Enhancing Groundwater Resilience by Harvesting Glacial Meltwater with Managed Aquifer Recharge **IWRA Groundwater – Climate** Conference 29-30 October 2020 Michael E. Campana Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon USA Maria T. Gibson **Integrated Groundwater Resources, LLC Bandon, Oregon USA**

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Maria Gibson, doctoral student, Oregon State University

Talk Organization

Glacial Meltwater & MAR How Did We Think of This? Where Can This Be Done? Early Snowmelt Issues Things to Accomplish Yakima River Basin Project

What is MAR?

Managed Aquifer Recharge is the intentional recharge of water to suitable aquifers for subsequent recovery or to achieve environmental benefits. The managed process assures adequate protection of human health and the environment.

Western Australia Government: http://bit.ly/2eLyLoF For terminology see: https://bit.ly/2OyXxeU

What Can MAR Do? It can reduce vulnerability to climate change and hydrological variability. It can help control overpumping and restore groundwater balance. It can recharge aquifers, control saltwater intrusion or prevent land subsidence. It can also sustain or improve the functioning of ecosystems and groundwater quality; mitigate floods. [IGRAC: http://bit.ly/2s0tzEm]

and Increase Resilience!

Infiltration Basin **Unconfined Aquifer** Water Table Water Table Mounding







https://bit.ly/2TVBCV0

Refill the hidden tank

The benefits of managing the recharge of aquifers

By Michael Campana

hen I was eight, wandering my suburban Long Island, New York neighbourhood, I noticed large areas surrounded by chain-link fences with culverts on one side. After a storm, they filled with runoff and provided great playgrounds. They were called sumps, but remained a mystery. No adult could adequately explain their purpose, except that they collected rainwater and bred mosquitoes.

Fifteen years later, as a University of Arizona hydrology graduate student, I discovered a bit more. In the 1930s my county built sumps to manage floodwaters, but soon realised they also recharged valuable aquifer groundwater basins.

Most of those sumps are now dry, replaced by a 'modern' storm sewer system, but my county was ahead of its time in terms of artificialmanaged-aquifer recharge (MAR). It even recognised one downside of its recharge operations: the poor quality when water ran off from the growing sprawl of streets, parking lots, and industrial sites.



Michael Campana

The Source Magazine View article at: http://bit.ly/2dytvnj

Managed recharge is the increase

How Did We Think of This? MEC visited Copiapó, Chile, in the Atacama Desert, in 2008





Where Can This Be Done?

Some Places Where MAR of Glacial Meltwater Might Work (Sufficient Water Available)

Andes; Karakoram, Pamir, Himalaya, and related mountain ranges and Tibetan Plateau; Rocky Mountains; Alps; Zagros and Caucasus Mountains; Pyrenees; Cascade Range

Note: Annual glacial runoff just to the Gulf of Alaska is 57 cubic km (> 46 MAF ~ 2 full Lake Meads!) See: https://bit.ly/2UmflK4 Annual loss of snow & ice: 369B tons, > 50% from North America. See http://strib.mn/2WYL5bp



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Warm temperatures eroding Rocky Mountain glaciers



COLETTE DERWORIZ, CALGARY HERALD

More from Colette Derworiz, Calgary Herald

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Receding glaciers in Bolivia leave communities at risk

October 20, 2016



Glacier and lake near the villages of Pelechuco and Agua Blanca in the Apolobamba region, northern Bolivia, Credit: Simon Cook



Biology ~

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ASIA PACIFIC AN ACCELERATING THREAT

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By EDWARD WONG DEC. 8, 2015







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Glaciers Guardian Environment Network

Alpine glacier retreat pushing Europe closer to water crisis

IPS: Future glacier retreat in the Alps could affect the hydrology of large streams more strongly than previously assumed, a new study shows



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Could dams replace melting European glaciers?

17 October 2016

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Water management in reservoirs could substantially mitigate future summer water shortages which are anticipated as a consequence of ongoing glacier retreat. A recent study by Swiss and Italian researchers has begun to explore whether dams could replicate the hydrological role of glaciers, containing and storing meltwaters at high elevations in the valleys where glaciers were once located.



White River Glacier, Mt. Hood, Cascade Range, Oregon (thanks to Anne Nolin)



SSUes **Not Sustainable** Legal and Institutional Subsurface Availability & Suitability **Downstream/Ecosystem Issues** Conflict **Assorted Technical Issues Economics** Need

Things to Accomplish
1) Identify Suitable Areas

2) Identify Legal, Institutional & Other Issues

3) Cost, Need, Local Enthusiasm

Yakima Basin 1) 15,700 square km; rises in Cascade Range, flows SE to Columbia River

2) c. 360,000 people; productive agriculture -\$4B annually; IWRM plan adopted (see https://bit.ly/2usfiTS)

3) Tribal interests - Yakama Nation

4) Important salmon habitat (ESA)



Yakima River Basin (YRB) Project 1) Identify suitable MAR horizons in Columbia River Basalt aquifers (highly compartmentalized)

2) Store 'excess' surface water via wells in CRBs or infiltration

3) Withdraw water as needed to supplement irrigation and ecosystem needs

4) Funded by Washington Dept. of Ecology

Estimating Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Regional and Local Suitability: A Case Study in Washington State, USA

Maria T. Gibson ^{1,*} \square ^(D), Michael E. Campana ² \square and Dave Nazy ³ \square

- ¹ Water Resources Graduate Program, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330, USA
- ² Hydrogeology and Water Resources, College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97330, USA
- ³ EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, INC., Olympia, WA 98508, USA
- ^{*} Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

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See https://bit.ly/2TXn2MO

The Water King's Three Commandments!

1) "A fool and water will go go the way they are diverted."
- African proverb



2) "There are lies, there are damn lies, and there are hydrologists' reports." - Texas legislative hearing, 2 February 2016

> 3) Bottled water = \$2600/cubic meter (\$3.2M/acre-feet; see #1)



Thank You!

WaterWired blog: www.waterwired.org WaterWired Twitter: @waterwired aquadoc@oregonstate.edu **Comments welcomed!** Check out the September 2017 issue of AWRA's Water Resources IMPACT featuring Managed Aquifer Recharge! https://bit.ly/2TVBCV0

"If climate change is a shark, water is its teeth." - Gemma Boag