

McPhee Discharge and Downstream Temperature Modeling

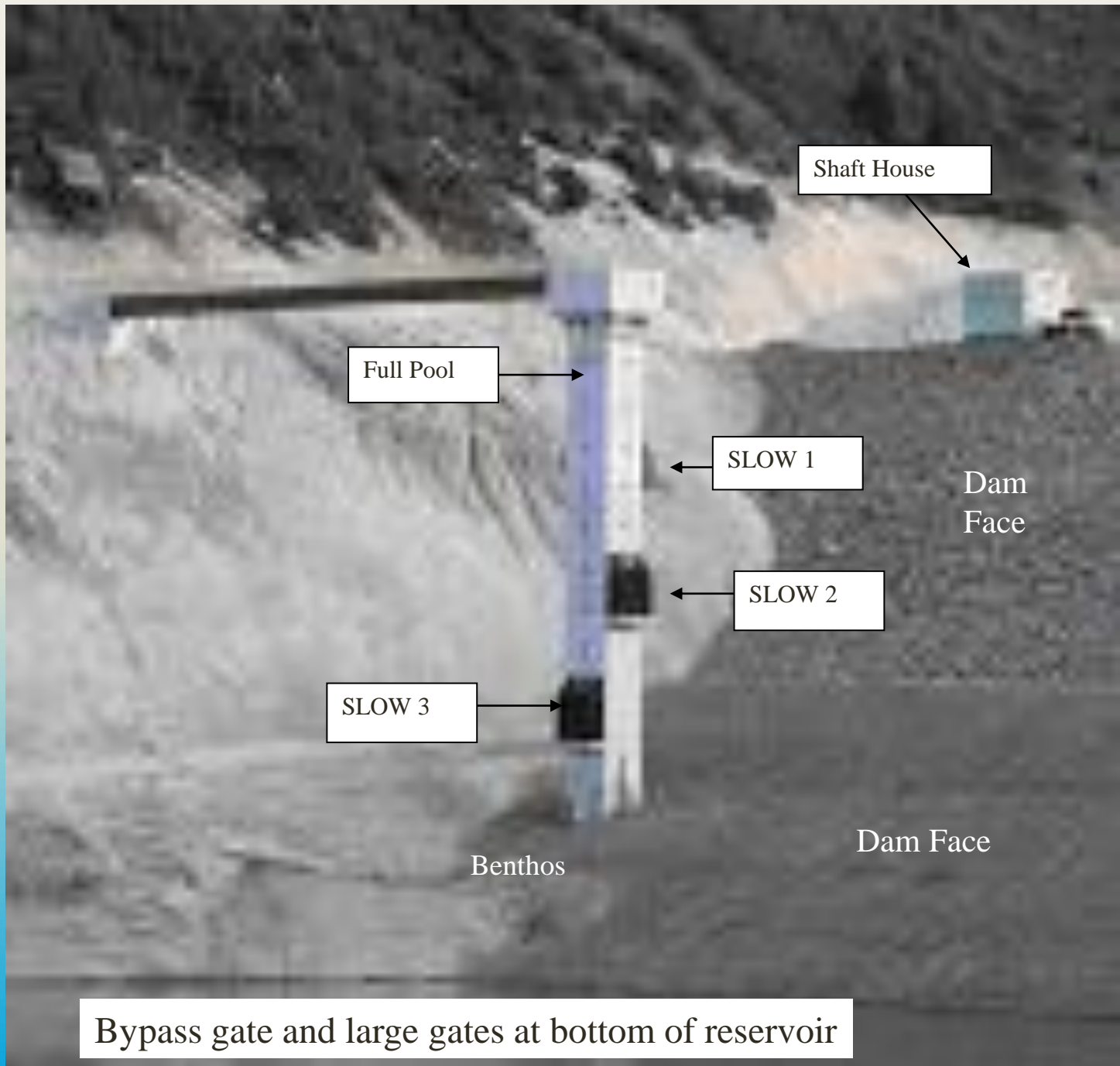
Chester Anderson

3/24/11

As biologists and dam operators:

What next?

- Is model useful?
- Want it developed further?
- If so, what changes/additions etc.?
- How do you want it packaged?

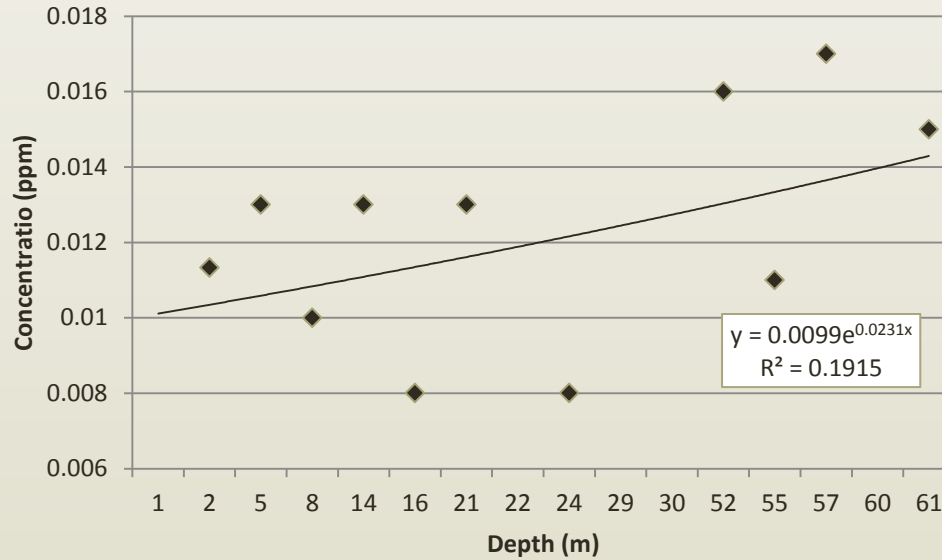


Bypass gate and large gates at bottom of reservoir

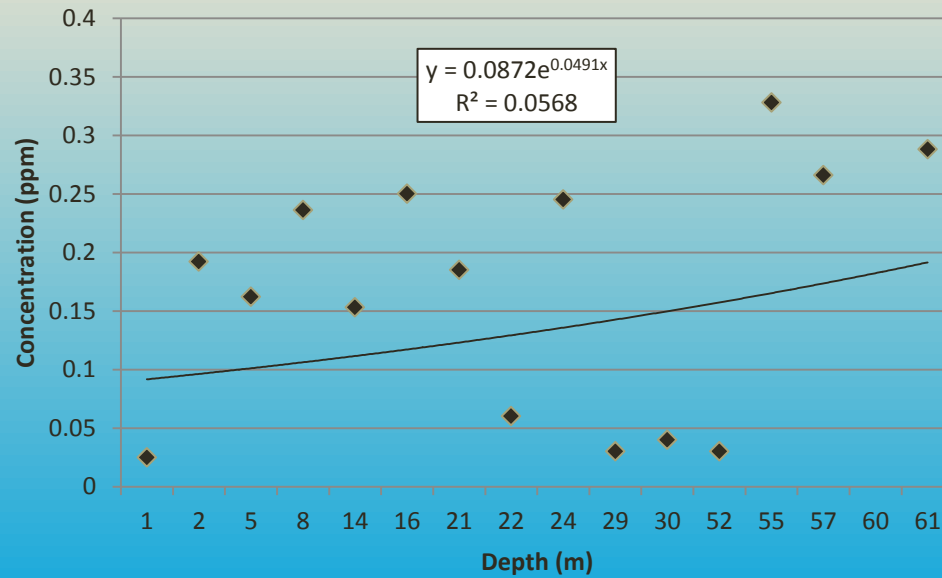
Operational Constraints

- No water over spillway
- Original design of SLOWs, max release = 205 cfs
- With powerplant added, max release = 144cfs
- Operating powerplant only release 25, 50 or 75 cfs through SLOWs
- Bypass gate @ bottom of reservoir max release = 55cfs
- Large gates at bottom of reservoir, max release of 4,500cfs in increments of 125cfs?

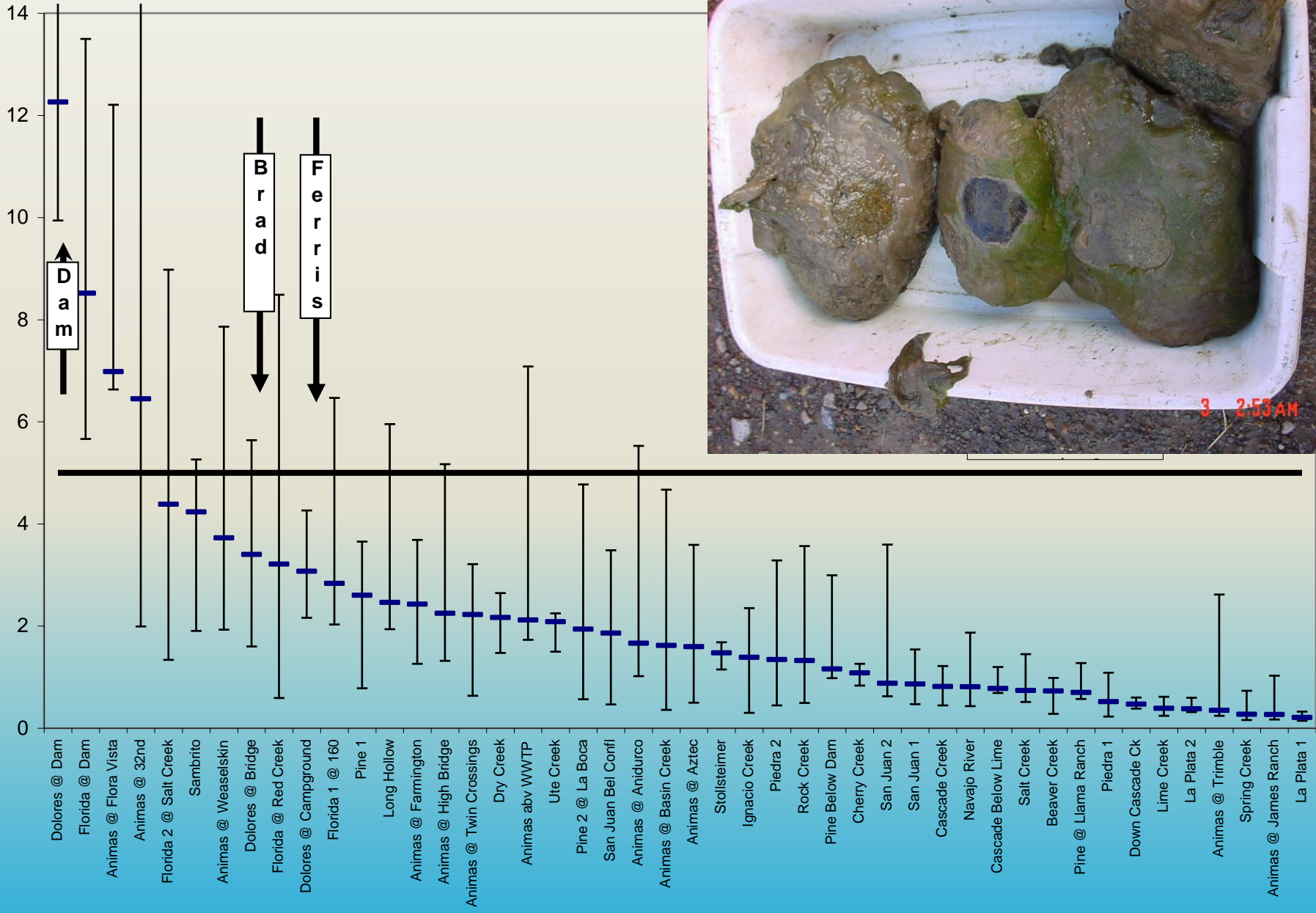
Average of Total Phosphorus

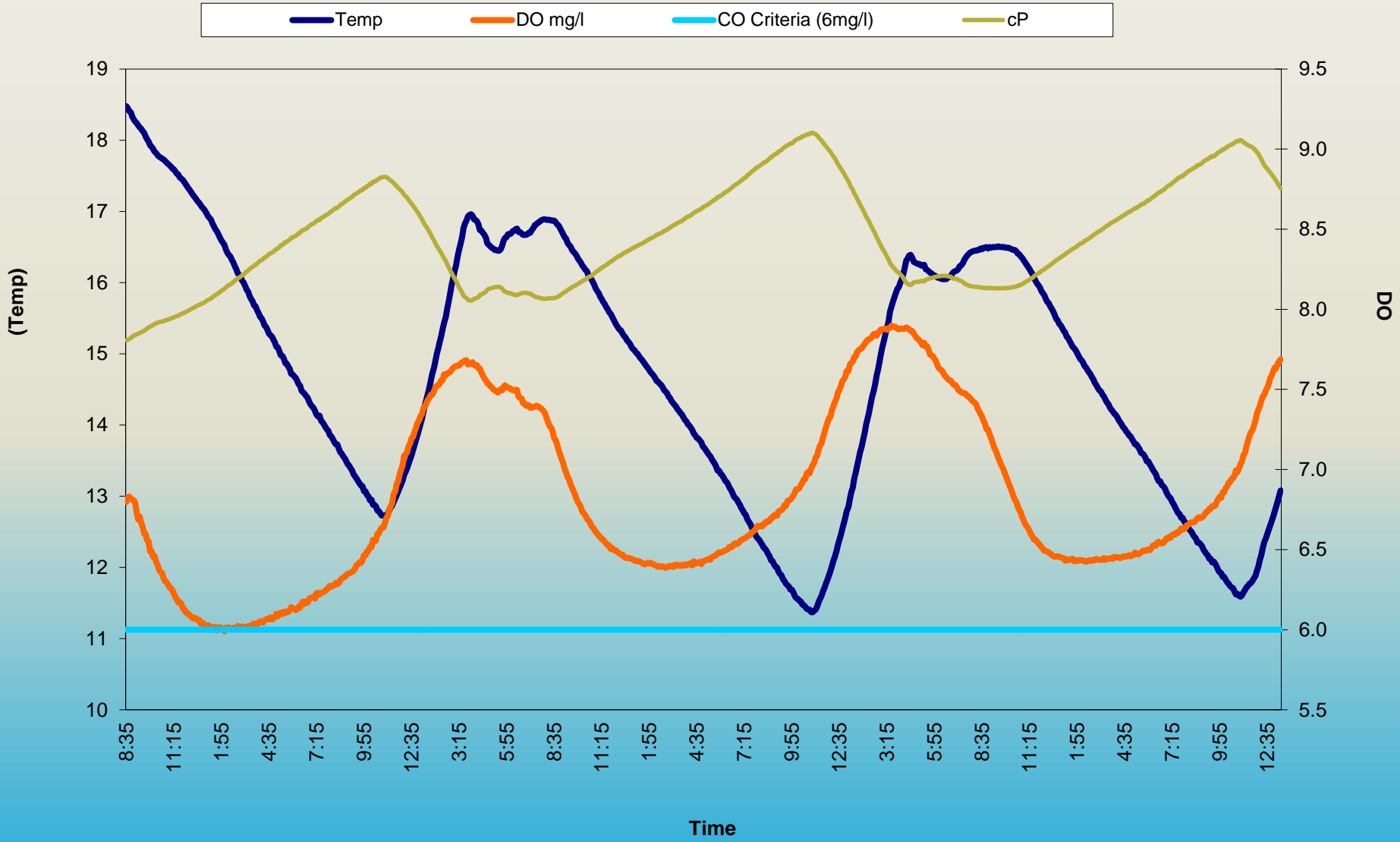


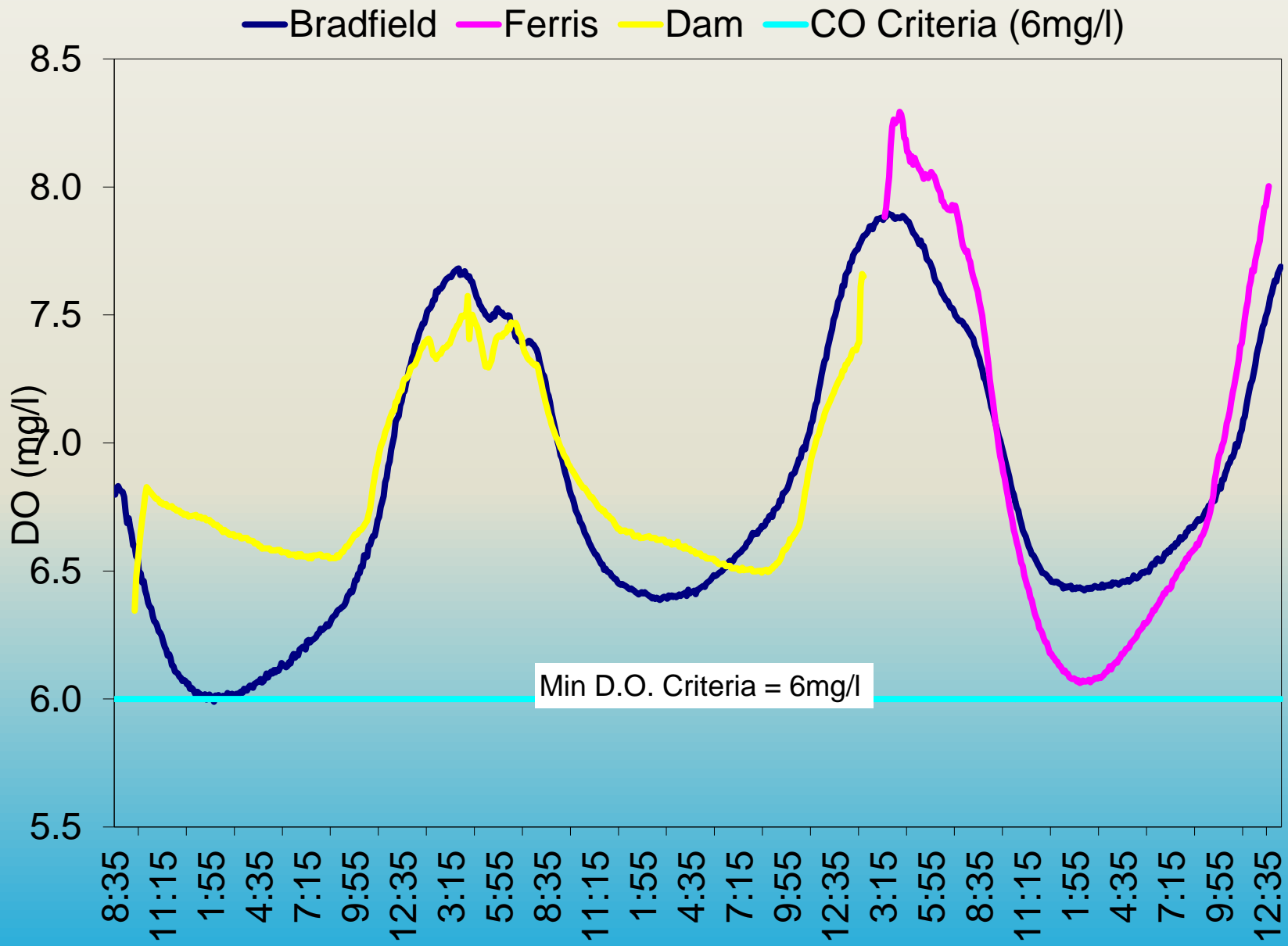
Average of Total Nitrogen



AFDM (mg/m²)







2010 Sonde Sampling

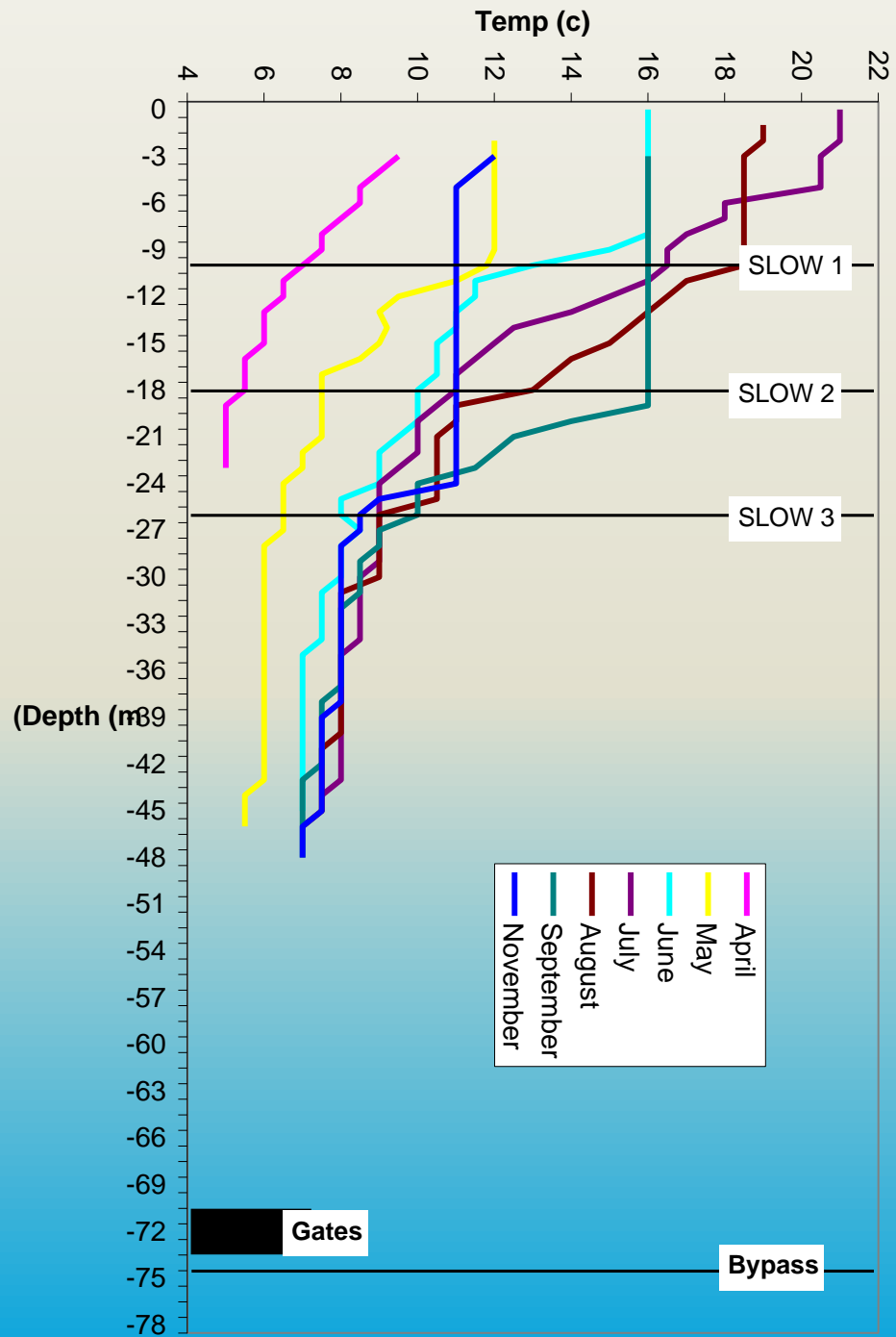
Minimum of Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)

	June	July	August
Ferris Creek	7.7	7.7	7.6
Bradfield Bridge	7.2	6.5	6.9
Dove Creek Pumps	6.5	6.3	6.8
Disappointment Creek	6.1	0.2	6.6
Big Gypsum Valley Bridge	6.8	n.d.	n.d.
Bedrock	n.d.	0.0	n.d.
San Miguel	6.9	n.d.	7.3

SELECT

Reservoir discharge temperature model

“SELECT is a numerical, one-dimensional model of selective withdrawal developed at the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center to compute withdrawal characteristics and release water quality for various operational alternatives of selective withdrawal structures.”



Historical Discharge Temperatures

	April	May	June 1rst Half	June 2nd Half	July 1rst Half	July 2nd Half	August 1rst Half	August 2nd Half	Sept 1rst Half	Sept 2nd Half
Median	40.3	41.9	43.5	44.8	44.6	45.3	45.9	45.8	46.6	47.0
Average	40.8	42.2	43.8	45.0	44.9	45.5	45.7	46.0	46.7	47.0
Maximum	50	49	47.0	48.0	47.0	48.7	48.0	48.2	49.0	51.4
Minimum	38	40.8	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.6	44.1	44.8	44.4
Standard Deviation	2.33	1.49	1.08	1.37	1.62	1.87	1.40	1.36	1.09	1.61
@ Median Discharge	45	220	231	72	78	77.3	64.9	76.2	58.4	40.3

Predicted Discharge Temperatures

	April	May	June 1rst Half	June 2nd Half	July 1rst Half	July 2nd Half	August 1rst Half	August 2nd Half	Sept 1rst Half	Sept 2nd Half
1rst SLOW (75cfs)	44.5	49.5	63.1	58.2	59.7	65.5	67.0	65.5	64.2	58.0
2nd SLOW (75cfs)	41.6	47.5	51.3	49.8	51.4	51.9	53.3	59.9	55.7	55.5
3rd SLOW (75cfs)	40.9	44.4	46.5	47.4	49.6	48.2	48.2	50.4	46.1	46.0
Bypass Gate (55cfs)	39.1	41.4	39.3	38.6	43.2	43.2	43.2	44.6	43.5	42.8

SSTEMP Stream

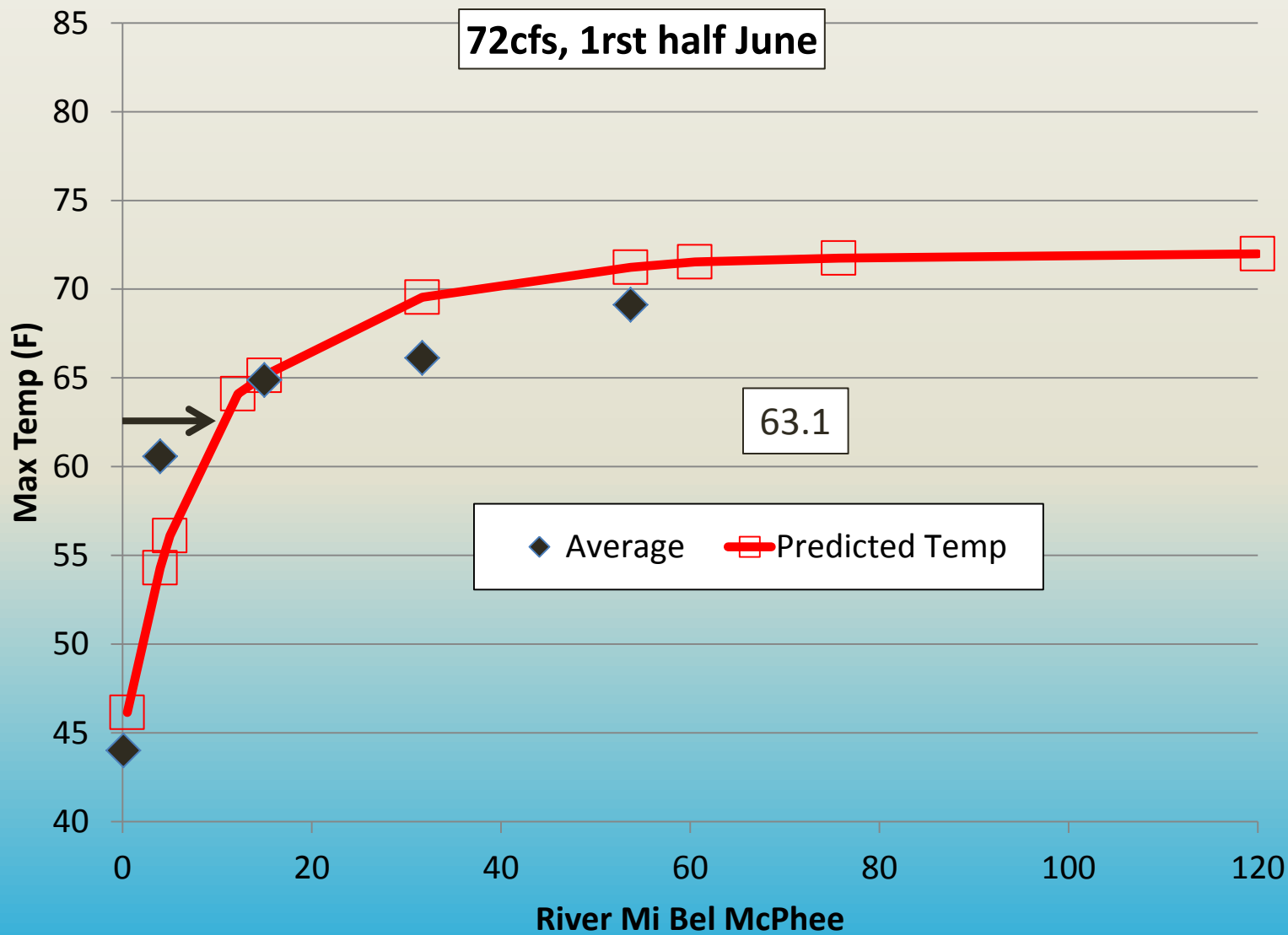
Segment Temperature Model

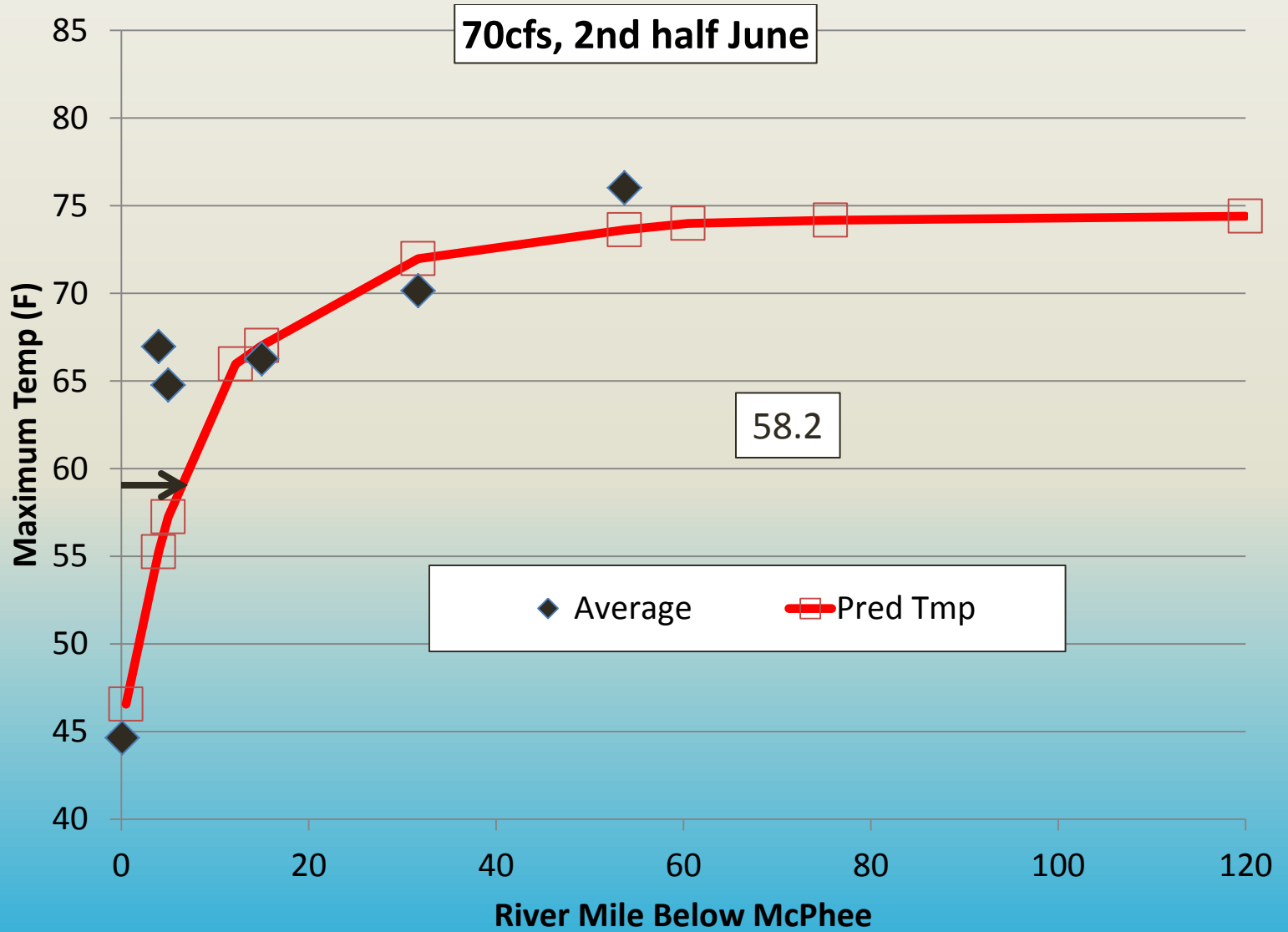
“SSTEMP may be used to evaluate alternative reservoir release proposals, analyze the effects of changing riparian shade or the physical features of a stream, and examine the effects of different stream withdrawals and returns on in-stream temperature.”

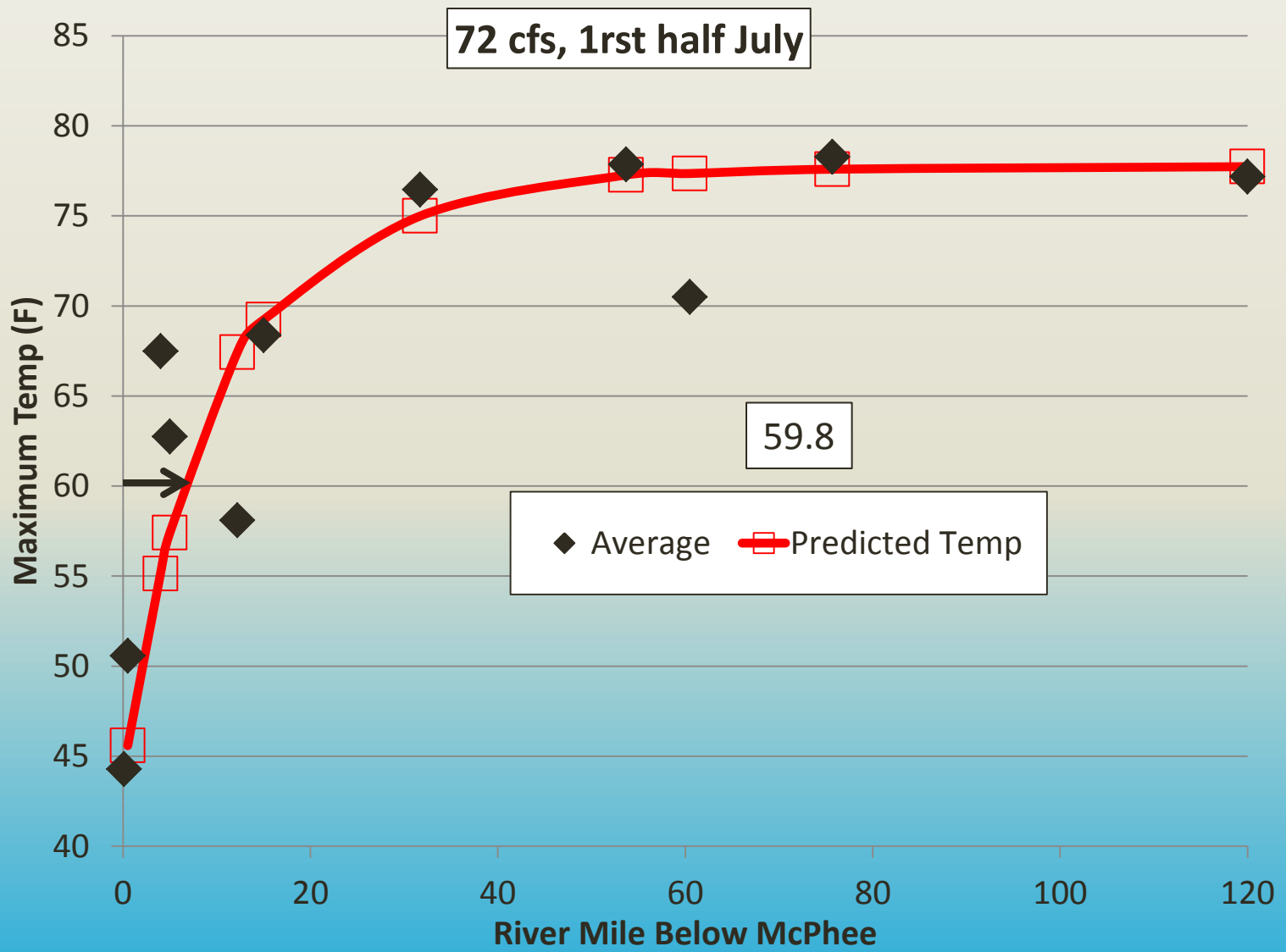
Segment Inflow (cfs)	75
Inflow Temperature (°F)	45.1
Segment Outflow (cfs)	60
Accretion Temp. (°F)	55
Latitude (degrees)	38
Segment Length (mi)	120
Upstream Elevation (ft)	6,674
Downstream Elevation (ft)	4,843
Width's A Term (s/ft ²)	35
B Term where $W = A * Q^{**} B$	0.1
Manning's n	0.035
Air Temperature (°F)	60
Relative Humidity (%)	31.04
Wind Speed (mph)	2.96
Ground Temperature (°F)	55
Thermal gradient (j/m ² /s/C)	1.65
Possible Sun (%)	100
Dust Coefficient	5
Ground Reflectivity (%)	20
Segment Azimuth (degrees)	20
Topographic Altitude (degrees)	35
Vegetation Height (ft)	100
Vegetation Crown (ft)	25
Vegetation Offset (ft)	20
Vegetation Density (%)	40

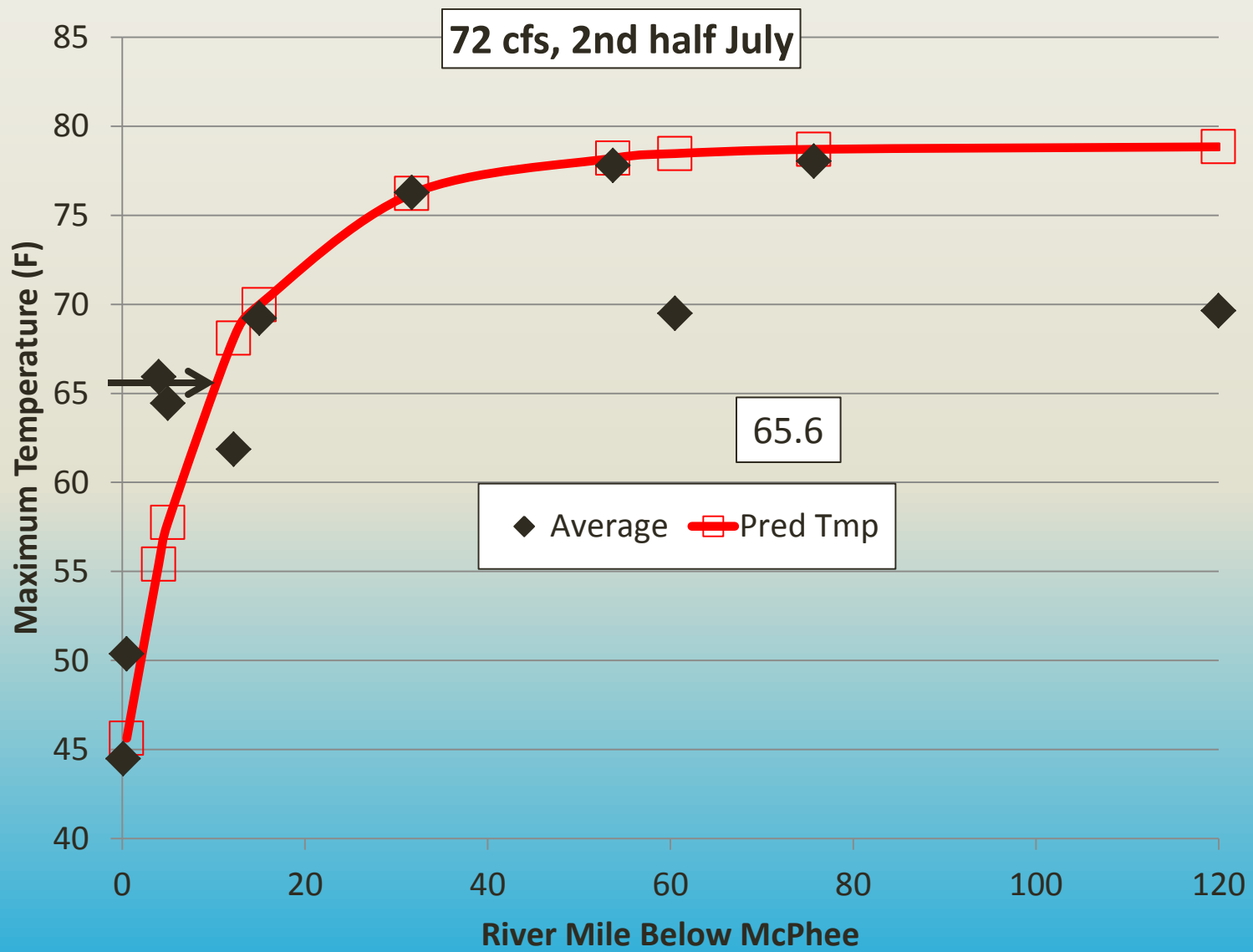
Input Variables

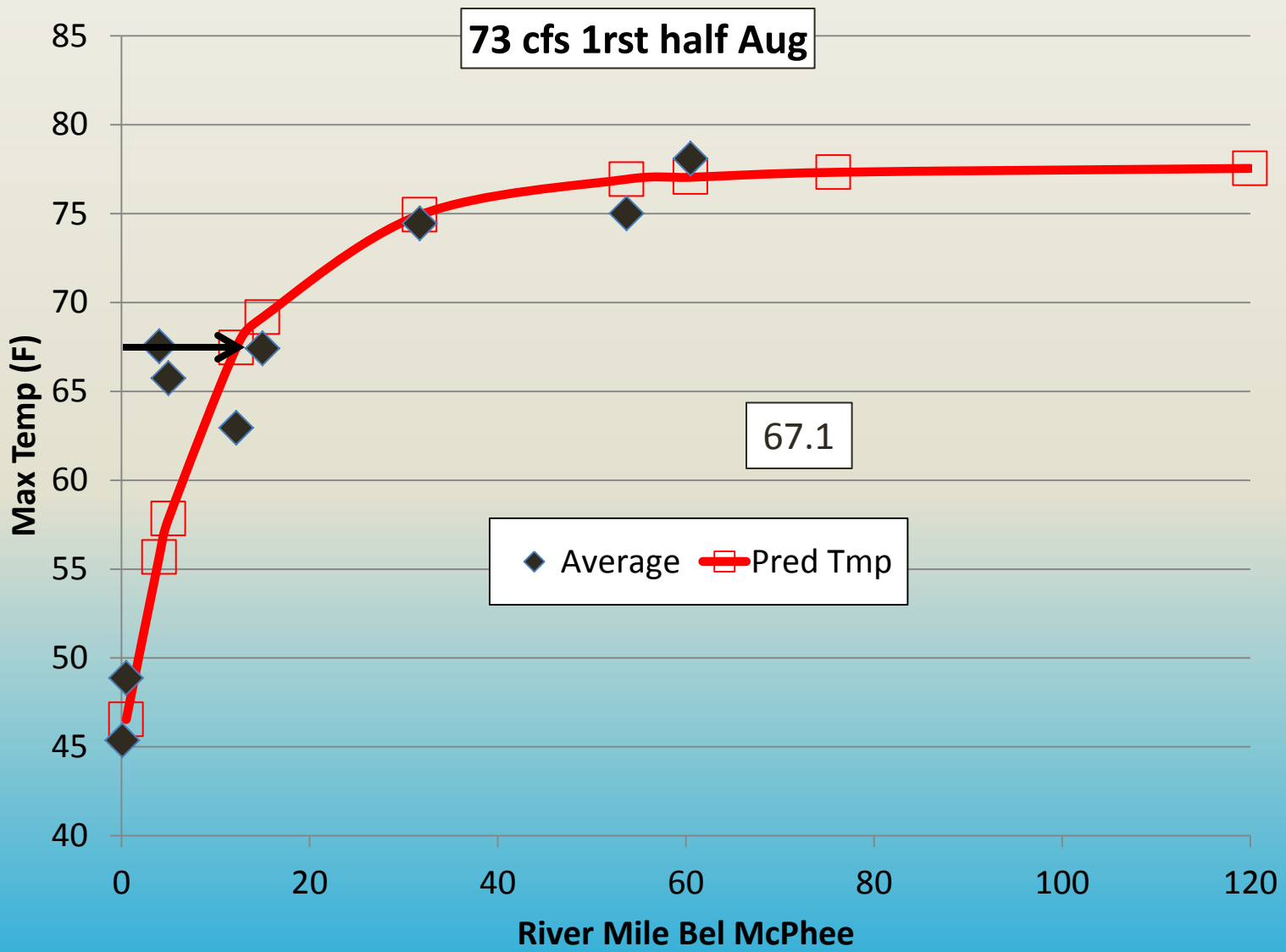
	April	May	June 1rst Half	June 2nd Half	July 1rst Half	July 2nd Half	August 1rst Half	August 2nd Half	Sept 1rst Half	Sept 2nd Half
Ave Temp Brad Brdge	46.0	53.7	60.0	65.5	69.1	69.2	67.1	64.5	59.9	54.9
Rel. Humidity Cahone	38.44	37.02	31.0	26.38	33.1	38.69	36.58	39.9	36.4	36.6
Wind speed Cahone	3.8	3.39	2.96	2.82	2.22	2.0	2.05	2.12	2.60	2.64

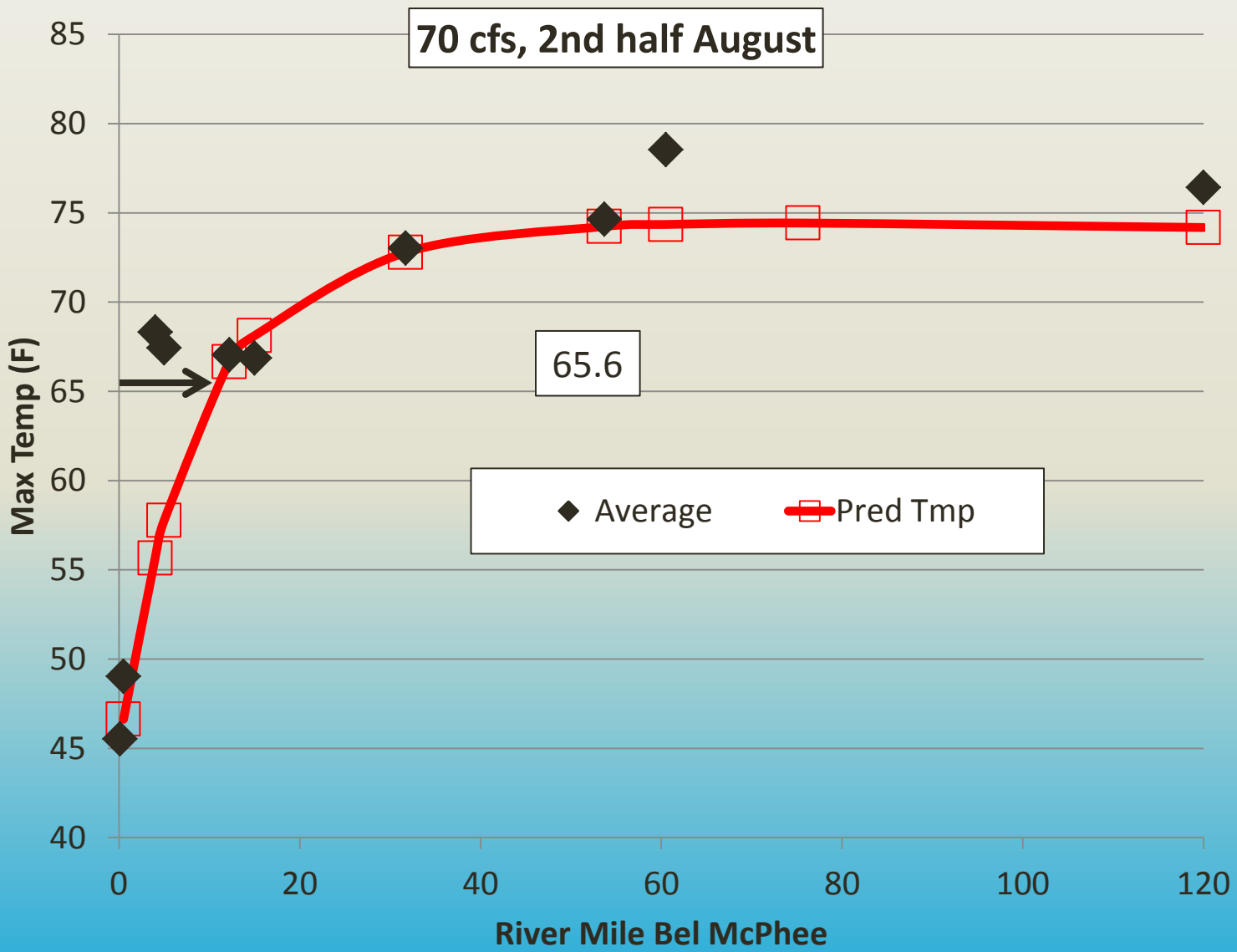












Conclusions

- Increase higher temp habitat 6 to 12 miles upstream using SLOW 1
- River model accurate for Bradfield Bridge to Disappointment
- More accurate modeling may come from using SNTMP that includes tributaries inflows and gaining/losing reaches
- More accuracy gained with field measurements of input variables

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