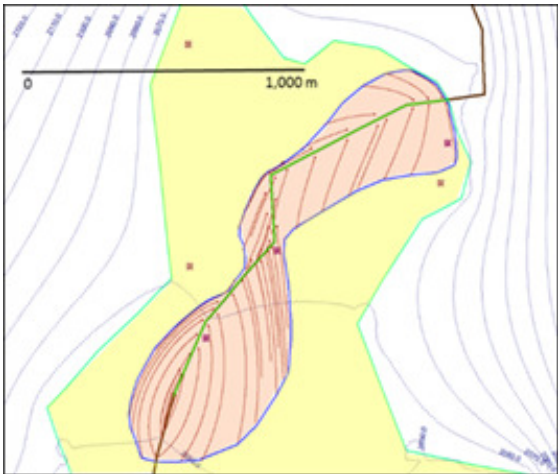


# Baker's Bridge RK 65-72

Thursday, September 22, 2016 3:22 PM

35m\_66km\_d1.gfl  
N=4.377E-4 m/day



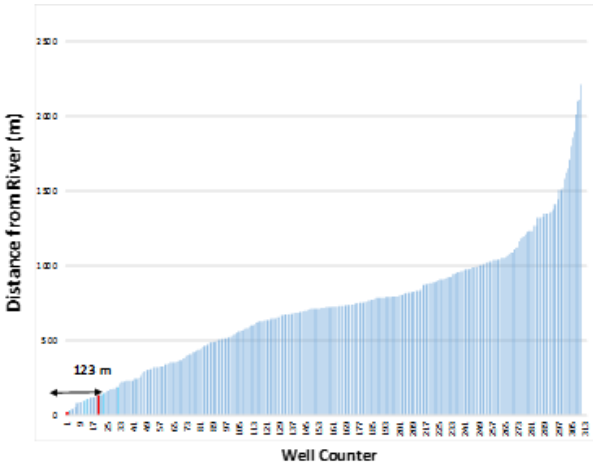
(a)

GFLOW project file.

35m66km\_d1.gfl  
[35m66km\\_d1](#)

The figure created in Powerpoint.

[Storyboard Chapter 9 potential GW effects2](#)



(b)

MS Excel Spreadsheet file  
[Irrigation\\_domestic\\_wells\\_Table3.xls](#)

[irrigation\\_domestic\\_wells\\_Table3](#)

Domestic wells tab  
histogram

**GFLOW model of the mid Animas River floodplain near Baker's Bridge (RK 65-72) showing groundwater-surface water interactions for the averaging period August-October 2015.** (a) Hydraulic head contours (m) are shown as dotted lines and the river flow is north to south. The gaining sections of the river are colored black; the losing sections shown in green. Forward particle traces are shown in red, with residence time limited to 90 days time-of-travel. Note there are three private domestic pumping wells located inside the "hyporheic" zone colored light red. (b) The bar graph shows the distances of wells from the river of over 300 wells. Distances ranged from 10m to over 2000 m. The GFLOW model found that only three wells (including 5 community wells) in the mid Animas River area, and distances of the wells from the river ranged from 10-123 m. There were many other wells within 123 m of the river that the model suggested do not source river water. Therefore distance from the river alone is not predictive of well sourcing from the river. Geomorphology and the location of losing sections of the river are factors. The model suggests that the Baker's Bridge area where the Animas River leaves the mountain pass and enters the floodplain valley has groundwater seeping into the aquifer and a potential "hyporheic" zone.

GFLOW v.2.2.2 from Haitjema Software  
[www.haitjema.com](http://www.haitjema.com)