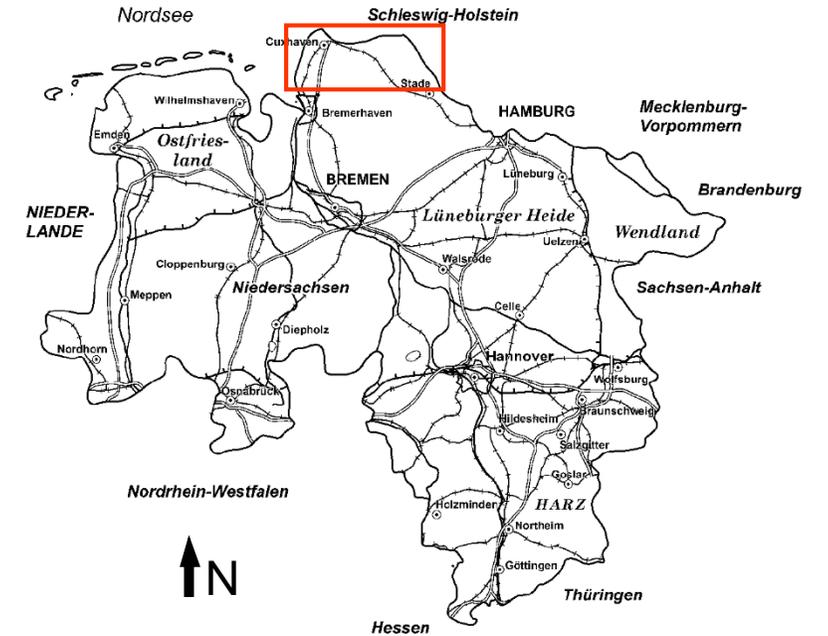


Pilot area GE 2:

➤ Effects of climate change on the salt-/fresh water distribution in coastal aquifers of Lower Saxony



Nico Deus

State Authority for Mining, Energy and Geology

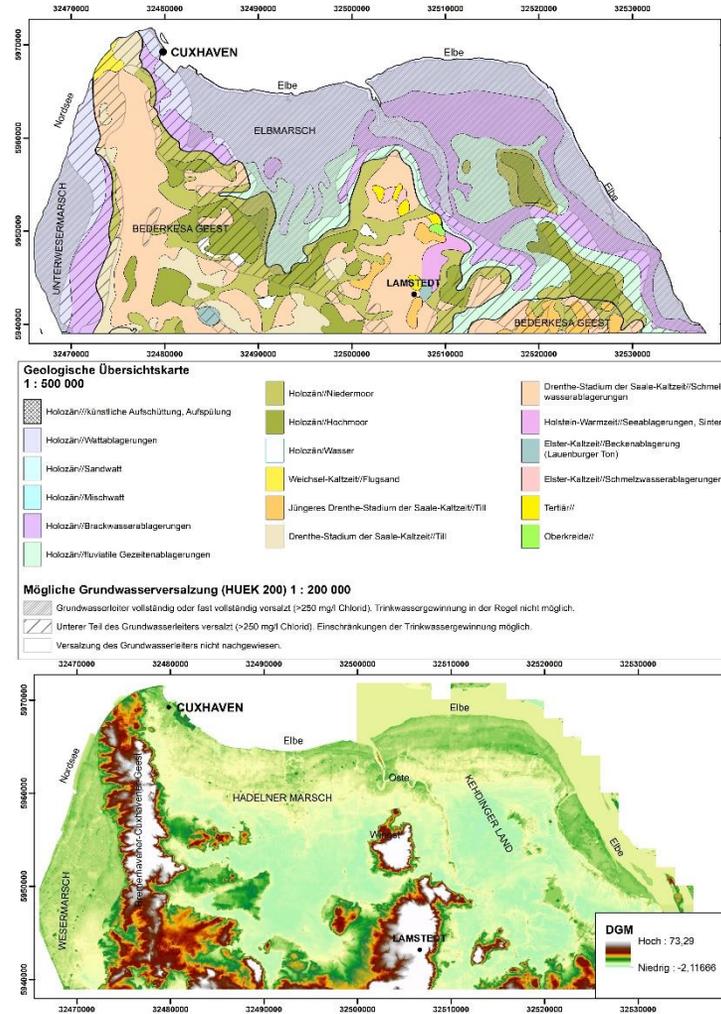


Challenges:

- Seawater intrusion due to climate change
- Increasing water demands
- Buffering of freshwater for dry periods

Marsh area

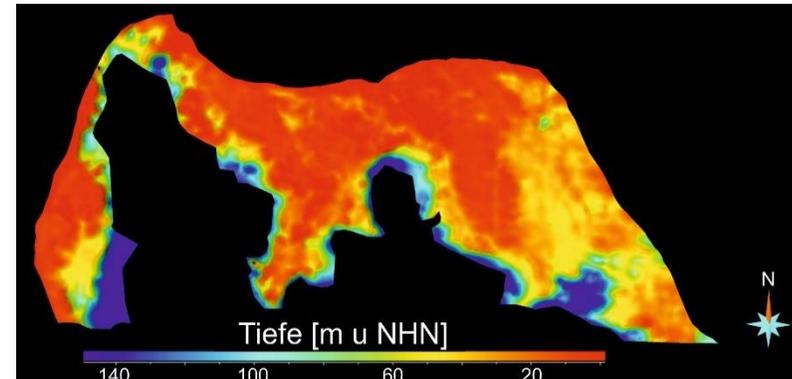
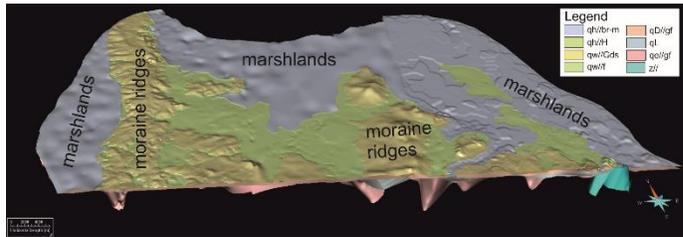
- low groundwater recharge,
- Groundwater level between -1 & 1m NHN
- Extensive drainage,



Moraine area

- High groundwater recharge,
- Groundwater level between 5 to 15m NHN

Effects of climate change on the salt-/fresh water distribution in coastal aquifers of Lower Saxony?



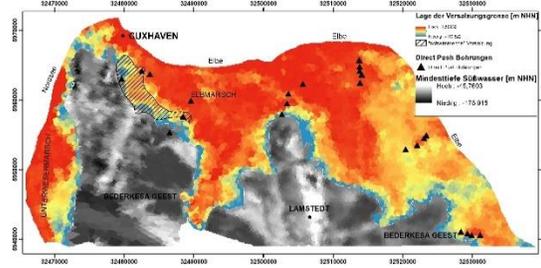
Deducing the distribution of Salt- & fresh water as input for the flow model



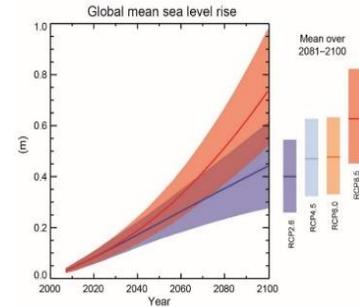
Modeling the impact of climate change on the salt-/fresh water distribution



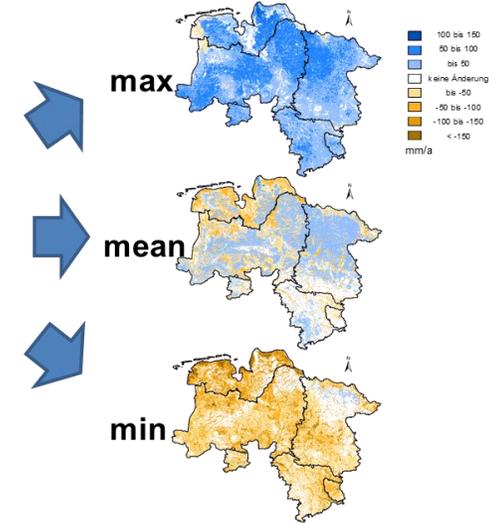
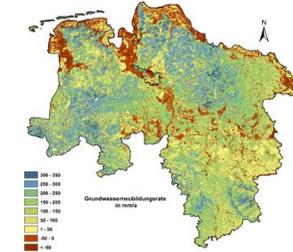
Modelling the climate change induced variations in salt-/freshwater distribution



Status quo



Sealevel rise



Changes of simulated groundwater recharge rates from mGROWA18 for the period 2071 - 2100

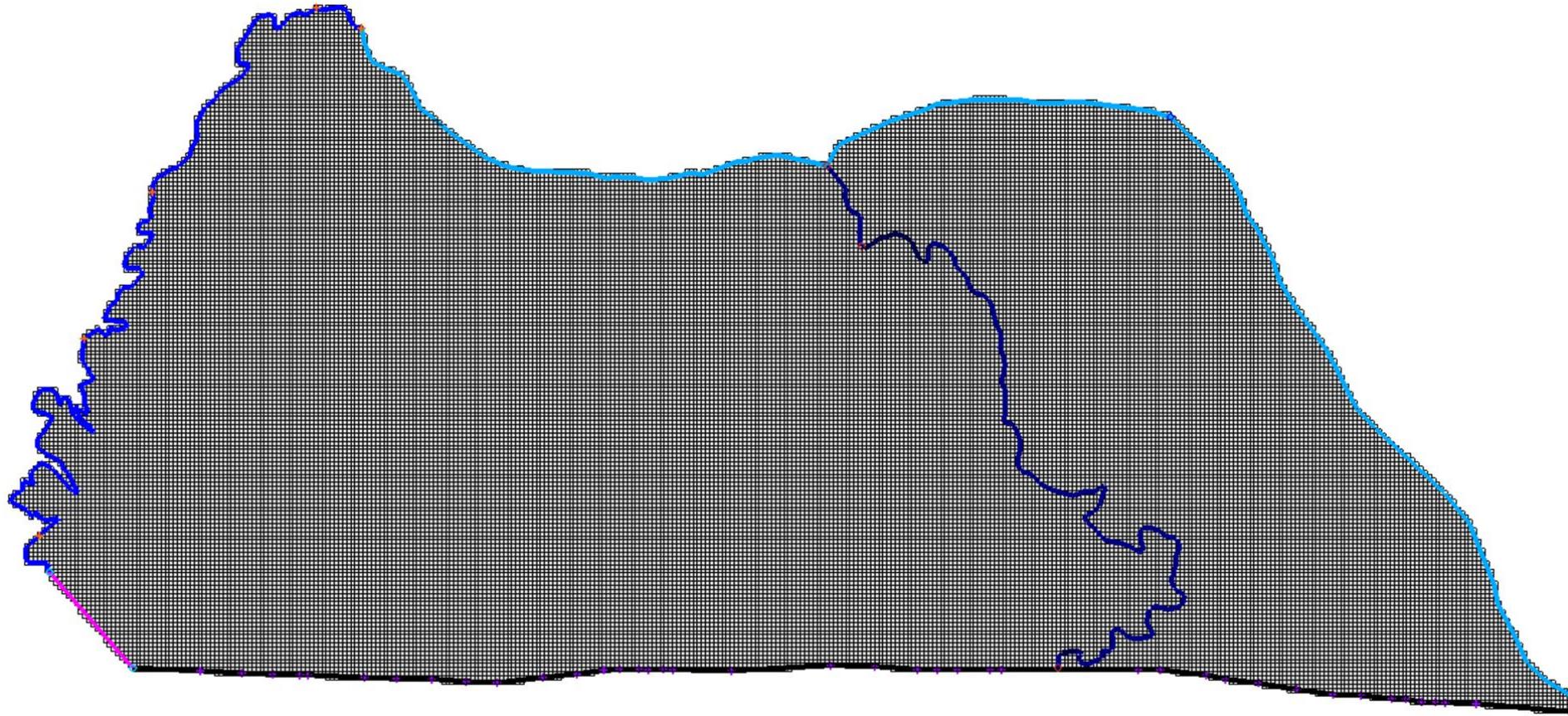
- Extraction rates
- Drainage
- Groundwater level
- Groundwater characteristics
- Chloride concentrations from HEM data

Climate szenario: RCP 8.5 (IPCC report, 2013)



Model setup

Software: GMS 10.3.7
based on Modflow



Grid: 200 m X 200 m

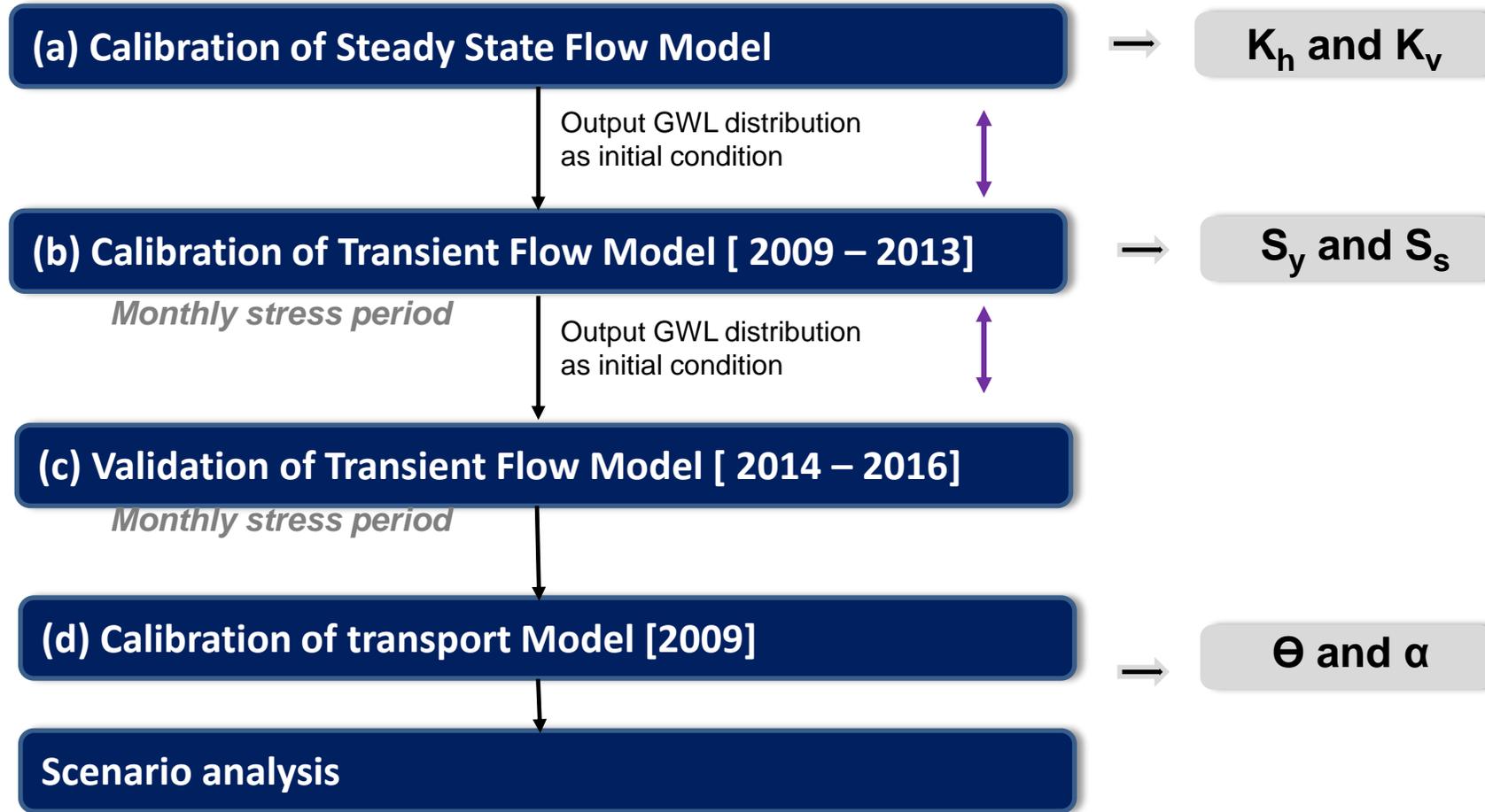
405 Columns

193 Rows

42,448 active cells

8 layer flow model
and 55 layer
transport model

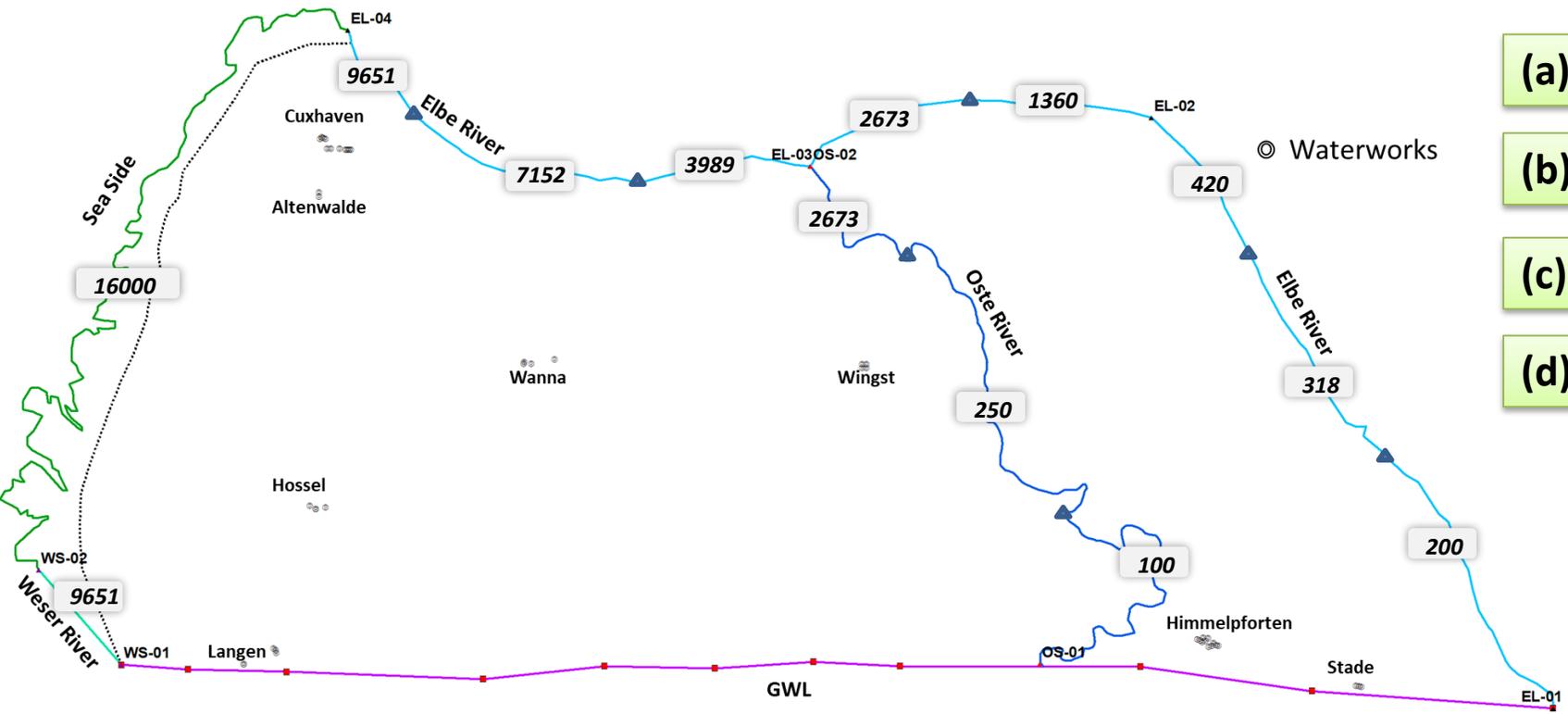
What is done:



K_h : Horizontal hydraulic conductivity; K_v : Vertical hydraulic conductivity; S_y : Specific yield; S_s : Specific storage, Θ = Eff. Porosity, α = Dispersivity



Boundary conditions



- (a) West : Sea Side (Eq.FWH) [Type 1]
- (b) North & East : River Stage [Type 2]
- (c) West : River Stage (Weser) [Type 2]
- (d) South : GWL [Type 1]

Boundary type

Type 1: Dirichlet ($h = \text{constant}$)
Type 2: Neumann ($dh/dx = \text{constant}$)

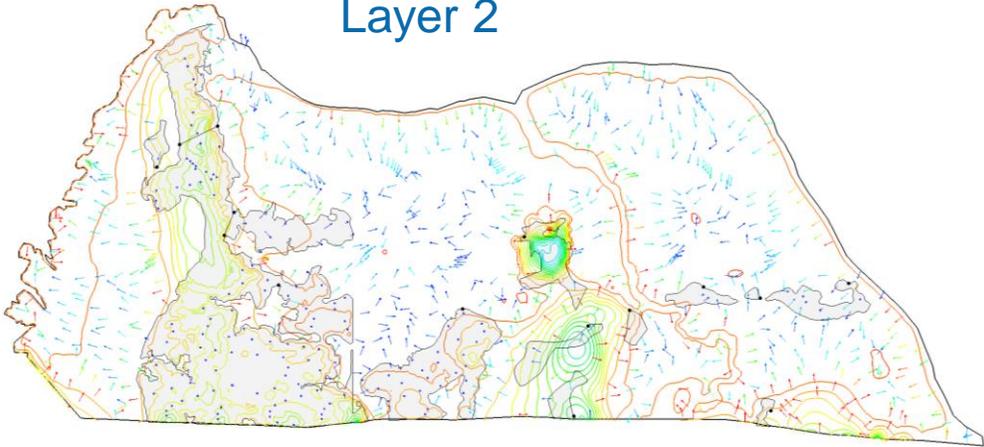
Eq FWH: Equivalent freshwater head
 ▲ Chloride boundary segments (mg/l)

Flow Initial condition : Interpolated heads for December 2008
Transport Initial condition : Helicopter borne Electromagnetic chloride distribution.

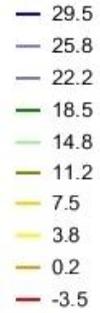


Groundwater flow direction (transient flow)

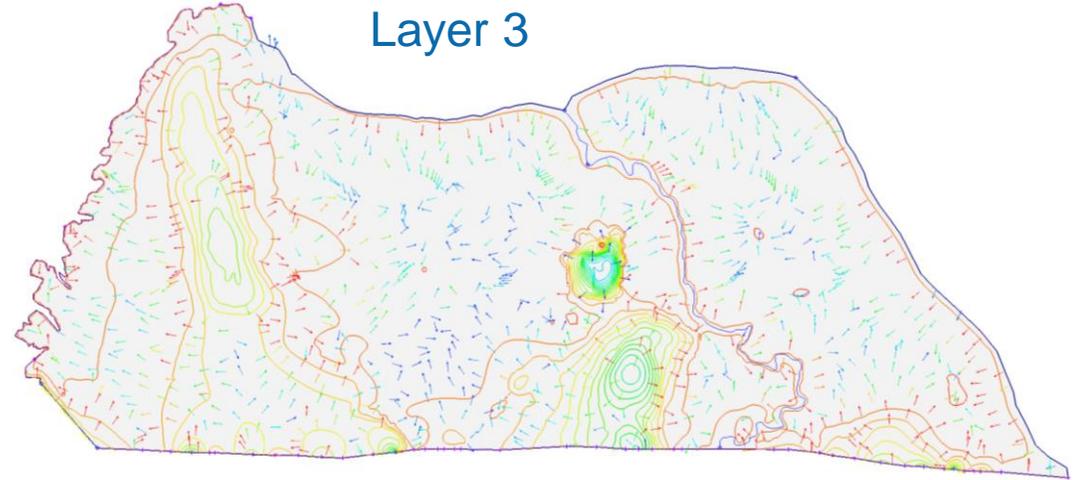
Layer 2



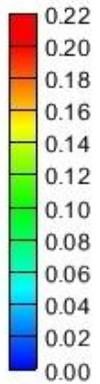
Head (m)



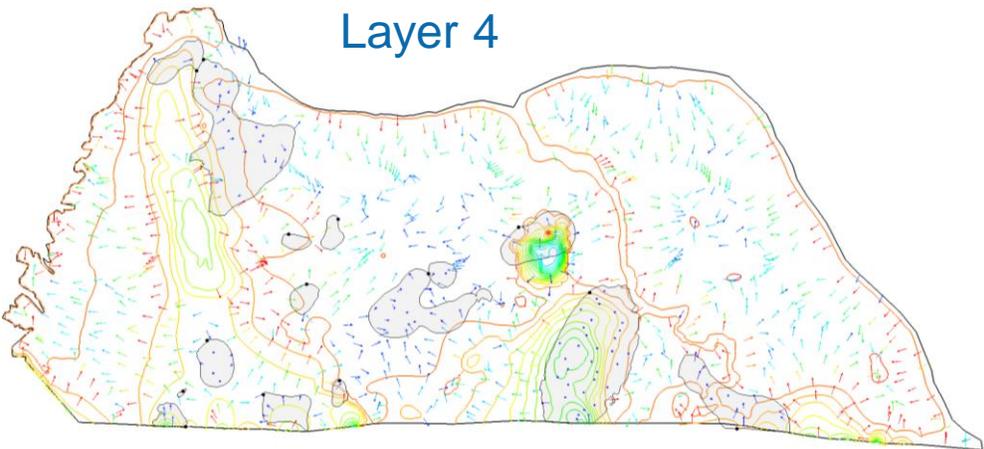
Layer 3



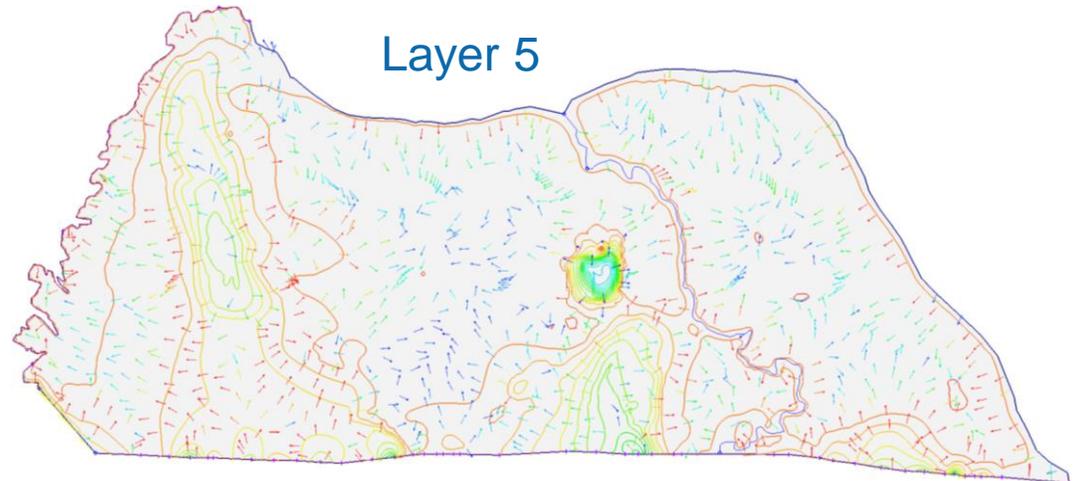
Flow Velocity (m/d)



Layer 4



Layer 5



Variations in groundwater recharge

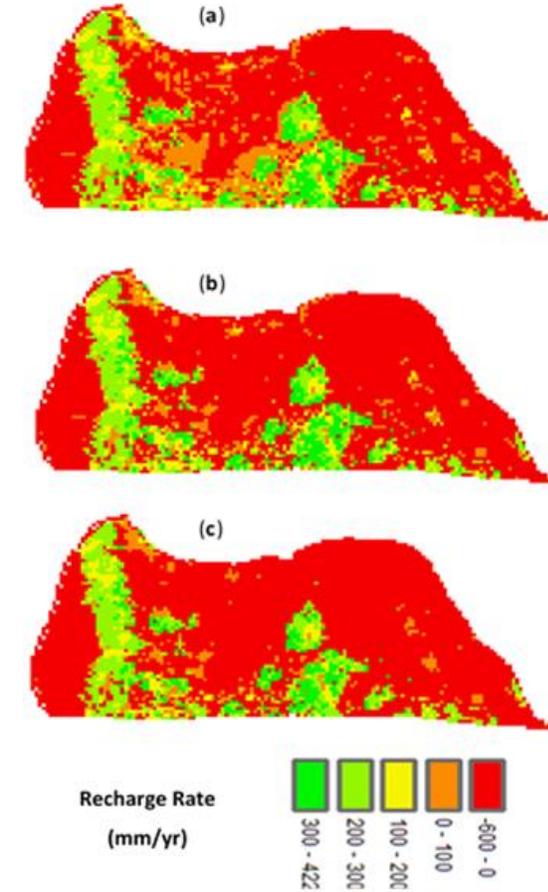
Global mean sea level rise (m)

Year	RCP6.0	RCP8.5
2007	0.03 (0.02 to 0.04)	0.03 (0.02 to 0.04)
2010	0.04 (0.03 to 0.05)	0.04 (0.03 to 0.05)
2020	0.08 (0.06 to 0.10)	0.08 (0.06 to 0.11)
2030	0.12 (0.09 to 0.16)	0.13 (0.10 to 0.17)
2040	0.17 (0.12 to 0.21)	0.19 (0.14 to 0.24)
2050	0.22 (0.16 to 0.28)	0.25 (0.19 to 0.32)
2060	0.27 (0.19 to 0.35)	0.33 (0.24 to 0.42)
2070	0.33 (0.24 to 0.43)	0.42 (0.31 to 0.54)
2080	0.40 (0.28 to 0.53)	0.51 (0.37 to 0.67)
2090	0.47 (0.33 to 0.63)	0.62 (0.45 to 0.81)
2100	0.55 (0.38 to 0.73)	0.74 (0.53 to 0.98)

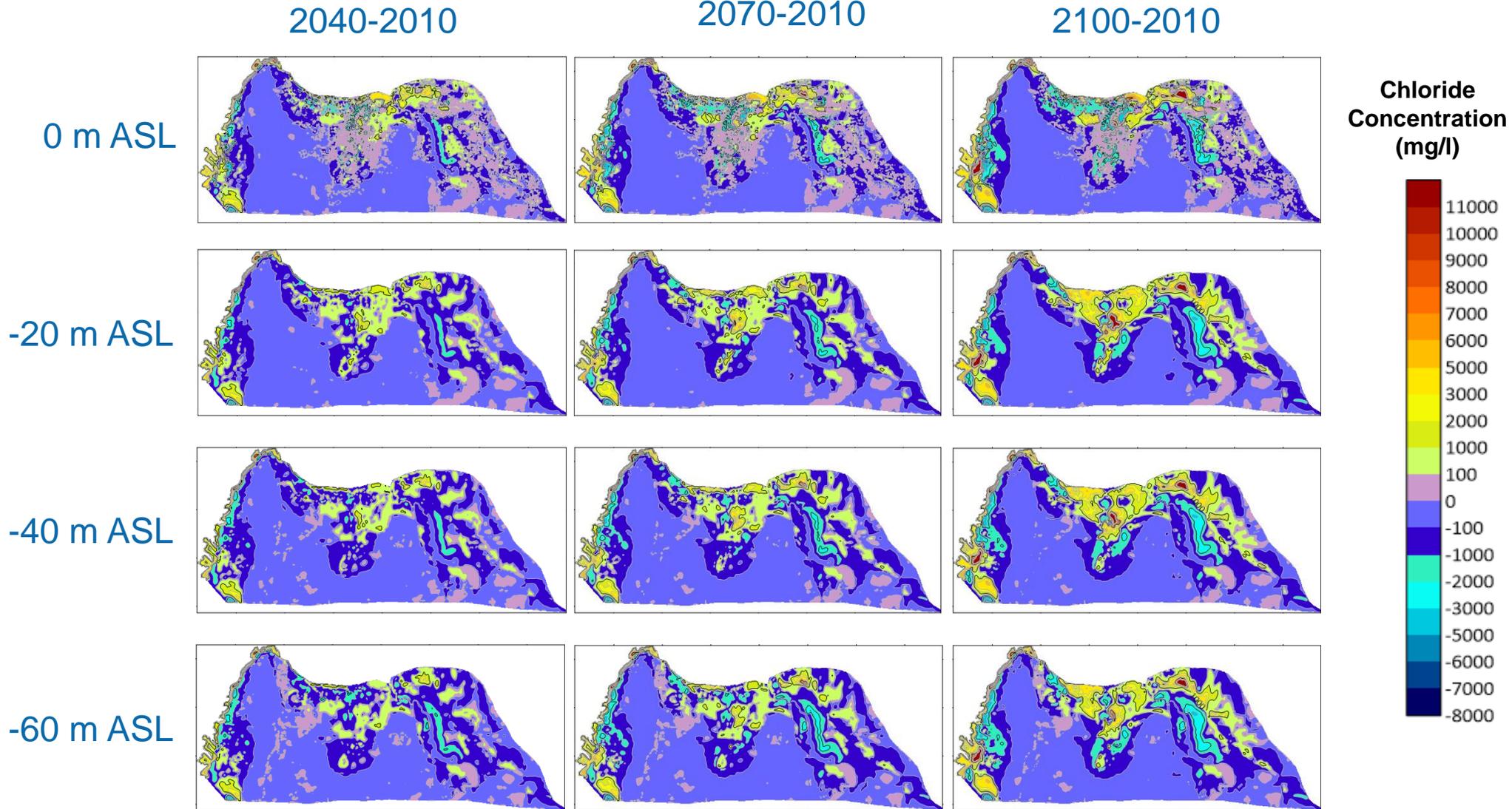
Szenario from IPCC report 2013

(a) Average recharge from 2010-2040
(b) Average recharge from 2040-2070
(c) Average recharge from 2070-2100

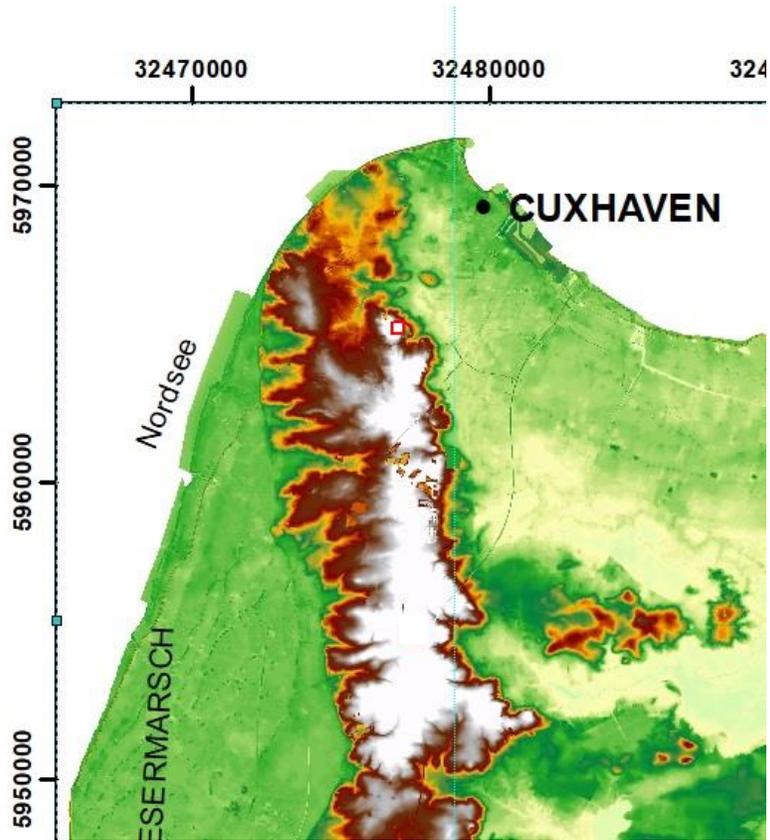
Szenario from water balance model mGrowa18 (LBEG)



Chloride concentration difference maps – Average



Managed Aquifer Recharge

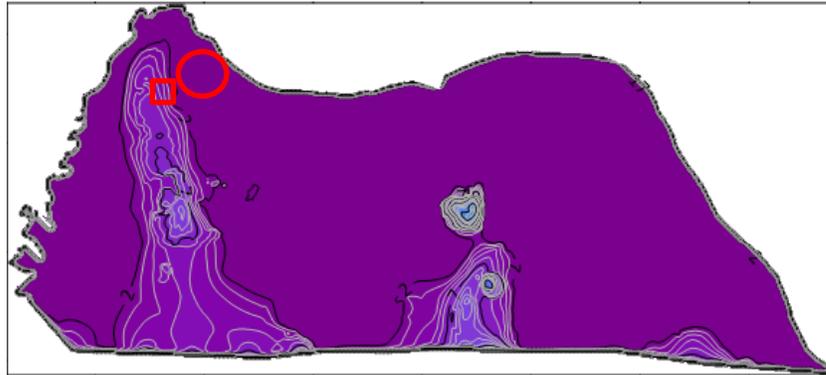


- *Calibrated model (2009-2013)*
- *All boundaries are kept constant*
- *Recharge was changed to consider effect of climate change*
- *Average recharge 2010-2040.*
- *20 Mio m³ per year water recharge by MAR*

 Possible locations (min. 400 x 400 m)

Managed Aquifer Recharge

Head at -20 m ASL without MAR

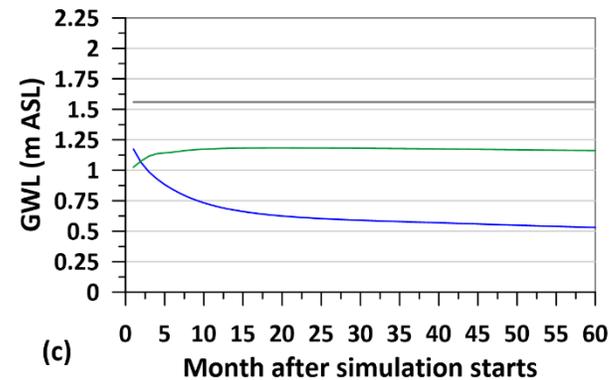
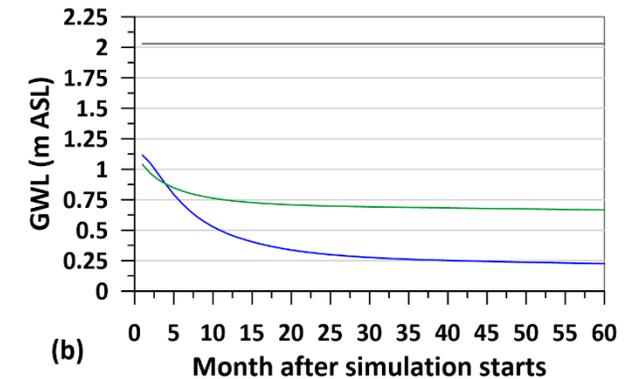
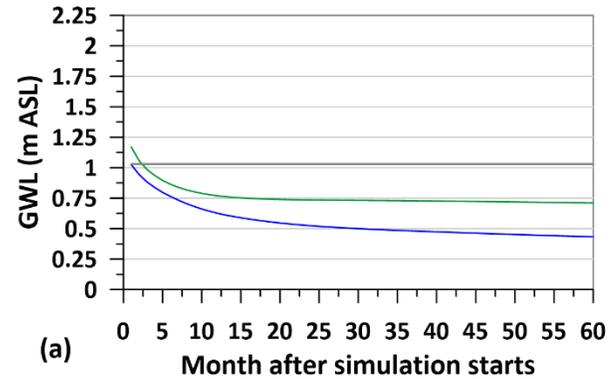


Head at -20 m ASL with MAR



After 2 years

3 observation points

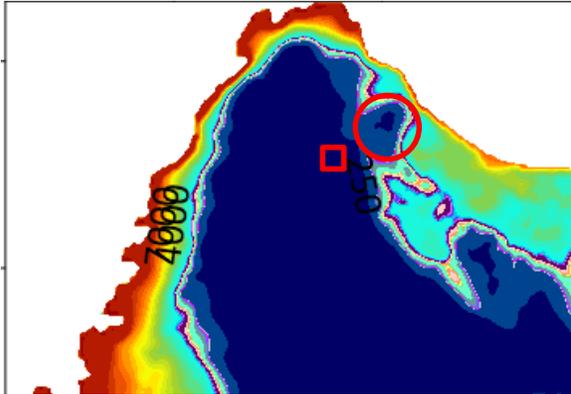


- topographie
- Gw level with MAR
- Gw level without MAR

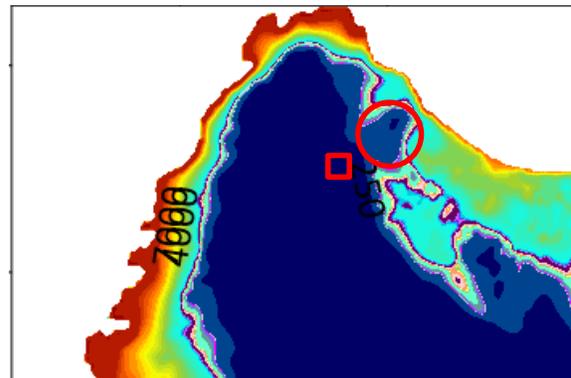
- MAR location
- Location observation wells

Managed Aquifer Recharge

Salinity at -20 m ASL without MAR

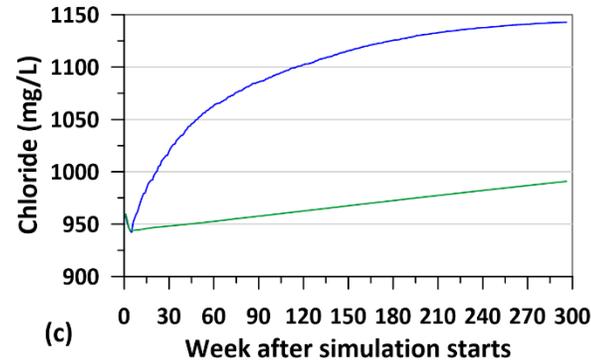
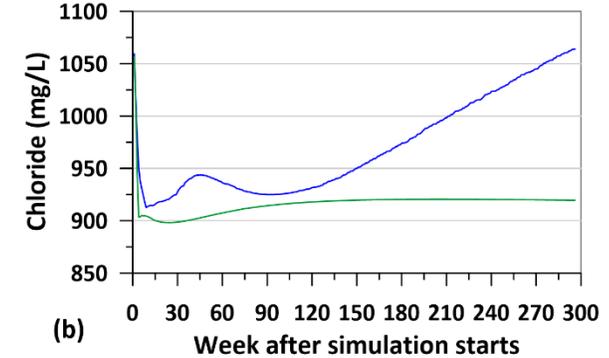
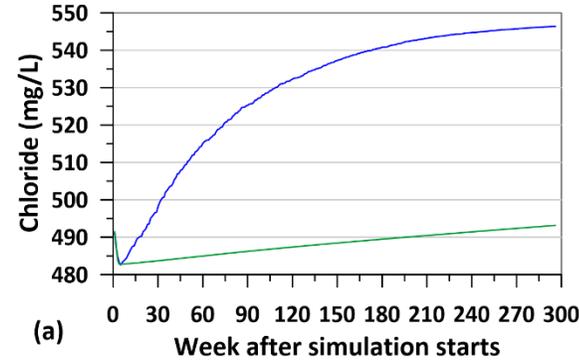


Salinity at -20 mASL with MAR



After 2 years

3 observation points



— Chloride concentration with MAR
— Chloride concentration without MAR

(a) 9 % reduction of chloride
(b) 14 % reduction of chloride
(c) 14 % reduction of chloride

□ MAR location

○ Location observation wells

Regional flow model

- A calibrated and validated groundwater flow model has been developed
- Recharge and drainage are the main mechanism that control the regional flow and water budget.
- Only very few monitoring wells are located near the Elbe river and the sea.
- Hence, the flow pattern might not be accurately reproduced near the boundaries

Regional transport model

- A calibrated transport model has been developed
- No density effect has been considered
- Due to lack of chloride concentration near the boundaries, the calibration is not well established
- Initial condition for the transport model needs further improvement



Climate change scenario

- Three scenarios based on RCP 8.5 (Min, Average and Max) have been simulated
- The chloride distribution largely controlled by the recharge
- Chloride distribution changes at the Marsch area and near the sea side
- The model gives a first overview of climate change impact on salinity distribution.
- For water resources planning, the model must be improved with current monitoring data

Groundwater Buffering – managed aquifer recharge

- Managed aquifer recharge can improve the water quality (e.g., chloride) of the aquifer
- Care should be taken to avoid flooding
- Detail fine scale groundwater model should be developed for better understanding of MAR



Many thanks for your kind attention!

Landesamt für Bergbau, Energie und Geologie
GEOZENTRUM HANNOVER
Stilleweg 2
30655 Hannover
Telefon +49 (0)511 643 0
Telefax +49 (0)511 643 2304
E-Mail: info@lbeg.niedersachsen.de

www.lbeg.niedersachsen.de

