

Understanding Arizona Basin Hydrology



Photograph by Bert Duet, U.S. Geological Survey

University of Arizona Water Resources Research Center 2006 Water Conference

*Providing Water to Arizona's
Growing Population:
How Will We Meet the
Obligation?*

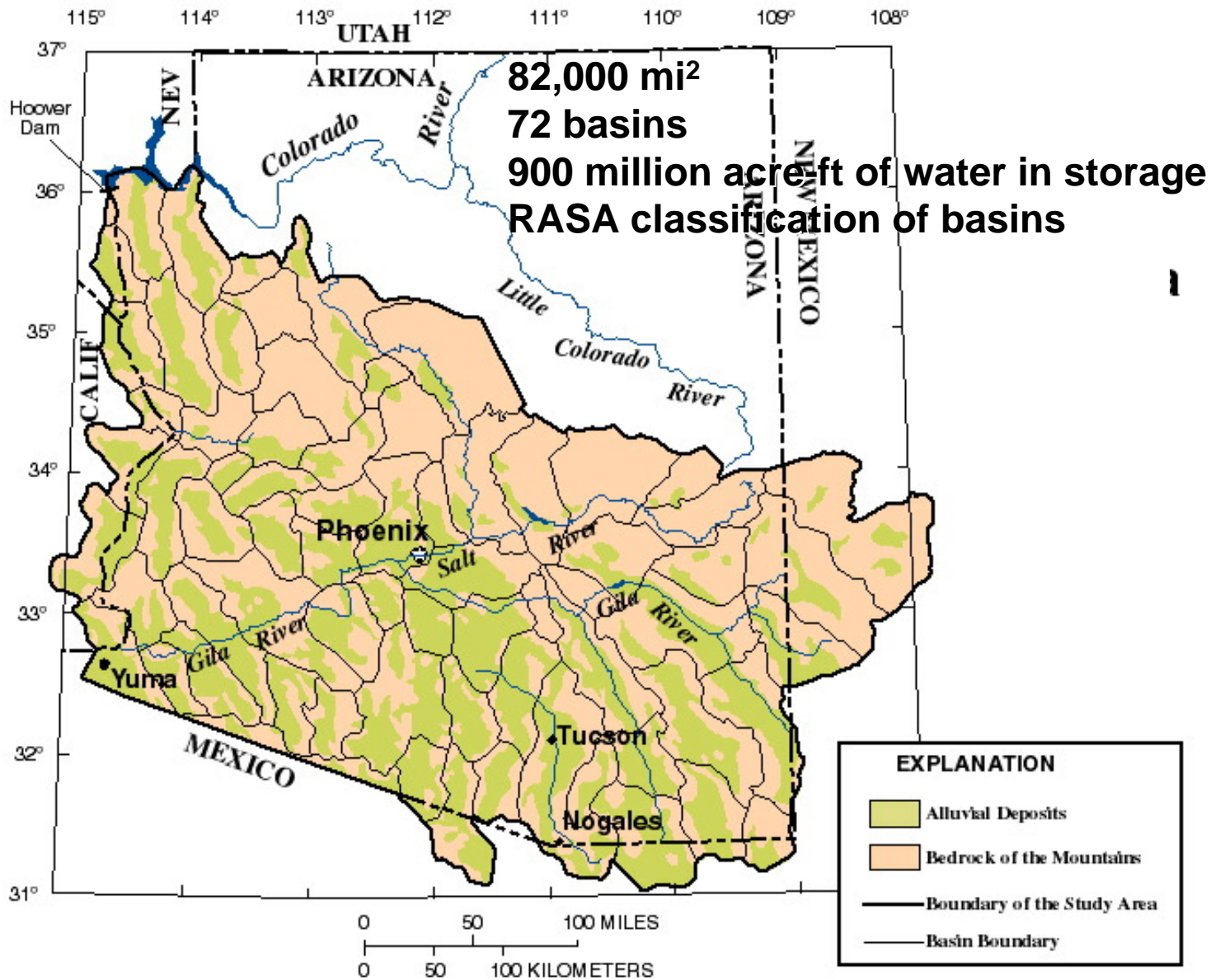
**June 20-21, 2006
Hyatt Regency Phoenix at
Civic Plaza
122 North Second St.,
Phoenix AZ 85004**

John Hoffmann

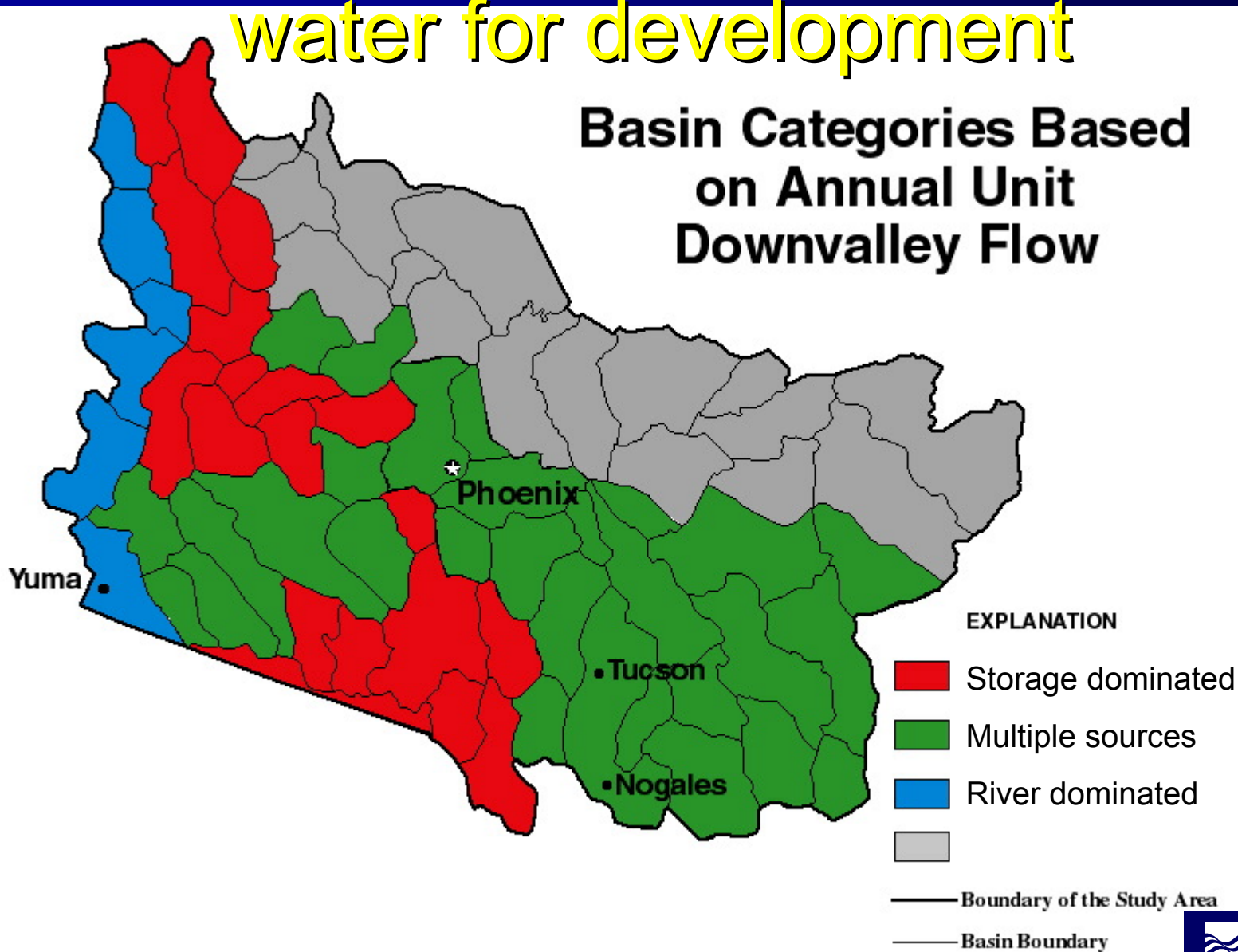
U.S. Geological Survey

Understanding Arizona Basin Hydrology

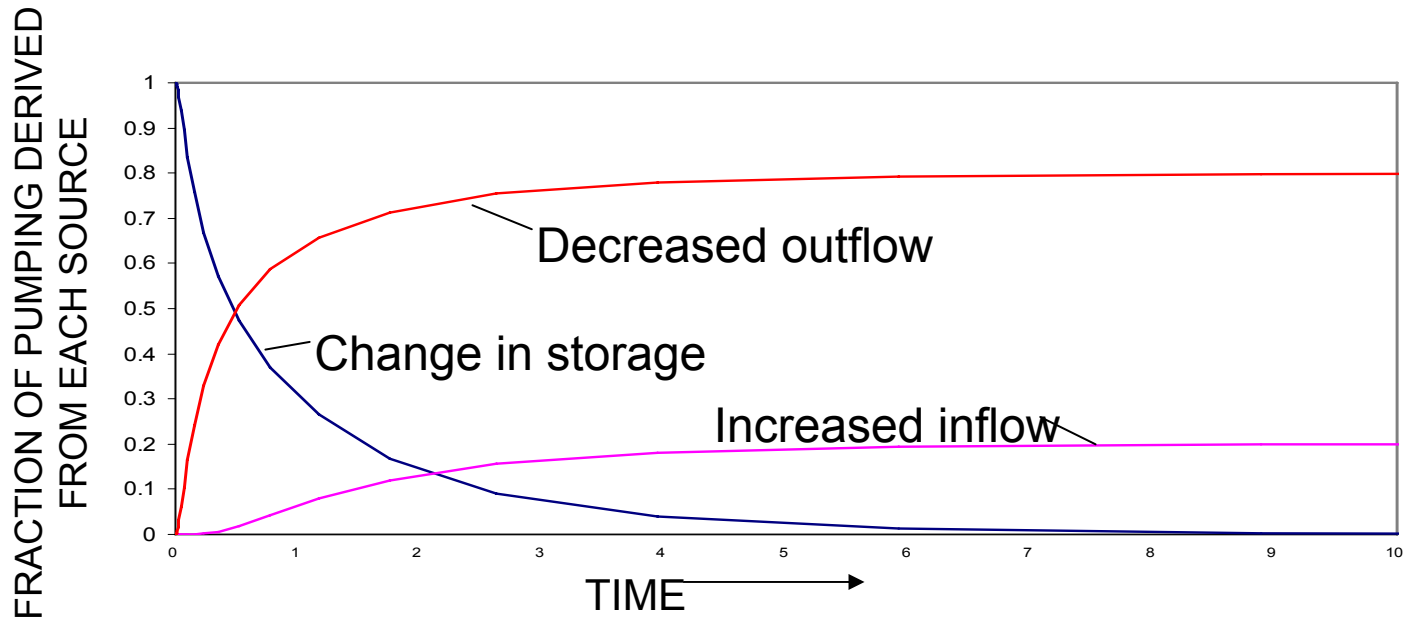
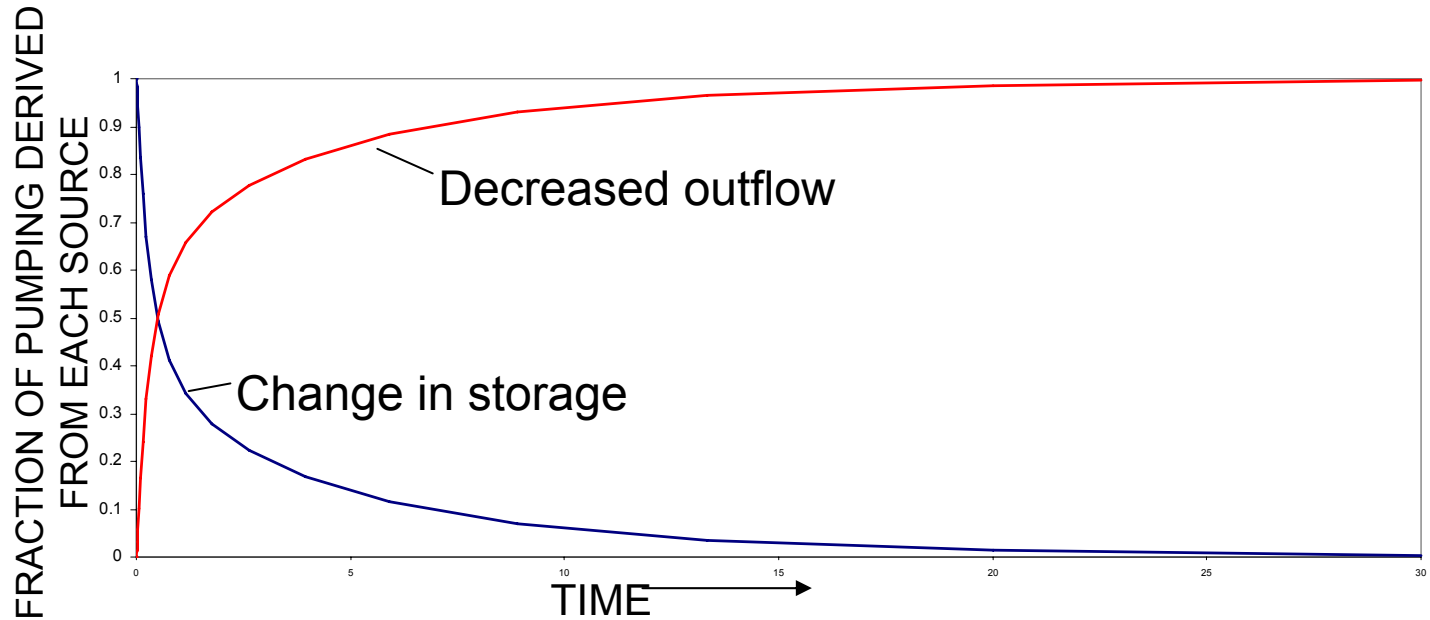
- Key to answering some basic questions such as:
 - How much water do we have?
 - Are we running out of water?
 - Where are the resources stressed?
 - Where is ground water available for future supplies?
 - What are the consequences of development?



Basin category based on source of water for development

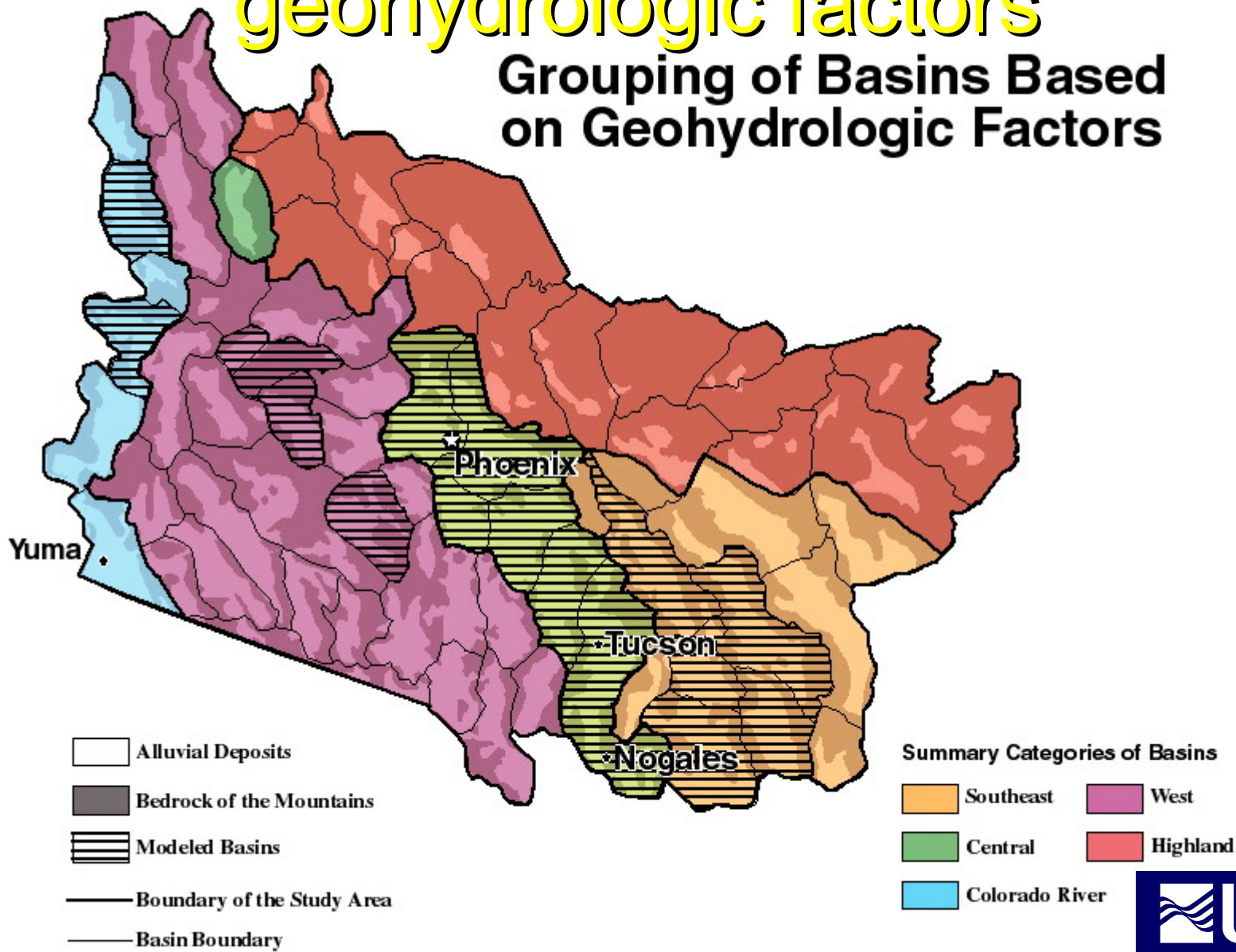


Sources of water for basins with multiple sources



Basin category based on geohydrologic factors

Grouping of Basins Based on Geohydrologic Factors



ARIZONA

RURAL WATERSHED INITIATIVES and ACTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS



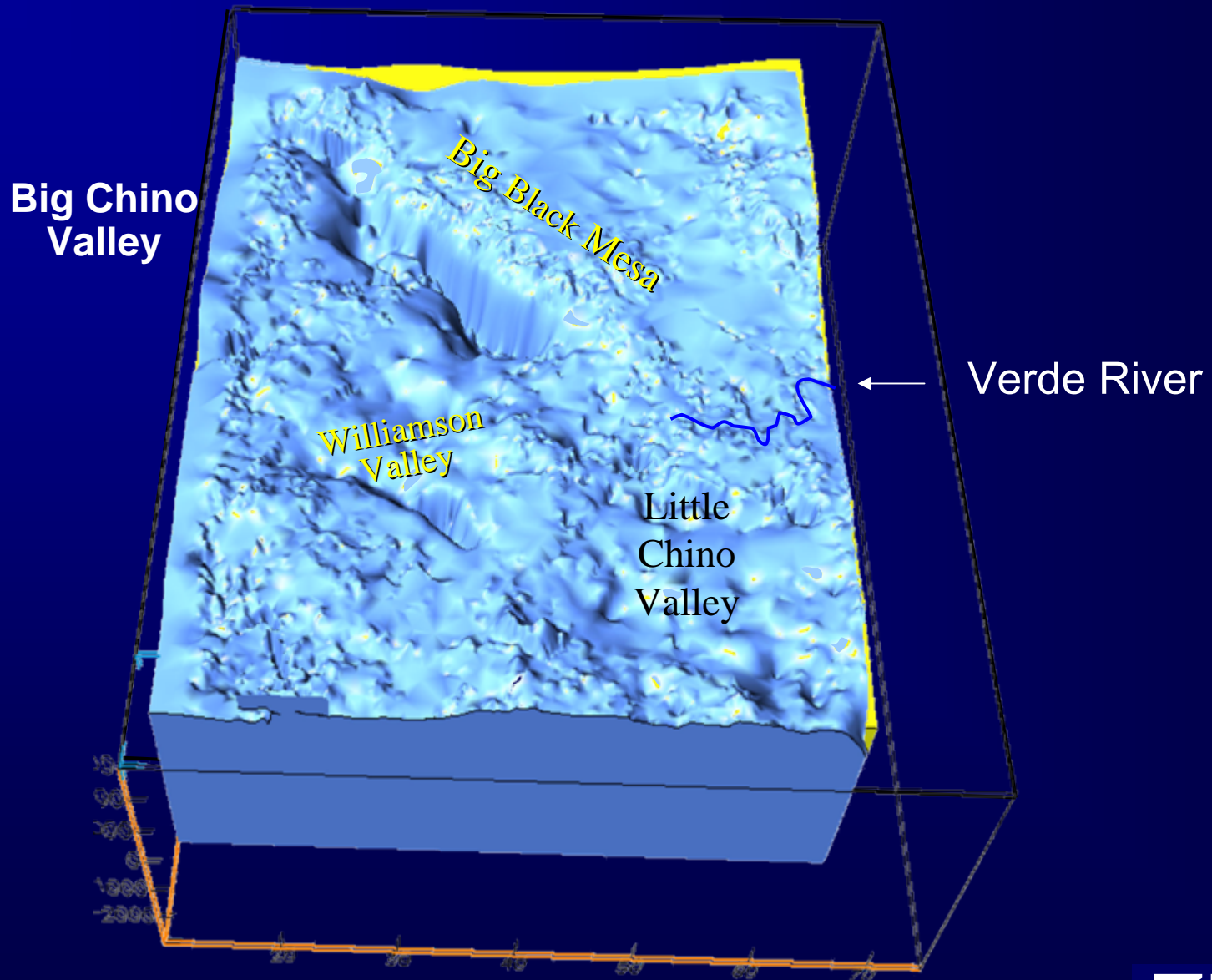
State of Arizona's Rural Watershed Initiative

- ▶ Describe watersheds based on State priorities.
- ▶ Most rural issues linked to ground-water sustainability.
- ▶ Commonality of information needs for resource management/development.
- ▶ Aquifer information an enduring resource.
 - o Hydrology
 - o Geology
 - o Water Budget
 - o Land use

Examples of enduring information useful in better understanding Arizona basin hydrology

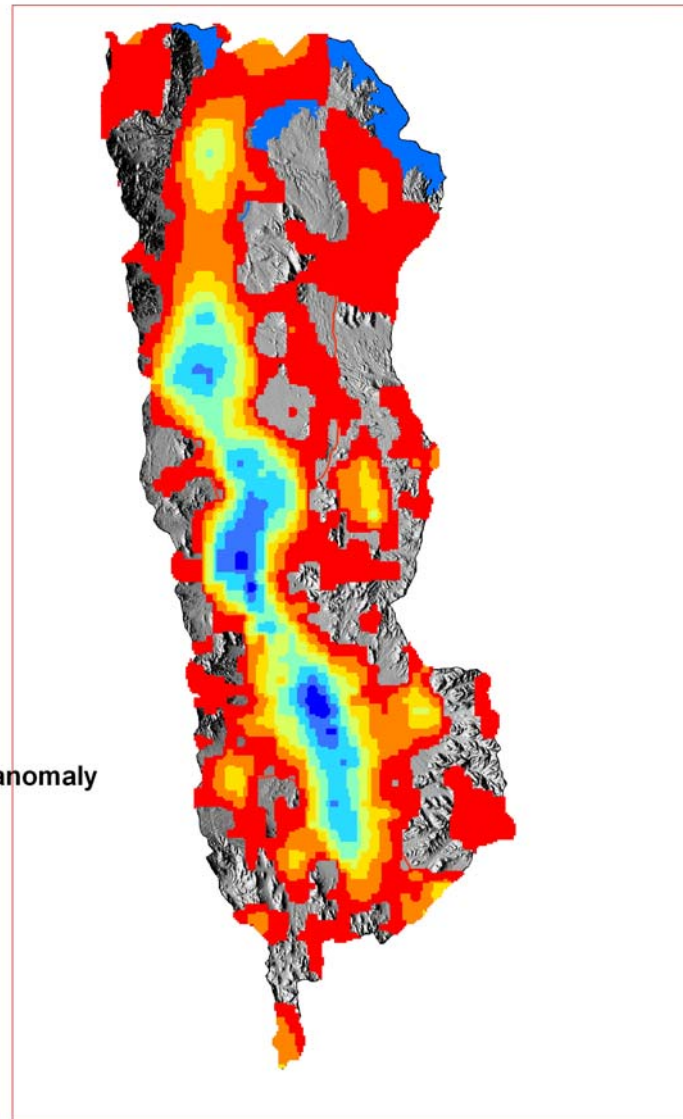
- Basin geometry: especially useful in those basins where storage is the primary source of water for development-- also useful for estimating the timing of capture
- Distribution of fine-grained materials in basin fill deposits: especially useful for basins having streamflow as a potential source-- also important for assessing storage and potential land subsidence

BASIN THICKNESS FROM GRAVITY DATA



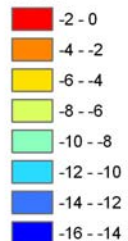
Ack: Vicki Langenheim

Detrital Basin



Explanation

Residual gravity anomaly
mGal

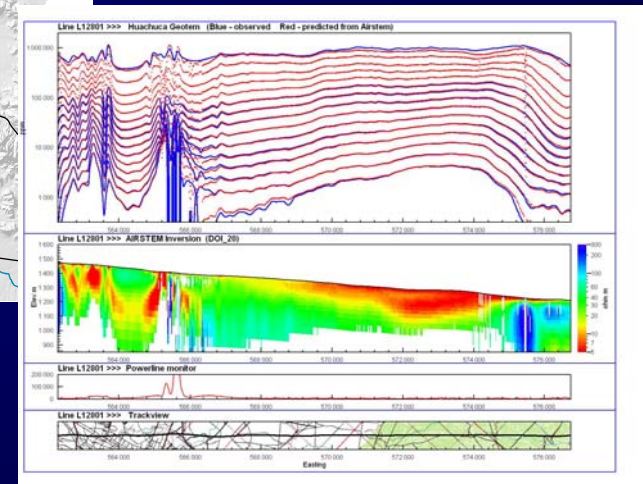
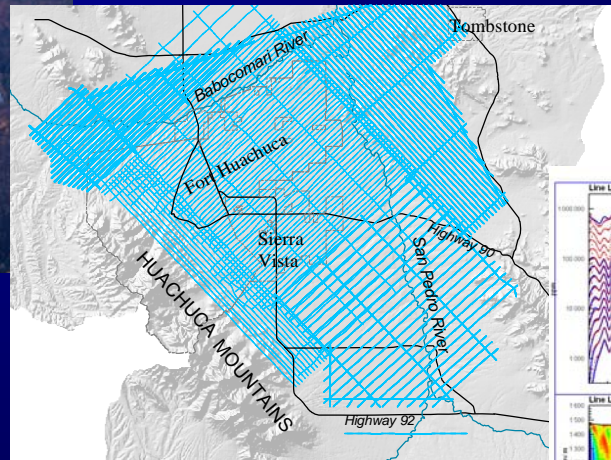


Residual Bouguer Gravity Anomaly for Detrital Basin

Data collected,
compiled with
existing data,
and reduced
by ADWR

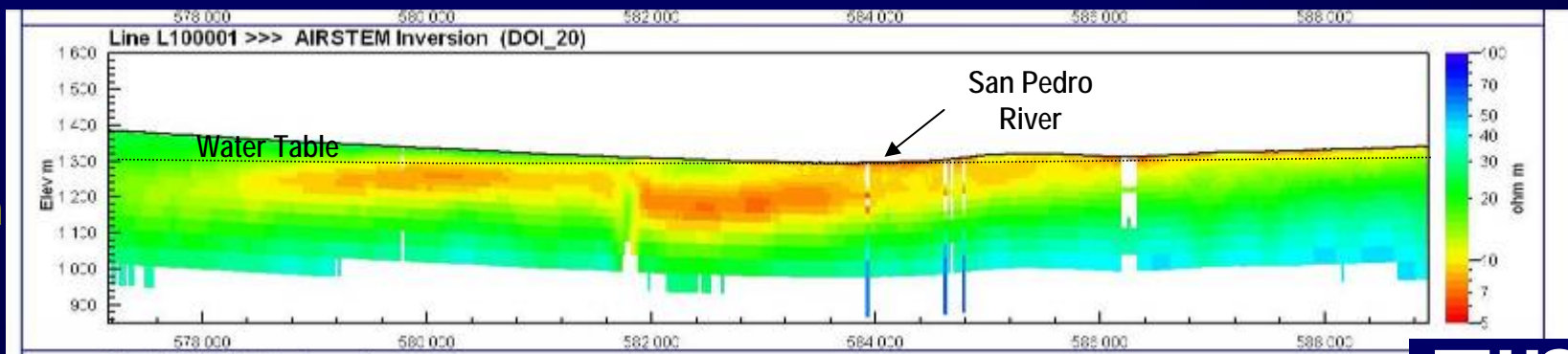
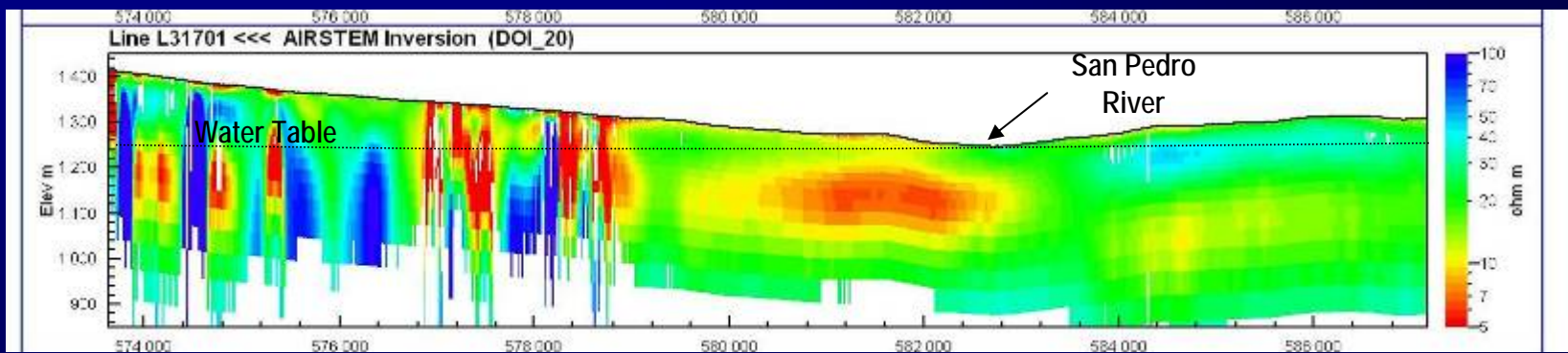
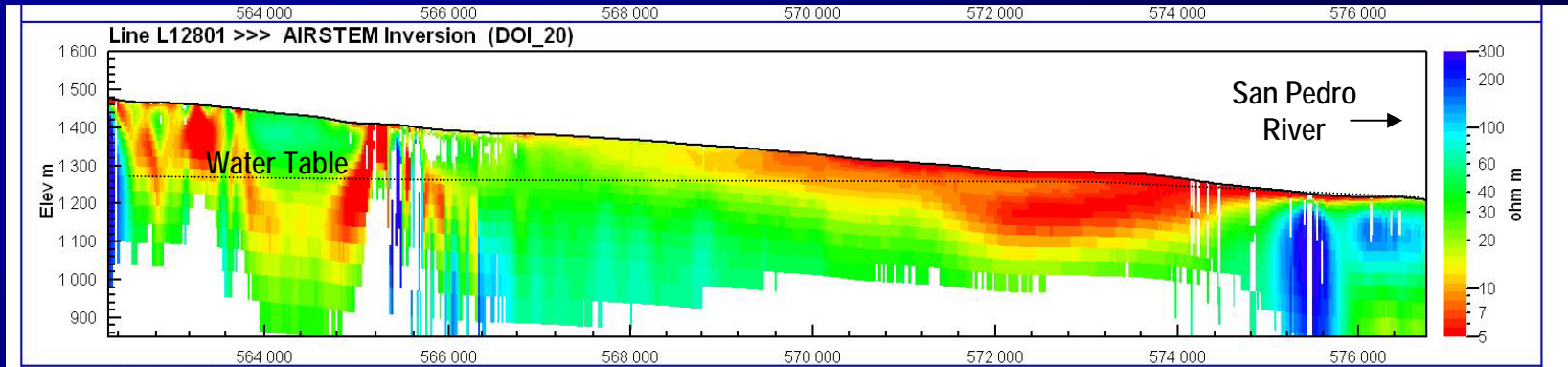
Ack: Paul Ivanich

Mapping of aquifer extent and extensive silt and clay layers using aerial transient electromagnetic surveys



SOUTHWEST

NORTHEAST

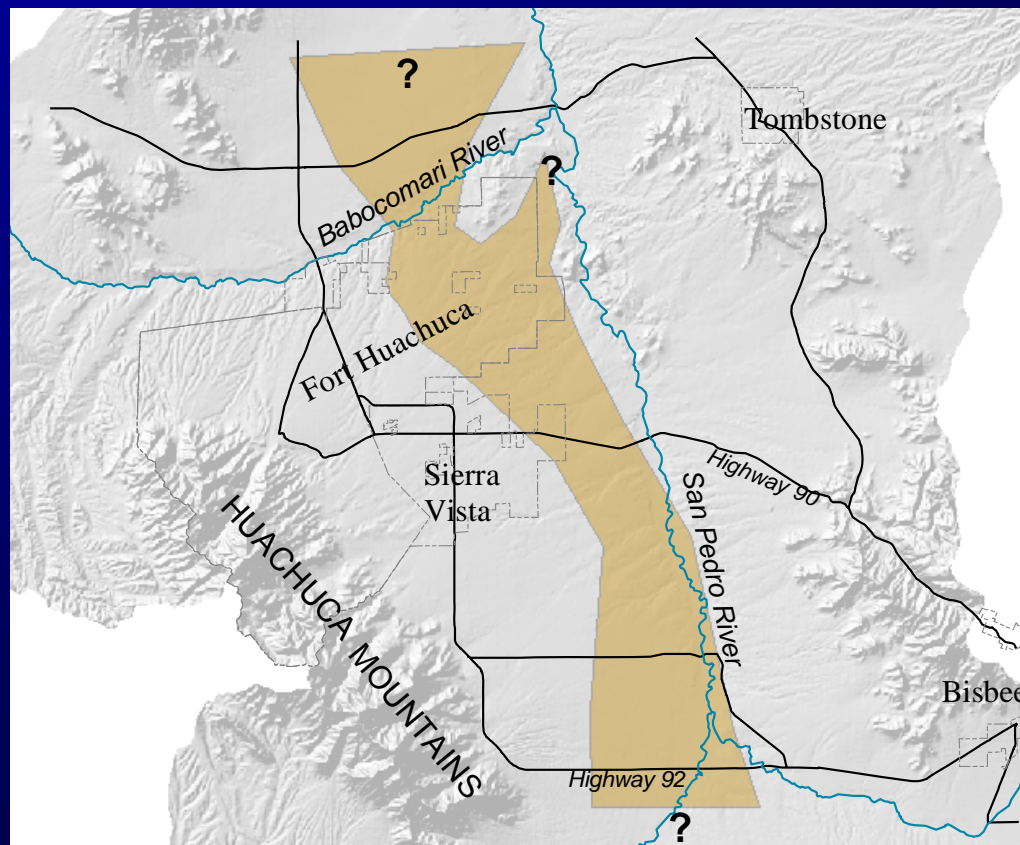


south



north

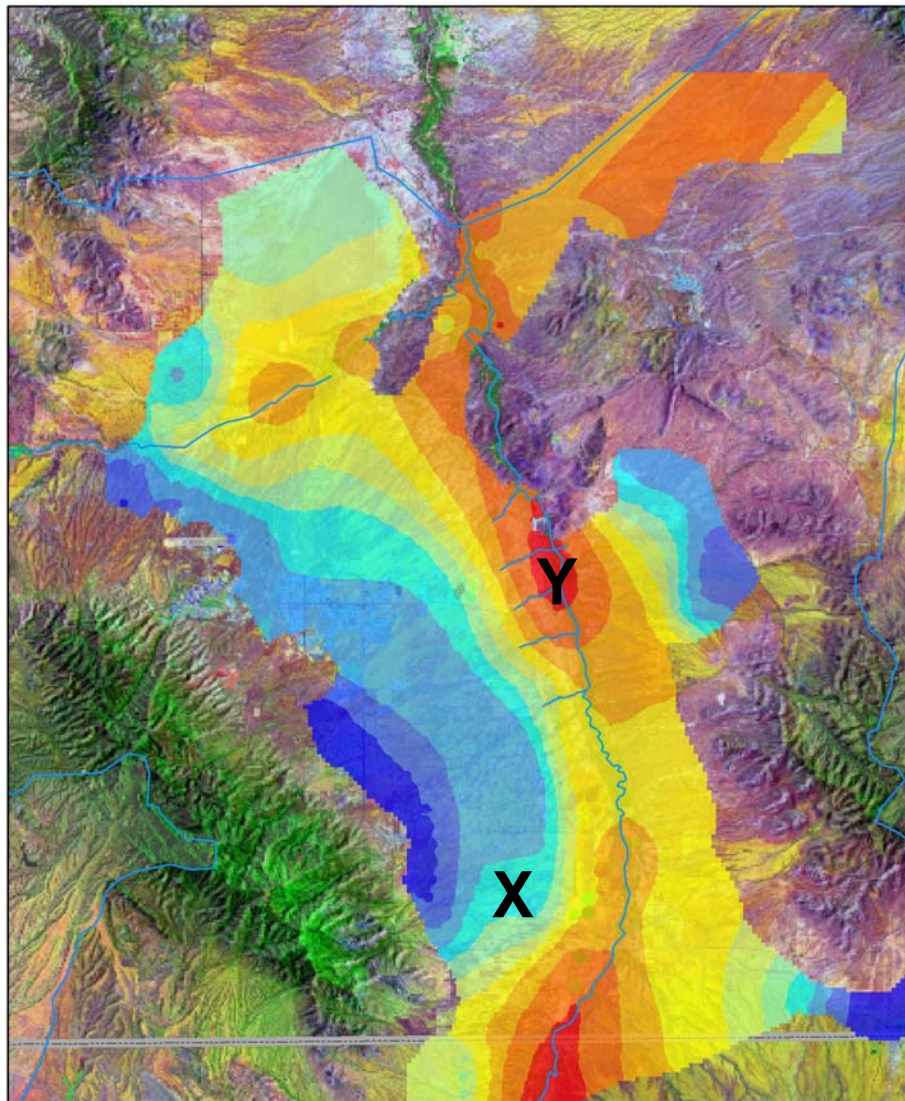
APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSIVE SILT AND CLAY LAYERS



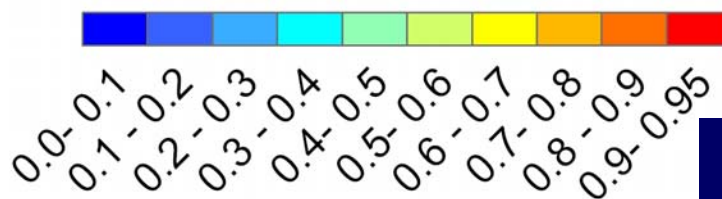
0 10 20 Kilometers

Upper San Pedro: Simulated Capture Multiple sources of water to wells

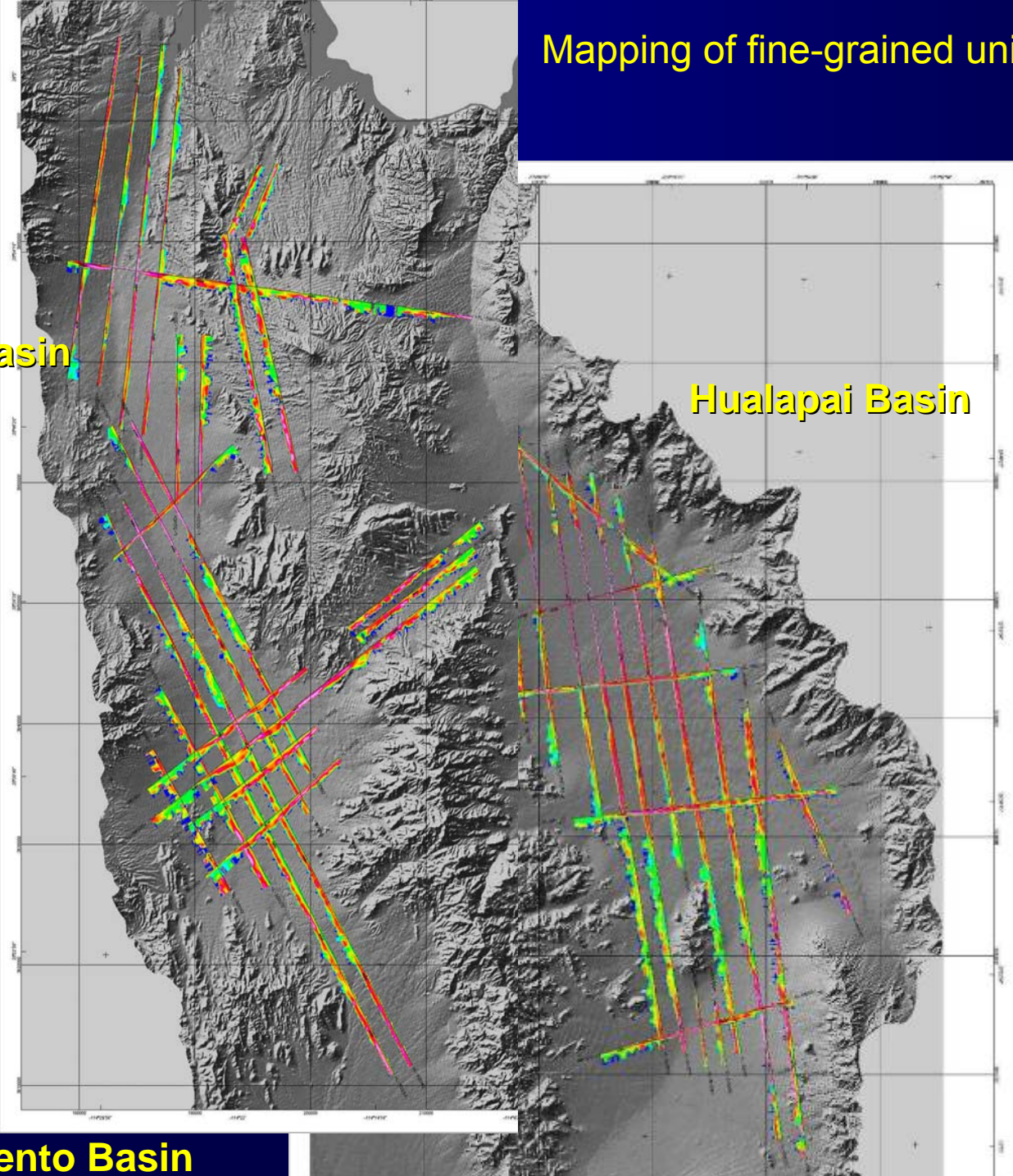
For example: Pumping at point X at a rate of 100 AF/yr would result in a 30-40 percent decline in discharge, or 30-40 AF/yr in discharge to the sum of streams ET, springs, and ground-water outflow from the basin.



Fraction of Withdrawal



Mapping of fine-grained units and aquifer extent



Detrital Basin

Hualapai Basin

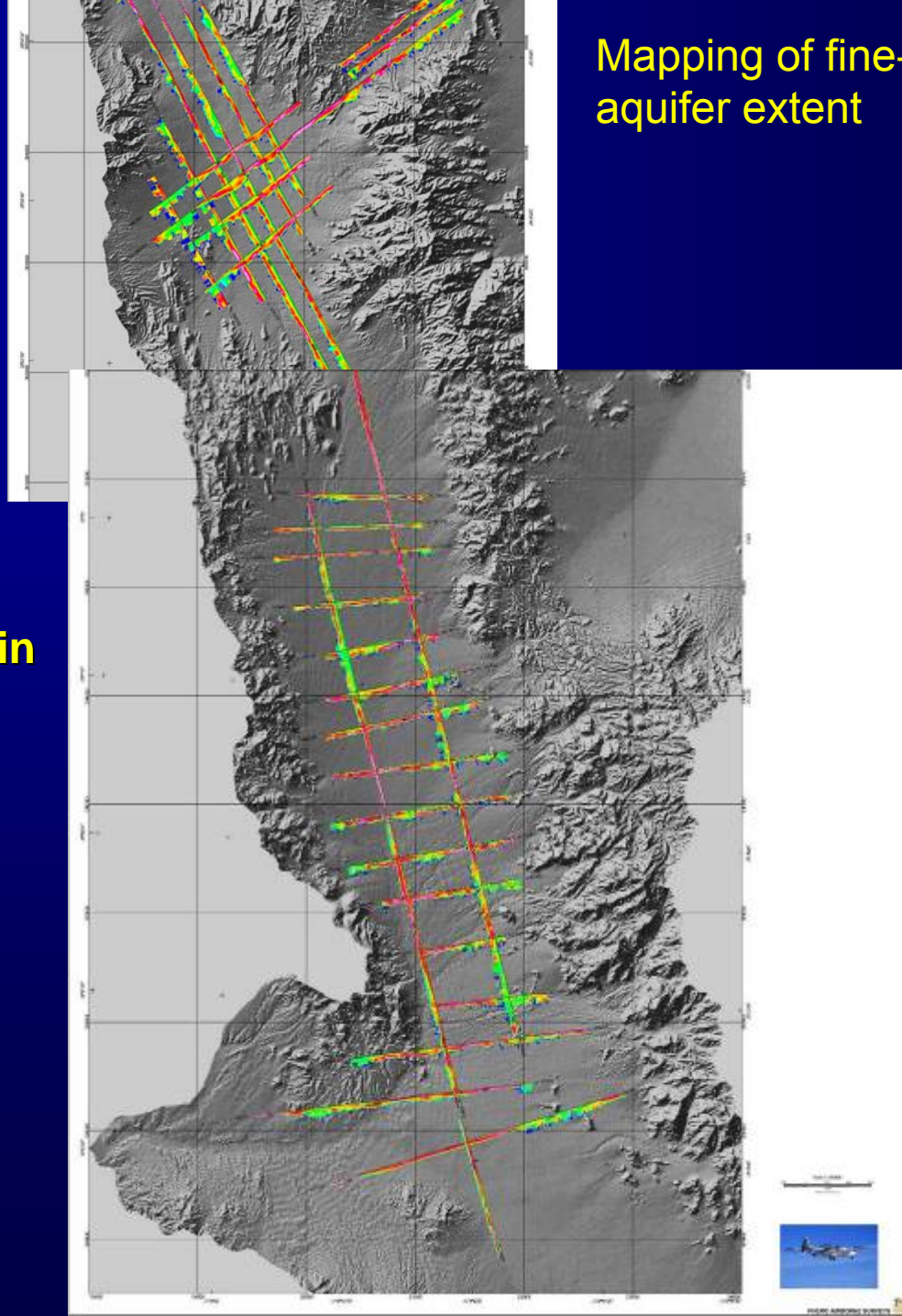
Sacramento Basin



Mapping of fine-grained units and aquifer extent



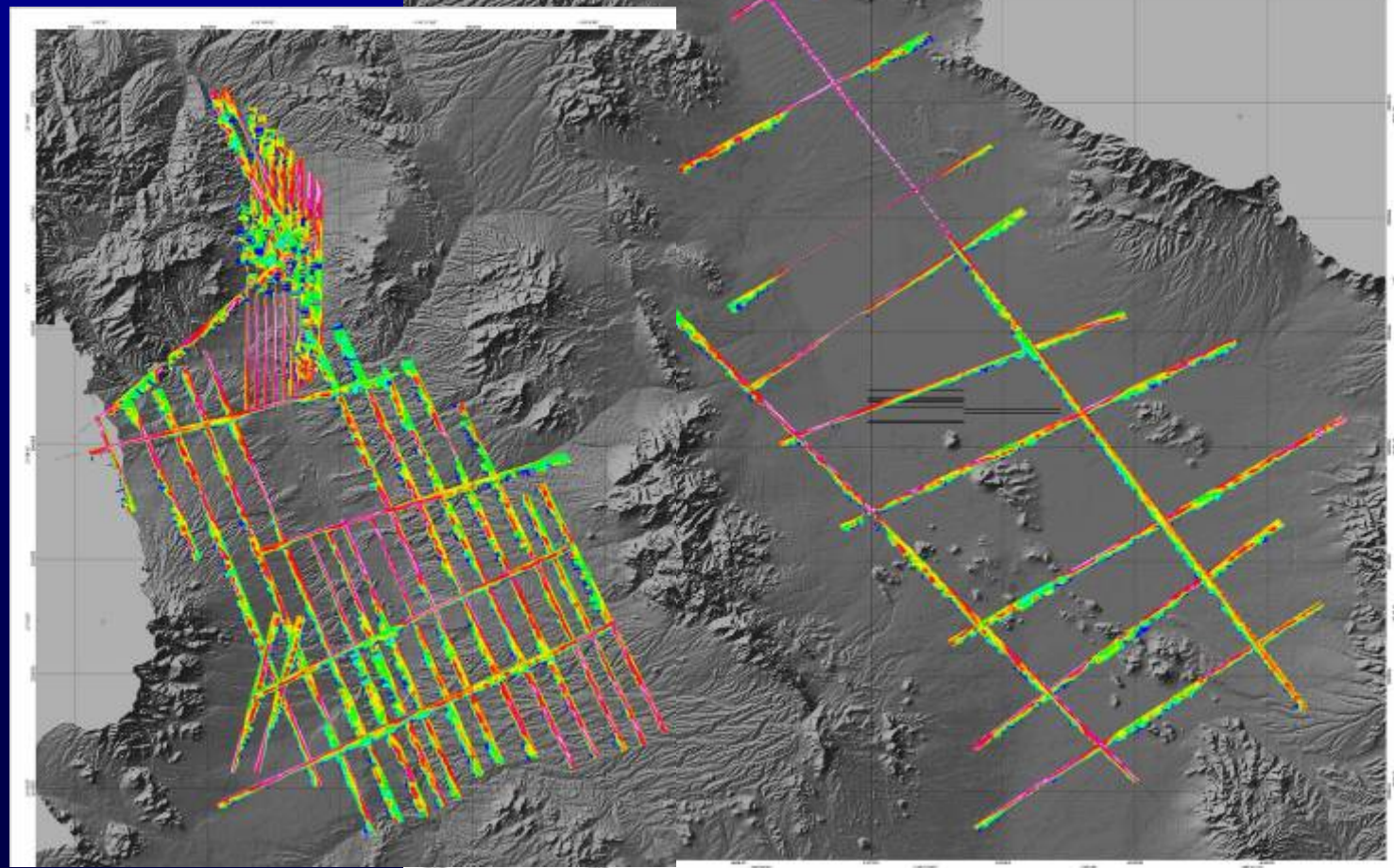
Sacramento Basin





Middle San Pedro

Willcox and Douglas Basins



SUMMARY

- Understanding the alluvial basin hydrology is key to answering some basic questions such as:
 - How much water do we have?
 - Are we running out of water?
 - Where are the resources stressed?
 - Where is ground water available for future supplies?
- A better understanding of basin hydrology will provide us a better chance at predicting consequences of development
- Better equipped water managers and decision maker for development decisions

