

Merced Groundwater Subbasin
ITRC-METRIC and
Net Groundwater Use/Recharge

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Alternative to Well Metering

- For On-Farm Irrigation Management
 - Well flow and volume metering are important
 - Irrigation scheduling and well efficiency trending
- For GW Basin Sustainability Monitoring
 - Well flow and volume metering are misleading
 - Meters provide the GROSS amount pumped
 - They do not report how much groundwater was used

Issues with existing groundwater policies

- Just having a policy does not mean it's a good one.
- New Mexico and Arizona limit gross GW pumping
 - Farmers improve efficiency.... and expand area or switch crops..... increasing consumption
 - Increased overdraft instead of solving the problem

Water Rights and Groundwater

- Poor understanding of groundwater consumption.....as opposed to gross pumping

Consumption vs. Availability of water

With GW Metering Example

- Surface Rights = 2.5 AF/A
- Sustainable Yield (net) = 0.5 AF/A
 - Assume IE = 80%
 - Pumping allotment = $0.5/0.8 = 0.625$ AF/A
- Farmer can apply 3.125 AF/A
- This is wrong, because Surface Water is also not applied at 100% efficiency

With GW Metering Example (cont.)

- If Farmer applies 3.125 AF/A at IE = 80%
- Crop will beneficially consume $3.125 * 0.8 = 2.5\text{AF/A}$
- 0.625 AF/A will deep percolate and return to aquifer!!
- So the farmer did not receive their GW allotment, it was recycled back to the GW

With GW Metering Example 2

- GSA Assumes IE = 80%
- Surface Rights = 2.5 AF/A
- Sustainable Yield (net) = 0.5 AF/A
 - Pumping allotment =
 $[(2.5+0.5)/0.8]-2.5 = 1.25 \text{ AF/A}$
- Farmer can apply $2.5+1.25 = 3.75 \text{ AF/A}$
- What if farmers actual IE = 85%?
 - Applying 3.75 AF/A,
 - 0.6875 AF/A of groundwater would have been consumed,
 - **0.1875 AF/A more than sustainable...**

NEW Concept Consumptive Rights

- Consumptive Right =
Surface Right + Net Sustainable Yield
- Ignore Irrigation Efficiency

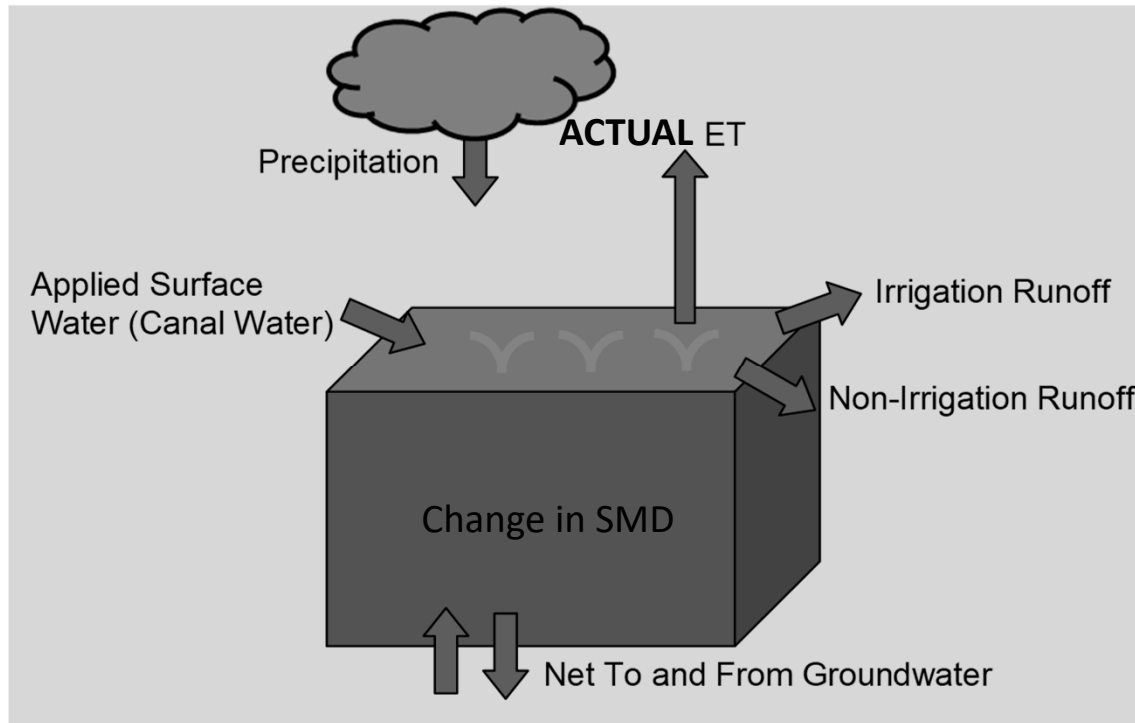
Alternative to Metering GW Pumping

- Remote Sensing of actual consumption
- **Net to and from groundwater**
 - Surface deliveries, seepage, etc.
 - Precipitation
 - Compare to existing groundwater levels
- Use this as the basis for evaluating the potential future scenarios

Net To and From Groundwater

- Local evaluation of NET groundwater consumption
- Can be evaluated on a parcel level
- Tool for water managers and groundwater modelers

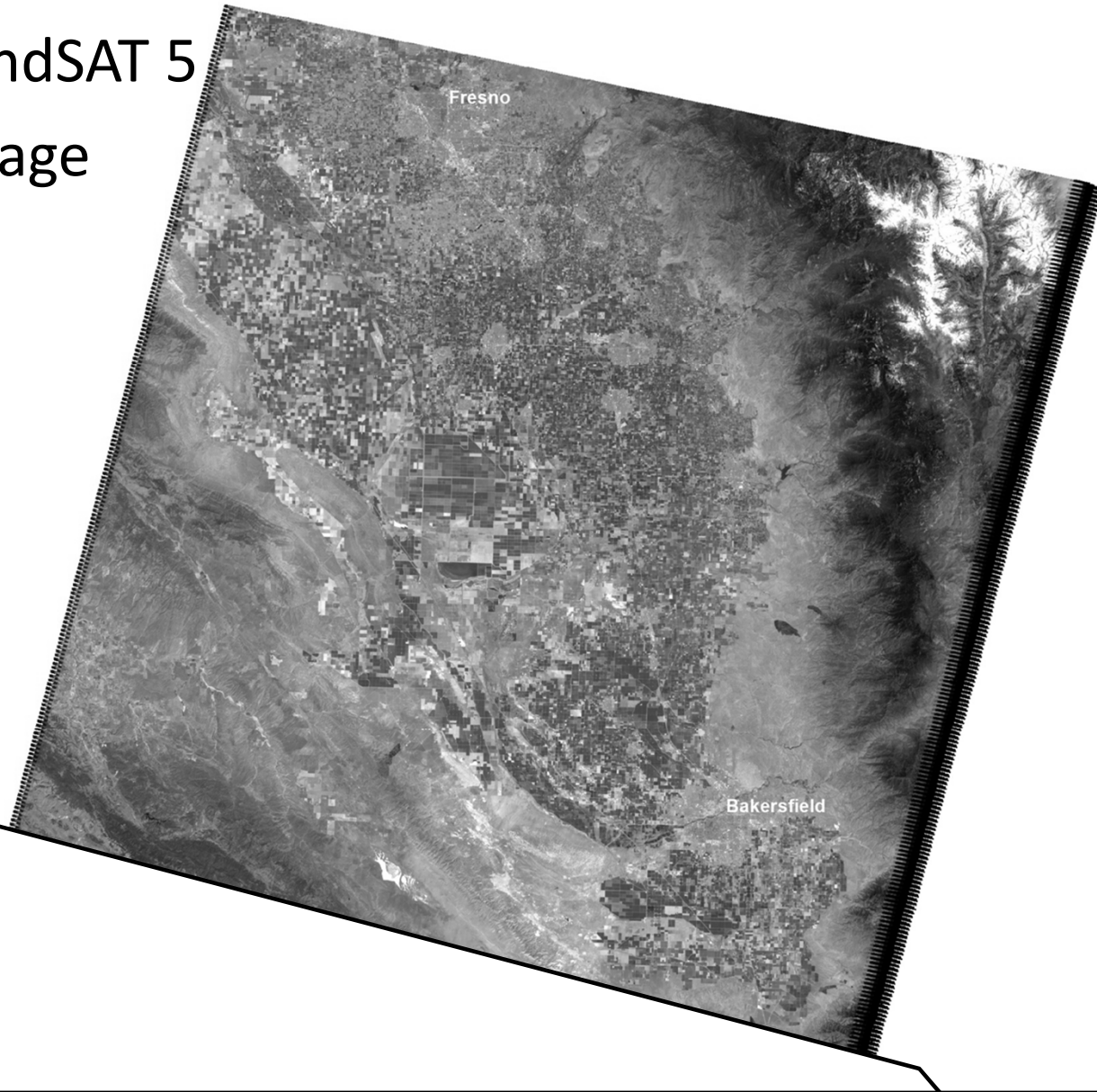
NET to/from aquifer



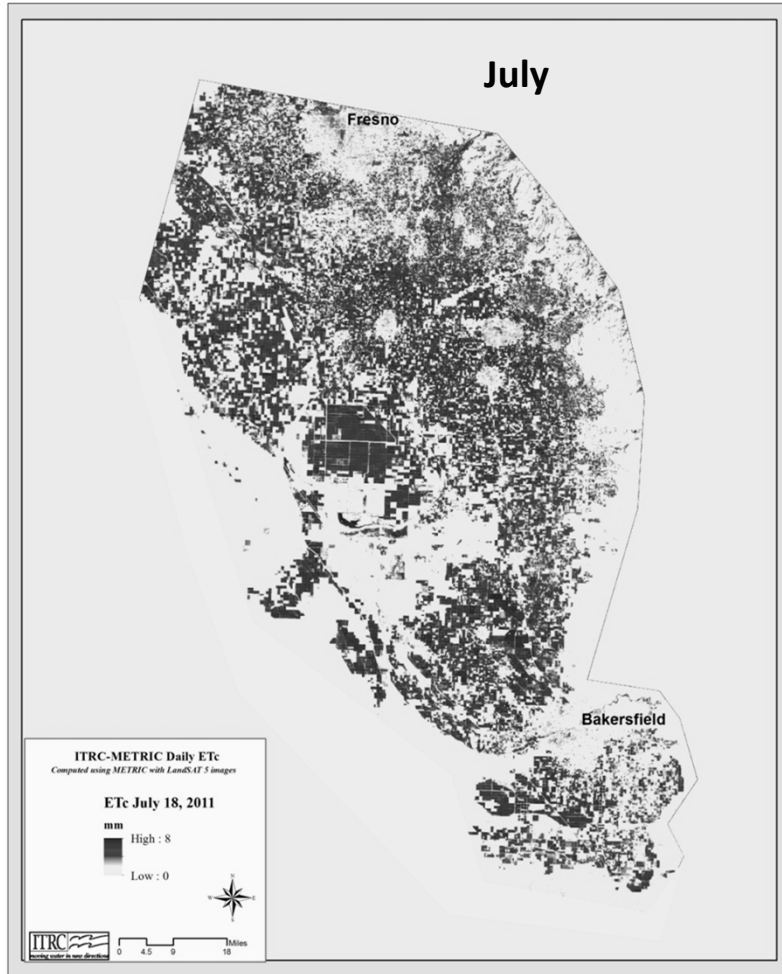
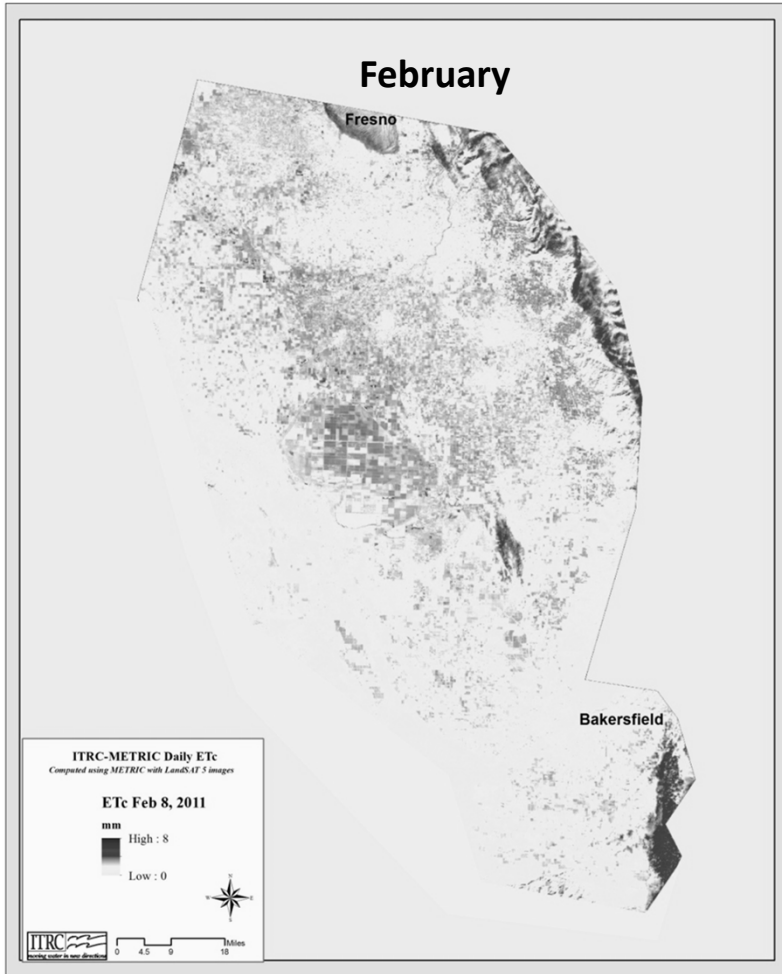
Remote Sensing of Actual ET_c

- Modified METRIC™ algorithm with Landsat images
- IS NOT NDVI based ET estimation!!
- Basic Principle – Evaporative cooling
- Cooler fields have higher ET

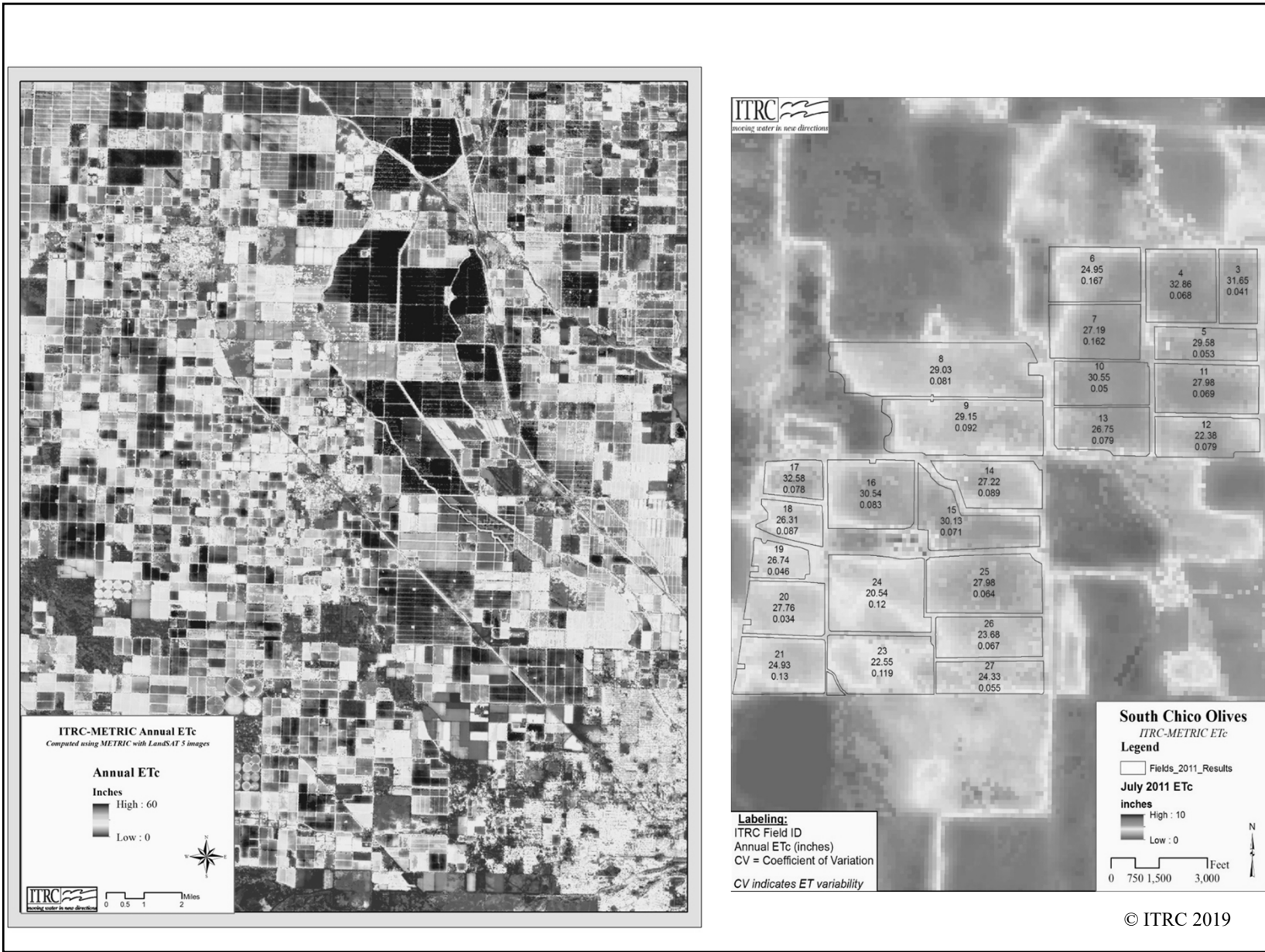
LandSAT 5 Image



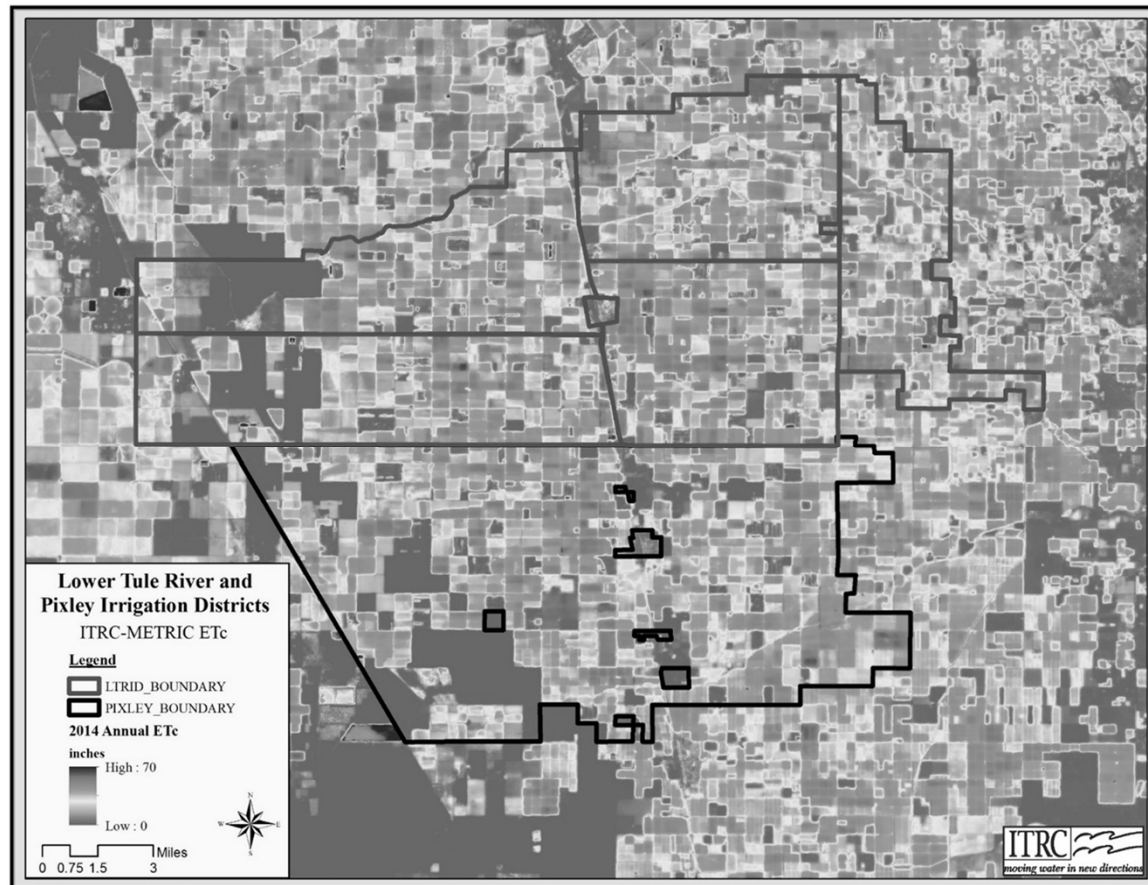
Instantaneous ETc images



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ITRC-METRIC – Remote Sensing of Actual Evapotranspiration



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Applied Surface Water

- Irrigation District delivery records by account
- Converted to deliveries by parcel/group of fields
- Result is surface water applied spatially over the region
- Generally not all parcels are accounted for in records
- Spread water out over the area by using a 1 mile grid (or smaller if possible) after water is incorporated into a parcels map

NET to/from GW

1. Evaluate precipitation, surface applications, ET to update the SMD.
2. If at the end of the month, surface applications and precip exceed ET
 - **Deep Percolation (NET To GW)**
3. If ET is greater than surface applications
 - **Pumping (NET From GW)**

Simplified Monthly Example

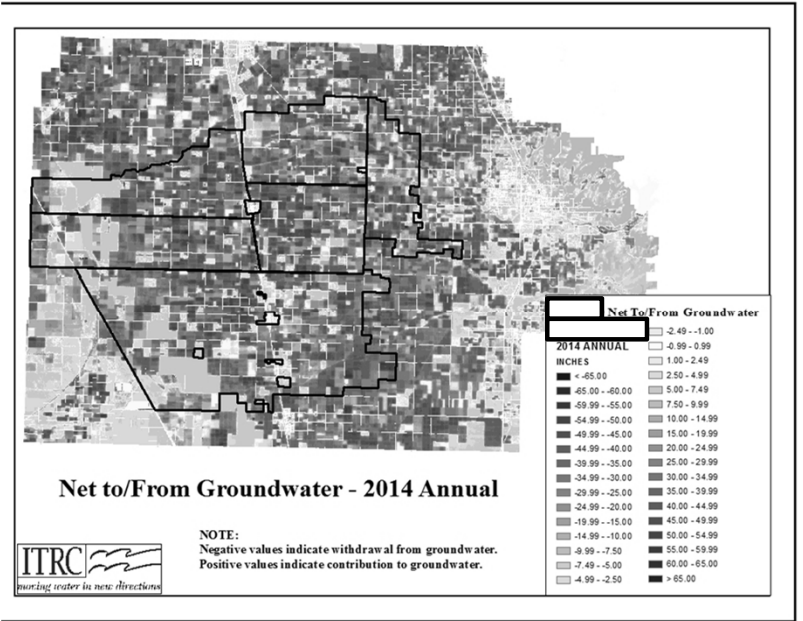
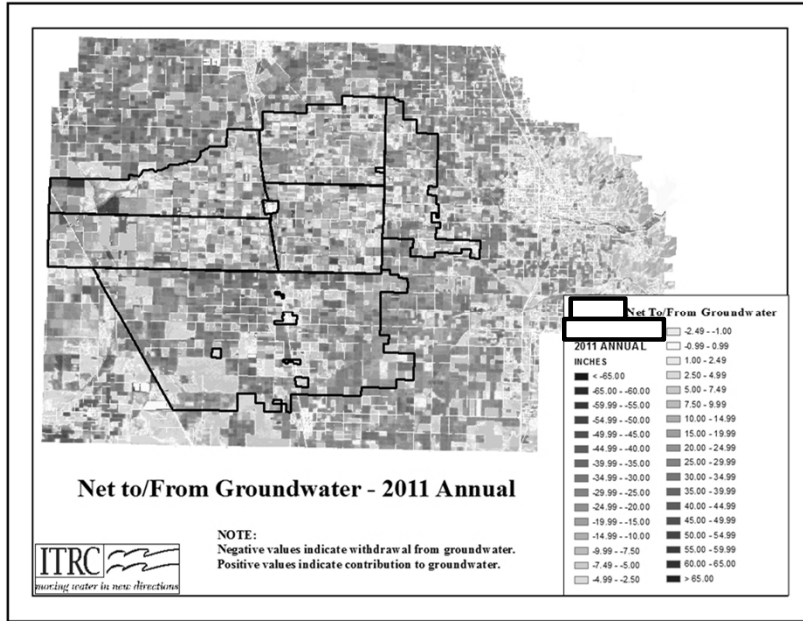
- ET is 6"
- Surface deliveries = 5"
- Runoff = 0"
- Net GW Pumping = $6'' - 5'' - 0'' = \underline{1''}$
- *Grower may have pumped 5", but 4" would be lost to deep percolation (either surface or GW) back to aquifer. The net GW used is 1"*
- *It is a bit more complicated because we incorporate soil moisture change from the beginning of the month as well but this is the basic premise.*

PRELIMINARY NTFGW Results

- Light to Dark Blue = Net TO GW
- Beige and Brown = Net FROM GW

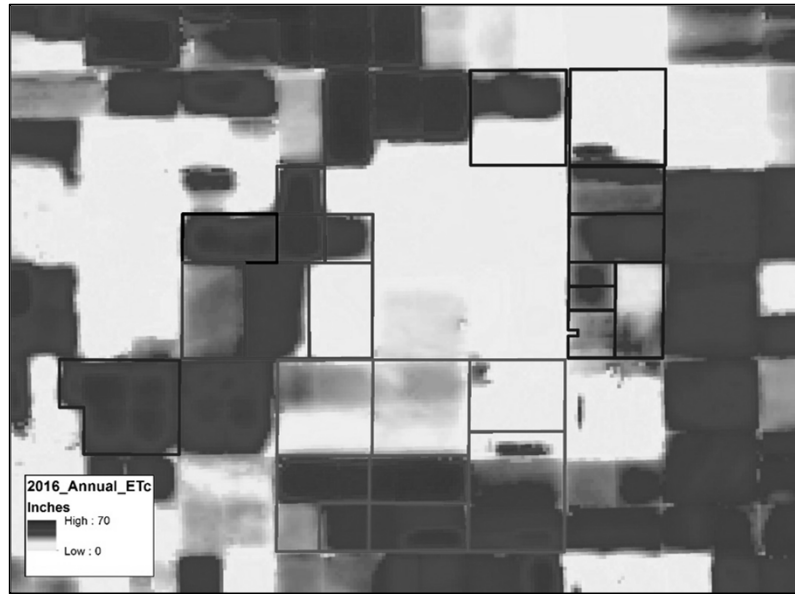
2011

2014

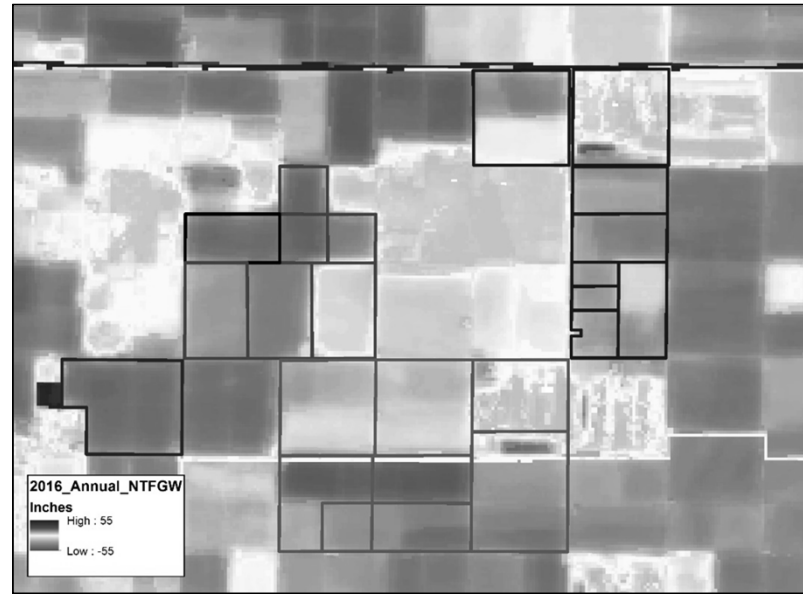


Tracking NTFGW on a Farm Basis

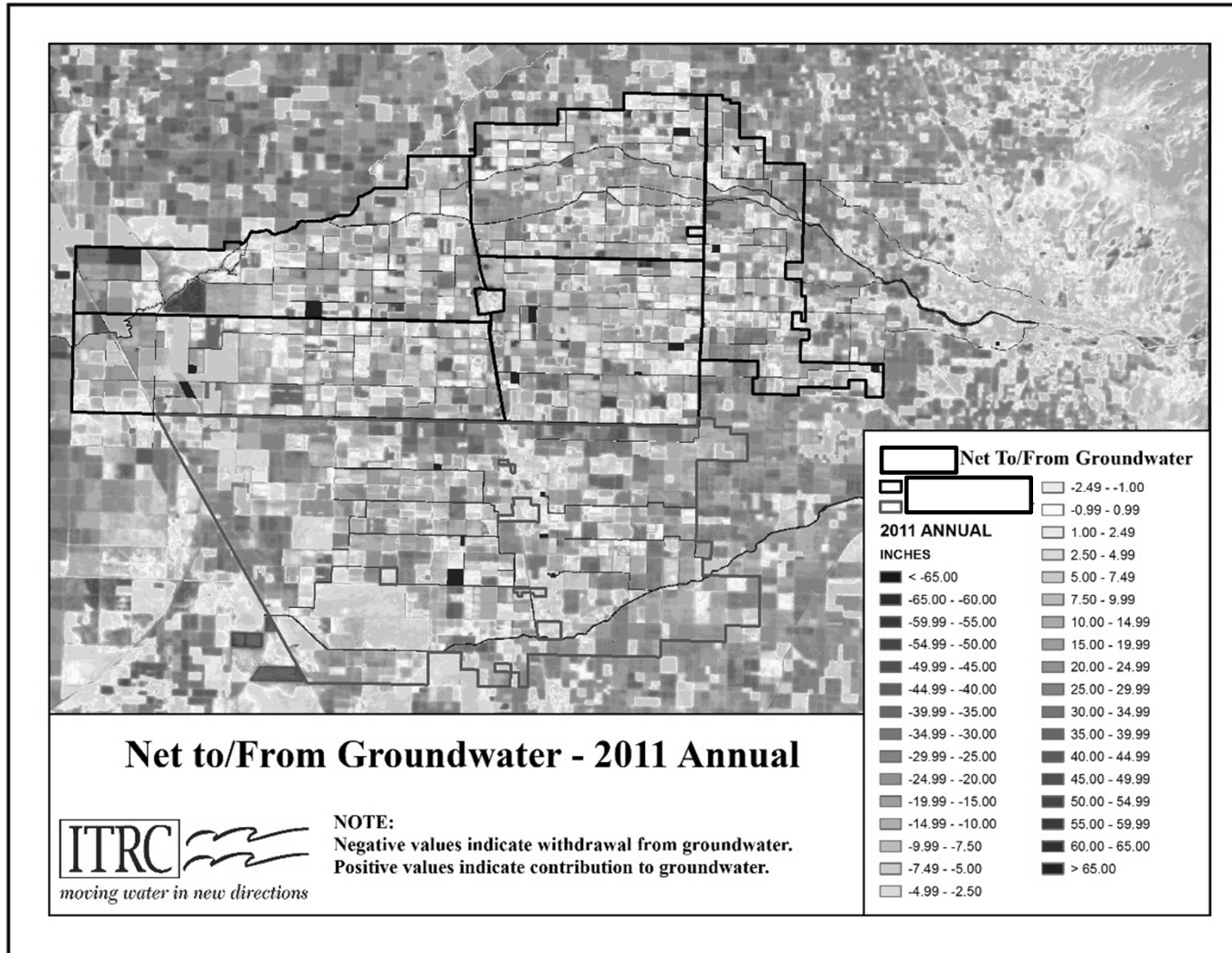
ITRC-METRIC ETC



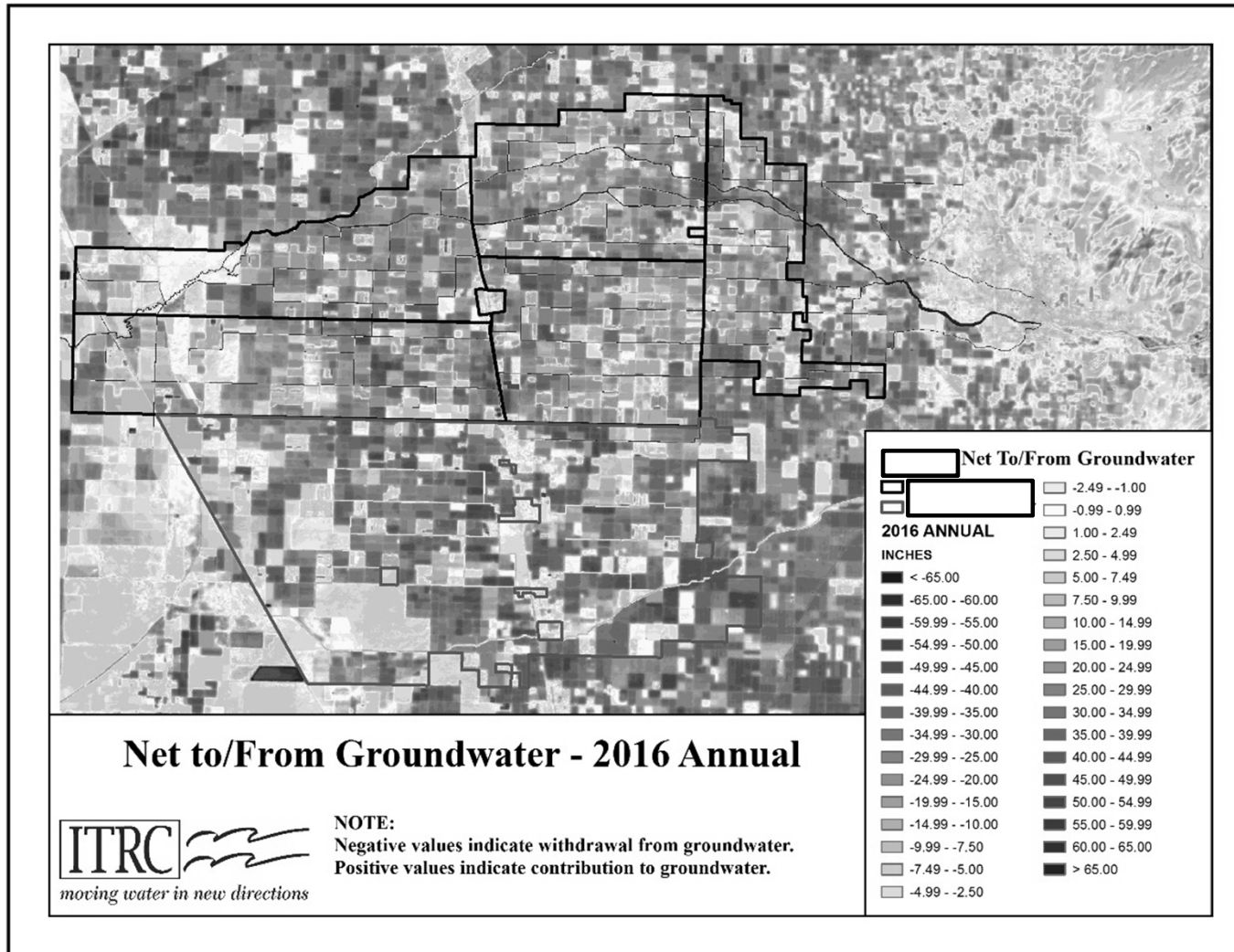
NTFGW



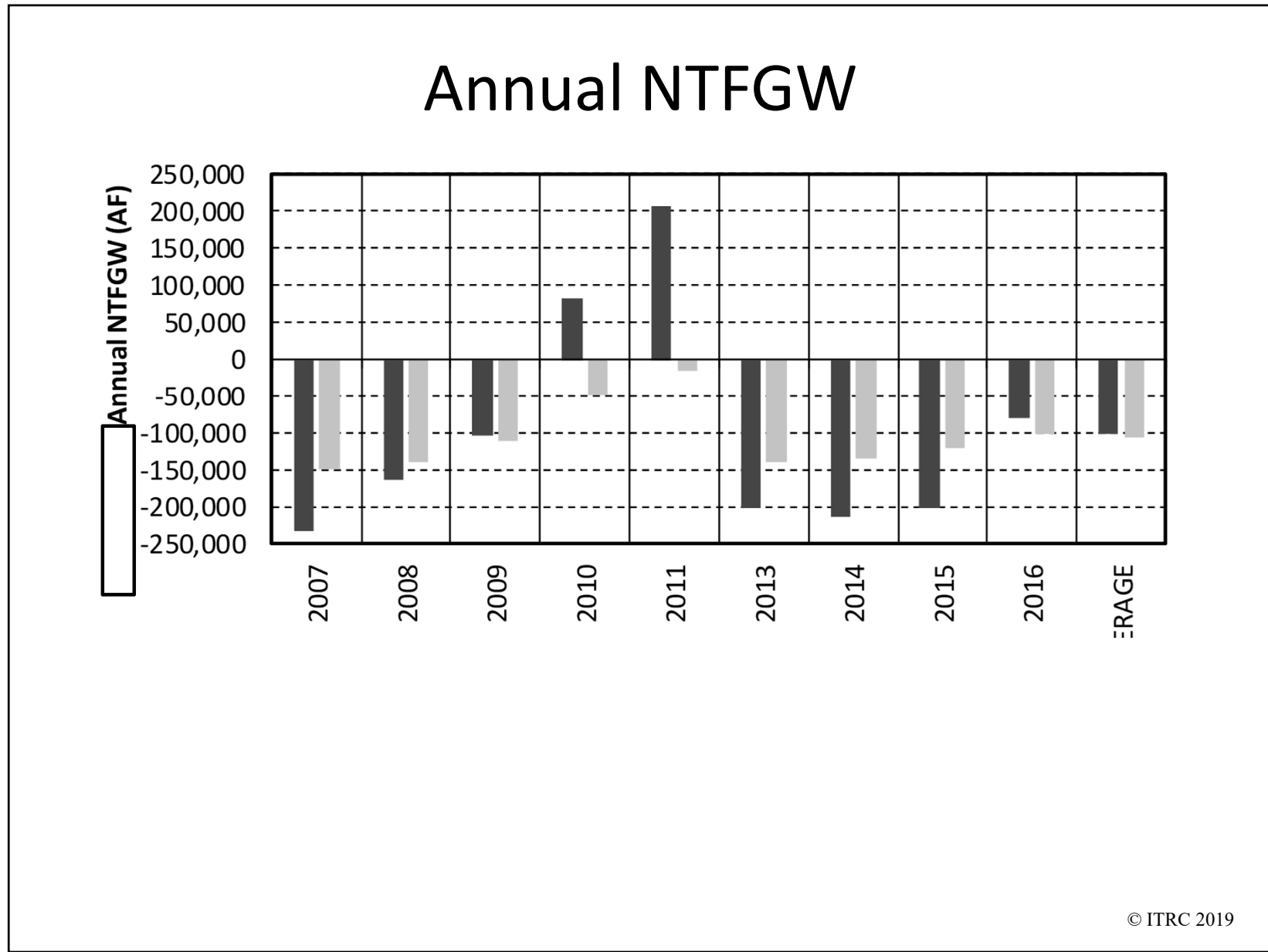
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Why the need for NET GW use?

- Sustainable Yield is a NET value (no guessing at on-farm efficiency)
- GW sustainability has little to do with gross groundwater pumping
- GW use can be independently tracked and verified
- Historical and near real-time evaluations of conditions
- Variable Spatial Scales
 - Parcel level
 - GSA/District level

Where could metering be required

- Extraction of GW within one basin for use in a different basin/subbasin
- In this case GROSS = NET because all of the water is moved out of the subbasin

Proposal

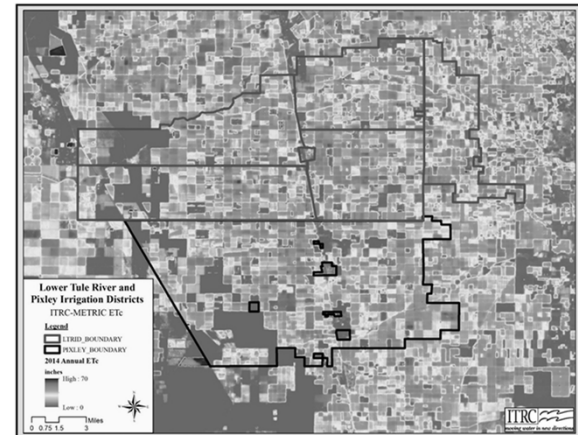
1. Historic (10+ year) ETc and NTFGW
 - 2008-2018 excluding 2012 (~\$100,000)
 - For use in groundwater models and for calibration

2. Continuous ETc and NTFGW – Individual GSA's or groups of GSA's
 - 2019 and into the future (cost depends on # of GSA's)

ITRC-METRIC and NTFGW

Information that will be provided

- Current and Historic ETc
- Net GW Use (both GIS)
- Reduction in ETc to become sustainable
- Net recharge
- Tracking month to month GW use/recharge for individual farms, districts, and GSA's
- And more



Thank You

- Questions?