



Reproduction / Aquatic Science

# Re ReScience challenge: Geographical Trends in the Water Chemistry of Wetlands in the South-Western Cape Province, South Africa

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Received  
31 March 2020

Published  
22 August 2020

DOI  
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## Historical context

**Scientific question** – Does the major-ion water chemistry in wetlands in the Western Cape Province show geographical patterns?

**Computational context** – The research was done for a wetlands project [1], which 25 years later became the baseline for a project on changes in wetland status [2]. The project was managed by the Freshwater Research Unit (FRU), at that time a component of the University of Cape Town Zoology Department. In the 1980s, most “serious” computer work, especially statistics, was still done on a centralised mainframe using expensive packages such as BMDP and SPSS. Somewhere between 1986 and 1989 the FRU acquired a shared personal computer running Microsoft DOS, probably an AT with 1 Mb RAM and a 40 Mb hard drive, procured using external project funding, which budget records suggest cost about ZAR 15000 (similar to the prevailing value of a doctoral grant for one year). The IT equipment included an A3 dot-matrix graphics printer with a broad four-colour ribbon. Several staff members and students used the equipment under an analogue time-sharing system consisting of a paper calendar (see Appendix, Figure 3).

Although I was familiar with mainframe Fortran 77 and IGL6 for graphics, Turbo Pascal seemed to me to be a more affordable PC compiler, with built-in graphics capability. A Turbo Pascal version 5 compiler cost ZAR 441.38, according to the hardcopy records in the project laboratory notebook (see Appendix, Figure 4). The relational database was stored using PC-File, a Buttonware package based on the dBase format, and exported to a fixed-width text file for use by the Pascal Maucha program. To put the prices in context, a personal computer in 1986, with a staff discount, cost about ZAR 1800 (Bondwell IBM-PC AT clone with a Hercules graphics card and 20 Mb hard drive).

Prof Jenny Day of the FRU advised the wetland team to use Maucha ionic diagrams [3], [4] for summarising the ratio of major cations and anions in water samples. She later used the software described here in a more extensive study of the dominance of major ions in South African rivers [5]. Constructing the diagrams, which were first used for visually classifying lake waters in Europe during the 1930s, is quite tedious, so preparing them with a computer program was a more cost-effective proposition.

Reproducibility and re-usability of code were not uppermost in my mind at that time. I needed to get the results out for project reports to the funding agency, and for publications. The original source code was never formally published, and funding for wetland

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The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Data is available at <http://www.riv.co.za/wv/data/CHEMDATA.DAT>.

Open peer review is available at <https://github.com/ReScience/submissions/issues/25>.

research dried up at the end of 1989. I moved to a government remote sensing group with a VAX, running Fortran and C. Soon afterwards, the group adopted Esri's Arc/Info as a graphics development platform on Sun Unix workstations, using the Arc Macro Language for programming. I could now code the symbols and mapping in a single program, and subsequent development followed a path of serial obsolescence: AML ? ArcView Avenue ? ArcGIS VBA. In 2010 I discovered that R could produce publishable maps of water quality distribution without the need for a licence server. The Maucha code now exists as a function in R.

**Retrieval of software** – The Pascal code was in the wetlands project directory in a forgotten corner of my computer's hard drive - I copy everything over to the new drive when I upgrade my computer every few years. A copy of the code is available in the Appendix and in the Software Heritage Archive.

## Dependencies

The software has two dependencies, namely the Turbo Pascal compiler and a fixed-format ASCII file, CHEMDATA.DAT, containing the data. Both were still available in the project directory.

## Execution

Running 1980s software on a 2020s computer requires a virtual DOS environment. Fortunately, since the 1980s the Internet has happened, so I was able to find excellent instructions for running Turbo Pascal in DOSBox [6], [7].

- Hardware: Hewlett-Packard AMD Ryzen 7 PC
- Operating system: Windows 10 version 1903
- Turbo Pascal: version 5

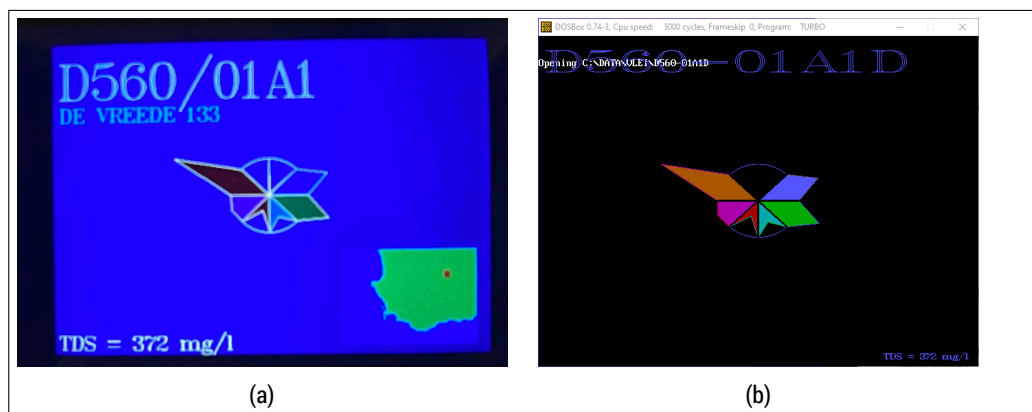
No modification to the Pascal program was required. The directory in which the program was located needed to be copied into a special DOSBox directory on the desktop. The original instructions consisted of a few comment lines in the code. The results obtained in the DOSBox virtual environment on a Windows 10 PC were similar to those in a 35mm slide presentation that I rediscovered in January 2020<sup>1</sup> (Figure 1). However, for the original publication, the process of preparing a figure would have comprised screen capture of the image, printing on paper and applying messy 20<sup>th</sup> century analogue technology involving scissors and glue (Figure 2).

## Conclusion

I would not advise anyone to use the original Turbo Pascal software. A recent R script [8] or the Excel spreadsheet version<sup>2</sup> would be easier to get going on a 21<sup>st</sup> century computer. The competence that another researcher would need is knowledge of simple trigonometry and water chemistry. The original diagrams by Maucha in 1932 were drafted using paper and pencil, so in theory no programming skills are needed. In practice, constructing dozens of Maucha diagrams by hand, cutting them out and sticking them on a map, while initially therapeutic, could become impractical. On the occasion of my retirement

<sup>1</sup><https://photos.app.goo.gl/qqK6xKF46adjZDB37>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.riv.co.za/wv/Scripts.html>



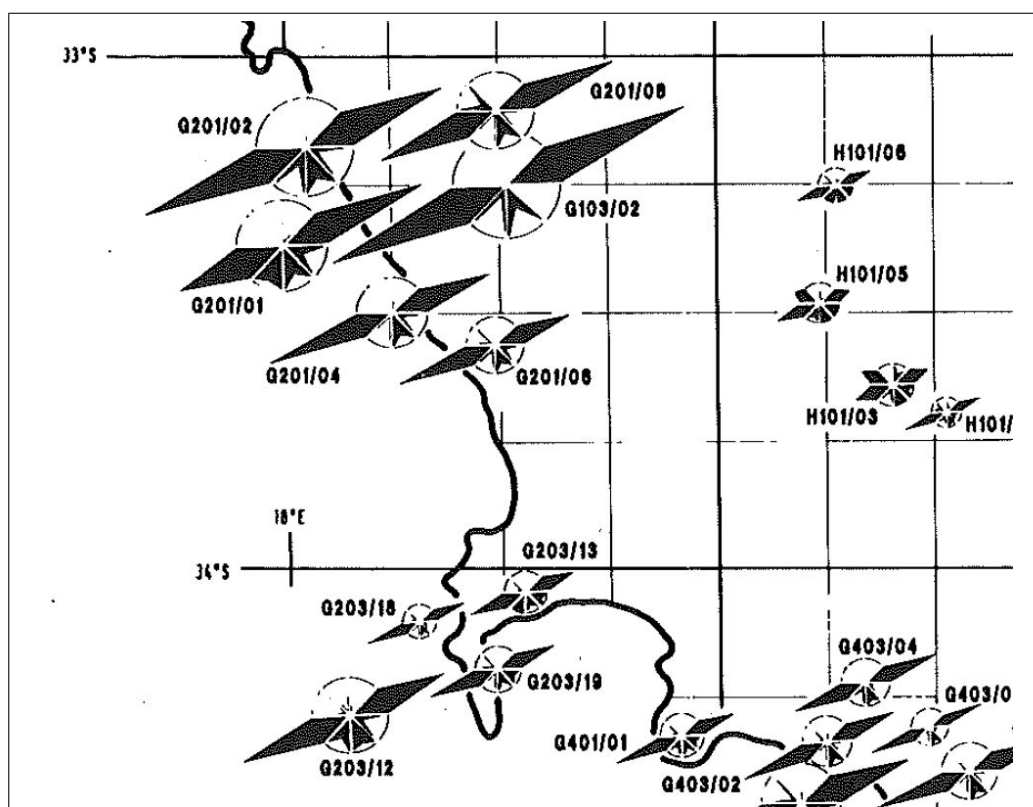
**Figure 1.** Example of a Maucha diagram from a presentation dated 1989 (a) compared with a diagram generated using the Pascal program in DosBox during 2020 (b).

in January 2020, a colleague kindly proved that the diagrams could also be produced in cake form (Figure 5). I regrettably cannot provide the code or recipe.

With regard to archiving software, this piece of code only survived in its original state because it was part of a project directory on my computer. More formal version control and archiving is recommended for important software.

## References

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2. H. Malan, J. Day, C.-L. Ramjukadh, and N. Olivier. Trajectories of change in wetlands of the Fynbos Biome from the late 1980s to 2014. Tech. rep. 2183/1/14. Pretoria: Water Research Commission, Jan. 2015.
3. R. Maucha. "Hydrochemische Methoden in der Limnologie XII." In: *Die Binnengewässer*. Ed. by A. Thienemann. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart, 1932, pp. 1–173.
4. E. S. Broch and W. Yake. "A modification of Maucha's ionic diagram to include ionic concentrations." In: *Limnology and Oceanography* 14 (1969), pp. 933–935. DOI: 10.4319/lo.1969.14.6.0933. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4319/lo.1969.14.6.0933>.
5. J. A. Day and J. M. King. "Geographical patterns, and their origins, in the dominance of major ions in South African rivers." In: *South African Journal of Science* 91 (1995), pp. 299–306. URL: [https://hdl.handle.net/10520/AJA00382353\\_6757](https://hdl.handle.net/10520/AJA00382353_6757).
6. Nevets. How to install DosBox and Turbo Pascal 7.1 on Windows 10. Mar. 2016. (Visited on 02/11/2020).
7. A. Bartel. DOSBox. June 2019. URL: <https://www.dosbox.com/> (visited on 02/11/2020).
8. M. Silberbauer. "Internet-based applications for interrogating 50 years of data from the South African national water quality monitoring network." In: *Hydrological Sciences Journal* 65.5 (Apr. 2020). Publisher: Taylor & Francis \_eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02626667.2019.1645334>, pp. 726–734. DOI: 10.1080/02626667.2019.1645334. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02626667.2019.1645334> (visited on 04/17/2020).



**Figure 2.** Map constructed in 1991 by printing screenshots of computer-generated Maucha symbols, cutting them out and gluing them to a background [1].

## Appendix

**Source code** – Note that the constants hardcoded in procedure Equilivate are atomic or molecular weights of each ion.

```

program MauchSpg;
{ Maucha R (1932) Hydrochemische Methoden in der Limnologie.
  Binnengewasser
  12, 173p.
  Broch E S & Yake W (1969) A modification of Maucha's ionic diagram
  to include ionic concentrations. Limnology & Oceanography 14 p
  933-935 }
{ M J Silberbauer, Zoology University of Cape Town, September 1989 }
{ Modified to write to an Arc/Info Ungenerate file - MJS October 1992 }

{$R+} { check ranges }
Uses Graph;
var
  ChemFile      : Text;
  SpgFile       : Text;
  ChemValid     : boolean;
  Acidity       : boolean;
  SpgName       : string [64];
  VleiCode      : string [10];
  TextItem      : string [20];
  Pad           : string [1];
  X             : real;
  Y             : real;
  XAspect       : word;
  YAspect       : word;
  Aspect        : real;
  TotalArea     : real;
  IonArea       : real;
  TotalRadius   : real;
  IonRadius     : real;
  XCentre       : integer;
  YCentre       : integer;
  SeedX         : integer;
  SeedY         : integer;
  XScreen       : integer;
  YScreen       : integer;
  I             : integer;
  Angle         : integer;
  Scale         : integer;
  StartAngle    : real;
  IonAngle      : real;
  EndAngle      : real;
  Equivalents   : real;
  EquivSum      : real;
  Vertex        : array[1..5,1..2] of integer;
  ChemInput     : array[1..9] of real;
  Gd, Gm        : integer;
  Temperature, Salinity, Conductivity, pH , TDS, TSS : real;
  CO3           , HCO3      , H2CO3      , Ca , Mg , Na : real;
  K             , Cl        , S          , SO4, PO4      : real;
  SiO4          , TP        , KN          , NO3, NO2, NH4 : real;
  Polyphenol , WaterColour : real;
  Latitude      : real;

```

```

Longitude : real;

function r (Degree : real) : real;
begin
  r := Degree * Pi / 180;
end;

function ScaleX (XValue : real) : integer;      { scales x values }
begin
  XValue := XValue + (GetMaxX div 2);
  ScaleX := Round (XValue);
end;

function ScaleY (YValue : real) : integer;      { scales y values }
begin
  YValue := YValue * Aspect;
  YValue := YValue + (GetMaxY div 2);
  ScaleY := Round (YValue);
end;

procedure Equilivate;      { Converts mg/litre to meq/litre }
begin
  ChemInput[06] := CO3*2 / 50; { "mg/l" originally obtained by
    multiplying}
  ChemInput[05] := HCO3 / 50; { meq/l by 50 (« mol. wt. of CaCO3)
    }
  ChemInput[09] := H2CO3 / 50;
  ChemInput[01] := Ca*2 / 40.08;
  ChemInput[02] := Mg*2 / 24.31;
  ChemInput[08] := Na / 22.99;
  ChemInput[07] := K / 39.10;
  ChemInput[04] := Cl / 35.45;
  ChemInput[03] := S*2 / 32.07;
end;

begin
  Assign (ChemFile, 'c:\data\vlei\CHEMDATA.DAT');
  Reset (ChemFile);
  Gd := Detect;
  InitGraph (Gd, Gm, '');
  if GraphResult <> grOK then Halt(1);
  SetTextStyle (TriplexFont, HorizDir, 1);
  SetTextJustify (LeftText, TopText);
  GetAspectRatio (XAspect, YAspect);
  Aspect := (XAspect / YAspect) * 0.9;

  Repeat
    For I := 1 to 9 do
      begin
        ChemInput[I] := -1;
      end;
    ReadLn (ChemFile, Latitude, Longitude, Latitude, Longitude,
      Temperature, Salinity, Conductivity, pH, TDS, TSS,
      CO3, HCO3, H2CO3, PO4, SiO4, TP, KN, NO3, NO2, NH4,
      Ca, Mg, Na, K, Cl, S,
      Polyphenol, WaterColour, Pad, Pad, VleiCode);
    Equilivate;
  end;
end;

```

```

ChemValid := true;
EquivSum := 0;
For I := 1 to 9 do
begin
    If (ChemInput[I] < 0) then ChemValid := false;
    EquivSum := EquivSum + ChemInput[I];
end;

Acidity := false;           { check for special case of acidity }
if (H2CO3 > 0.01) then
begin
    Acidity := true;
    ChemInput[05] := ChemInput[09]; { make bicarb represent acid..
    }
end;

If (ChemValid) and (EquivSum > 0) then
begin
    SpgName := Concat ('C:\DATA\VLEI\' , VleiCode);
    WriteLn ('Opening ', SpgName);
    Assign (SpgFile, SpgName);
    Rewrite (SpgFile);

    XCentre      := 0;
    YCentre      := 0;
    TotalArea    := 4000 * Ln (EquivSum+1);
    TotalRadius := Sqrt (0.125 * TotalArea / Sin(r(22.5)));
    SetFillStyle (EmptyFill, 0);
    Ellipse      (ScaleX (XCentre), ScaleY (YCentre), 0, 360,
                  Round(TotalRadius), Round(TotalRadius * Aspect));

    FillEllipse (ScaleX (XCentre), ScaleY (YCentre),
                Round(TotalRadius), Round(TotalRadius * Aspect));

    for Angle := 0 to 7 do
    begin
        Equivalents := ChemInput [Angle + 1];
        IonArea     := (Equivalents / EquivSum) * TotalArea;
        IonRadius   := IonArea / (TotalRadius * Sin(r(22.5)));
        StartAngle  := Angle * 45;
        IonAngle    := StartAngle + 22.5;
        EndAngle    := (Angle + 1) * 45;
        Vertex[1,1] := ScaleX (XCentre);
        Vertex[1,2] := ScaleY (YCentre);
        Vertex[2,1] := ScaleX (TotalRadius * Cos(r(StartAngle)));
        Vertex[2,2] := ScaleY (TotalRadius * Sin(r(StartAngle)));
        Vertex[3,1] := ScaleX (IonRadius * Cos(r(IonAngle)));
        Vertex[3,2] := ScaleY (IonRadius * Sin(r(IonAngle)));
        Vertex[4,1] := ScaleX (TotalRadius * Cos(r(EndAngle)));
        Vertex[4,2] := ScaleY (TotalRadius * Sin(r(EndAngle)));
        Vertex[5,1] := ScaleX (XCentre);
        Vertex[5,2] := ScaleY (YCentre);
        SeedX      := ScaleX (IonRadius/2.0 * Cos(r(IonAngle)));
        SeedY      := ScaleY (IonRadius/2.0 * Sin(r(IonAngle)));
        SetFillStyle (SolidFill, Angle+2);
        FillPoly (5, Vertex);
        SetColor (0);
        SetLineStyle (SolidLn, 0, ThickWidth);
    end;
end;

```

```

                                { Write to the Arc/Info
                                  Ungenerate file }
WriteLn (SpgFile, Angle + 1, ',', SeedX, ',', SeedY);
WriteLn (SpgFile, Vertex[1,1], ',', Vertex[1,2]);
WriteLn (SpgFile, Vertex[2,1], ',', Vertex[2,2]);
WriteLn (SpgFile, Vertex[3,1], ',', Vertex[3,2]);
WriteLn (SpgFile, Vertex[4,1], ',', Vertex[4,2]);
WriteLn (SpgFile, Vertex[5,1], ',', Vertex[5,2]);
WriteLn (SpgFile, 'END');
Line
(Vertex[1,1], Vertex[1,2], Vertex[2,1], Vertex[2,2]);
Line
(Vertex[4,1], Vertex[4,2], Vertex[5,1], Vertex[5,2]);
SetLineStyle (SolidLn, 0, NormWidth);
SetColor (Angle+2);
end;
WriteLn (SpgFile, 'END');
Close (SpgFile);
X := TotalRadius * Sin(r(292.5));
Y := TotalRadius * Cos(r(292.5));
SetUserCharSize (2, 4, 2, 5);
SetTextJustify (RightText, BottomText);
Str (Round(TDS), TextItem);
OutTextXY (GetMaxX-10, GetMaxY-10, 'TDS = ' + TextItem + ' mg/
l');
SetTextJustify (LeftText, BottomText);
If (Acidity) then OutTextXY (20, GetMaxY-10, 'Acid');
SetUserCharSize (3, 1, 3, 2);
SetTextJustify (LeftText, TopText);
OutTextXY (10,10,VleiCode);
ReadLn;
ClearDevice;
end;
until Eof (ChemFile);
Close (ChemFile);
SetUserCharSize (4, 3, 3, 3);
EquivSum := 1;
XCentre := 150;
YCentre := 0;
OutTextXY (XCentre + 40, YCentre, '[Equivalents]');
SetTextJustify (LeftText, CenterText);
for I := 1 to 5 do
begin
  YCentre      := YCentre + 50;
  TotalArea    := 4000 * Ln (EquivSum+1);
  TotalRadius := Sqrt (0.125 * TotalArea / Sin(r(22.5)));
  Str (EquivSum:7:0, TextItem);
  OutTextXY (XCentre + Round(TotalRadius) + 10, YCentre, TextItem);
  SetFillStyle (EmptyFill, 0);
  Ellipse      (XCentre, YCentre, 0, 360,
                Round(TotalRadius), Round(TotalRadius * Aspect));
  FillEllipse (XCentre, YCentre,
                Round(TotalRadius), Round(TotalRadius * Aspect));
  EquivSum     := EquivSum * 10;
end;
ReadLn;
CloseGraph;
end.

```



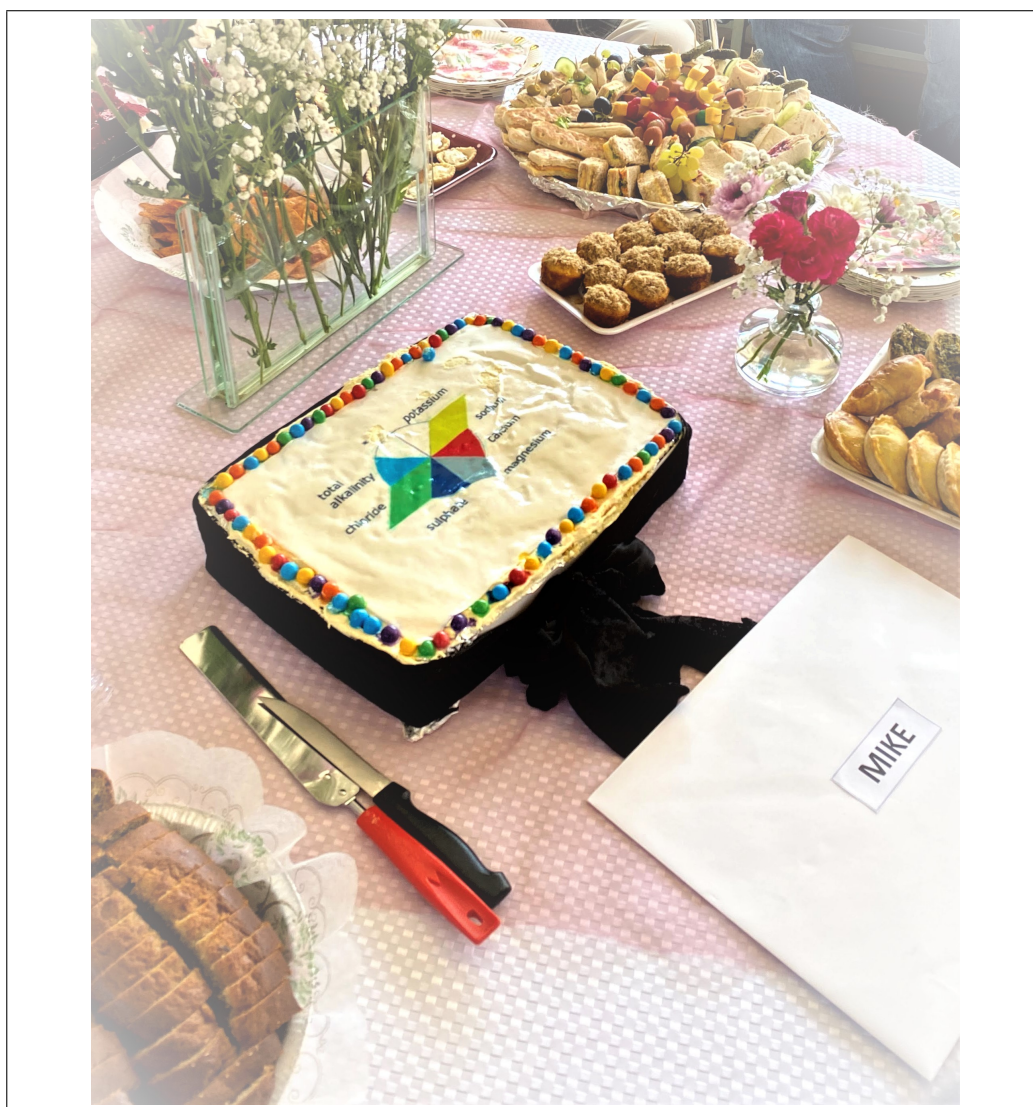
The images in this section are a time sharing sheet for the only personal computer in the Freshwater Research Unit (Figure 3) and part of the analog spreadsheet of wetlands project expenditure (Figure 4). The final figure is a nutritious data reporting format produced three decades later (Figure 5).



		1989	Start	11.953	- 3
		221	39.37	Invoice 394	
		retu	394	393	
13-1-89	Printer Labels Purchasing	395			
13-1-89	Printer Labels Purchasing	221395	17.61	494669	5050
23-1-89	Respoel big printer ribbon	" 394	39.20	74	5365
24-1-89	Elmad	" 396	119.38	510788	209
1-2-89	Respoel small printer ribbon	216323	17.02	000029	5027
5-2-89	10 boxes of fill vials. Thermometer	221397	103.78	5107886	
20-2-89	PC Tools vers upgrade	- 398	87.95	D02743	9211
22-2-89	Pipettes LABOTEC	" 399	41.30	013671	5465
24-2-89	Cupboard locks	" 400	182.56	13639	5356
24-2-89	Nutrient analysis	I/A → 1965	R170	JO3013	3011
3-3-89	NT lab supplies	237301	46.03	R17.55 R11.71 70589 72328	5844 5934
3-3-89	G.R Agencies Plastic Bin	" 302	81.54	25599	
13-3-89	Stationery	" 303	139.94	JO3061	3062
13-3-89	Computer ribbon	304	41.81	98	5365
17-3-89	Printing - river day - repaid by WLS	305	0.00	641748	9106
18-3-89	Film Slide Camera ad	305	23.52	194538	5352
19-3-89	Kombi 248km x10.35		86.80	JO5099	5103
28-3-89	Xerox transparencies x100		75.94		
16-2-89	1 order pad		R10	JO3159 000056	3180
31-3-89	Best Survey No 51,56 (codes)		29.29	C83797	5878
10-4-89	10 floppy discs	UCT BOOKSHOP	28.81	JO4037	4037
10-4-89	Top Copy photocopies for Betty's Bay etc	306	36.37	1470	5446
17-4-89	pH paper & Thermometer	UCT 308	15.54	JO4131	4142
20-4-89	Nikon base plate	309	25.99	A8150	5626
27-4-89	Aerial photography Cederberg	310	30.51	3082/89	5575
27-4-89	Turbo Pascal 5, disc box	Q512	144.38	JO64115 013044	4224 3545 9029
3-5-89	Formalin	120503	56.92		
3-5-89	Dry Ice	120504	9.75		
3-5-89	Orthophos	237311	81.08	3681940	5575
5-5-89	Slide Film	237312	63.28	322489	5534
5-5-89	Photocopy & bind thesis on wetlands	237313	112.73	45916	5616
5-5-89	Photocopy & bind thesis on wetlands	237314	45.54		5580
19-5-89	Afrox dry ice	237315	4.52	305204	5226
		237316	31.08	3721170	5813

Figure 4. Record of project purchases in 1989.





**Figure 5.** Example of Maucha ionic diagram in cake format, by M Cilliers, University of Pretoria.