

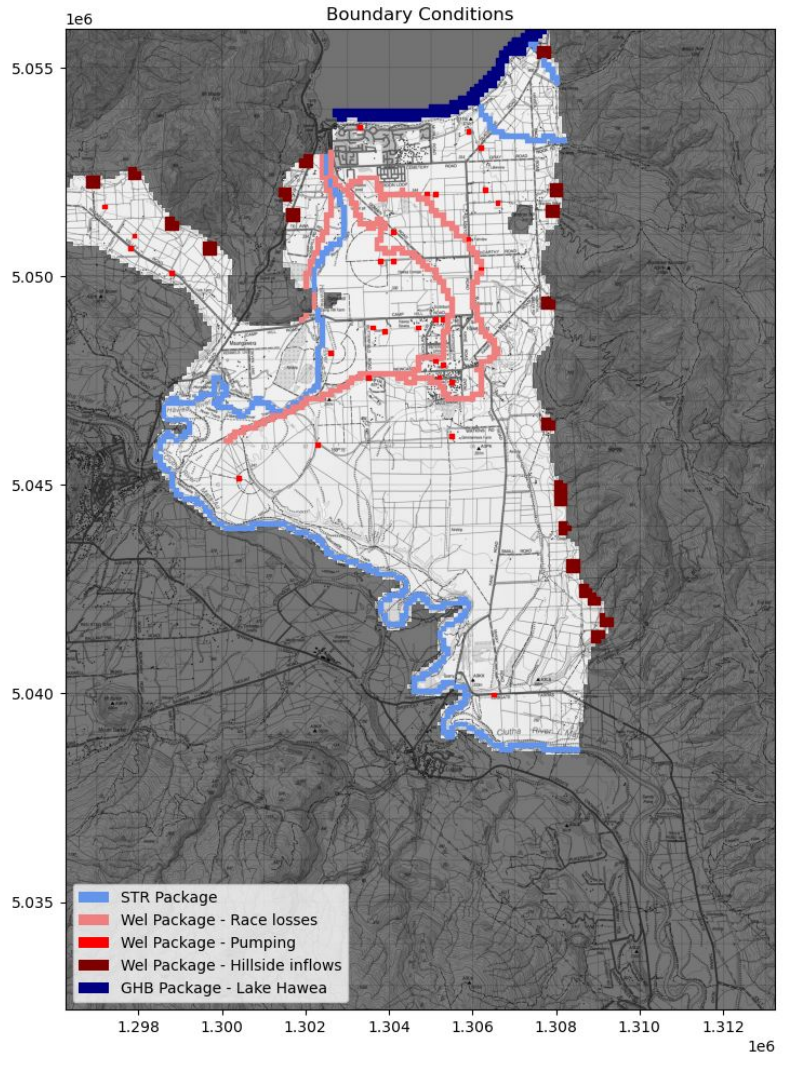
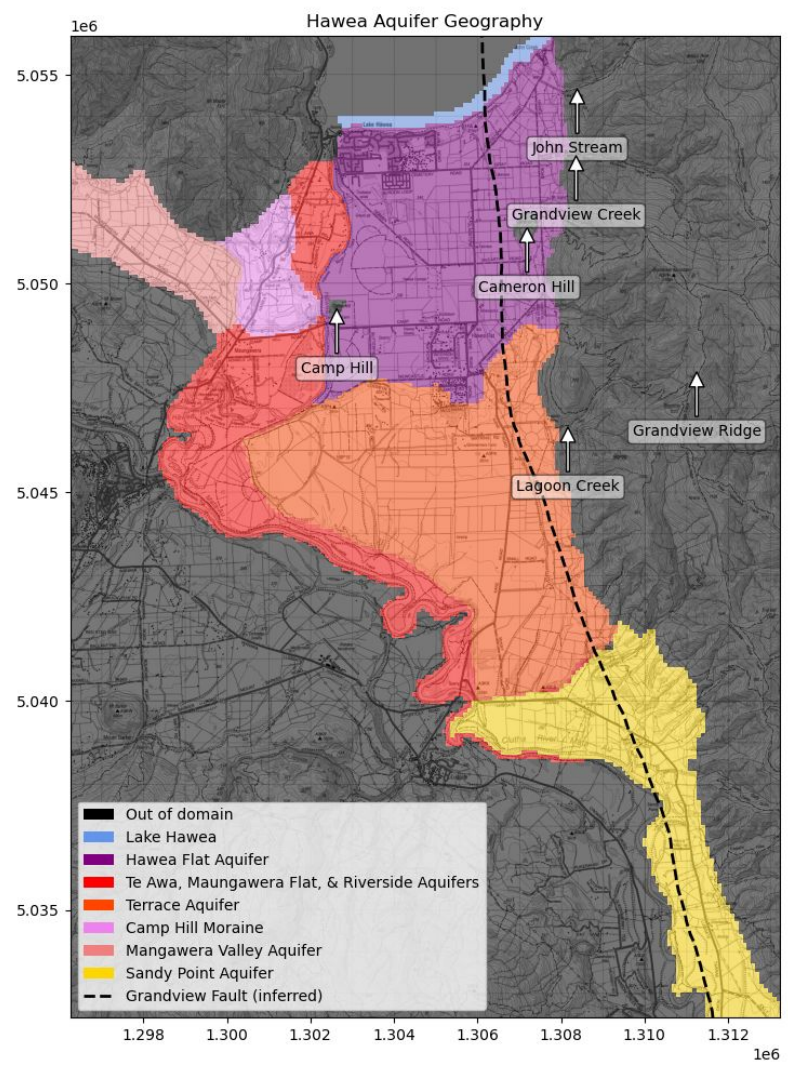


There's something *funky* going on down there

Deterministic groundwater modelling, glacial geomorphology, and hair-loss

Matt Dumont and Jens Rekker





# Previous data

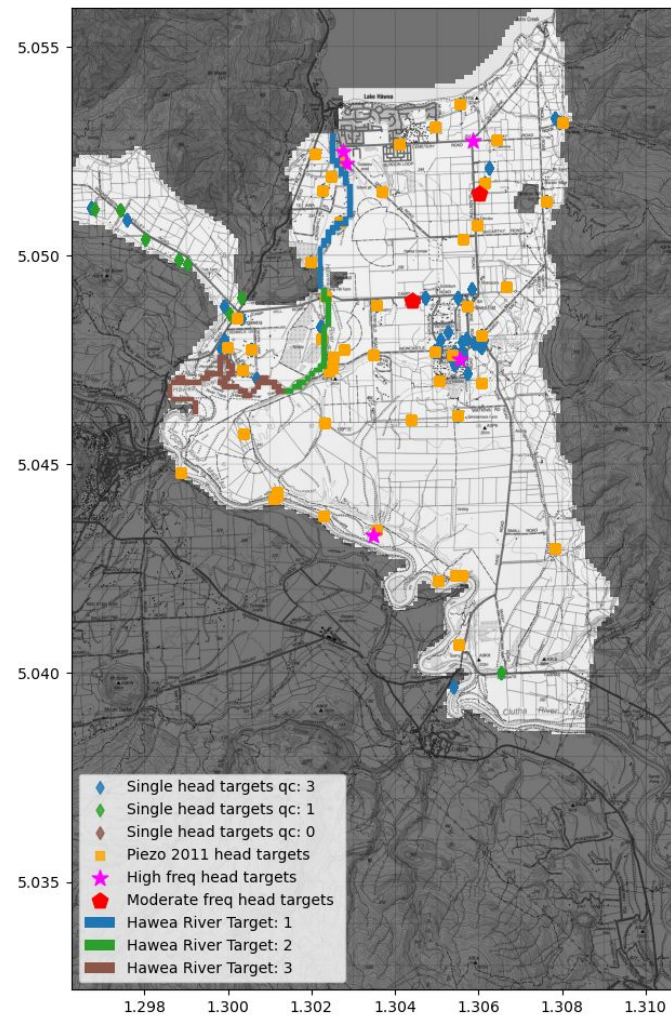
- 1 layer model (Scott Wilson 2012)
- Steady state
- Piezo survey
- Spot readings

# New data:

- 5 high frequency monitoring bores

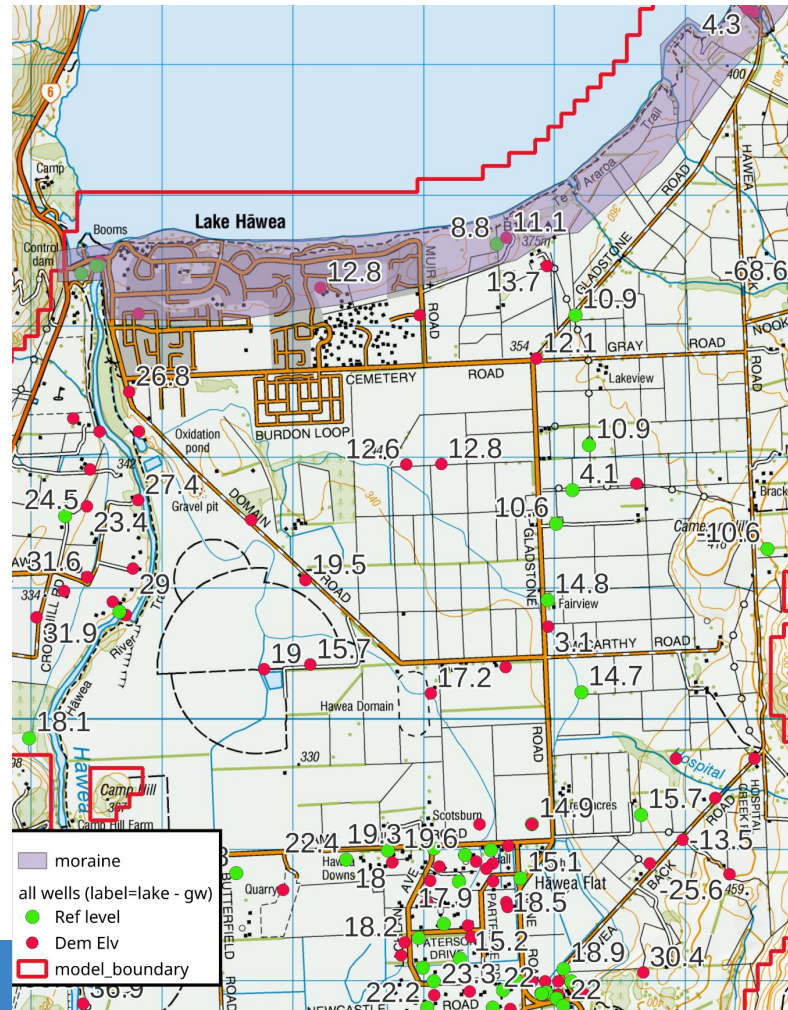
# Goal:

- Make Scott's model transient



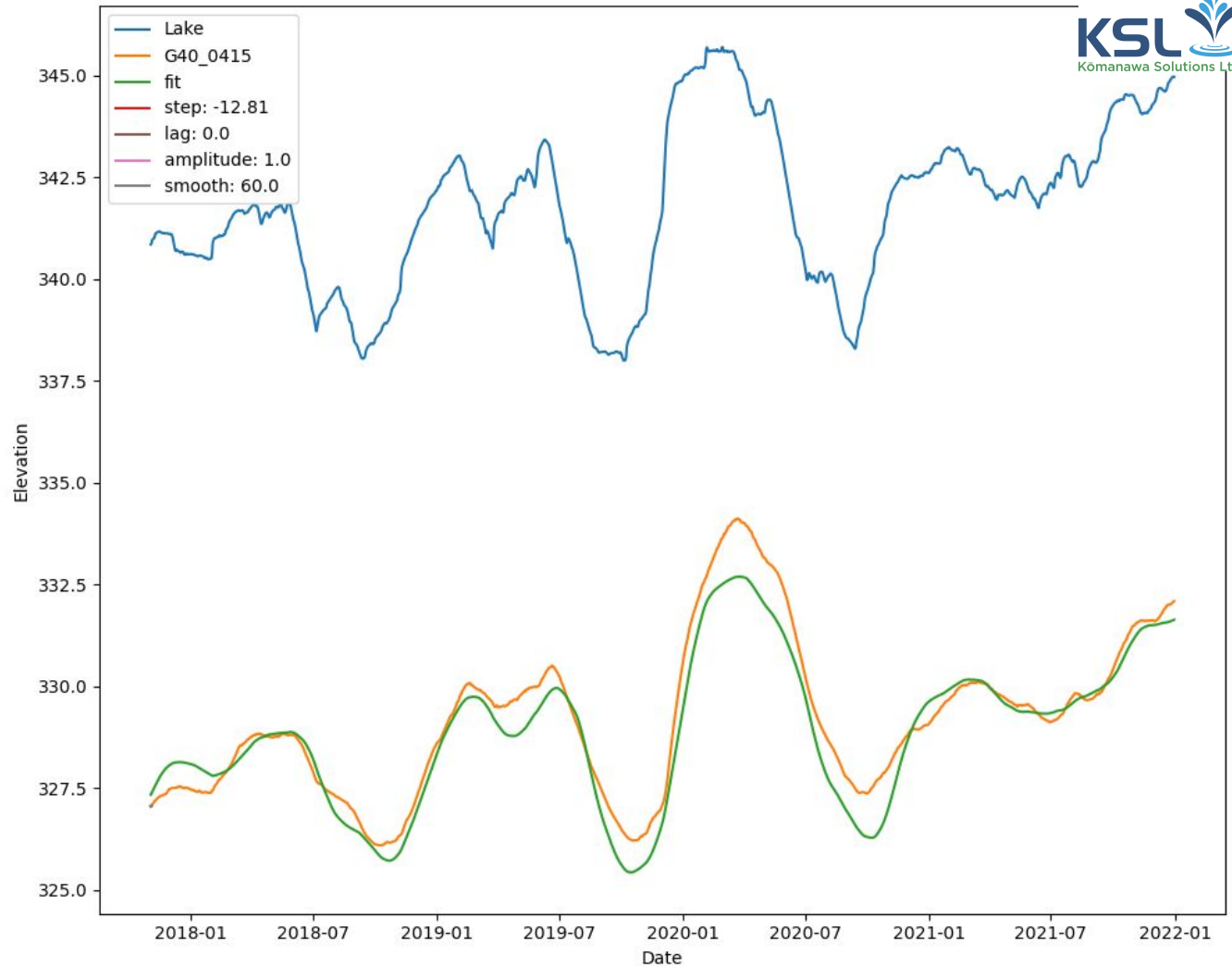
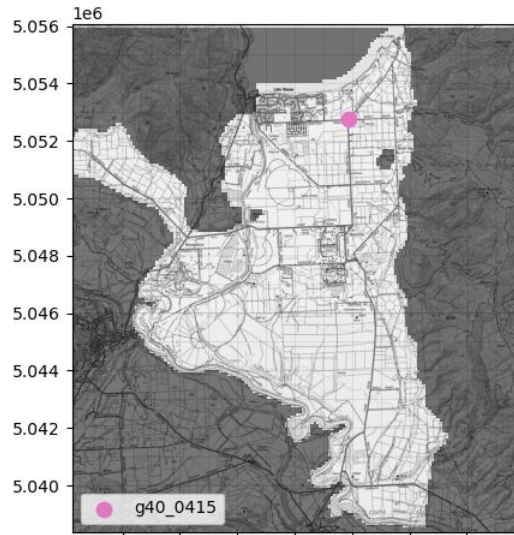


# Large drop between the lake and the groundwater



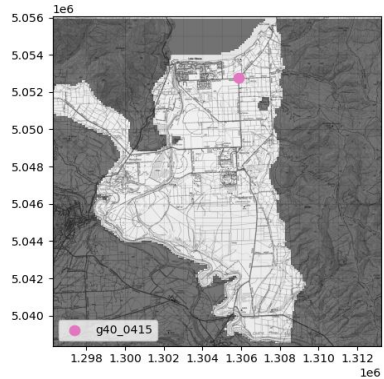
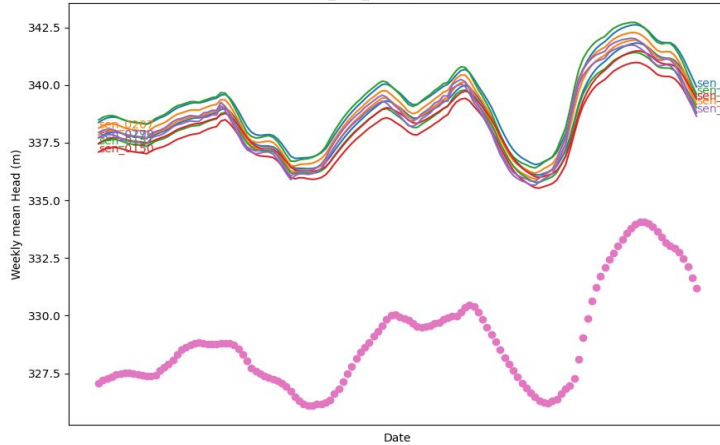
**“My data is...  
...problematic”**

10m drop within 1km of  
the lake but almost no  
change in amplitude

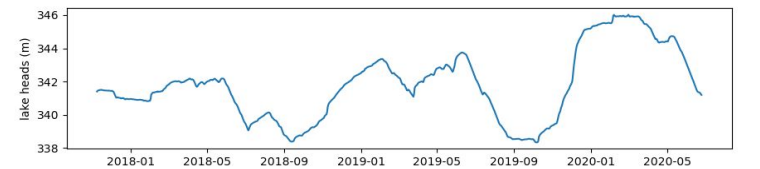
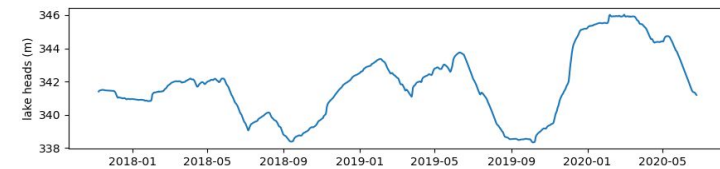
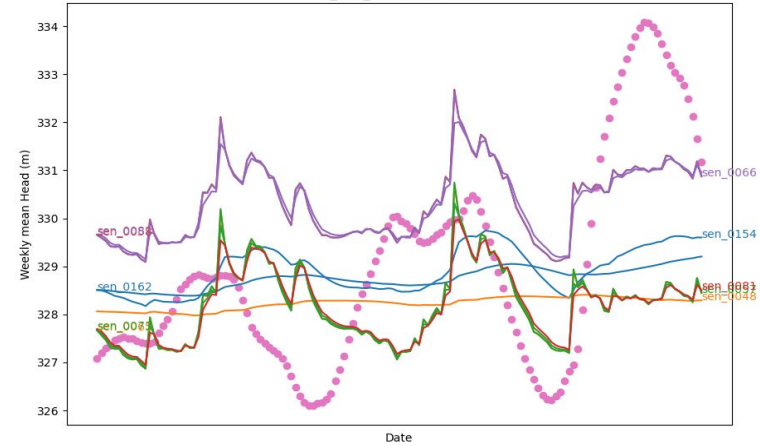


# The 1 layer model couldn't match the data → hair loss

H\_g40\_0415 hds 1 of 2



H\_g40\_0415 hds 1 of 2











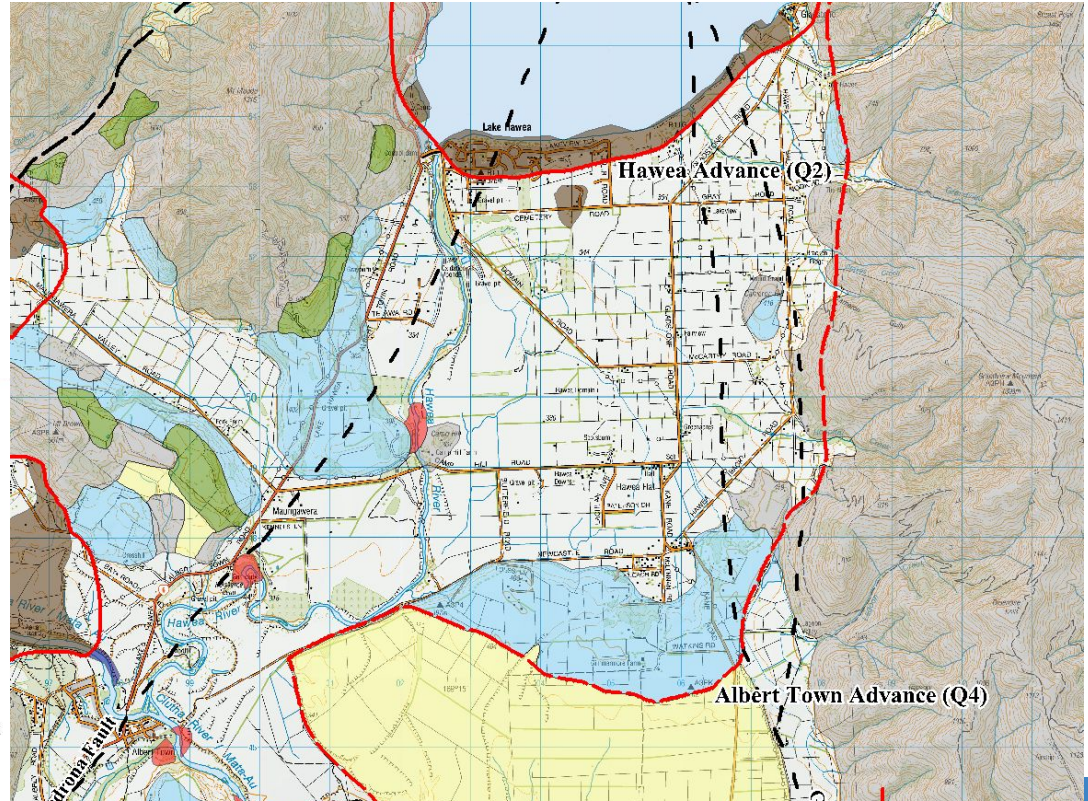
- sen\_0271
- sen\_0270
- sen\_0262
- sen\_0207
- sen\_0263
- sen\_0151
- sen\_0214
- sen\_0150
- sen\_0254
- sen\_0198
- H\_g40\_0415 measured
- H\_g40\_0415 modelled

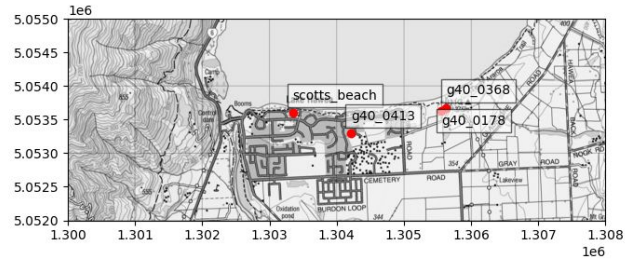
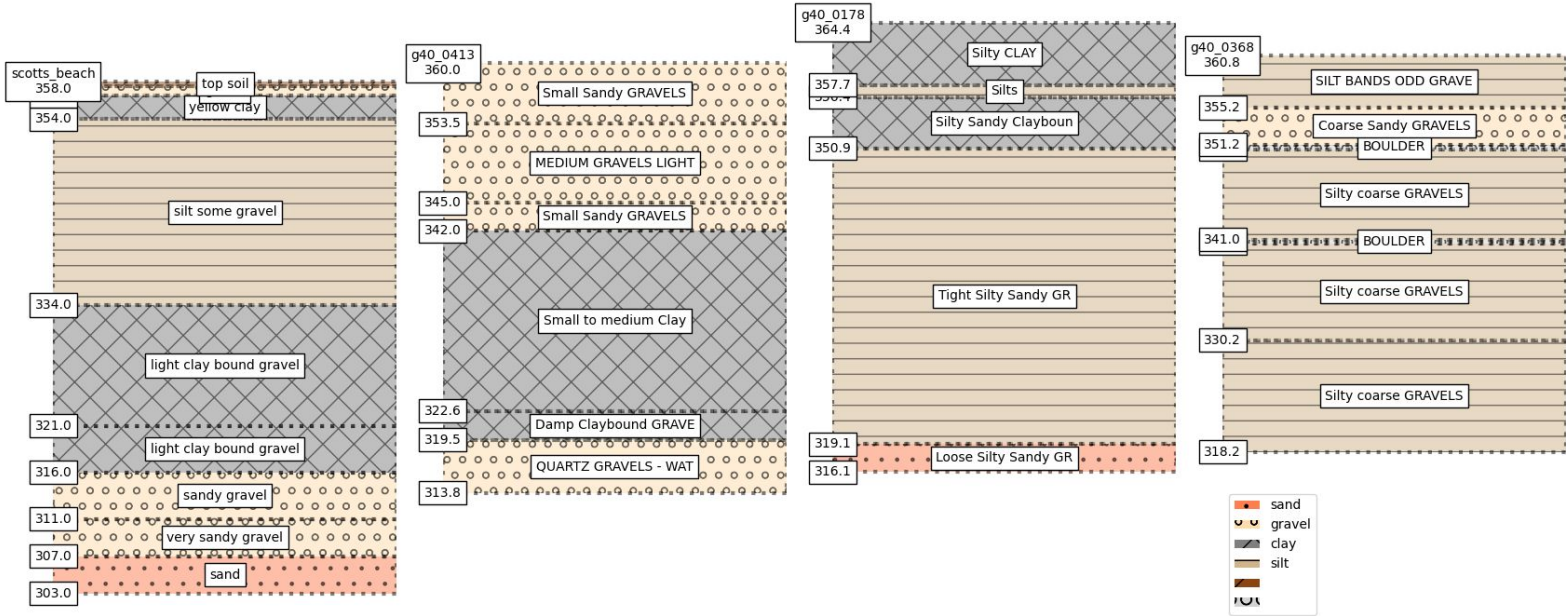


# Back to glacial geomorphology

## Hawea Geology

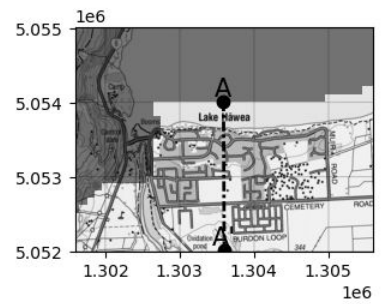
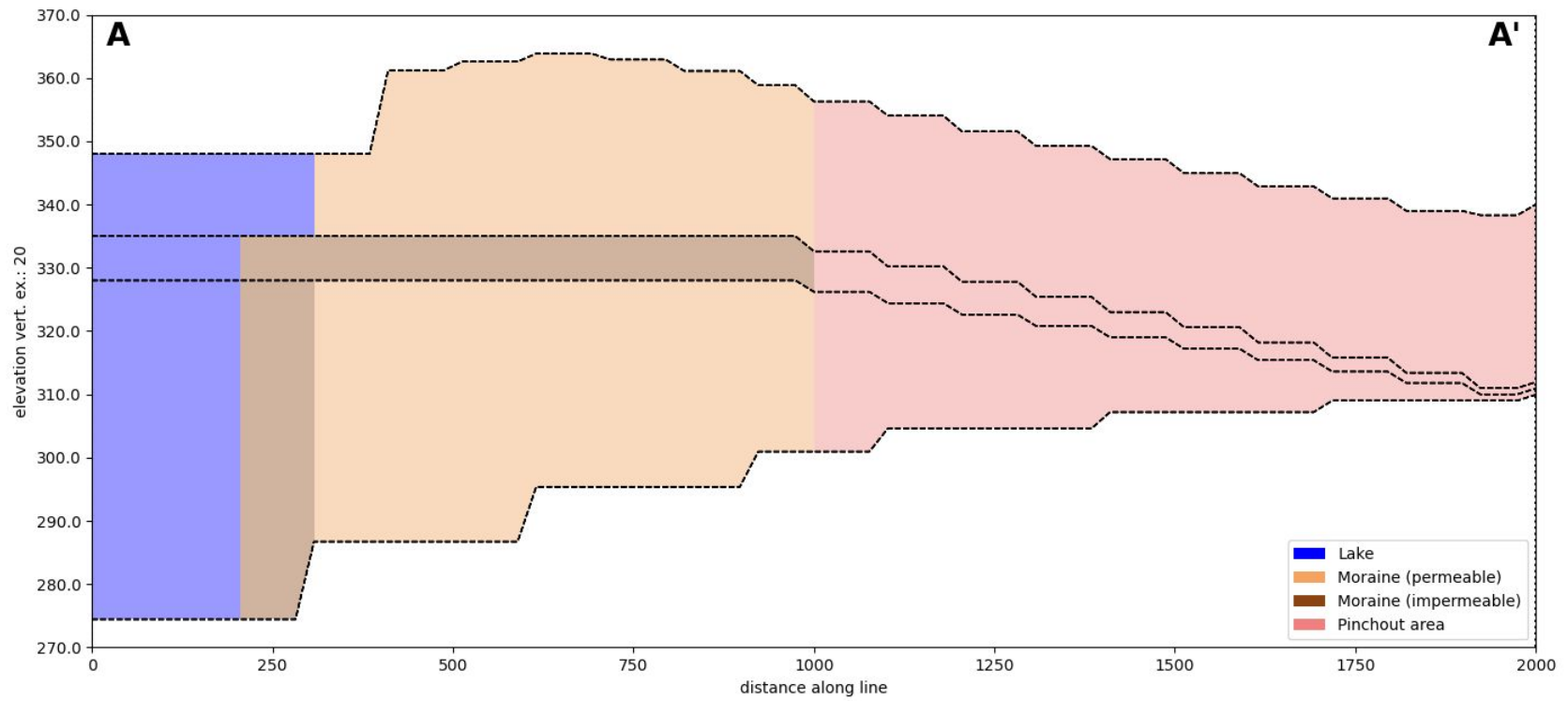
-  Q2 Glacial till
-  Q4 Glacial till
-  Q4 Outwash alluvium
-  Q6 Glacial till
-  Q12 Glacial till
-  Q12 Proglacial silt
-  Manuherikia Group silt
-  Schist basement



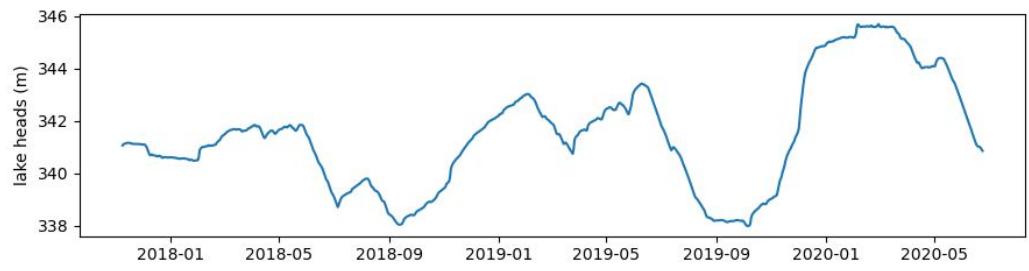
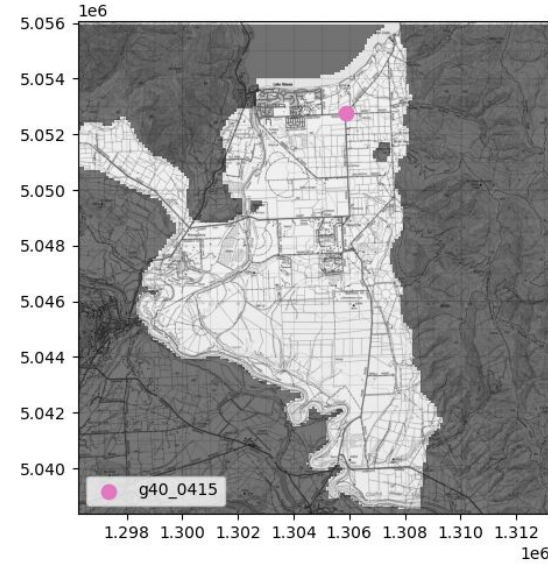
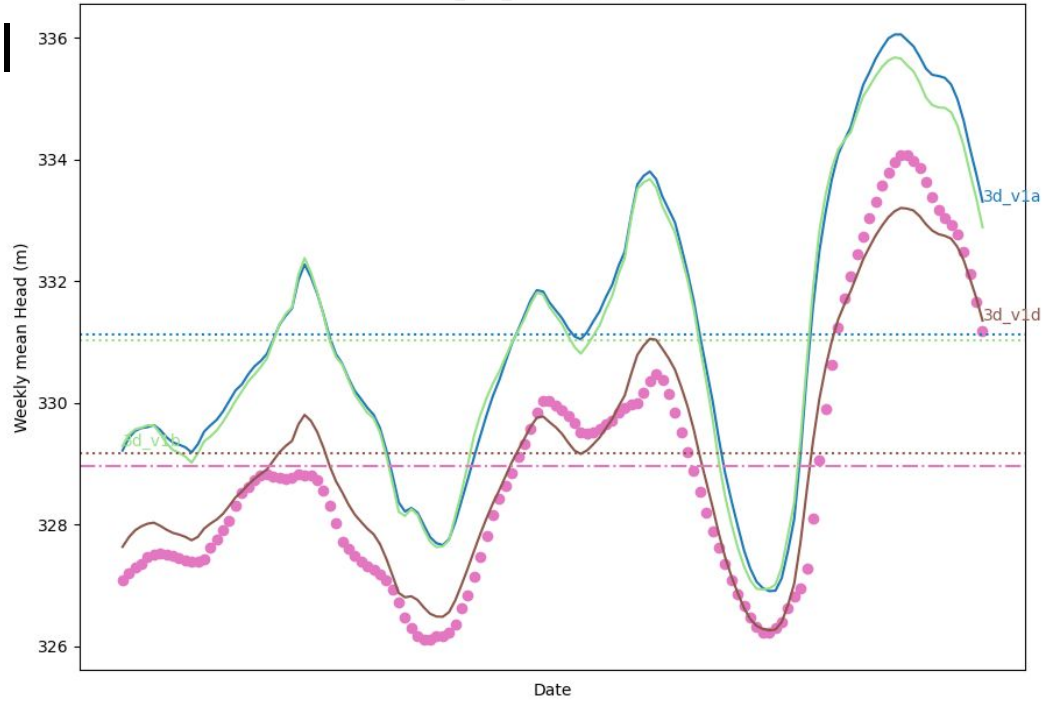








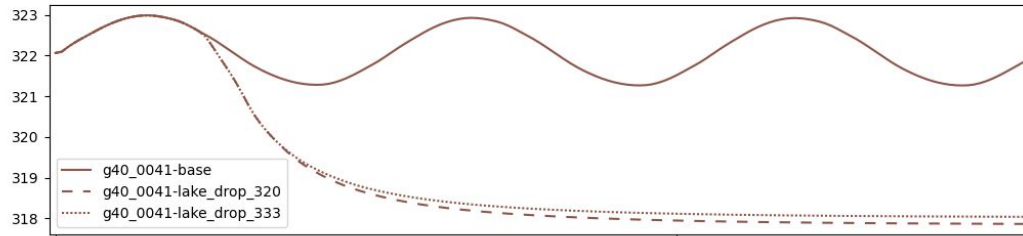
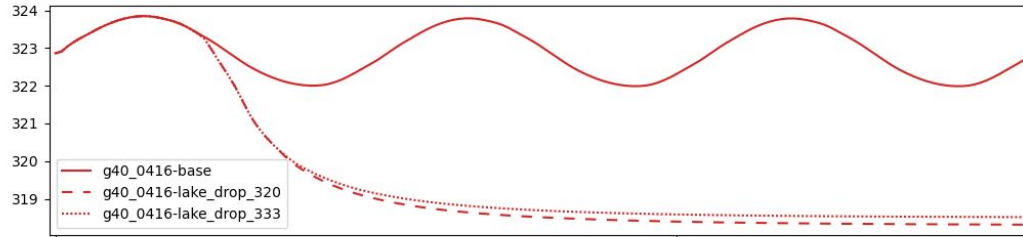
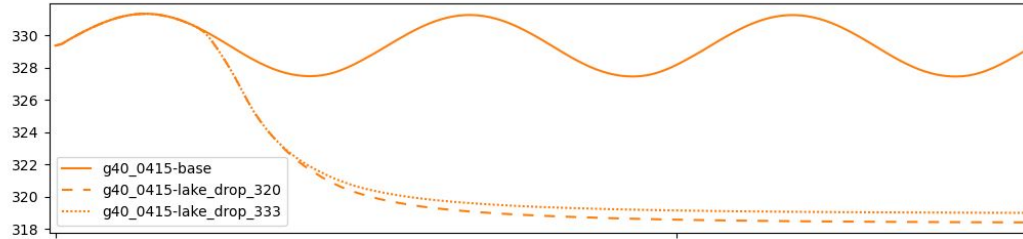
# The model fits !



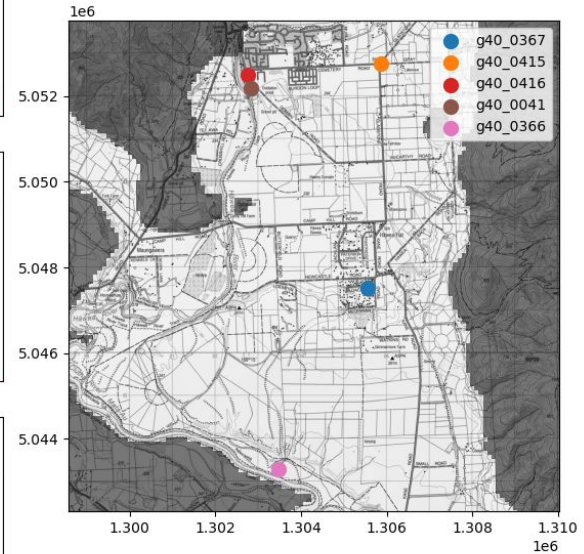
- 3d\_v1a
- ⋯ 3d\_v1a-mean
- 3d\_v1b
- ⋯ 3d\_v1b-mean
- 3d\_v1d
- ⋯ 3d\_v1d-mean
- H\_g40\_0415 measured
- ⋯ H\_g40\_0415 measured - mean
- H\_g40\_0415 modelled



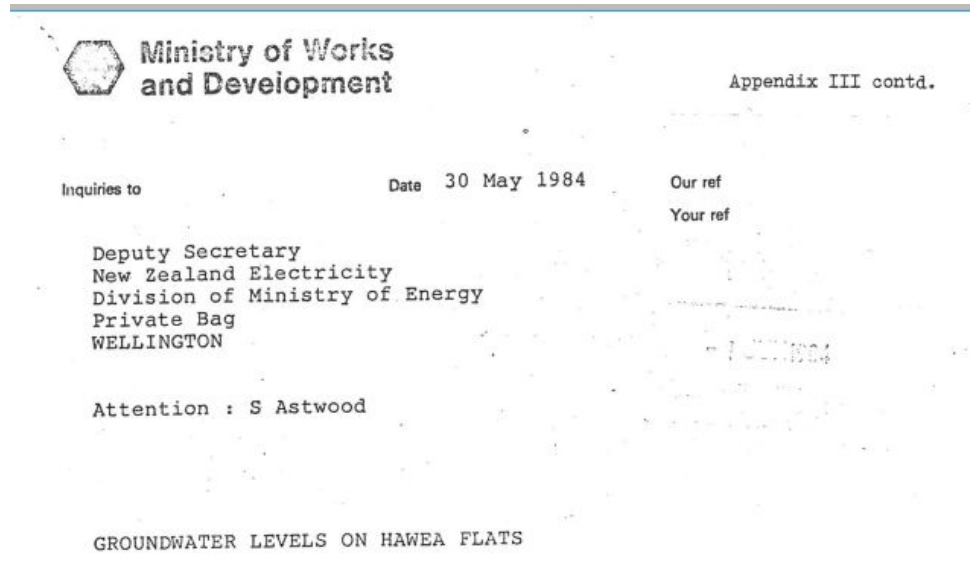
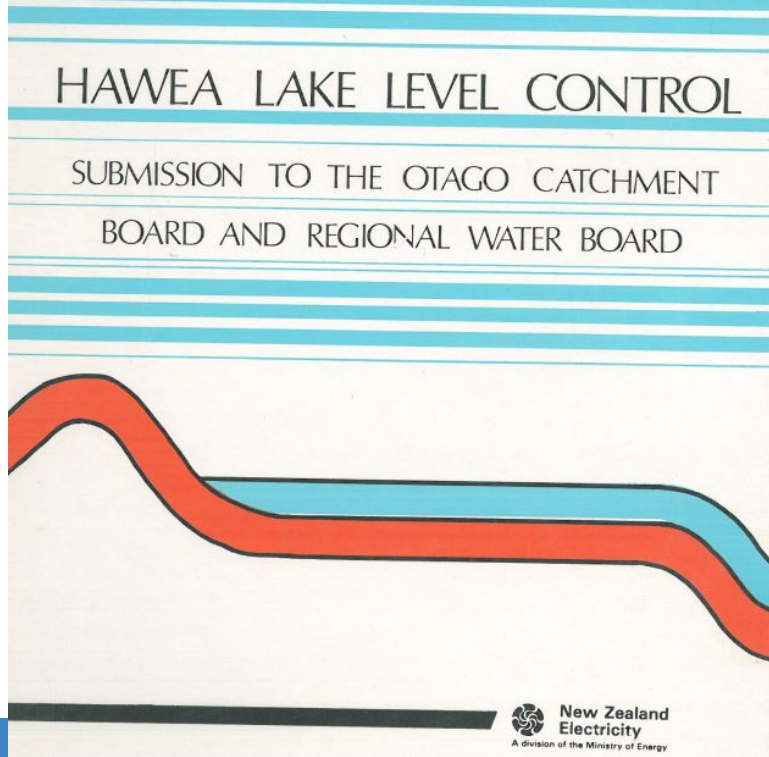
# Key prediction: Lake can become disconnected from the groundwater leading to low groundwater levels



What level? →  
327.6 - 338 m msl

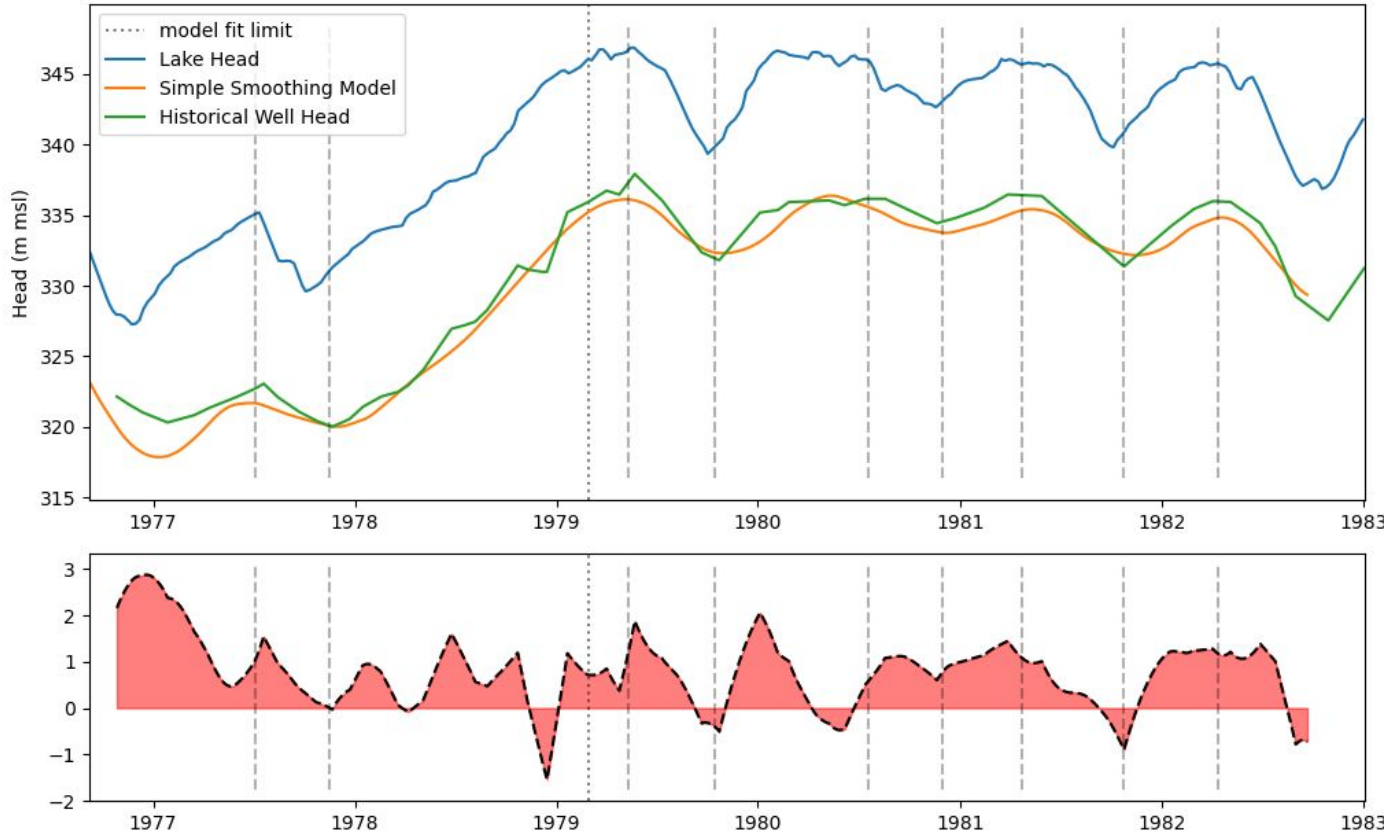


The end? → Nope, new (old) data appears!

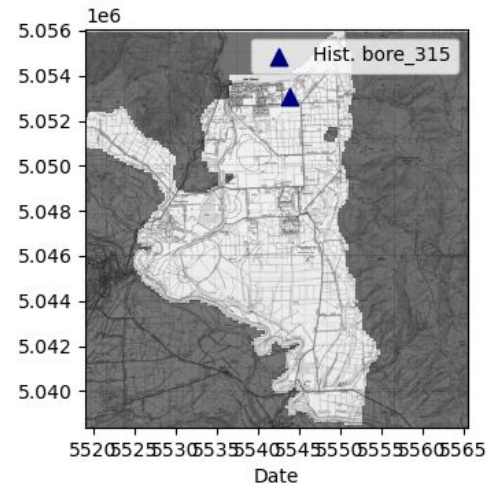


This data was unknown to KSL, LAL, & ORC. It seems to have been lost when the Ministry of Works and Development was dissolved

### Lake Head and Simple Smoothing Model for Bore 315 fit from record after 1979-03-01

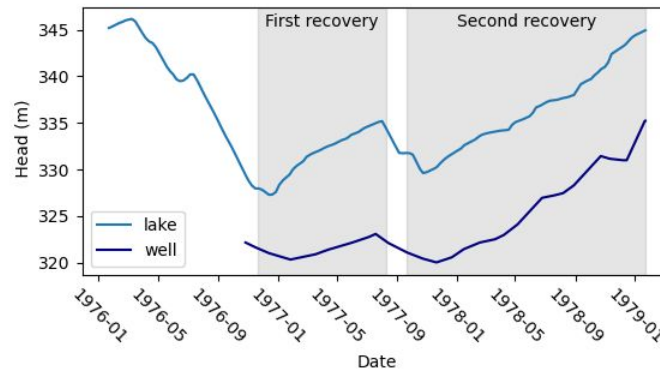
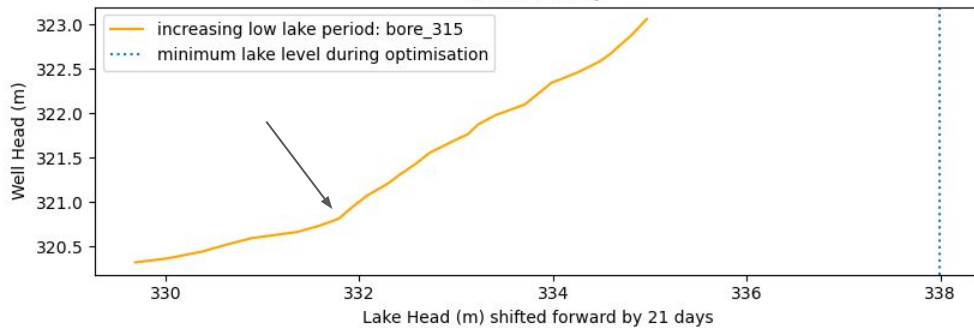


step: -10.58  
lag: 26.2  
amplitude: 1.14  
smooth: 203.22

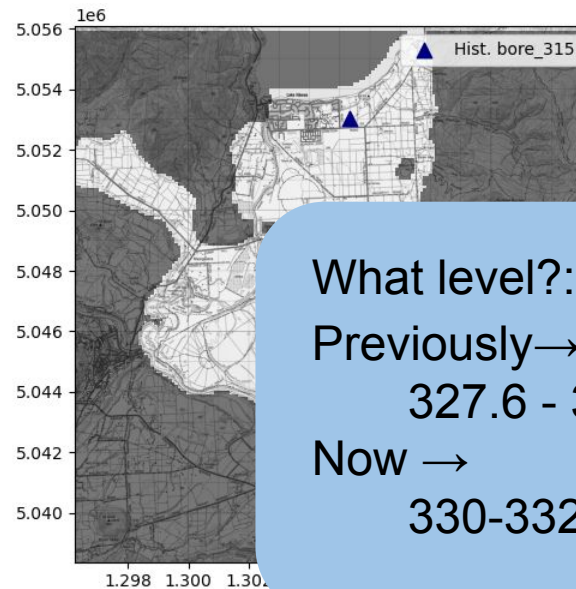
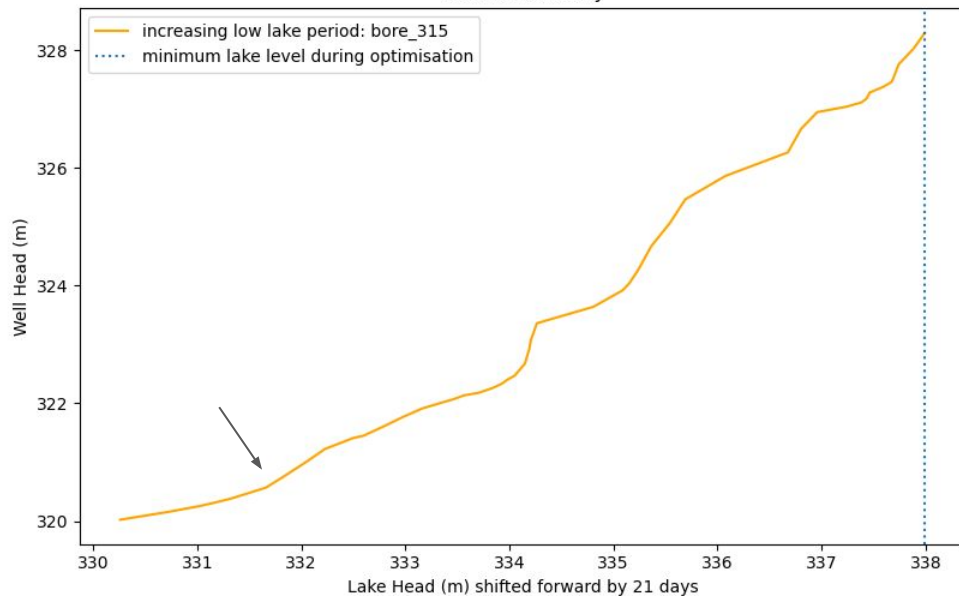




First recovery

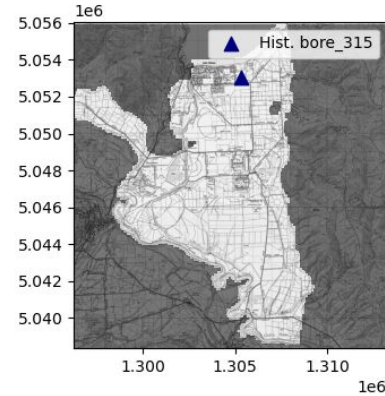
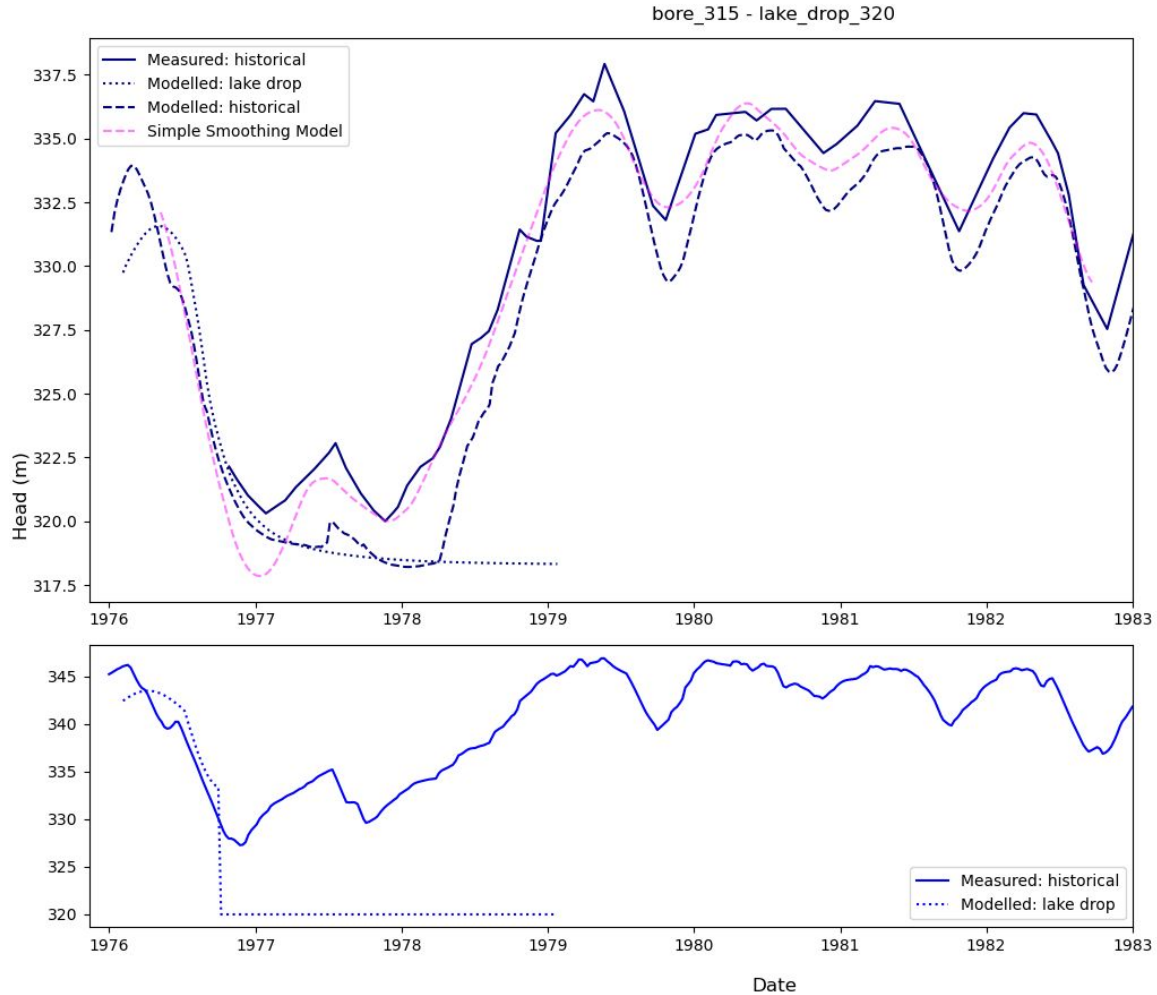


Second recovery

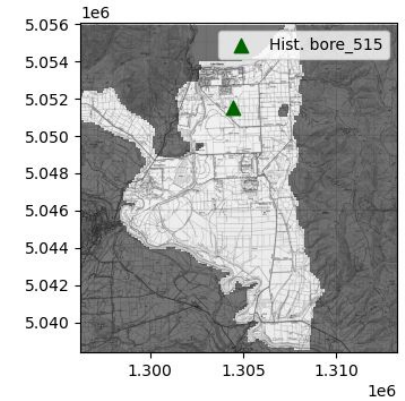
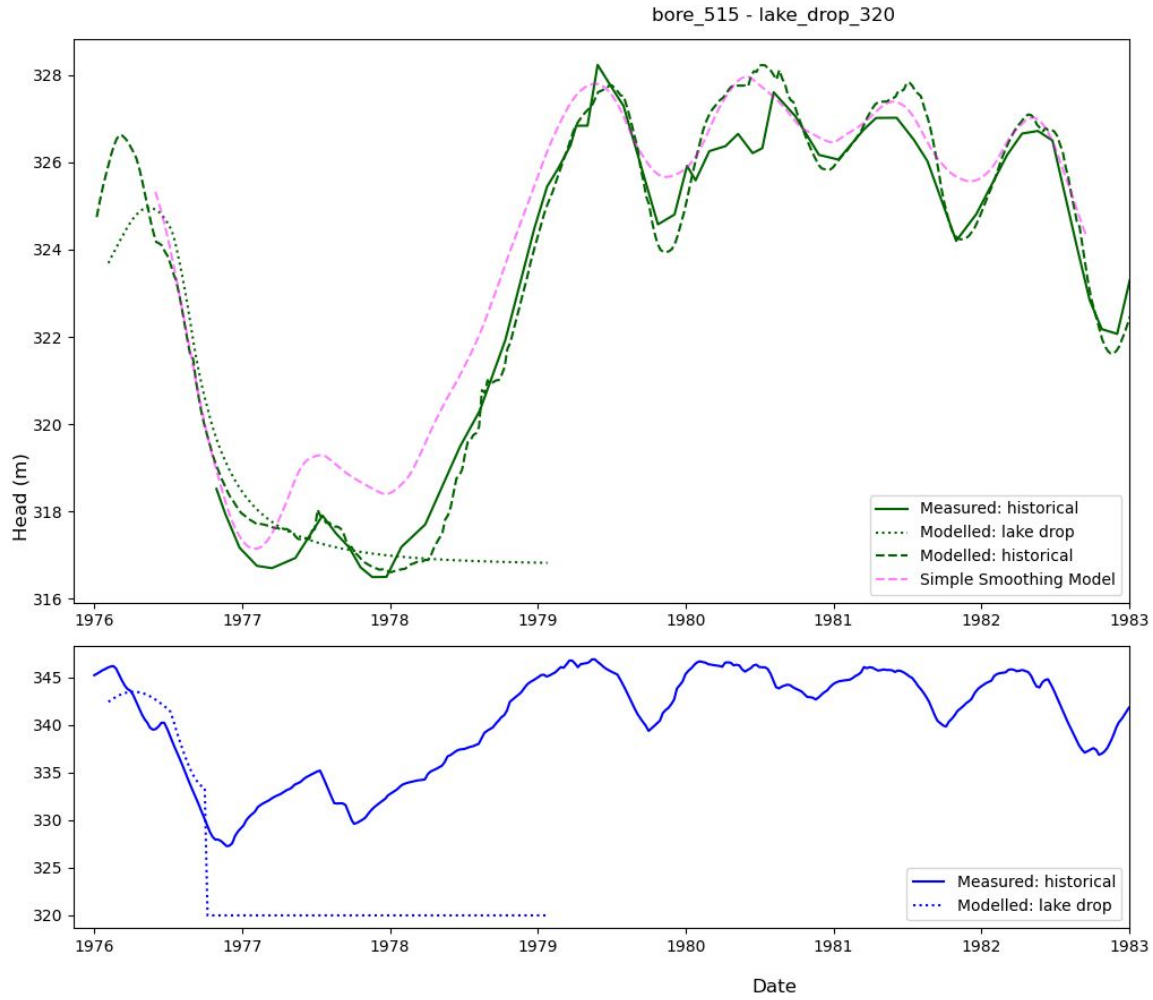


What level?:  
 Previously →  
 327.6 - 338 m msl  
 Now →  
 330-332 m msl

# How does the model do?

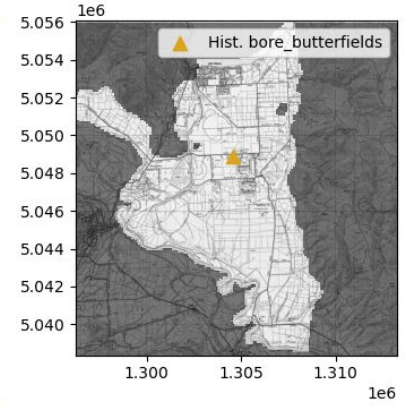
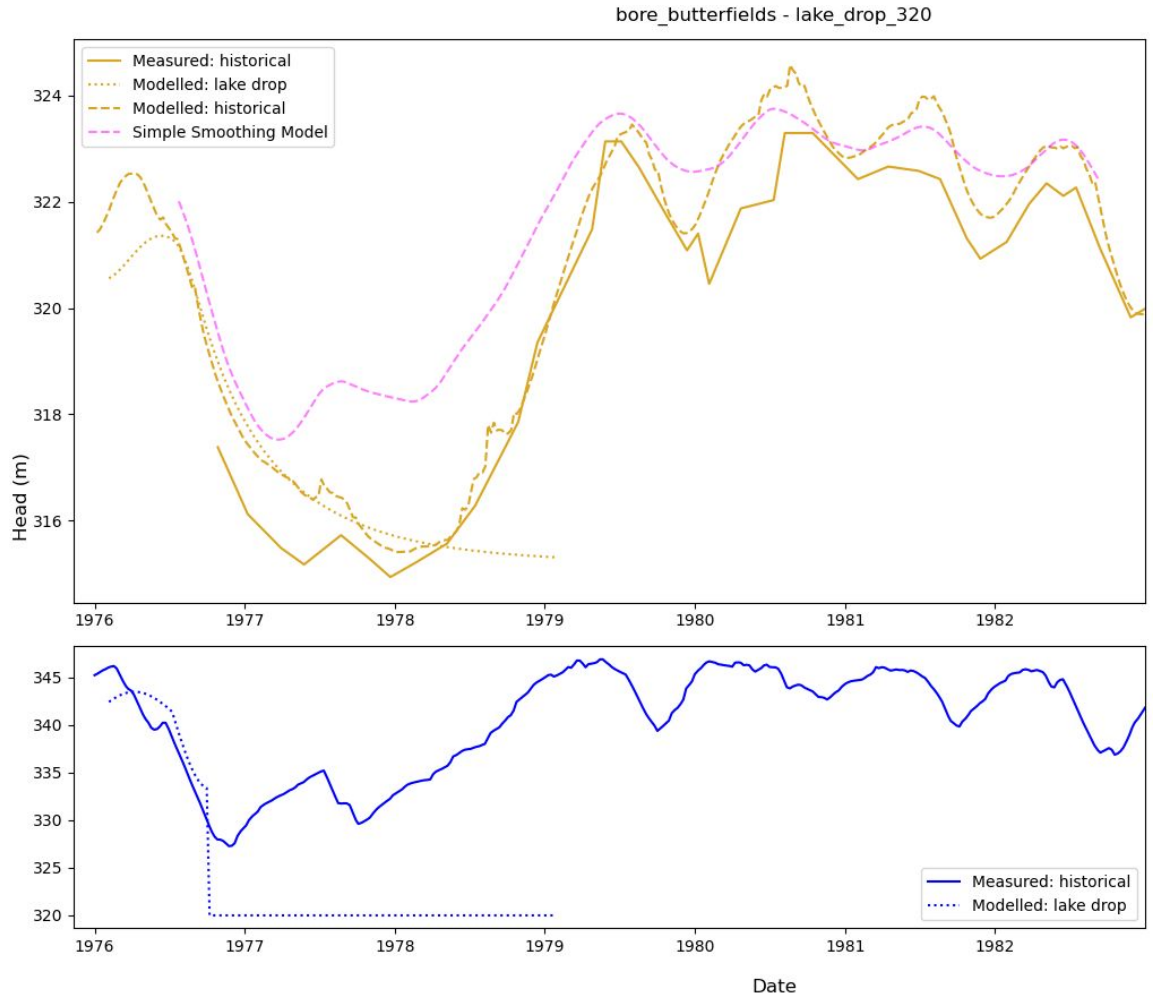


# How does the model do?





# How does the model do?



# Conclusions

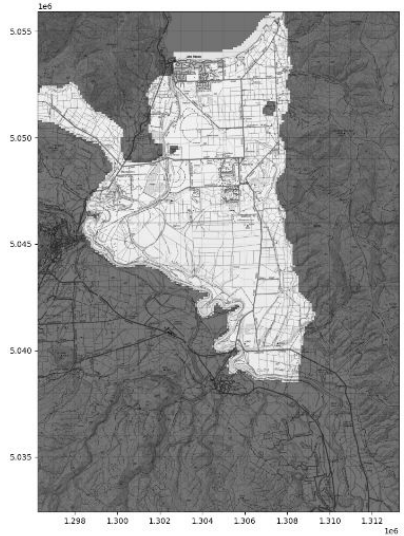
- There's a freaking underground waterfall happening in Otago!
- Important for Lake Hawea management.
- There is still some value in deterministic modelling.
- We really need to consider uncertainties in our structure as well as our parameterisation.
- Data stewardship is an essential part of resource management, and it must be able to survive generational turnover in practitioners and even organisations.
  - Scientific programming can help here → provides links between data and information.

# My personal soapbox

- Lets move to modelling being more than just some modflow files.
- Include data and code.
- Open access (hopefully).
- Stewardship.
- “git philosophy”.
- As an industry we need to upskill!

README.rst

## Hawea Transient groundwater model (Hawea Model)



<b>Author:</b>	Matt Dumont
<b>Date:</b>	2021-11-02
<b>Version:</b>	1.0.0
<b>Status:</b>	Final
<b>KSL project:</b>	Z22031HAW_hawea-model
<b>Purpose:</b>	This document describes the Hawea Model repo

The Hawea model domain; the inactive portions of the model are coloured dark grey. The model domain is a 3D model of the Hawea aquifer systems including the Maungawera Valley. The model domain is bounded by Lake Hawea to the North, the Clutha River to the South, and the hillslopes to the East and West. The model domain is 17 km by 23.5 km. The model cell spacing is 100 m and the model is on a regular North-South grid.