Conveyance Losses, Travel Times, and Re-diversion Proportions along the Bear River

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History – Project funding

 University of Wyoming Water Research Program Request for Proposals

Wyoming is a headwater state and most of the streams are regulated to meet downstream needs... Currently there is a need to determine the conveyance losses between Woodruff Narrows Reservoir and Pixley Diversion Dam..."



Benefits

- Quantifying conveyance losses for this portion of the Bear River may provide additional irrigation water within Wyoming.
- Aside from this direct benefit, there are other advantages in quantifying conveyance losses for this stretch of river. Irrigation return flows, relative portions of natural flow and whether a stream reach is gaining or losing water are also determined when characterizing conveyance losses.
- This type of information is useful for irrigators when estimating the amount and timing of water that will reach their diversions after a reservoir release.

Components to consider for conveyance losses

Adapted from Farber, "Conveyance Loss Modeling of Reservoir Releases in Natural Streams of Wyoming", MS Thesis, UW 1992"

- Bank storage* Channel storage* Evaporation Inadvertent diversions - (fixed gate settings) Groundwater inflow reduction - (reduced gradient)
 - * Transient

Definitions of Conveyance Losses

1 Total loss (difficult)Gaining:= evaporation + reduced groundwater inflows

Losing: = evaporation + streambed infiltration

- 2 Net total loss= Outflow + Diversions-Inflow
- 3 Incremental loss (this study) = Δ Outlfow - Δ Inflow + Δ Diversions



Woodruff Narrows Reservoir Releases

Woodruff Narrows Res. Exit Flows (1997)



River Flow Below Pixley Dam (1997)





River Flow Below Pixley Dam (2000)



Objectives

- This research will determine Bear River conveyance losses between Woodruff Narrows Reservoir and Cokeville, WY. Specific Objectives are:
- Identify mechanisms that may contribute to losses or gains from the system
- Perform a water budget analysis to determine losses or gains from the systems
- Determine magnitude of losses or gains associated with each mechanism.

Hydrograph Analysis



e bydrographs thus developed were then examined for stable 1. This process is illustrated on Figure 6, which shows the raph of Figure 5 with the stable flow periods identified. A i



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Typical Application of Information

A) Change in Inflow vs. Change in Gain/Loss





Project Schedule:

Year 1 (now)

Assessment of monitoring network?, establishment of baseline information

Years 2 and 3

Development of incremental loss / incremental flow relationships

Help

General information about project objectives, what else should we consider?
Problems we are likely to encounter?
Information retrieval/coordination.

Thank you

Questions ?