

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BASIN-SCALE WATER QUALITY MODELING IN CLEAR LAKE, CA

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YCFCWCD Board of Directors Meeting

May 14, 2019

UC Davis, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Agenda

- Indian Valley Reservoir Survey
 - Motivation
 - Methods
 - Results
- Clear Lake Water Quality Modeling
 - Background
 - Objectives
 - Lake Monitoring Network

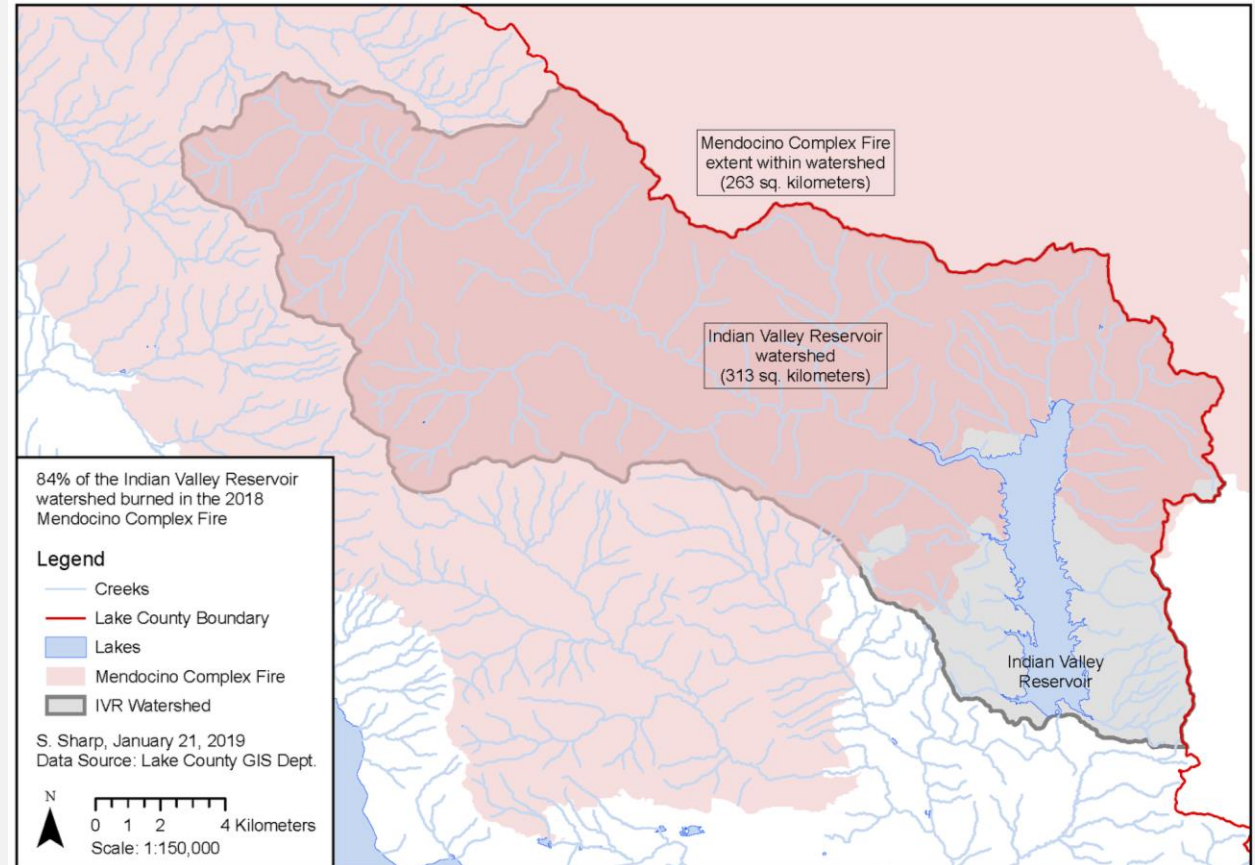
SURVEYING INDIAN VALLEY RESERVOIR (NOV 2018)



UC Davis Research Vessel on IVR (November 18th, 2019)

MOTIVATION

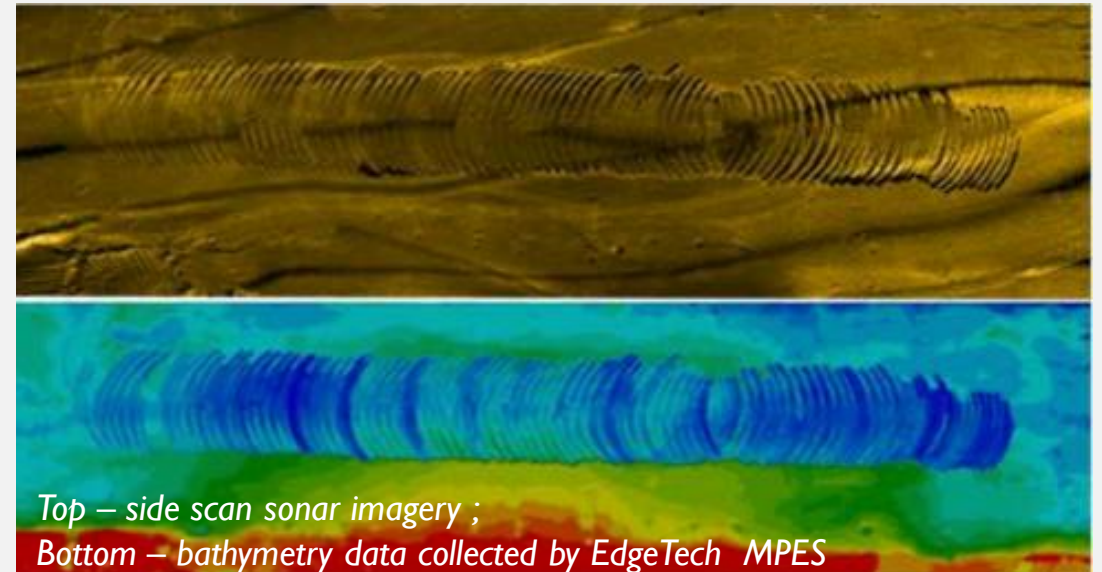
- No full-basin bathymetric survey has been conducted since reservoir construction (1975)
- 2018 Mendocino Complex Fire burned over 80% of IVR watershed



Impact of 2018 Mendocino Complex Fire on Indian Valley Reservoir

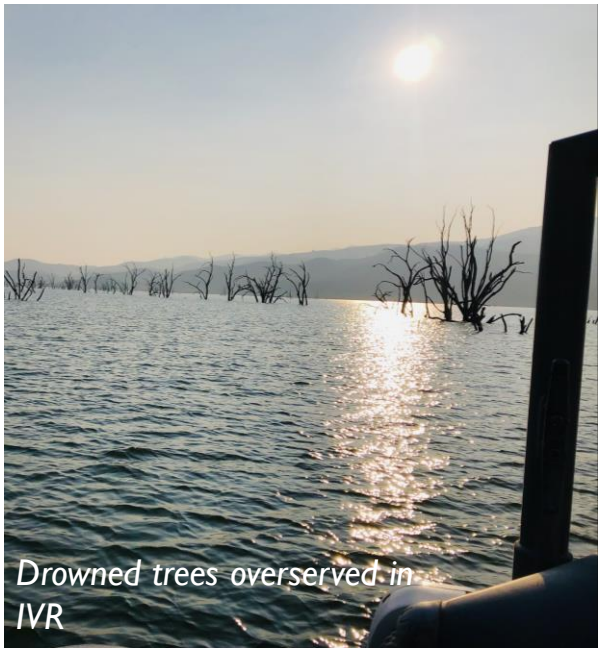
METHODS

- Surveyed IVR in November 2018, prior to start of 2018-2019 storm season
- Utilized a boat-mounted EdgeTech 6205 Multi-Phase Eco Sounder
 - Combined Bathymetric and Side Scan Sonar
- Post-processed survey product by interpolating between data points to create a full coverage survey

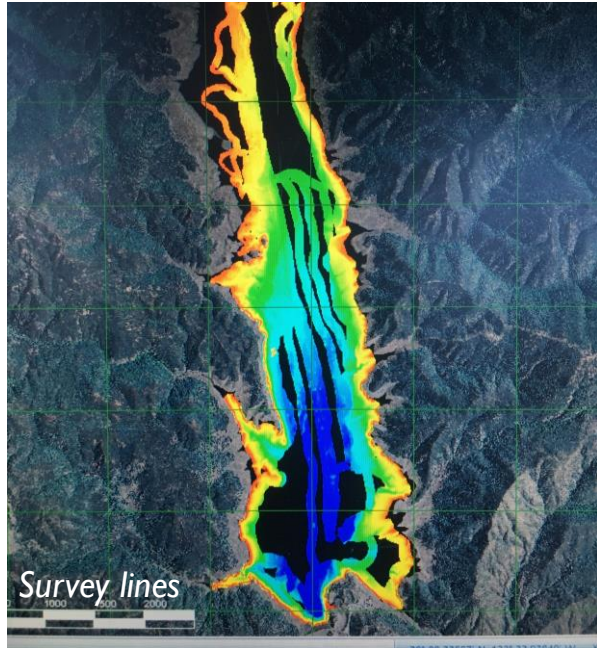




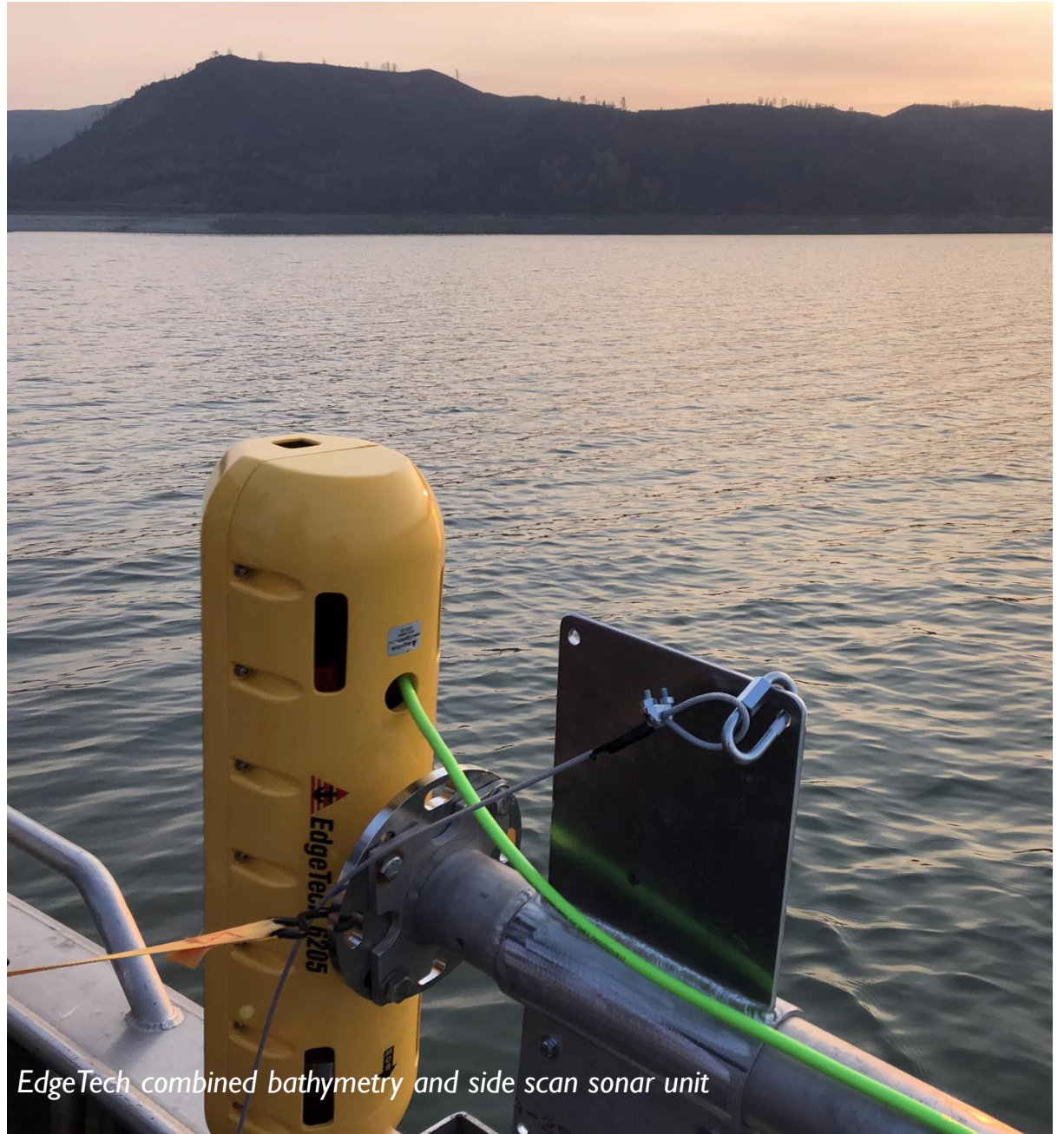
UC Davis Survey Vessel ~ Bob Richards



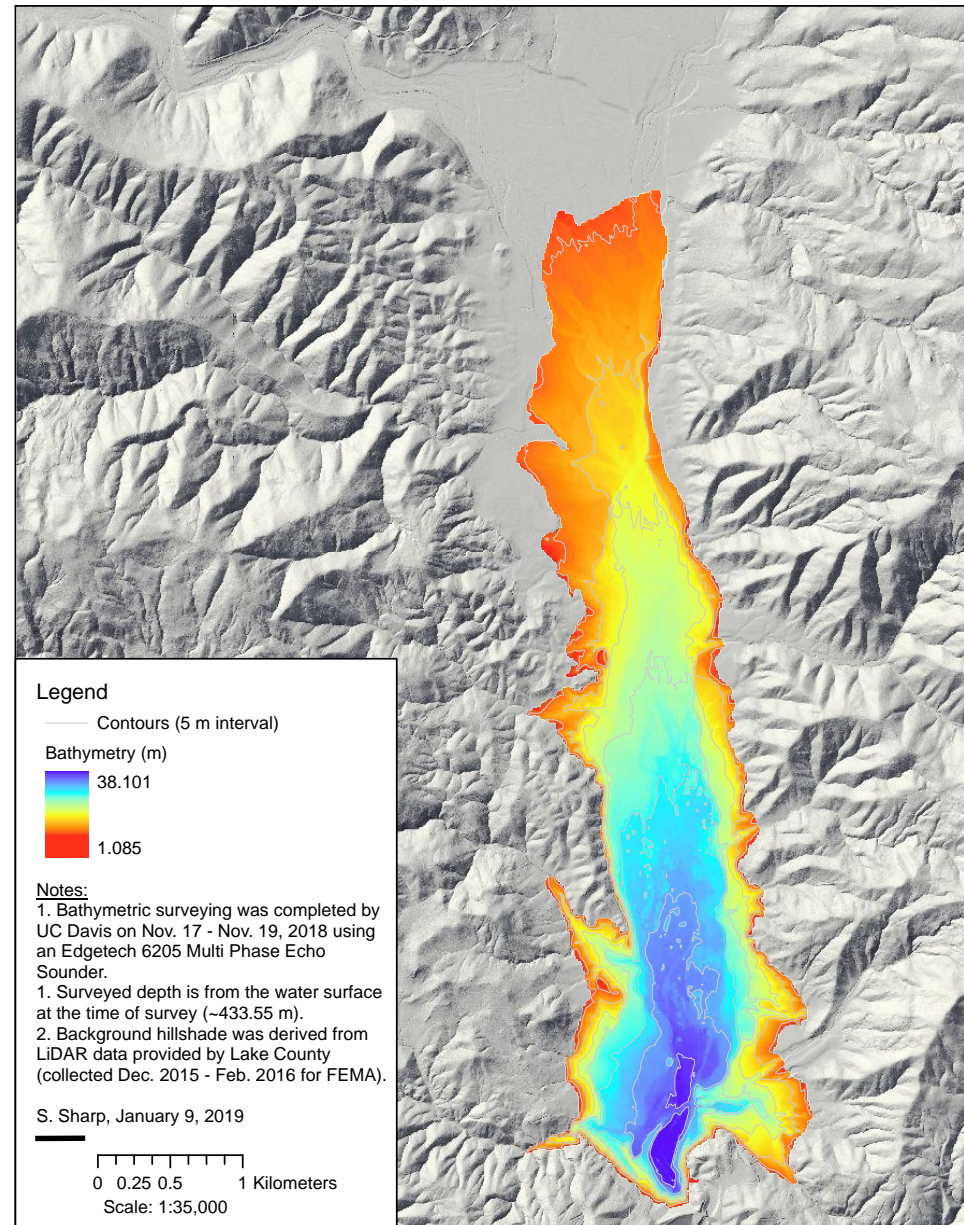
Drowned trees overserved in IVR



Survey lines



EdgeTech combined bathymetry and side scan sonar unit



Indian Valley Reservoir
November 2018 Bathymetry

NEXT STEPS

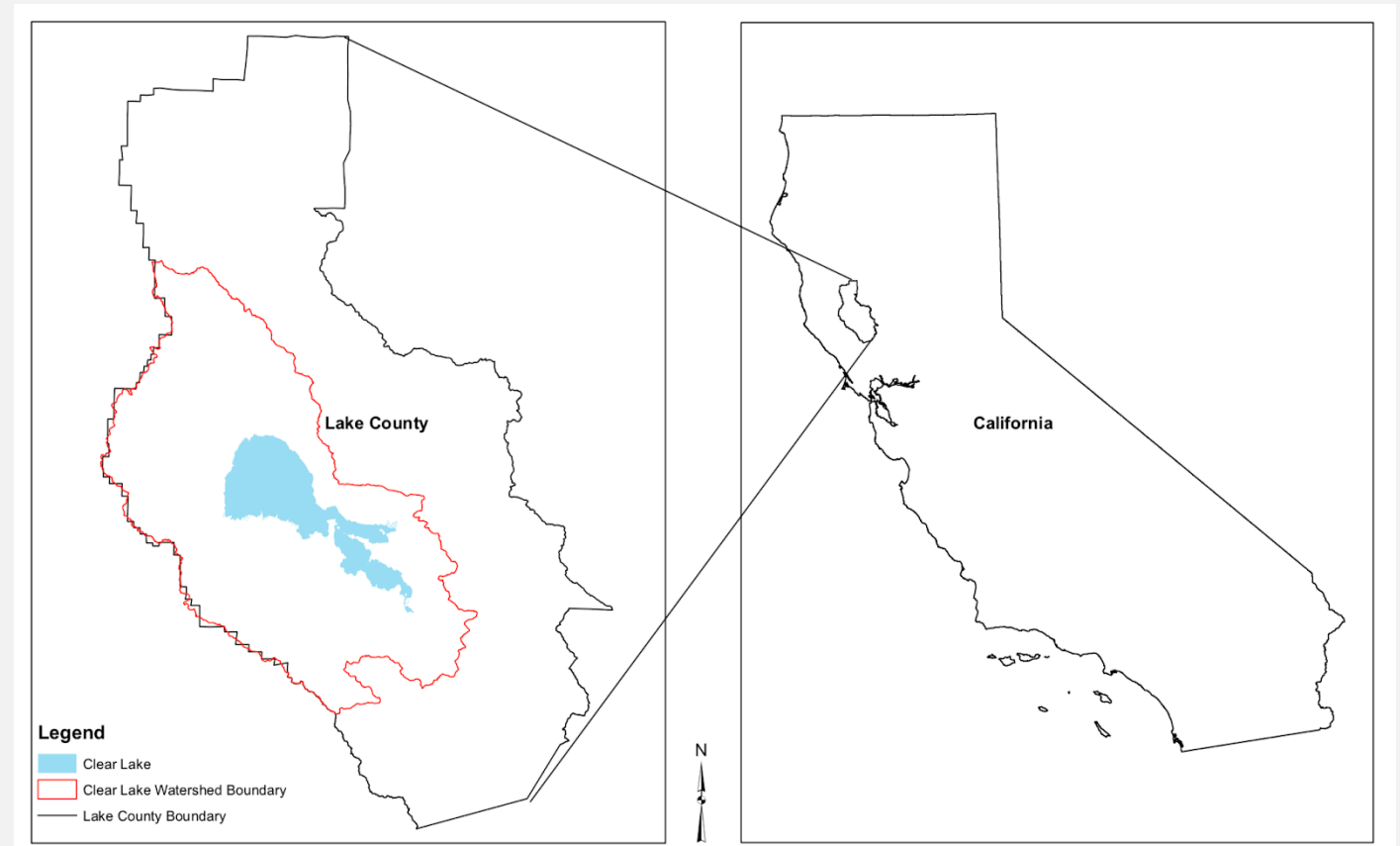
- Currently post-processing data to generate reservoir storage table estimate
 - Resolving datum issues between sonar and LIDAR data
- Plan to return in next six month for follow-up, post storm-season survey
 - Can compare survey result to calculate annual sediment accumulation rate

CLEAR LAKE



Background

- Largest freshwater lake in California
- Very shallow
- Naturally eutrophic
- Oldest lake in North America



Location of Clear Lake CA – *Clear Lake Integrated Watershed Management Plan*

Historical Water Quality Challenges

- Sulfur Bank Mercury Mine
- Cyanobacteria and algal blooms
- Wildfires



Sulfur Bank Mercury Mine

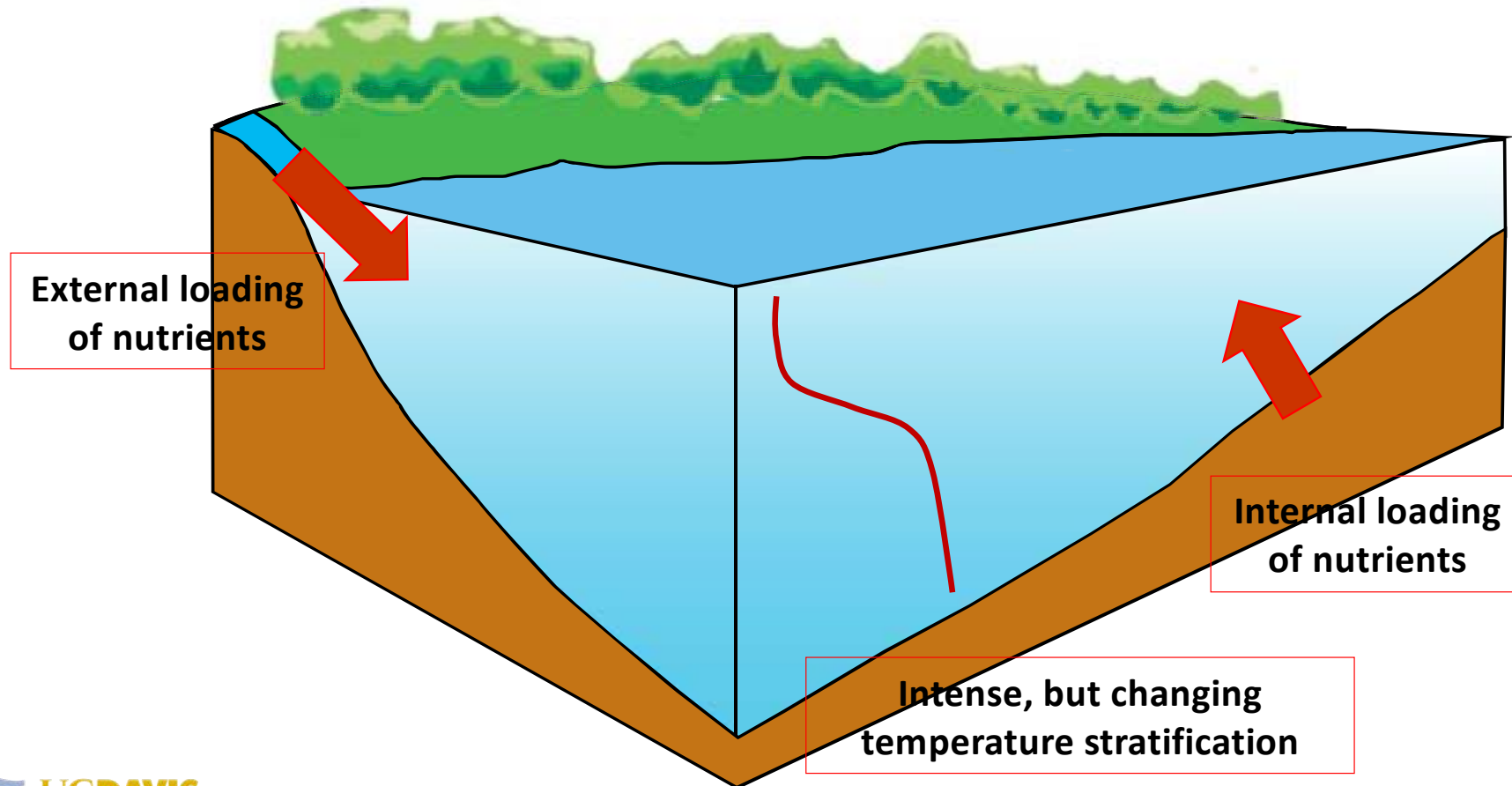


*Cyanobacteria bloom in Clear Lake (2016)
Photo courtesy of Holly Harris*

OBJECTIVES

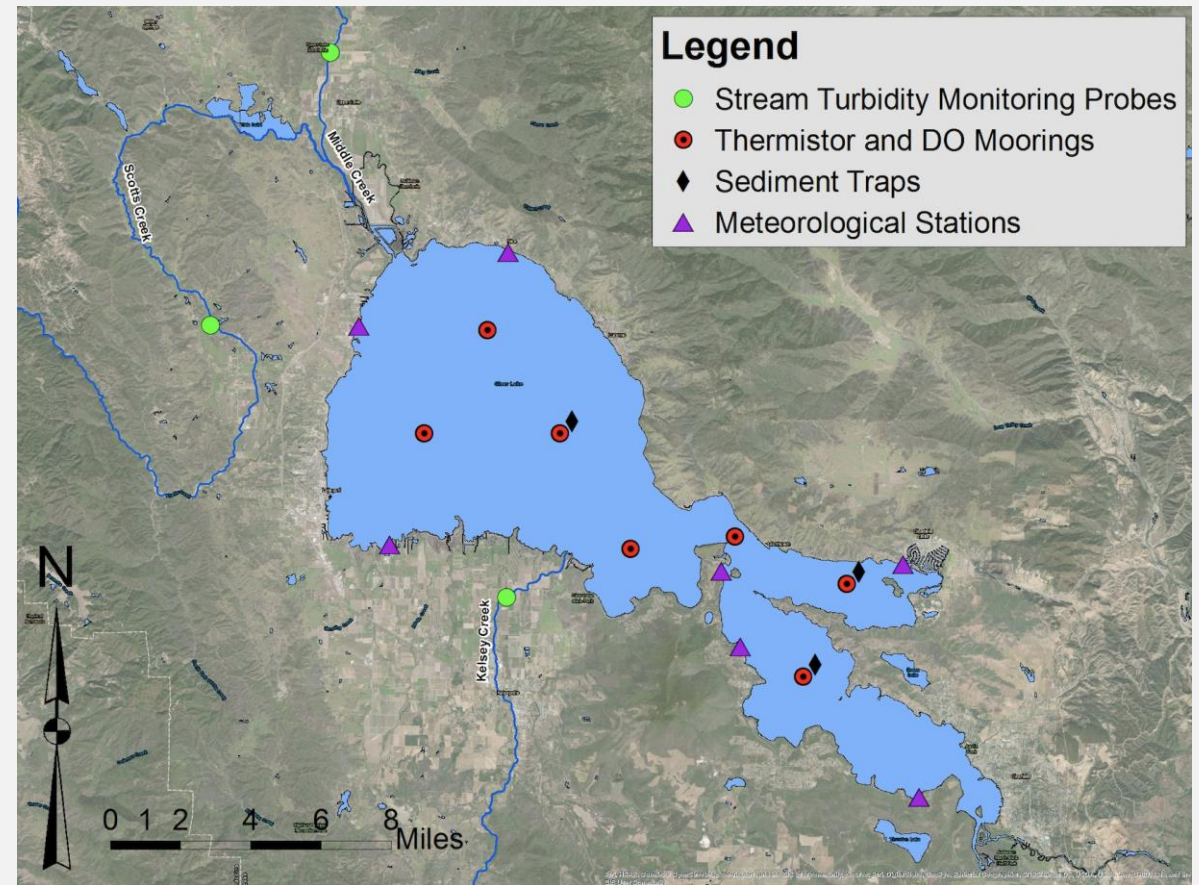
- Collect and analyze high-frequency in-situ field data, sediment and surface water samples to quantify current lake conditions
- Develop a model to investigate the dominant driver of lake eutrophication
 - External vs internal nutrient loading
- Provide recommendations to Blue Ribbon Committee for the Rehabilitation of Clear Lake based on monitoring data and model outputs

Fundamental Question - What drives eutrophication and blue-green blooms?



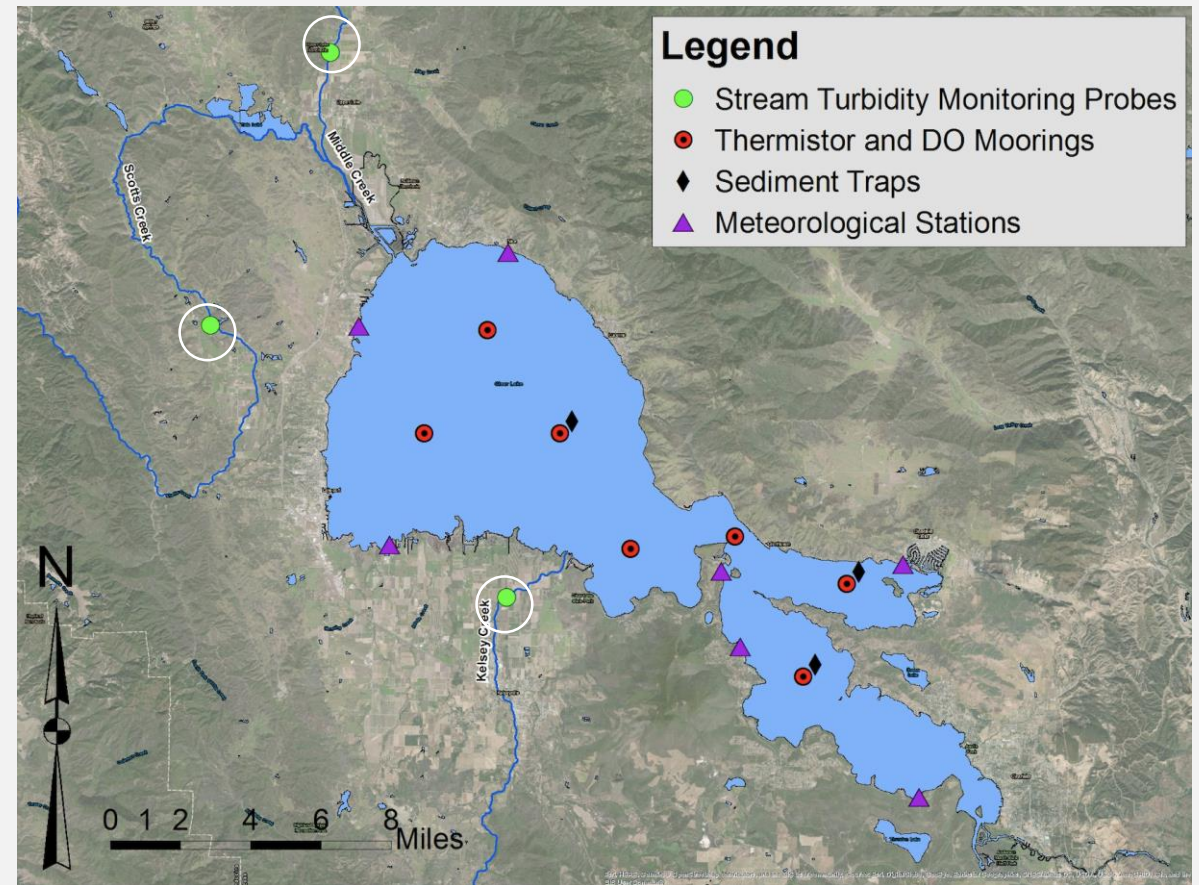
LAKE MONITORING NETWORK

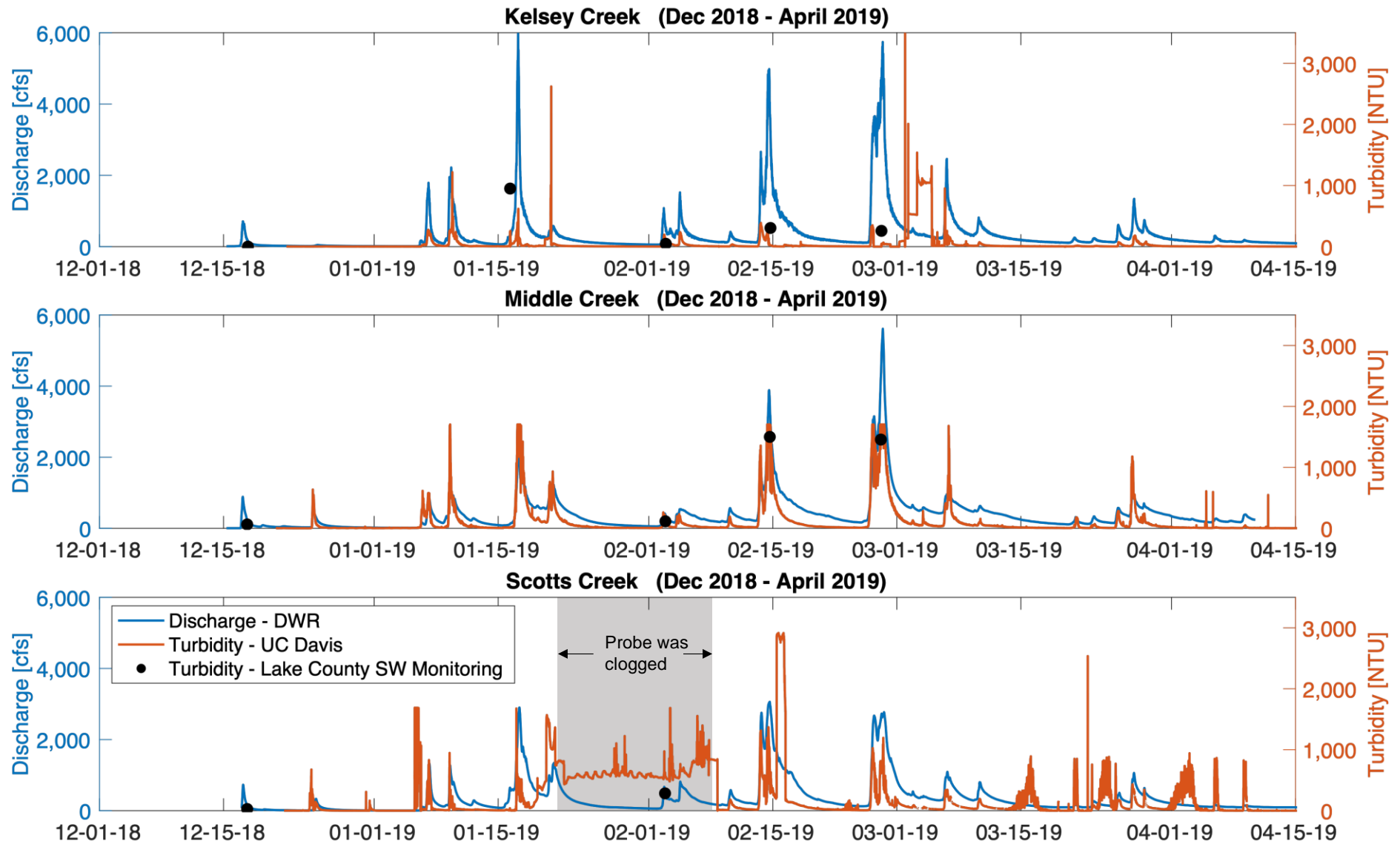
- Stream monitoring sites
- Lake moorings
- Sediment traps
- Meteorological sites



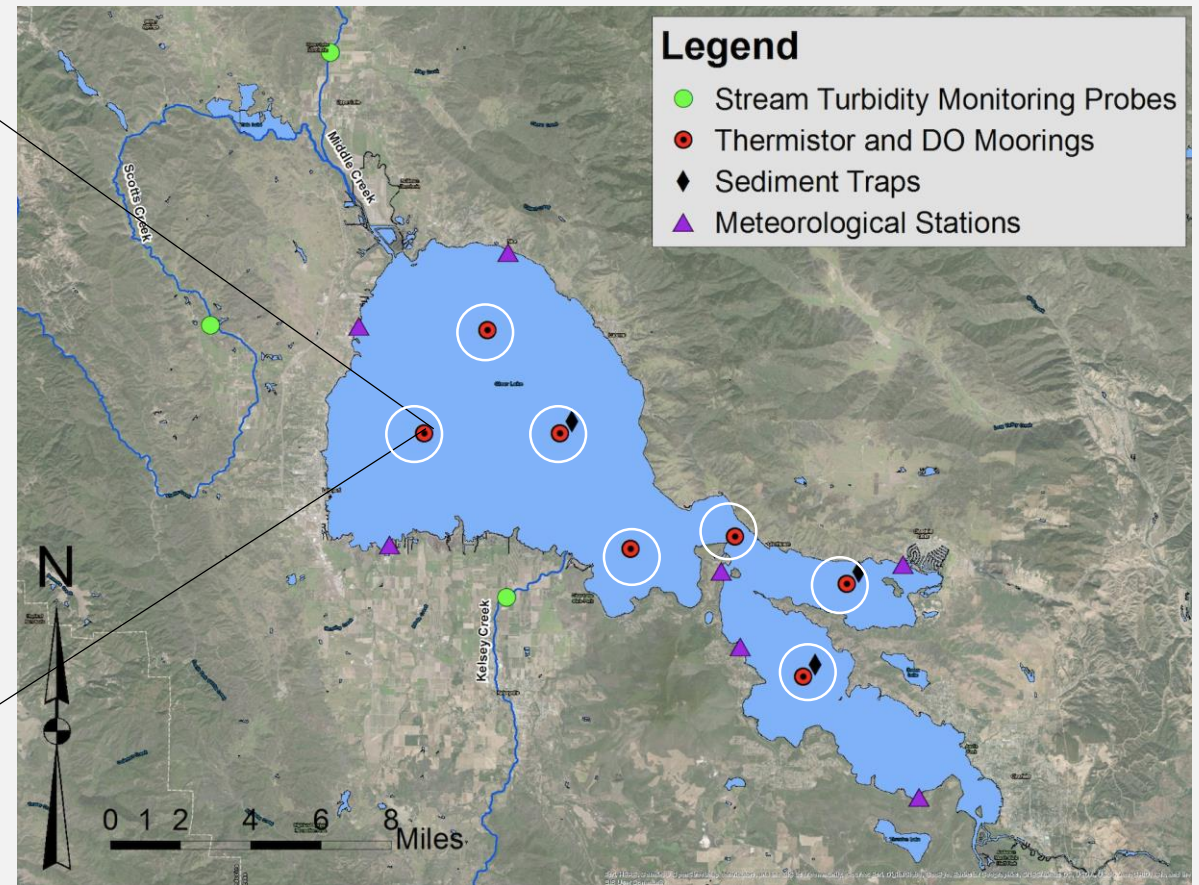
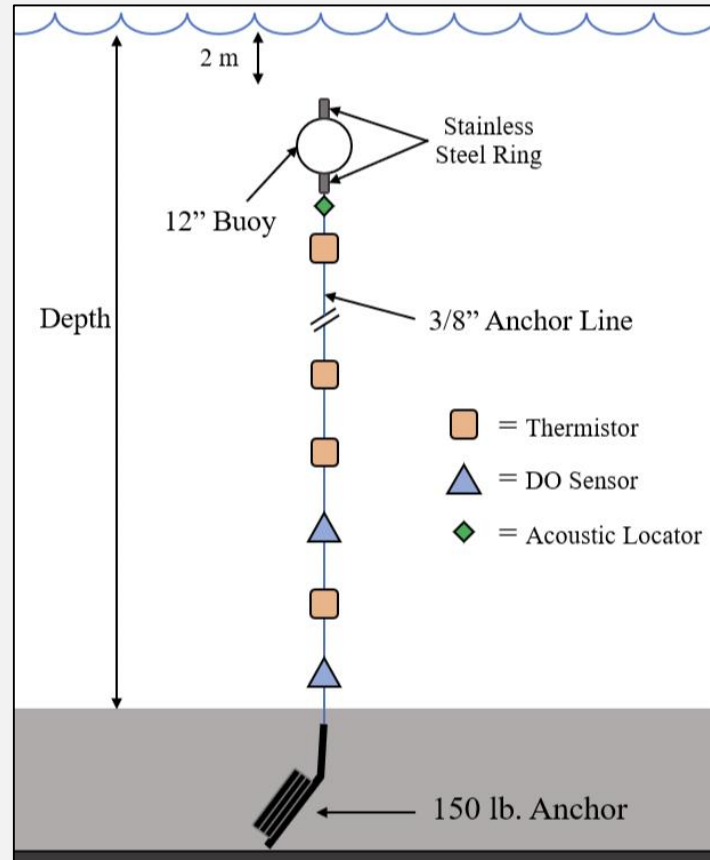
STREAM MONITORING

- In-situ optical turbidity sensors in primary tributaries to lake
- Used to estimate sediment and nutrient loading





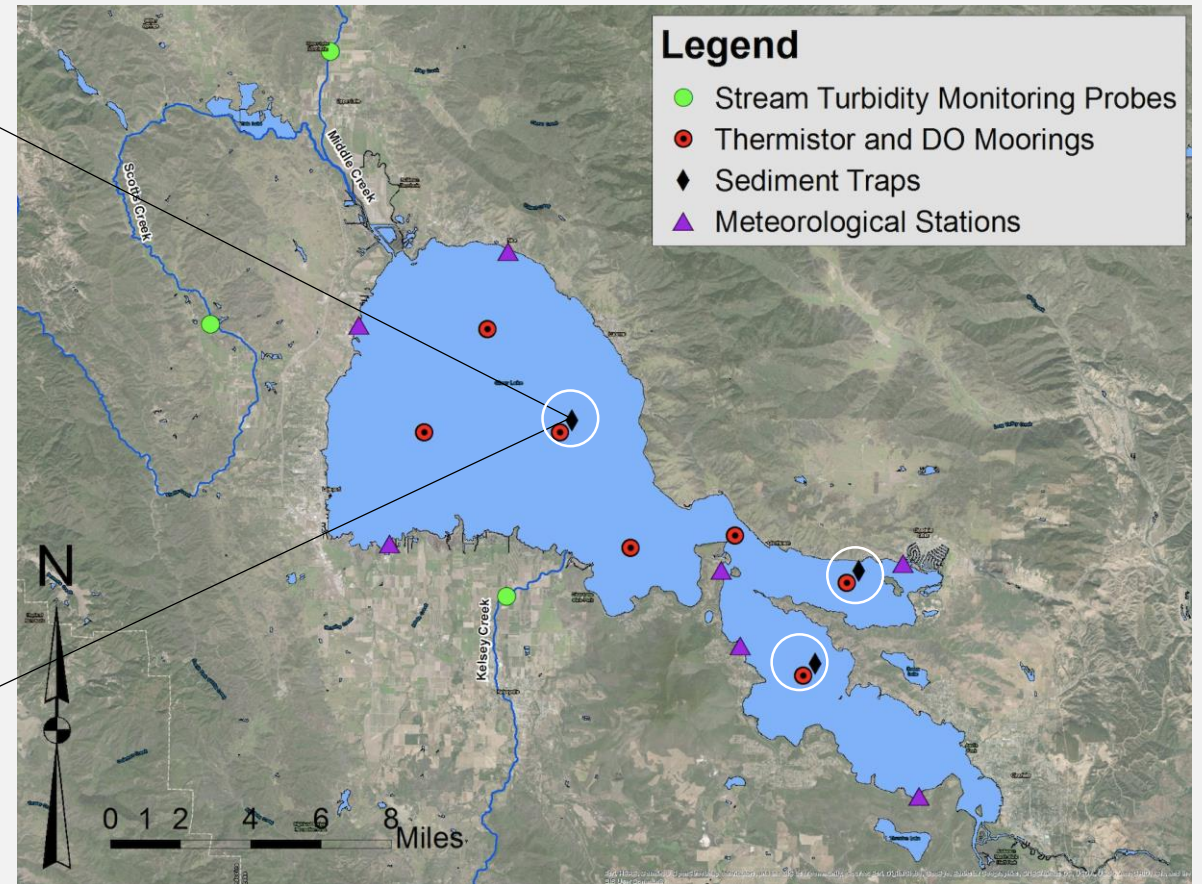
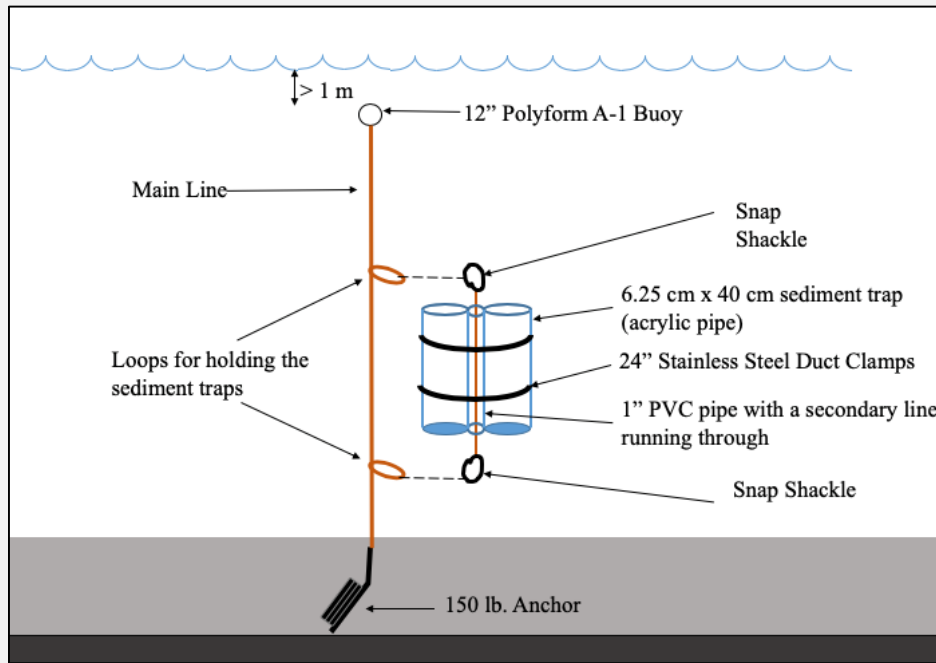
LAKE MOORINGS



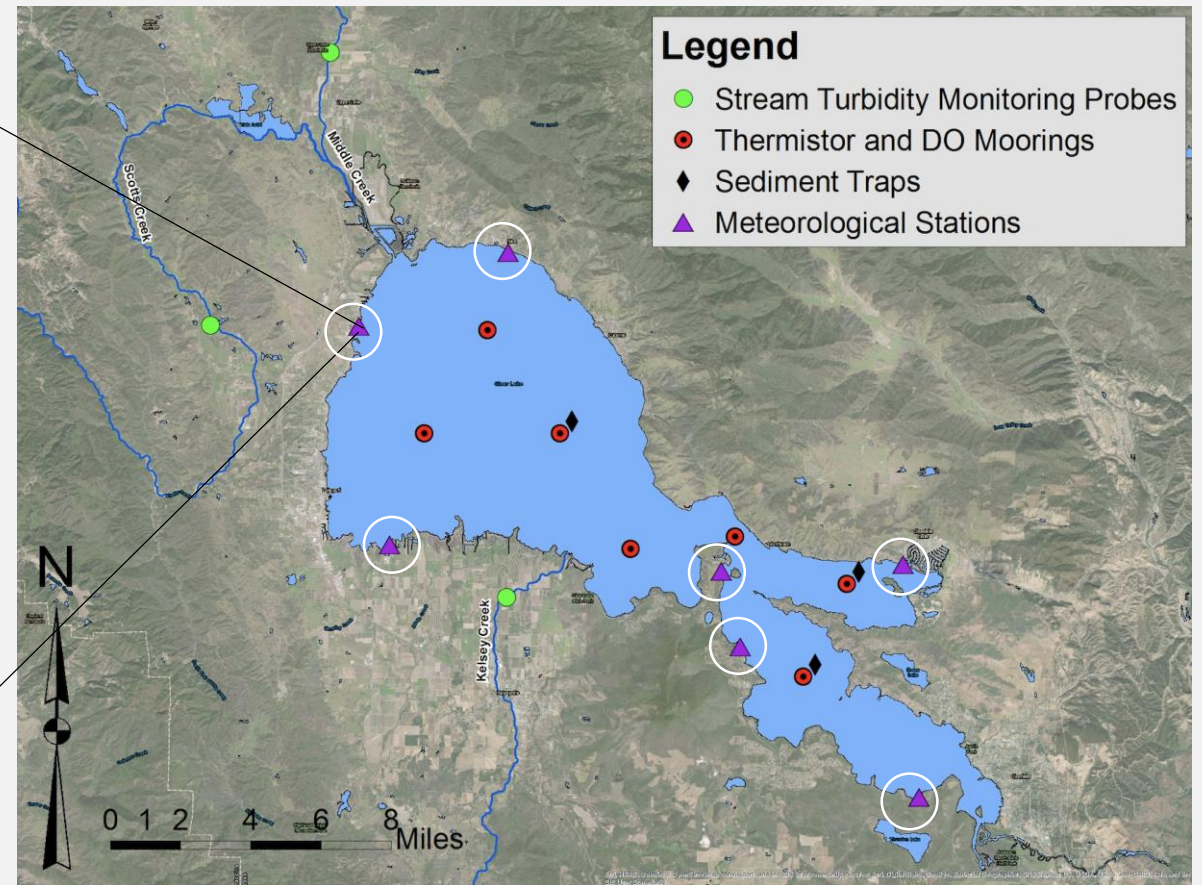
WATER QUALITY SAMPLING



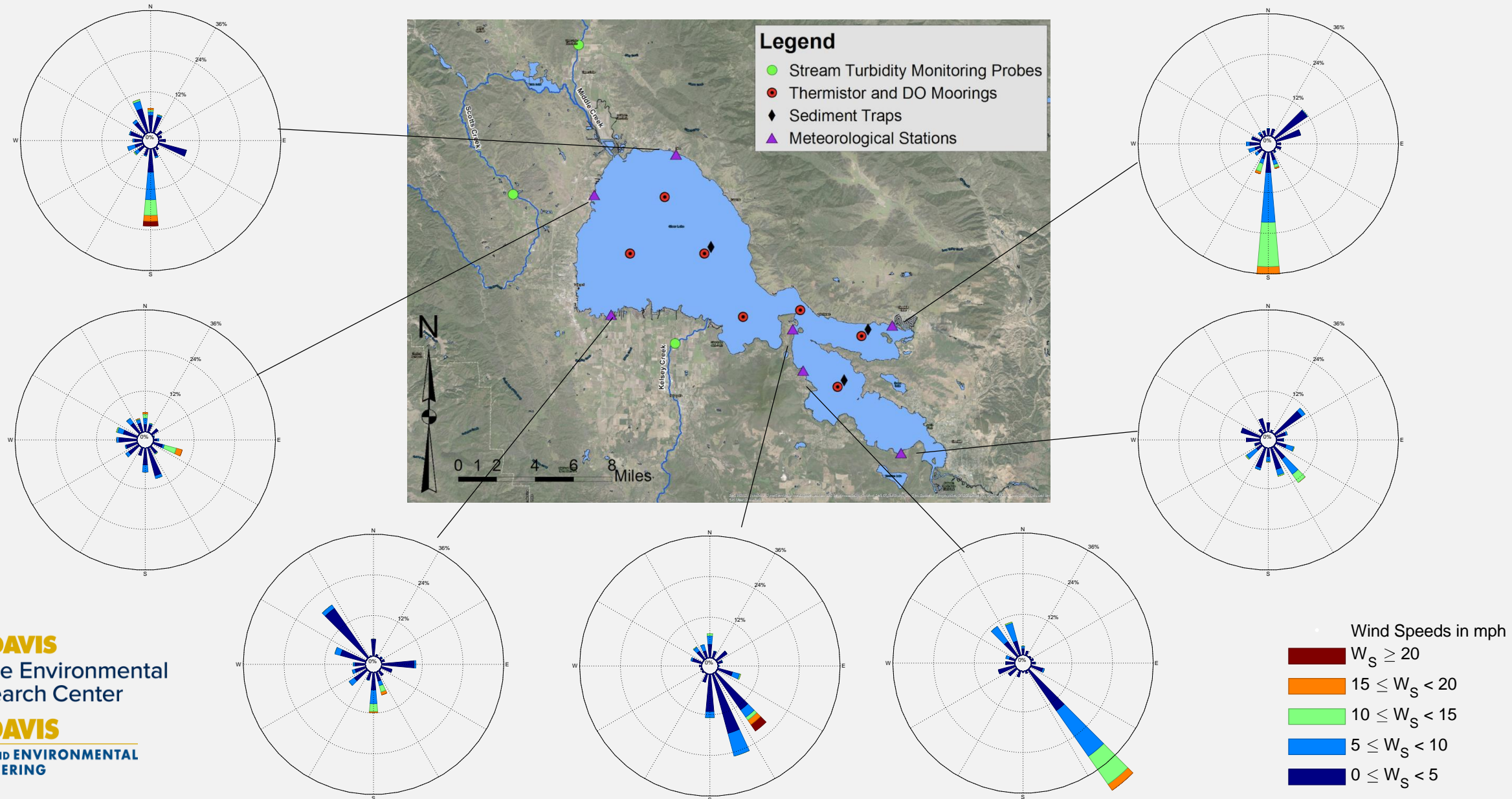
SEDIMENT TRAPS



METEOROLOGICAL SITES



VARIABILITY IN WIND FORCING



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding Sources

- YCFCWCD
- California State Assembly Bill 707
- Tahoe Environmental Research Center
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Local Partners

- Lake County Water Resources Department
- Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians
- USGS
- DWR
- US EPA
- Blue Ribbon Committee for the Rehabilitation of Clear Lake

Research Team

- Prof Geoffeory Schladow (Co-PI)
- Prof Alex Forrest (Co-PI)
- Prof Steve Sadro (Co-PI)
- Alicia Cortes (external advisor)
- Anne Liston (lab manager)
- Tina Hammell (lab manager)
- Steve Sesma (lab chemist)
- Drew Stang (graduate student researcher)
- Samantha Sharp (graduate student researcher)
- Nick Framstead (field technician)
- Raph Townsend (field technician)
- Shohei Wantanabe (data manager)

QUESTIONS?