



Boys,

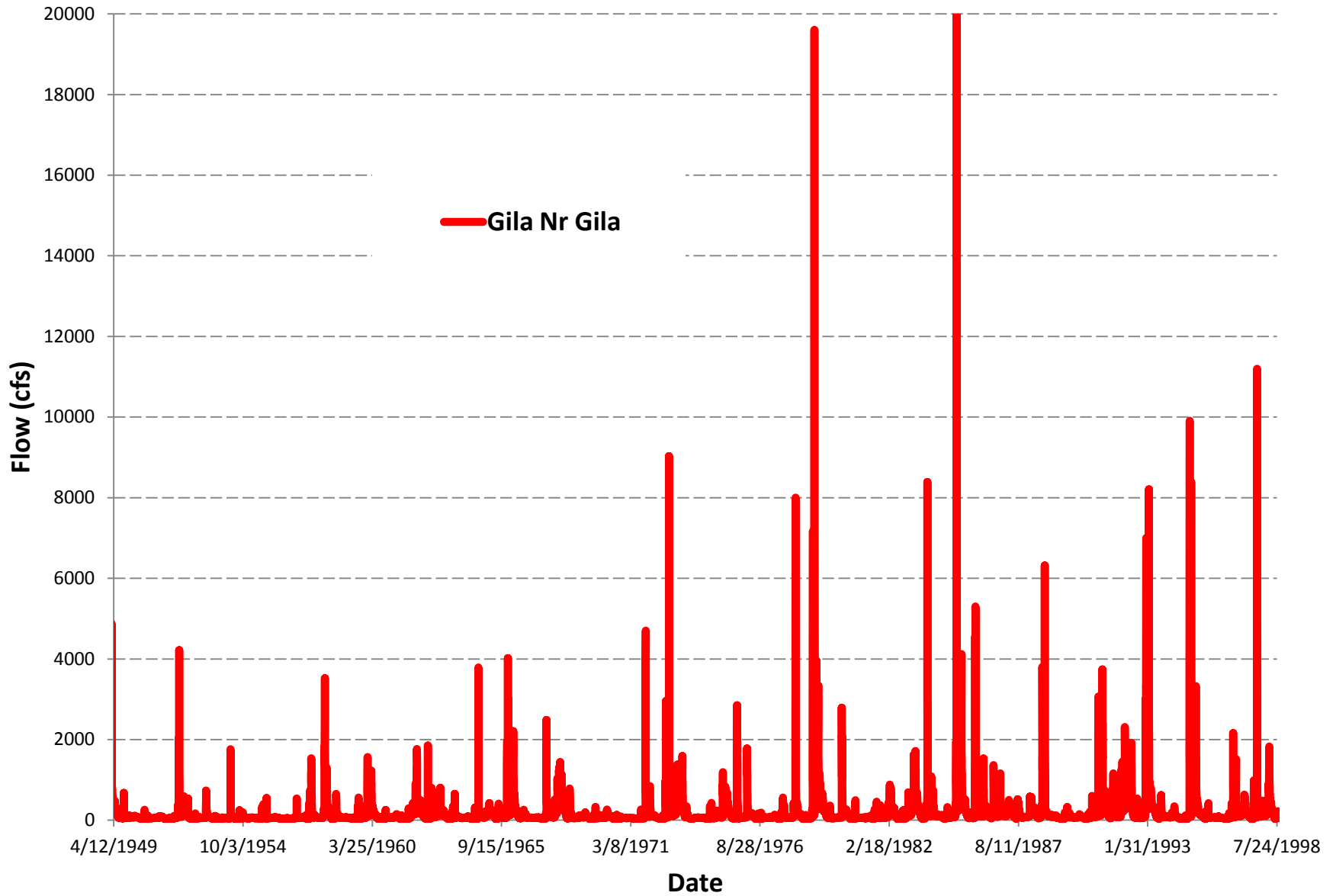
There are lies,

There are Damn Lies,

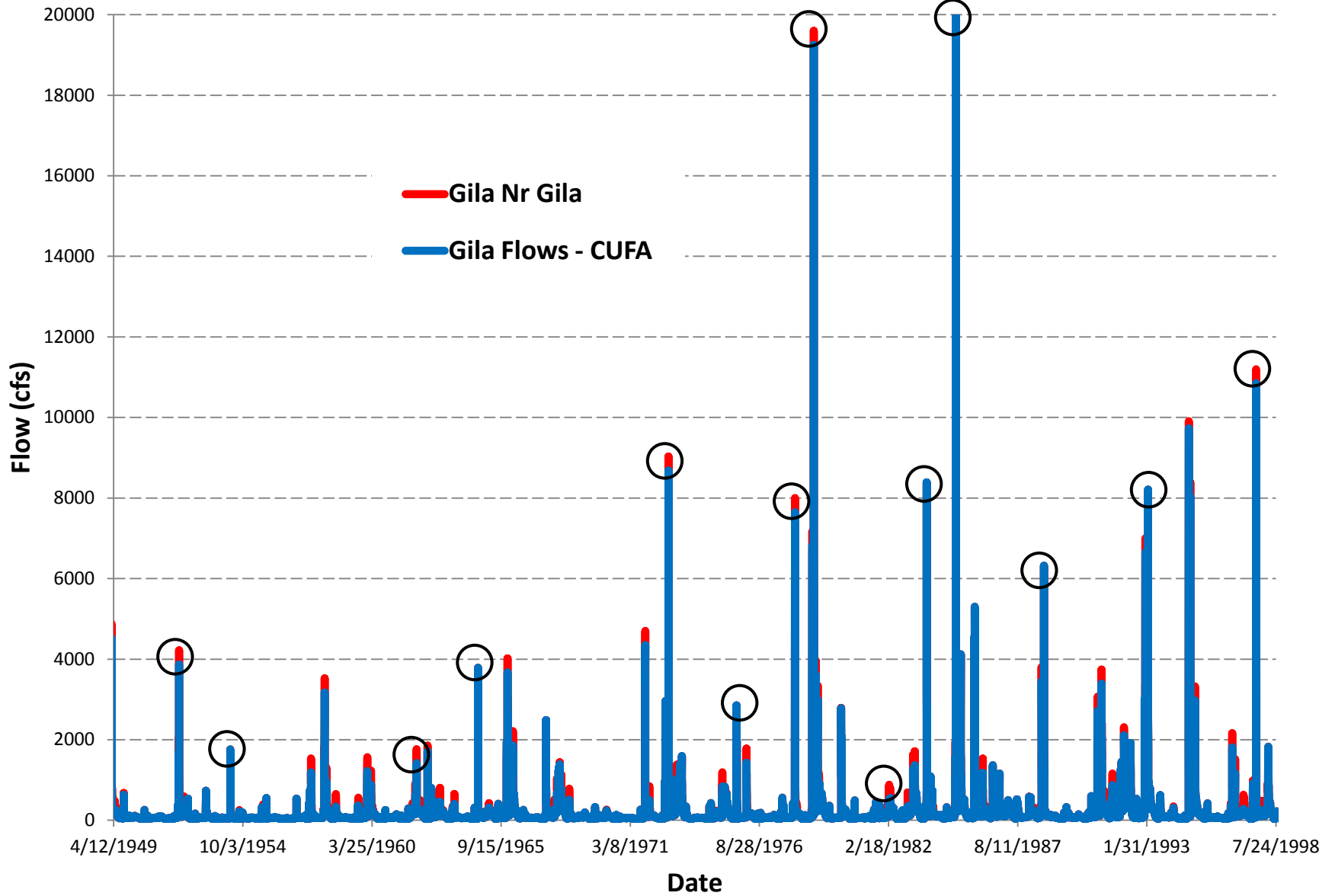
And then there are ***STATISTICS!***

-- Samuel Clemens

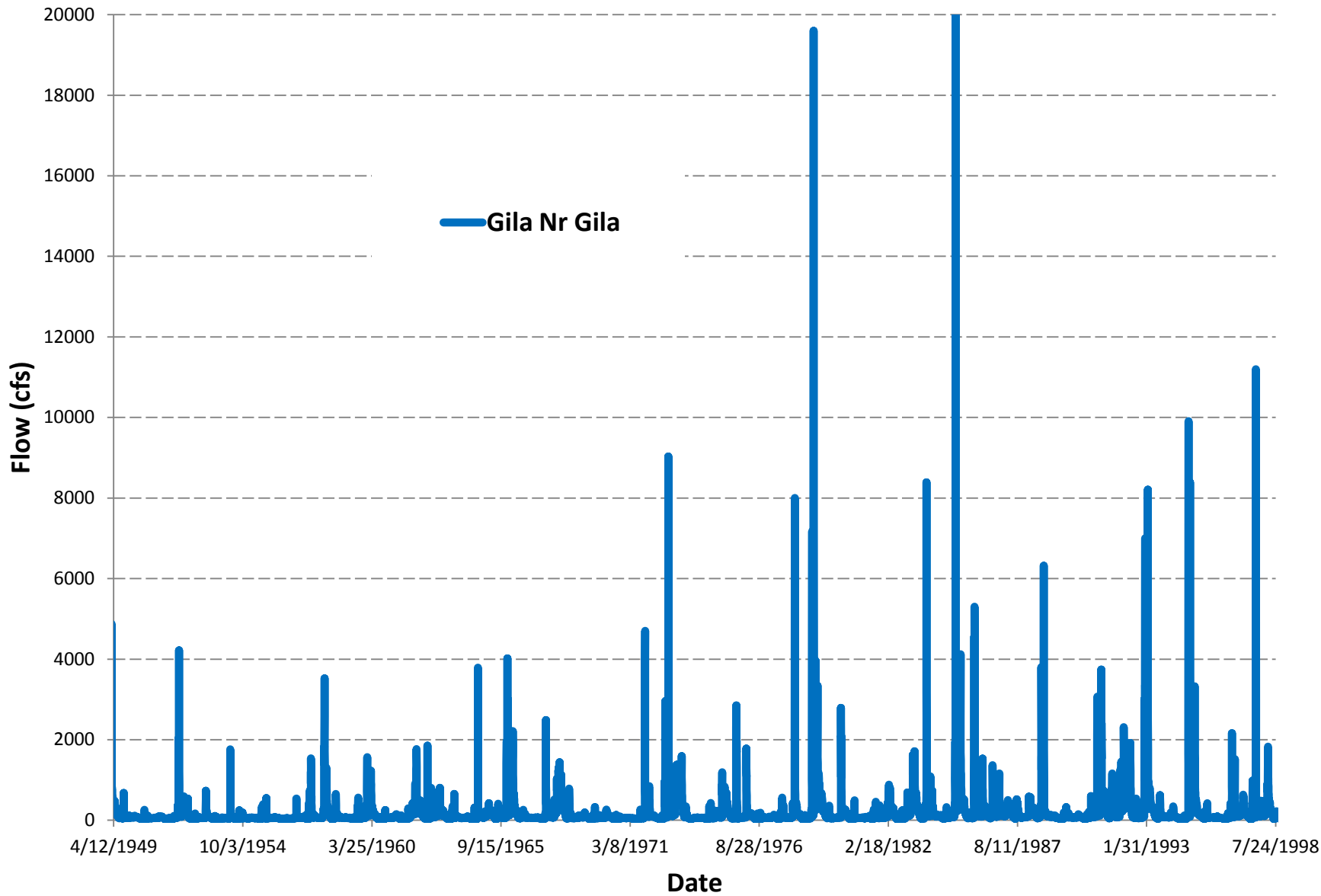
Historical Daily Flow at the Gila Near Gila Gage



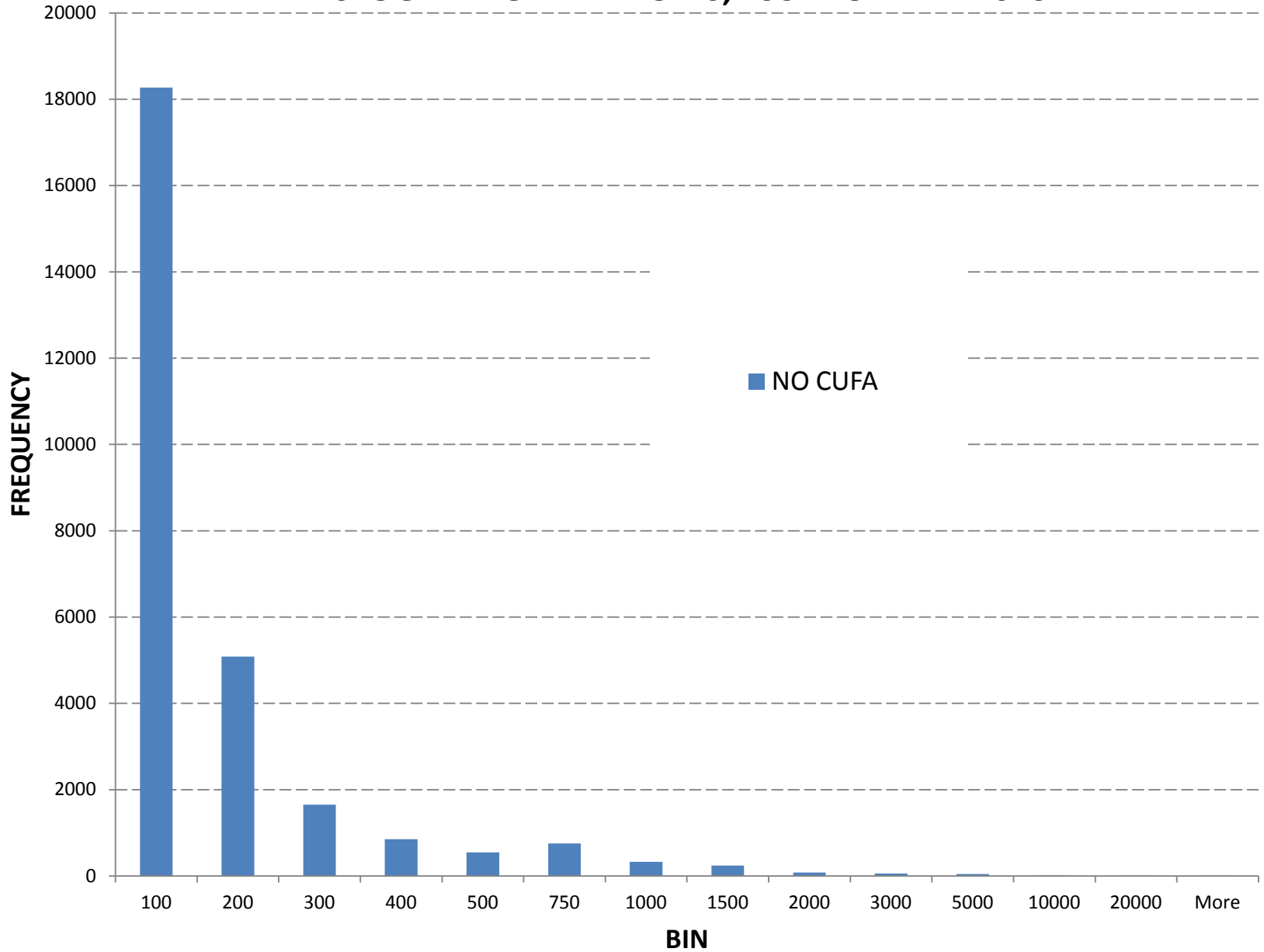
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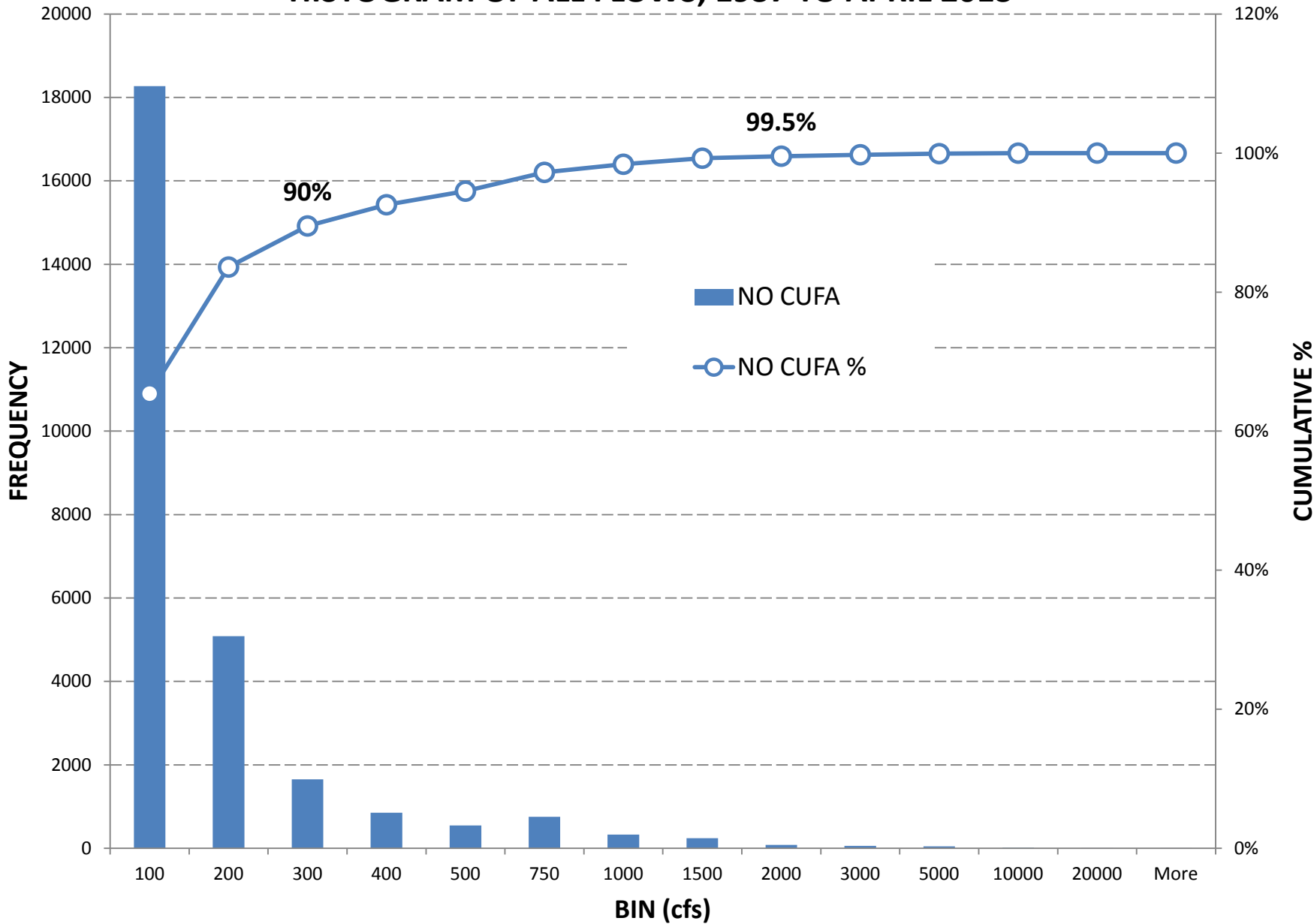
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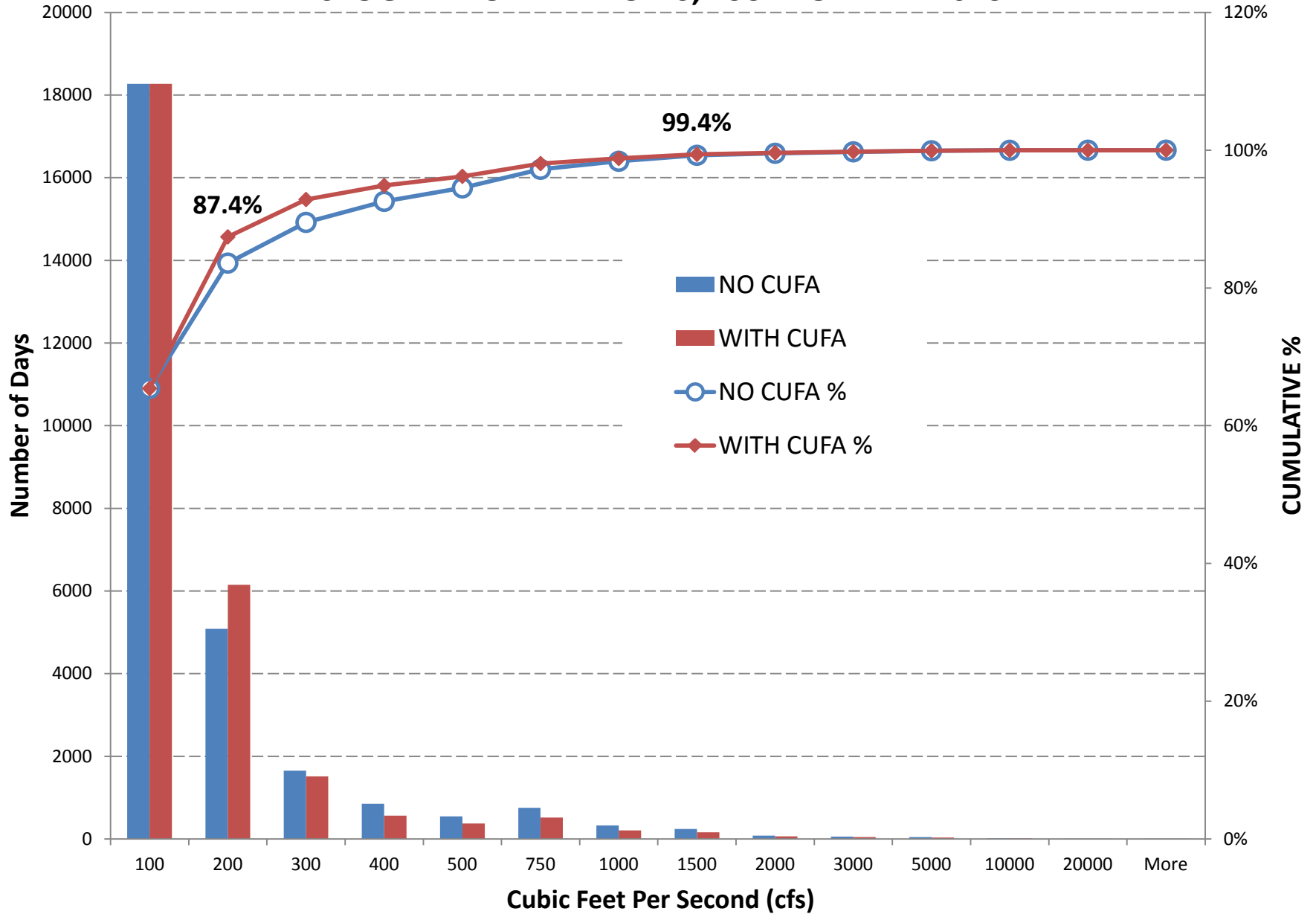
HISTOGRAM OF ALL FLOWS, 1937 TO APRIL 2013



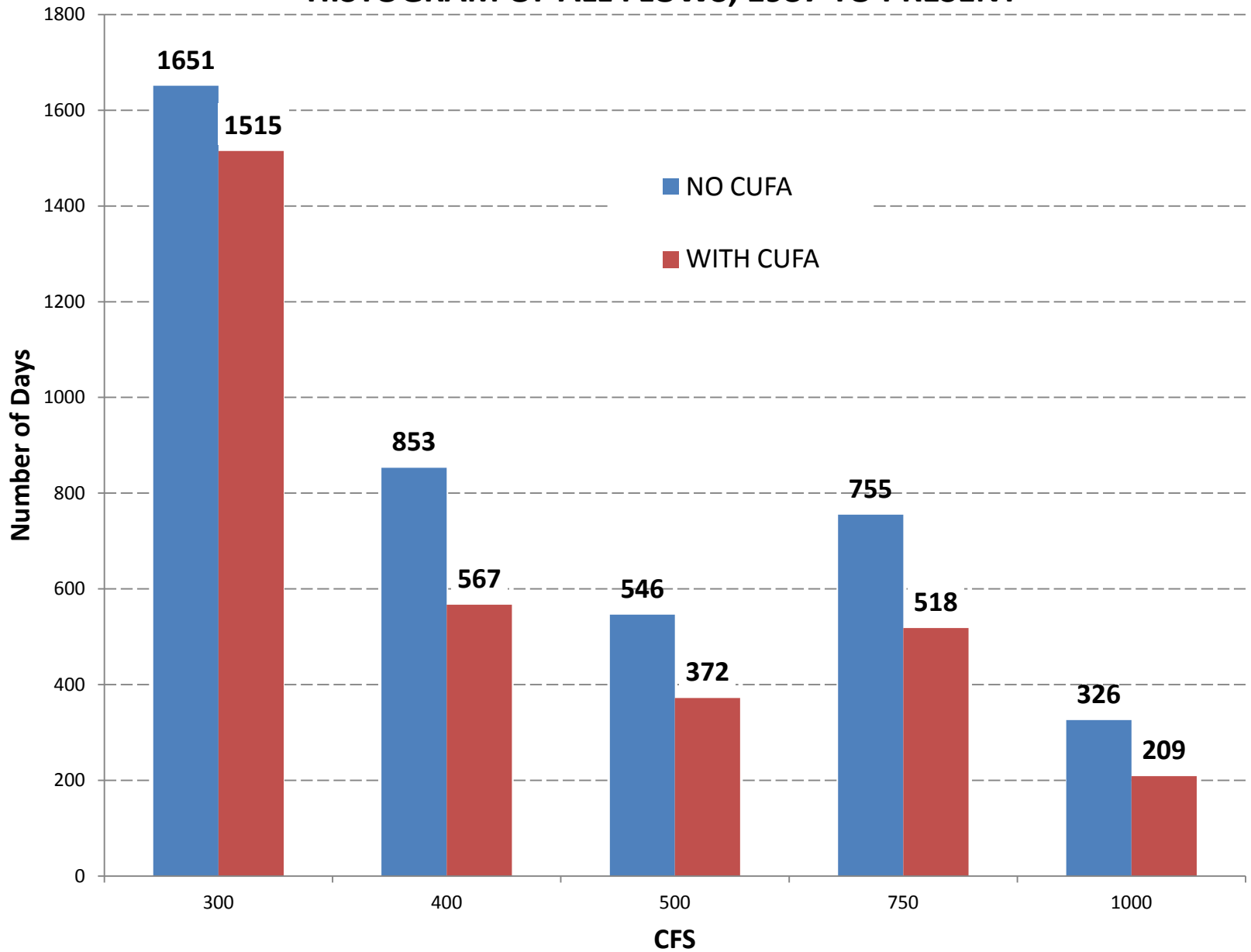
HISTOGRAM OF ALL FLOWS, 1937 TO APRIL 2013



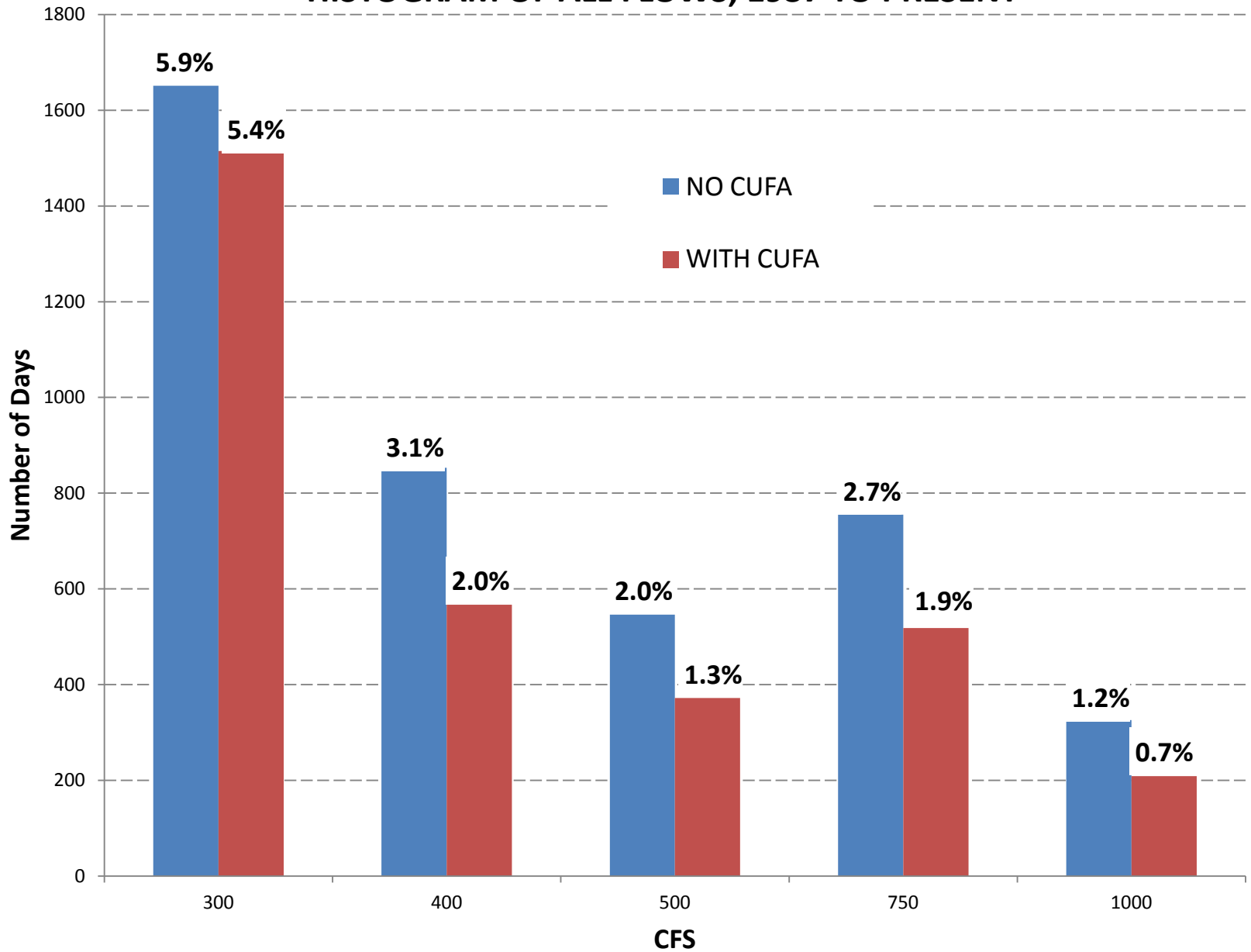
HISTOGRAM OF ALL FLOWS, 1937 TO APRIL 2013



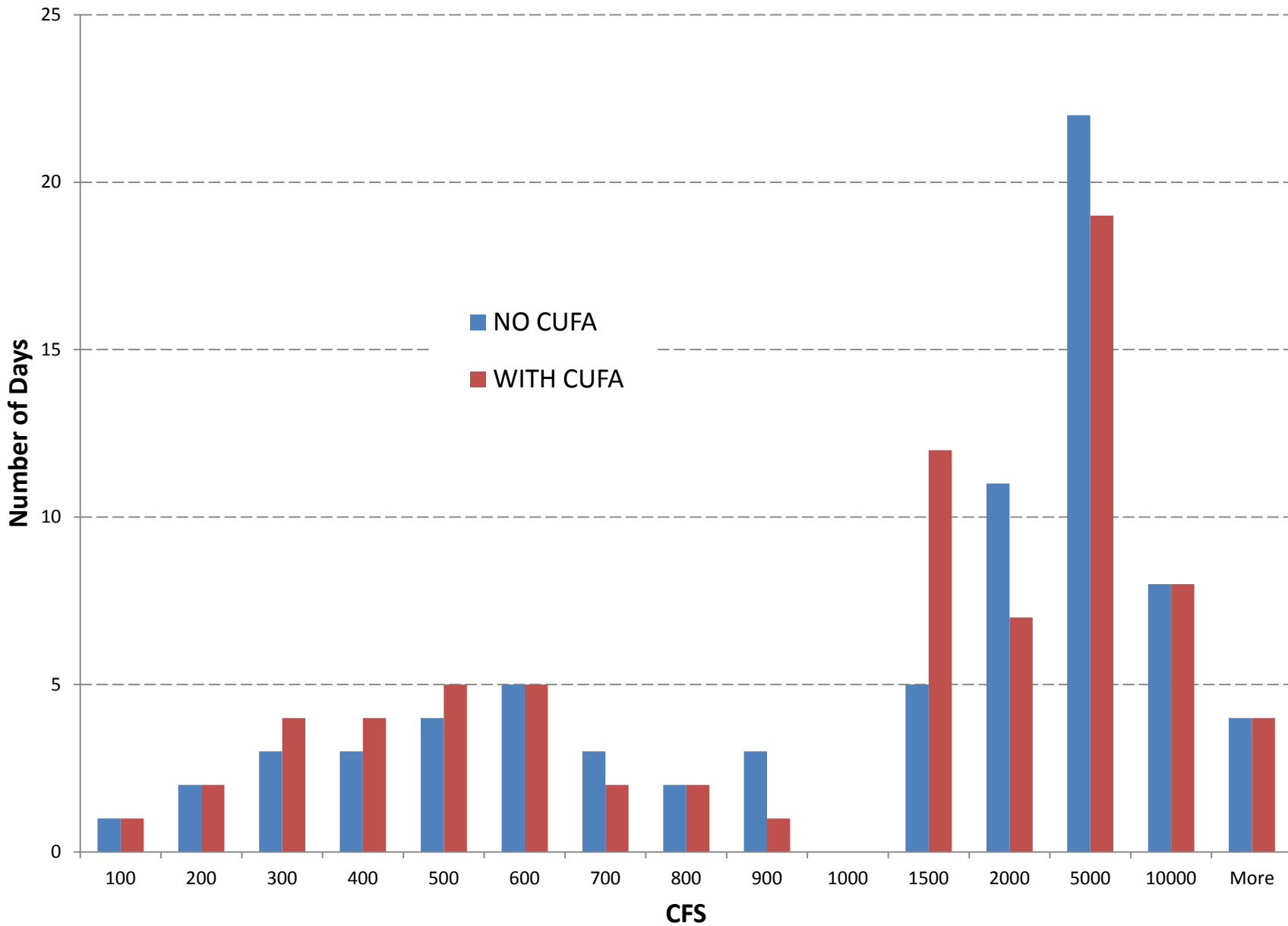
HISTOGRAM OF ALL FLOWS, 1937 TO PRESENT



HISTOGRAM OF ALL FLOWS, 1937 TO PRESENT



HISTOGRAM OF PEAK ANNUAL FLOWS, 1936 TO 2011



What does IHA tell us about CUFA diversions?

- No change to extreme low flows (150 cfs criterion)
- No change to low flows (150 cfs criterion)
- CUFA does not dry up the river (low flows not diverted)
- **No change to median monthly flows except in March (March median flow: 189→159 cfs)**
- High pulse events: **median peak change 221→205 cfs**
- Small floods: median peak change 2850→3072 cfs
- Large floods: median peak change 12100 →11930 cfs

Gila River near Gila, with and without CUFA Diversions 7-Day Maximum

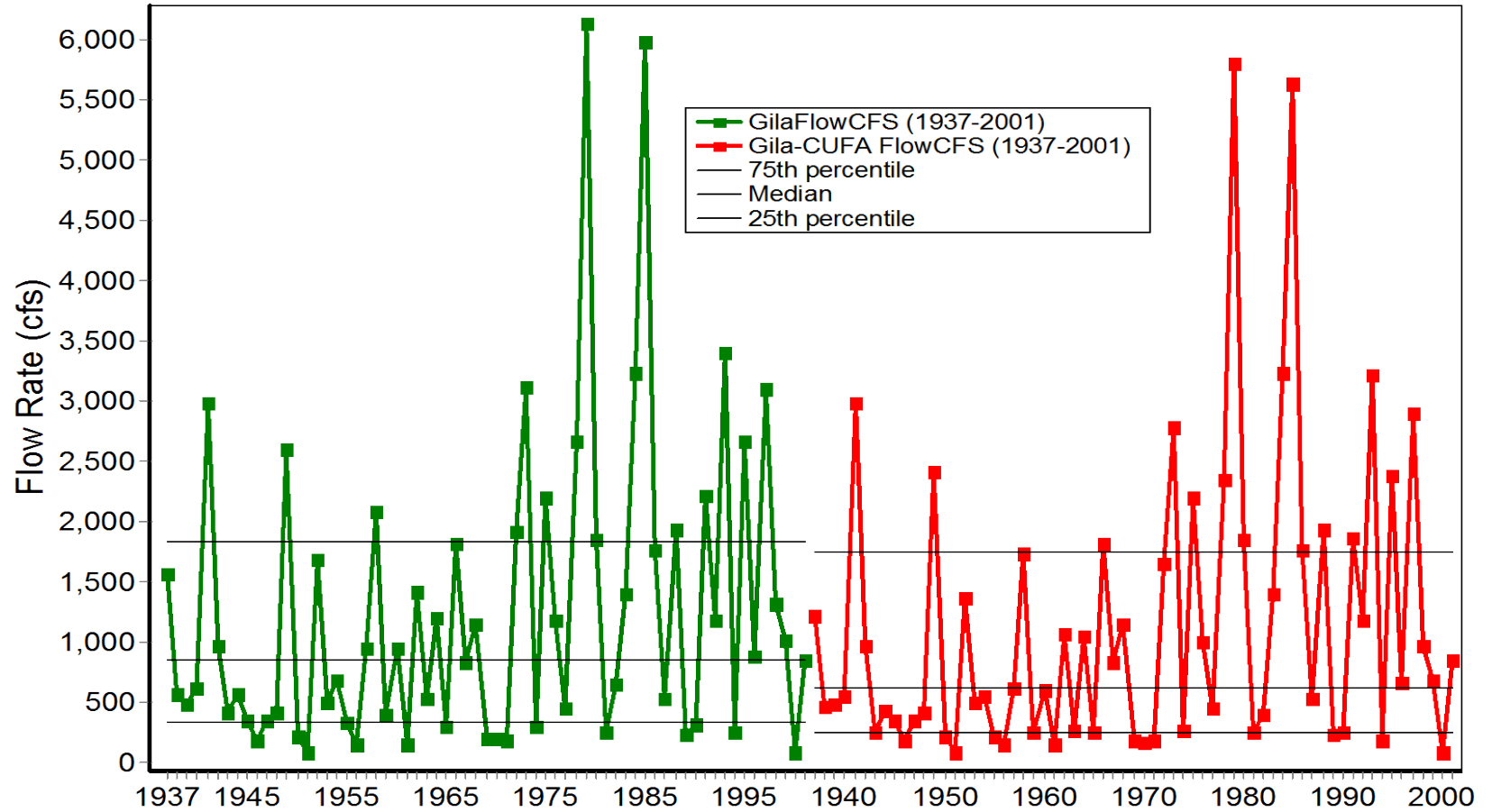


Figure 49

Gila River near Gila, with and without CUFA Diversions
High Flow Pulses (Peak)

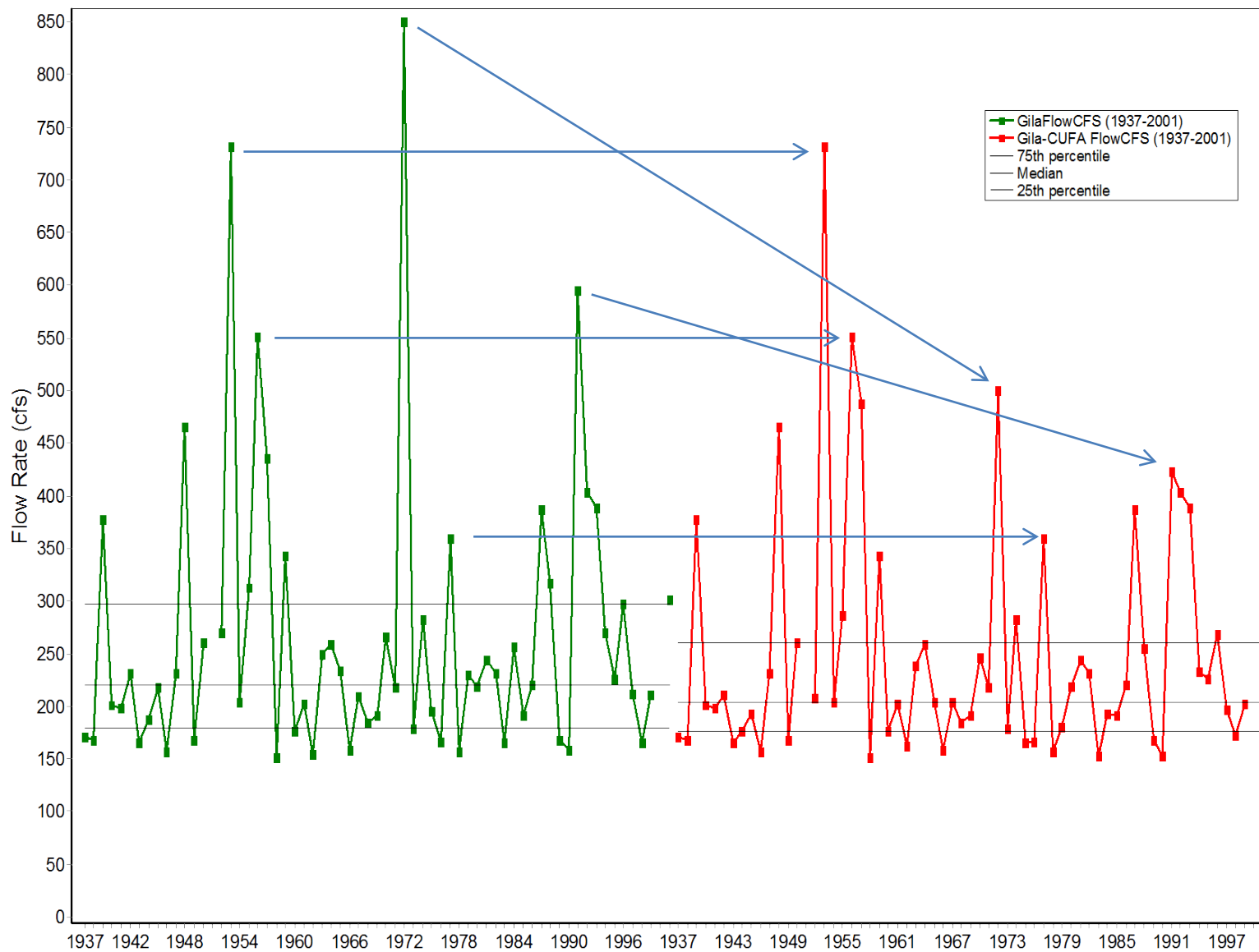
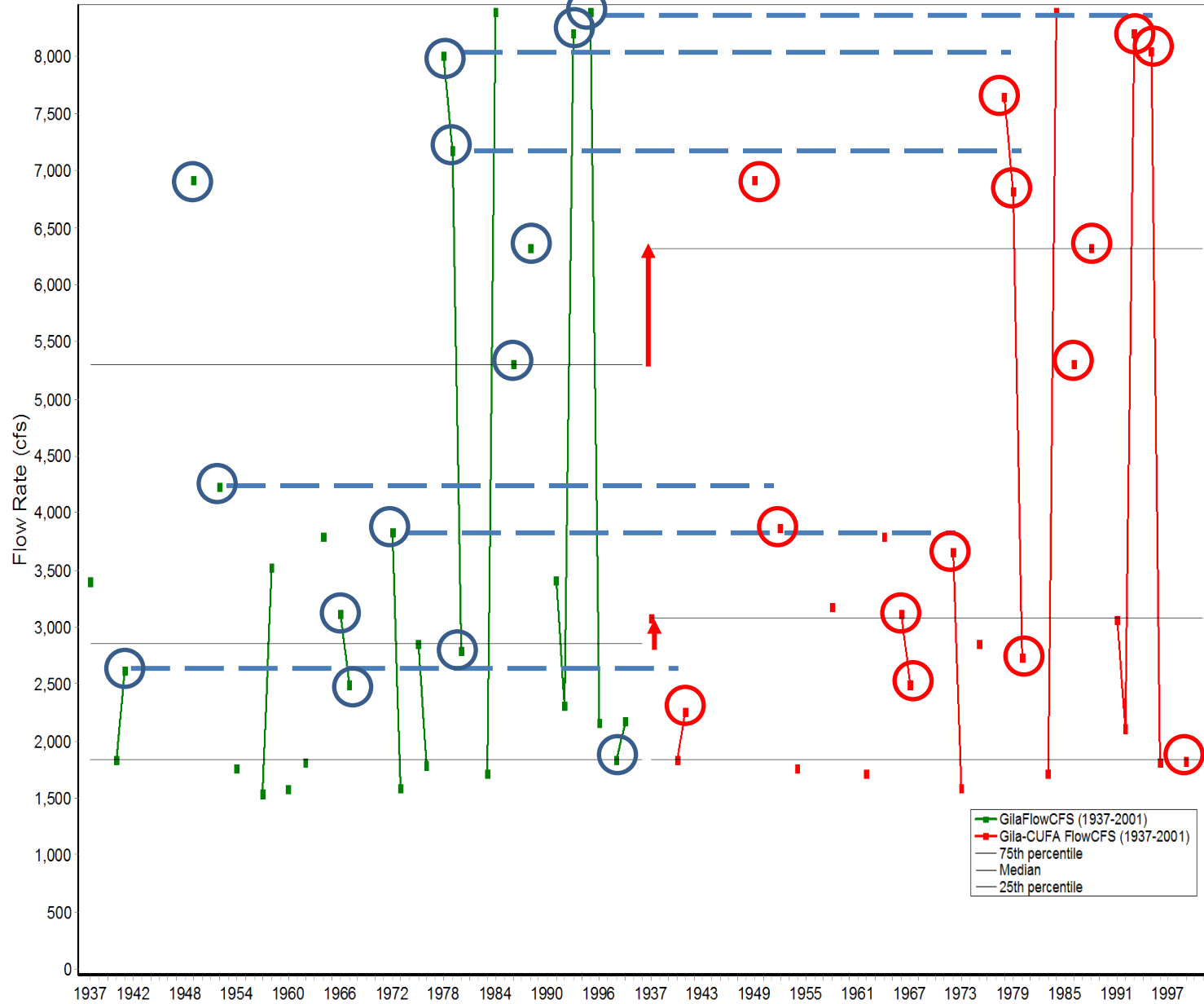
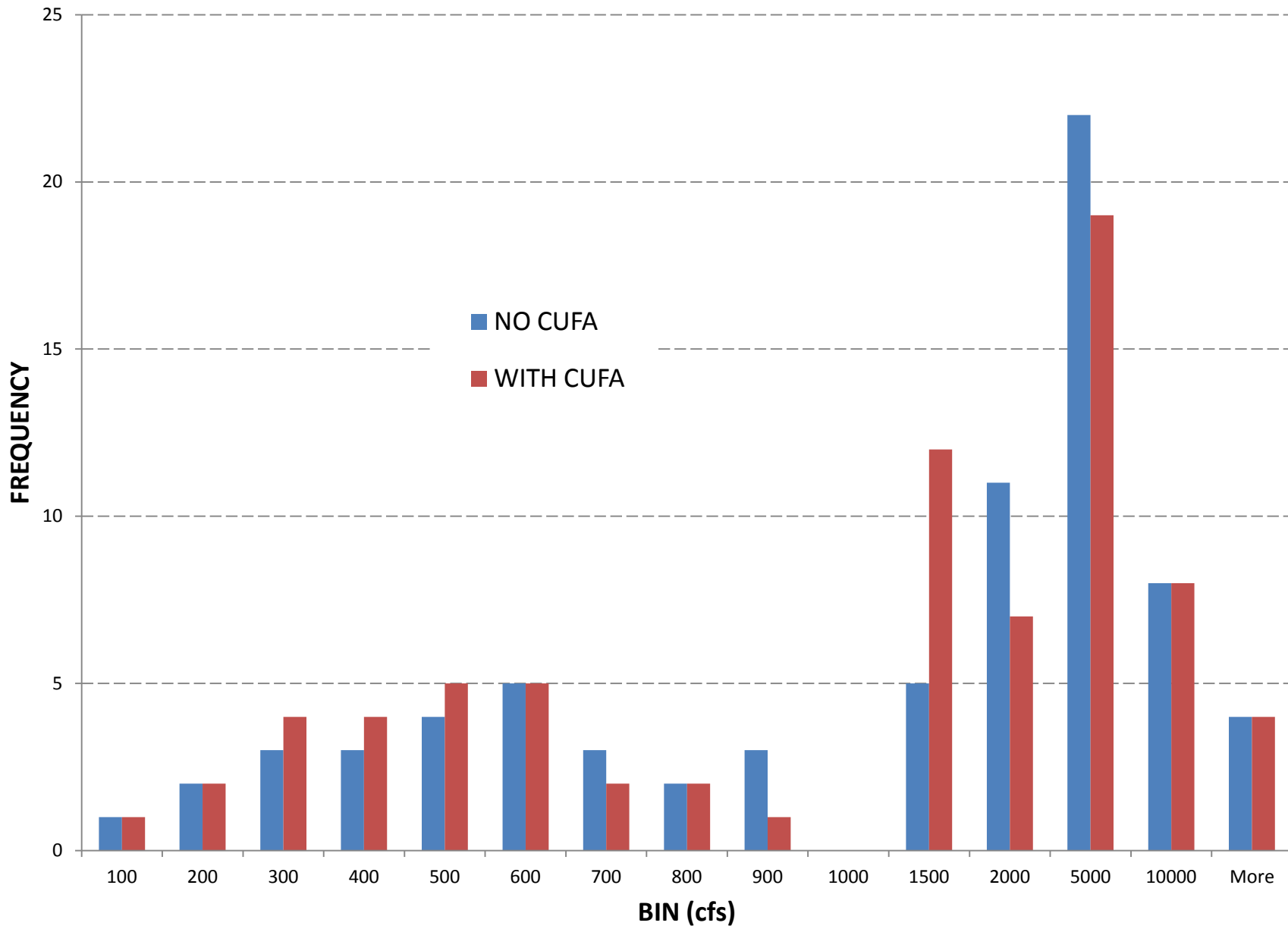


Figure 55

Gila River near Gila, with and without CUFA Diversions
Small Floods (Peak)



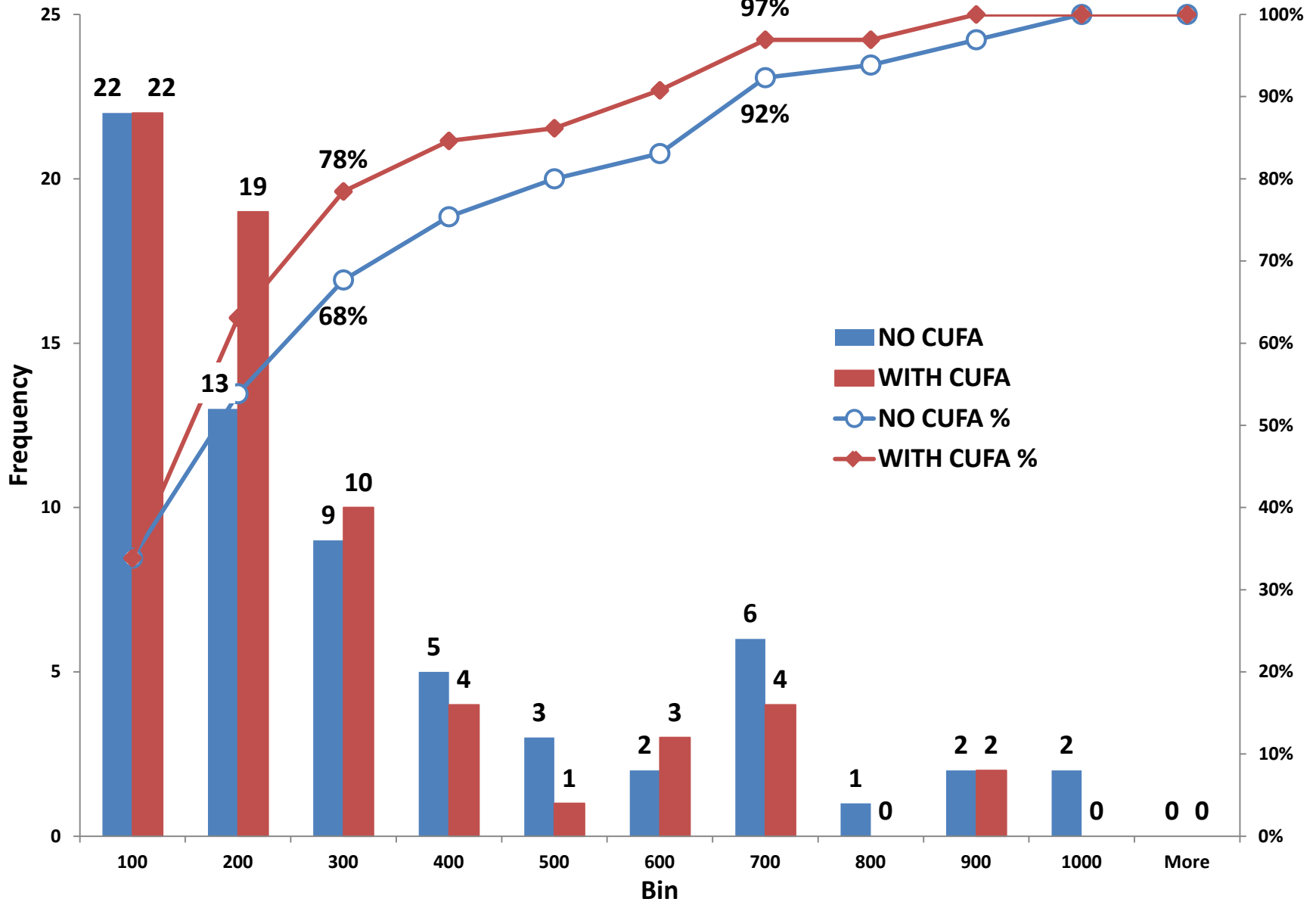
HISTOGRAM OF PEAK ANNUAL FLOWS, 1936 TO 2011



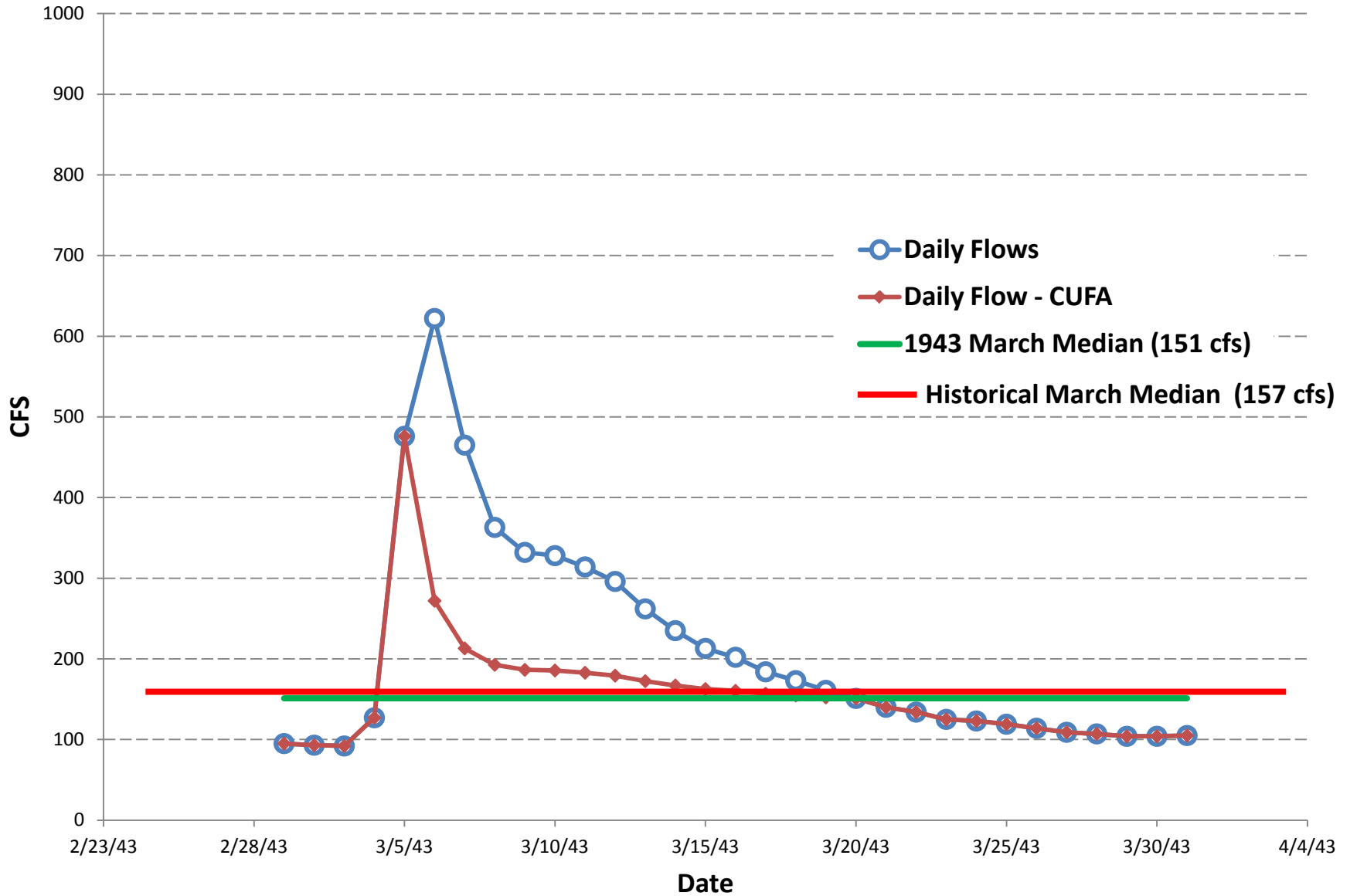
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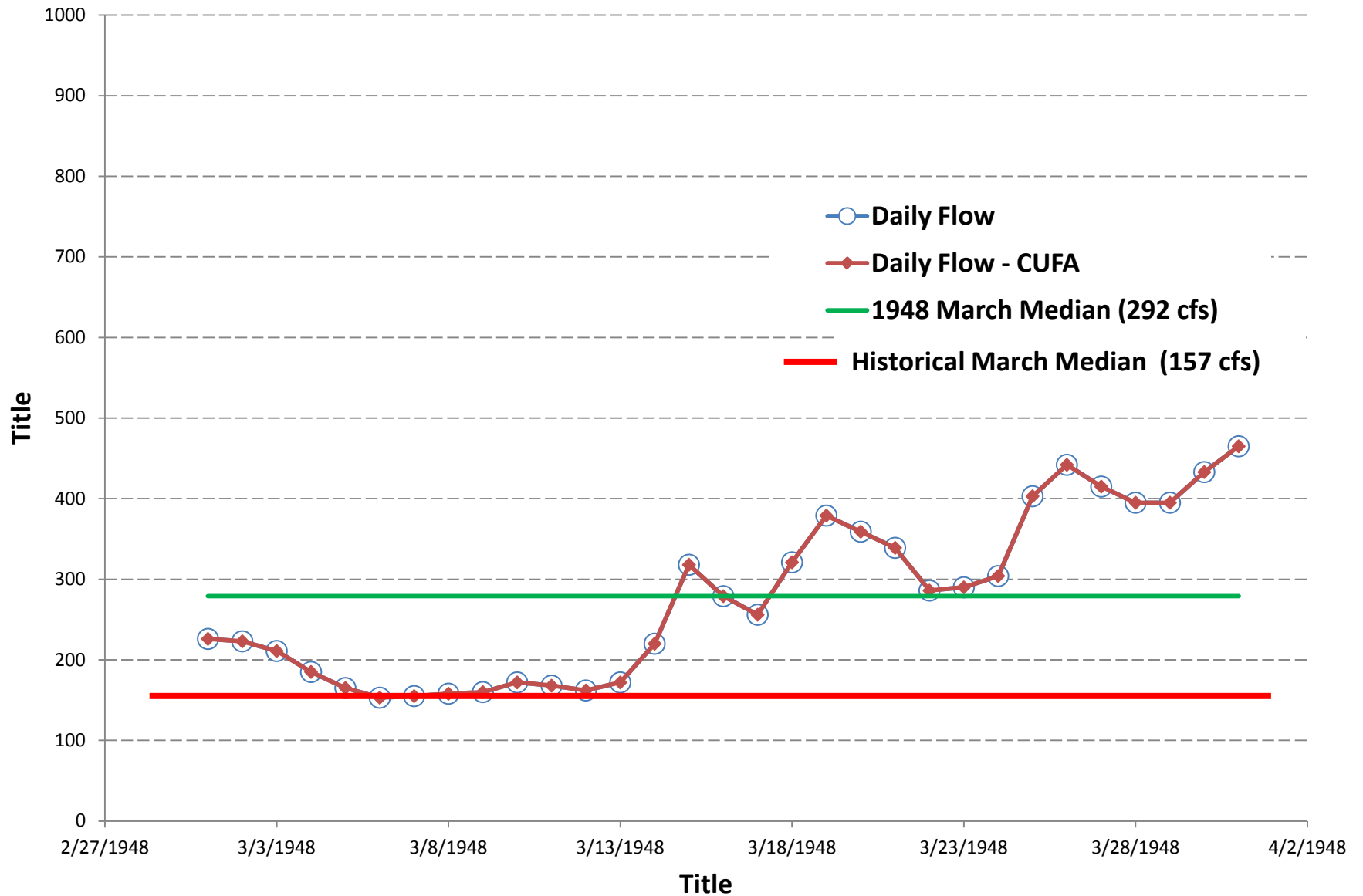
Histogram of March Medians, 1938 to 2001



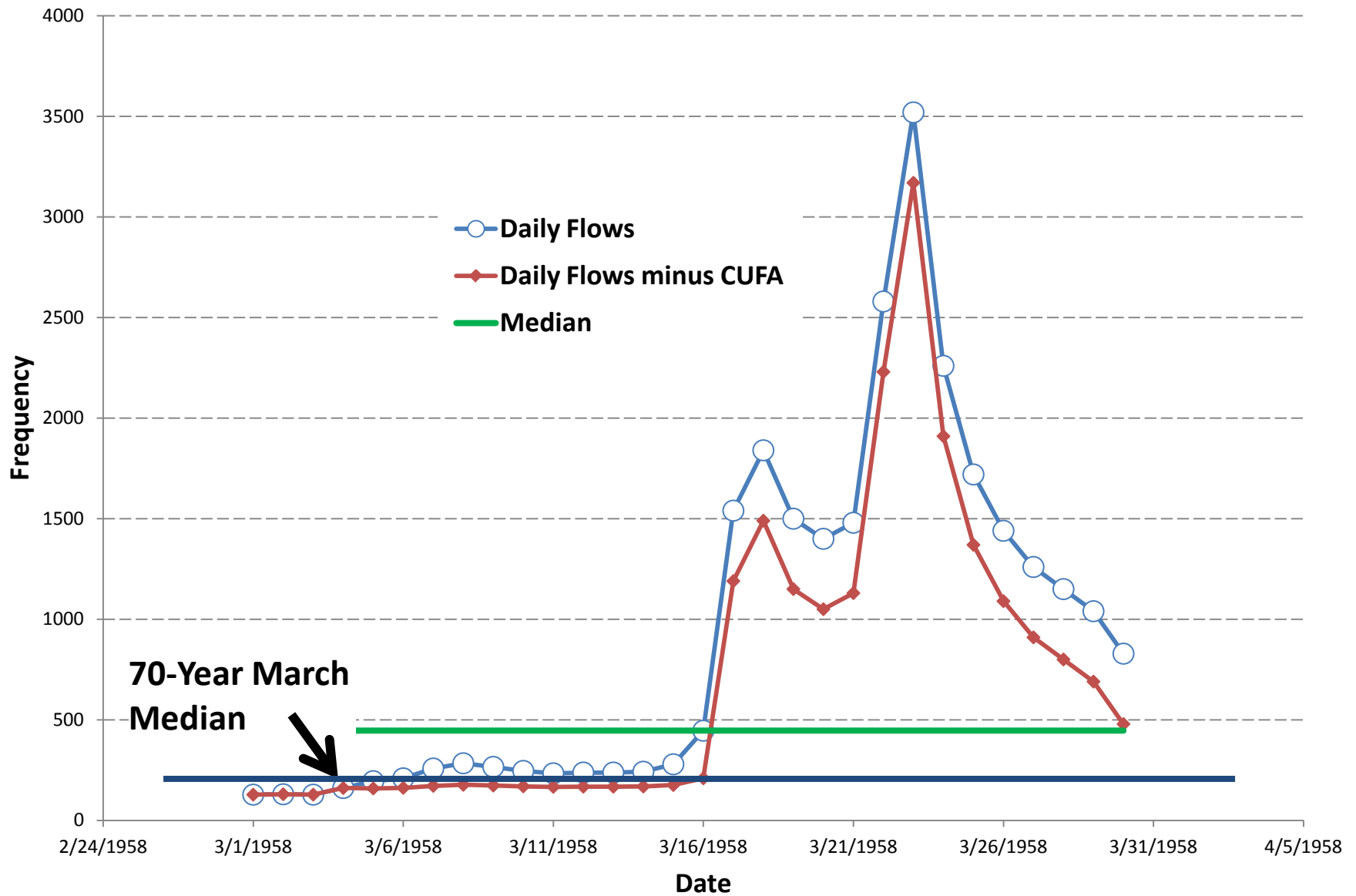
March 1943 Daily Flows, Historical March and Annual March Median



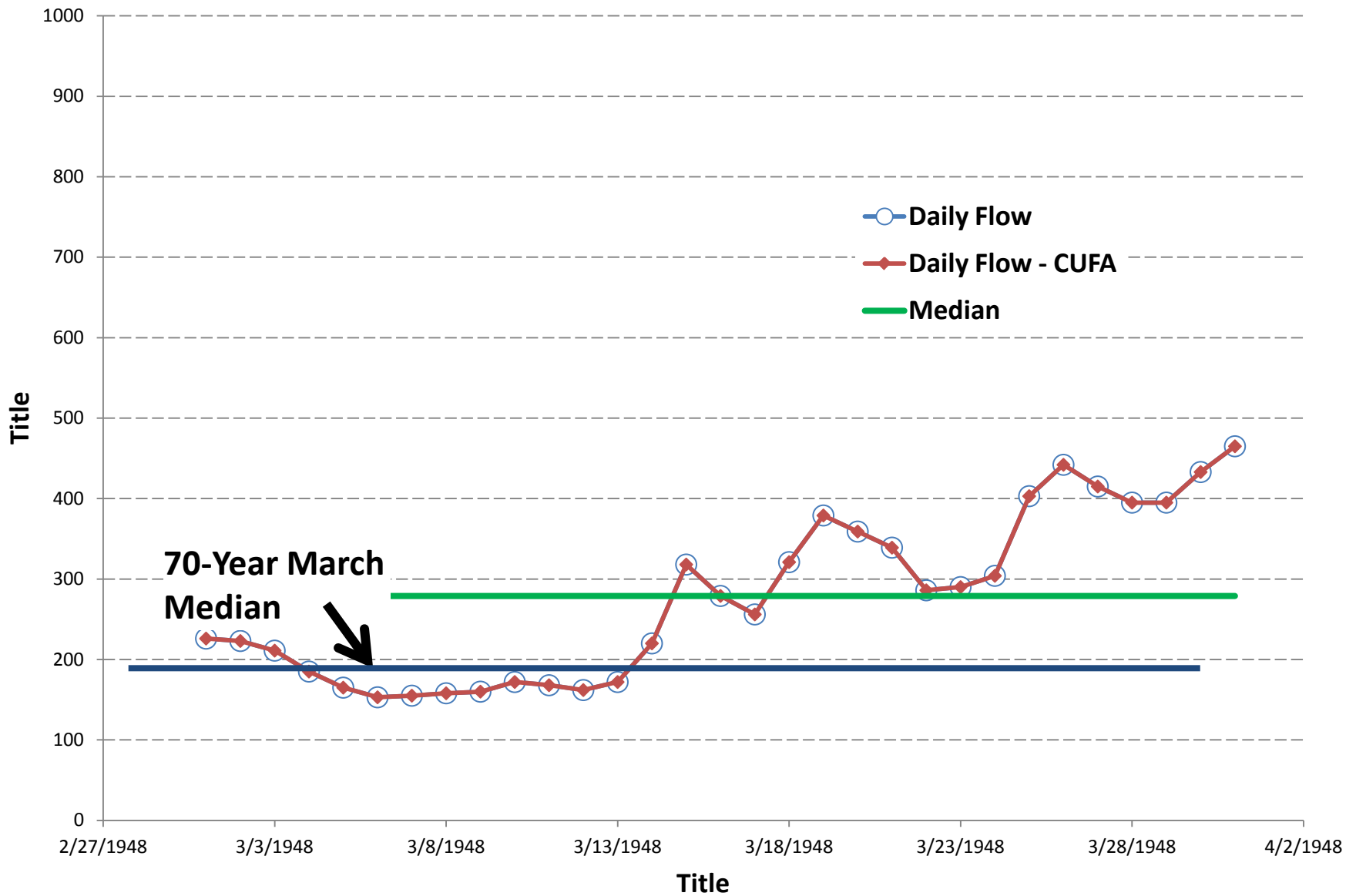
March 1948 Daily Flows, Historical March and Annual March Median



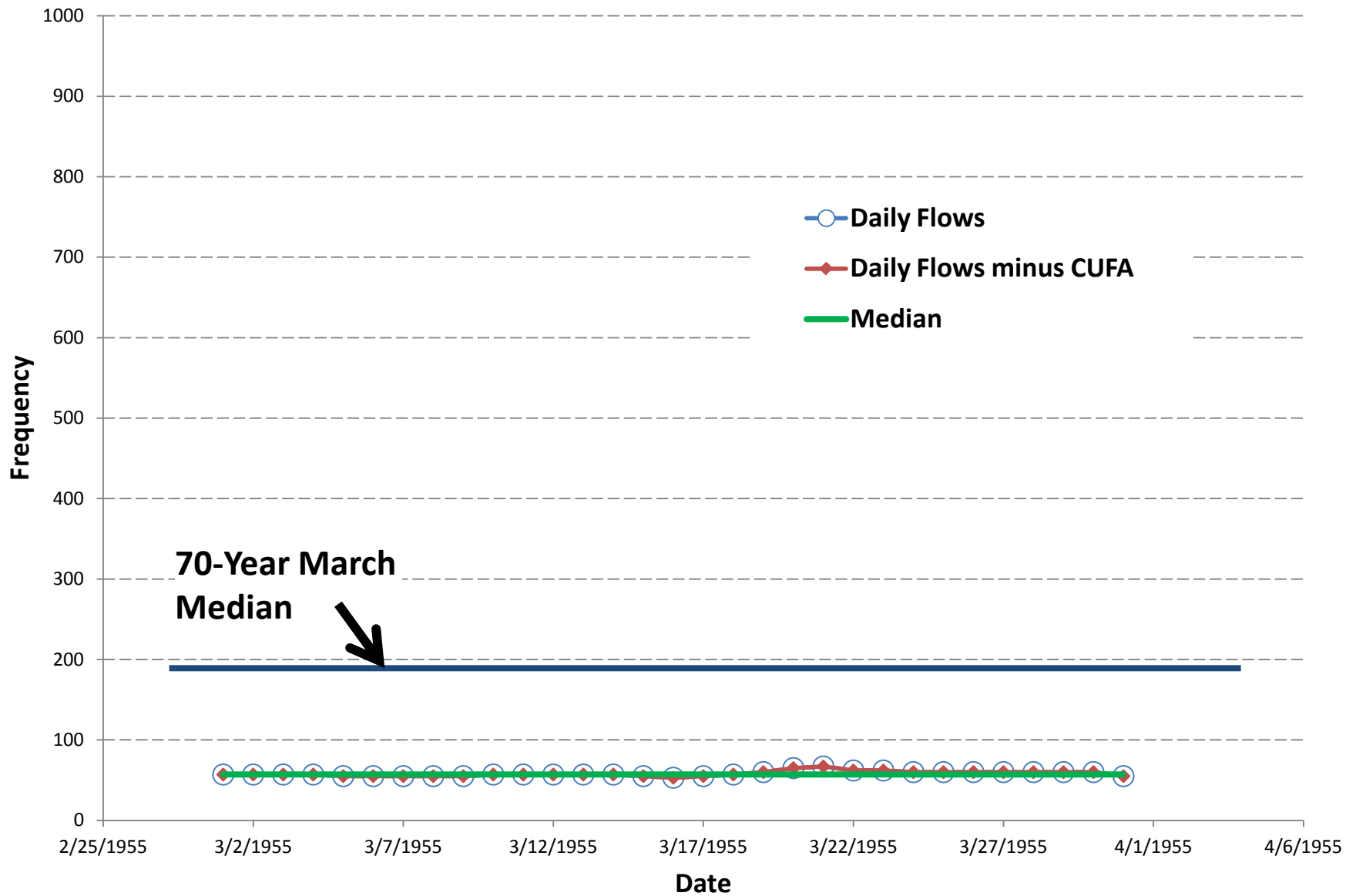
March 1943 Daily Flows and Monthly Median (80th Percentile - Median 446)



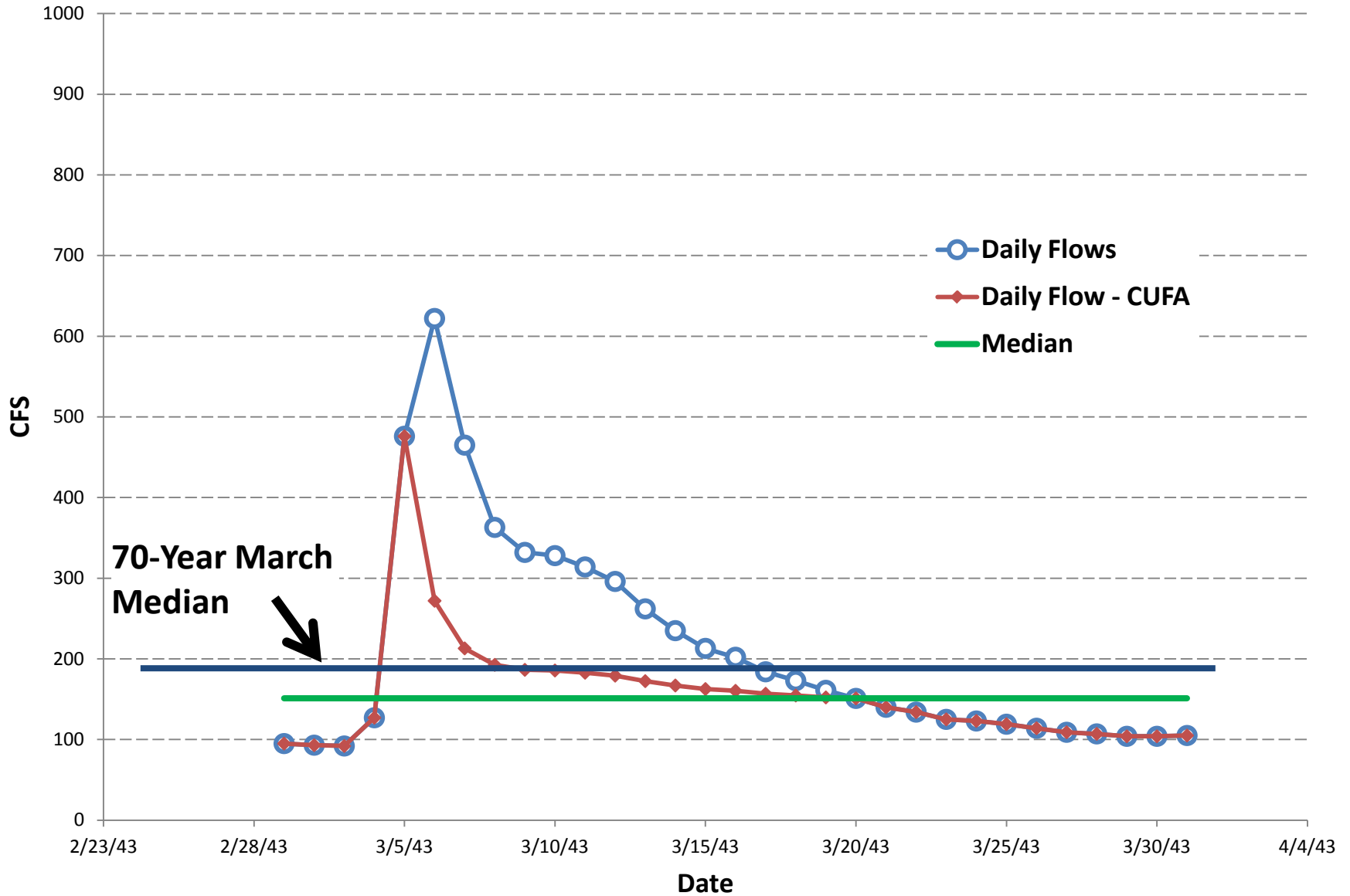
March 1948 Daily Flows and Monthly Median (Median 279 - Historical Average)



March 1943 Daily Flows and Monthly Median (6th Percentile - Median 57)



March 1943 Daily Flows and Monthly Median (45th Percentile - Median 151)



Evaluating Ecosystem Response to CUFA Diversions

Step 1: Characterize altered hydrograph

Step 2: Articulate flow-ecology relationships

a. Identify physical changes to hydrologic environment

b. Characterize ecological response to physical change

Step 3: Evaluate benefits/trade-offs, accept/mitigate/reject

Illustrative Scenarios, Cliff-Gila Reach 1

- Scenario 1: CUFA Diversions, 13,500 acre feet simulated
- Scenario 2: CUFA + 30% Increase in Irrigation
- Scenario 3: CUFA + 30% Increase in Riparian Vegetation

Illustrative Scenarios, Cliff-Gila Reach 1

- Scenario 1: CUFA Diversions, 13,500 acre feet simulated
- Scenario 2: CUFA and 30% Increase in Irrigated Agriculture
- Scenario 3: CUFA and 30% Increase in Riparian Vegetation

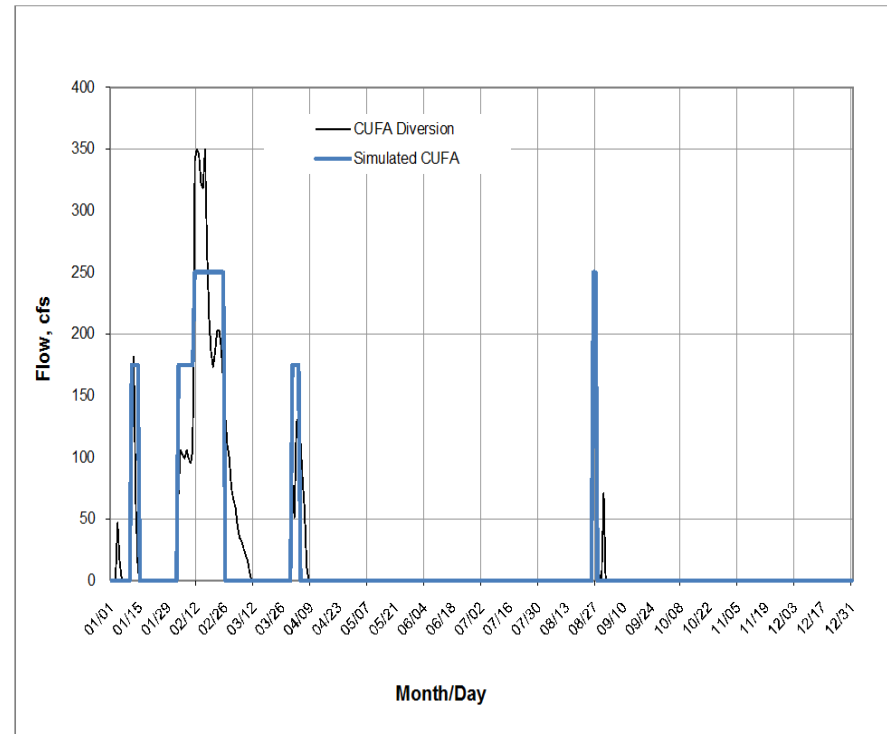
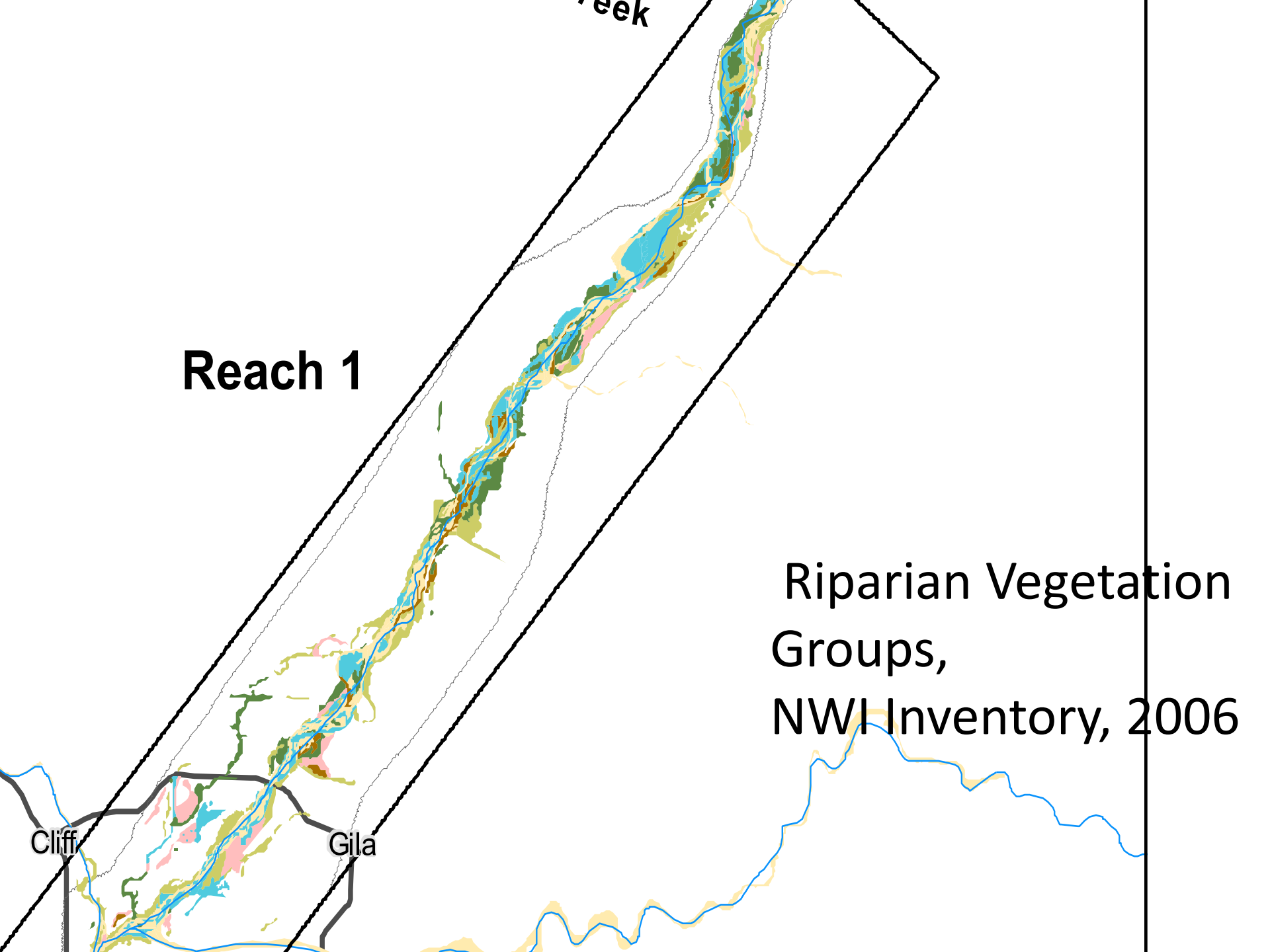


Figure 4.1. CUFA Diversion and Adjusted Step-Function Approximation



Reach 1

Riparian Vegetation
Groups,
NWI Inventory, 2006

Cliff

Gila

Creek

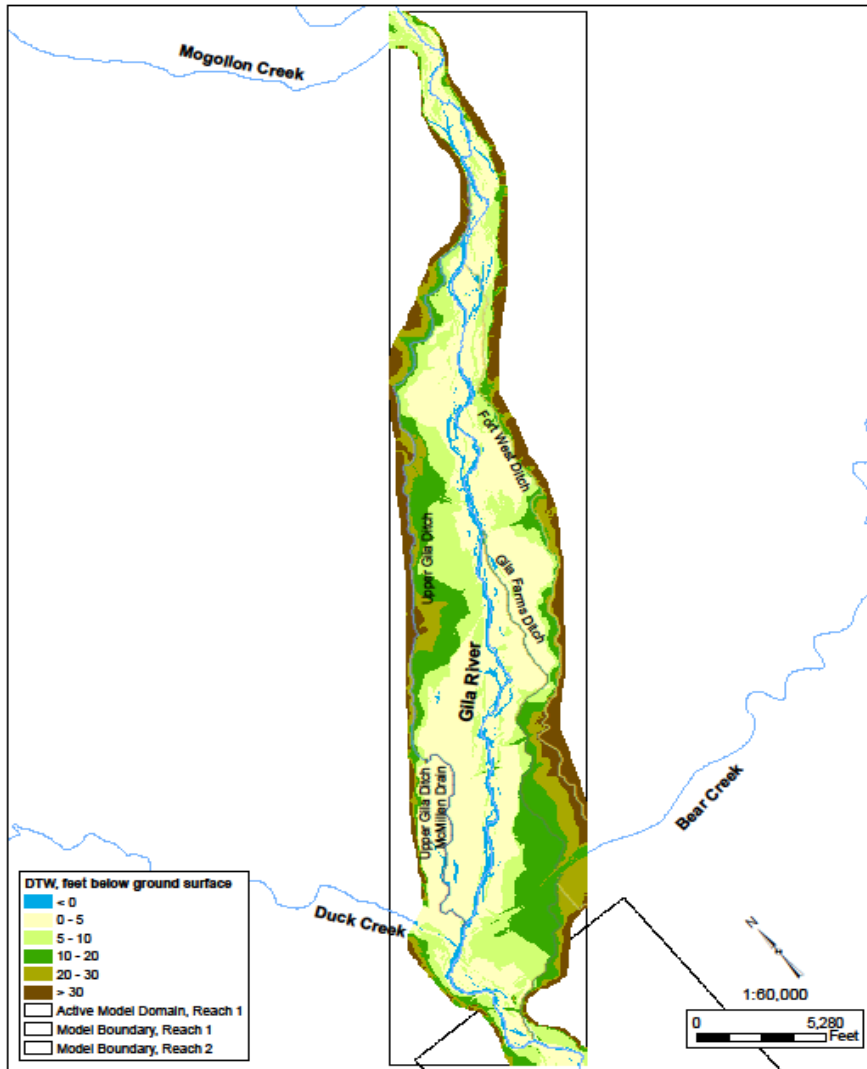


Figure 3.2. Depth to Groundwater, Post-Winter Run-off, Baseline Condition

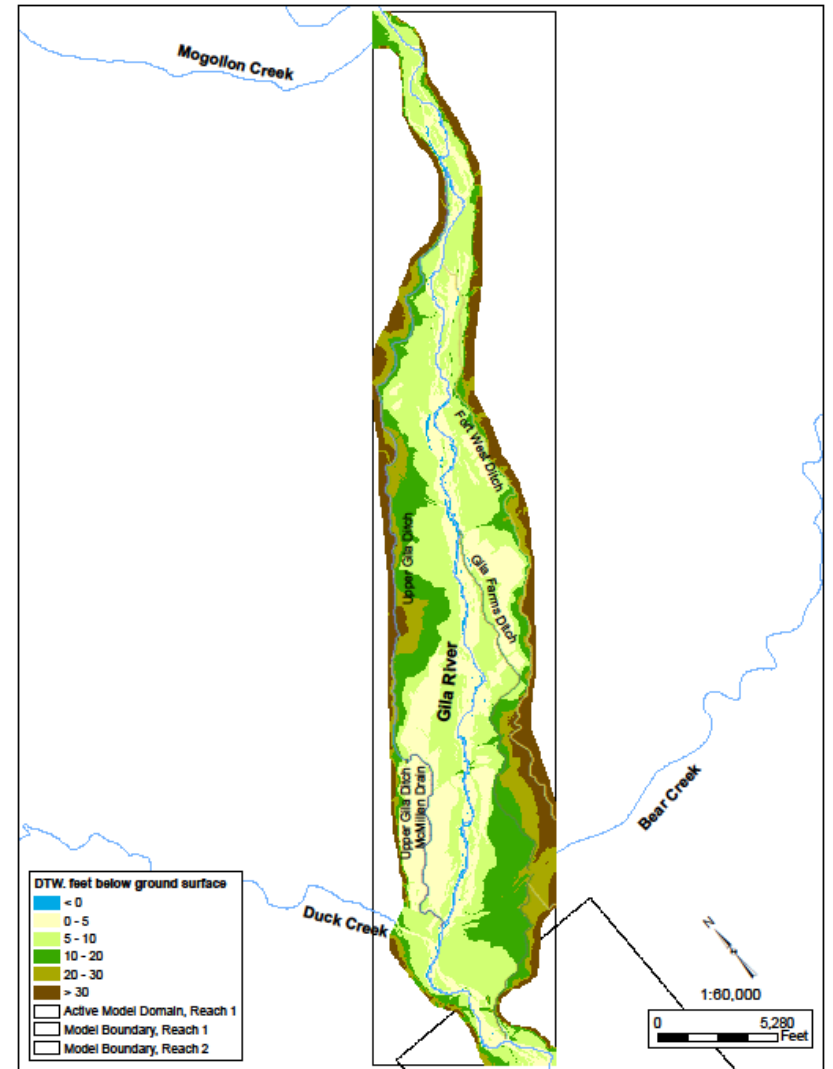


Figure 3.3. Depth to Groundwater, Summer Dry Period, Baseline Condition

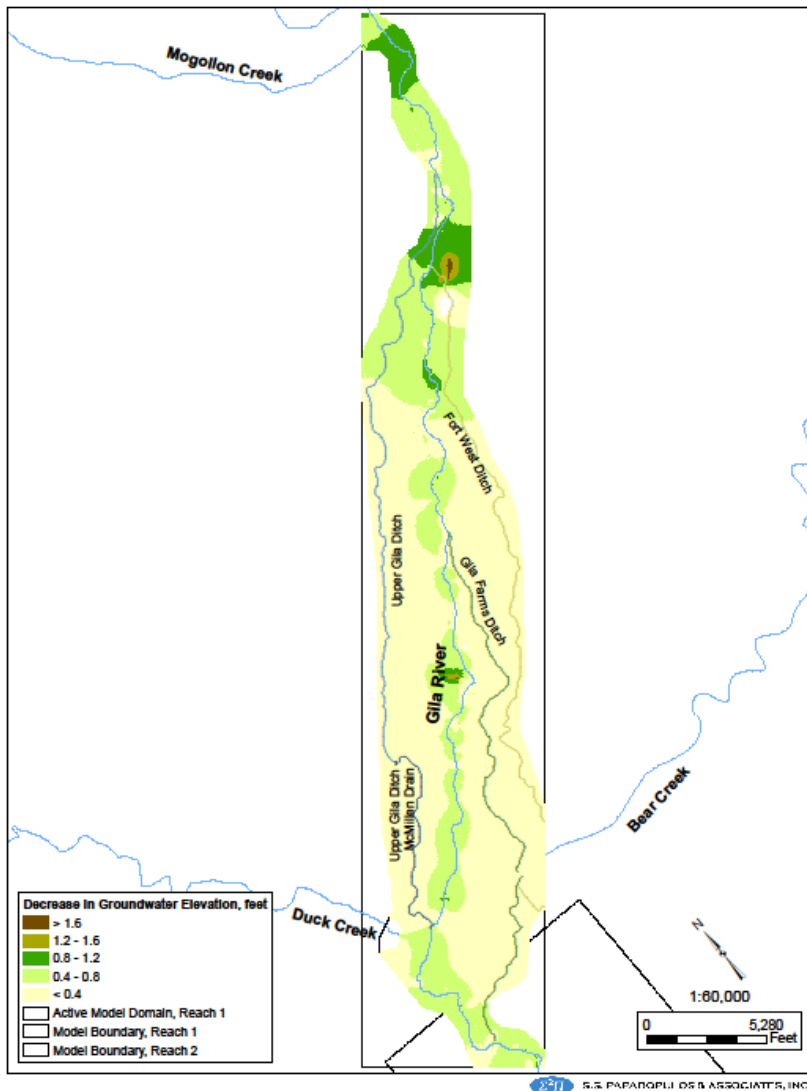


Figure 4.4. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Post-Winter Run-off, Scenario 1

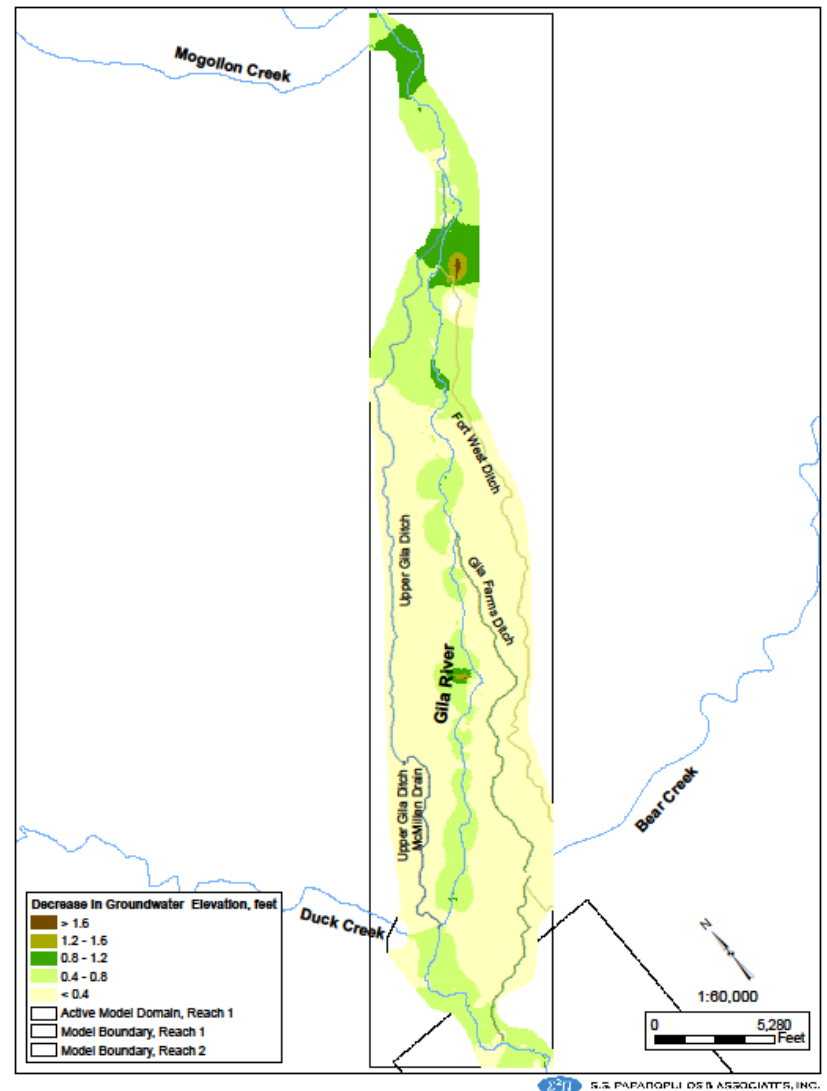


Figure 4.6. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Post-Winter Run-off, Scenario 2

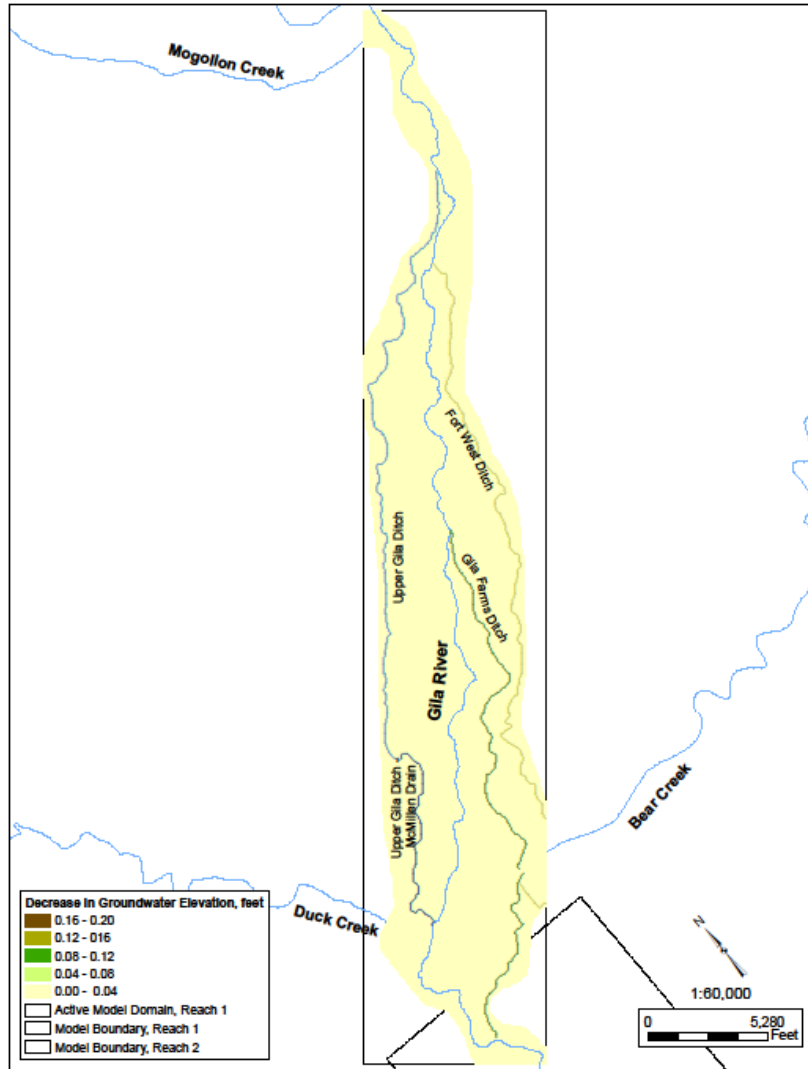


Figure 4.5. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Summer Dry Period, Scenario 1

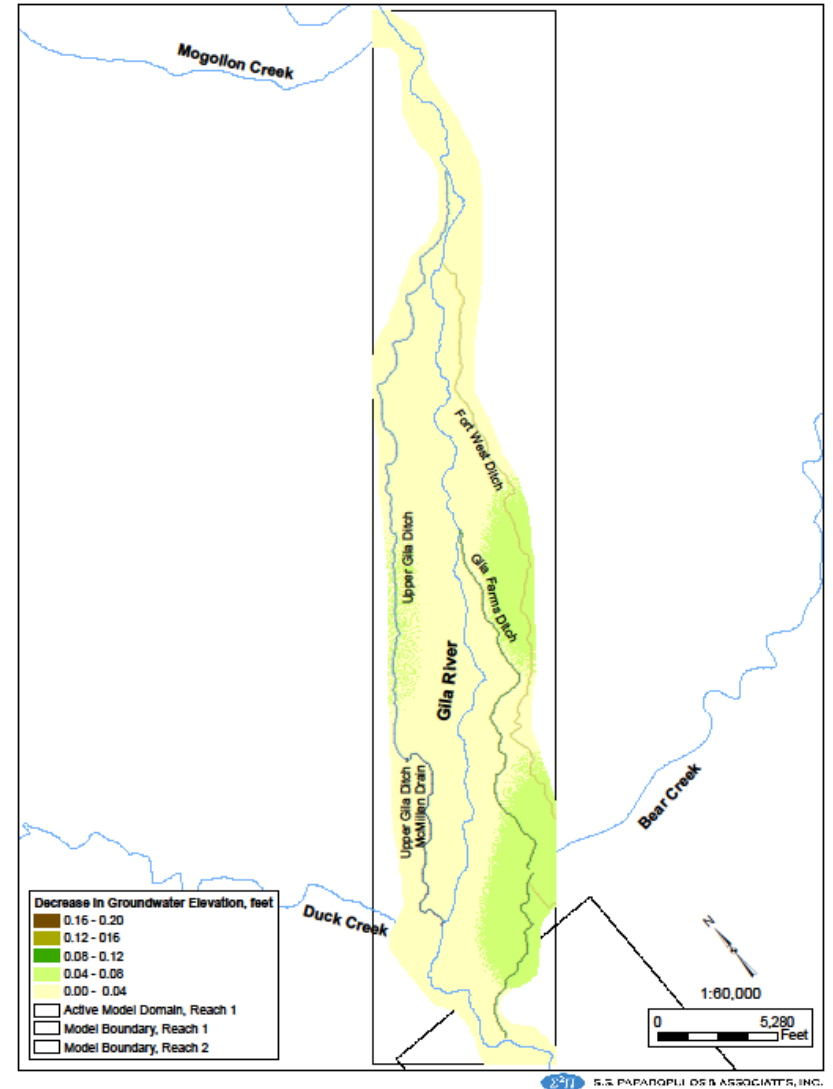


Figure 4.7. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Summer Dry Period, Scenario 2

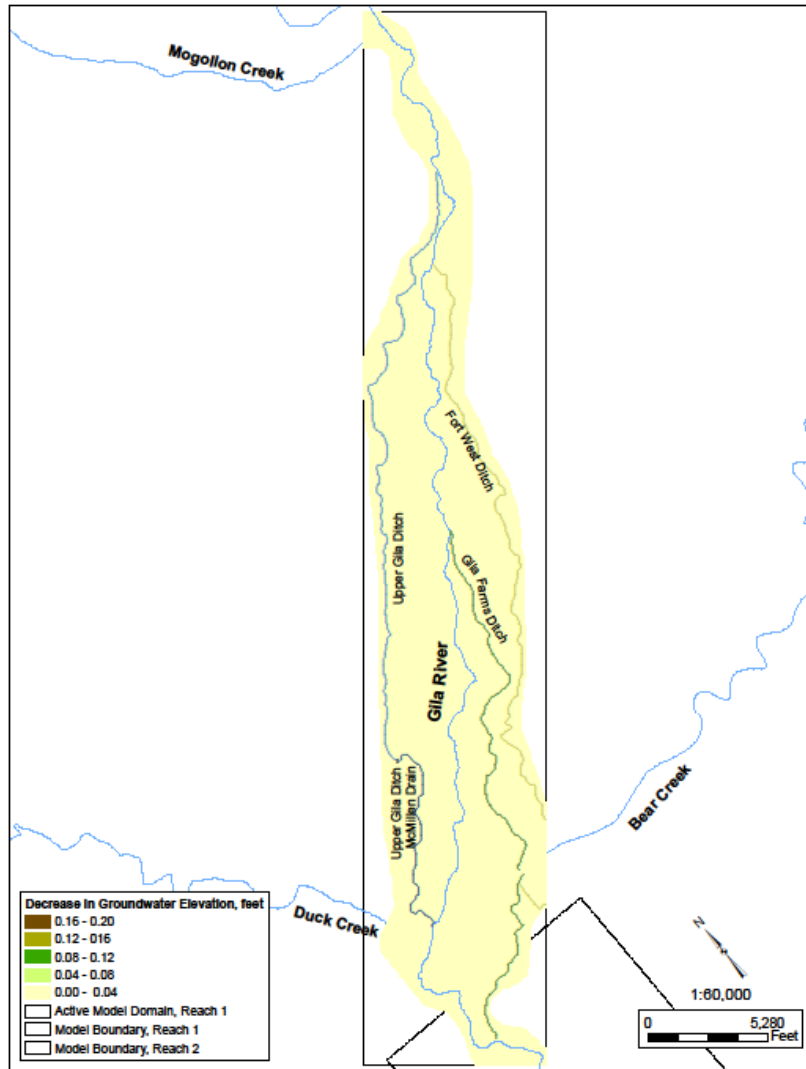


Figure 4.5. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Summer Dry Period, Scenario 1

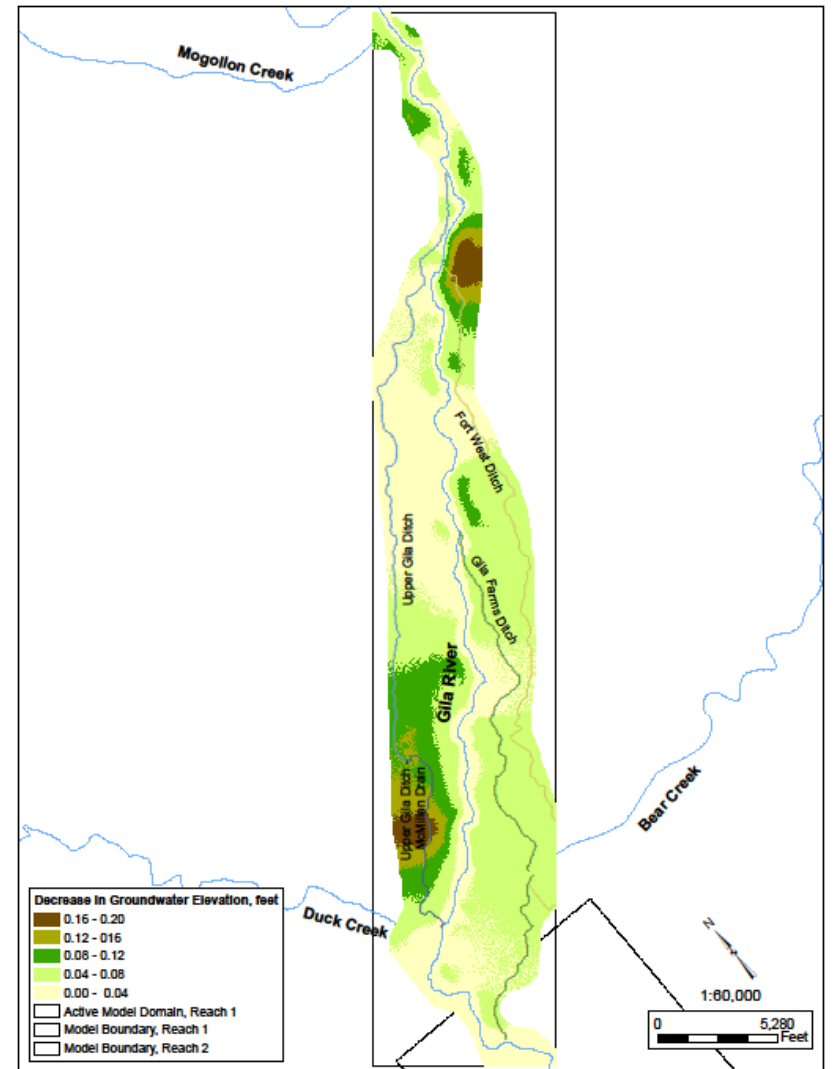
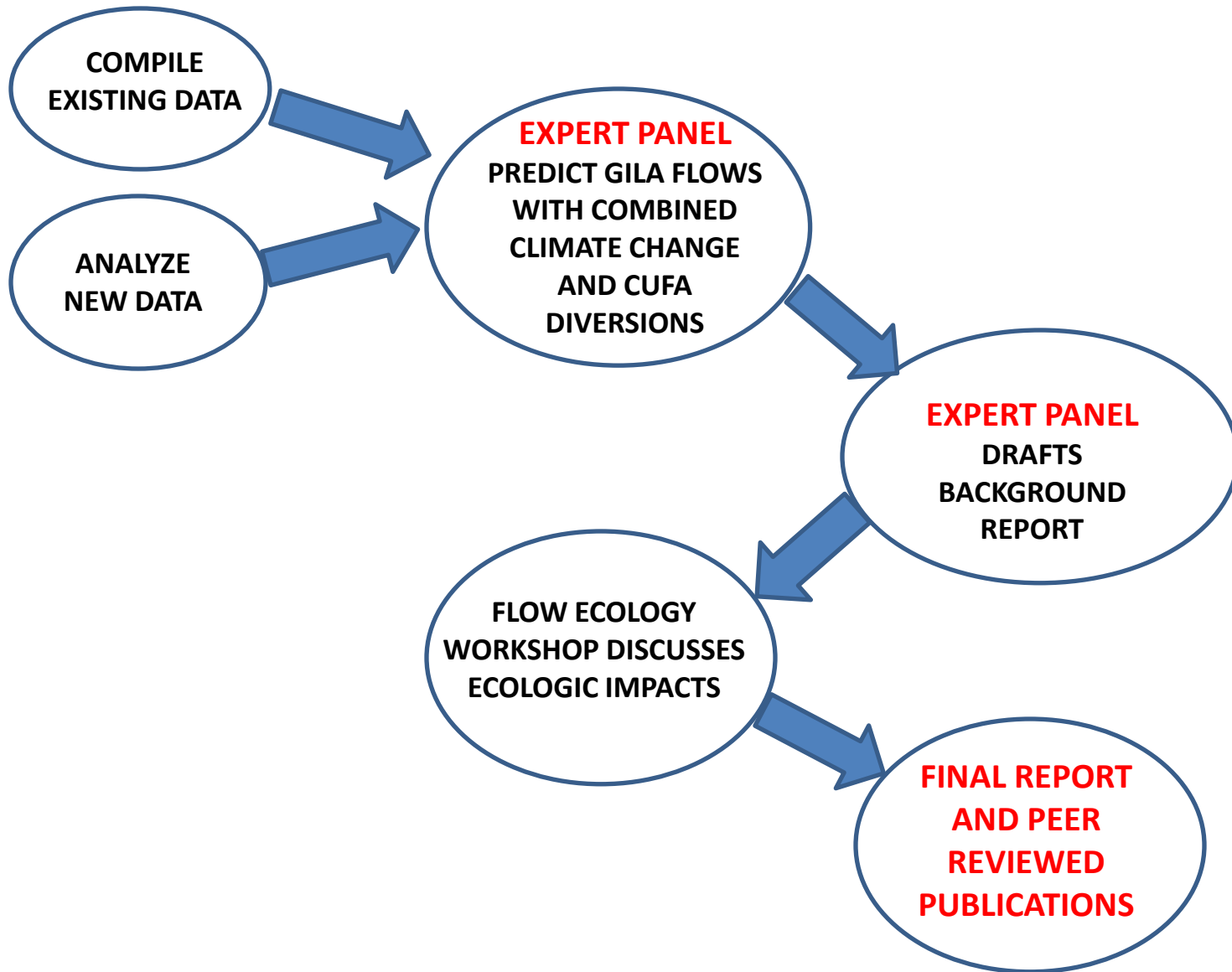


Figure 4.9. Decrease in Groundwater Elevations, Summer Dry Period, Scenario 3

ASSESSING THE ECOLOGIC IMPACT WITH IHA:



“As illustrated by our case study, the IHA method is extremely useful in drawing attention to aspects of a hydrologic regime altered by various types of human influence such as dams and ground water pumping. **Elucidation of hydrologic alterations alone, however, says little about the nature or degree to which biologic patterns and processes may degrade in response to such alterations. The tough work of interpreting and documenting species-or community-specific responses to hydrologic changes remains.”**

— Richter et al. (1996)