Functioning of the Katari-Lago Menor Basin aquifer, Lake Tititica-Bolivia, inferred from geophysical, hydrogeological and geochemical data

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Study region

High altitude: 3800-6000m

Semi arid climate:

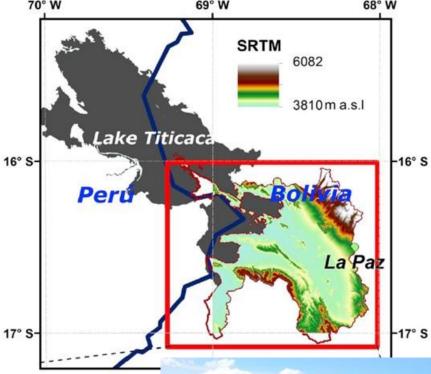
Rain \cong 600mm and ETP \cong 1200m

Geology: Tertiary and Devonian Rocks, Quaternary deposits (Glacial, fluviatile and lactustrine)





... and Data Previous information on geology and hydrogeology Time Domain Electromagnetic (TDEM) : 190 Soundings Groundwater level measurements: 97 Groundwater analysis (52): major ions



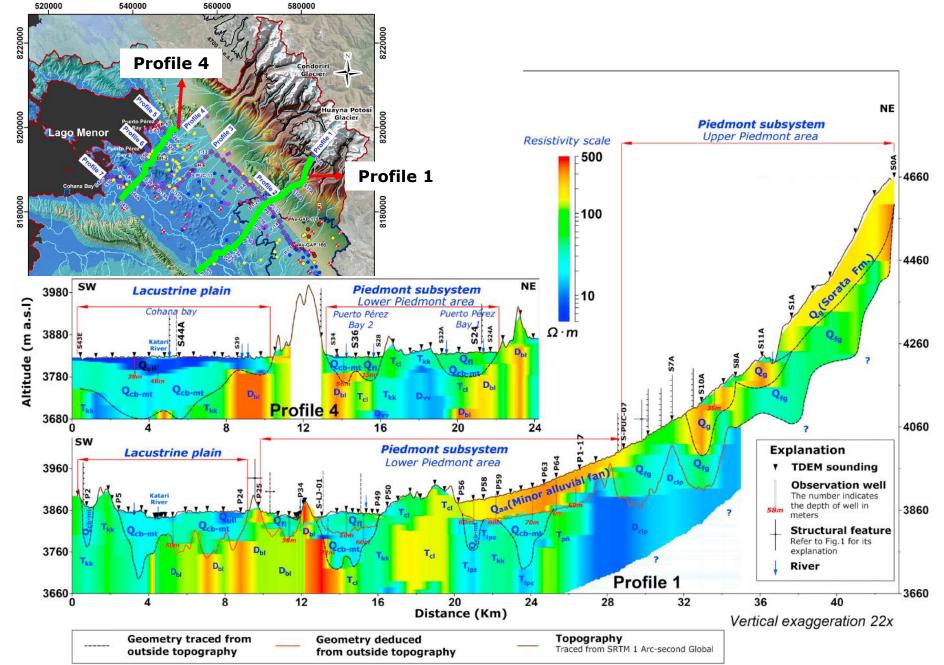


TDEM soundings

Piedmont Subsystem: A resistive top layer : glacial and alluvian-fan deposits

A more conductive deeper second layer: fluvio glacial deposits (upper Piedmont) and ancient Lake deposits (Lower Piedmont) => UNCONFINED AQUIFER

Lacustrine Plain: conductive layer, Paleo-lake Ballivian "Ulloma Formation" deposits (Qull) => CONFINED AQUIFER



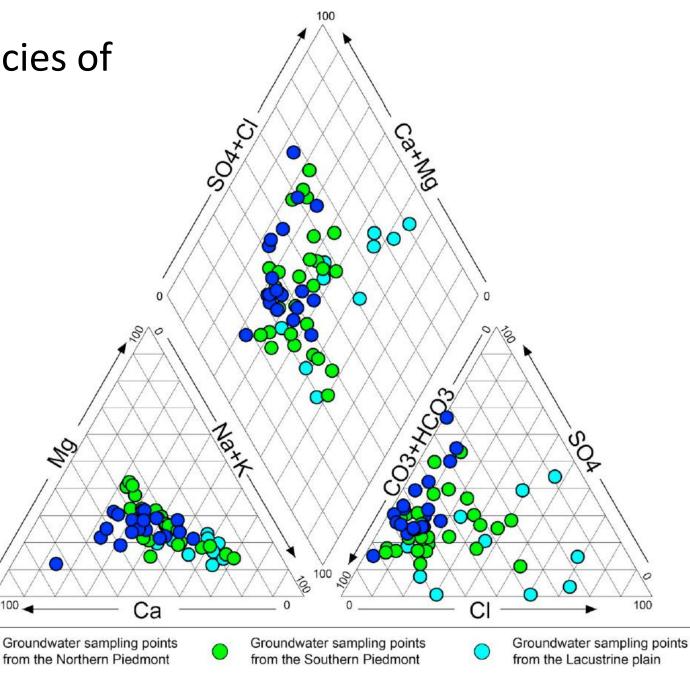
Piper diagram : geochemical facies of groundwater

Piedmont subsystem:

Groundwater circulating in the Piedmont layers (Qg, Qfg, Qaa) show bicarbonate dominance with an enrichment of: i) Ca(Mg)facies relative to Na(K) facies with EC ~63-250µS/cm, and ii) Na(K) relative to Ca(Mg) facies with EC~251-500 µS/cm (groundwater mixing).

Lacustrine plain:

The groundwater flow mixes the evaporite enriched water of lacustrine origin, Na(K) is released. Relatively high HCO_3 and SO_4 concentrations nearby the outcropping bedrock



Groundwater flow map

Main groundwater flow system:

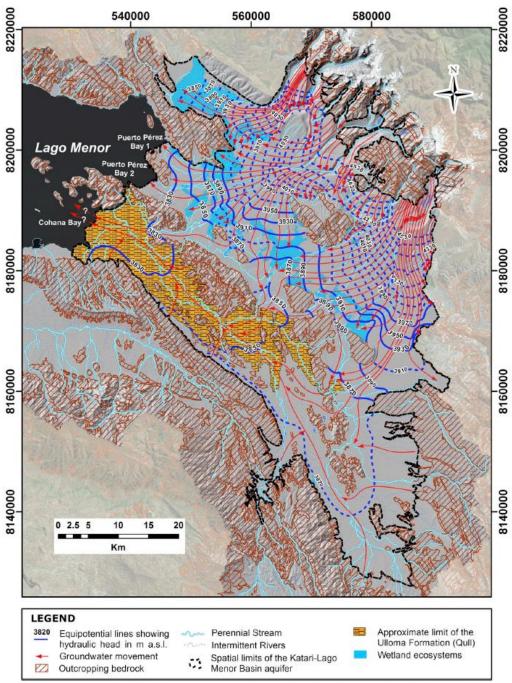
From the upper Piedmont, following the topography towards the SW. Part of the groundwater flow reaches the Lacustrine plain and follows the SE-NW topographic gradient towards Lake Titicaca (Cohana Bay).

Groundwater discharge:

In the Puerto Perez Bay or Cohana Bay. Part of the flow is constrained against outcropping rock formations between the Piedmont subsystem and Lacustrine plain, resulting in the formation of wetlands, where water evaporates.

Groundwater recharge:

Most groundwater recharge results from the infiltration of precipitation and runoff on the high mountain ranges.

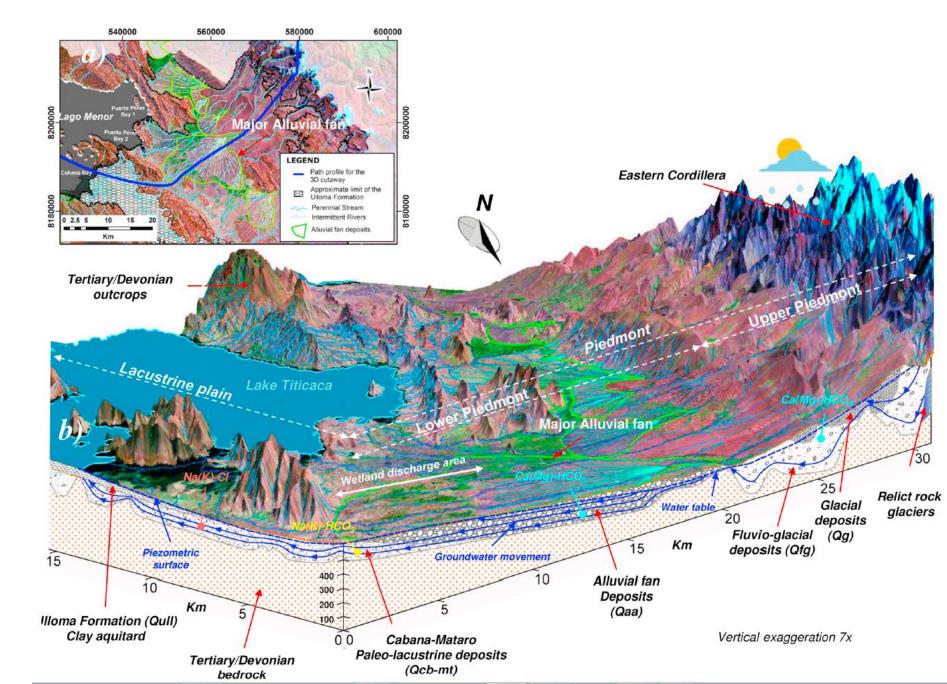


Conceptual model

Preliminary study compiling:

- $\Rightarrow \text{Geometrical extension}$ (vertical and lateral)
- \Rightarrow Main water flow system
- \Rightarrow Limit conditions
- ⇒ Main geochemical processes during groundwater flow

Next step: Development of a 3D numerical groundwater flow model to improve the understanding of the whole groundwater flow system



References

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