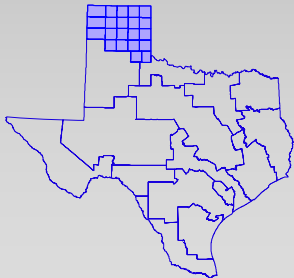


Surface Water Study

Groundwater
Land Cover

**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



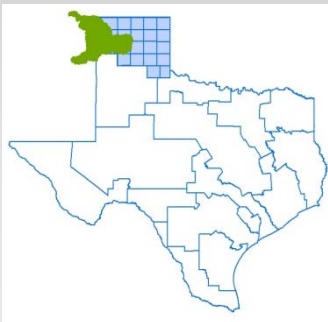
Spencer Schnier
PWPG Meeting
January 19, 2009

Background

Study Area

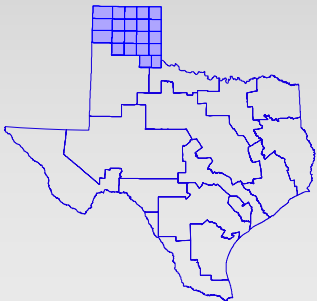


Panhandle Water Planning Area

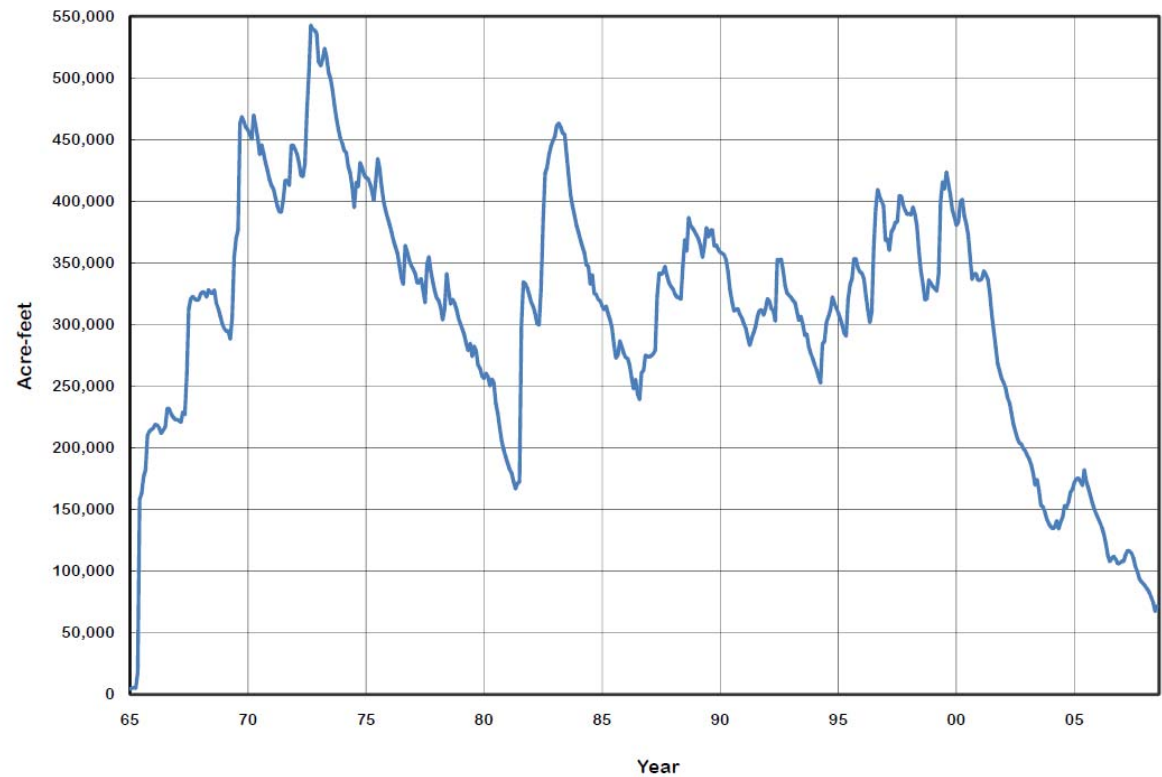


Background

**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



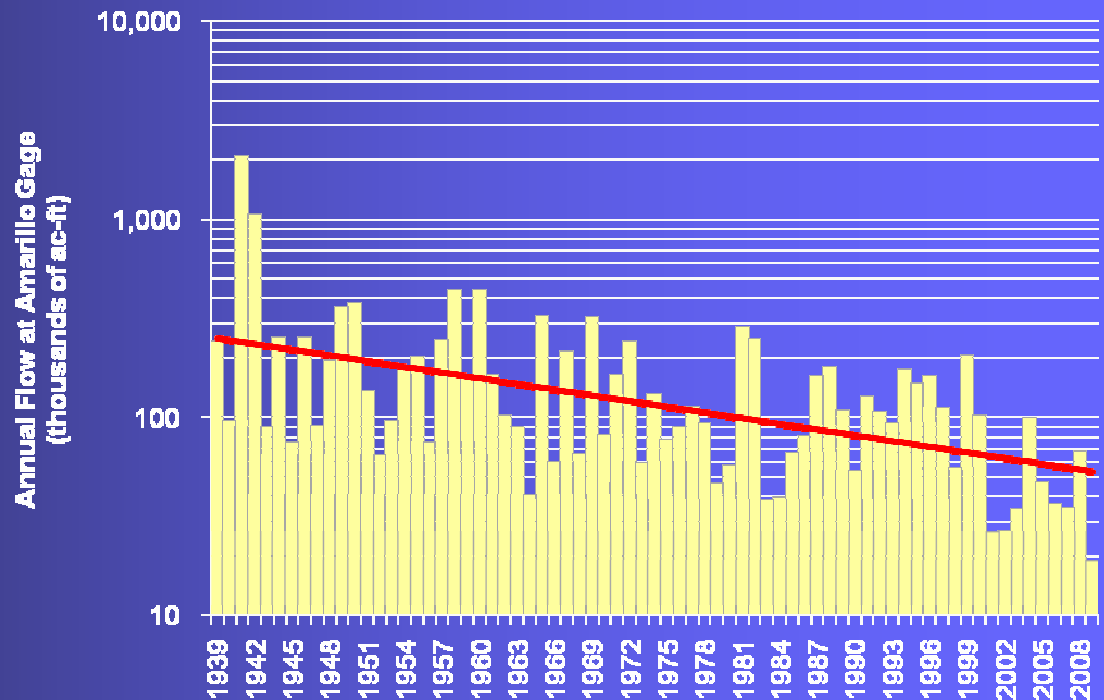
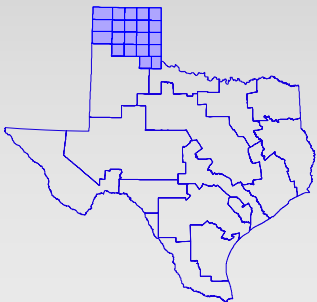
LAKE MEREDITH
Total Storage



What is reducing the level in Lake Meredith?

- Decreased stream flow

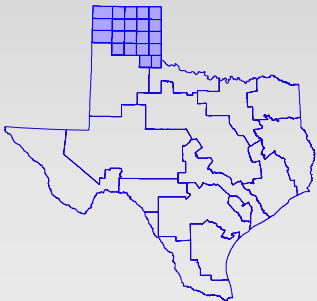
Panhandle Water
Planning Area



What is reducing the level in Lake Meredith?

- Lack of rain
- Increased evaporation
- Decreased spring flows
- Increased infiltration
- Spread of salt cedar
- Increase in stock ponds
- Change in water use

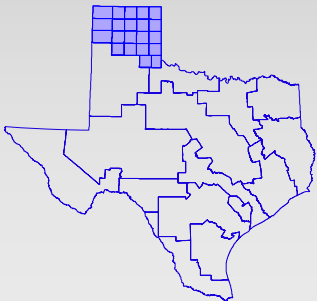
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



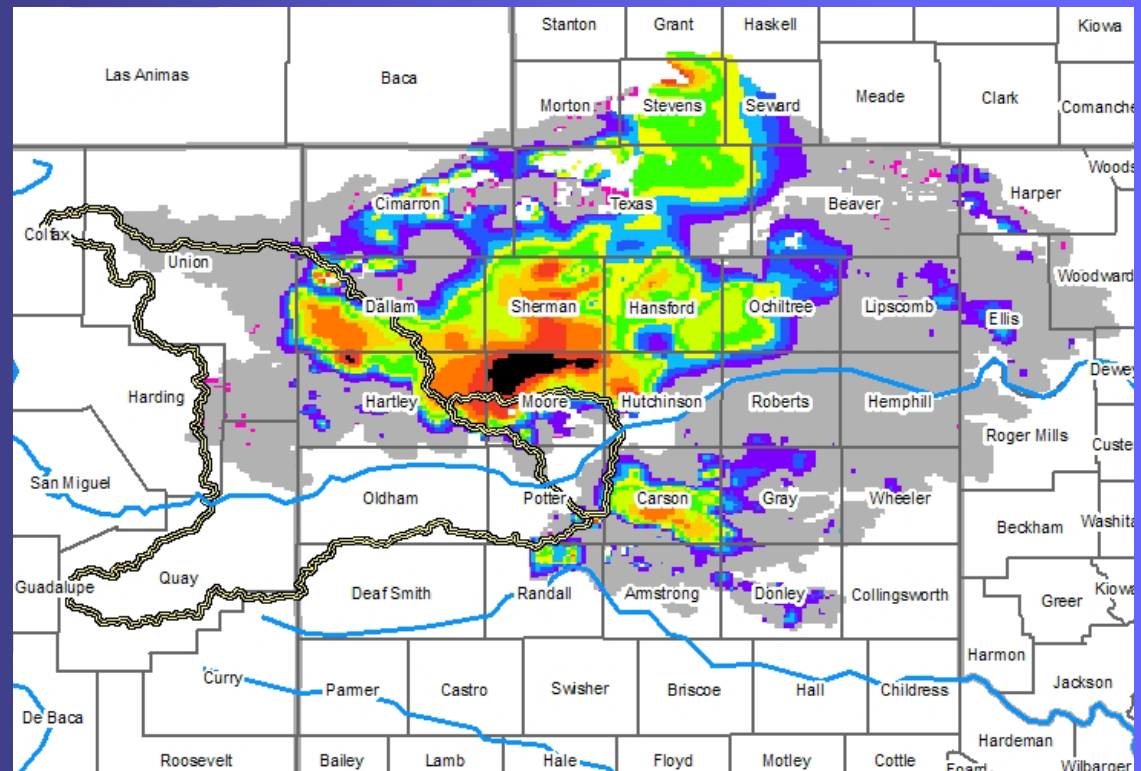
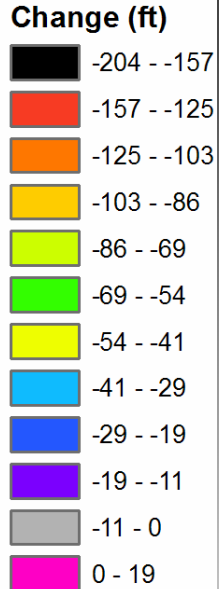
Groundwater Levels Methods

- **Northern Ogallala Aquifer**
 - ◆ Dutton, 2004 Dataset
 - ◆ Time Period: 1950 – 1998
- **Dockum Aquifer**
 - ◆ TWDB well data and water levels
 - ◆ IDW interpolation method
 - ◆ Time Period: 1950 – 2009

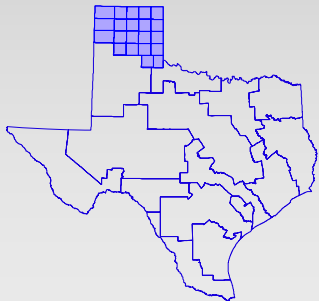
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



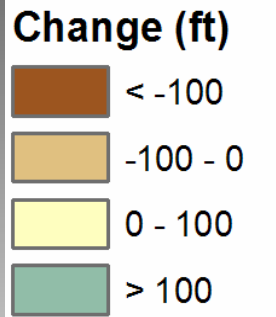
Groundwater Levels Change in N. Ogallala 1950 - 1998



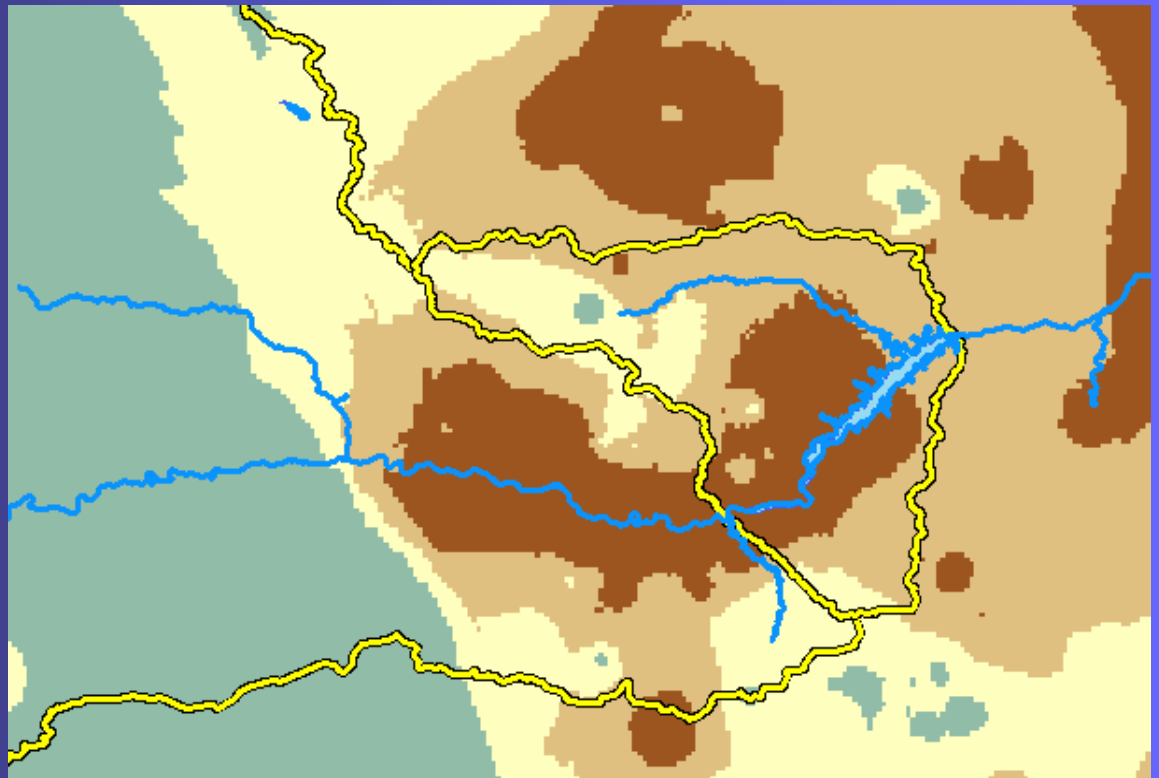
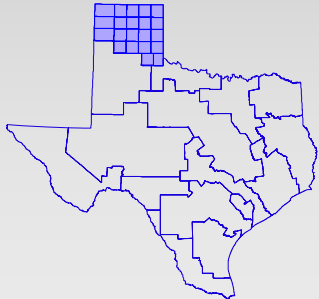
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Groundwater Levels Change in Dockum 1950s – 2000s

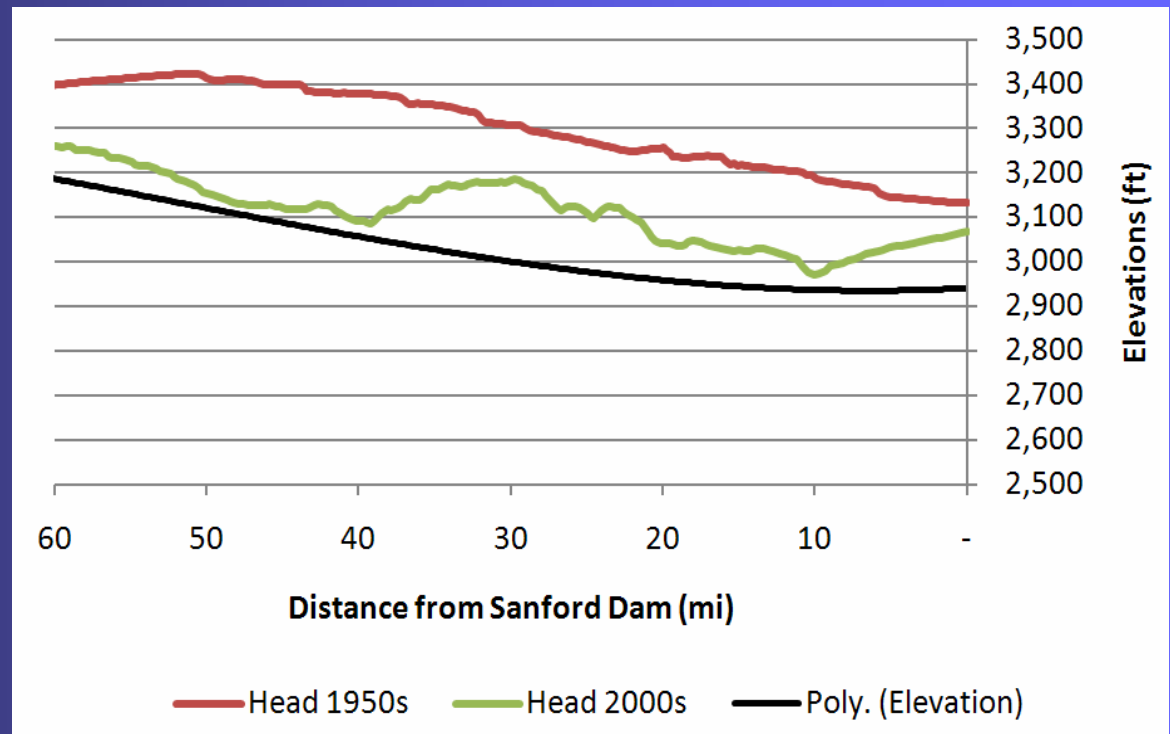
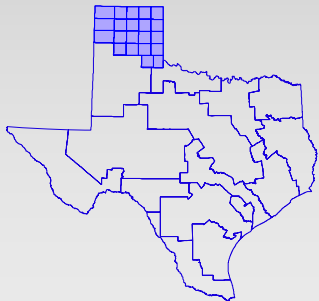


**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Groundwater Levels Change in Dockum 1950s – 2000s

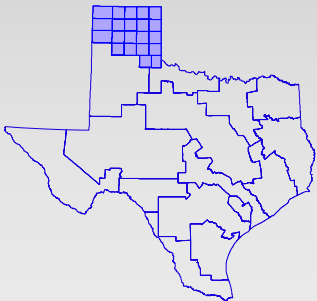
Panhandle Water Planning Area



Groundwater Levels Conclusions

- Spring flow can decrease with decreasing groundwater levels
- Northern Ogallala Aquifer
 - ◆ Decreases of over 100 ft (Moore County)
 - ◆ Uncertain impact on spring flows
 - Most heavily impacted areas outside watershed
 - Could reverse GW flow direction

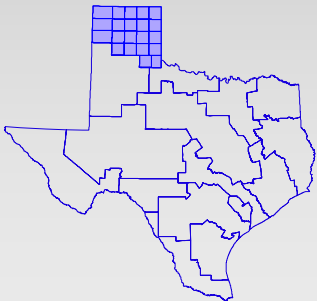
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Groundwater Levels Conclusions

- Spring flow can decrease with decreasing groundwater levels
- Dockum Aquifer
 - ◆ Decreases in groundwater levels are likely affecting the seepage face
 - ◆ Declining more rapidly in recent years

**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**

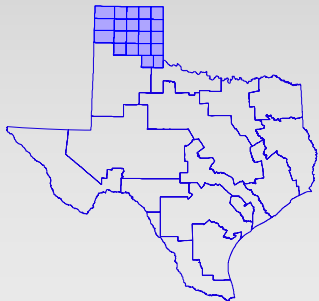


Land Cover Change Methods

■ Historical Land Cover Data

YEAR	SCALE	CLASSES
1967	1:7,500,000	17
1970-1985	1:250,000 to 1:100,000	38
1992	30m	21
2001	30m	29

Panhandle Water Planning Area



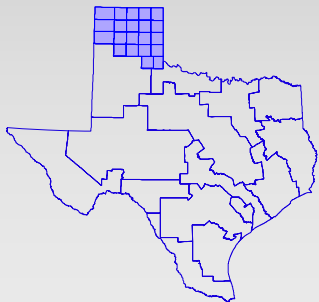
■ Reclassify into general categories

1	Urban
2	Agriculture
3	Grasslands
4	Shrubland

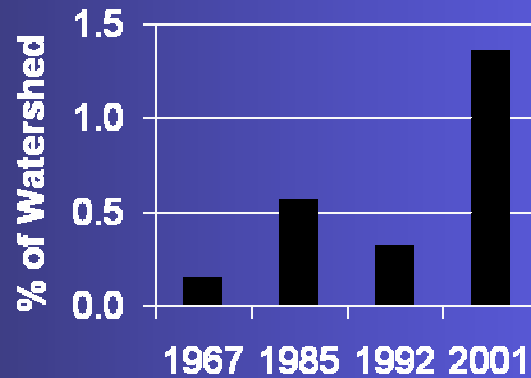
5	Forest
6	Wetlands
7	Open water
8	Barren Land

Land Cover Change Results

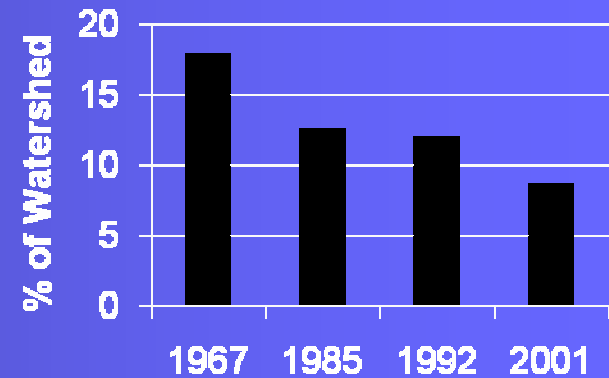
Panhandle Water Planning Area



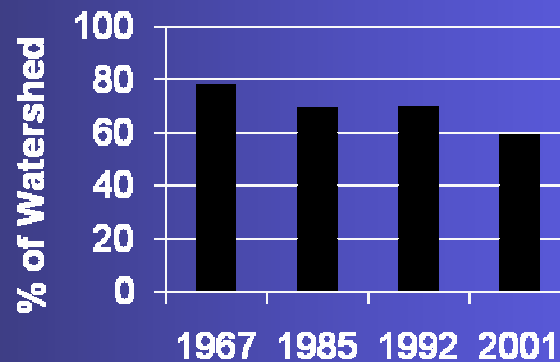
Urban



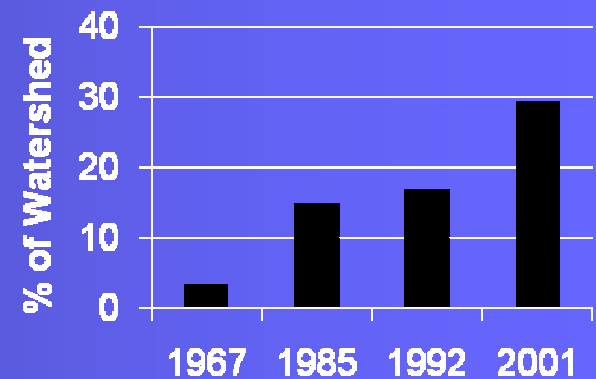
Agriculture



Grassland

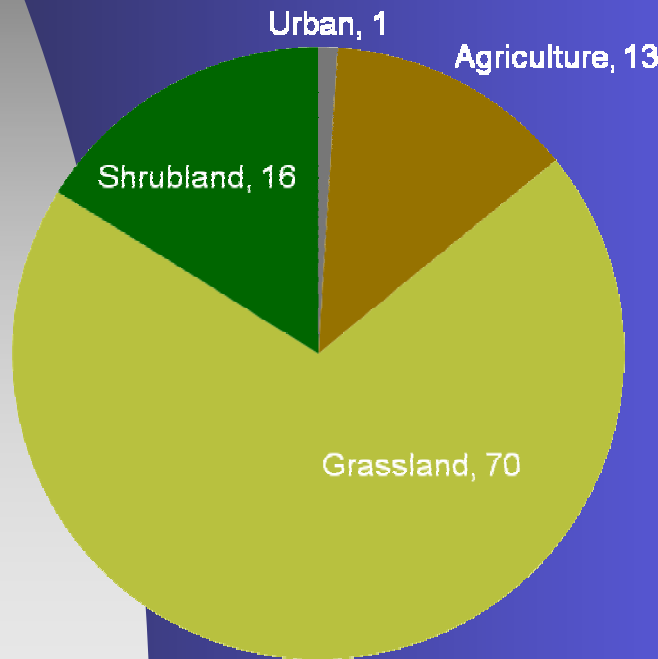


Shrubland

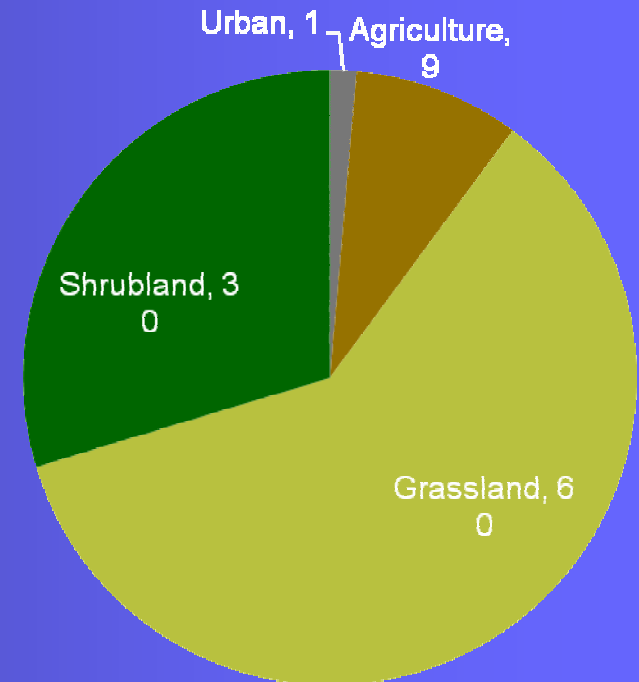


Land Cover Change Results

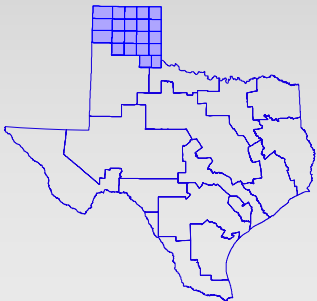
Historically



2001



**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**

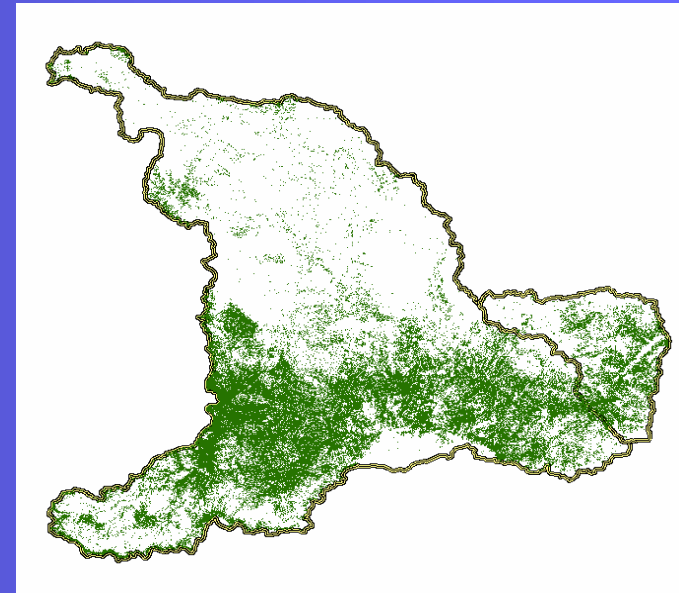
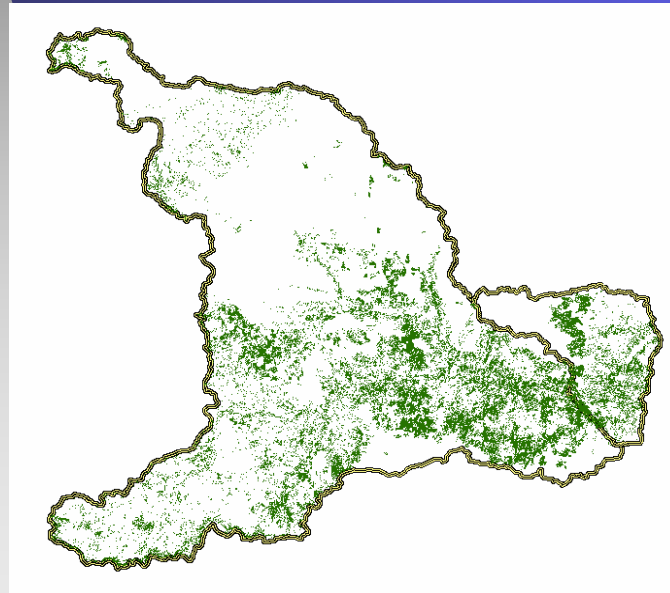


Land Cover Change Results

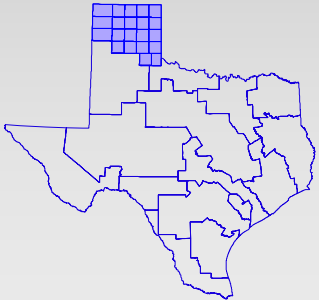
Shrubland

1992

2001



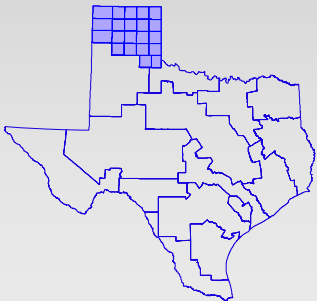
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Land Cover Change Conclusions

- Land cover affects rates of infiltration, transpiration, and interception
- Shrubland has increased in SW
 - ◆ SW has 14 - 17 in/yr rainfall
 - ◆ Brush Management studies

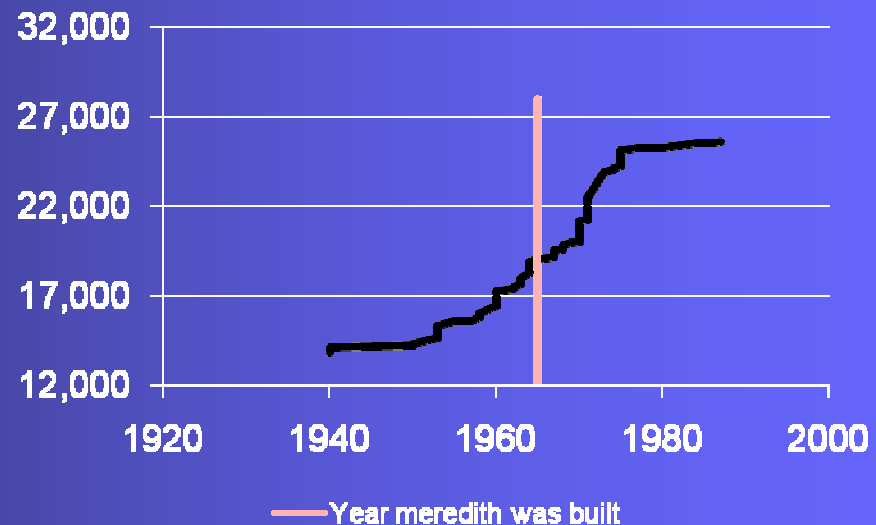
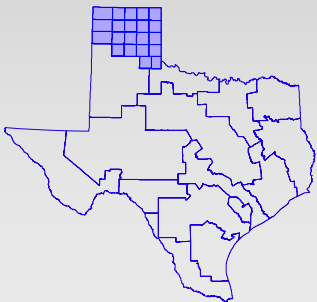
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Increase in Stock Ponds

- Data: National Inventory of Dams
- Cumulative Capacity of Small Dams (ac-ft)

Panhandle Water Planning Area

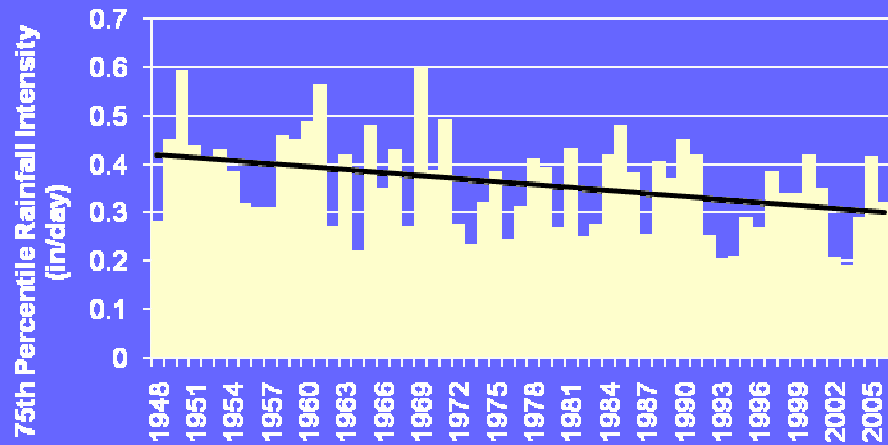




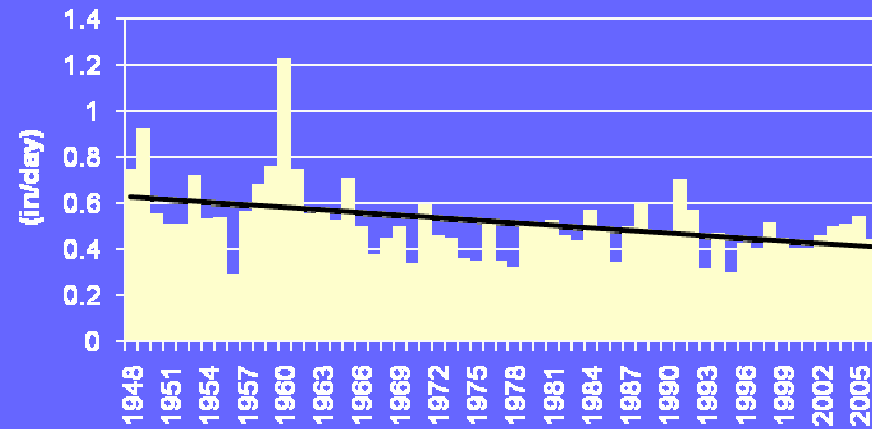
Decrease in Rainfall Intensity

□ Data: NOAA, Daily Precip, 1948-2006

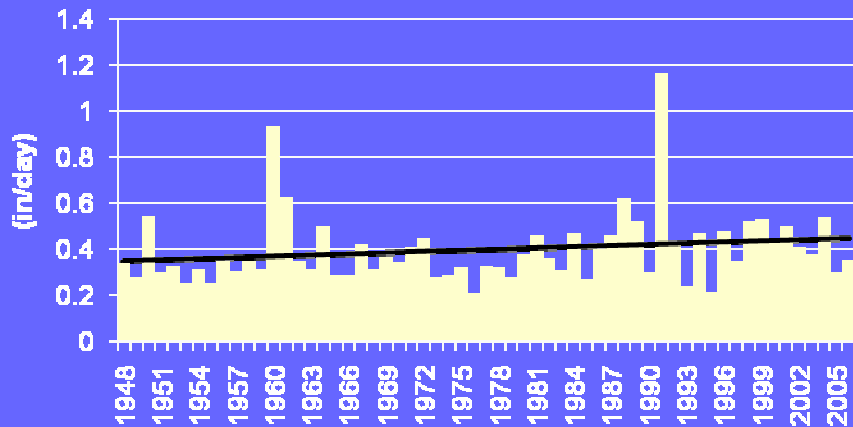
Pasamontes



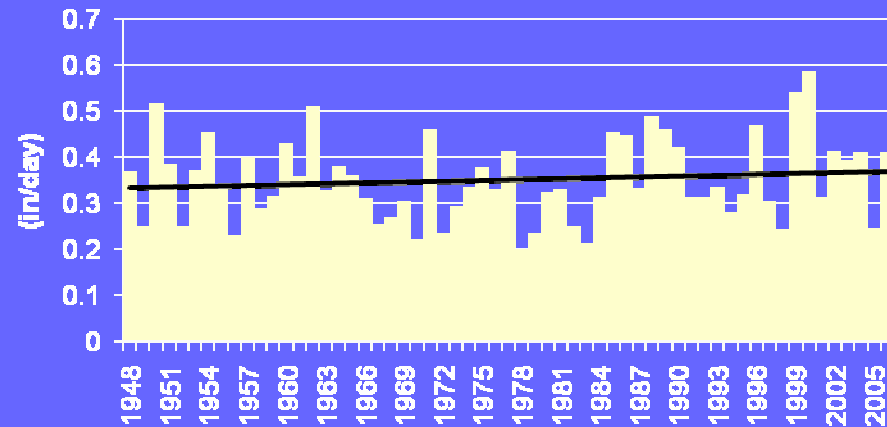
Bravo



San Jon



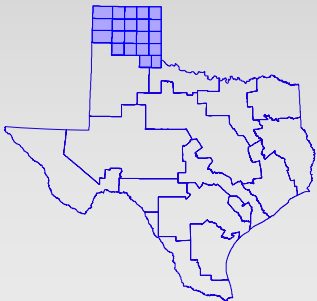
Amarillo



What is reducing the level in Lake Meredith?

- **Hydrologic Loss**
 - ◆ Decreased Precipitation Amounts? No
 - ◆ Decreased Precipitation Intensity? Inconclusive
 - ◆ Increased Potential Evaporation? No
- **Groundwater-Surface Water Interaction**
 - ◆ Declining Ogallala Levels? Possibly
 - ◆ Declining Dockum Levels? Probably
- **Land Use Change**
 - ◆ Increase in Shrub? Possibly
 - ◆ Decrease in Irrigated Agriculture? Not significant
 - ◆ Increase in Stock Ponds? Not significant

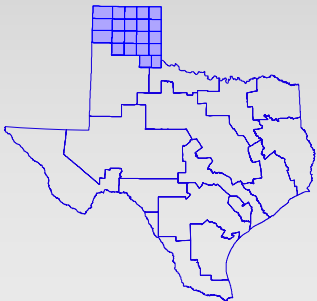
**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Lake Meredith Study Conclusions

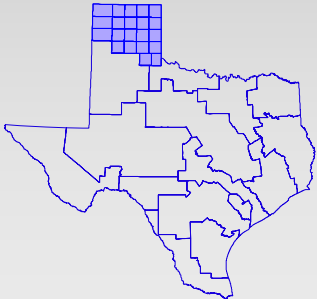
- Decreased streamflow does not appear to be meteorological in origin
- Groundwater-Surface Water Interactions are likely playing significant roles
- Land-use changes may be a factor

**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Thank You

**Panhandle Water
Planning Area**



Spencer T. Schnier
Water Resources Planning

Freese and Nichols, Inc.
sts@freese.com

References

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http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/metadata/usgswrd/XML/na70_landuse.xml
- Enhanced Historical Land-Use and Land-Cover Data Sets of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1970-1985:
http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/metadata/usgswrd/XML/ds240_landuse_poly.xml
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<http://landcover.usgs.gov/natl/landcover.php>
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<http://www.mrlc.gov/nlcd.php>
- Hibbert, Alden. 1983. "Water Yield Improvement Potential by Vegetation Management on Western Rangelands." Water Resources Bulletin. Pg 375-381.

Panhandle Water Planning Area

