

Modeling of the Water Table Level Response Due to Extraordinary Precipitation Events: The Case of the Guadalupe Valley Aquifer

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Received May 13, 2013; revised June 23, 2013; accepted July 19, 2013

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ABSTRACT

A two-dimensional algorithm for underground water flow simulation was modified and adapted to the geohydrologic conditions of the Guadalupe valley located in the state of Baja California in northern México. In order to solve the numerical model using the balance equation, the central finite differences with spatial and temporal constant increments method were used. Such model considers a heterogeneous and transient unconfined aquifer. Modeling and calibration processes are presented using the data of water table levels provided by the water level data loggers installed in a monitoring network and precipitation data from climatic stations of both seasons: 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. It was possible to locate, correlate and model specific rainfall-recharge events with the aim of obtaining an estimation of how these events are directly reflected on the water table level of the aquifer and how it reacts against simulated extraordinary events.

Keywords: Geohydrologic Model; Precipitation; Recharge; Finite Differences Method

1. Introduction

In the northern state of Baja California, the water supply and water quality for human, agriculture and industry consumption is a crucial issue for the development of the region. Guadalupe valley in the Ensenada municipality is the country's most important area for wine making and its water supply comes from an unconfined aquifer that recharges from the Sierra Juárez runoff. Because of this industry and the fact that the aquifer provides water for the consumption of the city of Ensenada, it has been documented an overexploitation of the resource.

The studied aquifer recharges thru: superficial and underground flows from the upper Guadalupe basin via the Guadalupe river area, underground flow due to runoff in the surrounding mountains and vertical recharge constituted by percolation of the direct precipitation; for the study of such processes a numerical solution was proposed.

Numerical solutions using finite difference methods have been used by modelers for decades, a modified and adapted two dimensional groundwater flow model based in the algorithm generated by Vázquez *et al.* [1] was used

to run all the simulations. This paper presents the results of the simulated response of the water table in the Guadalupe valley's aquifer due specific extraordinary precipitation events in the Guadalupe basin and compares the results with the data provided by the level loggers installed in monitoring network.

There are several studies concerning the operation conditions and the geohydrological characteristics of the Guadalupe valley's aquifer, within the institutions that carried out such studies we can name the SARH (Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos), CNA (Comisión Nacional del Agua), CICESE (Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada) and COTAS (Comité Técnico de Aguas Subterráneas). Campos [2] in his doctoral thesis performed a groundwater flow simulation of the aquifer considering monthly time intervals starting on February 1984 and simulated 21 years corresponding to the calibration period, then, he compared the resulting data with historical water table levels for the same time period. Eventually he proposed different extraction scenarios and simulated another 20 years corresponding to the forecast period in order to find sustainable extraction rates for human and agriculture water

consumption.

2. Study Area

The Guadalupe valley (**Figure 1**) with an estimated surface area of ~103 km² is located in the Guadalupe basin in the northwest region of Baja California state, Mexico; according to the modified Köpen climate classification [3] the study area has a moderated semi arid climate with a mean annual temperature of 18°C and an average annual rainfall of 300 mm which mainly occurs from late November to early February. The primary land use is irrigated and rain-fed agriculture, vines and olive trees are the main cultivated crops.

From a geological point of view, diverse fault processes created two major basins noticeably aligned in a northeast southwest direction, these basins were eventually filled with unconsolidated materials product of transport and depositional processes finally forming the valley area. The surrounding area as well as the confining basement of the aquifer is mainly integrated by intrusive igneous rocks [4,5].

The unconfined aquifer in the valley extends over 60

km² and the confining bedrock depth, reported by Nájera [6] and Vázquez *et al.* [7] using geophysical methods, varies from ~70 m in the southwest basin to ~290 m in the northeast basin. There are approximately 1374 extraction sites (wells, dug wells and springs), which 754 are functional and only 186 are major wells extracting an estimated 19 Mm³ per year [8] to satisfy the agricultural and human consumption needs from the valley and the city of Ensenada.

3. The Data Processing

3.1. Water Table Data

The water table data in the present work was provided entirely by the monitoring network put into operation in 2007 [7] and currently operated by COTAS, such network is made up of 16 monitoring wells equipped with level loggers distributed along the valley and 1 barometer installed in the middlemost well. Despite there are records from 2007, due to lack of continuity in the level data, it was possible to work only with information for the period 2010-2012.

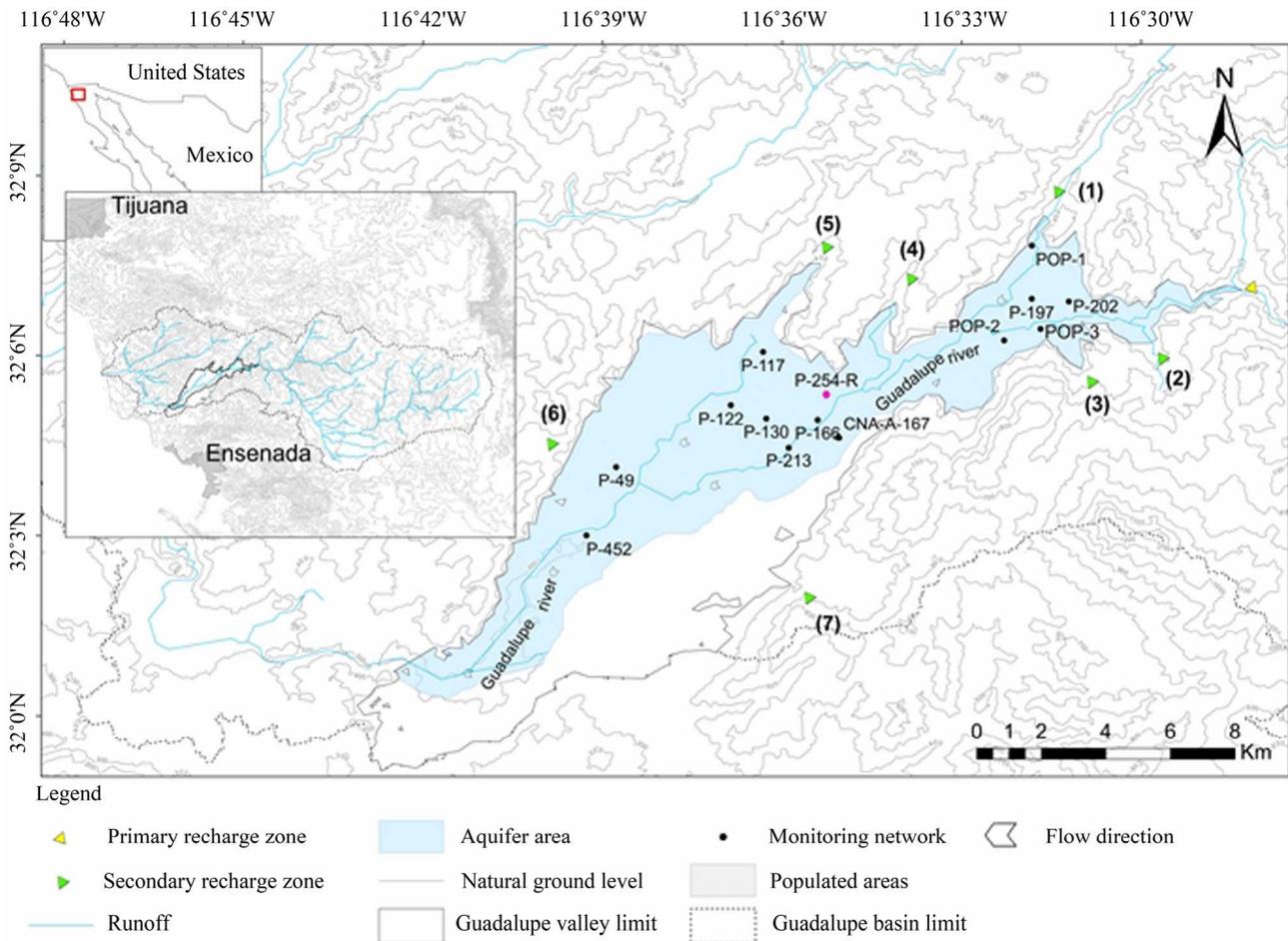


Figure 1. General description of the study area.

It is because the level loggers measure absolute pressure a barometric correction has to be made, such correction was performed directly by subtracting the barometric register, provided by the barometer installed in the P-254-R well, from the raw water table register provided by the loggers (Figure 2).

3.2. Rainfall Data

In order to locate and correlate specific rainfall events with the increase in the water table level the precipitation data from 2 meteorological stations were used: Valle de Guadalupe and El Mogor stations (both located in the valley area). All the data provided had a 10-minute in-

terval, however, for this work they were grouped into 1 day period, which is the time interval used in all the simulations. It is important to mention that in order to study the runoff recharge mechanism the precipitation data were considered as hydrologic seasons e.g. June 1, 2010-May 31, 2011. Using the existing data was possible to locate extraordinary rainfall events considering as extraordinary events those in which the precipitation reaches values higher than 22 mm in one day (Figure 3), and then correlate such events with water table level increments recorded in the loggers of the monitoring network to finally observe the lag between rainfall and level increase.

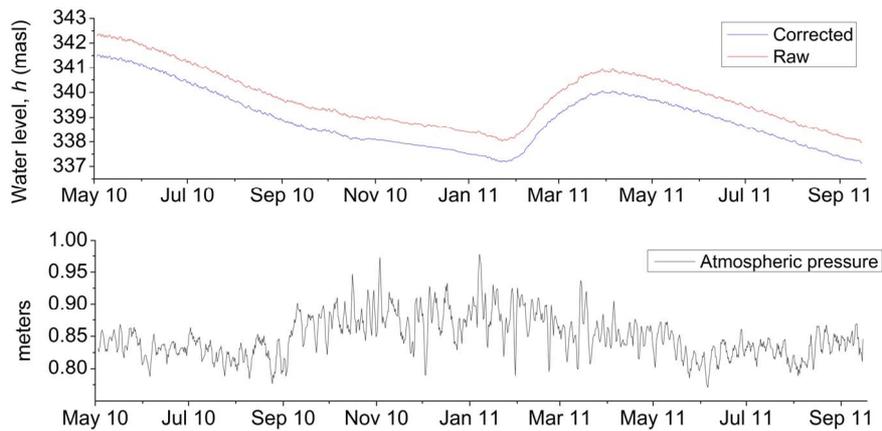


Figure 2. Above, raw and corrected water table level of the P-202 well. Below, atmospheric pressure record provided by the instrument installed in the P-254R well used in the barometric correction process.

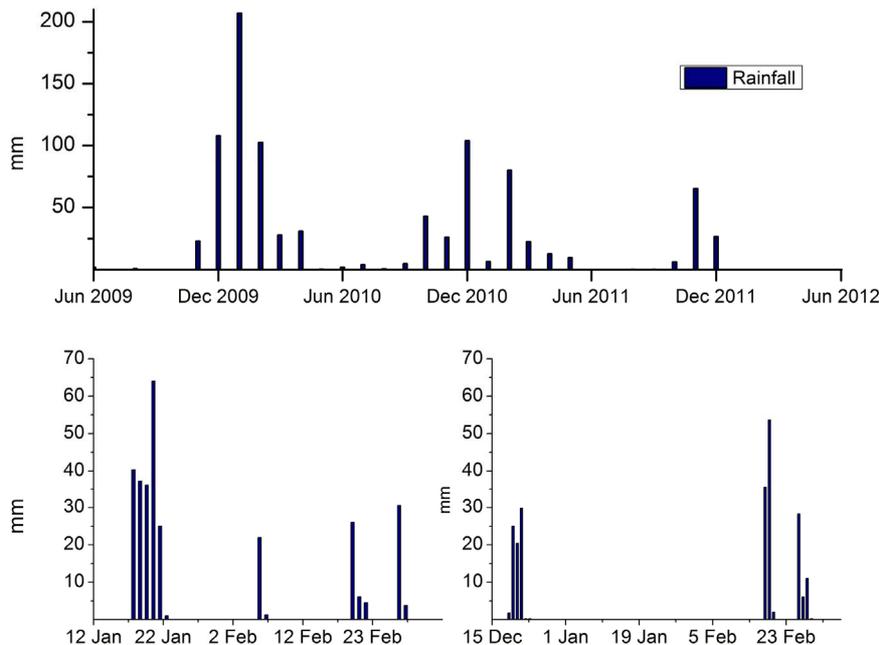


Figure 3. Above, monthly average precipitation of the studied seasons. Below left, daily average precipitation emphasizing the extraordinary precipitation events in the 2009-2010 season. Below right, daily average precipitation and the extraordinary events for the 2010-2011 season.

4. Modeling

4.1. Model

All the model simulations were performed in a model built using an existing algorithm [1] based in the bidimensional form of the Boussinesq equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(K_x b \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(K_y b \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) = S \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - R \quad (1)$$

where:

$$b = h - d \quad (2)$$

K is the hydraulic conductivity, h is the water table level, d is the bedrock elevation, S is the specific storage, R refers to sources or sinks, x and y are the spatial variables and t is the temporal variable. Such model was programmed in Matlab R2008b and it solves a case for an unconfined and heterogeneous aquifer in both stationary and transitory state using the central finite differences for the spatial intervals and forward finite differences for time intervals in order to solve the balance equation to compute H_c (see below).

where:

$$SE_c = \frac{S_c \cdot \Delta d^2}{\Delta t} \quad (4)$$

H refers to the water table level, T is the product of the of a equivalent hydraulic conductivity in two adjacent cells by the saturated thickness, S is the specific storage coefficient, Δd and Δt are the corresponding spatial and temporal intervals. All the model input parameters, recharges and extractions for the studied aquifer were introduced in 170×120 matrices of which 5604 are active cells of 150×150 m each.

4.2. Initial Geohydrological Parameters

The input geohydrological parameters entered into the model were: initial water table data obtained from the level loggers installed in the monitoring network, DEMs (Digital Elevation Models) distributed by the USGS [9] for topography data, confining bedrock depths reported by Nájera [6] and Vázquez *et al.* [7] using geophysical methods and finally both hydraulic conductivities and storage coefficients (Table 1) provided by CNA [8].

4.3. System Inputs

Horizontal recharge product of a precipitation volume over the ~ 1841.45 km² corresponding to the runoff contribution area, it takes place throughout the year and is

defined by proposed percentages that changed during the calibration process; this recharge enters the system thru specified recharge areas (Figure 1).

Vertical recharge as result of the direct precipitation over the valley area (~ 103.55 km²) and subsequent percolation, unlike horizontal recharge vertical recharge occurs only in the precipitation season and not along the year.

In addition to the aforementioned regular recharges, the model considers an extraordinary recharge defined by the runoff volume thru the Guadalupe river area produced by sudden precipitation events (>22 mm per day).

All recharge volumes were calculated with the rainfall data provided by the two meteorological stations mentioned before: Valle de Guadalupe and El Mogor. Based on previous studies [10] and information of the area [11], all the direct contribution percentages to the aquifer started at 10% and were changing in the calibration process.

4.4. System Extractions

There are two different types of extraction occurring in the aquifer: pumping and evapotranspiration, the main pumping extraction for agricultural, industrial and domestic use occurs thru 186 relevant extraction sites (deep wells, shown in Figure 4) and an approximate of 19 Mm³ are extracted [8] of which 9.5 Mm³ are for the consumption of the city of Ensenada. CNA [8] calculated an annual average potential evapotranspiration of 240 mm using the data provided by the climatological stations Olivares Mexicanos y Agua Caliente, considering the proposed value and applying it to the cell area that the model uses ($150 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ m}$), we obtained an estimate of the annual potential EVT (Table 2) in the cells in which the EVT model tool were activated.

$$EVT = (22,500 \text{ m}^2)(0.240 \text{ m}) = 5400 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{yr}} \text{ per cell}$$

It is important to mentioning that the EVT tool was activated only on those cells in which the water table level is above of a specified extinction depth (Figure 4).

5. Results

5.1. Data Analysis

It was possible to identify and correlate extraordinary precipitation and water table level increments for both seasons 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 in the level records corresponding to the CNA-A-167, P-213, POP-3, POP-2, P-202 and P-452 wells. Likewise it was possible to

$$H_C^{k+1} = \frac{T_{SC} H_S^{k+1} + T_{NC} H_N^{k+1} + T_{EC} H_E^{k+1} + T_{OC} H_O^{k+1} + R_C^{k+1} + SE_C H_C^k}{T_{SC} + T_{NC} + T_{EC} + T_{OC} + SE_C} \quad (3)$$

Table 1. Coefficients and percentages that best adjusted the simulated response with the observed data.

Hydraulic conductivity ranges (m/day)	2 - 8	
Specific storage	0.10 - 0.28	
Contribution rates		
Total runoff contribution to the aquifer drained from Guadalupe basin (initial 10%)	3%	
Monthly contribution percentage of total recharge volume	January	5%
	February	20%
	March	13%
	April	14%
	May	12%
	June	11%
	July	8%
	August	7%
	September	4%
	October	2%
	November	1%
	December	3%
Percentage of total volume recharging thru primary zone	50%	
Percentage of total volume recharging thru secondary zones	50%	
	Percentage of volume recharging per zone	
	Zone 1: 25%	
	Zone 2: 15%	
	Zone 3: 25%	
	Zone 4: 3%	
	Zone 5: 10%	
	Zone 6: 2%	
Zone 7: 20%		

Table 2. Monthly evapotranspiration extractions values.

Month	Solar radiation for 32°N latitude (watts/m ²)	EVT%	Annual EVT volume (m ³ /cell)	Monthly EVT volume (m ³ /cell)
January	90.84	4.44%	5400	239.64
February	127.28	6.22%		335.77
March	184.21	9.00%		485.95
April	221.53	10.82%		584.38
May	220.71	10.78%		582.22
June	223.71	10.93%		590.14
July	234.35	11.45%		618.21
August	221.24	10.81%		583.61
September	191.79	9.37%		505.92
October	145.78	7.12%		384.56
November	103.35	5.05%		272.62
December	82.26	4.02%		216.99

observe and estimate the lag between such precipitation events and the associated water table level increments.

5.1.1. Season 2009-2010

Four relevant precipitation events were located in this season (**Figure 3**): January 18-22, 2010 with ~203 mm, being January 21 the most relevant with 64.07 mm; Feb-

ruary 6, 2010 with 22.03 mm, February 20 with 26.09 mm and February 27 with 30.59 mm.

5.1.2. Season 2010-2011

It was possible to locate three mayor events in this season (**Figure 3**); the first took place on December 20-22 with ~75.35 mm, the second one on February 18-19,

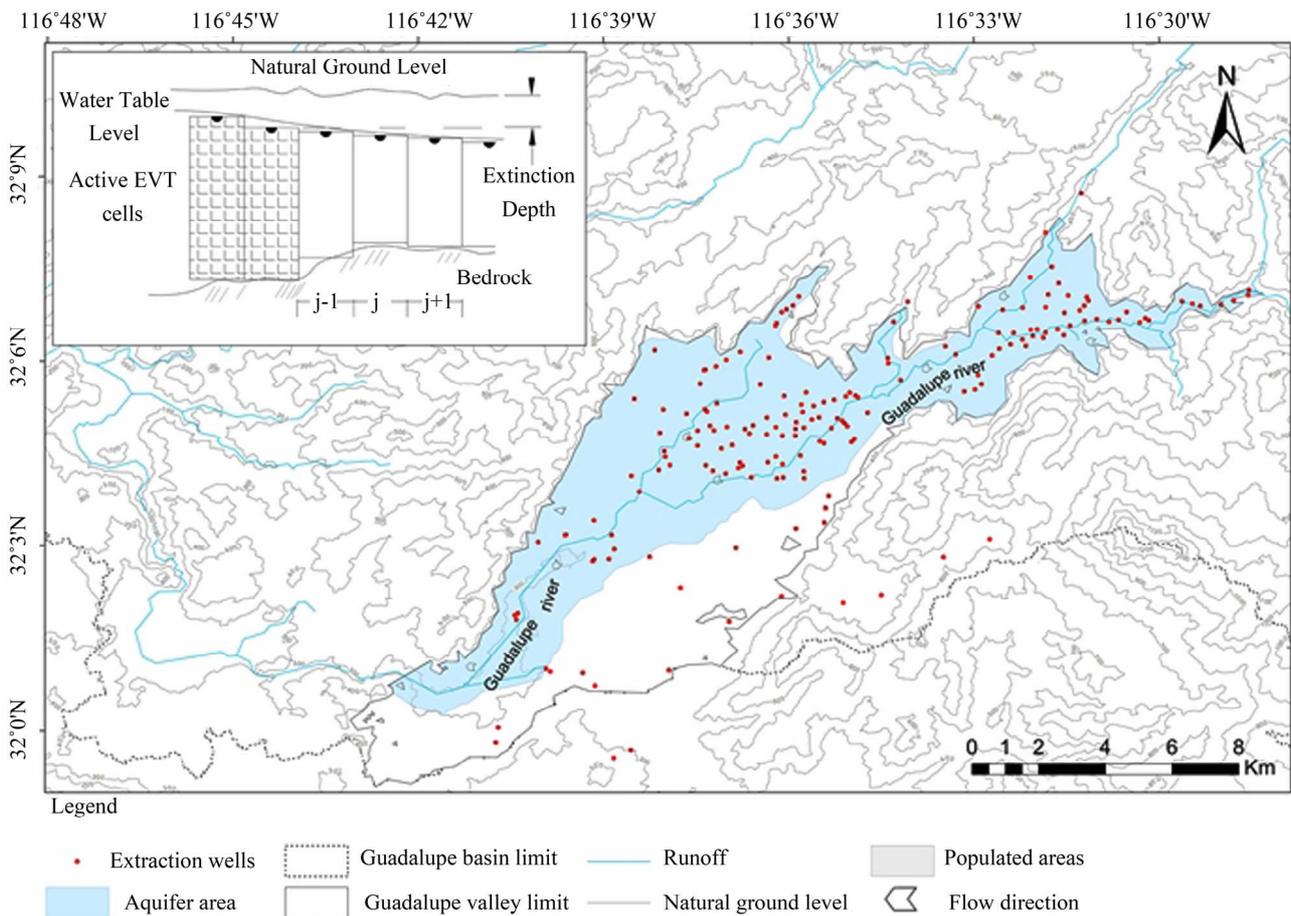


Figure 4. Description of the EVT tool activation and extraction sites in the Guadalupe valley area and. Only wells located within the area of the aquifer were used in the simulations.

2011 with 35.49 and 53.74 mm respectively and the third event on February 26, 2011 with 28.31 mm.

5.2. Calibration Process

Once performed the data analysis, all the information was entered in the model to began with the calibration process; such process was based in the following assumptions result of the previous analysis: 1) two response processes could be observed in the Guadalupe valley’s aquifer: slow response (due to horizontal recharge and quick response (due to extraordinary recharge and vertical recharge); 2) the slow response occurs throughout the year and is defined by direct monthly contribution percentages to the aquifer; 3) the quick response is governed by the extraordinary precipitation events intensity in the Guadalupe basin and it occurs mainly thru the Guadalupe river (Figure 5).

5.3. Simulation

A 720 stress period using 1 day intervals simulation starting on January 1st 2010 and ending on December

31st, 2011 was performed; it was possible to simulate sudden recharge in order to observe the water table level quick response in the aquifer. All the results are presented in Figures 6 and 7 in which one can observe the measured water table level data, the simulated water table level data and the extraordinary precipitation events related to the peaks.

6. Discussion

The water table level data provided by the monitoring network operated by COTAS had some limitations; despite it is a large compendium of data, the mishandling of the data loggers resulted in information gaps in the first years of monitoring (2007-2009).

Using the available data it was possible to identify, correlate and model significant water table increases with precipitation events in the period 2009-2011. According to this data and the model results, the water table level response against extraordinary precipitation events was evident in the Guadalupe river and nearby areas (wells P-202, POP-3, POP-2,CNA-A-167, P-213 and P-452, shown in Figure 6). One can observe that the most

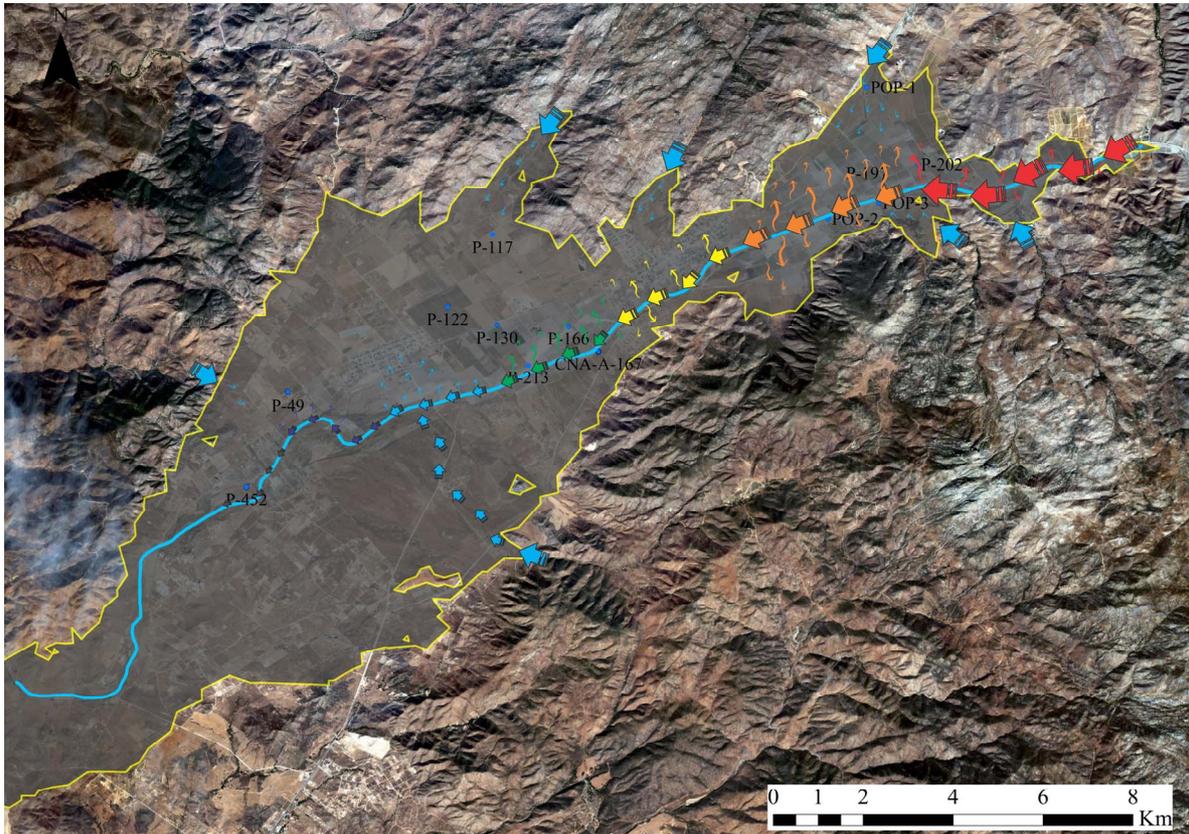


Figure 5. Assumed recharge mechanism to the aquifer according to the analyzed data.

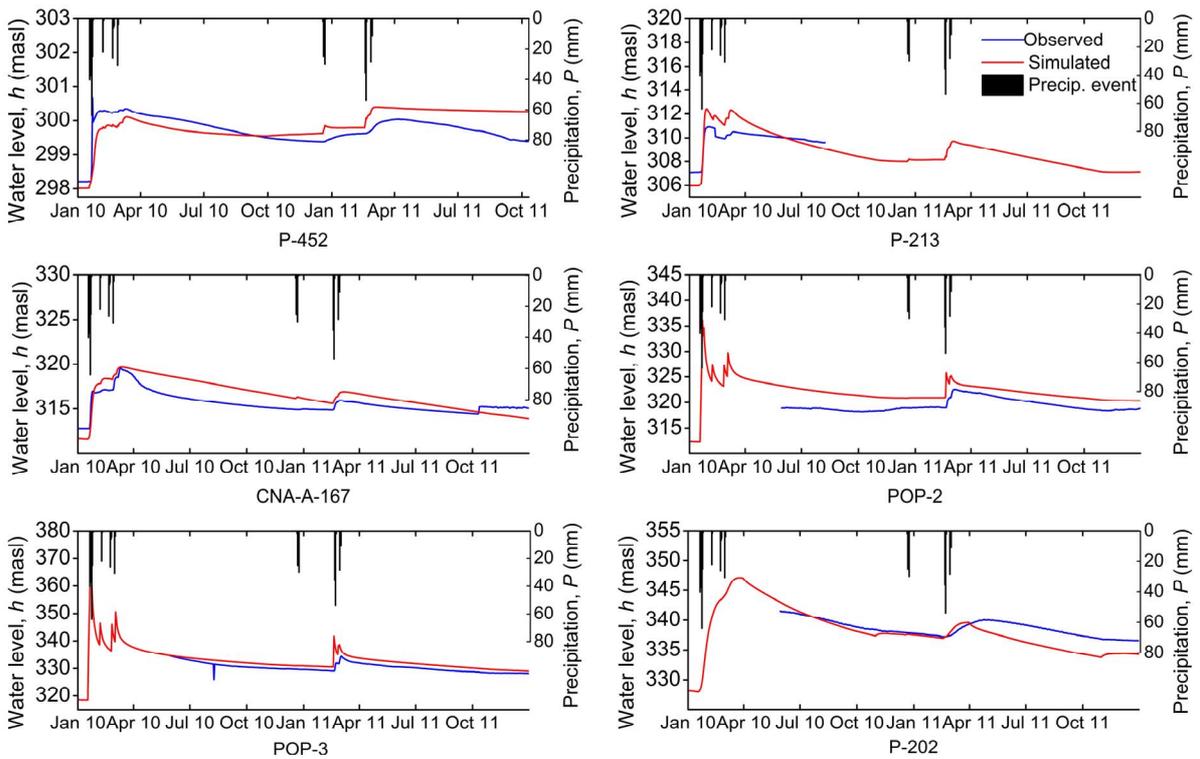


Figure 6. Observed and simulated water table response and its associated extraordinary precipitation event in the wells P-452, P-213, CNA-A-167, POP-2, POP-3 and P-202, located in the Guadalupe river area.

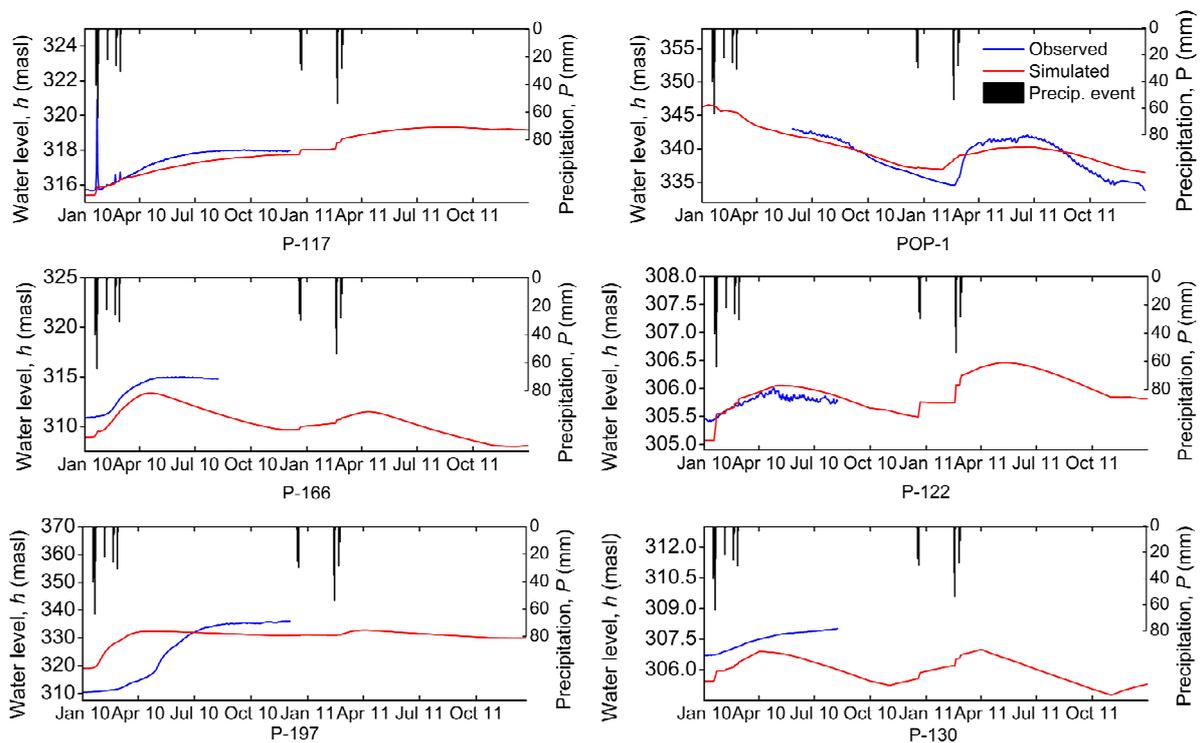


Figure 7. Observed and simulated water table response and its associated extraordinary precipitation event in the wells P-117, POP-1, P-166, P-122, P-197 and P-130.

significant peak in the measured and simulated water table is directly related to the rainfall event of days 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of January 2010; a second relevant increment related to the rainfall events of February 18 and 19 of 2011 can be observed. A third water table increment occurring on October 2011 was located in the water table record of well CNA-A-167 (Figure 6); this peak could not be associated with any extraordinary precipitation event, so it is inferred that this increase in the record could be the result of mismanagement of the logger in the process of extraction, data acquisition and re-installation of it.

The greatest discrepancy between the observed and simulated data was observed in the P-197 well (Figure 7), this may be due the depth of the confining bedrock, which is deeper in this zone than other areas in the valley allowing a complex material configurations leading to different hydraulic conductivities. Such issue can possibly be solved by running a simulation on a three dimensional model using several vertical layers for a better representation of the real study area.

7. Conclusions

According to the analyzed data and the model results, we can establish two types of responses: Slow response, which is given by the volume from vertical recharge that occurs in the aquifer area and the horizontal recharge

thru the different recharge zones; and the quick response, dominated by the volume, product of extraordinary precipitation events, that enters to the valley as superficial flow and then infiltrates downstream.

In all the data provided by the monitoring wells away from the Guadalupe river stream area, the water table level response is mainly due to vertical and horizontal recharges, the sudden water level increments (both, observed and simulated) due to extraordinary precipitations were not as relevant in these wells as in those located in the river stream area.

In all the studied information the maximum lag between the extraordinary precipitation events and the water table level response in the aquifer was of 9 days, this implies that the effect of flash flood dominates the observed and simulated anomalous peaks and forms the main recharge mechanism of the system. On the other hand such lag seems to be determined by the intensity of the extraordinary precipitation event.

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[doi:10.1016/S0022-1694\(98\)00220-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-1694(98)00220-0)