

## **TAC Meeting**

#### January 11, 2021



#### Why do we need a model?

- Models produce defensible water budgets (required under §354.18)
- Models can estimate future water budgets (required under §354.18)
- Models allow for exploration of alternative management scenarios
- Models can help build consensus around management decisions

Example Scott Valley Annual Water Budget



The Sierra Valley Integrated Hydrologic Model is the combination of three different models.



Streamflow entering Sierra Valley (PRMS)

Recharge and pumping within the valley (SWBM)

Detailed groundwater levels and streamflow (MODFLOW)

## **Model Domain**

- Same model grid for PRMS, SWBM, and MODFLOW.
- Currently 100m (may change depending on model runtimes)
- Rotated 35 degrees counter clockwise to accommodate Grizzly Valley Fault System





### Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System (PRMS)



- PRMS simulates various components of the water budget.
- Two components/outputs are of primary interest
  - Runoff entering GWB
  - Mountain Front Recharge entering GWB

#### GWB: Groundwater Basin

**Figure 1.** Hydrological processes simulated by the Precipitation-Runoff Modeling System (modified from Markstrom and others, 2008).

#### Geospatial data for PRMS

- Elevation 10m National Elevation Dataset
- Study area boundary Geospatial Data Gateway
- Soil STATSGO or SSURGO dataset from USDA
- Impervious Cover National Land Cover Database (USGS)
- Climate Western Regional Climate Center, CA-DWR, PRISM (OSU)
- Vegetation LANDFIRE dataset
- Hydrography National Hydrography Dataset

## These geospatial data are transformed directly into model parameters.

#### Surface Water Features - Lakes represented in PRMS



Frenchman Lake and Lake Davis are represented in the PRMS model.

Are there any other reservoirs that hold significant amounts of water in the upper watershed?

#### Surface Water Features - Streams represented in PRMS



#### Are all the perennial streams represented in PRMS?







### Soil-Water Budget Model - Example



### Soil-Water Budget Model - Example



#### Calculated each day for each individual field



For each field we specify some combination of:

- Land use (water demand)
- Soil type (water holding capacity)
- Irrigation type/efficiency (applied water)
- Water source
- Irrigation trigger
- •GW irrigation well
- •SW irrigation stream
- Crop rotation
- Rooting depth
- Typical growing season dates
- Typical irrigation season dates

Key Soil-Water Budget Model Outputs



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Land Use

Land Use	DWR Crop Mapping (acres)	SWBM/model (acres)	Percent Change
Alfalfa/Grain	10,990	11,189	1.79
Pasture	59,407	60,126	1.2
Native Vegetation	50,758	55,020	8.06
Barren	3,524	2,896	-19.56
Water	223	119	-60.82
Total	124,902	129,350	3.5



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Land Use

- Are these categories of land use sufficient for representing agricultural water usage in the valley?
- Is this distribution of land use categories accurate?
- Have there been any significant land use changes in the valley since October 1st, 1999?



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Water Holding Capacity

Red: generally coarse sandy soils -

Orange and light blue: generally silty loams

Dark blue: generally silts and clays

Is this soil distribution consistent with local knowledge?



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Irrigation Type

Land Use	DWR Crop Mapping (acres)	SWBM/model (acres)	Percent Change
Flood	52,463	53,123	1.25
Wheel Line	1,894	1,940	2.4
Center Pivot	6,612	6,682	1.05
Non-Irrigated	63,933	67,605	5.58
Total	124,902	129,350	3.5



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Irrigation Type

- Most alfalfa fields appear to use center pivot irrigation.
- Most pasture fields appear to be flood irrigated.

Is this distribution of irrigation methods consistent with local knowledge?

Are there other irrigation methods used in the valley?



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Water Source

Land Use	DWR Crop Mapping (acres)	SWBM/model (acres)	Percent Change
Surface-water	53,093	53,760	1.25
Groundwater	7,877	7,984	1.35
Mixed	0	0	0
Non-Irrigated	63,933	67,605	5.58
Total	124,902	129,350	3.5



#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Water Source

- Majority of alfalfa appears to be irrigated using groundwater
- Most pasture appear to be irrigated with surface-water
  - Is this distribution of water sources consistent with local knowledge?

Are there any fields that are sustained primarily by shallow groundwater (sub-irrigation)?







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#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Agricultural Wells

Are the wells associated with the GW irrigated fields accurate?

Are any irrigation wells missing?

Are there GW irrigation wells identified that are no longer used?



## Soil-Water Budget Model - Preliminary Timing

Kc = Crop Coefficient

Evapotranspiration (ET) = Potential ET \* Crop Coefficient

(March 25 – August 31) Alfalfa ET (Constant Kc) (March 1 – Nov 14)

**Alfalfa Irrigation** 

**Grain Irrigation** (March 16 – July 17)

Grain ET (Variable Kc) (March 16 – July 17)

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Pasture Irrigation (April 15 – October 15)

Pasture ET (Constant Kc) (March 1–November 14)

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When does the growing season typically begin and end for each crop type?

When does irrigation typically start and end for each crop type?

#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Irrigation Triggers

**Field Capacity** Maximum Allowable Depletion

What irrigation triggers do farmers and ranchers in the valley typically use?

#### Soil-Water Budget Model - Crop Rotation



8 year rotation

# What is the typical crop rotation schedule in the valley?

What crop type is usually rotated in?



