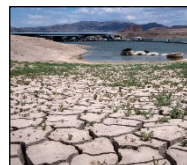


Using Isotope Hydrology Tools to Support Conjunctive Water Management

Jodie Miller

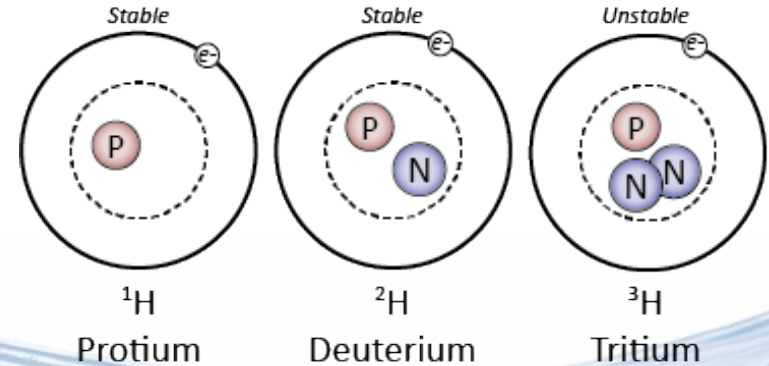
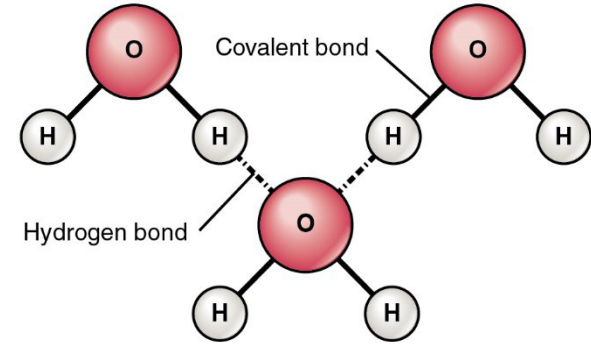
Section Head, Isotope Hydrology, Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, IAEA



The Water Molecule

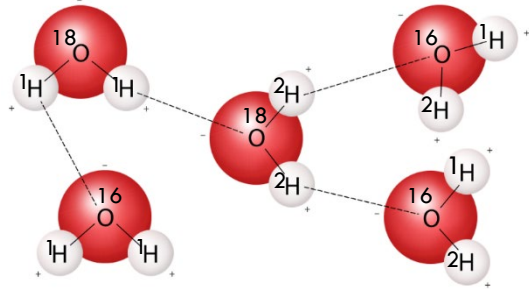
- Water is a polar inorganic compound that is at room temperature a tasteless and odorless liquid, nearly colorless with a hint of blue.
- Density: 997 kg/m^3
- Boiling point: 212°F (100°C)
- Molar mass: 18.01528 g/mol .
- Melting point: 32°F (0°C)

- What happens when we consider water in terms of an isotopic molecule?



Stable Isotopes

- Abundance constant, but distribution changes
- Used to quantify interactions between different reservoirs

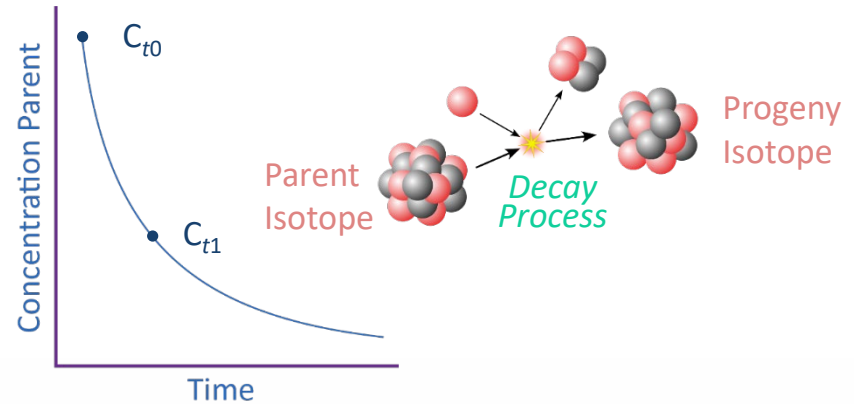


$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ How we report the water fingerprint:

A measure of the relative proportion of the heavy to the light isotopes in each water sample

Radioactive Isotopes

- Concentration affected by radioactive decay
- Used to examine the duration of processes

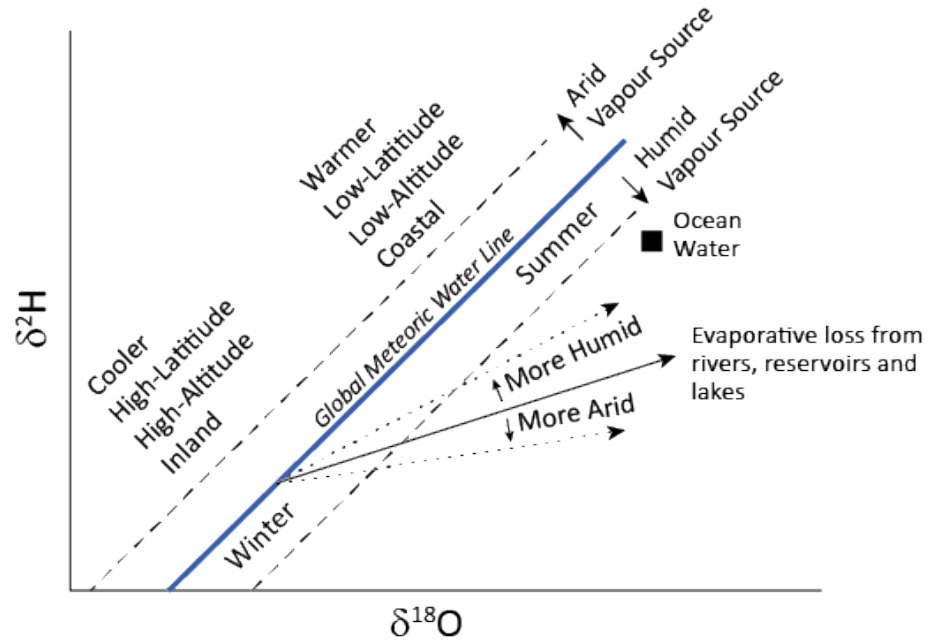


Global Meteoric Water Line

Meteoric Water Line is a way to relate the isotopes of the hydrogen and oxygen in the water molecule in precipitation.

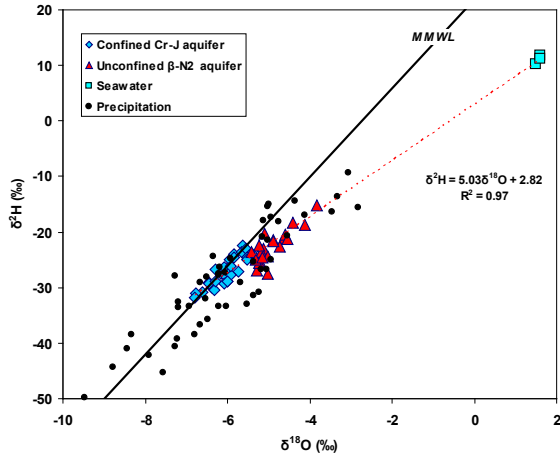
Precipitation is the source input to surface water and groundwater systems

The precipitation $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ signal is particularly sensitive to fluctuations in temperature



Sampling Strategies and Data Availability

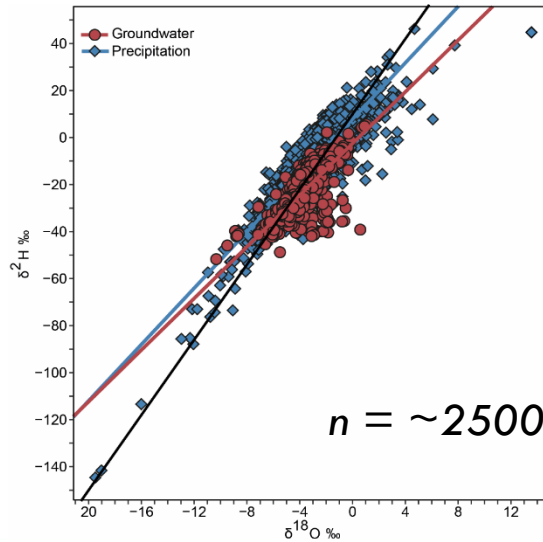
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ values of groundwater and precipitation.



Syria

Credit A. Al-Charideh .

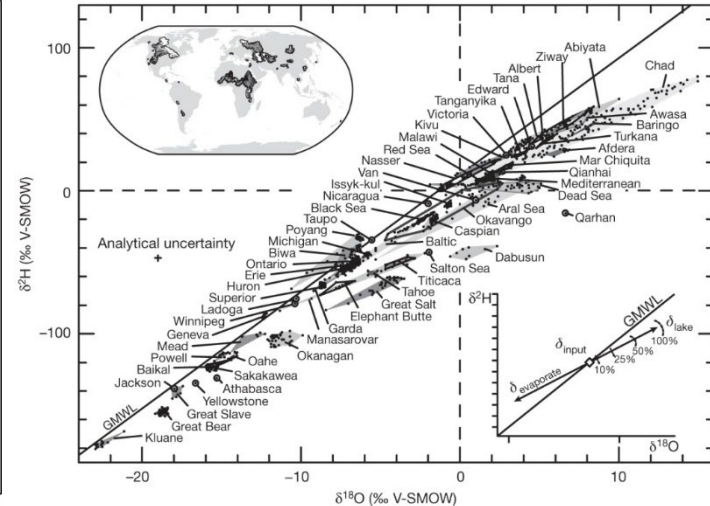
$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ values of precipitation vs groundwater.



South Africa

Credit Edson Ramudzuli

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^2\text{H}$ values of large lakes and semi-enclosed seas globally.



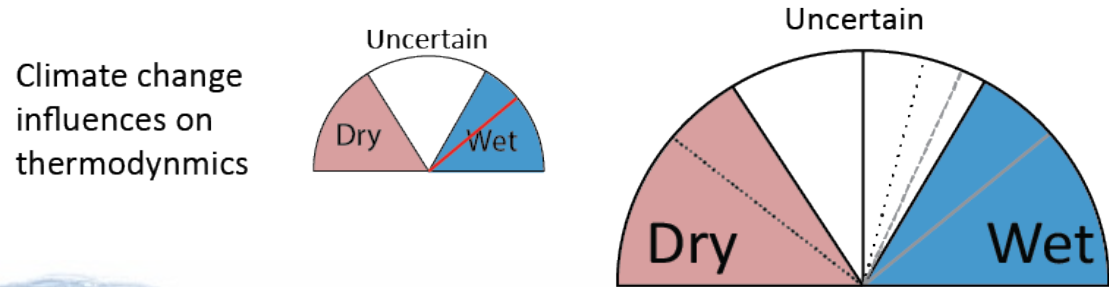
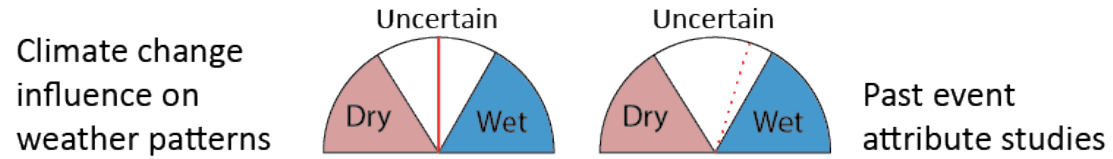
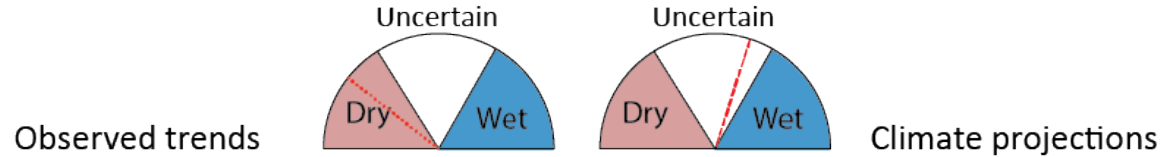
S Jasechko *et al.* *Nature*
000, 1-4 (2013)
 doi:10.1038/nature11983

Diversity of Water Isotope Fingerprinting



Making Decisions on Available Data and Information

What is the role of climate change role in extreme precipitation?



Multiple different potential interpretations

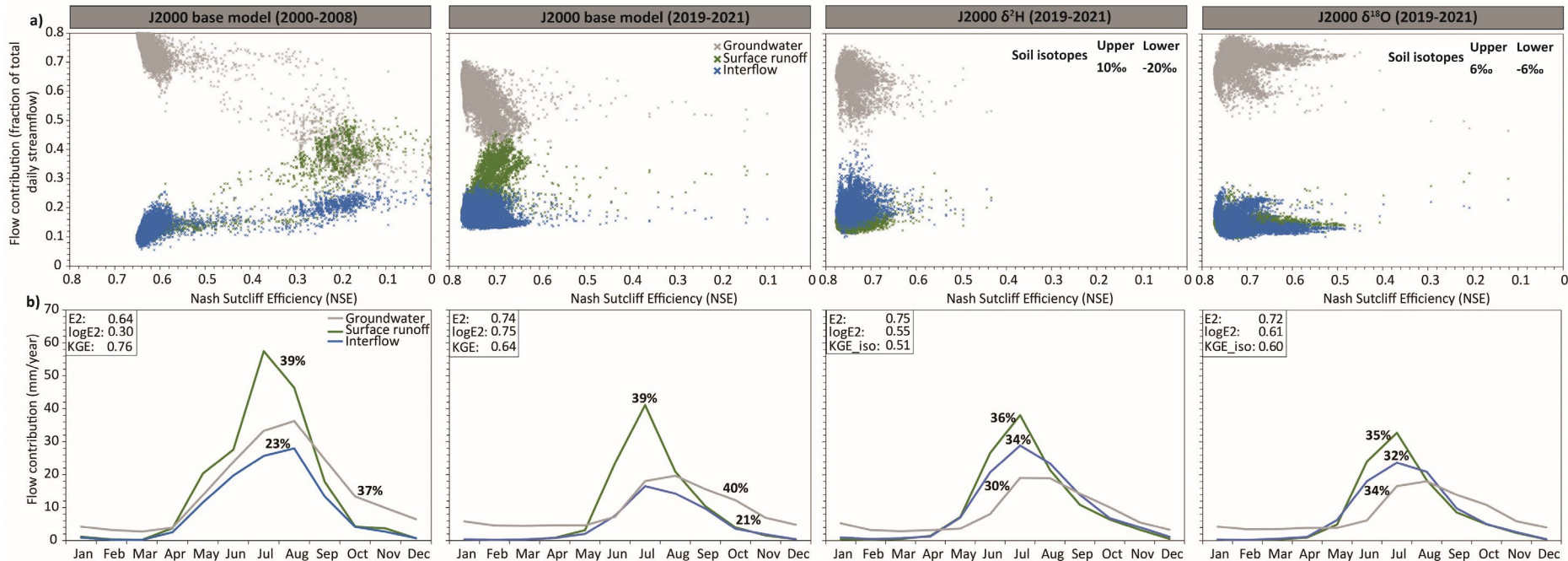
Case Study 1: South Africa

Gauging data long term

Gauging data short term

$\delta^2\text{H}$

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$



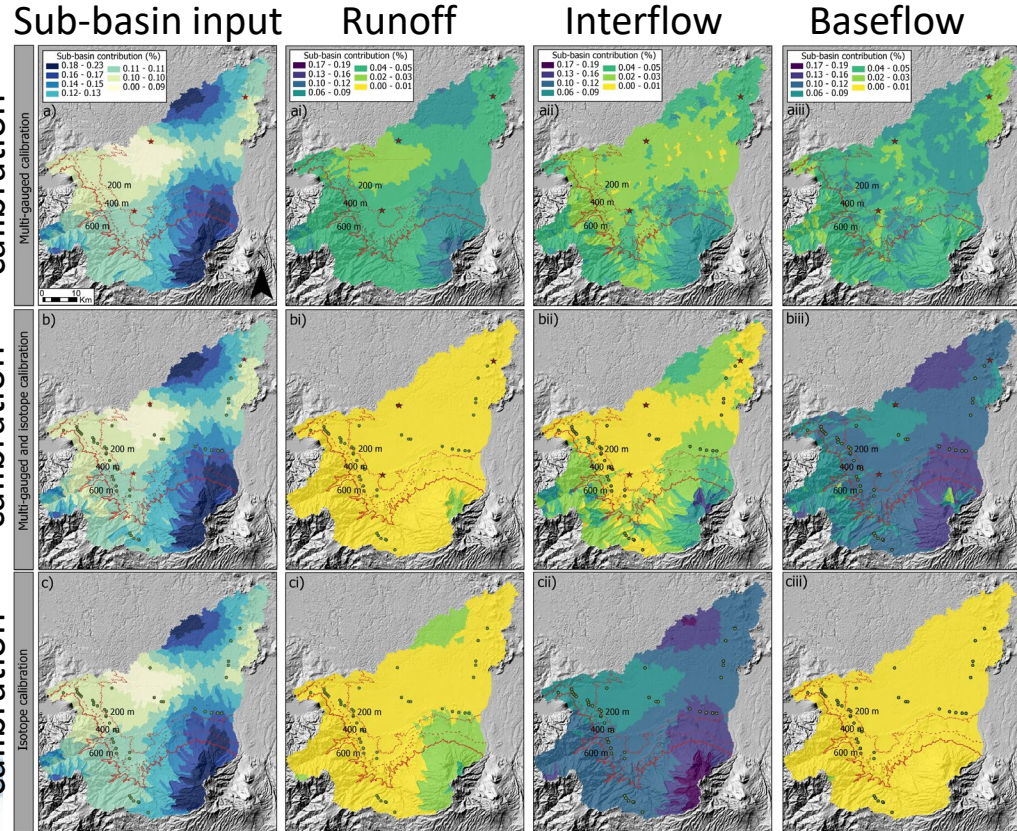
Surface runoff
 interflow
 Groundwater

Case Study 2: Costa Rica

Objective: To evaluate changes in precipitation on surface runoff, interflow and groundwater flow and the ability of isotopes to capture these differences when gauging data were not available.

Isotopes Used: ^2H and ^{18}O

Multi-gauged and isotope calibration
Multi-gauged calibration
Isotope calibration

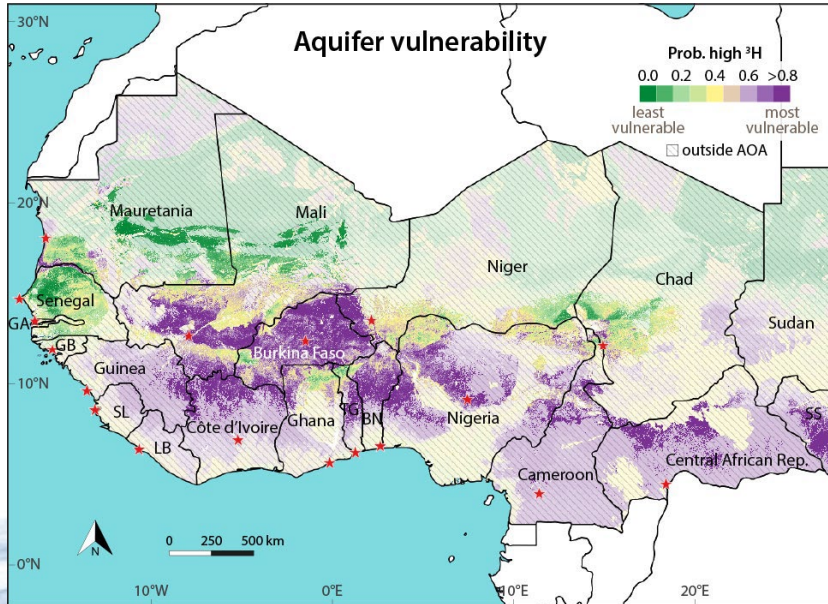


Case Study 2: Tritium

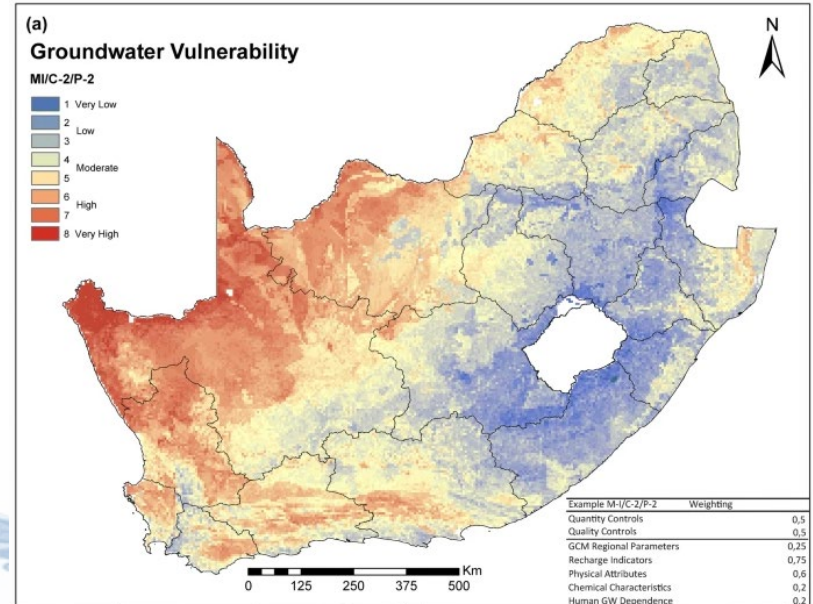
Objective: To understand the risk of groundwater vulnerability to climate change and over-abstraction

Isotope Used: Tritium – ^3H

Sahel: Podgorski et al., submitted 2023



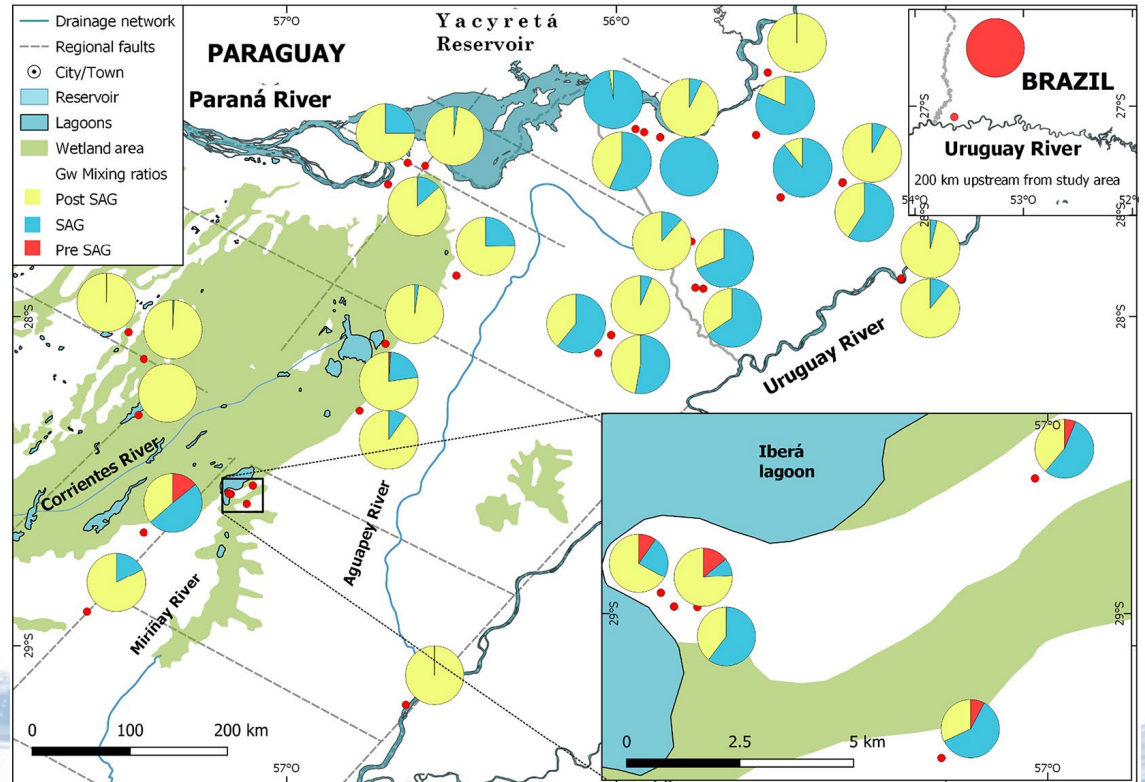
South Africa: van Rooyen et al., 2020



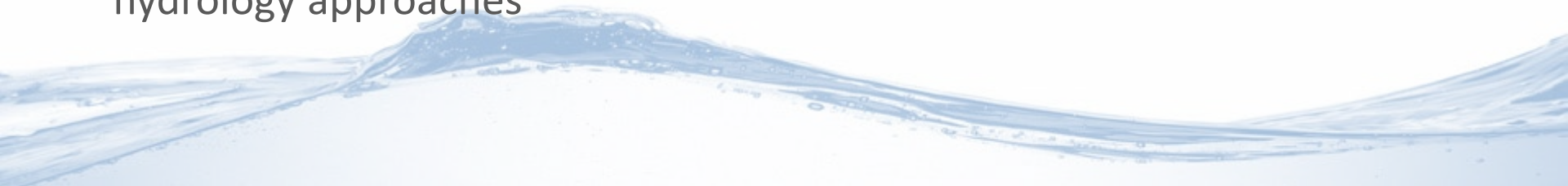
Case Study 3: Iberá Wetlands

Objective: To confirm if discharge from the transboundary Guarani Aquifer System is sustaining the surface water system

Isotope Used: ^{222}Rn



- Simple and inexpensive tools
- Effective at identifying different source regions and mixing relationships
- Can be used to separate atmospheric, surface water and groundwater components
- Can be customized to the situation
- IAEA provides support to Member States for adoption of isotope hydrology approaches





Thank you