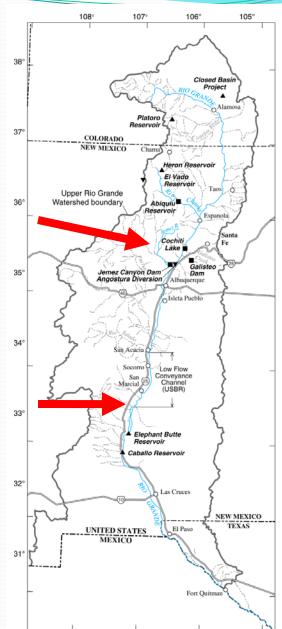
### URGWOM

### Development of Physically Based Model for the Middle Rio Grande Valley

Michael Roark, USGS Nabil Shafike, ISC Technical Review - October 14, 2010

# Area of Significant GW/SW Interaction



#### EXPLANATION

#### RESERVOIRS AND OTHER FACILITIES

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)
- Non-Federal

--- INTERMITTENT OR EPHEMERAL STREAM

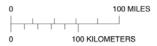




Figure 1. Upper Rio Grande watershed



#### Middle Valley System

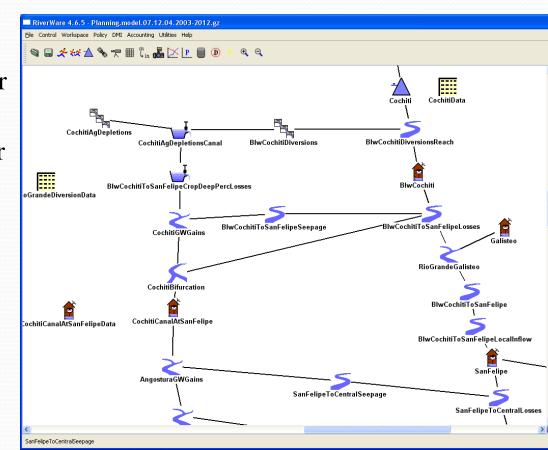
- Several diversion structures divert river flows to a system of canals.
- Drains capture agricultural returns.
- Head dependent seepage between shallow groundwater aquifer and river (and drains)
  - affected by riparian evapotranspiration





### Physical Simulation GW/SW Interaction

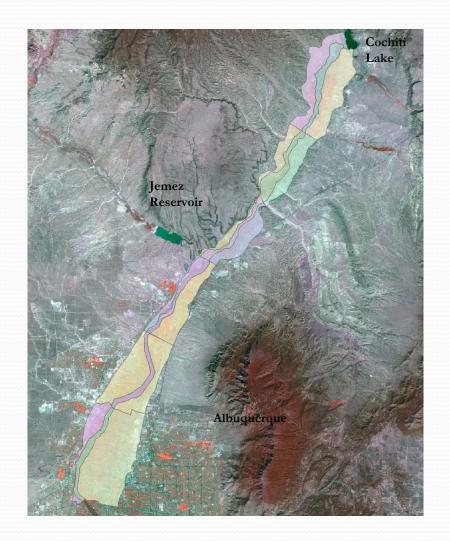
- Old Model
  - Uses regression relations for river seepage
  - Feedback loop to correct for too much or too little water in river and drains
  - Model needs flow input in each reach
- Many alternatives explored





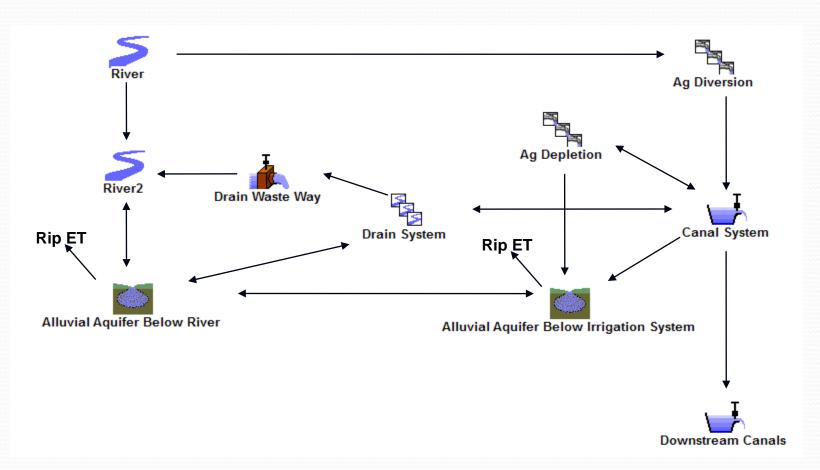
#### **Model Reaches**

- Middle Rio Grande is divided into 19 separate groundwater reaches along the following six river reaches:
  - Cochiti to San Felipe
  - San Felipe to Central
  - Central to Isleta
  - Isleta to Bernardo
  - Bernardo to San Acacia
  - San Acacia to San Marcial
- Sub-reaches ~ 5 to 7 miles long
- 3 groundwater areas for each reach.
- east of the river, below the river, and west of the river
- 57 groundwater cells



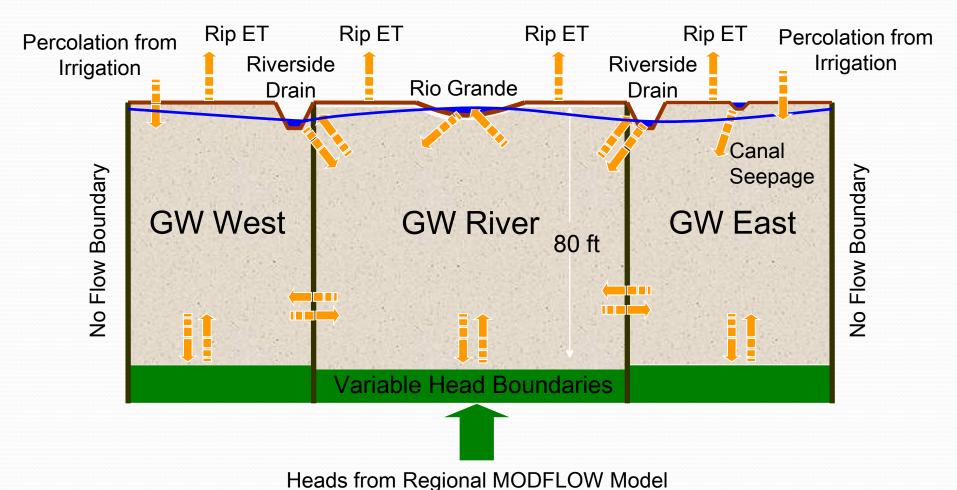


#### Conceptual Design





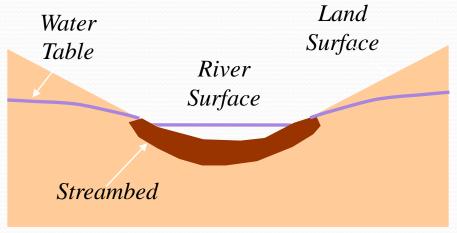
#### Vertical Discretization



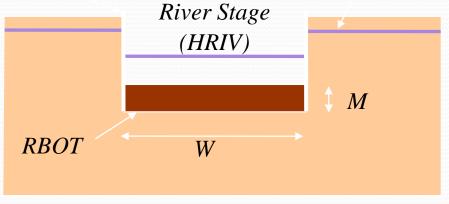


#### Simulation of Stream - Aquifer

System



Stream –aquifer System

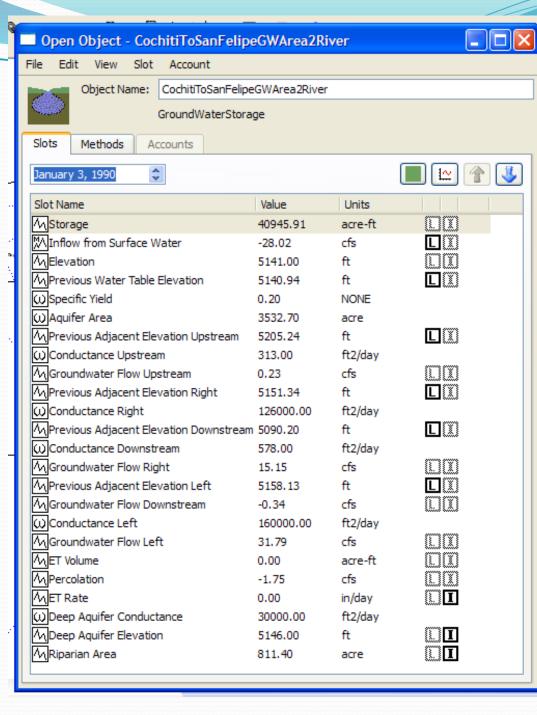


If 
$$h > RBOT$$
  
Seepage = Cond (HRIV-h)

Riverbed Conductance = KLW/M

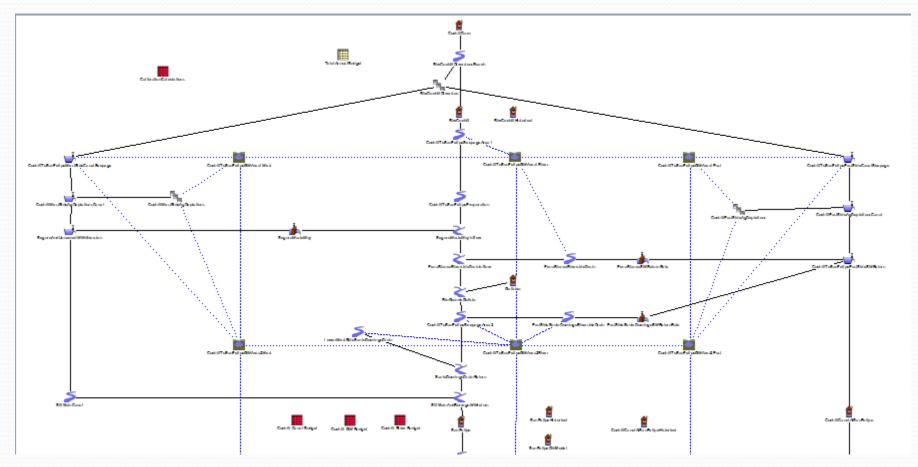


# Example GW Object data





#### Cochiti to San Felipe Reach





# Parameter Development – River and Drain objects

- average channel elevation
- open water and wetted sand evaporation equations
- river bed conductance
- average rating table



### River and Drain – river bed conductance

$$C = \frac{W_s \bullet L_s \bullet K_v}{T_{sb}}$$

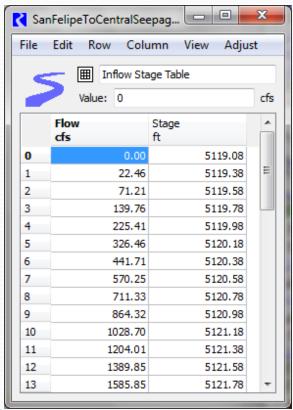
- *C* is conductance
- $W_s$  is stream width, in feet
- $L_s$  is stream length, in feet
- $K_v$  is vertical hydraulic conductivity, in feet/day
- $T_{sb}$  is stream bed thickness, in feet



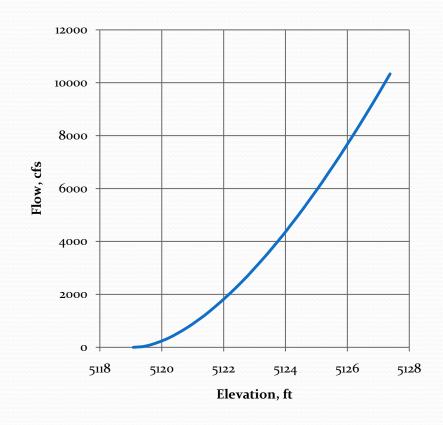
#### River and Drain – average rating table

 $Q = (1.486/p) \bullet A \bullet R^{2/3} \bullet S^{1/2}$ 

#### **Rating Table**



#### **Rating Curve**





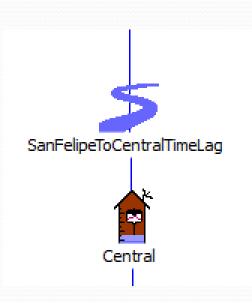
#### River Routing Method

- Time Lag Method
  - Cochiti to Central
  - Central to San Acacia
  - San Acacia to San Marcial

one day;

one day;

one day





### Parameter Development – GW Objects

- aquifer dimensions
- storage coefficient
- deep aquifer heads and elevations
- riparian areas
- ET rate
- initial storage
- initial shallow aquifer elevation (head)
- conductances



#### GW Object – conductances

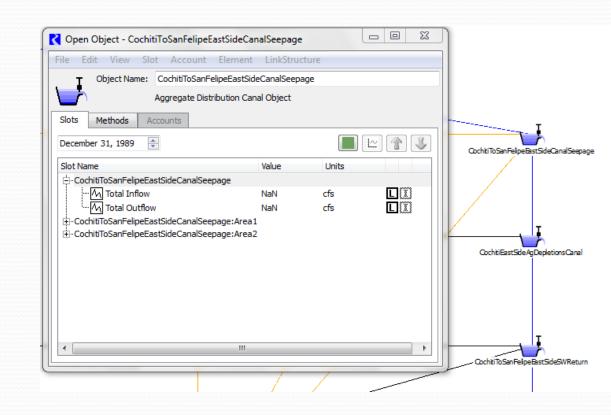
$$C_h = \frac{l_f \bullet t_s \bullet k}{l_c}$$

- $C_h$  is horizontal conductance, in ft<sup>2</sup>/d,
- $l_{\rm f}$  is face length, in ft,
- $t_s$  is saturated thickness, in ft,
- K is horizontal hydraulic conductivity, in ft/d,
- $l_c$  is length between centroids of groundwater objects, in ft.



#### Canal Seepage

- Canal seepage linked to each GW object
- Seepage simulated as a percent of the flow at the top of the canal
- Range from 14%to 2%





#### Simulated Wasteways to the River

- Cochiti Division
  - East Side:
    - Pena Blanca Riverside Drain;
    - East Side Santo Domingo Riverside Drain;
  - West Side
    - Seguro Wasteway;
    - End of Sili Main Canal.
- Albuquerque Division
  - East Side
    - Central Waste way;
    - Albuquerque Riverside Drain Wasteway.
  - West Side
    - Upper Corrales Waste way;
    - Lower Corrales Wasteway;
    - Attrisco Wasteway.

- Belen Division
  - East Side
    - Combined Parelta and Lower Parelta Wasteways;
    - Lower San Juan drain outfall;
  - West Side
    - Isleta Wasteway;
    - Belen Drain outfall;
    - Drain U-7 wasteway;
- Socorro Division
  - West Side
    - 9-Mile outfall



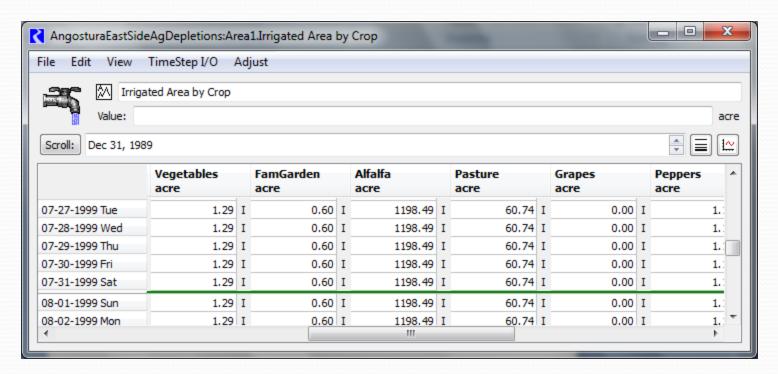
#### Simulation of Crop Areas

- Crop Areas
  - 1975 to 1999 Bureau of Reclamation Crop Survey Reports
  - 2000 to current IKONOS crop area
- Crop ET Rate ET Tool Box
- Farm efficiency 50%
- GW return 5% of excess irrigation water
- SW return the remainder after consumption by crop and GW return



#### Simulation of Crop Areas

 Crop area and ET rate data entered in an array in the model





### URGWOM

#### Calibration

#### Calibration Criteria

- Gage flow
- Total Surface Water depletion
- River seepage

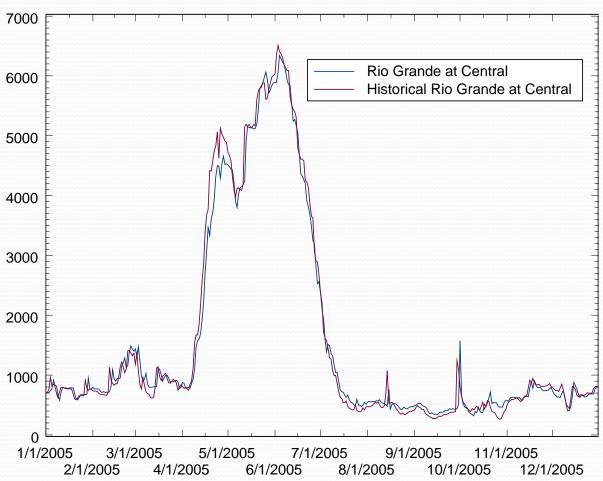


#### **Calibration Parameters**

- Riverbed Conductances;
- Deep Aquifer Conductances/Heads;
- Canal Seepage;
- GW Return Flow Ratio;
- Percent of Returns at Waste ways.

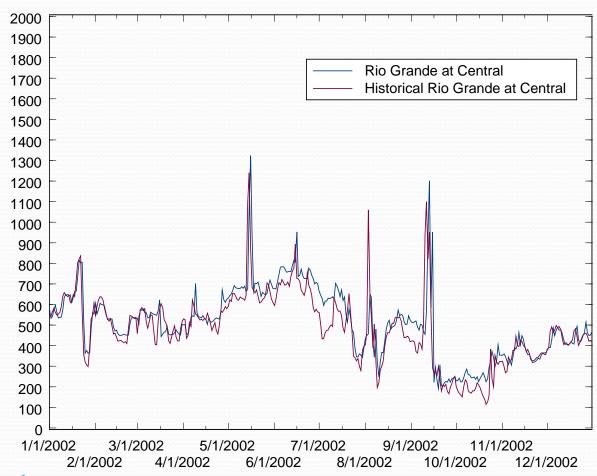


#### Rio Grande at Albuquerque- 2005



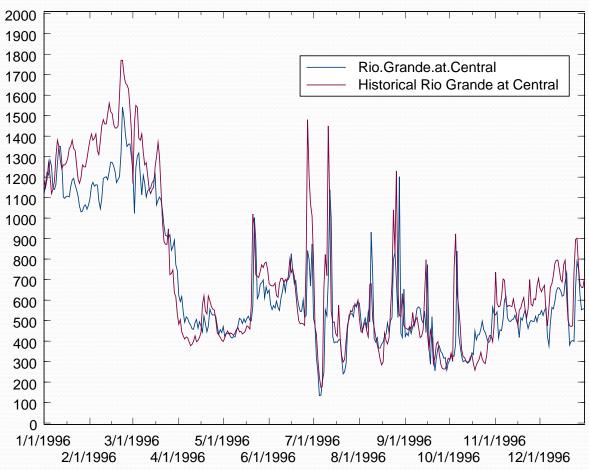


#### Rio Grande at Albuquerque- 2002



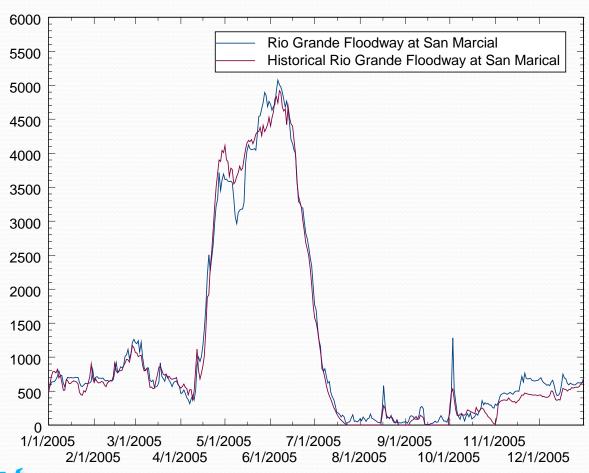


#### Rio Grande at Albuquerque- 1996



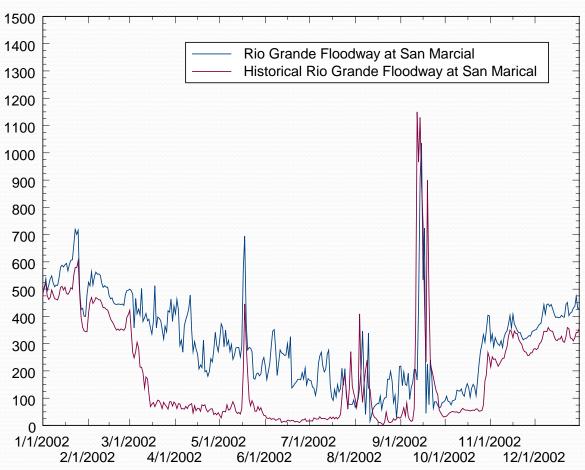


#### Rio Grande at San Marcial- 2005



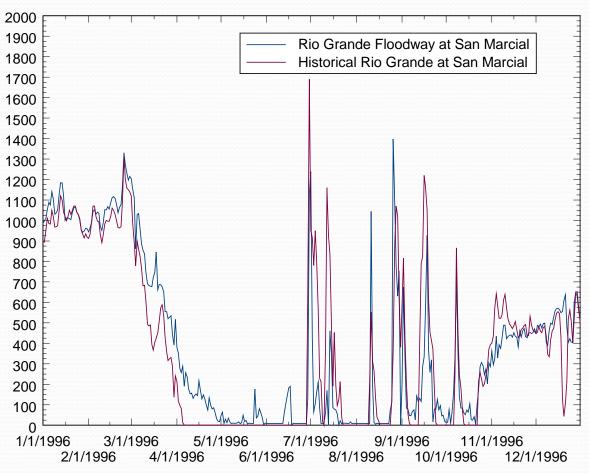


#### Rio Grande at San Marcial- 2002



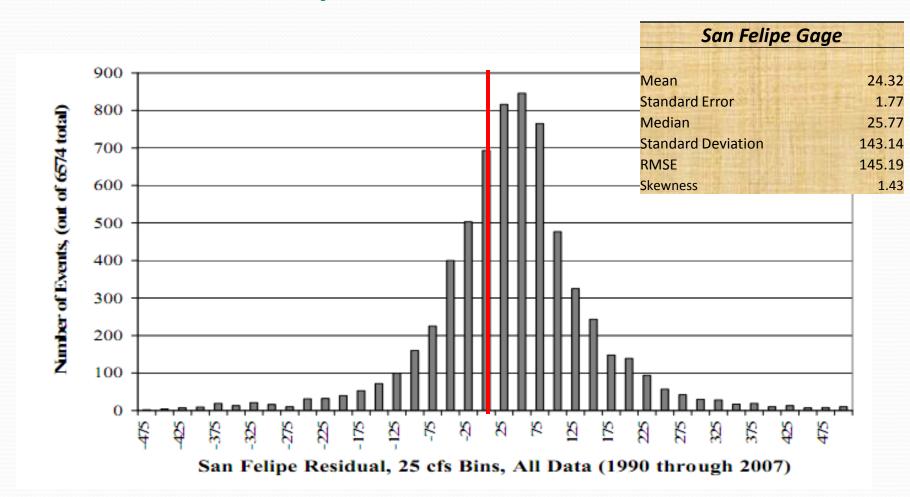


#### Rio Grande at San Marcial- 1996



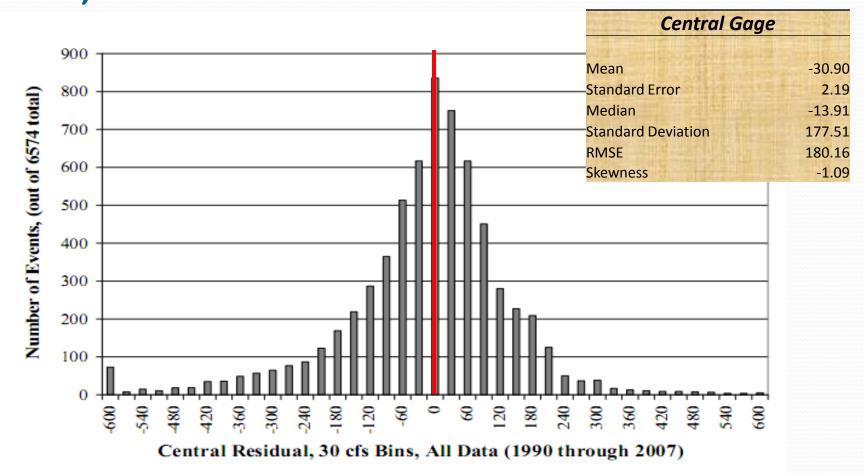


# Residuals of Simulated - Actual Flow, San Felipe



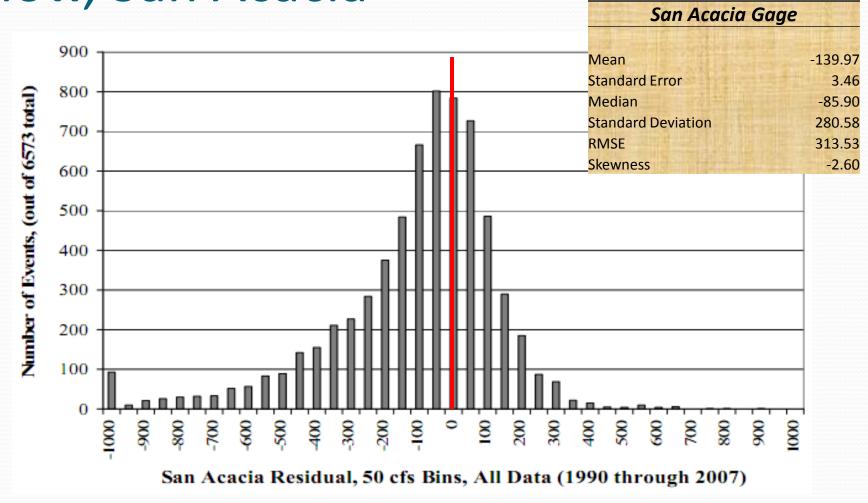


### Residuals of Simulated - Actual Flow, Central



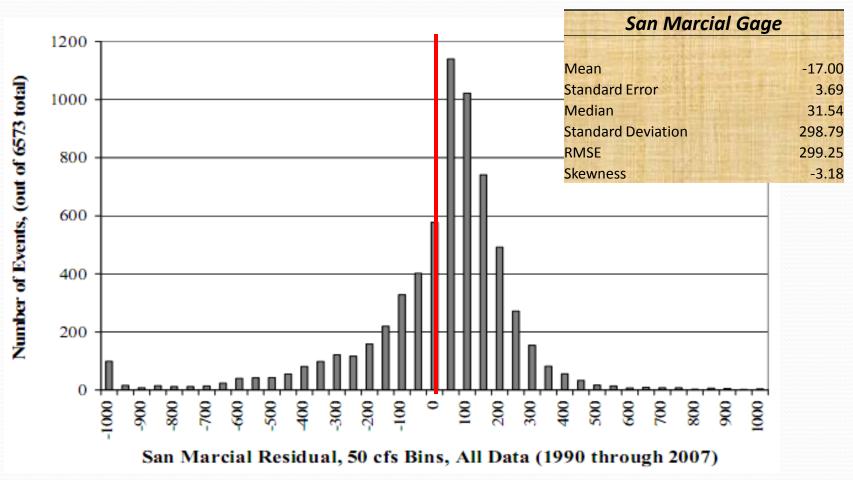


### Residuals of Simulated - Actual Flow, San Acacia



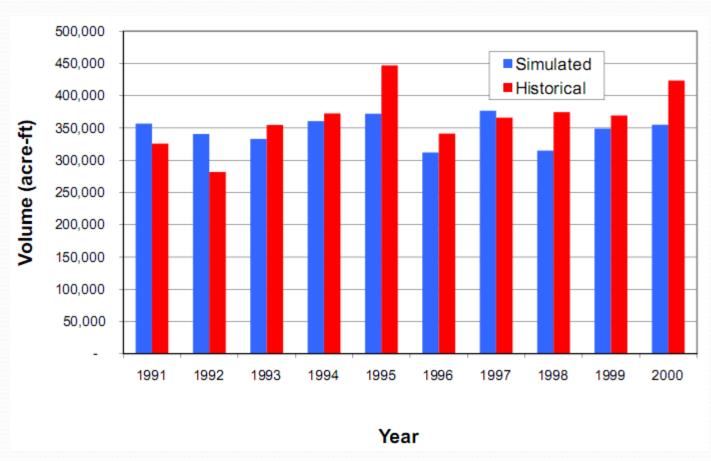


# Residuals of Simulated - Actual Flow, San Marcial



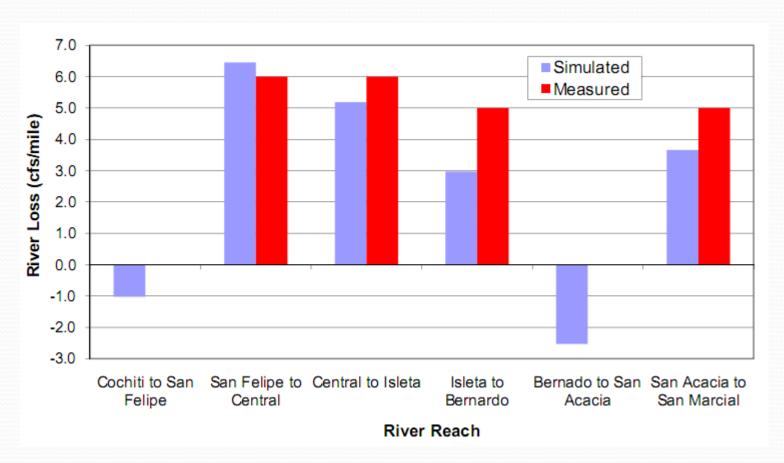


#### **Total Annual Depletions**





#### Actual and Simulated Seepage





### URGWOM

#### **Future Work**

#### **Future Work**

- Recalibrate canal and drain seepage
  - New studies for canal and drain seepage
  - Drain seepage study last February
- Possibly change to one weighted crop
  - Smaller model faster run time
- Calibrate crop deep percolation %
- Calibrate with new values from ET toolbox
- New open-water wetted sand method



### Questions