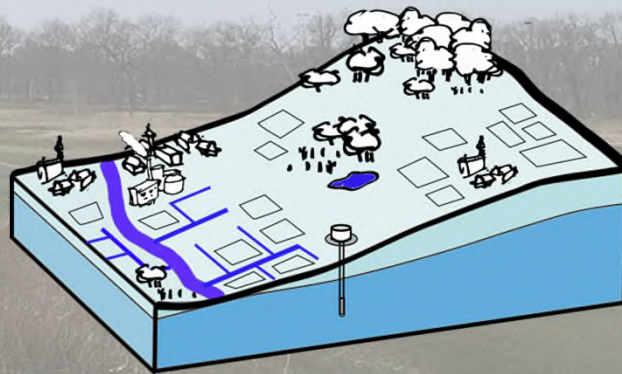


# Grasping water availability at regional scale: development of exploratory methods

Esther Brakkee, Marjolein van Huijgevoort & Sija Stofberg  
(KWR Water Research)

EGU 2022 | Vienna | 26-05-2022

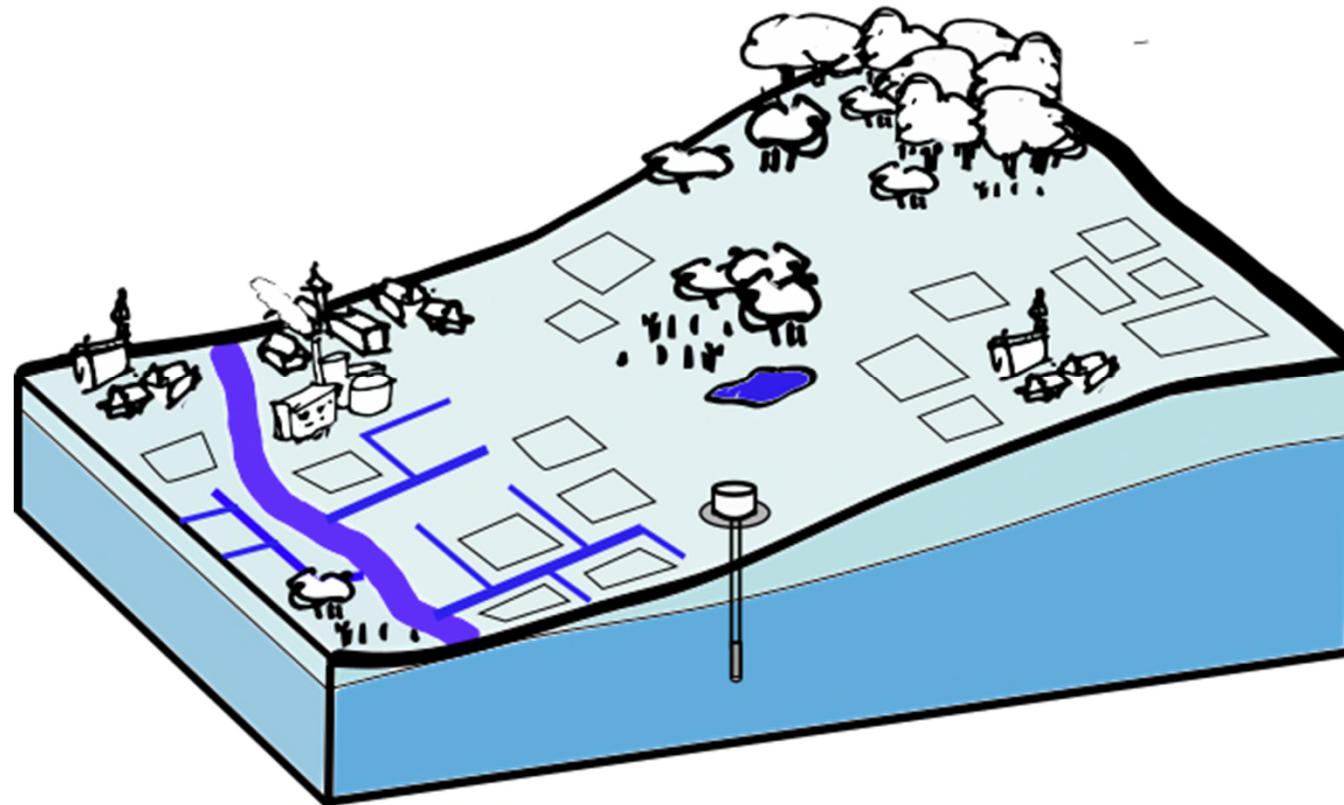




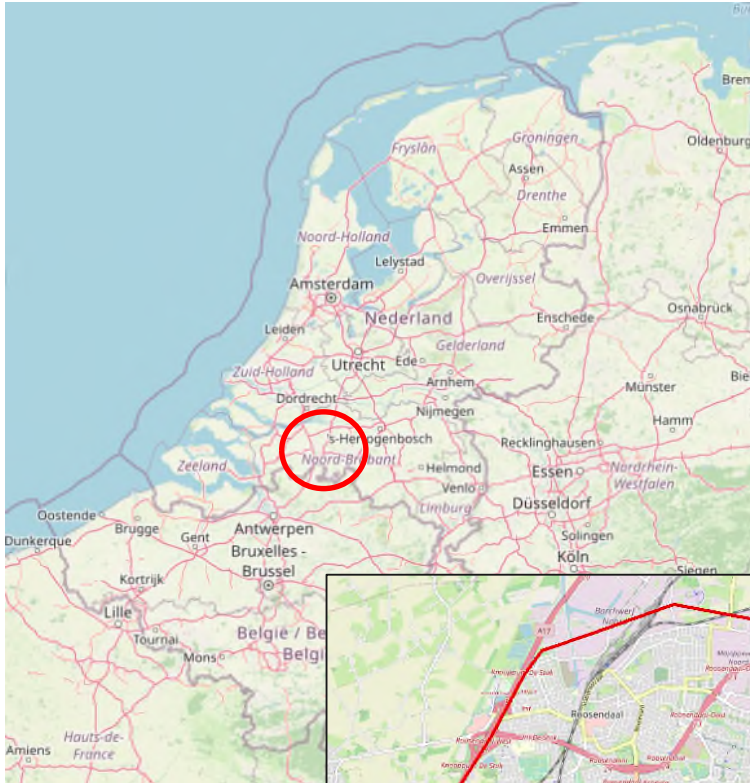
# Regional water systems

- Interconnected water volumes and flows, various water functions
- Increasing pressure in dry periods

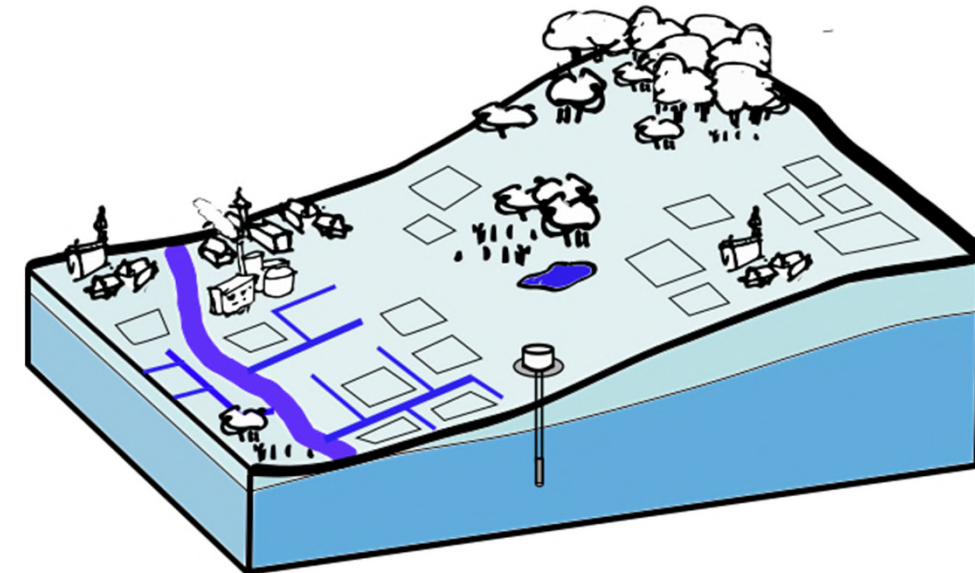
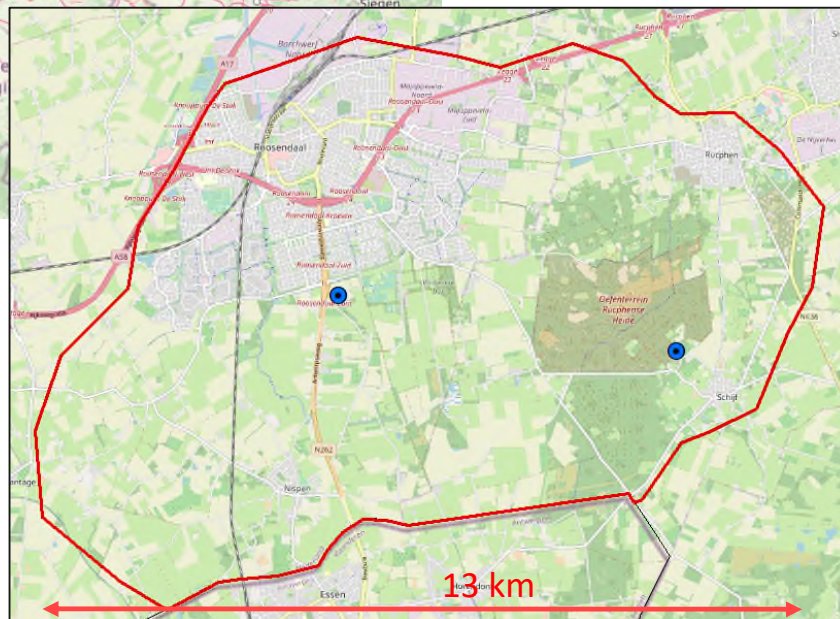
*How can **simplified (analytical) methods** be used to explore **water system functioning** and **effects** of interventions?*



# Case study area

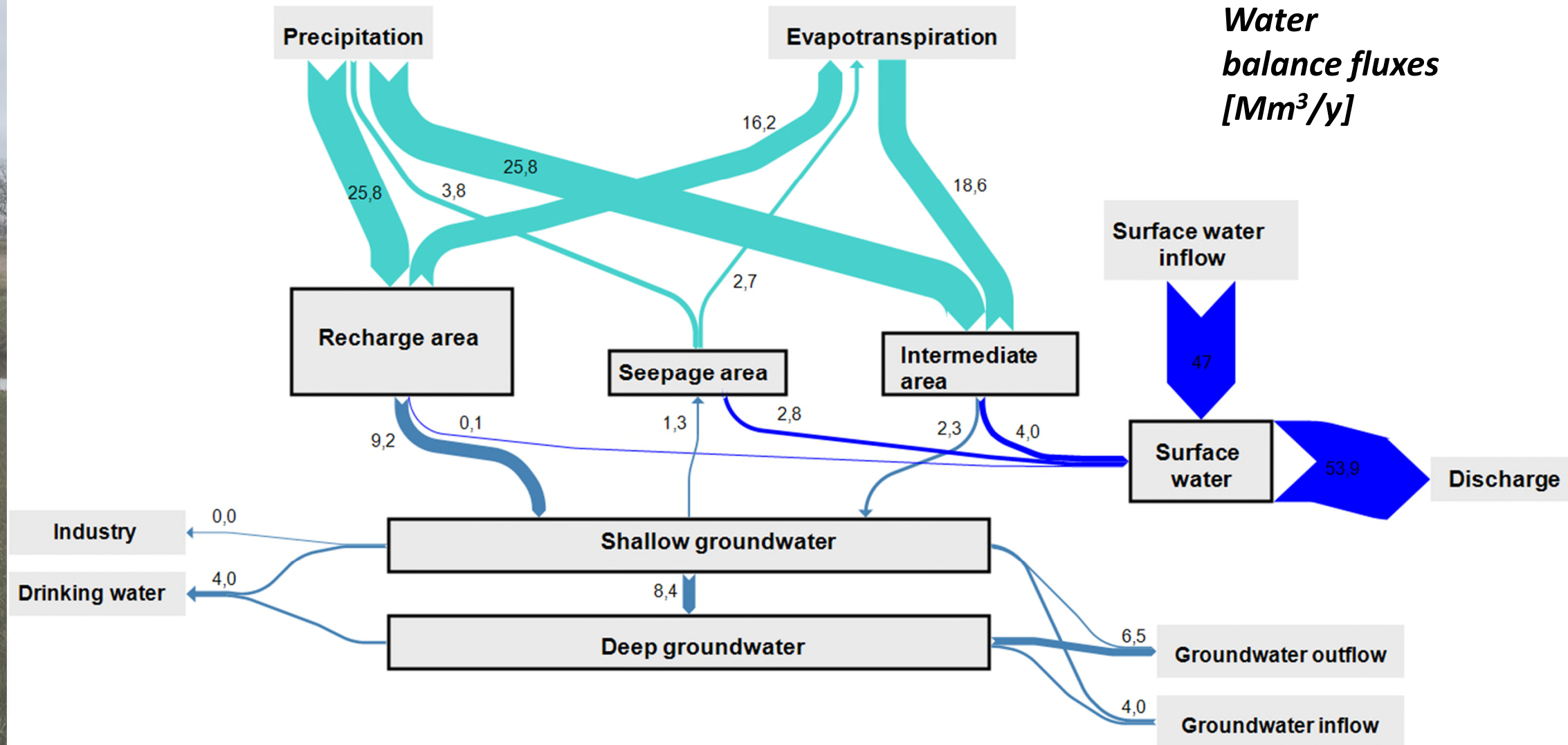


- South-central Netherlands
- Free-draining, drought-sensitive
- Nature, agriculture, drinking water





# Water balance visualisation



# Effect of additional recharge: Analytical response time analysis

*What is the effect of **additional recharge** (e.g. of surface water) on groundwater storage **at different landscape positions**?*

Kraijenhoff (1958): in idealised situation, lowland system can work as a **linear reservoir**

*Response time **j**: time after which 37% of instantaneous recharge addition remains*

Response time **j** varies with drainage distance

→ Simple analytical modelling of hydrology + landscape variation

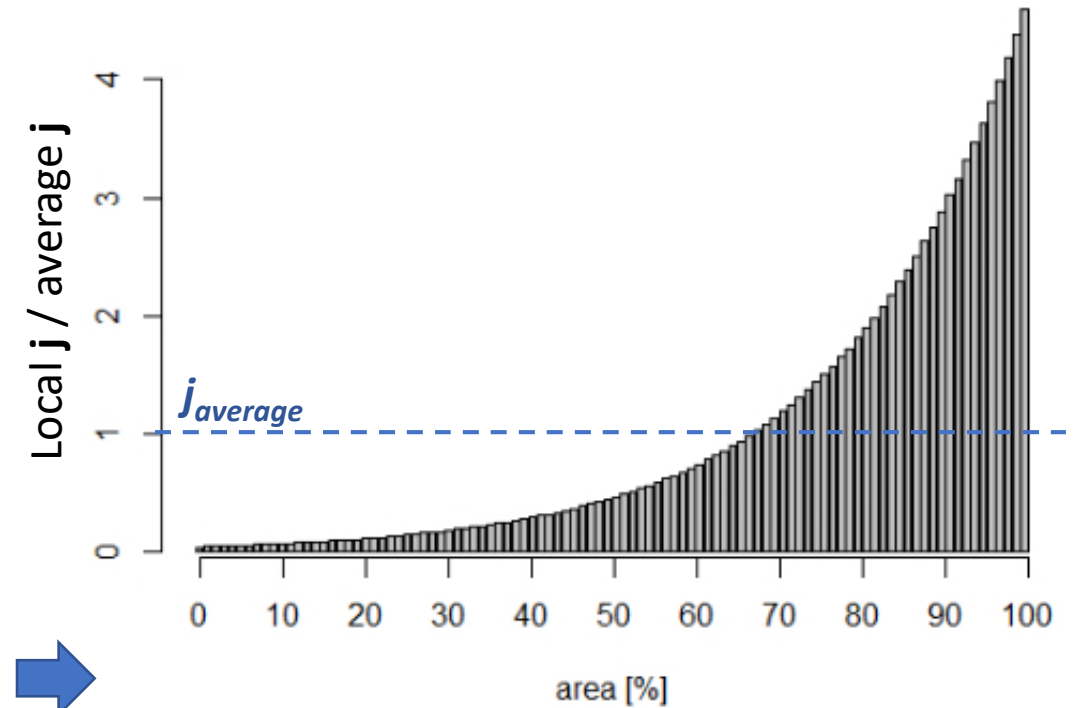
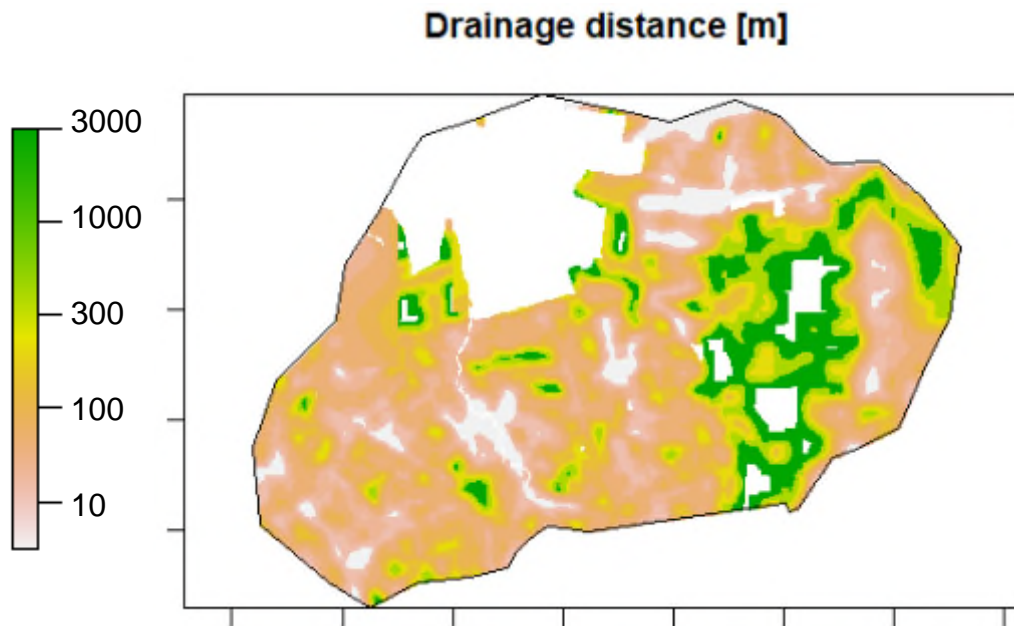
$$Q = \frac{1}{j} * S$$

$$j[d] = \frac{\mu L^2}{\pi^2 k D}$$

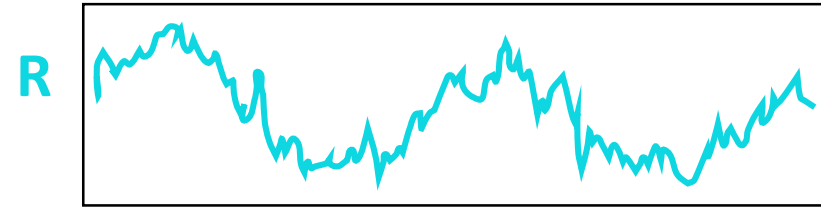
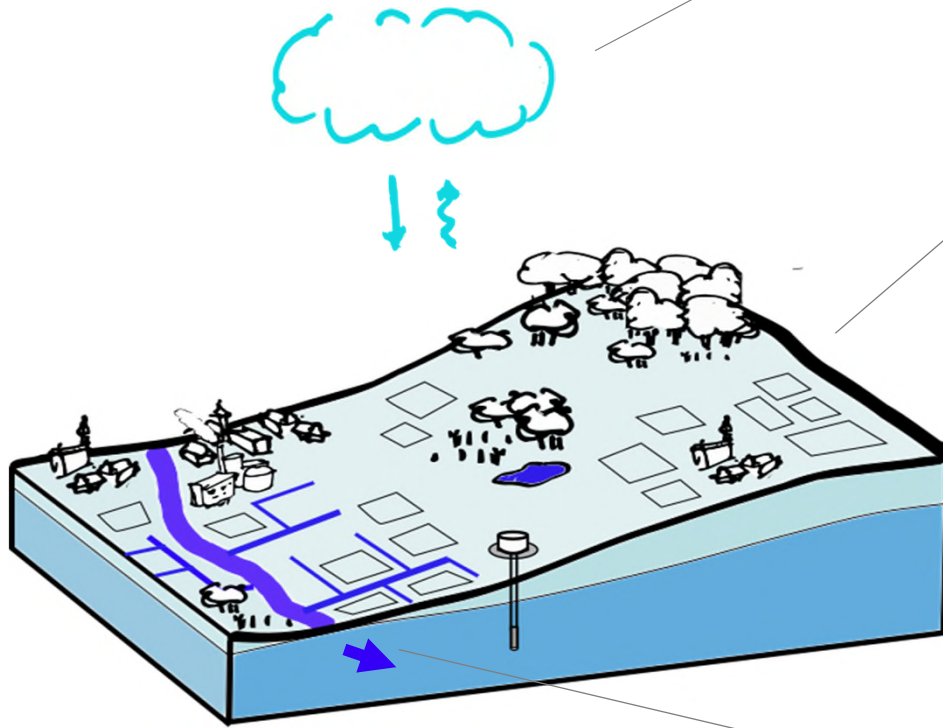
# Analytical response time analysis

Estimate distribution of response time  $j$  from drainage distance maps

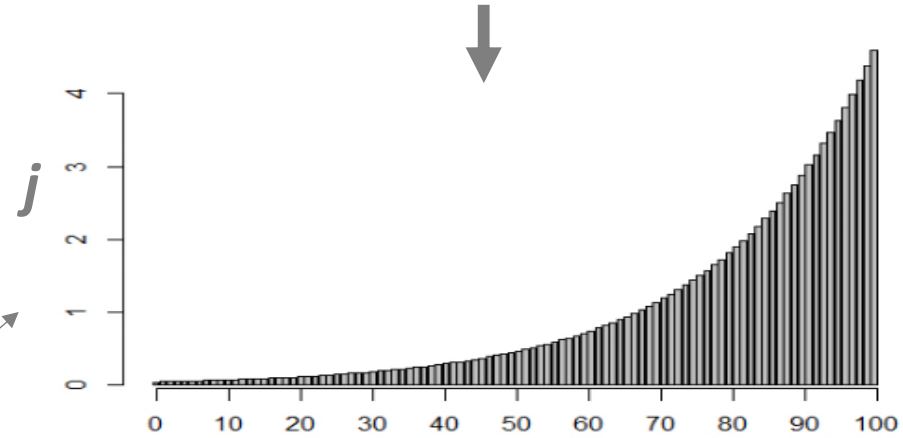
*"Flattening" study area into transect of 100 independent sections with  $j_{\text{local}}/j_{\text{average}}$*



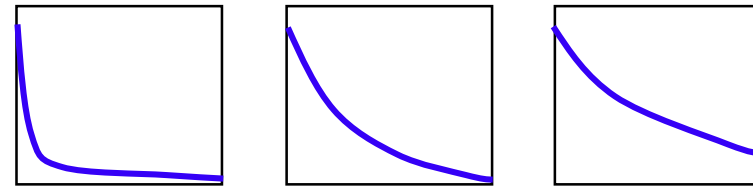
# Fitting response time distribution to discharge



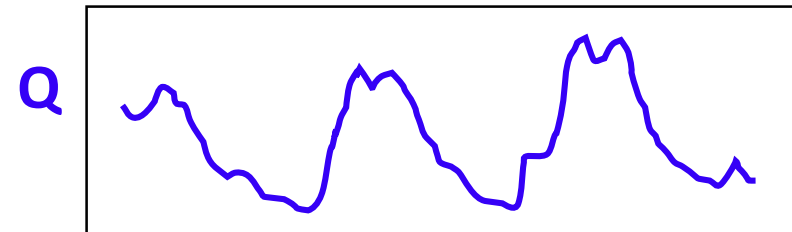
Recharge  
input



Distribution  
of response  
times



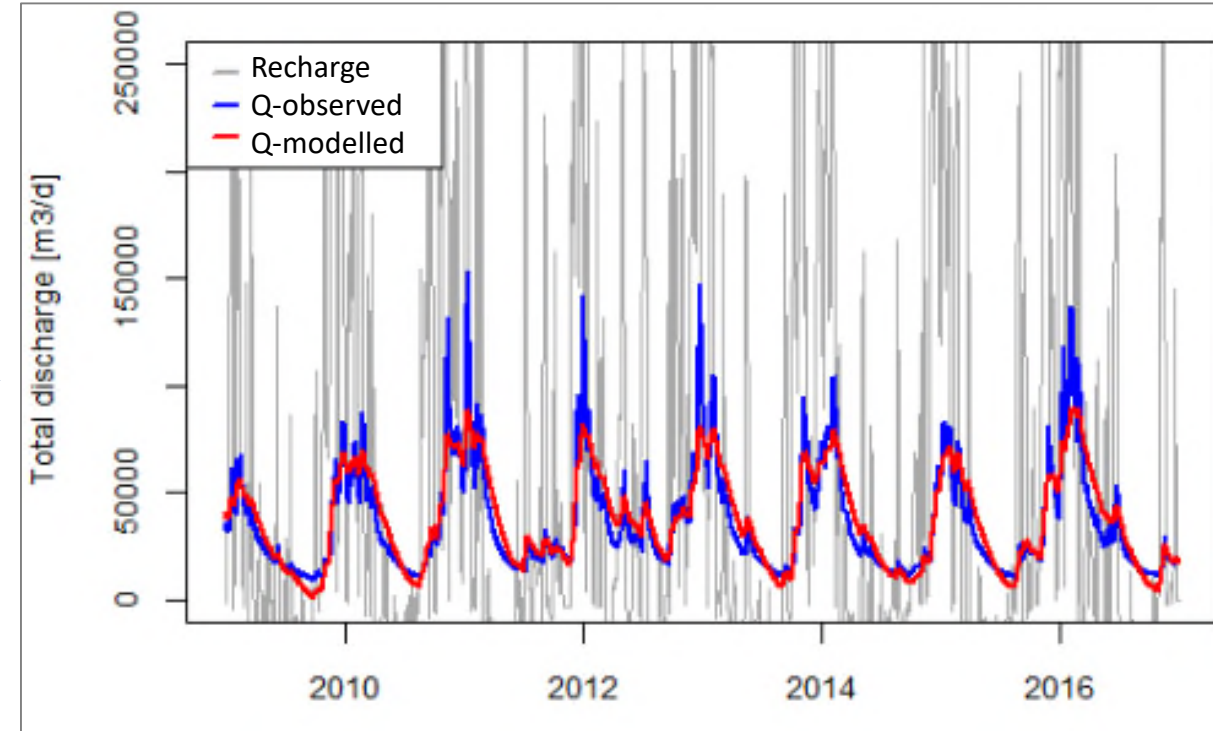
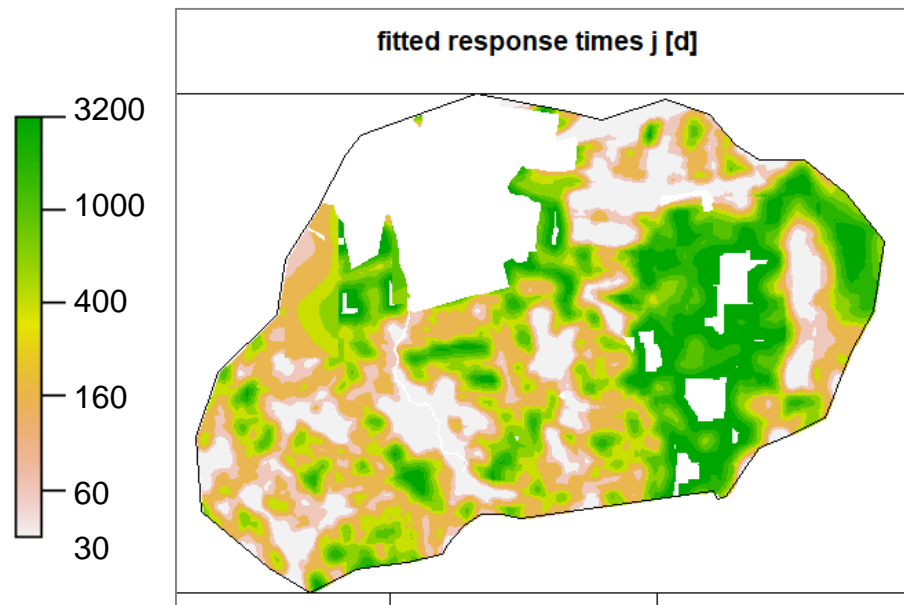
Local  
discharge  
response



Total  
discharge  
response

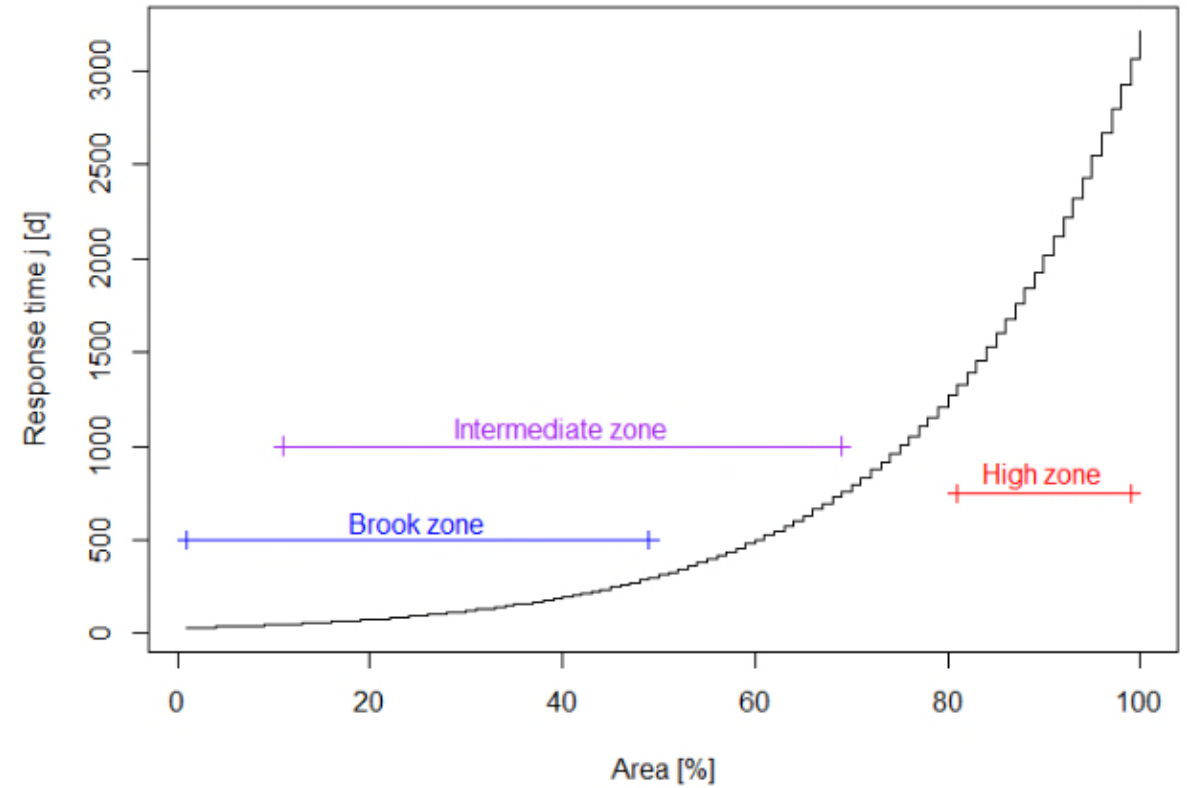
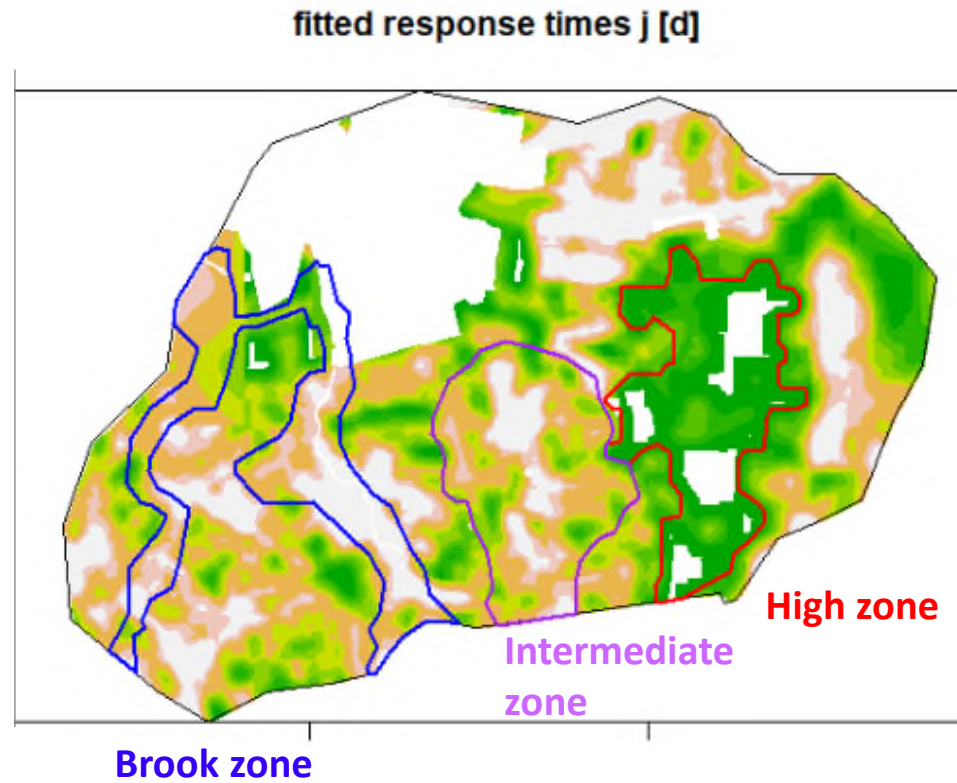


# Fitting response time distribution to discharge

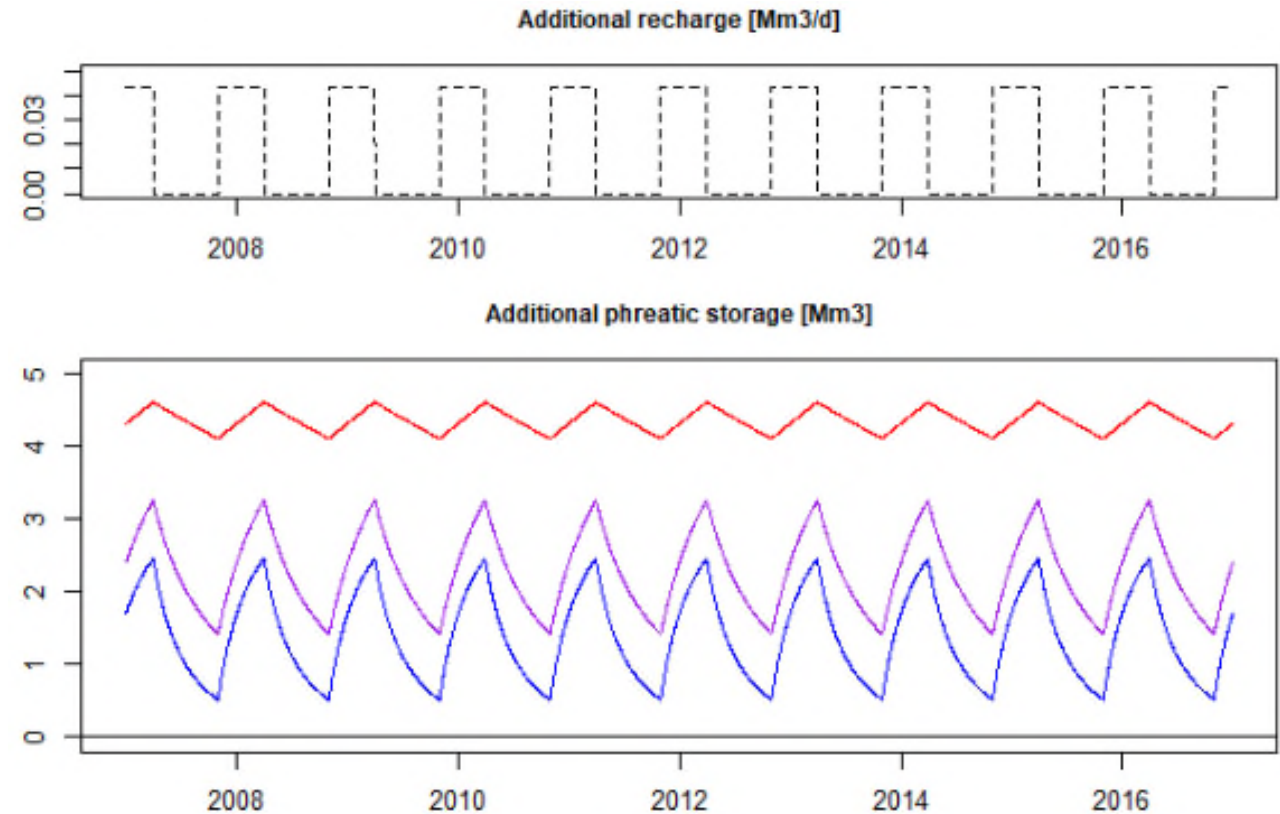
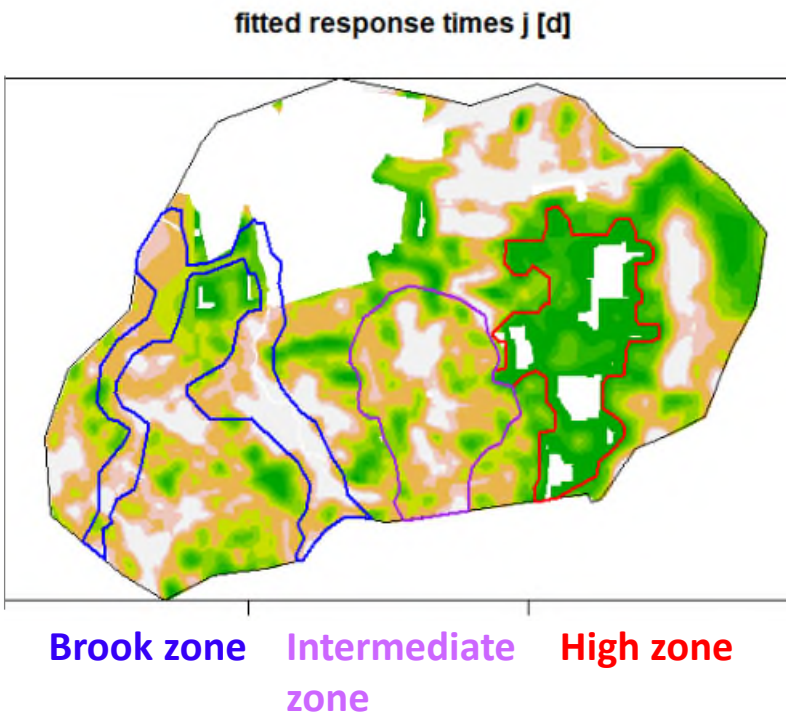




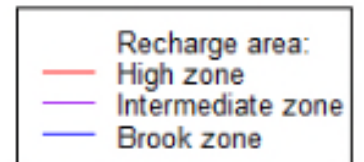
# Effect of additional recharge in zones of interest



# Effect of additional recharge in zones of interest



→ Landscape variation in buffering behaviour reproduced





# Comparison to distributed numerical groundwater model

Zone	Additional recharge [mm/d]	Additional groundwater storage [Mm3]	
		Spatial model	Simplified method
High zone	1	4.6	1.7
	5	8.0	8.9
	14	8.5	23.4
Intermediate zone	1	1.4	0.9
	5	3.4	4.5
	14	4.6	11.9
Brook zone	1	0.6	0.5
	5	1.9	2.8
	14	2.9	7.3

- Similar order of magnitude for small recharge changes
- Overestimation for large recharge changes
- Limitation of linear response assumption
- Drainage adaptation needed for increased water storage



# Use of simplified methods for effect exploration in regional water systems

- Simple analytical method useful as fast exploration
- Gives insight in landscape functioning and orders of magnitude
- Limitations of simplifying assumptions
- Drainage system important for water storage

Thank you!