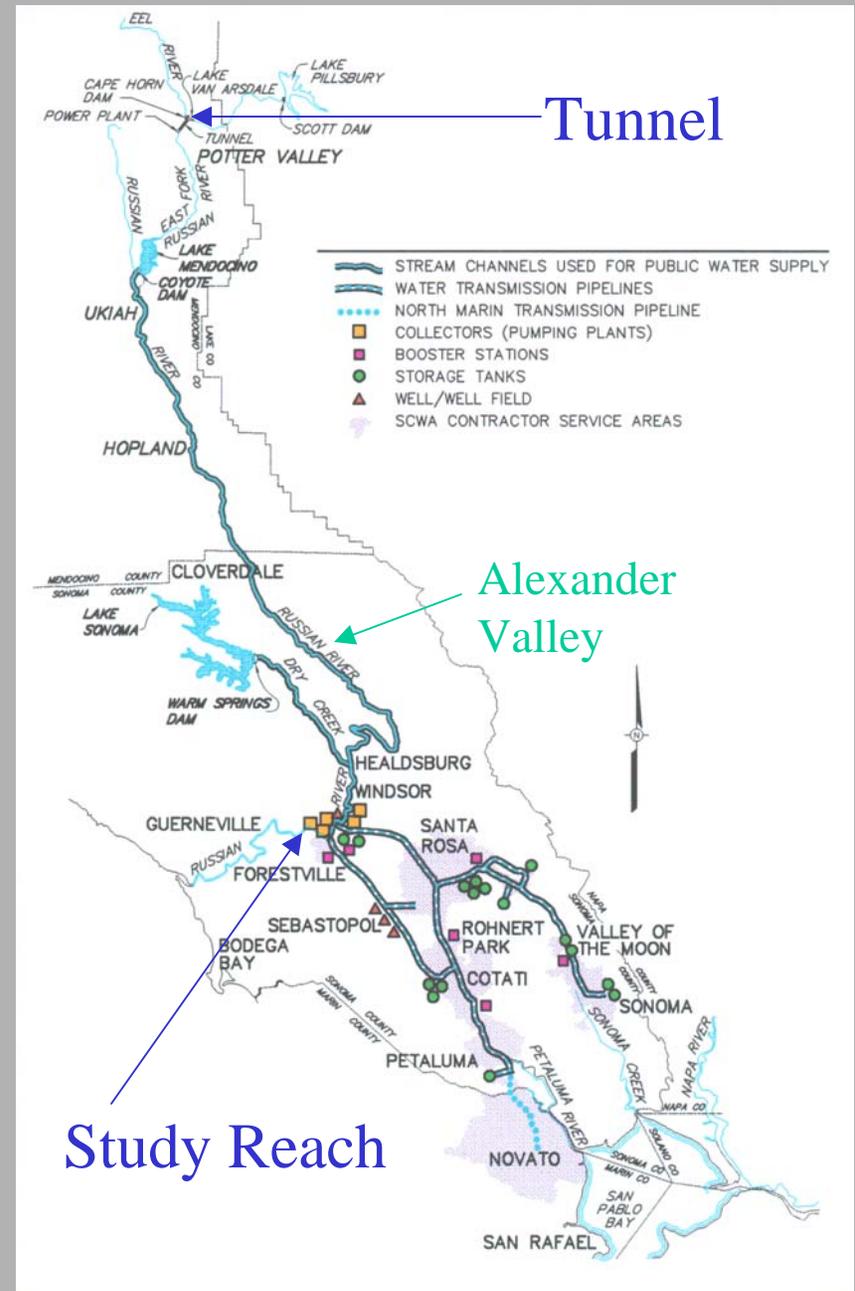
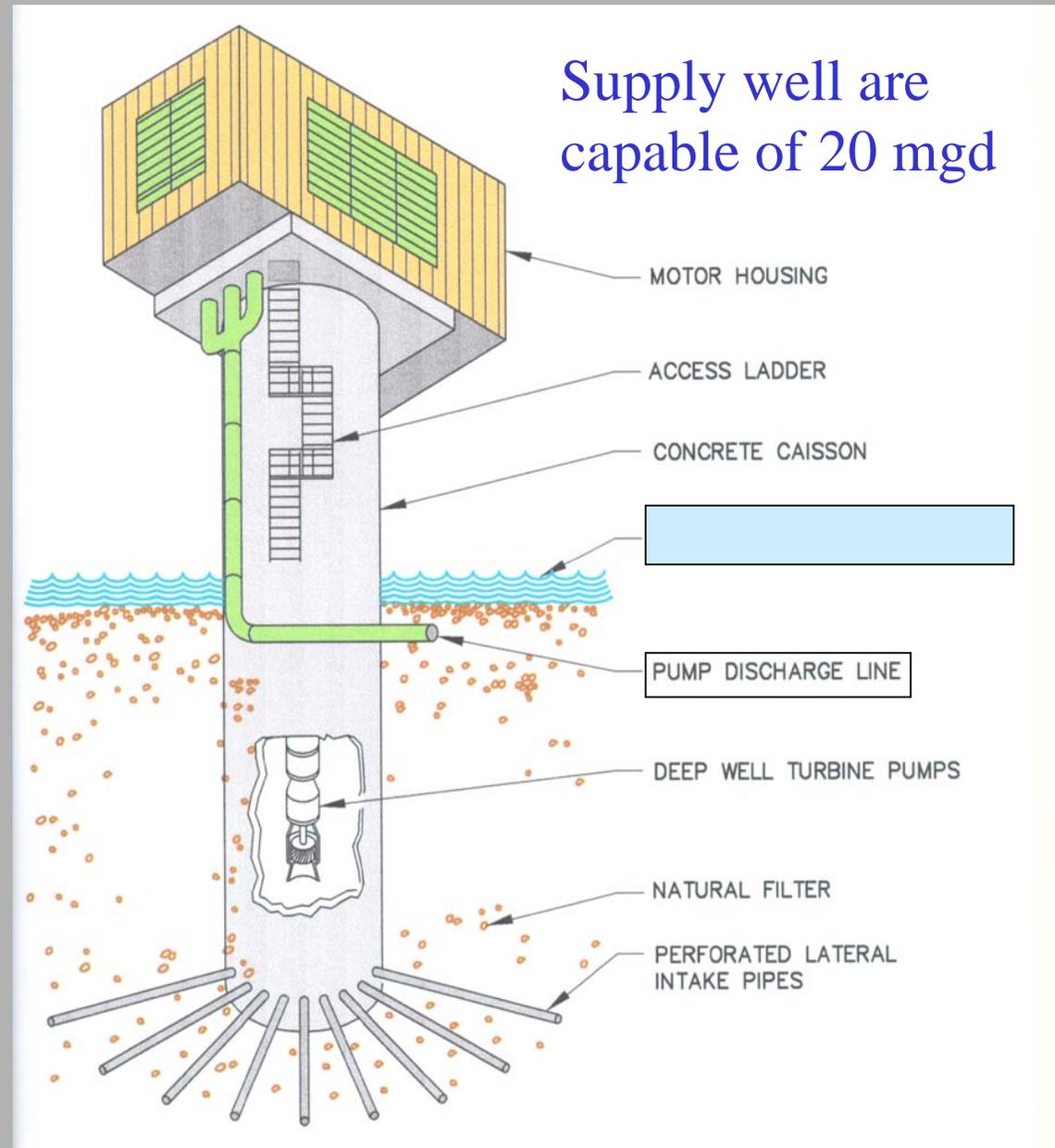


Characterization of the unsaturated zone
beneath a bank filtration facility

Jim Constantz
U.S. Geological Survey

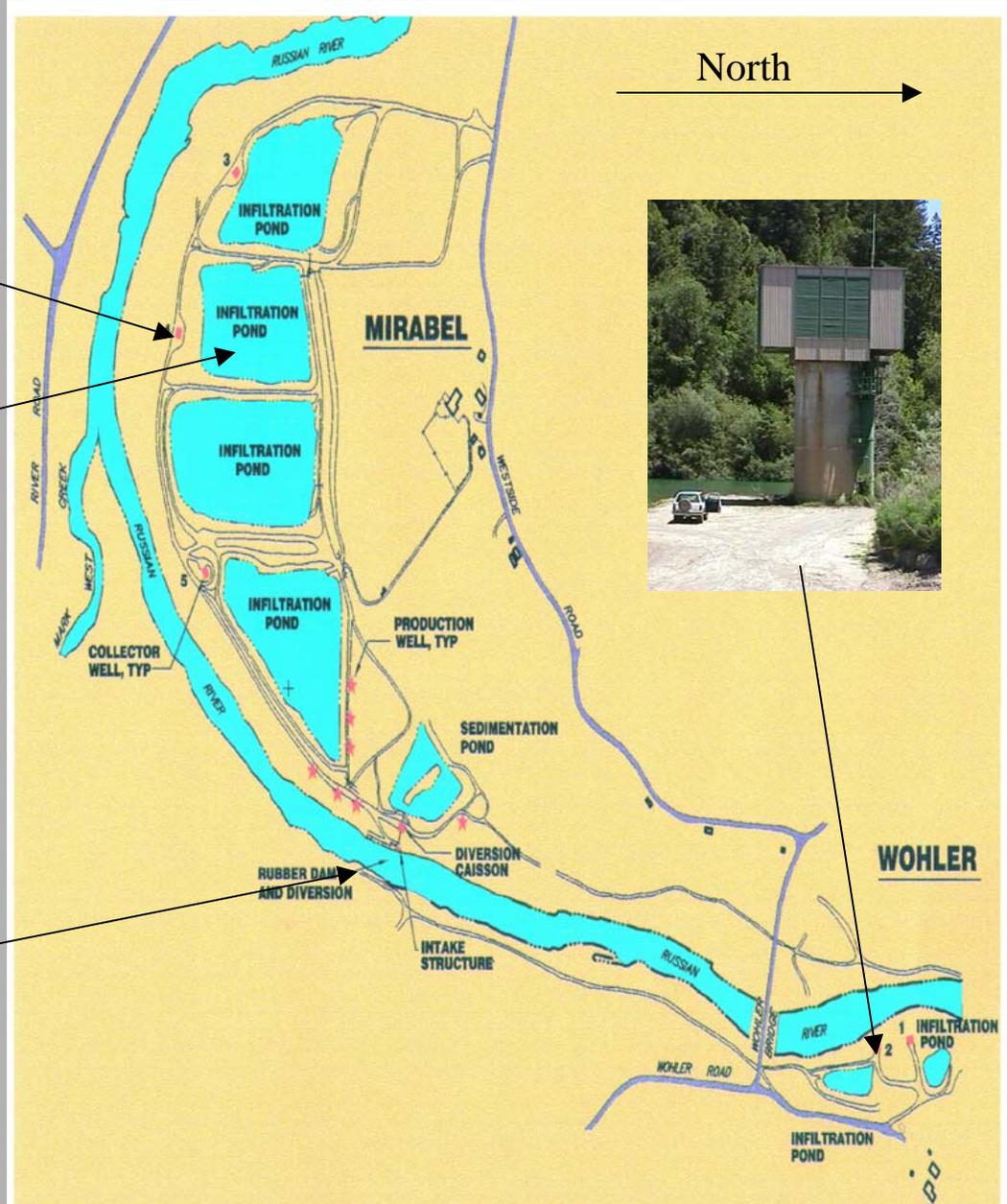


Sonoma County Water Agency operates the largest natural filtration system in the world. The streambed of the Russian River reduces the cost of water treatment by filtering out suspended sediment and colloidal materials.





The inflatable dam is erected, May – Nov.



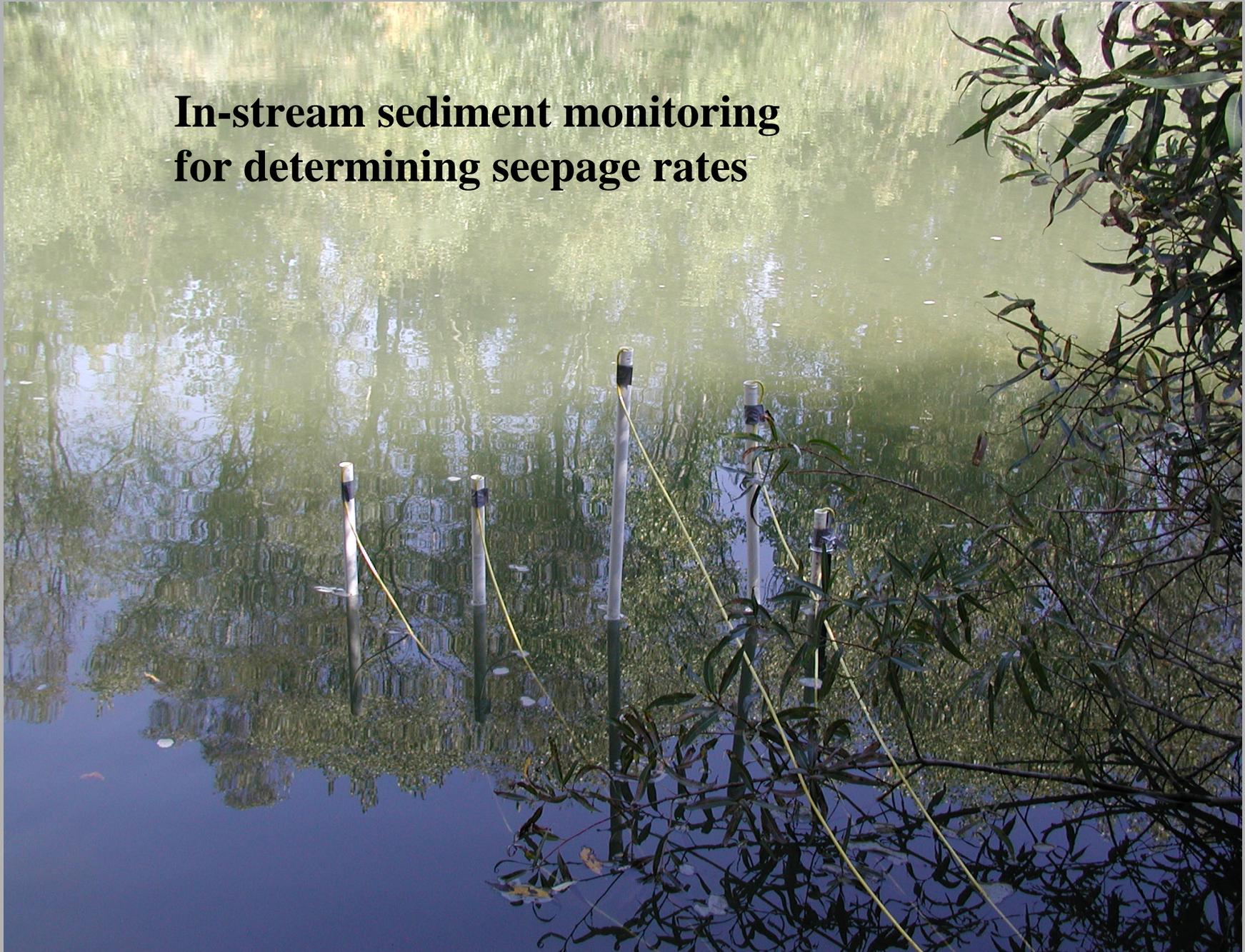


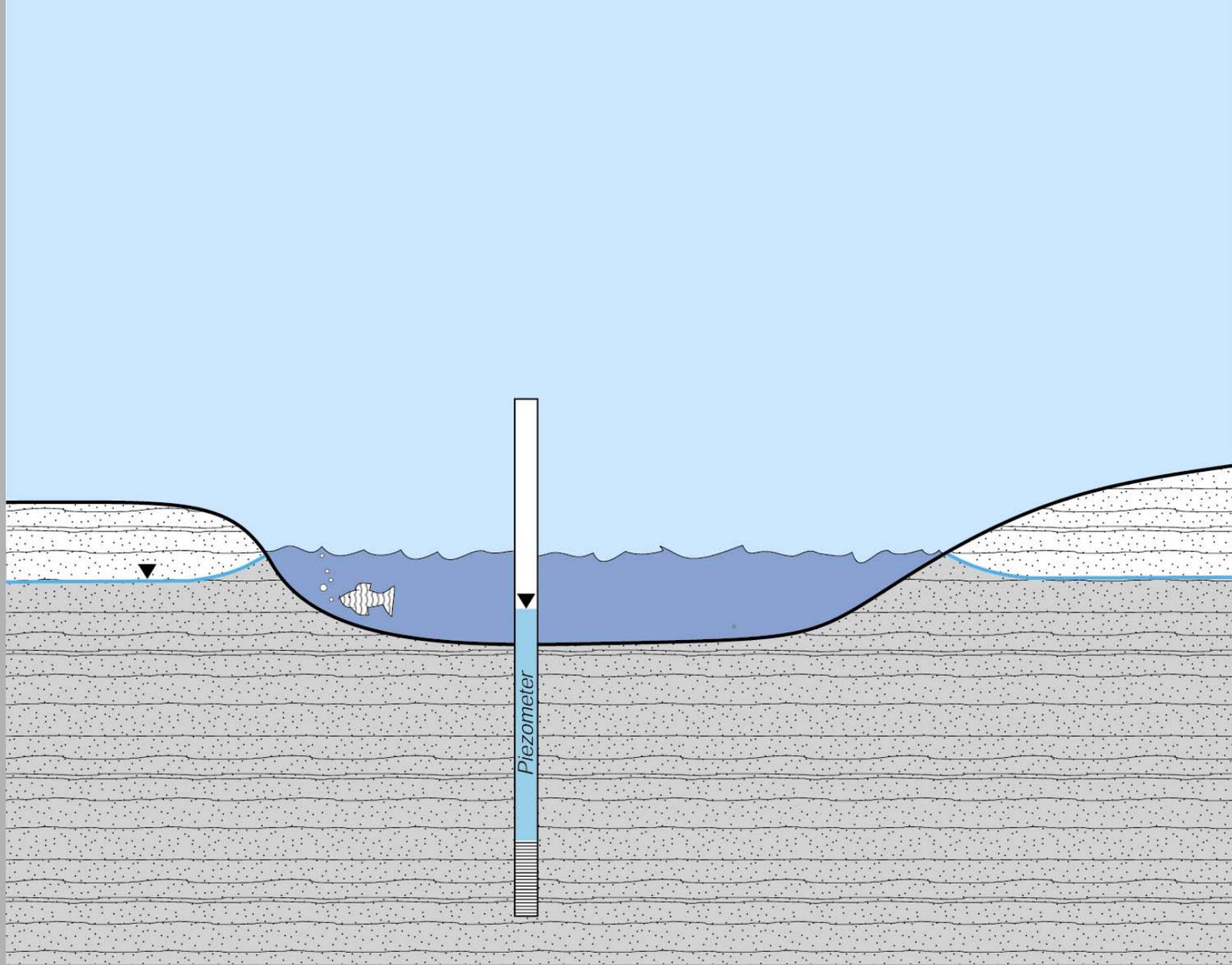
3 meter inflatable dam

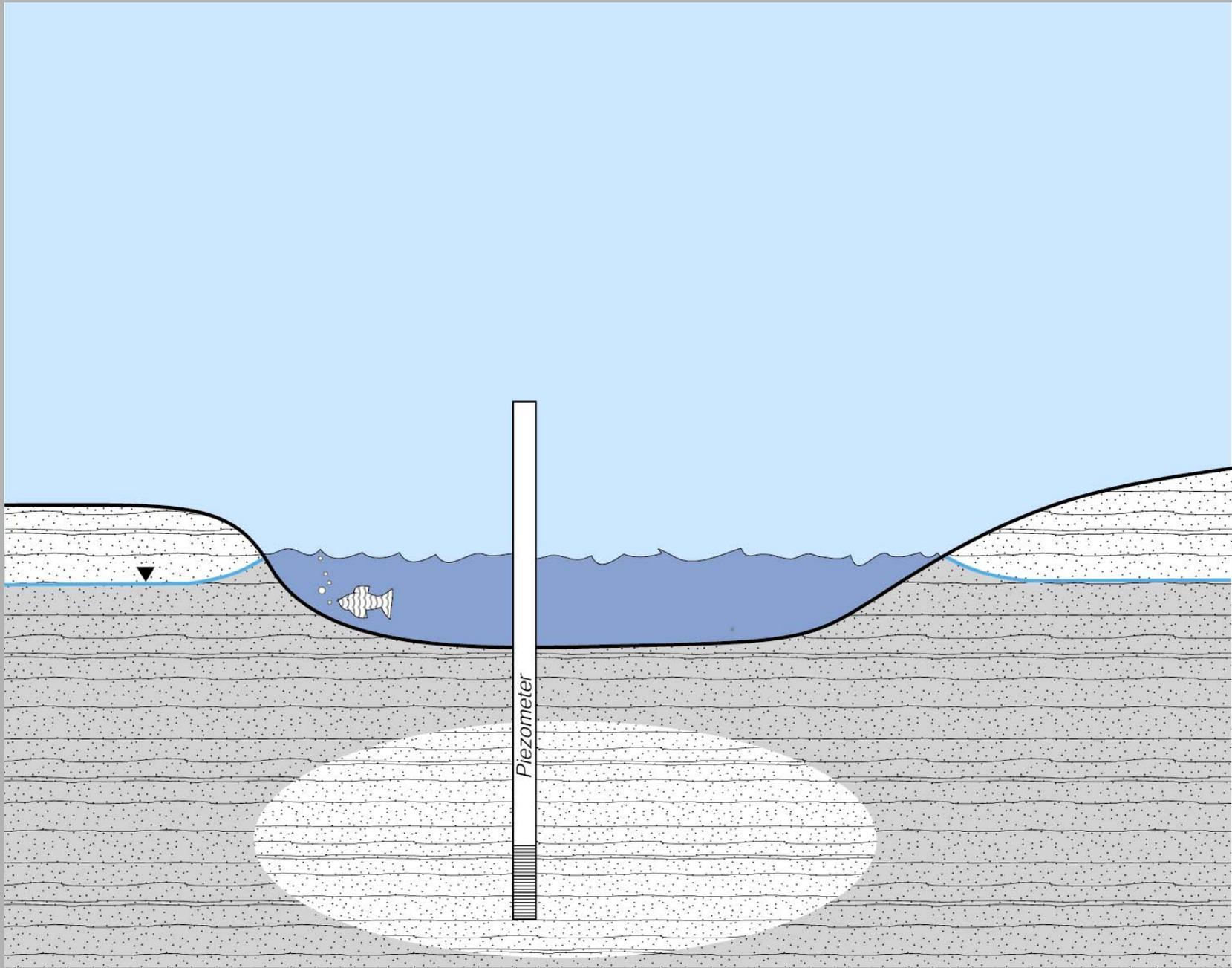
Fish ladder



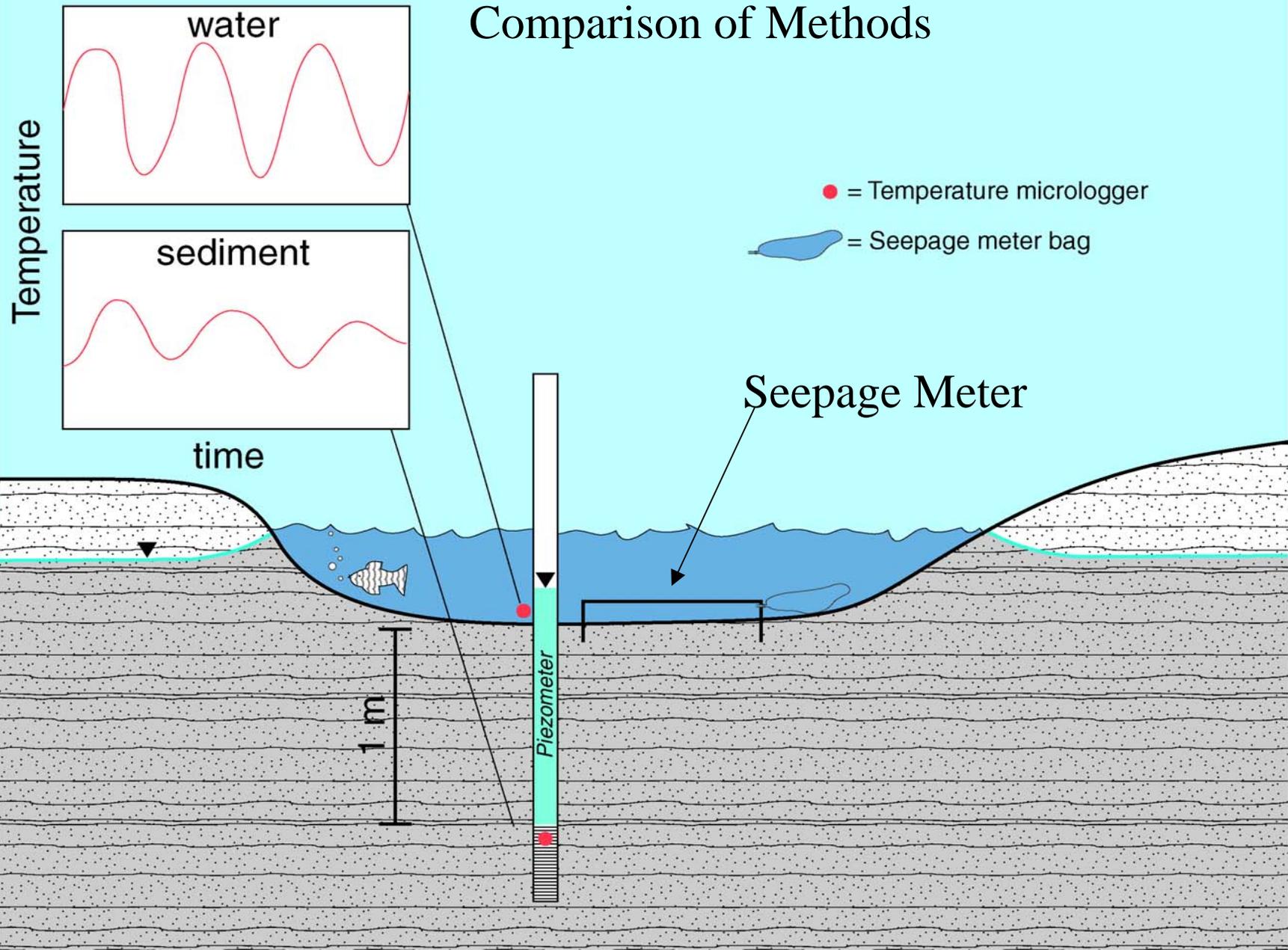
**In-stream sediment monitoring
for determining seepage rates**



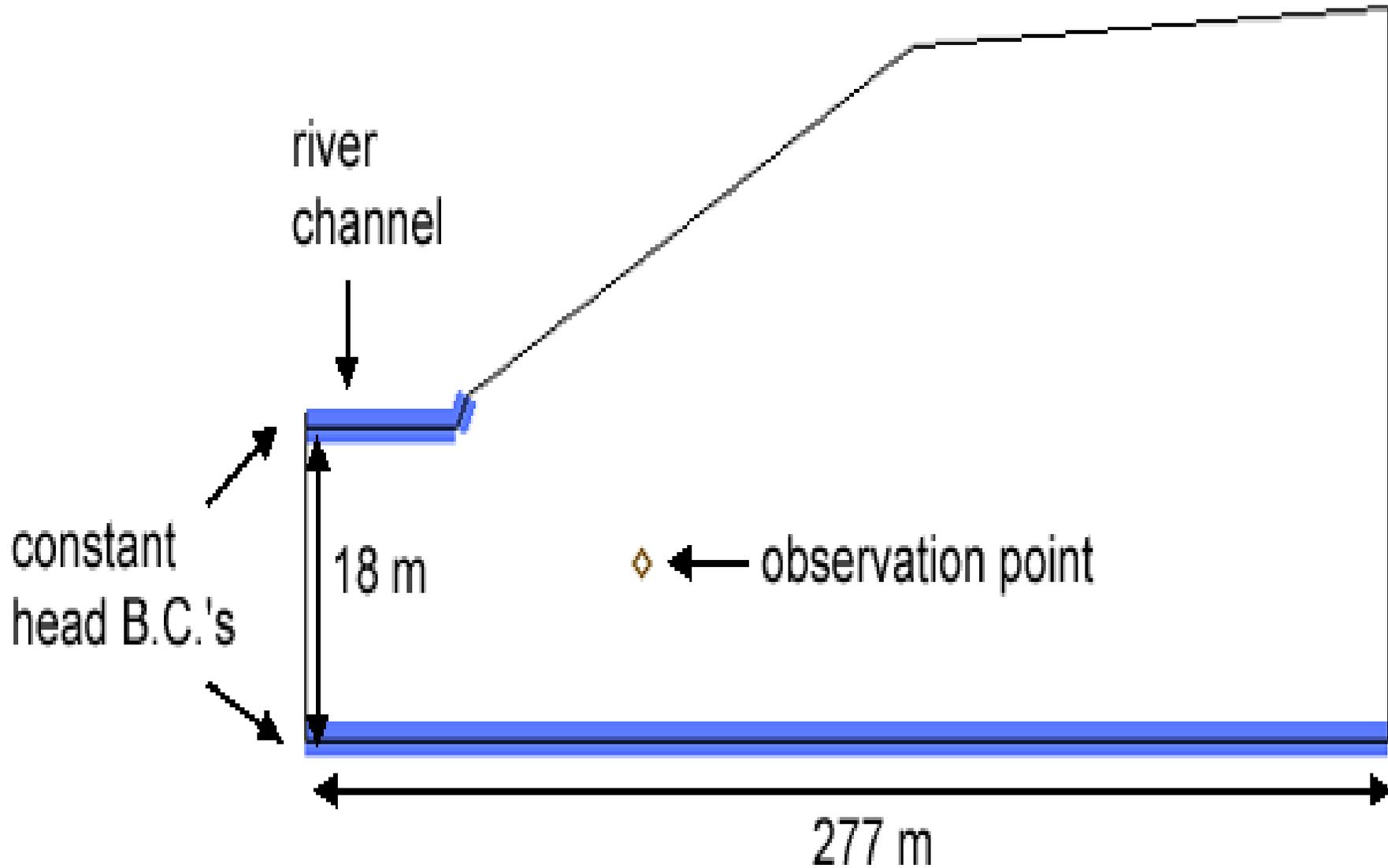




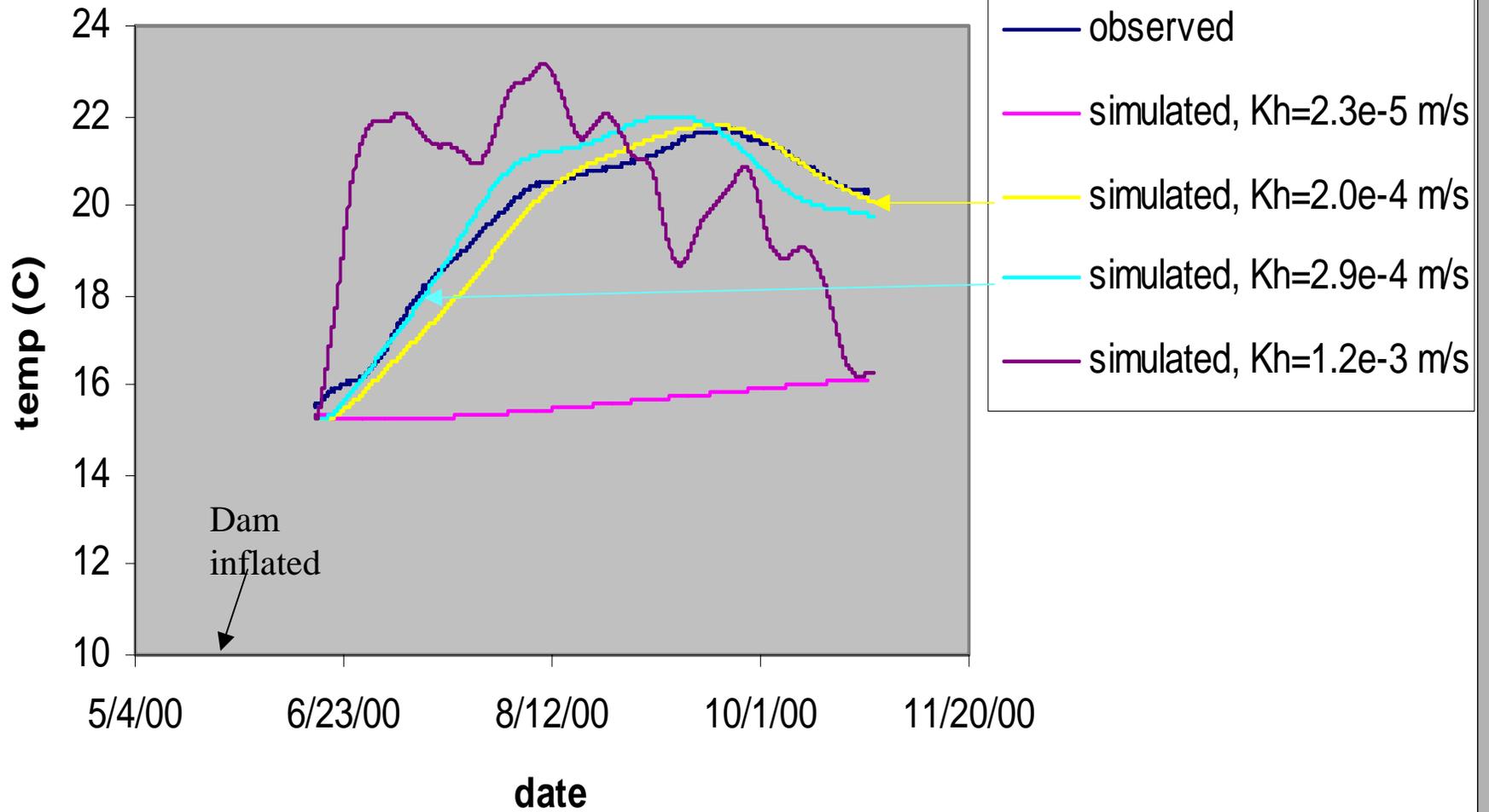
Comparison of Methods



Deeper ground-water monitoring



Wholer TW-01: Kh/Kv=1



Wholer Well TW-01

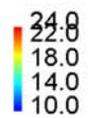
$Kh=2.0E-4$ m/s

50 days

100 days

125 days

$Kh/Kv=1$



30 m

observation point

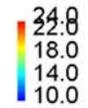
Time = 50.1155

270 m

Time = 100.055

Time = 125.055

$Kh/Kv=2$

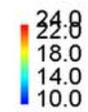


Time = 50.1155

Time = 100.055

Time = 125.055

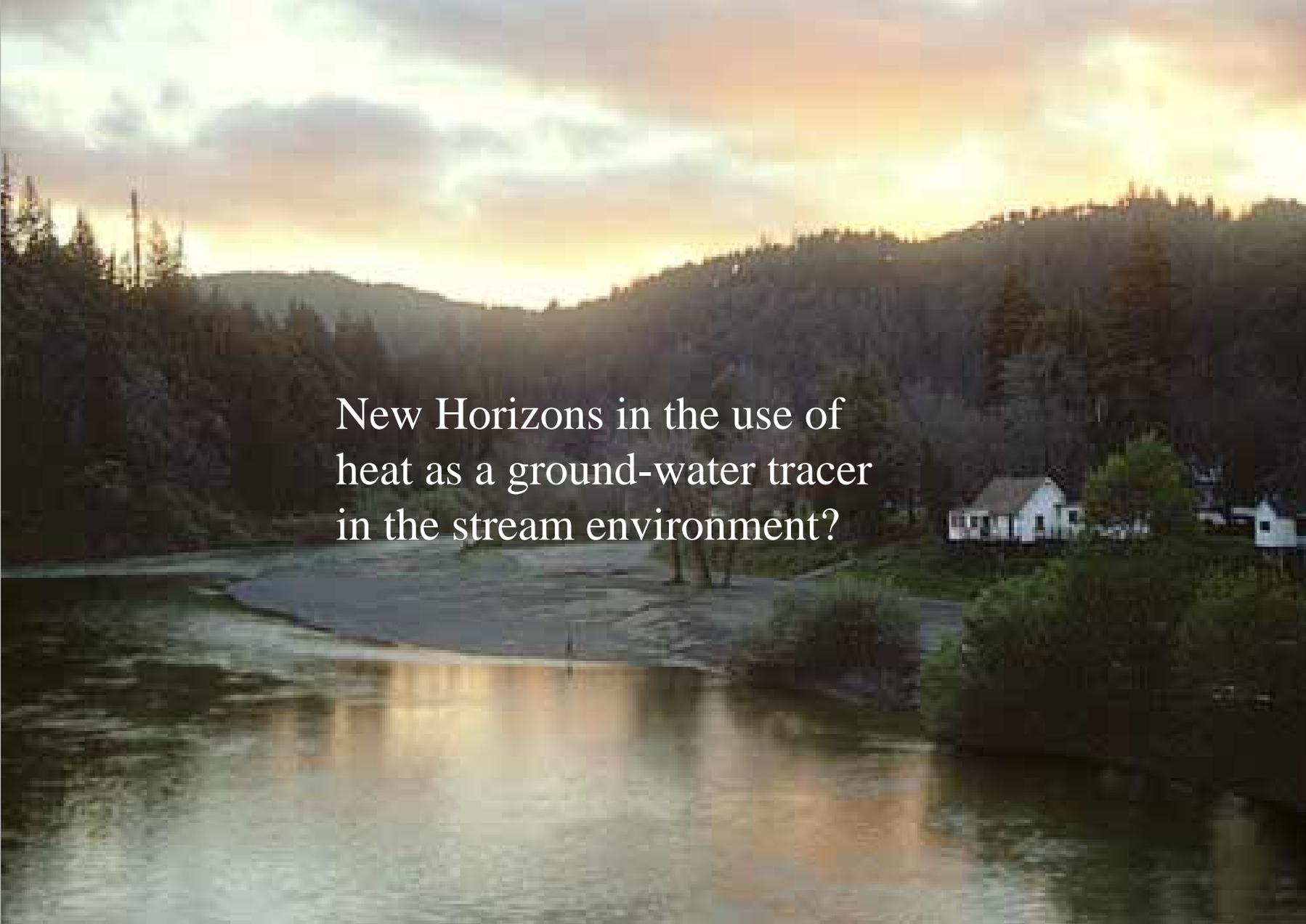
$Kh/Kv=5$



Time = 50.1155

Time = 100.1155

Time = 125.055



New Horizons in the use of
heat as a ground-water tracer
in the stream environment?

The use of temperature measurements to calibrate
3-D heat, solute, and water transport models

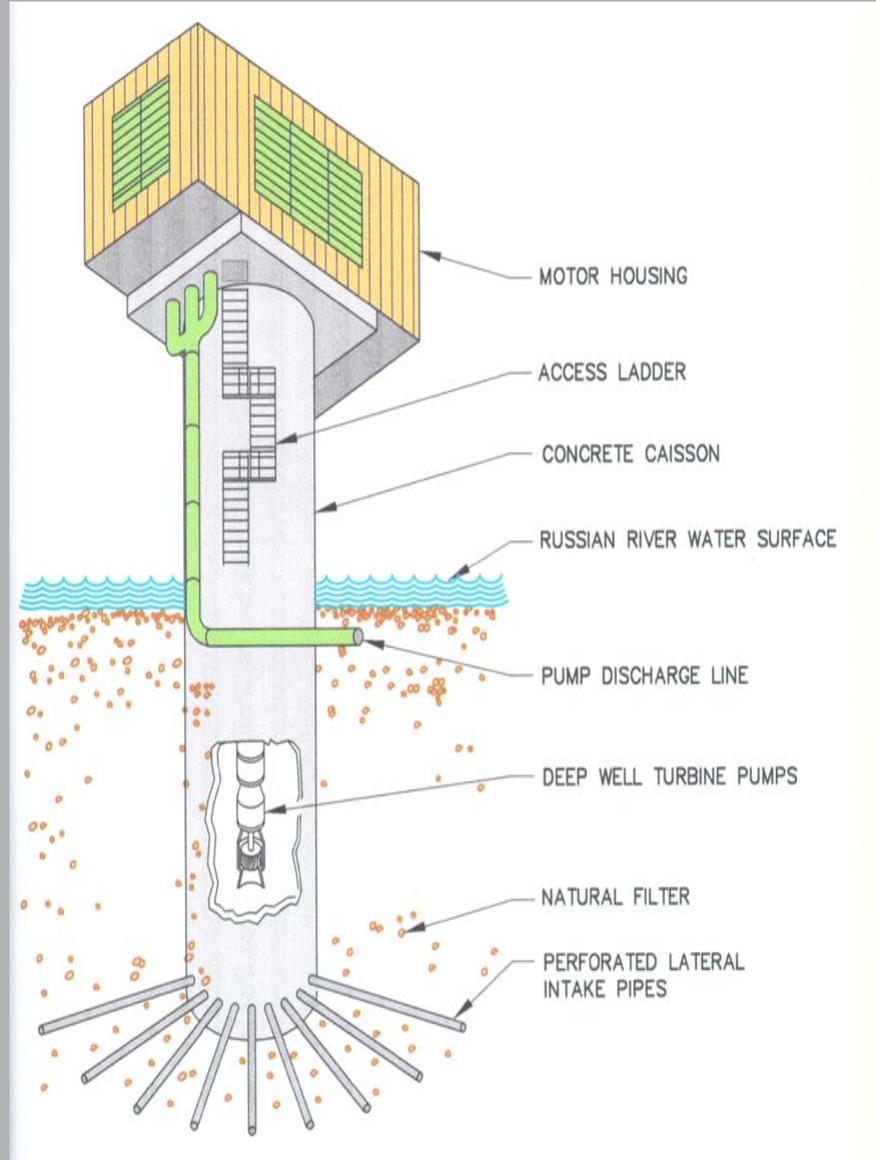
SUTRA

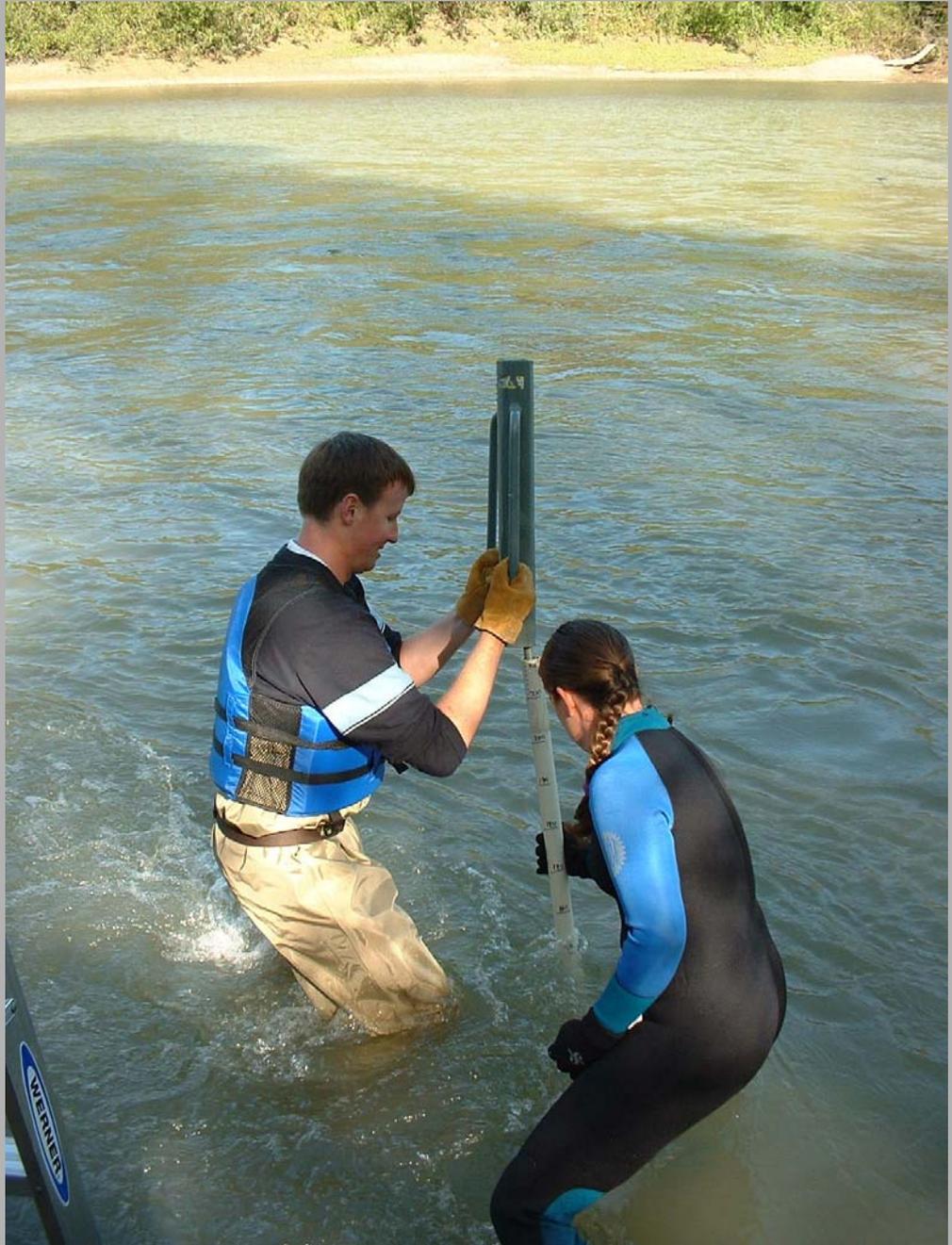


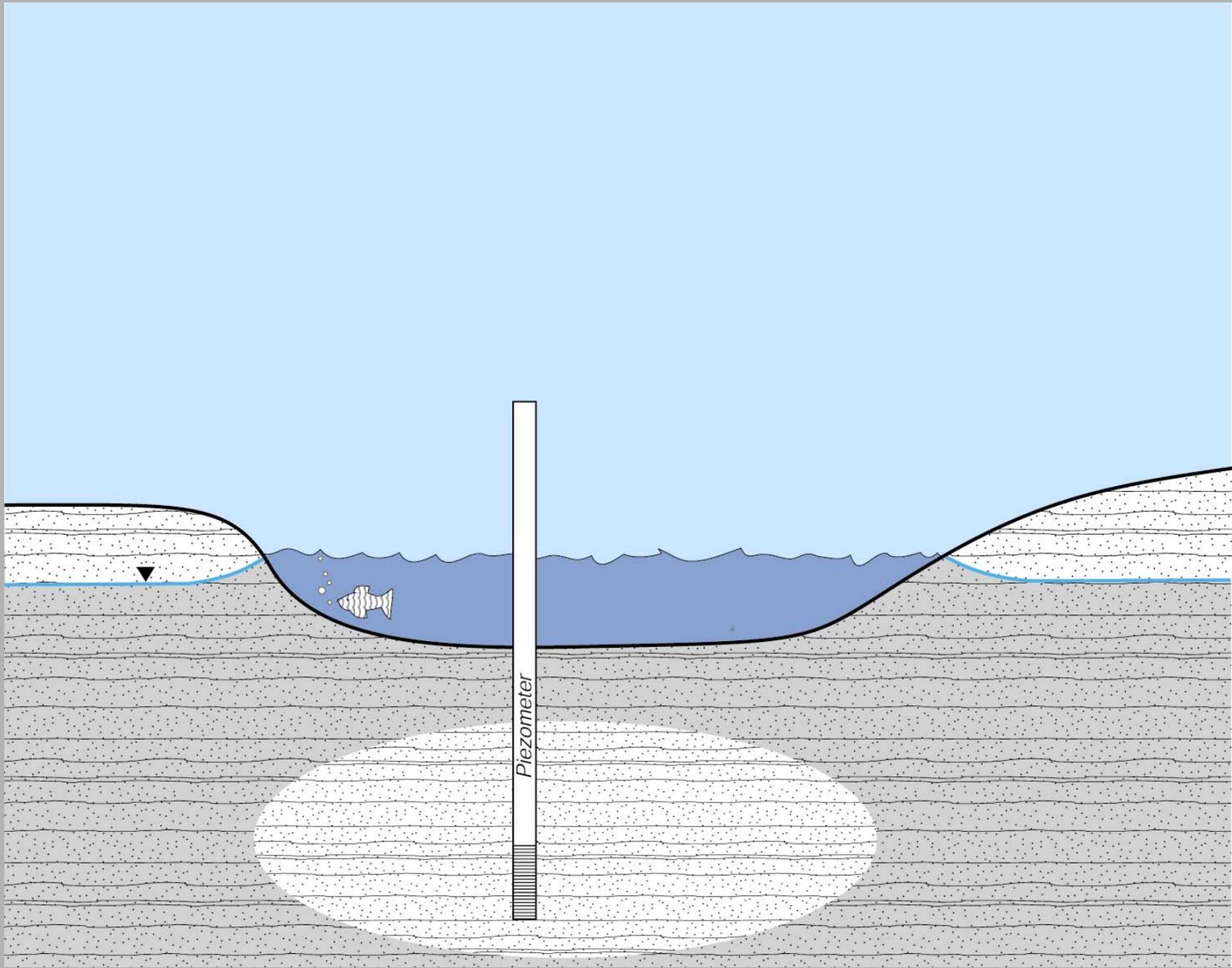
TOUGH2



Supply wells cause the streambed to desaturate in the summer

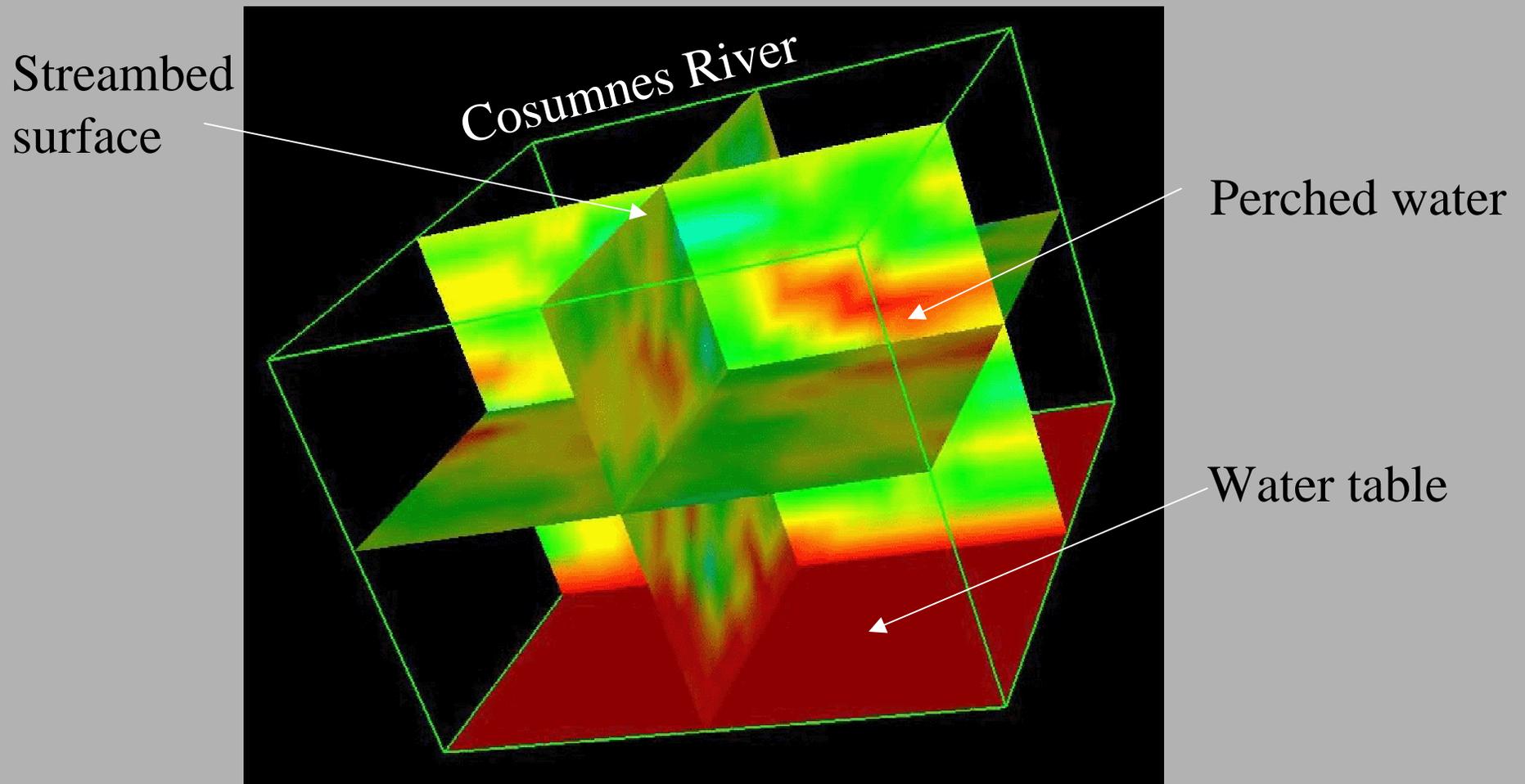






3-D GW modeling using TOUGH2 and SUTRA

Observed sediment temperature used to calibrate the model



TOUGH2 contour plot of sediment water content below the river three months after flow ceased. Red color represents saturated sediments and blue is driest sediments. Horizontal plane spans 100 m in both directions.