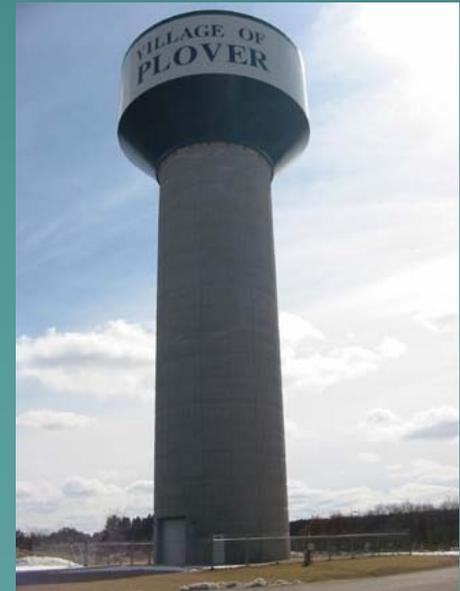


Groundwater, Streams, Lakes and Pumping in the Central Sands

George J. Kraft, David J. Mechenich,
Jessica Haucke, Katherine Clancy





Little Plover



Long Lake

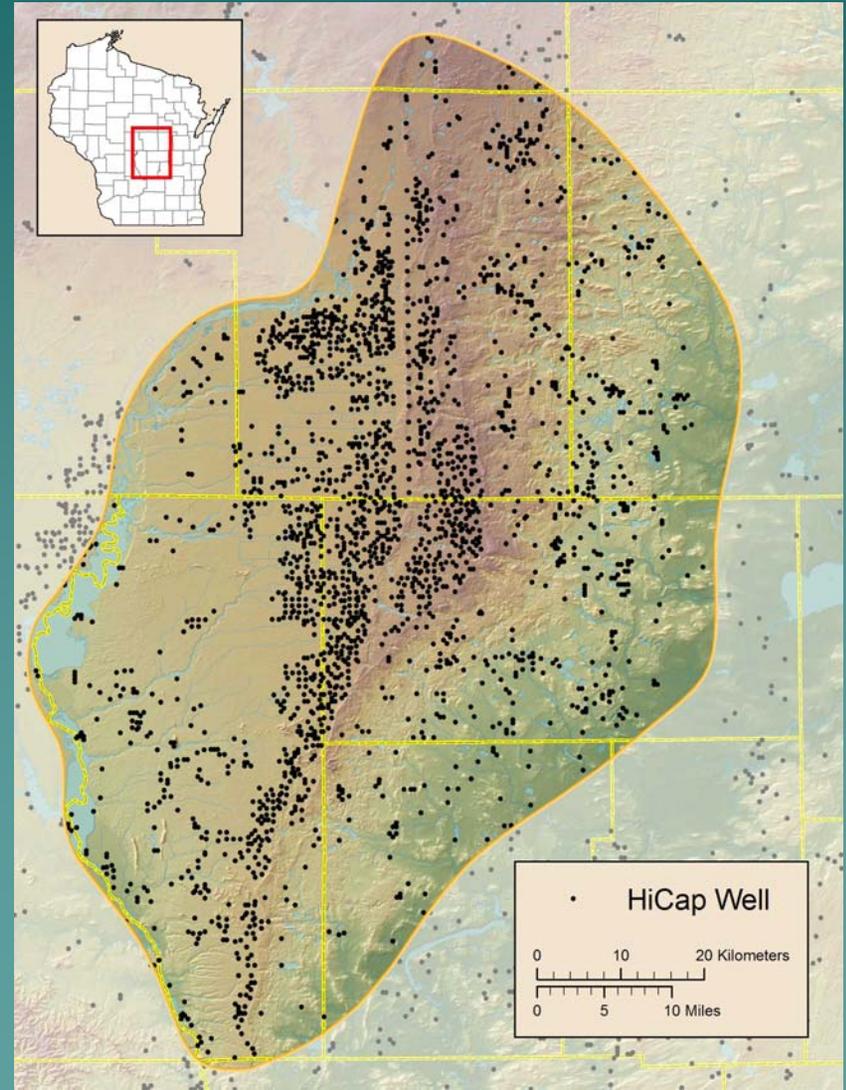


Pickerel Lake



Stoltenberg Cr.

A Little History



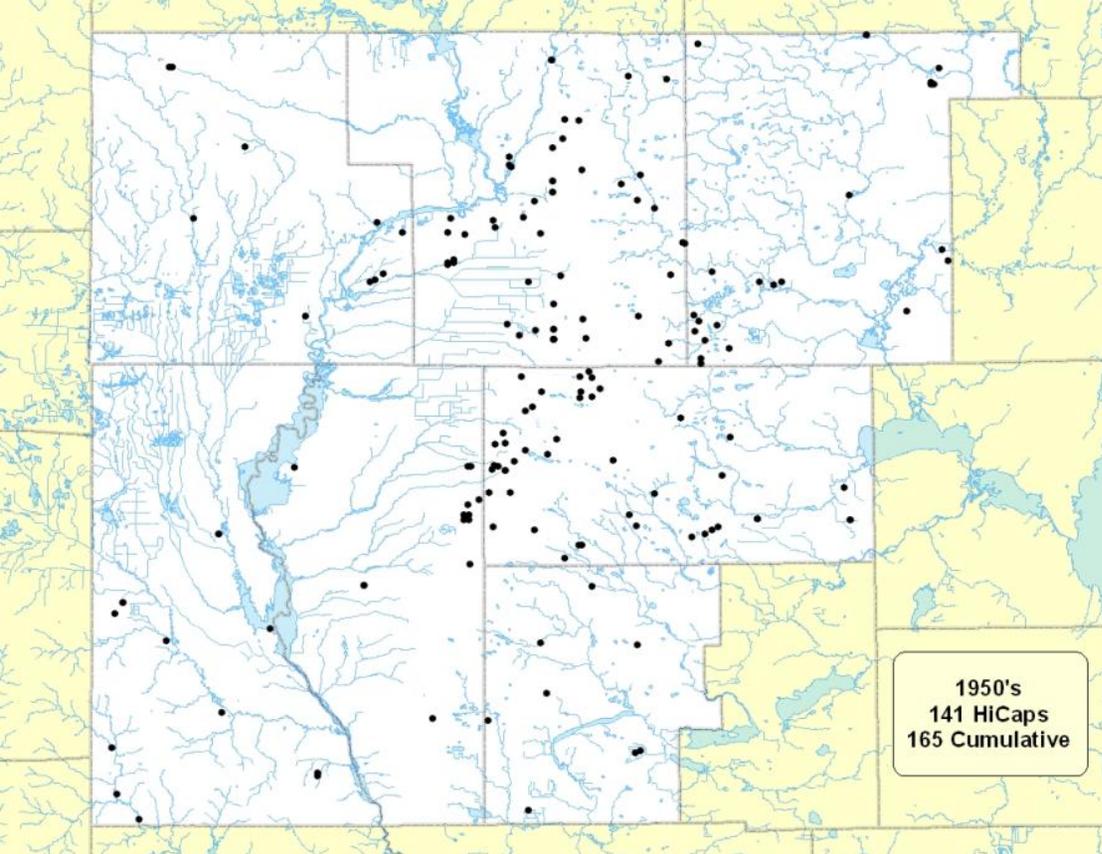
“The public will not stand for the destruction of streams... We have the water now, but what will we have if we pump it out at a faster rate?”

- V.J. Muench, Isaac Walton League, 1950

“Wisconsin has vast water resources... Irrigation ... has no permanent effect on the ground or surface water levels.... No reasonable person is concerned about this....”

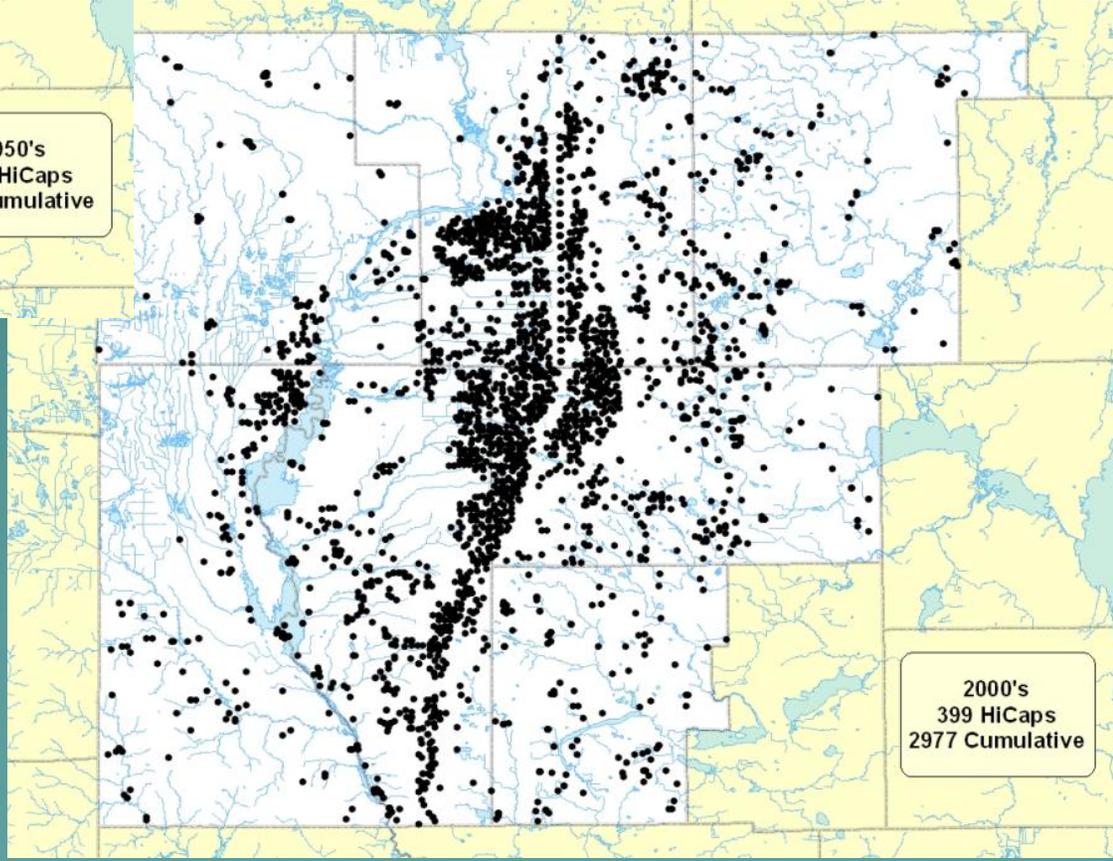
- Wisconsin Agricultural Water Conservation Committee, 1959

1960 – 165 High Capacity Wells



1950's
141 HiCaps
165 Cumulative

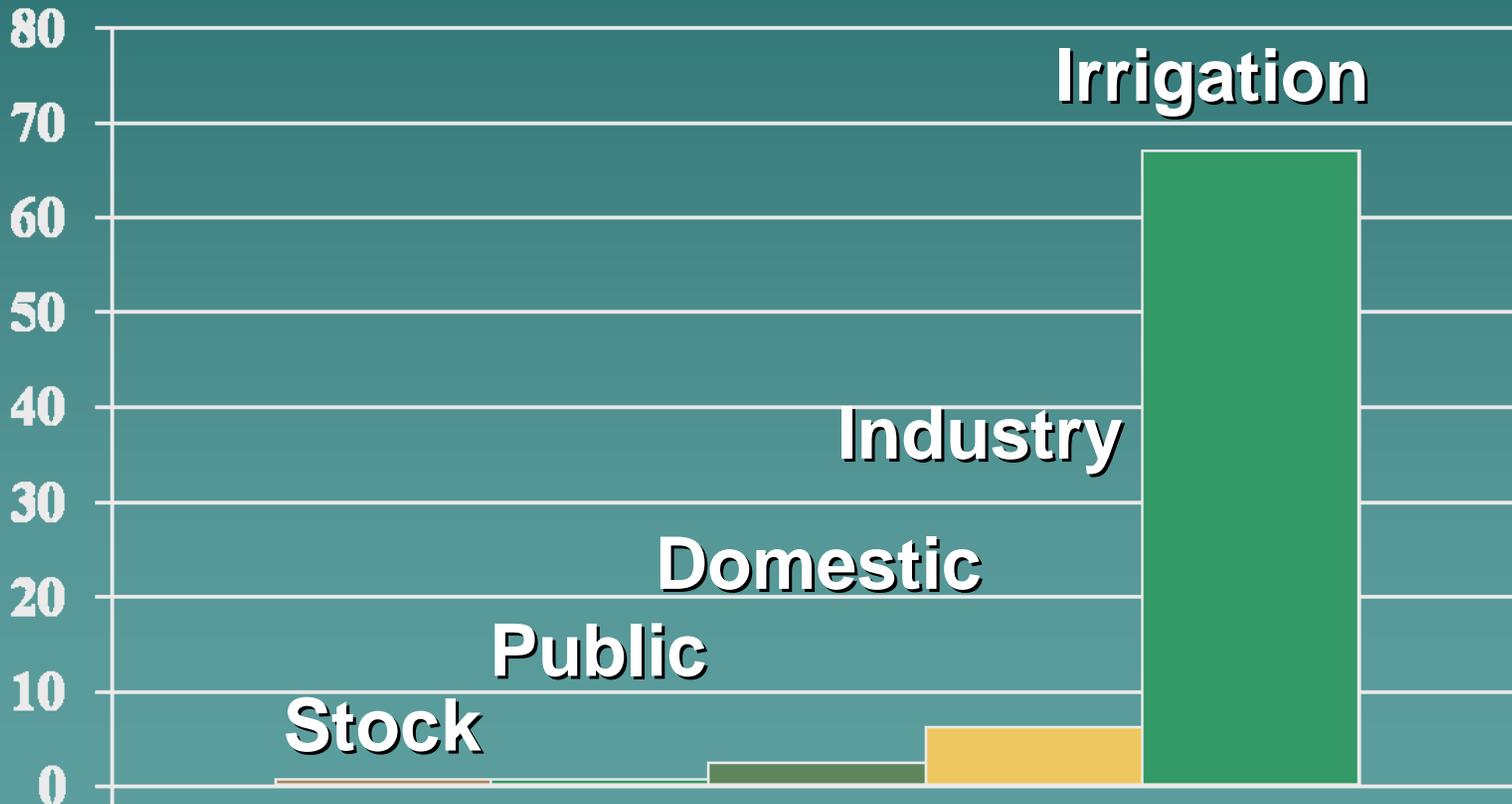
2003 – ~3000 High Capacity Wells



2000's
399 HiCaps
2977 Cumulative

Three Central Counties Groundwater Use (Buchwald, 2009)

(78 Billion gallons per year)



Ed L. Avery

D. Kruger

WATER ON THE LAND



Depart
Madis
197

6.1.3

Watershed Center 6.1.3

Hydrology of the Little Plover River Basin Portage County, Wisconsin And the Effects of Water Resource Development

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-SUPPLY PAPER

Prepared in cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the University of Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

EFFECTS OF IRRIGATION ON STREAMFLOW IN THE CENTRAL SAND PLAIN OF WISCONSIN

By
E. P. Weeks and H. G. Stangland



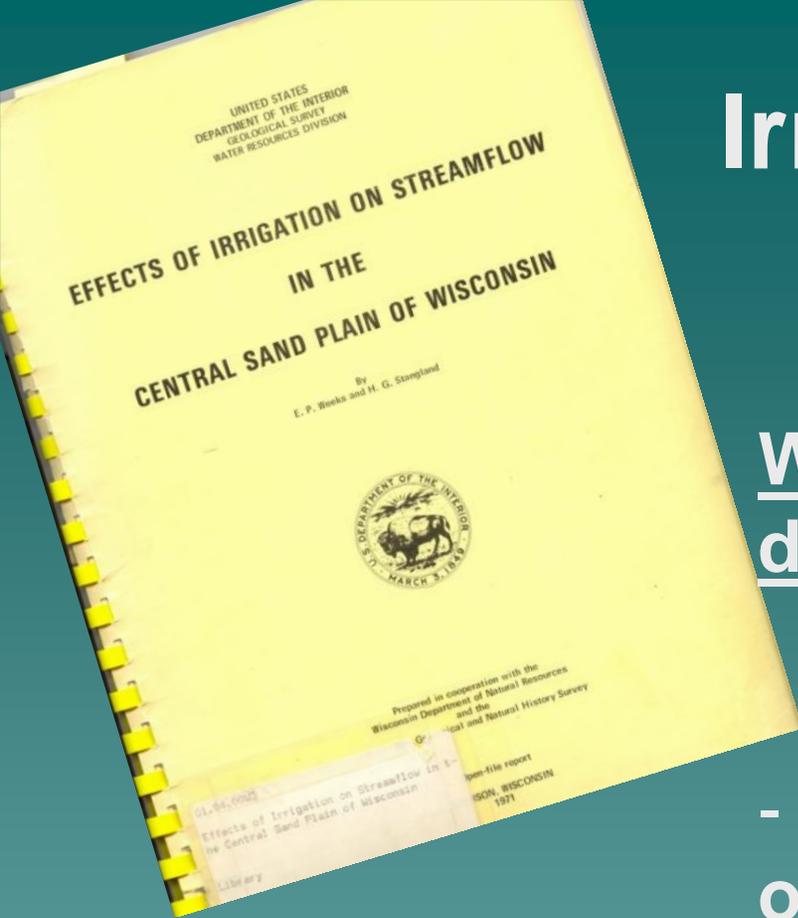
Prepared in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Geological and Natural History Survey

01.04.00023

Effects of Irrigation on Streamflow in the Central Sand Plain of Wisconsin
Library

Open-file report

WISCONSIN, WISCONSIN
1971



Irrigation Pumping Impacts

With 1/2 the land area irrigated, during drought:

- headwaters streams that would otherwise flow will dry up
- water levels will decline an extra 4 - 5 feet on top of "natural" decline

Is it Pumping or Weather???

Indicators of Weather and Dry Conditions

1. Precipitation:

Hancock – average to slightly above

Stevens Point - slightly below average

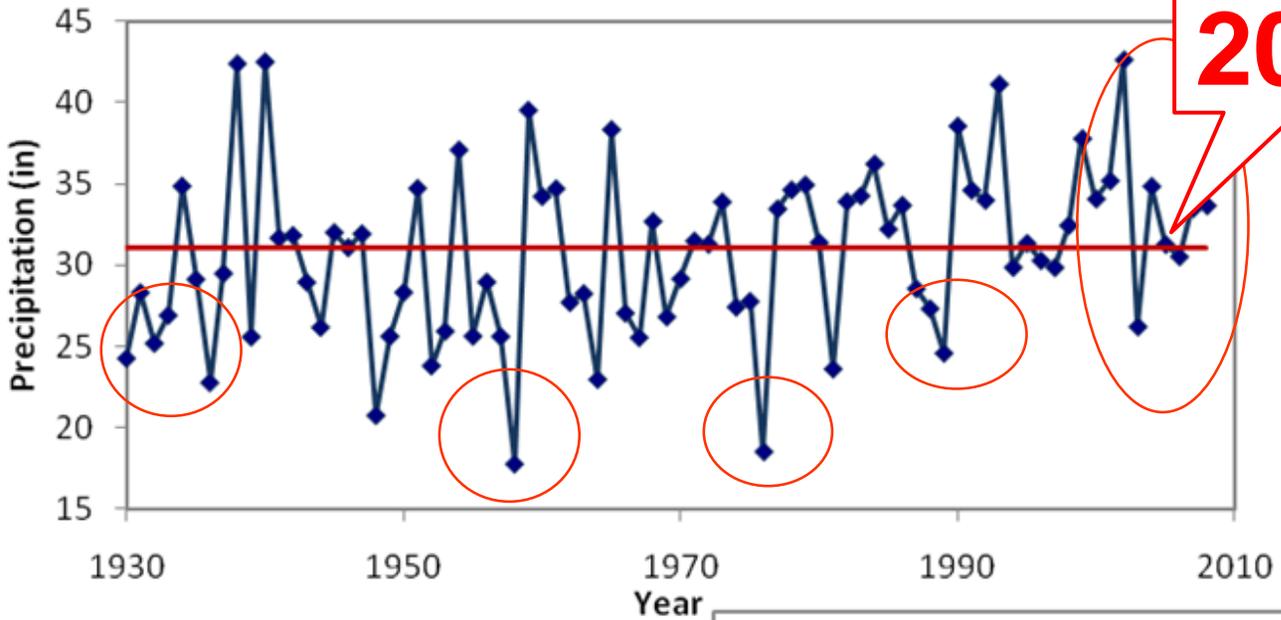
2. Drought index since 2000: Near normal

3. Reference streams (not too affected by pumping): A little low (10-50 percentile); 2007 lowest

4. Reference groundwater levels (wells not too affected by pumping): Somewhat low (10-20 percentile), not record low.

5. Reference lake levels: Lower than average, but not close to record low.

Hancock Annual Precipitation 1930-2008

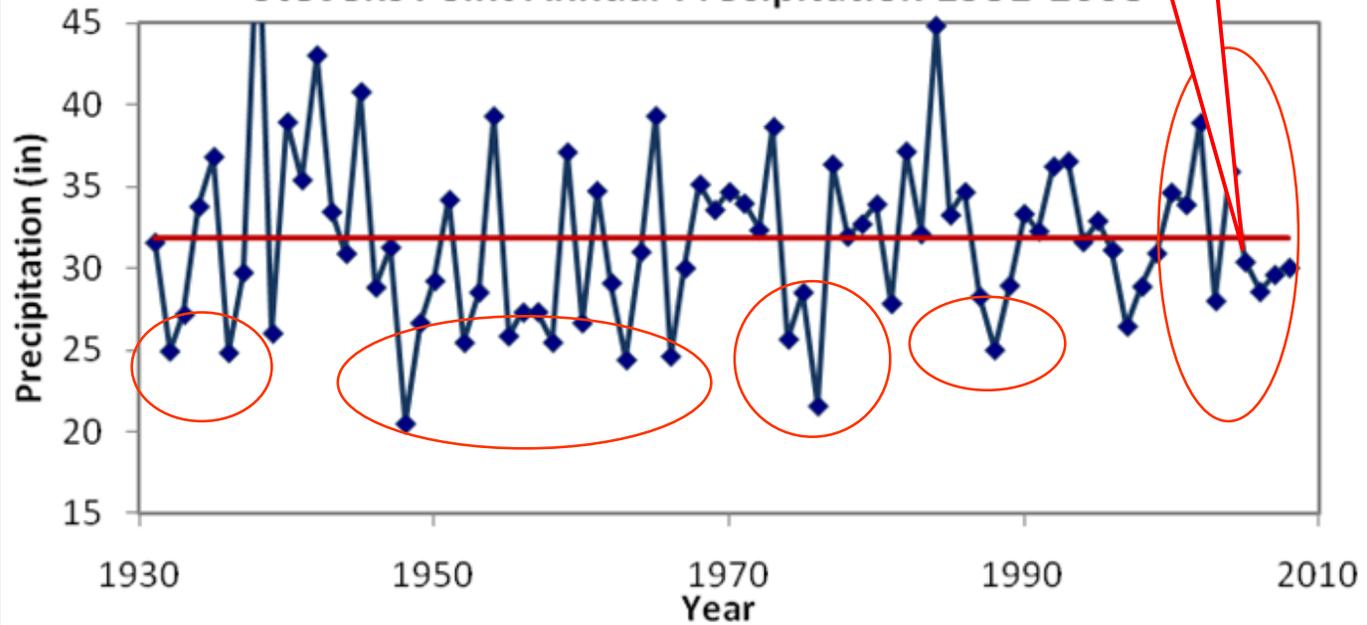


2005

Precipitation

2005

Stevens Point Annual Precipitation 1931-2008



Other commentary on stressed water

1. Impervious surface reduced infiltration.
2. Dewatering for the Plover water main drained the aquifer.
3. Lake Michigan is down – St. Clair River connection.
4. The Little Plover didn't exist until the farmers dynamited it in.
5. Record drought.
6. Some ponds got filled at the head of x river.
7. Dams used to compress water in the aquifer and cause more groundwater storage.
8. Dredging in the Buena Vista Marsh.
9. Low water in the Wisconsin River.
10. Pumping in the Fox Valley.
11. Pumping by cranberry producers in Wood / Jackson Counties.
12. Some gullies around lakes were filled.
13. Lake Superior is down.
14. People living on lakes pump lots of water.
15. Springville pond was drained.
16. McDill Pond was drained.
17. Water is being pumped into the deep subsurface for oil production in Texas.
18. Irrigation doesn't use water – it all goes back into the ground.
19. Lawn sprinkling uses more water than crop irrigation.
20. There were no trout in central Wisconsin until the farmers put them there.

Is it Pumping or Weather???

A little to middling dry??

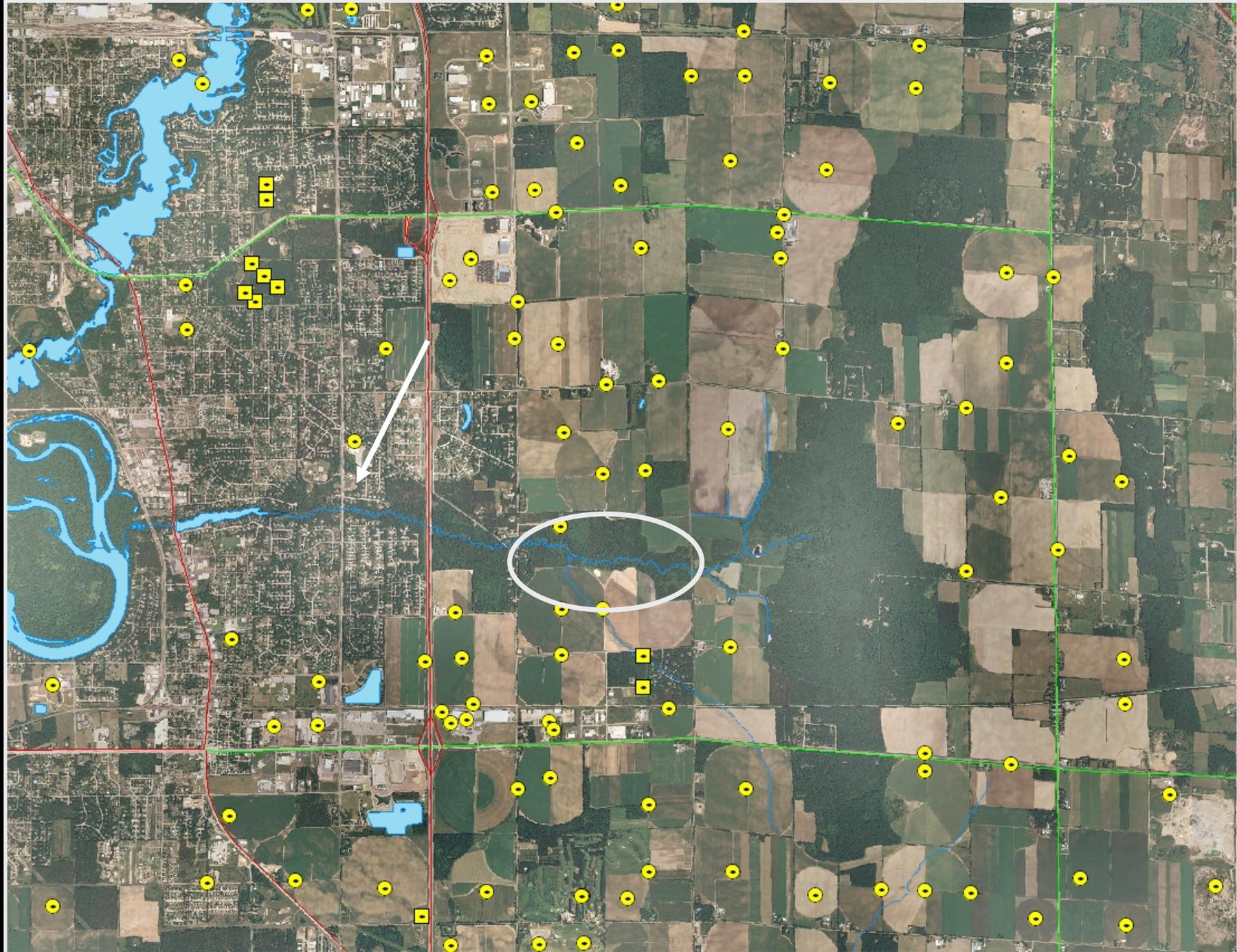
Is There “Missing” Water ?

(Can't be Explained by Weather Alone)

Little Plover



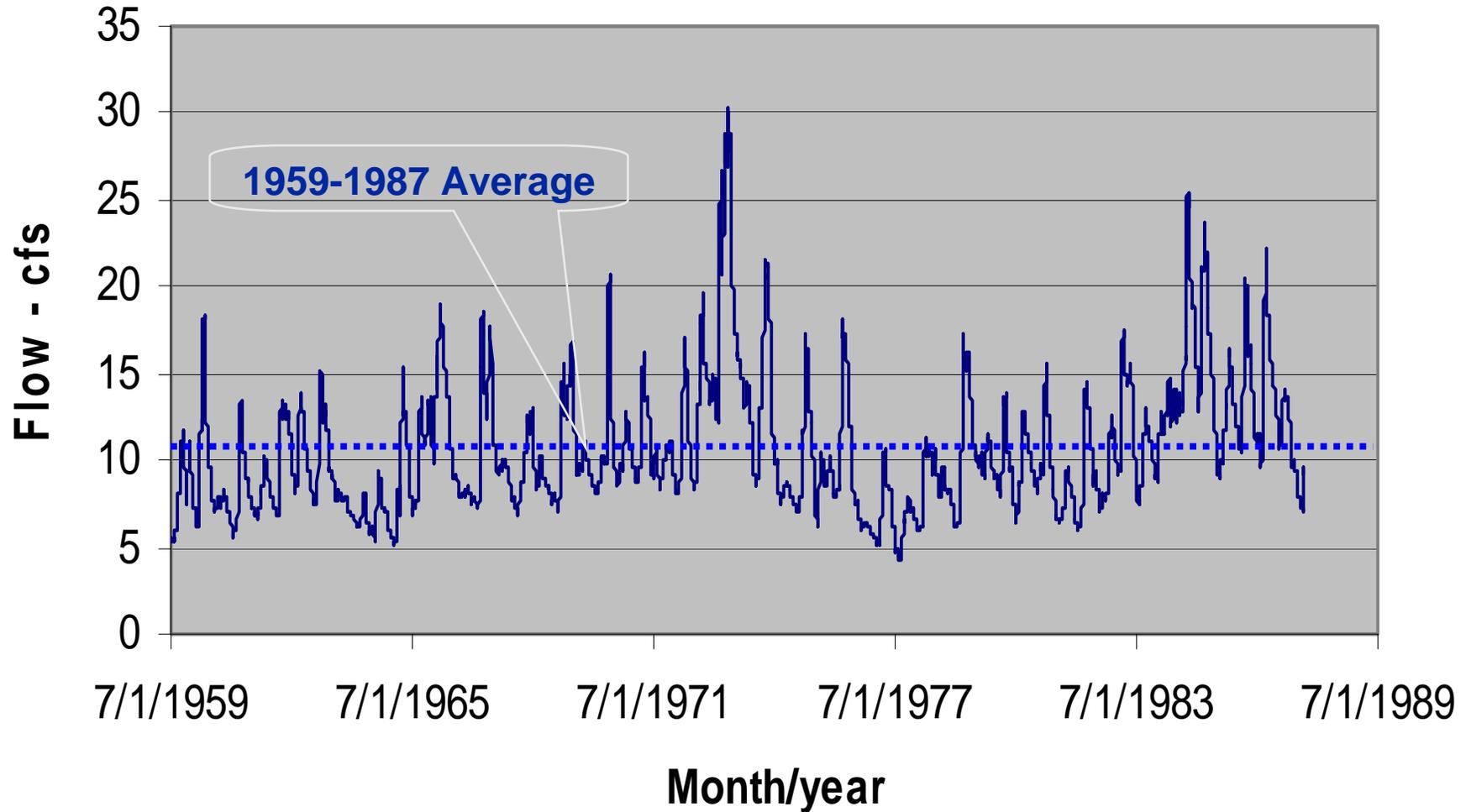
Little Plover River – 1980s

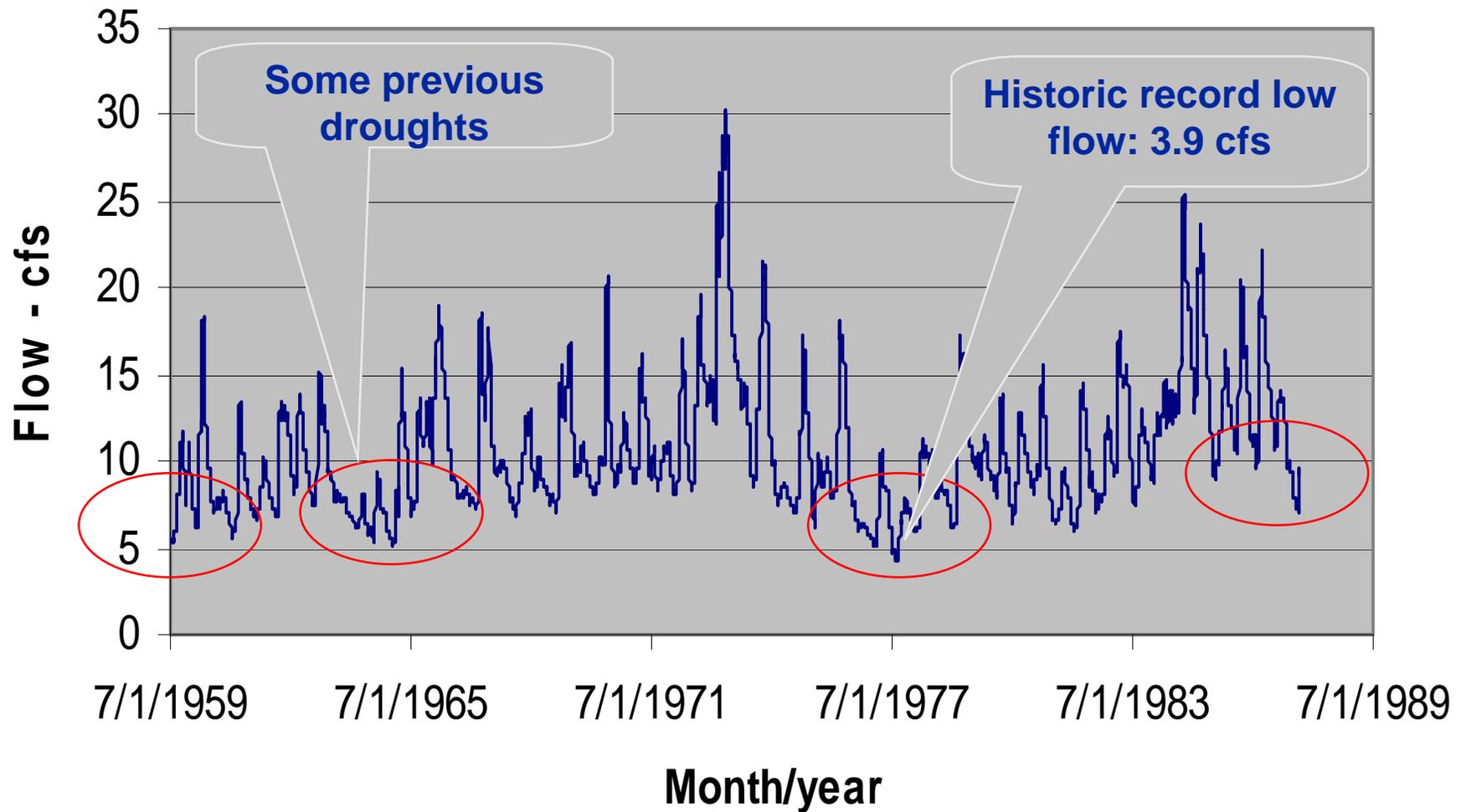


Little Plover – (Dry stretches 2005-2009)

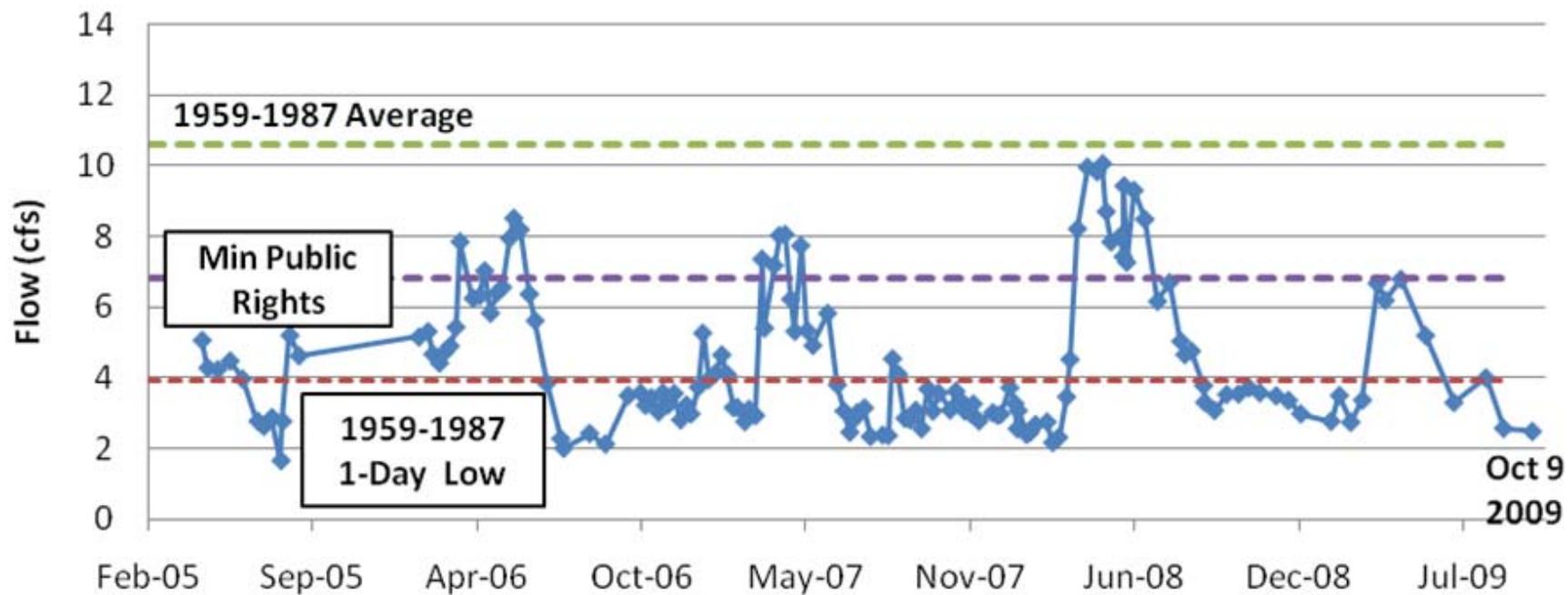


Little Plover @ Hoover: 1959-1987

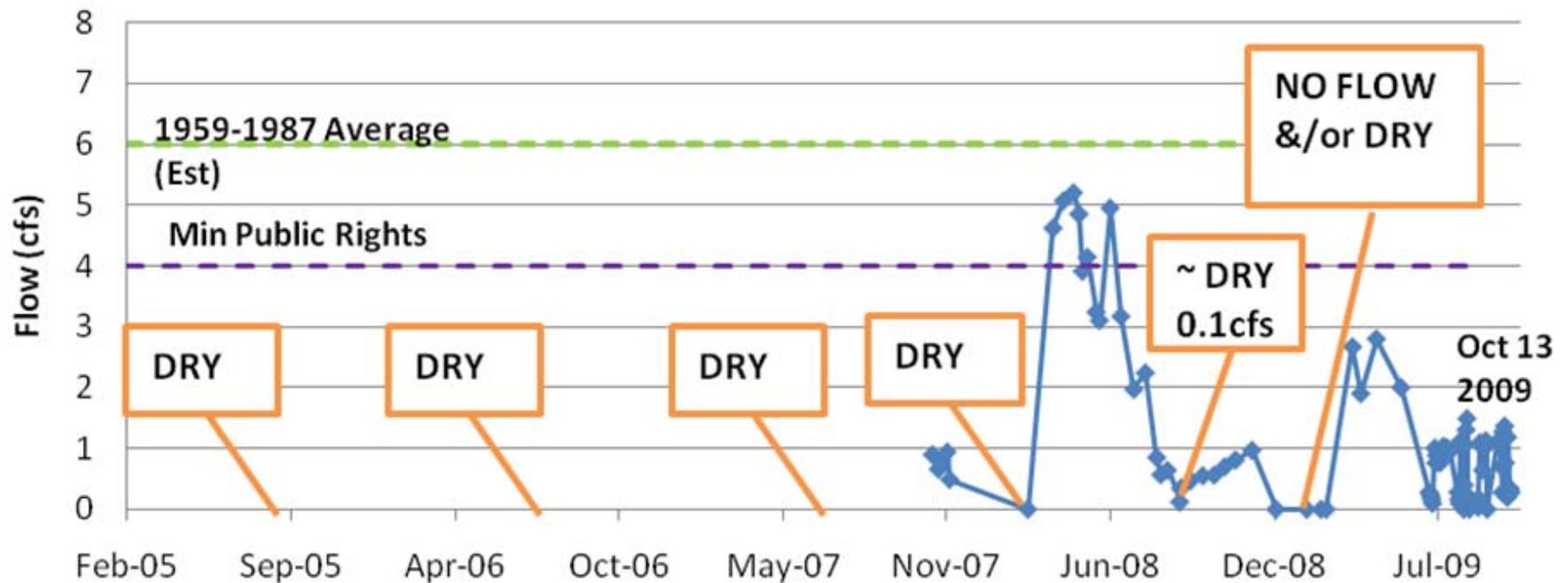




Little Plover @ Hoover (2005-Present)



Little Plover @ Eisenhower (2005-Present)



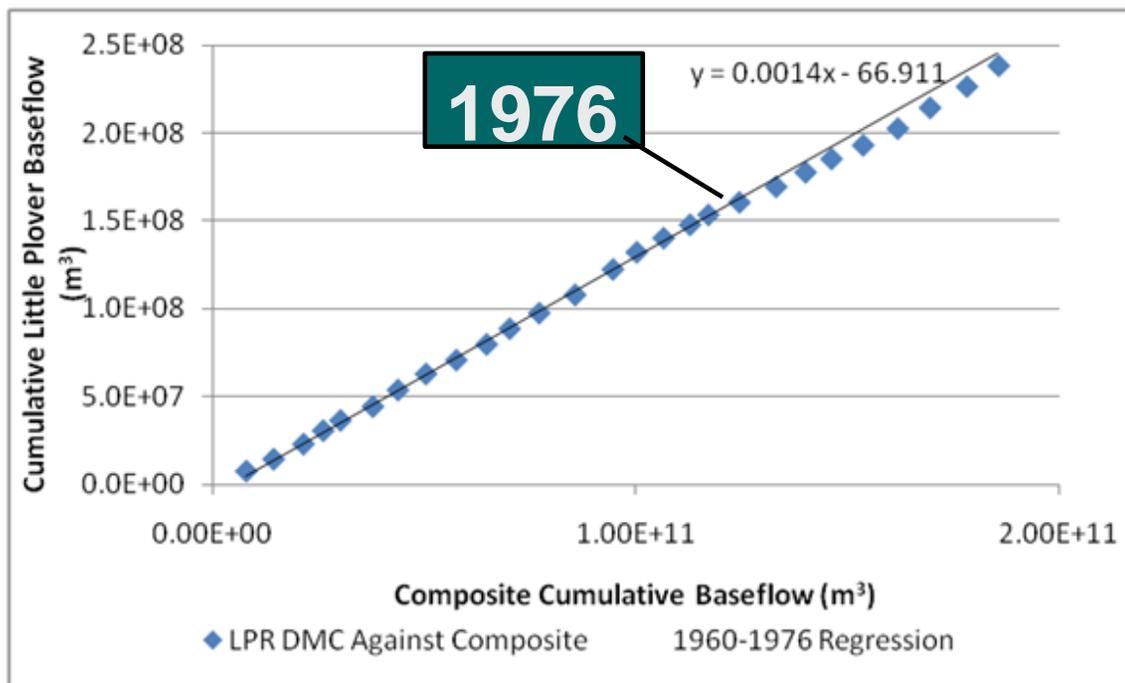
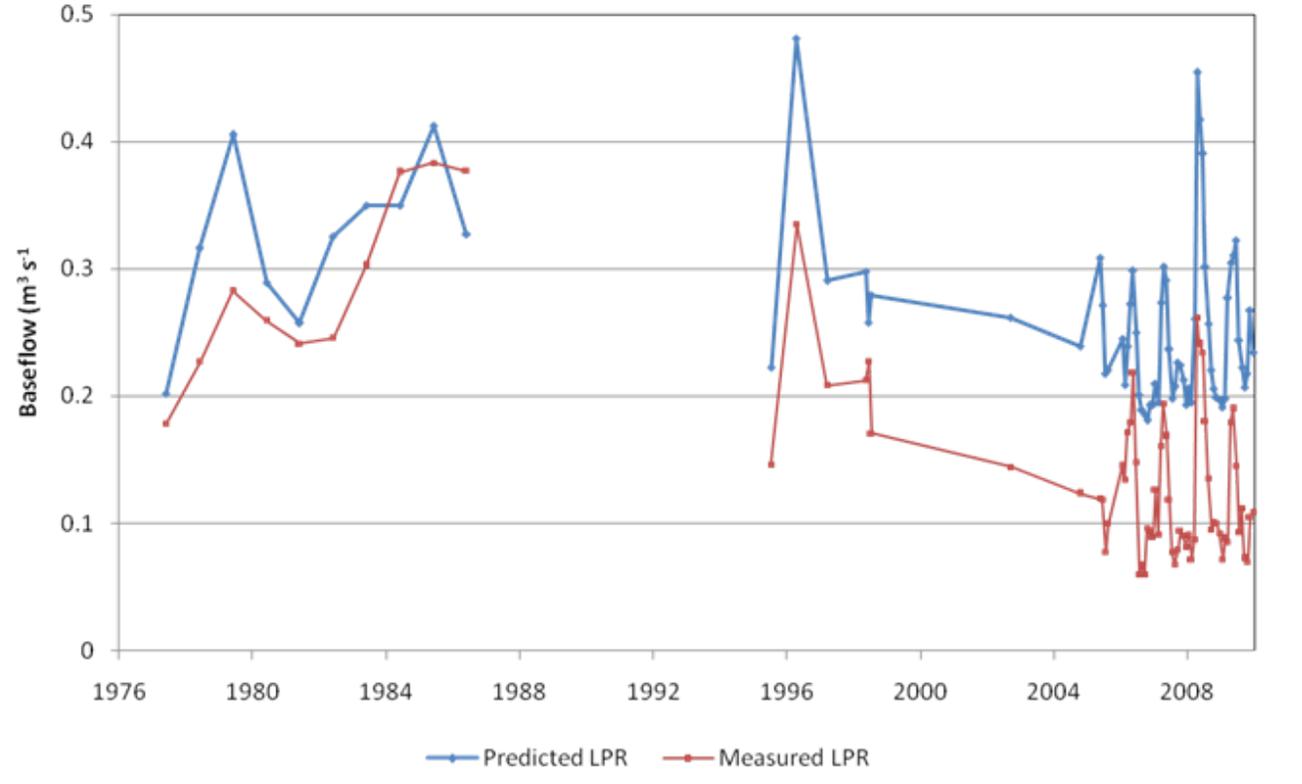


Table 11. Regression equations to predict Little Plover baseflow (cfs) developed from binned data as shown in Table 10.

Station	Regression	R ²
WI Dell	$y = 0.0010x + 2.93$	R ² = 0.95
Fox R. at Berlin	$y = 0.0064x + 3.37$	R ² = 0.89
Eau Claire R. @Kelly	$y = 0.0156x + 6.76$	R ² = 0.72
Wolf at New London	$y = 0.0042x + 2.86$	R ² = 0.89
Embarrass at Embarrass	$y = 0.0275x + 3.31$	R ² = 0.85
Tennmile Ck nr Nekoosa*	$y = 0.0845x + 5.40$	R ² = 0.70

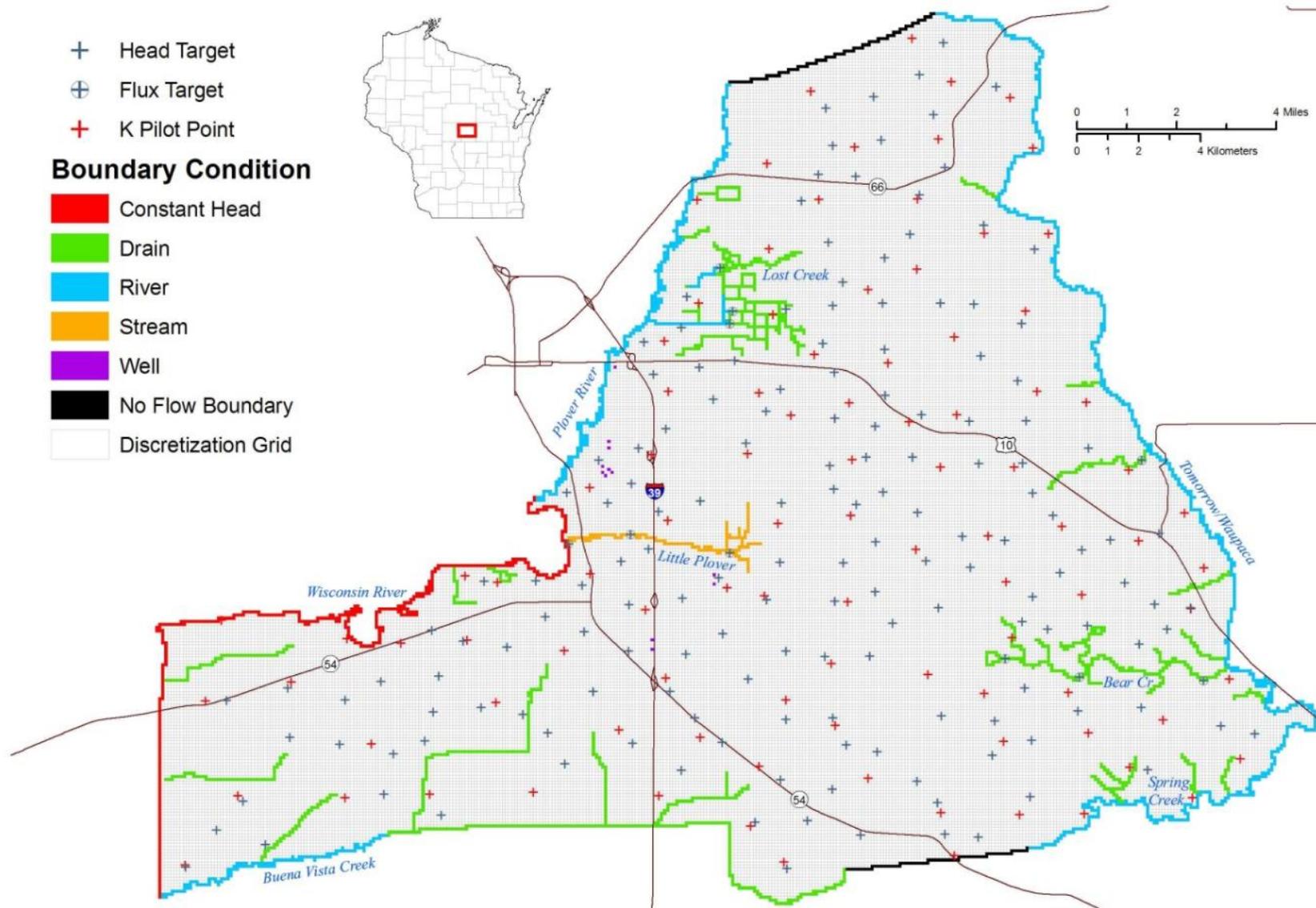
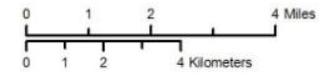
*Tennmile Creek uses unbinned data

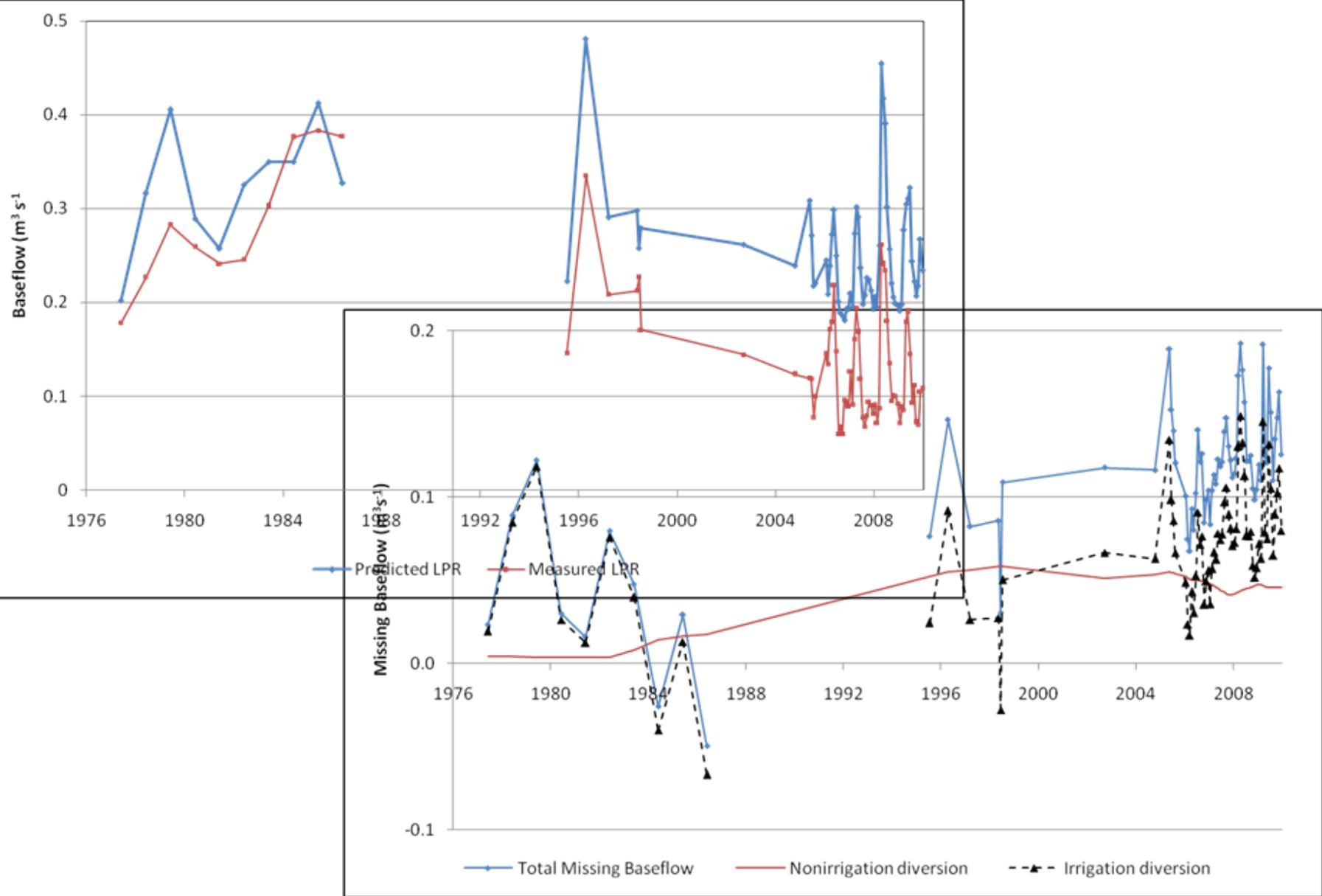


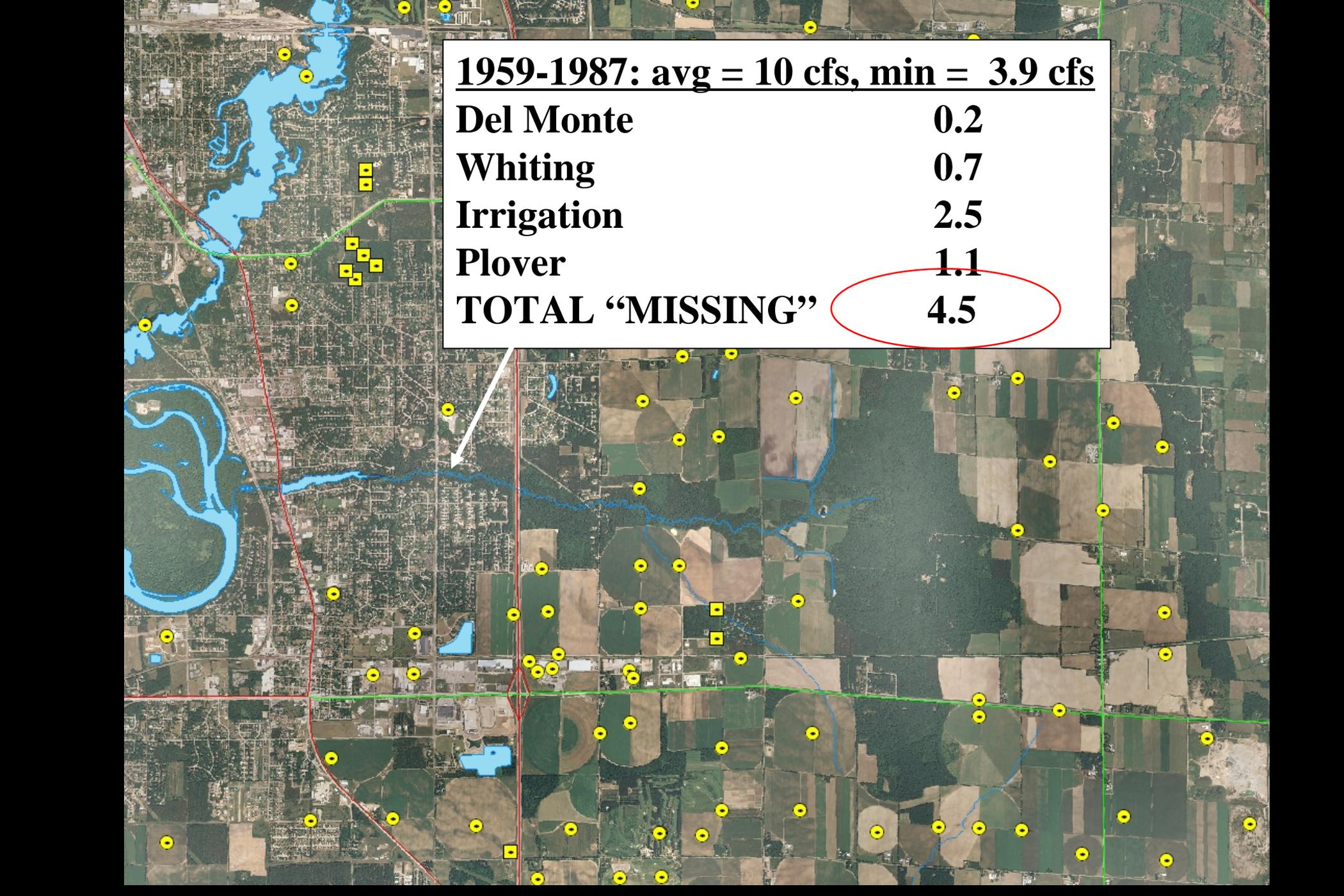
- + Head Target
- ⊕ Flux Target
- + K Pilot Point

Boundary Condition

- Constant Head
- Drain
- River
- Stream
- Well
- No Flow Boundary
- Discretization Grid







1959-1987: avg = 10 cfs, min = 3.9 cfs

Del Monte 0.2

Whiting 0.7

Irrigation 2.5

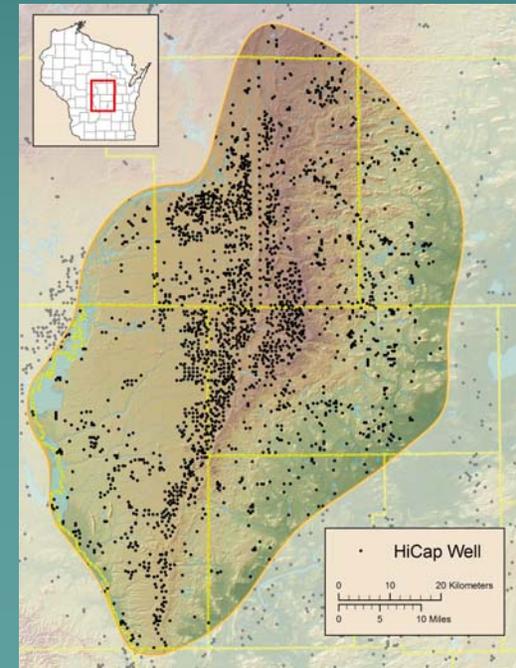
Plover 1.1

TOTAL "MISSING" 4.5

Is There “Missing” Water?

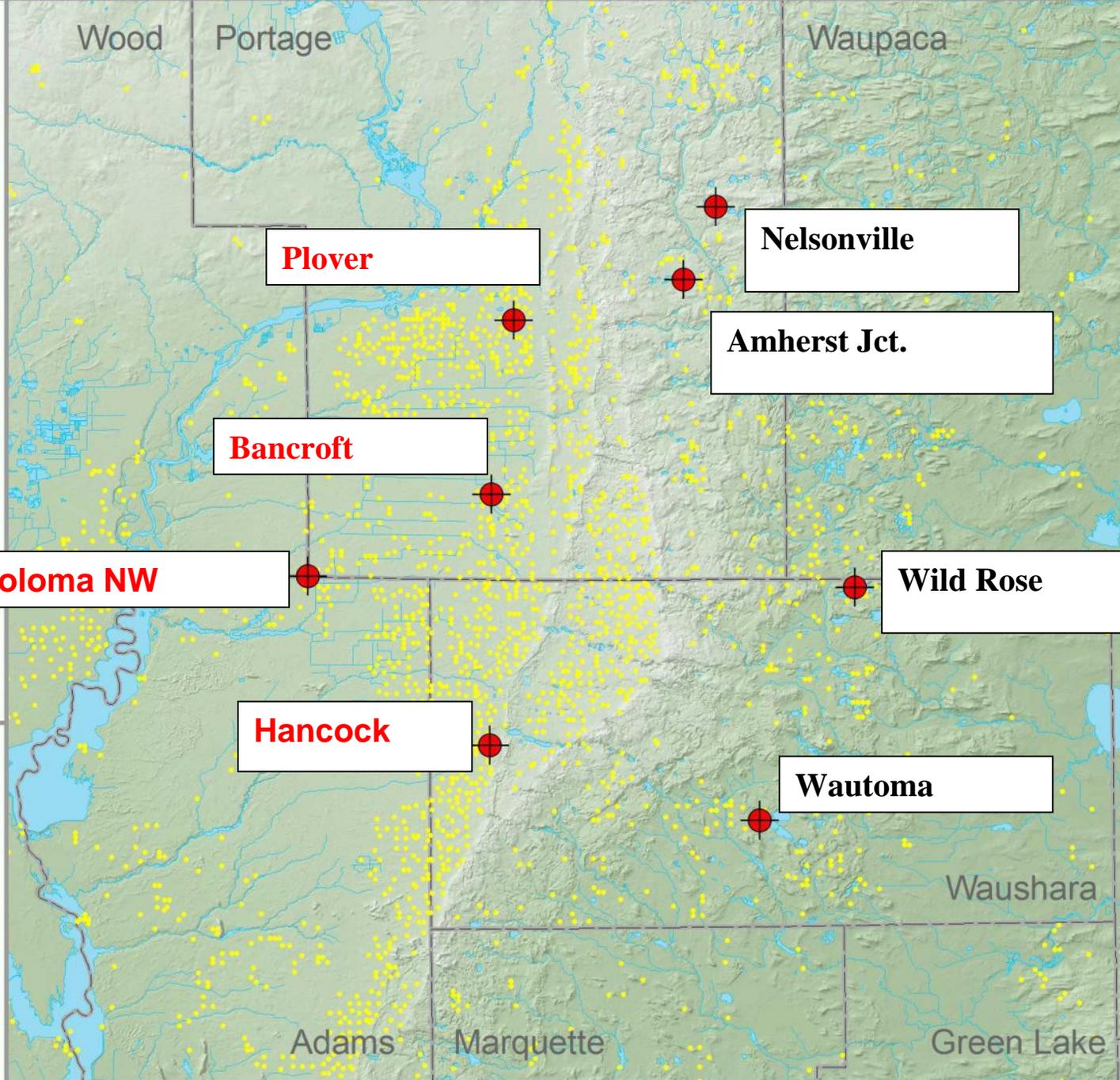
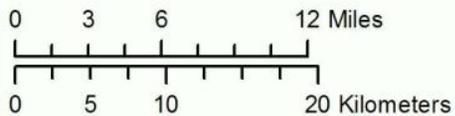
(Can't be Explained by Weather Alone)

Water Levels in Monitoring Wells & Lakes Over Whole Central Sands

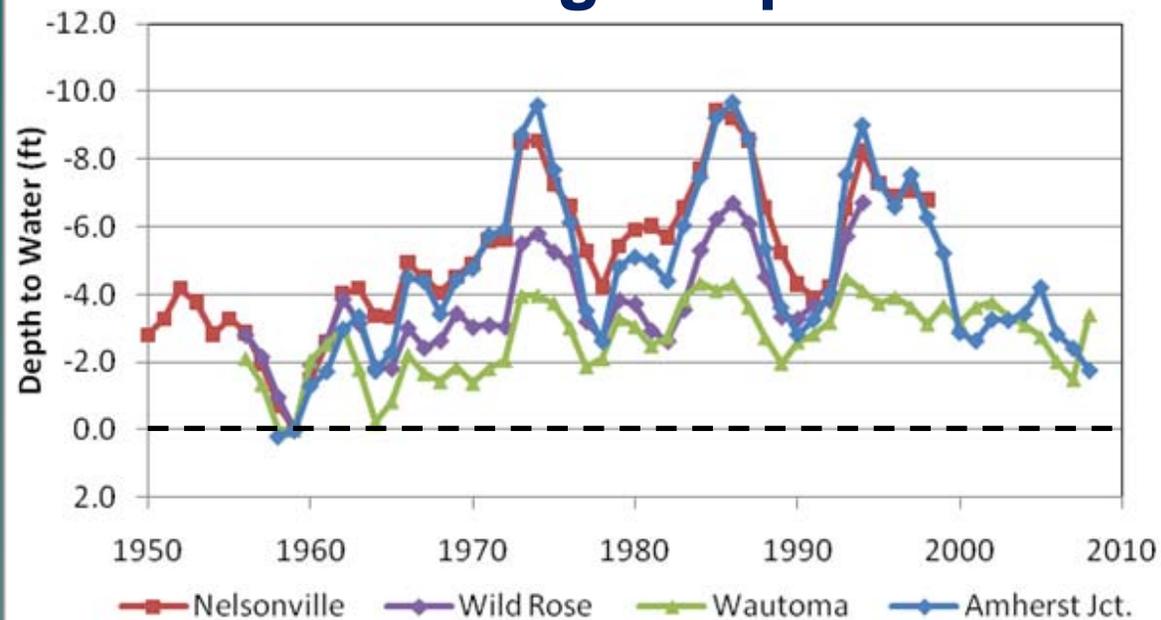


 USGS Water Level Monitoring Well

 HiCap Well

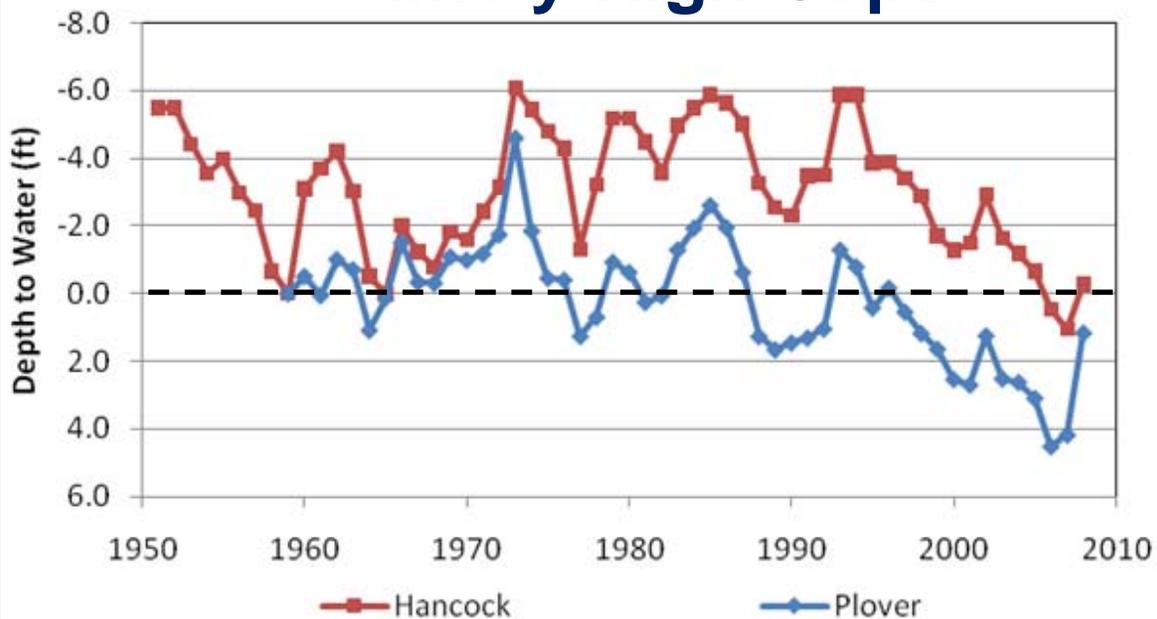


Few High Caps

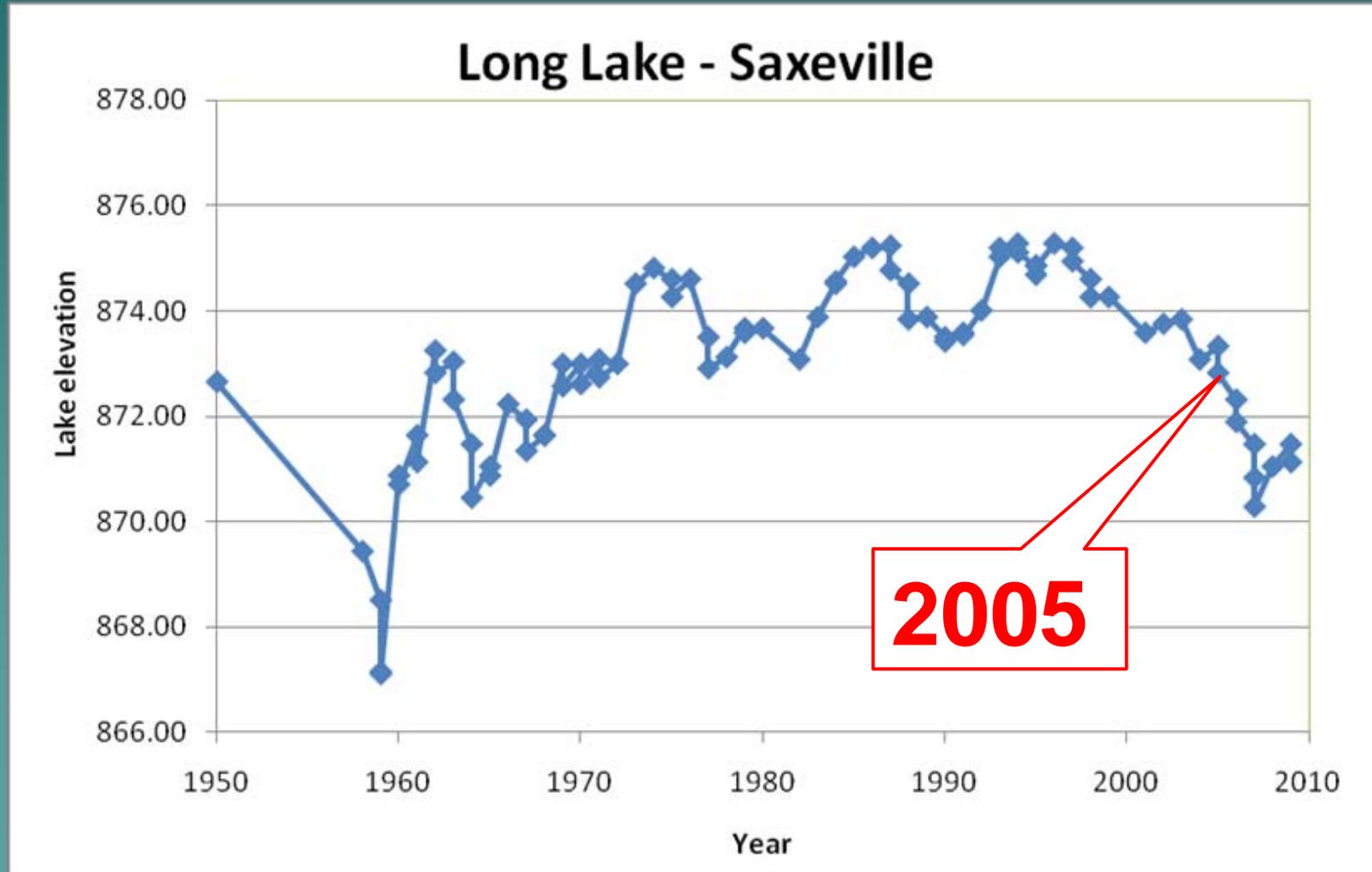


Water Levels in Areas with Few and Many High Capacity Wells

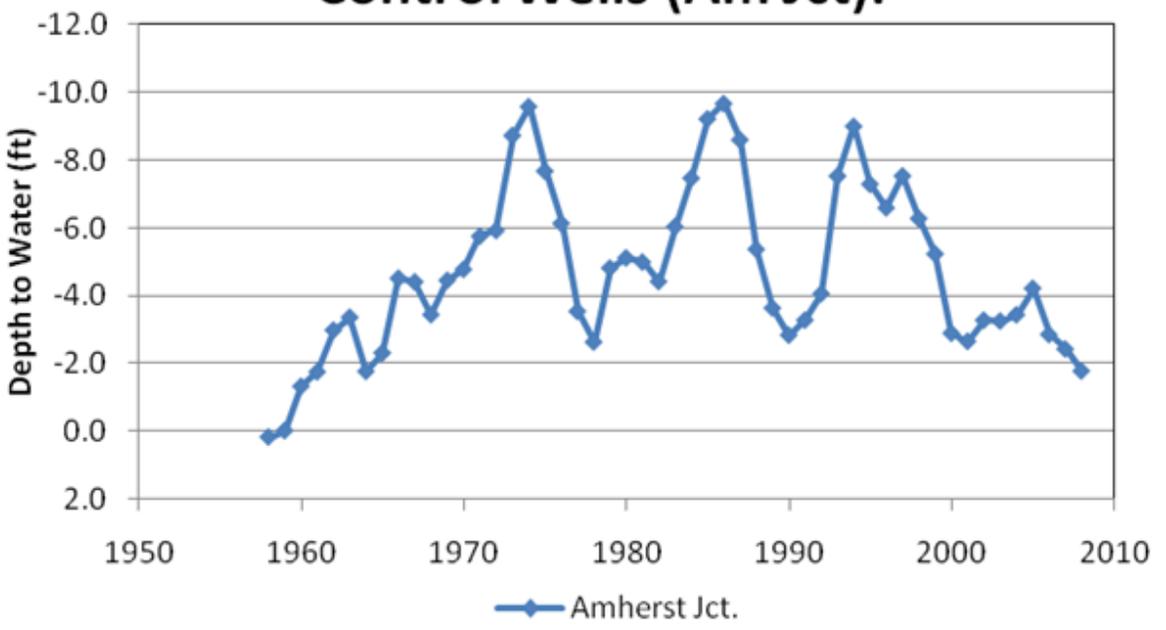
Many High Caps



Reference Lake Level Long Lake - Saxeville

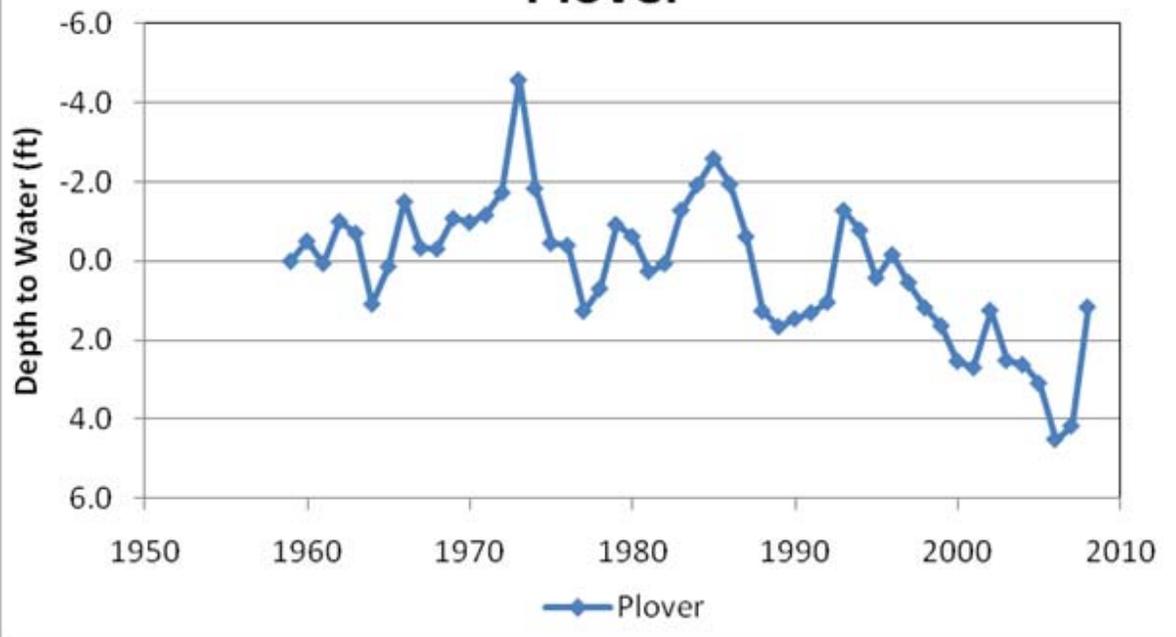


Control Wells (Am Jct).

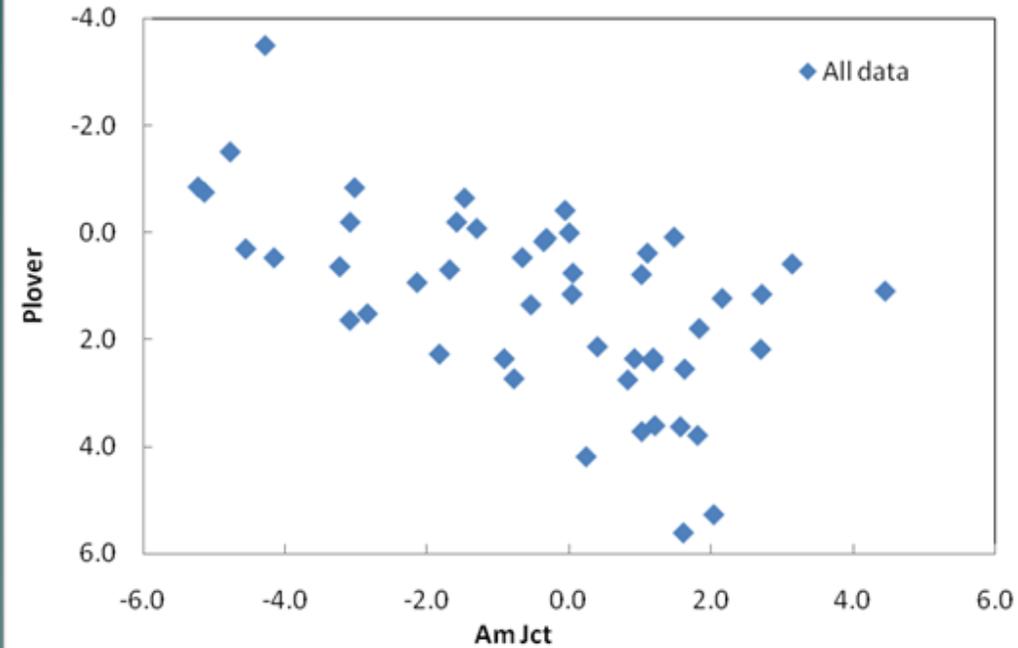


**Factor out the weather:
Compare a “Control Well”
with one near Many
High Capacity Wells**

Plover

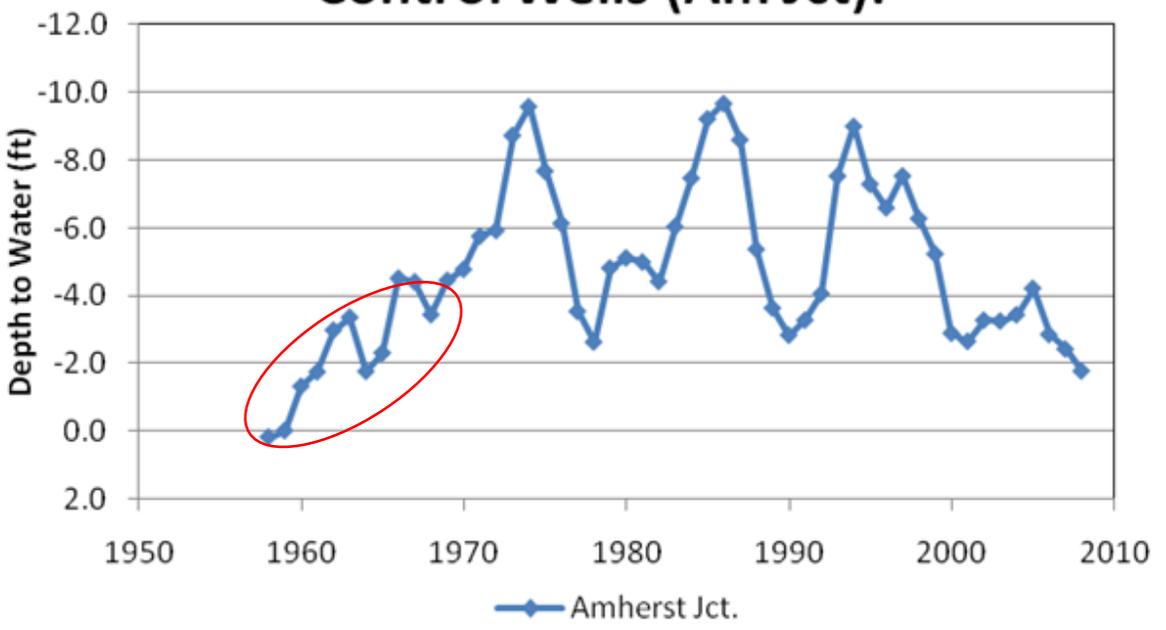


Plover on Amherst Jct



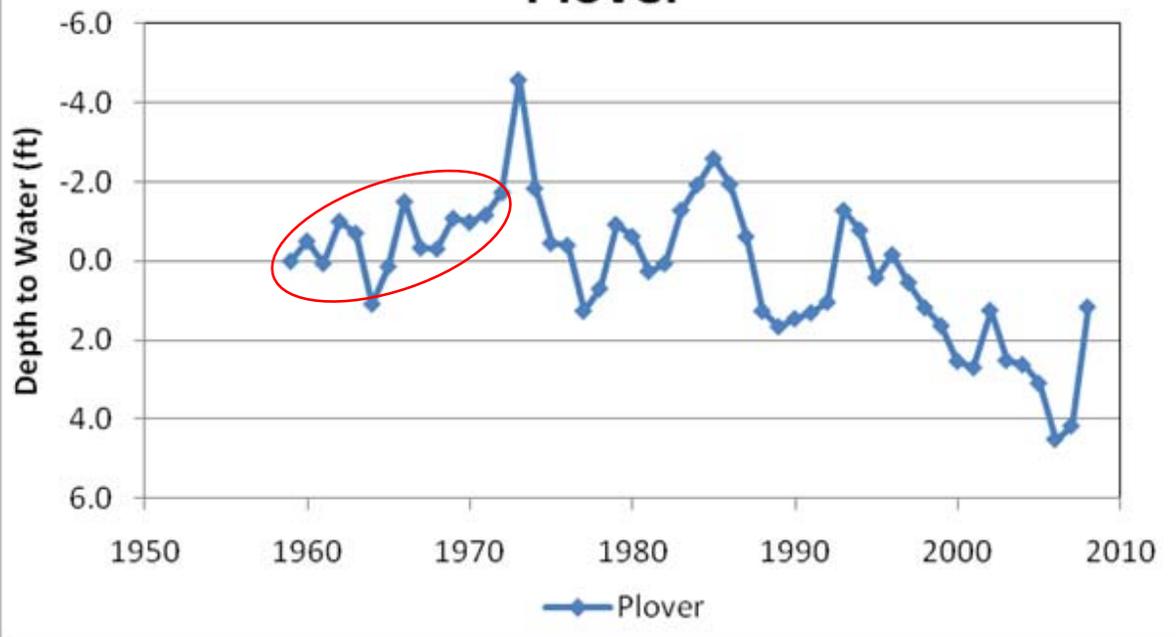
**Plover (Many High Caps)
Compared with
Amherst Junction
(Few High Caps)
1959-2007**

Control Wells (Am Jct).

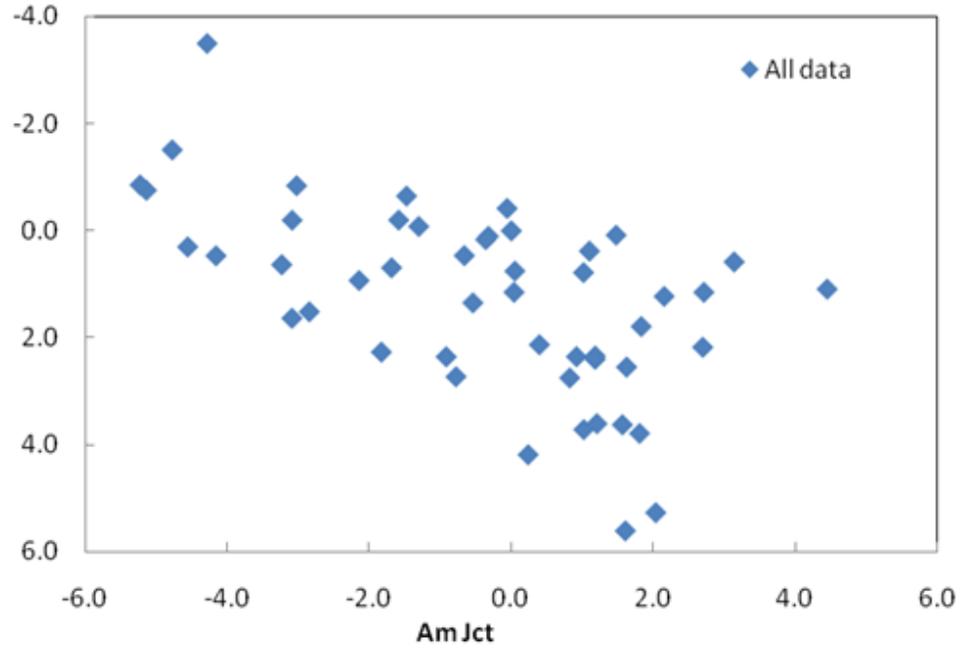


Early History – Pumping Is Less Developed

Plover

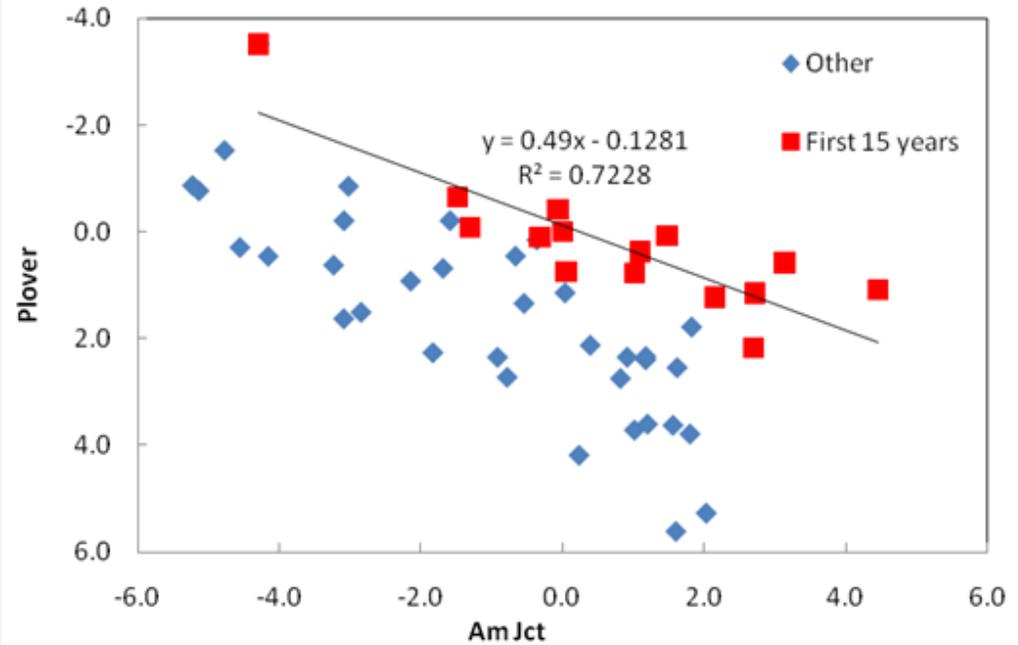


Plover on Amherst Jct

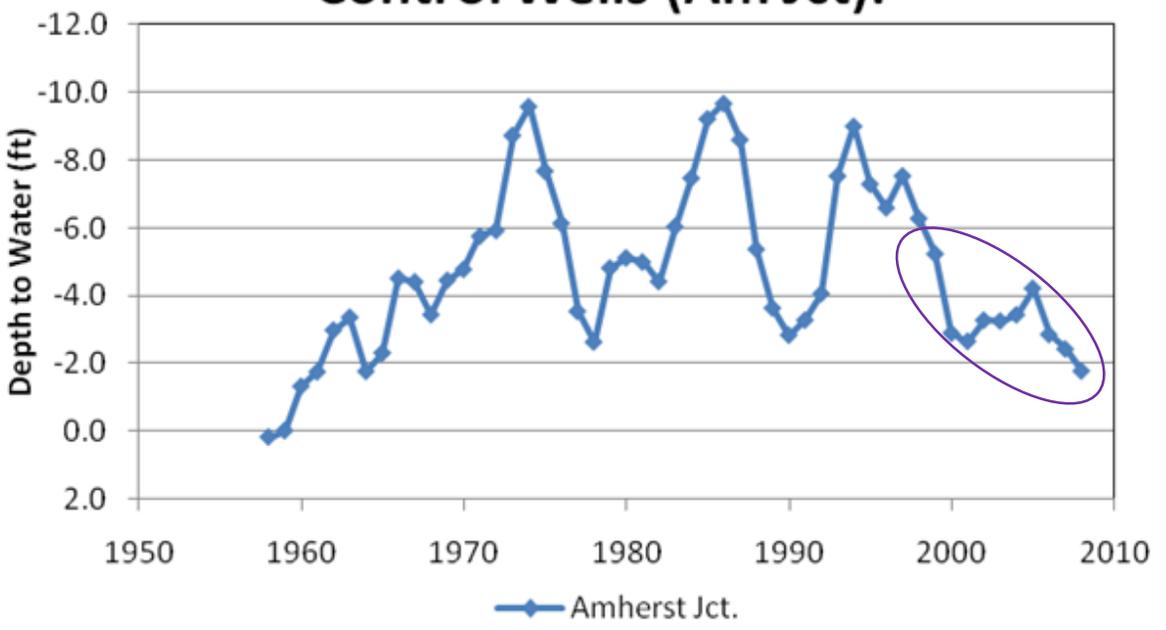


Early History Shown

Plover on Amherst Jct

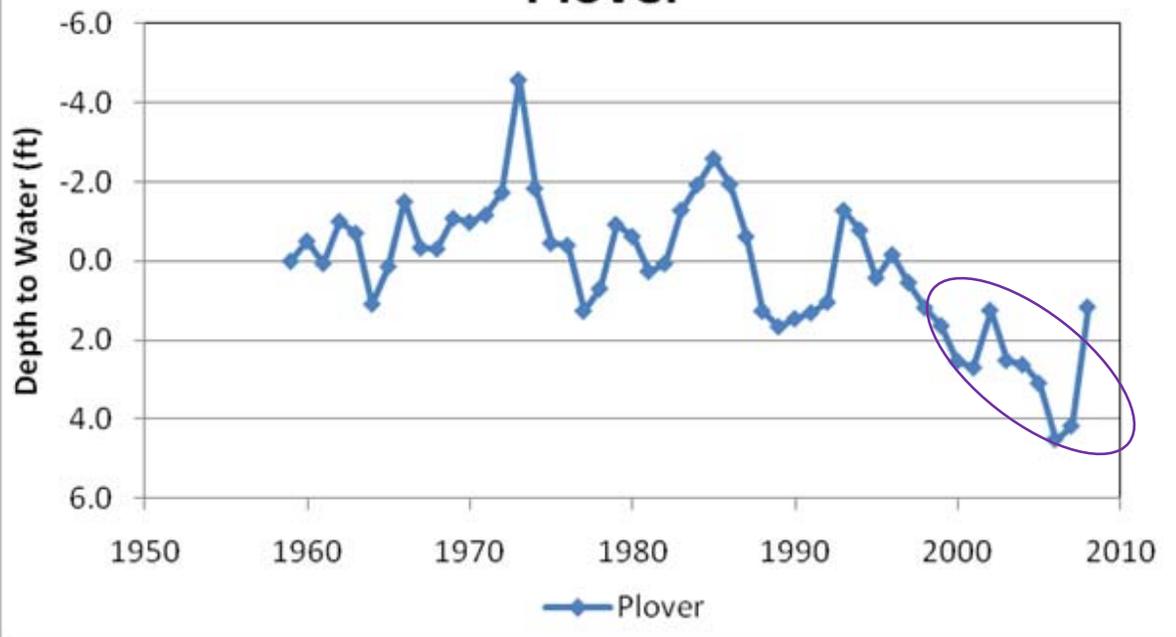


Control Wells (Am Jct).



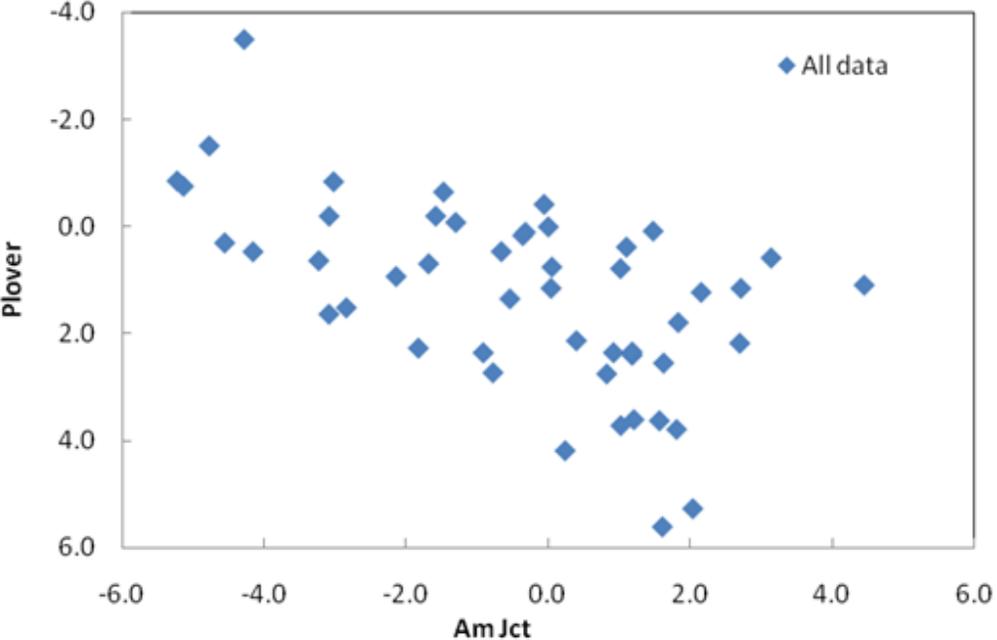
Late History – Pumping More Developed

Plover

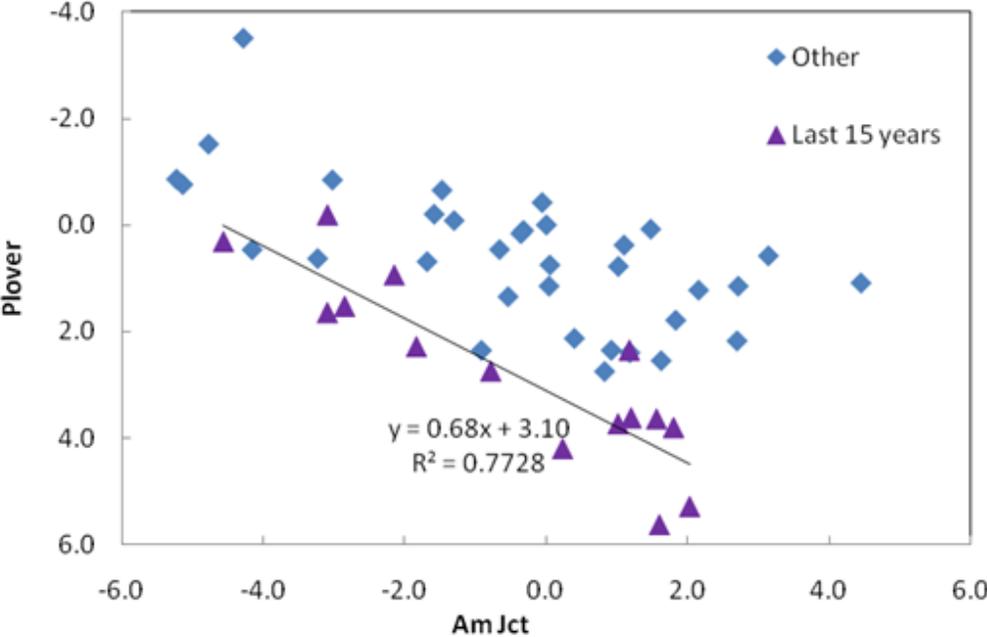


Late History Shown

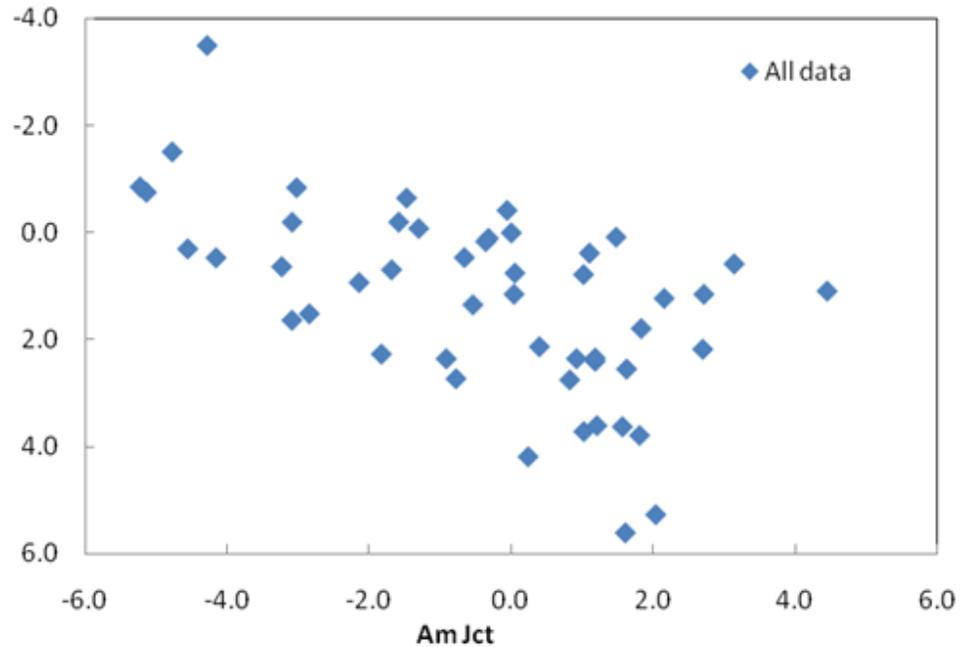
Plover on Amherst Jct



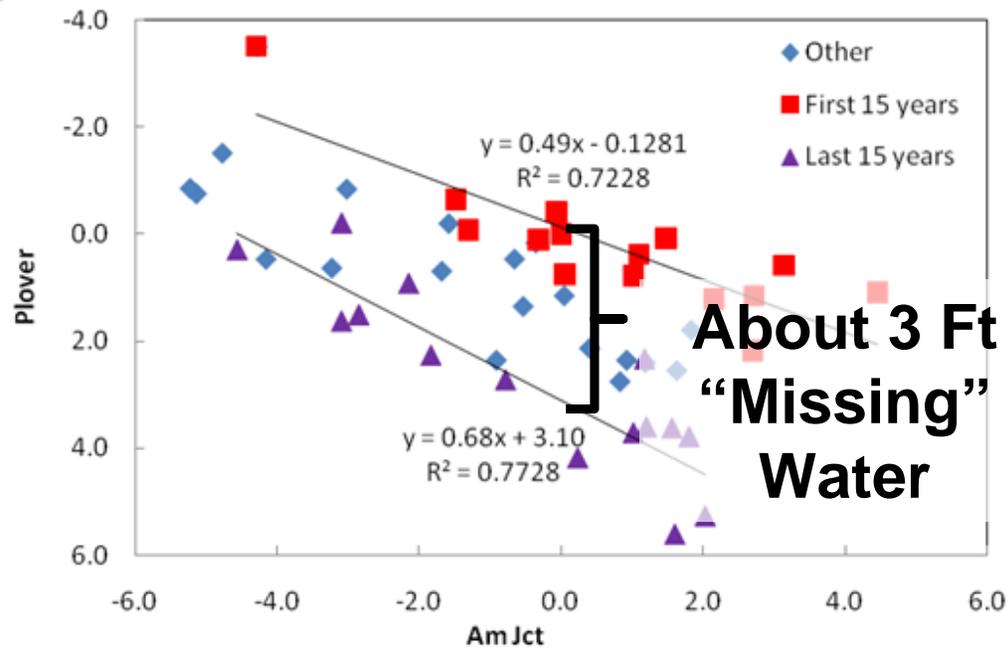
Plover on Amherst Jct



Plover on Amherst Jct

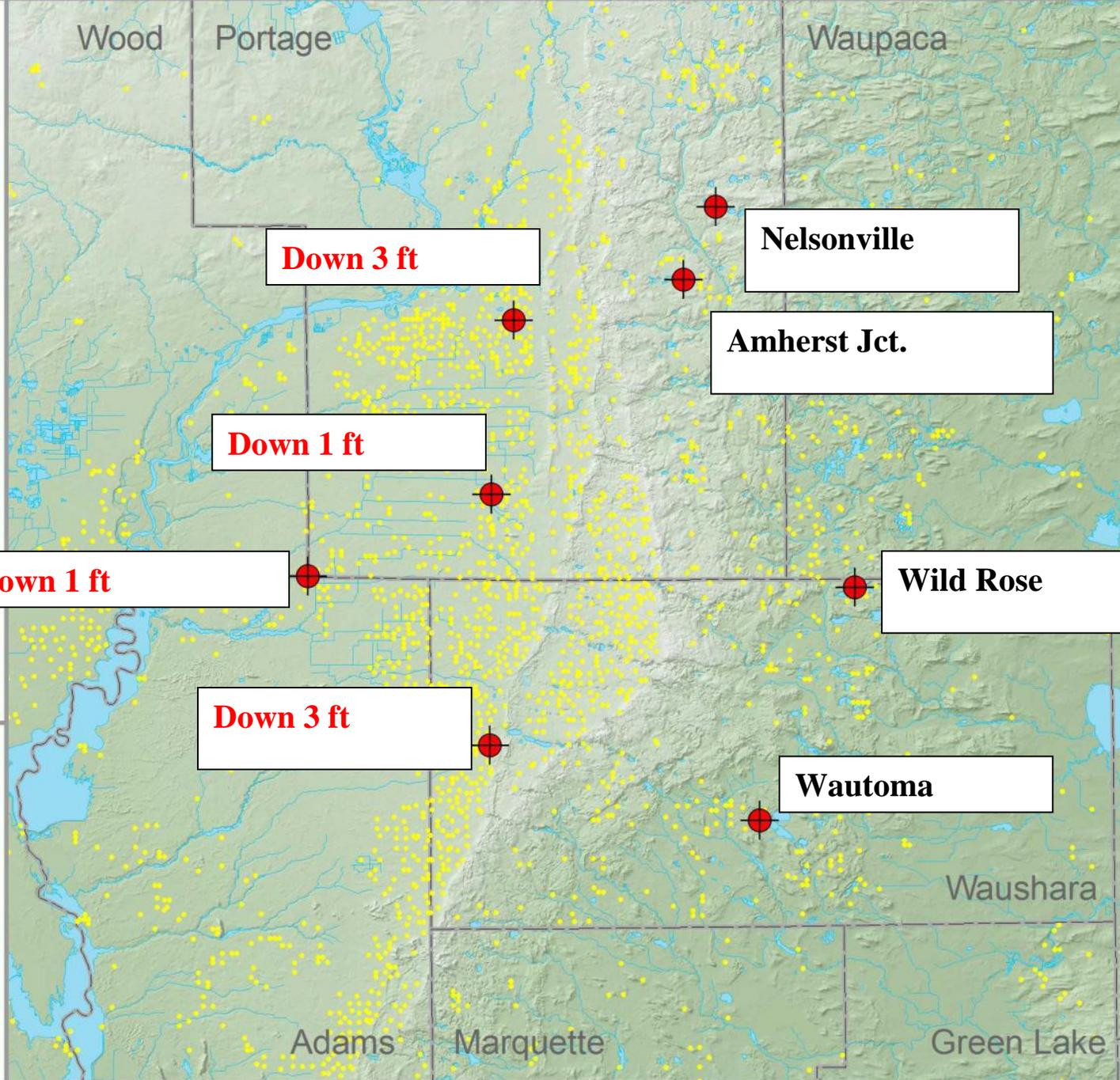
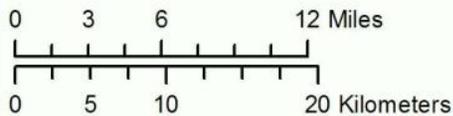


Plover on Amherst Jct



 USGS Water Level Monitoring Well

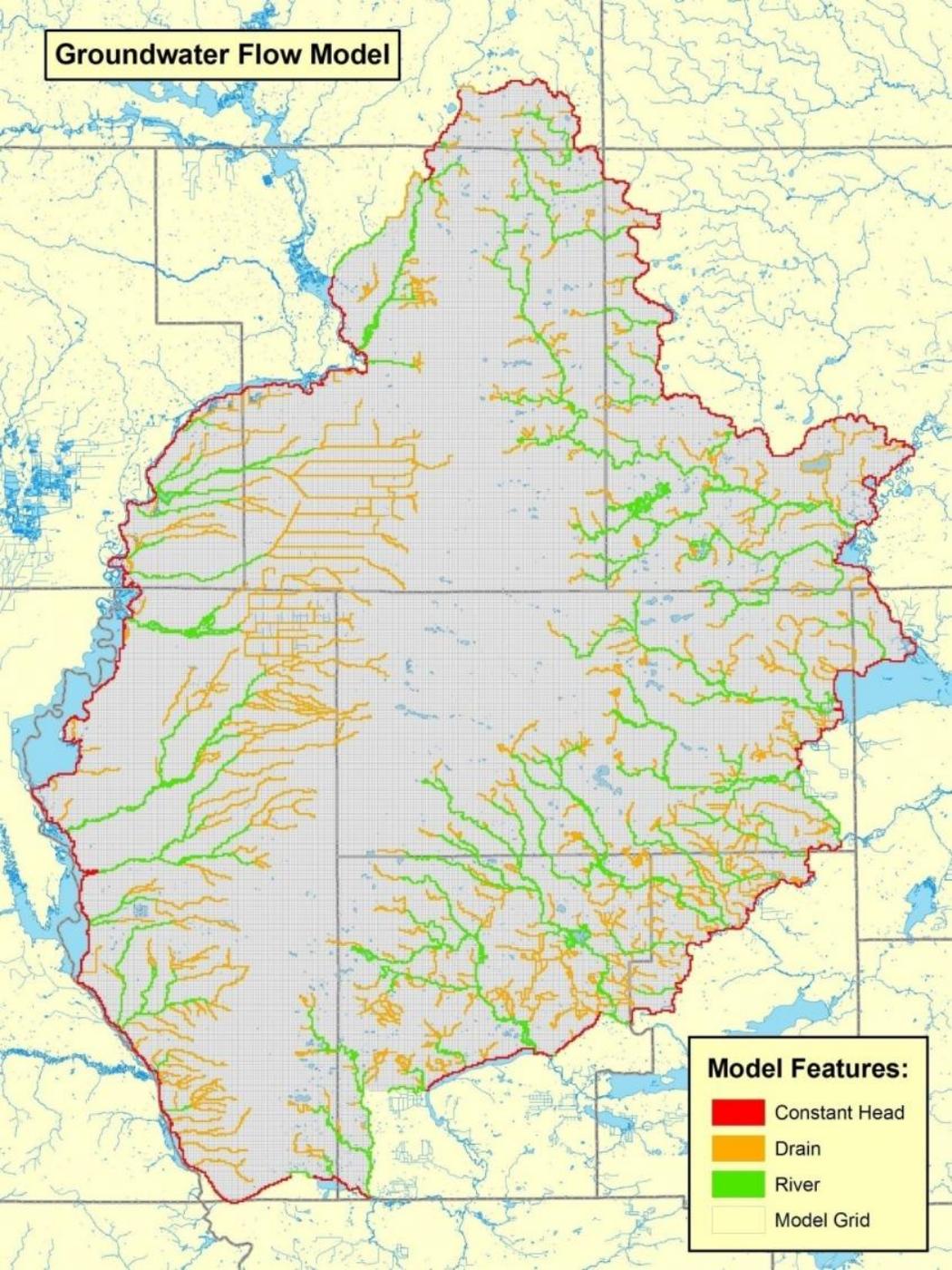
 HiCap Well



“Missing Water” in Waushara County Lakes

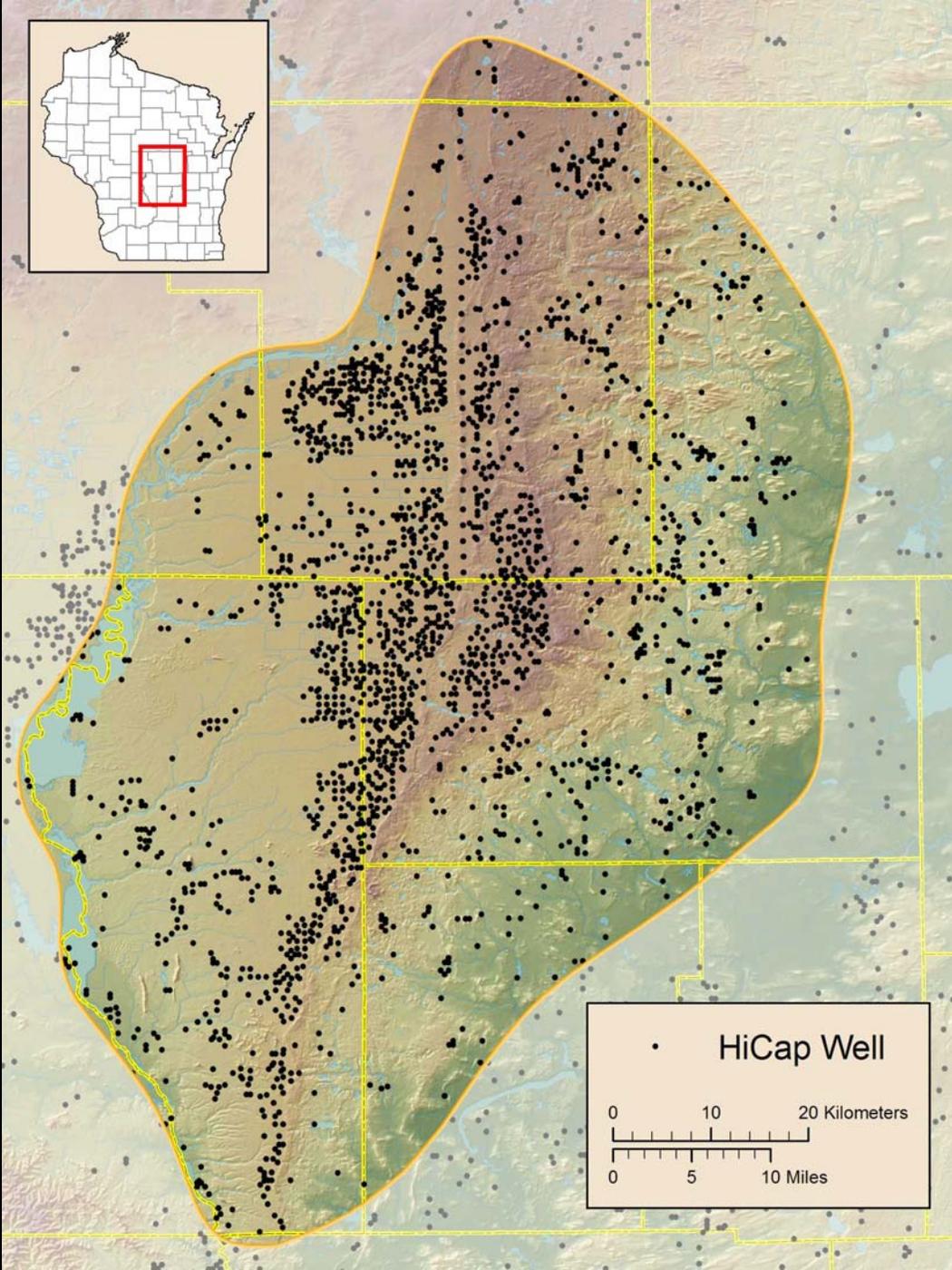
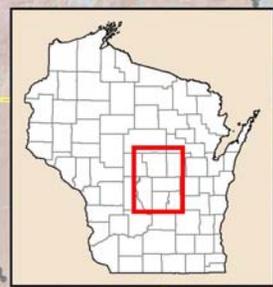
◆ Huron Lake	3.6 ft
◆ Pine Lake (Hancock)	3.2
◆ Fish Lake	2.7
◆ Pleasant Lake	1.5
◆ Burghs	0.9
◆ Pine (Springville)	0.8

Groundwater Flow Model



Model Features:

- Constant Head
- Drain
- River
- Model Grid



• HiCap Well

0 10 20 Kilometers

0 5 10 Miles

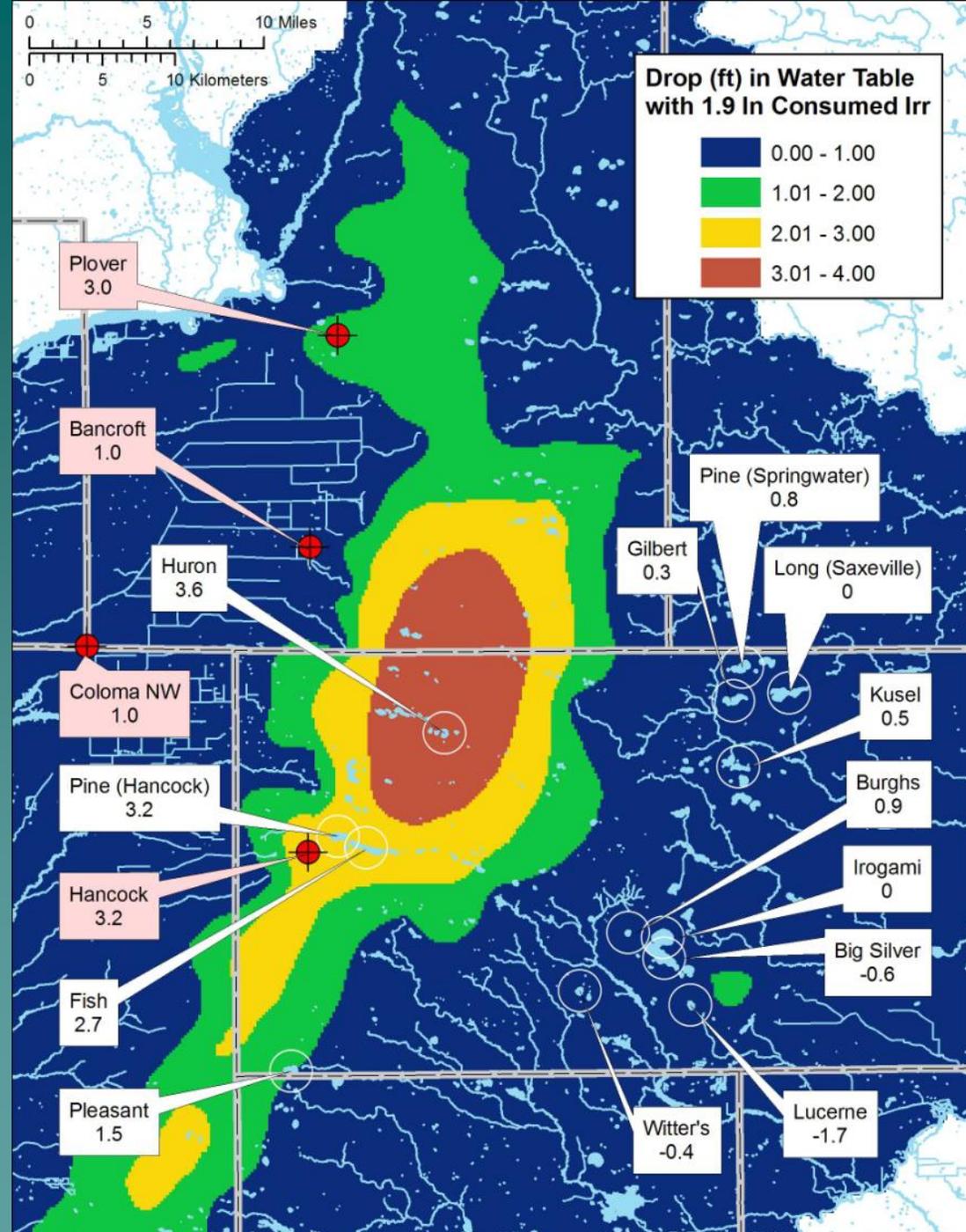
MISSING WATER

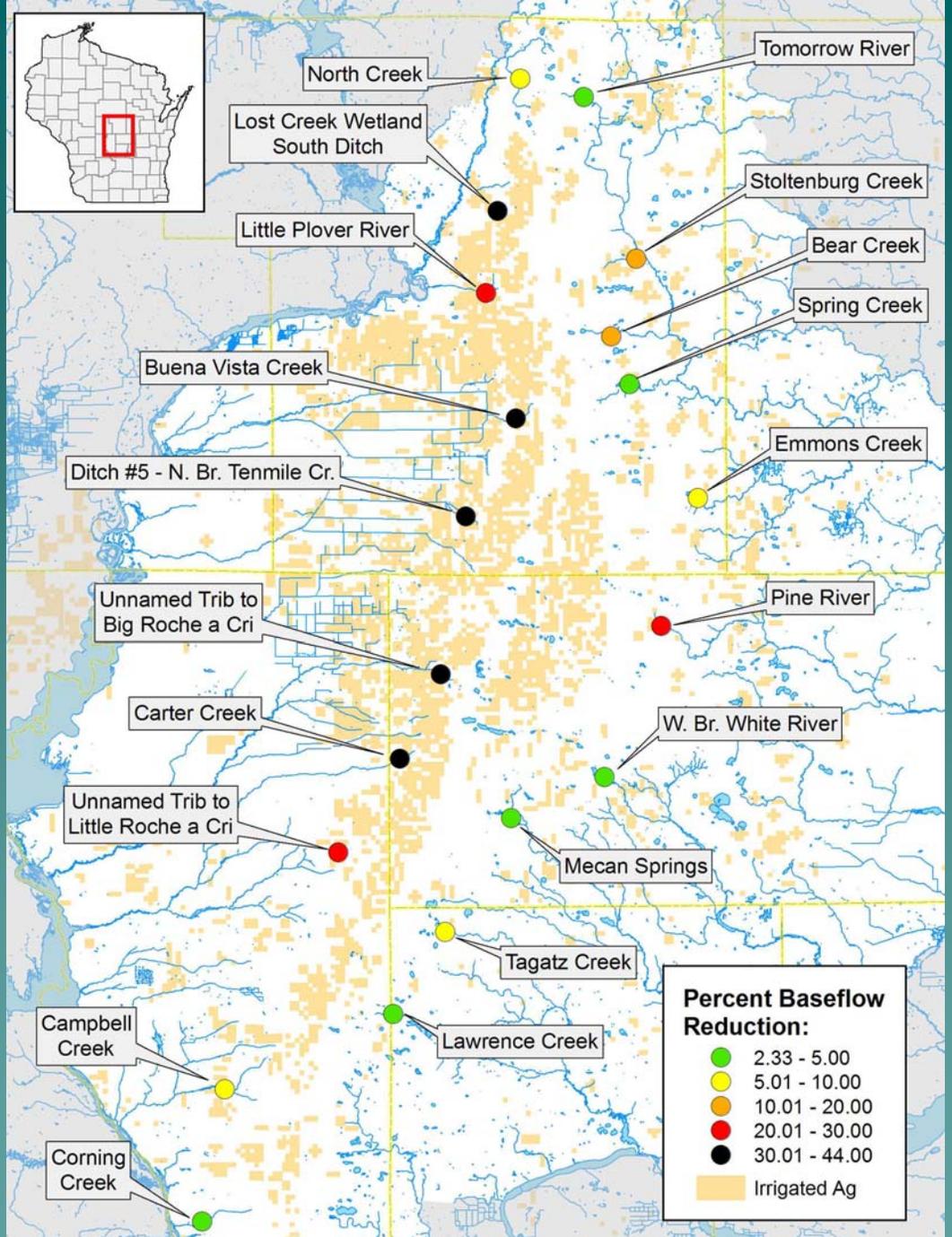
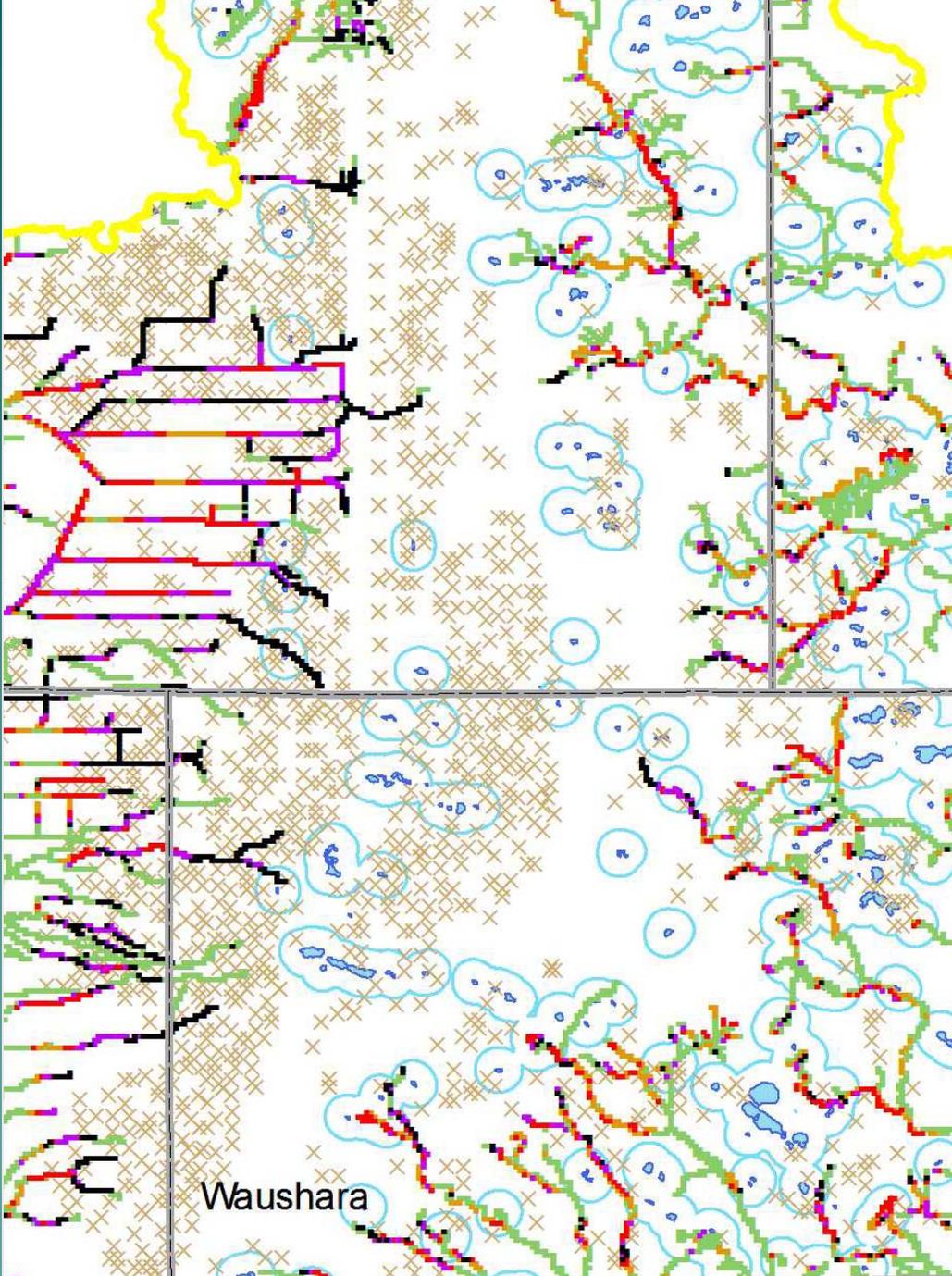
Colors:

Groundwater Model -
With 1.9" average
recharge reduction on
Irrigated land

Boxes:

Statistically estimated

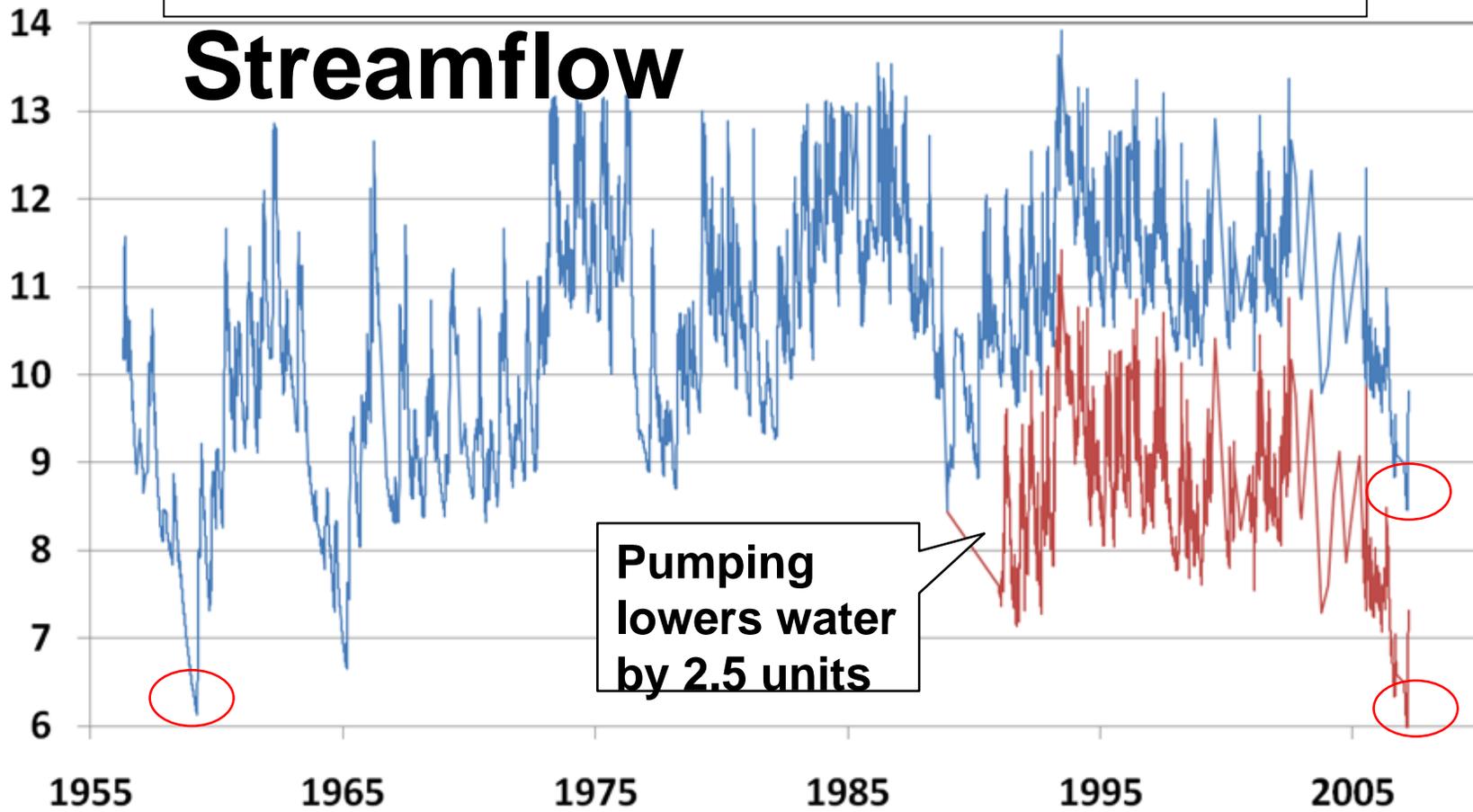




Conclusions for Central Sands

- ◆ Present “dry” weather is not that unusual
- ◆ Water is “missing” from lakes, streams, and groundwater
- ◆ Recharge reduction on irrigated land (due to increased ET) averaging ~ 2” explains missing water in Waushara County
- ◆ Recharge reduction on irrigated land averaging 5.5” explains LPR missing water

Water Level or Streamflow



**Pumping
lowers water
by 2.5 units**

Water Level or Streamflow

