



Session HS2.1.5  
EGU22-859  
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# On the identification of hydrogeological reservoirs in a proglacial catchment and their future groundwater storage

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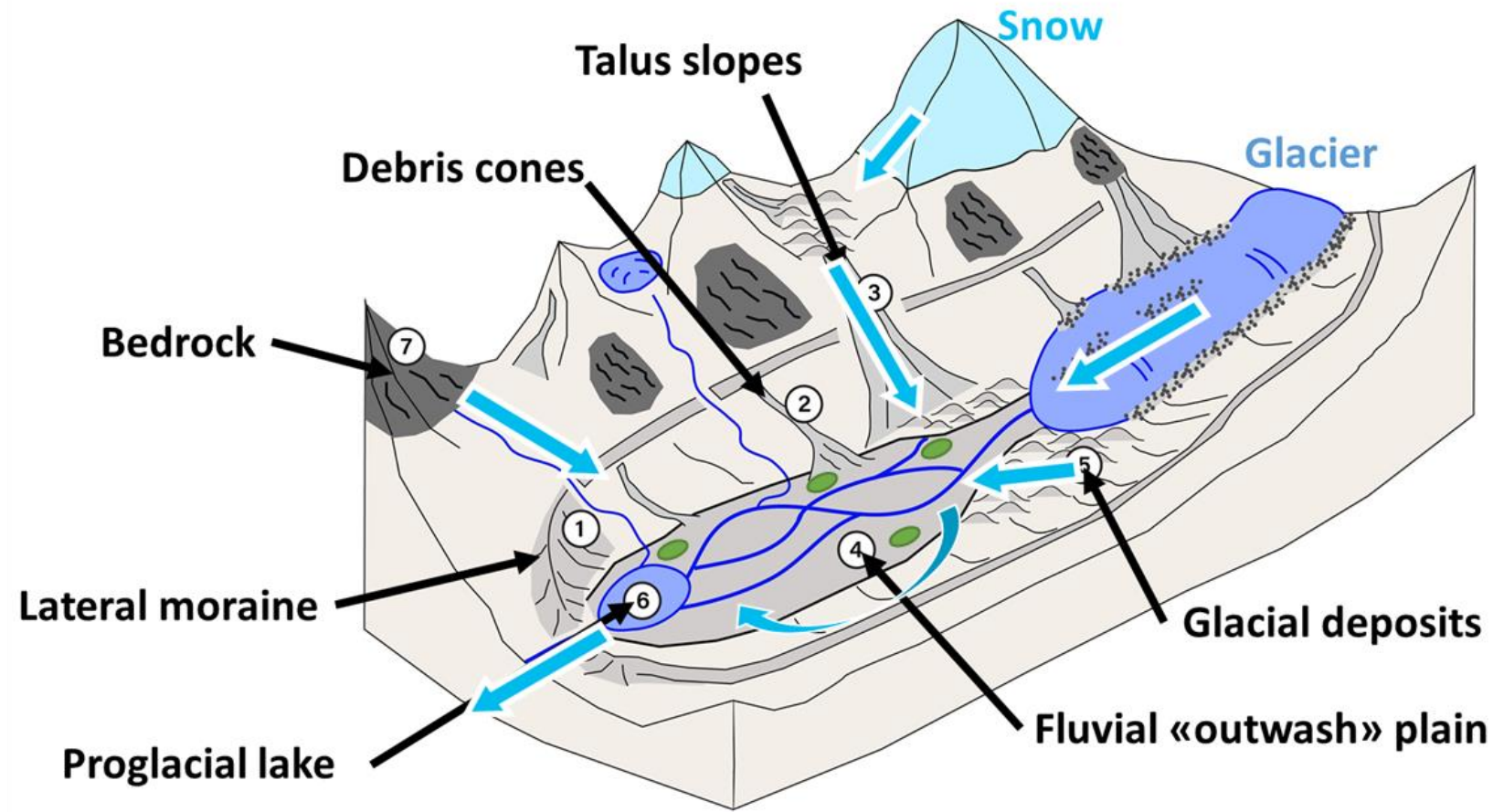
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# Where is water stored ?

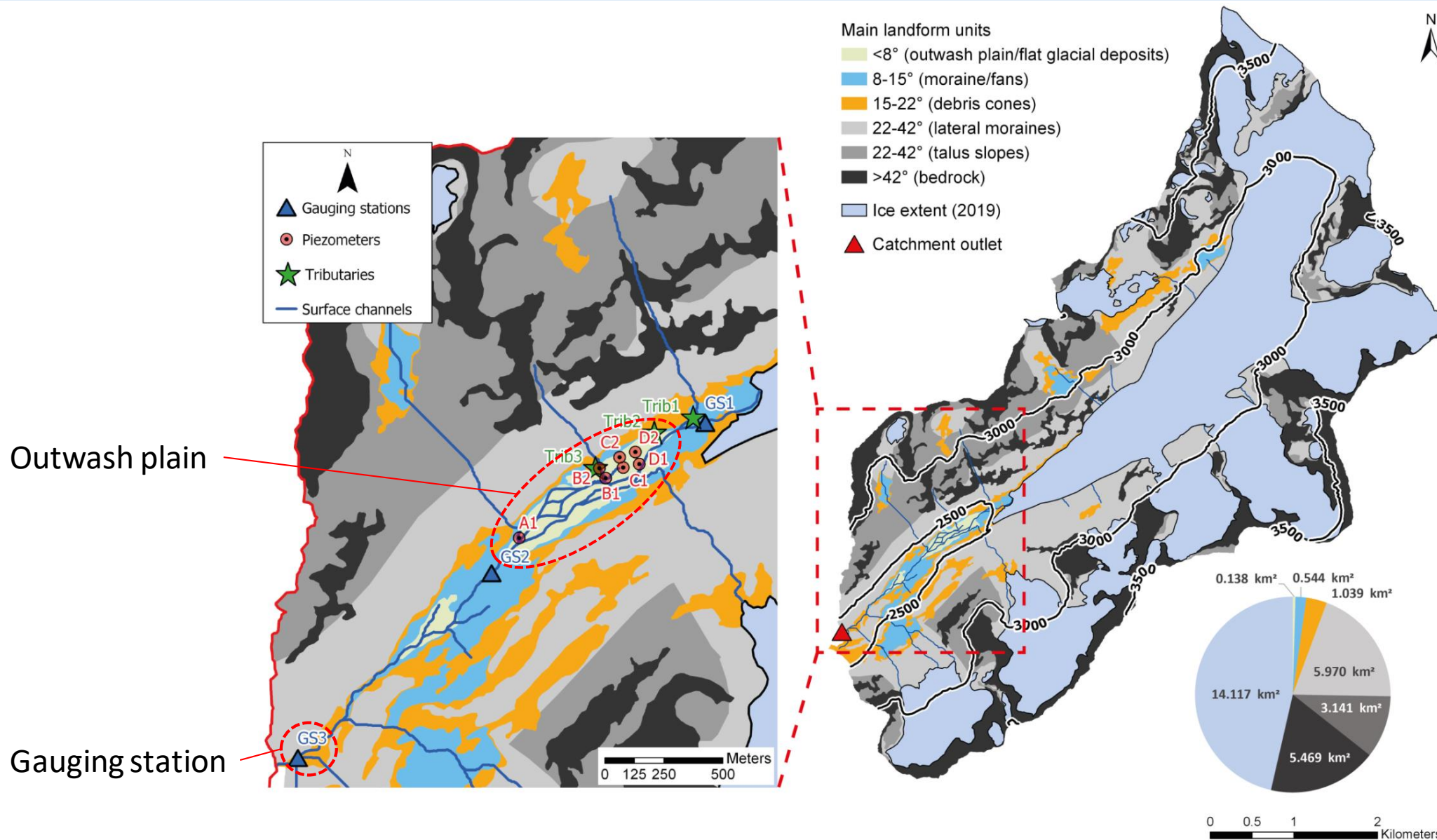
## Geomorphological landforms in proglacial zones



- Ice retreat leads to **new landforms**
- Water **storage and release time** depends on landforms
- In a context of **rapid ice, early snow melt** :
  1. Maintaining **baseflow** and ecosystem diversity
  2. Transmission/attenuation of future **floods**
  3. Providing water for **downstream usage**



# Experimental site – Otemma glacier (CH)



Outwash plain

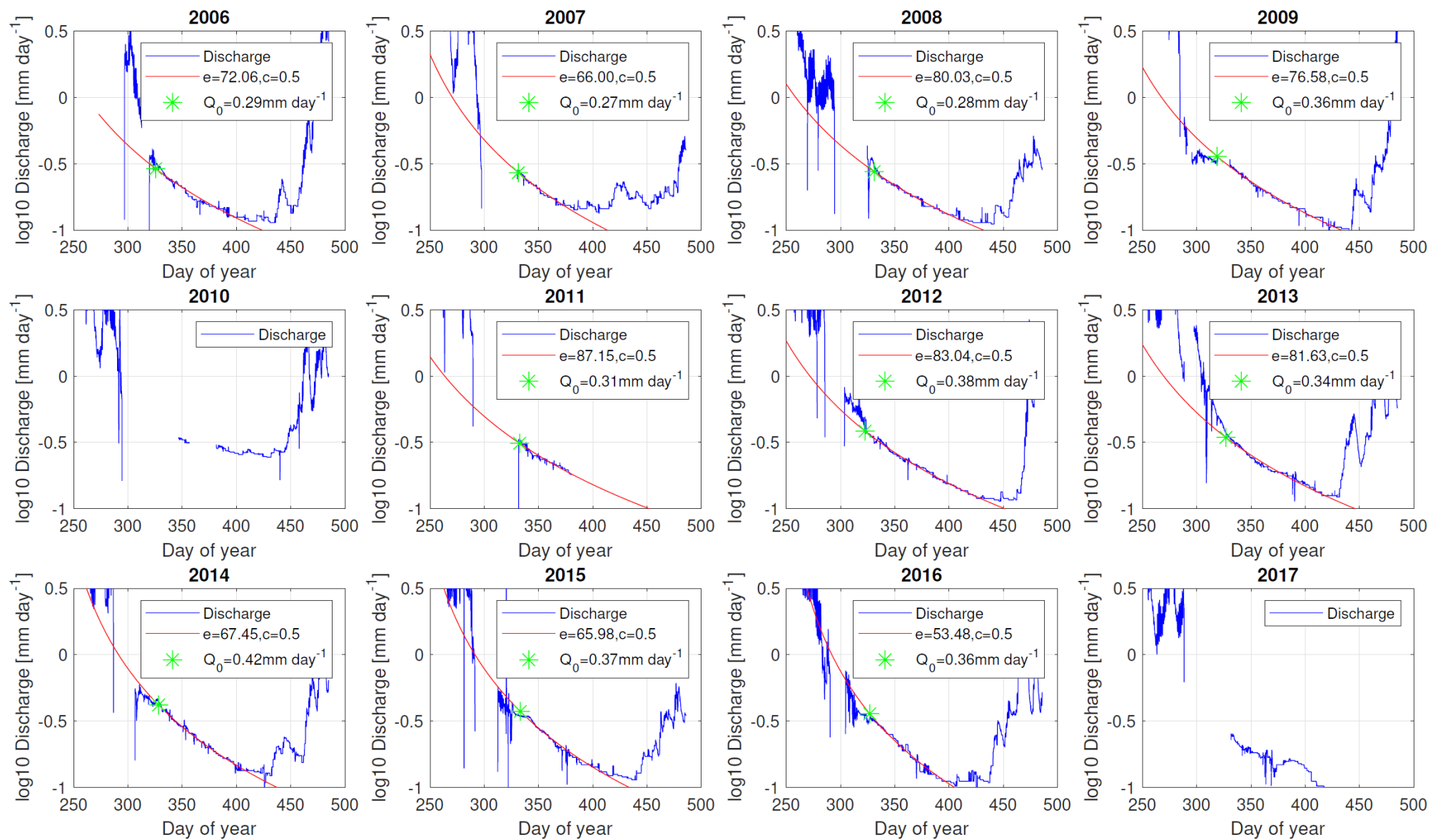
Gauging station

# Winter discharge recession at catchment scale

$$S = eQ^{0.5}$$

$$Q_t = Q_0(1 + \alpha t)^{-2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Q_0^{0.5}}{e}$$

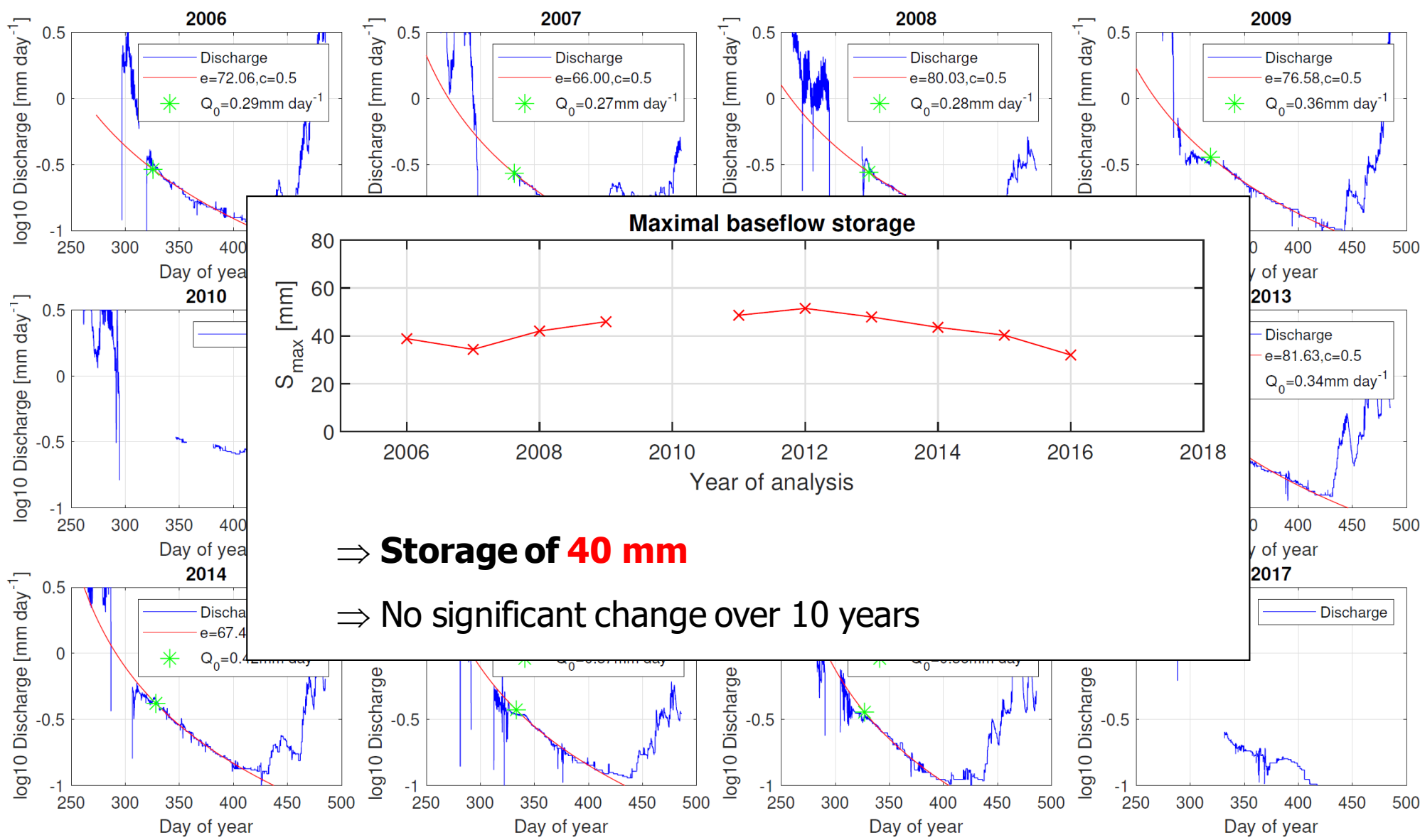


# Winter discharge recession at catchment scale

$$S = eQ^{0.5}$$

$$Q_t = Q_0(1 + \alpha t)^{-2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Q_0^{0.5}}{e}$$



⇒ **Storage of 40 mm**

⇒ **No significant change over 10 years**

# Proglacial superficial landform storage



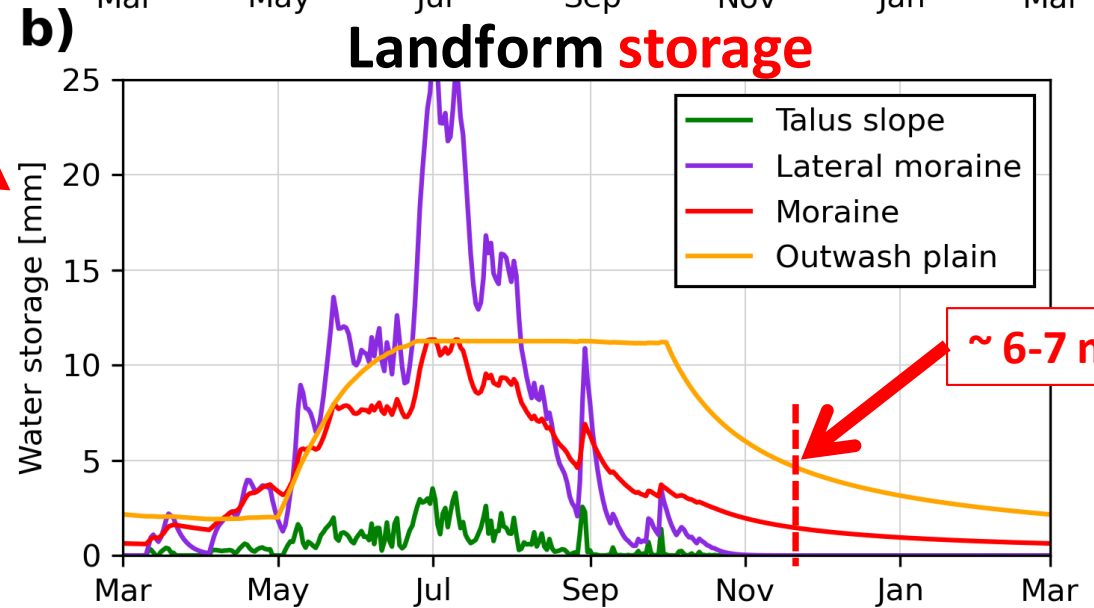
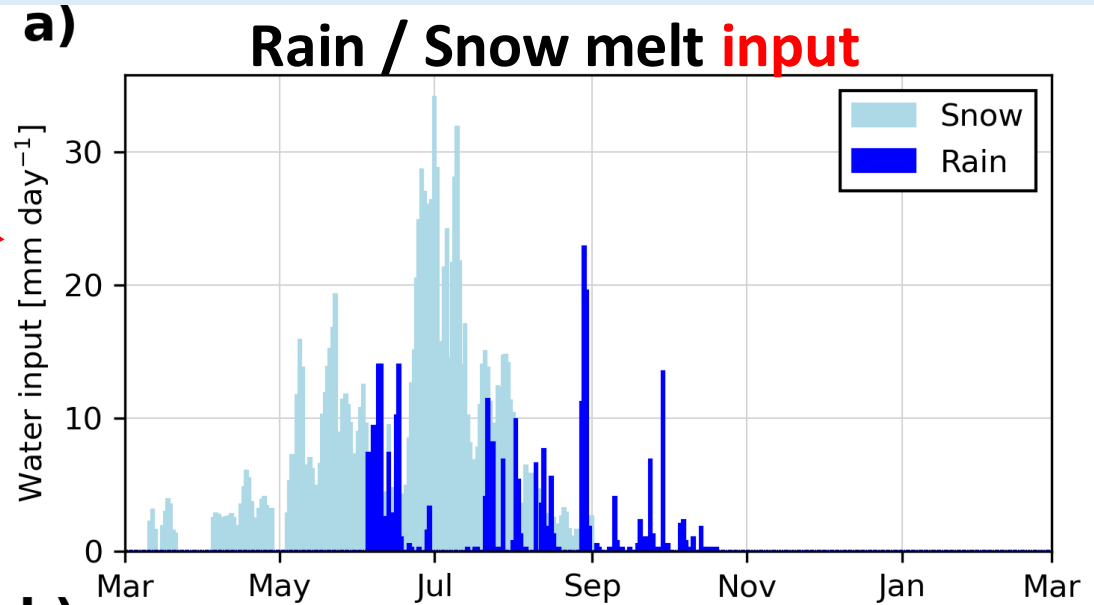
$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta t} = Q_{in} - Q_{out}$$

$$Q_{out} = \left(\frac{S}{e}\right)^{1/c}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Q_0^{0.5}}{e} \approx \frac{K_s h_m}{\phi L^2}$$

Physical parameter of landform

- **Steep** landforms = **short timescales** (days)
- **Outwash plain** = **longer recharge & longer recession** constant
- Winter storage <40 mm => **missing storage**

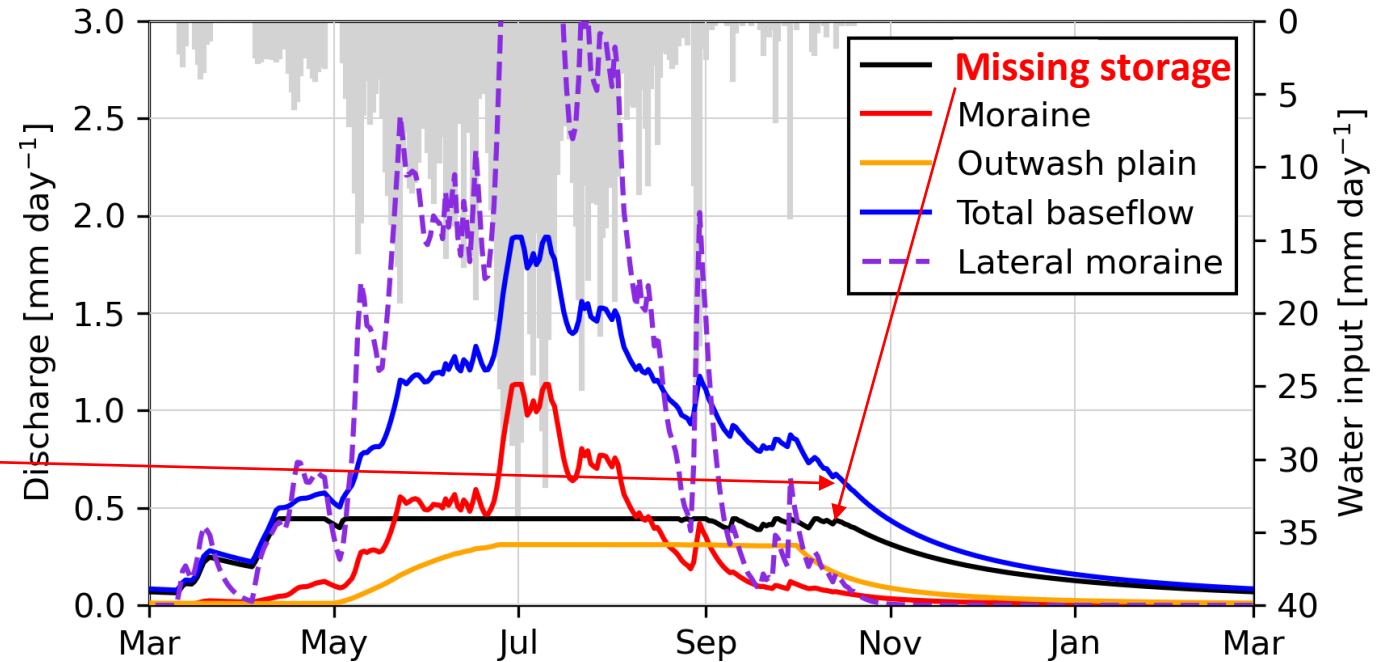


# Proglacial superficial landform storage

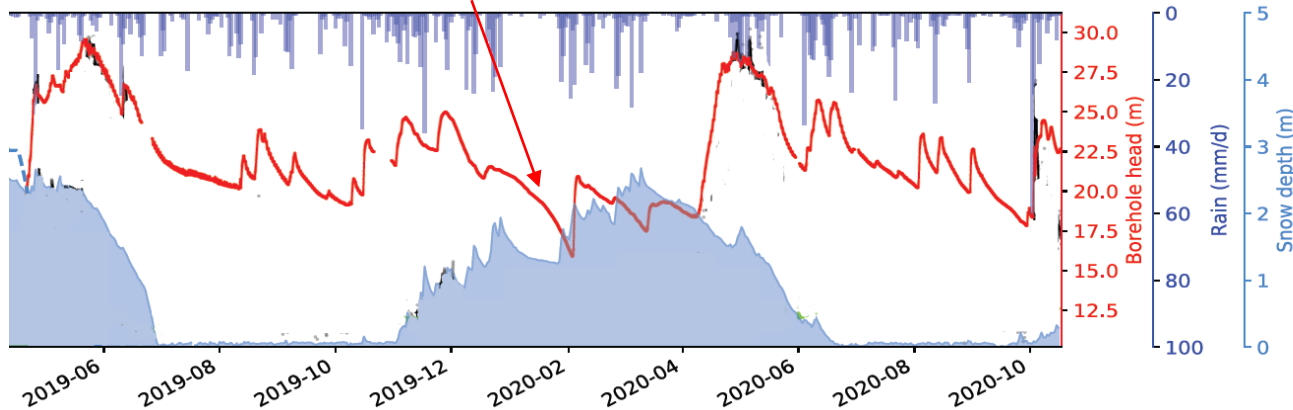
## Missing storage !

- Bedrock storage of  $\sim 35$  mm ?
- Or subglacial melt ?

The missing storage is the main source of water during winter



## Bedrock borehole head at Aletsch Glacier

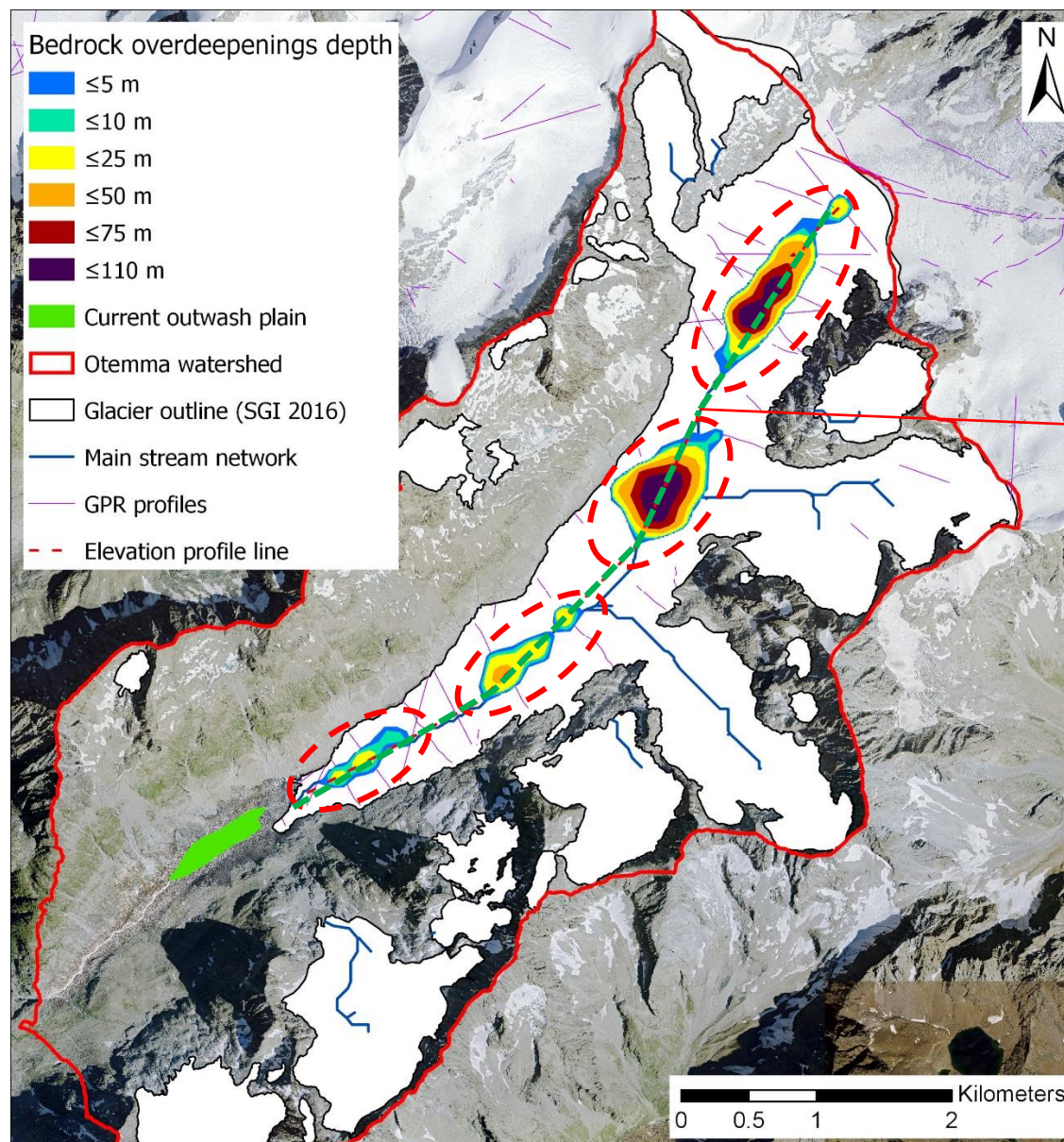


From : Oestreicher et al., 2021

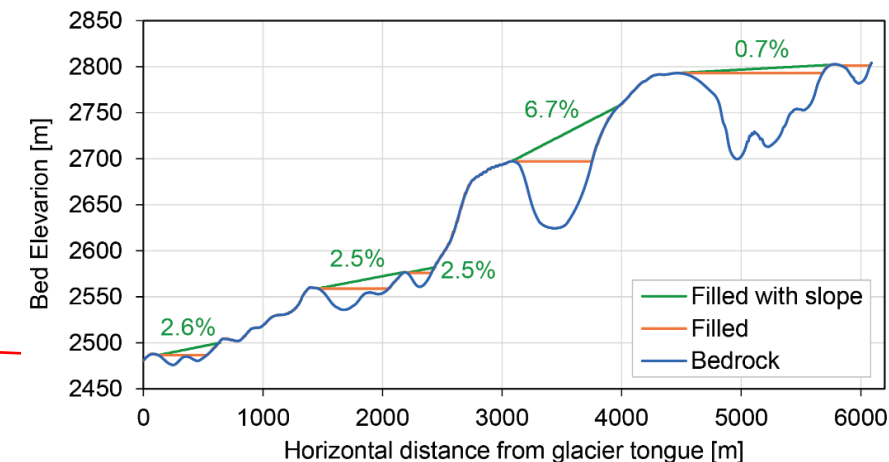
<https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10507494.1>

# Future landforms in a deglaciated catchment

Future outwash plain in glacier **overdeepenings** ?



## Bedrock cross-section



|                 | Area [m <sup>2</sup> ] | Volume [m <sup>3</sup> ] | Volume [mm] | Active storage [mm] |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Overdeepening 1 | 114 000                | 746 354                  | 24.6        | 19.0                |
| Overdeepening 2 | 148 300                | 1 899 117                | 62.5        | 31.2                |
| Overdeepening 3 | 34 200                 | 286 527                  | 9.4         | 3.1                 |
| Overdeepening 4 | 403 400                | 16 837 733               | 553.9       | 267.5               |
| Overdeepening 5 | 410 600                | 14 527 905               | 477.9       | 64.5                |

Based on : Grab et al., 2021. **Swiss Glacier Thickness.**  
<https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000434697>



- **Superficial landforms** are **not able to store groundwater** at timescales larger than days
- **Bedrock** should not be neglected !
- **Outwash** plain may have a **future role** to maintain baseflow ?

# Thank you for your attention

Don't hesitate to contact me : [tom.muller.1@unil.ch](mailto:tom.muller.1@unil.ch)

Towards a hydrogeomorphological understanding of proglacial catchments: review of current knowledge and assessment of groundwater storage and release in an Alpine catchment, **Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss.** [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-2022-110>, in review, 2022.

<https://zenodo.org/communities/otemma/> -> data on discharge, EC, piezometer, weather, water isotopes (to come), ...



# Bonus : River electrical conductivity

