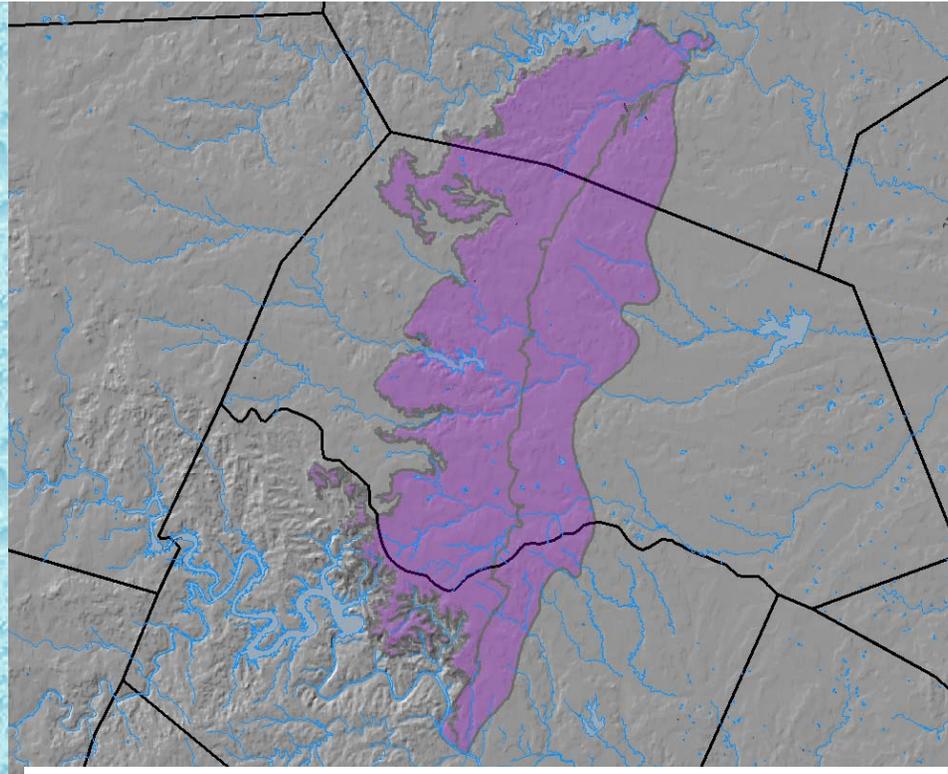


NORTHERN SEGMENT OF THE EDWARDS AQUIFER GROUNDWATER AVAILABILITY MODEL

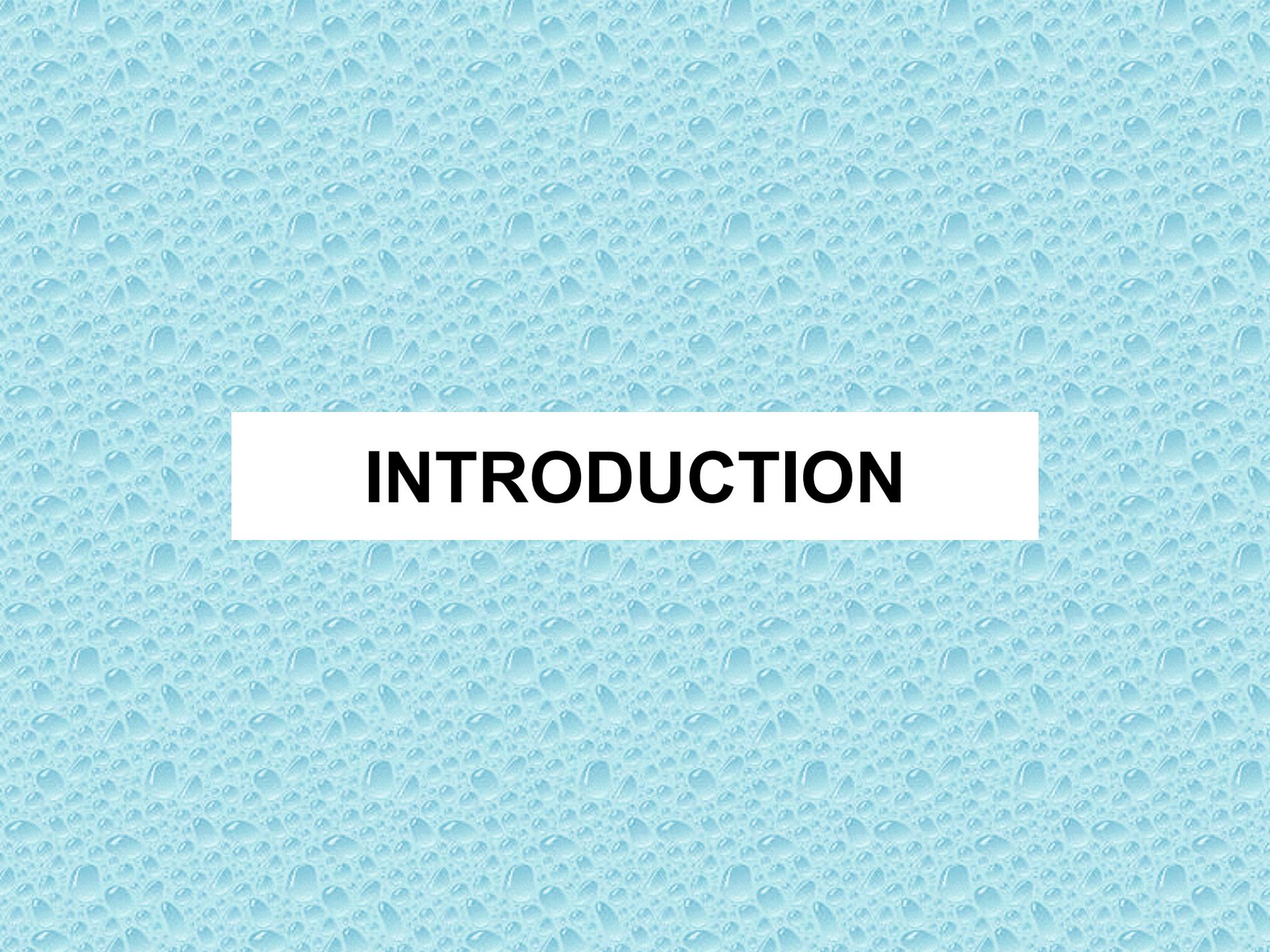


**Sixth Stakeholder Advisory Forum
July 2003**

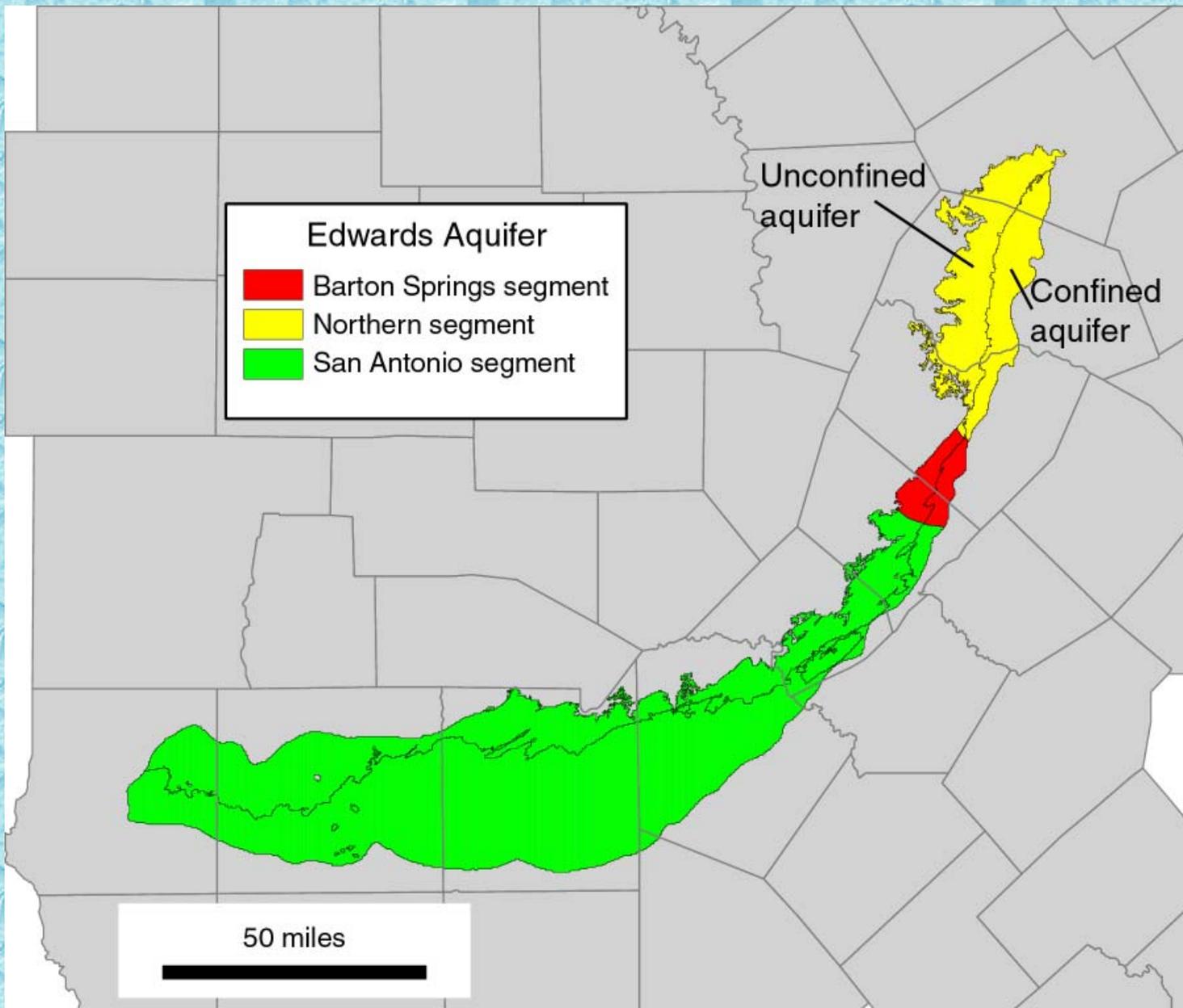


OUTLINE

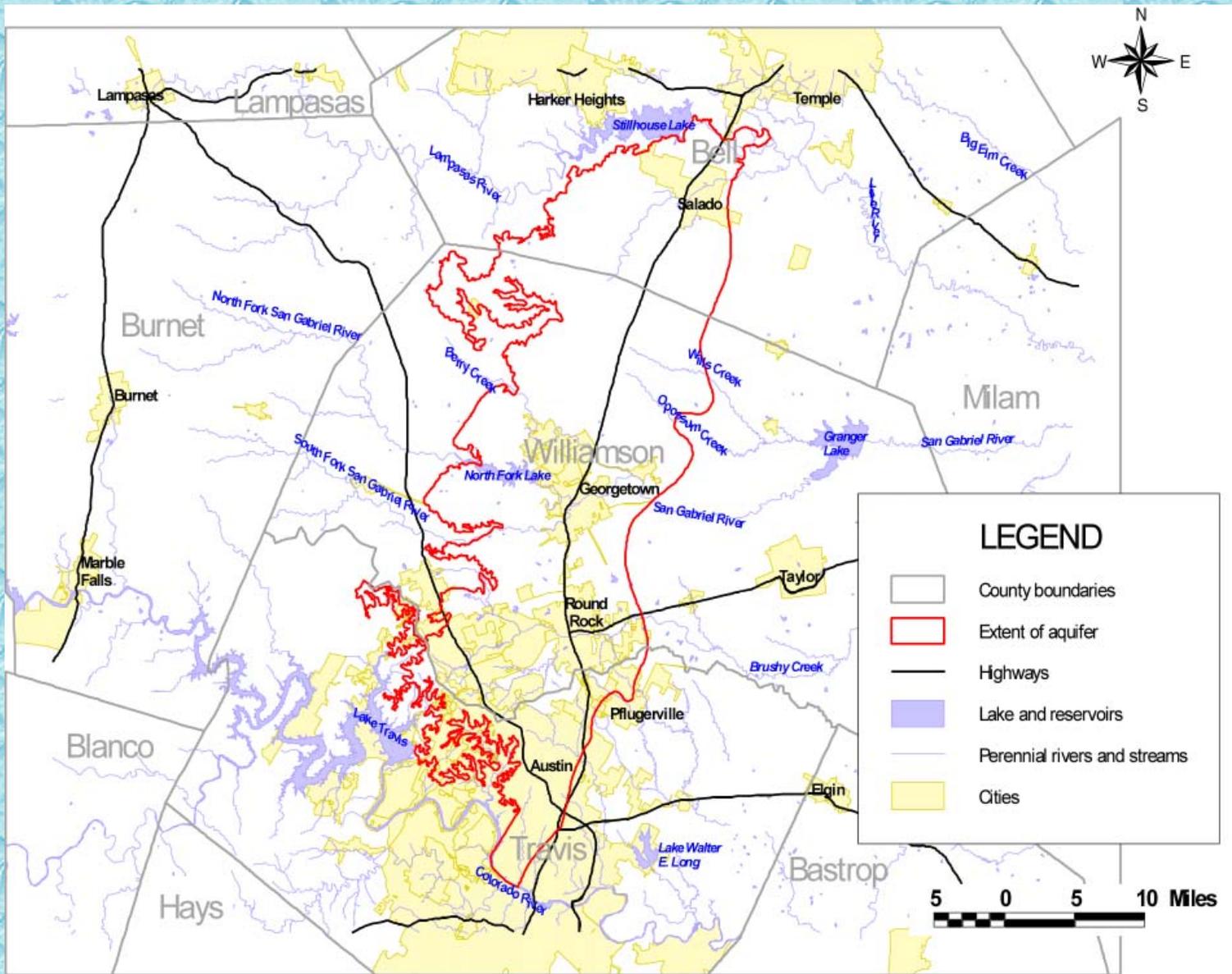
- Review
 - Geology and hydrogeology
 - Steady-state model
 - Historic transient model
- Predictive model
- Sensitivity analysis



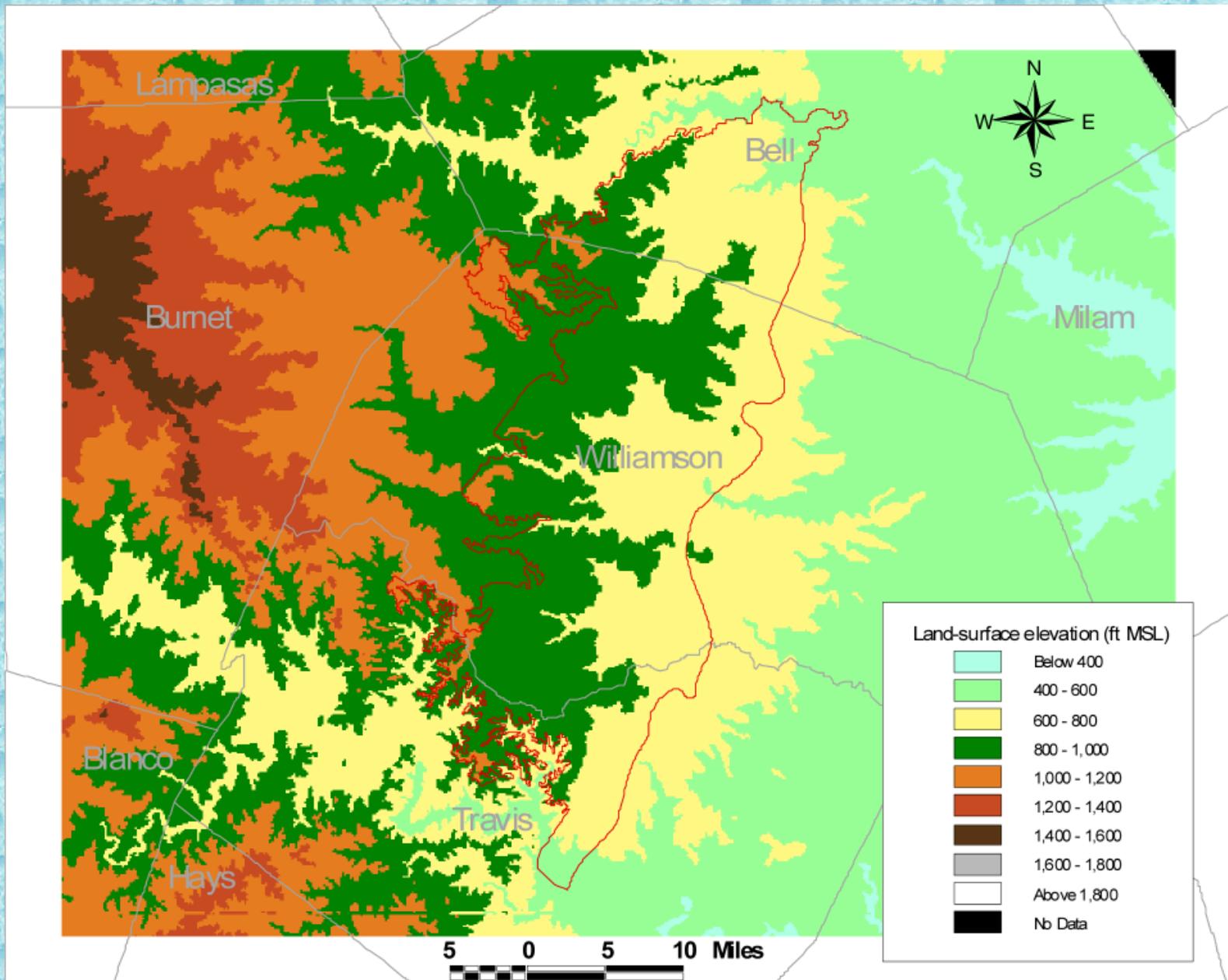
INTRODUCTION



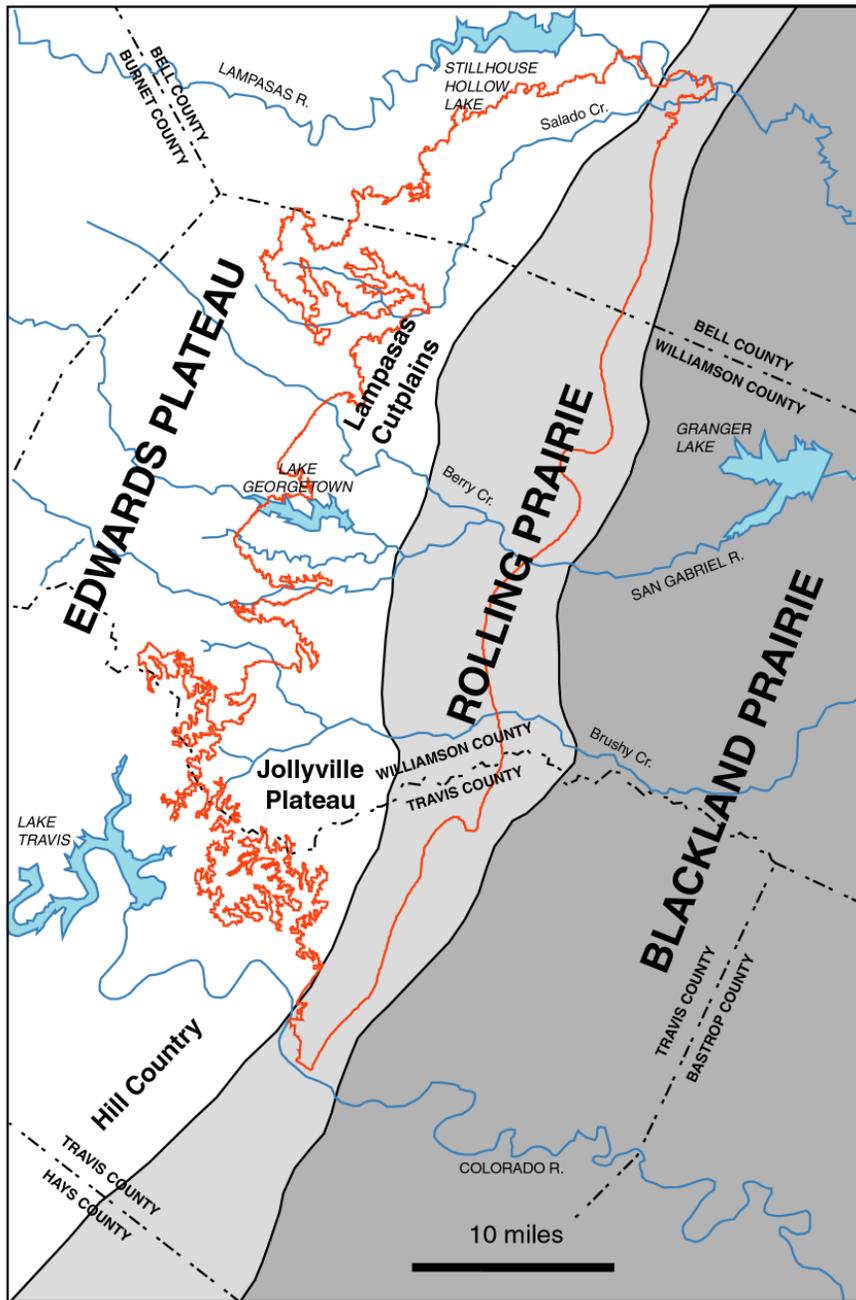
EDWARDS AQUIFER



STUDY AREA

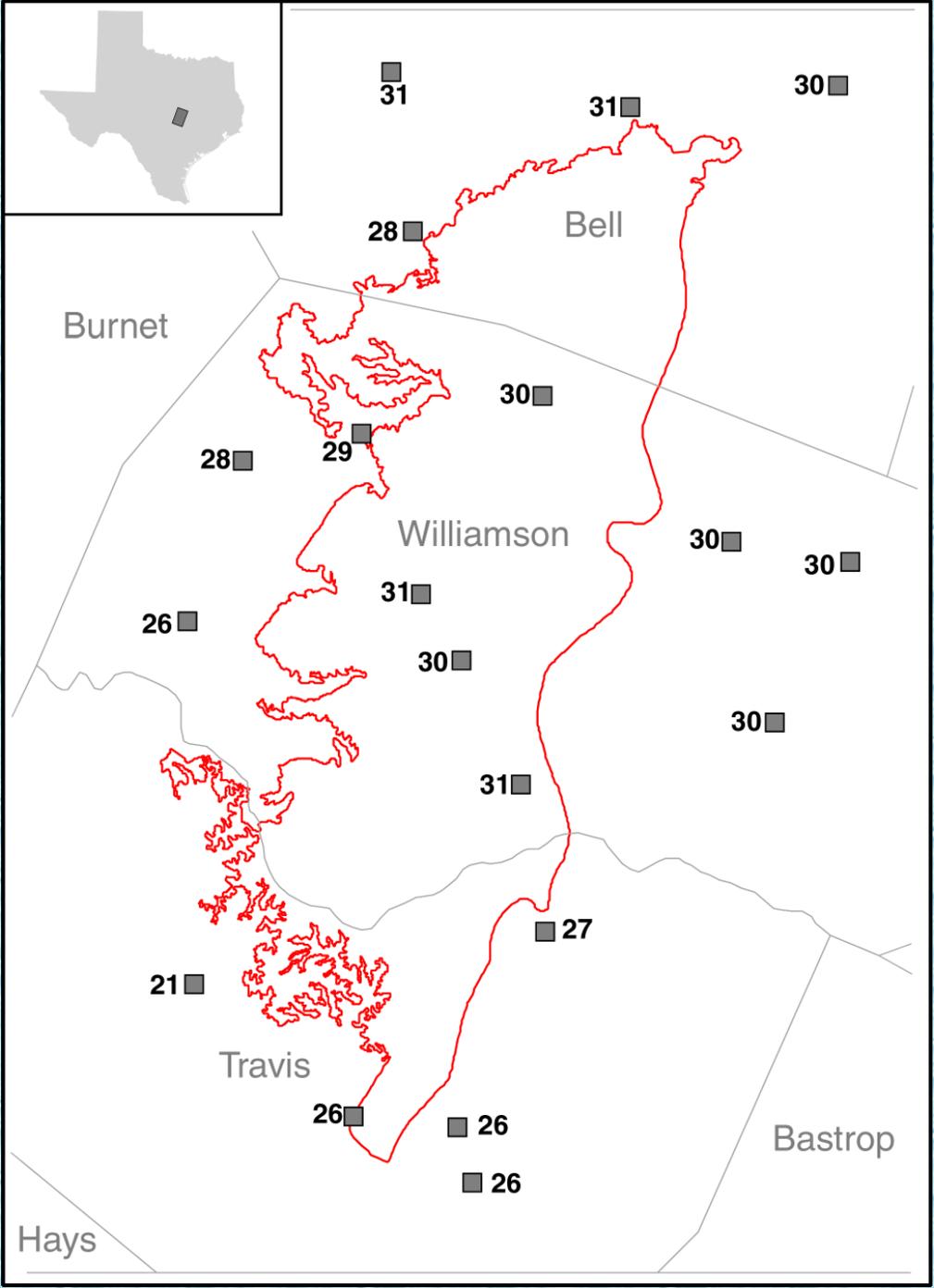


TOPOGRAPHY

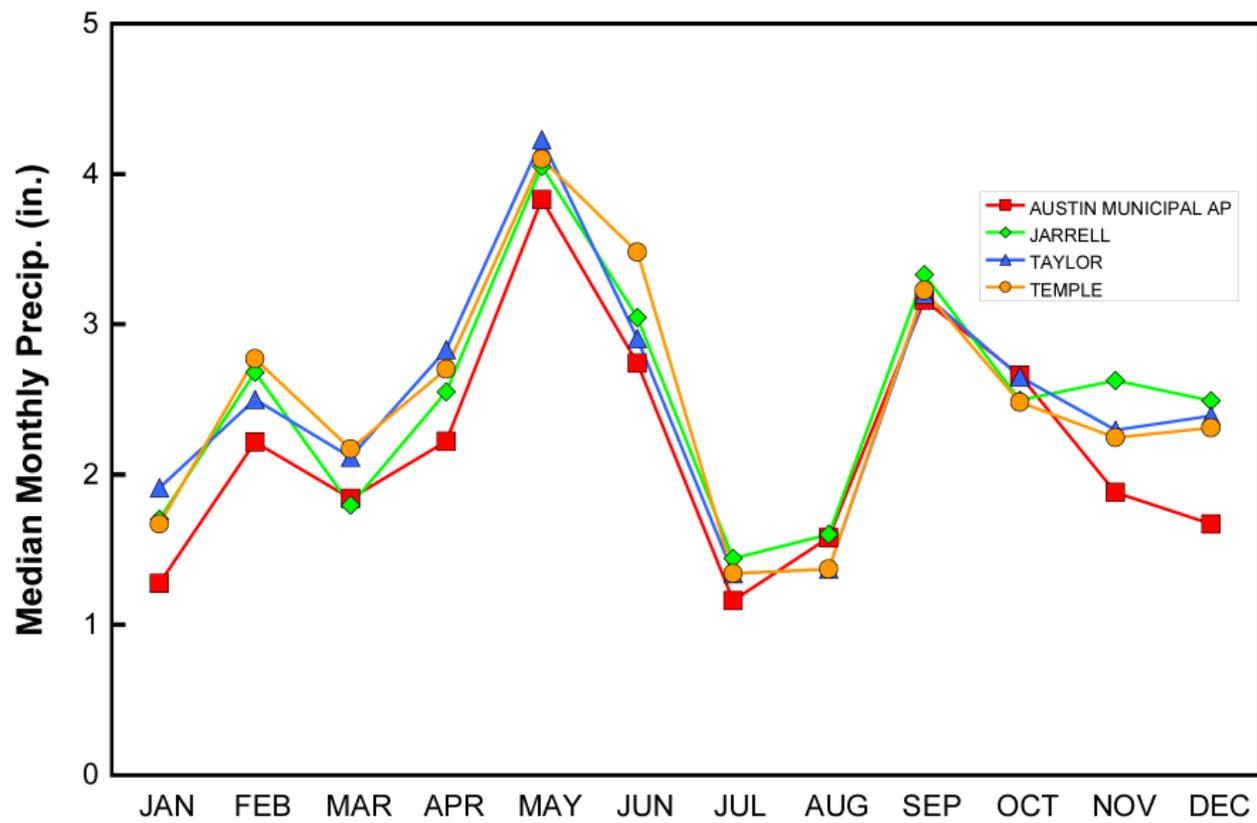


PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES

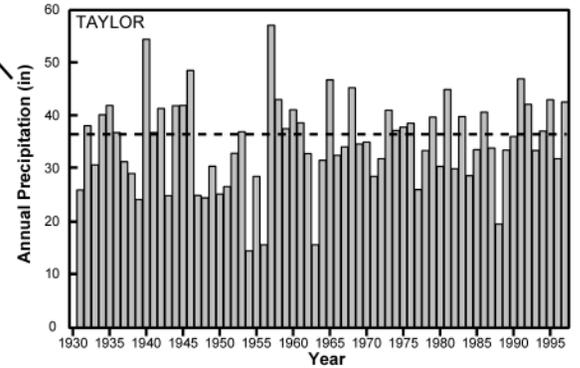
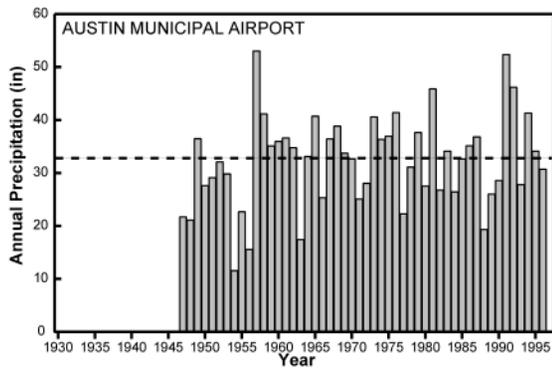
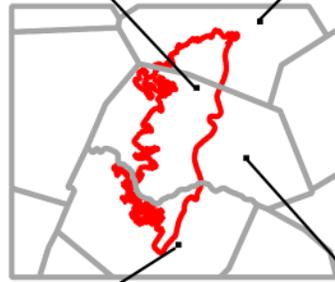
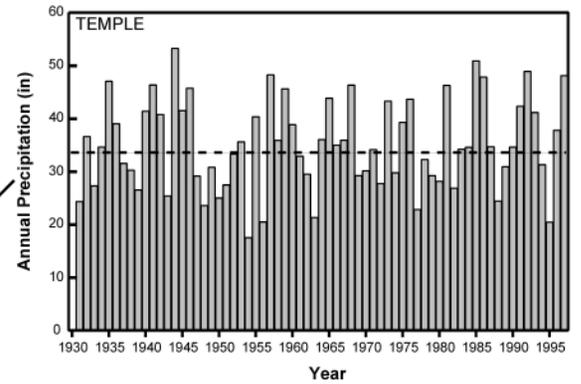
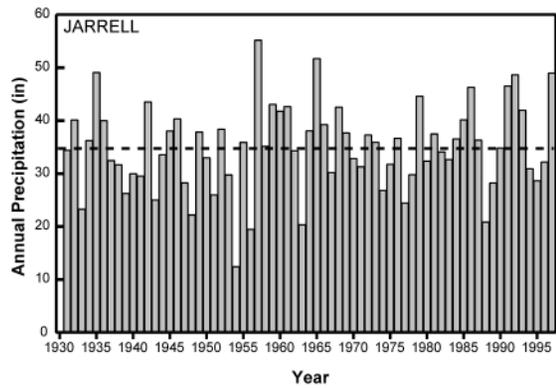
Modified from Senger et al. (1990)



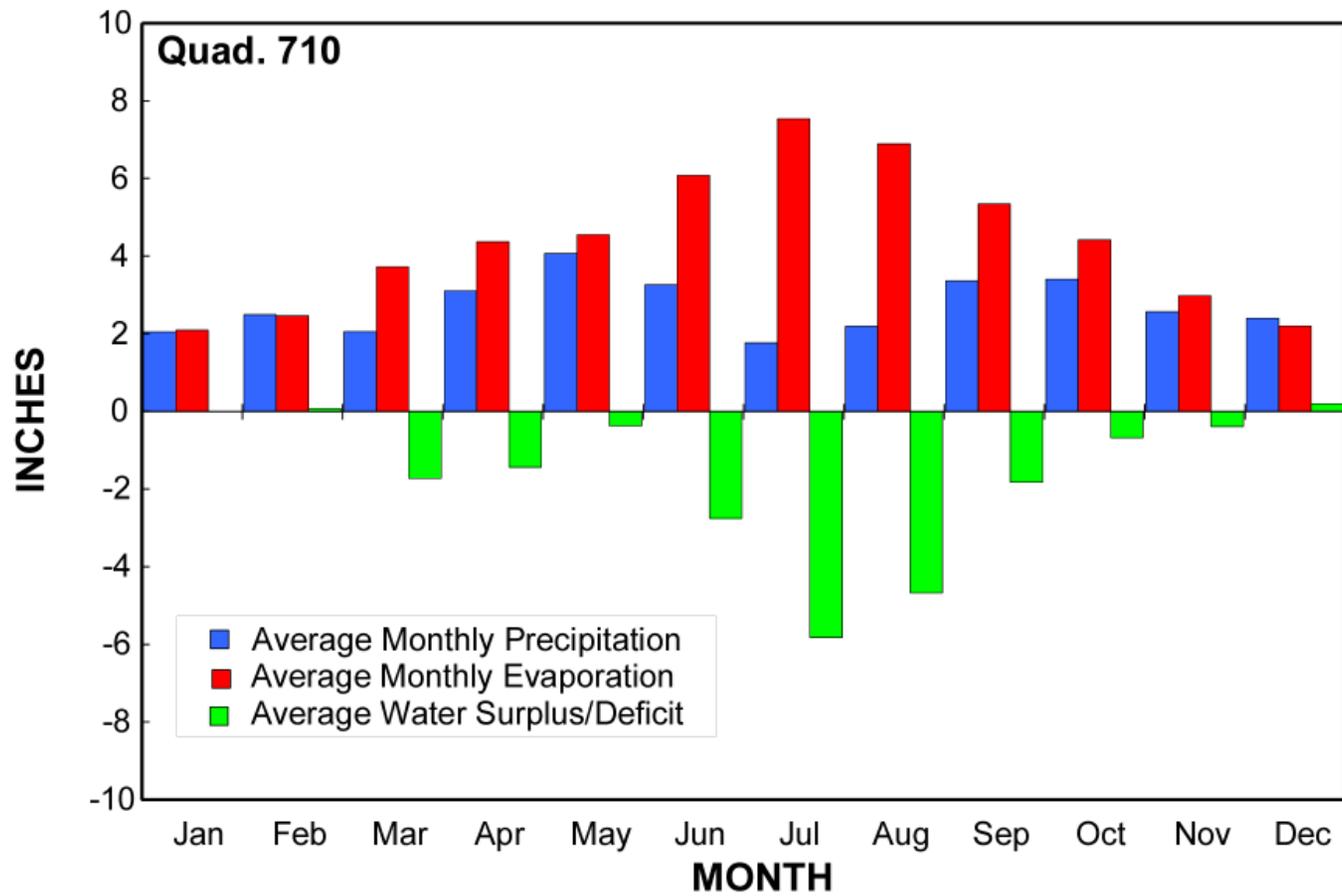
**AVERAGE ANNUAL
PRECIPITATION**



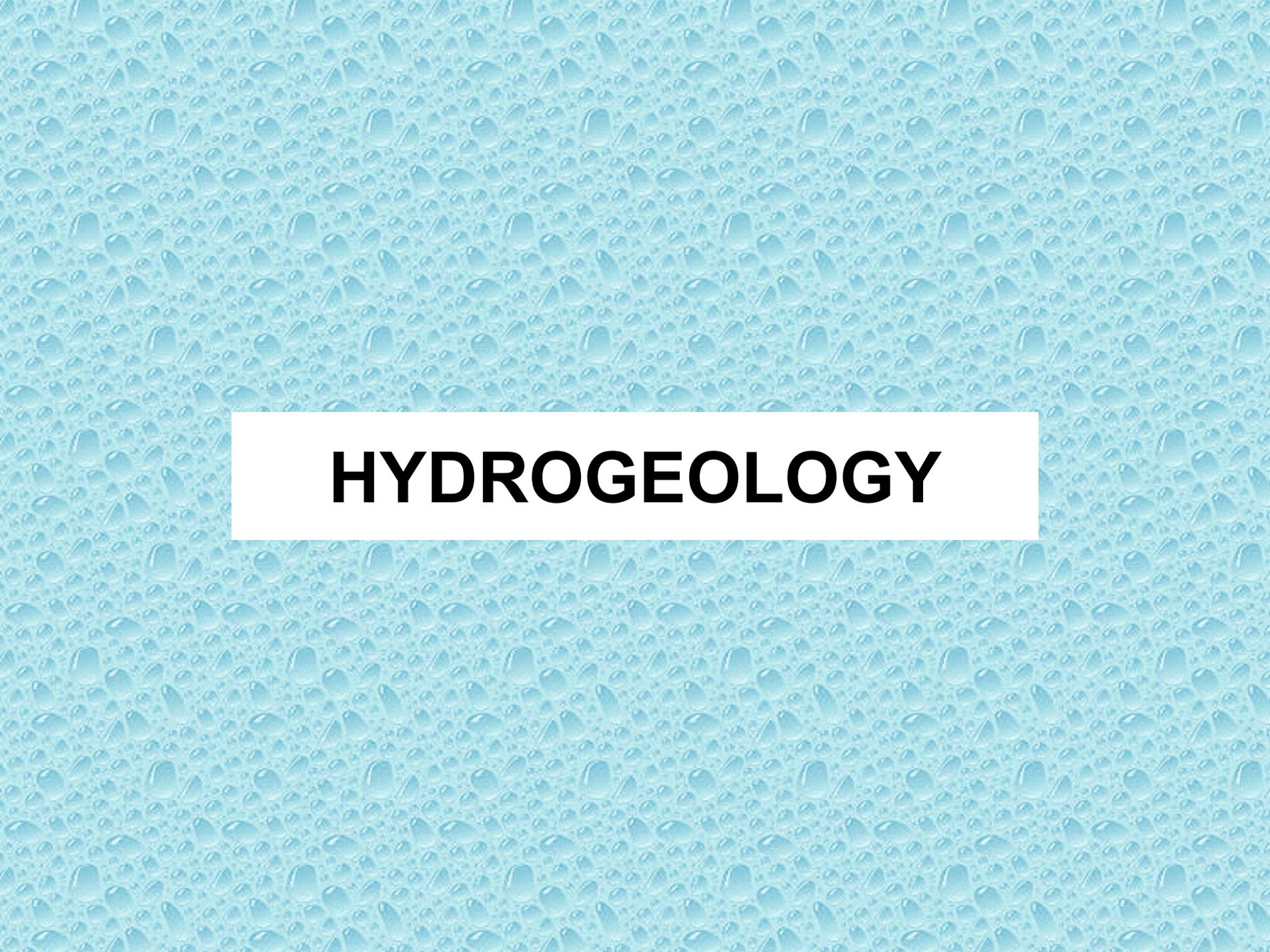
SEASONAL PRECIPITATION



HISTORIC PRECIPITATION



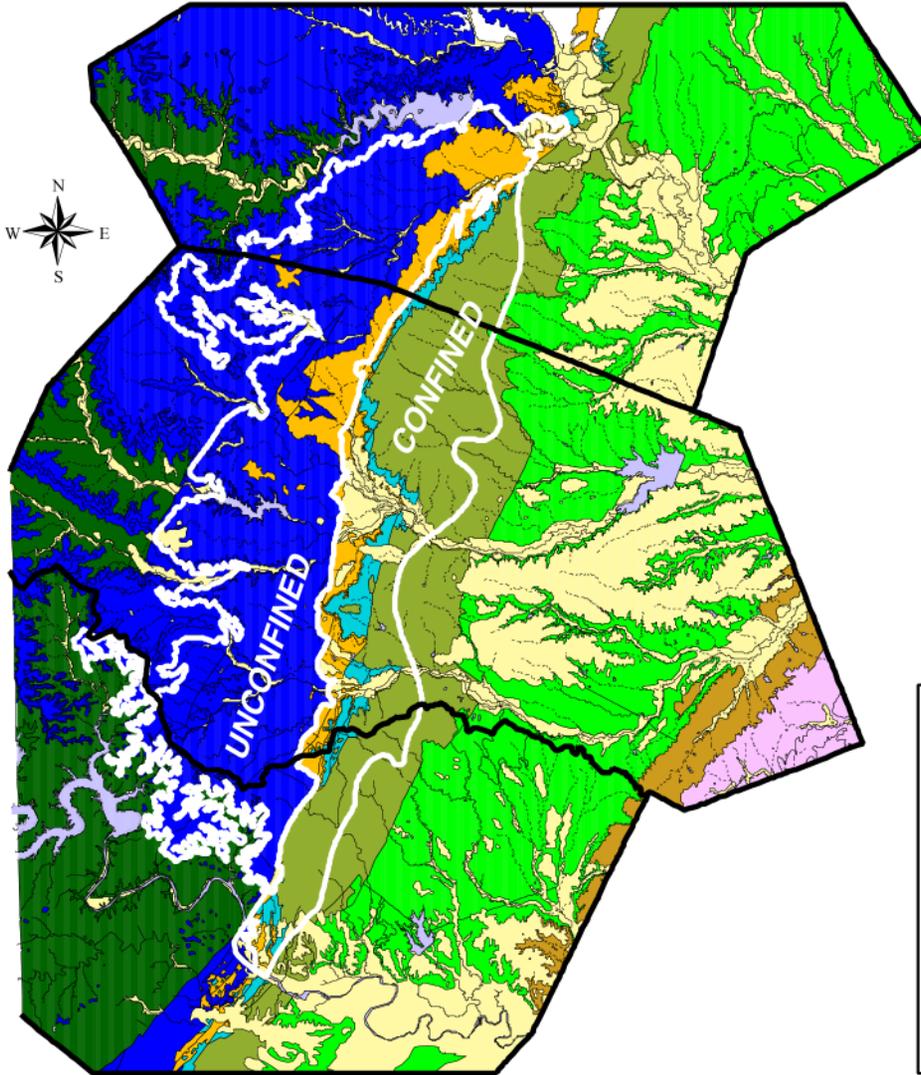
EVAPORATION



HYDROGEOLOGY

Series	Group	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrologic Unit	Maximum Thickness (feet)		
Gulf	Navarro		Navarro and Taylor Group	850		
	Taylor					
	Austin		Austin Chalk	450		
Comanche	Eagle Ford			50		
	Washita	Buda Limestone		50		
		Del Rio Clay		60		
		Georgetown Formation		100		
	Fredericksburg	Edwards Limestone		Edwards and associated limestones	200	
		Comanche Peak Limestone			50	
		Walnut Formation			150	
	Trinity	Paluxy Formation		Upper Trinity	10	
		Glen Rose	Upper Member		450	
			Lower Member		450	
		Travis Peak	Hensell Sand Member		Middle Trinity	100
			Cow Cr. Limestone Member			100
			Hammett Shale Member		50	
			Sligo Member		Lower Trinity	150
			Hosston Member			850

HYDROSTRATIGRAPHY

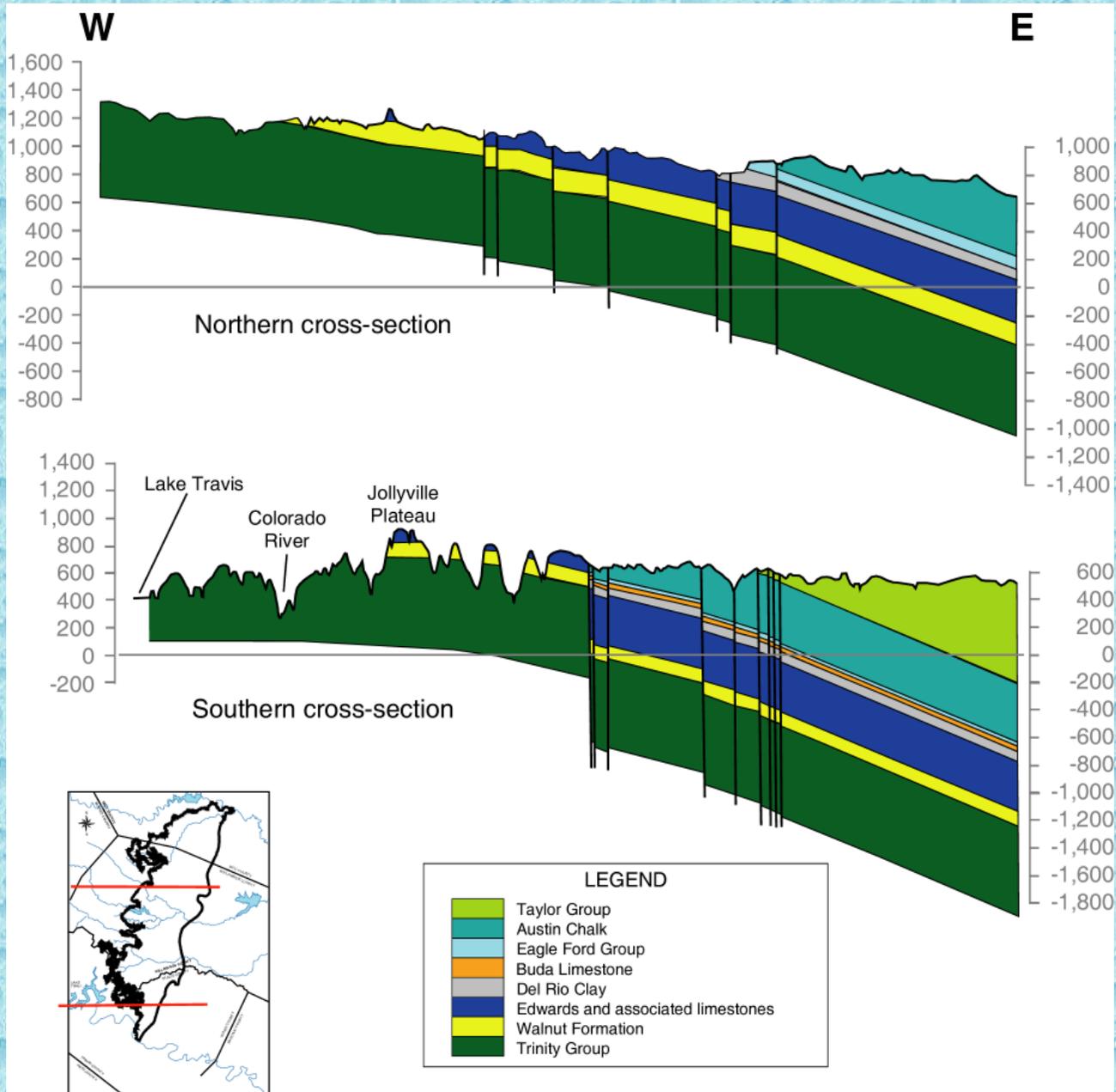


10 miles

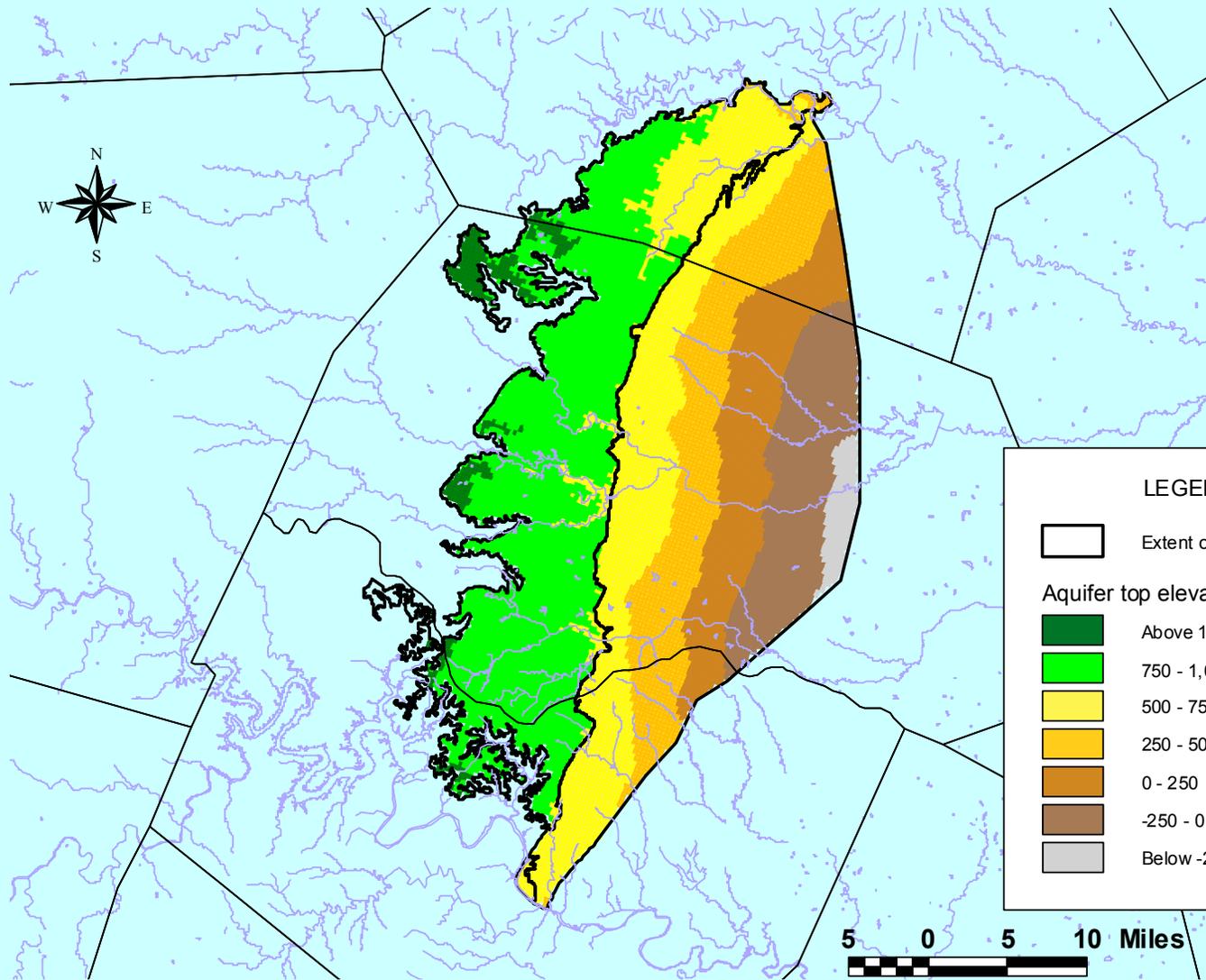


Modified from Bureau of Economic Geology Geologic Atlas of Texas

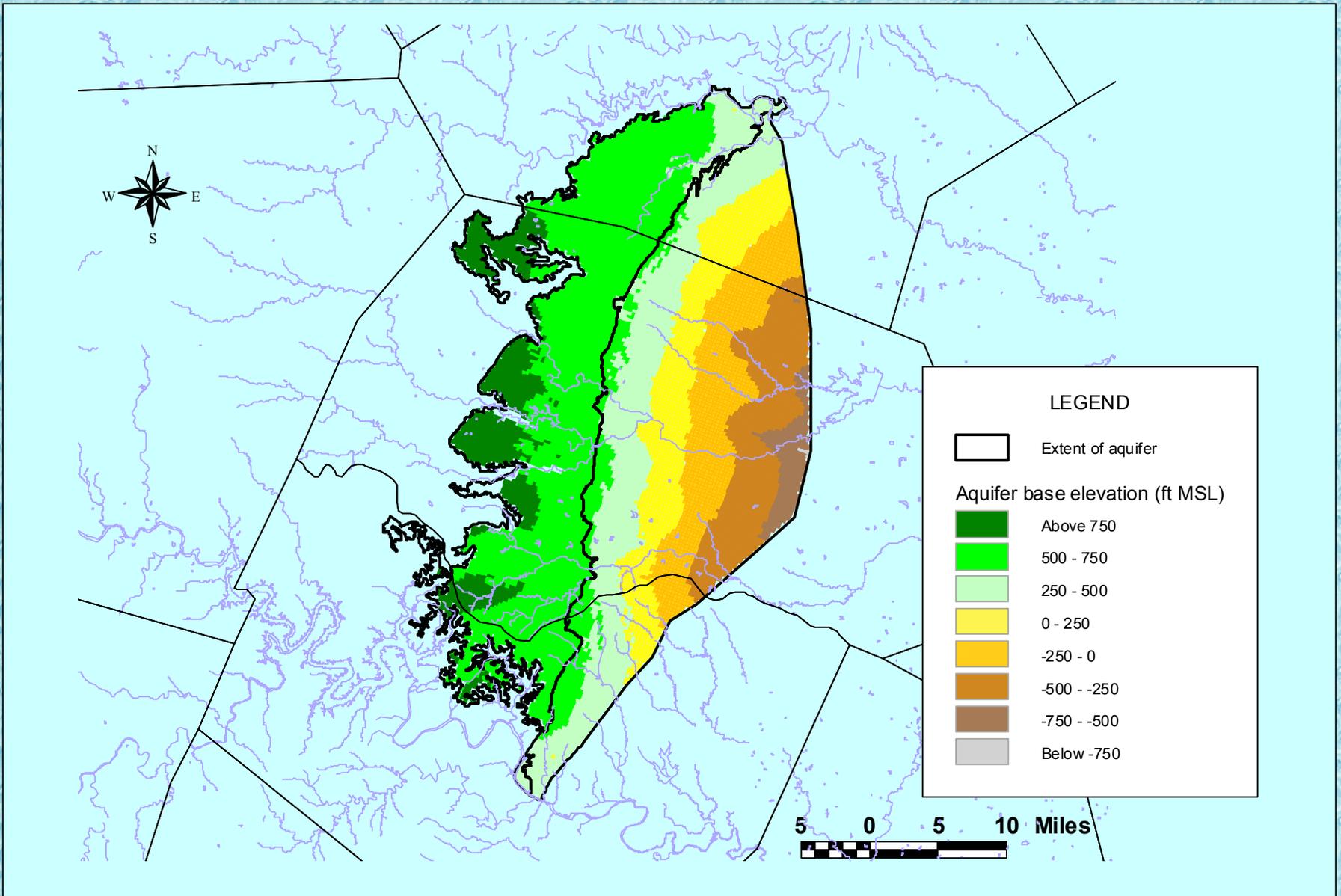
SURFACE GEOLOGY



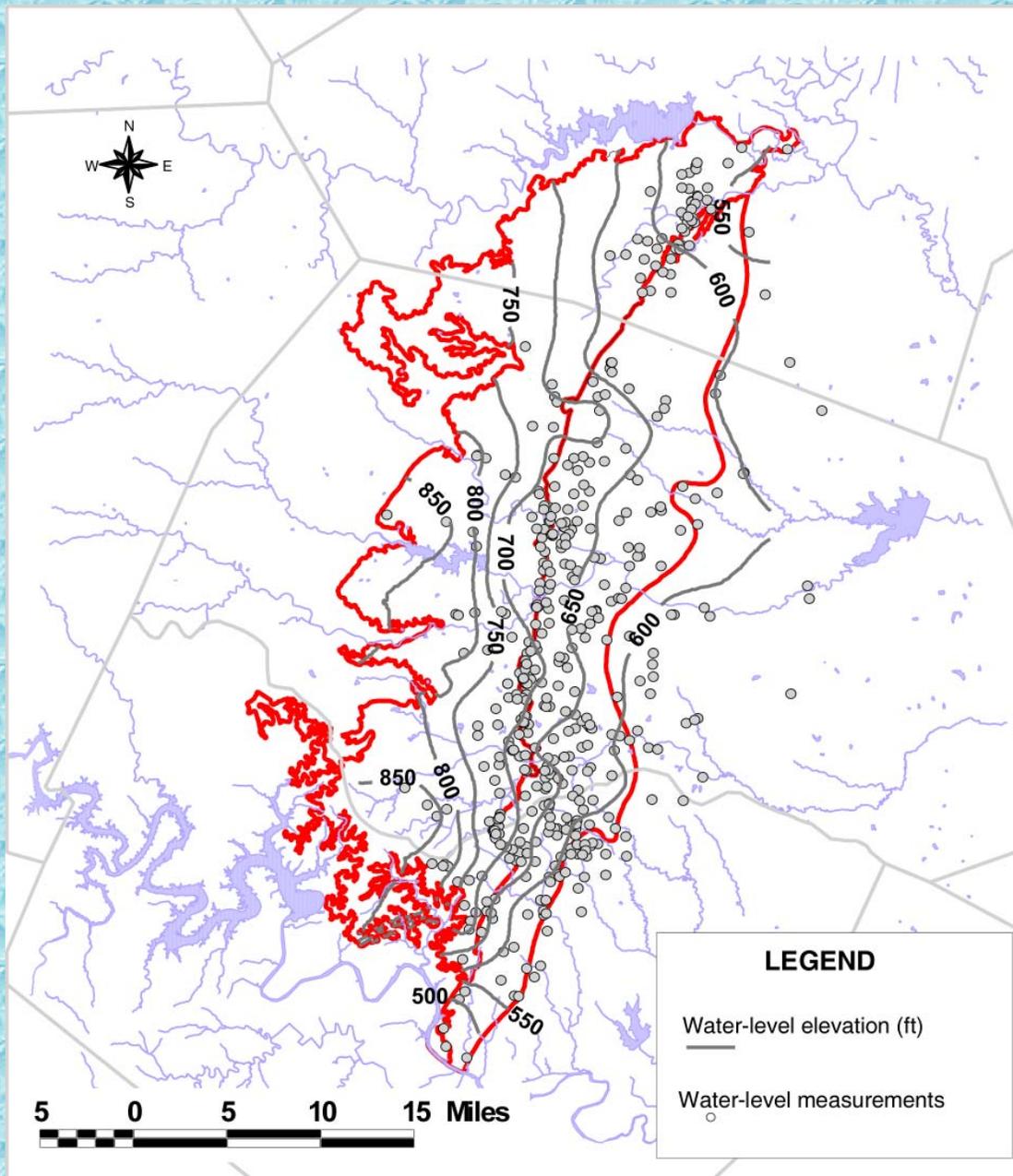
GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS



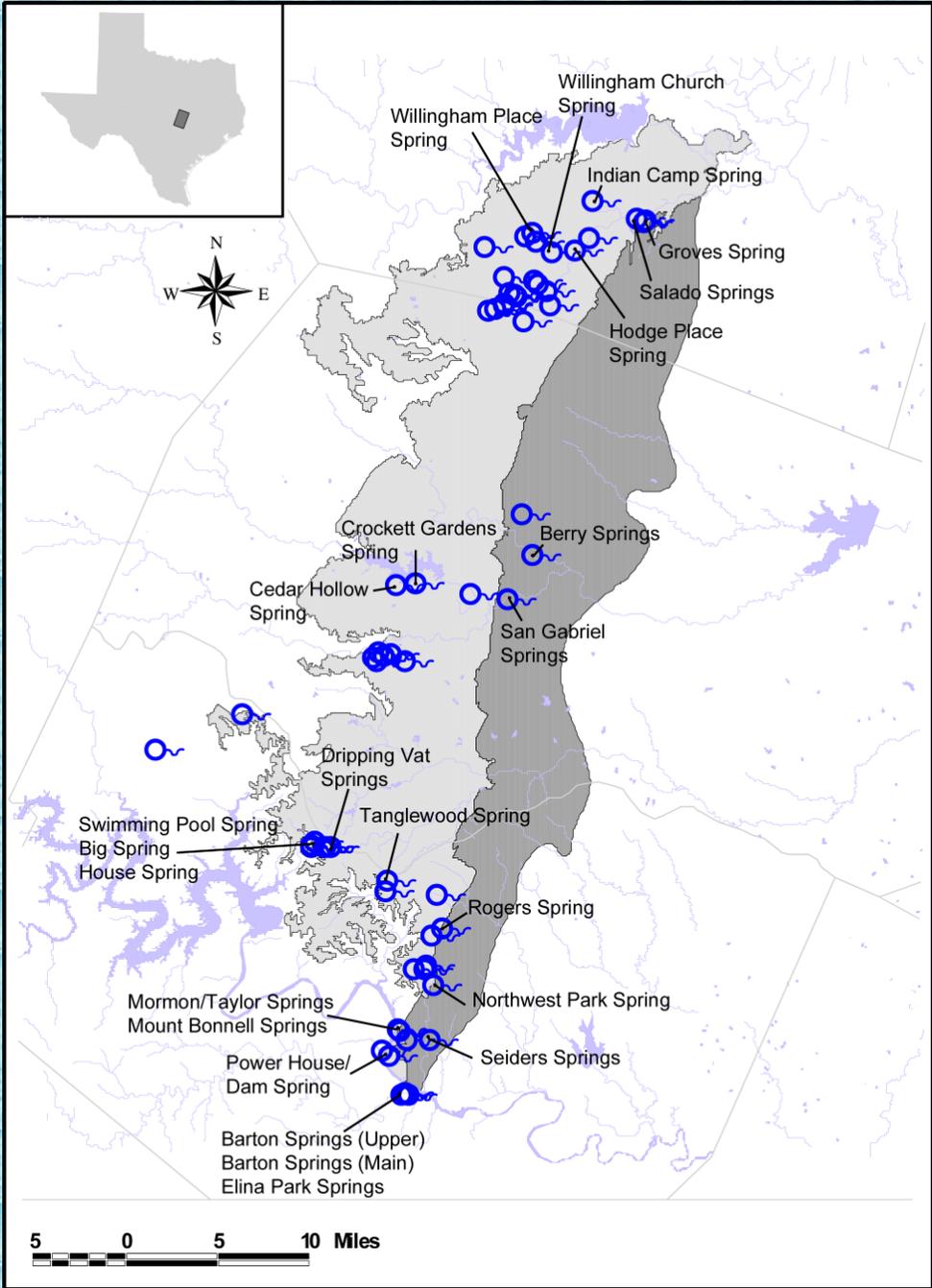
AQUIFER TOP ELEVATION



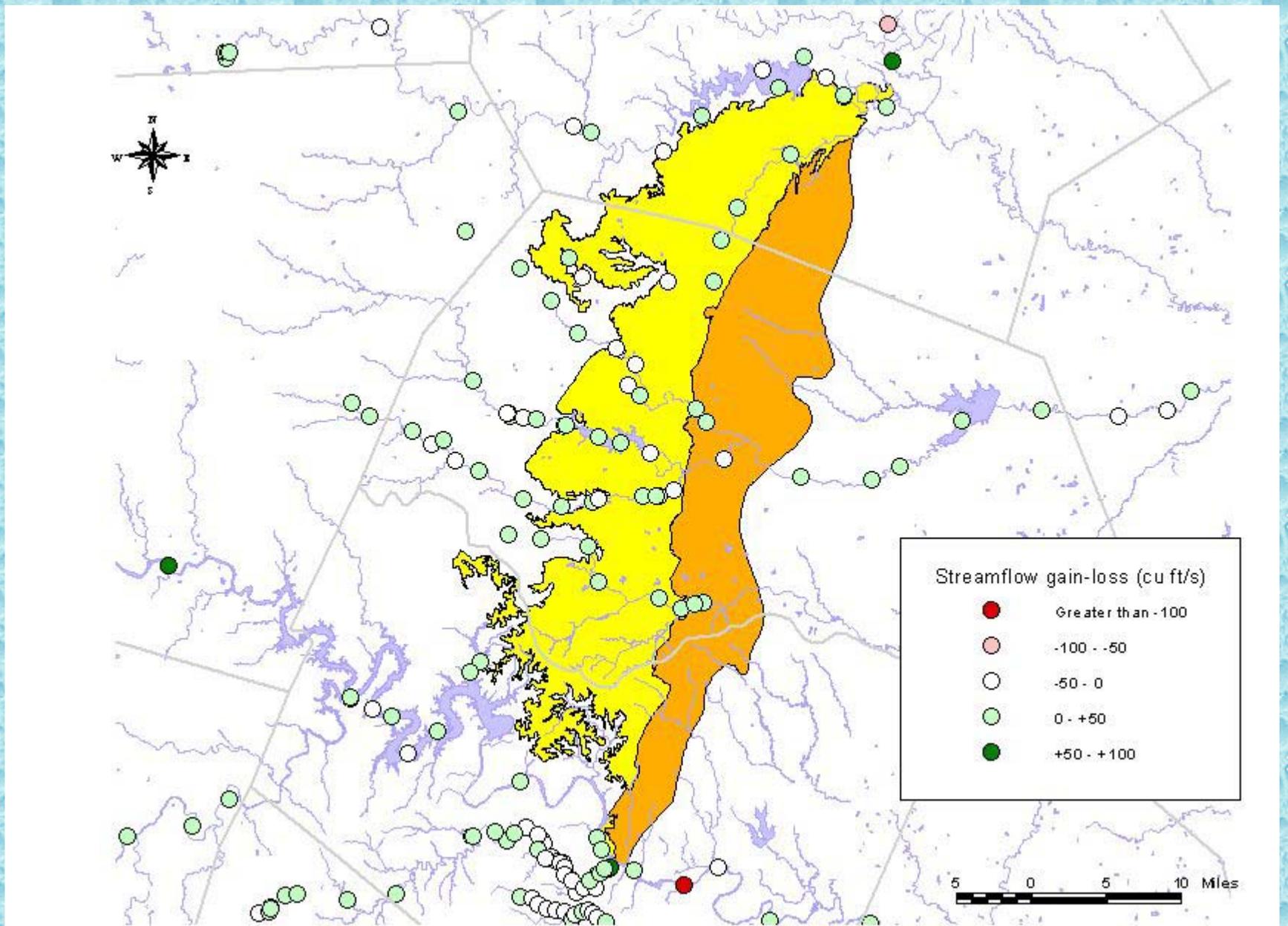
AQUIFER BASE ELEVATION



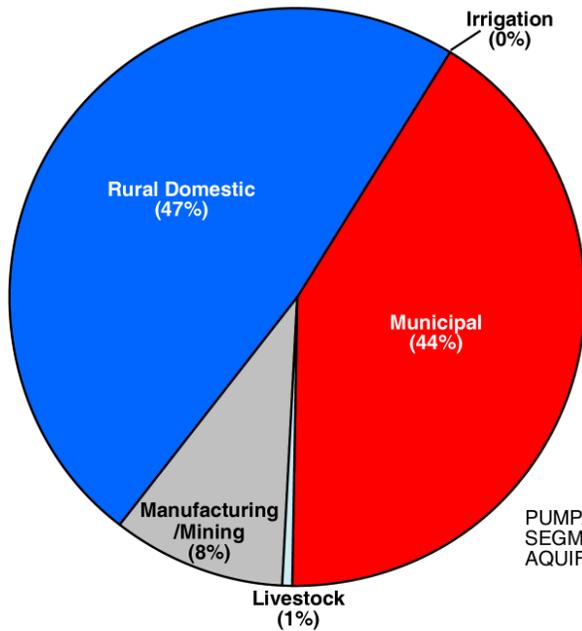
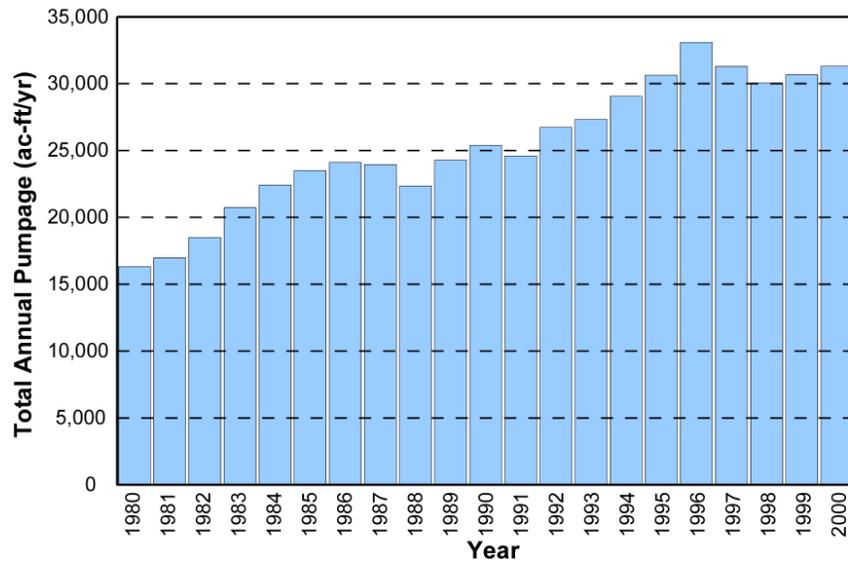
WATER LEVELS



MAJOR SPRINGS

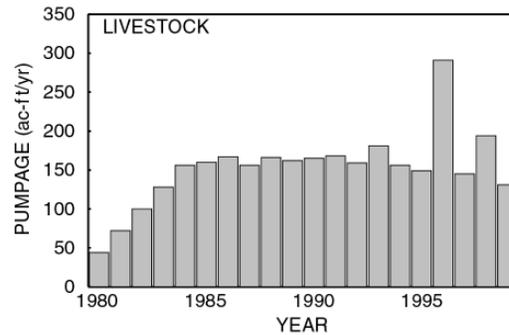
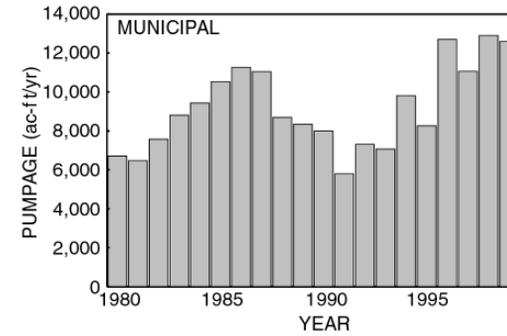
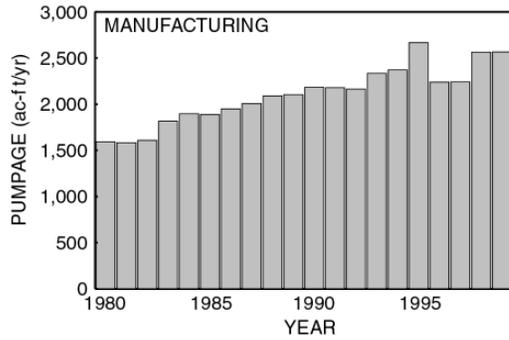
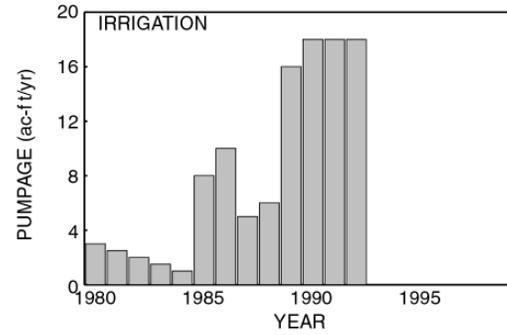
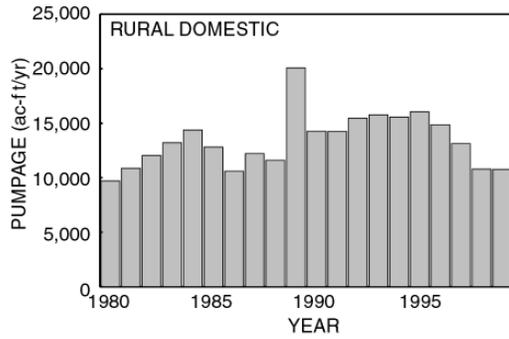


STREAMFLOW GAIN-LOSS

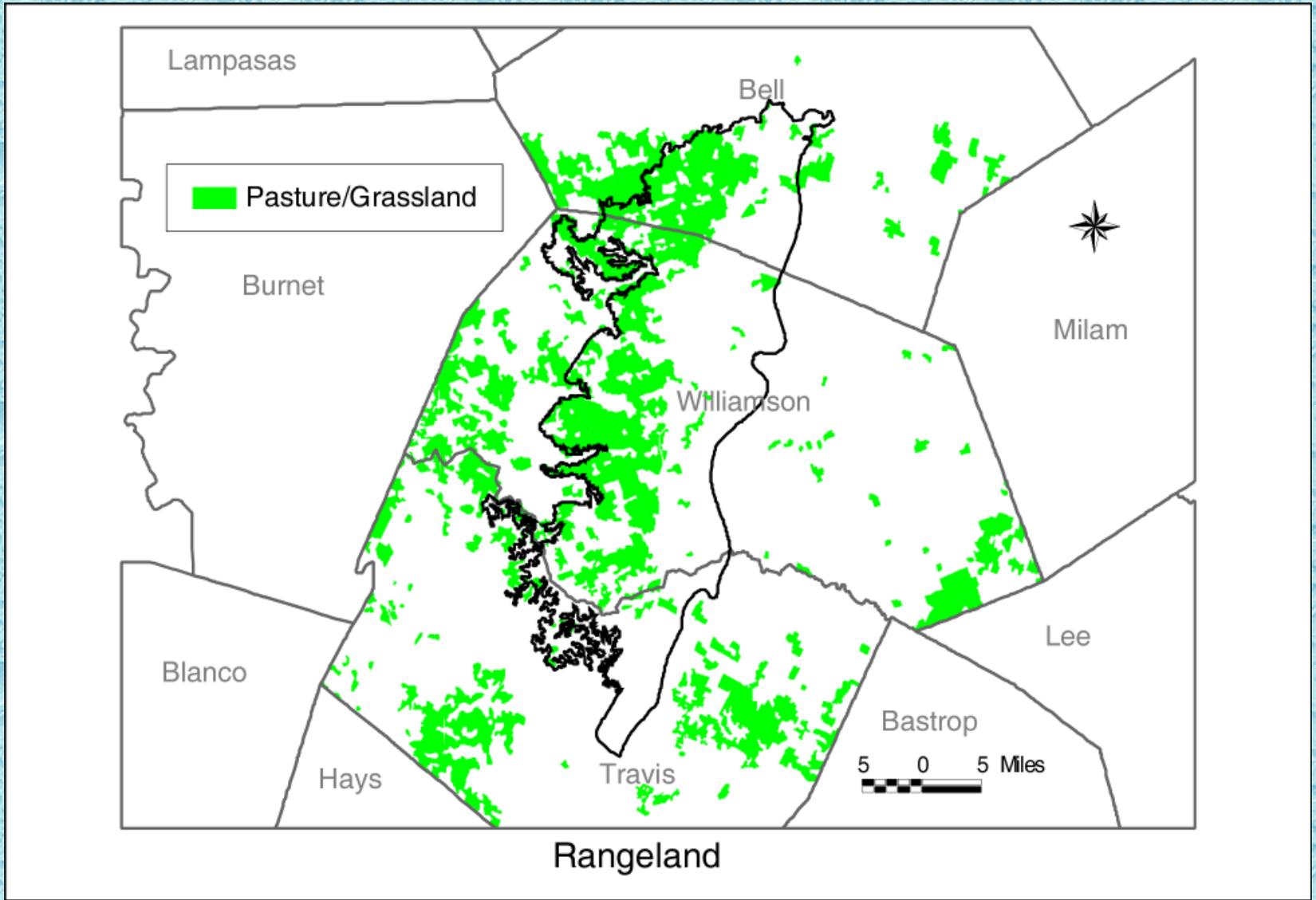


PUMPAGE FROM THE NORTHERN SEGMENT OF THE EDWARDS AQUIFER (1999)

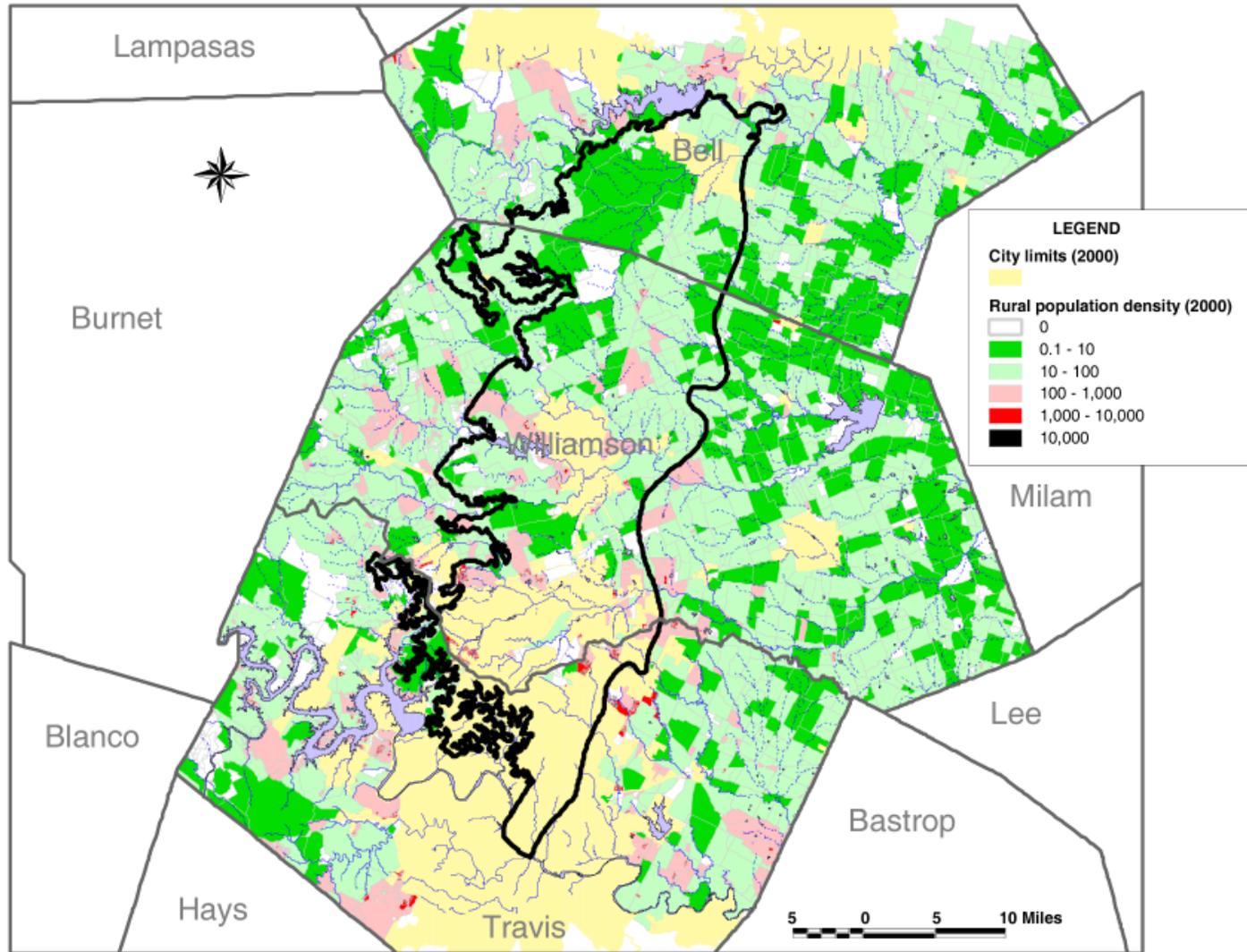
HISTORIC PUMPAGE: TOTAL



HISTORIC PUMPAGE

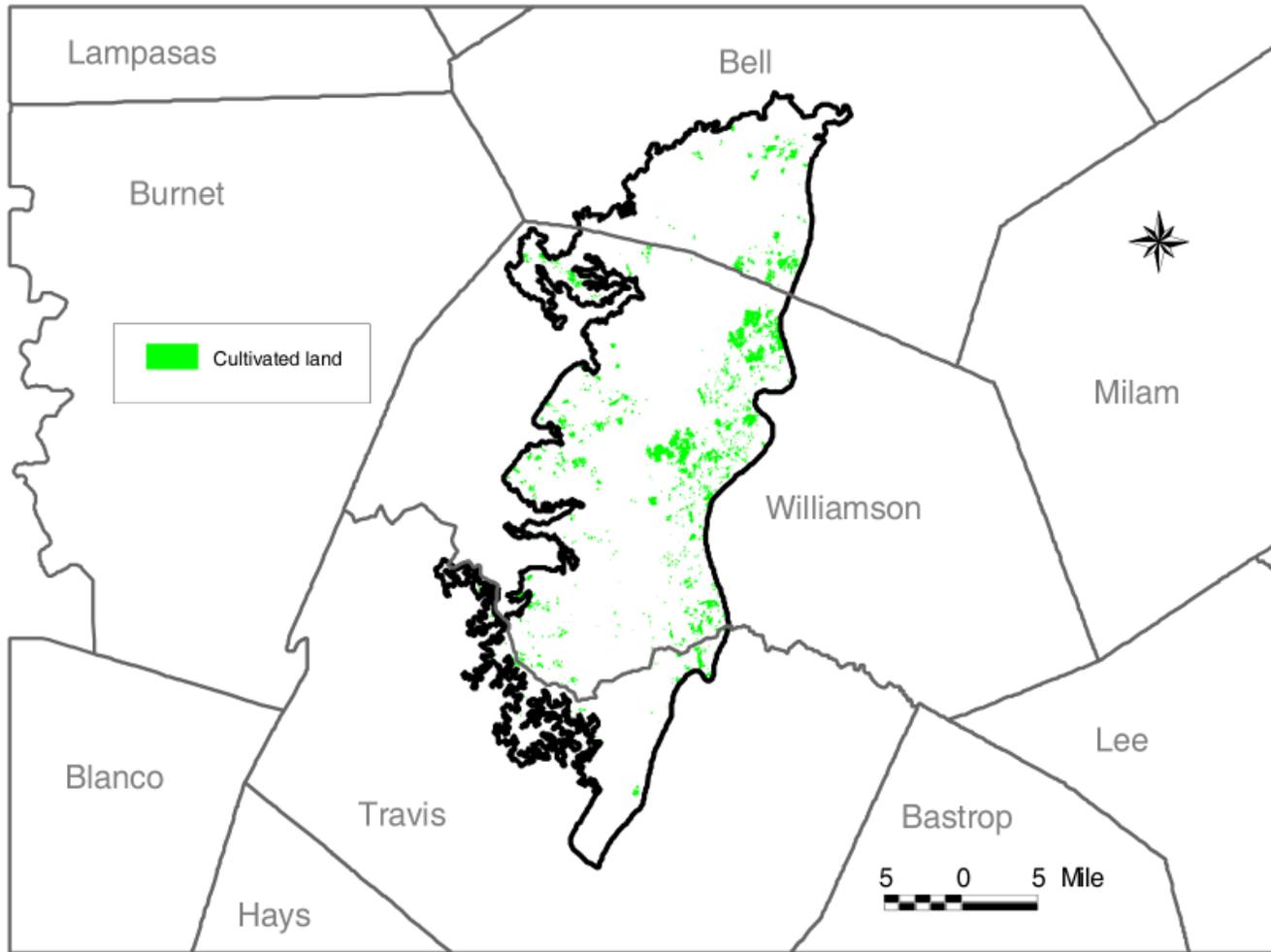


RANGELAND



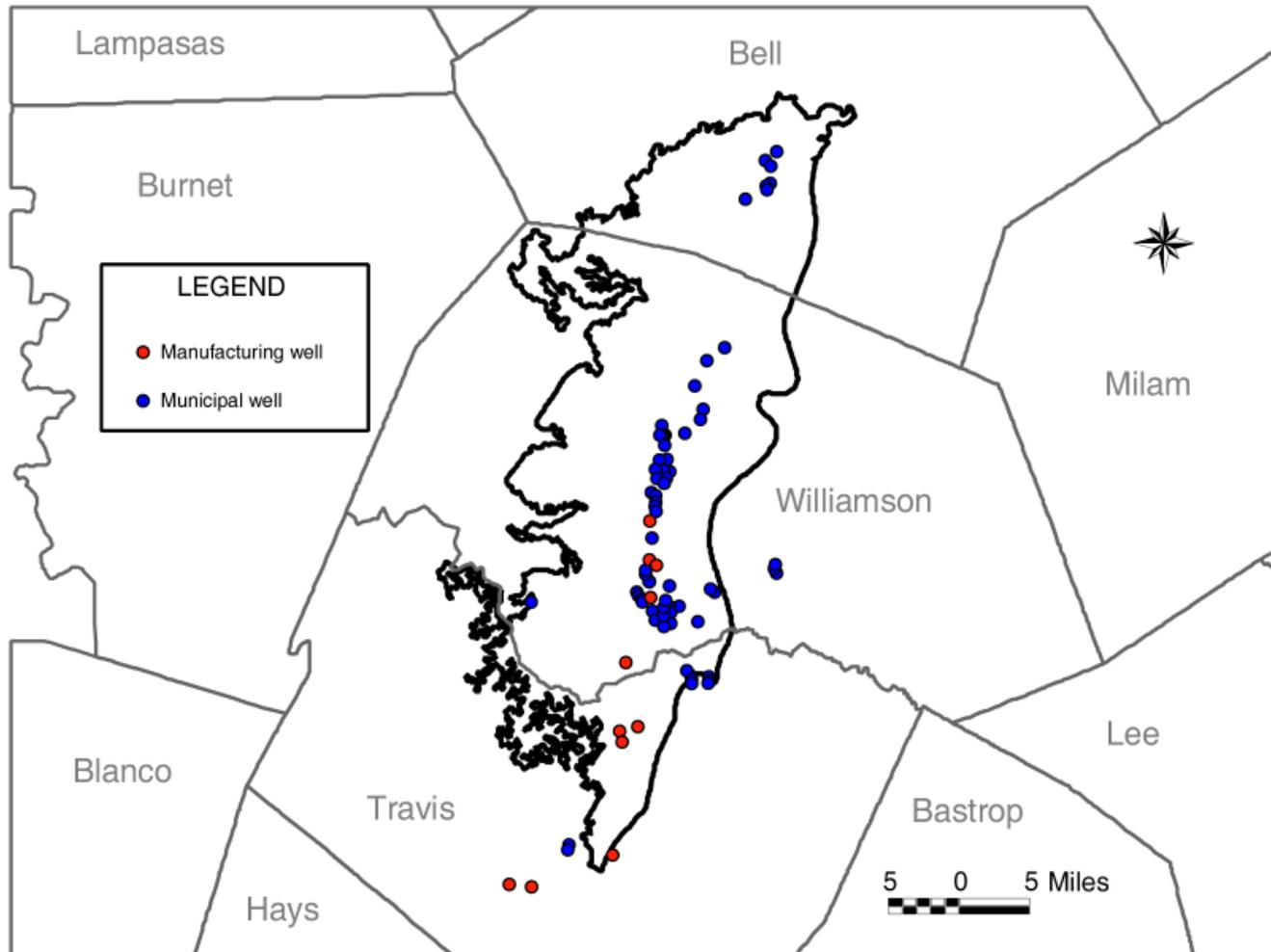
Rural population distribution

RURAL POPULATION



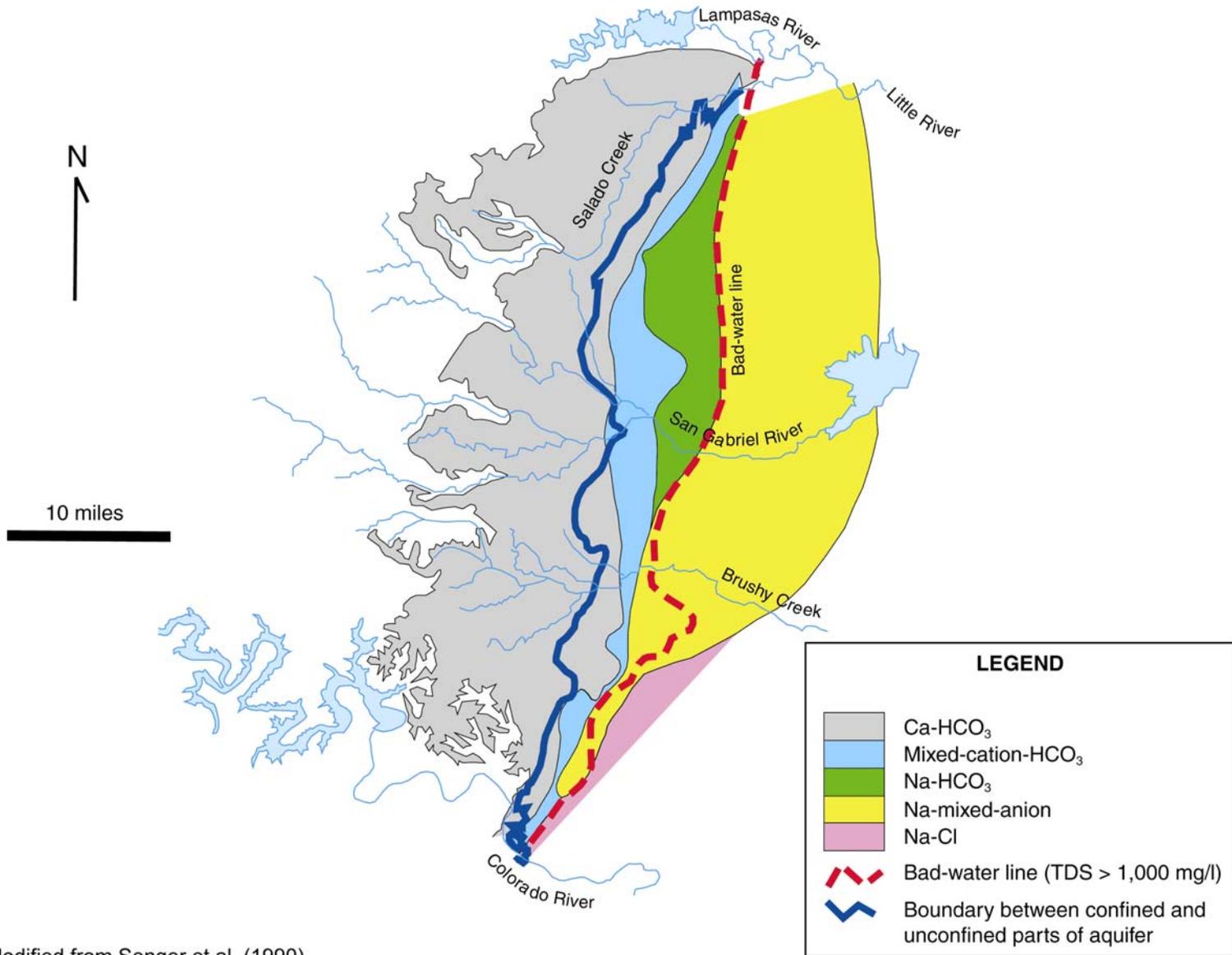
Cultivated land

CULTIVATED LAND



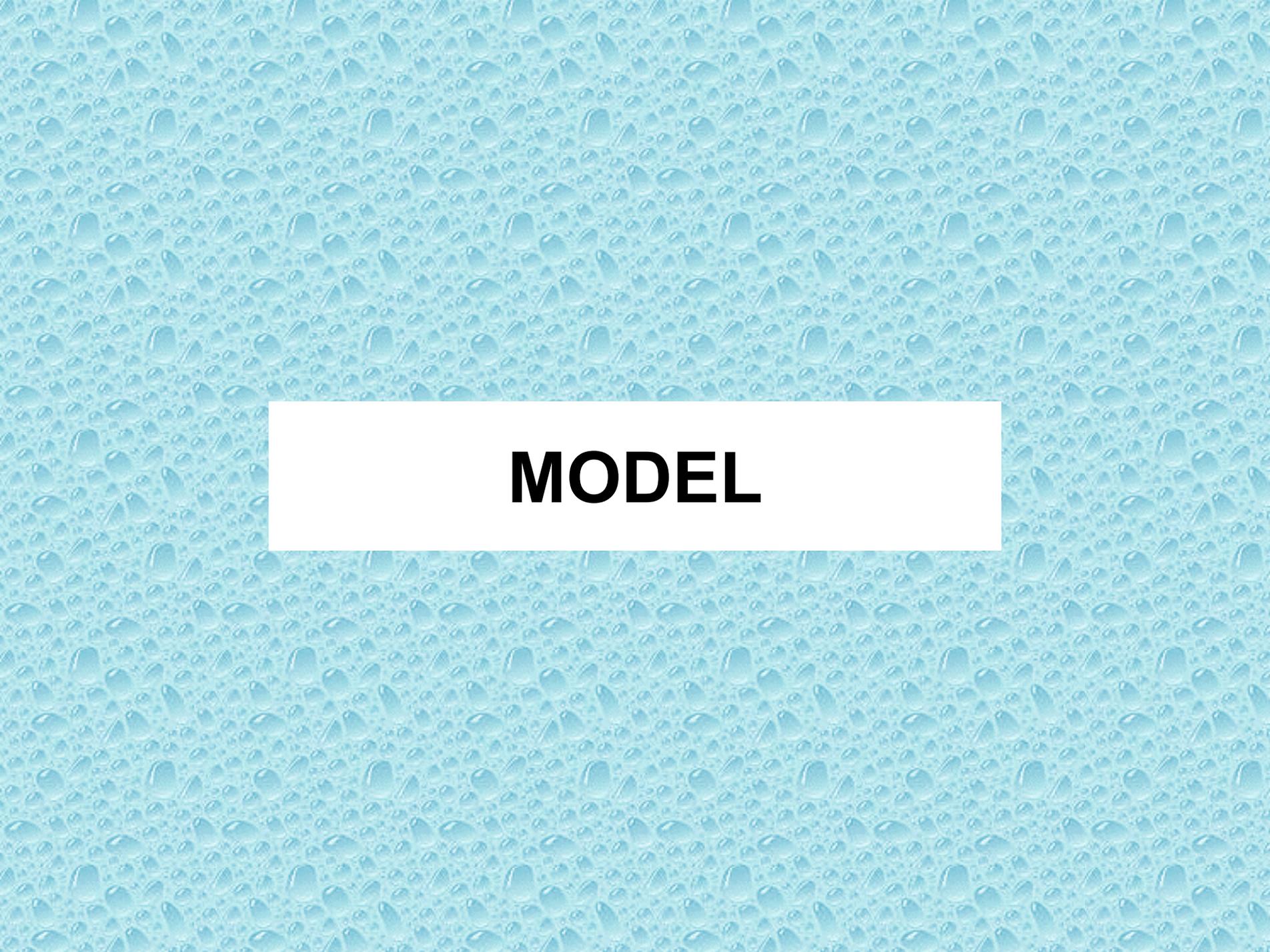
Industrial and municipal wells

INDUSTRIAL/MUNICIPAL WELLS

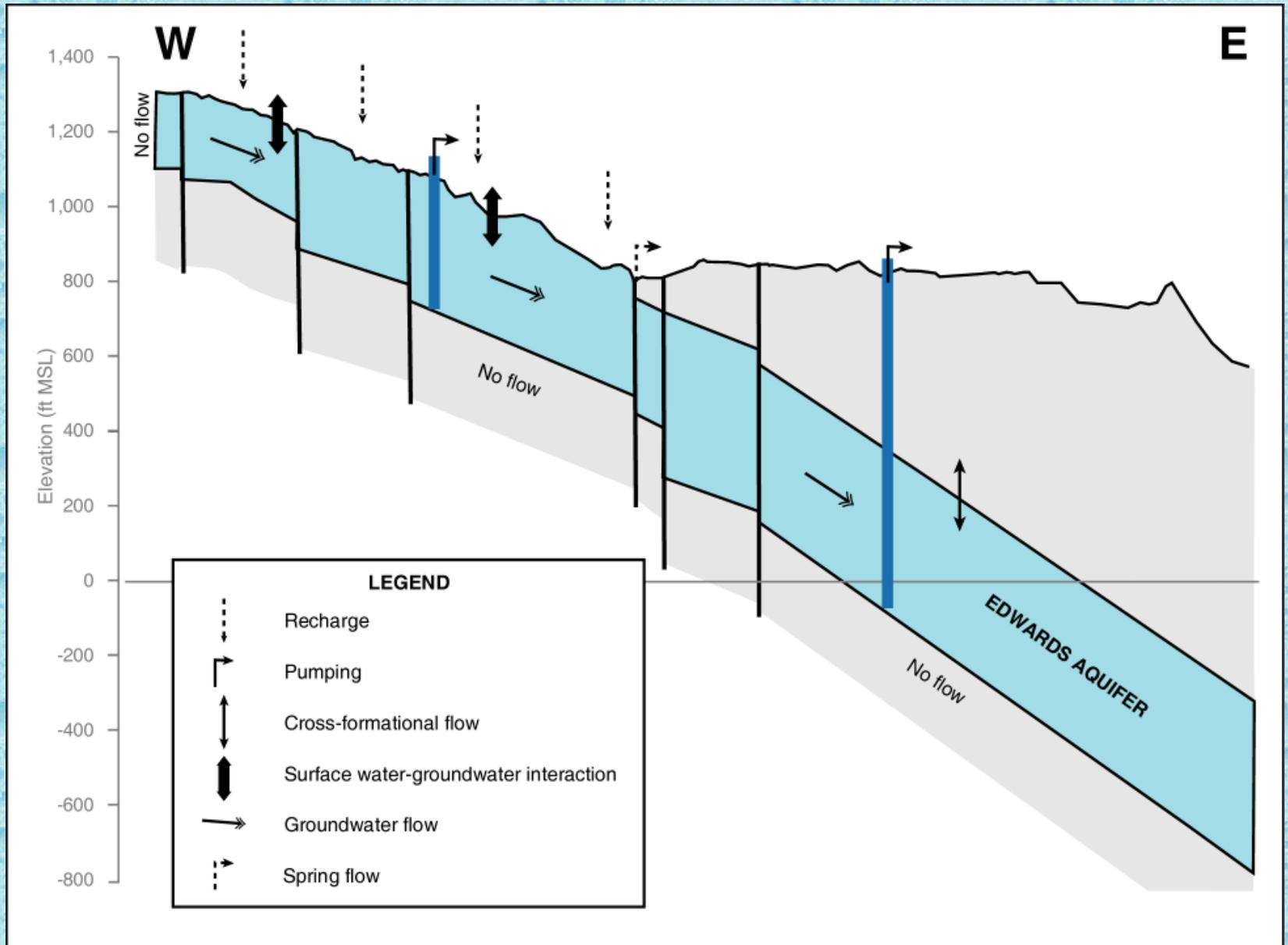


Modified from Senger et al. (1990)

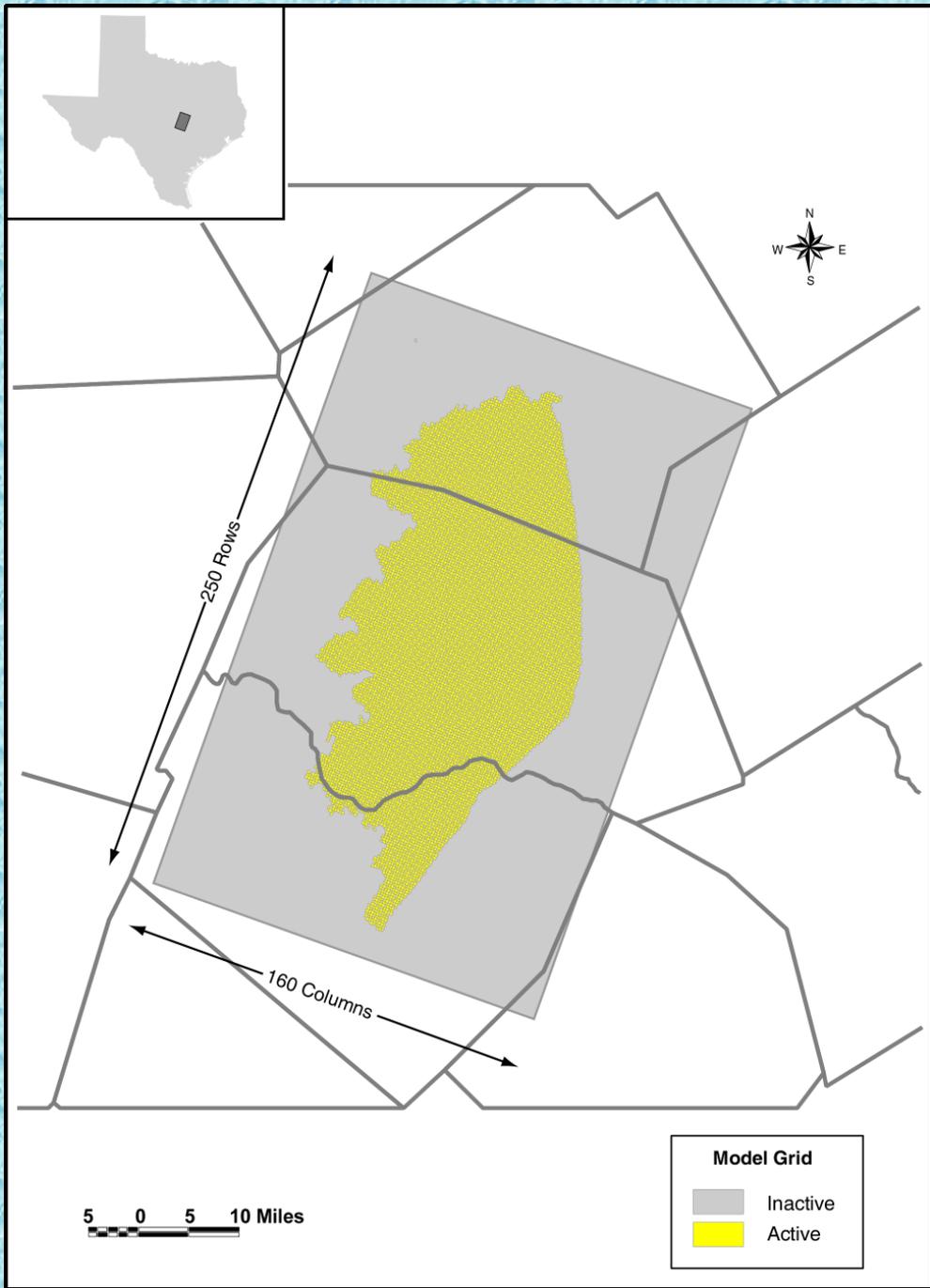
GROUNDWATER QUALITY



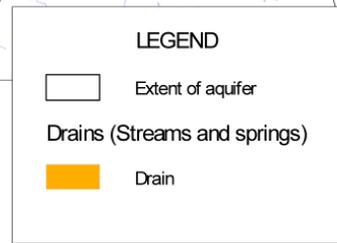
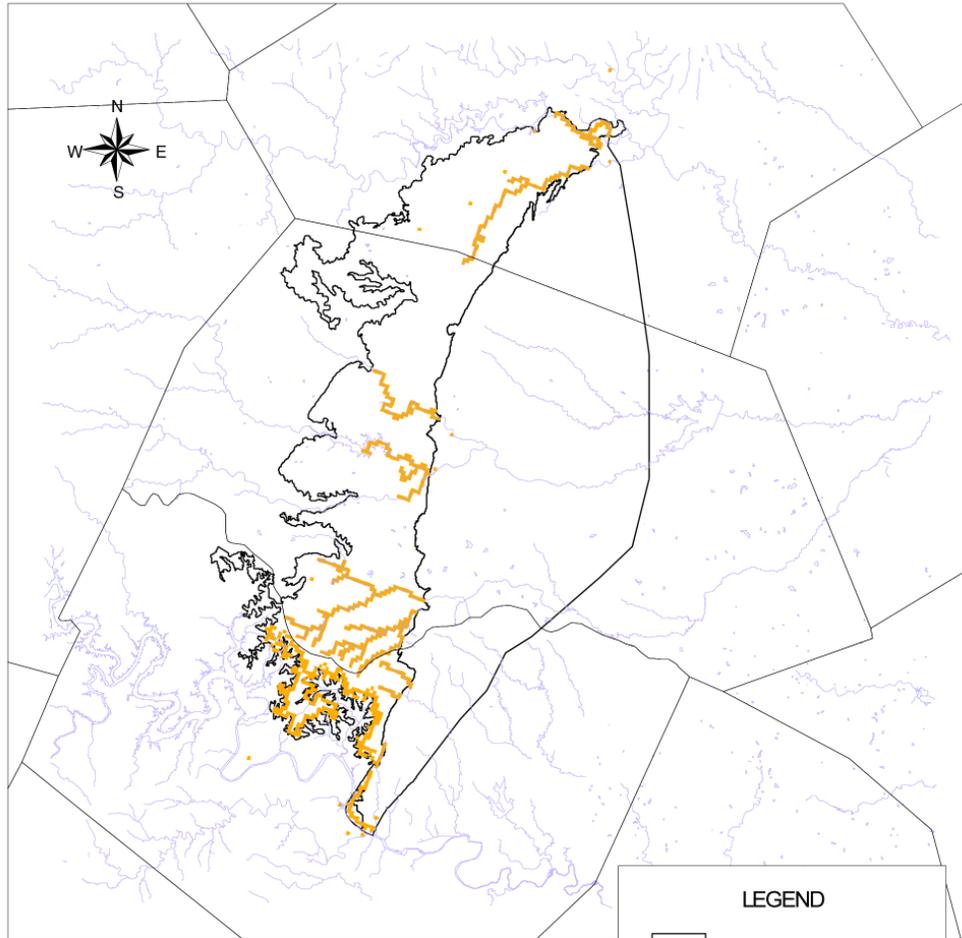
MODEL



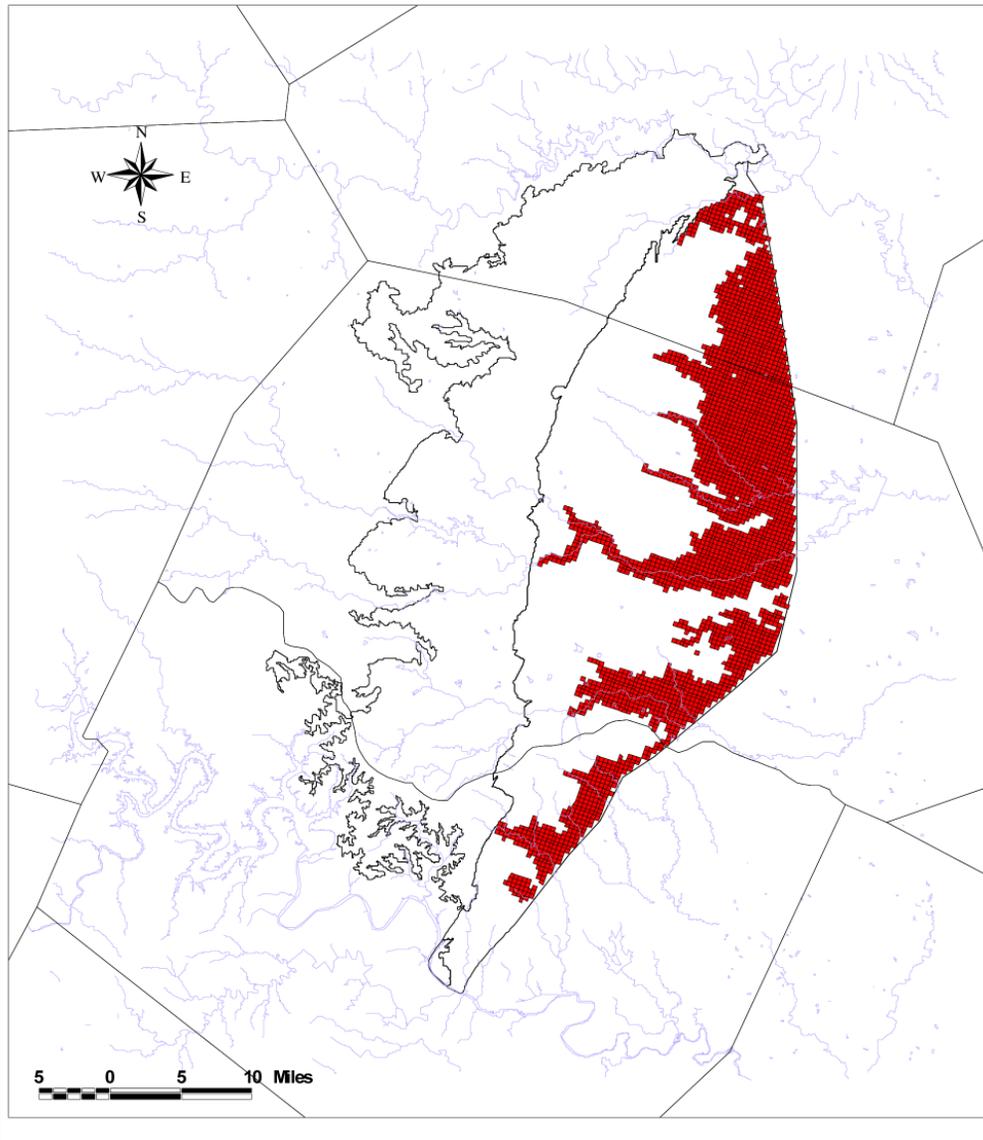
CONCEPTUAL MODEL



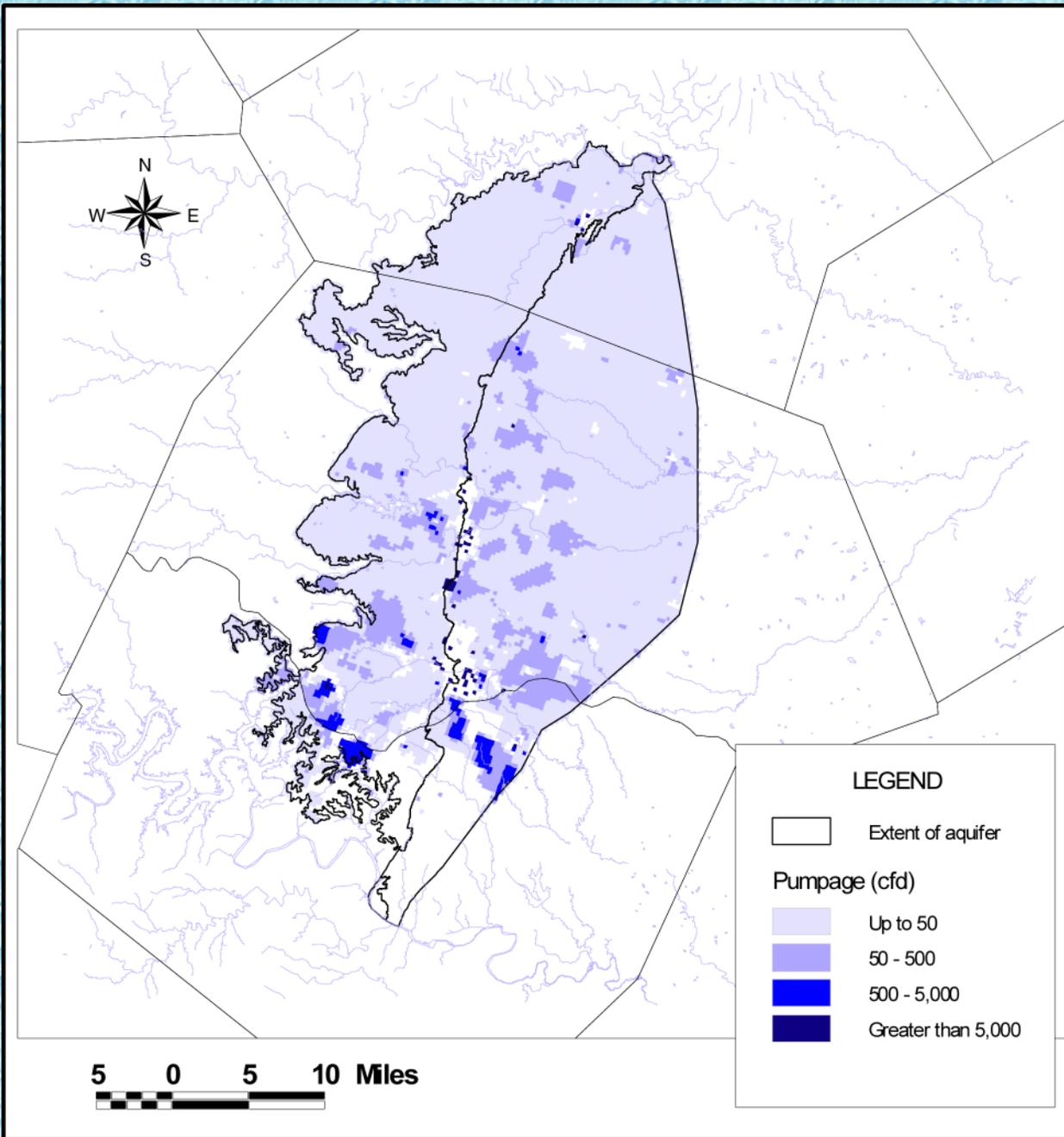
MODEL GRID



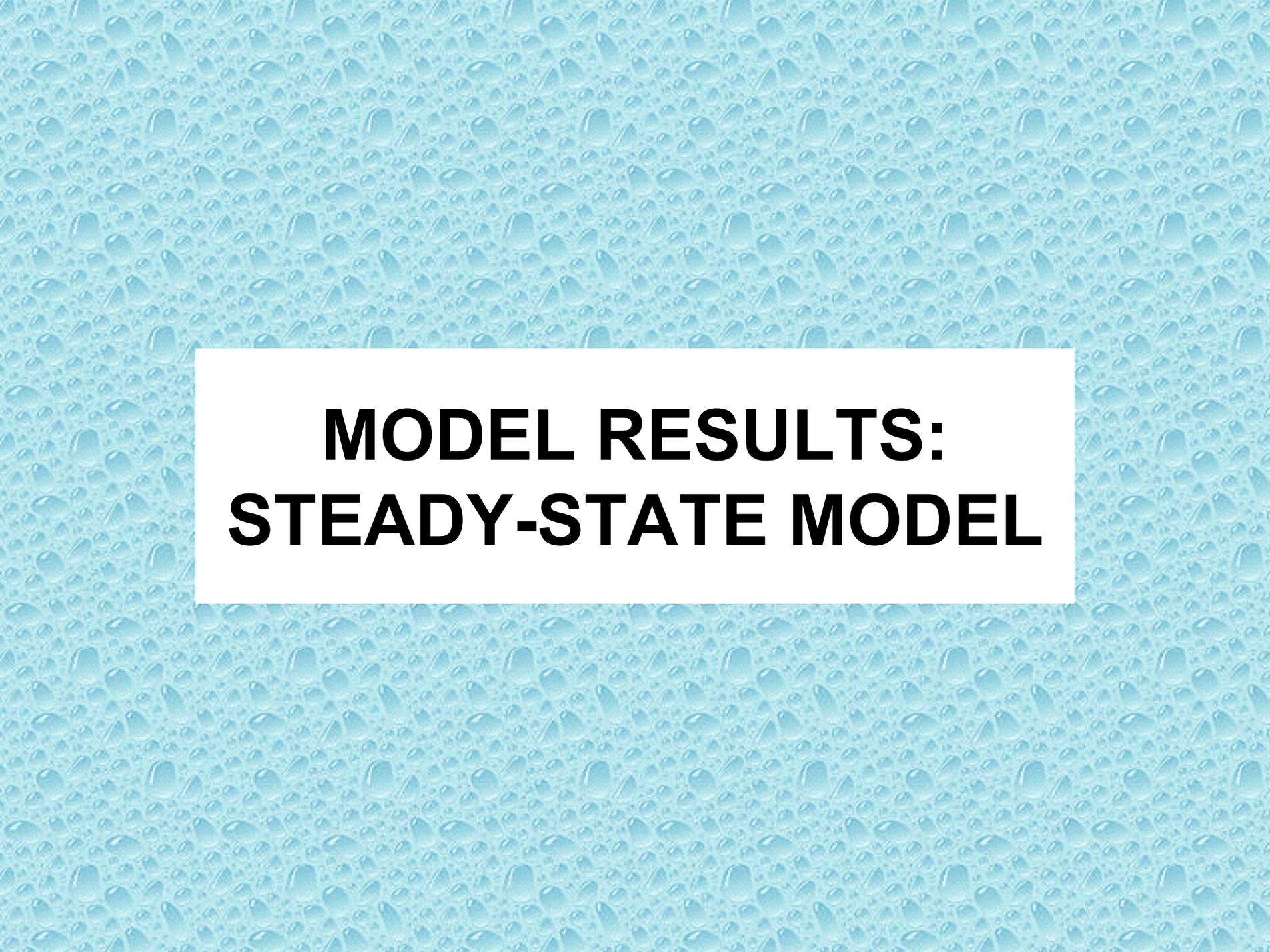
DRAINS (STREAMS)



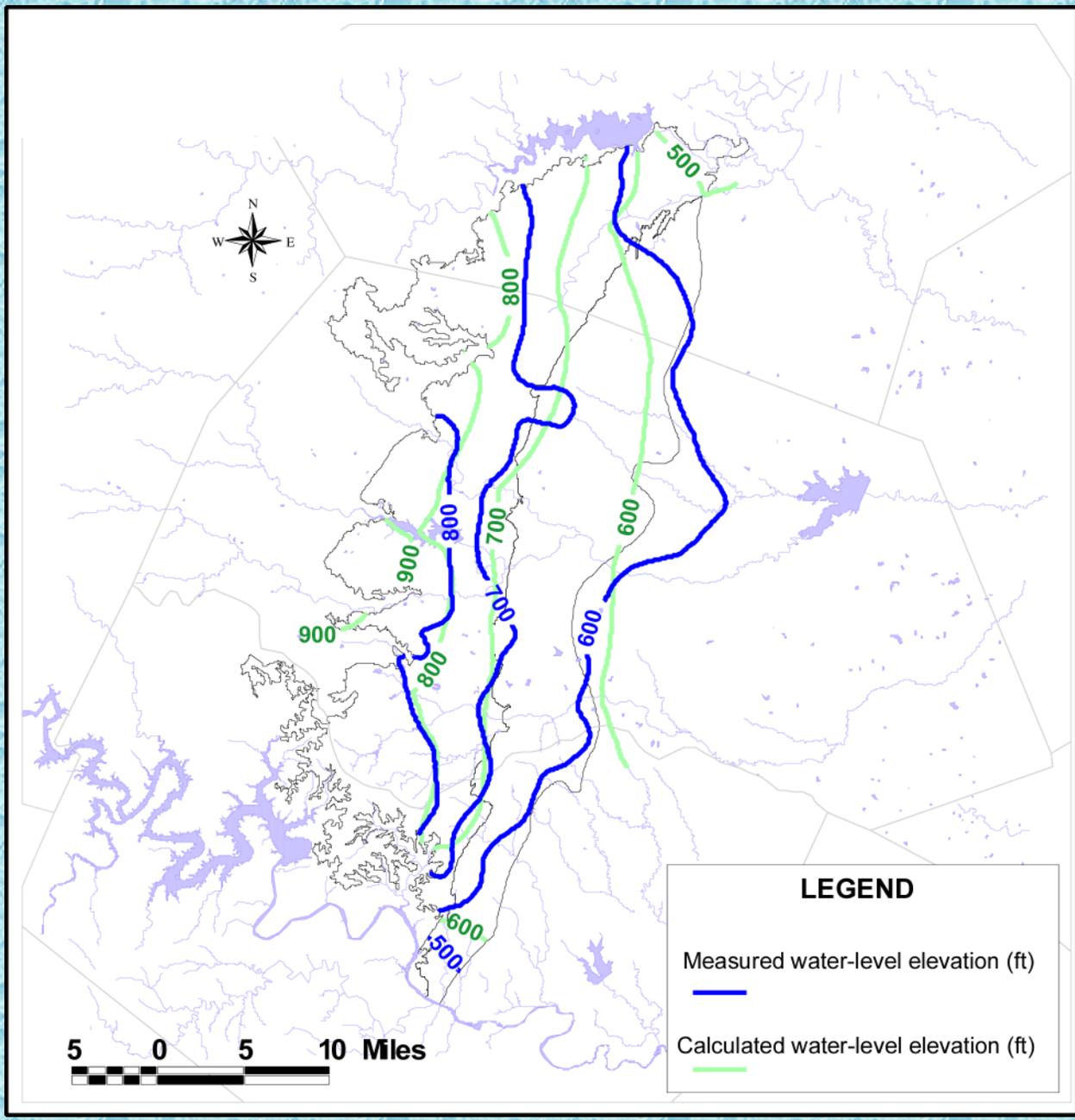
**GENERAL-HEAD BOUNDARY
(INTER-AQUIFER FLOW)**



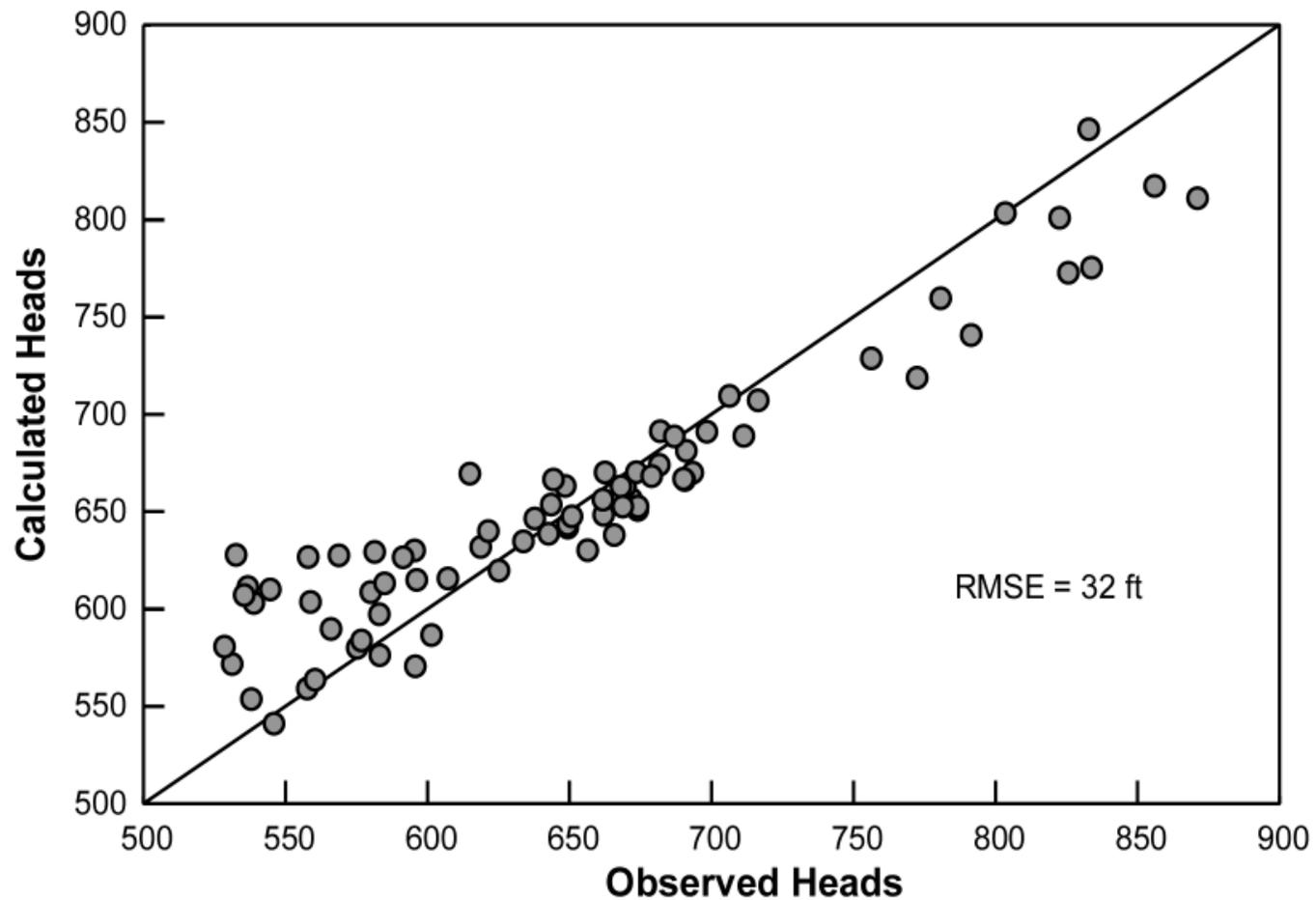
TOTAL PUMPAGE



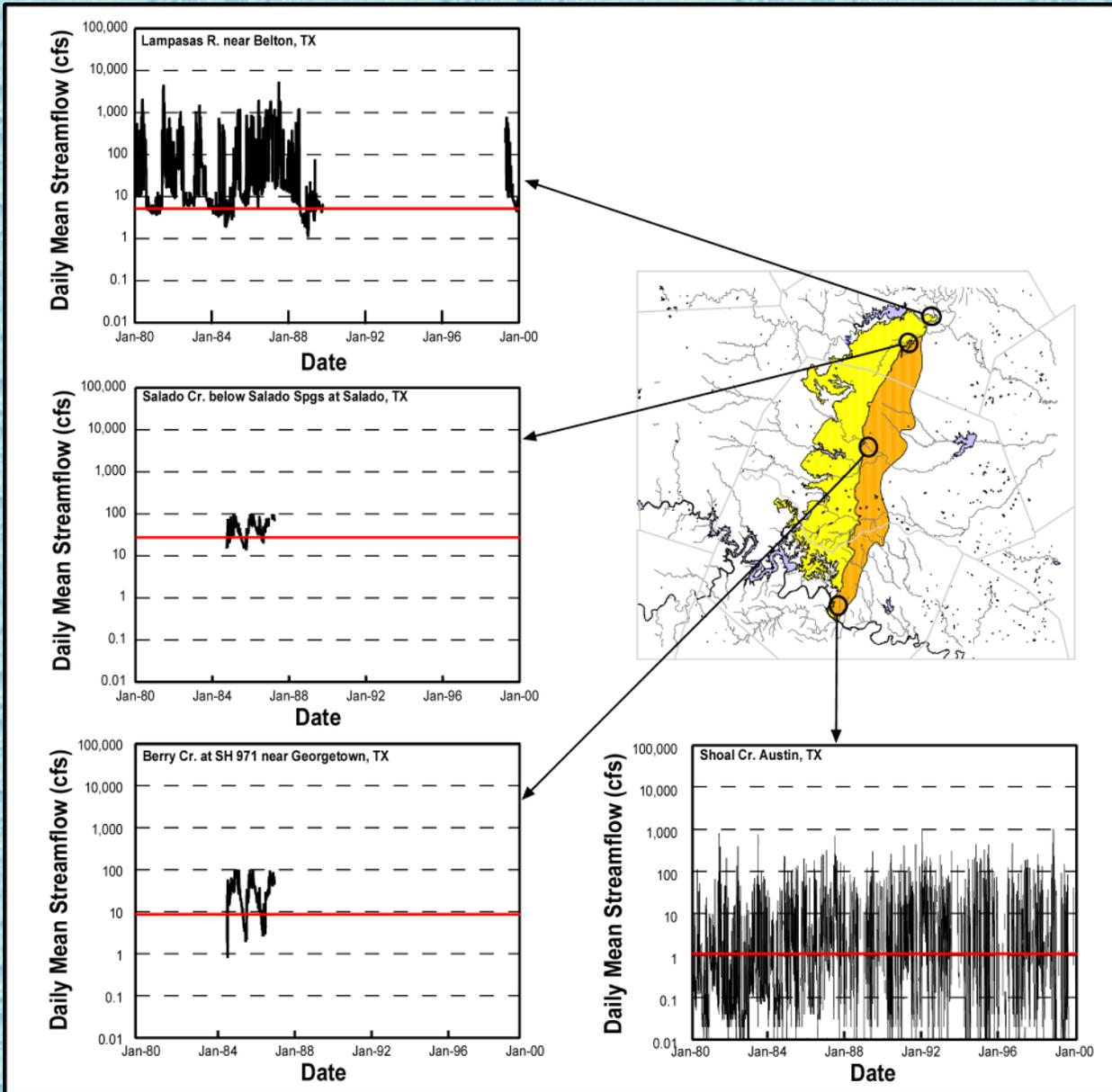
**MODEL RESULTS:
STEADY-STATE MODEL**



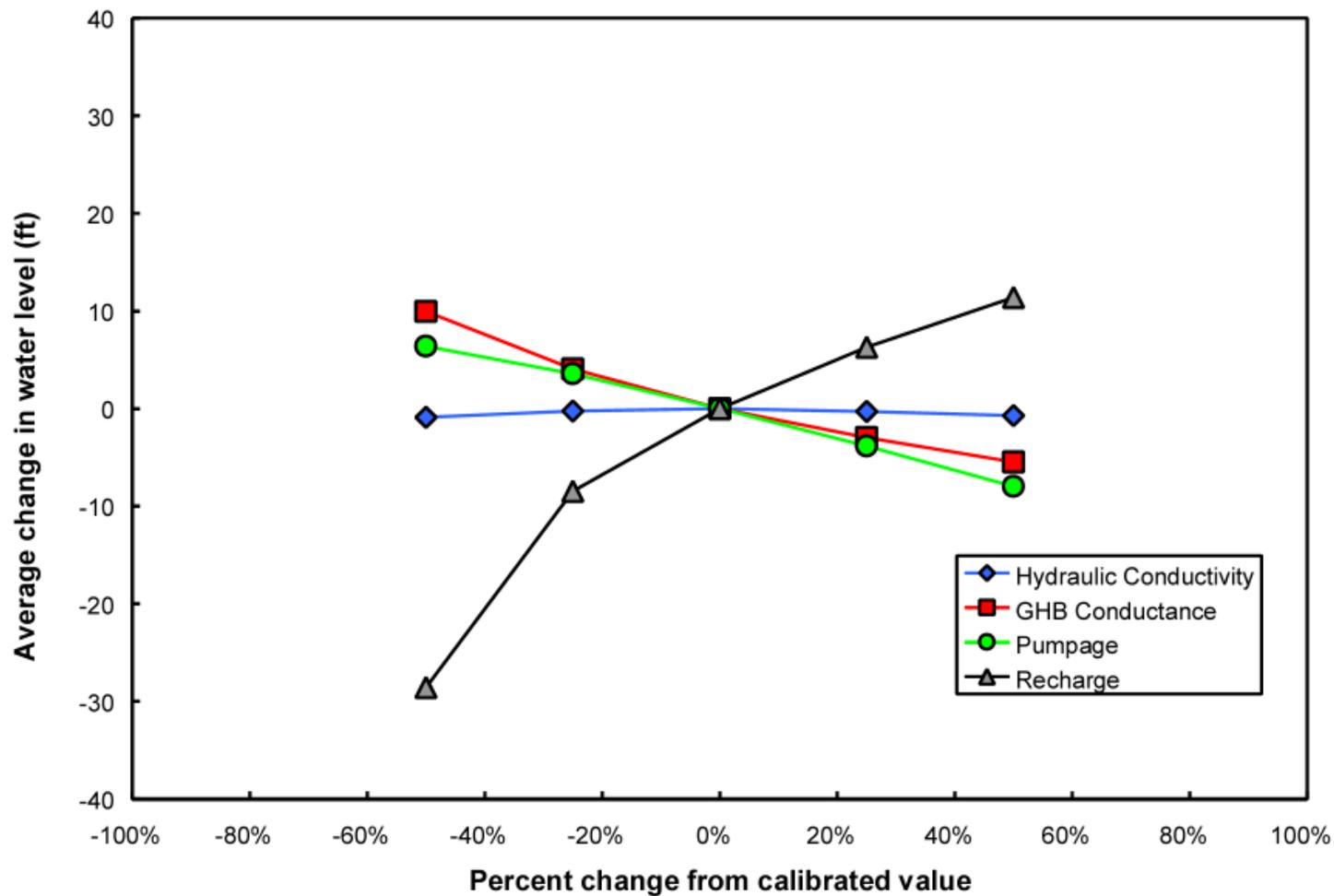
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED WATER LEVELS



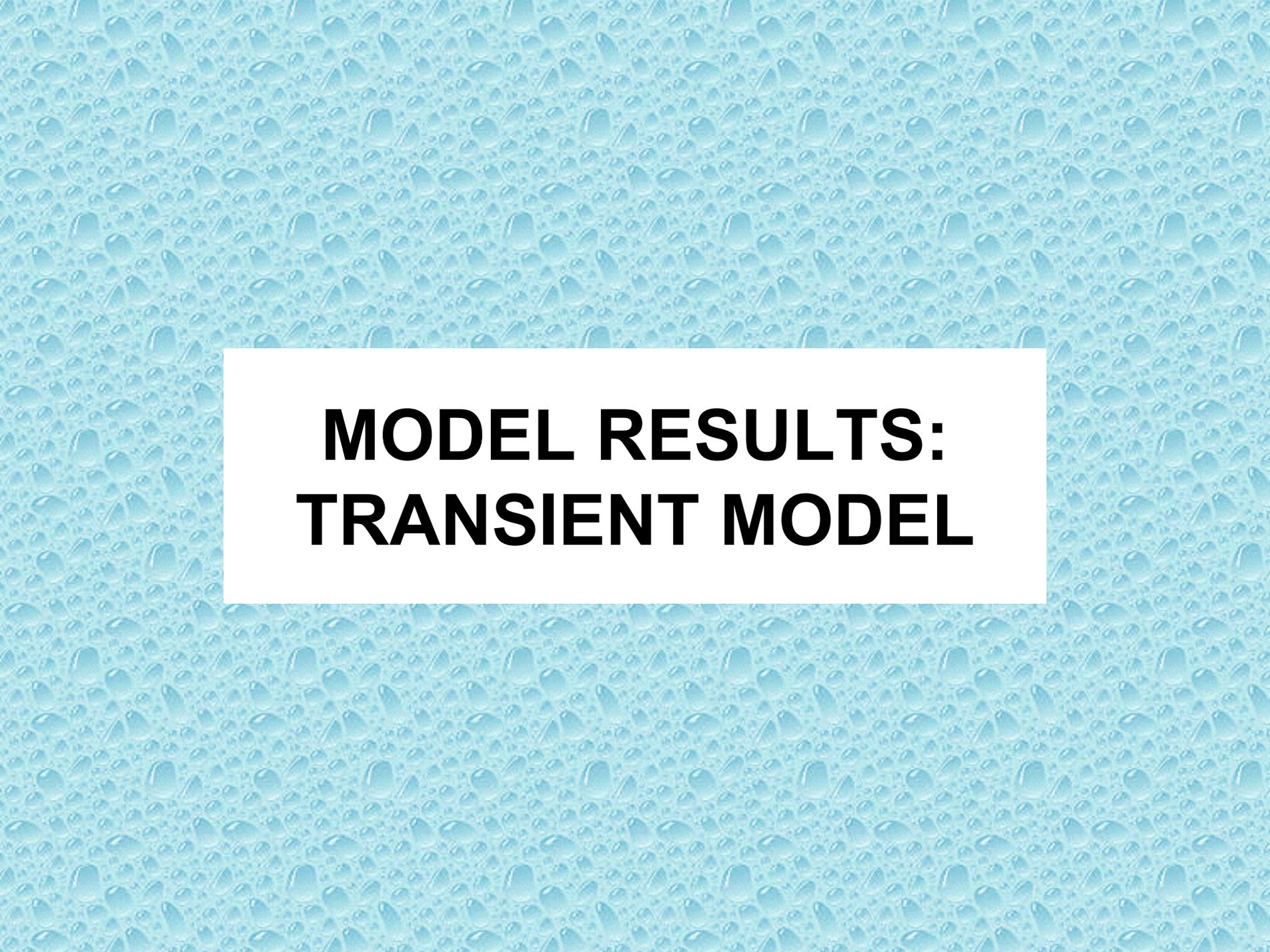
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED WATER LEVELS



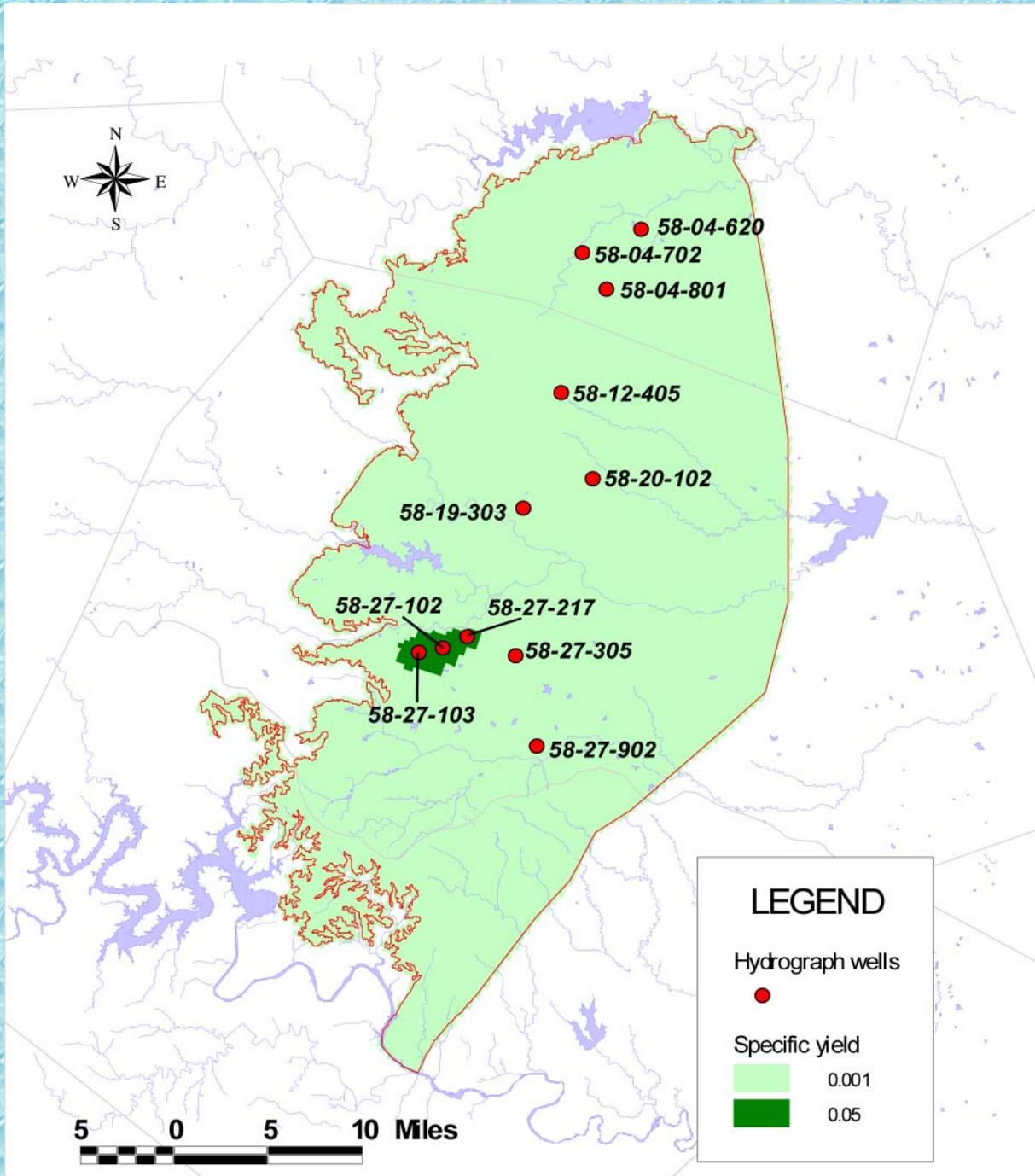
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED STREAM DISCHARGE



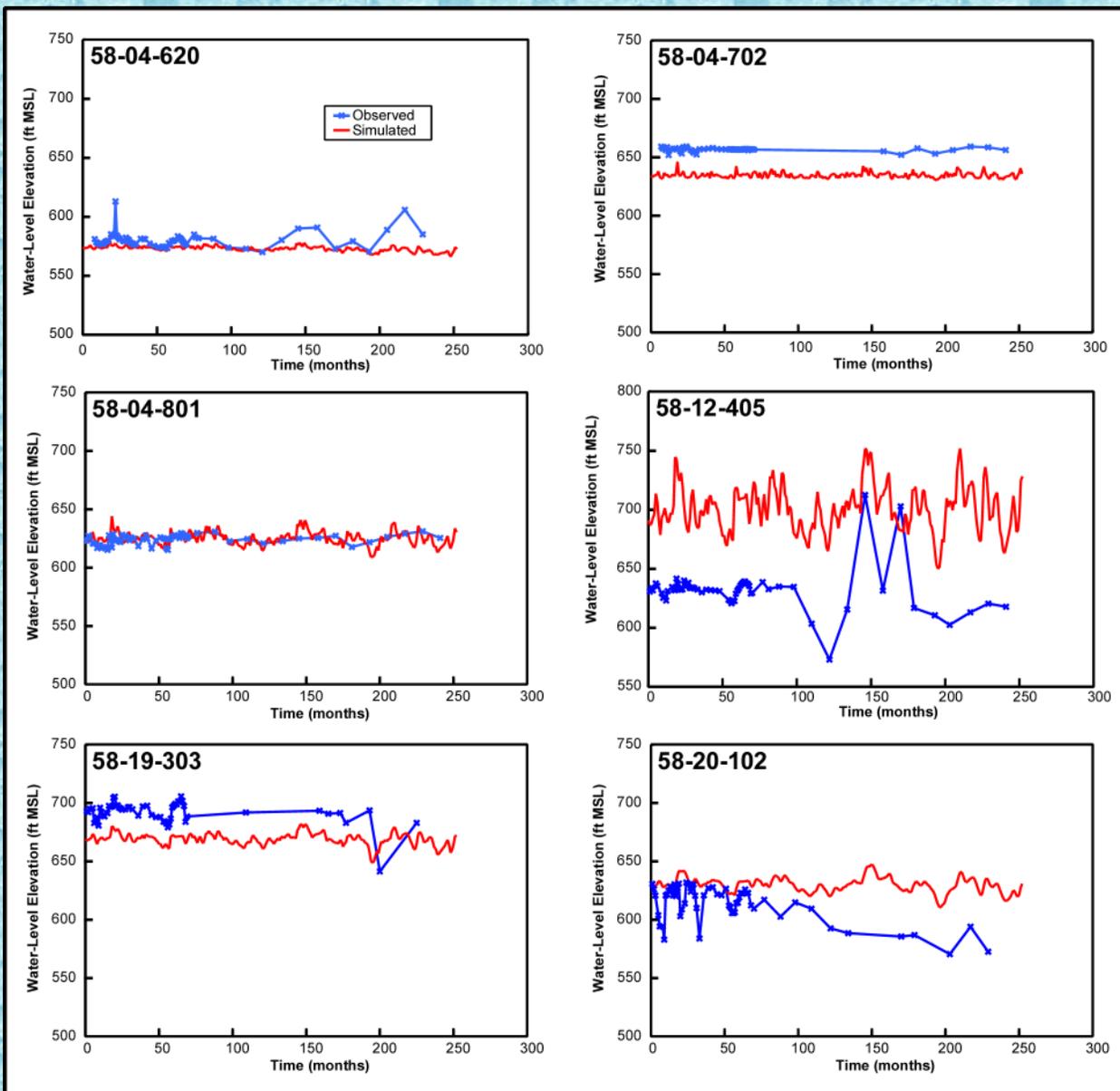
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: STEADY-STATE



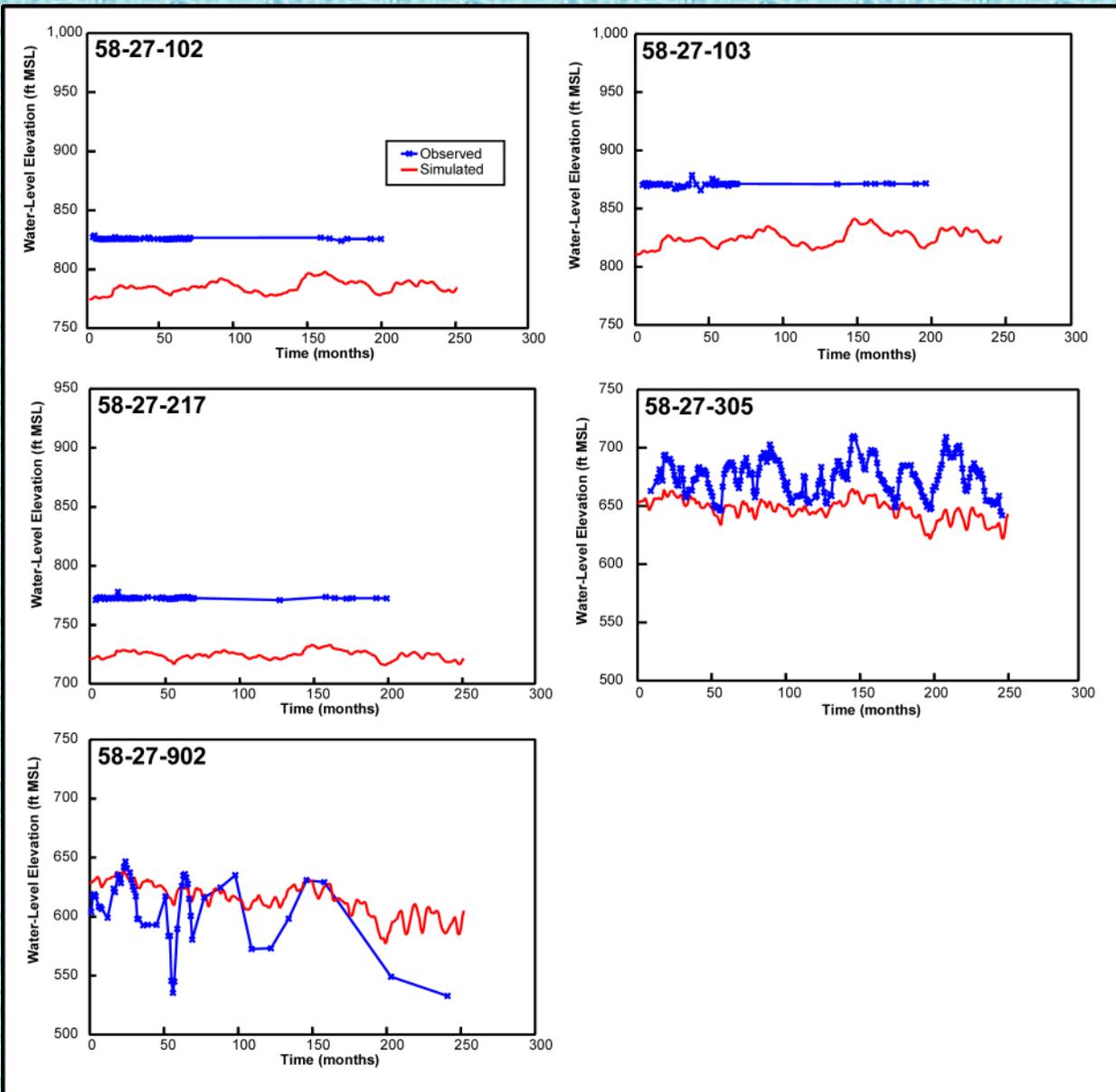
**MODEL RESULTS:
TRANSIENT MODEL**



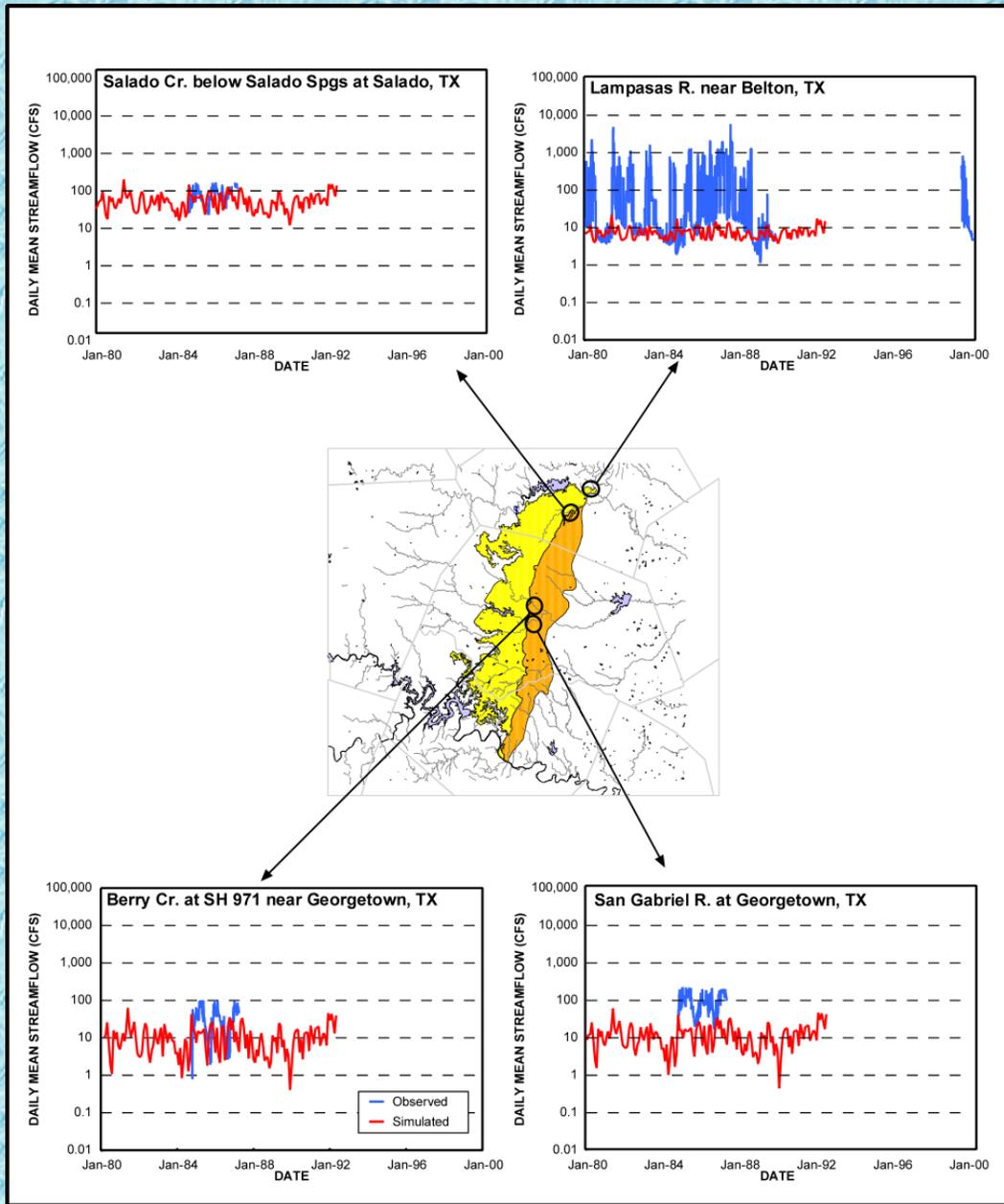
SPECIFIC YIELD



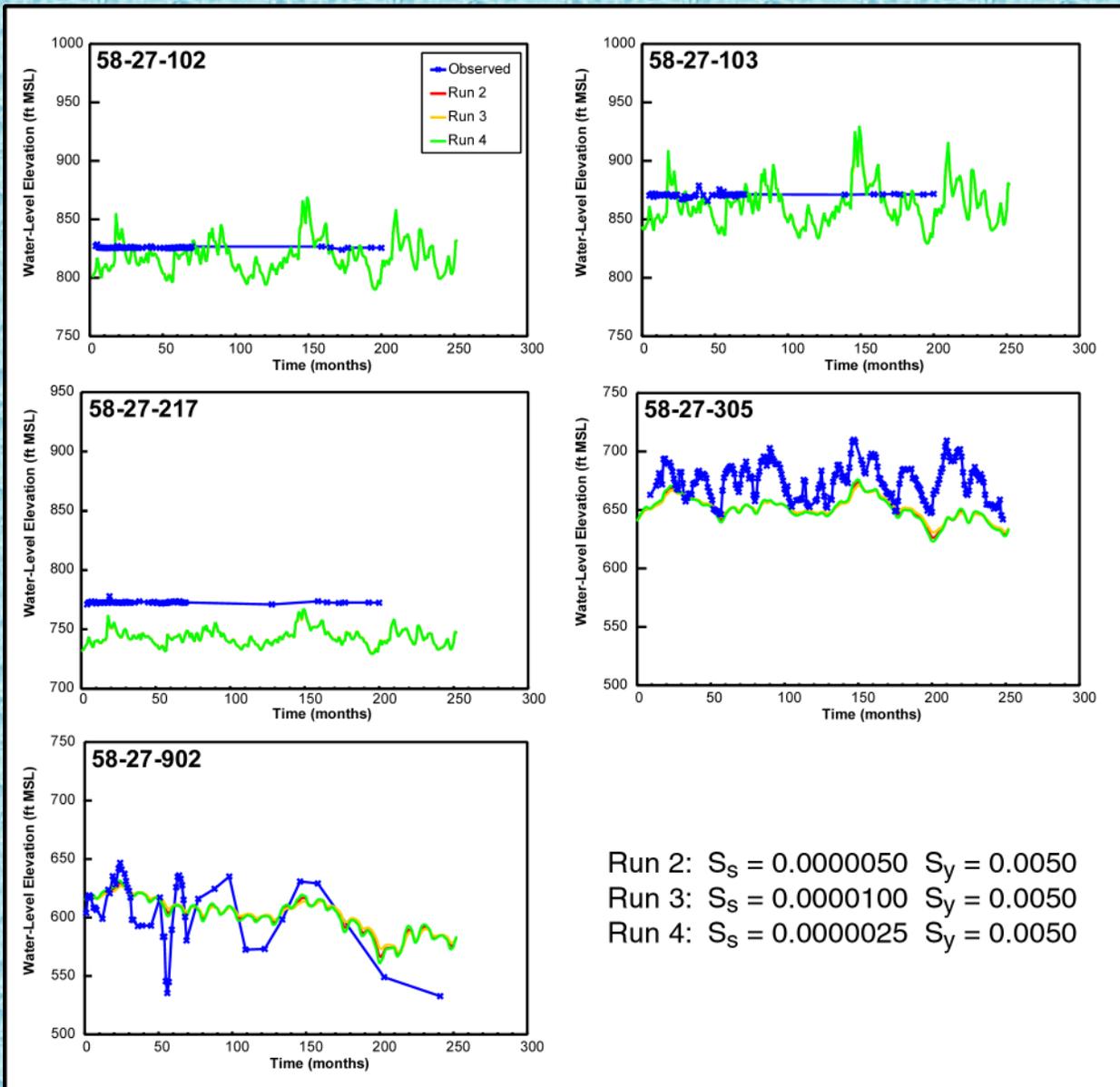
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED WATER LEVELS



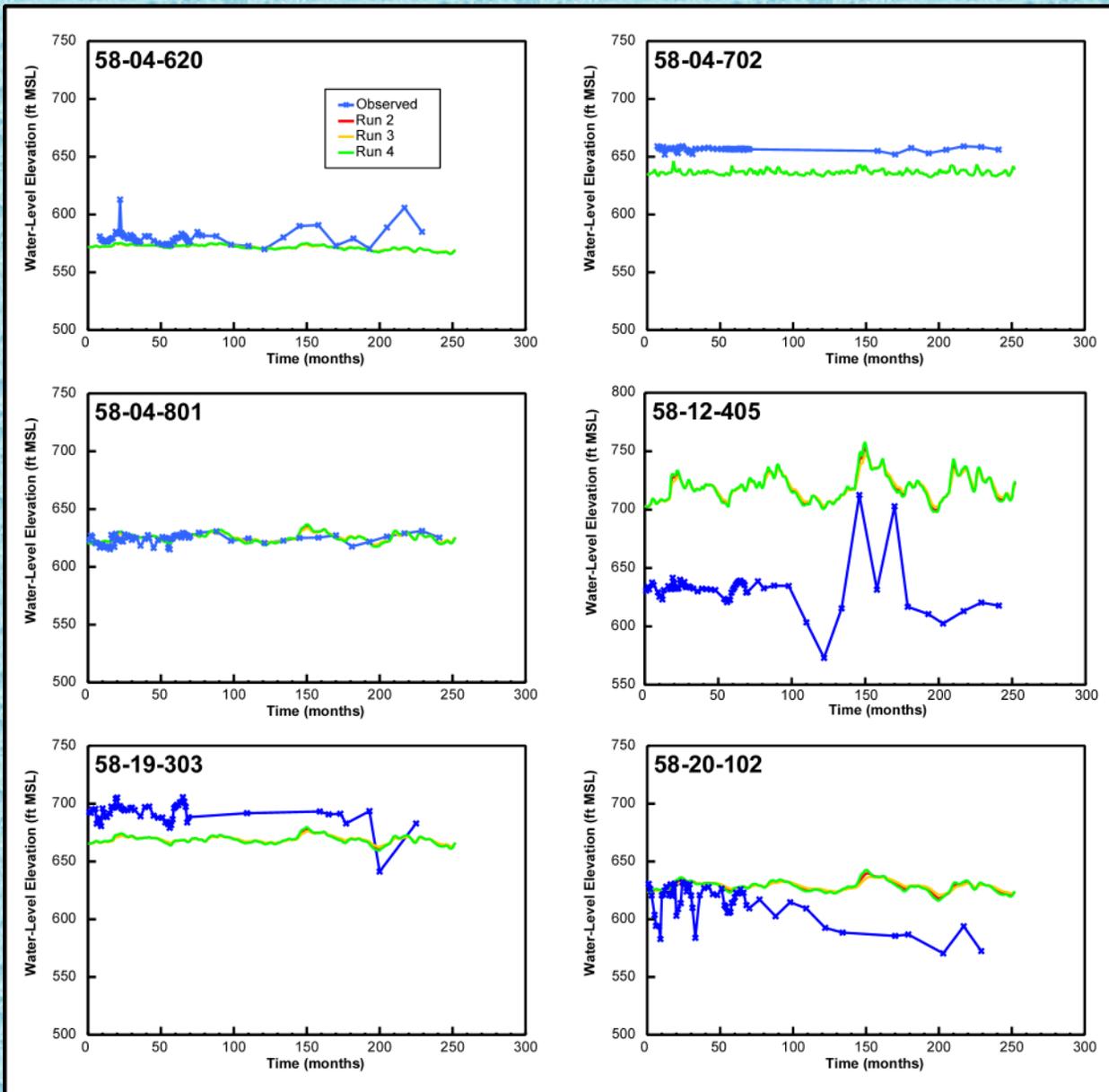
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED WATER LEVELS



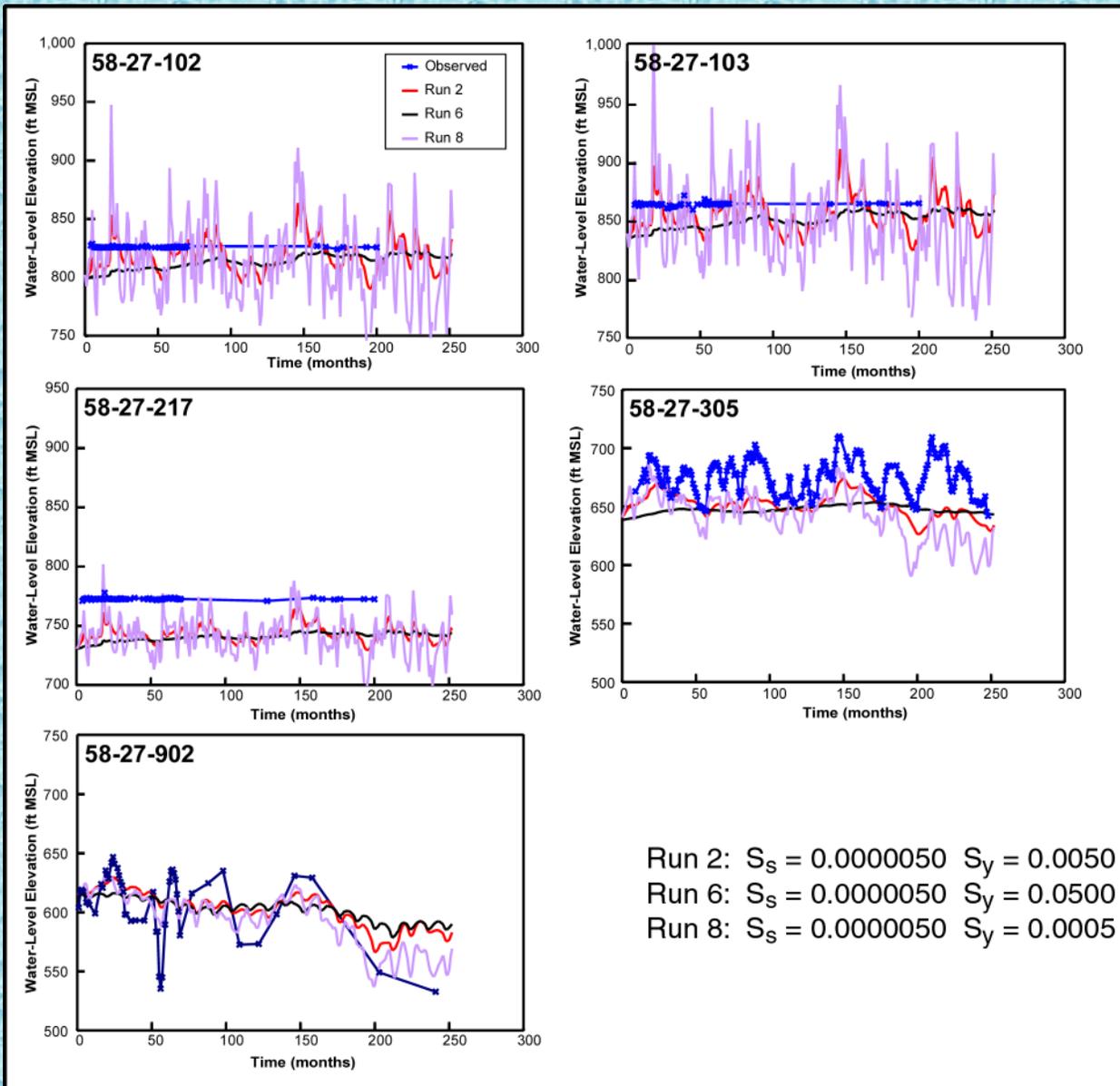
MEASURED vs. SIMULATED STREAM DISCHARGE



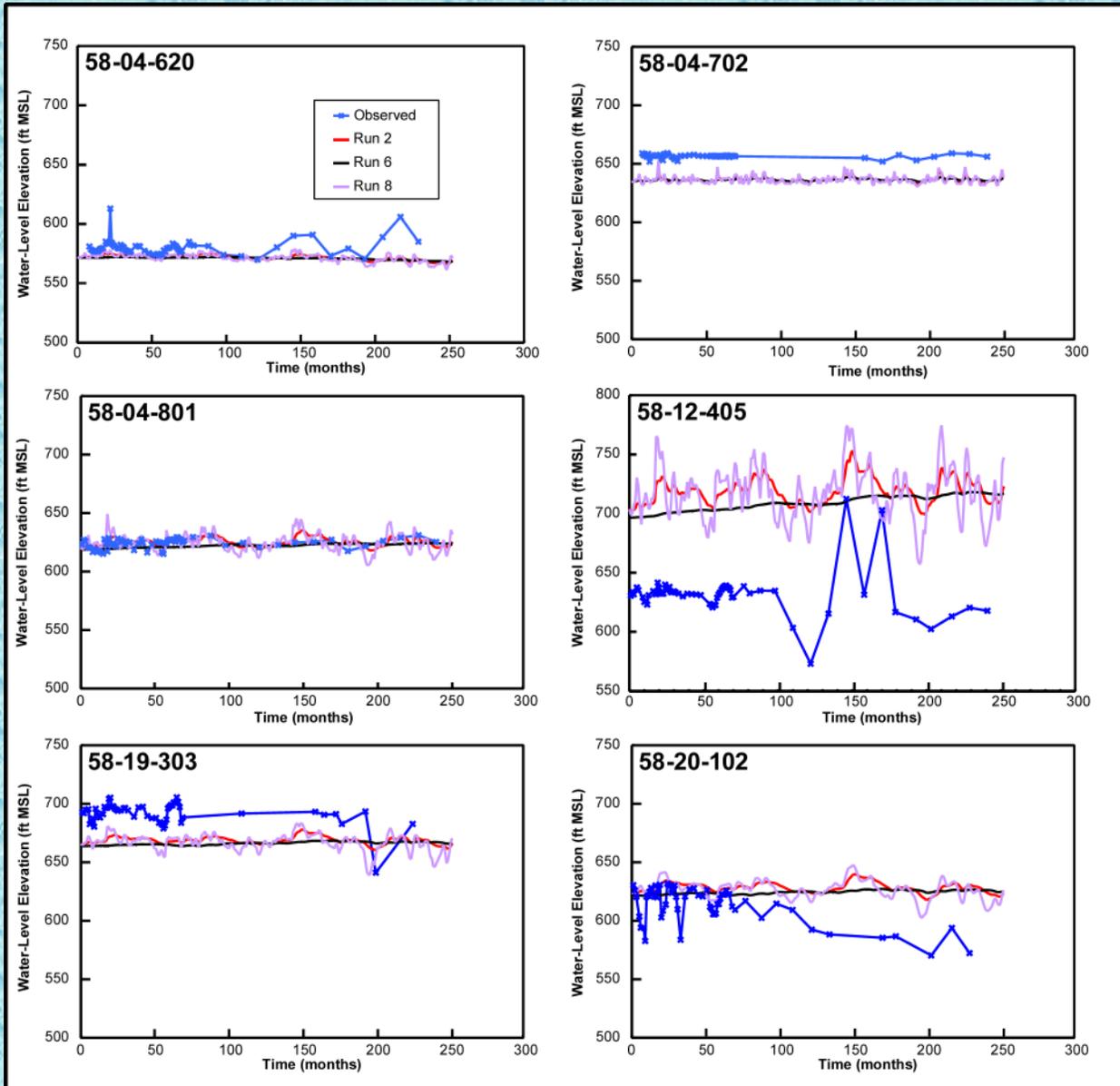
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: SPECIFIC STORAGE



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: SPECIFIC STORAGE



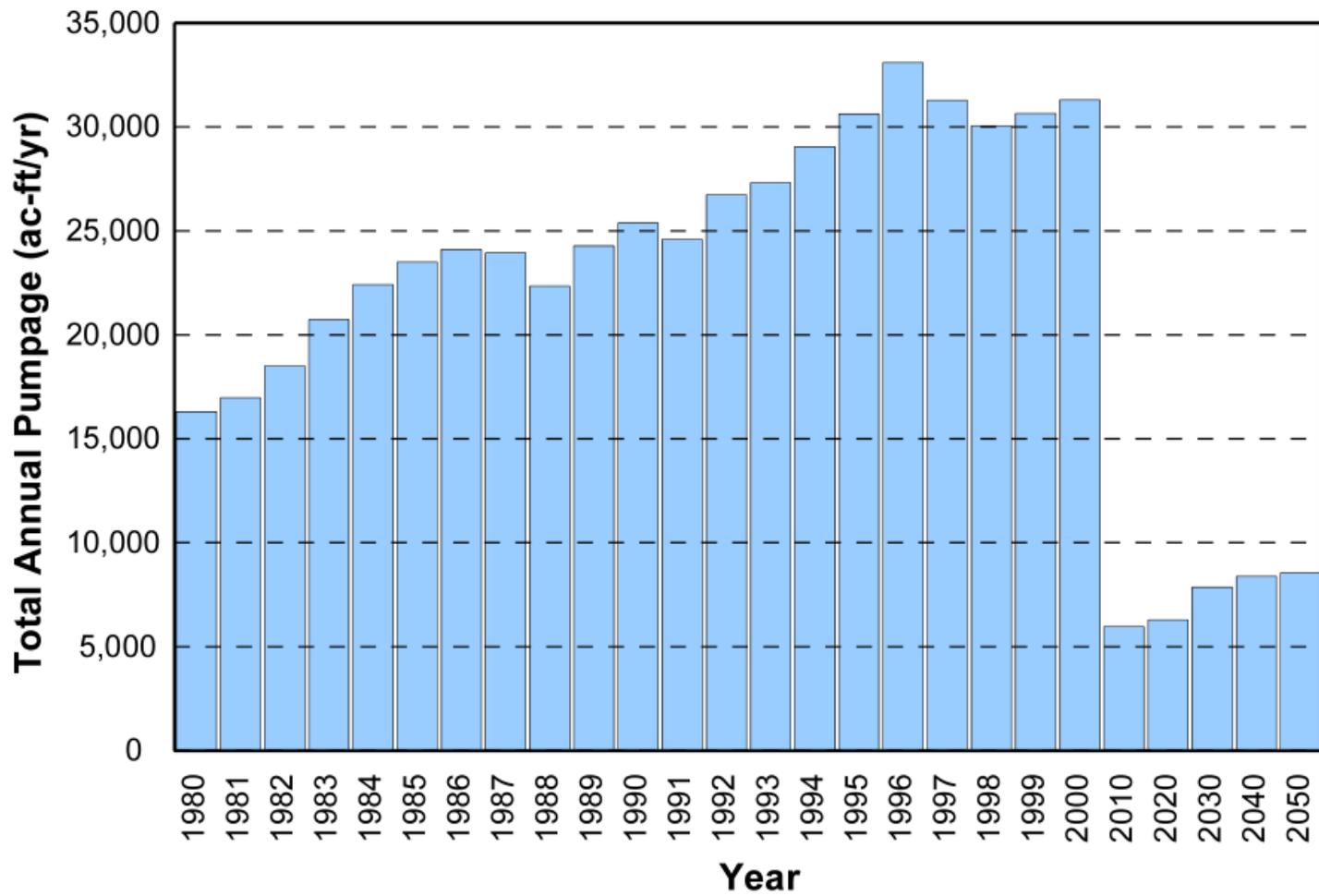
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: SPECIFIC YIELD



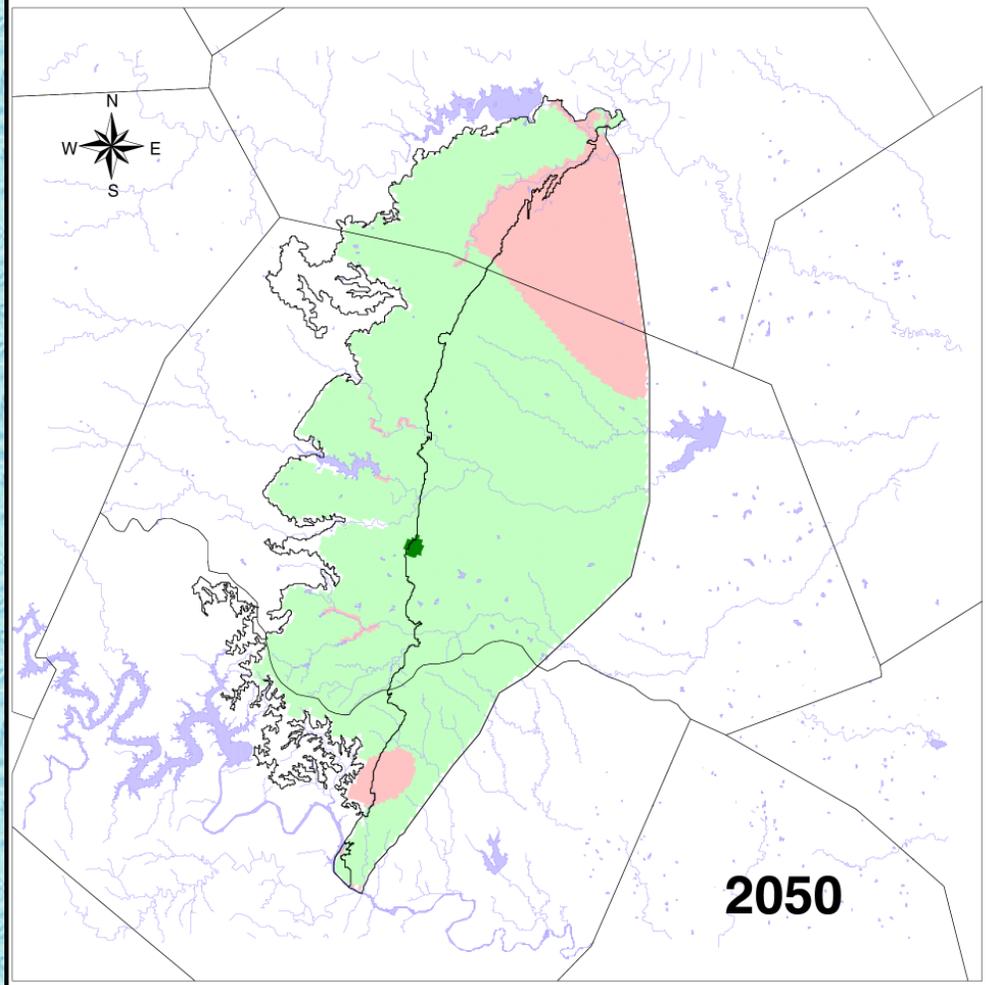
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS: SPECIFIC YIELD



MODEL RESULTS
PREDICTIVE MODEL

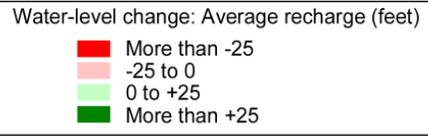


TOTAL PUMPAGE

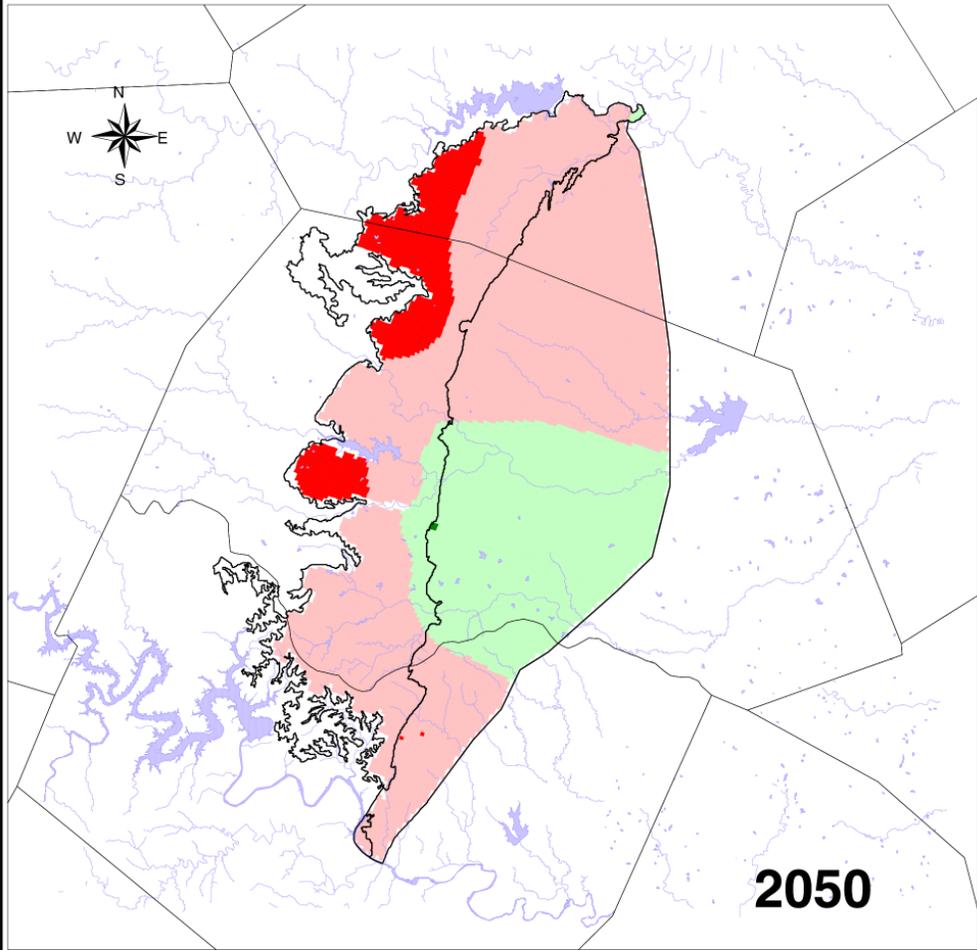


2050

5 0 5 10 Miles



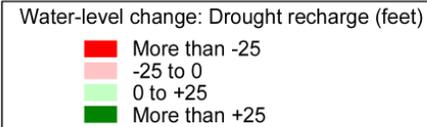
WATER-LEVEL CHANGES: AVERAGE RECHARGE



2050

WATER-LEVEL CHANGES: DROUGHT RECHARGE

5 0 5 10 Miles



CONCLUSIONS

- Tool to evaluate groundwater resource management strategies
- Based on available geologic and hydrologic data
- Steady-state and transient runs
 - Average recharge of 20% annual precipitation
 - Approximately 50-70% of groundwater flow in unconfined part of aquifer
 - Groundwater extraction less than 20% of discharge
- Predictive model runs (2000-2050)
 - Average recharge conditions
 - Water-level rise throughout most of model area
 - Drought-of-record conditions
 - Water-level declines in unconfined part of aquifer
 - Water-level rise associated with lower pumping rates



GAM SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE

2002

SAF Meeting 1— Mar ■

SAF Meeting 2 — June ■

SAF Meeting 3— Sept. ■

SAF Meeting 4 — Dec. ■



June —Draft conceptual model



Sept. —Initial model design



Dec. —Calibrate steady-state model

2003

SAF Meeting 5 — Apr. ■

SAF Meeting 6— Jul. ■



Apr. —Calibrate transient model



May. —Complete model predictions



Jun. —Prepare draft report



Aug. —Present SAF Model Seminar



Deliver Final Product

animation



**Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer
Stakeholder Advisory Forum 5
April 24, 2003**

Name		Affiliation
1	Leland Gersbach	Clearwater UWCD
2	Horace Grace	Clearwater UWCD
3	Ethan Ham	Clearwater UWCD
4	Glenn Hodge	Landowner
5	Cheryl Maxwell	Clearwater UWCD
6	Chris McGregor	Salado Village Voice
7	Judy Parker	Clearwater UWCD
8	Ricky Preston	Salado WSC
9	Phil Savoy	Murfee Eng. Co.
10	James Sloan	TCEQ
11	Paul Stanford	Landowner
12	Ned Troshanov	Edwards Aquifer Authority
13	Martha Underwood	Killeen Daily Herald

**NORTHERN SEGMENT OF THE EDWARDS AQUIFER GROUNDWATER
AVAILABILITY MODEL**

Stakeholder Advisory Forum #6, July 17, 2003

Thirteen people attended the sixth Stakeholder Advisory Forum for the northern segment of the Edwards aquifer groundwater availability model. This meeting was held at the Salado Civic Center, Salado, TX. The stakeholders present represented the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Clearwater UWCD, Salado WSC, Murfee Engineering Co., Edwards Aquifer Authority, the Killeen Daily Herald, and the Salado Village Voice.

At the meeting, Dr. Ian Jones outlined the work conducted to construct the groundwater availability model. The topics covered in the presentation included review of the geology, hydrogeology, and climate of the study area, model input data, steady-state and transient model calibration and sensitivity analysis, and the results of predictive runs.

Questions were asked during the presentation pertaining to whether projected pumping rates were realistic. The response to these questions was that pumping projections are part of the process of developing groundwater management strategies and thus subject to change to meet the needs of the user. Additional questions were asked pertaining to the impact of cross-formational flow between the Edwards aquifer and underlying Trinity aquifer. The response to these questions was that more study is needed to determine whether cross-formational flow from the Trinity is significant.