

**RIPARIAN CORRIDOR MONITORING REPORT**  
**CARMEL RIVER**  
**2008**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) is to manage, augment, and protect water resources for the benefit of the community and the environment. The Monterey Peninsula relies entirely on local water resources, primarily surface and groundwater from the Carmel River, to meet water supply needs. As an independent Special District, created by an act of the California State legislature in 1977, MPWMD has the power to regulate water production and distribution within its boundaries which include the Monterey Peninsula and much of the Carmel River watershed.

Since the early 1980s, MPWMD has integrated water supply management with an active program to mitigate for the impacts from water extraction including restoration of degraded natural resources in the Carmel River. The 1990 Water Allocation Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) documented environmental degradation associated with water extraction. In 1995, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) found that the California-American Water (CAW) had been illegally diverting 10,730 acre-feet per year from the Carmel River and its alluvial aquifer. To help mitigate the degradation of the Carmel River, the MPWMD established mitigation programs in fisheries, riparian restoration, and erosion protection. Historically, water diversion has been one of the primary impacts to the Carmel River.

Over the last century, the Carmel River has undergone a transformation from a wide, meandering, shallow watercourse to a moderately incised channel. Major alterations in the hydrologic regime began in 1921 with the construction of the San Clemente Dam and Reservoir and in 1948 when the Los Padres Dam and Reservoir was built. A combination of floodplain development, trapping of sediment load behind the dams, and gravel mining in the channel bottom downstream of the dams, has led to channel incision. As the Carmel River transformed into a moderately incised channel, the population continued to grow on the Monterey Peninsula.

Increased community development and a severe two-year drought (1976-1977) put an enormous amount of pressure on the limited water resources. Groundwater levels declined to unprecedented lows causing widespread mortality to riparian vegetation. El Nino events between 1978 and 1983 created high flows which destabilized the alluvial portion of the denuded riparian bank. The degradation of the river corridor and decline of the wildlife habitat galvanized efforts within the community to find solutions to the environmental problems. In 1983, after 83 percent of riverfront property owners approved a benefit assessment zone along the river to help fund projects, MPWMD began a restoration program.

Healthy riparian corridors are an essential part of a river's overall health. Riparian corridors provide erosion control, shade; improve water quality and habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species. Species that benefit from a healthy riparian corridor include the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus*

*mykiss*) which are both listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act in the Carmel River watershed. The riparian corridor along the Carmel River primarily consists of willow (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), white alder (*Alnus* spp.), and sycamore (*Plantanus* spp.).

In studies contracted by the MPWMD a close connection has been demonstrated between groundwater pumping and the health of the riparian vegetation and increased channel instability (McNeish 1986, '88, '99, '91a, '91b). It was determined that plant stress was directly related to soil water availability and depth to groundwater and that mitigation was necessary in the form of irrigation if all four of the following criteria were met (McNeish, 1986).

1. Dry river channel
2. Drop in the water table by greater than 2feet/ week or seasonally 8 feet or more below the elevation of the river channel
3. Unacceptable soil moisture levels
4. Unacceptable vegetation stress

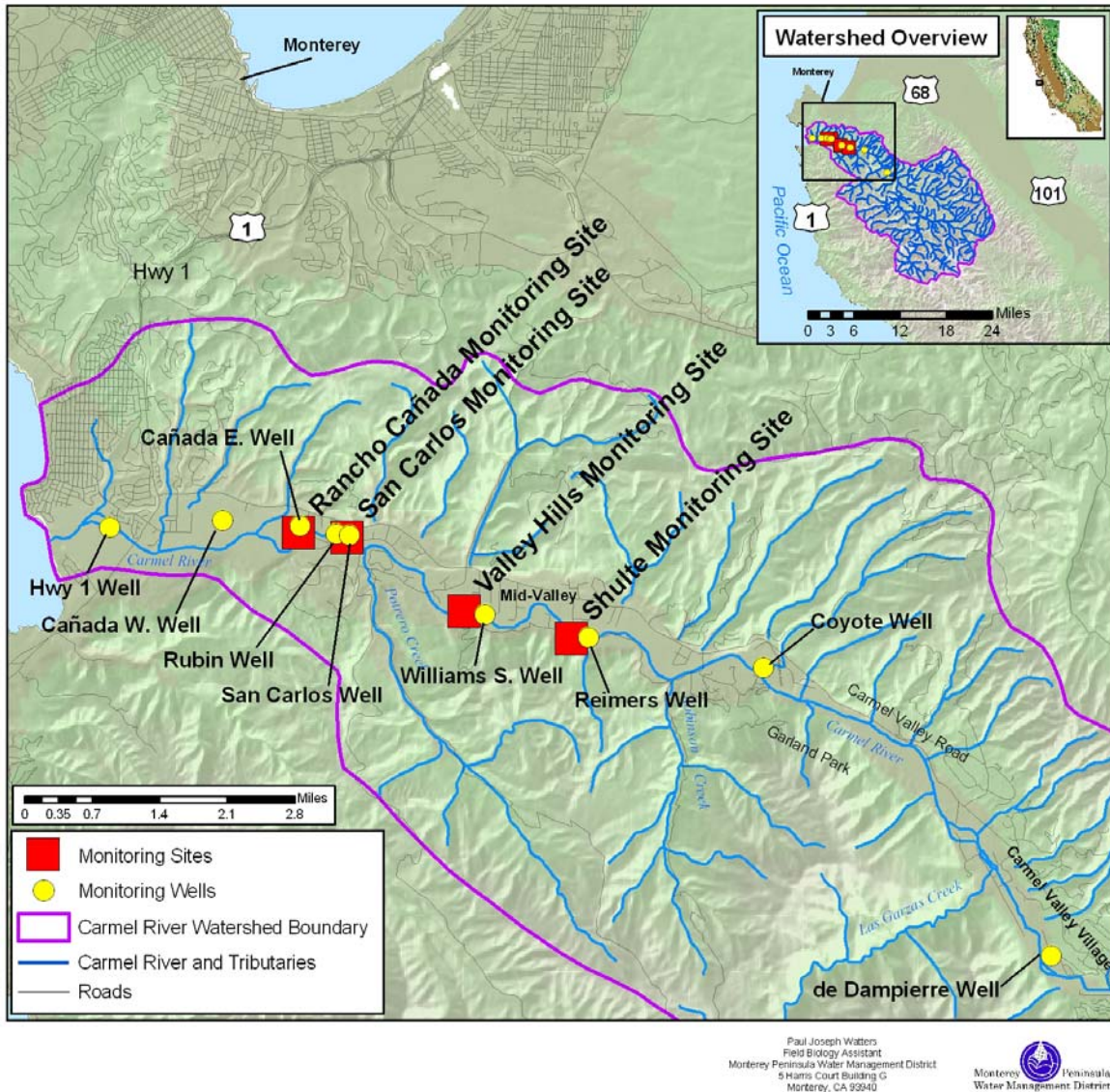
To determine these conditions MPWMD developed a monitoring system to measure plant stress, soil moisture, and depth to groundwater. When necessary, supplemental irrigation is applied to help mitigate the effects of unacceptable vegetation stress. This report summarizes the 2008 monitoring methods and results.

## **II. SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

The 36-mile-long Carmel River drains 255 square miles of the central coast of California. The watershed includes the Santa Lucia Mountains to the south and the Sierra del Salinas Range to the north. Bedrock in the basin consists mainly of Sur Series crystalline rock (granite, gneiss, schist), Monterey Shale and sandstone (Page and Matthews, 1984). Upper reaches on the Carmel River flow through steep-sided canyons, while the lower 16 miles is a relatively flat alluvial valley to the ocean. Mean annual rainfall varies from approximately 14 inches along the northeast perimeter of the basin to over 40 inches in the high peaks (up to approximately 5,000 feet in elevation) of the southern portion (James, 1999). The total rainfall for 2008 was 19.61 inches (CAW, 2008). The average annual runoff at the San Clemente Dam site is 69,000 acre-feet (James, 2003). The bankfull flow near the mouth of the river is 2,200 cubic feet per second (cfs). The largest flow event recorded on the Carmel River occurred on March 10, 1995, where the river discharge peaked at 16,000 cfs.

In order to accurately assess vegetation stress throughout the flat alluvial valley, MPWMD designated four vegetation monitoring sites. These sites are: Rancho Cañada, San Carlos, Valley Hills, and Schulte. Rancho Cañada and San Carlos are located in the lower portion of the alluvial valley and Valley Hills and Schulte are located in the mid portion of the alluvial valley (Fig. 1). All sites are within proximity to a CAW production well.

## Location of Monitoring Sites and Carmel River Watershed



**Figure 1. The four vegetation monitoring sites and the Carmel River watershed**

The Rancho Cañada monitoring site is located 3.24 miles upstream of the Carmel River mouth in the vicinity of CAW’s Cañada production well. This well has the capacity to pump up to 5 cubic feet/second and can negatively effect riparian vegetation. The north bank is comprised of relatively young riparian vegetation that is part of restoration efforts by the Rancho Cañada Golf course. Thus, the vegetation on the north bank is watered by irrigation run-off from the adjacent golf course. The south bank is a more mature stand of willows and cottonwoods of which the majority is watered by an irrigation system operated by the Hacienda Carmel Community Association.

The San Carlos monitoring site is located 3.60 miles upstream of the Carmel River mouth. This site encompasses one of the largest mature riparian areas remaining in the lower Carmel Valley. It consists of a high terrace with large black cottonwoods and relatively steep banks consisting mostly of red and arroyo willows. In September and October of this year the San Carlos production well, which is capable of pumping 2.24 cubic feet/second, was in production. Prior to its use in 2007, this well had not been in operation since 2002 when the California Department of Health determined it to be under the influence of surface water.

The Valley Hills monitoring site is located 5.60 miles upstream of the Carmel River mouth. This restoration site, installed in 1992, is 1,500 linear feet along the river channel and is located adjacent to agricultural lands. It is comprised mainly of red and arroyo willows and black cottonwoods. The Cypress production well is adjacent to the site with a pumping capacity of 3.03 cubic feet/second.

Also a site of black cottonwoods and red and arroyo willows, the Schulte river monitoring site is located 6.70 miles upstream of the Carmel River mouth. This restoration project was completed in January of 1988 and consisted of 3,200 lineal feet of channel realignment and floodplain modification. The Schulte production well is adjacent to the monitoring site with a pumping capacity of 1.24 cubic feet/second.

### **III. METHODS**

Consistent with the methods used in 2007, the 2008 Riparian Vegetation Monitoring Program (RVMP) included assigning a canopy rating, and measuring depth-to-groundwater and soil moisture. Photos were taken of monitoring trees and the river corridor to document vegetation canopy cover change over time. All sites were monitored weekly from May through October.

#### **Canopy Rating**

Canopy Rating (CR) methods have been used by MPWMD to assess vegetation health since the 1980s. The canopy rating that was used for the 2008 RVMP (Tbl.1) was based on MPWMD historic canopy rating scales. However, additional 'rates' were added to better assess vegetation conditions.

Willow (*Salix* spp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* spp.) trees of varying age were selected from both the terrace and river's edge at each site. Three cottonwoods were labeled C1, C2, C3, and three willows were labeled W1, W2, W3 at each site. The trees were flagged for easy identification. Each week the monitoring trees' canopy was evaluated based on the canopy rating scale and assigned a rating. A photograph was taken to document the monitoring trees' canopy.

Canopy Rating Scale	
1	Green, obviously vigorous
2	Some visisble yellowing
3	Leaves mostly yellowing
4	< 10% Defoliated
5	Defoliated 10% to 30%
6	Defoliated 30% to 50%
7	Defoliated 50% to 70%
8	Defoliated 70% to 90%
9	> 90% Defoliated
10	Dormant
11	Dead

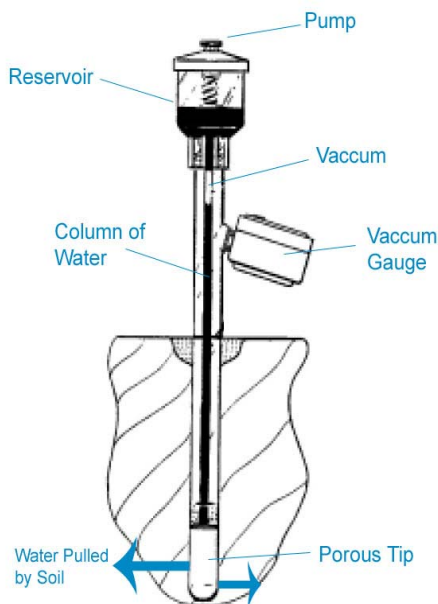
**Table 1: MPWMD Canopy Rating Scale for the 2008 RVMP**

## Groundwater Monitoring

For this report, four wells were monitored for depth to groundwater (Tbl. 2). Two monitoring wells, Cañada East and San Carlos were used to characterize the depth to groundwater within the lower portion of the Carmel River alluvial aquifer. Two ‘upstream’ monitoring wells, Williams South and Reimers, were used to characterize depth to groundwater values in the mid valley portion of the Carmel River alluvial aquifer. Groundwater levels were monitored each week.

## Soil Moisture Measurement

Tensiometers were used at three vegetation monitoring sites (San Carlos, Valley Hills, and Schulte) to determine soil moisture. Two tensiometer stations were located at Valley Hills and San Carlos sites and three tensiometer stations were located at the Schulte site.



**Figure 2: A tensiometer consists of a sealed tube, a porous tip, a vacuum gauge, and a reservoir pump. The tube is buried with the porous tip at the bottom and water is hand-pumped into the tube from the reservoir. Once the column of water in the tube is filled, the device is left alone. Over time, the soil pulls the water out of the tube through a porous tip. A vacuum gauge then measures the attractive forces of the surrounding soil on the water filled column.**

Each station consists of two tensiometers buried so that the perforated ends are placed at 18 inches and 36 inches below the



surface (Fig. 2). These stations are located at different elevations above the river (toe, mid and/or upper terrace) in order to measure soil moisture at that elevation. A gauge reading is recorded in centibars and algacide treated water is pumped into the column to reset the gauge. During this monitoring season some gauges failed either due to gauge malfunction or loss of vacuum due to the liquid being completely pulled out of the reservoir. Data from malfunctioning tensiometers was left out of the graphs for clarity in this report.

**Table 2. Attributes of the Carmel River Alluvial Aquifer Monitoring Wells Selected for Monitoring**

Name Used <sup>1</sup>	Other Common Name	Year Drilled	State Well No.	River Mile <sup>2</sup>	Distance from River (feet)	Well Depth (feet)	Screened Interval (feet)	Reference Point Elevation (feet AMSL) <sup>3</sup>	Date of Maximum Depth to Groundwater Measured	Maximum Measured Depth to Groundwater 2004 (feet)
Cañada East	Rancho Cañada North Deep	1978	T16S/R1E-17Lb	3.13	360	100	60-80	49.69 (s)	10/22/04	43.80
San Carlos	San Carlos Deep (#2)	1983	T16S/R1E-17Jc	3.65	170	68	48-68	51.32 (s)	10/25/07	33.51
Williams South	Williams Monitor	1984	T16S/R1E-22Fc	5.57	90	100	5-100	87.08 (s)	10/25/07	60.10
Reimers	Reimers #1	1988	T16S/R1E-23La	6.72	150	122	50-122	102.10 (s)	10/25/07	29.07

NOTES:

1. Name used in this project
2. River Mile designations are calculated in distance from the mouth of the Carmel River at Carmel Bay
3. (s) = surveyed elevation

## Data Analysis Methods

All data was entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Average Weekly Canopy Ratings (AWCR) were calculated by summing the canopy rating and dividing by the total number of either cottonwood or willow trees monitored at each site. Monitoring photos were downloaded to the computer, named, and placed into an appropriate folder. All photo names contained the site name, tree number and date. No calculations were applied to depth-to-groundwater data. Tensiometer data was converted from centibars to bars by dividing centibars by 100. All data was graphed except that from consistently malfunctioning tensiometers.

## IV. RESULTS

### Rancho Cañada

The monitoring season began with willows and cottonwoods both having an AWCR of 1.0, and ended the monitoring season with an AWCR of 5.3 and 5.7, respectively. The AWCR for willows steadily increased from mid August through October. The AWCR for cottonwoods increased from 1 to 1.3 in late July and remained constant until late August when the AWCR climbed to 1.7 (Fig.3). The cottonwood AWCR steadily increased from the end of August through October.

From May through October the depth-to-groundwater at Cañada East groundwater monitoring well dropped a total of 15.85ft from 20.99ft to 36.84ft below surface. (Fig.3) The greatest drop in depth was 2.91ft in 9 days.

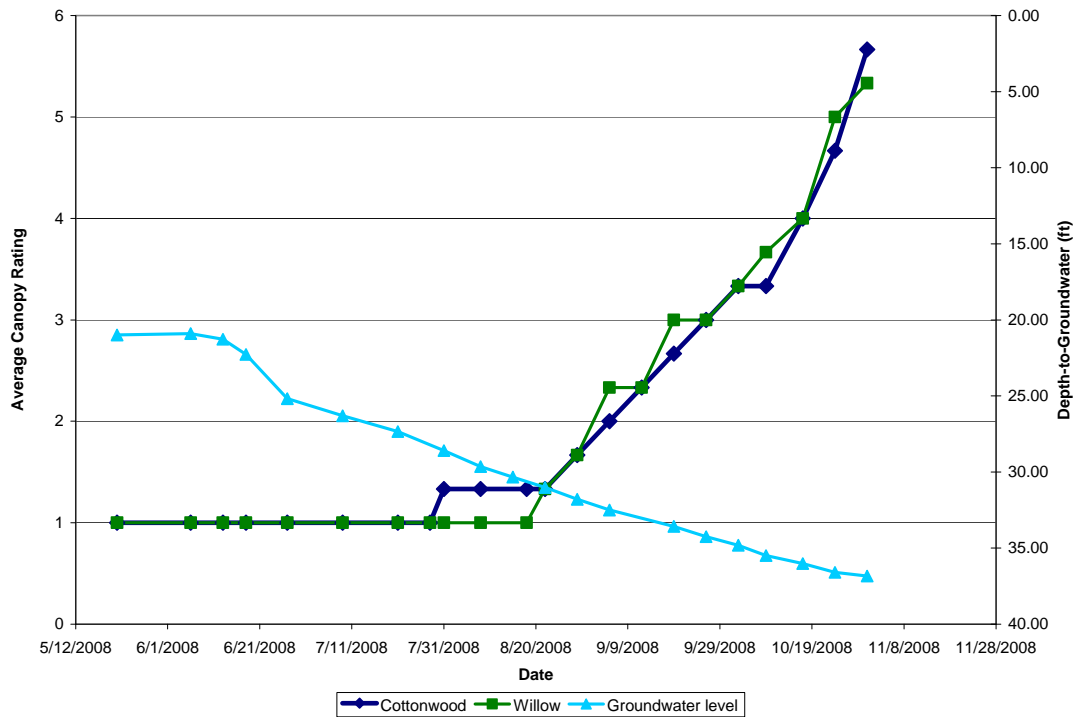
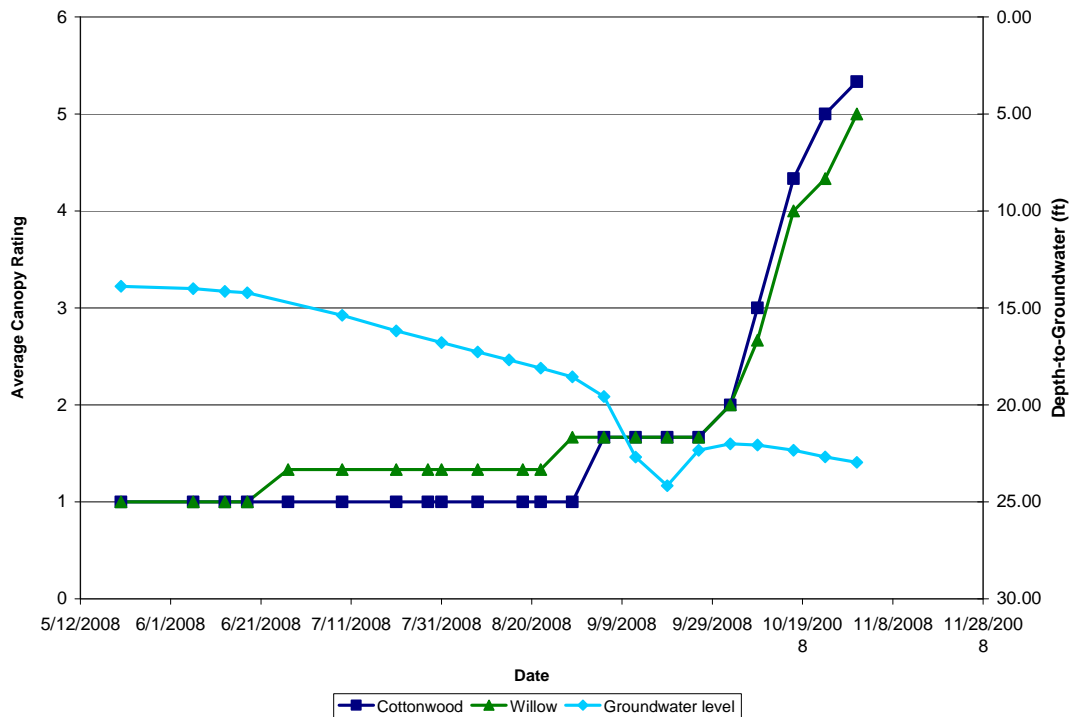


Figure 3: Average Weekly Canopy Rating for cottonwoods and willows at Cañada vs. depth-to-groundwater at the Cañada East monitoring well.

## San Carlos

Willows and cottonwoods at the San Carlos site both began the monitoring season with an AWCR of 1.0 and ended the monitoring season with an AWCR of 5.0 and 5.3, respectively. The AWCR for willows increased to 1.3 in late June, and remained constant until mid August when it rose to 1.7. The willow AWCR remained stable at 1.7 until the end of September, and then increased steadily through October. The AWCR for cottonwoods increased from 1.0 to 1.6 in the first week of September and was constant until the end of September when it rose to 2.0. Thereafter, the AWCR steadily increased into October (Fig.4).

From May through October the depth-to-groundwater at San Carlos Deep monitoring well dropped a total of 9.07ft from 13.89ft to 22.96ft below the historical floodplain (Fig.4). The greatest drop in depth occurred in early September when the water level dropped 3.12ft in 7 days.

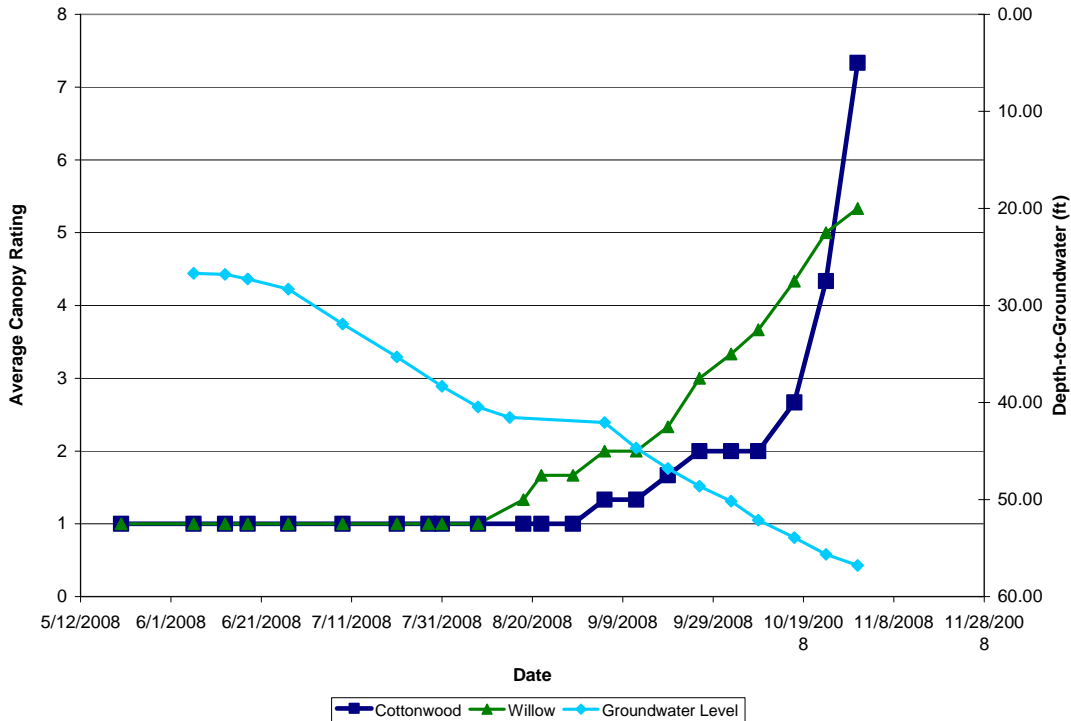


**Figure 4: Average Weekly Canopy Rating for cottonwoods and willows at San Carlos vs. depth-to-groundwater at the San Carlos monitoring well.**

## Valley Hills

Monitored willows and cottonwoods both began the monitoring season with an AWCR of 1.0 and ended the monitoring season with an AWCR of 5.3 and 7.3, respectively. The AWCR for willows began to increase in the second week of August and continued to rise through October, reaching an AWCR of 5.3. The AWCR for cottonwoods gradually increased beginning in late August, had a brief stable period at 2.0 in early October, and then jumped to a level of severe stress, an AWCR of 7.3, in the last couple of weeks of October. (Fig.5).

The depth-to-groundwater at Williams South monitoring well dropped a total of 30.10ft from 26.69ft to 56.79ft below surface May through October (Fig.5). The greatest drop in depth was 3.59ft in 12 days.

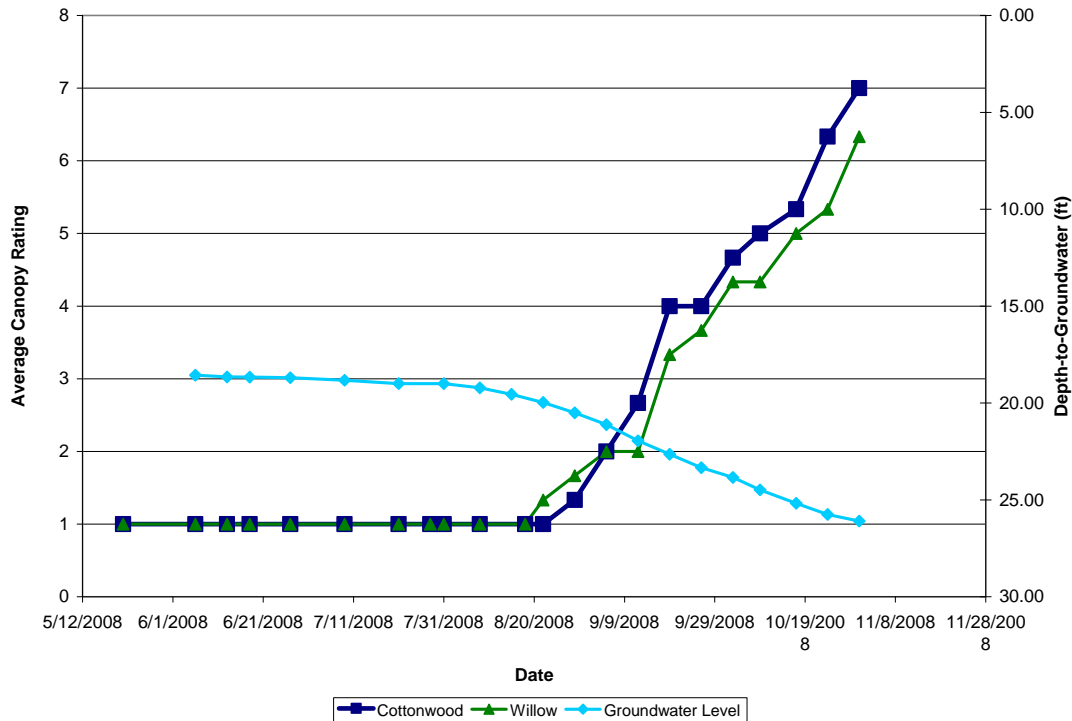


**Figure 5: Average Weekly Canopy Rating for cottonwoods and willows at Valley Hills vs. depth-to- groundwater at the Williams South monitoring well.**

## Schulte

Monitored willows and cottonwoods both began the monitoring season with an AWCR of 1.0, and ended the monitoring season with an AWCR of 6.3 and 7.0 respectively. The AWCR for willows was constant at 1.0 until late August when it increased to 1.3 and then continued to climb steadily to 6.4 in October. The AWCR for cottonwoods also began to rise in late August and continued into October, reaching an AWCR of 7.0 (Fig.6).

May through October the depth-to-groundwater at Reimers monitoring well dropped a total of 7.53ft from 18.56ft to 26.09ft below surface (Fig.6). The greatest drop in depth was 0.83ft in 7days.



**Figure 6: Average Weekly Canopy Rating for cottonwoods and willows at Schulte vs. depth-to- groundwater at the Reimers monitoring well.**

## Soil Moisture

### San Carlos

Tensiometer values at the toe (close to river channel bottom) began at approximately 0.08 bars (18") and 0.12 bars (36") in early May. The toe 18" tensiometer peaked at 0.84 bars and ended the season at 0.73 bars. The toe 36" tensiometer peaked at 0.77 bars. Tensiometer values at the terrace (above river channel) were limited to the data from the 18" tensiometer because the 36" tensiometer was nonfunctional. The 18" terrace tensiometer began at approximately 0.41 bars in early May, climbed to a peak of 0.80 bars in late October, and ended the season at 0.76 bars (Fig. 7).

At San Carlos, there is a relationship between depth-to-groundwater and tensiometer values. The data shows that from mid May to mid September the depth-to-groundwater gradually increased and the tensiometer readings increased gradually revealing a drying trend in soil moisture.

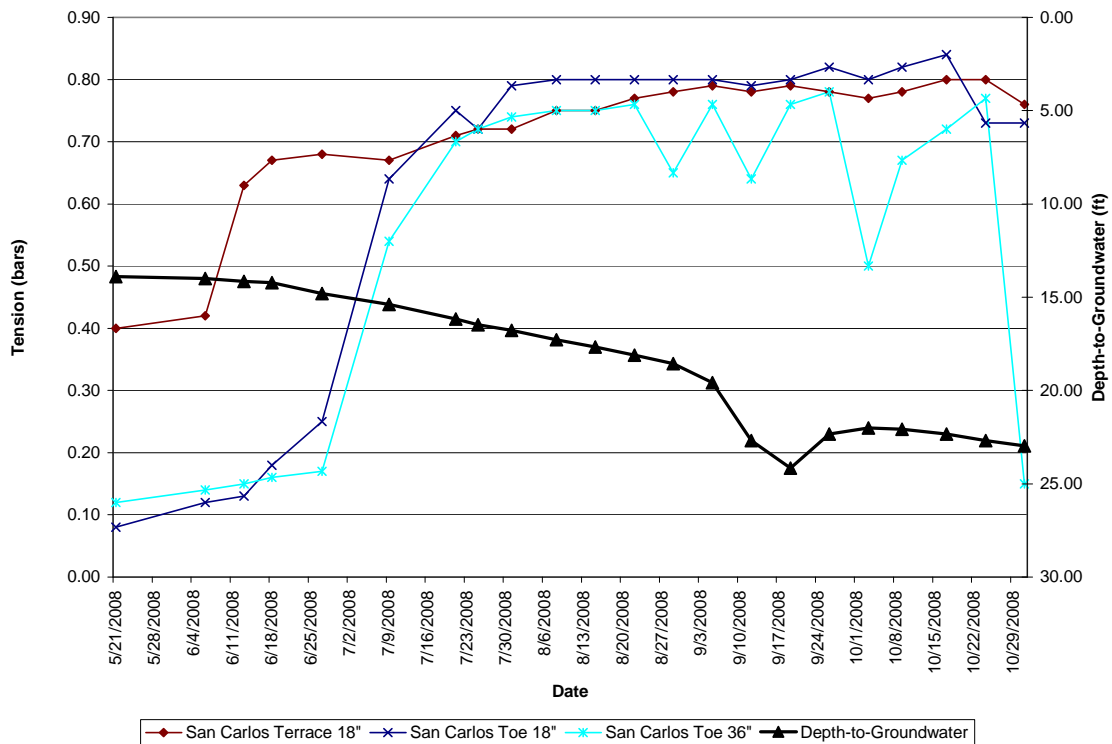


Figure 7: San Carlos toe and terrace tensiometer soil moisture values vs. depth-to-groundwater at San Carlos monitoring well.

## Valley Hills

Tensiometer values at the toe (close to river channel bottom) began at 0.00 bars (18") and 0.06 bars (36") in early May. The toe 18" tensiometer peaked at 0.70 bars and failed shortly after. The toe 36" tensiometer peaked at 0.68 bars and ended the season at 0.55 bars (Fig. 8). Tensiometer values at the terrace (above river channel) were left out of the charts because they continuously failed (vacuum tension broke and gauge fell to 0 bars) under the extremely dry conditions. It is worth noting that the terrace tensiometers began the season at 0.74 bars (18") and 0.32 bars (36") and continued to increase until late June when both tensiometers failed.

Tensiometer malfunction made it problematic to see the relationship between soil moisture and depth to groundwater at Valley Hills. However, we know that depth to groundwater in the riparian zone influences soil moisture and the data does show that the soil was very dry at this location by August.

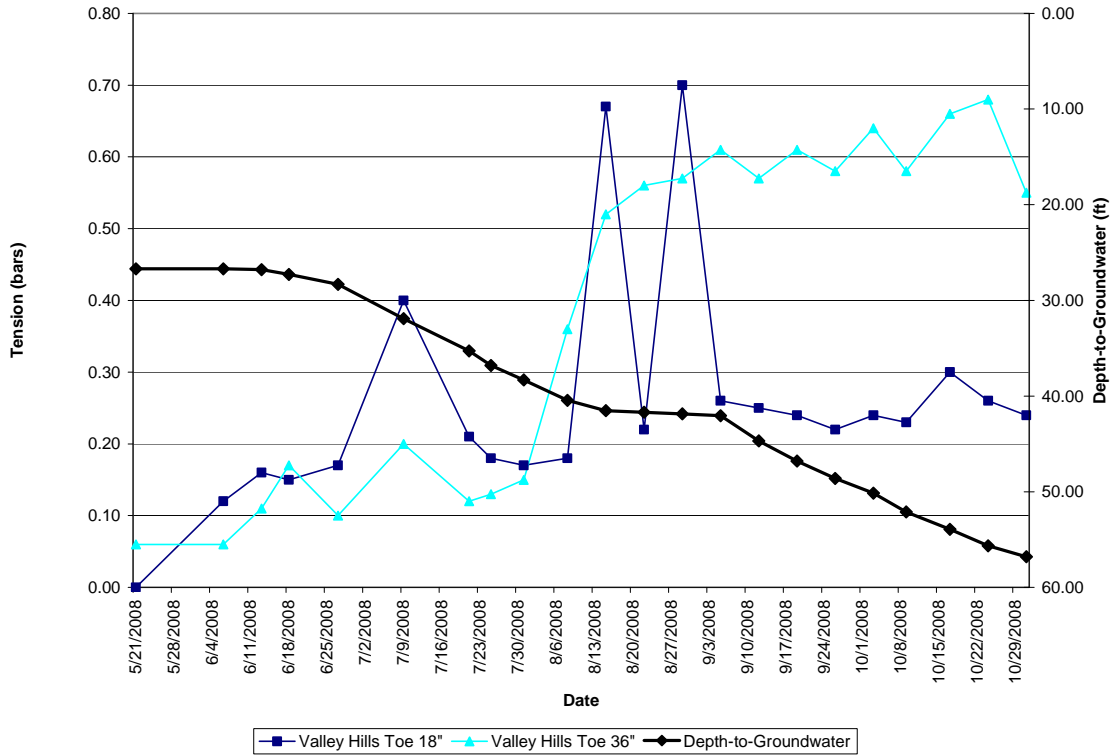


Figure 8: Valley Hills toe and terrace tensiometer soil moisture values vs. depth-to-groundwater at Williams South monitoring well.

## Schulte

Tensiometer values at the toe (close to river channel bottom) began at approximately 0.0 bars (18") and 0.0 bars (36") in mid May. The toe 18" tensiometer peaked at 0.75 bars and ended the season at 0.73 bars. The toe 36" tensiometer peaked at 0.70 bars and ended the season at 0.58 bars. Two other sets of tensiometers were monitored at Schulte, one at a mid terrace level and one at an upper terrace level. Among these tensiometers, one was nonfunctional at the beginning of the season, and two others broke vacuum mid-season as the soil dried out. Data from the one surviving tensiometer was included in the results. The mid terrace 18" tensiometer began the season at 0.39 bars, peaked at 0.75 bars, and ended the season at 0.72 bars (Fig. 9).

Schulte also demonstrates the general trend between tensiometer values and the depth-to-groundwater where as the depth-to-groundwater increases so do the tensiometer values.

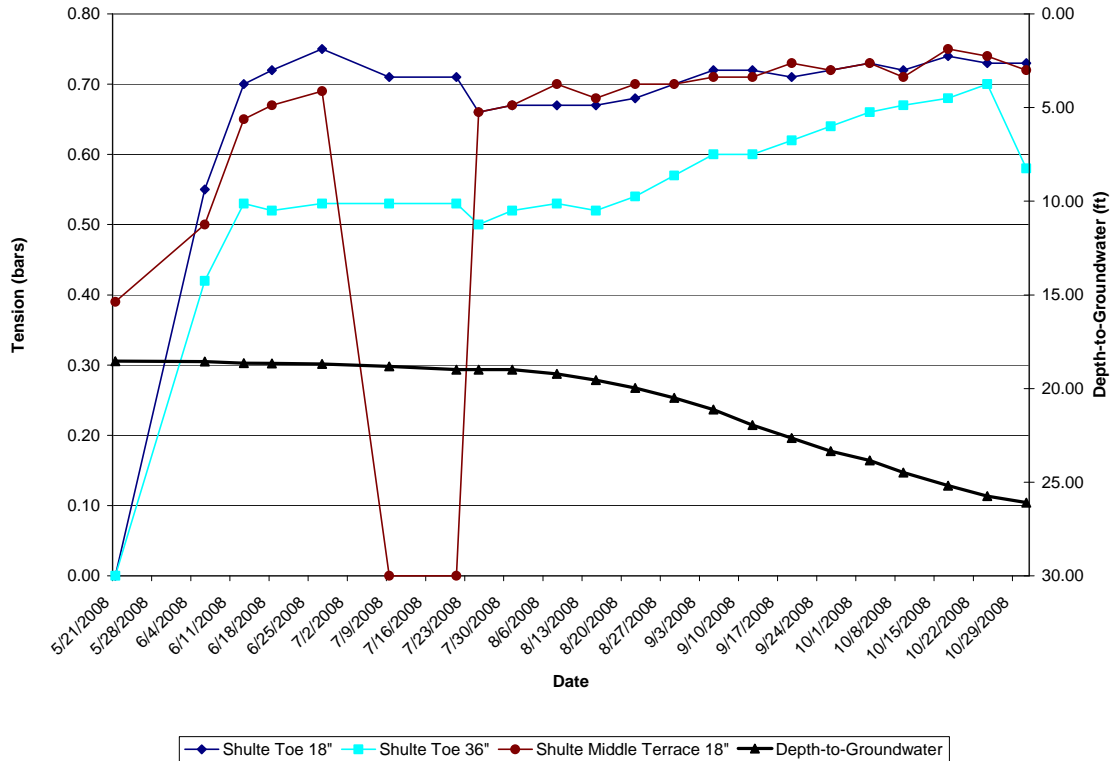


Figure 9: Schulte toe and terrace tensiometer soil moisture values vs. depth-to-groundwater at Reimers monitoring well.

## V. DISCUSSION

Many complex interacting factors influence the moisture stress experienced by riparian vegetation. Factors that impact riparian monitoring results include depth to groundwater, which is influenced by weather, precipitation, river flow, and Cal-Am’s groundwater pumping. This in turn impacts soil moisture. To complicate things further different soils have different water holding capacities. Finer textured soils (clay) hold more water than coarse textured soils (sand). Therefore, directly measuring plant stress helps integrate the various driving forces. However, it is important to note that there is a lag time associated with a change in depth to groundwater and moisture stress in individual plants. Plant available moisture is a function of matric potential (capillary and surface binding forces), osmotic potential produced by solutes in the soil water, gravitational forces, and external pressure (Kramer and Boyer 1995). As the water table drops residual moisture in the soil still provides water for a limited time to plants.

All of Cal-Am’s production wells in Carmel Valley have the potential to impact flow in the Carmel River. However, the most notable impacts to riparian vegetation occur in the vicinity of Cal- Am’s four well system (Canada, San Carlos, Cypress, and Pearce). The results show that riparian vegetation experiences an increase in moisture stress in relation to a reduction in stream flow and a drop in the water table elevation. Initial studies on the Carmel River done by McNeish state that severe water stress is defined by a draw down rate of two or more feet per seven days; mild water stress is defined by a draw down rate



of one to two feet per seven days or a total draw down of eight feet below the elevation of the adjacent river channel; and no effect is defined as draw down of less than one foot per week throughout summer and autumn and a total draw down of less than four feet below the adjacent river channel (McNeish, 1986). Draw down on the Carmel River peaked at San Carlos with a 3.12 ft draw down for a 7 day period starting September 5<sup>th</sup> 2008. Other studies show that on coarse substrates in dry regions, early establishment and growth of *Populus* spp. seedlings may require water tables within 3.3-6.6 feet of the established surface (McBride and Strahan 1984, Mahoney and Rood 1992, Seigelquist and others 1993, Stromberg and others 1996). Mature root structures of established trees allow survival during gradual water table decline. Mature trees are more suited to withstand channel incision and flood plain isolation (Everitt 1968, Hereford 1986). Cottonwoods typically grow where the depth to the water table is 11.5 feet (Busch and others 1992, Scott and others 1997, Stromberg and others 1997), although cottonwoods have been observed to exist in areas where the water table is 23 to 29.5 feet deep (Robinson 1958). Mature black cottonwoods were also found 33.5 feet above the water table on a historic floodplain in the San Carlos area. These values appear to be close to the limit of what black cottonwoods on the Carmel River can withstand. Mortality may have been avoided simply because these are mature black cottonwoods, with extensive root structures, growing in a soil with higher organic content than some of the sandy areas with riparian vegetation. Fine textured soils have a greater holding capacity for moisture and buffer some groundwater-dependent plants against rapid water table declines (Sorenson and others 1991). The higher organic content in the San Carlos soil would enable a greater degree of water retention and capillary rise from the root zone toward the soil surface.

Obtaining an accurate characterization of soil moisture can be difficult in alluvial areas. In the past MPWMD used a neutron probe to test soil moisture in riparian areas. This system was complicated because it depended on radioactive equipment and a special license. Currently MPWMD uses tensiometers which have some limitations. One limitation with tensiometers is that they are difficult to install deeper than 3 feet and are designed for homogenous agricultural soils. Working with tensiometers in gravel and sandy areas give a relative indication of soil drying and wetting. The ideal tensiometer range is 0.0 to 0.5 bars with a peak of 0.8 bars. Highly stressed vegetation exceeds the potential of this tool. Laboratory results indicate that the vegetation wilting point is reached at 15 bars and 0.3 bars indicates field capacity or total soil saturation. This range varies according to soil type. (Kramer & Boyer 1995). As a result this equipment can provide a limited set of information concerning riparian vegetation stress. Ideally soil moisture measuring devices would be installed 5 to 8 feet down where the roots would be interacting with more available moisture.

The canopy rating results provide an overall look at how riparian vegetation responds to greater depth-to-groundwater. The results show that riparian vegetation experiences an increased canopy rating (more defoliation) in relation to a reduction in stream flow and a drop in the water table elevation. From the results it can be concluded that both willows and cottonwoods experienced steady increases in AWCR with occasional plateaus mid-season. The results provide evidence that willows, in general, respond to stress before

cottonwoods. Willows at Rancho Cañada responded to stress after cottonwoods, however, the majority of willow monitoring trees are located near the Hacienda Carmel Community Association irrigation system. It should be noted that the canopy was rated based on human judgment and therefore small errors may occur. However, the health of the riparian canopy is a viable indicator of the overall health of the streamside vegetation.

Generally, willows and cottonwoods in the lower river had relatively similar AWCR and followed a similar pattern. Cottonwoods at all sites ended the season with a higher AWCR than willows. The AWCR for cottonwoods at Valley Hills was considerably greater in the end of the season due to a defoliated dormant tree.

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

The health and vigor of riparian vegetation is dependant on the amount of water available. Plant available moisture is dependant on a complex interaction of factors which includes: the total amount of precipitation, CAW pumping regimes and legal/illegal diversions. During the 2008 water year, the total annual rainfall was 19.61 inches at the San Clemente Dam, located mid-watershed. Precipitation for this season was 92 percent of normal (21.38 inches is the average annual rainfall at San Clemente from 1922 to the 2008). Monitoring stream flow, depth to groundwater, soil moisture, and canopy defoliation help determine when supplemental irrigation should be applied to riparian vegetation and provide riparian managers with an effective means to identify vegetation stress. During the 2008 monitoring season an overall trend towards higher stress during the summer was observed. In addition, monitoring results show that pumping does impact depth to groundwater at specific sites thus impacting soil moisture and riparian vegetation.

In 2008 MPWMD irrigated eleven project areas (de Dampierre, Trail and Saddle Club, Scarlett, Begonia, Schulte South, Schulte Bridge, Schulte, All Saints, Valley Hills, San Carlos, and San Carlos at the Dow property) with a total of 10.46 acre-feet of supplemental water to offset stress associated with water diversions from the Carmel River. Mitigation in the form of irrigation can be used to prevent plant mortality along the riparian corridor thus contributing to stable riverbanks and habitat for wildlife.

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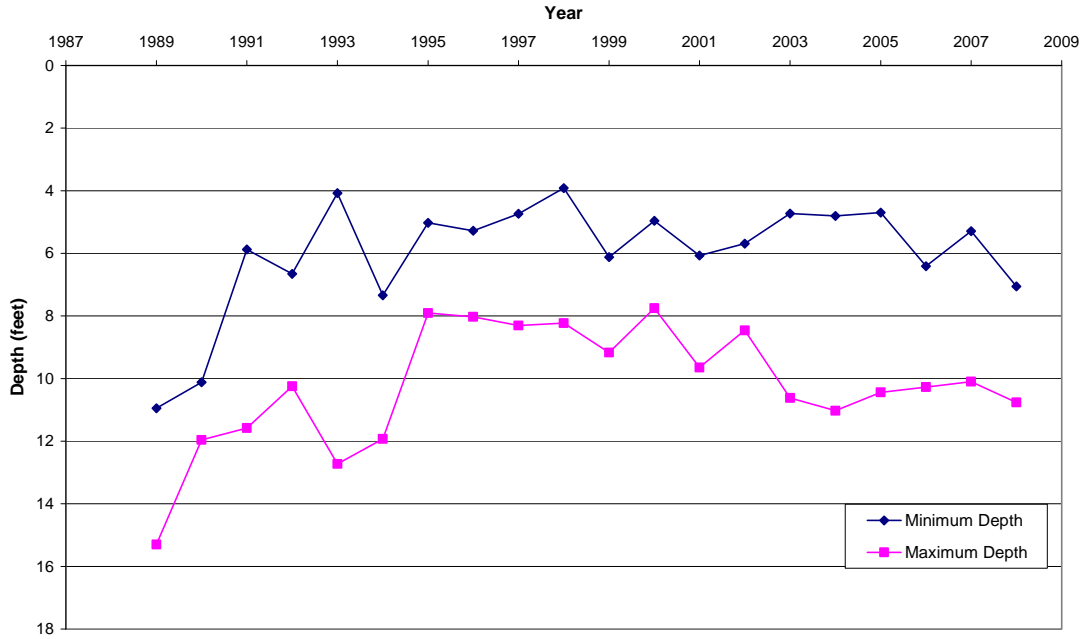
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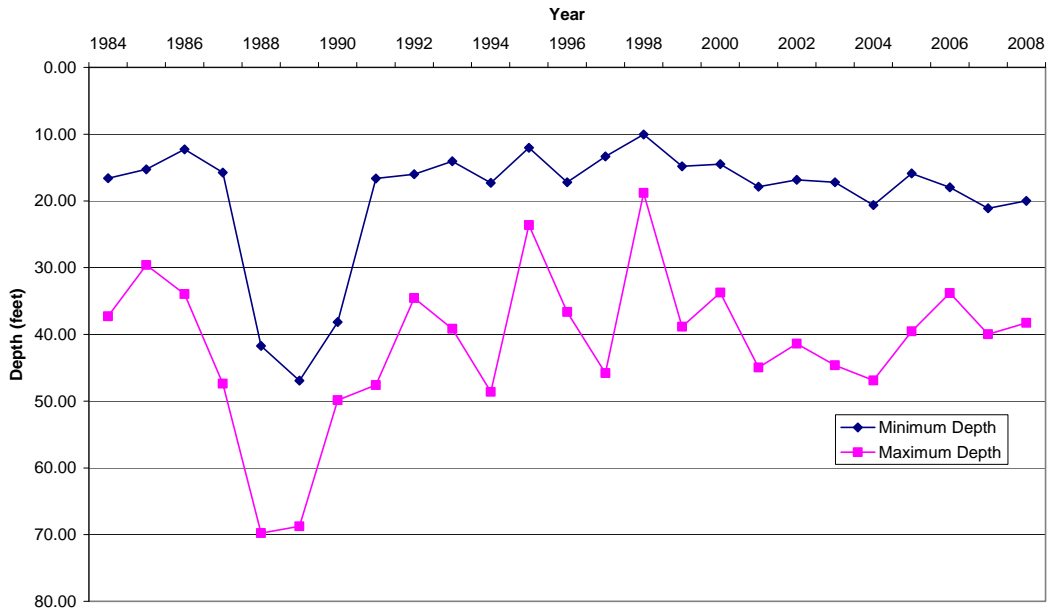
## **APPENDIX A**

### **Historical Depth to Groundwater for Selected Monitoring Wells**

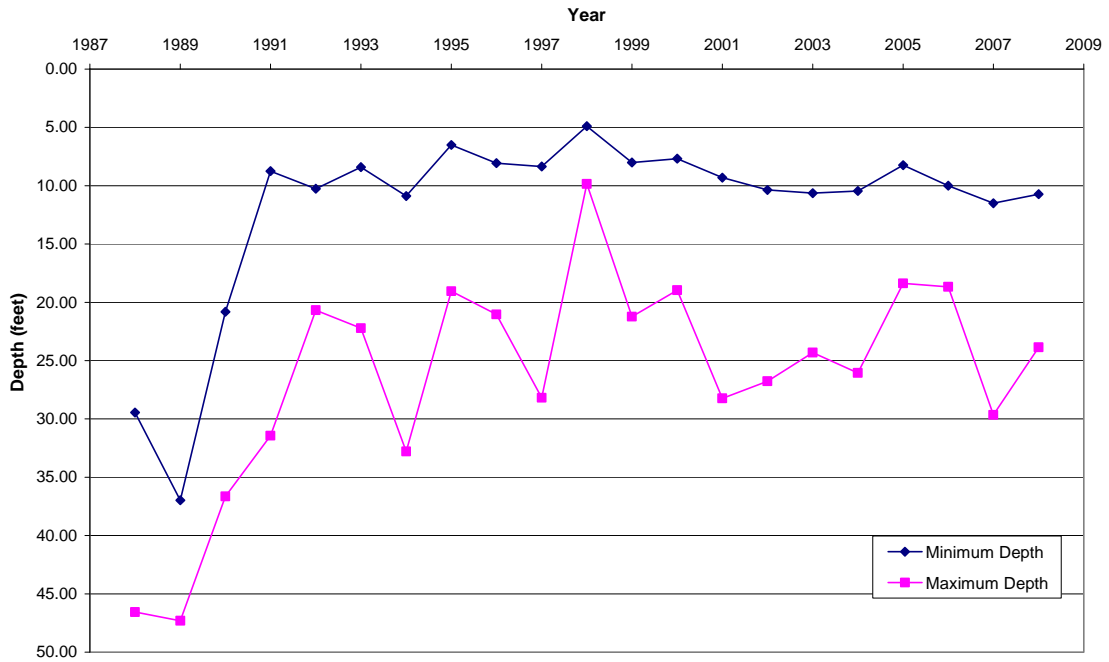
**Highway 1 Monitoring Well (T16S/ R1W-13Lc) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**



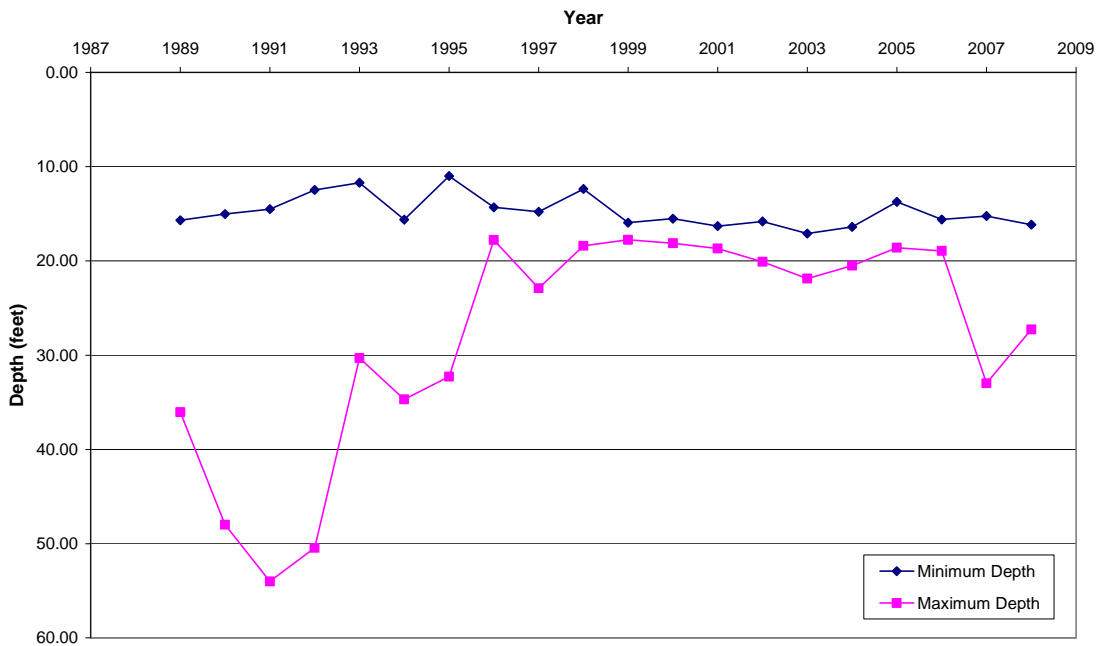
**Cañada East Monitoring Well (T16S/R1E-17Lb) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**



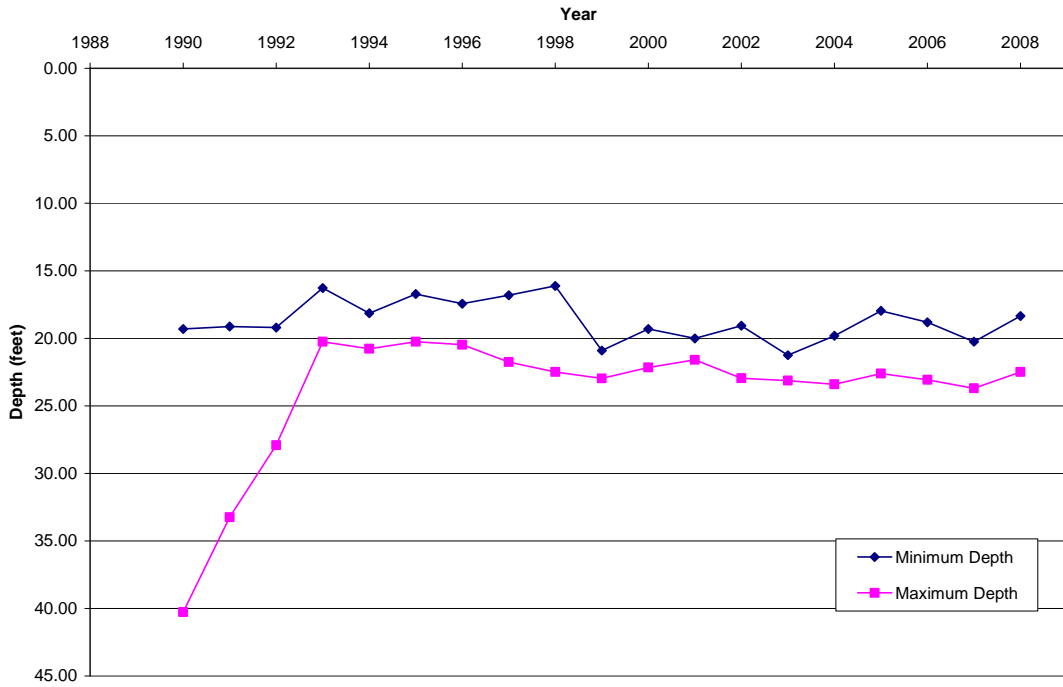
**Rubin Monitoring Well (T16S/R1E-17Jd) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**



**Reimers Monitoring Well (T16S/R1E-23La) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**



**Coyote Monitoring Well (T16S/R2E-19Nx) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**



**DeDampierre Monitoring Well (T17S/R2E-03La) Annual Minimum and Maximum Depth to Groundwater Values in Feet**

