

Basin Water Balance Modeling with the Aim to Make Transboundary Groundwater Flow Visible

Andres Marandi
Geological Survey of Estonia

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SPR: source-pathway-receptor relationship:

Why the groundwater is important for us?

Receptor

- Water use
- Industry
- GDES
- ...

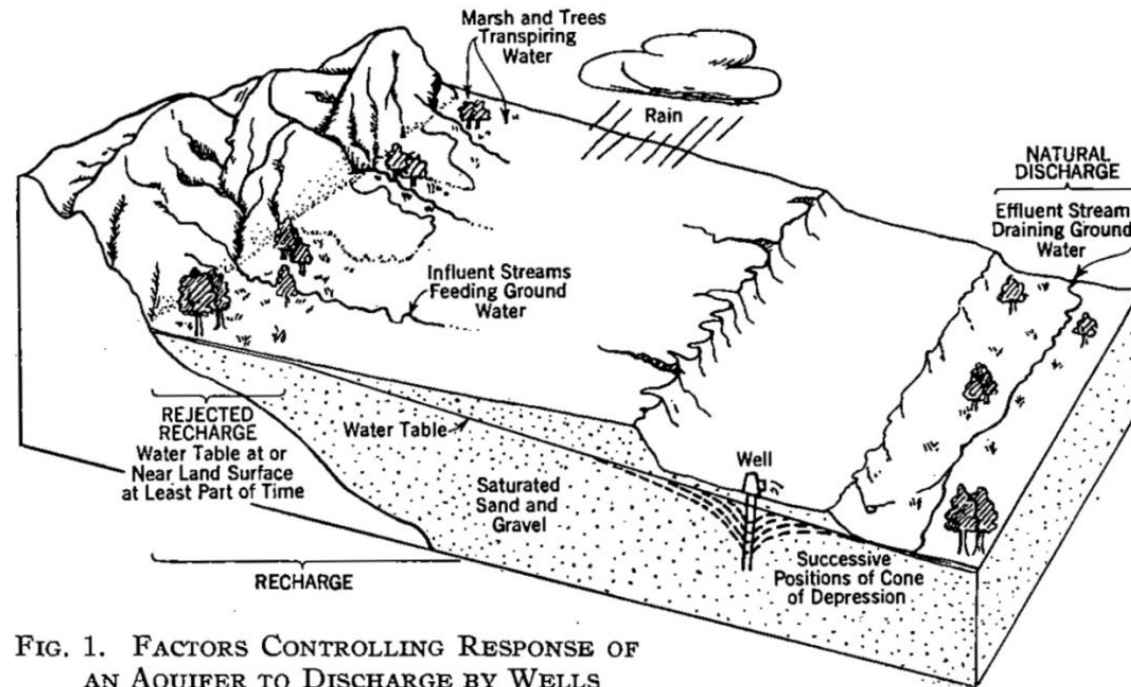


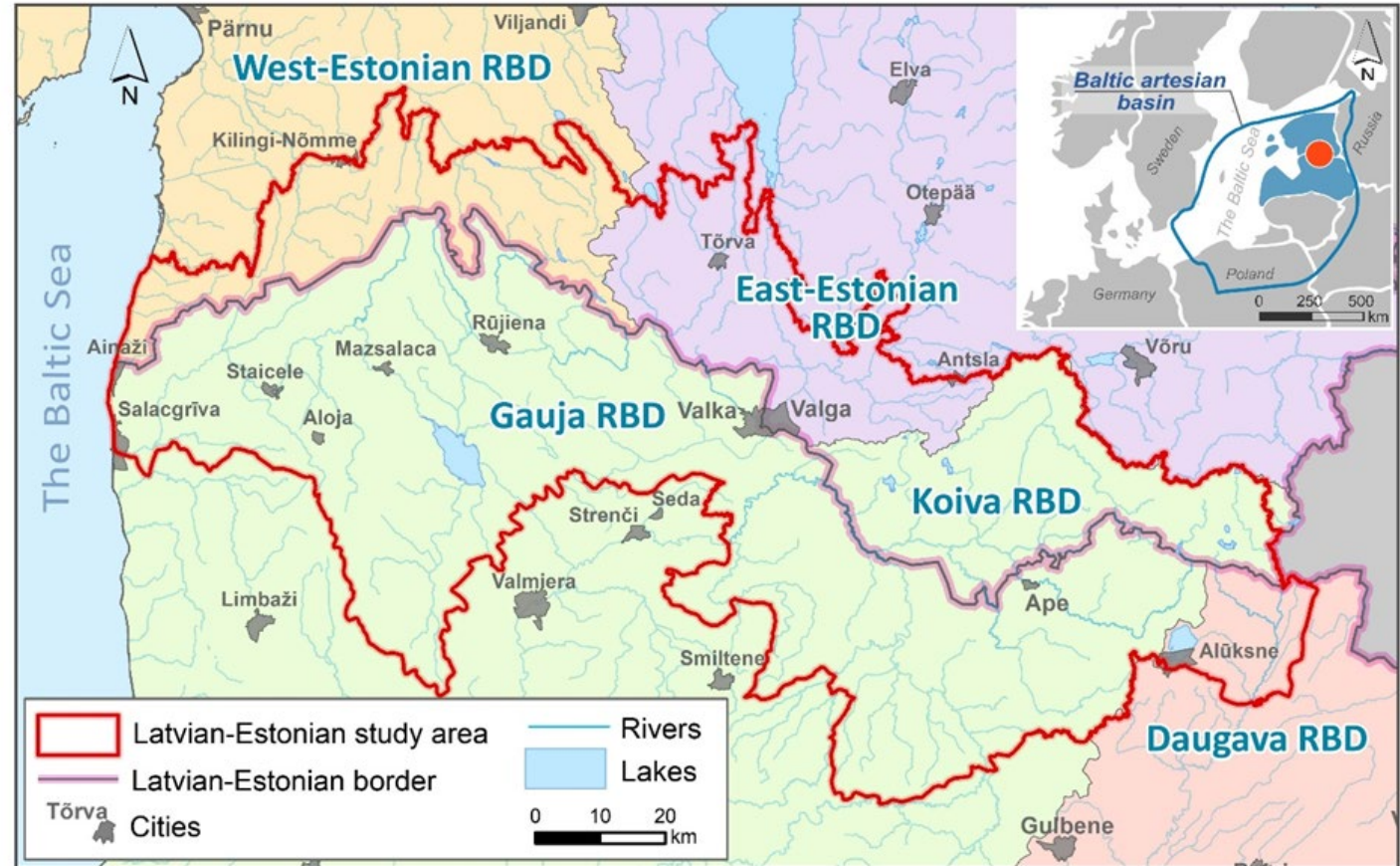
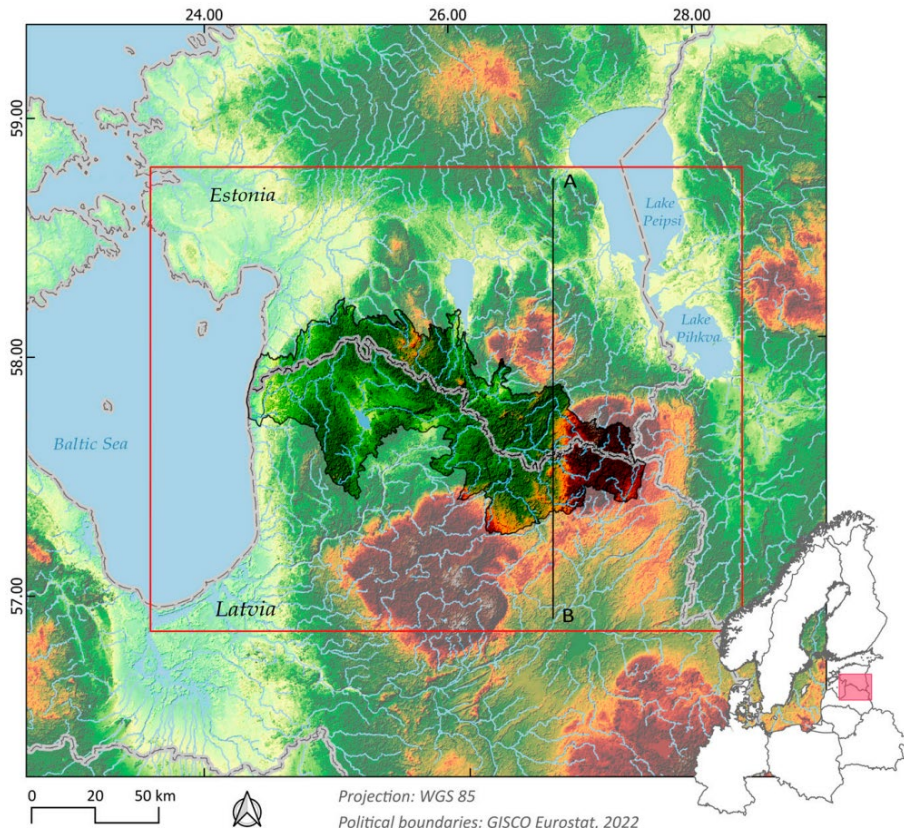
FIG. 1. FACTORS CONTROLLING RESPONSE OF AN AQUIFER TO DISCHARGE BY WELLS

Theis, C., V. The source of water derived from wells: Essential factors controlling the response of an aquifer to development. Civil Engineering, 1940, Vol 10, No. 5, May, 277-280

Transboundary Groundwater management area

5 River Basin District areas:

- 3 in Estonia
- 2 in Latvia



Transboundary Groundwater management area

UN Water Convention

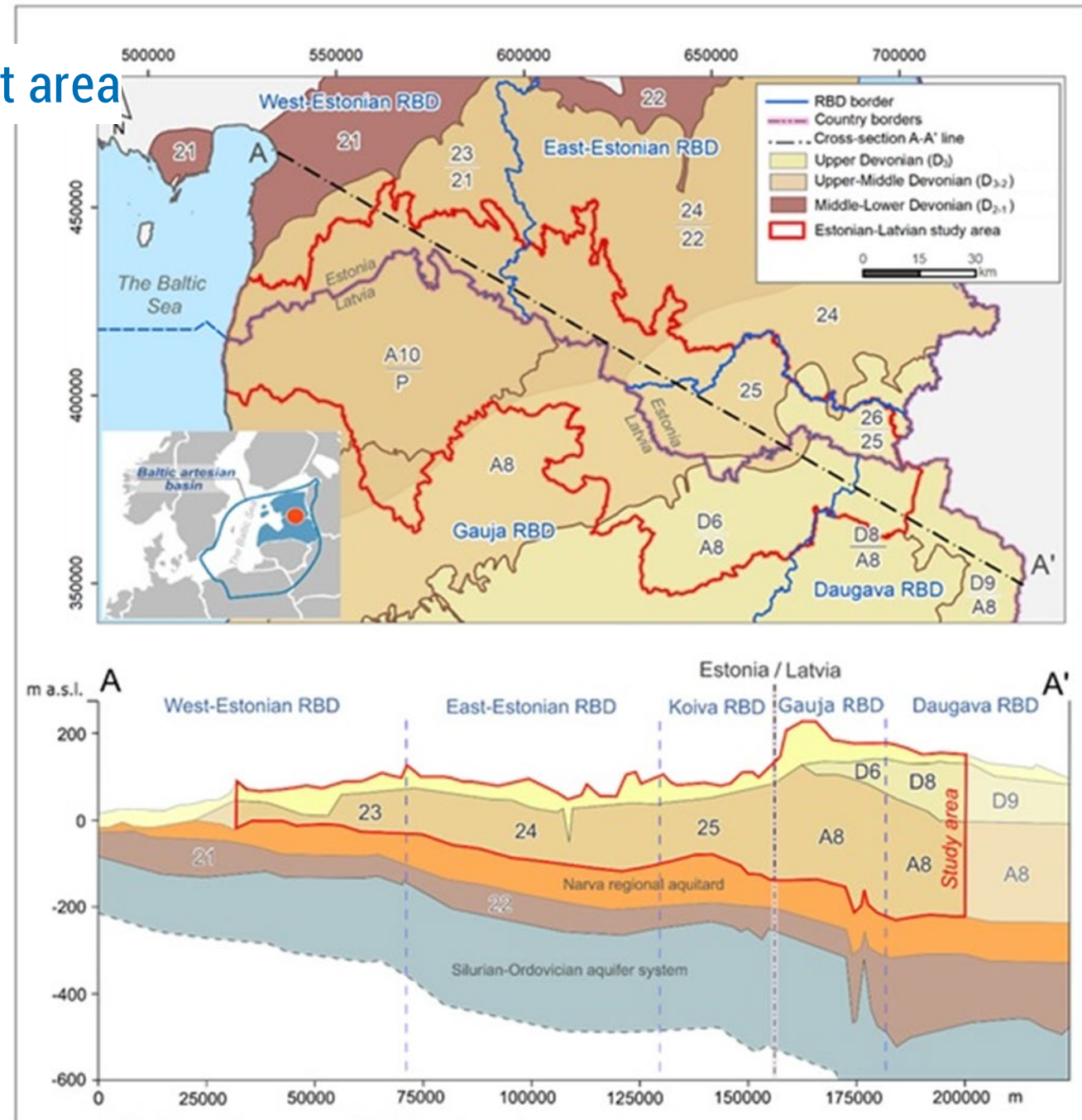
3 TB Aquifer systems:

- D₃
- D₃₋₂
- D₂₋₁

EU Water Framework Directive

11 TB Groundwater Bodies:

- 6 in Estonia (21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26)
- 5 in Latvia (A8, A10, D6, D8, and P)



Transboundary Groundwater management area

UN Water Convention

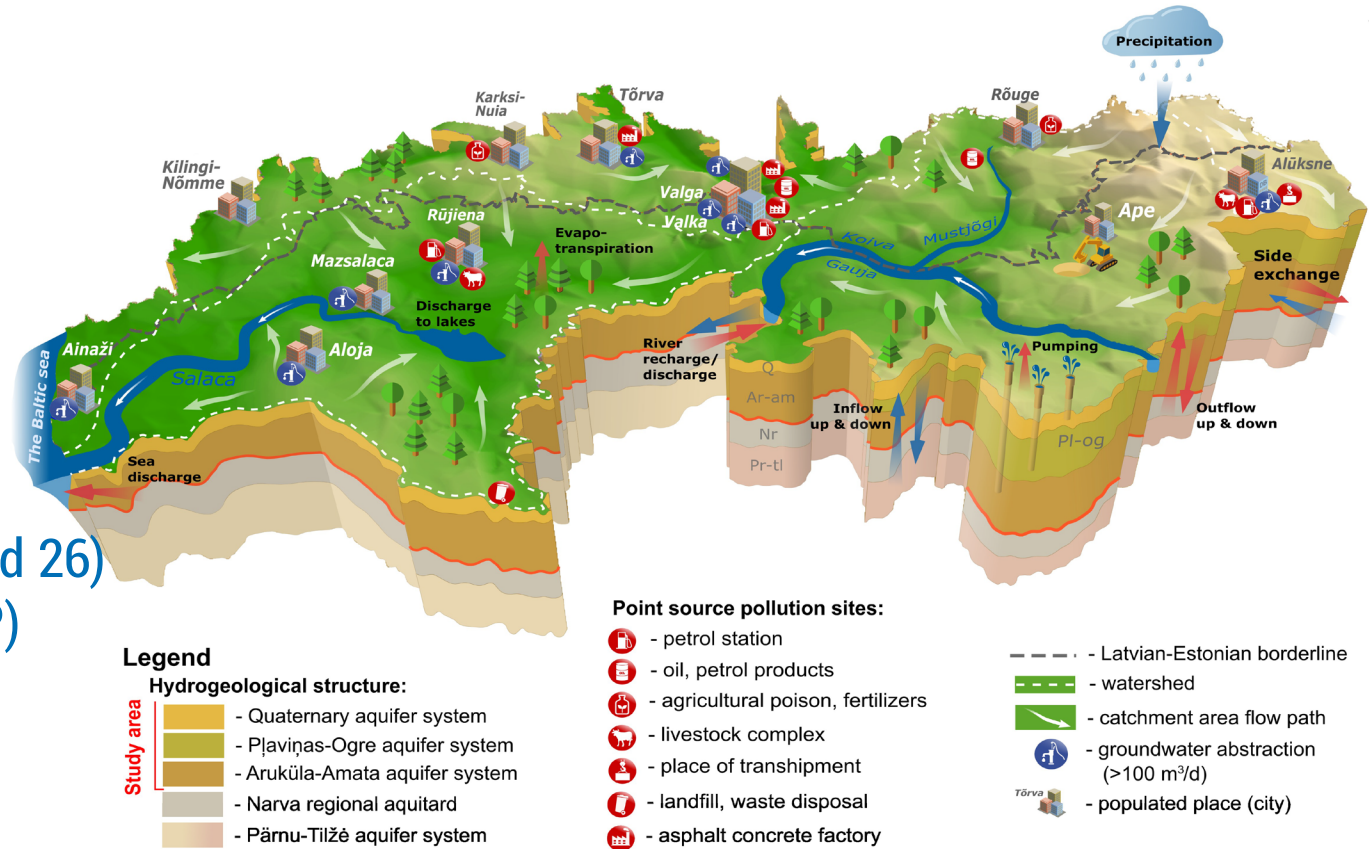
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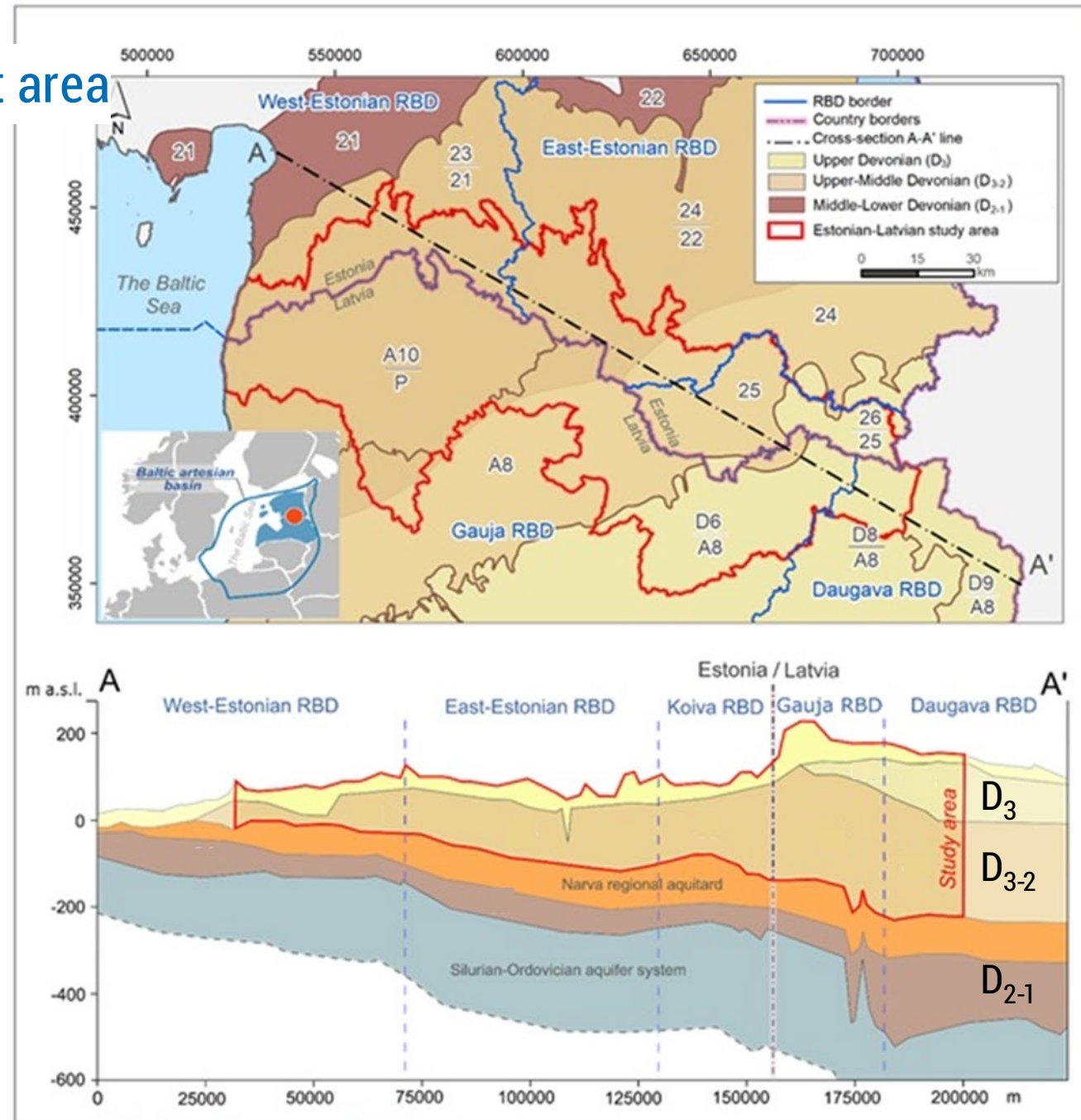


Transboundary Groundwater management area

Water budget of TB aquifer systems (m³/d)

3 Aquifer systems:

- D₃ 700 000 m³/d
- D₃₋₂ 3 300 000 m³/d
- D₂₋₁ 2 100 000 m³/d



Transboundary Groundwater management area

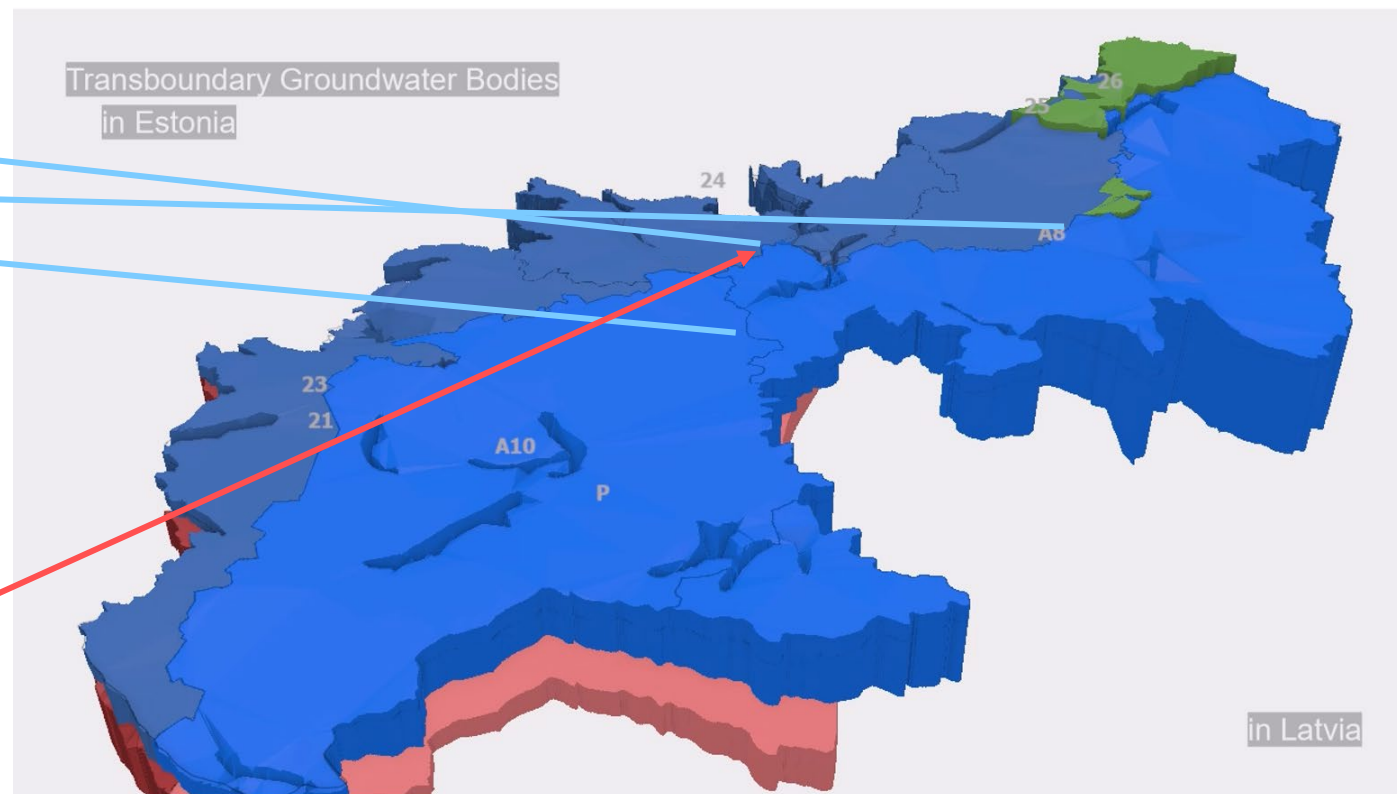
Water Balance of GWB A8 ($\times 10^5 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$)

Inflow

Side exchange	
Outside study area	0.79
GWB nr 24	0.05
GWB nr 25	0.58
GWB nr A10	0.16
From above	2.57
From below	<0.01

Outflow

Side exchange	
Outside study area	0.72
GWB nr 24	0.30
GWB nr 25	0.67
GWB nr A10	0.16
Down	<0.01
Up	0.28
To sea	-
Pumping	0.000
River	2.50



Groundwater Dependent Groundwater Bodies

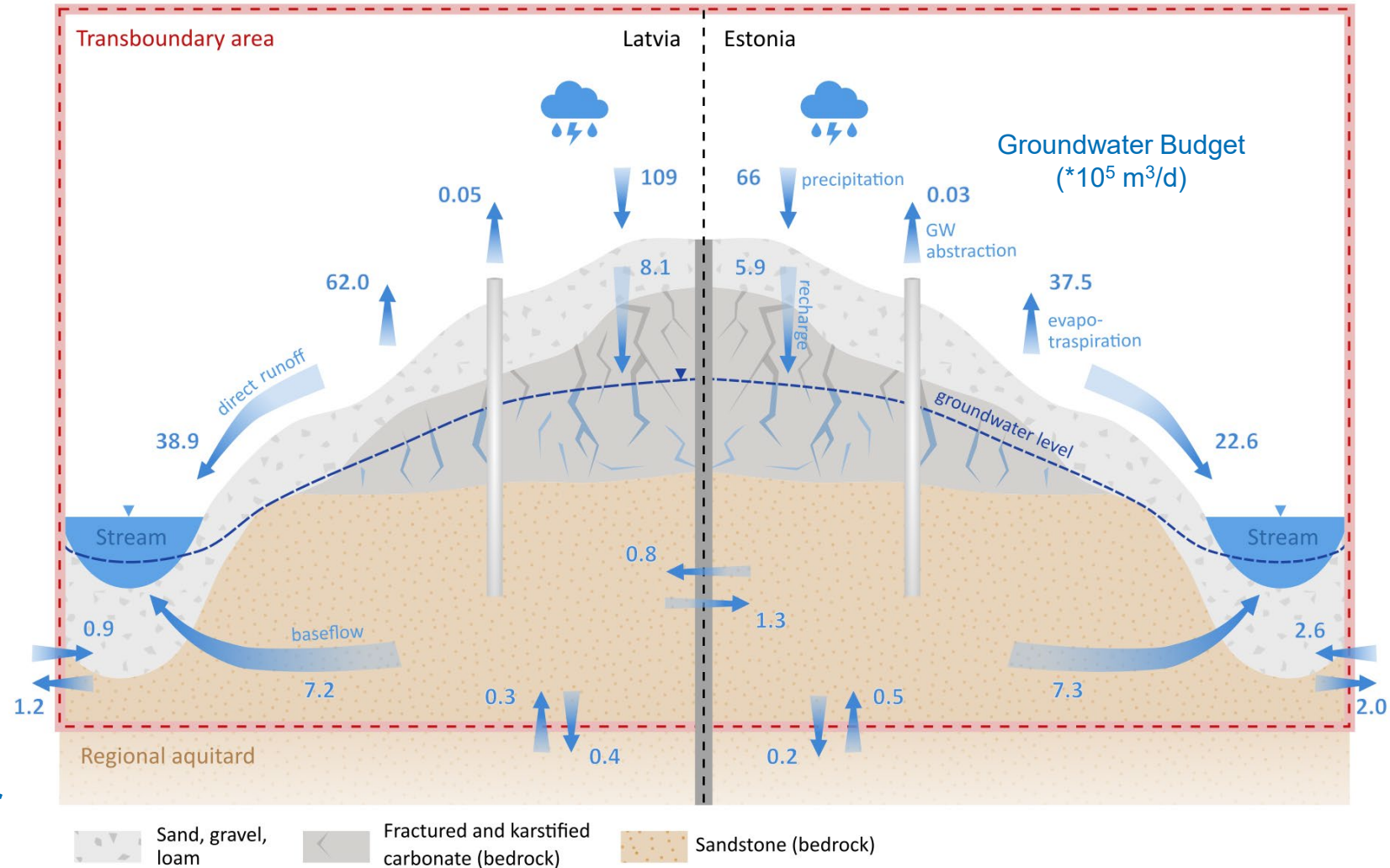
Groundwater and surface water form a joint system in upper 200 m of cross-section

From the precipitation (17,5 M m³/d):

- 34-36 % direct surface water discharge;
- Only 7-9 % infiltrate underground

From the infiltration (1,4 M m³/d):

- ~90 % discharges back to rivers as baseflow (19 – 32 % of river flow)
- Only 3-5 % feeds deeper aquifers



Lessons learned

Benefits:

- Modelling forces conceptual connections between groundwater-surface water
- Modelling gives a quantitative perspective of possible impacts

Danger:

- Modelling gives too many numbers which are hard to track
- Modelling outcomes might be too confusing for general public

Less is better – modelling results must be translated to be understandable to all stakeholders!

Aims must be clear at all times!

Water is neither created nor destroyed along its course, it simply flows from areas of high pressure to those of low pressure.

If a portion is captured from the flow system, it will result in a reduction in groundwater discharge.

Andres Marandi

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andres.marandi@egt.ee



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