Restoration Scenarios and Early Results

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Delta Salinity Management in Drought: Surrogate Development under Drought, Landscape Change and Sea Level Rise Project Funded by the Delta Stewardship Council

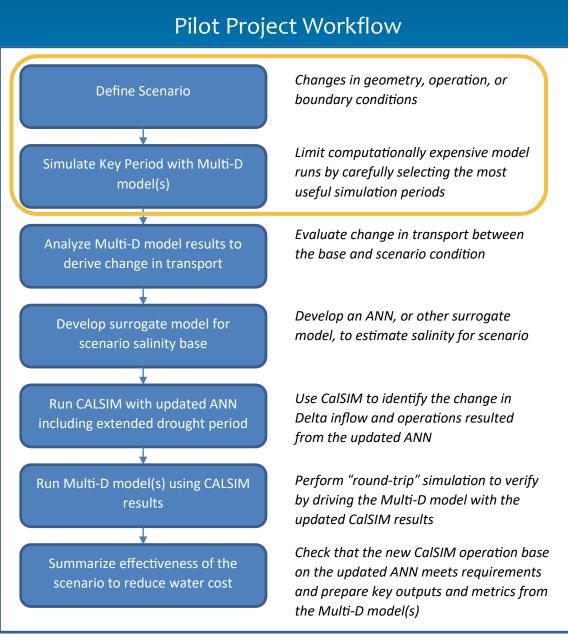
CWEMF Annual Meeting September 24, 2024 Eli Ateljevich, Ph.D. Lily Ann Tomkovic, Ph.D. Modeling Support Office, DWR



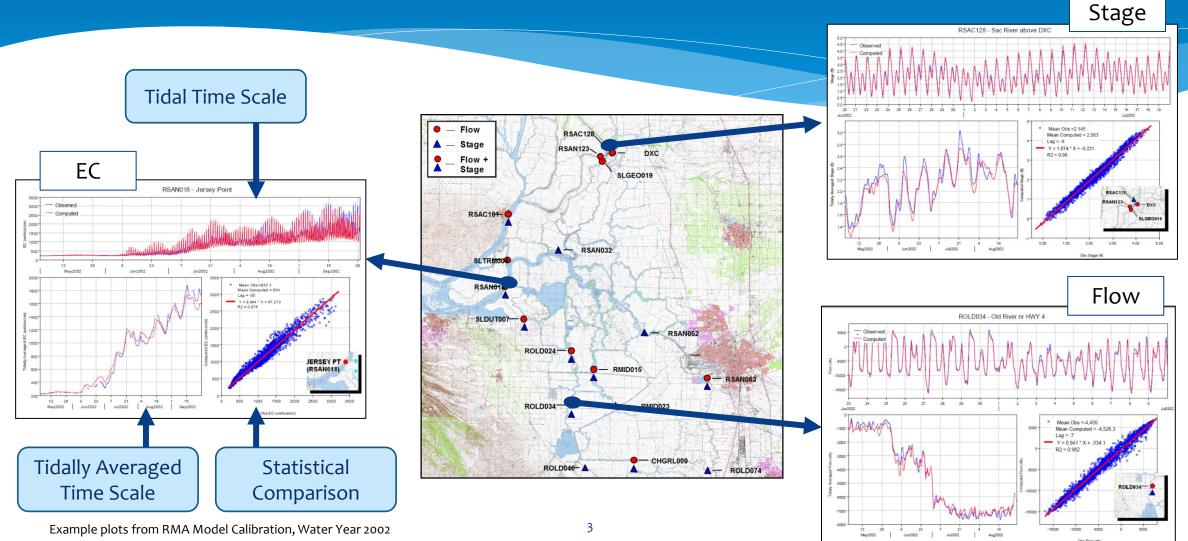
Topics

* Causes of Salinity Intrusion

- Primary mixing and transport mechanisms
- * Managing Salt Accumulation over the Dry Season
- * Scenarios and Early Results



Delta Time Series Data Observed versus Computed...

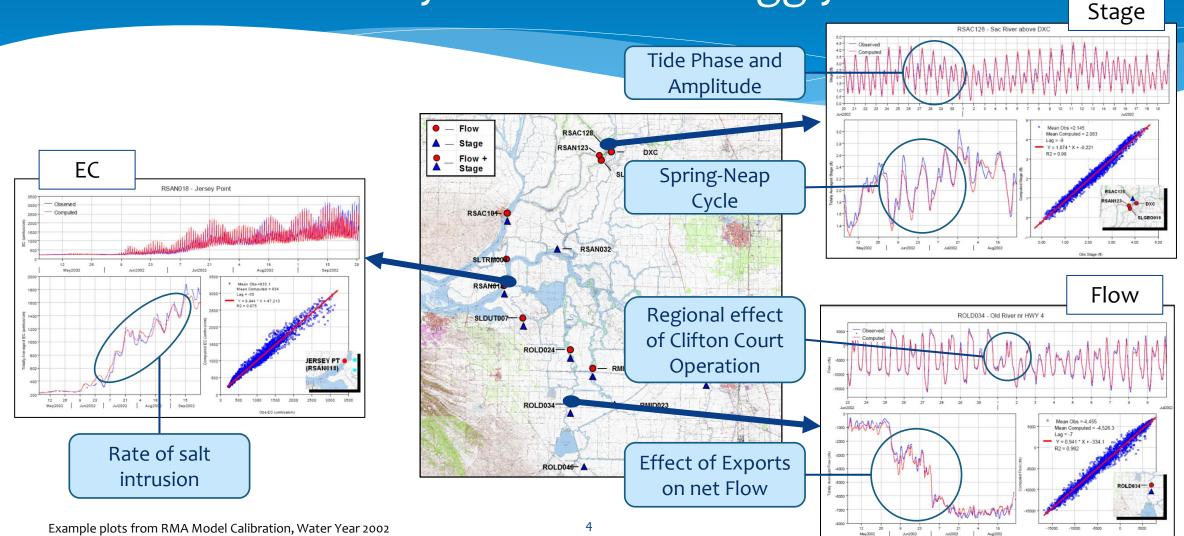


Example plots from RMA Model Calibration, Water Year 2002

Aue2003

Obs Flow (cfs)

Delta Time Series Data What can you see in the wiggly lines?

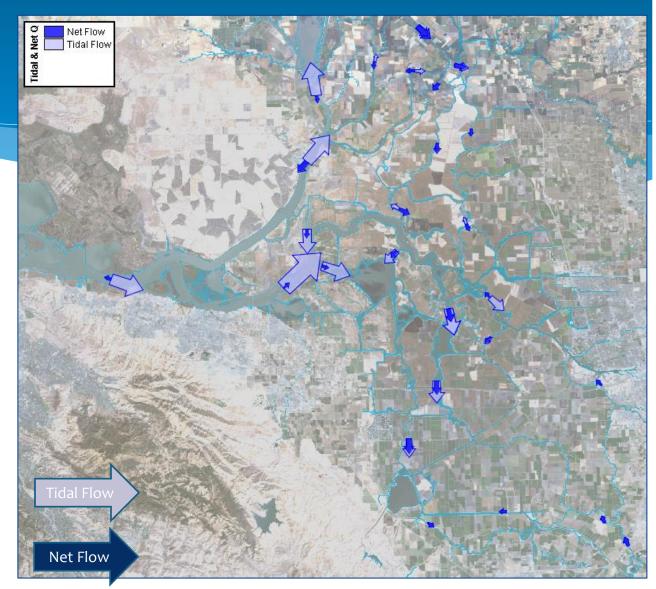


Obs Flow (cfs)

Tidal and Net Flow

Demonstration of increasing river inflows bringing net Delta outflow from 2,000 to 100,000 cfs with typical summer exports (not an historical condition)

- Tidal flows dominate the Western Delta
- Net transport of fresh water from north to south typical of summer and fall operation
- As Sacramento Inflow increases, more of the North Delta becomes riverine
- As San Joaquin flow increases the net flows change from south to north in the southern Delta



Animation created by Resource Management Associates, using RMA Model results

Excursion and Mixing

Groups of Particles released at two locations on the lower Sacramento River near the center of the channel

- Tidal Excursion is on the order of 6 to 9 miles(!) in this area of the Delta
- The water velocity varies vertically and laterally in a channel
- Turbulent mixing causes a group of particles released at one location experience slightly different velocities causing the group to spread over time



Animation created by Resource Management Associates, using RMA Model results

Excursion and Mixing

Particles released hourly at two cross sections of the lower Sacramento River and stopping after traveling for one tidal cycle

 The distribution of particles after traveling for one tidal cycle (~24.75 hours) illustrates the impact of tidal mixing, one of the key processes that brings ocean salinity into the Delta

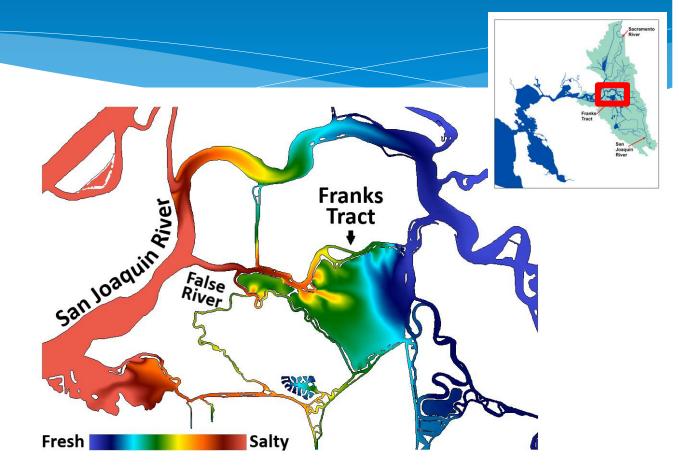


Animation created by Resource Management Associates, using RMA Model results

Salinity

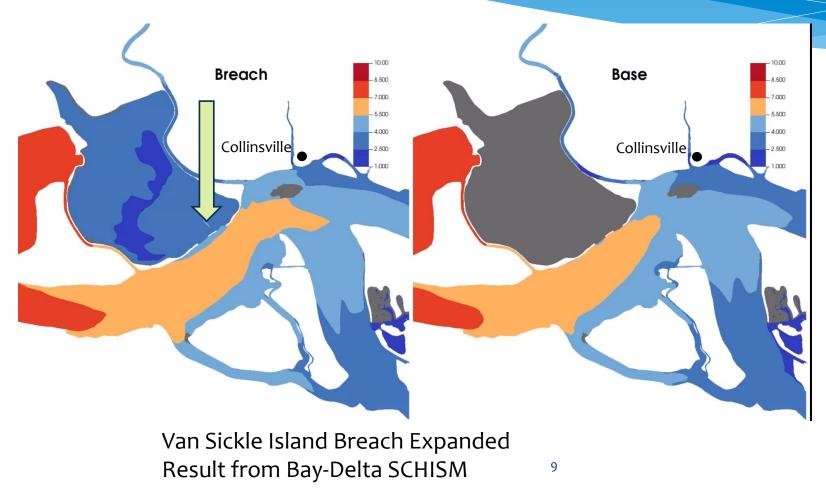
Mixing in the Central Delta during a typical low flow period

- Fresh water moves from north to south drawn by south Delta exports and in-Delta demand
- Sacramento River water moves through Threemile Slough to the San Joaquin on flood tide
- Tidal flows move higher salinity water from the lower San Joaquin to False River where it is drawn into Franks Tract



Animation created by DWR Delta Modeling Section, using Bay-Delta SCHISM Model results

Dispersion at Breaches

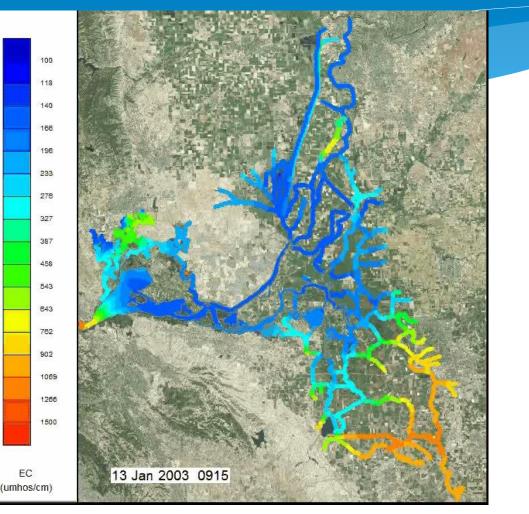


- * Asynchronous:
 - * Tidal turnaround
 - * Concentration
- * Cumulative



Salinity Management Tidally averaged Delta salinity distribution (as Electrical Conductivity) 2002 Historic Conditions

- Sacramento River water drawn into the south Delta by exports
- San Joaquin River inflow typically higher in salt than other tributary inflows
- Salt from the ocean boundary moves slowly eastward over the summer and fall period
- Net Delta Outflow and Gate Operations are carefully managed to maintain acceptable salinity through the dry season



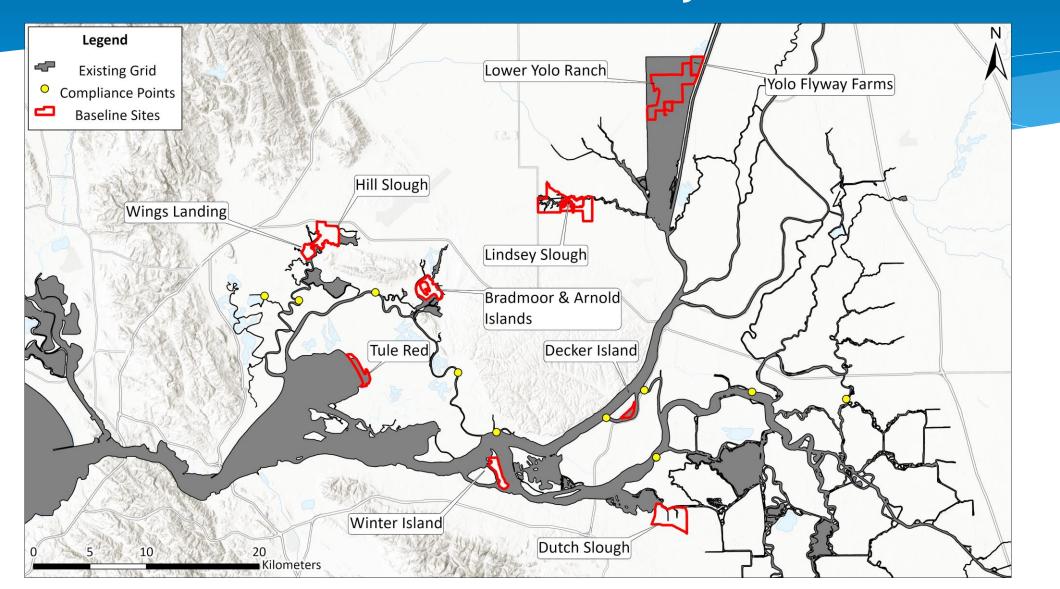
Animation created by Resource Management Associates, using RMA Model results

Restoration Scenario Simulations to provide training data and change metrics

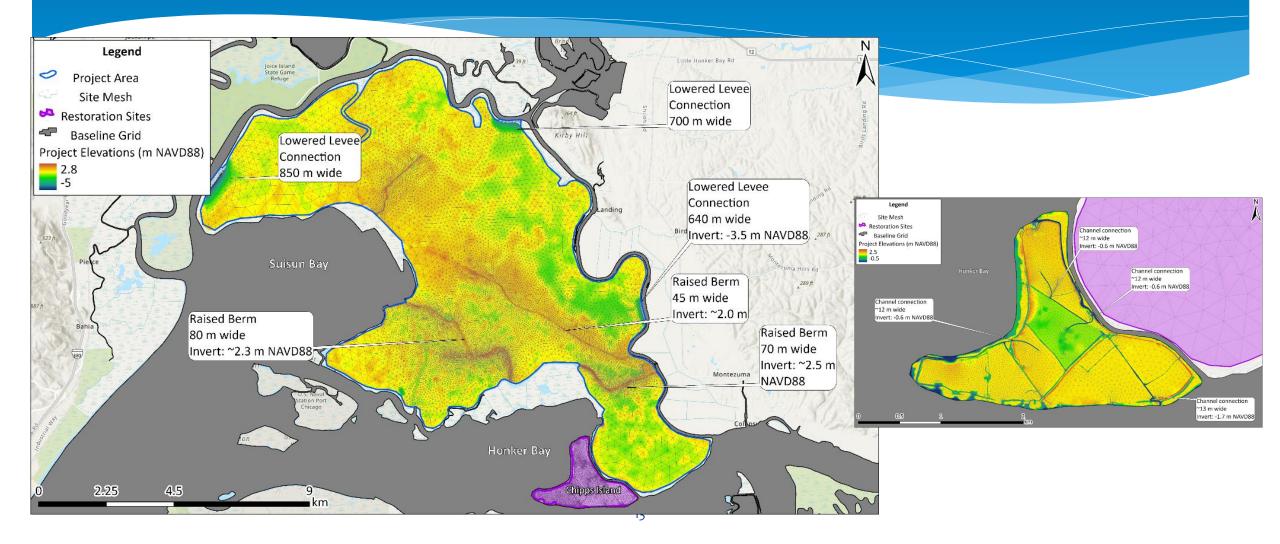
* Suisun Marsh

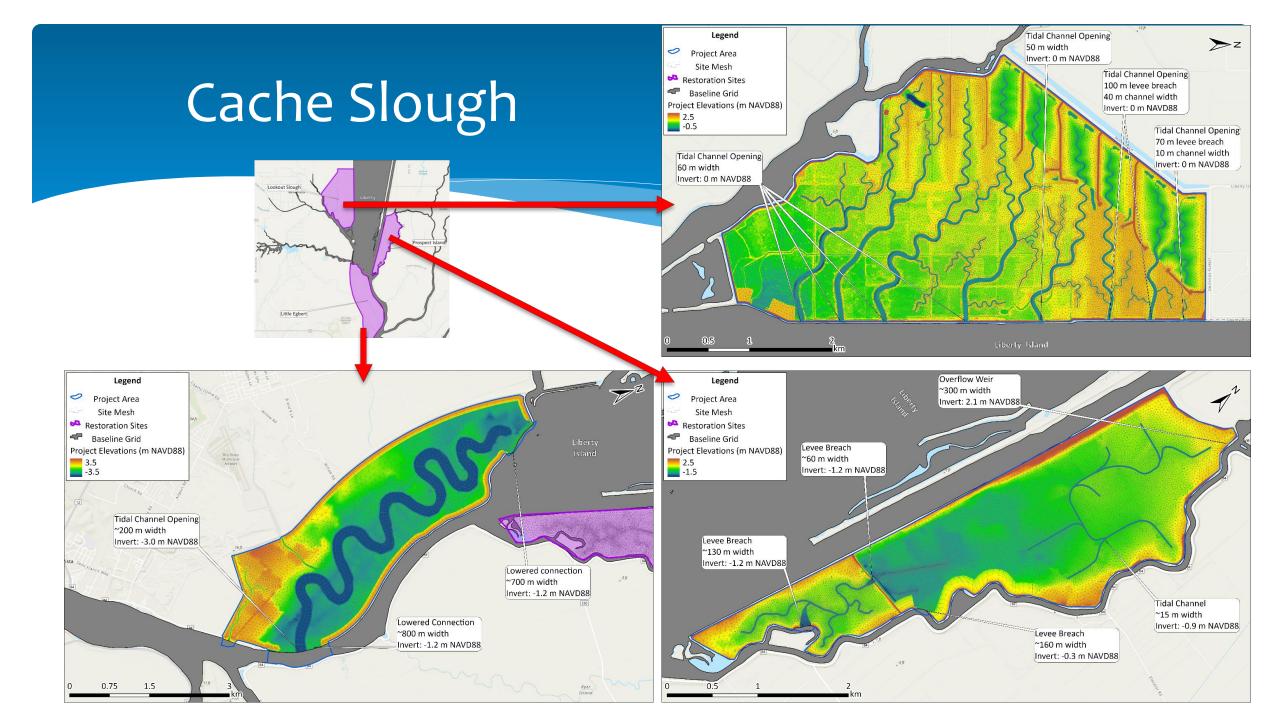
- * Grizzly Island "Bookend" and Chipps Island
- * Cache Slough
 - * Lookout Slough, Prospect Island, Little Egbert
- * Franks Tract
 - * Franks Tract Futures Example
- * Sea Level Rise (results not shown in this presentation)
 - * Base Condition + 3 ft (.91m) SLR

Base Geometry



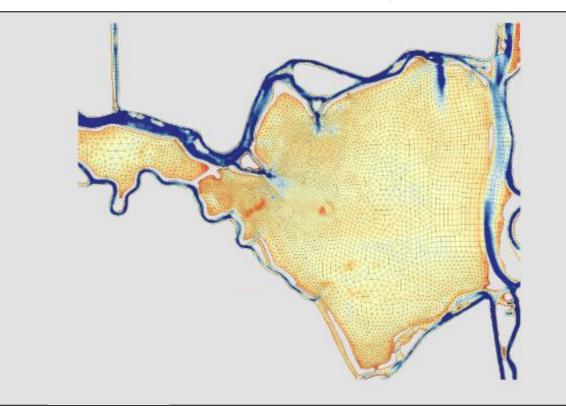
Suisun Marsh Bookend Scenario



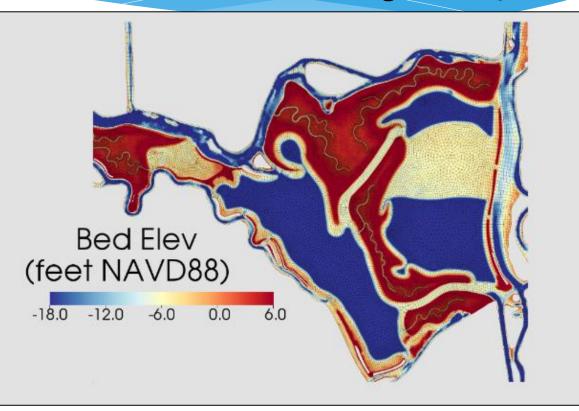


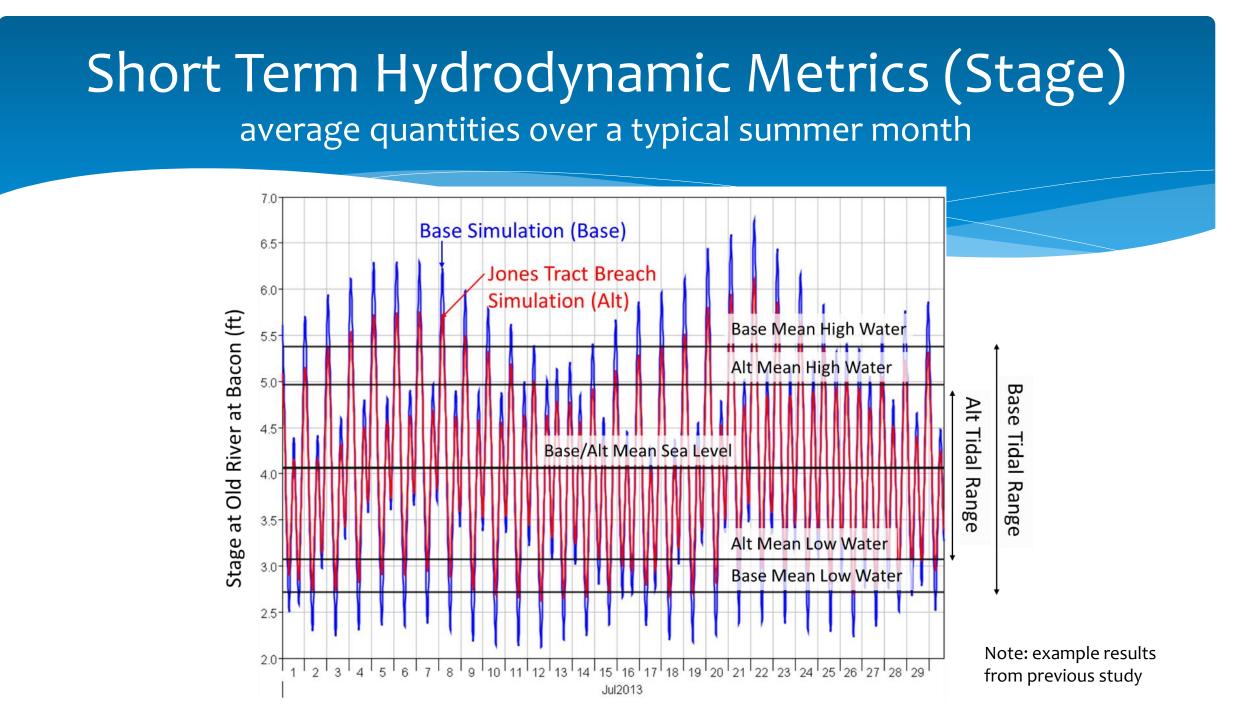
Franks Tract

Current Geometry

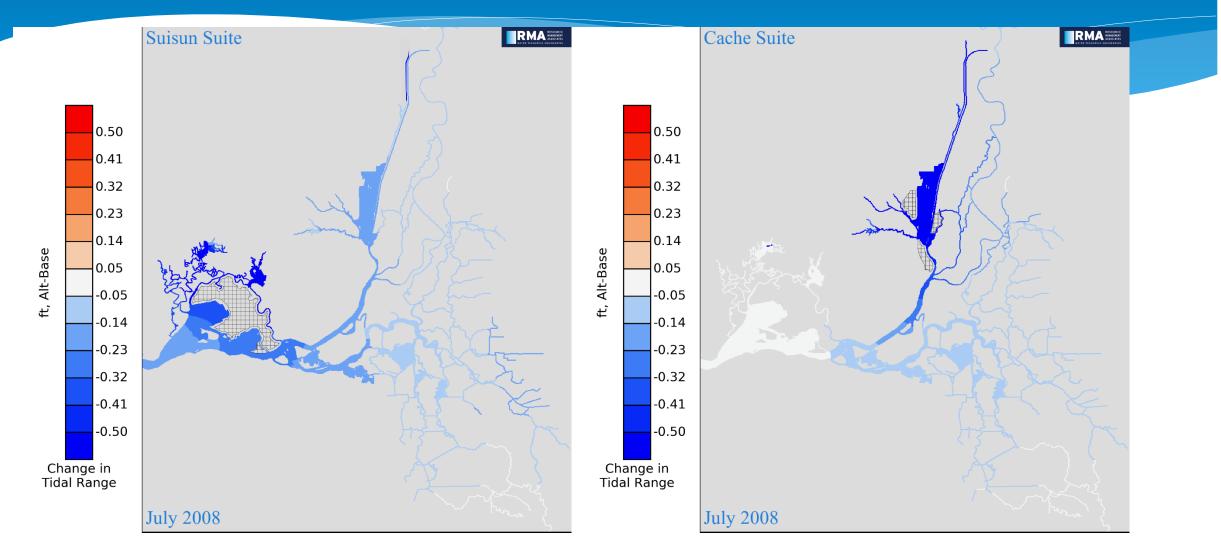


Franks Tract Futures Design Example

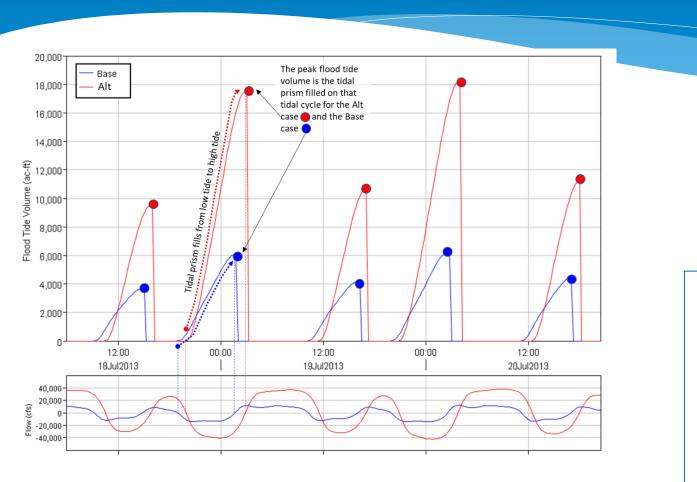




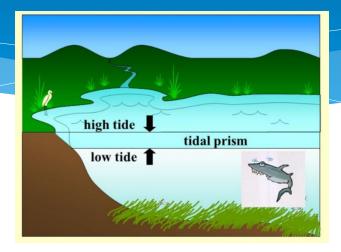
Change in Tidal Range Suisun and Cache Restoration Suites

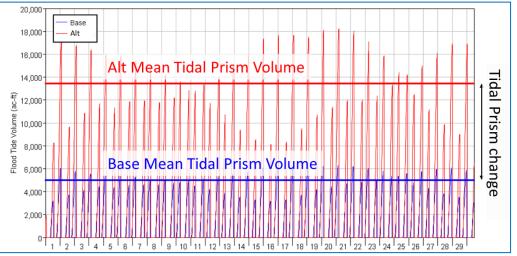


Tidal Prism Metric

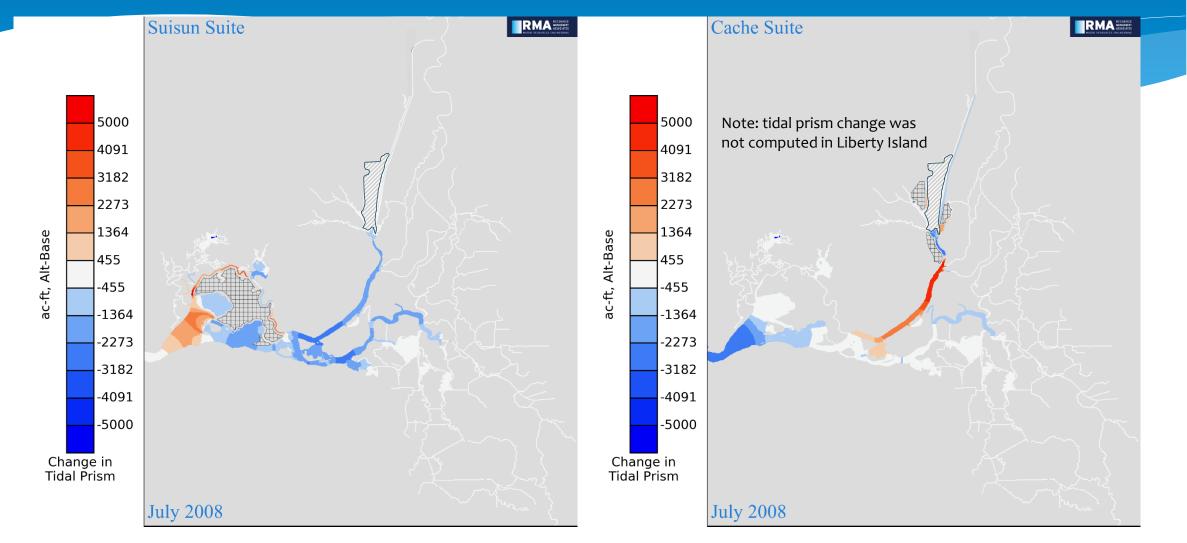


Note: example results from previous study

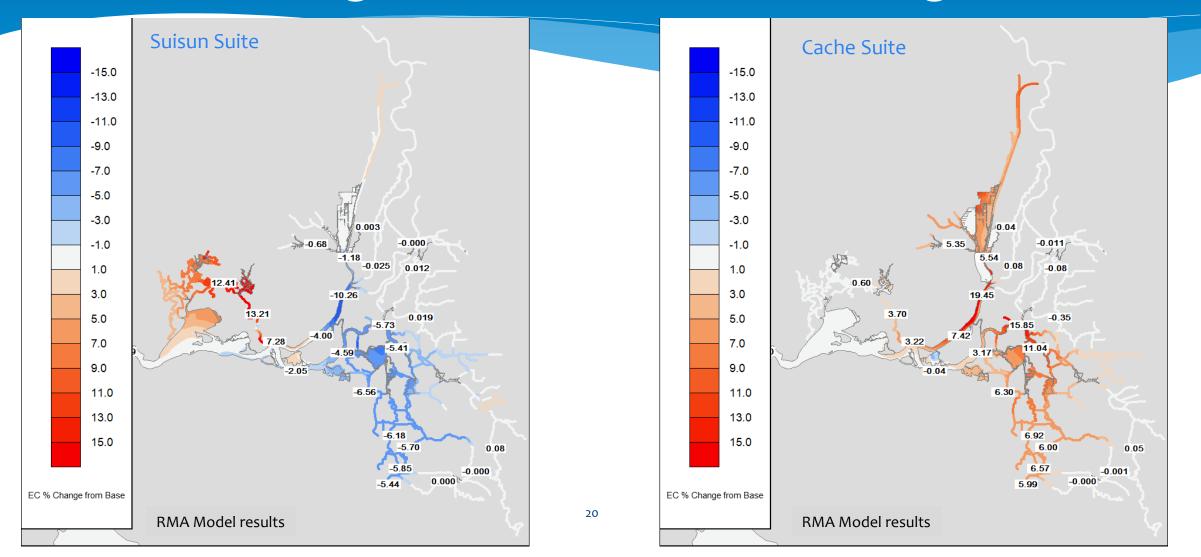




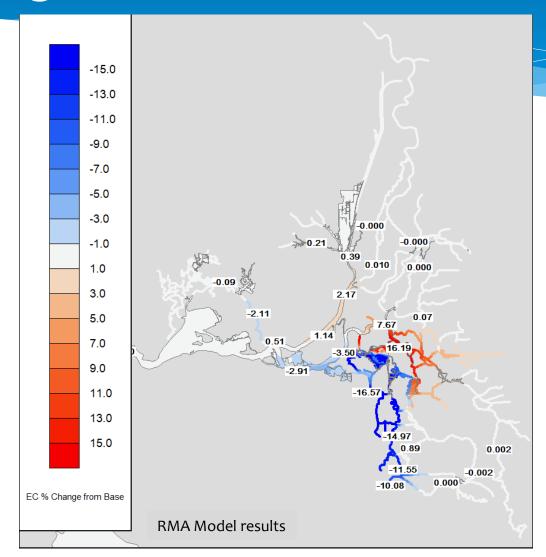
Change in Tidal Prism Suisun and Cache Restoration Suites



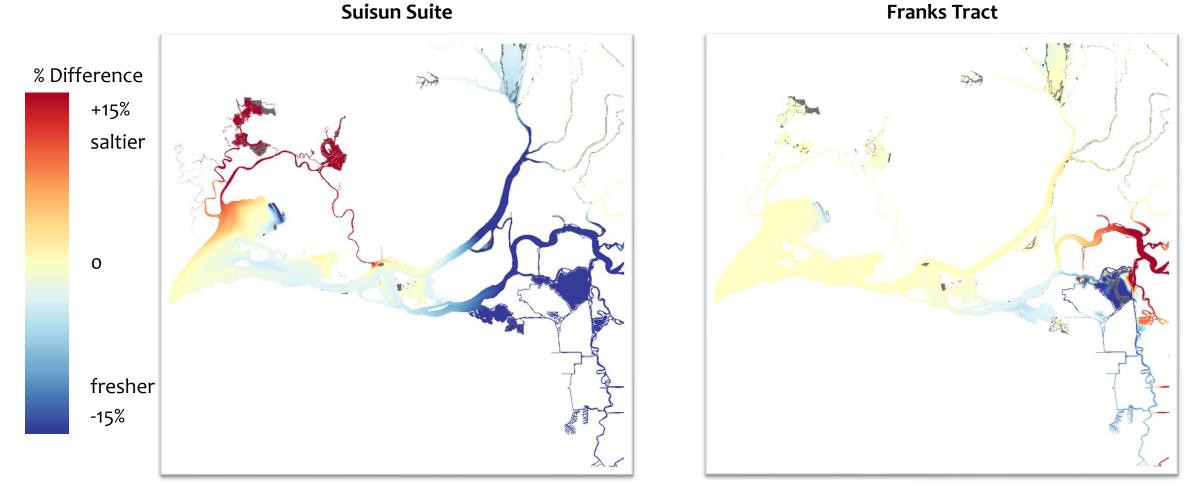
31 day depth-averaged salinity Differences Against Baseline, Case 4 August 2008



31 day depth-averaged salinity Differences Against Baseline, Case 4 August 2008



31 day depth-averaged salinity Differences Against Baseline, Case 4 August 2008



Results from Bay-Delta SCHISM

Progress To Date and Work To Do

- * Scenario Selection
 - * Cache Suite, Suisun Suite, Cache and Suisun Combined, Franks Tract, Sea Level Rise
- * Preparation of Training Boundary Conditions
 - * Data sets in use for Multi-D models
- * Scenario simulations to provide surrogate training data
 - * Underway, nearly complete, QA in progress
- * Surrogate Training
 - * In progress
- * CalSim runs to evaluate water cost change, and final round trip modeling
 - * Will begin once alternate surrogates are prepared

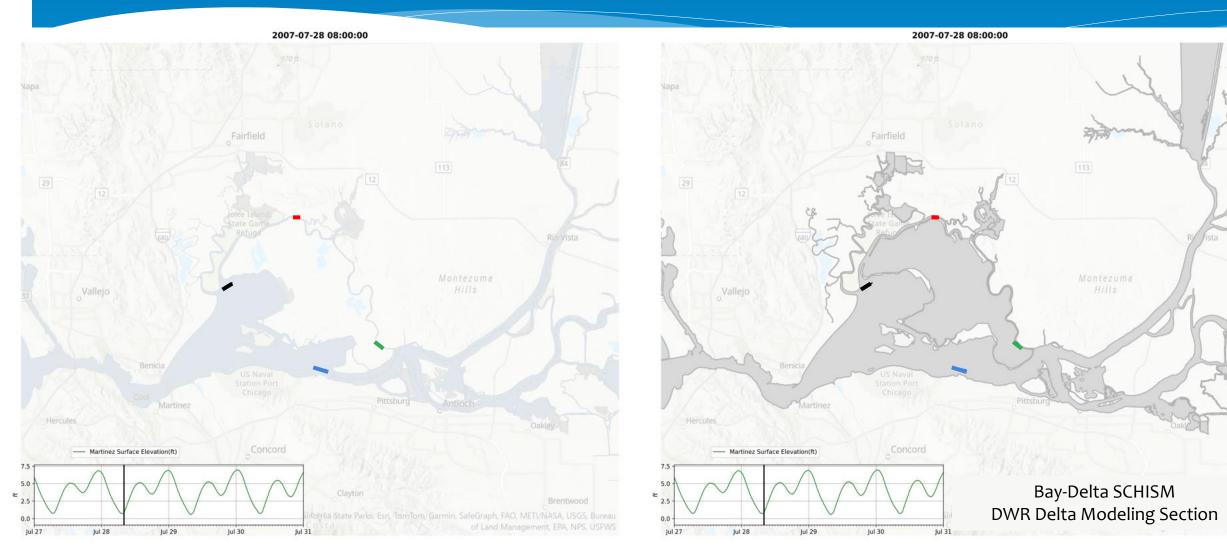
Questions?

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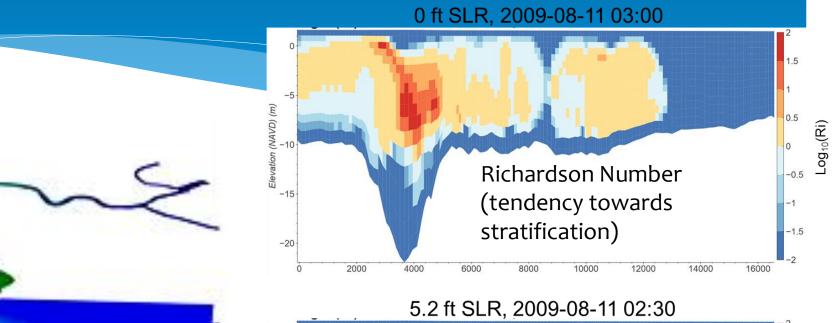
Contact Information

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Particle Tracking with and without Delta geometry change



Sea Level Change: Density-Driven Mixing



(NAVD) (m) Log₁₀(Ri) -0.5 Scales with depth -15 from sea level rise Emmaton _-1.5 -20 2000 12000 4000 6000 8000 10000 14000 16000 Distance from Downstream (m)

Ebb flow in Suisun Bay with enhanced stratification

Stratification relevant at both tidally averaged and periodic time scales

Sea Level Change: Horizontal Transport

