Hood River Basin Study

Climate Change Impacts to
Streamflow & Opportunities for a
Sustainable Future

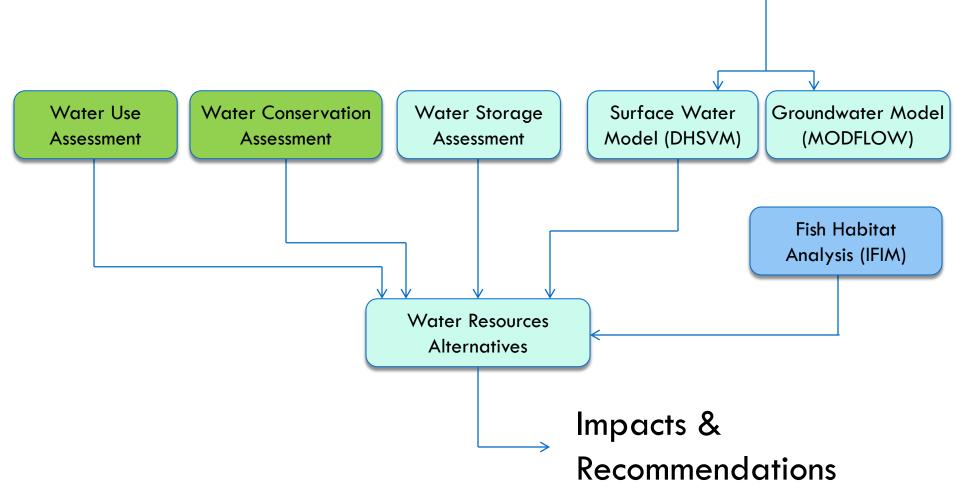
Cindy Thieman

Hood River Watershed Group

Niklas Christensen
Watershed Professionals
Network

Overview of Water Planning Study

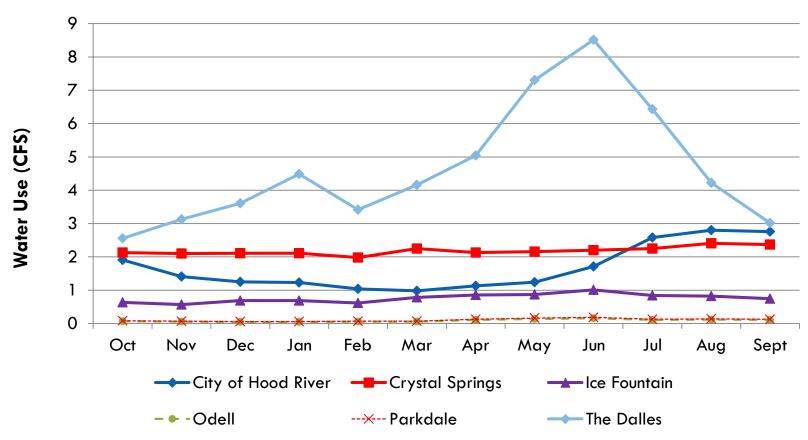
Climate Change Models





Water Use - Potable

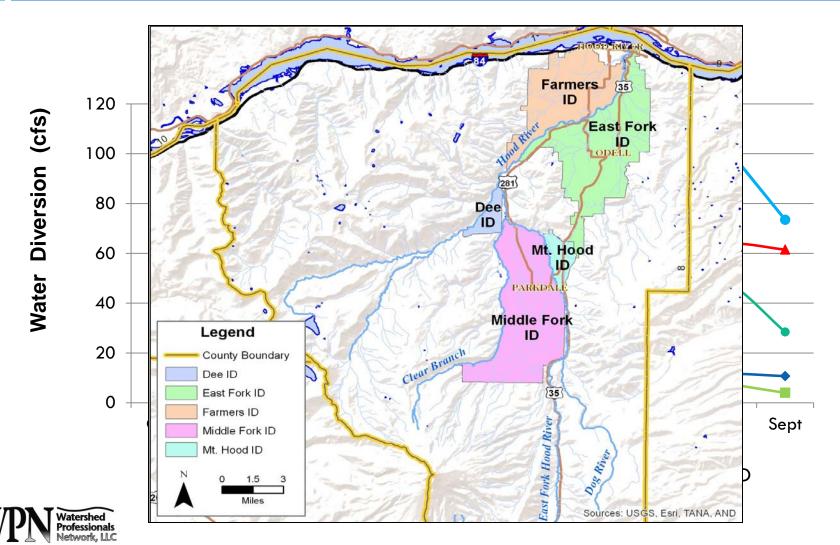
Average Monthly Use (CFS)







Water Use - Irrigation



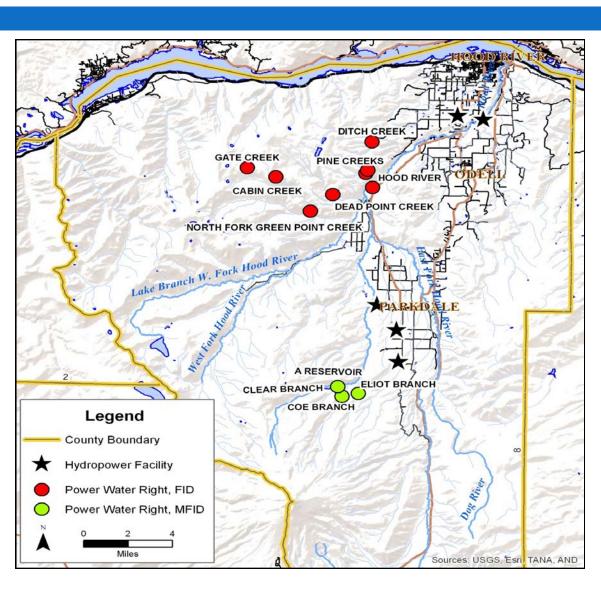


Water Use - Hydropower

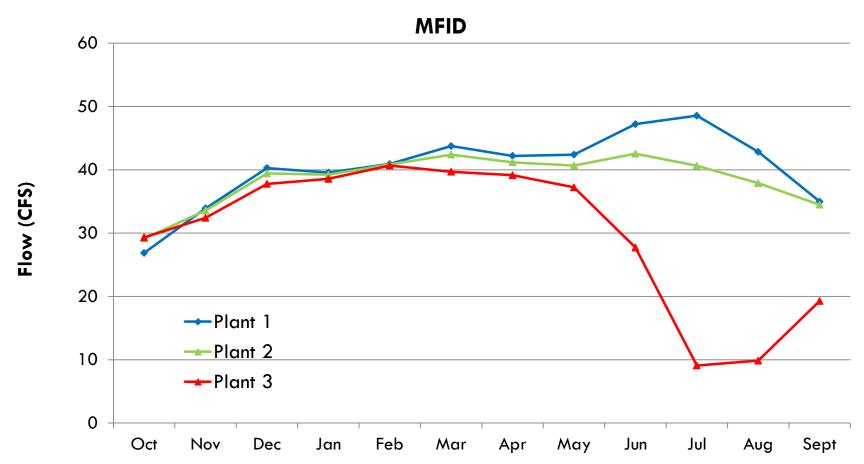








Water Use - Hydropower







Water Use - Instream

Threatened Species:

Spring & fall Chinook

Winter & summer steelhead

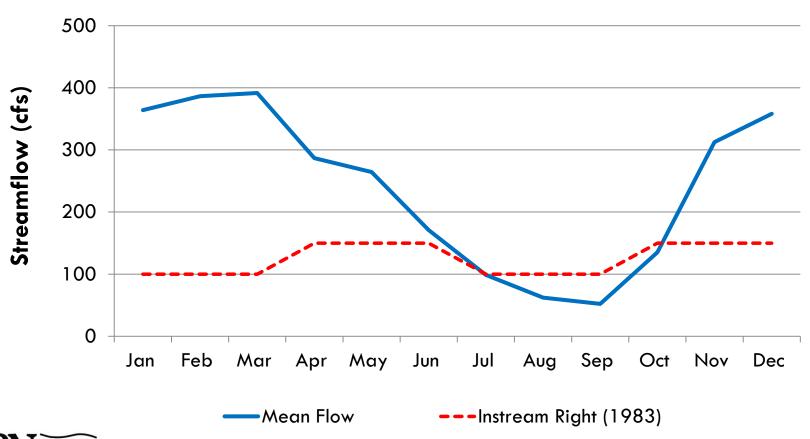
Coho

Bull trout



Water Use - Instream

East Fork above Middle Fork



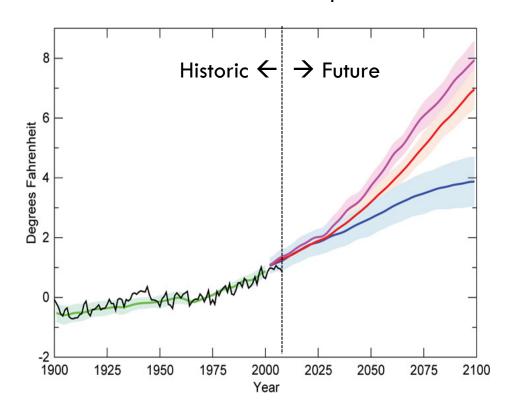


Projected Community (2003 0 + 2060)

Mt. Hood Glaciers



Historic & Future Temperature



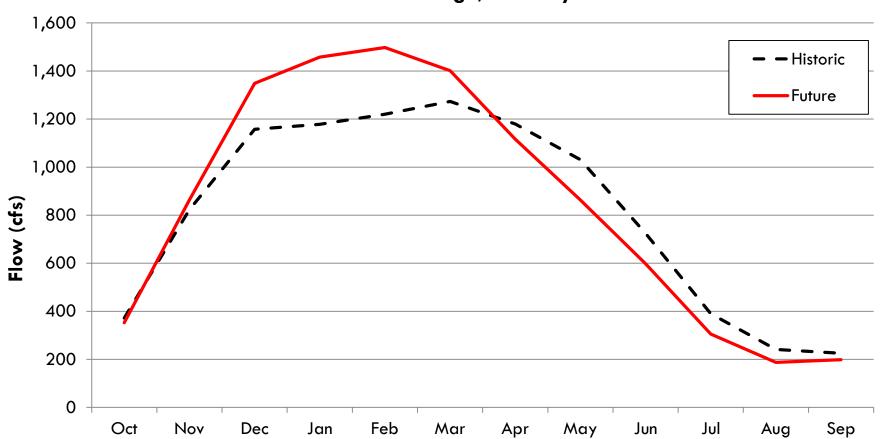
Projected Temperature Increase \rightarrow 2.3°F (range of 1.7°F - 3.0°F)

Projected Precipitation Increase \rightarrow 2.4 % (range of -2.8% - 4.7%)



Streamflow

Hood River At Tucker Bridge, Monthly Mean Flows







Options to Increase Water Availability

- More groundwater use? (Need more groundwater data to calibrate model)
- Increasing Reservoir Storage- two existing reservoirs have potential to expand (most cost effective); one potential new site
- Potable Water Conservation- relatively small impact
- Irrigation Water Conservation

Water Conservation - Irrigation



Impact sprinklers on handline



Open canal



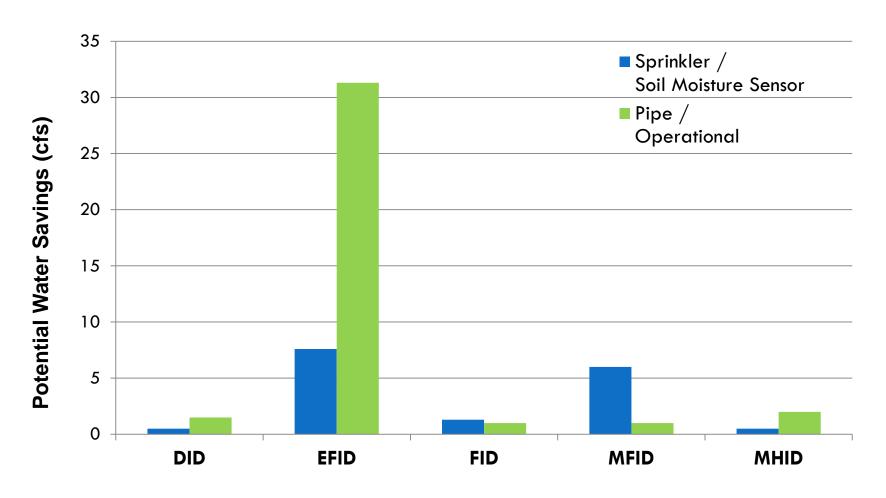
Solid set micro sprinkler



New pipe project

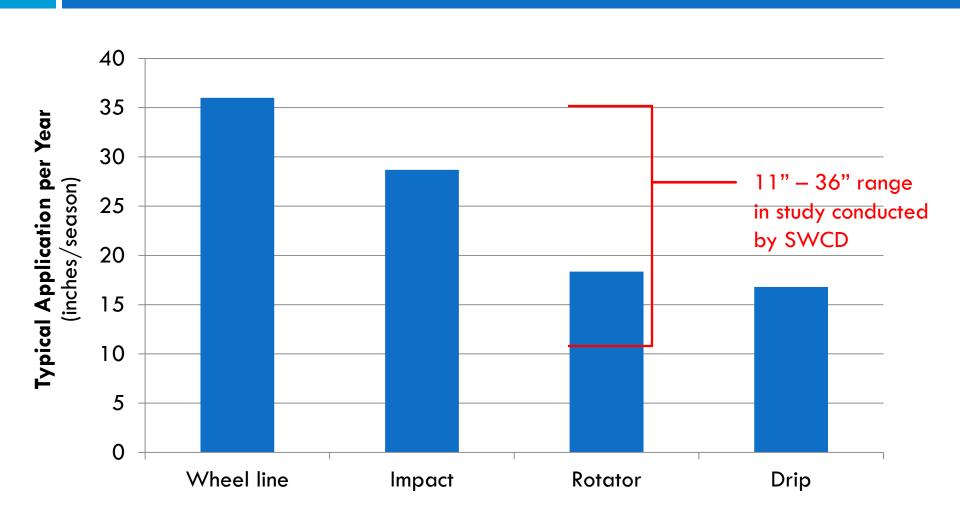


Water Conservation – Irrigation





Water Use of Different Application Methods



Irrigation Management & Outreach to Orchardists

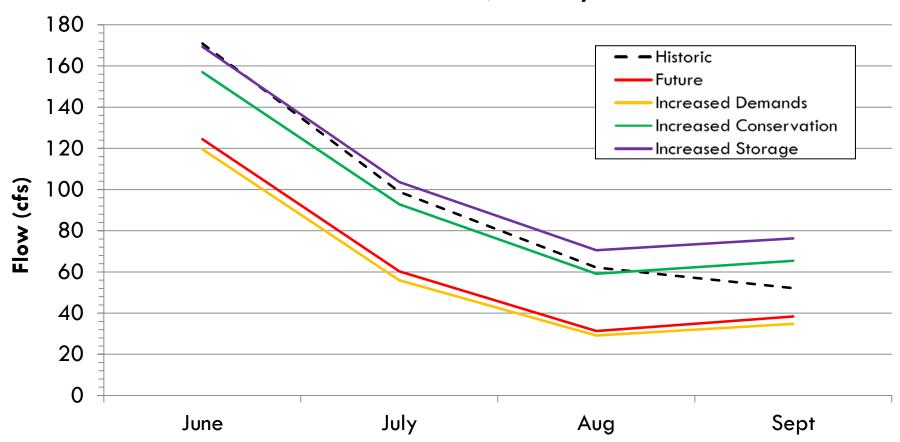
- Apply water at appropriate rate
 - □ Exceeding soil absorption rate → crops don't get all of it, soil erodes, wastes water
 - Over-watering can compromise fruit quality & increase costs
 - Using soil moisture sensors is key
 - Micro-sprinklers allow more even application at an appropriate rate
- Micro-sprinklers & drip irrigation improve ability to adequately water in a low-water year
- Efficient watering systems are good for business

Alternative Management Scenarios under Median Climate Change

- □ "Historic": 1980- 2010 stream flows
- "Future": Climate change only
- "Increased Demand": Climate change + increased demand
- "Increased Conservation": Climate change + increased demand + increased conservation
- "Increase Storage": Climate change + increased demand + increased conservation + increased storage

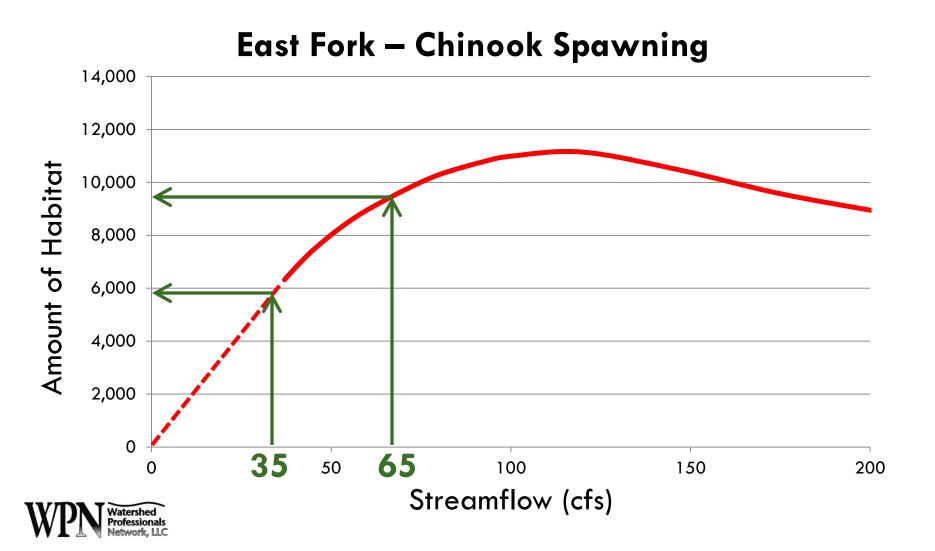
Streamflow Response to Alternative Management Scenarios (Average Year/Median Climate Model)

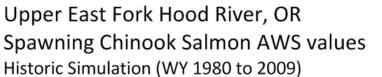
East Fork Above Middle Fork, Monthly Mean Flows



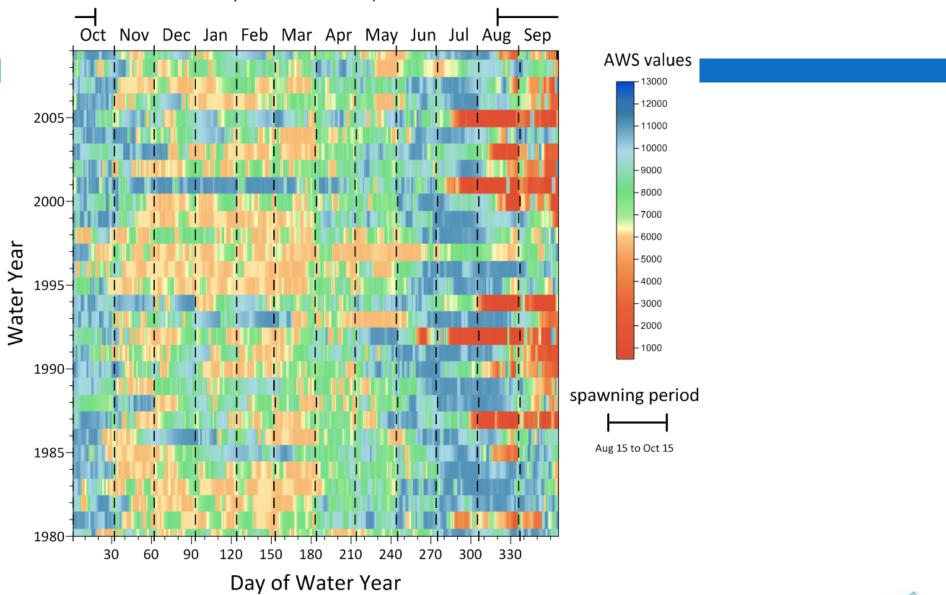


Improved Fish Habitat

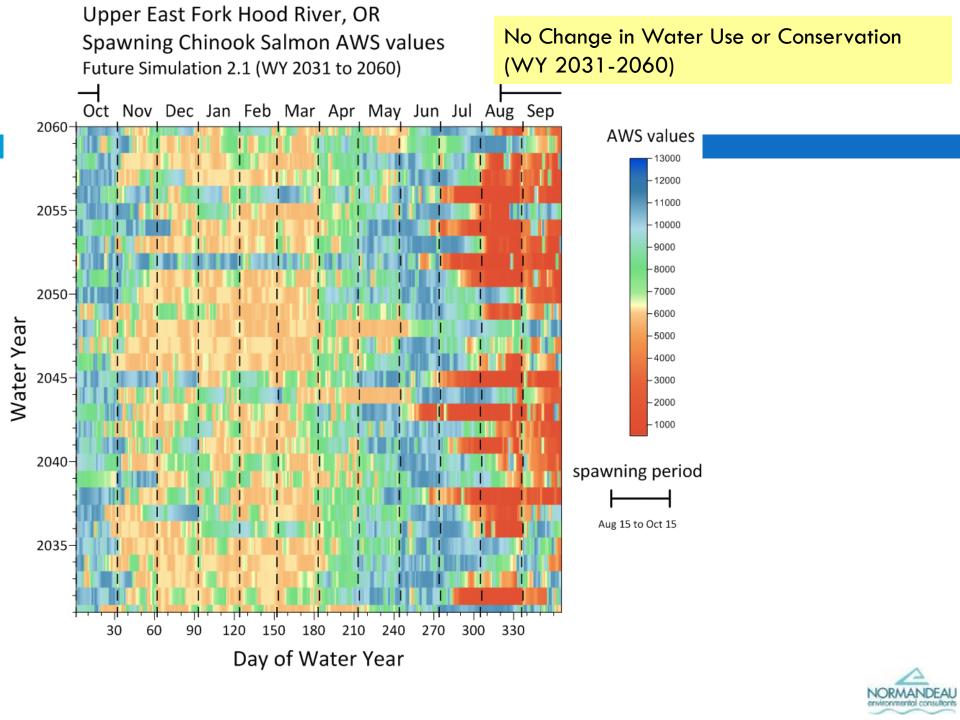


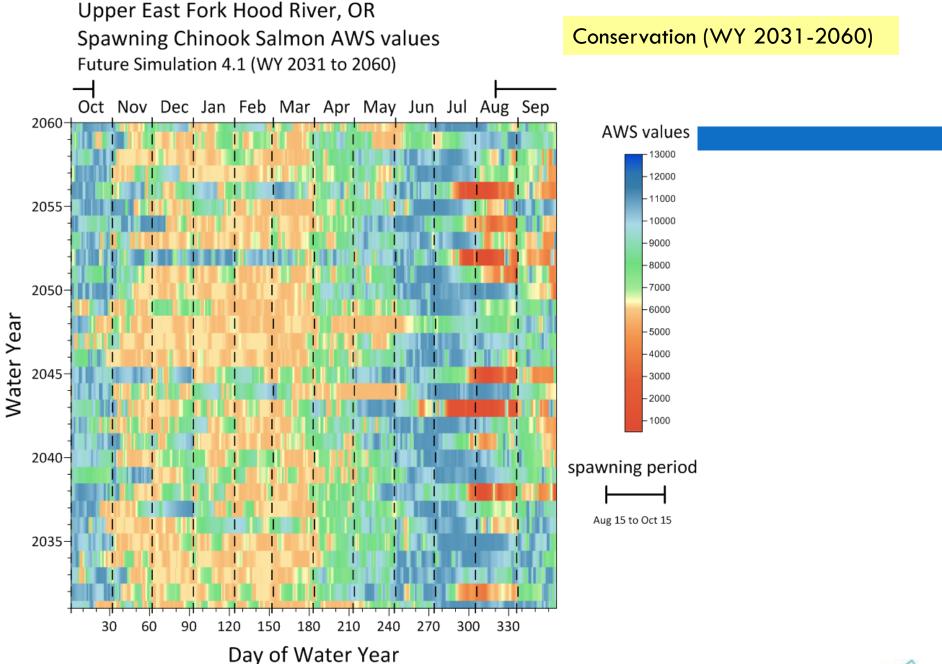


Historic/Existing (WY 1980-2010)





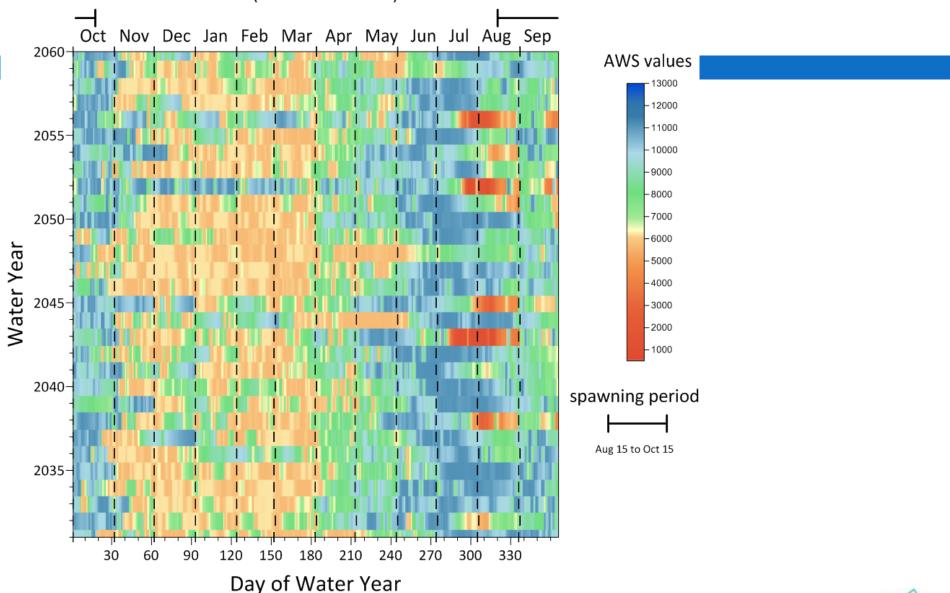






Upper East Fork Hood River, OR Spawning Chinook Salmon AWS values Future Simulation 5.1 (WY 2031 to 2060)

Conservation & Storage (WY 2031-2060)





Improved Fish Habitat

Project Type		Water Savings or Gain	Total Cost	Cost/cfs
Pipe & pressurize remaining	37 miles	27 cfs	~\$45	0.4 M
open canals or old			million	
distribution lines				
On-farm irrigation systems &	10,000	29 cfs	~\$13	~1 M
management	acres		million	
New reservoir (East Fork ID)	2,560 ac-ft	14 cfs	~\$20	~1.4 M
			million	
Expand existing reservoirs	4.5 ac-ft	4.3 cfs	~2 million	~0.4 M

Acknowledgements

- Les Perkins, Mike Benedict, Mattie Bossler, Hood River County
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- Jer Camarata, Farmers Irrigation District
- John Buckley, East Fork Irrigation District
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