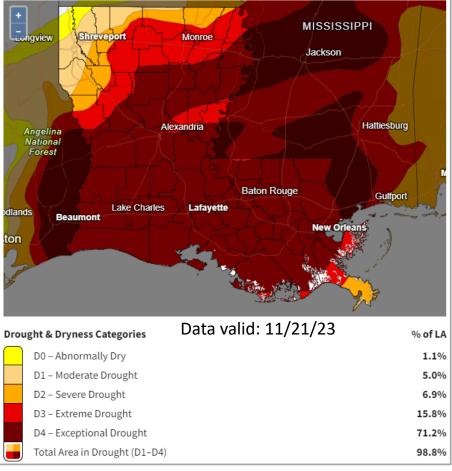


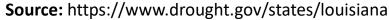
Surface Water and Groundwater Conditions in Louisiana, Fall 2023

Max Lindaman

Lower Mississippi Gulf Water Science Center

 Drought conditions persist; ~71% of the State is under "Exceptional Drought" as of 11/21/23.







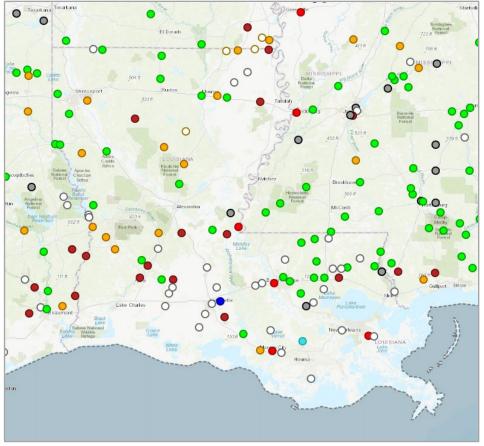
Data viewers:

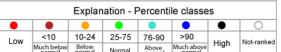
USGS National Water Dashboard

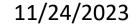
https://dashboard.waterdata.usgs.gov/

USGS Water Watch

https://waterwatch.usgs.gov





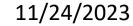




 Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers remain at or near daily historical lows.







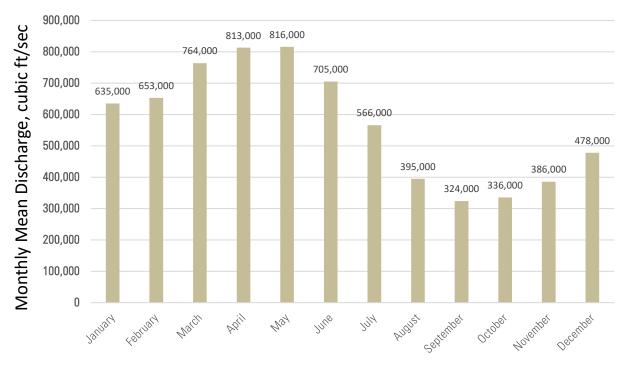


- MS River discharge is lowest in Sep-October.
- Historical mean daily discharge of the Mississippi River at Baton Rouge on November 23rd is 376,000 ft³/sec (years 2003-2023).
- Mean daily discharge for 11/23/23 was 203,000 ft³/sec.

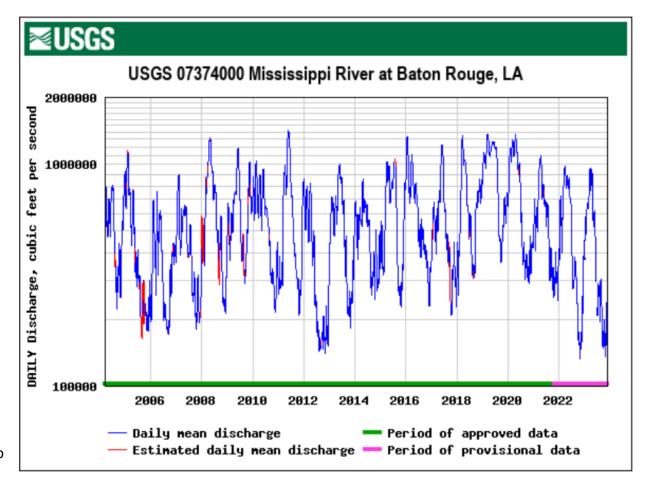
Contains prinformation

Contains preliminary information – subject to revision and not for citation.

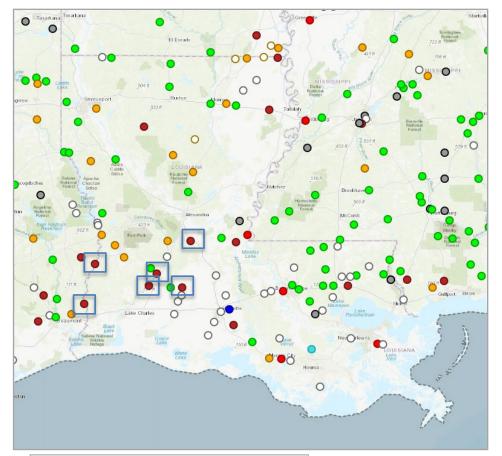
Mississippi River at Baton Rouge - Monthly Mean Discharge 2004-21



https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/dv?referred_module=sw&site_no=07374000



- Discharge at several streams in southwestern Louisiana are in the <10 percentile class (Sabine and Calcasieu Rivers, Bayou Cocodrie, Bayou Teche).
- Upstream movement of saltwater from the Gulf of Mexico during drought conditions can occur in southwestern Louisiana (Calcasieu, Iberia, Cameron, and Vermilion Parishes).

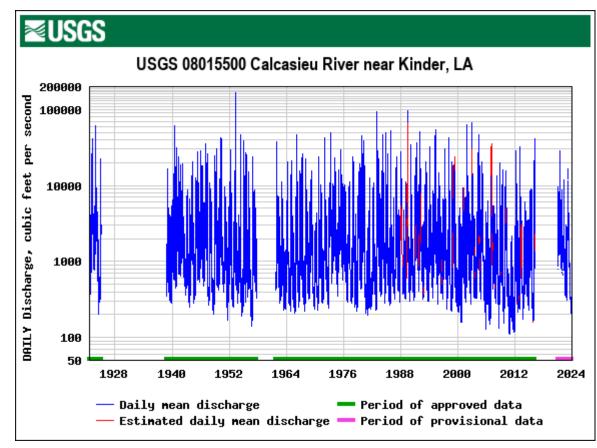




11/24/2023

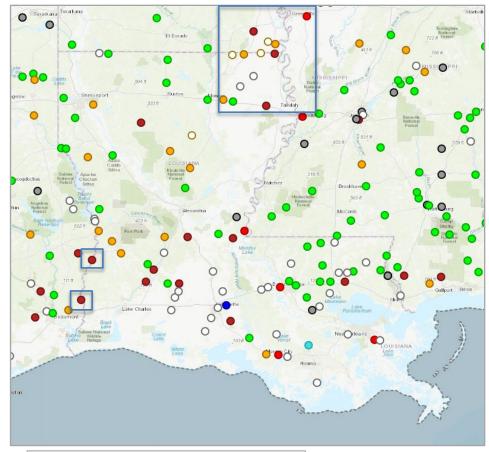


- Historical mean daily discharge of the Calcasieu River near Kinder on November 23rd is 1,510 ft³/sec (years 1922-2016).
- Mean daily discharge for 11/23/23 was 221 ft³/sec.

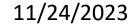




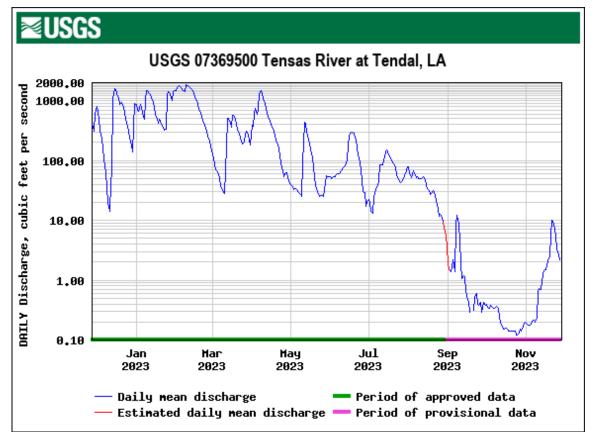
 Below normal (10-24 percentile) to much below normal (<10 percentile) conditions in the Tensas River Basin.

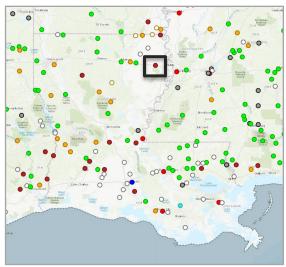






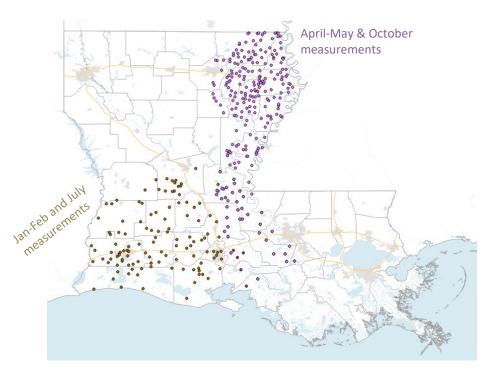


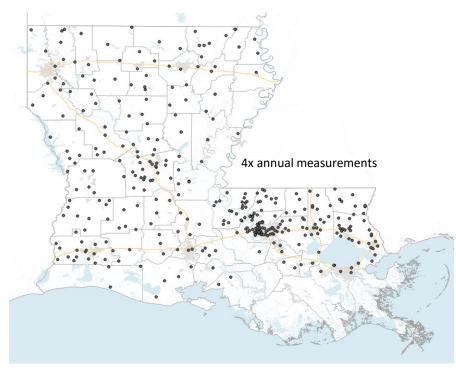






Groundwater Level Monitoring Networks

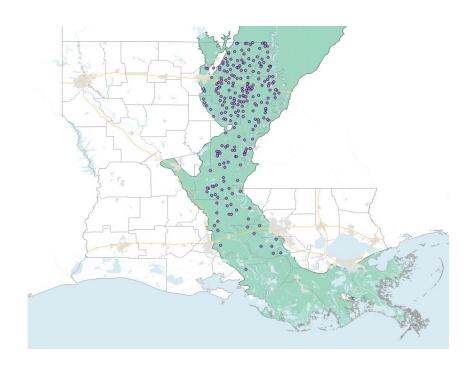






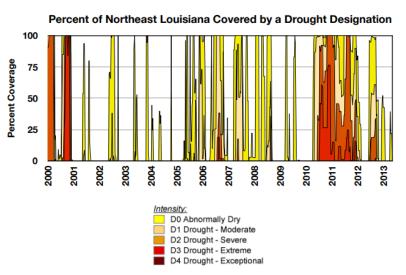
Mississippi River alluvial aquifer

- Used for irrigation in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas (corn, soybeans, cotton, rice, aquaculture, etc.).
- Spans multiple climate zones.
- Synoptic water levels measured in October (postirrigation, and when stream flows are lowest) and in April-May before irrigation ramps up.
- October measurements in Louisiana generally show that water levels have stopped declining from August-September measurements.

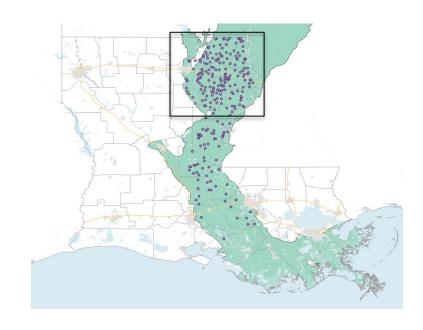




Mississippi River alluvial aquifer Northeast climate zone

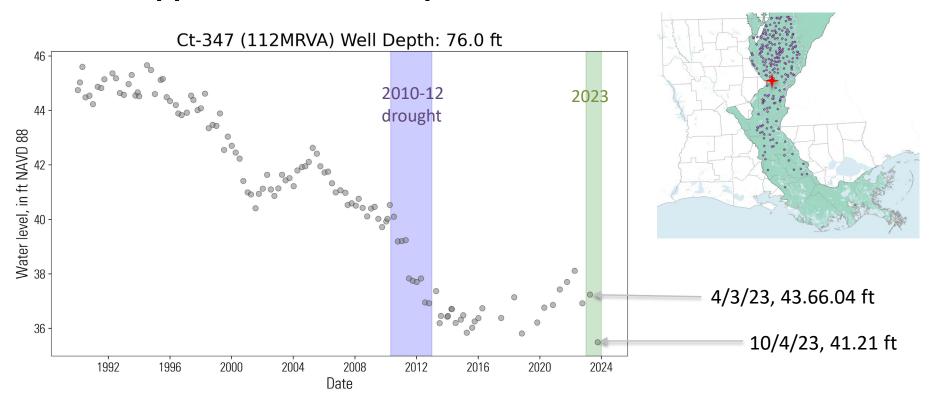


Source: https://southcentralclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Drought-History-for-Louisianas-9-Regions-UPDATED-.pdf



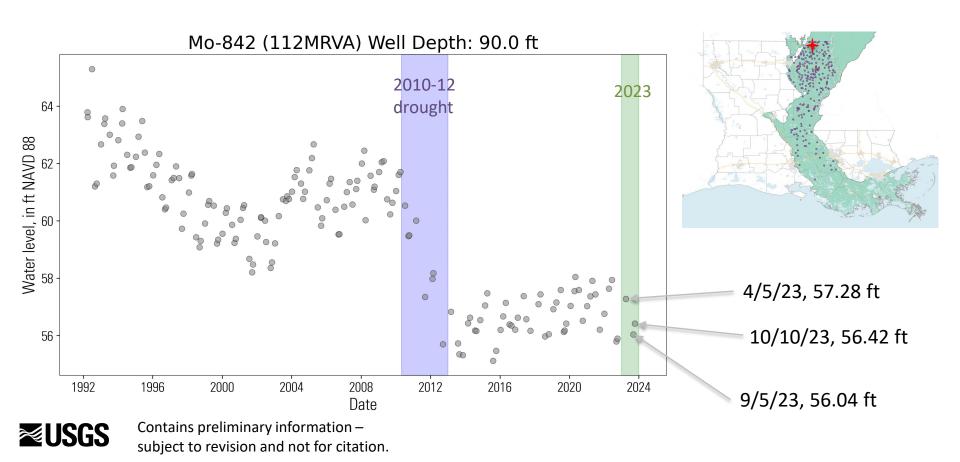


Mississippi River alluvial aquifer (Northeast climate zone)



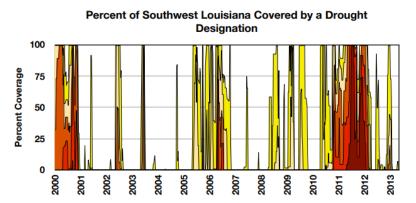


Mississippi River alluvial aquifer (Northeast climate zone)



Chicot aquifer system Southwest Climate Zone

- Withdrawals primarily for irrigation (especially rice), aquaculture, public supply, and industrial uses.
- Water levels measured for synoptics in July (after rice irrigation peak), and in Jan-Feb.
- Last water-level data collection was in July 2023 (no new data to report on).



Source: https://southcentralclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Drought-History-for-Louisianas-9-Regions-UPDATED-.pdf

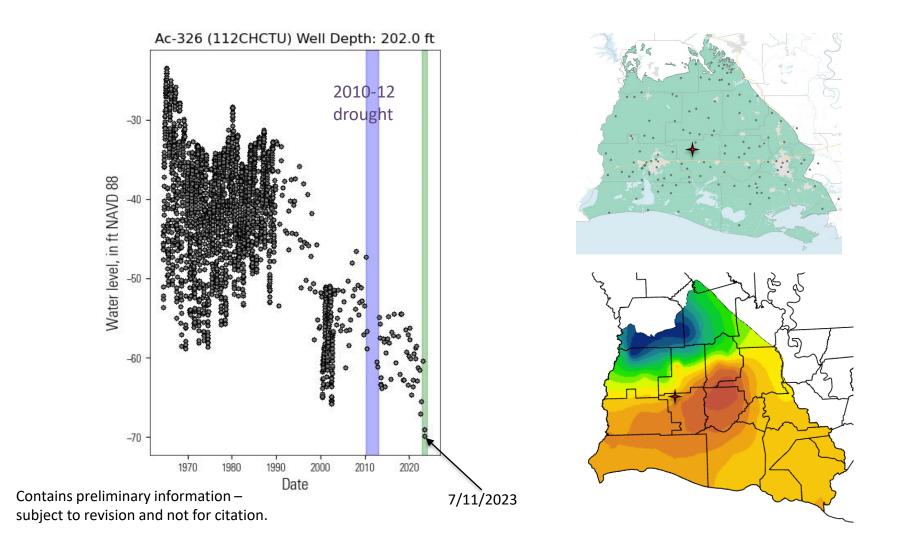


Legend —		
Drought & Dryness Categories		% of LA
	D0 – Abnormally Dry	0.1%
	D1 – Moderate Drought	2.3%
	D2 – Severe Drought	7.8%
	D3 – Extreme Drought	33.7%
	D4 – Exceptional Drought	56.1%
	Total Area in Drought (D1–D4)	99.9%

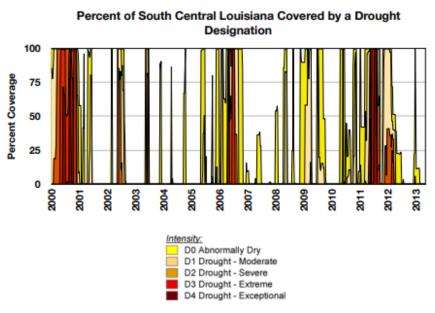


Source: https://www.drought.gov/states/louisiana

Data valid: 9/19/2023

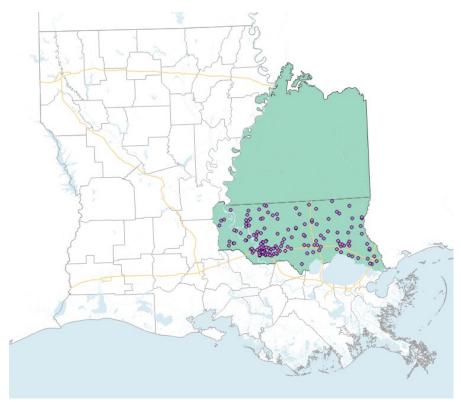


Southern Hills regional aquifer system South Central climate zone



Source: https://southcentralclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Drought-History-for-Louisianas-9-Regions-UPDATED-.pdf

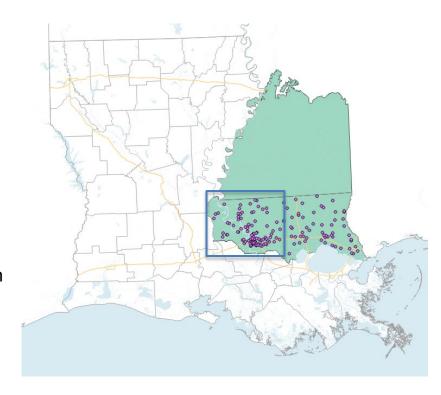




Southern Hills regional aquifer system

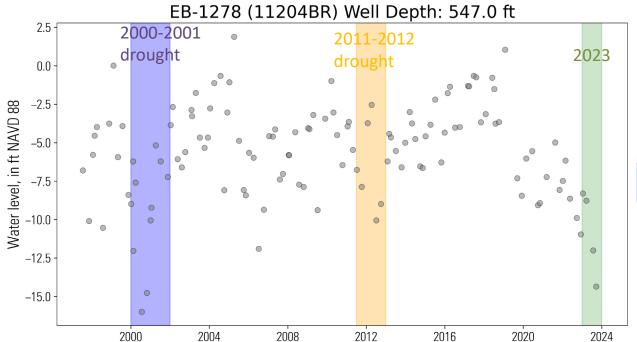
(western part / Baton Rouge area)

- Groundwater withdrawals are primarily for public supply and industry.
- Saltwater intrusion is occurring in East and West Baton Rouge parishes.
- Withdrawals are made from a wide range of depths.
- Previous period of exceptional- to extreme-drought from 2000-01 caused 5-15 ft of water level decline in most aquifers near centers of withdrawal because of increased withdrawals. Water levels recovered soon after the drought ended.

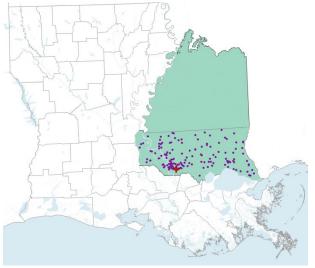




"400-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area



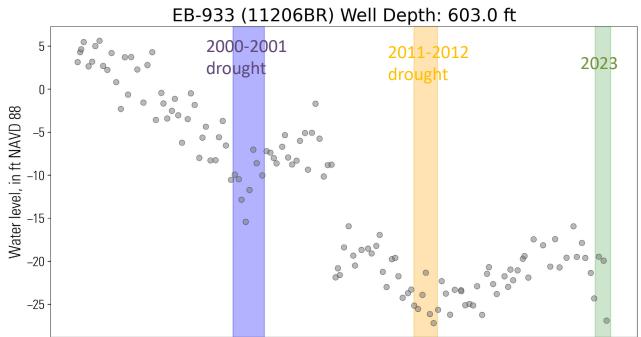
Date

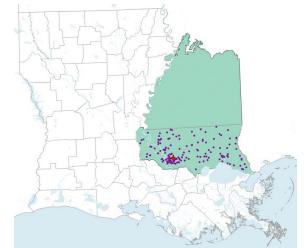


- < 1 mile from a golf course well</p>
- ~1.5 miles from a public supply well



"600-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area



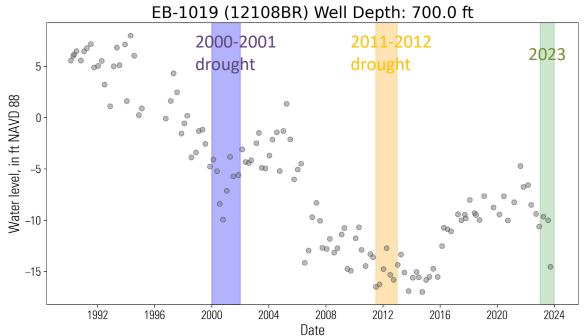


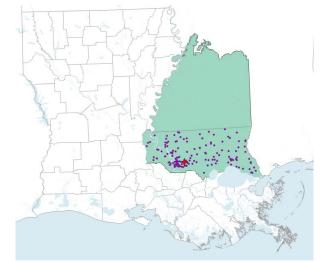


Contains preliminary information – subject to revision and not for citation.

Date

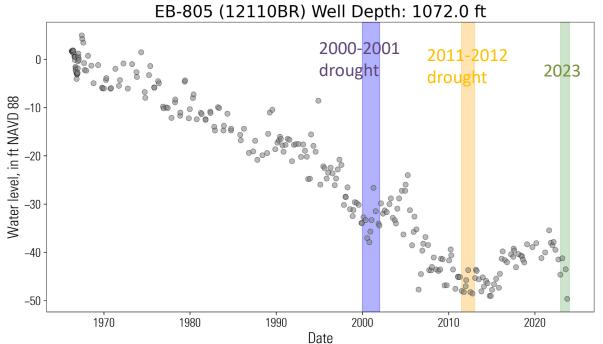
"800-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area

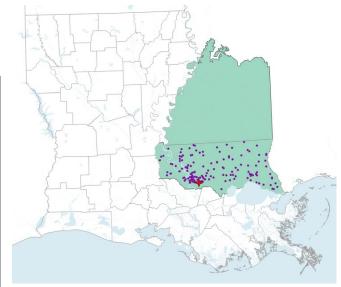






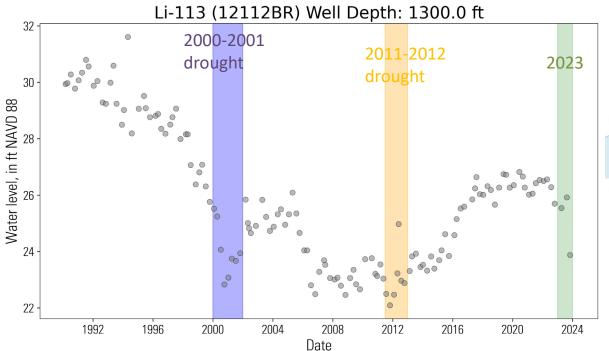
"1,000-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area

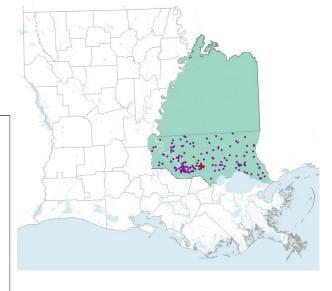






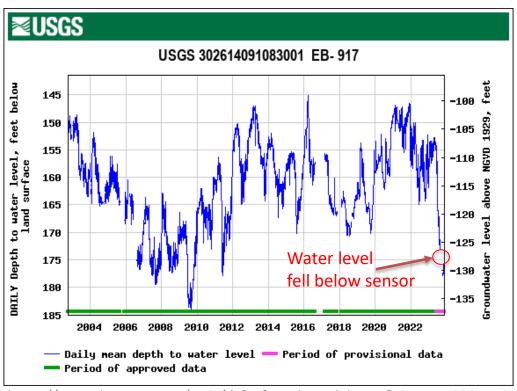
"1,200-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area





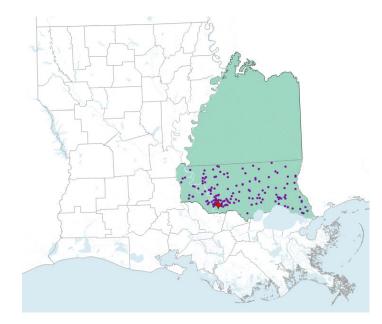


"1,500-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area



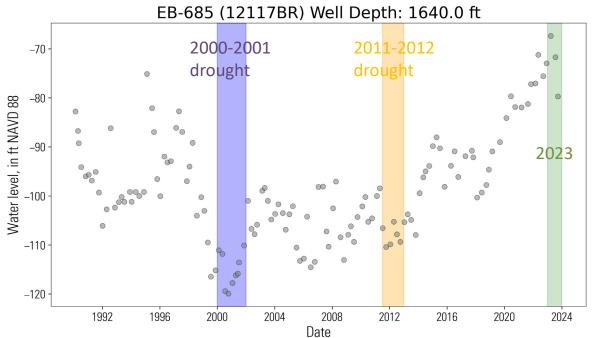
https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/dv?referred_module=sw&site_no=0801550

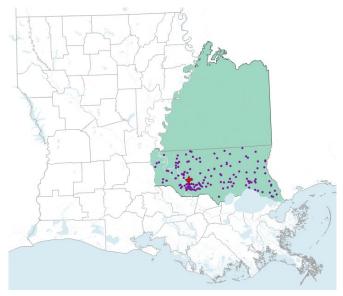




- 0.5 miles from two public supply wells
- Real-time data site.

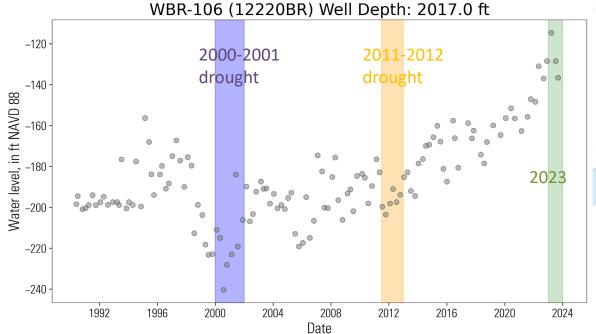
"1,700-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area

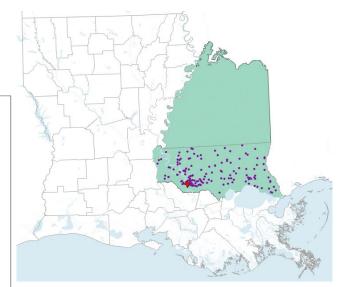






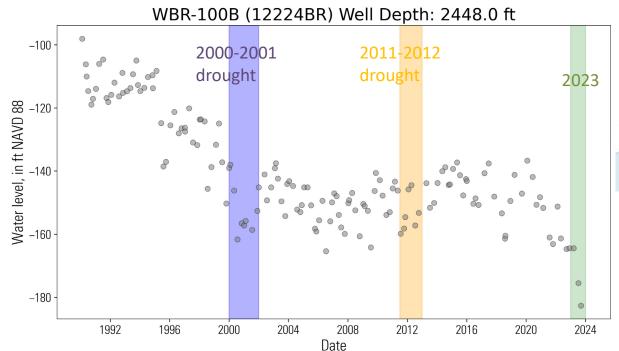
"2,000-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area

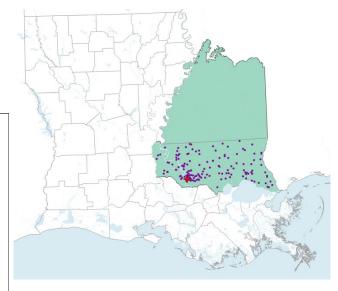






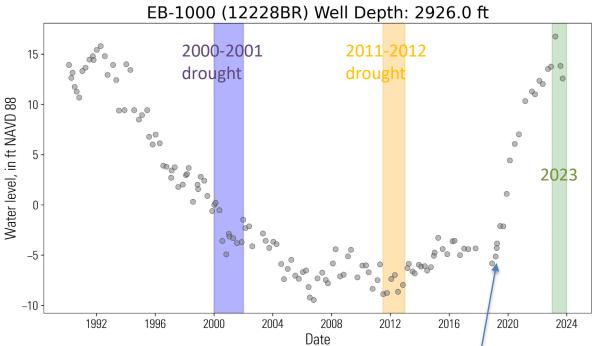
"2,400-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area

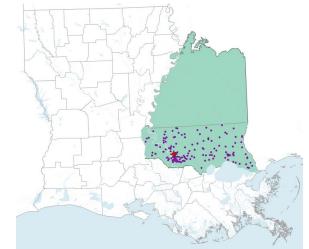






"2,800-foot" sand of the Baton Rouge area



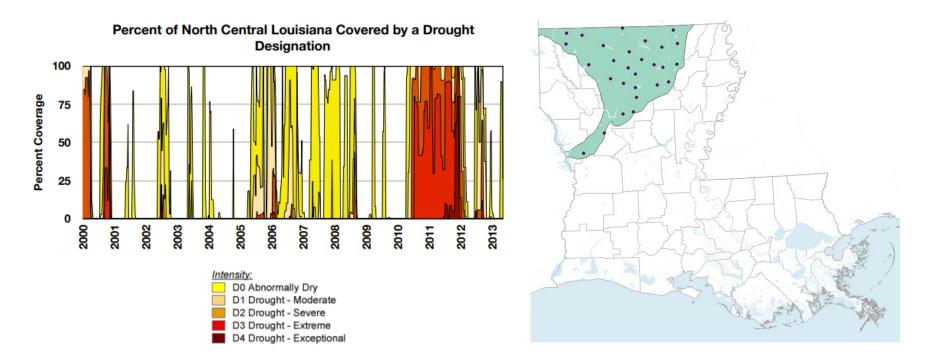




Contains preliminary information – subject to revision and not for citation.

Recovery from reduced withdrawals at paper mill beginning in 2019, ~8.6 miles to the north

Northwest / North Central climate zones

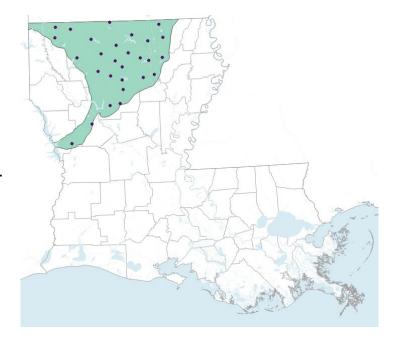




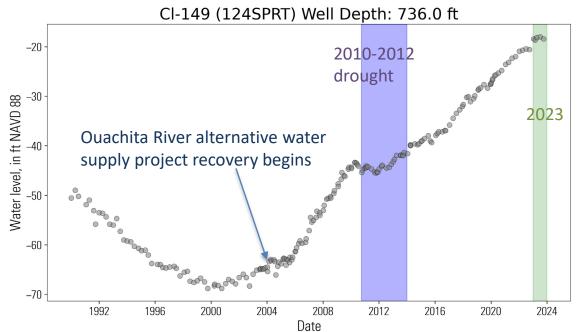
Source: https://southcentralclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Drought-History-for-Louisianas-9-Regions-UPDATED-.pdf

Sparta aquifer Northwest / North Central climate zones

- Withdrawals primarily for public supply and industry.
- Last significant period of drought for this area (late 2010-2012) coincided with a period of water level recovery beginning in 2004-05 after construction of the Ouachita River Alternative Supply Project in Union County, Arkansas. Impact of 2010-12 drought may be overprinted.
- Water level declines during the last year have been generally less than 5 ft.

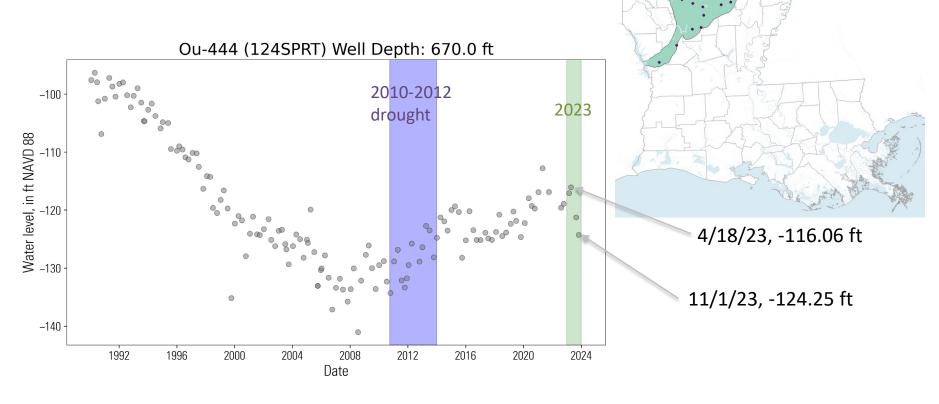




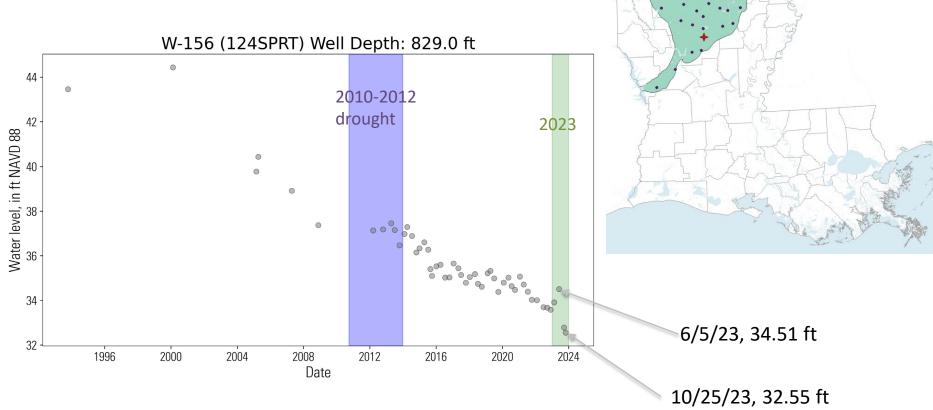














Contact:

Max Lindaman

mlindaman@usgs.gov

USGS Lower Mississippi Gulf Science & Data:

https://www.usgs.gov/centers/lower-mississippi-gulf-water-science-center

