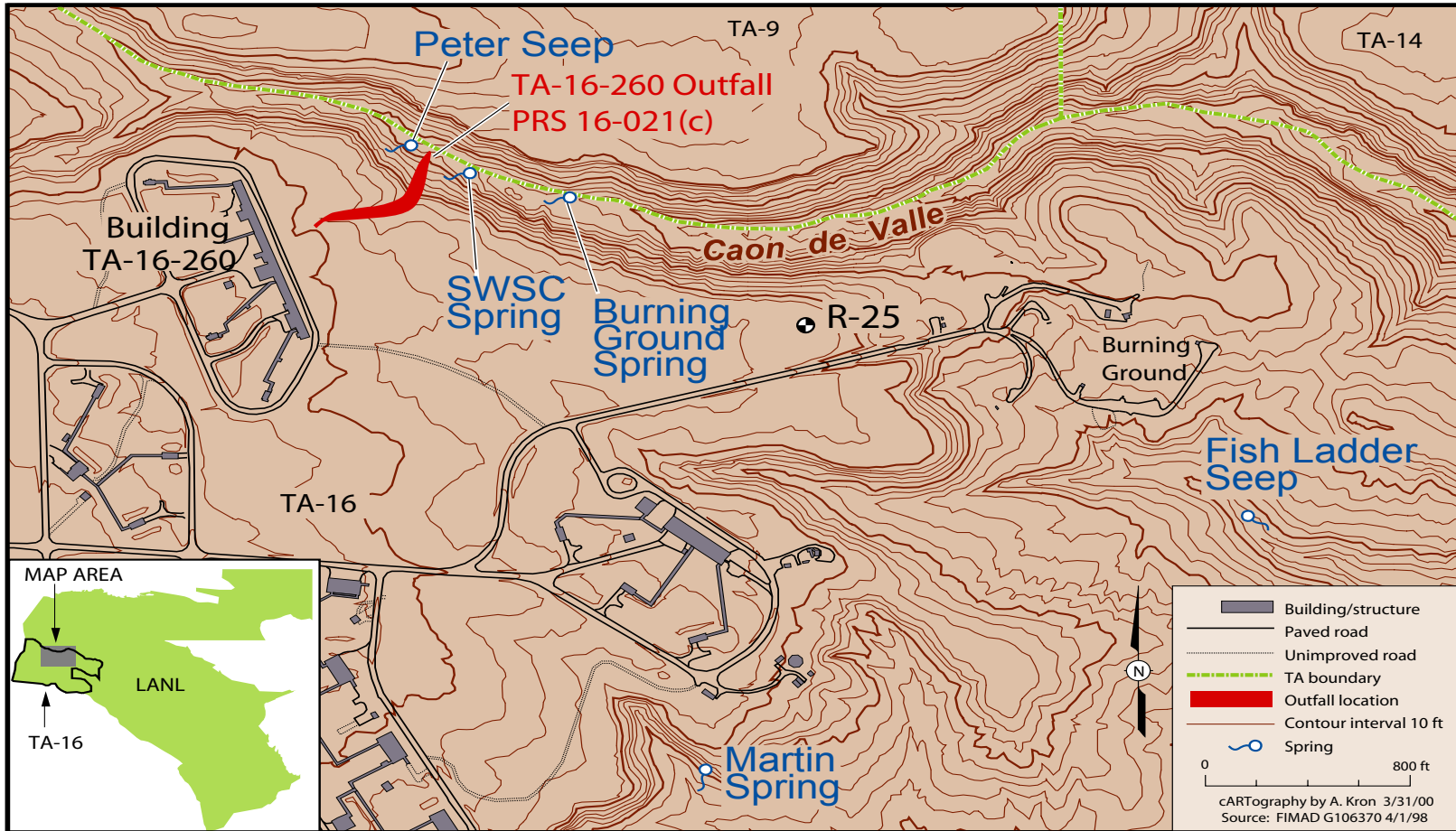


Evaluating the Hydrogeochemical Response of Semiarid Springs Using Phase-Plane Plots and Singular Spectrum Analysis

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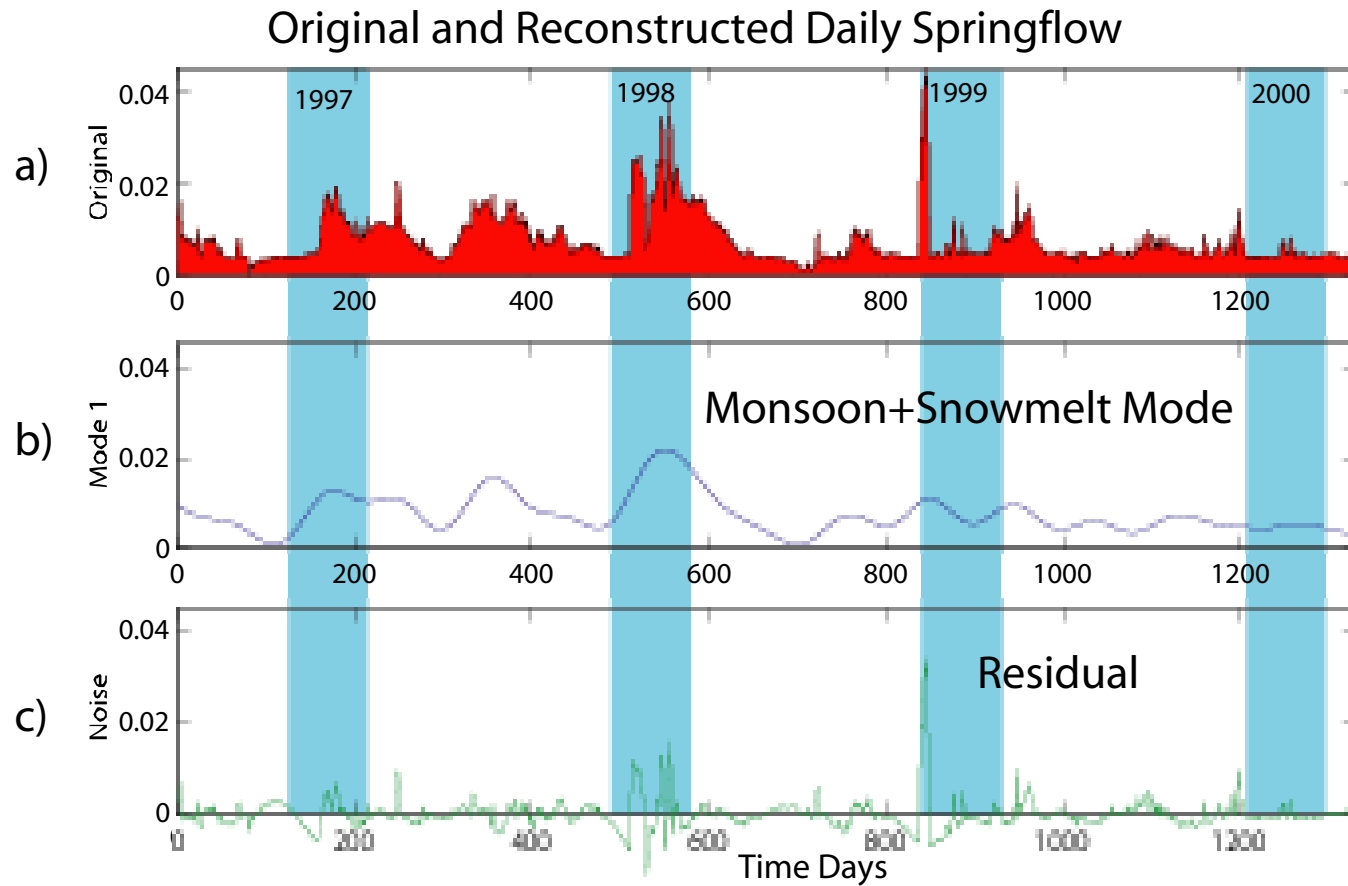


Figure 2. The SWSC spring discharge (upper) and the reconstructed monsoon and snowmelt springflow response. Note the weak snow and weak monsoon in 1999-2000 reduced spring recharge and represents a major factor in the 1999-00 drought. The shaded blue area represents the March-May spring melt period.

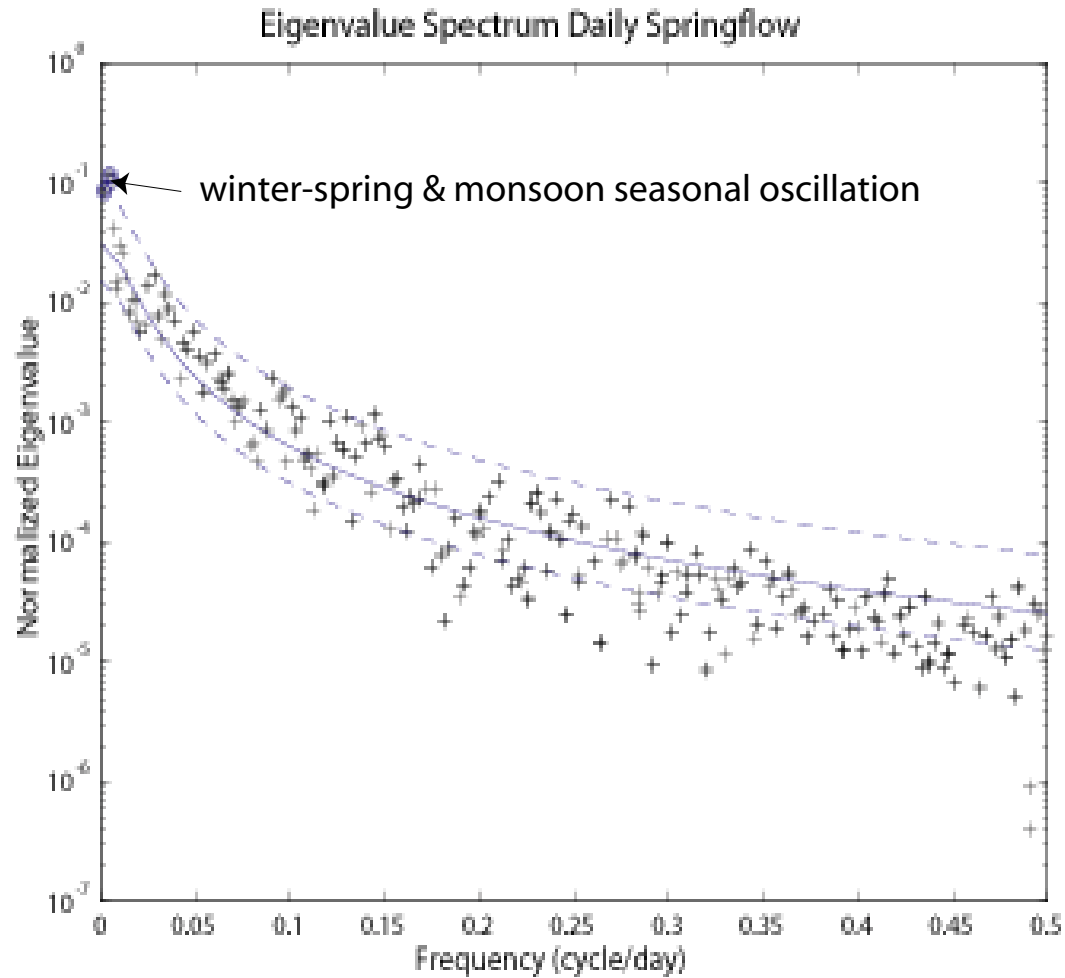
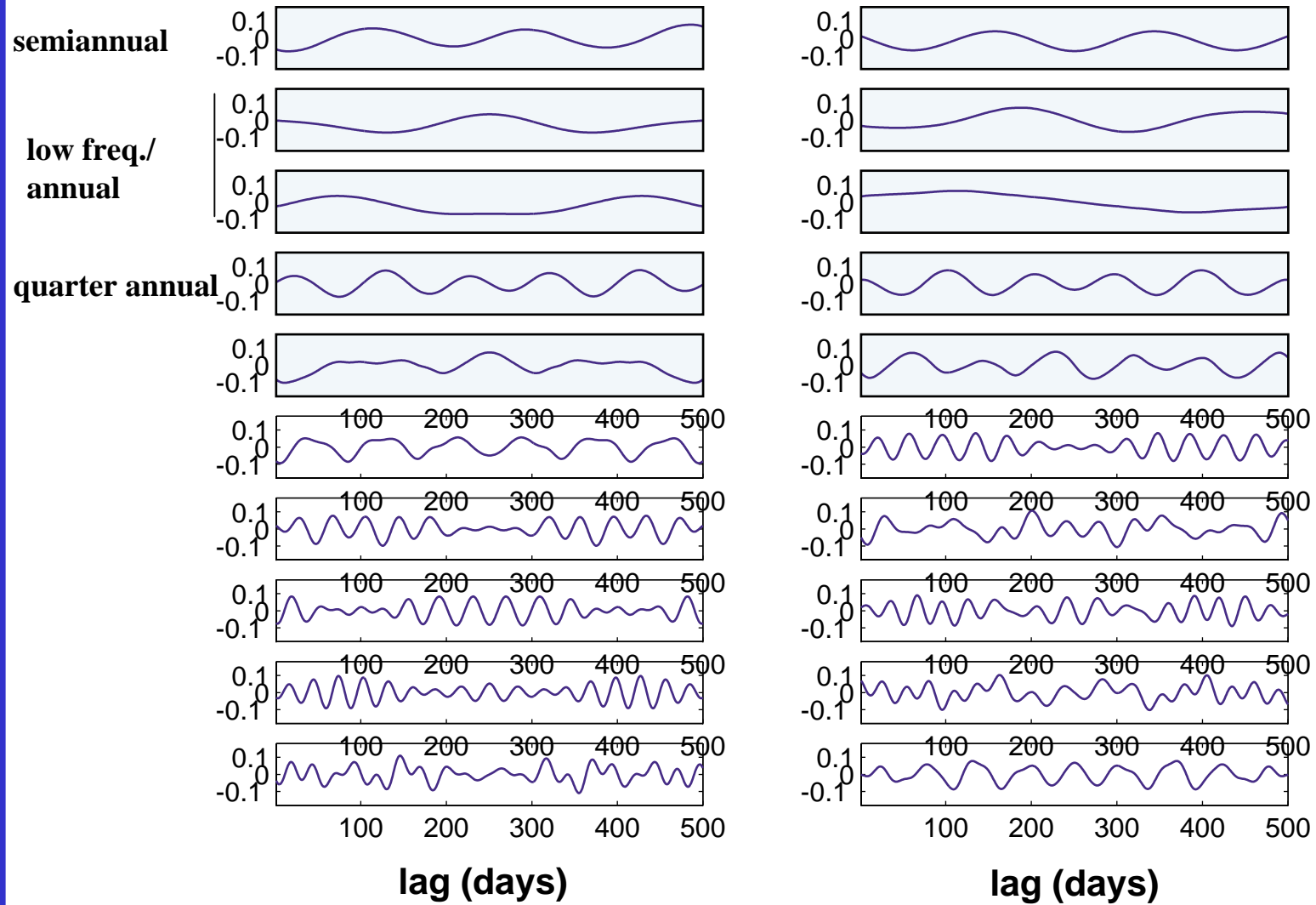


Figure 3. Eigenvalue spectrum of the SWSC springflow. The seasonal modes for the winter snowmelt and summer monsoon are indicated. The fitted line and 95% confidence interval assume a "red noise" spectrum.

The First 20 Eigenvectors SWSC Spring Discharge



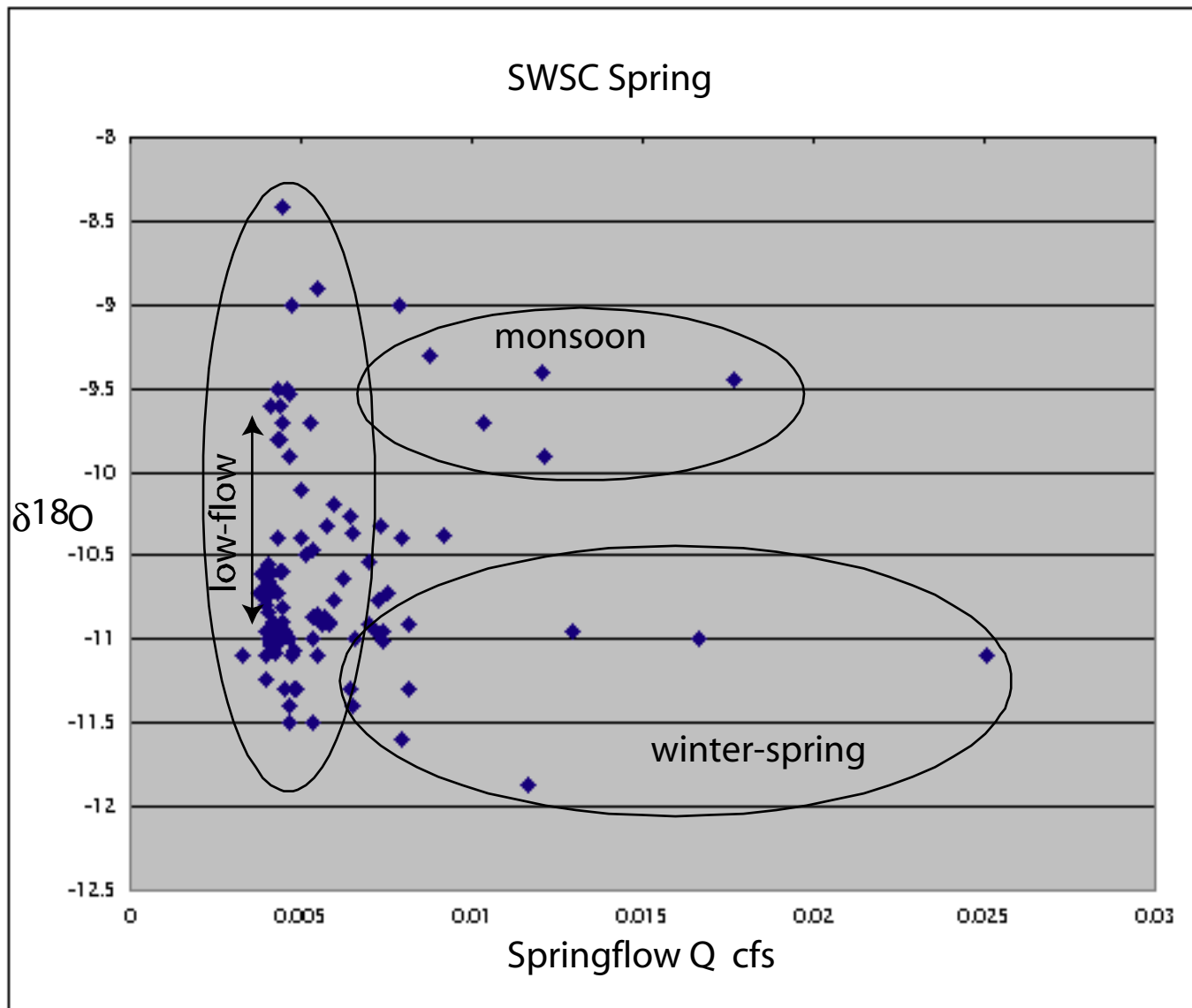
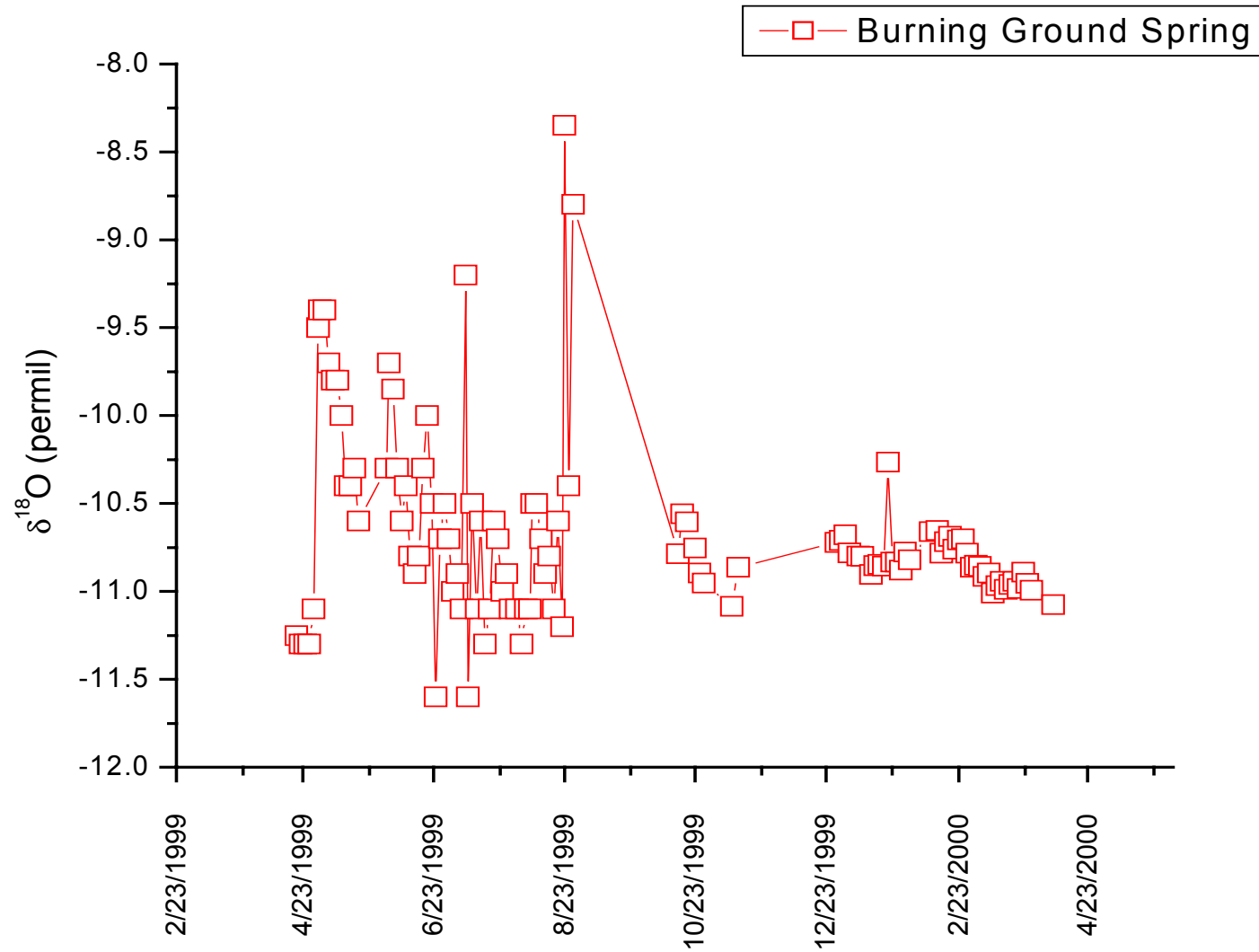


Figure 4. The $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - Q phase-plane response for SWSC spring demonstrating the seasonal mixing of low-flow $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and the characteristic response of the monsoon and the snow-melt $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ - Q relationship.

Burning Ground $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ Time Series



Recharge Elevations Using Stable Isotopes

- Elevation (m) = $-314 (\delta^{18}\text{O}) - 1161$
 - $r = -0.97$
 - Vuataz and Goff, 1986 (JGR)
- The maximum recharge elevation can be bounded by using the lowest isotopic value
- Using a value of -11.3 ‰ (Burning Ground sp.) yields a maximum recharge elevation of 7878 ft (2387 m)
- Result suggests that spring recharge occurs no more than about 2 km west of the springs
 - Just west of Hwy 502 along the Pajarito Fault
 - Other isotope values give elevations on the TA-16 mesa