

Submitted to
ASWCC



DETERMINATION OF THE MINIMUM TARGET SATURATED
THICKNESS NEEDED FOR DROUGHT
PROTECTION IN A CRITICAL CELL

by

Paul W. Dutram

and

Richard C. Peralta

Prepared for the Arkansas
Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Authors are Graduate Research Assistant and Assistant
Professor, Water Resources Management Laboratory,
Agricultural Engineering Department,
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful for the assistance of Dr. David B. Marx and Kevin C. Thompson of the Agricultural Statistics Laboratory, University of Arkansas, for the kriging and statistical analyses they provided.

We express appreciation to Mr. Jake Hartz, Jr. and Ms. Miriam Hudson-Courtney for their voluntary assistance in gathering data in the study area. We also appreciate the trust shown by the groundwater users who provided the information needed for the study.

Funding for the project was provided by the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission through the auspices of Dr. Leslie E. Mack, Director of the Water Resources Research Center, and the Agricultural Engineering Department of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	ii
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	v
Introduction	1
1. Selection of the critical cell	2
2. Explanation of universal kriging	2
3. Explanation of AQUISIM	4
4. Selection of the critical subsystem	5
5. Simulation to determine radius of effects of maximum theoretical pumping in the critical cell	5
6. Simulation to determine the effects of pumping in the entire Grand Prairie region on the critical cell	7
7. Well locations and selection of simulated irrigated schedules	9
8. Validation of AQUISIM for computation of point drawdowns . . .	12
9. Determination of aquifer bottom elevations in the critical subsystem	14
10. Identification of the critical well	15
11. The hydraulic gradient of the critical subsystem	18
12. Determination of inputs for the simulation model	18
13. Selection of the maximum acceptable drawdown constraint . . .	20
14. Results of the simulations	20
Summary	26
Literature Cited	28
Appendix 1: Resulting Drawdowns of the Final Simulation Using 1973 Climatological Data	30
Appendix 2: Resulting Drawdowns of the Final Simulation Using 1980 Climatological Data	40

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Well Owners Questionnaire Results	6
Table 2:	Drawdown in Well Number 2 Calculated Using the Theis Equation and AQUISIM for Four Days of Pumping, Assuming an Initially Horizontal Water Table, Uniform Transmissivity of 4050 ft ² /day, and the Pumping Rates of Table 6 (ft)	7
Table 3:	Elevations Above Sea Level of the Aquifer Bottom (ft) . . .	9
Table 4:	1982 Water Table Elevations Above Sea Level in the Center of Each Cell of the Critical Subsystem and in Each Well in the Critical Cell (ft)	10
Table 5:	Elevation Relationships of the Center of Each Cell in the Critical Subsystem and at Each Well in the Critical Cell for the Spring 1982 Groundwater Table (ft)	13
Table 6:	Daily Groundwater Pumping Values for Each Pumping Cell in the Critical Subsystem and for Each Well in the Critical Cell (cu.ft/day)	15
Table 7:	Necessary Initial Saturated Thickness (ft)	17
Table 8:	Ratio of Final to Initial Saturated Thickness	19

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: The Grand Prairie Study Area
- Figure 2: Location of Wells for Simulation to Determine Maximum Distance of Pumping Effects
- Figure 3: The Critical Subsystem
- Figure 4: Well Owners Questionnaire
- Figure 5: Well Locations and Data
- Figure 6: Simulated Daily Rice Irrigation Schedules for 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1980

INTRODUCTION

The Grand Prairie region of Arkansas is underlain by a Quaternary aquifer which is utilized primarily for the irrigation of rice and soybeans. Irrigators have been concerned with wells going dry and with decreased well capacities. In this report the term "drawdown" refers to the distance between an arbitrarily assigned datum at or above the ground surface, and the elevation of the groundwater table. The cumulative drawdown (day to day decrease in the groundwater table elevation) resulting from withdrawal of groundwater from interacting wells has caused yields in some wells to be less than design discharge. Drawdown is a function of the groundwater withdrawal rate and various aquifer characteristics including saturated thickness. The saturated thickness is the difference between the bottom of the aquifer and the groundwater table. If preventing loss of well design capacity during the irrigation season is to be achieved, adequate saturated thickness must be maintained at all well locations.

Computation of the cumulative drawdown in any well within a network of neighboring wells by the Theis formula (Theis, 1935) becomes complicated as the number of wells increases. "Pumping" is used in this report to mean withdrawal of groundwater from an aquifer. The degree of recovery during non-pumping periods is also difficult to calculate. AQUISIM (Verdin, et al, 1981) is a dynamic aquifer computer simulation model which considerably simplifies the computation of cumulative drawdowns. Most groundwater table elevation measurements in this region are made in the spring. The determination of the spring saturated thickness necessary for maintenance of adequate well capacities throughout the irrigation season is, therefore, an important management tool. This paper describes a method for determining

the minimum spring saturated thickness needed to assure groundwater availability in a particular cell. Desirable (target) spring saturated thicknesses for average and dry climatologic conditions are presented. These values can subsequently be used to determine target groundwater levels needed for drought protection.

1. Selection of the critical cell

The Grand Prairie region was divided into cells 3 miles x 3 miles square as shown in Figure 1 (Peralta, et al, 1984). The elevation of the bottom of the Quaternary aquifer was determined for the center of each cell based on elevations reported by Engler, et al (1945) and used by Griffis (1972) and Peralta, et al (1984). The spring 1982 groundwater table elevation for the center of each cell was determined from U. S. Geological Survey data by Peralta, et al (1984). The non-artesian saturated thickness is the distance between the bottom of the aquifer and the groundwater table. The cell with the smallest saturated thickness in the spring of 1982 was selected for examination in this study. This cell, referred to as the critical cell, is located approximately 7.5 miles south of Stuttgart, Arkansas at coordinates I=13, J=9 (Figure 1). The spring 1982 saturated thickness in this cell was approximately 12 feet.

2. Explanation of universal kriging

Universal kriging is an estimation procedure used for automatic contouring of point observations (Olea, 1975). It is based on the theory of regionalized variables. A regionalized variable is any numerical function with a spatial distribution which varies from one place to another with apparent continuity, but the changes of which

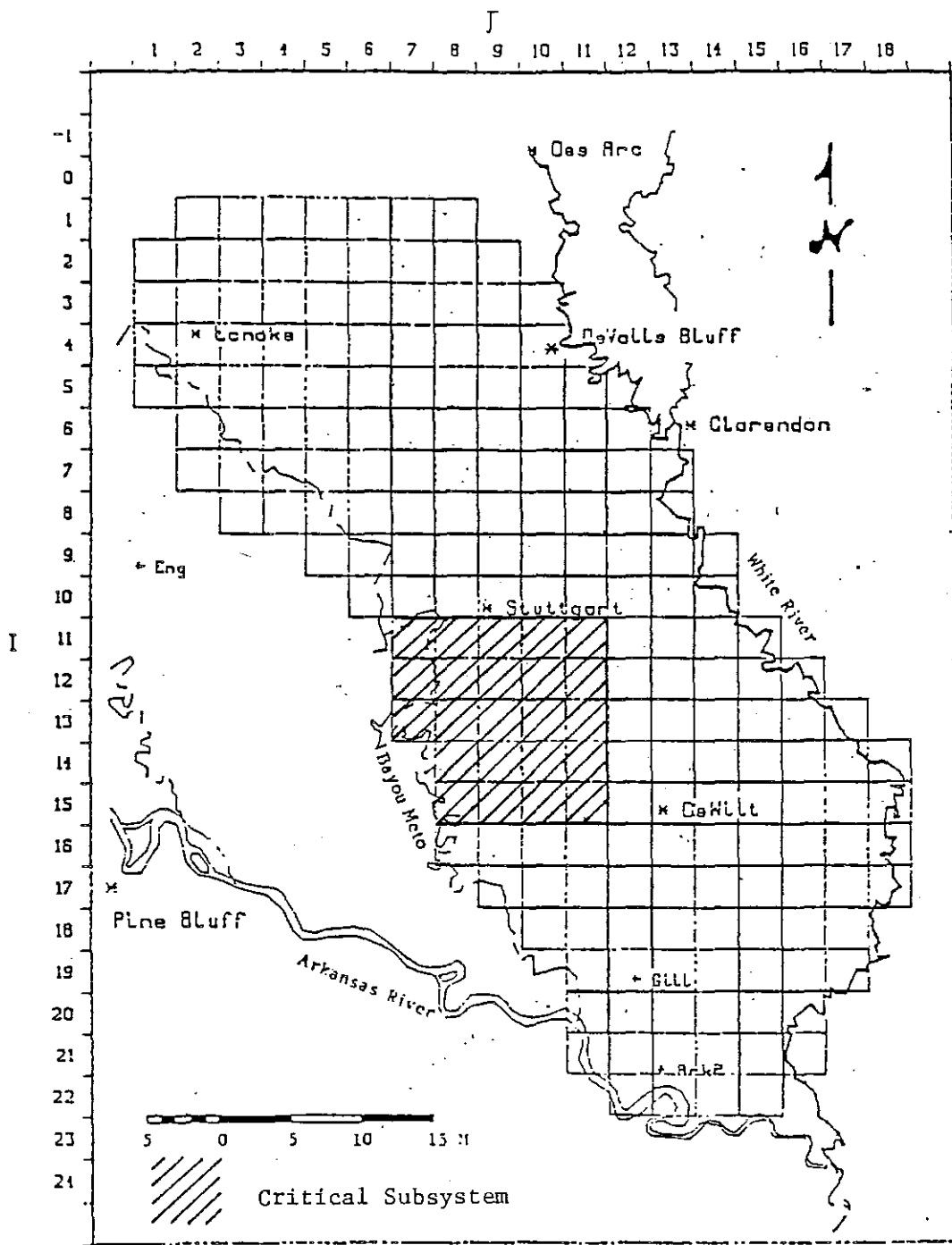


Figure 1 : The Grand Prairie Study Area

cannot be represented by any workable function (Olea, 1975). The variation in the spatial distribution is known as the trend. The aquifer bottom and the water table are trending surfaces, generally represented by point observations, which may be contoured by universal kriging. This method has the advantages of being more reliable and unbiased than other estimation methods (Olea, 1975). Additionally, this method yields the variance of the estimation for every kriged point.

3. Explanation of AQUISIM

AQUISIM performs dynamic simulation in two dimensions of the responses to various stresses in an unconfined (non-artesian) aquifer. It consists of two computer programs, GENERAT and SIMULAT. The model is based on the use of discrete kernel theory. Discrete kernels which represent the unit response to a unit excitation (stress) are generated first by GENERAT. The discrete kernels describe the effect, based on the Theis equation, of a unit of pumping at a particular well on the groundwater level at other points. The number of units of groundwater withdrawal (excitation) at each pumping location is input in SIMULAT. The response at chosen observation locations to those excitations is also determined by SIMULAT. The model computes an average area response to an area excitation, an average area response to a point excitation, and a point response to a point excitation. The areas are square cells of selectable size. The point excitations are withdrawals due to pumping at wells. The point responses are drawdowns in observation wells. The AQUISIM groundwater simulation model has been validated for use in the Grand Prairie (Peralta, et al, 1984) using 3 mile

x 3 mile cells. Values of hydraulic conductivity (270 ft/day) and effective porosity (0.3) chosen for this study are those used in validation of the model (Engler, 1945; Griffis, 1972; Peralta, et al, 1984).

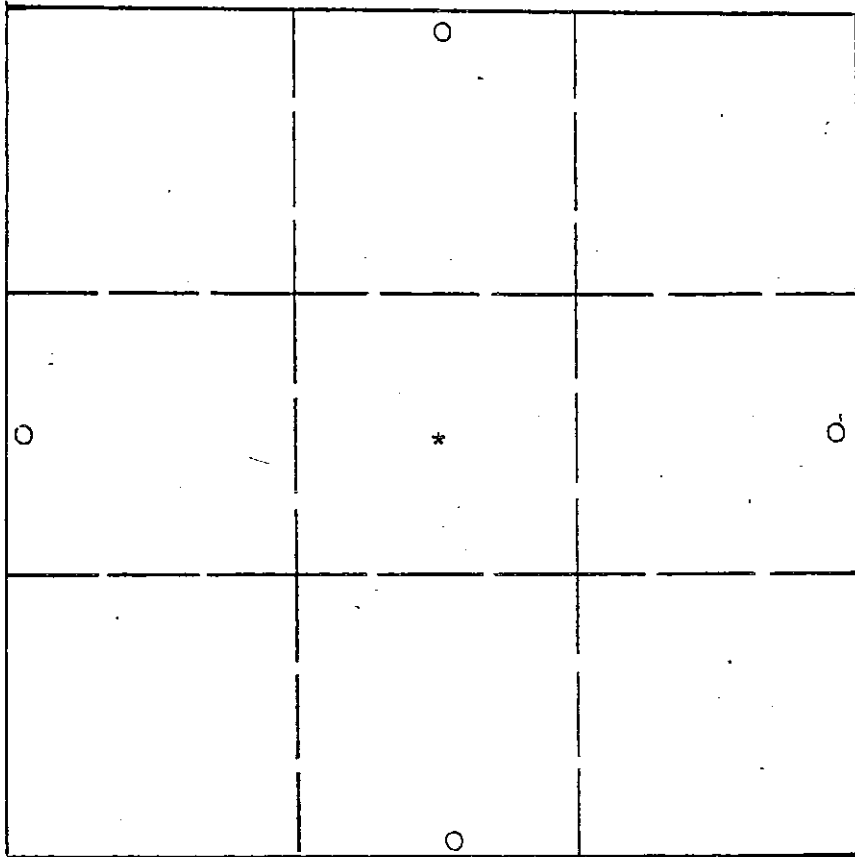
4. Selection of the critical subsystem

To reduce the size and complexity of the simulation, it was decided that a subsystem of cells should be defined consisting of those cells in which pumping had an effect on the critical cell. Examination of the grid shown in Figure 1 reveals that each cell has eight adjacent cells. The critical cell and the eight cells adjacent to it - a 3 x 3 array - was selected for simulation. AQUISIM requires a boundary of constant head cells, therefore, the critical subsystem modeled consists of a 5 x 5 array of cells. The critical subsystem for this study is near the edge of the Quaternary aquifer. Cells I=14, J=7 and I=15, J=7 are not part of the Quaternary aquifer model. They were, therefore, not included in the critical subsystem model, which consists of twenty-three cells (Figure 1).

5. Simulation to determine radius of effects of maximum theoretical pumping in the critical cell

The maximum effect on groundwater levels in the critical cell would result if all the acreage were cropped to rice. In the simulation described in this section, the entire critical cell was hypothetically provided with 750 GPM irrigation pumps, one for each 75 acres.

(AQUISIM does not calculate the point drawdown at an observation point outside the cell containing the excitation well. Due to this limitation a single 9 mile x 9 mile cell containing the 3 x 3 array of the critical cell and its eight adjacent cells was used. Simulated observation points were centered along each of the boundaries (Figure 2).



solid cell = 9 mi. x 9 mi.
 dashed line cells = 3 mi. x 3 mi.
 O = observation point

* 81 equally spaced 750 gpm wells (one well/75acres)

Figure 2: Location of Wells for Simulation to Determine Maximum Distance of Pumping Effects

A layer of constant head cells, required by AQUISIM, was placed around the 9 mile x 9 mile cell. The pumps were simulated to operate simultaneously on a rigorous four day on, two day off schedule for 92 days to simulate a droughty three month irrigation season (June-August) in the Grand Prairie region. (This is similar to the irrigation schedule needed during the dry 1980 growing season.) No decline of the water table resulted at the observation points during the simulation. The effects of pumping in one 3 mile x 3 mile cell, therefore, do not extend any further than the outer boundaries of the adjacent 3 mile x 3 mile cells. Conversely, only pumping in those cells adjacent to the critical cell has any effect on the critical cell. The 5 x 5 critical subsystem (Figure 3) defined in section 4 is therefore large enough to adequately simulate the effects on the critical cell of nearby groundwater withdrawals.

6. Simulation to determine the effects of pumping in the entire region on the critical cell

Pumping in surrounding cells has very little effect on water levels in the critical cell during a one year time span. This was verified by simulation of the entire Grand Prairie region (Figure 1). Monthly pumping values for a climatically average year were used in all except the critical cell. No pumping was simulated in the critical cell. Any change of the water table elevation in the critical cell for this simulation was, therefore, totally a result of pumping in the surrounding cells. Due to the gradient which exists in the vicinity of the critical cell, the simulated water table actually rose in the critical cell throughout the simulated irrigation season. In other words, recharge to the cell was greater than discharge from it. Therefore, drawdowns

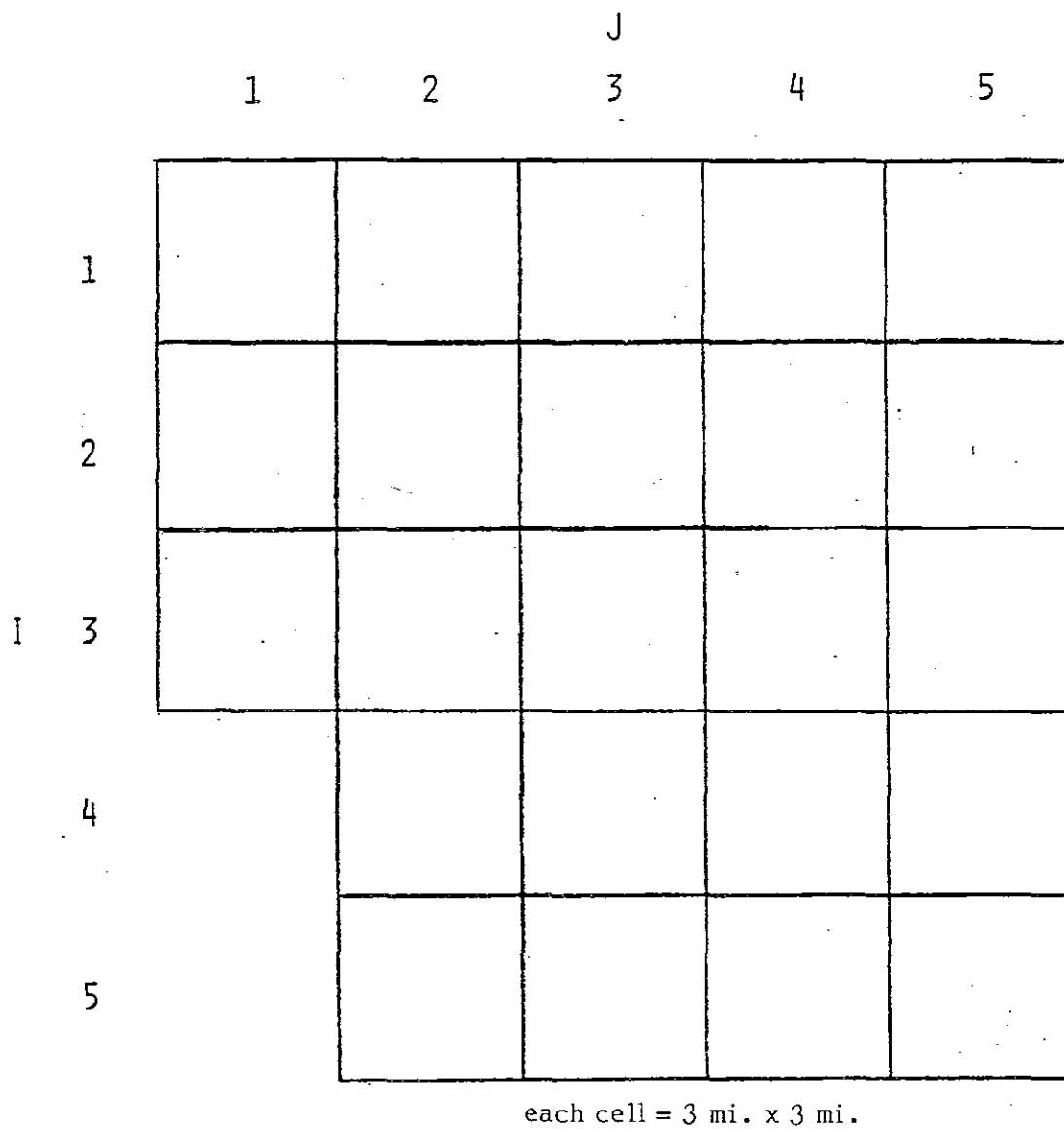


Figure 3: The Critical Subsystem

in the critical cell can be properly simulated using the critical sub-system only. Simulation of the entire Grand Prairie is not needed to predict water level response in the critical cell for a single season.

7. Well locations and selection of simulated irrigation schedules

Information on all domestic and irrigation wells in the critical cell were obtained from a questionnaire distributed to well owners (Figure 4). All well owners pumping from the Quaternary aquifer responded. A summary of pertinent results from the questionnaire is found in Table 1. At the time of the questionnaire, no domestic wells were located in the critical cell. Seven irrigation wells, which pump groundwater from the Quaternary aquifer under normal climatic conditions were identified. The location of each well is shown in Figure 5. In the simulations described later in the report it was assumed that all wells fully penetrated the aquifer.

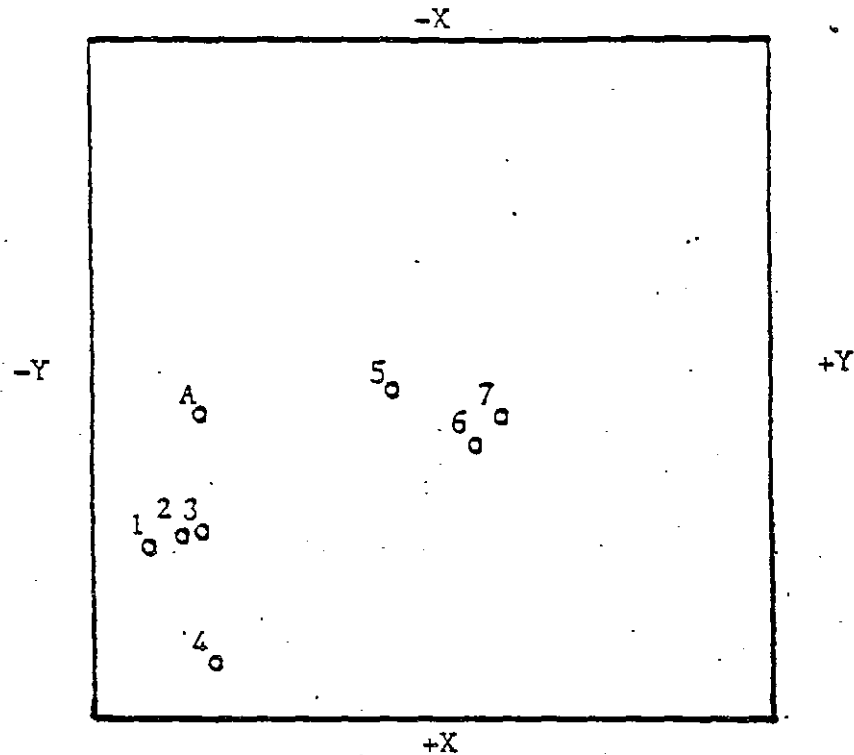
TABLE 1: Well Owners Questionnaire Results

Well #	Yield (GPM)	Diameter (in.)	Acres Normally Irrigated	Acres Irrigated in Drought
1	600	8	*	65
2	900	8	*	95
3	900	24	*	160
4	700	24	80	80
5	500	8	50	50
6	350	10	30	30
7	400	12	40	40

* Used only as supplementary irrigation wells in normal seasons.

1. Please place the number from the top right hand corner of this page on the map at the approximate location of the well you are describing (if you have more than one well, please use a separate questionnaire for each).
2. What is the depth of the bottom of this well from the ground surface?
3. What is the yield of this well?
 _____ gallons per minute
 or _____ gallons per hour
4. What is the diameter of the well casing?
5. What is the purpose of this well (irrigation, domestic, etc.)?
6. If this is an irrigation well, during which months is it operated?
7. What crops and how many acres of each crop normally rely on this well for irrigation water?
8. For each crop, what is the approximate first date of irrigation and the approximate last date of irrigation?
9. During irrigation what is your normal pumping cycle?
 _____ hours on, _____ hours off
 or _____ days on, _____ days off
10. If surface water were not available from reservoirs during a drought season, what crops and how many acres of each crop would rely on this well for irrigation water?
11. What is the horsepower of the pump you use (horsepower shown on the pump's label)?
12. What is the source of energy for your pump?
 _____ electricity _____ diesel
 _____ propane _____ other
13. If your power source is electricity, what electric rate schedule do you operate under during the irrigation season:
 _____ \$/Hp-month, and _____ \$/kw-hr
 off season:
 _____ \$/Hp-month, and _____ \$/kw-hr
14. It may help us to contact you personally if any further assistance is needed. We ask you to provide your name, mailing address, and phone number if you choose to do so. Please feel free to return any comments to us that you may wish.

Figure 4: Well Owners Questionnaire



	well location (ft)*		diameter (in)	capacity (gpm)
	x	y		
1	5238	-7826	8	600
2	5213	-6965	8	900
A	1320	-6600	24	700
3	5189	-6462	24	900
4	7871	-6453	24	700
5	880	-1173	8	500
6	2295	1326	10	350
7	2222	1735	12	400

* measured from the center of the cell

Figure 5 : Well Locations and Data

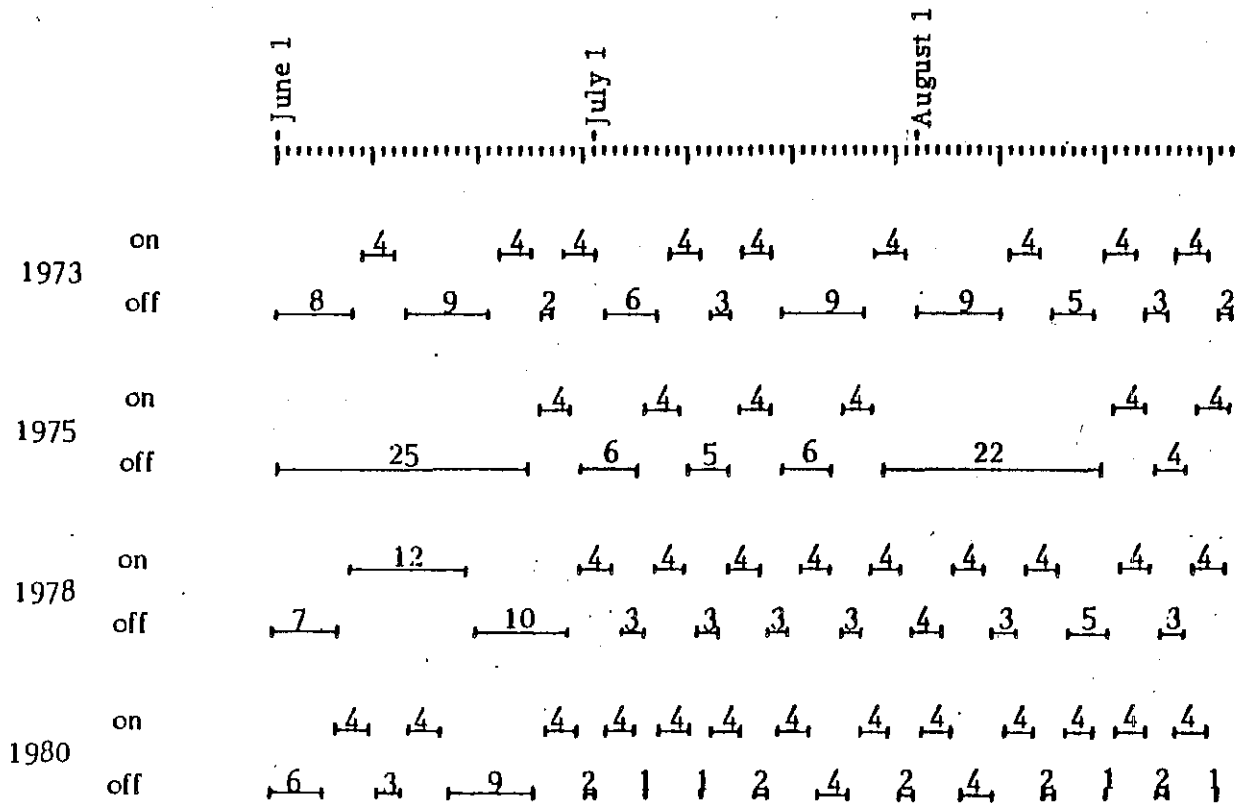
All irrigators were employing a rice-soybean crop rotation scheme. It is possible that all irrigable crop acreage may be cropped to rice simultaneously. Because this practice would require the greatest quantity of irrigation water, the groundwater pumping requirement for each well was determined using simulated daily rice irrigation schedules for the proper acreages (Figure 6). The model used to develop the daily rice irrigation schedules is described in Peralta and Dutram (1984).

Climatologic data for the years 1970-1979 and 1981 were assumed representative of "normal" (non-droughty) years. For those years, the average seasonal pumping requirement was 18.8 inches, which closely approximates the 1973 demand. The pumping requirement is based upon the assumption that some source other than groundwater (i.e. reservoirs) is used for initial flooding of the fields. The non-droughty seasonal pumping requirement ranged from a minimum of 12.5 inches in 1975 to a maximum of 25.6 inches in 1978. Data from 1980 was selected to represent conditions in a droughty season. Therefore, pumping schedules based on 1973, 1975, 1978 and 1980 climatic conditions were used in the groundwater simulations.

Irrigators reported that well supply capacity was adequate in "normal" (non-droughty) years for the reported irrigated acreage. During drought conditions (similar to 1980), however, an additional 700 GPM well is needed at location A (Figure 5) to provide sufficient capacity for the acreage which would require irrigation water.

8. Validation of AQUISIM for computation of point drawdowns

AQUISIM was validated for computation of point drawdowns by comparing its results with those obtained using the Theis equation. Due



Reference: Peralta and Dutram, 1984

Figure 6 : Simulated Daily Rice Irrigation Schedules for 1973, 1975, 1978, and 1980

to limitations of the Theis equation, a uniform transmissivity (4050 ft²/day) and a horizontal water table were used in AQUISIM. The results of this comparison with three adjacent wells (wells 1, 2, and 3 of the critical cell), for four days of continuous and uniform pumping are found in Table 2. Column 5 of the table shows the Theis estimate of the total drawdown in well number 2 resulting from pumping in wells 1, 2, and 3. Column 6 shows the AQUISIM estimate for the same hypothetical operation.

TABLE 2: Drawdown in Well Number 2 Calculated Using the Theis Equation and AQUISIM for Four Days of Pumping, Assuming an Initially Horizontal Water Table, Uniform Transmissivity of 4050 ft.²/day, and the Pumping Rates of Table 6.

as a result of pumping in Well #	CALCULATED DRAWDOWN (FT.)				
	Theis equation				AQUISIM
	1	2	3	1+2+3	1+2+3
Day					
1	0.0	42.7	5.5E-03	42.7	42.6
2	3.0E-04	45.0	0.1	45.1	45.1
3	4.3E-03	46.4	0.3	46.7	46.7
4	1.7E-02	47.4	0.6	48.0	47.9

9. Determination of aquifer bottom elevations in the critical subsystem

Region-wide kriging of the bottom of the aquifer assigns a single elevation value to the center of each cell. Because the bottom is an irregular surface, that single value cannot with complete accuracy represent the actual bottom topography. The bottom of the aquifer in the critical subsystem was, therefore, kriged using data obtained from

Arkansas Reports of Water Well Construction and from United States Geological Survey records for that area. Aquifer bottom values for 112 locations in the critical subsystem were obtained. The aquifer bottom elevation above sea level for the center of each cell in the critical subsystem and each well in the critical cell is given in Table 3.

10. Identification of the critical well

Of the well sites considered, the kriged elevation of the bottom of the aquifer is equally high at several wells (Table 3). The 1982 water table elevations in the center of each cell of the critical subsystem and in each well in the critical cell are shown in Table 4. Assuming the slope of the water table in the critical subsystem will remain fairly constant over time, the saturated thickness will be thinnest under well seven.

Well seven was designated the "critical well". This is the well which, in a management scenario, will most likely be monitored to estimate the saturated thickness in the critical cell if no other observation wells are drilled. The sum of the initial saturated thickness and the aquifer bottom elevation of each well site was used as the initial water table elevation in the simulations. The kriged elevation of the aquifer bottom in the center of the critical cell is six feet higher than the kriged elevation of the aquifer bottom at the critical well (Table 3). The elevation of the sloping water table at well seven and at the center of the critical cell is approximately the same. Thus, the minimum saturated thickness needed in the center of the cell is six feet less than that needed at well seven.

TABLE 3: Elevations Above Sea Level of the Aquifer Bottom (ft)

		cells				
		J				
		1	2	3	4	5
I	1	63	90	70	80	70
	2	85	100	87	65	62
	3	95	96	106	75	67
	4		70	60	67	67
	5		45	80	80	50

wells							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A
89	90	90	83	100	100	100	100

TABLE 4: 1982 Water Table Elevations Above Sea Level
in the Center of Each Cell of the Critical
Subsystem and in Each Well in the Critical
Cell (ft)

		cells				
		J				
		1	2	3	4	5
I	1	144	127	112	107	108
	2	147	131	114	104	102
	3	154	137	117	102	97
	4		148	123	103	96
	5		158	136	111	102

		wells						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A	
129	129	128	129	121	118	117	126	

11. The hydraulic gradient of the critical subsystem

The hydraulic gradient of the critical subsystem shown in Table 4 was the same for the beginning of each simulation. To accomplish this, elevation relationships (Table 5) of the spring 1982 groundwater table at all wells in the critical cell and at the centers of all cells in the critical subsystem were determined from Table 4 in the following manner. The cell with the highest 1982 water table elevation at its center, cell I=5, J=2, was assigned a value of zero. The difference between the 1982 water table elevation at the center of each cell and the water table elevation in cell I=5, J=2 is the elevation relationship for each cell. Similarly, the difference between the 1982 water table elevation at each well in the critical cell and the water table elevation in cell I=5, J=2 is the elevation relationship for each well.

In sections 11-14, drawdown refers to the distance between a horizontal datum, 300 feet above sea level, and the groundwater table elevation. As input, AQUISIM requires the initial drawdown in each cell and at each observation point. The cell with the highest water table elevation has the smallest initial drawdown. The drawdown in the other cells and at each observation point is greater by the amount of the elevation relationship value. Therefore, the elevation relationships are positive values.

12. Determination of inputs for the simulation model

An initial saturated thickness under the critical well (well 7) was arbitrarily selected and added to the aquifer bottom elevation at that location. This value was subtracted from 300 feet to establish the

initial (spring) drawdown in the critical well. From the elevation relationships in Table 5 it can be seen that the initial drawdown in the critical well (well 7) is 41 feet greater (the elevation is 41 feet smaller) than the initial drawdown in cell I=5, J=2. The initial drawdown in all other cells and wells is determined by adding their elevation relationship value to the initial drawdown value in Cell I=5, J=2.

Subtracting the aquifer bottom elevation from the elevation datum (300 ft) yields the maximum possible physically feasible drawdown value for each cell and well. The initial saturated thickness beneath each cell and well is determined by subtracting its initial drawdown value from its maximum possible drawdown value. Multiplying the saturated thickness beneath each cell by the hydraulic conductivity (270 ft/day) produces the transmissivity value for each cell.

TABLE 5: Elevation Relationships at the Center of Each Cell in the Critical Subsystem and at Each Well in the Critical Cell for the Spring 1982 Groundwater Table (ft)

		cells					wells							
		J												
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A
I	1	14	31	46	51	50	29	29	30	29	37	40	41	32
	2	11	27	44	54	56								
	3	4	21	41	56	61								
	4		10	35	55	62								
	5		0	22	47	56								

Simulations which estimated the annual pumping values for each cell were performed for each year from 1972 through 1982 by Peralta, et al (1984). The percent of pumping attributable to each month was determined by Peralta and Dutram (1984). From that data, monthly pumping values for each cell adjacent to the critical cell were determined. Those monthly values were divided by the number of days per month to yield an average daily pumping value for each cell adjacent to the critical cell (Table 6). The I,J cell coordinates in Table 6 correspond to those in Figure 3. The daily pumping values in the adjacent cells were entered as distributed excitations, i.e. withdrawals taken uniformly from the entire area of the cell. The sum of the responses in the critical cell to point excitations in the critical cell and to distributed excitations in the adjacent cells represents the total response to all pumping which affects the critical cell. In the simulation, irrigation wells in the critical cell were pumped according to the requirements of the daily rice irrigation schedule for the appropriate year. Well A was pumped only for the drought simulation (1980). In order to simulate the maximum drawdowns possible, all wells were pumped simultaneously in the simulation. All simulated pumping wells (excitation points) were also simulated observation points since the drawdowns in the wells resulting from pumping were desired. The simulation was run from April 1, the approximate date of spring water table measurements in the region, through August 31, the end of the irrigation season.

13. Selection of the maximum acceptable drawdown constraint

In the simulations the maximum acceptable seasonal drawdown in a

TABLE 6: Daily Groundwater Pumping Values for Each Pumping Cell in the Critical Subsystem and for Each Well in the Critical Cell (cu.ft./day)

		cells			
		J			
		2	3	4	
June 1973	I	2	0.8440E+06	0.8363E+06	0.7970E+06
		3	0.7183E+06	*	0.7107E+06
		4	**	0.7460E+06	0.8363E+06
July 1973	I	2	0.5900E+06	0.5845E+06	0.5571E+06
		3	0.5023E+06	*	0.4968E+06
		4	**	0.5213E+06	0.5845E+06
August 1973	I	2	0.7219E+06	0.7152E+06	0.6816E+06
		3	0.6142E+06	*	0.6077E+06
		4	**	0.6377E+06	0.7152E+06
June 1975	I	2	0.6767E+06	0.6700E+06	0.6390E+06
		3	0.5757E+06	*	0.5697E+06
		4	**	0.5977E+06	0.6700E+06
July 1975	I	2	0.4729E+06	0.4684E+06	0.4465E+06
		3	0.4023E+06	*	0.3981E+06
		4	**	0.4177E+06	0.4684E+06
August 1975	I	2	0.5787E+06	0.5729E+06	0.5465E+06
		3	0.4923E+06	*	0.4871E+06
		4	**	0.5110E+06	0.5729E+06
June 1978	I	2	0.1287E+07	0.1274E+07	0.1215E+07
		3	0.1095E+07	*	0.1083E+07
		4	**	0.1137E+07	0.1274E+07
July 1978	I	2	0.8990E+06	0.8906E+06	0.8490E+06
		3	0.7652E+06	*	0.7571E+06
		4	**	0.7948E+06	0.8906E+06
August 1978	I	2	0.1100E+07	0.1090E+07	0.1039E+07
		3	0.9365E+06	*	0.9265E+06
		4	**	0.9726E+06	0.1090E+07
June 1980	I	2	0.1588E+07	0.1573E+07	0.1499E+07
		3	0.1351E+07	*	0.1336E+07
		4	**	0.1403E+07	0.1573E+07
July 1980	I	2	0.1110E+07	0.1099E+07	0.1048E+07
		3	0.9445E+06	*	0.9342E+06
		4	**	0.9806E+06	0.1099E+07
August 1980	I	2	0.1358E+07	0.1345E+07	0.1282E+07
		3	0.1155E+07	*	0.1143E+07
		4	**	0.1200E+07	0.1345E+07

*critical cell

**constant head cell

wells							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	A
1.15E+05	1.73E+05	1.73E+05	1.35E+05	9.62E+04	6.74E+04	7.70E+04	1.35E+05

well was that value which would leave one-third of that well's initial saturated thickness remaining. This was done for the following reasons. For the sake of efficiency, the maximum seasonal drawdown in a pumping well should not exceed approximately two-thirds of the initial design saturated thickness (Johnson, 1966; McWhorter and Sunada, 1977). Since the range of the estimate of the bottom elevation in the center of the critical cell is ± 13 feet at the 95% confidence interval, allowing seasonal drawdowns of only two-thirds the initial saturated thickness provides a margin of error to compensate for uncertain knowledge of the bottom elevation.

Two-thirds of the initial saturated thickness in each well was added to the initial drawdown in each well to calculate the maximum acceptable drawdown in each well. If a simulation resulted in a drawdown greater than the maximum acceptable drawdown in any well, a new simulation was performed. For the subsequent simulation, initial water table elevations were uniformly increased (to maintain the 1982 hydraulic gradient of the critical subsystem). Revised initial drawdowns, saturated thicknesses, transmissivities, and maximum acceptable drawdowns were computed. This procedure was repeated until the simulated maximum drawdown was less than the maximum acceptable drawdown for all wells.

14. Results of the simulations

The resulting drawdowns of the final simulation using 1973 climatological data are found in Appendix 1. These drawdowns represent the difference in elevation between the datum elevation and the elevation of the water table. For time period 1 (day 1), the initial drawdown at

the critical well (number seven) is 185 feet. This corresponds to an April 1 water table elevation of 115 feet and a saturated thickness of 15 feet. The maximum acceptable drawdown in this well is 195 feet, i.e. the initial drawdown (185 feet) plus two-thirds the initial saturated thickness (10 feet). In the simulation, no groundwater pumping occurred through day 69, by which time the water table had risen slightly. Simulated pumping commenced on day 70 and continued for four days during which time the drawdown increased to 193.88 feet. Upon cessation of pumping, the water table in the vicinity of the well began recovery which continued until the next period of irrigation pumping. This pumping and recovery cycle continued until the end of the simulation period on day 153 (August 31).

The greatest simulated drawdown at well seven amounted to 195.14 feet and occurred on day 151. The difference between this value, to the nearest foot, and the initial drawdown of 185 feet is 10 feet. Since 10 feet is two-thirds of the initial saturated thickness of 15 feet, a 15 foot initial saturated thickness at well seven is adequate to maintain sufficient well capacity during climatological conditions such as those occurring in 1973. All other wells were evaluated in the same way.

Since well seven has been designated the critical well, the desirable spring saturated thickness at well seven is shown in Table 7. The minimum desirable saturated thickness necessary in the center of the critical cell is also found in Table 7. Table 7 also shows values of 15 ft, 16 ft, and 19 ft for climatic conditions of 1975, 1978, and 1980 respectively. Simulated drawdowns for the 1980 irrigation season are found in Appendix 2. For all years, the ratio of final/initial saturated thickness was greater than 1/3 for all wells (Table 8).

TABLE 7: Necessary Initial Saturated Thickness

	Saturated Thickness (ft)	
	Well Seven	Center of Critical Cell
Minimum (1975)	15	9
Mean (1973)	15	9
Maximum (1978)	16	10
Drought (1980)	19	13

The saturated thicknesses determined by this study are smaller than those which would be necessary under conditions of a more level water table gradient. The water table gradient across the critical cell is approximately 1:1100 (20 feet in 4.2 miles) when measured along a south-west to northeast course. The gradient effectively causes increased flow into the cone of depression of a pumping well. This results in less drawdown than would result in an area with a horizontal water table.

It should be emphasized that the reported results are dependent on assumed pumping capacities, information on existing wells, and kriged estimates of aquifer bottom elevations. The range of the estimate of the bottom elevation in the center of the critical cell is ± 13 feet at the 95% confidence interval. The aquifer bottom elevation estimates are the best that can be made without additional borings. In addition, changes in irrigated acreage and pumping rates, or addition and deletion of wells in the critical cell would produce different results.

TABLE 8: Ratio Of Final To Initial Saturated Thickness

	Well #	Final Saturated Thickness	Initial Saturated Thickness	Ratio, Final/Initial Saturated Thickness
1973	1	16	38	0.42
	2	12	36	0.33
	3	14	36	0.39
	4	29	44	0.66
	5	7	19	0.37
	6	7	16	0.44
	7	5	15	0.33
1975	1	16	38	0.42
	2	14	37	0.38
	3	16	36	0.44
	4	30	44	0.68
	5	7	19	0.37
	6	7	16	0.44
	7	5	15	0.33
1978	1	17	39	0.44
	2	13	38	0.34
	3	15	37	0.41
	4	30	45	0.67
	5	8	20	0.40
	6	8	17	0.47
	7	6	16	0.38
1980	1	22	42	0.52
	2	14	41	0.34
	3	18	40	0.45
	4	33	48	0.69
	5	12	23	0.52
	6	11	20	0.55
	7	9	19	0.47
	A	14	28	0.50

SUMMARY

The concept of reasonable use is a major facet of Arkansas groundwater law. One perception of reasonable use of groundwater is that use which permits interacting wells to maintain their design discharge capacity throughout the year. Assuring that capability requires insuring that an adequate saturated thickness exists throughout the year. In Arkansas, most water table elevation measurements are made in the spring, prior to the irrigation season. For agricultural areas, the most practical way of assuring that an adequate saturated thickness exists throughout the year, is to assure that there is a satisfactory spring saturated thickness.

This report presents a method for determining the springtime saturated thickness that must exist in a particular cell in order to insure adequate groundwater availability even during a droughty irrigation season. This is a powerful management tool which can be utilized in the design of target groundwater levels for drought protection. (A discussion of the target level approach to groundwater management in Arkansas is presented by Peralta and Peralta, 1984).

A dynamic computer model was used to simulate water table response to Quaternary groundwater withdrawals in existing wells within a particular 3 mile by 3 mile portion of the Grand Prairie. Simulations were performed to determine the minimum desirable spring saturated thickness (i.e., target saturated thickness) for non-droughty and droughty irrigation seasons. The target saturated thickness for the center of the examined cell is 9-10 feet for non-droughty seasons and 13 feet for a droughty season. These values are based on the assumptions: that no new wells will be drilled in the Quaternary aquifer in that cell, that the acreages currently being irri-

gated by groundwater will continue to be irrigated, and that existing wells are fully penetrating.

Based on water elevations reported by the USGS, the saturated thickness which existed in the center of this cell in the spring of 1982 is estimated to be 12 feet. These elevations are calculated using the ground surface elevation at an observation well. The ground elevation is estimated from topographic maps that have a 5 foot contour interval. For this reason alone a water table elevation estimate may be as much as 5 feet in error.

It is predicted (Peralta et al, 1984) that the saturated thickness in this cell will decline as much as 5 feet by 1992, if current groundwater withdrawal rates continue. The continuing availability of adequate Quaternary groundwater in this cell is dependent on future water needs, and groundwater usage, and on future rules or laws for water management.

LITERATURE CITED

- Engler, Kyle D., David G. Thompson, and Raphael G. Kazmann, 1945. Groundwater Supplies for Rice Irrigation in the Grand Prairie Region, Arkansas. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Bulletin No. 457, 56 pp.
- Griffis, Carl L., 1972. Groundwater - surface water integration study in the Grand Prairie of Arkansas. Arkansas Water Resources Research Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Publication No. 11, 28 pp.
- Johnson Division, Universal Oil Products Company, 1966. Groundwater and Wells. St. Paul, Minnesota, p. 108.
- McWhorter, D., and D. K. Sunada, 1977. Groundwater Hydrology and Hydraulics. Water Resources Publications, Fort Collins, Colorado, p. 153.
- Olea, Ricardo A., 1975. Optimum Mapping Techniques Using Regionalized Variable Theory. Kansas Geological Survey, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 137 pp.
- Olea, Ricardo, A., and J. E. Brentano, 1981. Design of an Observation Well Network with an Application to Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 2. Kansas Geological Survey, Lawrence, Kansas.
- Peralta, R., and P. W. Dutram, 1984. Assessment of Potential Irrigation Needs in the Bayou Meto Watershed. Arkansas Agricultural Experiment, Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Report Series No. 285.
- Peralta, R. C., and A. W. Peralta, 1984. Using Target Levels to Develop a Sustained Yield Pumping Strategy in Arkansas, a Riparian Rights State. Special Report in the Arkansas State Water Plan. Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas.

LITERATURE CITED (continued)

- Peralta, R., A. Yazdanian, P. Killian and R. N. Shulstad, 1984. Future Quaternary Groundwater Accessibility in the Grand Prairie - 1992. University of Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. In press.
- Theis, C. V., 1935. The Lowering of the Piezometric Surface and the Rate and Discharge of a Well Using Groundwater Storage. Transactions, American Geophysical Union, 16:519-524.
- Verdin, K. L., H. J. Morel-Seytoux and T. M. Illangasekare, 1981. User's manual for AQUISIM: Fortran IV programs for discrete kernels generation and for simulation of an isolated aquifer behavior in two dimensions. HYDROWAR Program, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, 200 pp.

APPENDIX 1: Resulting Drawdowns of the Final Simulation
Using 1973 Climatological Data

Daily Well Drawdowns (April 1 - August 31, 1973)

well number

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
+ TIME = 1	0.17300E 03	0.17300E 03	0.17400E 03	0.17300E 03	0.18100E 03	0.18400E 03	0.18500E 03
+ TIME = 2	0.17300E 03	0.17300E 03	0.17400E 03	0.17300E 03	0.18100E 03	0.18400E 03	0.18500E 03
+ TIME = 3	0.17300E 03	0.17300E 03	0.17400E 03	0.17300E 03	0.18100E 03	0.18400E 03	0.18500E 03
+ TIME = 4	0.17300E 03	0.17300E 03	0.17400E 03	0.17300E 03	0.18100E 03	0.18400E 03	0.18500E 03
+ TIME = 5	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 6	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 7	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 8	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 9	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 10	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 11	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 12	0.17299E 03	0.17299E 03	0.17399E 03	0.17299E 03	0.18099E 03	0.18399E 03	0.18499E 03
+ TIME = 13	0.17298E 03	0.17298E 03	0.17398E 03	0.17298E 03	0.18098E 03	0.18398E 03	0.18498E 03
+ TIME = 14	0.17298E 03	0.17298E 03	0.17398E 03	0.17298E 03	0.18098E 03	0.18398E 03	0.18498E 03
+ TIME = 15	0.17298E 03	0.17298E 03	0.17398E 03	0.17298E 03	0.18098E 03	0.18398E 03	0.18498E 03
+ TIME = 16	0.17298E 03	0.17298E 03	0.17398E 03	0.17298E 03	0.18098E 03	0.18398E 03	0.18498E 03

+ TIME = 55 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 56 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 57 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 58 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 59 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 60 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 61 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 62 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 63 0.17293E 03 0.17293E 03 0.17393E 03 0.17293E 03 0.18093E 03 0.18393E 03 0.18493E 03
+ TIME = 64 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 65 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 66 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 67 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 68 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 69 0.17292E 03 0.17292E 03 0.17392E 03 0.17292E 03 0.18092E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18492E 03
+ TIME = 70 0.18507E 03 0.19130E 03 0.18932E 03 0.18485E 03 0.19100E 03 0.19009E 03 0.19265E 03
+ TIME = 71 0.19280E 03 0.19255E 03 0.19054E 03 0.18558E 03 0.19160E 03 0.19144E 03 0.19322E 03
+ TIME = 72 0.19337E 03 0.19342E 03 0.19136E 03 0.18600E 03 0.19190E 03 0.19100E 03 0.19360E 03

+ TIME = 73 0.19375E 03 0.19411E 03 0.19200E 03 0.18630E 03 0.19211E 03 0.19200E 03 0.19308E 03
+ TIME = 74 0.18188E 03 0.17630E 03 0.17712E 03 0.17460E 03 0.18212E 03 0.18532E 03 0.18637E 03
+ TIME = 75 0.17437E 03 0.17555E 03 0.17634E 03 0.17406E 03 0.18173E 03 0.18496E 03 0.18598E 03
+ TIME = 76 0.17398E 03 0.17510E 03 0.17590E 03 0.17300E 03 0.18154E 03 0.18475E 03 0.18576E 03
+ TIME = 77 0.17376E 03 0.17480E 03 0.17561E 03 0.17364E 03 0.18143E 03 0.18461E 03 0.18562E 03
+ TIME = 78 0.17362E 03 0.17457E 03 0.17540E 03 0.17353E 03 0.18135E 03 0.18451E 03 0.18552E 03
+ TIME = 79 0.17352E 03 0.17439E 03 0.17525E 03 0.17345E 03 0.18129E 03 0.18444E 03 0.18544E 03
+ TIME = 80 0.17344E 03 0.17425E 03 0.17512E 03 0.17339E 03 0.18124E 03 0.18438E 03 0.18538E 03
+ TIME = 81 0.17338E 03 0.17413E 03 0.17502E 03 0.17334E 03 0.18121E 03 0.18433E 03 0.18534E 03
+ TIME = 82 0.17334E 03 0.17404E 03 0.17493E 03 0.17330E 03 0.18118E 03 0.18430E 03 0.18530E 03
+ TIME = 83 0.18545E 03 0.19234E 03 0.19026E 03 0.18521E 03 0.19132E 03 0.19124E 03 0.19299E 03
+ TIME = 84 0.19314E 03 0.19352E 03 0.19143E 03 0.18591E 03 0.19182E 03 0.19176E 03 0.19355E 03
+ TIME = 85 0.19370E 03 0.19433E 03 0.19220E 03 0.18632E 03 0.19210E 03 0.19210E 03 0.19390E 03
+ TIME = 86 0.19405E 03 0.19496E 03 0.19279E 03 0.18660E 03 0.19230E 03 0.19236E 03 0.19416E 03
+ TIME = 87 0.18216E 03 0.17711E 03 0.17786E 03 0.17489E 03 0.18230E 03 0.18559E 03 0.18663E 03
+ TIME = 88 0.17463E 03 0.17631E 03 0.17705E 03 0.17434E 03 0.18190E 03 0.18521E 03 0.18623E 03
+ TIME = 89 0.18638E 03 0.19422E 03 0.19198E 03 0.18600E 03 0.19187E 03 0.19196E 03 0.19373E 03
+ TIME = 90 0.19388E 03 0.19512E 03 0.19288E 03 0.18656E 03 0.19226E 03 0.19236E 03 0.19415E 03

+ TIME = 91 0.19430E 03 0.19574E 03 0.19347E 03 0.18607E 03 0.19248E 03 0.19262E 03 0.19442E 03
+ TIME = 92 0.19457E 03 0.19623E 03 0.19393E 03 0.18709E 03 0.19263E 03 0.19281E 03 0.19461E 03
+ TIME = 93 0.18261E 03 0.17825E 03 0.17890E 03 0.17532E 03 0.18258E 03 0.18599E 03 0.18704E 03
+ TIME = 94 0.17504E 03 0.17736E 03 0.17800E 03 0.17473E 03 0.18216E 03 0.18557E 03 0.18659E 03
+ TIME = 95 0.17459E 03 0.17680E 03 0.17746E 03 0.17443E 03 0.18194E 03 0.18532E 03 0.18633E 03
+ TIME = 96 0.17433E 03 0.17639E 03 0.17708E 03 0.17424E 03 0.18180E 03 0.18514E 03 0.18615E 03
+ TIME = 97 0.17415E 03 0.17607E 03 0.17680E 03 0.17410E 03 0.18169E 03 0.18501E 03 0.18601E 03
+ TIME = 98 0.17401E 03 0.17582E 03 0.17657E 03 0.17400E 03 0.18162E 03 0.18491E 03 0.18591E 03
+ TIME = 99 0.18606E 03 0.19399E 03 0.19179E 03 0.18585E 03 0.19172E 03 0.19180E 03 0.19355E 03
+ TIME =100 0.19370E 03 0.19506E 03 0.19285E 03 0.18652E 03 0.19219E 03 0.19228E 03 0.19406E 03
+ TIME =101 0.19421E 03 0.19578E 03 0.19355E 03 0.18690E 03 0.19245E 03 0.19259E 03 0.19438E 03
+ TIME =102 0.19453E 03 0.19634E 03 0.19407E 03 0.18716E 03 0.19263E 03 0.19282E 03 0.19461E 03
+ TIME =103 0.18261E 03 0.17841E 03 0.17908E 03 0.17542E 03 0.18260E 03 0.18602E 03 0.18706E 03
+ TIME =104 0.17506E 03 0.17756E 03 0.17821E 03 0.17406E 03 0.18219E 03 0.18562E 03 0.18663E 03
+ TIME =105 0.17463E 03 0.17702E 03 0.17769E 03 0.17457E 03 0.18198E 03 0.18538E 03 0.18638E 03
+ TIME =106 0.18653E 03 0.19502E 03 0.19273E 03 0.18632E 03 0.19201E 03 0.19219E 03 0.19394E 03
+ TIME =107 0.19409E 03 0.19596E 03 0.19368E 03 0.18692E 03 0.19243E 03 0.19261E 03 0.19439E 03
+ TIME =108 0.19454E 03 0.19659E 03 0.19429E 03 0.18725E 03 0.19266E 03 0.19288E 03 0.19467E 03

+ TIME =109 0.19482E 03 0.19708E 03 0.19475E 03 0.18748E 03 0.19282E 03 0.19308E 03 0.19487E 03
+ TIME =110 0.18287E 03 0.17909E 03 0.17971E 03 0.17572E 03 0.18278E 03 0.18626E 03 0.18730E 03
+ TIME =111 0.17529E 03 0.17819E 03 0.17880E 03 0.17514E 03 0.18235E 03 0.18584E 03 0.18685E 03
+ TIME =112 0.17485E 03 0.17762E 03 0.17825E 03 0.17484E 03 0.18213E 03 0.18558E 03 0.18658E 03
+ TIME =113 0.17458E 03 0.17720E 03 0.17786E 03 0.17464E 03 0.18199E 03 0.18540E 03 0.18640E 03
+ TIME =114 0.17440E 03 0.17686E 03 0.17756E 03 0.17450E 03 0.18188E 03 0.18527E 03 0.18626E 03
+ TIME =115 0.17426E 03 0.17659E 03 0.17732E 03 0.17440E 03 0.18180E 03 0.18516E 03 0.18615E 03
+ TIME =116 0.17415E 03 0.17637E 03 0.17712E 03 0.17432E 03 0.18174E 03 0.18508E 03 0.18606E 03
+ TIME =117 0.17406E 03 0.17617E 03 0.17695E 03 0.17426E 03 0.18169E 03 0.18500E 03 0.18599E 03
+ TIME =118 0.17399E 03 0.17601E 03 0.17680E 03 0.17420E 03 0.18164E 03 0.18494E 03 0.18592E 03
+ TIME =119 0.18607E 03 0.19424E 03 0.19207E 03 0.18609E 03 0.19177E 03 0.19186E 03 0.19360E 03
+ TIME =120 0.19375E 03 0.19536E 03 0.19318E 03 0.18678E 03 0.19225E 03 0.19237E 03 0.19413E 03
+ TIME =121 0.19428E 03 0.19611E 03 0.19390E 03 0.18718E 03 0.19253E 03 0.19269E 03 0.19447E 03
+ TIME =122 0.19462E 03 0.19670E 03 0.19444E 03 0.18745E 03 0.19272E 03 0.19293E 03 0.19471E 03
+ TIME =123 0.18271E 03 0.17879E 03 0.17948E 03 0.17573E 03 0.18270E 03 0.18614E 03 0.18717E 03
+ TIME =124 0.17517E 03 0.17795E 03 0.17862E 03 0.17517E 03 0.18230E 03 0.18575E 03 0.18675E 03
+ TIME =125 0.17474E 03 0.17743E 03 0.17811E 03 0.17489E 03 0.18209E 03 0.18551E 03 0.18650E 03
+ TIME =126 0.17450E 03 0.17705E 03 0.17776E 03 0.17471E 03 0.18196E 03 0.18535E 03 0.18633E 03

+ TIME =127 0.17433E 03 0.17675E 03 0.17749E 03 0.17458E 03 0.18187E 03 0.18523E 03 0.18621E 03
+ TIME =128 0.17421E 03 0.17651E 03 0.17727E 03 0.17449E 03 0.18179E 03 0.18513E 03 0.18611E 03
+ TIME =129 0.17411E 03 0.17631E 03 0.17709E 03 0.17441E 03 0.18174E 03 0.18505E 03 0.18603E 03
+ TIME =130 0.17403E 03 0.17614E 03 0.17694E 03 0.17436E 03 0.18169E 03 0.18499E 03 0.18597E 03
+ TIME =131 0.17397E 03 0.17599E 03 0.17681E 03 0.17431E 03 0.18165E 03 0.18493E 03 0.18591E 03
+ TIME =132 0.18606E 03 0.19424E 03 0.19209E 03 0.18620E 03 0.19178E 03 0.19186E 03 0.19359E 03
+ TIME =133 0.19374E 03 0.19537E 03 0.19321E 03 0.18609E 03 0.19227E 03 0.19237E 03 0.19413E 03
+ TIME =134 0.19428E 03 0.19614E 03 0.19394E 03 0.18729E 03 0.19255E 03 0.19270E 03 0.19447E 03
+ TIME =135 0.19462E 03 0.19673E 03 0.19449E 03 0.18756E 03 0.19274E 03 0.19294E 03 0.19471E 03
+ TIME =136 0.18271E 03 0.17803E 03 0.17953E 03 0.17504E 03 0.18272E 03 0.18615E 03 0.18718E 03
+ TIME =137 0.17518E 03 0.17800E 03 0.17868E 03 0.17528E 03 0.18232E 03 0.18576E 03 0.18676E 03
+ TIME =138 0.17476E 03 0.17749E 03 0.17818E 03 0.17500E 03 0.18212E 03 0.18553E 03 0.18652E 03
+ TIME =139 0.17451E 03 0.17711E 03 0.17783E 03 0.17482E 03 0.18199E 03 0.18537E 03 0.18635E 03
+ TIME =140 0.17435E 03 0.17682E 03 0.17756E 03 0.17470E 03 0.18189E 03 0.18525E 03 0.18623E 03
+ TIME =141 0.18638E 03 0.19497E 03 0.19275E 03 0.18653E 03 0.19199E 03 0.19213E 03 0.19386E 03
+ TIME =142 0.19401E 03 0.19602E 03 0.19380E 03 0.18719E 03 0.19245E 03 0.19260E 03 0.19437E 03
+ TIME =143 0.19452E 03 0.19672E 03 0.19448E 03 0.18755E 03 0.19271E 03 0.19291E 03 0.19468E 03

+ TIME =144 0.19483E 03 0.19727E 03 0.19498E 03 0.18701E 03 0.17288E 03 0.19313E 03 0.19490E 03
+ TIME =145 0.18290E 03 0.17933E 03 0.17999E 03 0.17607E 03 0.18285E 03 0.18633E 03 0.18735E 03
+ TIME =146 0.17535E 03 0.17846E 03 0.17911E 03 0.17550E 03 0.18244E 03 0.18592E 03 0.18692E 03
+ TIME =147 0.17492E 03 0.17792E 03 0.17858E 03 0.17520E 03 0.18223E 03 0.18568E 03 0.18666E 03
+ TIME =148 0.18681E 03 0.19590E 03 0.19360E 03 0.18695E 03 0.19226E 03 0.19248E 03 0.19422E 03
+ TIME =149 0.19437E 03 0.19684E 03 0.19455E 03 0.18754E 03 0.19268E 03 0.19290E 03 0.19467E 03
+ TIME =150 0.19482E 03 0.19746E 03 0.19514E 03 0.18787E 03 0.19290E 03 0.19317E 03 0.19494E 03
+ TIME =151 0.19509E 03 0.19793E 03 0.19559E 03 0.18809E 03 0.19306E 03 0.19336E 03 0.19514E 03
+ TIME =152 0.18314E 03 0.17994E 03 0.18055E 03 0.17633E 03 0.18301E 03 0.18654E 03 0.18756E 03
+ TIME =153 0.17556E 03 0.17903E 03 0.17963E 03 0.17574E 03 0.18259E 03 0.18612E 03 0.18711E 03

APPENDIX 2: Resulting Drawdowns of the Final Simulation
Using 1980 Climatological Data

Daily Well Drawdowns (April 1 - August 31, 1980)

	well number							
	1	2	A	3	4	5	6	7
TIME = 1	0.16900E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17200E 03	0.17000E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17700E 03	0.18000E 03	0.18100E 03
TIME = 2	0.16900E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17200E 03	0.17000E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17700E 03	0.18000E 03	0.18100E 03
TIME = 3	0.16900E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17200E 03	0.17000E 03	0.16900E 03	0.17700E 03	0.18000E 03	0.18100E 03
TIME = 4	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 5	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 6	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 7	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 8	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 9	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 10	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 11	0.16899E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17199E 03	0.16999E 03	0.16899E 03	0.17699E 03	0.17999E 03	0.18099E 03
TIME = 12	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03
TIME = 13	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03
TIME = 14	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03
TIME = 15	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03
TIME = 16	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03
TIME = 17	0.16898E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17198E 03	0.16998E 03	0.16898E 03	0.17698E 03	0.17998E 03	0.18098E 03

-41-

TIME = 55 0.16893E 03 0.16893E 03 0.17193E 03 0.16993E 03 0.16893E 03 0.17693E 03 0.17993E 03 0.18093E 03
 TIME = 56 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 57 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 58 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 59 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 60 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 61 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 62 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 63 0.16892E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17192E 03 0.16992E 03 0.16892E 03 0.17692E 03 0.17992E 03 0.18092E 03
 TIME = 64 0.16891E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17191E 03 0.16991E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17691E 03 0.17991E 03 0.18091E 03
 TIME = 65 0.16891E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17191E 03 0.16991E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17691E 03 0.17991E 03 0.18091E 03
 TIME = 66 0.16891E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17191E 03 0.16991E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17691E 03 0.17991E 03 0.18091E 03
 TIME = 67 0.16891E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17191E 03 0.16991E 03 0.16891E 03 0.17691E 03 0.17991E 03 0.18091E 03
 TIME = 68 0.17998E 03 0.18569E 03 0.18280E 03 0.18399E 03 0.17980E 03 0.18617E 03 0.18628E 03 0.18777E 03
 TIME = 69 0.18635E 03 0.19275E 03 0.18345E 03 0.18512E 03 0.18045E 03 0.18664E 03 0.18679E 03 0.18850E 03
 TIME = 70 0.18686E 03 0.19328E 03 0.18384E 03 0.18589E 03 0.18084E 03 0.18691E 03 0.18713E 03 0.18883E 03
 TIME = 71 0.18720E 03 0.19363E 03 0.18411E 03 0.18647E 03 0.18111E 03 0.18710E 03 0.18738E 03 0.18911E 03
 TIME = 72 0.17638E 03 0.17710E 03 0.17343E 03 0.17200E 03 0.17043E 03 0.17799E 03 0.18121E 03 0.18225E 03
 TIME = 73 0.17020E 03 0.17025E 03 0.17295E 03 0.17215E 03 0.16995E 03 0.17765E 03 0.18086E 03 0.18180E 03

TIME = 74 0.16986E 03 0.16988E 03 0.17271E 03 0.17174E 03 0.16971E 03 0.17747E 03 0.18067E 03 0.18168E 03
TIME = 75 0.18074E 03 0.18646E 03 0.18345E 03 0.18555E 03 0.18045E 03 0.18663E 03 0.18692E 03 0.18861E 03
TIME = 76 0.18699E 03 0.19339E 03 0.18400E 03 0.18649E 03 0.18101E 03 0.18703E 03 0.18734E 03 0.18905E 03
TIME = 77 0.18741E 03 0.19383E 03 0.18431E 03 0.18711E 03 0.18132E 03 0.18725E 03 0.18760E 03 0.18933E 03
TIME = 78 0.18768E 03 0.19411E 03 0.18453E 03 0.18758E 03 0.18154E 03 0.18740E 03 0.18780E 03 0.18953E 03
TIME = 79 0.17680E 03 0.17753E 03 0.17381E 03 0.17390E 03 0.17082E 03 0.17826E 03 0.18159E 03 0.18263E 03
TIME = 80 0.17059E 03 0.17063E 03 0.17329E 03 0.17309E 03 0.17031E 03 0.17789E 03 0.18121E 03 0.18220E 03
TIME = 81 0.17021E 03 0.17023E 03 0.17302E 03 0.17262E 03 0.17004E 03 0.17770E 03 0.18099E 03 0.18200E 03
TIME = 82 0.16999E 03 0.17000E 03 0.17284E 03 0.17229E 03 0.16988E 03 0.17757E 03 0.18004E 03 0.18100E 03
TIME = 83 0.16984E 03 0.16984E 03 0.17272E 03 0.17203E 03 0.16976E 03 0.17749E 03 0.18073E 03 0.18173E 03
TIME = 84 0.16973E 03 0.16973E 03 0.17263E 03 0.17187E 03 0.16968E 03 0.17742E 03 0.18064E 03 0.18164E 03
TIME = 85 0.16964E 03 0.16964E 03 0.17256E 03 0.17171E 03 0.16962E 03 0.17737E 03 0.18058E 03 0.18157E 03
TIME = 86 0.16957E 03 0.16957E 03 0.17250E 03 0.17159E 03 0.16957E 03 0.17733E 03 0.18052E 03 0.18152E 03
TIME = 87 0.16952E 03 0.16952E 03 0.17245E 03 0.17148E 03 0.16953E 03 0.17730E 03 0.18047E 03 0.18147E 03
TIME = 88 0.18054E 03 0.18625E 03 0.18330E 03 0.18546E 03 0.18038E 03 0.18653E 03 0.18681E 03 0.18849E 03
TIME = 89 0.18688E 03 0.19327E 03 0.18392E 03 0.18652E 03 0.18102E 03 0.18698E 03 0.18728E 03 0.18899E 03
TIME = 90 0.18736E 03 0.19377E 03 0.18428E 03 0.18721E 03 0.18138E 03 0.18723E 03 0.18759E 03 0.18931E 03
TIME = 91 0.18766E 03 0.19408E 03 0.18452E 03 0.18773E 03 0.18163E 03 0.18741E 03 0.18782E 03 0.18954E 03

-45

TIME = 92 0.17682E 03 0.17754E 03 0.17382E 03 0.17400E 03 0.17094E 03 0.17828E 03 0.18162E 03 0.18266E 03
TIME = 93 0.17062E 03 0.17065E 03 0.17332E 03 0.17330E 03 0.17044E 03 0.17792E 03 0.18126E 03 0.18227E 03
TIME = 94 0.18133E 03 0.18705E 03 0.18395E 03 0.18693E 03 0.18108E 03 0.18700E 03 0.18742E 03 0.18911E 03
TIME = 95 0.18750E 03 0.19389E 03 0.18445E 03 0.18776E 03 0.18158E 03 0.18735E 03 0.18779E 03 0.18950E 03
TIME = 96 0.18786E 03 0.19428E 03 0.18472E 03 0.18829E 03 0.18186E 03 0.18755E 03 0.18802E 03 0.18974E 03
TIME = 97 0.18610E 03 0.19452E 03 0.18491E 03 0.18870E 03 0.18205E 03 0.18768E 03 0.18819E 03 0.18991E 03
TIME = 98 0.17719E 03 0.17791E 03 0.17416E 03 0.17495E 03 0.17132E 03 0.17852E 03 0.18196E 03 0.18299E 03
TIME = 99 0.18203E 03 0.18777E 03 0.18451E 03 0.18818E 03 0.18167E 03 0.18740E 03 0.18794E 03 0.18963E 03
TIME =100 0.18801E 03 0.19441E 03 0.18489E 03 0.18880E 03 0.18206E 03 0.18767E 03 0.18821E 03 0.18991E 03
TIME =101 0.18828E 03 0.19470E 03 0.18509E 03 0.18921E 03 0.18226E 03 0.18781E 03 0.18838E 03 0.19010E 03
TIME =102 0.18845E 03 0.19488E 03 0.18523E 03 0.18953E 03 0.18241E 03 0.18791E 03 0.18851E 03 0.19023E 03
TIME =103 0.17751E 03 0.17823E 03 0.17445E 03 0.17571E 03 0.17164E 03 0.17873E 03 0.18224E 03 0.18327E 03
TIME =104 0.18231E 03 0.18805E 03 0.18477E 03 0.18888E 03 0.18198E 03 0.18759E 03 0.18820E 03 0.18909E 03
TIME =105 0.18827E 03 0.19467E 03 0.18513E 03 0.18946E 03 0.18234E 03 0.18784E 03 0.18845E 03 0.19016E 03
TIME =106 0.18852E 03 0.19494E 03 0.18531E 03 0.18983E 03 0.18254E 03 0.18797E 03 0.18861E 03 0.19032E 03
TIME =107 0.18868E 03 0.19510E 03 0.18544E 03 0.19011E 03 0.18267E 03 0.18806E 03 0.18872E 03 0.19044E 03
TIME =108 0.17772E 03 0.17844E 03 0.17465E 03 0.17627E 03 0.17189E 03 0.17887E 03 0.18244E 03 0.18347E 03
TIME =109 0.17144E 03 0.17147E 03 0.17407E 03 0.17534E 03 0.17133E 03 0.17846E 03 0.18201E 03 0.18307E 03
TIME =110 0.18208E 03 0.18779E 03 0.18465E 03 0.18884E 03 0.18192E 03 0.18750E 03 0.18812E 03 0.18980E 03

TIME =111 0.18819E 03 0.19458E 03 0.18510E 03 0.18956E 03 0.18238E 03 0.18782E 03 0.18844E 03 0.19014E 03
TIME =112 0.18851E 03 0.19492E 03 0.18533E 03 0.19000E 03 0.18263E 03 0.18799E 03 0.18864E 03 0.19034E 03
TIME =113 0.18871E 03 0.19512E 03 0.18549E 03 0.19033E 03 0.18279E 03 0.18810E 03 0.18877E 03 0.19040E 03
TIME =114 0.17777E 03 0.17848E 03 0.17471E 03 0.17651E 03 0.17203E 03 0.17892E 03 0.18251E 03 0.18353E 03
TIME =115 0.17151E 03 0.17153E 03 0.17415E 03 0.17560E 03 0.17148E 03 0.17852E 03 0.18209E 03 0.18308E 03
TIME =116 0.17100E 03 0.17108E 03 0.17384E 03 0.17503E 03 0.17119E 03 0.17830E 03 0.18183E 03 0.18281E 03
TIME =117 0.17082E 03 0.17081E 03 0.17364E 03 0.17462E 03 0.17100E 03 0.17816E 03 0.18164E 03 0.18262E 03
TIME =118 0.18171E 03 0.18740E 03 0.18438E 03 0.18837E 03 0.18175E 03 0.18731E 03 0.18787E 03 0.18954E 03
TIME =119 0.18795E 03 0.19432E 03 0.18493E 03 0.18920E 03 0.18231E 03 0.18770E 03 0.18827E 03 0.19004E 03
-47-
TIME =120 0.18834E 03 0.19474E 03 0.18522E 03 0.18980E 03 0.18261E 03 0.18791E 03 0.18852E 03 0.19021E 03
TIME =121 0.18859E 03 0.19499E 03 0.18541E 03 0.19020E 03 0.18282E 03 0.18805E 03 0.18869E 03 0.19039E 03
TIME =122 0.17769E 03 0.17839E 03 0.17467E 03 0.17644E 03 0.17209E 03 0.17889E 03 0.18245E 03 0.18346E 03
TIME =123 0.17145E 03 0.17146E 03 0.17413E 03 0.17556E 03 0.17156E 03 0.17851E 03 0.18205E 03 0.18304E 03
TIME =124 0.18212E 03 0.18781E 03 0.18473E 03 0.18910E 03 0.18217E 03 0.18756E 03 0.18818E 03 0.18985E 03
TIME =125 0.18825E 03 0.19462E 03 0.18520E 03 0.18986E 03 0.18265E 03 0.18790E 03 0.18852E 03 0.19021E 03
TIME =126 0.18859E 03 0.19498E 03 0.18545E 03 0.19033E 03 0.18291E 03 0.18807E 03 0.18872E 03 0.19042E 03
TIME =127 0.18880E 03 0.19519E 03 0.18562E 03 0.19067E 03 0.18308E 03 0.18819E 03 0.18887E 03 0.19057E 03
TIME =128 0.17787E 03 0.17857E 03 0.17486E 03 0.17687E 03 0.17233E 03 0.17902E 03 0.18261E 03 0.18362E 03

TIME =129 0.17161E 03 0.17162E 03 0.17430E 03 0.17597E 03 0.17178E 03 0.17863E 03 0.18220E 03 0.18319E 03
TIME =130 0.17120E 03 0.17118E 03 0.17401E 03 0.17541E 03 0.17149E 03 0.17841E 03 0.18194E 03 0.18292E 03
TIME =131 0.17094E 03 0.17092E 03 0.17381E 03 0.17500E 03 0.17130E 03 0.17827E 03 0.18176E 03 0.18273E 03
TIME =132 0.18183E 03 0.18751E 03 0.18455E 03 0.18876E 03 0.18206E 03 0.18743E 03 0.18800E 03 0.18966E 03
TIME =133 0.18807E 03 0.19443E 03 0.18510E 03 0.18964E 03 0.18261E 03 0.18782E 03 0.18840E 03 0.19000E 03
TIME =134 0.18847E 03 0.19485E 03 0.18540E 03 0.19019E 03 0.18291E 03 0.18803E 03 0.18864E 03 0.19033E 03
TIME =135 0.18871E 03 0.19511E 03 0.18560E 03 0.19059E 03 0.18312E 03 0.18817E 03 0.18882E 03 0.19051E 03
TIME =136 0.17782E 03 0.17851E 03 0.17486E 03 0.17684E 03 0.17239E 03 0.17901E 03 0.18258E 03 0.18358E 03
TIME =137 0.17158E 03 0.17158E 03 0.17432E 03 0.17596E 03 0.17186E 03 0.17863E 03 0.18218E 03 0.18316E 03
TIME =138 0.18225E 03 0.18793E 03 0.18492E 03 0.18950E 03 0.18247E 03 0.18768E 03 0.18831E 03 0.18997E 03
TIME =139 0.18838E 03 0.19474E 03 0.18539E 03 0.19026E 03 0.18294E 03 0.18802E 03 0.18865E 03 0.19033E 03
TIME =140 0.18872E 03 0.19510E 03 0.18564E 03 0.19072E 03 0.18320E 03 0.18820E 03 0.18885E 03 0.19054E 03
TIME =141 0.18892E 03 0.19531E 03 0.18581E 03 0.19106E 03 0.18337E 03 0.18831E 03 0.18900E 03 0.19059E 03
TIME =142 0.17800E 03 0.17869E 03 0.17505E 03 0.17726E 03 0.17262E 03 0.17914E 03 0.18274E 03 0.18374E 03
TIME =143 0.18281E 03 0.18852E 03 0.18539E 03 0.19043E 03 0.18296E 03 0.18801E 03 0.18870E 03 0.19037E 03
TIME =144 0.18877E 03 0.19514E 03 0.18575E 03 0.19101E 03 0.18332E 03 0.18826E 03 0.18895E 03 0.19064E 03
TIME =145 0.18902E 03 0.19541E 03 0.18594E 03 0.19137E 03 0.18352E 03 0.18840E 03 0.18911E 03 0.19080E 03
TIME =146 0.18918E 03 0.19557E 03 0.18607E 03 0.19164E 03 0.18365E 03 0.18849E 03 0.18922E 03 0.19091E 03

40

+ TIME =147 0.17822E 03 0.17891E 03 0.17528E 03 0.17779E 03 0.17287E 03 0.17930E 03 0.18294E 03 0.18394E 03
+ TIME =148 0.17194E 03 0.17194E 03 0.17470E 03 0.17684E 03 0.17230E 03 0.17889E 03 0.18250E 03 0.18348E 03
+ TIME =149 0.18258E 03 0.18826E 03 0.18528E 03 0.19032E 03 0.18288E 03 0.18792E 03 0.18861E 03 0.19027E 03
+ TIME =150 0.18868E 03 0.19504E 03 0.18573E 03 0.19102E 03 0.18334E 03 0.18824E 03 0.18892E 03 0.19060E 03
+ TIME =151 0.18900E 03 0.19538E 03 0.18596E 03 0.19145E 03 0.18358E 03 0.18841E 03 0.18911E 03 0.19080E 03
+ TIME =152 0.18918E 03 0.19557E 03 0.18611E 03 0.19176E 03 0.18374E 03 0.18852E 03 0.18925E 03 0.19093E 03
+ TIME =153 0.17825E 03 0.17893E 03 0.17534E 03 0.17793E 03 0.17297E 03 0.17934E 03 0.18297E 03 0.18397E 03