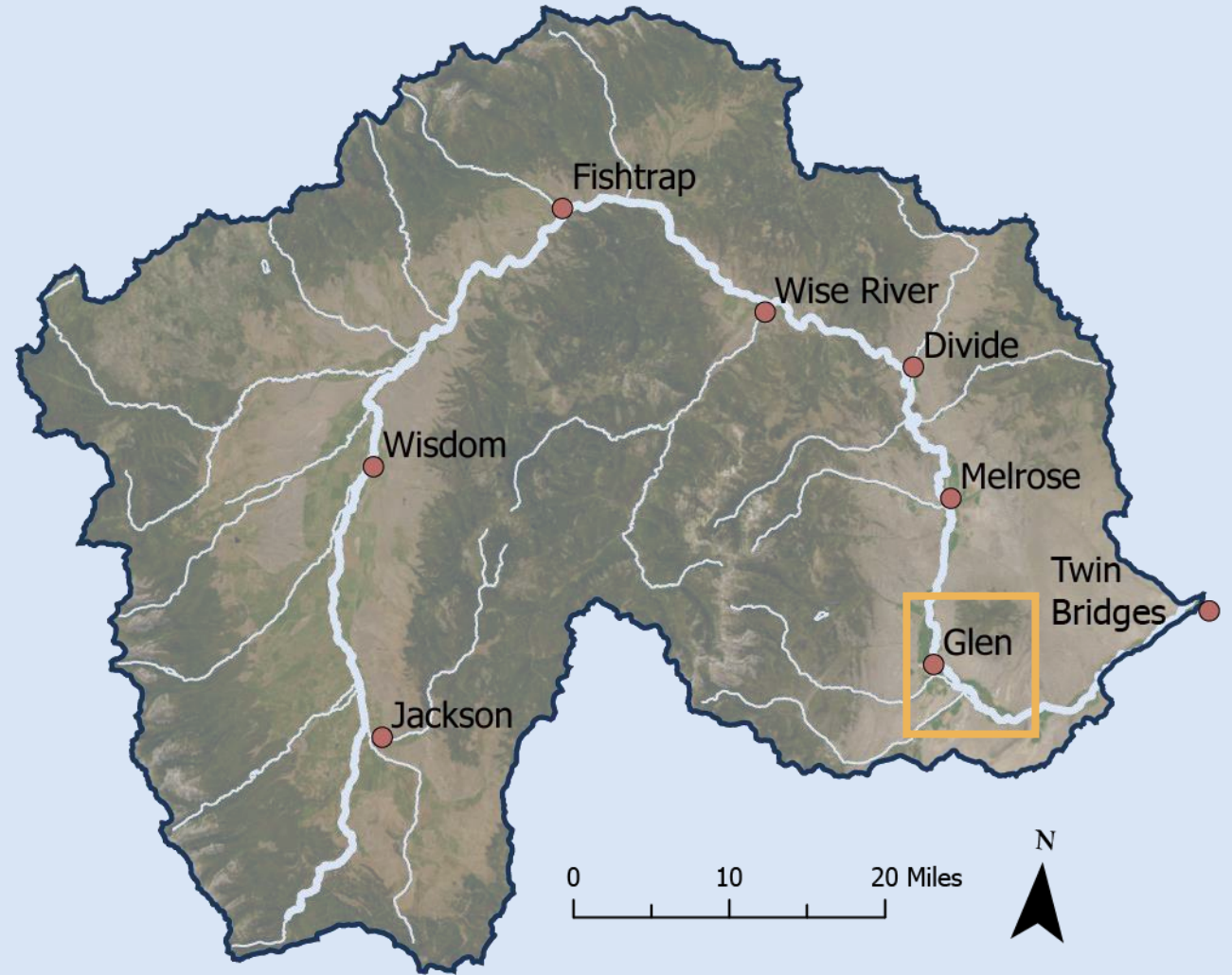


Update on MBMG Groundwater Study Near Glen, MT

Influences on Water Supply and Temperature in the Big Hole River



The Big Hole River



The Big Hole River

Blue-ribbon trout fishery

- Last naturally-producing population of fluvial Arctic Grayling in the lower 48



Pat Clayton, courtesy Center for Biological Diversity

The Big Hole River

Blue-ribbon trout fishery

- Last naturally-producing population of fluvial Arctic Grayling in the lower 48

Agriculture

- Grass hay and alfalfa
- Cattle ranching



The Big Hole River

Blue-ribbon trout fishery

- Last naturally-producing population of fluvial Arctic Grayling in the lower 48

Agriculture

- Grass hay and alfalfa
- Cattle ranching

Drinking water

- City of Butte



Project Motivation

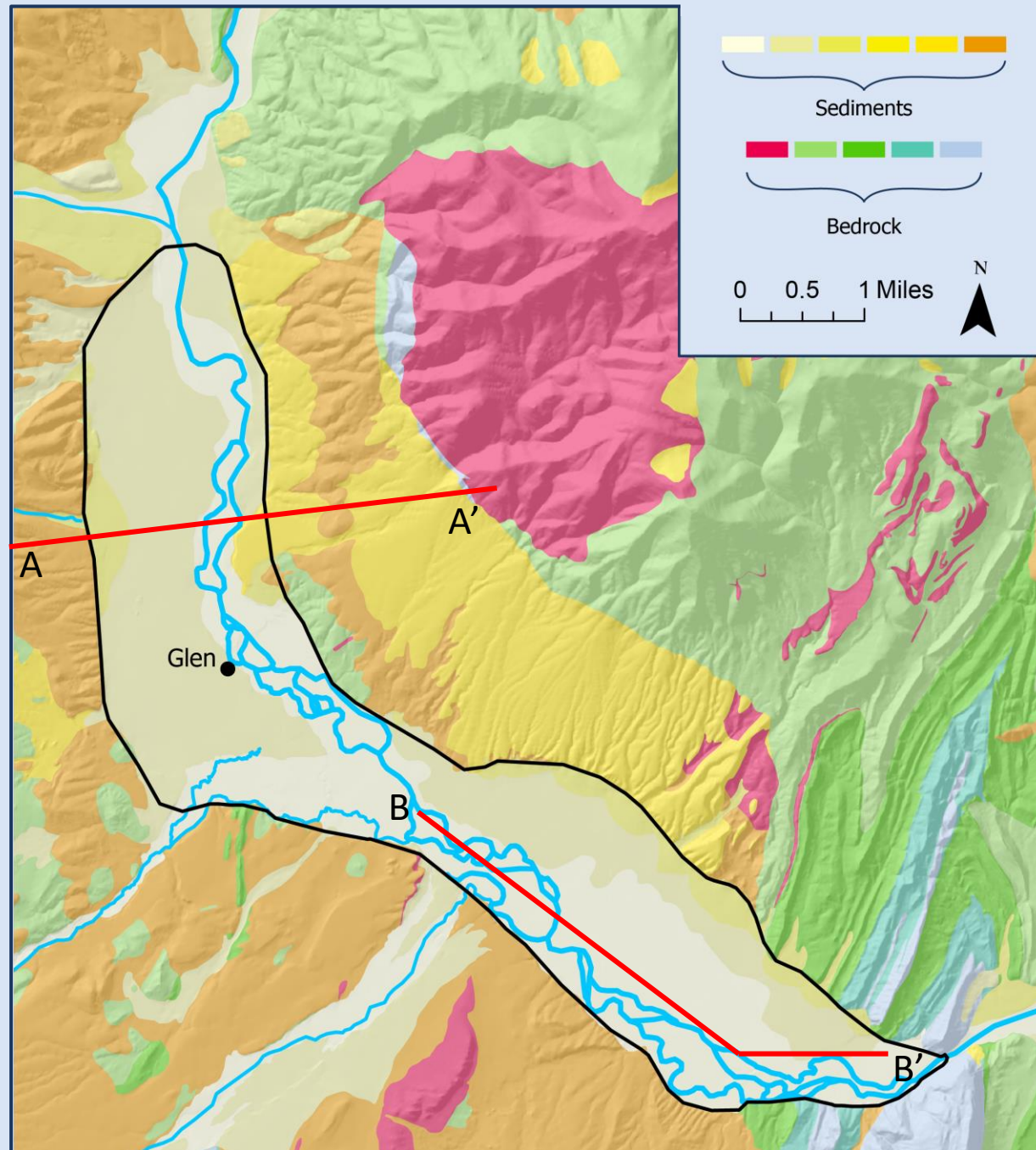


PURPOSE: Determine the hydrogeologic influences that most affect water supply and temperature on the lower Big Hole River near Glen.

Stakeholders can use this information to better understand which land management practices most benefit the water resources in the area.

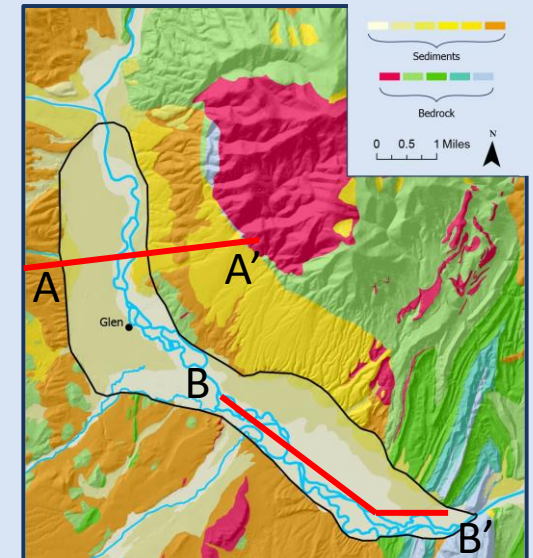
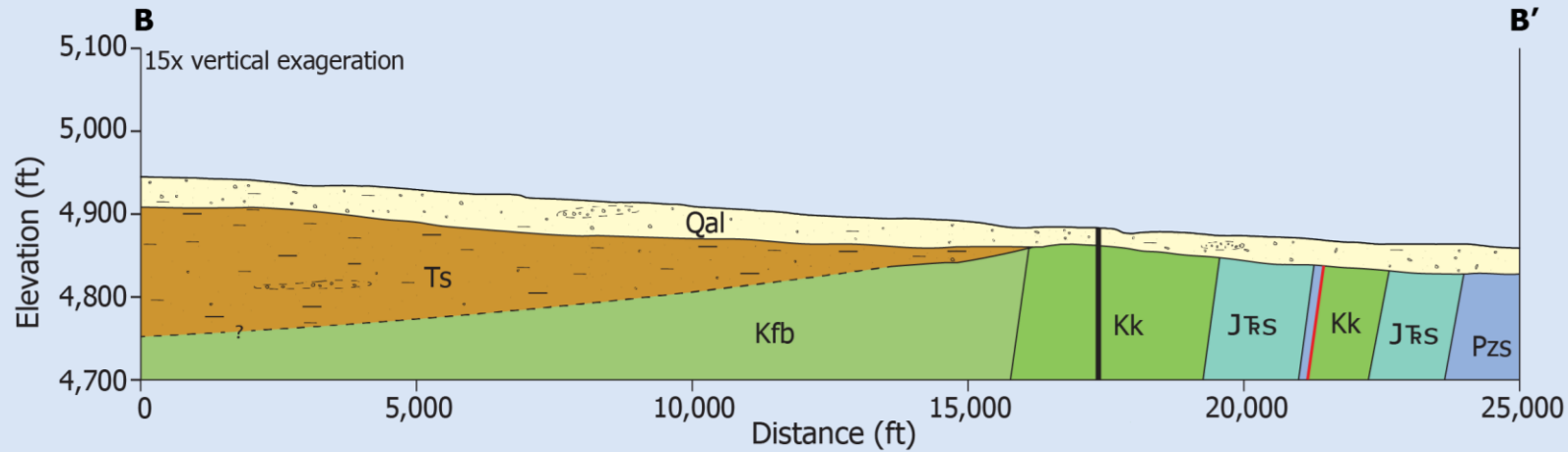
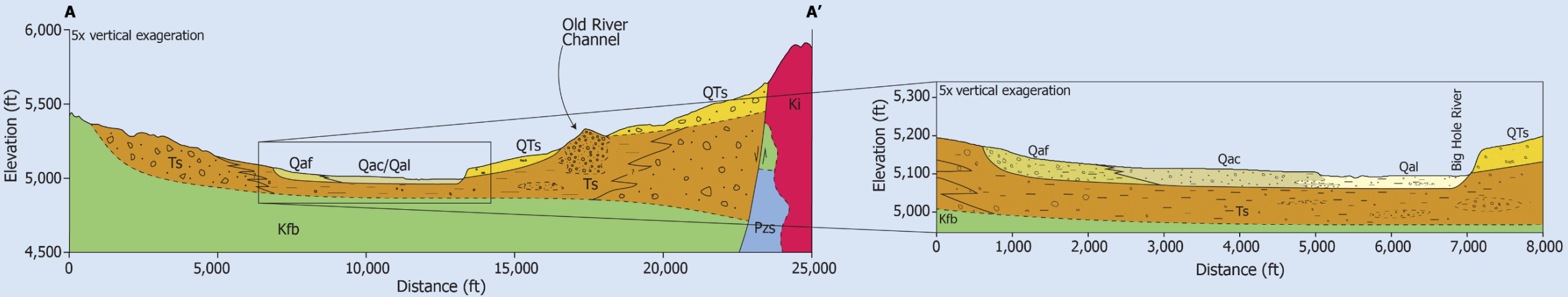
Water Supply

Study Area

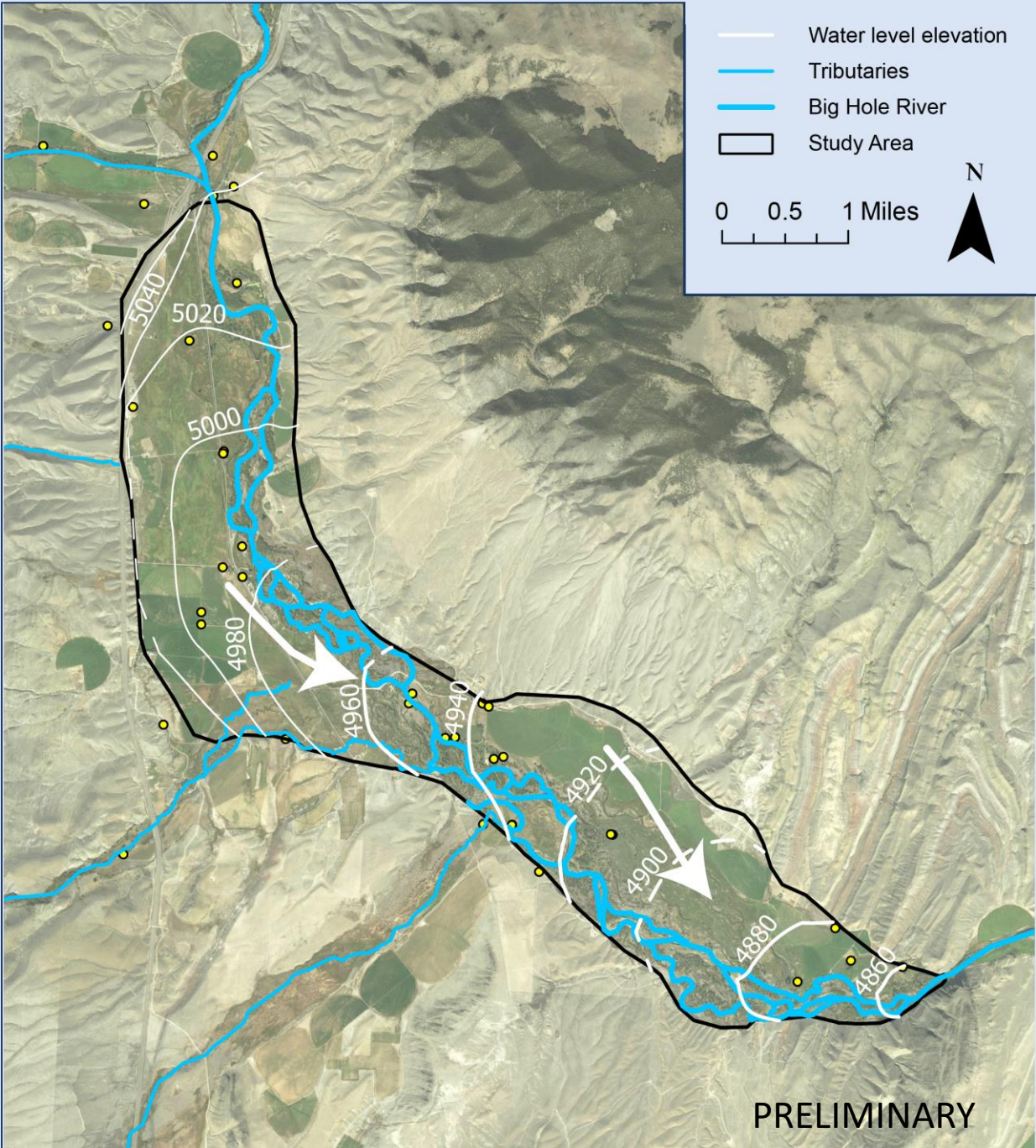


Simplified from Parker and others (in press), McDonald and others (2012) and Mosolf and McDonald (in press).

Lower Big Hole Geology



Preliminary Water Levels



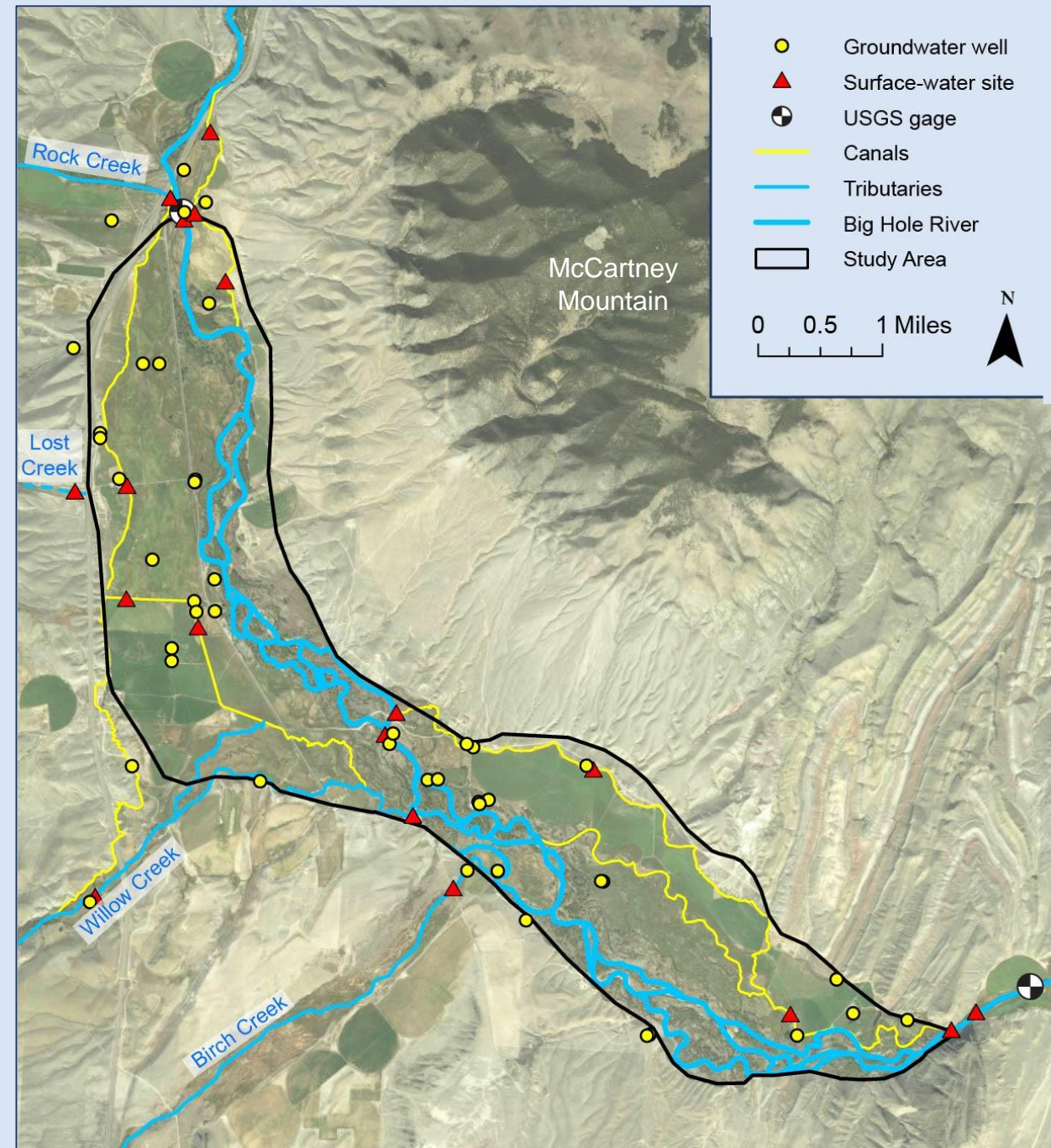
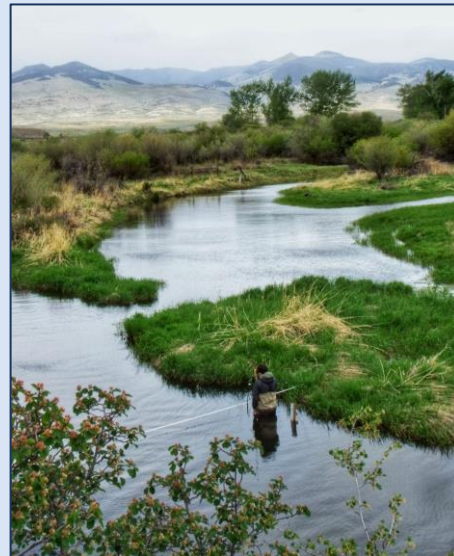
Monitoring Network

Surface-water monitoring

- Stage and discharge at 16 sites
 - Canal seepage
- Water chemistry at 11 sites

Groundwater monitoring

- Water levels at 47 wells
- Water chemistry at 16 wells



Aquifer Tests



MBMG

Ground Water Investigation Program

Background

Water Supply

Temperature

Irrigation Recharge

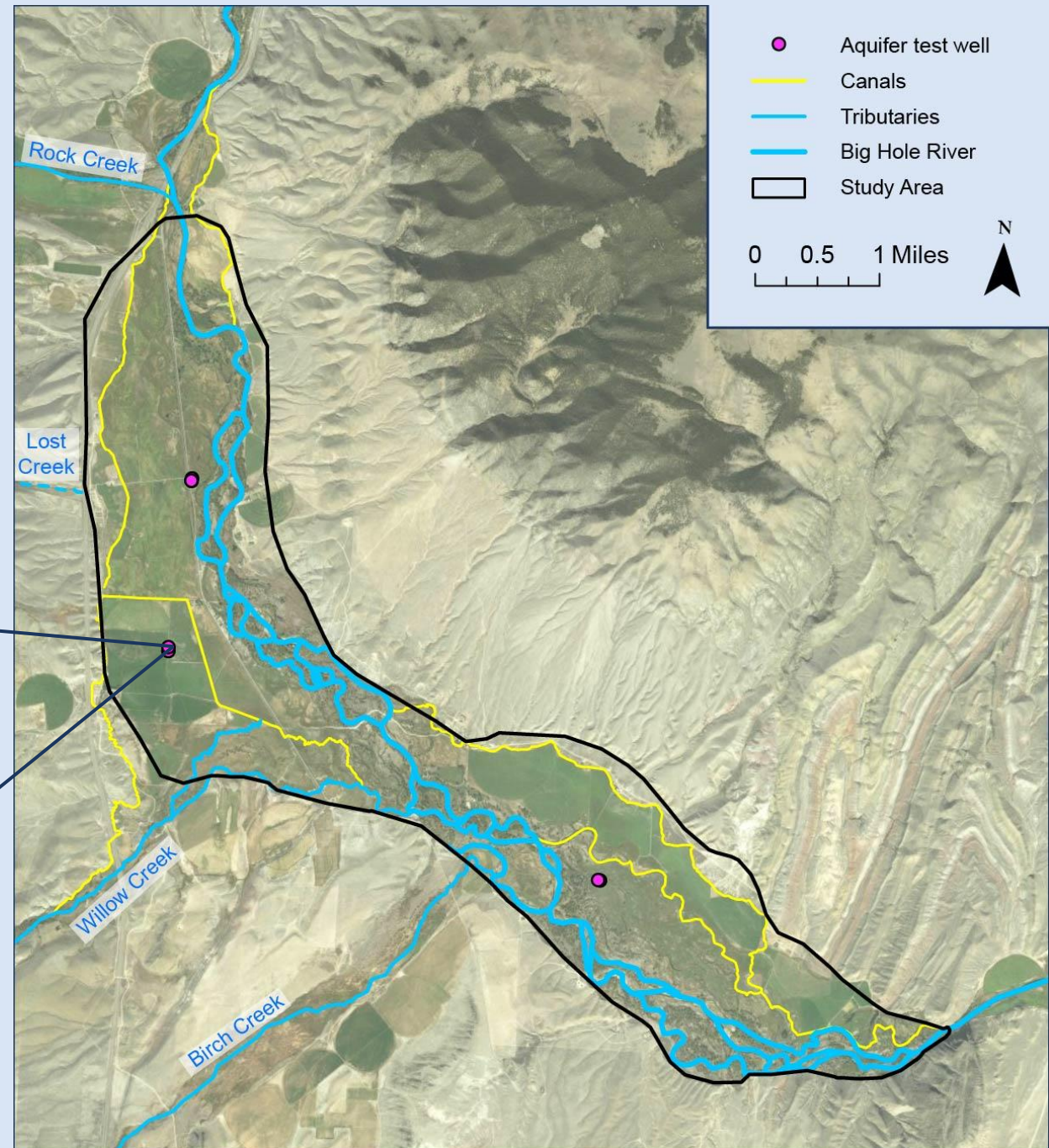
Aquifer Tests

- Clay layers were observed in northern part of the study area, causing disconnections between deep and shallow wells

Sands & gravels
0-40ft



Clay
40-100ft



Background

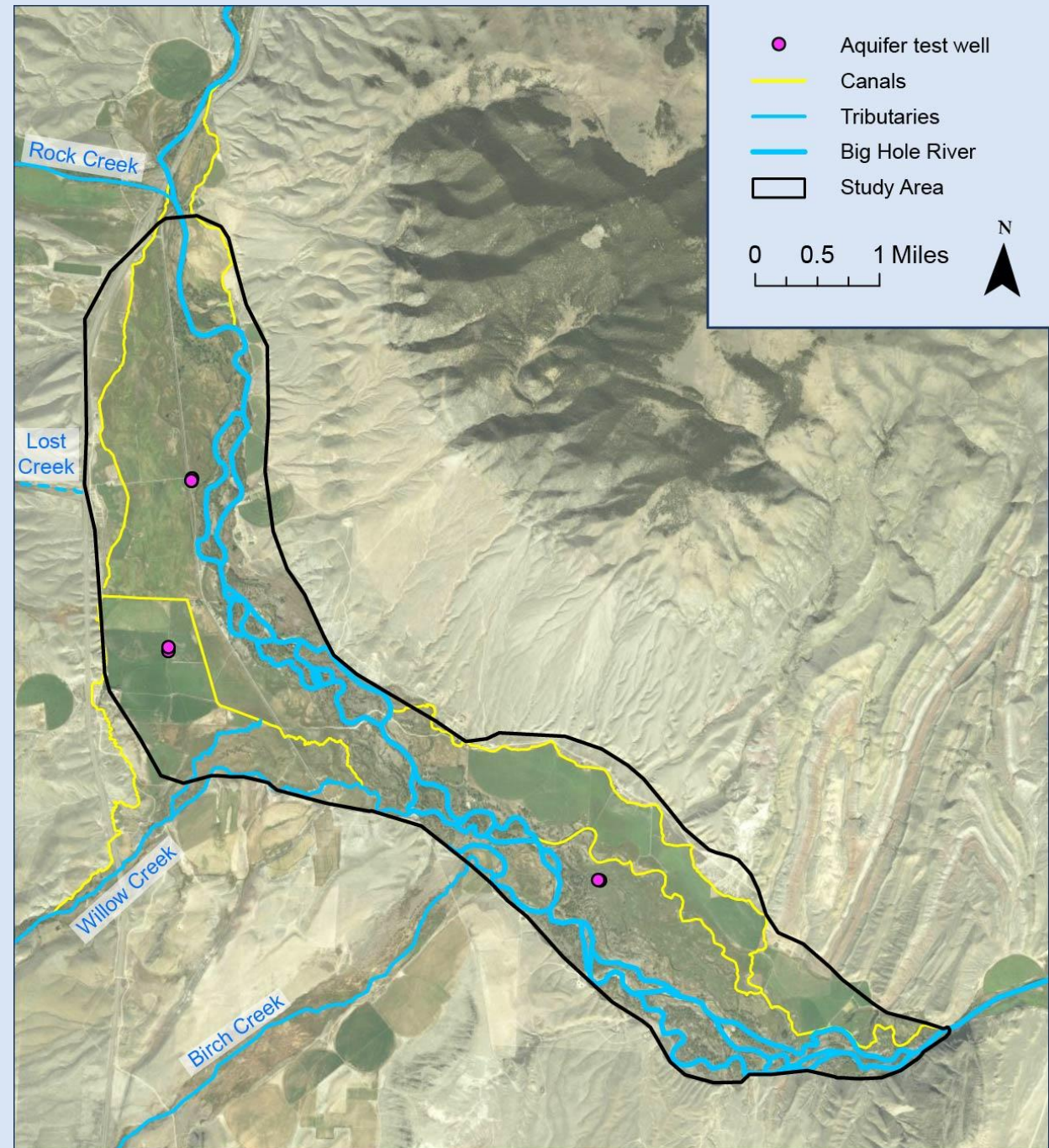
Water Supply

Temperature

Irrigation Recharge

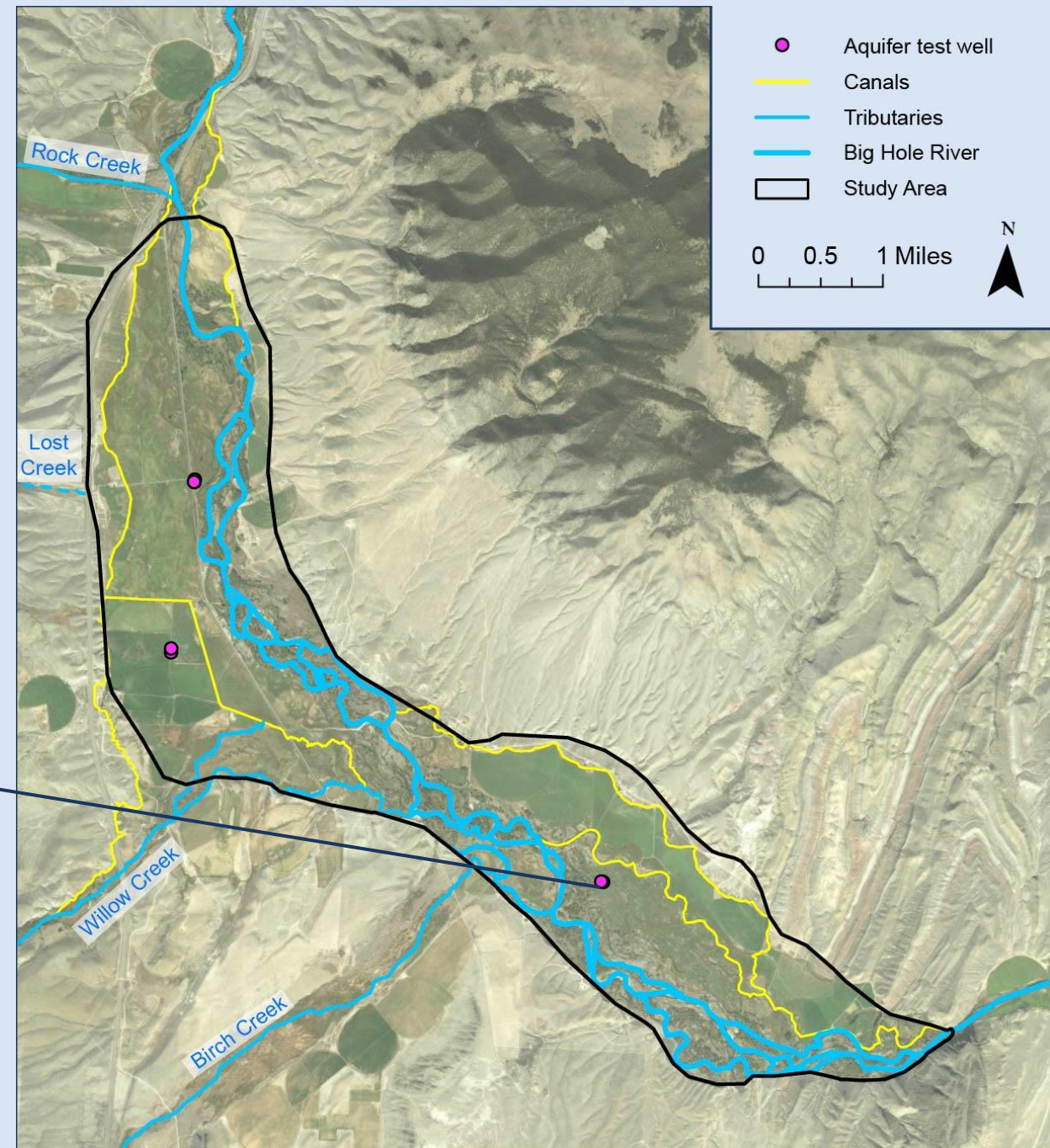
Aquifer Tests

- Clay layers were observed in northern part of the study area, causing disconnections between deep and shallow well
- All locations were highly transmissive



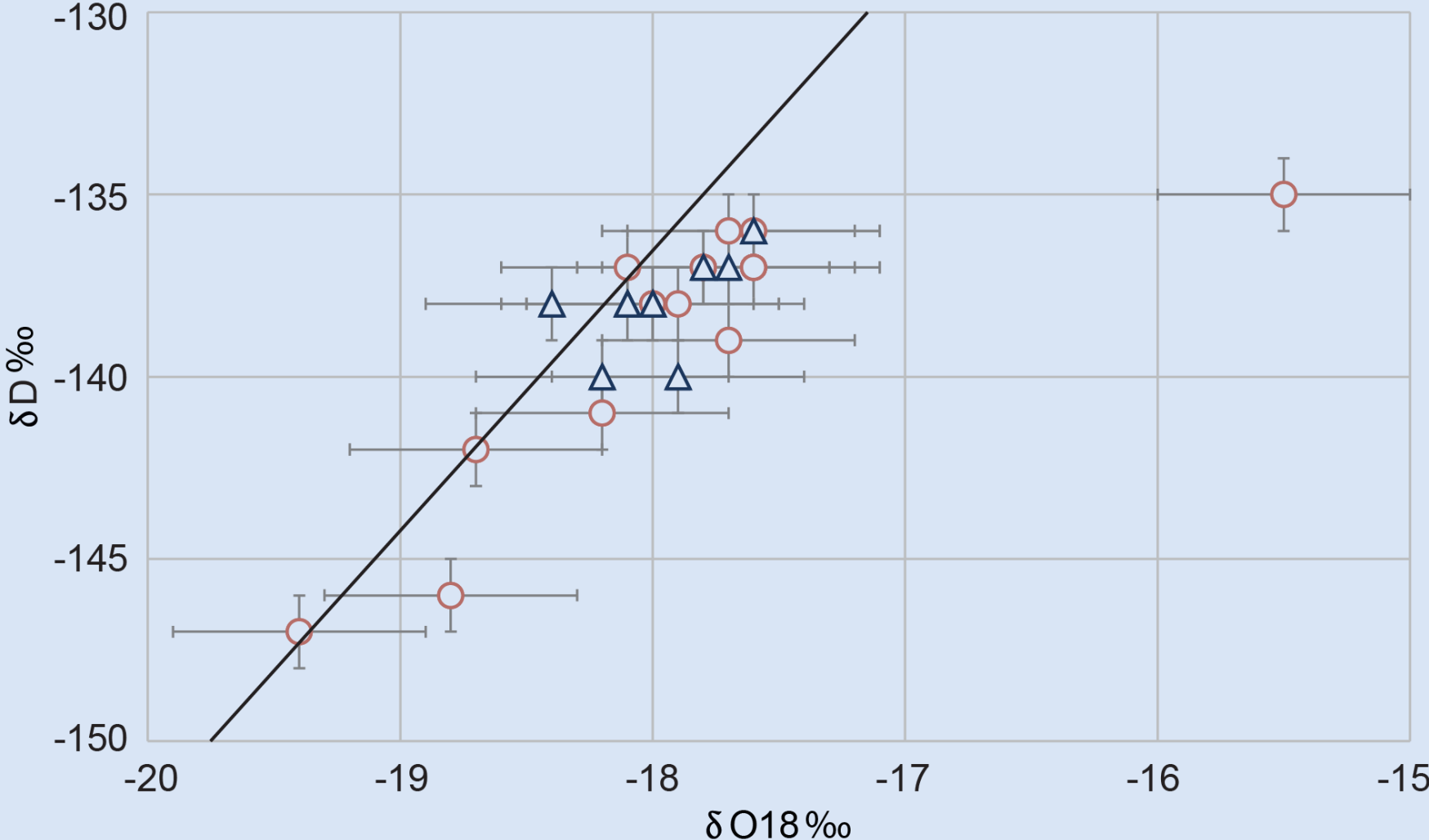
Aquifer Tests

- Clay layers were observed in northern part of the study area, causing disconnections between deep and shallow well
- All locations were highly transmissive
- In the southern part of the study area, good communication between deep and shallow wells was observed



Preliminary Findings: GW-SW Connection

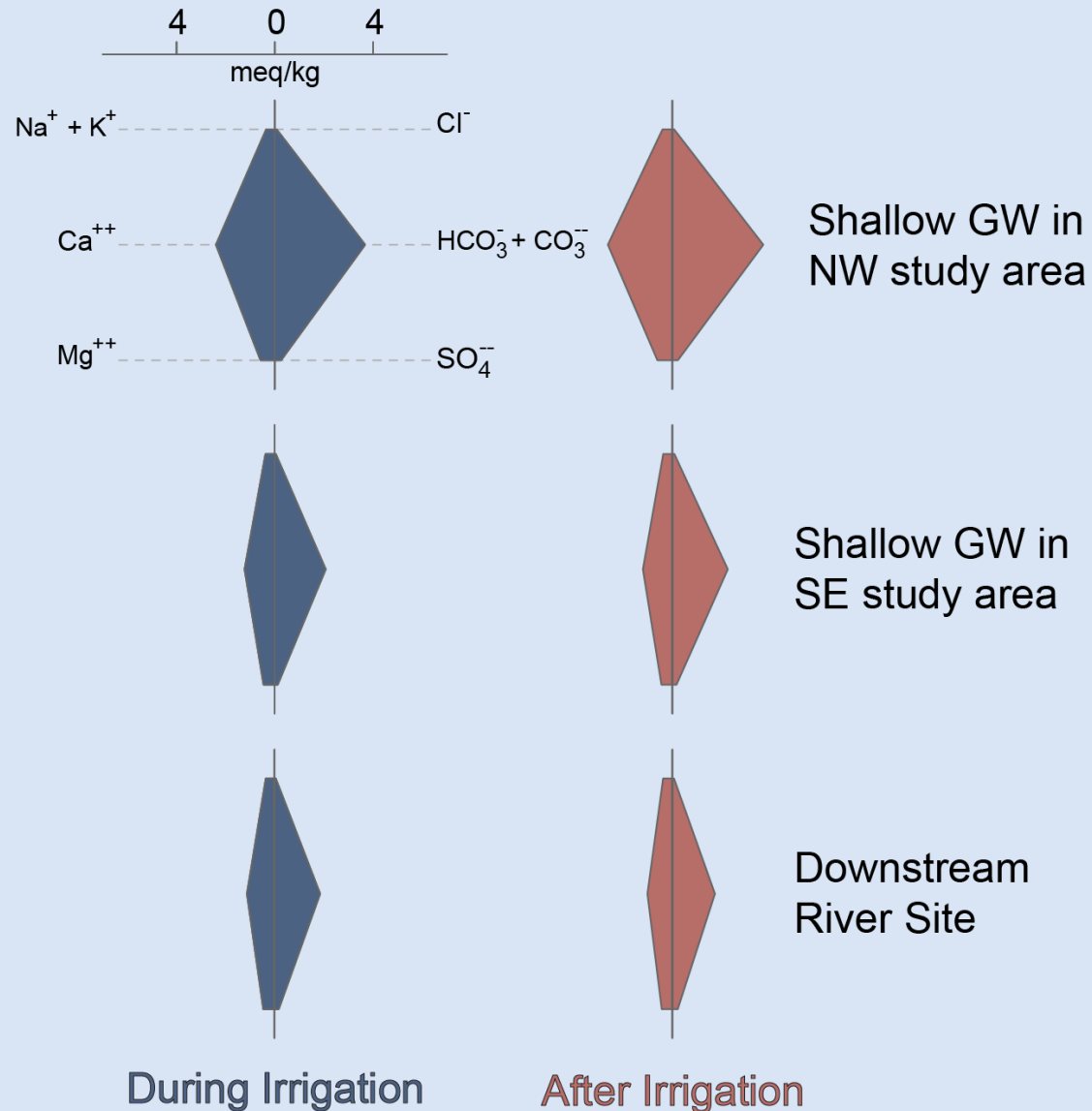
River and shallow ground water are interconnected



○ Groundwater well △ Surface-water site Error LMWL

Preliminary Findings: GW-SW Connection

River and shallow ground water are interconnected

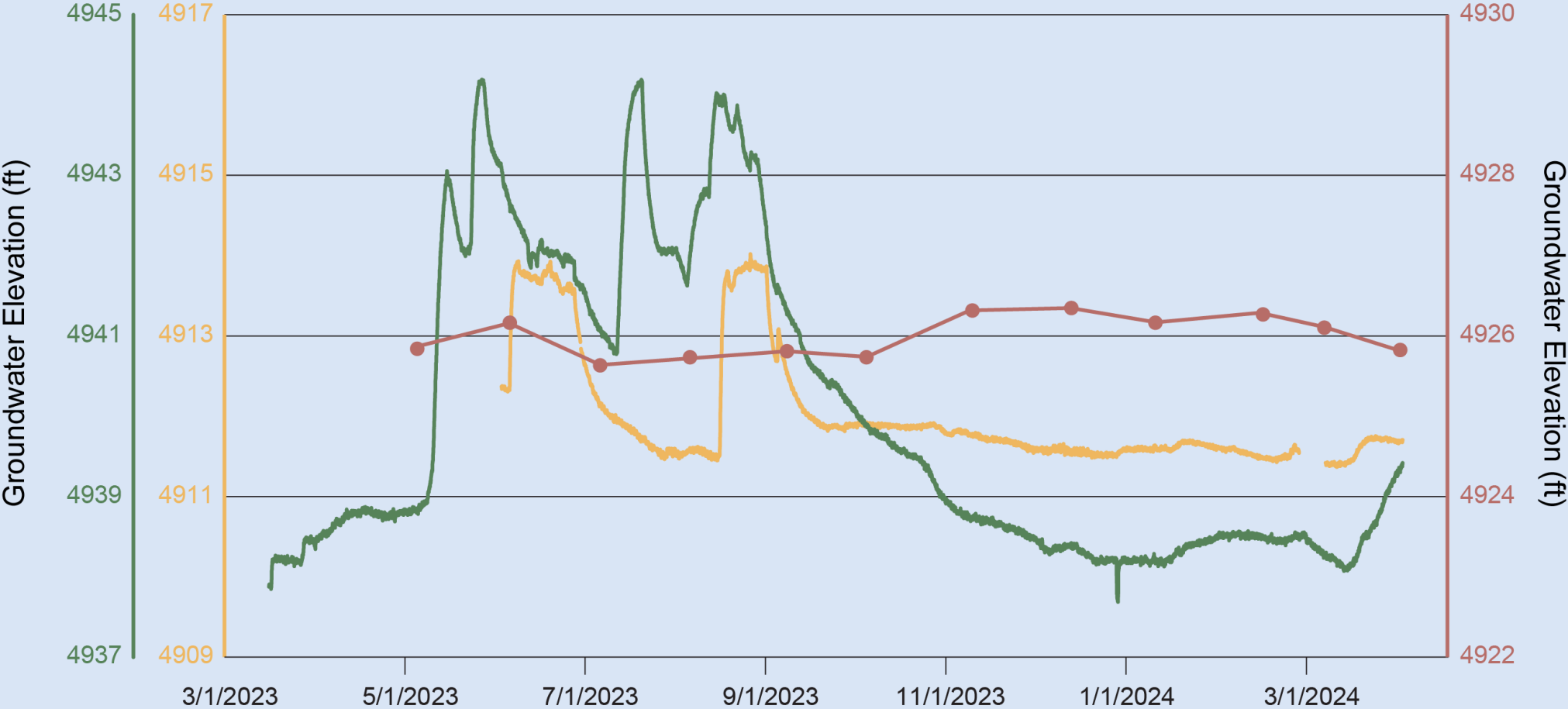


Preliminary Findings: Irrigation Impacts

Irrigation type influences the amount of groundwater recharge

Preliminary Findings: Irrigation Impacts

Irrigation type influences the amount of groundwater recharge



Preliminary Conclusions

- 1) Shallow subsurface is highly transmissive
- 2) River and shallow groundwater are strongly interconnected
- 3) More groundwater recharge results from flood irrigation and canal leakage than from pivot irrigation

Preliminary Conclusions

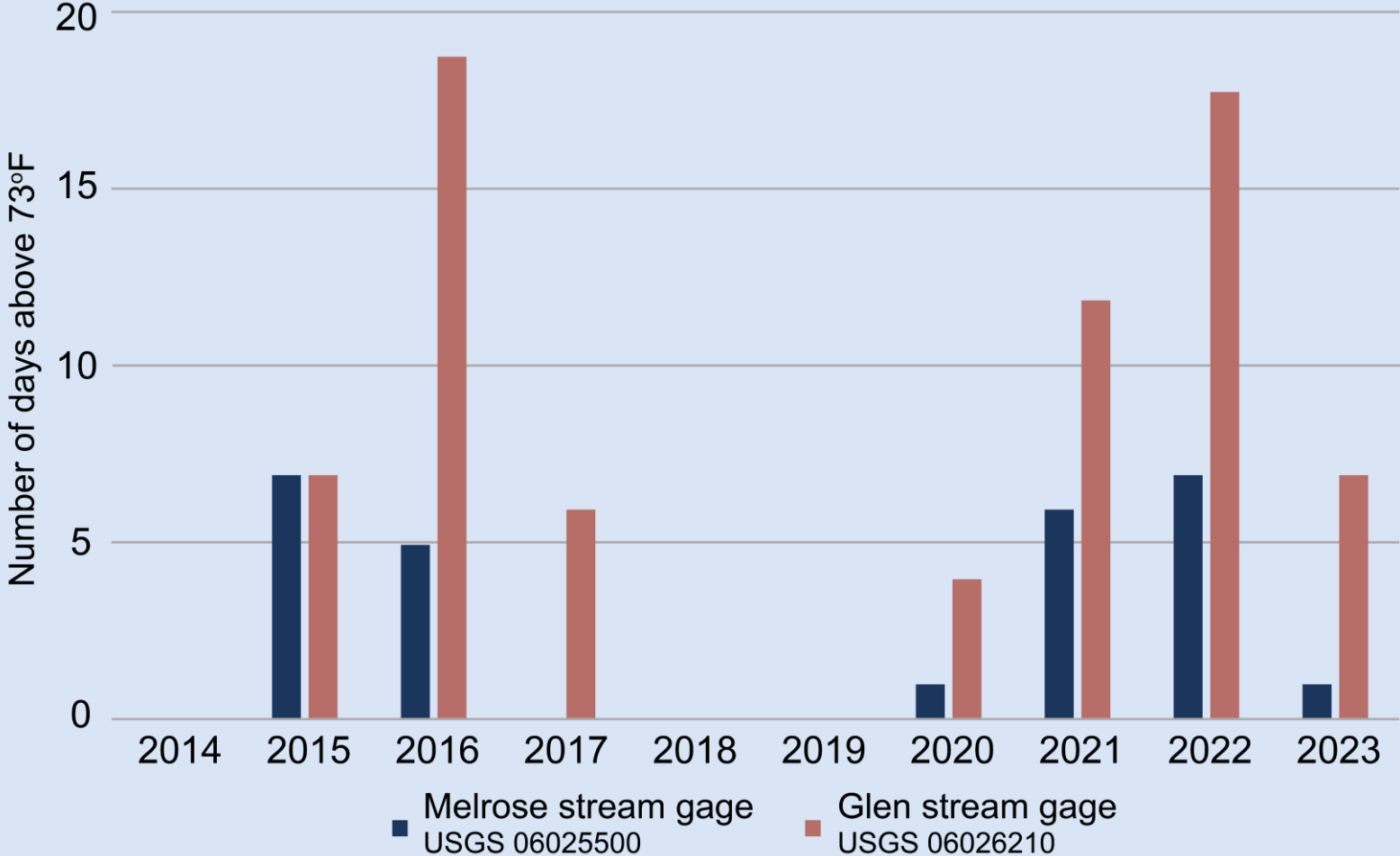
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Future work:

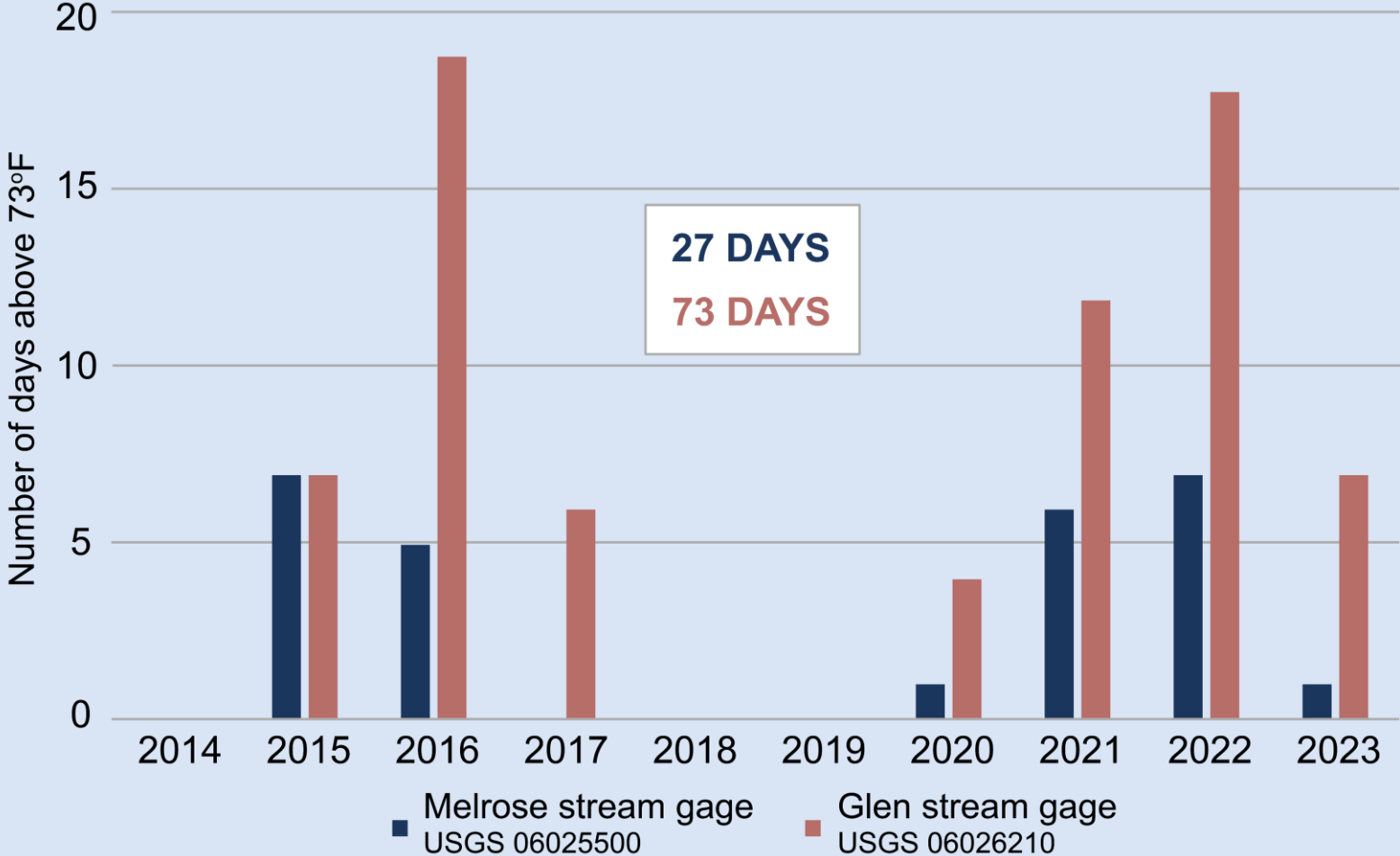
- Continuing groundwater and surface-water monitoring
- Analyzing aquifer test data
- Developing a groundwater flow model to run predictive scenarios
- Developing a groundwater budget

Temperature

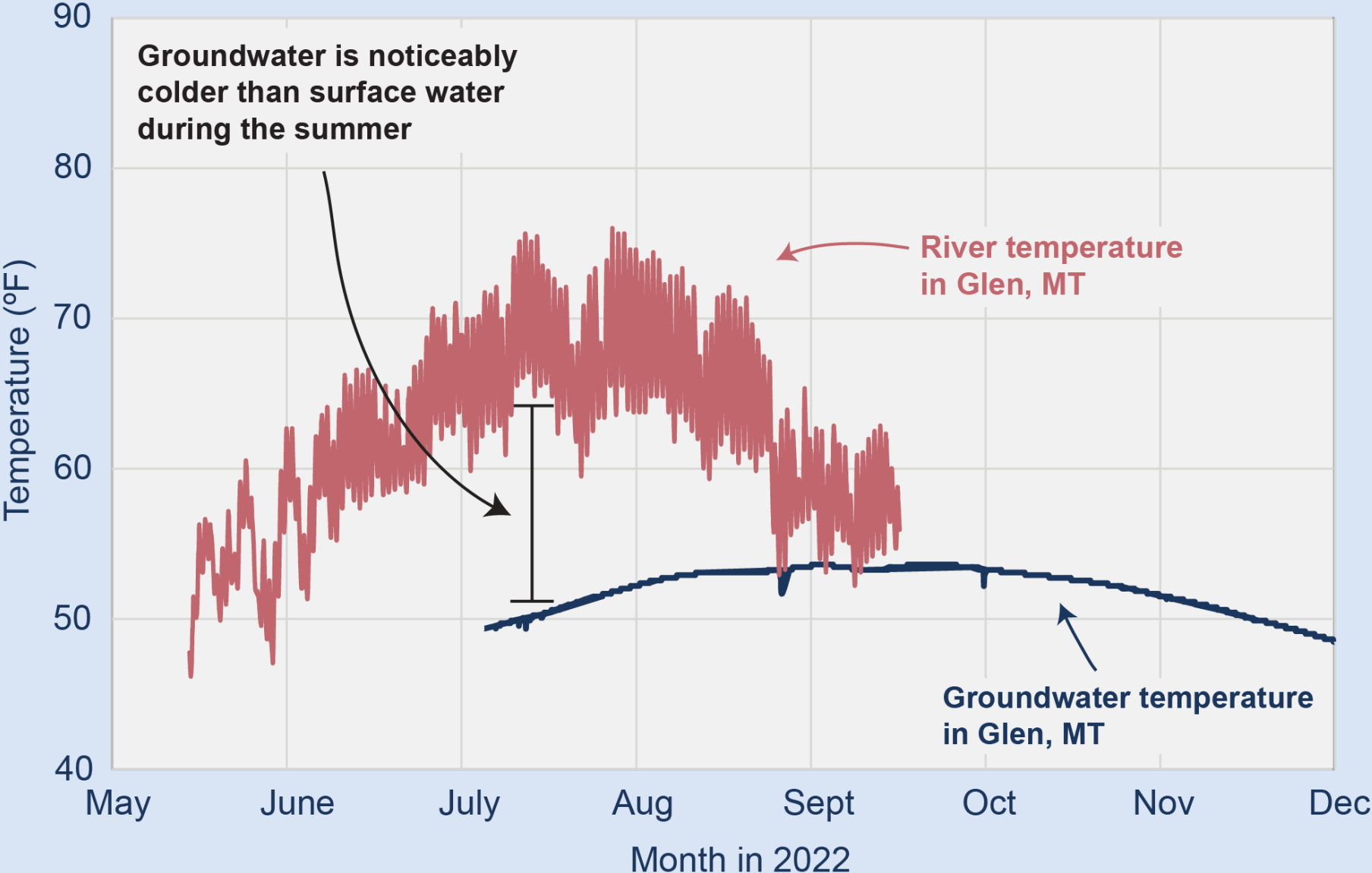
Elevated Temperatures in the Big Hole



Elevated Temperatures in the Big Hole



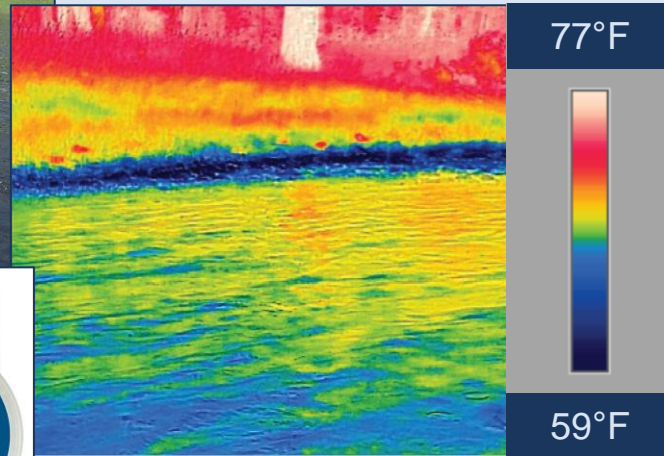
Why Groundwater Matters



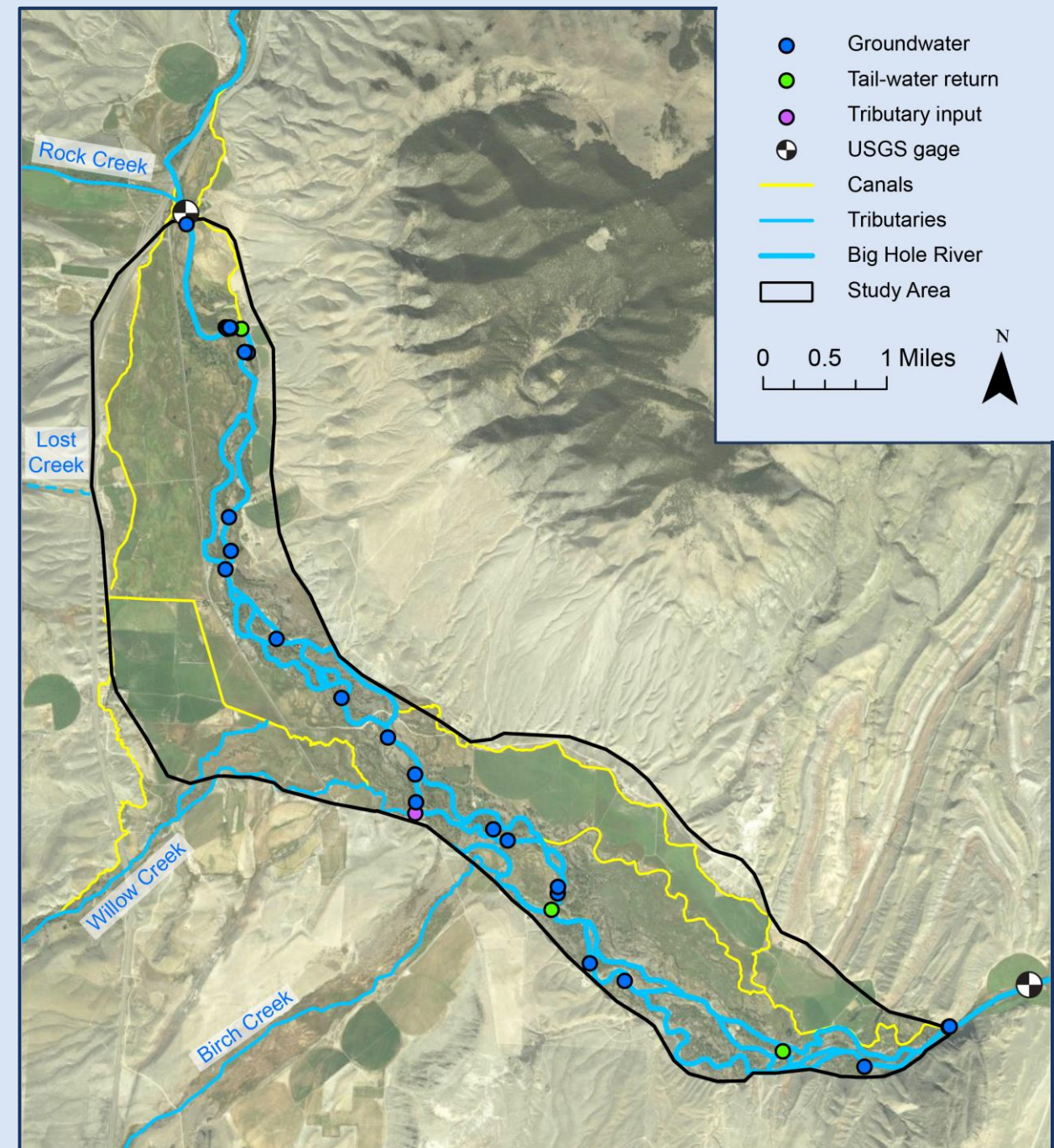
Temperature Study

Bi-monthly river floats during low-flow conditions to monitor groundwater inputs

- Handheld thermal infrared camera
- Temperature loggers



<https://www.onsetcomp.com/products/data-loggers/mx2201>



MIBMG

Ground Water Investigation Program

Background

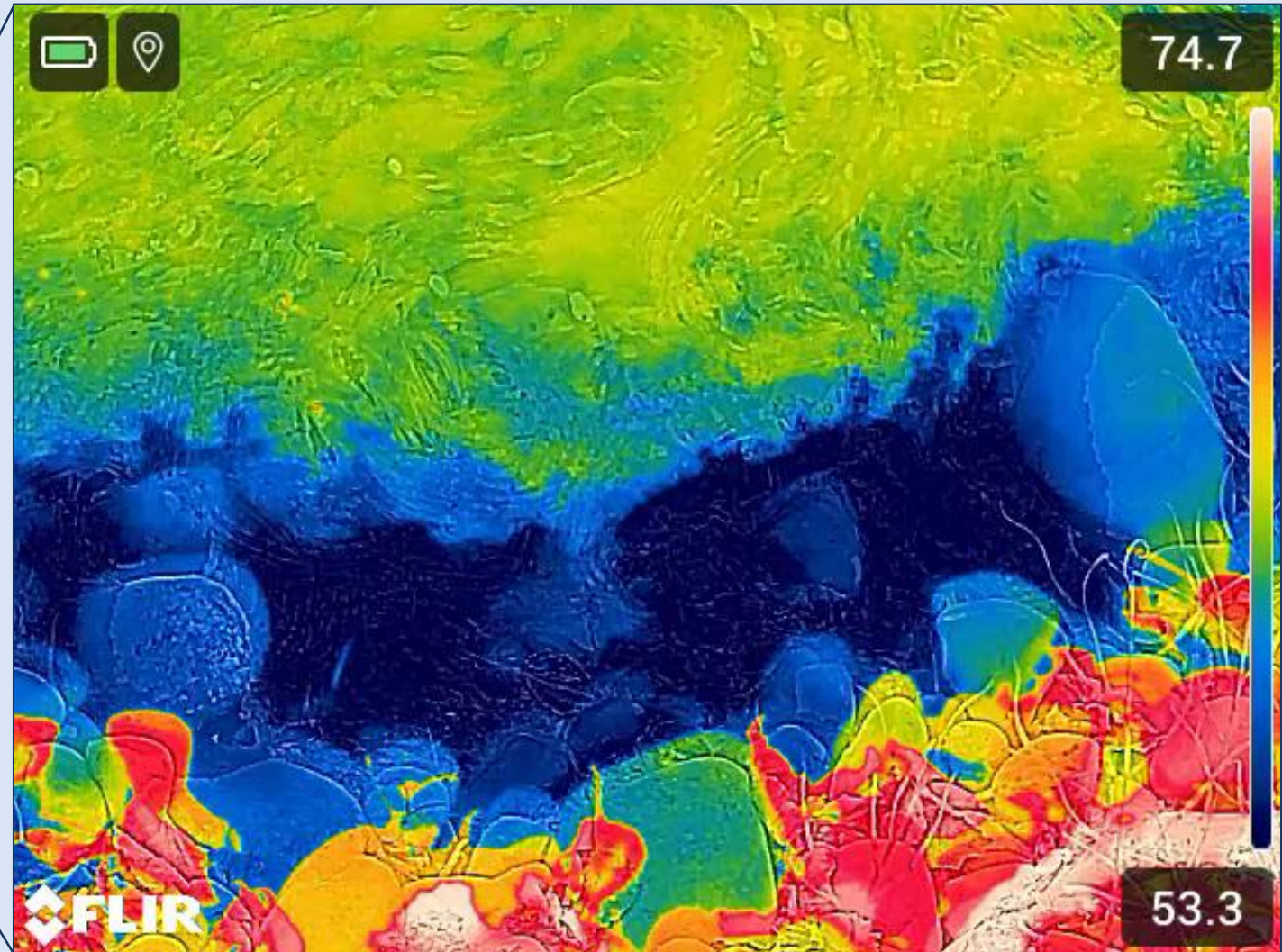
Water Supply

Temperature

Irrigation Recharge

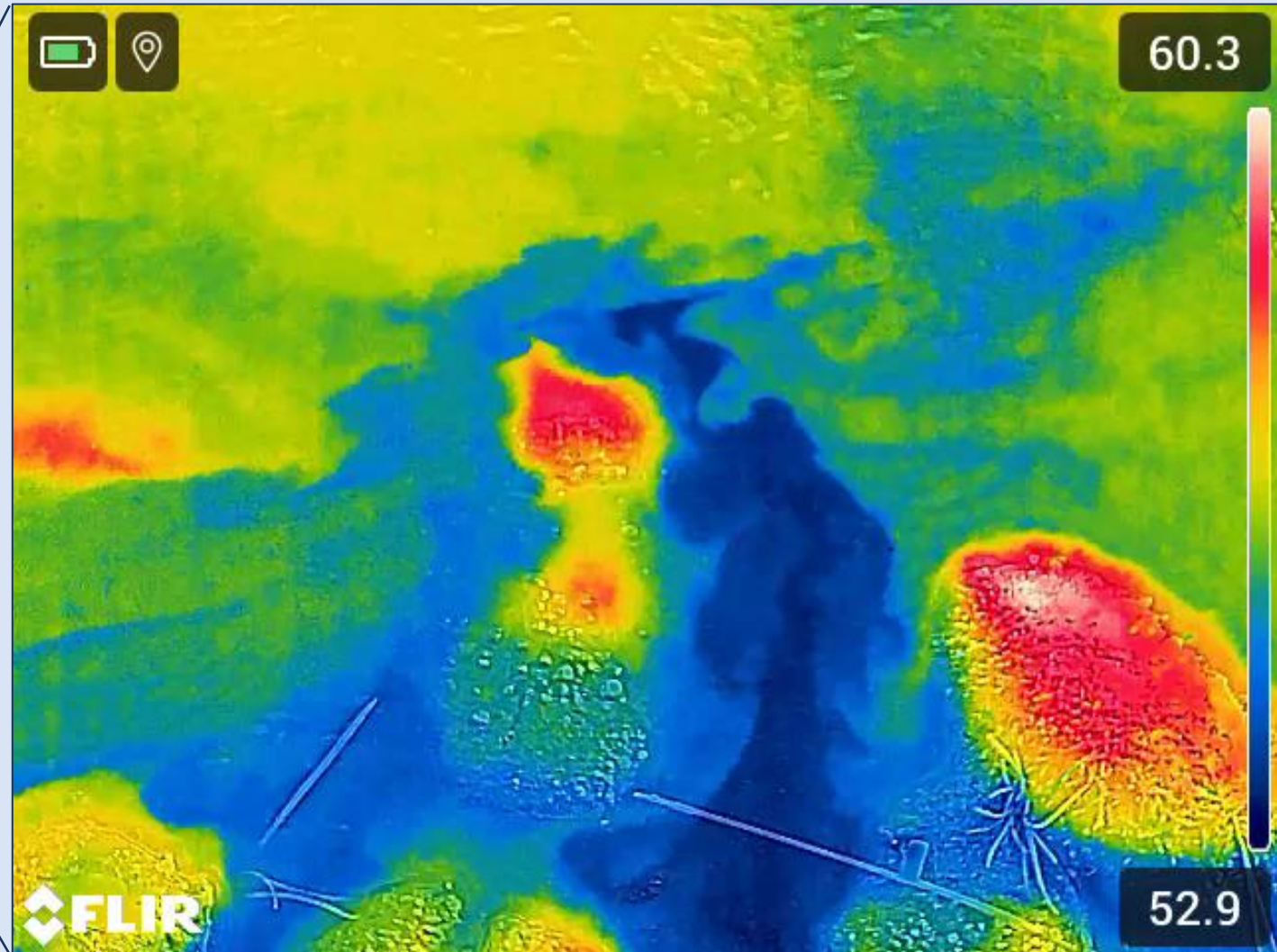
Thermal Visualization of Groundwater Discharge

Diffuse Flow



Thermal Visualization of Groundwater Discharge

Discrete Flow



Visual Indicators of Groundwater Discharge

Iron precipitate

- Forms as iron in water becomes oxidized due to moving from low-oxygen to high-oxygen environment or iron-oxidizing bacteria



Visual Indicators of Groundwater Discharge

Iron precipitate

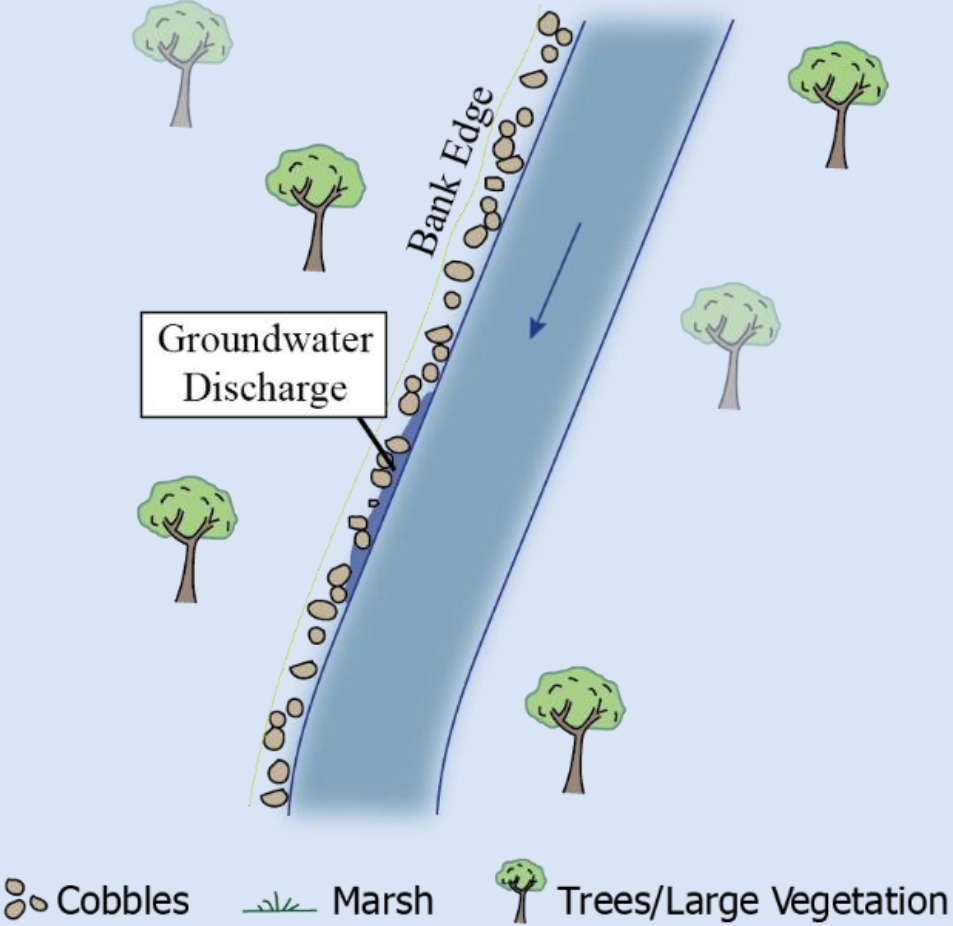
- Forms as iron in water becomes oxidized due to moving from low-oxygen to high-oxygen environment or iron-oxidizing bacteria

Biofilm

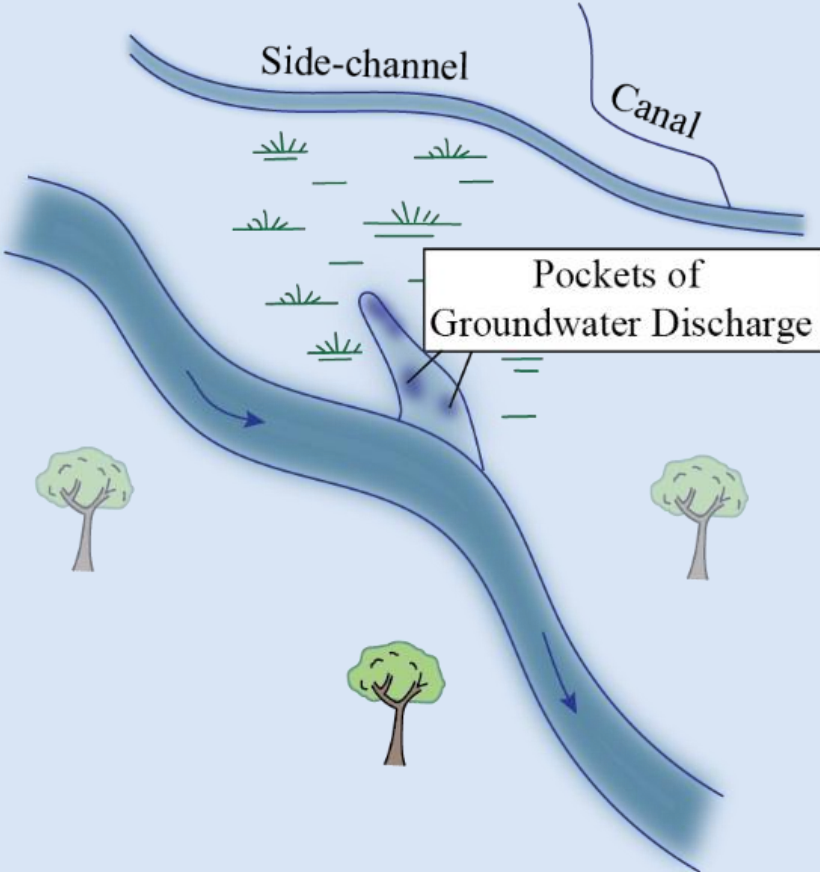
- Produced by iron-oxidizing bacteria





Preliminary Findings: Flowpath Matters

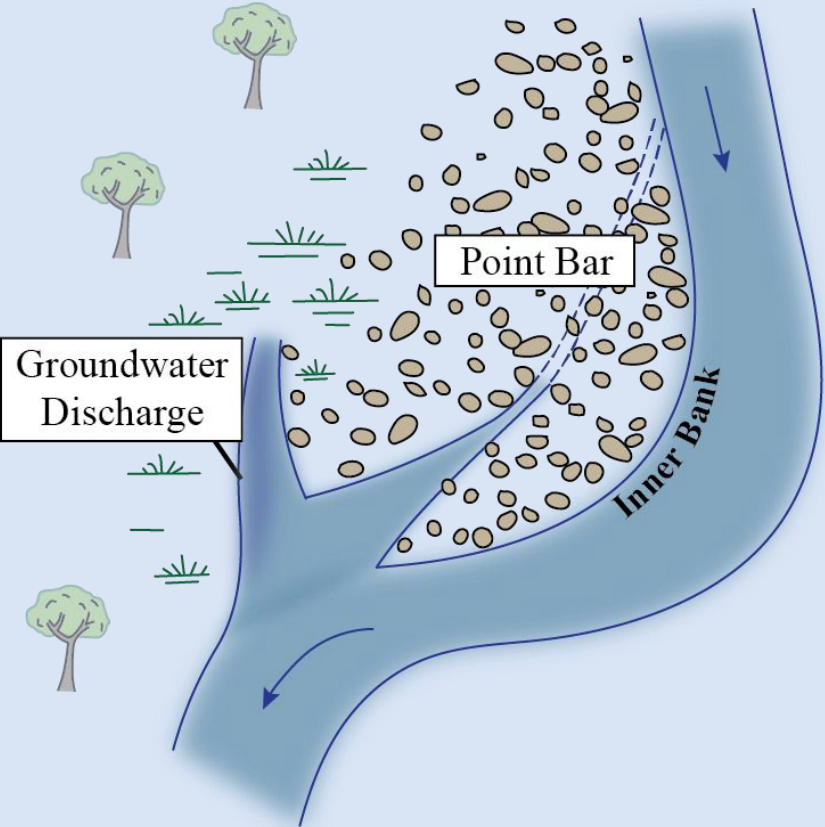





Preliminary Findings: Flowpath Matters



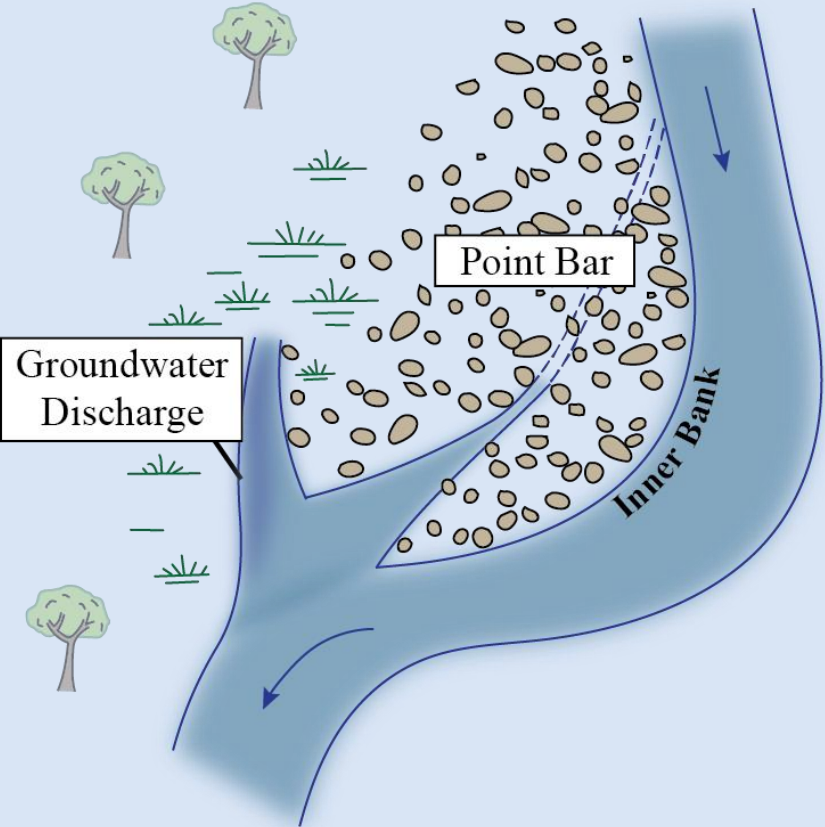
 Cobbles  Marsh  Trees/Large Vegetation

Preliminary Findings: Flowpath Matters



 Cobbles  Marsh  Trees/Large Vegetation

Preliminary Findings: Flowpath Matters



○ Cobbles 🌿 Marsh 🌳 Trees/Large Vegetation

Flows are small compared to the river!

Preliminary Findings: Surface-Water Inputs

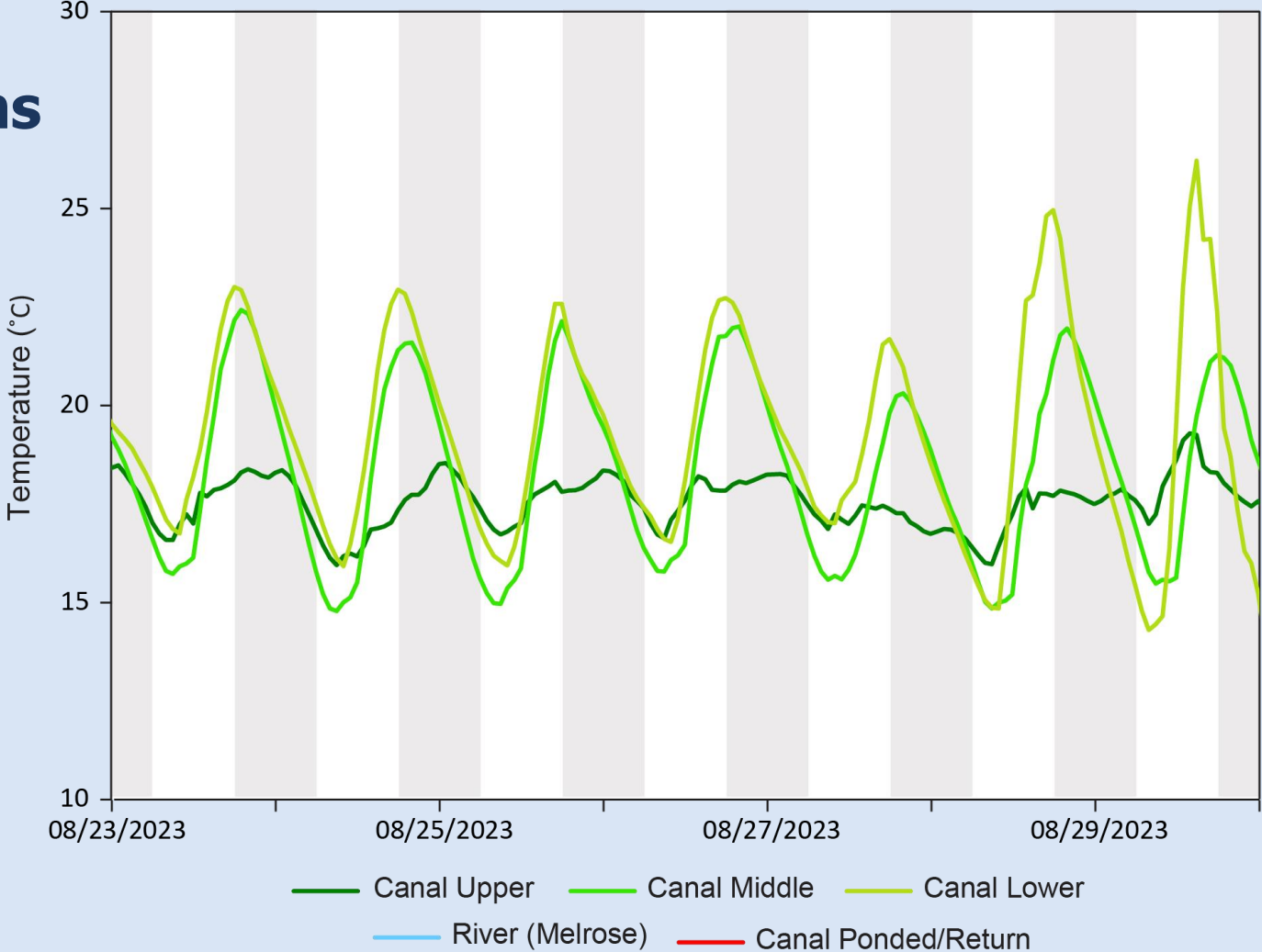
Tributary/Canal Returns

- The tributary was consistently colder than the river
- Only one surface-water site was warmer than the river
- Poned canal releases were similar to or cooler than the river temperature

Preliminary Findings: Surface-Water Inputs

Tributary/Canal Returns

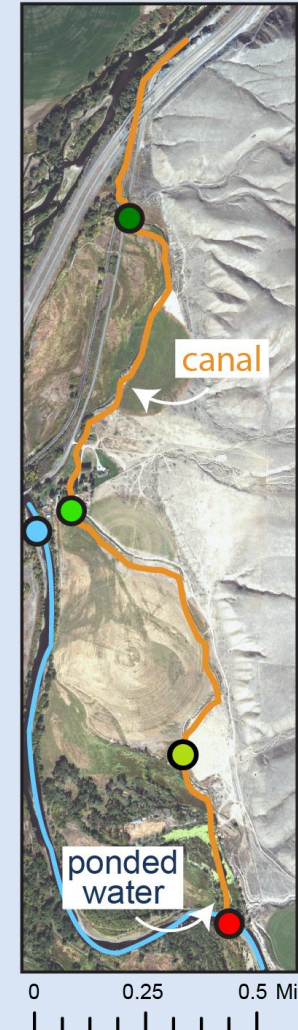
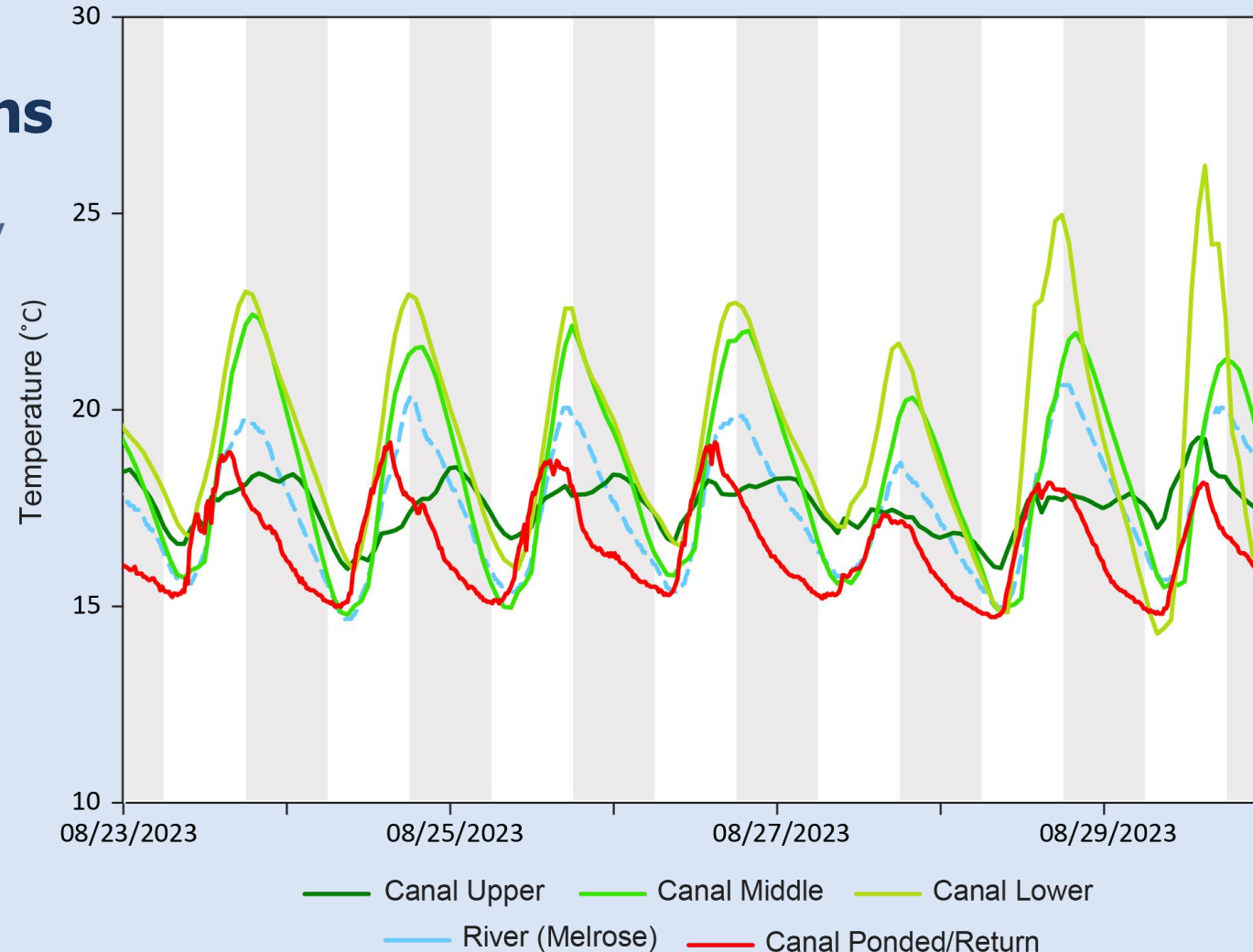
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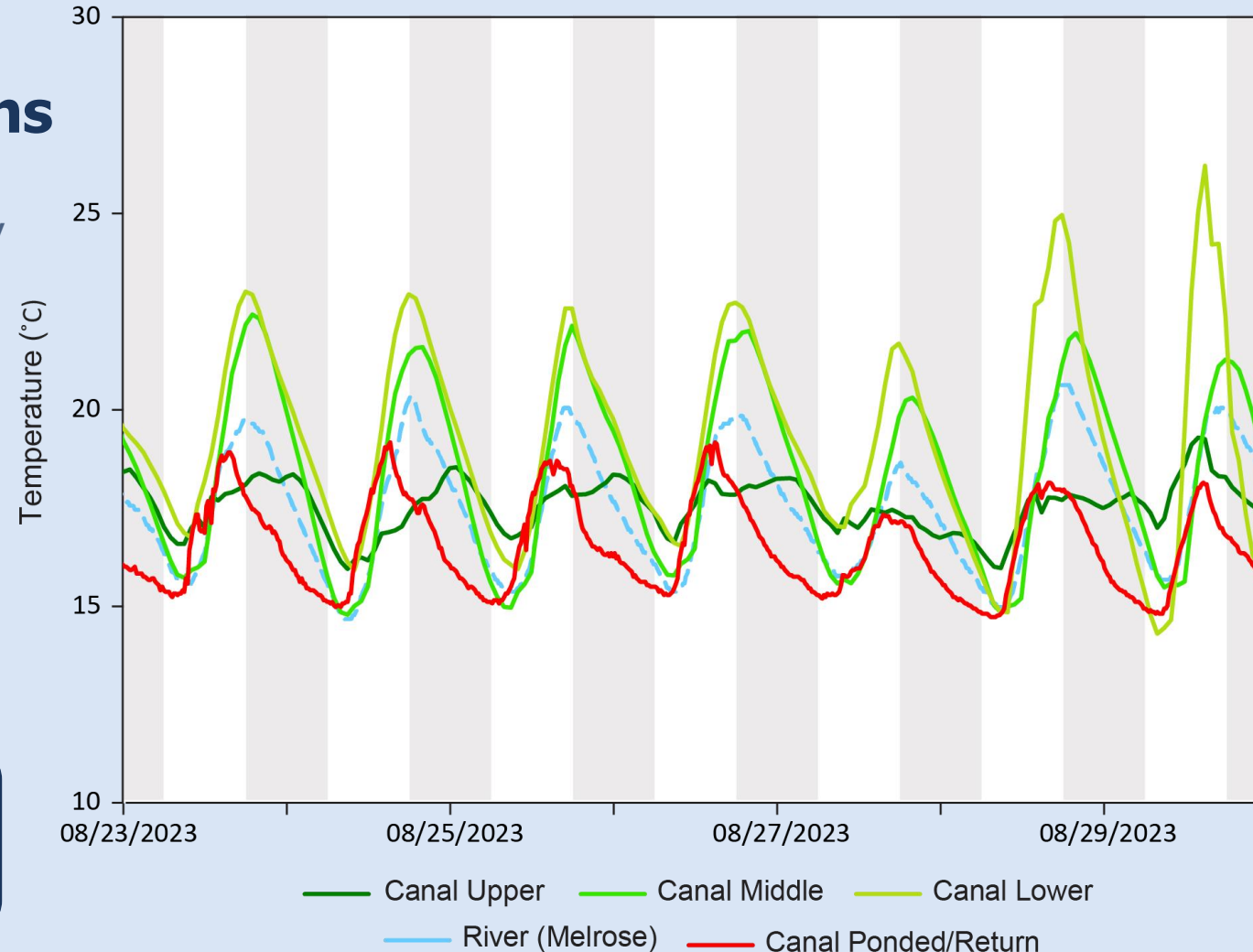


Preliminary Findings: Surface-Water Inputs

Tributary/Canal Returns

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- Pondered canal releases were similar to or cooler than the river temperature

Flows are small compared to the river!



Preliminary Findings: Solar Radiation

River temperature increase is directly related to solar radiation

Preliminary Conclusions

- 1) Groundwater discharge is a cooling source, unless it warms up before reaching the river – flowpath matters!
- 2) Canals were not observed to be sources of warm water to the river
- 3) Solar radiation is warming the river

Preliminary Conclusions

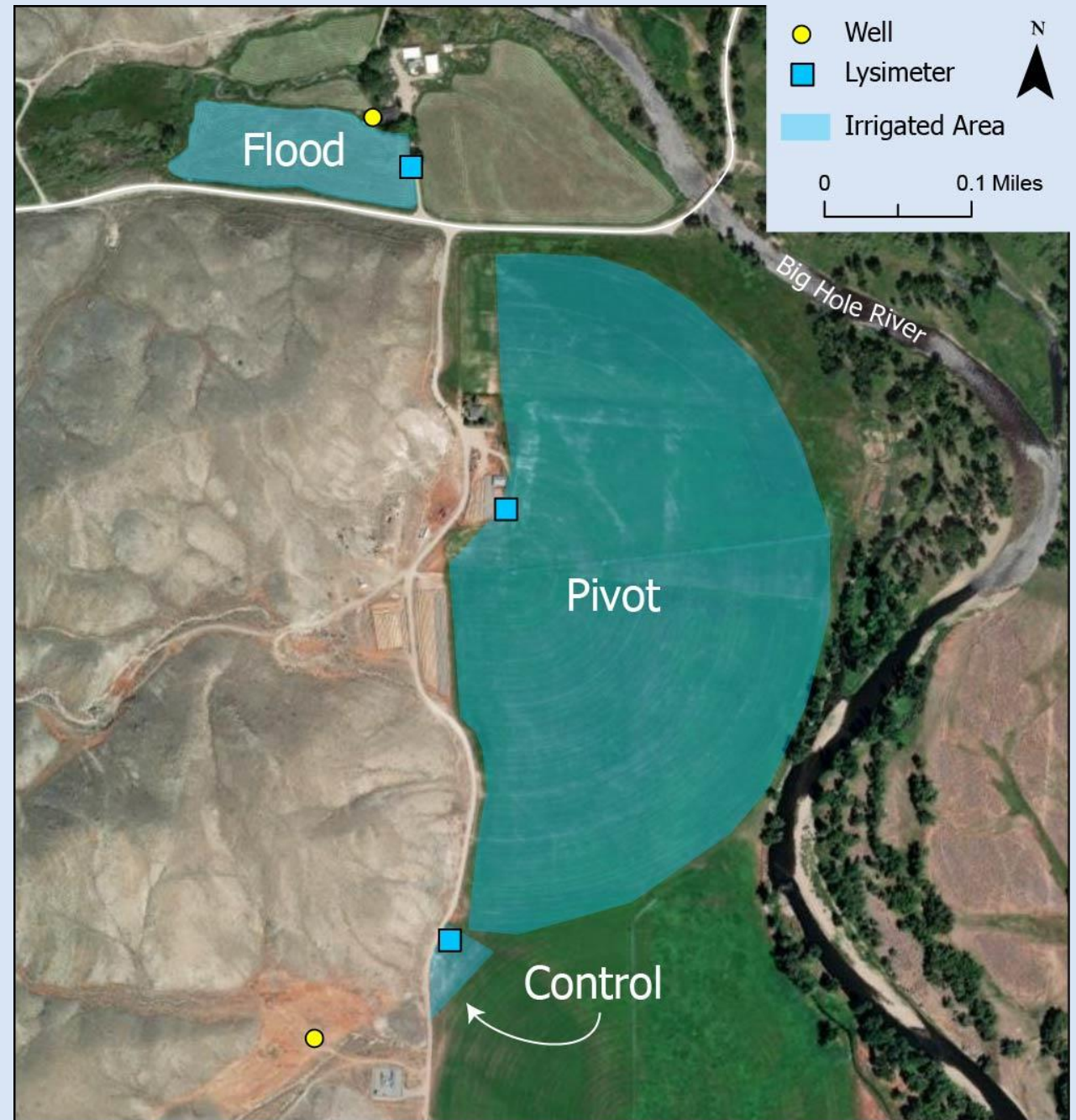
- 1) Groundwater discharge is a cooling source, unless it warms up before reaching the river – flowpath matters!
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Future work:

- Continuing temperature surveys
- Measuring depth and surface area of the Big Hole River
- Quantifying surface-water inflows

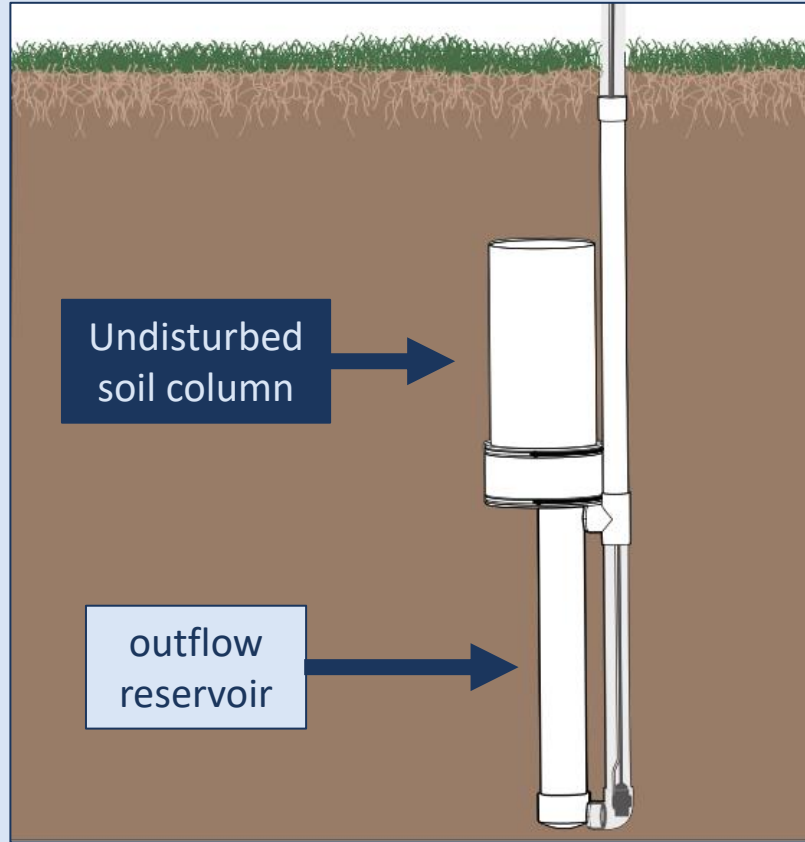
Irrigation Recharge

How much groundwater recharge results from flood irrigation vs. pivot irrigation?

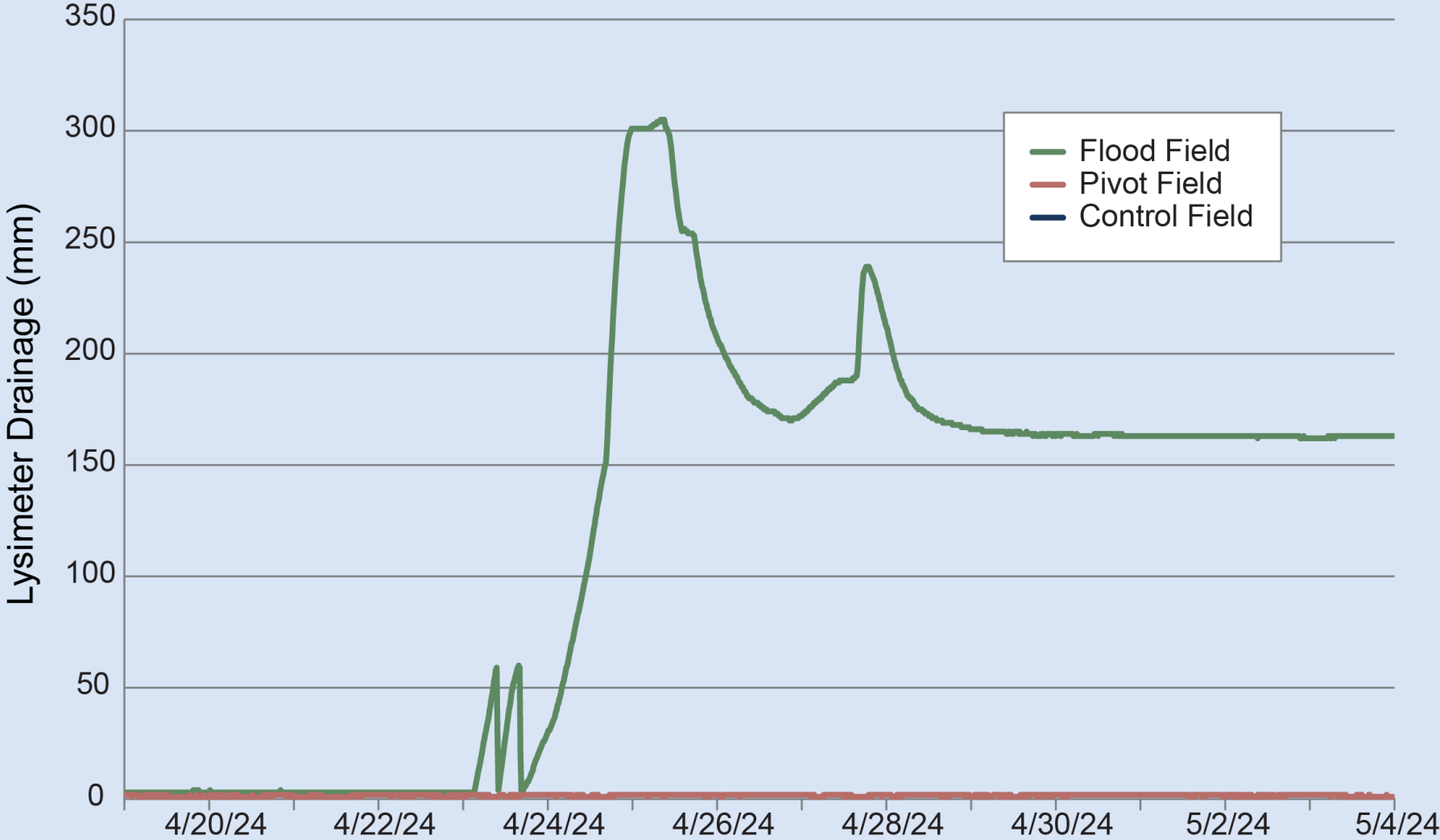


Irrigation Recharge

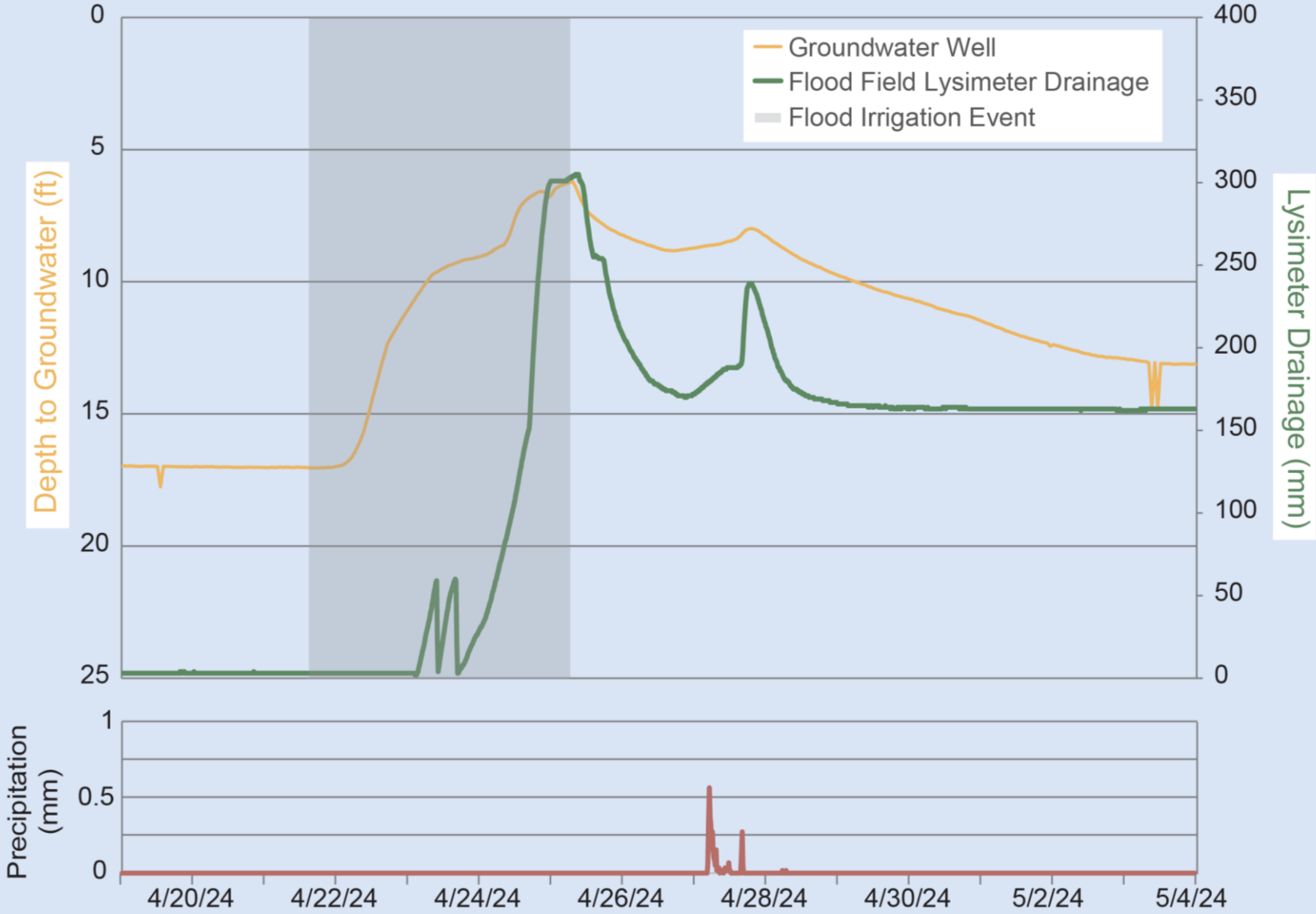
Lysimeter Installation



Recharge and Irrigation Type



Flood Irrigation



Questions?

Thanks to:

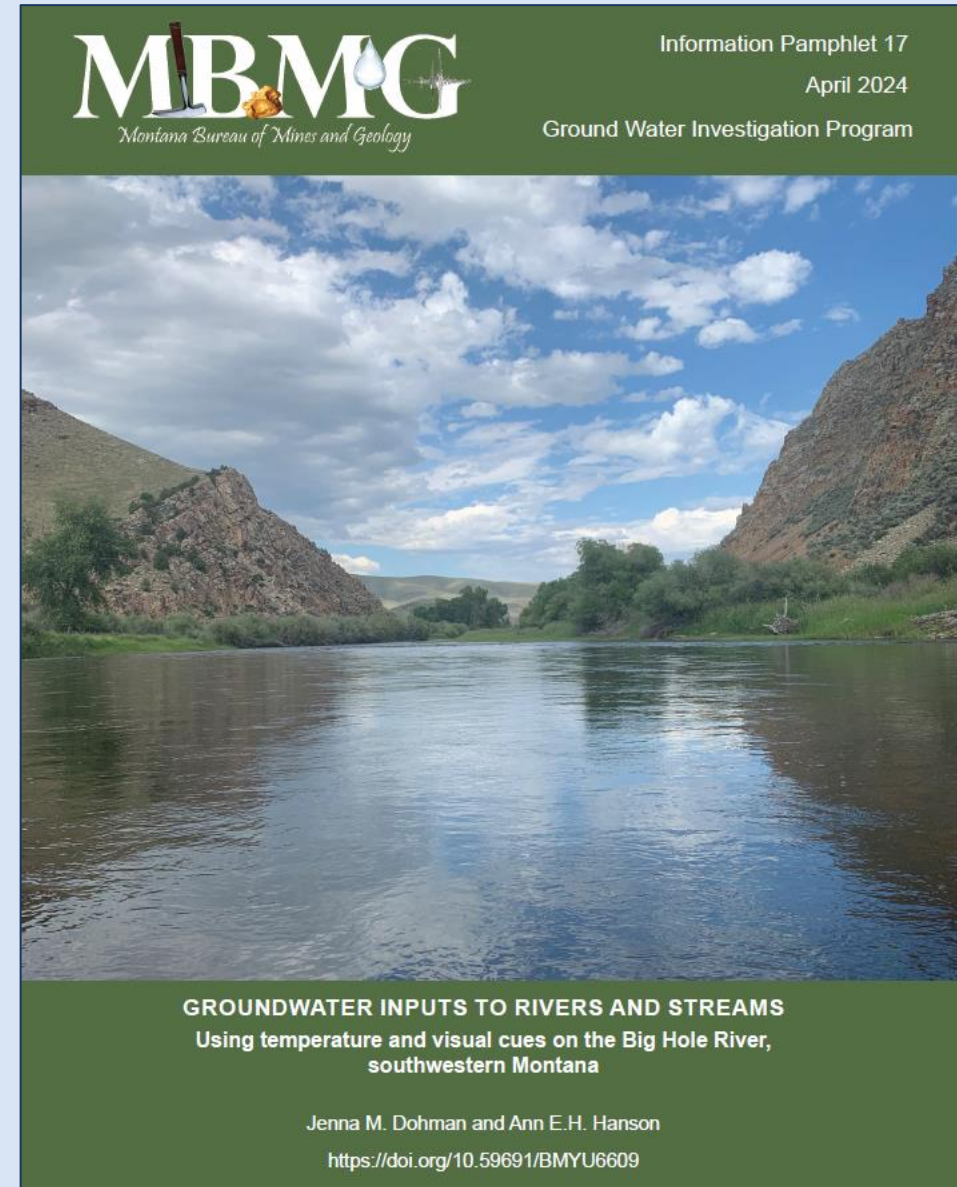
Landowners in Glen & Melrose
Big Hole Watershed Committee

Want to see more thermal videos?

Visit MBMG's YouTube for thermal videos of
groundwater flowing into the Big Hole River:



<https://tiny.cc/mbmgthermal>



Jenna Dohman - jdohman@mtech.edu



Ground Water Investigation Program