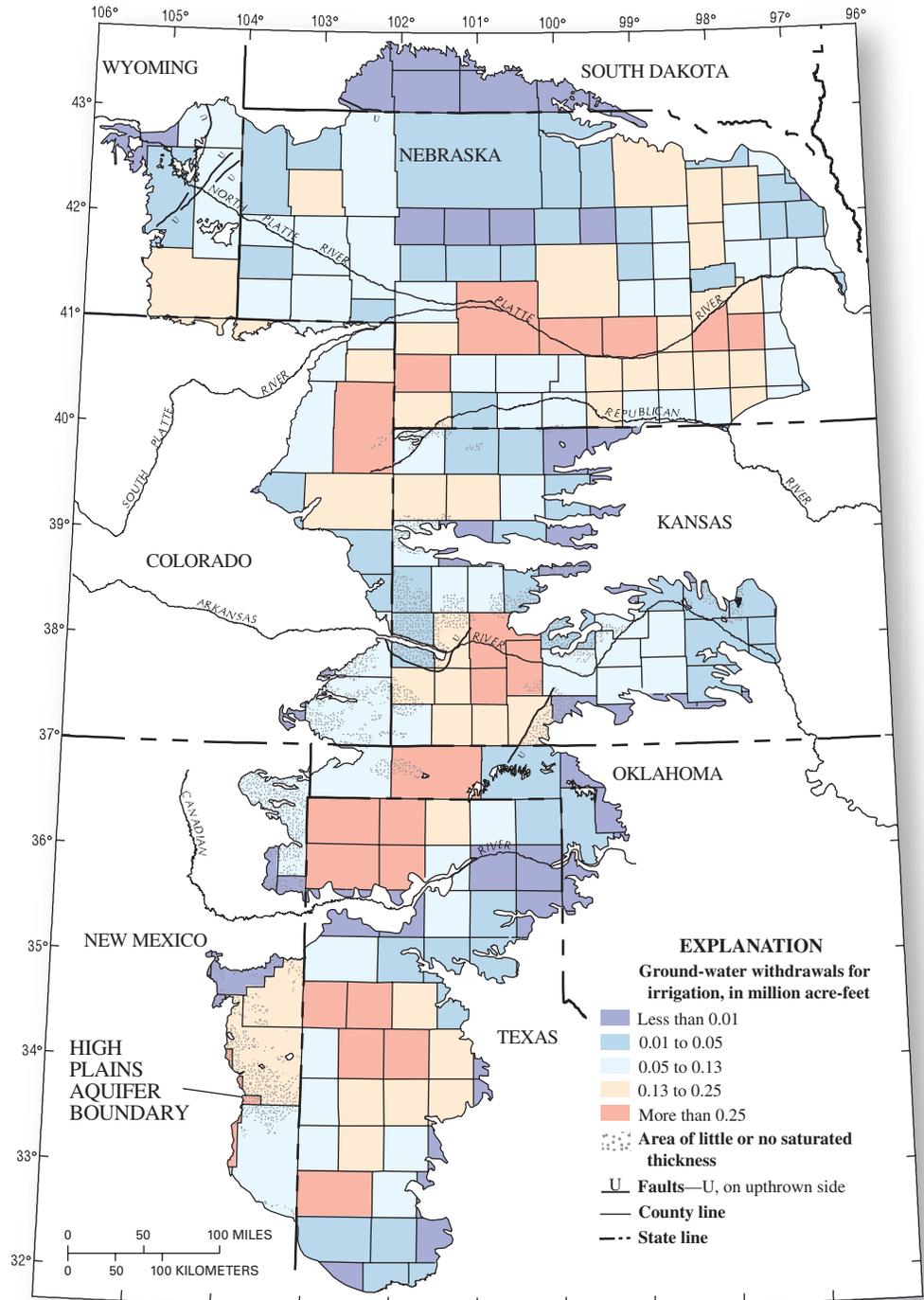


Water-Level Changes in the High Plains Aquifer, Predevelopment to 2003 and 2002 to 2003

—By V.L. McGuire

The High Plains aquifer underlies one of the major agricultural regions in the world, including parts of eight states—Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. In parts of the area that overlies the High Plains

aquifer, farmers began extensive use of ground water for irrigation starting in the 1930's and 1940's. Estimated irrigated acreage in the area that overlies the High Plains aquifer increased rapidly from 1940 to 1980, but did not change greatly from 1980 to 2002: 1949–2.1 million acres, 1980–13.7 million acres, 1997–13.9 million acres, 2002–12.7 million acres. However, the proportion of irrigated acreage in each state relative to total irrigated acres did change substantially over time in some states: 1980–21 percent of irrigated acres were in Kansas, and 38 percent of irrigated acres were in Nebraska; 2002–15 percent of irrigated acres were in Kansas, and 45 percent of irrigated acres were in Nebraska (Heimes and Luckey, 1982; Thelin and Heimes, 1987; U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1999, 2004). Annual ground-water withdrawals from the High Plains aquifer for irrigation, which is compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and agencies in each State about every 5 years, increased from 4 to 19 million acre-feet from 1949 to 1974; ground-water withdrawals for irrigation decreased from 1974 to 1995 and increased from 1995 to 2000 (Heimes and Luckey, 1982; U.S. Geological Survey, 2004; U.S. Geological Survey's National Water-Data Storage and Retrieval System database). Ground-water withdrawals for irrigation in 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995 were from 4 to 18 percent less than withdrawals for irrigation in 1974. Ground-water withdrawals for irrigation in 2000 were 12 percent greater than withdrawals in 1995 and 2 percent greater than withdrawals in 1974. Ground-water withdrawals for irrigation during 2000 by county in the area that overlies the High Plains aquifer ranged from zero to



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 1:2,000,000
 Albers Equal-Area projection, Horizontal datum NAD83,
 Standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30', central meridian -101°

Figure 1. Ground-water withdrawals for irrigation by county during 2000 (U.S. Geological Survey, 2004).

0.5 million acre-feet (fig. 1); more than 96 percent of the total withdrawals from the aquifer were for irrigation (U.S. Geological Survey, 2004; Joan Kenny, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., March 2004).

Water-level declines started to occur in the High Plains aquifer soon after the beginning of extensive ground-water irrigation. The water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer result from an imbalance between discharge and recharge. Discharge is primarily from ground-water withdrawals for irrigation, but also includes evapotranspiration, where the water table is near land surface, and seepage to streams and springs where the water table intersects the land surface. Recharge is primarily from precipitation; other sources of recharge are irrigation return flow and seepage from streams, canals, and reservoirs. By 1980, water levels in the High Plains aquifer in parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas had declined more than 100 feet (Luckey and others, 1981). Water-level declines may result in increased costs for ground-water withdrawals because of increased pumping lift and decreased well yields. Water-level declines also can affect ground-water availability, surface-water flow, and near-stream habitat (riparian) areas.

In response to the water-level declines in the High Plains aquifer, the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local water-resource agencies, began monitoring more than 7,000 wells in 1988 to assess the annual water-level change in the aquifer; there were 9,202 wells measured for 2003 (table 1). The purpose of this report is to present water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer from the time prior to substantial ground-water irrigation development (about 1950, which is termed "predevelopment" in this report) to 2003 and from 2002 to 2003. The water-level measurements used in this report generally were collected in winter or early spring, when irrigation wells typically were not pumping and water levels generally had

Table 1. Number of wells used in this report for 2003 water levels and number of wells used for the water-level comparison periods, predevelopment to 2003 and 2002 to 2003.

State	2003	Wells used in water-level comparison periods	
		Predevelopment to 2003	2002 to 2003
Colorado	468	333	455
Kansas	1,424	606	1,313
Nebraska	3,776	1,579	3,506
New Mexico	154	204*	107
Oklahoma	290	175	263
South Dakota	115	70	111
Texas	2,922	807	2,404
Wyoming	53	18	49
High Plains (Total)	9,202	3,792	8,208

* Includes 1999 to 2002 water levels, instead of 2003 water levels, for 166 wells because many wells in New Mexico are measured on a 5-year schedule.

recovered from the stress of pumping during the previous irrigation season; an exception was that in 2003, most wells in South Dakota were measured in late spring or early summer.

The water-level-change maps and related area-weighted average water-level change values in this report were prepared using two methods. The map of water-level changes, predevelopment to 2003 (fig. 2), shows areas of water-level change ranges, which were determined manually based on predevelopment and 2003 water-level data from available wells and areas of water-level changes from previous reports (Lowry and others, 1967; Luckey and others, 1981; Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division, 2004). The map of generalized water-level changes, 2002 to 2003 (fig. 3), shows computer-generated Thiessen polygons (Thiessen, 1911), colored by the water-level-change range. Thiessen polygons apportion the water-level change in each well to an area around the well; the size of each polygon depends on the proximity of neighboring wells.

The predevelopment to 2003 area-weighted average water-level change (table 2) was computed by summing the quantity equal to the area within each polygon of water-level change

Table 2. Area-weighted average water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer, not including the areas of little or no saturated thickness, predevelopment to 2003 and 2002 to 2003.

State	Area-weighted average water-level change	
	Predevelopment to 2003 (feet)	2002 to 2003 (feet)
Colorado	-9.9	-1.0
Kansas	-18.9	-1.7
Nebraska	-0.3	-1.3
New Mexico	-14.4	-0.6
Oklahoma	-13.7	-0.8
South Dakota	0.2	-0.8
Texas	-34.9	-1.2
Wyoming	-0.2	-0.3
High Plains (Total)	-12.6	-1.2

multiplied by the value of the mid-point of the polygon range and by dividing the result by the total area. The 2002 to 2003 area-weighted average water-level change was computed by summing the quantity equal to the area of each Thiessen polygon multiplied by the actual water-level change value associated with the Thiessen polygon and by dividing the result by the total area.

WATER-LEVEL CHANGES, PREDEVELOPMENT TO 2003

The map of water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer from predevelopment to 2003 (fig. 2) is based on water levels from 3,792 wells (table 1). The water-level changes from predevelopment to 2003 ranged between a rise of 86 feet and a decline of 223 feet. The area-weighted average water-level change across the High Plains, not including the areas with little or no saturated thickness, was a decline of 12.6 feet (table 2). Approximately 24 percent of the aquifer area, not including the areas with little or no saturated thickness, had more than 10 feet of water-level decline from predevelopment to 2003; 17 percent had more than

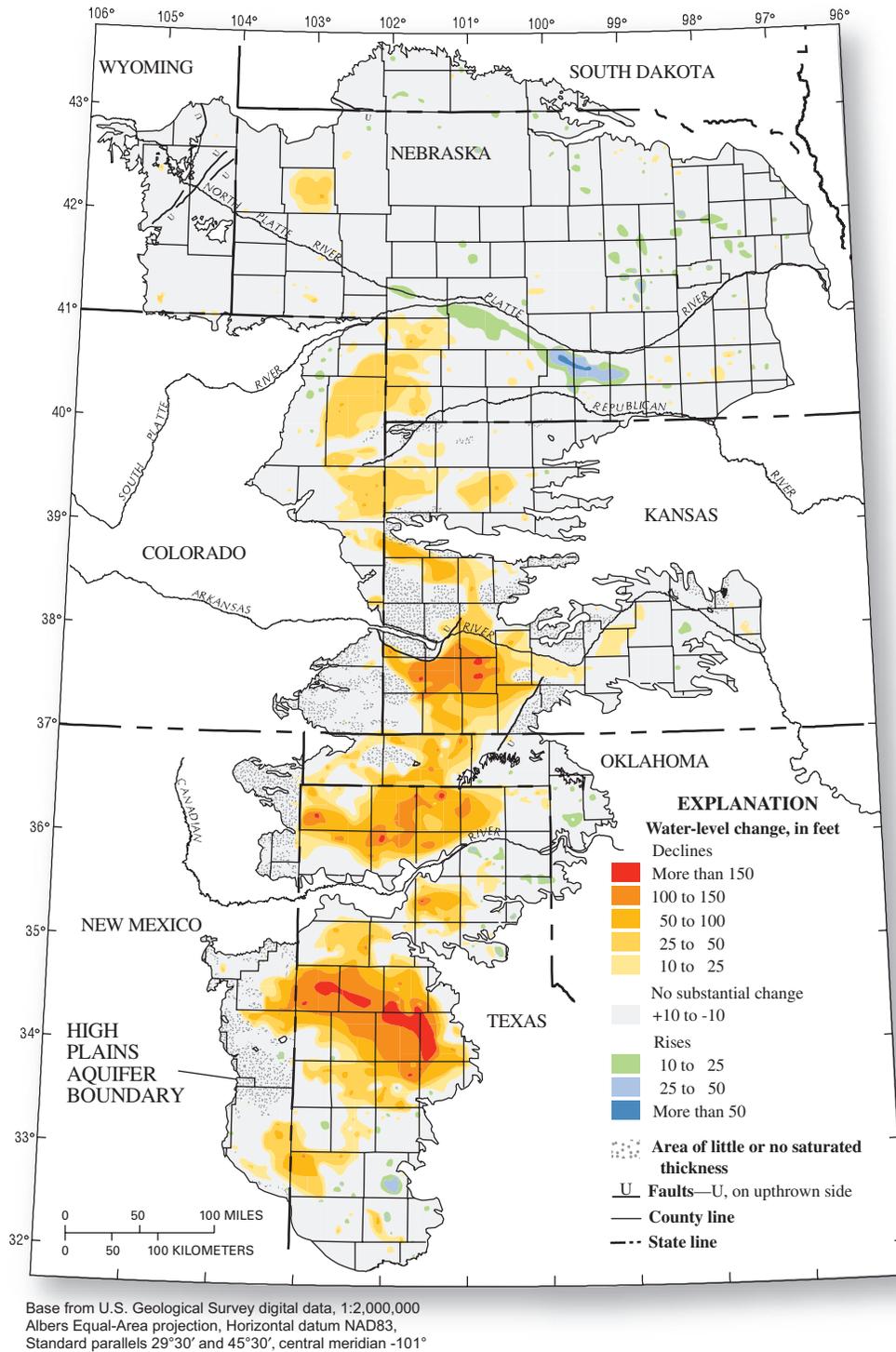


Figure 2. Water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer, predevelopment to 2003 (Modified from Lowry and others, 1967; Luckey and others, 1981; Nebraska Conservation and Survey Division, 2004).

25 feet of water-level decline, and 9 percent had more that 50 feet of water-level decline. The largest areas with greater than 50 feet of water-level decline occurred in southwest Kansas, east-central New Mexico, the central part of the Oklahoma Panhandle, and the western part of the Texas Panhandle.

WATER-LEVEL CHANGES, 2002 TO 2003

Water-level changes in the 8,208 wells used for the 2002 to 2003 comparison period (table 1) ranged between a rise of 9 feet and a decline of 14 feet; water-level declines of 3 feet or greater occurred in 19 percent of the wells measured (fig. 3). The area-weighted average water-level change in the High Plains aquifer

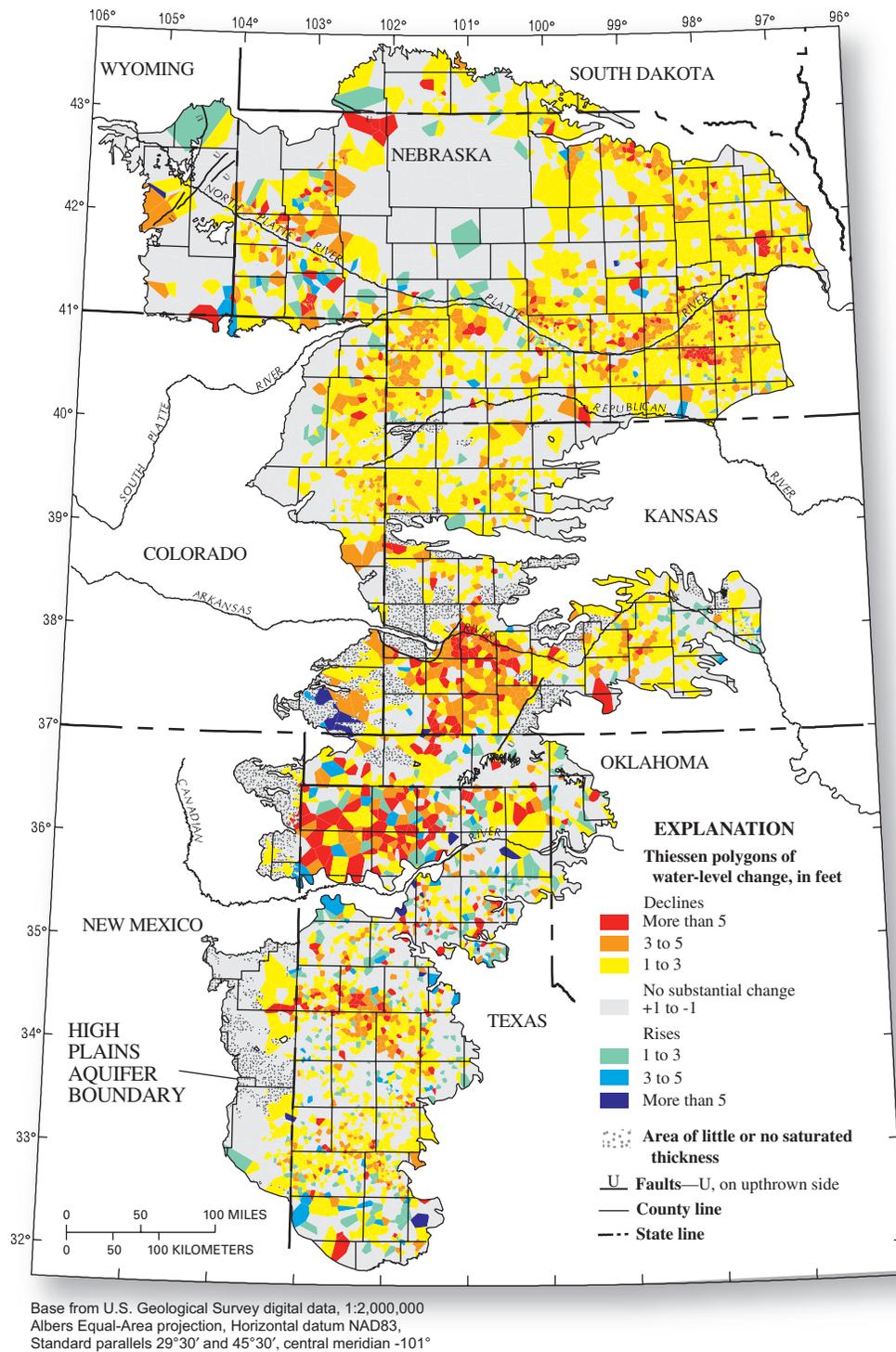


Figure 3. Generalized water-level changes in the High Plains aquifer, 2002 to 2003.

from 2002 to 2003, not including the areas of little or no saturated thickness, ranged by State from a decline of 1.7 feet in Kansas to a decline of 0.3 foot in Wyoming (table 2). The area-weighted average water-level change in the High Plains aquifer from 2002 to 2003 for the aquifer area, not including the areas of little or no saturated thickness, was a decline of 1.2 feet (table 2).

CHANGE IN WATER IN STORAGE, PRE-DEVELOPMENT TO 2003

Because the High Plains aquifer is generally unconfined, the change in water in storage in the High Plains aquifer can be estimated using the water-level change maps (figs. 2 and 3) and the average specific yield of the aquifer (Gutentag and others, 1984). Specific yield is an estimate of the volume of water that a volume of the aquifer will yield by gravity drainage (Lohman, 1979).

This method for calculating the change in water in storage will overestimate the change in storage in local areas if the aquifer was under confined conditions at the start of the time period and unconfined conditions later.

Total water in storage in 2003 was about 2,940 million acre-feet, which was a decline of about 235 million acre-feet since predevelopment (fig. 4); total water in storage in 2003 was estimated from total water in storage in 2000, which was based on the saturated thickness of the aquifer in 2000 (McGuire and others, 2003), and the sum of annual changes in water in storage from 2000 to 2003, which was based on average area-weighted water-level changes calculated from Thiessen polygons (McGuire, 2003, 2004; table 3). Total water in storage in predevelopment was inferred from total water in storage in 2000 and water-level changes, predevelopment to 2000 (McGuire and others, 2003). There were changes in storage prior to “predevelopment,” as defined in this report, but this change in storage was not calculated here. Water in storage declined about 150 million acre-feet from predevelopment to 1980 based on predevelopment and 1980 water levels (Luckey and others, 1981; McGuire, 2004); the annual change in storage from predevelopment to 1980 and from 1981 to 1987 were not calculated for this report. For this report, total ground water in storage from 1988 to 2000 (fig. 4) was calculated by subtracting annual changes in water in storage, 1988 to 2000, from total water in storage in 2000 (Dugan and Cox, 1994; Dugan and others, 1990, 1994; Dugan and Schild, 1992; Dugan and Sharpe, 1996; Kastner and others, 1989; McGrath and Dugan, 1993; McGuire, 2001, 2003; McGuire and Fischer, 1999, 2000; McGuire and others, 1999, 2003; McGuire and Sharpe, 1997). The sum of annual changes in water in storage from 1988 to 2000 was a decline of about 47 million acre-feet, based on average area-weighted water-level changes calculated from Thiessen polygons.

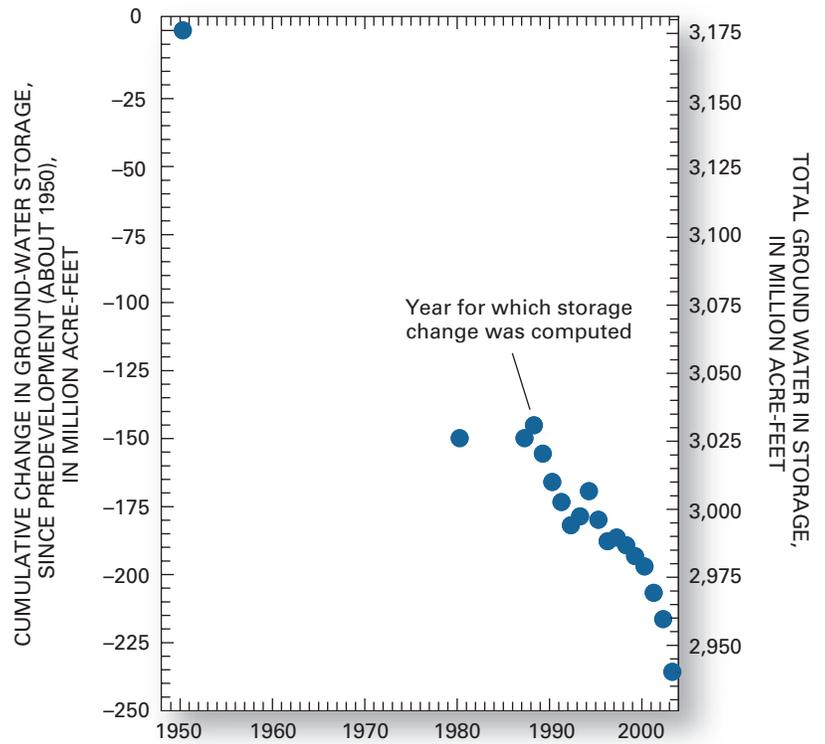


Figure 4. Cumulative change and total ground-water in storage in the High Plains aquifer for selected years, predevelopment through 2003 (Modified from McGuire and others, 2003; McGuire, 2004).

Table 3. Change in water in storage in the High Plains aquifer, predevelopment to 2003 and 2002 to 2003.

State	Change in water in storage	
	Predevelopment to 2003 (million acre-feet)	2002 to 2003 (million acre-feet)
Colorado	-13.9	-1.1
Kansas	-55.6	-4.1
Nebraska	-11.4	-8.1
New Mexico	-9.0	-0.3
Oklahoma	-11.4	-0.5
South Dakota	-0.4	-0.4
Texas	-133.0	-4.2
Wyoming	-0.5	-0.2
High Plains (Total)	-235.2	-18.9



Cattle grazing in Cimarron County, Oklahoma (Photograph courtesy of R.R. Luckey, U.S. Geological Survey).

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