

Ventura River Basin: Surface and Groundwater Interaction The MOWD Study, Winter-Spring 2012

Ventura River Watershed Council

Jordan Kear, PG, CHG
17 July 2012



Summary and Conclusions

- Pumping of wells has relatively minor acute effect on river flow
- Diurnal temperature changes have significant effect on river flow
- River flow and saturated groundwater body shape appears to be more influenced by aquifer morphology than any other single factor
- River will go dry in Robles Reach each year regardless of pumping practices via groundwater wells

**Upper Ventura River –
11.6 mi²**

**Lower Ventura River –
8.3 mi²**

INFLOW COMPONENTS

Precipitation

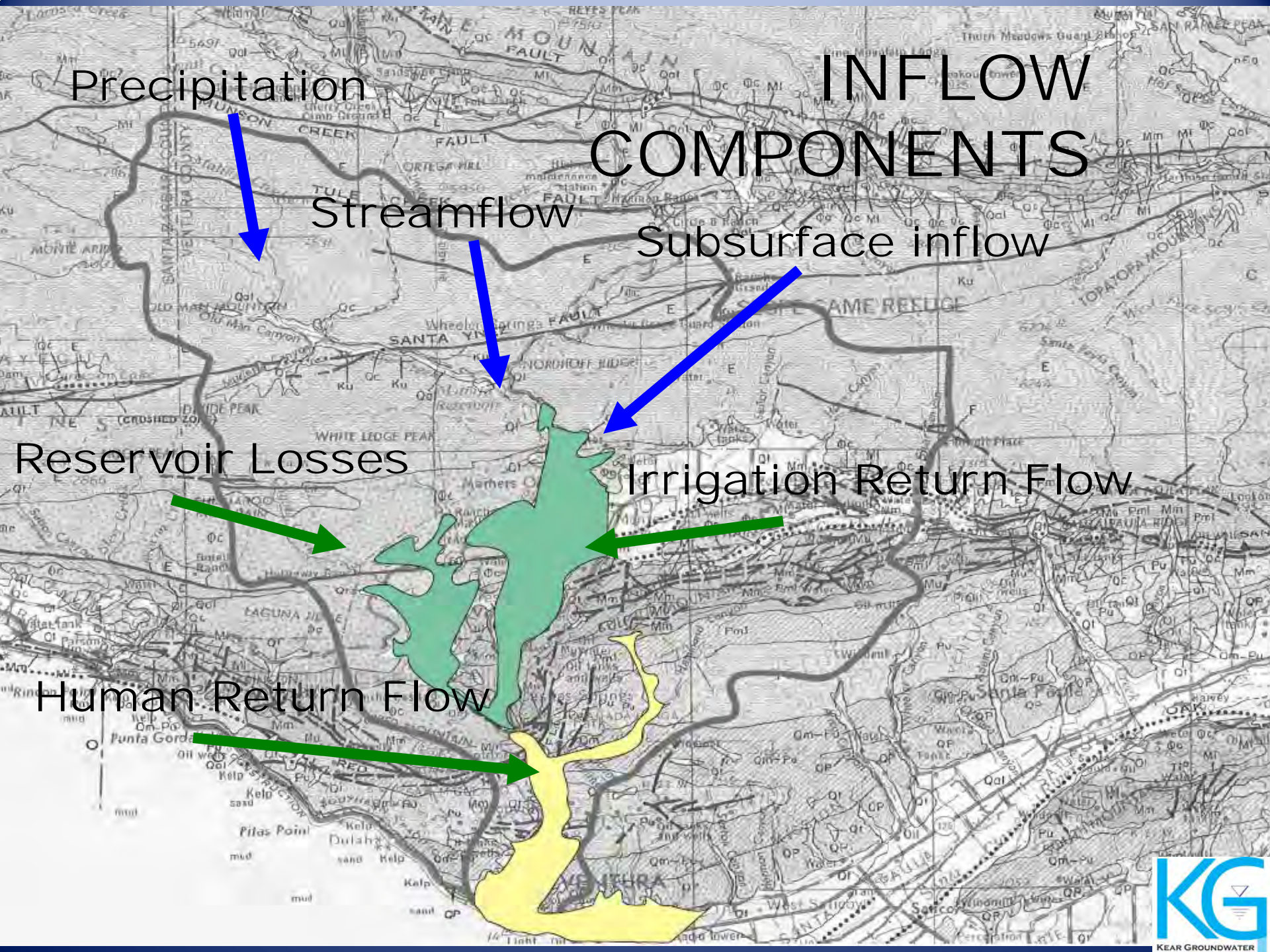
Streamflow

Subsurface inflow

Reservoir Losses

Irrigation Return Flow

Human Return Flow



OUTFLOW COMPONENTS

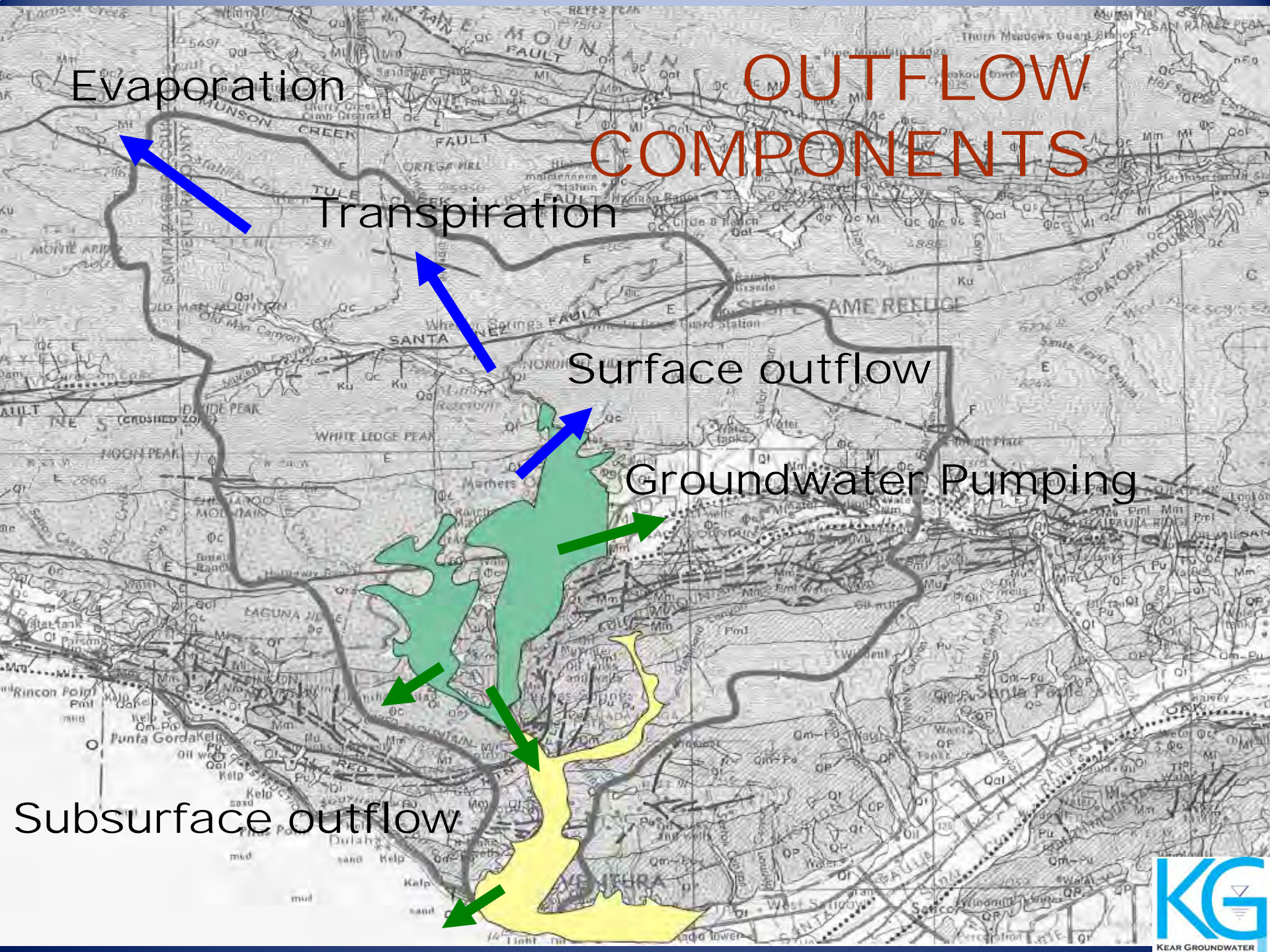
Evaporation

Transpiration

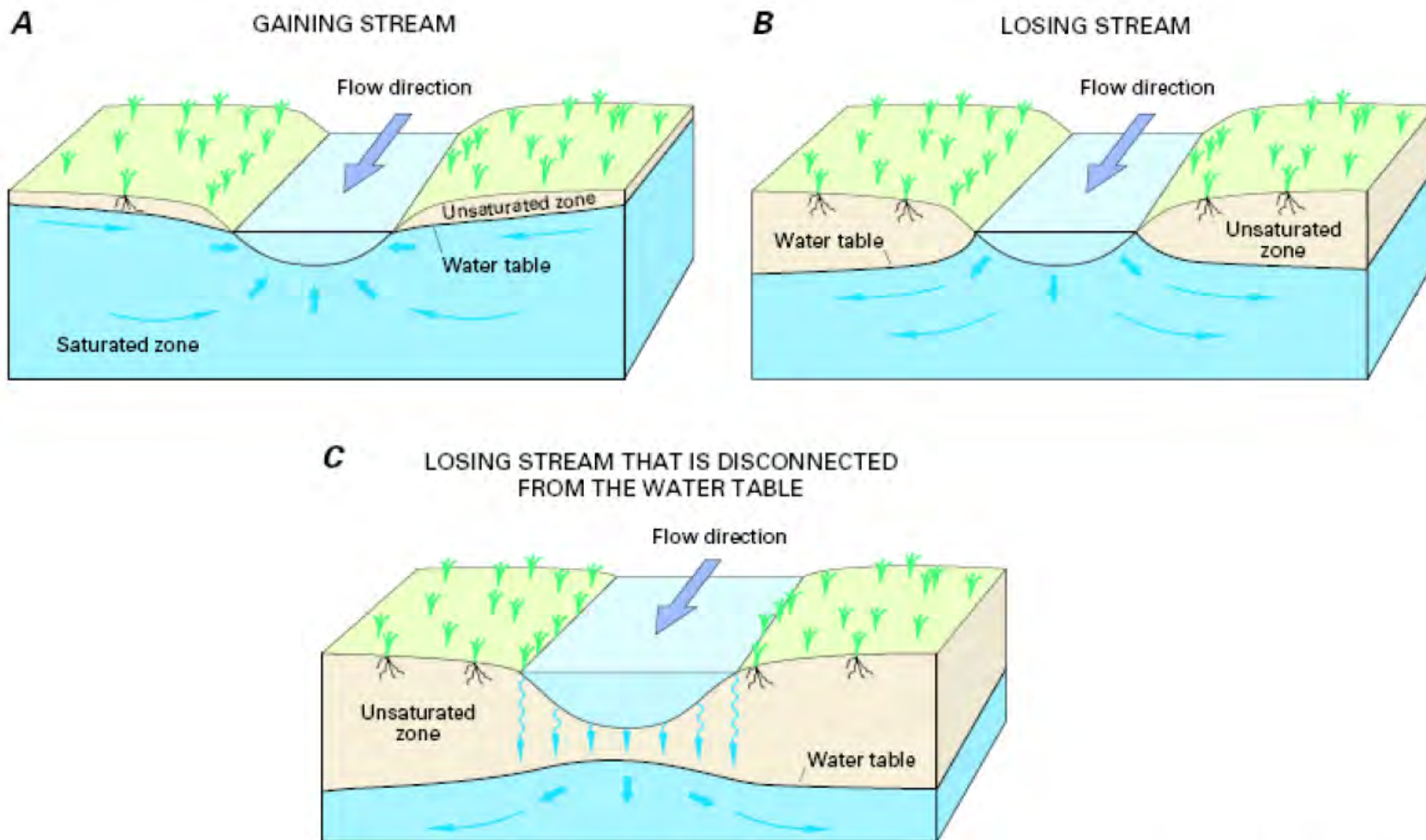
Surface outflow

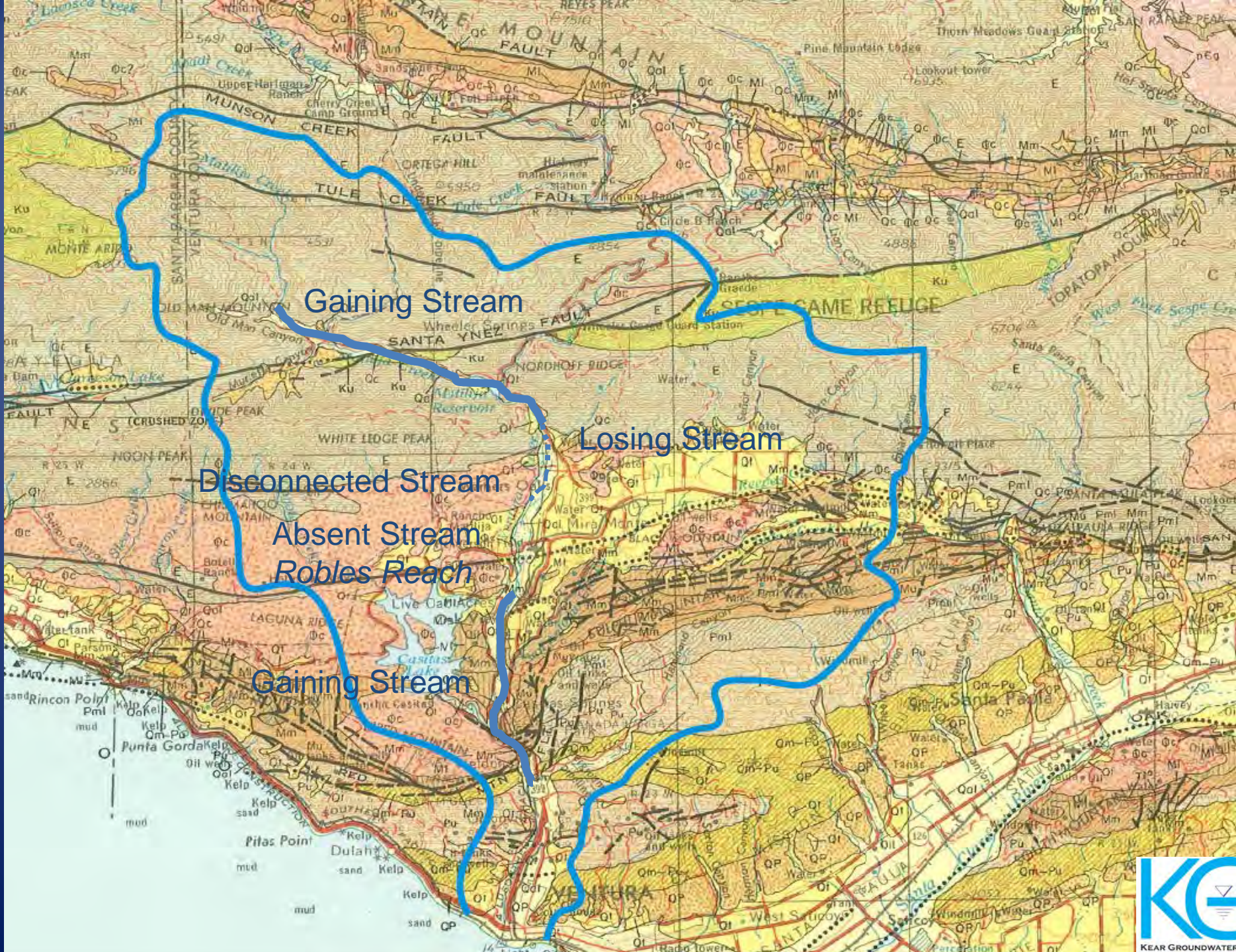
Groundwater Pumping

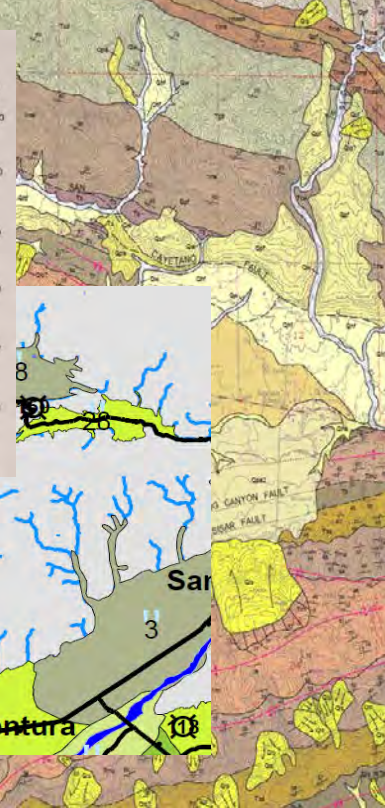
Subsurface outflow



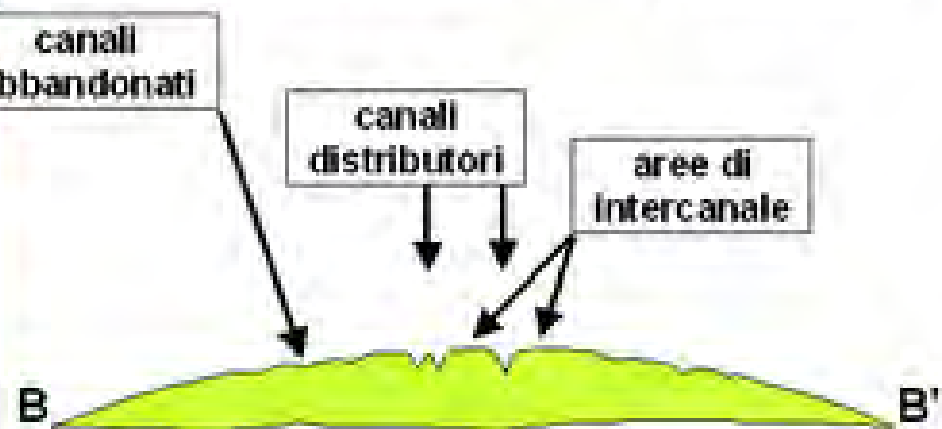
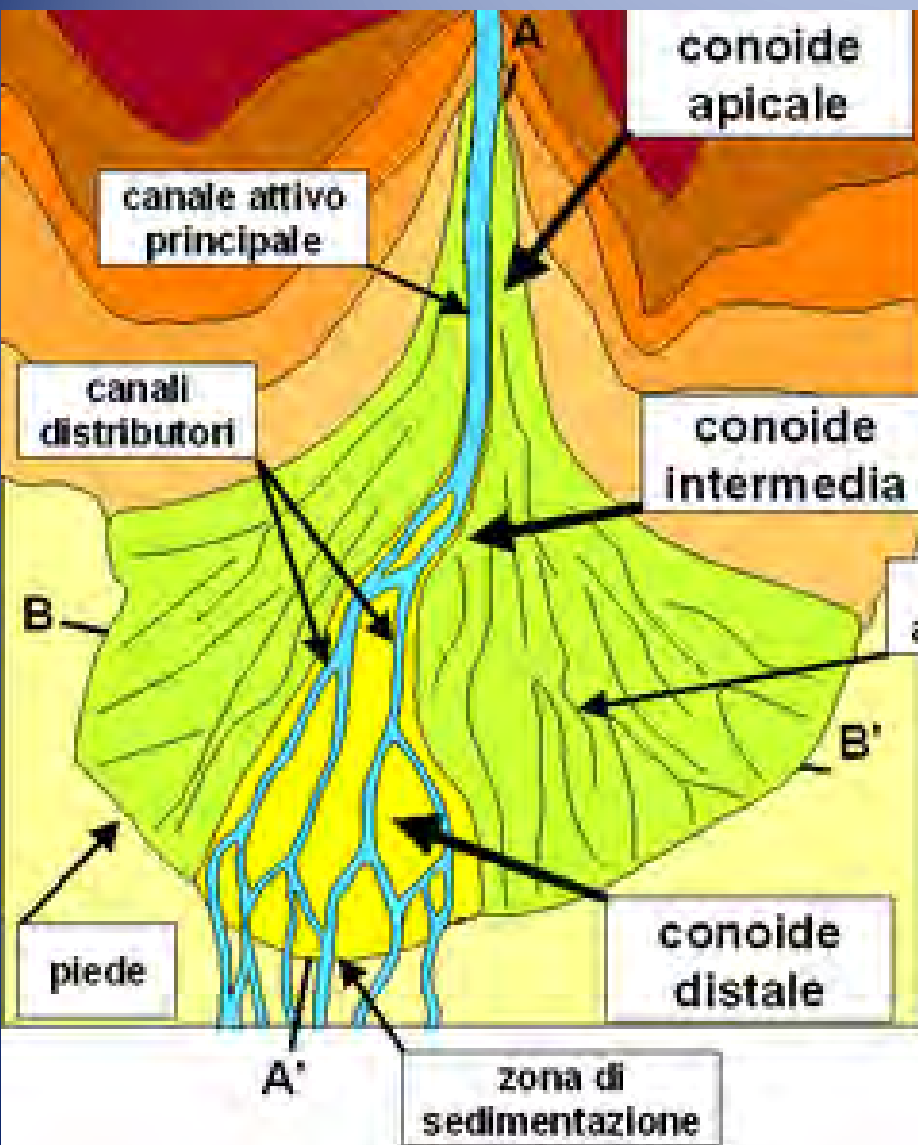
Basic Types of Surface & Groundwater Interaction

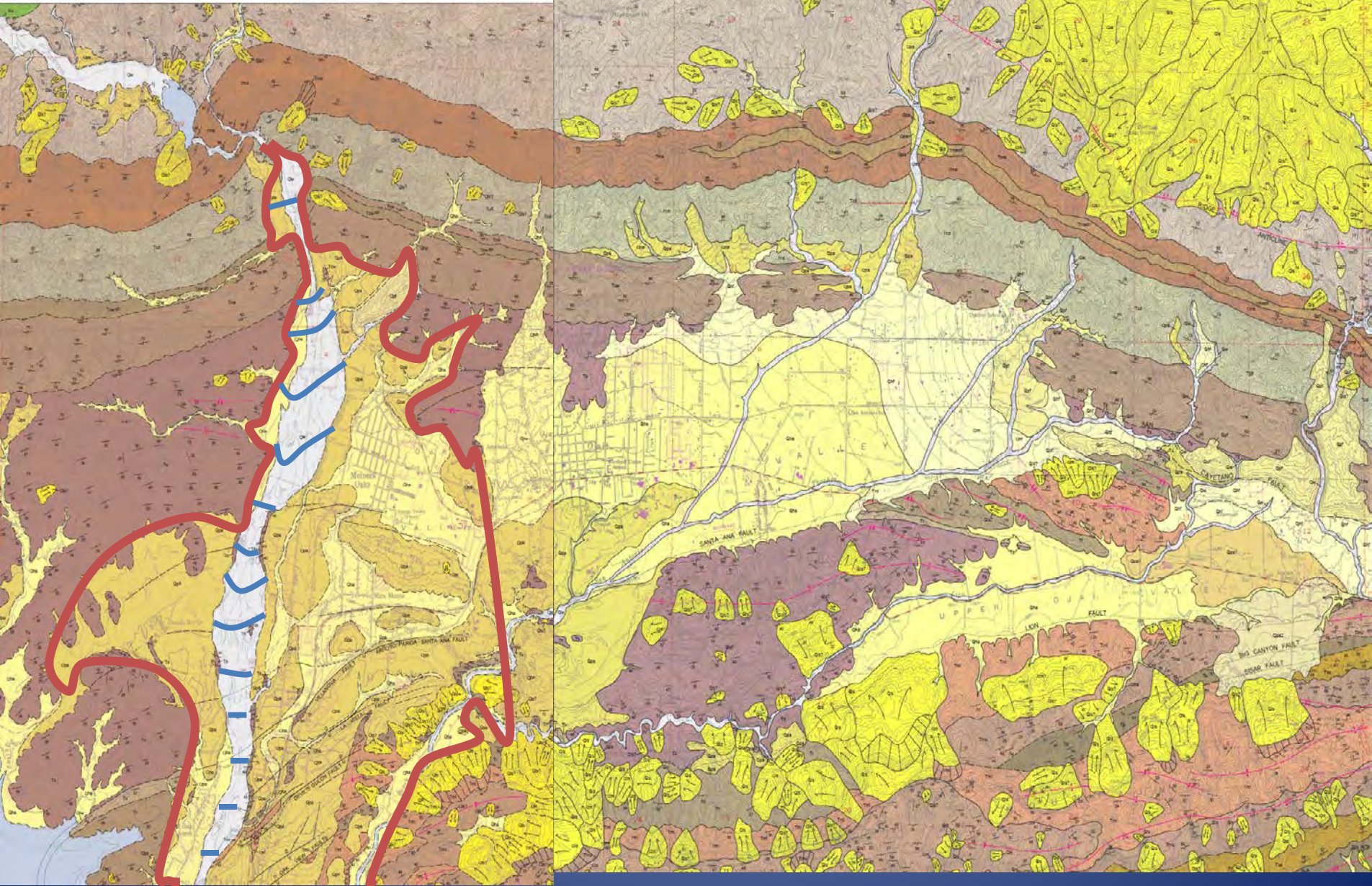




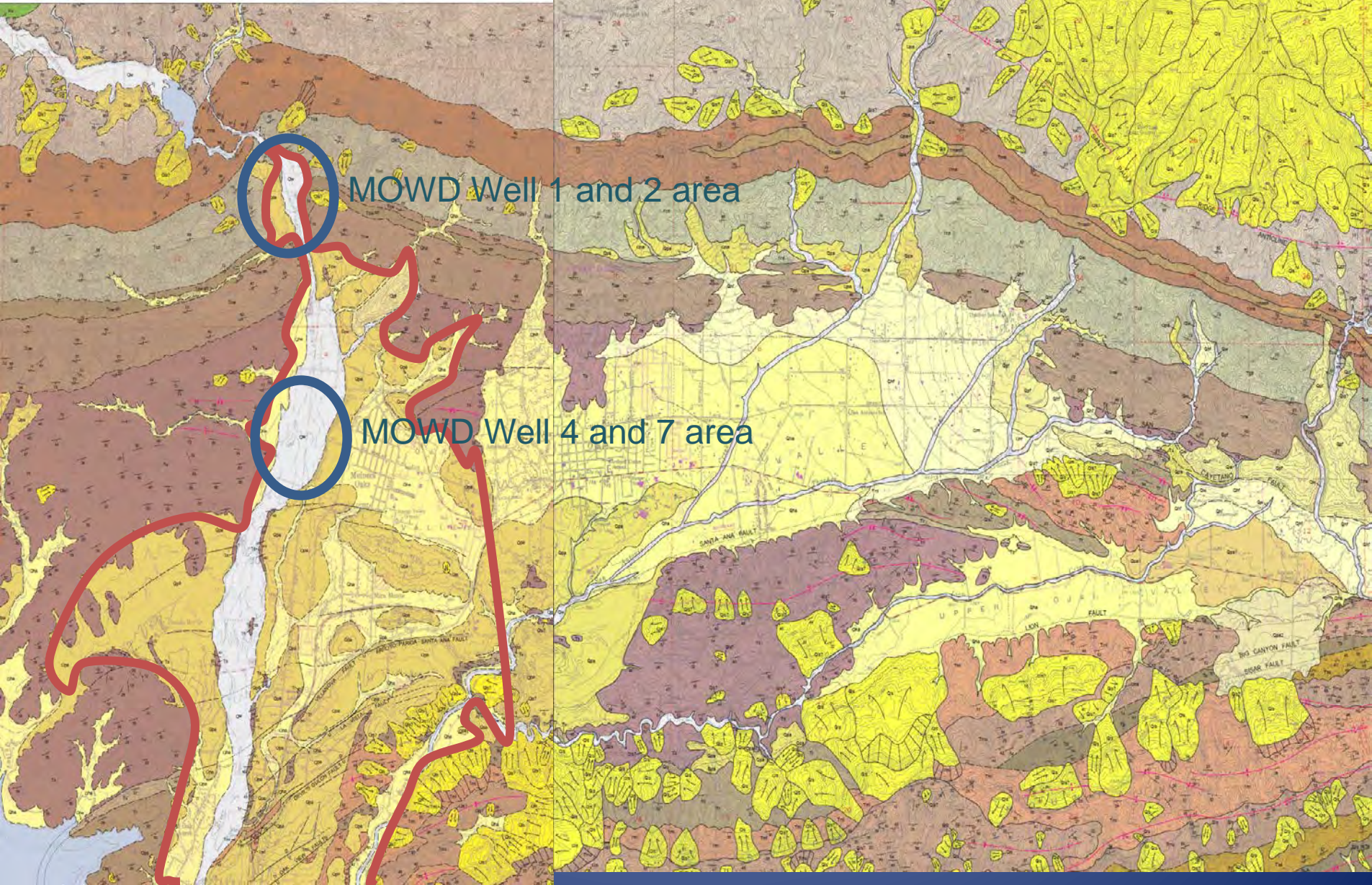


KG
KEAR GROUNDWATER





After Tan and Jones, 2006 and Tan and Irvine, 2005



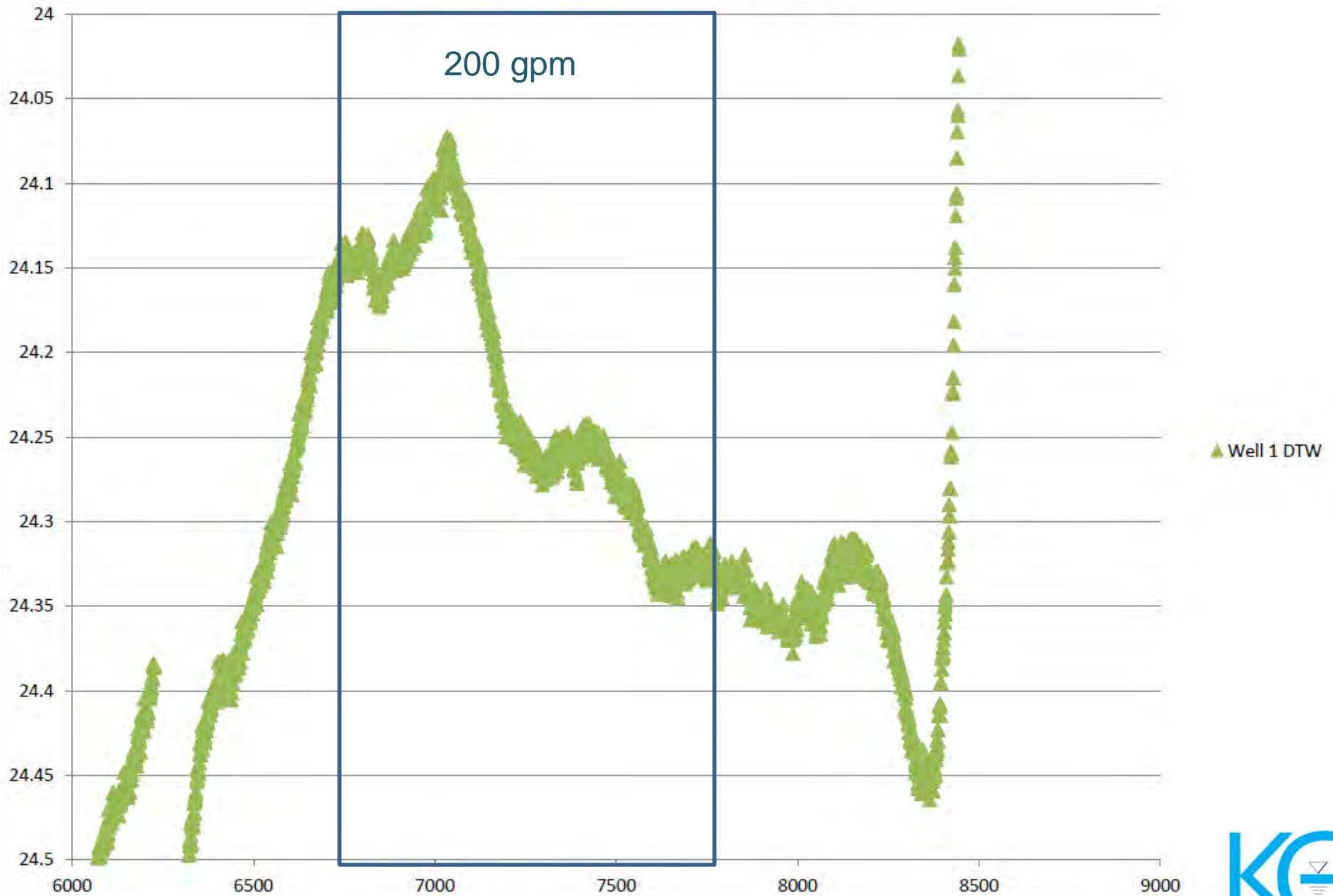
After Tan and Jones, 2006 and Tan and Irvine, 2005

Change in storage





Well 1 DTW during pumping of Well 2

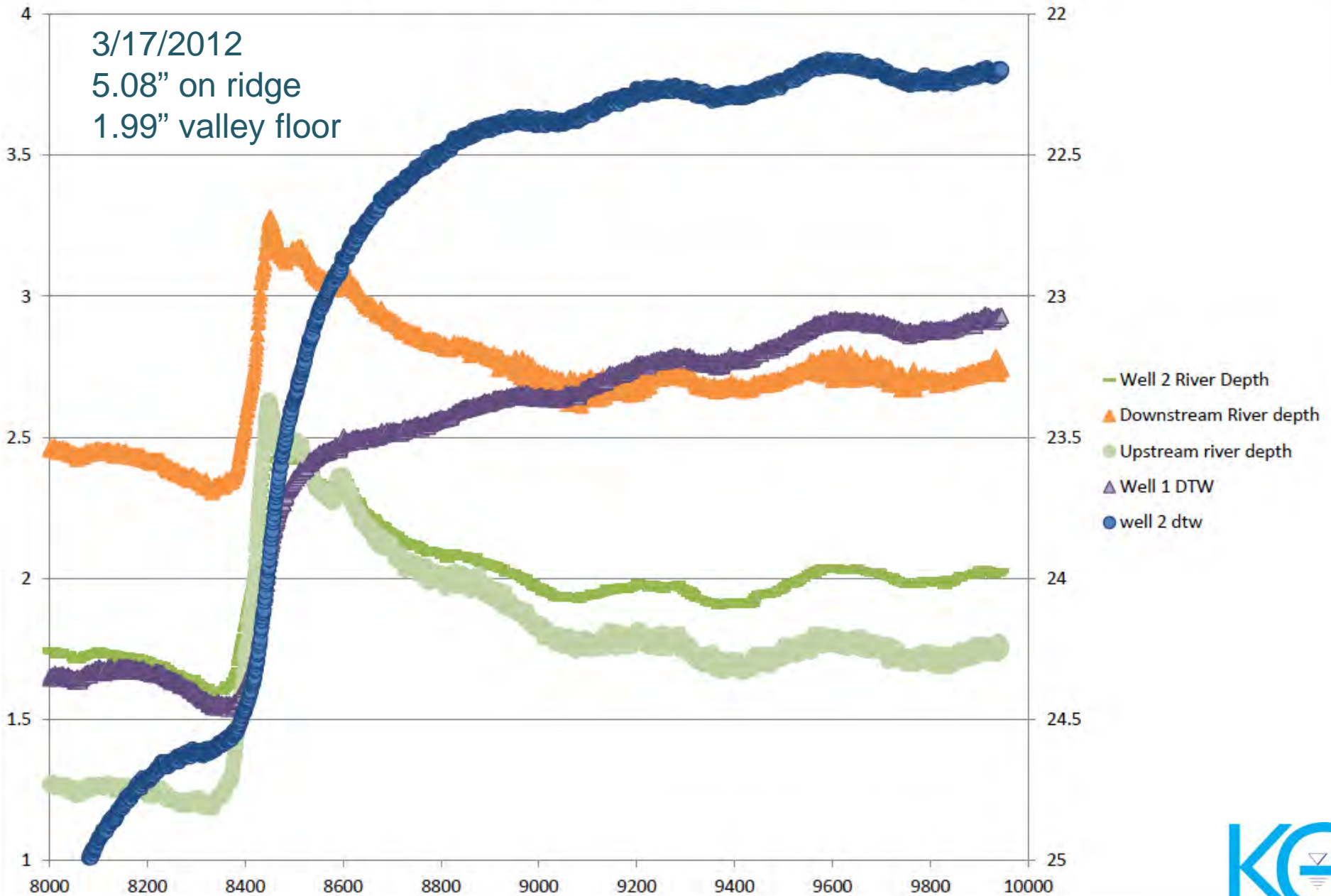


Effect of Rain on Surface and Groundwater

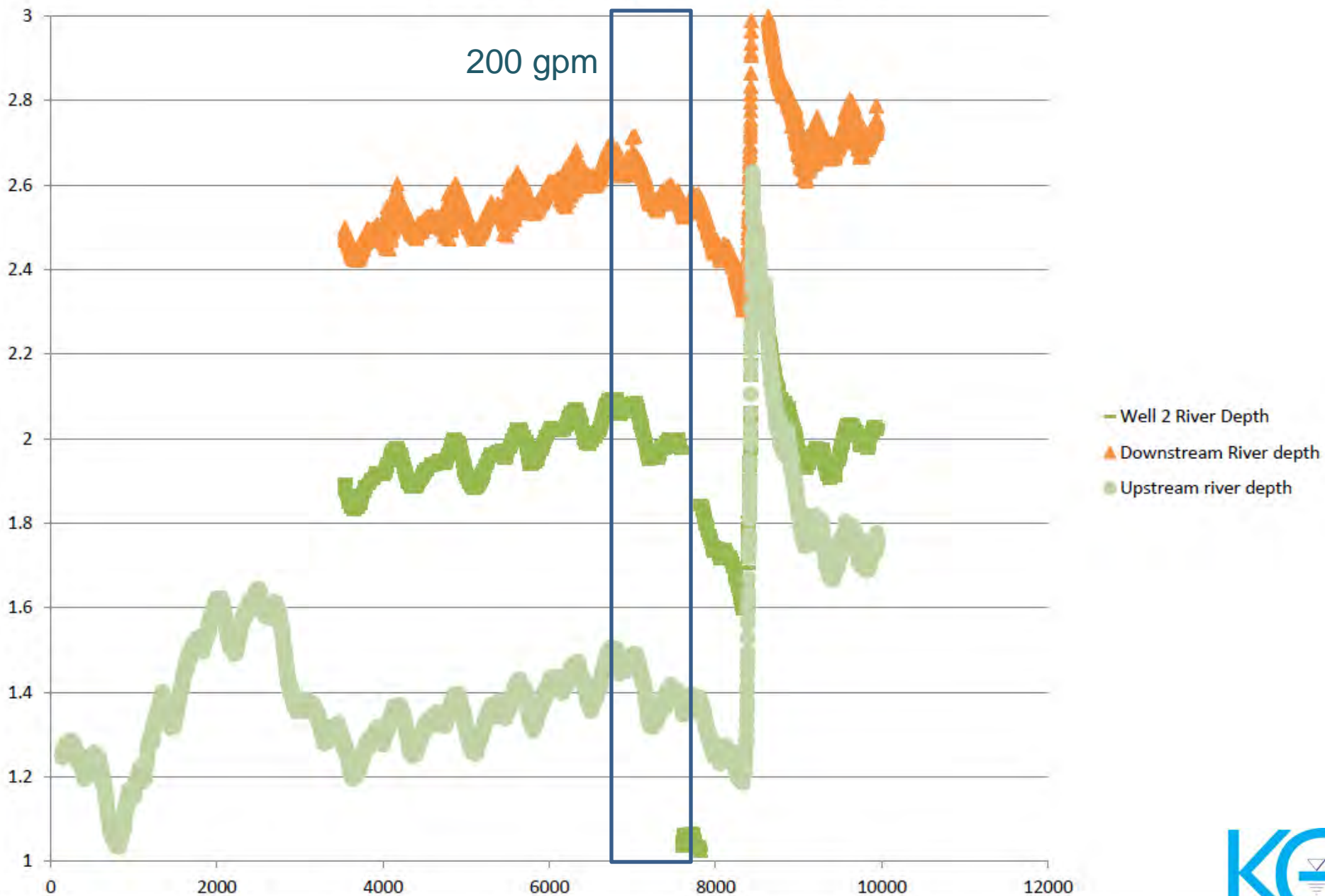
3/17/2012

5.08" on ridge

1.99" valley floor

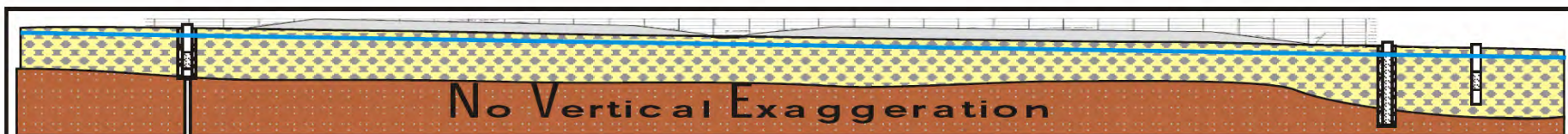


Effects of Pumping Well 2 on River

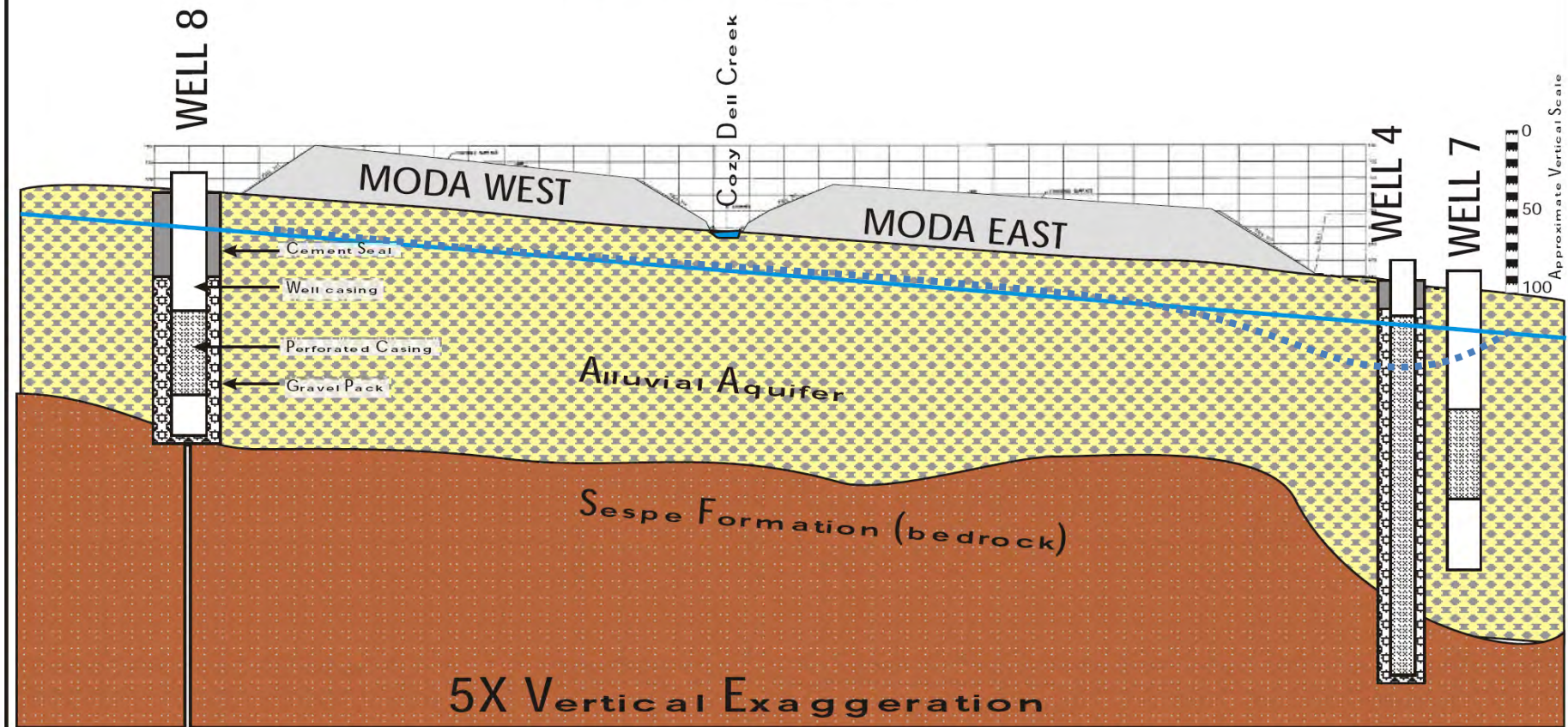


Acute effects of pumping in Well 1 and 2 area

- Wells 1 and 2 appear to have an effect of drawing down river levels of less than 2 inches each in typical operations
- Recovery of river levels follows pumping
- Well balanced flow constrained by narrow river channel



Approximate Horizontal Scale
0 500 1,000 ft



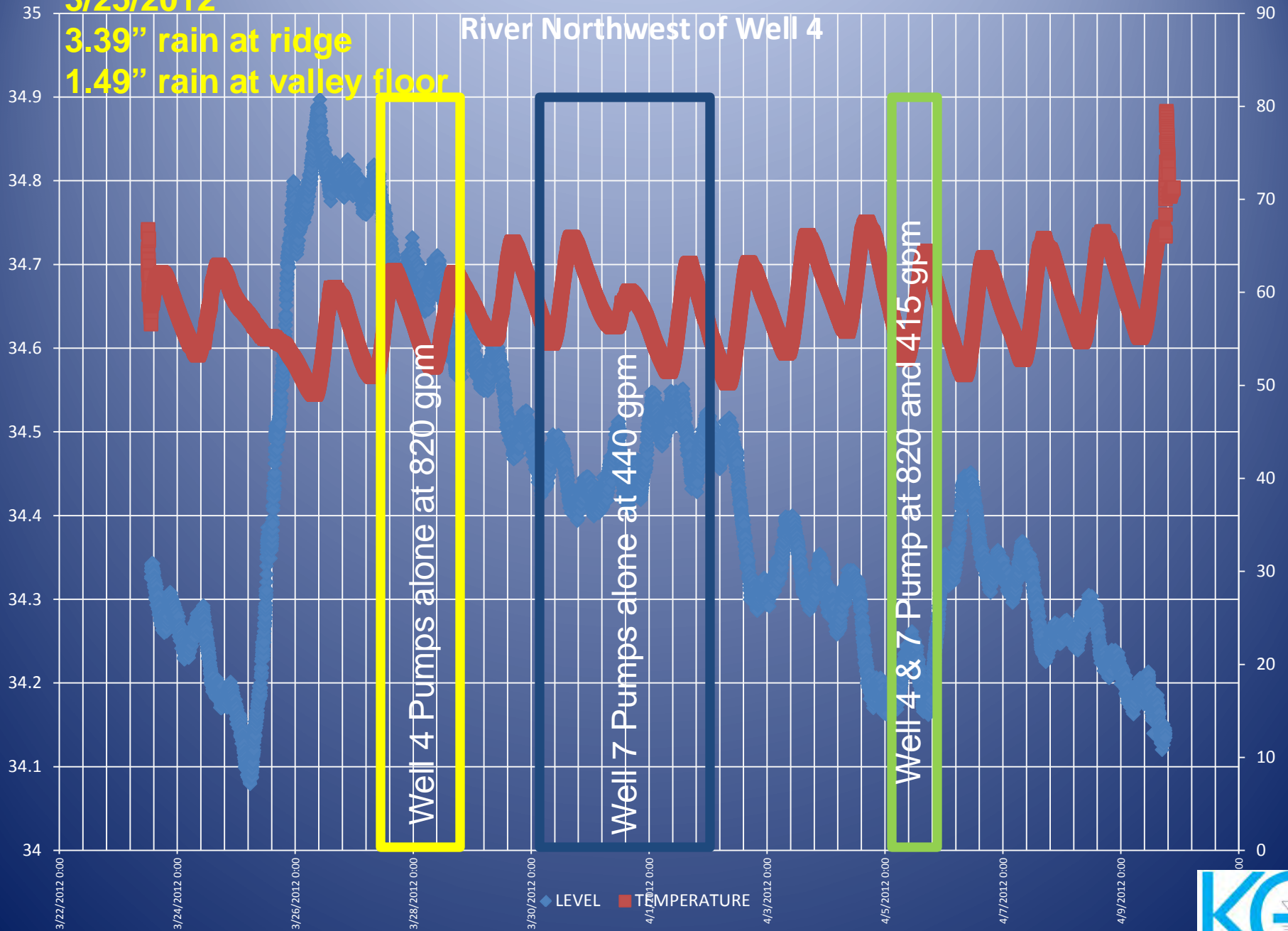


3/25/2012

3.39" rain at ridge

1.49" rain at valley floor

River Northwest of Well 4



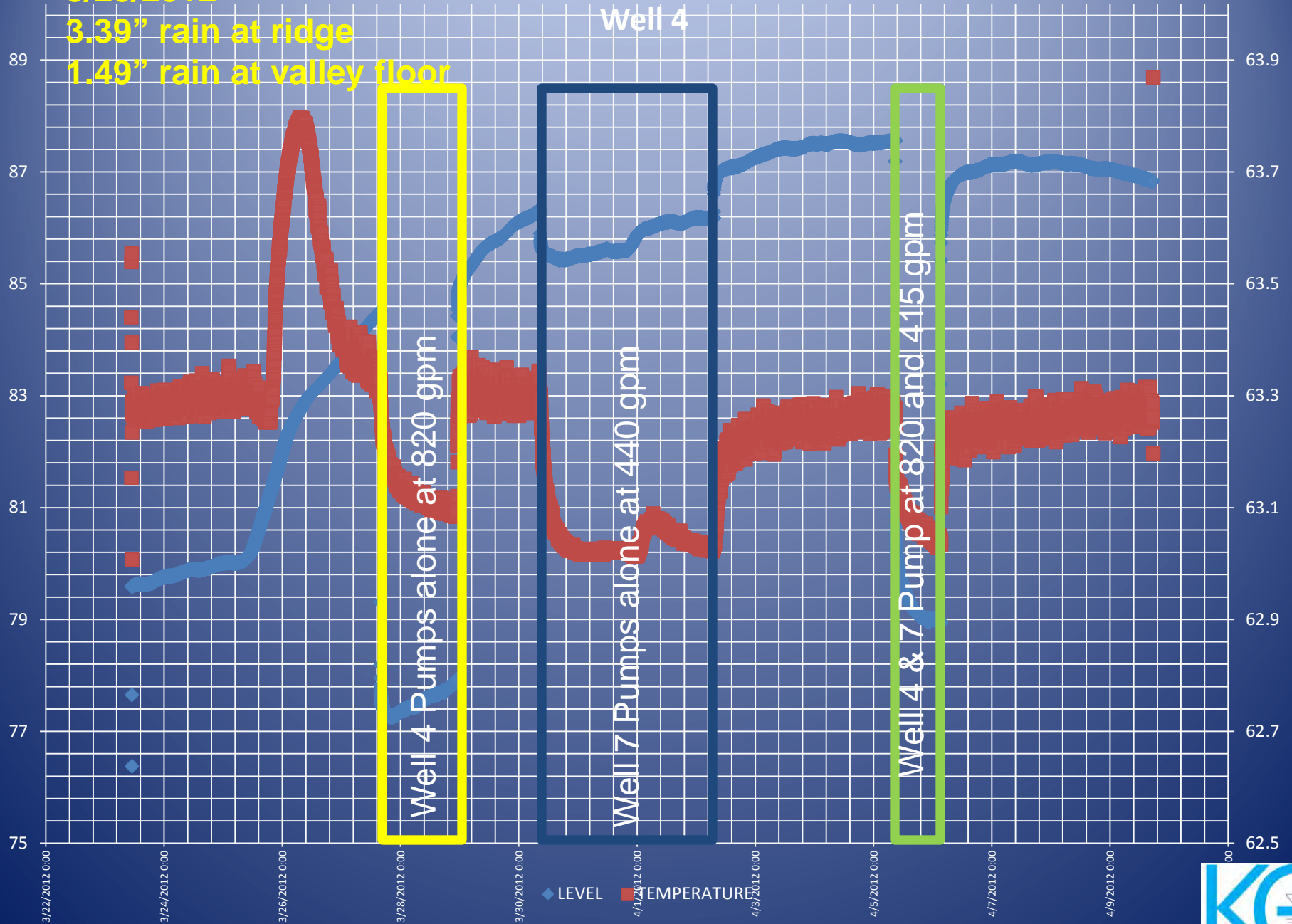
◆ LEVEL ■ TEMPERATURE

3/25/2012

3.39" rain at ridge

1.49" rain at valley floor

Well 4



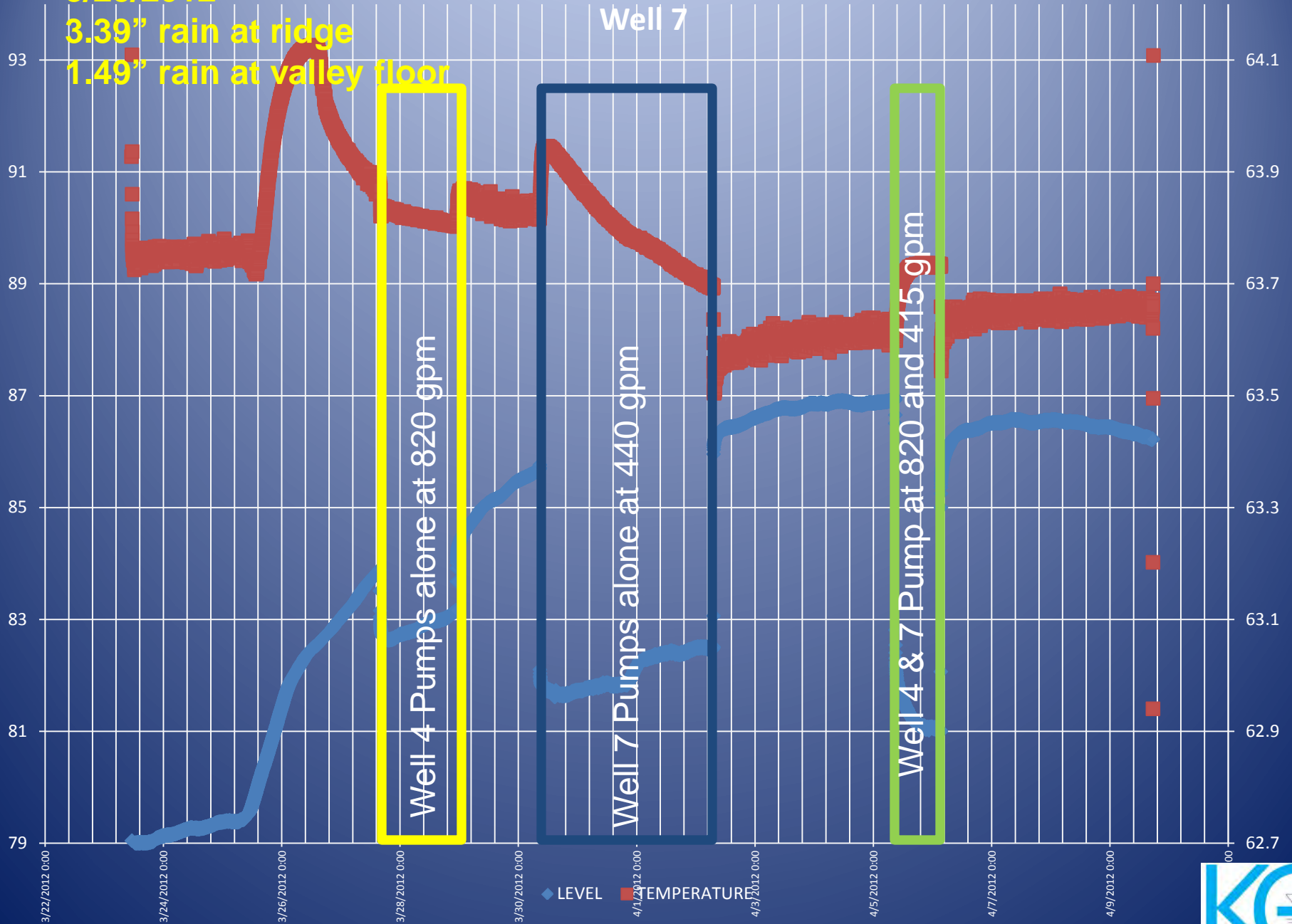
◆ LEVEL ■ TEMPERATURE

3/25/2012

3.39" rain at ridge

1.49" rain at valley floor

Well 7

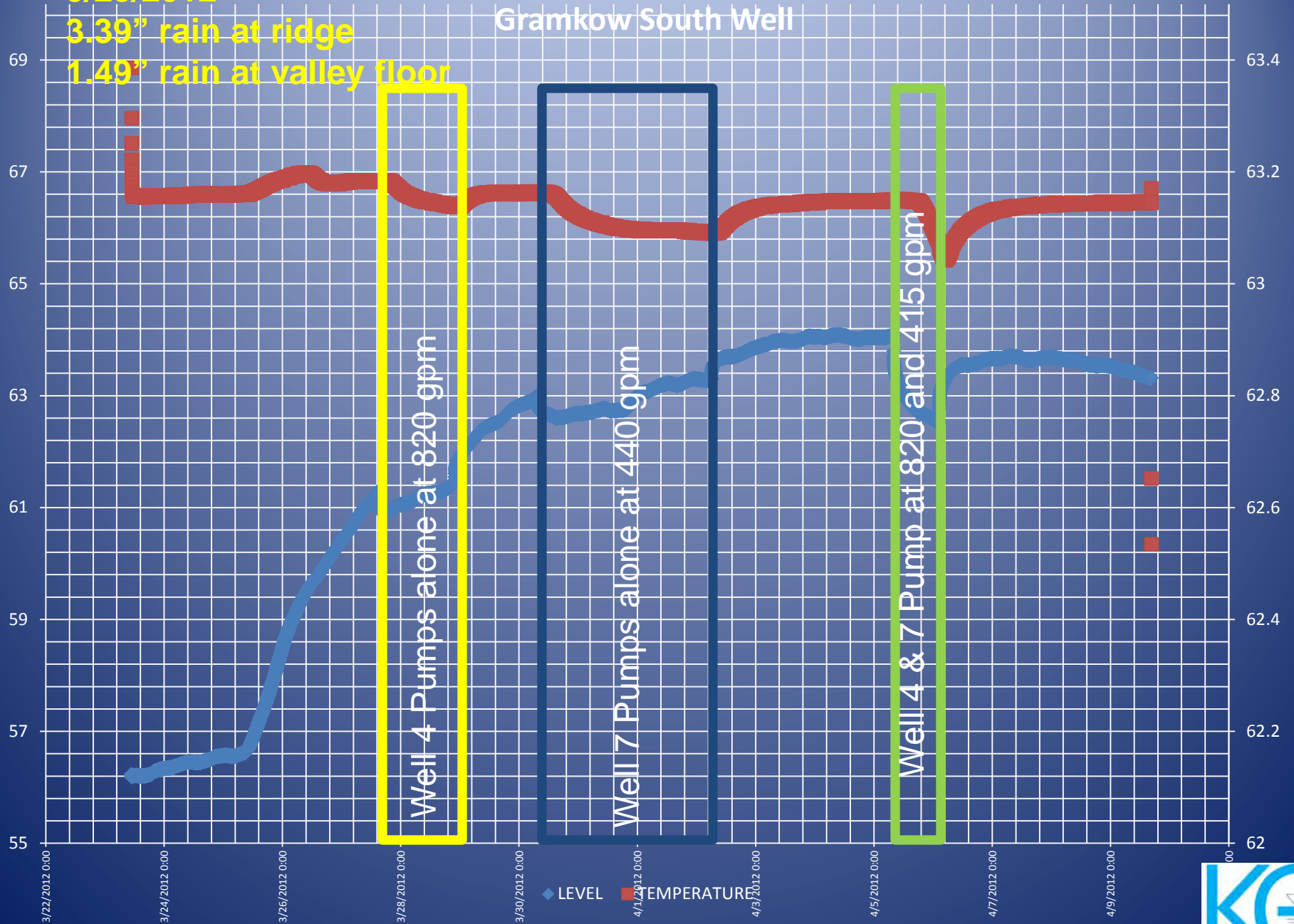


3/25/2012

3.39" rain at ridge

1.49" rain at valley floor

Gramkow South Well

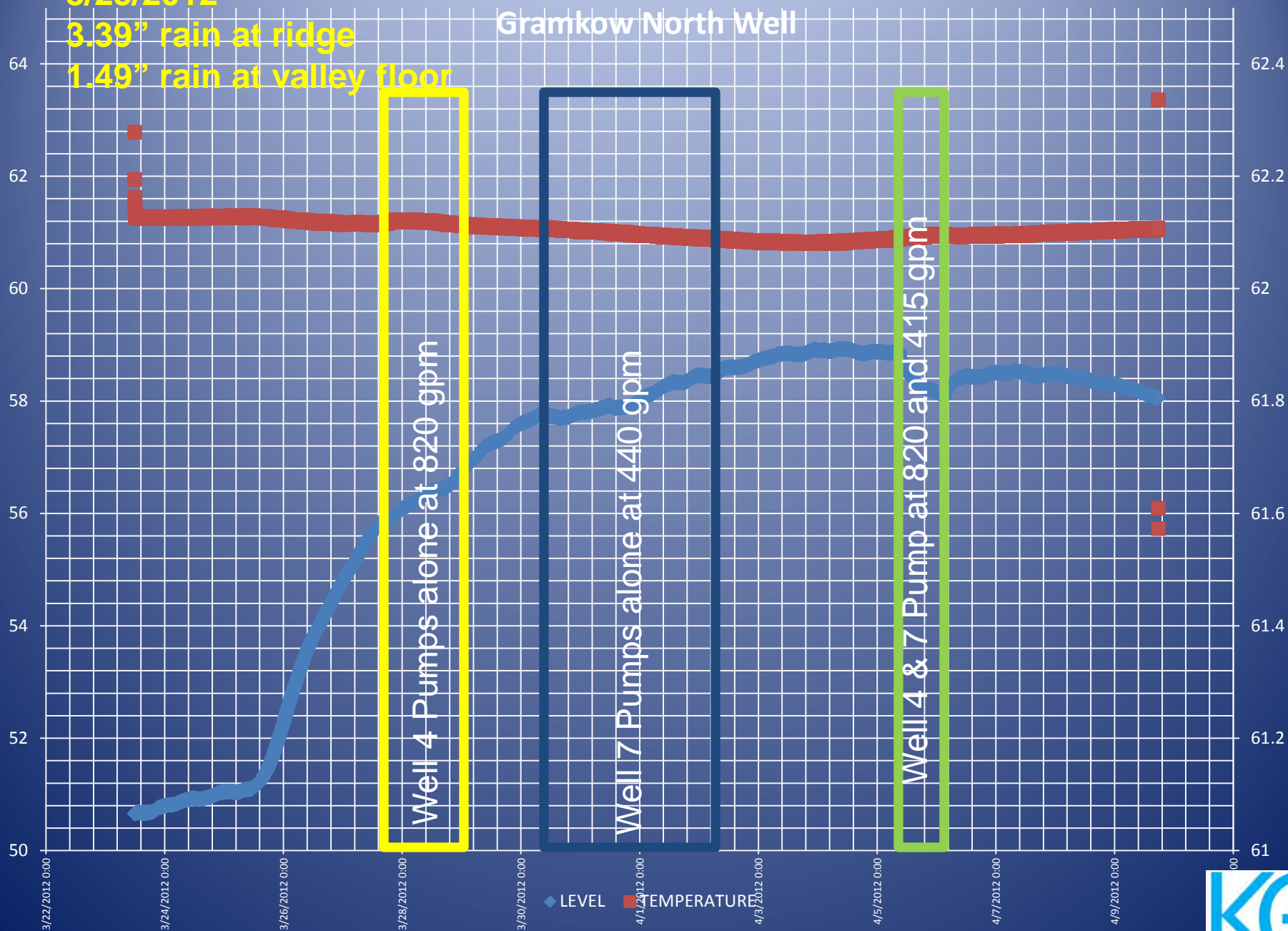


3/25/2012

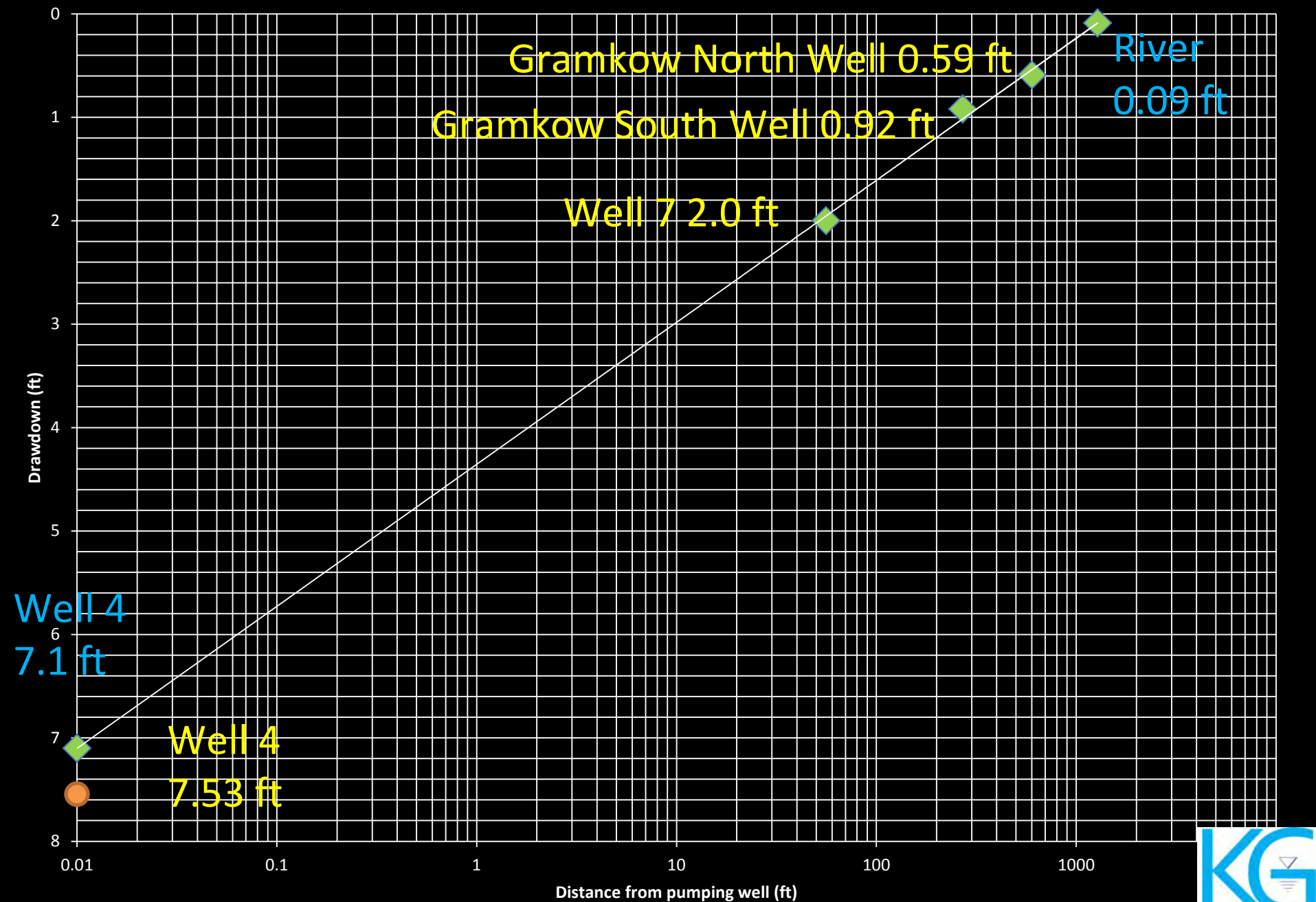
3.39" rain at ridge

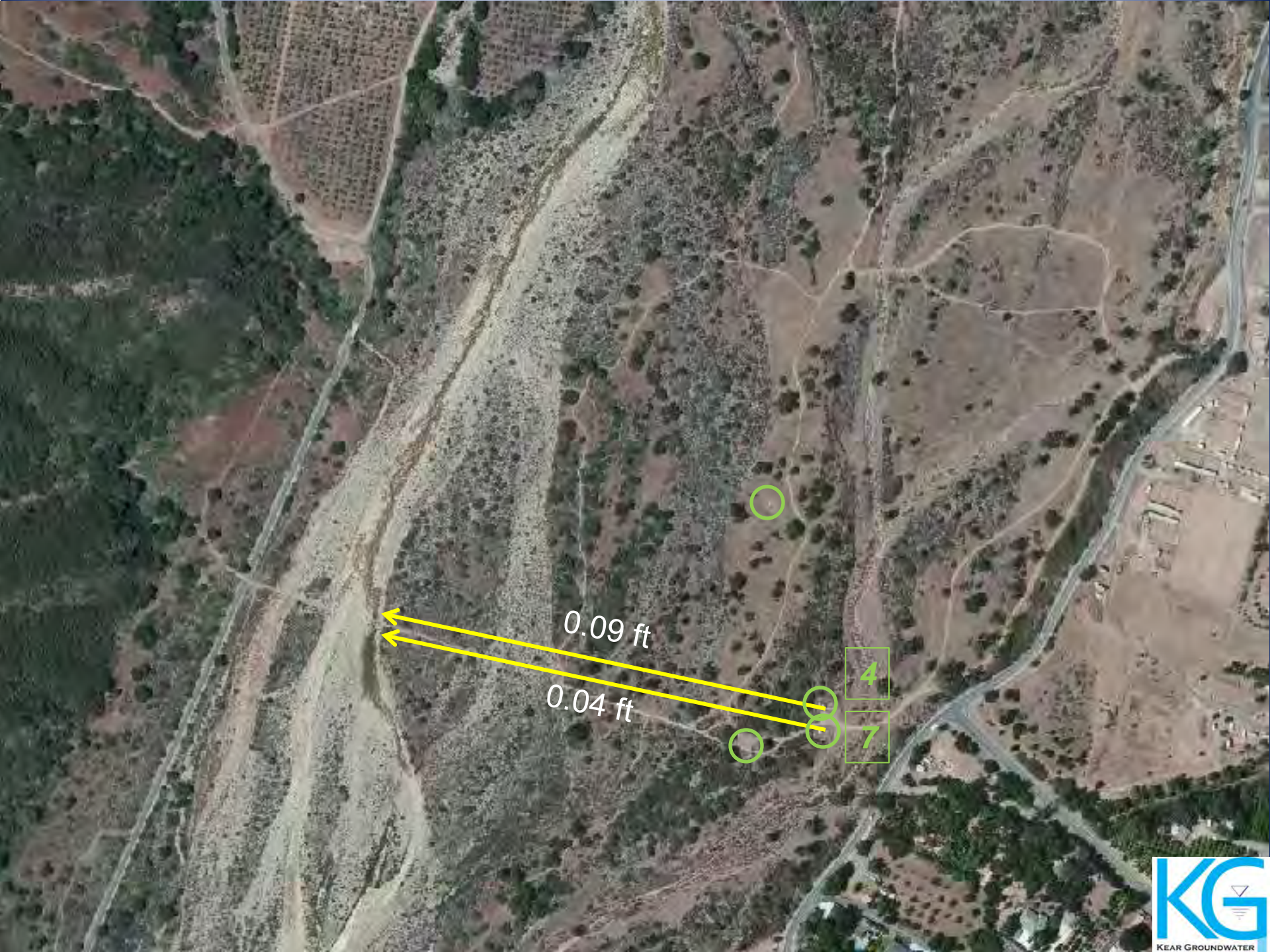
1.49" rain at valley floor

Gramkow North Well



Distance-Drawdown: Well 4 Pumping at 820 gpm





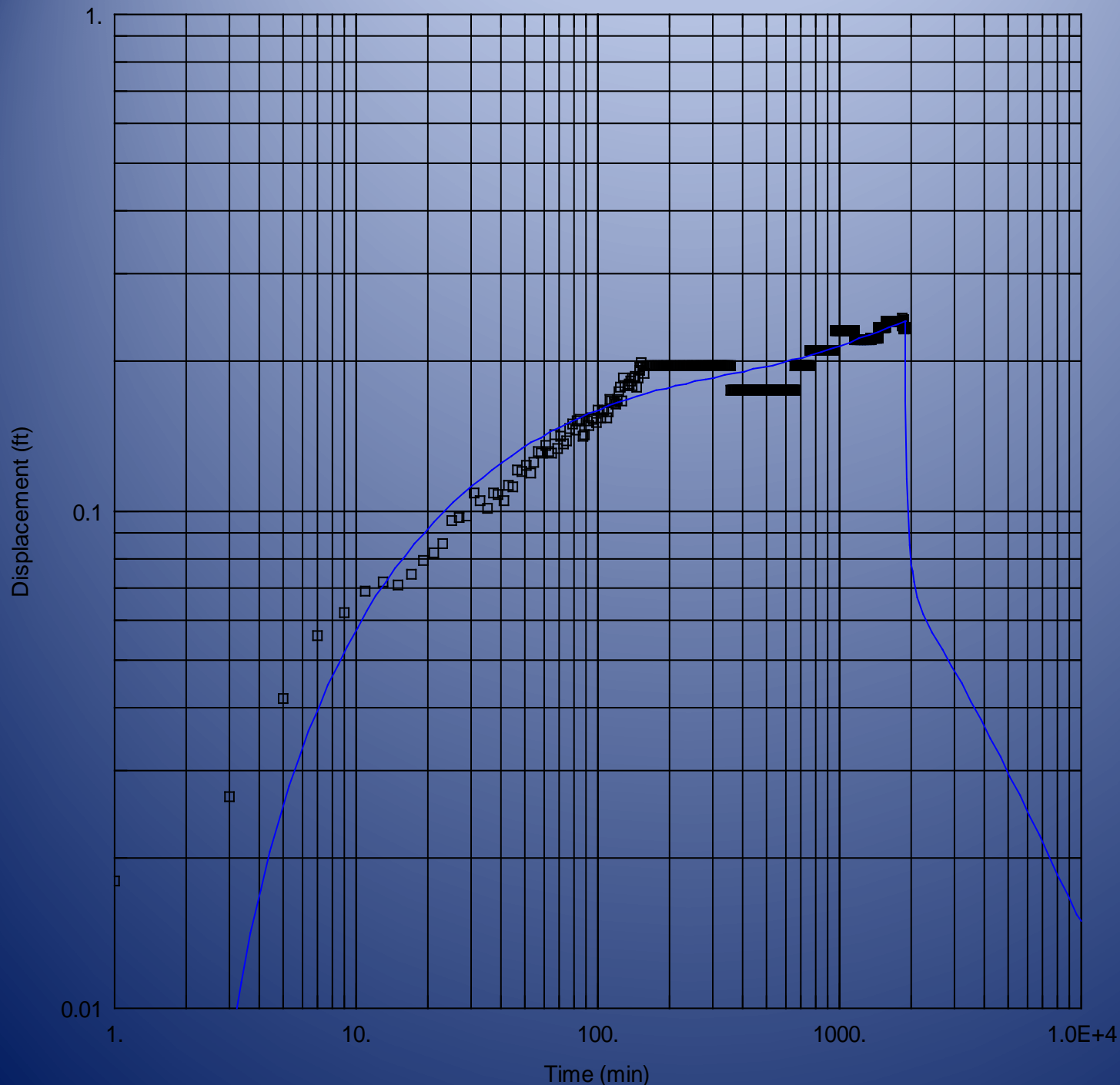
0.09 ft

0.04 ft

4

7

Well 4 Test



Obs. Wells

□ Gramkow North

Aquifer Model

Unconfined

Solution

Tartakovsky-Neuman

Parameters

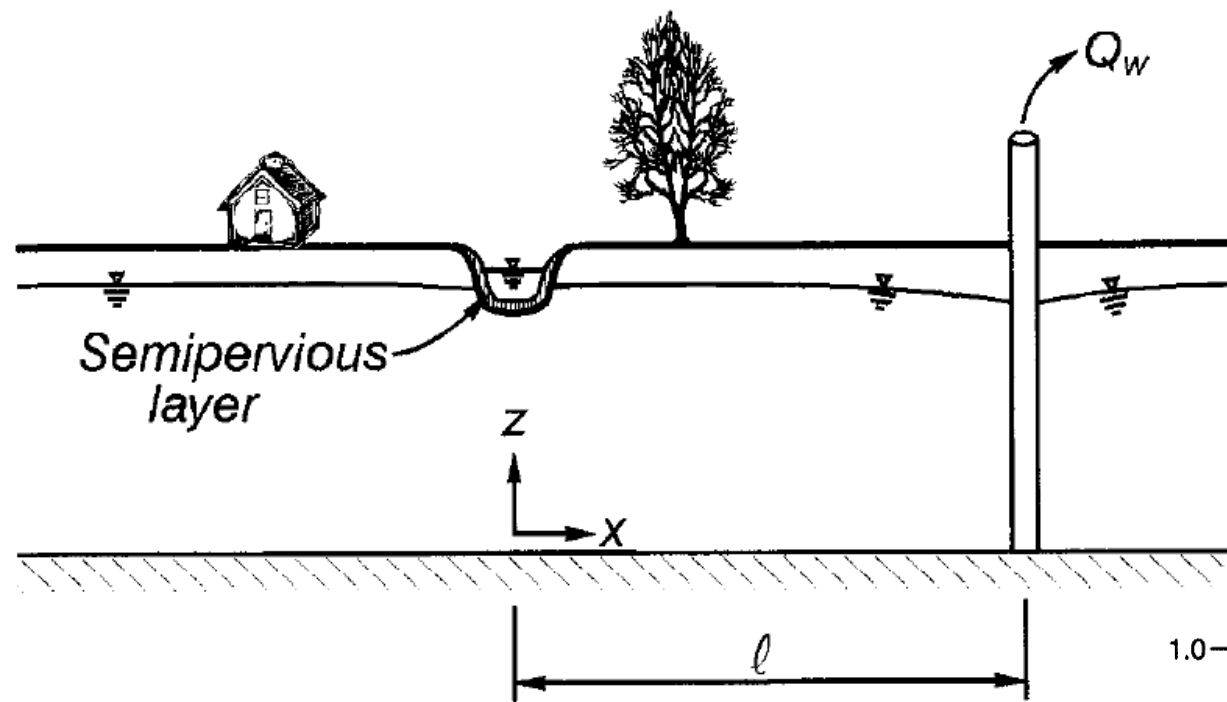
$T = 120.6 \text{ ft}^2/\text{min}$

$S = 0.003723$

$S_y = 0.07032$

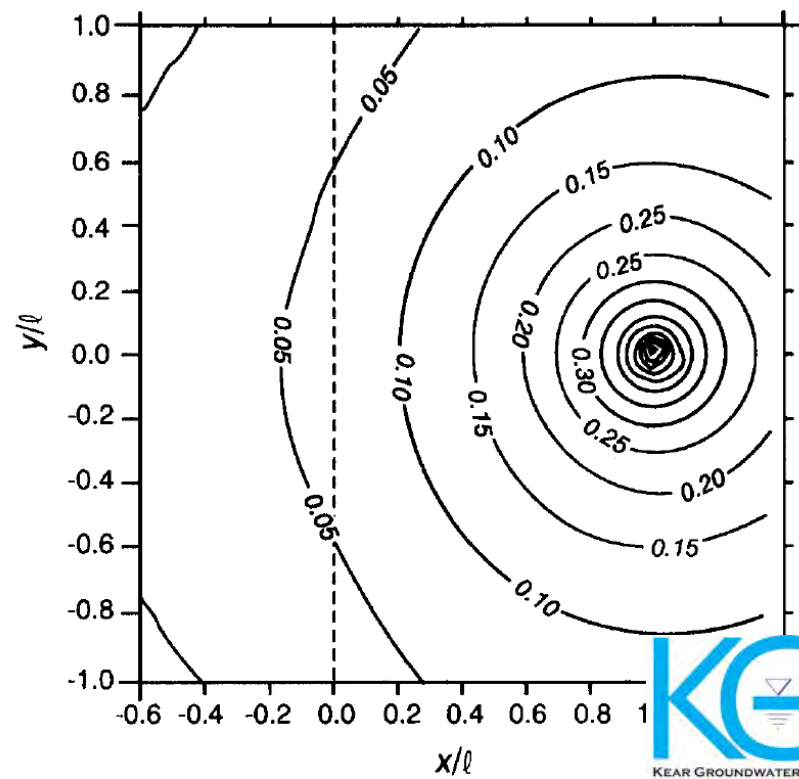
$K_z/K_r = 0.001$

$kD = 1000.$



$$T \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right) = S \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} - Q_w \delta(x - \ell) \delta(t)$$

$$\Delta Q = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(0, y, t) dy$$



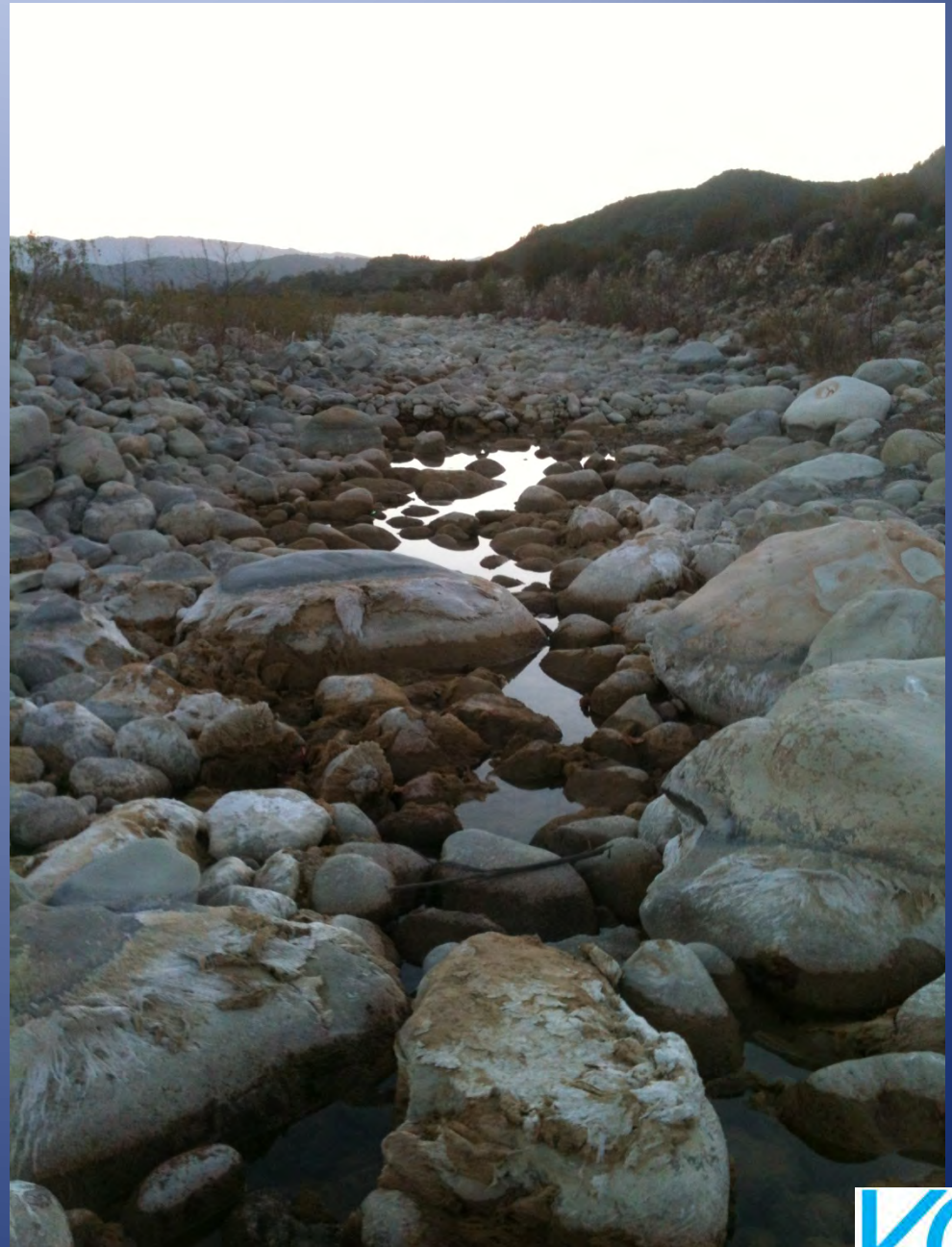
STRMDEPL08

- Using estimates of T and S based on aquifer testing
- Indicates full day of pumping at
- Well 4 = 1.56 cfs depletion
- Well 7 = 0.78 cfs depletion
- Well 1 = 0.43 cfs depletion
- Well 2 = 0.33 cfs depletion

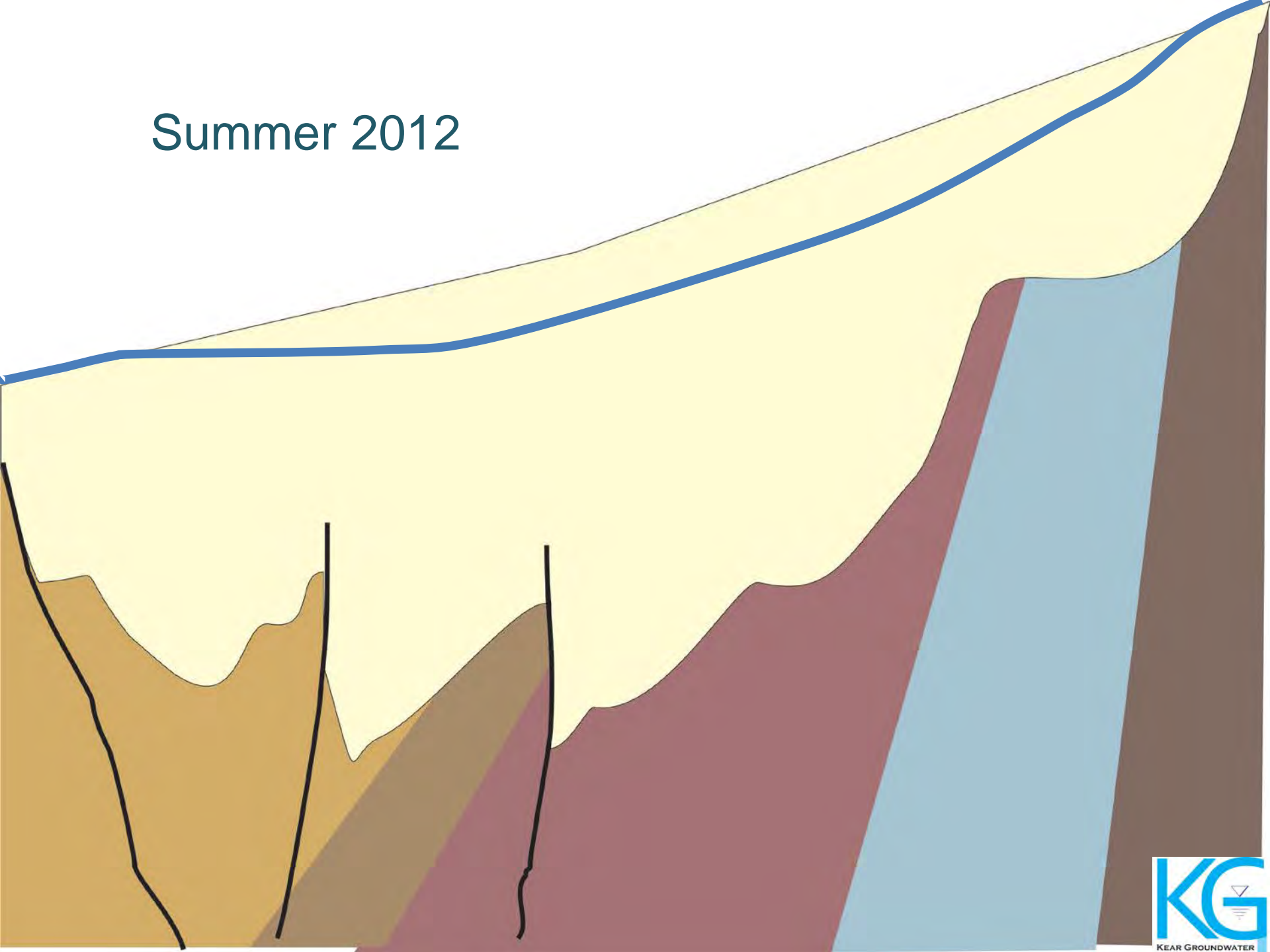
Southern Wet Edge Of Surface Flow

Moves constantly

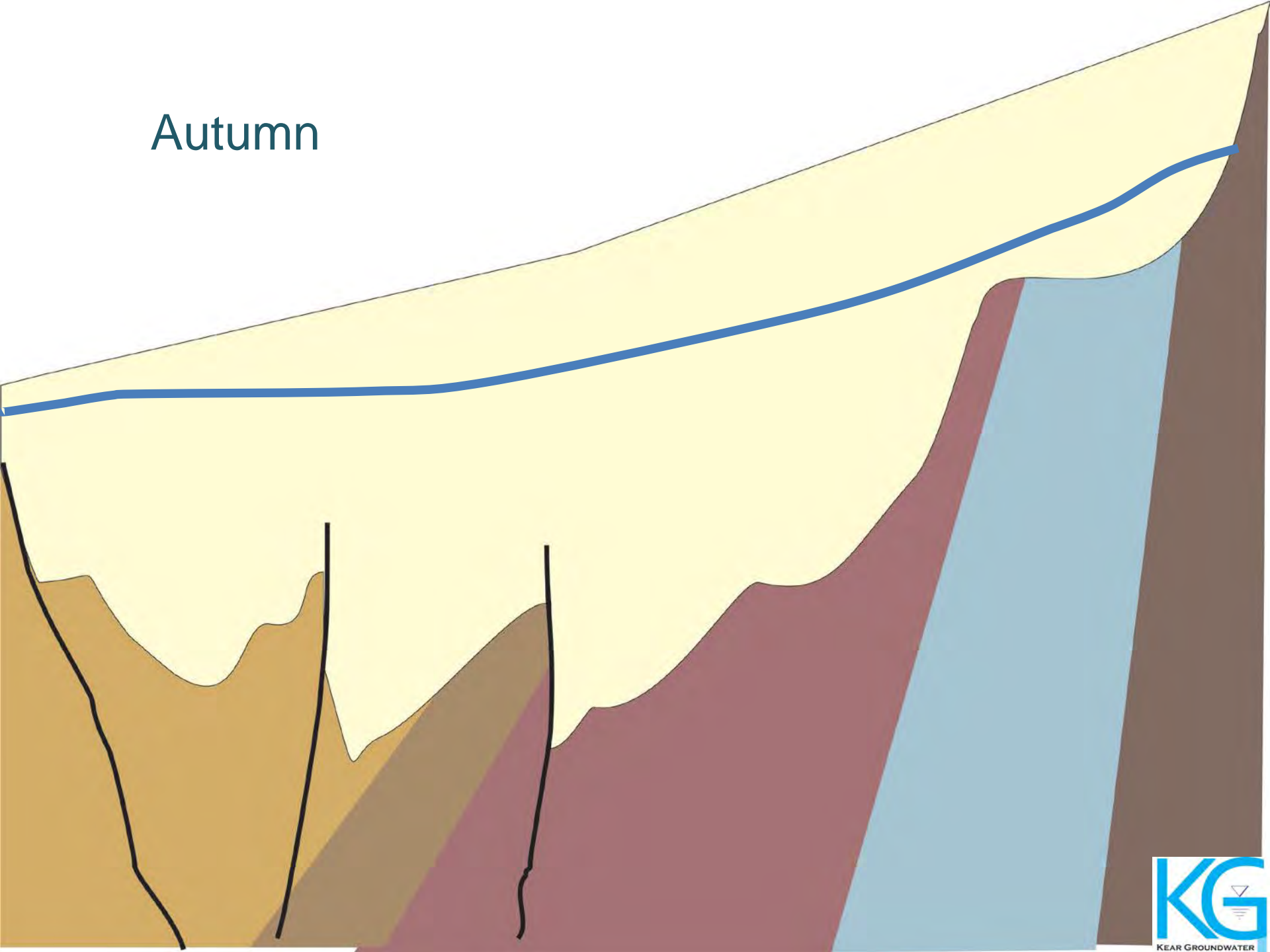
- Advances southward with:
increase surface water and loss
or increased groundwater
storage and gain
- Recedes northward with:
decreased surface water and loss
or decreased groundwater
in storage in balance with surface
water



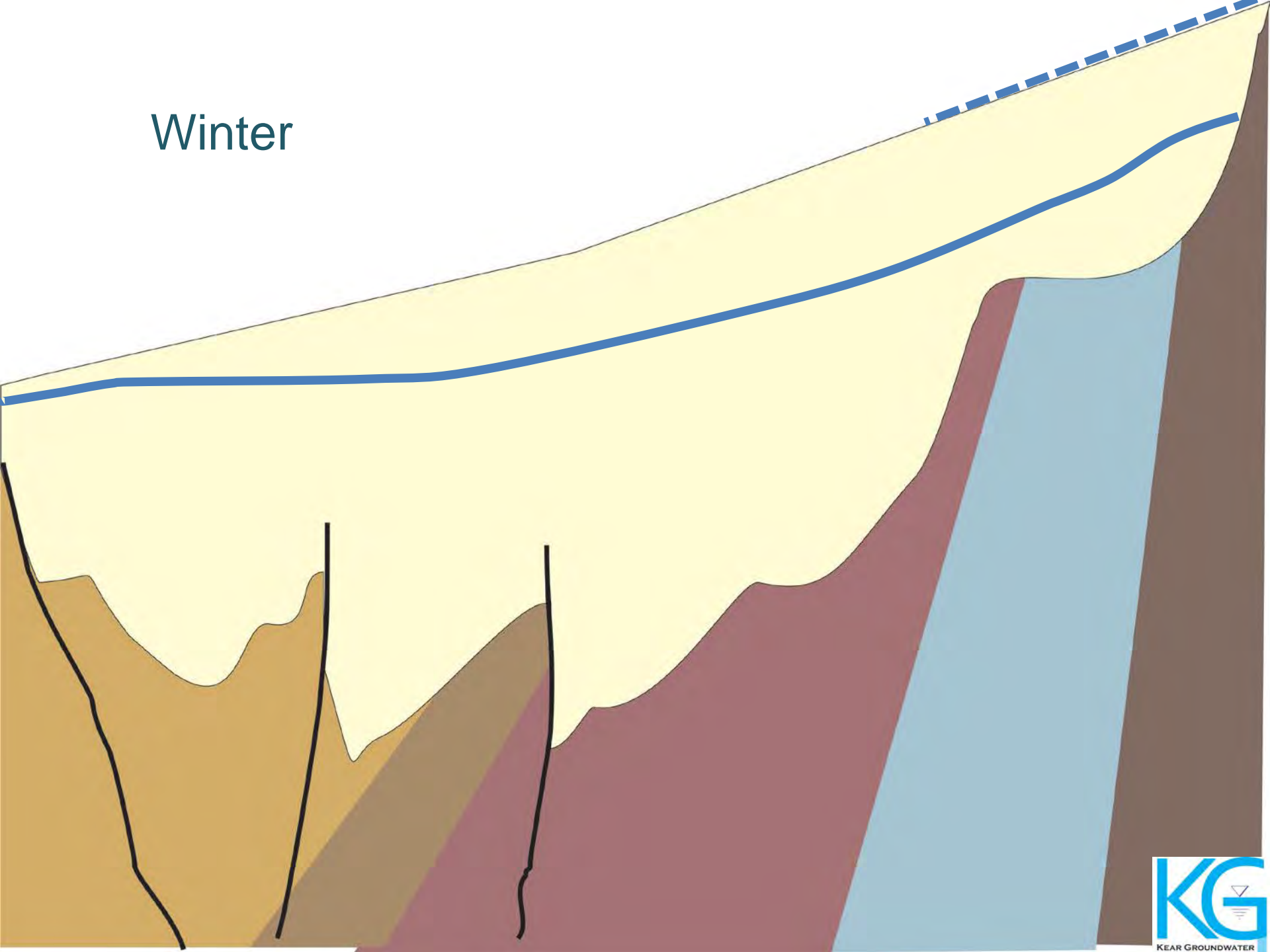
Summer 2012



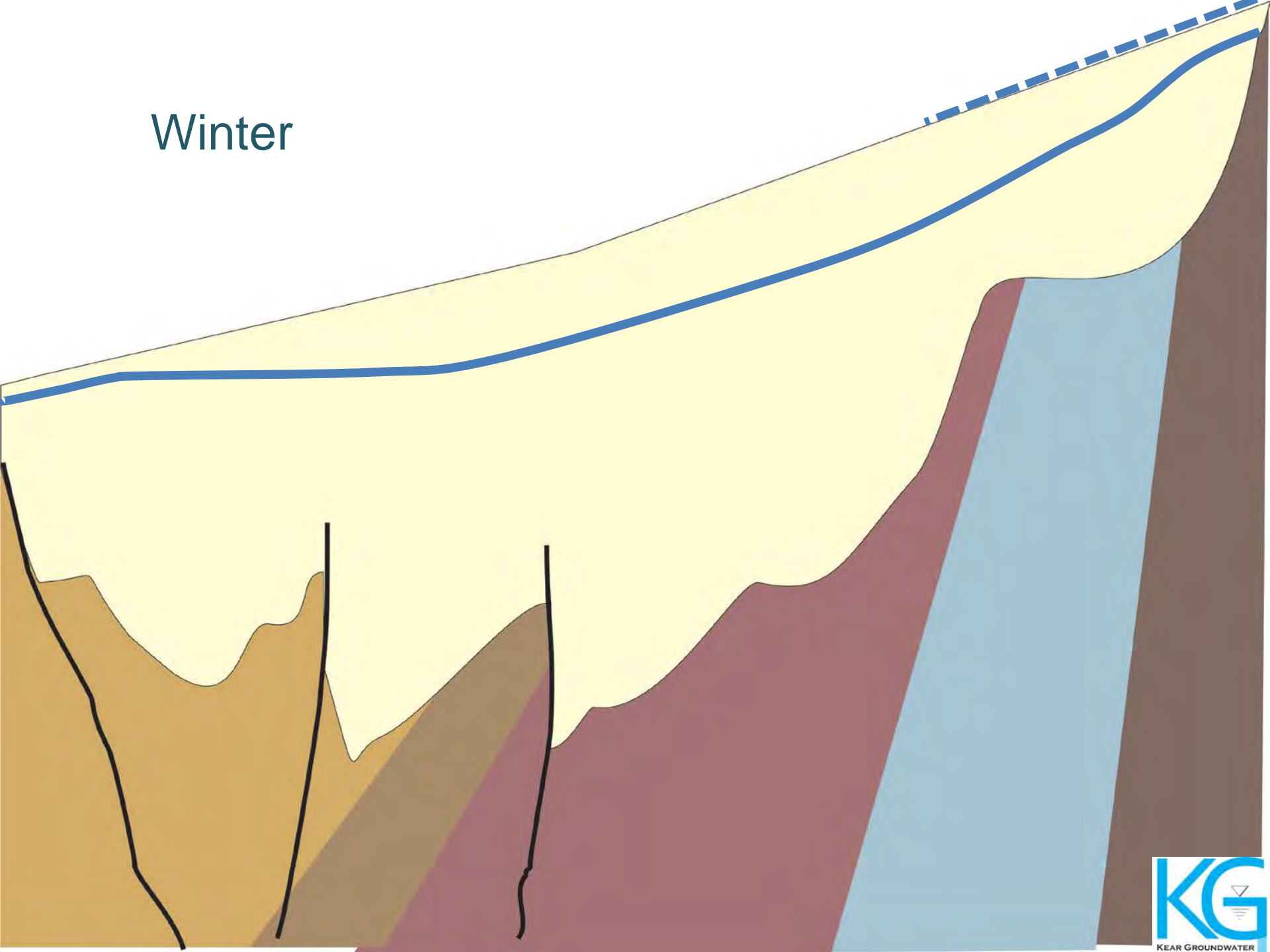
Autumn



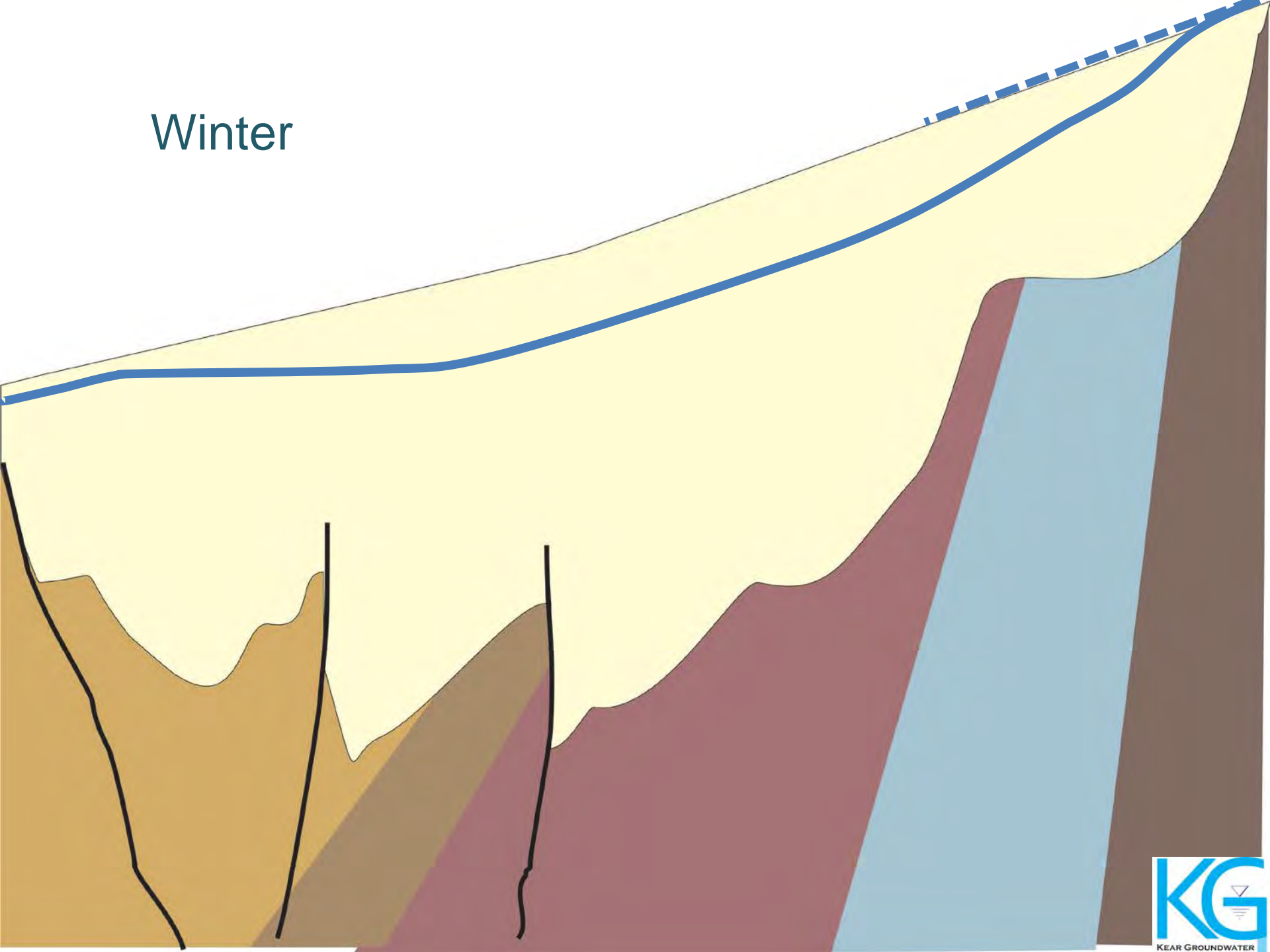
Winter



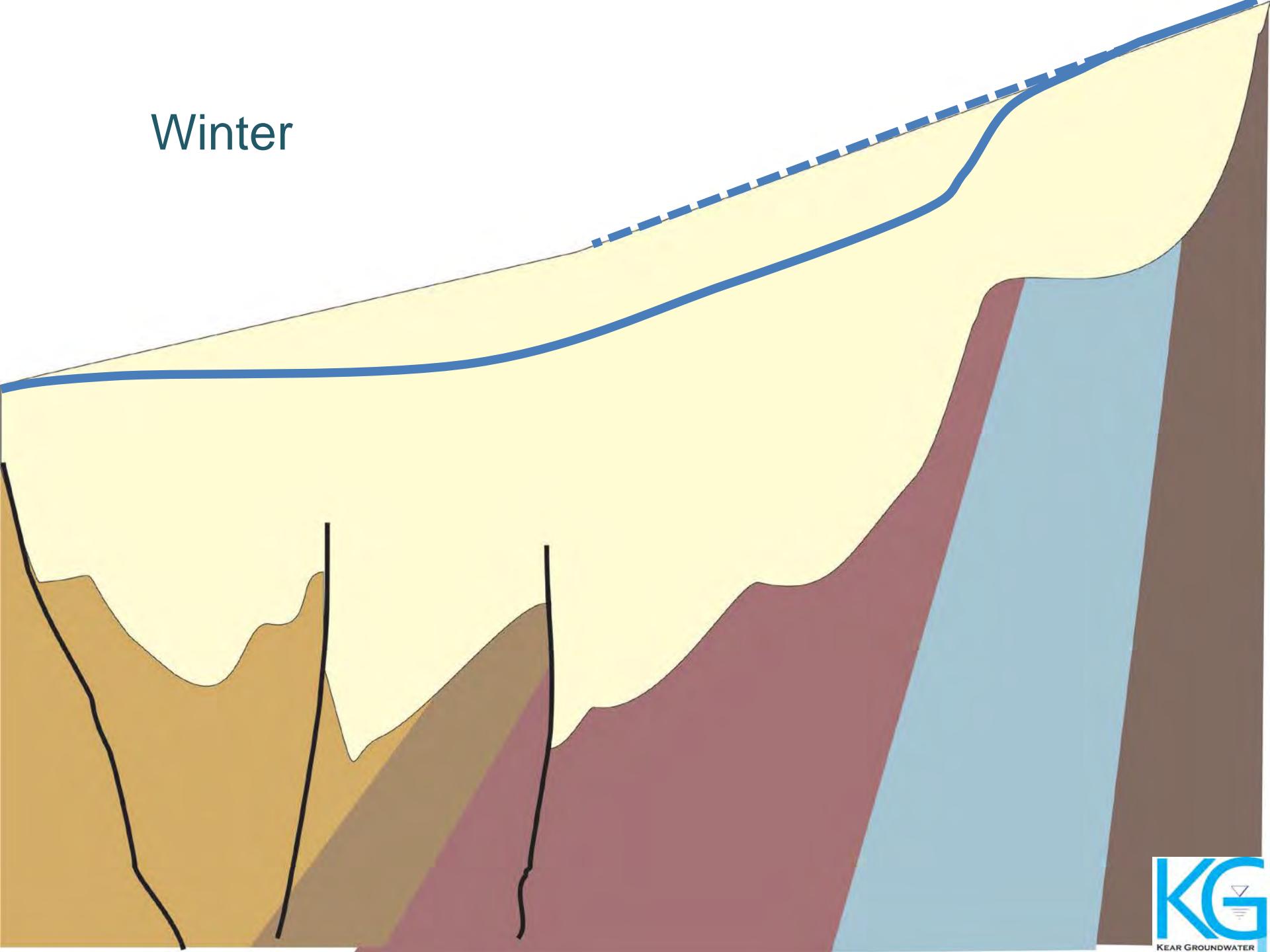
Winter



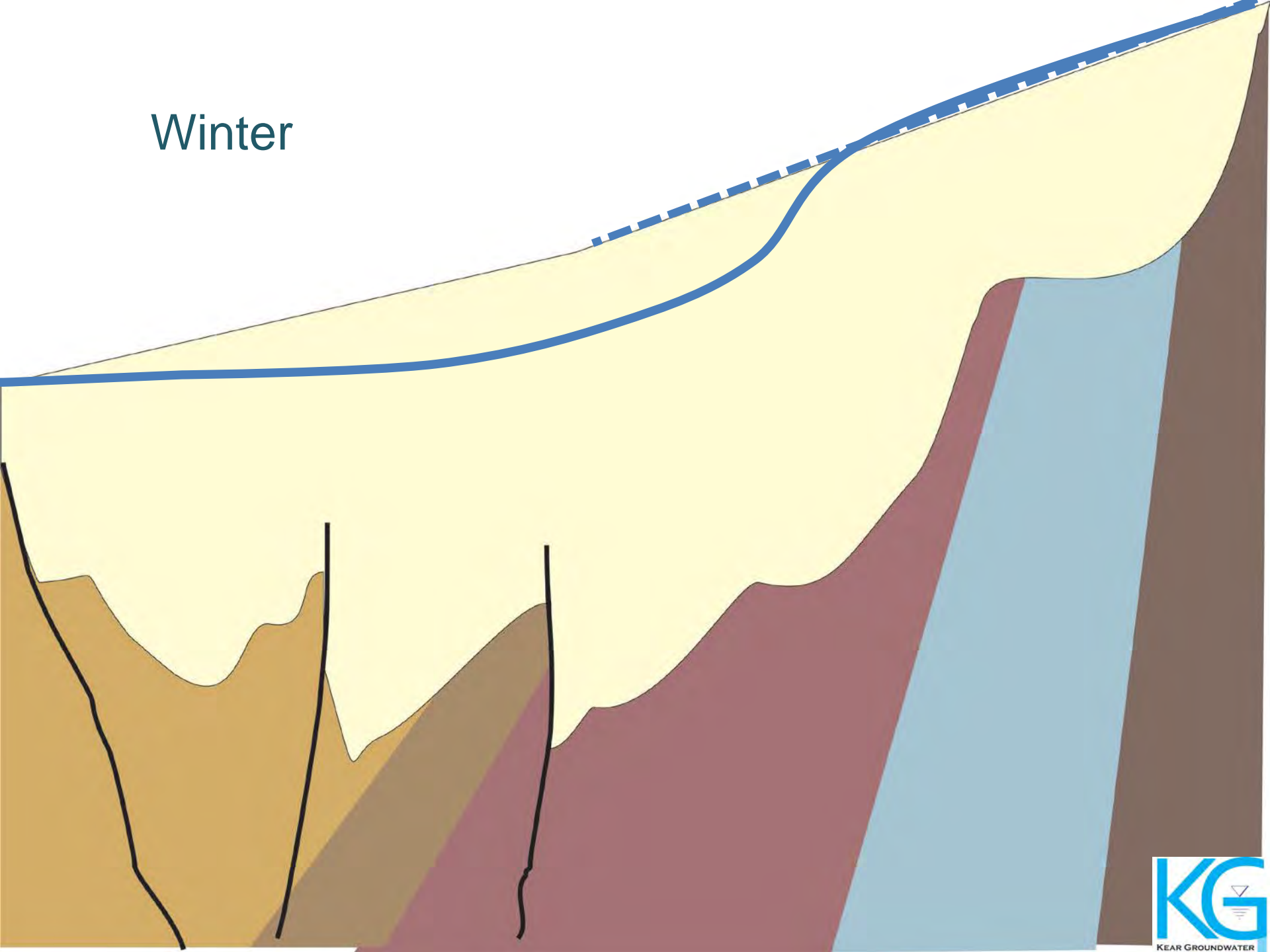
Winter



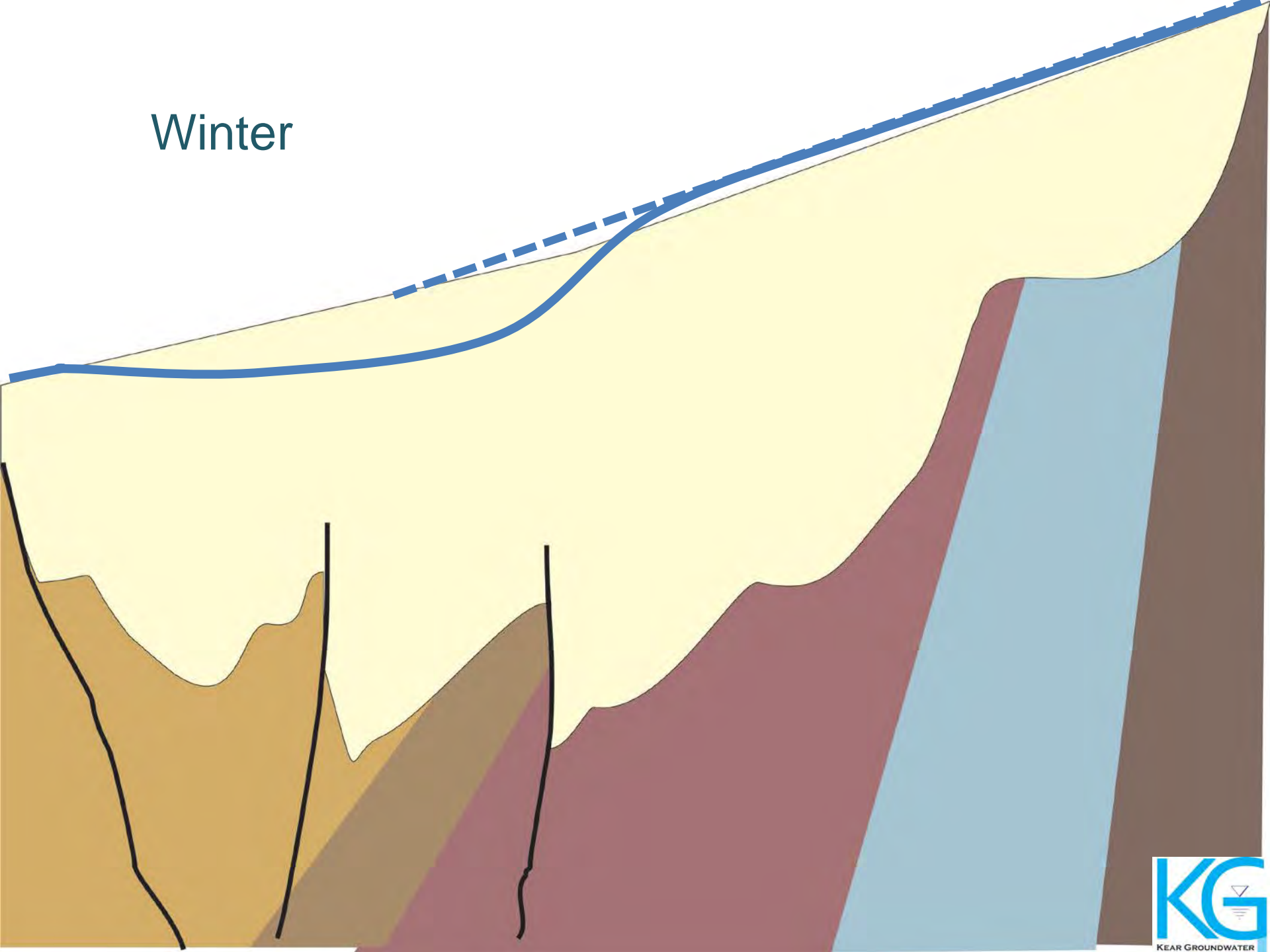
Winter



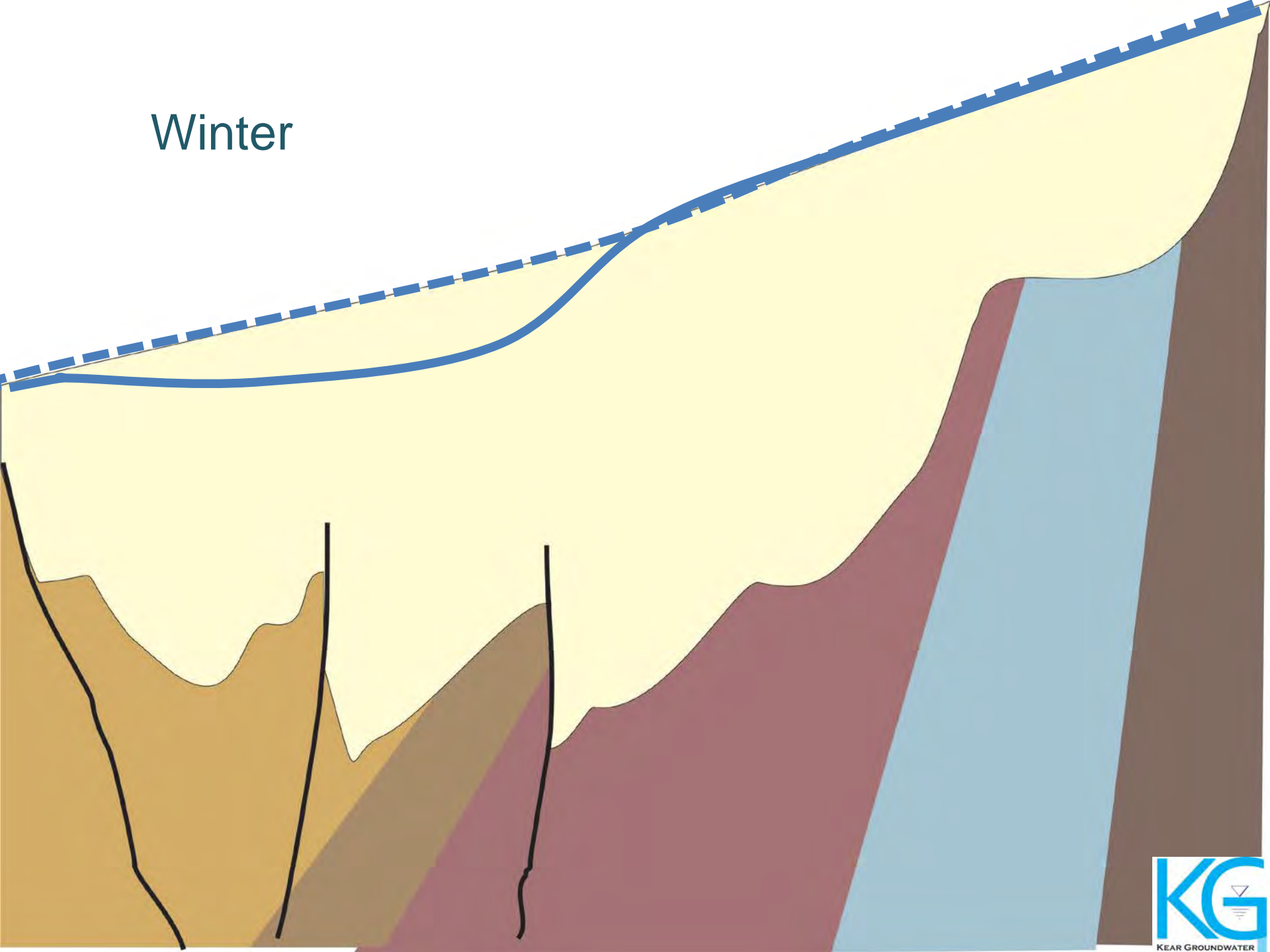
Winter



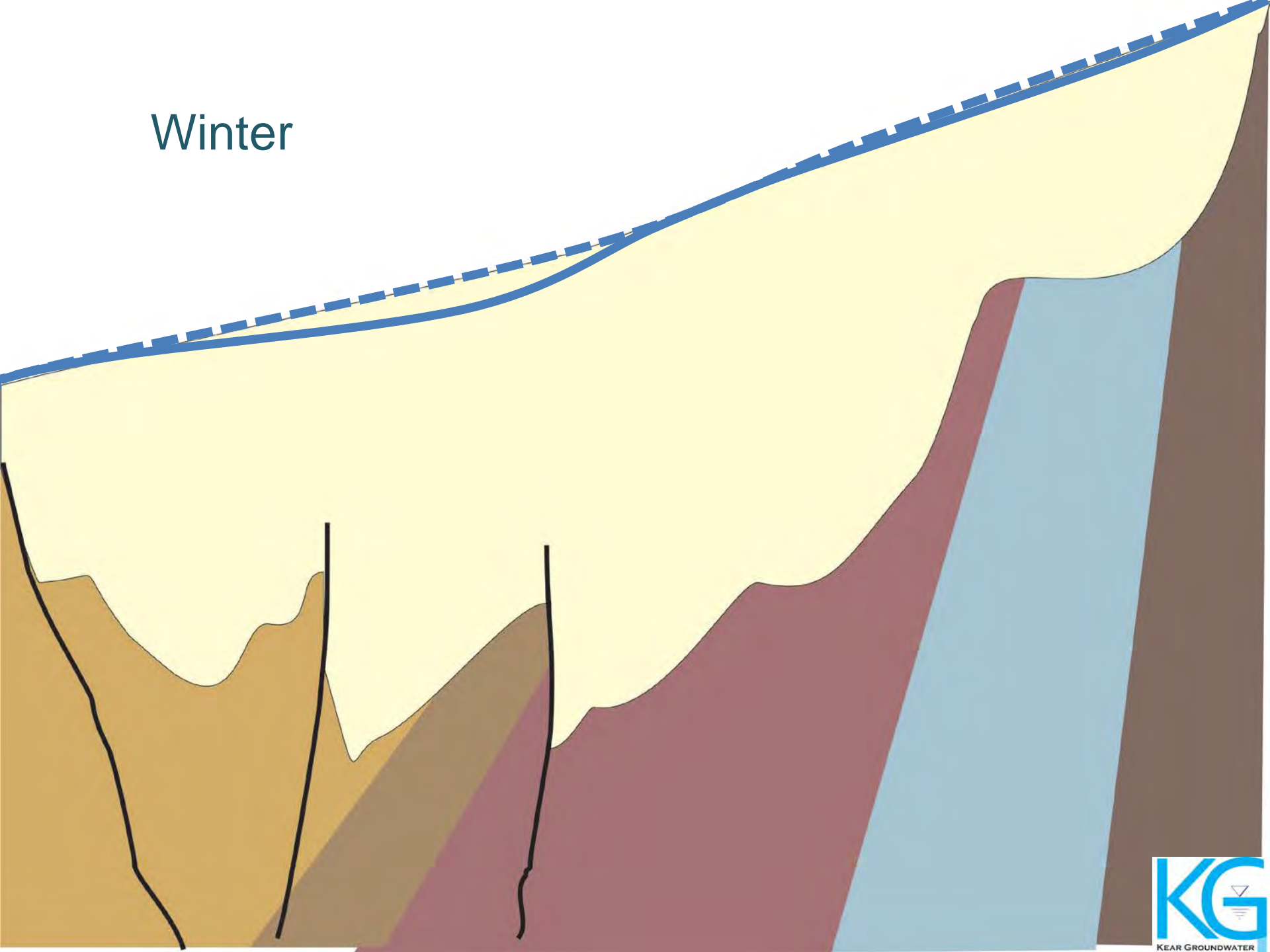
Winter



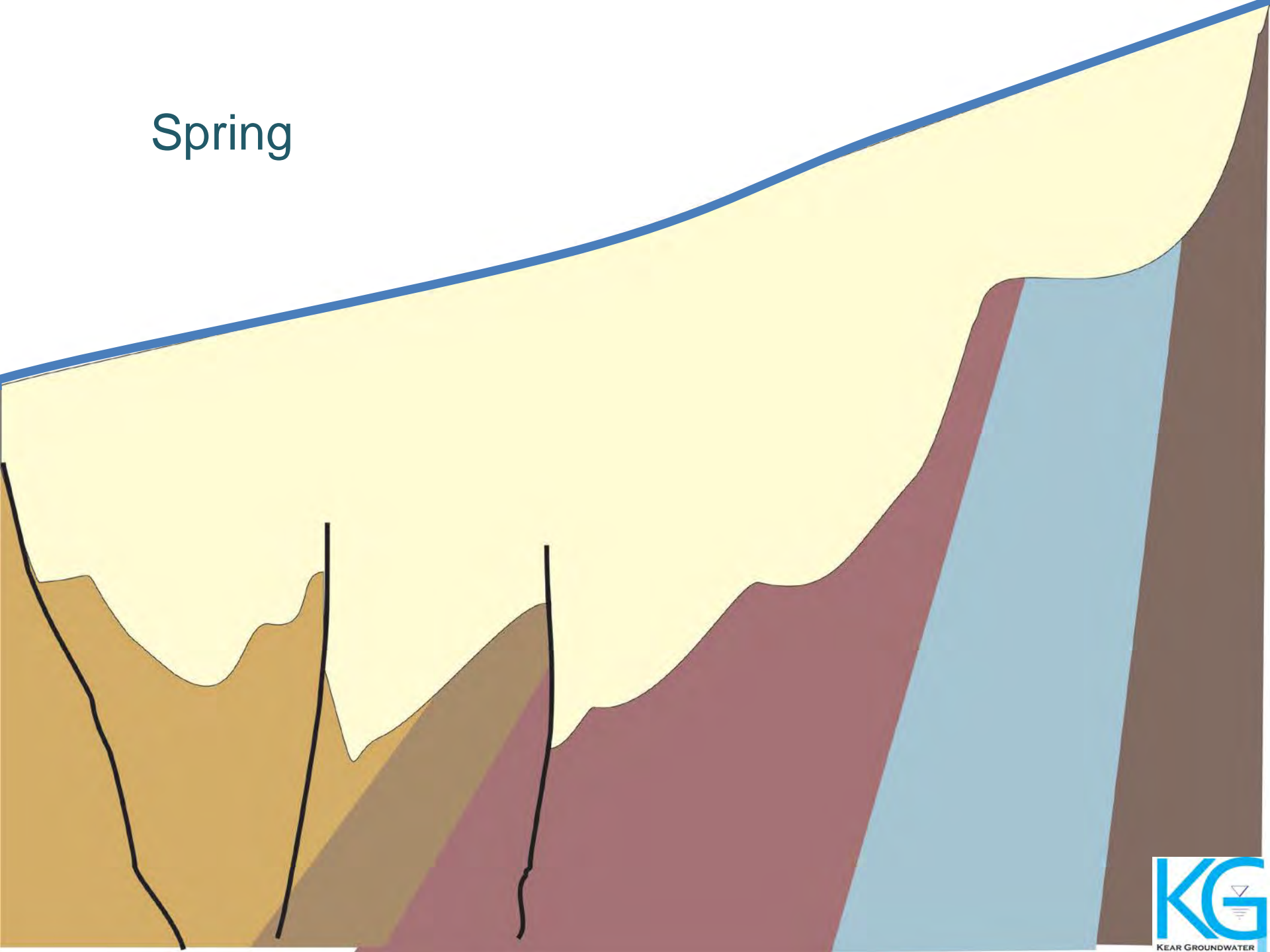
Winter



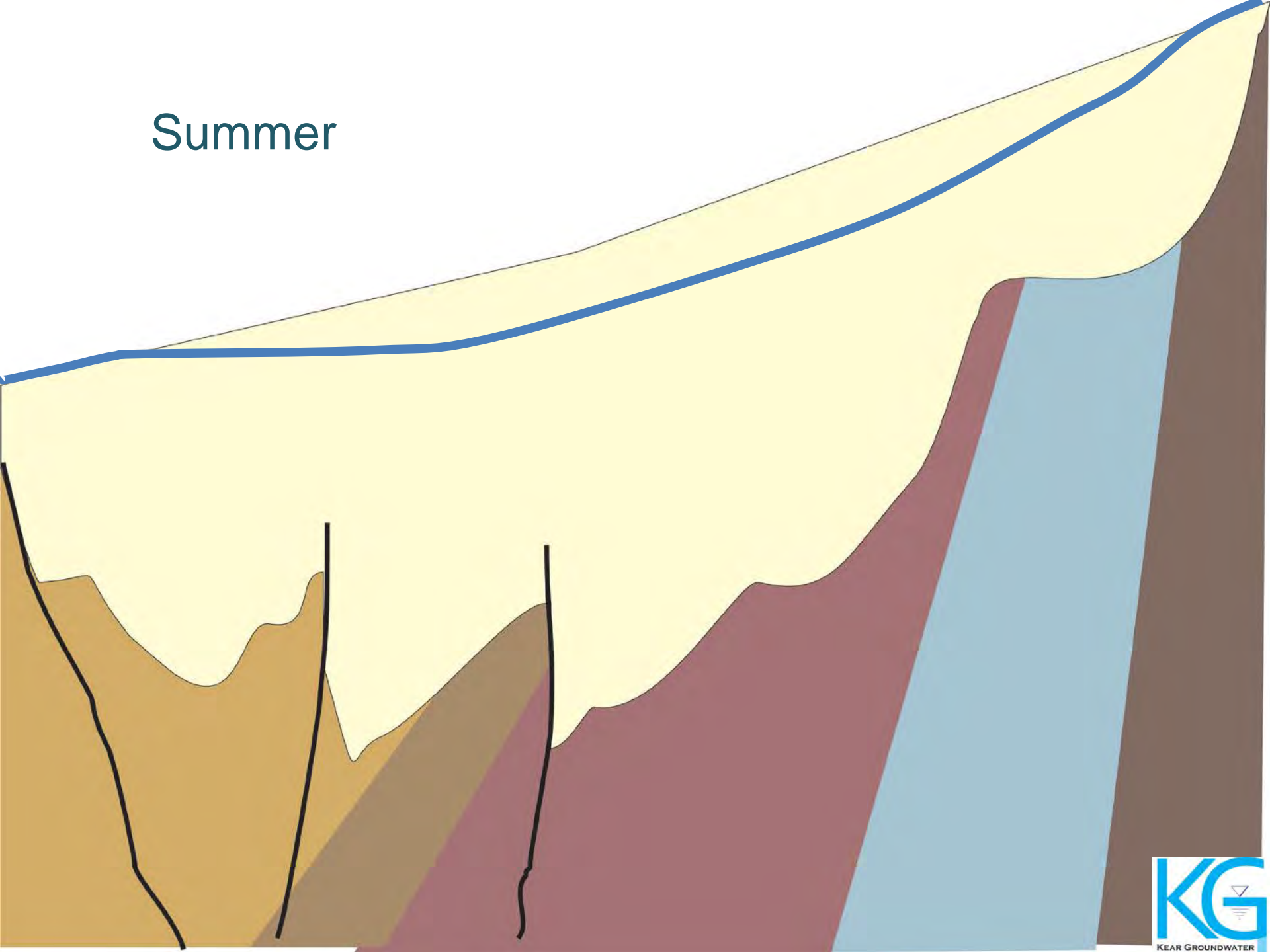
Winter



Spring



Summer



Summary and Conclusion

- Pumping of wells has minor acute effect on river flow
- Diurnal temperature changes have significant effect on river flow
- River flow and saturated groundwater body shape appears to be more influenced by aquifer morphology than any other single factor
- River will go dry in Robles Reach each year regardless of pumping practices via groundwater wells

Recommendations

- Pumping of wells has minor acute effect on river flow
- *Continue monitoring water levels in wells and river flow*
- *Conduct more detailed monitoring of surface flow and transmission losses*
- Diurnal temperature changes have significant effect on river flow
- *Continue monitoring temperature and river responses over several seasons*

Recommendations

- River flow and saturated groundwater body shape appears to be more influenced by aquifer morphology than any other single factor
- *Survey well head elevations and conduct coordinated groundwater measurements in many public and private wells*

Recommendations

- River will go dry in Robles Reach each year regardless of pumping practices via groundwater wells
- *Continue to monitor pumping rates and extractions. Observe and record southern wet edge of flow at the losing reach and northern wet edge of flow at the gaining reach*

“In rivers, the water that you touch is the last of what has passed and the first of that which comes; so with present time...”

-Leonardo da Vinci

Jordan Kear, PG, CHG

(805)512-1516

www.keargroundwater.com

jordan@keargroundwater.com

