Land Subsidence along the Delta-Mendota Canal and Neighboring Areas in the Northern Part of the San Joaquin Valley, California

> Michelle Sneed, Justin Brandt, Mike Solt California Water Science Center U.S. Geological Survey June 30, 2014







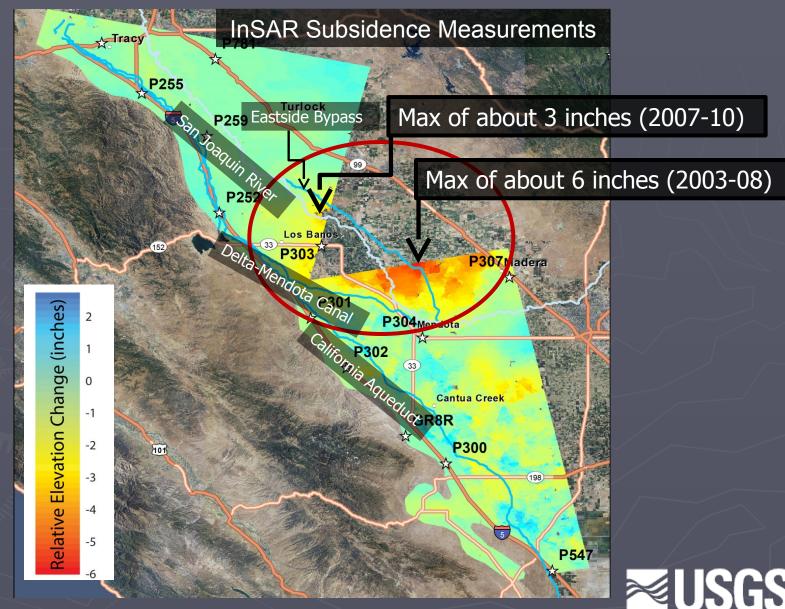


#### Summary

 $\blacktriangleright$  1,200 mi2 area subsided  $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 inches/year during 2008-10; data indicate these rates have continued through 2013 Adversely affecting water conveyances and other infrastructure Reduced conveyance capacity and freeboard, panel damage; water surface and liner misalignment; erosion/deposition in unlined channels Subsidence is largely permanent Reduced aquifer-system storage capacity also is permanent Subsidence occurred when groundwater levels declined to historically low levels as a result of pumping Recent subsidence has shifted about 25 mi northeast from historical (1926-70) maximum Long-term monitoring of water levels and subsidence is needed to detect and track groundwater conditions for decision support



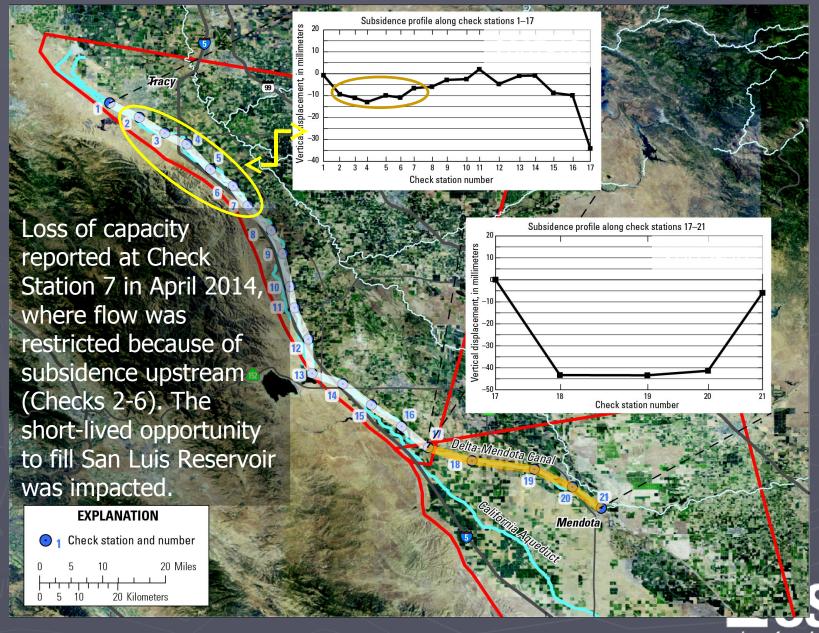
#### Subsidence along the DMC



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Preliminary and subject to revision

#### Subsidence along the DMC



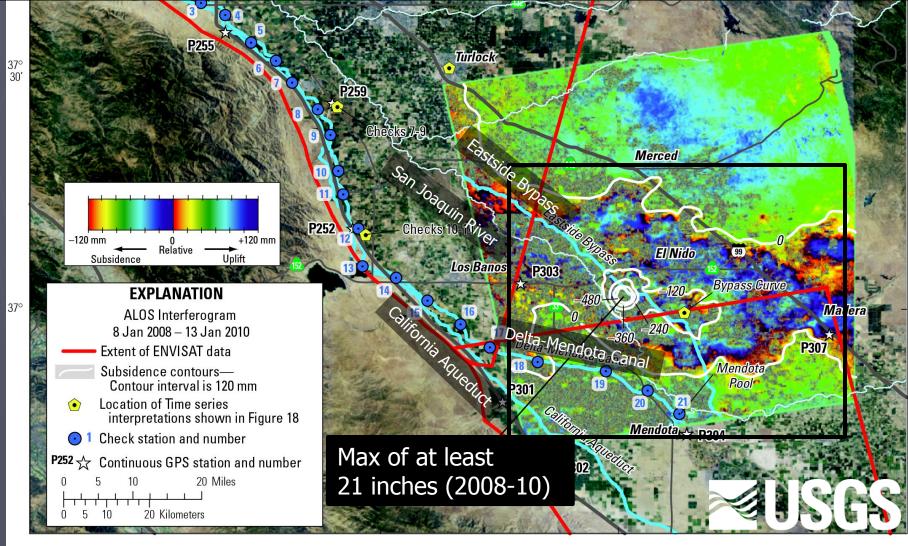
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InSAR Subsidence Measurements: Maximum Subsidence Area near El Nido, between Eastside Bypass and San Joaquin River

121°

121°30

120°30'



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120°

#### Highest Impact: Adjacent to San Joaquin River and Eastside Bypass Contours in inches

19

21

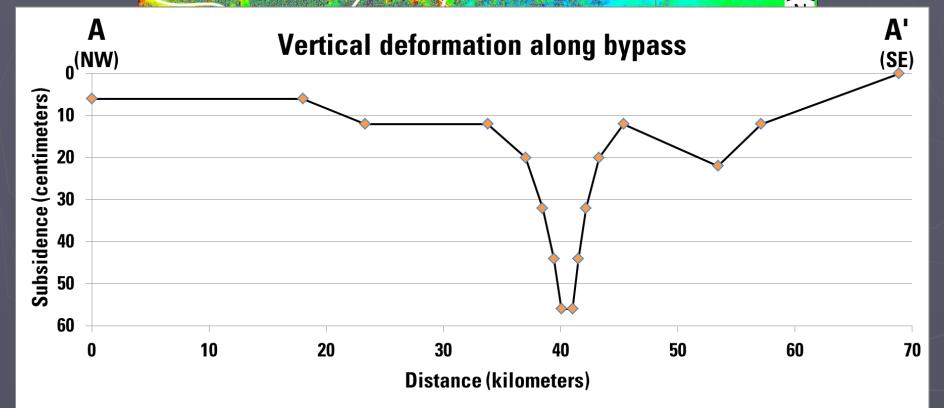
8 Miles

12 Kilometers

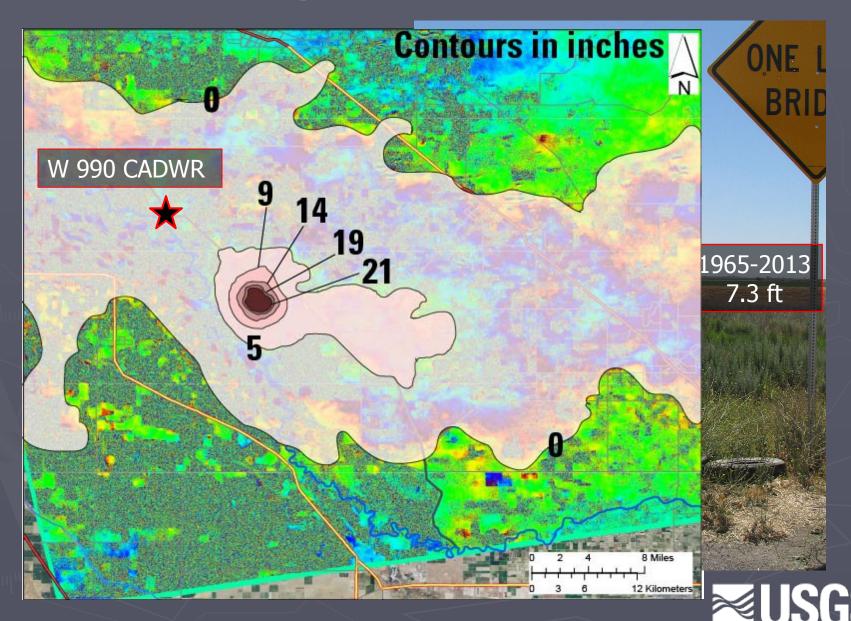
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# Jan. 8, 2008-Jan 13. 2010

## Subsidence along the Eastside Bypass

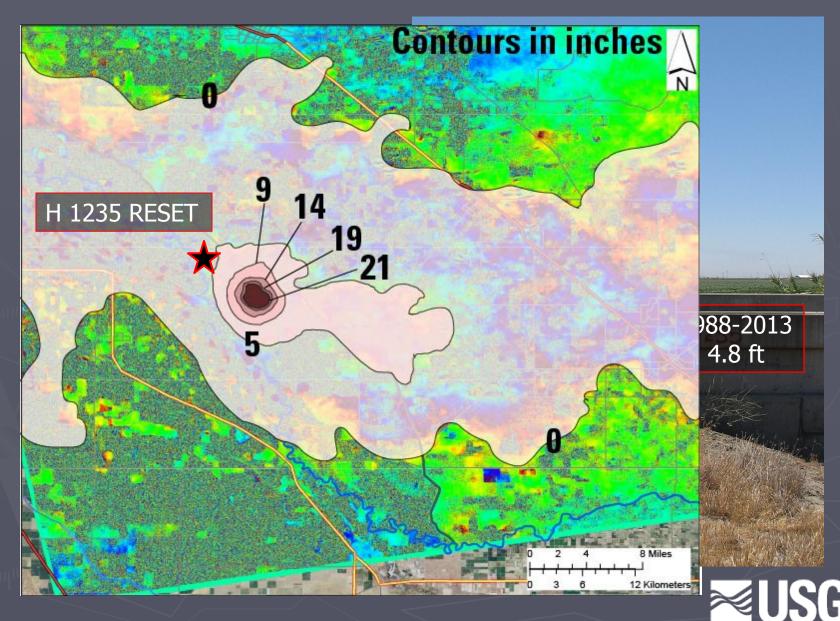






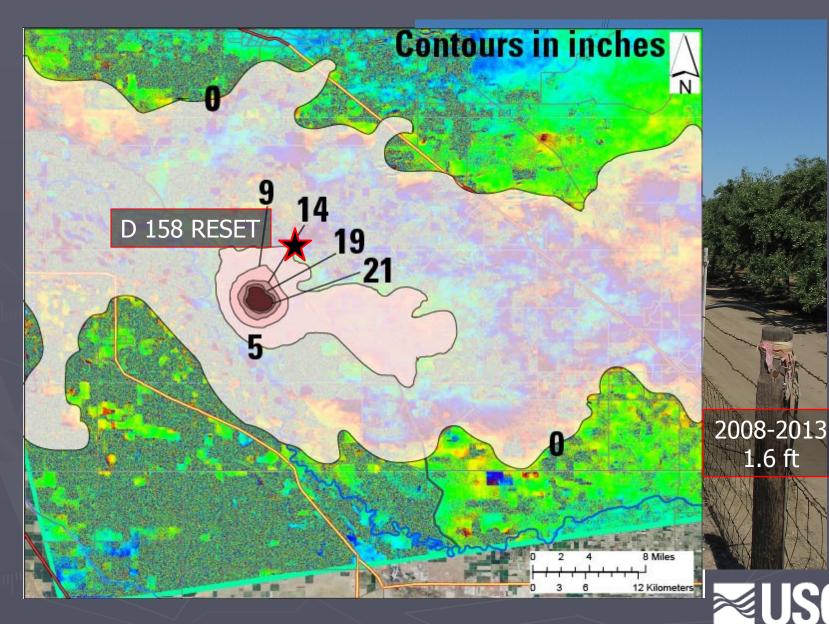
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Data from National Geodetic Survey and Bureau of Reclamation



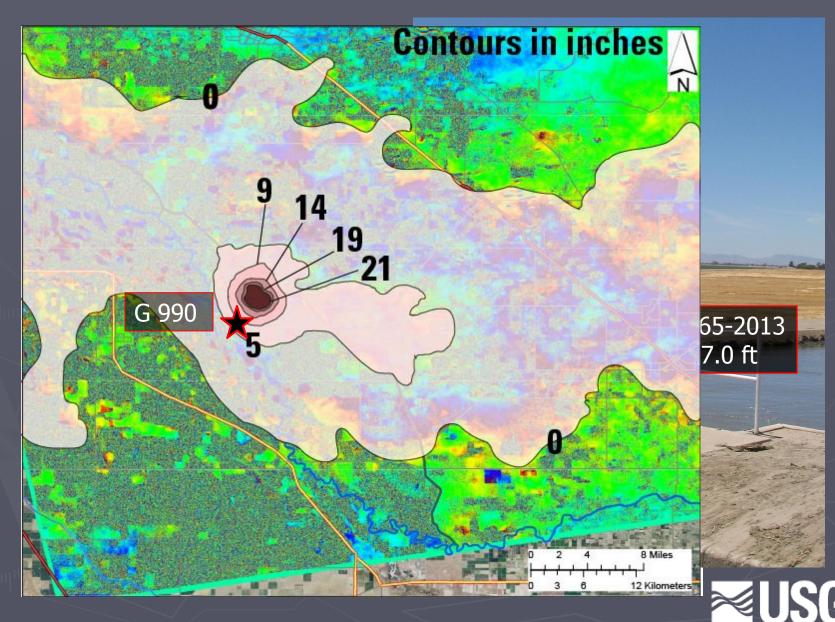
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Data from National Geodetic Survey, Department of Water Resources, and Bureau of Reclamation



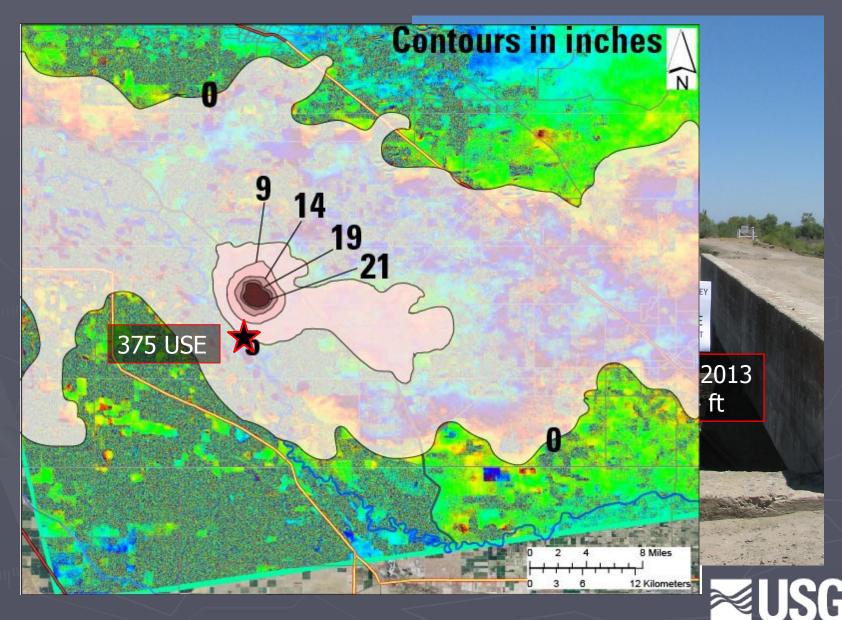
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Data from Department of Water Resources and and Bureau of Reclamation



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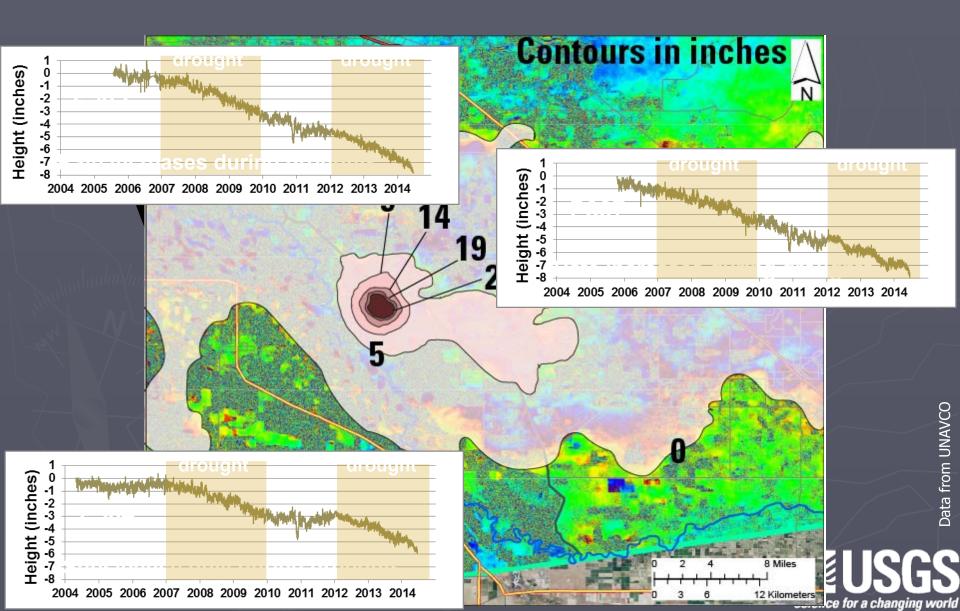
Data from National Geodetic Survey, Central California Irrigation District, and Bureau of Reclamation



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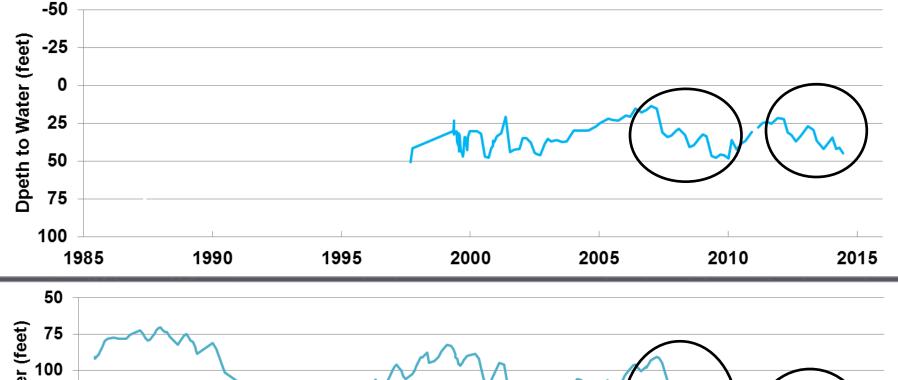
Data from Central California Irrigation District, Department of Water Resources, and Bureau of Reclamation

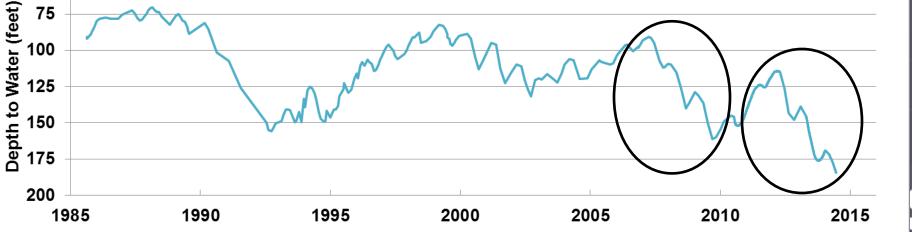
#### **GPS Subsidence Measurements**



#### ≊USGS

## Groundwater Levels Declined 2007-10 and since 2012

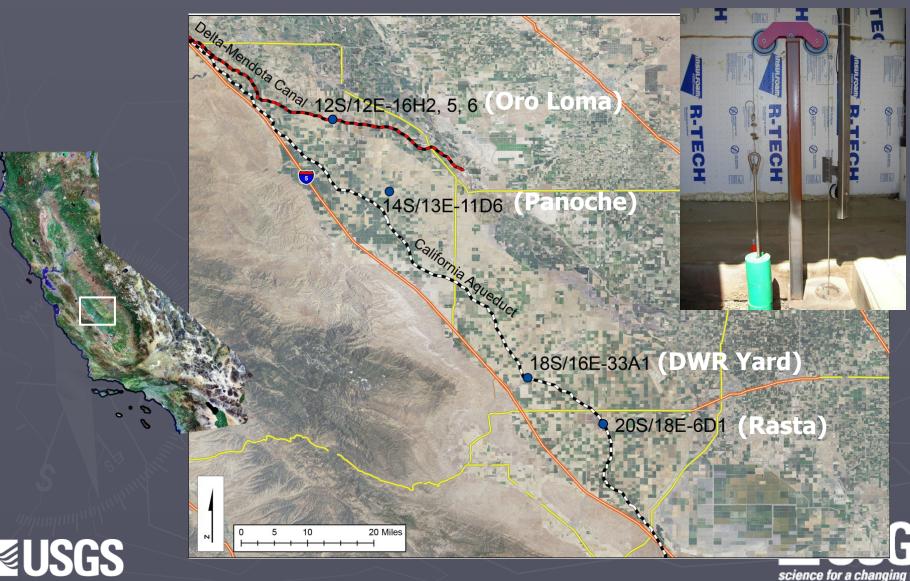




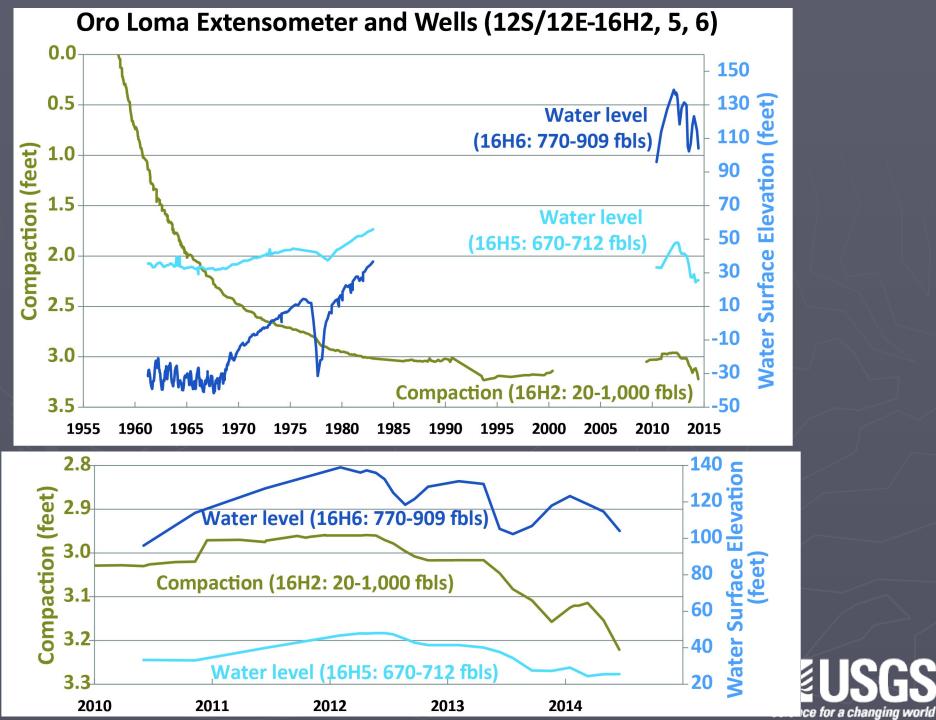
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#### Extensometers

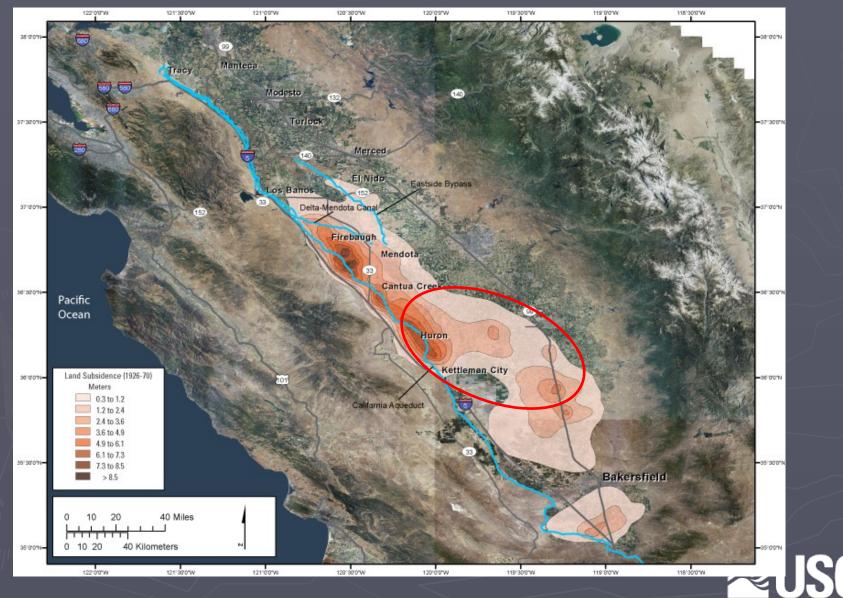
Hourly measurements of aquifer-system compaction and groundwater levels







### Historical Subsidence



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#### Summary

- 1,200 mi2 area subsided ½-11 inches/year during 2008-10; data indicate these rates have continued through 2013
- Adversely affecting water conveyances and other infrastructure
  - Subsidence is largely permanent
- Subsidence occurred when groundwater levels declined to historically low levels as a result of pumping
- Recent subsidence has shifted about 25 mi northeast from historical (1926-70) maximum
- Long-term monitoring of water levels and subsidence is needed to detect and track groundwater conditions for decision support



For more information:

http://ca.water.usgs.gov/projects/central-valley/index.html

-1 100 **Surface Elevation** 50 0 Compaction (feet) 0 1 -50 (feet) -100 2 Compaction -150 3 Water Level: 1,133-1,196 fbls -200 **Nater** 4 -300 5 1955 1965 1975 1985 1995 2005 2015 4.3 10 Compaction (feet) 4.4 -10 Elevation (feet) Water Surface -30 4.5 -50 -70 4.6 -90 Compaction -110 4.7 -130 4.8 -150 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

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Panoche Extensometer/Well: 14S/13E-11D6

DWR Yard Extensometer/Well: 18S/16E-33A1

