Distance-Based Linear Model Analysis of Groundwater Production Effects on Water Levels in Isolated Wetlands at the J.B. Starkey and North Pasco Regional Wellfields

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GPI Southeast, Inc.

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GPI



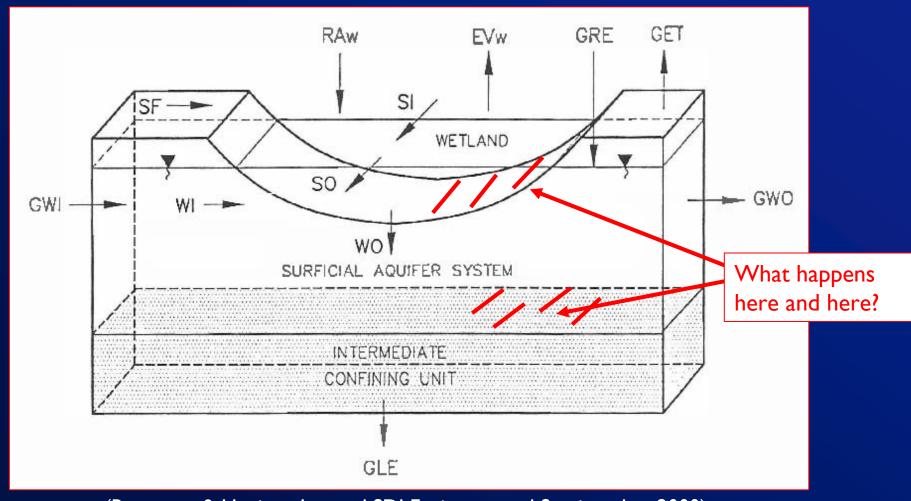


Primitive statistical models may adequately predict the effects of groundwater production on wetland water levels, when hydrogeology is considered.



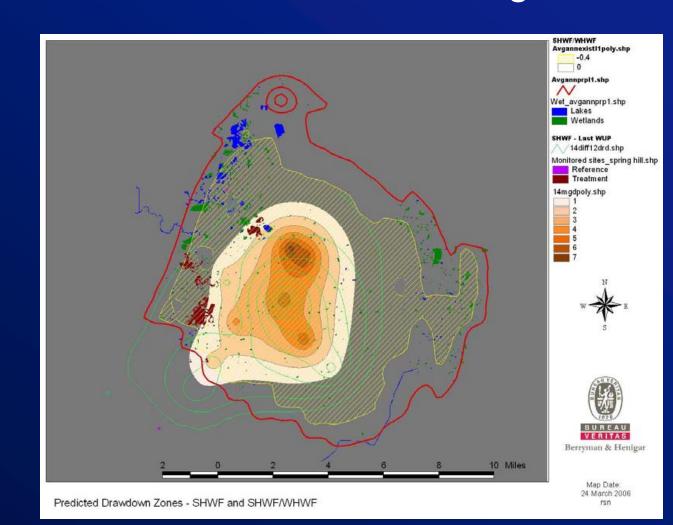
DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Why do we care?

Improved conceptual model of wetland function

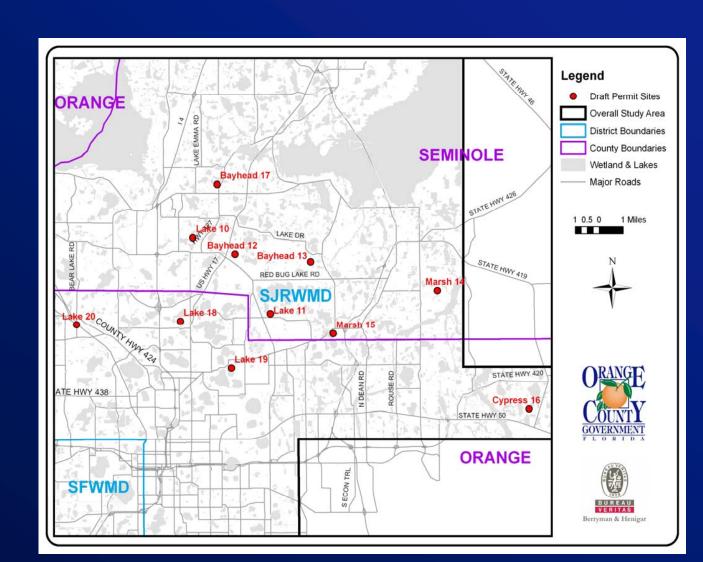


(Berryman & Henigar, Inc. and SDI Environmental Services, Inc. 2000)

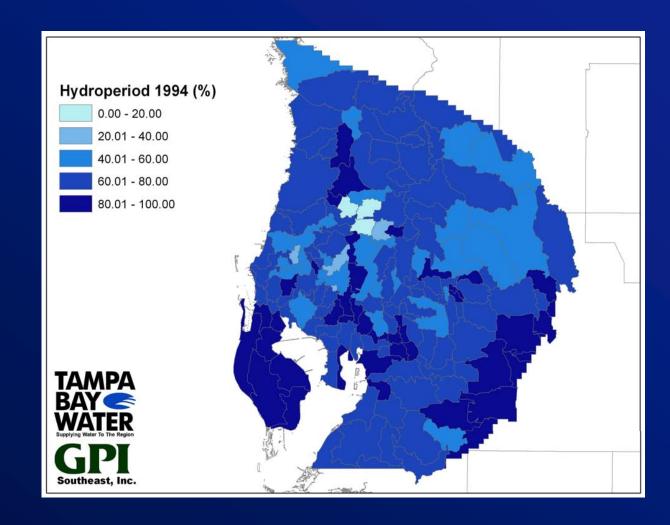
Improved water supply planning: avoiding more vulnerable wetlands in wellfield design



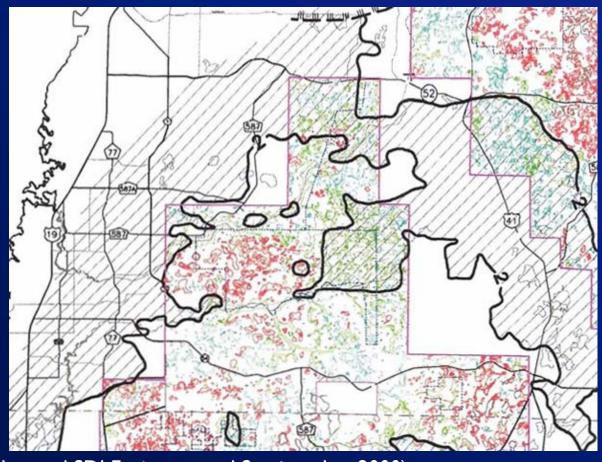
Improved monitoring site selection



Improved understanding of landscape factors in the Integrated Northern Tampa Bay Hydrologic Model



Improved null hypothesis for impact detection for regions lacking sophisticated hydrologic models



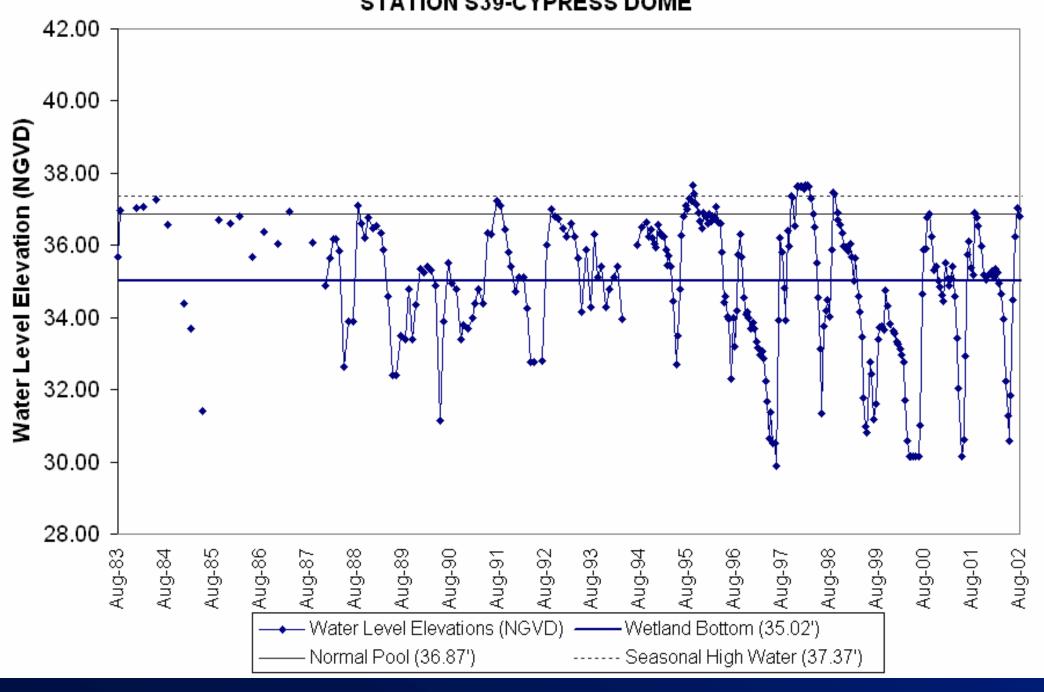
(Berryman & Henigar, Inc. and SDI Environmental Services, Inc. 2000)

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Research Questions

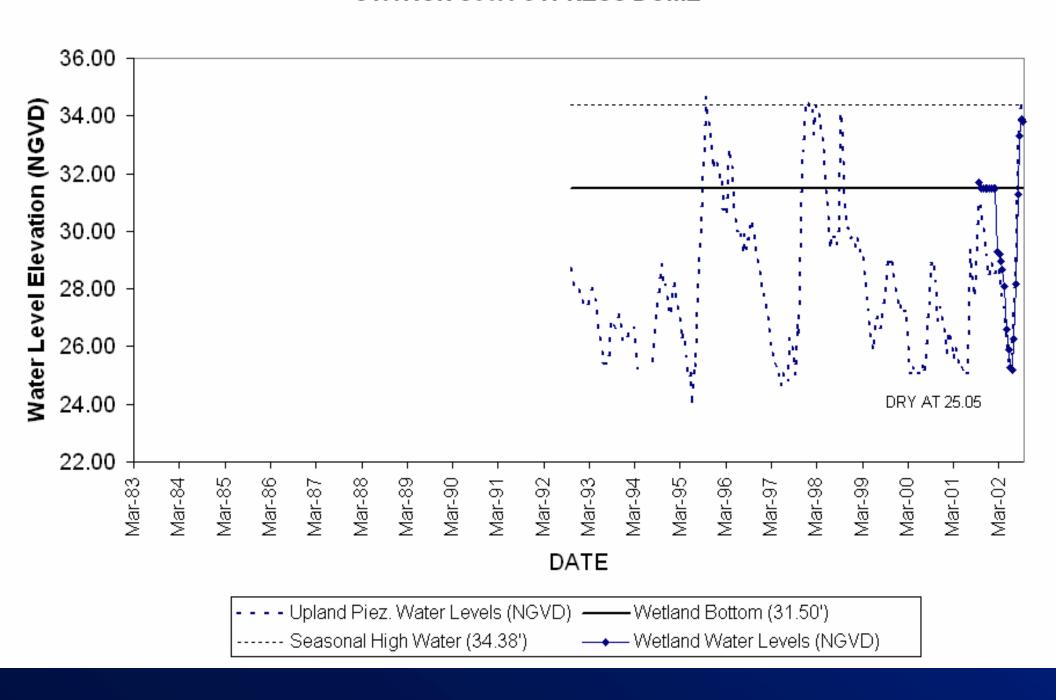
- Is a distance-based groundwater production effect present in any particular year?
- Does effect vary with hydrogeology?
- What is the relationship between rainfall and production effect?
- How far-reaching are effects during dry vs. wet year?



STWF PERIOD OF RECORD HYDROGRAPH STATION S39-CYPRESS DOME



STWF PERIOD OF RECORD HYDROGRAPH STATION S36A-CYPRESS DOME



DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Tale of Two Wetland Types

Xeric-associated

Mesic-associated







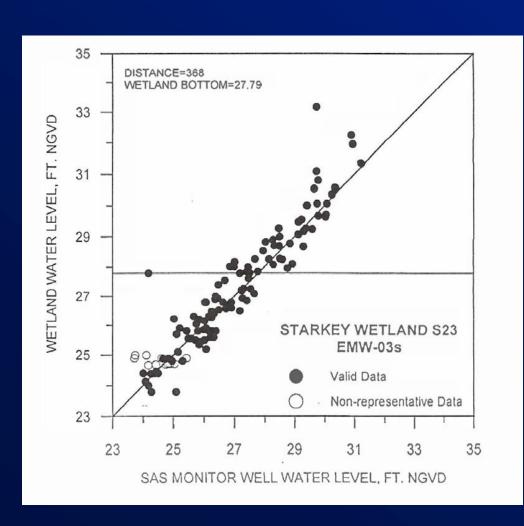


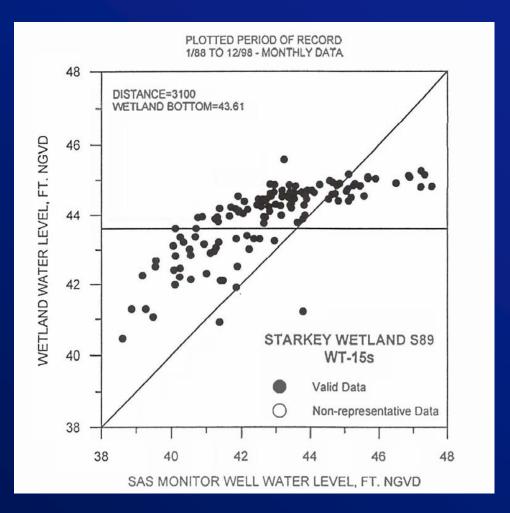
DRA Weifful PMENT Soils Open Water Modified Mesic Wetland Xeric 0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Tale of Two Wetland Types

Xeric-associated

Mesic-associated

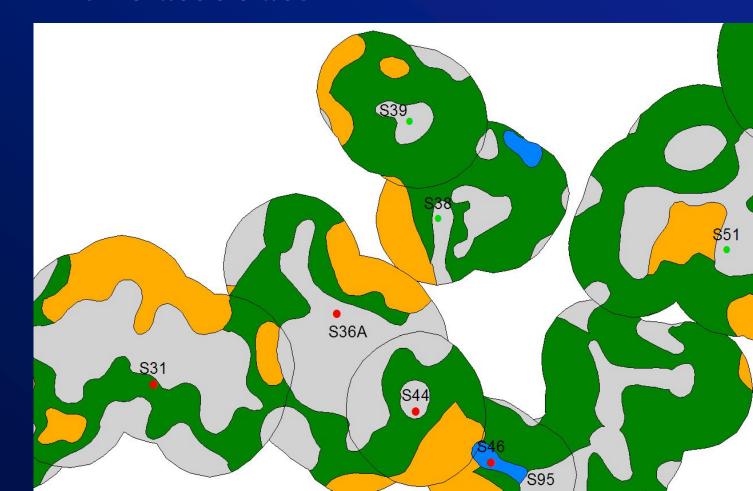




Methods

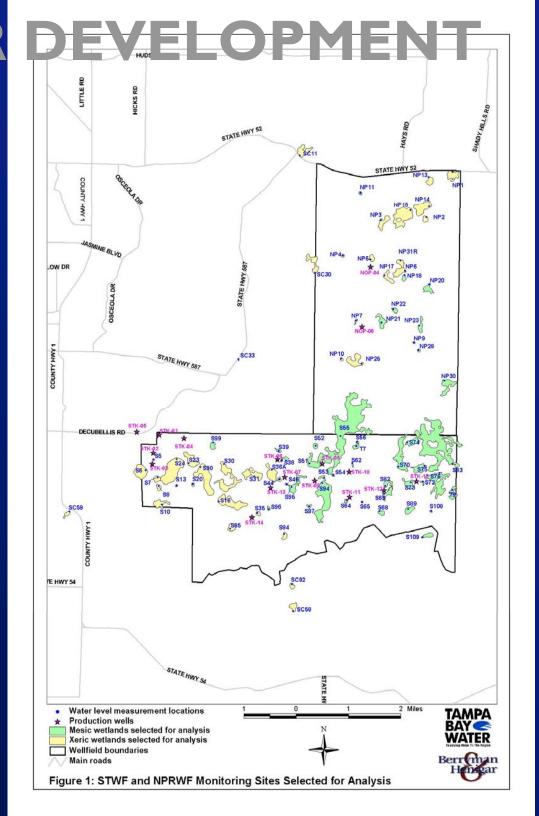
Determining Xeric/Mesic-association

- GIS buffer analysis (500 Ft)
- %Xeric = Areas (Xeric/(Xeric + Mesic))
- >27% Xeric = Xeric-associated



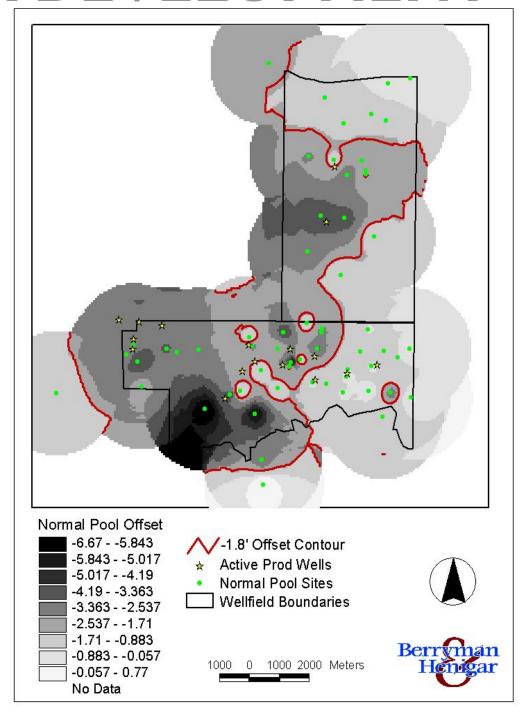
DRAFT: UNDER DE Study Sites

- 79 isolated cypress and marsh sites
- 38 Xeric; 41 Mesic
- 6 to 13 years of data
- NPs or SHWs



NP Offsets

- Removes elevation artifact and standardizes data
- Normal Pool subtracted from Last September observation for WY1990-WY2002



DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Study Period Rainfall

	Category	Annual Sum	Wet Season	Dry Season	Water Year
		54.39	32.06	22.33	1990
	weak El Nino	63.68	33.66	30.02	1991
	weak La Nina	45.24	30.65	14.59	1992
		54.42	23.23	31.19	1993
median rainfall	51.57	31.48	20.09	1994	
	54.66	34.44	20.23	1995	
	51.31	20.09	31.23	1996	
		45.41	26.99	18.42	1997
)	strong El Nino	89.66	32.15	57.51	1998
strong La Nina		38.88	26.31	12.57	1999
	weak La Nina	44.97	34.25	10.72	2000
		48.79	37.42	11.37	2001
		60.73	45.01	15.71	2002
	51.57	32.06	20.09	Median	

$$PWD = \sum_{i}^{n} \frac{Q_{i}}{\log_{10}D_{i}}$$

PWD = Production Weighted by Distance for particular wetland site-year

 Q_i = Pumpage (millions of gallons per year) of well i

 D_i = Distance (in feet) to well i

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Principle of Superposition

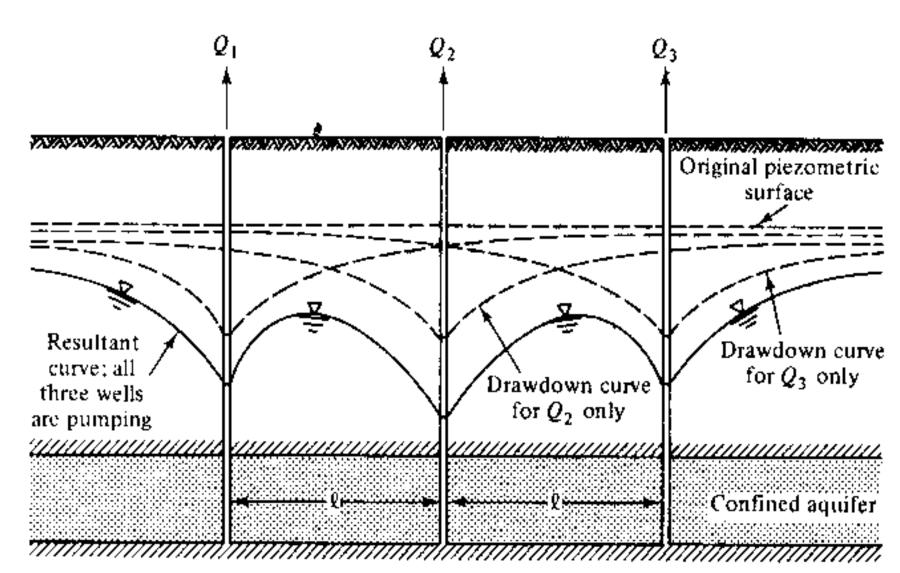
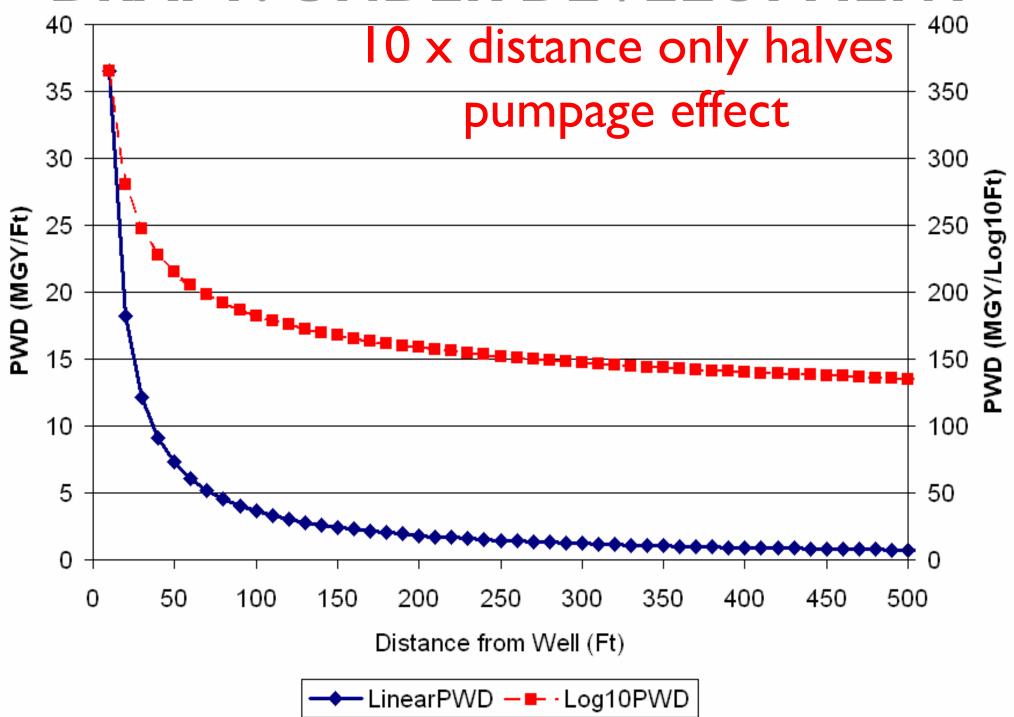
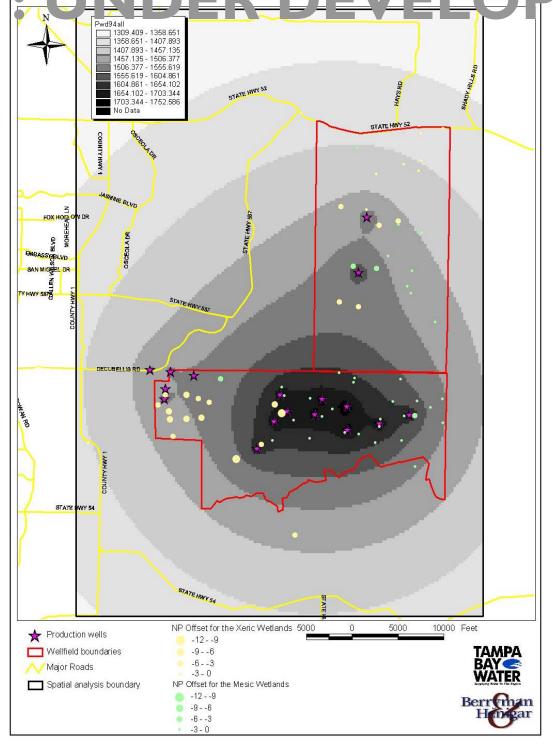


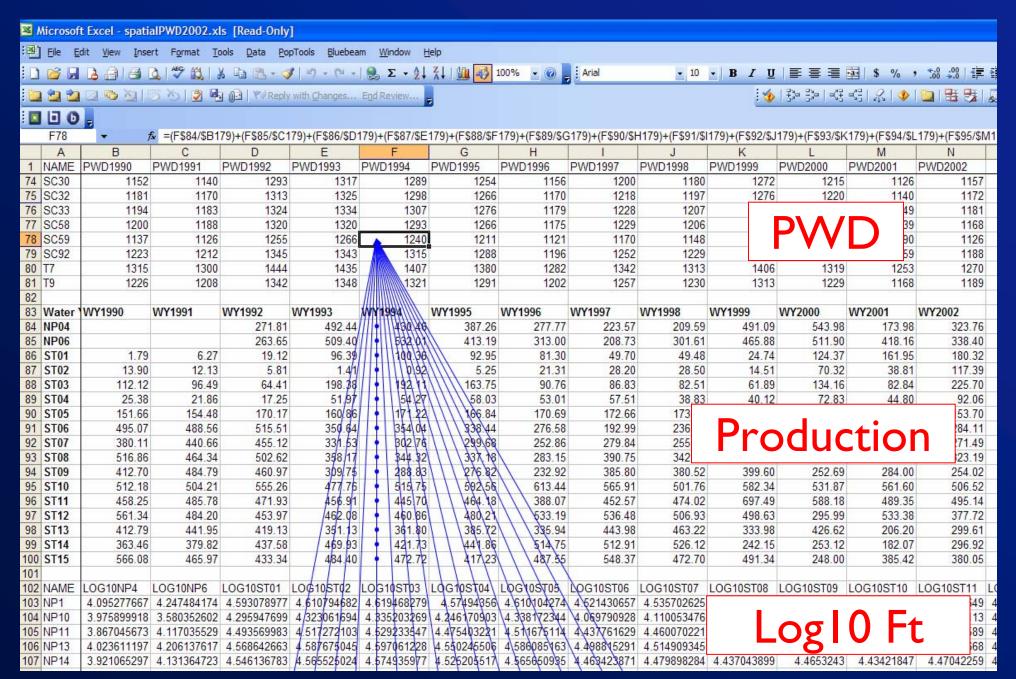
Figure 8-21 Individual and composite drawdown curves for three wells on a line.



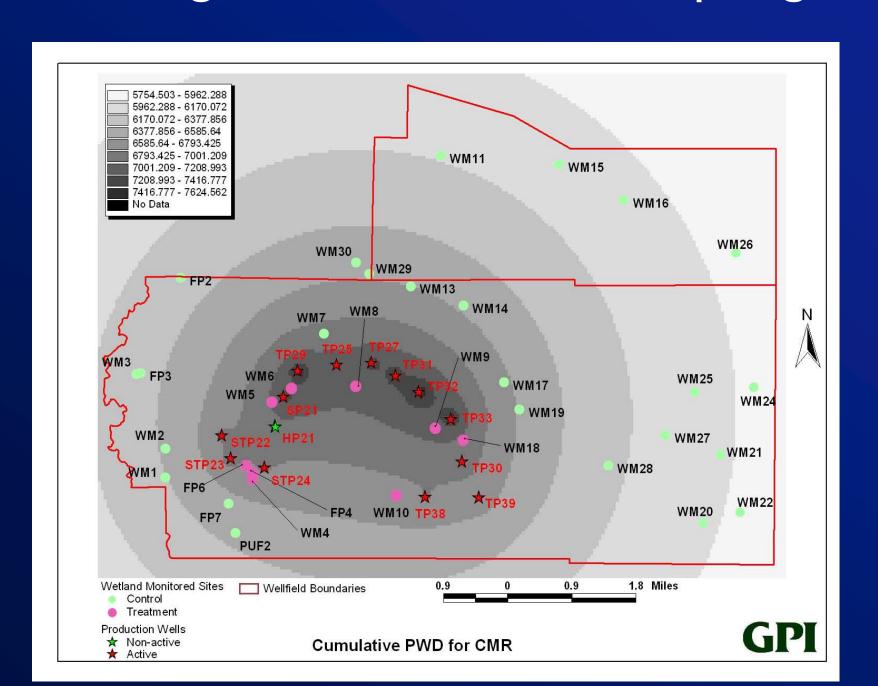
DRAFT LABER DEVELOPMENT



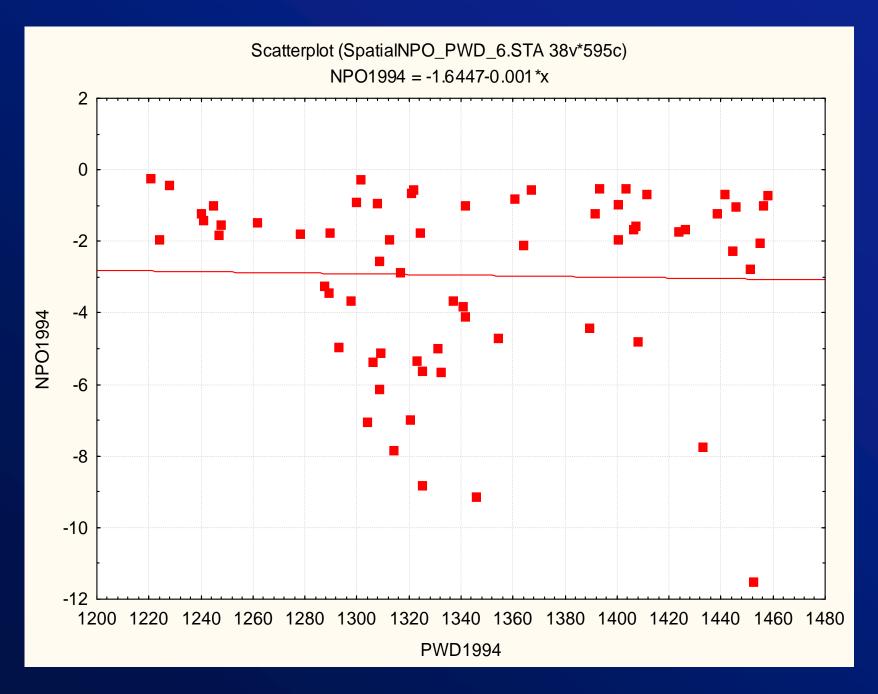
DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Calculating PWD with Spreadsheet

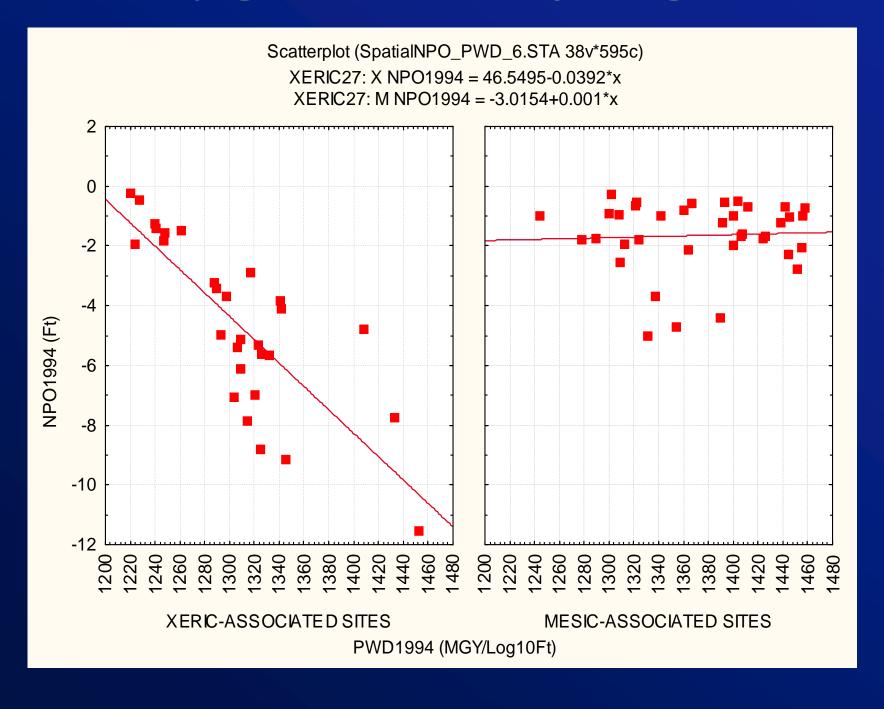


Calculating PWD with Raster Map Algebra



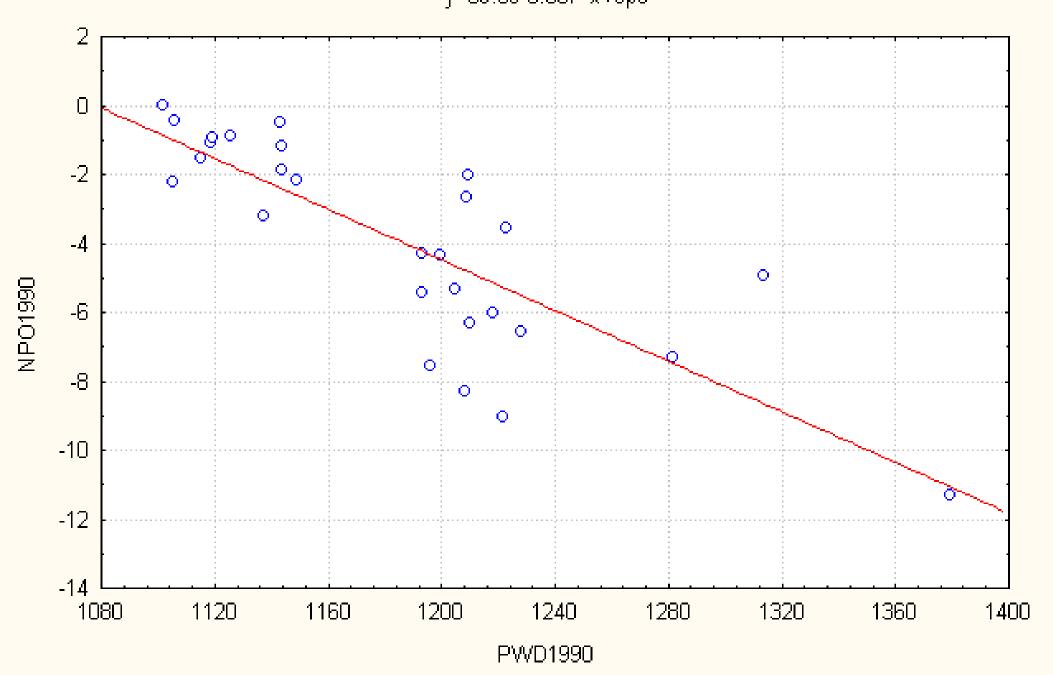
Results





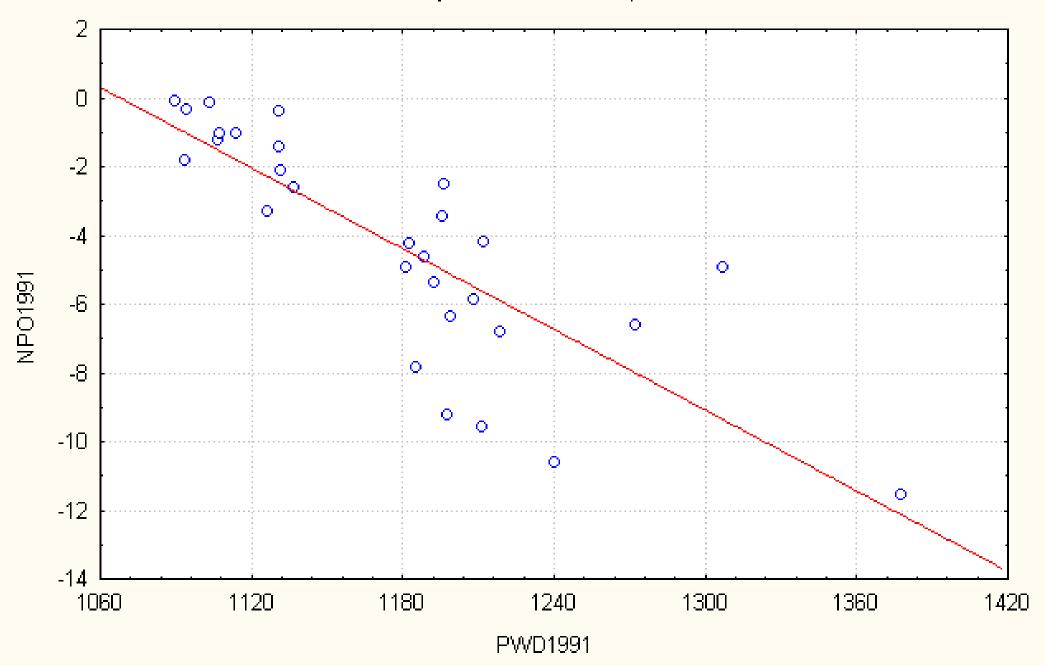
Xeric-associated Sites Results: WYs1990-2002

Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=39.59-0.037*x+eps



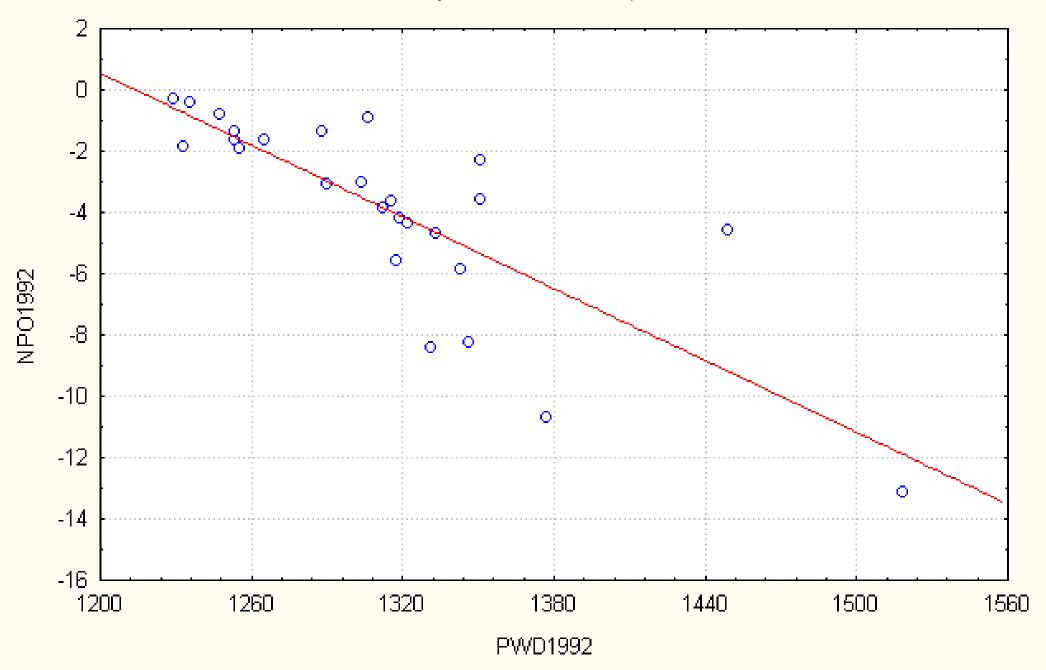
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=41.802-0.039*x+eps



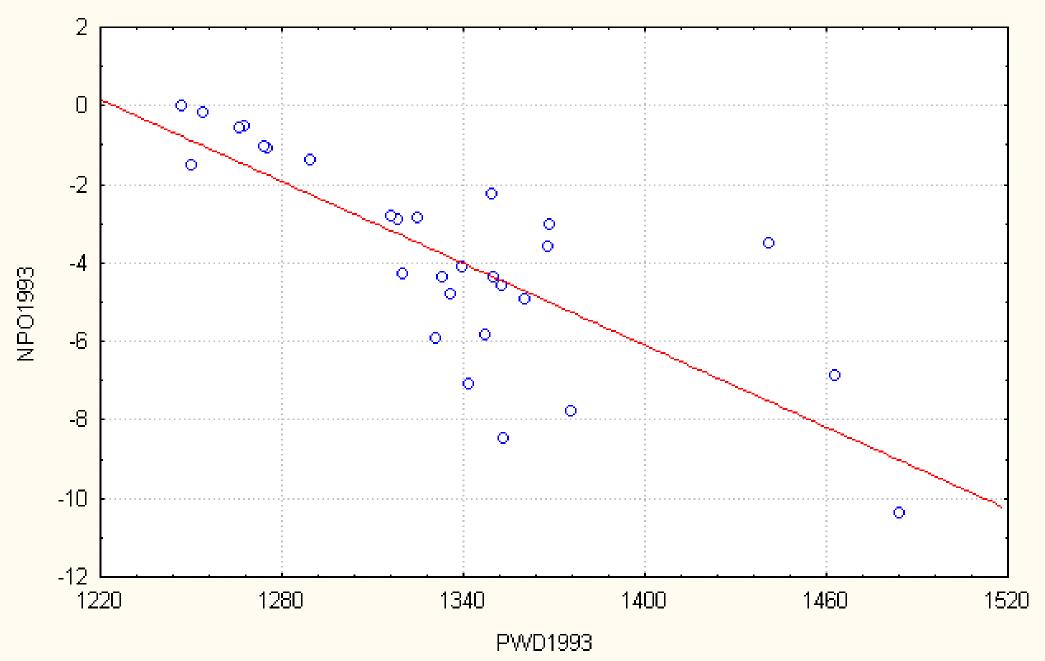
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=47.397-0.039*x+eps



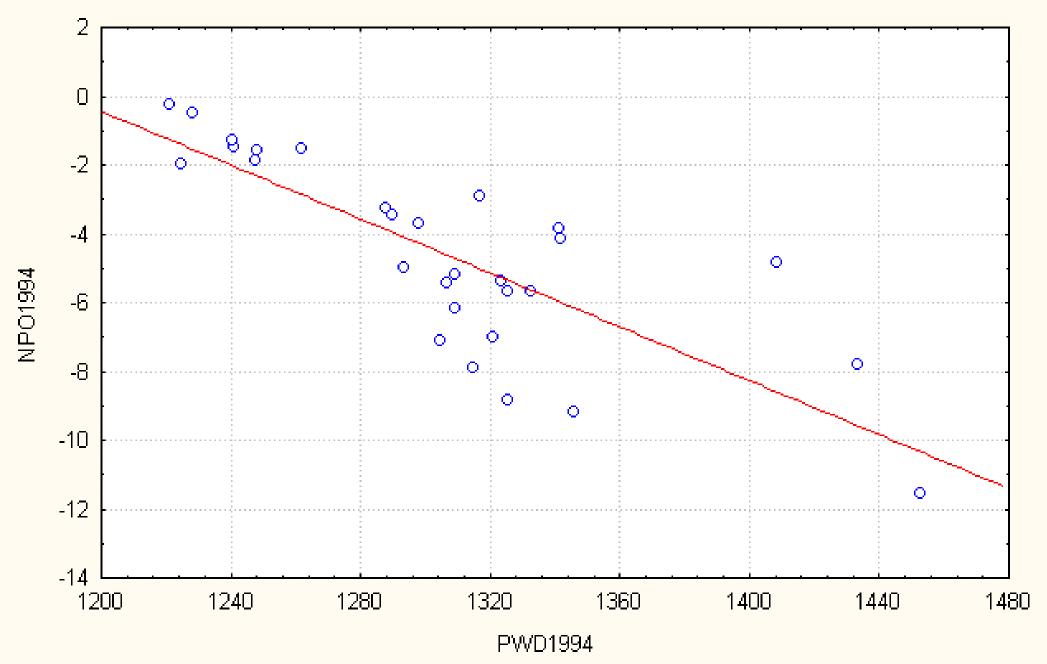
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)



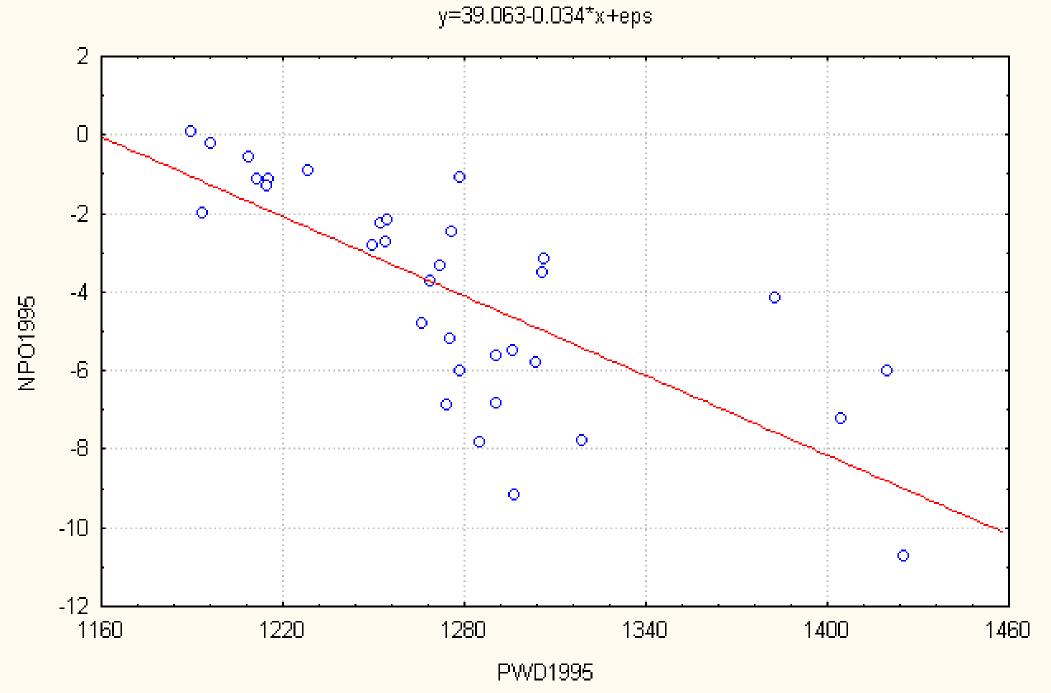


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=46.55-0.039*x+eps

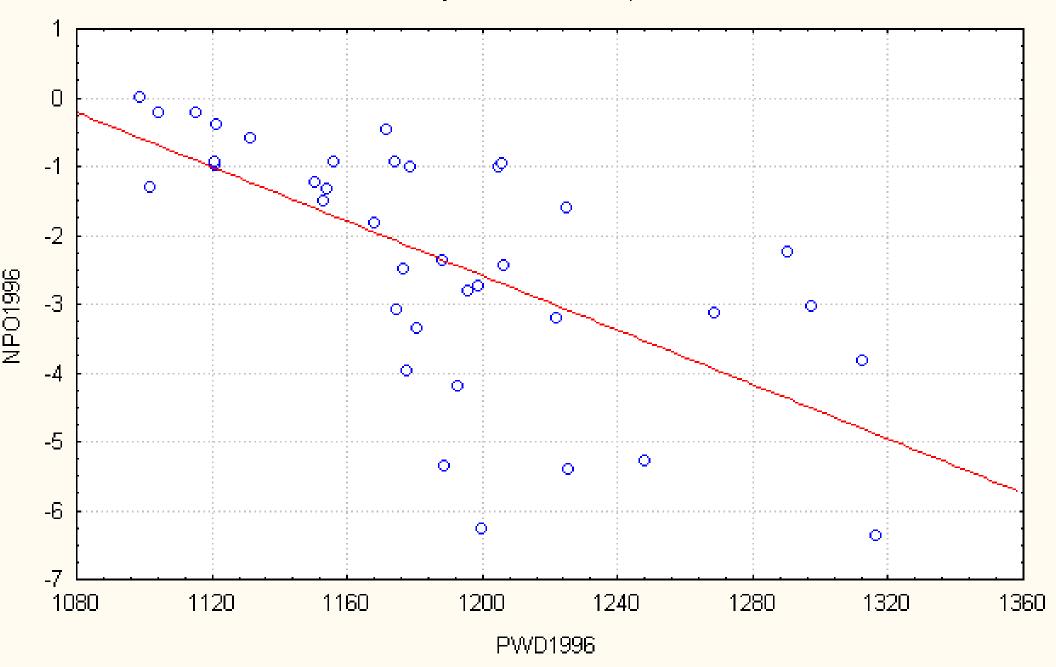


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)



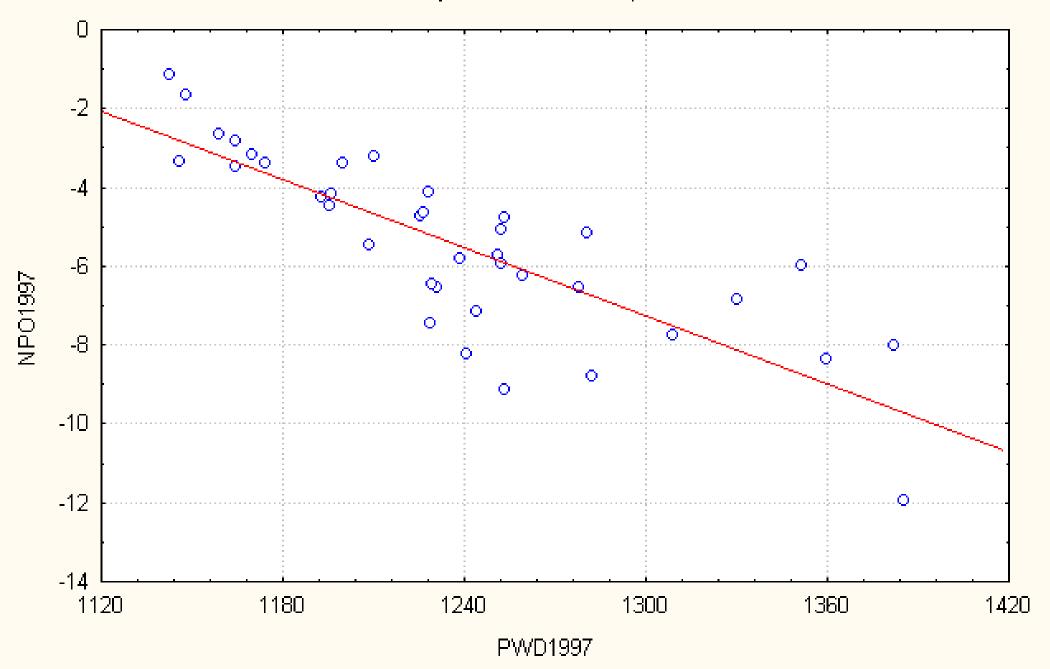
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=21.137-0.02*x+eps



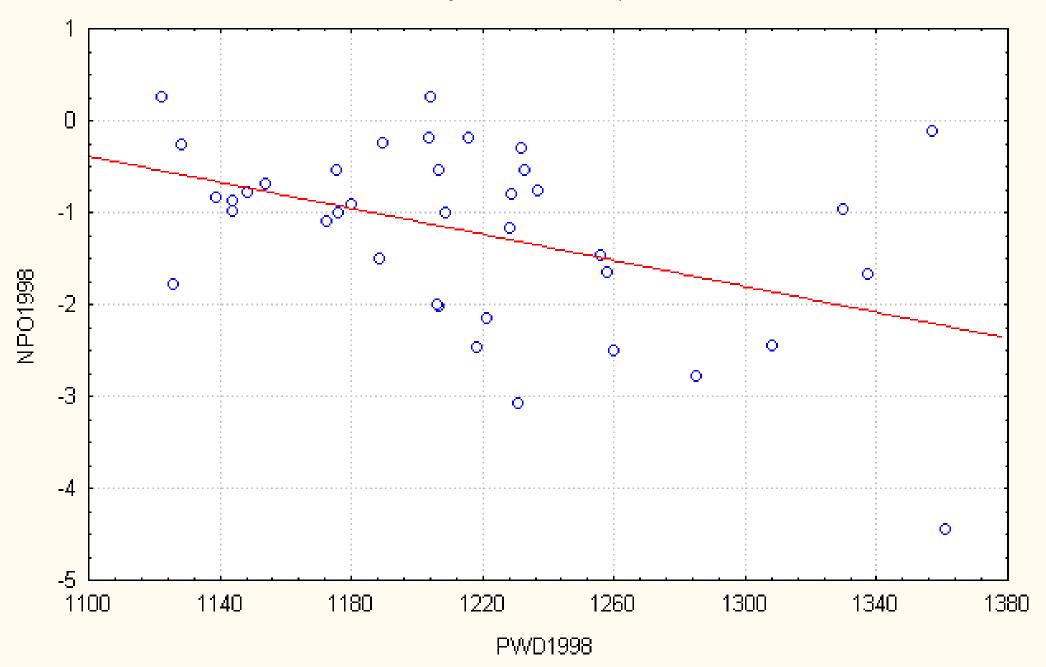
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=30.298-0.029*x+eps



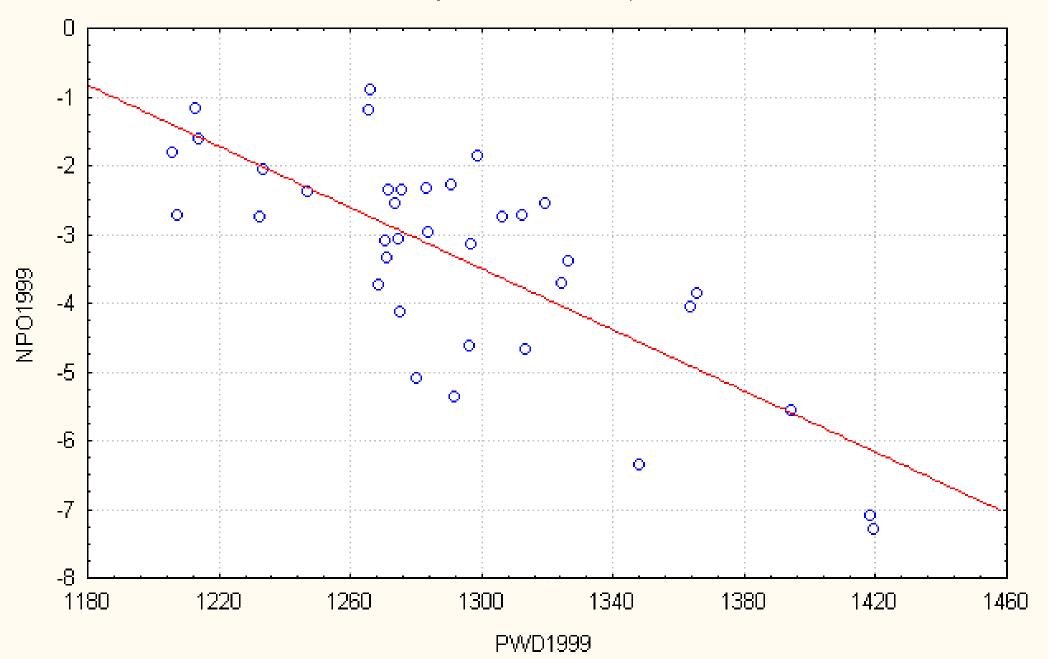
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=7.39-0.007*x+eps

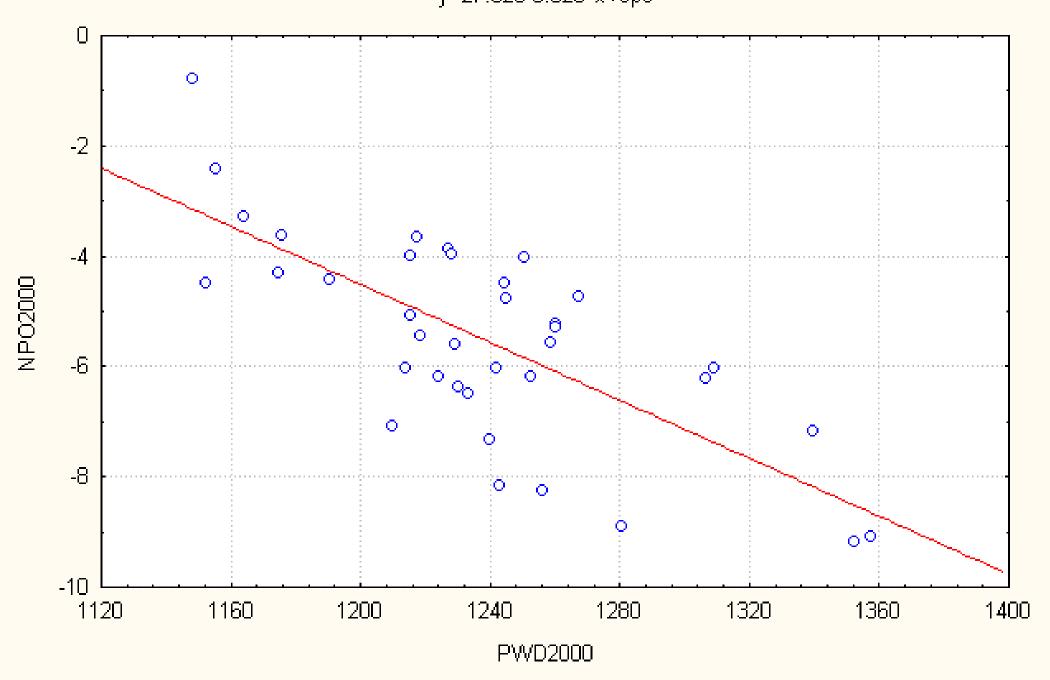


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=25.422-0.022*x+eps

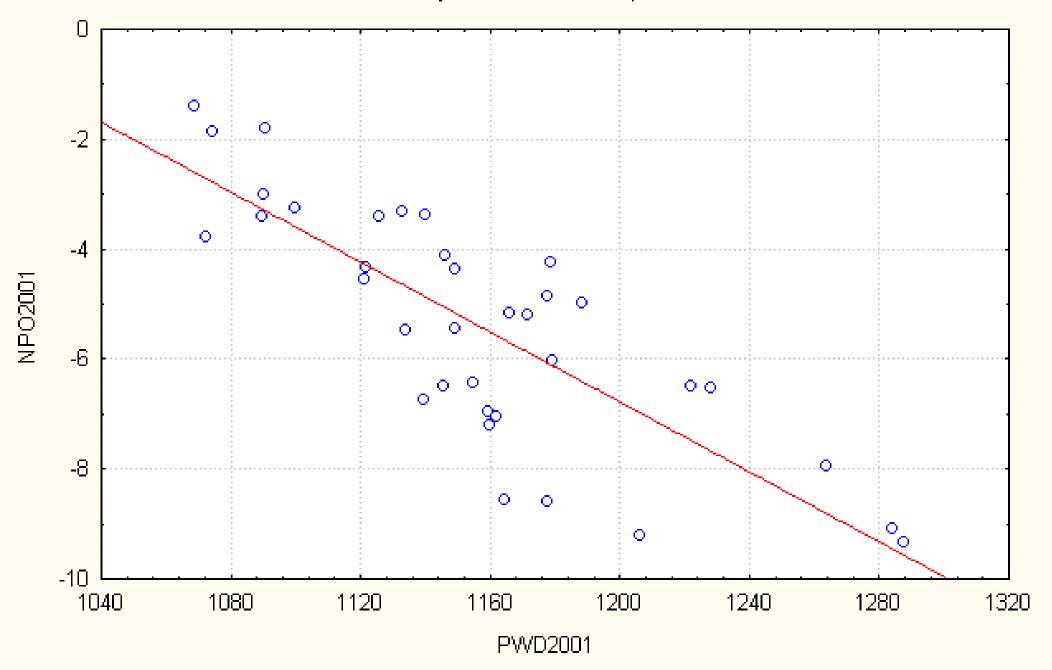


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=27.025-0.026*x+eps



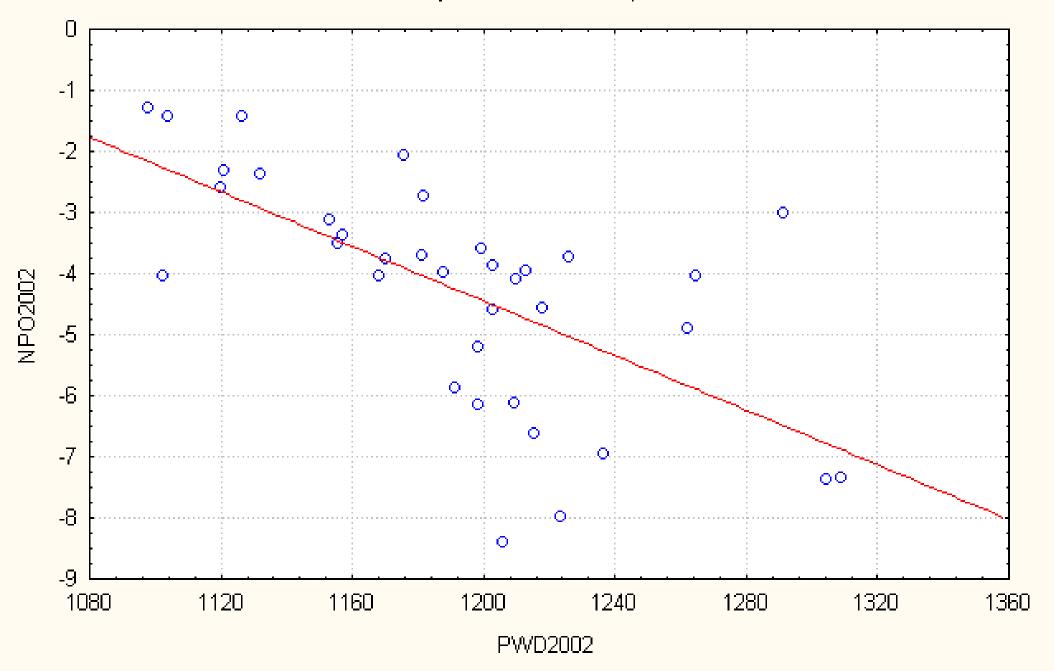
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=31.391-0.032*x+eps



Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=22.357-0.022*x+eps

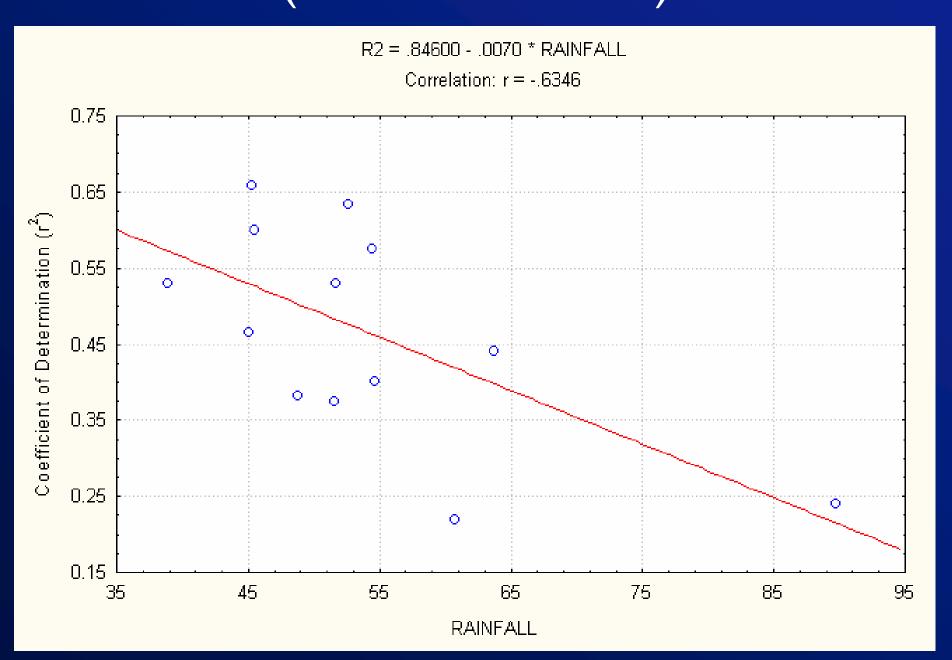


DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Regression Summary: Xeric-associated Sites

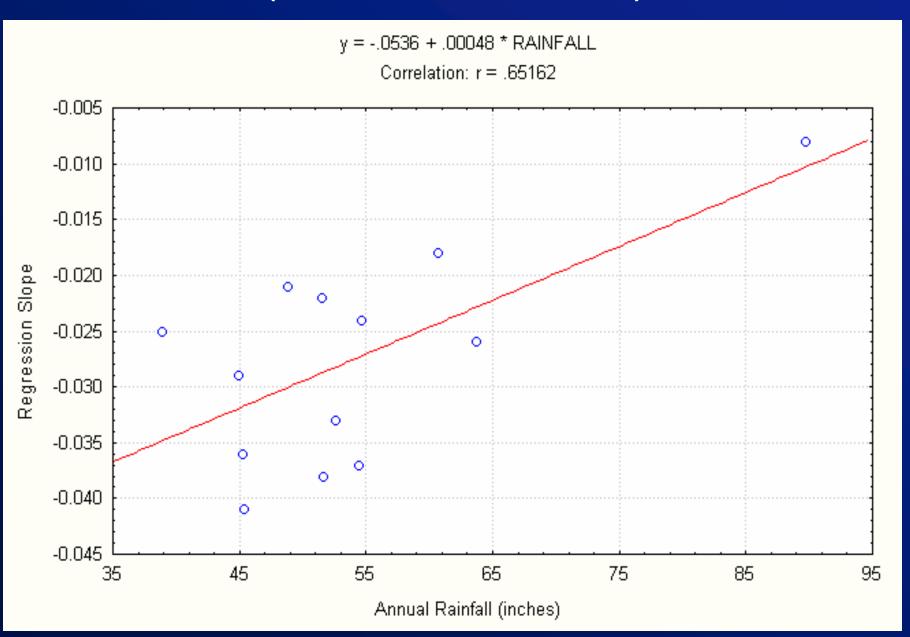
Water Year	No. sites (N)	Regression slope (B)	STD of B	r ²	P-Value
1990	27	-0.033	0.005	0.635	p<.00000
1991	31	-0.026	0.005	0.442	p<.00004
1992	29	-0.036	0.005	0.660	p<.00000
1993	29	-0.037	0.006	0.576	p<.00000
1994	32	-0.038	0.006	0.530	p<.00000
1995	37	-0.024	0.005	0.402	p<.00002
1996	35	-0.022	0.005	0.376	p<.00009
1997	37	-0.041	0.006	0.600	p<.00000
1998	36	-0.008	0.003	0.241	p<.00237
1999	36	-0.025	0.004	0.530	p<.00000
2000	36	-0.029	0.005	0.466	p<.00000
2001	35	-0.02 l	0.004	0.382	p<.00008
2002	36	-0.018	0.006	0.221	p<.00380

Significant p-values are shaded in gray.

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT r²/Rainfall Relationship (Xeric-associated)



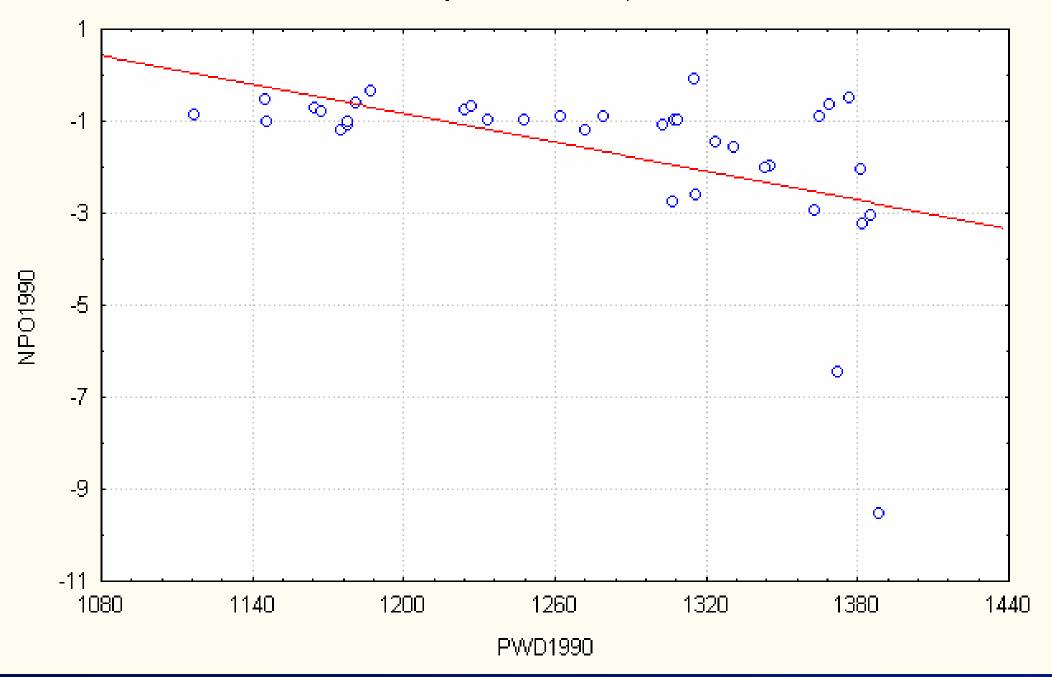
DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Slope/Rainfall Relationship (Xeric-associated)



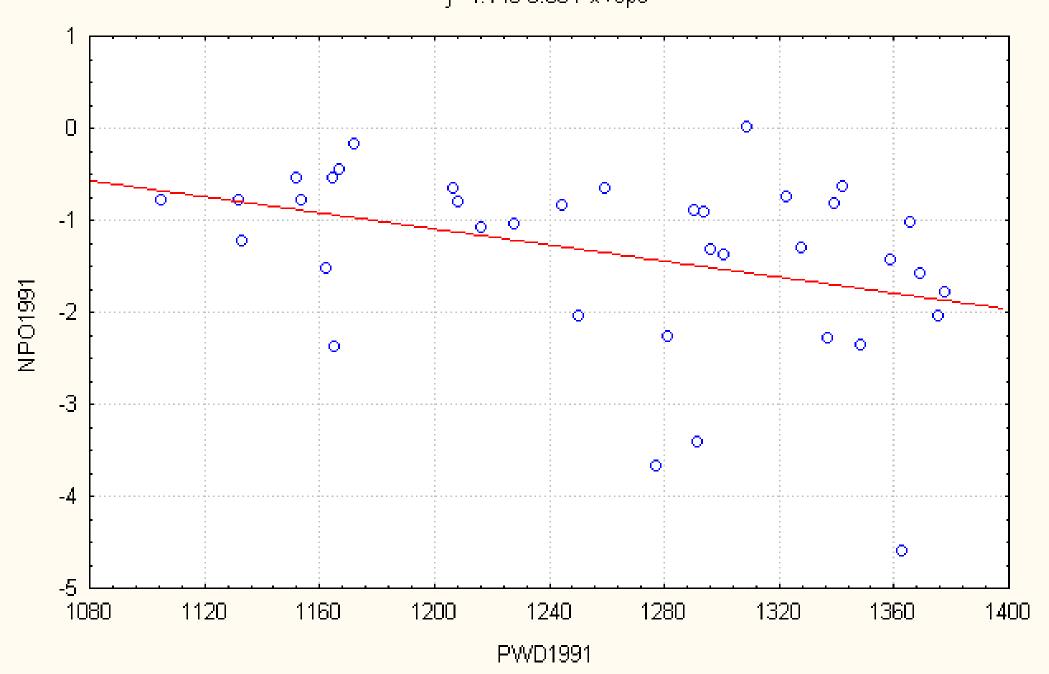
Mesic-associated Sites Results: WYs 1990-2002

Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

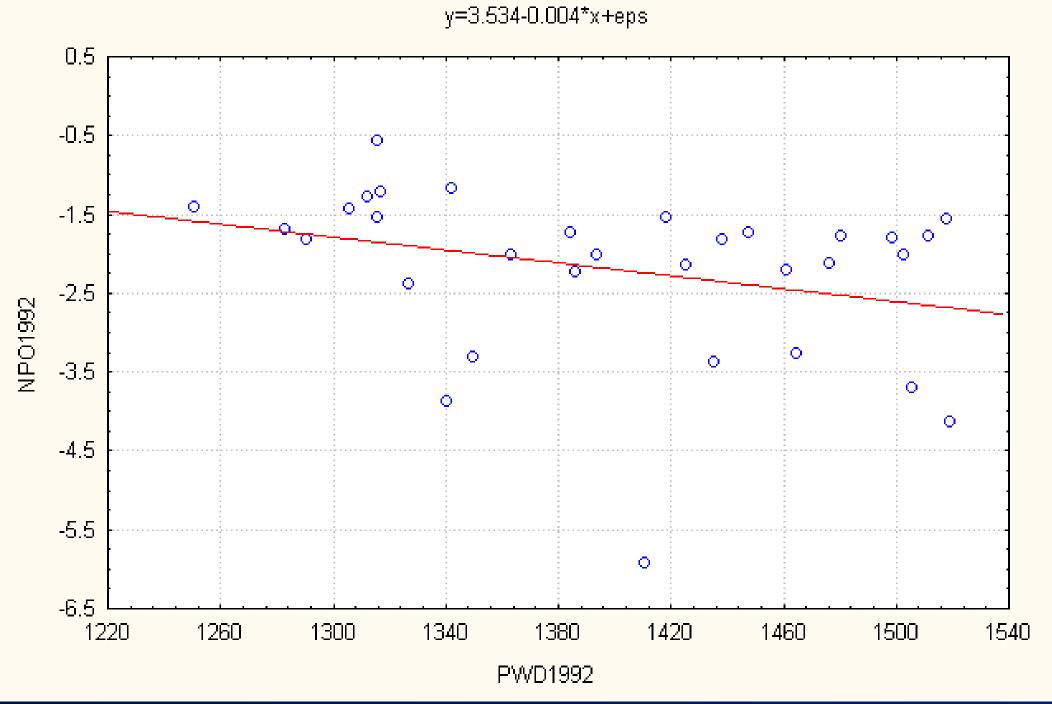
y=11.739-0.01*x+eps



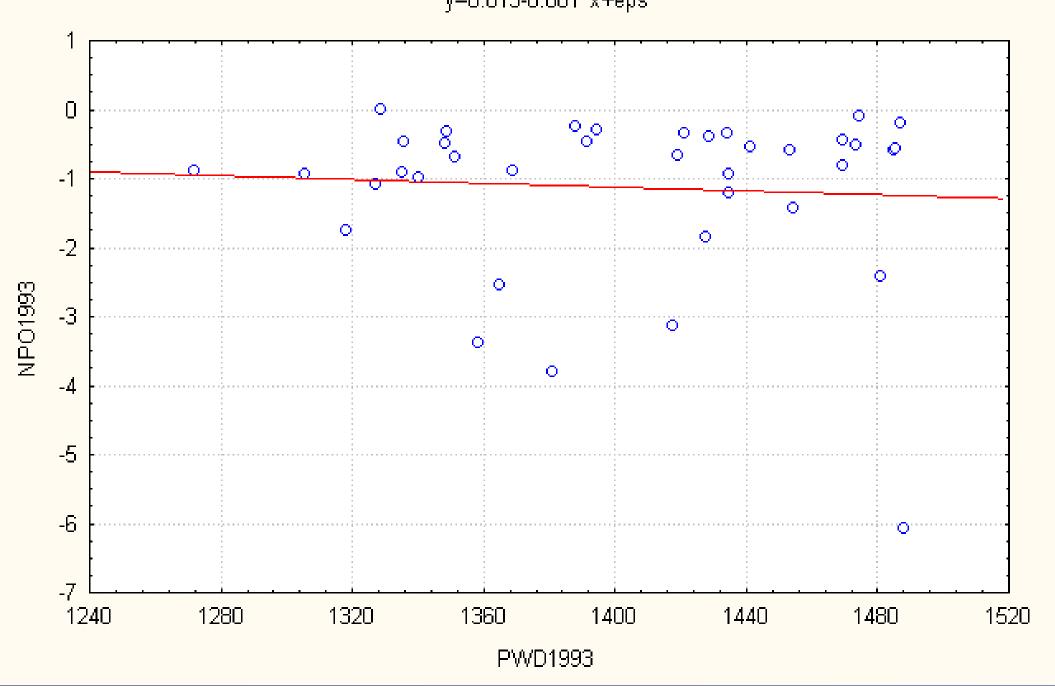
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=4.145-0.004*x+eps



Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

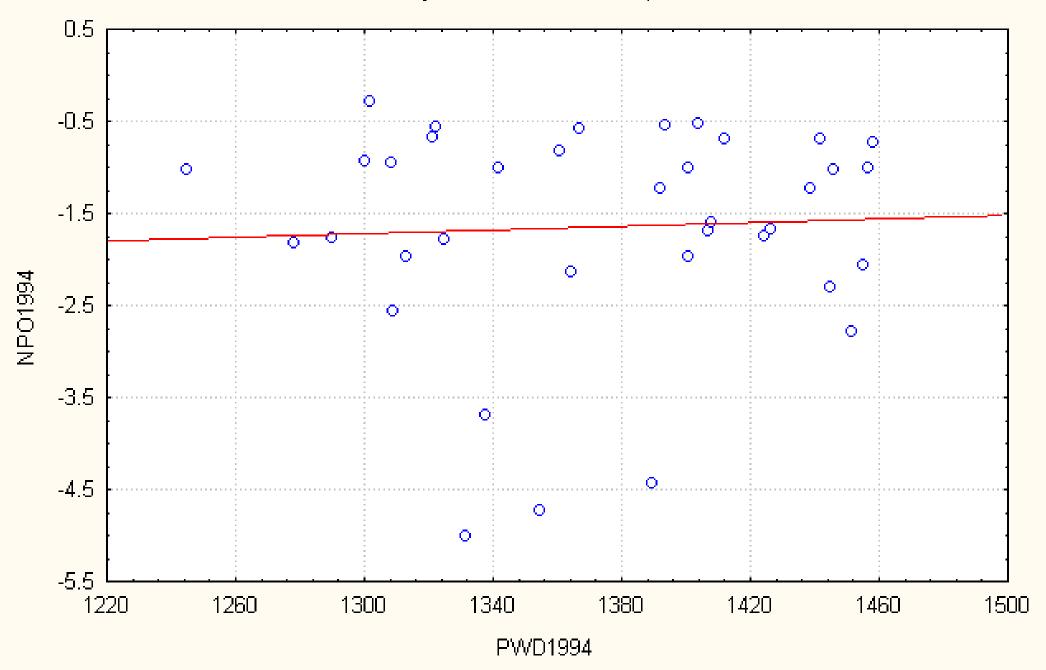


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=0.813-0.001*x+eps

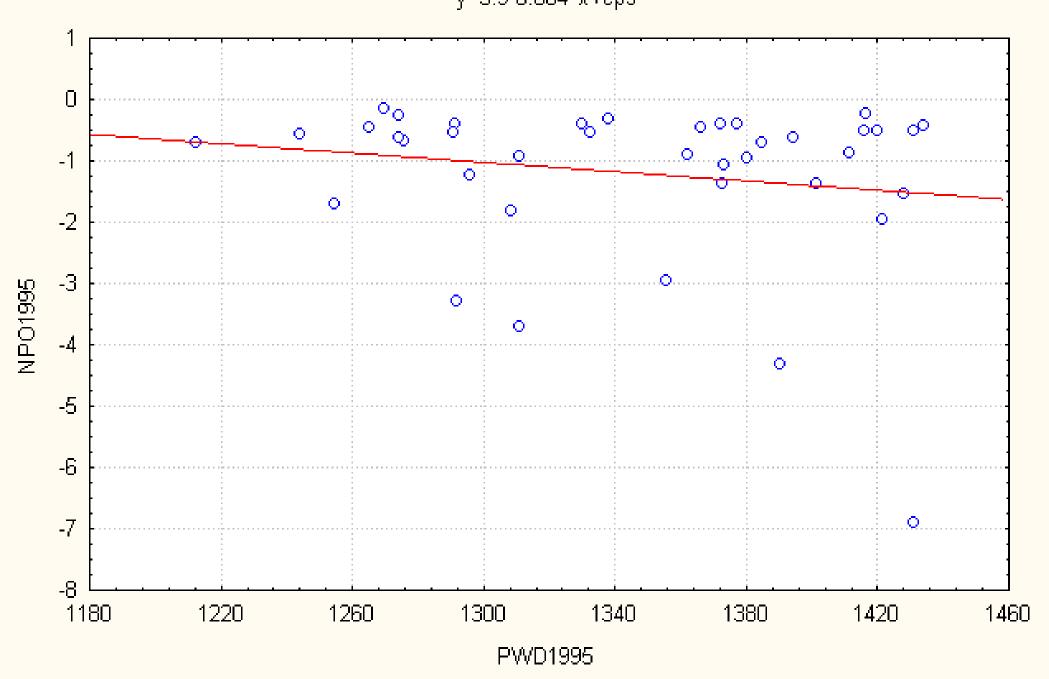


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

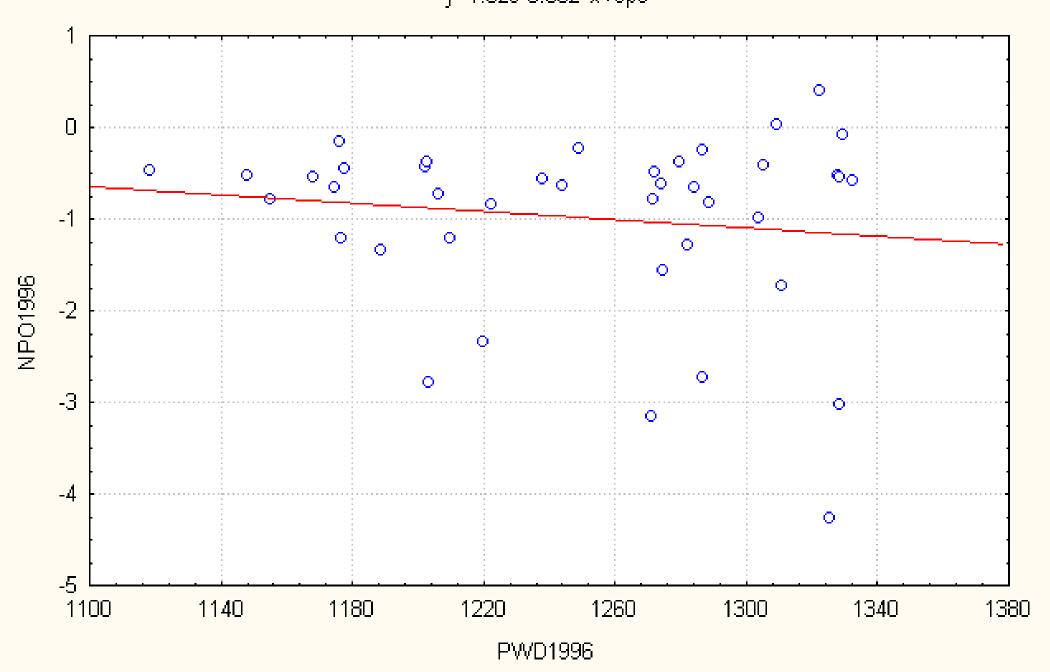
y=-3.015+9.964e-4*x+eps



Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=3.9-0.004*x+eps

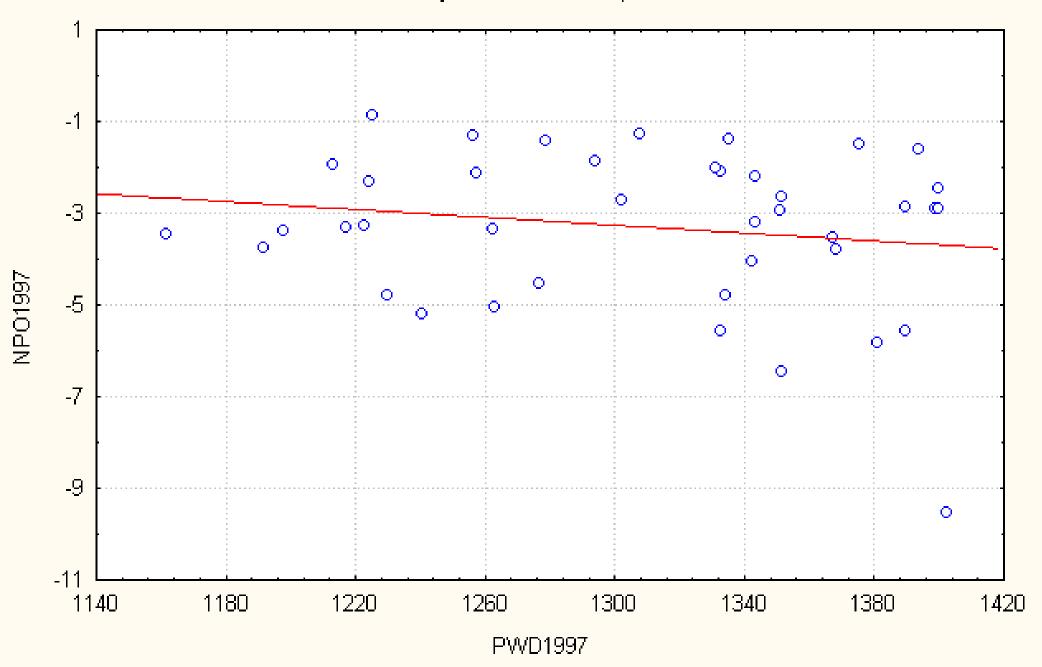


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=1.829-0.002*x+eps



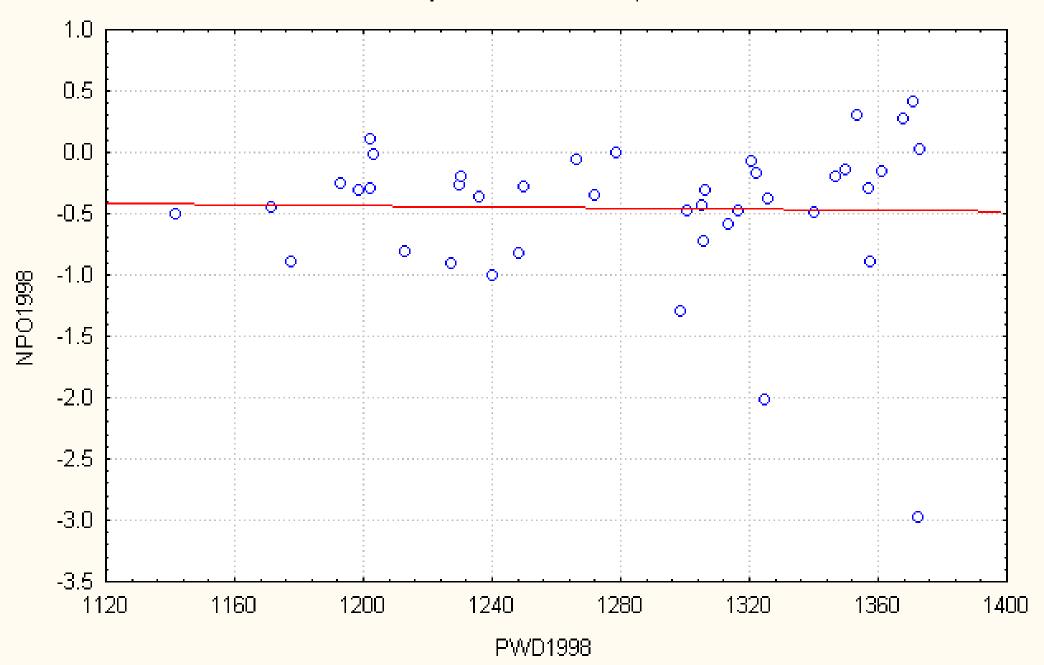
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=2.299-0.004*x+eps

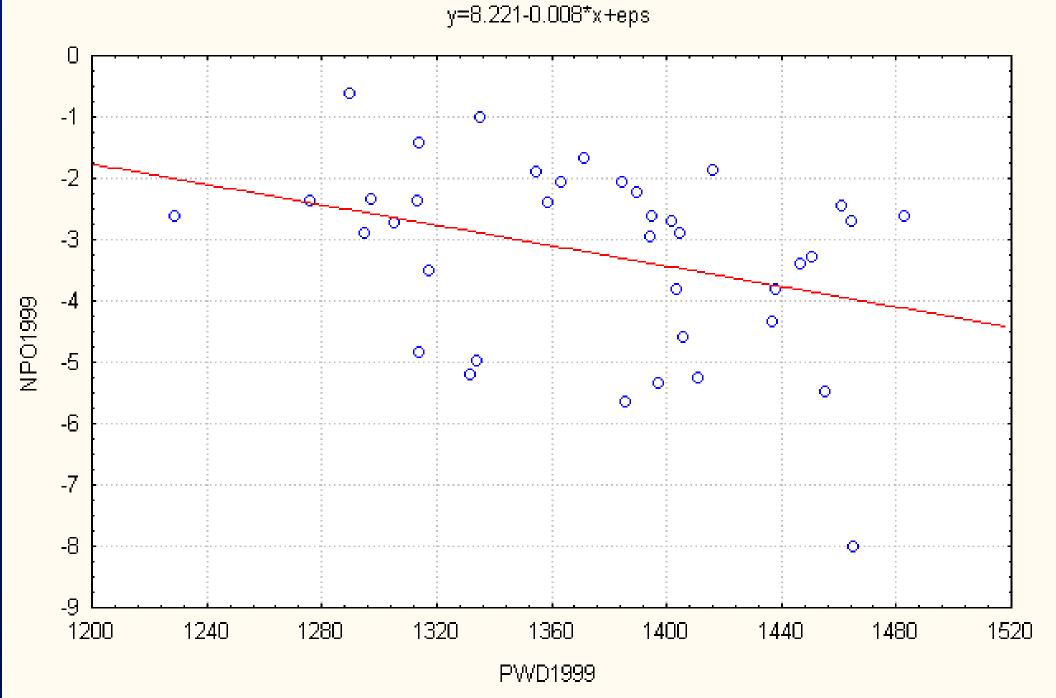


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

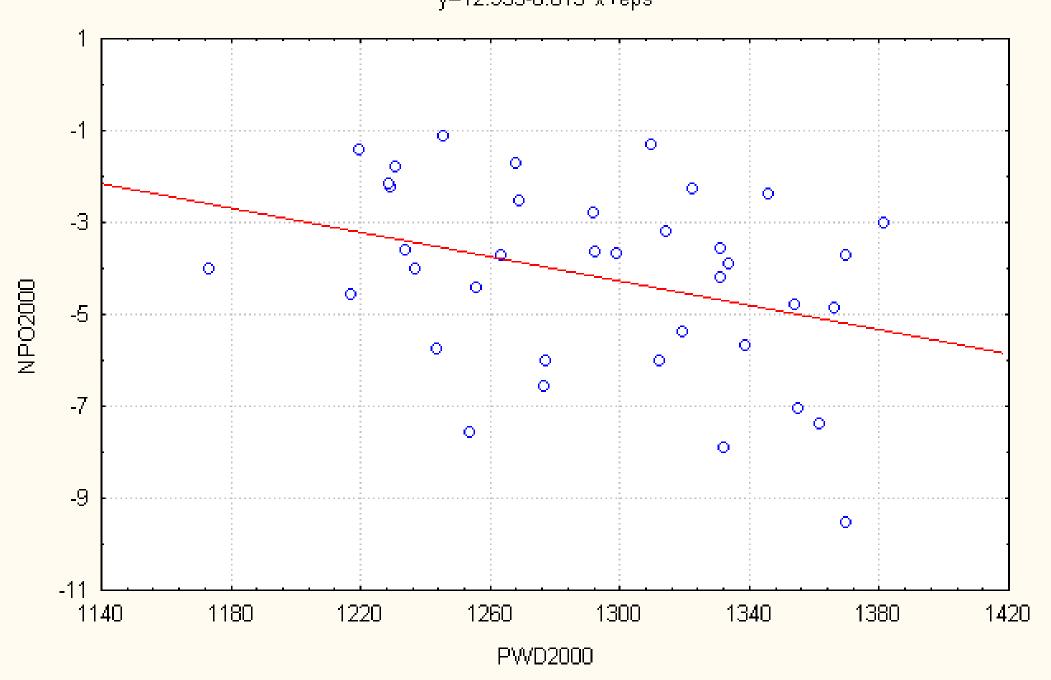
y=-0.162-2.28e-4*x+eps



Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

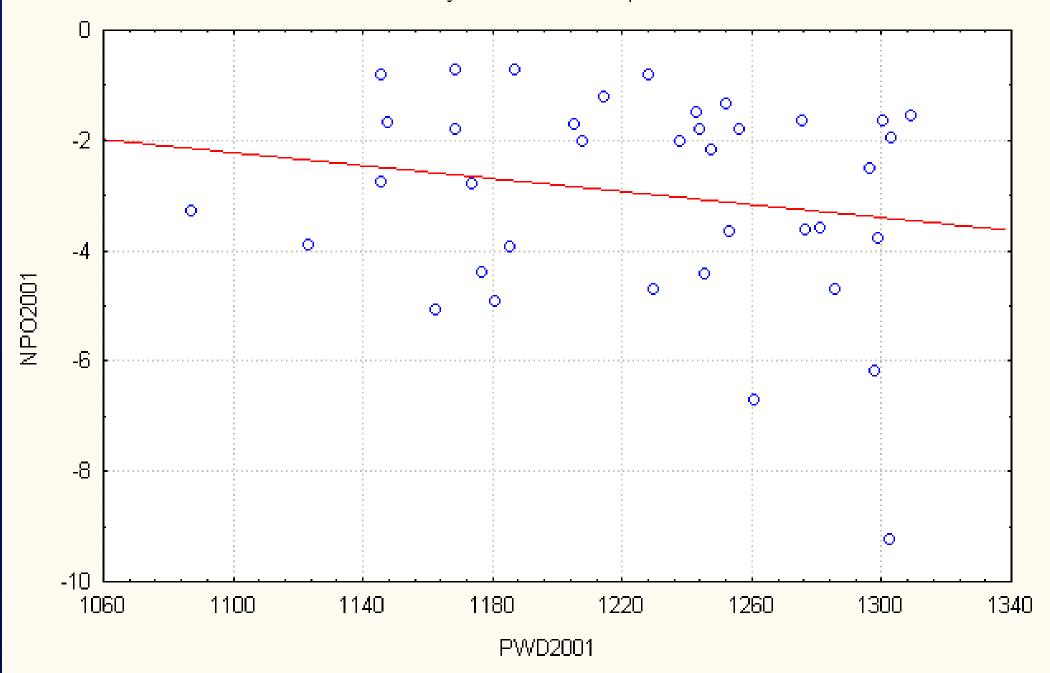


Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c) y=12.953-0.013*x+eps



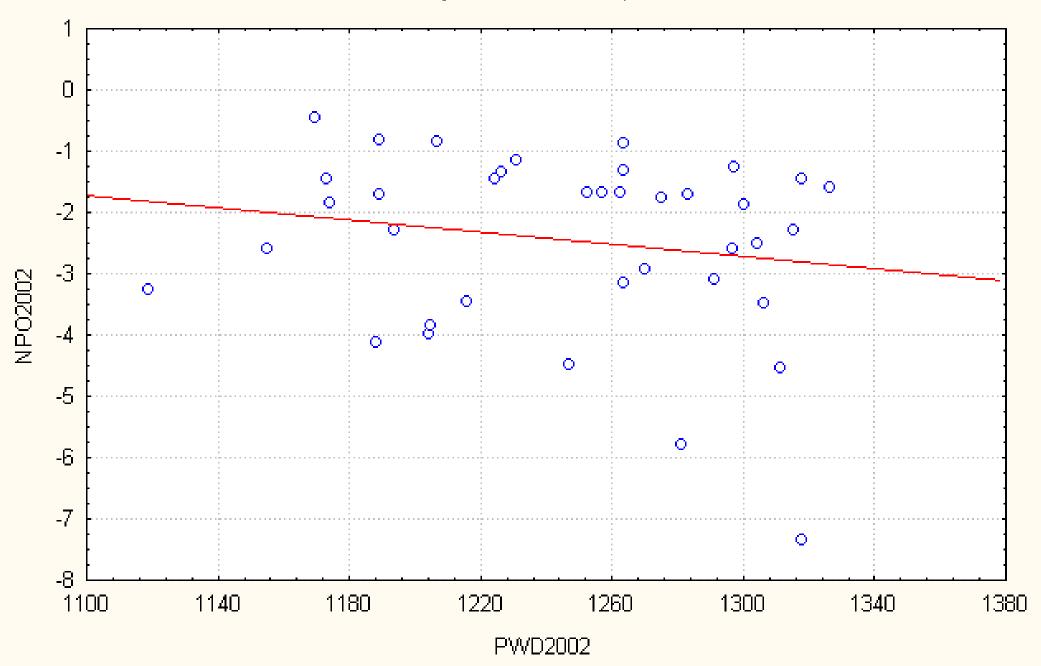
Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=4.258-0.006*x+eps



Scatterplot (SpatialNPO_PWD_6.STA 38v*595c)

y=3.735-0.005*x+eps



DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Regression Summary: Mesic-associated Sites

Water Year	No. Sites (N)	Regression slope (B)	STD of B	r ²	P-Value
1990	36	-0.004	0.003	0.046	0.210
1991	41	-0.001	0.002	0.005	0.656
1992 39		-0.004	0.004	0.036	0.247
1993	41	-0.002	0.003	0.007	0.596
1994	38	-0.004	0.004	0.035	0.259
1995	41	-0.004	0.002	0.100	0.044
1996	41	-0.002	0.002	0.018	0.399
1997	41	-0.010	0.005	0.085	0.064
1998	40	0.002	0.001	0.068	0.105
1999	38	-0.015	0.005	0.185	0.007
2000	39	-0.006	0.004	0.067	0.111
2001	38	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.974
2002	38	0.002	0.001	0.045	0.202

Significant p-values are shaded in gray.

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Extreme Values of the PWD Index

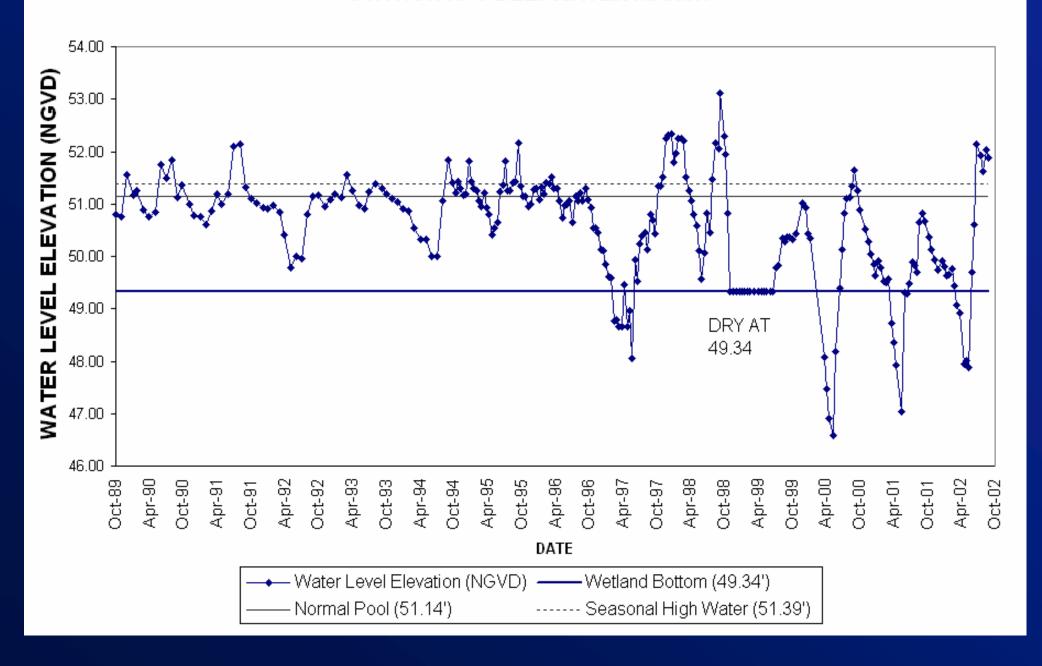
- NP-I in WY2001
- 1069 MGY/Log10Ft
- Equivalent to 2596 Ft from 10 MGD source

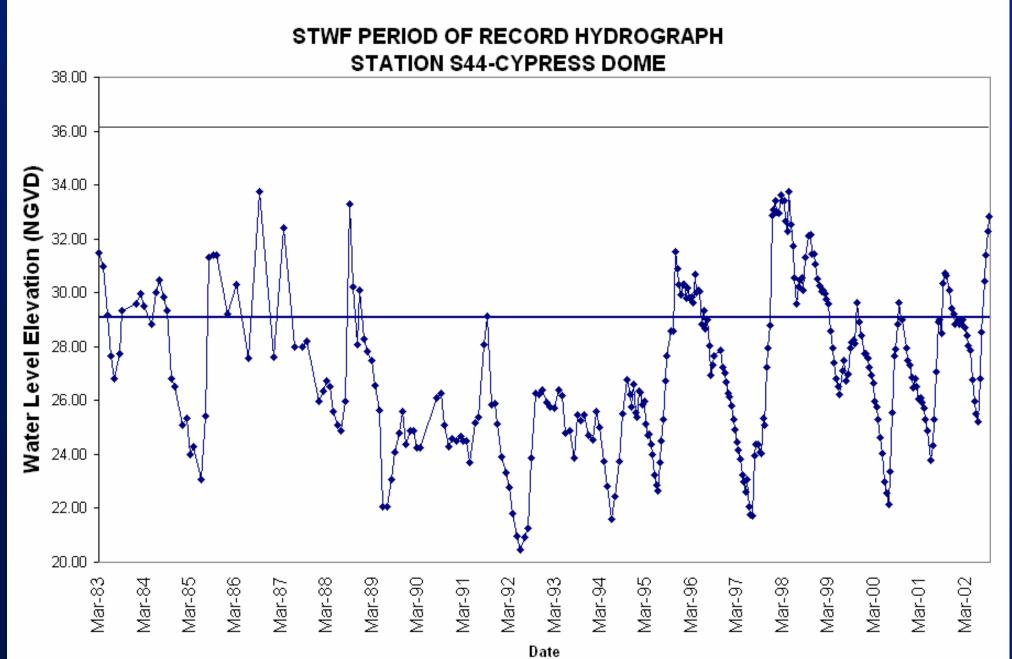
- S-44 in WY1992
- 1518 MGY/Log10Ft
- Equivalent to 254 Ft from 10 MGD source



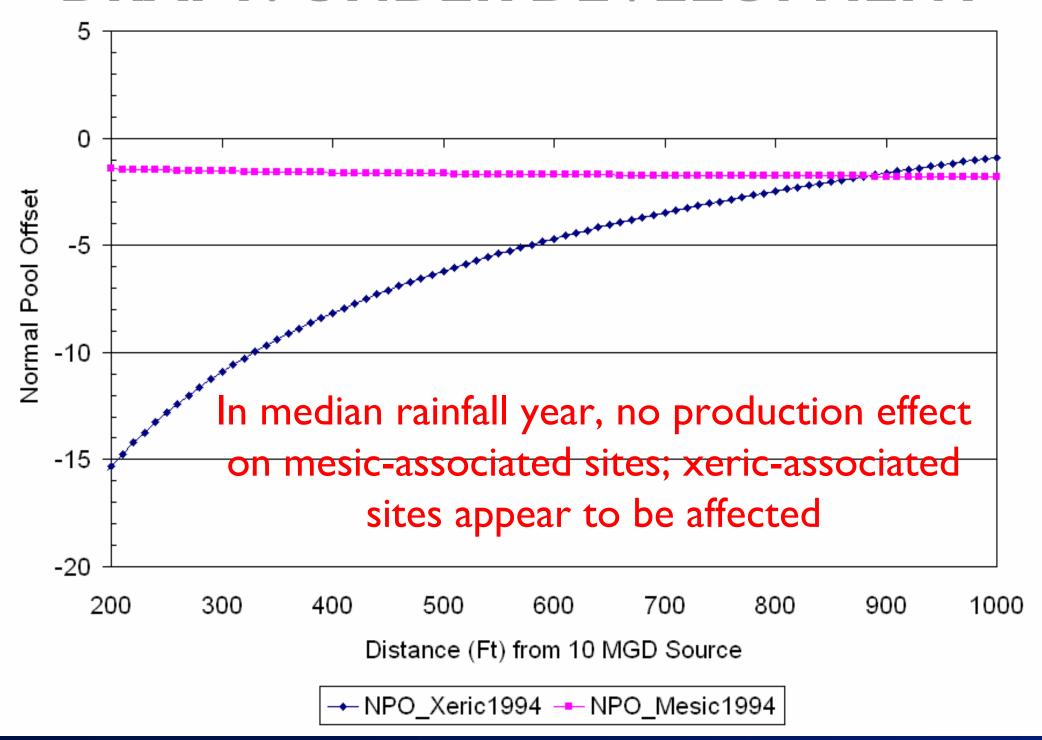


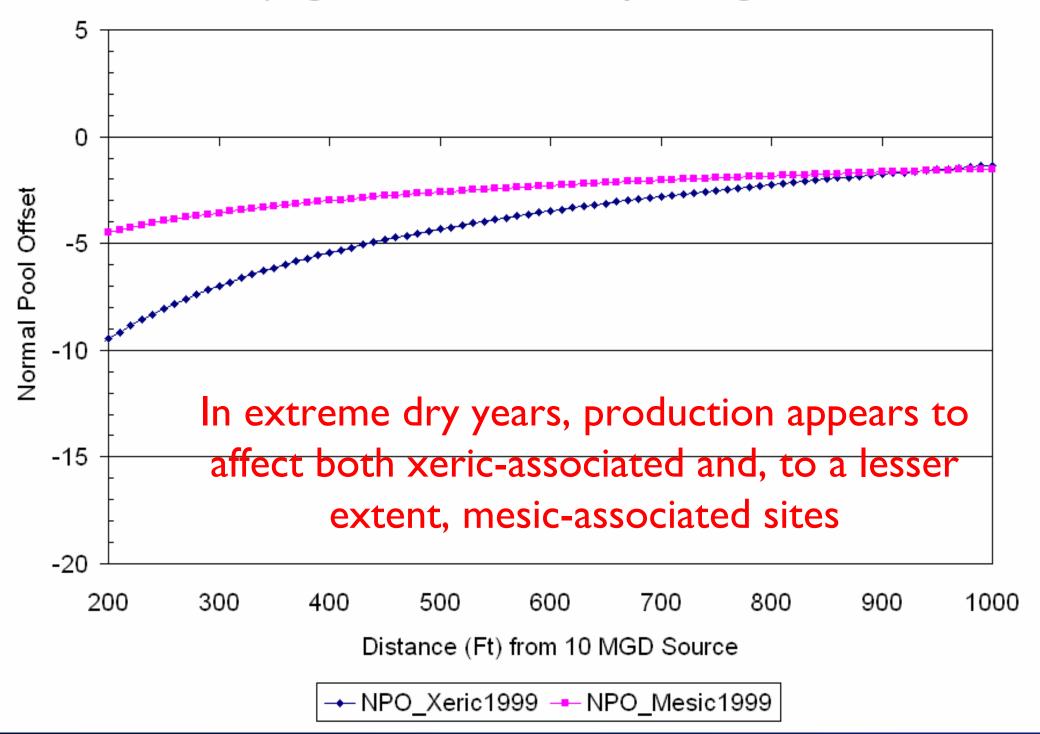
NPRWF PERIOD OF RECORD HYDROGRAPH STATION NP1-DEEPWATER MARSH





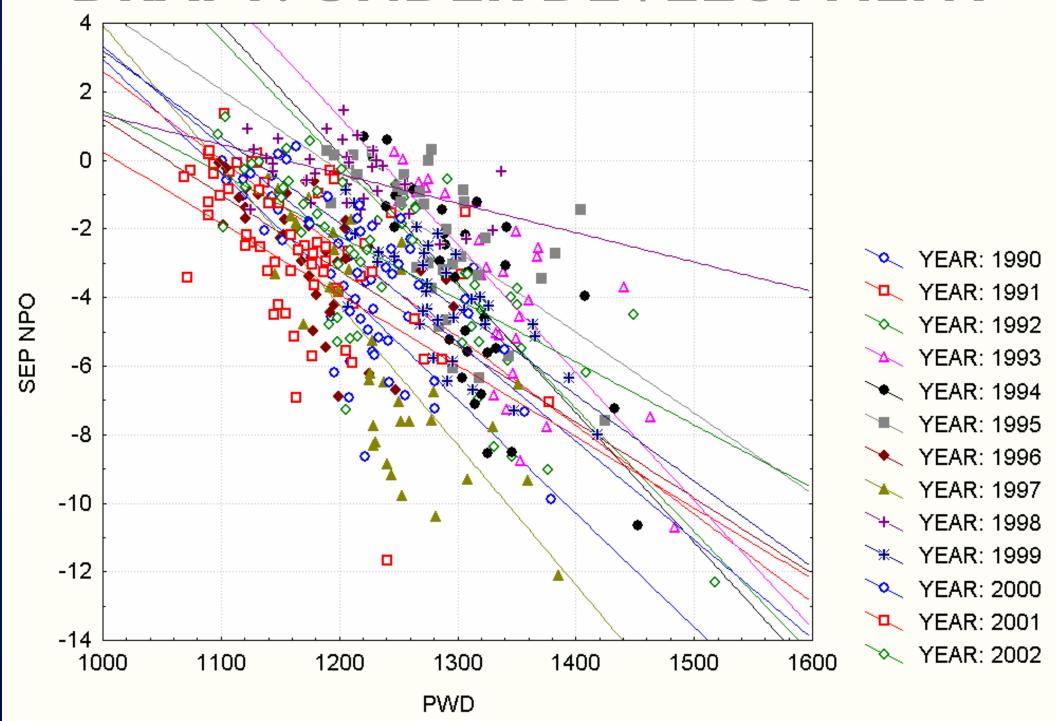
→ Water Level Elevations (NGVD) — Wetland Bottom (29.08') — Normal Pool (36.17')





Multivariate Analysis

(xeric-associated sites only)



DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Multivariate Linear Regression Methods: Predicting Xeric-associated Sep NPOs

Independent variables considered:

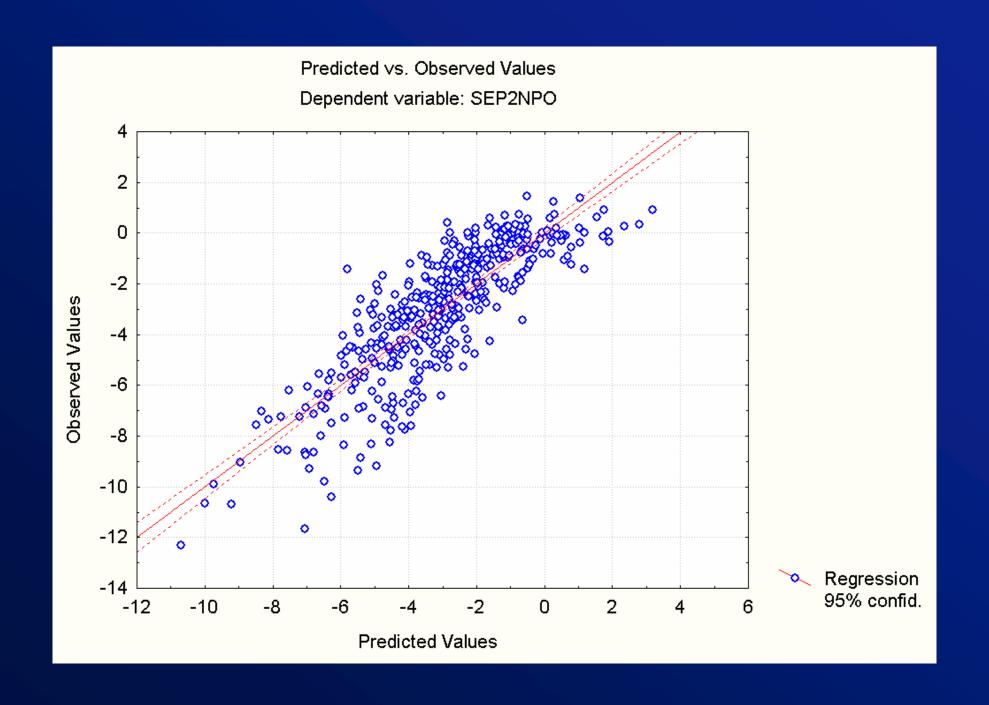
- Rainfall
- Rainfall lagged 1 to 3 years
- Departures from mean and median rainfall
- Rainfall intensity (rainfall/rain days)
- Upper Floridan levels
- Lagged PWD I to 3 years
- Percent xeric
- Wetland size
- Wetland area:perimeter ratio
- Mean starting wetland water levels (Oct)
- Individual wetland starting water levels (Oct)

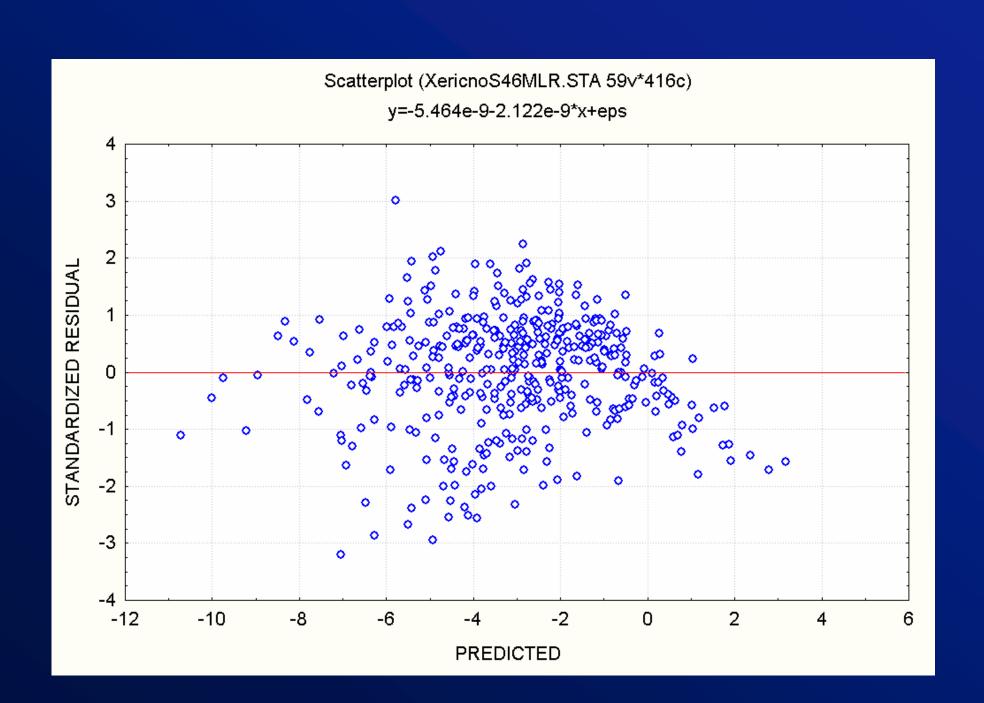
DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Multivariate Regression Results

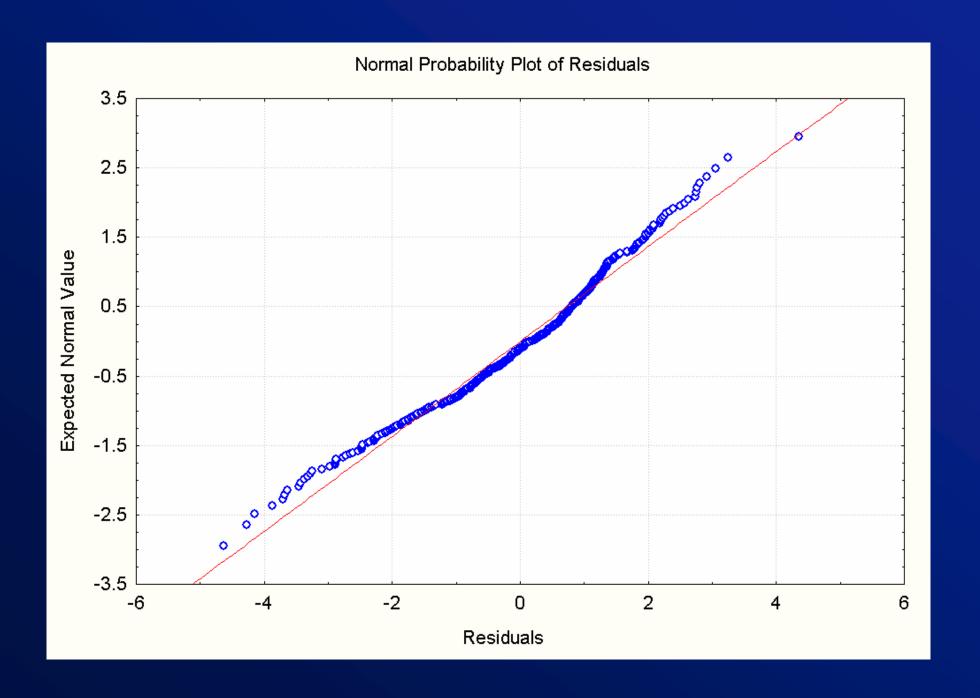
	 	St. Err.		St. Err.		! !
	BETA	of BETA	В	of B	t(412)	p-level
Intercept			0.944	1.387	0.681	0.496
OCTINPO	0.640	0.032	0.665	0.033	20.010	0.000
PWDI	-0.194	0.032	-0.006	0.001	-6.134	0.000
RAINI	0.527	0.030	0.108	0.006	17.555	0.000
R= .83335960	R ² = .6944	8822 Adjuste	d R2= .692	26361		
F(3,412)=312.	.19 p<0.000	0 Std. Error	of estimate	:: 1.4466. n=4	 416	

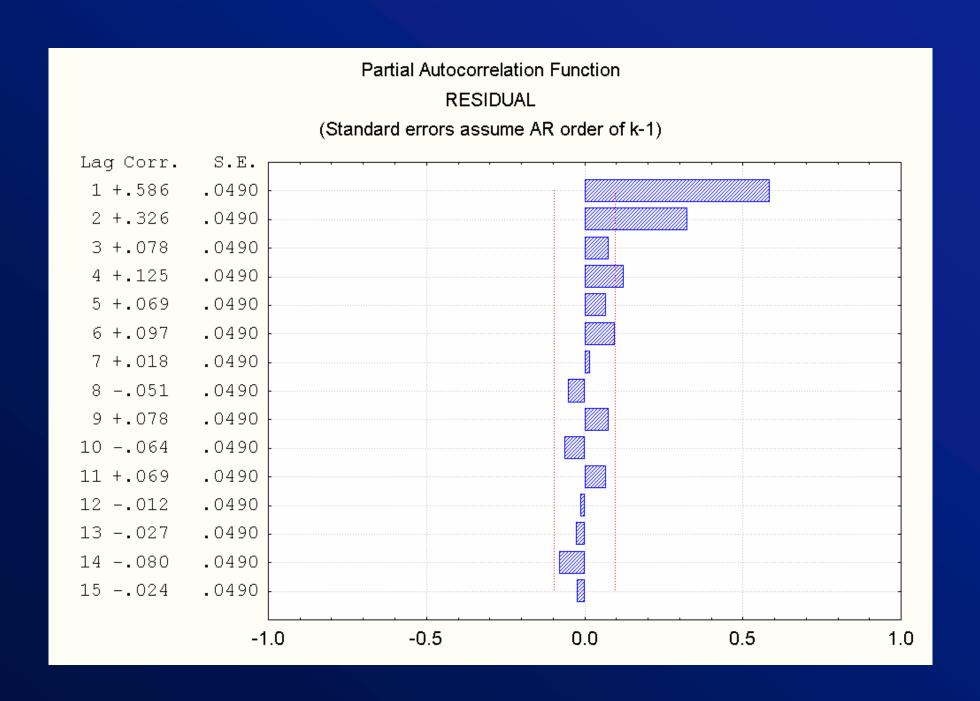
Variable Importance:

OctNPO $1.5 \times PAIN 7.4 \times PWD$





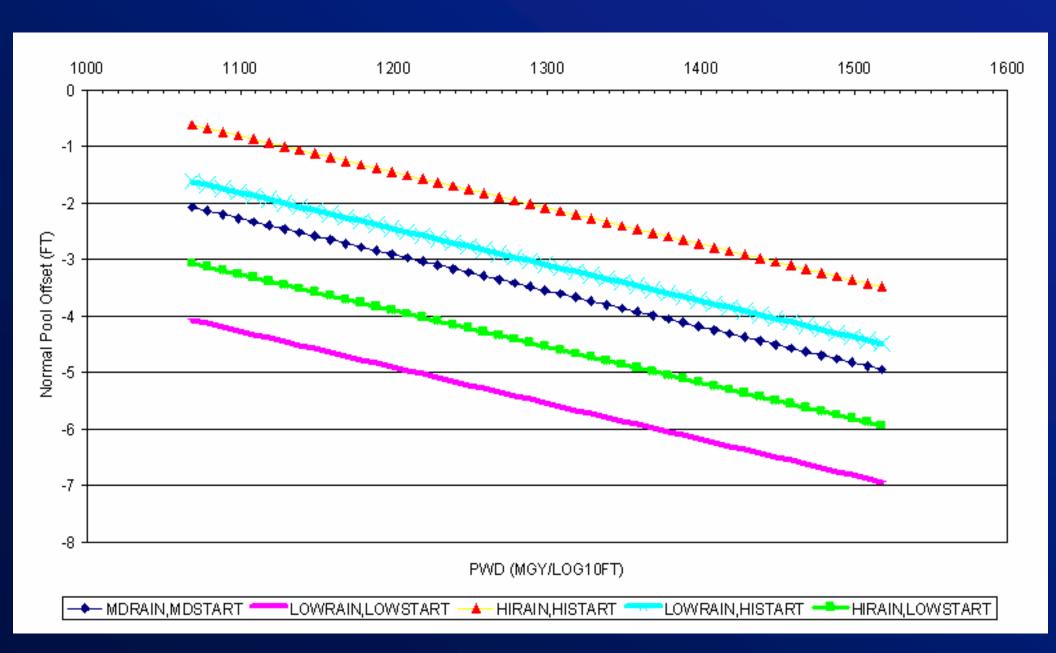




DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Visualizing Model Predictions

	N	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum
SEP2NPO	436	-12.31	-4.64	-2.68	-1.04	1.45
PWDI	481	1069	1180	1232	1304	1518
RAINI	481	38.88	45.41	51.57	54.66	89.66
OCTINPO	425	-11.39	-4.67	-2.68	-0.99	1.98

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT Multivariate Predictions



Conclusions and Future Research*

*more study always needed, but true in this case

Literature review suggests this is the first study to document a log-distance based, linear, additive production effect on surface water features

DRAFT: UNDER DEVELOPMENT As Below, So Above

- Drawdown in observation wells proportional to log distance
- Further thought may clarify relationship of PWD to existing theory

Cooper-Jacob Theis approximation to aquifer drawdown

$$s = \frac{Q}{4\pi T} In \left[2.2459 \frac{Tt}{r^2 S} \right]$$

where:

s = drawdown

Q = pumping rate

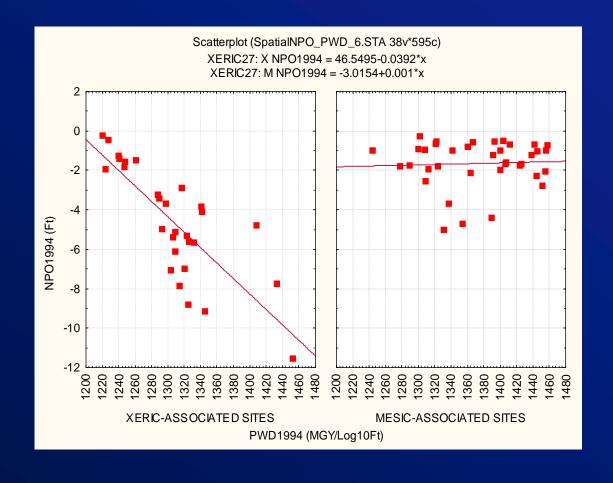
T = transmissivity

t = time

r = radial distance from pumping well

S = storage coefficient

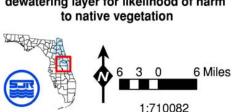
Xeric/mesic-associated wetland water levels differ profoundly in response to production

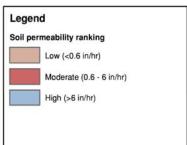


DRAFT: UNISJRWMD includes a soil permeability layer in their assessment of likelihood of harm to native vegetation from groundwater production

EMINOLE ORANGE FIGURE 2. Susceptibility of soils to Legend The St. Johns River Water dewatering layer for likelihood of harm Management District prepares and uses this information for

(Kinser et al. 2003)

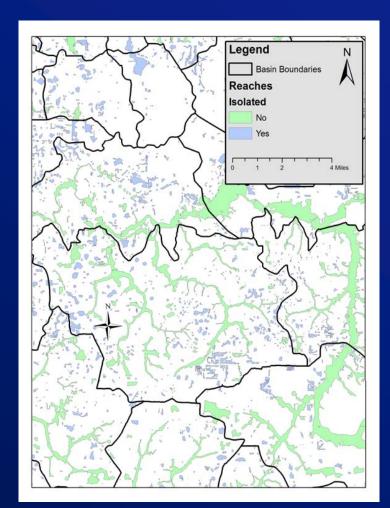




The St. Johns River Water Management District prepares and uses this information for its own purposes and this information may not be suitable for other purposes. This information is provided as is. Further documentation of this data can be obtained by contacting: St. Johns River Water Management, Johns River Water Management, P.O. Box 1429, Palatka, FL. 12178-1429, Tells; (366) 329-4176.

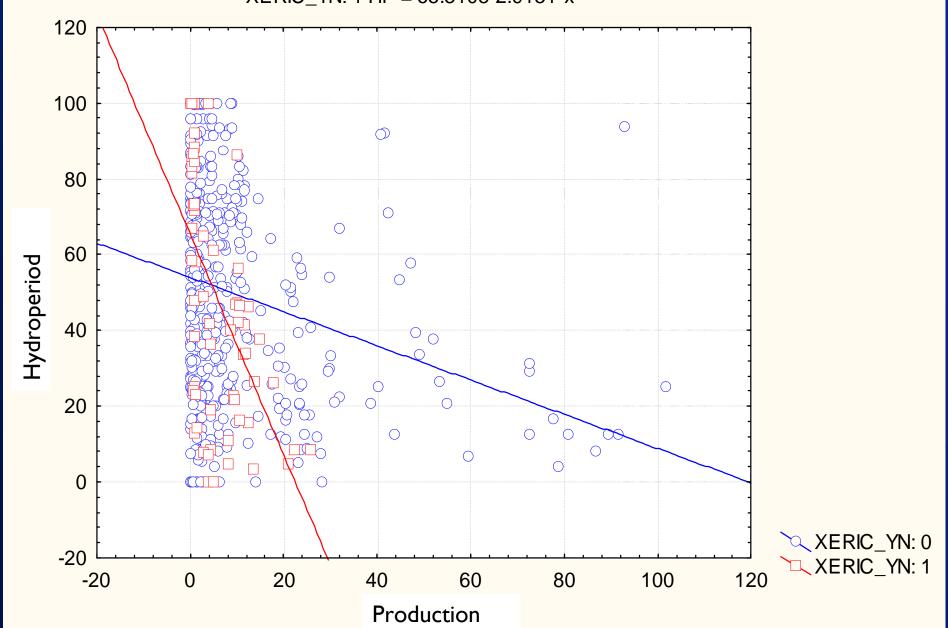
Recommend validating statistical model using out-of-sample data (WY2003 – WY2007)

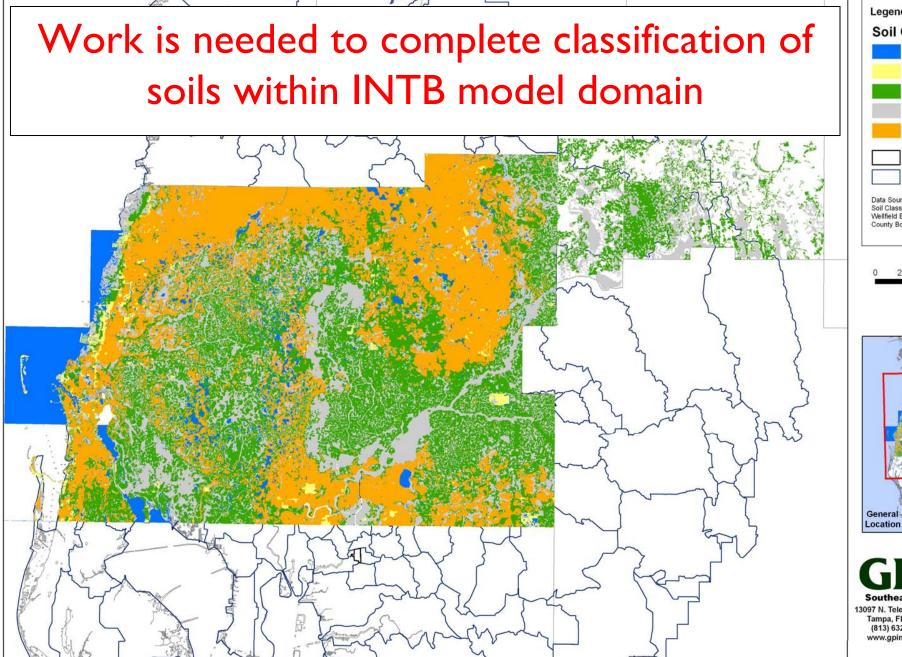
Recommend incorporating xeric soils layer in INTB predictions of surface water level levels/hydroperiods

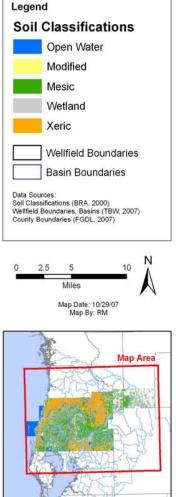


Scatterplot (QryMODELBUILDINGDATA7.sta 27v*9uzc)

XERIC_YN: 0 HP = 53.9815-0.4516*x XERIC_YN: 1 HP = 65.3108-2.9131*x

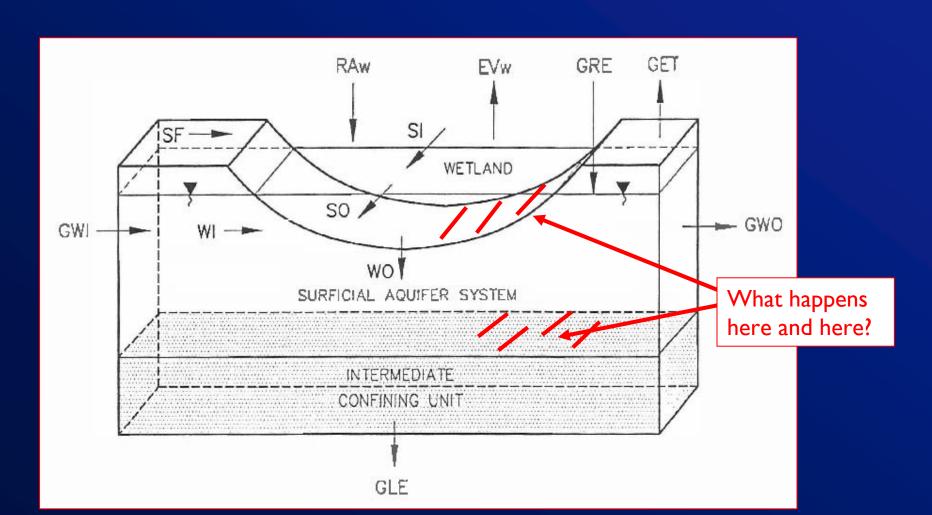








What is the role of wetland soil permeability vs. the role of leakance (variable confinement)?



Speculations...

Hydraulic conductivity of organic sediments lining wetlands varies by 11 orders of magnitude (Wise et al. 2000).

Leakage through sides of wetlands may be primary mode of infiltration in some cases (Heimburg 1984).

Infiltration rates may be generally higher for wetlands topographically higher in the landscape (Darcy's Law).

Xeric soil areas may be correlated with reduced confinement between SAS and Floridan (Cathleen Jonas).

Suggesting experiments...

Examine spatial correlation between leakance and xeric soils.

Study soil boring logs from xeric- and mesic-associated sites.

Review synoptic changes in SAS levels in the vicinity of xeric- and mesic-associated sites.

