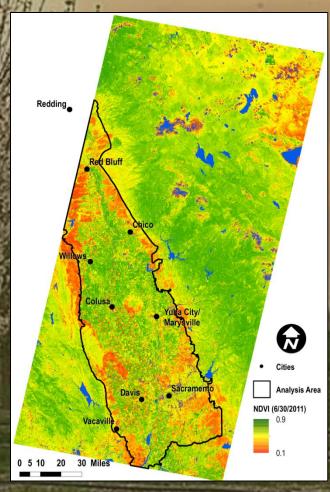
INDICATORS OF LAND USE CHANGES AND INCREASED CONSUMPTIVE WATER USE IN GLENN COUNTY

Grant Davids and Byron Clark
Davids Engineering, Inc.
Davis and Chico, CA

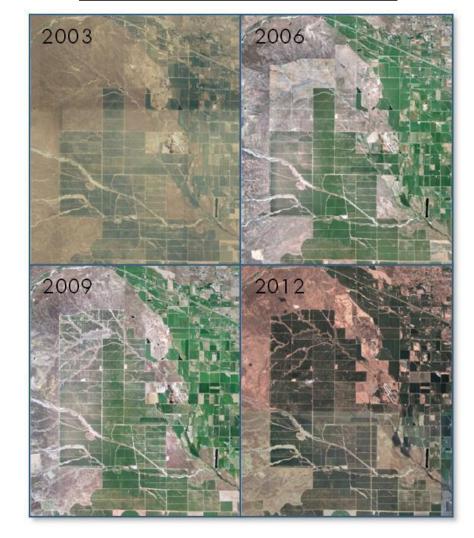




#### Overview

- Background
- Technical Approach
- Changes in <u>Extent</u> of Consumptive Use
- Changes in <u>Intensity</u>of Consumptive Use
- Discussion

#### Almond Orchard West of Orland



## Background

- Maintaining groundwater levels is the Sacramento Valley's most challenging water management issue
  - Indications of declining groundwater levels in certain areas
  - Threatens economic, social and environmental sustainability
- Contributing factors:
  - Expanding and intensifying irrigated agriculture
  - Pressures to provide more surface water for the Delta

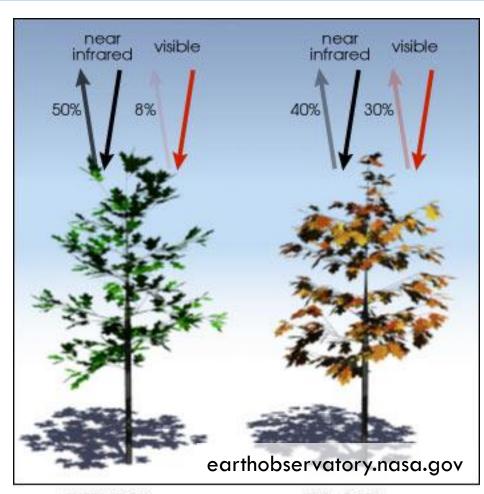
## **Analytical Approach**

- Stitching together Valley-wide land use from DWR land use surveys and pesticide use reports is time consuming and challenging
- Instead, using satellite data, estimate Valleywide changes in:
  - The **extent** of the water using ("irrigated") area
  - The <u>intensity</u> of consumptive water use within the core agricultural area

#### Key Measure of Consumptive Water Use: NDVI

Presence and amount of green vegetation during mid-summer using satellite-based
 Normalized
 Difference Vegetation
 Index (NDVI)

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{NIR} + \rho_{red}}$$

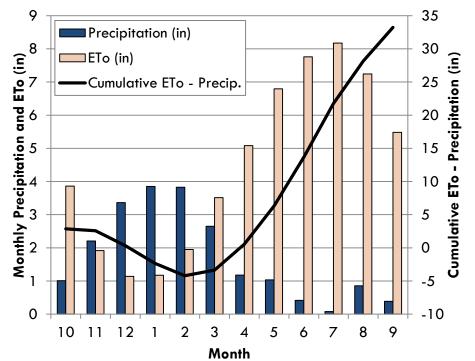


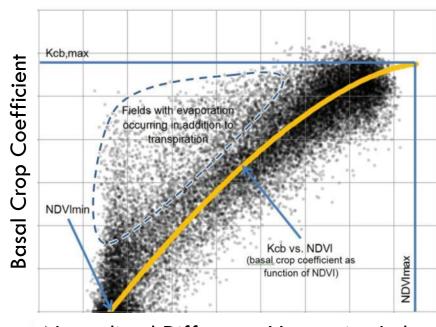
$$\frac{(0.50 - 0.08)}{(0.50 + 0.08)} = 0.72$$

$$\frac{(0.4 - 0.30)}{(0.4 + 0.30)} = 0.14$$

## **Analytical Rationale**

- Most areas with green vegetation during mid-Summer are irrigated (or sub-irrigated)
- As the amount of green vegetation increases, evapotranspiration (ET) increases

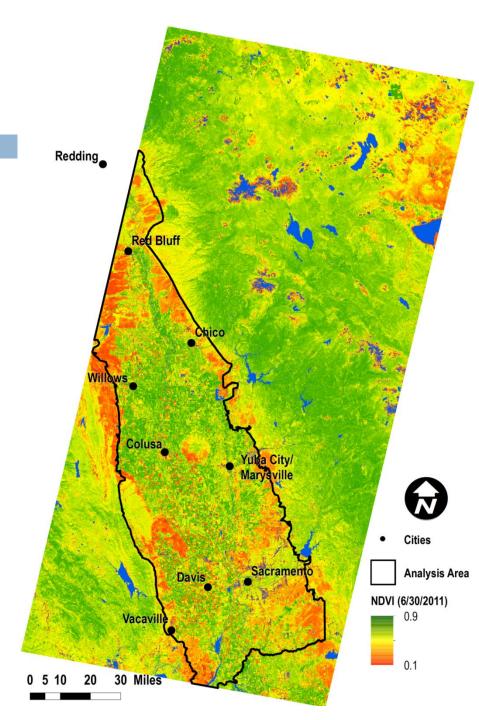




Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

#### Satellite Data

- Twelve images from 1985 to2011
- Selected between
   July 21 and
   August 17 based
   on cumulative
   Growing-Degree
   Days (GDD)

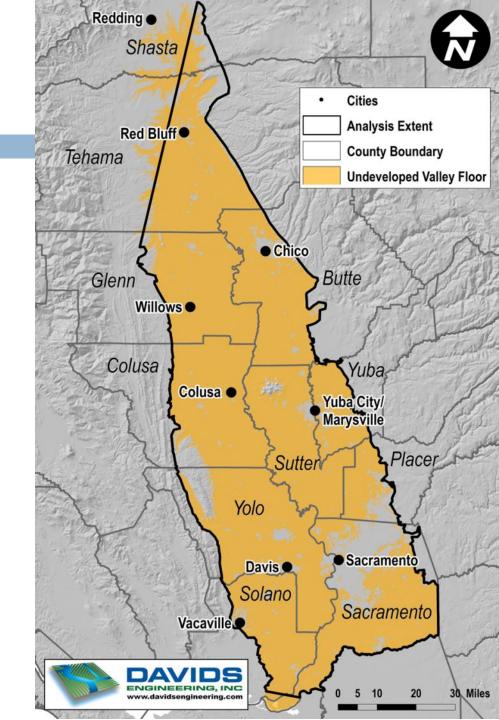


## Threshold NDVI Values for Analysis

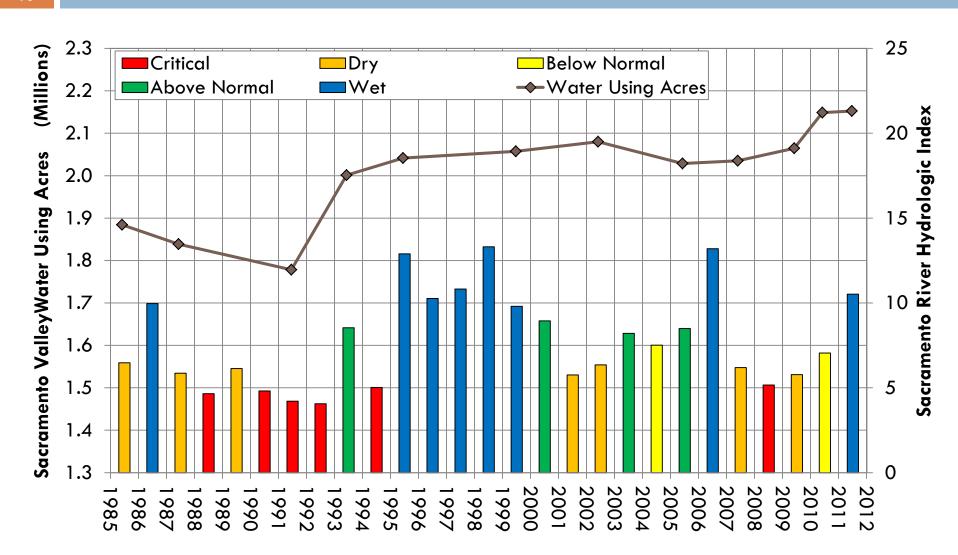
- Water Using ("Irrigated") Area in a Given Year:
  - NDVI ≥ 0.25
- Continuous (i.e., Consistent) Water Using Area for Analysis Period:
  - NDVI ≥ 0.25 in at least 9 of 12 images for individual "pixels"

### Analysis Area

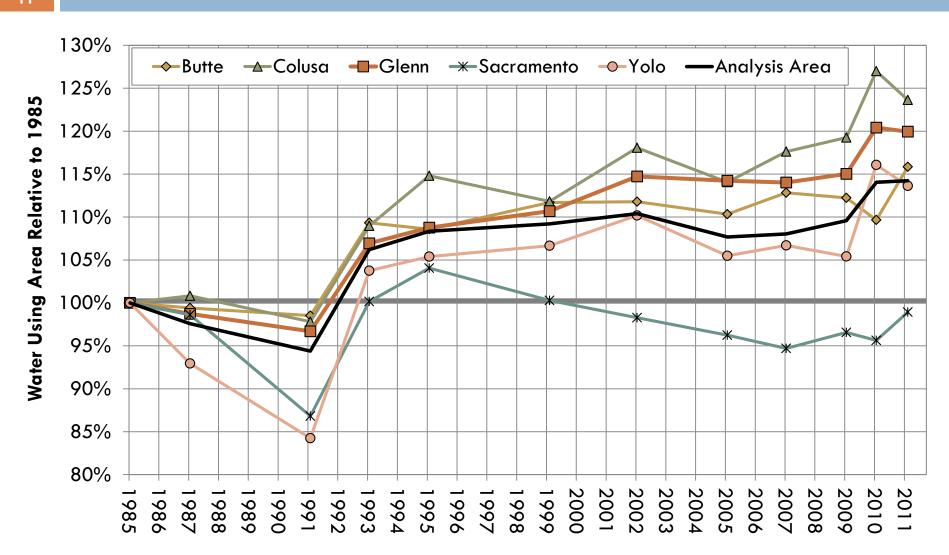
- Portions of 11Sacramento ValleyCounties
- □ 3.8 million gross acres
- Limited Somewhat by Landsat Image Extent

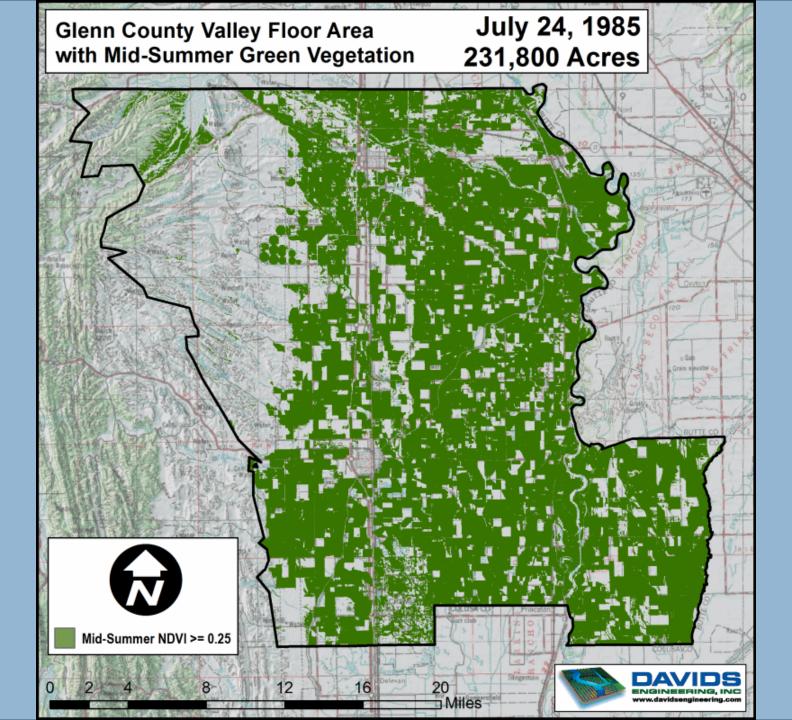


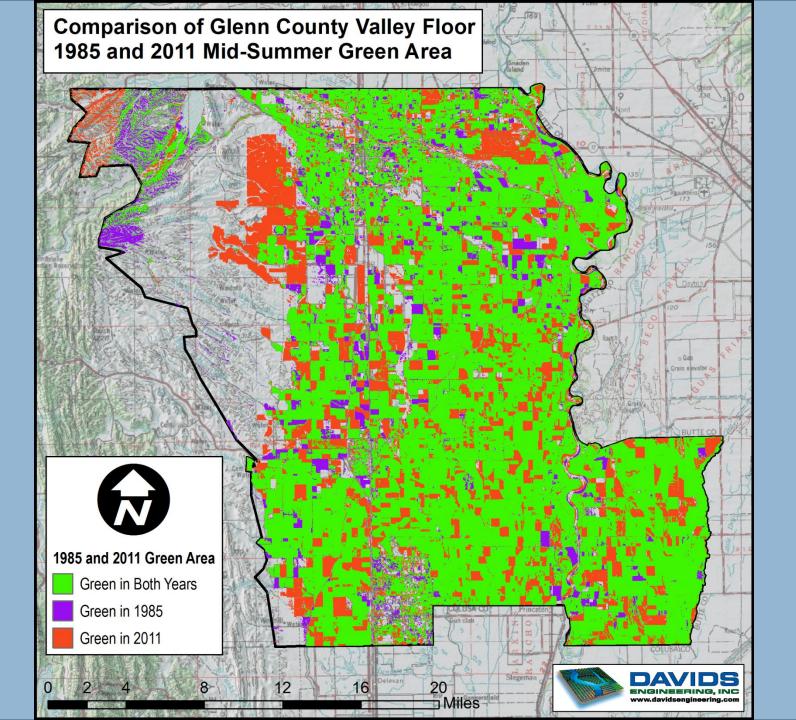
#### Water-Using Area and Hydrologic Year Type

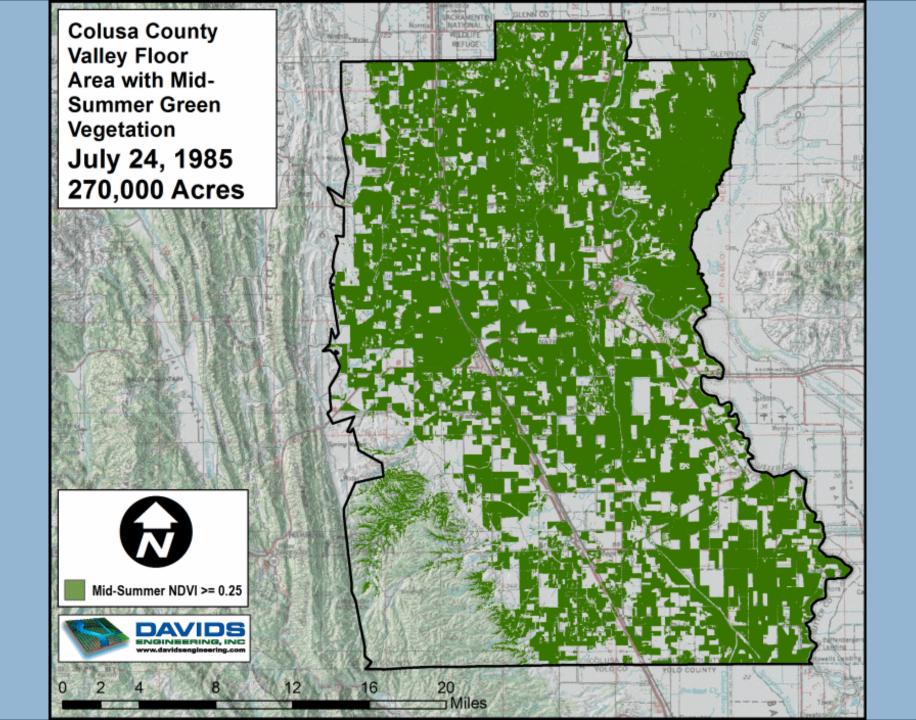


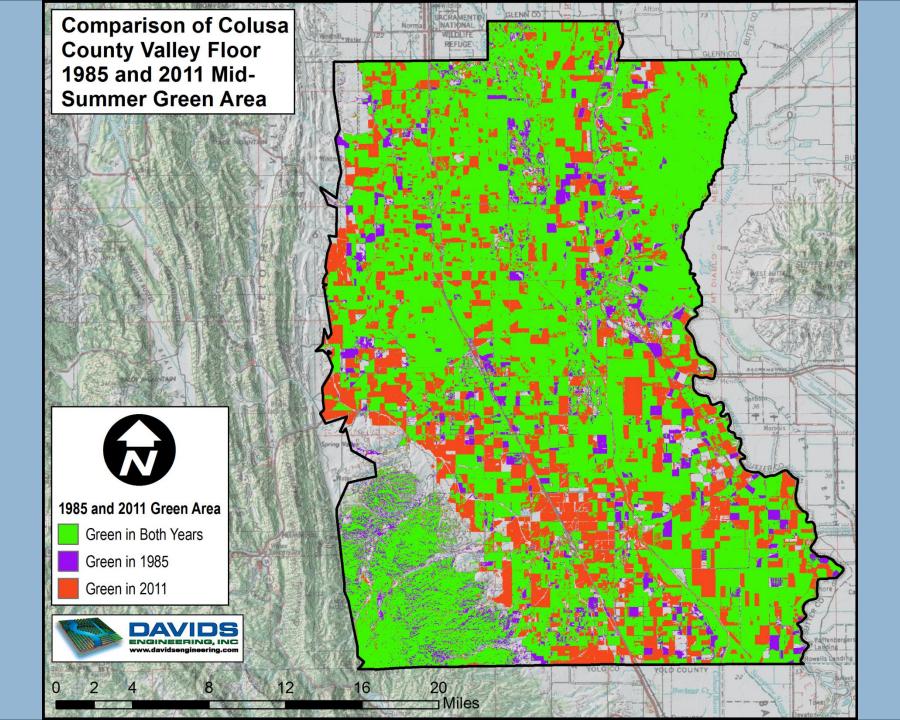
## Water-Using Area for Selected Counties, Relative to 1985



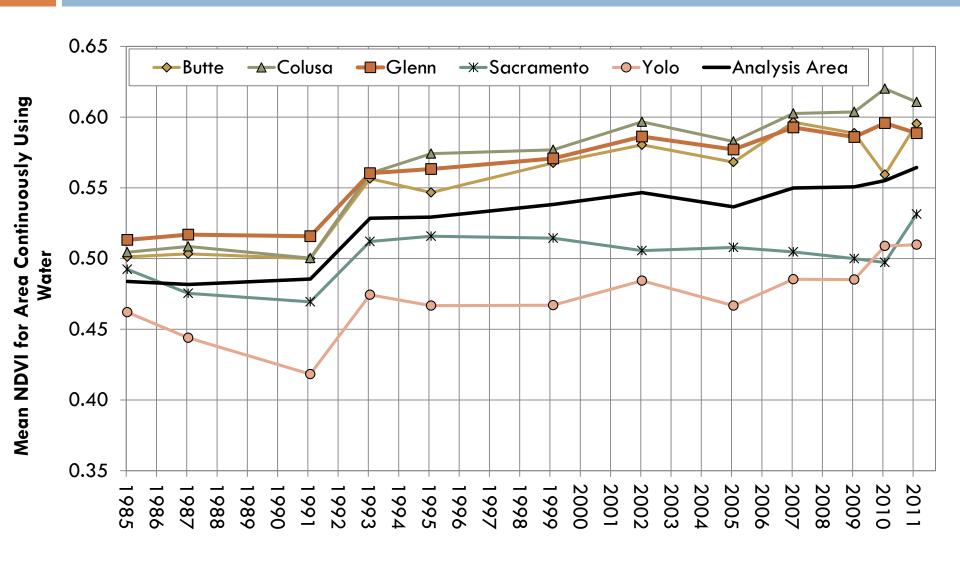




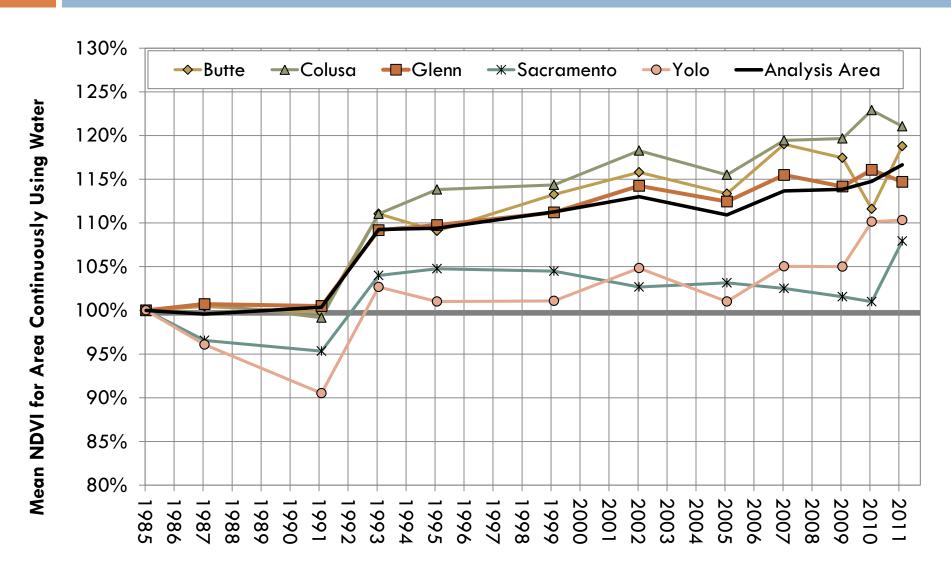




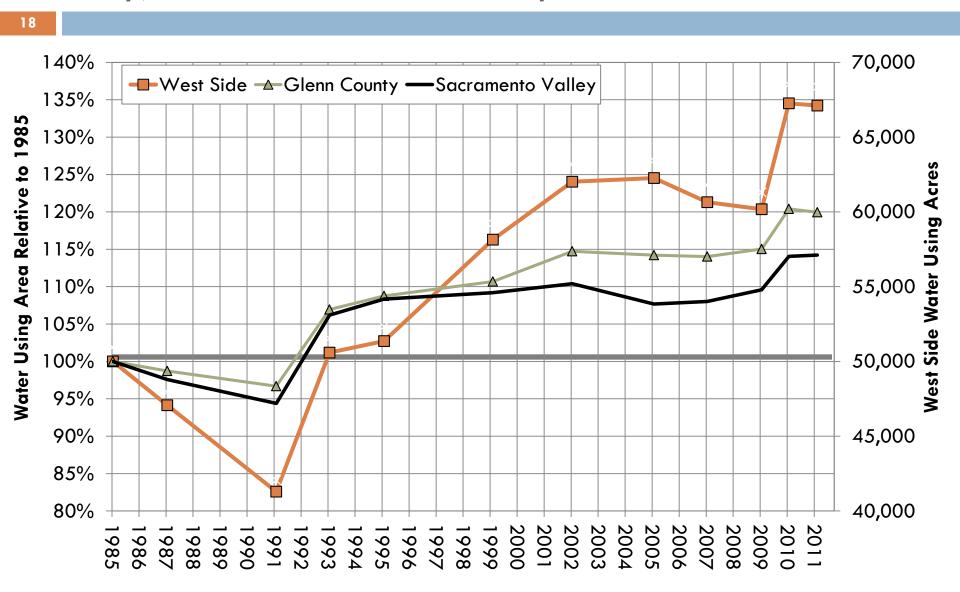
## Mean NDVI for Area Continuously Using Water for Selected Counties



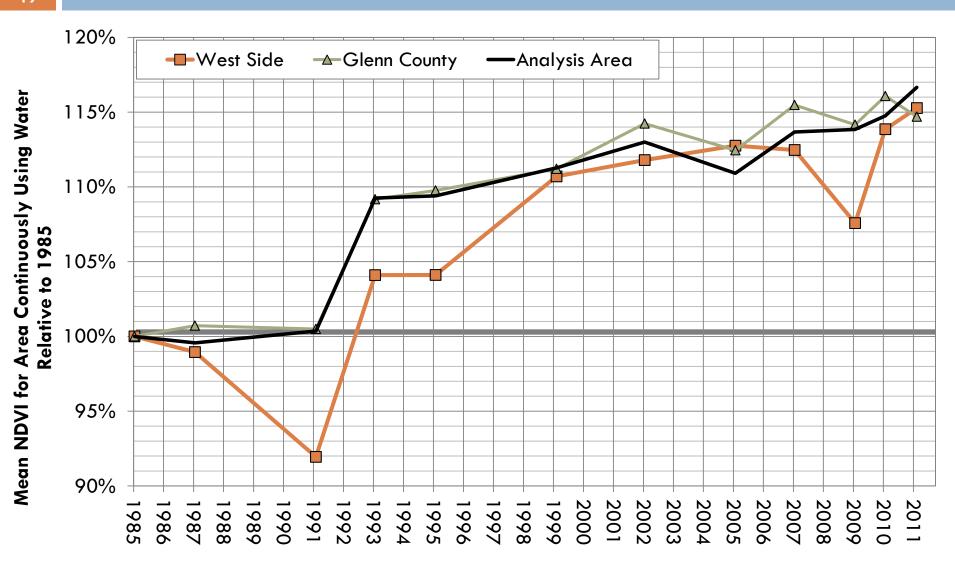
## Mean NDVI for Area Continuously Using Water for Selected Counties Relative to 1985



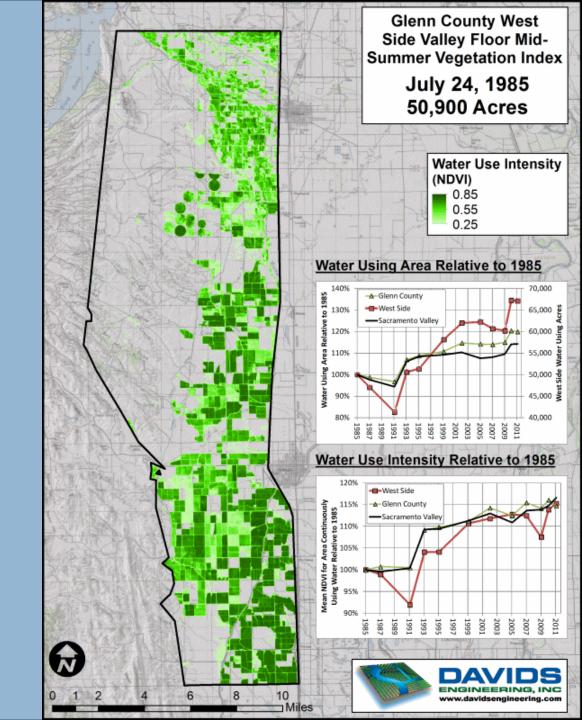
### Water-Using Area for West Side Area, Glenn County, and Sacramento Valley Relative to 1985



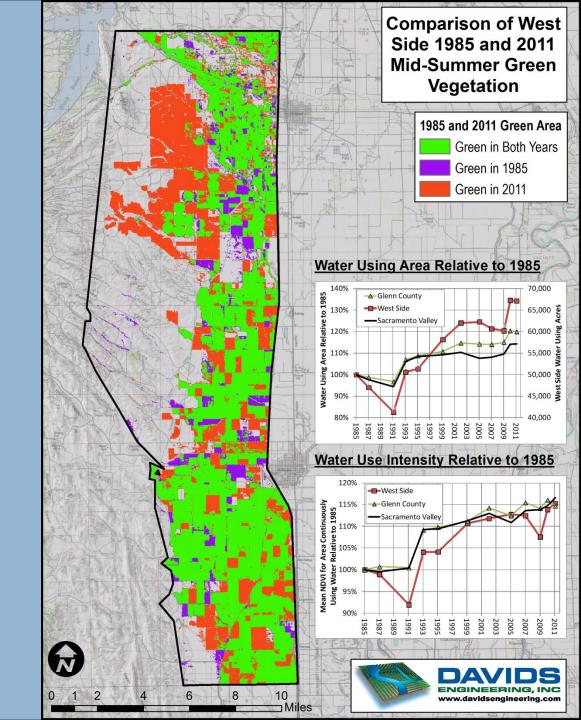
# Relative NDVI for West Side Area, Glenn County, and Sacramento Valley Relative to 1985



Evolution of Water-Using Area in West Side Area



Comparison of 1985 and 2011 Water-Using Area



## Summary

- □ In Glenn County Relative to 1985:
  - Water using area has increased by about 20%
  - Per-acre water use intensity has increased by about 15%
  - Combined, consumptive use has increased by roughly 35%

### Summary

- In Glenn County West Side Area Relative to 1985:
  - Water using area has increased by about 35%
  - Per-acre water use intensity has increased by about 15%
  - Combined, consumptive use has increased by roughly 50%

