

A wide, shallow river flows through a landscape of dense green vegetation. In the center of the river, a large, flat, sandy bar extends across the water. The water is a light, silty grey color. The sky is overcast with grey and blue clouds. The foreground shows some thin, green branches of a tree or shrub on the left and right sides.

**HYDROLOGY  
AND  
THE CHANGING  
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE ECOSYSTEM**

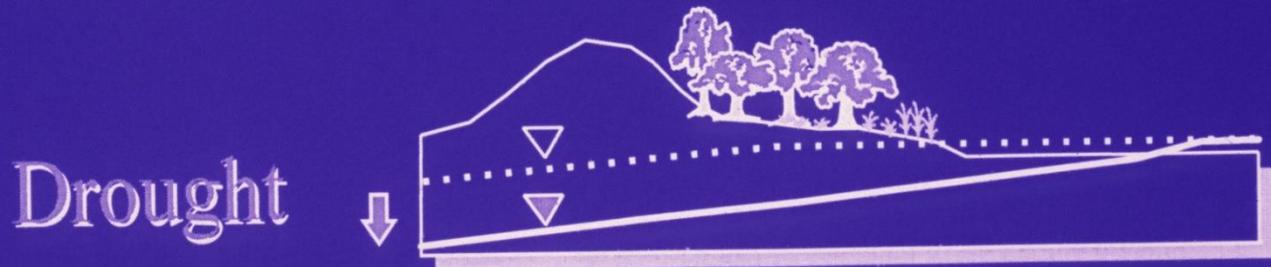
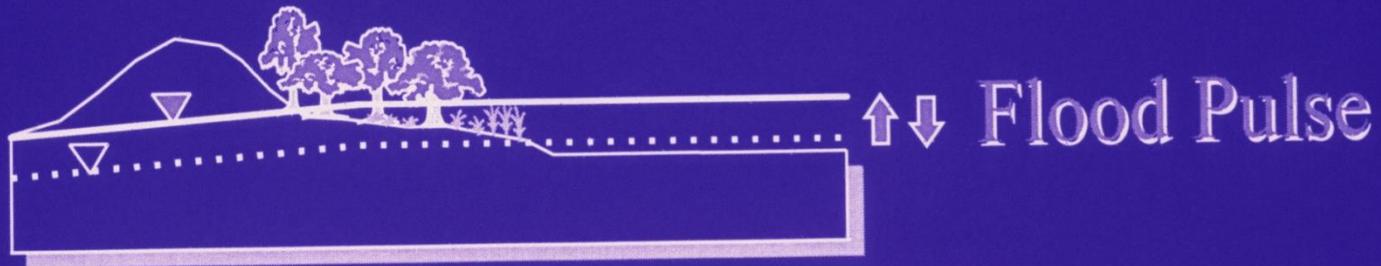
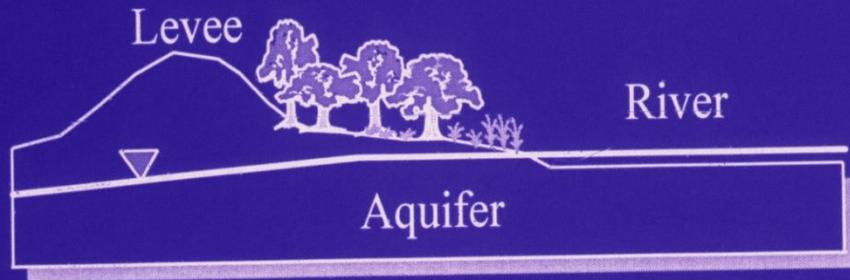
# Overall Goal: To Understand Past and Present MRG Ecosystem Dynamics...

- By making and recording observations (including ***monitoring***) about its present condition
- By using historical records to make inferences about its past condition
- By using those observations and inferences to ask questions leading to testable hypotheses to explain the dynamics of its present condition
- Forming predictions and conducting research to test these hypotheses
- By using research results to ***restore ecosystem integrity and sustainability***

# Useful terms: Hydrology

- Natural flow regime: magnitude, frequency, duration, timing, rate of change
- Groundwater vs. surface water
- Sediment erosion, transportation, deposition
- Woody debris transportation
- Connectivity, hydrological
- Unsaturated zone above the water table
- Hyporheic zone
- Evapotranspiration (ET)

# The Riparian Corridor: Temporal Variation in Hydrologic Linkage



























# Useful terms: Ecology

- Habitat/species/biological diversity
- “Keystone” species/processes
- Succession
- Mosaic: a patchwork of vegetation types
- Productivity
- Decomposition, mineralization and nutrient cycling
- Resilience





























# Anthropogenic Impacts

- River regulation
- Groundwater pumping
- Paving/altering surfaces
- Importing non-native species
- Fire
- Clearing
- Fragmentation
- Landscape alteration for riparian and river restoration
- Climate change

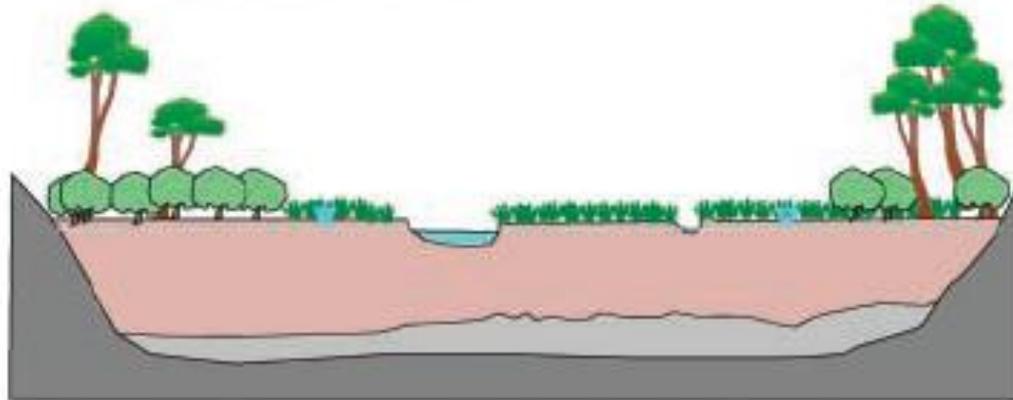


# Process-based Principles for Restoring River Ecosystems

*Beechie, et. al. - BioScience – March 2010/ Vol. 60 No. 3*

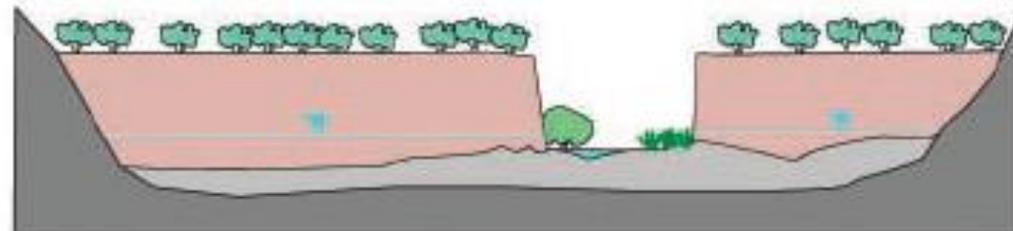
Wet floodplain system:

- sedge meadows
- deep accumulation of sediments
- elevated water table



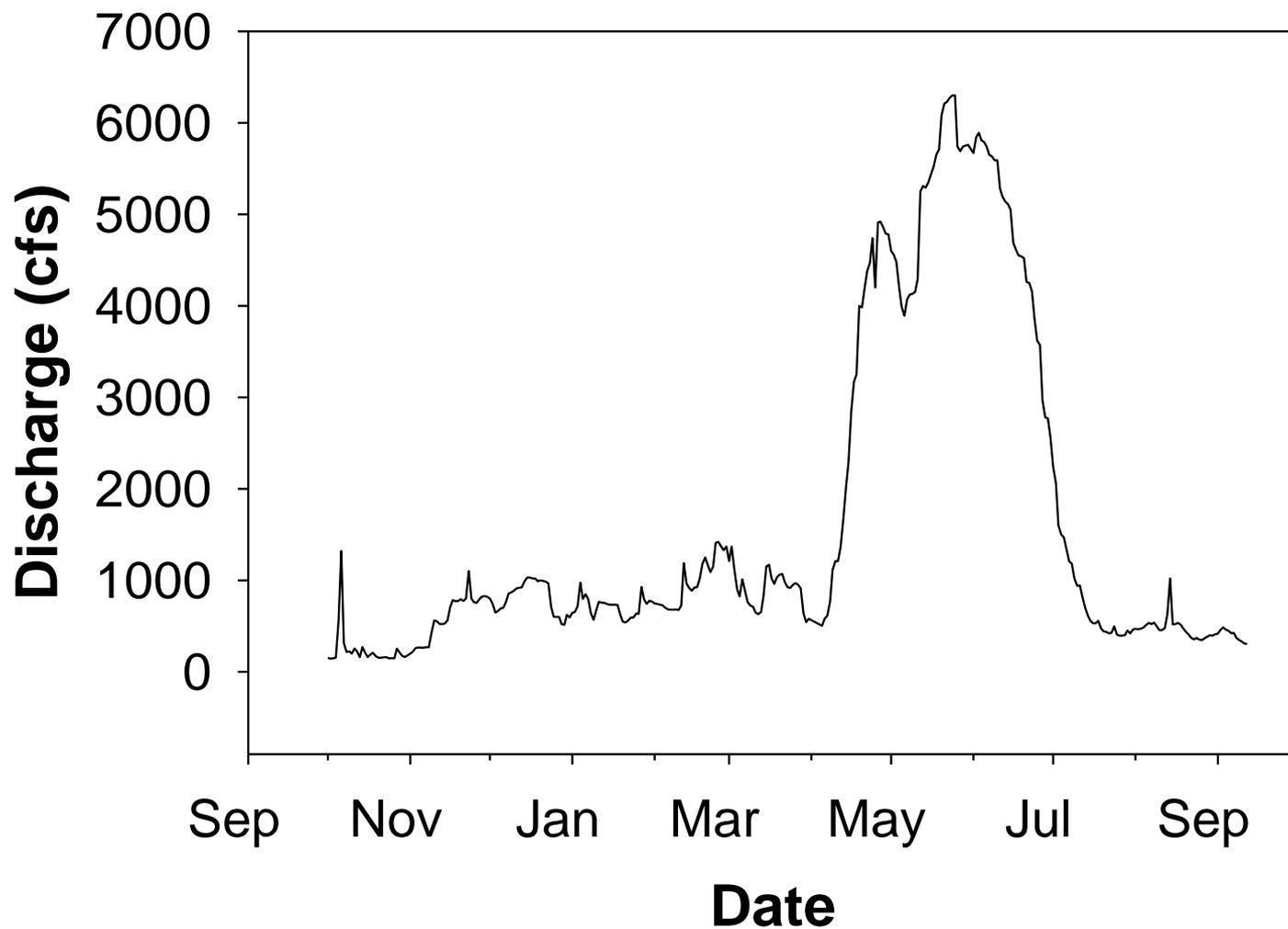
Incised channel:

- conversion to xeric vegetation
- lowered water table
- intermittent streamflow



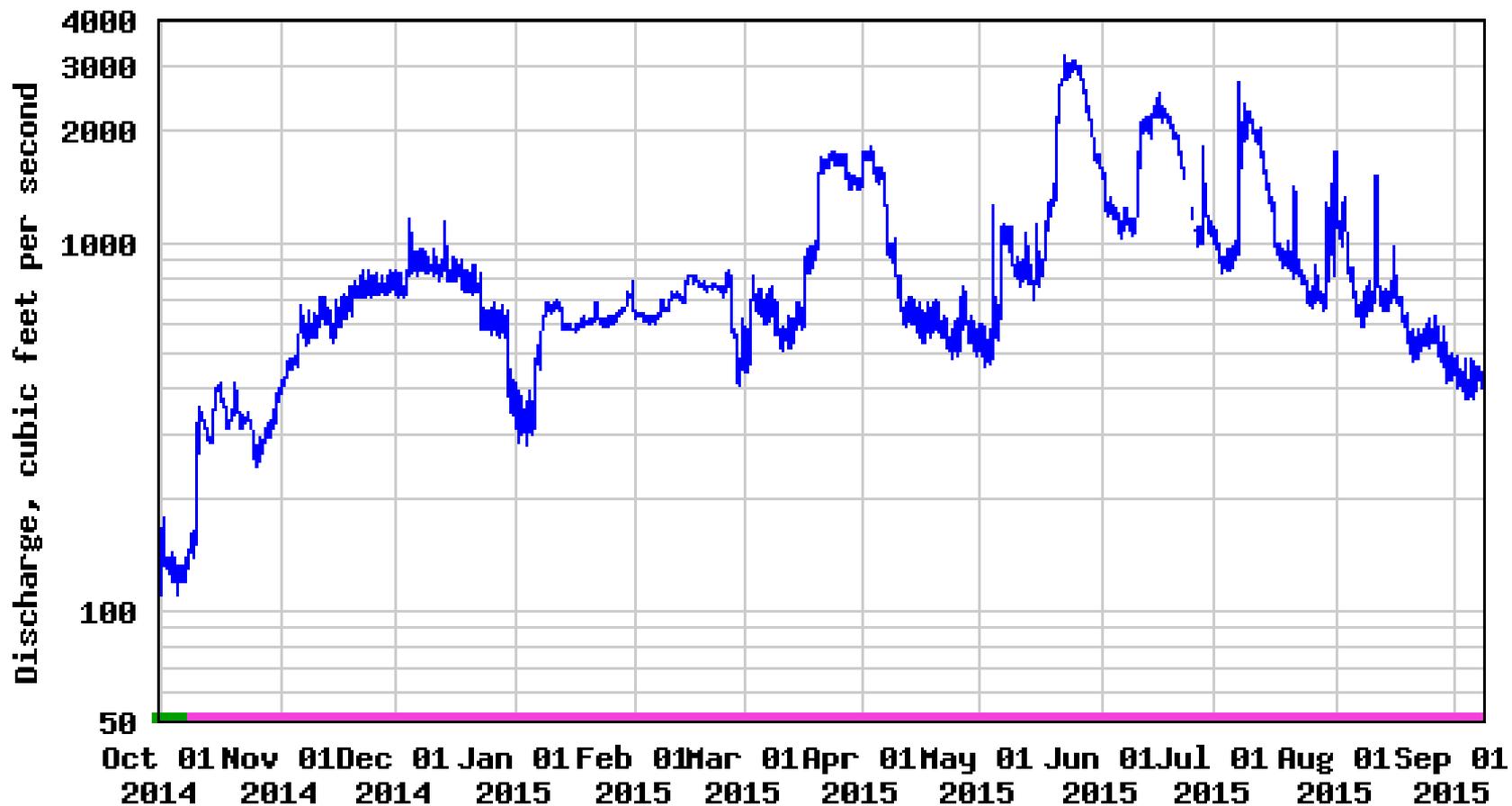


# 2005 Water Year



# 2015 Water Year

USGS 08330000 RIO GRANDE AT ALBUQUERQUE, NM

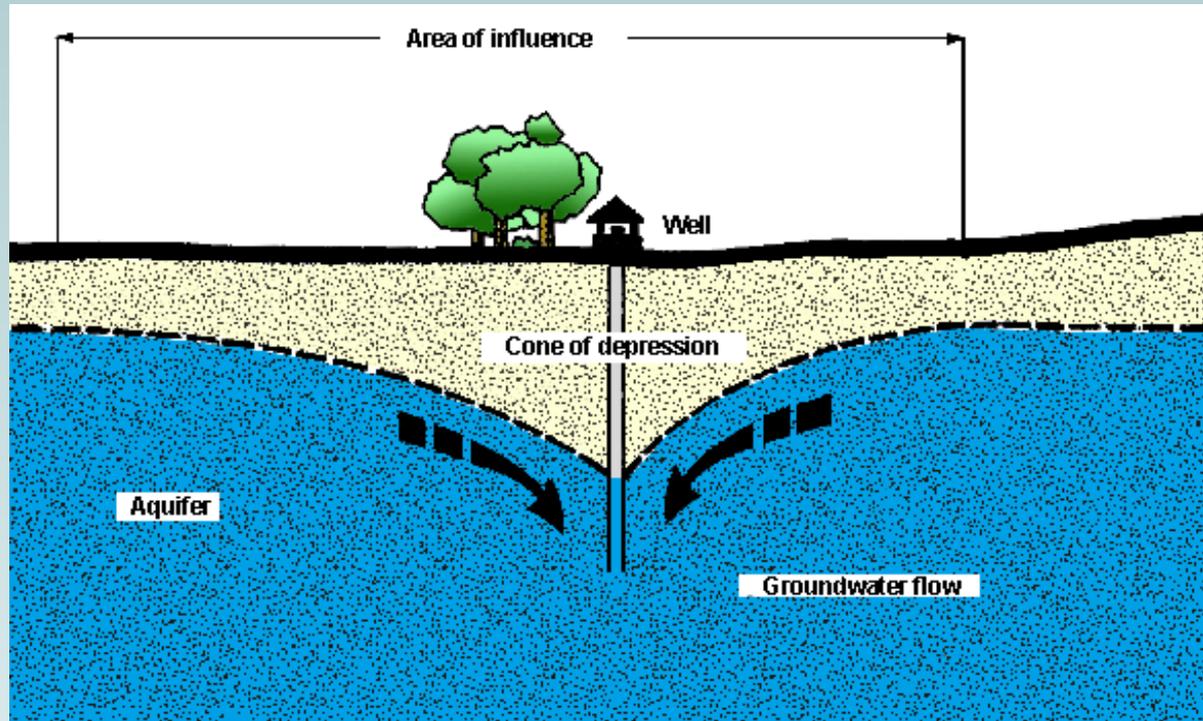


— Discharge

— Period of approved data

— Period of provisional data

# Cone of Depression

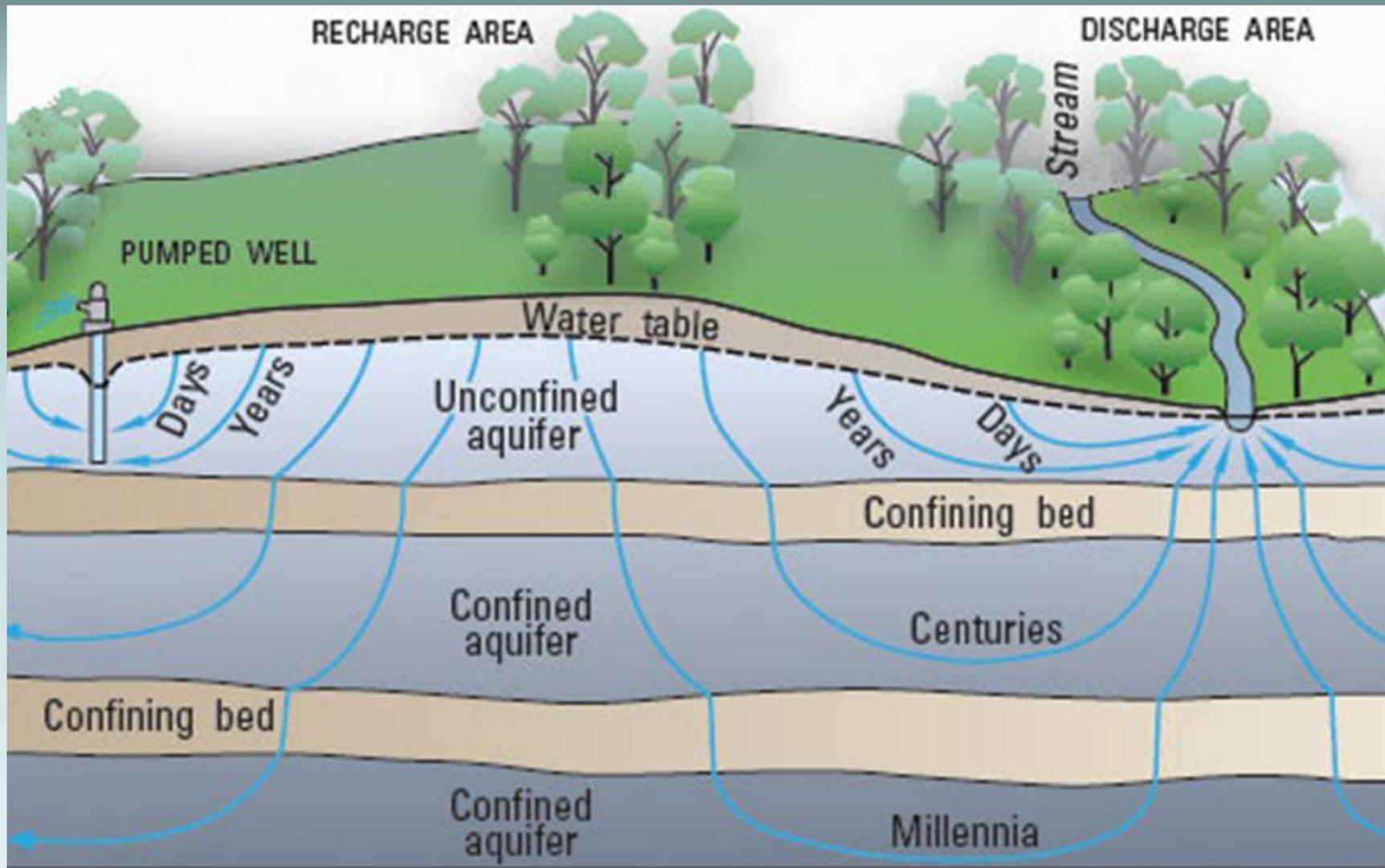


Pumping from a well in a water table aquifer **LOWERS** the water table near the well.

The land area above a cone of depression is called the area of influence.

Groundwater flows towards the well into the cone of depression.

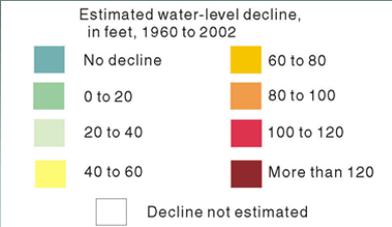
*A well changes the natural direction* of groundwater flow within the area of influence around the well.



Image/concept from: Stephanie J. Moore, DBS&A

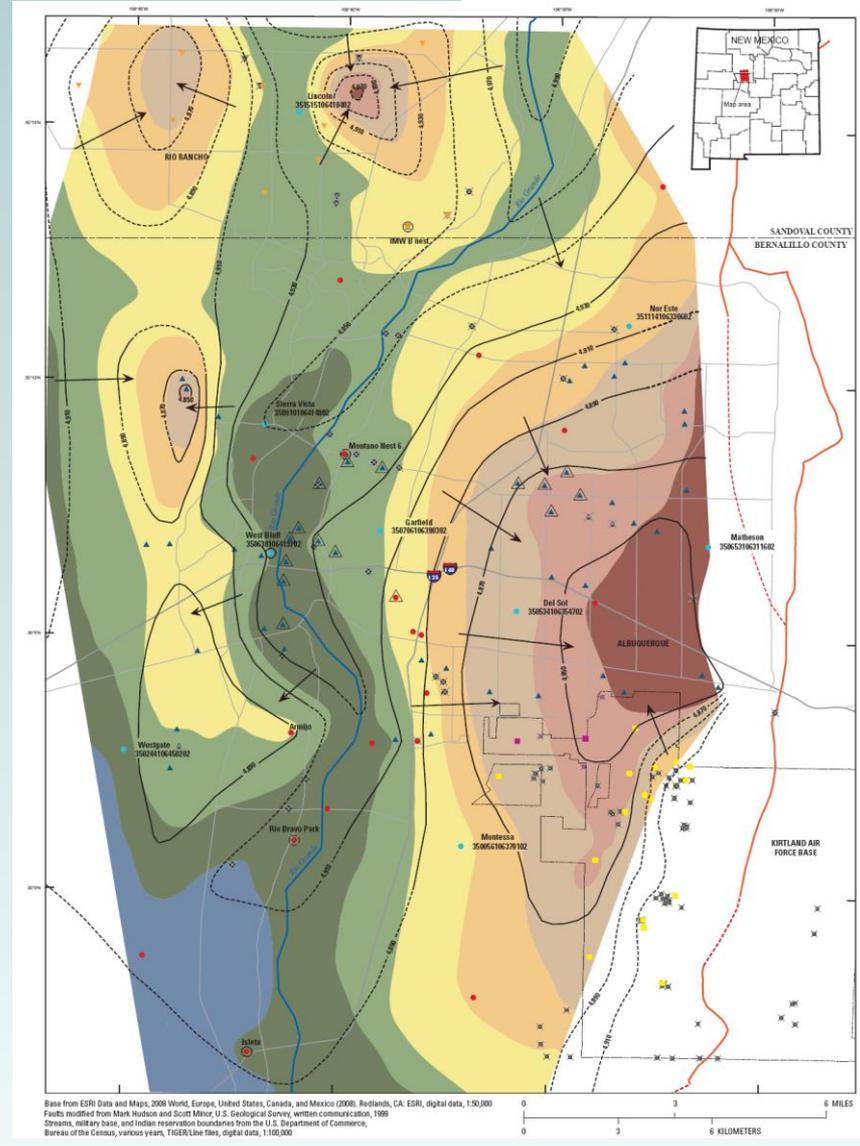
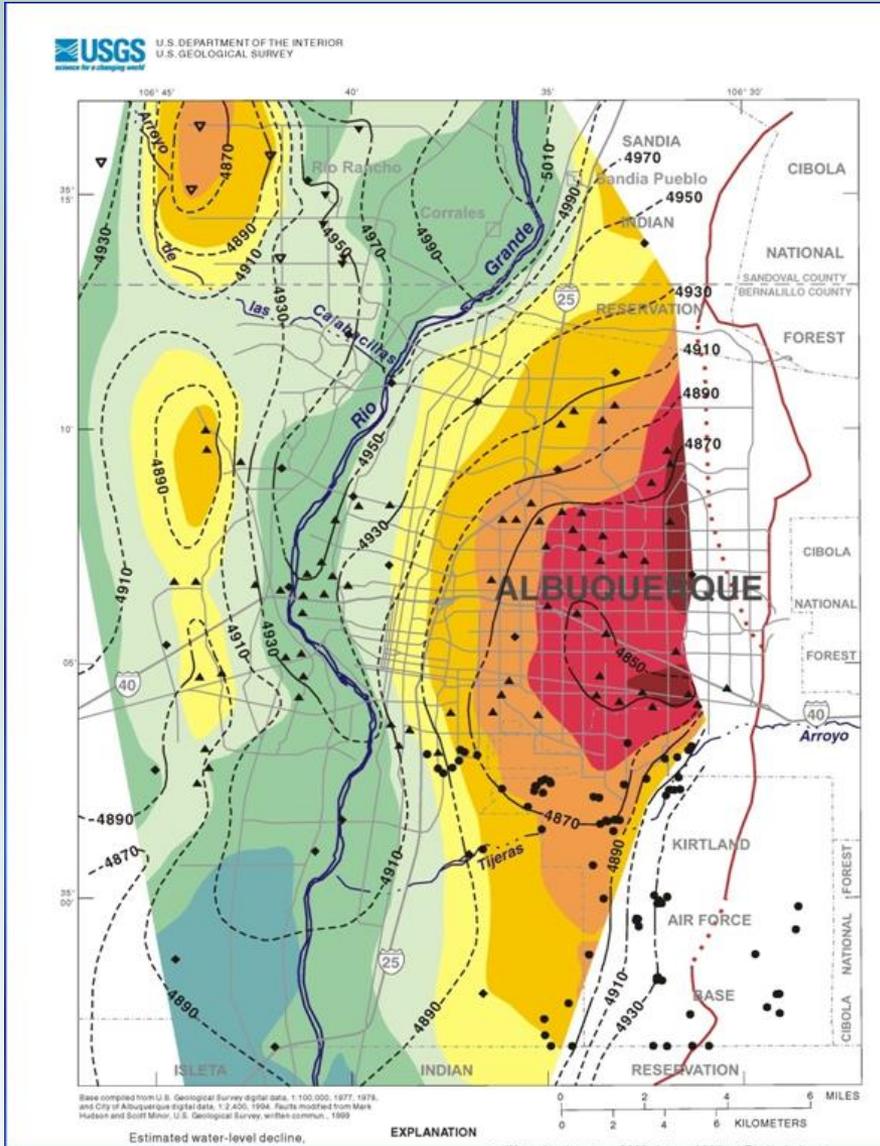
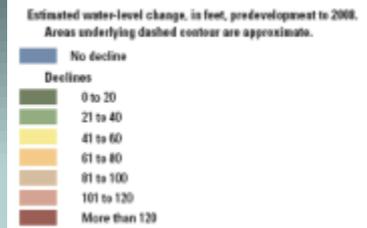
# Groundwater level declines, 1960s to 2000

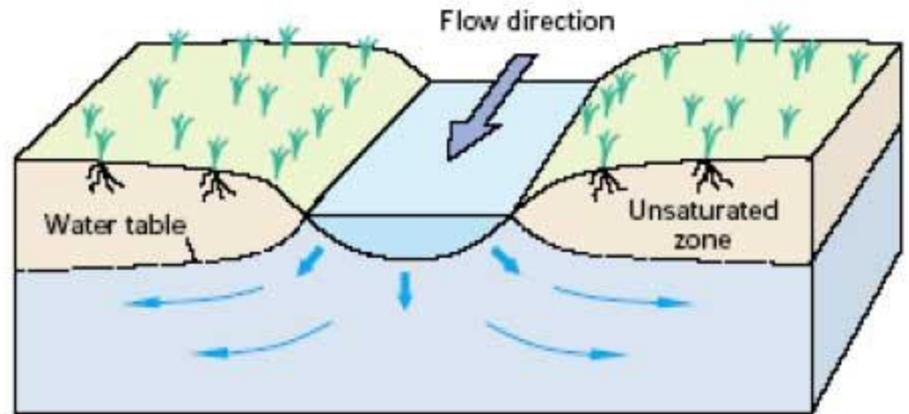
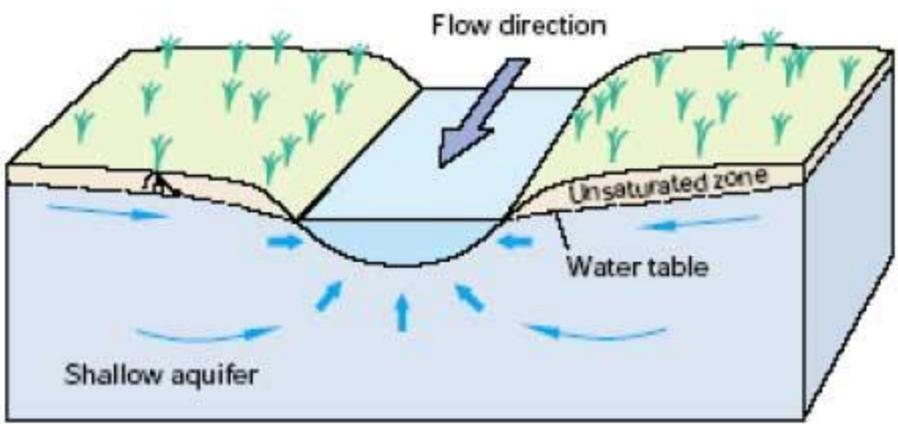
(Bexfield & Anderholm, 2002)



# Estimated 2008 Groundwater Potentiometric Surface and Predevelopment to 2008 Water-Level Change in the Santa Fe Group Aquifer System in the Albuquerque Area, Central New Mexico

By: Sarah E. Falk, Laura M. Bexfield, and Scott K. Anderholm

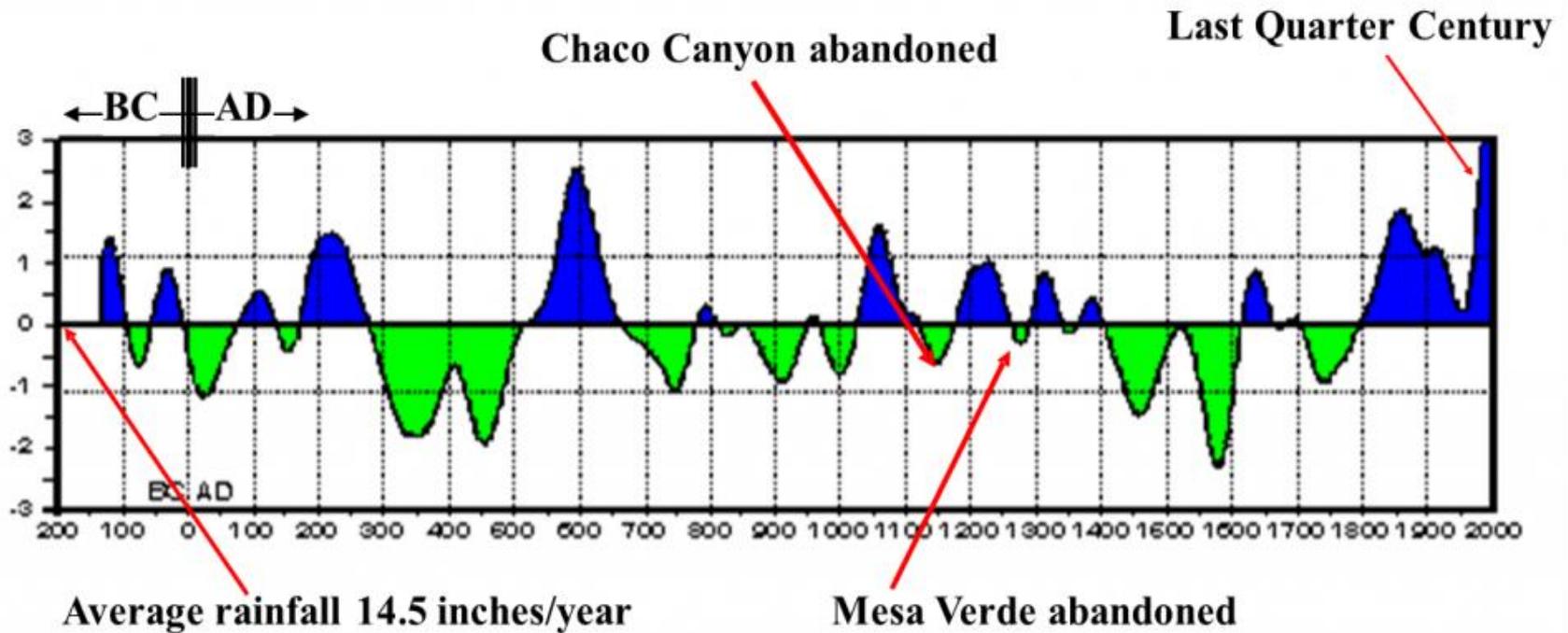




**Figure B-2: Gaining (Left) and Losing (Right) Streams and Associated Groundwater Flow Direction**

# Rainfall Over 2000 Years in New Mexico

Tree rings from El Malpais National Monument (Henri Grissino-Mayer)



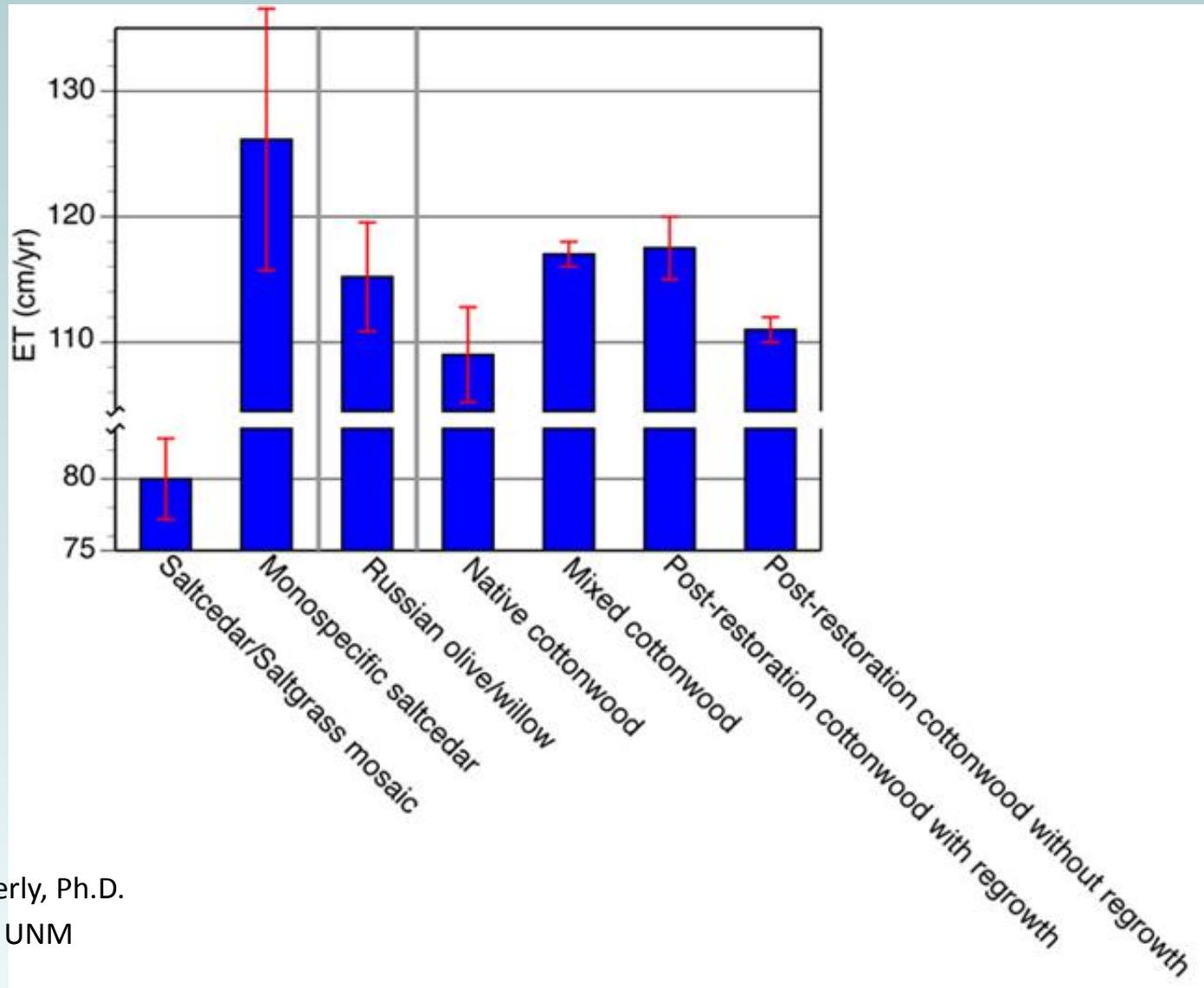
<http://civicpolicy.com/clearly-new-mexico/water/>

# Monospecific Saltcedar Stand along Rio Puerco





# Comparative Evapotranspiration Rates

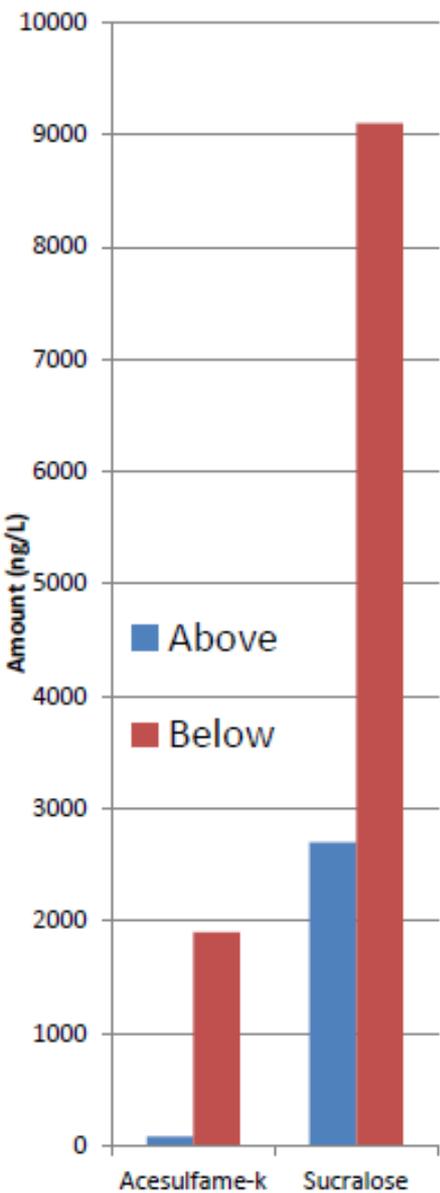


Courtesy of James Cleverly, Ph.D.  
Department of Biology, UNM



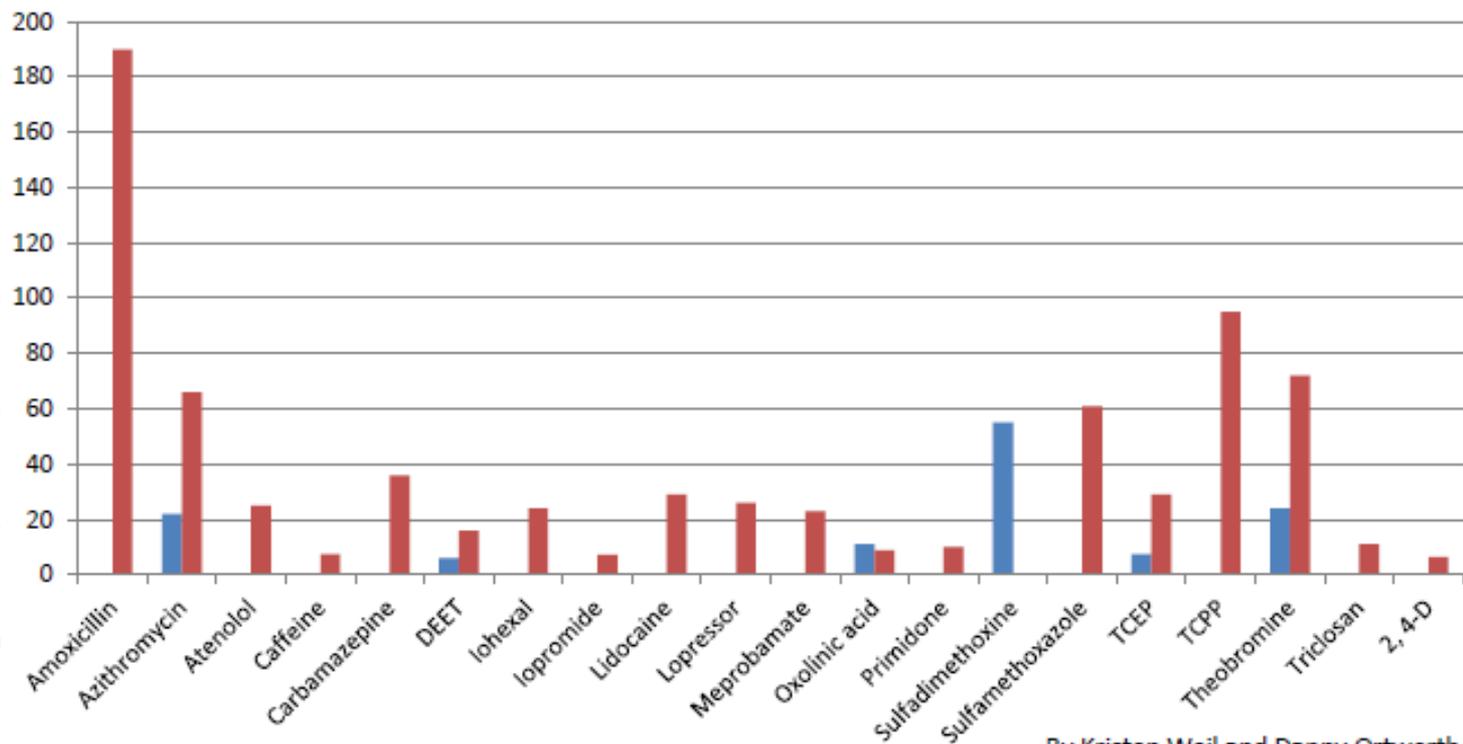
TARGET 7  
WASTERWATER SPILLS INTO RIVER  
SOUTH OF ALBUQUERQUE

# Compounds Found in Rio Grande Above and Below the Wastewater Treatment Plant on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011



Compounds	What They Are
Acesulfame-k	artificial sweetener
Amoxicillin	antibiotic
Azithromycin	antibiotic
Atenolol	to treat high blood pressure
Caffeine	societal stimulator
Carbamazepine	seizure medication
DEET	Pesticide
Iohexal	x ray contrast agent
Iopromide	x ray contrast agent
Lidocaine	local anesthetic
Lopressor	to treat high blood pressure
Meprobamate	treat anxiety

Compounds	What They Are
Oxolinic acid	antibiotic
Primidone	seizure medication
Sucralose	artificial sweetener
Sulfadimethoxine	treatment for a parasitic infection in the intestines of animals (coccidiosis)
Sulfamethoxazole	antibiotic
TCEP	used for lab work
TCPP	flame retardant compound found in polyurethane
Theobromine	found in chocolate and tea also used medically
Triclosan	antibacterial and antifungal
2, 4-D	herbicide for broadleaf weeds



# Bosque del Apache Flooding Experiment

Riparian responses to applied pulse  
flooding in an untreated, disconnected  
bosque





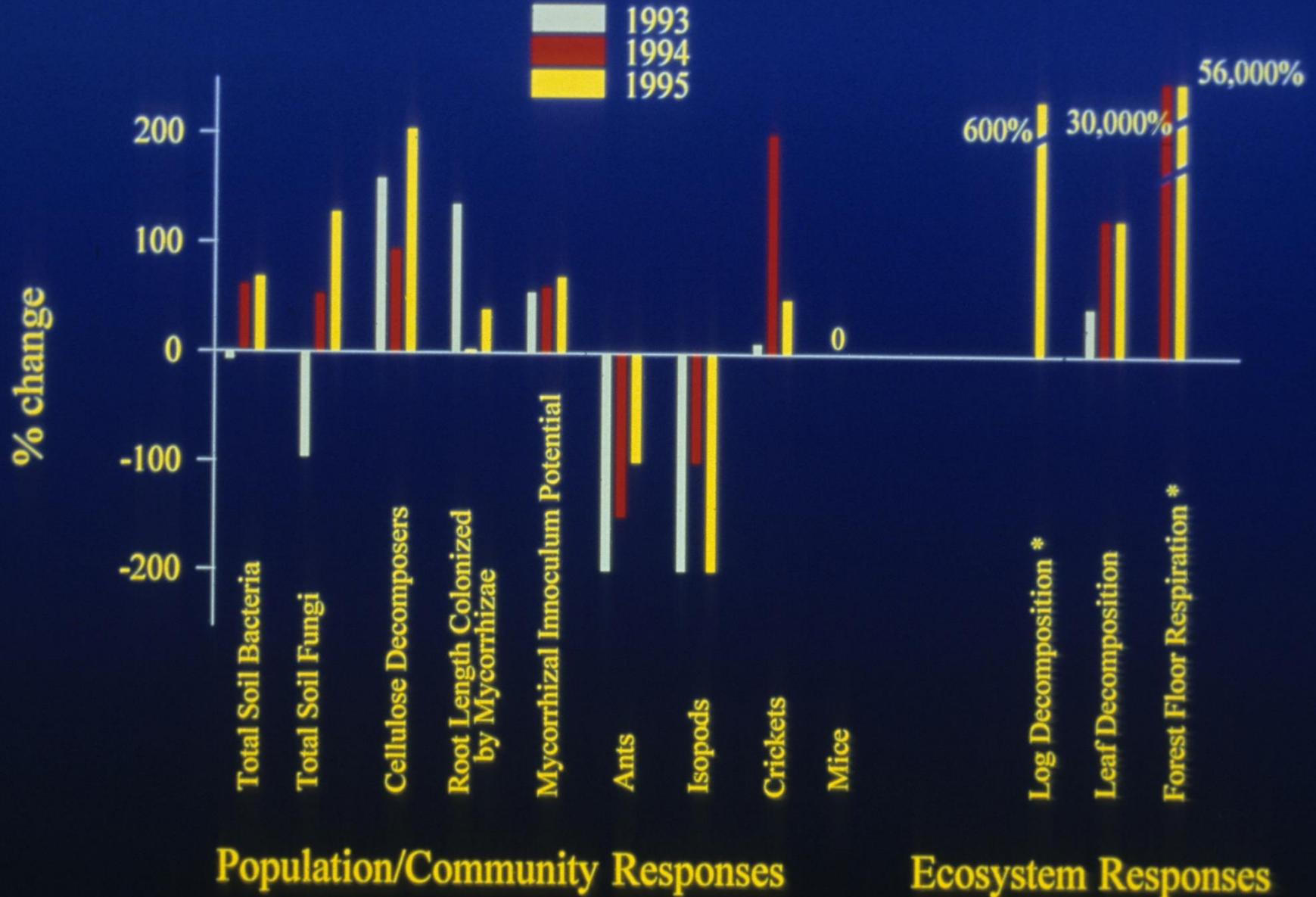












**Population/Community Responses**

**Ecosystem Responses**

# Summary and Conclusions

- Long-term studies in the Middle Rio Grande bosque have shown how seasonally appropriate application of the flood pulse accelerates metabolism and establishes vegetation.
- In spite of existing flow regime regulation, the flood pulse remains a major driver of ecosystem processes and habitat diversity in the bosque.