

# Investigating the Complexities of Instream Flows and Water Availability in the South Fork Eel River

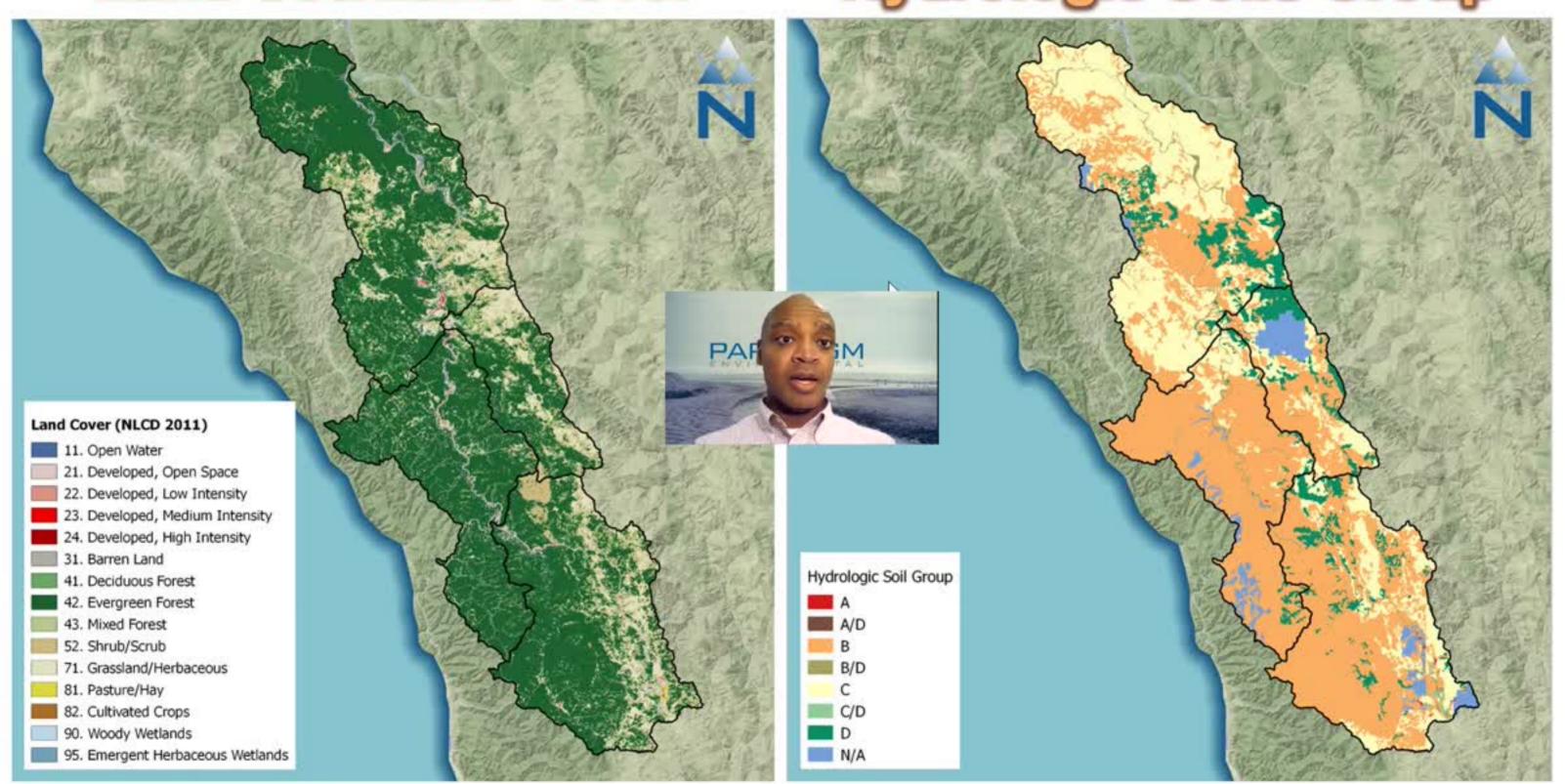
April 6, 2022 CWEMF Conference Session: The South Fork Eel River



Presented by: John Riverson, Paradigm Environmental

### **Land Use/Land Cover**

# Hydrologic Soils Group



#### Meteorological Conditions

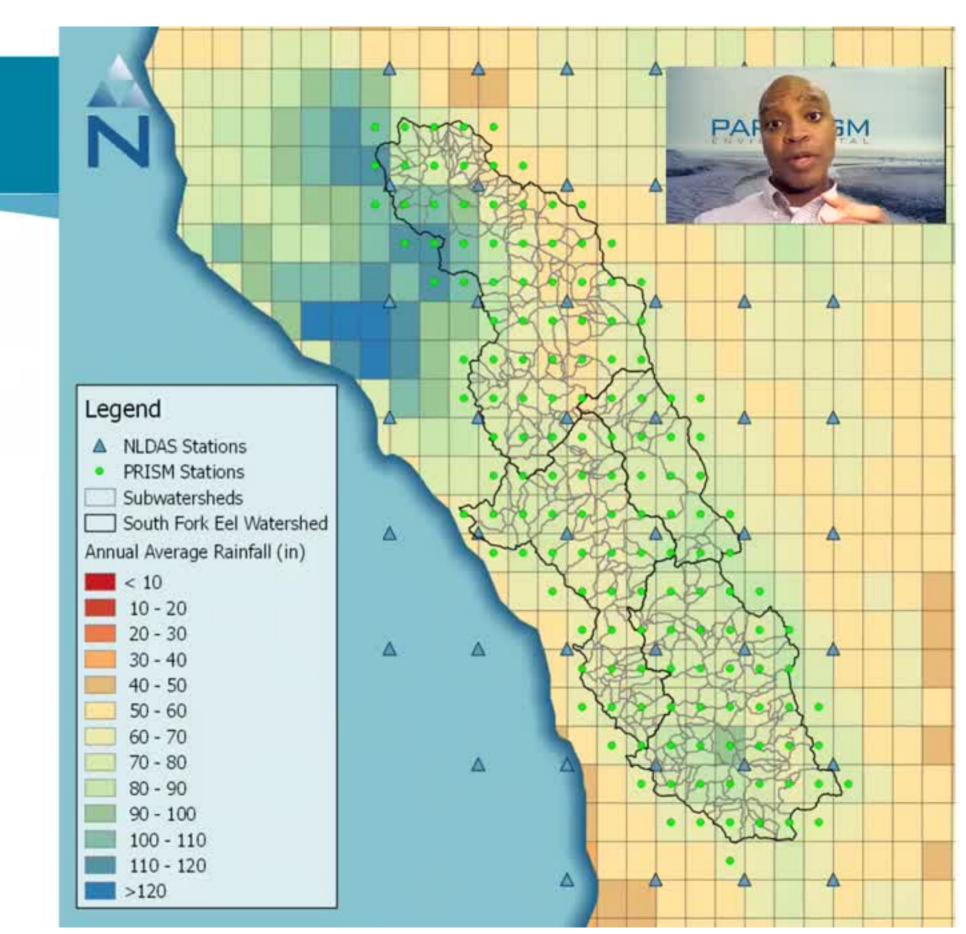
### PRISM (4-km)

Monthly Rainfall

## NLDAS-2 (8-mile):

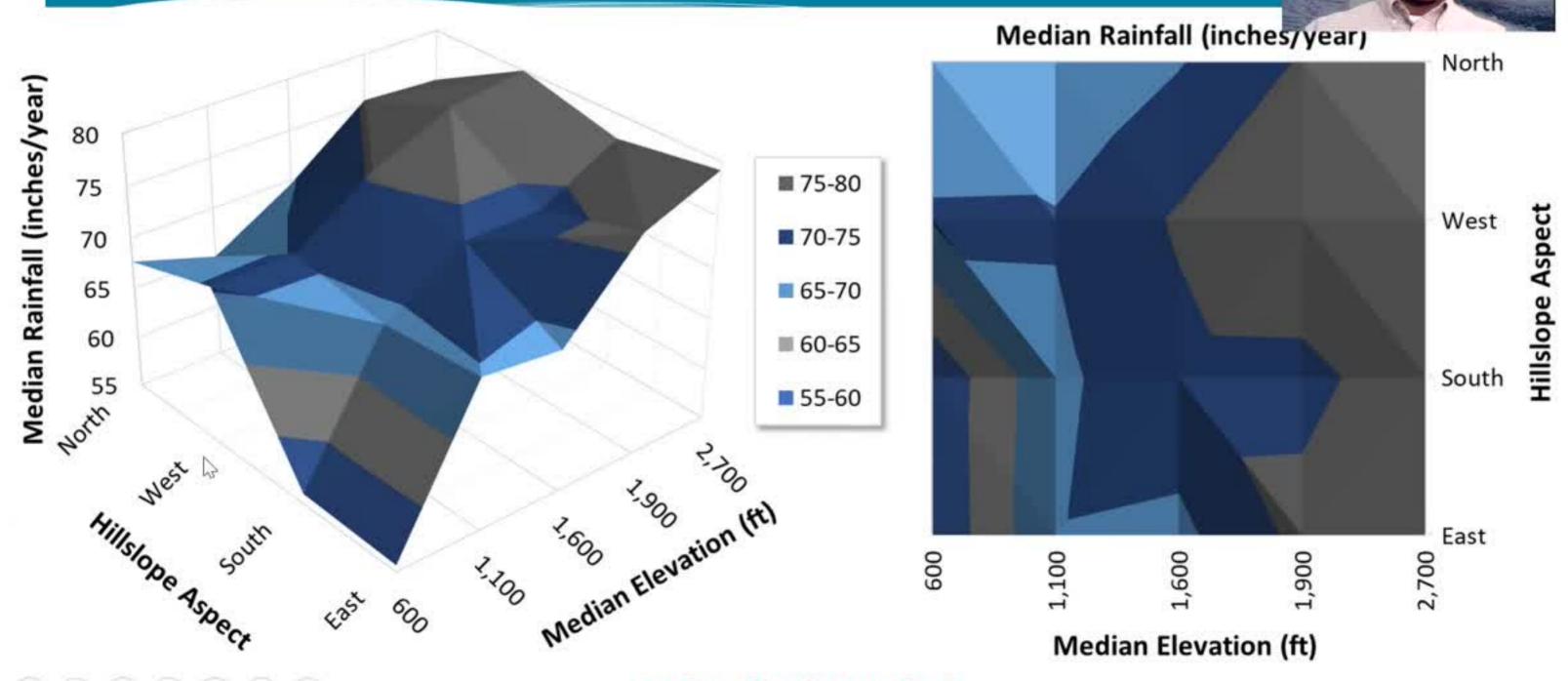
- Hourly Precipitation
- Potential Evapotranspiration
- Air temperature
- Wind Speed
- Solar Radiation
- Dewpoint temperature

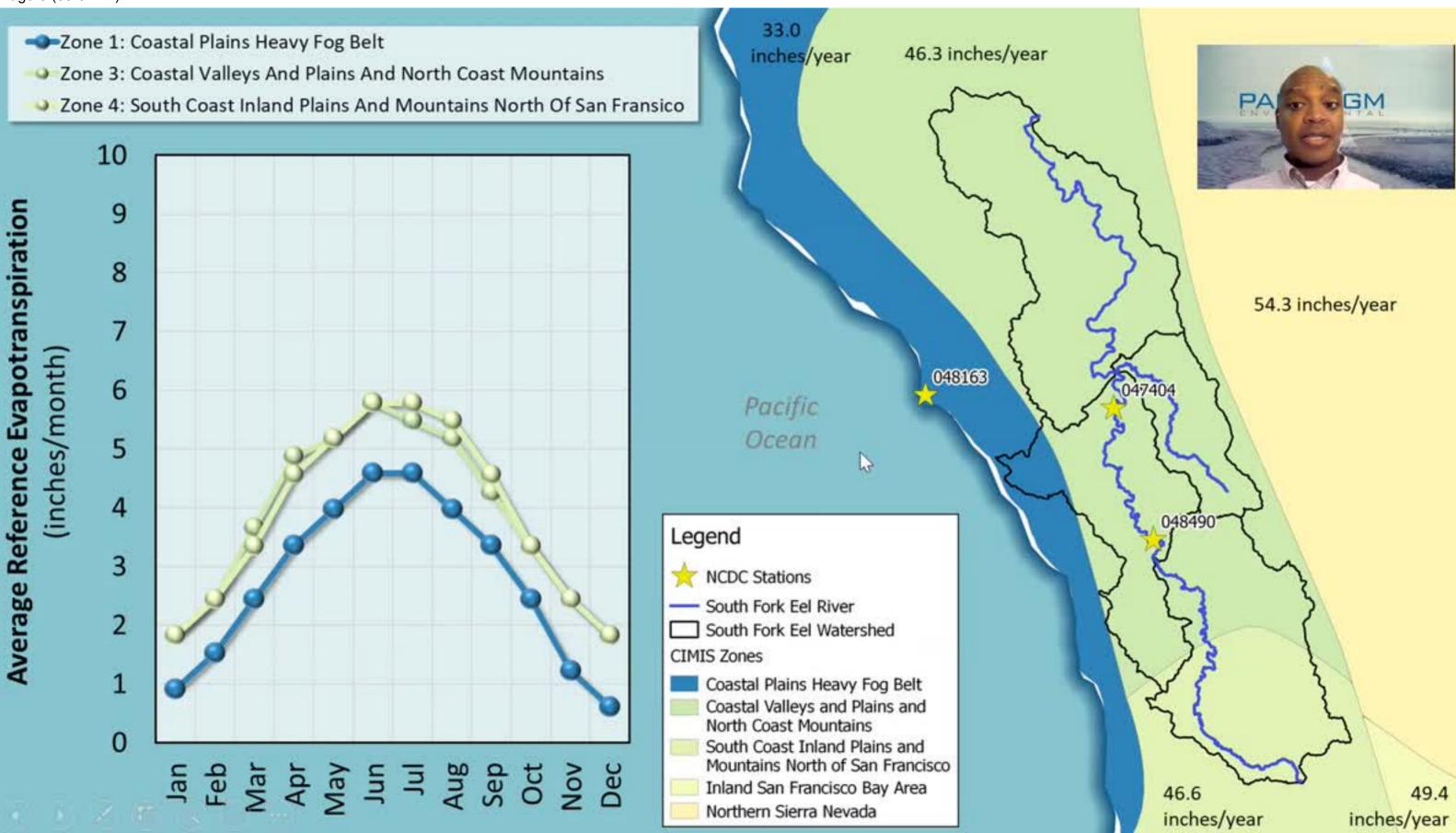
Results in 111 unique sets of meteorological timeseries



# Rainfall Volume vs. Elevation and Asp







### **Model Calibration Sequence**



#### **Weather Data**

Ensure quantity + quality of spatial/temporal coverage of forcing data to drive watershed hydrology.

Compare: Weather Patterns

#### **Land Hydrology**

Represent evaporation losses, runoff, interflow, and groundwater inflow from land—simulated on an hourly basis.

#### **Stream Routing**

Route land-based flows, net groundwater flows. Represent surface withdrawals, diversions and hydromodifications.

Compare: Instream Flow Gages

#### **Groundwater Model**

Receives groundwater inflows (aggregated to *monthly*). Incorporates consumptive groundwater pumping and transpiration losses. Outputs downscaled to *hourly*.

<u>Compare:</u> Groundwater Levels

**Calibration Objective:** 

Minimize Residual

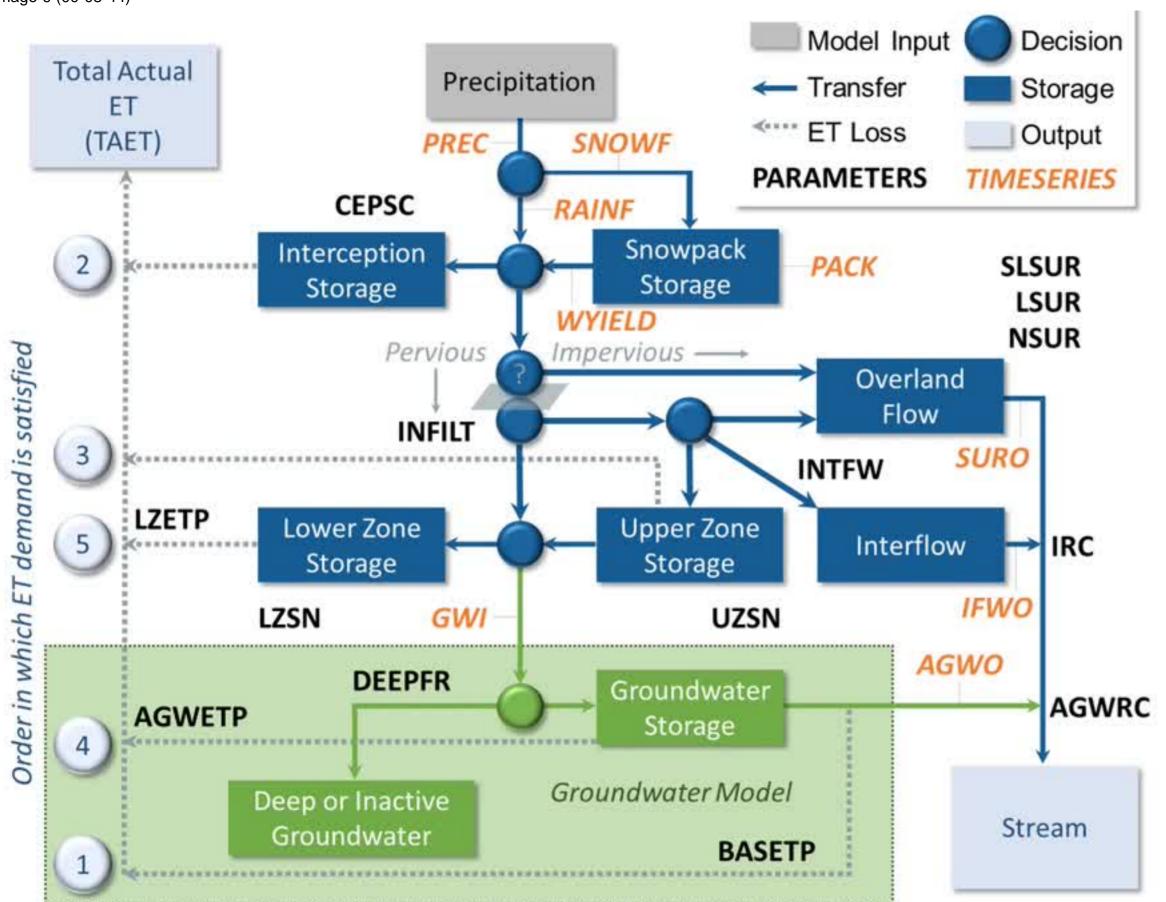


### **MODFLOW Packages**

- RCH: uses deep percolation data from LSPC HRUs
- GHB: represents lateral boundaries as needed
- WEL: represents flux boundaries where lateral available
- CLN: (from MODFLOW-USG) simulates wells
- RIV: represents streams and provides baseflow that replaces LSPC groundwater inflow/outflow timeseries



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(Based on Stanford Watershed Model)

# Water Budget Components

