

Assessing groundwater flow pattern in the Bara volcanic aquifer system, Republic of Djibouti

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Results and Discussion





BARA AREA



Fractures







Recent Alluvial deposits Ancient Alluvial deposits

Discussion

Clay Carbonate



Dalha basalts



Study area

Ribta rhyolite

Objectives: Characterizing groundwater flow inside and between the compartments of the aquifer system composed by basaltic and alluvium formations

Methods: Use of geochemical and isotopic tracers, including major ion chemistry, ²H, ¹⁸O, ¹³C, ¹⁴C and ³H:

- Review of existing data
- New sampling campaign:
 - 10 groundwater samples from <u>alluvium aquifers</u> located in wadi-valleys and bordering the 2 sedimentary basins
 - 15 groundwater samples from <u>basaltic formations</u>

































RECHARGE IN THE DIDJAN-DER VALLEY









Study area

Objectives and methods

Results and Discussion

Conclusions

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RECHARGE IN THE DIDJAN-DER VALLEY









Study area

Results and Discussion

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Relation between alluvium and basaltic groundwater:

- Common geochemical evolution pattern, from alluvium to basaltic groundwater
- Different recharge conditions: similar to modern rainfall for alluvium and caracteristic of a colder climate for the basalt
- Continuous evolution of GW residence time

--> Significant recharge from the alluvium, transmitted downward to the basalt aquifer in the wadi valleys or through the sediments of the alluvial fans, followed by mixing with ancient Na-Cl water.

 \rightarrow Continuity between several aquifer compartments initially supposed to be hydraulically isolated.





Study area



