

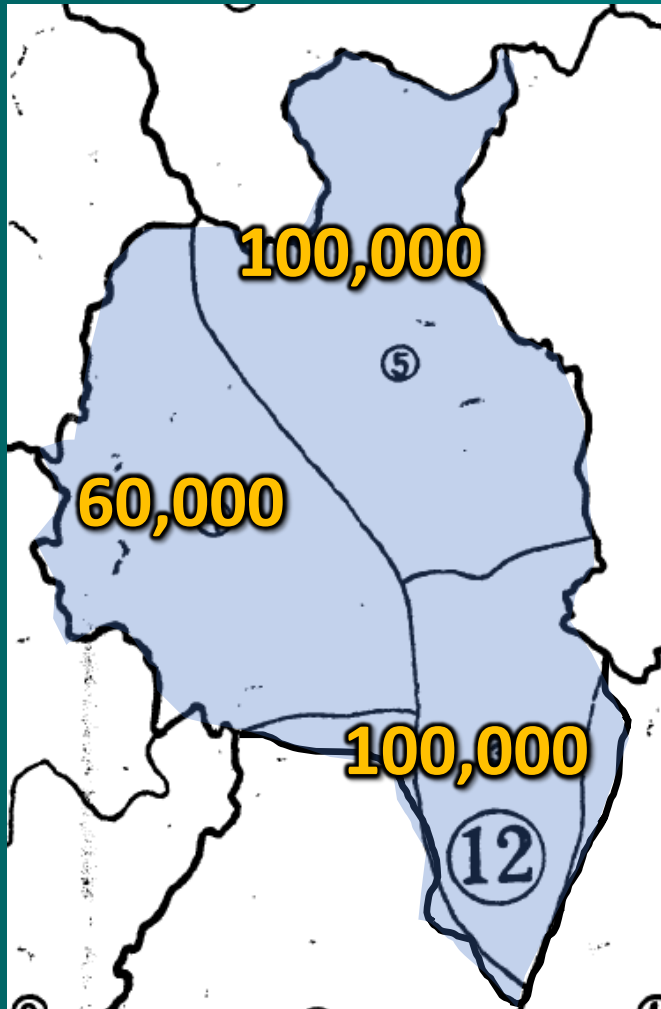
# Harney Basin Groundwater Discharge

Amanda Garcia, Jordan Beamer, Mellony Hoskinson, Steve  
Gingerich, Nick Corson-Dosch, and Hank Johnson

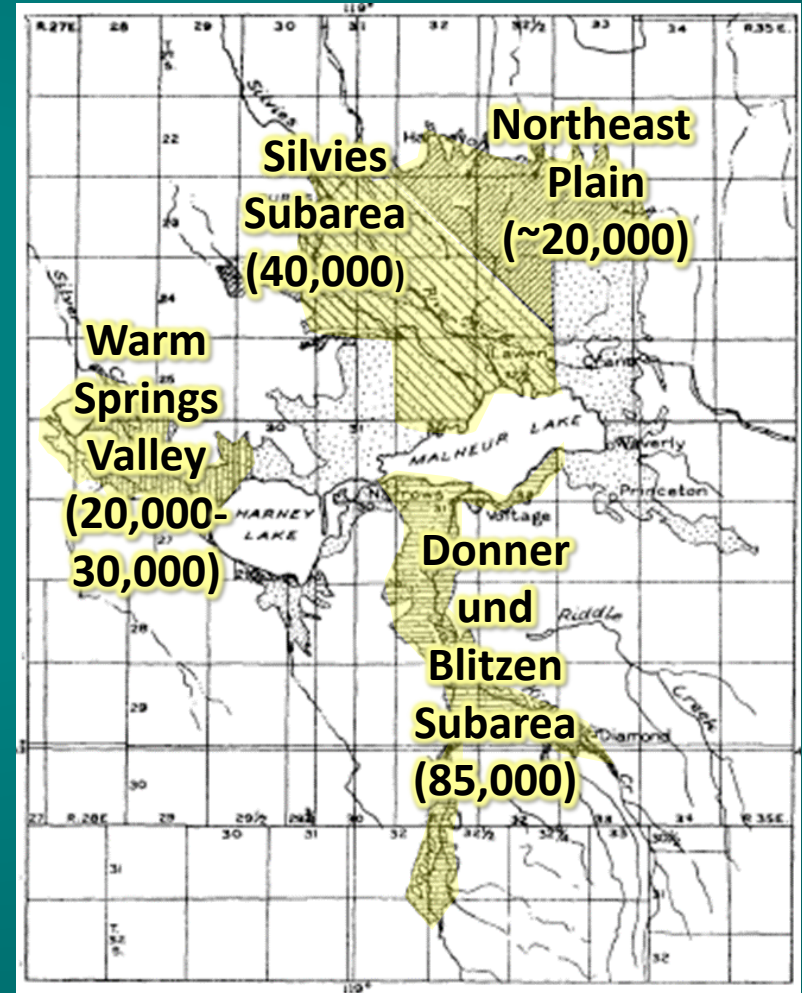
# Previous Water-Budget Estimates

**RECHARGE = 260,000 AF/Y**

**DISCHARGE  $\approx$  80,000 – <170,000 AF/Y**



Robison (1968)

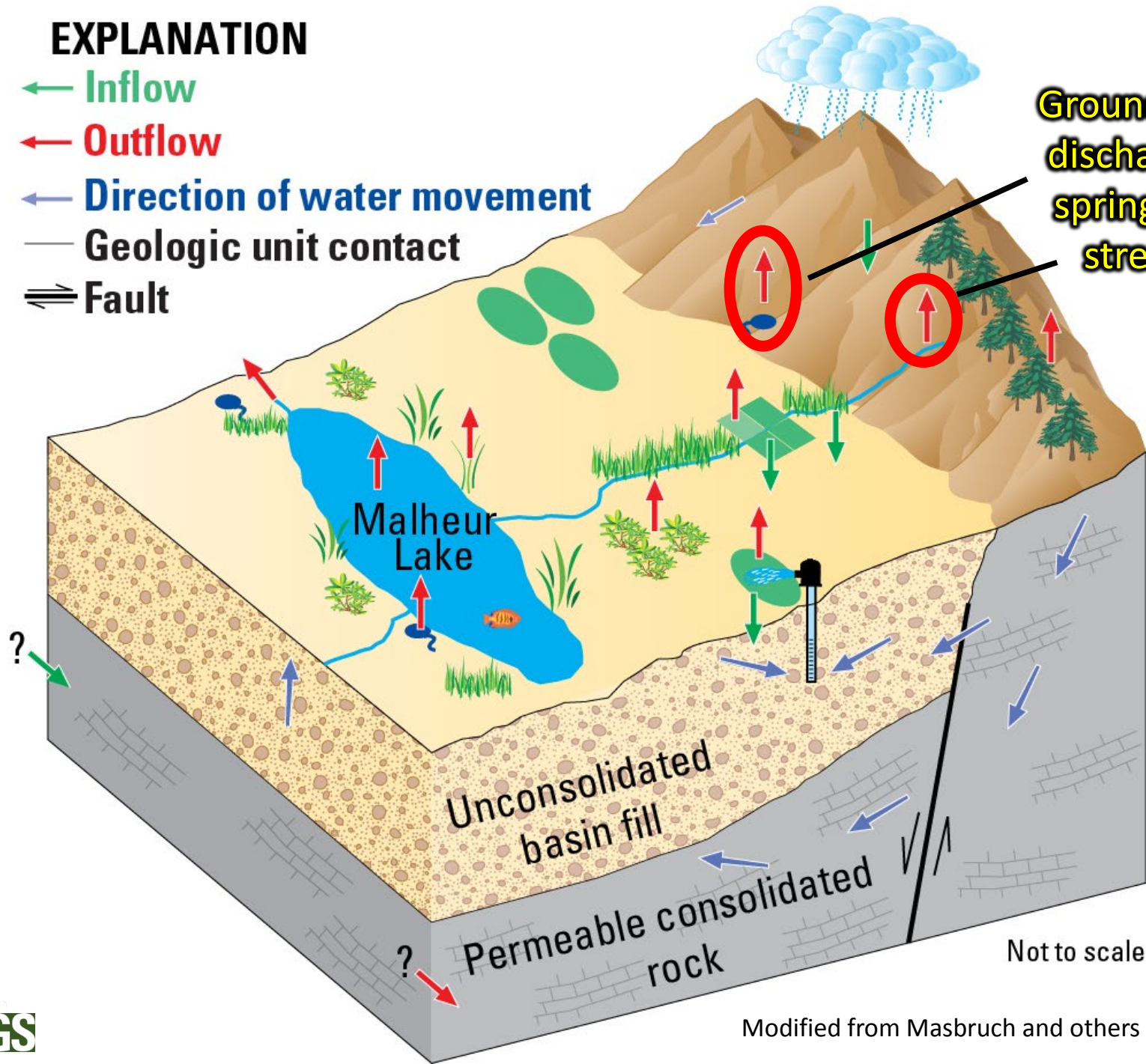


Piper and others (1939)

# EXPLANATION

- ← Inflow
- ← Outflow
- ← Direction of water movement
- Geologic unit contact
- ≡≡ Fault

Groundwater discharge to springs and streams

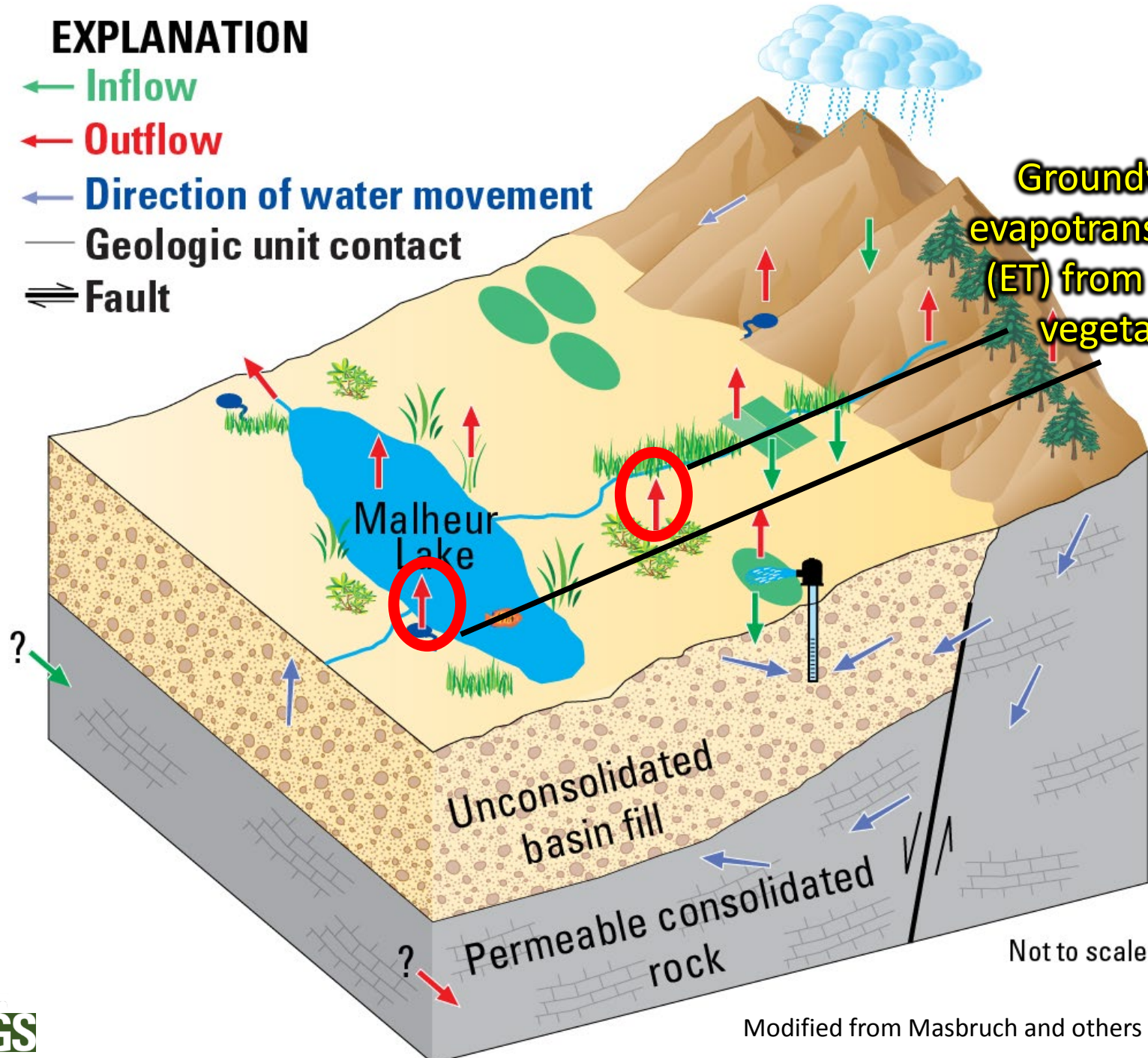


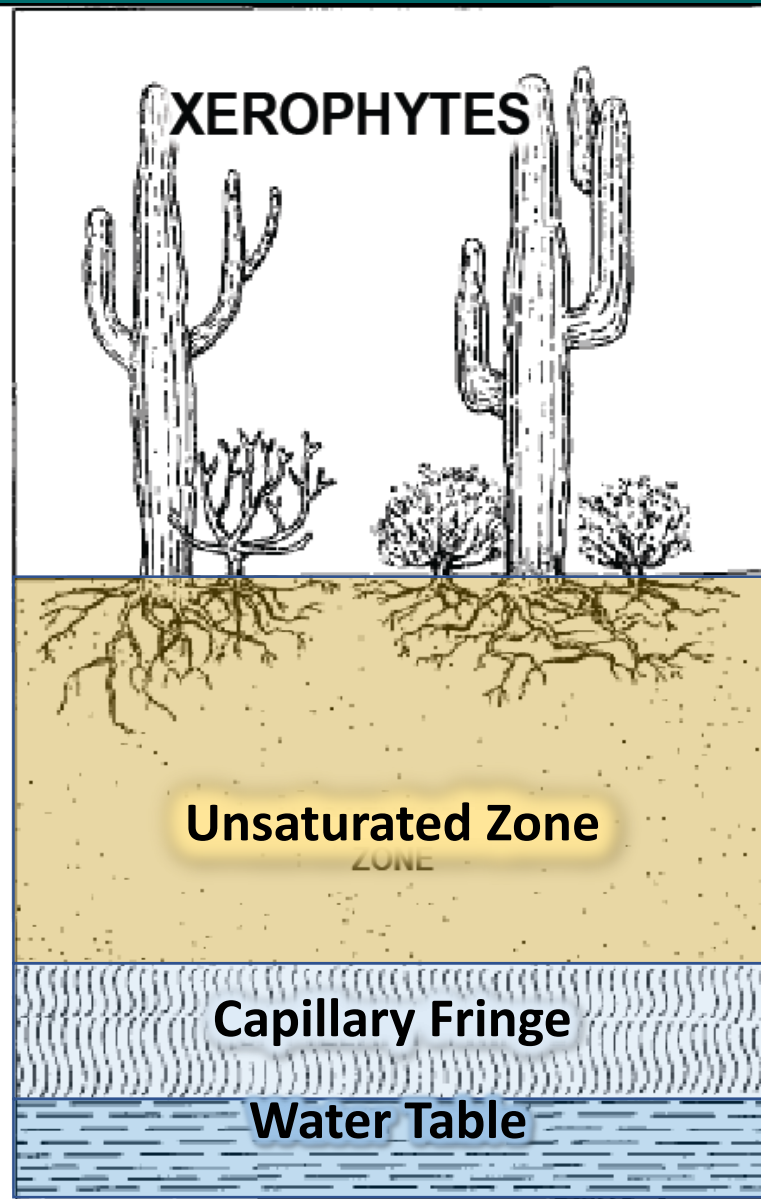
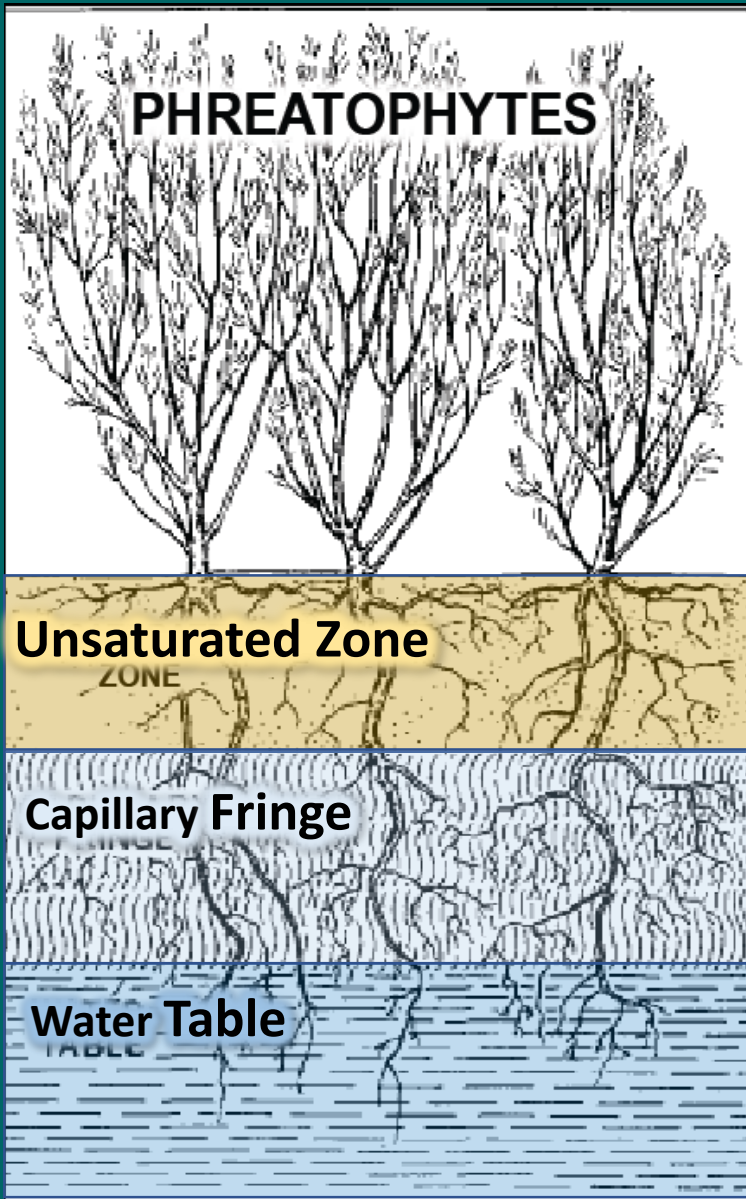
Not to scale

# EXPLANATION

- ← Inflow
- ← Outflow
- ← Direction of water movement
- Geologic unit contact
- ≡≡ Fault

Groundwater evapotranspiration (ET) from natural vegetation





Robinson (1958)

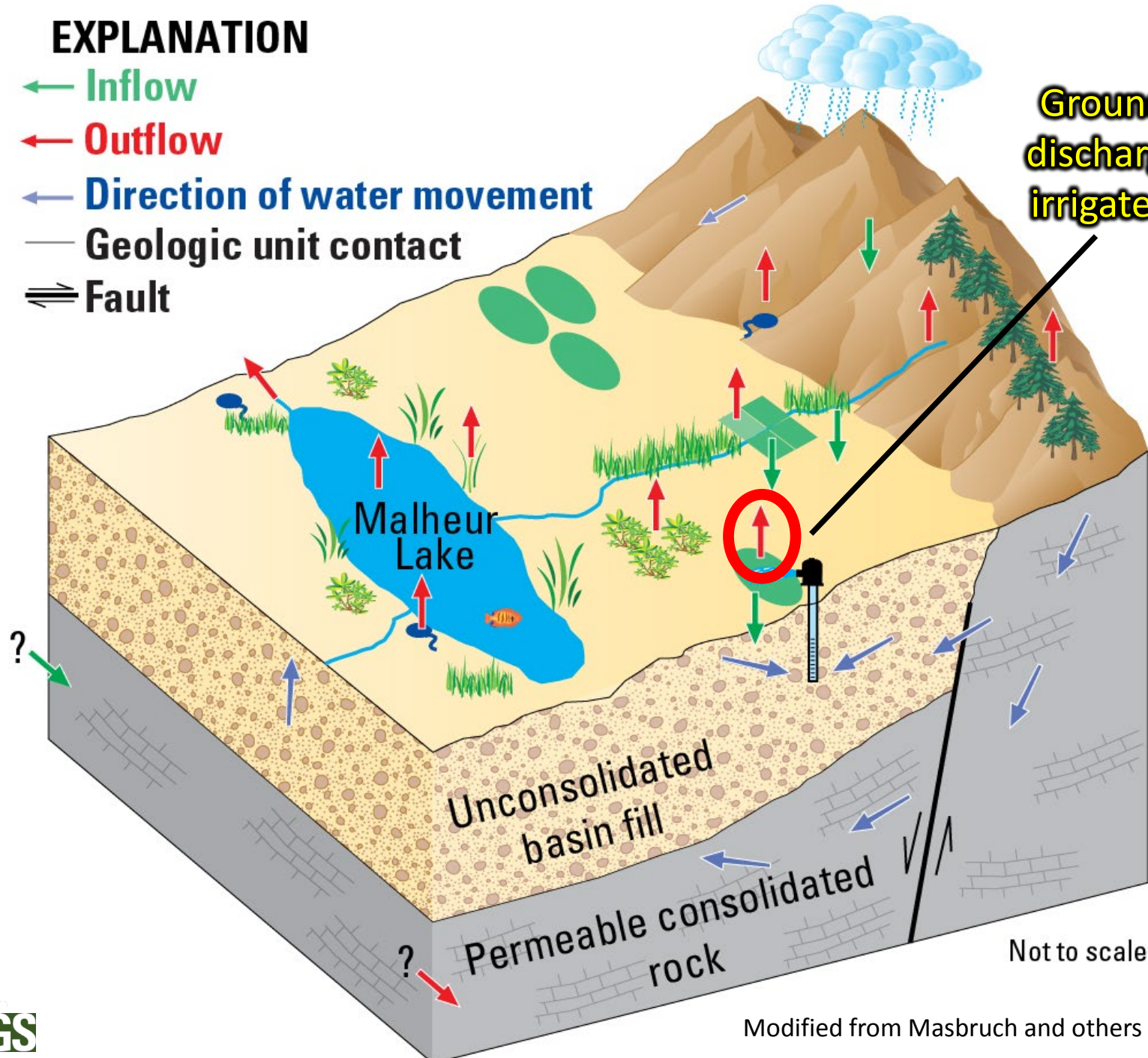
# Natural Groundwater ET Areas



# EXPLANATION

- ← Inflow
- ← Outflow
- ← Direction of water movement
- Geologic unit contact
- ≡≡ Fault

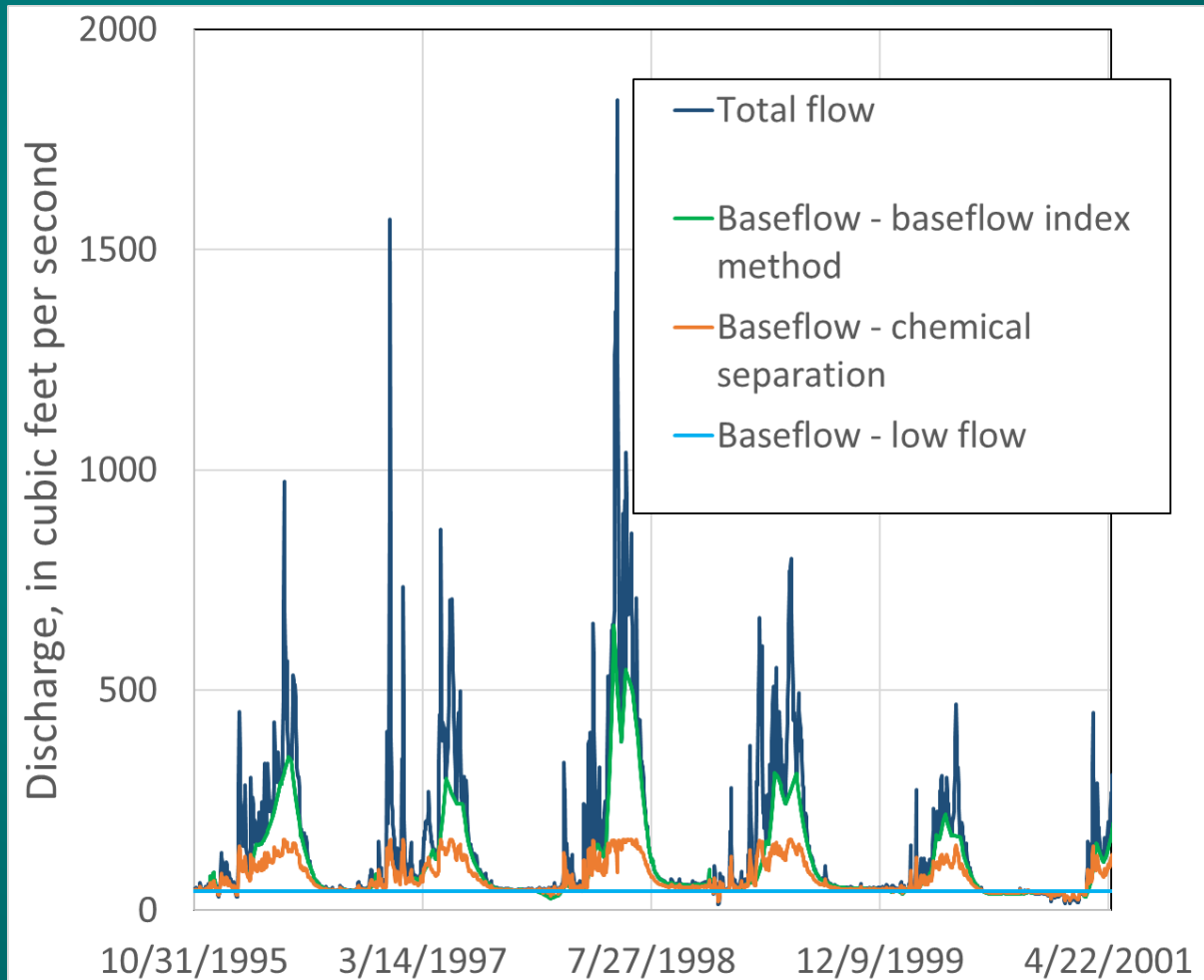
Groundwater discharge from irrigated areas



# Groundwater Discharge to Streams (Baseflow)

## Gage: Donner und Blitzen near Frenchglen

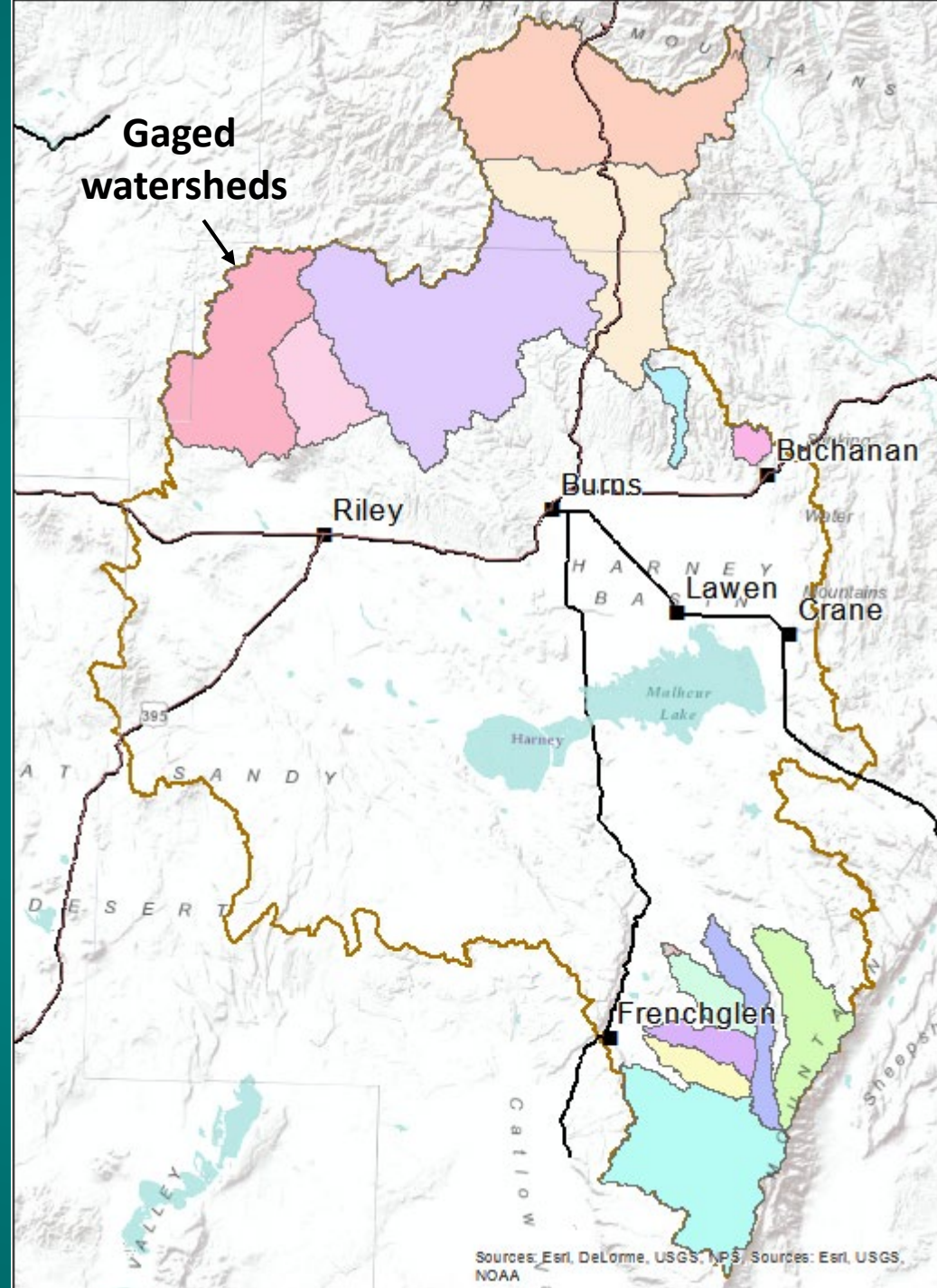
- Predominantly in uplands
- Estimation methods
  - Baseflow index (BFI)
  - Low flow
  - Chemical separation
- Annual estimates = average of BFI and low flow





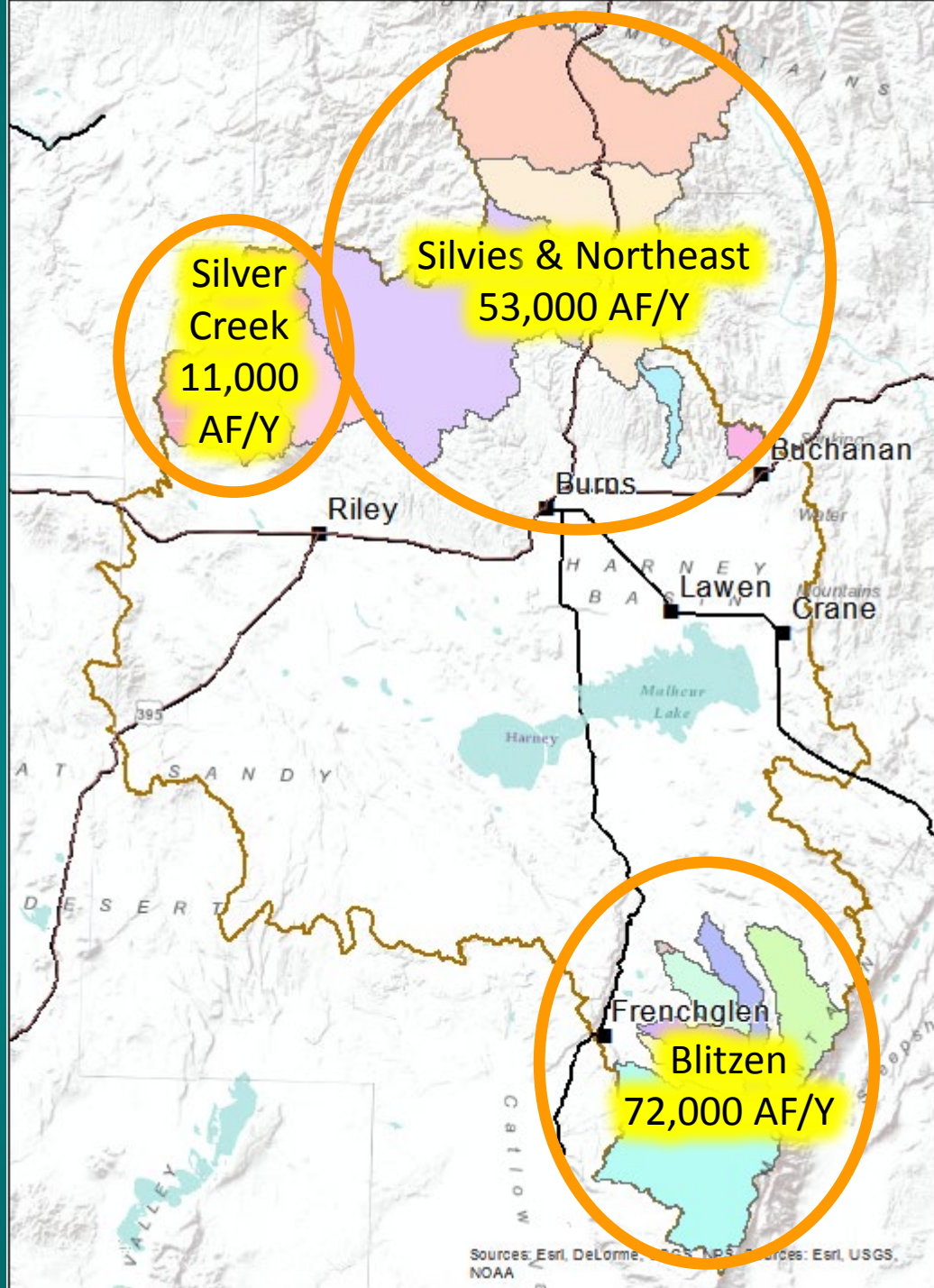
# Groundwater Discharge to Streams (Baseflow)

- Total baseflow upper = ~140,000 AF/Y
- Total baseflow lower = 40,000 AF/Y



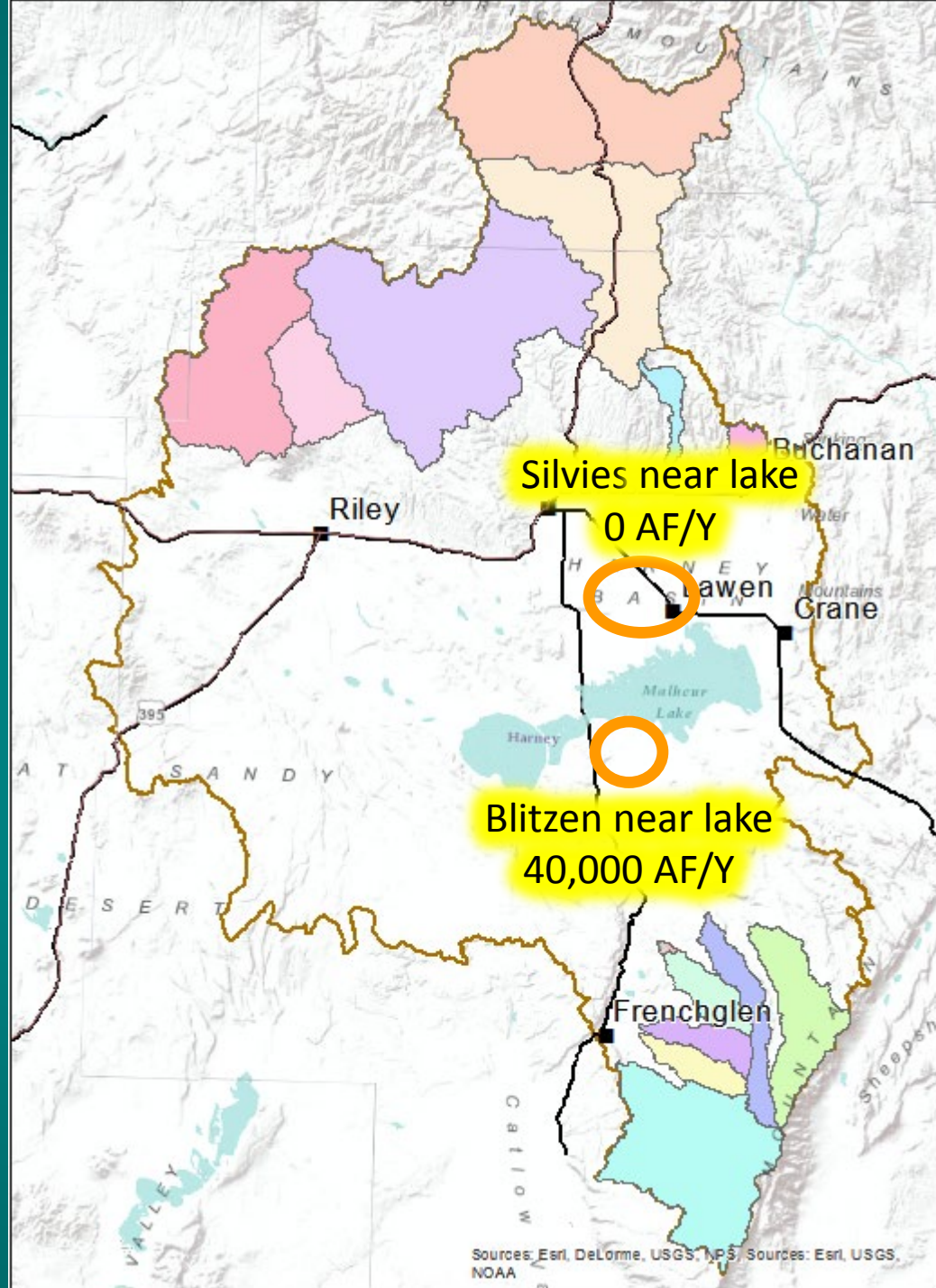
# Groundwater Discharge to Streams (Baseflow)

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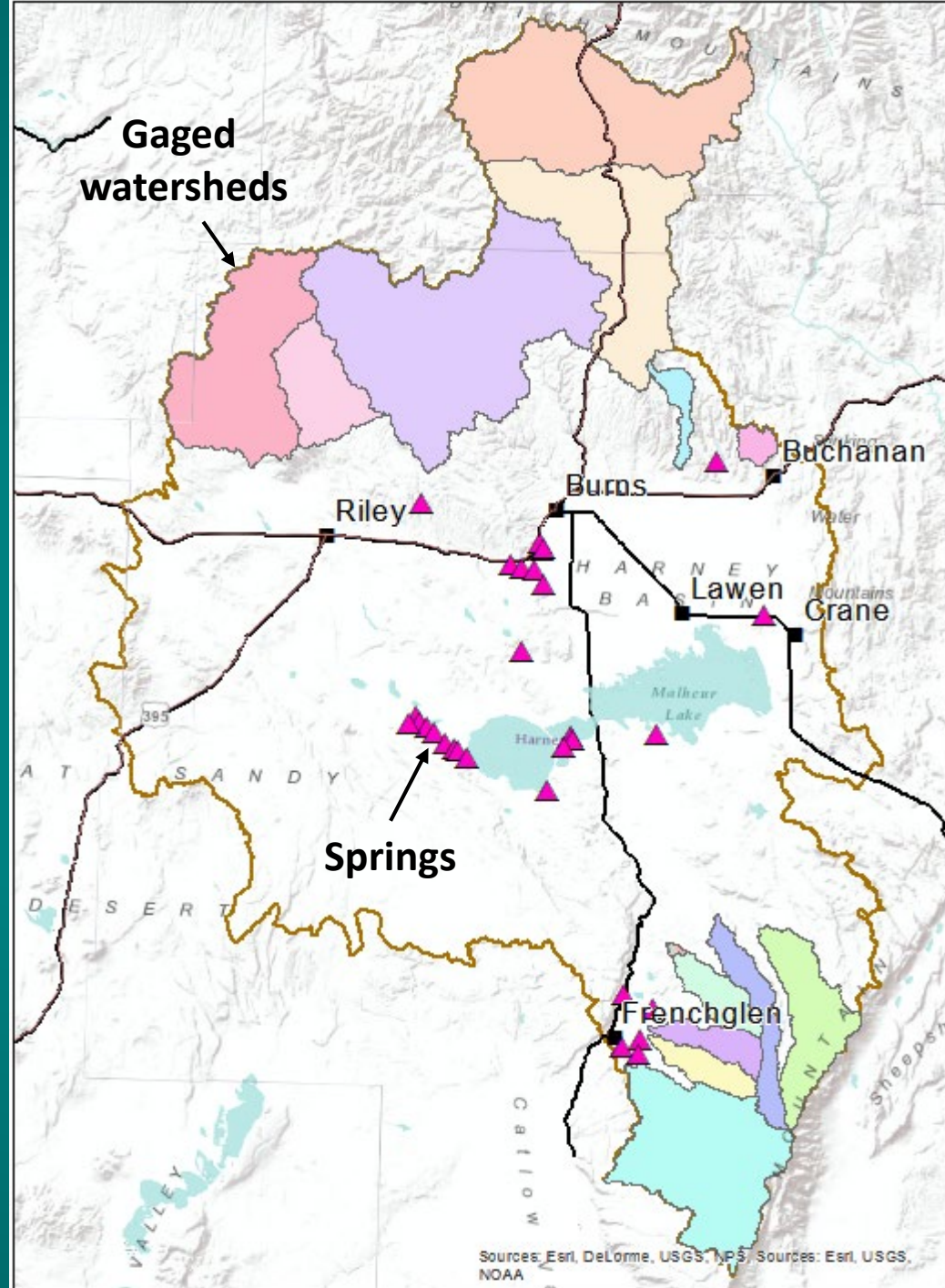
# Groundwater Discharge to Streams (Baseflow)

- Total baseflow upper = ~140,000 AF/Y
- Total baseflow lower = 40,000 AF/Y



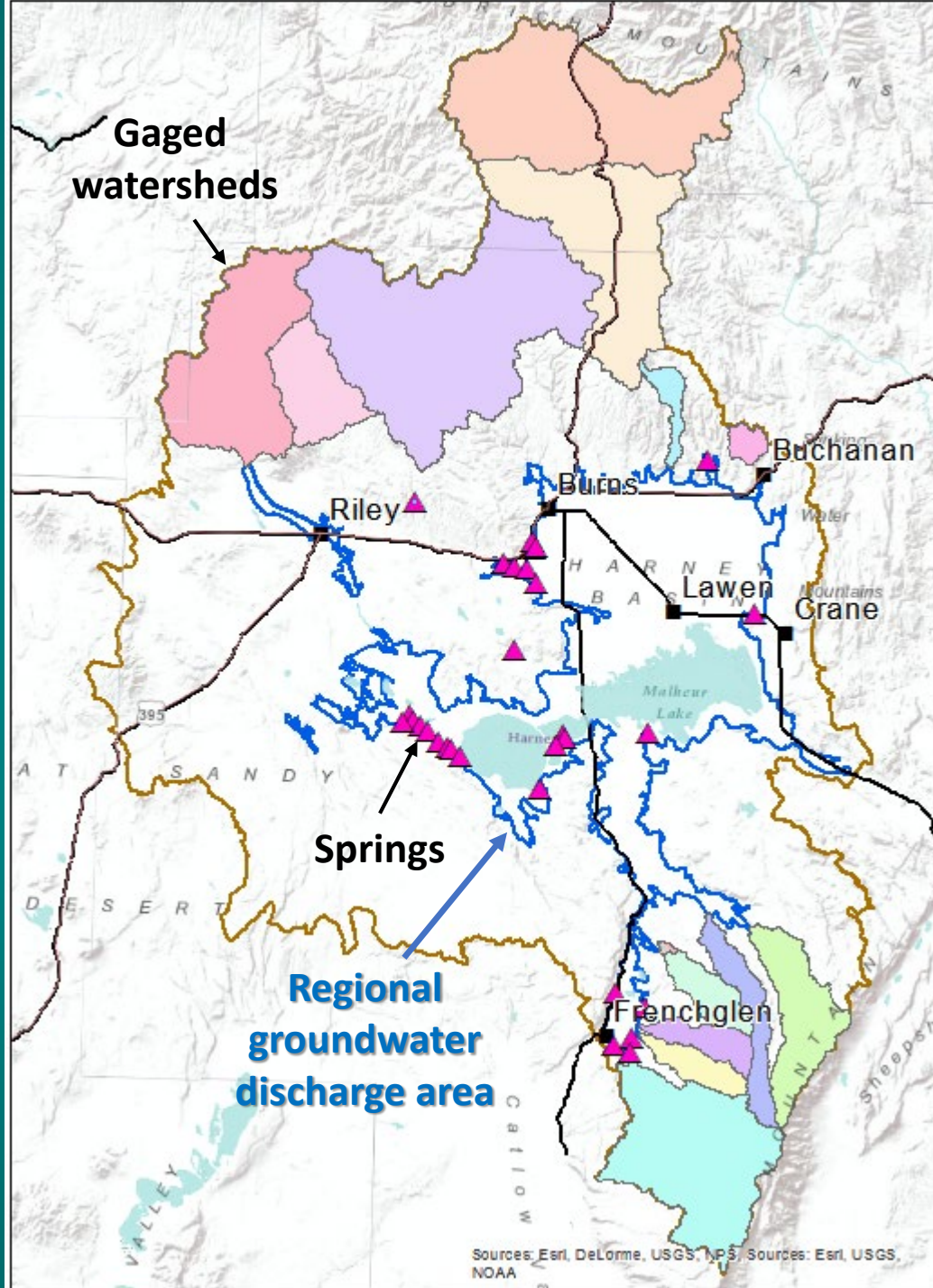
# Groundwater Discharge to Springs

- Total spring discharge (Q) = 54,000 AF/Y



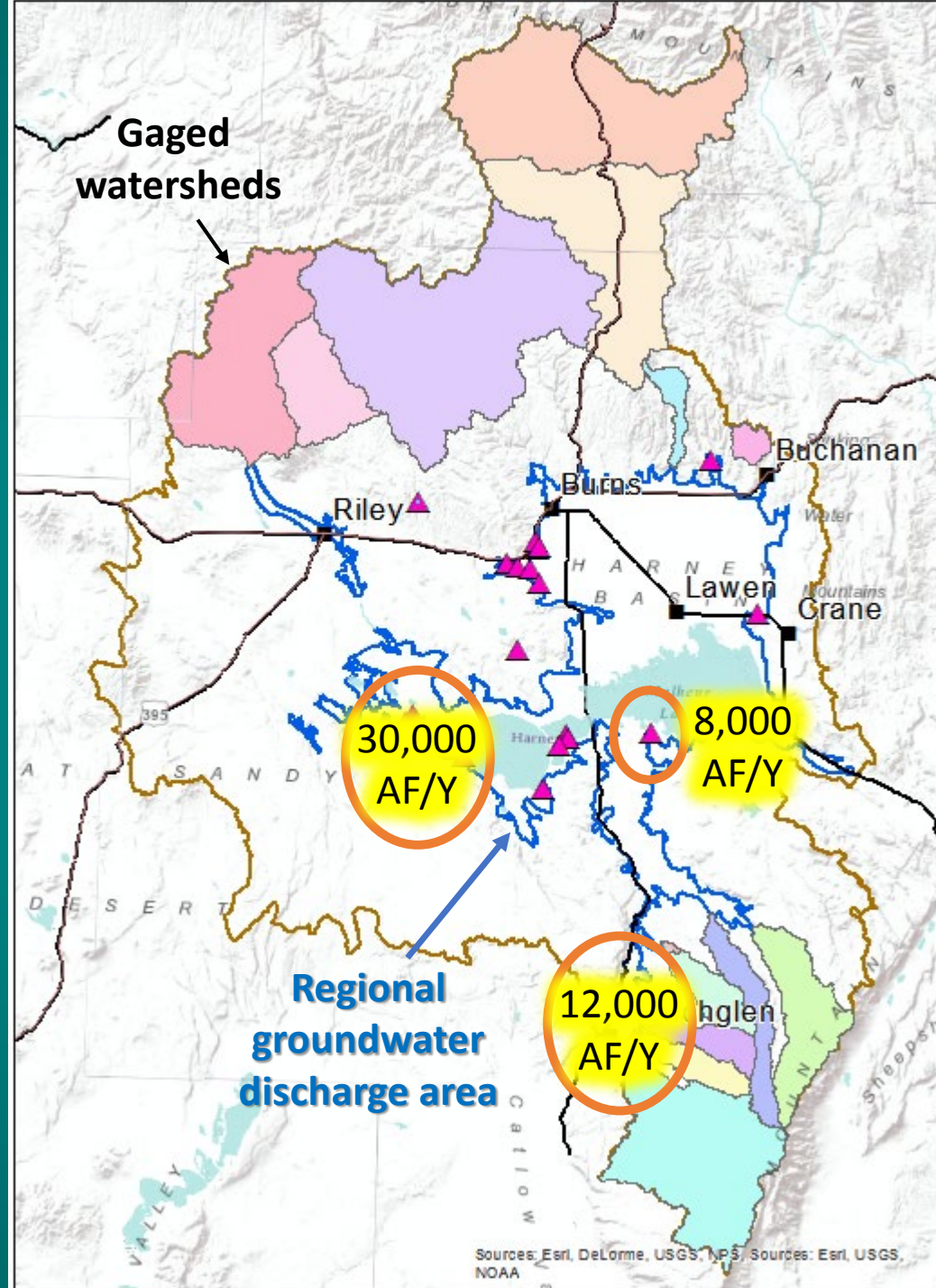
# Groundwater Discharge to Springs

- Total spring discharge (Q) = 54,000 AF/Y
- Measured springs on valley floor or at mountain front
- Upland springs
  - Reinfiltrate
  - Included as baseflow



# Groundwater Discharge to Springs

- Total spring discharge (Q) = 54,000 AF/Y
- Valley floor Q
  - Is consumed by ET
  - Flows into streams
  - Flows into lake



# Groundwater Discharge: Streams & Springs Summary

## Baseflow to streams AF/Y

Uplands ~ 140,000  
Valley floor ~ 40,000

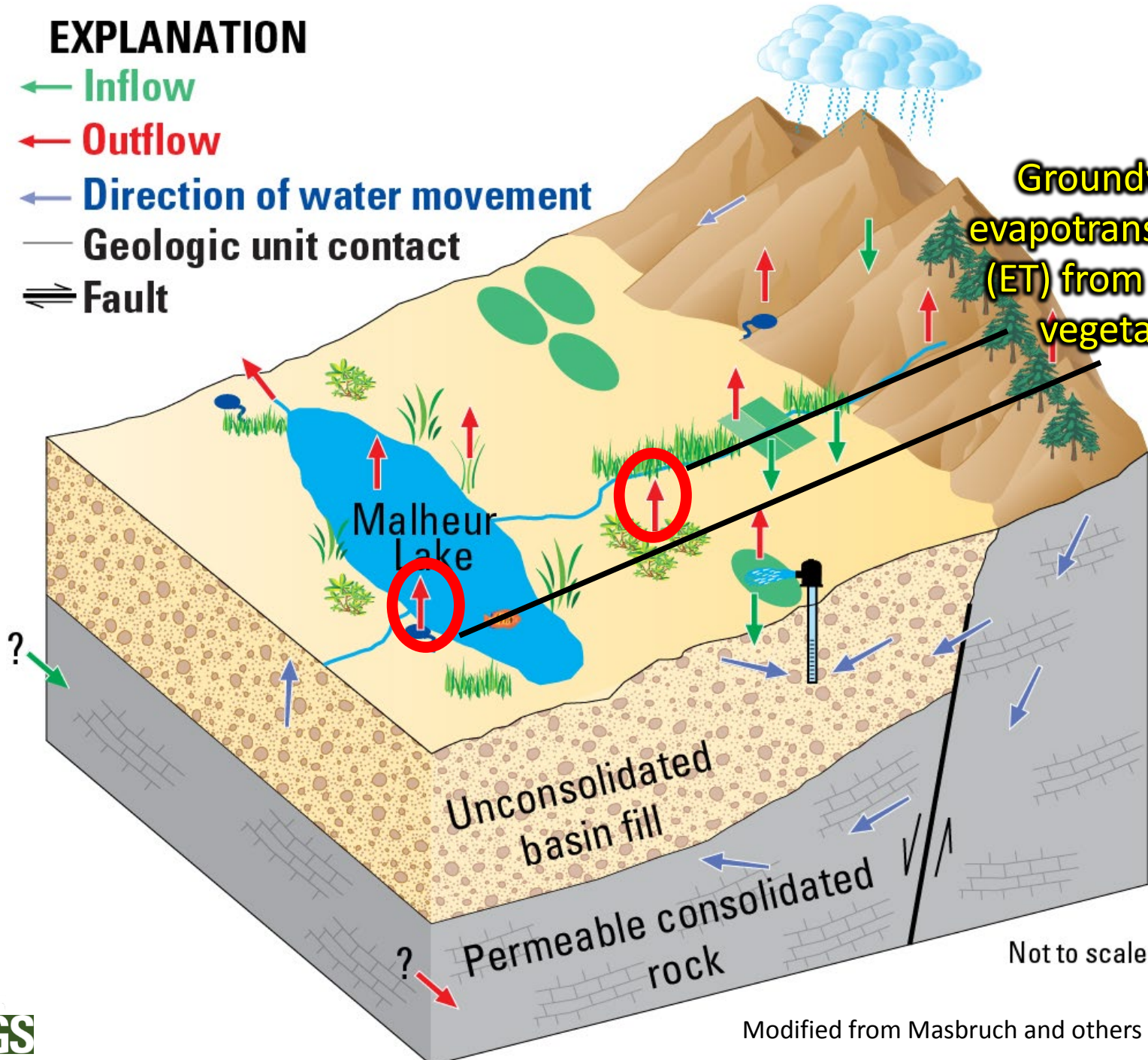
## Spring Discharge AF/Y

54,000

# EXPLANATION

- ← Inflow
- ← Outflow
- ← Direction of water movement
- Geologic unit contact
- ≡≡ Fault

Groundwater evapotranspiration (ET) from natural vegetation





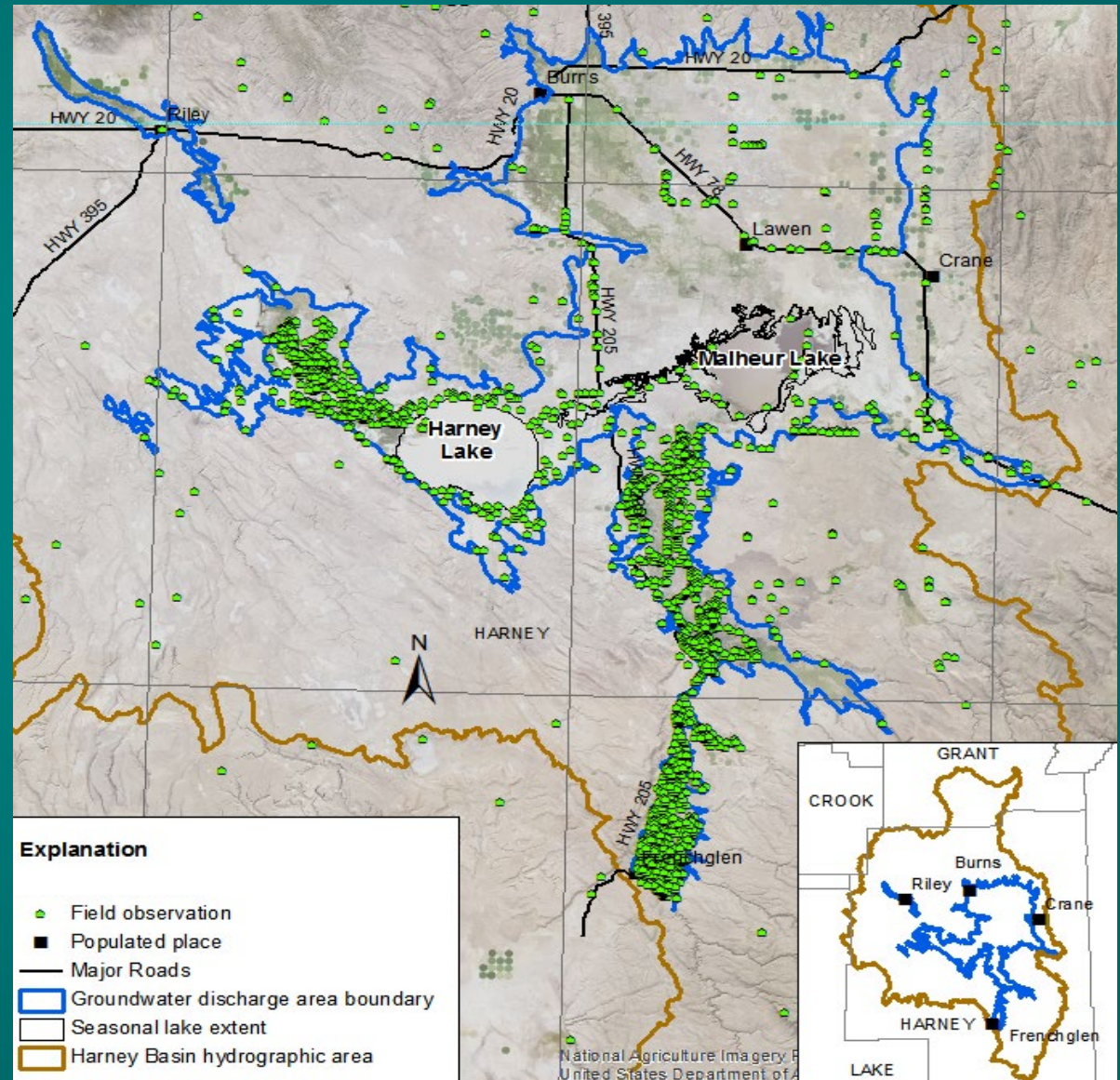
# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

- Map groundwater discharge area
- Group vegetation by type and water use
- Estimate ET

$$ET_{GW} = ET - P - ET_{SW \text{ flooding}}$$

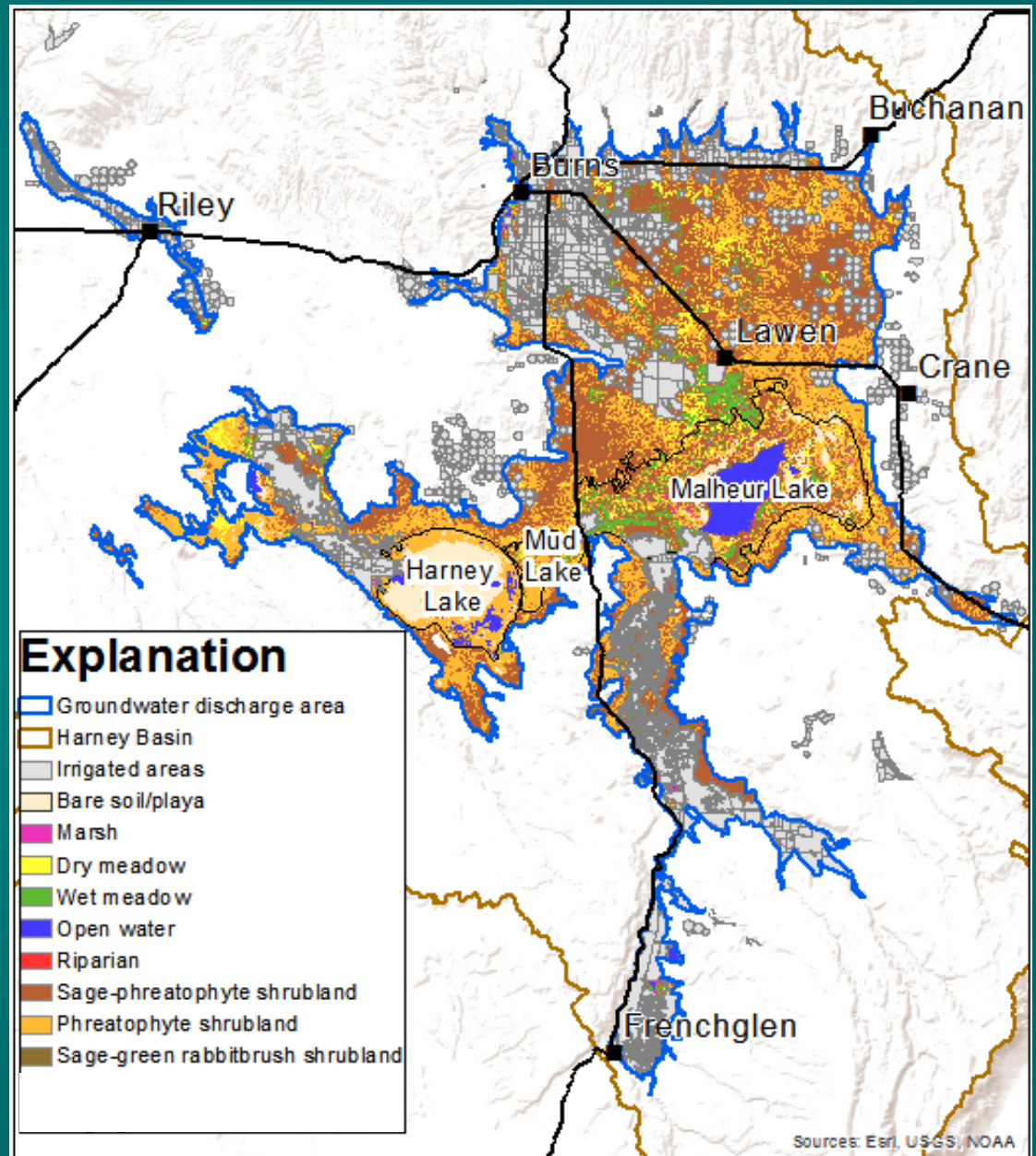
# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

- Map groundwater discharge area



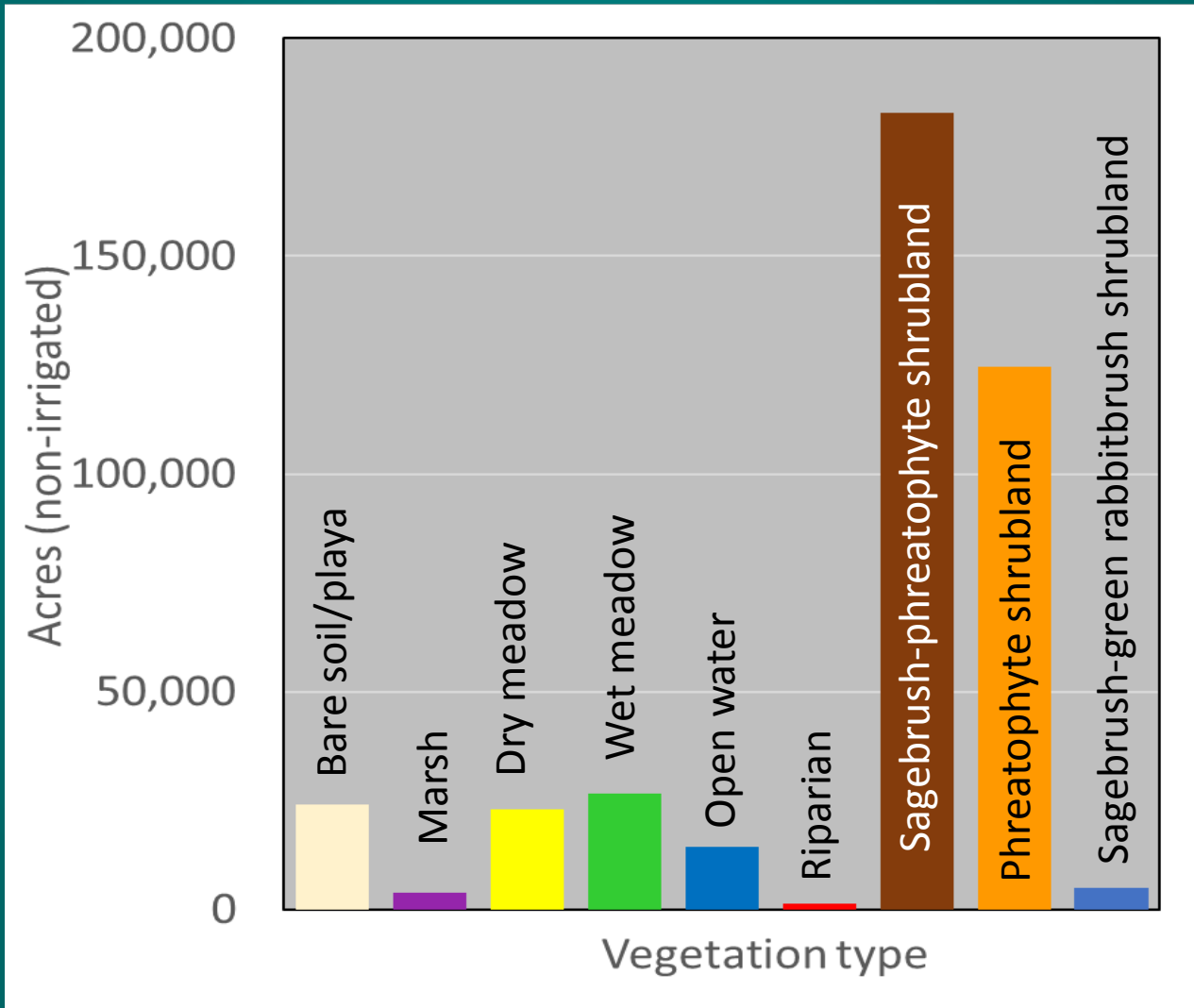
# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

- Group vegetation by type and water use



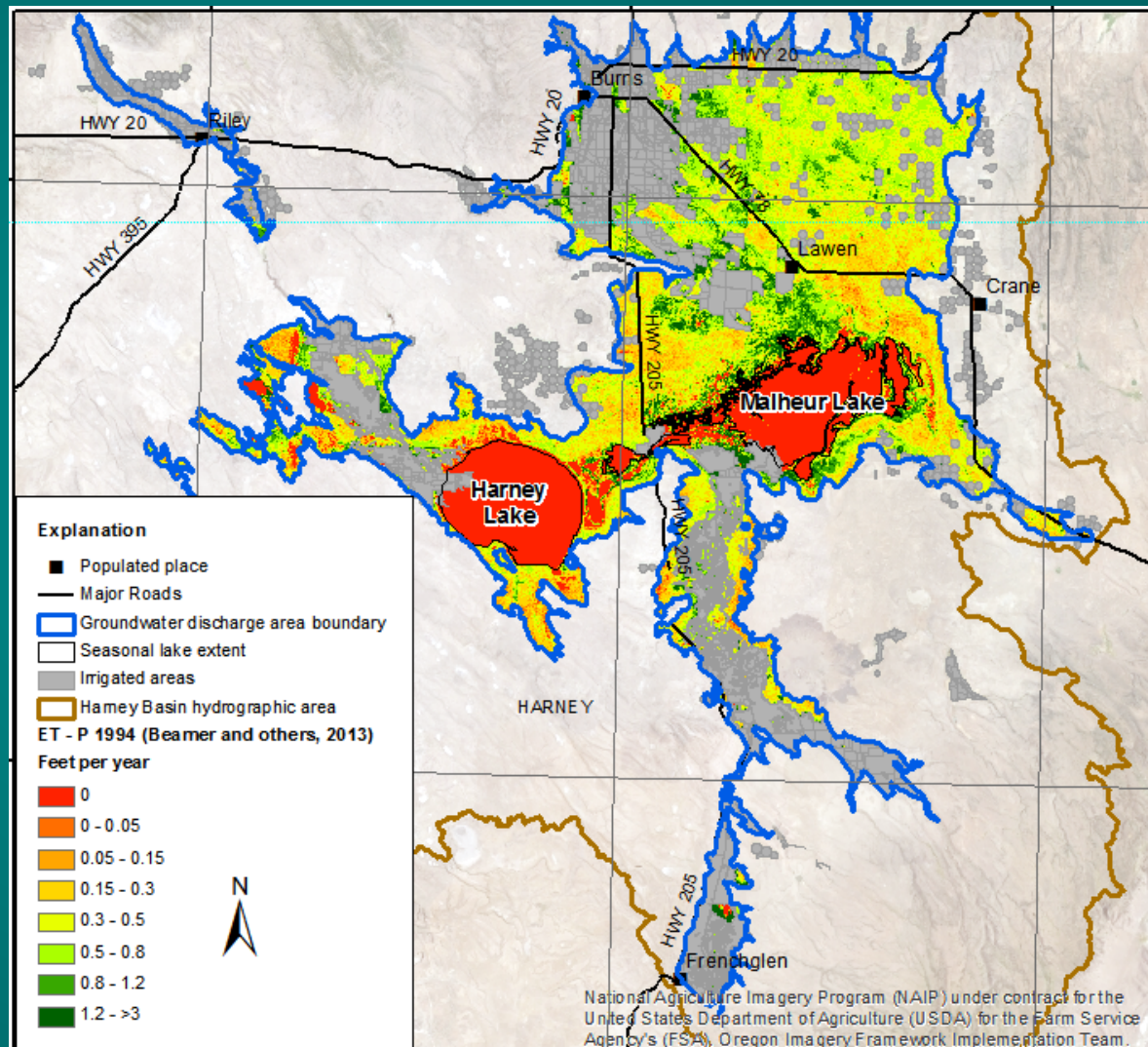
# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

- Group vegetation by type and water use



# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

- Estimate ET
  - Vegetation index (VI) method
    - (Beamer and others, 2013)
    - 130,000 AF/Y
  - ET unit method
    - (Garcia, April 2018\*)
    - 110,000 AF/Y
- Average = 120,000 AF/Y

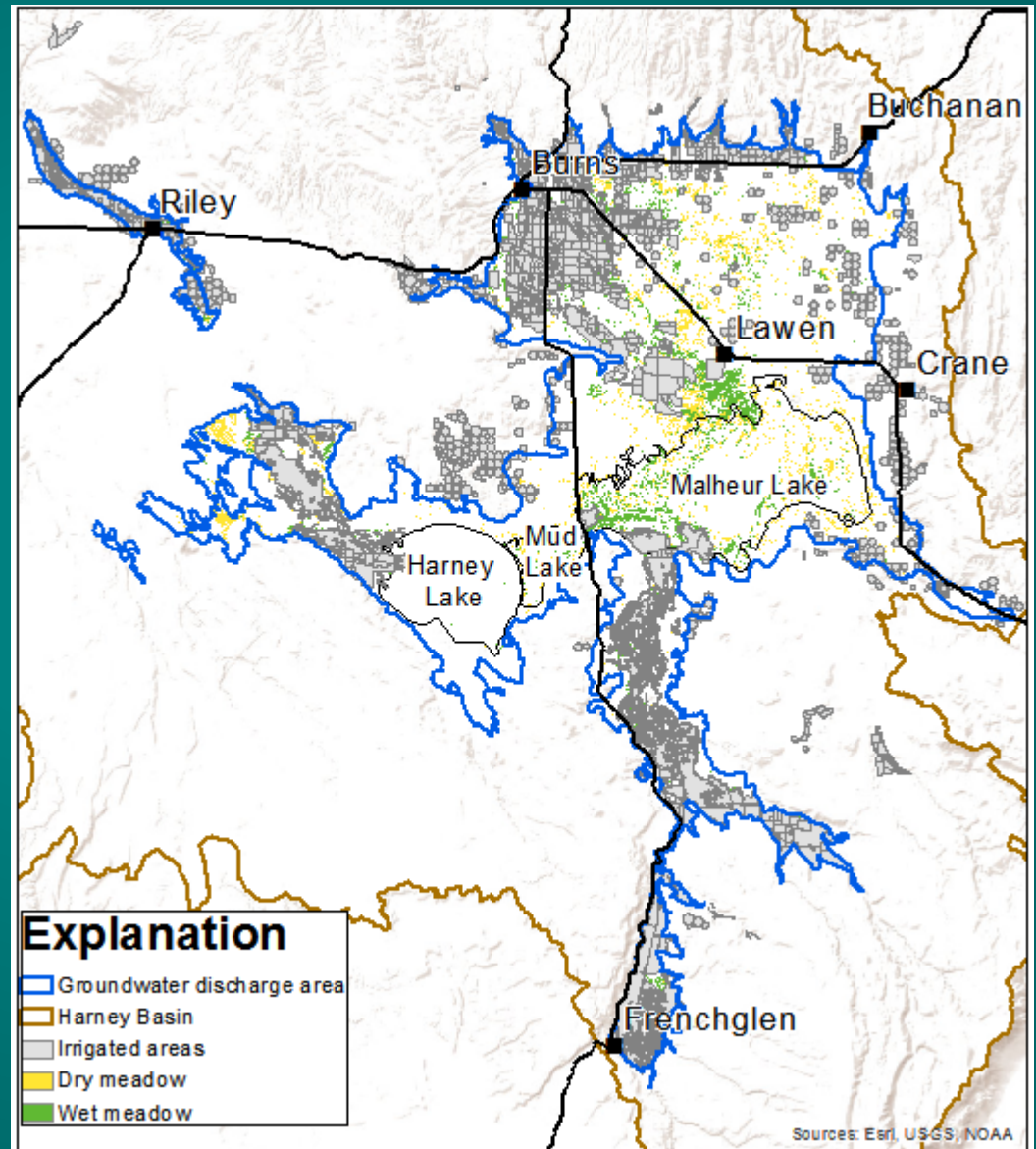


# ET from Surface-Water Flooding

Most flooded areas  
are irrigated

$$ET_{\text{Wet meadow}} - ET_{\text{Dry meadow}}$$

• 13,000 ±7,000 AF/Y



# Natural Groundwater Discharge by ET

$$ET_{GW} = ET - P - ET_{SW \text{ flooding}}$$

$ET_{GW}$  AF/Y

$$ET - P = 120,000 \pm 21,000$$

$$- ET_{SW \text{ flooding}} = 13,000 \pm 7,000$$

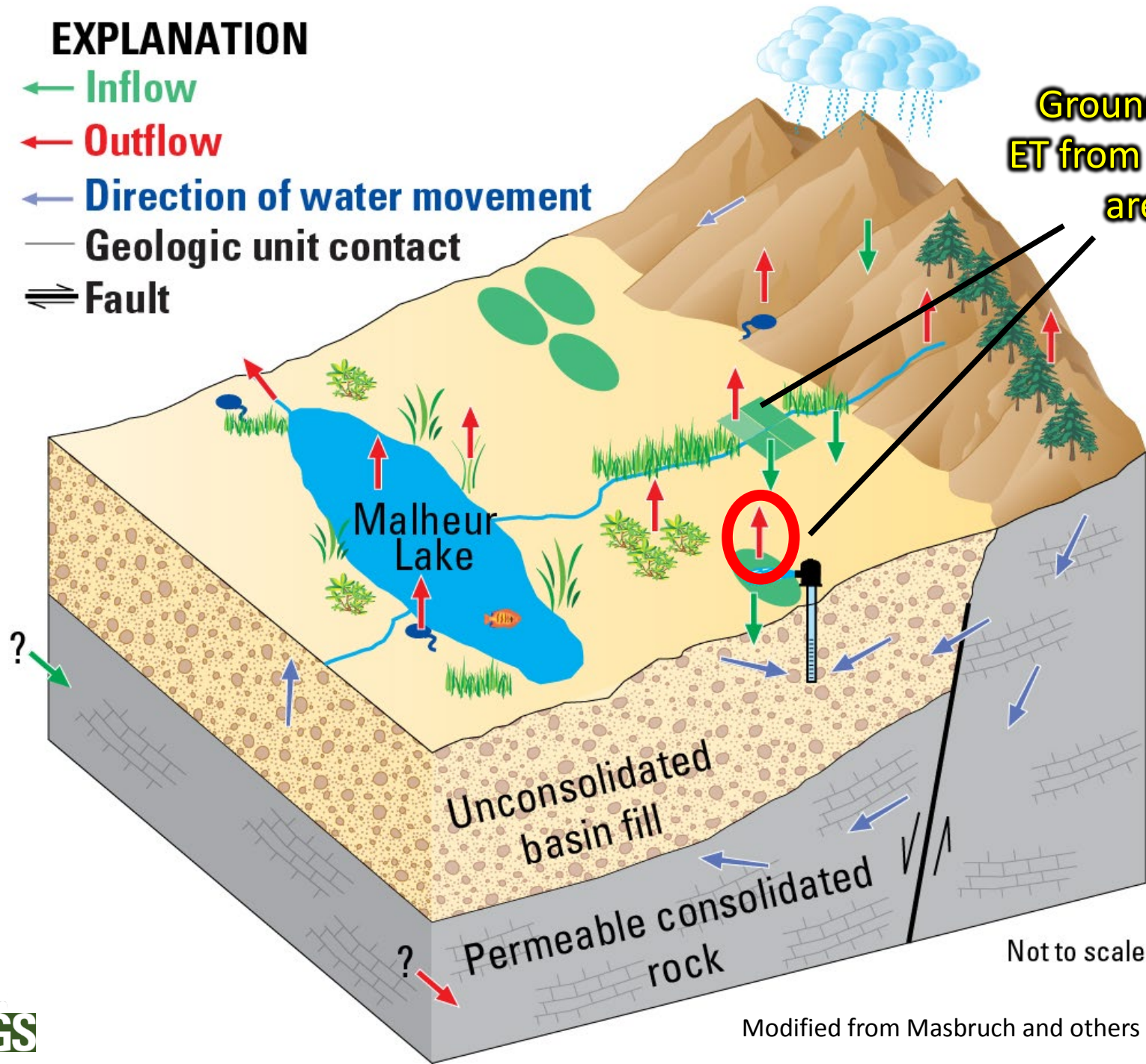
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$$ET_{GW} \sim 110,000 \pm 22,000$$

# EXPLANATION

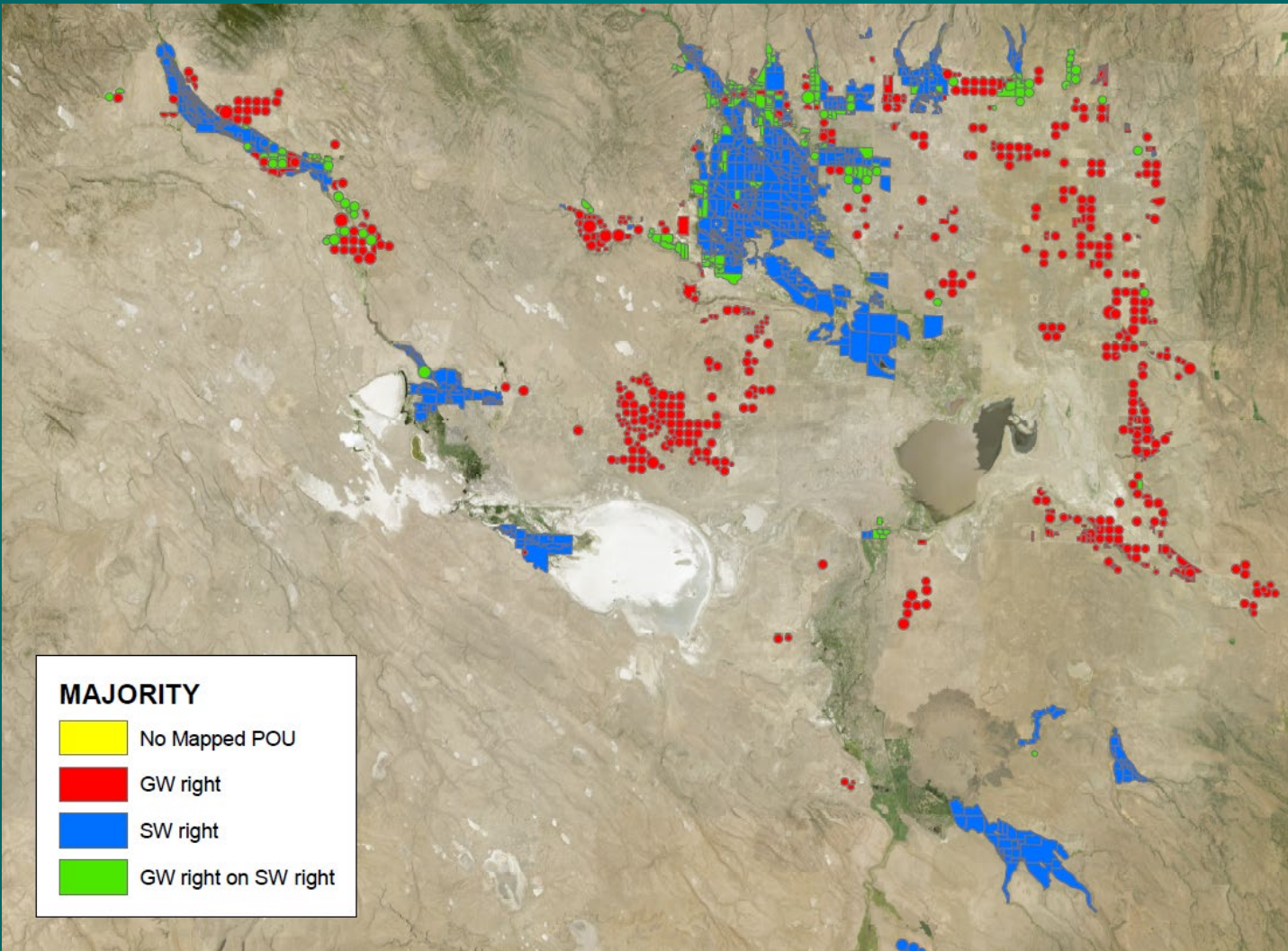
- ← Inflow
- ← Outflow
- ← Direction of water movement
- Geologic unit contact
- ≡≡ Fault

Groundwater  
ET from irrigated  
areas





# Crop-Irrigated Areas

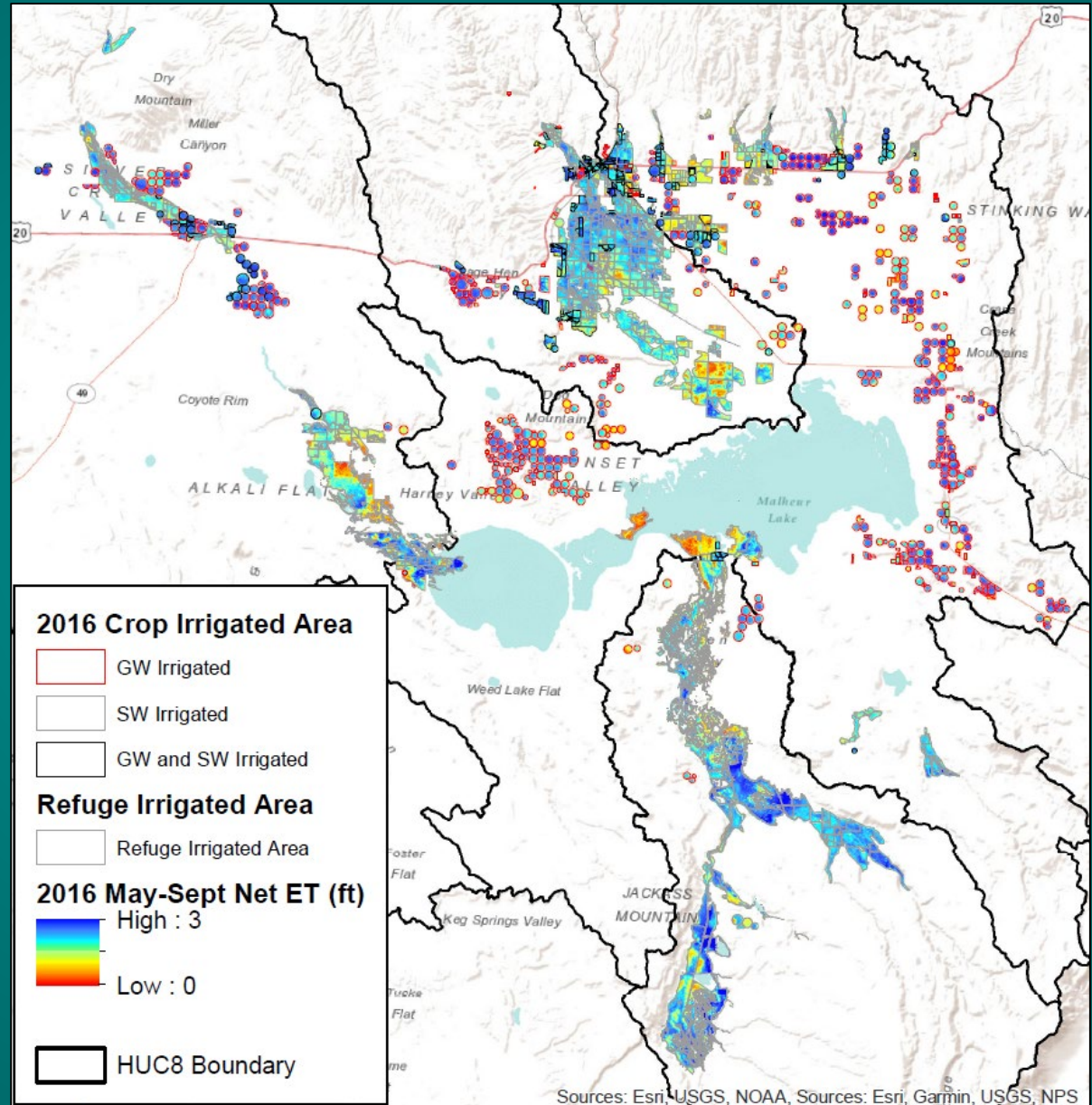


# Net ET from Irrigated Areas

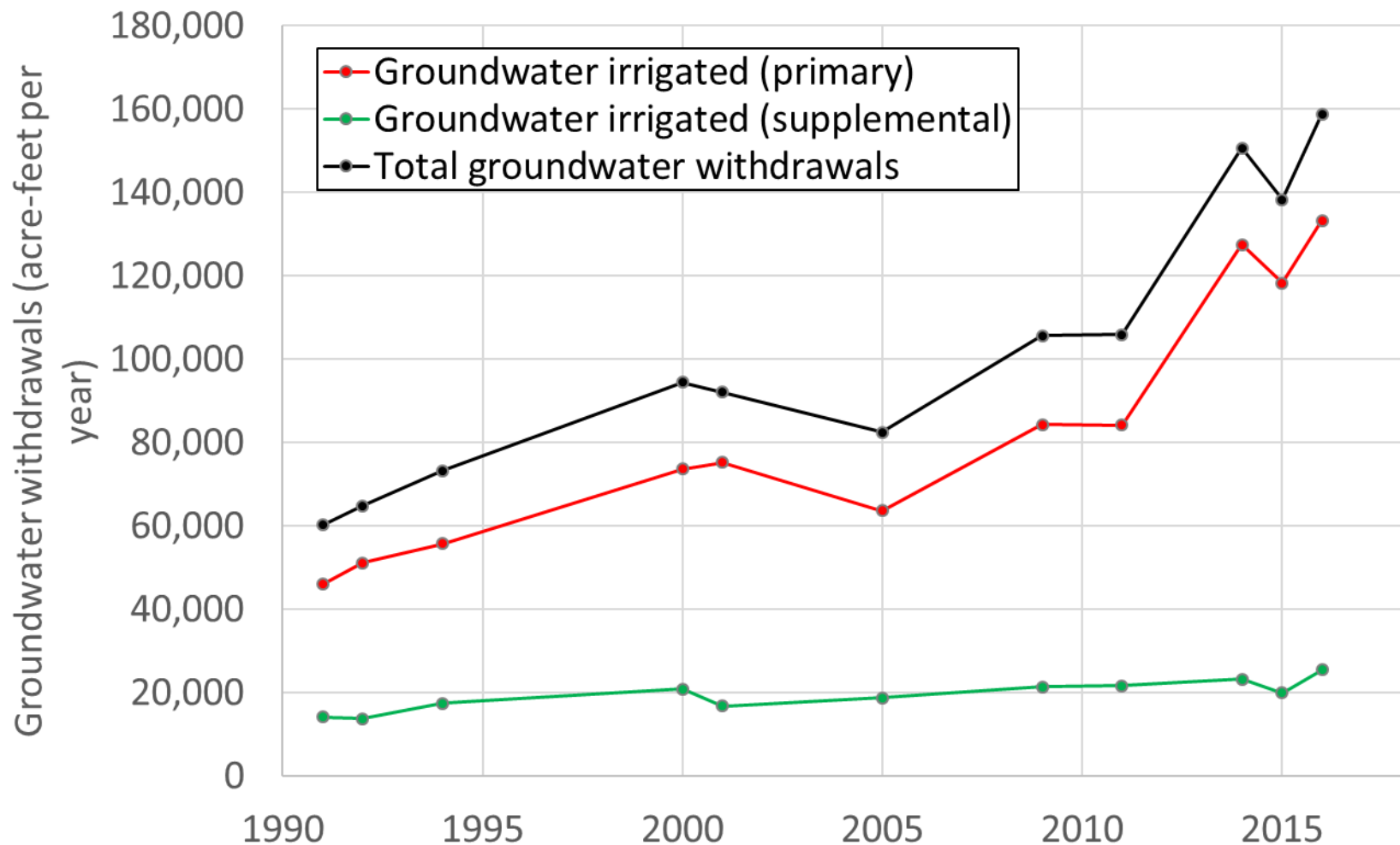
## METRIC

Net ET volume AF/Y  
(GW-irrigated)  
1991 = 46,000  
2016 = 120,000

Efficiency  
80% pivot  
65% sprinkler

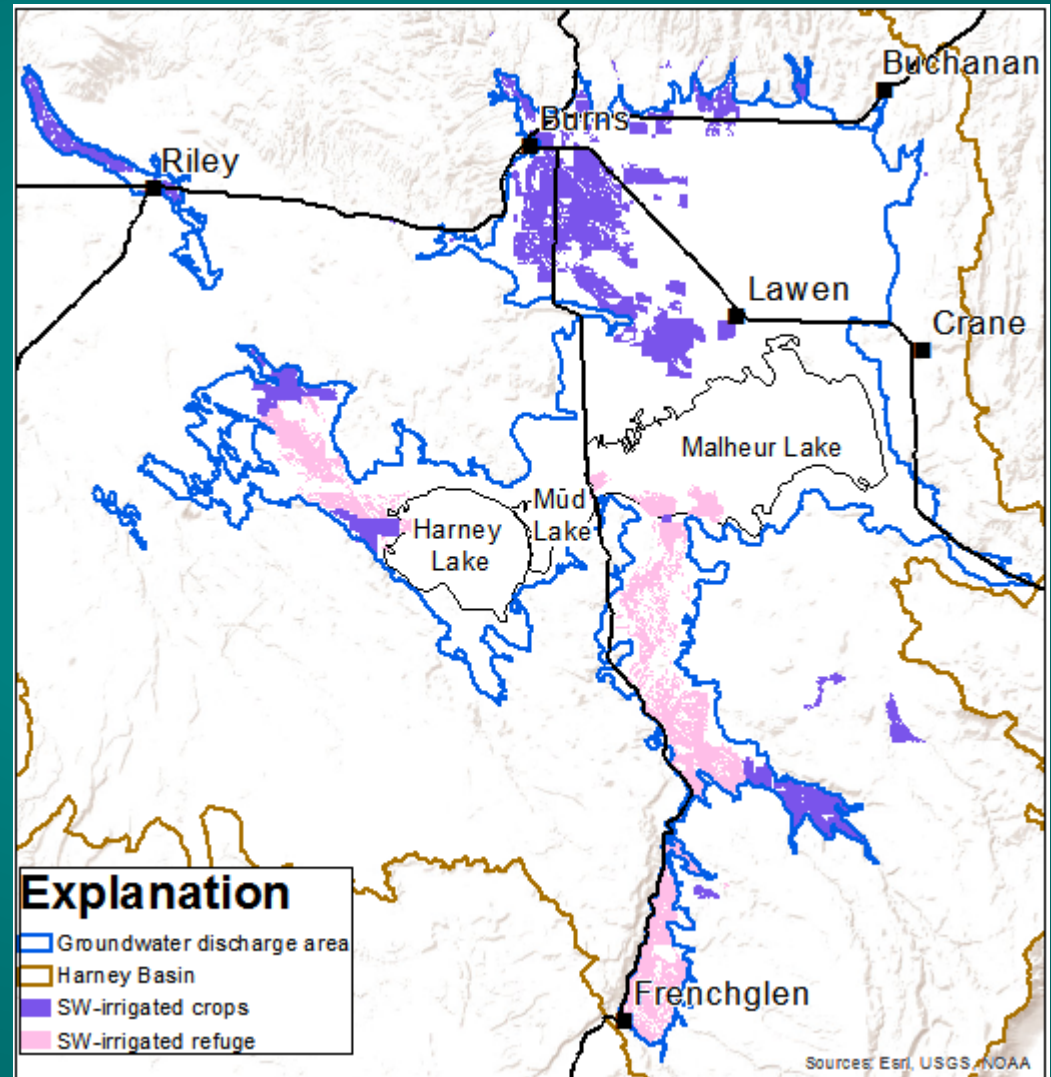


# Groundwater Withdrawals for Irrigation



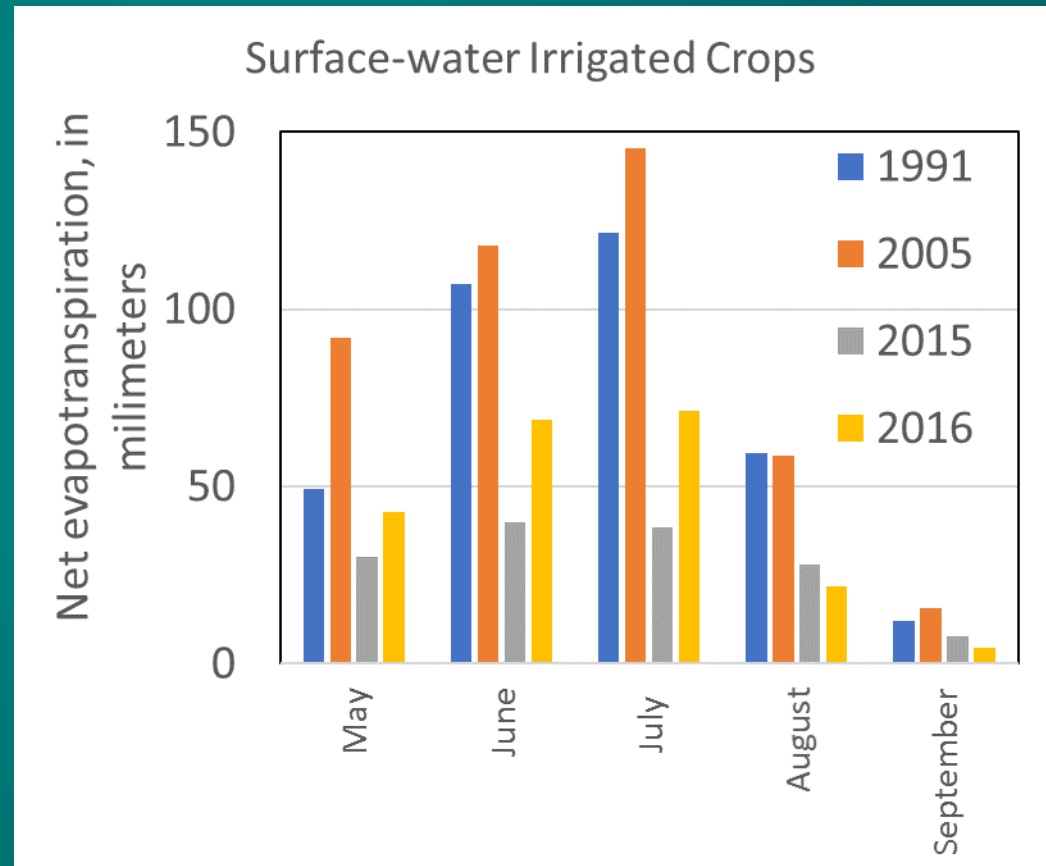
# Groundwater Subirrigation

- Areas irrigated by surface water
  - 100,000 acres in GDA
  - Water table typically <10 ft below land surface



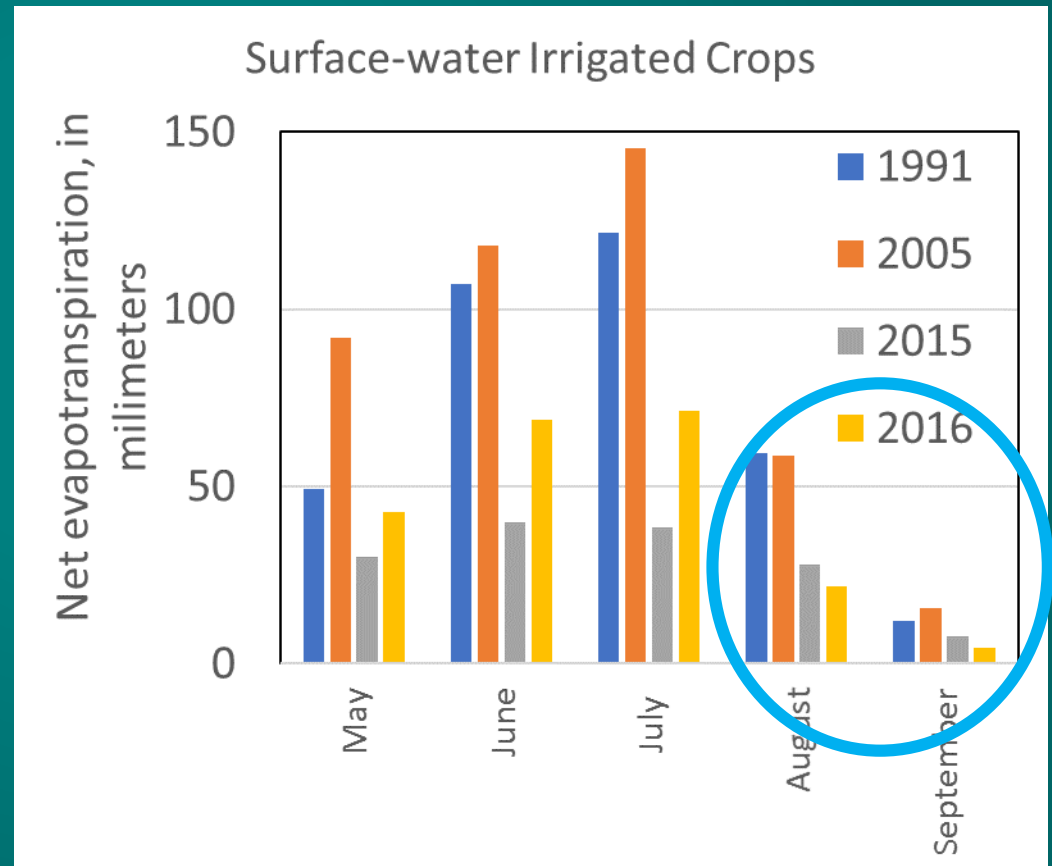
# Groundwater Subirrigation

- Rate = % of dry meadow rate
  - Aug-Sept ET is 15% of total
  - Assume 50% of fields receive subirrigation
- $ET_{GW}$  subirrigation
  - $\sim 5,000 \pm 5,000$  AF/Y



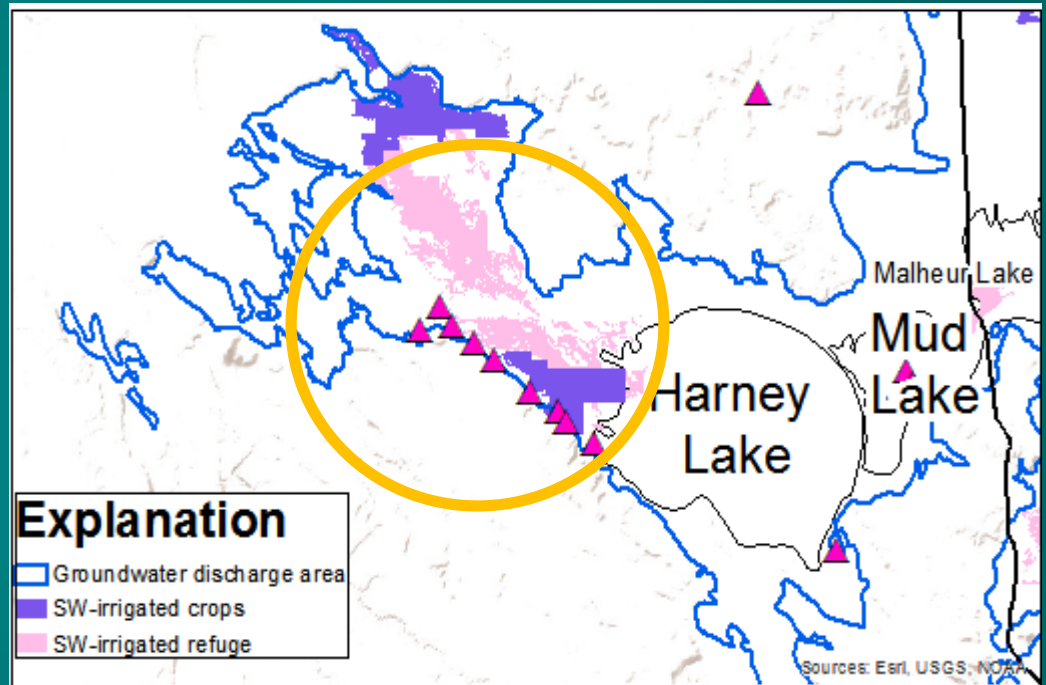
# Groundwater Subirrigation

- Rate = % of dry meadow rate
  - Aug-Sept ET is 15% of total
  - Assume 50% of fields receive subirrigation
- $ET_{GW}$  subirrigation
  - $\sim 5,000 \pm 5,000$  AF/Y



# Crop Consumptive Use of Spring Discharge

- Warm Springs Valley
  - 12,000 acres irrigated near springs
  - Rate  $\sim 1.5$  ft/yr
- ET Warm Springs discharge
  - $18,000 \pm 6,000$  AF/Y
  - Rough estimate



# Total Groundwater Discharge from Irrigated Areas

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Groundwater Withdrawals for Irrigation} = 160,000 \text{ AF/Y} \\ &+ \text{Groundwater subirrigation} = 5,000 \pm 5,000 \text{ AF/Y}^* \\ &+ \text{ET}_{\text{Warm Springs discharge}} = 18,000 \pm 6,000 \text{ AF/Y}^* \\ &\hline &\text{Total discharge} \sim 180,000 \pm 8,000 \text{ AF/Y} \end{aligned}$$

\*Subirrigation and spring ET likely would occur from natural vegetation if not irrigated

\*\*Values exclude irrigation loss to shallow aquifer



# Additional Groundwater Discharges

Discharge to Malheur  
Lake AF/Y

Net = 10,000

(accounted for by historical discharge  
from Sodhouse Spring vicinity)

Water use (no irrigation)  
AF/Y

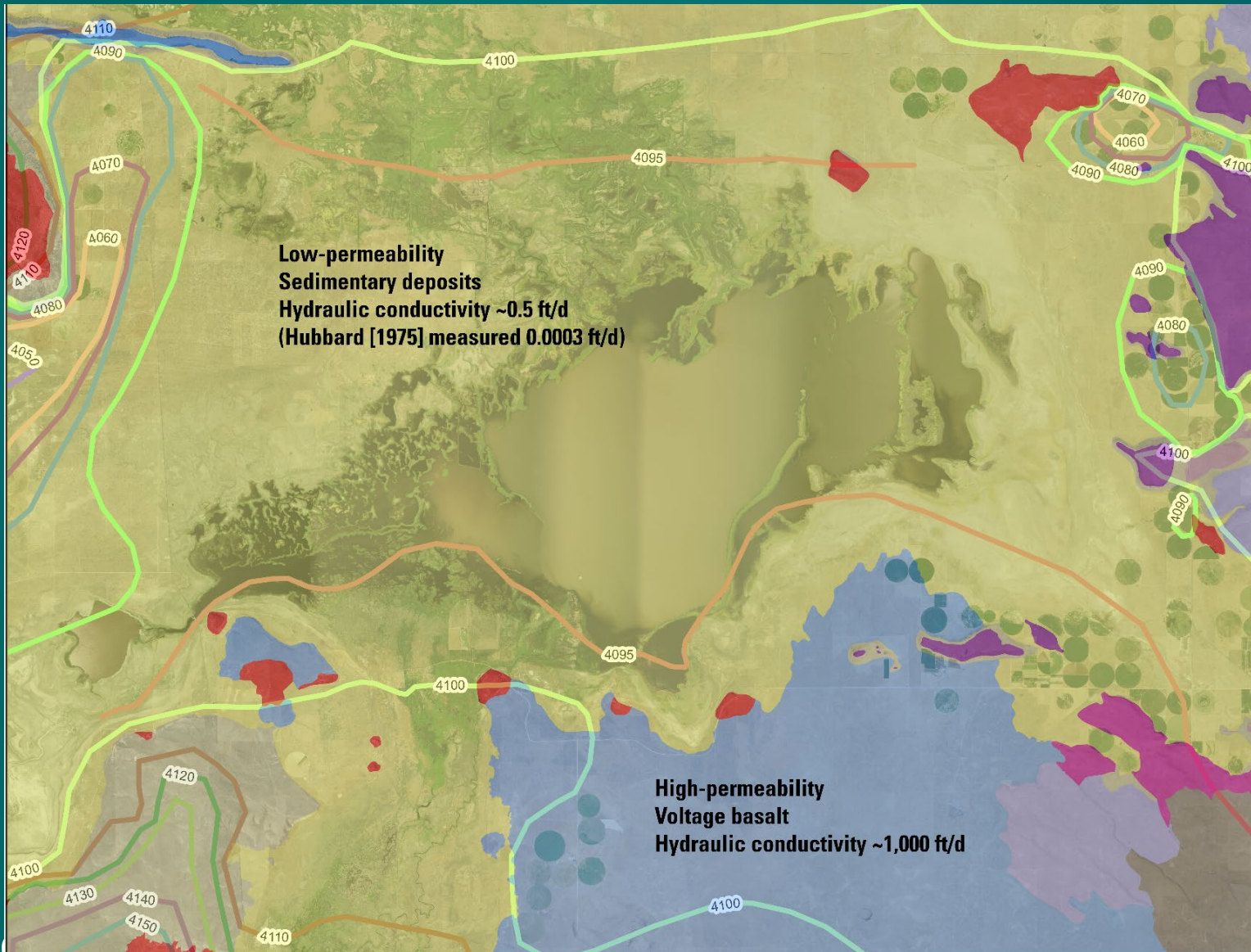
3,000

(most not consumptive)

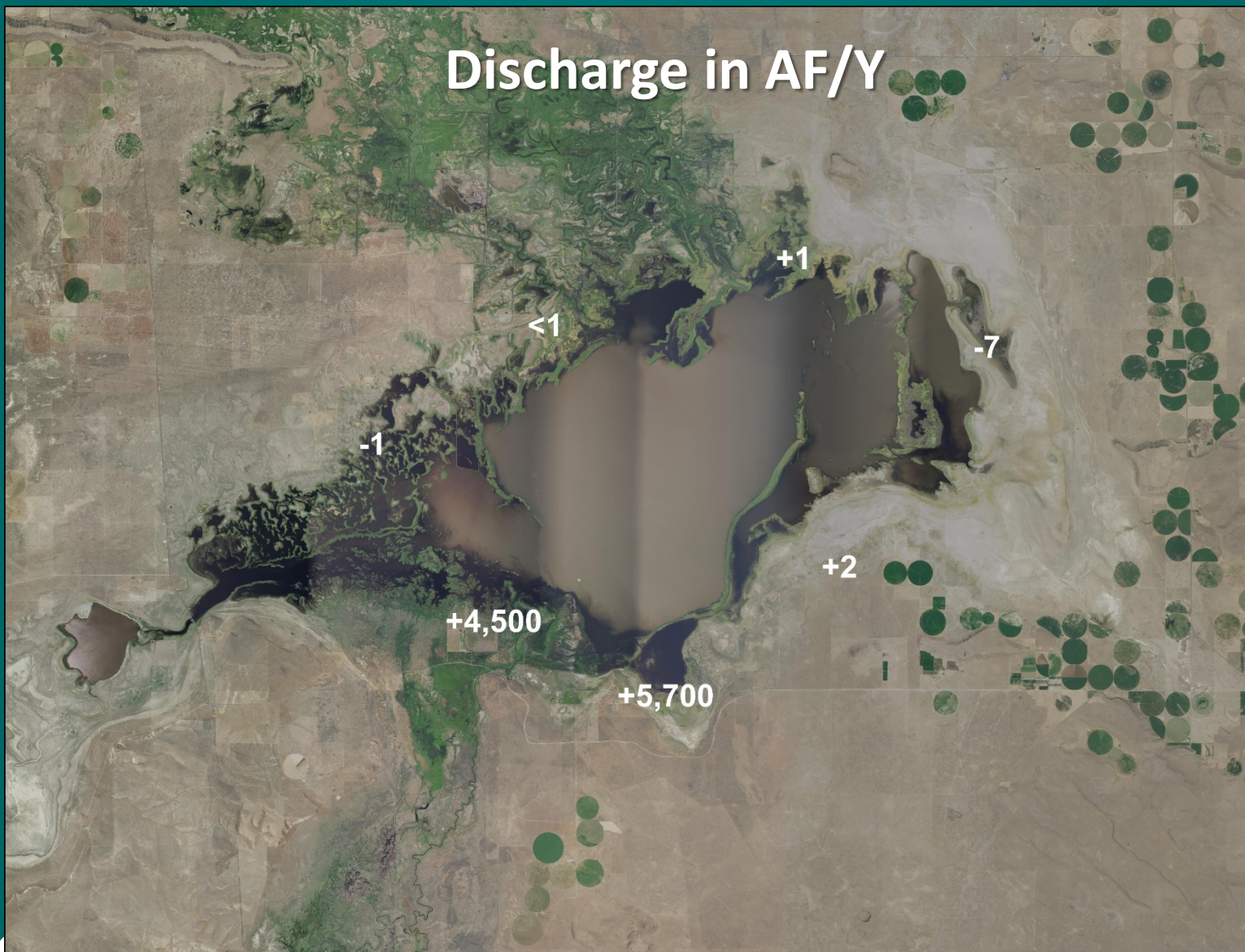
# Groundwater discharge to Malheur Lake



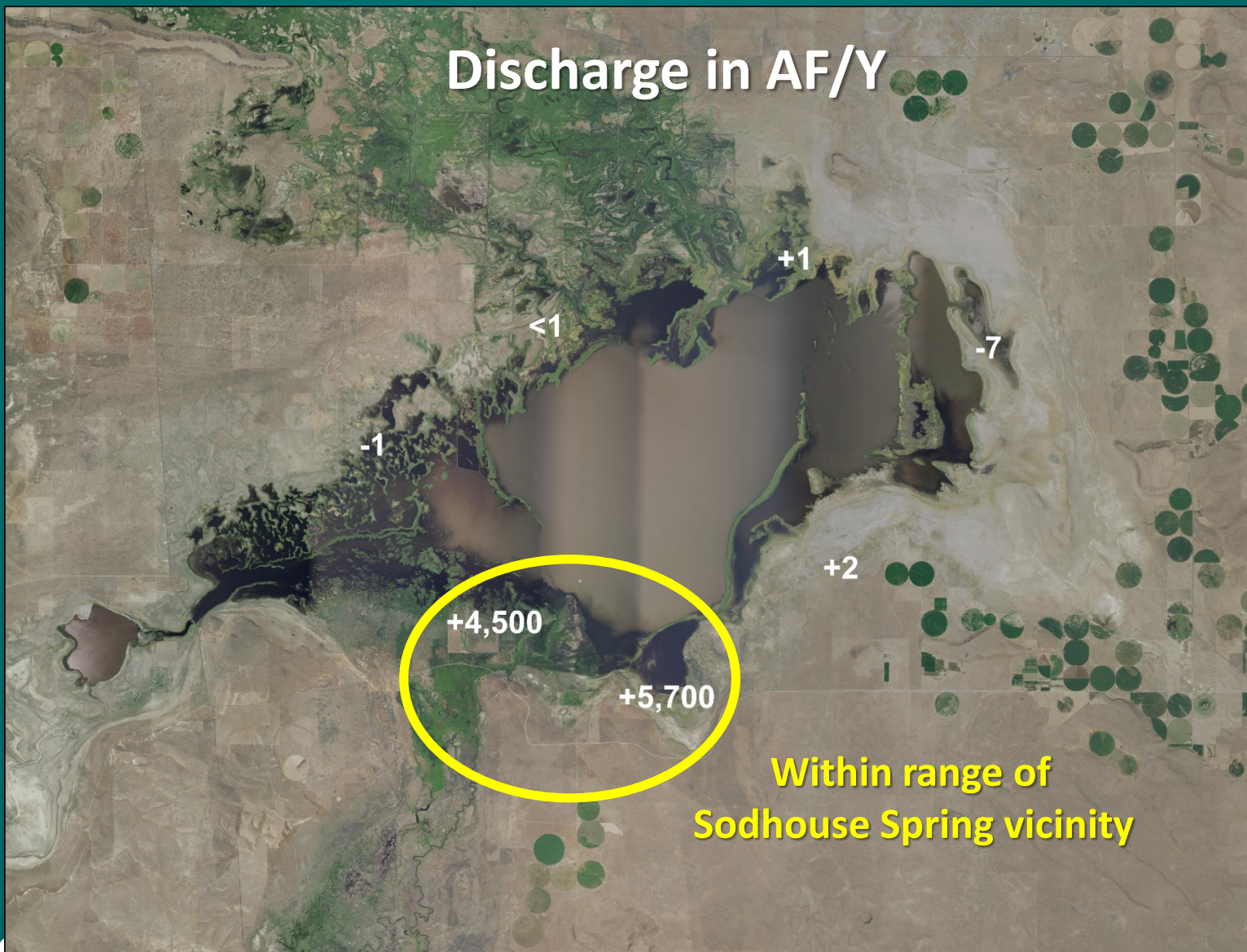
# Groundwater discharge to Malheur Lake



# Groundwater discharge to Malheur Lake



# Groundwater discharge to Malheur Lake



# Total Groundwater Discharge Summary

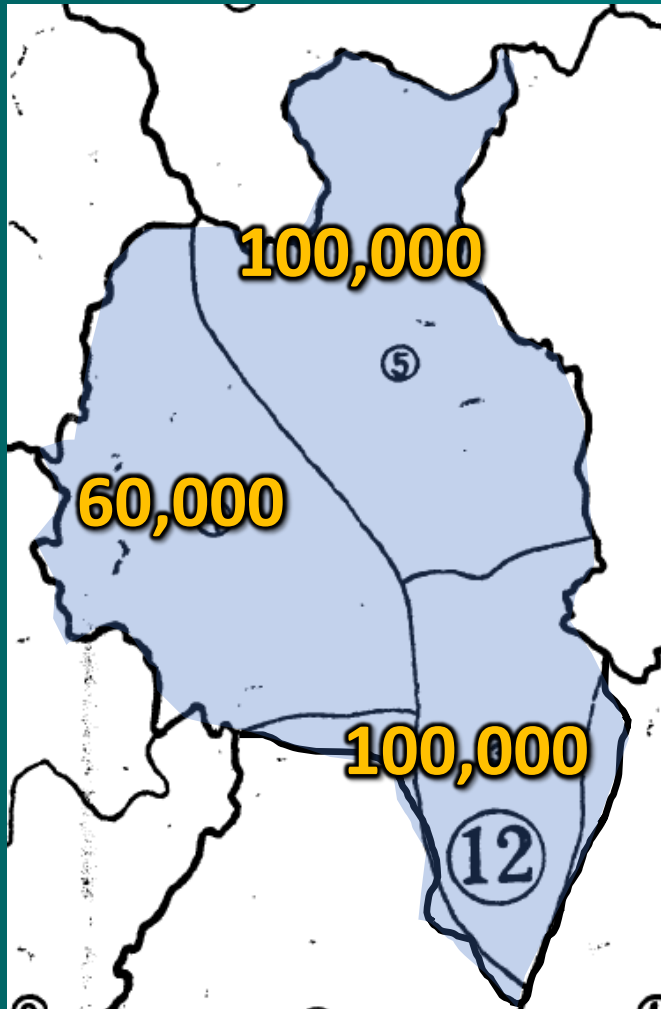
Type	Estimated Volume (AF/Y)	Accounting
Baseflow	140,000	>70% cycled into veg. ET <30% lost to lake
Springs	54,000	85% cycled into veg. ET 15% lost to lake
Natural vegetation ET	110,000	Consumptive use
Irrigated areas total	180,000	Consumptive use (*excludes irrigation loss to shallow aquifer)
<b>Net Discharge</b>	<b>340,000</b>	Consumptive use

\*Irrigation loss likely <10,000 AF/Y

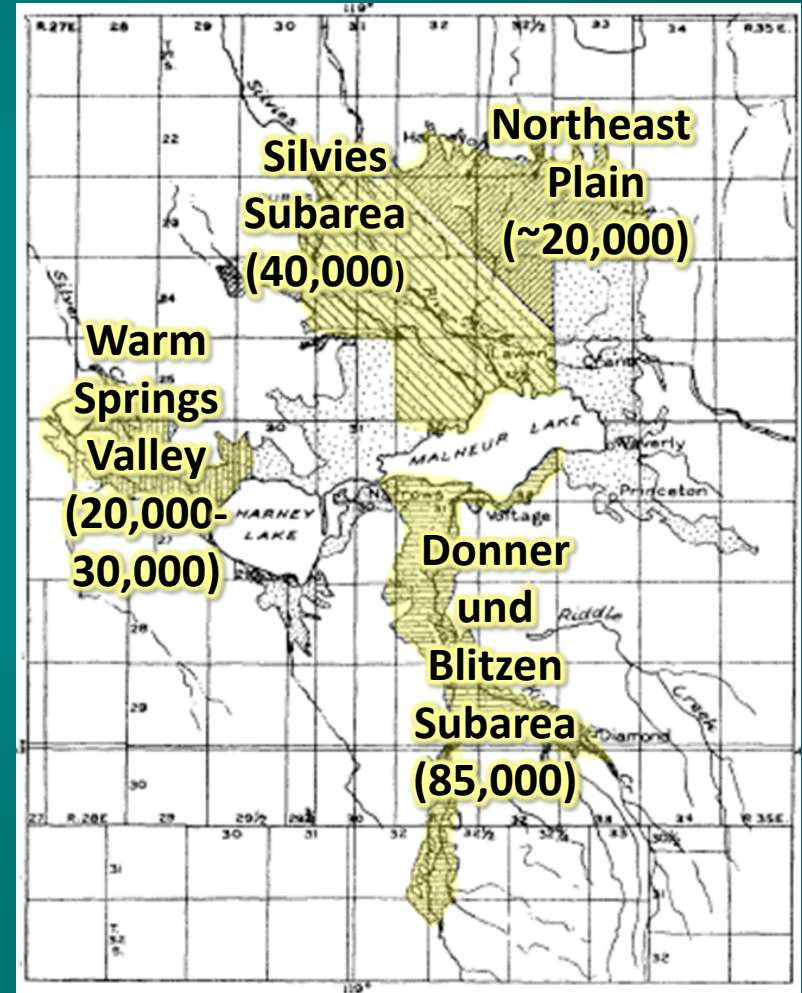
# Previous Water-Budget Estimates

**RECHARGE = 260,000 AF/Y**

**DISCHARGE  $\approx$  80,000 – <170,000 AF/Y**



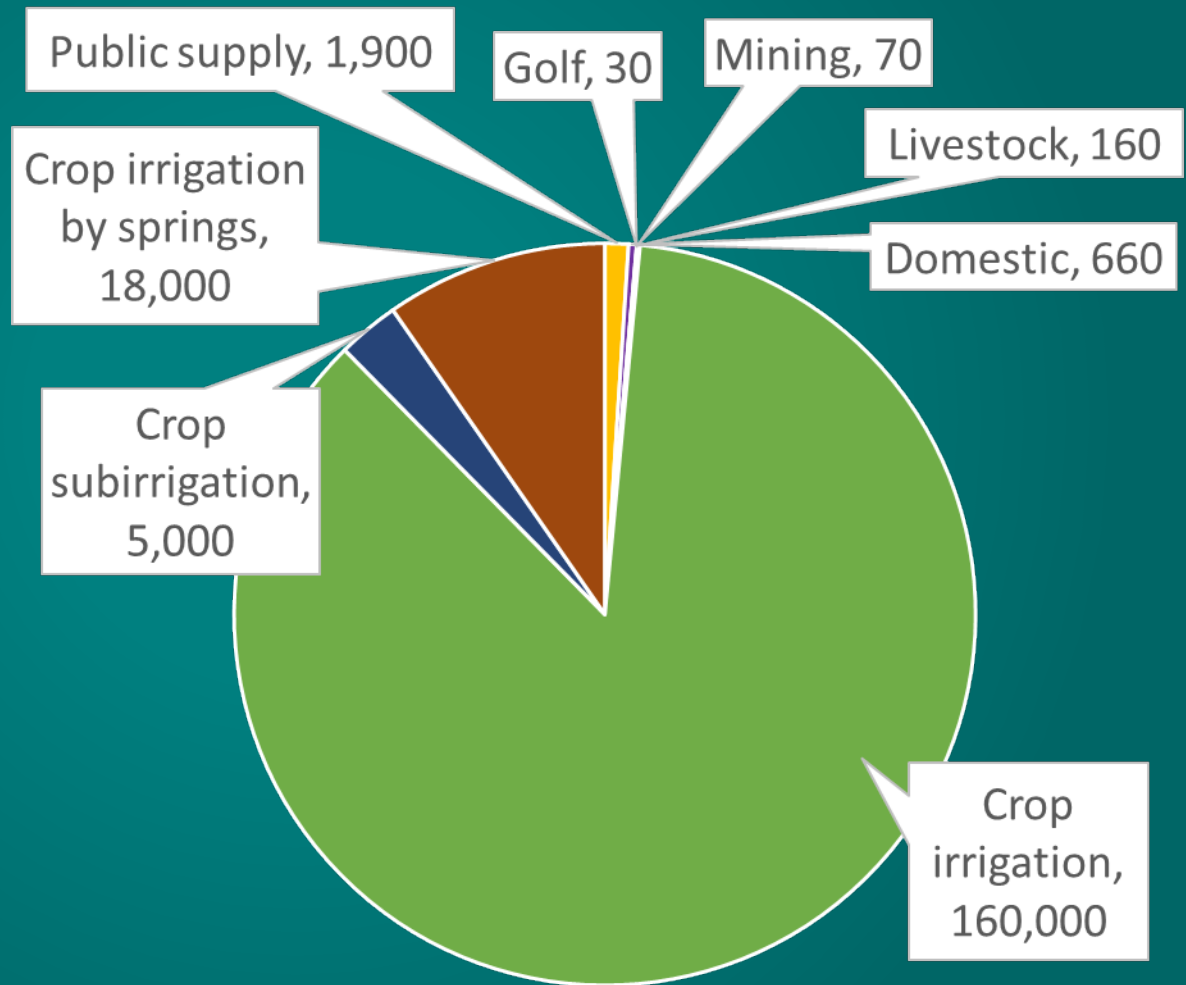
Robison (1968)



Piper and others (1939)

# Total Anthropogenic Water Use

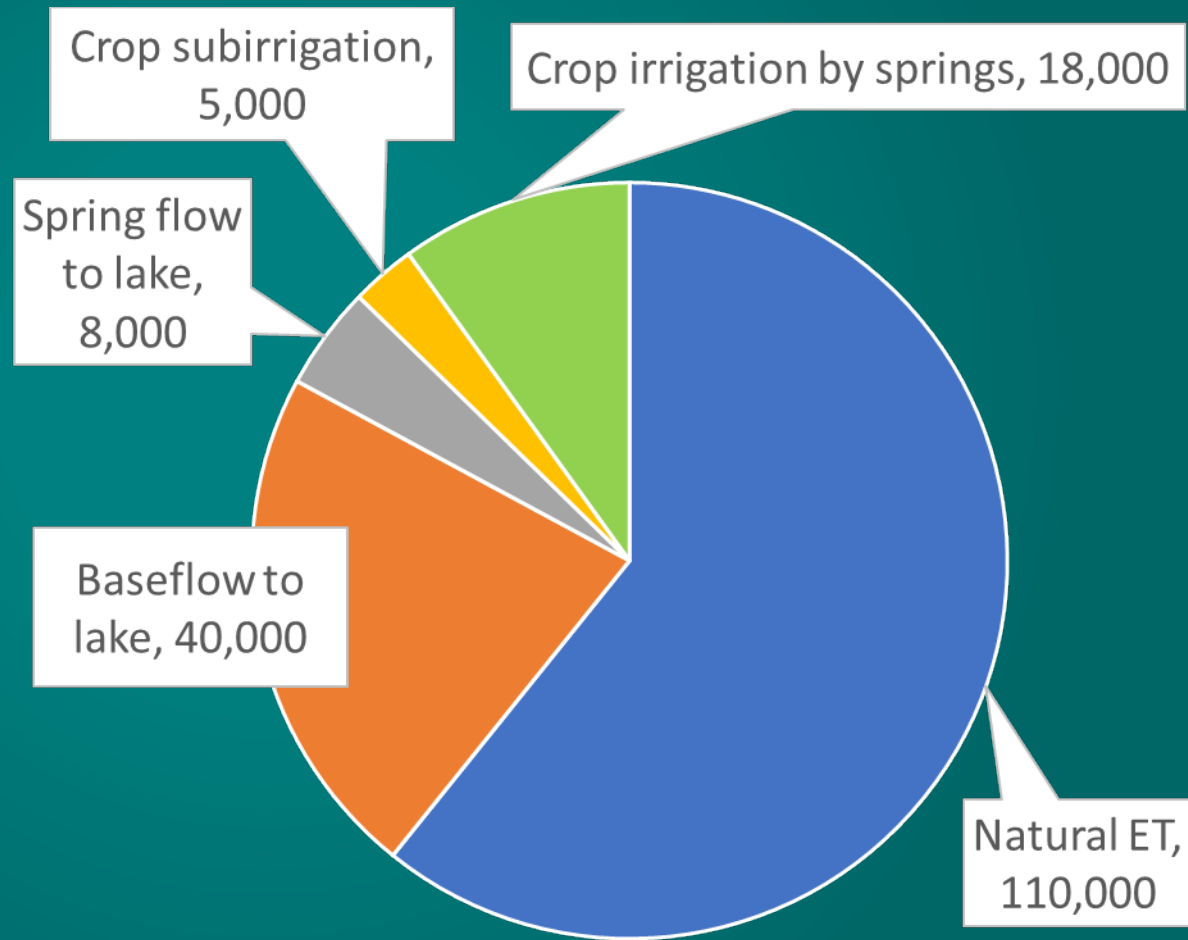
- ~190,000 AF/Y
- Non-irrigation use from USGS 2015 county census\*
- Irrigation based on 2016 estimates
- Excludes irrigation loss to shallow aquifer





# Net Natural-ish Groundwater Discharge

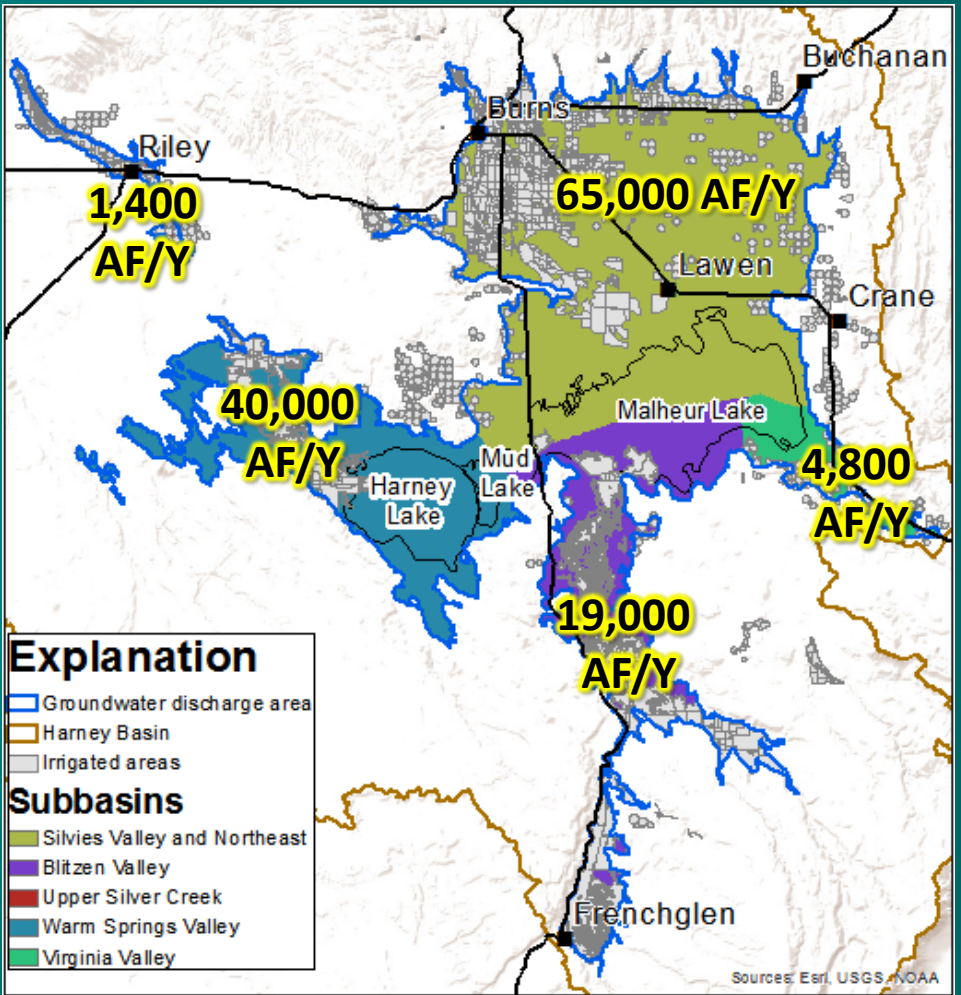
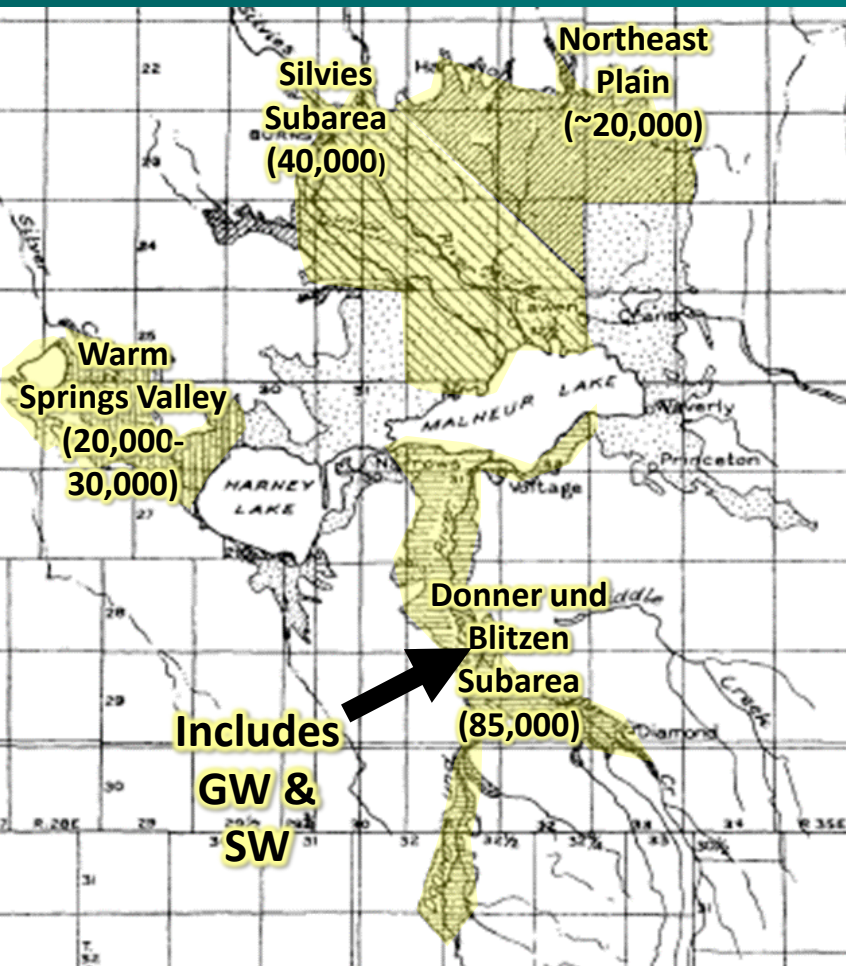
- ~180,000 AF/Y
- Crop uses assumed similar to prior use by native plants



# Comparison with Previous Natural-ish Groundwater Discharge Estimates

**Piper and others (1939)**  
**80,000 – <170,000 AF/Y**

**Current estimate**  
**130,000 AF/Y**



# References

- Beamer, J.P., Huntington, J.L., Morton, C.G., Pohll, G.M., 2013, Estimating annual groundwater evapotranspiration from phreatophytes in the Great Basin using Landsat and flux tower measurements, *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*, vol. 49, no. 3, p. 518-533.
- Masbruch, M.D., Heilweil, V.M., Buto, S.G., Brooks, L.D., Susong, D.D., Flint, A.L., Flint, L.E., and Gardner, P.M., 2011, Chapter D: Estimated groundwater budgets, *in* Heilweil, V.M., and Brooks, L.E., eds., *Conceptual model of the Great Basin carbonate and alluvial aquifer system*: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5193, 191 p. Available online at: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2010/5193/PDF/GreatBasinChapterD.pdf>.
- Piper, A.M., Robinson, T.W., and Park, C.F., 1939, *Geology and ground-water resources of the Harney Basin, Oregon*, U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 841, 189 p.