

The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The title text is centered in the middle of the page.

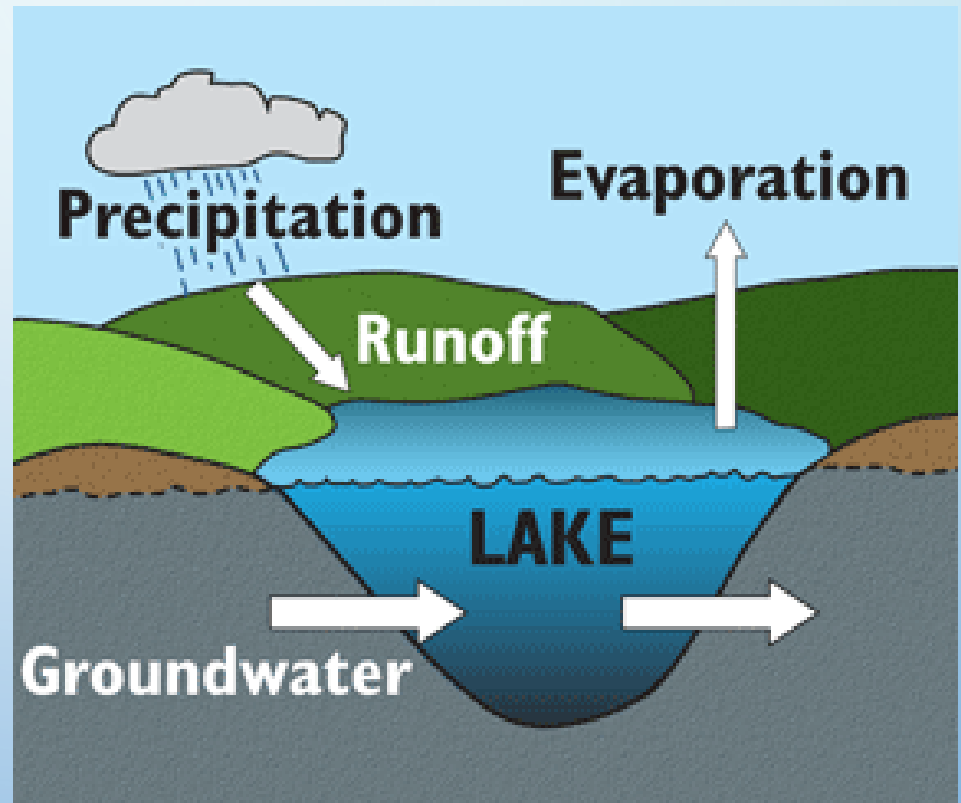
PARKLAND LAKES WATER CHEMISTRY SURVEY

PRESENTATION BY: KATHERINE SNIHUR & DR. DUANE FROESE

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY: JULIA VALENTINA SOARES,
CASEY BUCHANAN, JUSTIN VICTOR, SHANNON FLYNN, ARIA
ZHANG, DR. DANIEL ALESSI, & YOU, THE COMMUNITY 😊

THE WATER CYCLE

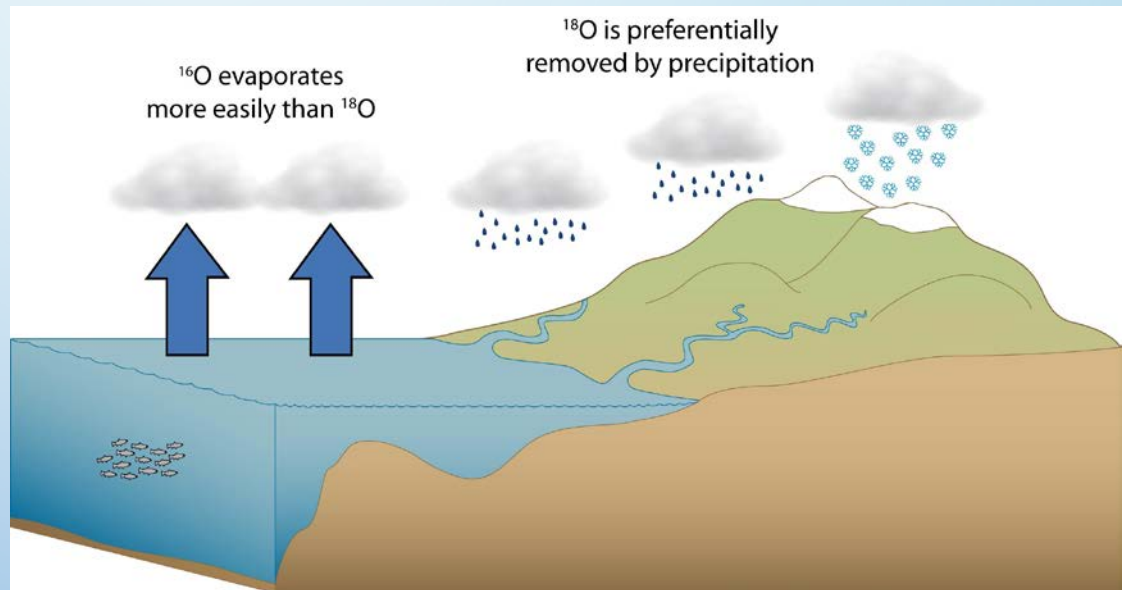
- PRECIPITATION
- EVAPORATION
- RUNOFF
- GROUNDWATER
- TRANSPIRATION



[HTTPS://WWW.TES.COM/LESSONS/SWS-JYQLFR8GNQ/WATER-CYCLE-CARTOON](https://www.tes.com/lessons/SWS-JYQLFR8GNQ/WATER-CYCLE-CARTOON)

STABLE WATER ISOTOPES

- ISOTOPES: ELEMENTS WITH THE SAME ATOMIC NUMBER BUT DIFFERING ATOMIC MASSES
- STABLE WATER ISOTOPES USE THE ISOTOPES OF OXYGEN AND HYDROGEN TO TRACK THE WATER CYCLE



The background is a light blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text 'THE PROCESS' is centered in the middle of the image.

THE PROCESS

STABLE WATER ISOTOPES



- USED $\Delta^{18}\text{O}$ VALUES TO GENERATE ISOTOPE TIME-SERIES TO ASSESS FOR INTER-ANNUAL VARIABILITY
- USED $\Delta^2\text{H}$ AND $\Delta^{18}\text{O}$ TO GENERATE CO-ISOTOPE PLOTS
- CALCULATED RESIDENCE TIMES USING NUMERICAL MODELLING

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- METALS: FOCUSED ON SODIUM, CALCIUM, POTASSIUM, AND MAGNESIUM
- NON-METALS: FOCUSED ON CARBONATE, BICARBONATE, SULPHATE, AND CHLORIDE
- PLOTTED GEOCHEMICAL DATA TO LOOK FOR DIFFERENCES IN WATER CHEMISTRY
 - GROUNDWATER VS SURFACE WATER
 - GEOGRAPHICALLY



We use the ICP-MS to measure metals, not non-metals

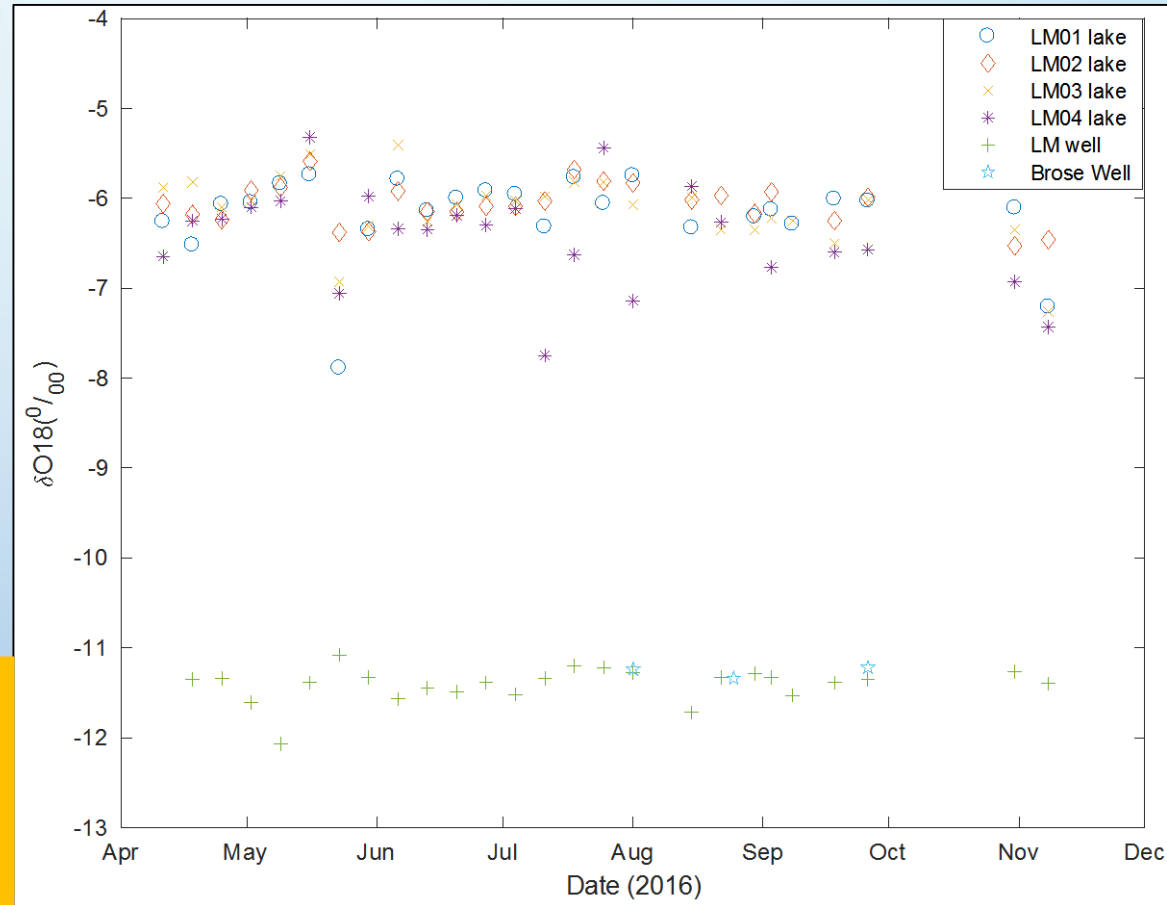
The background of the slide is a light blue gradient that transitions from a pale, almost white blue at the top to a deeper, more saturated blue at the bottom. Scattered across this gradient are numerous water droplets of various sizes and shapes. Some are large and prominent, while others are small and delicate. Each droplet is rendered with a soft, realistic effect, showing highlights and shadows that give them a three-dimensional appearance. The droplets are more densely packed in the upper-left and lower-right corners, with a few smaller ones scattered in the center and lower-left areas.

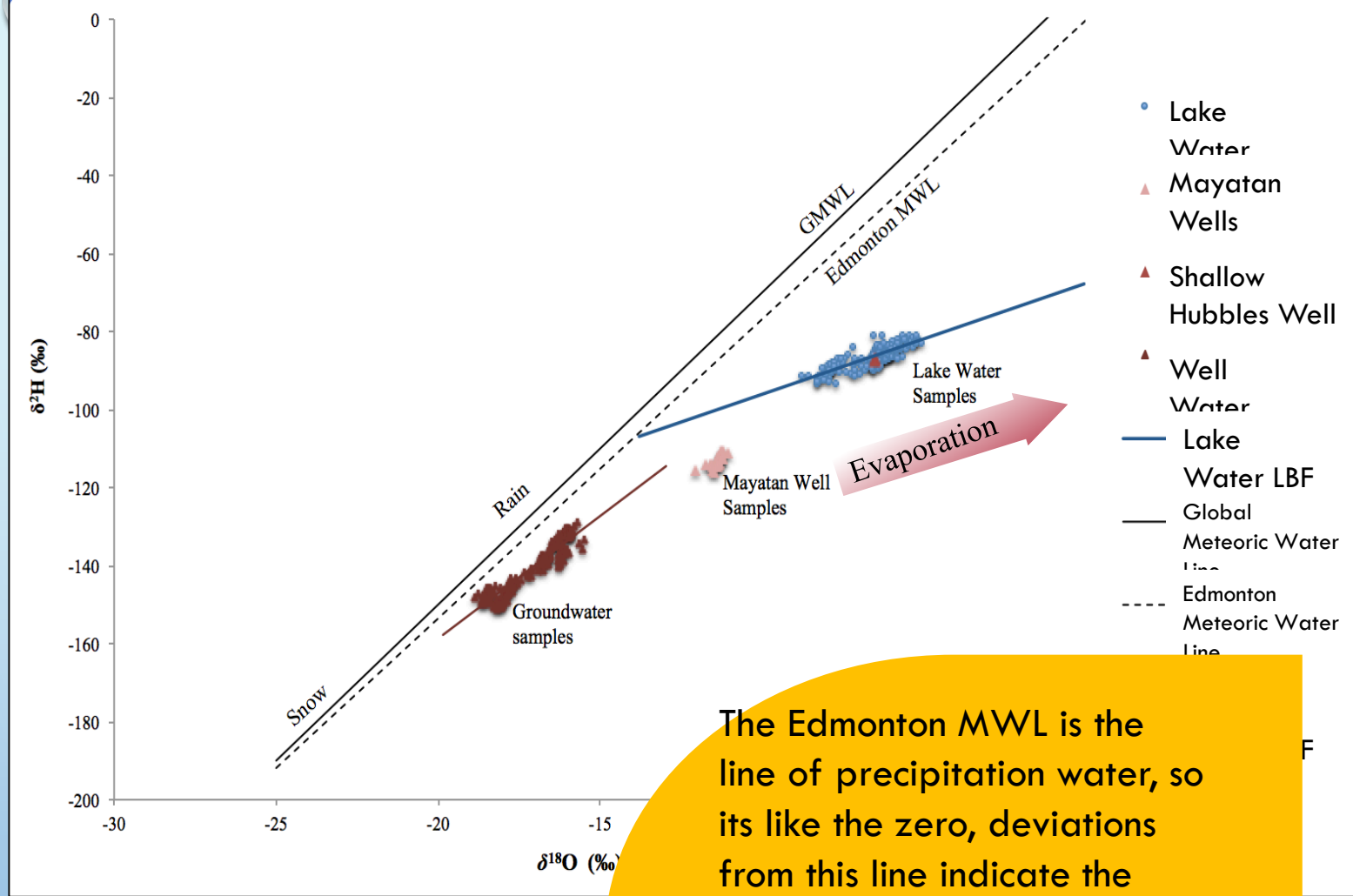
THE RESULTS

STABLE WATER ISOTOPES

- TIME-SERIES DIAGRAMS: ILLUSTRATE LOW INTER-ANNUAL VARIABILITY

The peaks and variation in the graph represent precipitation





The Edmonton MWL is the line of precipitation water, so its like the zero, deviations from this line indicate the water has been subjected to evaporation which has reduced the amount of ^{16}O -oxygen isotope molecules

- CO-ISOTOPE PLOT: ILLUSTRATES STRONGLY EVAPORATIVELY ENRICHED LAKE WATER

- **MODELLING:**
INDICATES SHORT
RESIDENCE TIMES
AND SUGGESTS
GROUNDWATER
INPUT TO LAKES IS
SMALL

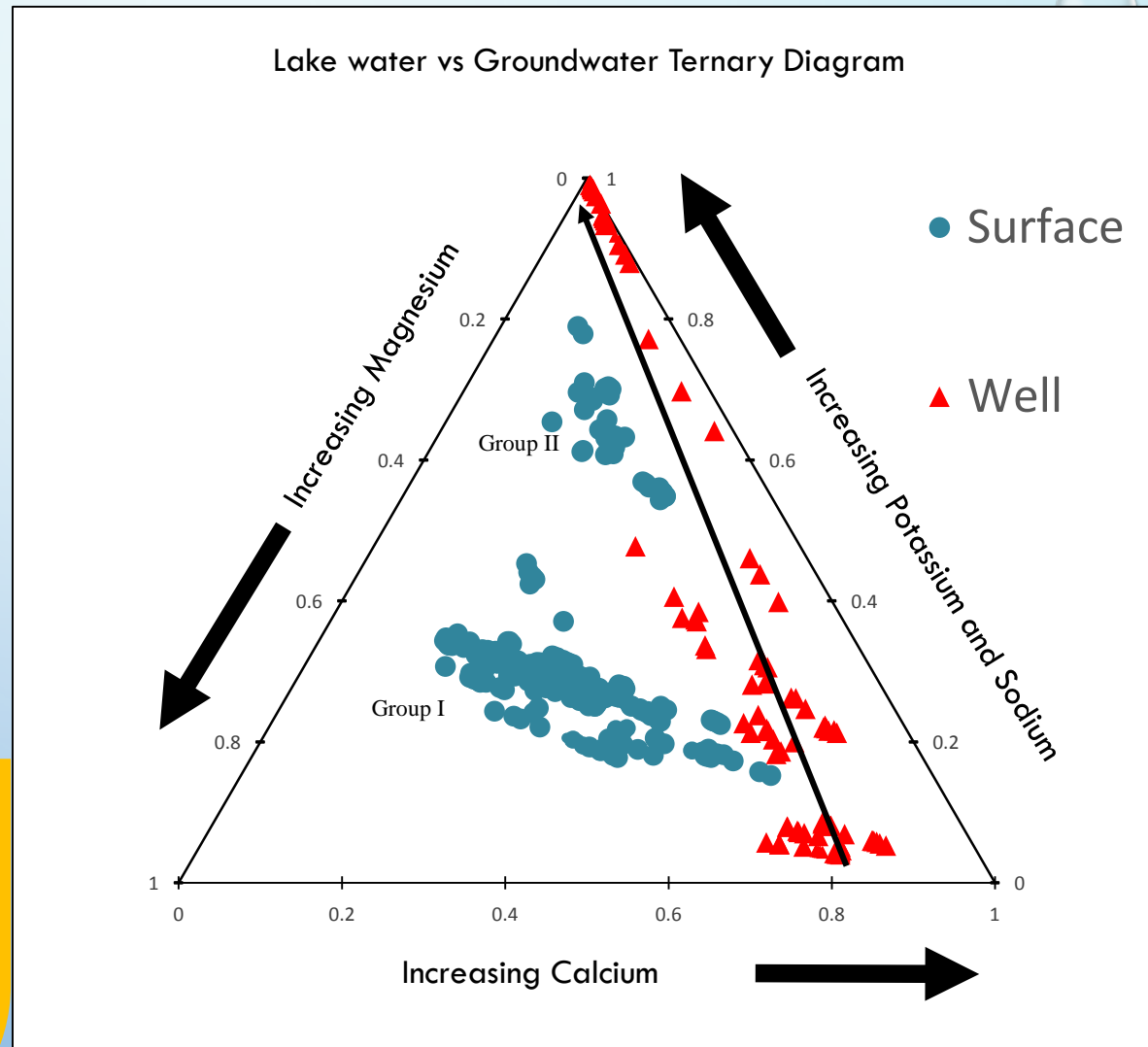
Lake	Residence Time (yrs)
Cottage Lake	-
Hasse Lake	4.1
Hubbles Lake	11.4
Jackfish Lake	3.6
Mayatan Lake	6.9
Spring Lake	2.3
Wabamun Lake	39.4

A residence time is the amount of time a single water molecule spends in the system. So it takes 4 years for a molecule to enter and leave the lake system of Hasse lake.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

- TERNARY DIAGRAMS
 - TWO GROUPS OF SURFACE WATER
 - DEEPER WELLS HAVE MORE SODIUM
 - SEPARATION IN CHEMISTRY BETWEEN SHALLOW WELLS AND LAKES

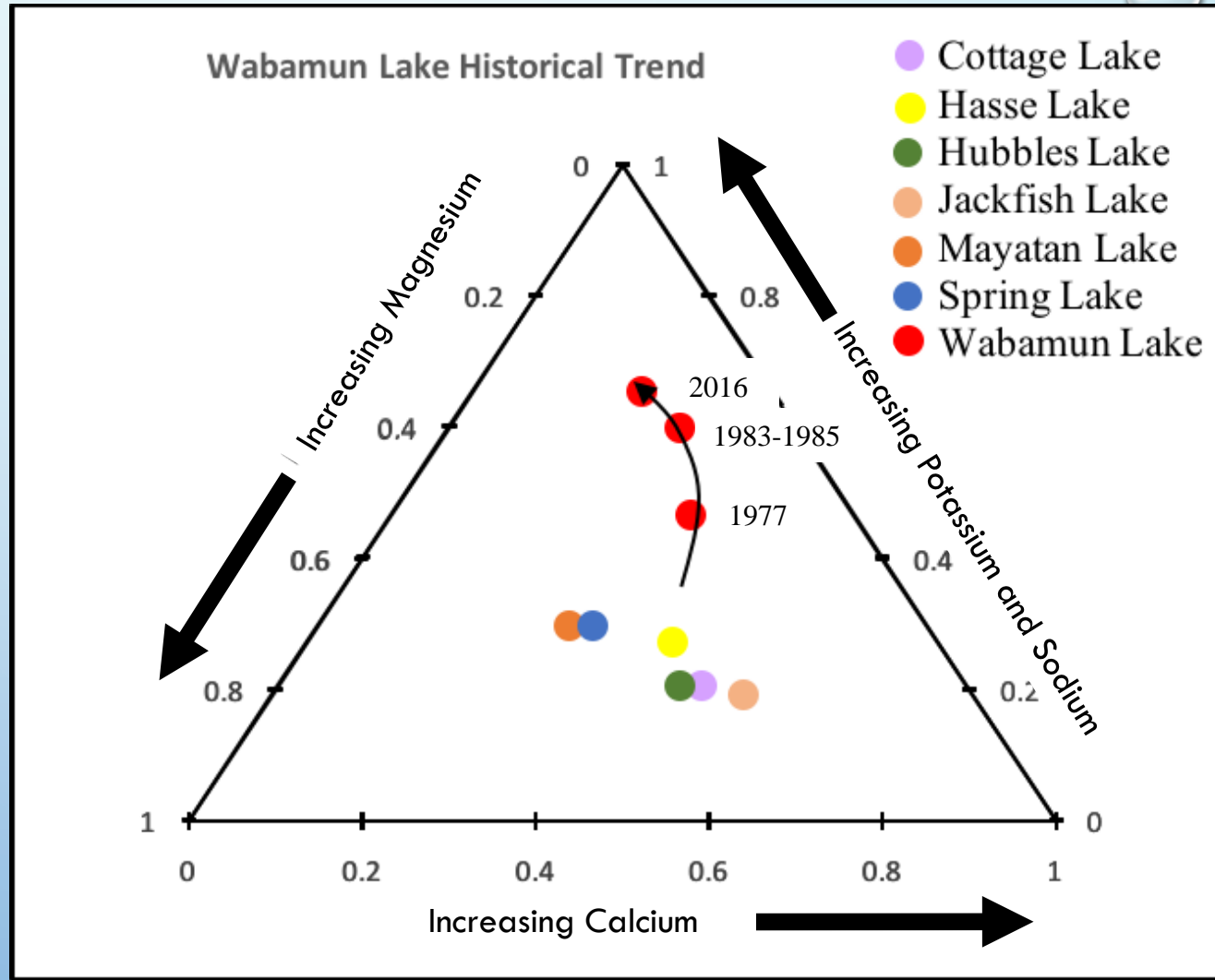
Wabamun Lake is the Group II surface water, and is enriched in sodium in comparison to the rest of the lakes in the study



- TERNARY DIAGRAM

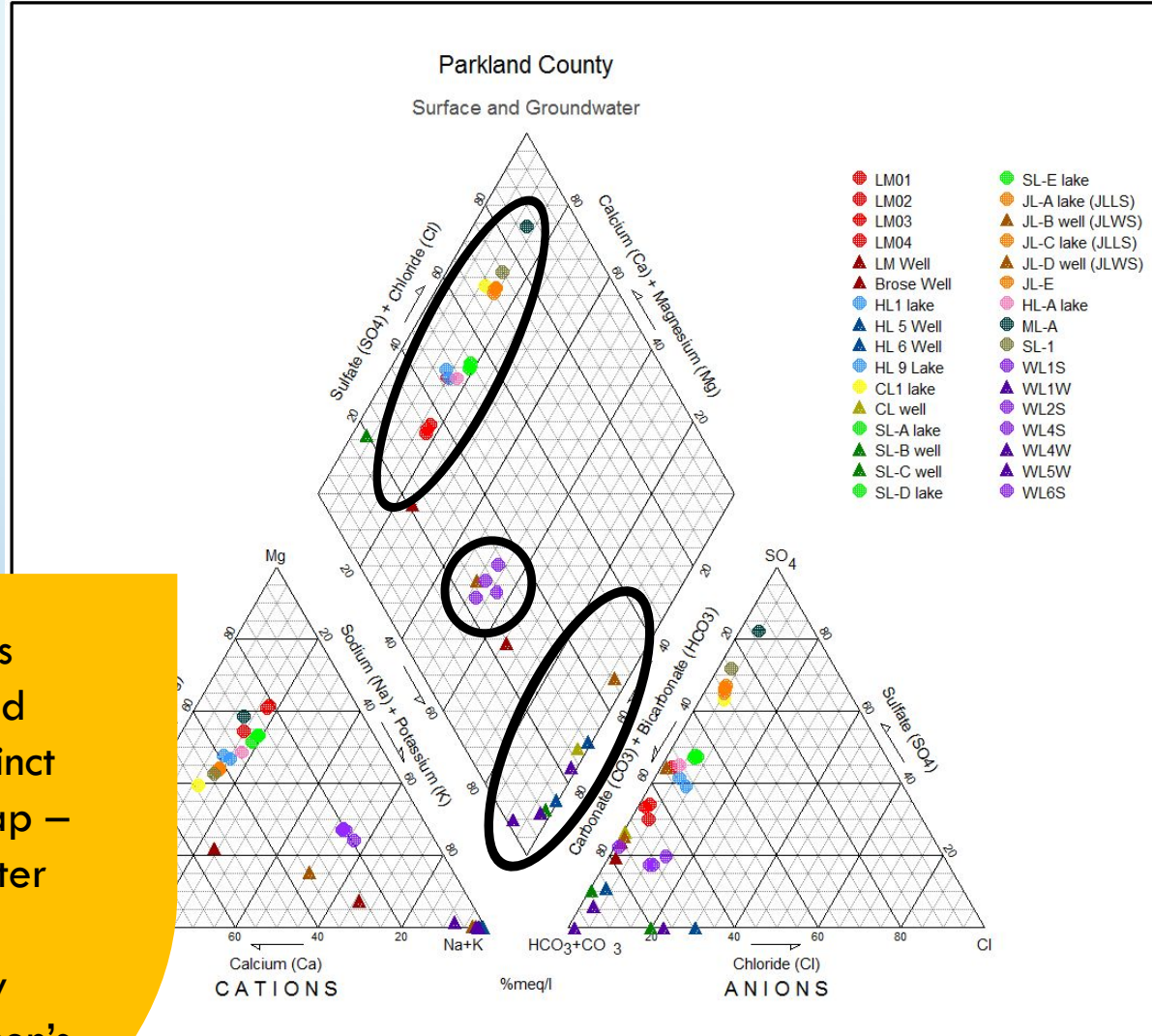
- WABAMUN LAKE HISTORICAL DATA

- INCREASING SODIUM IN WABAMUN LAKE



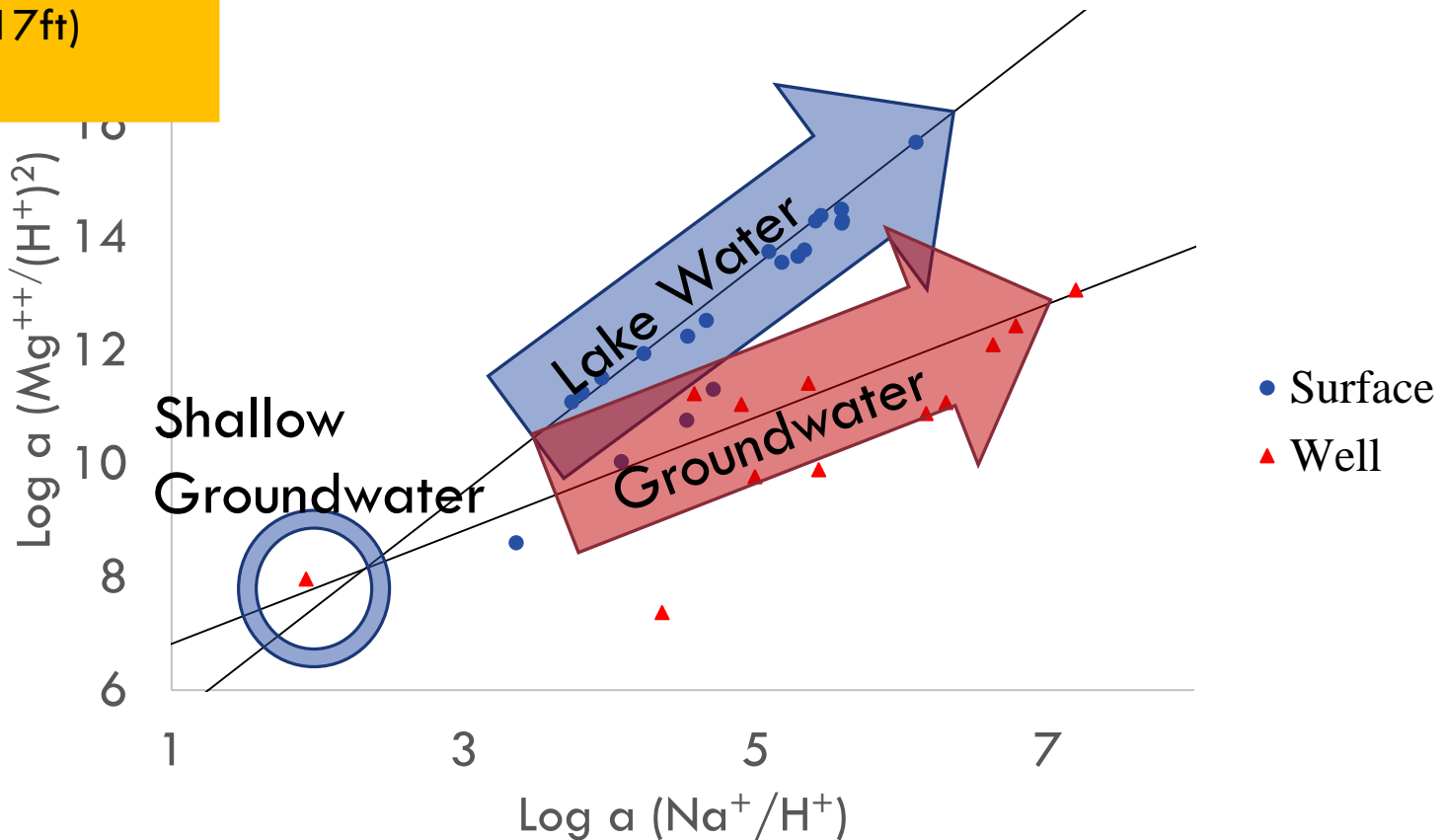
- PIPER DIAGRAMS
 - INDICATE LOW LEVELS OF CHLORIDE IN ALL WATER
 - GROUNDWATERS ARE SODIUM BICARBONATES
 - SEPARATION BETWEEN LAKE AND GROUNDWATER
 - SEPARATION BETWEEN WABAMUN AND OTHER LAKES

The main point from this is that the surface water and the groundwater are distinct groups and do not overlap – indicating that groundwater is not interacting with the lake water except in very shallow groundwater (Jason's well in spring lake 17ft)



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Surface vs Well at 20°C



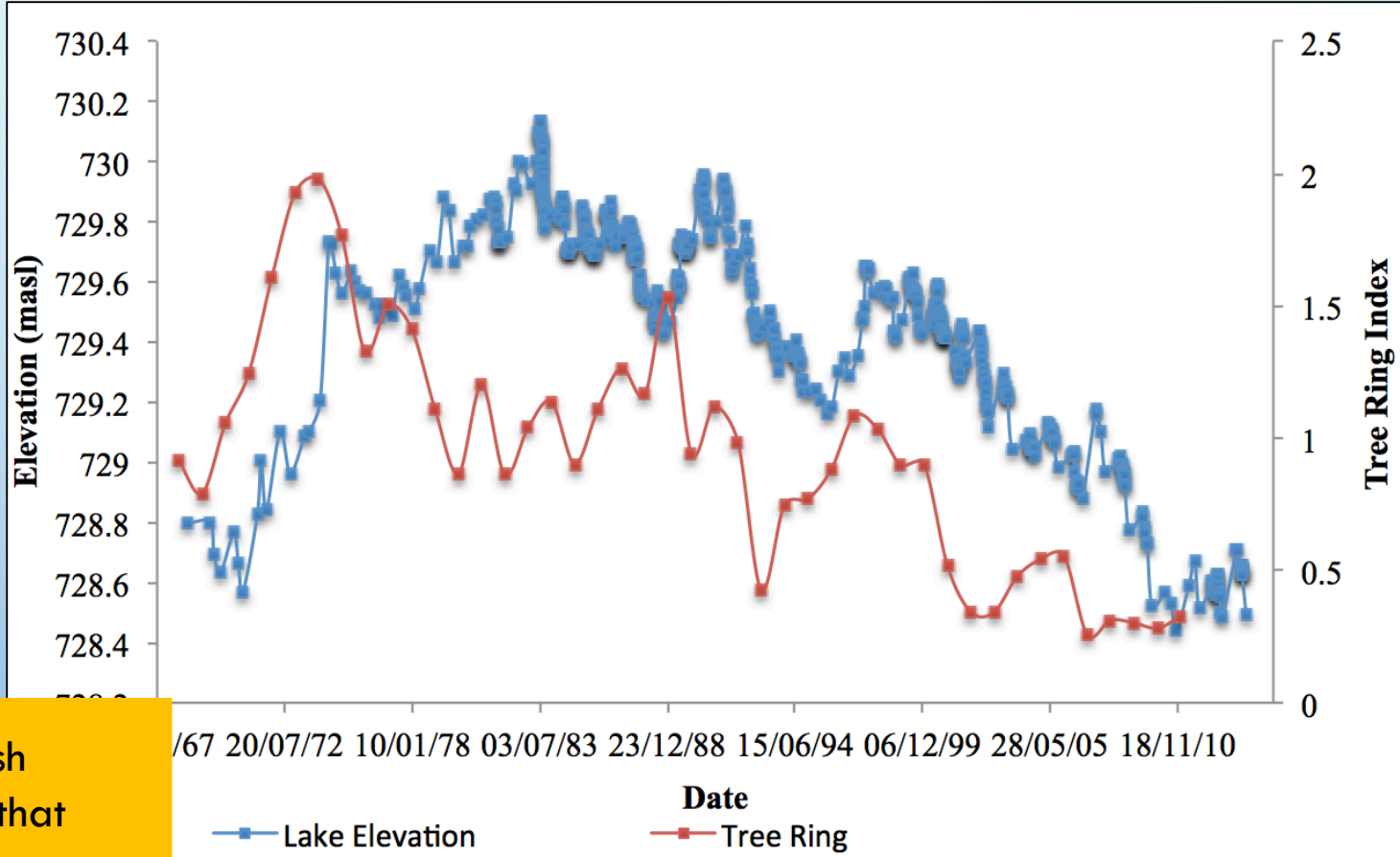
- ACTIVITY-ACTIVITY PLOTS INDICATE GROUNDWATER INPUT INTO THE LAKES IS LIMITED TO ONLY VERY SHALLOW GROUNDWATER

THE TAKE-HOME POINTS

- WATER LEVELS OF THE LAKES ARE MOSTLY REGULATED BY PRECIPITATION AND EVAPORATION
- GROUNDWATER INPUT INTO THE LAKES IS SMALL AND LIMITED TO ONLY SHALLOW GROUNDWATER
- WATER IS WELL MIXED AND SPENDS MULTIPLE YEARS IN THE LAKE
- WABAMUN LAKE HAS HIGH LEVELS OF SODIUM IN COMPARISON TO THE OTHER LAKES IN THE STUDY WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASING SINCE AT LEAST 1977

TREE RING DATA

- LONG TERM MOISTURE TRENDS



This is from Jackfish lake and it shows that the lake levels are reflecting climate changes

FUTURE STEPS FOR THE PROJECT

- PUBLICATION OF A PEER REVIEWED ARTICLE IS IN PROGRESS
- UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT COMING TO AN END
- POTENTIAL OTHERS TO CONTINUE THE WORK

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

