The Names We Have for Water: "Adjectival Water"

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## Water has many names, depending on -its mineral content: sa

#### soft water



## fresh water

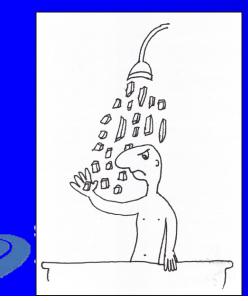
#### salt water



## barackish water



hard water



## Water has many names, depending on -its physical appearance: still water

## rough water



#### low water





Stillwater, Minnesota

## calm water

## Water has many names, depending on -how we wear it:

#### rose water



## toilet water (eau de toilet)





á useum

## "Natural spray"



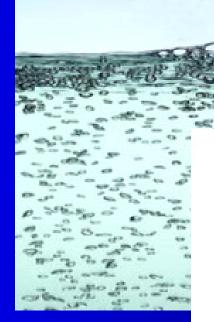
## Water has many names, depending on -how we drink it:

#### **bottled water**

## carbonated water

## tonic water











Science Museum branch water tumwater



## Water has many names, depending on -how we eat it:

# According to "Dr. Science," sno-kones are made of...

"ground" water









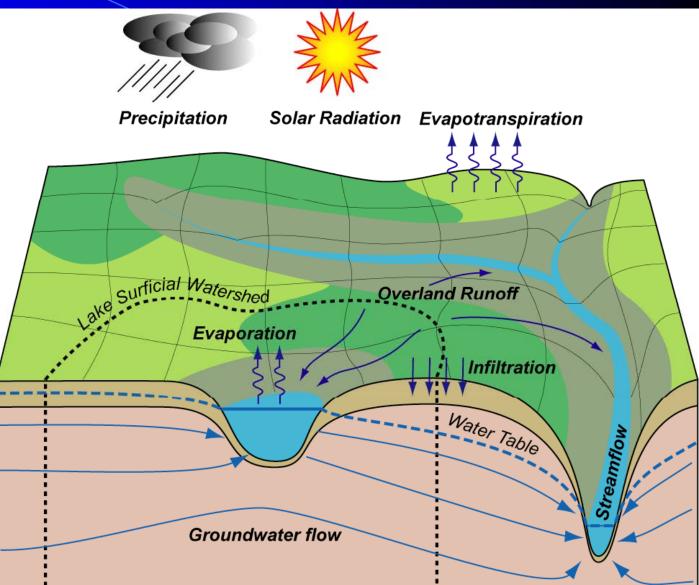
## Water has many names, depending on -where we find it:

atmospheric water

surface water (streams, lakes, & wetlands)

biotic water soil moisture

ground water







But in the end -it is all WATER ...

> ... part of the same continuum called the water cycle...

... with critical connections between the various pools:

e.g., atmospheric water, surface water, and ground water



âuseum

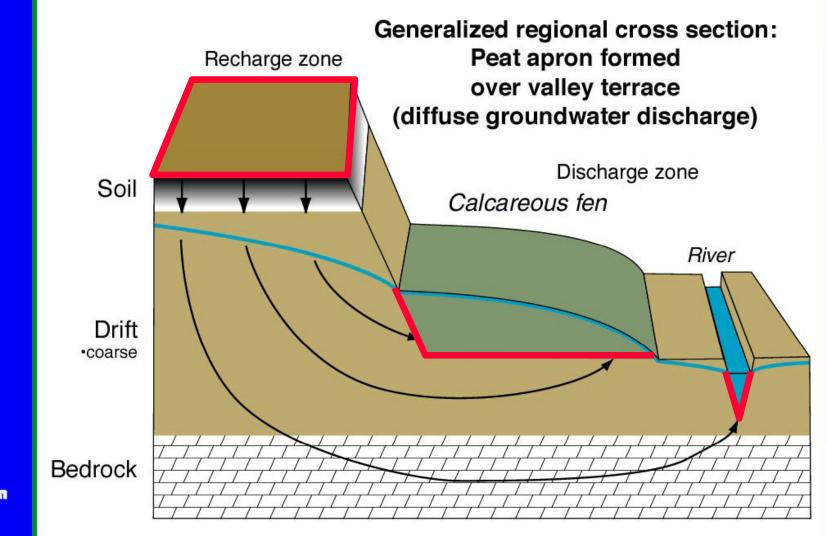


## Why are atmospheric, surface, and ground water critically connected -- chemically?

## The interfaces are large and chemically significant Carbon is critical --

(a) along discharge interfaces in affecting redox-sensitive reactions such as denitrification

(b) along recharge interface in soil atmosphere affecting acidity of percolate and ability to dissolve CaCO3

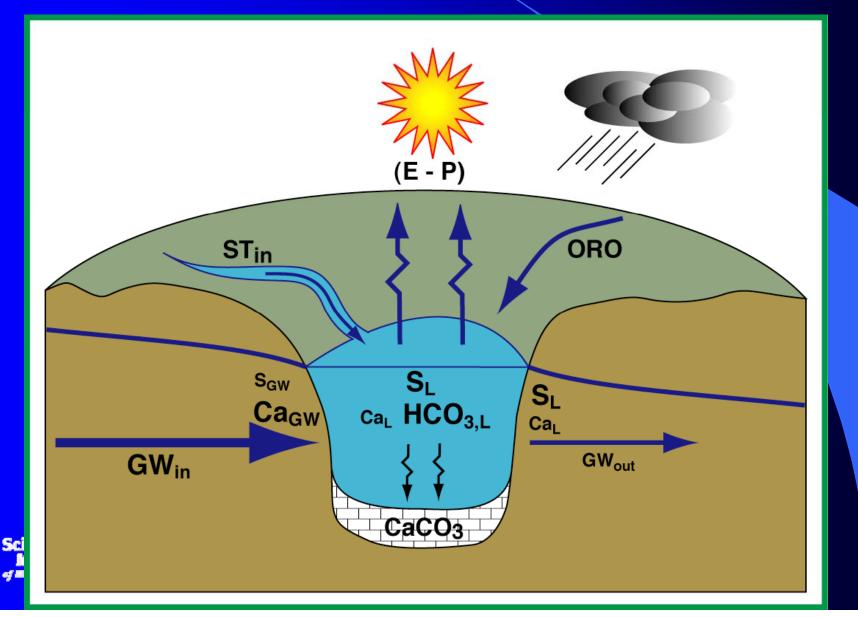


SC WRS

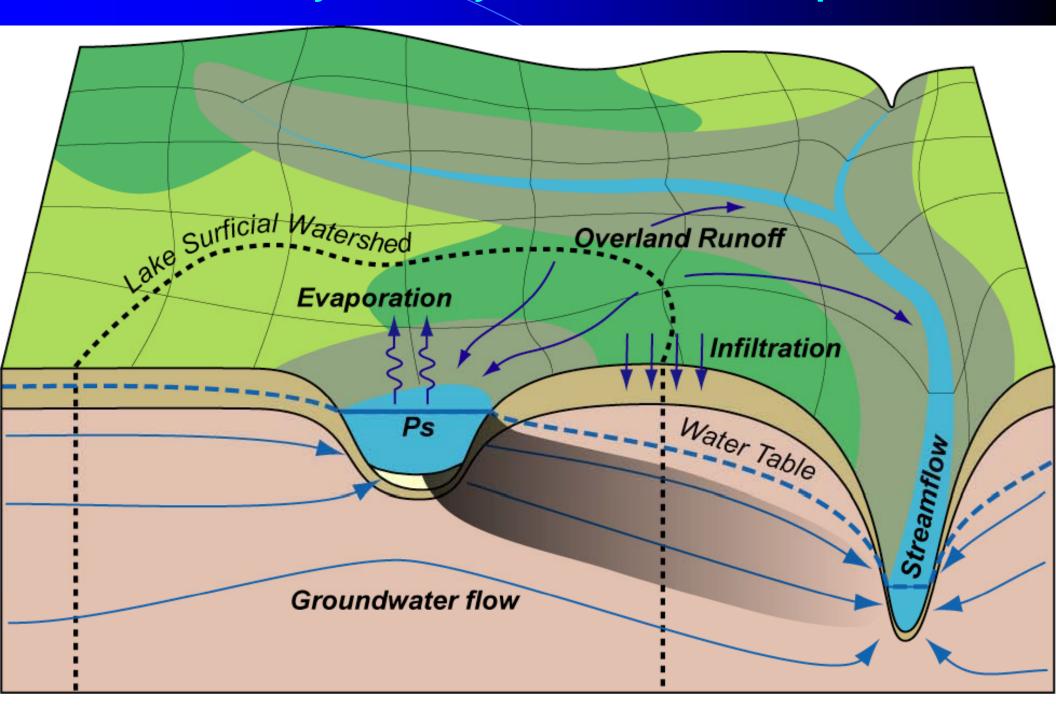


Why are surface water and ground water critically connected -- chemically?

Sometimes, small fluxes can be critically important For closed-basin lakes in arid climates: GWout may be a small part of the lake-water budget -- but it is a major control on lake salinity

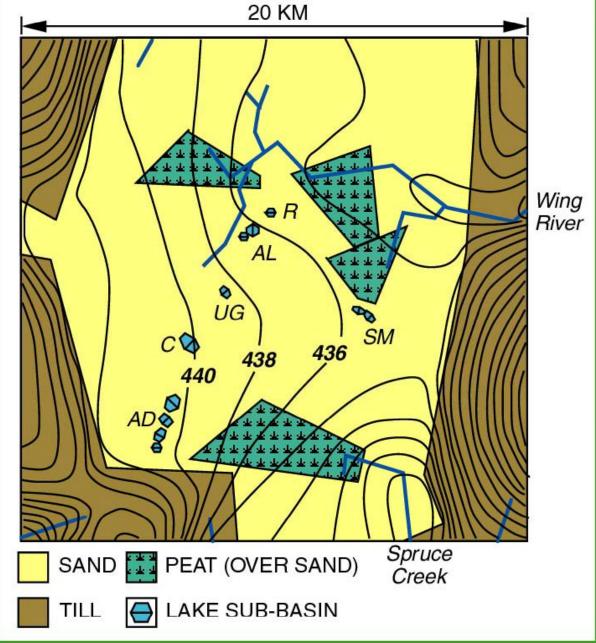


## Why are surface water and ground water critically connected -- chemically? Water readily mixes by turbulence and dispersion



Why are surface water and ground water critically connected -- physically?

- Recharge and discharge drive the ground-water flow system -- and these functions occur across the interfaces of aquifers
- Surface-water bodies form the boundary conditions of the ground-water flow field
- Consequently, ground water is the foundation of many surface-water bodies
  - Ground-water altitude determines occurrence of perennial lakes, wetlands, & streams
  - Ground-water discharge determines base flows







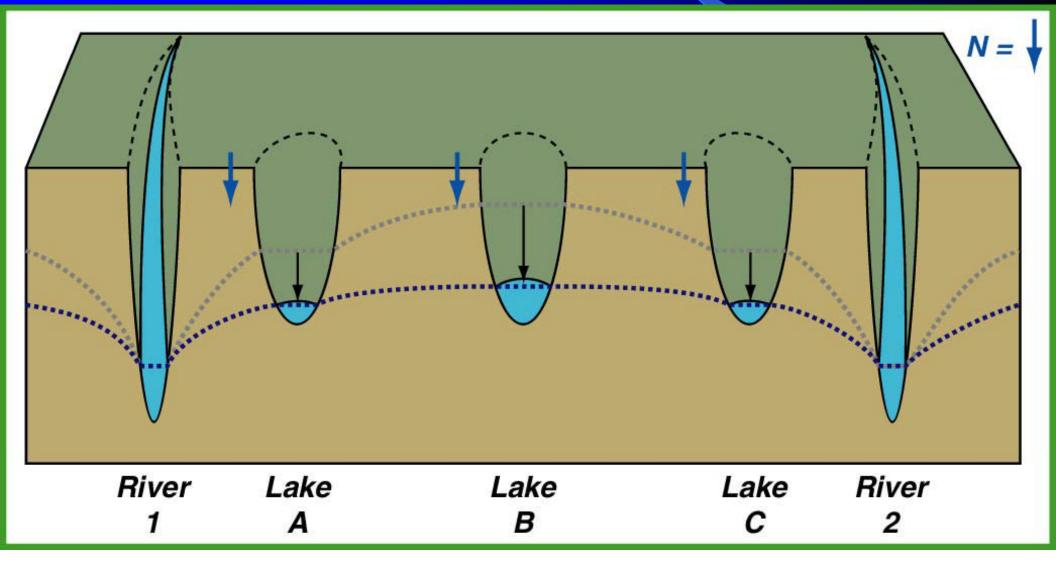


Surface water and ground water critically connected -- physically:

Water-table altitude dependent on:

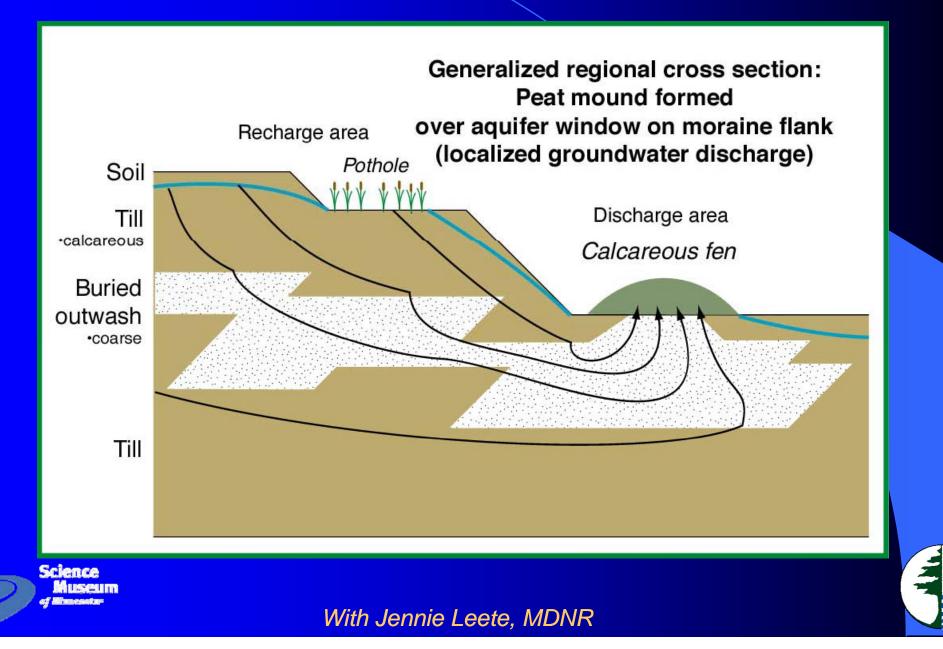
- -- Recharge / K
- -- Geometry of system

Ground water sustains: -- closed-basin lake levels



#### Surface water and ground water critically connected -- physically:

Ground water sustains: -- springs and rare wetlands



Surface water and ground water critically connected -- **physically**:

Ground water sustains:

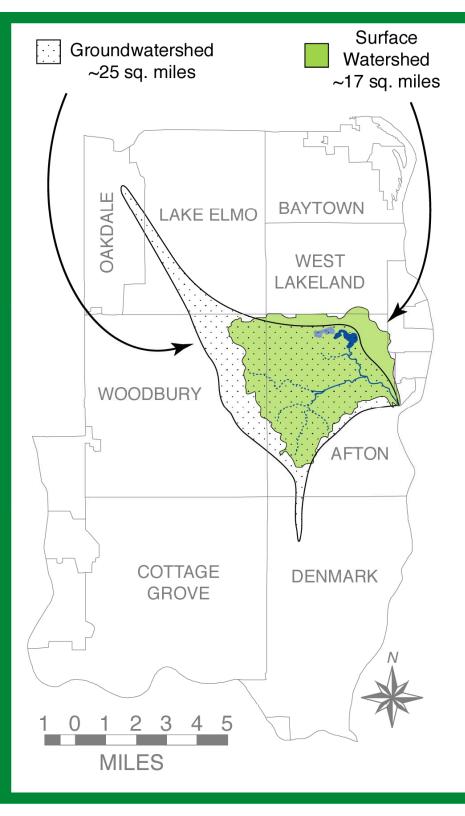
-- stream baseflow (n.b., trout streams such as Valley Creek):

**BF** = Recharge \* Area

*With Stu Grubb, EOR / GeoMatrix; much expanded modeling by Ray Wuolo, Barr Eng.* 







Why are surface water and ground water critically connected -physically?

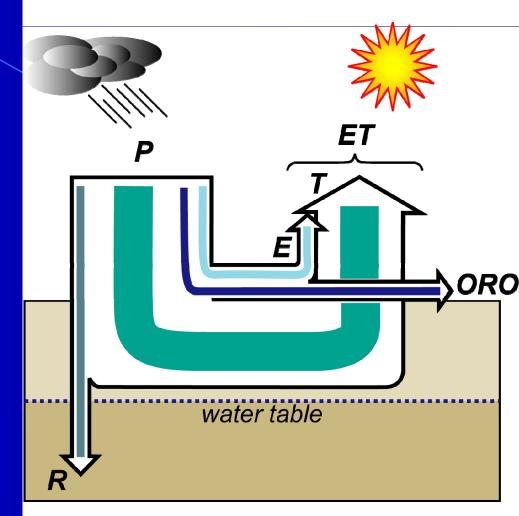
> **Recharge** is commonly a small residual of much larger P and ET values. **Consequently:**

-- ground water is a limited resource

-- a small change in either P or ET results in a BIG change in *R...* 







- P = precipitation
- R = groundwater recharge
- E = evaporation
- T = transpiration
- ET = evapotranspiration
- ORO = overland runoff

## The Names We Have for Water: Conclusions

 The connections between ground water and surface water are critical...

- Chemically
- Physically

 Management of surface-water resources requires an understanding of ground-water resources.



