"Spatial and temporal prediction of groundwater drought with mixed models for multilayer sedimentary basin under climate change" (LZP-2019/1-0165)







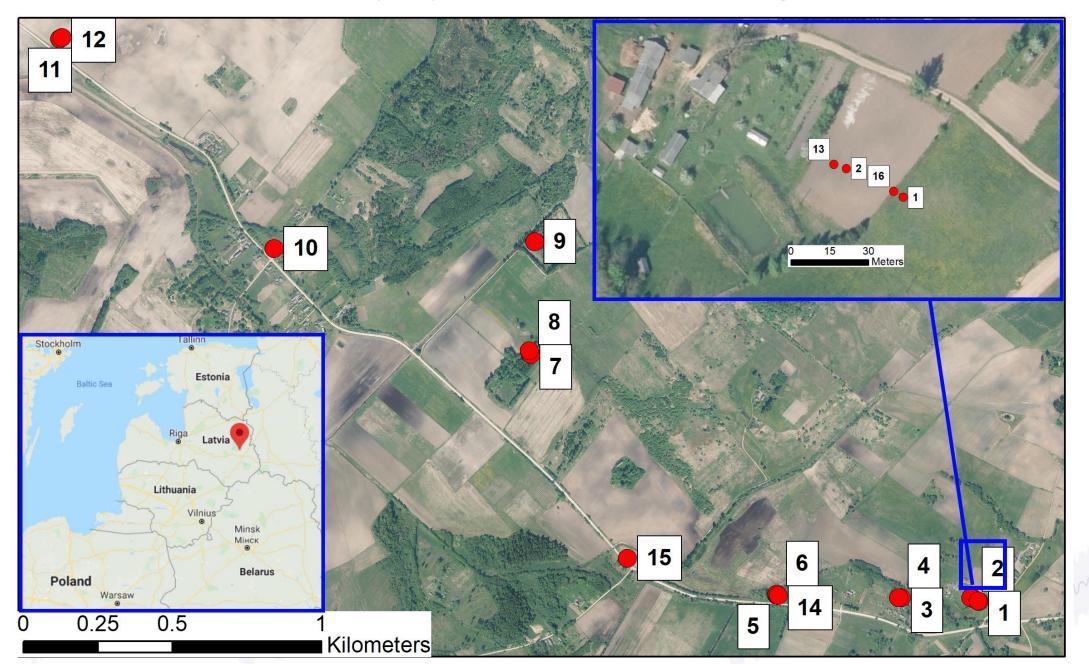
## Preliminary identification of groundwater drought events in unconfined aquifer with standardized drought indices in single multilevel groundwater station

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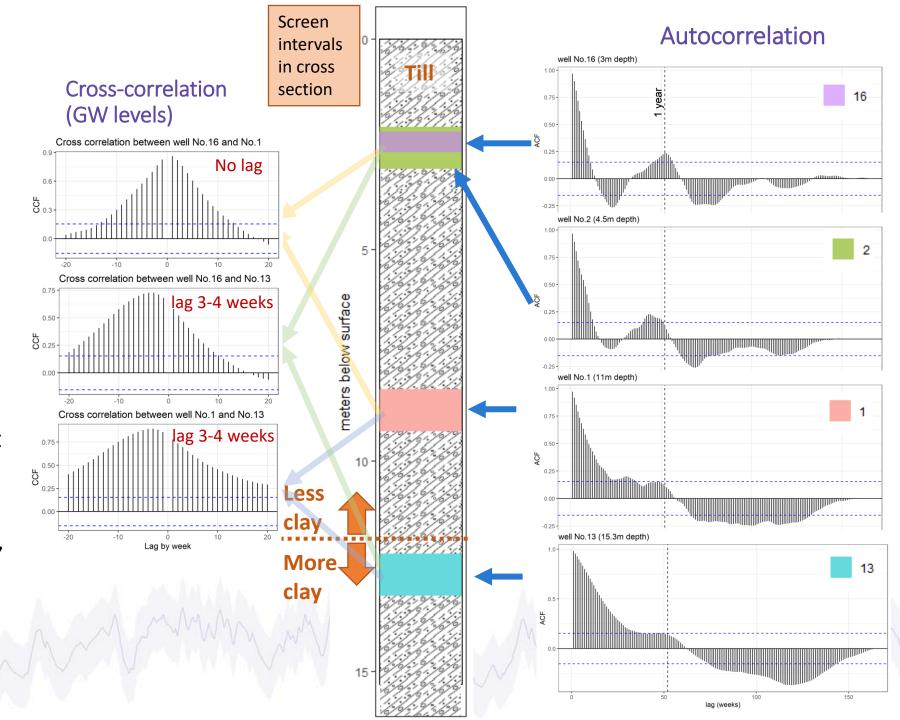
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## Location of the study. Emphasis on wells in zoomed rectangle

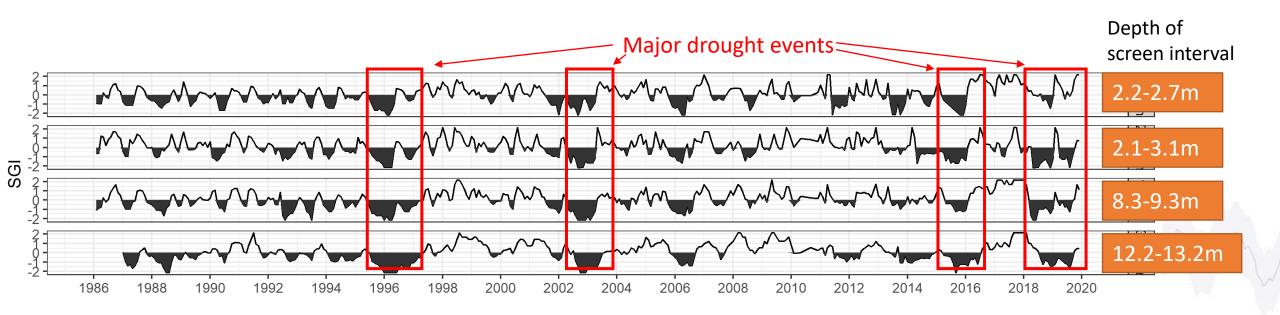


- Minor change in clay content in the till has significant effect on GW signal propagation.
- GW signal is lagged by 3
  to 4 weeks in the deepest
  (12.2-13.2m) well
  comparing to three
  shallower wells. The lag
  occurs within vertical
  distance of ~3m between
  the two deepest wells.
- Distinct annual and semiannual signal autocorrelation is present in the shallow well (3m) with short screen interval (0.5m), but less visible in well with the same depth, but longer (1m) screen interval.
- Seasonality signal diminishes with depth.



- Standardized groundwater level index (SGI) (Bloomfield & Marchant, 2013) generally show similar GW drought pattern in all timeseries at this site.
- Small peculiarities arise from aquifer characteristics:
  - Attenuation with depth
  - Pooling effect in deeper wells

- Cross-correlation indicated that three shallower wells have no significant lags in both SGI and GW level signal.
- The deepest well shows lag of 3-4 weeks for GW levels. That can be observed in SGI too.
- SGI correlates within nearby shallow (3-11m deep) wells:
  - Distance <100m: R<sup>2</sup> 0.7 0.9
  - Distance <3km: mostly R<sup>2</sup> > 0.5



## Thank you!

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