

Implications of Lower Lake Powell Elevations and/or Annual Releases for Grand Canyon Resources

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(with lots of help)



U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

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Outline

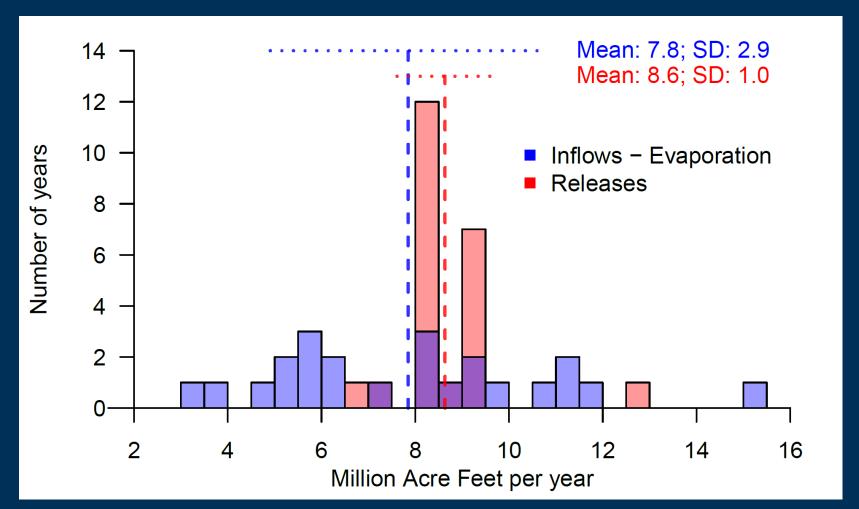
The Millennium drought from a Grand Canyon perspective

Changing paradigm for Grand Canyon management

A few scenarios



Emphasis has been on the long-term imbalance in the Lake Powell ledger. As we manage at lower elevations, we will increasingly be exposed to the impact of the substantial interannual variability in inflows.



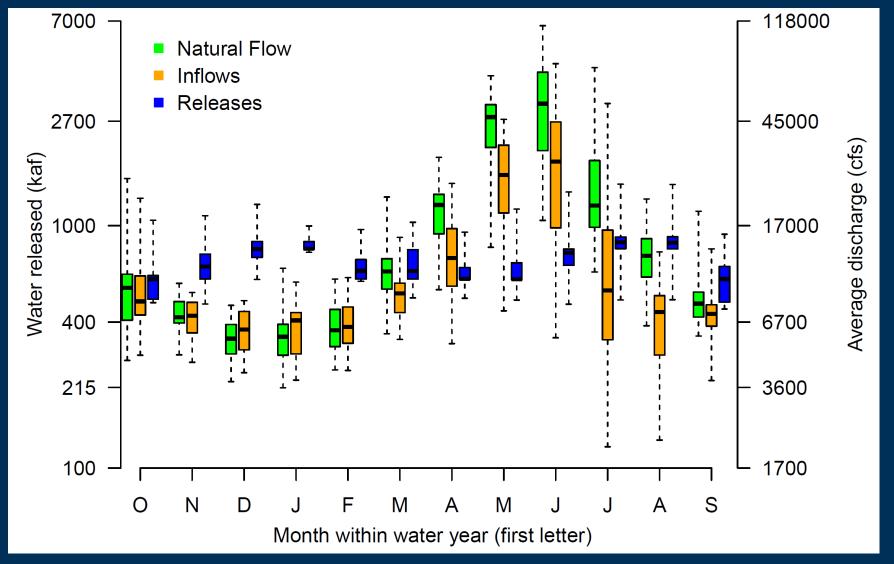


Flow variability at different time scales – comparing inflows and releases in recent history

- Sub-daily more variation in releases
- Monthly more variation in inflows
- Annual more variation in inflows



Natural flows and inflows both vary more by month than releases (and have different seasonal patterns).



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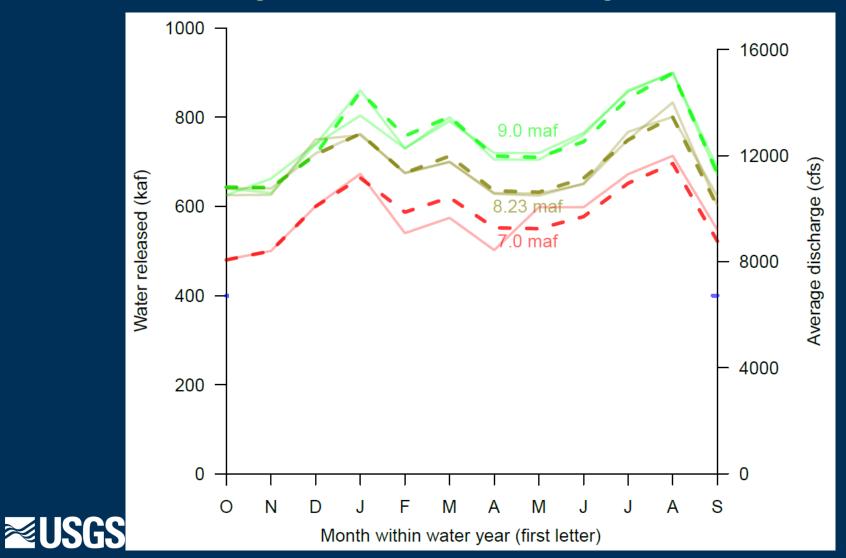
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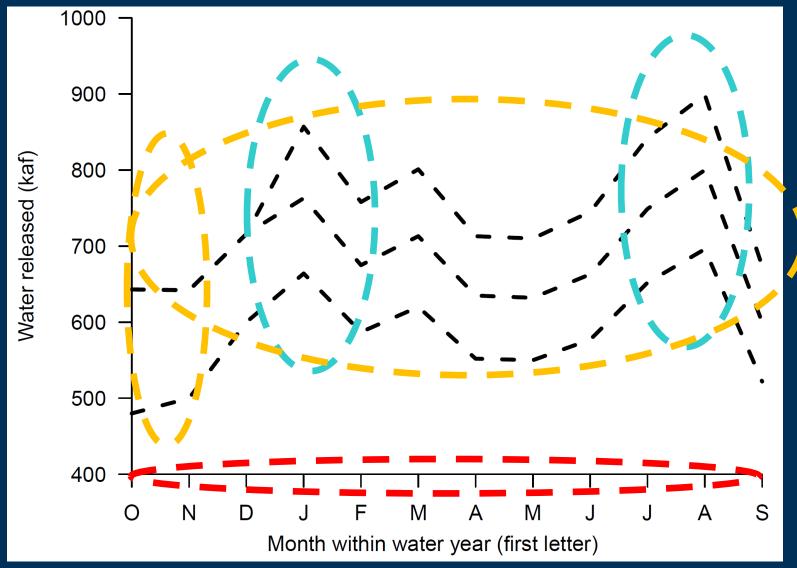
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LTEMP provides an explicit guide for monthly volumes when annual volumes are 7.0 maf or greater. Below 4.9 maf, unable to meet day and night-time minimums discharges



How did we get to these monthly volumes?



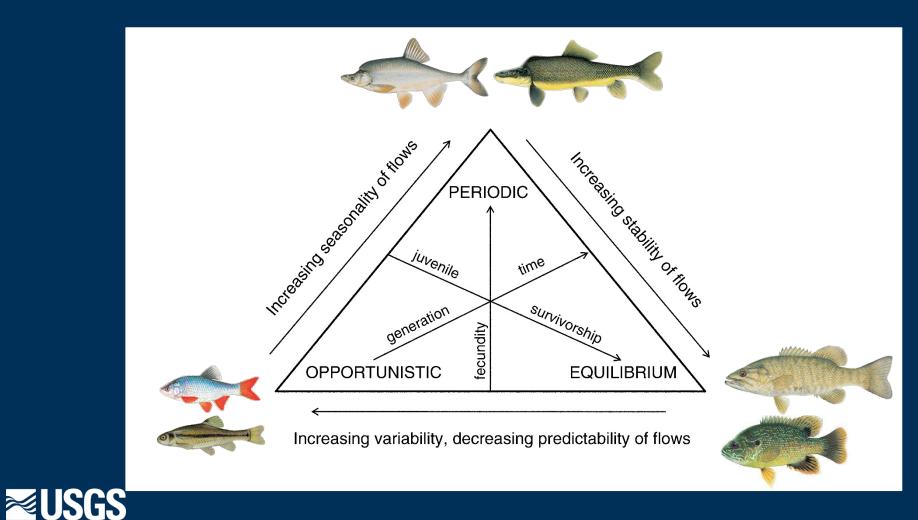


Do these monthly patterns still make sense?

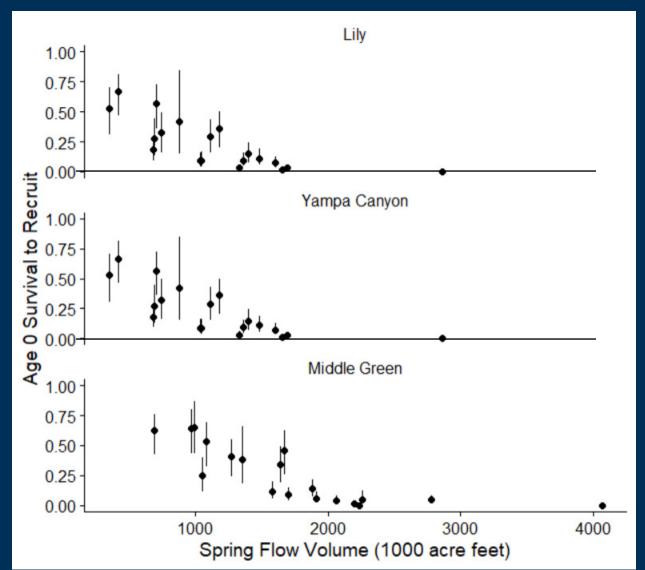
- If below 3490,
 - Hydropower can't be generated.
 - High flow events aren't possible.
- If releasing lower volumes,
 - Overall sand export is much lower.
 - Less variable flows likely to accelerate vegetation encroachment & likely to facilitate nonnative fish invasion.



Theory suggests nonnatives like smallmouth bass and green sunfish will be favored by predictable flows with minimal seasonal variation (if temperatures are also suitable).



And smallmouth bass data from the Green and Yampa River supports this theory







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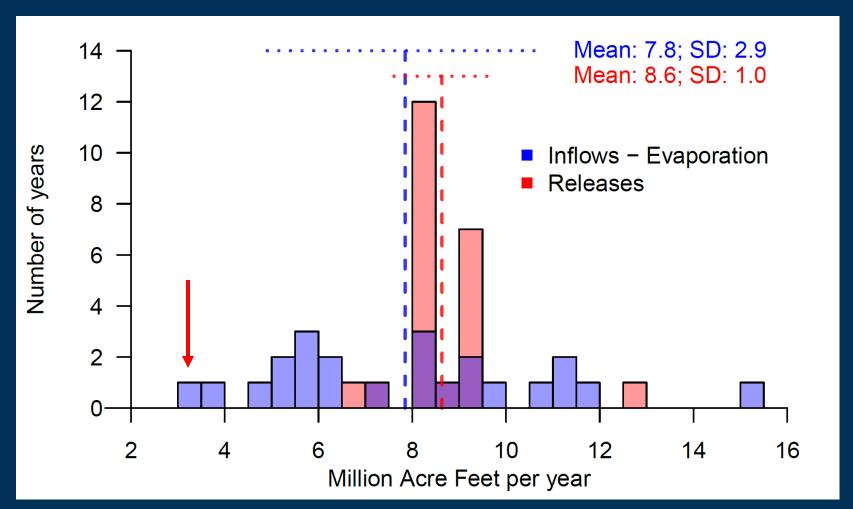
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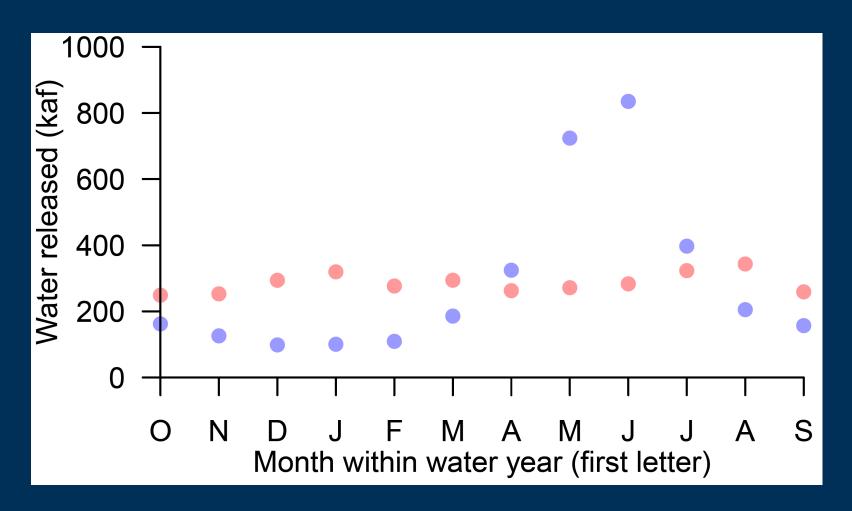


Remember this slide



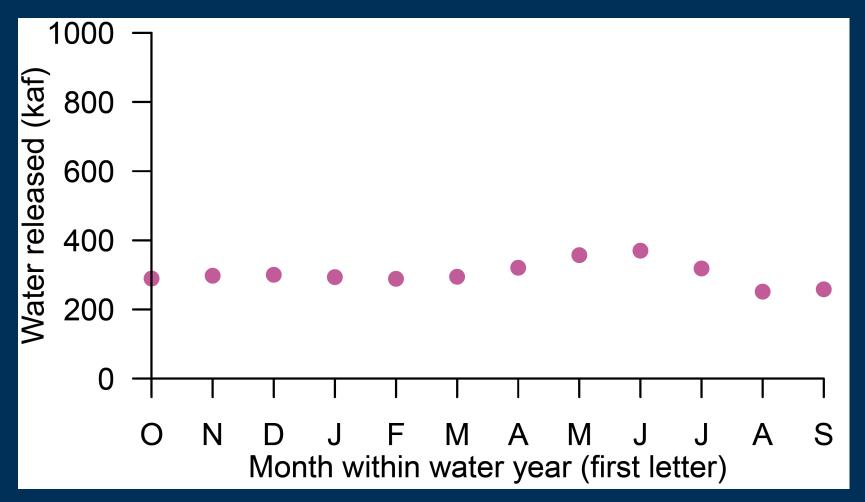


Still able to shape monthly flows at low annual volumes if relax minimums and elevations not too low





But near dead pool (e.g., 3400) monthly allocations are driven by interaction between infrastructure and elevations.





Acknowledgements

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