

Harney Basin Groundwater Budget



**U.S. Geological Survey and Oregon Water Resources Department
Harney Groundwater Study Advisory Committee Meeting, 12/12/2019**

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

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Outline

- Background – just a little
- Whole enchilada
- Recharge – where and how
- Change in storage

Water Budget Road Map

A conceptual diagram of a water budget. A winding road with a yellow center line runs from the bottom left towards the top right. A blue circle labeled 'INFLOW' is positioned above the road. An orange rectangle labeled 'OUTFLOW' is positioned below the road. A green triangle labeled 'STORAGE CHANGE' is positioned below the road, pointing upwards. The background consists of a light blue sky with a sunburst effect, dark green hills, and a green field.

INFLOW

OUTFLOW

**STORAGE
CHANGE**

EXPLANATION

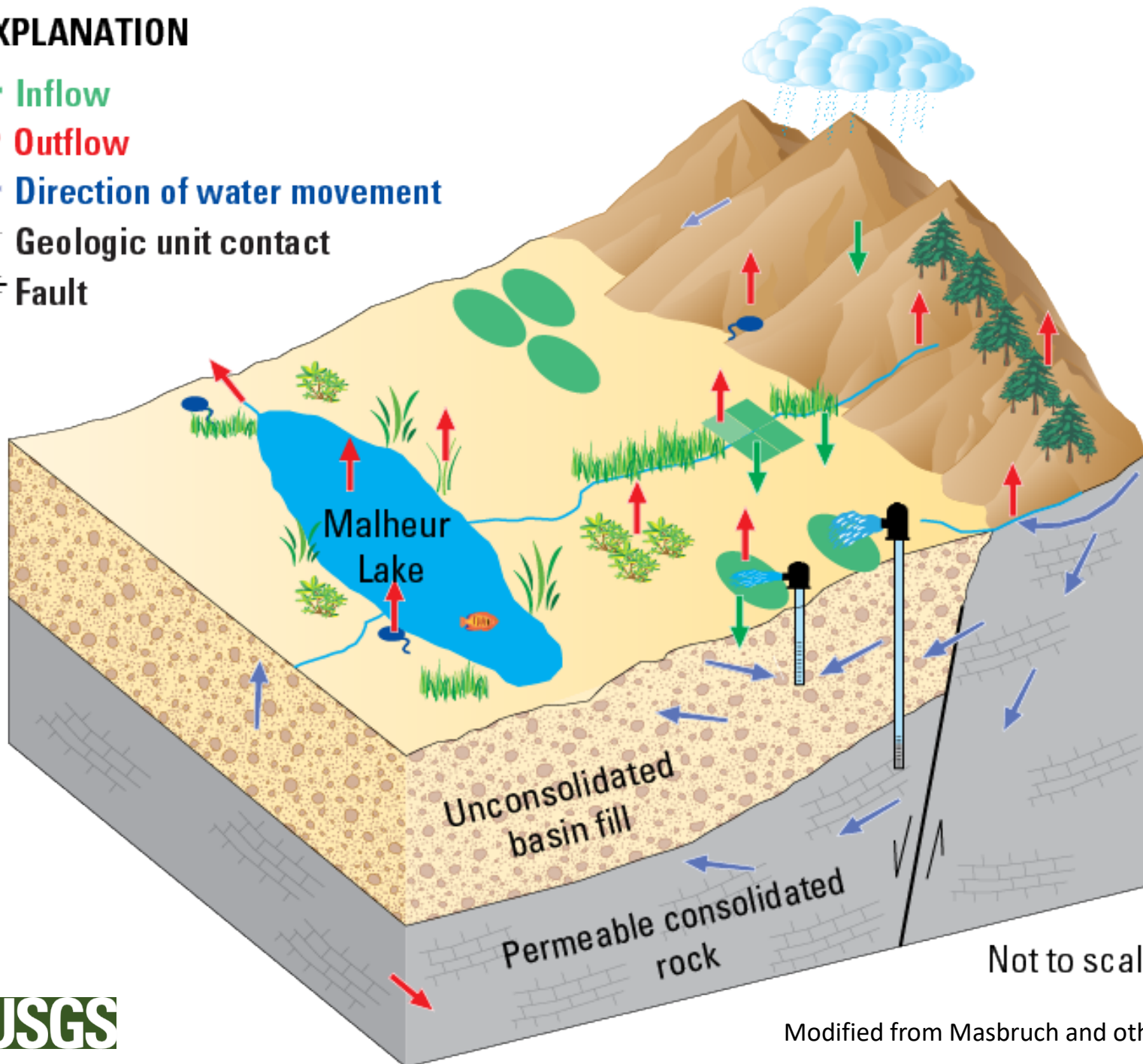
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡≡ Fault



EXPLANATION

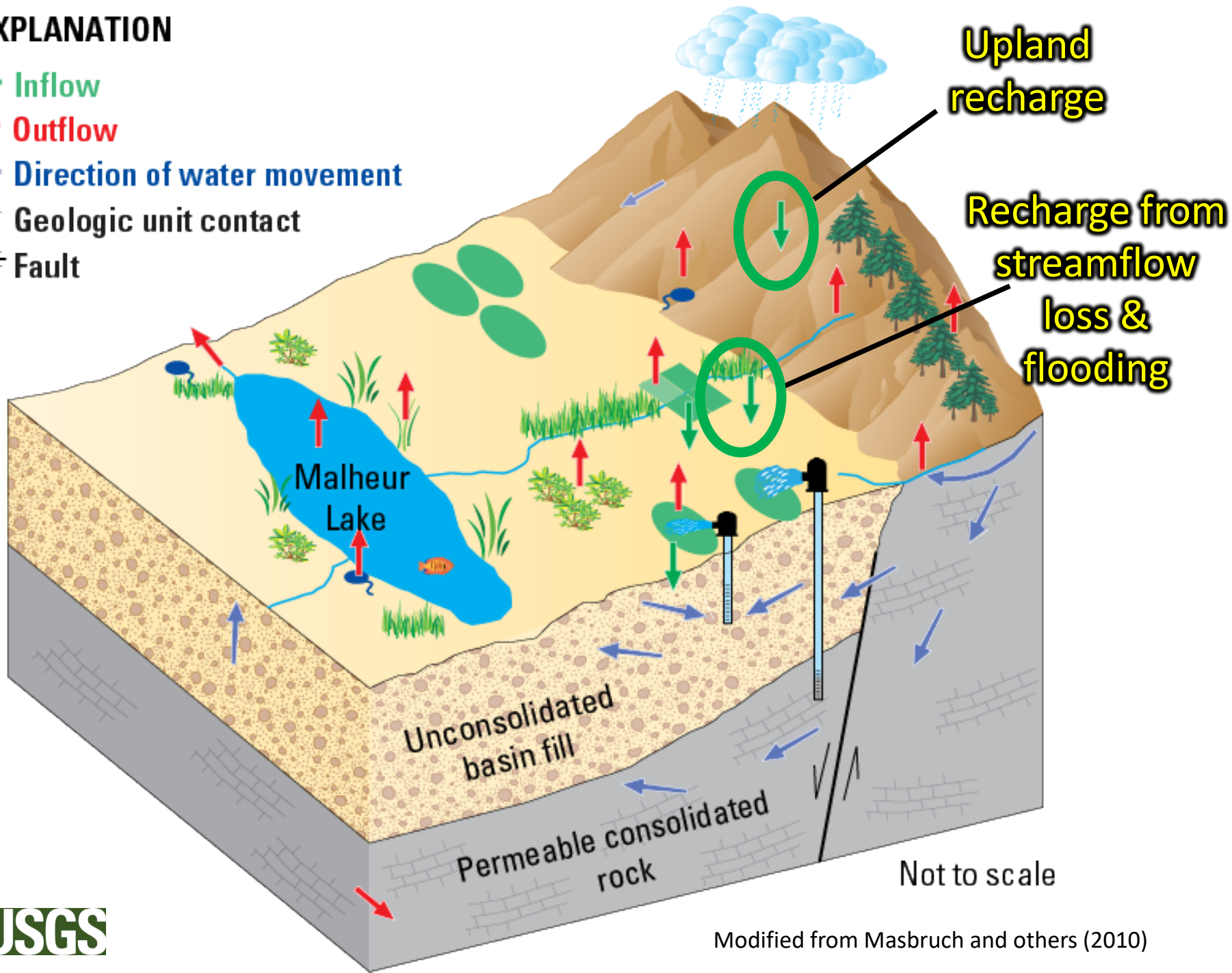
← Inflow

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← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡≡ Fault



EXPLANATION

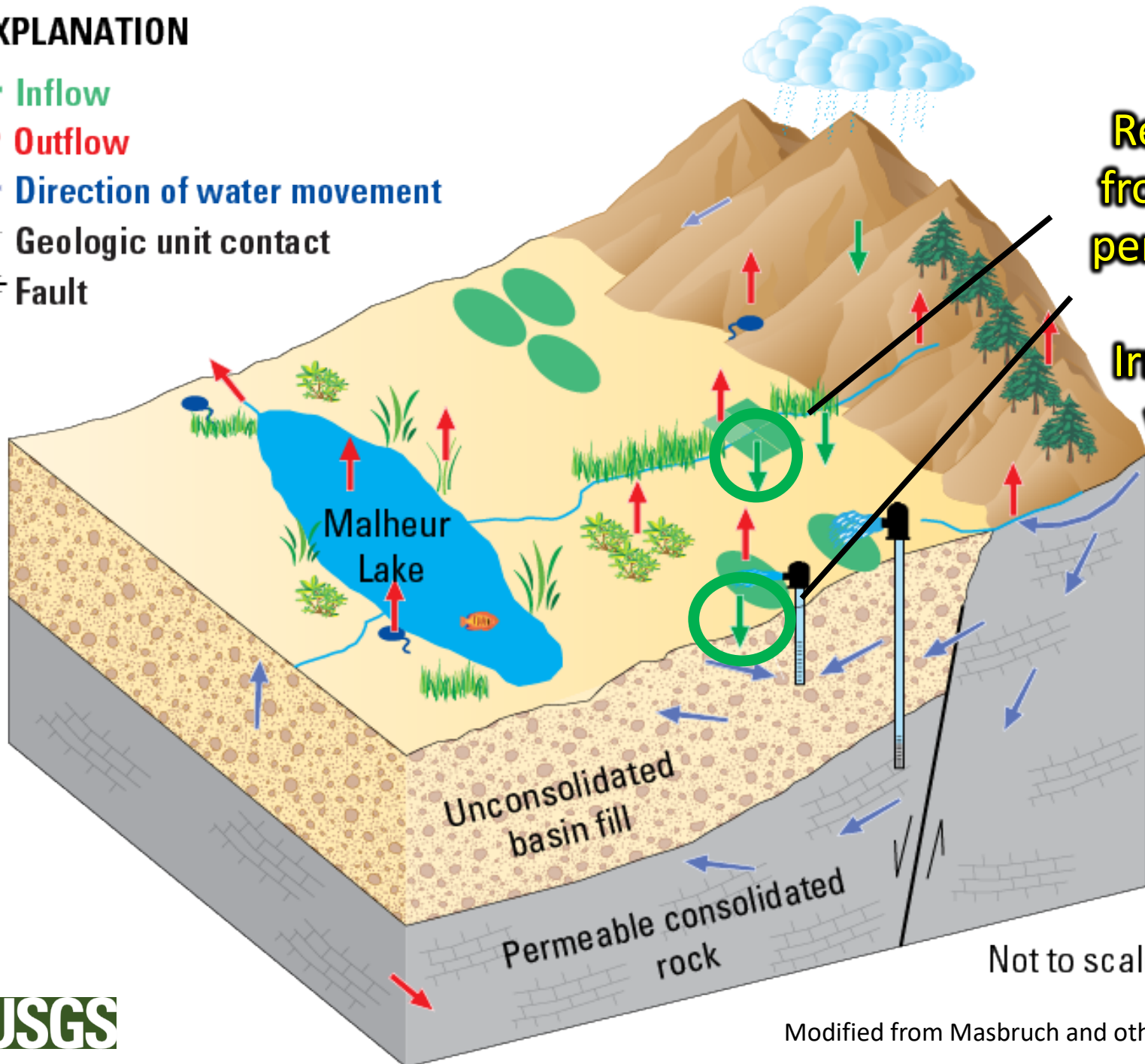
← Inflow

← Outflow






← Direction of water movement

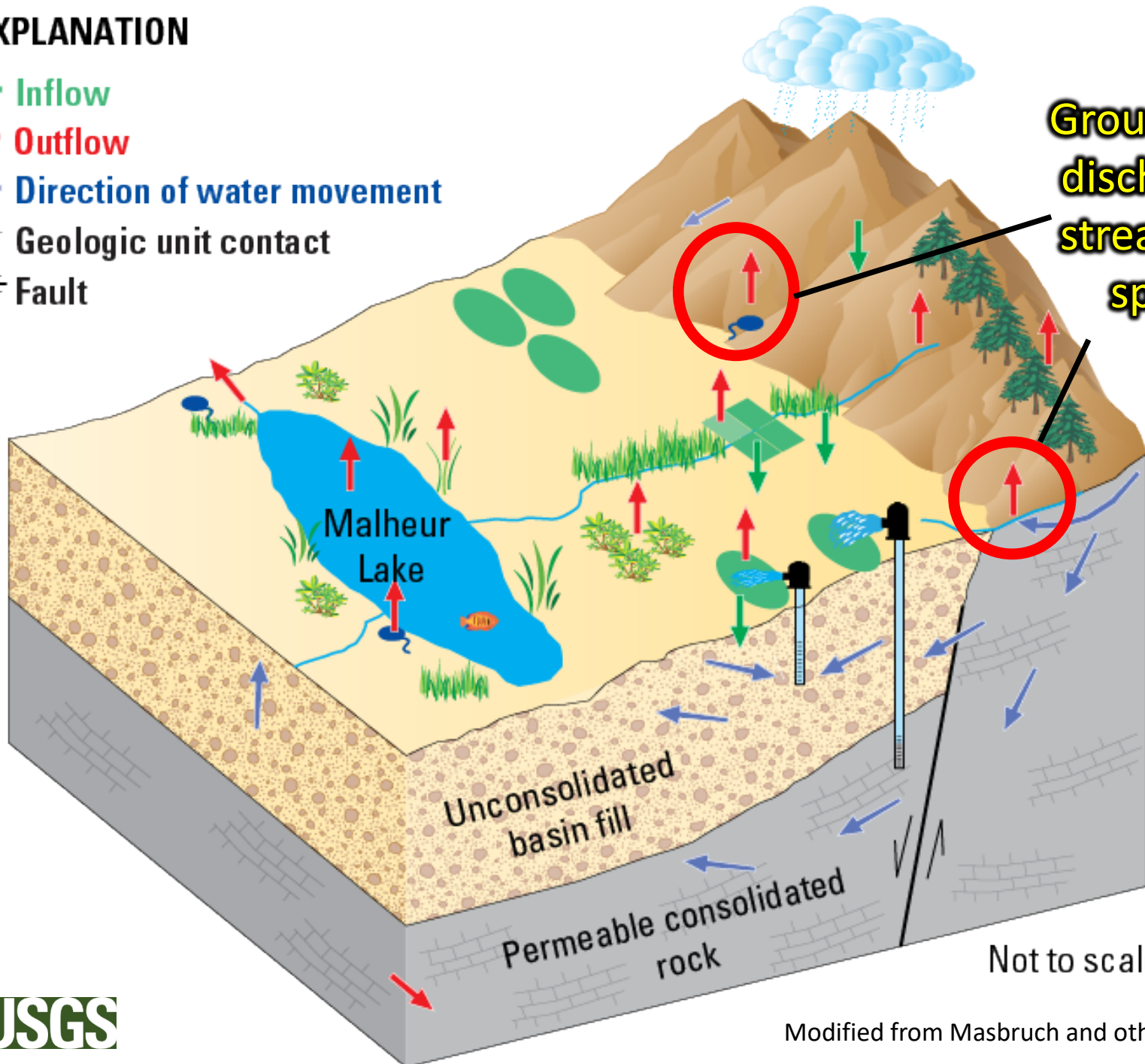
— Geologic unit contact

≡≡ Fault



EXPLANATION

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



Groundwater discharge to streams and springs

Not to scale



Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

EXPLANATION

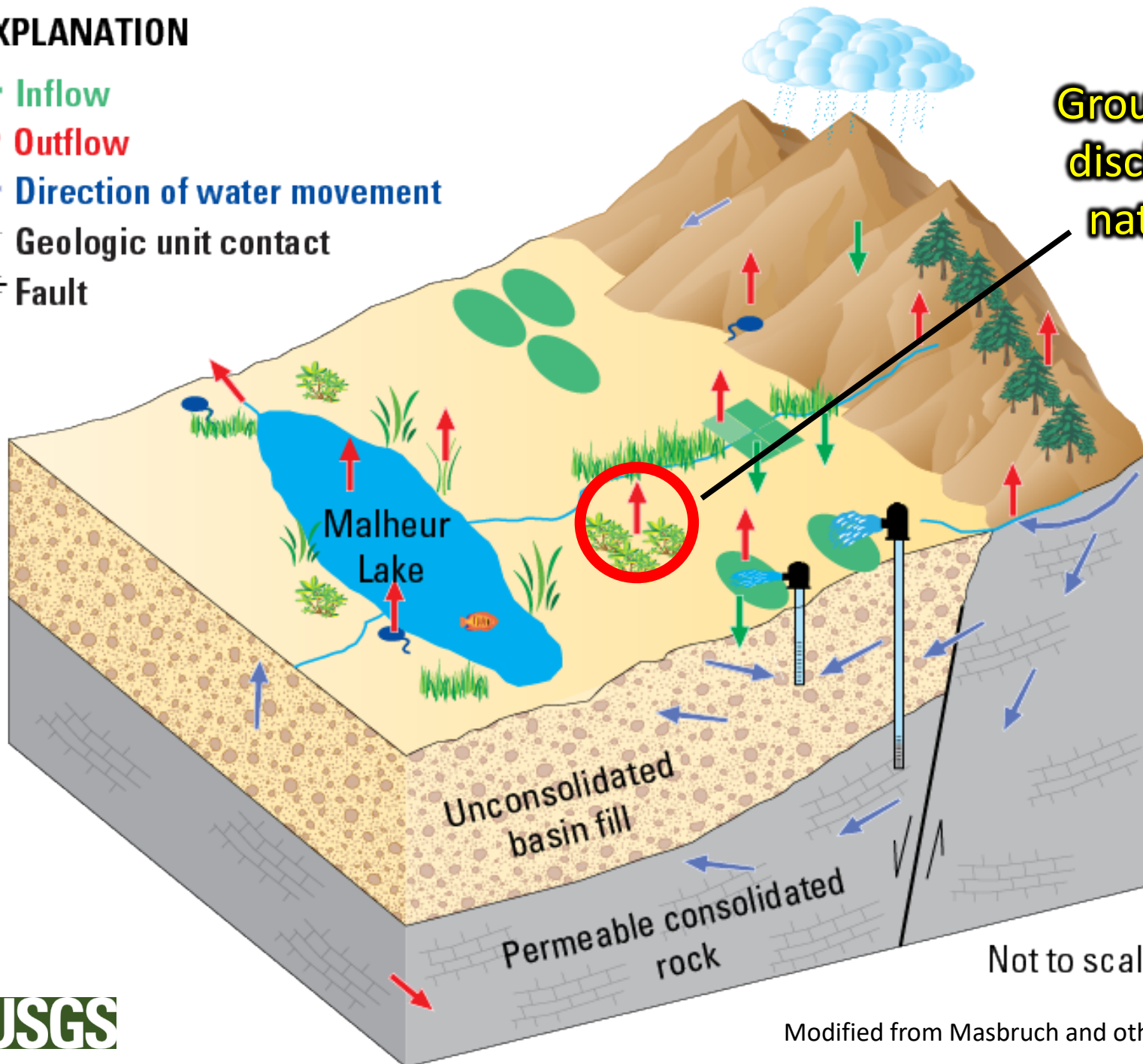
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡ Fault








Groundwater discharge to natural ET

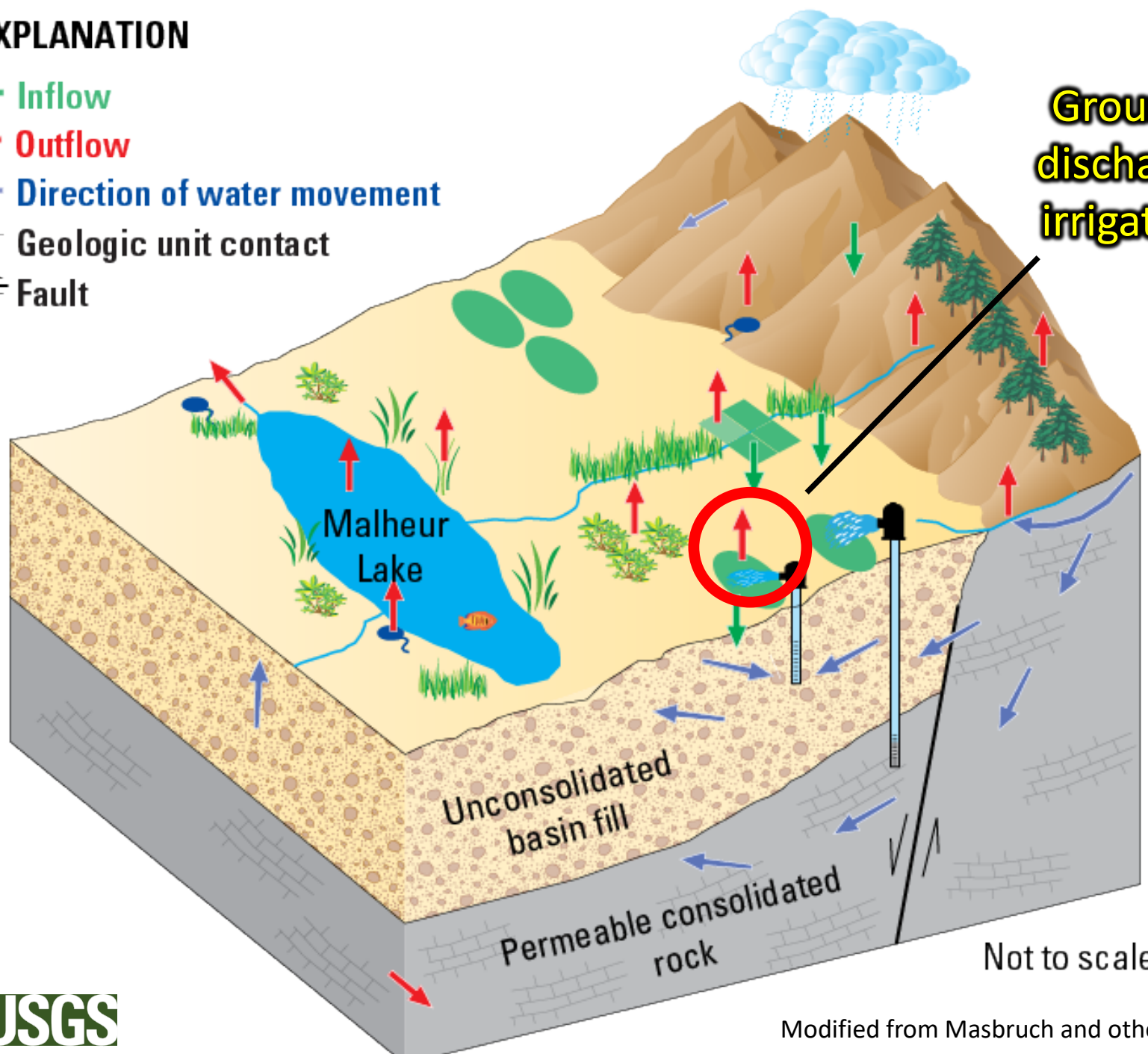
Unconsolidated basin fill

Permeable consolidated rock

Not to scale

EXPLANATION

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



Groundwater discharge from irrigated areas

Not to scale



Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

EXPLANATION

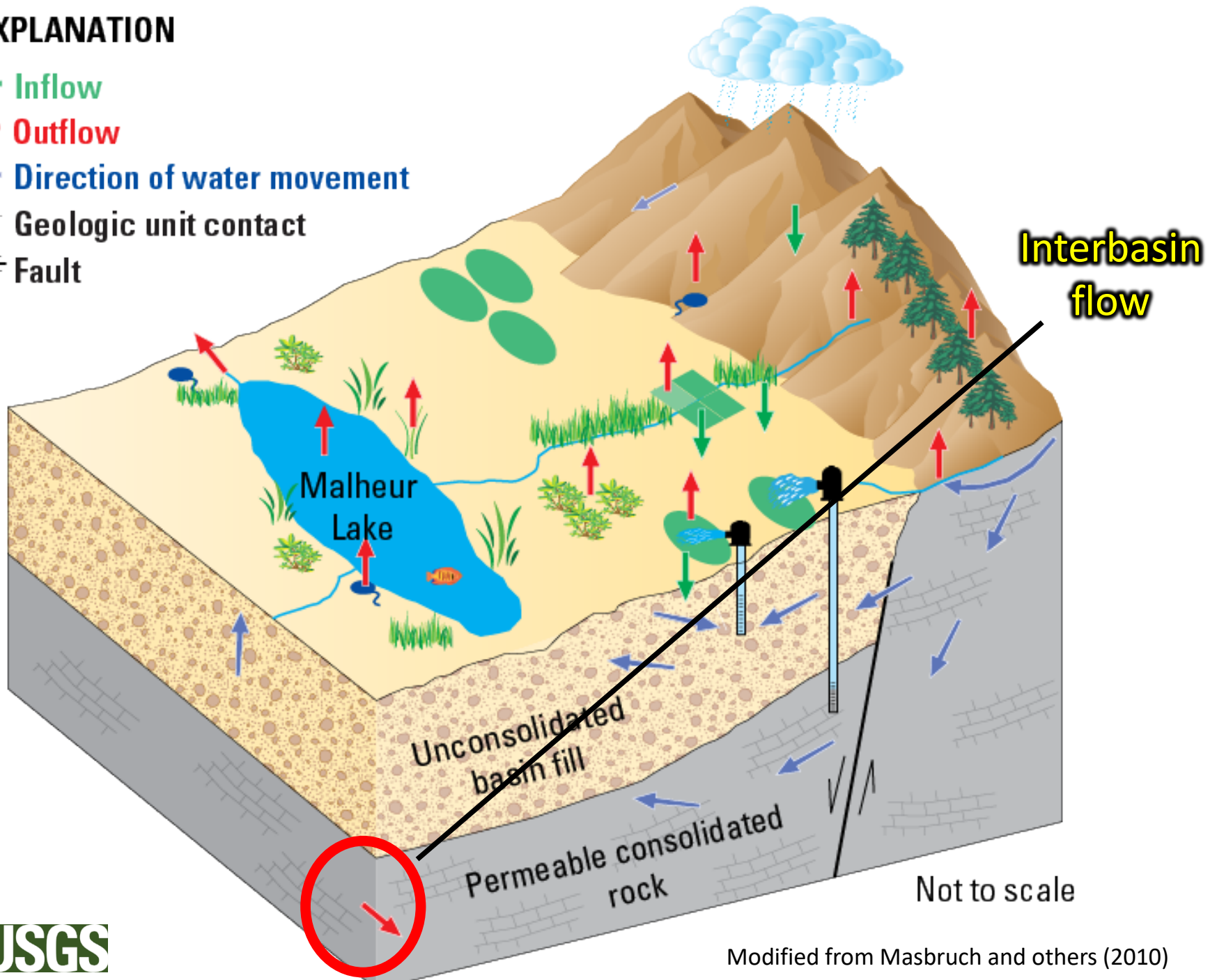
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡≡ Fault



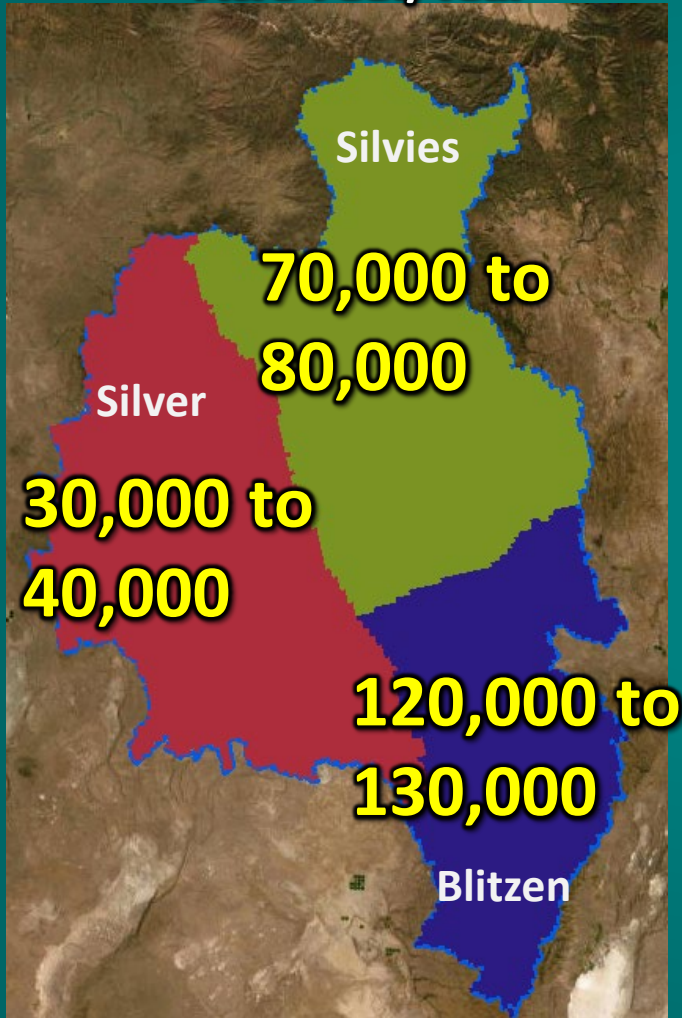
Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

Net Recharge & Net Discharge

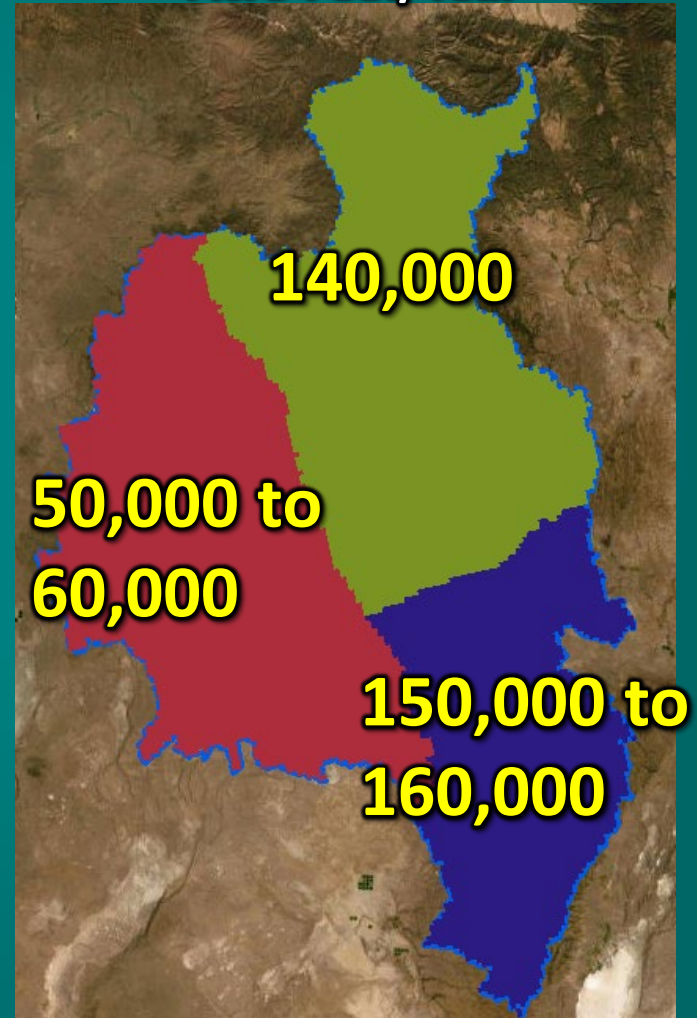
- In some areas groundwater recharge and groundwater discharge are recycled back into the groundwater system
 - Example –
 - Precipitation recharges groundwater in uplands
 - Discharges as stream baseflow downslope
 - Reenters as recharge near the base of the mountains
 - Discharges as ET or springflow on the valley floor
- Net recharge and discharge represent the amount lost from the system, NOT recycled back into groundwater

Current Water-Budget Estimates

**RECHARGE = 220,000 to 250,000
Acre-Feet/Year**

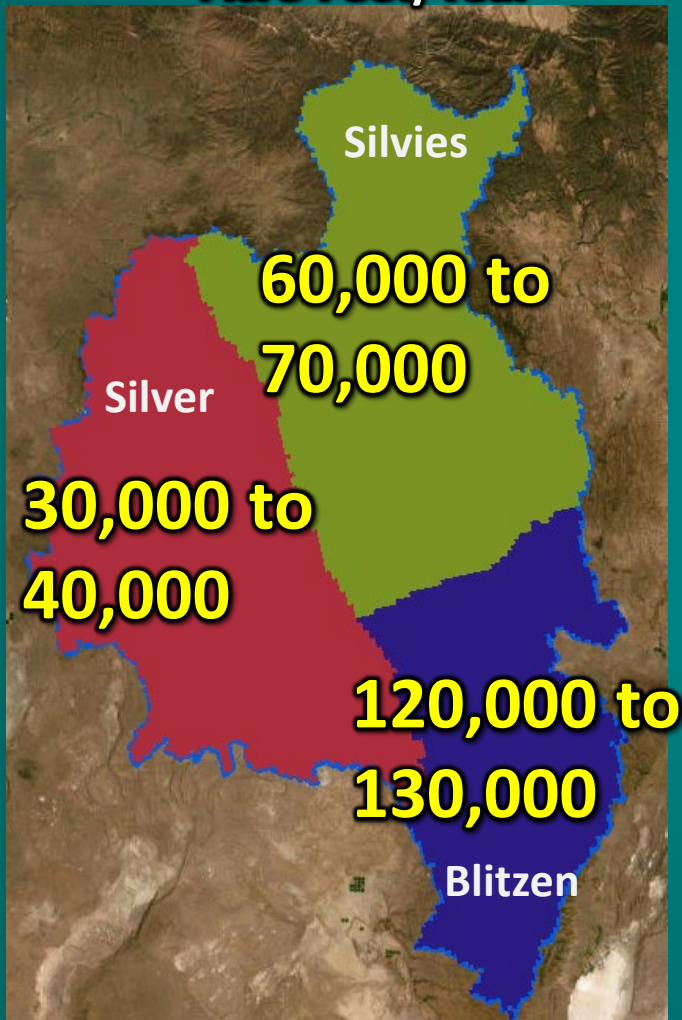


**DISCHARGE = 340,000 to 370,000
Acre-Feet/Year**

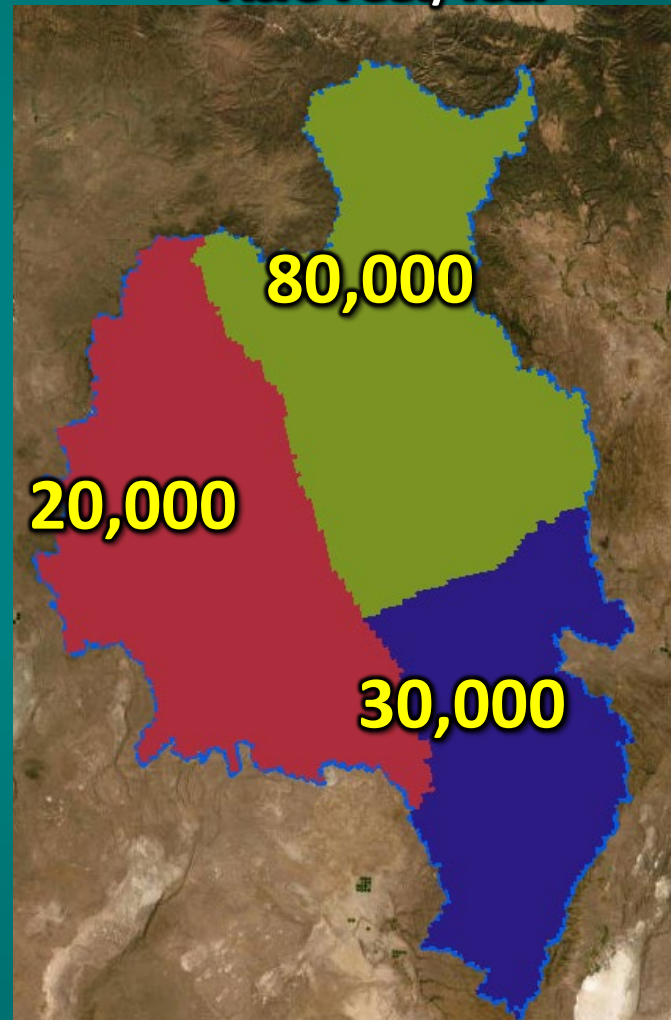


Current Discharge Estimates

**Natural-ish = 210,000 to 240,000
Acre-Feet/Year**

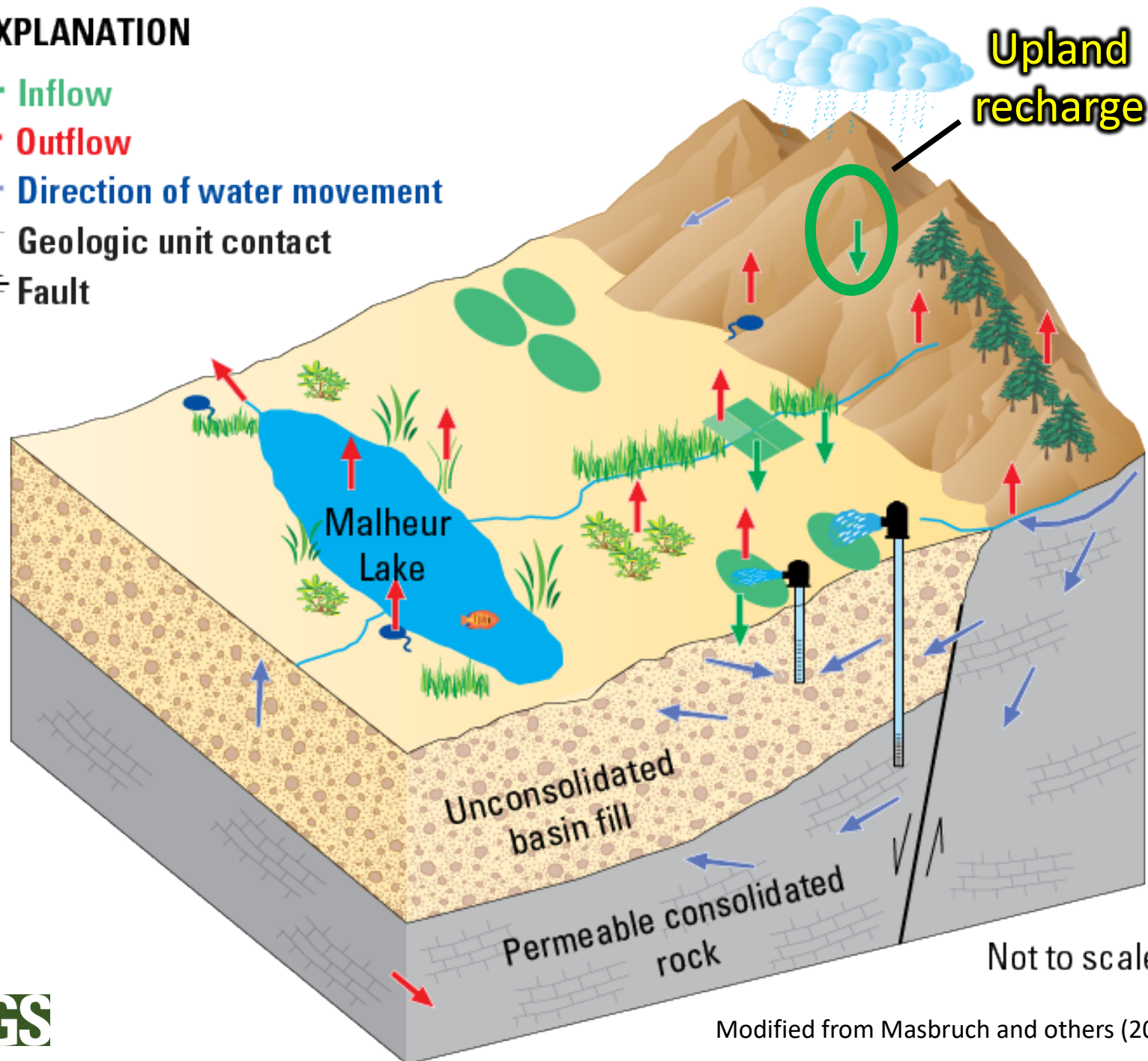


**Irrigation = 130,000
Acre-Feet/Year**



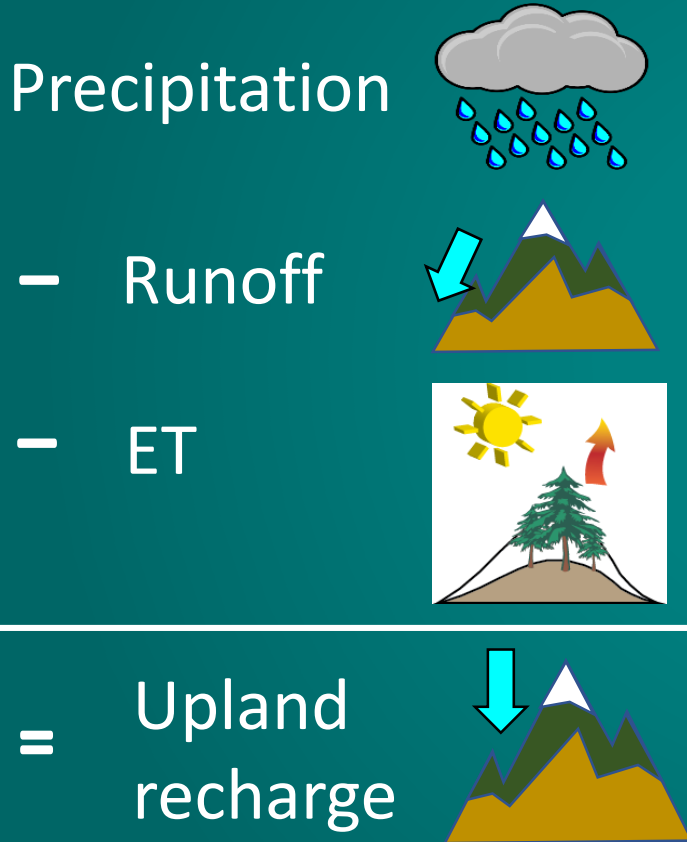
EXPLANATION

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



Upland Recharge

Soil Water Balance (SWB)¹ method

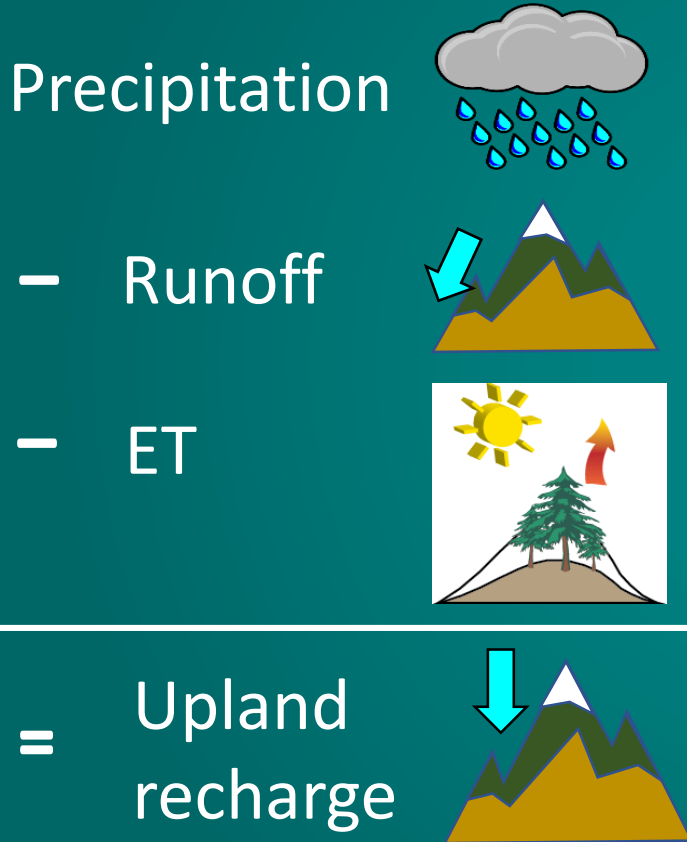


¹Westenbroek and others (2010)

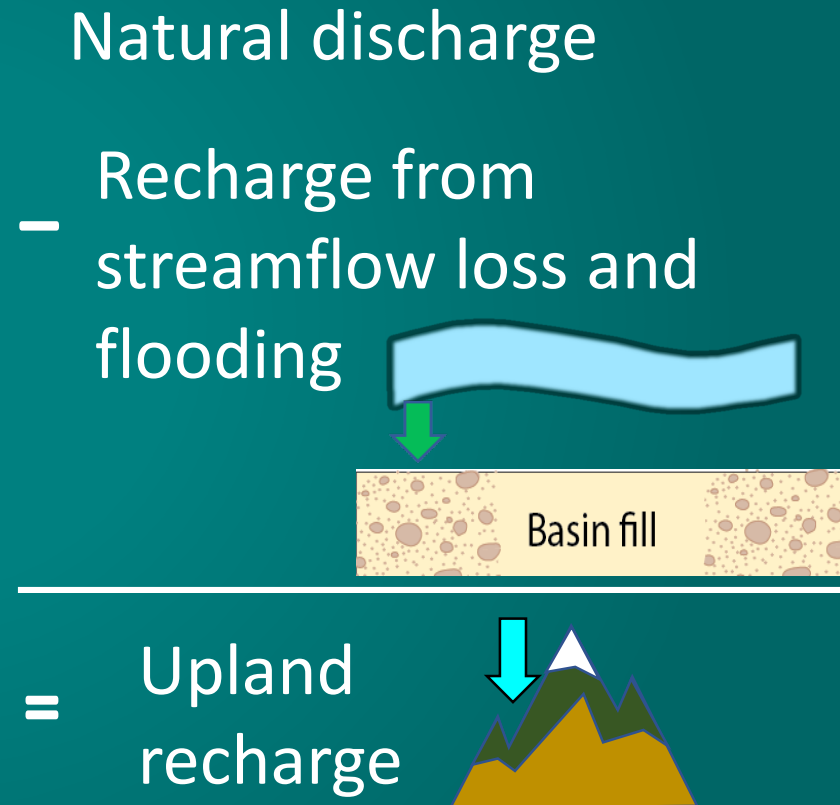
Precipitation image from openclipart.org

Upland Recharge

Soil Water Balance (SWB)¹ method



Discharge balance

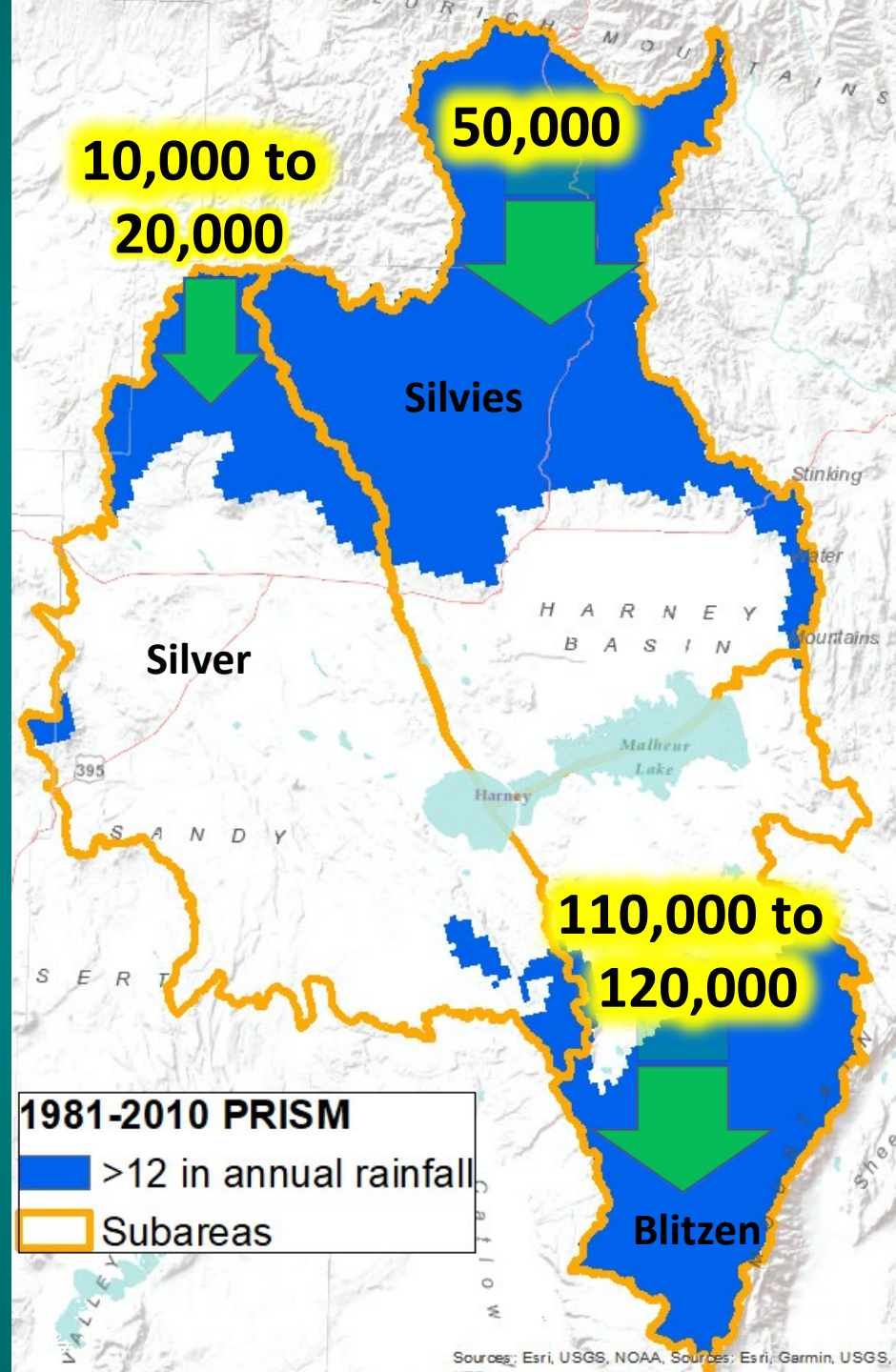


¹Westenbroek and others (2010)

Precipitation image from openclipart.org

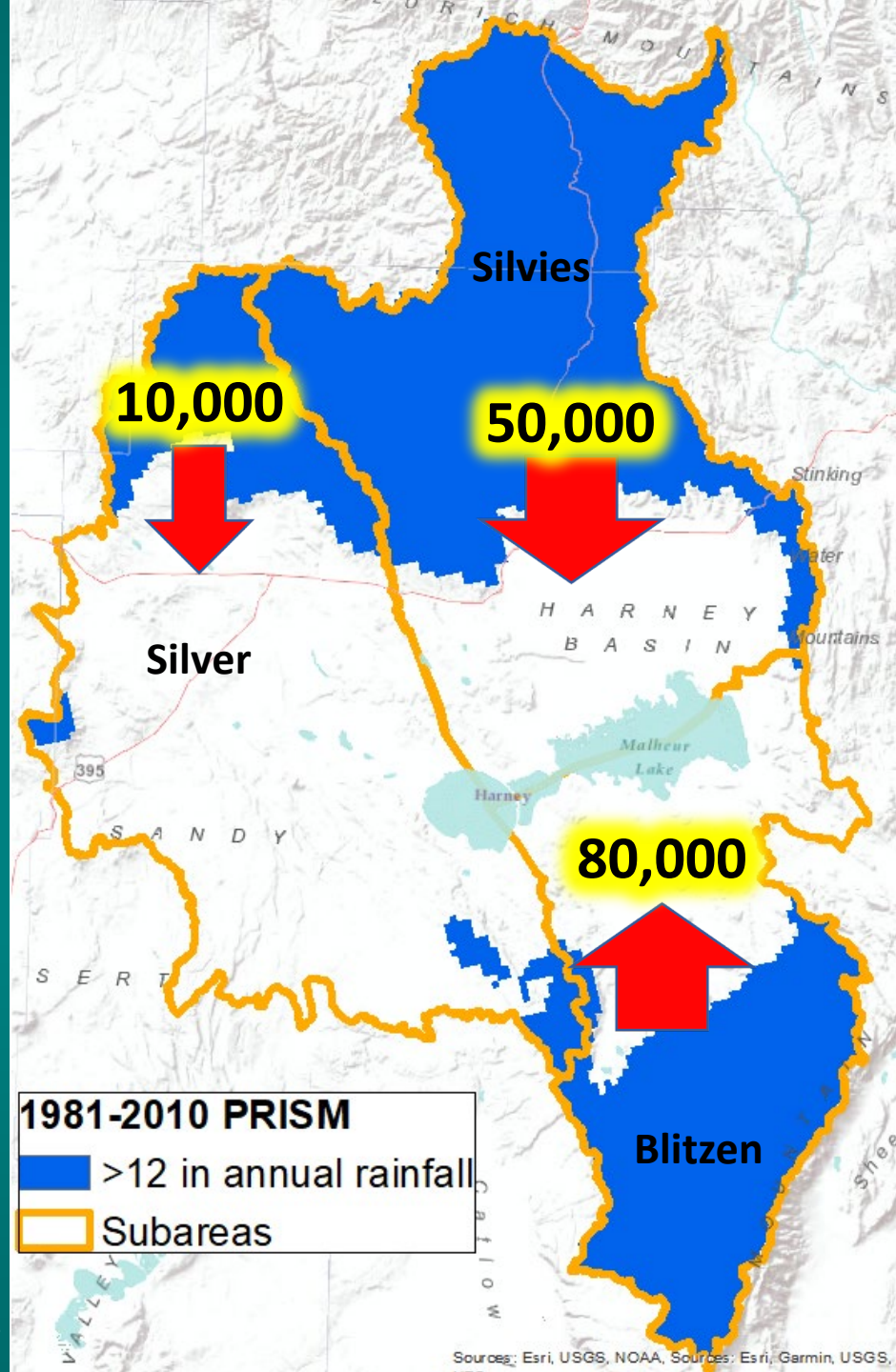
Upland Recharge (1981-2016)

- Total recharge
170,000 – 190,000 acre-ft/year



Upland Recharge (1981-2016)

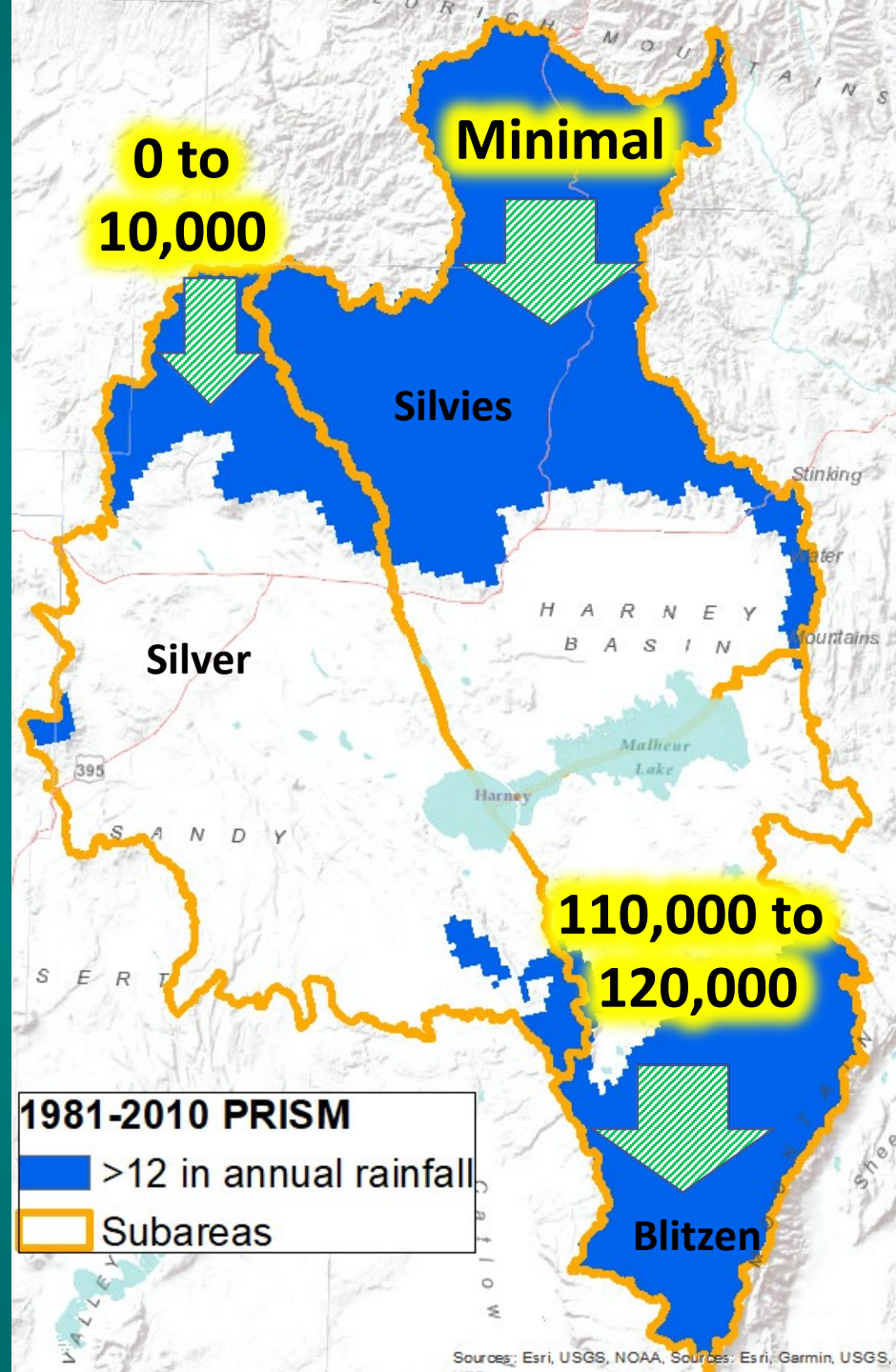
- Upland baseflow & springflow 140,000 acre-ft/year
- Silvies and Silver baseflow is recycled as recharge down slope (streamflow & flooding)
- Blitzen baseflow is not recycled as recharge



Upland Recharge (1981-2016)

- Net upland recharge
110,000 – 130,000 acre-ft/year

- Represents amount of upland recharge that does not recycle back as recharge downslope



Upland Recharge (1981-2016)






in Acre-Feet/Year

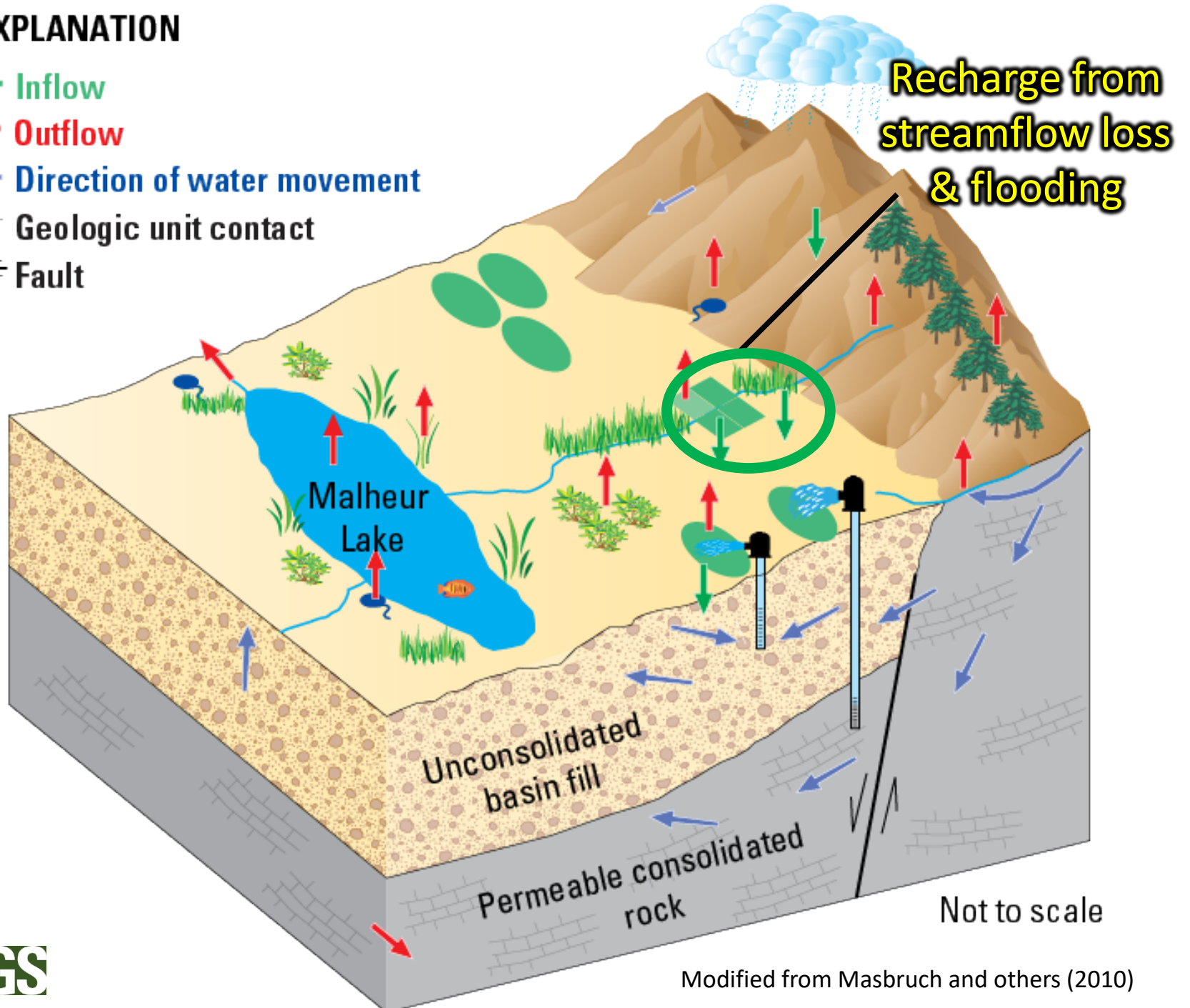
Total upland recharge = 170,000 – 190,000

- Baseflow from uplands (Silvies & Silver) = 60,000

Net upland recharge ~ 110,000 – 130,000

EXPLANATION

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



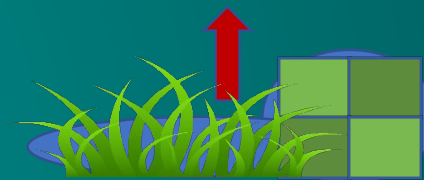
Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding

Streamflow from uplands

Rivers and streams

– ET from surface-water flooding and irrigation



– Streamflow to lakes



Malheur and Harney Lakes

Basin-fill recharge



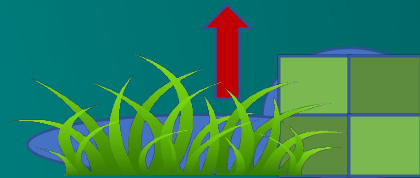
Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding

Streamflow from uplands

Rivers and streams



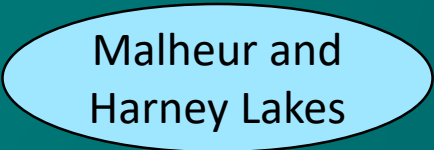
– ET from surface-water flooding and irrigation



– Streamflow to lakes



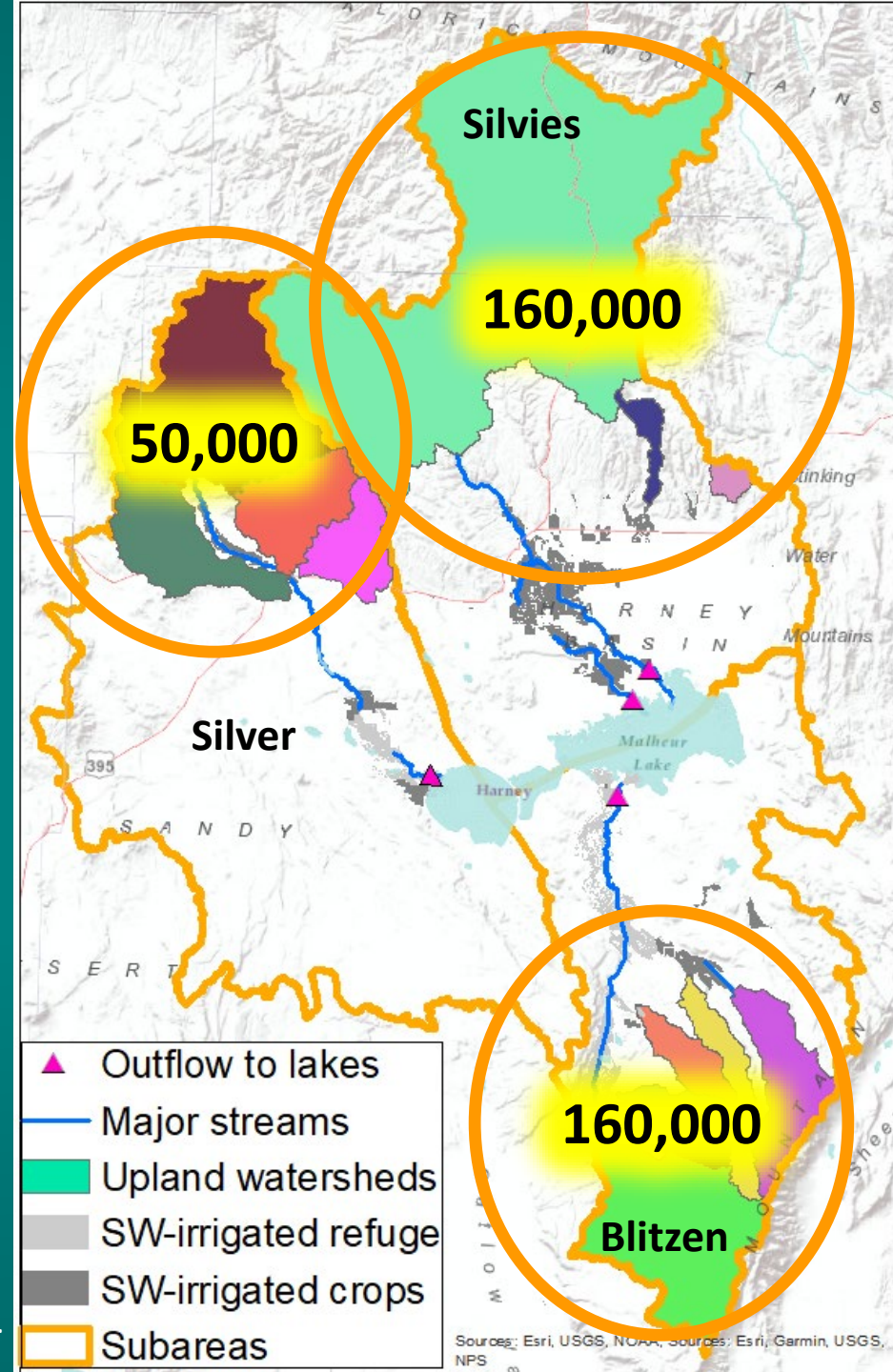
Malheur and Harney Lakes



**Includes deep percolation
from surface-water irrigation**

Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding (1981-2016)

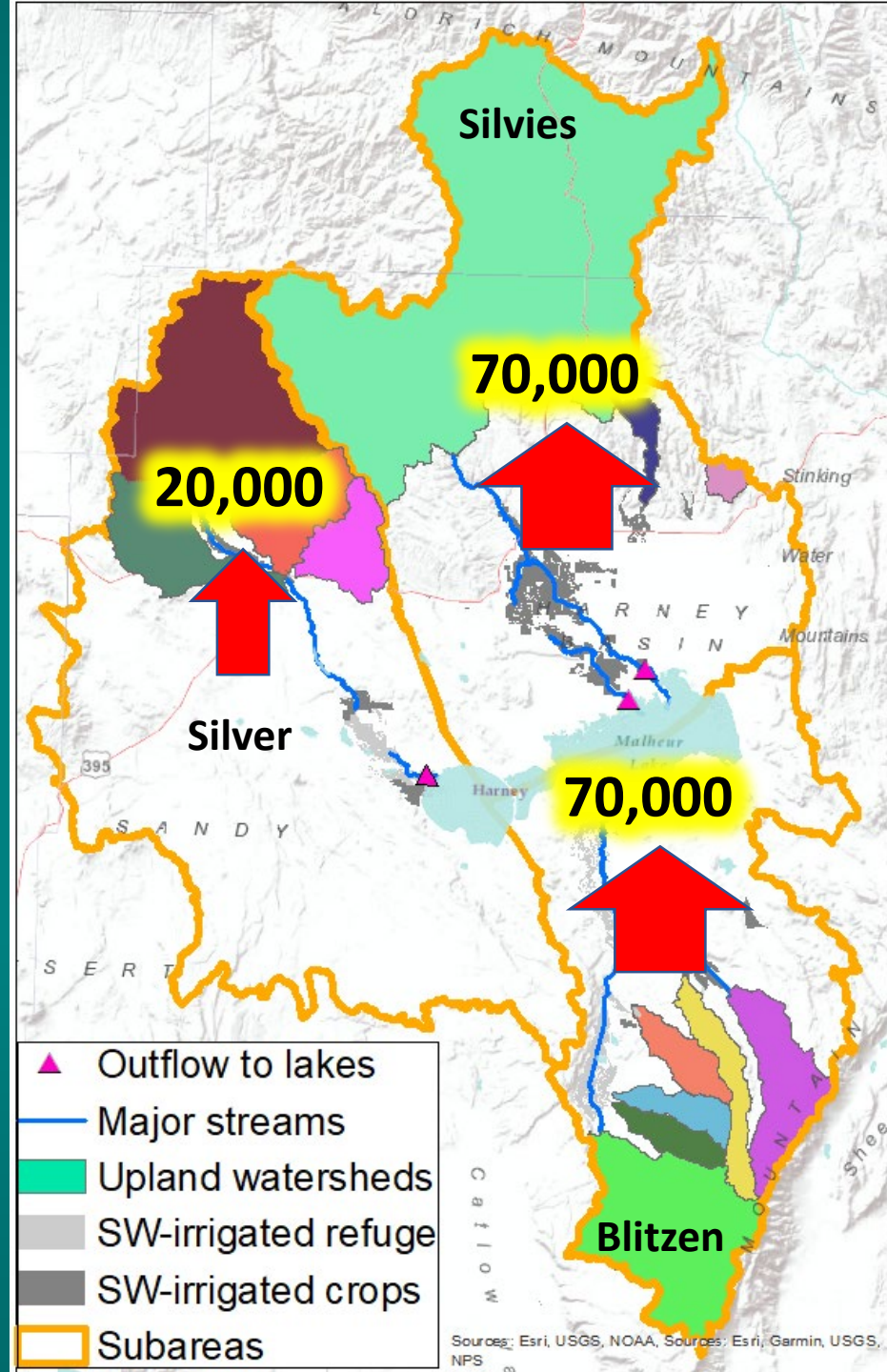
- Upland streamflow = **370,000** acre-feet/year
- Includes upland springs



Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding (1981-2016)

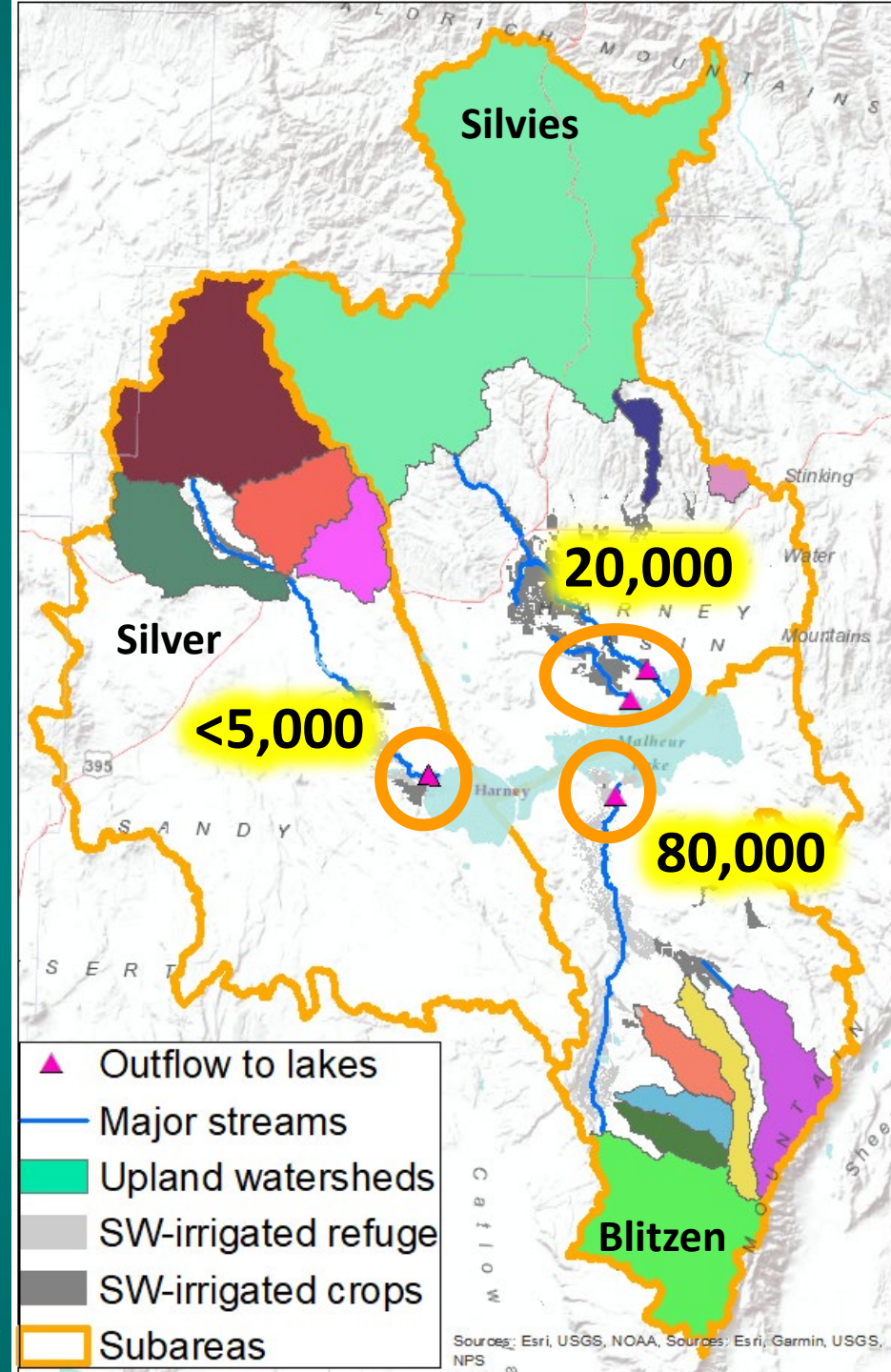
- ET from SW flooding, irrigation, and open water (moon reservoir)

160,000 acre-feet/year



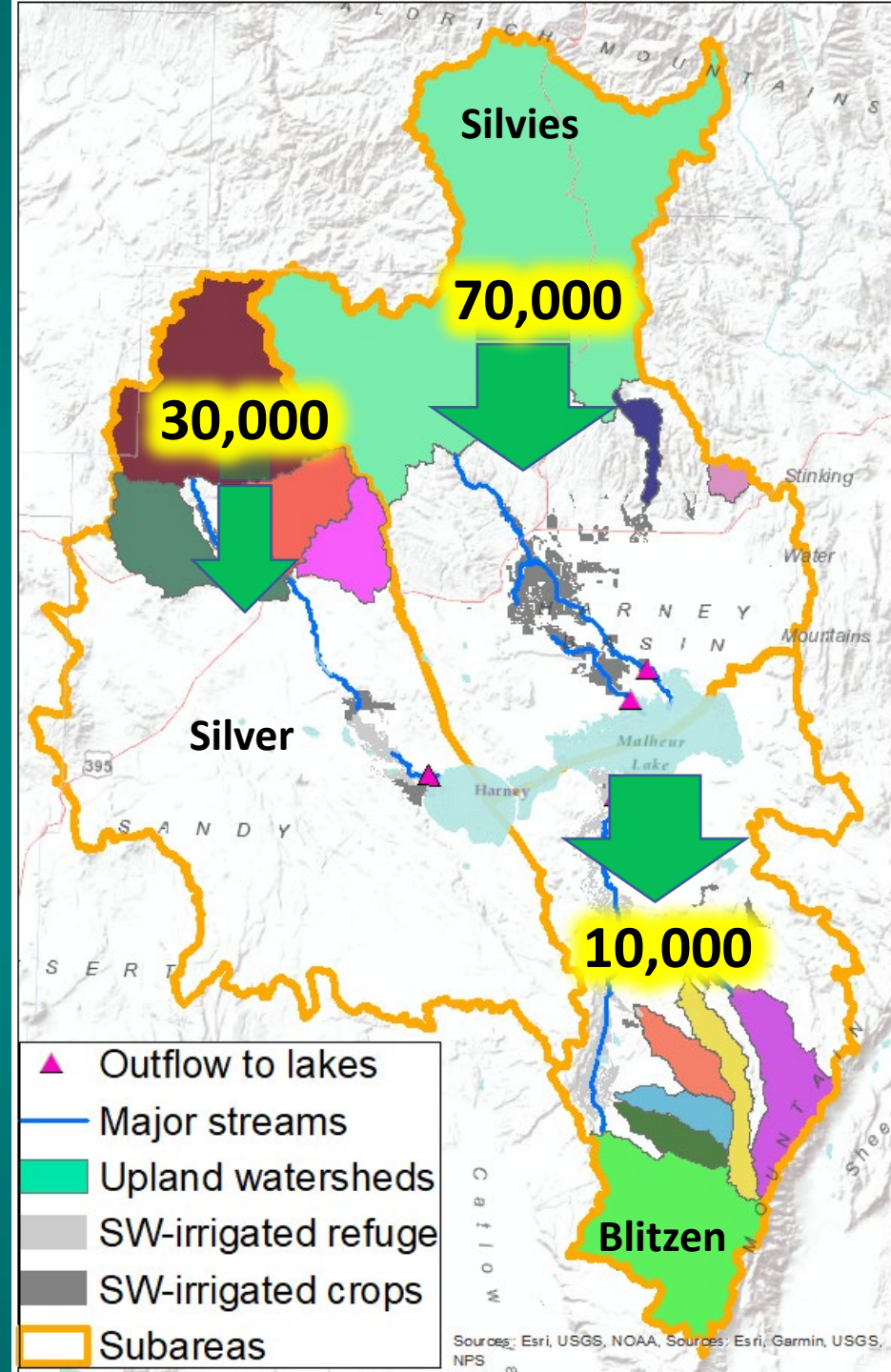
Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding (1981-2016)

- Streamflow to lakes <105,000 acre-ft/year



Recharge from Streamflow loss and Flooding (1981-2016)

- Recharge
~110,000 acre-feet/year
- Silvies area – equal to natural discharge
- Silver area – 60 to 80% of natural discharge
- Blitzen area – small fraction of natural discharge



Recharge from Streamflow Loss and Flooding (1981-2016)

in Acre-Feet/Year

Total upland streamflow = 370,000

- ET from flooding, irrigation, open water = 160,000
- Streamflow to lakes = 100,000

Basin fill recharge ~ 110,000

EXPLANATION

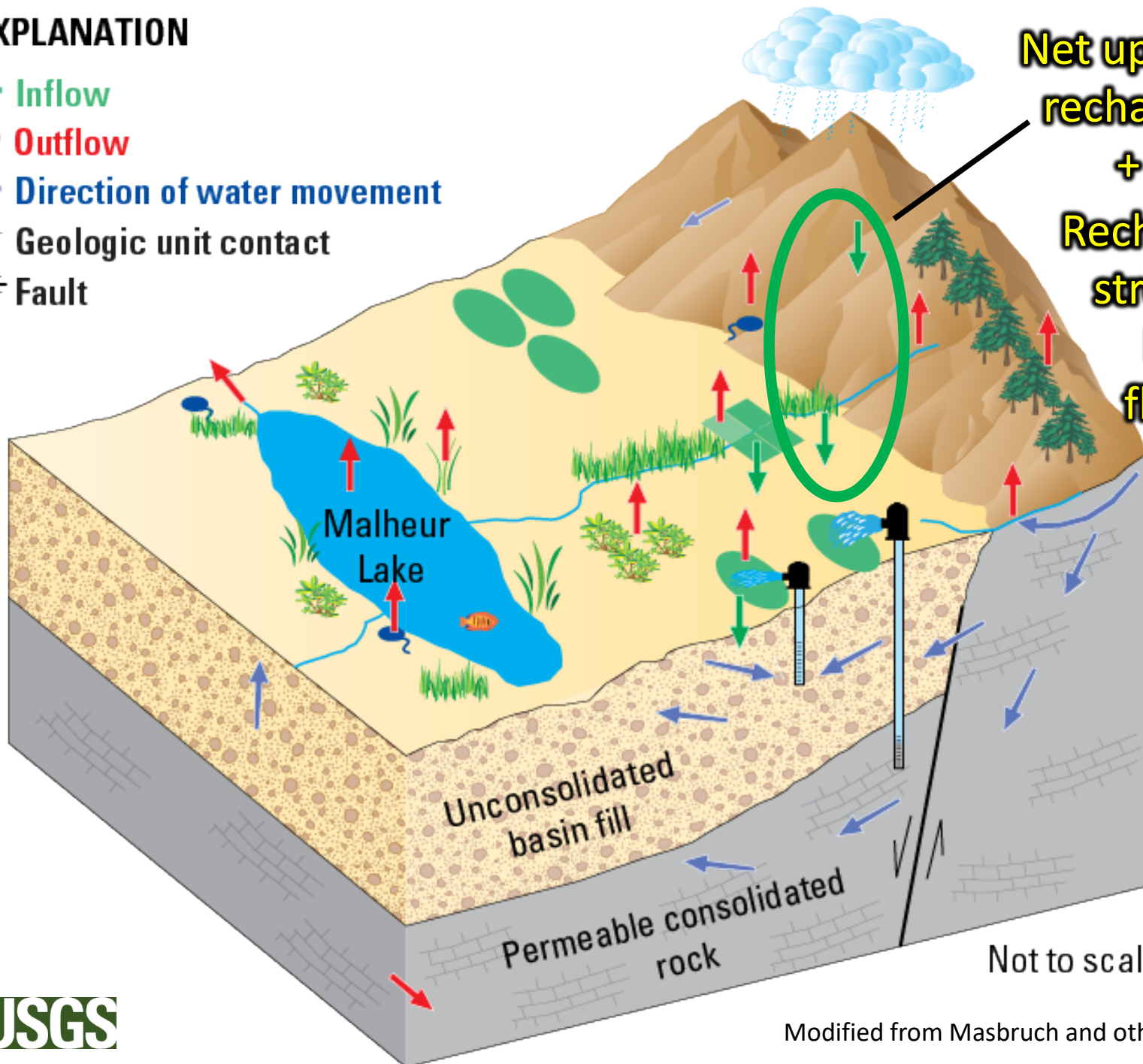
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡≡ Fault



Net upland recharge +

Recharge from streamflow loss & flooding

Unconsolidated basin fill

Permeable consolidated rock

Not to scale

Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

Net Basin Recharge – Additional Approach

Harney Empirical Method²

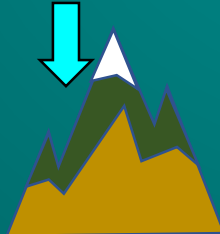
Precipitation



×

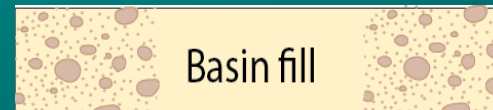
Harney-basin
recharge
coefficient

= Net upland
recharge



+

Streamflow loss
& flooding

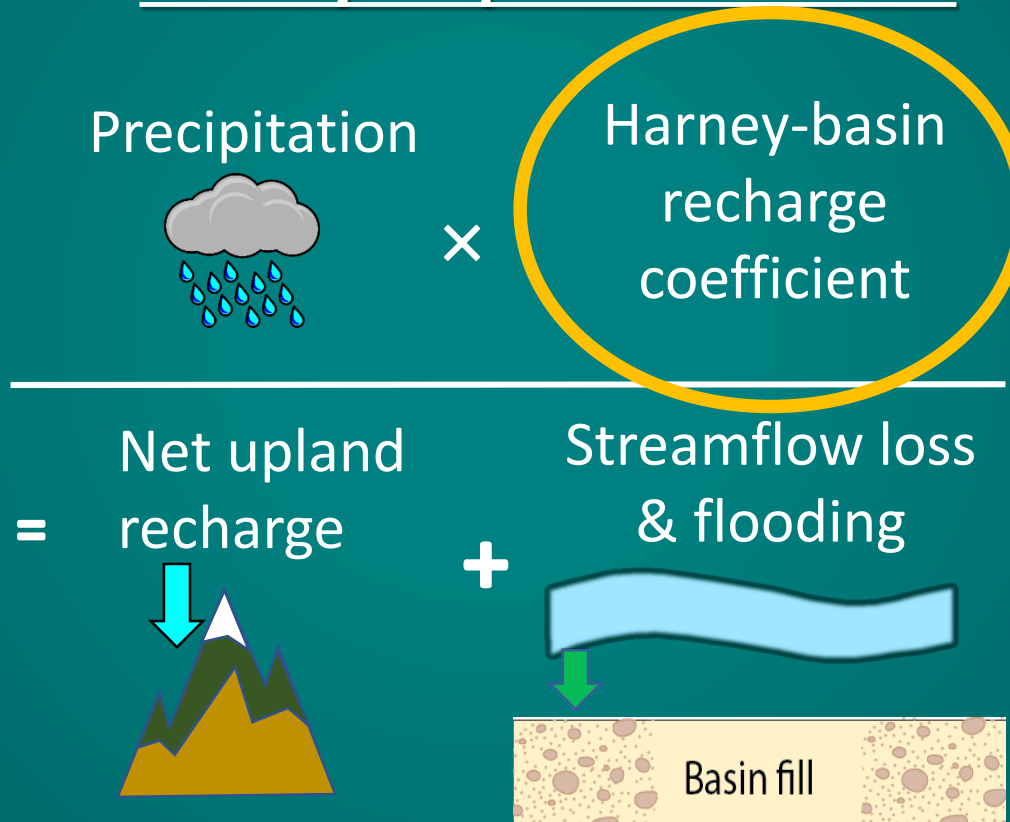


Basin fill

²Modified Maxey-Eakin approach
(Halford and Plume, 2011)

Net Basin Recharge – Additional Approach

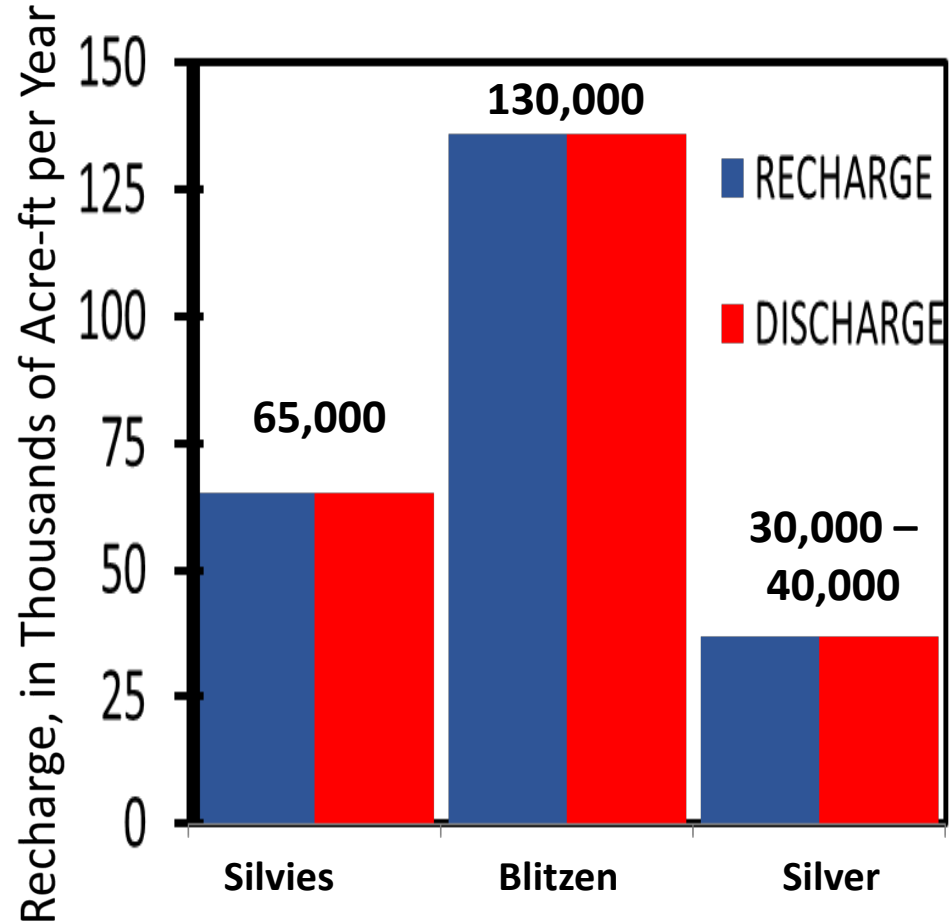
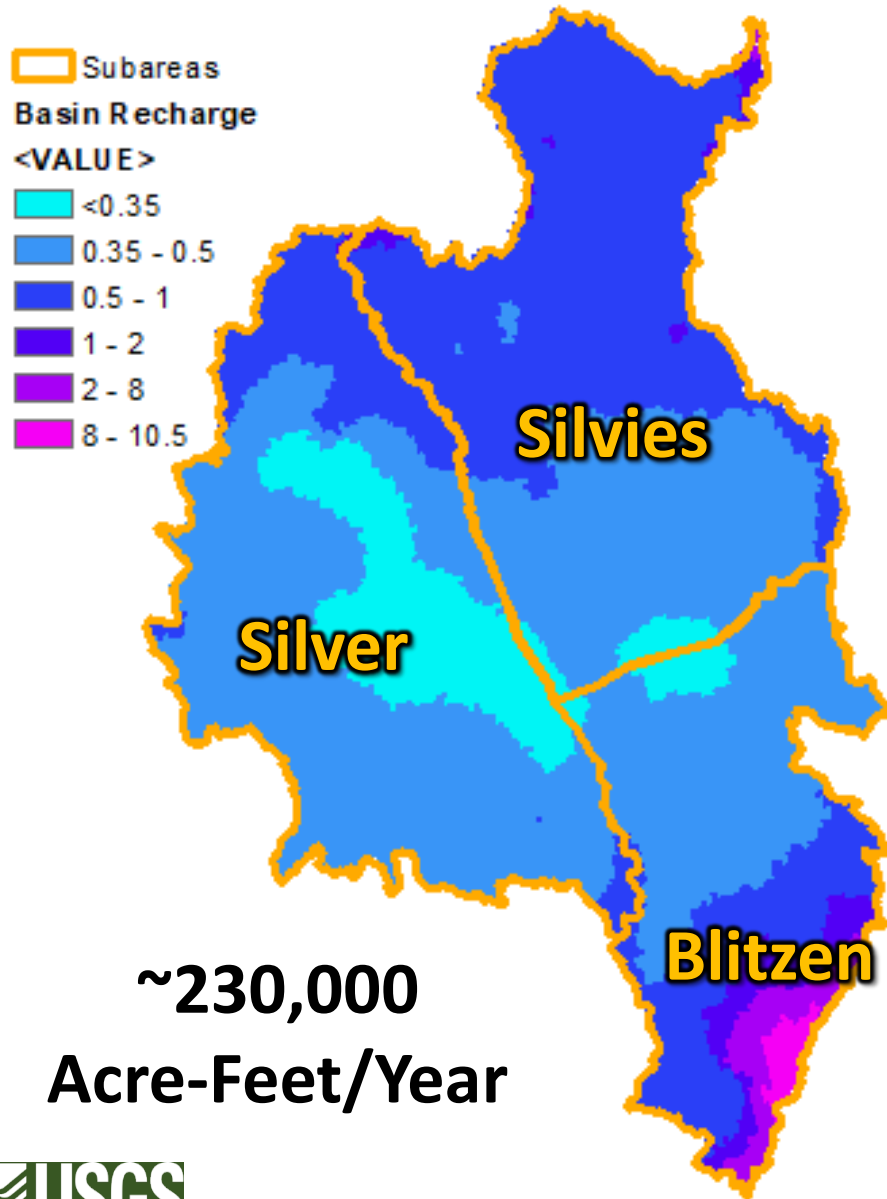
Harney Empirical Method²



Adjusted to match natural net discharge

²Modified Maxey-Eakin approach (Halford and Plume, 2011)

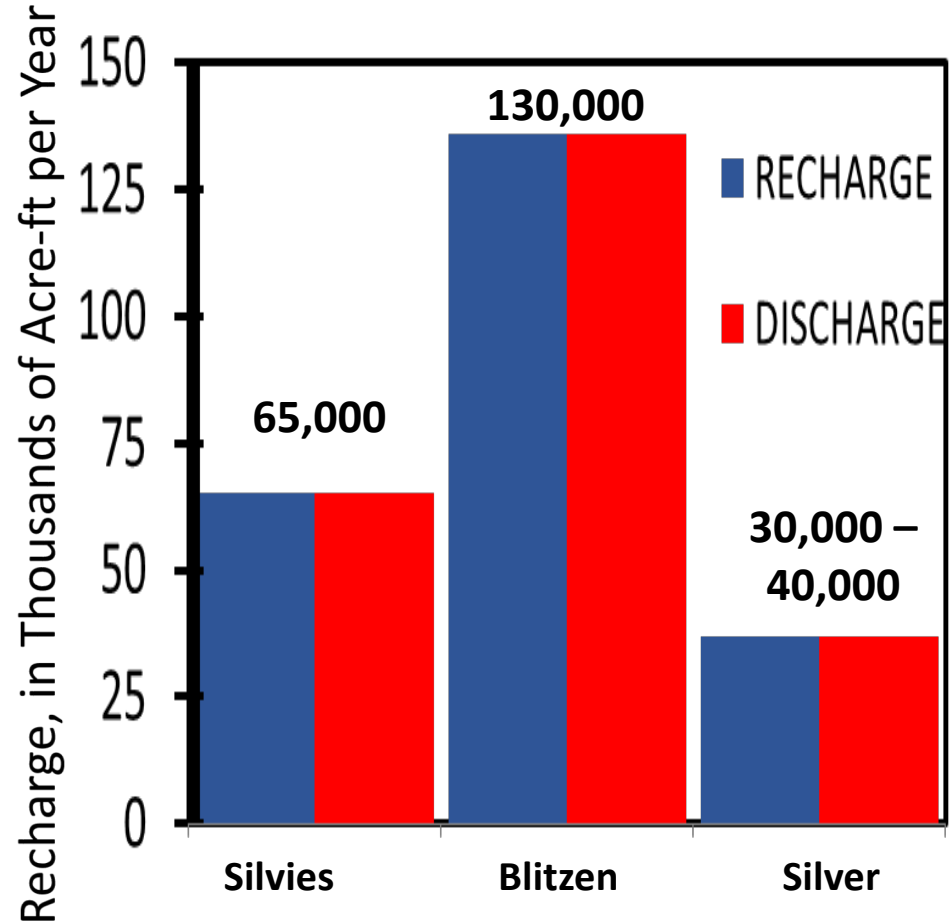
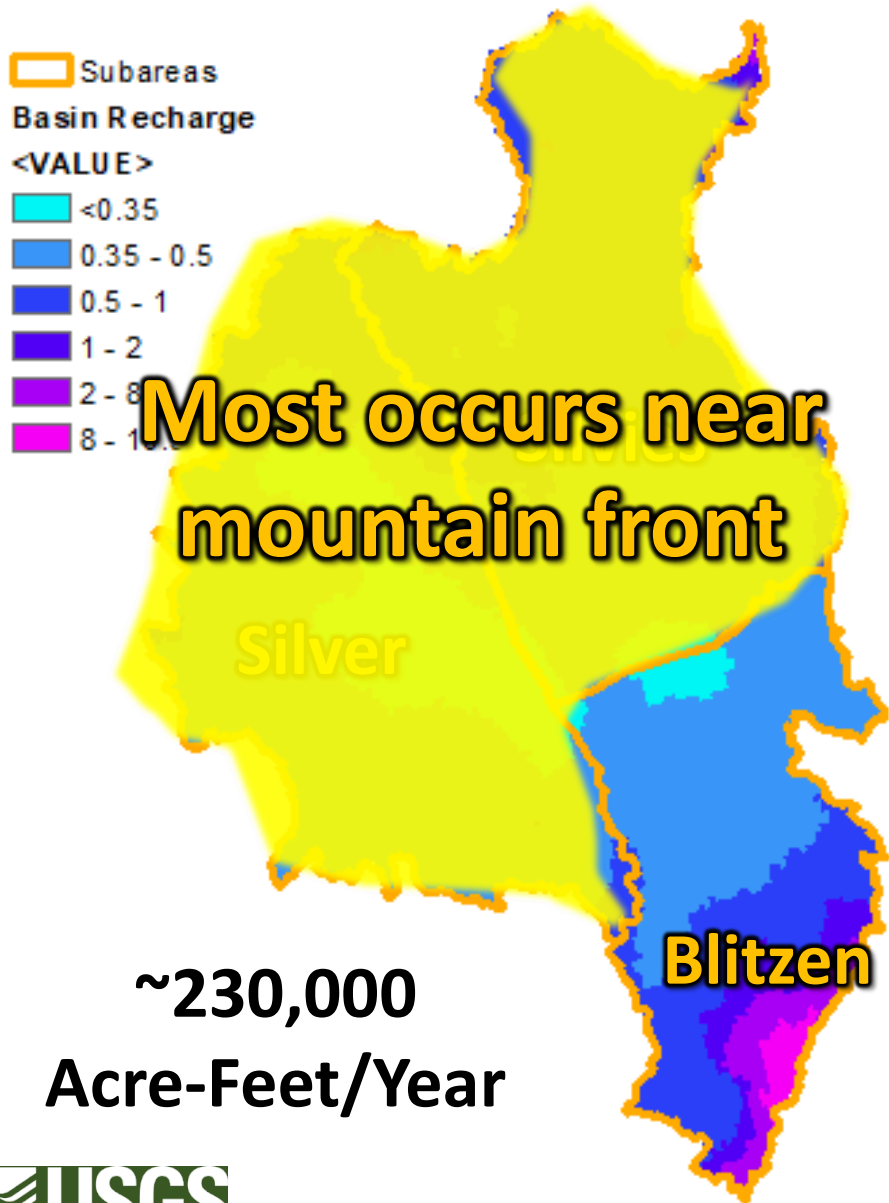
Net Recharge – Harney Empirical Method



Unpublished data, subject to revision. Do not cite.








Net Recharge – Harney Empirical Method

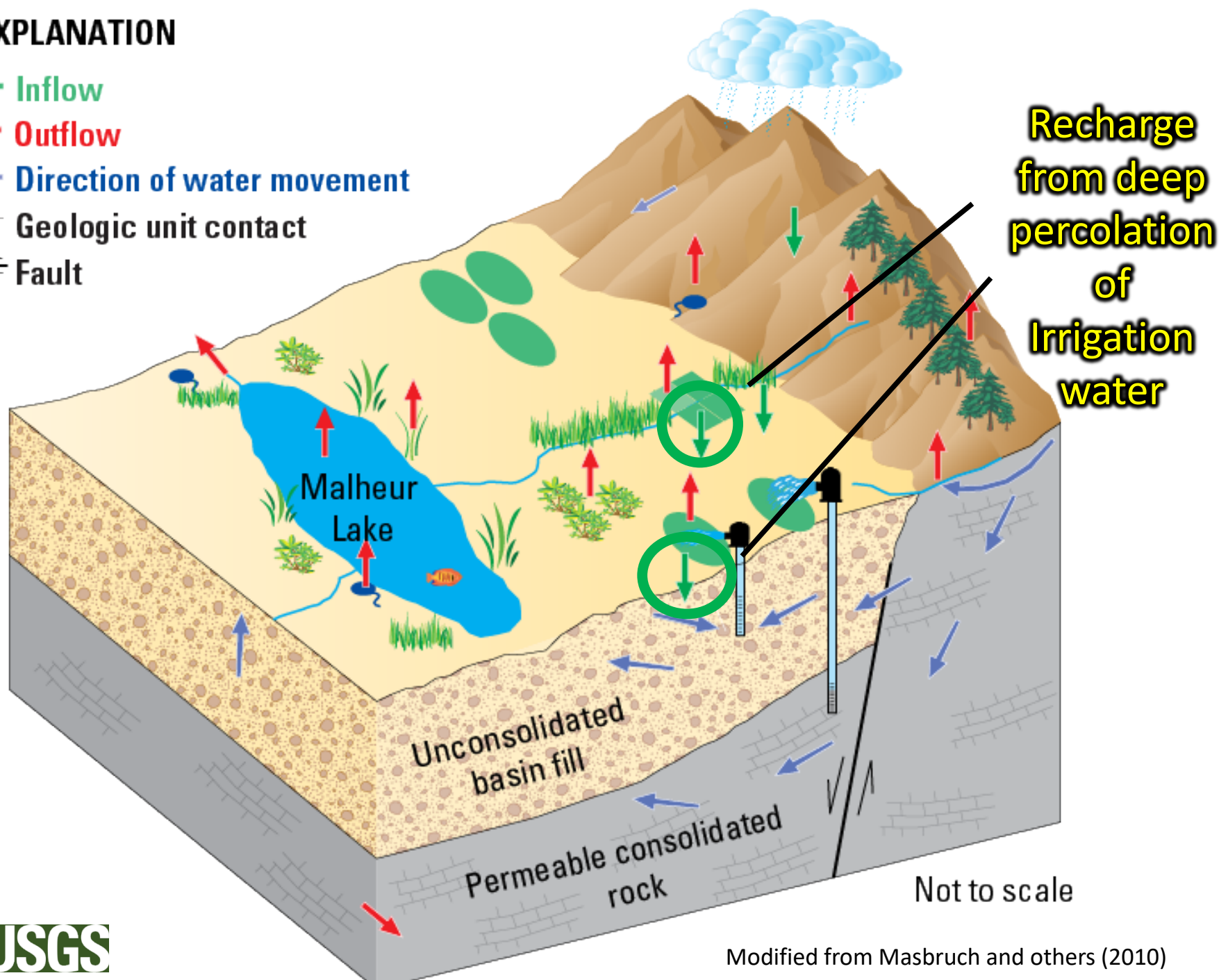


Unpublished data, subject to revision. Do not cite.



EXPLANATION

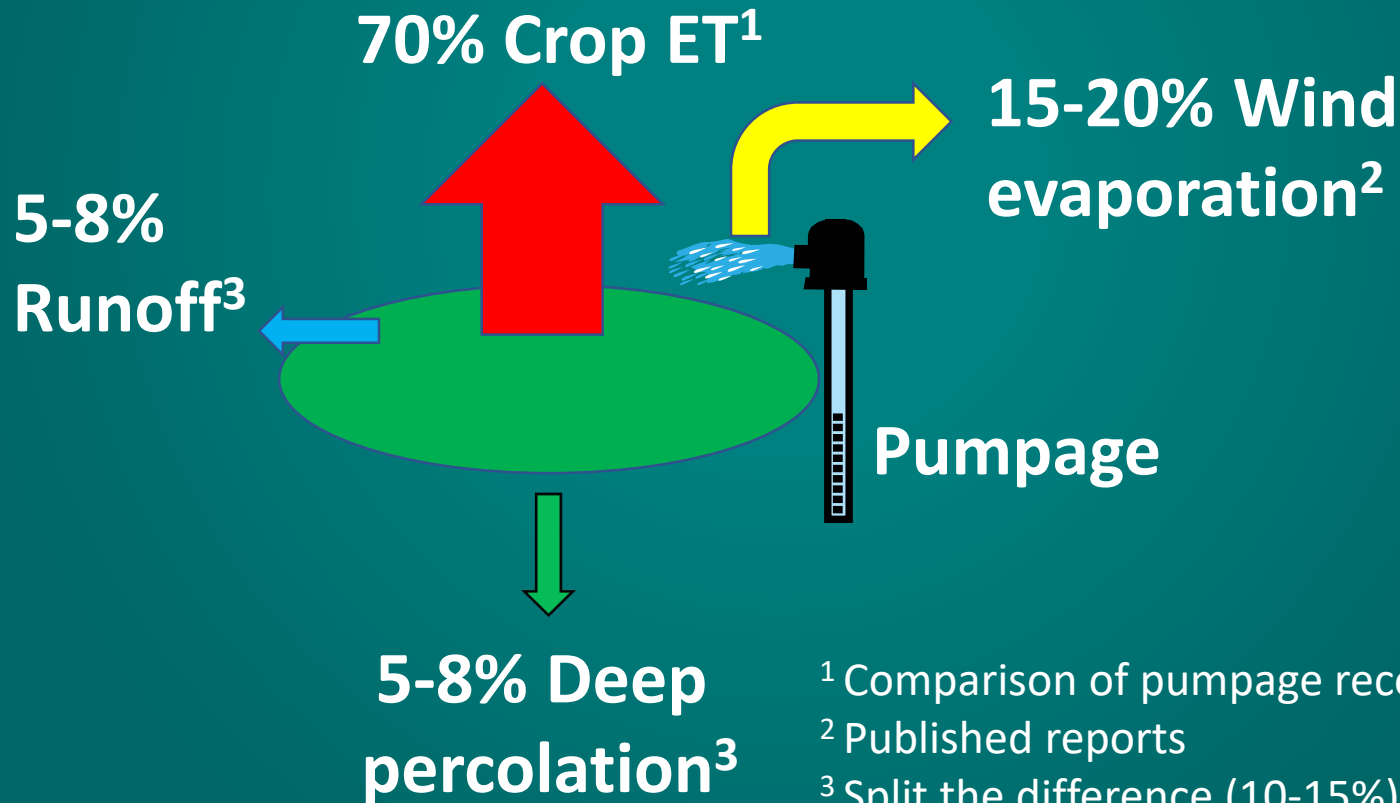
-  Inflow
-  Outflow
-  Direction of water movement
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-  Fault



Modified from Masbruch and others (2010)

Recharge from Deep Percolation of Irrigation Water

GW-irrigated fields



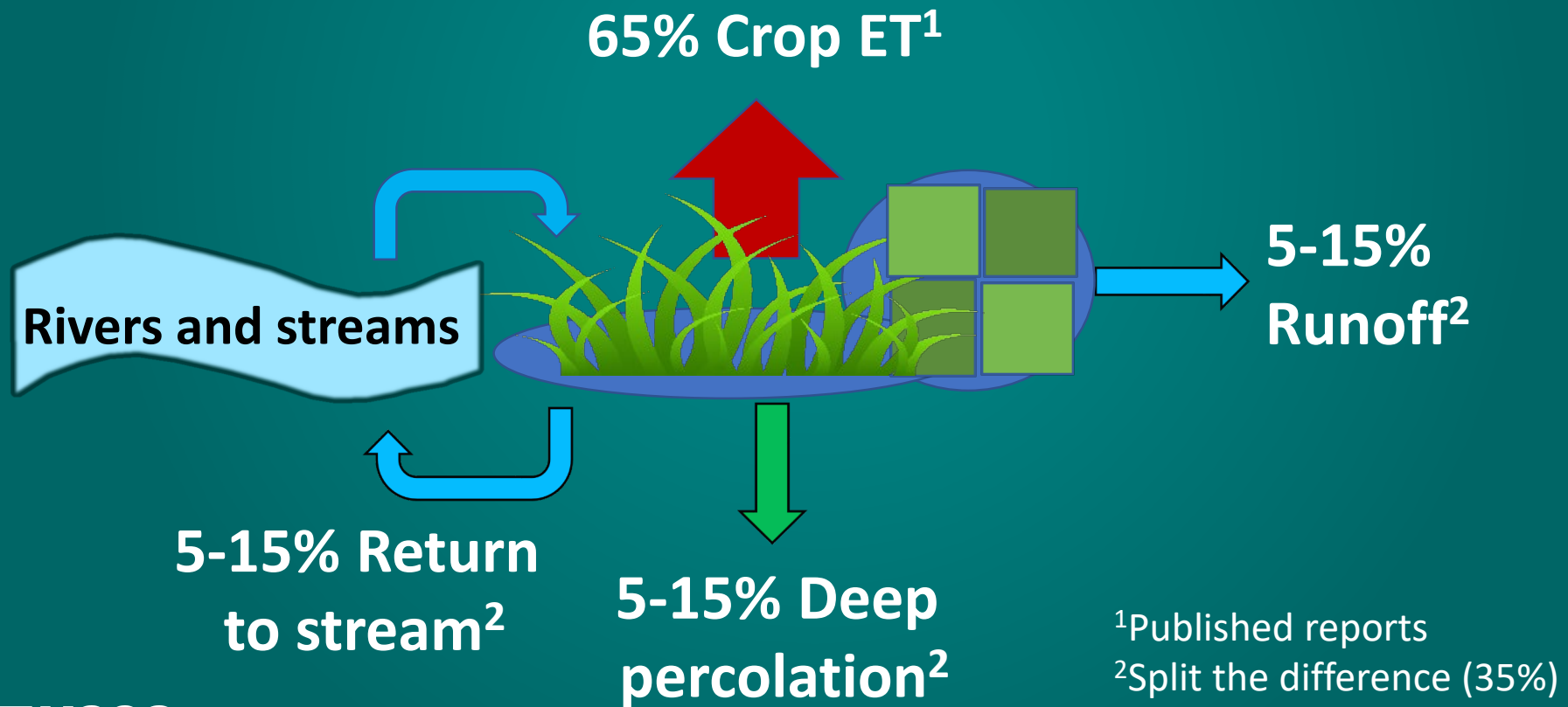
¹ Comparison of pumpage records and crop ET

² Published reports

³ Split the difference (10-15%)

Recharge from Deep Percolation of Irrigation Water

SW-irrigated fields



Recharge from Deep Percolation of Irrigation Water in Acre-Feet/Year

Groundwater fields <10,000

+ Surface-water fields ~ 10,000 to 30,000

Total ~ 20,000 to 40,000

Net Recharge – Basin Wide (1981-2016) in Acre-Feet/Year

Net upland recharge ~ 110,000 – 130,000
+ Recharge streamflow loss & flooding ~ 110,000
+ Recharge from deep percolation* ~ <10,000

Basin fill recharge ~ 220,000 – 250,000

*Value from primary groundwater-irrigated fields only

Full Basin Groundwater Budget in Acre-Feet/Year

NET RECHARGE = 220,000 to 250,000

—

NET DISCHARGE = 340,000 to 370,000

- *Naturalish* = 210,000 to 240,000
 - Irrigation = 130,000
- Municipal and domestic use = 4,000

=

BALANCE = -130,000 to -120,000 AFY

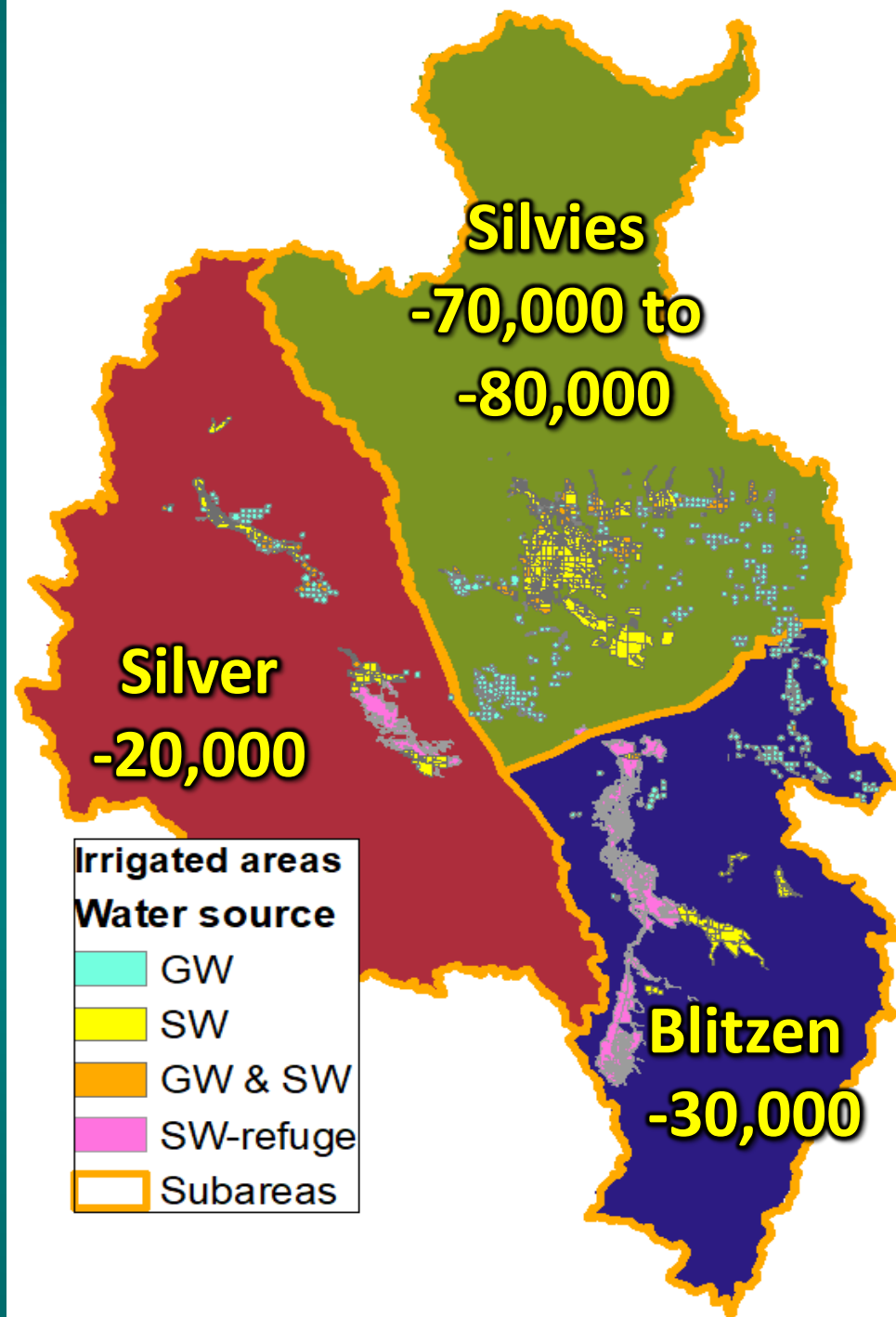
Change in Groundwater Storage

Total = -130,000 to -120,000
Acre-feet/year

Recharge \approx natural discharge

Excess discharge from depletion
of GW storage

Depletion of GW storage
supported by declining GW
levels



References

- Halford, K.J., and Plume, R.W., 2011, Potential effects of groundwater pumping on water levels, phreatophytes, and spring discharges in Spring and Snake Valleys, White Pine County, Nevada, and adjacent areas in Nevada and Utah: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2011-5032, 52 p.
- 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>.
- Maxey, G.B., and Eakin, T.E., 1949, Ground water in White River Valley, White Pine, Nye, and Lincoln Counties, Nevada: Nevada State Engineer, Water Resources Bulletin 8, 59 p.
- 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.
- PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu>, retrieved December 2017.
- Robison, 1968, Estimated existing and potential ground-water storage in major drainage basins in Oregon: U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 68-232, 15 p.
- Westenbroek, S.M., Kelson, V.A., Dripps, W.R., Hunt, R.J., and Bradbury, K.R., 2010, SWB—A modified Thornthwaite-Mather Soil-Water-Balance code for estimating groundwater recharge: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 6–A31, 60 p. Available online at: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm6-a31/>.