

Supplement of Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 22, 1629–1648, 2018
<https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-22-1629-2018-supplement>
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Supplement of

Using hydraulic head, chloride and electrical conductivity data to distinguish between mountain-front and mountain-block recharge to basin aquifers

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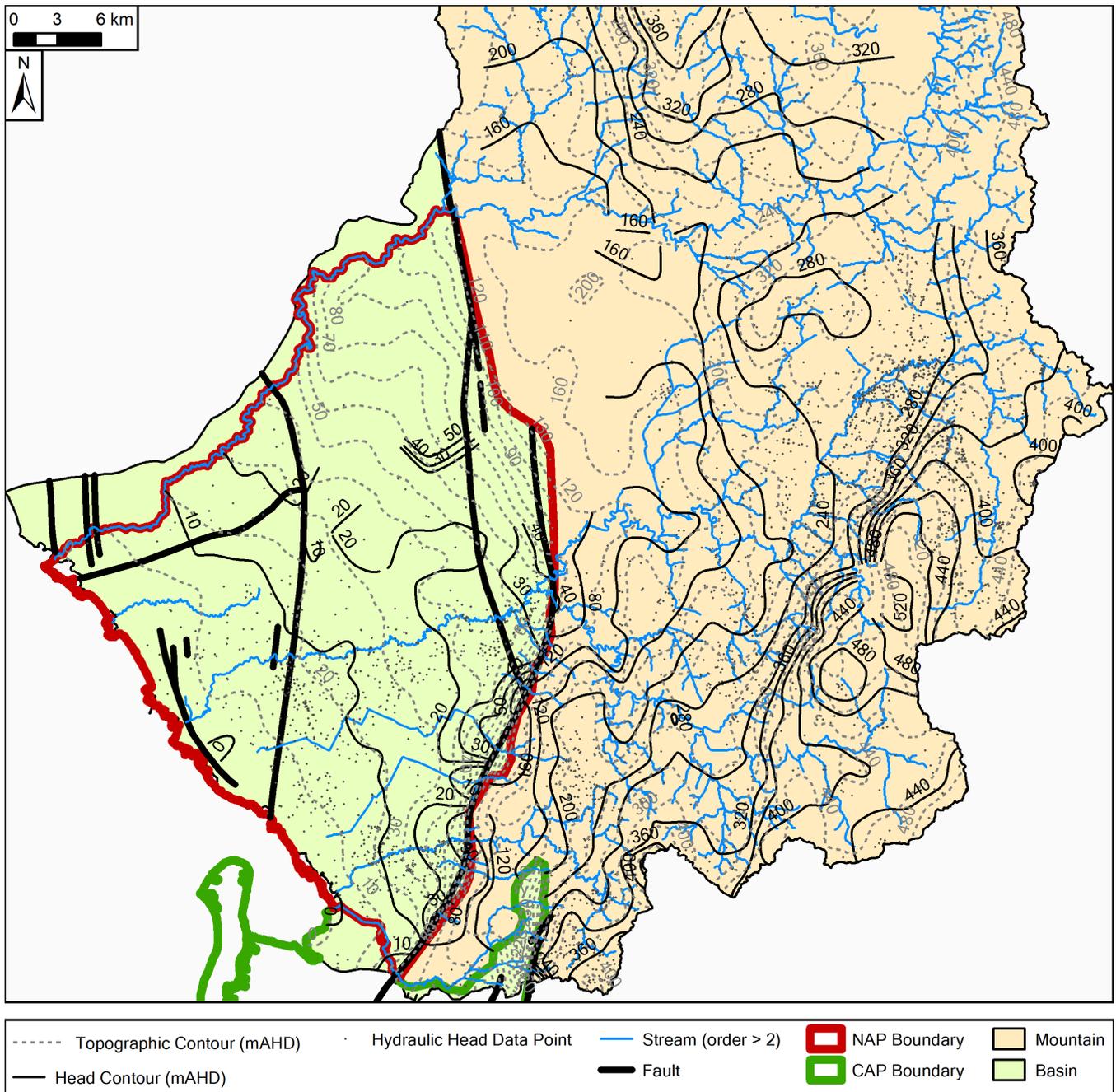


Figure S1. Head and topographic contours in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the Quaternary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The contour interval is 10 m in the basin and 40 m in the mountain (both for head and topography). There is no data further north.

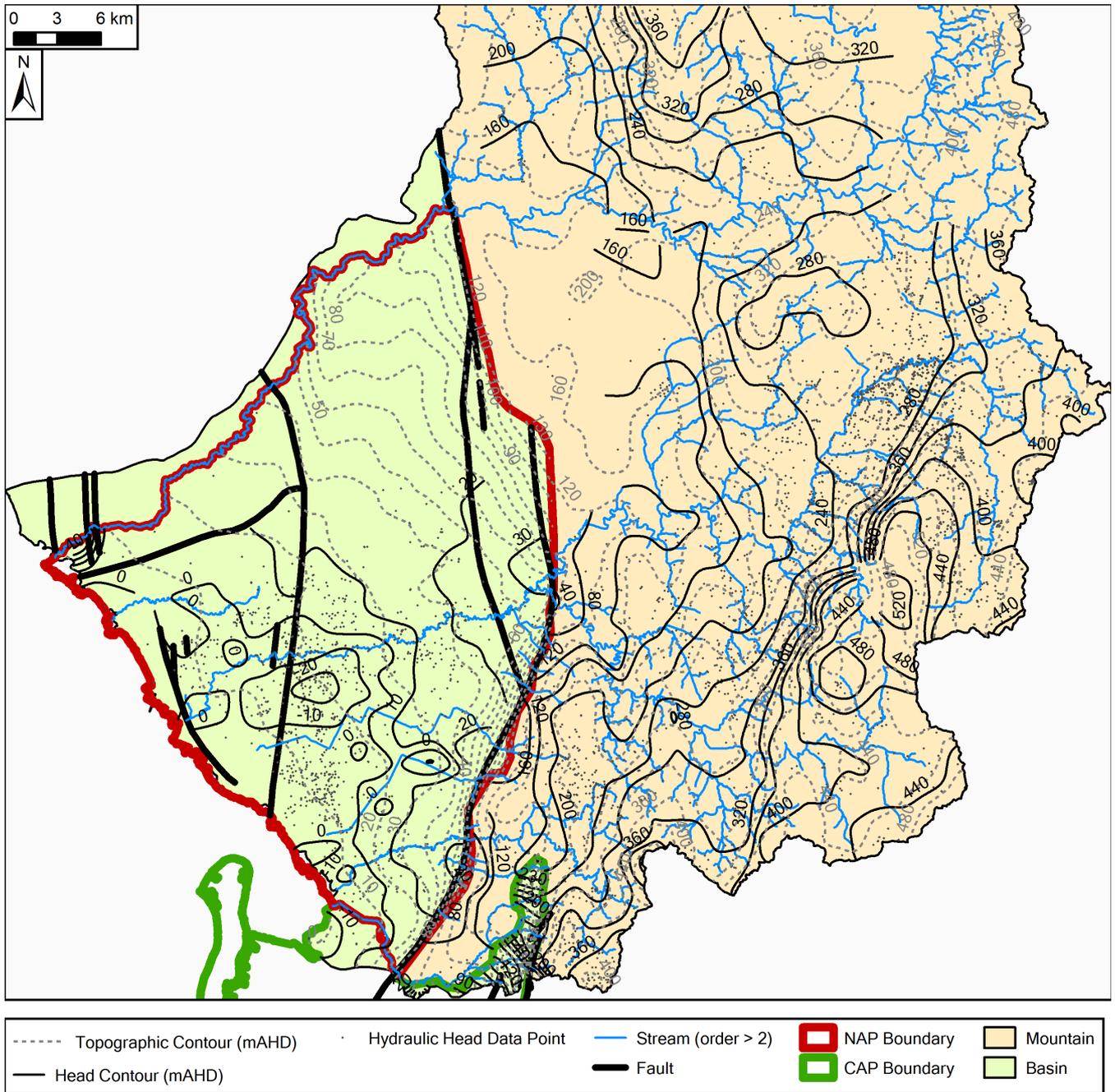


Figure S2. Head and topographic contours in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the Tertiary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The contour interval is 10 m in the basin and 40 m in the mountain (both for head and topography). There is no data further north.

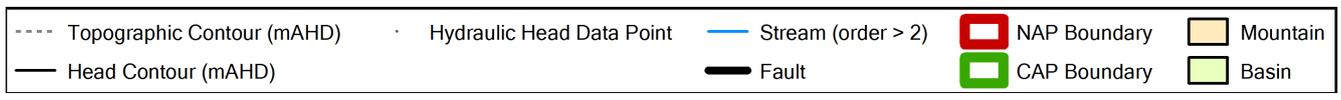
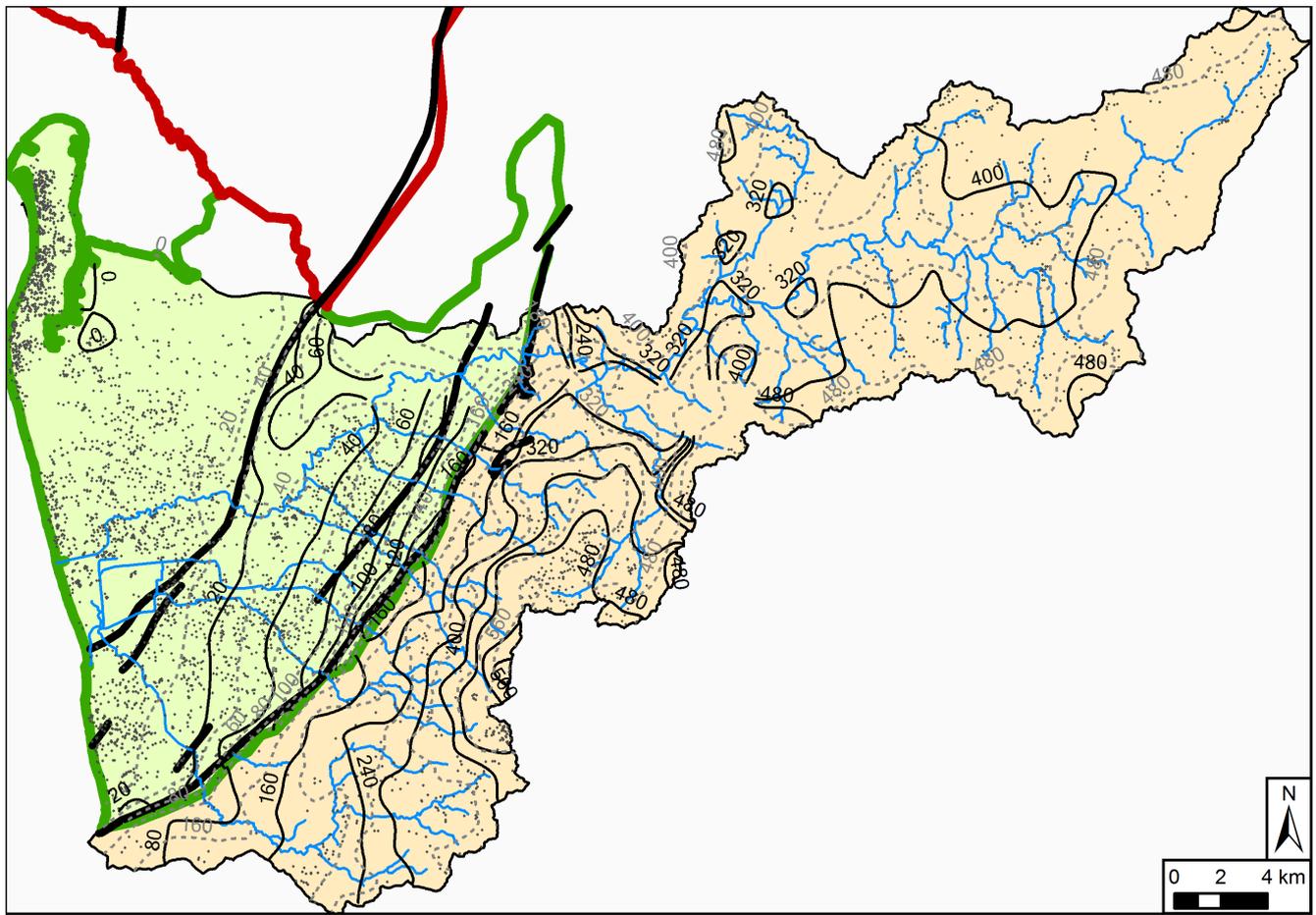


Figure S3. Head and topographic contours in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the Quaternary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The contour interval is 20 m in the basin and 80 m in the mountain (both for head and topography).

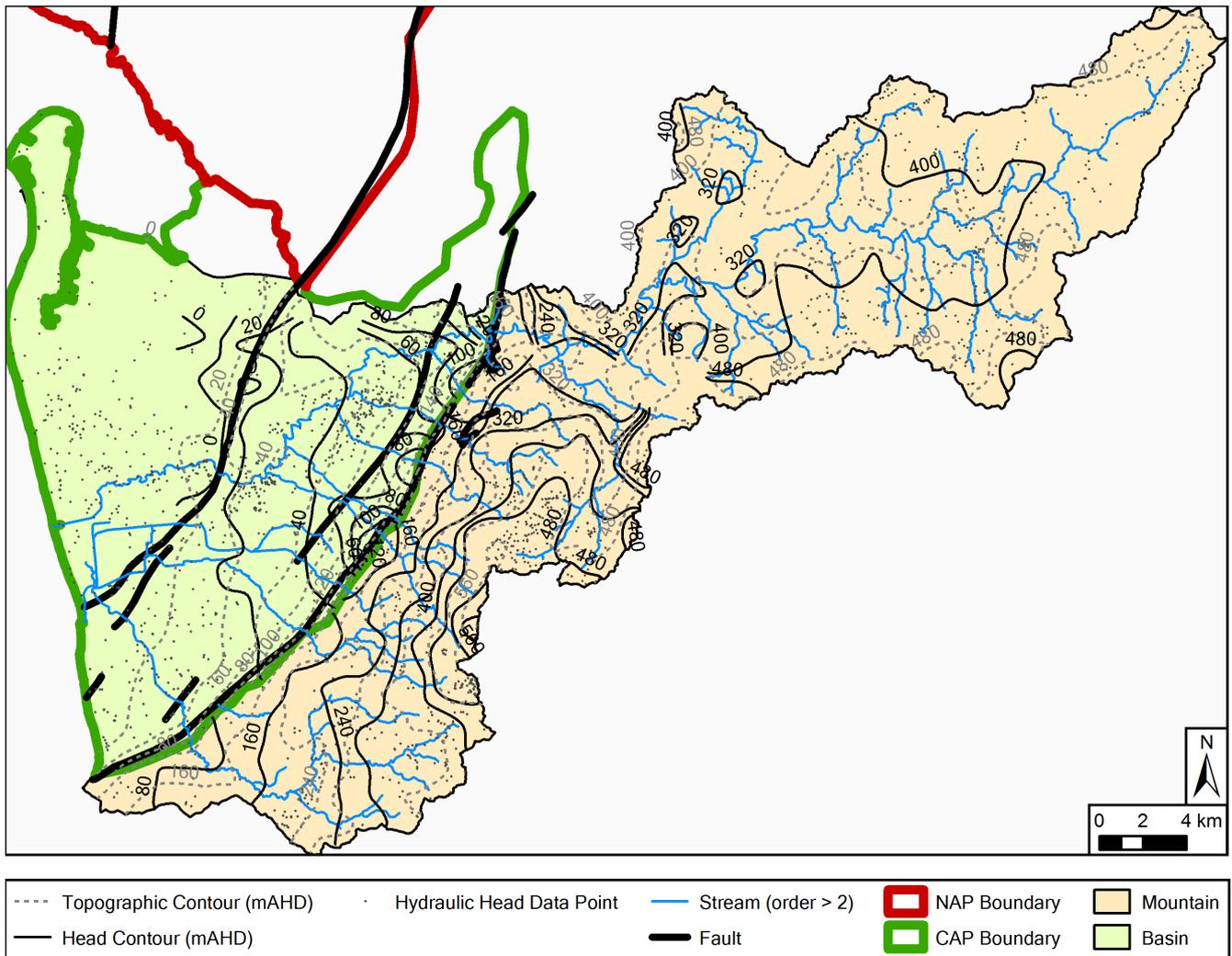


Figure S4. Head and topographic contours in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the Tertiary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The contour interval is 20 m in the basin and 80 m in the mountain (both for head and topography).

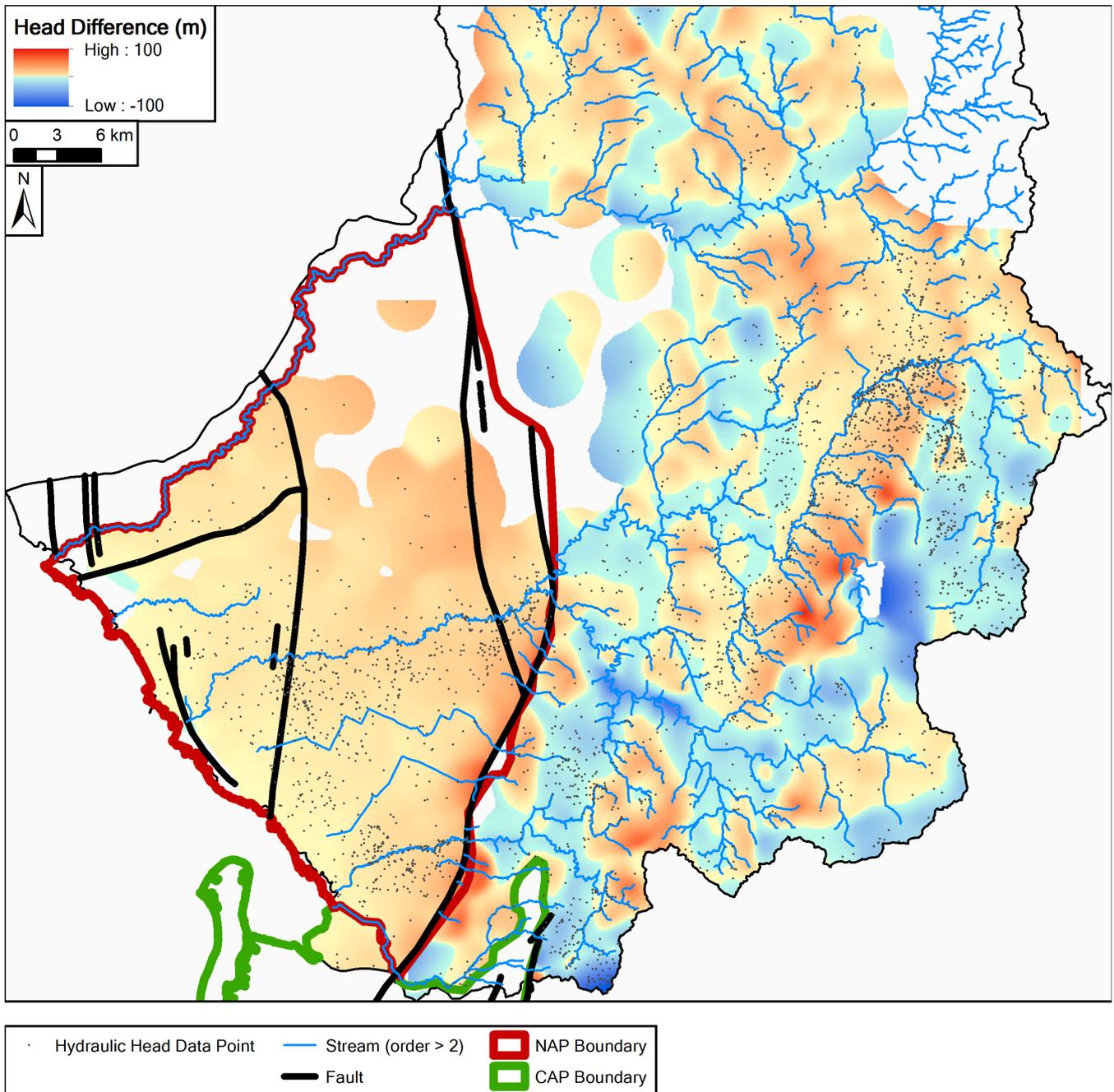


Figure S5. Head differences in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Quaternary aquifers is shown. On the mountain side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers is shown. There is no data further north.

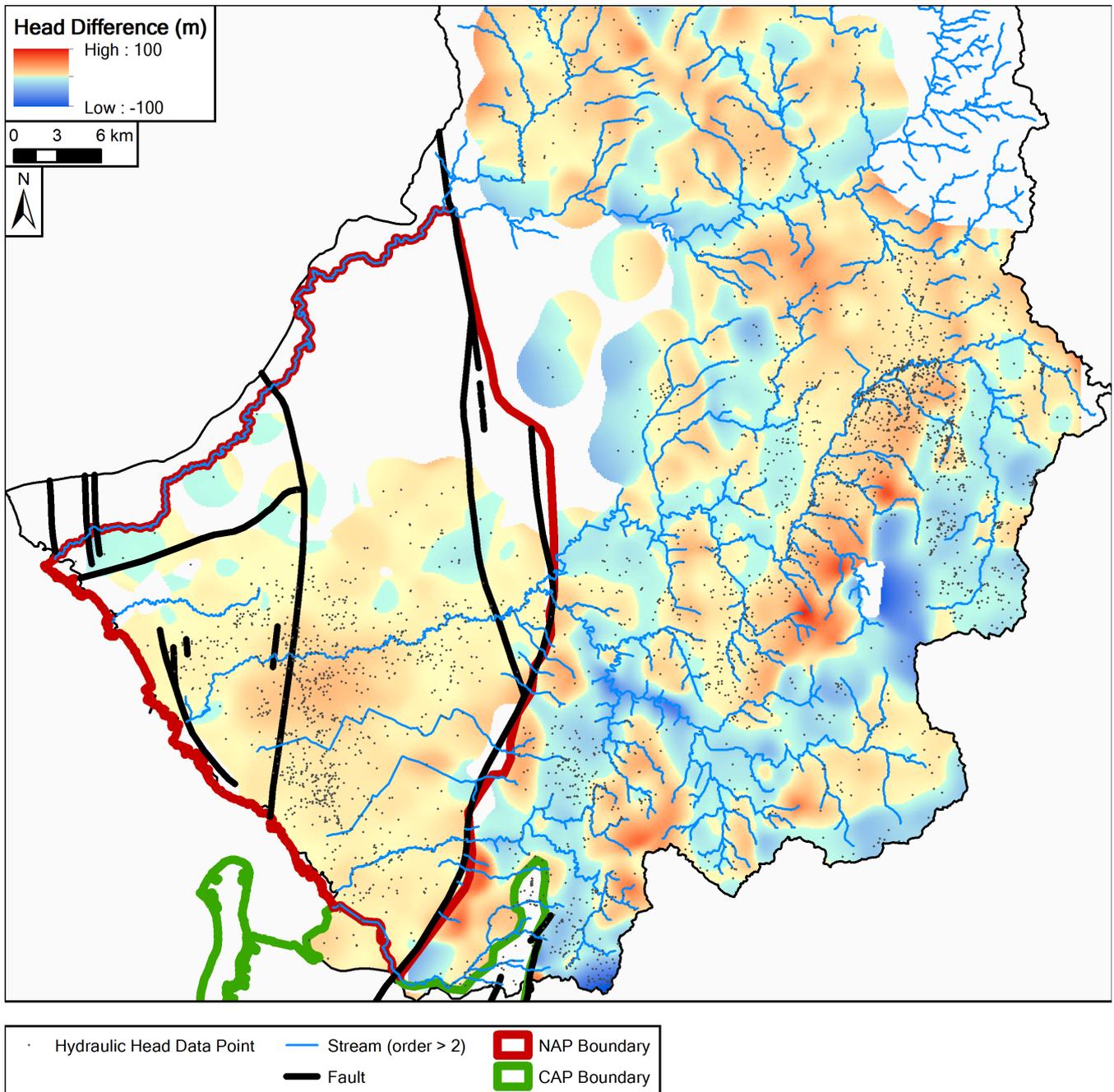


Figure S6. Head differences in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the head in the Quaternary aquifers minus the head in the Tertiary aquifers is shown. On the mountain side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers is shown. There is no data further north.

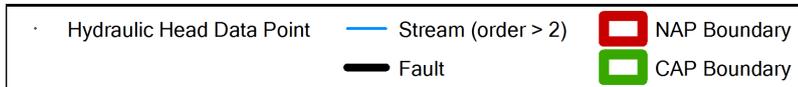
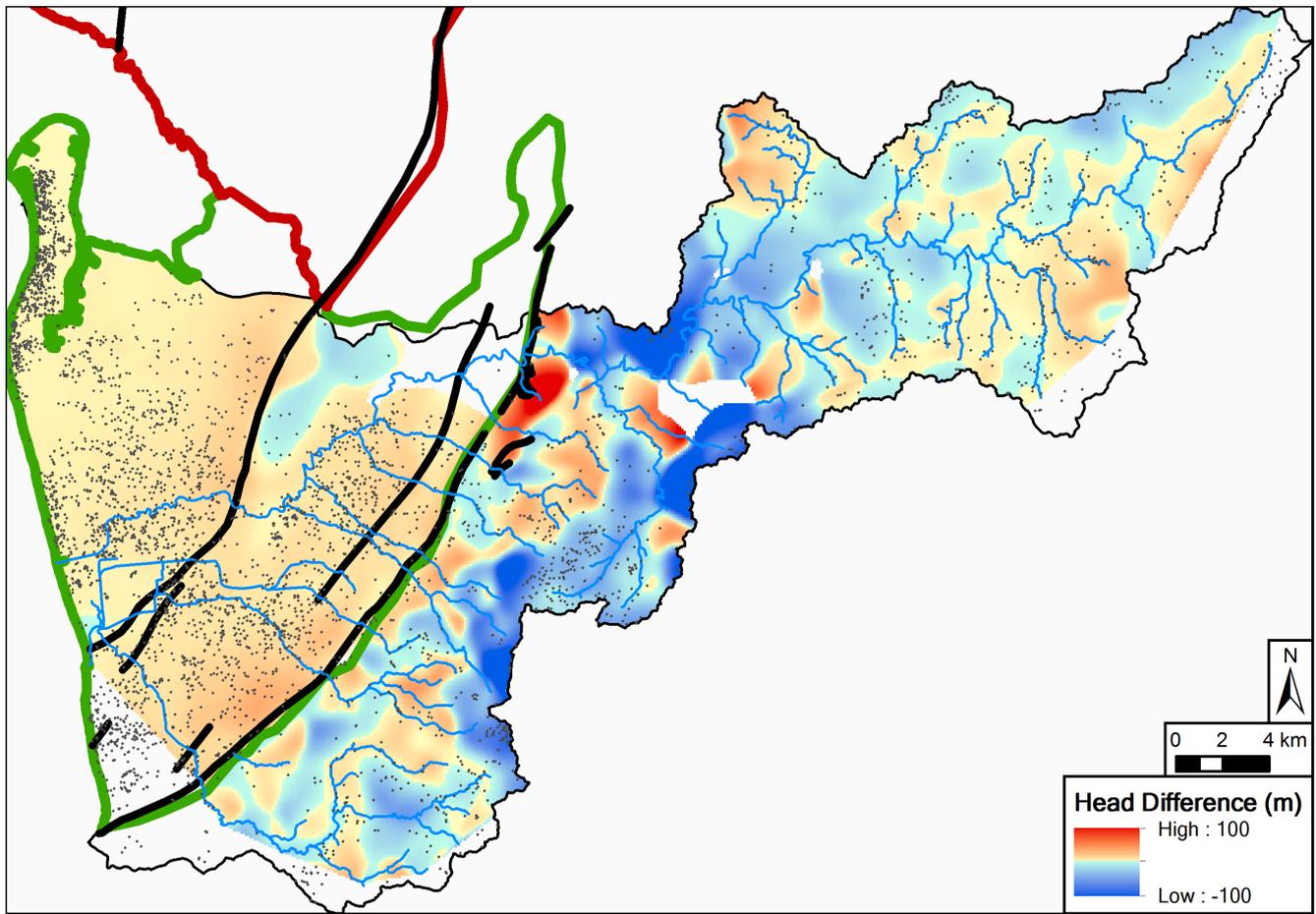
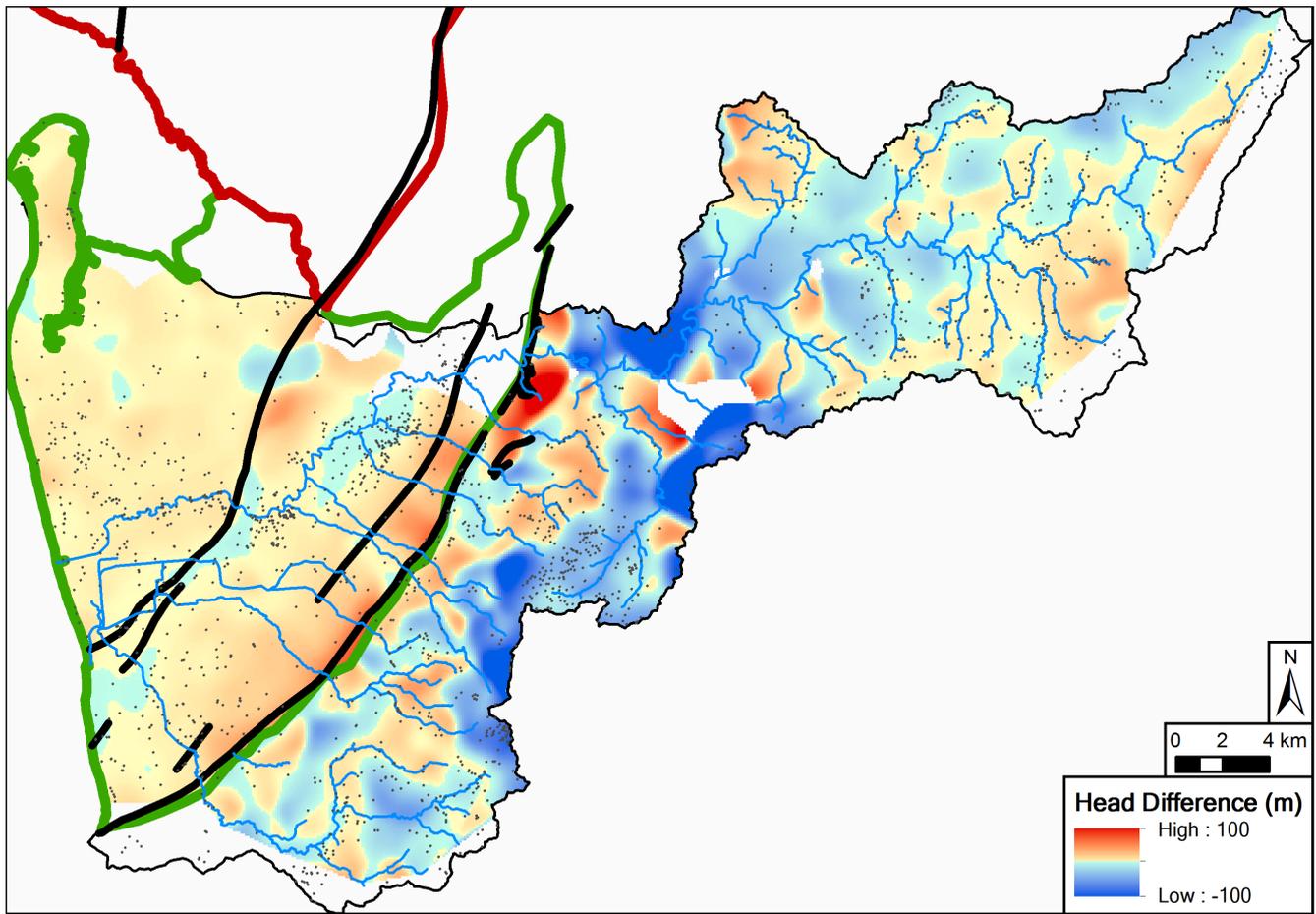


Figure S7. Head differences in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Quaternary aquifers is shown. On the mountain side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers is shown.



Hydraulic Head Data Point Stream (order > 2) NAP Boundary
 Fault CAP Boundary

Figure S8. Head differences in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the head in the Quaternary aquifers minus the head in the Tertiary aquifers is shown. On the mountain side, the nearest river head (approximated by topography) minus the head in the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers is shown.

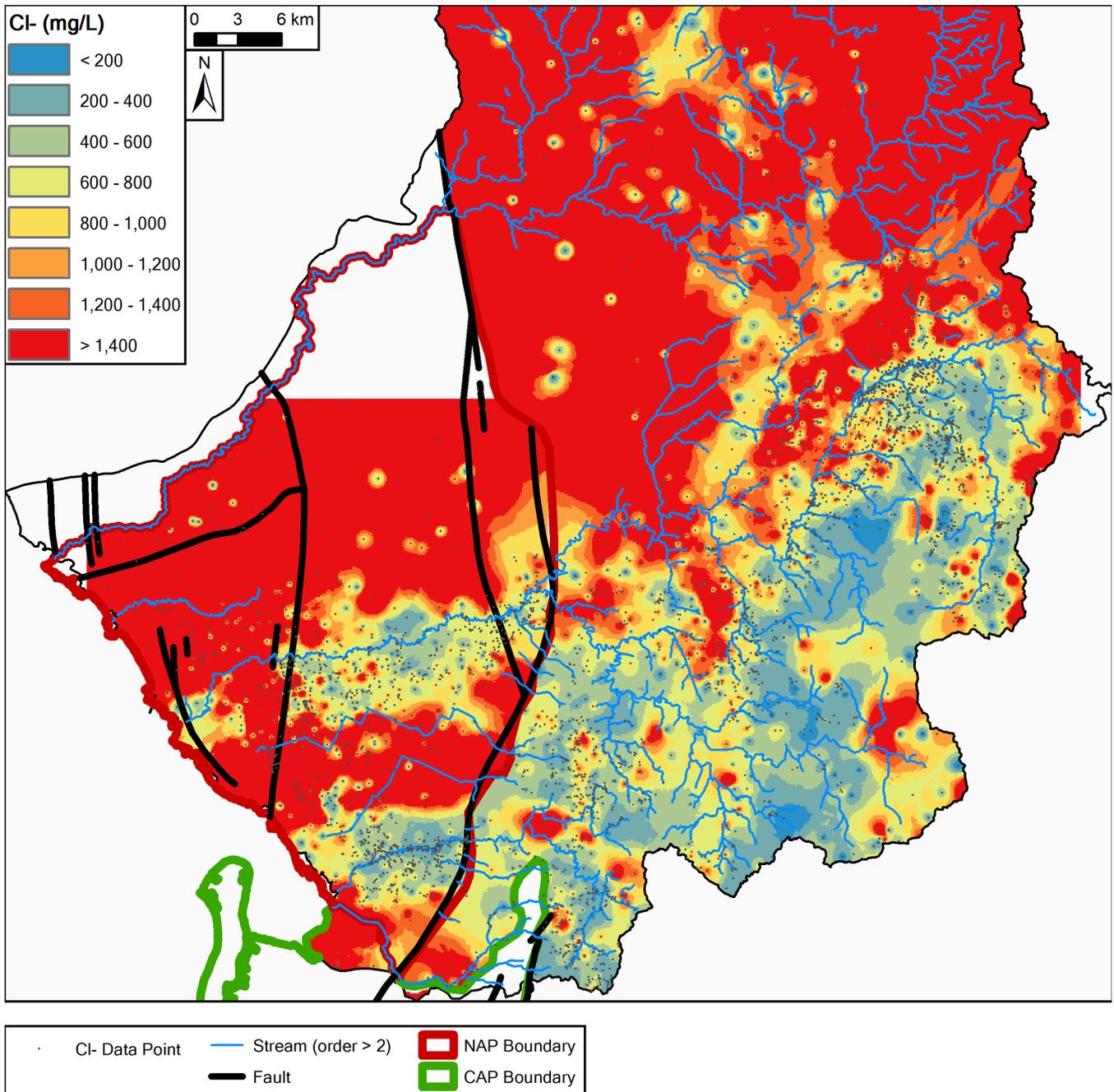


Figure S9. Chloride concentrations in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the Quaternary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The same colour scheme is applied everywhere and is chosen favourable to the study of relatively low salinity zones. I.e., all Cl⁻ concentrations larger than 1,400 mg L⁻¹ are included in the same class (red colour), but in reality much higher values exist. There is no data further north.

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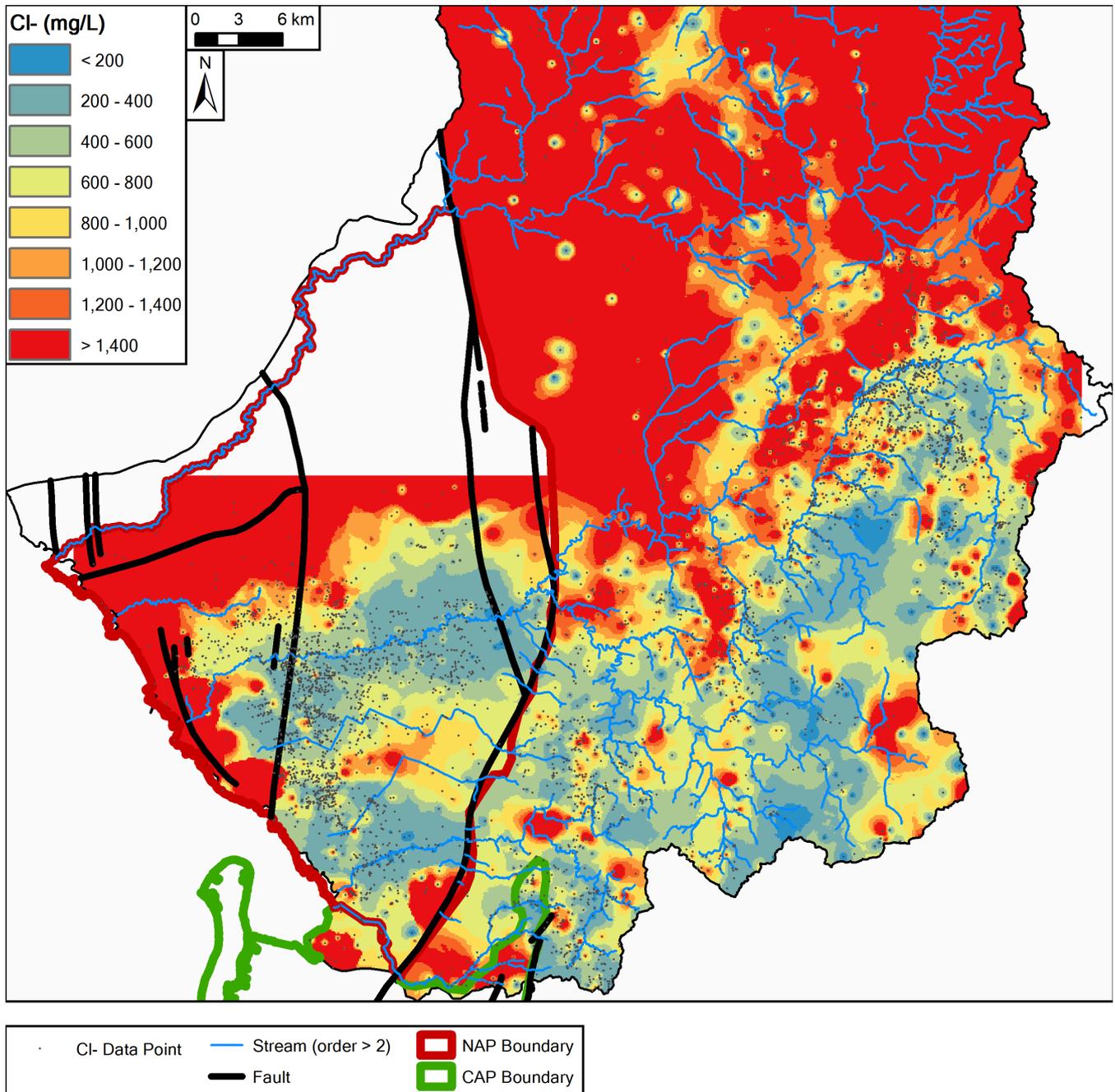


Figure S10. Chloride concentrations in the NAP catchment. On the basin side, the Tertiary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The same colour scheme is applied everywhere and is chosen favourable to the study of relatively low salinity zones. I.e., all Cl⁻ concentrations larger than 1,400 mg L⁻¹ are included in the same class (red colour), but in reality much higher values exist. There is no data further north.

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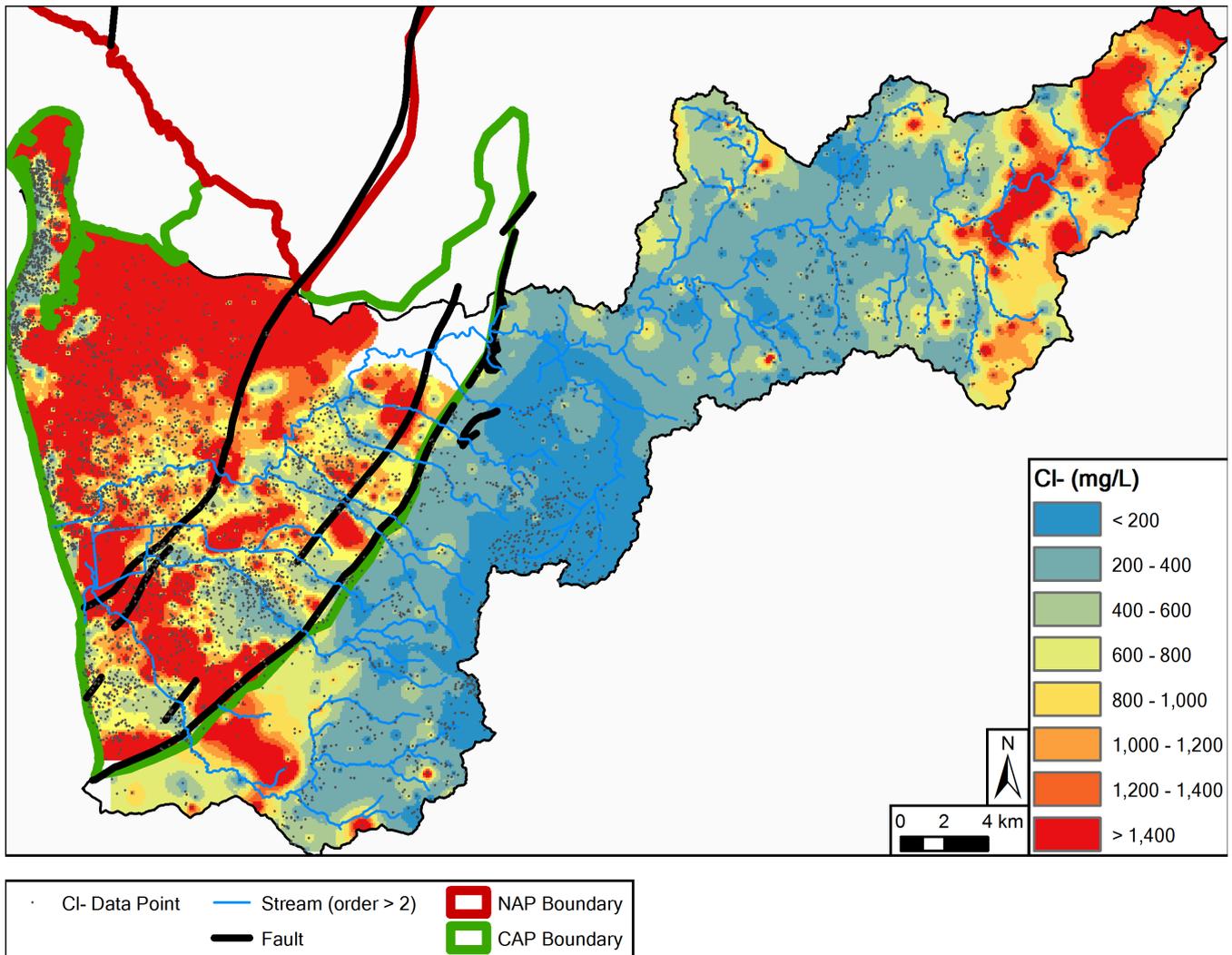


Figure S11. Chloride concentrations in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the Quaternary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The same colour scheme is applied everywhere and is chosen favourable to the study of relatively low salinity zones. I.e., all Cl^- concentrations larger than $1,400 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ are included in the same class (red colour), but in reality much higher values exist.

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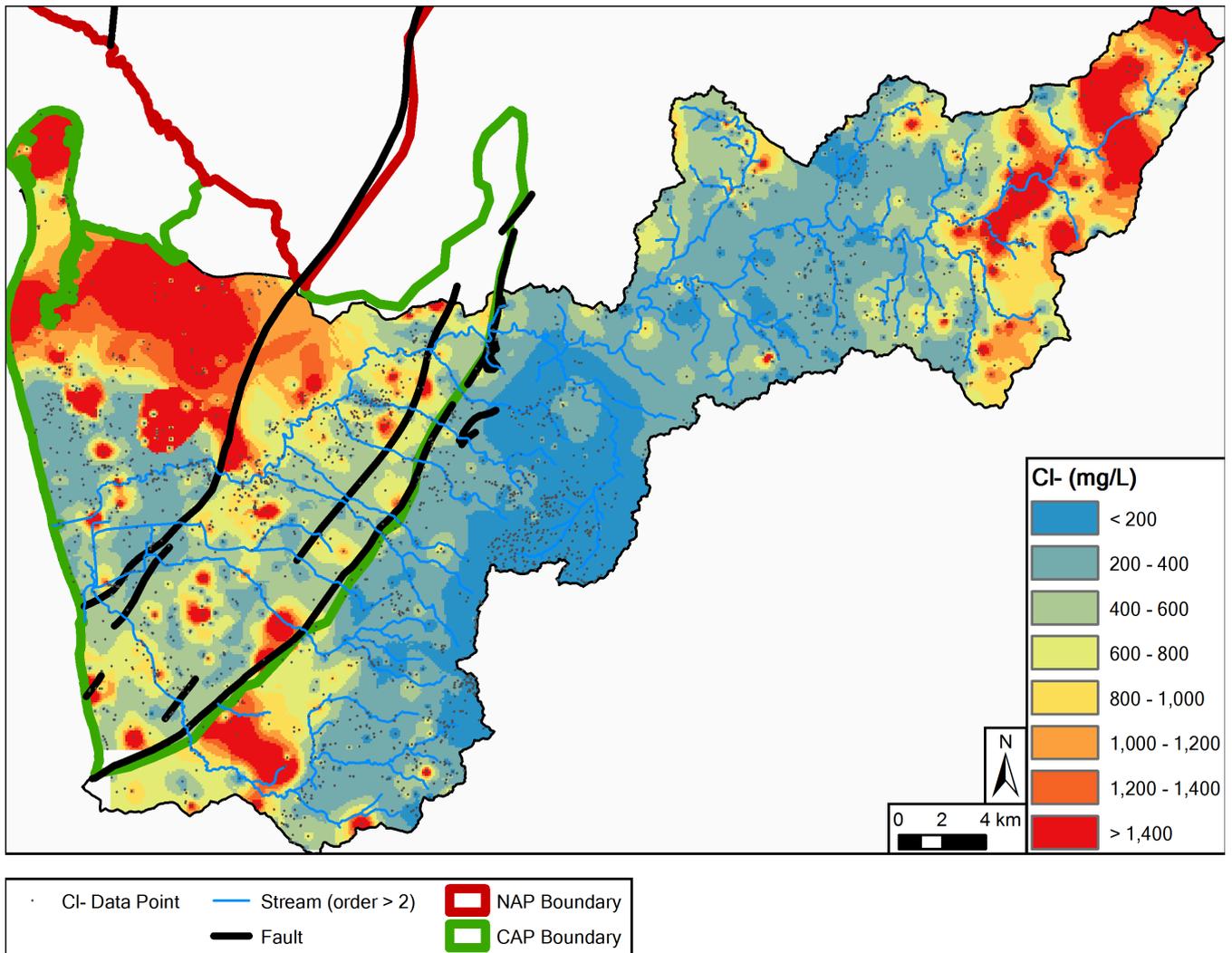


Figure S12. Chloride concentrations in the CAP catchment. On the basin side, the Tertiary aquifers are shown. On the mountain side, the Mount Lofty Ranges aquifers are shown. The same colour scheme is applied everywhere and is chosen favourable to the study of relatively low salinity zones. I.e., all Cl⁻ concentrations larger than 1,400 mg L⁻¹ are included in the same class (red colour), but in reality much higher values exist.

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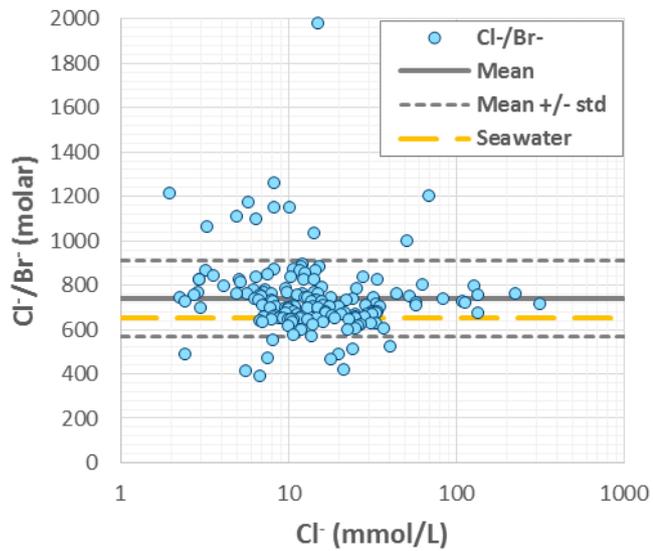


Figure S13. Cl⁻/Br⁻ ratio from 161 groundwater samples in the AP basin. The data were retrieved from the WaterConnect database, which contained both Br⁻ and Cl⁻ concentrations for 173 wells. The 12 highest Cl⁻/Br⁻ ratio values were excluded in the present analysis because they appear as outsiders (maximum value: 33,619 (molar)).