

Detailed insights in karst conduit networks from in-cave tracer tests, Blautopf spring, Swabian Alb, Germany

Nico Goldscheider, Ute Lauber, Wolfgang Ufrecht

Institute of Applied Geosciences – Division of Hydrogeology – Prof. Dr. Nico Goldscheider



Blautopf (Blue Pot) spring

Discharge variations:

Minimum: 0.3 m³ /s

Mean: 2.3 m³/s

Maximum: 32.5 m³/s

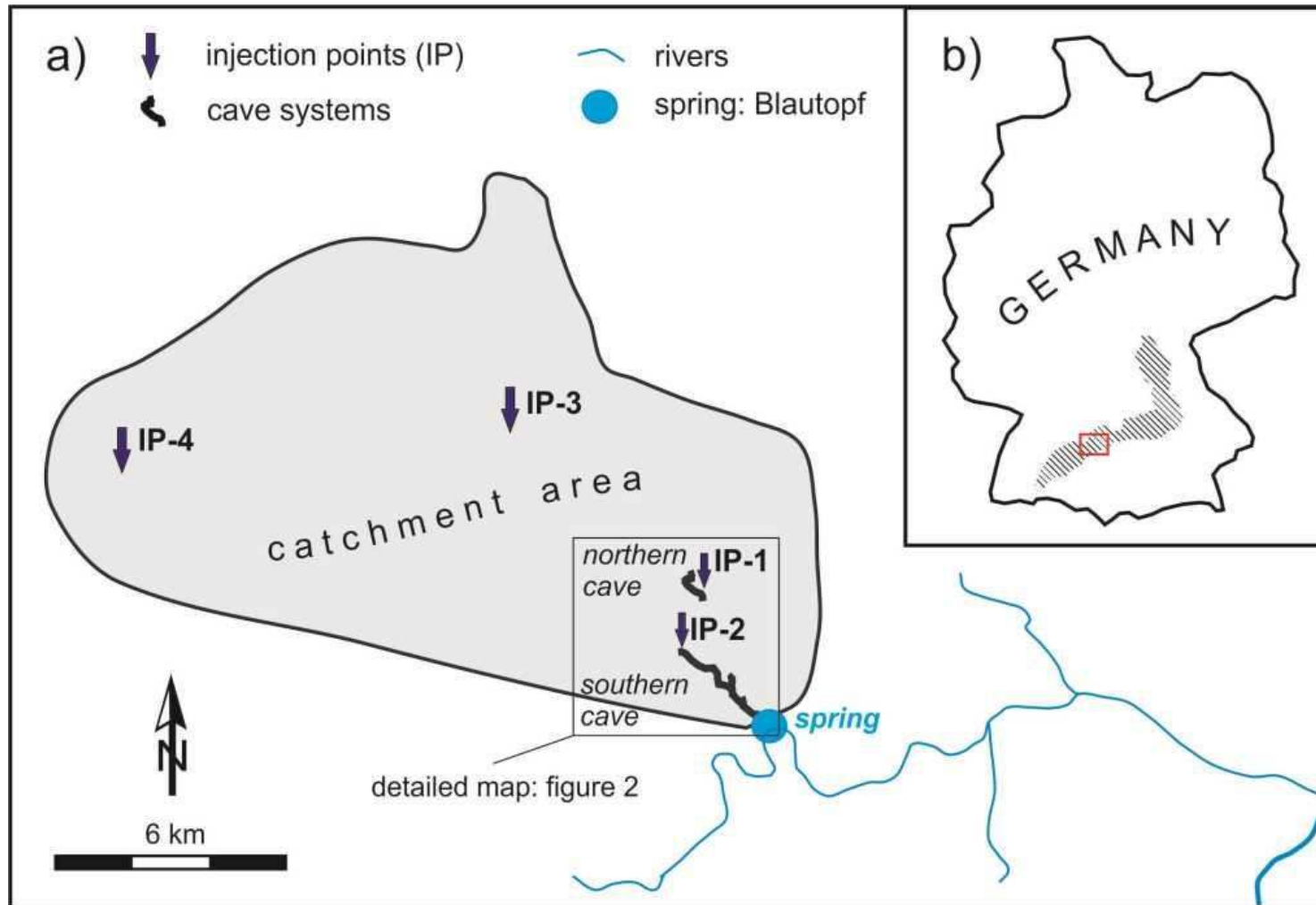


Blauhöhle = Blue Cave, 10 km long



Until 2010, the cave was only accessible for divers, via the spring. In 2010, a vertical entrance shaft to the dry cave upstream the underwater cave was drilled.

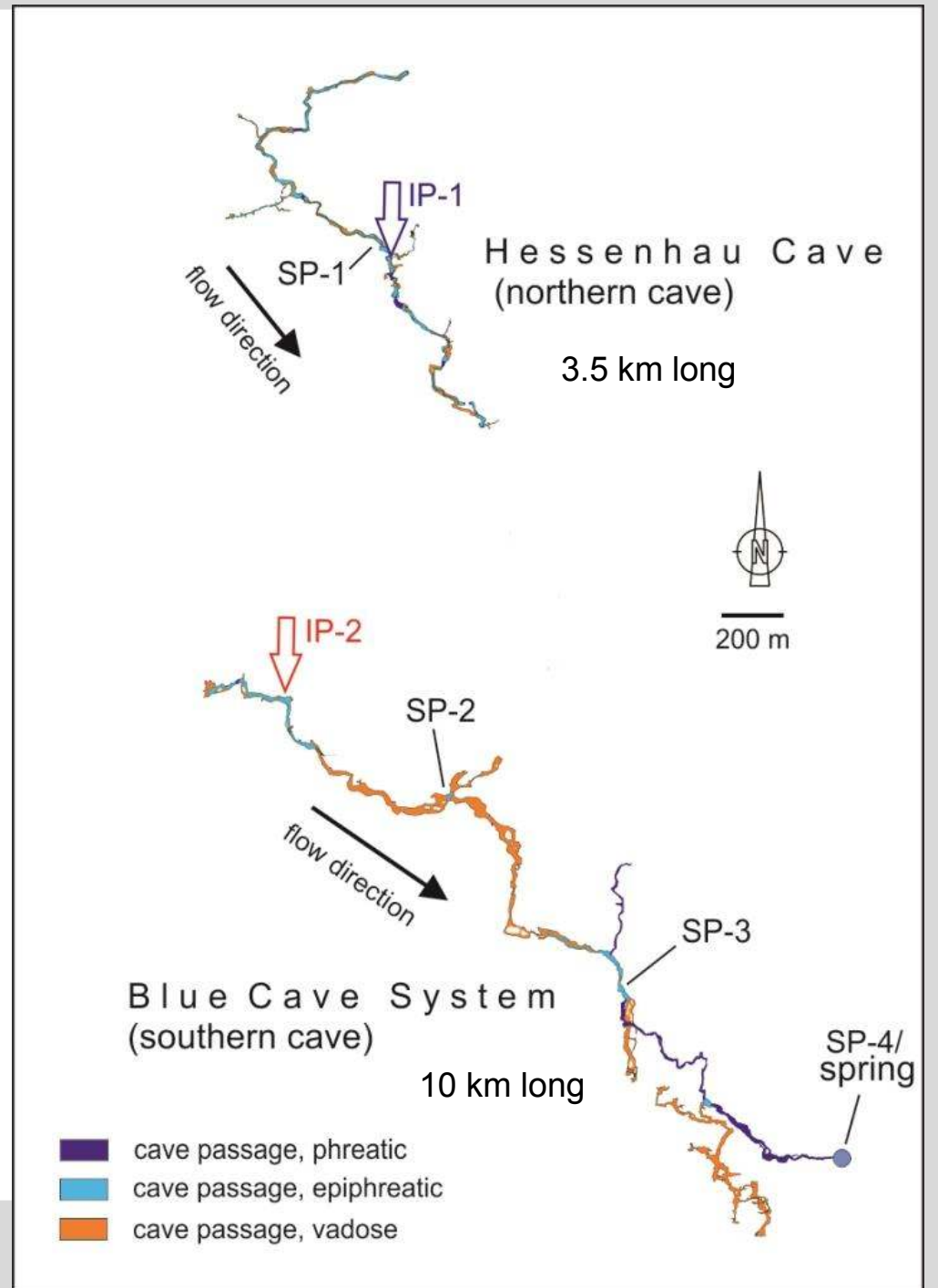
Catchment of the Blautopf spring: 165 km²



IP: injection points: “Local tracer test” and “Regional tracer test”

Injection and monitoring sites in the two caves

„in-cave dye-tracing“



“Local tracer test” – Injection of 100 g of Uranine at IP-1



Injection of 200 g of Amidorhodamine G at IP-2



SP-2: The “Lost River Hall” in the Blue Cave



Installation of a downhole fluorimeter at SP-2



Local tracer test: injections and monitoring in the cave system

One week later: Regional tracer test, two injections



Injections at the land surface

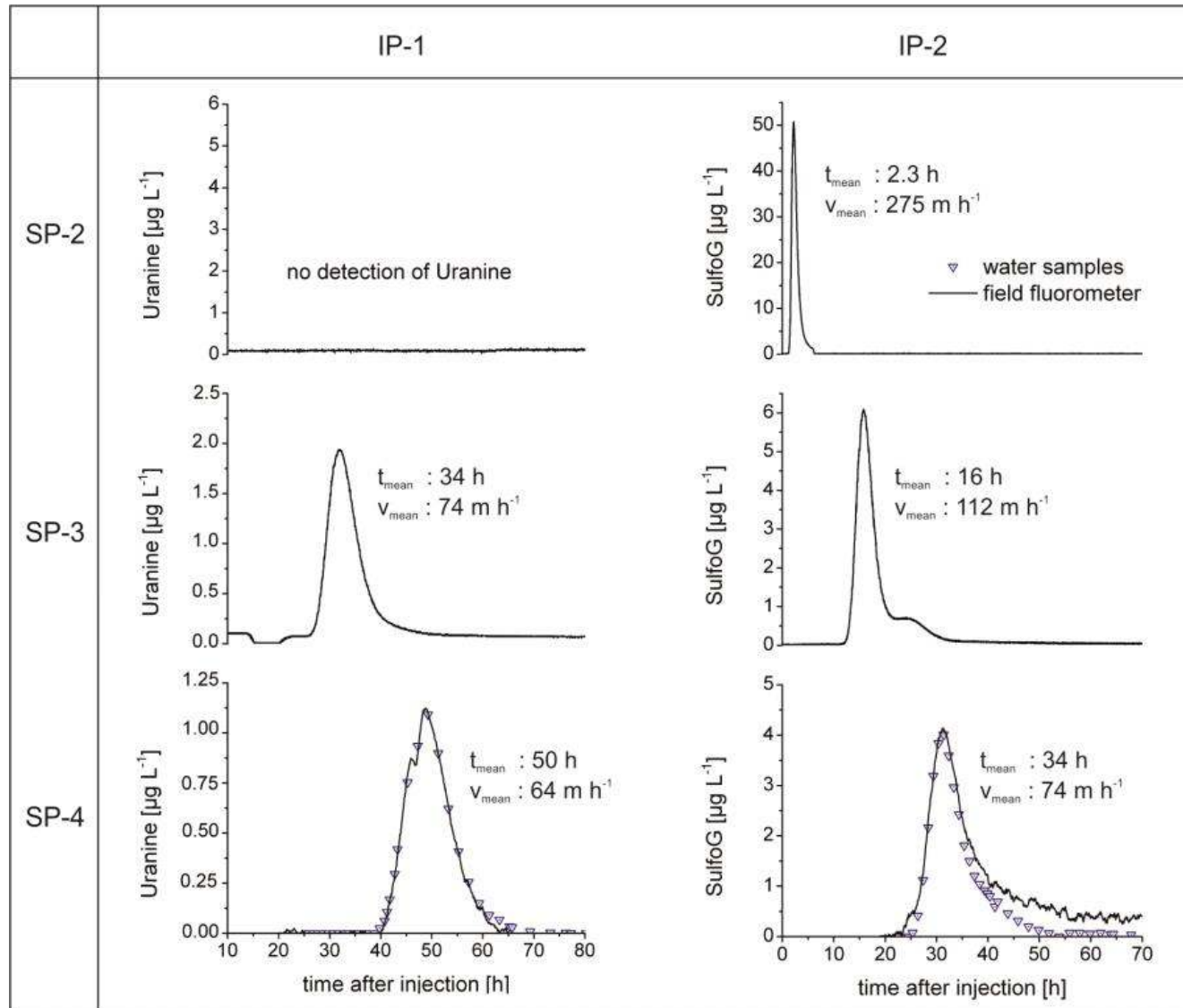
Monitoring in the two caves
and at the Blautopf karst spring



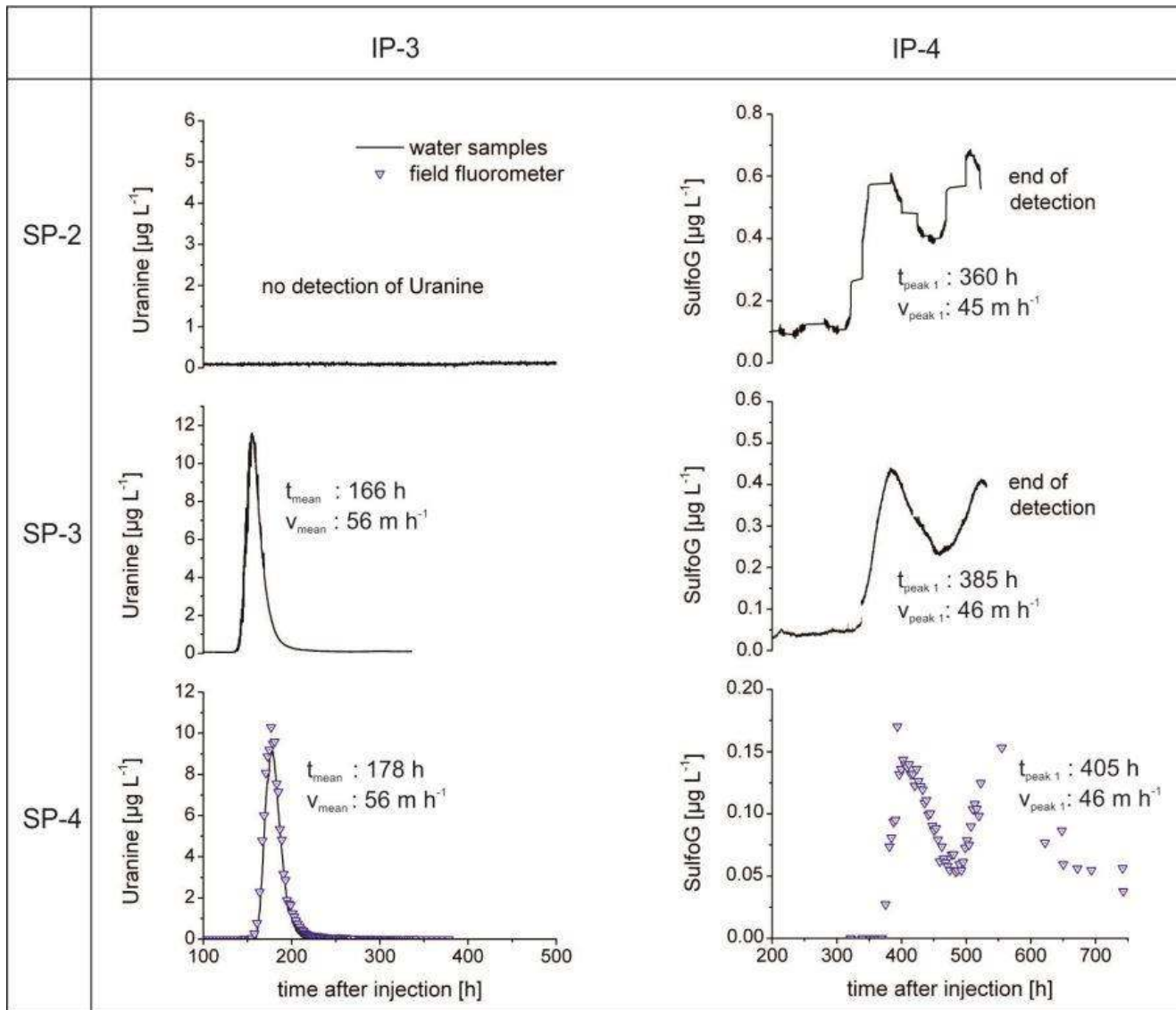
Green water in the Blue Cave



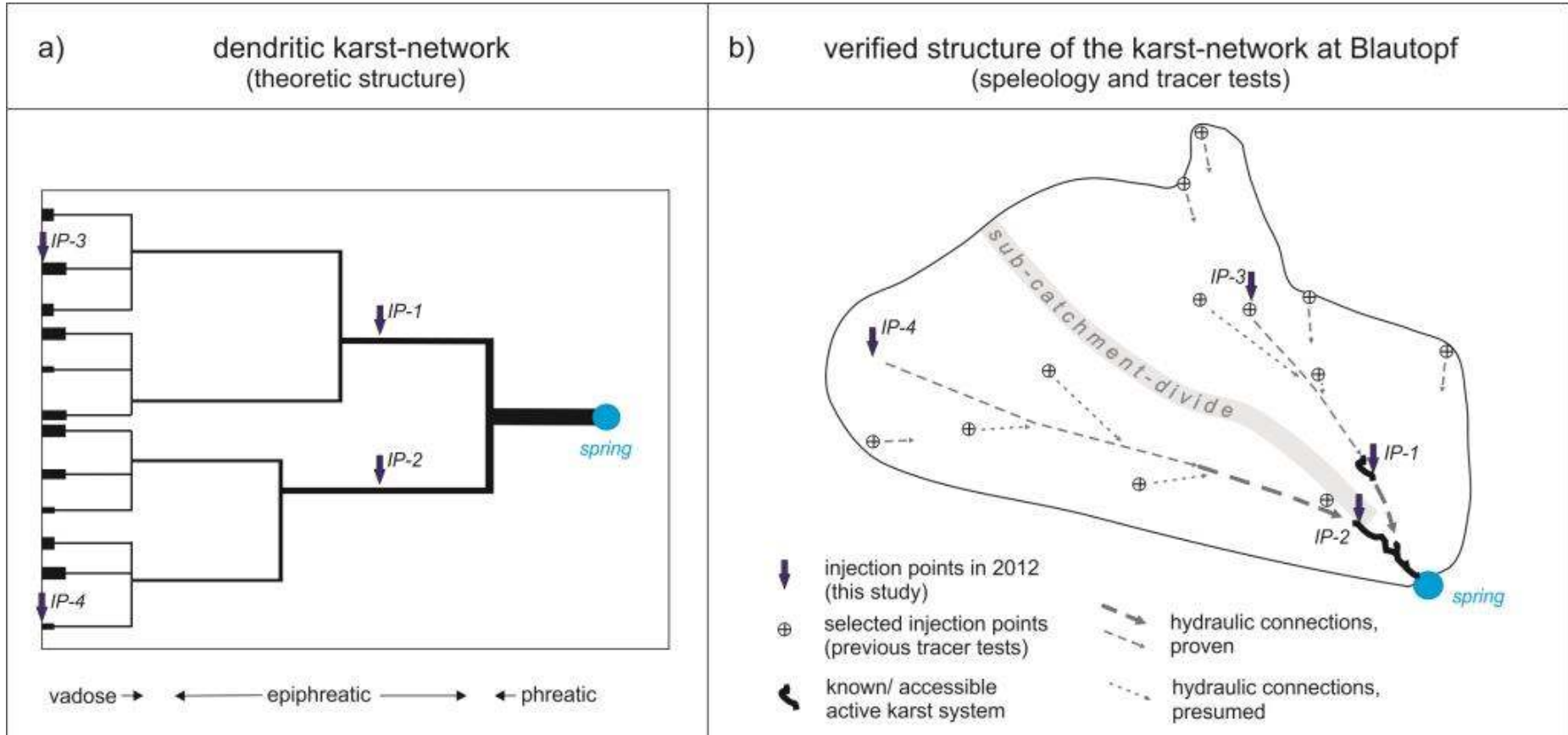
Results: Local tracer test (in-cave injections)



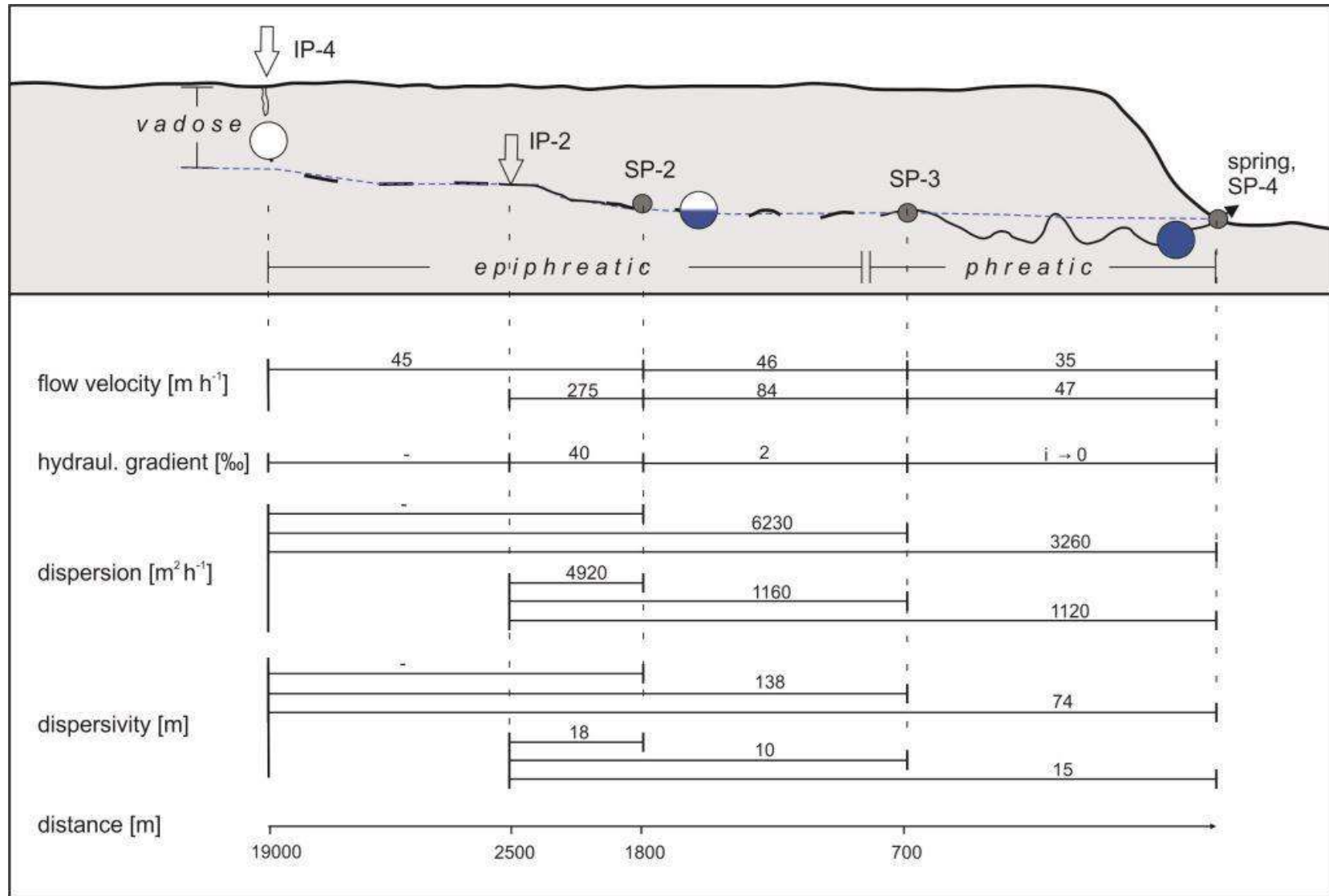
Results: Regional multi-tracer test



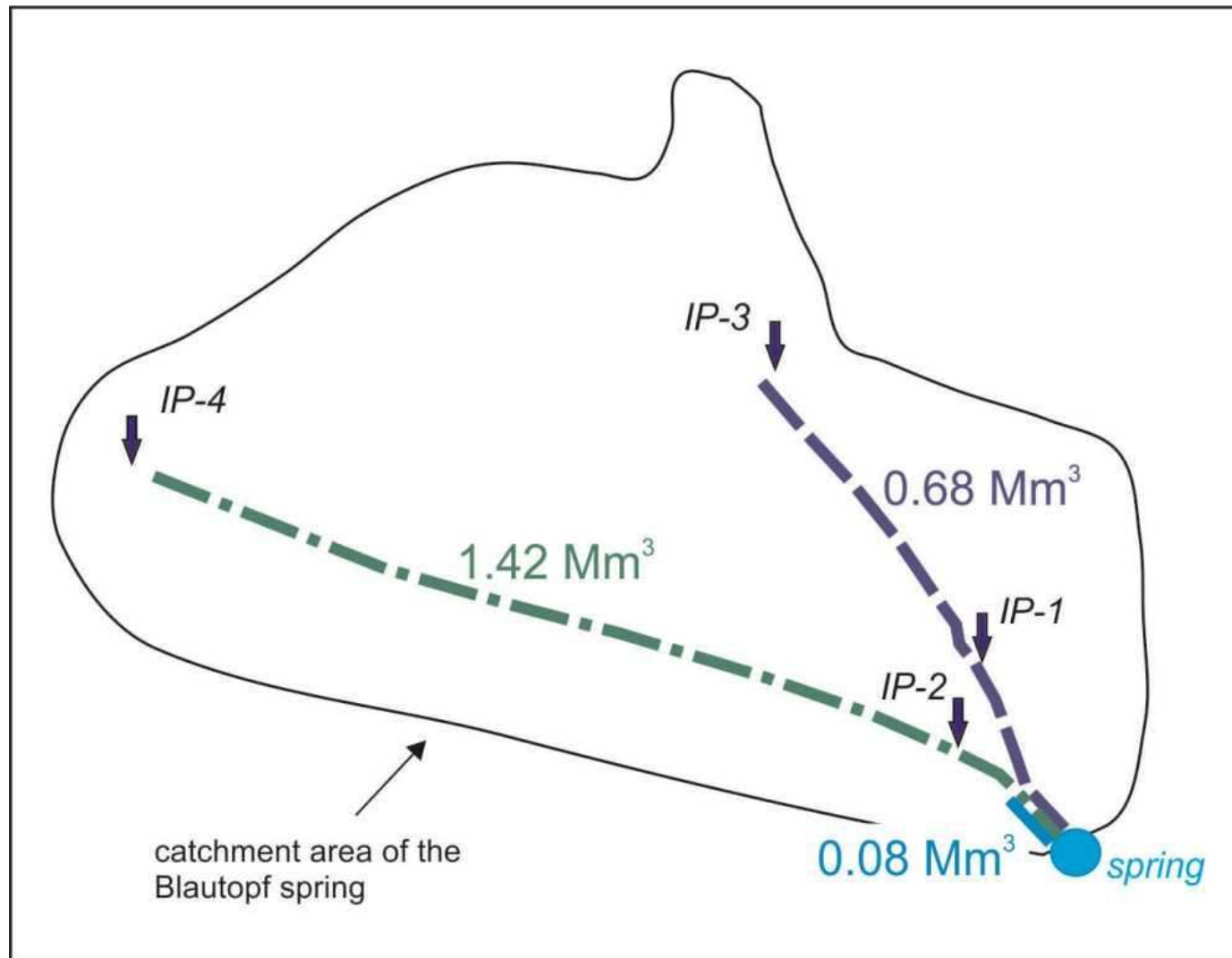
Theoretical and verified dendritic structure



Spatially-resolved results: Southern branch



Estimated conduit water volumes from tracer test



Lauber U, Ufrecht W, Goldscheider N (2014) Spatially resolved information on karst conduit flow from in-cave dye-tracing. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, 18(2): 435-445.

Acknowledgements

