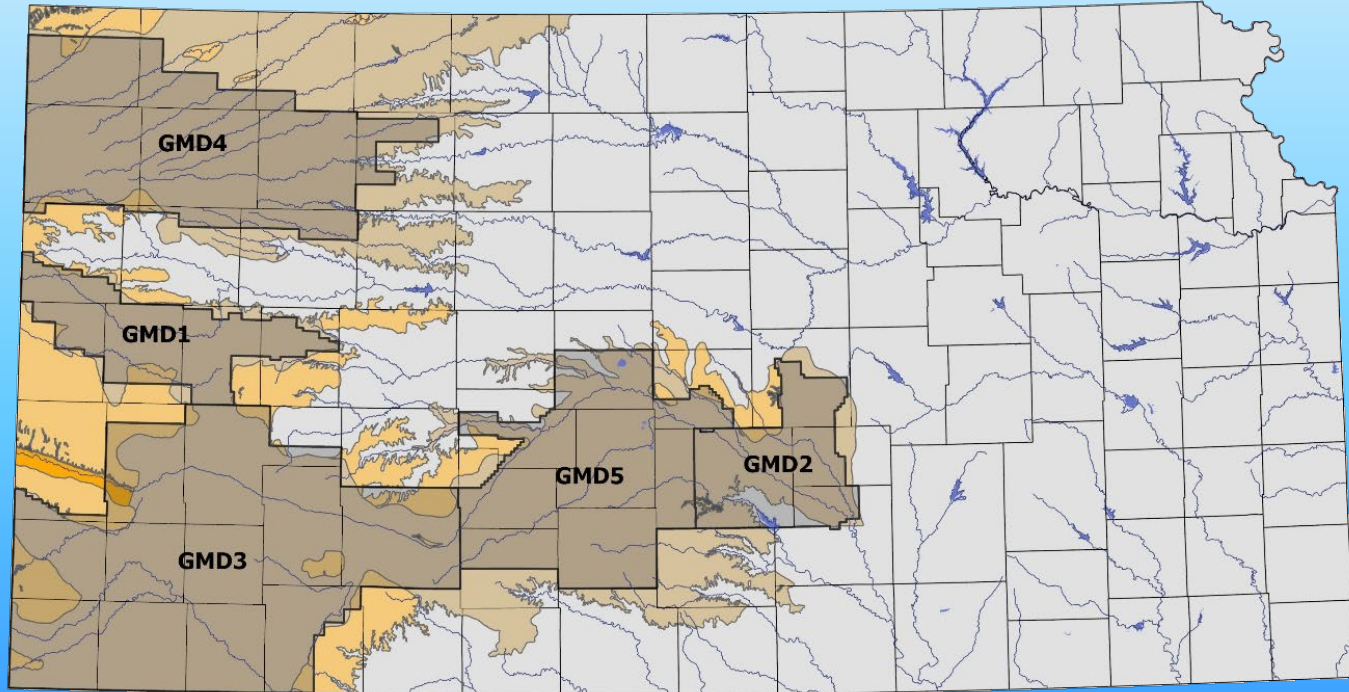
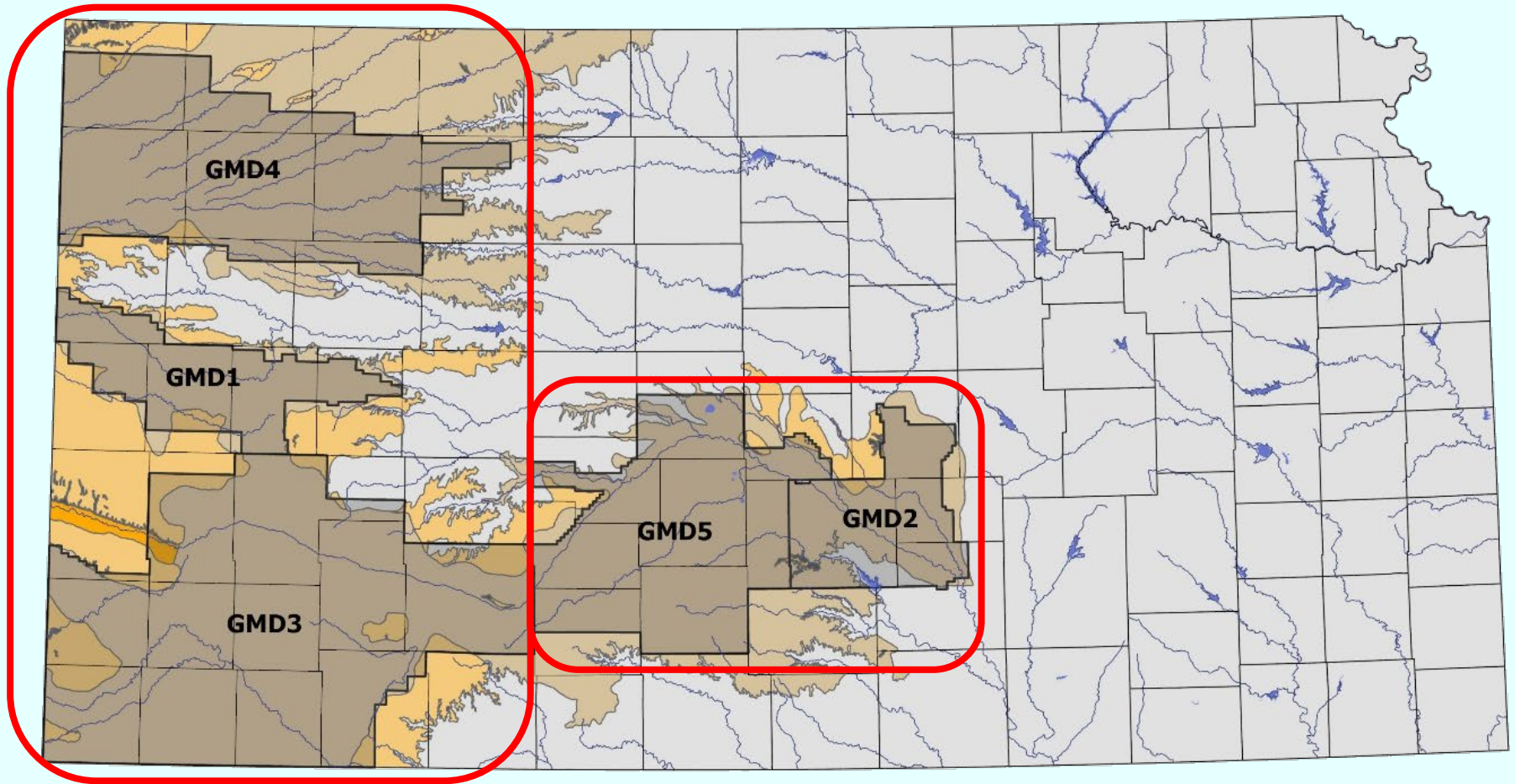


# STATUS OF THE HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER IN KANSAS



**Governor's Water Conference – November 16, 2023**  
*Don Whittemore, Jim Butler, and Brownie Wilson*

# High Plains Aquifer Regions

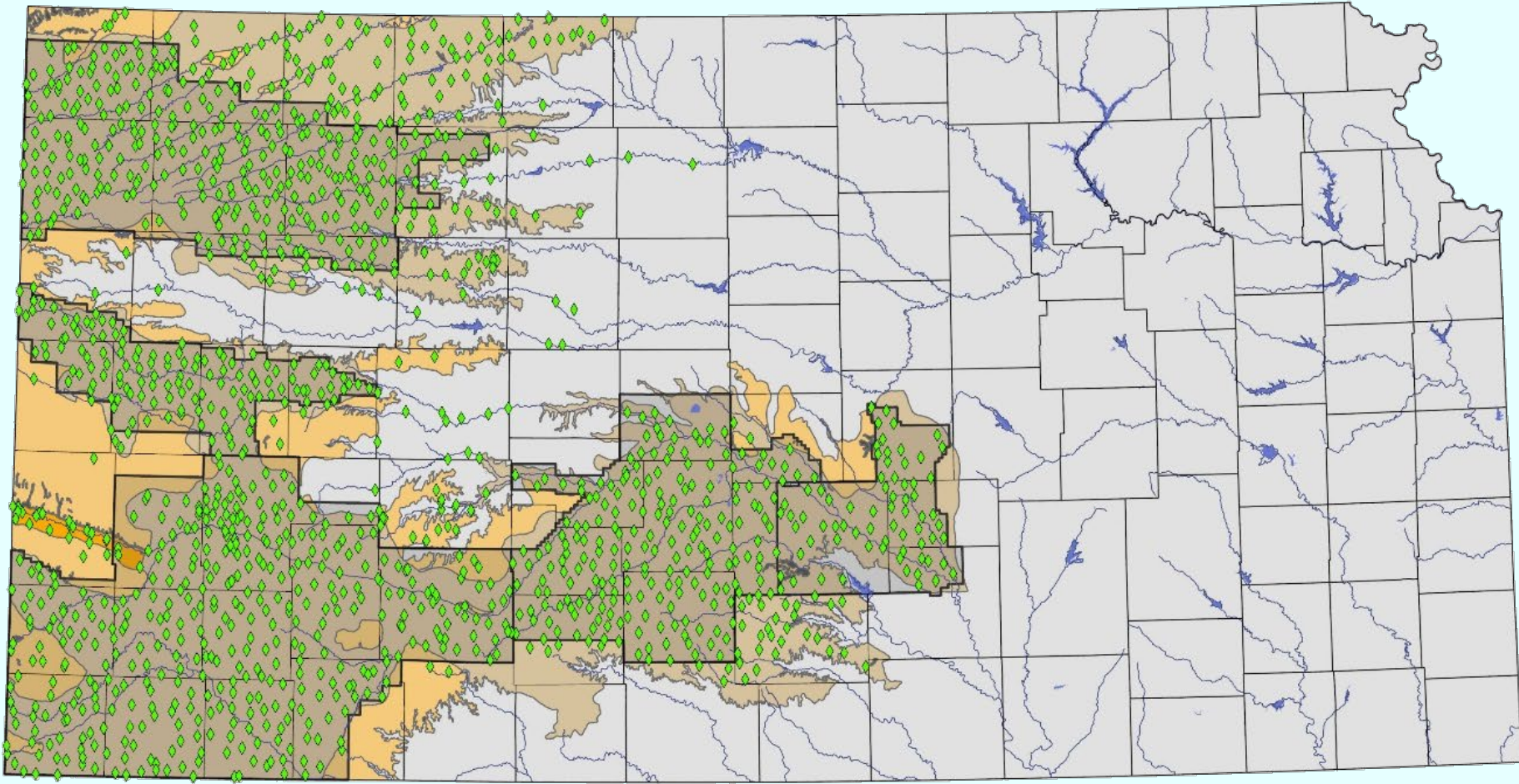


**Ogallala**

**Quaternary**

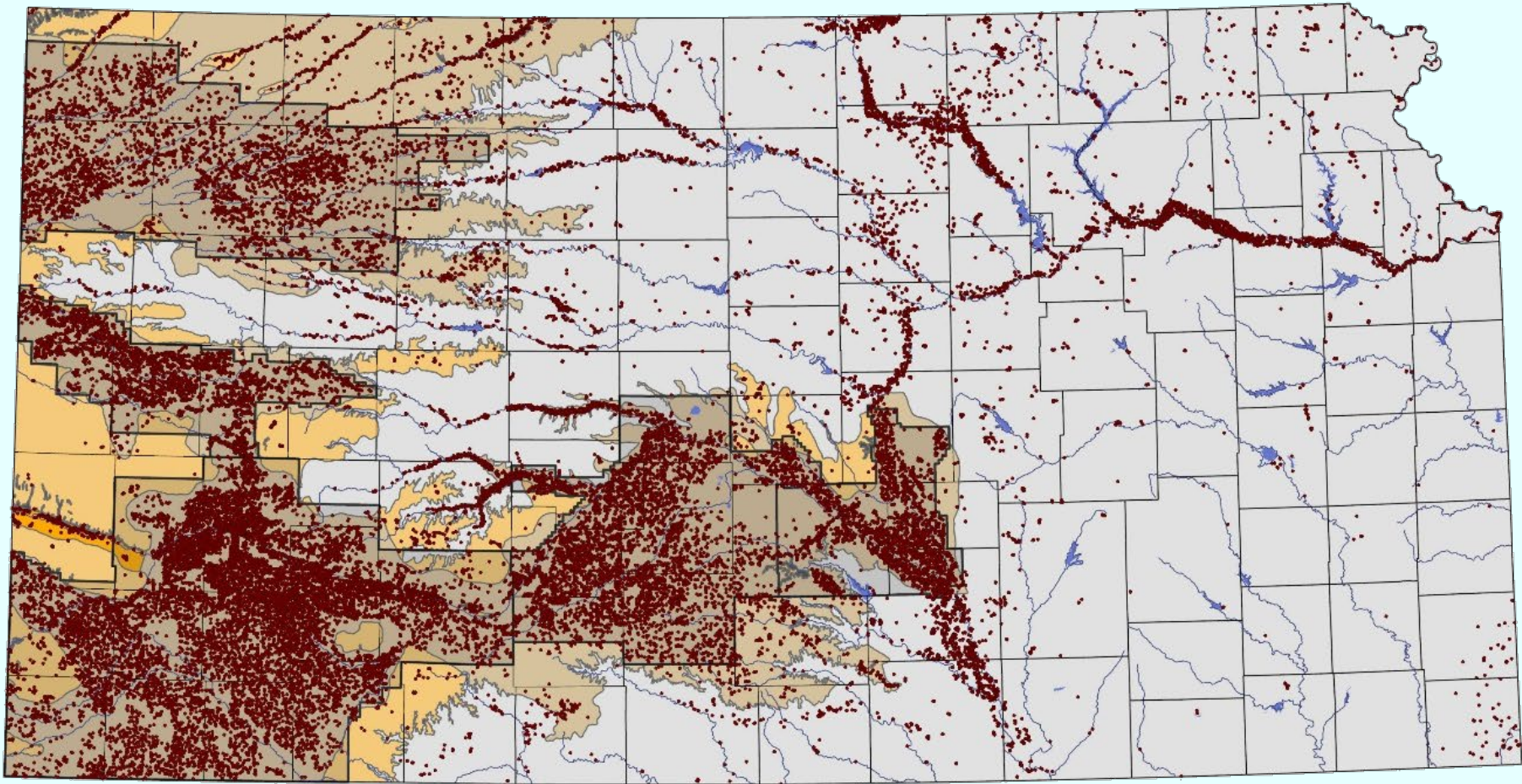


# Locations of About 1,400 Wells Measured Each Winter by KGS and DWR





# Locations of Wells with Water Rights



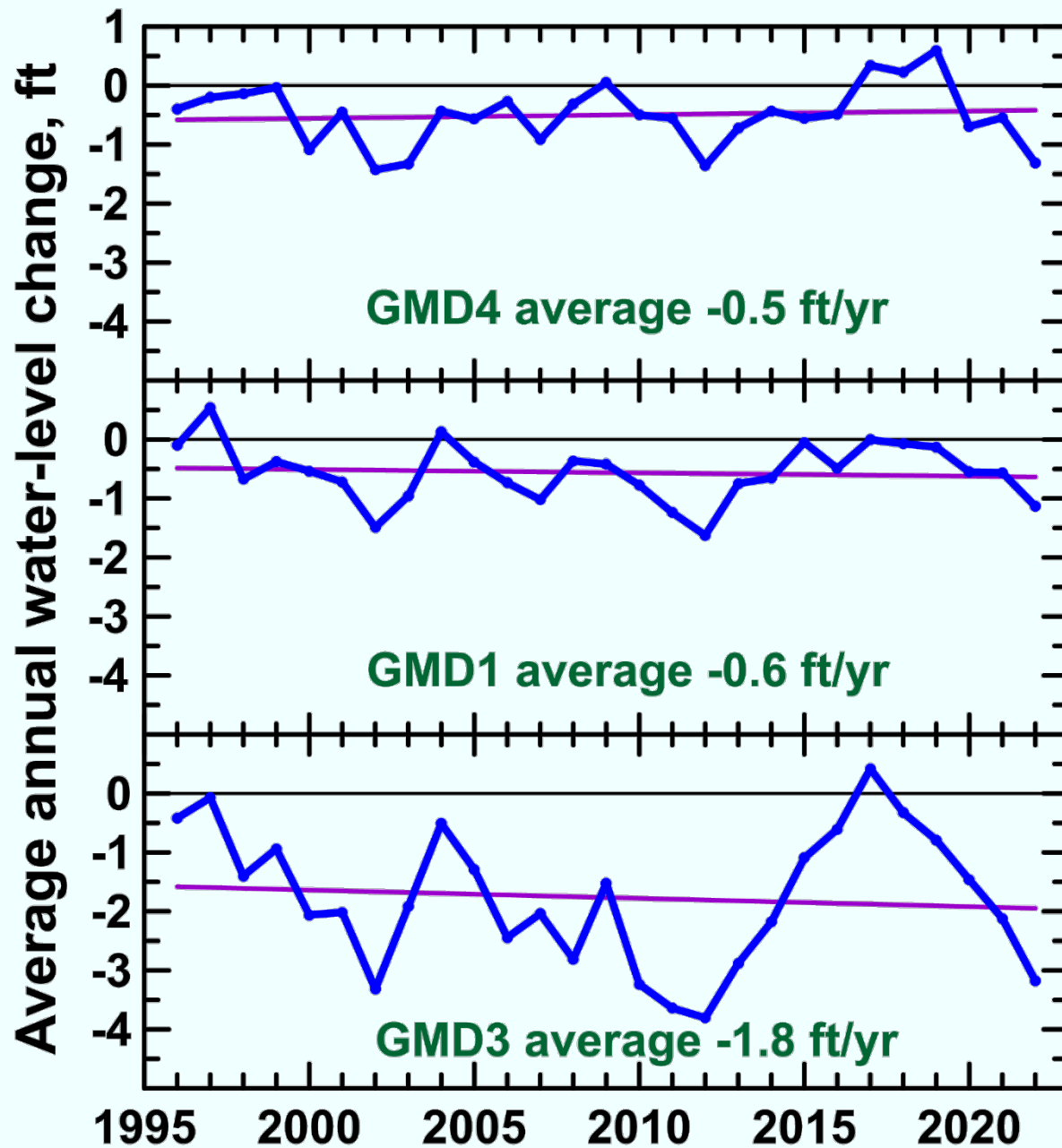




# **Status of Ogallala Region**

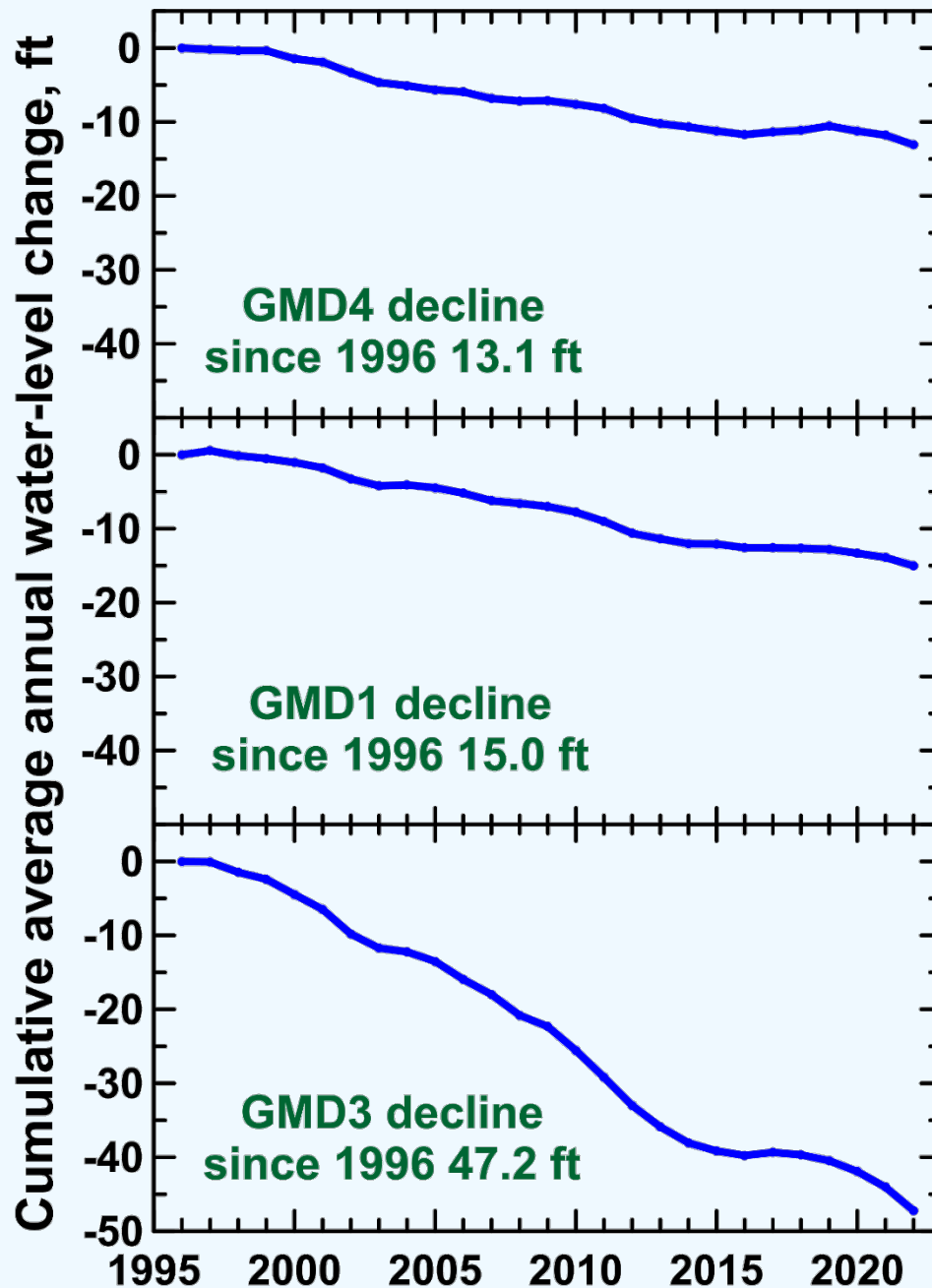
# Aquifer Changes from Predevelopment to 2023 and Aquifer Thickness Remaining

	<b>GMD4</b>	<b>GMD1</b>	<b>GMD3</b>
<b>Water-level change to 2023, ft</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-101</b>
<b>Aquifer thickness loss, %</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Thickness remaining, ft</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>142</b>



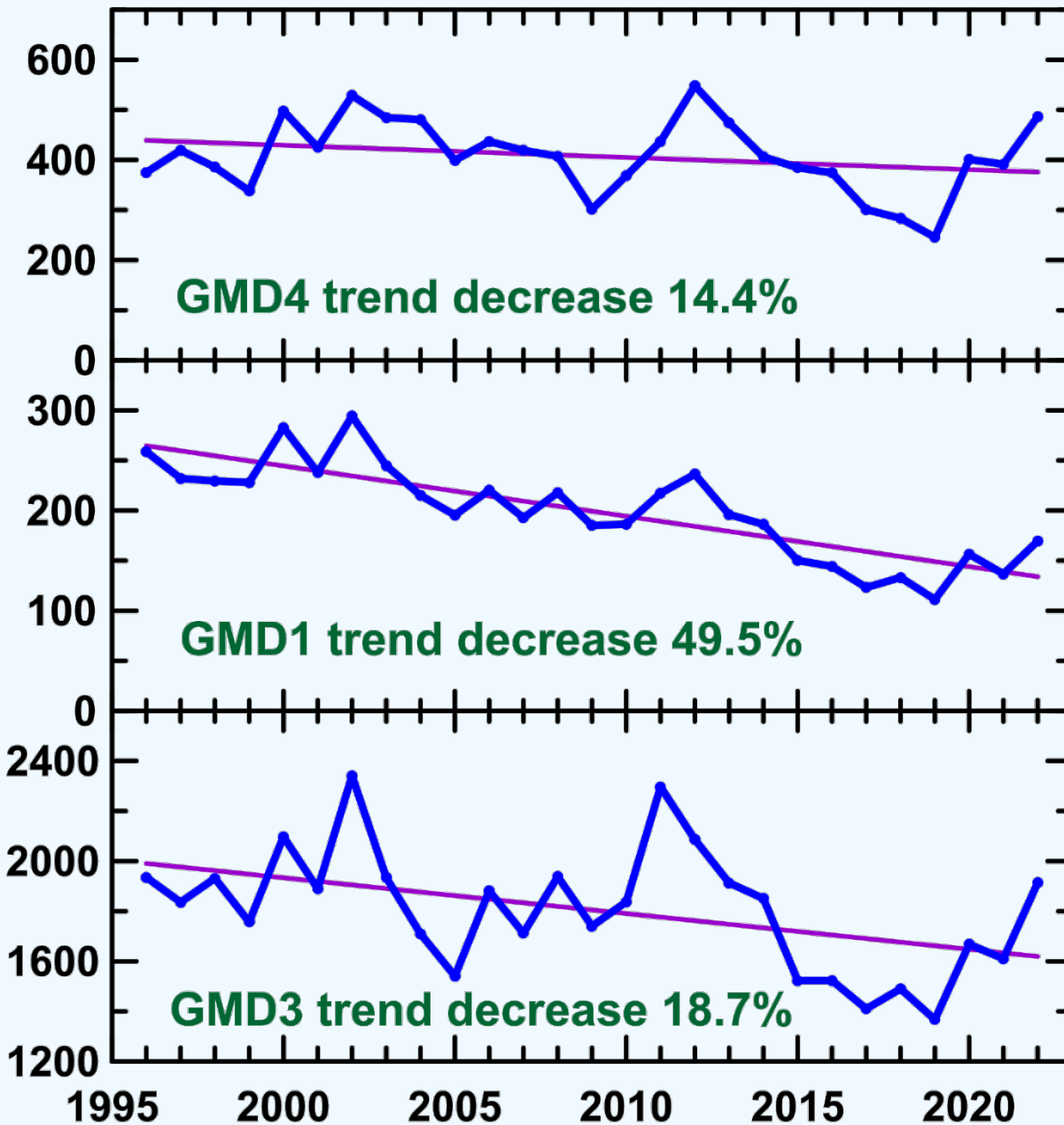
**Average  
annual  
water-level  
change  
1996–2022**



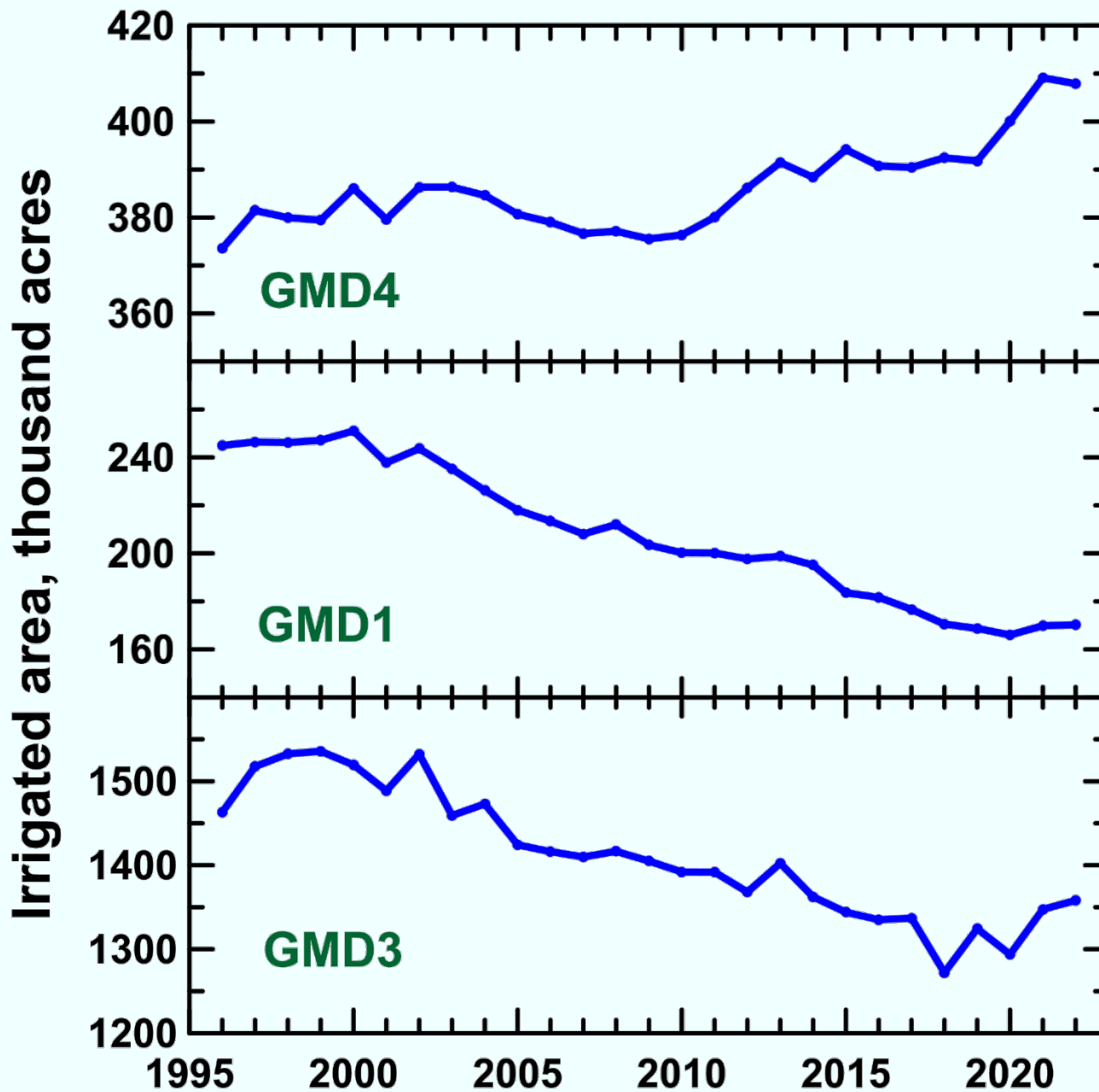


## Cumulative change in average annual water levels 1996–2022

Total annual groundwater use, thousand acre-ft

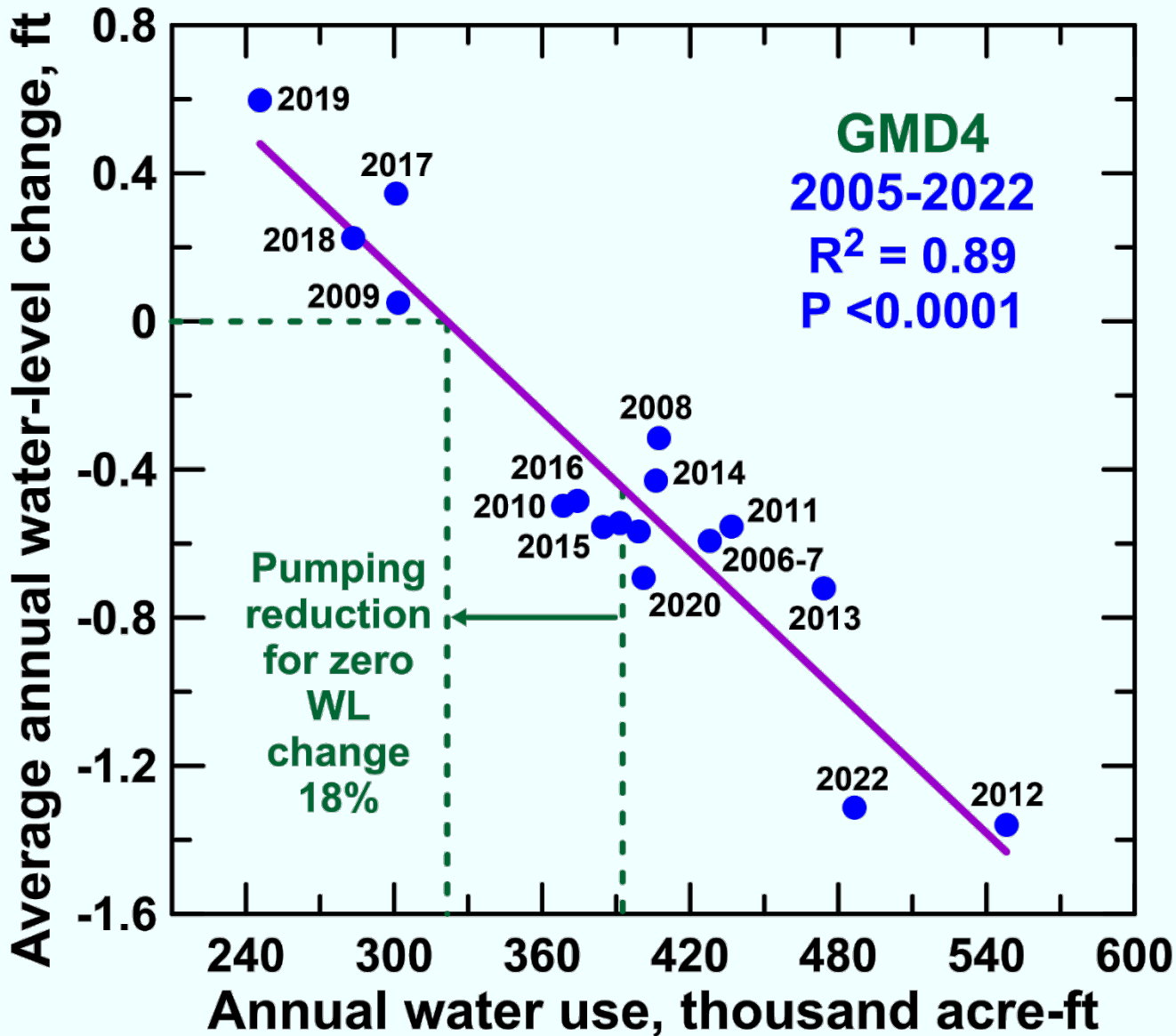


**Total  
annual  
ground-  
water use  
1996–2022**



# Annual irrigated acreage 1996–2022





**GMD4**  
**pumping**  
**reduction**  
**needed for**  
**stable**  
**water**  
**levels**

**Pumping reductions needed for  
stable water levels based on plots  
similar to that for GMD4**

**GMD1 32%**

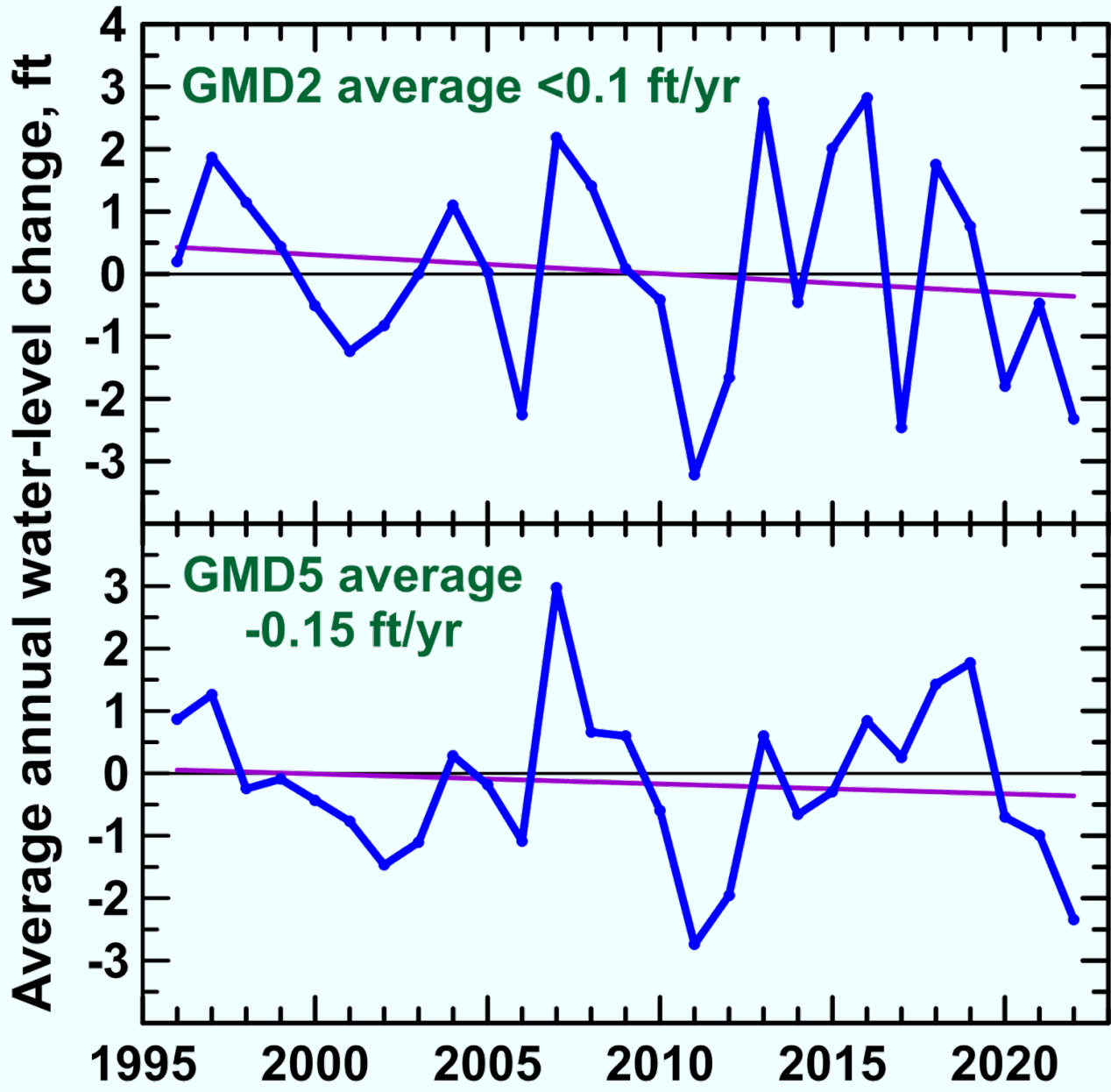
**GMD3 25%**

# **Status of Quaternary Region**



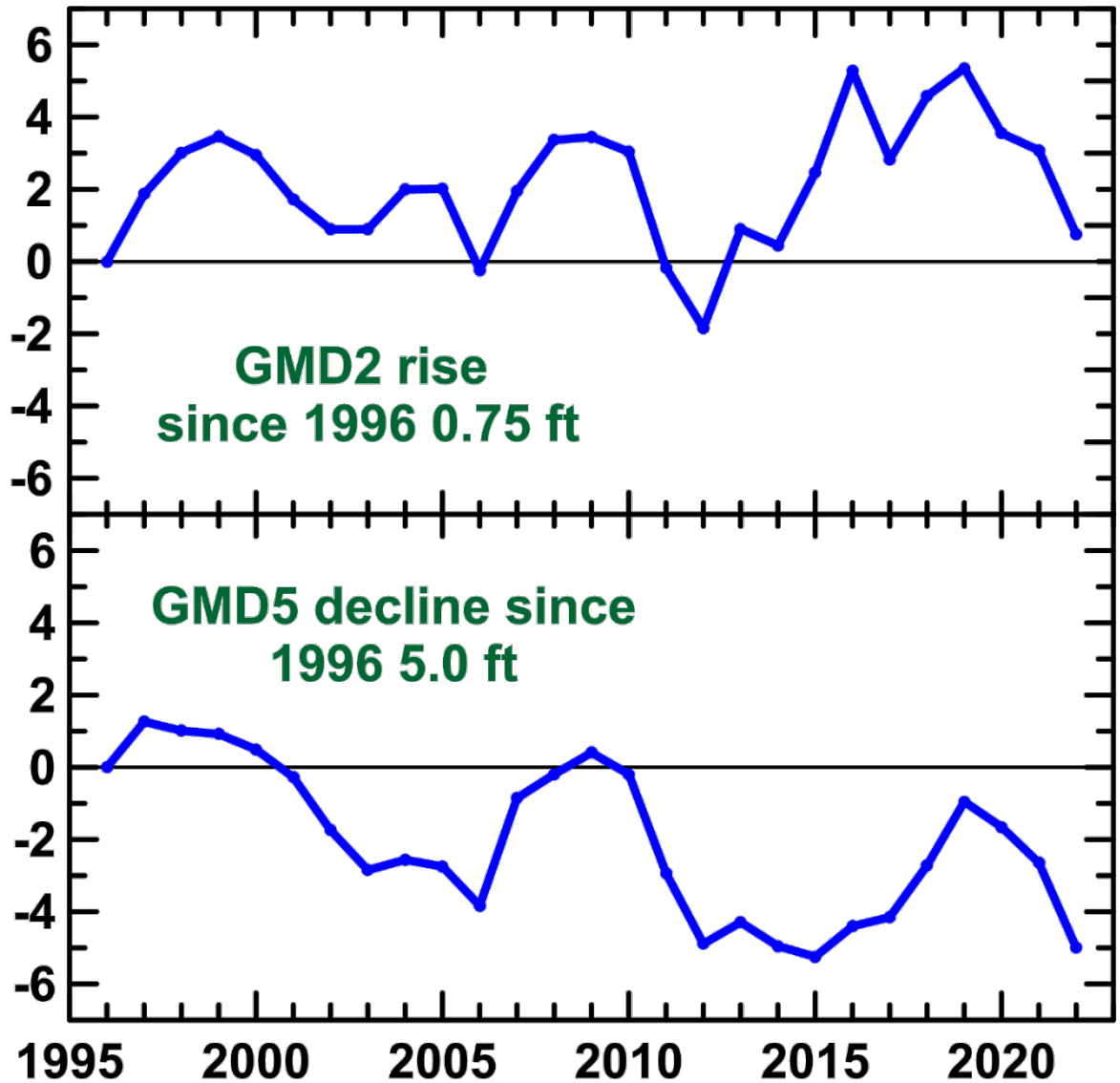
# Aquifer Changes from Predevelopment to 2023 and 1996–2023 and Aquifer Thickness Remaining

	<b>GMD2</b>	<b>GMD5</b>
<b>Water-level change to 2023, ft</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
<b>Water-level change 1996–2023</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>Thickness remaining, ft</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>116</b>



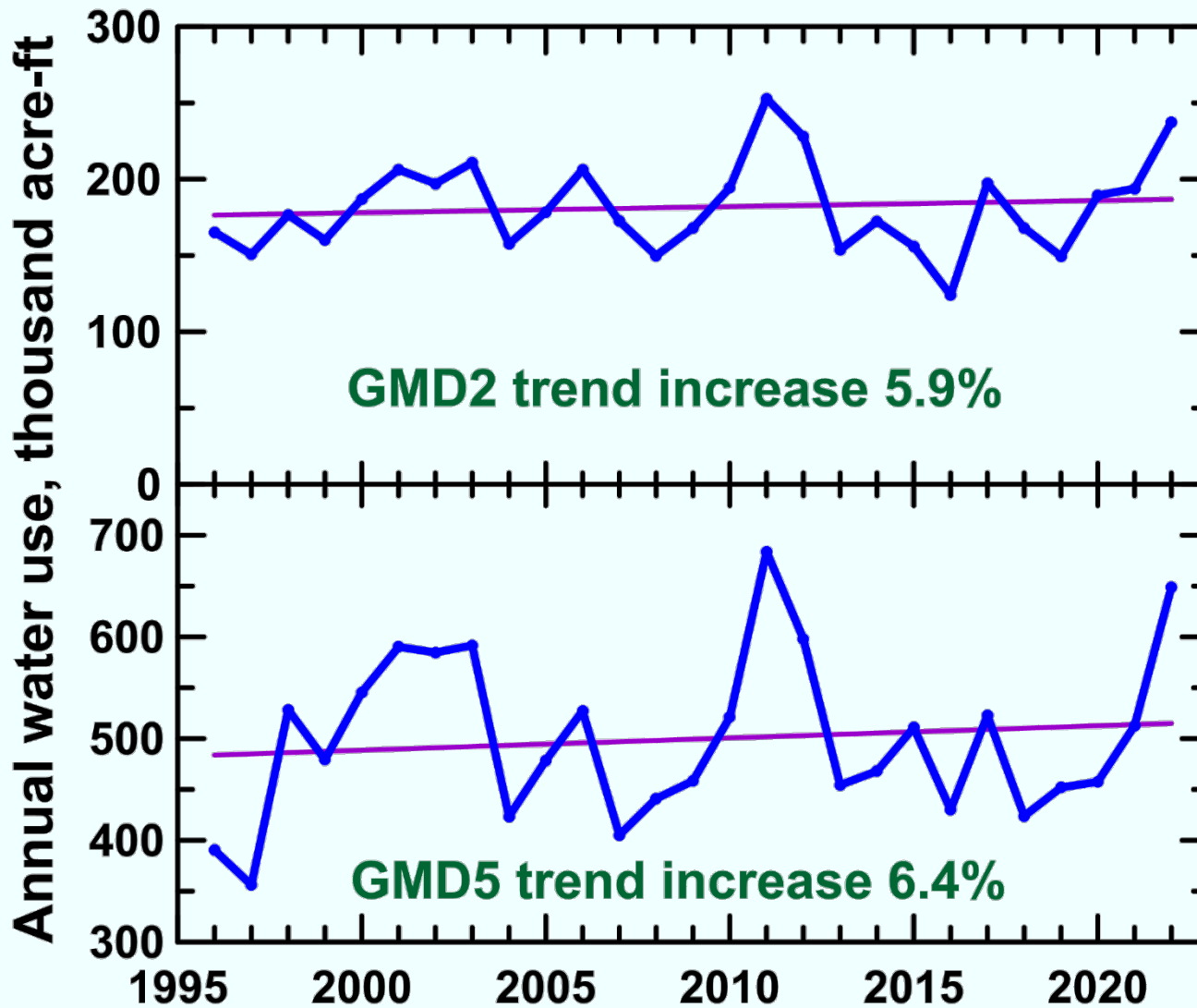
**Average  
annual  
water-level  
change  
1996–2022**

Cumulative average annual water-level change, ft

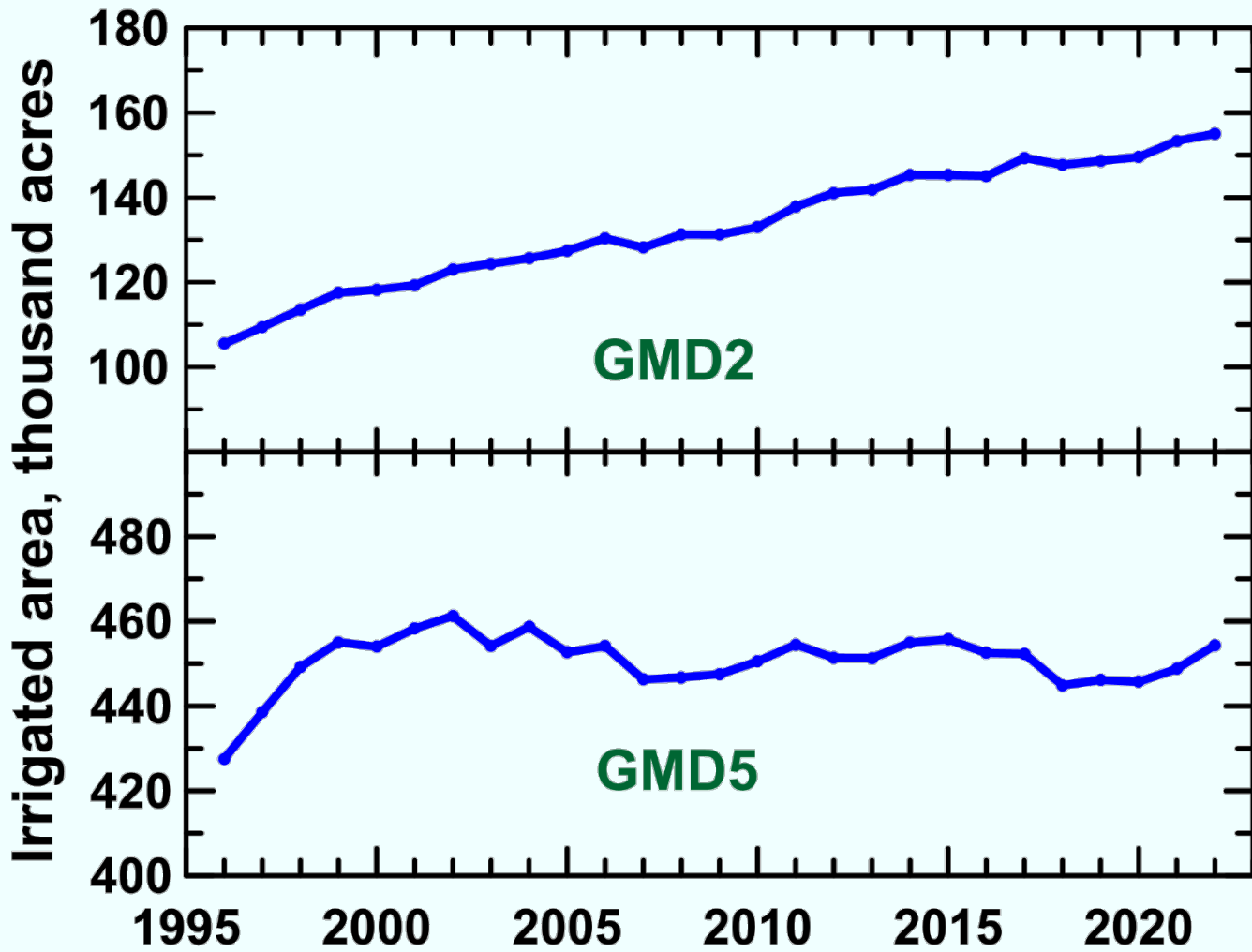


**Cumulative change in average annual water levels 1996–2022**

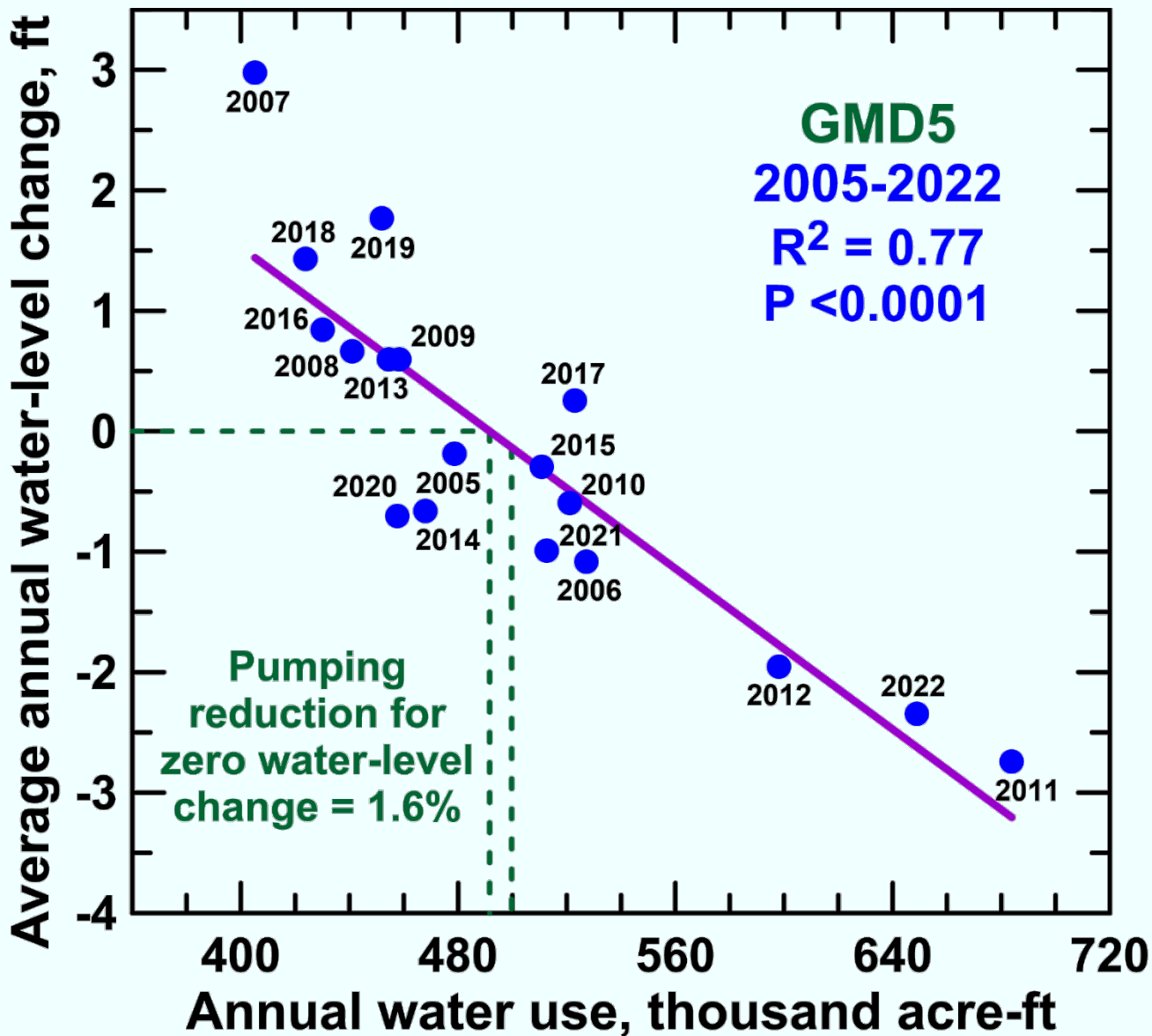




**Total  
annual  
ground-  
water use  
1996–2022**



**Annual irrigated acreage 1996–2022**



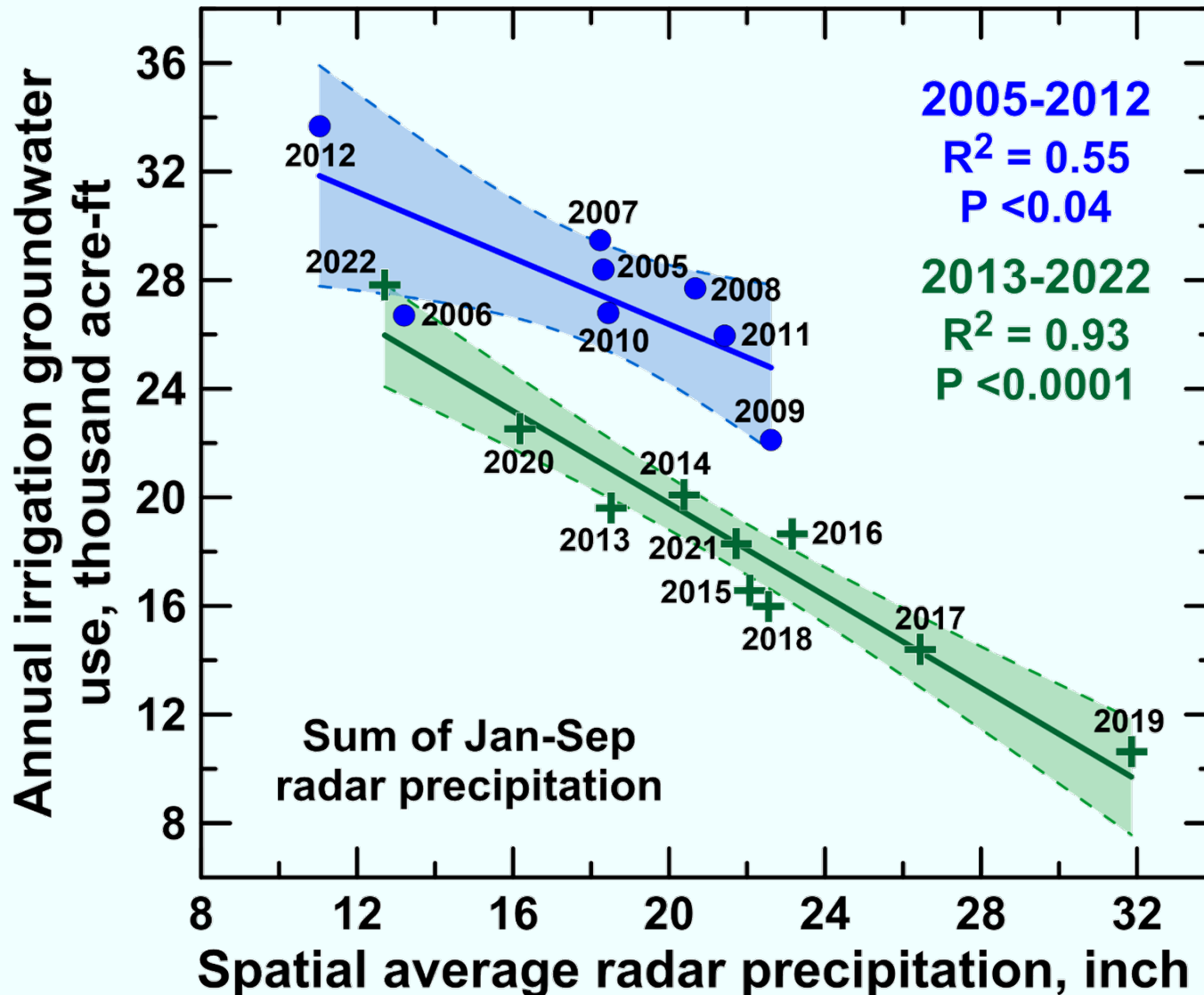
**GMD5**  
**Pumping reduction needed for stable water levels**

**Change for GMD2 is +0.7%**

**Has Irrigation Pumping  
Been Reduced?**

# Irrigation Groundwater Use Versus Precipitation

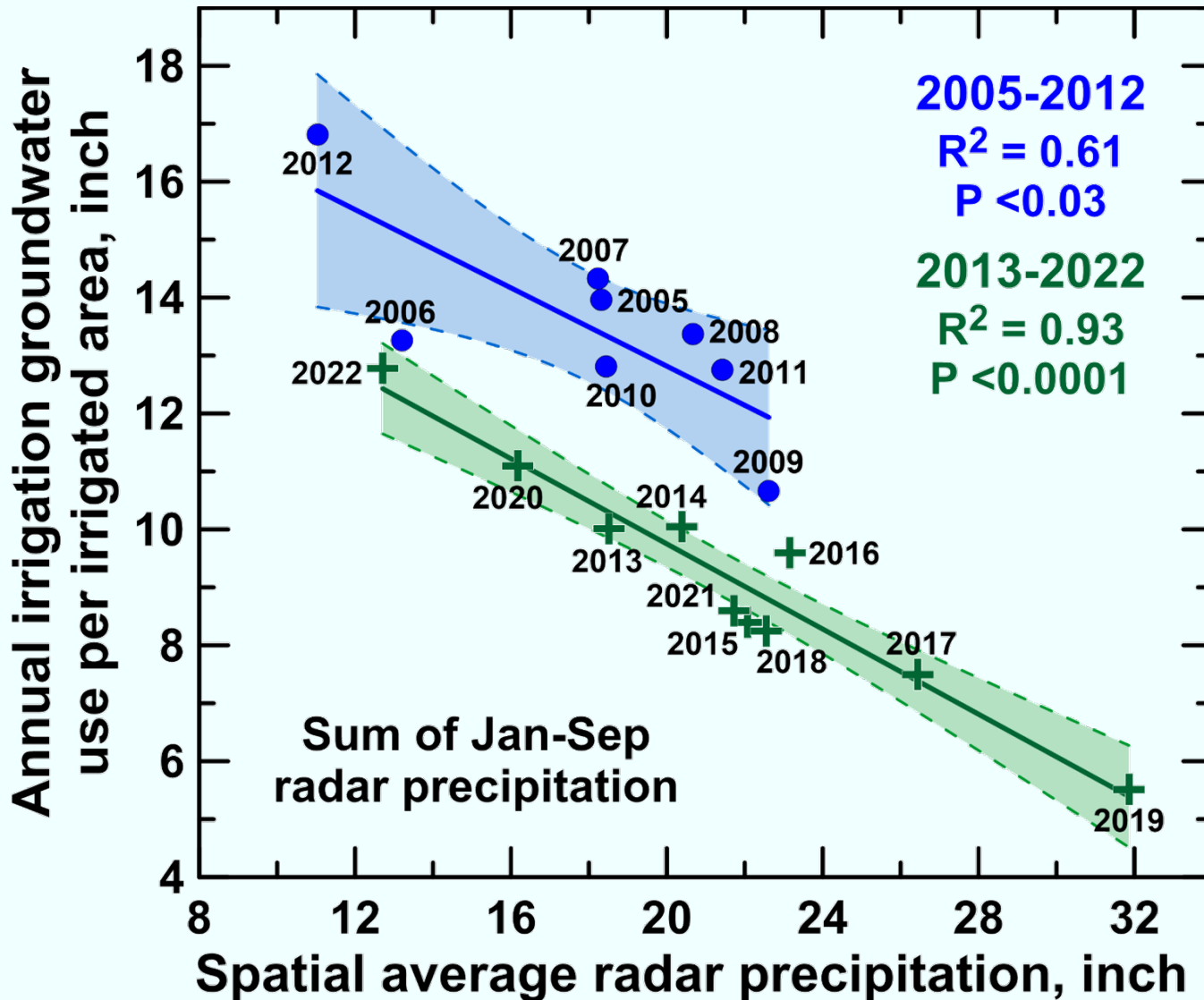
## Water Savings in Sheridan-6 LEMA ~24.3%





# Irrigation Application Rate Versus Precipitation

## Water Savings in Sheridan-6 LEMA ~23.5%



# Reduction in Irrigation Pumping and Application Rate in GMDs

**GMD4: No statistically significant change in either**

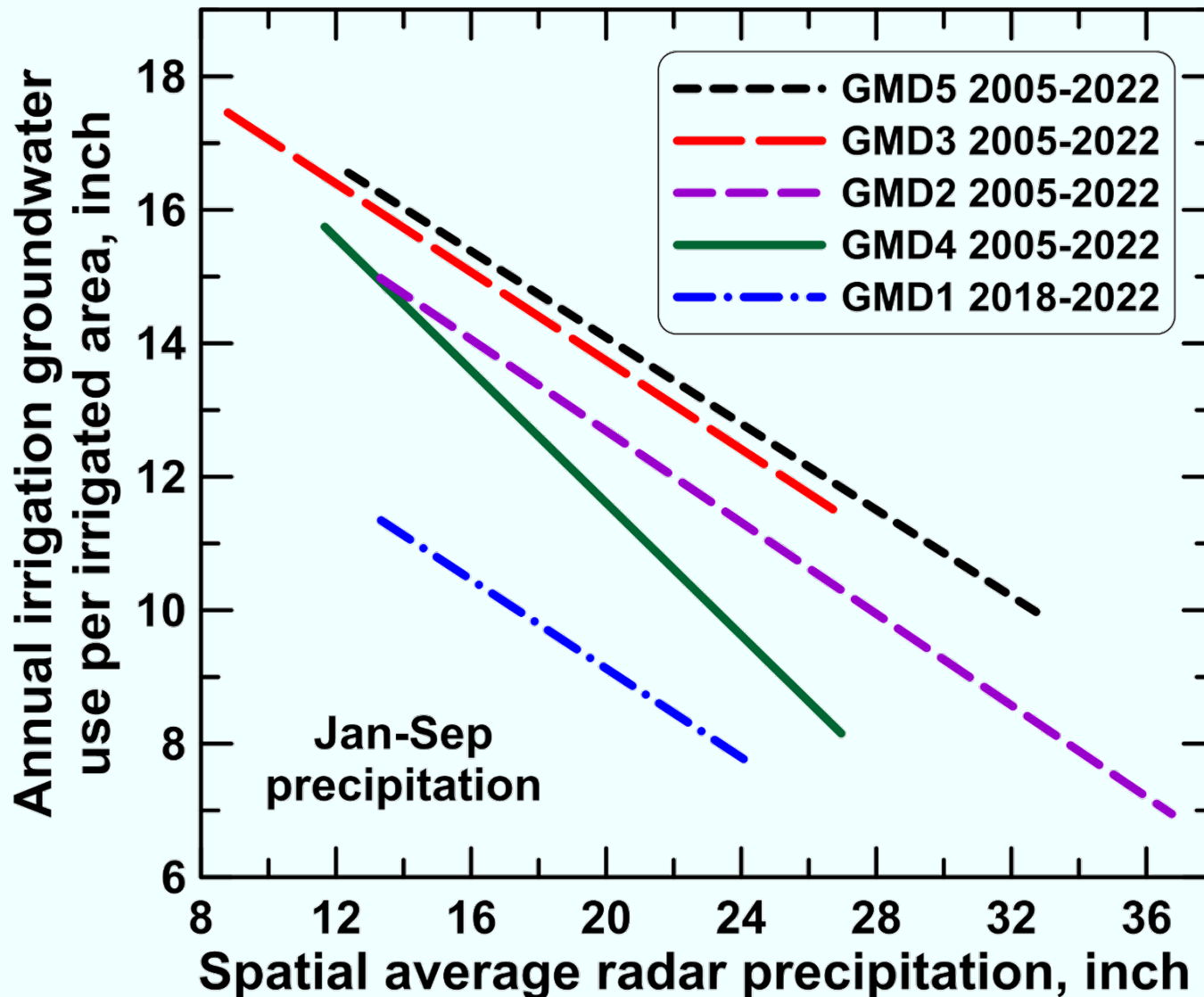
**GMD1: Reduction of ~24% in pumping and ~10% in application rate during 2018–2022 compared to 2005–2017; difference is mainly due to decrease in irrigated area**

**GMD3: Reduction in pumping by nearly 13% during 2019–2022 compared to 2005–2018; No significant change in application rate**

**GMDs 2 & 5: No significant change in either**

# Irrigation Application Rate Versus Precipitation

## Comparison of Best-Fit Lines for GMDs



# SUMMARY

## Ogallala Region

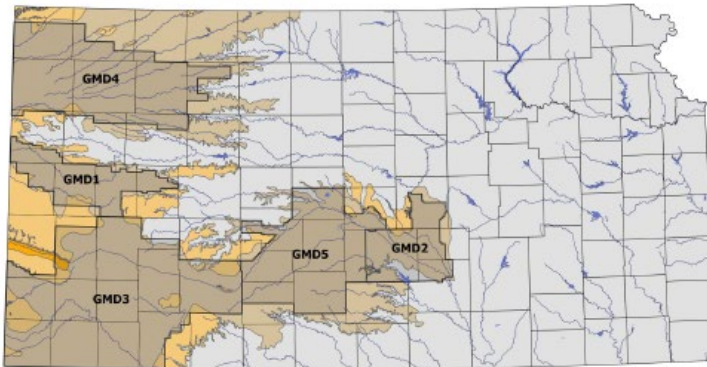
- Water levels declined an average of 0.5–0.6 ft/yr in GMDs 1 and 4 and 1.8 ft/yr in GMD3 since 1996.
- Average pumping reductions to achieve stable water levels are 32% for GMD1, 25% for GMD3, 18% for GMD4.
- Conservation management has reduced irrigation pumping and application rates ~24% in the Sheridan-6 LEMA. Irrigation pumping has been reduced ~24% and application rate by ~10% in GMD1.

## Quaternary Region

- Average water levels did not change significantly in GMD2 and declined 0.15 ft/yr in GMD5 since 1996.
- Average water levels are stable in GMD2 and pumping needs to be reduced by 1.6% in GMD5 for stability.

## 2023 Status of the High Plains Aquifer in Kansas

Donald O. Whittemore  
James J. Butler, Jr.  
B. Brownie Wilson



# New KGS Publication

*Free copies  
available at the  
KGS exhibit  
table*

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**Acknowledgements**  
***Kansas Water Plan***

***John Woods***  
***Julie Tollefson***