



Schnabel
ENGINEERING

Droughts and Reservoir Yield Listen to the Trees!

John Harrison, PE

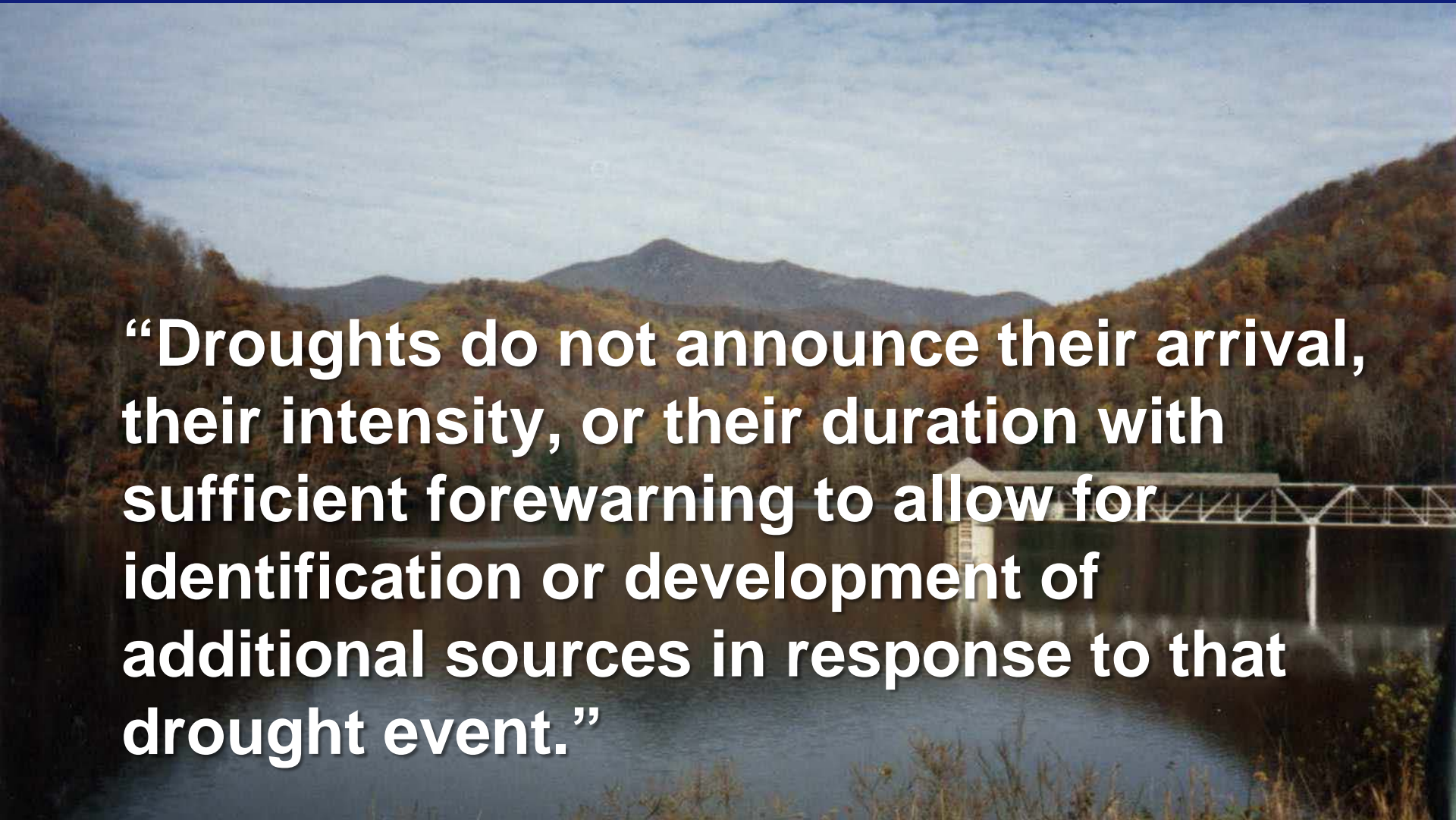
PA AWWA 2013 Conference

Hershey, PA

April 24, 2013



Water Supply Planning



“Droughts do not announce their arrival, their intensity, or their duration with sufficient forewarning to allow for identification or development of additional sources in response to that drought event.”

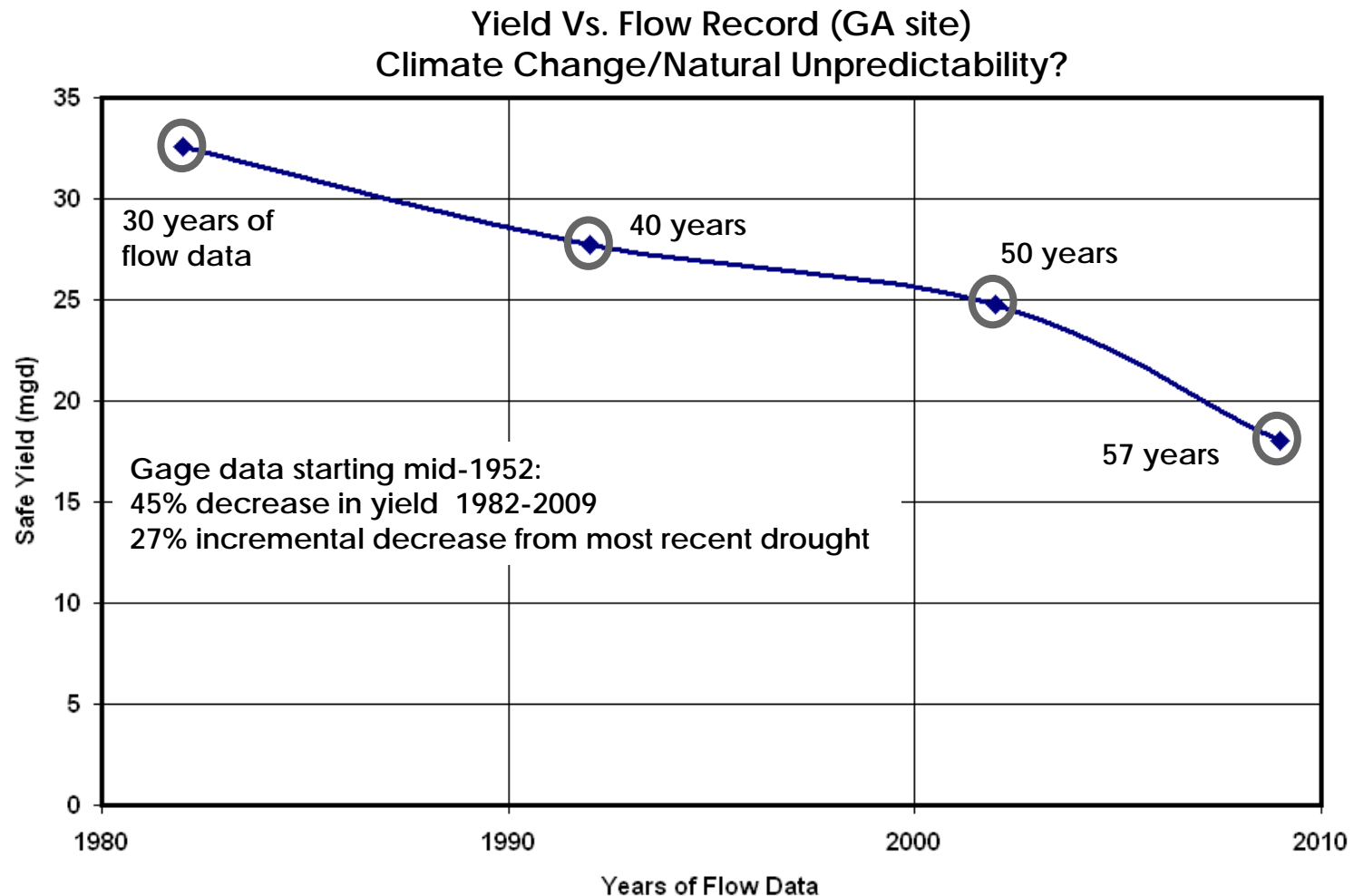




Unrecognized Uncertainty

- The process of estimating reservoir safe yield assumes that climate is unchanging:
 - “the past 50 years provides a supportable basis for forecasting the next 50 years”
- But we know it isn't

Climate Change/Natural Unpredictability?

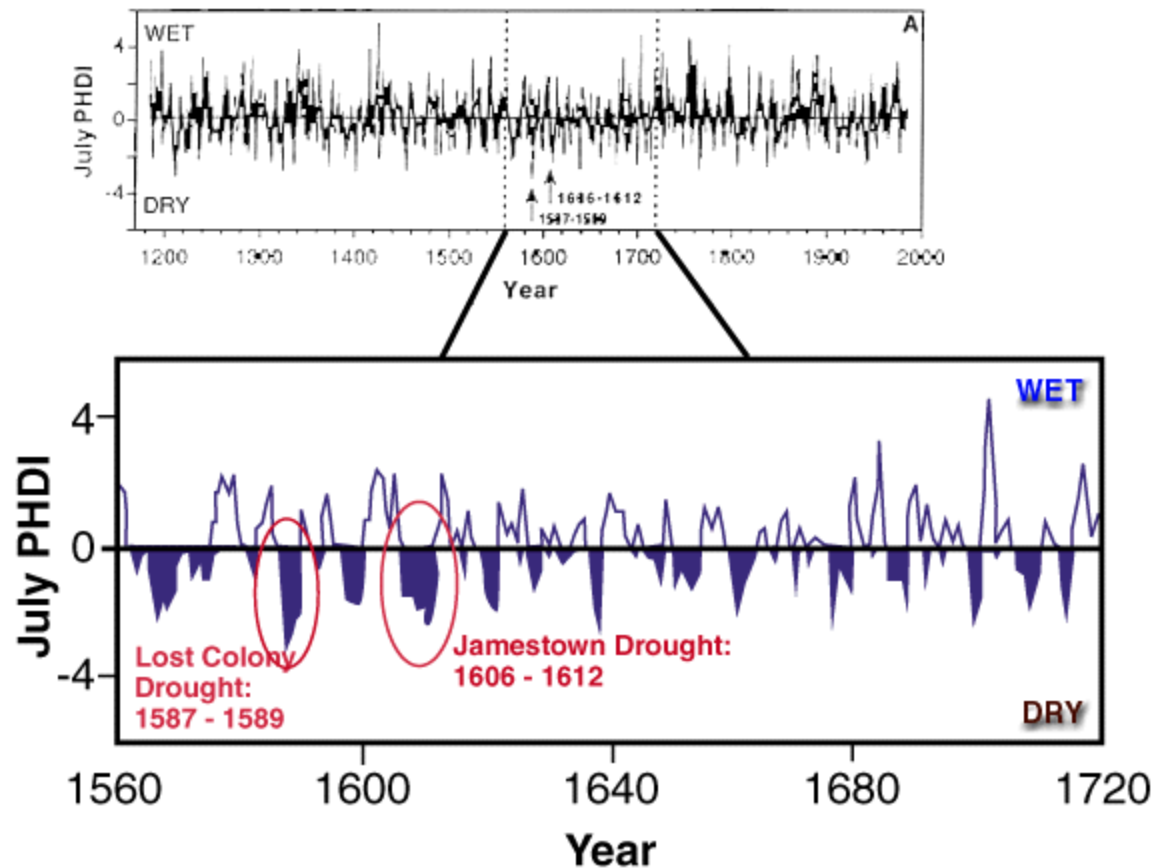




Planning to Fail

- Spillways for dams that present a risk of loss of life or significant economic damage are designed for 10,000 year + event
- Water supplies sources which are vital to health, fire protection and economic well being of a community are often designed for a 50 to 100 year event
- Does this make sense?

Palmer Hydrological Drought Index

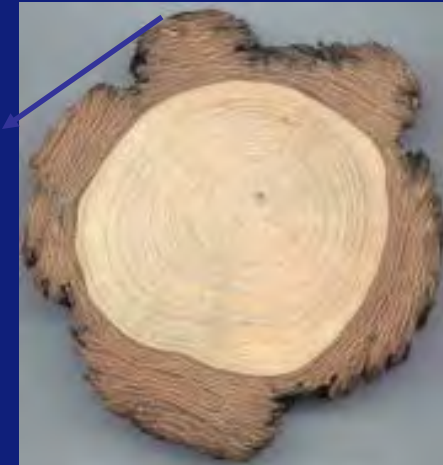


Tree-ring Reconstruction: July PHDI
Tidewater region of Virginia & N. Carolina
from 1185 to 1984 (top), and
early colonial period 1560 to 1720 (bottom).

Dendrochronology:

the science that deals with the dating and study of annual growth layers in wood

Fritts 1976



Main products:

- Reconstructions of past conditions; continuous time-series of environmental variables (e.g., climate, hydrology)
- Dates of environmental and human events (e.g., fires, infestations, prehistoric settlement)

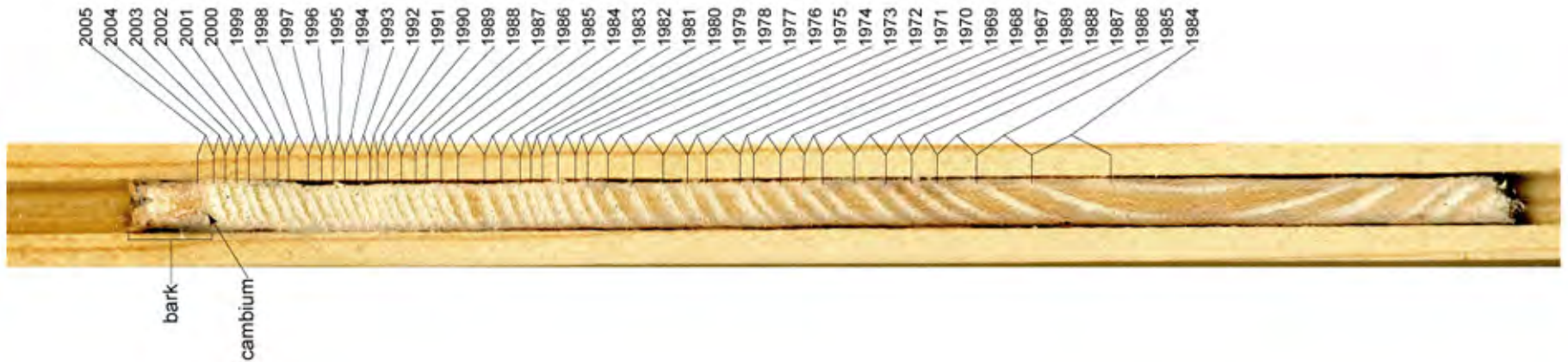
Coring a Tree



Tree Core - Section

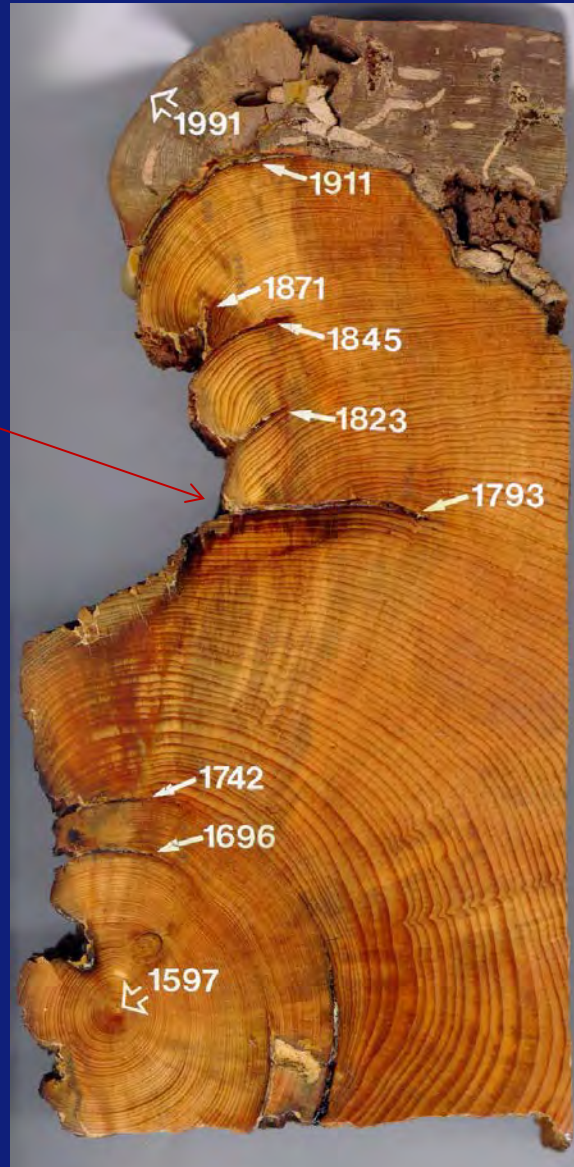


Tree Core - Section



Tree Rings Tell a Story

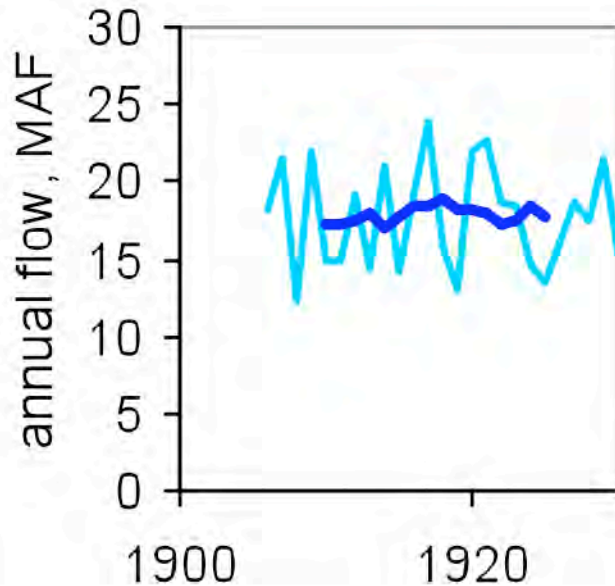
Fire scars



Learning from experience in water management

Colorado at Lees Ferry

Gaged (natural flow) record, 1906-1930



With Permission:

Jeff Lukas

Western Water Assessment, University of Colorado

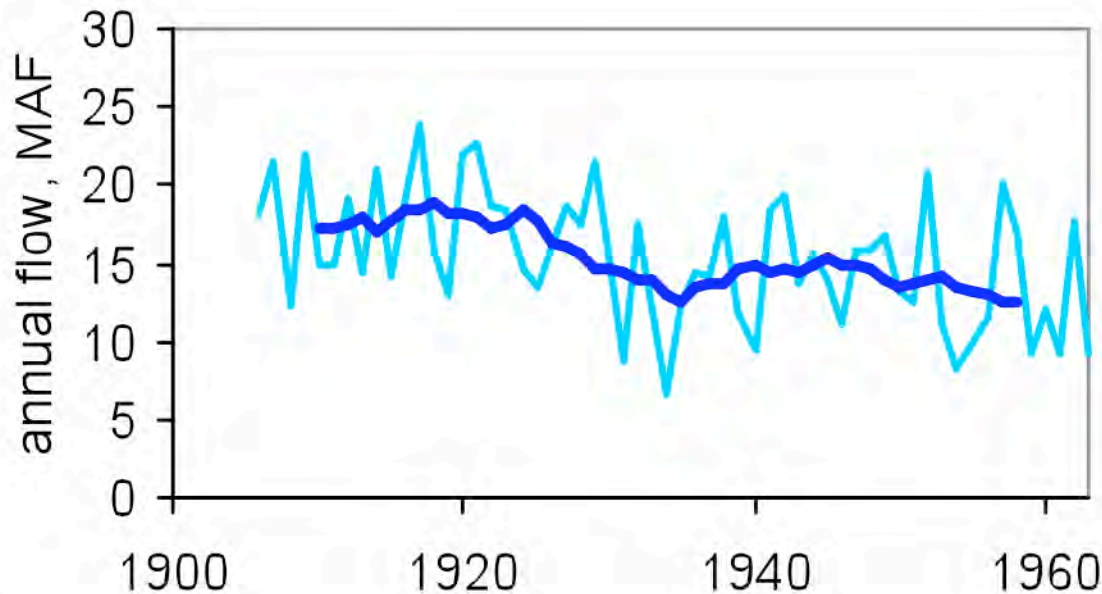
Connie Woodhouse

University of Arizona & Climate Assessment for the Southwest (CLIMAS)

Learning from experience (cont'd)

Colorado at Lees Ferry

Gaged (natural flow) record, 1906-1963



With Permission:

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Western Water Assessment, University of Colorado

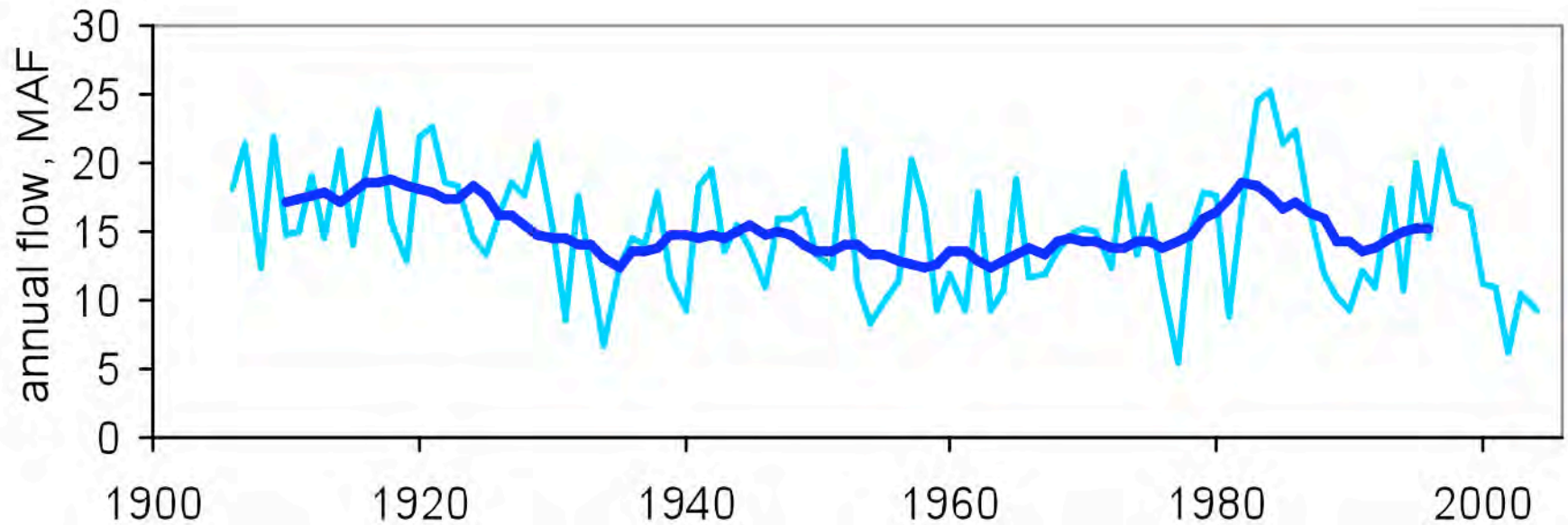
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Learning from experience (cont'd)

Colorado at Lees Ferry

Gaged (natural flow) record, 1906-2004



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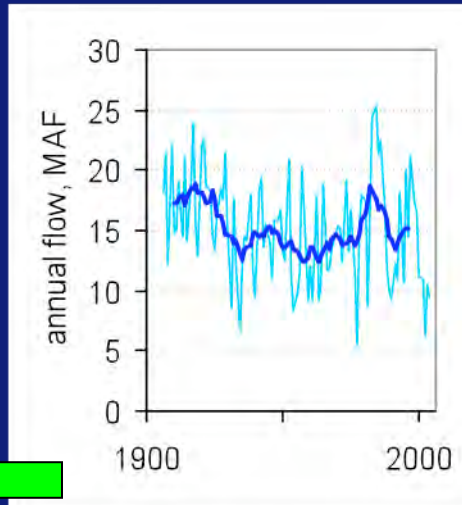
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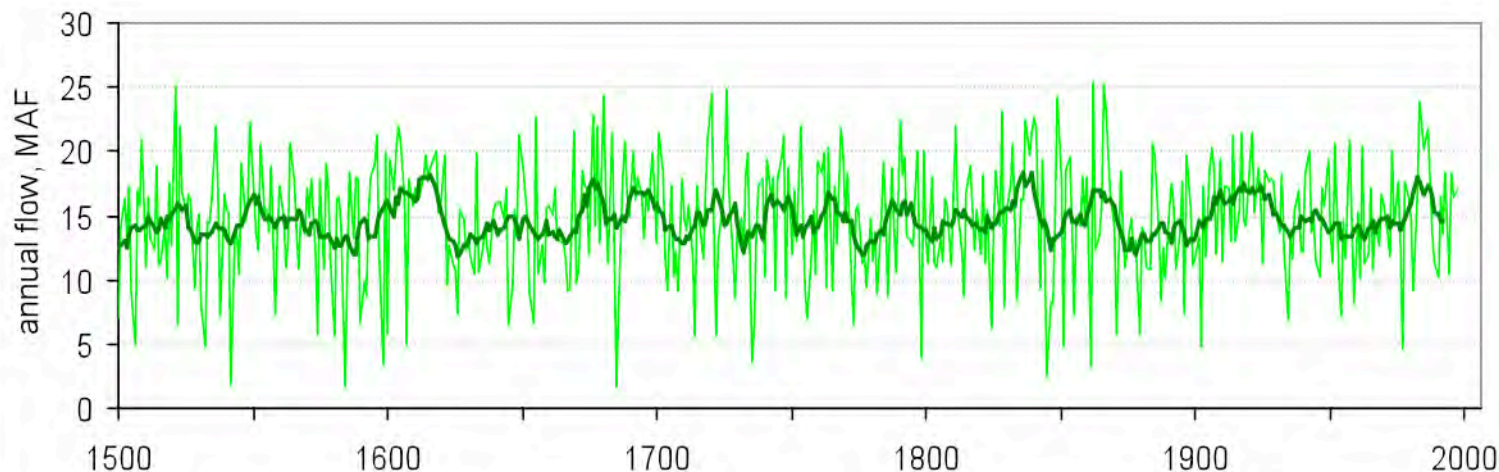
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Tree-ring reconstructions – a surrogate for experience



*Colorado at Lees
Ferry*

**Gaged (natural
flow) record**
1906-2004

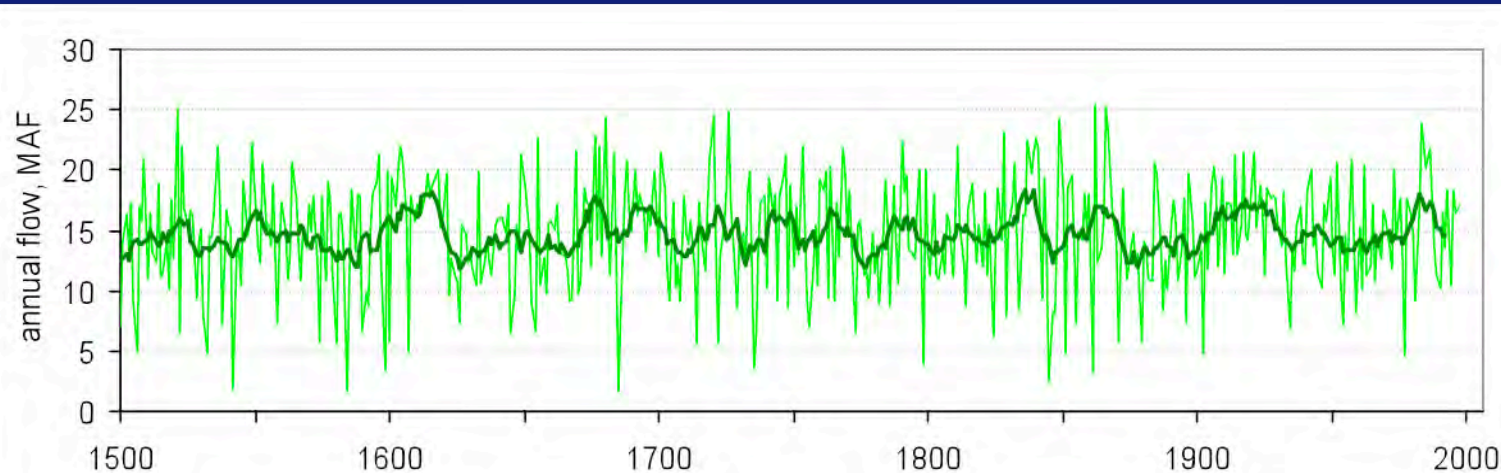
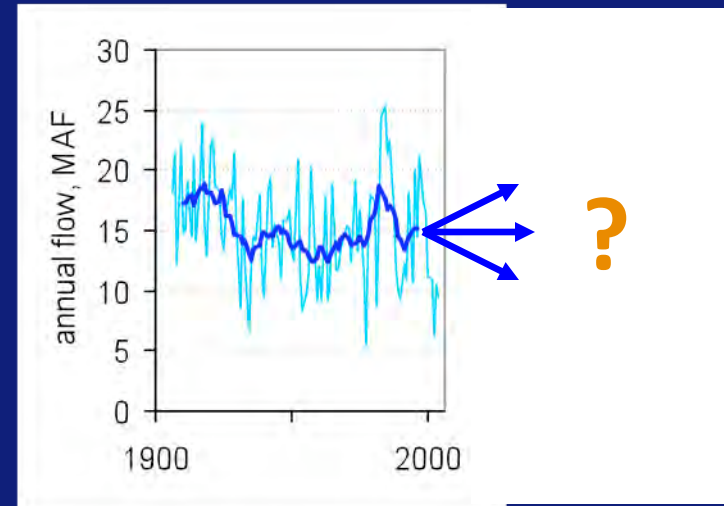


**Tree-ring
reconstruction**
1490-1997

Tree-ring reconstructions – a surrogate for experience

Benefits:

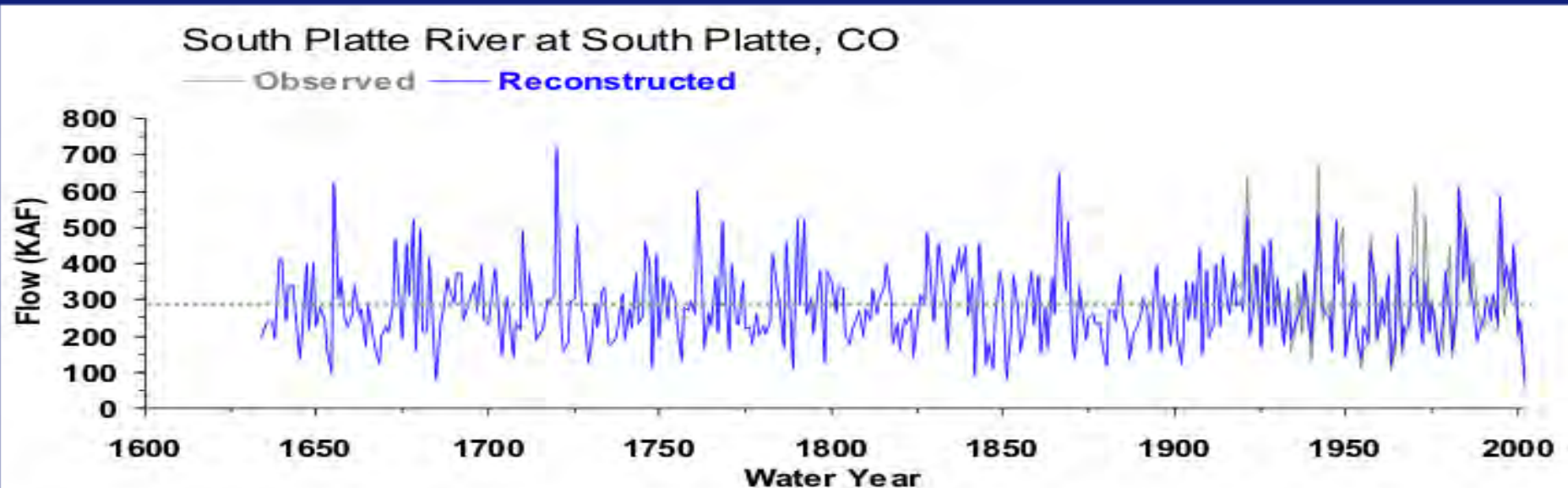
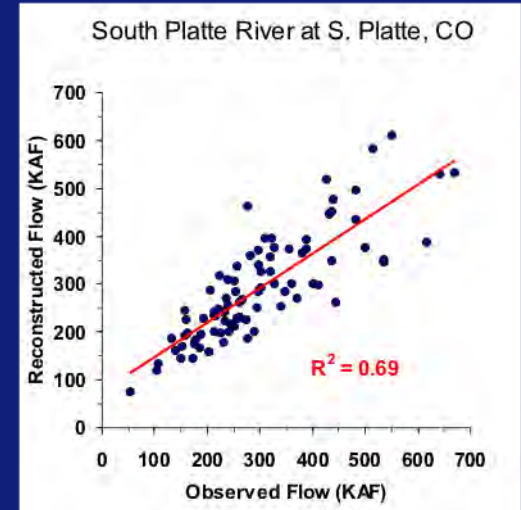
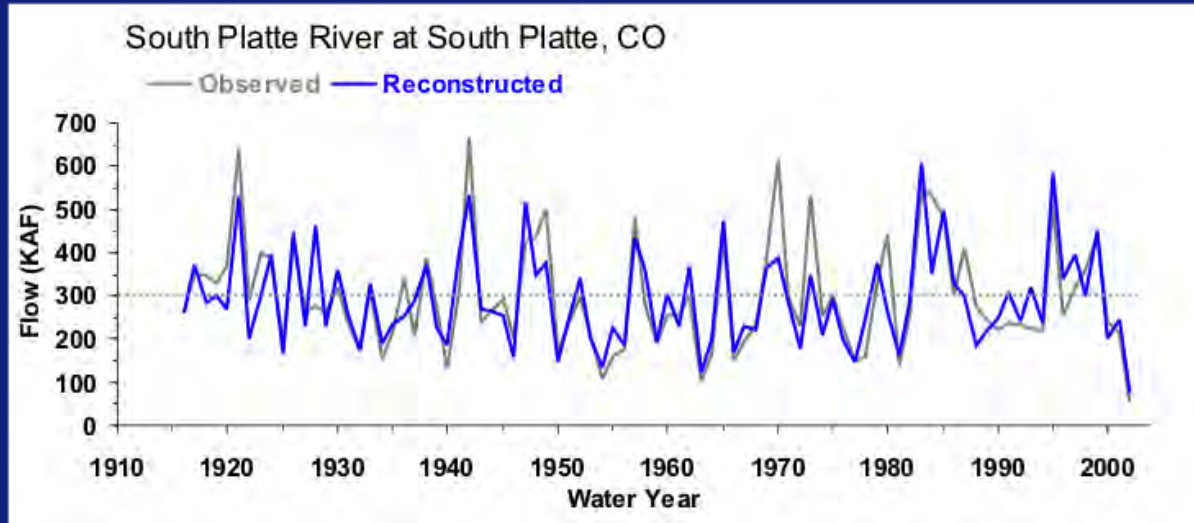
- Improved *anticipation* (not prediction) of future conditions
- Improved assessment of *risk*



Tree-ring
reconstruction
1490-1997

Sample Reconstruction

Reference: <http://treeflow.info>



Available Streamflow Reconstructions



About TreeFlow

TreeFlow is a comprehensive web resource for tree-ring reconstructions of streamflow and climate, providing easy access to reconstruction data as well as information about how the data were developed, and can be used. [Click here to learn more about TreeFlow.](#)



Data Access by Basin

Many tree-ring reconstructions of streamflow, and other hydroclimatic reconstructions, are now available for the western US. Data for the eastern US will be added in the future. [Click here to access the reconstructions and other information resources by hydrologic basin.](#)



Tree-Ring Background Information

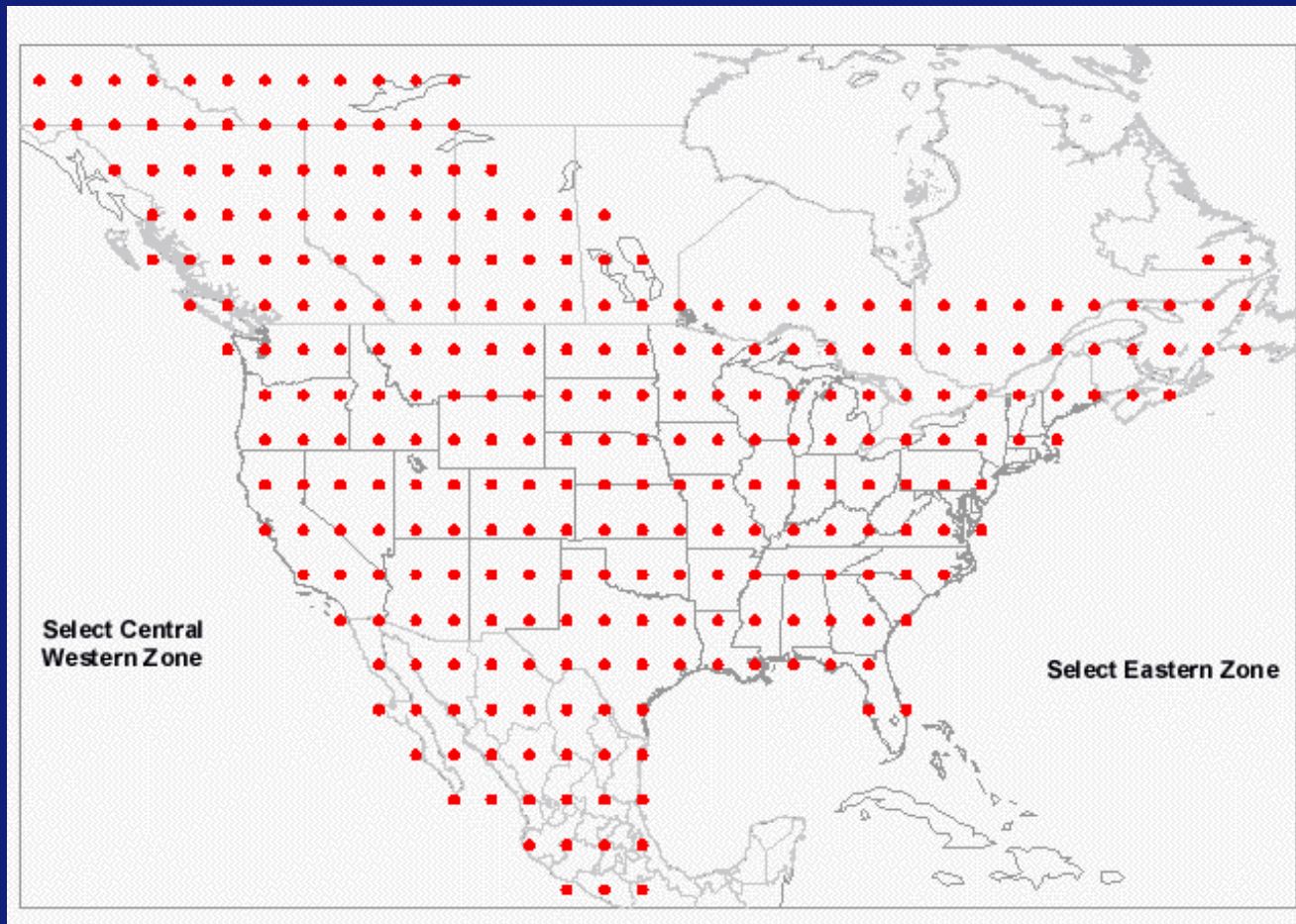
A tree-ring reconstruction is a best-estimate of past streamflows, based on the relationship between tree-ring data and observed streamflow over the modern period. [To learn more about](#)



- TreeFlow Home
- Basin Data Access »
- Background Info
- Applications
- Workshops
- Colo. R. Perspective
- Analysis Toolbox
- Other Resources
- About TreeFlow

Source: treeflow.info

North American Drought Atlas PDSI Reconstructions, Cook et al.(2004)- Time Series Plots



Source: www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/pdsi.html

Annual tree growth is limited by moisture availability

So:

- a **dry** year leads to a *narrow* growth ring
- a **wet** year leads to a *wide* growth ring

Douglas-fir, south-central CO

19

77

19

83

Crossdating allows the extension of tree-ring records back in time using living and dead wood

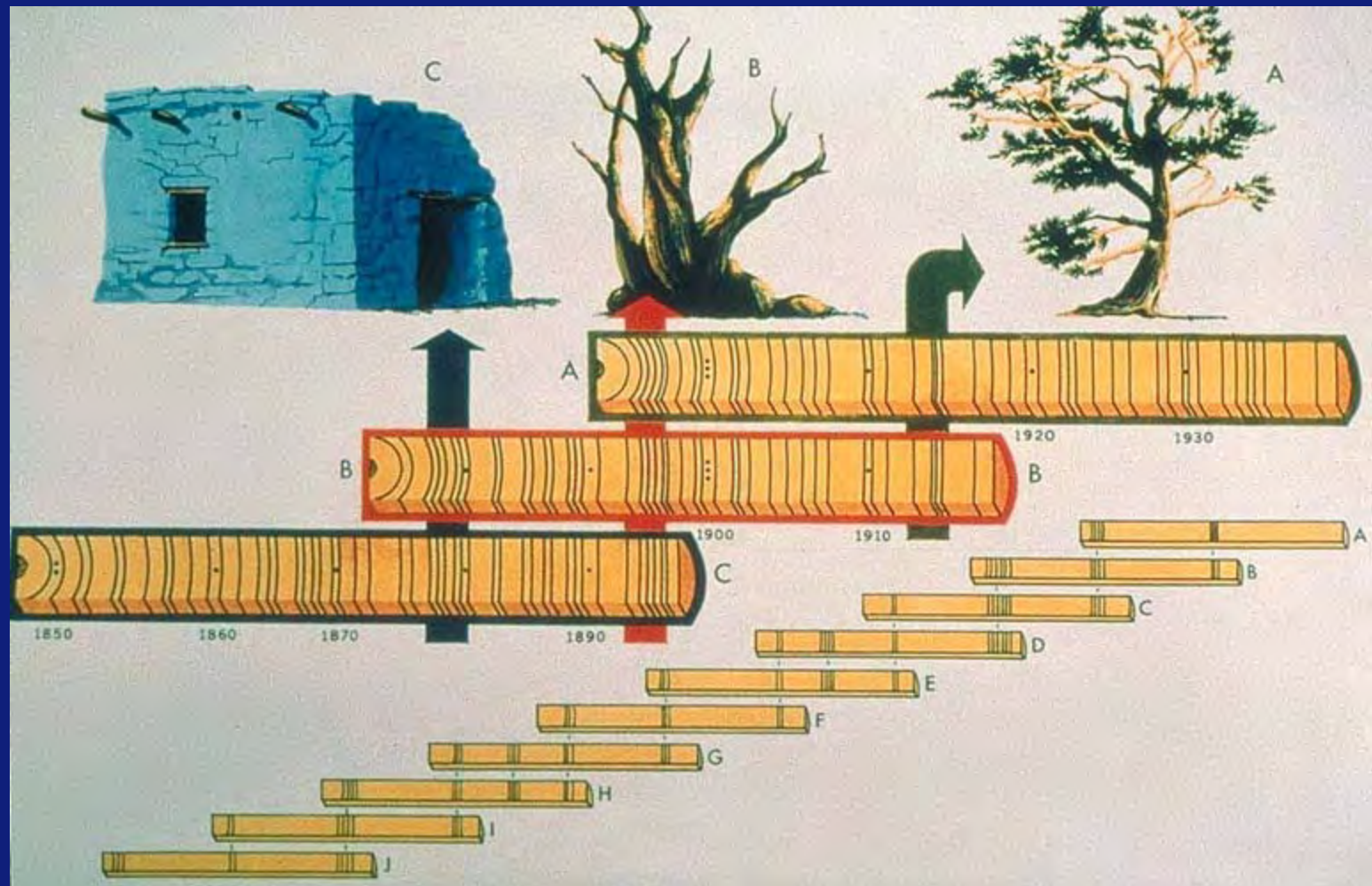


Image courtesy of LTRR (U. AZ)

10 States Standards – Water Quantity

- “The quantity of water at the source shall be adequate to meet the maximum projected water demand of the service area as shown by calculations based on a **one in fifty year drought** or the **extreme drought of record**, and should include consideration of **multiple year droughts**.”

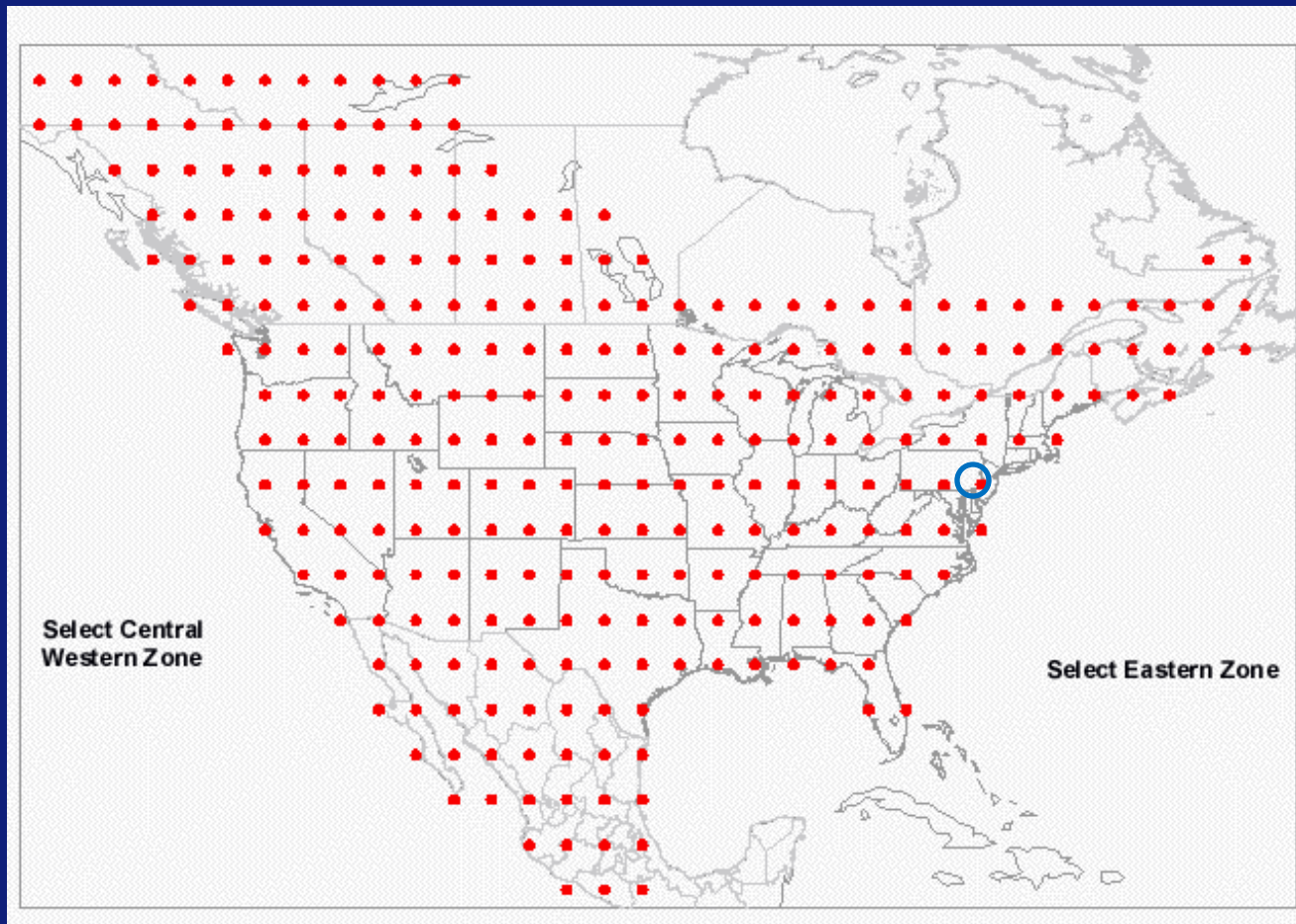
Recommended Standards for
Water Works – 2012 Ed.

Safe Yield Defined

- Safe Yield is the quantity of water that can be taken from a source of supply at a constant rate for a period of years without depleting the source permanently, i.e., beyond its ability to be replenished naturally in “wet years.”
- Sufficient supply is considered to be available if the lowest flow or yield exceeds the maximum demand of all uses.

Source: PADEP Drinking Water Operator Certification Training

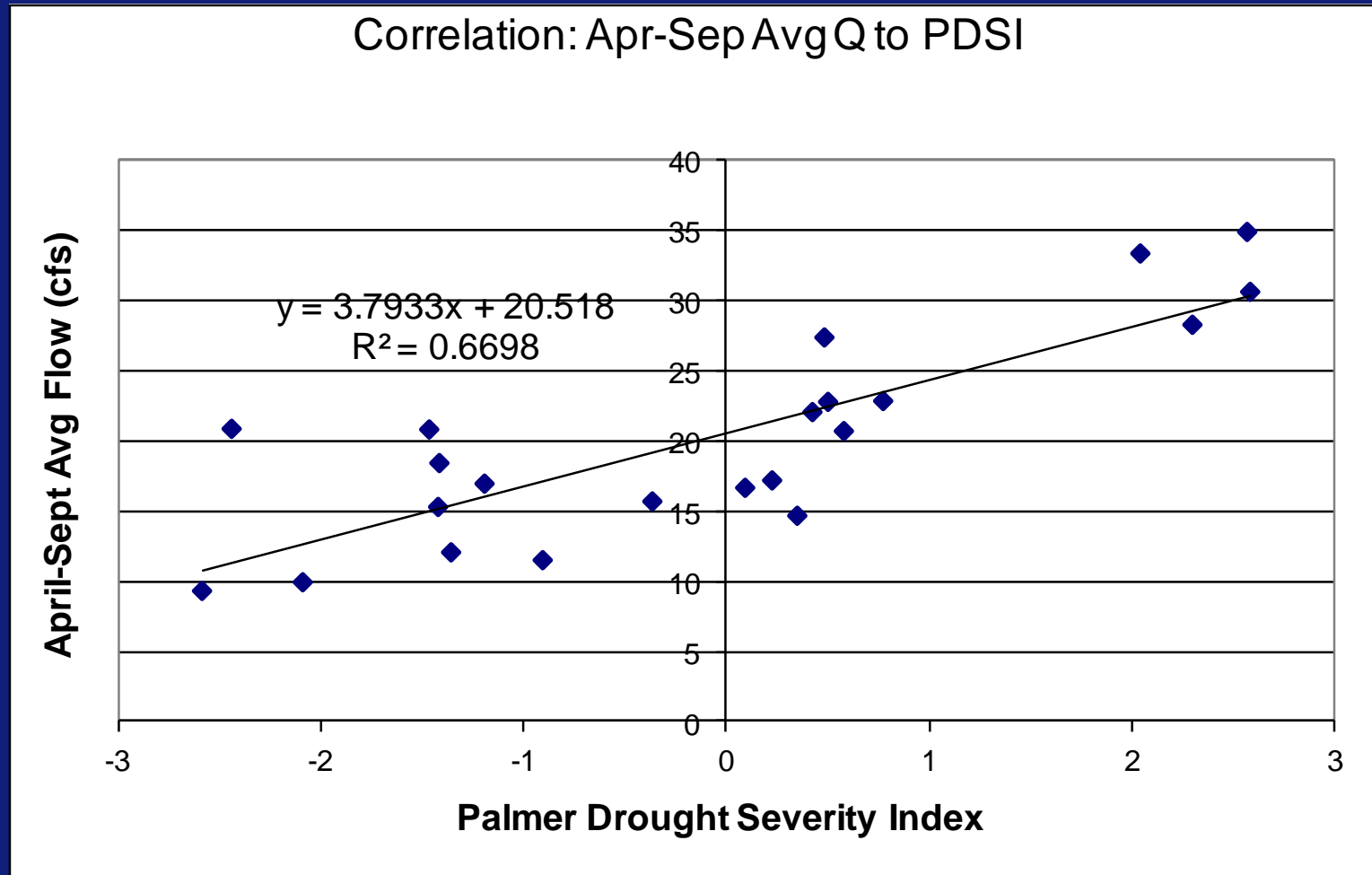
North American Drought Atlas PDSI Reconstructions, Cook et al.(2004)- Time Series Plots



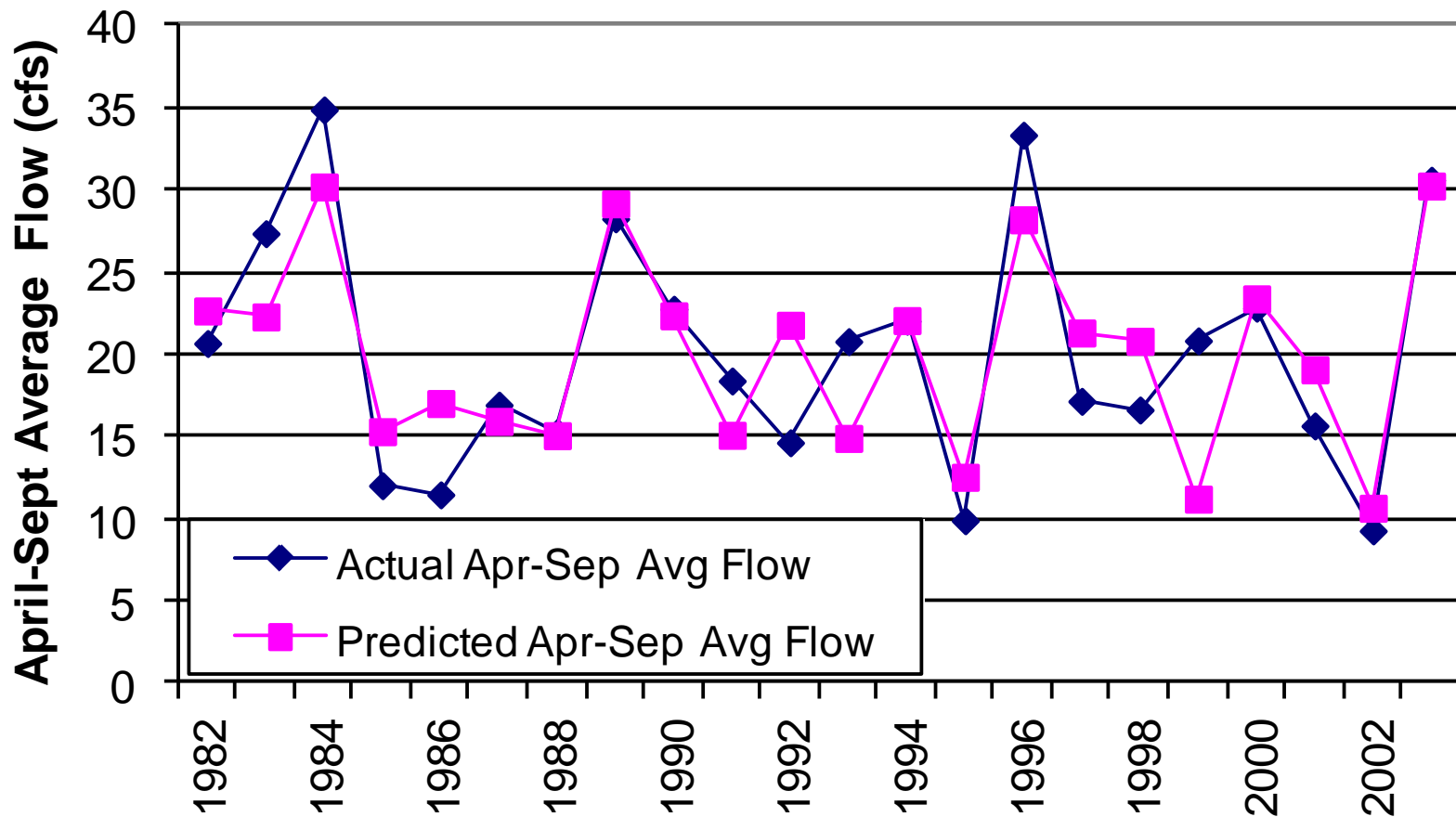
Source: www.ncdc.noaa.gov/paleo/pdsi.html

Estimate April-Sept Avg Stream Flow (Q)

Southeastern PA Stream



Predicted vs Actual Flow (Apr-Sep Q) Southeastern PA Stream



Streamflow Reconstruction Results

Southeastern PA Stream

Period	1982-2003	1982-2003	367-2003
Number of Years	22	22	1636
Source	Actual	Reconstructed	Reconstructed
Min PDSI	-2.6	-2.6	-4.7
Min Apr-Sep Q (cfs)	9.3	10.7 (15% high)	2.7
100-Yr Apr-Sep Low Q (cfs)	7.5	8.8 (17% high)	7.3 (6.2)

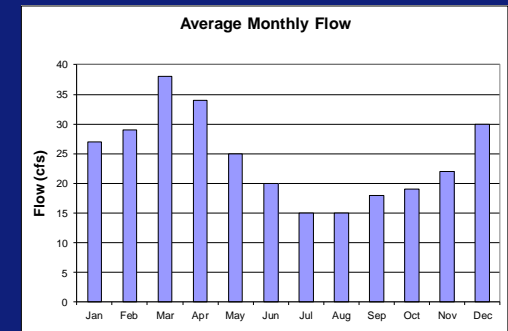
100-Yr Drought: 20% Lower Q

Drought of Record: 70% Lower Q

Reconstructing Monthly Flow

- April-Sept Flows

- Distribute total according to normal monthly variation



- Oct-Mar Flows:

- Assume average monthly flow



- Simplistic approach – and does not capture multi-year drought!

Reservoir Safe Yield Analysis

- Hypothetical Reservoir
 - Usable Storage = 400 MG
 - D.A. = 20 mi²
 - MIF = 2 cfs (1.3 mgd)
 - Evaporation

Period/Source	Safe Yield	Drought
1982-2003 Actual Data	5.7 mgd	DOR
367-2003 Reconstructed Data	2.8 mgd	DOR
367-2003 Reconstructed Data	5.4 mgd (4.9 mgd)	100-Yr

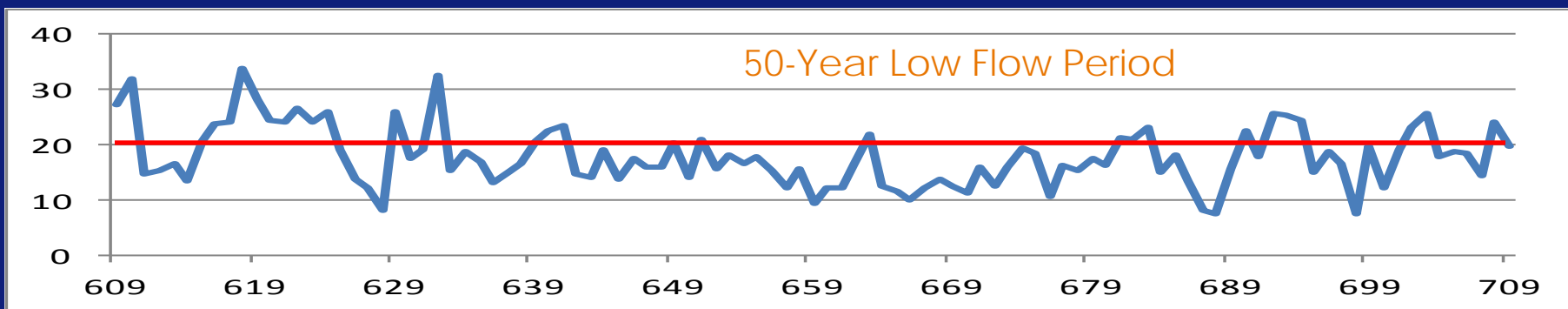
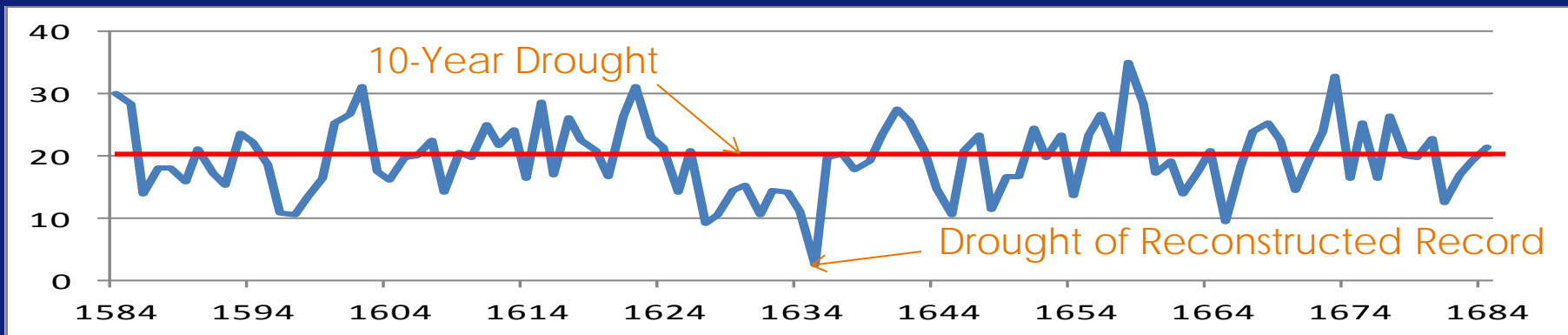
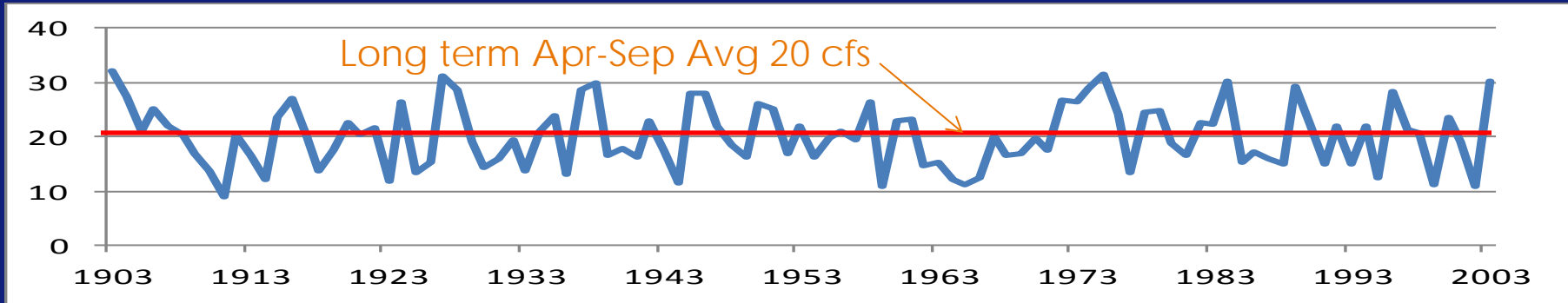
100-Yr Drought: SY ~15% Lower

Drought of Record: SY ~ 50% Lower

Comparison of Three 100-Yr Periods

Southeastern PA Stream

Apr-Sep Avg Streamflow (cfs)



Conclusions

- Knowledge of past drought events is important for water resource management
- The instrumented record does not represent the full range of variability
- Dry periods exceeding instrumented record have occurred:
 - 10-year droughts
 - 50-year period of below-median flow

Conclusions (cont'd)

- Plan ahead!
 - Within-system interconnections
 - Interconnections with neighboring suppliers
 - Add pump station on nearby stream/river
 - Add storage



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Questions & Discussion