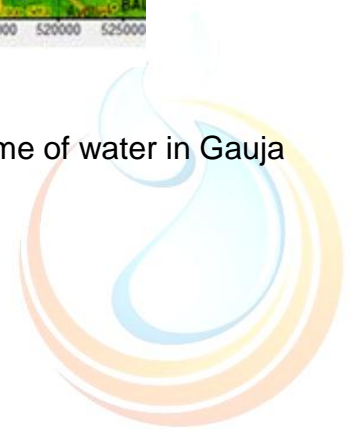
First results of calculating of volume of extracted water from Gauja aquifer

The total amount of water in this defined area in Gauja aquifer is around 3000 million m³

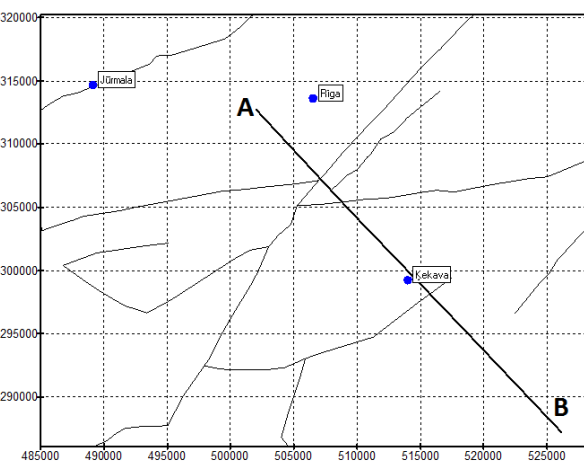
Based on water supply data, , around **26 %** of total amount of Gauja aquifer in period from 1960.-1995. year was pumped out.



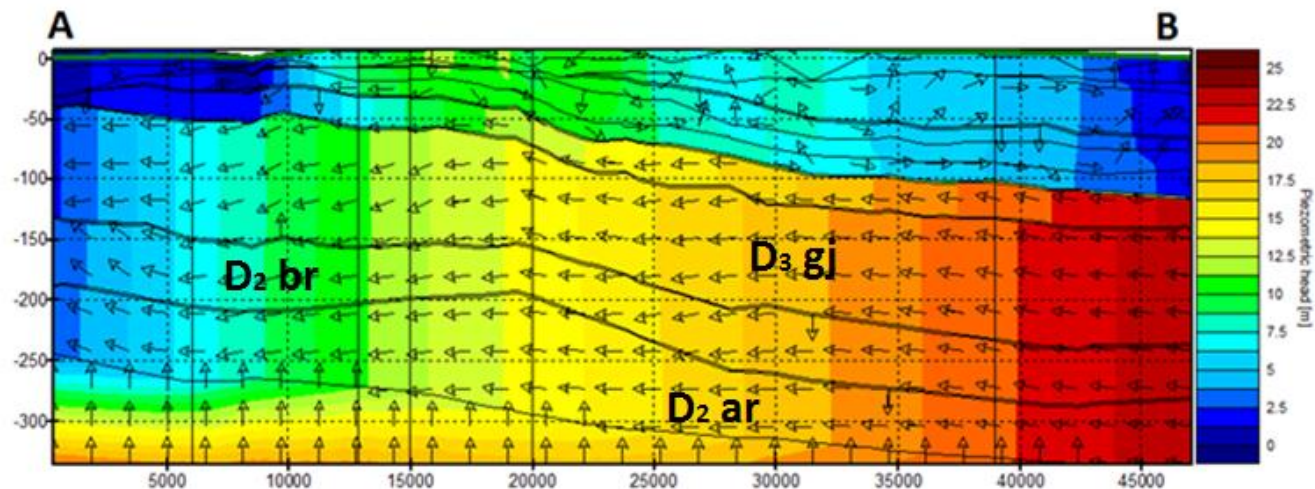
Polygon of territory, where volume of water in Gauja aquifer was calculated



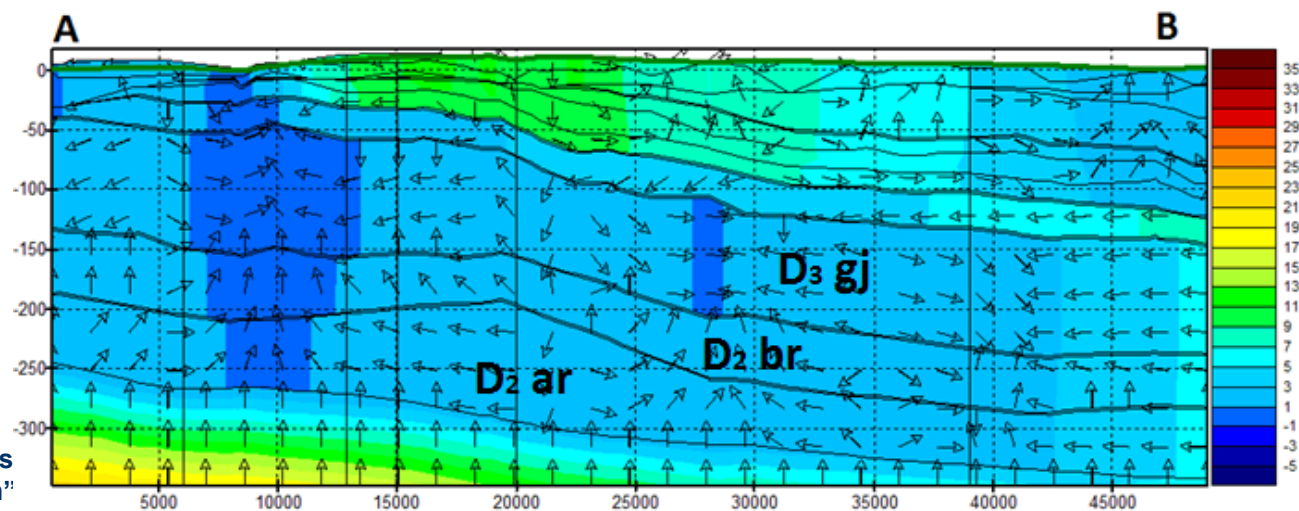
Groundwater flow in active water exchange zone



1950. year

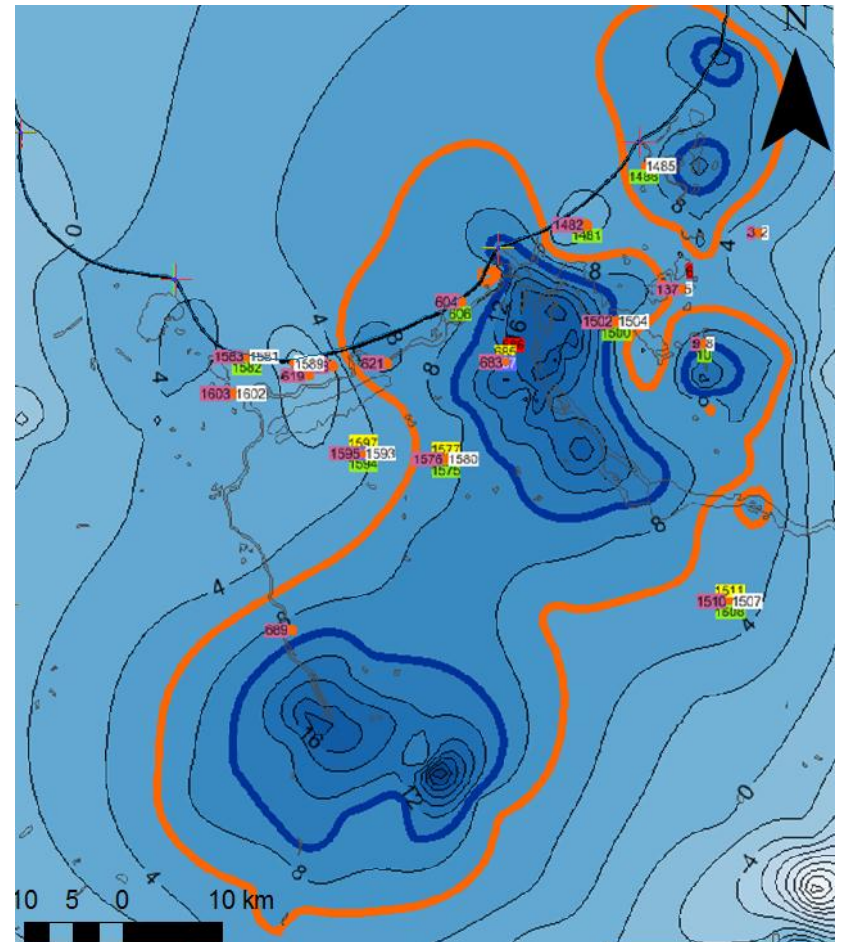


2000. year



Division of the territory

- Map with monitoring wells and division into zones:
central
middle
periphery.

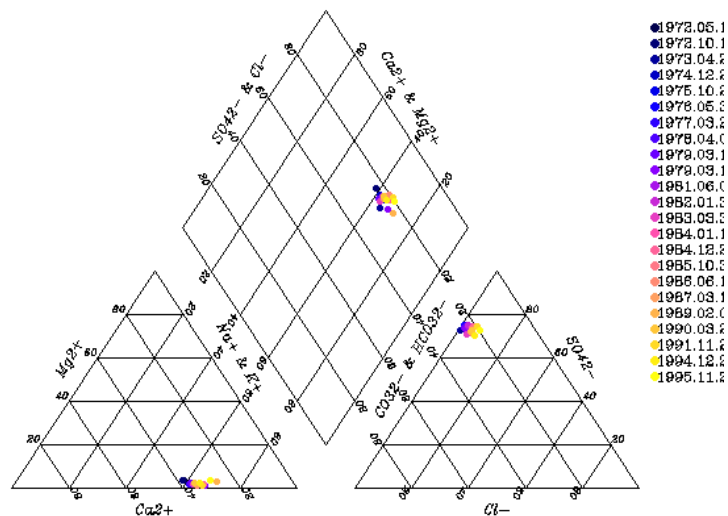


Results

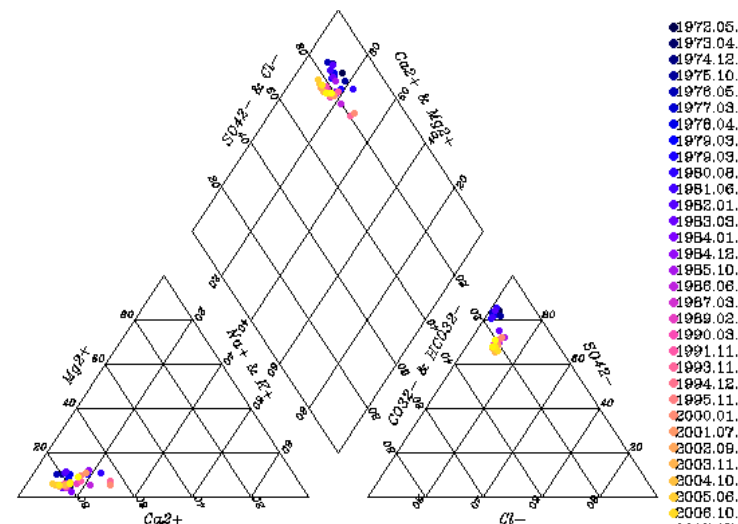
Central part: groundwater level decline from 10-20 m

Monitoring station «Imanta»

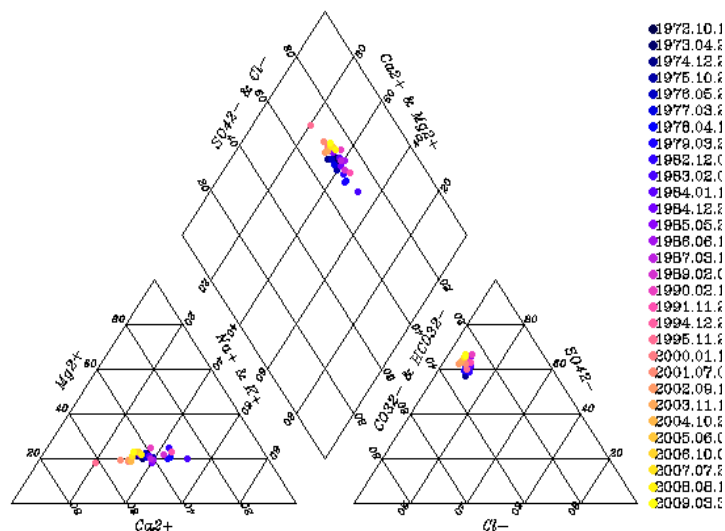
687 ($D_3 slp$)



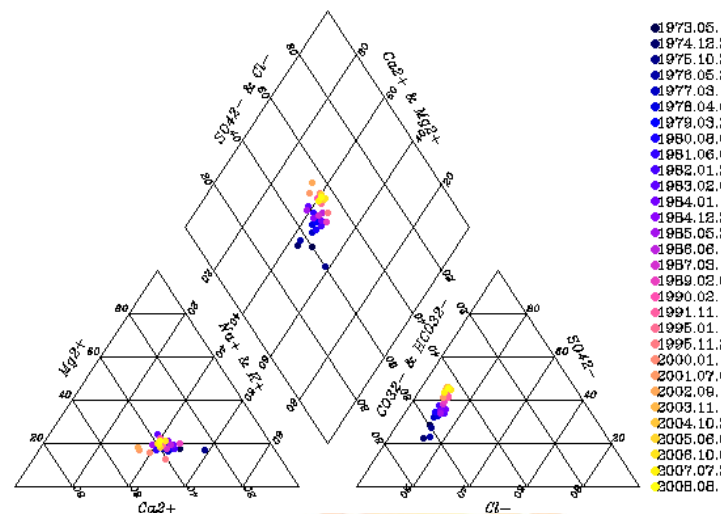
686 ($D_3 pl$)



685 ($D_3 am$)



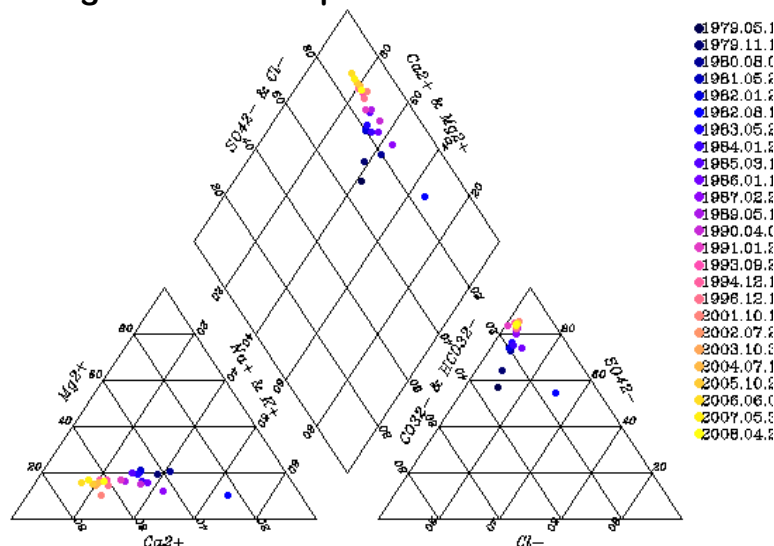
683 ($D_3 gj$)



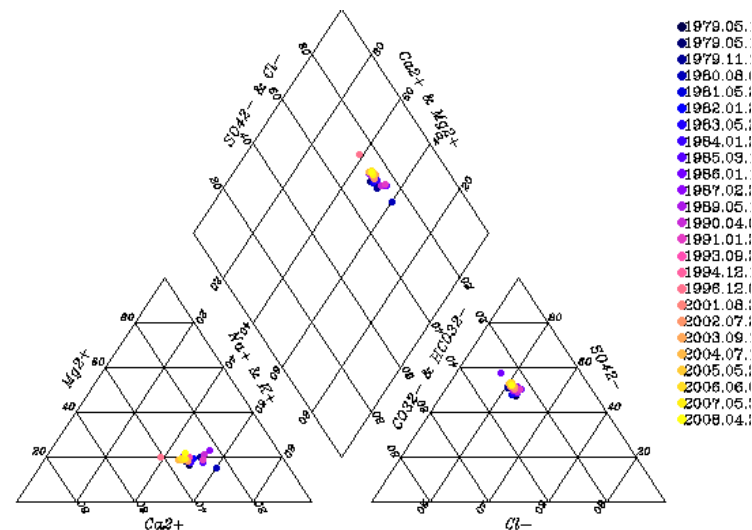
Middle part: groundwater level decline from 5-10m

Monitoring station «Mārupe»

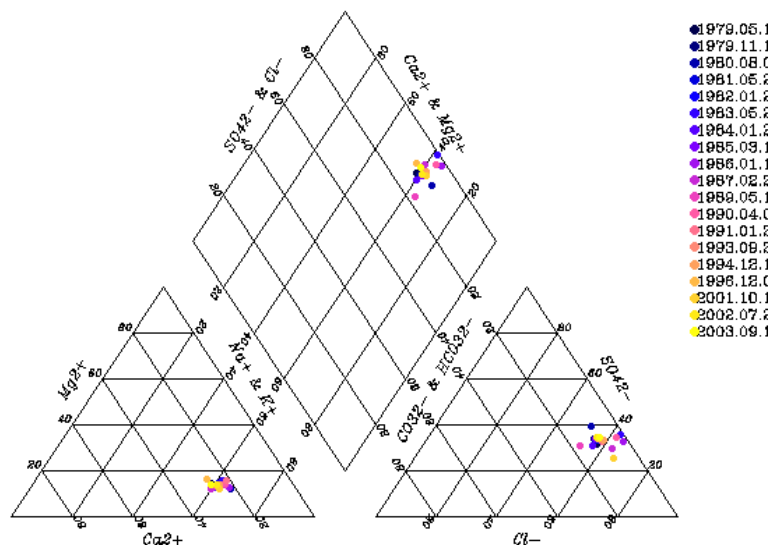
1577 (D₃ am)



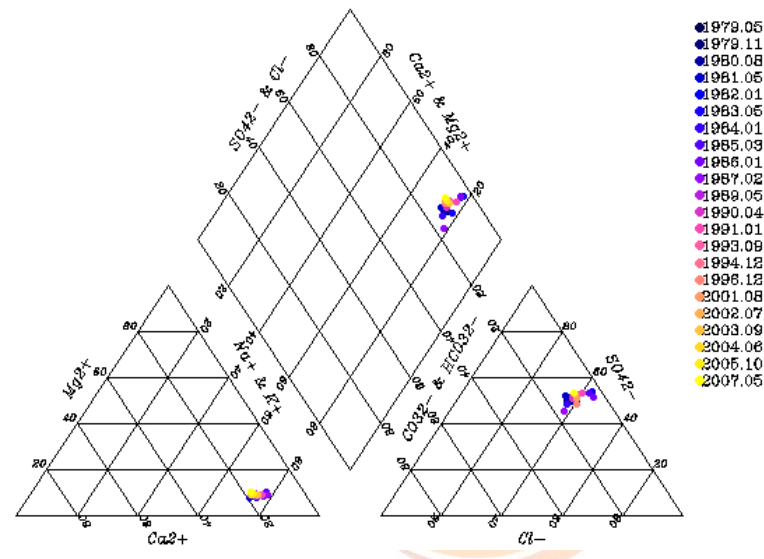
1576(D₃ gj)



1575 (D₂ br)



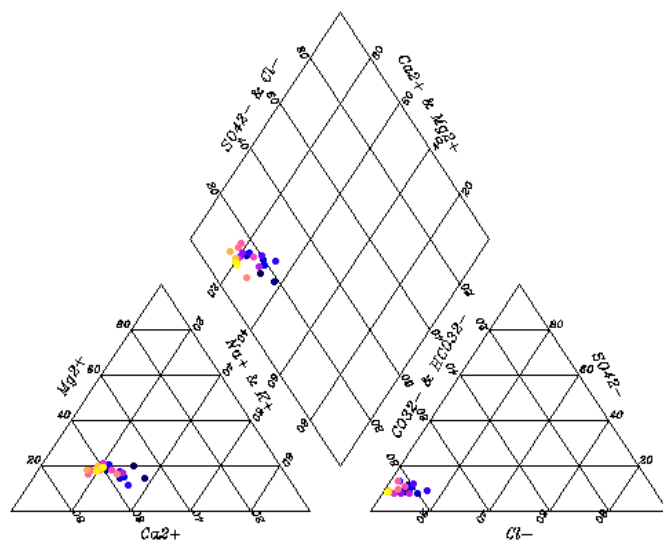
1580 (D₂ ar)



Middle part: groundwater level decline from < 5 m

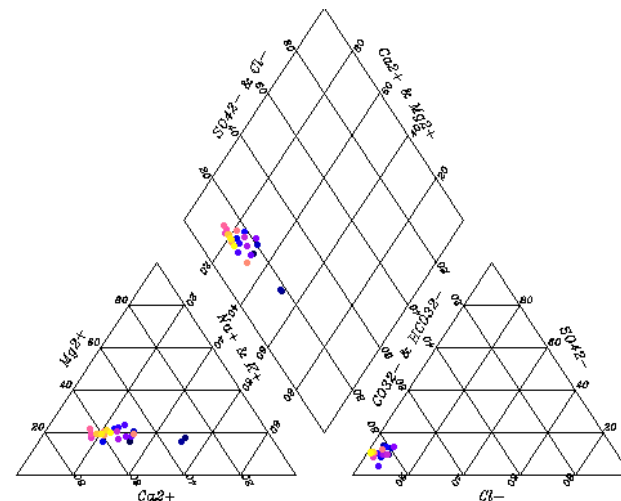
Monitoring station «Inčukalns»

1493 (D3 gj)



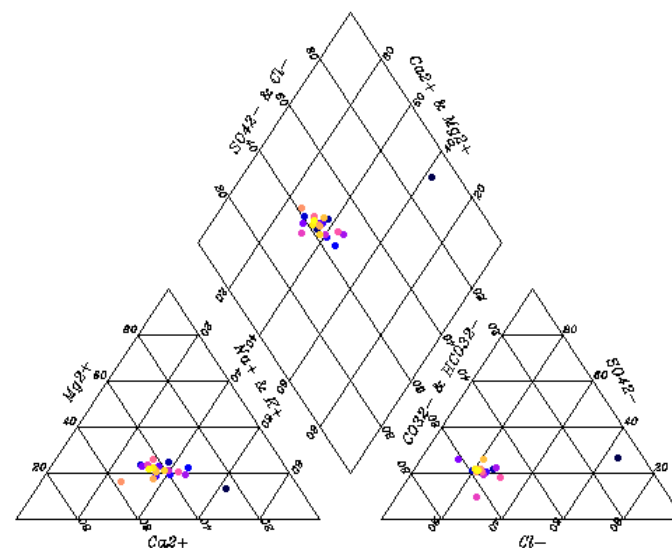
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1993.08.
1995.01.
1997.02.
2000.01.
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2003.11.
2004.09.
2005.05.
2008.10.
2007.06.
2008.06.

1492 (D2 br)



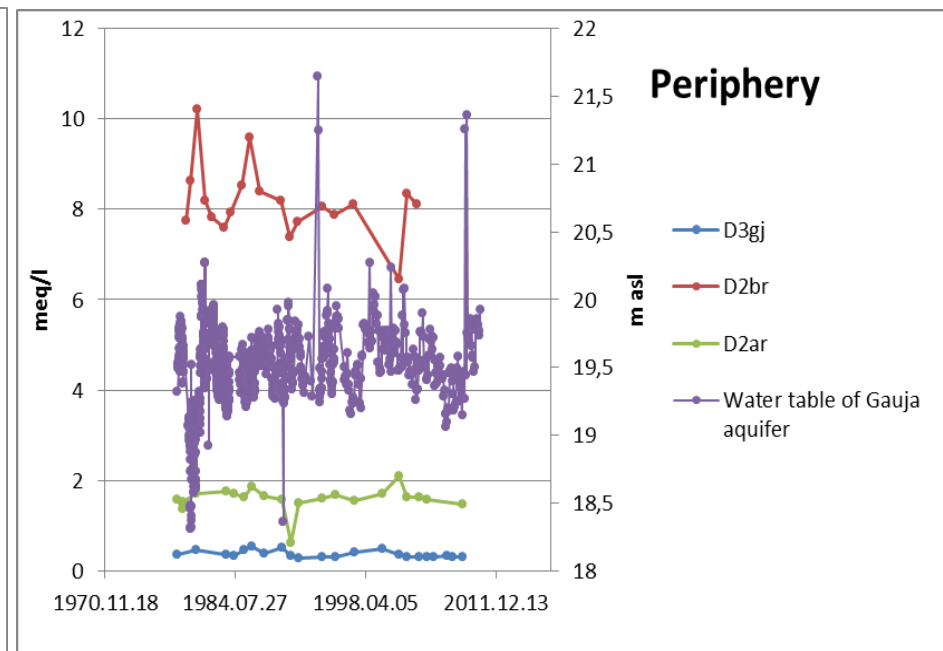
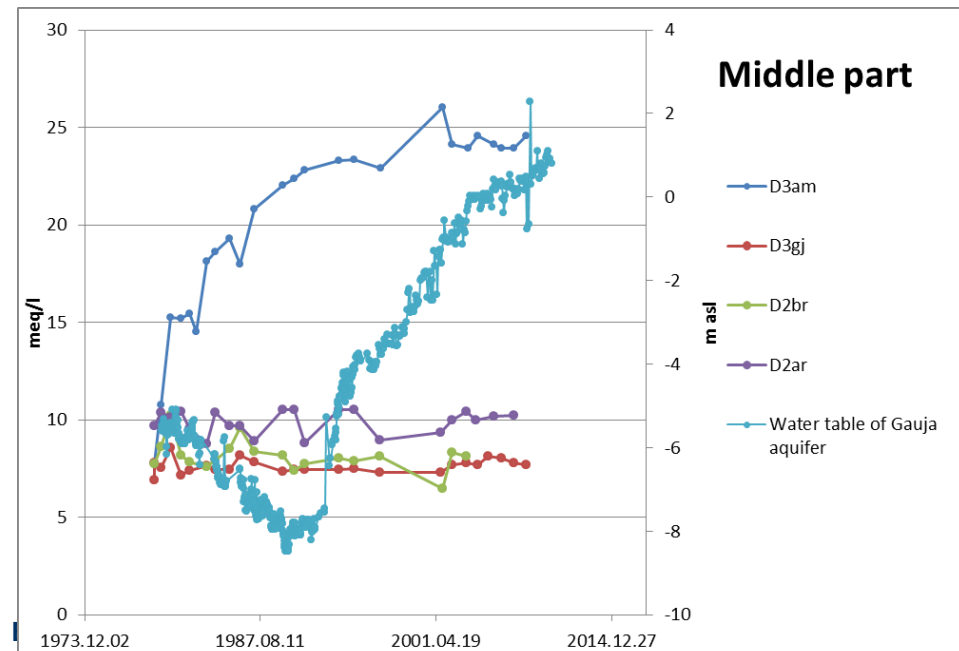
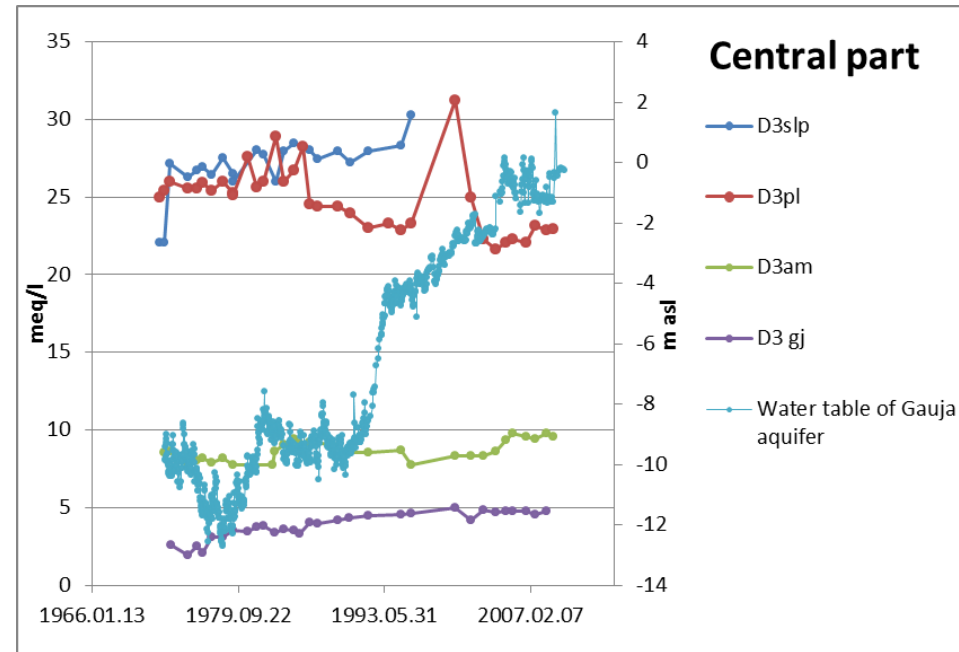
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1993.08.
1995.01.
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2007.06.
2008.06.

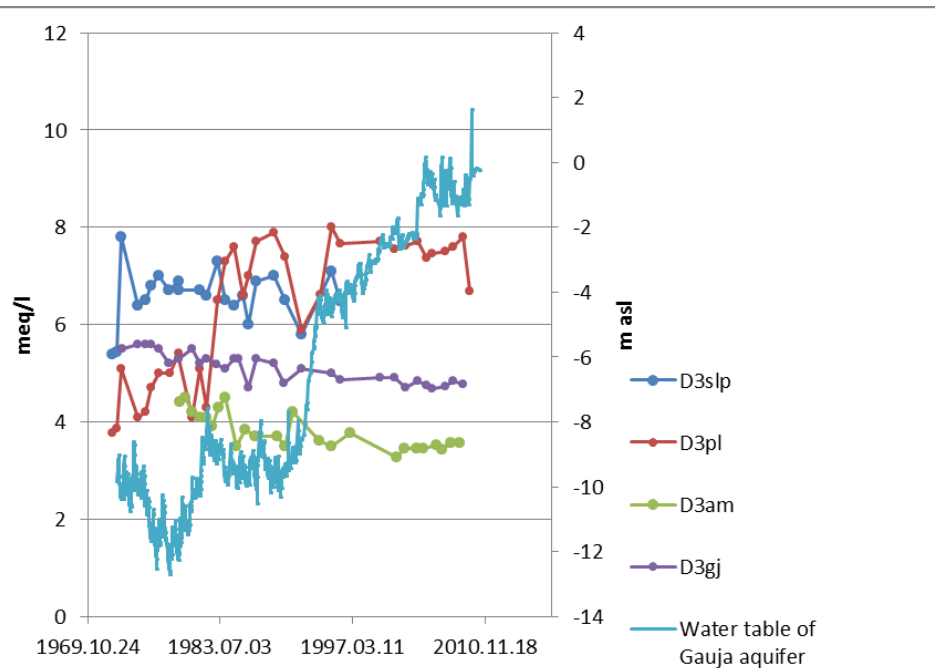
1491 (D2 ar)



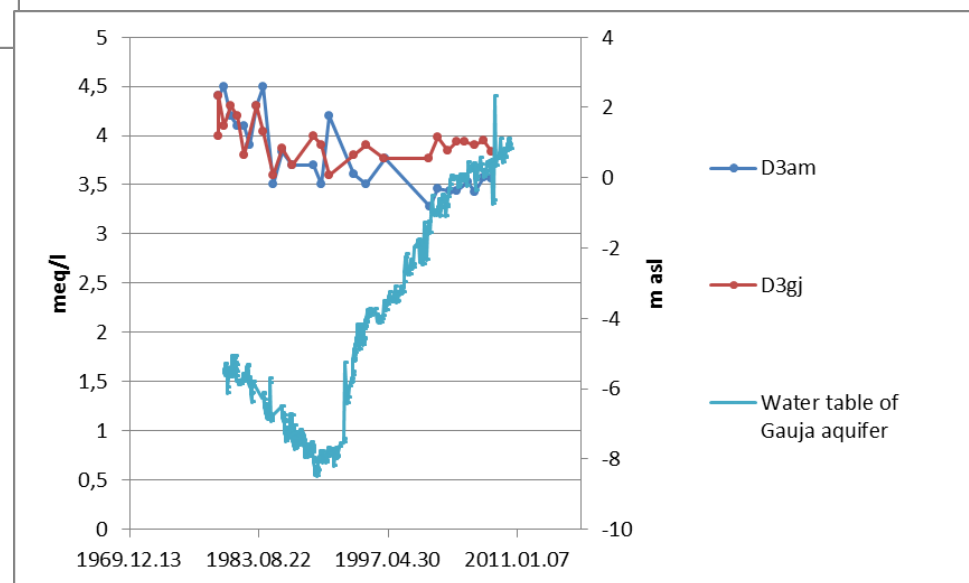
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1979.02.0
1979.02.0
1980.06.1
1983.07.2
1984.06.1
1985.06.2
1986.04.1
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1988.07.0
1990.06.1
1991.04.0
1993.08.2
1995.01.2
1997.02.1
2000.01.1
2001.10.1
2002.07.2
2003.11.2
2004.09.1
2008.06.1

SO₄²⁻ ion change in territory of cone of depression





HCO_3^- ion change in monitoring station «Imanta»



HCO_3^- ion change in monitoring station «Mārupe»

Firsts conclusions

- The downward oriented flows from Salaspils aquifer caused rapid water composition change in underlying Plavinas aquifer, but the water composition changes in Gaujas aquifer are very slowly and with time lag.
- Chemical composition of water from Arukilas-Amatas multi aquifer system significantly changed in Amata and Gauja aquifer, in central and middle part of cone of depression.
- The groundwater resource in Gauja aquifer was supplemented by water from adjacent aquifers. The sea water intrusion is observed only in some areas, where intrusion occurs through the bed of river Daugava.



Thank you for your attention!

