

A year in the life of Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin

Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin
UVRBGSA

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08 March 2018



Today's Discussion...

- Upper Ventura River Groundwater Basin Geology and Well Locations
- Precipitation in 2017 and 2018 and historically
- Surface flow in the river and its tributaries
- Groundwater Levels responses
- Fires and debris flows affects on surface water and groundwater resources from a chemical and physical perspective

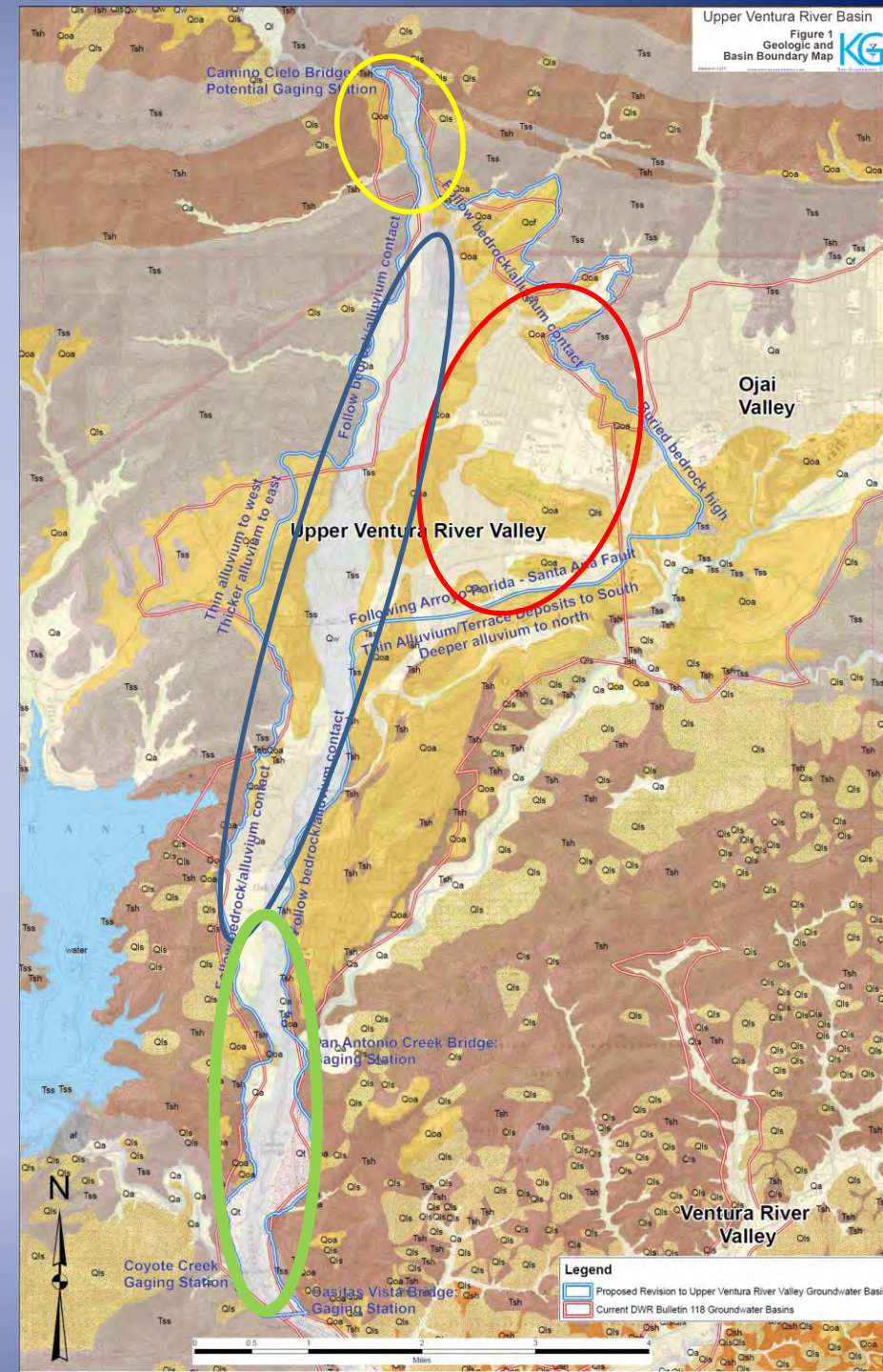
Geology and Well Location Areas within Basin

Northern portion:
groundwater under the
influence of surface water

East area: deep portion,
lower transmissivity

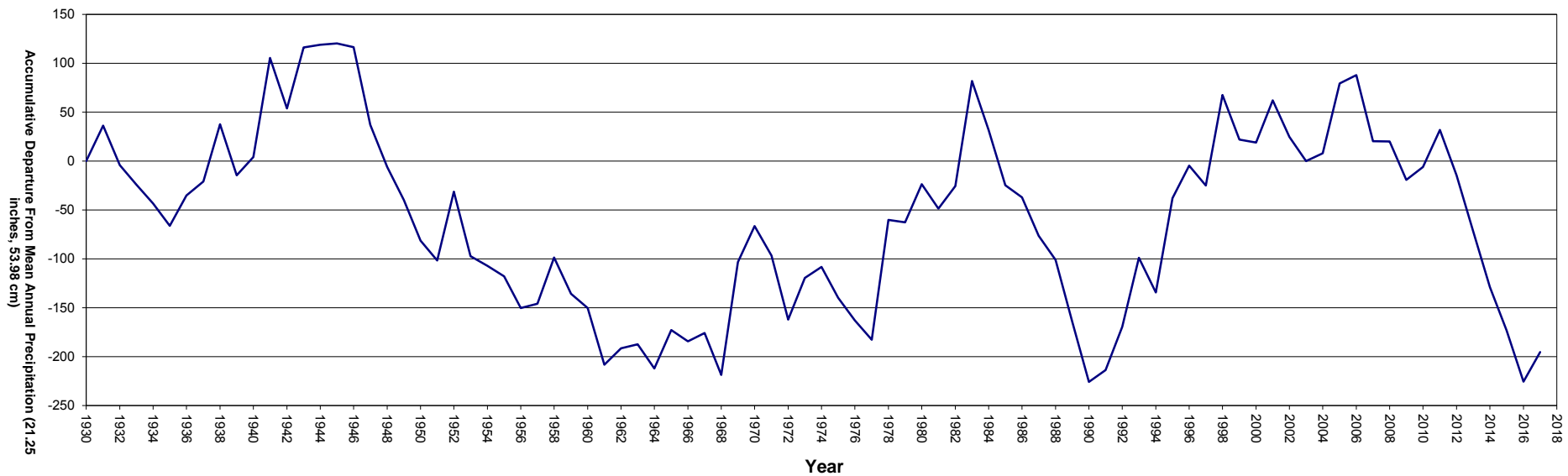
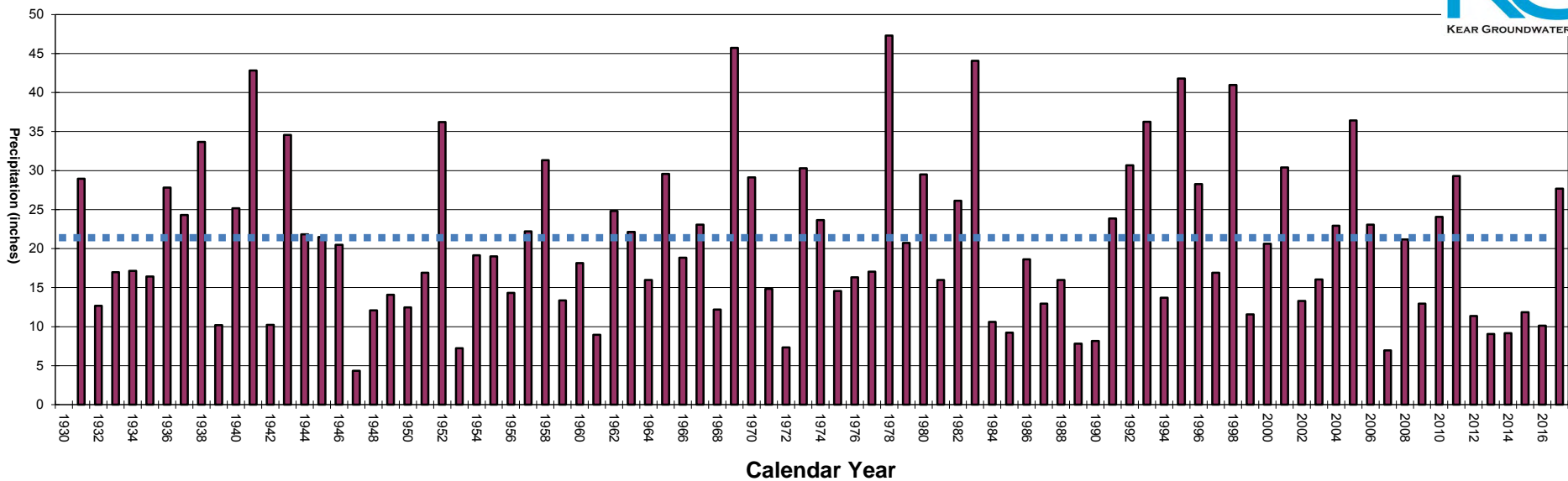
Robles Reach: Deepening
river alluvium

Live Reach: Daylighting
groundwater as surface
flow

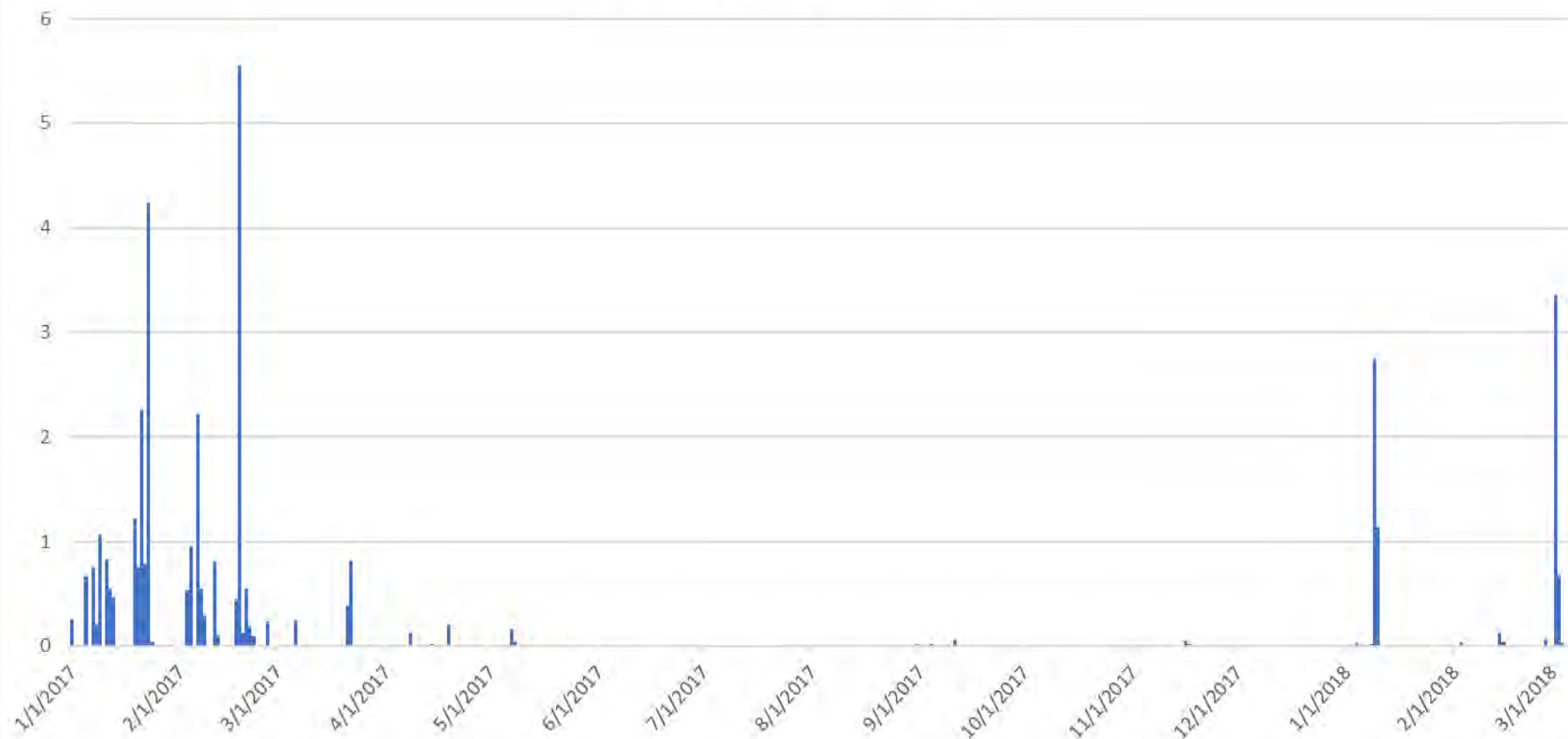


Rain Gauge Location: 34.4480 N 119.2300 W

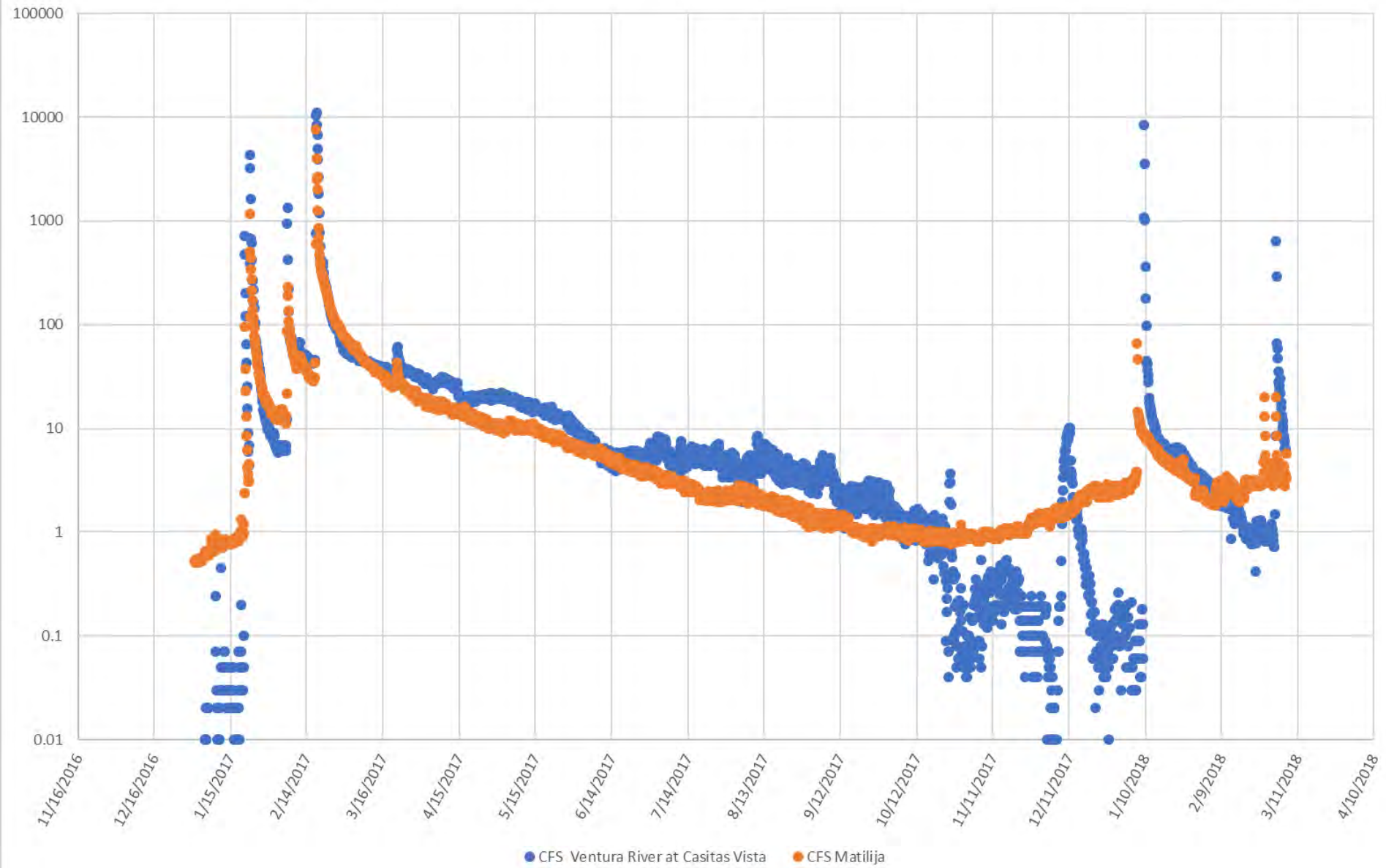
Rain Gauge Elevation: 745 ft (227 m) above mean sea level



Daily Precipitation at Matilija Dam

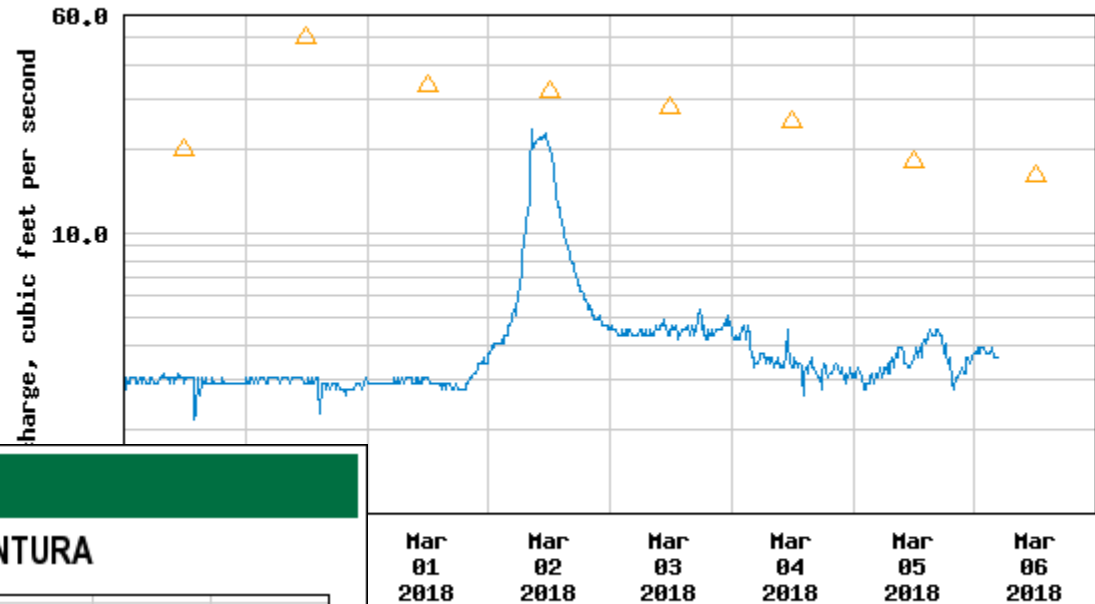


River Flow

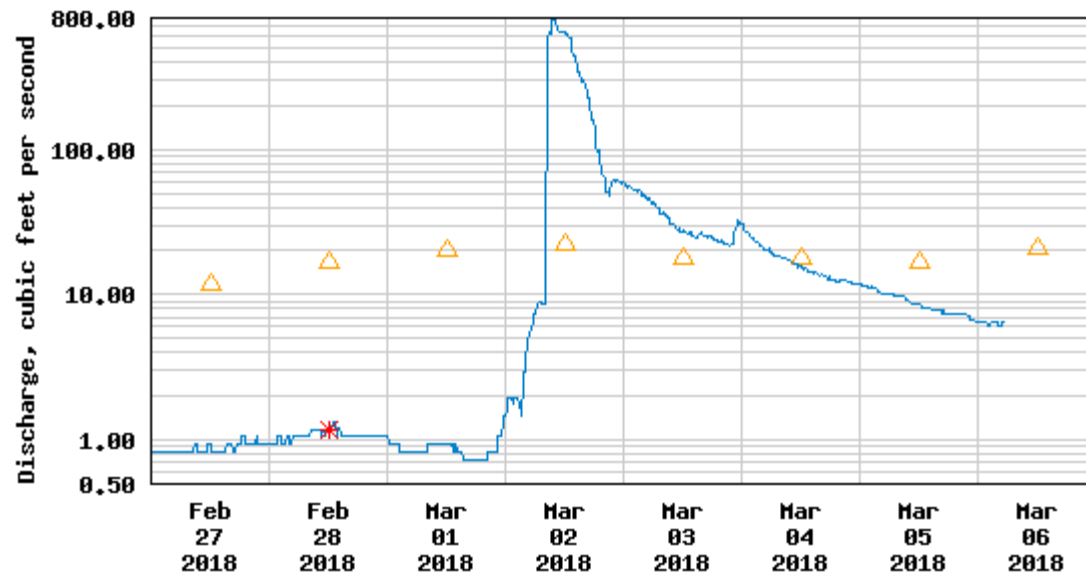




USGS 11114495 MATILIJA C NR RES NR MATILIJA HOT SPRINGS CA



USGS 11118500 VENTURA R NR VENTURA



----- Provisional Data Subject to Revision -----

△ Median daily statistic (58 years) * Measured discharge
— Discharge

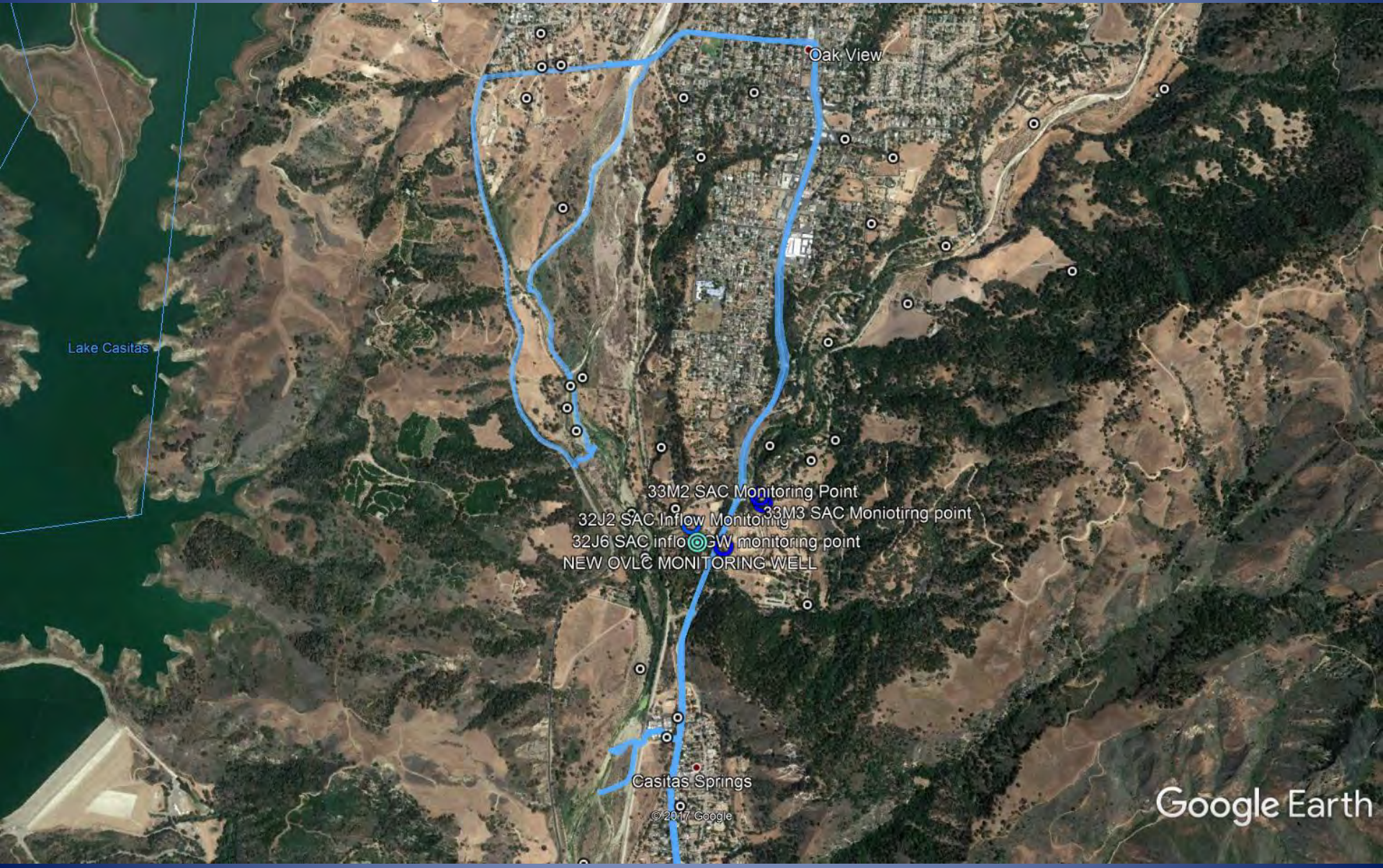
Provisional Data Subject to Revision -----

Historic (15 years) — Discharge

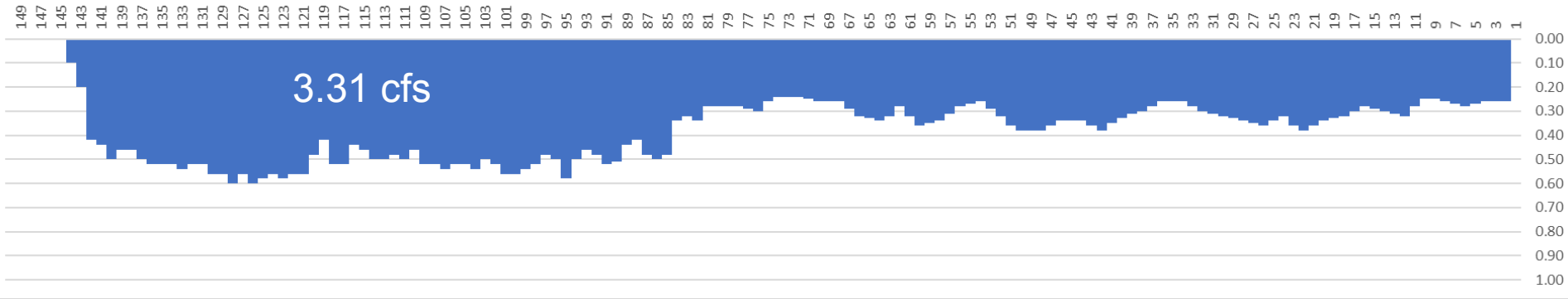




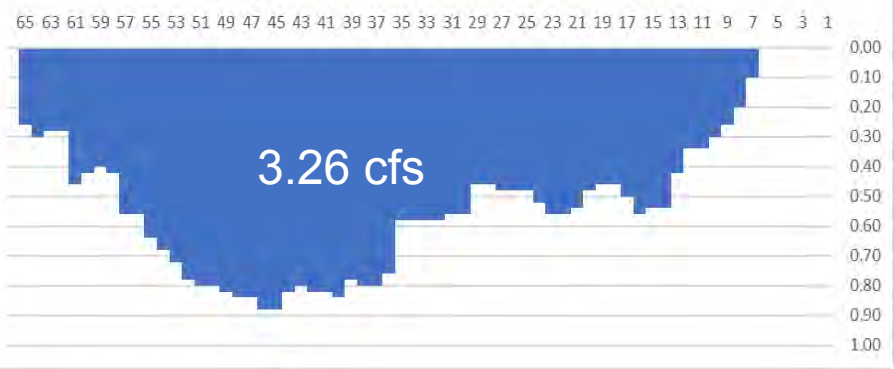
September 20, 2017



9/20/17 Ventura River Near Casitas Springs Mobile Home Park



9/20/17 Ventura River near Gas Line Repair



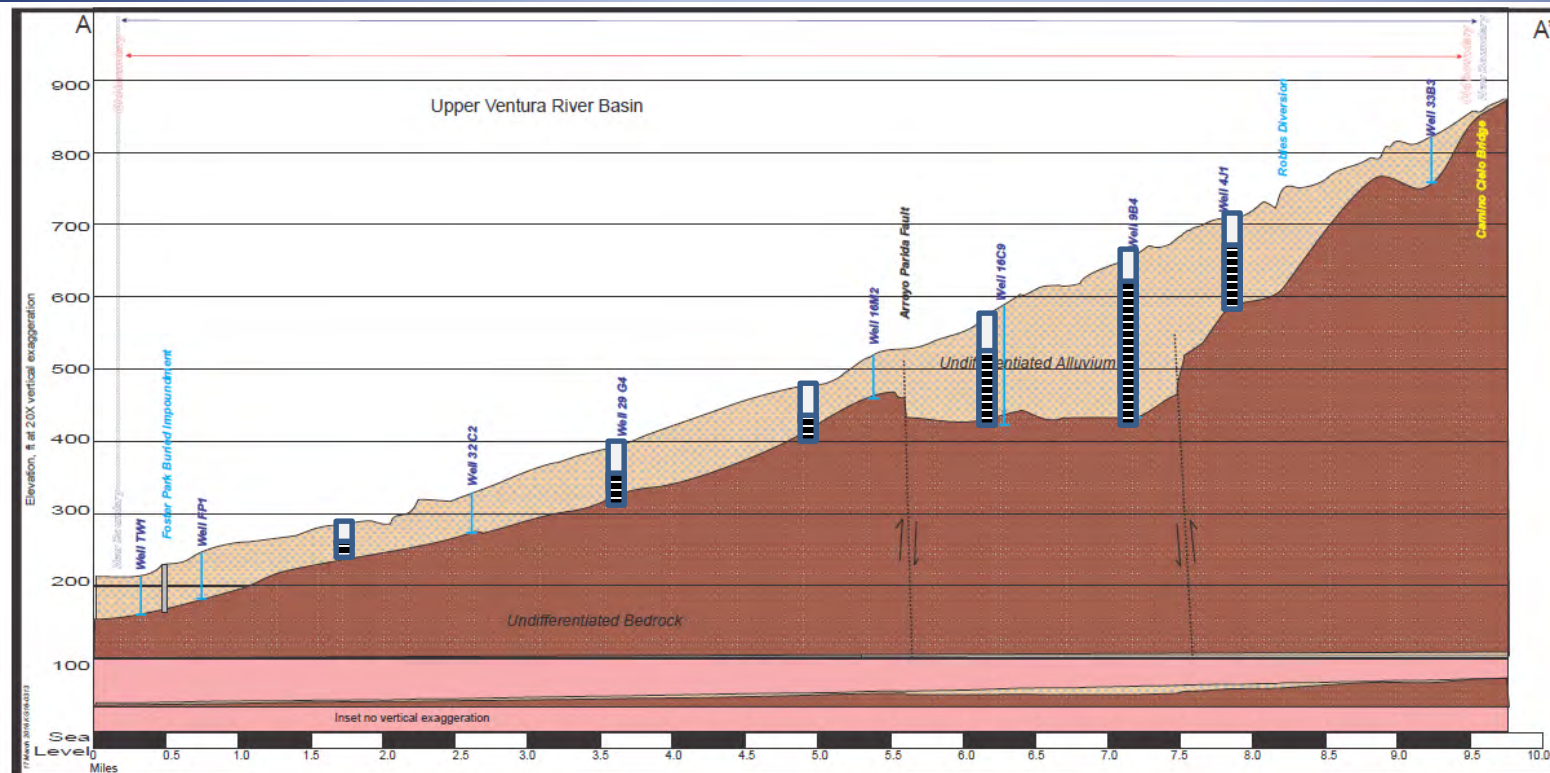


A satellite map of the Ojai area in Southern California. A yellow line runs vertically through the center-right of the image. Several locations are marked with yellow dots and labeled: MOWD 8, Gramkow 9B1, VRWD MW2, 1000 Burnham, 873 Santa Ana, and Casitas Springs. Other labels on the map include Ojai, Mira Monte, Burnham Road, Oak View, Main Island, Casitas Springs Mobile Home Park, and Mussel Shoals. The terrain is rugged and hilly, with some green vegetation and brownish soil. A blue line outlines a body of water in the lower-left quadrant.

MOWD 8
Gramkow 9B1
VRWD MW2
1000 Burnham
873 Santa Ana
Casitas Springs

© 2017 Google

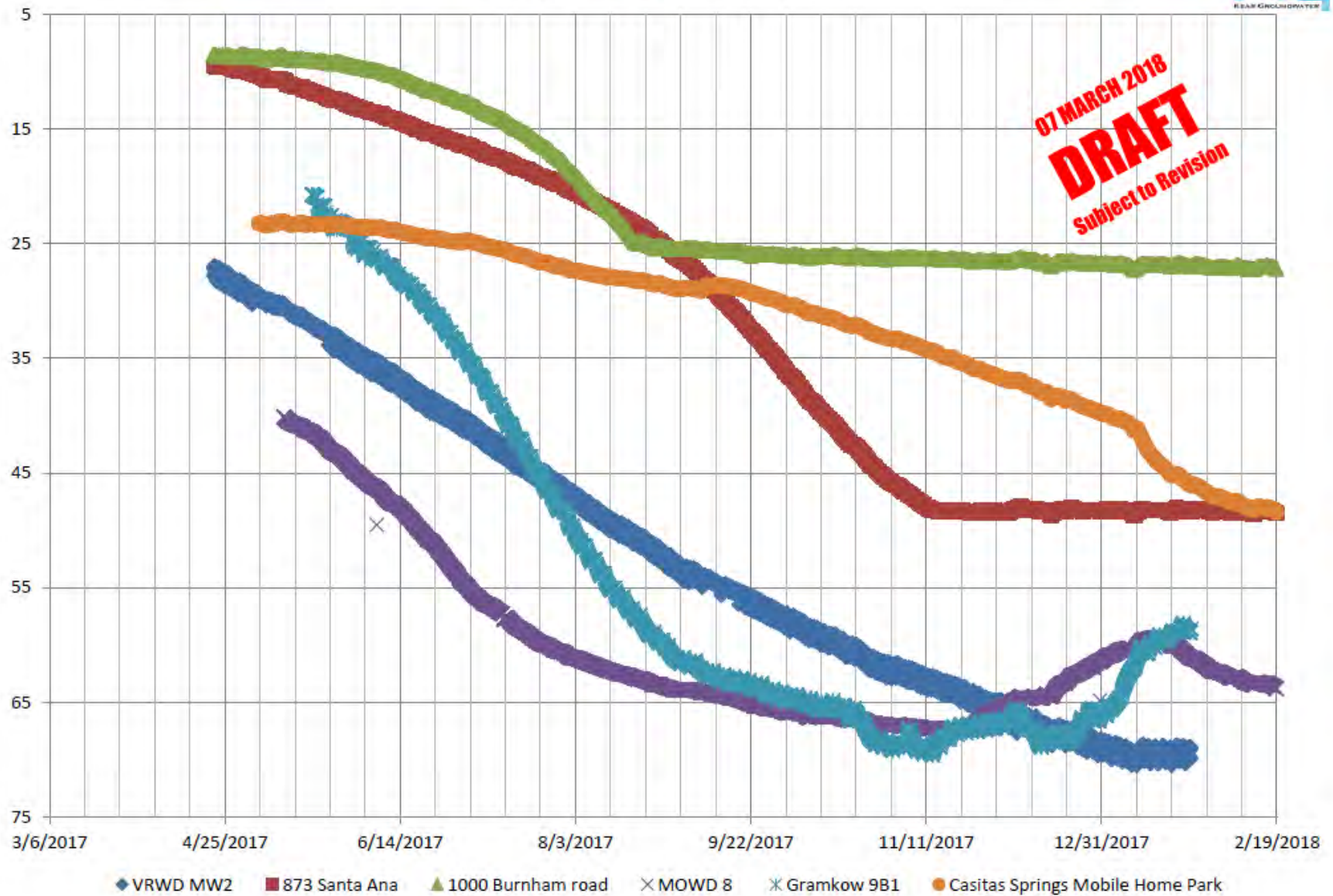
Google Earth



Upper Ventura River Basin

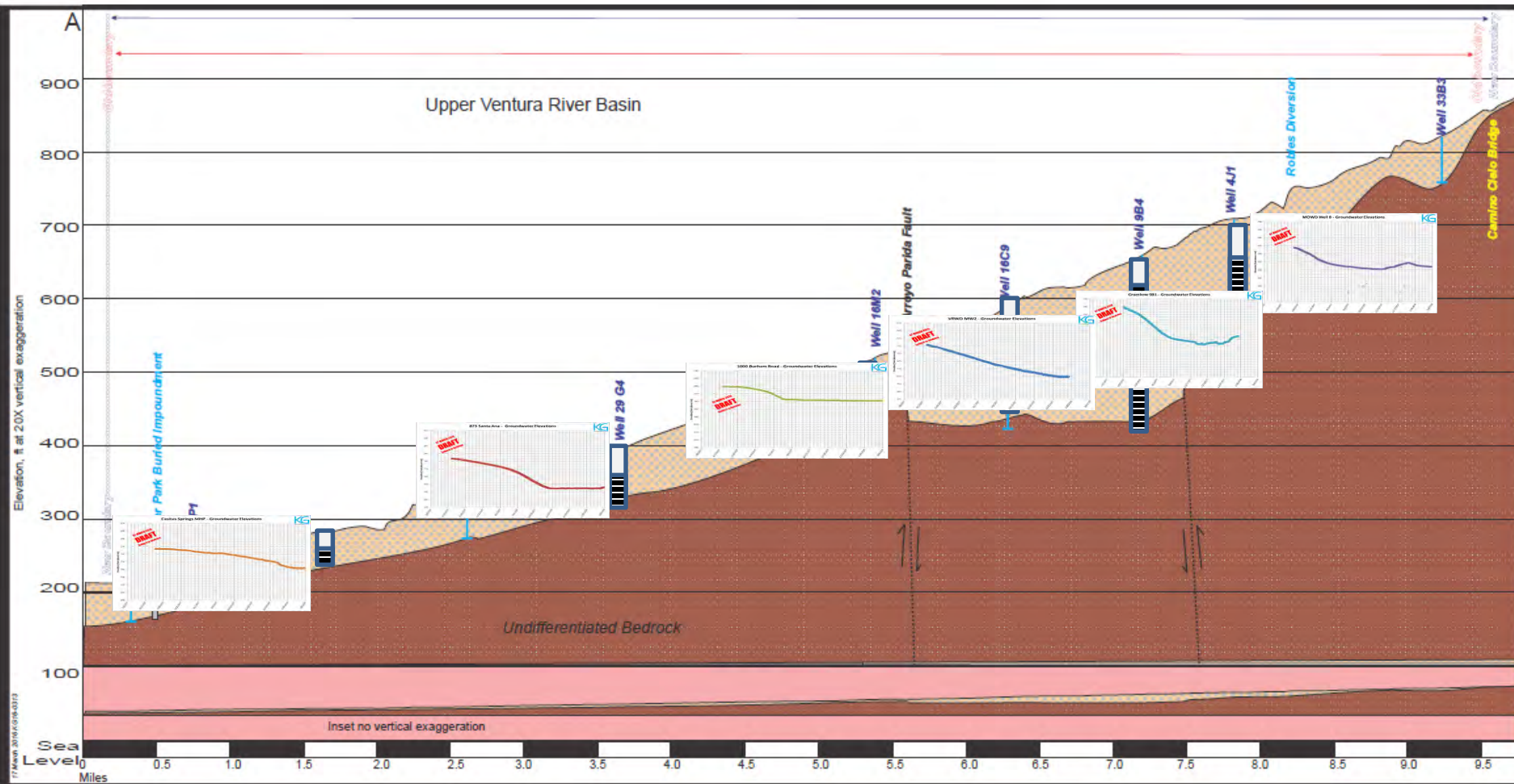
Figure 4
Central Cross Section
Ventura River Profile
View looking west

UVRB - Depths to Water

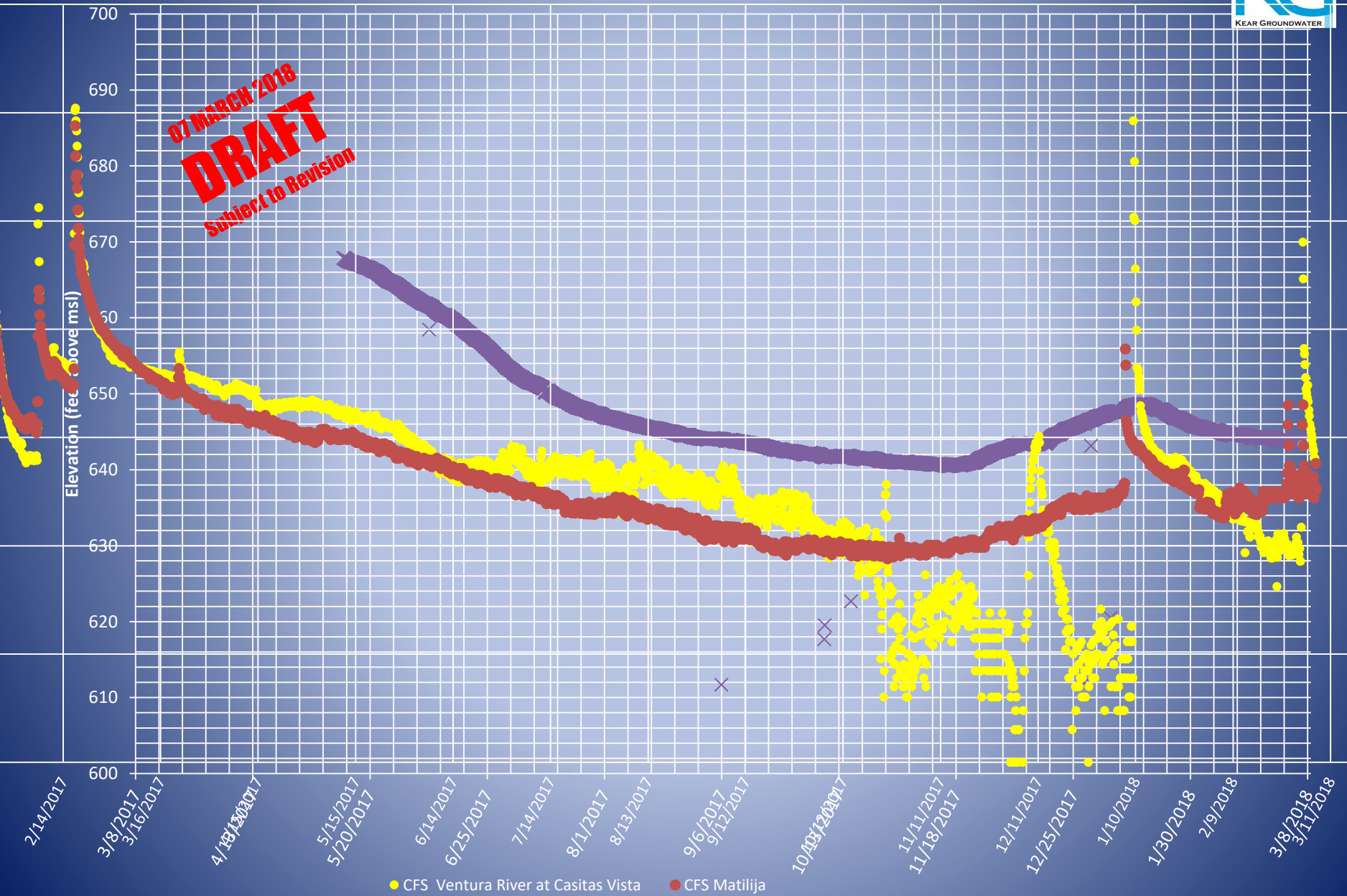


UVRB Groundwater Elevations



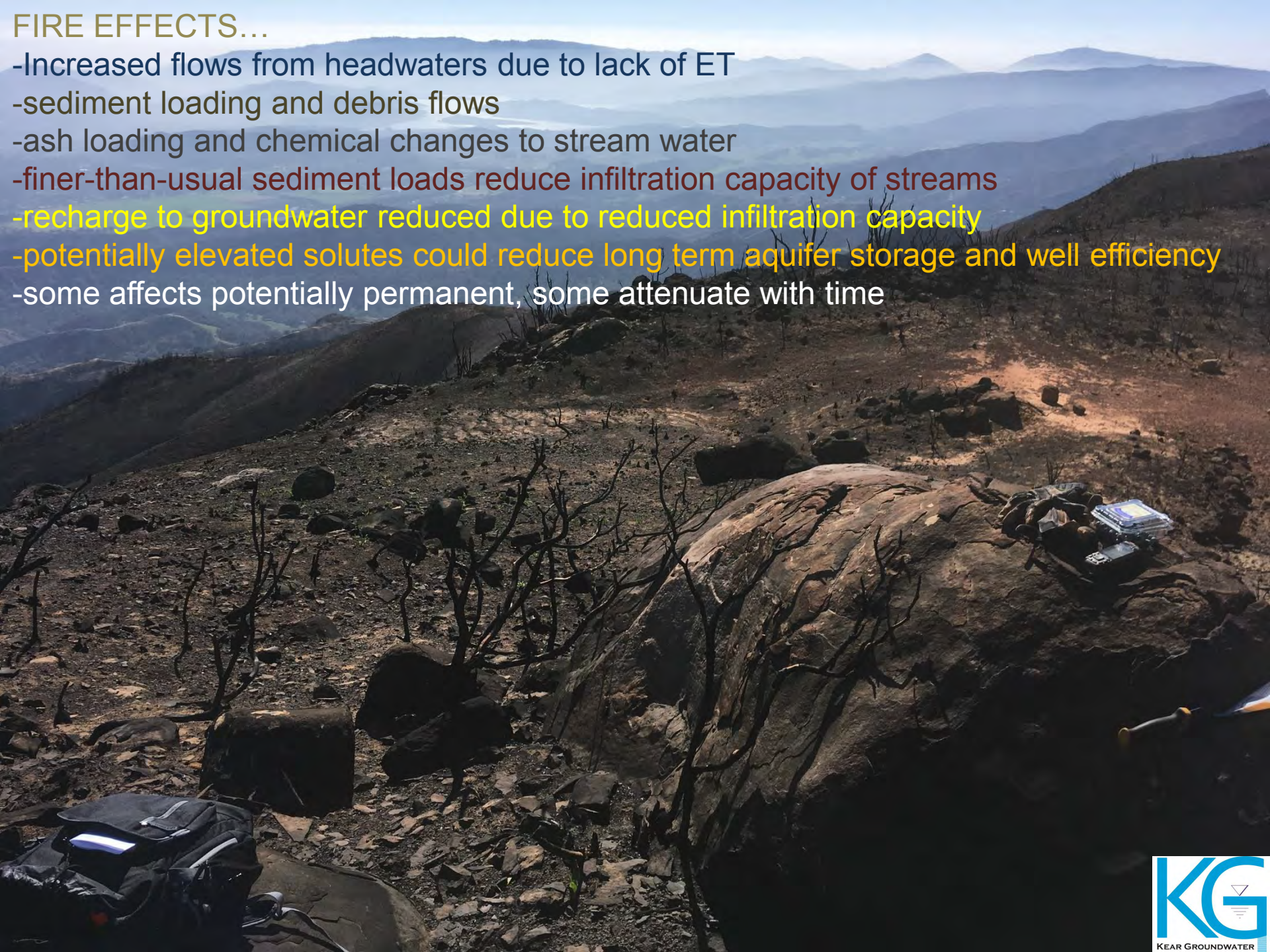


MOWD Well 8 Groundwater Elevations



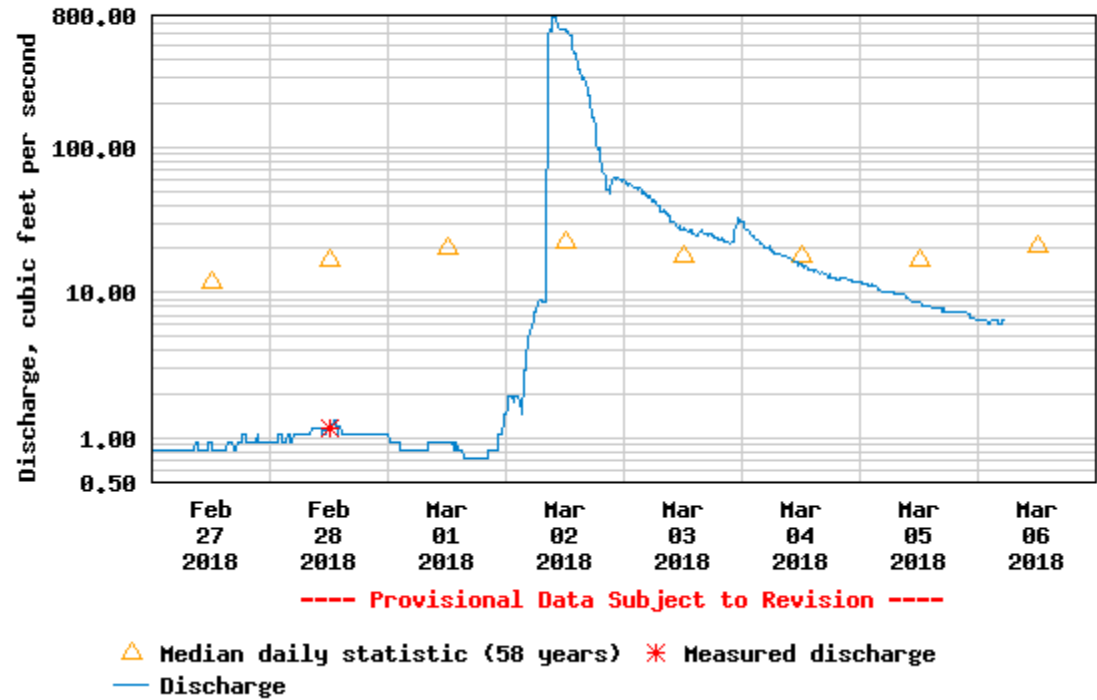
FIRE EFFECTS...

- Increased flows from headwaters due to lack of ET
- sediment loading and debris flows
- ash loading and chemical changes to stream water
- finer-than-usual sediment loads reduce infiltration capacity of streams
- recharge to groundwater reduced due to reduced infiltration capacity
- potentially elevated solutes could reduce long term aquifer storage and well efficiency
- some affects potentially permanent, some attenuate with time





USGS 11118500 VENTURA R NR VENTURA



6.2 cfs
28 February 2018



INFILTRATION FLUX

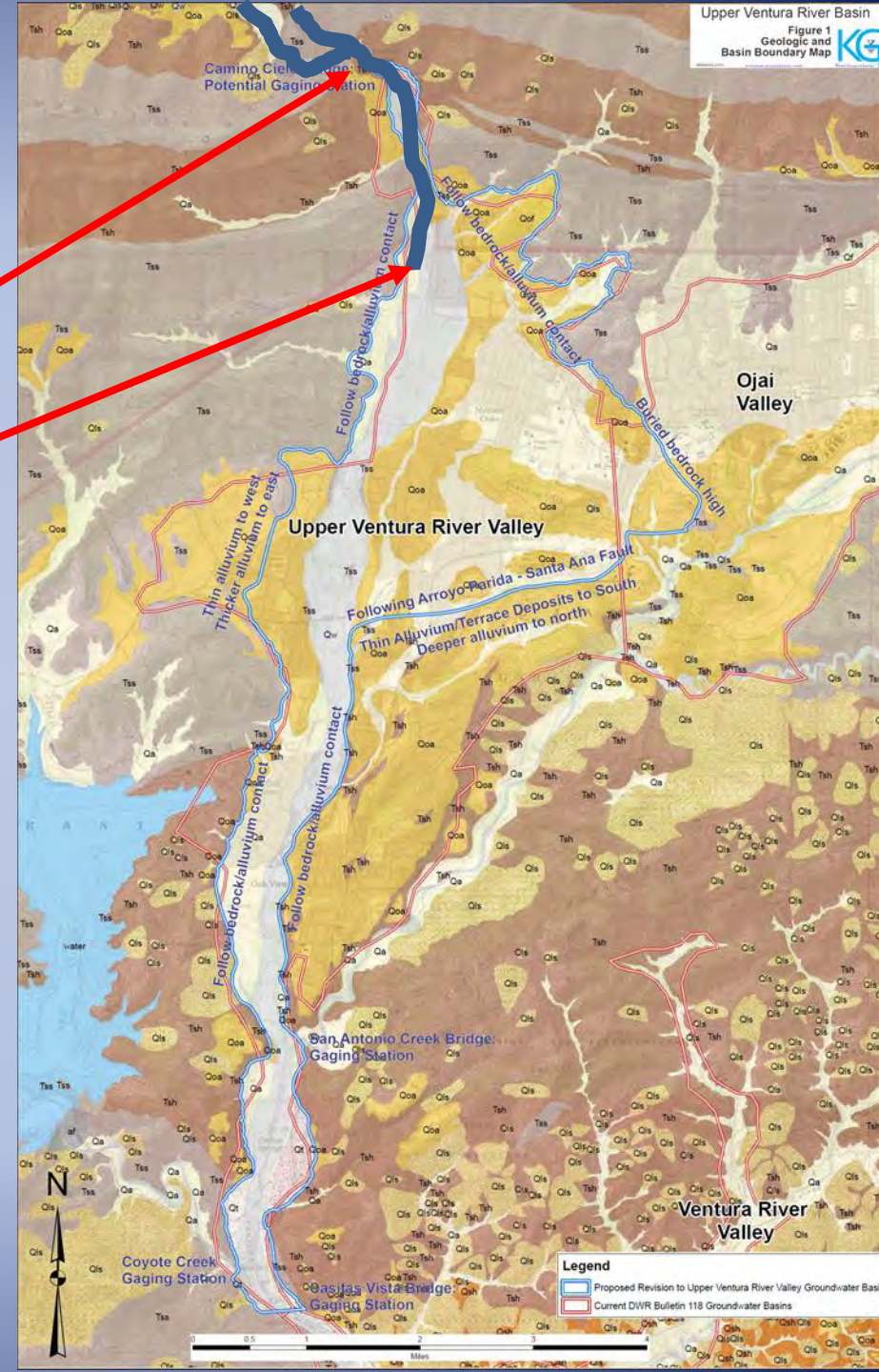
Measured in flow into aquifer
per mile of stream reach

Pre-fire:

5 cfs at Camino Cielo Bridge

Infiltrates completely by 2 miles

$= 5 \text{ cfs} / 2 \text{ mi} \Rightarrow 2.5 \text{ cfs/mile}$



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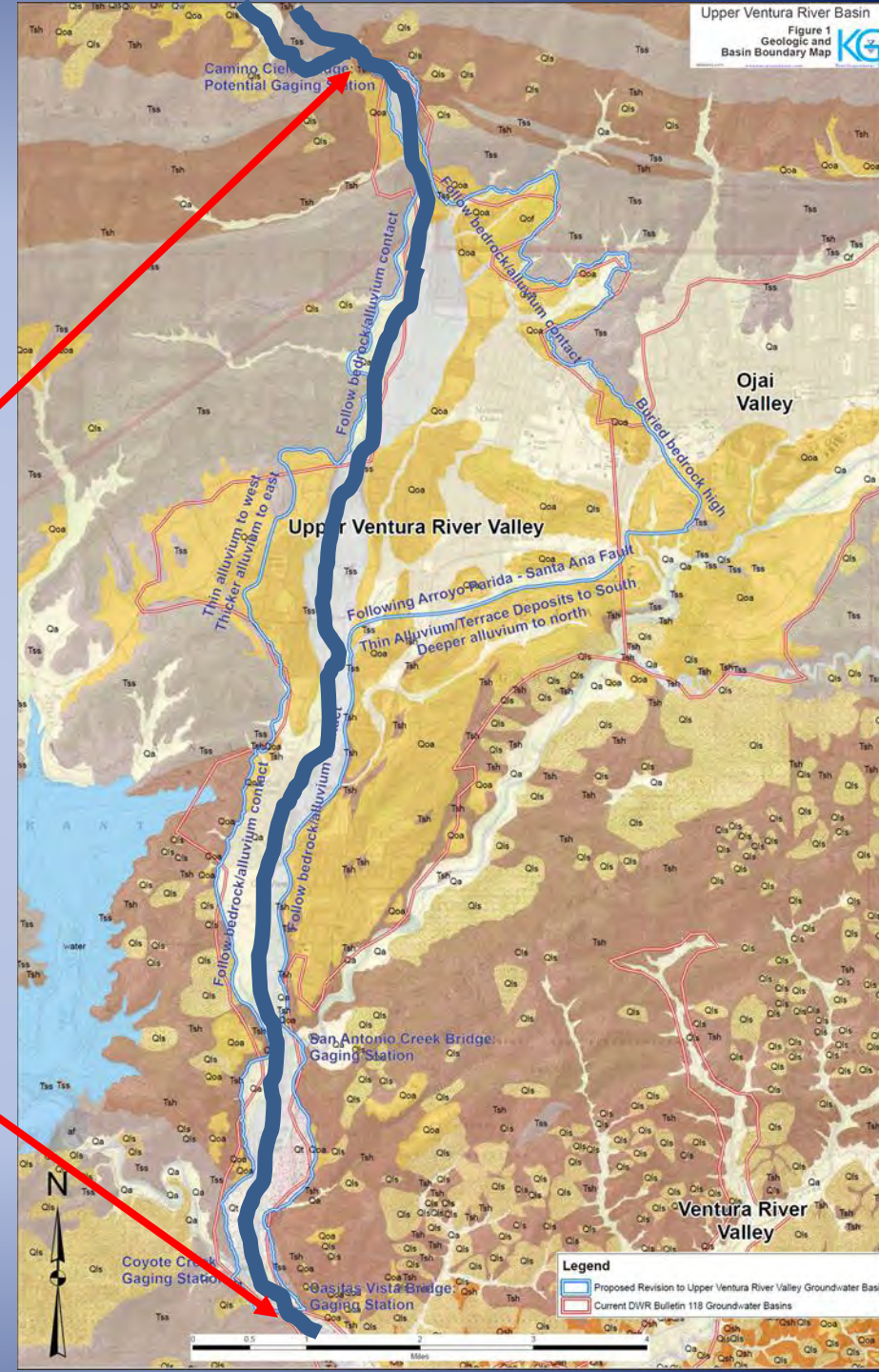
=5cfs/2 mi => 2.5cfs/mile

Post-fire:

6.2 cfs at Camino Cielo Bridge

1.2 cfs at Casitas Vista Bridge

=5 cfs/10 mi = > 0.5 cfs/mile



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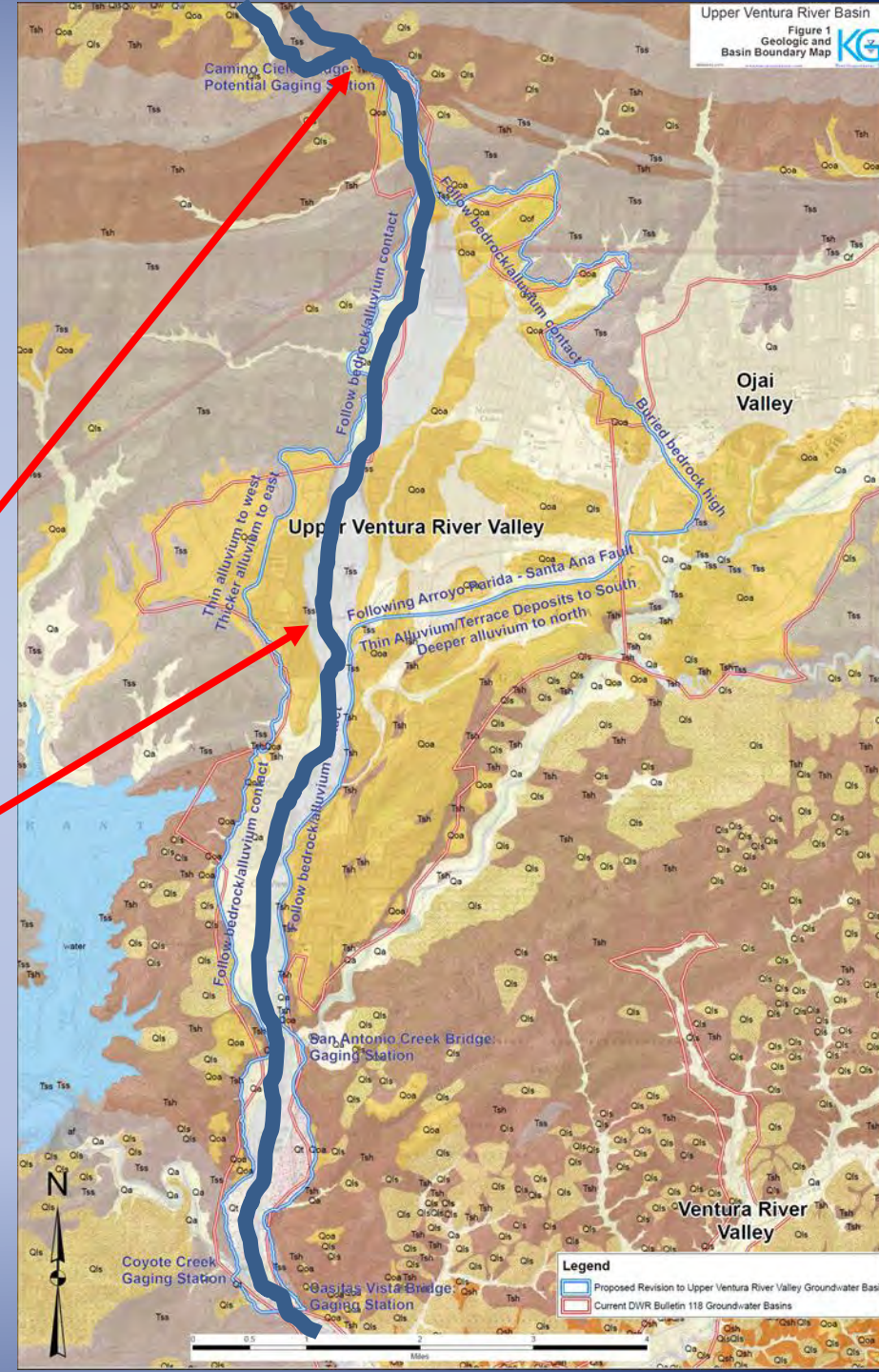
1.2 cfs at Casitas Vista Bridge

=5 cfs/10 mi = > 0.5 cfs/mile

6.2 cfs at Camino Cielo Bridge

1.2cfs at Highway 150 bridge

=5 cfs/5 mi => 1 cfs / mile



Southern Wet Edge Of Surface Flow

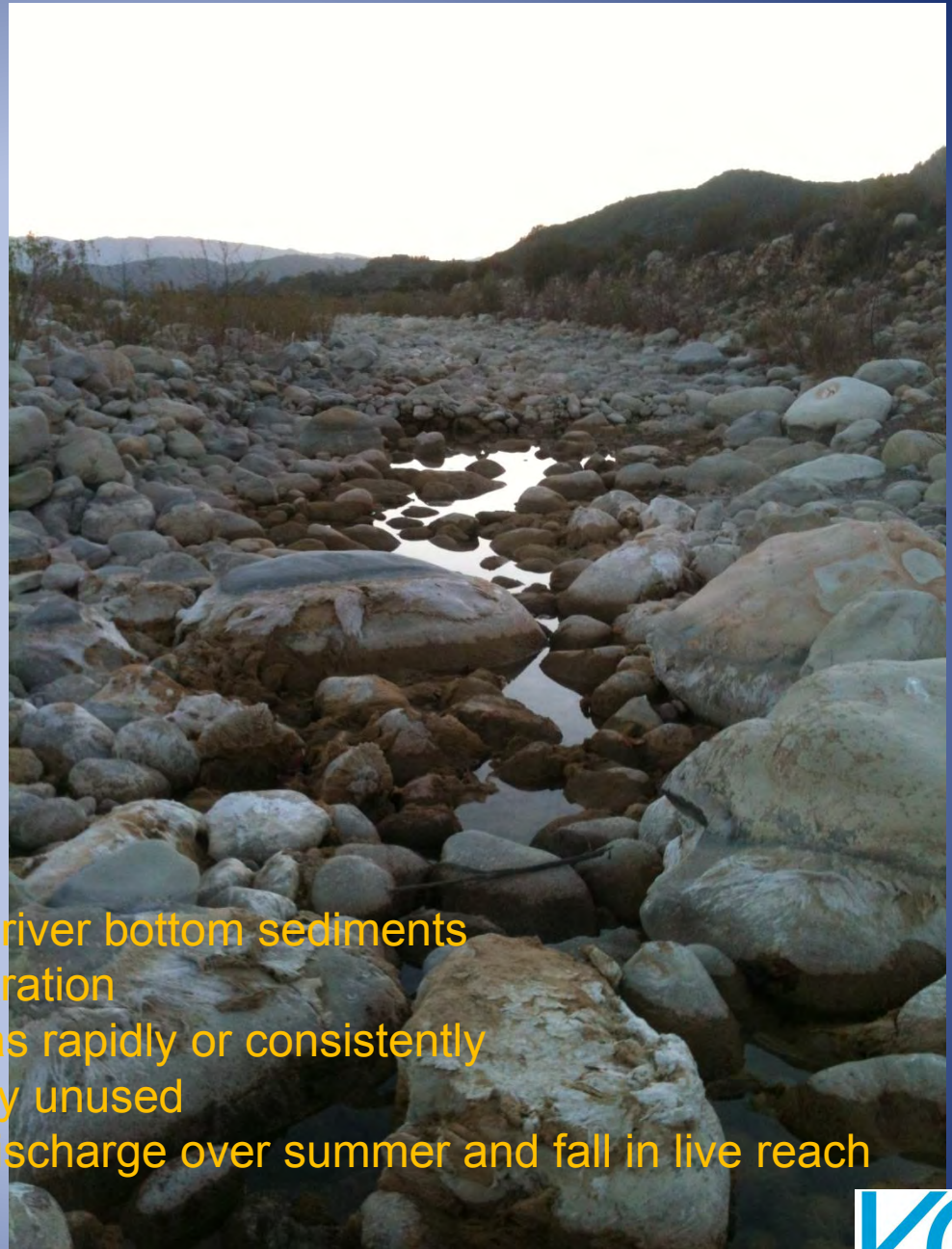
Moves constantly

- Advances southward with:
increase surface water
or increased groundwater
storage

- Recedes northward with:
decreased surface water and loss
or decreased groundwater
in storage in balance with surface
water

Ash component:


















- decreases infiltration capacity of river bottom sediments
- River flows to ocean without infiltration
- Groundwater does not respond as rapidly or consistently
- Available aquifer storage capacity unused
- less water available for natural discharge over summer and fall in live reach



Water escapes watershed





Test Description	Result				Graphical Results Presentation				
Cations	mg/L	Meq/L	% Meq	Lbs/AF	Good	Possible Problem	Moderate Problem	Increasing Problem	Severe Problem
Calcium	100	5	42	270	**				
Magnesium	30	2.5	21	82	**				
Potassium	2	0.051	0	5	**				
Sodium	103	4.5	37	280					
Anions									
Carbonate	< 10	0	0	0					
Bicarbonate	200	3.3	31	540	**				
Sulfate	225	4.7	45	610	**				
Chloride	88	2.5	24	240					
Nitrate	< 0.5	0	0	0					
Nitrate Nitrogen	< 0.1			0					
Fluoride	0.9	0.047	0	2					
Minor Elements									
Boron	1.5			4.1					
Copper	< 0.01			0.00					
Iron	0.090			240					
Manganese	0.010			27					
Zinc	< 0.02			0.00					
TDS by Summation	749			2000					
Other									
pH	7.8			units					
E. C.	1.15			dS/m					
SAR	2.3								
Crop Suitability									
No Amendments	Fair								
With Amendments	Fairly		Good						



Fe

TSS

As

Turbidity

Mn

pH

TOC

ORP

Na

LSI

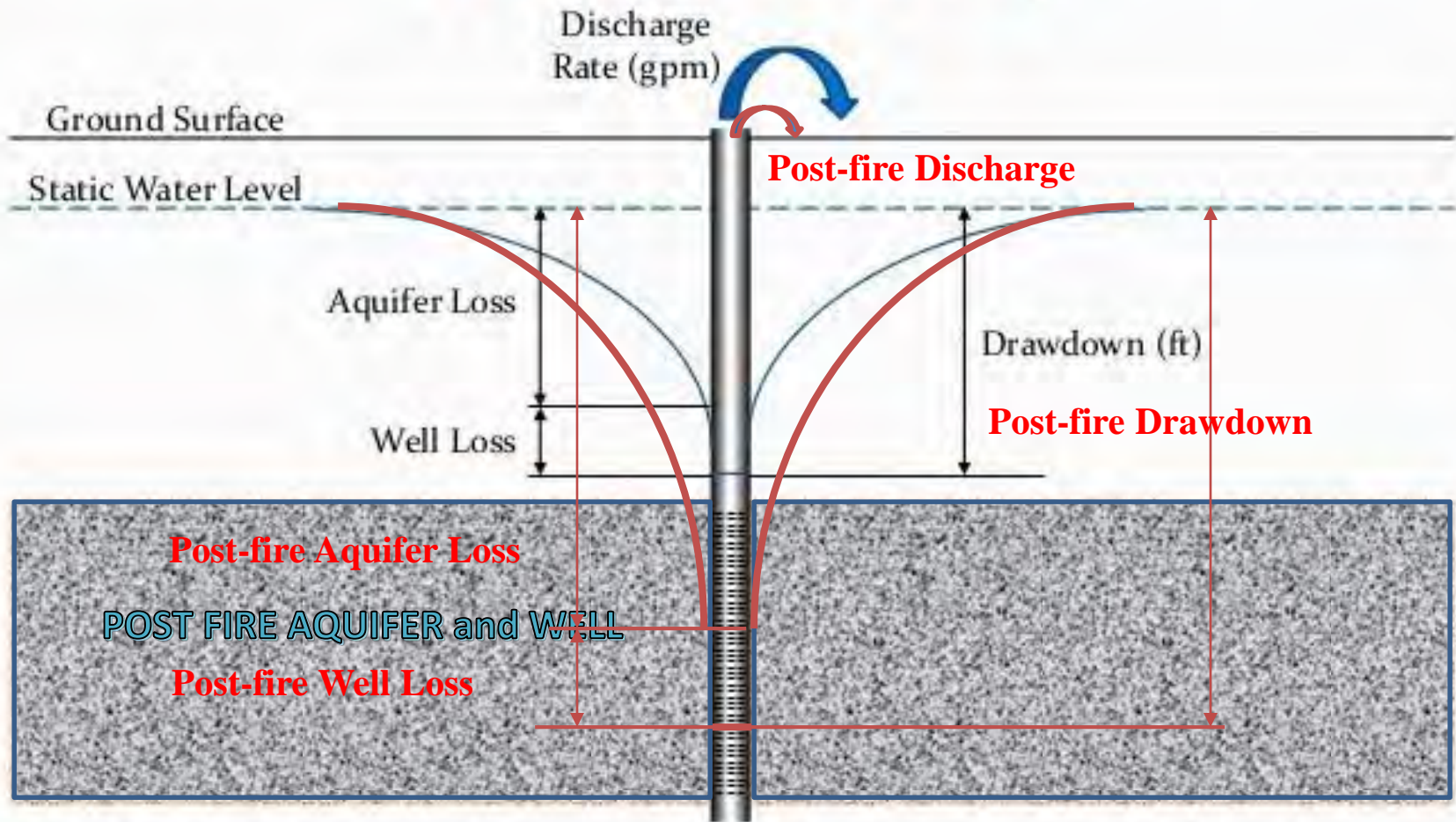
Cl

Alkalinity

SO₄

Tannin

Well Efficiency



$$\text{Well Efficiency (\%)} = \text{Aquifer Loss} / \text{Total Drawdown}$$

