

Upper Rio Grande Basin Focus Area Study

Groundwater Component

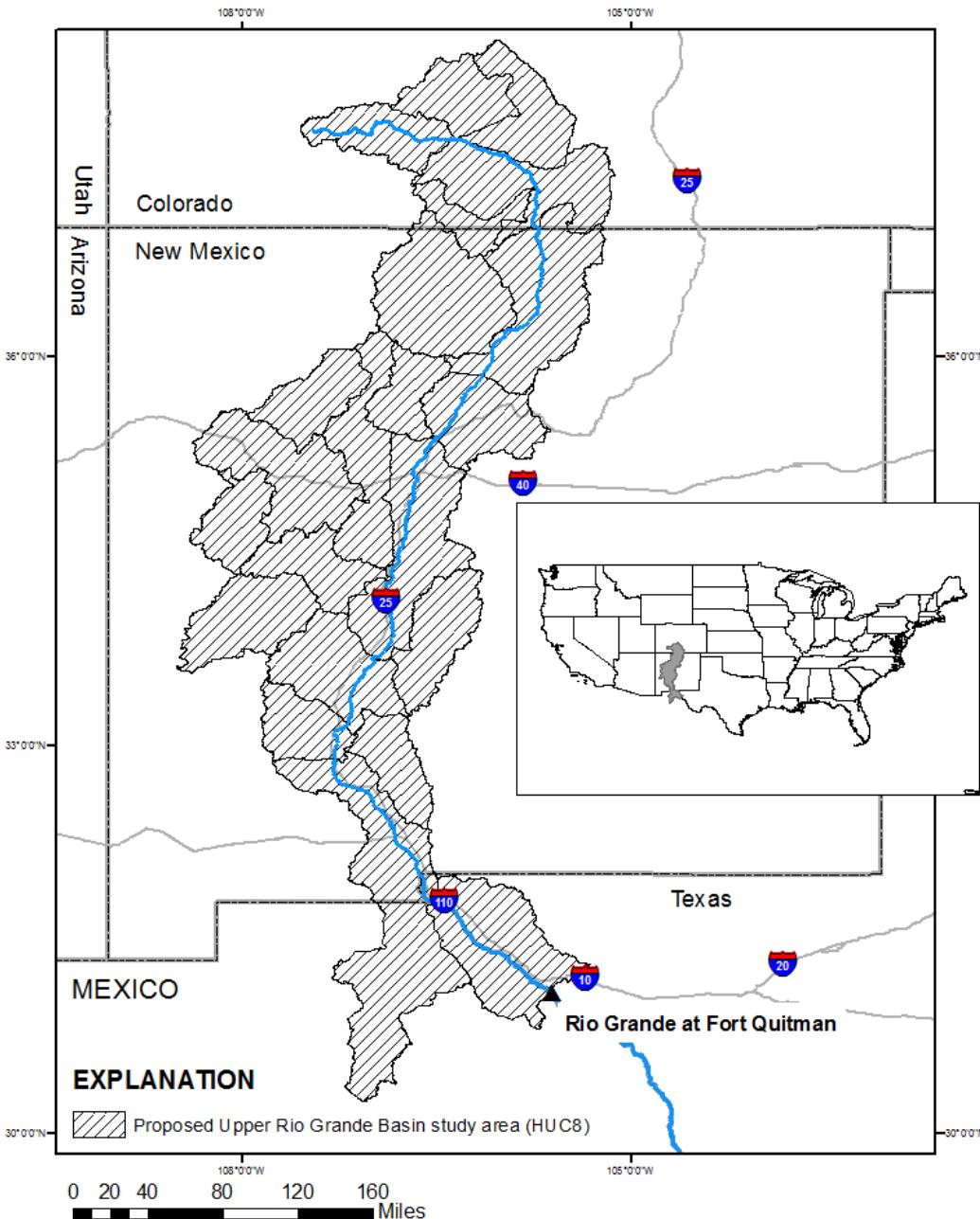
**In Cooperation with: USGS Water
Availability and Use Science
Program**

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Texas Water Science Center

Kyle Douglas-Mankin, Hydrologist, Project Chief
New Mexico Water Science Center

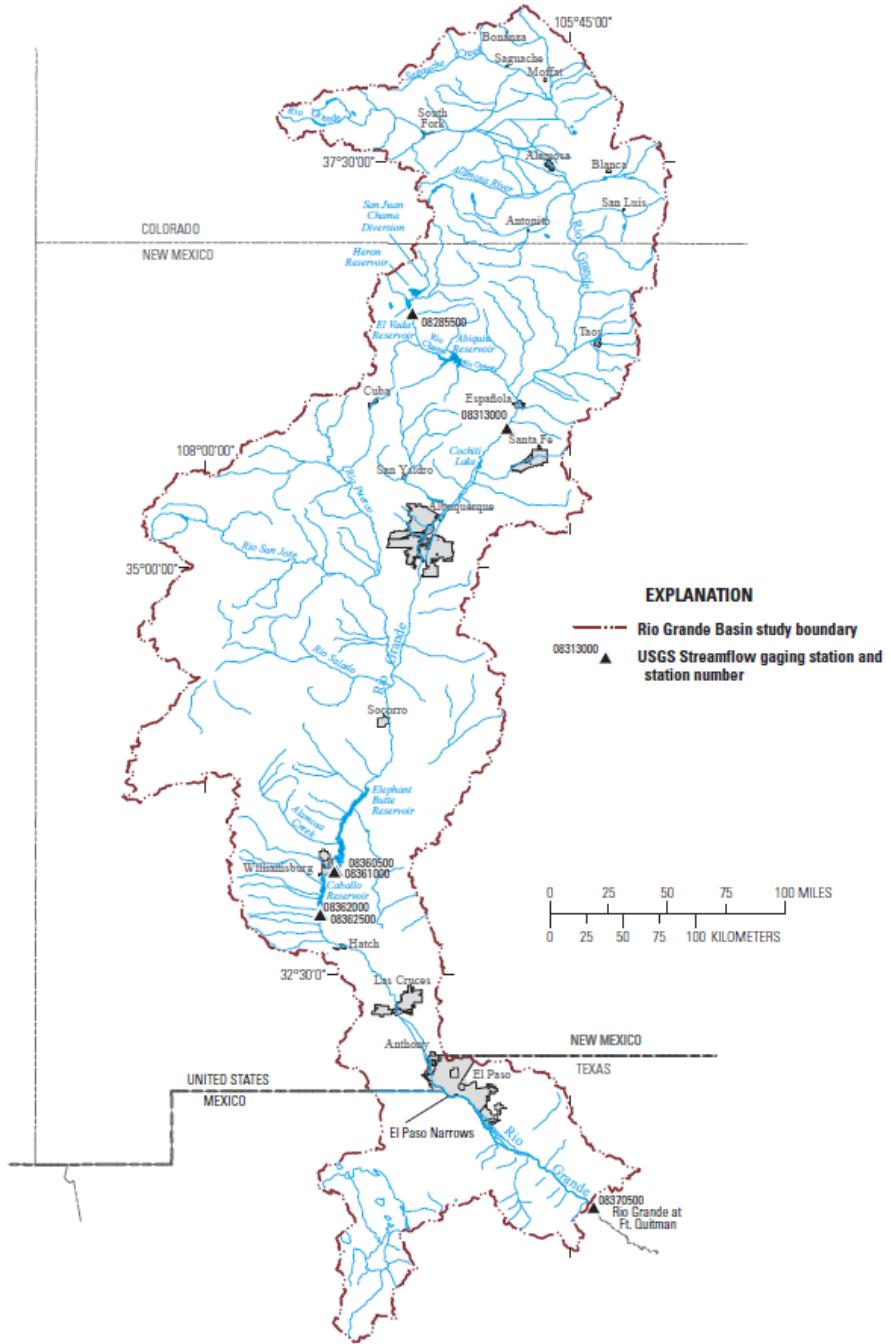
Project Area

- Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico
- 670 miles draining about 46,000 sq mi
- Located in the Southern Rocky Mountains and Basin and Range physiographic provinces



Hydrologic Features

- Surface water in the Rio Grande Basin is highly managed by reservoirs, diversions, and irrigation canals



Interbasin Transfer San Juan-Chama

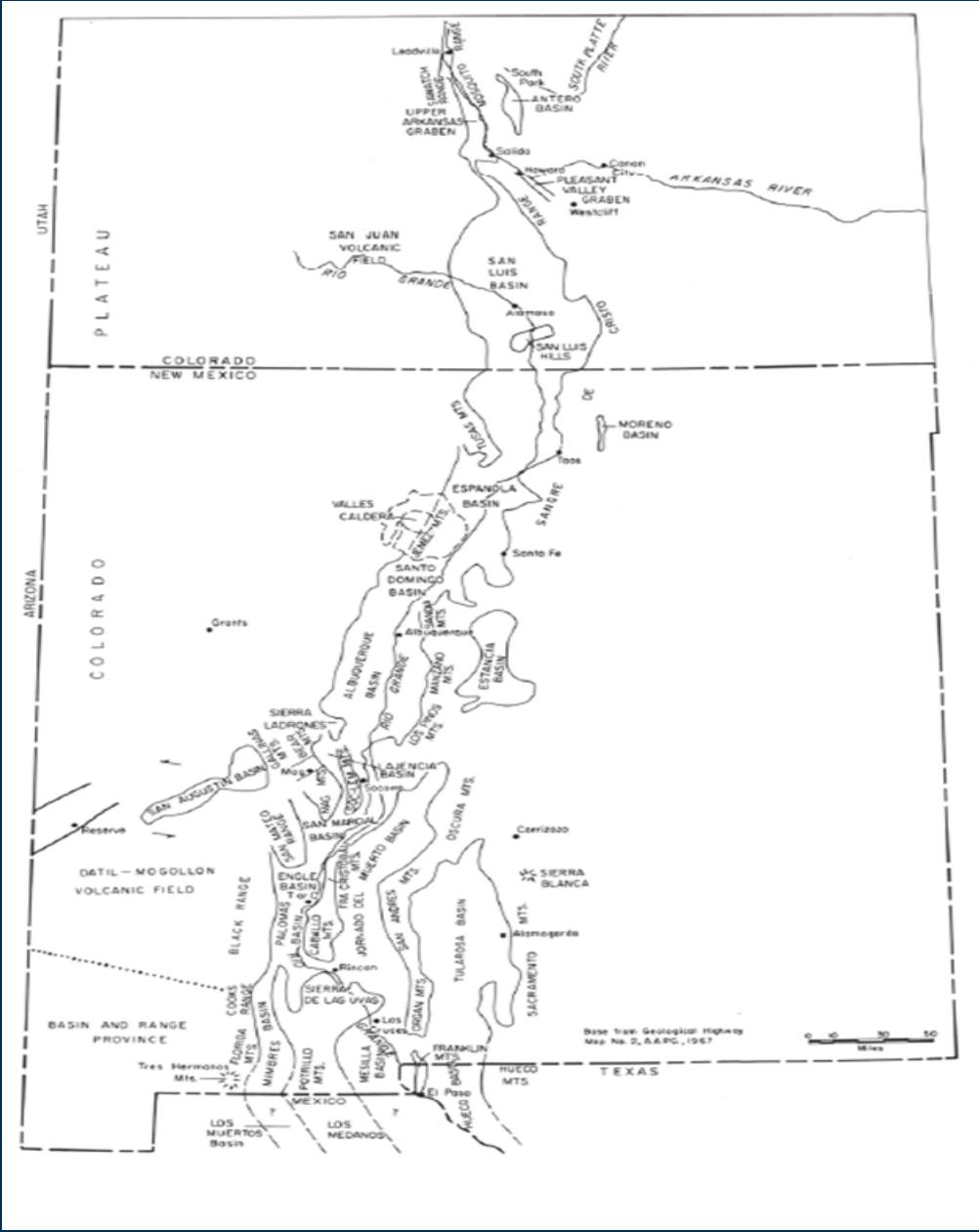


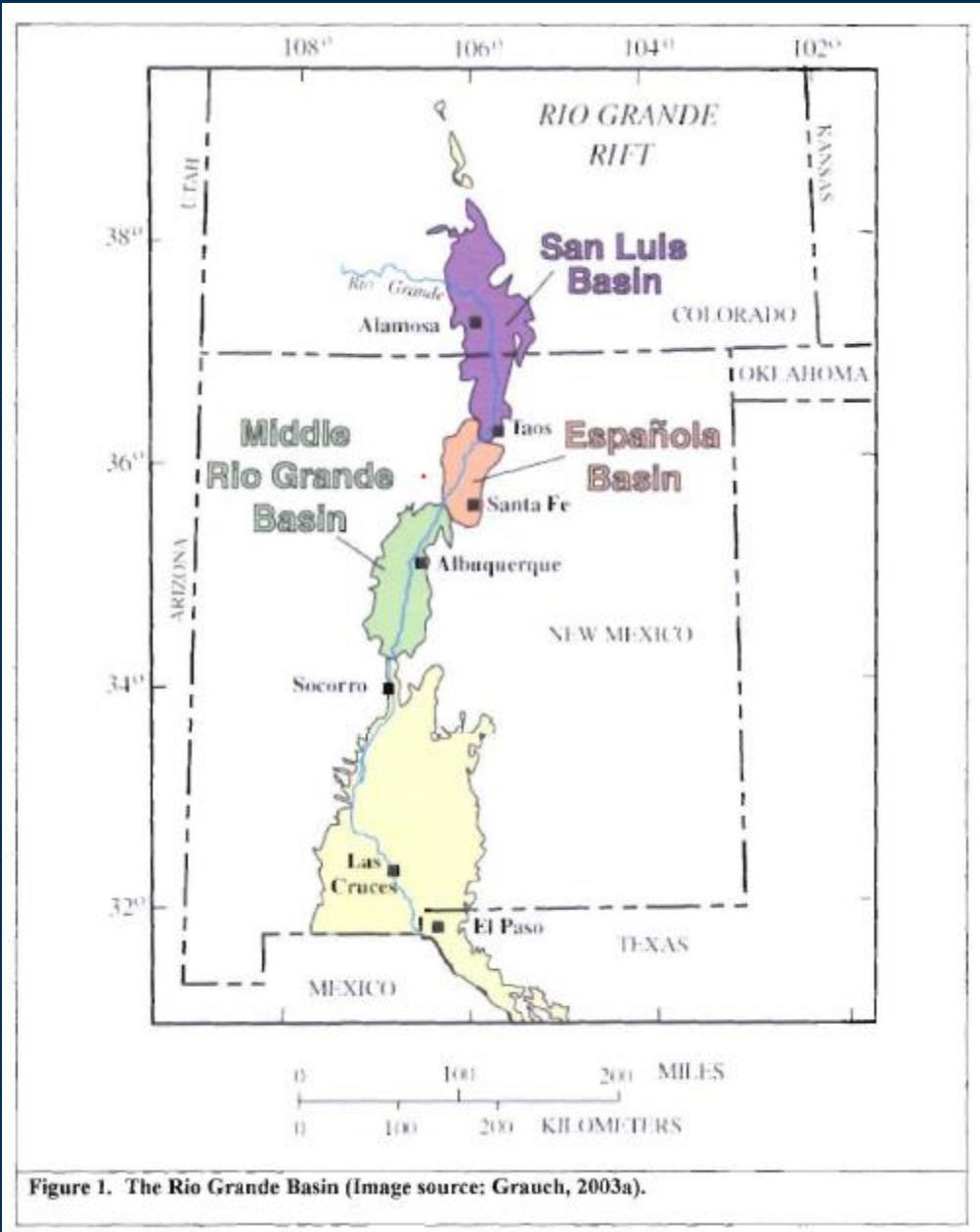
Discussion Points

- How is water availability changing in the basin?
- Using components of the water budget to answer questions
- Synthesizing disparate studies to develop a basin-wide framework, data will be reviewed and published in Data Release and Scientific Investigations Report
- No preliminary findings yet, in collection and compilation phase
- Challenging aspect - Size of the study area along with complex geology
- Unique approach - Status and Trends study, will talk more about later

Hydrogeologic Setting

- 330-mile Rio Grande Rift composed of linked sedimentary basins
- Bounded on the east and west by areas of uplift (Precambrian crystalline or Paleozoic sedimentary bedrock)
- Basins filled with alluvial and lacustrine sediment and range in depths from 13,000 ft to less than 100 ft

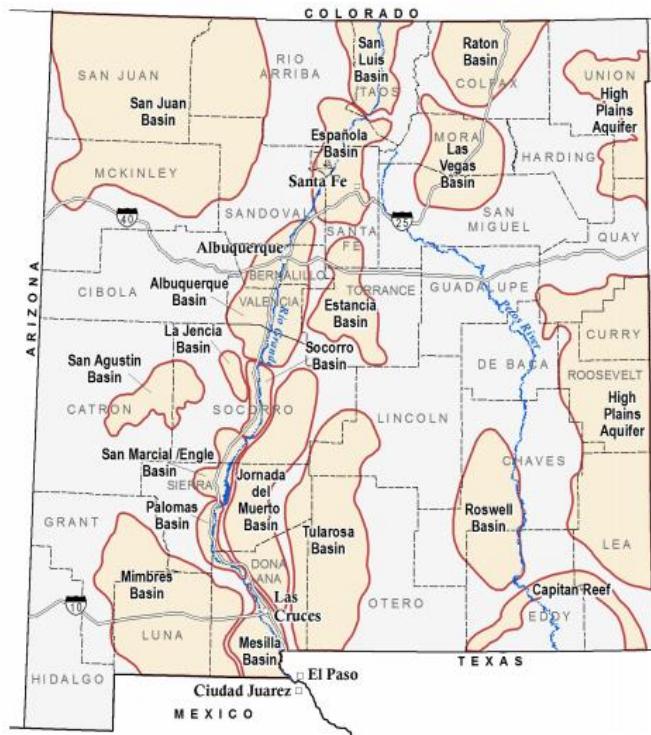




Overview of Fresh and Brackish Water Quality in New Mexico

Lewis Land

Open-file Report 583
June 2016



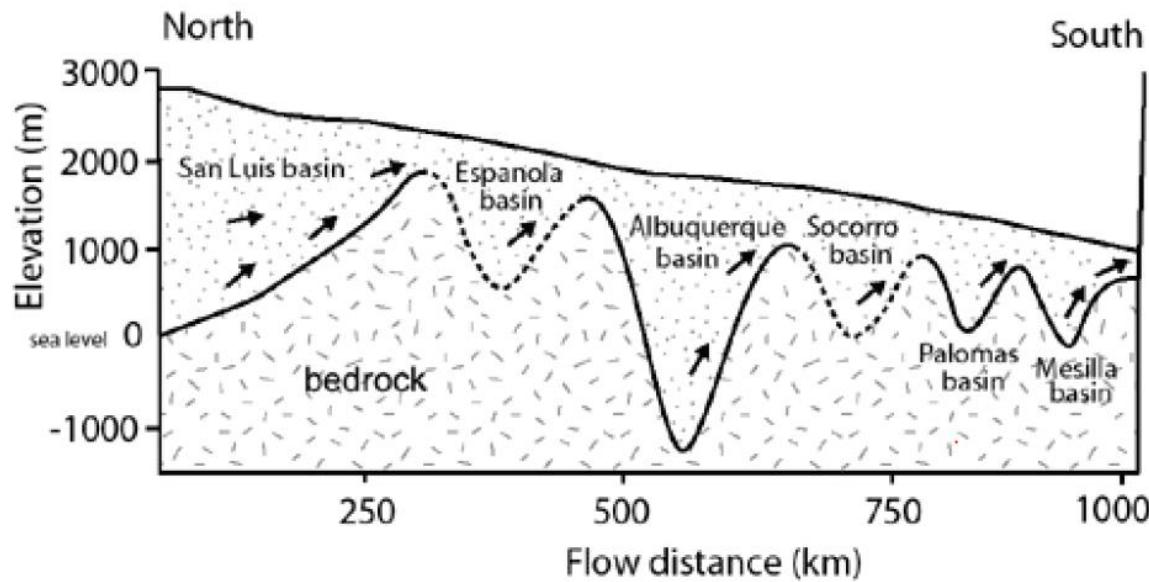


Figure 2. Schematic hydrogeologic cross section of the Rio Grande Rift, parallel to the path of the river (from Phillips and others, 2003; used with permission).

Approach

- Synthesize various project-specific data on geology and hydrogeology of the basin
- Map water-level surfaces for the URGB and water-level changes in selected subbasins
- Complete status and trends analysis
- Evaluate groundwater in storage using water-level data, flow models, and (or) other techniques

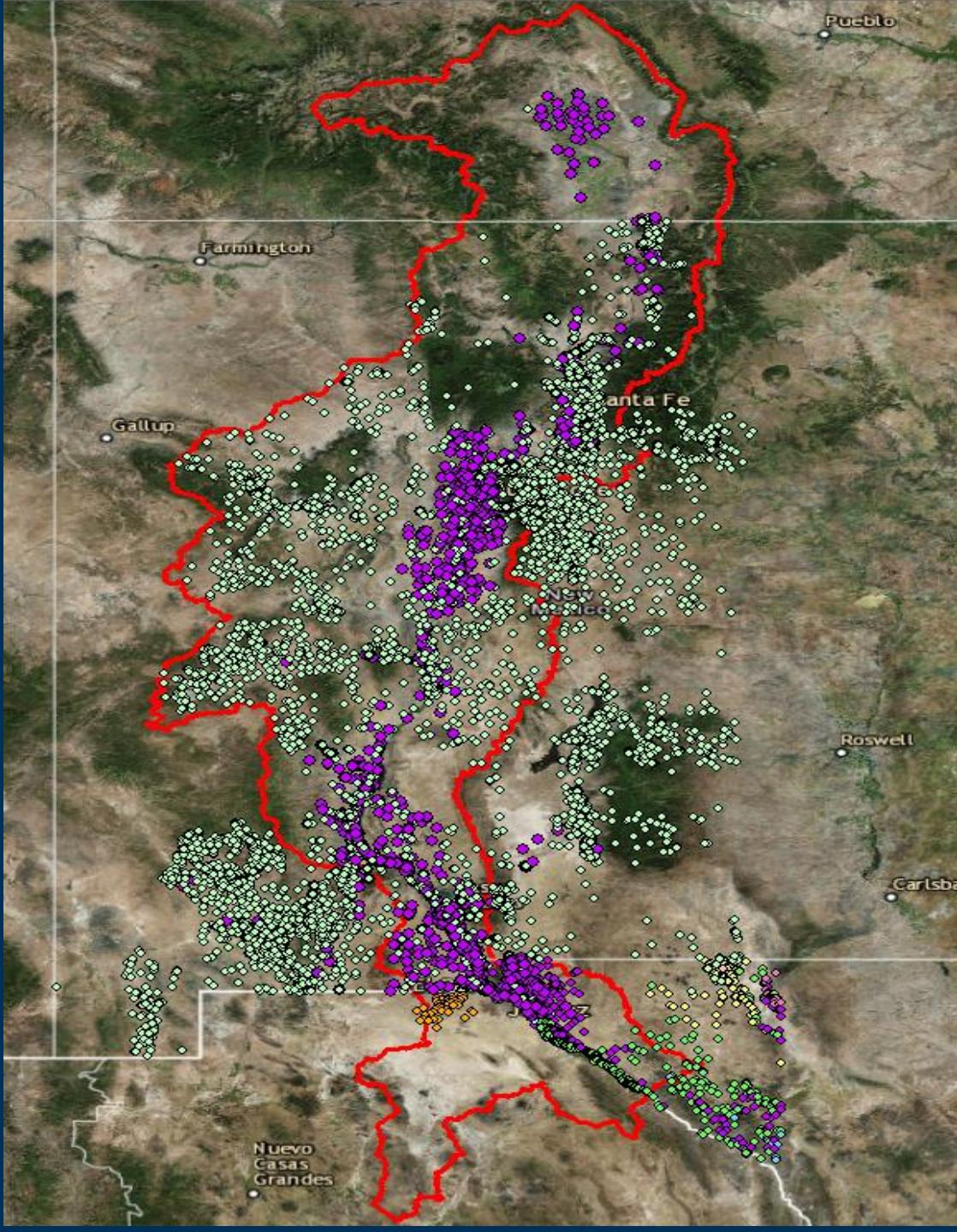


Status – compilation phase

- Data mining/literature review to identify existing cross sections, “picks”, and hydraulic data
- Created a stratigraphic table by subbasin
- Compiling/evaluating water-level data
- Building a geodatabase
- Constructing/compiling groundwater basin boundaries (subbasins)
- Acquiring existing groundwater flow models for storage estimation task

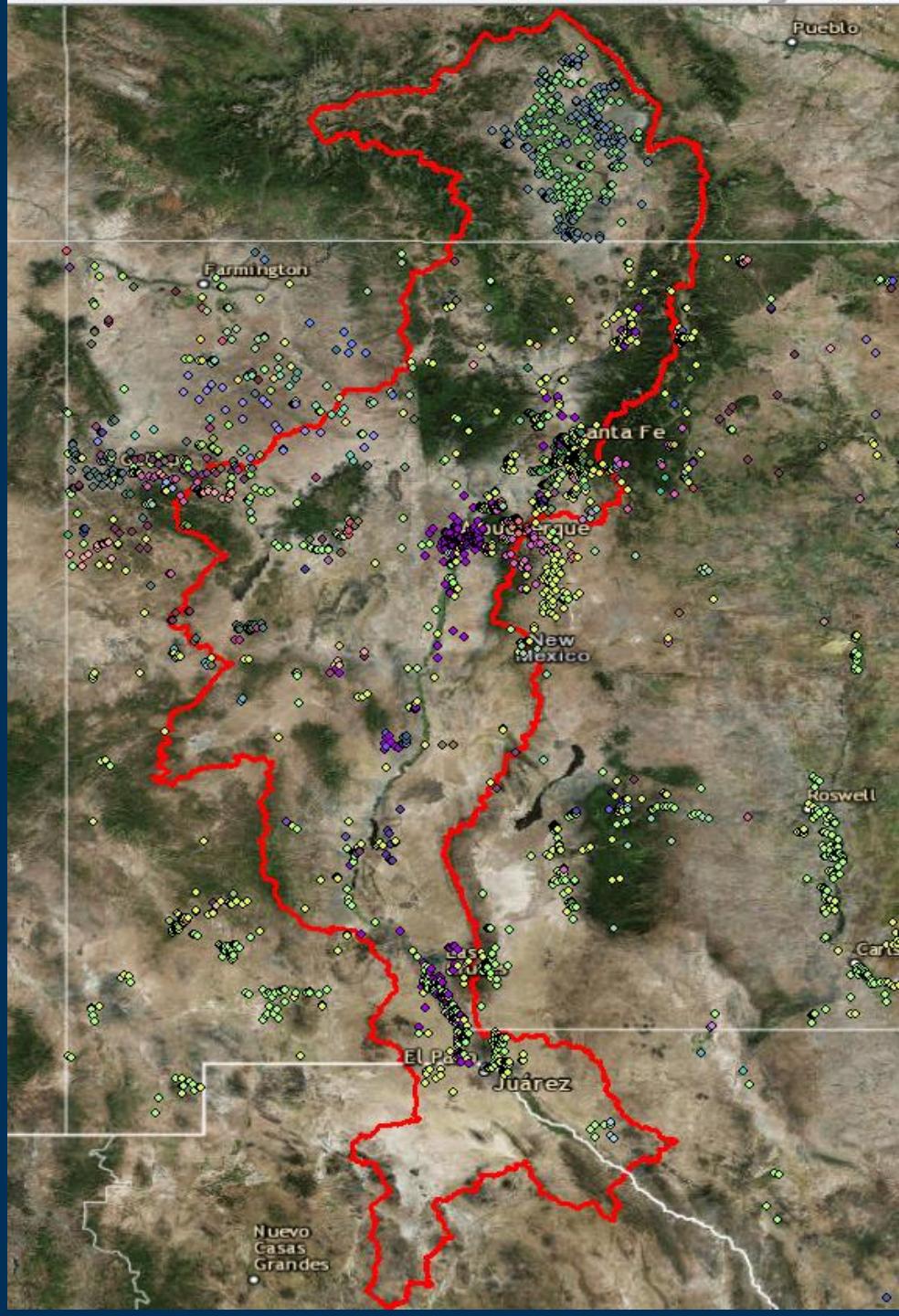
Water Levels

- Wells with data
 - Alluvium and Bolson deposits in lime green
 - Santa Fe Group in purple



Hydraulic Properties

- Wells with data
 - Santa Fe Group units are in purple
 - Bolson deposits are in lime green



Stratigraphic Table

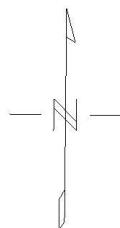


Stratigraphic Table

Rio Grande Focus Area Study Cross Section Map

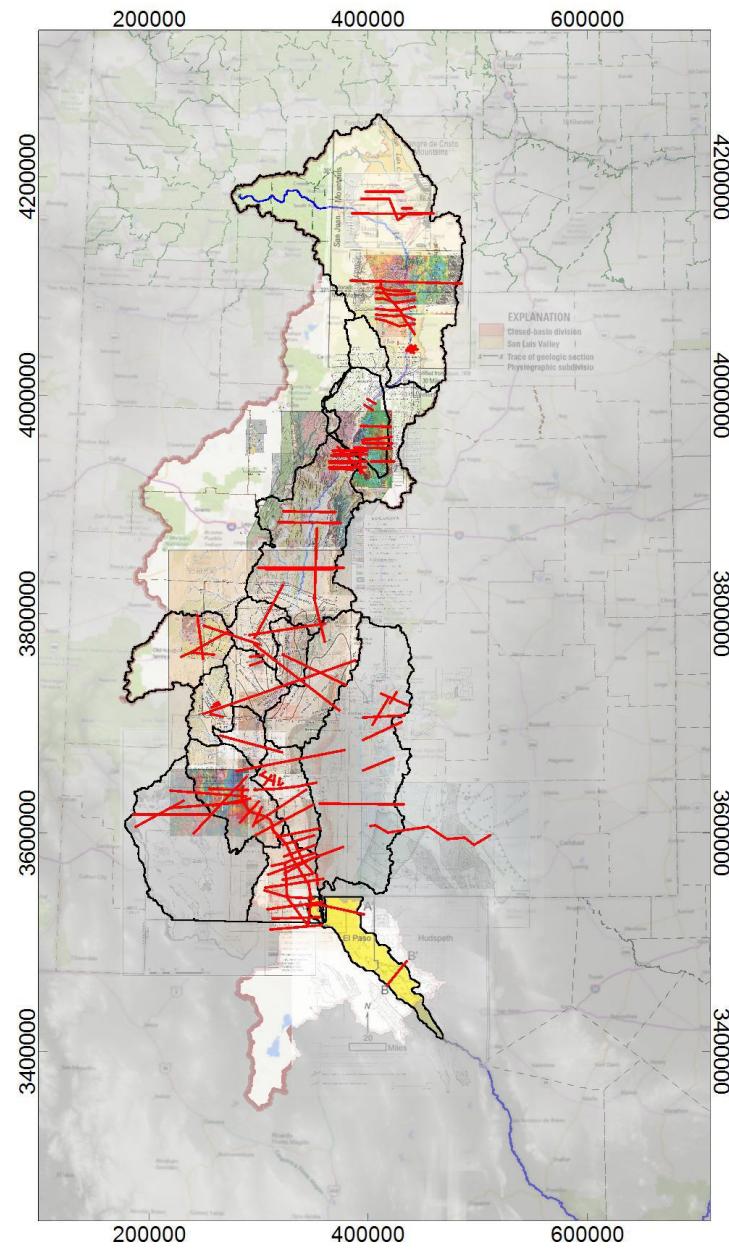
Explanation

- Compiled Cross-Section Locations
- Upper Rio Grande River Basin
- Rio Grande River
- Basin Boundary
- Colorado County Line
- New Mexico County Line
- Texas County Line



100000 0 100000 200000
(meters)

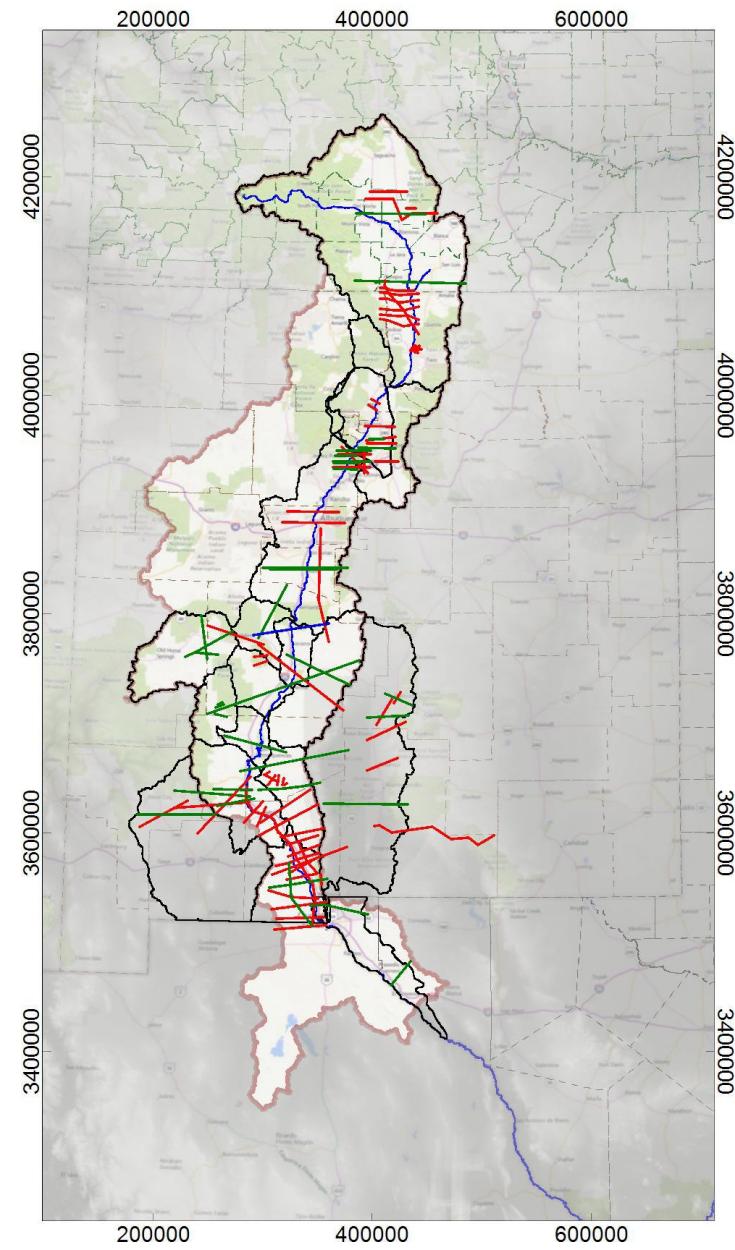
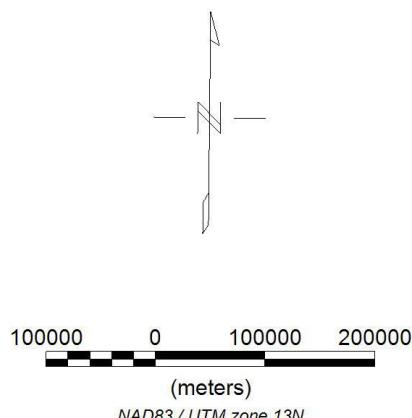
NAD83 / UTM zone 13N



Rio Grande Focus Area Study Cross Section Map

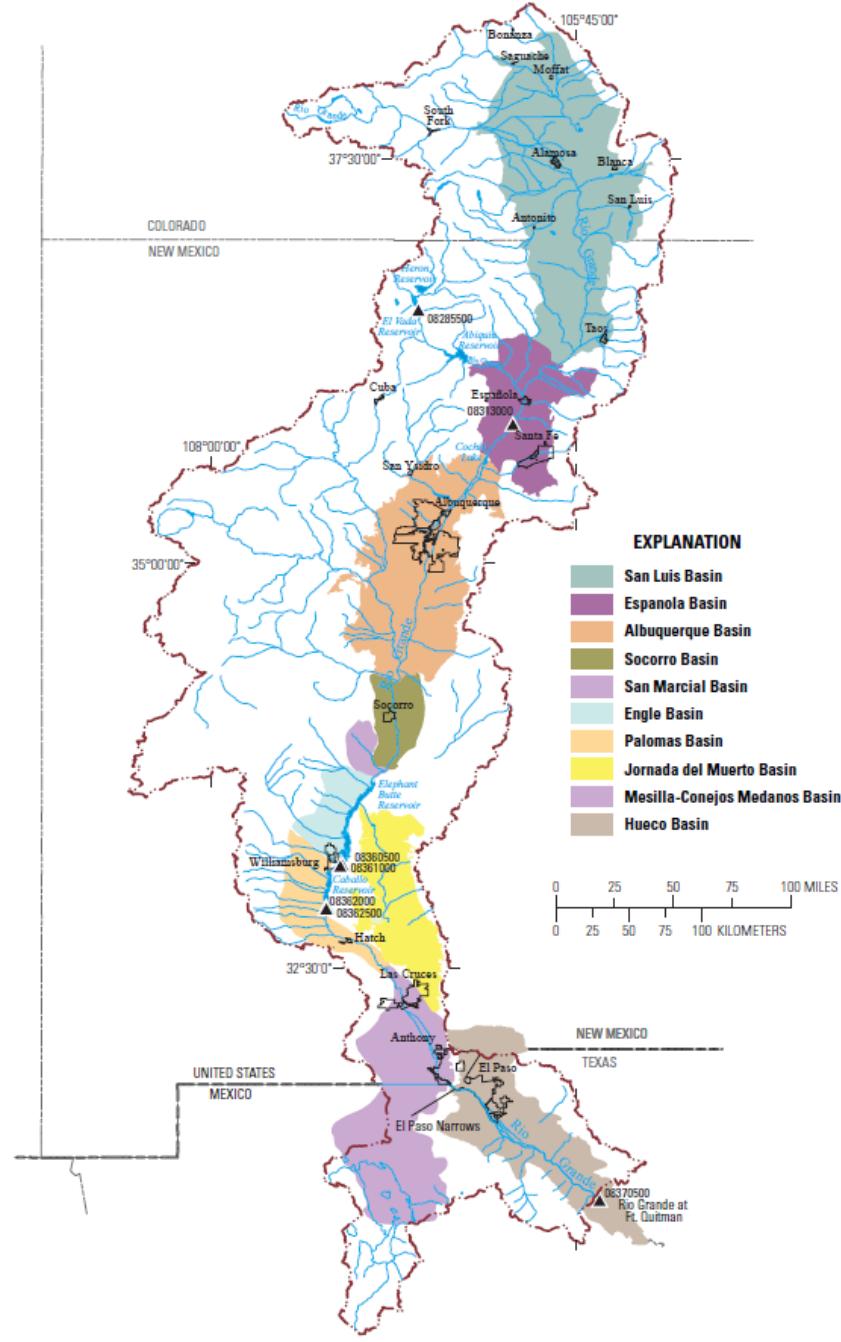
Explanation

- Compiled Cross-Section Locations
- Selected Cross-Section Locations
- Upper Rio Grande River Basin
- Rio Grande River
- Basin Boundary
- Colorado County Line
- New Mexico County Line
- Texas County Line

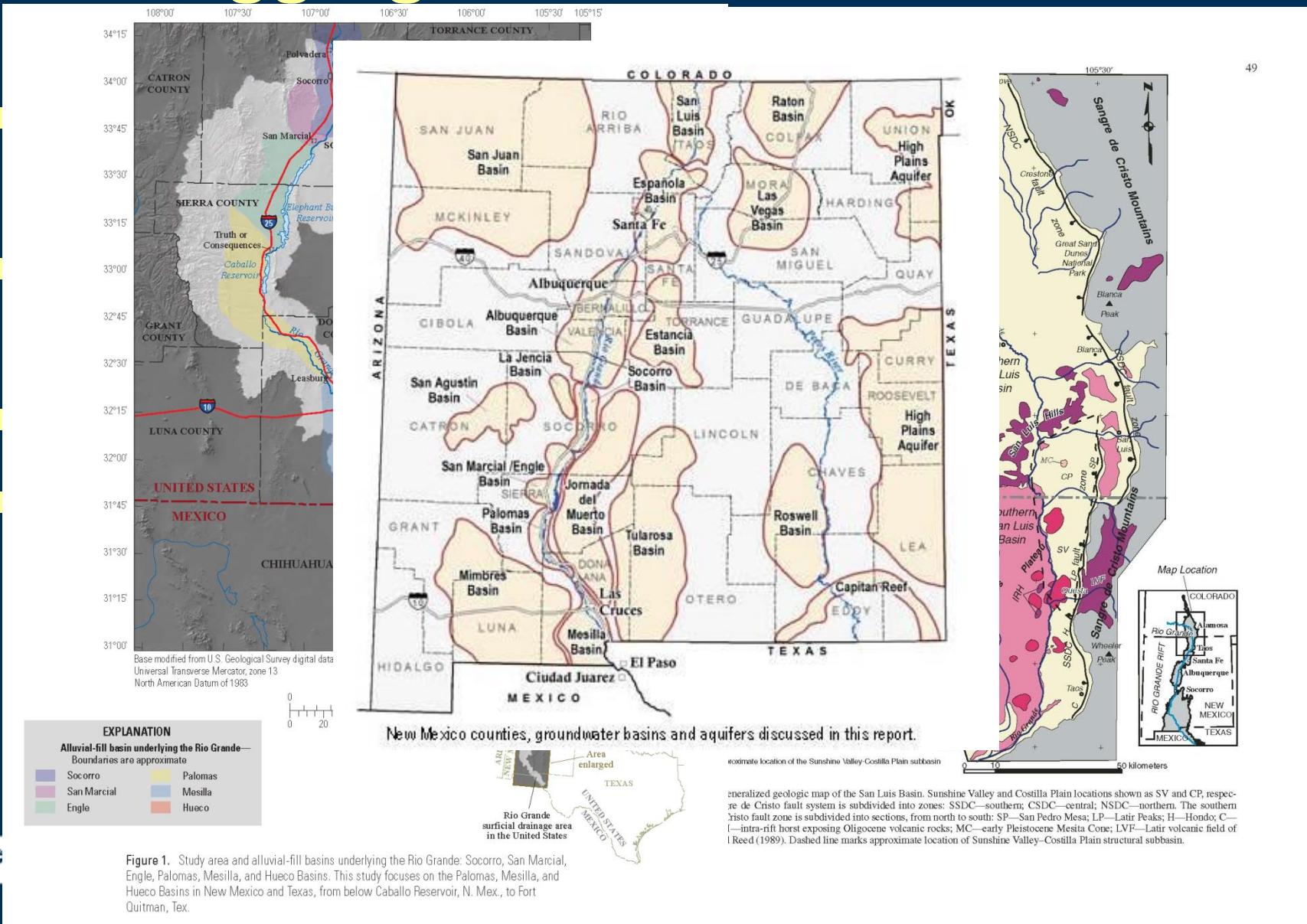


Subbasins

- Albuquerque or (Middle Rio Grande)
- Not shown: the Upper Arkansas, San Agustin, Salt, Mimbres, and Tularosa

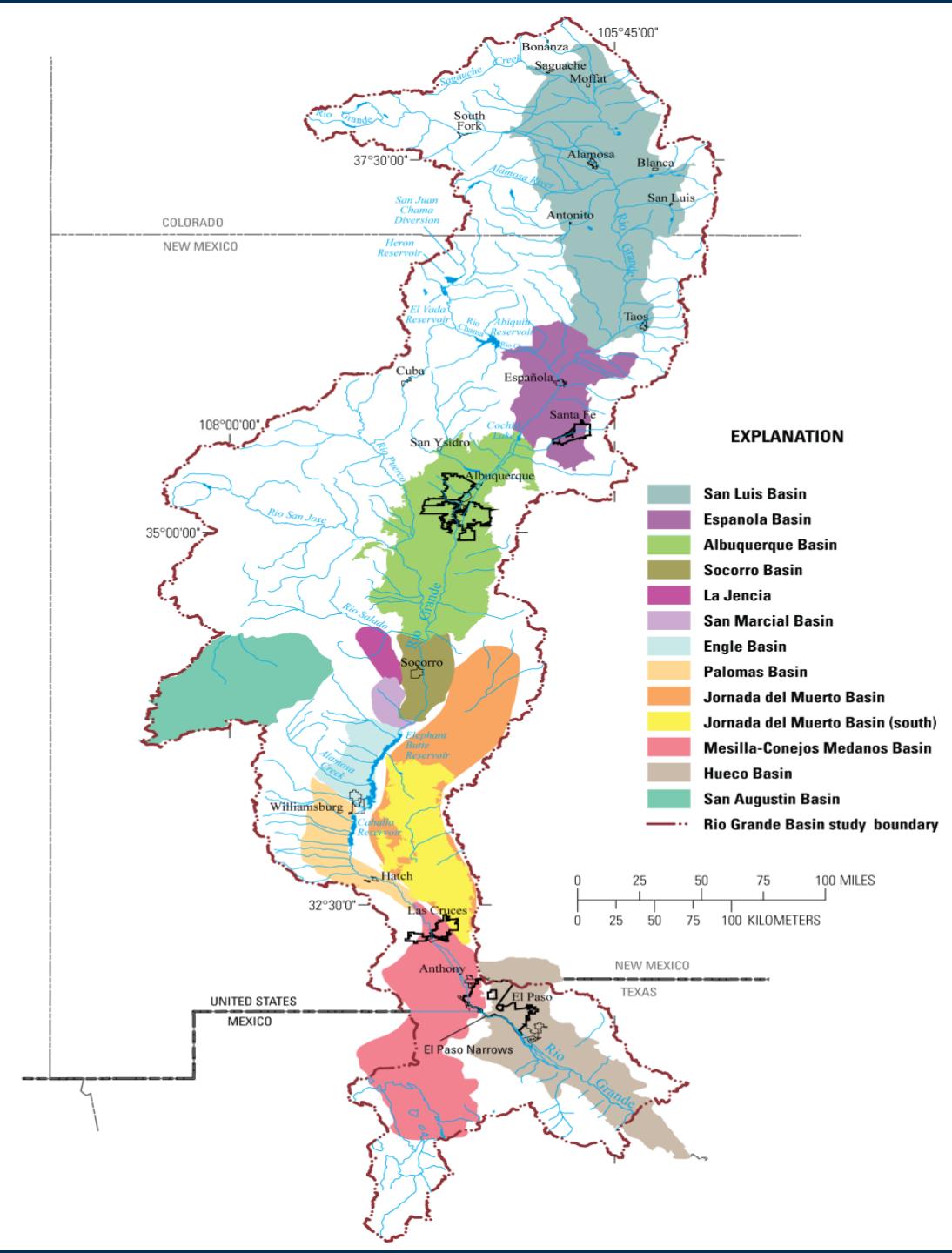


Data Aggregation



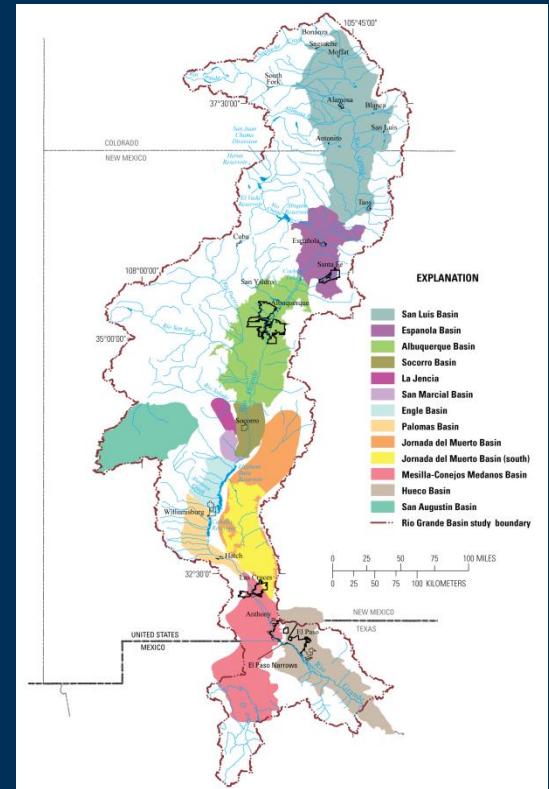
Generalized geologic map of the San Luis Basin. Sunshine Valley and Costilla Plain locations shown as SV and CP, respectively. The Rio Grande rift system is subdivided into zones: SSDC—southern; CSDC—central; NSDC—northern. The southern Rio Grande rift zone is subdivided into sections, from north to south: SP—San Pedro Mesa; LP—Latir Peaks; H—Hondo; C—Intra-rift horst exposing Oligocene volcanic rocks; MC—early Pleistocene Mesta Cone; LVF—Latir volcanic field of Reed (1989). Dashed line marks approximate location of Sunshine Valley—Costilla Plain structural subbasin.

First Pass

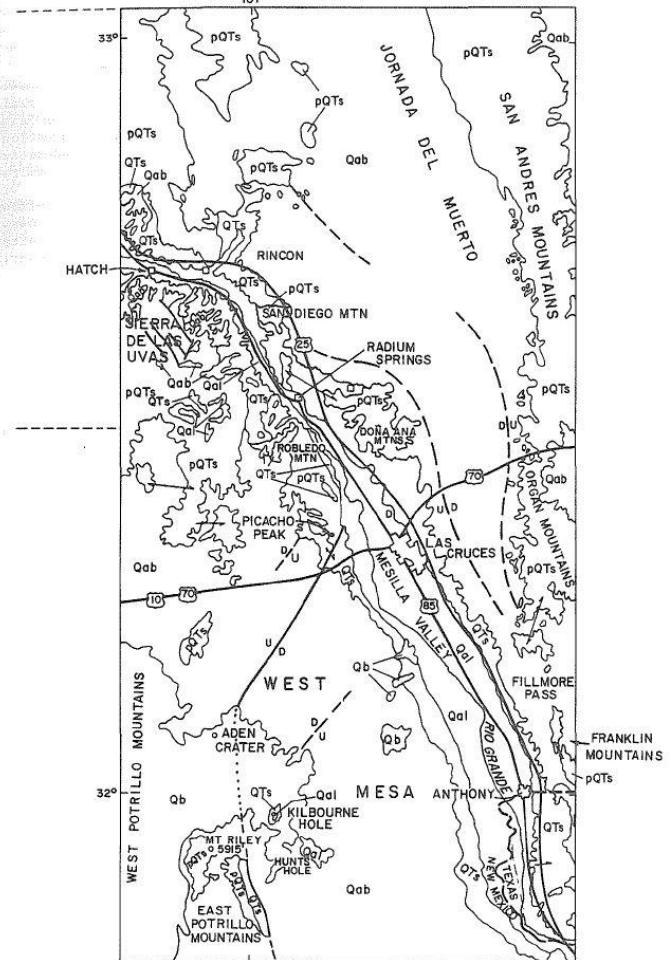
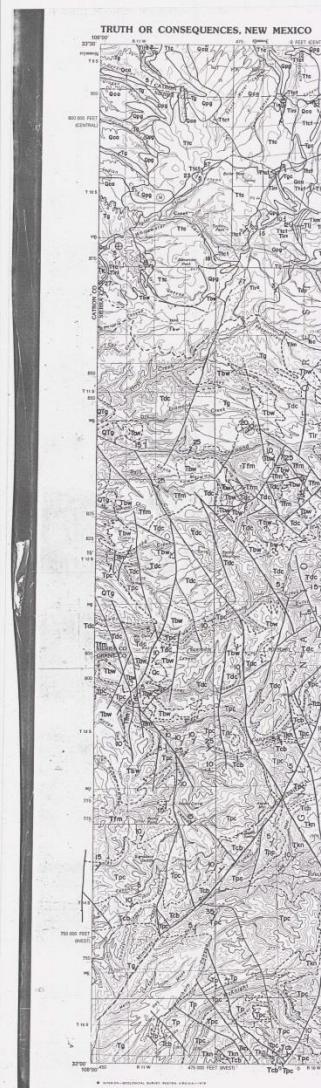


Evaluated Basin Delineations

- Issues with digitized basins:
 - Varying scales
 - Generalized basin boundaries
 - Overlapping basin boundaries
 - Gaps between basins
- Combed through literature to figure out how each basin boundary was derived

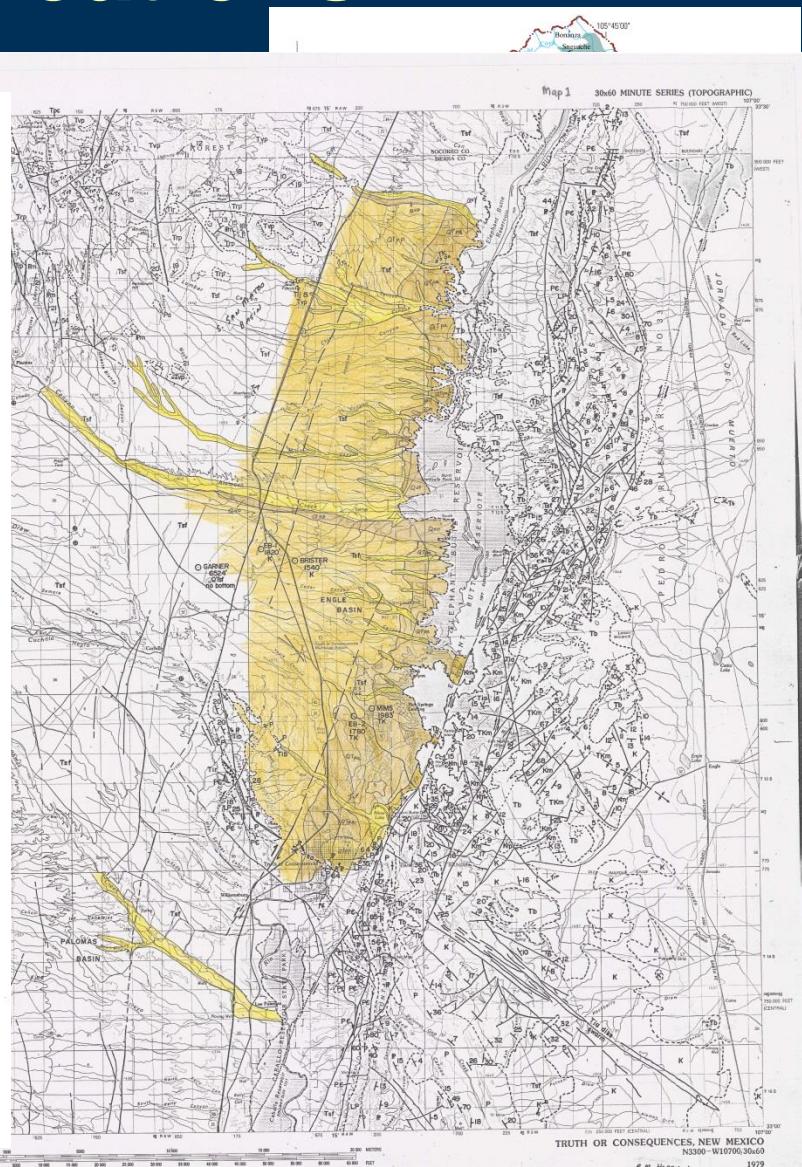


Evaluated Basin Delineations



25

SCALE 1:100 000
A CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 1 ELEVATION ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 30 METERS



TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES, NEW MEXICO
NS300-W10700-30g60

A. W. Hardesty
1979

Evaluated Basin De

- Some key elements used:
 - Topography
 - Faulting
 - Groundwater movement

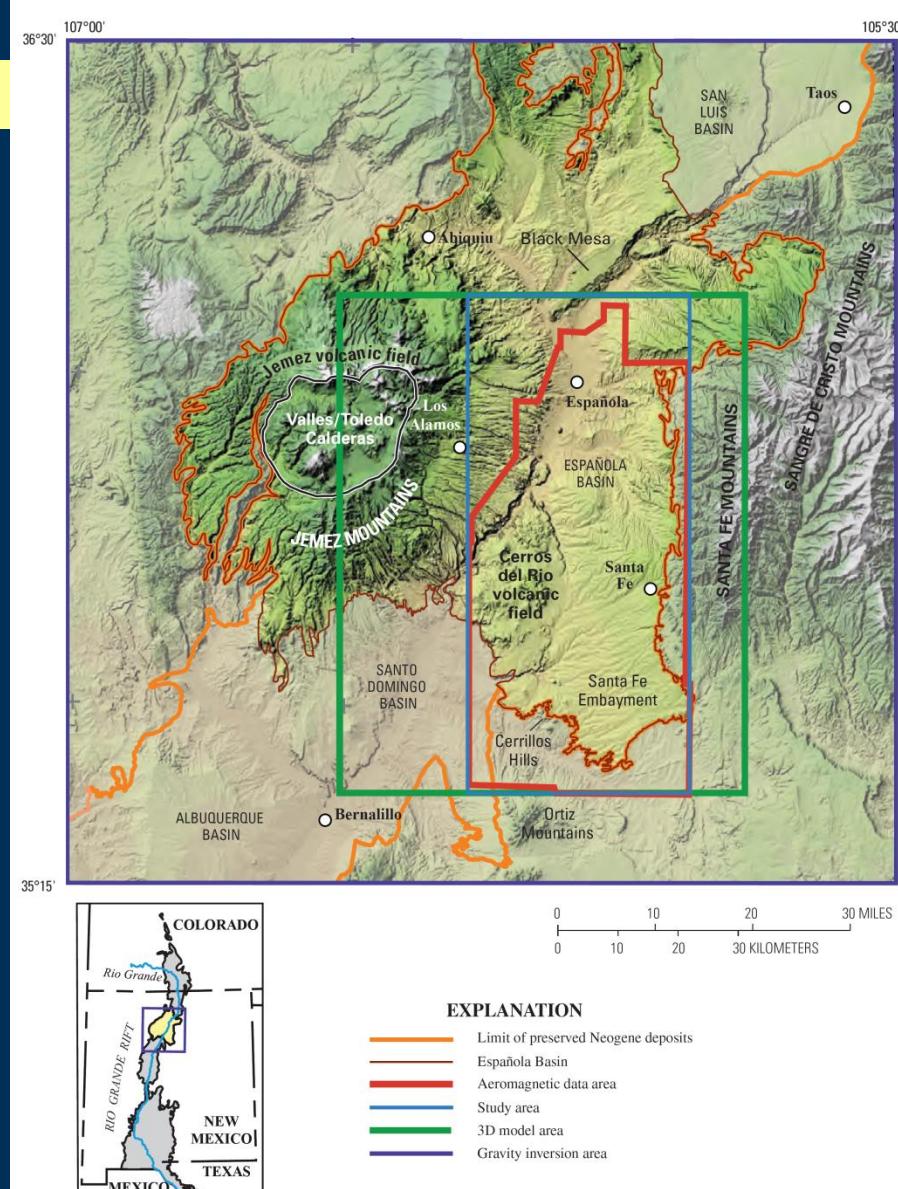


Figure 1. Espanola Basin and areas used for various analyses. Processed Landsat satellite imagery is from Sawyer (2004). Overall topographic relief within the study area is 1,145 m (3,750 ft).



Evaluated Basin Del

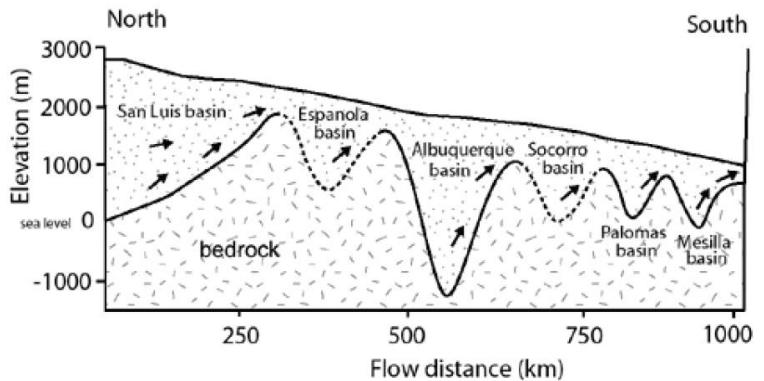
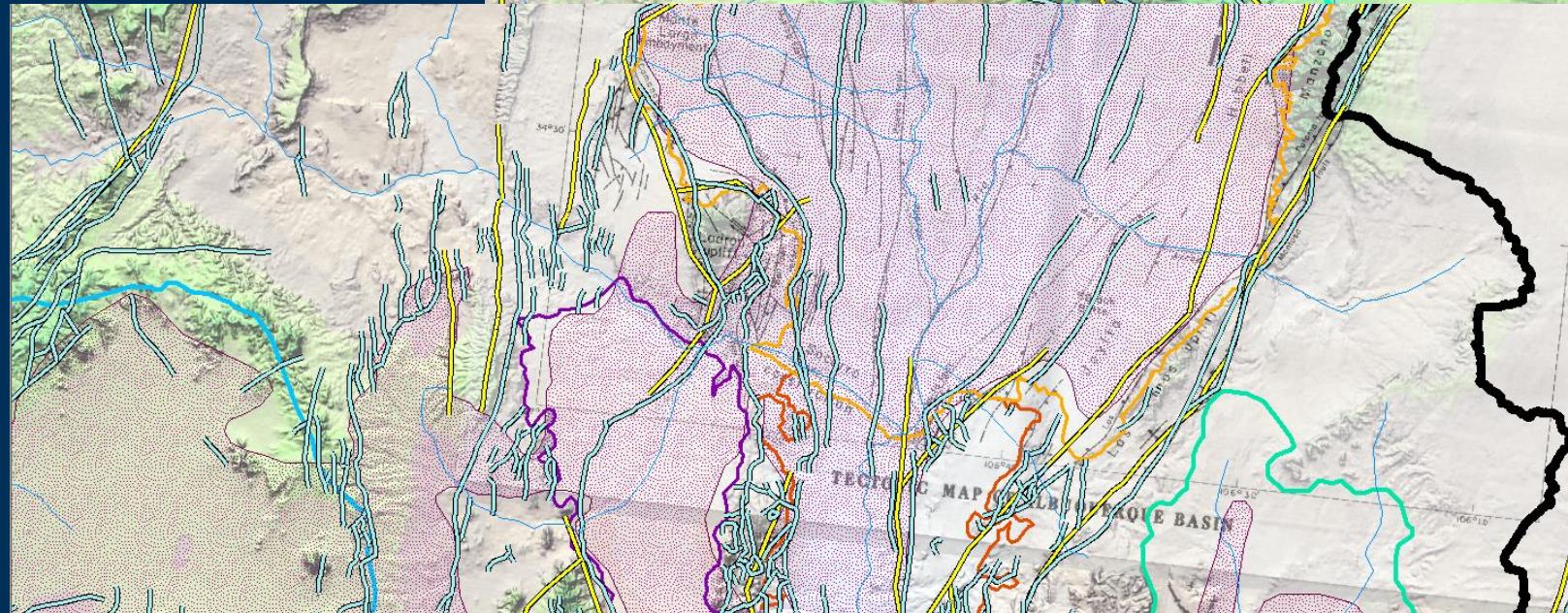
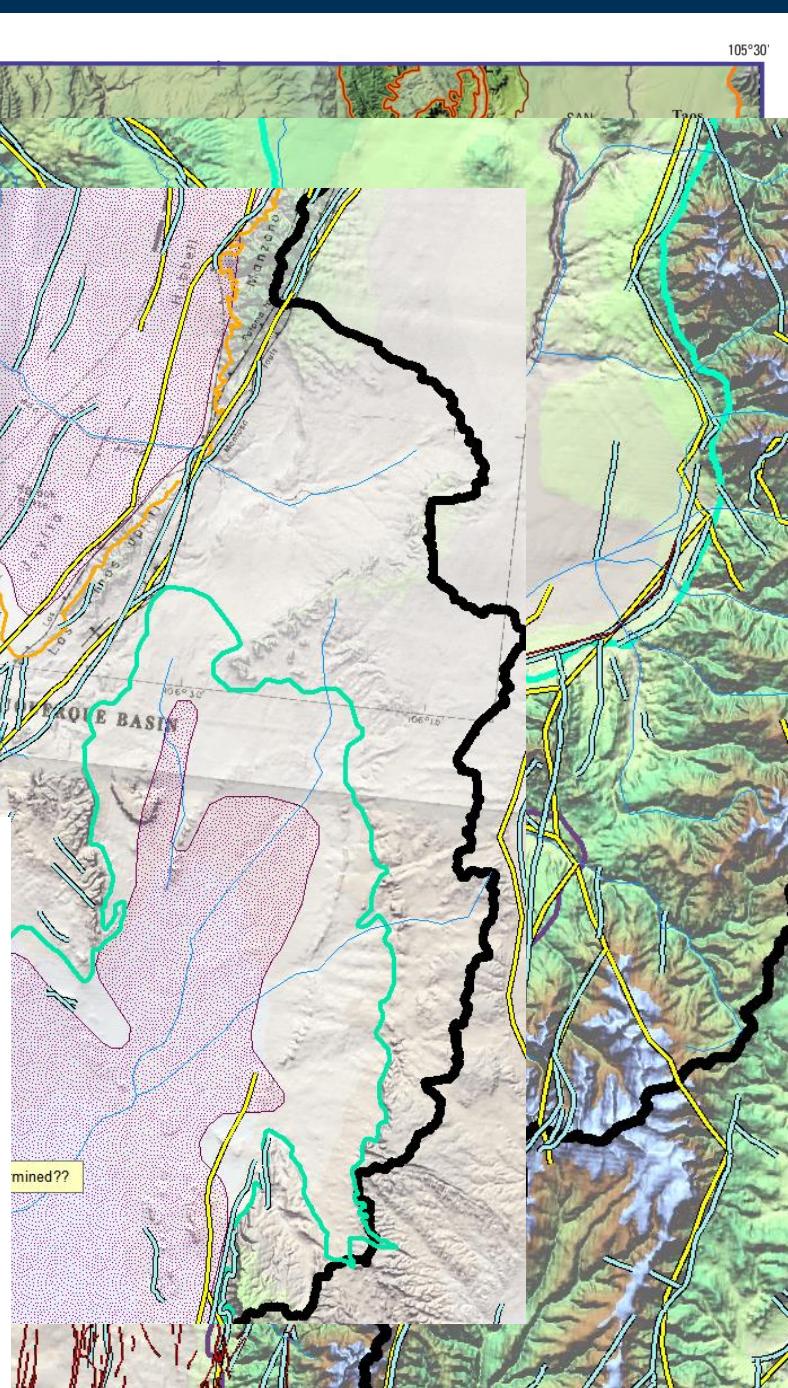
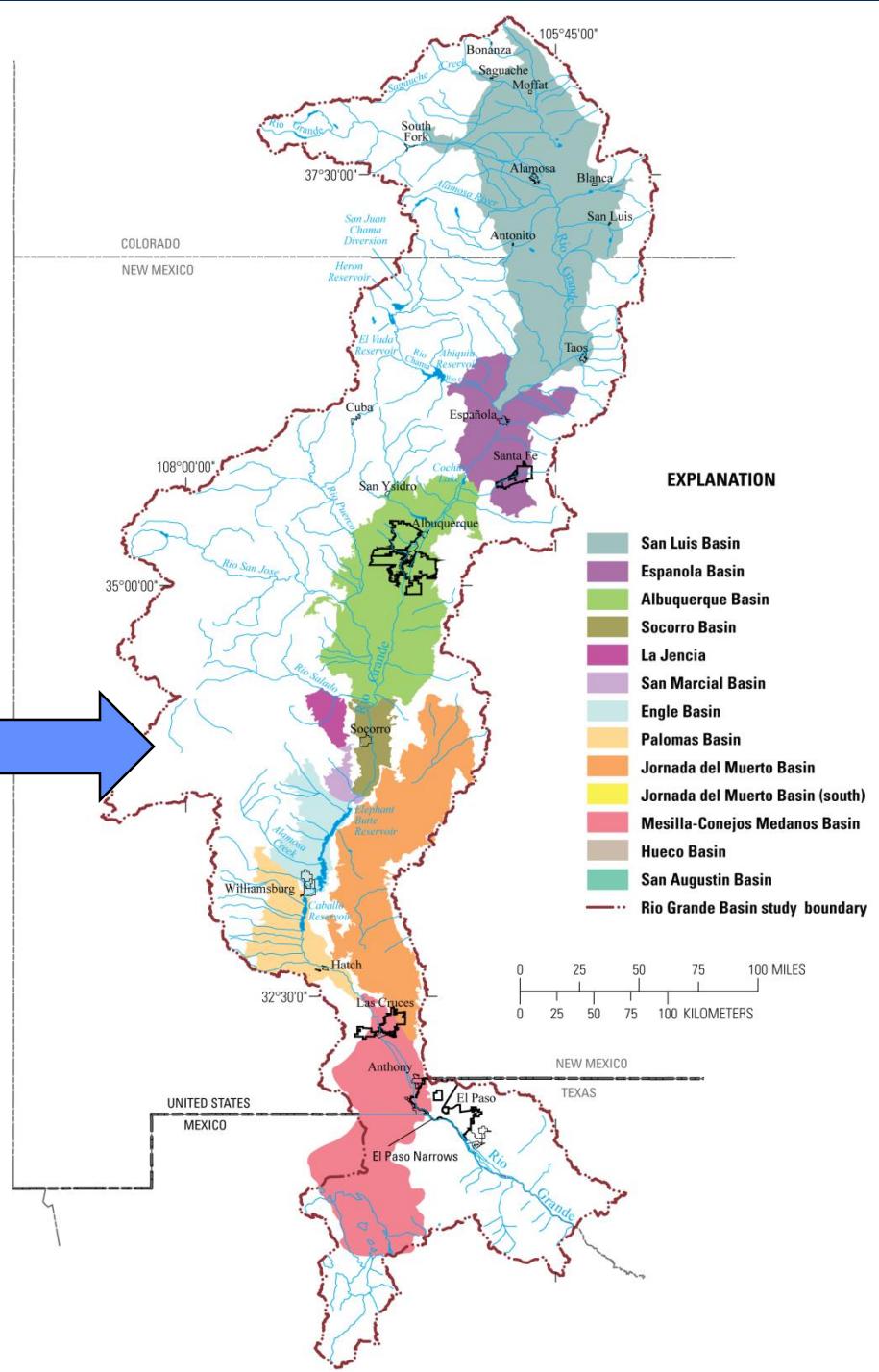
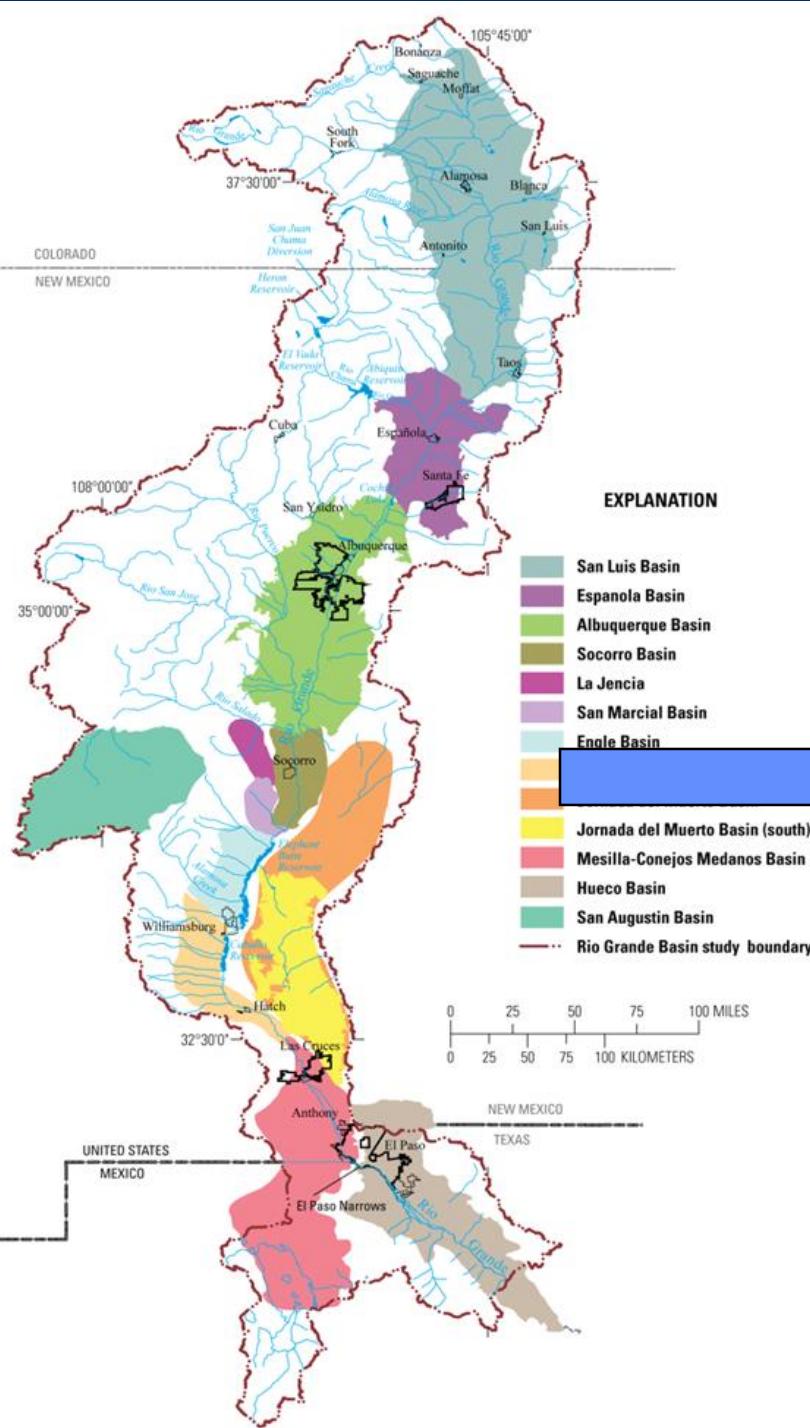


Figure 2. Schematic hydrogeologic cross section of the Rio Grande Rift, parallel to the path of the river (from Phillips and others, 2003; used with permission).



Results of Second Pass (Ongoing)

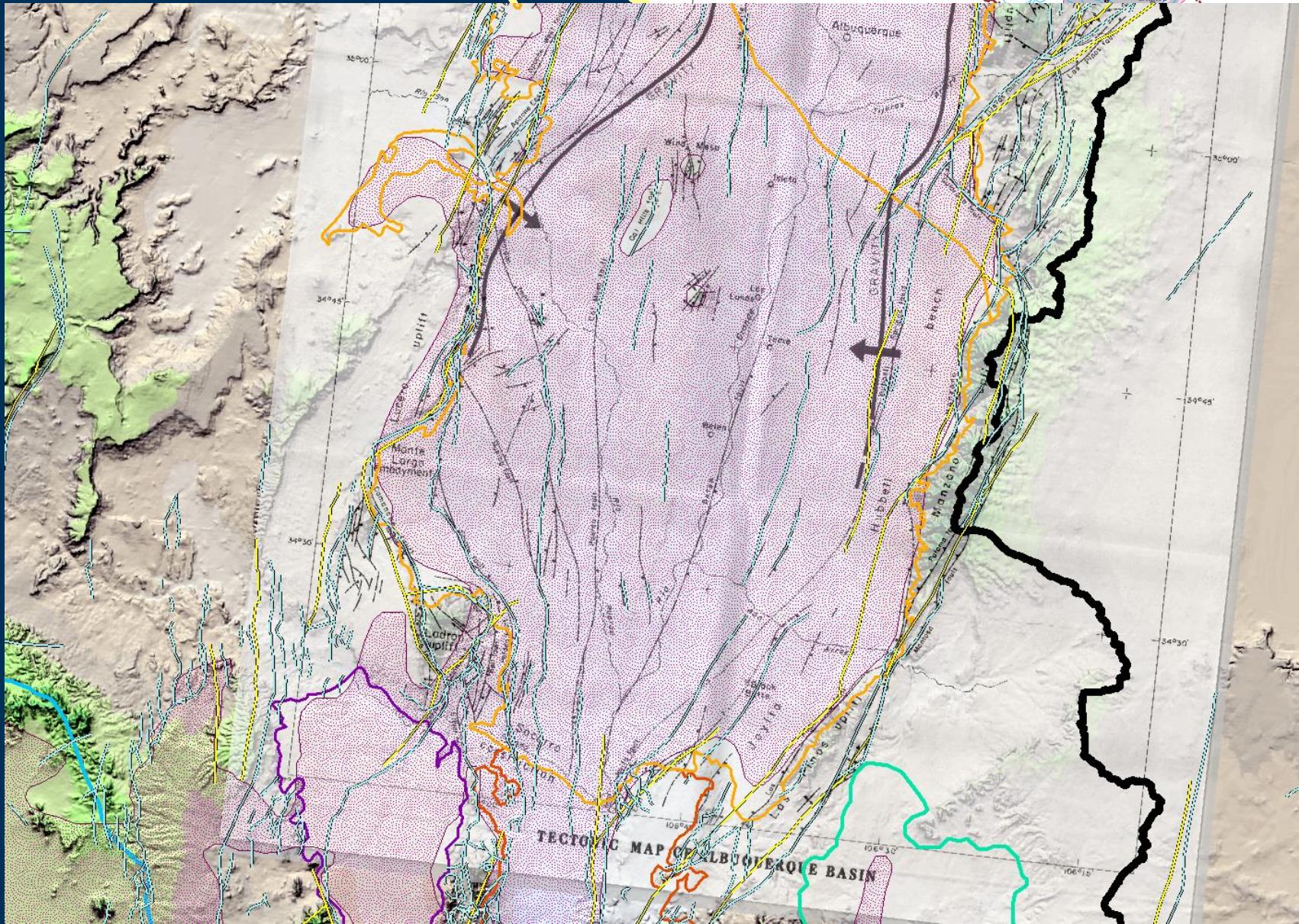
- Considered elements such as topography, faulting, and groundwater movement to adjust the delineated boundaries
- Adjusted delineated boundaries, addressed the issues discovered in first pass of digitization:
 - Varying scales
 - Generalized basin boundaries
 - Overlapping basin boundaries
 - Gaps between basins



Second Pass (Ongoing)

- Comparison to Rio Grande aquifer system
- Ongoing evaluation of basin boundary delineations
- Using available resources:
 - Literature Descriptions
 - Map Figures
 - Geospatial Data

Second Pass (Ong)



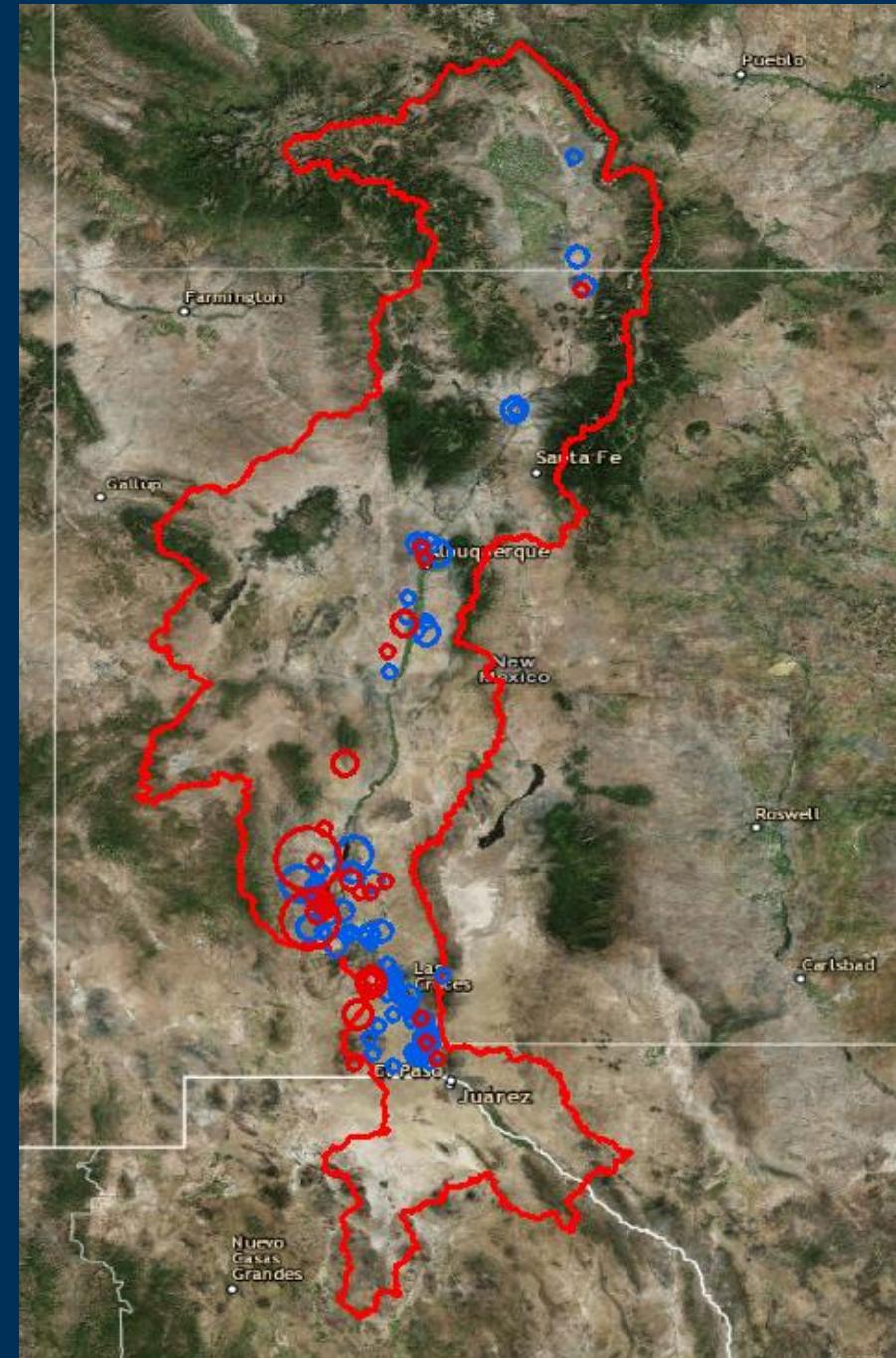
Status and Trends

This sub task will use a technique developed by Erick Burns to evaluate the status and trends in water-level data by examining:

- The relation to hydrogeologic controls that influence the hydraulic properties of the aquifer(s)
- or hydraulic stresses by looking for spatial and temporal patterns in water-level data

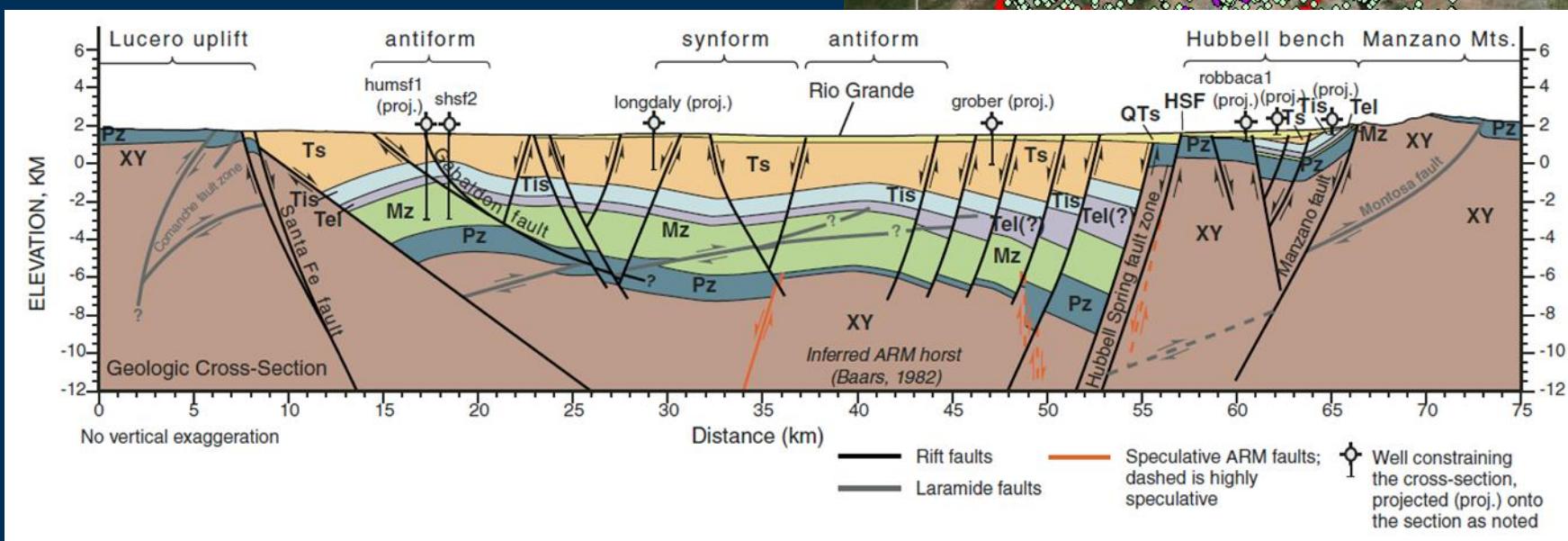
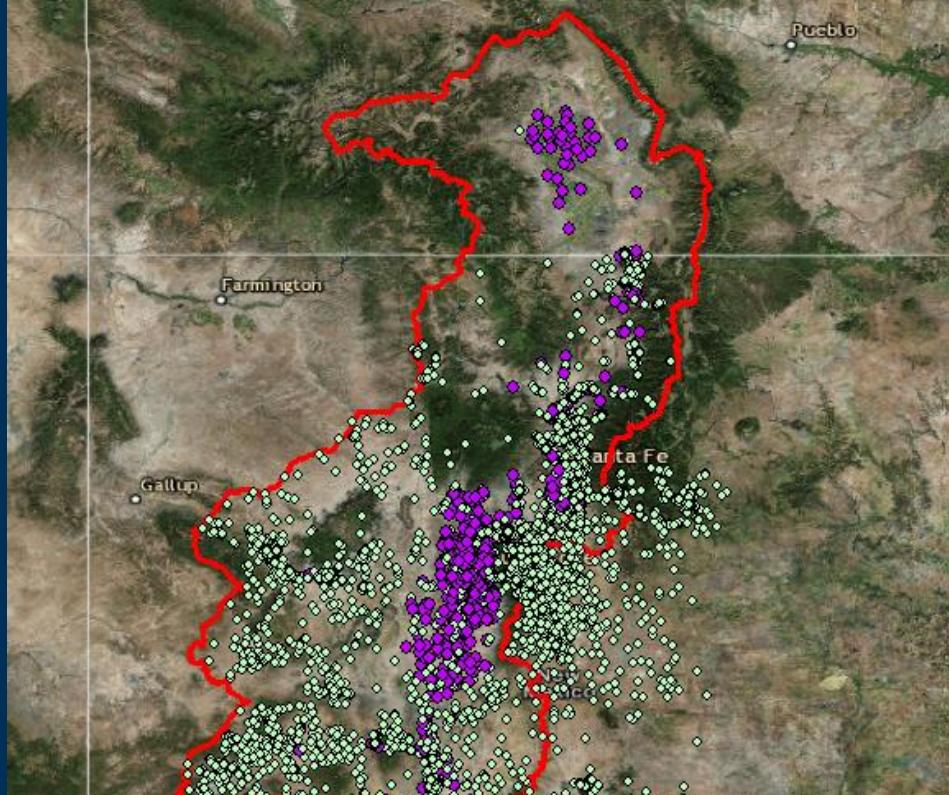
Status and Trends Limitations

- Measurement accuracy
- Quality control on the data
- Local conditions and stresses
- Well construction
 - Physical and construction record

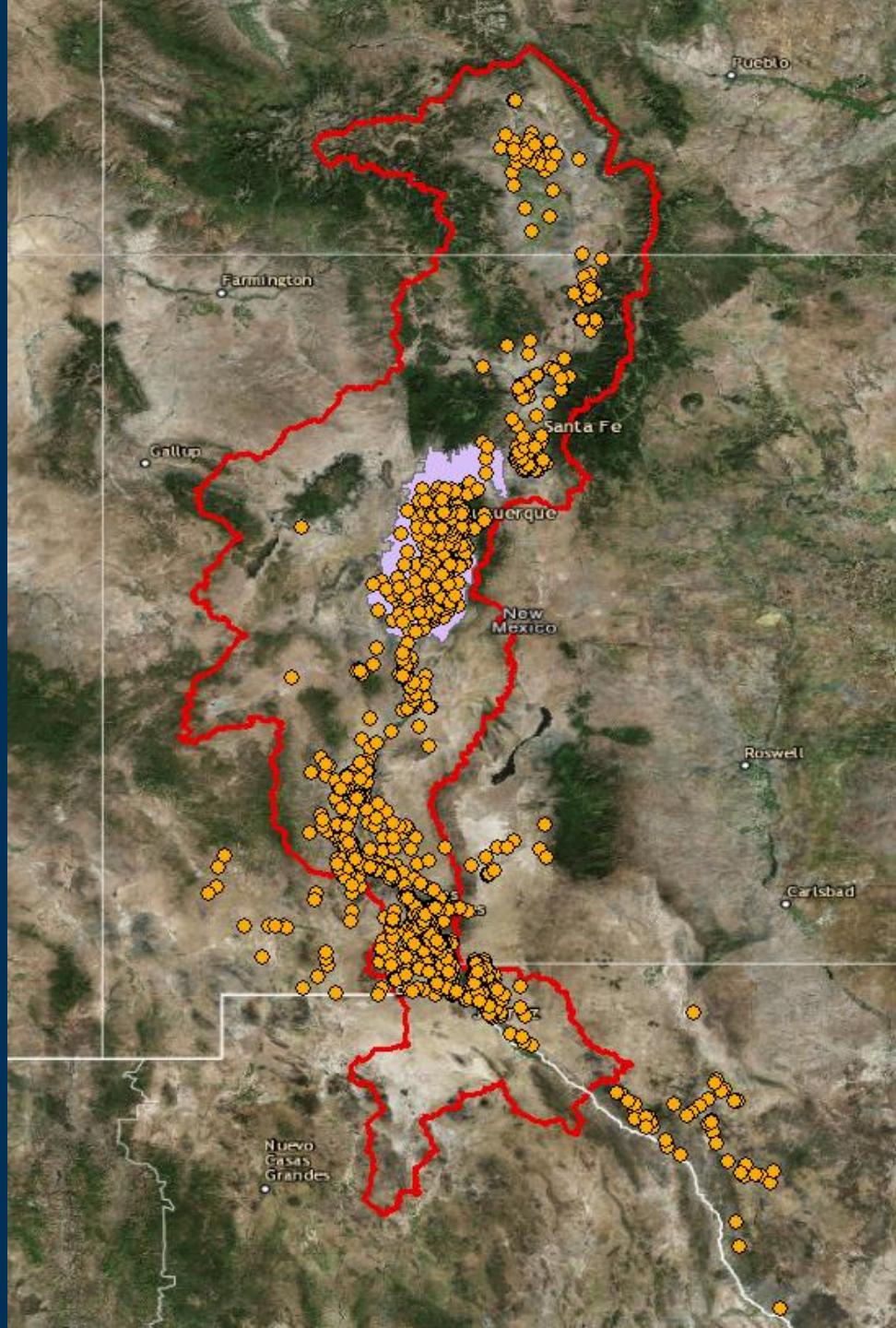
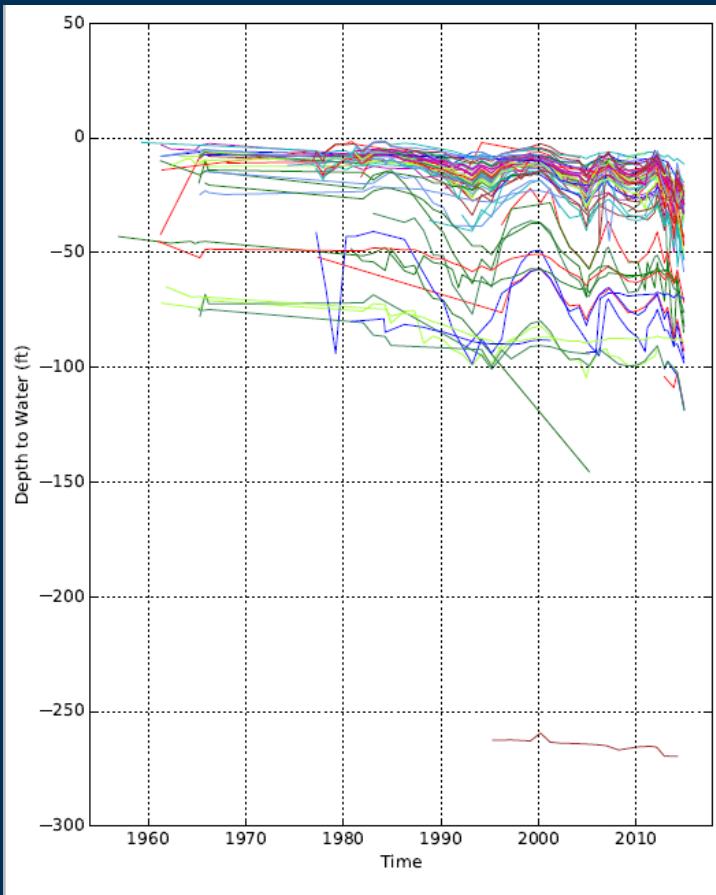


Status and Trends Source Data

- Wells and associated data
- Hydrogeologic framework



Status and Trends



Estimate Water in Storage

- Review several groundwater-flow models within study area
- Develop graphs of changes in storage throughout their simulated time periods (FloPy, python)
- Water in storage for modeled subbasins can be visualized in plan view using:
 - calibrated values of specific storage (S_s) and specific yield (S_y)
 - saturated thickness (for unconfined conditions)
 - aquifer thicknesses (for confined conditions)
- Spatial visualization of areas with the greatest changes in groundwater storage, or largest amounts of water in storage. Difference maps could be important for visualization here.

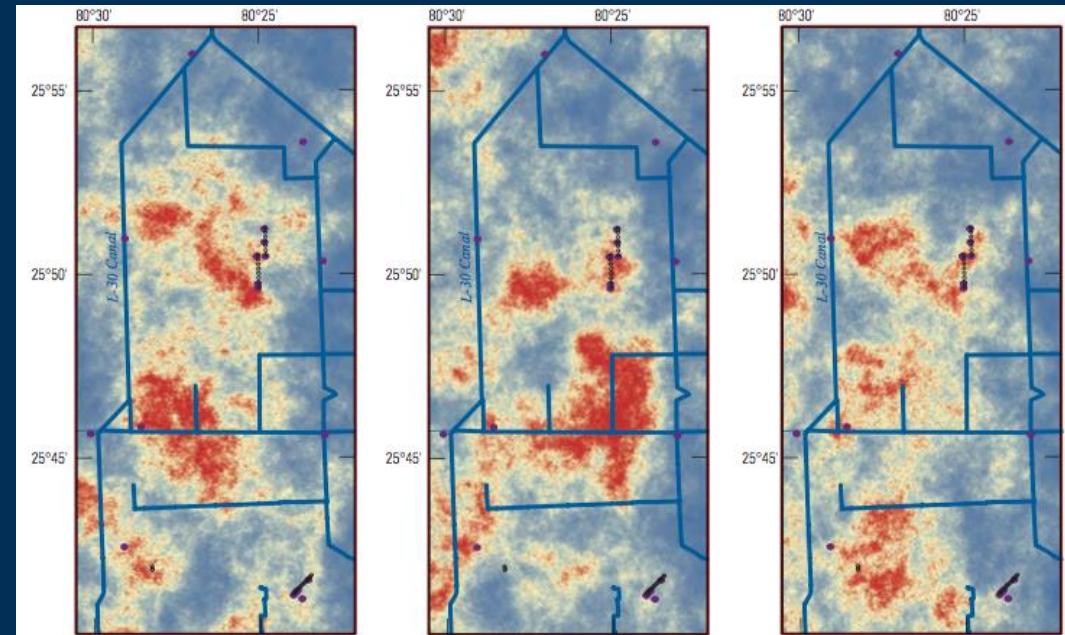
Estimate Water in Storage

- Calibrated values of storage parameters from existing models help us to understand the distribution of these parameters in the study area (*prior*)
- Storage “realizations” can be developed from drawing from this *prior* information (SGeMS)
- Combination of these “realizations” with water-level analysis can lead to developing a range of potential answers of available water in storage (or ΔS [change in storage])

Estimate Water in Storage

Realizations

- could be uniform with a single value
- could be geostatistically described and created with SGeMS
- hundreds of realizations



Planned Information Products

- **Data Release**
 - File based geodatabase containing
 - Water-level data
 - Digital groundwater basin boundaries
 - Tabular structure data used for any new cross sections
 - Tabular hydraulic property data collected for storage estimation task
- **Scientific Investigation Report**
 - Water-level altitude and water-level change maps
 - Water in storage estimates
 - Status and trends statistical analysis images

Next Steps

- Continue cross-section construction for basins that have ample data but no current cross section
- Complete water-level data evaluation, begin water-level altitude map construction
- Complete geodatabase of subbasin boundaries, hydraulic properties, and water-level data
- Complete pilot study on water level status and trends task and move to Rio Grande Data



Timeline

Groundwater	FY 2016		FY 2017				FY 2018			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Hydrogeologic Framework	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Water Levels										
Status and Trends Analysis					x	x	x	x	x	x
Water-Level Surface			x	x	x	x				
Water-Level Change					x	x	x	x		
Changes in Groundwater Storage					x	x	x	x		
Report/data release		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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