Tree Ring Reconstruction

Applications in Water Management Planning

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Outline

1. Background

2. Salt Lake City's Water Supply Sources

3. Climate Modeling

4. Application of Tree Ring Data



Salt Lake City Public Utilities

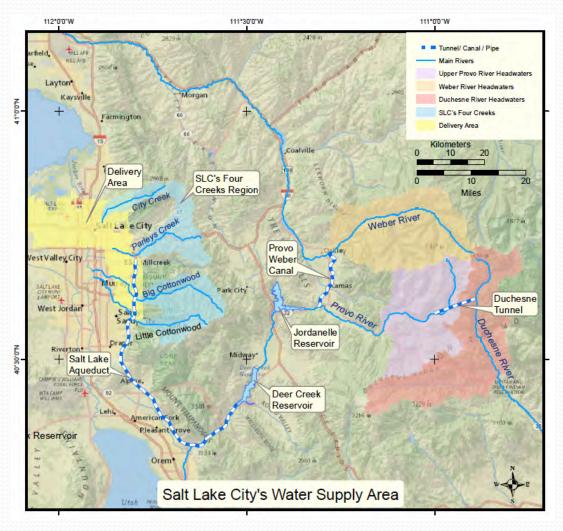
- Public water supplier for more than 340,000 people (and growing)
- Surface water is majority of water supply(85-90%)
- Distribution of water
- Stormwater
- Sewer





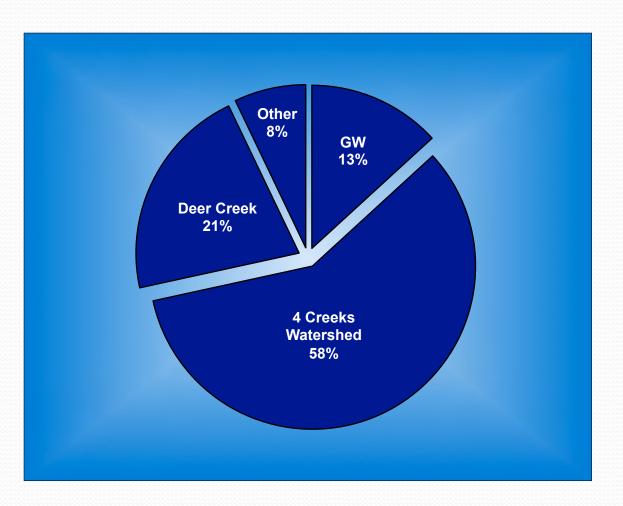


Salt Lake City's Water System



- 4 Creeks Watershed
 - City Creek
 - Parley's Creek
 - Big Cottonwood Cr
 - Little Cottonwood Cr
- Deer Creek
 - Provo Drainage
- Central Utah Project
 - Additional Reservoirs

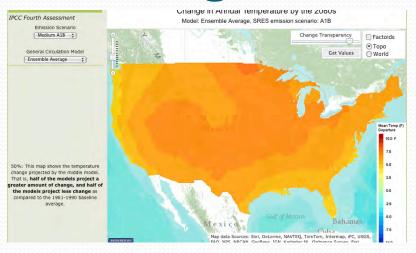
Sources by Type

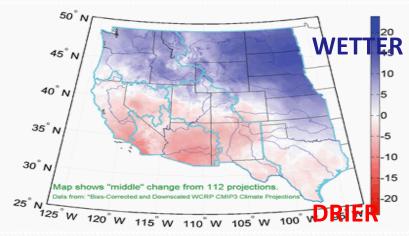




Climate Change = Inevitable and Water Resource Challenges

- IPCC 4th Assessment Report – water resources in arid and semi-arid regions are threatened under all current policy scenarios.
- Lowest GHG emission scenarios will cause water resource problems; severity increases as GHG emissions increase.







Translating New Info into Local Action

- Better understanding of SLC's water resources vulnerabilities.
- Regional and utility specific climate sensitivity and vulnerability analyses.
- Establish partnerships with research community and other networks: Western Water Assessment, CBRFC, Utah State, University of Utah, U of Arizona-Lab of Tree Ring Research, NOAA, and many others



Proactive Approach



- Salt Lake City is taking a proactive approach in understanding impacts that climate change will have on our water supply
- SLC needs to understand the past variability-
 - Currently (last 100 year or so) we have been living in a relatively wet time period
 - Using the tree ring data, we hope to gain an understanding of the variability of the past climate



Variety of Tools

System Observations

Climate Modeling

Tree ring research

Water System Observations

- "Baseline" conditions & sensitivity analysis
 - Increasing temperatures and precipitation results in:
 - Changes the volume and runoff timing
 - If runoff is earlier in season, dry years will have difficulty meeting demands
 - In a scenario of "normal water year", but without Deer Creek, meeting demand would be challenging
 - In the case of a more dry and warmer water year, meeting demand would be extremely difficult



Climate Model Process

- Climate models and observed trends
- Watersheds runoff sensitivity to temperature and precipitation changes (Hydrologic Model)
- Water Supply Scenario development
- Evaluate past and future water demand
- Choosing climate model scenarios
- Parleys Creek Pilot
- Iteration



Runoff Sensitivity/ CBRFC Watershed Models

RFCs use a snow model and a rainfall-runoff model:

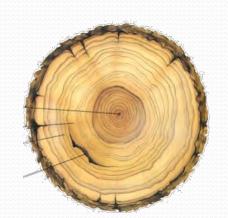
- SNOW-17: Temperature index model for simulating snowpack accumulation and melt
- Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting Model: Conceptual hydrologic model used to generate runoff

Snow Model: SNOW-17 Temperature Index Snow model Precipitation Evapotranspiration F: Free water **Impervious** Jpper zone T: Tension water Infiltration Evapotranspiration Direct runoff ower zone Suppl. Primary Reserved Baseflow Subsurface outflow

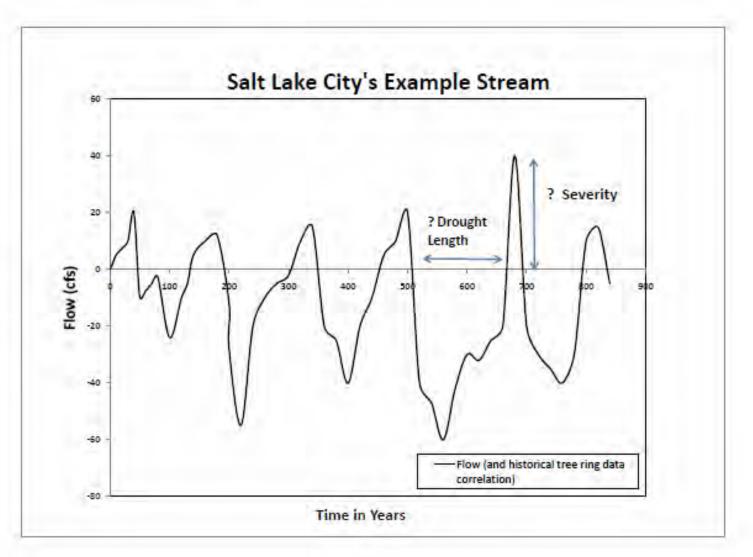
Tree Ring Reconstruction



- Salt Lake City may be able to use this as another data tool
- Tree ring reconstruction research may confirm and expand previous findings with regard to drought and floods.
- Is there evidence in the tree ring data showing:
 - Length of drought
 - 5, 10, 100 years?
 - Severity of drought

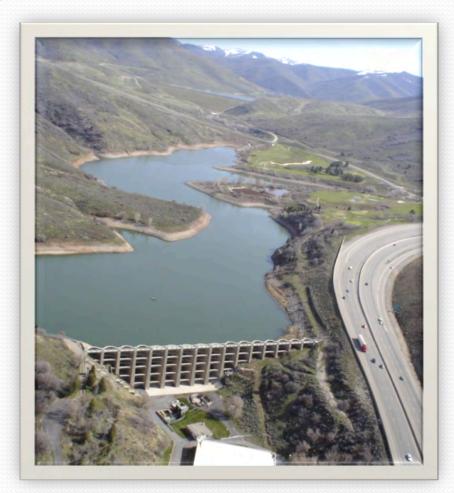


Tree Ring Research



Future Planning

- Aquifer recharge and storage
- Increase water conservation
- Water Reuse
- Water Storage
- Investment in natural resources
- Other Water Sources



Questions?













