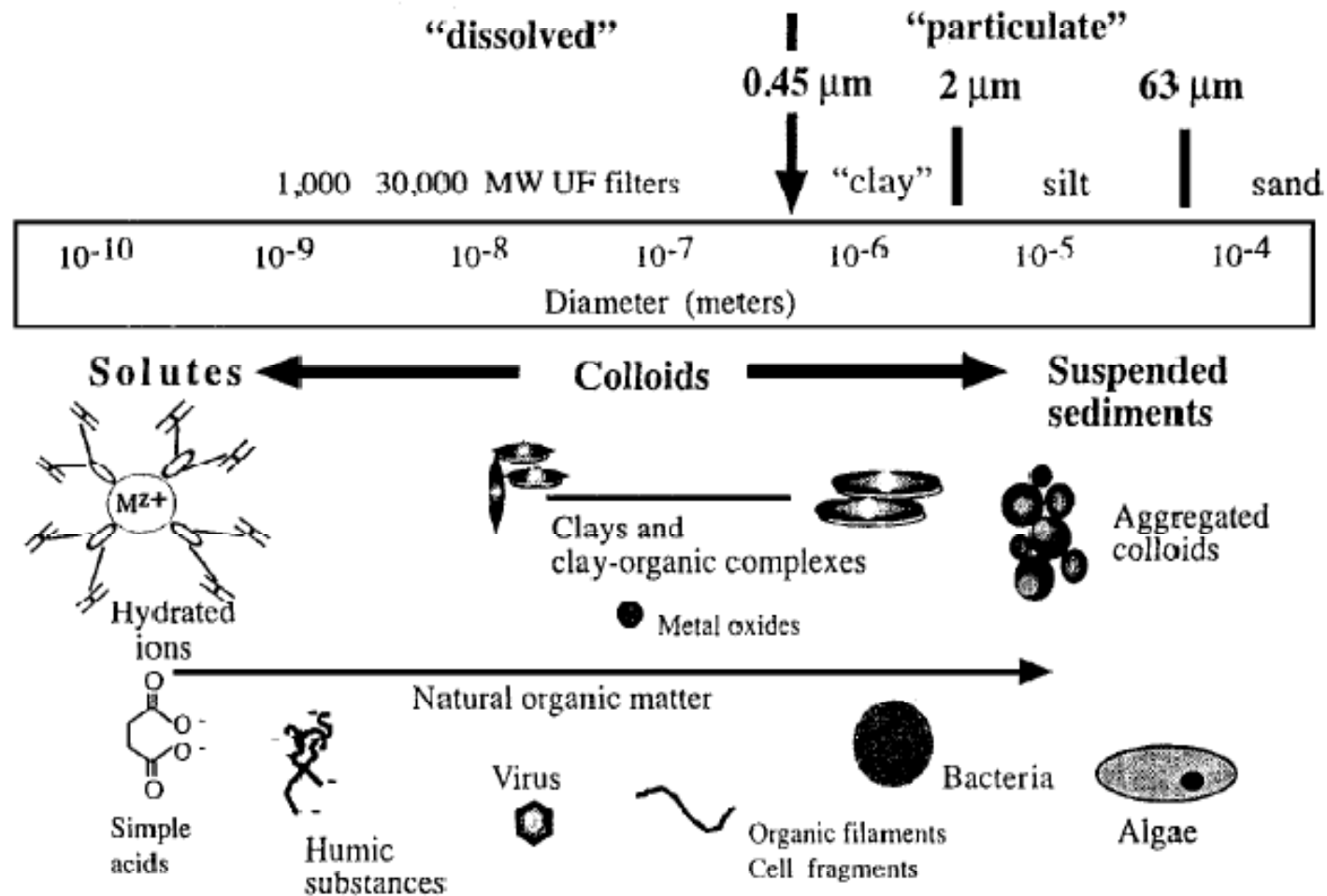


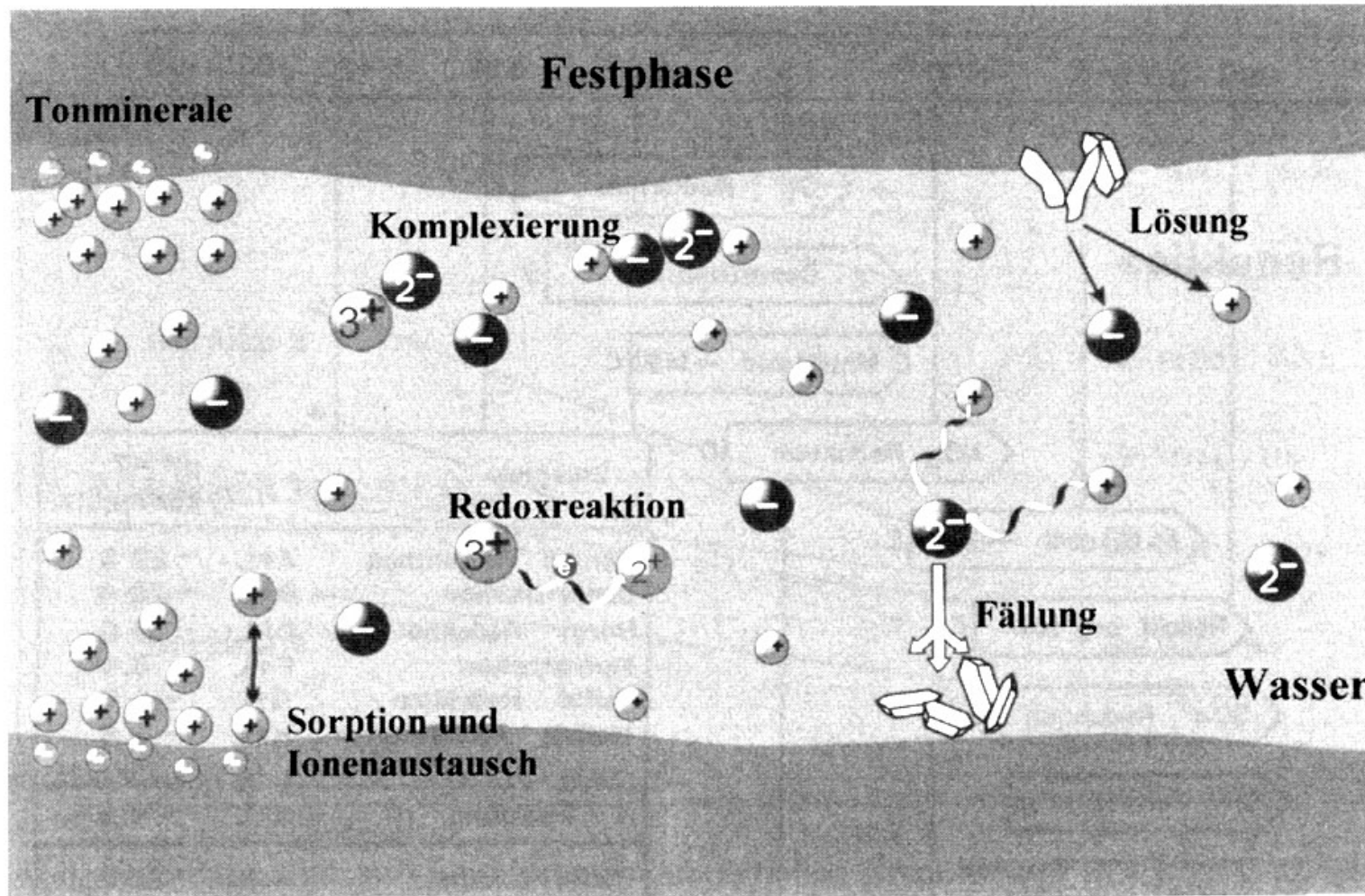
- **Tracerhydrologie und Hydrochemie**
  - Grundlagen, Ansätze
  - Verfügbare Tracer
- **Künstliche Tracer und Markierverfahren**
  - Grundlagen
  - Tracergruppen / Eigenschaften
- **Natürliche Tracer**
  - Umweltisotope
  - Geogene Tracer
- **Versuchsplanung und –durchführung**
  - Einspeisemengenberechnung
  - Rahmenbedingungen
  - Auswertung / Interpretation

- Appelo C.A.J. & Postma D. (1996) Geochemistry, groundwater and pollution. Balkema, 536 p.
- Hem J.D. (1992) Study and Interpretation of the Chemical Characteristics of Natural Water. USGS Water Supply Paper 2254, 263 p.
- Leibundgut, C., Maloszewski P. & Külls C. (2009): Tracerhydrology. Wiley & Sons, 432 p.
- Merkel B.J. & Planer-Friedrich B. (2002): Grundwasserchemie. Springer. 219 p.
- Stumm & Morgan (1996) Aquatic Chemistry. Wiley-Interscience, 1040 p.

# Wasserinhaltsstoffe



# ... und deren Reaktionen



aus Merkel B.J. & Planer-Friedrich B. (2002): Grundwasserchemie. Springer. 219 p.

# Natürliche Konzentrationen

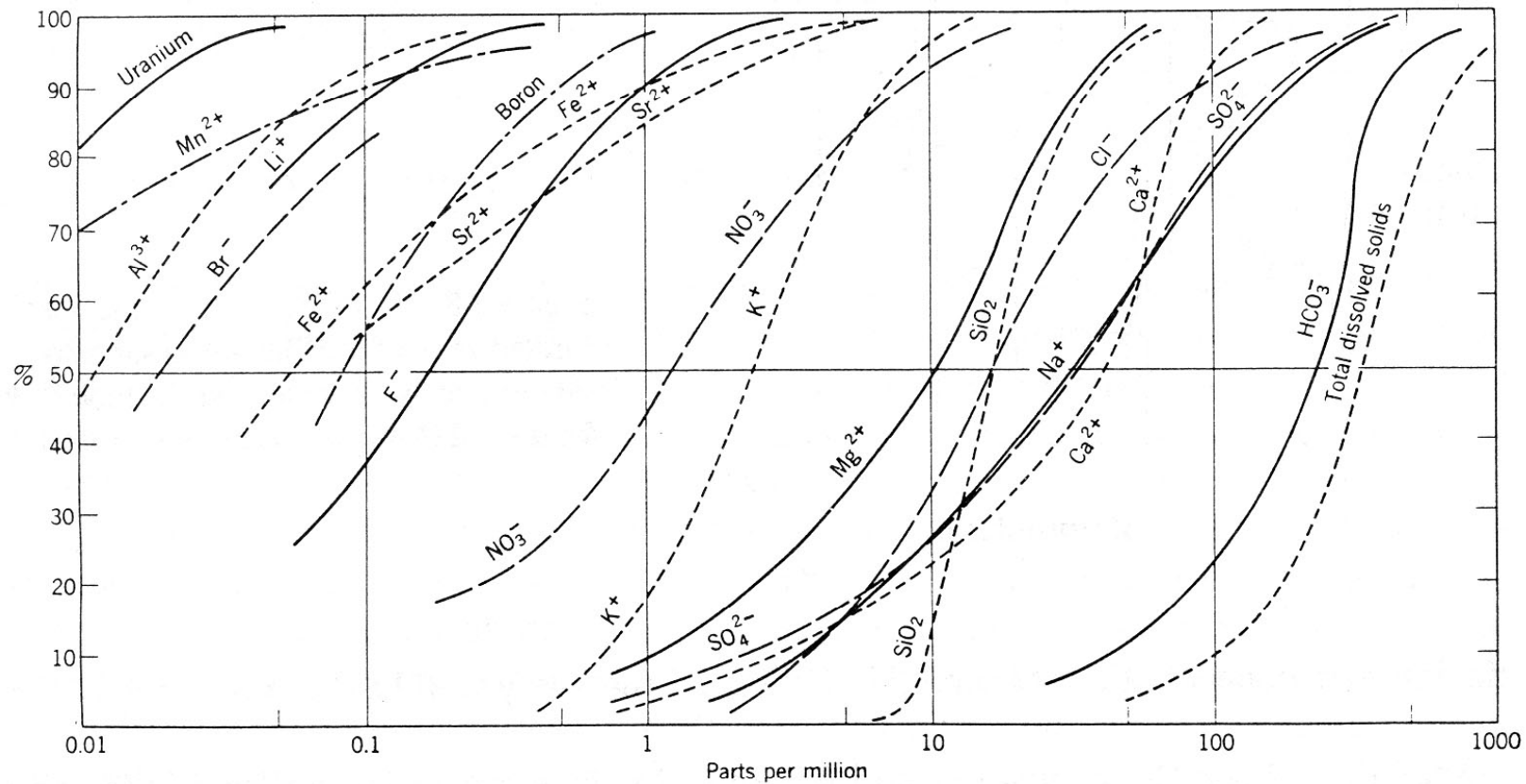


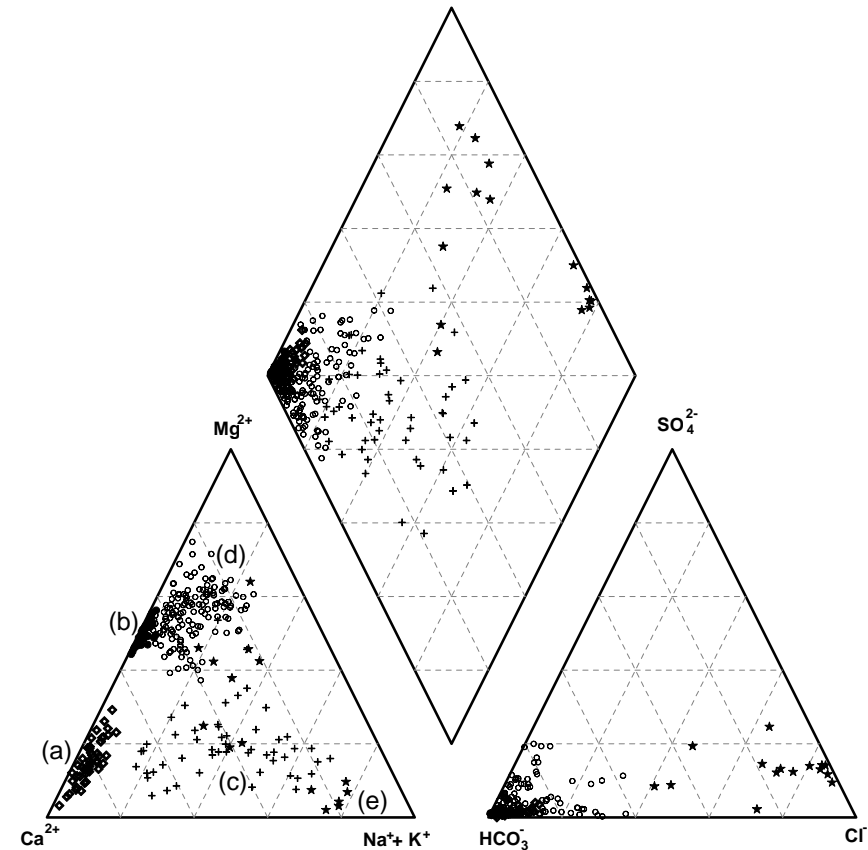
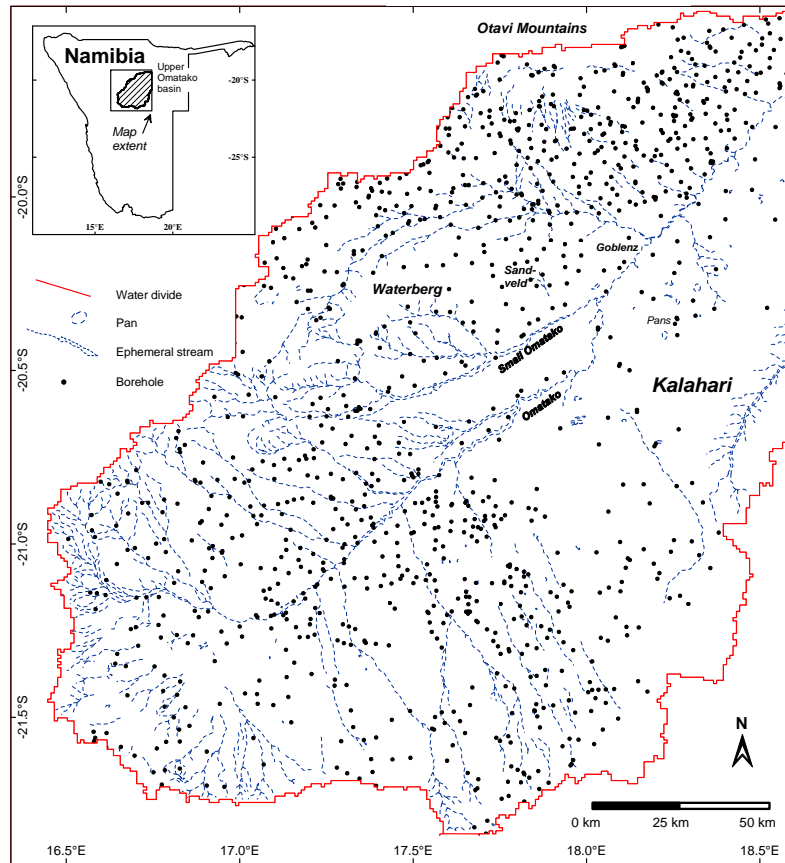
Figure 2.9. Concentrations of different solutions in terrestrial waters in the USA displayed in a frequency plot (Davies and De Wiest, 1966). Reprinted by permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.



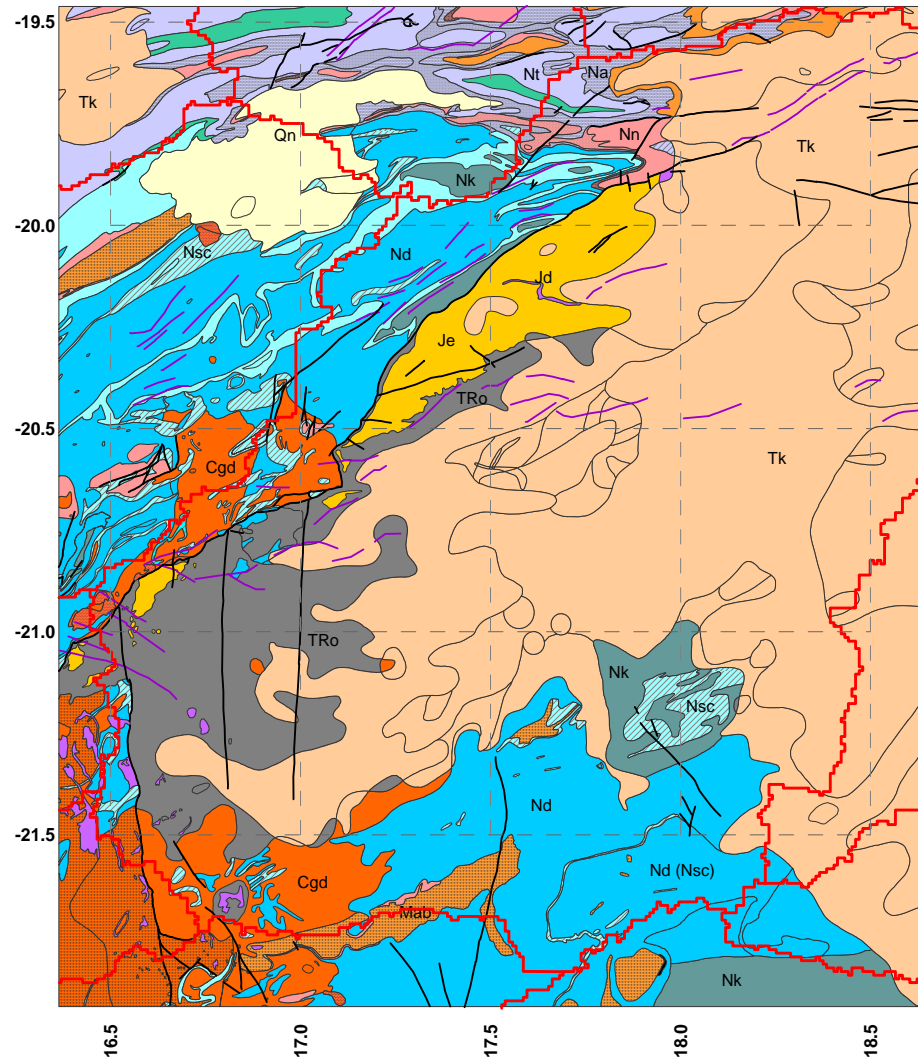
# Einfluss der Geologie

Constituents in mg/L	Precipitation	GW in unconsolidated deposits	GW in Igneous Rocks	GW in Sedimentary Rocks	GW in Carbonates	Seawater	Drinking water standards
Na <sup>+</sup>	0.6	47	4	20	13	10560	200
K <sup>+</sup>	0.4	3	1	2	3	380	---
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	0.9	54	8	53	55	400	200
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	0.2	15	2	19	28	1272	125
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	2.0	157	40	263	255	142	500
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	3.0	64	1	47	48	2560	250
Cl <sup>-</sup>	0.4	21	1	12	14	18980	250
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0.3	0.6	n/a	2.7	n/a	<1	20
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0.1	22	19	15	n/a	1 - 4	---
TDS	5.1	230	76	380	416	34378	500
pH	5.5	7.5	6.8	7.5	7.5	8.1-8.4	---

# Hydrochemie kann Herkunft zeigen



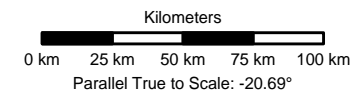
# Lithographie



group formation (sediments, ← intrusiva)

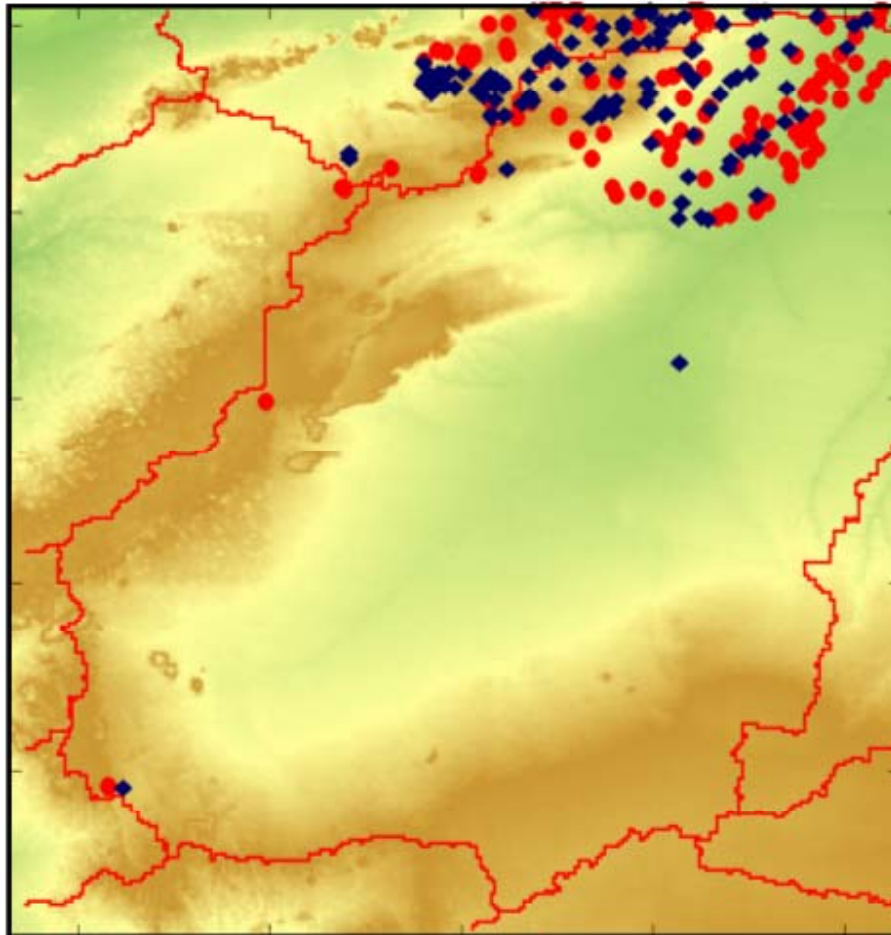
- Kalahari**
- Qn Quaternary (alluvium)
  - Tk Kalahari (aeolian sand, calcrete)
- Karoo sequence**
- Je Etjo (sandstone)
  - ← Kgr (granite), Ksy (syenite)
  - ← Jd Etendeka (basalt)
  - TRo Omingonde (siltstone, congl.)
  - ← Cgd Granite, pegmatite (Cgi)
  - ← Cgs Diorite (Cgs)
- Damara sequence**
- central**
- Nm Mulden (phyllite, quarzite, schist)
  - Nk Kulseb (schist)
  - Nkb Karibib (marble)
  - Nc Chuos (schist, quarzite)
  - Nn Nossib (quarzite, mixtite, schist)
  - Nn
- northern**
- Nm Mulden (phyllite, quarzite, schist)
  - Nt Tsumeb (dolomite)
  - Nc Chuos (quarzite, shale)
  - Na Abenab (dolomite, limestone)
  - Nas Askevold (epidosite)
  - Nn Nossib (quarzite, mixtite, schist), Varianto (Nv)
- ← Granite (Grootfontein Mgr, Abbasib Mab, Hohewarte (Mho))

- fault
- dyke
- watershed
- ephemeral river

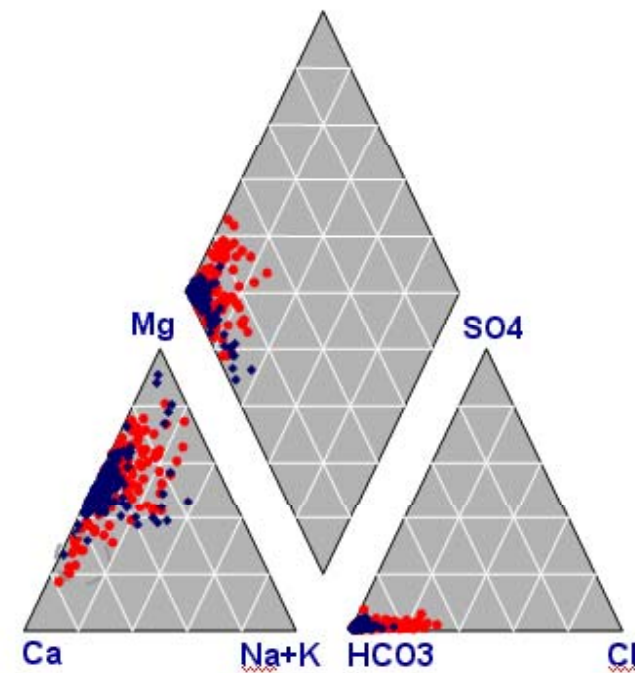




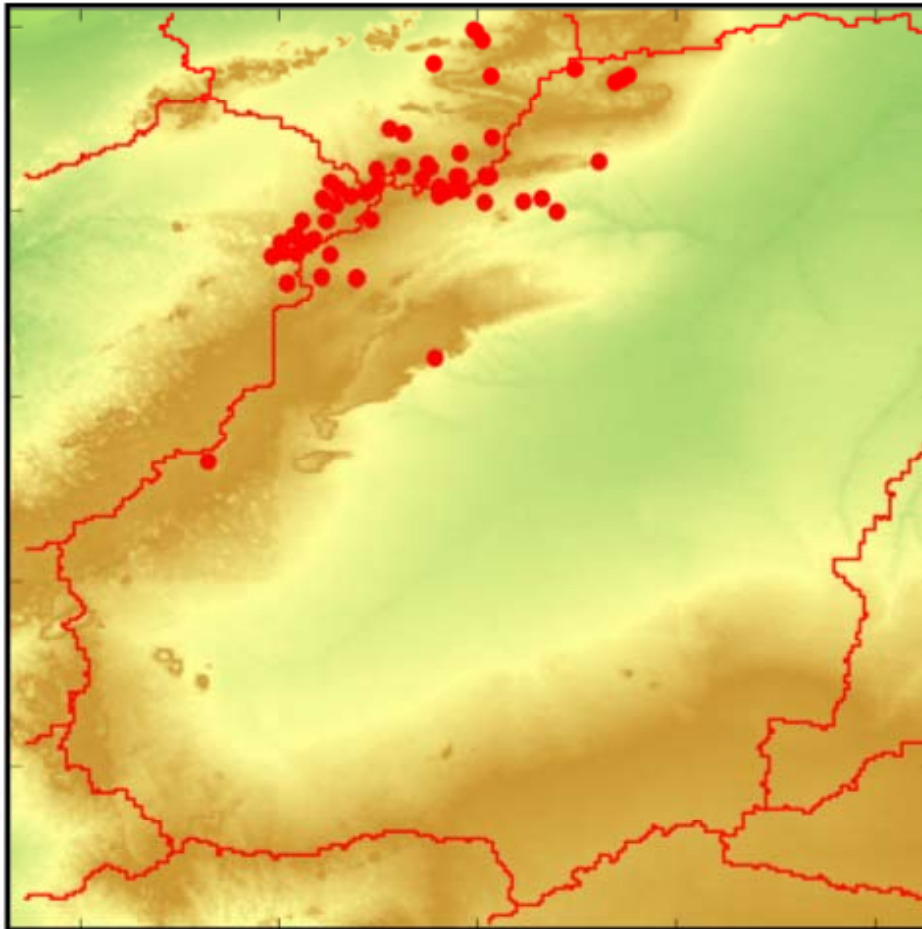
# Namibia: Karst (Otavi-Dolomit)



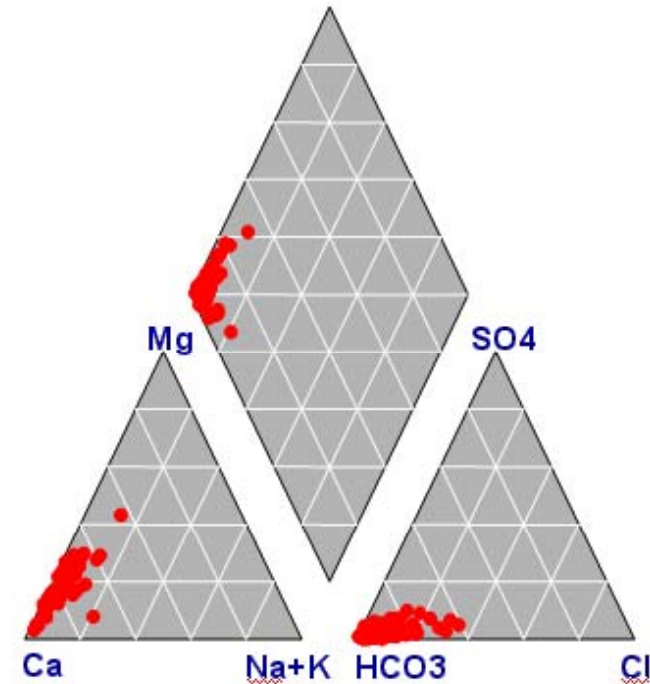
## The dolomite groups

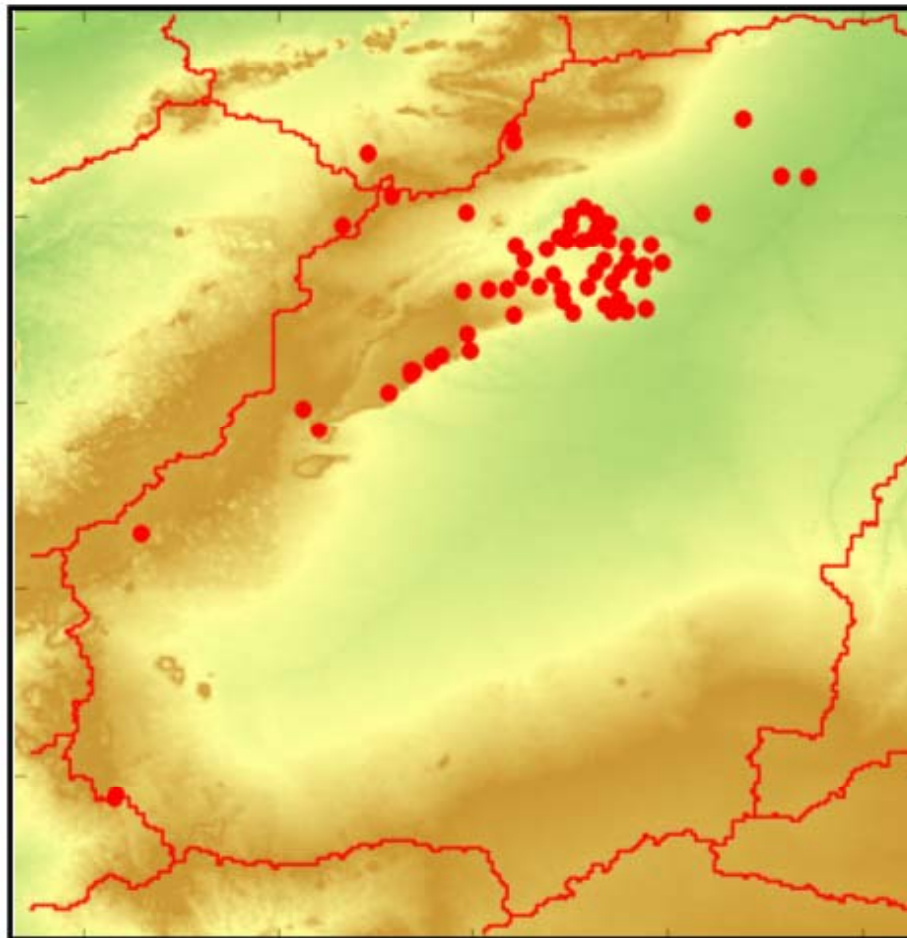


# Namibia: Kalkstein (Otavi)

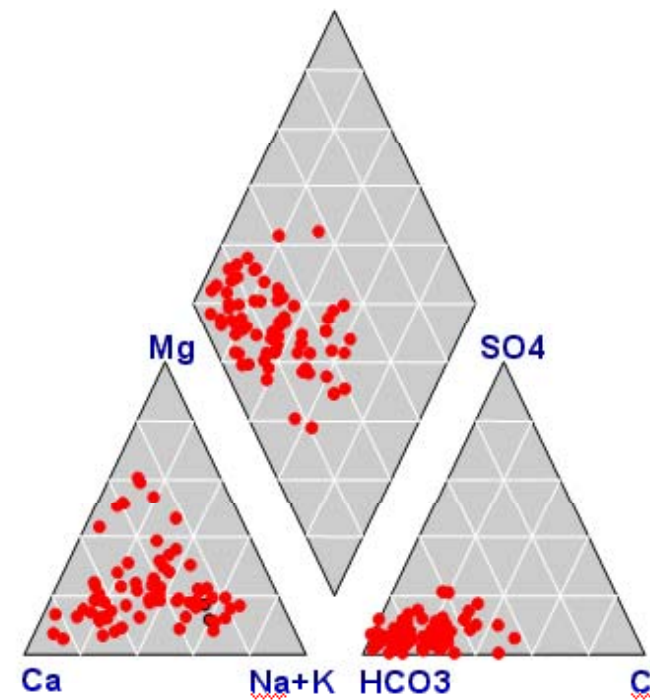


## The carbonate/ marble groups



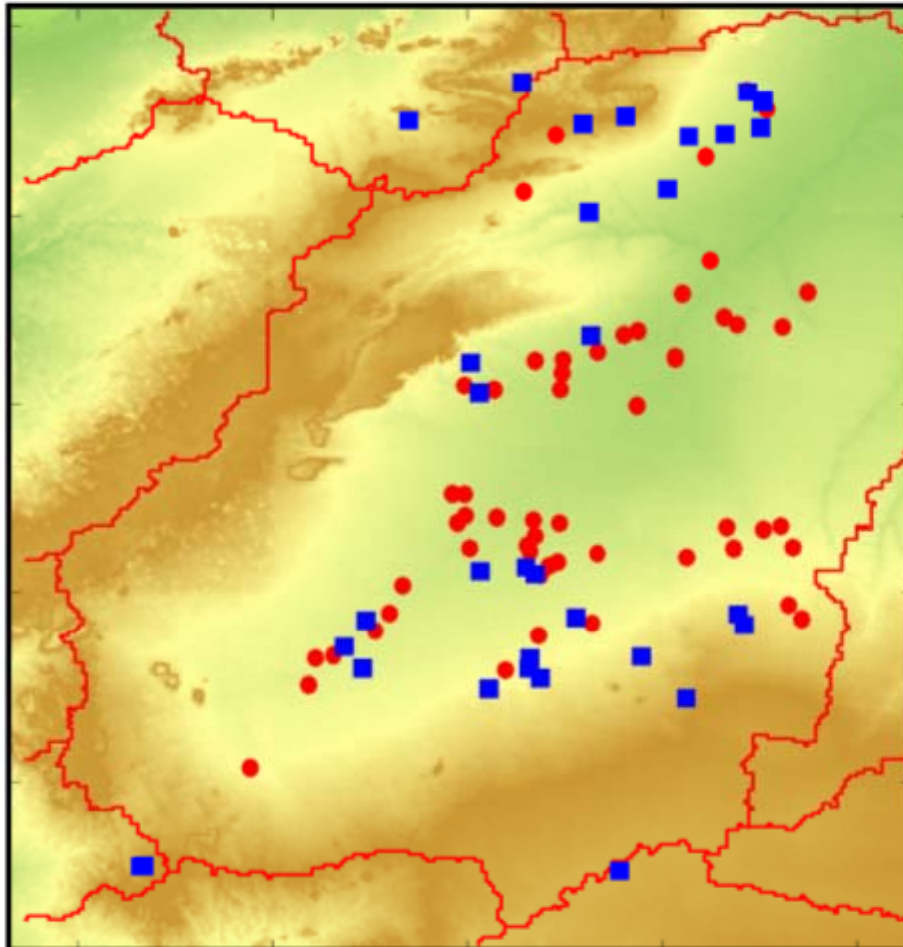


## The Waterberg sandstone groups

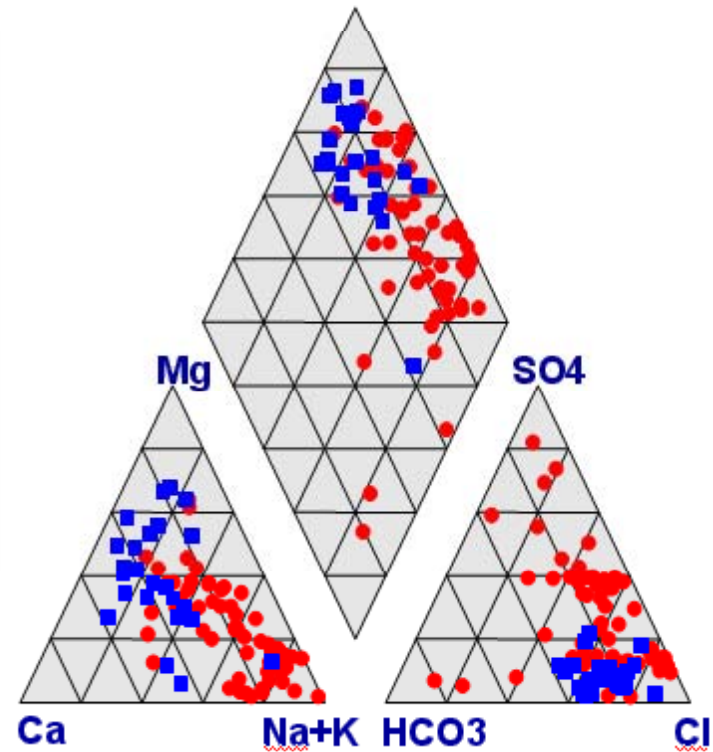




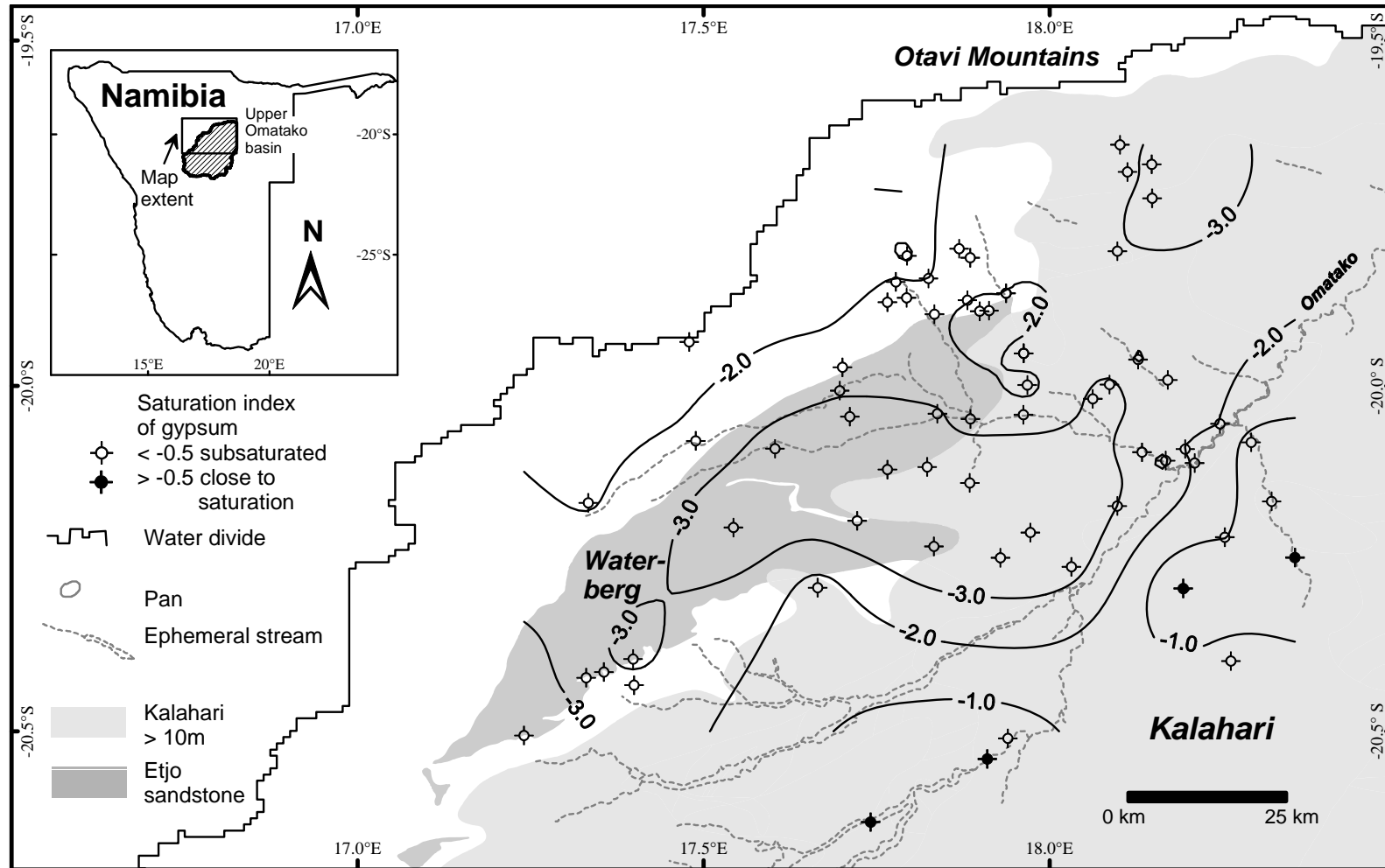
# Salziges Grundwasser



## Saline end members



# Ursache Lösung-Fällung-Thermodynamik





# Quantitative Auswertung

