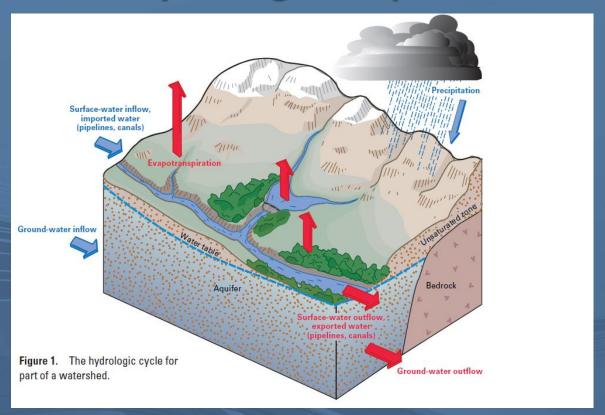
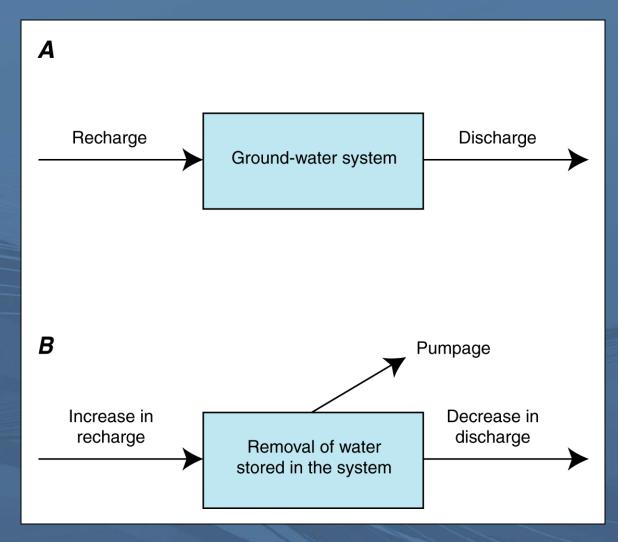
Groundwater/Surface-Water Interactionsand Hydrologic Response Times



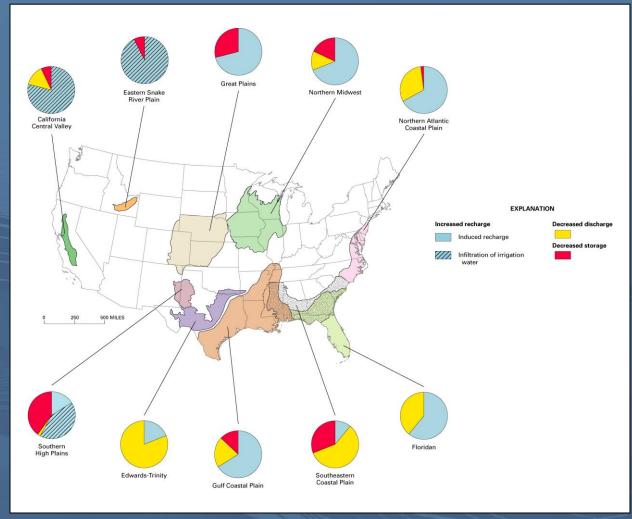
William M. Alley
Director of Science & Technology, NGWA
AGI Webinar, July 13, 2015

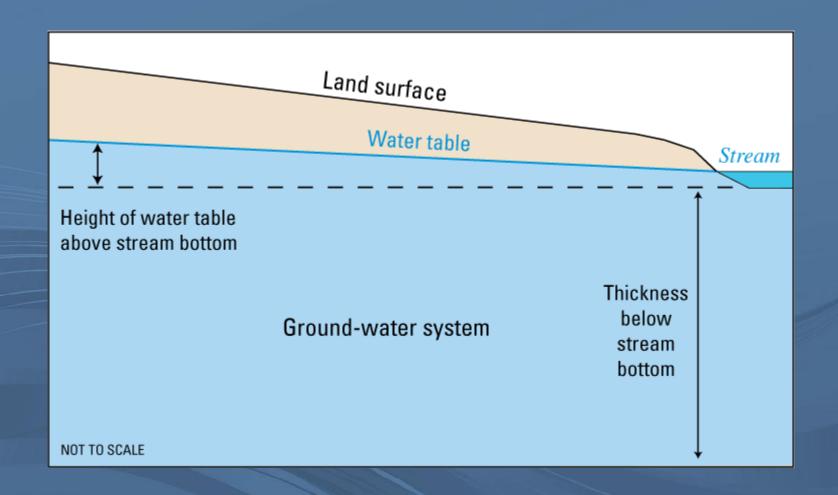
Sources of Water to a Pumping Well





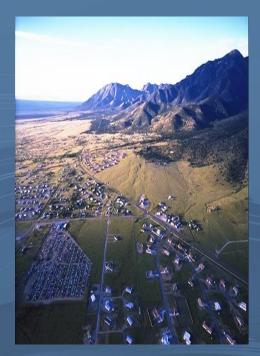
Each groundwater system is unique in its response to pumping







Depletion of a small part of the total volume of groundwater in storage can have large effects on surface water which become limiting factors to development.



Upper San Pedro Basin, AZ



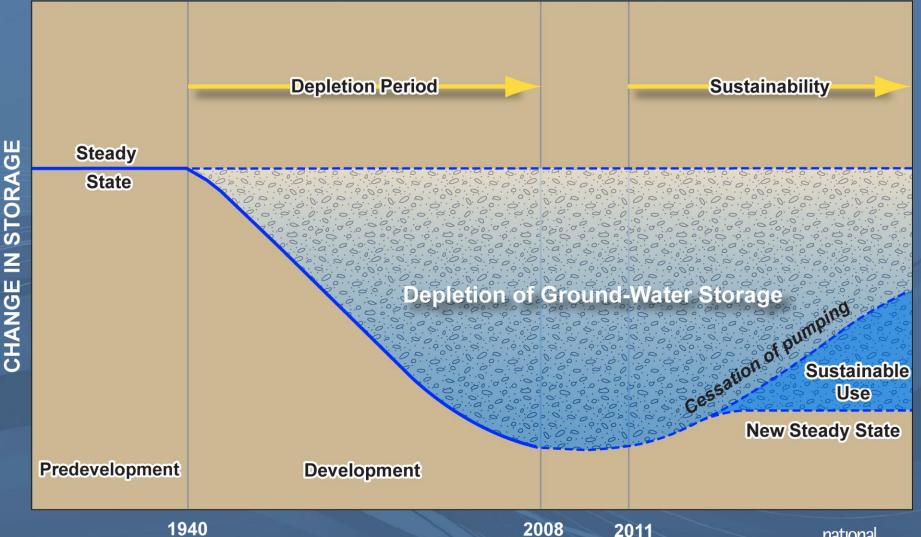
Edwards Aquifer, TX



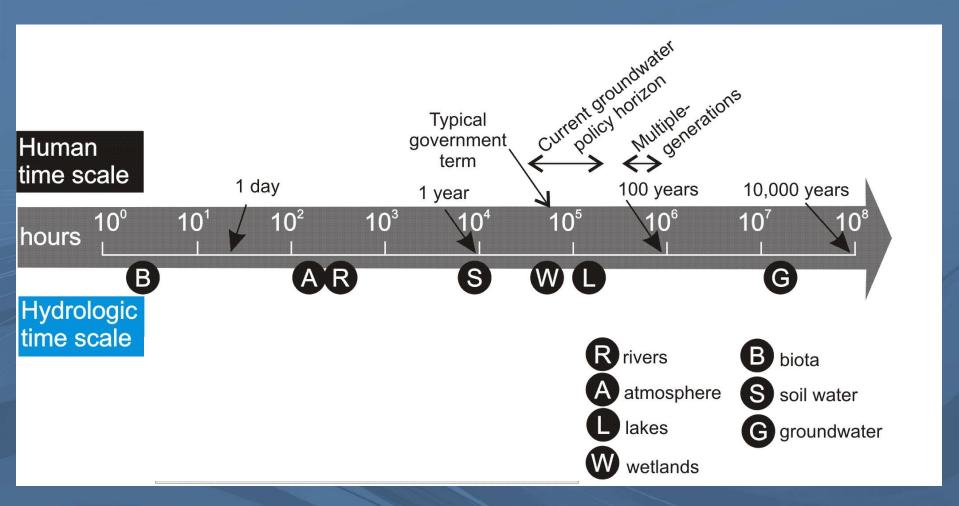
Republican River Basin, CO, KS, NE



Storage Change and Sustainable Yield



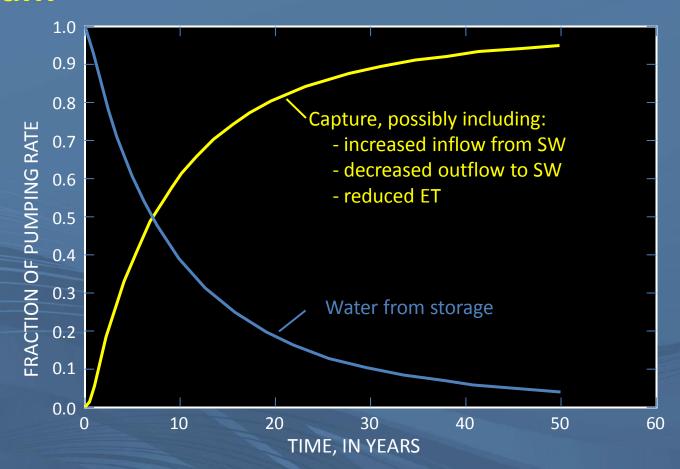
Human vs Hydrologic Time Scales



Gleeson et al. (2012)



Sources of Water to a Well Pumped near a Stream



The timing of depletion depends on:

- Aquifer storage and transmissive properties
- Distance to connected surface-water features



Three Examples

- Colorado Plateau, Arizona (Streamflow depletion)
- Paradise Valley, Nevada (Long-term capture)
- Chesapeake Bay (Nitrate contamination)

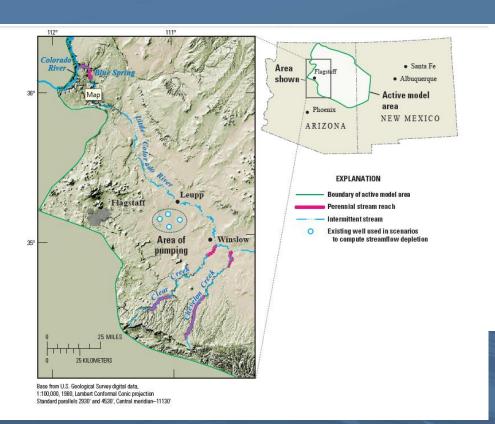


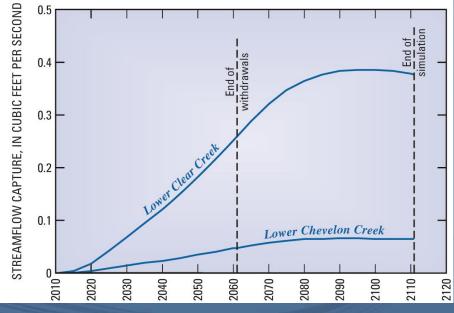






Colorado Plateau, Arizona

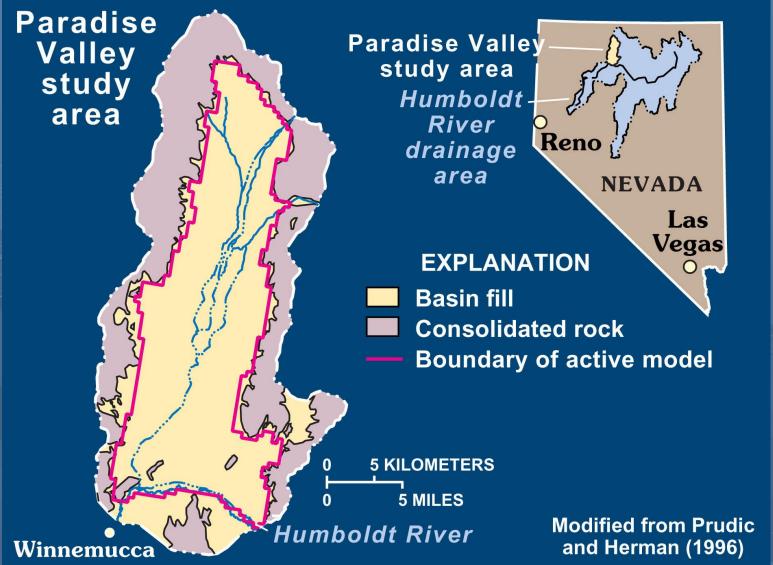




Leake, Hoffmann, and Dickinson, 2005



Paradise Valley, Nevada





Paradise Valley, Nevada



EXPLANATION

Sources of pumped water, in percent, at end of selected time periods

Decreased outflow to Humboldt River Valley

Increased inflow from Humboldt River Valley

Water from storage

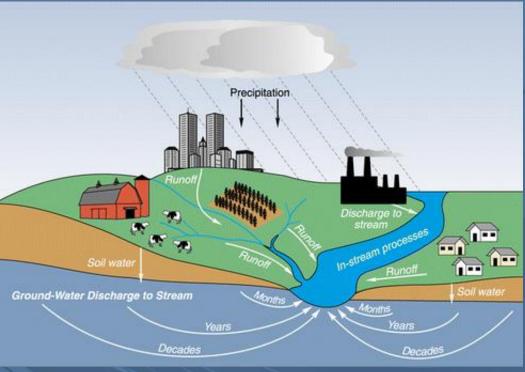
Reduction in evapotranspiration

Modified from Prudic and Herman (1996)



Nitrate to Chesapeake Bay

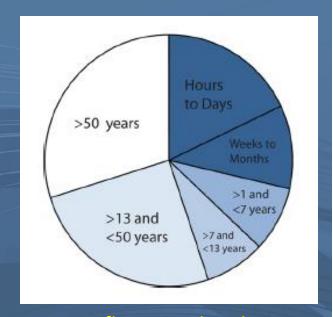




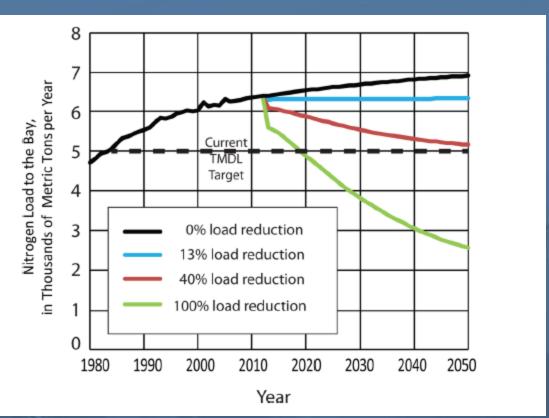
Phillips and others (1999)



Nitrate to Chesapeake Bay



Baseflow age distribution Sanford and Pope (2013)





Questions?

