This information is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided to meet the need for timely best science. The information is provided on the condition that neither the U.S. Geological Survey nor the U.S. Government may be held liable for any damages resulting from the authorized or unauthorized use of the information.

VH-FHY

Integrated Water Availability Assessment of the Chicot Aquifer System, Southwestern Louisiana

Wade H. Kress

Lower Mississippi-Gulf Water Science Center



Connection to Regional Water Availability Studies

CLAS Regional Groundwater Availability Study

Home Study Area Map Water-Use Map Methods Timeline Deliverables Staff

USGS is undertaking a 5-year study to assess groundwater availability for the aquifers proximal to the Gulf of Mexico from the Texas-Mexico border through the panhandle of Florida, known as the Coastal Lowlands Aquifer System (CLAS). This study is one of several within the Regional Groundwater Availability Studies of the USGS Water Availability and Use Science Program. Groundwater from this aquifer system is used mainly for municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply. Land subsidence related to groundwater pumping is of concern within this study area; therefore, subsidence will be a main focus of this investigation. The study will focus on quantifying the status of groundwater availability and the trends of availability within the CLAS. Impacts from both climatic and anthropogenic changes to the hydrology will be assessed through use of a numerical model designed within an uncertainty analysis framework. This project will culminate with useful tools, publications, and data summarizing estimates, captured within an uncertainty framework, of past, current and future groundwater availability within the CLAS.



Click on map for larger image



USGS science for a changing world

Mississippi Alluvial Plain (MAP) Regional Water Availability Study

ione News*new Status Water Budget Geophysics Support System Products Partners Staff Study Area Maps*new

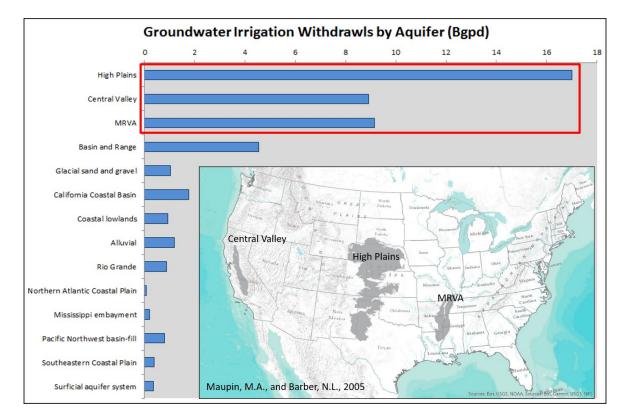
The **Mississippi Alluvial Plain (MAP)** has become one of the most important agricultural regions in the US, and it relies heavily on a groundwater system that is poorly understood and shows signs of substantial change. The heavy use of the available groundwater resources has resulted in significant groundwater-level declines and reductions in base flow in streams within the MAP. These impacts are limiting well production and threatening future water-availability for the region. Over 9 billion gallons per day of groundwater are withdrawn for irrigation, supporting agricultural production. Agricultural interests in the region are aware to the economic and environmental costs that may come from declining water supplies but lack the basic resource description and analytical tools necessary for effective decision making at a regional scale. Technical specialists working in various Federal and State agencies and universities have worked individually and in partnership over many years to address aspects of particular water issues in the MAP, but no single agency or group has had the resources to support a broad-based and comprehensive scientific effort.

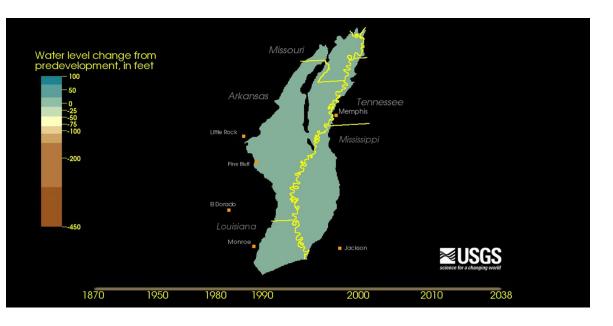
Accurate and ongoing assessments of water availability in the MAP region are critically important for making well-informed management decisions about resource allocation and sustainability, establishing best practices for water use, and dealing with predicted additional changes to the regional water cycle over the next 50-100 years. The goal of the MAP water use and availability project is to improve estimates of water availability for the present, past, and future in the MAP region, to aid water resource managers in making decisions that can help to sustain key agricultural and industrial practices

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) <u>Water Availability and Use Science Program (WAUSP)</u> is supporting a regional groundwater availability study of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (MAP) to provide stackbelders and measure information and tools to better understand and measure aroundwater.



Mississippi Alluvial Plain







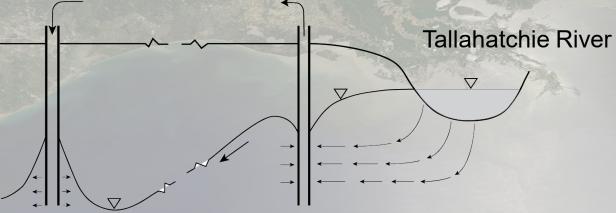
U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

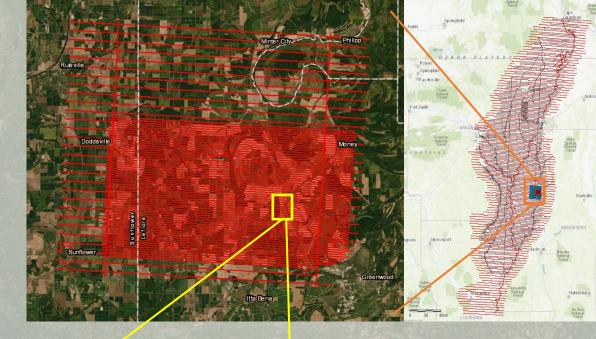
Bank filtration, transfer, and injection: Mapping aquifer structure to inform aquifer recharge pilot project installation





1 extraction, 2 injection wells 1.8 mile transfer







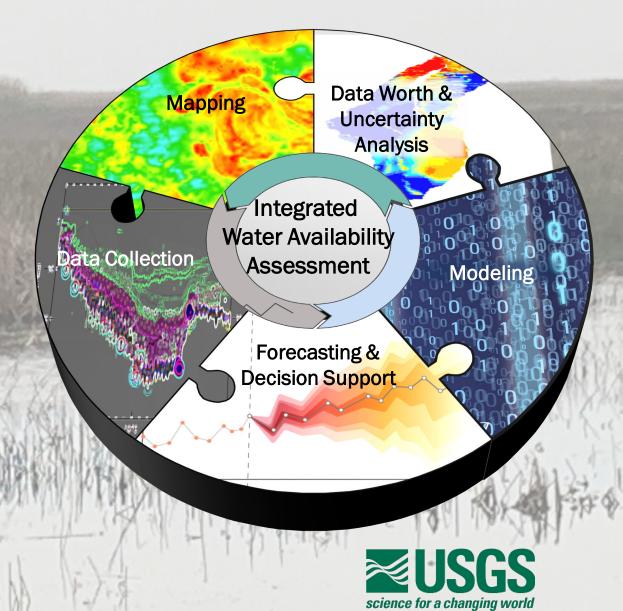


PI for the Transfer and injection project: Dr. Andy O'Reilly, USDA-ARS National Sedimentation Laboratory andrew.oreilly@usda.gov



Chicot Aquifer Study

- Compile data all available data
- Develop an integrated suite of models for decision support
 - Groundwater levels and use
 - Water Quality
 - Hydrogeologic Framework
- Evaluate Status and trends
- Provide products for informed decision making



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Chicot Aquifer System

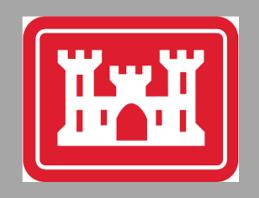
Builds on previous studies

- Harris and Fuller, 1904
- Jones and others, 1956
- Nyman and others, 1990
- Sargent, 2004
- White and Griffith, 2020



U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey











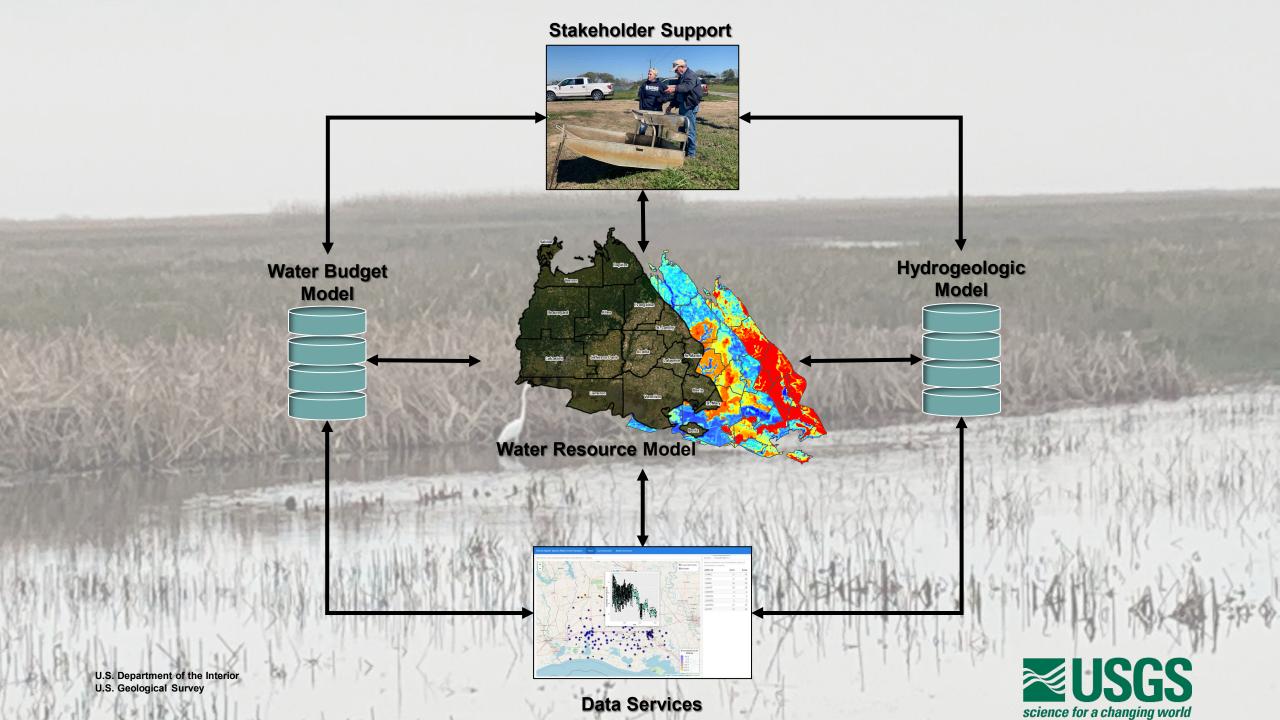


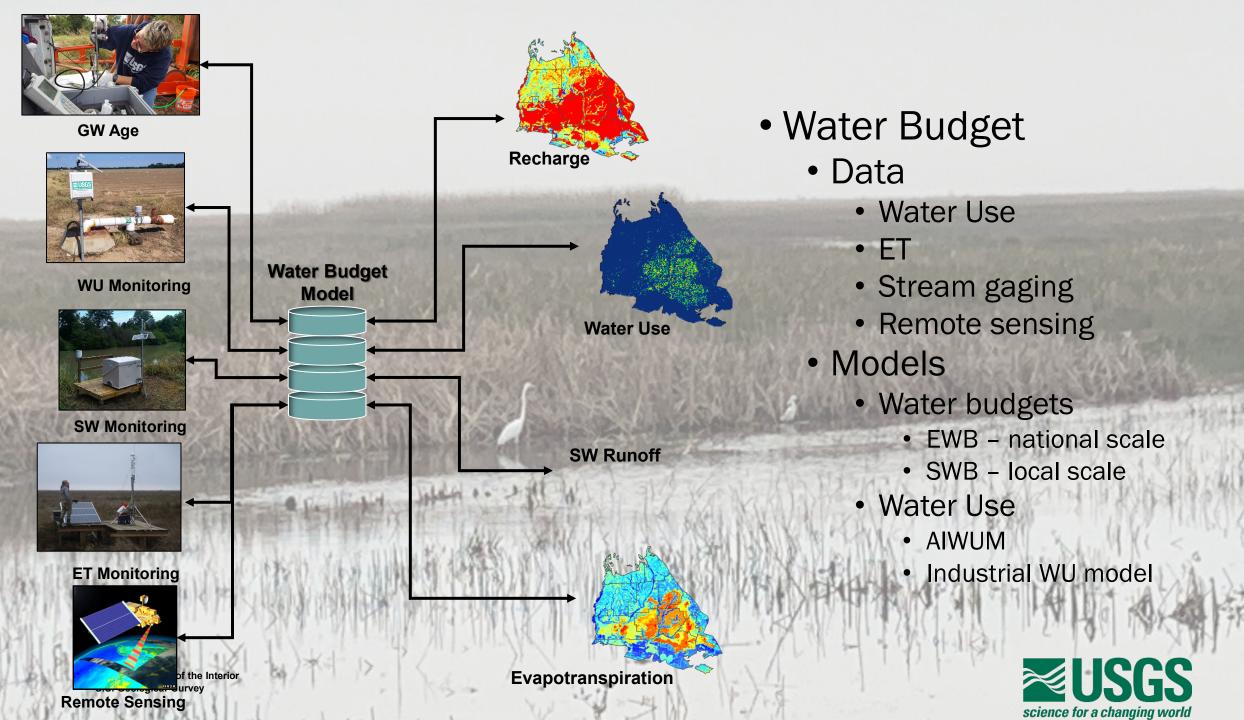
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



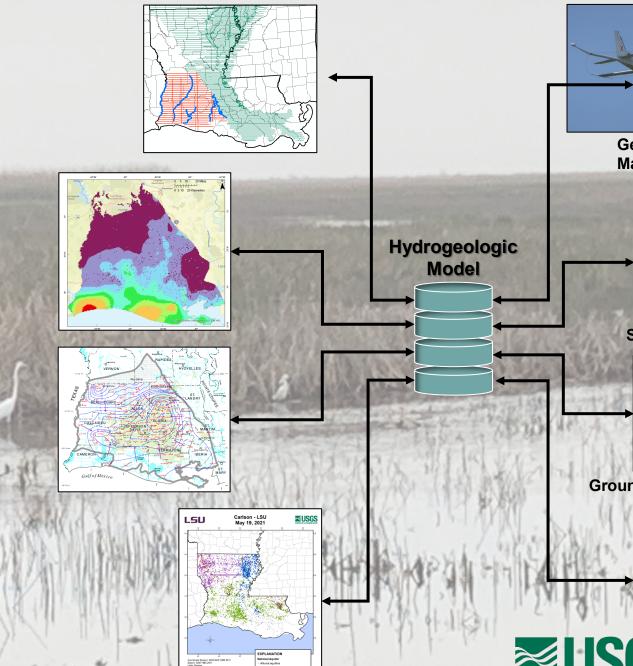








- Geophysical Mapping
 - Xcalibur Multiphysics
 - LSU Dr. Frank Tsai
- Salinity Mapping
 - LaDNR SONRIS
 - LaDEQ
- Groundwater Levels
 - DOTD
- Aquifer Properties
 - DNR
 - DOTD
 - LSU Dr. Doug Carlson



0 25 50 75 100





Salinity Mapping



Groundwater Mapping



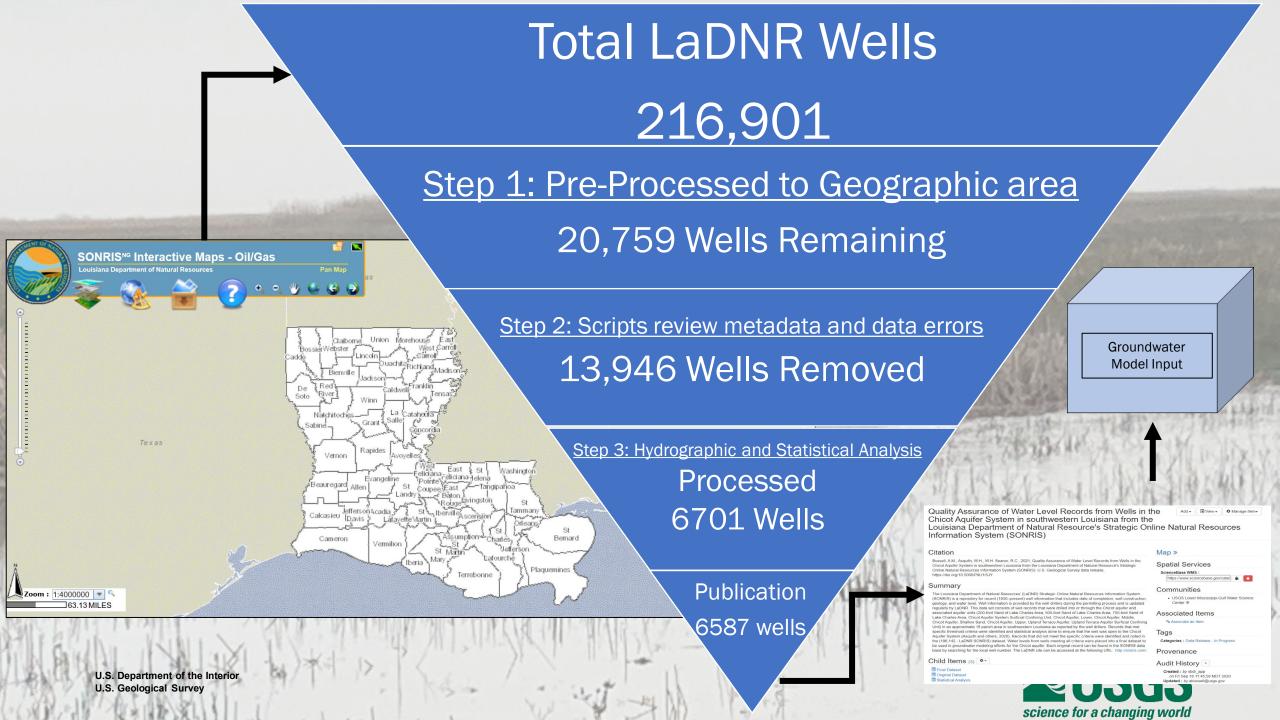
U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

GROUNDWATER LEVELS

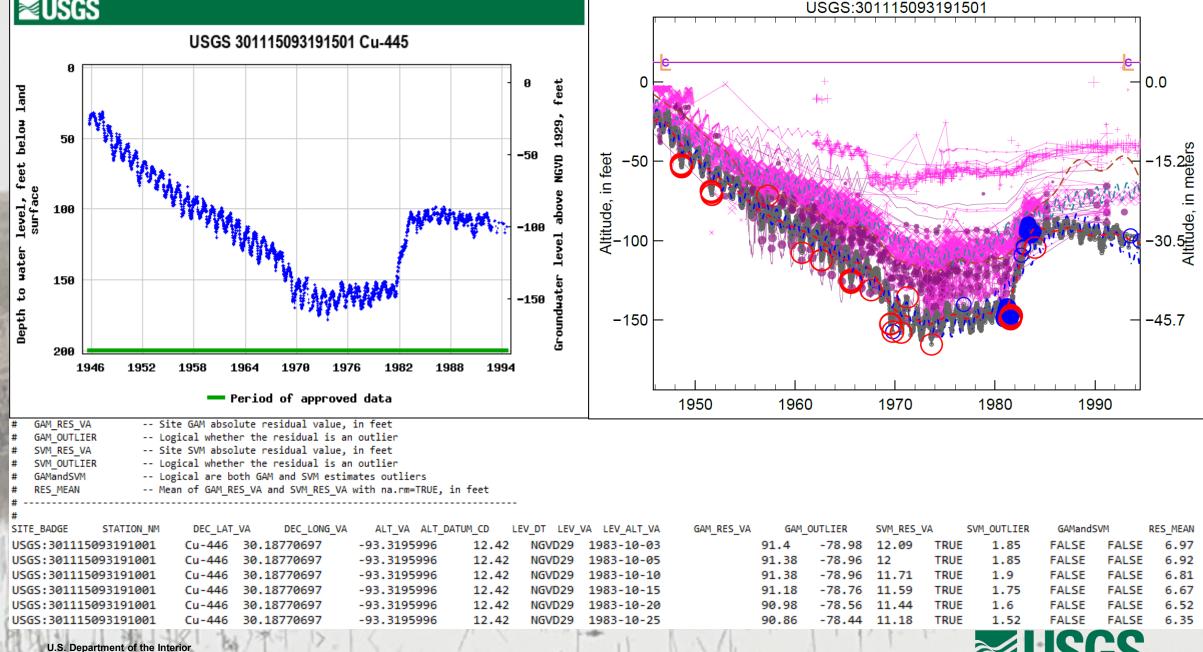
Collecting groundwater level data, publishing updates, and developing tools







≊USGS



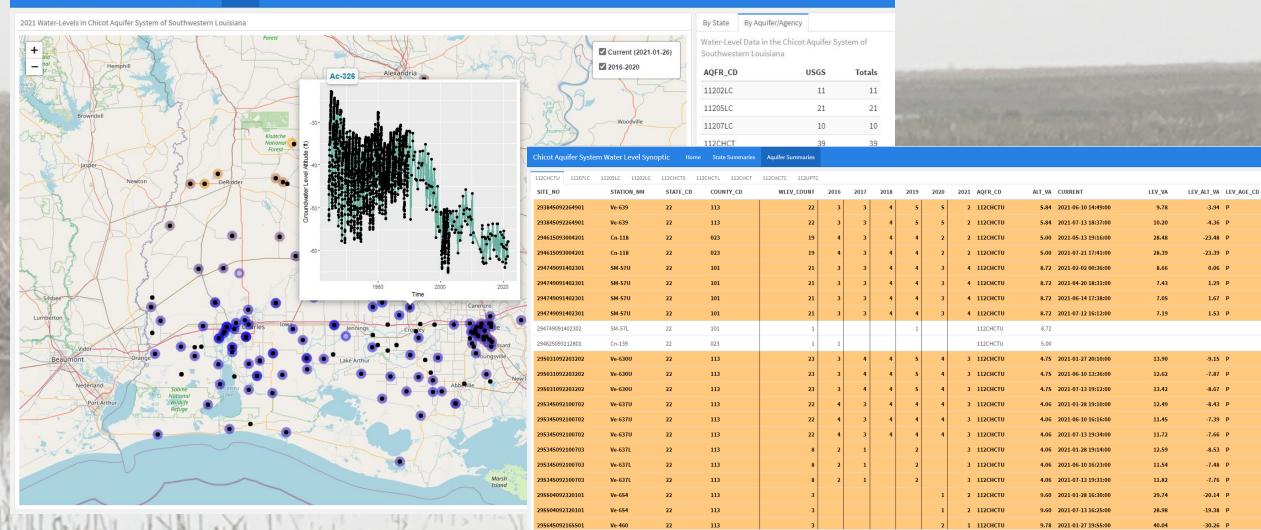
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Water-Level Synoptic: January/February

Chicot Aquifer System Water Level Synoptic Home

State Summaries Aquifer Summaries



100

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https://www2.usgs.gov/water/lowermississippigulf/chct/

Picture of Xcalibur Multiphysics Tempest fixed-wing airborne electromagnetic system. Picture provided by Xcalibur Multiphysics

Picture of Xcalibur Multiphysics Resolve helicopter frequency-domain airborne electromagnetic. Picture taken by J.R. Rigby, USGS.

calibur

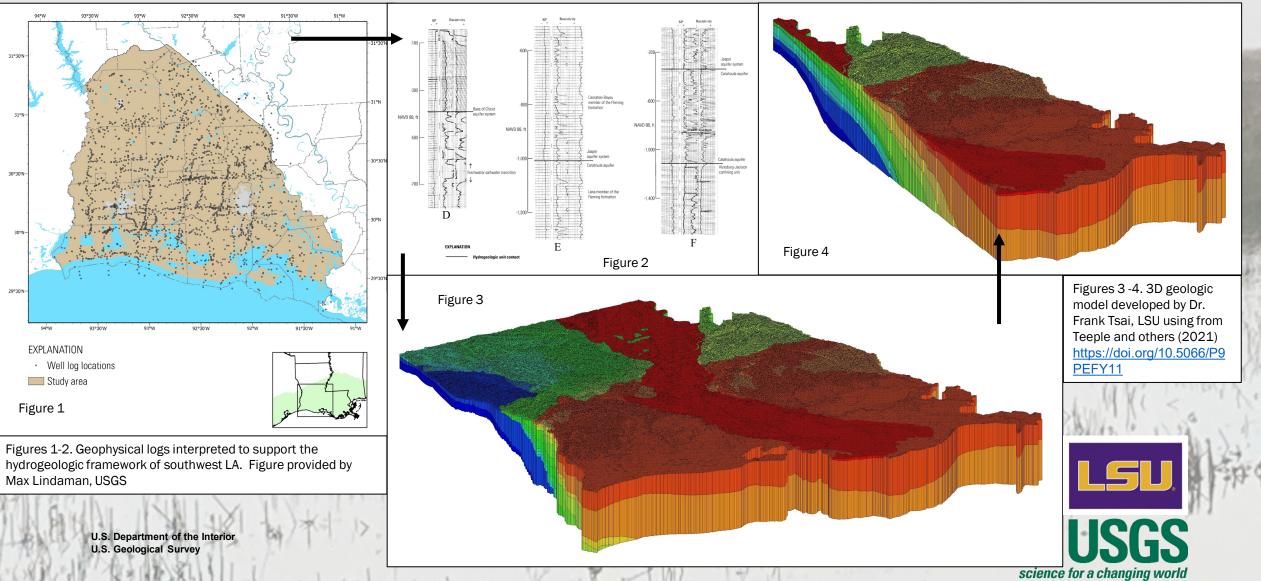
AIRBUS

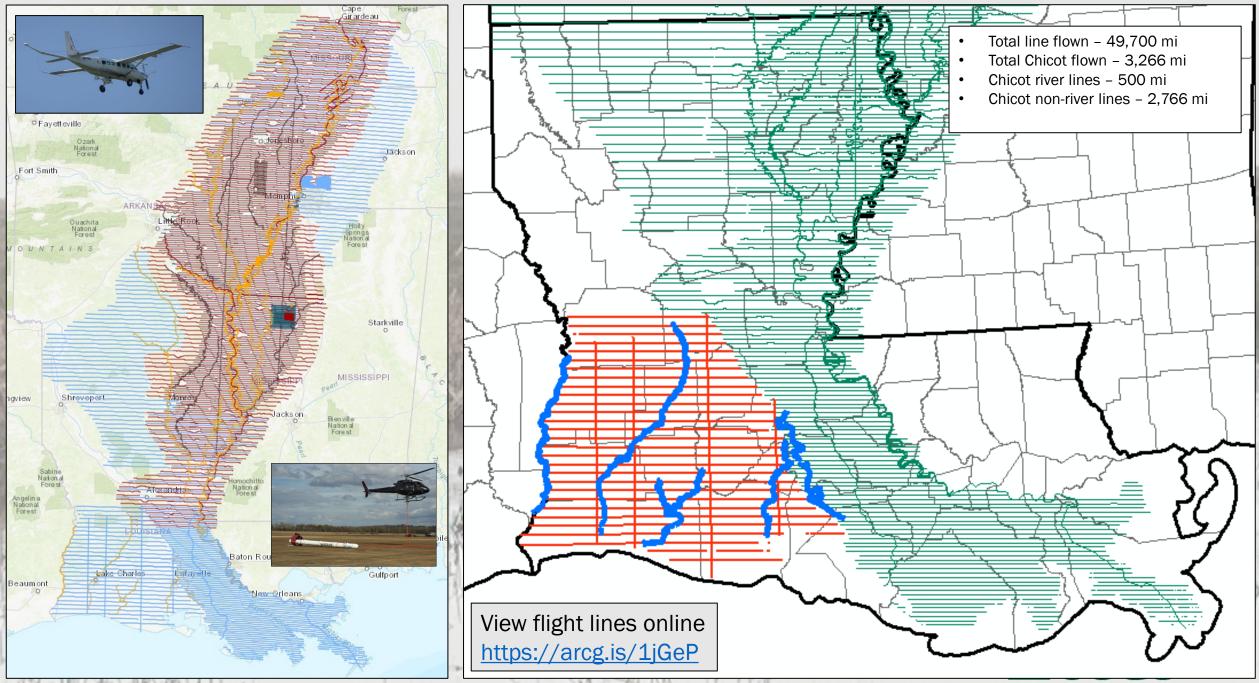
AS 35083

Geophysical Mapping

calibur

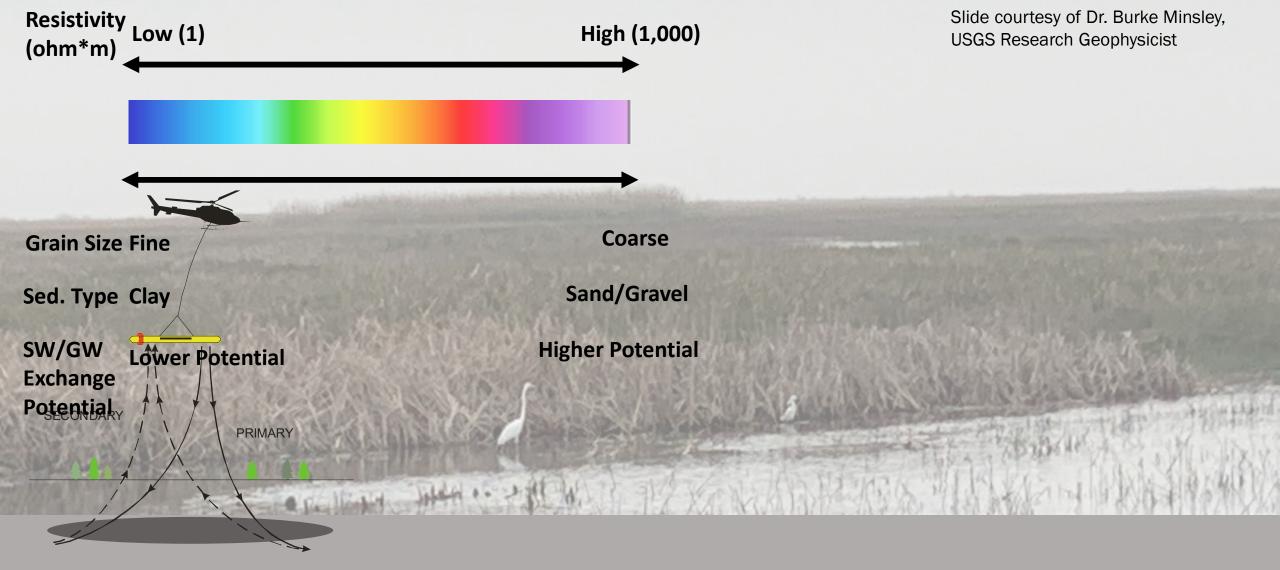
Stratigraphic Model

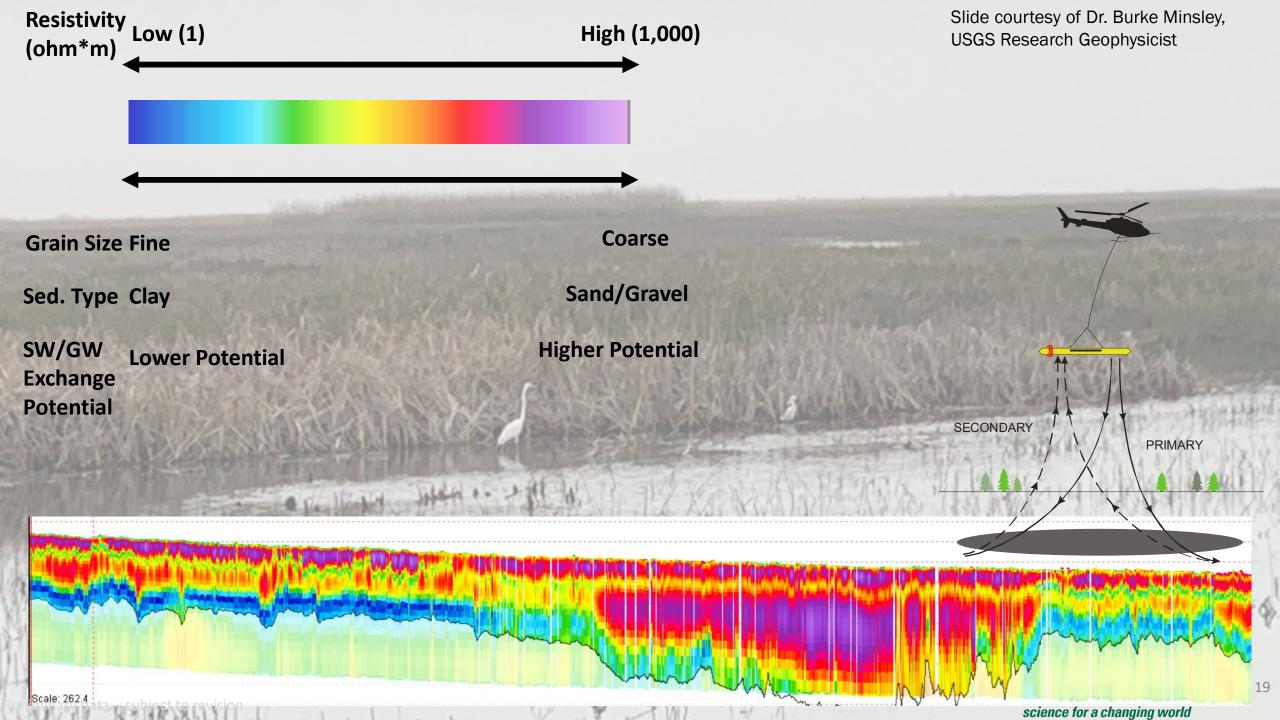




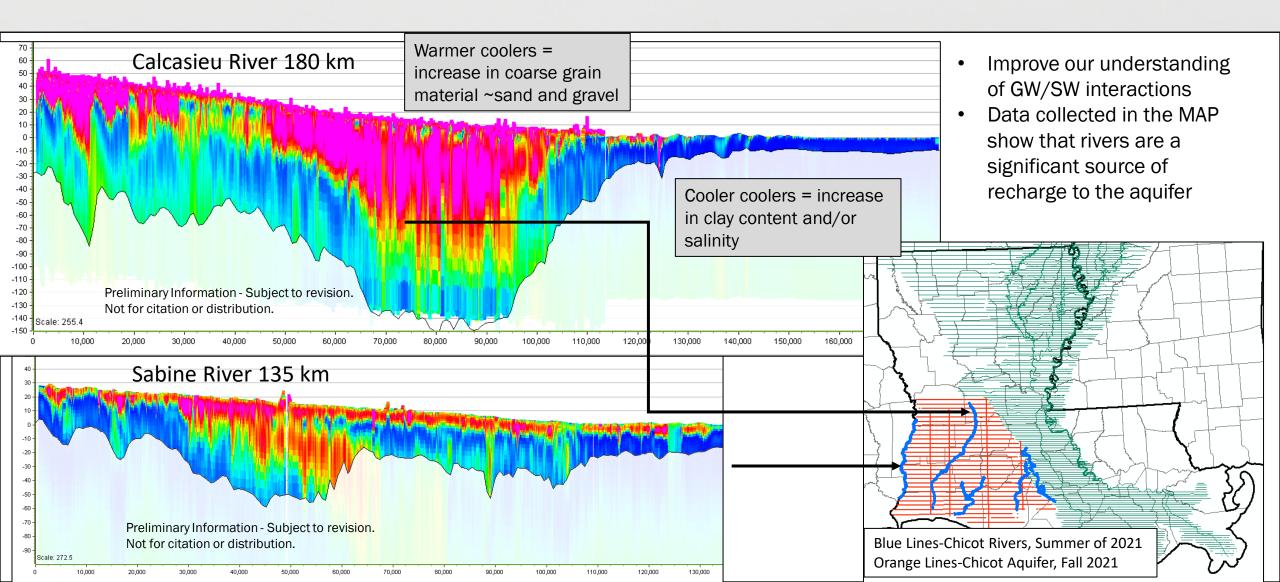
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Chicot Aquifer AEM Surveys



The water cycle

Condensation

WATER BUDGETS ecipitation Estimating components of the water cycle

Evaporation







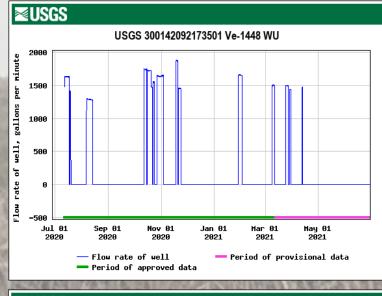
Aquaculture and Irrigation Water Use

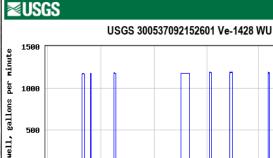
U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

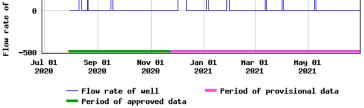


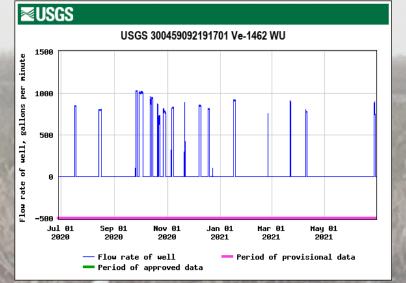
Chicot Aquifer System

Water-Use Monitoring Network

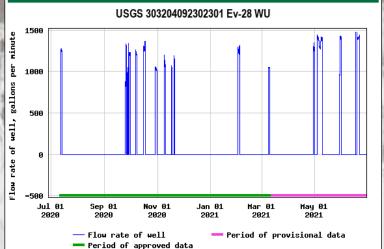


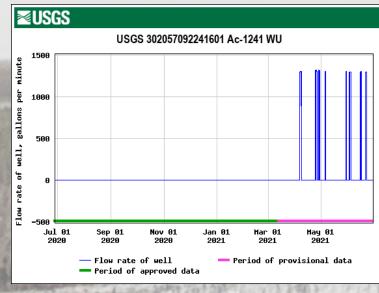


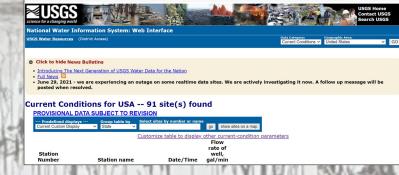










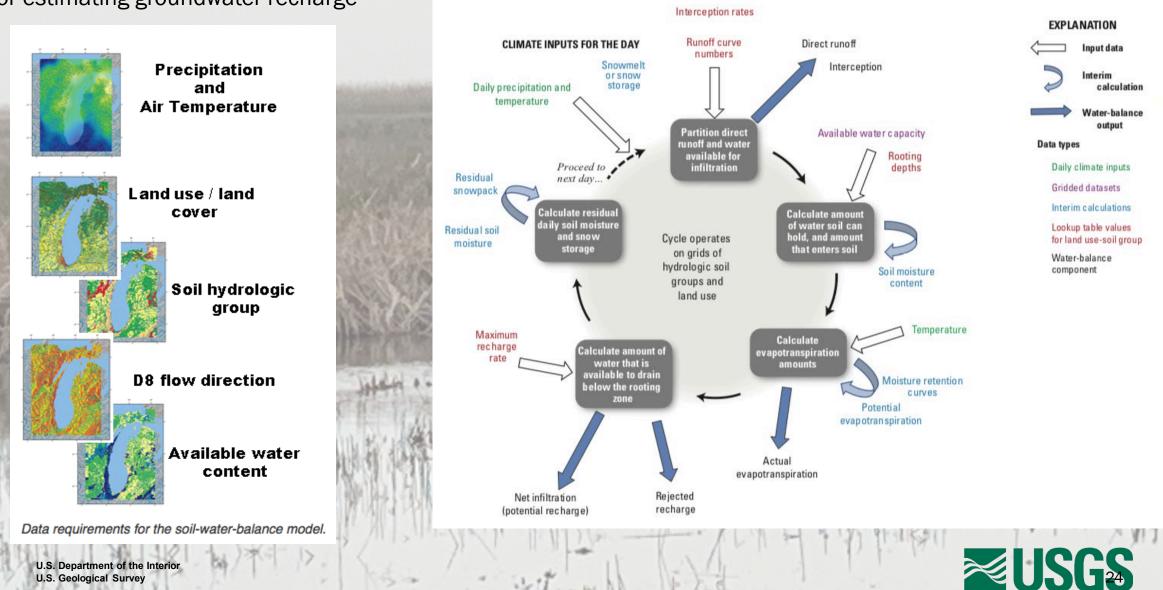


https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/current/?type=customi zed&sort_key_2=site_no&PARAmeter_cds=STATION_NM, DATETIME,00058&group key=state cd

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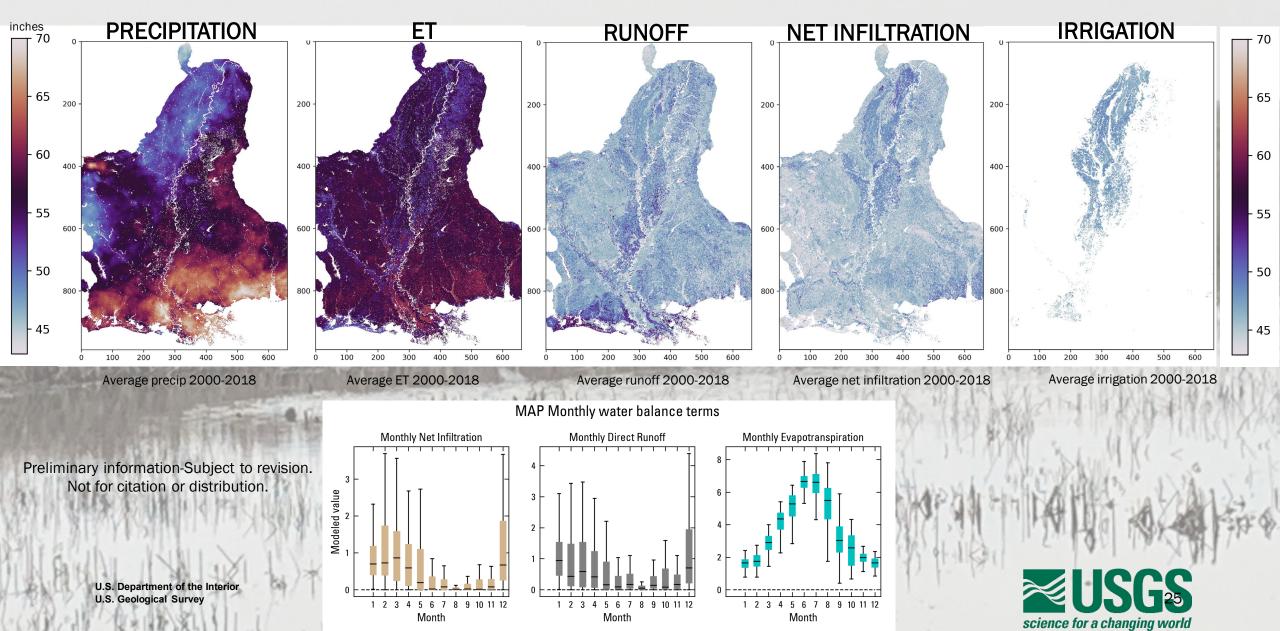
Soil Water Balance Model

A modified Thornthwaite-Mather model for estimating groundwater recharge



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Soil Water Balance model



WATER QUALITY Measuring and modeling water quality constituents



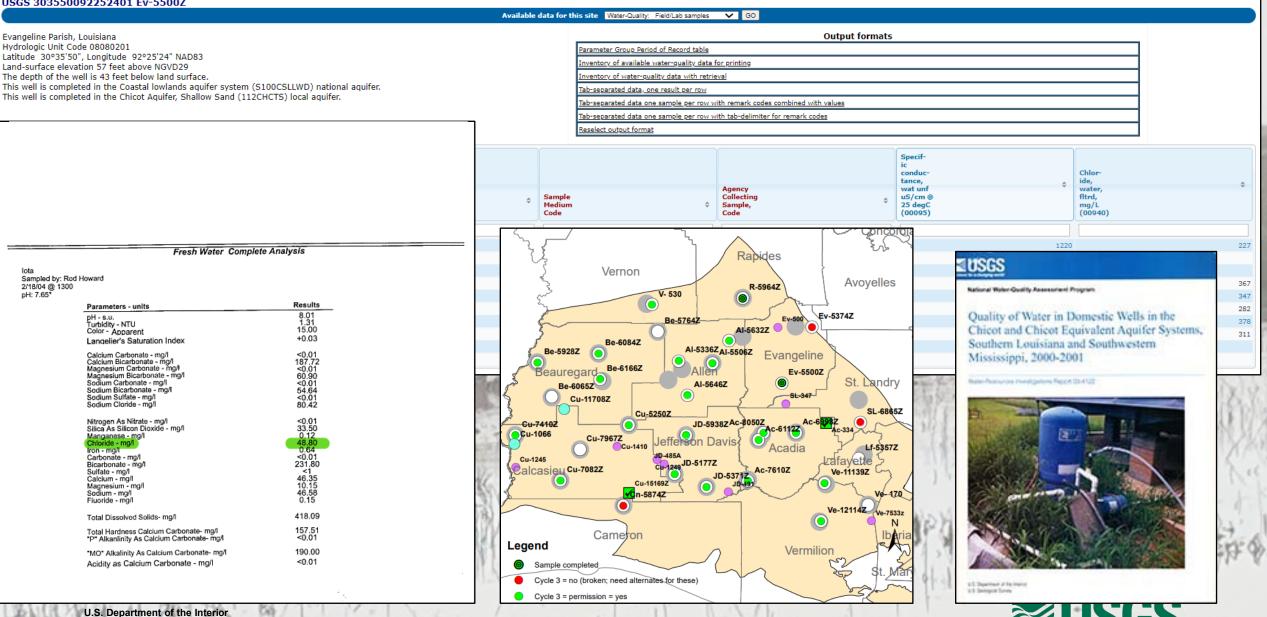


Water Quality Samples for the Nation

To view additional data-quality attributes, output the results using these options: one result per row, expanded attributes. Additional precautions are here.

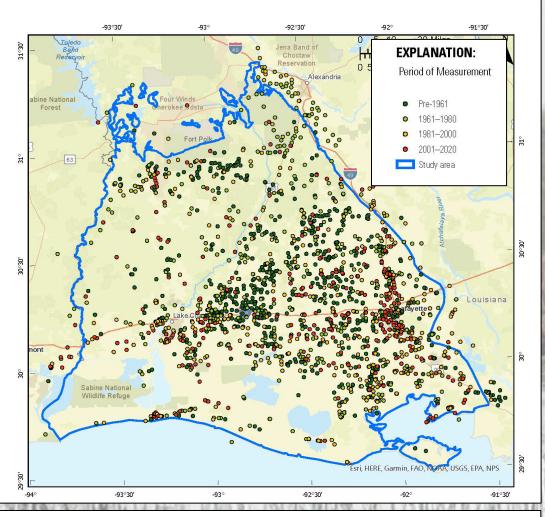
USGS 303550092252401 Ev-5500Z

lota

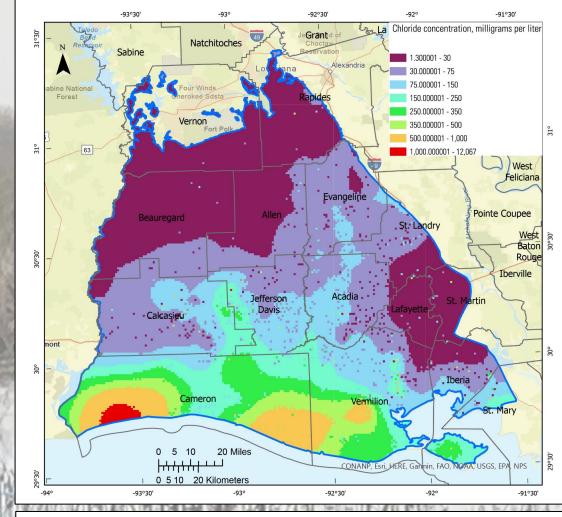


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Locations and time period of measurement for wells used in geostatistical estimation of chloride concentration in the upper, undifferentiated, shallow, confining unit, and "200-foot" sands aquifers – preliminary subject to revision



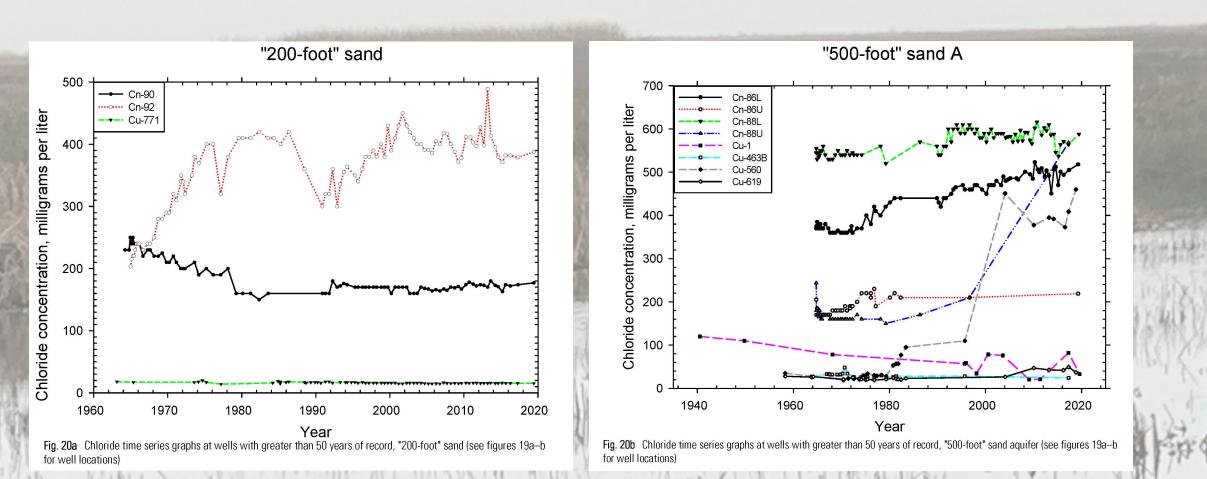
Geostatistical estimation of chloride concentration in the upper, undifferentiated, shallow, confining unit, and "200-foot" sands aquifer – preliminary subject to revision



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Preliminary Information - Subject to revision. Not for citation or distribution.

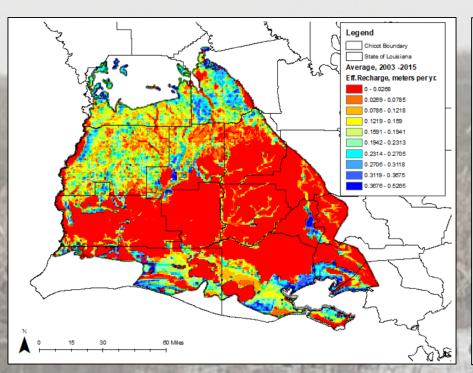
Trends





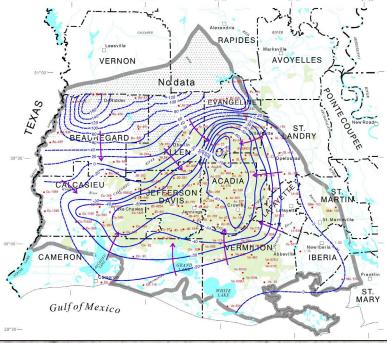
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Informed Decision Making



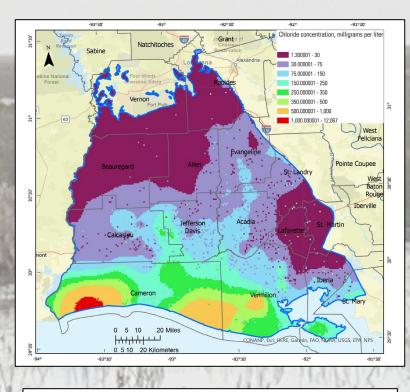
Average Effective Recharge

Reitz, M., and Sanford, W.E., 2019, Modern monthly effective recharge maps for the conterminous U.S., 2003-2015: U.S. Geological Survey data release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9NRVAQ5.



Potentiometric surface

Lovelace and others (2004) Potentiometric surface of the massive, upper, and "200-foot" sands of the Chicot aquifer system in southwestern Louisiana, June 2002.



Chloride Concentration

Geostatistical estimation of chloride concentration in the upper, undifferentiated, shallow, confining unit, and "200-foot" sands aquifer – preliminary subject to revision



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Chicot Website

← → C https://wise.er.usgs.gov/chicot/#overview

Overview Timeline Hydrogeologic Framework Groundwater Publications Cooperators

Integrated Water Availability Assessment of the Chicot Aquifer System of southwestern Louisiana

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https://wise.er.usgs.gov/chicot/

Questions?



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