

Lower Mill Creek surface – groundwater interactions



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WCB Russian River meeting – March 21, 2019

Background

- TU (formerly CEMAR) has been monitoring in 5 tributary watersheds in the Russian River since 2010, as part of the Russian River Coho Water Resources Partnership
- Currently operating 23 streamflow gages in the Russian River watershed
 - 17 funded through NFWF
 - 6 funded through WCB grants
- Streamflow data have been used by our partners to study
 - Coho over summer survival
 - The impacts of direct diversions on streamflow
 - The benefits of streamflow enhancement projects
 - The effects of water releases on streamflow conditions

Background

- Need a better understanding of groundwater conditions
- TU in partnership Sonoma RCD and Gold Ridge RCD are now collecting groundwater data to study surface water and groundwater interactions in Lower Mill Creek and Upper Green Valley

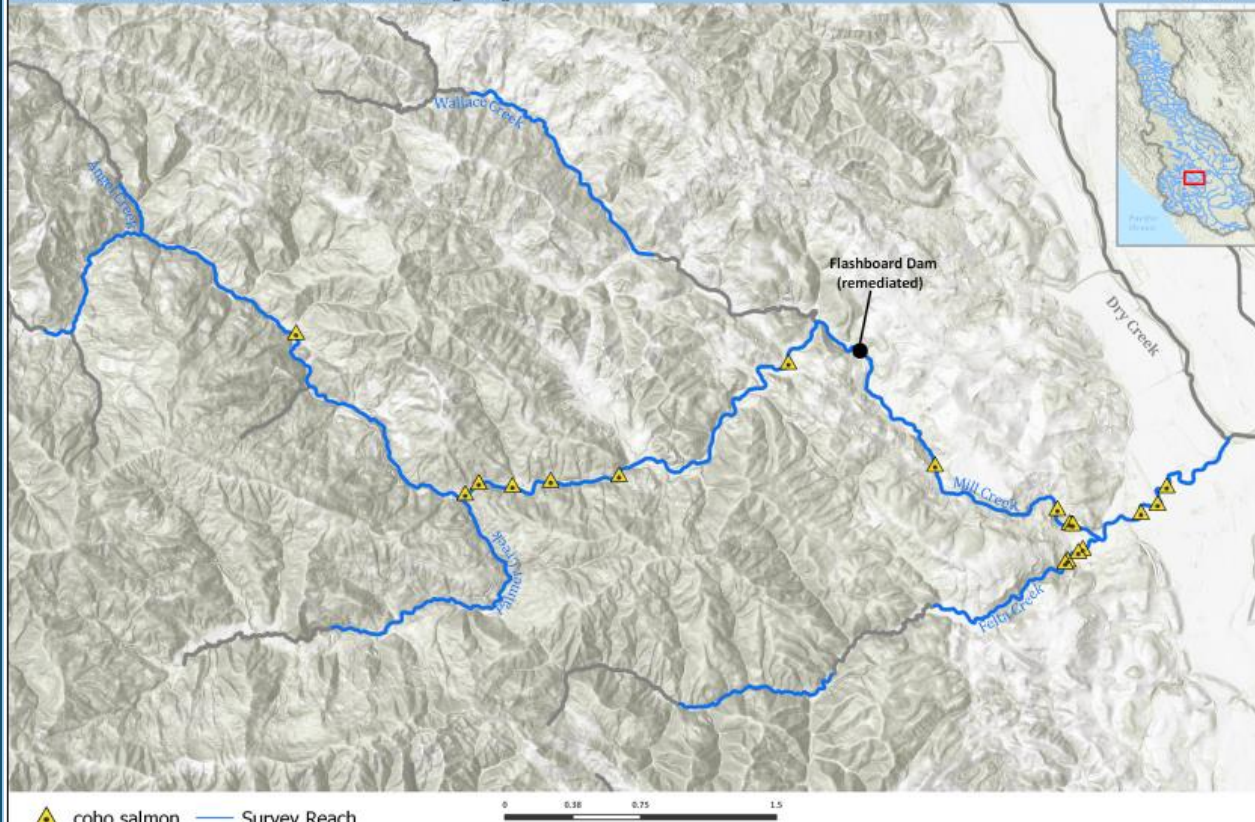
Project background

TU (formerly CEMAR) has been monitoring in the upper Mill Creek watershed since 2010



Mill Creek Coho Salmon Redd Observations 2016-2017

Russian River Salmon and Steelhead Monitoring Program



CSG annual redd surveys showed coho redds in the lower reach, where stream dried out every summer

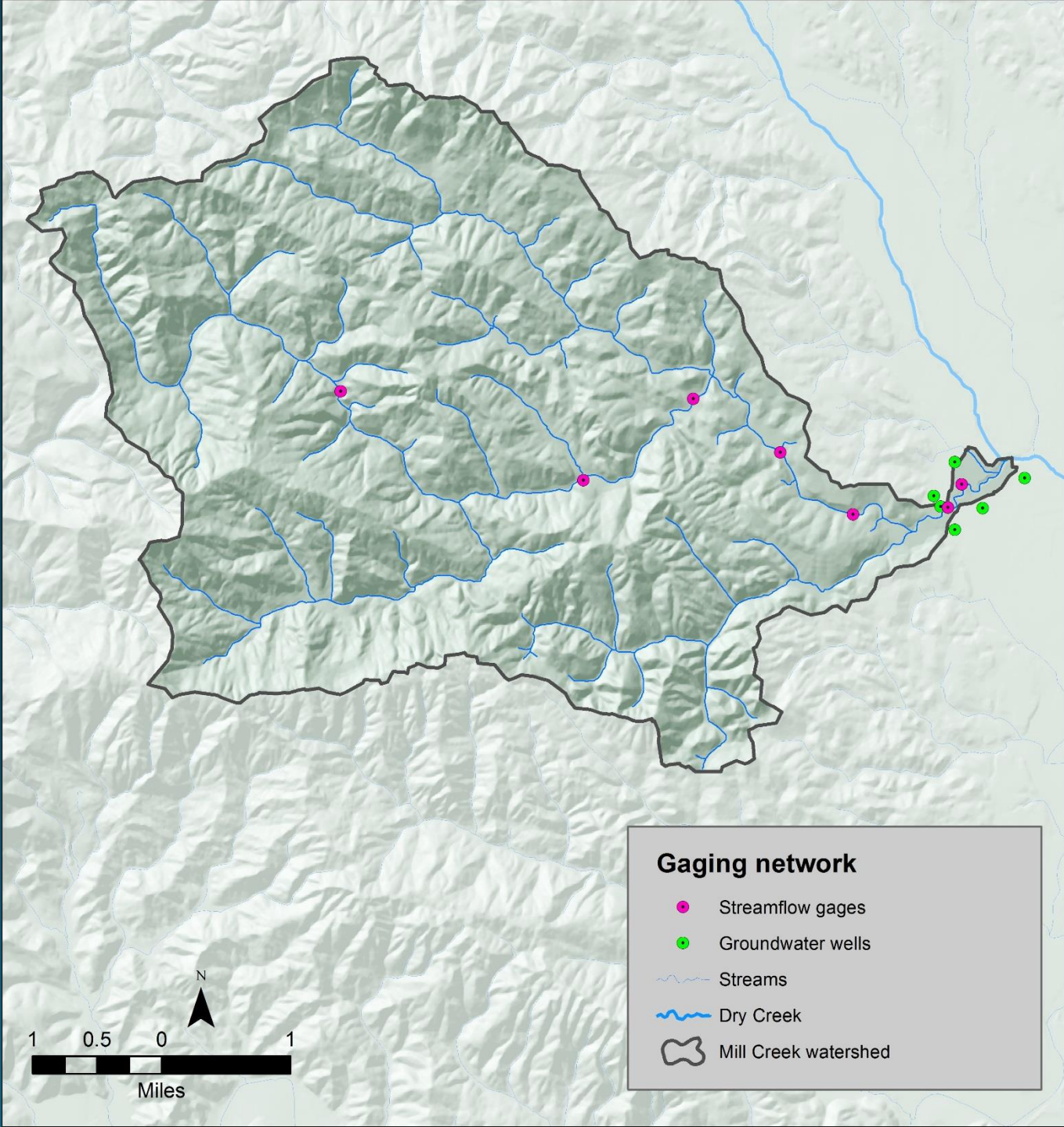
Study Goals for Lower Mill

1. What are groundwater conditions like in Lower Mill Creek?
2. Can changes in water management enhance streamflow conditions in the lower reach?

Methods

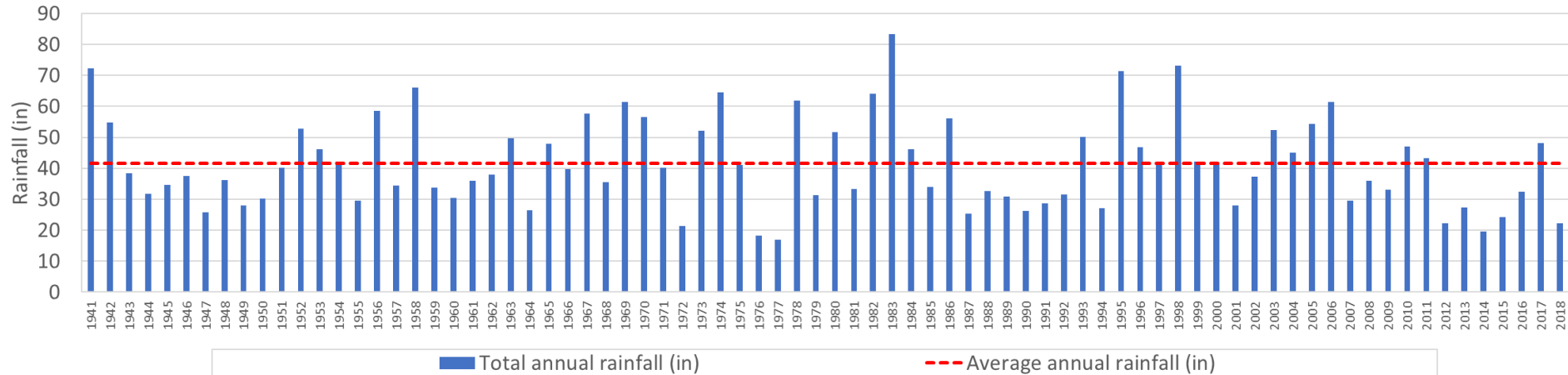
- 2 surface water gages and 1 groundwater well continuous gage were installed in March and April of 2018.
- Monthly manual GW level measurements were made at 8 area wells by TU and SRCD.
- TU collected monthly streamflow measurements starting in late April 2018.
- A total station survey was conducted by TU to tie the surface and groundwater data together.



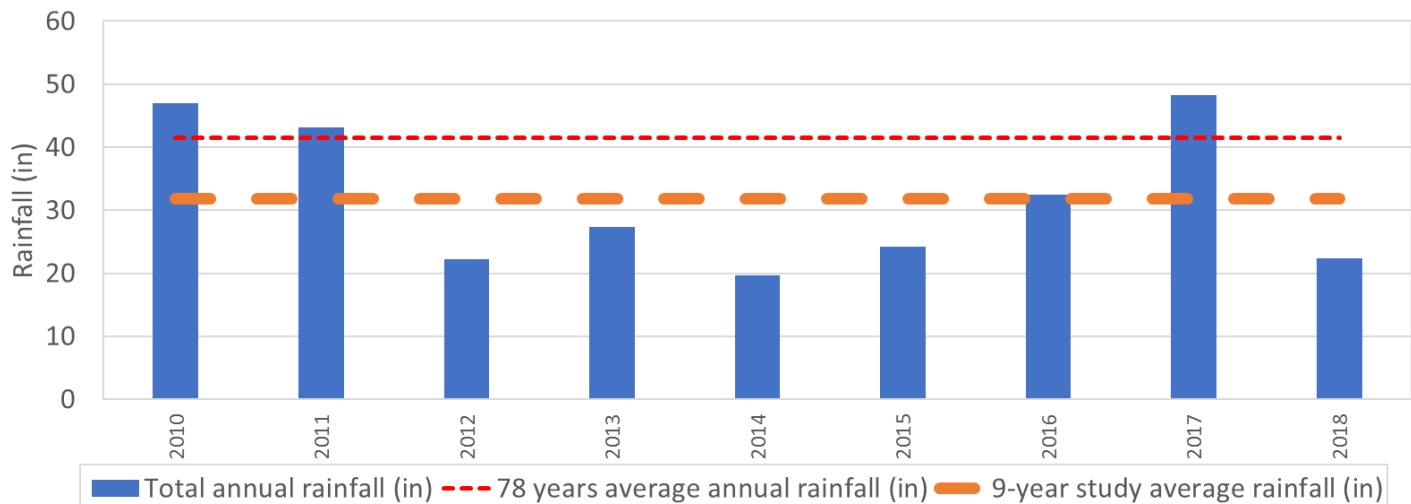


Hydrologic context

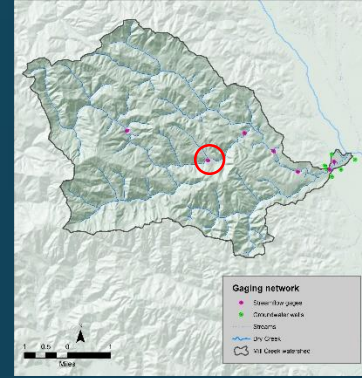
Total annual rainfall (in), Healdsburg CA, NCDC Station #3875



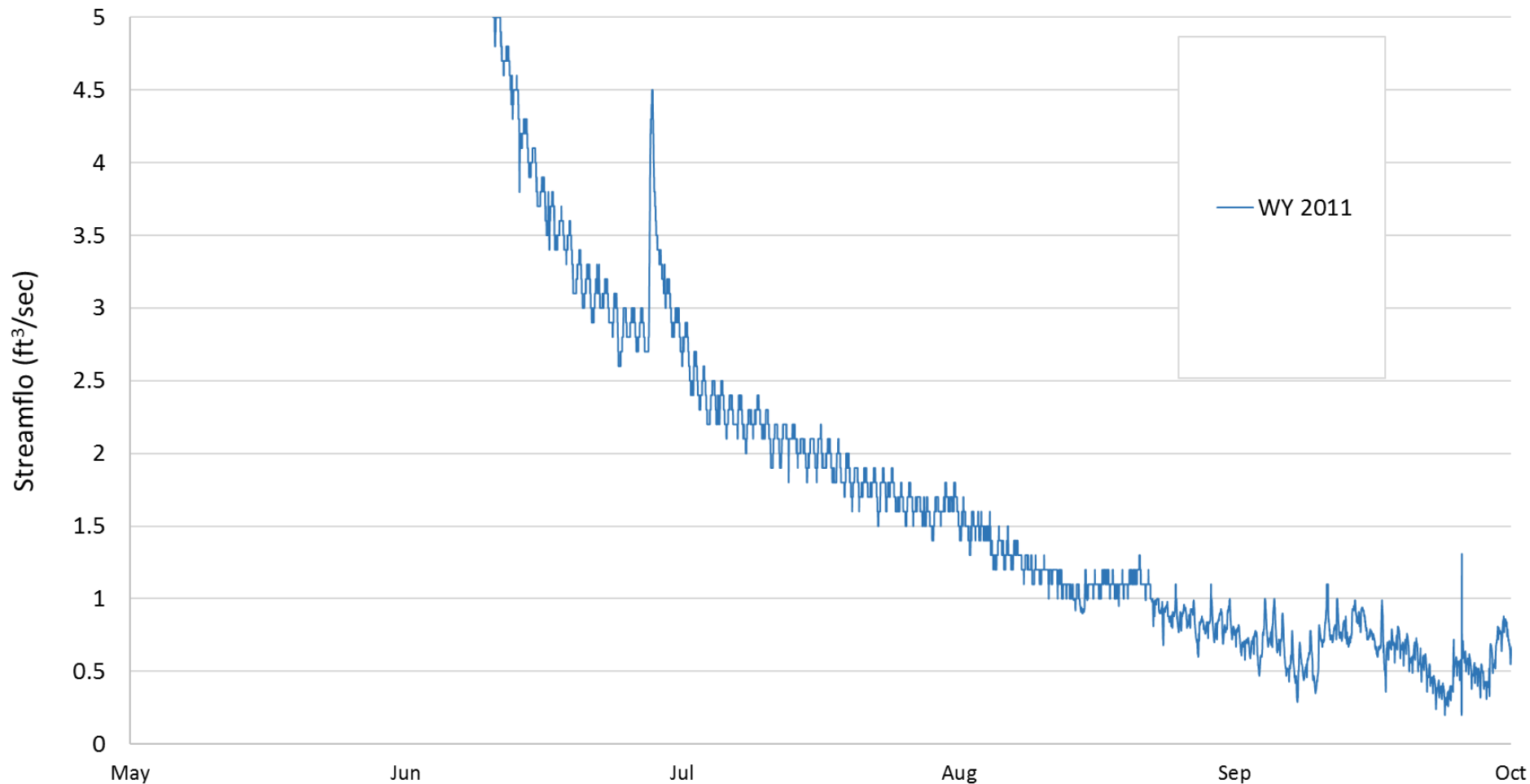
Total annual rainfall (in), Healdsburg CA, WY2010-2018
NCDC Station #3875



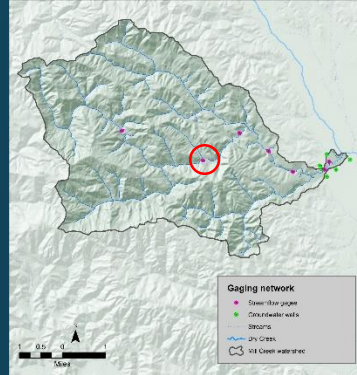
Summer streamflow data



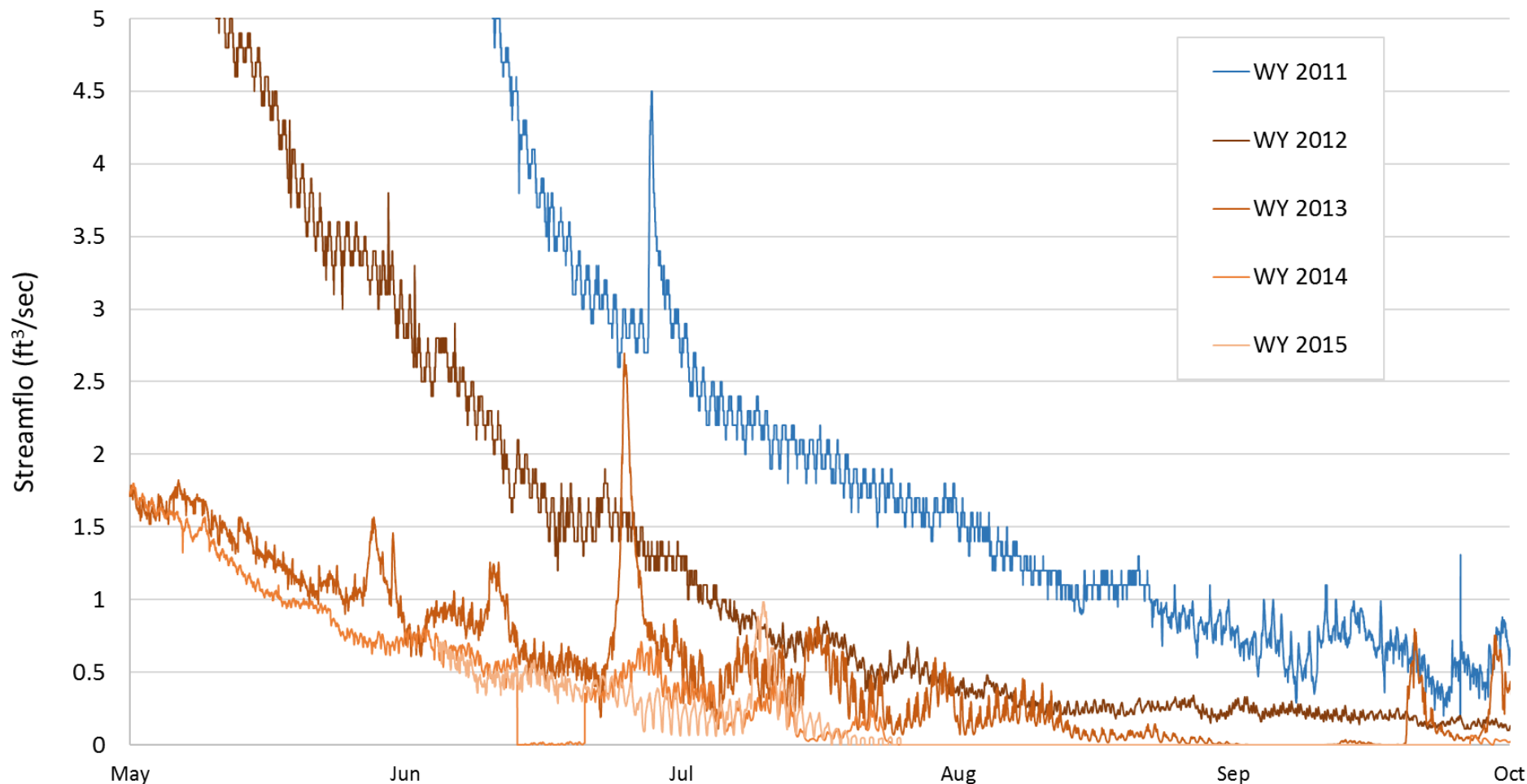
Mill Creek above Wallace Creek - Streamflow, All WYs



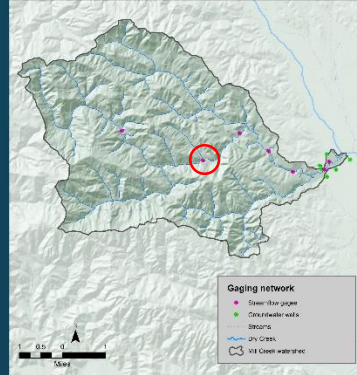
Summer streamflow data



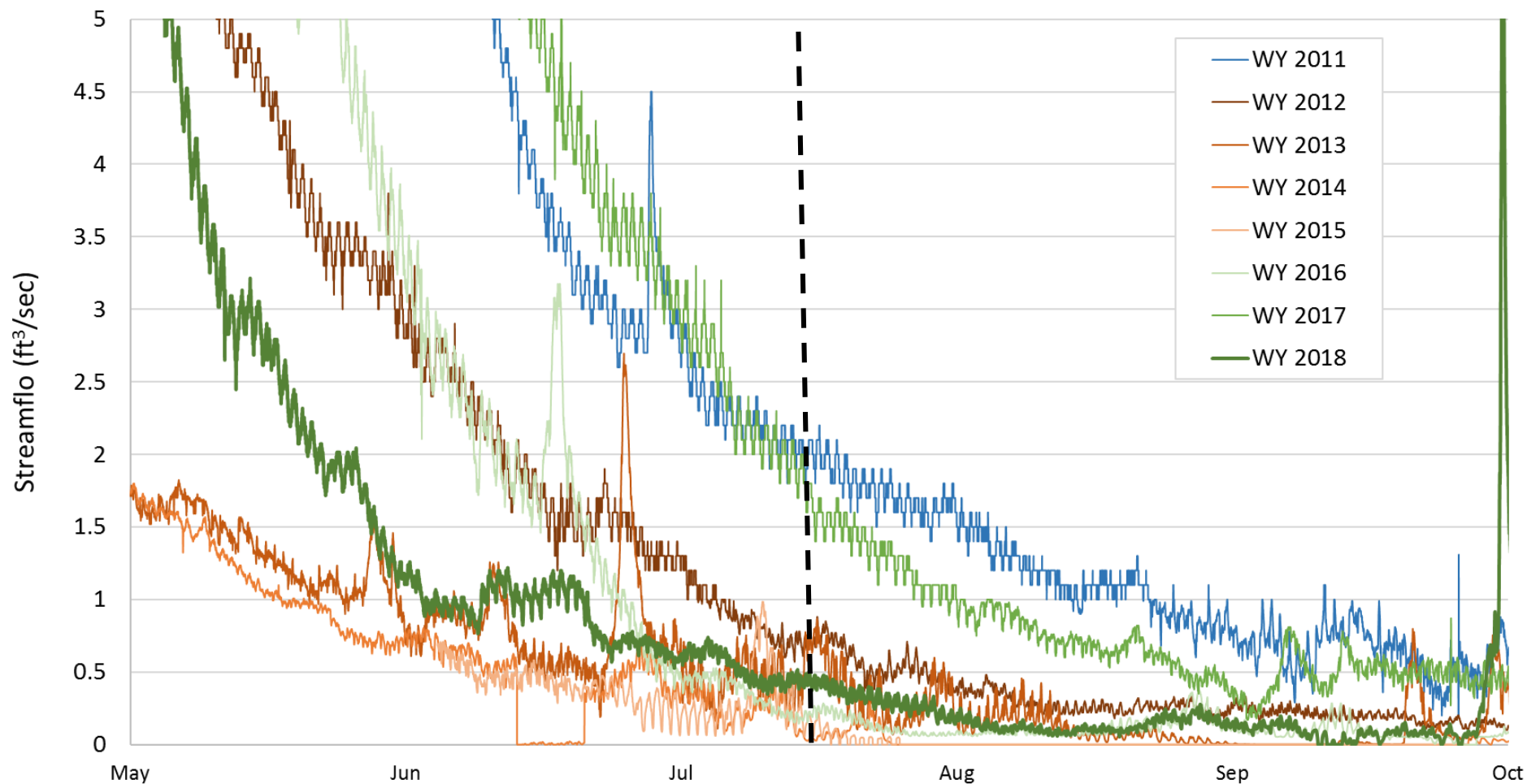
Mill Creek above Wallace Creek - Streamflow, All WYs



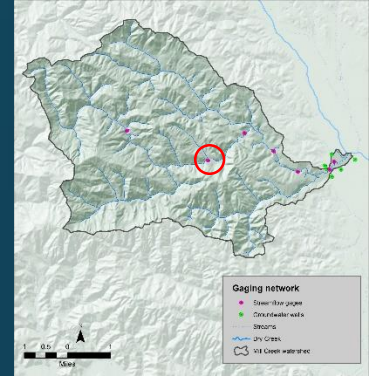
Summer streamflow data



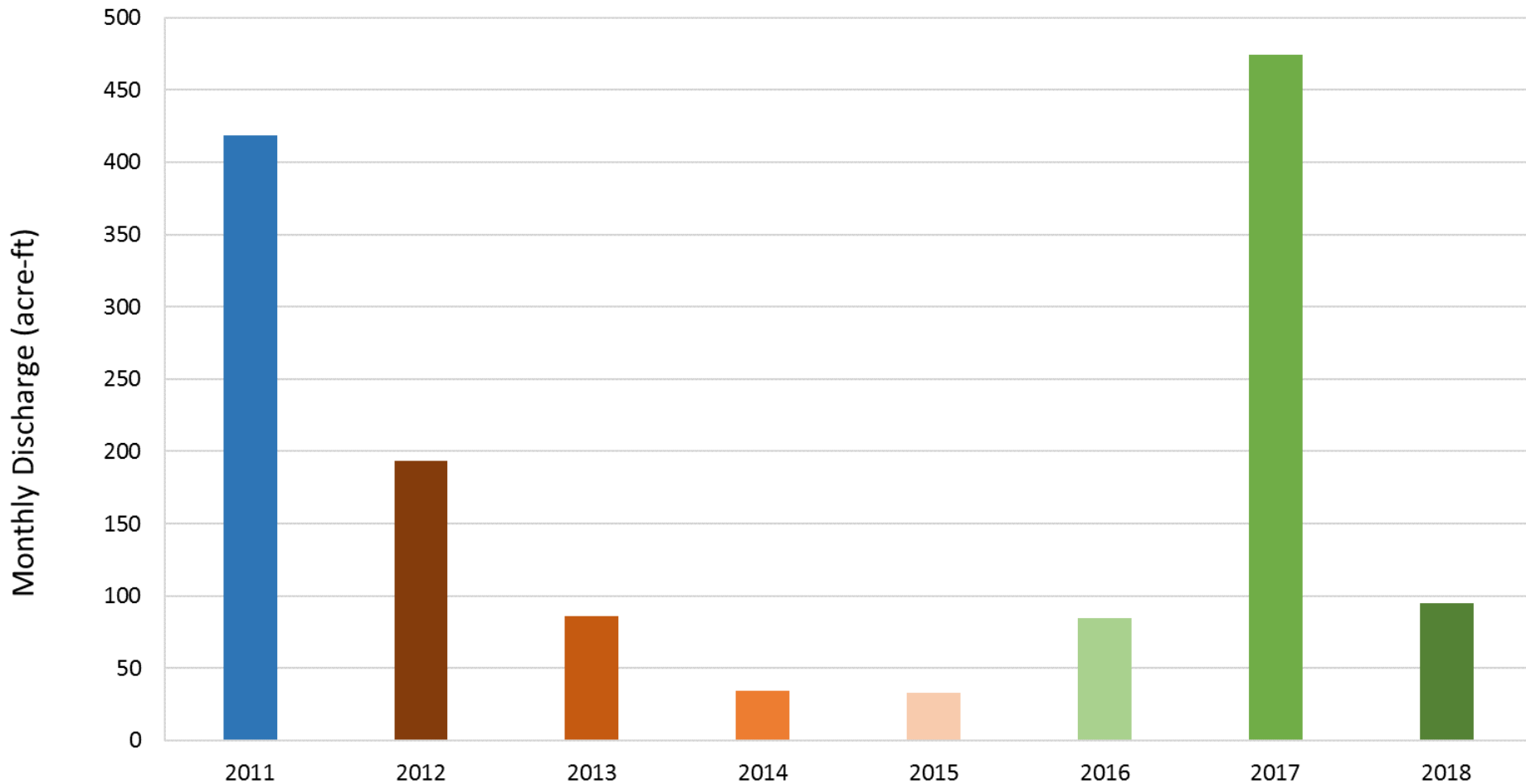
Mill Creek above Wallace Creek - Streamflow, All WYs

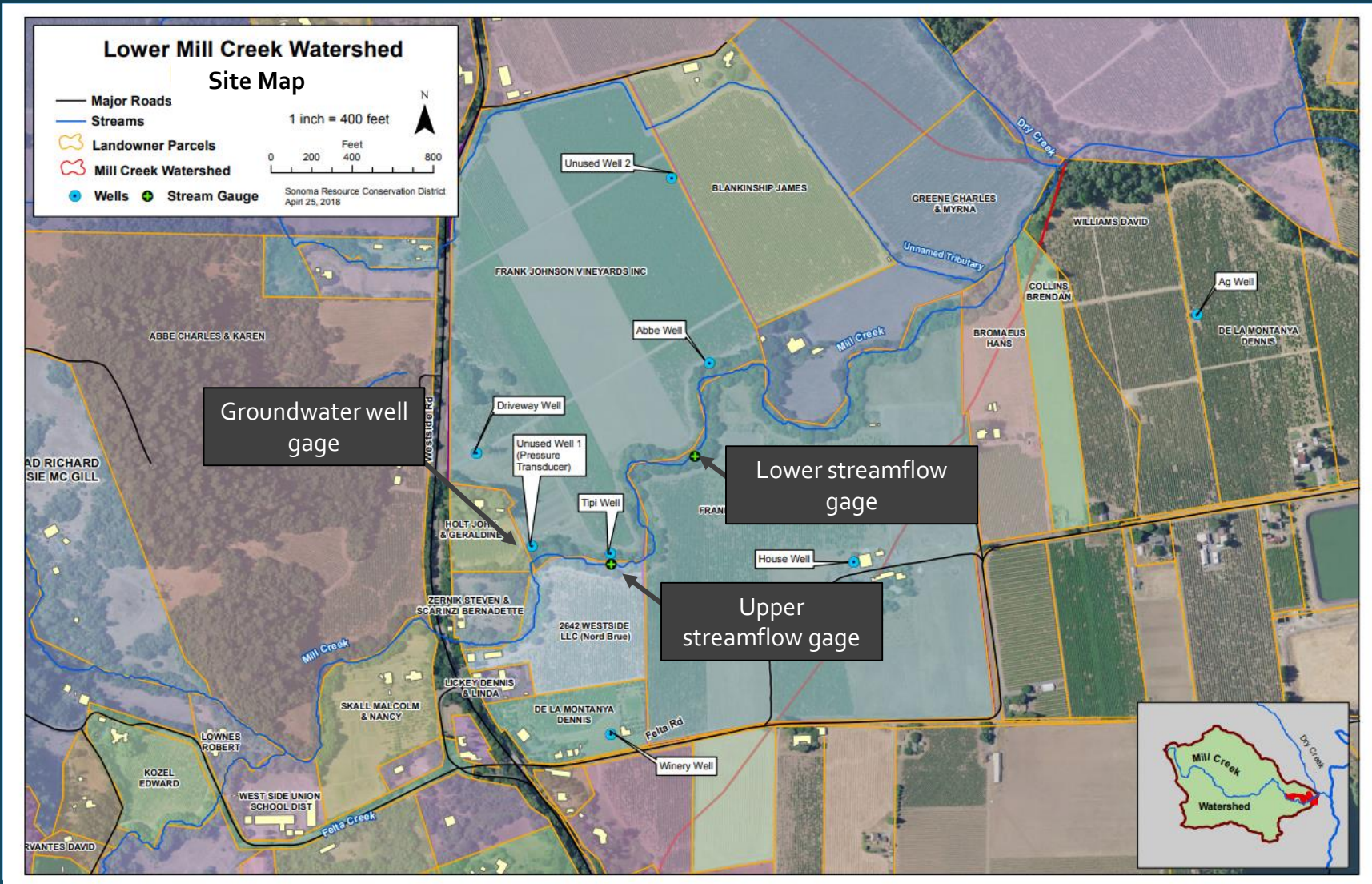


Total summer discharge



Mill Creek above Wallace Creek - Total Summer Discharge



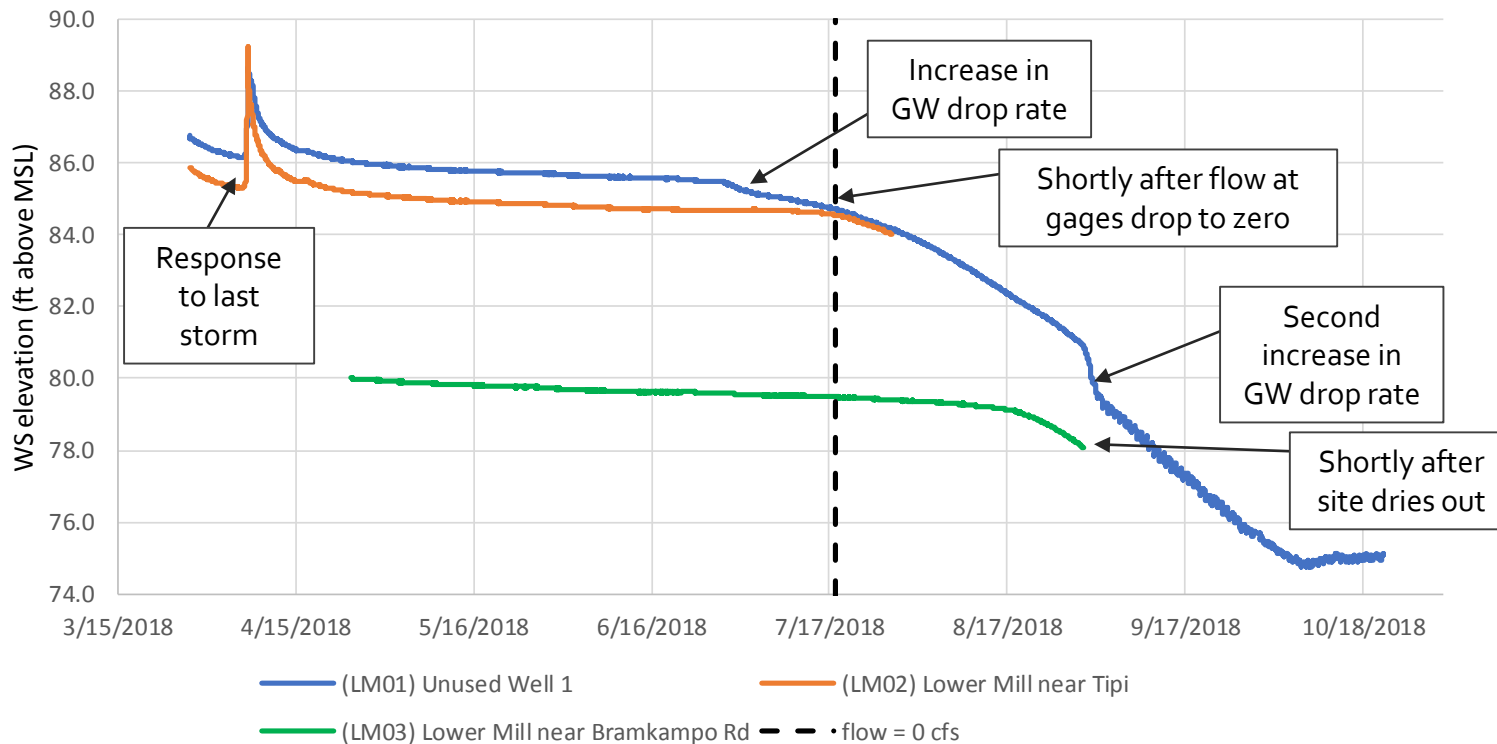


- TU collects monthly streamflow measurements
- TU or Sonoma RCD collects monthly measurements at the other well stations

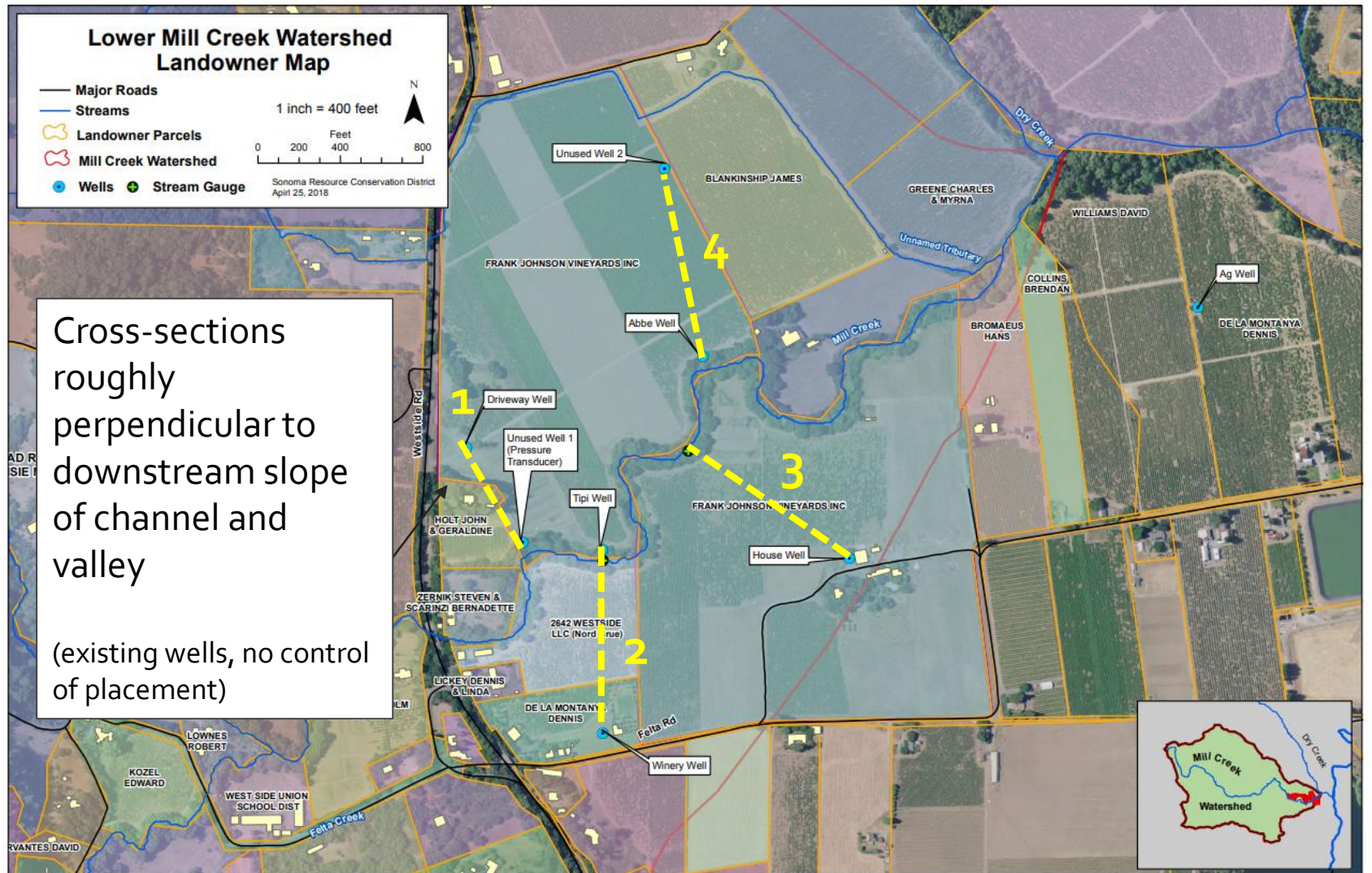
15 minute stage data



Lower Mill Creek - 15 min stage data



Comparing continuous data to wells on floodplain

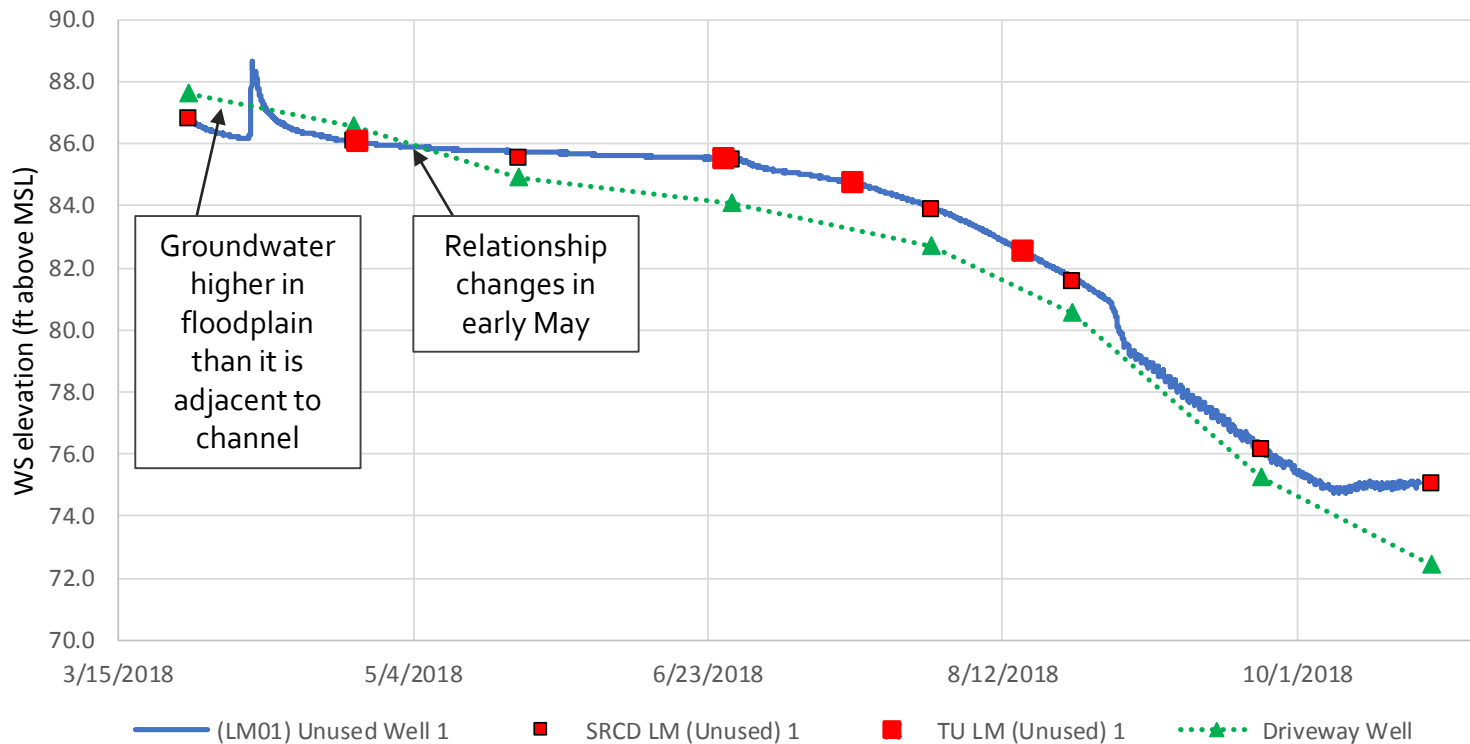


Upstream sites – Transect 1

- 15 min groundwater well
- driveway well

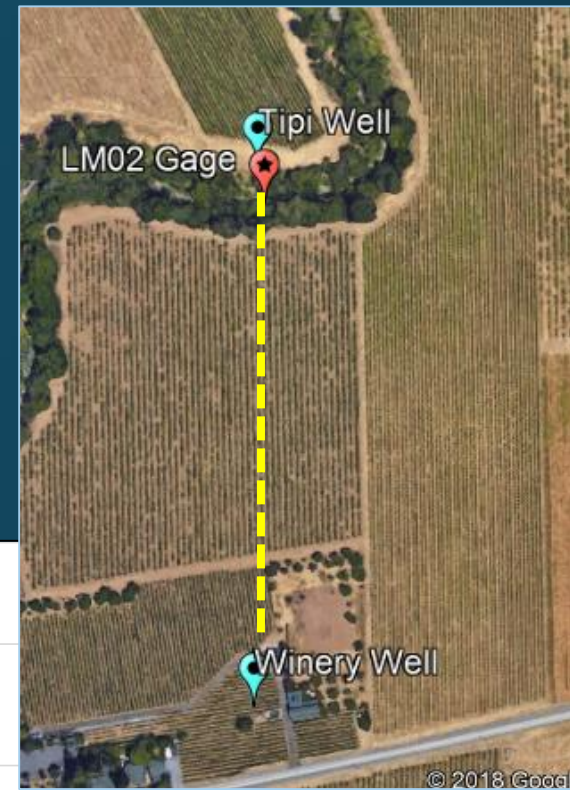


Lower Mill Creek - Transect 1

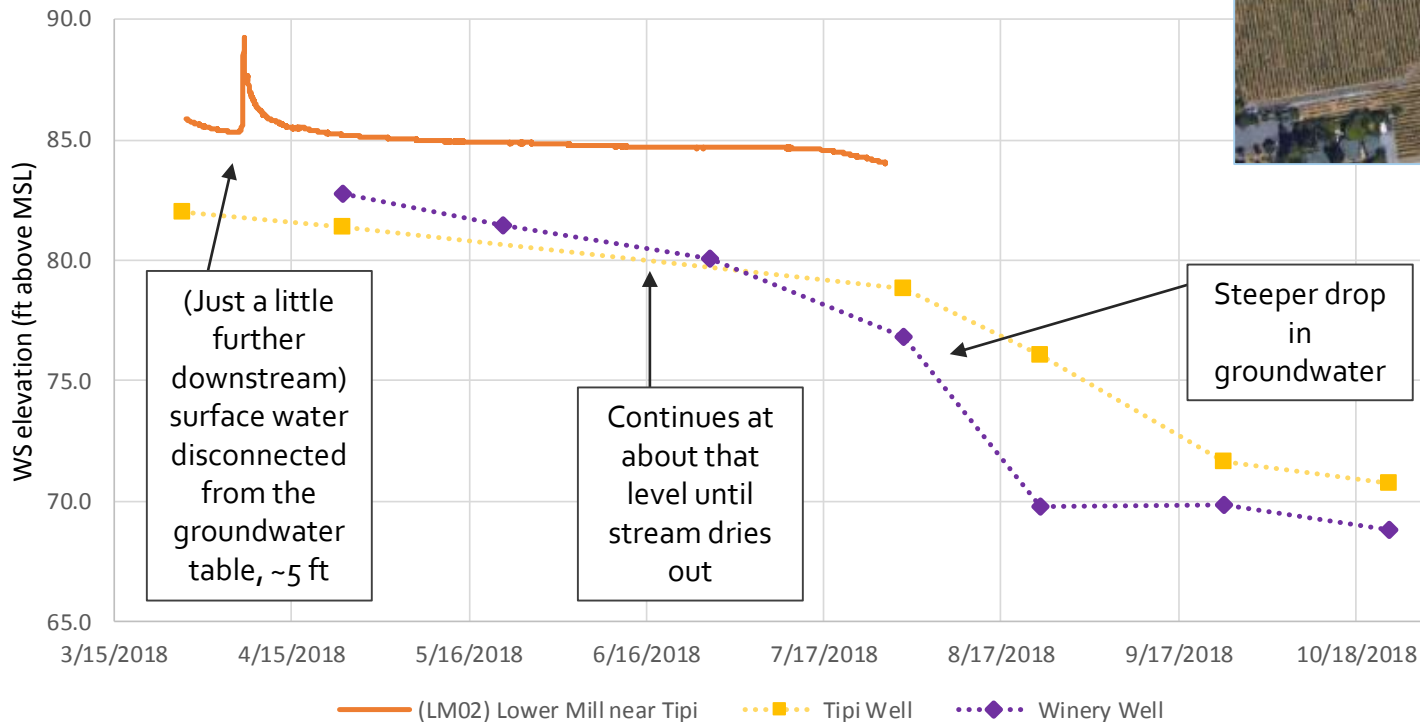


Upstream sites – Transect 2

- Upper streamflow gage
- Tipi well (next to streamflow gage)
- Winery well (on floodplain)

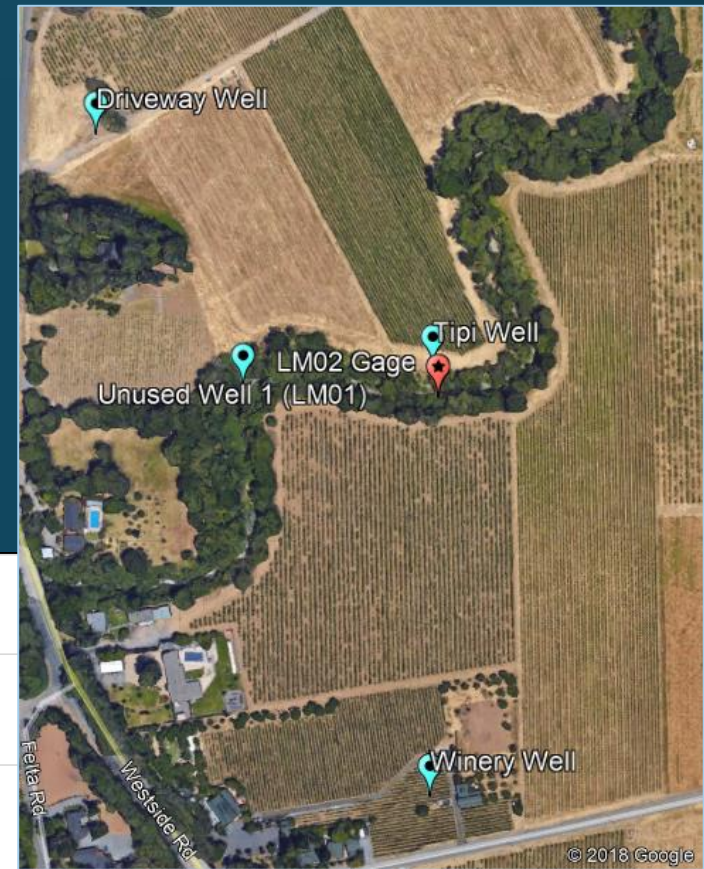


Lower Mill Creek - Transect 2

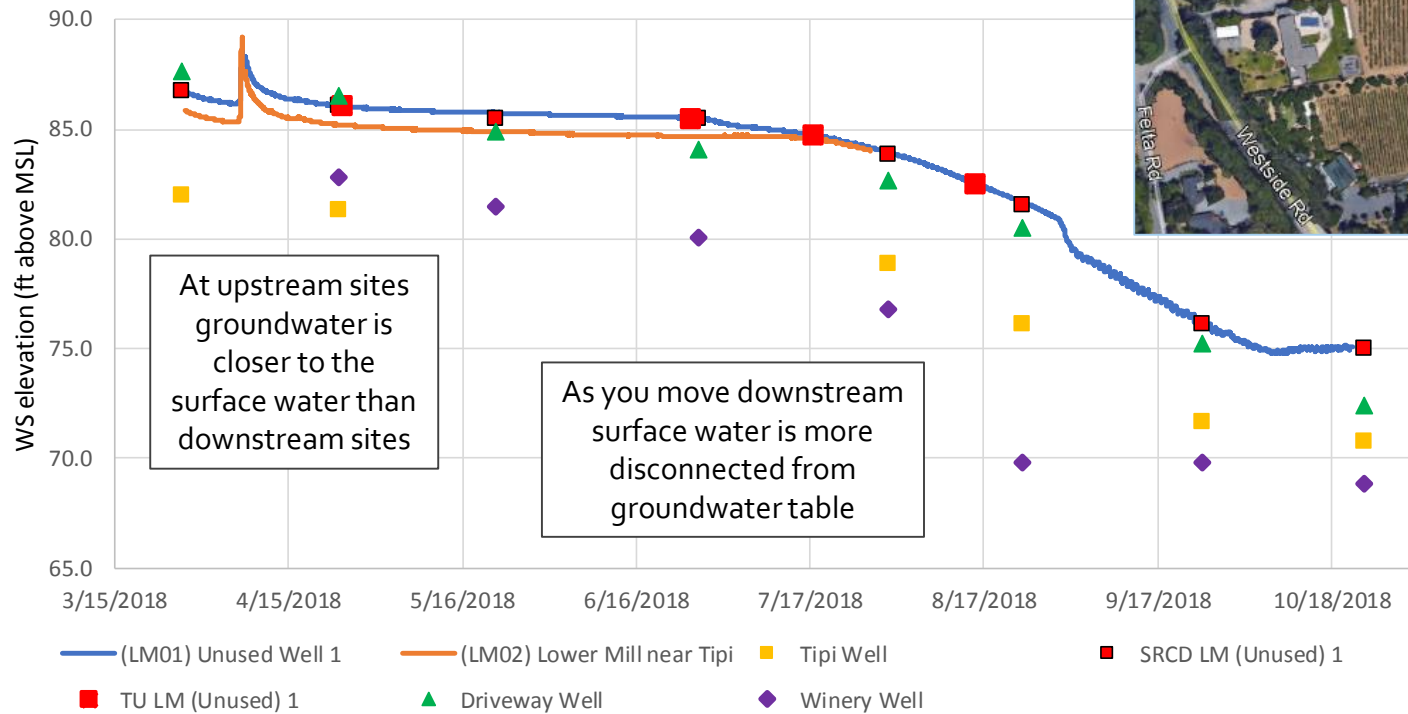


0.1 km

Upstream sites – Transects 1 and 2



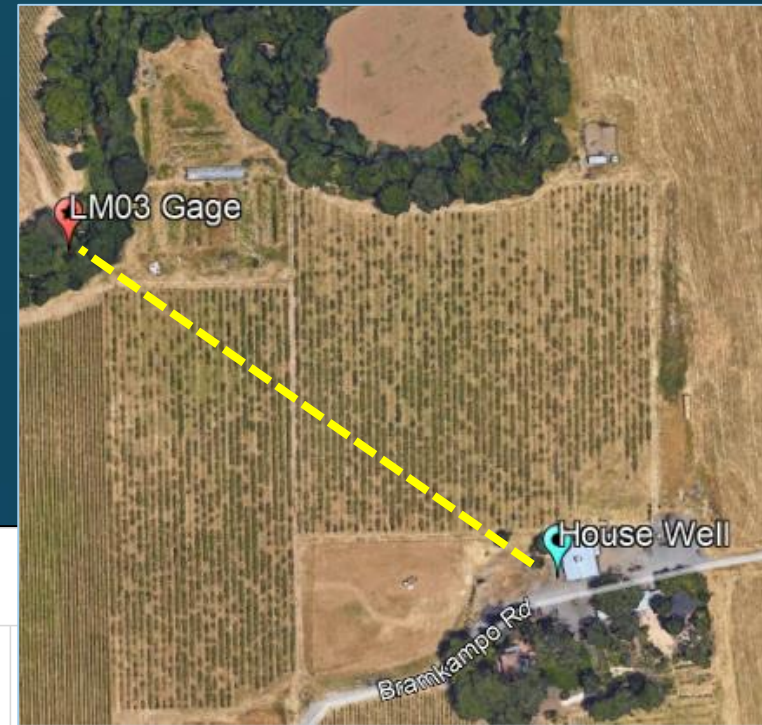
Lower Mill Creek - Upstream sites



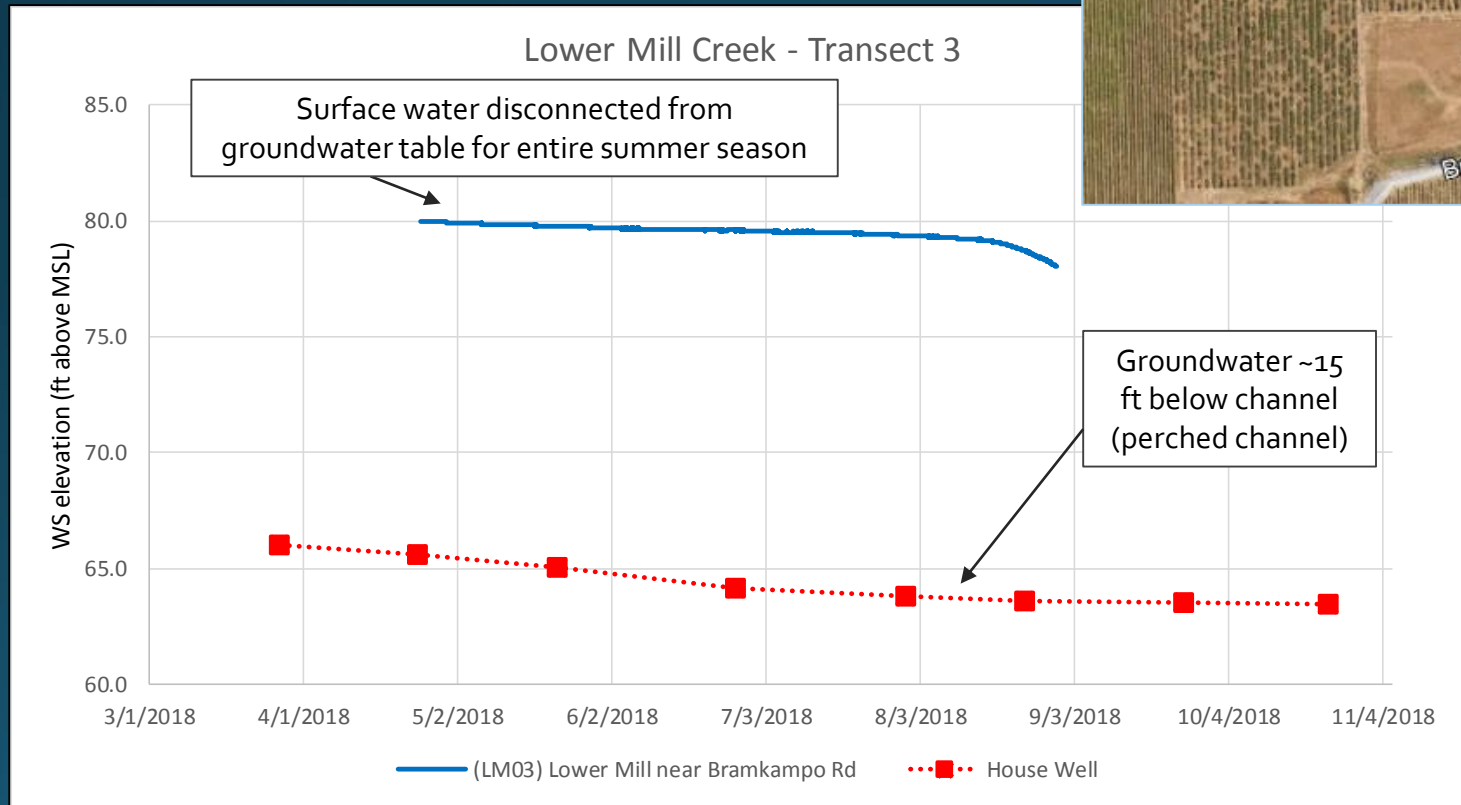
0.1 km

Down stream sites – Transect 3

- Lower surface water gage (LMO3)
- House well

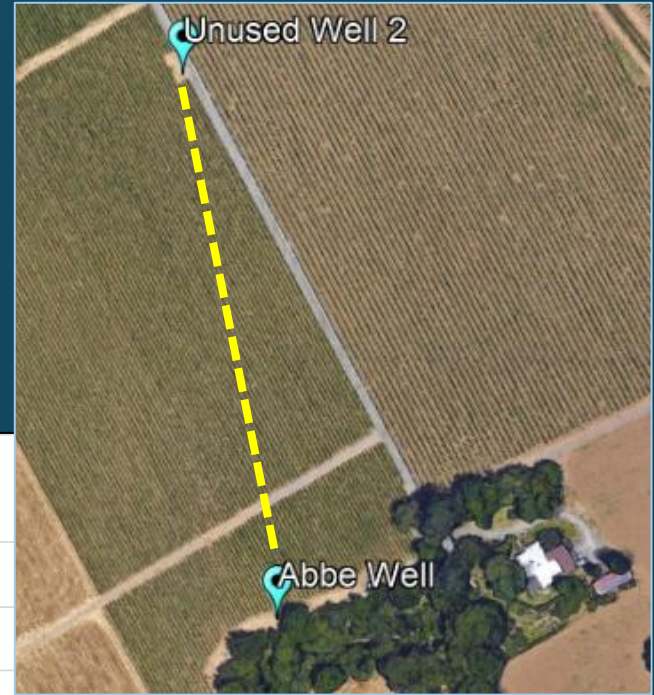


0.1 km



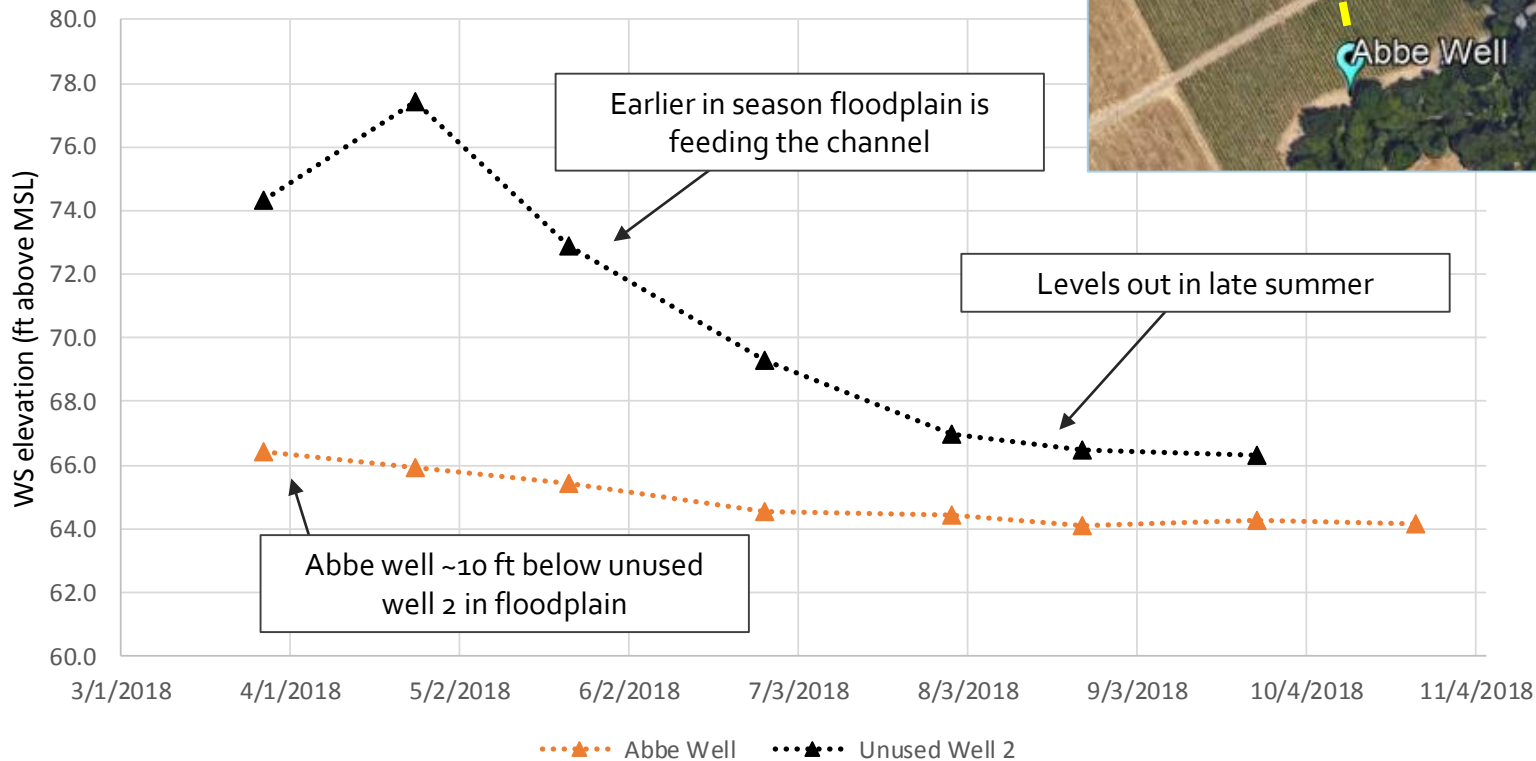
Down stream sites – Transect 4

- Abbe well (next to channel)
- Unused well 2 (floodplain)

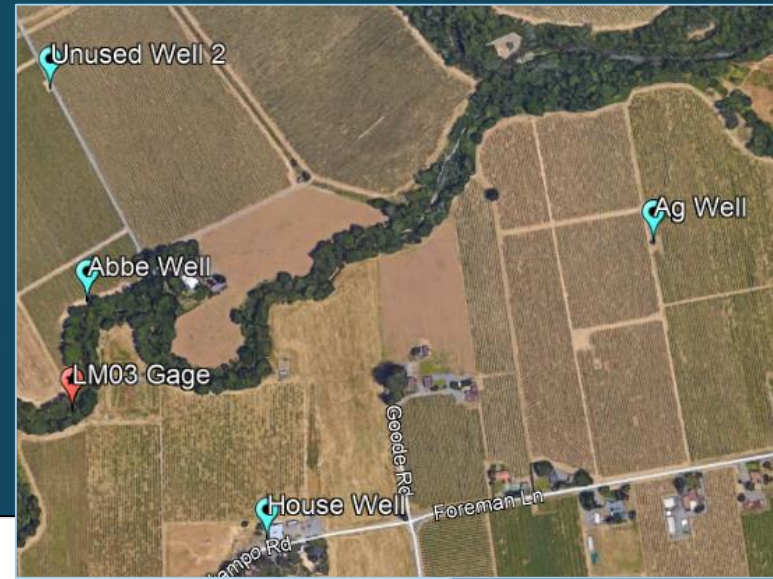


0.1 km

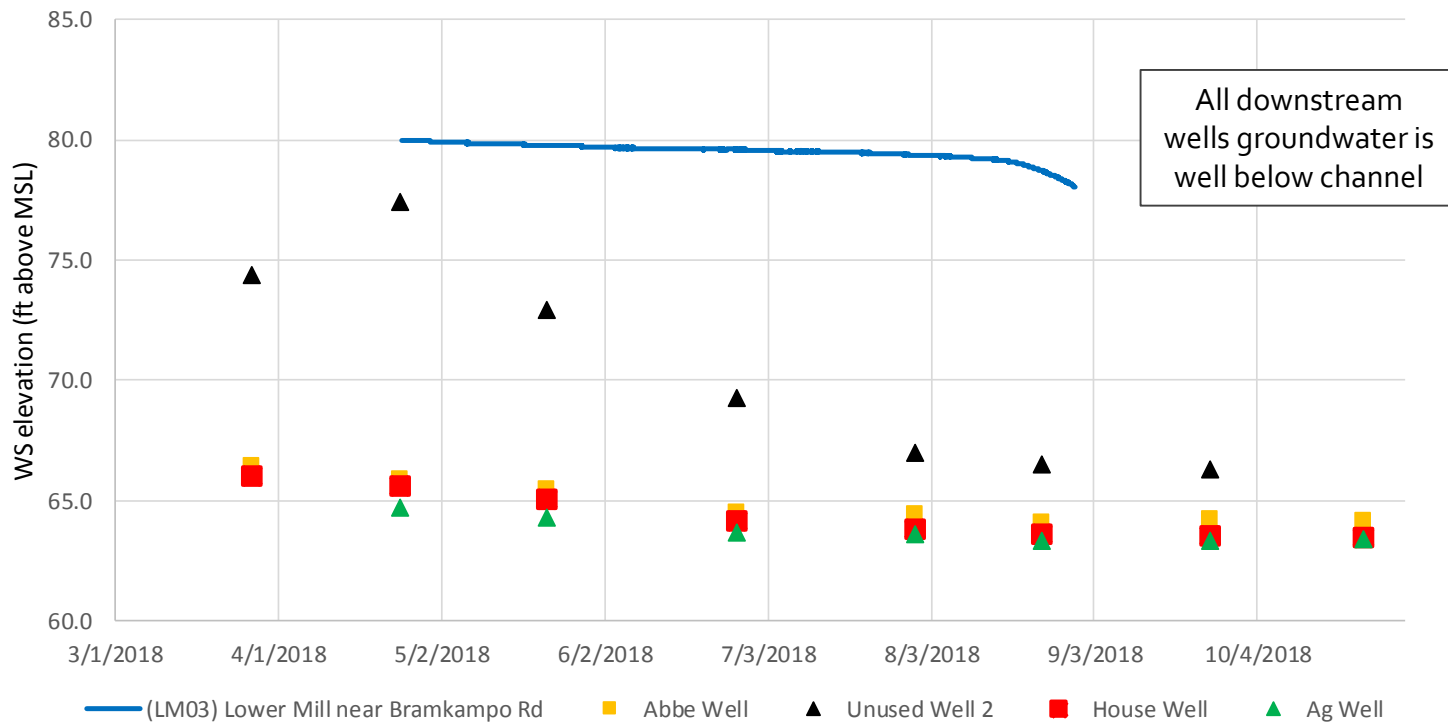
Lower Mill Creek - Transect 4



Downstream sites— Transects 3 and 4



Lower Mill Creek - Downstream sites



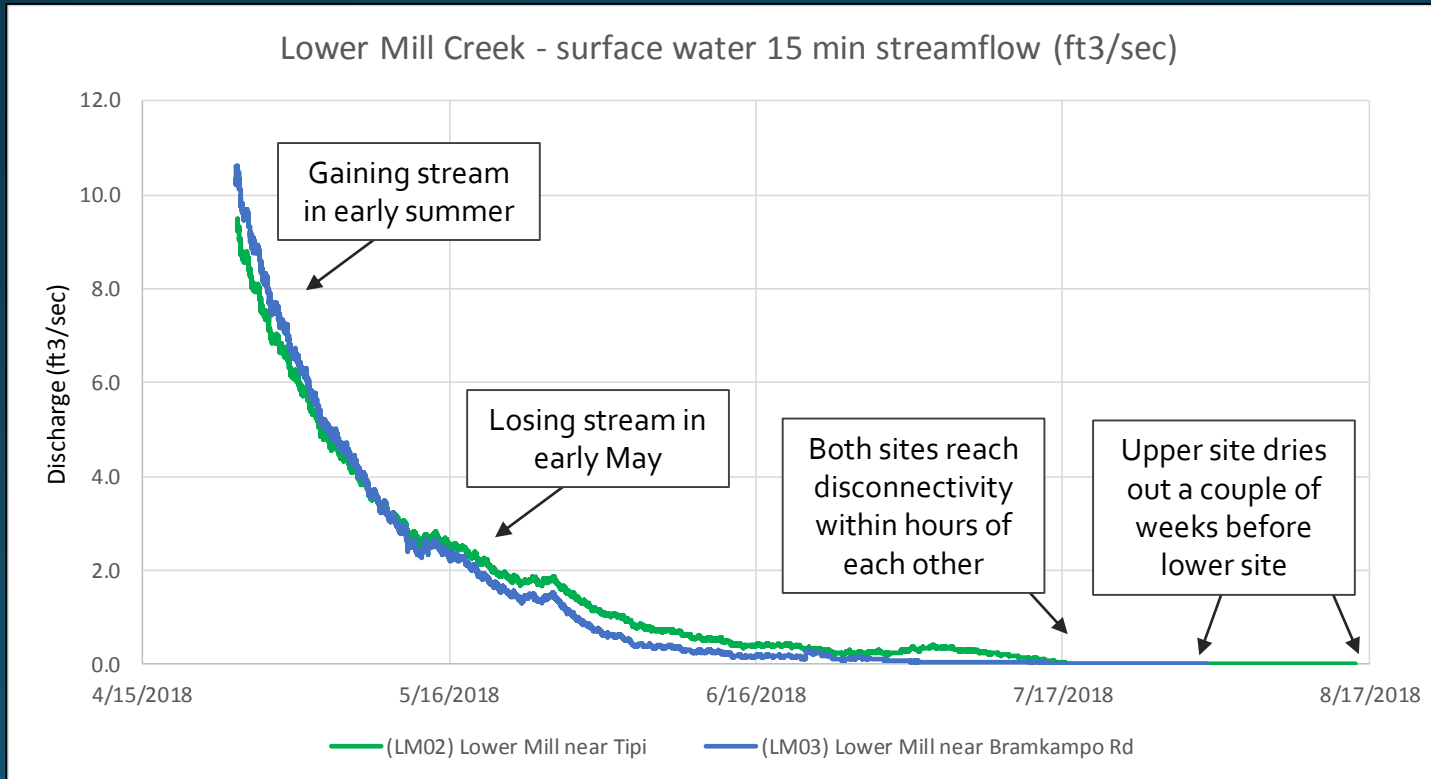
All downstream wells groundwater is well below channel

0.1 km

15 minute streamflow data



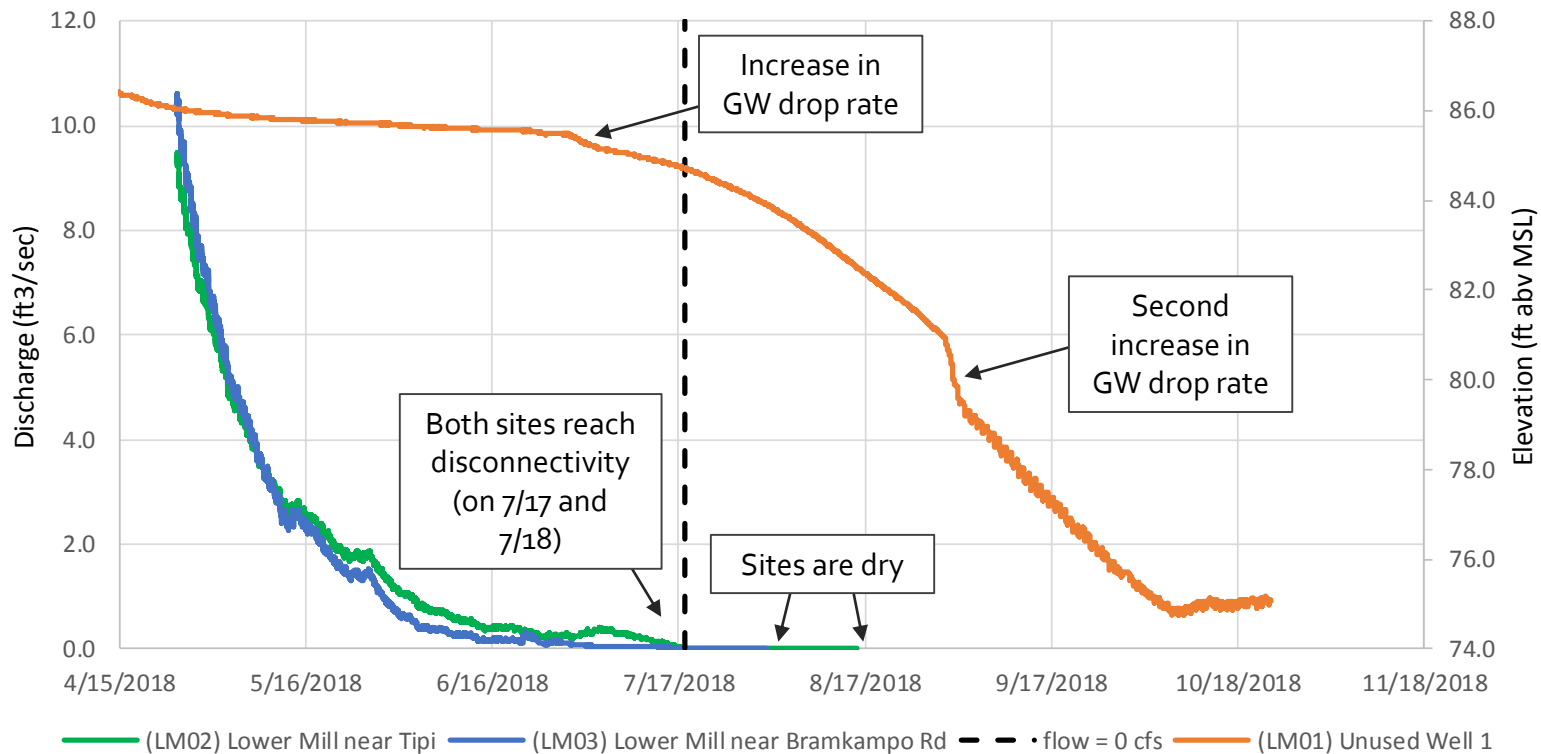
0.1 km



15 minute streamflow and well level data



Lower Mill Creek - surface and ground water 15 min data



Takeaways

- Early in the season, GW adjacent to the channel gain from the floodplain, relationship reverses later in season.
- The channel is perched above the GW table throughout the study period
- Surface flows are about 10 cfs in late April, disconnect on July 17-18 – pools hold water in following weeks
- GW drop accelerates in late June, surface water dries out soon after
- Groundwater levels in lower reaches are about 15 ft below channel bottom
- Upper reach pools may be maintained with improvement projects, lower reach is likely too perched to reconnect

Goals for next 2 years of monitoring

- New hydrologic context – WY2018 was a dry year, WY2019 is a wetter year
- Rewetting data
- Wet-dry mapping

Upper Green Valley groundwater and surface water study

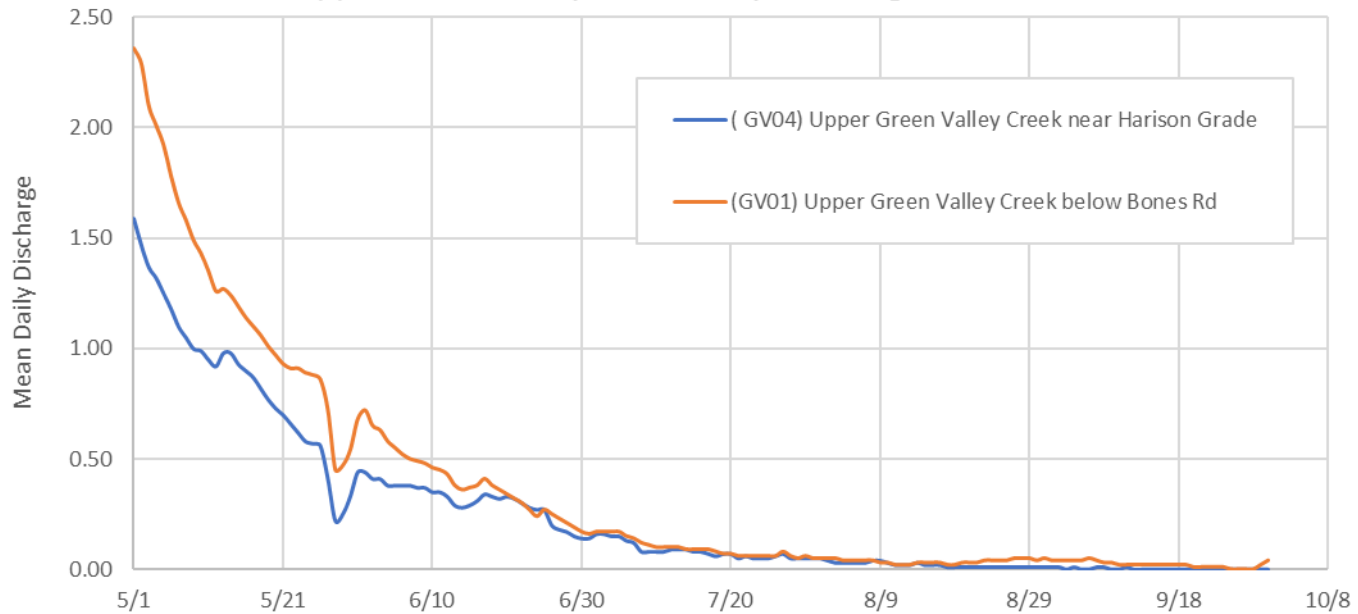




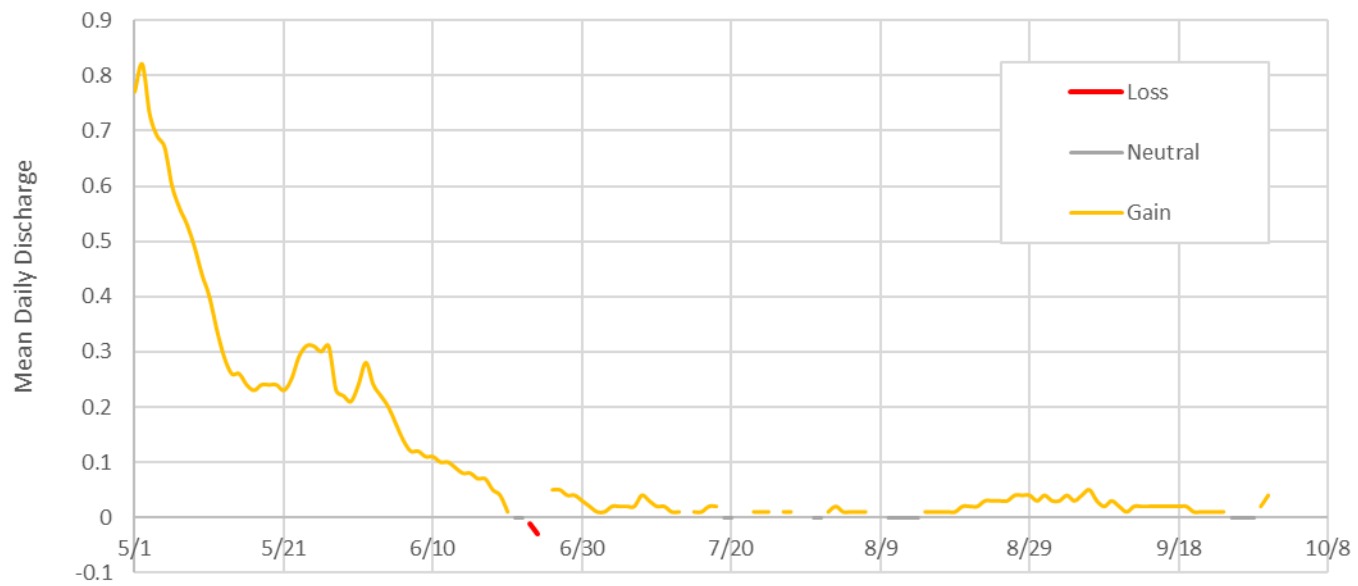
Upper Green Valley groundwater and surface water study

- 3 continuous groundwater data loggers
- TU and GRRCD collecting spot measurements at other existing wells
- Data will be compared to streamflow data
- Data will update OEI's groundwater model

Upper Green Valley Mean Daily Discharge - WY 2018



Upper Green Valley - Change in MDD from GV04 to GV01



Thank you!