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Dating of streamwater using tritium in a post nuclear bomb pulse world: continuous variation of mean transit time with streamflow

U. Morgenstern¹, M. K. Stewart², and R. Stenger³

¹GNS Science, P.O. Box 30 368, Lower Hutt 5040, New Zealand

²Aquifer Dynamics & GNS Science, P.O. Box 30 368, Lower Hutt 5040, New Zealand

³Lincoln Ventures Ltd. (LVL), Private Bag 3062, Hamilton 3214, New Zealand

Abstract. Tritium measurements of streamwater draining the Toen catchment, a small dairy farming area in Waikato, New Zealand, has shown that the mean transit time of the water varies with the flow of the stream. Mean transit times through the catchment are 2–5 years during high baseflow conditions in winter, increasing to 30–40 years during low baseflow conditions in summer, and then dramatically older water during drought conditions with mean transit time of more than 100 years. Groundwater is gained in the lower reaches of the stream, compared to surface water in the headwater catchment. The groundwater store supplying baseflow was estimated from the mean transit time and average baseflow to be $15.4 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ of water, about 1 m water equivalent over the catchment and 2.3 times total annual streamflow. Nitrate is relatively high at higher flow rates in winter, but is low at times of low flow with old water. This reflects both lower nitrate loading in the catchment several decades ago as compared to current intensive dairy farming, and denitrification processes occurring in the older groundwater. Silica, from the aquifer material and accumulating in the water in proportion to contact time, is high at times of low streamflow with old water. There is a good correlation between silica concentration and streamwater age, which potentially allows silica concentrations to be used as a proxy for age when calibrated by tritium measurements. This study shows that tritium dating of stream water is possible with single tritium measurements, even though that bomb-test tritium has effectively disappeared from hydrological systems in New Zealand, without the need for time-series data.

[Final Revised Paper](#) (PDF, 1130 KB) [Discussion Paper](#) (HESSD)

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