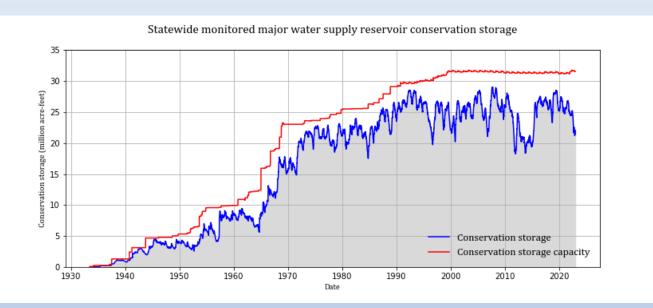
Texas Water Conditions Report

November 2022



Water News:

Statewide conservation storage of monitored water supply reservoirs increased from last month in 64 reservoirs (53.8 % of reservoirs), decreased in 9 reservoirs (7.6% of reservoirs), and remained the same in 45 reservoirs (37.8% of reservoirs). For daily updates on reservoir storage across the state visit, https://waterdatafortexas.org/reservoirs/statewide.

RAINFALL

Little to no rain [yellow, orange, and red shading, Figure 1(a)] fell in the High Plains, much of the Low Rolling Plains, Trans Pecos, southern and western Edwards Plateau, much of the Southern, northwestern and areas of southern South Central, northwestern Lower Valley, and northwestern North Central climate conditions. Some rainfall [light blue and dark blue shading, Figure 1(a)] was seen in northeastern Edwards Plateau, central and eastern North Central, much of South Central, Upper Coast, and East Texas, with accumulations reaching 14.08 inches.

Compared to historical data from 1991–2020, areas of the state that received below average rainfall [yellow and orange shading, Figure 1(b)] were the northern High Plains, northern Low Rolling Plains, western and southern Trans Pecos, portions of southern Edwards Plateau, northwestern North Central, portions of East Texas, and much of the Southern climate divisions. The southern High Plains, portions of the Low Rolling Plains, much of the North Central, northern and eastern East Texas, northern Trans Pecos, northern Edwards Plateau, much of the South Central and Upper Coast climate divisions received 125–200 percent of normal rainfall [light green, dark green shading, Figure 1(b)]. 200–300 percent of normal rainfall [light blue shading, Figure 1(b)] was seen in the northern Trans Pecos, northern Edwards Plateau, southern Low Rolling Plains, eastern North Central, small areas of northern and eastern East Texas, eastern Southern, southern South Central, the Lower Valley, and portions of the Upper Coast climate divisions. Northern Trans Pecos, northern Edwards Plateau, and the Lower Valley climate divisions received 300–600 percent of normal rainfall [(dark blue, and light pink shading, Figure 1 (b)].

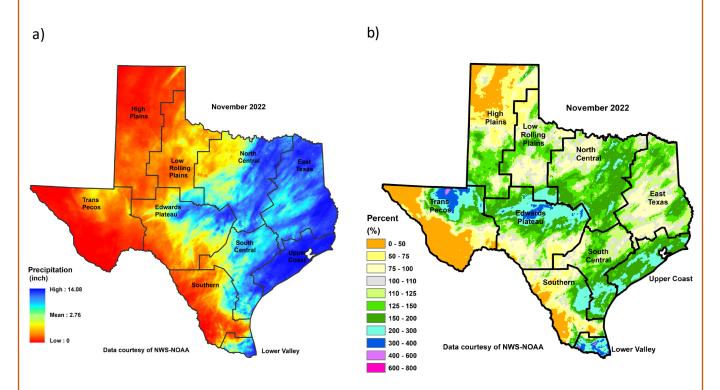


Figure 1: (a) Monthly accumulated rainfall, and (b) Percent of normal rainfall

DROUGHT

At the end of November, 74.14 % of the state was in the D0 (abnormally dry) through D4 (exceptional drought) categories (**Figure 2**). That is a decrease of 17.8% from the beginning of November.

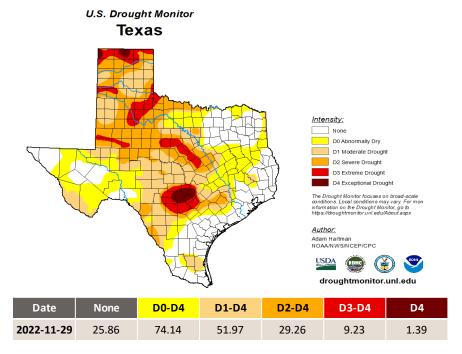


Figure 2. The percentage of drought in Texas according to the U.S. Drought Monitor map as of November 29, 2022.

RESERVOIR STORAGE

Out of 119 reservoirs in the state, 11 reservoirs held 100 percent conservation storage capacity (Figure 3). Additionally, 23 reservoirs were at or above 90 percent full. Ten reservoirs remained below 30 percent full: E.V. Spence (18.8 percent full), O. C. Fisher (3.2 percent full), J.B. Thomas (25.1 percent full), Falcon (14.1 percent full), Greenbelt (12.0 percent full), Mackenzie (6.3 percent full, Medina Lake (6.7 percent full), Palo Duro Reservoir (0.5 percent full), Twin Buttes (29.0 percent full), and the White River Lake (14.5 percent full). Elephant Butte Reservoir (New Mexico) was 9.0 percent full (Figure 3).

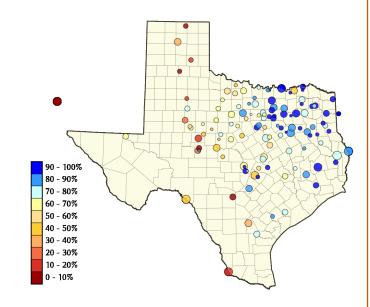


Figure 3. Reservoir conservation storage at end-November expressed as percent full (%)

Reservoir conservation storage by climate division was at or above normal [storage ≥70 percent full, Figure 4(a)] for East Texas (85.7 percent full), North Central (83.6 percent full), and the Upper Coast (86.5 percent full) climate divisions. Conservation storage was moderately low (Figure 4(a)) for the Low Rolling Plains (49.8 percent full), Edwards Plateau (44.9 percent full), and South Central (50.4 percent full) climate divisions. The High Plains (25.4 percent full) and Southern (25.6 percent full) climate divisions had severely low conservation storage (Figure 4(a)). The Trans Pecos (16.9 percent full) climate division had extremely low conservation storage (Figure 4(a)).

Combined conservation storage by river basin or sub-basin was normal to high (>70 percent full, Figure 4(b)) in the Lower Red, Sulphur, Cypress, Upper and Lower Sabine, Upper and Lower Trinity, Upper Brazos, Neches, San Jacinto, and Guadalupe river basins. The Lower Brazos river basin had abnormally low conservation storage. The Lower Colorado, Upper Red, and Nueces river basins had moderately low conservation storage (40–60 percent full, Figure 4(b)). The Canadian, Upper Colorado, and Lower Rio Grande river basins had severely low conservation storage (20–40 percent full, Figure 4(b)). The Upper/Mid Rio Grande river basin had extremely low conservation storage (10–20 percent full, Figure 4(b)) and the San Antonio river basin had exceptionally low conservation storage (< 10 percent full, Figure 4(b)).

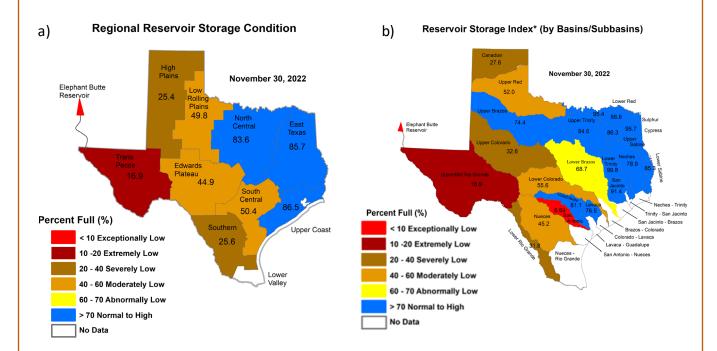


Figure 4: (a) Reservoir Storage Index* by climate division, and (b) Reservoir Storage Index* by basin/sub-basin.

^{*}Reservoir Storage Index is defined as the percent full of conservation storage capacity.

Name of lake or reservoir	Storage	C+0*0+ · ·					CONSERVATION STORAGE DATA FOR SELECTED MAJOR TEXAS RESERVOIRS								
Name of lake or reservoir		Storage at en	ıd-	Storage chan	•	Storage change fro									
	capacity	November 2022		from end-Oct 2022		end-Nov 2021									
	(acre-feet)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)**	(%)								
Abilene, Lake	7,900	2,882	36.5	-133	-1.7	-3,377	-42.7								
Alan Henry Reservoir	96,207	72,054	74.9	-950	0.0	-15,837	-16.5								
*Amistad Reservoir (Texas & Mexico)	3,275,532	1,475,743	45.1	36,280	1.1	355,465	10.9								
*Amistad Reservoir (Texas)	1,840,849	861,259	46.8	14,325	0.8	-52,460	-2.8								
Amon G Carter, Lake	19,266	16,513	85.7	-124	0.0	-2,753	-14.3								
Aquilla Lake	43,243	28,416	65.7	725	1.7	-11,889	-27.5								
Arlington, Lake	40,157	40,157	100.0	5,310	13.2	6,589	16.4								
Arrowhead, Lake	230,359	155,247	67.4	-1,851	0.0	-46,729	-20.3								
Athens, Lake	29,503	27,636	93.7	856	2.9	-1,867	-6.3								
*Austin, Lake	23,972	23,081	96.3	186	0.8	155	0.6								
B A Steinhagen Lake	69,186	64,380	93.1	2,323	3.4	-1,777	-2.6								
Bardwell Lake	43,856	41,647	95.0	5,412	12.3	-870	-2.0								
Belton Lake	432,631	291,045	67.3	2,688	0.6	-118,415	-27.4								
Benbrook Lake	85,648	64,594	75.4	4,895	5.7	916	1.1								
Bob Sandlin, Lake	192,417	182,151	94.7	4,391	2.3	4,733	2.5								
Bois d'Arc Lake	367,609	163,492	44.5	23,652	6.4	no data									
Bonham, Lake	11,027	11,027	100.0	1,200	10.9	2,525	22.9								
Brady Creek Reservoir	28,808	13,073	45.4	603	2.1	-3,725	-12.9								
Bridgeport, Lake	372,183	273,942	73.6	-2,379	0.0										
*Brownwood, Lake	130,868	81,906	62.6	-51	0.0										
Buchanan, Lake	866,694	522,644	60.3	4,392	0.5	-239,435	-27.6								
Caddo, Lake	29,898	29,898	100.0	0	0.0										
Canyon Lake	378,781	306,533	80.9	-5,750	-1.5	-72,001	-19.0								
Cedar Creek Reservoir in Trinity	644,686	545,467	84.6	46,346	7.2	-51,073									
Champion Creek Reservoir	41,580	25,168	60.5	-272	0.0	-4,243	-10.2								
Cherokee, Lake	40,094	36,301	90.5	2,996	7.5	-541	-1.3								
Choke Canyon Reservoir	662,820	214,629	32.4	-4,060	0.0	-80,323	-12.1								
*Cisco, Lake	29,003	20,869	72.0	-146	0.0	-4,750									
Coleman, Lake	38,075	28,282	74.3	-111	0.0										
Colorado City, Lake	31,040	25,886	83.4	-92	0.0										
*Coleto Creek Reservoir	30,758	17,389	56.5	-253	0.0										
Conroe, Lake	417,577	372,501	89.2	2,050	0.5	-21,978									
Corpus Christi, Lake	256,062	200,743	78.4	-1,983											
Crook, Lake	9,195	9,185	99.9	1,377											
Cypress Springs, Lake	66,756	62,395	93.5	3,225											
E. V. Spence Reservoir	517,272	97,300	18.8	-1,234		-34,048	-6.6								
Eagle Mountain Lake	179,880	142,692	79.3	3,396											
Elephant Butte Reservoir (Texas)	852,491	76,901	9.0	16,575											
Elephant Butte Reservoir (Total Storage)	1,985,900	178,011	9.0	38,367											
*Falcon Reservoir (Texas & Mexico)	2,646,817	480,948	18.2	2,701											
*Falcon Reservoir (Texas)	1,551,007	219,041	14.1	-4,763											
Fork Reservoir, Lake	605,061	464,364	76.7	22,841											
Fort Phantom Hill, Lake	70,030	47,792	68.2	-121											
Georgetown, Lake	38,005	19,941	52.5	902											
Gibbons Creek Reservoir	25,721	18,827	73.2	901		-2,361									
Graham, Lake	45,288	35,675	78.8	-483											
Granbury, Lake	132,949	115,045	86.5	147											

CONSERVATION ST	ORAGE DATA FO	R SELECTED N	NAJOI	R TEXAS RES	ERV	OIRS	
	Storage			Storage chan	change Storage change from		
Name of lake or reservoir	capacity			from end-Oct 2	2022	end-Nov 2021	
	(acre-feet)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(acre-feet)	(%)	(a cre-feet)**	(%)
		ntinued					
Granger Lake	51,822	47,981	92.6	4,588	8.9	-3,841	-7.4
Grapevine Lake	163,064	163,064	100.0	0	0.0	6,602	4.0
Greenbelt Lake	59,968	7,224	12.0	-220	0.0	-2,790	-4.7
*Halbert, Lake	6,033	5,439	90.2	773	12.8	268	4.4
Hords Creek Lake	8,109	2,510	31.0	-4	0.0	-1,061	-13.1
Houston County Lake	17,113	15,102	88.2	856	5.0	-2,011	-11.8
Houston, Lake	132,318	130,379	98.5	-1,596	-1.2	-1,939	-1.5
Hubbard Creek Reservoir	313,298	214,185	68.4	-3,429	-1.1	-67,985	-21.7
Hubert H Moss Lake	24,058	21,312	88.6	-31	0.0	-1,509	-6.3
Inks, Lake	13,729	13,052	95.1	-8	0.0	-127	0.0
J. B. Thomas, Lake	199,931	50,083	25.1	-1,886	0.0	-32,320	-16.2
Jacksonville, Lake	25,670	23,498	91.5	385	1.5	-1,883	-7.3
Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper)	260,332	206,656	79.4	37,208	14.3	-9,813	-3.8
Joe Pool Lake	175,800	175,800	100.0	8,748	5.0	6,716	3.8
Kemp, Lake	245,307	132,617	54.1	2,393	1.0	-77,546	-31.6
Kickapoo, Lake	86,345	51,166	59.3	-776	0.0	-15,592	-18.1
Lavon Lake	409,757	344,265	84.0	51,174	12.5	5,378	1.3
Leon, Lake	27,762	16,924	61.0	-25	0.0	-7,918	-28.5
Lewisville Lake	563,228	479,319	85.1	33,461	5.9	-45,710	-8.1
Limestone, Lake	203,780	143,415	70.4	513	0.3	-38,228	
*Livingston, Lake	1,603,504	1,603,504	100.0	83,528	5.2	4,657	0.3
*Lost Creek Reservoir	11,950	10,494	87.8	-57	0.0	-1,183	-9.9
Lyndon B Johnson, Lake	112,778	111,365	98.7	0	0.0	192	
Mackenzie Reservoir	46,450	2,913	6.3	-36	0.0	-708	-1.5
Marble Falls, Lake	7,597	4,455	58.6	42	0.6	-2,790	-36.7
Martin, Lake	75,726	59,028	77.9	1,026		-6,194	
Medina Lake	254,823	17,061	6.7	-839		-50,969	
Meredith, Lake	500,000	154,713	30.9	-2,565	0.0	-20,593	
Millers Creek Reservoir	26,768	16,781	62.7	-296		-6,946	
*Mineral Wells, Lake	5,273	4,190	79.5	5		-1,004	
Monticello, Lake	34,740	27,532	79.3	795		828	
Mountain Creek, Lake	22,850	22,850		0	0.0	0	
Murvaul, Lake	38,285	38,285		2,240		1,937	
Nacogdoches, Lake	39,522	31,303	79.2	-147		-3,594	
Nasworthy	9,615	8,343	86.8	147		270	
Navarro Mills Lake	49,827	37,143	74.5	2,322		-7,806	
New Terrell City Lake	8,583	8,454	98.5	1,617		643	
Nocona, Lake (Farmers Crk)	21,444	16,233	75.7	-130		-3,074	
North Fork Buffalo Creek Reservoir	15,400	6,830	44.4	-248		-5,877	
O' the Pines, Lake	241,363	239,427	99.2	11,611		3,324	
O. C. Fisher Lake	115,742	3,741	3.2	-49 407		-3,540	
*O. H. Ivie Reservoir	554,340	222,089	40.1	-407	0.0	-84,086	
Oak Creek Reservoir	39,210	19,358	49.4	-282	0.0	-8,105	-20.7

CONSERVATION STORAGE DATA FOR SELECTED MAJOR TEXAS RESERVOIRS										
	Storage	Storage at en	d- Storage change			Storage change from				
Name of lake or reservoir	capacity	November 2022		from end-Oct 2022		end-Nov 2021				
	(a cre-feet)	(a cre-feet)	(%)	(a cre-feet)	(%)	(a cre-feet)**	(%)			
Continued										
Palestine, Lake	367,303	323,295	88.0	11,602	3.2	-28,950	-7.9			
Palo Duro Reservoir	61,066	275	0.5	1	0.0	-197	0.0			
Palo Pinto, Lake	26,766	15,291	57.1	-192	0.0	-10,997	-41.1			
Pat Cleburne, Lake	26,008	14,399	55.4	856	3.3	-6,707	-25.8			
*Pat Mayse Lake	113,683	109,652	96.5	8,907	7.8	5,712	5.0			
Possum Kingdom Lake	538,139	441,584	82.1	-3,103	0.0	-79,745	-14.8			
Proctor Lake	54,762	23,798	43.5	-459	0.0	-24,404	-44.6			
Ray Hubbard, Lake	439,559	429,431	97.7	39,468	9.0	12,173	2.8			
Ray Roberts, Lake	788,167	742,780	94.2	17,662	2.2	-28,207	-3.6			
Red Bluff Reservoir	151,110	93,598	61.9	1,461	1.0	-16,972	-11.2			
Richland-Chambers Reservoir	1,087,839	901,006	82.8	33,039	3.0	-100,325	-9.2			
Sam Rayburn Reservoir	2,857,077	2,198,193	76.9	-5,763	0.0	-302,594	-10.6			
Somerville Lake	150,293	96,131	64.0	no data		-54,162	-36.0			
Squaw Creek, Lake	151,250	151,250	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Stamford, Lake	51,570	33,138	64.3	-442	0.0	-13,126	-25.5			
Stillhouse Hollow Lake	229,796	169,351	73.7	1,949	0.8	-51,646	-22.5			
Striker, Lake	16,934	15,925	94.0	1,658	9.8	-1,009	-6.0			
Sweetwater, Lake	12,267	7,480	61.0	-109	0.0	-2,432	-19.8			
*Sulphur Springs, Lake	17,747	17,747	100.0	5,378	30.3	6,987	39.4			
Tawakoni, Lake	871,685	810,995	93.0	74,700	8.6	1,414	0.2			
Texana, Lake	158,975	121,774	76.6	12,191	7.7	-36,073	-22.7			
Texoma, Lake (Texas & Oklahoma)	2,487,601	2,381,587	95.7	68,349	2.7	-717	0			
Texoma, Lake (Texas)	1,243,801	1,190,793	95.7	34,175	2.7	-359	0.0			
Toledo Bend Reservoir (Texas & Louisiana)	4,472,900	3,820,946	85.4	133,559	3.0	57,809	1.3			
Toledo Bend Reservoir (Texas)	2,236,450	1,908,423	85.3	66,779	3.0	28,905	1.3			
Travis, Lake	1,098,044	509,449	46.4	2,460	0.2	-275,446	-25.1			
Twin Buttes Reservoir	182,454	52,842	29.0	-572	0.0	-42,116	-23.1			
Tyler, Lake	72,073	59,711	82.8	1,124	1.6	-9,254	-12.8			
Waco, Lake	189,418	109,161	57.6	1,113	0.6	-62,337	-32.9			
Waxahachie, Lake	11,060	9,392	84.9	976	8.8	221	2.0			
Weatherford, Lake	17,812	11,044	62.0	-44	0.0	-4,051	-22.7			
White River Lake	29,880	4,340	14.5	-111	0.0	-1,736	-5.8			
Whitney, Lake	564,808	423,138	74.9	12,574	2.2	-93,853	-16.6			
Worth, Lake	24,419	16,916	69.3	-569	-2.3	-3,640				
Wright Patman Lake	122,593	122,593	100.0	-12,476	-10.2	0	0.0			
STATEWIDE TOTAL										
STATEWIDE TOTAL	32,414,434	22,114,948	68.2	681,592	2.1	-2,802,220	-8.6			

^{*}Total volume below elevation of the conservation pool top is used as conservation storage capacity, because the dead pool storage is unknown.

^{**}Monthly and yearly changes do not include reservoirs that did not have data in the last month or last year, respectively.

SOIL MOISTURE

At the end of November 2022, root zone soil moisture was below average [< 0.3 cubic meters of water per bulk cubic meter soil (m³/m³), Figure 5(a)] across most of the state. Average soil moisture [0.3 cubic meters of water per bulk cubic meter soil (m³/m³), Figure 5(a)] was seen in the northern Edwards Plateau, eastern North Central, portions of East Texas, northern Southern, southern Lower Valley, portions of the South Central, and much of the Upper Coast climate divisions. Low soil moisture [< 0.15 cubic meters of water per bulk cubic meter soil (m³/m³), Figure 5(a)] was seen in the northern and southern High Plains, western and central Low Rolling Plains, much of the Trans Pecos, western North Central, portions of East Texas, northern and southern South Central, much of the Southern, northern Lower Valley, and areas of the Upper Coast climate divisions. Above average soil moisture [> 0.3 cubic meters of water per bulk cubic meter soil (m³/m³), Figure 5(a)] was seen in northeastern North Central and eastern Upper Coast climate divisions.

Compared to conditions at the end of October 2022, soil moisture content increased [blue shading in Figure 5(b)] with a maximum of 0.47 m³/m³ in eastern North Central, portions of East Texas, eastern Edwards Plateau, eastern Southern, southern Lower Valley, much of the South Central, and Upper Coast climate divisions. Soil moisture content decreased [red shading in Figure 5(b)] in the High Plains, Low Rolling Plains, Trans Pecos, much of the Edwards Plateau, western and central North Central, western and central East Texas, much of the Southern, Lower Valley, southwestern Upper Coast, and northern and southern South Central climate divisions.

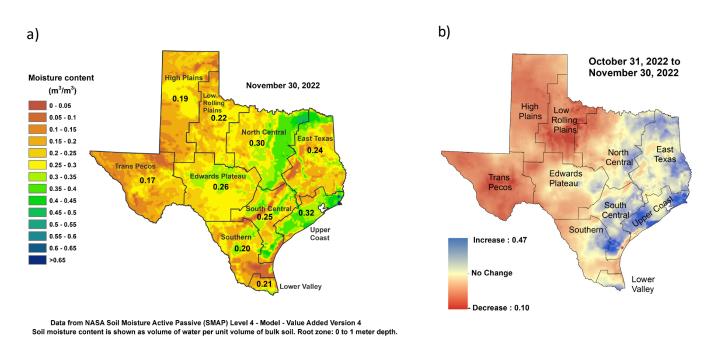


Figure 5: (a) Root zone soil moisture conditions in November 2022 and (b) the difference in root zone soil moisture between end-October 2022 and end-November 2022

STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS

Normal streamflow (25–75th percentile, green shading, Figure 6) was recorded in northern, western, and portions of central and eastern Texas this month. Above normal (76–90th percentile, light blue shading, Figure 6) streamflow was seen in the Upper Brazos (Running Water Draw watershed), the Upper Trinity (Lower West Fork Trinity, Cedar, and Richland watersheds), Colorado (Brady watershed), Colorado-Lavaca, San Jacinto (Buffalo-San Jacinto watershed), and San Jacinto-Brazos river basins. Much above normal (>90th percentile, dark blue shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Nueces-Rio Grande river basin (San Fernando watershed).

Below normal streamflow (10–24th percentile, orange shading, Figure 6) was recorded in the Canadian, Upper and Lower Red, Upper Trinity, Mid Brazos, Upper and Lower Colorado, San Jacinto (West Fork watershed), Lavaca, Lower Guadalupe, Nueces, Nueces-Rio Grande, and the Pecos (Toyah watershed) river basins.

Much below normal stream flow (< 10th percentile, dark red shading, Figure 6) was seen in the Upper Red (Washita Headwaters, and Lower Salt Fork Red watersheds), Colorado (North Llano, and Pedernales watersheds), Guadalupe, Upper and Middle Guadalupe, Nueces (Upper Frio watershed) river basins.

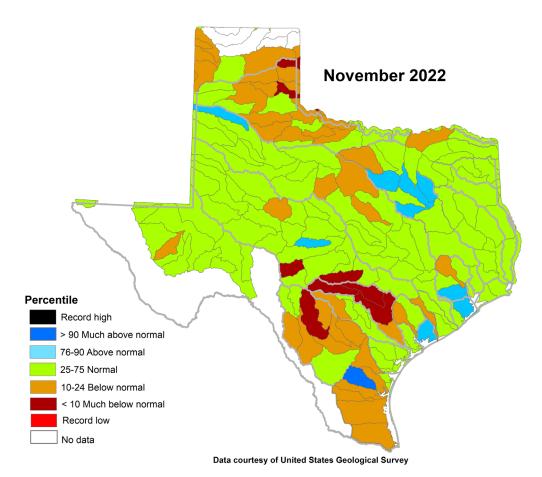
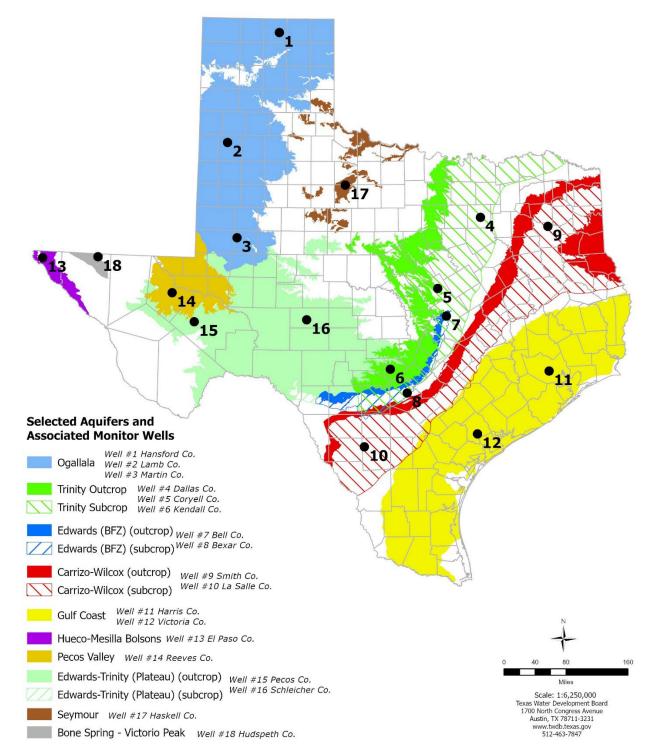


Figure 6: Runoff percentiles by the U.S. Geological Survey's Hydrologic Unit Code



NOVEMBER 2022 GROUNDWATER LEVELS IN MONITORING WELLS

Water-level measurements were available for 17 key monitoring wells in the state. The recorder in one well (#15 on map) was offline during the reporting period. Water levels rose in 11 monitoring wells since the beginning of November, ranging from an increase of 0.42 feet in the Haskell County Seymour Aquifer well (#17 on map) to 9.34 feet in the La Salle County Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer well (#10 on map). Water levels declined in six monitoring wells, ranging from a decline of -0.07 feet in the Martin County Ogallala Aquifer well (#3 on map) to -3.65 feet in the Dallas County Trinity Aquifer well (#4 on map). The J-17 well (#8 on map) in San Antonio recorded a water level of 92.90 feet below land surface or 638.10 feet above mean sea level. Water levels are 1.90 feet below the Stage 3 critical management level for the San Antonio portion of the Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer. Stage 3 water restrictions have been in effect since June 13, 2022.

^{*} Well numbers used in this publication on the aquifer map to indicate the monitoring well location (numbers 1 to 18) are different than the TWDB's seven-digit state well number.

Monitoring Well	November (depth to water, feet)	October (depth to water, feet)	Month Change	Year Change	Historical Change*	First Measured (year)
(1) Hansford 0354301	162.97	162.66	-0.31	NA	-92.85	1951
(2) Lamb 1053602	153.38	153.28	-0.10	-0.98	-125.21	1951
(3) Martin 2739903	145.88	145.81	-0.07	-1.43	-40.99	1964
(4) Dallas 3319101	515.84	512.19	-3.65	-20.31	-293.84	1954
(5) Coryell 4035404	546.05	551.65	5.60	-13.08	-254.05	1955**
(6) Kendall 6802609	167.99	168.59	0.60	-18.98	-107.99	1975
(7) Bell 5804816	125.41	126.83	1.42	-3.50	-1.90	2008
(8) Bexar 6837203	92.90	96.90	4.00	-27.60	-46.26	1932
(9) Smith 3430907	443.05	443.79	0.74	-2.87	-143.05	1977**
(10) La Salle 7738103	530.27	539.61	9.34	-26.54	-277.20	2003
(11) Harris 6514409	193.92	193.60	-0.32	-7.64	-58.42	1947**
(12) Victoria 8017502	33.97	34.47	0.50	-2.55	0.03	1958**
(13) El Paso 4913301	300.05	300.51	0.46	-1.24	-68.15	1964**
(14) Reeves 4644501	157.68	157.54	-0.14	NA	-65.59	1952
(15) Pecos 5216802	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.82*	1976
(16) Schleicher 5512134	311.70	314.09	2.39	-9.48	-9.80	2003
(17) Haskell 2135748	46.83	47.25	0.42	-1.52	-3.83	2002
(18) Hudspeth 4807516	152.60	153.99	1.39	NA	-48.68	1966

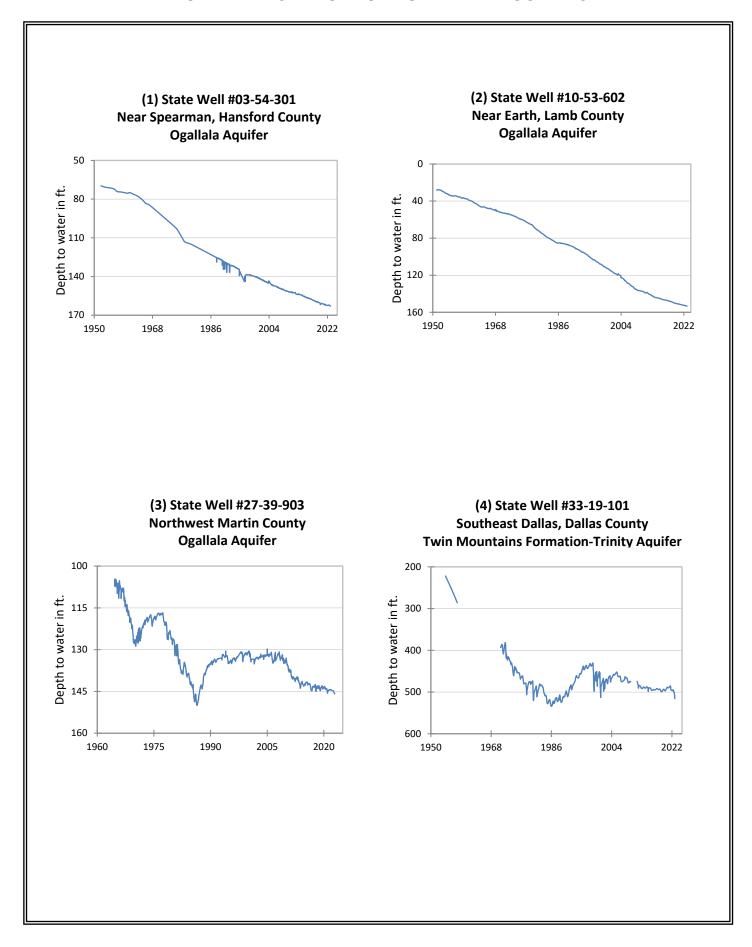
^{*} Change since the original measurement taken on the date indicated in the last column. The historical change shown for recorder well #15 is based off the most recent water level record from September 2022.

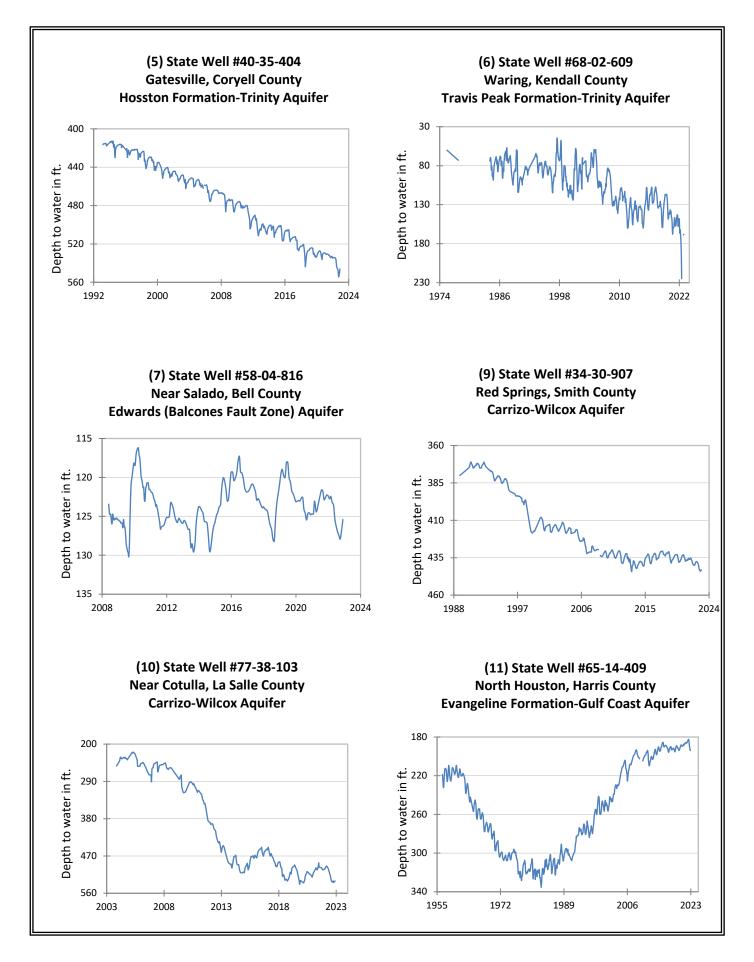
NA (not available)

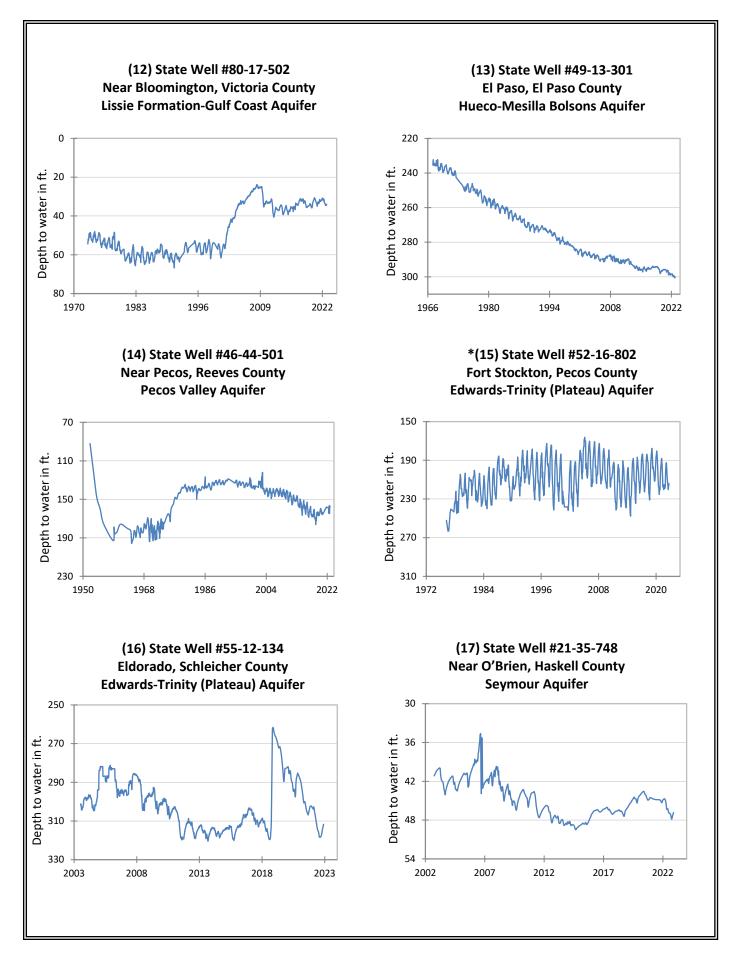
All data are provisional and subject to revision

^{**} Measurement not shown on the hydrograph.

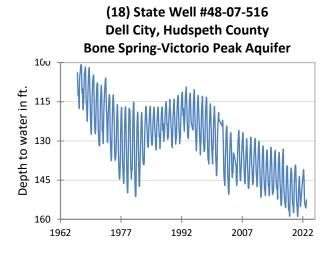
NOVEMBER 2022 MONITORING WELL HYDROGRAPHS





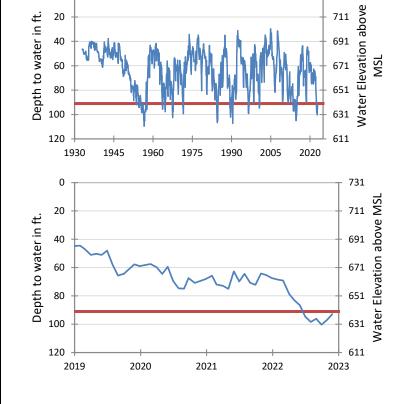


^{*}Recorder well #15 was offline in November 2022 and did not record data.



(8) State Well #68-37-203 (J-17) San Antonio, Bexar County Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer

731



The late November water-level measurement in this Edwards (Balcones Fault Zone) Aquifer well, located at an elevation of 731 feet above mean sea level, was 92.90 feet below land surface, or 638.10 feet above mean sea level. This was 4.00 feet above last month's measurement, 27.60 feet below last year's measurement, and 46.26 feet below the initial measurement recorded in 1932.

Water levels below the red line indicate periods in which Edwards Aquifer Authority Stage 3 drought restrictions are in effect. In November 2022, Stage 3 drought restrictions were in effect because the aquifer remained below the Stage 3 critical management level.

0

HYDROGRAPH OF THE MONTH

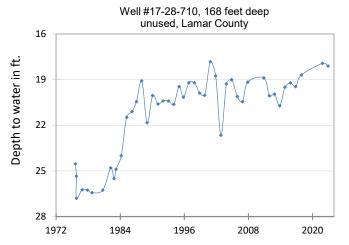


use in the area.

Each month this space features a new hydrograph (marked with the • symbol on the map) depicting different aquifers and their conditions in Texas.

The Blossom Aguifer is a minor aguifer located in Bowie, Red River, and Lamar counties in the northeast corner of Texas. The aquifer consists of the Blossom Sand Formation, composed of alternating sequences of sand and clay. In places, the aquifer is as much as 400 feet thick, although no more than about one-third of this thickness consists of sand, and freshwater saturated thickness averages 25 feet. The aquifer yields water of usable quality to wells located mostly in outcrop areas. However, in part of Red River County, slightly saline water, with total dissolved solids less than 3,000 milligrams per liter, extends underground for about 6 miles south of the outcrop. Groundwater in the Blossom Aguifer is generally soft, slightly alkaline, and, in some areas, high in sodium, bicarbonate, iron, and fluoride. Although water quality is not acceptable for irrigation, it is generally acceptable for nonindustrial uses. Municipal pumping accounts for a large percentage of total pumpage from the aquifer. Clarksville and the Red River County Water Supply Corporation in Red River County have historically pumped the greatest amounts from the aquifer, causing water level declines. In recent years, however, the rate of decline has slowed or even stabilized in some wells as a result of more surface water

Blossom Aquifer



The initial measurement taken by the TWDB in this former public water supply well was 24.53 feet below land surface in August 1975. The TWDB continues to collect near-annual measurements in this now unused well. The period of record reveals a distinct rise in water level from 1975 to 1988, which may be explained by the change in use of the well. Since 1988, water levels have experienced annual fluctuations of up to 3.9 feet per year, largely remaining between 19 and 22 feet below land surface. More recently, water levels have been slowly trending upwards at a rate of 0.07 feet per year.





Far away (left), and close-up (right) images of well #17-21-710.