

OREGON

# Investigation of the Groundwater System of the Harney Basin, Oregon

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For the
Greater Harney Valley Groundwater Study
Advisory Committee
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Burns, OR

## **Study Objectives**

- Develop a quantitative conceptual understanding of the groundwater-flow system of the Harney Basin using field data and fundamental hydrologic principles.
- Develop tools to test the conceptualization of the groundwater-flow system and accurately simulate its response to current conditions and proposed groundwater development.
- Describe the groundwater-flow system through reports and presentations.



## **Study Information**

- 6-yr cooperative study using State and Federal money
- Work elements will be shared by USGS and OWRD
- Stakeholder involvement critical to long-term success of the study for proper aquifer management
- Final reports will be peer-reviewed USGS publications
- USGS modeling reports will not recommend any specific course of action but can describe the impacts of various scenarios that have been designed with stakeholder input



## Some questions to be addressed

- How much water enters the Harney Basin (recharge)?
- How much water leaves the Harney Basin (discharge)?
- How might water-level declines progress in the future?
- How can water-level declines be managed?
- How does pumping affect surface-water discharge?
- To what degree are different parts of the basin hydrologically connected?

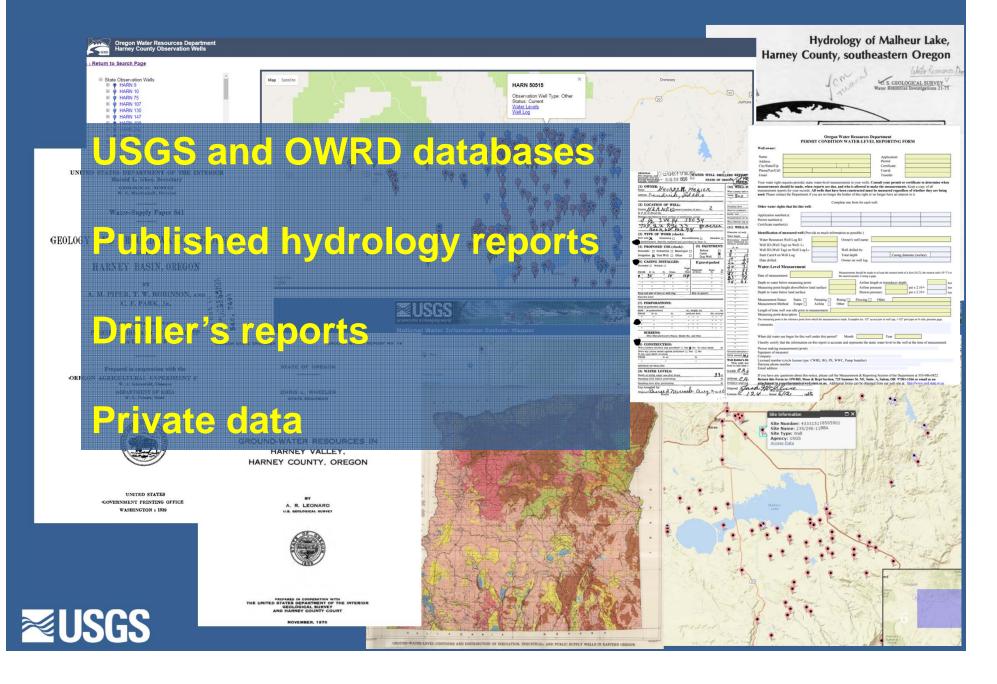


## **Study Approach**

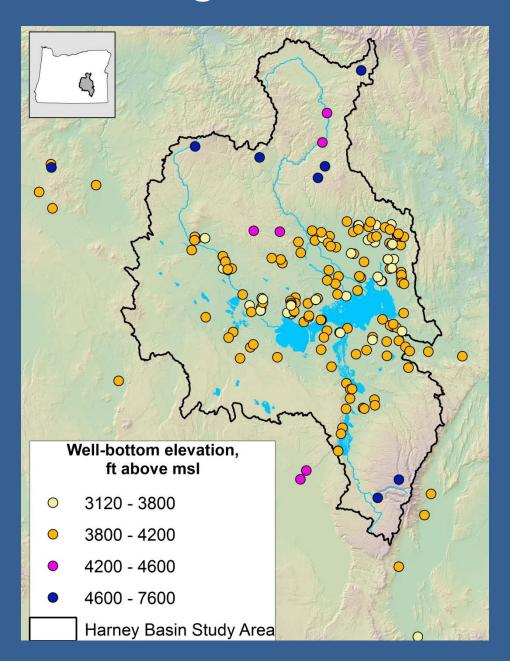
- Compile, review, and analyze existing hydrologic data
- Develop an understanding of the groundwater-flow system
- Collect additional hydrologic data in areas with gaps
- Develop hydrologic budget to estimate water flow in and out of the system
- Develop a numerical groundwater flow model to test our understanding of the flow system and evaluate management options



## Compile existing hydrologic data



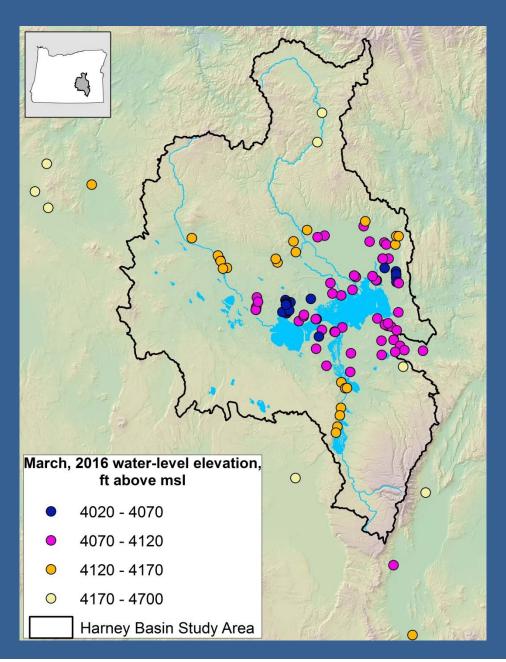
# Monitoring well elevations



Data from OWRD well database



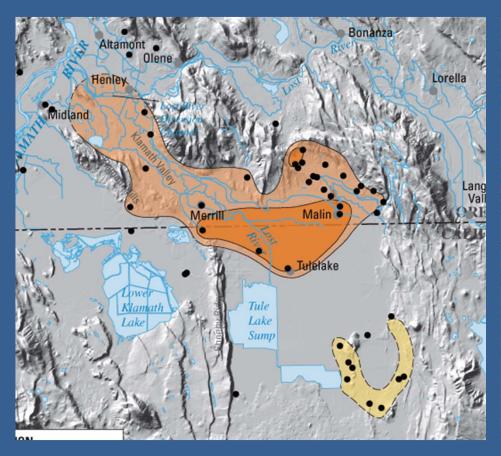
## March 2016 water levels

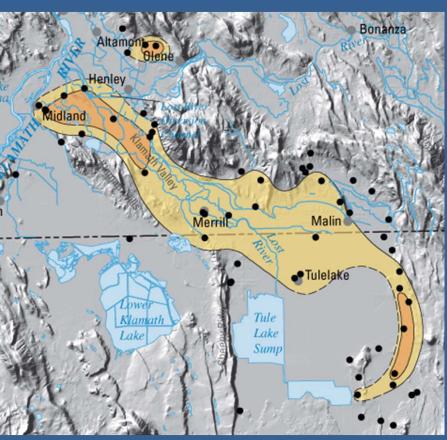


Data from OWRD well database



# Example of water-level decline maps



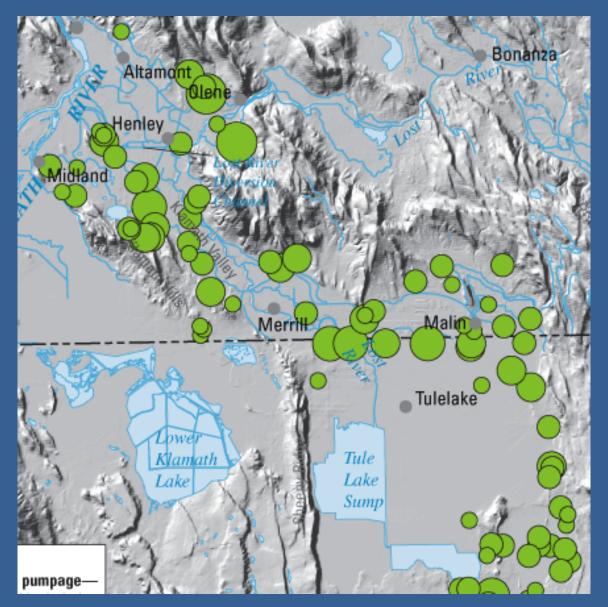


Year-to-year

Spring-to-fall

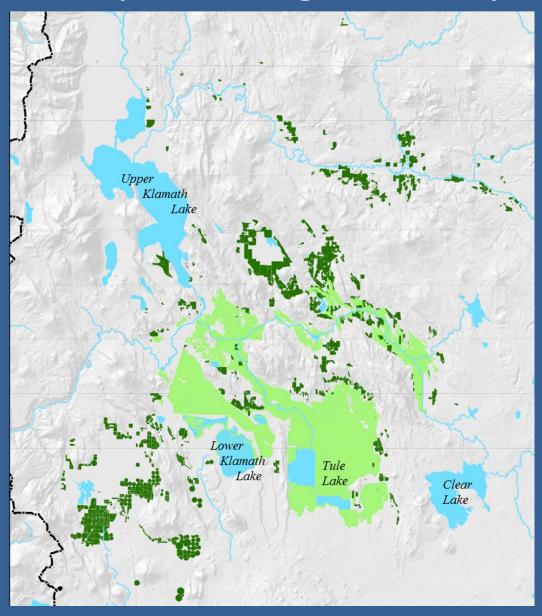


# Example of groundwater pumping map





# Example of irrigation map



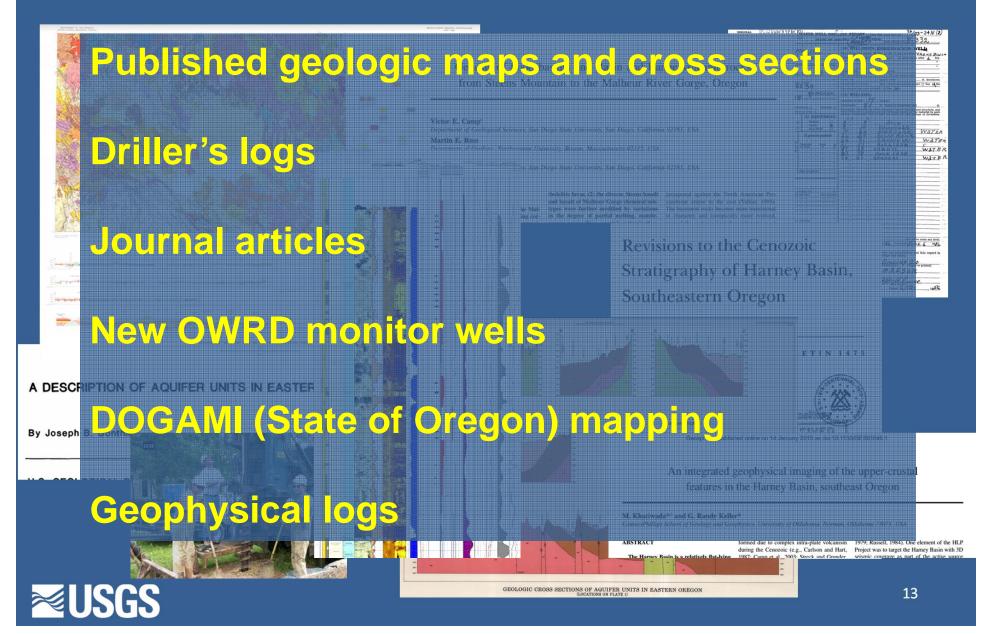


## Describe geologic framework

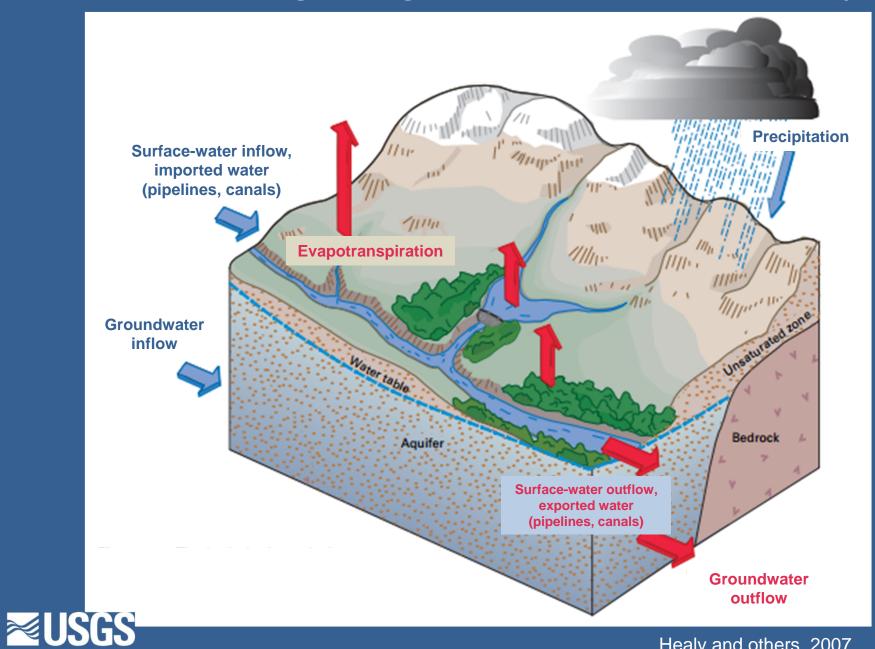
 Determine the thickness, extent, and boundaries of the hydrogeologic units in the Harney basin



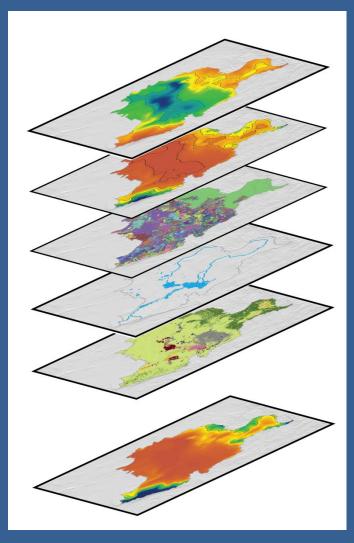
## Compile geologic information



### Determine water budgets for groundwater and surface-water systems



## Recharge components



Precipitation

Evapotranspiration

Soils

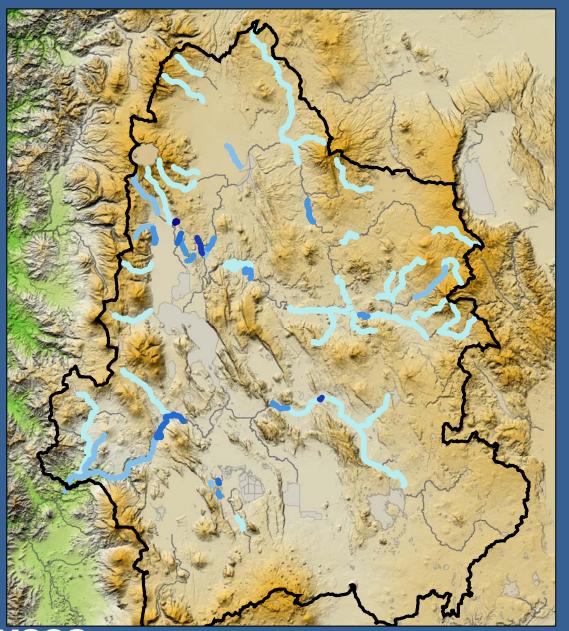
Runoff

Land use



Recharge





Groundwater
Discharge to Streams
in the
Upper Klamath Basin

#### **Explanation**

**Groundwater Discharge** 

CFS per mile



2.3 - 5.2

<u>5.</u>3 - 13.0

13.1 - 27.8

27.9 - 71.3

**71.4 - 195.4** 

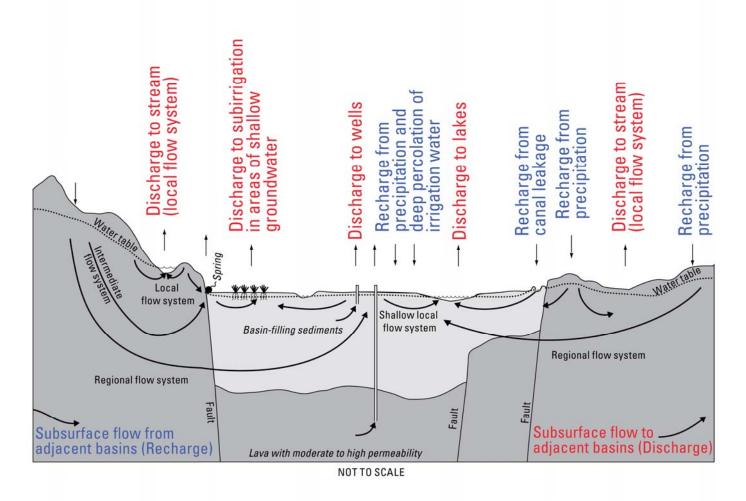


## Determine aquifer properties

- Hydraulic conductivity (how fast water moves)
- Storage coefficient (how much water can it hold)
- Historical and new aquifer tests
- Specific capacity of existing wells



## Describe the flow system (conceptual model)



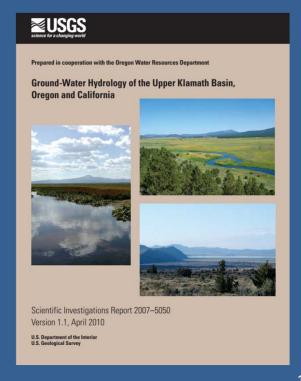
#### RECHARGE = DISCHARGE ± CHANGE IN AQUIFER STORAGE

Schematic representation of sources of groundwater recharge, flow paths, and mechanisms of groundwater discharge in the Harney Basin, Oregon.



# At the end of 2019, a USGS report describing the hydrologic flow system will be published

 Report will provide answers to some of the questions shown earlier and allow OWRD to begin making decisions about water allocation in the Harney Basin





### Phase 2

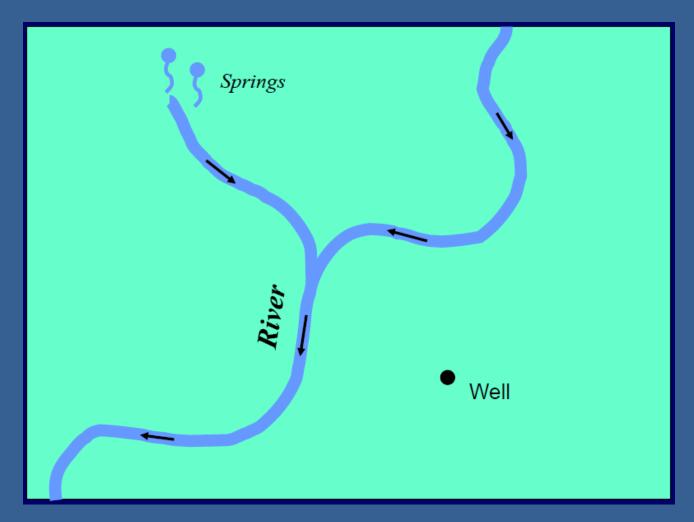
 Synthesize understanding of the flow system into a numerical groundwater-flow model

 Match model to historical water levels and groundwater discharge (calibration)

 Test hydrologic understanding and future pumping scenarios with the model

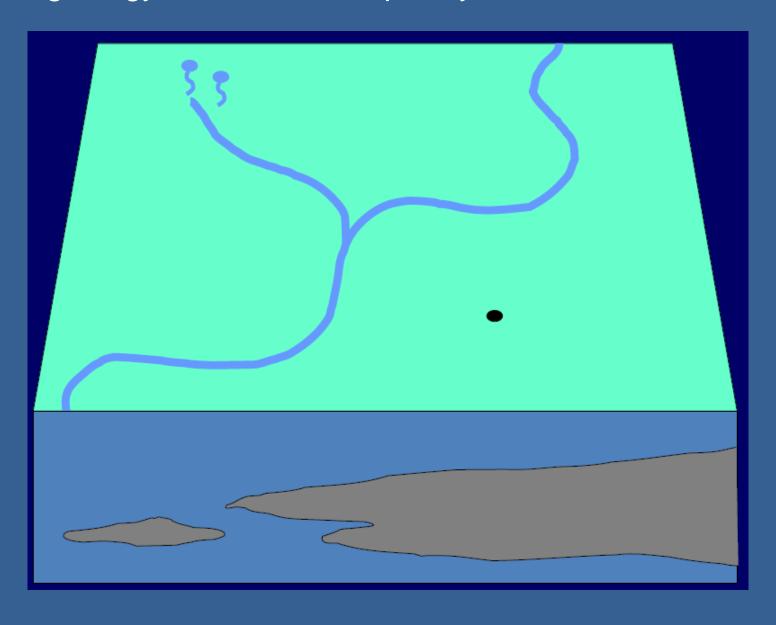


## **Numerical Model Basics**



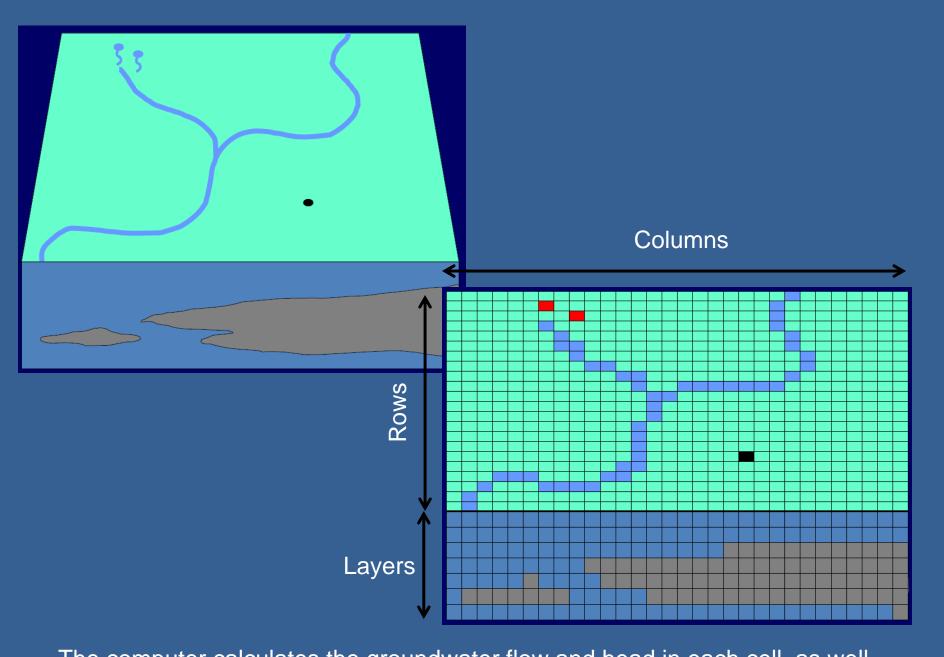
The complexities of natural systems make answering simple quantitative questions about groundwater very difficult.

The geology introduces complexity in the third dimension.



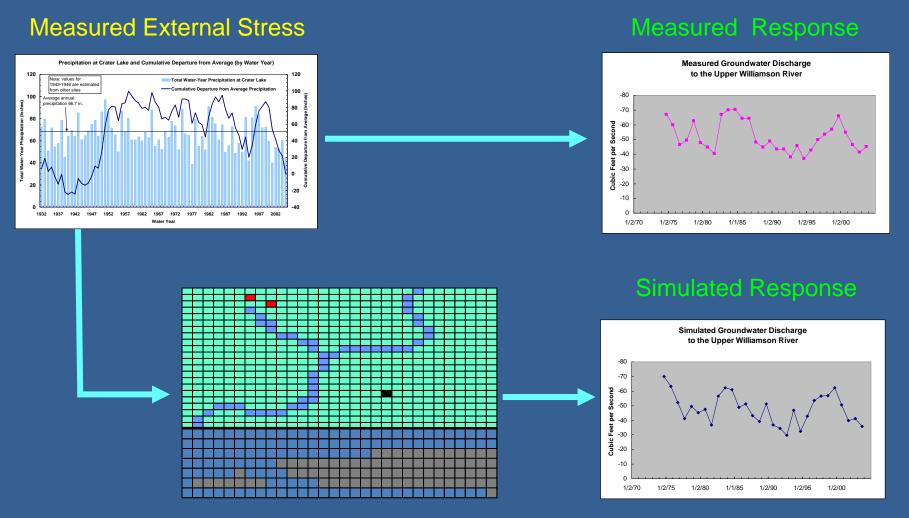
In computer modeling, the system is divided into discrete regions called *cells*. Conditions in each cell are considered homogeneous, so the math becomes simple. Cells can be formulated to act as streams, well, springs, etc.





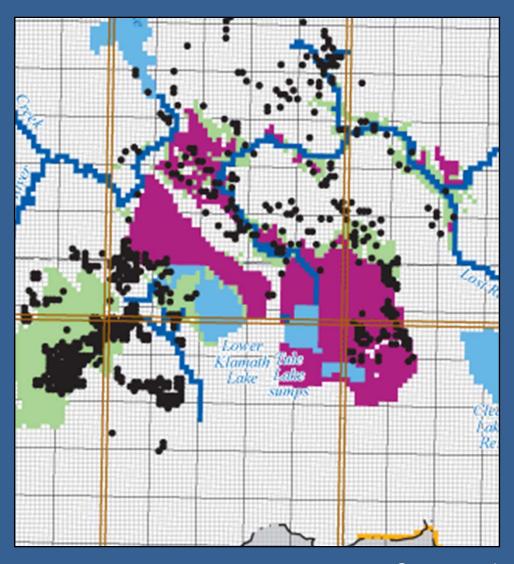
The computer calculates the groundwater flow and head in each cell, as well as the movement of water to boundaries such as streams and springs.

In order to have predictive capability or to provide useful insights, a model should be able to accurately simulate the observed behavior of the groundwater system.



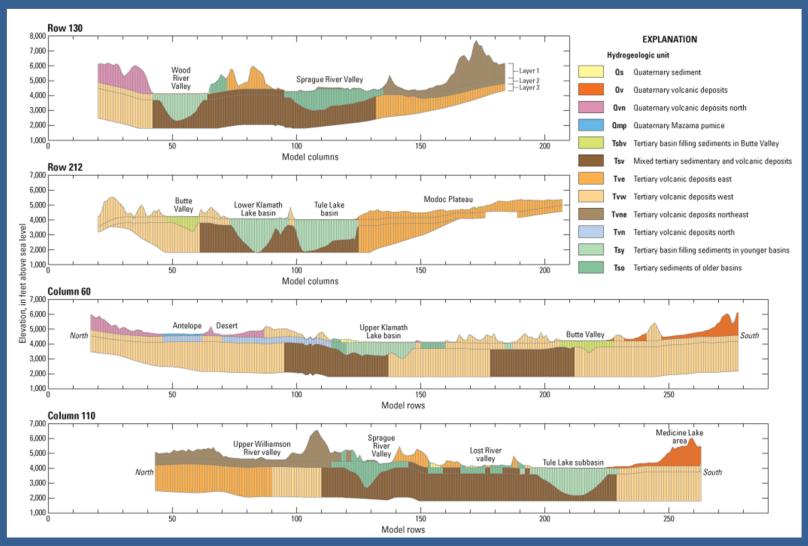
A model that can simulate actual observed conditions is said to be calibrated.

# Example groundwater model grid



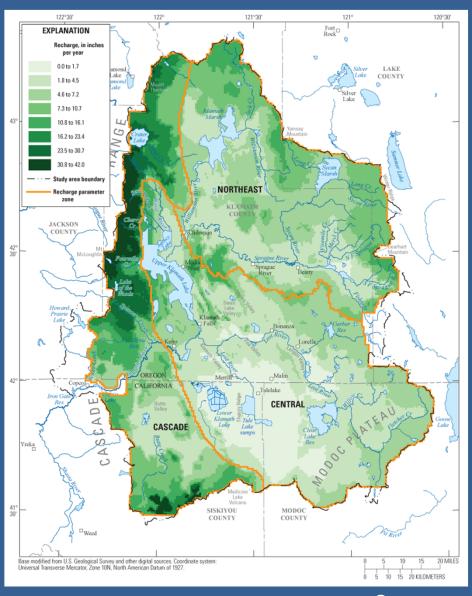


# Example groundwater model grid



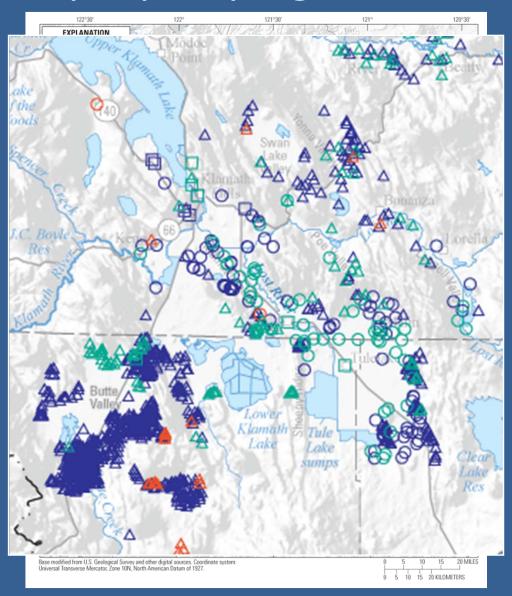


# Example recharge distribution



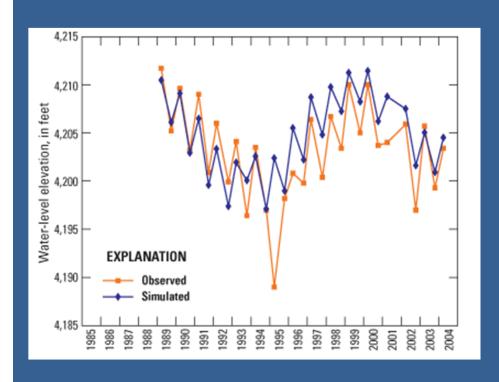


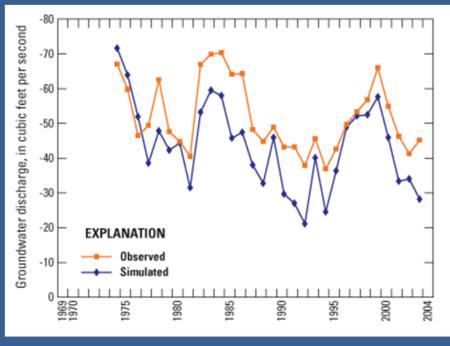
# Example pumping distribution





## Match model to measured hydrologic data



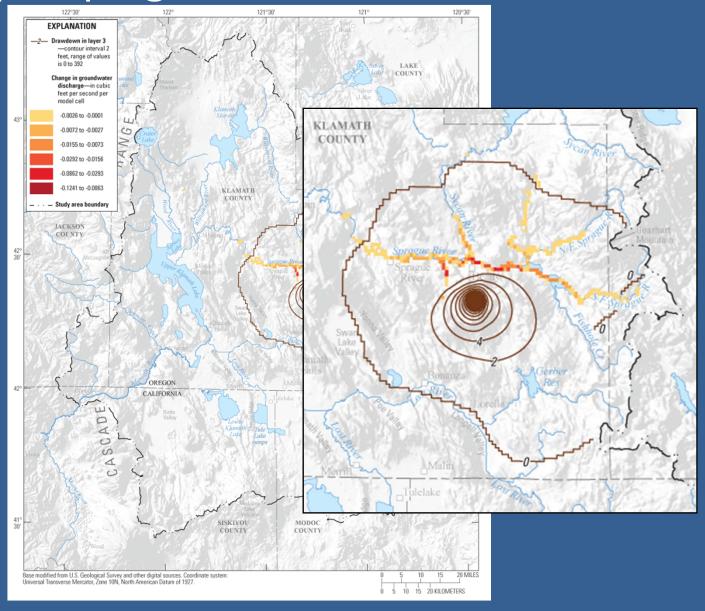


Water levels

Stream and river discharge

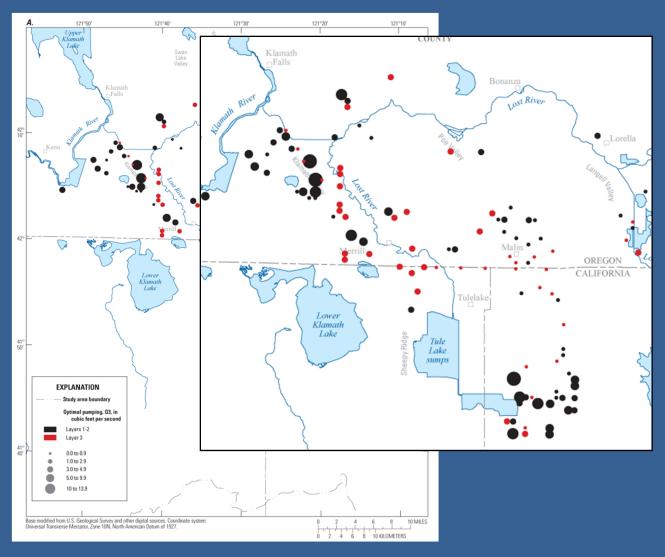


# Test pumping scenarios with model



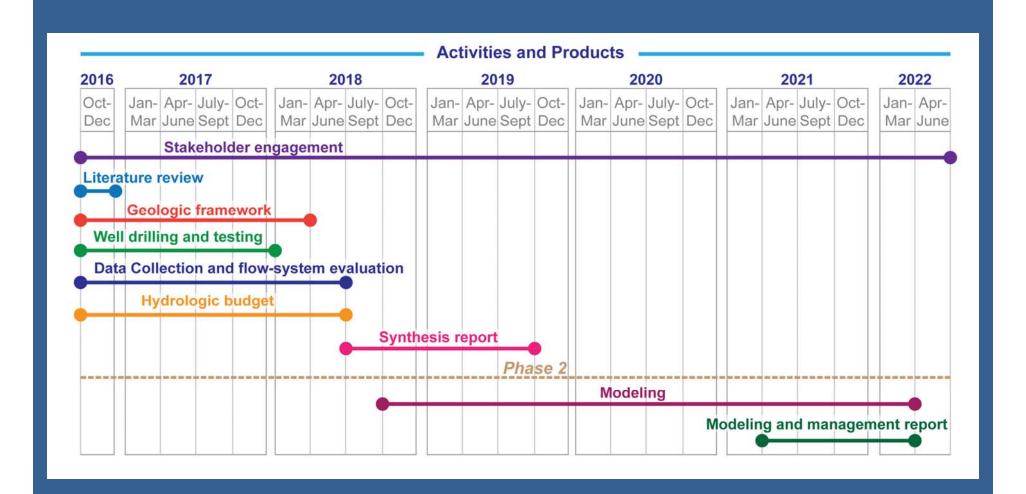


## Test pumping scenarios with model





## Project timeline





## References

- Gannett, M.W., Lite, K.E. Jr., La Marche, J.L., Fisher, B.J., and Polette, D.J., 2007,
   Ground-water hydrology of the upper Klamath Basin, Oregon and California: U.S.
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- Healy, R.W., Winter, T.C., LaBaugh, J.W., and Franke, O.L., 2007, Water budgets: Foundations for effective water-resources and environmental management: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1308, 90 p.
- Oregon Water Resources Department Database at http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/pages/gw/well\_data.aspx

