

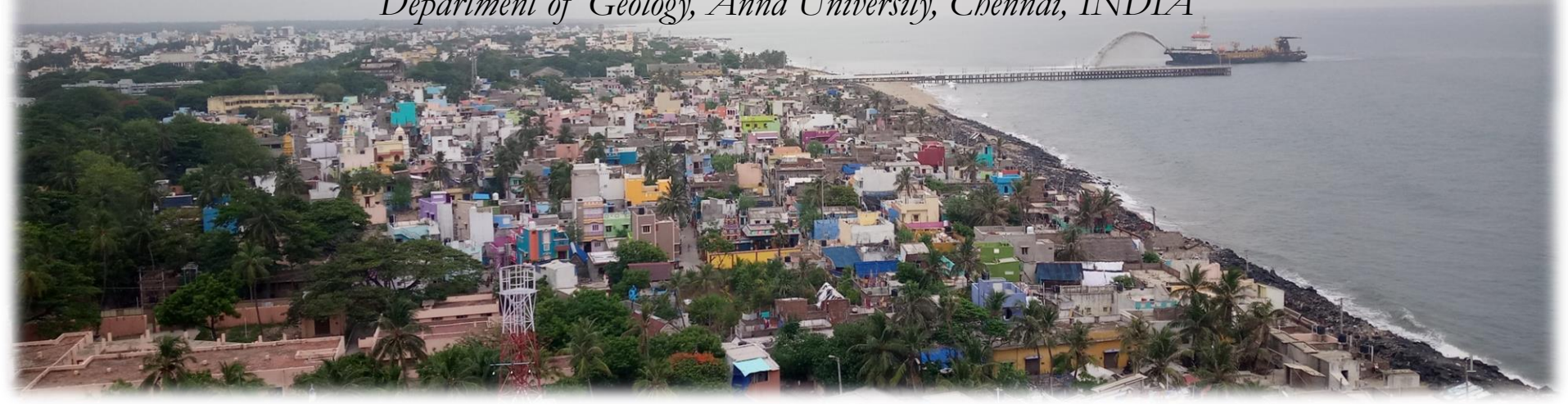
Variation in vulnerability to seawater intrusion with response to change in groundwater level in the coastal region of Sankaraparani river basin, India



RamyaPriya Ramesh
Manivannan Vengadesan
Elango Lakshmanan

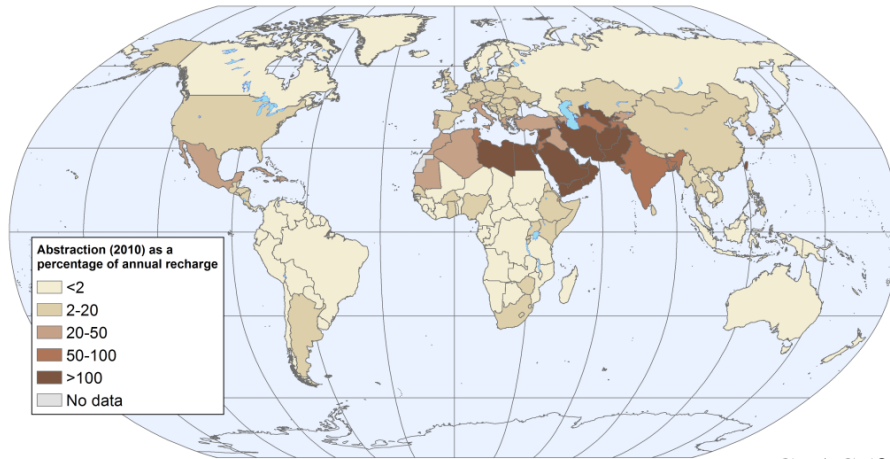


Department of Geology, Anna University, Chennai, INDIA

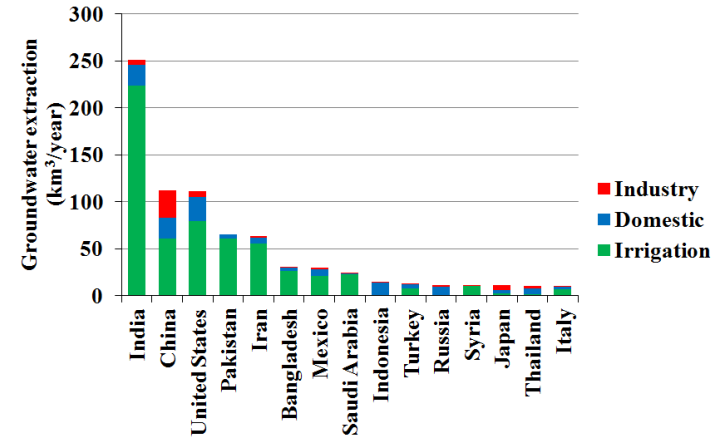


Introduction

- Over pumping of groundwater – major concern
- Around 982 km³/year – irrigation (75%) – domestic (17%) – industries (8%)
- Groundwater over extraction causes
 - Decrease in groundwater resources – aquifer over exploitation
 - Coastal region – **Seawater Intrusion**



IGRAC (2014)



Margat and Gun (2013)

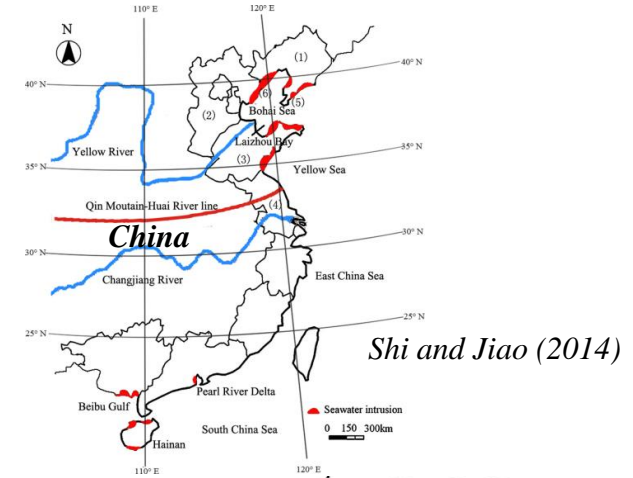
Seawater Intrusion – World Scenario



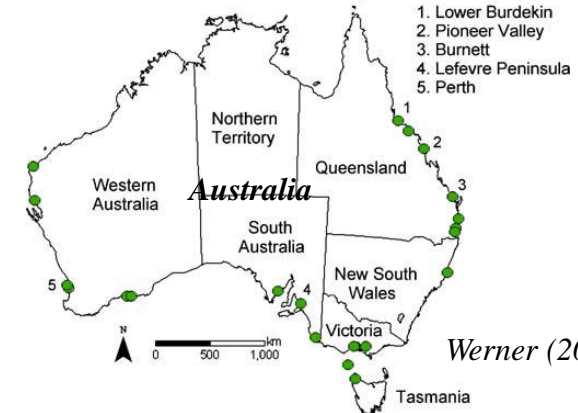
NASA (2016)



Agoubi (2021)

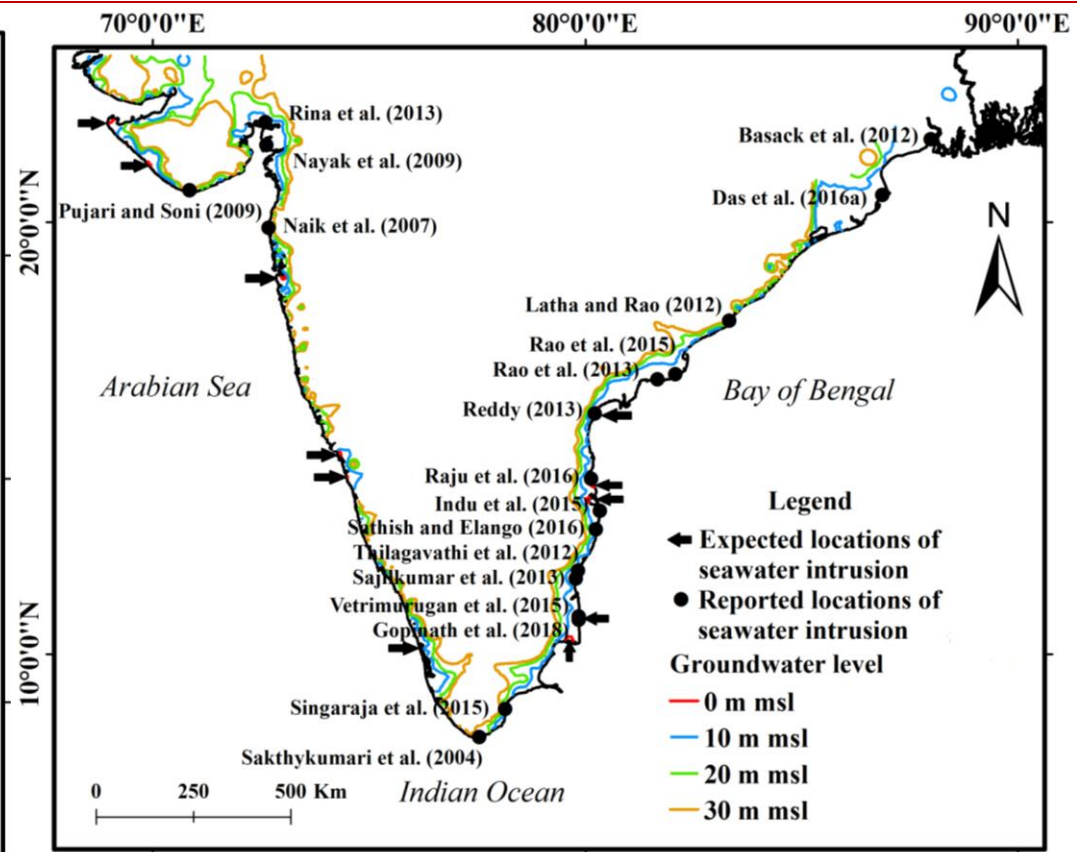
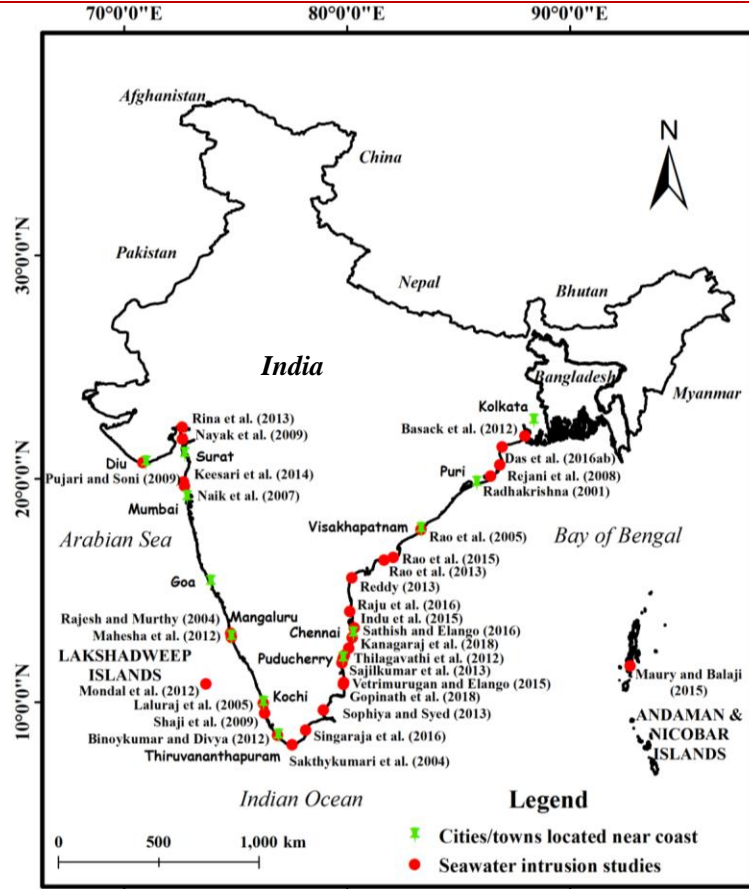


Shi and Jiao (2014)



Werner (2010)

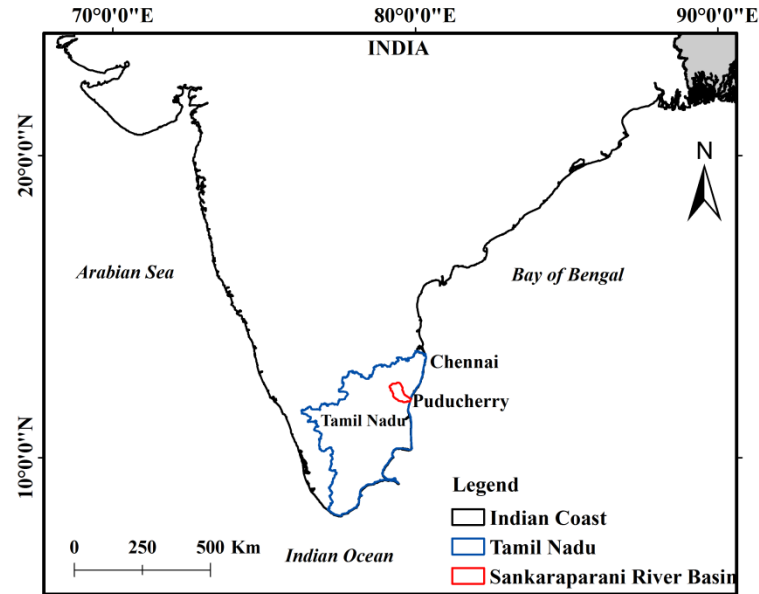
Seawater Intrusion – Indian Scenario



(Manivannan and Elango 2019)

Objective

- To understand the vulnerability of coastal aquifer to seawater intrusion in Sankaraparani river basin



Introduction



Study Area



Methodology

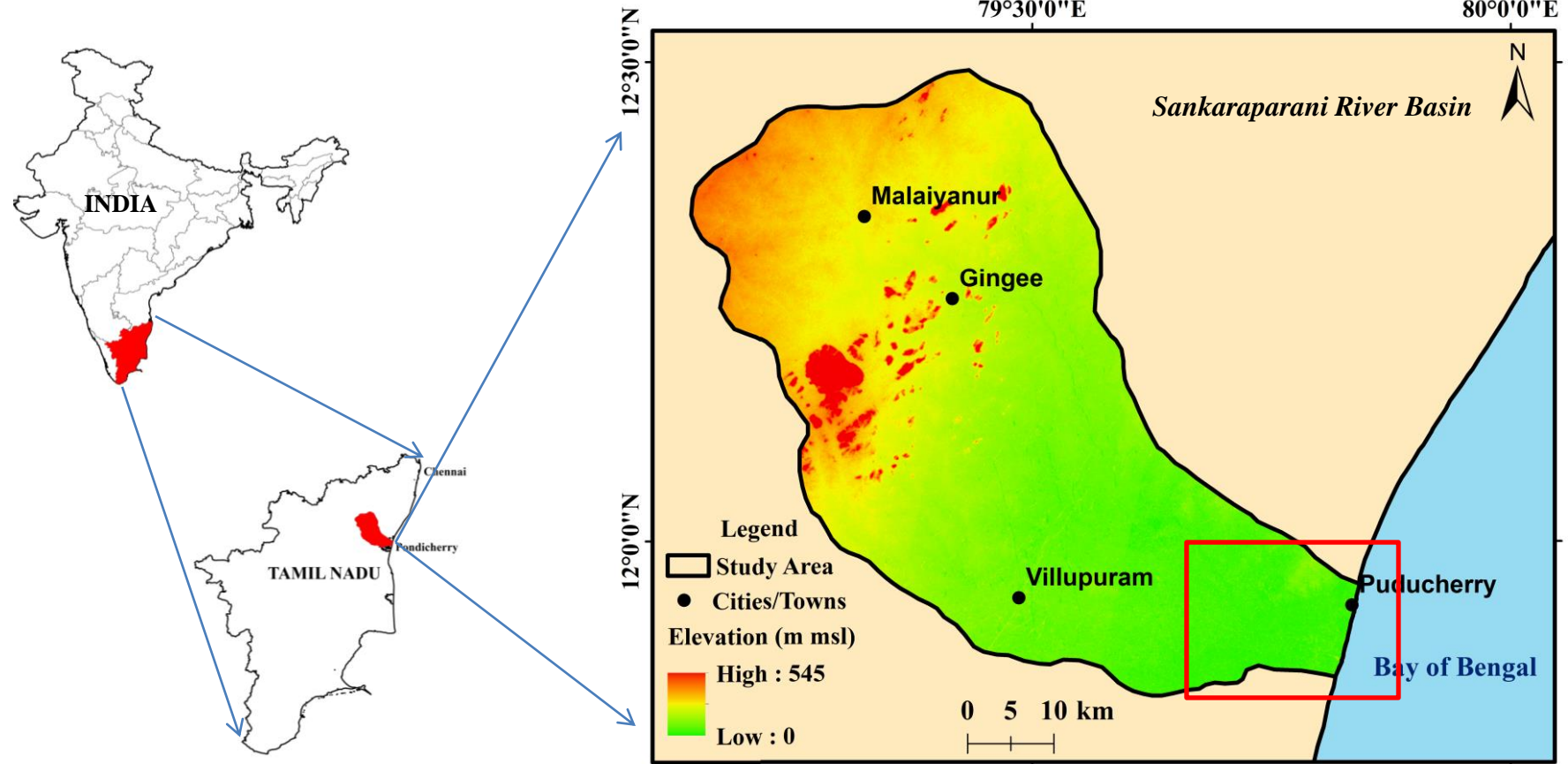


Results and Discussion



Conclusions and Recommendations

Study Area



Puducherry – Tourists Attraction

White Town – French Settlement



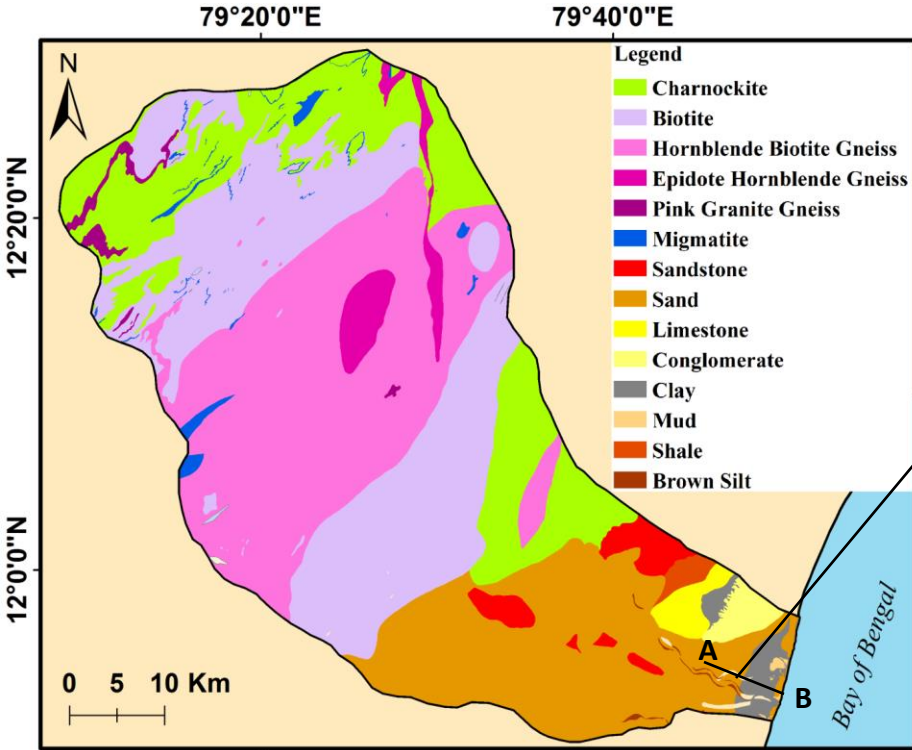
Oussudu Lake



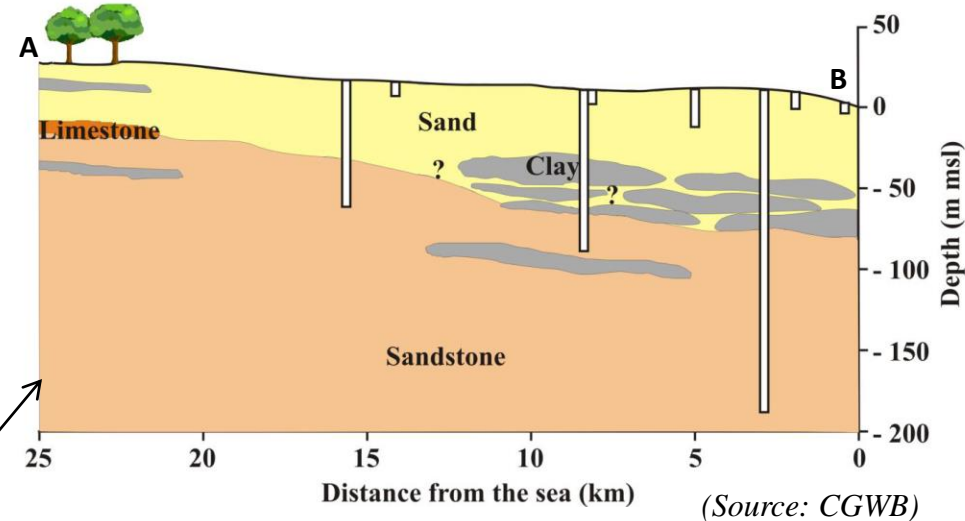
Auroville



Geology and Hydrogeology



(Source: Bhukosh)



Aquifer	Groundwater Extraction (MCM/Year)	Transmissivity (m ² /day)
Upper	0.025	275 – 770
Lower	0.14 – 0.4	1000 – 2000

Introduction



Study Area



Methodology

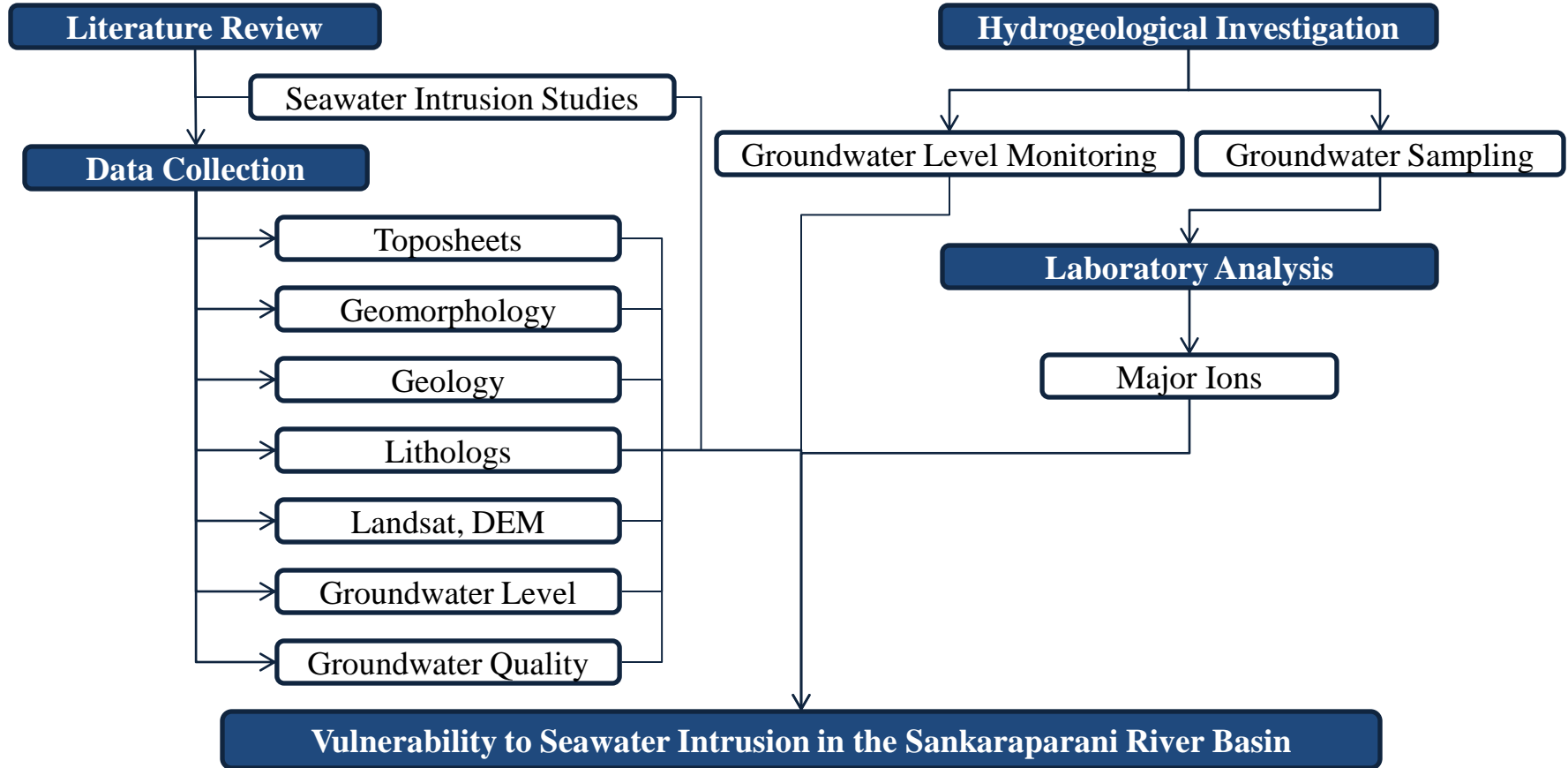


Results and Discussion

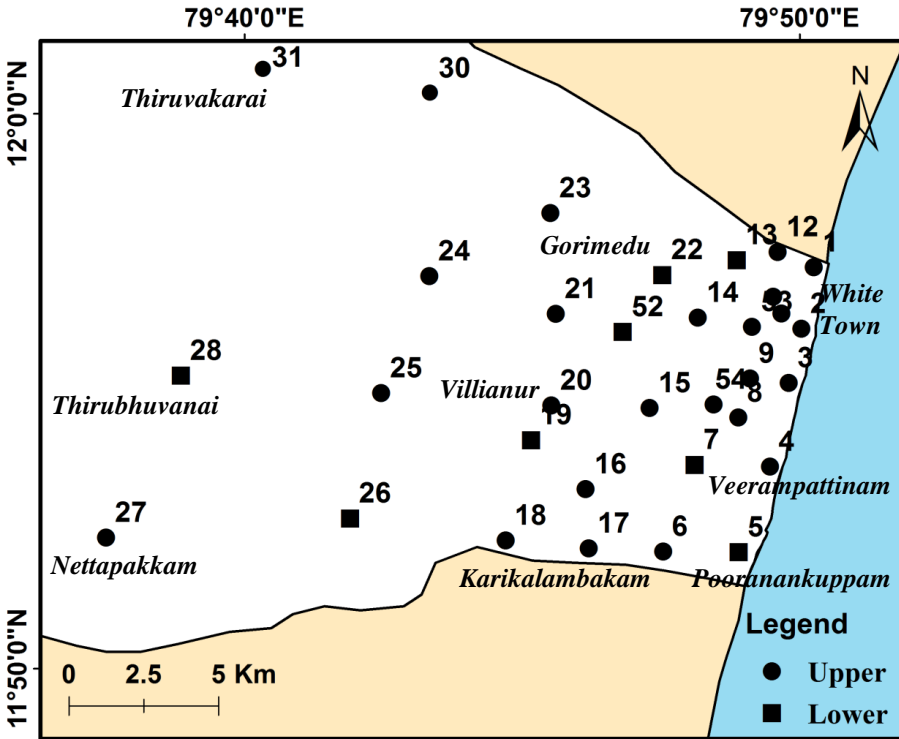


Conclusions and Recommendations

Methodology



Collection of Groundwater Samples



Upper aquifer (Depth < 50m): 23 wells
 Lower aquifer (Depth > 50m): 12 wells



Period of sampling	No. of samples
June 2017	35
June 2018	35
June 2019	35
Total	105

Introduction



Study Area



Methodology



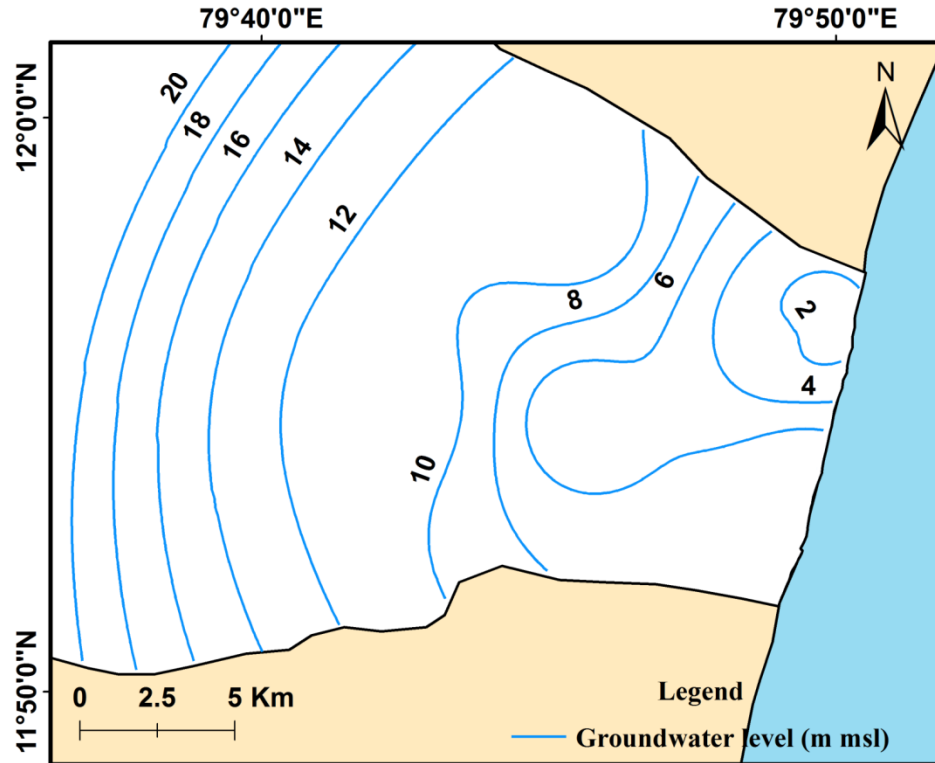
Results and Discussion



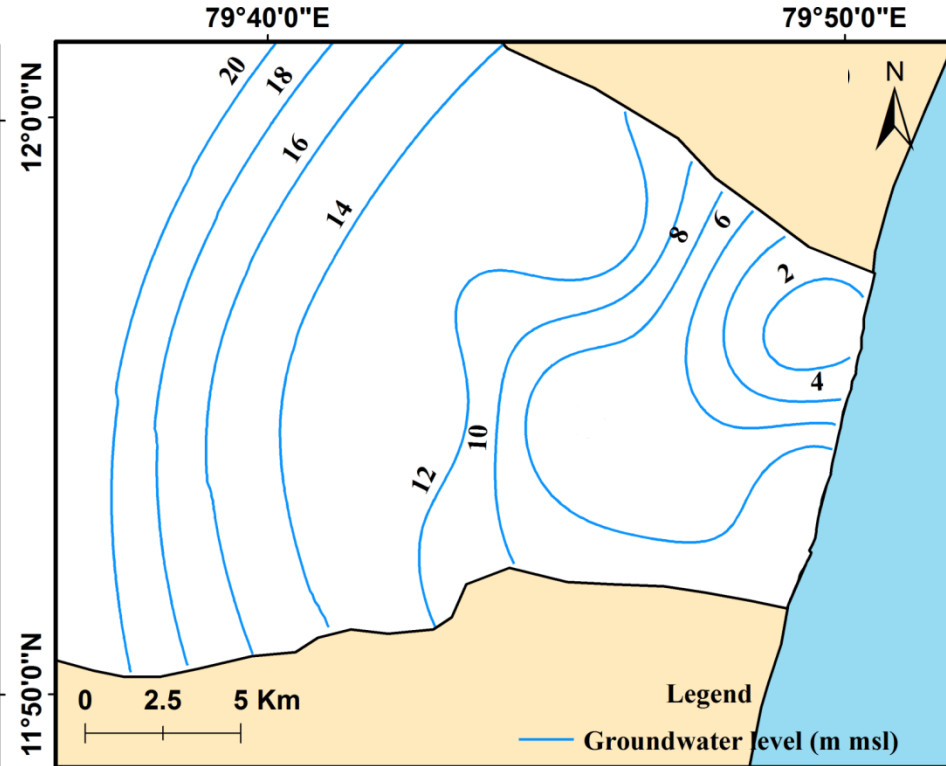
Conclusions and Recommendations

Variation in Groundwater Level

Pre-monsoon



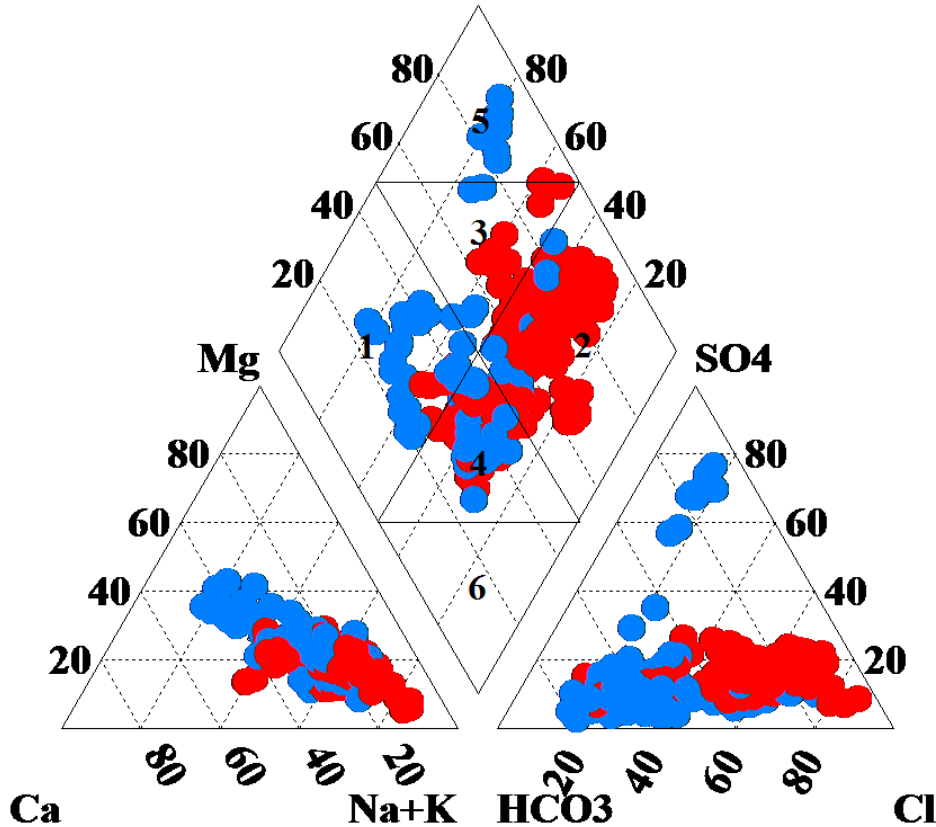
Post-monsoon



Geochemical Parameters in Groundwater

Parameters	Units	Min	Max
pH	-	6.0	8.1
Electrical Conductivity	($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	324	7710
Calcium (Ca^{2+})	(mg/l)	15	463
Magnesium (Mg^{2+})	(mg/l)	11	185
Sodium (Na^{+})	(mg/l)	28	687
Potassium (K^{+})	(mg/l)	1	89
Chloride (Cl^{-})	(mg/l)	18	2034
Sulphate (SO_4^{2-})	(mg/l)	16	359
Bicarbonate (HCO_3^{-})	(mg/l)	122	775

Hydrogeochemical Variation in Coastal Aquifers



Legend

- Lower Aquifer
- Upper Aquifer
- 1 Ca-HCO₃
- 2 Na-Cl
- 3 Ca-Mg-Cl
- 4 Ca-Na-HCO₃
- 5 Ca-Cl
- 6 Na-HCO₃

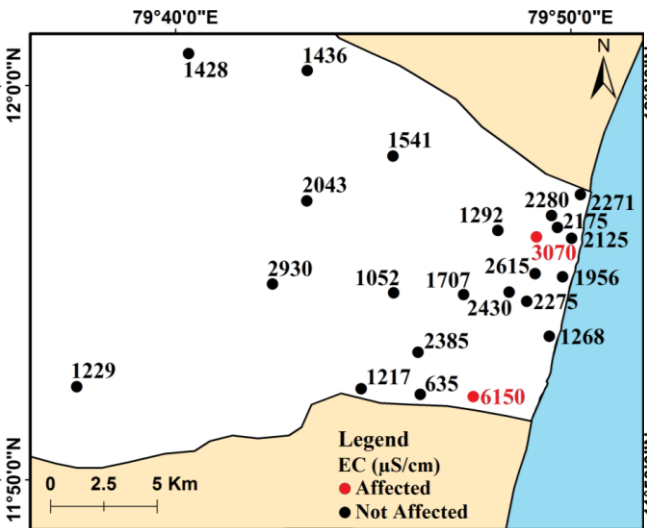
Upper Aquifer – Na-Cl, Ca-Na-HCO₃

Lower Aquifer – Ca-HCO₃, Ca-Na-HCO₃

(Piper 1953)

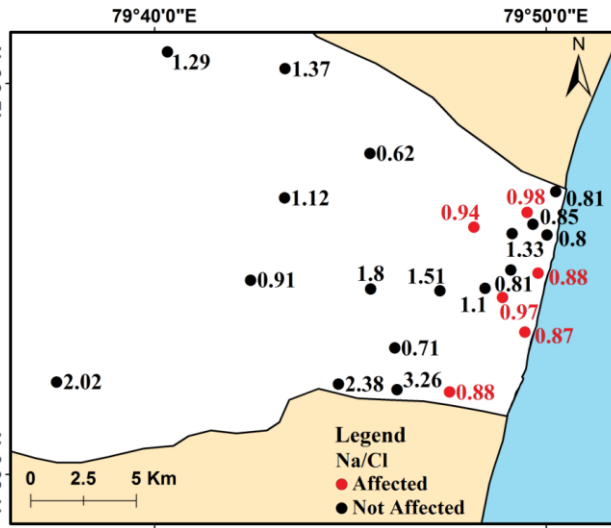
Variation in Geochemical Signatures

Upper Aquifer



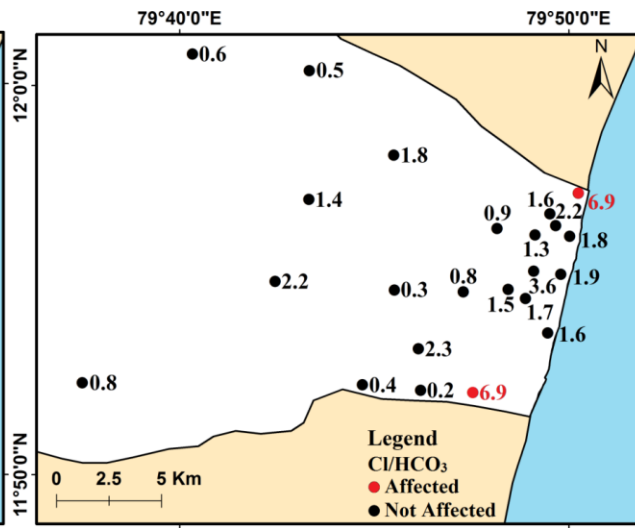
$EC > 3000 \mu S/cm$

(Karahanoglu 1997)



$0.86 < Na/Cl < 1$

(Vengosh and Rosenthal 1994)

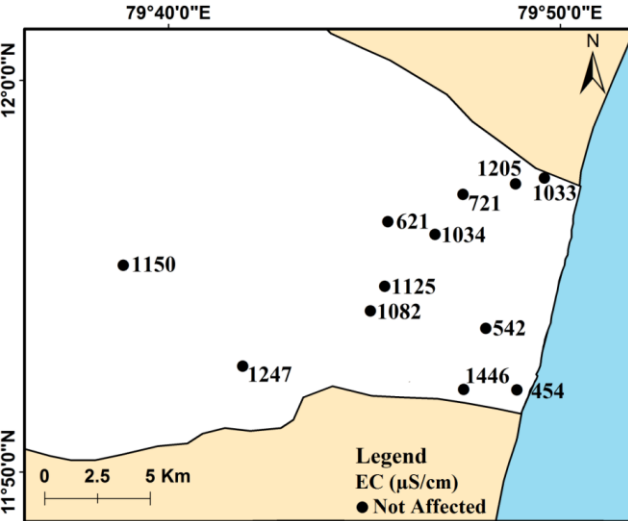


$Cl/HCO_3 > 6.6$

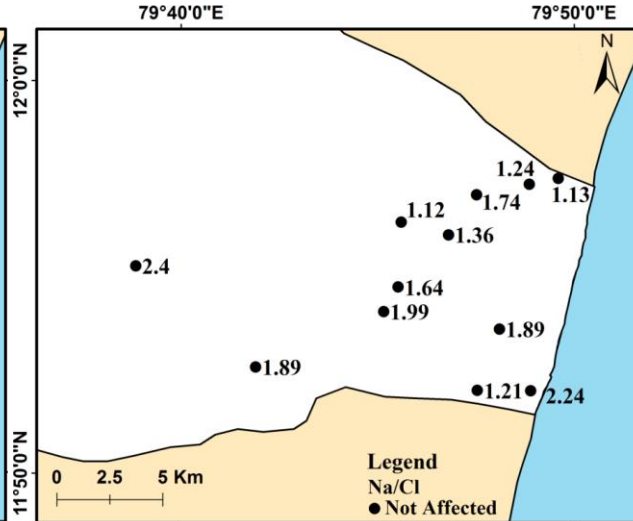
(Todd 1959)

Variation in Geochemical Signatures

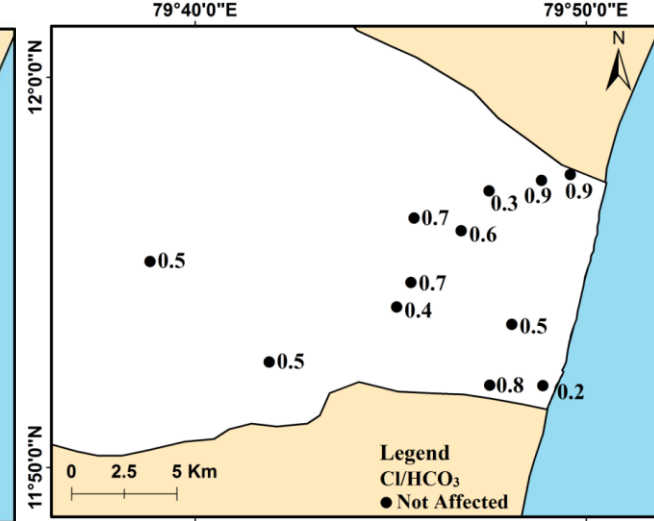
Lower Aquifer



$EC < 3000 \mu S/cm$
(Karahanoglu 1997)

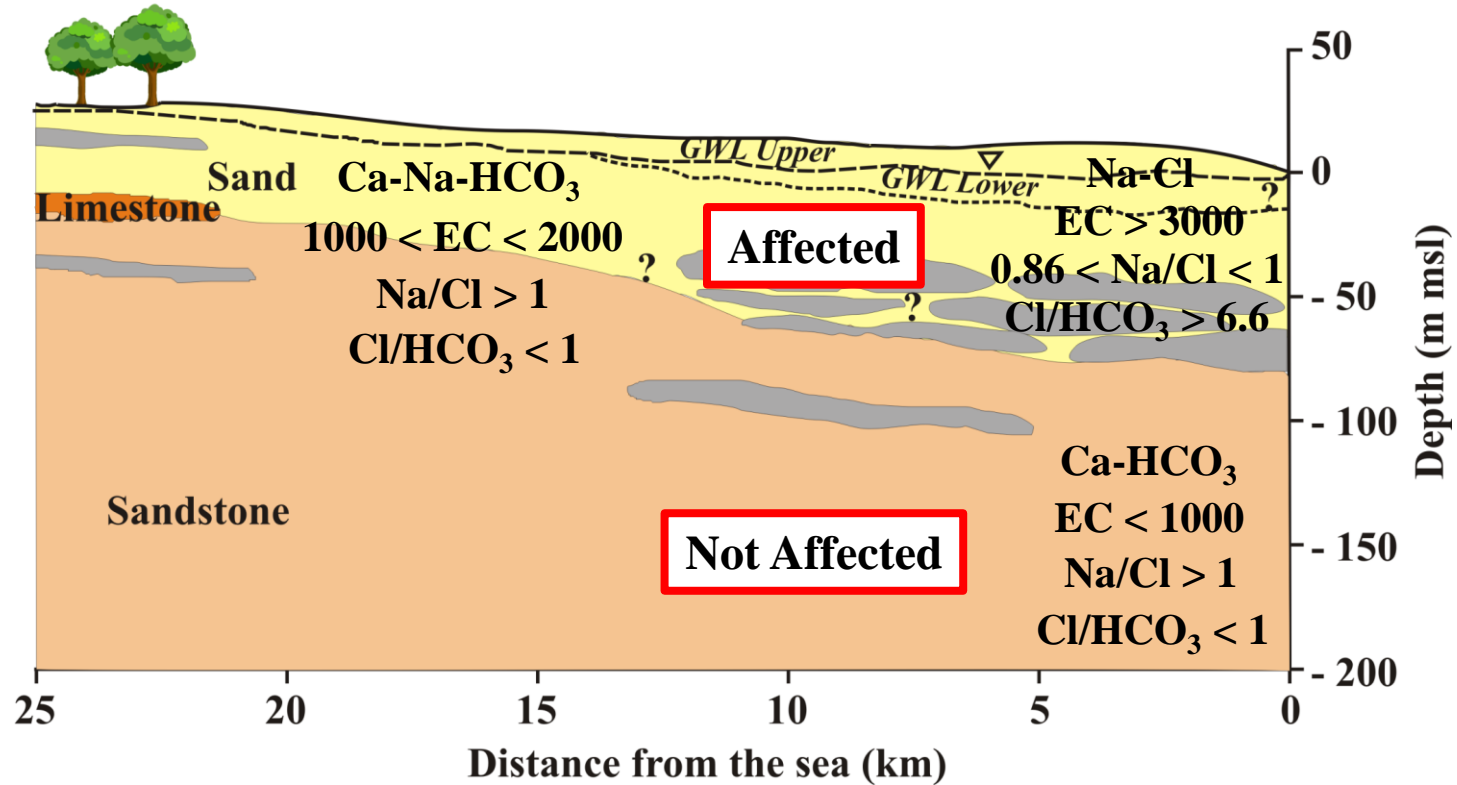


$Na/Cl > 1$
(Vengosh and Rosenthal 1994)



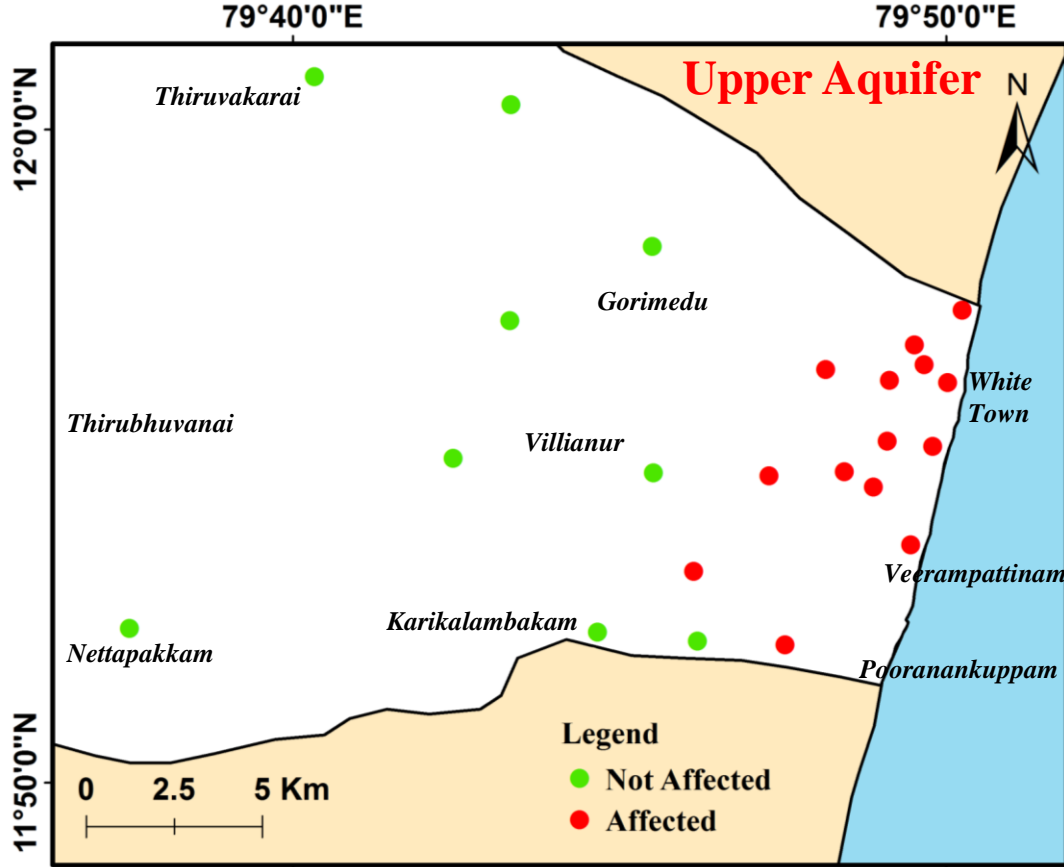
$Cl/HCO_3 < 1$
(Todd 1959)

Seawater Intrusion in Multi Aquifer



(Manivannan and Elango 2021)

Extent of Seawater Intrusion



Geochemical Indicators

EC

Na/Cl

Cl/HCO₃

43% of Groundwater Samples
Affected by Seawater Intrusion

Extent of Seawater Intrusion
~3 km in the Upper Aquifer

$$GALDIT = \frac{(W_1 \times G_R) + (W_2 \times A_R) + (W_3 \times L_R) + (W_4 \times D_R) + (W_5 \times I_R) + (W_6 \times T_R)}{\sum_{i=1}^6 W_i}$$

Where,

W_1 to W_6 are the weights assigned to each parameter,

G_R , A_R , L_R , D_R , I_R and T_R represent the corresponding rating of each of the parameters.

GALDIT Index	Category
< 2.5	Very Low
2.5 – 5.0	Low
5.0 – 7.5	Moderate
7.5 – 10	High

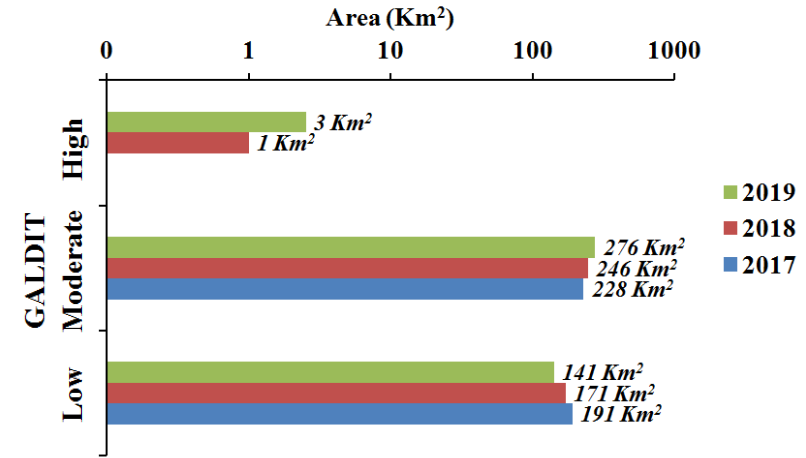
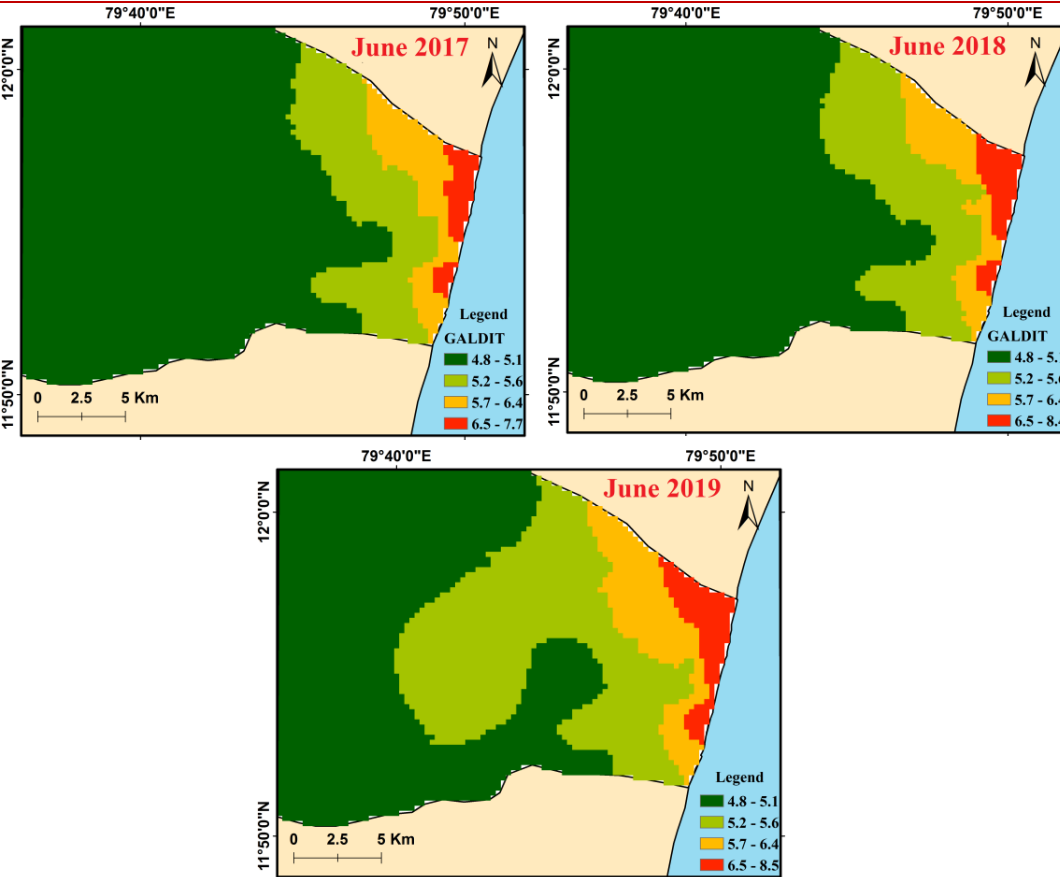
(Chachadi & Lobo-Ferreira 2001)

GALDIT Parameters

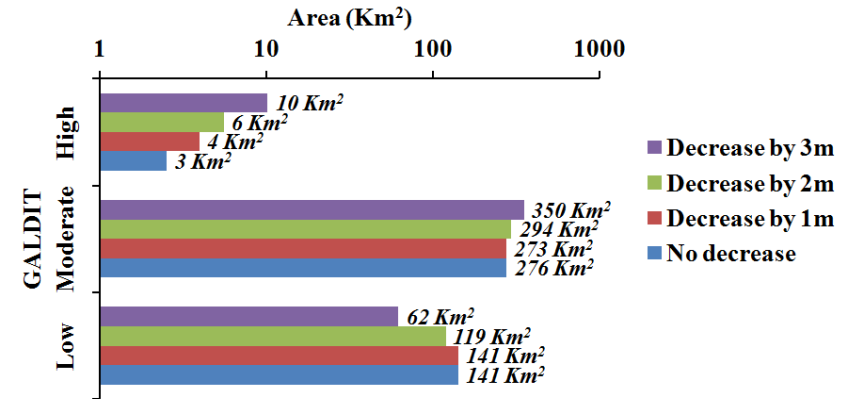
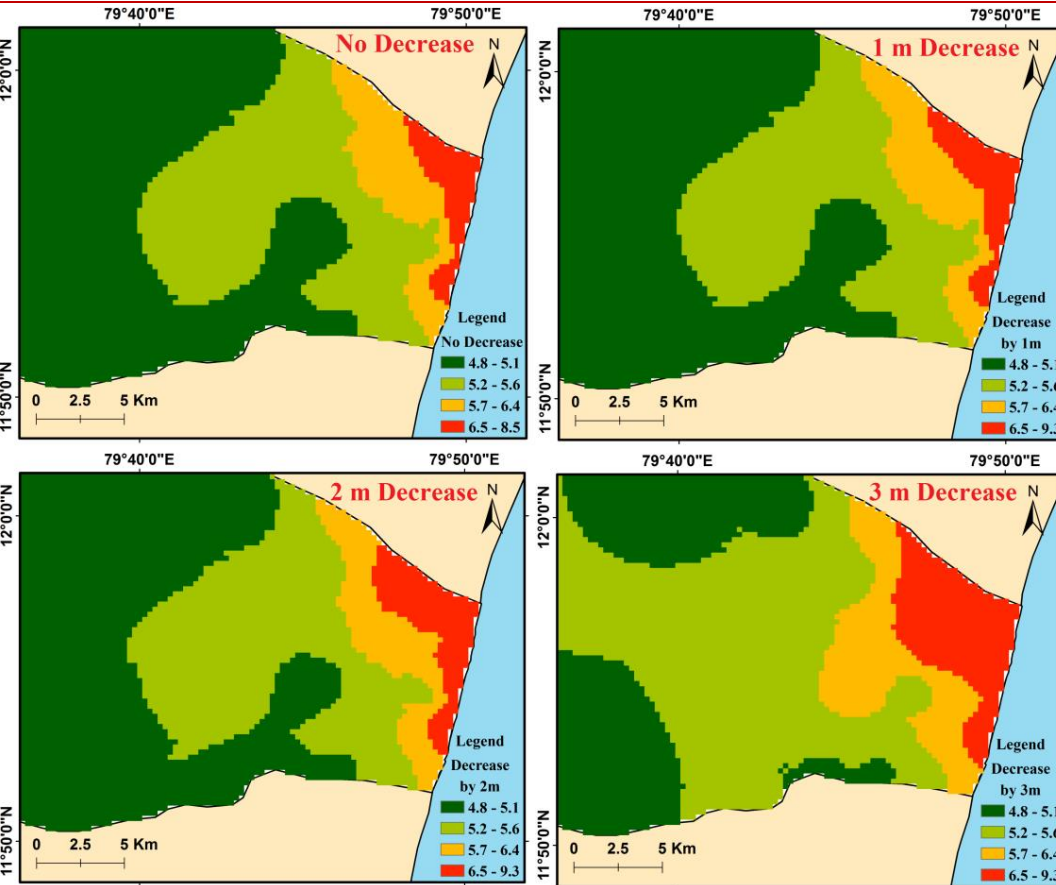
Parameters	Weight	Range	Rating	Parameters	Weight	Range	Rating
Groundwater occurrence	1	Confined aquifer	10	Distance from the coast (m)	4	< 500	10
		Unconfined aquifer	7.5			500 - 750	7.5
		Leaky confined aquifer	5			750 - 1000	5
		Bounded aquifer	2.5			> 1000	2.5
				Impact of seawater intrusion (Cl/HCO ₃)	1	> 2.0	10
Aquifer hydraulic conductivity (m/day)	3	> 40	10			1.5 - 2.0	7.5
		10 - 40	7.5			1.0 - 1.5	5
		5 - 10	5			< 1.0	2.5
		< 5	2.5			> 10	10
				Thickness of aquifer (m)	2	7.5 - 10	7.5
Level of groundwater head (m msl)	4	< 1.0	10			5 - 7.5	5
		1.0 - 1.5	7.5			< 5	2.5
		1.5 - 2.0	5				
		> 2.0	2.5				

(Chachadi & Lobo-Ferreira 2001)

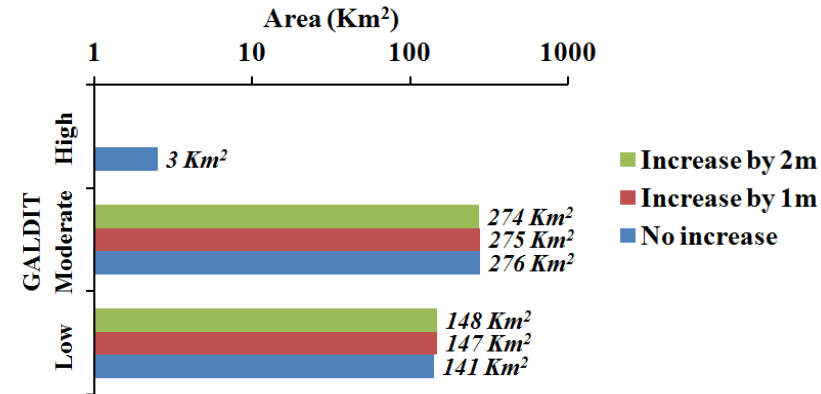
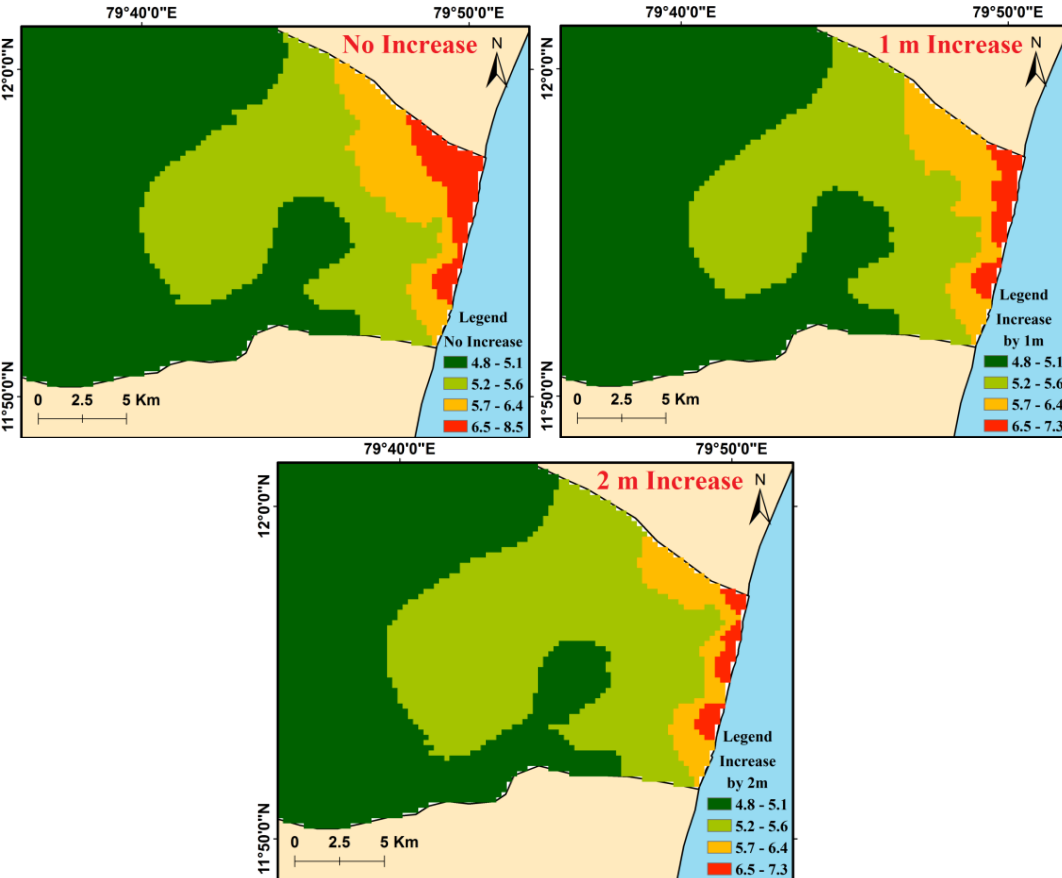
Vulnerability of Coastal Aquifer to Seawater Intrusion



Vulnerability with Decrease in Groundwater Level



Vulnerability with Increase in Groundwater Level



Introduction



Study Area



Methodology



Results and Discussion



Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions & Recommendations



- Upper aquifer is affected by seawater intrusion – extent of 3 km
- Lower aquifer is not affected – fresh groundwater
- Coastal region highly vulnerable to seawater intrusion – increases from 1 km² to 3 km² during June 2018 to June 2019
- Coastal region low vulnerable to seawater intrusion – decreases from 191 km² to 141 km² during June 2017 to June 2019
- If groundwater level decrease – coastal region highly vulnerable to seawater intrusion is increased up to 10 km²
- If groundwater level increase – coastal region not highly vulnerable to seawater intrusion
- It is recommend to increase groundwater recharge – increase groundwater level – prevent incursion of seawater into the aquifer



Manivannan Vengadesan ✎

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Dr. Manivannan Vengadesan *M.Sc., Ph.D*

mani.geo14@gmail.com

Thank You All!