

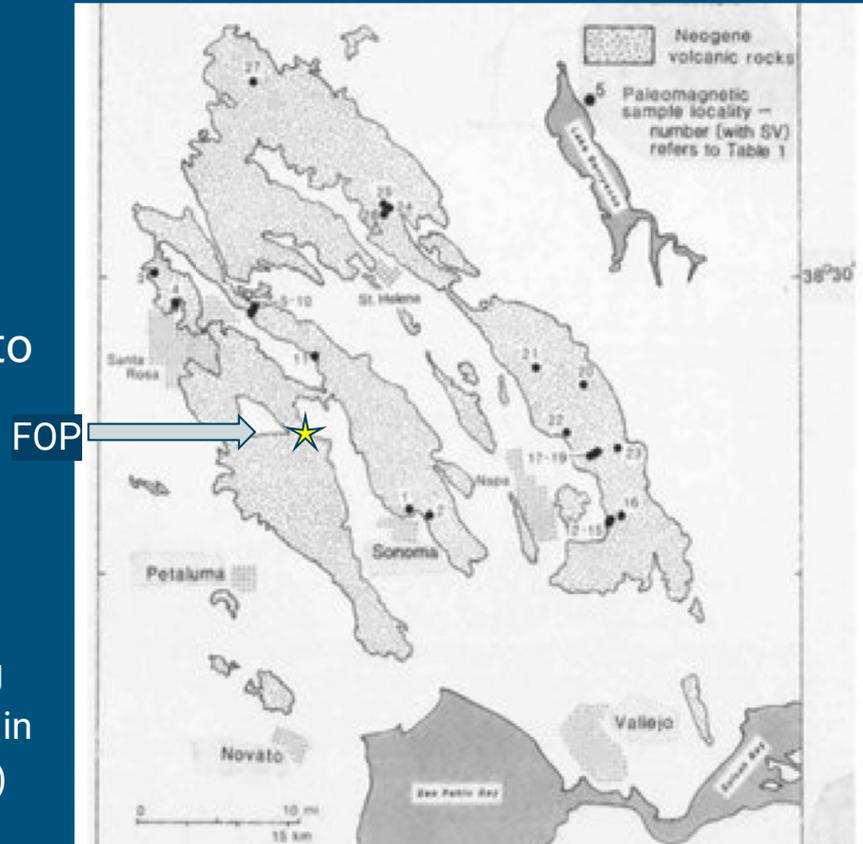
Evidence of Water- Rock Interactions in FOP

Matt Ivani , Justin DiGennaro, Soledad
Ortiz, Michaela O' Brien



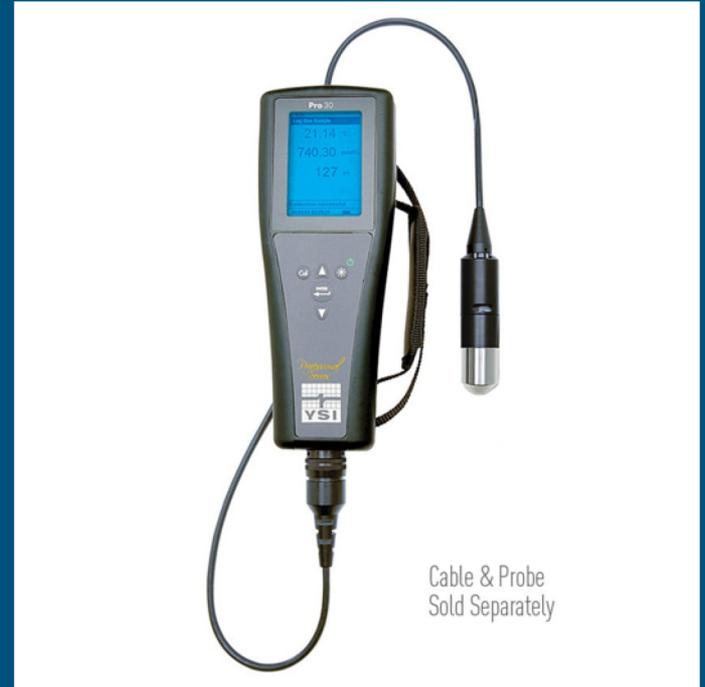
Background I...

- When water makes contact with rocks, material is taken off the rocks and put dissolved solids into the water source
- Sonoma volcanics underlie Sonoma and Napa Valley
- Rodgers Creek Fault System
 - Two plates rubbing together creating crushed rock material that dissolves in the groundwater (Robin Glass, 2019)



Background II...

- Conductivity is measured with a conductivity probe
- It shows the specific conductance in the water, and the more dissolved solids in the water the higher the conductivity will be



Hypothesis...

- There will be a difference in dissolved ions in the springs.
 - Caused by the Rodgers Creek Fault system, which breaks down the rocks and distributes those nutrients into the water
- The spring will have higher Conductivity
- The ephemeral (short-lived water flow) channel will have no dissolved ions
- The perennial stream (continuous flow all year) be a mixture of spring and rain water



Methods...

- Study site: Perennial spring below mole track
- Test spring water for their conductivity content and ion concentrations
- Compare results with creek, both perennial (likely has GW influence) and ephemeral (likely rain-fed)



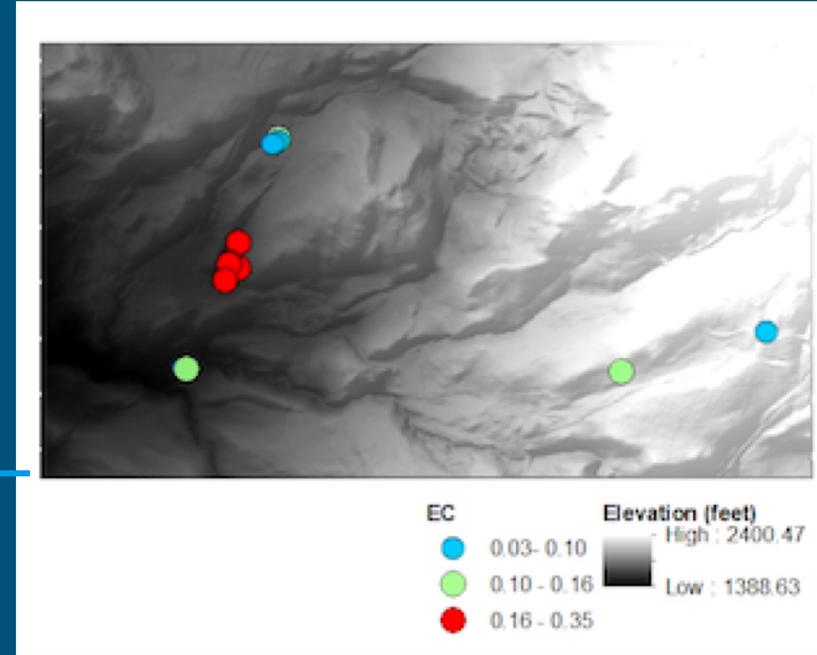
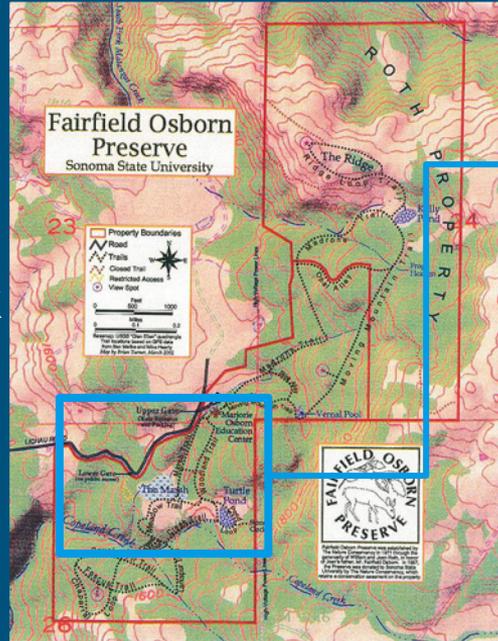
Copeland Creek



Copeland Creek

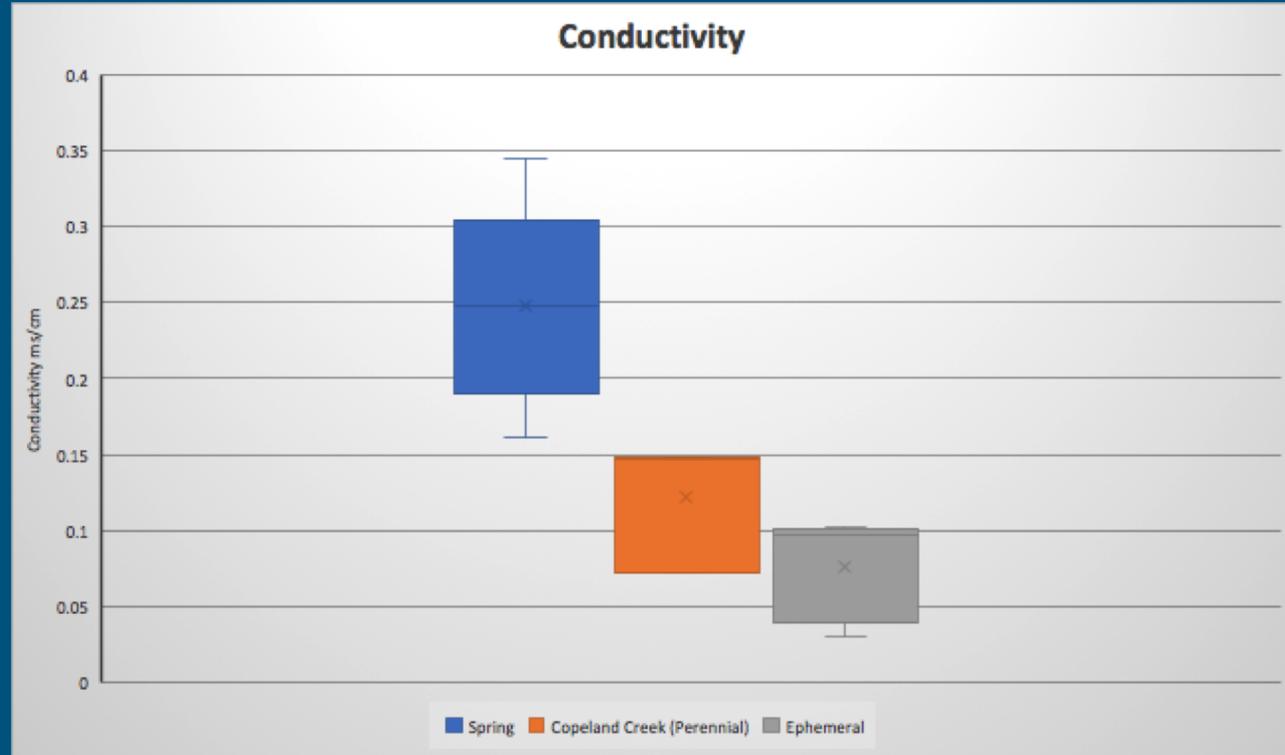
GIS Map...

- BLUE means Ephemeral
- READ means Spring
- GREEN means Copeland Creek



Results...

- Spring contains highest conductivity (pure groundwater)
- Perennial creek has medium conductivity
- Ephemeral creek has lowest conductivity (rain-fed water)



Conclusion...

- We have found evidence of water rock interaction within the Fairfield Osborn Preserve
 - dissolved solids are caused by water- rock interactions
 - Helps understand how much of the water in FOP is groundwater
 - Copeland Creek is a mixture of groundwater and surface water



Ephemeral Stream



Spring

Future Research...

- To create a mathematical model to show how the true amount of groundwater and surface water
- Climate Change and lack of surface water
- Shrimp Habitat



Work Cited...

- Locsey, K. L., & Cox, M. E. (2003). Statistical and hydrochemical methods to compare basalt-and basement rock-hosted groundwaters: Atherton Tablelands, north-eastern Australia. *Environmental Geology*, 43(6), 698-713.
- Norwick (2007), The Geology of Sonoma Mountain. Retrieved from http://web.sonoma.edu/cei/documents/Naturalist%20Training%20Guide_Geology.pdf
- Professor Glass (2019), Personal Communication.
- Noborio, K. (2001). Measurement of soil water content and electrical conductivity by time domain reflectometry: a review. *Computers and electronics in agriculture*, 31(3), 213-237.

THANK YOU

