



Objectives

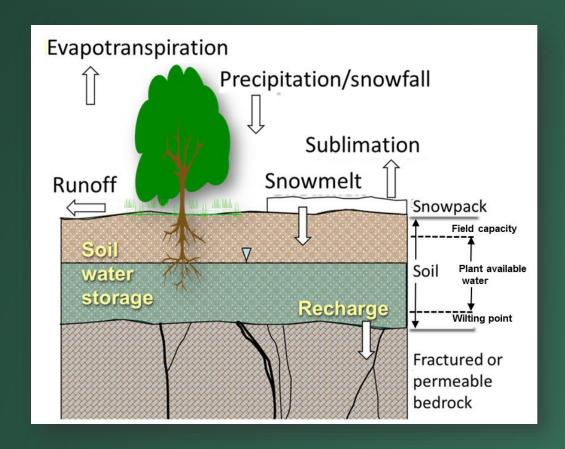
- Locally calculate the water balance with the newly revised Basin Characterization Model in the Indian Wells Valley to estimate natural recharge by constraining all components of the water balance
- Provide validation from multiple sources to increase confidence in estimates
- Evaluate historical and future patterns of natural recharge and evaporative demand in the valley



Progress to date

- Data we have
 - Lots of literature
 - Regional climate data
 - Regional and local streamgage data
 - Actual evapotranspiration from remote sensing
 - Mapped vegetation types
 - Evidence of ponding on playa
- Literature review for estimates of natural recharge
- Development of sub-basins
- Estimates of sub-basin recharge from statewide calibrations
- Preliminary results of actual ET comparisons for 18 vegetation types in basin
- Preliminary results of model comparisons to streamflow
- Ponding playa comparison

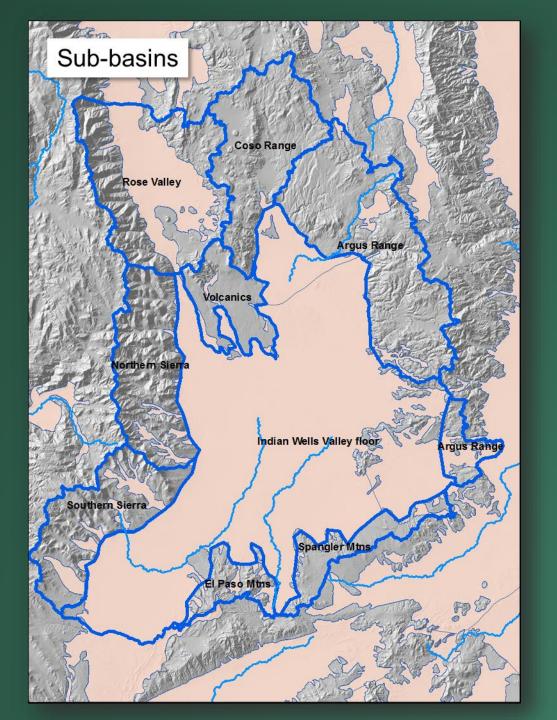
Solving the Water Balance



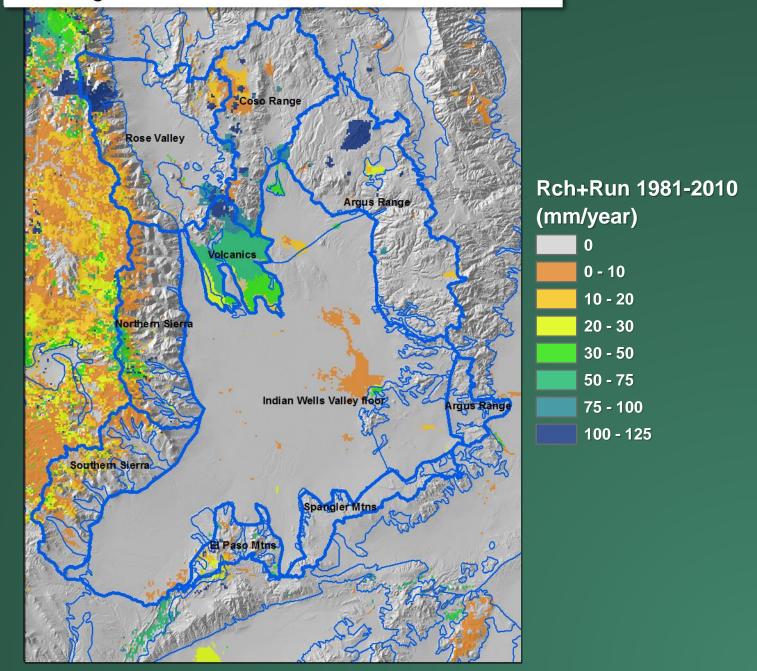
Basin Characterization Model

A grid based regional water balance model

Precipitation – evapotranspiration – sublimation – runoff – recharge – change in soil storage = 0



Recharge + runoff based on statewide calibrations

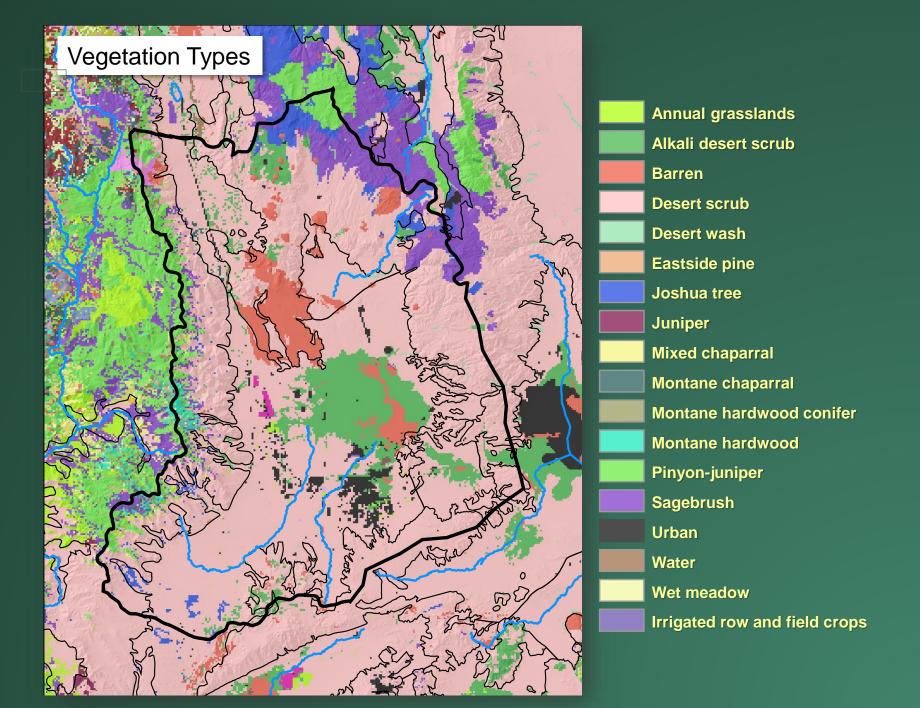


Recharge and runoff from statewide calibration

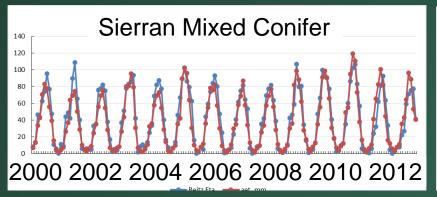
| | | | Mean | | |
|---------------------------|-------|----------|----------|--|--|
| | | Mean | Recharge | | |
| | Area | Recharge | (acre- | | |
| | (km2) | (mm) | feet) | | |
| Southern Sierra | 249 | 1.5 | 299 | | |
| Northern Sierra | 256 | 3.1 | 644 | | |
| Coso Range | 289 | 2.8 | 655 | | |
| Volcanics | 129 | 19.6 | 2,048 | | |
| Argus Range | 511 | 2.1 | 877 | | |
| Spangler Mtns | 105 | 0.0 | - | | |
| El Paso Mtns | 80 | 3.1 | 203 | | |
| Indian Wells Valley floor | 1,583 | 0.3 | 324 | | |
| Rose Valley | 414 | 6.5 | 2,173 | | |
| Total w/o Rose Valley | | | 5,050 | | |

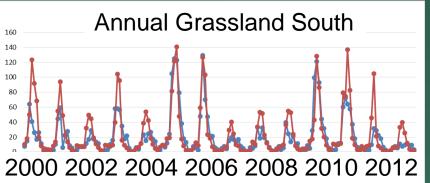
Recharge estimates for Indian Wells Valley

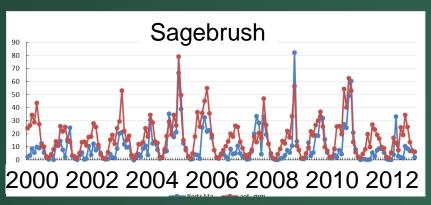
| All numbers in acre-feet per yea | r | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | Leakage | | | | |
| | Surface | Surface | Surface | Surface | | | Subsurface | | from | Irrigation | | | |
| 5 6 | Drainage | Drainage | Drainage | Drainage | | | Inflow | Leakage | IWVWD | Deep | | | |
| Data Source | from | from | from | from El | Inflow | Geothermal | from Sierra | from Los | Water | Percolation | Wastewate | | Total |
| | Sierra | Coso | Argus | Paso | from Rose | Leakage | Nevada | Angeles | Distribution | (agric. and | r Pond | Total | Natural |
| | Nevada | Range | Range | Mountains | Valley | (upwelling) | Bedrock | Aqueduct | System | muni.) | Percolation | Recharge | Recharge |
| Lee (1913) 27,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27,000 | |
| Thompson (1929) | 39,000 | | | | 10,000 | | | | | | | 49,000 | 39,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,000 to | |
| Kunkel and Chase (1969) | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,000 | |
| Bloyd and Robson (1971) | 6,235 | 3,1 | .60 | 400 | 45 | | | | | | | 9,850 | 9,795 |
| Dutcher and Moyle (1973) | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,000 | |
| St. Amand (1986) | | | | | | | | | | | | 11,000 | |
| | at least | | | | | 1,000 to | | 4,000 | | | | | |
| Austin (1988) | 30,000 | | | | | 10,000 | | 4,000 | | | | | |
| Bean (1989) | 6,300 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 400 | 400 | 100 | 2,500 | 900 | 500 | | 1,000 | 15,100 | 9,700 |
| Berenbrock and Martin (1991) | 6,236 | 236 3,170 400 | | 43 | | | | | 100 | 1,001 | 10,996 | 9,806 | |
| Watt (1993) | 8,876 | 975 0 | | | | | | | | | | 9,851 | |
| Thyne and others (1999) | 8,026 | | | | 1,297 | | 34,100 | | | | | | 8,026 |
| Bauer (2002) | | | | | 3,300 | | | | | | | | |
| Brown and Caldwell (2009) | 5,890 | 300 | 1,600 | 50 | 1,000 | | | | | | | 8,521 | 7,840 |
| | 3,090 to | 300 | 1 600 | 50 | 1 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 1,600 to | 0 | 7,700 to | 0.806 |
| Todd (2014) | 5,890 | 300 | 1,600 50 | 50 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 2,100 | U | 11,000 | 9,806 |
| Reitz and others (2016) | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,325 |
| USGS (2017) statewide | 943 | 655 | 877 | 203 | 324 | | | | | | | | E 0E0 |
| calibration (1981-2010) | 943 | 055 | 8// | 203 | valley floor | | | | | | | | 5,050 |

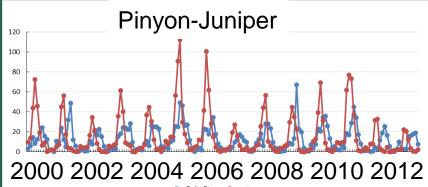


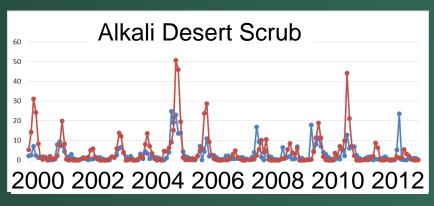
Comparison of Actual Evapotranspiration Estimates

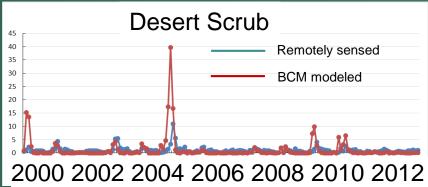


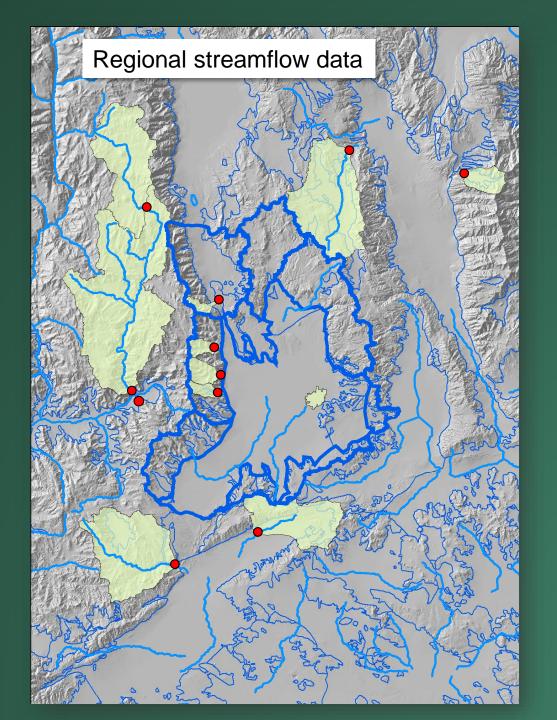


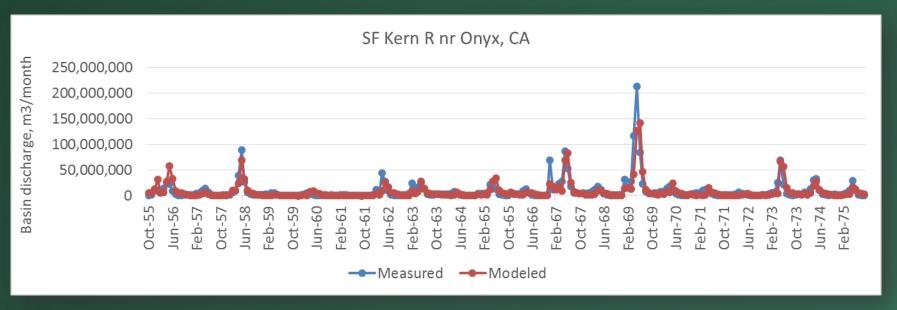


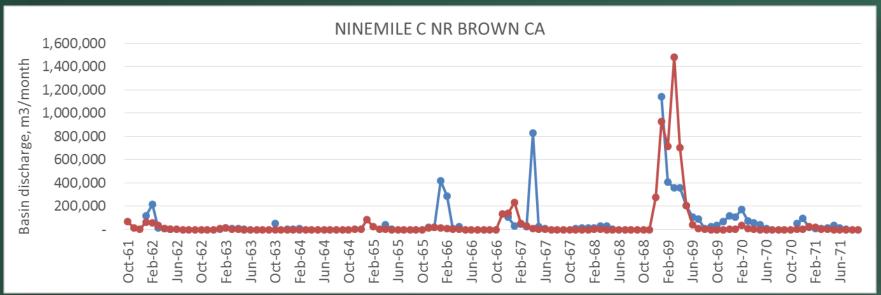


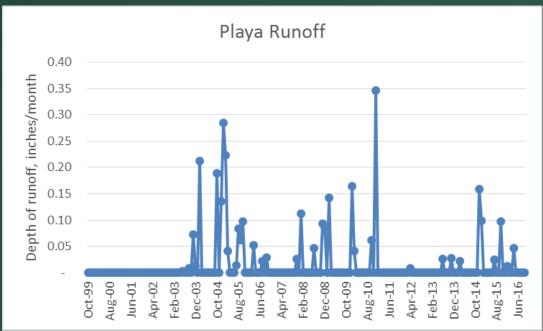


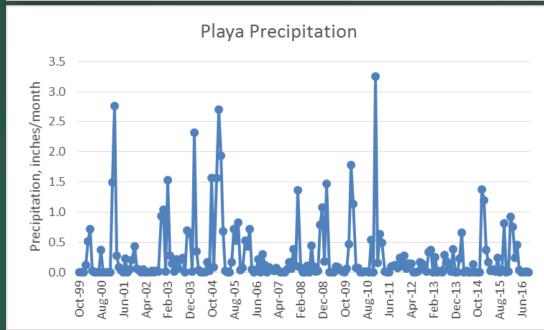














Results and Discussion

- Sub-basin boundaries for reporting: are there more useful boundaries for land and water resource management?
- Statewide calibration has lower recharge values than other studies, although averaging over dissimilar time periods
 - Requires additional local calibration, including matching local vegetation evapotranspiration
 - Matching streamflows helps to discern the proportion of runoff that becomes recharge in this arid basin
- Spatial distribution of recharge is a function of climate, geology, soil storage, and vegetation type



Take Home Message

- Recharge is the most elusive component of the water balance to quantify
- Water balance closure helps to constrain and define recharge spatially and temporally over basins on the basis of
 - spatially distributed climate
 - soil storage and energy balance properties
 - deterministic processes such as evapotranspiration, changes in soil water content and drainage, and seasonality of water availability and demand
- Layers of evidence are being compiled to help validate and support the estimate of recharge
- Once calibration is complete analysis of historical and future trends will be done

