

# Investigating summer flow paths in a Dutch agricultural field using high frequency direct measurements

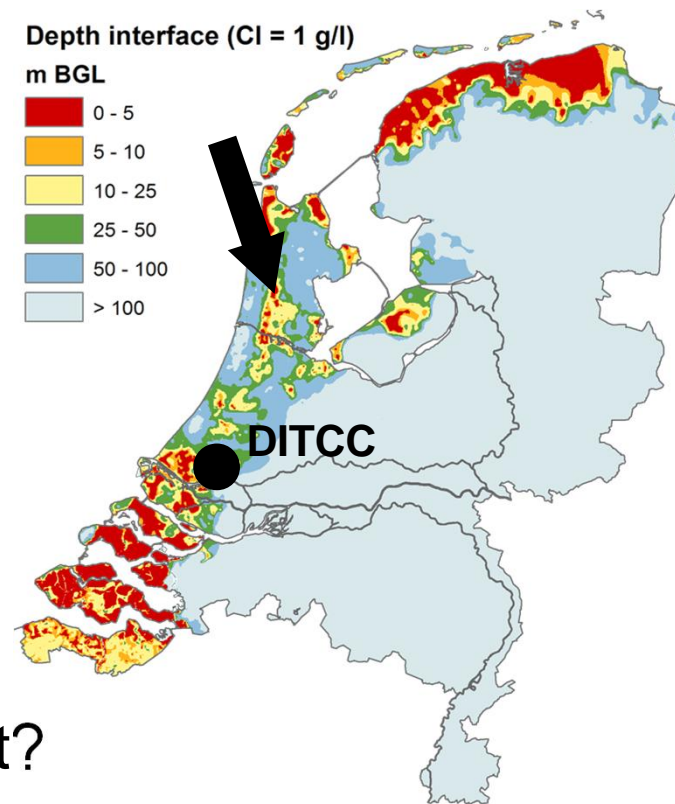
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<sup>1</sup> Deltares, <sup>2</sup> VU University Amsterdam, <sup>3</sup> Acacia Water, <sup>4</sup> KWR

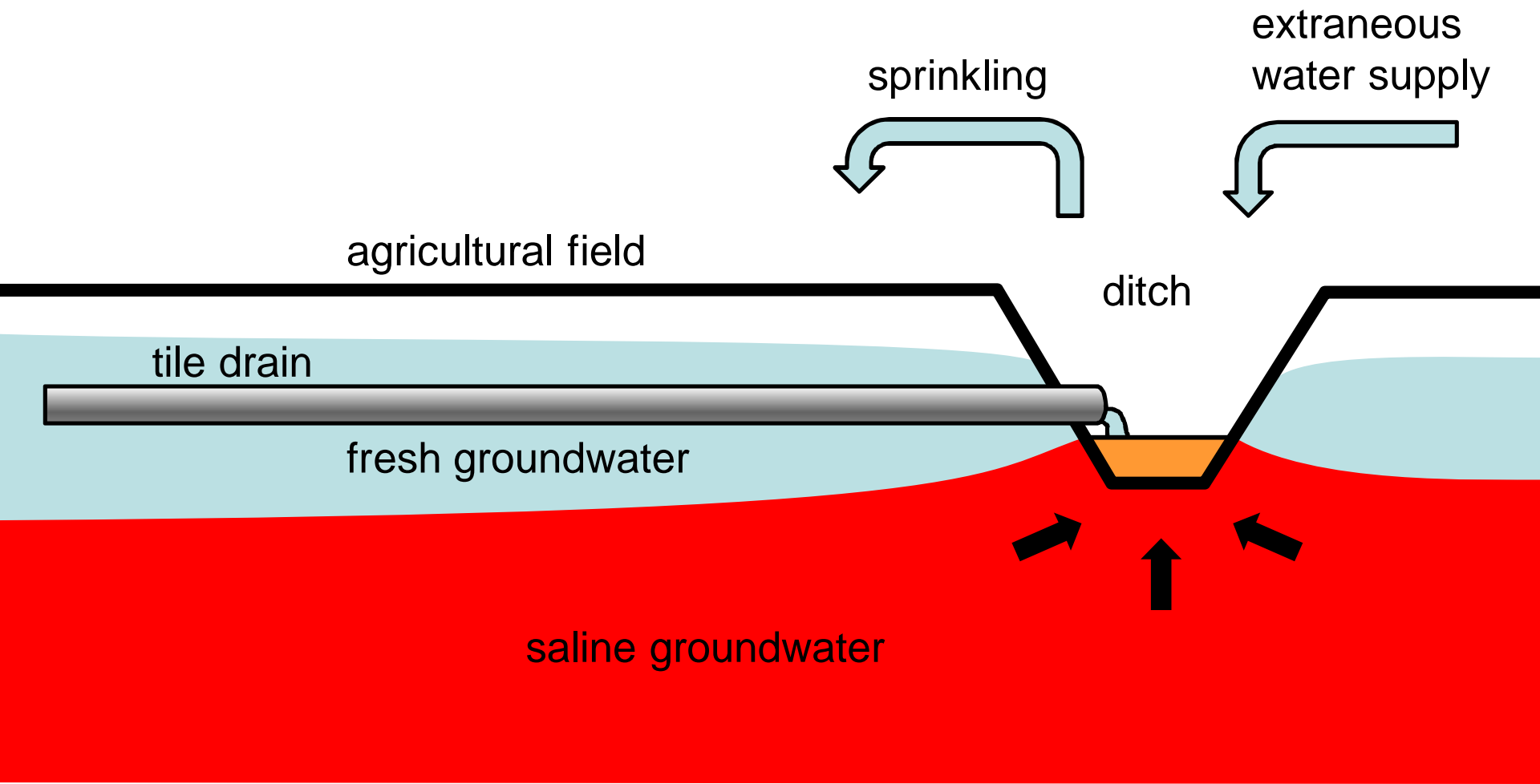
25 September 2014

# Background and research questions

- Netherlands: low-lying delta
  - Shallow saline groundwater in coastal region (< 2 m)
  - Saline exfiltration mitigated by diverted freshwater
  - Global change: sustainable?
- What controls dynamics of surface water salinity?
- Implications for water management?



# Schematic overview



# Measurement setup



meteostation: precip,  
temp, wind and radiation

instream reservoirs:  
measurement of Q and EC  
of drains, ditch and intake

soil moisture sensors;  
at and between tile drains

7 tile drains connected  
to instream reservoir

piezometers (1, 2 m BGS)  
at and between tile drains

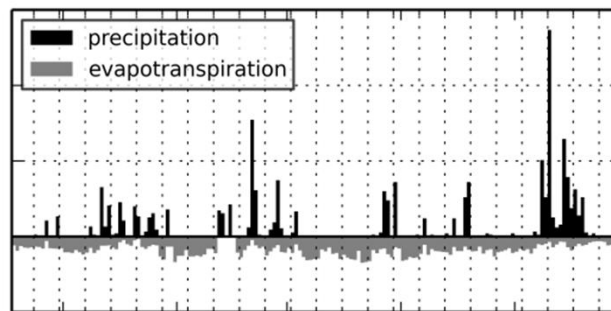
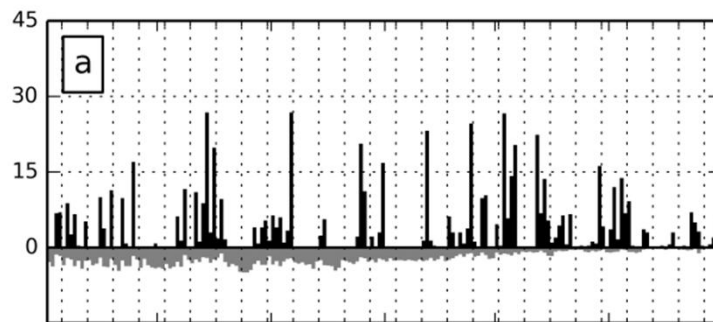
culvert

array of temperature  
sensors perpendicular to  
ditch - field interface (not on photo)

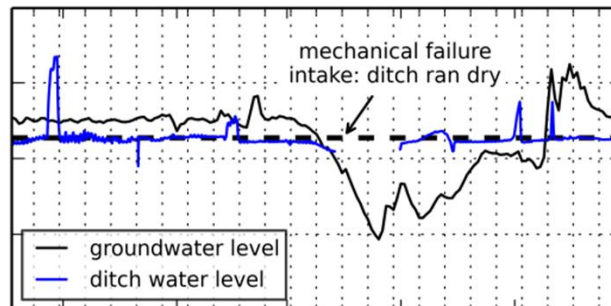
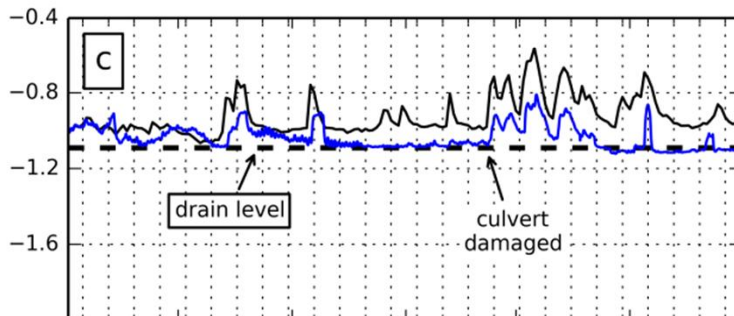
floating evaporation pan

# Results

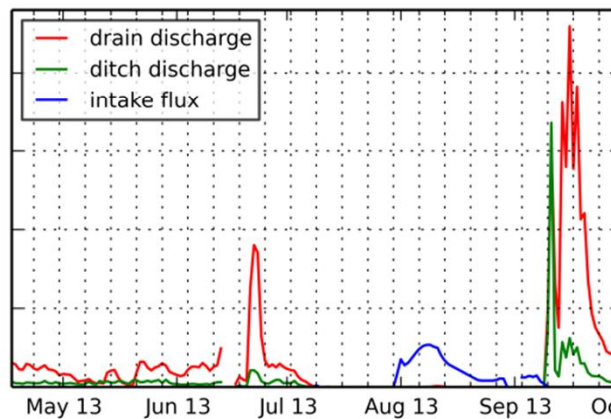
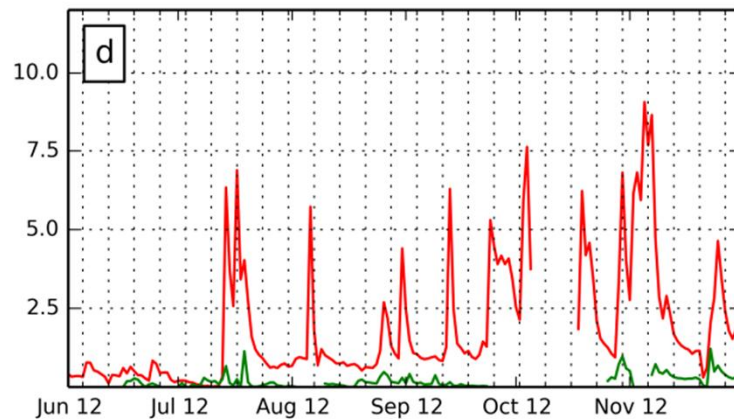
P-ET



levels



Q



'wet' year

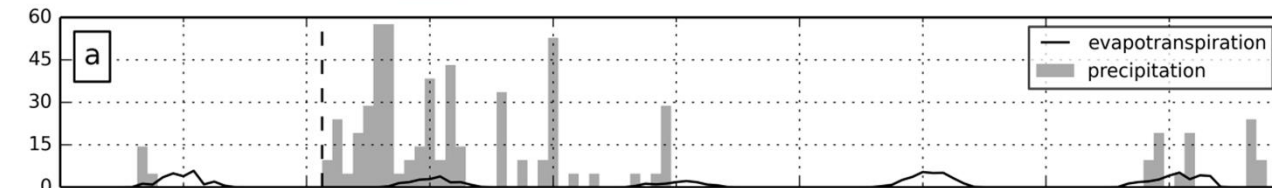
'dry' year

# Flow path separation

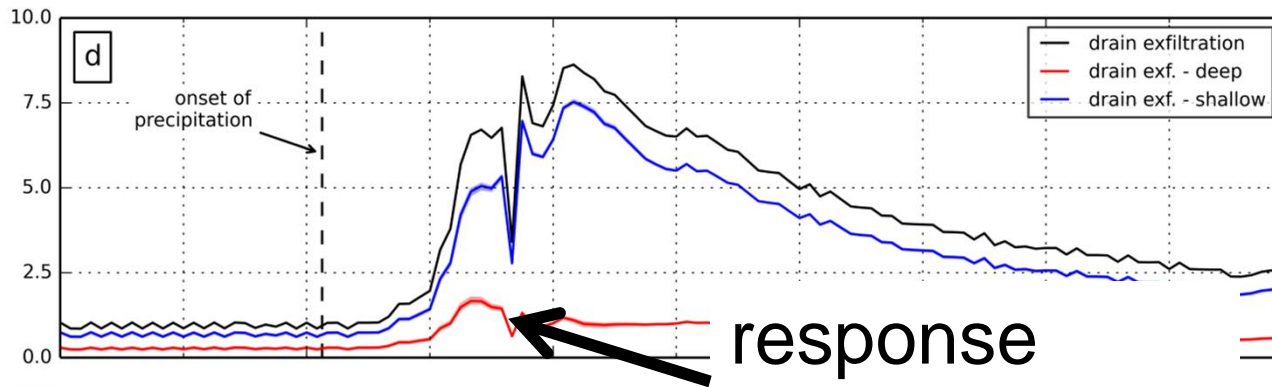
- Separate measurement of tile drain and ditch discharge
- Ditch discharge  $\neq$  groundwater exfiltration to ditch
- Solved Q, TDS, H balance (+ uncertainty)
- Separated shallow and deep flow paths to ditch based on salinity and temperature
- Used TDS shallow (0.5 g/L) / TDS deep groundwater (15 g/L) to separate deep and shallow groundwater contribution tile drains

# Precipitation event

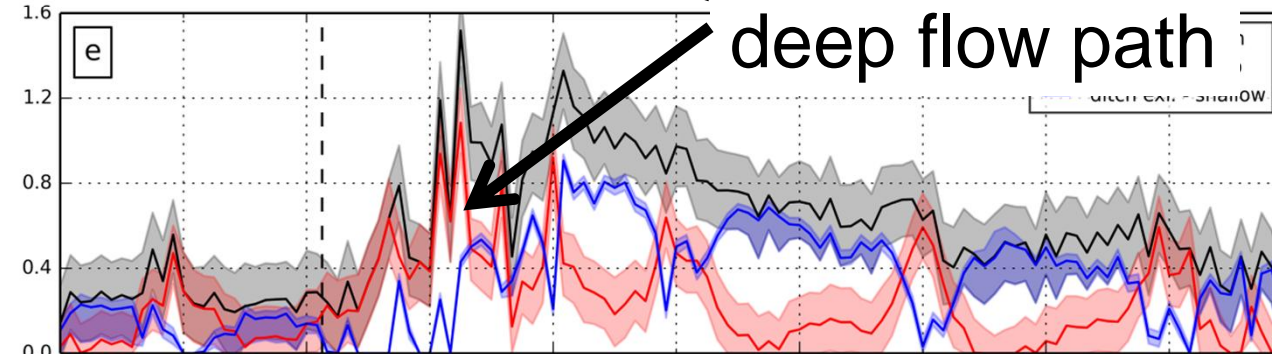
P-ET



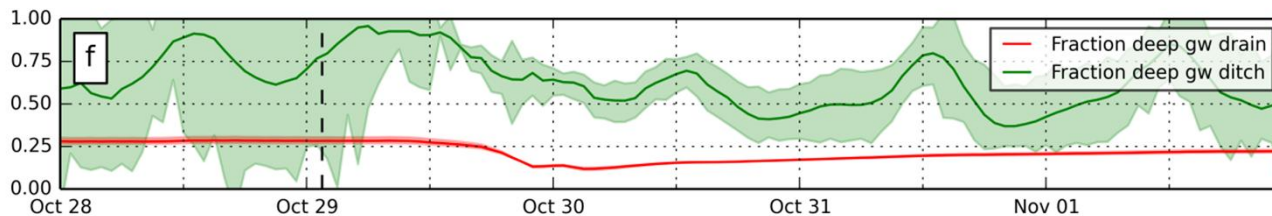
drain



ditch

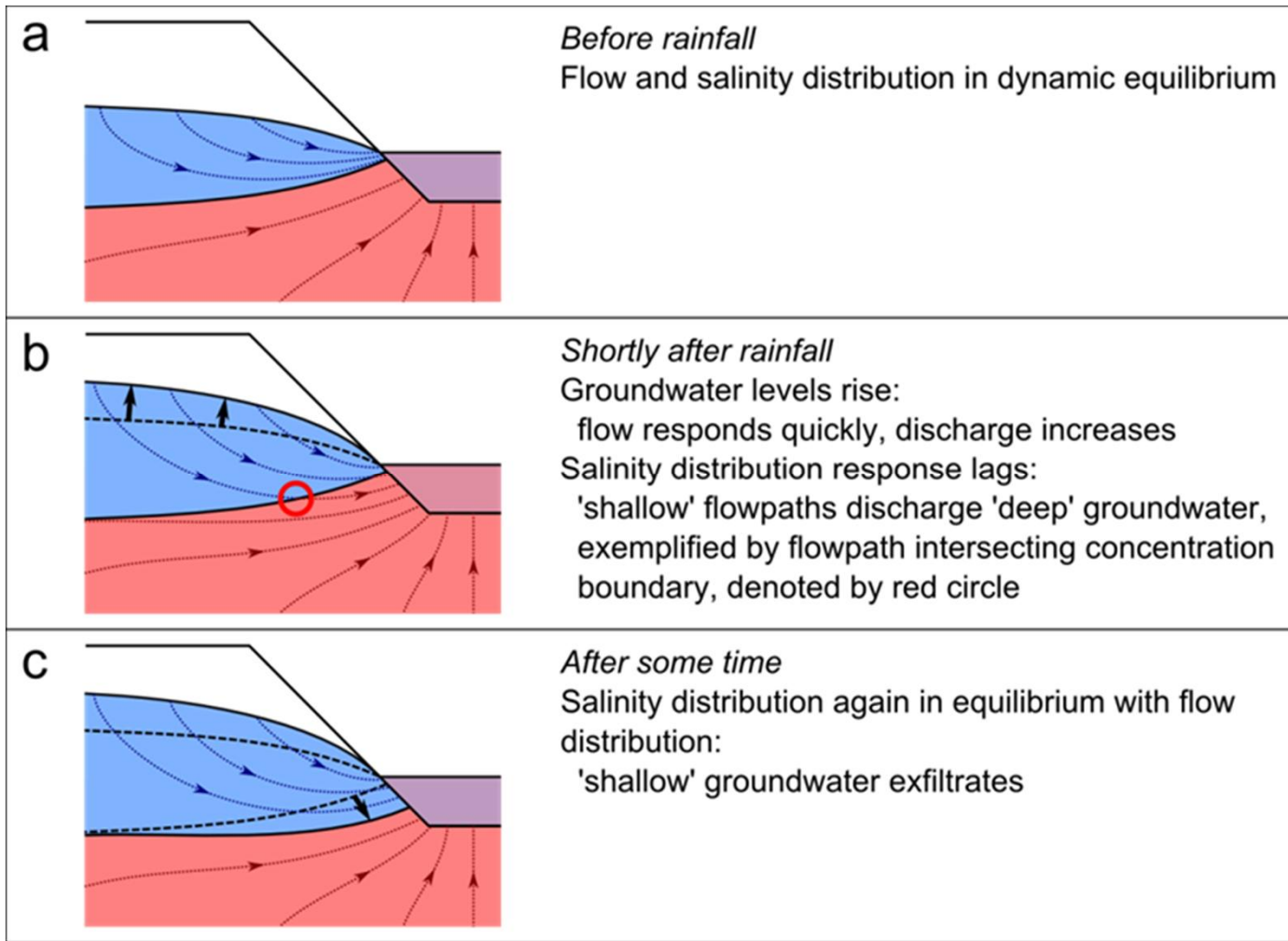


fraction  
deep



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# Flow paths and exfiltration salinity



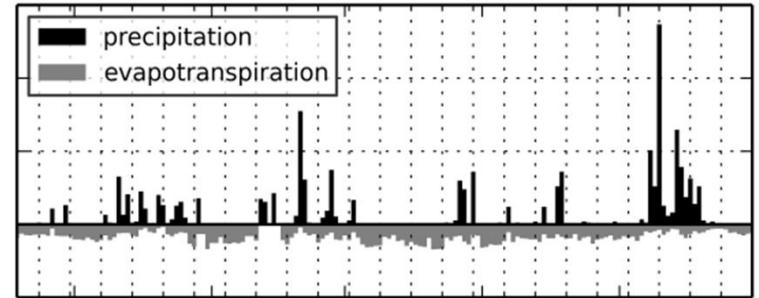
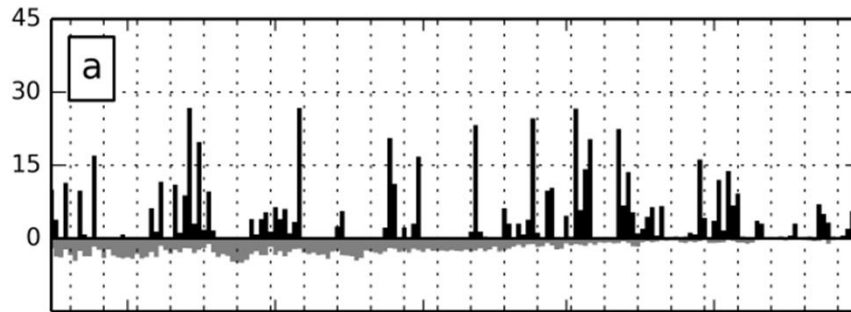


# Ditch salinity and flushing requirement

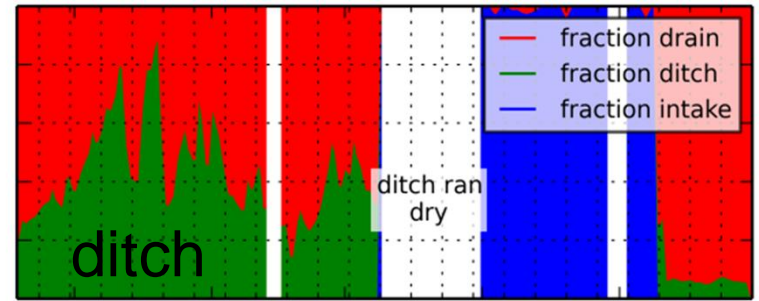
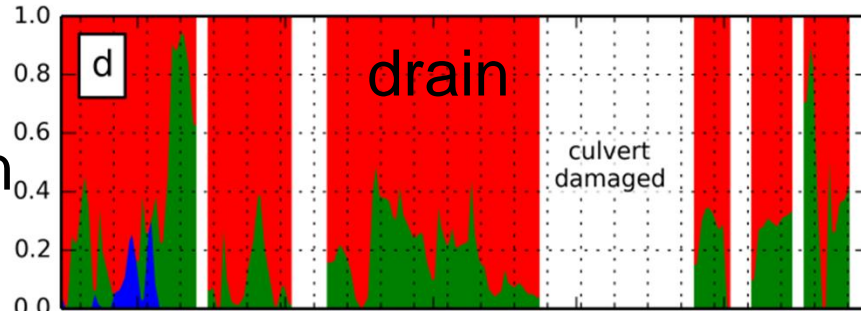
- Calculated surface water salinity if flows not separated
- Calculated flushing needed to keep ditch salinity below 1.5 g/L TDS (local salinity norm for growing potatoes) assuming complete mixing

# Ditch salinity

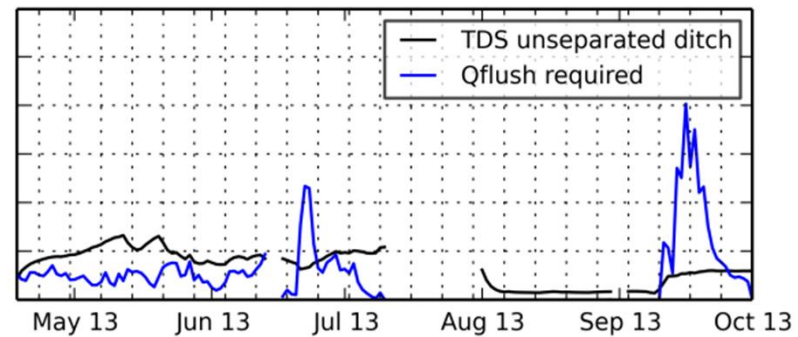
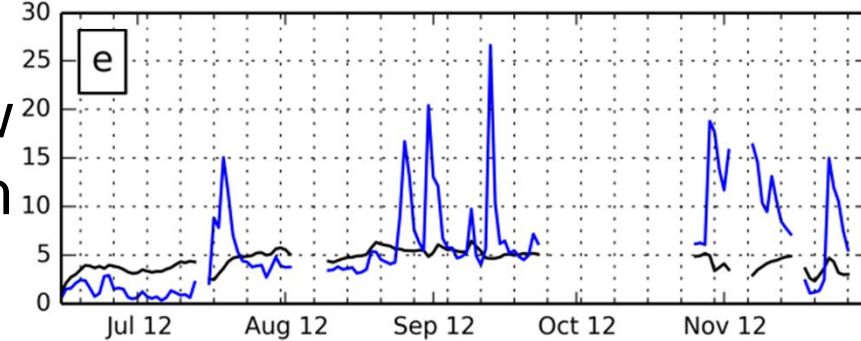
P-ET



fraction



TDS sw  
Qflush



# Conclusions

- Exfiltration salinity controlled by pressure wave celerity versus water velocity
- Salinity surface water also result of changing fractions drain / ditch
- Tile drains transport majority of salinity
- Water required to enable sprinkling far outweighs sprinkling demand (6x in dry year)
- Less water required in dry than wet periods for flushing: operational control could significantly decrease water demand



# Questions?

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