

POTENTIAL CONJUNCTIVE WATER RESOURCES USE PLAN FOR THE GRAND
PRAIRIE REGION OF EASTERN ARKANSAS

BY

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April 1985

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description
1[a]	General Layout of the Grand Prairie Study Area Showing Cell Locations in Each County.
1[b]	General Layout of the Grand Prairie Study Area Showing Cell Locations in Each Surface Water Basin and Reach.
2	Kriged 1963 Top and Bottom elevations of the Water Bearing Sands of the Quaternary Aquifer Underlying the Grand Prairie Region (in ft above MSL)
3	Potential Soybean Land in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.
4	Potential Rice Land in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.
5	Potential Wheat Land in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.
6	Potential Irrigation Water needs in April for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
7	Potential Irrigation Water needs in May for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
8	Potential Irrigation Water needs in June for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
9	Potential Irrigation Water needs in July for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
10	Potential Irrigation Water needs in August for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
11	Potential Irrigation Water needs in September for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description
12	Annual Potential Irrigation Water needs for an average season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
13	Potential Irrigation Water needs in April for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
14	Potential Irrigation Water needs in May for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
15	Potential Irrigation Water needs in June for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
16	Potential Irrigation Water needs in July for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
17	Potential Irrigation Water needs in August for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
18	Potential Irrigation Water needs in September for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
19	Annual Potential Irrigation Water needs for a dry season in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
20	The maximum annual recharge values estimated from 1972-83 in each constant head cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.
21	Annual withdrawals based on the Strategy that maintains 20 ft. saturated thickness and groundwater levels similar to those of 1983 in ac-ft.
22	Surface Water Requirements for August of an average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft. saturated thickness in ac-ft.
23	Surface Water Requirements for July of an average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft. saturated thickness in ac-ft.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Description
24	Surface Water Requirements for June of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
25	Surface Water Requirements for May of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
26	Surface Water Requirements for April of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
27	Surface Water Requirements for September of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
28	Annual Withdrawals based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness and Groundwater Levels similar to those of 1983 in ac-ft.
29	Surface Water Requirements for August of an average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
30	Surface Water Requirements for July of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
31	Surface Water Requirements for June of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
32	Surface Water Requirements for May of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
33	Surface Water Requirements for April of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
34	Surface Water Requirements for September of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.
35	Optimal or Target Steady-state Potentiometric Surface Resulting from Implementation of Strategy A, and Aquifer Bottom Elevations.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Description
1	Cell Identifiers and Their Surface Water Basin and County Codes.
2	Monthly Potential Crop Water Needs and Surface and Groundwater Needs Based on the Strategy that Maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness (Strategy A).
3	Monthly Potential Crop Water Needs and Surface and Groundwater Needs Based on the Strategy that Maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness (Strategy B).

OBJECTIVES AND OVERVIEW

The main objective of this study is to develop two conjunctive water use strategies that can satisfy maximum potential irrigation water demand in the Grand Prairie region of Arkansas, for climatically average growing seasons. To accomplish this, the potential irrigation demand in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell of the study area is first determined on a monthly and seasonal basis for average climatic conditions. The potential demand is also calculated for dry climatic conditions, although these latter demand figures are not used in developing the potential conjunctive water use strategies.

It is assumed that the average season potential demand will be satisfied with a combination of groundwater withdrawals and surface water diversions. Therefore, we next present two sustained groundwater withdrawal strategies that will approximately maintain 1983 groundwater levels. The difference between the two strategies is that one of them assures at least a 20 ft saturated thickness in the Quaternary aquifer in all cells (Strategy A) while the other is not constrained in that way (Strategy B). Each strategy presents cell by cell annual groundwater withdrawal volumes. It should be noted that implementation of a particular sustained yield groundwater withdrawal strategy will result in the evolution of a unique steady state potentiometric surface[6].

A potential conjunctive water use strategy is a spatially distributed and temporally varying pattern of groundwater and

diverted river water use. To develop such a strategy for a particular sustained yield groundwater withdrawal strategy, one subtracts each cell's annual groundwater withdrawal volumes from its potential annual water needs. The result is the required annual diverted volume of surface water required for each cell. Then, the potentially required annual volumes of groundwater and diverted river water are appropriately divided into the volumes of water needed during each month of the irrigation season. This is accomplished in such a way as to minimize river water requirements during months of low flow. The resulting set of monthly cell-by-cell groundwater and river water use values is a conjunctive water use strategy. This process is performed for both sustained groundwater withdrawal strategies A and B.

Other affiliated information provided is : the elevations of the top and bottom of the water bearing formation of the Quaternary aquifer in the center of each 3 mile x 3 mile cell, recharge and discharge historically observed across the study area boundaries, and the potential crop acreage in each cell. In addition, we present an analysis of the time required for the potentiometric surfaces to evolve from 1983 levels to the stable steady-state levels corresponding to Strategy A.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Prairie (GP) Study Area

The study area considered in this report is the Grand Prairie (GP) Region, which includes parts of Arkansas, Lonoke, Monroe and Prairie counties. The eastern boundary is the White River; the western boundary is the Bayou Meto from Beacon, Arkansas, to its confluence with the Arkansas River; the southern boundary is the Arkansas Post Canal; the northern boundary is an east-west line located approximately 3 miles south of State Highway 38 between Cabot and Des Arc, Arkansas. The Grand Prairie study region is shown in Figure 1(a). Major tributaries in the region include Lagrue Bayou, Little Lagrue Bayou, Mill Bayou, Bayou Two Prairie, and Bayou Meto. The entire area lies within the Mississippi River Alluvial flood plain.

Literature Review of Hydrogeologic Characteristics

A storage coefficient of 0.3 and a permeability of 1900 gpd (254 ft or 77.4 m per day) per square foot were reported by Engler et al., [3]. They concluded that deep percolation from the ground surface into the aquifer was negligible because of the clay cap overlying the aquifer.

Sniegocki [11] reported a permeability of 2,000 gpd (267 ft or 81.4 m per day) and a storage coefficient of 0.3.

In a two dimensional groundwater simulation model of the

Quaternary aquifer underlying the GP region. Griffis [4] successfully used a storage coefficient of 0.3 and a hydraulic conductivity of 267 feet per day. He assumed that deep percolation was negligible and that the regional aquifer behaved as an unconfined aquifer.

Broom and Lyford [1] used a two-dimensional flow model in studying a nearby portion of the Quaternary aquifer. Their model produced the best results when a storage coefficient of 0.3 and a hydraulic conductivity of 270 feet or 82.3 meter per day were used. They also assumed a regionally unconfined aquifer.

Peralta et al.[5] successfully validated a two dimensional groundwater simulation model of the Quaternary aquifer. They used an effective porosity of 0.3 and a hydraulic conductivity of 270 ft per day. The same hydraulic conductivity is used in this study.

Division of the Area into 3 Mile x 3 Mile Cells and Cell Coding

The study area is divided into 204 (3 mile x 3 mile) cells. Figure 1(a) shows the counties and the row and column of all cells within the area. Figure 1(b) shows the surface water basins and reaches of all cells. There are 52 constant head cells on the study area periphery. These are cells in which the groundwater levels are assumed to remain constant throughout the year. There are 152 internal cells for which potential water needs are determined in this study. Table 1 identifies cells by I,J and

surface water basin and county codes.

Aquifer Properties and Elevations Above Mean Sea Level (MSL) in the Center of Each 3 Mile x 3 Mile Cell

The study area is underlain by a Quaternary (alluvial) aquifer composed of sand and gravel. This aquifer is overlain by a semipermeable layer of silt and clay beds about 25 to 50 feet thick and is underlain by a thick confining bed in the Jackson Group. The average thickness of the aquifer (not the saturated thickness) is about 90 feet. The ground surface elevations in the study region range from 250 feet above MSL in northern Prairie county to 150 feet above MSL in the southern part of Arkansas county. Surface drainage basin divides do not coincide with the ground water divides in the area. Well yields vary from 500 to 3,000 gpm in the area.

Elevations of the top of the water bearing sands in the center of each cell in the spring of 1983 are shown in Figure 2. The value for a particular cell is either the elevation of the spring 1983 potentiometric surface or the elevation of the top of the Quaternary aquifer, whichever is lower. Also shown in Figure 2 is the elevation of the bottom of the aquifer. These values were developed using geostatistical kriging from the U.S. Geological Survey records [2], from records of water well construction and topographic quadrangle maps.

Subtraction of the elevation of the bottom of the Quaternary aquifer from the elevation of the top of the water bearing sand

within the aquifer (Figure 2) yields the saturated thickness estimated for the center of each cell in 1983. All such calculated saturated thicknesses exceeded 20 ft, although five of them were less than 25 ft.

Crop Acreage and Water Requirements

The three crops evaluated for the study area are soybeans, rice, and wheat. The maximum potential cell by cell acreage for each crop was estimated on the basis of SCS crop recommendations for predominant soils in a given cell [12]. This had already been accomplished for some parts of the region [8,9,10].

The first step was identifying soil texture. Peralta et al. [9] used the 1977 Arkansas Resource Data Information System (RIDS) to identify the soil texture in the center of each quarter km² subcell for parts of Arkansas and Prairie counties. They assumed that the soil in the center of a subcell existed throughout that subcell. Peralta and Dutram [8,10] used county soil surveys to assign a dominant soil texture to each square mile cell in parts of Lonoke and Arkansas counties. In the current study, the procedure described by Peralta et al. [9] was used to assign soil texture to those cells of Arkansas and Prairie counties that had not been previously assigned. For those parts of Lonoke and Monroe counties that had not been previously assigned, the dominant soil texture of each quarter km² subcell was identified from county soil surveys [12].

The second step was to assign a crop or land use to each soil texture. Based on the county soil surveys [12], the most

water intensive of the three subject crops that was appropriate for a particular soil texture was assigned to that texture. In doing so, land that is only appropriate for or was already assigned to pastures, woodlands, urban use, water (bayou, reservoir, stream, etc.), levees, mines, quarries, and borrow pits was not considered available for production of the subject crops. Nor were non usable lands (intermittent, rocky, cobbly, wildlife or unmapped) considered appropriate for agriculture.

Finally, the potential acreage appropriate for each crop in each cell was computed for those cells for which it had not already been determined [8,9,10] by adding all the quarter ² km subcells assigned to each crop. Figures 3-5 depict potential soybean, rice, and wheat land in each 3 mile x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region for the 152 internal cells. The total acres of land judged to be appropriate for three crops are: soybeans (124,652 acres), rice (542,892 acres), and wheat (28,657 acres).

In estimating the potential water needs for each cell, the potential rice land shown in Figure 4 is assumed to be planted 1/2 in rice and 1/2 in soybeans and wheat, the potential soybean land shown in Figure 3 is double cropped with wheat, and the potential wheat land shown in Figure 5 is planted to wheat only, in a given season. This results in assuming actual acreages of 271,446 acres for rice, 396,098 acres for soybeans and 424,755 acres for wheat in the tested cropping pattern.

The potential water requirements for a particular crop were estimated by using an irrigation scheduling simulation computer

model developed by Peralta and Dutram [10]. In computing the crop water requirements for each cell the same procedures were followed as are described in references 8,9, and 10. Pertinent data on crop acreage and crop water requirements documented in these references [8,9,10] were also utilized in this study.

Figures 6-11 depict monthly potential irrigation water needs for the months of April through September of an average climatic season for each of the 152 internal cells. Figure 12 shows the cell by cell total annual potential irrigation water needs for an average season. Figures 13-18 show the monthly irrigation water needs for April through September in a droughty season (e.g.1980). Figure 19 shows the annual potential irrigation water needs for each of the 152 internal cells in a droughty season.

Recharge and Discharge Across the Study Area Boundaries

Figure 20 shows the maximum annual recharge or minimum annual discharge rates that occurred across the study area boundaries between 1972 and 1983, based on springtime hydraulic gradients. Negative numbers in the peripheral constant-head cells indicate recharge to the aquifer underlying the study area. Recharge comes either from surface water resources in connection with the aquifer, or from extensions of the aquifer system outside the study area.

Since the hydraulic gradients between the peripheral cells and the internal study area change somewhat during the year, estimates of recharge based on springtime gradients are not

completely accurate estimators of the maximum feasible recharge to the study area. In fact, the net total annual recharge to the area shown in Figure 20 is 128,624 ac-ft, while unpublished volume balance studies of the area indicate an annual recharge rate of about 170,000 ac-ft. This 24 percent disparity may be partially due to the change in gradients during the year, which are in turn the result of pumping during the summer. Since water levels have been falling during that period of analysis, 170,000 ac-ft is obviously not a sustainable rate. The true upper limit on sustained groundwater withdrawal is probably between 128,000 and 170,000 ac-ft per year.

Annual Sustained Groundwater Withdrawal Strategies

Two sustained groundwater withdrawal strategies were developed for the study area using the approach reported by Yazdanian and Peralta [13]. The procedure utilizes quadratic goal programming to minimize the sum of the squares of the deviations between the target (1983) water levels and the optimized groundwater levels, while determining the spatially distributed groundwater withdrawal strategy that will maintain the optimized levels. In developing the strategies, the kriged top and bottom elevations of the aquifer, 1983 saturated thicknesses and a hydraulic conductivity of 270 ft/day were assumed. Upper limits were placed on the volume of groundwater that could enter the study area in any constant-head cell. These limits are the recharge values shown in Figure 20 plus 1000 ac-ft. The use of the 1000 ac-ft buffer in each recharge cell prevented mathematical constraints within the model from unrealistically

restricting the development of a desirable strategy. In the strategies discussed below, portions of the buffer were used, but only in cells along the White River or Bayou Meto where recharge is most likely available. No limit was placed on the volume of groundwater that could leave the study area.

Strategy A represents the groundwater withdrawal strategy that will approximately maintain the current (1983) groundwater levels, as well as insuring 20 feet of saturated thickness in all cells. The spatially distributed withdrawals of Strategy A are seen in Figure 21. The total of groundwater use is 117,731 ac-ft per year, which equals the total recharge. This lies well within the estimated range of feasible recharge to the region.

Strategy B is the strategy that will approximately maintain the current (1983) groundwater levels, without assuring any particular minimum saturated thickness. The cell by cell groundwater withdrawals of Strategy B are seen in Figure 28. The total pumping in this strategy is 117,209 ac-ft per year.

It should be noted in Figures 21 and 28 that some cells show no groundwater withdrawal even though they may be adjacent to cells pumping significant volumes. As Peralta and Peralta have stated [6] and Yazdanian and Peralta have demonstrated [13], pumping strategies that are spatially more uniformly distributed can be developed. In general however, constraining the solution in this way hurts attainment of the regional objective.

Surface Water Requirements in Each 3 Mile x 3 Mile Cell

The potential annual surface (river) water required for

diversion to a given cell was estimated by subtracting the annual withdrawals of that cell either Strategy A or B (Figure 21 or 28 respectively) from its crop water needs in a climatically average year (Figure 12). The potential monthly surface (river) water requirements were also estimated. To accomplish this, it was assumed that as much of the annual allotment of groundwater as possible would be used in August. If annual groundwater availability exceeded the August water requirements of a cell, the remaining available groundwater was utilized consecutively in July, June, May, April, and lastly in September. The process was followed backwards in time to minimize the need for surface water during periods of low flow. The same technique was used for both Strategies A and B. Figures 22-27 show monthly surface water needs for an average year based on Strategy A. Figures 29-34 show monthly surface water needs for an average year based on Strategy B.

Estimated Number of Years to Attain the Target Potentiometric Surface for Strategy A, Beginning from 1983

Implementation of any particular sustained yield groundwater withdrawal strategy will result in the evolution of a unique steady state potentiometric surface [6,7]. We will refer to the potentiometric surface that will evolve if Strategy A is implemented as the "optimal" or "target" surface. (Figure 35). Although, the optimal surface is similar to the 1983 potentiometric surface, in some cells the differences between the two exceeded 20 ft. It was appropriate to determine how long it will take for the optimal surface to be attained assuming that

groundwater withdrawal Strategy A were implemented in the spring of 1983. To accomplish this, a validated groundwater simulation model of the Grand Prairie Quaternary aquifer was utilized [5]. Dynamic simulation was performed using annual time steps, and the potentiometric surface elevations resulting after 1, 30, and 60 years of simulation were evaluated.

After the first simulated year, 90 percent of the 152 internal cells had a difference between the simulated potentiometric surface elevation and the optimal potentiometric surface elevation less than plus or minus 5 ft. Seven percent of the cells had a difference between 5 and 10 ft, 2 percent of cells had a difference between 10 and 15 ft and 1 percent of the cells had a difference between 15 and 20 ft. After 30 years of simulation, 99 percent had an elevation difference of less than or equal to plus or minus 5 ft and 1 percent had a difference between 5 and 10 ft. No cells had an elevation difference greater than 10 ft. Thus, after 30 years, the estimated potentiometric surface was practically coincident with the optimal surface. After 60 years of simulation, the elevation difference was within plus or minus 5 ft for 99.3 percent of the cells and only 0.7 percent of the cells had a difference between 5 and 10 ft.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

As outlined in the methodology, the top and bottom of the water bearing sand in the Quaternary aquifer were estimated for the center of each cell using geostatistical kriging. The elevations of the top of the water bearing sand varied from 96 to 181 ft above mean sea level (MSL). Aquifer bottom elevations varied from 9 to 121 ft above (MSL). The aquifer saturated thickness varied from 19 to 119 ft with an average thickness of 69 ft for the entire study area. The saturated thickness is always less than or equal to the aquifer thickness. The sum of the maximum recharge rates observed at all peripheral cells based on the springtime hydraulic gradients of 1972-83 is 128,624 ac-ft.

The evaluated cropping pattern assumed potential acreages of 396,098, 271,446, and 424,755 for soybeans, rice and wheat respectively. These acreages, used in double cropping and crop rotation practices, are assumed for a total crop area of 696,201 acres.

For average climatic conditions, total annual potential crop water requirements for the study area were 863,153 ac-ft, with surface water requirements of 745,422 ac-ft and groundwater pumpage of 117,731 ac-ft for Strategy A. Table 2 displays monthly potential crop water requirements and surface and groundwater requirements based on Strategy A. Surface and groundwater requirements are respectively 86.4 % and 13.6 % of the seasonal crop water requirements. Table 2 indicates that 86.2 % of the

annual Strategy A pumping is utilized in August alone and 13.8 % is distributed over the other five months of the irrigation season.

The percent of the water needs met by surface water and groundwater in each month are also shown in Table 2. It is assumed that as much groundwater as possible will be used in August, then consecutively in July, June, May, April and September. In this way groundwater use will be concentrated in months during which streamflow is the least. As a result, in August of a climatically average season, 36.3 % of the potential crop water needs will be met by groundwater, the largest monthly contribution by groundwater. The percentage of the monthly needs met by groundwater declines significantly through the rest of the irrigation months and reliance on surface water increases.

Table 3 shows the monthly potential crop water needs and surface and groundwater needs based on Strategy B. Similar results were obtained to those of Strategy A (Table 2). In the case of Strategy B (Table 3), 88.4 % of the total annual pumping is utilized in August alone and only 11.6 % is available for the other 5 irrigation months. As is the case in Strategy A, the percentage of the monthly water needs met by groundwater declines significantly and reliance on surface water increases during the rest of the irrigation season.

There are differences between the 1983 potentiometric surface and the steady state potentiometric surfaces (target surfaces) that will evolve if either Strategy A or Strategy B is

adopted. Dynamic simulation of water level response to the pumping of Strategy A was performed in order to evaluate how long it would take to complete the evolution from current levels to the target potentiometric surface of Strategy A. The potentiometric surface elevations resulting after 1, 30, and 60 years of simulation were evaluated.

After the first simulated year 90 percent of the 152 internal cells had a difference between the simulated potentiometric surface elevation and the optimal potentiometric surface elevation less than plus or minus 5 ft. Seven percent of the cells had a difference between 5 and 10 ft, 2 percent of cells had a difference between 10 and 15 ft and 1 percent of the cells had a difference between 15 and 20 ft. After 30 years of simulation, 99 percent had an elevation difference of less than or equal to plus or minus 5 ft and 1 percent had a difference between 5 and 10 ft. No cells had an elevation difference greater than 10 ft. Thus, after 30 years, the estimated potentiometric surface was practically coincident with the optimal surface. After 60 years of simulation, the elevation difference was within plus or minus 5 ft for 99.3 percent of the cells and only 0.7 percent of the cells had a difference between 5 and 10 ft.

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Table 1: Cell Identifiers and Their Surface Water Basin and County Codes.

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
1	2	LW01	LO
1	3	LW01	LO
1	4	LW01	PR
1	5	LW01	PR
1	6	LW01	PR
1	7	LW01	PR
1	8	LW01	PR
2	1	BB03	LO
2	2	BB03	LO
2	3	LW01	LO
2	4	LW01	LO
2	5	LW01	LO
2	6	LW01	PR
2	7	LW01	PR
2	8	LW01	PR
2	9	LW01	PR
3	1	BB03	LO
3	2	BB03	LO
3	3	BB03	LO
3	4	BB03	LO
3	5	LW01	LO
3	6	LW01	PR
3	7	LW01	PR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
3	8	LW01	PR
3	9	LW01	PR
3	10	LW01	PR
4	1	BB03	LO
4	2	BB03	LO
4	3	BB03	LO
4	4	BB03	LO
4	5	BB03	LO
4	6	GP01	PR
4	7	GP01	PR
4	8	GP01	PR
4	9	GP01	PR
4	10	GP01	PR
5	1	BB03	LO
5	2	BB03	LO
5	3	BB03	LO
5	4	BB03	LO
5	5	BB03	LO
5	6	GP01	PR
5	7	GP01	PR
5	8	GP01	PR
5	9	GP01	PR
5	10	GP01	PR
5	11	LW01	PR
6	2	BB02	LO
6	3	BB03	LO

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
6	4	BB03	LO
6	5	BB03	LO
6	6	GP01	PR
6	7	GP01	PR
6	8	GP01	PR
6	9	GP01	PR
6	10	GP01	PR
6	11	LW01	PR
6	12	LW01	PR
7	2	LB01	LO
7	3	BB03	LO
7	4	BB03	LO
7	5	BB03	LO
7	6	BB03	PR
7	7	BB03	PR
7	8	GP01	PR
7	9	GP01	PR
7	10	GP01	PR
7	11	GP01	PR
7	12	LW02	MO
7	13	LW02	MO
8	3	BB02	LO
8	4	BB02	LO
8	5	BB03	LO
8	6	BB03	LO
8	7	BB03	PR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
8	8	GP01	PR
8	9	GP01	PR
8	10	GP01	PR
8	11	GP01	MO
8	12	LW02	MO
8	13	LW02	MO
9	5	BB02	LO
9	6	BB03	LO
9	7	BB03	PR
9	8	BB04	PR
9	9	GP02	PR
9	10	GP02	PR
9	11	GP02	PR
9	12	GP02	MO
9	13	LW02	MO
9	14	LW02	MO
10	6	BB03	LO
10	7	BB03	PR
10	8	BB04	AR
10	9	GP02	AR
10	10	GP02	AR
10	11	GP02	AR
10	12	GP02	AR
10	13	LW02	AR
10	14	LW02	AR
11	7	BB04	PR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
11	8	BB04	AR
11	9	BB05	AR
11	10	GP02	AR
11	11	GP02	AR
11	12	GP02	AR
11	13	GP02	AR
11	14	LW02	AR
11	15	LW02	AR
12	7	BB04	AR
12	8	BB04	AR
12	9	BB05	AR
12	10	BB05	AR
12	11	GP02	AR
12	12	GP02	AR
12	13	GP02	AR
12	14	GP02	AR
12	15	GP02	AR
12	16	LW02	AR
13	7	BB04	AR
13	8	BB04	AR
13	9	BB05	AR
13	10	BB05	AR
13	11	GP02	AR
13	12	GP02	AR
13	13	GP02	AR
13	14	GP02	AR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
13	15	GP02	AR
13	16	LW02	AR
13	17	LW02	MO
14	8	BB04	AR
14	9	BB05	AR
14	10	BB05	AR
14	11	GP02	AR
14	12	GP02	AR
14	13	GP02	AR
14	14	GP02	AR
14	15	GP02	AR
14	16	GP02	AR
14	17	LW03	AR
14	18	LW02	MO
15	8	BB04	AR
15	9	BB04	AR
15	10	BB05	AR
15	11	BB05	AR
15	12	GP02	AR
15	13	GP02	AR
15	14	GP02	AR
15	15	GP02	AR
15	16	GP02	AR
15	17	LW03	AR
15	18	LW03	AR
16	8	BB04	AR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
16	9	BB04	AR
16	10	BB05	AR
16	11	BB05	AR
16	12	GP02	AR
16	13	GP02	AR
16	14	GP02	AR
16	15	GPG02	AR
16	16	GP02	AR
16	17	LW03	AR
16	18	LW03	AR
17	9	BB05	AR
17	10	BB04	AR
17	11	BB05	AR
17	12	GP02	AR
17	13	GP02	AR
17	14	GP02	AR
17	15	GP02	AR
17	16	GP02	AR
17	17	LW03	AR
17	18	LW03	AR
18	10	BB05	AR
18	11	BB05	AR
18	12	BB05	AR
18	13	GP02	AR
18	14	GP02	AR
18	15	GP02	AR

I	J	Surface Water Basin Code	County Code
18	16	GP02	AR
18	17	LW03	AR
19	11	BB05	AR
19	12	BB05	AR
19	13	GP02	AR
19	14	GP02	AR
19	15	GP02	AR
19	16	GP02	AR
19	17	LW03	AR
20	11	BB05	AR
20	12	BB05	AR
20	13	AP01*	AR
20	14	AP01	AR
20	15	LW04	AR
20	16	LW04	AR
21	11	AP01	AR
21	12	AP01	AR
21	13	AP01	AR
21	14	AP01	AR
21	15	AP01	AR
21	16	LW04	DE
22	12	AP02*	AR
22	13	AP02	AR
22	14	AP02	AR
22	15	AP02	AR

* AP01 is the basin just north of the Arkansas Post canal and
AP02 is the basin just south of the Arkansas Post canal.

Table 2: Monthly Potential Crop Water Needs and Surface and Groundwater Needs Based on the Strategy that Maintains at least 20 ft Saturated Thickness (Strategy A).

Month	Total Water Needs (ac-ft)	Surface Water Needs (ac-ft)	Groundwater Needs (ac-ft)	% of total Monthly Water Needs	
	(monthly % of the total seasonal water needs)	(monthly % of the annual surface water needs)	(monthly % of the annual ground-water needs)	Surface	Ground
August	279709 (32.4)	178200 (23.9)	101509 (86.2)	63.7	36.3
July	213897 (24.8)	204428 (27.4)	9469 (8.0)	95.6	4.4
June	249668 (28.9)	244375 (32.8)	5293 (4.5)	97.9	2.1
May	63528 (7.4)	62761 (8.4)	767 (0.7)	98.8	1.2
April	39003 (4.5)	38534 (5.2)	469 (0.4)	98.8	1.2
September	17348 (2.0)	17124 (2.3)	224 (0.2)	98.7	1.3
Total Annual	863153	745422	117731		

Surface water needs are 86.4 % of the annual crop water needs.

Groundwater needs are 13.6 % of the annual crop water needs.

Table 3: Monthly Potential Crop Water Needs and Surface and Groundwater Needs Based on the Strategy that Maintains at least 0 ft Saturated Thickness (Strategy B).

Month	Total Water Needs (ac-ft)	Surface Water Needs (ac-ft)	Groundwater Needs (ac-ft)	% of total Monthly Water Needs	
	(monthly % of the total seasonal water needs)	(monthly % of the annual surface water needs)	(monthly % of the annual ground-water needs)	Surface	Ground
August	279709 (32.4)	176168 (23.6)	103541 (88.4)	63.0	37.0
July	213897 (24.8)	204527 (27.4)	9370 (8.0)	95.6	4.4
June	249668 (28.9)	246099 (33.0)	3569 (3.0)	98.6	1.4
May	63528 (7.4)	63145 (8.5)	383 (0.3)	99.4	0.6
April	39003 (4.5)	38769 (5.2)	234 (0.2)	99.4	0.6
September	17348 (2.0)	17236 (2.3)	112 (0.1)	99.4	0.6
Total Annual	863153	745944	117209		

Surface water needs are 86.4 % of the annual crop water needs.

Groundwater needs are 13.6 % of the annual crop water needs.

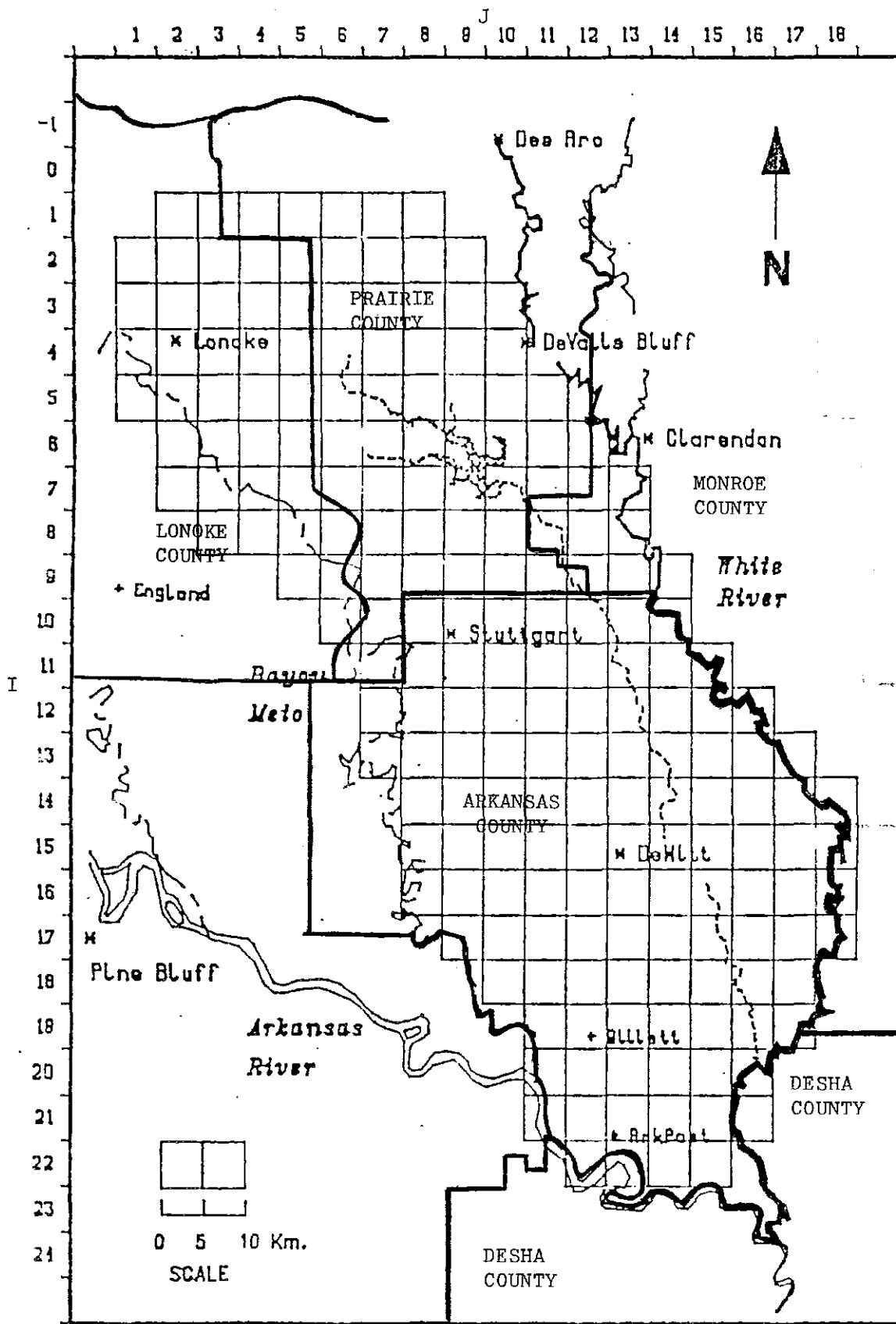


Figure:1(a) General Layout of the Grand Prairie Study Area Showing Cell Locations in Each County.

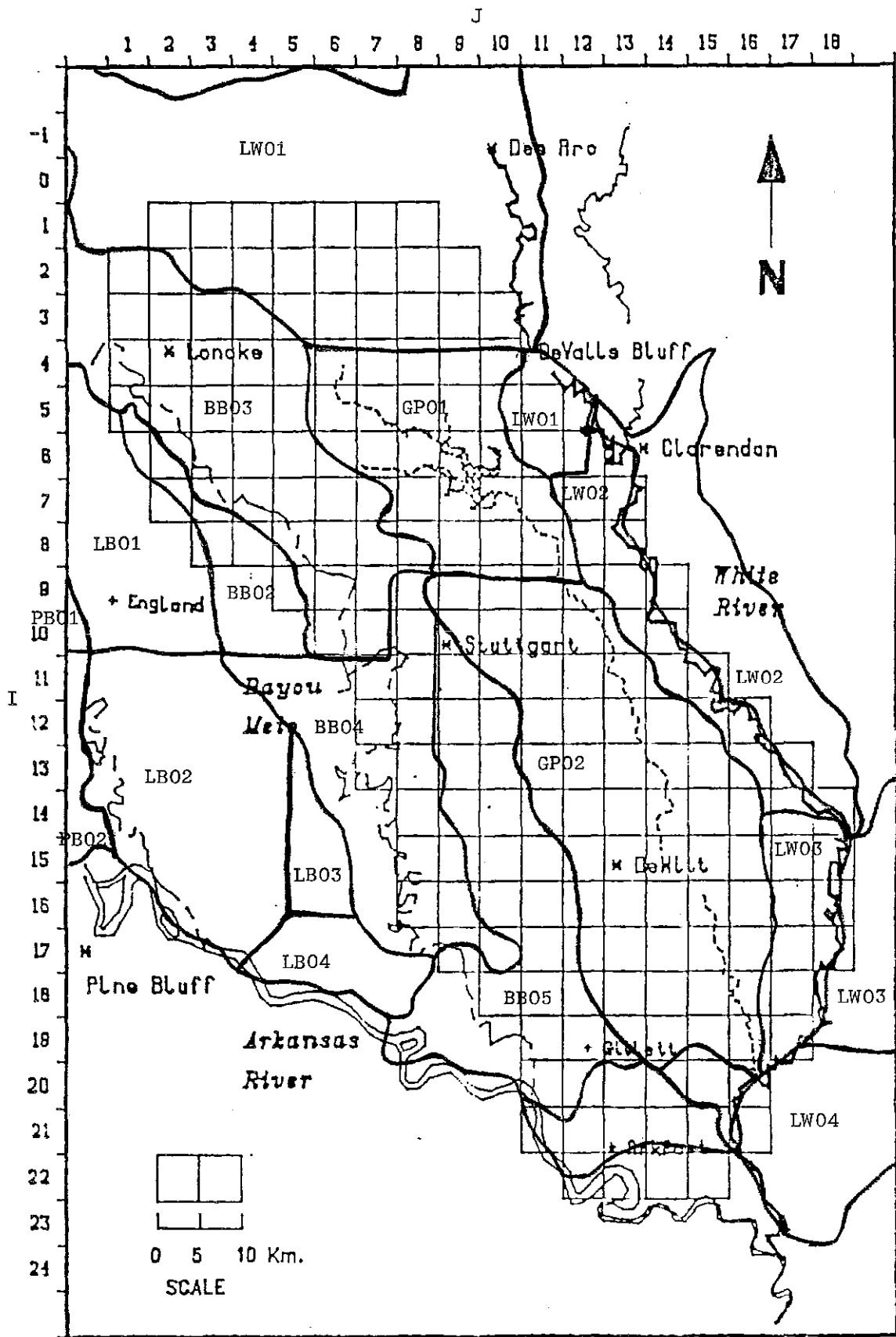


Figure:1(b) General Layout of the Grand Prairie Study Area Showing Cell Locations in Each Surface Water Basin & Reach.

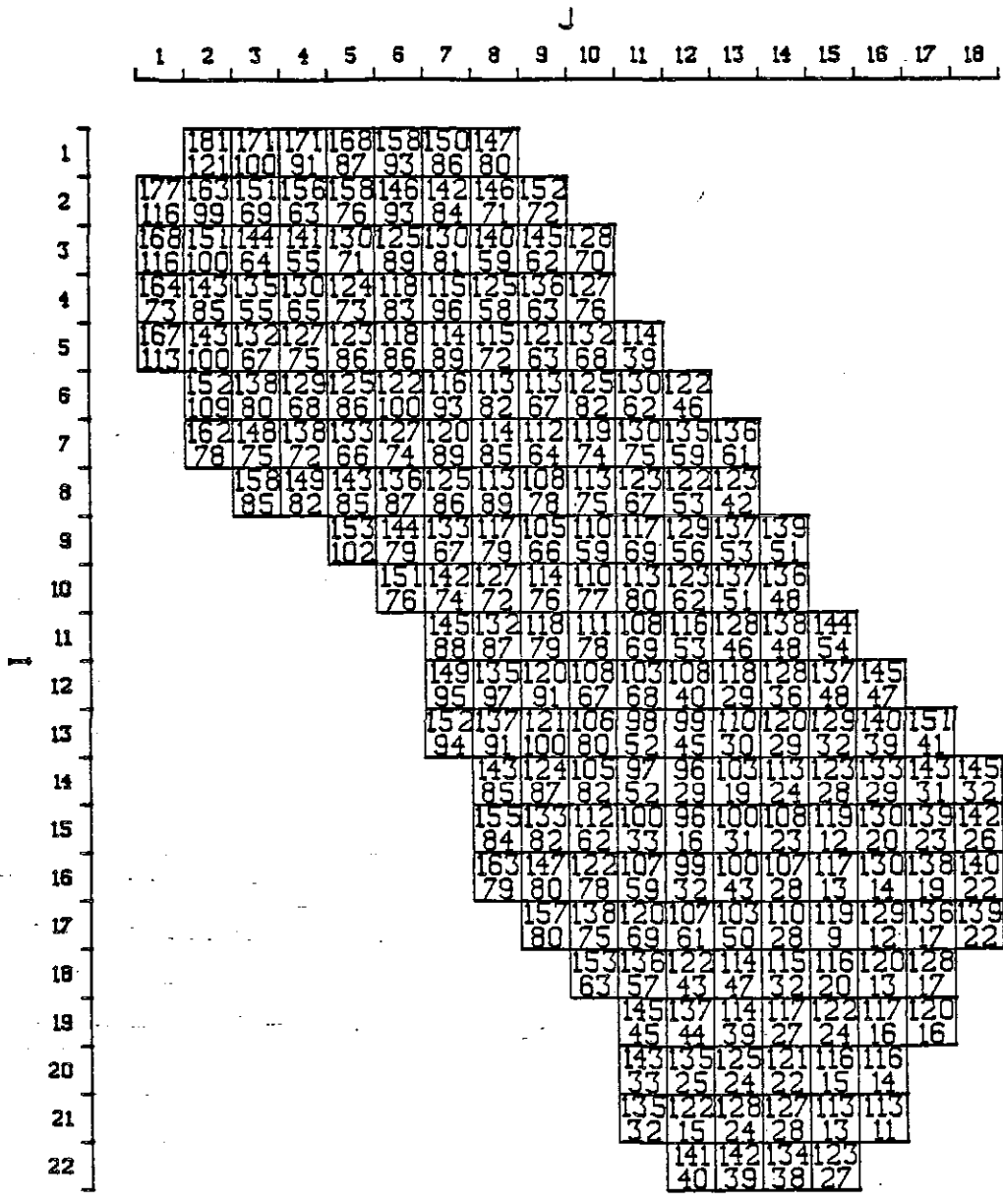


Figure 2: Kriged 1983 Top and Bottom Elevations of the Water Bearing Sands of the Quaternary Aquifer Underlying the Grand Prairie Region (in ft. above MSL).

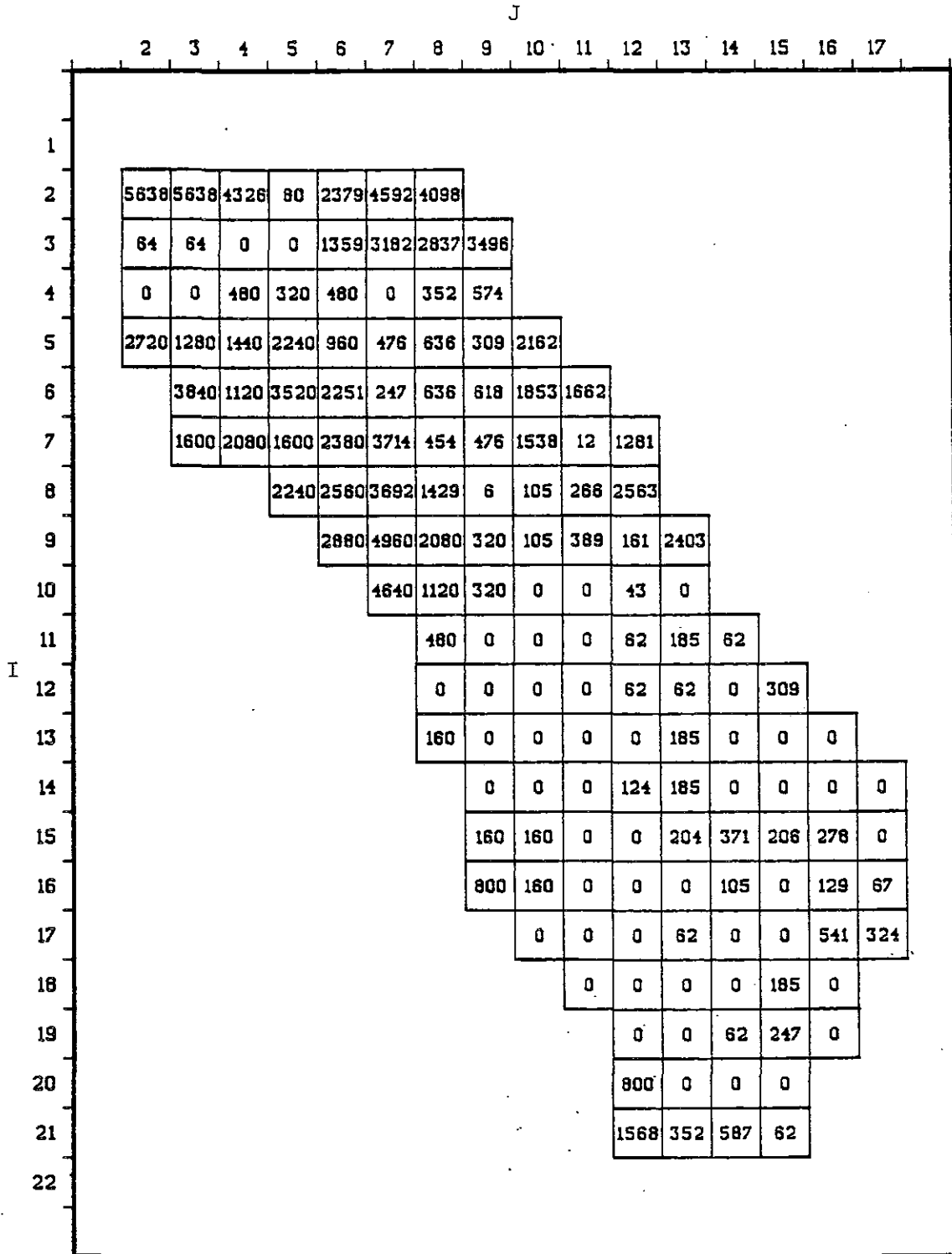


Figure:3 Potential Soybean Land in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.

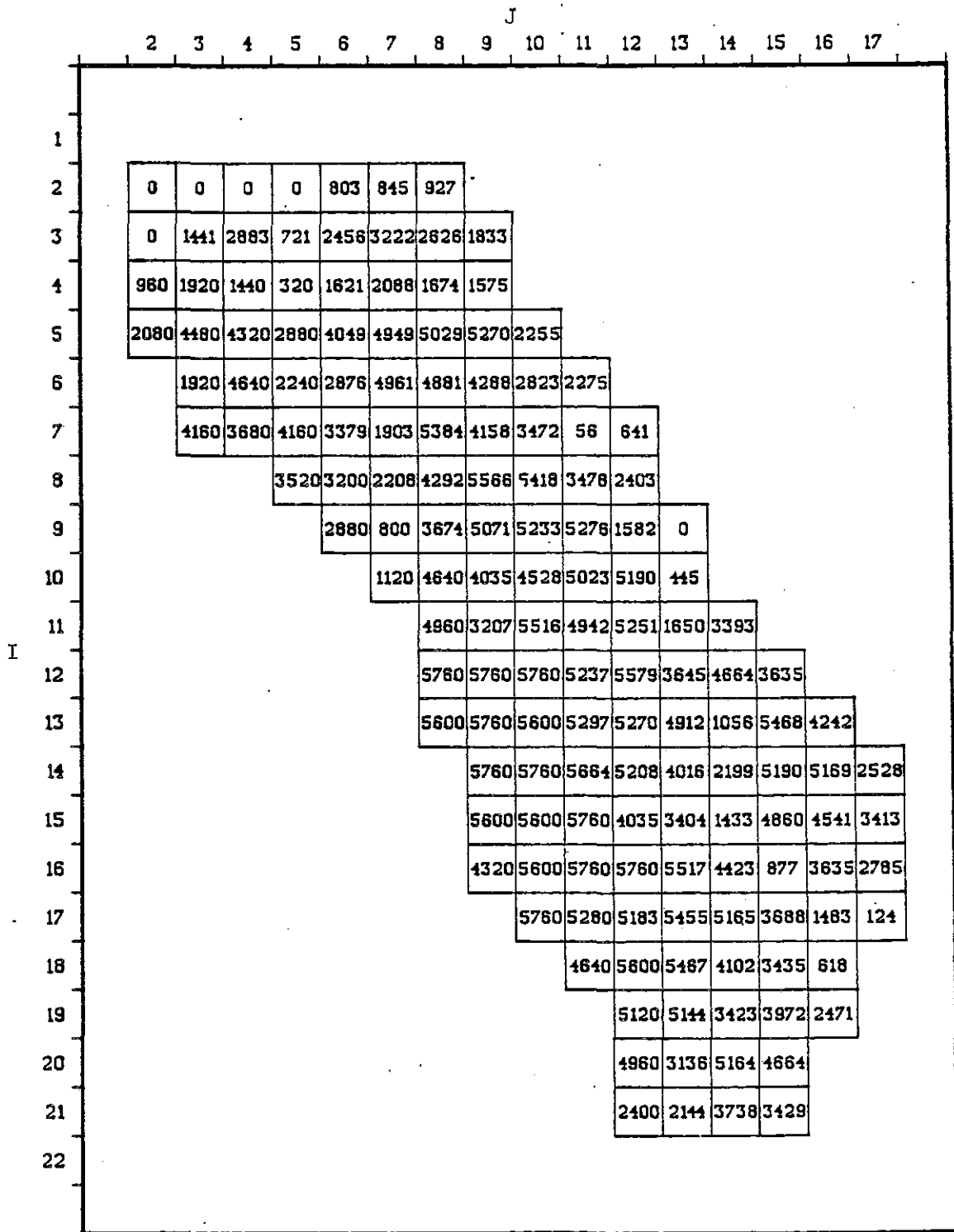


Figure: 4 Potential Rice Land in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.

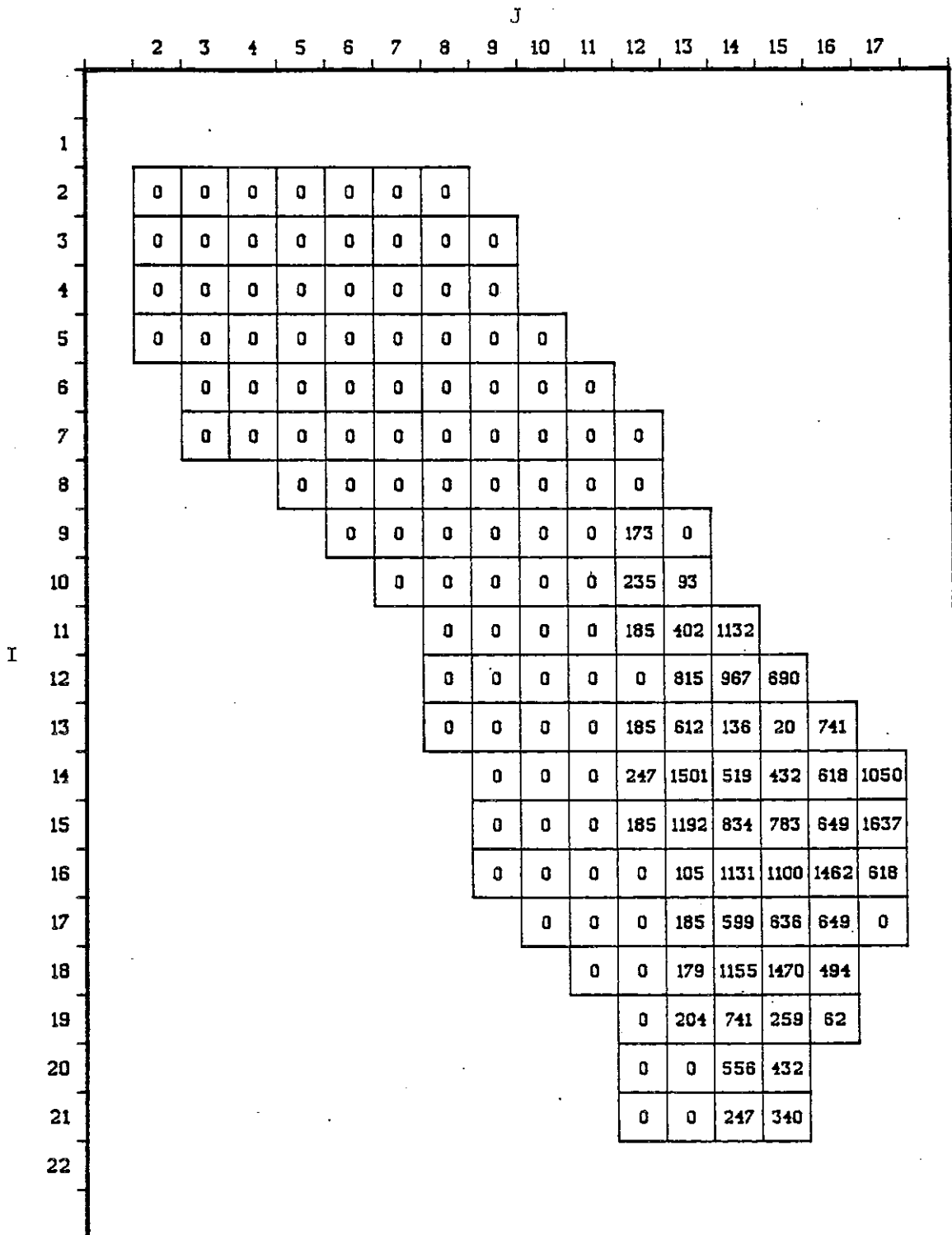


Figure:5 Potential Wheat Land in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in acres.

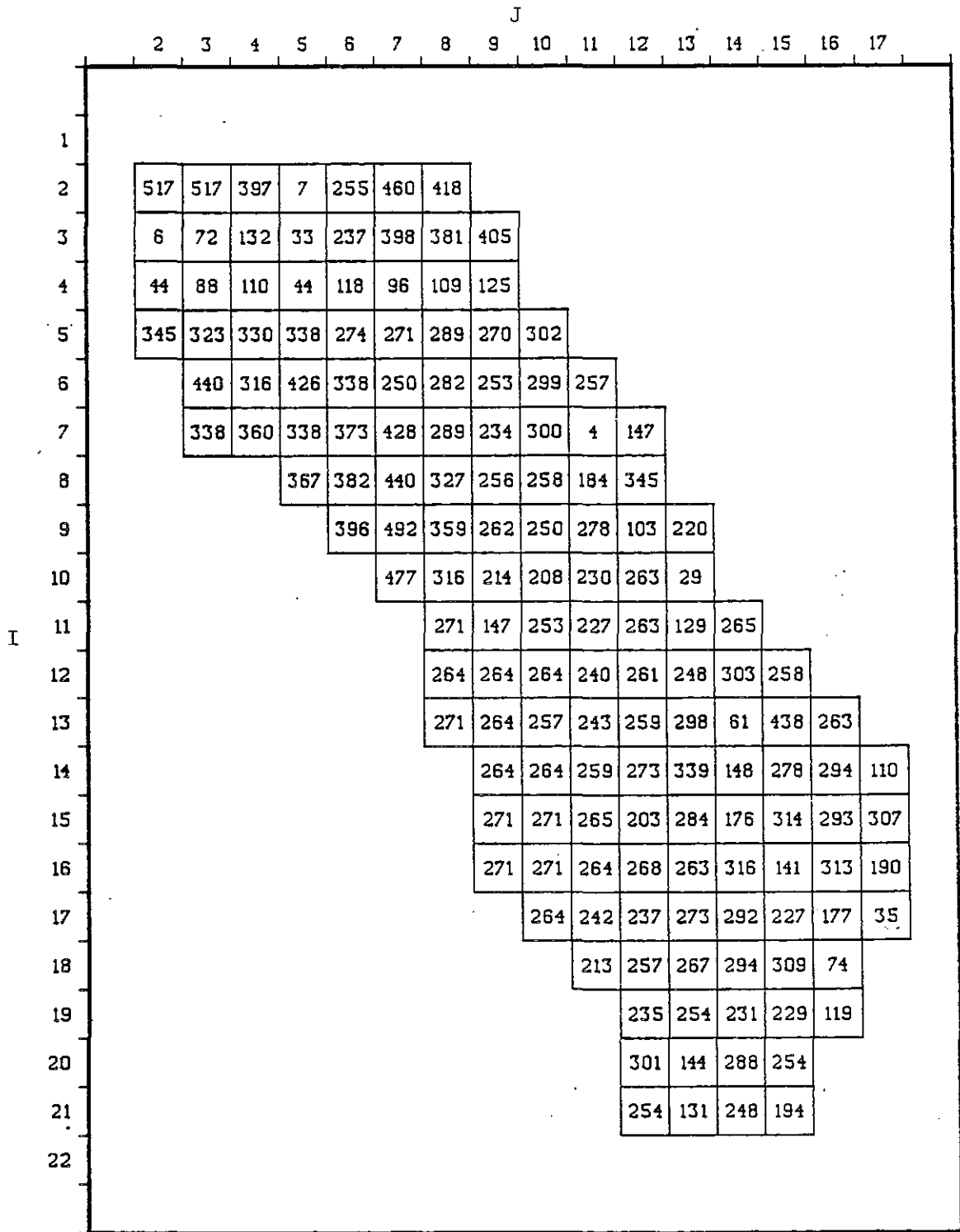


Figure:6 Potential Irrigation Water needs in April for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

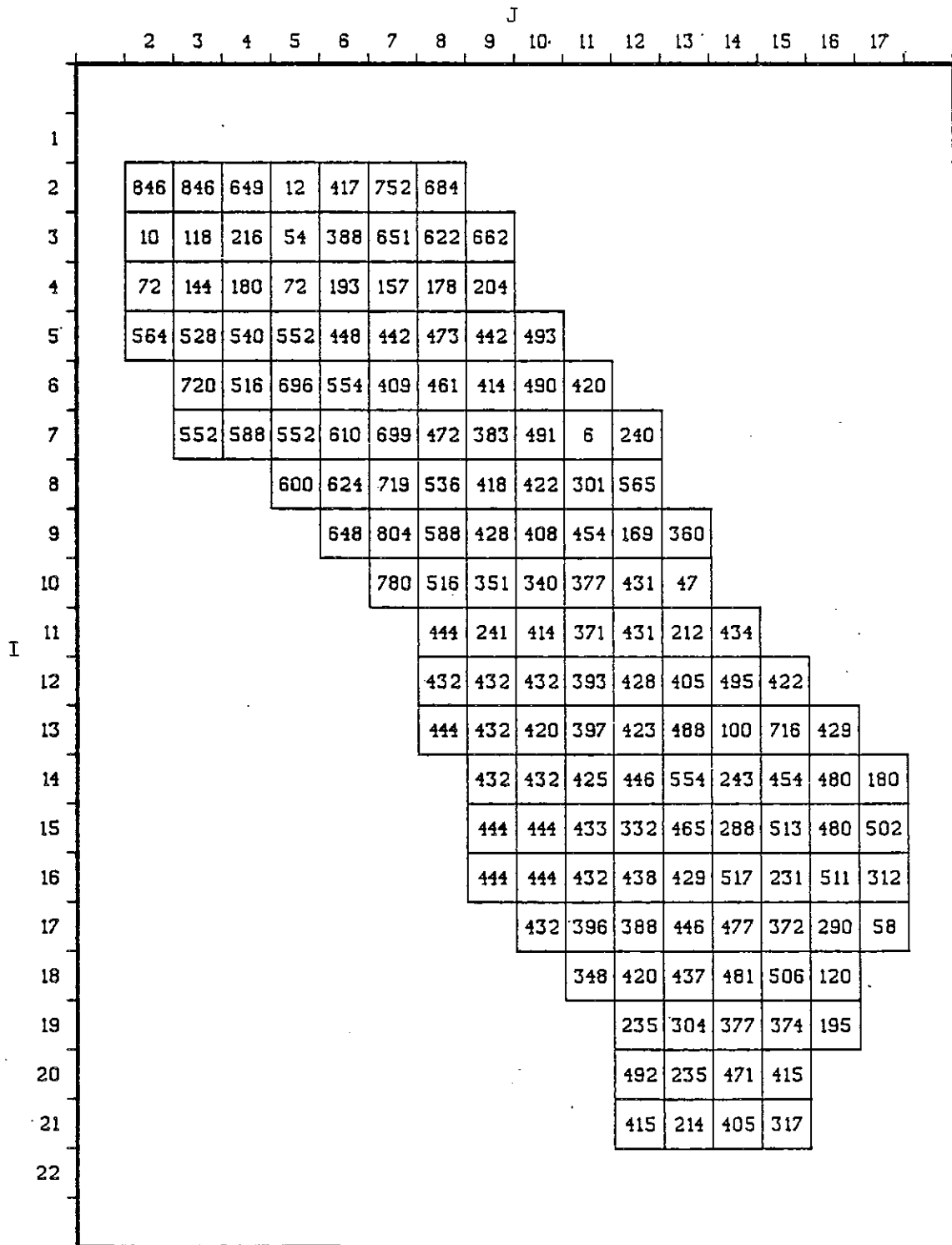


Figure:7 Potential Irrigation Water needs in May for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

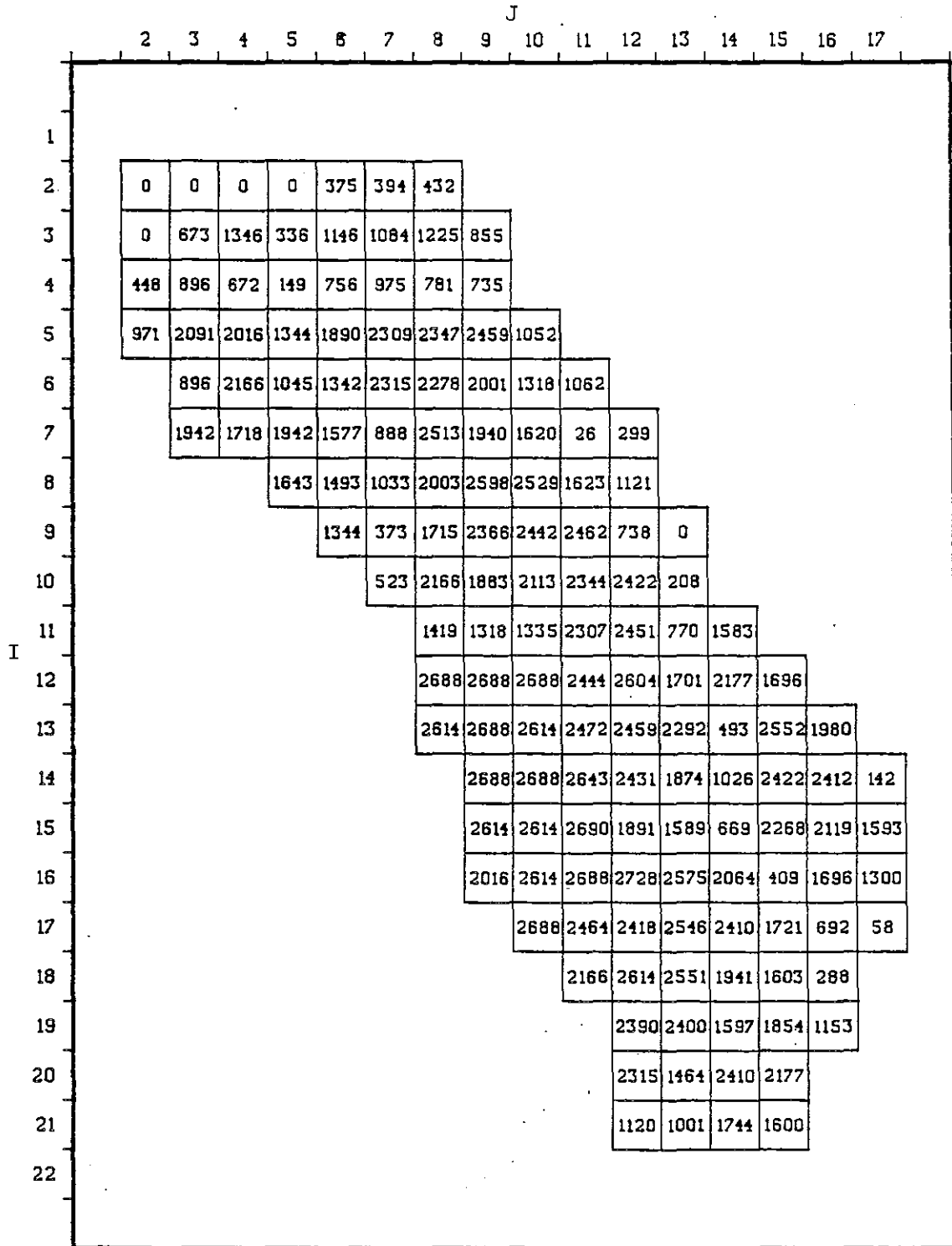


Figure: 8 Potential Irrigation Water needs in June for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

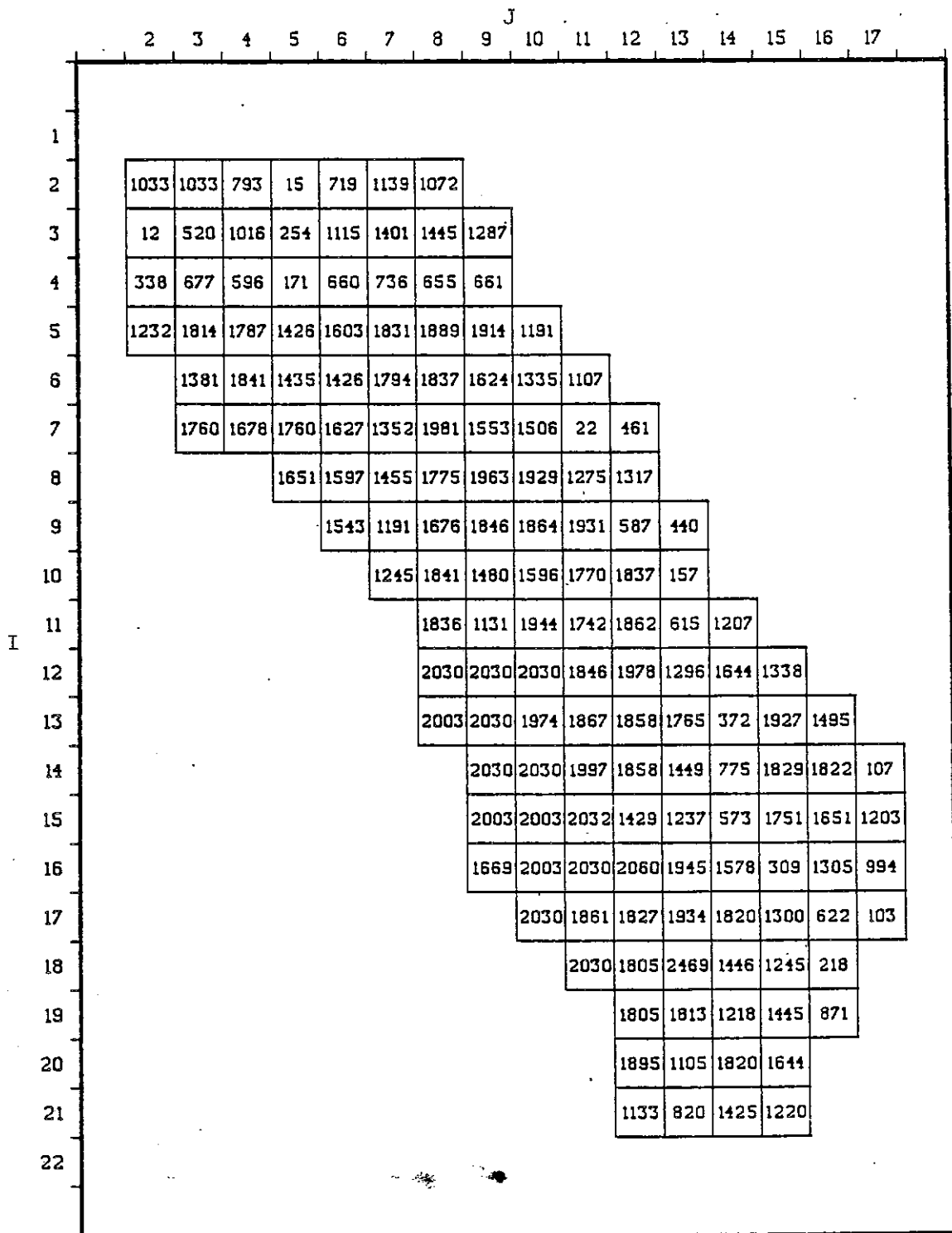


Figure: 9 Potential Irrigation Water needs in July for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

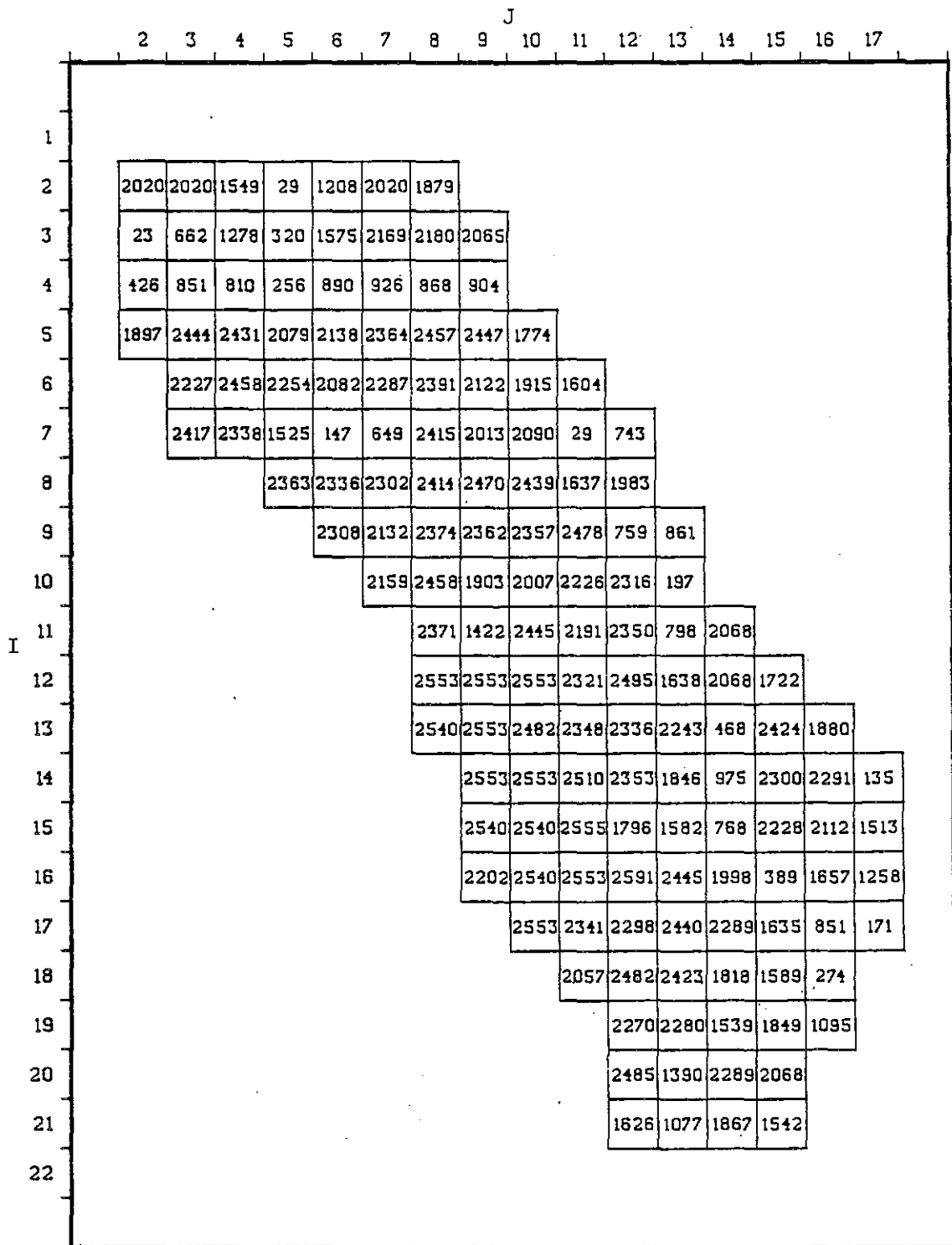


Figure:10 Potential Irrigation Water needs in August for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

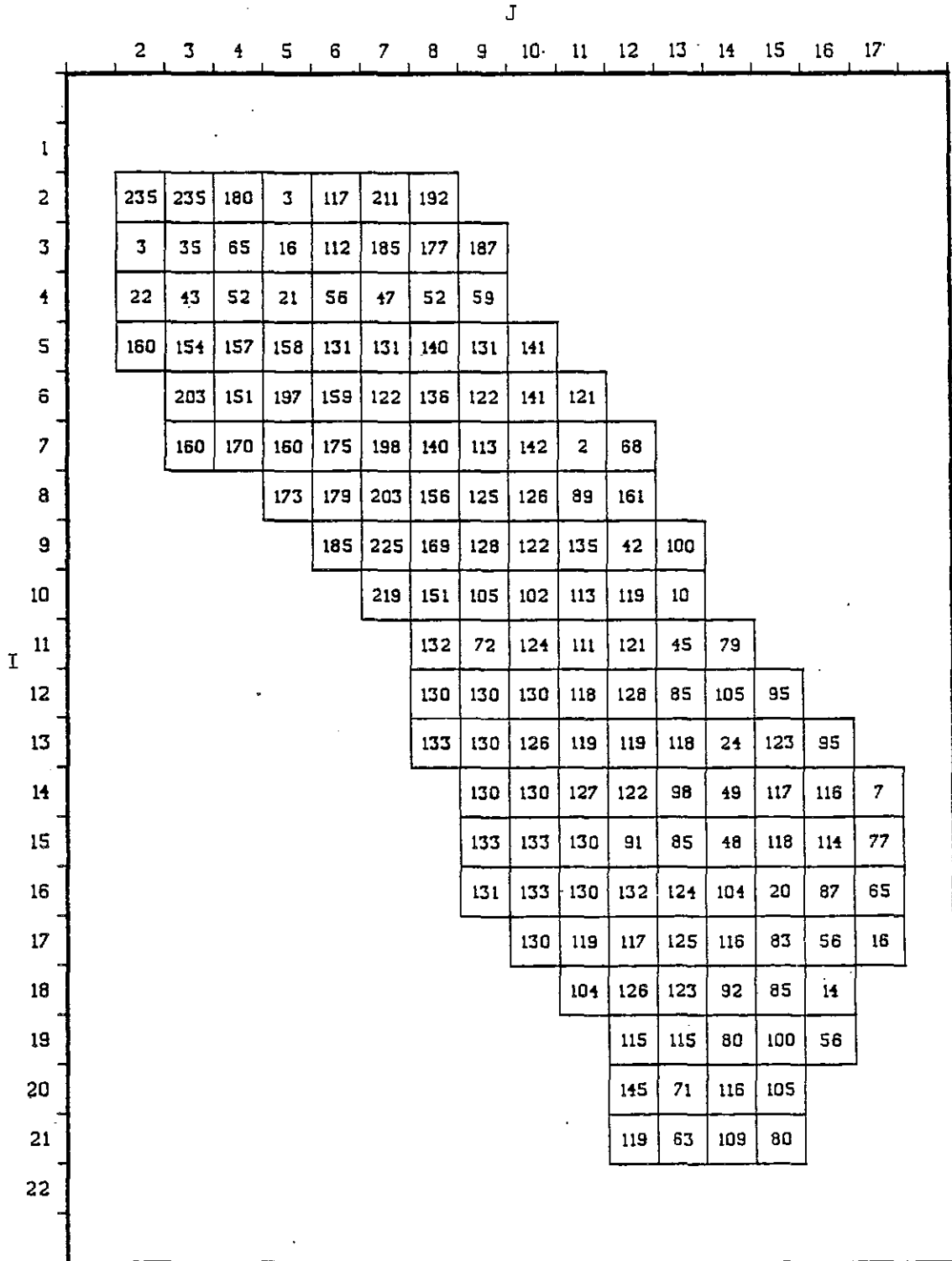


Figure:11 Potential Irrigation Water needs in September for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

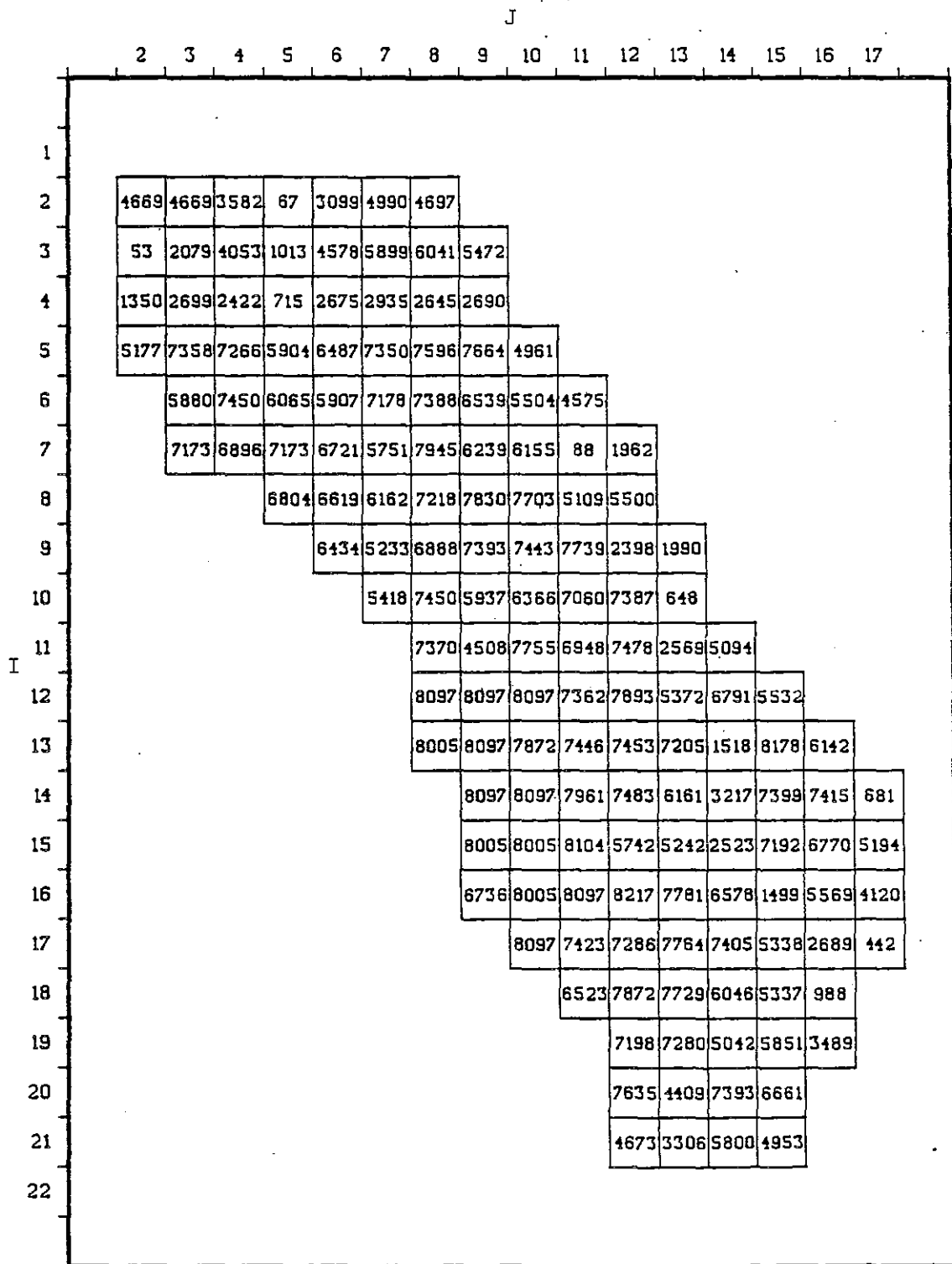


Figure: 12 Annual Potential Irrigation Water needs for an average season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

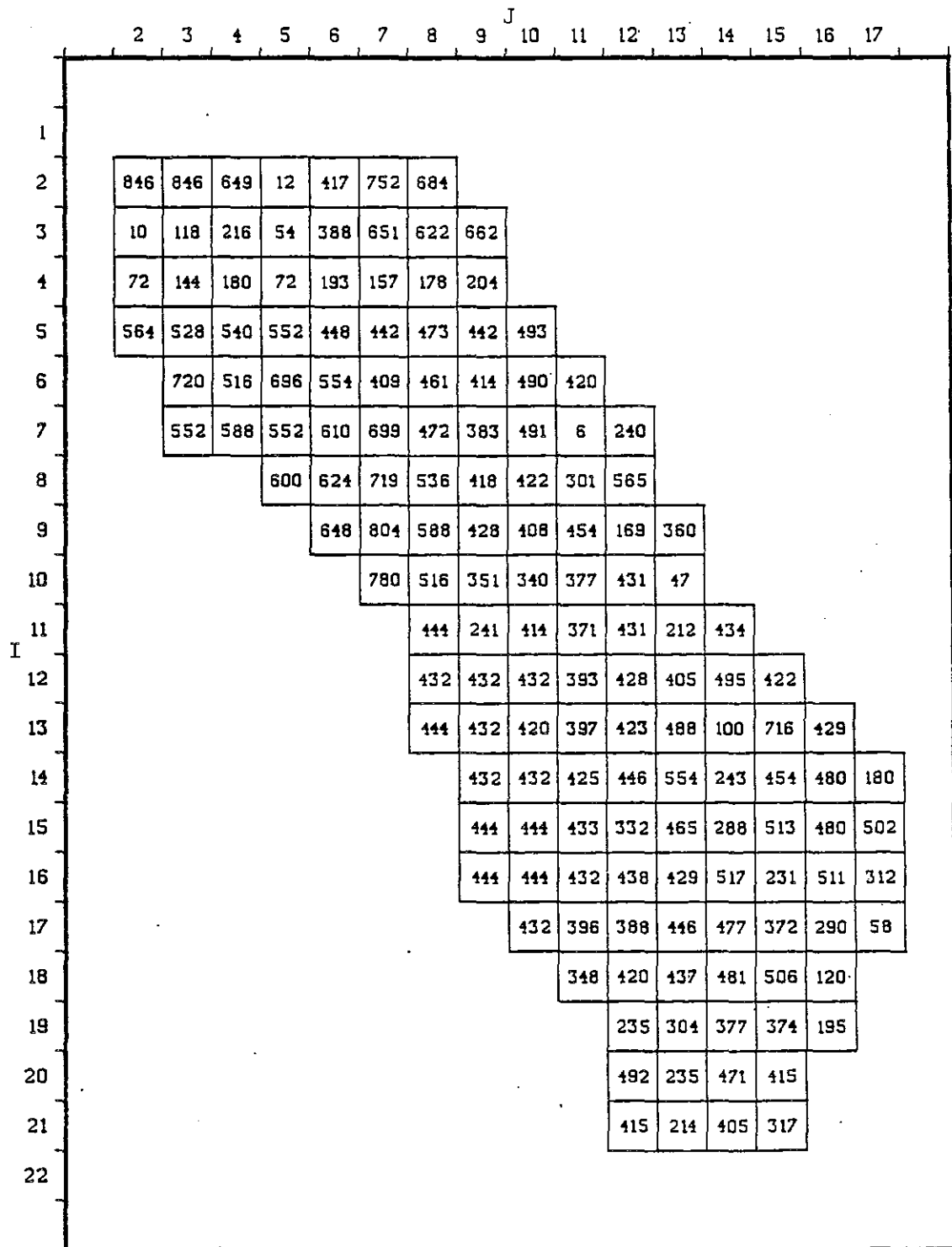


Figure:13 Potential Irrigation Water needs in April for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

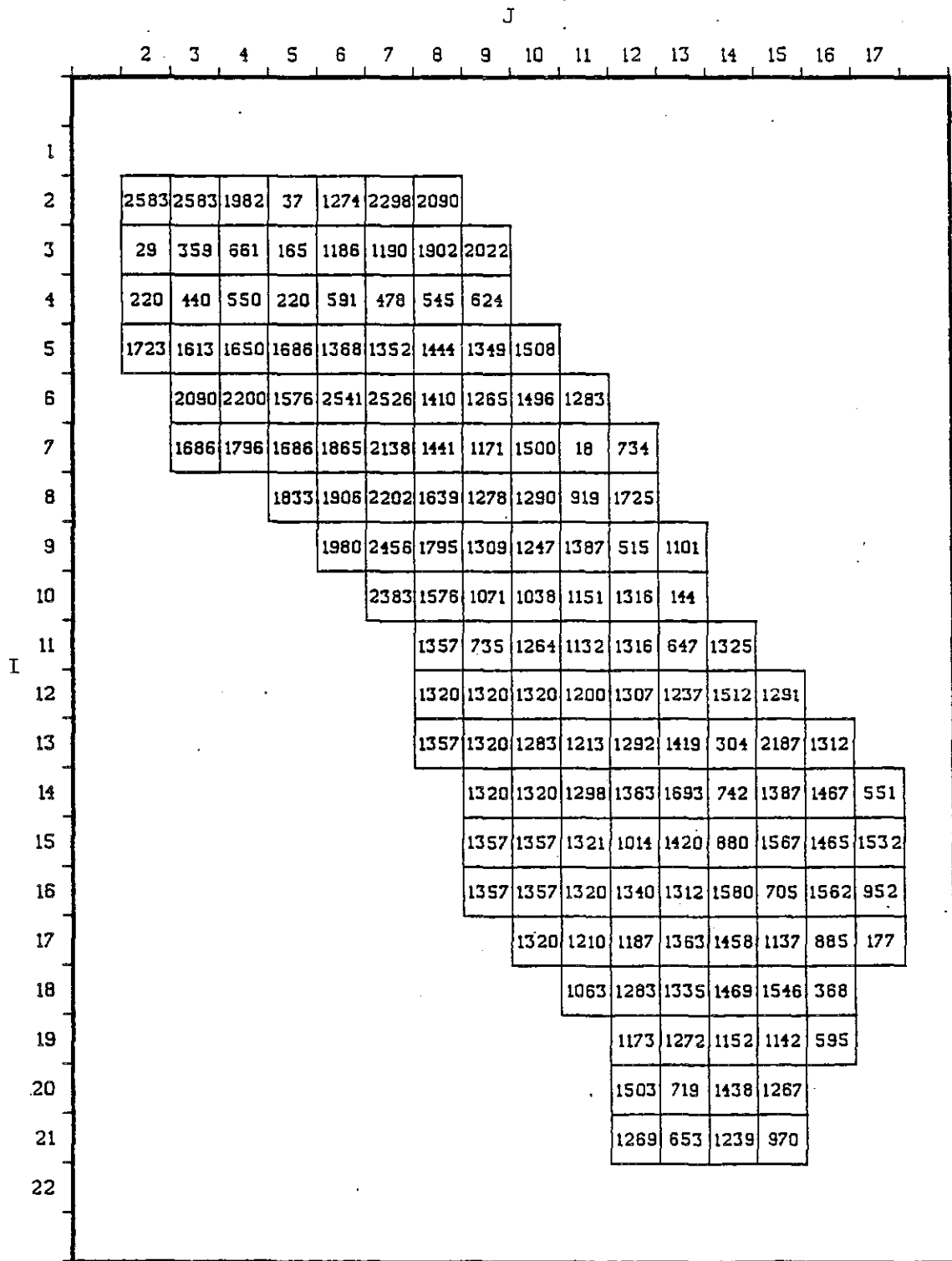


Figure: 14 Potential Irrigation Water needs in May for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

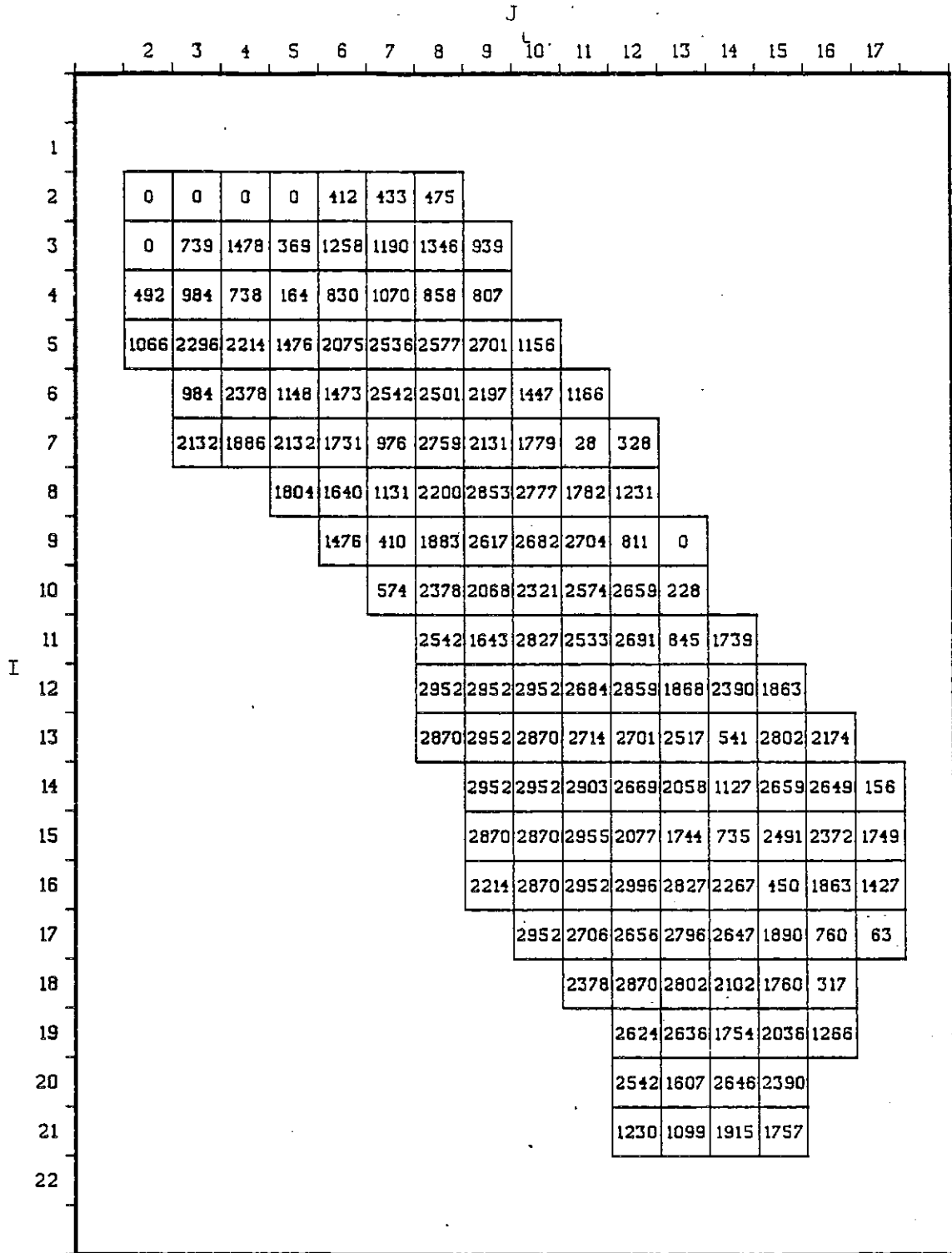


Figure:15 Potential Irrigation Water needs in June for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

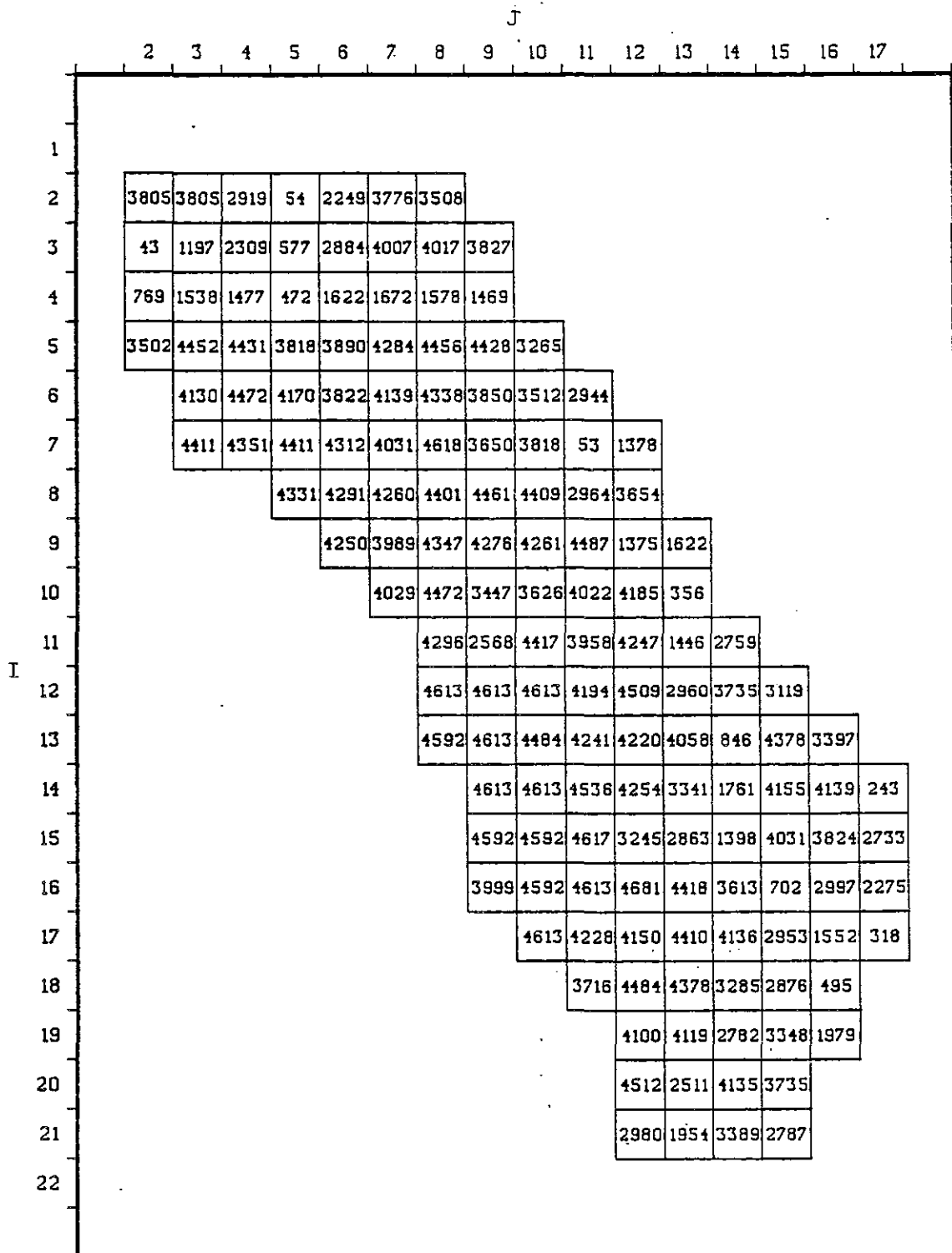


Figure:16 Potential Irrigation Water needs in July for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

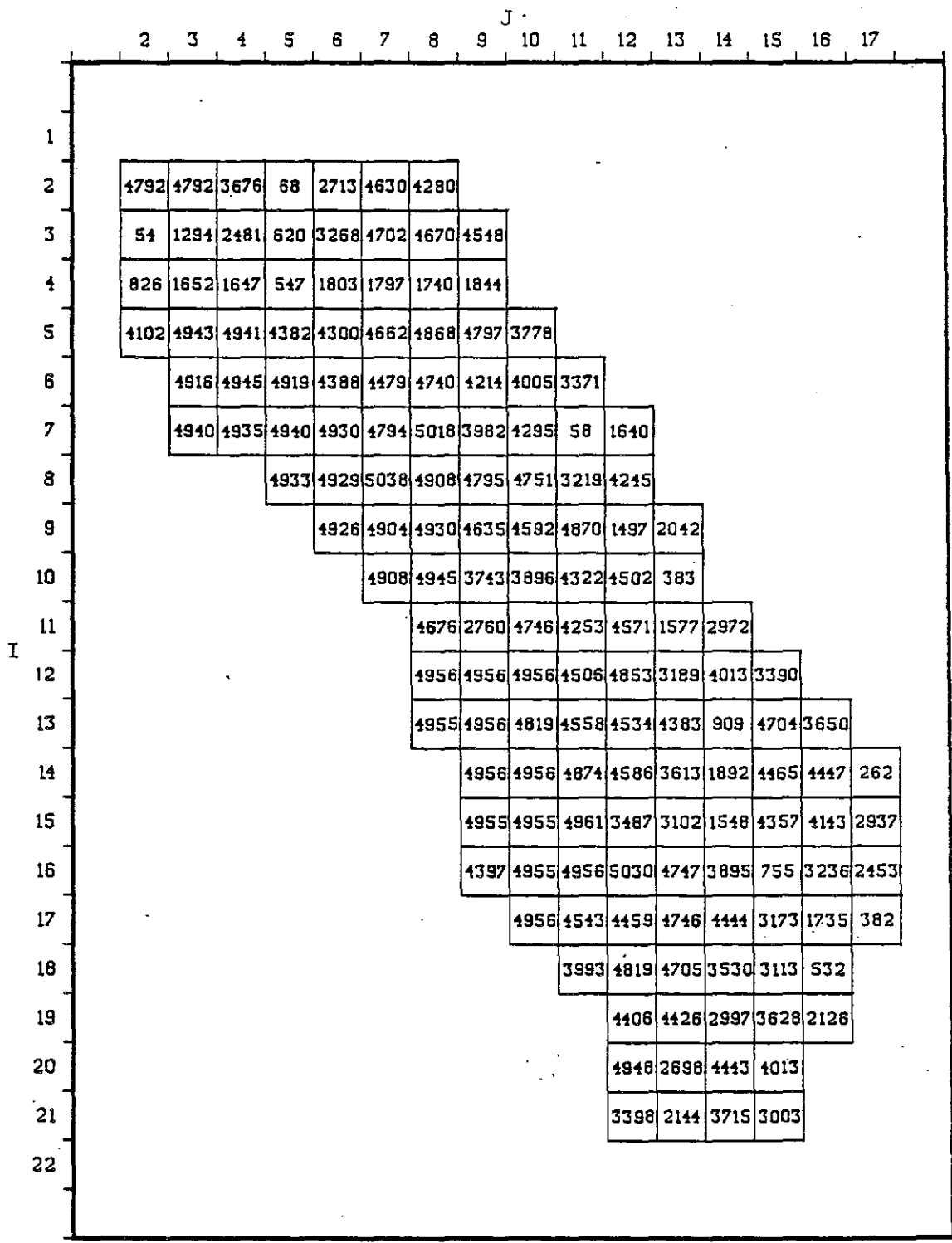


Figure:17 Potential Irrigation Water needs in August for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

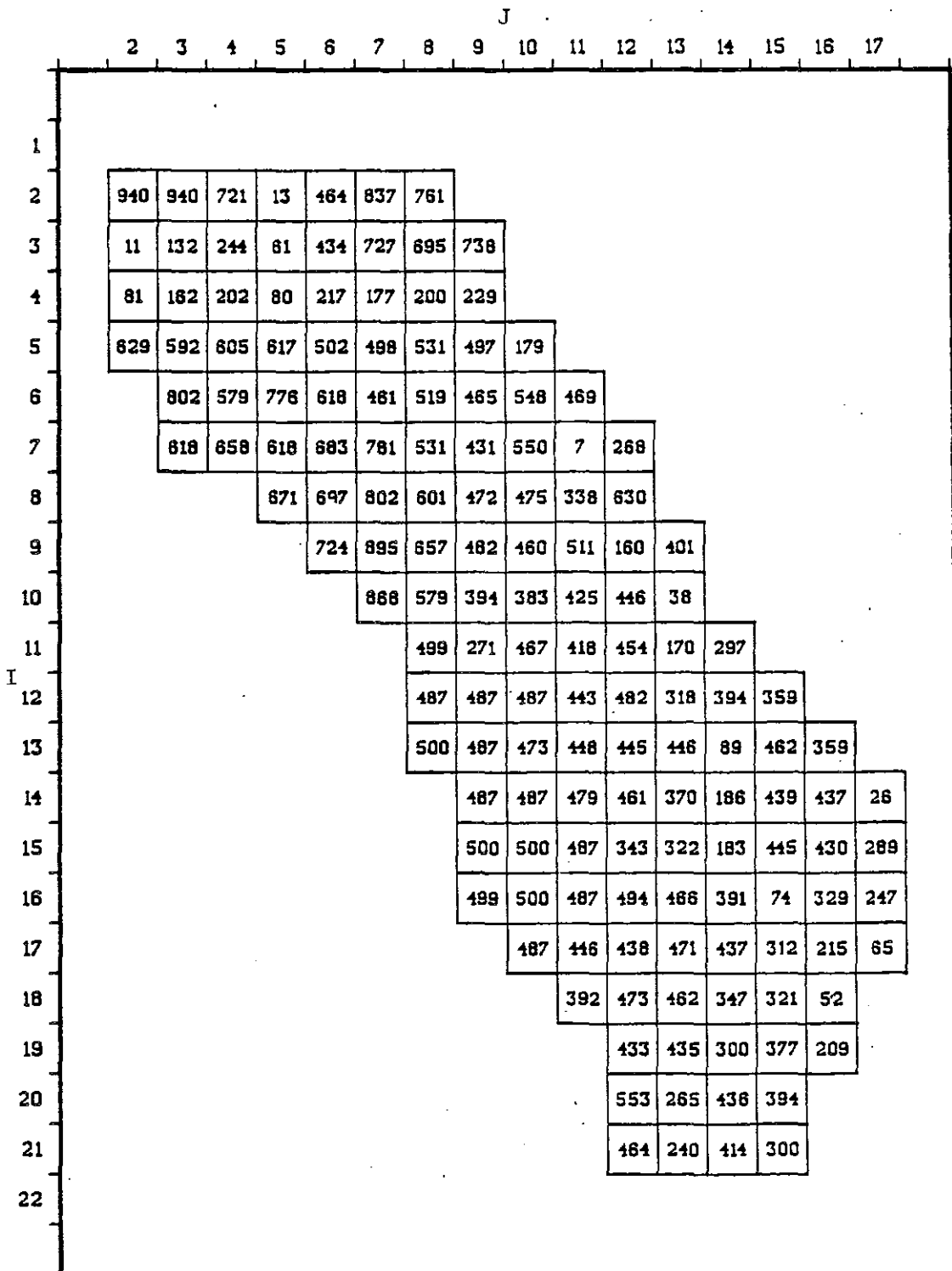


Figure:18 Potential Irrigation Water needs in September for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

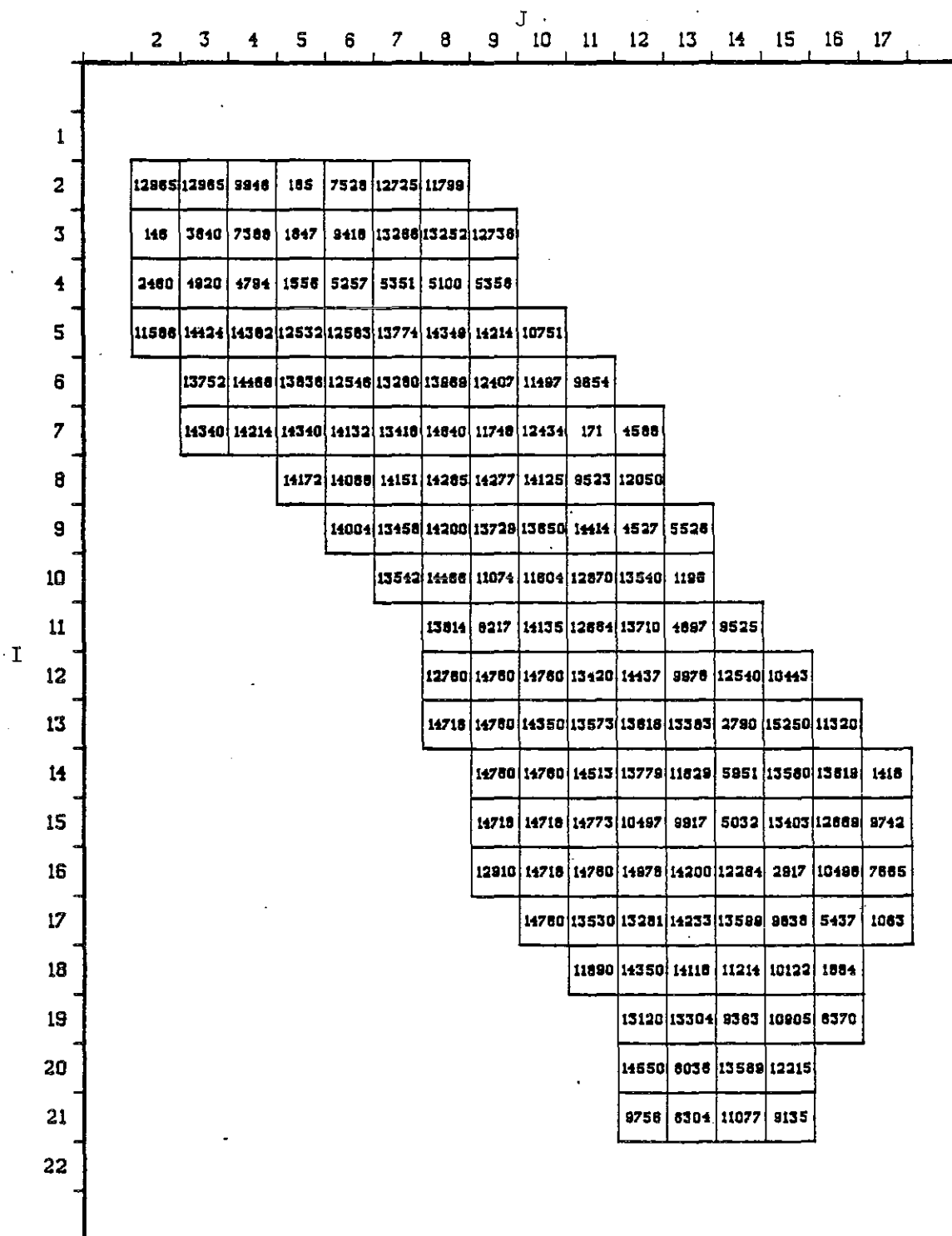


Figure:19 Annual Potential Irrigation Water needs for a dry season in each 3 x 3 mile cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

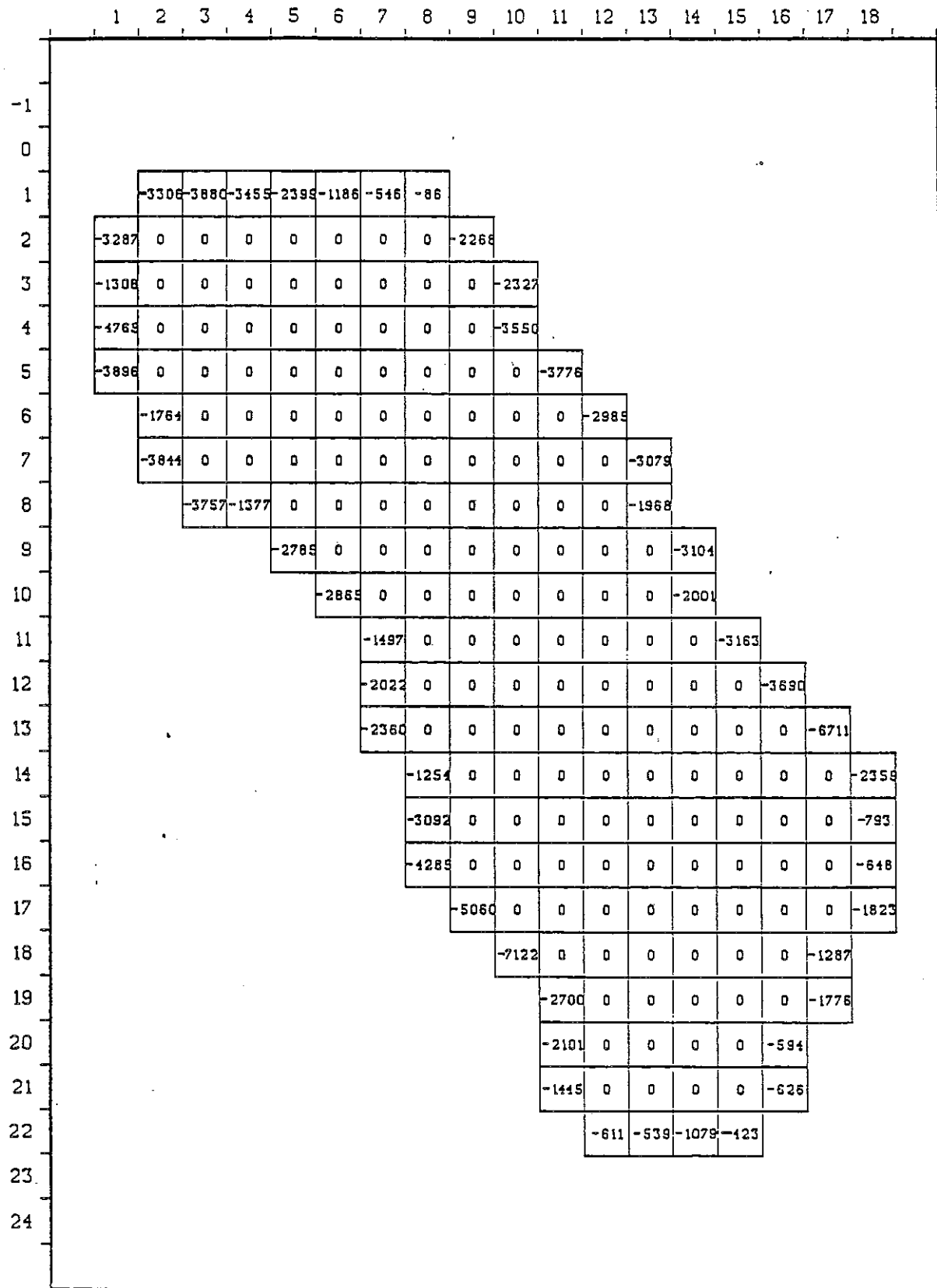


Figure:20 The maximum annual recharge values estimated from 1972-83 in each constant head cell in the Grand Prairie Region in ac-ft.

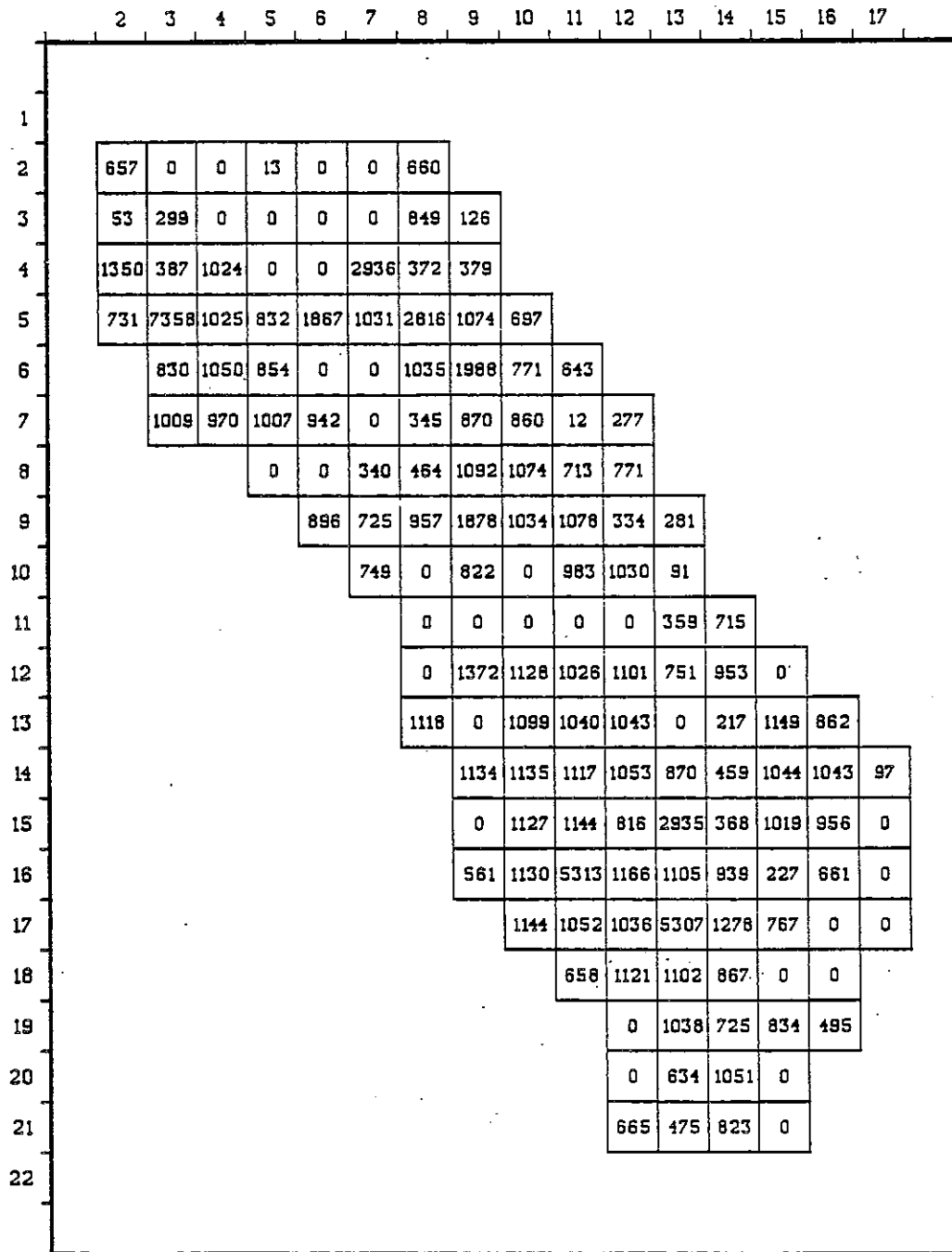


Figure:21 Annual withdrawals based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness and Groundwater Levels similar to those of 1983 in ac-ft.

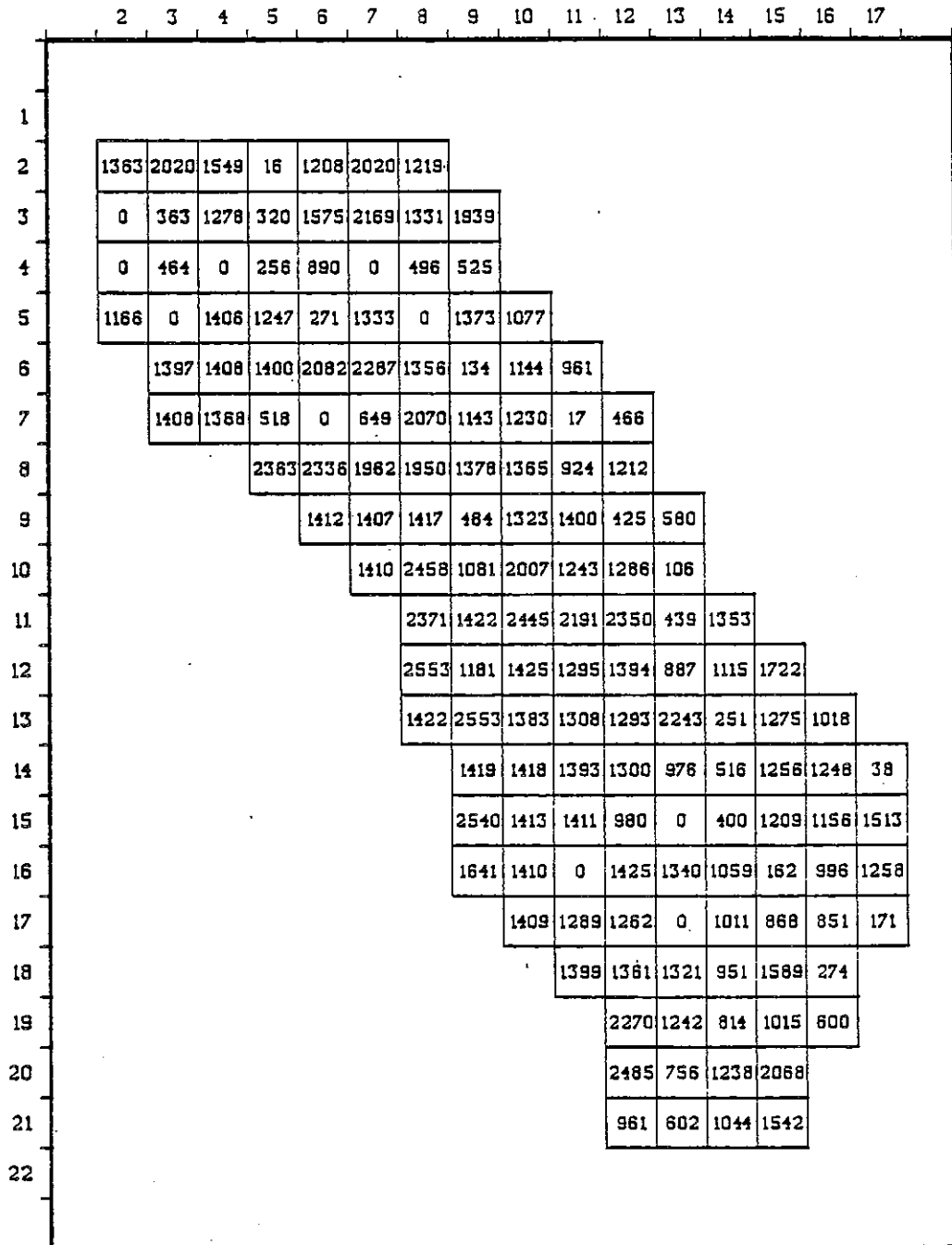


Figure: 22 Surface Water Requirements for August of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

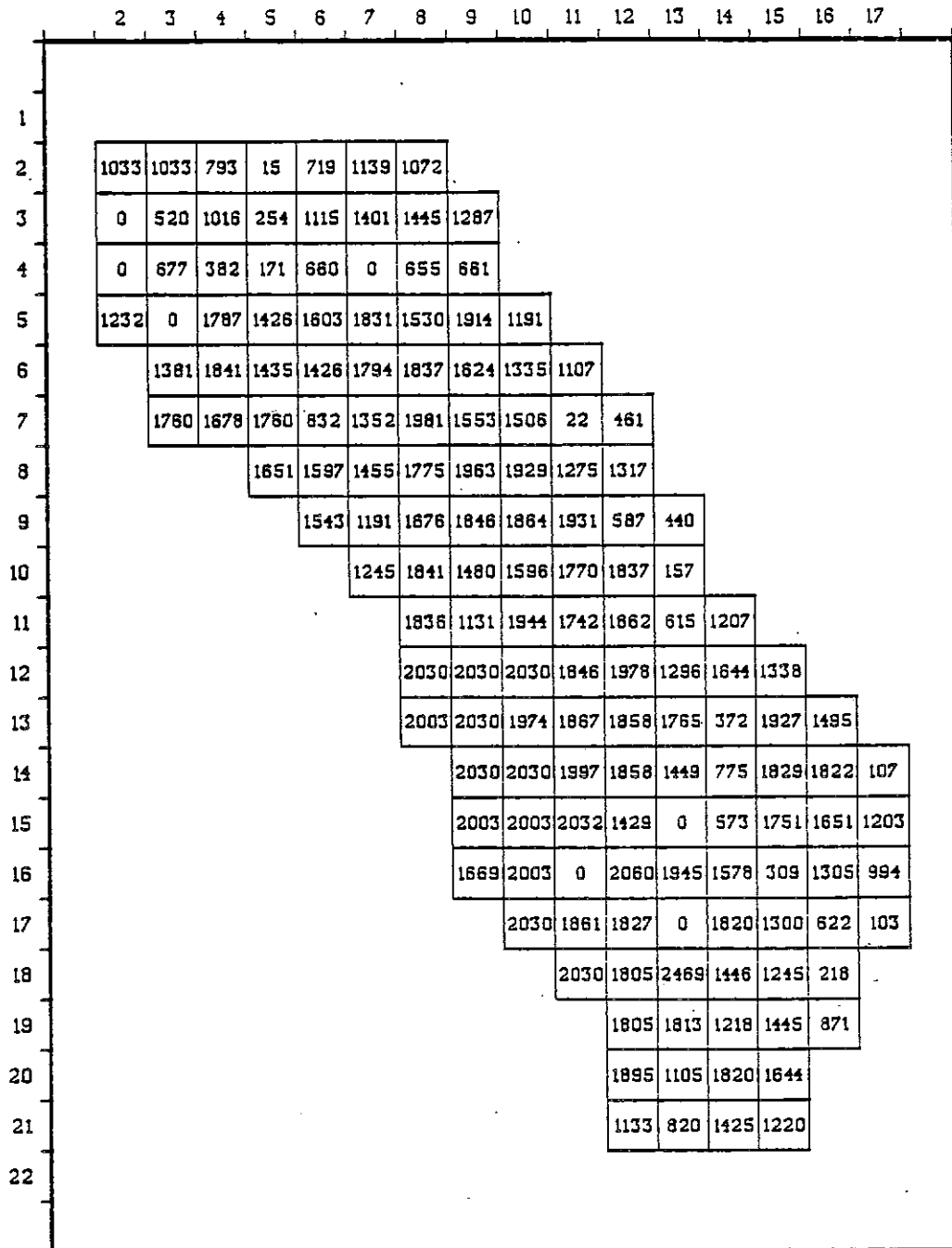


Figure:23 Surface Water Requirements for July of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains 220 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

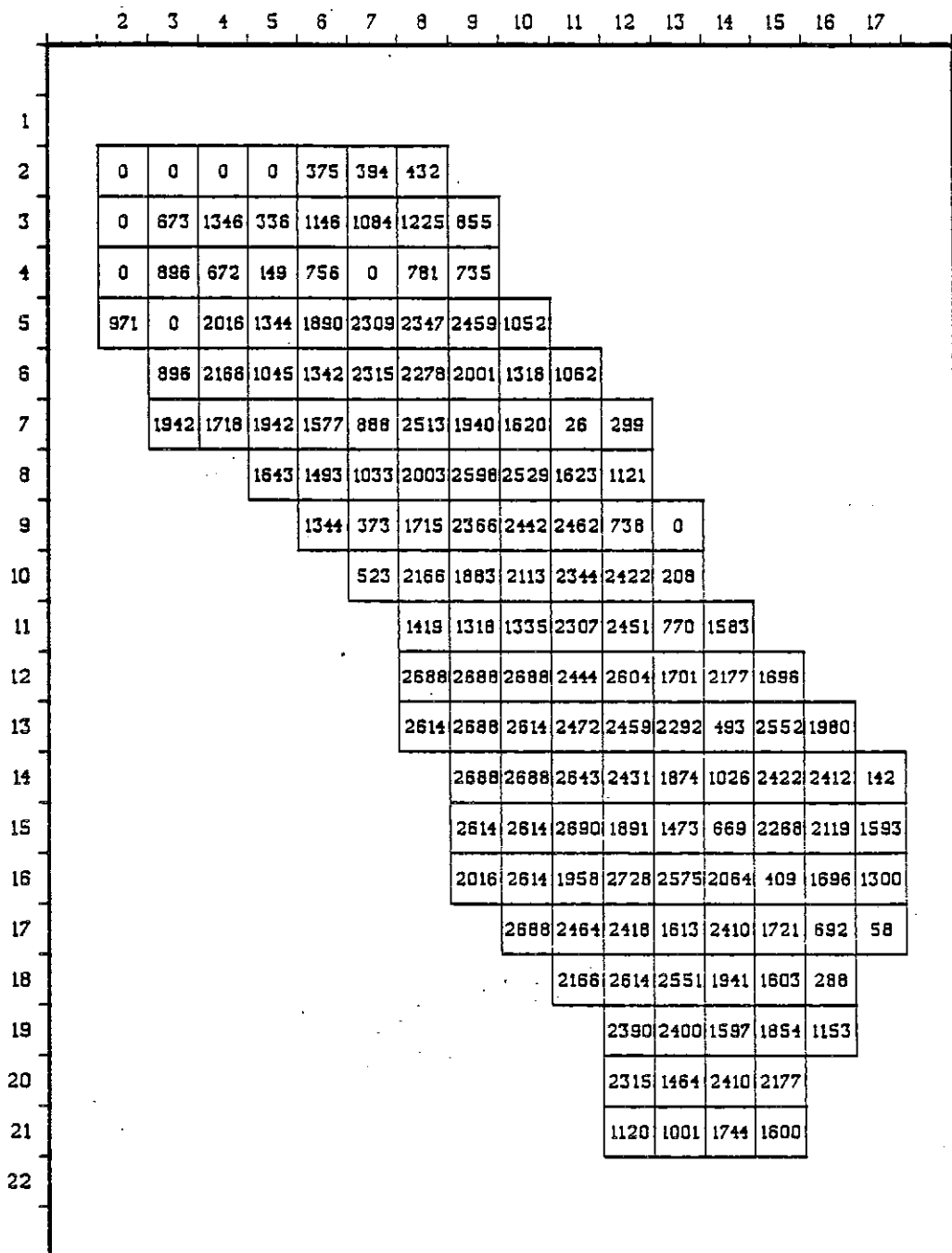


Figure:24 Surface Water Requirements for June of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

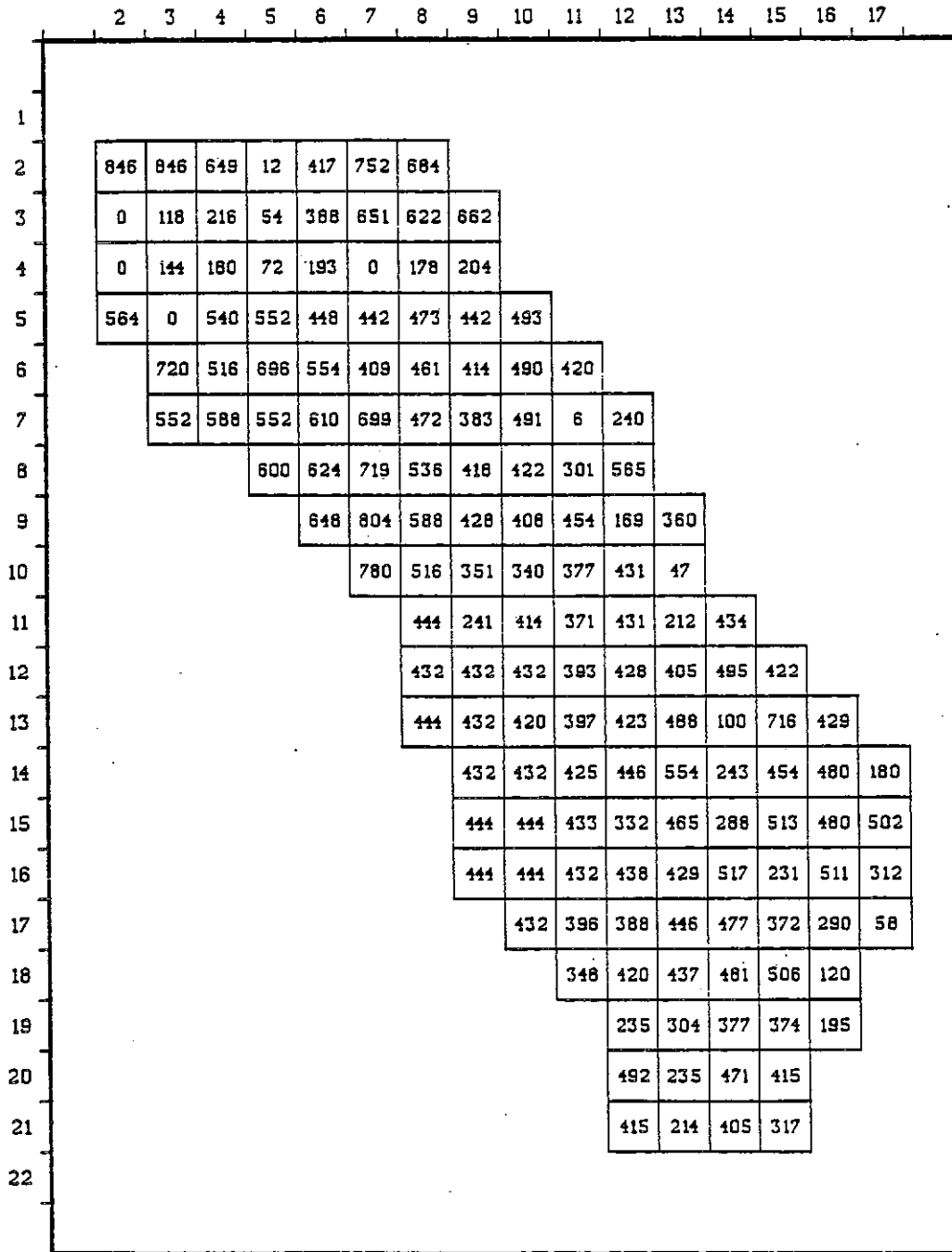


Figure:25 Surface Water Requirements for May of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

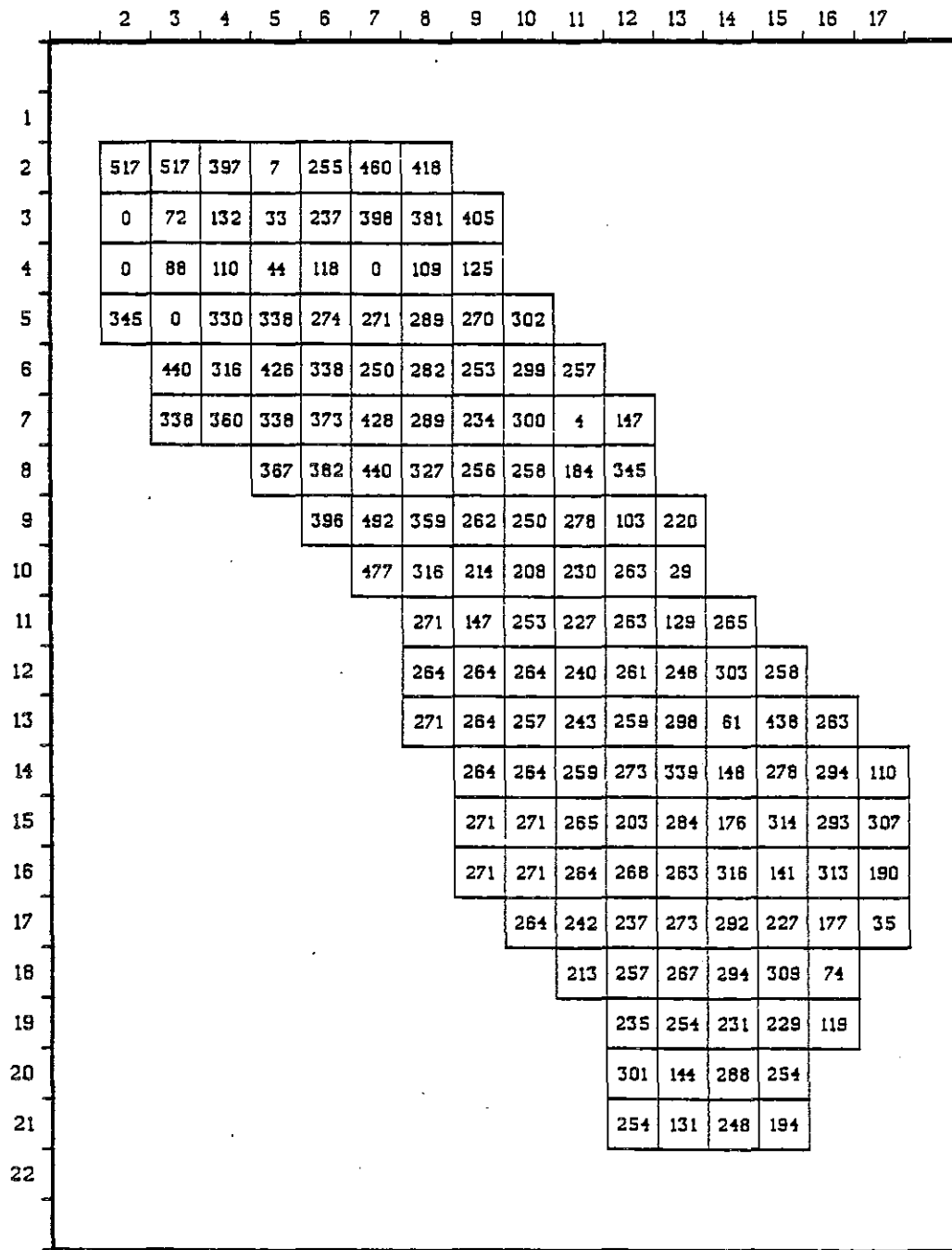


Figure:26 Surface Water Requirements for April of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

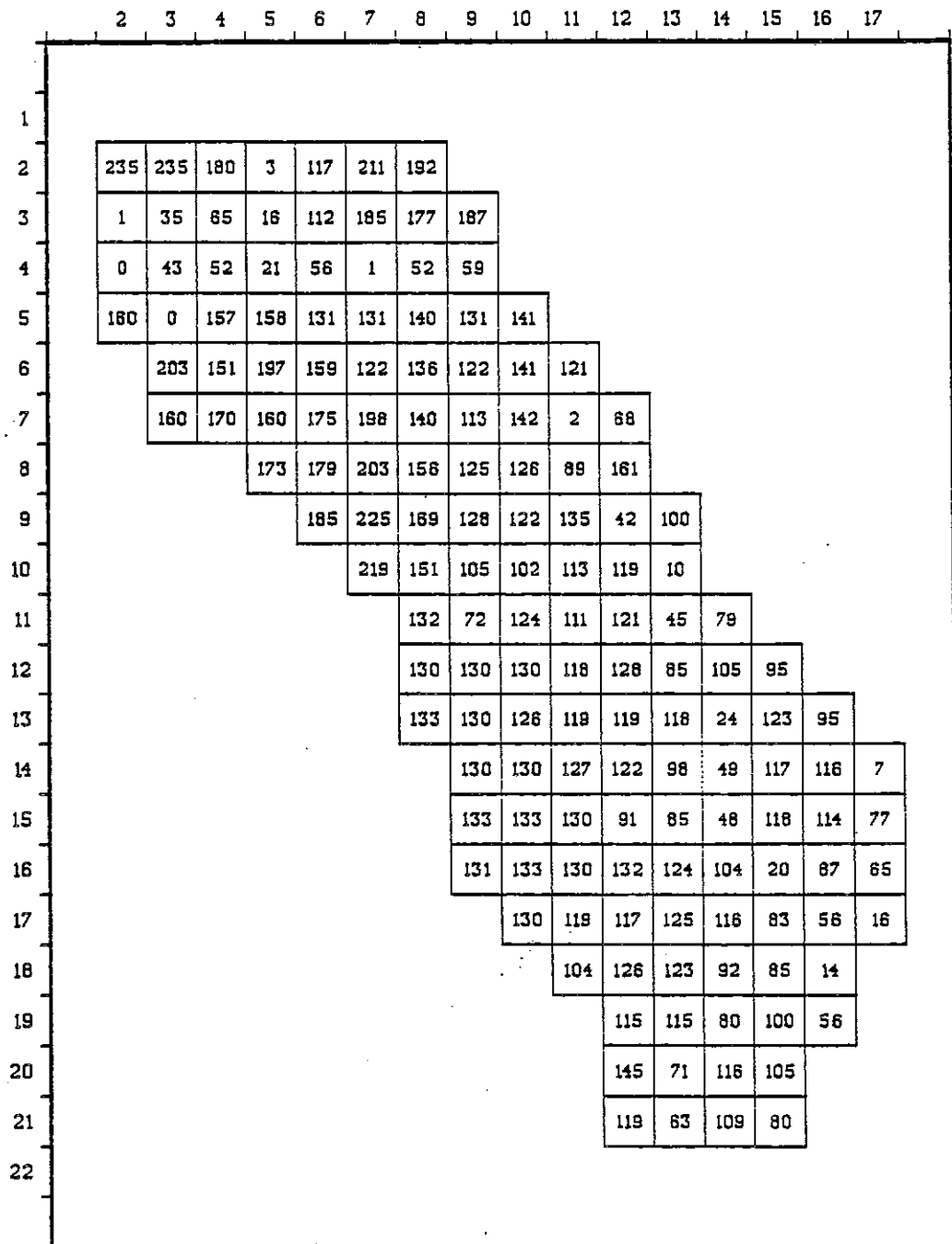


Figure:27 Surface Water Requirements for September of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

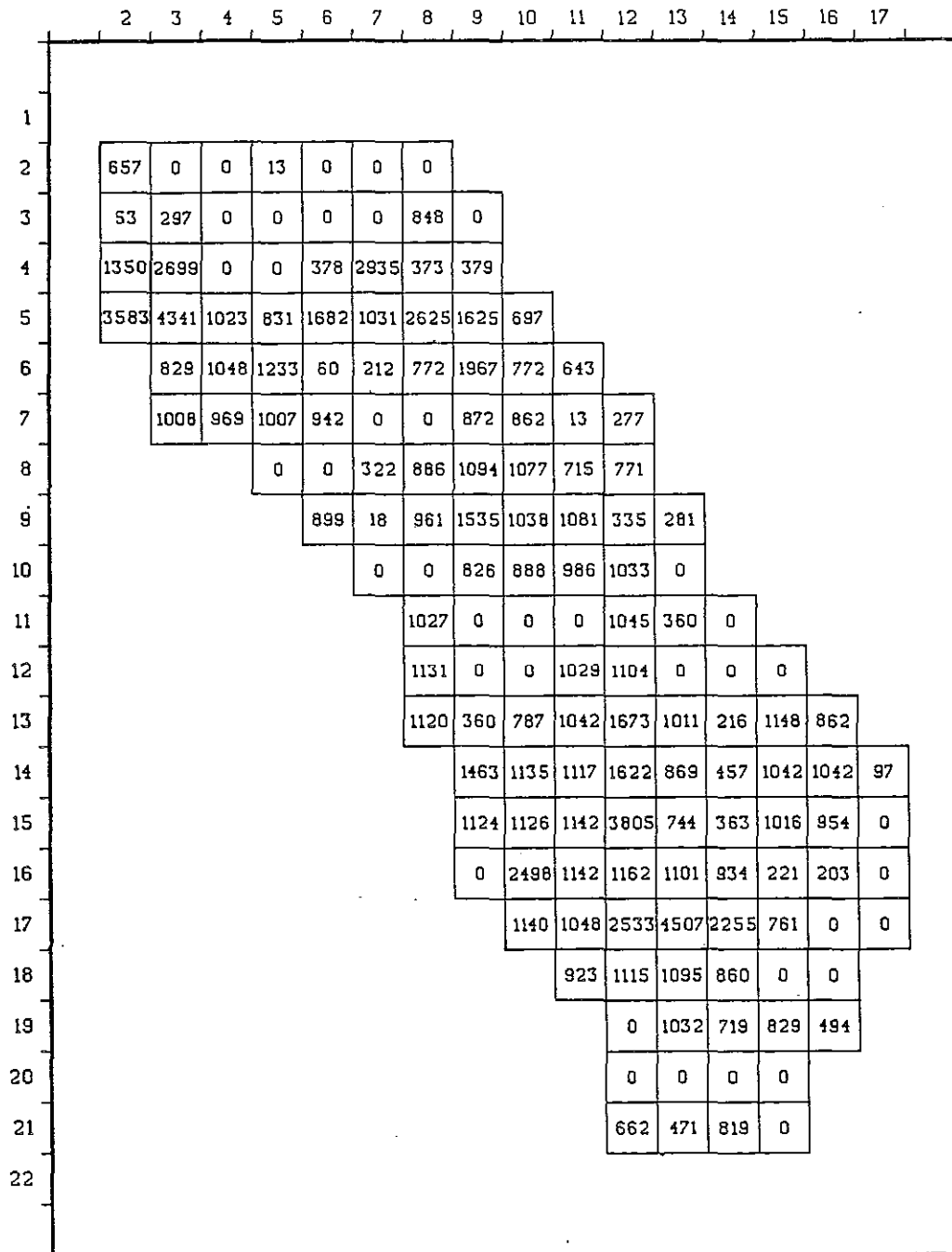


Figure: 28 Annual Withdrawals based on the Strategy that maintains 20 ft. Saturated thickness and Groundwater Levels similar to those of 1983 in ac-ft.

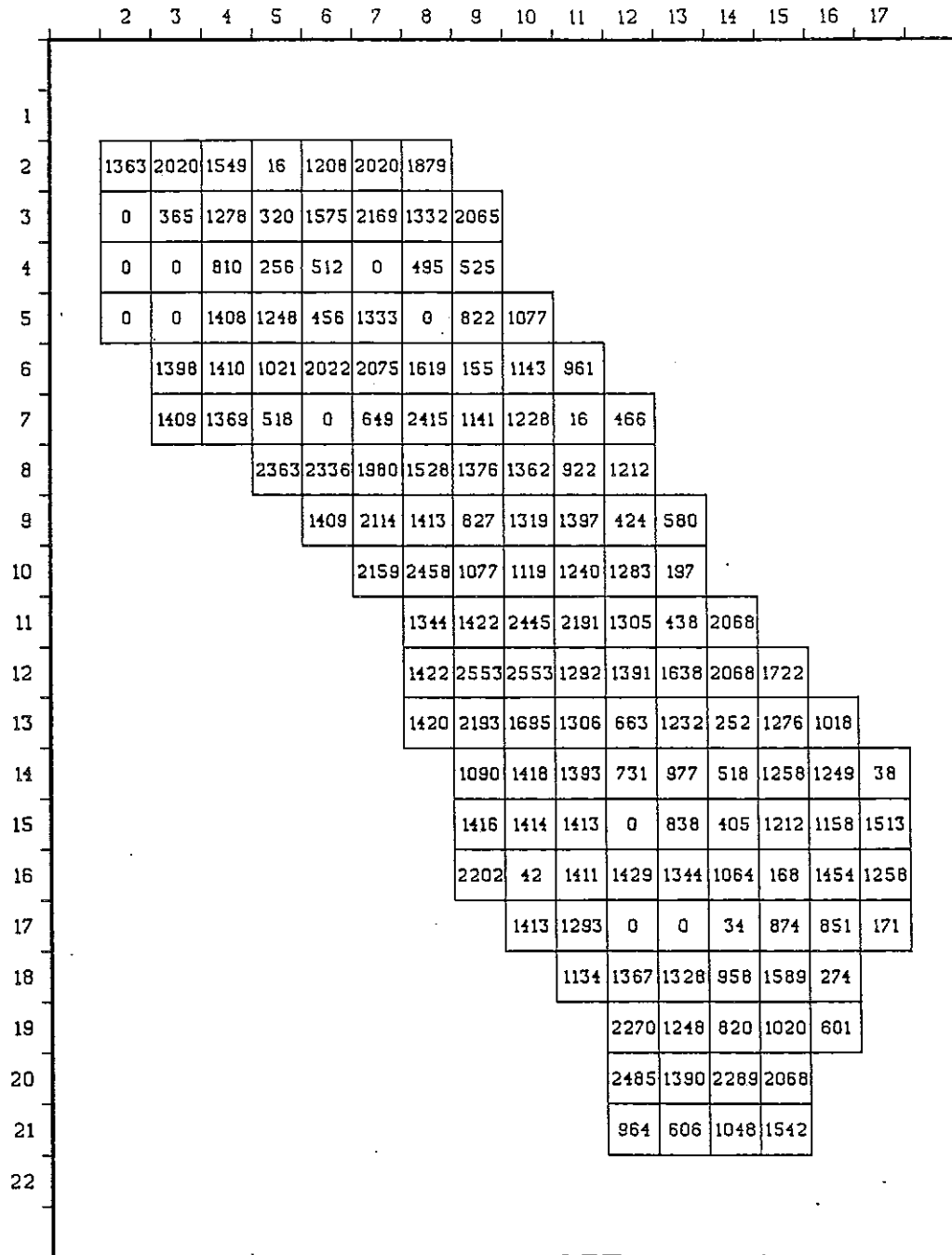


Figure:29 Surface Water Requirements for August of an average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 0 ft. Saturated thickness in ac-ft.

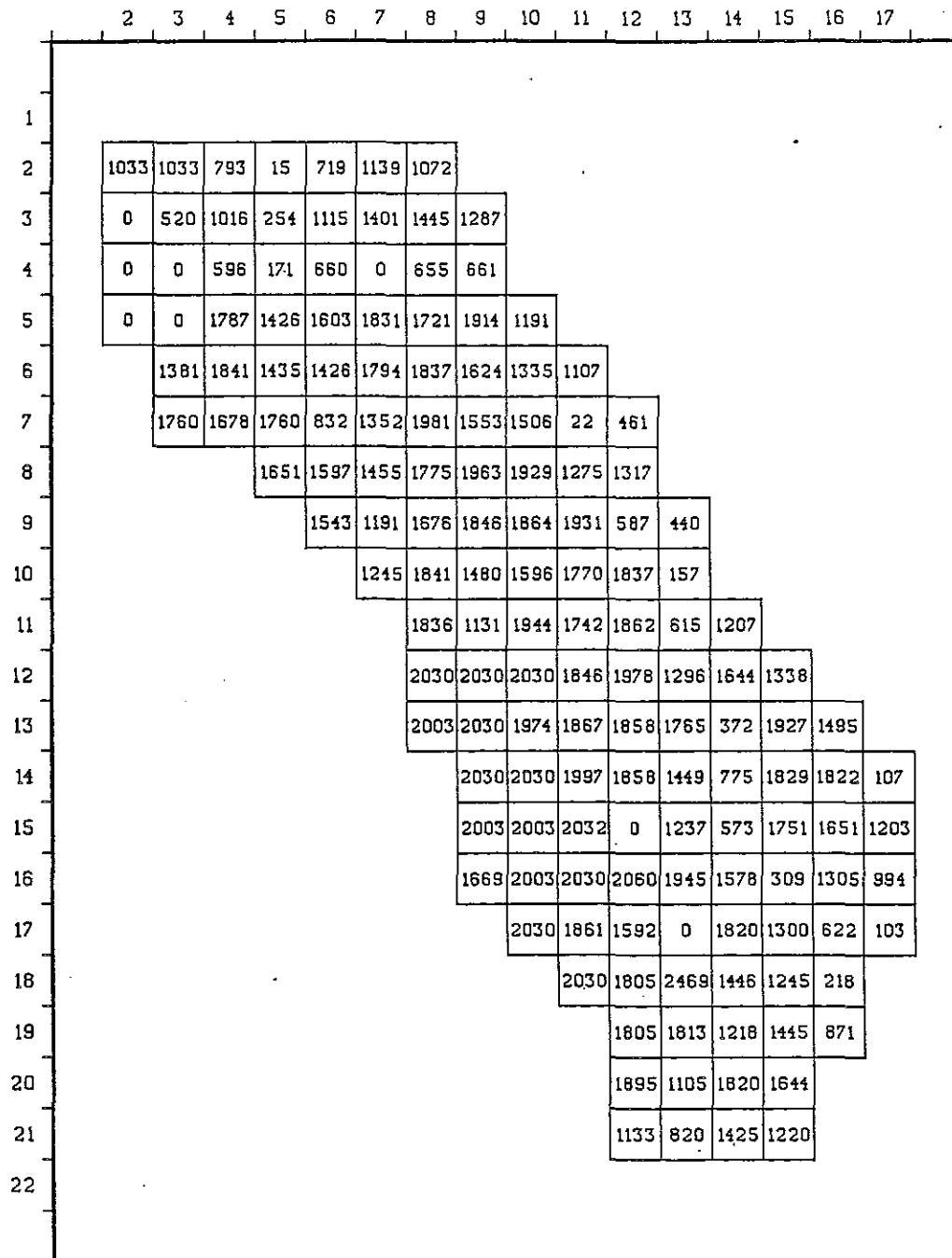


Figure:30 Surface Water Requirements for July of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 0 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

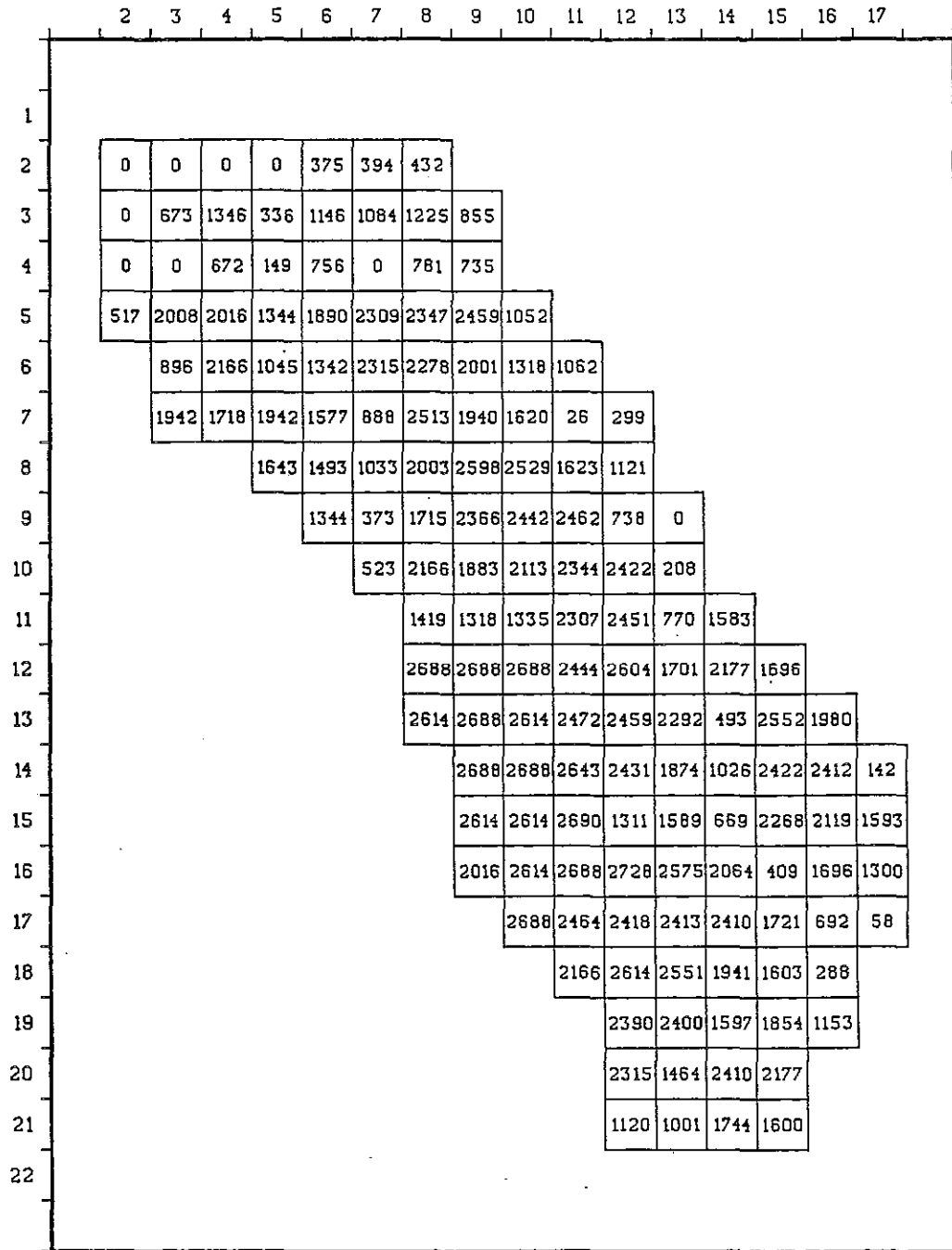


Figure:31 Surface Water Requirements for June of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

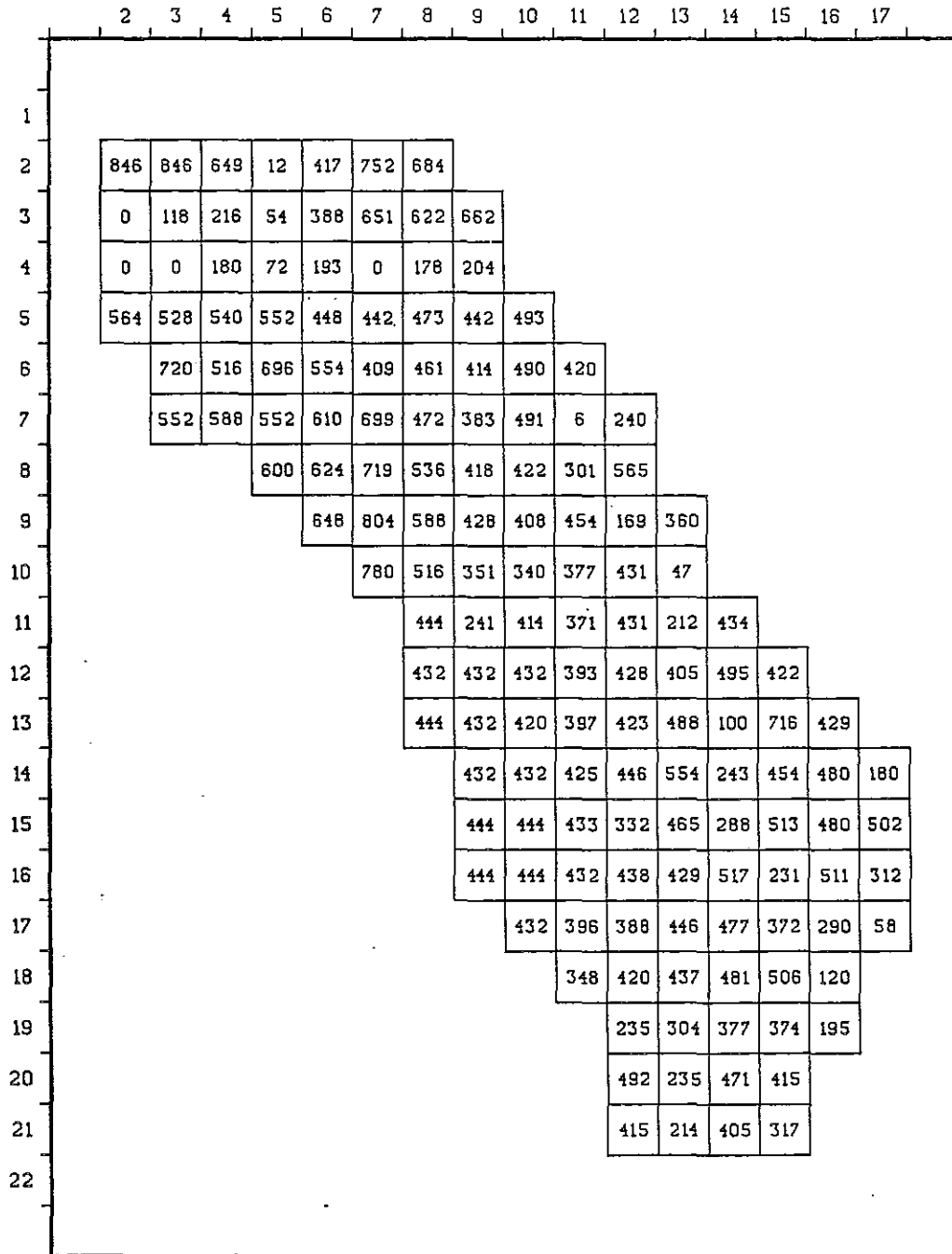


Figure:32 Surface Water Requirements for May of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

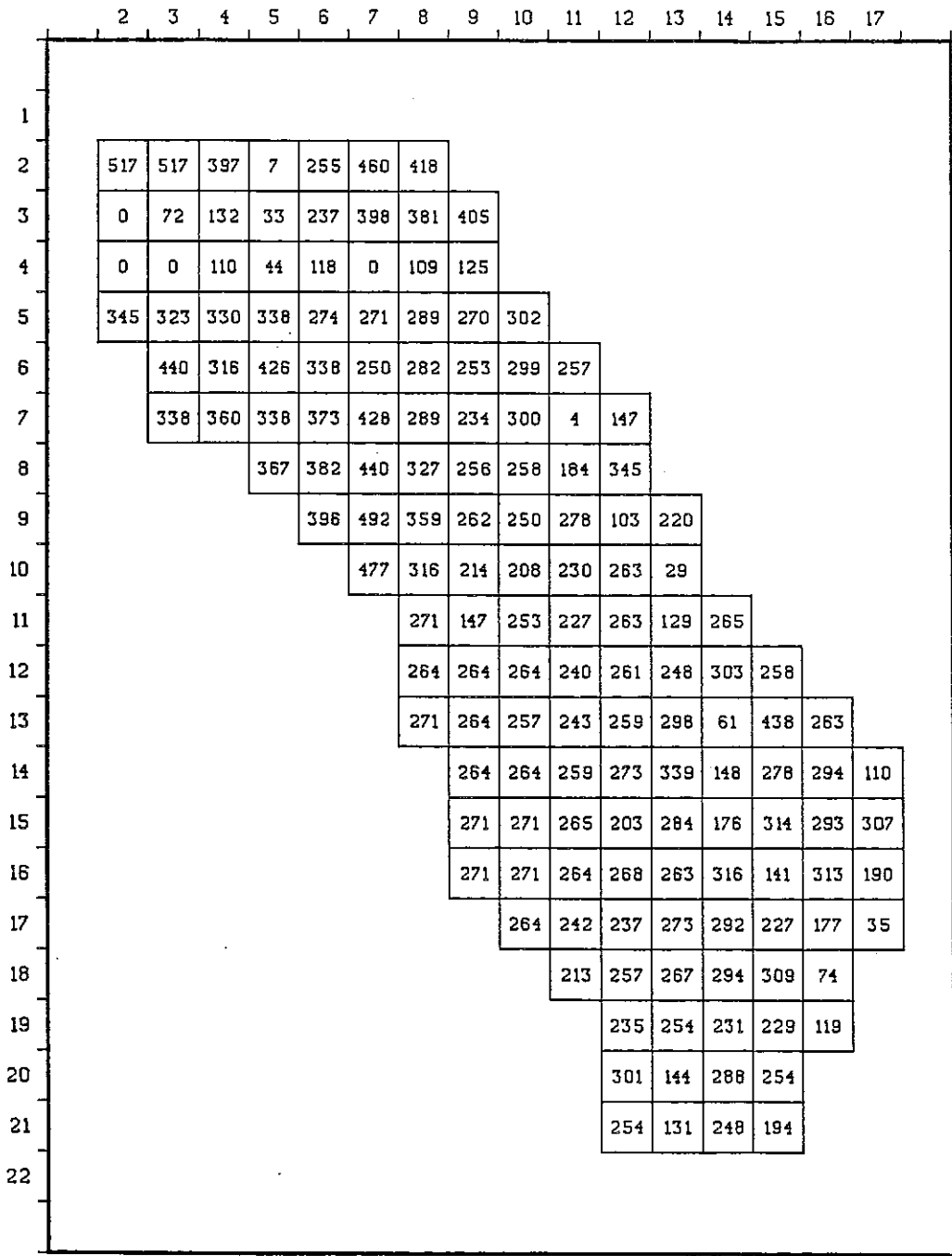


Figure:33 Surface Water Requirements for April of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 20 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

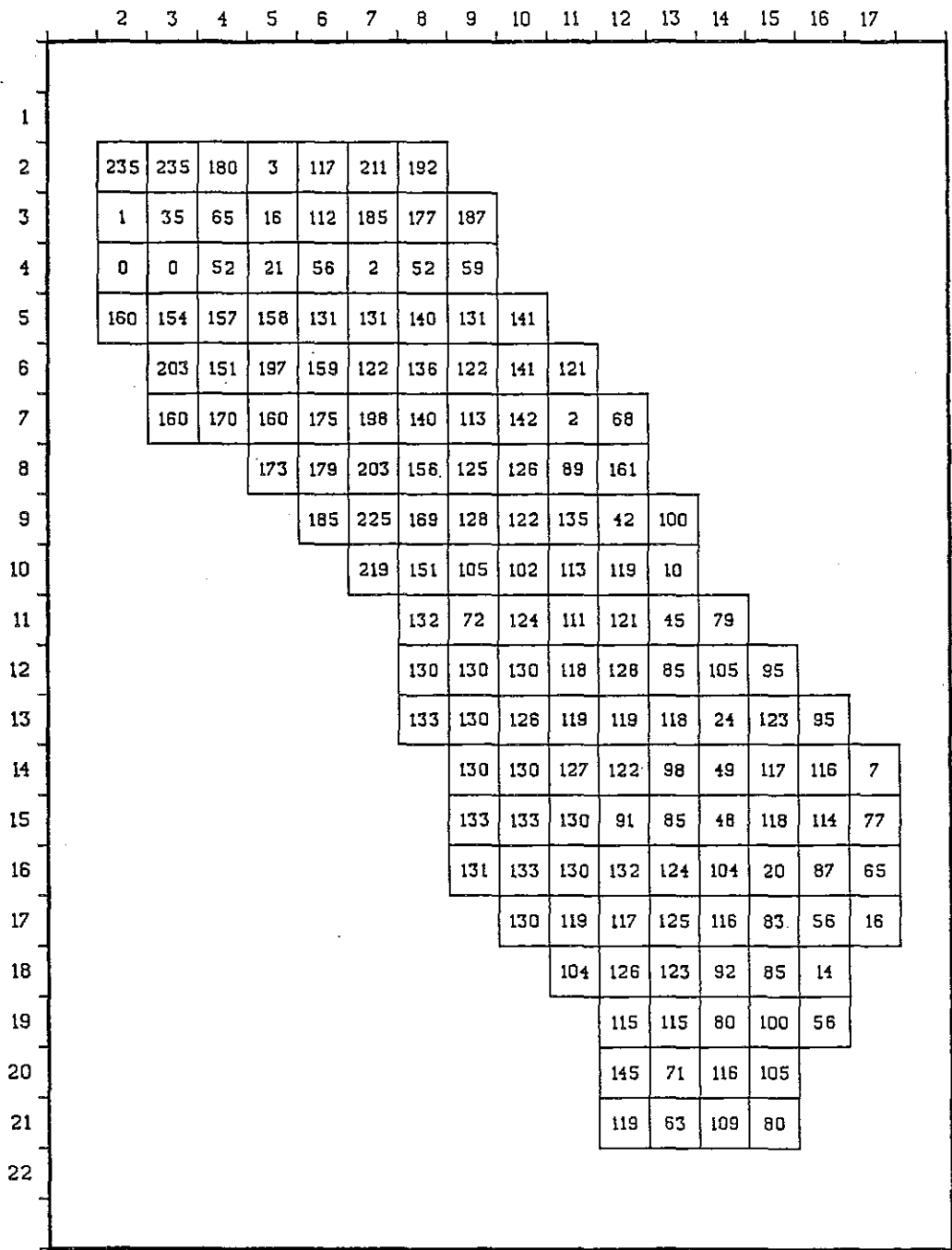


Figure: 34 Surface Water Requirements for September of an Average year based on the Strategy that maintains ≥ 0 ft. Saturated Thickness in ac-ft.

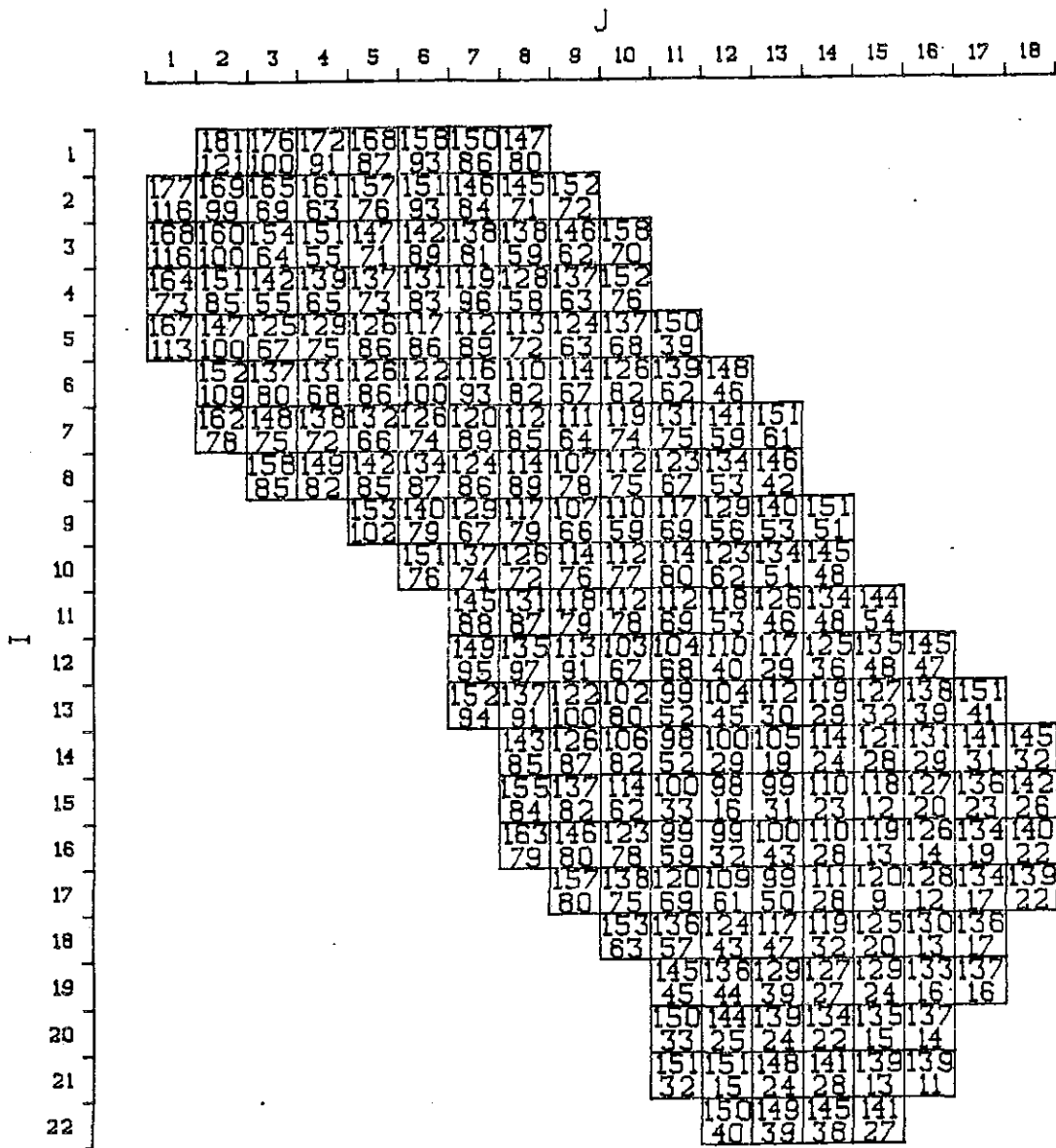


Figure 35: Optimal or Target Steady-state Potentiometric Surface Resulting from Implementation of Strategy A, and Aquifer Bottom Elevations (in ft. above MSL).