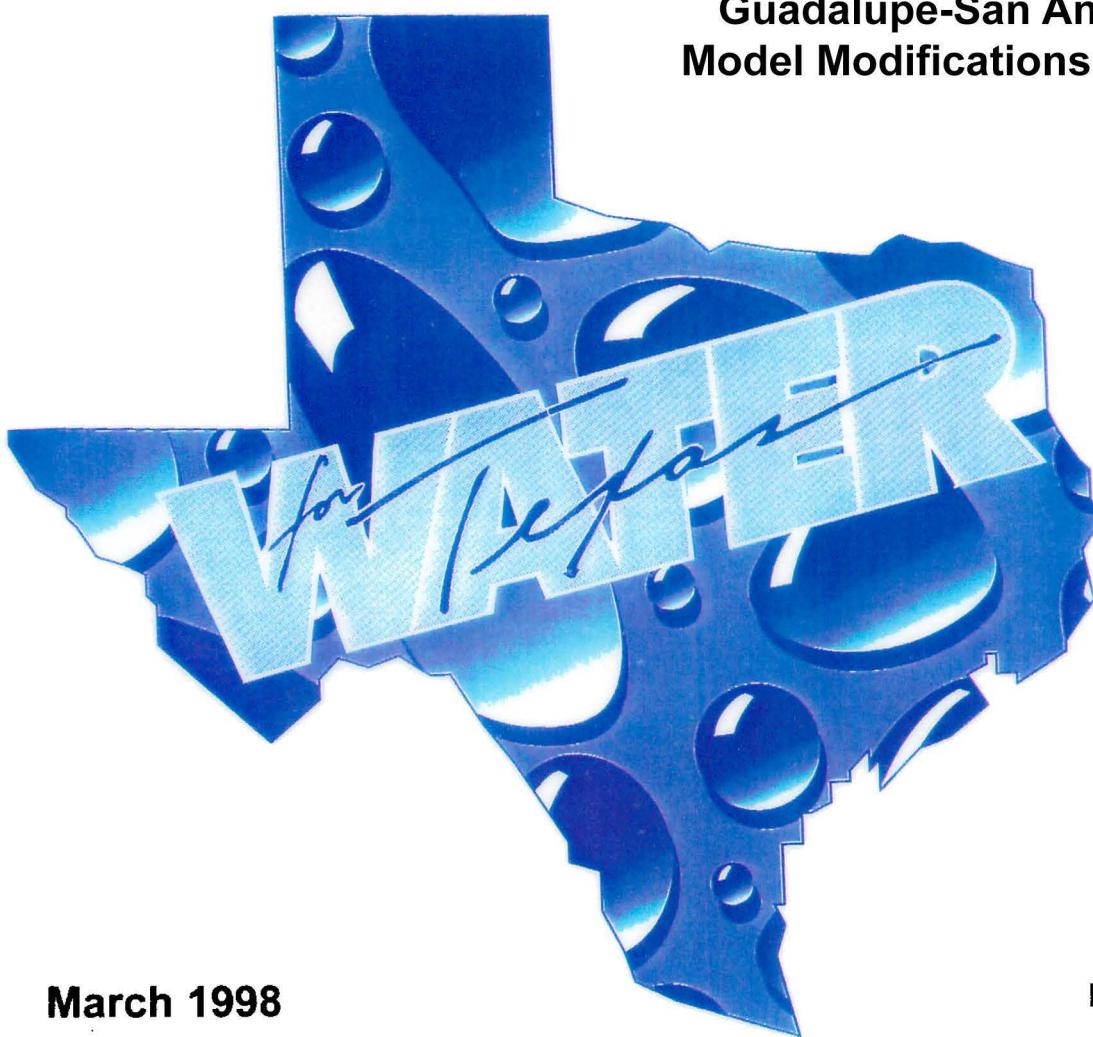


# TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM

West Central  
Study Area

Phase II

## Guadalupe-San Antonio River Basin Model Modifications & Enhancements



San Antonio  
River Authority

San Antonio  
Water System

Edwards Aquifer  
Authority

Guadalupe-Blanco  
River Authority

Lower Colorado  
River Authority

Bexar Metropolitan  
Water District

Nueces River  
Authority

Canyon Lake Water  
Supply Corporation

Bexar-Medina-Atascosa  
Counties WCID No. 1

Texas Natural Resource  
Conservation Commission

Texas Parks and  
Wildlife Department

Texas Water  
Development Board

March 1998

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**TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA**

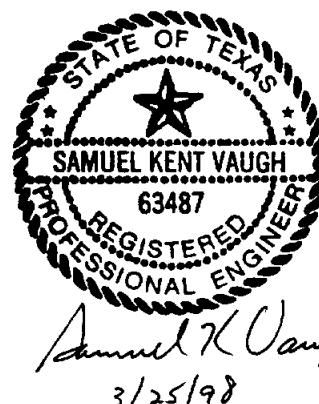
**PHASE 2**

**GUADALUPE - SAN ANTONIO  
RIVER BASIN MODEL  
MODIFICATIONS & ENHANCEMENTS**

**San Antonio River Authority  
San Antonio Water System  
Edwards Aquifer Authority  
Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority  
Lower Colorado River Authority  
Bexar Metropolitan Water District  
Nueces River Authority  
Canyon Lake Water Supply Corporation  
Bexar-Medina-Atascosa Counties WCID No. 1  
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission  
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department  
Texas Water Development Board**



**March 1998**



# **GSA RIVER BASIN MODEL MODIFICATIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin Model (GSA Model) was originally developed for the Edwards Underground Water District to perform recharge calculations, simulate recharge reservoir operations, and estimate water available for diversion below Comal and San Marcos Springs subject to downstream water rights.<sup>1</sup> Following the development of the original model, significant additional capabilities have been added to the GSA Model to facilitate evaluation of numerous water supply alternatives considered in the Trans-Texas Water Program. Some of these additional capabilities include calculation of: a) Water availability on a monthly timestep at locations throughout the river basin subject to original Trans-Texas Environmental Assessment criteria;<sup>2</sup> b) Canyon Reservoir firm yield using daily inflow sequences for consideration of downstream hydropower and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requirements;<sup>3</sup> c) Water availability subject to alternative environmental criteria for instream flows and freshwater inflows to bays & estuaries which includes reductions of desired flow goals during drought based on moving averages of streamflow;<sup>4</sup> and d) Water availability at selected locations on a daily timestep subject to Environmental Water Needs Criteria from the Consensus Planning Process which also includes reductions of desired flow goals during drought.<sup>5</sup> Hence, the development of the GSA Model is an ongoing, evolutionary process with each new capability necessary to more accurately assess water supply alternatives of particular interest.

The GSA Model and database enhancements described in this Technical Memorandum were completed in preparation for technical analyses likely to be required in Phase 2 of the Trans-Texas Water Program and/or other regional planning efforts in the Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin. Database enhancements completed in the course of this effort include: a) Development of natural daily streamflow sets and statistics representative of the 1934-89 historical period at twenty locations throughout the river basin; and b) Refinement

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<sup>1</sup> HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR), "Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin Recharge Enhancement Study, Phase 1," Vols. I, II, and III, Edwards Underground Water District, September 1993.

<sup>2</sup> HDR, "Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Study Area Phase I Interim Report," Vol. II, San Antonio River Authority, et al., May 1994.

<sup>3</sup> HDR, "Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Study Area Phase I Interim Report," Vol. III, San Antonio River Authority, et al., November 1994.

<sup>4</sup> HDR, "Evaluation of Alternative Instream and Bay & Estuary Flow Criteria for Run-of-the-River Diversions," Technical Memorandum, Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Study Area, San Antonio River Authority, et al., June 1995.

<sup>5</sup> HDR, "Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Study Area Phase II Report, Letter of Intent Analysis," San Antonio River Authority, et al., October 1996.

of historical streamflow estimates and the channel loss rate function for the Guadalupe River at/above Lake Wood (Hydropower Dam H-5). Enhanced capabilities of the GSA Model include:  
a) A post-processor program which computes fisheries harvest and salinity estimates for the Guadalupe Estuary; b) Automated simulation of run-of-the-river diversions made firm by storage in Canyon Reservoir; and c) Computation of water available under individual water rights considering priority relative to other rights. Each of these enhancements is described in greater detail in the following sections of the memorandum. Sections which describe enhanced capabilities of the GSA Model also include an example application to illustrate the utility of the new capability.

## **2.0 NATURAL DAILY STREAMFLOWS AND STATISTICS**

The GSA Model was originally developed using a monthly computational timestep for assessment of water availability for diversion and recharge enhancement. More detailed consideration of water supply alternatives involving run-of-the-river diversions, Canyon Reservoir operations, and recharge enhancement reservoir performance, however, has necessitated the use of daily streamflow sequences at some locations. Furthermore, the proposed Environmental Water Needs Criteria of the Consensus Planning Process<sup>1</sup> (Consensus Environmental Criteria) for both Direct Diversions and New Reservoirs are based on consideration of natural daily streamflows and the statistics derived therefrom. Hence, natural daily streamflow databases and statistics based on the 1934-89 historical period were completed as a part of this work effort. Methods and assumptions applied in the development of these databases, selected summary statistics, and related items of interest are described in this section.

### **2.1 Natural Streamflow Development**

Natural streamflows are generally defined to be the streamflows which would have occurred absent man's influences which typically include reservoirs, diversions, and return flows. Monthly estimates of natural streamflow at numerous locations throughout the Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin were developed in a previous study<sup>2</sup> by adjustment of gaged streamflow records for diversions reported to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), treated effluent discharges, and recorded changes in reservoir contents. In this basin, man's influence also includes pumpage of the Edwards Aquifer which, in turn, affects the discharge of major springs including Comal, San Marcos, San Antonio, and San Pedro Springs. Streamflows have not been naturalized with respect to the historical effects of pumpage on springflow because performance of the Edwards Aquifer without pumping stress has yet to be successfully simulated.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD), and Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), "Environmental Water Needs Criteria of the Consensus Planning Process," Draft, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> HDR, September 1993, op. cit.

<sup>3</sup> TWDB, Personal Communication, 1992.

Monthly natural streamflows for the Guadalupe River at Lake Wood, Cuero, Victoria, and Tivoli were revised in this study to account for the refinement of streamflow estimates at and channel loss rates above H-5 described in Section 3. In addition, monthly natural streamflows for the Guadalupe River at Tivoli were revised to account for TWDB estimates of ungaged runoff below the Guadalupe River at Victoria, the San Antonio River at Goliad, and Coleto Creek Reservoir (see Section 4). These revised monthly natural streamflows are included as Appendix A.

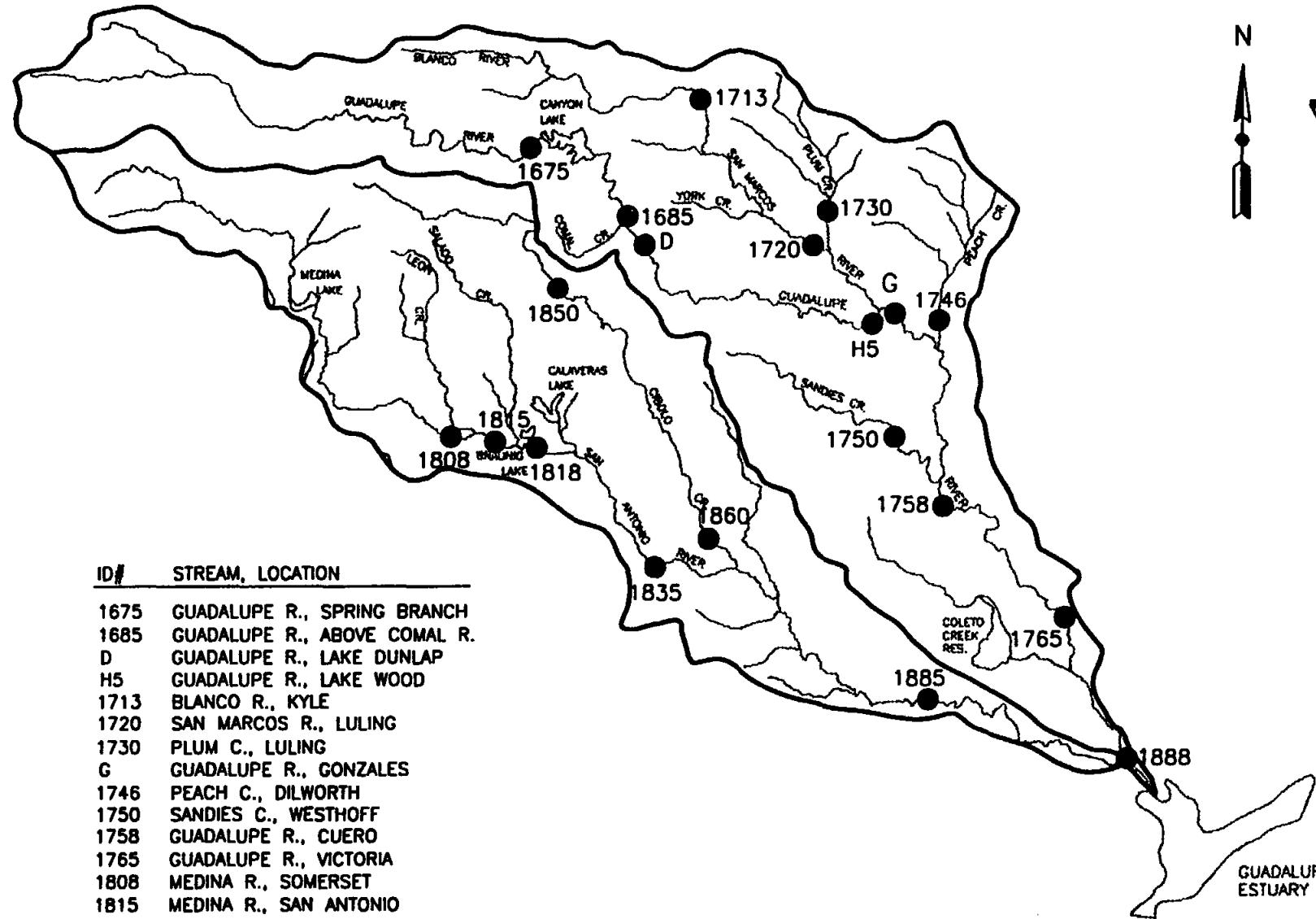
Natural daily streamflows and statistics representative of the 1934-89 historical period were completed for the twenty locations identified in Figure 2-1. In general, disaggregation of natural monthly streamflows to natural daily streamflows at a given location was based on available gaged daily streamflow records for that location. If gaged streamflow records were unavailable for a location during a portion of the historical period, then available records from one or more proximate gages were used. Prior to use in disaggregation of monthly natural streamflows at and below the Medina River at San Antonio (ID# 1815), historical municipal treated effluent discharges from the San Antonio area<sup>4</sup> were subtracted from the gaged daily streamflow records assuming uniform effluent discharge throughout the month. Gaged streamflows used for disaggregation of monthly natural streamflow estimates were not adjusted for historical diversions and return flows (other than San Antonio's municipal effluent) as these were assumed to have a relatively minor effect on the resultant streamflow statistics. On an annual basis, maximum historical surface water use in the Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin would represent less than ten percent of the average freshwater inflow to the Guadalupe Estuary during the 1934-89 historical period. The daily streamflow gage(s) used to disaggregate natural streamflows from a monthly to a daily timestep are summarized in Table 2-1.

## 2.2 Statistical Summaries and Related Items of Interest

The Consensus Environmental Criteria references the natural median, 25th percentile, and the seven-day, two-year low flow (7Q2) as key streamflow statistics. The median streamflow is that which is equaled or exceeded 50 percent of the time. The 25th percentile or lower quartile

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<sup>4</sup> Koch, C. Thomas, Inc., "Historical Streamflow Components, Medina & San Antonio Rivers," Alamo Water Conservation & Reuse District, November 1990.



TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

SELECTED LOCATIONS WITH  
NATURAL STREAMFLOW STATISTICS

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FIGURE 2-1

TABLE 2-1  
REFERENCE GAGES FOR  
DAILY STREAMFLOW ESTIMATION

ID#	Stream	Location	Reference Gage(s) ID#	Period	Comments
1675	Guadalupe R.	Spring Branch	1675	1/34 - 12/89	
1685	Guadalupe R.	Above Comal R.	1685	1/34 - 6/62	
			1675	7/62 - 12/89	Regulation by Canyon Lake since 7/62.
D	Guadalupe R.	Lake Dunlap	1685, 1690	1/34 - 12/89	
H5	Guadalupe R.	Lake Wood	1685, 1690	1/34 - 12/89	
1713	Blanco R.	Kyle	1710	1/34 - 5/56	Adjusted for uniform recharge rate.
			1713	6/56 - 12/89	
1720	San Marcos R.	Luling	1700, 1710	1/34 - 4/39	Adjusted for uniform recharge rate.
			1720	5/39 - 12/89	
1730	Plum C.	Luling	1730	1/34 - 12/89	
G	Guadalupe R.	Gonzales	1685, 1690	1/34 - 4/39	
			1685, 1690, 1720, 1730	5/39 - 12/89	
1746	Peach C.	Dilworth	1730	1/34 - 7/59	
			1746	8/59 - 9/79	
			1730	10/79 - 12/89	
1750	Sandies C.	Westhoff	1860	1/34 - 12/59	
			1750	1/60 - 12/89	
1758	Guadalupe R.	Cuero	1685, 1690	1/34 - 11/34	
			1765	12/34 - 12/63	
			1758	1/64 - 12/89	
1765	Guadalupe R.	Victoria	1685, 1690	1/34 - 11/34	
			1765	12/34 - 12/89	
1808	Medina R.	Somerset	1835	1/34 - 12/39	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1815	1/40 - 9/70	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1808	10/70 - 12/89	
1815	Medina R.	San Antonio	1835	1/34 - 12/39	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1815	1/40 - 12/89	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
1818	San Antonio R.	Elmendorf	1835	1/34 - 12/62	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1818	1/63 - 12/89	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
1835	San Antonio R.	Falls City	1835	1/34 - 12/89	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
1850	Cibolo C.	Selma	1690	1/34 - 3/46	Adjusted for Comal springflow.
			1850	4/46 - 12/89	
1860	Cibolo C.	Falls City	1860	1/34 - 12/89	
1885	San Antonio R.	Goliad	1835	1/34 - 2/39	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1885	3/39 - 12/89	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
1888	Guadalupe R.	Tivoli	1685, 1690, 1835	1/34 - 11/34	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1765, 1835	12/34 - 2/39	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.
			1765, 1885	3/39 - 12/89	Adjusted for San Antonio return flows.

streamflow is that which is equaled or exceeded 75 percent of the time. Finally, the 7Q2 is the lowest streamflow not exceeded for seven consecutive days within a calendar year and having a 2-year return period (50 percent chance of occurrence in any given year). More simply stated, the 7Q2 is the median annual seven-day low flow. For the 20 selected locations shown in Figure 2-1, median and 25th percentile streamflows for each month of the year are summarized along with the 7Q2 streamflow in Tables 2-2 and 2-3.

Figure 2-2 presents natural streamflow statistics for four selected locations in the Guadalupe River Basin plotted to the same scale to illustrate the accumulation of flows moving downstream through the basin. Note that streamflows are less variable throughout the year at Lake Dunlap and Luling due to the relatively steady discharges from Comal and San Marcos Springs. The significant influence of springflow is also apparent in the fact that the 7Q2 exceeds the 25th percentile flow in many months.

Figure 2-3 presents natural streamflow statistics for four selected locations in the San Antonio River Basin plotted to the same scale to illustrate the accumulation of flows moving downstream through the basin. Without the steady influence of San Antonio return flows, differences between the median and 25th percentile flows and between the 25th percentile flows and the 7Q2 are greater for the San Antonio River than for the Guadalupe River.

Figure 2-4 summarizes natural streamflow statistics for the most downstream full service gage locations on the Guadalupe and San Antonio Rivers along with those for the Saltwater Barrier near Tivoli. This figure illustrates the relative contributions of each major river to the Guadalupe Estuary under natural conditions. In general terms, the Guadalupe River contributes three units of natural inflow for each unit contributed by the San Antonio River.

While the original Trans-Texas Environmental Assessment criteria and other screening criteria used in the past have been based on statistics derived from monthly streamflow volumes, the Consensus Environmental Criteria is explicitly keyed to daily streamflows. Use of daily statistics provides a more reasonable indication of the streamflow regime typically observed at a location. This is because monthly statistics are often skewed by flood flows passing the gage for only a few days which may represent the majority of the streamflow volume passing the gage for the entire month. Figure 2-5 provides a comparison of median natural streamflows derived from



**TABLE 2-3**

**SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN  
NATURAL DAILY STREAMFLOW STATISTICS (CFS)**

**MEDIAN**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>1885</b>
JAN	99.8	114.0	190.8	229.2	0.0	26.9	294.2
FEB	104.6	118.8	192.4	231.6	0.0	27.1	306.6
MAR	97.0	112.2	202.4	231.0	0.0	26.9	306.8
APR	103.3	118.8	191.8	217.1	0.0	26.0	305.8
MAY	115.5	125.5	209.3	258.2	0.0	30.0	371.0
JUN	123.9	129.8	190.6	236.3	0.0	29.2	346.3
JUL	71.1	89.2	125.9	154.4	0.0	20.0	241.9
AUG	61.4	81.4	109.0	137.0	0.0	16.1	199.4
SEP	76.1	93.5	139.2	165.0	0.0	19.0	239.9
OCT	96.1	104.3	152.2	174.0	0.0	22.1	258.0
NOV	85.7	104.5	160.3	191.2	0.0	26.0	283.1
DEC	95.3	114.7	178.3	208.8	0.0	26.2	288.9

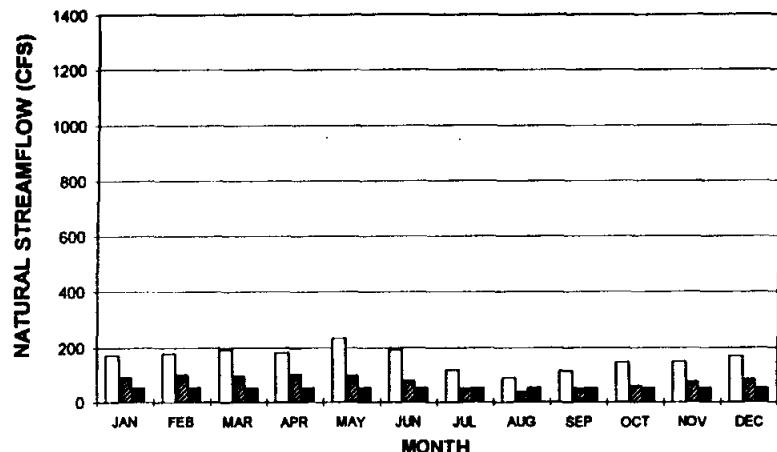
**25th PERCENTILE**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>1885</b>
JAN	48.0	64.5	97.2	124.2	0.0	19.2	183.3
FEB	59.4	75.9	108.0	137.6	0.0	19.3	197.4
MAR	55.3	67.1	90.8	126.3	0.0	19.0	176.1
APR	57.3	64.3	84.7	114.6	0.0	17.0	157.0
MAY	59.9	73.7	84.4	115.4	0.0	15.9	175.4
JUN	42.2	53.9	45.8	82.3	0.0	13.4	145.9
JUL	21.2	31.8	0.8	43.6	0.0	9.9	89.9
AUG	15.1	31.2	2.0	42.0	0.0	7.4	77.3
SEP	30.8	41.2	35.8	65.5	0.0	10.1	103.4
OCT	58.3	68.6	57.9	85.7	0.0	13.0	134.0
NOV	48.7	63.0	65.3	90.6	0.0	15.2	140.3
DEC	51.7	66.0	81.0	108.6	0.0	16.7	150.8

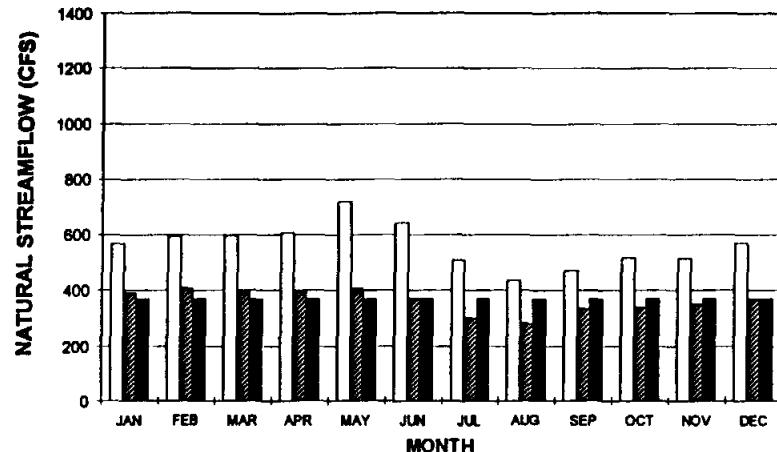
**7Q2**

<b>1808</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>1818</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>1885</b>
34.1	43.0	27.2	51.1	0.0	11.0	77.0

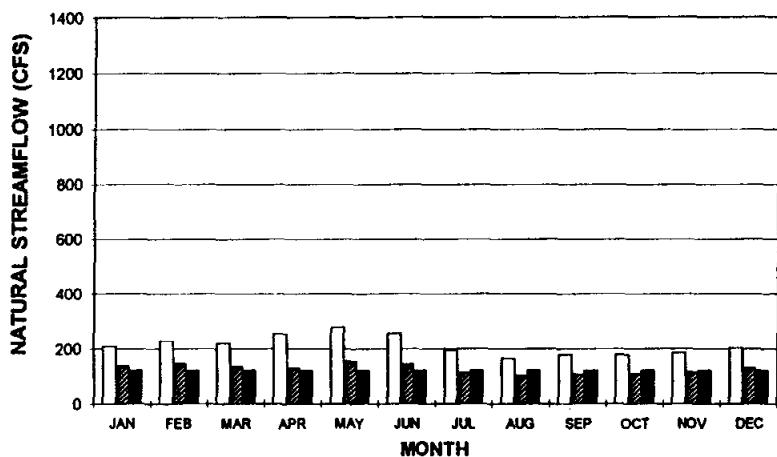
### GUADALUPE RIVER, SPRING BRANCH (#1675)



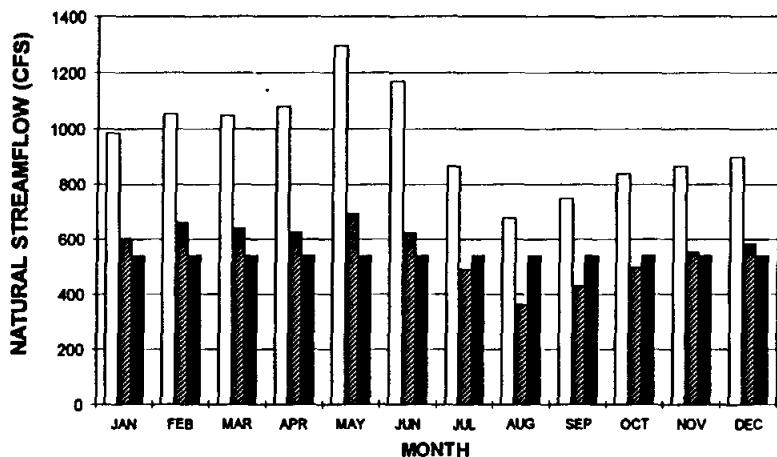
### GUADALUPE RIVER, LAKE DUNLAP (D)



### SAN MARCOS RIVER, LULING (#1720)



### GUADALUPE RIVER, CUERO (#1758)



- MEDIAN
- 25TH PERCENTILE
- 7Q2

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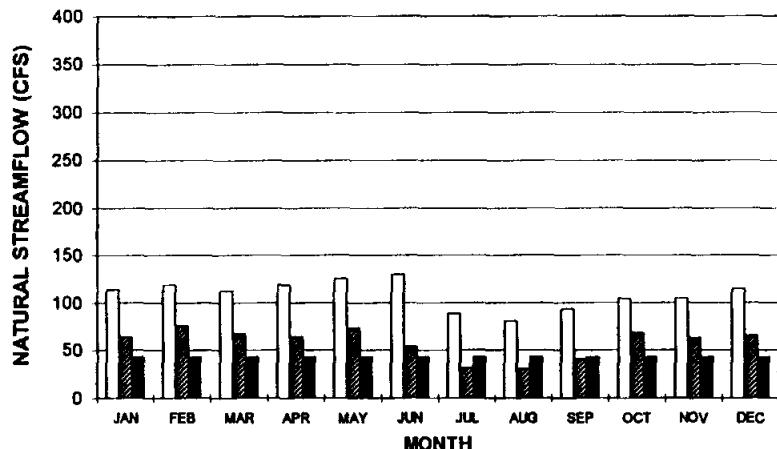
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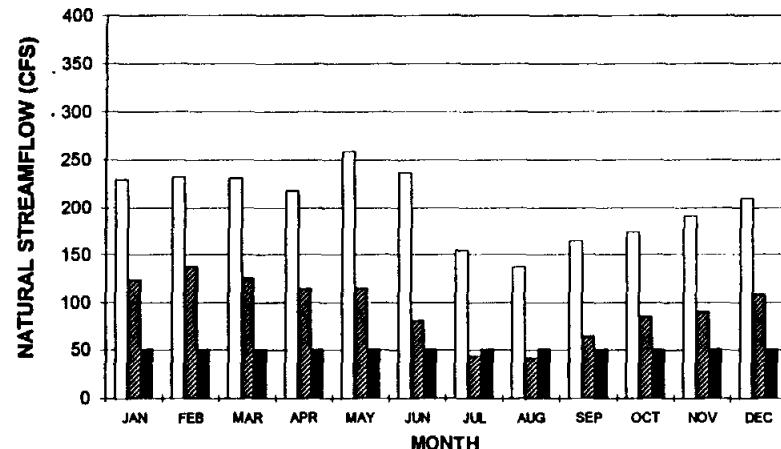
NATURAL STREAMFLOW STATISTICS  
SELECTED LOCATIONS  
GUADALUPE RIVER BASIN

FIGURE 2-2

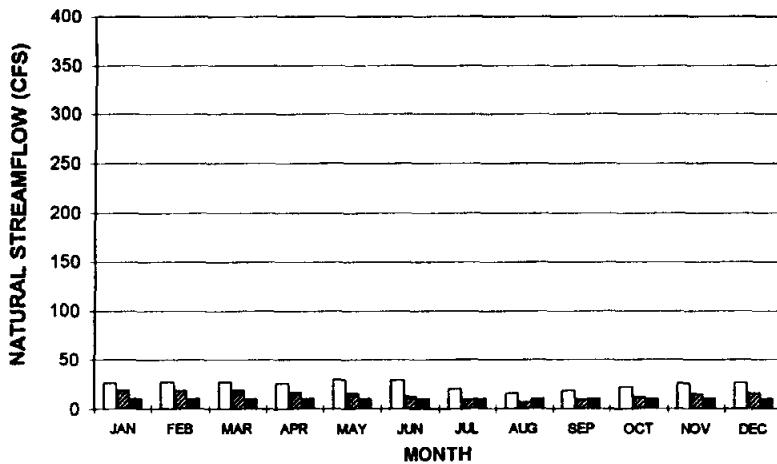
MEDINA RIVER, SAN ANTONIO (#1815)



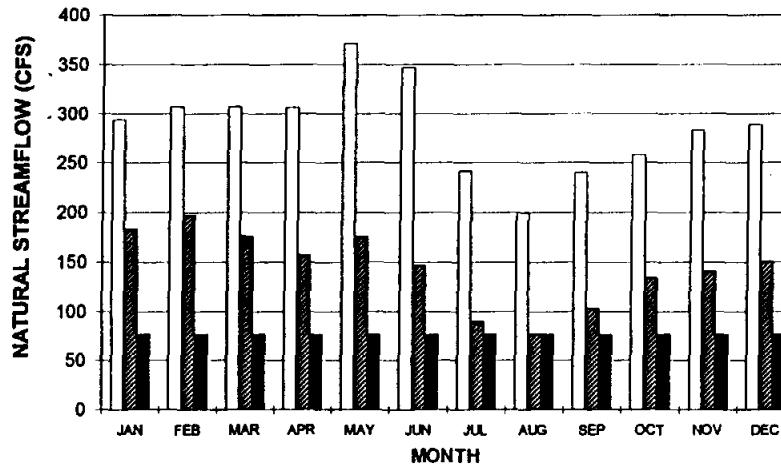
SAN ANTONIO RIVER, FALLS CITY (#1835)



CIBOLO CREEK, FALLS CITY (#1860)



SAN ANTONIO RIVER, GOLIAD (#1885)



- MEDIAN
- 25TH PERCENTILE
- 7Q2

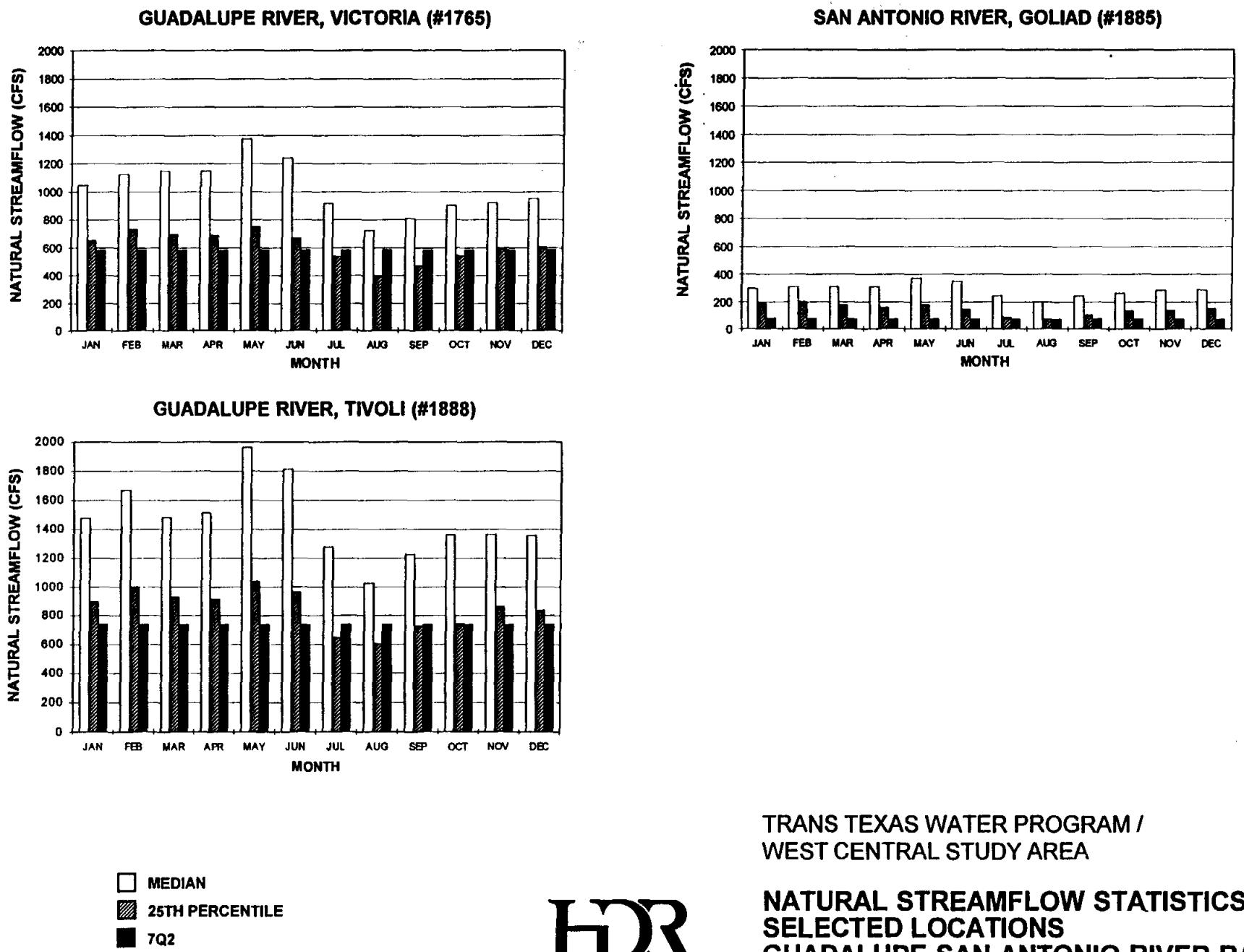


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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

NATURAL STREAMFLOW STATISTICS  
SELECTED LOCATIONS  
SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN

FIGURE 2-3



TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

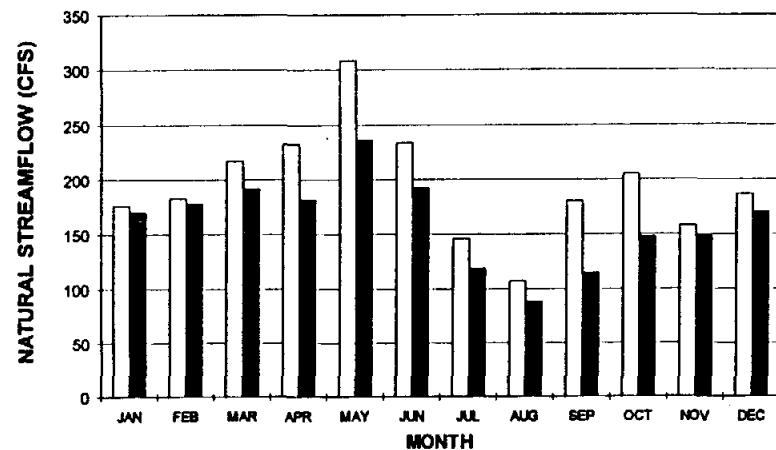
NATURAL STREAMFLOW STATISTICS  
SELECTED LOCATIONS  
GUADALUPE-SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN



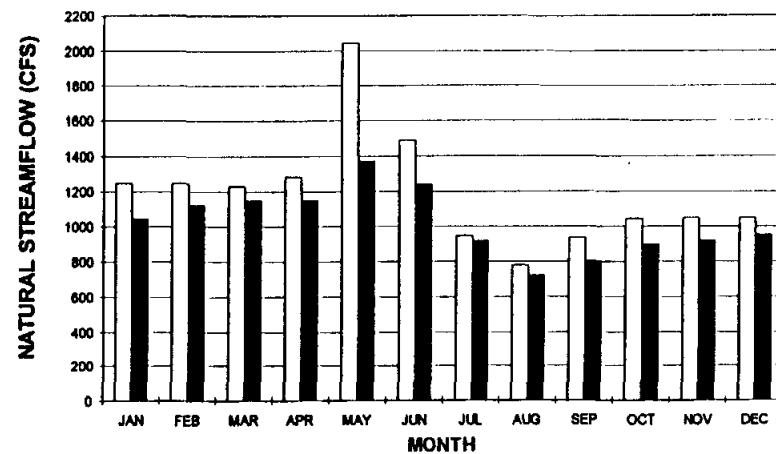
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FIGURE 2-4

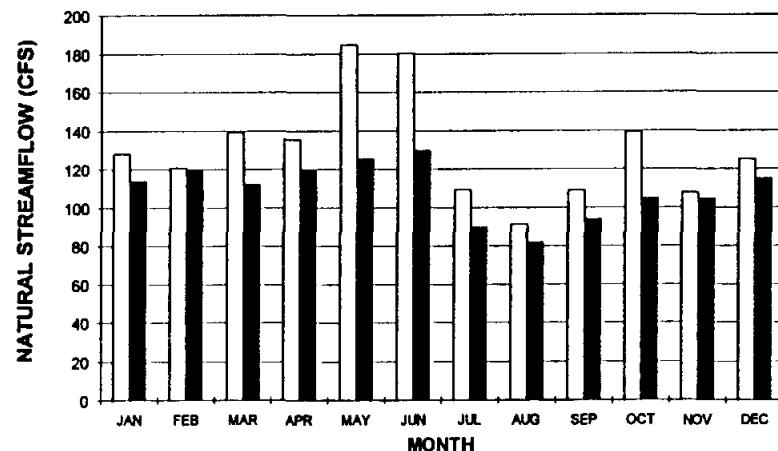
GUADALUPE RIVER, SPRING BRANCH (#1675)



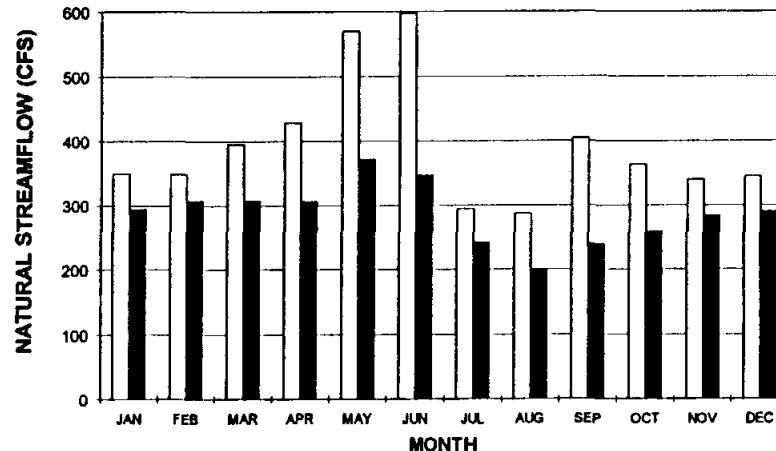
GUADALUPE RIVER, VICTORIA (#1765)



MEDINA RIVER, SAN ANTONIO (#1815)



SAN ANTONIO RIVER, GOLIAD (#1885)



MONTHLY  
■ DAILY

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TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

NATURAL STREAMFLOW STATISTICS  
DAILY VS. MONTHLY MEDIAN

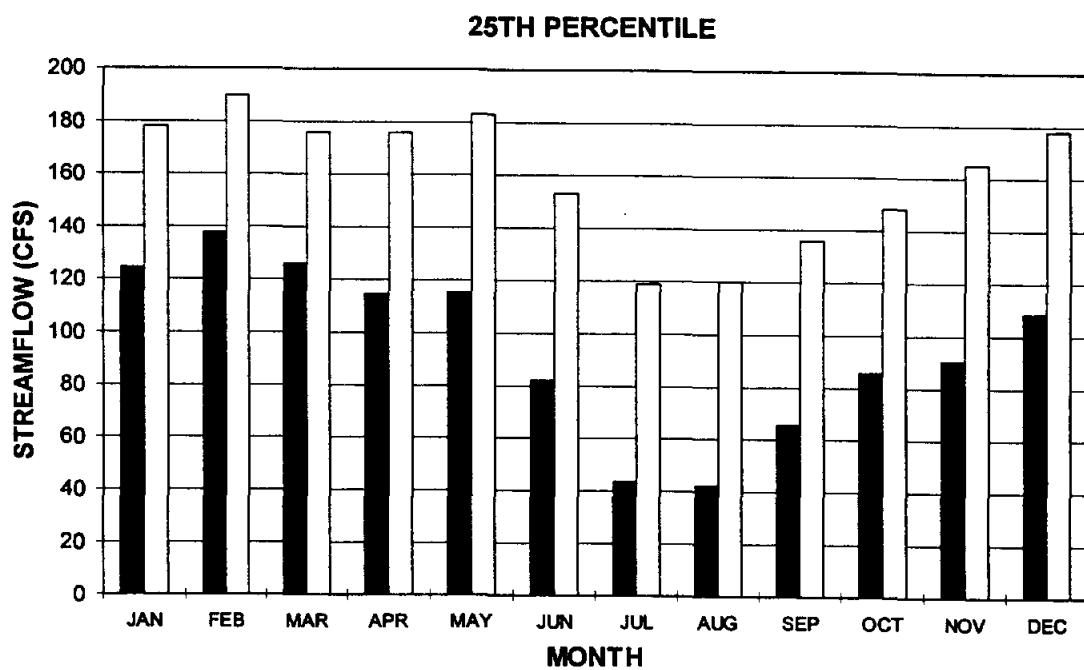
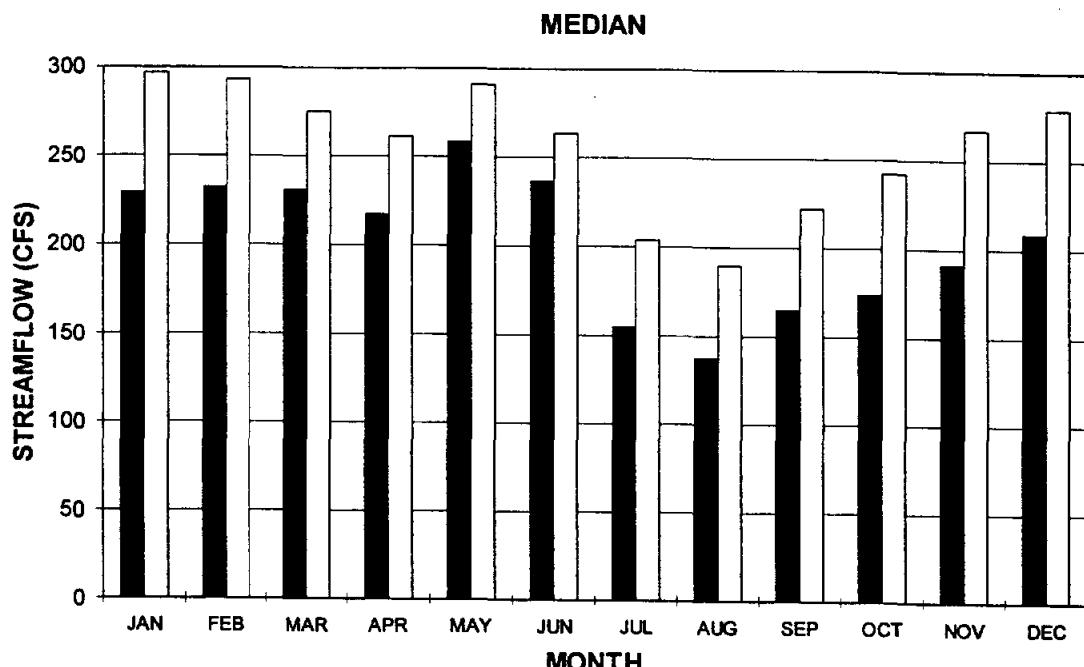
FIGURE 2-5

monthly and daily databases for four locations in the Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin. As is apparent in Figure 2-5, medians derived from daily streamflow data are lower in all months and, especially, in the months of May, June, September, and October when flood flows are most likely.

Natural and gaged streamflow statistics for the San Antonio River at Falls City (ID# 1835) are compared in Figure 2-6 to illustrate the historical influence of treated municipal effluent discharge from the San Antonio area on downstream flows. This influence becomes more significant in lower flow conditions, but is perhaps most striking when comparing the 7Q2 estimates derived from natural (51.1 cfs) and gaged (140.5 cfs) streamflows for the 1934-89 historical period. According to the Consensus Environmental Criteria, the 7Q2 is only to be used as a minimum desired instream flow in the absence of an established water quality standard for the reach in question. The TNRCC has often used the 7Q2 to establish water quality standards, however, they have generally based their statistical calculations on recent gaged (rather than long-term natural) streamflow records. For example, the TNRCC uses a 7Q2 standard of 197.3 cfs for the San Antonio River at Falls City<sup>5</sup> based on gaged streamflows for the 1969-89 historical period. This standard is almost four times the natural 7Q2 and 40 percent greater than the 7Q2 derived from long-term gaged streamflows.

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<sup>5</sup> TNRCC, "Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, 307.1 - 307.10, Permanent Rule Changes, Appendix B: Low Flow Criteria," Effective July 13, 1995.



NATURAL 7Q2 = 51.08 CFS

GAGED 7Q2 = 140.50 CFS

■ NATURAL  
□ GAGED



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STREAMFLOW STATISTICS  
SAN ANTONIO R., FALLS CITY (#1835)  
NATURAL VS. GAGED

FIGURE 2-6

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### **3.0 Refined Lake Wood Streamflow Estimates**

The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) operates a series of six hydropower dams on the Guadalupe River between New Braunfels and Gonzales. The most downstream of these dams is called H-5 and impounds Lake Wood. The dam is constructed primarily of earthfill with a floating crest spillway comprised of two 85-foot roof-weir gates. Power generation facilities were installed in 1931 and include one S. Morgan Smith variable pitch Kaplan turbine (nameplate capacity = 2,400 kilowatts) for which both guide vanes and blade pitch are controlled by a governor. GBRA maintains microfilm copies of handwritten Hydro Logs and Spill Logs summarizing daily/hourly H-5 operations in terms of governor setting, power generation, gate setting, headwater, tailwater, etc.

Because of its key location immediately upstream of the San Marcos River confluence and the availability of hydrologic records, Lake Wood was selected as a control point in the original development of the GSA Model.<sup>1</sup> Streamflow records were originally estimated for the 1980-89 historical period using records of water use reported to the TNRCC for hydroelectric power generation and microfilmed Spill Logs. The Spill Logs contain detailed records of gate settings and headwater and tailwater depths during flood events which exceeded turbine capacity and resulted in flow over the gates. Combining these computed spill volumes with estimated leakage and reported flows through the turbine, estimated gaged flows were obtained for the Guadalupe River at H-5 for the 1980-89 historical period. These estimated gaged flows were used to develop a channel loss rate function representative of the Guadalupe River between New Braunfels and Lake Wood and to develop regression equations ultimately used to estimate natural streamflows passing H-5 for the entire 1934-89 historical period.

In 1996, GBRA staff began a careful review of methods applied to estimate flows passing H-5 because their experience indicated that previous flow estimates might be low resulting in a typical channel loss rate greater than expected. This review concluded that methods used to estimate spills appeared reasonable while methods previously used to estimate flow through the turbine might be improved. Previously reported turbine flow estimates were computed as the product of monthly power generation and a factor based on operating head and efficiency

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<sup>1</sup> HDR, September 1993, op. cit.

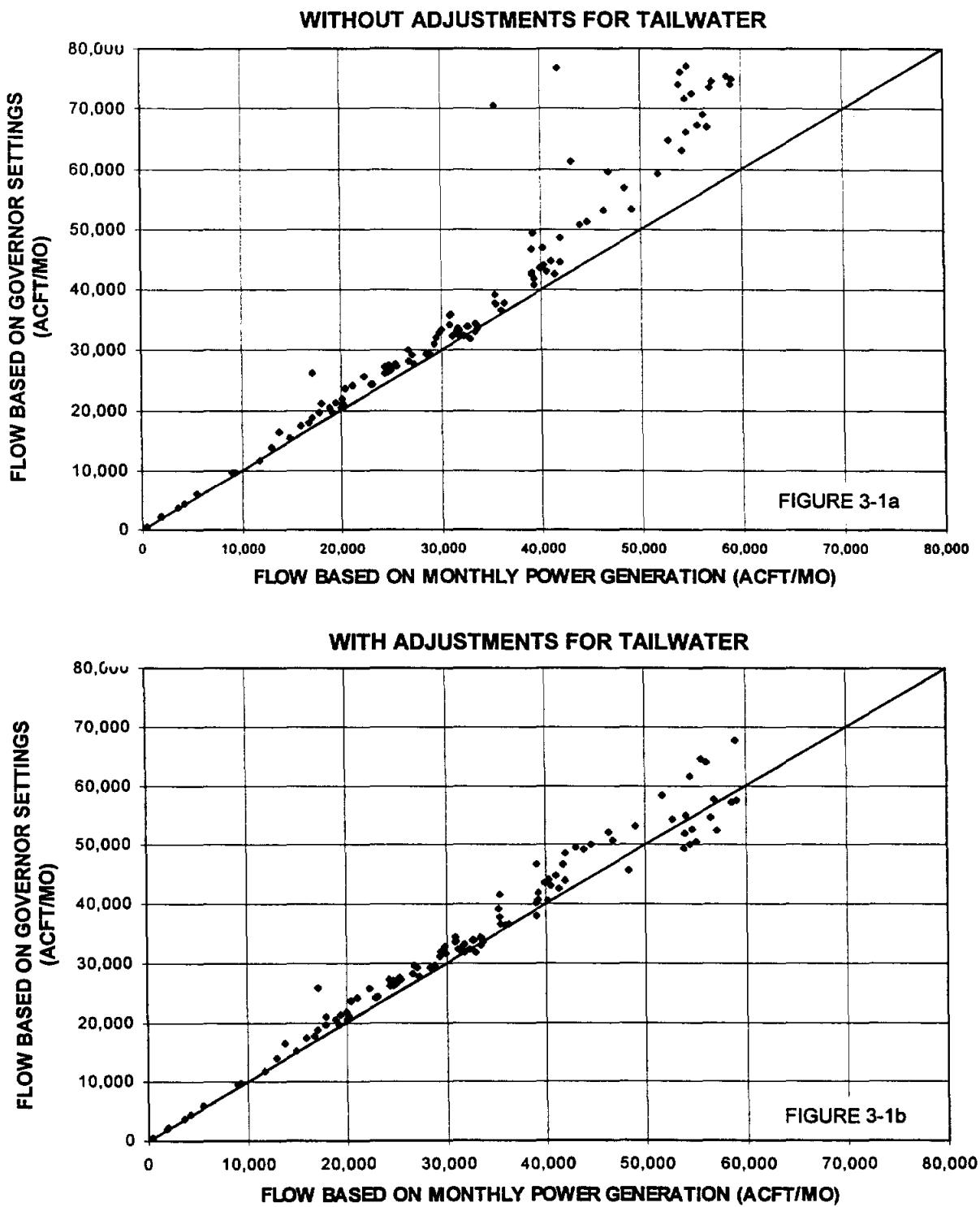
approaching their respective design values. Because H-5 sometimes operates at heads and/or efficiencies less than the design values (and more water must be passed through the turbine to generate each unit of power), the decision was made to re-estimate flows through the turbine considering hourly governor settings and power generation recorded in the daily Hydro Logs for the 1980-89 period. This data was entered into computer spreadsheets or data files by GBRA staff with periodic support from HDR personnel.

### **3.1   Turbine Flow Estimation Procedure**

The first new estimates of historical flow through the turbine at H-5 were computed directly from governor setting using spreadsheet operations (GBRA) or a utility program (HDR) to perform linear interpolation from a rating table. These first estimates based on governor settings are compared to the originally reported amounts based on monthly power generation in Figure 3-1a. It is clear that the new estimates consistently exceed the original estimates and that the new estimates might be somewhat questionable under high flow conditions (in excess of about 45,000 acft/mo). As is apparent in Figure 3-1b, turbine flow estimates based on governor setting appear more consistent over the range of flows experienced after empirical adjustment for tailwater effects under high flow conditions.

Review of GBRA records indicates that a governor setting of 100 is typically used during spills or other high flow periods. Hence, an empirical relationship between head and power was developed using available headwater and tailwater information from the Spill Logs and concurrent power generation records from the Hydro Logs. Figure 3-2a shows an empirical rating curve for the Kaplan turbine at H-5 operating at a governor setting of 100 along with the specific data points considered in its derivation. Subject to the design head of 29 feet, the empirical curve predicts approximately 2,100 kilowatts generation which is the “plant capability under normal conditions” according to the GBRA Operations Manual.

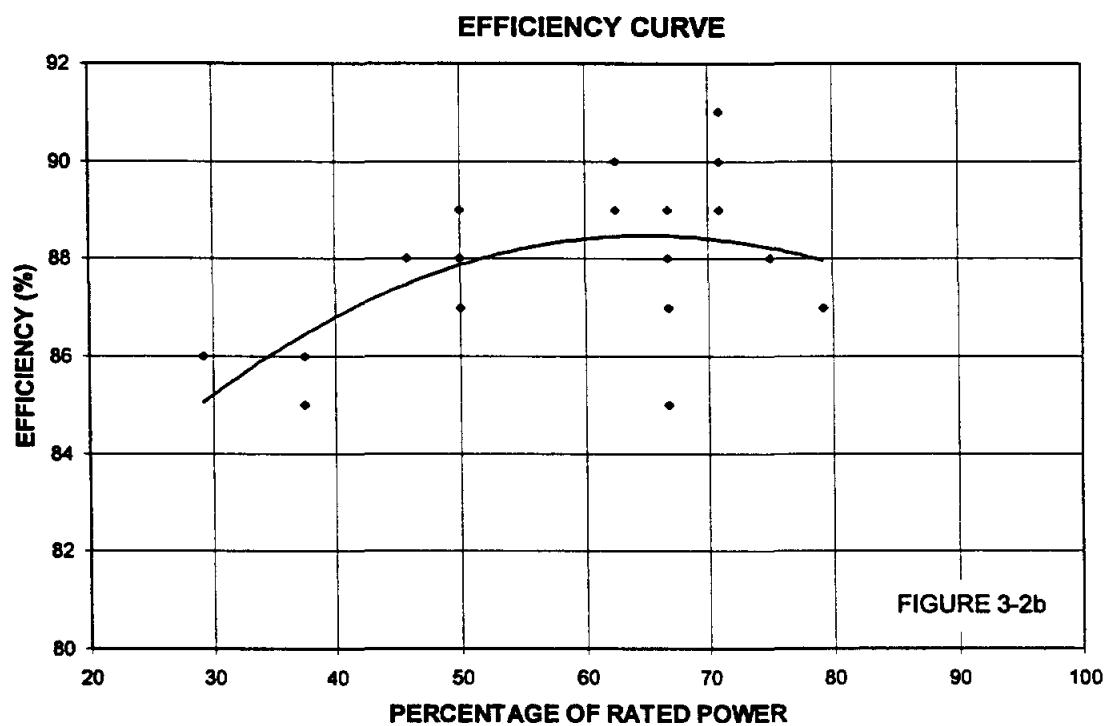
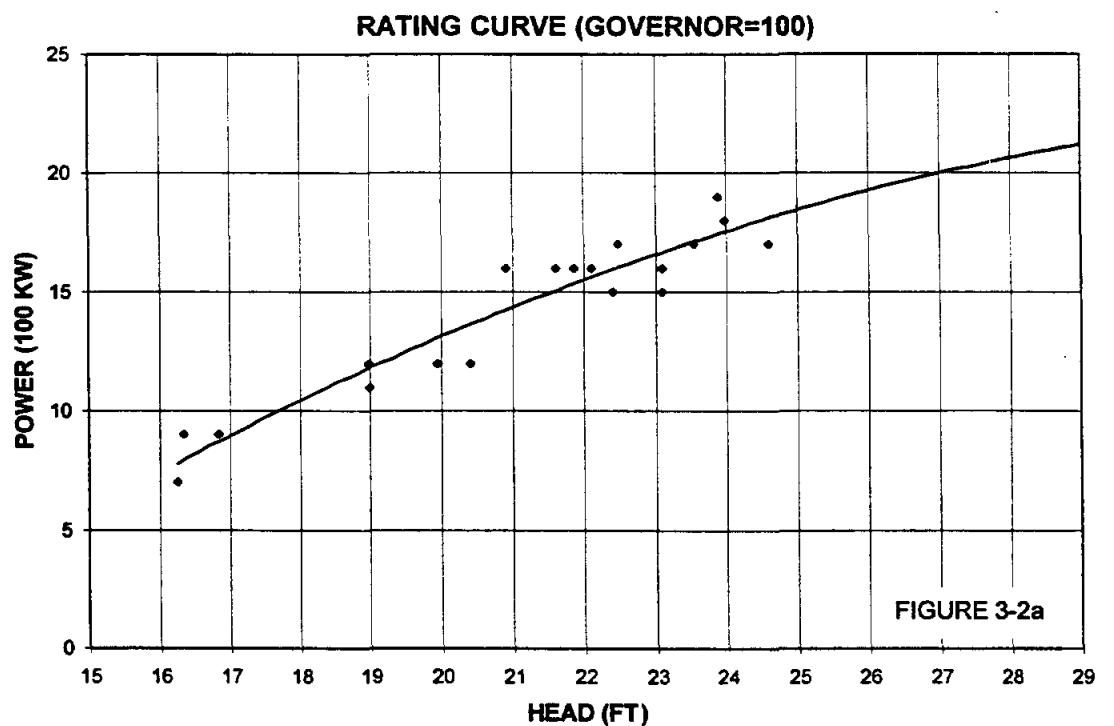
Referencing a standard chart relating percentage of design power, percentage of design head, and efficiency for adjustable blade turbines, H-5 turbine efficiency was plotted versus percentage of rated power (nameplate capacity). The resulting efficiency curve is presented in Figure 3-2b. The curve indicates a maximum efficiency of about 88.5 percent at about 65 percent of rated power and relatively high efficiency between 50 and 80 percent of rated



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**LAKE WOOD (HYDRO DAM H-5)  
TURBINE FLOW COMPARISONS**



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WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA



**EMPIRICAL H-5  
RATING AND EFFICIENCY CURVES**

power. This is generally consistent with the GBRA Operations Manual which identifies 65 as the “most efficient governor setting” and notes “90 percent efficiency and above on governor settings from 53 to 85.” The reduced efficiencies indicated by the empirical data may be due to the age of the equipment.

The empirical relationship between head and power shown in Figure 3-2a was used in combination with the standard horsepower equation relating power to both discharge and head to solve for revised estimates of turbine flow under high flow conditions when the governor was set to 100. Turbine flow estimates could be further refined by adjustment for tailwater influences at governor settings less than 100, but such adjustments would not likely be significant relative to the total flow and overall accuracy of spill calculations. These revised estimates of turbine flow were then combined with previous estimates of spills and leakage to obtain new estimates of total (“gaged”) flow passing H-5 during the 1980-89 historical period. The new estimates of total flow passing H-5 generally exceed the previous estimates by about 4.5 percent.

### **3.2 New Channel Losses and Natural Streamflows**

After adjusting the H-5 total flows to account for historical diversions and return flows below New Braunfels, a revised channel loss rate function for the Guadalupe River above H-5 was derived using methods identical to those in original database development.<sup>2</sup> The revised channel loss rate function is:

$$Q_{LOSS} = .0221 (QG_1)^{1.1462}$$

where:

$Q_{LOSS}$  = Channel Loss (acft/mo); and

$QG_1$  = Upstream Gaged Streamflow (acft/mo).

Under the original channel loss rate function, between 86 and 89 percent of the combined upstream flow would typically be delivered from New Braunfels to H-5. Under the revised channel loss rate function, however, between 89 and 95 percent of the combined upstream flow would typically be delivered.

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<sup>2</sup> HDR, September 1993, op. cit.

New regression equations were developed for estimation of H-5 streamflow for the remainder of the 1934-89 historical period. These equations are presented as follows:

$$QNH_{H5} = 0.79967Q_{1685} + 1.24622Q_{1690} \quad (1/34 - 12/59)$$

$$QNH_{H5} = 0.76308Q_{1685} + 1.18412Q_{1690} + 0.26594QI_{H5} \quad (1/60 - 12/79)$$

where:

$QNH_{H5}$  = Gaged Streamflow Adjusted for Local Diversions and Return Flows;

$Q_{1685}$  = Gaged Streamflow, Guadalupe River Above Comal River;

$Q_{1690}$  = Gaged Streamflow, Comal River at New Braunfels; and

$QI_{H5}$  = Potential Intervening Runoff Above H-5 and Below New Braunfels.

Application of these regression equations along with the revised channel loss rate function ultimately resulted in revised natural streamflow estimates for H-5 and for downstream locations on the Guadalupe River including Gonzales (ID# G), Cuero (ID# 1758), Victoria (ID# 1765), and Tivoli (ID# 1888). Monthly summaries of revised natural streamflows are included as Appendix A.

## **4.0 GUADALUPE ESTUARY HARVEST AND SALINITY EQUATIONS**

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD), Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), and numerous other institutions have been studying freshwater inflow needs of Texas' major estuarine systems for more than 30 years. The scope of these studies has been quite broad ranging from basic hydrology and data collection to the application of multi-objective optimization techniques using quantitative relationships between inflow, salinity, and reported fishery harvest to calculate freshwater inflow needs based on defined management objectives. Perhaps the most comprehensive summaries of pertinent findings with respect to the Guadalupe Estuary may be found in a recent report completed by the TWDB and TPWD<sup>1</sup> and an earlier report prepared by the Texas Department of Water Resources.<sup>2</sup> These reports and continuing studies reflect ongoing efforts to more quantitatively define the role of freshwater inflows in maintaining the ecological health of Texas estuaries and related marine resources.

The TWDB and TPWD have recently developed new equations using combined freshwater inflows to the Guadalupe Estuary to estimate expected annual commercial fisheries harvest of representative shellfish and finfish species.<sup>3</sup> Because these new equations are functions of seasonal freshwater inflow only, they may be readily linked to the GSA Model which computes estimates of streamflow passing the Saltwater Barrier on the Guadalupe River near Tivoli (see Figure 4-1). This linkage facilitates direct approximation of the impacts of a proposed water supply alternative on selected marine species rather than simple reliance on changes in freshwater inflow statistics for assessment of potential environmental impacts. The steps involved in the development of a post-processor program for the GSA Model capable of expediently computing seasonal freshwater inflows, annual fisheries harvests, variations in salinity, and convenient statistical summary tables are described in the following sections.

### **4.1 Ungaged Runoff Estimates**

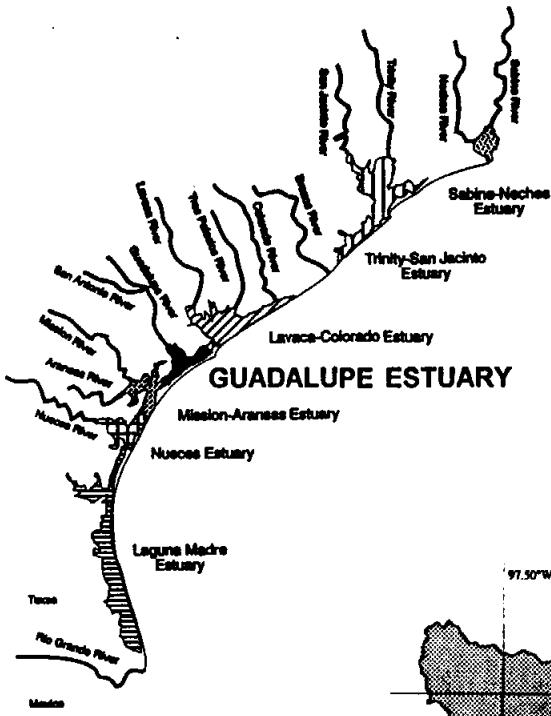
The first step in linking the TWDB/TPWD fisheries harvest and salinity equations to the GSA Model was to obtain estimates of runoff from ungaged areas tributary to the Guadalupe

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<sup>1</sup> TWDB and TPWD, "Freshwater Inflows to Texas Bays and Estuaries: Ecological Relationships and Methods for Determination of Needs," Joint Estuarine Research Study, 1994.

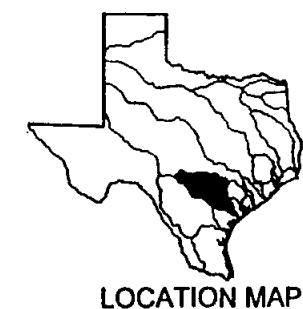
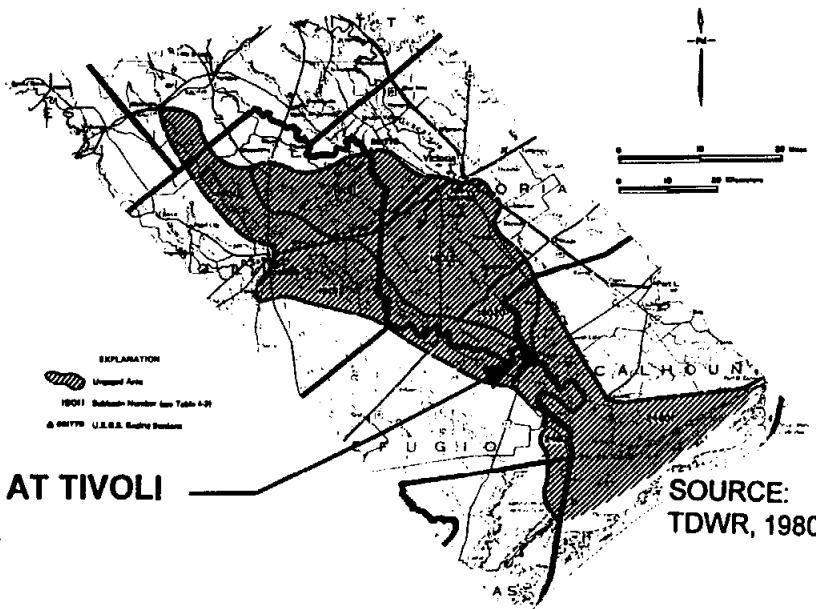
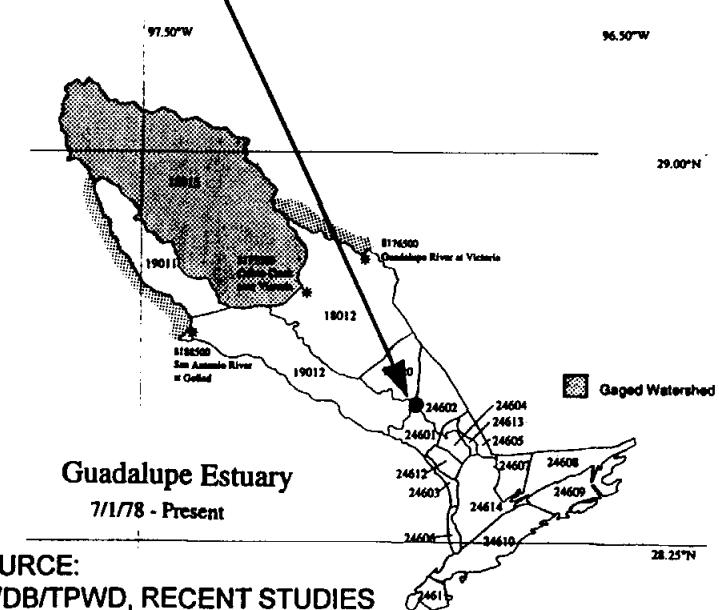
<sup>2</sup> Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR), "Guadalupe Estuary: A Study of the Influence of Freshwater Inflows," LP-107, August 1980.

<sup>3</sup> TWDB, Personal Communication, September, 1996.



### GUADALUPE ESTUARY

### SALTWATER BARRIER AT TIVOLI



TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

UNGAGED AREAS TRIBUTARY  
TO THE GUADALUPE ESTUARY



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FIGURE 4-1

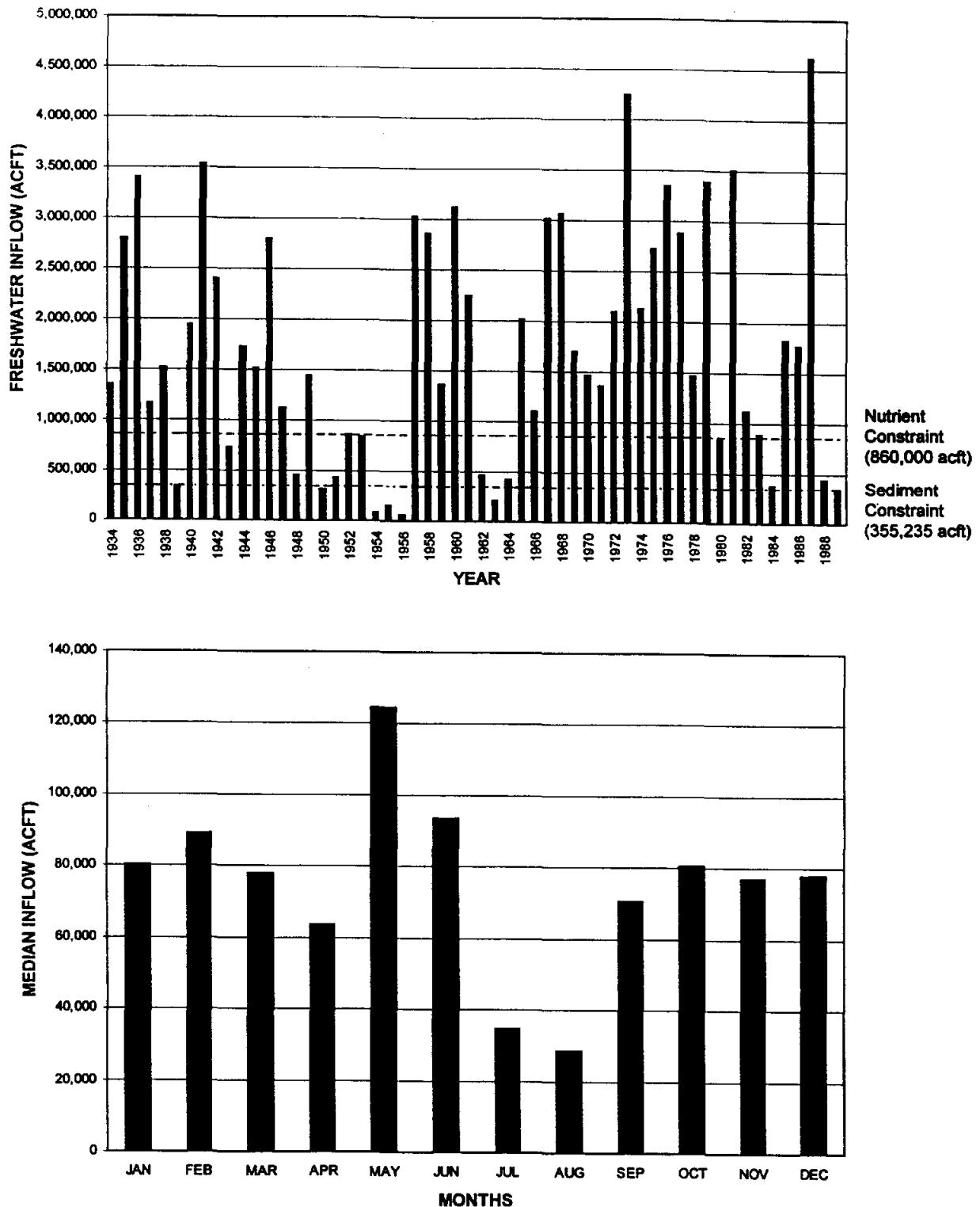
Estuary. As indicated in Figure 4-1, these ungaged areas are located both above and below the Saltwater Barrier near Tivoli. The original database for the GSA Model included estimates of ungaged runoff for the area above the Saltwater Barrier and below the Guadalupe River at Victoria (ID# 1765), Coleto Creek Reservoir, and the San Antonio River at Goliad (ID# 1885) obtained primarily from a study completed by Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (EH&A).<sup>4</sup> Ungaged runoff estimates for areas below the Saltwater Barrier have not previously been included in the database for the GSA Model. In order to ensure consistency with the fisheries harvest and salinity equations provided by the TWDB, the EH&A estimates were discarded and the databases revised to include TWDB estimates of ungaged runoff. Dr. Ruben Solis of the TWDB provided significant assistance both in compiling ungaged runoff estimates for the numerous subwatersheds identified in Figure 4-1 and in researching variable assumptions in their derivation over the years. Dr. Solis provided composite estimates of ungaged runoff above and below the Saltwater Barrier for the 1941-89 historical period which, after minor adjustments for drainage area, were used to develop regression equations for estimation of ungaged runoff for the 1934-40 period based on HDR estimates monthly areal precipitation. Annual ungaged runoff above and below the Saltwater Barrier is summarized in Figure 4-2 and included in tabular form as Appendix B.

A baseline series of monthly freshwater inflows to the Guadalupe Estuary was developed by combining the ungaged runoff estimates for the area downstream of the Saltwater Barrier with simulated streamflows from the GSA Model. The Baseline freshwater inflows reflect full utilization of consumptive water rights throughout the Guadalupe - San Antonio River Basin, subordination of hydropower rights to Canyon Lake, springflows associated with a fixed Edwards Aquifer pumpage of 400,000 acft/yr, and perennial discharge of return flows reported for calendar year 1989. Annual Baseline inflows for the 1934-89 historical period are presented along with monthly medians in Figure 4-3. Freshwater inflow levels deemed adequate to satisfy nutrient and sediment constraints for the Guadalupe Estuary<sup>5</sup> are plotted for reference in Figure 4-3.

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<sup>4</sup> Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (EH&A), "Water Availability Study for the Guadalupe and San Antonio River Basins," San Antonio River Authority, Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority, City of San Antonio, February, 1986.

<sup>5</sup> TWDB and TPWD, 1994, op. cit.



Baseline=Full Water Rights,  
Hydropower Subordination,  
400 kacf/yr Edwards  
Pumpage, 1989 Return Flows

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WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

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**BASELINE FRESHWATER INFLOW  
GUADALUPE ESTUARY**

FIGURE 4-3

## **4.2 Fisheries Harvest Equations**

In cooperation with the TPWD, the TWDB has recently developed commercial fisheries harvest equations applicable to the Guadalupe Estuary for white shrimp, brown shrimp, blue crabs, eastern oysters, black drum, red drum, and spotted seatrout. These equations differ somewhat from previous equations in that they are based solely on seasonal freshwater inflow and exclude other potential independent variables such as effort and temperature. Guadalupe Estuary fisheries harvest equations used in this study (Table 4-1) were provided by Dr. Gary Powell and Dr. Junji Matsumoto of the TWDB along with significant technical guidance regarding their application. As statistical analyses have shown that species harvest in one calendar year may be affected by seasonal inflows during one or more preceding years, flow values used in the equations are actually averages of bimonthly sums during the pertinent antecedent period for the species of interest. Base historical periods from which the harvest equations were derived are identified in Table 4-1 along with applicable upper and lower seasonal average freshwater inflow bounds representing the range of observations during the base historical periods.

The equations in Table 4-1 provide some general insights into the biological characteristics of different species. For example, black drum apparently “like” higher freshwater inflows in the colder months while other finfish (red drum and spotted seatrout) do not. This is because black drum prefer to spawn in the winter. While harvest of most species is positively correlated to inflows in the hottest summer months, none seem to “like” the higher flood flows associated with hurricanes in September and October. TWDB personnel caution, however, that one should not draw conclusions regarding biological preferences based solely on seasonal coefficients in the harvest equations as the commercial harvest observations are both limited in number and sensitive to unquantified economic influences such as fuel cost and market price. Ultimately, the TWDB and TPWD hope to move away from commercial harvest data and towards the use of population/density data based on systematic sampling for assessment of freshwater inflow needs.

Significant care must be exercised in the application of the harvest equations to seasonal average freshwater inflows outside the range of the historical inflows on which the equations are based. Estimated annual harvest for a given species was initially discarded if any one of the

TABLE 4-1

GUADALUPE ESTUARY  
FISHERIES HARVEST EQUATIONS  
AND SEASONAL INFLOW BOUNDS

Species	Constant	Seasonal Terms						Year (t-3)	Year (t-2)	Year (t-1)	Harvest Year (t)
		Jan & Feb	Mar & Apr	May & Jun	Jul & Aug	Sep & Oct	Nov & Dec				
<b>White Shrimp</b>	Base Period = 1959-87										
Upper Bound (kacf)	1026.3		2698.0	910.6			1080.1				
H = 545.59	+ 160.9 lnQ <sub>JF</sub>		+ 279.1 lnQ <sub>MJ</sub>	- 155.1 lnQ <sub>JA</sub>			- 277.9 lnQ <sub>ND</sub>				Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)	102.0		60.6	32.7			117.4				
<b>Brown Shrimp</b>	Base Period = 1959-87										
Upper Bound (kacf)				910.6	1607.5						
lnH = 6.5679				+ .6707 lnQ <sub>JA</sub>	- .7486 lnQ <sub>SO</sub>						Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)				45.5	109.5						
<b>Blue Crab</b>	Base Period = 1962-87										
Upper Bound (kacf)	725.1			554.9	1528.4						
H = 110.64	- 145.3 lnQ <sub>JF</sub>			+ 332.5 lnQ <sub>JA</sub>	- 141.4 lnQ <sub>SO</sub>						Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)	147.9			58.5	102.7						
<b>Eastern Oyster</b>	Base Period = 1962-87										
Upper Bound (kacf)	874.6	1615.2	597.2	1528.4							
H = 3000.7	+ 180.4 lnQ <sub>MA</sub>	- 963.3 lnQ <sub>MJ</sub>	+ 710.0 lnQ <sub>JA</sub>	- 231.5 lnQ <sub>SO</sub>							Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)	132.4	136.0	58.5	129.3							
<b>Black Drum</b>	Base Period = 1962-87										
Upper Bound (kacf)	592.0	738.4				786.4					
H = -18.087	+ .2411 Q <sub>JF</sub>	- .1734 Q <sub>MA</sub>				+ .0850 Q <sub>ND</sub>					Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)	153.3	148.3				152.8					
<b>Red Drum</b>	Base Period = 1962-81										
Upper Bound (kacf)		1074.5	537.2		786.4						
H = 32.786		+ .0797 Q <sub>MJ</sub>	+ .2750 Q <sub>JA</sub>		- .2010 Q <sub>ND</sub>						Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)		139.6	76.2		152.8						
<b>Spotted Seatrout</b>	Base Period = 1962-81										
Upper Bound (kacf)		738.4	1074.5		786.4						
lnH = 2.6915		- .7185 lnQ <sub>MA</sub>	+ 1.860 lnQ <sub>MJ</sub>		- 1.086 lnQ <sub>ND</sub>						Harvest
Lower Bound (kacf)		148.3	139.6		152.8						
<b>H = Estimated Harvest (1000 lbs)</b>		<b>Q = Seasonal Average Freshwater Inflow</b>									

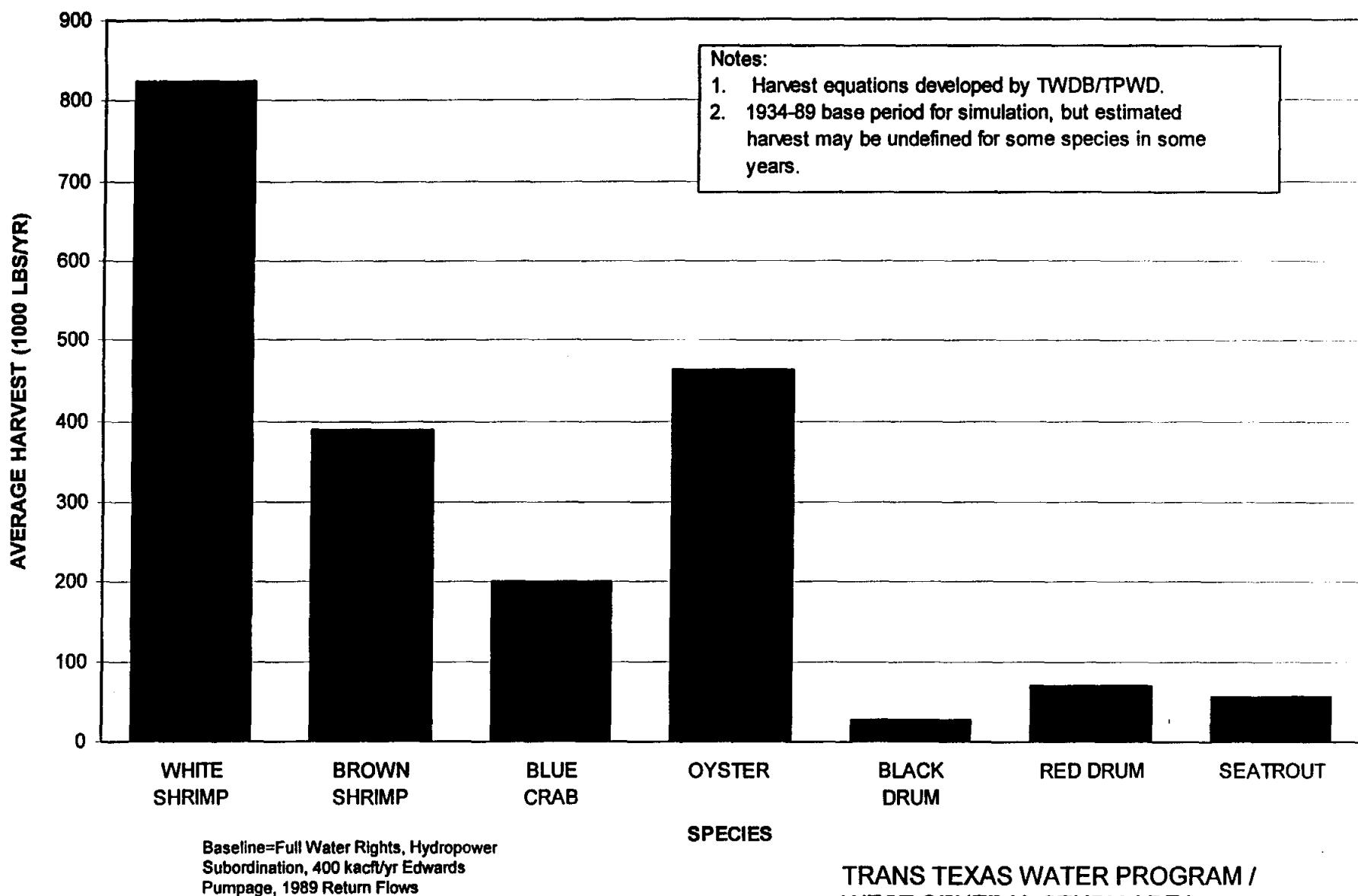
Source: Texas Water Development Board

seasonal average freshwater inflow terms fell outside of the historical bounds. Unfortunately, application of this procedure subject to the Baseline freshwater inflow sequence resulted in valid harvest estimates for less than half of the years during the 1934-89 historical period for most species. This difficulty was mitigated in part by an alternative bounding procedure which involves setting average seasonal inflows outside the historical bounds to the appropriate bound, counting the bound excursions, and identifying the resultant estimated harvest as a minimum (+) or a maximum (-). When two or more seasonal terms within one harvest equation were bounded resulting in offsetting effects, however, the annual harvest was reported as unknown (-9999). All annual harvest estimates were also bounded by the minimum and maximum annual harvest observed during the base historical period.

The fisheries harvest equations and bounding procedures were encoded in the program ESTUARY1 and compiled using Microsoft FORTRAN Version 5.1. An annual summary of estimated harvest by species (ESTUARY1 output) subject to Baseline freshwater inflows is included as Table 4-2 and corresponding estimates of average annual harvest are plotted in Figure 4-4. ESTUARY1 produces additional statistical summary tables for freshwater inflows, harvest by species, and salinity for selected locations in the estuary. Examples of these tables are included in Appendix D.

Upon review of Table 4-2, it is apparent that reasonable harvest estimates can be computed for the late 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's when most of the commercial harvest data was being assembled and freshwater inflows were relatively high. On the other hand, many annual harvests are reported as unknown in Table 4-2 during the drought periods of the 1950's and 1960's when seasonal freshwater inflows were often lower than those observed during the base periods from which the harvest equations were developed. Figure 4-5 helps to explain this problem by comparison of Baseline and Historical freshwater inflow averages for the entire 1934-89 period to those for the 1958-87 base period for the harvest equations. The 1958-87 Baseline average exceeds the long-term Baseline average simply because wetter hydrologic conditions prevailed in the latter period. In addition, the 1958-87 Historical average exceeds the 1958-87 Baseline average because surface water diversions were significantly less than the permitted amounts, hydropower rights were not subordinated to Canyon Lake, and average Edwards Aquifer pumpage was less than 400,000 acft/yr. Updating the harvest equations based

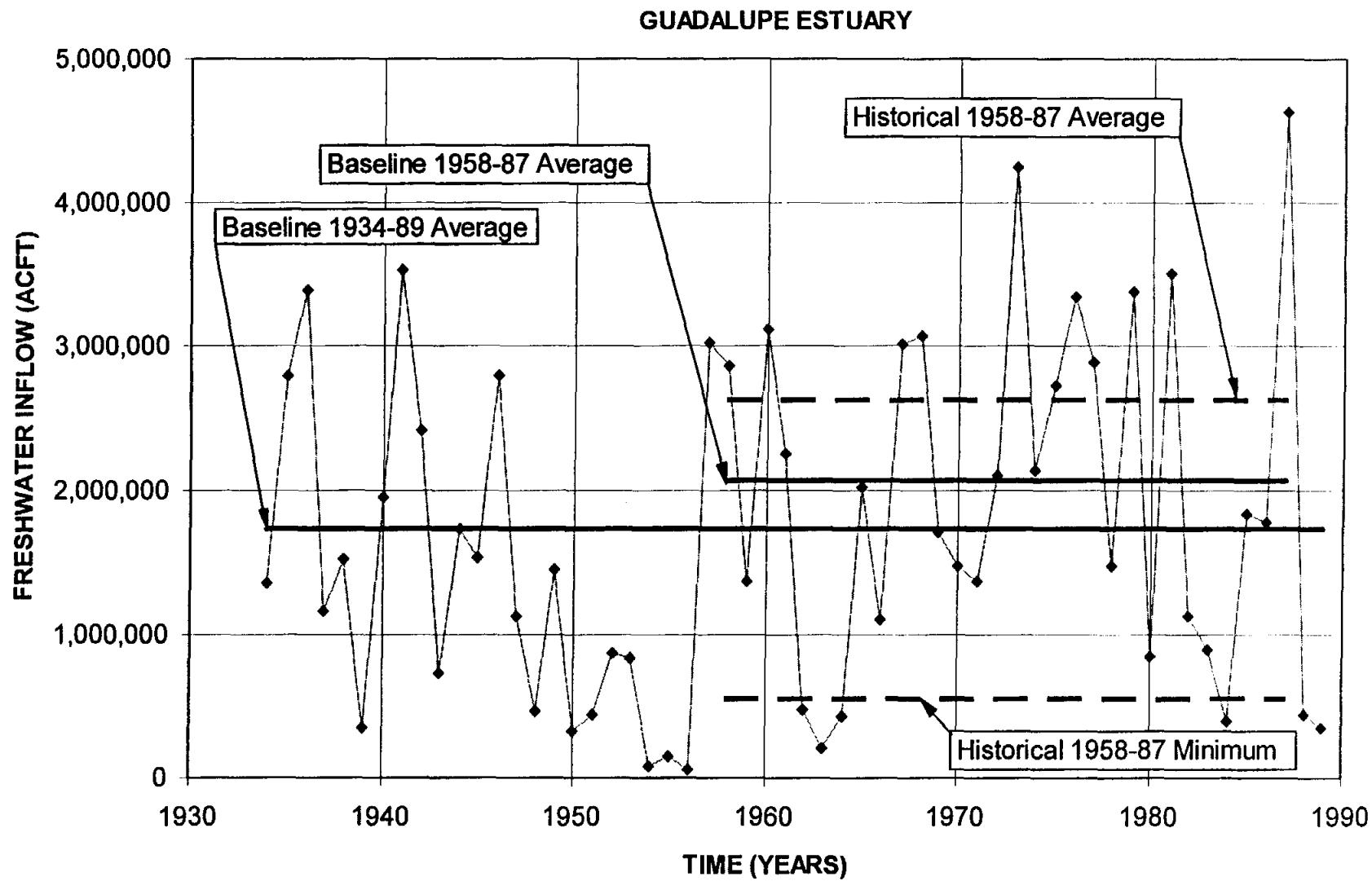




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**BASELINE FISHERIES HARVEST  
GUADALUPE ESTUARY**

FIGURE 4-4



Baseline=Full Water Rights, Hydropower  
Subordination, 400 kacft/yr Edwards  
Pumpage, 1989 Return Flows

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**BASELINE AND HISTORICAL  
FRESHWATER INFLOW AVERAGES  
BY PERIOD**

FIGURE 4-5

on available data from recent drought periods including 1988-89 and 1994-96 might result in more reasonable harvest estimates when freshwater inflows are limited.

#### 4.3 Salinity Equations

Equations for computation of salinity as a function of freshwater inflow were provided by the TWDB for the Seadrift Area, Lower San Antonio Bay, and Espiritu Santo Bay within the Guadalupe Estuary. These equations and the referenced areas for which they are applicable are shown in Figure 4-6. Salinity estimates from these equations represent an end-of-month value and are bounded at 0 ppt and 45 ppt. In a manner similar to that for the harvest equations, the salinity equations were included in ESTUARY1 along with programming code to accumulate summary statistics and simulated violations of upper and lower salinity viability limits (bounds) provided by the TWDB.<sup>6</sup> Subject to Baseline freshwater inflows as described in Section 4.1, Figures 4-7 and 4-8 illustrate monthly median salinity variations and accumulated violations of monthly salinity bounds, respectively. ESTUARY1 produces additional statistical summary tables (see Appendix D) for salinity at selected locations in the estuary.

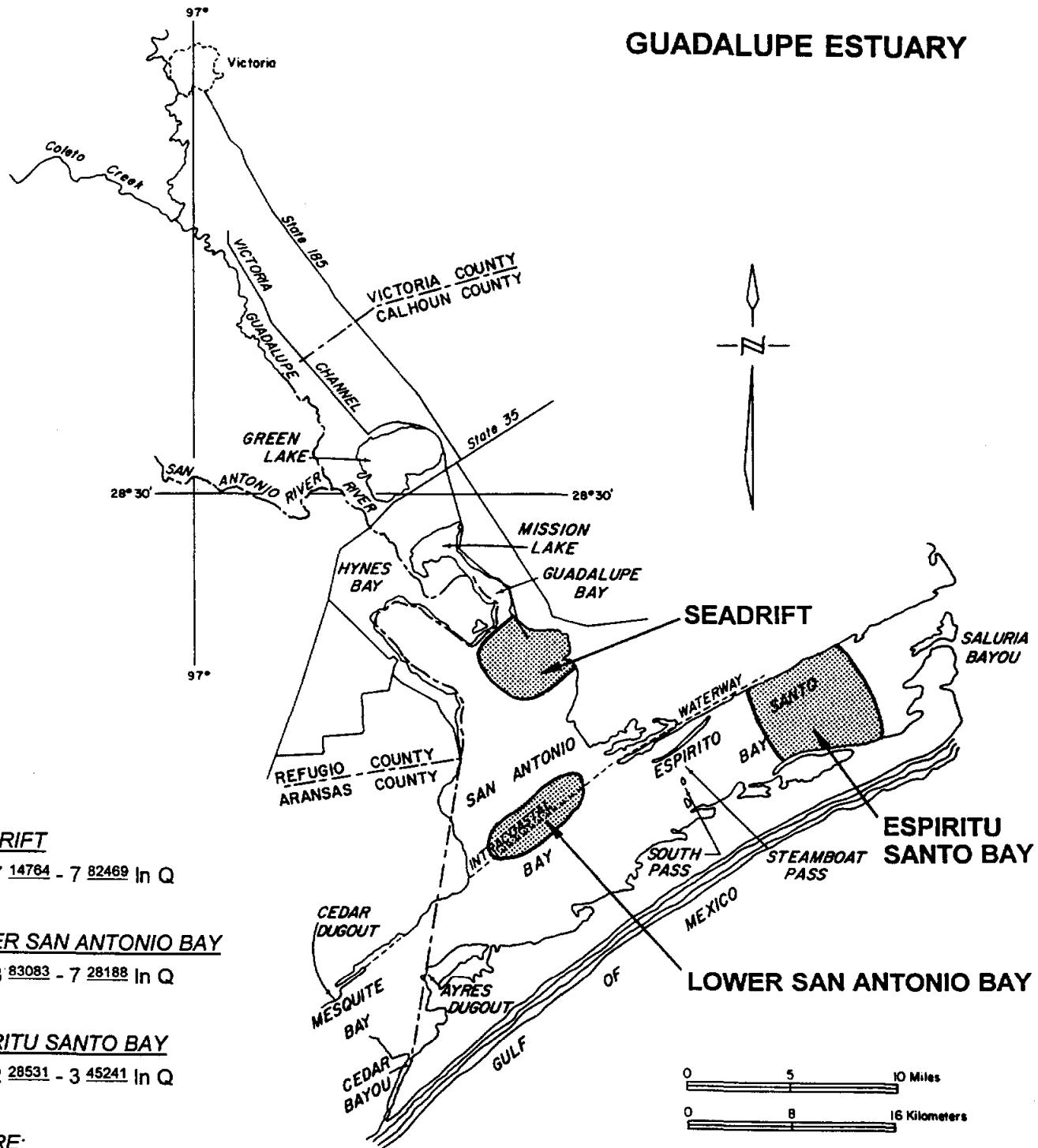
#### 4.4 Example Application

The intended use of ESTUARY1 is as a post-processor for the GSA Model which readily facilitates assessment of potential environmental impacts associated with proposed water supply alternatives in terms of estuarine fisheries harvest and salinity variations in addition to changes in freshwater inflow. In order to illustrate its utility, ESTUARY1 was applied to the modified streamflows for the Guadalupe at the Saltwater Barrier subject to both the run-of-river diversion of 75,000 acft/yr from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales firmed-up as necessary by stored water from Canyon Lake and to diversion of the balance of the uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake near Gonzales. Assumptions pertinent to water rights utilization, hydropower subordination, Edwards Aquifer pumpage, and return flows were identical to the Baseline. No adjustments for periodically subordinated water rights near the Saltwater Barrier were included, therefore effects of the project on freshwater inflow are overestimated in some years. Graphics comparing With Project to Baseline fisheries harvest by species, median salinity variations, and salinity bound violations are included as Figures 4-9, 4-10, and 4-11, respectively. Tabular statistical summaries for additional comparisons are included in Appendix D.

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<sup>6</sup> TWDB, September, 1996, op. cit.

## GUADALUPE ESTUARY

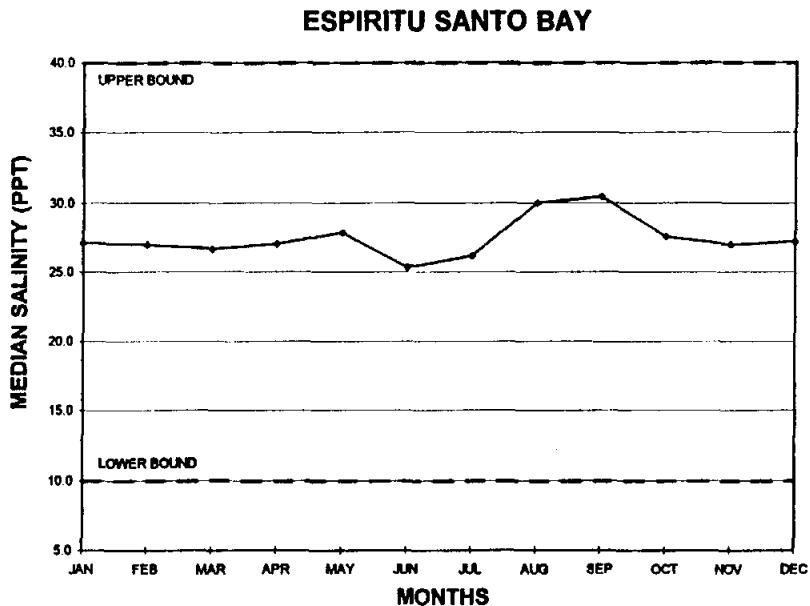
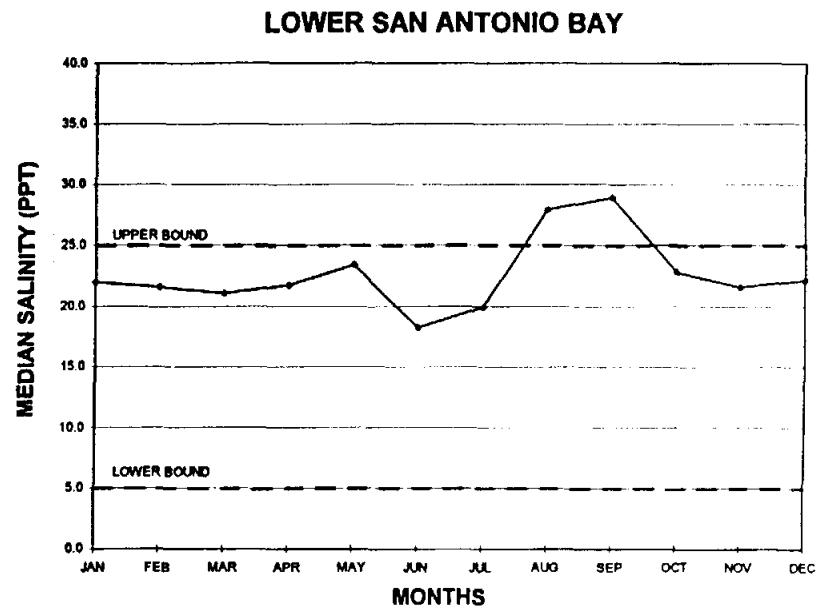
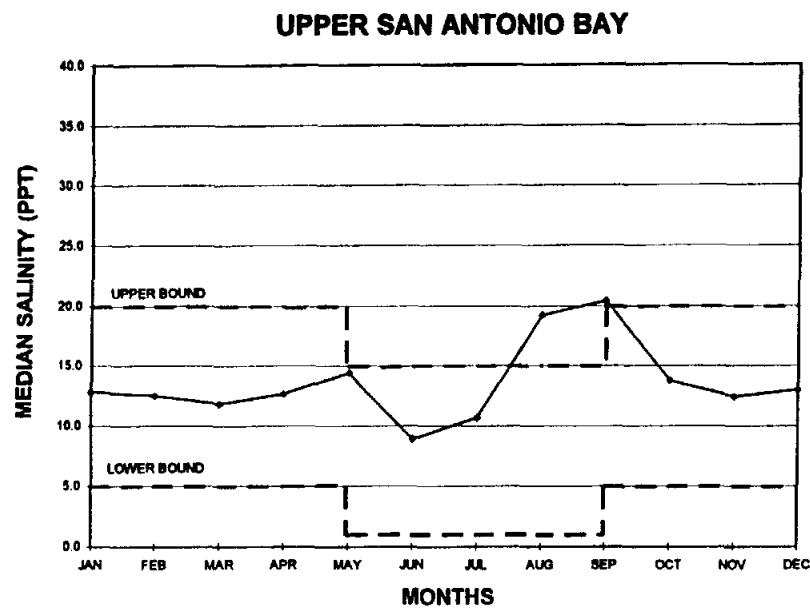


Base by U. S. Geological Survey, 1956

**HDR**

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FIGURE 4-6



Equations for salinity as a function of freshwater inflow developed by TWDB and TPWD.

Monthly upper and lower salinity bounds selected by TWDB and TPWD.

Baseline=Full Water Rights, Hydropower Subordination, 400 kacf/yr Edwards Pumpage, 1989 Return Flows

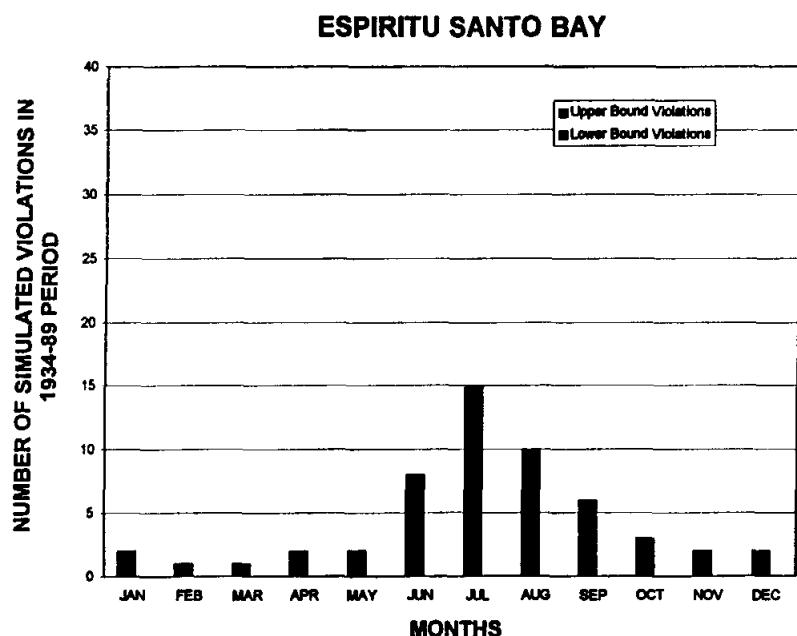
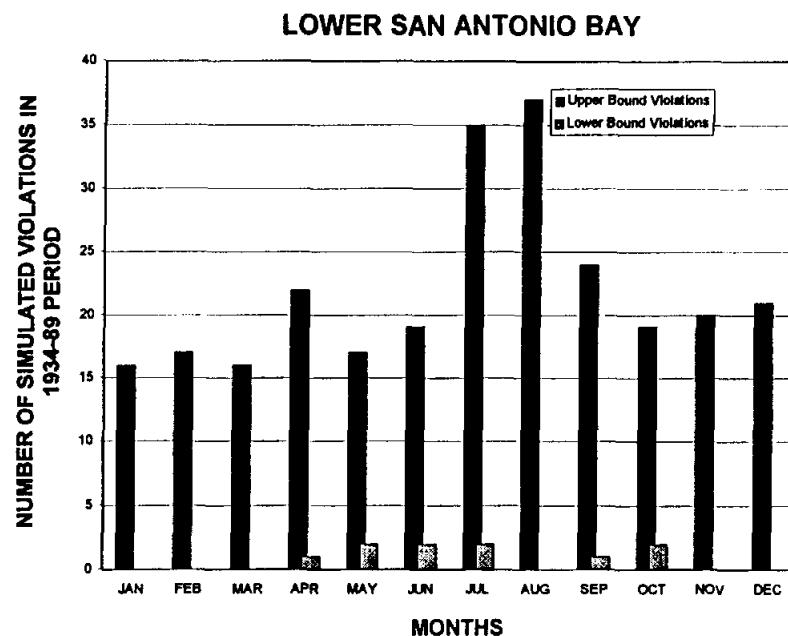
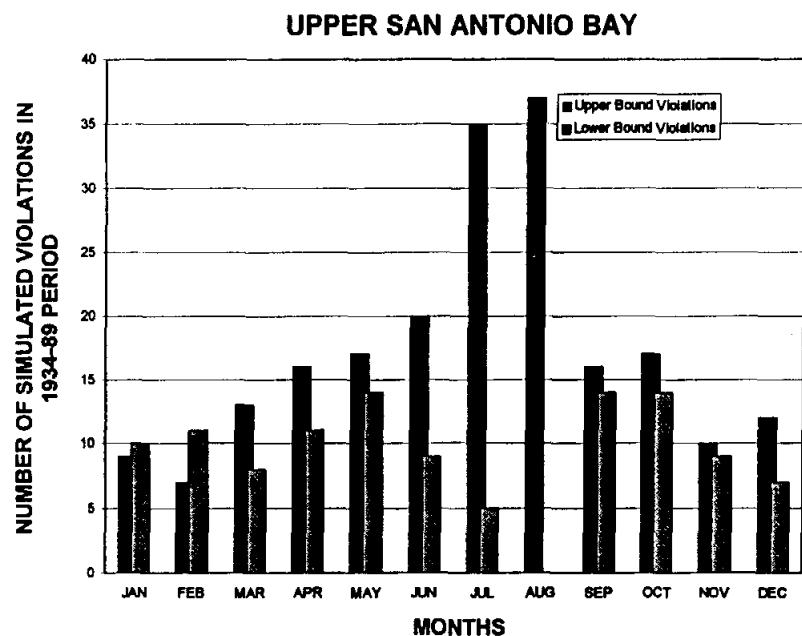
TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

MONTHLY MEDIAN SALINITY  
SELECTED LOCATIONS  
GUADALUPE ESTUARY



HDR Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE 4-7



Equations for salinity as a function of freshwater inflow developed by TWDB and TPWD.

Monthly upper and lower salinity bounds selected by TWDB and TPWD.

Baseline=Full Water Rights, Hydropower Subordination, 400 kacf/yr Edwards Pumpage, 1989 Return Flows

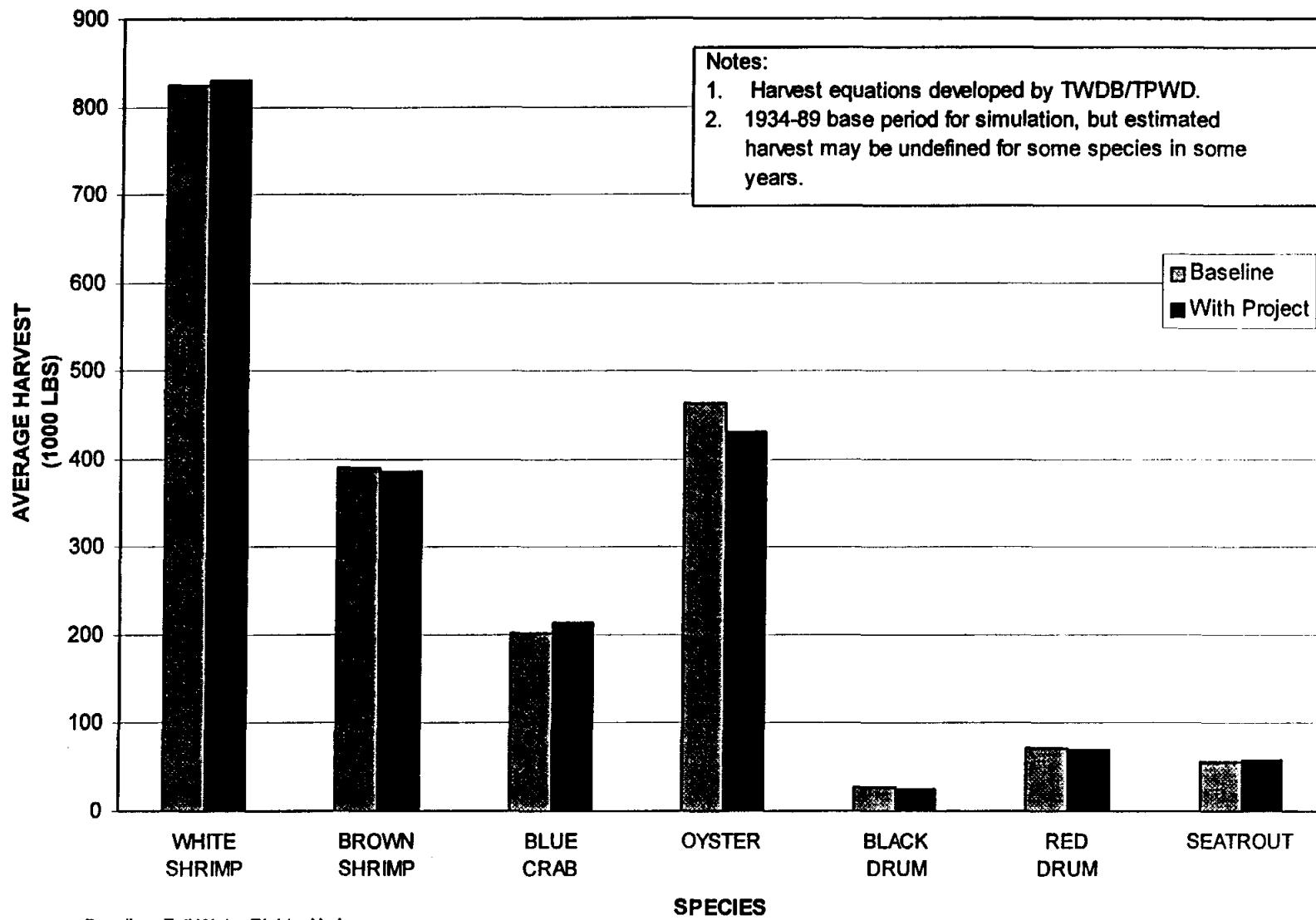
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WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

SALINITY BOUND VIOLATIONS  
SELECTED LOCATIONS  
GUADALUPE ESTUARY



HDR Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE 4-8



Baseline=Full Water Rights, Hydropower  
Subordination, 400 kacf/yr Edwards Pumpage, 1989  
Return Flows

With Project=75,000 acft/yr Run-of-River Diversion at  
Gonzales Firmed-Up by Canyon Lake, Uncommitted  
Canyon Firm Yield Diverted at Gonzales.

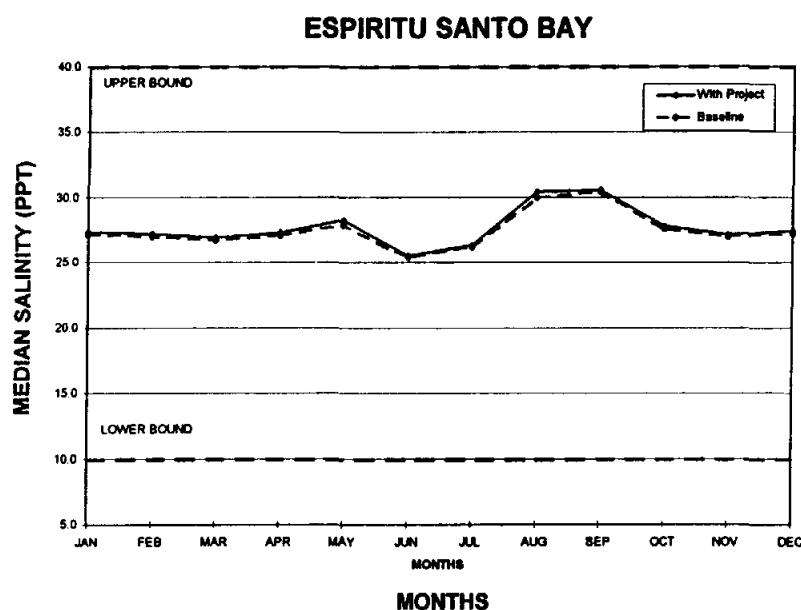
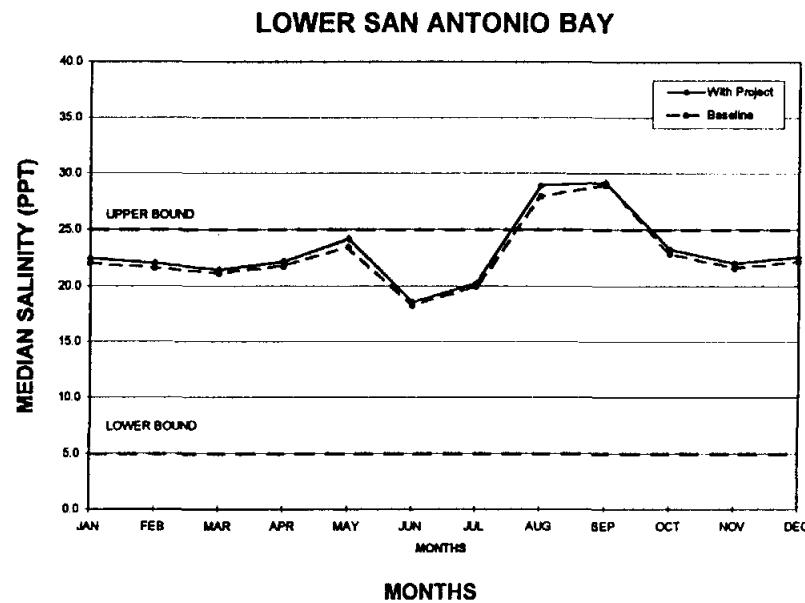
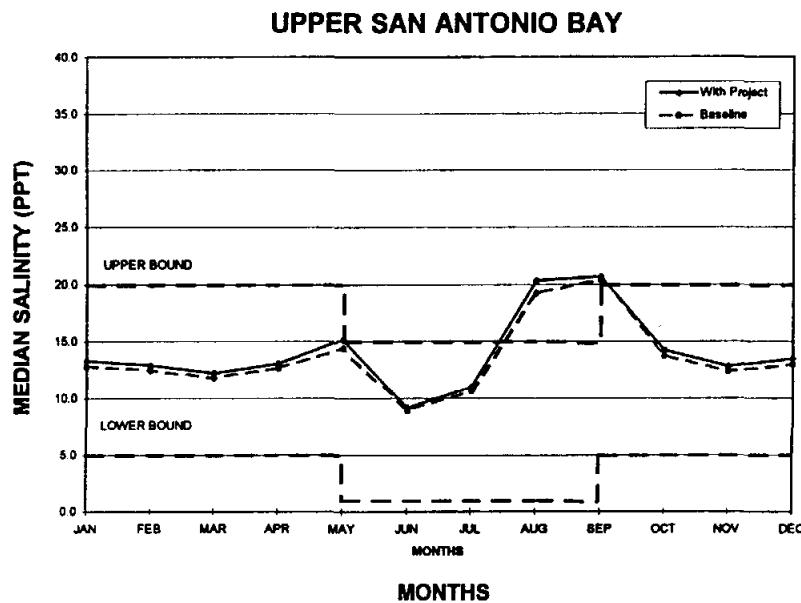
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WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

FISHERIES HARVEST COMPARISON  
GUADALUPE ESTUARY



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FIGURE 4-9



Equations for salinity as a function of freshwater inflow developed by TWDB and TPWD.

Monthly upper and lower salinity bounds selected by TWDB and TPWD.

Baseline=Full Water Rights, Hydropower Subordination, 400 kacf/yr Edwards Pumpage, 1989 Return Flows

With Project=75,000 acft/yr Run-of-River Diversion at Gonzales Firmed-Up by Canyon Lake, Uncommitted Canyon Firm Yield Diverted at Gonzales.

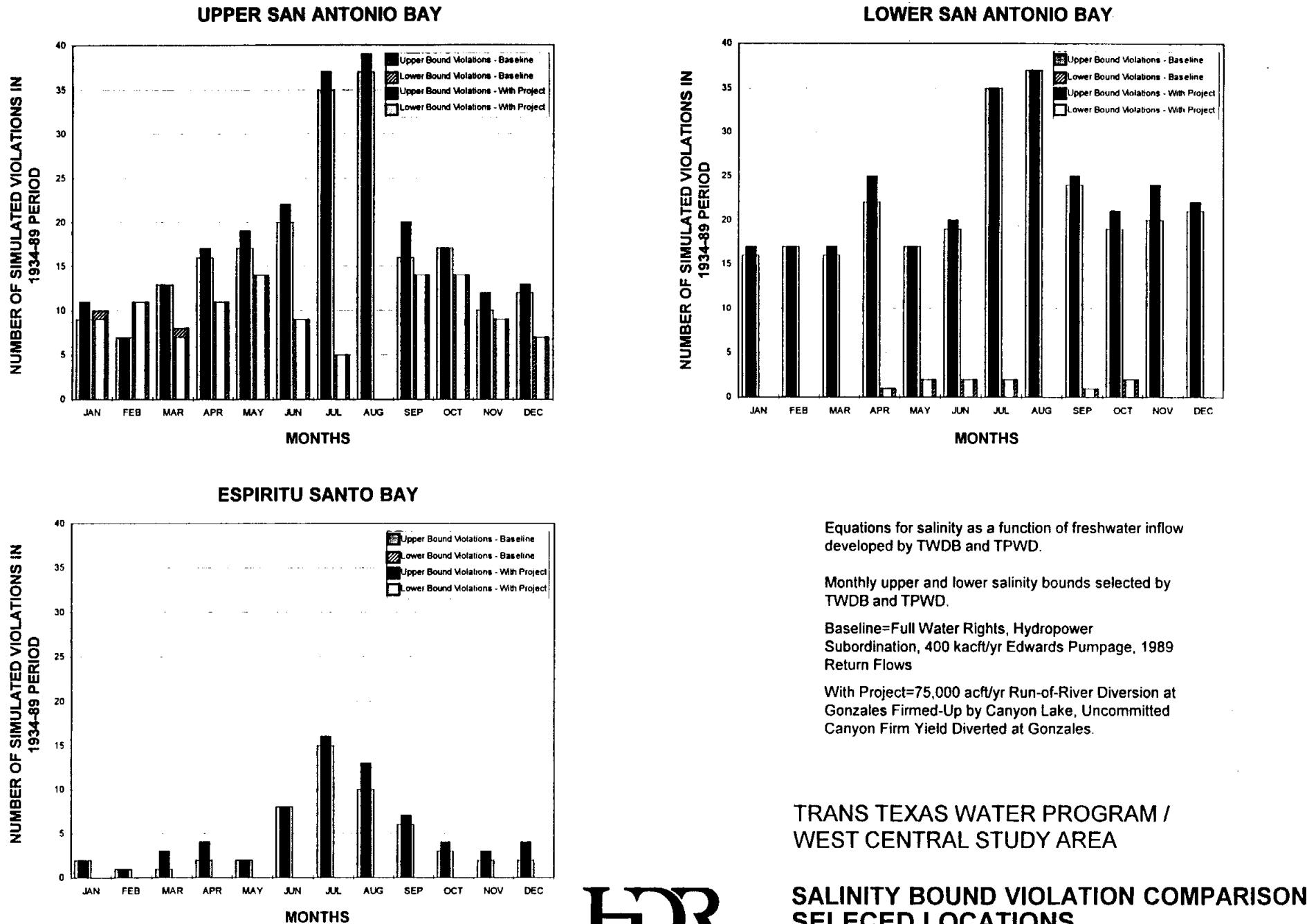
## TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM / WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

### MONTHLY MEDIAN SALINITY COMPARISON SELECTED LOCATIONS GUADALUPE ESTUARY

FIGURE 4-10



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**HDR**

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FIGURE 4-11

## **Appendix A**

## **5.0 GUADALUPE RUN-OF-RIVER WATER FIRMED-UP BY CANYON LAKE**

Recent studies have examined the conjunctive use of new run-of-river diversions and stored water from Canyon Lake to obtain a preliminary estimate of firm availability subject to an assumed monthly diversion pattern. In these studies, the concept of storage banking in Canyon Lake during the critical drought was simulated by spreadsheet calculations which did not directly account for evaporation of bank storage, reduced contractual releases and the impact on meeting the FERC requirements, and the potential for spills that may result during the critical drought period due to the accumulation of banked storage. In order to more accurately model the conjunctive management of these water sources, the GSA Model was enhanced to automate the analysis. The model enhancement will allow for more efficient simulation of monthly diversion patterns reflecting base-loading of downstream surface water sources or other water supplies including the Edwards Aquifer.

The automated analysis allows the user to directly simulate variable Canyon Lake stored water releases to provide a firm supply of water at any downstream location. The model user supplies the water availability data for the run-of-river diversion and the location for the diversion. The user also inputs the total firm availability and seasonal demand pattern for the proposed combined diversion of available run-of-river water made firm by releases from Canyon Lake. Water availability for the run-of-river water may be calculated by the GSA Model prior to execution of the firm-up analysis or may be supplied as specified input to the model. Using the run-of-river water availability, total firm desired availability, and seasonal demand pattern, the model computes the balance of water to be delivered to the diversion point from Canyon Lake for each month of the simulation period. Canyon Lake operations are simulated by treating the variable monthly balance as a contractual obligation to be delivered to the downstream diversion point. If the desired firm availability is satisfied by the run-of-river diversion, no stored water is released from Canyon Lake and it is accumulated in the reservoir less required releases. The model will iteratively solve for the uncommitted portion of Canyon Lake firm yield remaining with the run-of-river firm-up operation. The difference between the uncommitted firm yield with the run-of-river firm-up operation and the uncommitted firm yield without the firm-up operation is defined as the firm yield impact of the project. Following execution of the GSA Model,

summaries may be printed including Canyon Lake operations, streamflows, and run-of-river and stored water diversions for the simulation period.

## 5.1 Example Application

An example application of the automated analysis was completed as part of this study to demonstrate the benefits of the model enhancement. Based on selected assumptions used in the previous Letter of Intent Analysis<sup>1</sup>, a simulation of Canyon Lake operations necessary to firm up run-of-river diversions from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales was performed. The selected application was the development of a firm supply of 75,000 ac-ft/yr from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales. Run-of-river availability from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales was computed in the Letter of Intent Analysis and was utilized as input to the GSA Model. Hydrologic assumptions for this application include the following:

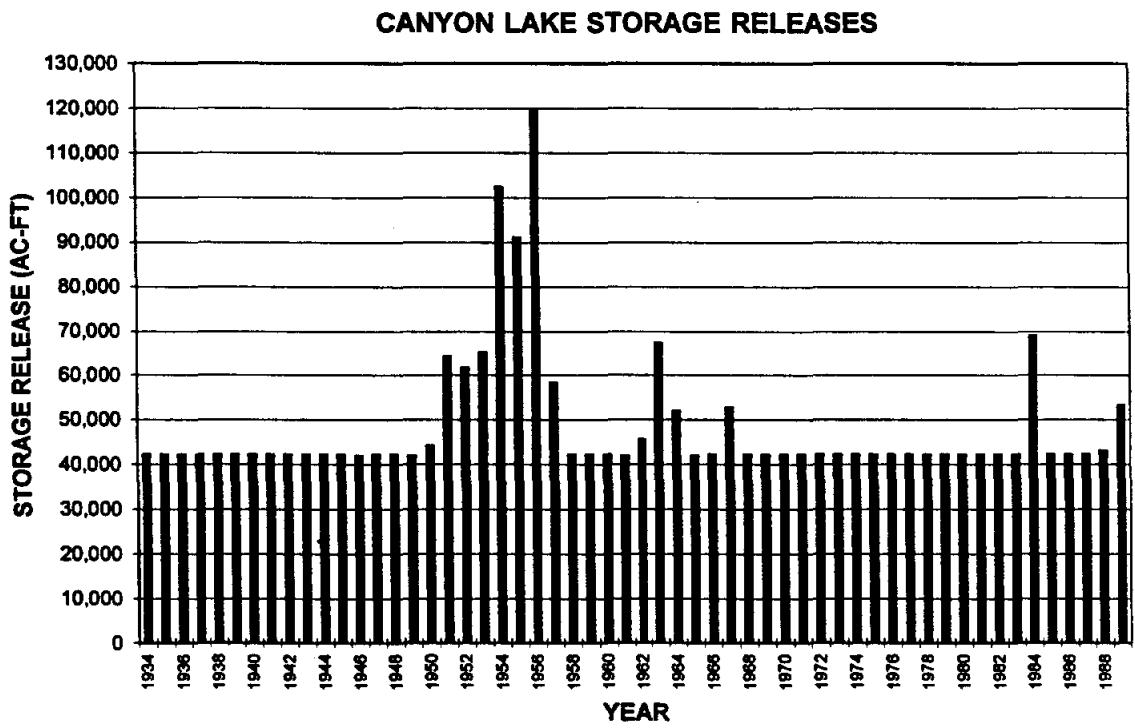
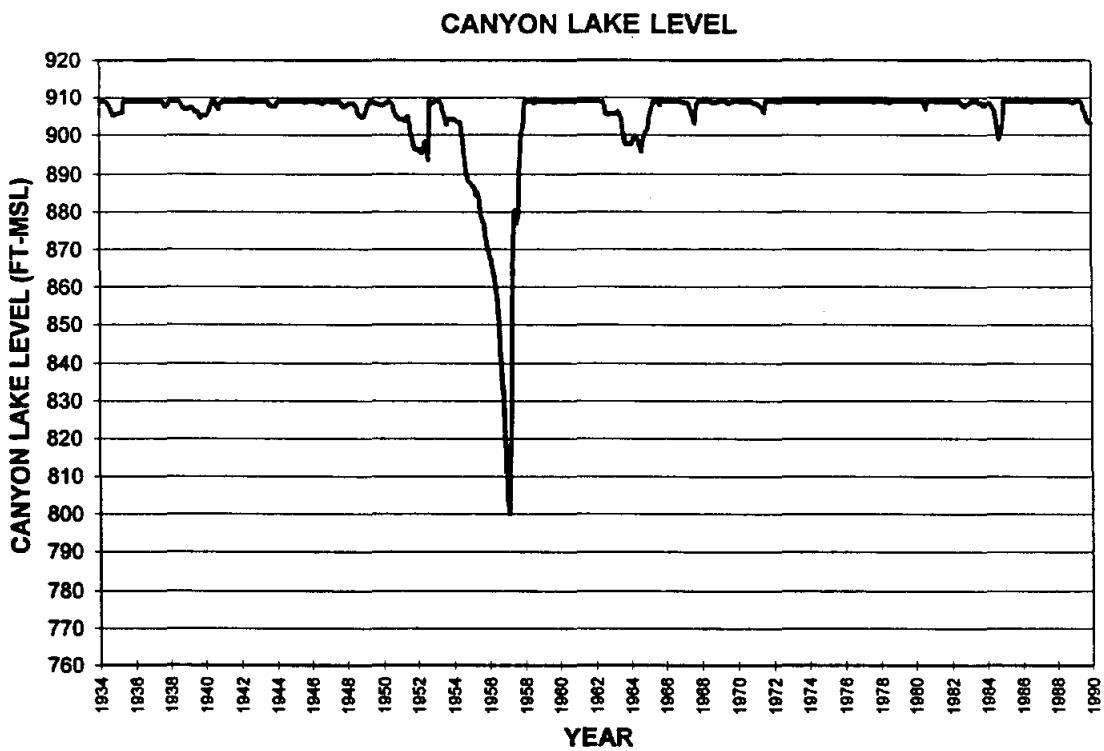
- Uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake diverted at Gonzales. Existing Canyon Lake contracts diverted at their full contractual amounts (38,438 ac-ft/yr).
- All water rights were included at their full permitted amounts.
- Return flows were set at 1989 levels.
- Edwards Aquifer pumpage scenario of 400,000 ac-ft/yr.
- Hydropower and once-through cooling water rights downstream of Canyon Lake subordinated to Canyon Lake.

Run-of-river water availability under the assumptions in the Letter of Intent Analysis provided 75,000 ac-ft/yr in 77 percent of the years simulated for the 1934-89 period as shown in Figure 5-1. Stored water releases from Canyon Lake were required in the drought years of 1951 to 1957, 1962 to 1964, 1984, and 1989 with the maximum volume of stored water release of 57,895 ac-ft in 1956. Figure 5-2 shows a trace of Canyon Lake levels and total annual stored water releases for the run-of-river firm-up operation and existing GBRA contracts. The total firm annual supply of water generated from Canyon Lake based on existing GBRA contracts and the run-of-river firm-up operation was determined to be 119,482 ac-ft/yr.

A second simulation of Canyon Lake operations was performed without the run-of-river firm-up operation. Figure 5-3 shows a trace of Canyon Lake levels and annual stored water

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<sup>1</sup> HDR, "Trans-Texas Water Program, West Central Study Area Phase II Report, Letter of Intent Analysis," San Antonio River Authority, et al., October 1996.



Assumptions:  
Uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake diverted at Gonzales. Existing Canyon Lake contracts diverted at their full contractual amounts (38,438 acft/yr.).

All water rights were included at their full permitted amounts.

Return flows were set at 1989 levels.

Edwards Aquifer pumpage scenario of 400,000 acft/yr.

Hydropower and once-through cooling water rights downstream of Canyon Lake subordinated to Canyon Lake.

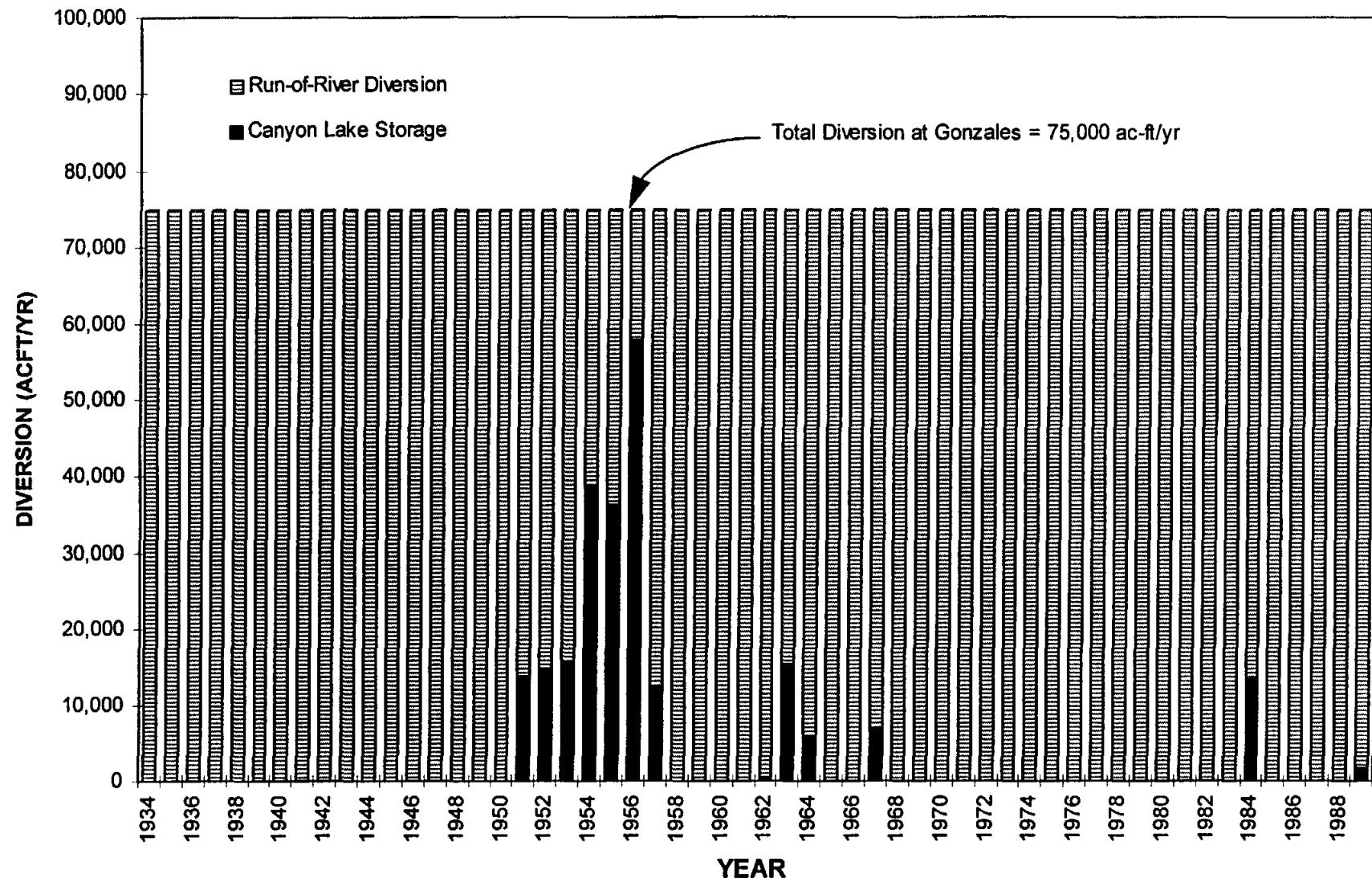
### TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM / WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA

### CANYON LAKE OPERATION WITH RUN-OF-RIVER FIRM-UP OF 75,000 ACFT/YR NEAR GONZALES



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FIGURE 5-2



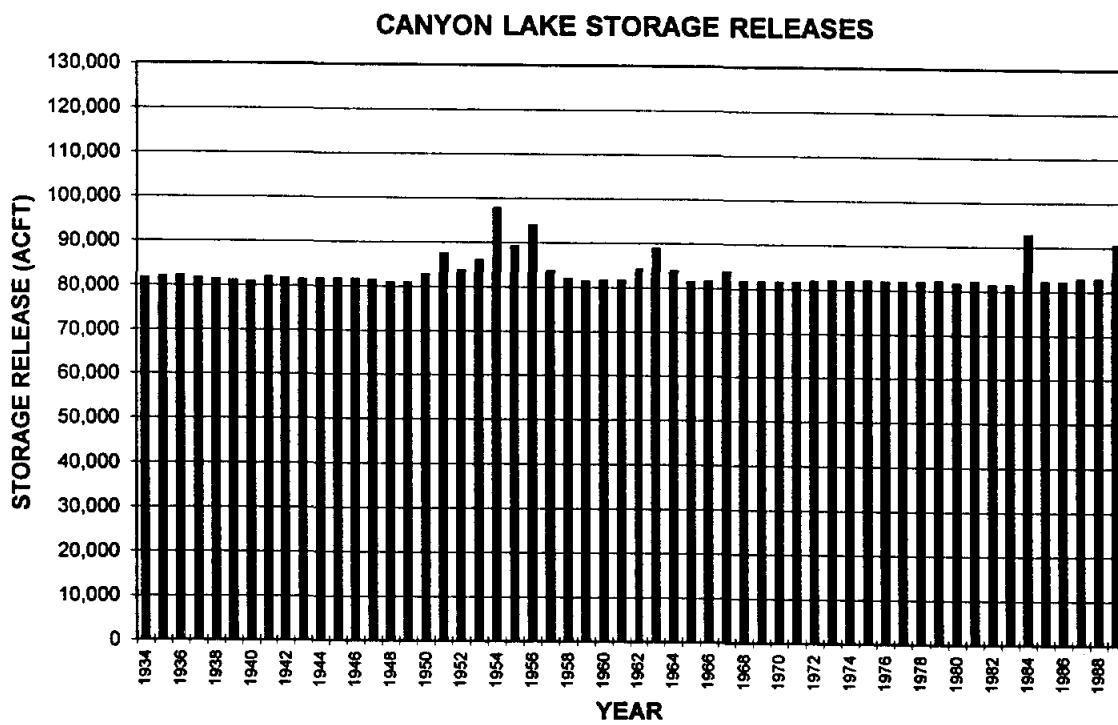
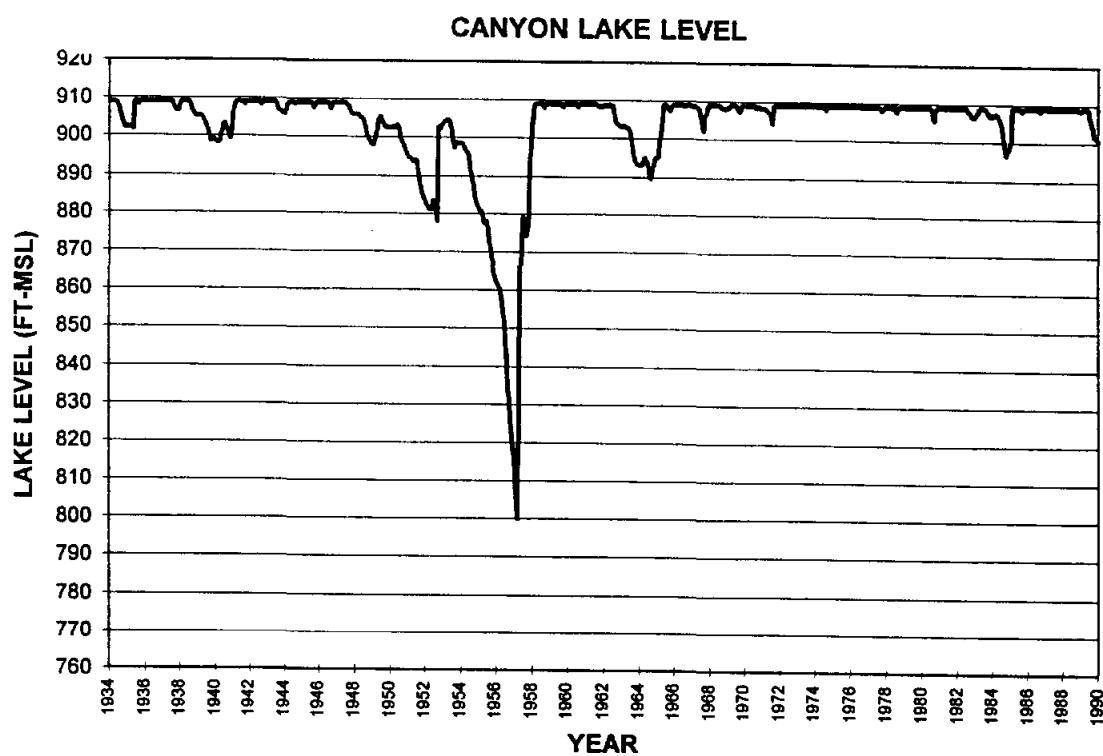
TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA



HDR Engineering, Inc.

RUN-OF RIVER DIVERSION OF  
75,000 ACFT/YR NEAR GONZALES  
WITH CANYON LAKE FIRM-UP

FIGURE 5-1



**Assumptions:**

Uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake diverted at Gonzales. Existing Canyon Lake contracts diverted at their full contractual amounts (38,438 acft/yr.).

All water rights were included at their full permitted amounts.

Return flows were set at 1989 levels.

Edwards Aquifer pumpage scenario of 400,000 acft/yr.

Hydropower and once-through cooling water rights downstream of Canyon Lake subordinated to Canyon Lake.

**TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA**

**CANYON LAKE OPERATION WITH  
UNCOMMITTED FIRM YIELD  
DIVERTED AT GONZALES**



HDR Engineering, Inc.

FIGURE 5-3

releases assuming the uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake is diverted based on a typical municipal demand pattern near Gonzales. The total firm annual supply of water generated from Canyon Lake based on this analysis was determined to be 79,148 ac-ft/yr.

The results of the two simulations show that an additional 40,334 ac-ft/yr of firm supply can be developed with the run-of-river diversion operated in conjunction with Canyon Lake. The firm yield impact on Canyon Lake was found to be 34,666 ac-ft/yr which is higher than the firm yield impact of 25,000 ac-ft/yr estimated in previous studies using the spreadsheet analysis. The spreadsheet analysis was not easily adaptable to simulation of revised Canyon Lake releases needed to meet FERC requirements nor was it convenient to simulate the revised reservoir storage levels during the simulation period. The automated firm-up analysis using the GSA Model revealed that the critical drought period was shortened from approximately ten years to five years. The large volume of spills that occurred during the early part of the 1950's drought, as a result of lower stored water releases from Canyon Lake for the firm-up operation, escaped the reservoir. The lost storage in combination with releases needed to meet the FERC requirements produced a higher firm yield impact than previously estimated.

## **Appendix B**

## **6.0 WATER AVAILABLE UNDER WATER RIGHTS SENIOR TO CANYON LAKE**

The GSA Model was originally developed to estimate unappropriated water and water available for recharge enhancement after the needs of all existing water rights were satisfied. Therefore, the inclusion of priority dates for individual water rights was not necessary. In order to facilitate calculation of water potentially available under a specific right, the GSA Model was enhanced to access a master listing of water rights, grouped by control point, which includes priority dates as well as authorized diversion amounts and types of use. The model sorts and appropriately groups all water rights senior to Canyon Lake (priority date of March 19, 1956) and computes monthly estimates of water availability for any selected senior water right. This capability allows the user to expediently evaluate quantities of water available under many of the larger water rights in the Guadalupe – San Antonio River Basin.

The model user supplies the priority date of the water right of interest to a pre-processor program, called WRSORT. WRSORT accesses a database of individual water rights and produces a standard format water rights input file (RIGHTS) for the GSA Model that includes only those water rights senior in priority to the specified water right. The GSA Model is then executed and the user interactively specifies the annual diversion amount, type of use (i.e., municipal, industrial, irrigation, uniform), model control point location, and maximum diversion rate associated with the water right of interest. Using the water availability subroutine, the GSA Model computes total water available on a daily time step at the point of interest subject to senior water rights and the maximum diversion rate. The model will then limit the water available to the specified water right for each month of the simulation period based on the annual diversion amount and type of use specified. Water availability results for the existing water right are formatted such that they can be used as input for a subsequent Canyon Lake firm-up simulation, if desired (Section 5.0).

### **6.1 Example Application**

An example application of the automated water right availability analysis capability was completed as part of this study to demonstrate the utility of the model enhancement. Two water rights senior to Canyon Lake were selected for computation of water availability both with and without consumptive reuse of a portion of SAWS treated effluent. The water rights selected were Certificate of Adjudication (CA) No. 5177 and CA No. 5178, owned by the

Guadalupe – Blanco River Authority, et al. CA No. 5177 includes a total authorized annual diversion of 51,247 acft/yr and CA No. 5178 authorizes 106,000 acft/yr. Table 6-1 provides a summary of the two water rights in terms of authorized type of use, priority date, and annual diversion.

**Table 6-1  
Water Rights Summary**

Water Right	Type of Use	Priority Date	Annual Diversion (acft/yr)
CA No. 5177	Irrigation	January 26, 1948	8,632
	Irrigation	January 3, 1944	32,615
	Industrial	January 3, 1944	10,000
CA No. 5178	Municipal	May 5, 1954	106,000
	Industrial		
	Irrigation		

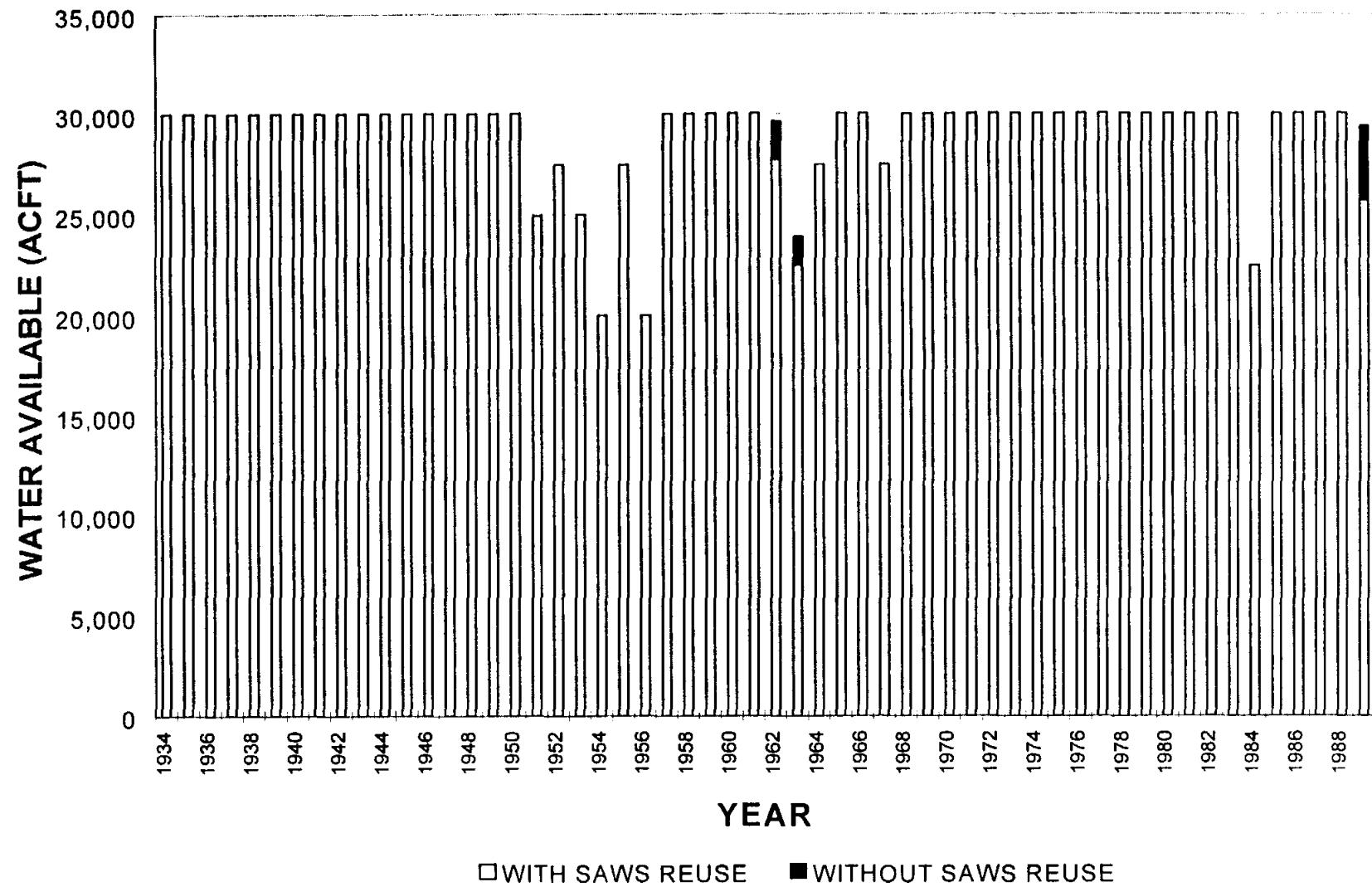
For CA No. 5177, a total of 30,000 acft/yr was diverted in a uniform monthly demand pattern under the most junior portion of the water right authorized with a January 3, 1944 priority date. For CA No. 5178, a total of 30,000 acft/yr was diverted in a uniform monthly demand pattern under the most junior portion of the 106,000 acft/yr water right.

To assess the impact of proposed consumptive reuse of treated effluent on water availability, two scenarios were analyzed for each water right. Preliminary SAWS plans<sup>1</sup> include reuse/recycling of about 35,000 acft/yr from the Leon Creek and Salado Creek wastewater treatment plants. It was estimated that only 26,200 acft/yr (14,000 acft/yr industrial, 12,200 acft/yr irrigation) would be consumed with the remainder entering the San Antonio River and Salado creek. Water availability was analyzed assuming return flows at 1989 levels with and without the consumptive reuse of 26,200 acft/yr. Hydrologic assumptions for the example applications included the following:

- Uncommitted firm yield of Canyon Lake diverted at Lake Dunlap. Canyon Lake contracts diverted at their full contracted amounts (38,438 acft/yr).
- Edwards Aquifer pumpage of 400,000 acft/yr.
- Hydropower and once-through cooling water rights downstream of Canyon Lake subordinated to Canyon Lake.

<sup>1</sup> Brinkmann, M., Personal Communication, June 19, 1997.

For CA No. 5177, the annual diversion of 30,000 acft was found to be a firm supply with or without reuse of treated effluent in the San Antonio area. For CA No. 5178, the annual diversion of 30,000 acft was fully available in 44 years of the 56-year simulation period without reuse of SAWS treated effluent. The minimum annual water available was estimate to be 19,980 acft in 1954 and 1956. With reuse of SAWS treated effluent, the 30,000 acft annual diversion was also fully available in 42 years of the 56-year simulation period. Water availability did not change during the critical drought period for 1947 to 1956 (Figure 6-1). Water availability decreased slightly in the years of 1962, 1963, and 1989. For the most part, the total water right demand was available in a particular month or no water was available. There were very few months when the reuse of treated effluent in the San Antonio area, in the quantities analyzed in this example application, made a significant difference in water availability to the two selected downstream senior water rights.



#### ASSUMPTIONS

- Maximum Annual Diversion of 30,000 acft/yr.
- Annual Diversion of 30,000 acft/yr is junior in priority to remaining portion of Certificate of Adjudication No. 5178 with a priority date of May 5, 1954.
- Uniform Monthly Diversion Pattern.
- SAWS Reuse of 26,200 acft/yr (consumptive).
- Edwards Aquifer pumpage scenario of 400,000 acft/yr.
- Hydropower and once-through cooling water rights downstream of Canyon Lake subordinated to Canyon Lake.

TRANS TEXAS WATER PROGRAM /  
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**WATER AVAILABILITY UNDER  
EXISTING WATER RIGHTS**  
CERTIFICATE OF ADJUDICATION NO. 5178



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FIGURE 6-1













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*****
C***** GUADALUPE - SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN MODEL ****
C***** POST-PROCESSOR PROGRAM = ESTUARY1.FOR ****
C***** DATE OF MOST RECENT MODIFICATION = 6/30/97 ****
*****
C** PROGRAM DEVELOPED AS A PART OF THE TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM, **
C** WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA, GSA MODEL MODIFICATIONS & ENHANCEMENTS **
C** HDR JOB# = 07755-016-036 **
*****
C** PROGRAM IS ESSENTIALLY A POST-PROCESSOR FOR THE GSA BASIN MODEL **
C** DEVELOPED FOR THE COMPUTATION OF GUADALUPE ESTUARY FISHERIES **
C** HARVEST AND SALINITY ESTIMATES AS FUNCTIONS OF ESTUARINE INFLOW.**
C** FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS WERE DEVELOPED BY THE TEXAS WATER **
C** DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN CONSULTATION WITH THE TEXAS PARKS & **
C** WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT. **
*****
C** GUADALUPE - SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN MODEL FORTRAN CODE **
C** (INCLUDING THIS PROGRAM, ESTUARY1.FOR) SHALL NOT BE MODIFIED IN **
C** ANY WAY WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF HDR ENGINEERING. **
*****
C** HDR ENGINEERING, INC. CONTACT: **
C** 2211 SOUTH IH35, SUITE 300 SAMUEL K. VAUGH, P.E. **
C** AUSTIN, TEXAS 78741 KELLY J. KAATZ, P.E. **
C** PH# 512-912-5100 KENNETH L. CHOFFEL, P.E. **
*****
C PROGRAM: ESTUARY1.FOR
*****
C
COMMON /A/ I,J,NYRS,IYR1,MAX,SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,MO(12),X(56)
COMMON /B/ QUNGD(56,12),QM38(56,12),QEST(56,12),AQEST(56)
1 ,QAVG(12),Q10(12),Q25(12),Q50(12),Q75(12),Q90(12),QCNUTR,QCSDMT
COMMON /C/ S(3,56,12),SUB(3,12),SLB(3,12),ISUBV(3,12),ISLBV(3,12)
1 ,SAVG(3,12),S10(3,12),S25(3,12),S50(3,12),S75(3,12),S90(3,12)
2 ,USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
COMMON /D/ HWS(56),HBS(56),HBC(56),HEO(56),HBD(56),HRD(56)
1 ,HST(56),HTOTAL(56),BCHBL,BCHBU,EOHBL,EOHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU
2 ,BDHBL,BDHBU,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
COMMON /E/ QBL(7,6),QBU(7,6),IQBL(7),IBU(7),IQB(8),NN(8),SIGN
REAL LSABSBBL,LSABSBU
CHARACTER SCNR1*70,SCNR2*70,SCNR3*70,SIGN(8)

C
OPEN (1,FILE='QUNGAGED')
OPEN (2,FILE='OTEMP')
OPEN (5,FILE='GEDATA')
OPEN (6,FILE='OQSM')
OPEN (7,FILE='OSUM')
OPEN (8,FILE='OQHA')

C
CALL READIN
CALL QSALT
CALL HARVEST

C
END
C

```

```

C*****
C      SUBROUTINE READIN
C*****
C
COMMON /A/ I,J,NYRS,IYR1,MAX,SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,MO(12),X(56)
COMMON /B/ QUNGD(56,12),QM38(56,12),QEST(56,12),AQEST(56)
1 ,QAVG(12),Q10(12),Q25(12),Q50(12),Q75(12),Q90(12),QCNUTR,QCSDMT
COMMON /C/ S(3,56,12),SUB(3,12),SLB(3,12),ISUBV(3,12),ISLBV(3,12)
1 ,SAVG(3,12),S10(3,12),S25(3,12),S50(3,12),S75(3,12),S90(3,12)
2 ,USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
COMMON /D/ HWS(56),HBS(56),HBC(56),HEO(56),HBD(56),HRD(56)
1 ,HST(56),HTOTAL(56),BCHBL,BCHBU,EOHBL,EOHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU
2 ,BDHBL,BDHBU,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
COMMON /E/ QBL(7,6),QBU(7,6),IQBL(7),IQBU(7),IQB(8),NN(8),SIGN
REAL LSABSBL,LSABSBU
CHARACTER SCNR1*70,SCNR2*70,SCNR3*70,SIGN(8)
C
*****READ 3-LINE SCENARIO DESCRIPTION & CONTROL OPTIONS
C
      READ (5,5) SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,NYRS,IYR1
      5 FORMAT(A70//,A70//,A70//,215)
C
      READ (5,8) (MO(J),J=1,12)
      8 FORMAT(12A5)
C
*****READ UPPER & LOWER MONTHLY SALINITY VIABILITY LIMITS IN PPT
***** FOR UPPER SA BAY (SEADRIFT), LOWER SA BAY, & ESPIRITU SANTO BAY
C
      DO 12 K=1,3
      READ (5,10) (SUB(K,J),J=1,12)
      READ (5,10) (SLB(K,J),J=1,12)
      10 FORMAT(12F5.0)
      12 CONTINUE
C
*****READ UPPER & LOWER BOUNDS IN PPT FOR VALIDITY OF SALINITY EQUATIONS
***** FOR UPPER SA BAY (SEADRIFT), LOWER SA BAY, & ESPIRITU SANTO BAY
C
      READ (5,15) USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
      15 FORMAT(2(2F10.2,/),2F10.2)
C
*****READ UPPER & LOWER BOUNDS IN KLBS FOR VALIDITY OF ANNUAL HARVEST
***** EQUATIONS FOR BLUE CRAB, EASTERN OYSTER, RED DRUM, BLACK DRUM,
***** SEATROUT, BROWN SHRIMP, AND WHITE SHRIMP
C
      READ (5,20) BCHBL,BCHBU,EOHBL,EOHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU,BDHBL,BDHBU
      1 ,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
      20 FORMAT(6(2F10.1,/),2F10.1)
C
*****READ ANNUAL NUTRIENT & SEDIMENT CONSTRAINTS (BASED ON INFLOW IN
ACFT/YR)
C
      READ (5,25) QCNUTR,QCSDMT
      25 FORMAT(2F10.0)
C
*****READ HISTORICAL SEASONAL INFLOW BOUNDS BY SPECIES
C
      DO 35 K=1,7
      READ (5,30) (QBL(K,L),L=1,6),(QBU(K,L),L=1,6)
      30 FORMAT(1X,//,6F10.3,//,6F10.3)
      35 CONTINUE
C
*****ZERO HISTORICAL SEASONAL INFLOW BOUND VIOLATION COUNTERS
***** AND UNDEFINED ANNUAL HARVEST COUNTERS
C
      READ (5,40) (IQBL(K),K=1,7)
      READ (5,40) (IQBU(K),K=1,7)
      READ (5,40) (IQB(K),K=1,8)
      40 FORMAT(8I1)
C
*****READ TWDB ESTIMATED UNGAGED RUNOFF BELOW TIVOLI
C

```

```
      READ (1,50) ((QUNGD(I,J),J=1,12),I=1,NYRS)
 50 FORMAT(4X,12F9.0)
C
C*****READ MODIFIED STREAMFLOW @ TIVOLI
C
      DO 100 I=1,NYRS
      DO 99 J=1,12
      READ (2,60) QM38(I,J)
 60 FORMAT(1X,37(/),25X,F10.0)
 99 CONTINUE
100 CONTINUE
C
      RETURN
END
C
```

```

C*****
      SUBROUTINE QSALT
C*****
C
      COMMON /A/ I,J,NYRS,IYR1,MAX,SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,MO(12),X(56)
      COMMON /B/ QUNGD(56,12),QM38(56,12),QEST(56,12),AQUEST(56)
      1 ,QAVG(12),Q10(12),Q25(12),Q50(12),Q75(12),Q90(12),QCNUTR,QCSDMT
      COMMON /C/ S(3,56,12),SUB(3,12),SLB(3,12),ISUBV(3,12),ISLBV(3,12)
      1 ,SAVG(3,12),S10(3,12),S25(3,12),S50(3,12),S75(3,12),S90(3,12)
      2 ,USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
      COMMON /D/ HWS(56),HBS(56),HBC(56),HEO(56),HBD(56),HRD(56)
      1 ,HST(56),HTOTAL(56),BCHBL,BCHBU,ECHBL,ECHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU
      2 ,BDHBL,BDHBU,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
      COMMON /E/ QBL(7,6),QBU(7,6),IQBL(7),IQBU(7),IQB(8),NN(8),SIGN
      REAL LSABSBBL,LSABSBU
      CHARACTER SCNR1*70,SCNR2*70,SCNR3*70,SIGN(8)
C
C*****WRITE MONTHLY SALINITY SERIES HEADER
C
      WRITE (6,5) SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3
      5 FORMAT(A70,//,A70,//,A70,//)
      WRITE (6,7)
      7 FORMAT(20X,30H USAB EOM  LSAB EOM   ESB EOM,/,10X
      1 ,40H INFLOW SALINITY SALINITY //,10H YEAR   MO,
      2 40H (ACFT)    (PPT)     (PPT)    (PPT),/,10H ****  **,
      3 40H *****  *****  *****  *****)
C
      NCNUTR=0
      NCSDMT=0
C
      DO 100 I=1,NYRS
C
      AQUEST(I)=0.
      IYR=IYR1+I-1
C
      DO 99 J=1,12
C
C*****COMBINE MODIFIED FLOW & USGS#1888 (CP38) WITH TWDB UNGAGED
C***** RUNOFF BELOW TIVOLI FOR MONTHLY ESTUARINE INFLOW
C*****TRACK CALENDAR YEAR ESTUARINE INFLOW
C
      QEST(I,J)=QUNGD(I,J)+QM38(I,J)
      IF (QEST(I,J).EQ.0.) QEST(I,J)=0.00001
      AQUEST(I)=AQUEST(I)+QEST(I,J)
C
C*****CALCULATE SALINITY ESTIMATES AND CHECK BOUNDS
C
C*****UPPER SAN ANTONIO BAY (SEADRIFT)
      K=1
      S(K,I,J)=47.14764-7.82469*ALOG(QEST(I,J)/1000)
      IF (S(K,I,J).GT.USABSBU) S(K,I,J)=USABSBU
      IF (S(K,I,J).LT.USABSBBL) S(K,I,J)=USABSBBL
C*****LOWER SAN ANTONIO BAY
      K=2
      S(K,I,J)=53.83083-7.28188*ALOG(QEST(I,J)/1000)
      IF (S(K,I,J).GT.LSABSBU) S(K,I,J)=LSABSBU
      IF (S(K,I,J).LT.LSABSBBL) S(K,I,J)=LSABSBBL
C*****ESPIRITU SANTO BAY
      K=3
      S(K,I,J)=42.28531-3.45241*ALOG(QEST(I,J)/1000)
      IF (S(K,I,J).GT.ESBSBU) S(K,I,J)=ESBSBU
      IF (S(K,I,J).LT.ESBSBL) S(K,I,J)=ESBSBL
C
C*****WRITE OUT MONTHLY FLOW AND SALINITY ESTIMATES
C
      WRITE (6,10) IYR,J,QEST(I,J),(S(K,I,J),K=1,3)
      10 FORMAT(2I5,F10.0,3F10.2)
C
      99 CONTINUE
C
C*****CHECK FOR ANNUAL NUTRIENT & SEDIMENT CONSTRAINT VIOLATIONS

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C
      IF (AQUEST(I).LT.QCNUTR) NCNUTR=NCNUTR+1
      IF (AQUEST(I).LT.QCSDMT) NCSDMT=NCSDMT+1
C
      100 CONTINUE
C
C
C*****COMPUTE MONTHLY FRESHWATER INFLOW STATISTICS
C
C*****WRITE STATISTICAL SUMMARY HEADER
      WRITE (7,5) SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3
      WRITE (7,110)
      110 FORMAT(45HFRESHWATER INFLOWS (ACFT) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY,/,
     1        45H*****/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/,/
     2      259HMONTH AVERAGE    10%<   25%<   50%<   75%<   90%<,/,/
     3      3 59H***** * *****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****)
C
      DO 200 J=1,12
C
      EX=0.
C
      DO 199 I=1,NYRS
      N=I
      X(N)=QEST(I,J)
      EX=EX+X(N)
      199 CONTINUE
C
C*****COMPUTE MONTHLY AVERAGE INFLOW
      QAVG(J)=EX/NYRS
C*****RANK AND EXTRACT MONTHLY DECILES, QUARTILES, & MEDIAN
      MAX=NYRS
      CALL BUBBLE
      Q10(J)=X(MAX/10)
      Q25(J)=X(MAX/4)
      Q50(J)=X(MAX/2)
      Q75(J)=X(3*MAX/4)
      Q90(J)=X(9*MAX/10)
C*****WRITE MONTHLY INFLOW STATISTICS
      WRITE (7,120) MO(J),QAVG(J),Q10(J),Q25(J),Q50(J),Q75(J),Q90(J)
      120 FORMAT(A5,6F9.0)
C
      200 CONTINUE
C
C*****COMPUTE MONTHLY SALINITY STATISTICS FOR THREE LOCATIONS
C
      DO 300 K=1,3
C
C*****WRITE SUMMARY HEADERS
      WRITE (7,209)
      209 FORMAT(1X,/)

      IF (K.EQ.1) WRITE (7,210)
      IF (K.EQ.2) WRITE (7,211)
      IF (K.EQ.3) WRITE (7,212)
      210 FORMAT(36HUPPER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT),/,
     1        36H*****/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/,/
      211 FORMAT(36HLOWER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT),/,
     1        36H*****/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/,/
      212 FORMAT(33HESPIRITU SANTO BAY SALINITY (PPT),/,
     1        33H*****/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/*/,/
      WRITE (7,213)
      213 FORMAT(14HMONTH AVERAGE,
     1        45H    10%<   25%<   50%<   75%<   90%<,
     2        18H #V SUB   #V SLB,/,
     3        59H***** * *****   ****   ****   ****   ****   ****,/
     4        18H * *****   * *****)
C
      DO 299 J=1,12
C
      ISUBV(K,J)=0
      ISLBV(K,J)=0
      EX=0.

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C
DO 298 I=1,NYRS
*****TRACK VIOLATIONS OF MONTHLY SALINITY VIABILITY LIMITS
IF (S(K,I,J).GT.SUB(K,J)) ISUBV(K,J)=ISUBV(K,J)+1
IF (S(K,I,J).LT.SLB(K,J)) ISLBV(K,J)=ISLBV(K,J)+1
N=I
X(N)=S(K,I,J)
EX=EX+X(N)
298 CONTINUE
*****COMPUTE MONTHLY AVERAGE SALINITY
SAVG(K,J)=EX/NYRS
*****RANK AND EXTRACT MONTHLY DECILES, QUARTILES, & MEDIAN
MAX=NYRS
CALL BUBBLE
S10(K,J)=X(MAX/10)
S25(K,J)=X(MAX/4)
S50(K,J)=X(MAX/2)
S75(K,J)=X(3*MAX/4)
S90(K,J)=X(9*MAX/10)
C
WRITE (7,220) MD(J),SAVG(K,J),S10(K,J),S25(K,J),S50(K,J),
1,S75(K,J),S90(K,J),ISUBV(K,J),ISLBV(K,J)
220 FORMAT(A5,6F9.2,2I9)
C
299 CONTINUE
C
300 CONTINUE
C
*****WRITE OUT NUTRIENT & SEDIMENT CONSTRAINT VIOLATIONS
C
WRITE (7,330) QCNUTR,NCNUTR,QCSDMT,NCSDMT
330 FORMAT(1X,//,40HANNUAL NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT CONSTRAINTS.,,
1          40H*****,//,
2 60HSIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN NUTRIENT CONSTRAINT (,
3 F10.0,12H ACFT/YR) IN,I4,6H YEARS.,,
4 60HSIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN SEDIMENT CONSTRAINT (,
5 F10.0,12H ACFT/YR) IN,I4,6H YEARS)
C
RETURN
END
C

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C*****
C          SUBROUTINE HARVEST
C*****
C
      COMMON /A/ I,J,NYRS,IYR1,MAX,SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,MO(12),X(56)
      COMMON /B/ QUNGD(56,12),QM38(56,12),QEST(56,12),AQEST(56)
      1 ,QAVG(12),Q10(12),Q25(12),Q50(12),Q75(12),Q90(12),QCNUTR,QCSDMT
      COMMON /C/ S(3,56,12),SUB(3,12),SLBC(3,12),ISUBV(3,12),ISLBV(3,12)
      1 ,SAVG(3,12),S10(3,12),S25(3,12),S50(3,12),S75(3,12),S90(3,12)
      2 ,USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
      COMMON /D/ HWS(56),HBS(56),HBC(56),HEO(56),HBD(56),HRD(56)
      1 ,HST(56),HTOTAL(56),BCHBL,BCHBU,ECHBL,ECHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU
      2 ,BDHBL,BDHBU,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
      COMMON /E/ QBL(7,6),QBU(7,6),IQBL(7),IQBU(7),IQB(8),NN(8),SIGN
      REAL LSABSBL,LSABSBU
      CHARACTER SCNR1*70,SCNR2*70,SCNR3*70,SIGN(8)
C
C*****WRITE OUTPUT HEADER
C
      WRITE (8,5) SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3
      5 FORMAT(A70//,A70//,A70//)
      WRITE (8,10)
      10 FORMAT(20X, 45HWHITE      BROWN      BLUE     EASTERN      BLACK,
      1 10H      RED,/, 15X,
      2 50H      SHRIMP      SHRIMP      CRAB      OYSTER      DRUM,
      3 30H      DRUM SEATROUT      TOTAL,/, 5X,10H      INFLOW,
      4 50H      HARVEST      HARVEST      HARVEST      HARVEST      HARVEST,
      5 30H      HARVEST      HARVEST      HARVEST,/,15H YEAR      (ACFT),
      6 50H      (KLBS)      (KLBS)      (KLBS)      (KLBS)      (KLBS),
      7 30H      (KLBS)      (KLBS)      (KLBS),/,15H ****      *****,
      8 50H      *****      *****      *****      *****      *****,
      9 30H      *****      *****      *****)
C
      WRITE (*,198) 'SUPPRESS + AND - ON HARVEST (YES=1.,NO=0.)?'
      198 FORMAT(A50)
      READ (*,199) SUPPRESS
      199 FORMAT(F10.0)
C
      EAQEST=0.
      EHWS=0.
      EHBS=0.
      EHBC=0.
      EHEO=0.
      EHBD=0.
      EHRD=0.
      EHST=0.
      EHTOTAL=0.
C
      DO 1000 I=1,NYRS
C
      IYR=IYR1+I-1
      EAQEST=EAQEST+AQUEST(I)
C
C*****ESTIMATE WHITE SHRIMP HARVEST APPLYING SEASONAL FLOW BOUNDS
C***** AND TRACKING HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
      K=1
      IFBL=0
      IFBU=0
      ISN=0
      SIGN(K)=' '
      IF (I.GT.1) THEN
      QJF=(QEST(I,1)+QEST(I,2))/1000
      IF (QJF.LT.QBL(K,1)) THEN
      IFBL=IFBL+1
      IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
      ISN=ISN-1
      QJF=QBL(K,1)
      END IF
      IF (QJF.GT.QBU(K,1)) THEN
      IFBU=IFBU+1

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```

IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
ISN=ISN+1
QJF=QBU(K,1)
END IF
QMJ=(QEST(I,5)+QEST(I,6))/1000
IF (QMJ.LT.QBL(K,3)) THEN
  IFBL=IFBL+1
  IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QMJ=QBL(K,3)
END IF
IF (QMJ.GT.QBU(K,3)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN+1
  QMJ=QBU(K,3)
END IF
QJA=(QEST(I,7)+QEST(I,8))/1000
IF (QJA.LT.QBL(K,4)) THEN
  IFBL=IFBL+1
  IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
  ISN=ISN+1
  QJA=QBL(K,4)
END IF
IF (QJA.GT.QBU(K,4)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QJA=QBU(K,4)
END IF
QND=(QEST(I-1,11)+QEST(I-1,12))/1000
IF (QND.LT.QBL(K,6)) THEN
  IFBL=IFBL+1
  IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
  ISN=ISN+1
  QND=QBL(K,6)
END IF
IF (QND.GT.QBU(K,6)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QND=QBU(K,6)
END IF
HWS(I)=545.59+160.9*ALOG(QJF)+279.1*ALOG(QMJ)-155.1*ALOG(QJA)
1      -277.9*ALOG(QND)
IF (HWS(I).LT.WSHBL) HWS(I)=WSHBL
IF (HWS(I).GT.WSHBU) HWS(I)=WSHBU
IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
  HWS(I)=-9999.
  IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
ELSE
  EHWS=EHWS+HWS(I)
  IF (ISN) 15,16,17
15    SIGN(K)='-
16    GO TO 18
17    SIGN(K)='+
18    CONTINUE
END IF
IF (HWS(I).EQ.WSHBL.OR.HWS(I).EQ.WSHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
ELSE
  HWS(I)=-9999.
END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE BROWN SHRIMP HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
K=2
IFBL=0
IFBU=0
ISN=0

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```

SIGN(K)=' '
IF (I.GT.1) THEN
  QJA=(QEST(I,7)+QEST(I,8))/1000
  IF (QJA.LT.QBL(K,4)) THEN
    IFBL=IFBL+1
    IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
    ISN=ISN-1
    QJA=QBL(K,4)
  END IF
  IF (QJA.GT.QBU(K,4)) THEN
    IFBU=IFBU+1
    IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
    ISN=ISN+1
    QJA=QBU(K,4)
  END IF
  QSO=(QEST(I-1,9)+QEST(I-1,10))/1000
  IF (QSO.LT.QBL(K,5)) THEN
    IFBL=IFBL+1
    IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
    ISN=ISN+1
    QSO=QBL(K,5)
  END IF
  IF (QSO.GT.QBU(K,5)) THEN
    IFBU=IFBU+1
    IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
    ISN=ISN-1
    QSO=QBU(K,5)
  END IF
  HBS(I)=EXP(6.5679+0.6707*ALOG(QJA)-0.7486*ALOG(QSO))
  IF (HBS(I).LT.BSHBL) HBS(I)=BSHBL
  IF (HBS(I).GT.BSHBU) HBS(I)=BSHBU
  IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.1.OR.IFBU.GT.1) THEN
    HBS(I)=-9999.
    IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
  ELSE
    EHBS=EHBS+HBS(I)
    IF (ISN) 20,21,22
20   SIGN(K)='-
21   GO TO 23
22   SIGN(K)='+
23   CONTINUE
  END IF
  IF (HBS(I).EQ.BSHBL.OR.HBS(I).EQ.BSHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
  ELSE
    HBS(I)=-9999.
  END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE BLUE CRAB HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
K=3
IFBL=0
IFBU=0
ISN=0
SIGN(K)=' '
IF (I.GT.1) THEN
  QJF=(QEST(I-1,1)+QEST(I,1)+QEST(I-1,2)+QEST(I,2))/2/1000
  IF (QJF.LT.QBL(K,1)) THEN
    IFBL=IFBL+1
    IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
    ISN=ISN+1
    QJF=QBL(K,1)
  END IF
  IF (QJF.GT.QBU(K,1)) THEN
    IFBU=IFBU+1
    IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
    ISN=ISN-1
    QJF=QBU(K,1)
  END IF
  QJA=(QEST(I-1,7)+QEST(I,7)+QEST(I-1,8)+QEST(I,8))/2/1000

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        IF (QJA.LT.QBL(K,4)) THEN
          IFBL=IFBL+1
          IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
          ISN=ISN-1
          QJA=QBL(K,4)
        END IF
        IF (QJA.GT.QBU(K,4)) THEN
          IFBU=IFBU+1
          IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
          ISN=ISN+1
          QJA=QBU(K,4)
        END IF
        QSO=(QEST(I-1,9)+QEST(I,9)+QEST(I-1,10)+QEST(I,10))/2/1000
        IF (QSO.LT.QBL(K,5)) THEN
          IFBL=IFBL+1
          IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
          ISN=ISN+1
          QSO=QBL(K,5)
        END IF
        IF (QSO.GT.QBU(K,5)) THEN
          IFBU=IFBU+1
          IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
          ISN=ISN-1
          QSO=QBU(K,5)
        END IF
        HBC(I)=110.64-145.3*ALOG(QJF)+332.5*ALOG(QJA)-141.4*ALOG(QSO)
        IF (HBC(I).LT.BCHBL) HBC(I)=BCHBL
        IF (HBC(I).GT.BCHBU) HBC(I)=BCHBU
        IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
          HBC(I)=-9999.
          IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
        ELSE
          EHBC=EHBC+HBC(I)
          IF (ISN) 25,26,27
            SIGN(K)='-
25           GO TO 28
26           SIGN(K)='+
27           CONTINUE
28           END IF
          IF (HBC(I).EQ.BCHBL.OR.HBC(I).EQ.BCHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
        ELSE
          HBC(I)=-9999.
        END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE EASTERN OYSTER HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
        K=4
        IFBL=0
        IFBU=0
        ISN=0
        SIGN(K)=' '
        IF (I.GT.2) THEN
          QMA=(QEST(I-1,3)+QEST(I,3)+QEST(I-1,4)+QEST(I,4))/2/1000
          IF (QMA.LT.QBL(K,2)) THEN
            IFBL=IFBL+1
            IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
            ISN=ISN-1
            QMA=QBL(K,2)
          END IF
          IF (QMA.GT.QBU(K,2)) THEN
            IFBU=IFBU+1
            IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
            ISN=ISN+1
            QMA=QBU(K,2)
          END IF
          QMJ=(QEST(I-1,5)+QEST(I,5)+QEST(I-1,6)+QEST(I,6))/2/1000
          IF (QMJ.LT.QBL(K,3)) THEN
            IFBL=IFBL+1
            IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1

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      ISN=ISN+1
      QMJ=QBL(K,3)
END IF
IF (QMJ.GT.QBU(K,3)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QMJ=QBU(K,3)
END IF
QJA=(QEST(I-1,7)+QEST(I,7)+QEST(I-1,8)+QEST(I,8))/2/1000
IF (QJA.LT.QBL(K,4)) THEN
  IFBL=IFBL+1
  IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QJA=QBL(K,4)
END IF
IF (QJA.GT.QBU(K,4)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN+1
  QJA=QBU(K,4)
END IF
QSO=(QEST(I-2,9)+QEST(I-1,9)+QEST(I-2,10)+QEST(I-1,10))/2/1000
IF (QSO.LT.QBL(K,5)) THEN
  IFBL=IFBL+1
  IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
  ISN=ISN+1
  QSO=QBL(K,5)
END IF
IF (QSO.GT.QBU(K,5)) THEN
  IFBU=IFBU+1
  IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
  ISN=ISN-1
  QSO=QBU(K,5)
END IF
HEO(I)=3000.7+180.4*ALOG(QMA)-963.3*ALOG(QMJ)+710.0*ALOG(QJA)
1      -231.5*ALOG(QSO)
IF (HEO(I).LT.EOHBL) HEO(I)=EOHBL
IF (HEO(I).GT.EOHBU) HEO(I)=EOHBU
IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
  HEO(I)=-9999.
  IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
ELSE
  EHEO=EHEO+HEO(I)
  IF (ISN 30,31,32
30      SIGN(K)='-
31      GO TO 33
32      SIGN(K)='+
33      CONTINUE
  END IF
  IF (HEO(I).EQ.EOHBL.OR.HEO(I).EQ.EOHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
ELSE
  HEO(I)=-9999.
END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE BLACK DRUM HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
K=5
IFBL=0
IFBU=0
ISN=0
SIGN(K)=' '
IF (I.GT.3) THEN
  QJF=(QEST(I-3,1)+QEST(I-2,1)+QEST(I-1,1)
1      +QEST(I-3,2)+QEST(I-2,2)+QEST(I-1,2))/3/1000
  IF (QJF.LT.QBL(K,1)) THEN
    IFBL=IFBL+1
    IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
    ISN=ISN-1

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        QJF=QBL(K,1)
    END IF
    IF (QJF.GT.QBU(K,1)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QJF=QBU(K,1)
    END IF
    QMA=(QEST(I-3,3)+QEST(I-2,3)+QEST(I-1,3)
1           +QEST(I-3,4)+QEST(I-2,4)+QEST(I-1,4))/3/1000
    IF (QMA.LT.QBL(K,2)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QMA=QBL(K,2)
    END IF
    IF (QMA.GT.QBU(K,2)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QMA=QBU(K,2)
    END IF
    QND=(QEST(I-3,11)+QEST(I-2,11)+QEST(I-1,11)
1           +QEST(I-3,12)+QEST(I-2,12)+QEST(I-1,12))/3/1000
    IF (QND.LT.QBL(K,6)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QND=QBL(K,6)
    END IF
    IF (QND.GT.QBU(K,6)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QND=QBU(K,6)
    END IF
    HBD(I)=-18.087+0.2411*QJF-0.1734*QMA+0.0850*QND
    IF (HBD(I).LT.BDHBL) HBD(I)=BDHBL
    IF (HBD(I).GT.BDHBU) HBD(I)=BDHBU
    IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
        HBD(I)=-9999.
        IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
    ELSE
        EHBD=EHBD+HBD(I)
        IF (ISN) 35,36,37
35          SIGN(K)='-
36          GO TO 38
37          SIGN(K)='+
38          CONTINUE
    END IF
    IF (HBD(I).EQ.BDHBL.OR.HBD(I).EQ.BDHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
    ELSE
        HBD(I)=-9999.
    END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE RED DRUM HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
    K=6
    IFBL=0
    IFBU=0
    ISN=0
    SIGN(K)=' '
    IF (I.GT.4) THEN
        QMJ=(QEST(I-3,5)+QEST(I-2,5)+QEST(I-1,5)
1           +QEST(I-3,6)+QEST(I-2,6)+QEST(I-1,6))/3/1000
    IF (QMJ.LT.QBL(K,3)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1

```

```

        QMJ=QBL(K,3)
    END IF
    IF (QMJ.GT.QBU(K,3)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QMJ=QBU(K,3)
    END IF
    QJA=(QEST(I-3,7)+QEST(I-2,7)+QEST(I-1,7)
1      +QEST(I-3,8)+QEST(I-2,8)+QEST(I-1,8))/3/1000
    IF (QJA.LT.QBL(K,4)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QJA=QBL(K,4)
    END IF
    IF (QJA.GT.QBU(K,4)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QJA=QBU(K,4)
    END IF
    QND=(QEST(I-4,11)+QEST(I-3,11)+QEST(I-2,11)
1      +QEST(I-4,12)+QEST(I-3,12)+QEST(I-2,12))/3/1000
    IF (QND.LT.QBL(K,6)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QND=QBL(K,6)
    END IF
    IF (QND.GT.QBU(K,6)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QND=QBU(K,6)
    END IF
    HRD(I)=32.786+0.0797*QMJ+0.2750*QJA-0.2010*QND
    IF (HRD(I).LT.RDHBL) HRD(I)=RDHBL
    IF (HRD(I).GT.RDHBU) HRD(I)=RDHBU
    IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
        HRD(I)=-9999.
        IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
    ELSE
        EHRD=EH RD+HRD(I)
        IF (ISN) 40,41,42
40          SIGN(K)='-
41          GO TO 43
42          SIGN(K)='+
43          CONTINUE
    END IF
    IF (HRD(I).EQ.RDHBL.OR.HRD(I).EQ.RDHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
    ELSE
        HRD(I)=-9999.
    END IF
C
C*****ESTIMATE SEATROUT HARVEST
C***** AND TRACK HISTORICAL SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS
C
        K=7
        IFBL=0
        IFBU=0
        ISN=0
        SIGN(K)=' '
        IF (I.GT.4) THEN
            QMA=(QEST(I-3,3)+QEST(I-2,3)+QEST(I-1,3)
1      +QEST(I-3,4)+QEST(I-2,4)+QEST(I-1,4))/3/1000
            IF (QMA.LT.QBL(K,2)) THEN
                IFBL=IFBL+1
                IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
                ISN=ISN+1

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```

        QMA=QBL(K,2)
    END IF
    IF (QMA.GT.QBU(K,2)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QMA=QBU(K,2)
    END IF
    QMJ=(QEST(I-3,5)+QEST(I-2,5)+QEST(I-1,5)
1           +QEST(I-3,6)+QEST(I-2,6)+QEST(I-1,6))/3/1000
    IF (QMJ.LT.QBL(K,3)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QMJ=QBL(K,3)
    END IF
    IF (QMJ.GT.QBU(K,3)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QMJ=QBU(K,3)
    END IF
    QND=(QEST(I-4,11)+QEST(I-3,11)+QEST(I-2,11)
1           +QEST(I-4,12)+QEST(I-3,12)+QEST(I-2,12))/3/1000
    IF (QND.LT.QBL(K,6)) THEN
        IFBL=IFBL+1
        IQBL(K)=IQBL(K)+1
        ISN=ISN+1
        QND=QBL(K,6)
    END IF
    IF (QND.GT.QBU(K,6)) THEN
        IFBU=IFBU+1
        IQBU(K)=IQBU(K)+1
        ISN=ISN-1
        QND=QBU(K,6)
    END IF
    HST(I)=EXP(2.6915-0.7185*ALOG(QMA)+1.860*ALOG(QMJ)
1           -1.086*ALOG(QND))
    IF (HST(I).LT.STHBL) HST(I)=STHBL
    IF (HST(I).GT.STHBU) HST(I)=STHBU
    IF (IFBL.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.OR.IFBU.GT.0.AND.ISN.EQ.0.
1 OR.IFBL.GT.2.OR.IFBU.GT.2) THEN
        HST(I)=-9999.
        IQB(K)=IQB(K)+1
    ELSE
        EHST=EHST+HST(I)
        IF (ISN) 45,46,47
45          SIGN(K)='-
46          GO TO 48
47          SIGN(K)='+
48          CONTINUE
    END IF
    IF (HST(I).EQ.STHBL.OR.HST(I).EQ.STHBU) SIGN(K)=' '
    ELSE
        HST(I)=-9999.
    END IF
C
C*****CALCULATE TOTAL ANNUAL HARVEST (ALL SPECIES)
C
    IF (HWS(I).LT.0..OR.HBS(I).LT.0..OR.HBC(I).LT.0..OR.HEO(I).LT.0.
1.OR.HBD(I).LT.0..OR.HRD(I).LT.0..OR.HST(I).LT.0.) THEN
        HTOTAL(I)=-9999.
        IQB(8)=IQB(8)+1
    ELSE
        HTOTAL(I)=HWS(I)+HBS(I)+HBC(I)+HEO(I)+HBD(I)+HRD(I)+HST(I)
        EHTOTAL=EHTOTAL+HTOTAL(I)
    END IF
C
C*****WRITE ANNUAL HARVEST SUMMARY
C
    IF (SUPPRESS.LT.0.5) THEN

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        WRITE (8,400) IYR,AQUEST(I),HWS(I),SIGN(1),HBS(I),SIGN(2),HBC(I)
1      ,SIGN(3),HEO(I),SIGN(4),HBD(I),SIGN(5)
2      ,HRD(I),SIGN(6),HST(I),SIGN(7),HTOTAL(I)
400  FORMAT(15,F10.0,1X,7(F8.0,A2),F10.0)
      ELSE
        WRITE (8,401) IYR,AQUEST(I),HWS(I),HBS(I),HBC(I)
1      ,HEO(I),HBD(I),HRD(I),HST(I),HTOTAL(I)
401  FORMAT(15,F10.0,1X,8F10.0)
      END IF
C
1000 CONTINUE
C
C*****CALCULATE ANNUAL AVERAGES EXCLUDING YEARS WITH UNDEFINED HARVEST
C
      AAQEST=EAQEST/NYRS
      AHWS=EHWS/(NYRS-1-IQB(1))
      AHBS=EHBS/(NYRS-1-IQB(2))
      AHBC=EHBC/(NYRS-1-IQB(3))
      AHEO=EHEO/(NYRS-2-IQB(4))
      AHBD=EHBD/(NYRS-3-IQB(5))
      AHRD=EHRD/(NYRS-4-IQB(6))
      AHST=EHST/(NYRS-4-IQB(7))
      AHTOTAL=EHTOTAL/(NYRS-IQB(8))
C
      WRITE (8,50) AAQEST,AHWS,AHBS,AHBC,AHEO,AHBD,AHRD,AHST,AHTOTAL
50  FORMAT(15HANNUAL AVERAGES,,/5X,F10.0,F9.0,6F10.0,F12.0)
C
      WRITE (8,51) (IQBL(K),K=1,7)
51  FORMAT(46HSIMULATED LOWER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS,,/
1     15X,19,6I10)
      WRITE (8,52) (IQBU(K),K=1,7)
52  FORMAT(46HSIMULATED UPPER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS,,/
1     15X,19,6I10)
C
C*****COMPUTE ANNUAL HARVEST STATISTICS BY SPECIES
C
C*****WRITE OUT HEADER
      WRITE (7,55)
55  FORMAT(//,51HANNUAL FISHERIES HARVEST (KLBS) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY,
1   /,      51H*****),
2   //, 48HSPECIES      AVERAGE    10%<   25%<   50%<,
3   /,      27H          75%<   90%<   # YRS,
4   /, 48H*****      *****   *****   *****   *****;
5   /,      27H          *****   *****   *****   *****);
C
      DO 2000 K=1,8
C
      IF (K.EQ.1.OR.K.EQ.2.OR.K.EQ.3) I1=2
      IF (K.EQ.4) I1=3
      IF (K.EQ.5) I1=4
      IF (K.GE.6) I1=5
C
      NN(K)=1
      DO 1600 I=I1,NYRS
      IF (K.EQ.1.AND.HWS(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HWS(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
      END IF
      IF (K.EQ.2.AND.HBS(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HBS(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
      END IF
      IF (K.EQ.3.AND.HBC(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HBC(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
      END IF
      IF (K.EQ.4.AND.HEO(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HEO(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
      END IF
      IF (K.EQ.5.AND.HBD(I).GT.0.) THEN

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        X(NN(K))=HBD(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
    END IF
    IF (K.EQ.6.AND.HRD(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HRD(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
    END IF
    IF (K.EQ.7.AND.HST(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HST(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
    END IF
    IF (K.EQ.8.AND.HTOTAL(I).GT.0.) THEN
        X(NN(K))=HTOTAL(I)
        NN(K)=NN(K)+1
    END IF
1600 CONTINUE
C
        MAX=NYRS-I1+1-IQB(K)
        IF (K.EQ.8) MAX=NYRS-IQB(K)
        CALL BUBBLE
        H10=X(MAX/10)
        H25=X(MAX/4)
        H50=X(MAX/2)
        H75=X(3*MAX/4)
        H90=X(9*MAX/10)
C*****ADJUST STATISTICS FOR SMALL SAMPLE SIZE
        IF (MAX.LT.10) THEN
            H10=-9999.
            H90=-9999.
        IF (MAX.LT.4) THEN
            H25=-9999.
            H75=-9999.
            IF (MAX.LT.3) H50=-9999.
        END IF
        END IF
C
        IF(K.EQ.1)WRITE(7,60)'WHITE SHRIMP',AHWS,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.2)WRITE(7,60)'BROWN SHRIMP',AHBS,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.3)WRITE(7,60)'BLUE CRAB   ',AHBC,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.4)WRITE(7,60)'OYSTER      ',AHEO,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.5)WRITE(7,60)'BLACK DRUM   ',AHBD,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.6)WRITE(7,60)'RED DRUM     ',AHRD,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
        IF(K.EQ.7)WRITE(7,60)'SEATROUT    ',AHST,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
60 FORMAT(A12,6F9.0,19)
        IF (K.EQ.8) WRITE(7,70)'TOTAL          ',AHTOTAL
        1 ,H10,H25,H50,H75,H90,MAX
70 FORMAT(50H******/,A12,6F9.0,19),
        1 25H******/,/A12,6F9.0,19)
C
2000 CONTINUE
C
        RETURN
    END
C

```

```

C*****
      SUBROUTINE BUBBLE
C*****
C
      COMMON /A/ I,J,NYRS,IYR1,MAX,SCNR1,SCNR2,SCNR3,MO(12),X(56)
      COMMON /B/ QUNGD(56,12),QM38(56,12),QEST(56,12),AQUEST(56)
      1 ,QAVG(12),Q10(12),Q25(12),Q50(12),Q75(12),Q90(12),QCNUTR,QCSDMT
      COMMON /C/ S(3,56,12),SUB(3,12),SLB(3,12),ISUBV(3,12),ISLBV(3,12)
      1 ,SAVG(3,12),S10(3,12),S25(3,12),S50(3,12),S75(3,12),S90(3,12)
      2 ,USABSBL,USABSBU,LSABSBL,LSABSBU,ESBSBL,ESBSBU
      COMMON /D/ HWS(56),HBS(56),HBC(56),HEO(56),HBD(56),HRD(56)
      1 ,HST(56),HTOTAL(56),BCHBL,BCHBU,EOHBL,EOHBU,RDHBL,RDHBU
      2 ,BDHBL,BDHBU,STHBL,STHBU,BSHBL,BSHBU,WSHBL,WSHBU
      COMMON /E/ QBL(7,6),QBU(7,6),IQBL(7),IQBU(7),IQB(8),NN(8),SIGN
      REAL LSABSBL,LSABSBU
      CHARACTER SCNR1*70,SCNR2*70,SCNR3*70,SIGN(8)
C
      15 N=0
      ISWITCH=0
      20 N=N+1
      IF (N.GT.MAX-1.AND.ISWITCH.EQ.0) GO TO 50
      IF (N.GT.MAX-1) GO TO 15
      IF (X(N).LE.X(N+1)) GO TO 20
      ISWITCH=ISWITCH+1
      TEMP=X(N)
      X(N)=X(N+1)
      X(N+1)=TEMP
      GO TO 20
C
      50 RETURN
C
      END

```

## **Appendix D**

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM, WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA  
 HDR JOB# = 07755-016-036 DATE = 6/30/97  
 SCENARIO: GUADALUPE ESTUARY \*\*\* BASELINE \*\*\*

FRESHWATER INFLOWS (ACFT) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY

\*\*\*\*\*

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****
JAN	126412.	8477.	49759.	80353.	144421.	250210.
FEB	131214.	20305.	43072.	89270.	145242.	274887.
MAR	109820.	10712.	36995.	78071.	168688.	241693.
APR	143957.	5091.	30388.	63832.	162212.	439856.
MAY	233526.	15203.	38796.	124621.	354313.	577987.
JUN	223870.	68.	23947.	93544.	261319.	495744.
JUL	117994.	0.	605.	34826.	131442.	289392.
AUG	54506.	0.	4089.	28523.	77208.	133742.
SEP	172847.	898.	15839.	70593.	187938.	411815.
OCT	164131.	4191.	25926.	80693.	151330.	364417.
NOV	130344.	7668.	41555.	77276.	165102.	302904.
DEC	118578.	9326.	38060.	77909.	149443.	252088.

UPPER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT)

\*\*\*\*\*

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V	SUB	#V	SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****	*****	*****
JAN	13.61	2.20	6.94	12.49	16.40	23.05	9		10	
FEB	12.71	1.82	7.63	11.88	16.88	20.03	7		11	
MAR	14.08	4.10	6.58	12.66	17.79	23.65	13		8	
APR	15.04	.00	7.07	14.42	20.35	28.07	16		11	
MAY	11.19	.00	.74	8.90	18.17	23.35	17		14	
JUN	14.85	.00	2.51	10.65	20.59	45.00	20		9	
JUL	22.74	.87	8.20	19.23	45.00	45.00	35		5	
AUG	23.92	6.42	13.07	20.35	35.30	45.00	37		0	
SEP	17.11	.00	4.67	13.76	22.24	41.89	16		14	
OCT	14.78	.18	4.07	12.42	21.35	28.28	17		14	
NOV	14.35	.75	6.82	13.05	17.97	27.97	10		9	
DEC	14.37	2.55	7.85	12.88	18.52	22.89	12		7	

LOWER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT)

\*\*\*\*\*

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V	SUB	#V	SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****	*****	*****
JAN	22.29	12.00	16.41	21.57	25.22	31.40	16		0	
FEB	21.57	11.65	17.05	21.01	25.66	28.59	17		0	
MAR	22.91	13.77	16.08	21.74	26.50	31.96	16		0	
APR	23.46	9.32	16.53	23.37	28.89	36.08	22		1	
MAY	19.52	6.99	10.64	18.24	26.86	31.68	17		2	
JUN	22.23	8.26	12.28	19.86	29.11	45.00	19		2	
JUL	29.02	10.76	17.58	27.85	45.00	45.00	35		2	
AUG	30.91	15.92	22.11	28.89	42.80	45.00	37		0	
SEP	24.64	9.07	14.30	22.76	30.65	45.00	24		1	
OCT	22.95	10.12	13.74	21.51	29.82	36.27	19		2	
NOV	22.90	10.65	16.30	22.10	26.67	35.98	20		0	
DEC	22.97	12.32	17.26	21.94	27.18	31.26	21		0	

**ESPIRITU SANTO BAY SALINITY (PPT)**

\*\*\*\*\*

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V SUB	#V SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****
JAN	27.53	22.45	24.55	26.99	28.72	31.65	2	0
FEB	27.10	22.28	24.85	26.72	28.93	30.32	1	0
MAR	27.74	23.29	24.39	27.07	29.33	31.92	1	0
APR	28.15	21.18	24.60	27.84	30.46	33.87	2	0
MAY	26.26	20.08	21.81	25.41	29.50	31.78	2	0
JUN	28.25	20.68	22.59	26.18	30.56	45.00	8	0
JUL	32.30	21.86	25.10	29.97	42.27	45.00	15	0
AUG	32.64	24.31	27.25	30.46	37.06	45.00	10	0
SEP	29.14	21.06	23.54	27.56	31.30	39.97	6	0
OCT	28.03	21.56	23.28	26.96	30.90	33.96	3	0
NOV	27.89	21.81	24.49	27.24	29.41	33.82	2	0
DEC	27.89	22.61	24.95	27.16	29.65	31.58	2	0

**ANNUAL NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT CONSTRAINTS**

\*\*\*\*\*

SIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN NUTRIENT CONSTRAINT ( 860000. ACFT/YR) IN 16 YEARS  
SIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN SEDIMENT CONSTRAINT ( 355235. ACFT/YR) IN 7 YEARS

**ANNUAL FISHERIES HARVEST (KLBS) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY**

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIES	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	# YRS
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****
WHITE SHRIMP	824.	360.	613.	802.	1009.	1103.	38
BROWN SHRIMP	389.	67.	140.	308.	571.	702.	46
BLUE CRAB	201.	41.	41.	146.	251.	493.	46
OYSTER	463.	54.	54.	296.	619.	1034.	42
BLACK DRUM	27.	0.	6.	18.	42.	61.	45
RED DRUM	71.	31.	38.	54.	87.	120.	42
SEATROUT	56.	17.	26.	42.	75.	115.	49
TOTAL	1982.	1338.	1447.	1744.	2320.	2974.	30



1985	1828614.	905.	+	661.	157.	1176.	-9999.	24.	20.	+	-9999.		
1986	1769707.	806.		186.	110.	489.	0.	44.	44.	+	13.	+	1649.
1987	4629321.	976.		657.	356.	54.	24.	31.	-	28.		2125.	
1988	444127.	360.		207.	490.	54.	43.	107.	+	115.		1375.	
1989	352799.	-9999.		-9999.	-9999.	-9999.	44.	87.		115.		-9999.	

ANNUAL AVERAGES

1727200.	824.	389.	201.	463.	27.	71.	56.	1982.
----------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-------

SIMULATED LOWER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS

61	36	41	51	34	36	28
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SIMULATED UPPER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS

4	3	4	3	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TRANS-TEXAS WATER PROGRAM, WEST CENTRAL STUDY AREA  
 HDR JOB# = 07755-016-036 DATE = 6/30/97  
 SCENARIO: GUADALUPE ESTUARY \*\*\* WITH PROJECT \*\*\*

FRESHWATER INFLOWS (ACFT) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	*****
JAN	121018.	3986.	45107.	75447.	132155.	245083.
FEB	126920.	16410.	38794.	85258.	140713.	270319.
MAR	105150.	6483.	32293.	73145.	163686.	236611.
APR	139434.	3651.	25924.	56640.	157439.	434899.
MAY	228900.	10422.	34051.	119719.	349161.	572846.
JUN	219881.	6.	19429.	89079.	256473.	490767.
JUL	114725.	0.	481.	30308.	126820.	284533.
AUG	51270.	0.	2706.	24058.	72538.	128631.
SEP	168953.	357.	11540.	65968.	183229.	407044.
OCT	159575.	2538.	21385.	75822.	146278.	359340.
NOV	125358.	3354.	36988.	72674.	160198.	298029.
DEC	113614.	4770.	35173.	73173.	144392.	247028.

UPPER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT)

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V SUB	#V SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****	*****
JAN	14.46	2.33	7.18	12.95	17.18	24.88	11	9
FEB	13.34	1.93	7.86	12.27	17.60	21.12	7	11
MAR	15.08	4.27	6.81	13.13	18.71	25.67	13	7
APR	16.11	.00	7.29	15.22	21.56	31.94	17	11
MAY	11.84	.00	.84	9.20	19.14	25.15	19	14
JUN	15.35	.00	2.63	11.00	21.88	45.00	22	9
JUL	23.54	.98	8.46	20.33	45.00	45.00	37	5
AUG	25.11	6.63	13.52	20.62	36.40	45.00	39	0
SEP	17.83	.00	4.84	14.28	23.83	42.31	20	14
OCT	15.61	.28	4.23	12.89	22.82	29.34	17	14
NOV	15.17	1.24	7.04	13.53	18.87	31.76	12	9
DEC	15.36	2.68	8.11	13.38	19.21	24.67	13	7

LOWER SAN ANTONIO BAY SALINITY (PPT)

MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V SUB	#V SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****	*****
JAN	23.00	12.12	16.63	22.00	25.94	33.11	17	0
FEB	22.16	11.75	17.26	21.37	26.33	29.61	17	0
MAR	23.58	13.92	16.29	22.17	27.36	33.84	17	0
APR	24.26	9.40	16.74	24.12	30.02	39.68	25	1
MAY	20.14	7.04	10.74	18.51	27.76	33.36	17	2
JUN	22.72	8.33	12.40	20.19	30.32	45.00	20	2
JUL	29.65	10.86	17.83	28.87	45.00	45.00	35	2
AUG	31.74	16.12	22.54	29.14	43.83	45.00	37	0
SEP	25.19	9.15	14.45	23.24	32.13	45.00	25	1
OCT	23.61	10.21	13.89	21.95	31.19	37.26	21	2
NOV	23.58	11.11	16.51	22.54	27.51	39.51	24	0
DEC	23.68	12.45	17.50	22.40	27.83	32.91	22	0

ESPIRITU SANTO BAY SALINITY (PPT)

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MONTH	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	#V SUB	#V SLB
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****	*****
JAN	27.96	22.51	24.65	27.20	29.06	32.46	2	0
FEB	27.39	22.33	24.95	26.90	29.25	30.80	1	0
MAR	28.31	23.36	24.49	27.28	29.74	32.81	3	0
APR	28.73	21.22	24.70	28.20	31.00	35.57	4	0
MAY	26.56	20.10	21.85	25.54	29.93	32.58	2	0
JUN	28.49	20.71	22.64	26.33	31.14	45.00	8	0
JUL	32.72	21.91	25.22	30.45	44.02	45.00	16	0
AUG	33.29	24.41	27.45	30.58	37.54	45.00	13	0
SEP	29.50	21.10	23.62	27.78	32.00	40.15	7	0
OCT	28.42	21.60	23.35	27.17	31.55	34.43	4	0
NOV	28.32	22.03	24.59	27.45	29.81	35.50	3	0
DEC	28.40	22.67	25.06	27.38	29.96	32.37	4	0

ANNUAL NUTRIENT AND SEDIMENT CONSTRAINTS

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SIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN NUTRIENT CONSTRAINT ( 860000. ACFT/YR) IN 18 YEARS

SIMULATED FRESHWATER INFLOWS LESS THAN SEDIMENT CONSTRAINT ( 355235. ACFT/YR) IN 8 YEARS

ANNUAL FISHERIES HARVEST (KLBS) - GUADALUPE ESTUARY

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SPECIES	AVERAGE	10%<	25%<	50%<	75%<	90%<	# YRS
*****	*****	****	****	****	****	****	*****
WHITE SHRIMP	831.	381.	611.	818.	1006.	1115.	38
BROWN SHRIMP	386.	67.	144.	274.	559.	726.	46
BLUE CRAB	213.	41.	41.	167.	295.	500.	42
OYSTER	430.	54.	54.	229.	591.	1052.	39
BLACK DRUM	26.	0.	4.	17.	41.	58.	45
RED DRUM	70.	30.	38.	54.	85.	119.	42
SEATROUT	58.	19.	27.	46.	86.	115.	48
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TOTAL	2006.	1129.	1519.	1730.	2330.	2937.	28



1985	1761806.	892. +	652. +	158.	1179. +	-9999.	24.	19. +	-9999.
1986	1711927.	833.	180. -	96.	457.	0.	41. +	13. +	1620.
1987	4570115.	979.	665.	355.	54.	21.	32. -	28.	2134.
1988	388843.	381. -	191.	496.	54.	41.	107. +	115.	1383.
1989	312369.	-9999.	-9999.	-9999.	-9999.	43.	85.	115.	-9999.

**ANNUAL AVERAGES**

1674798.	831.	386.	213.	430.	26.	70.	58.	2006.
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**SIMULATED LOWER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS**

66	38	47	57	39	37	31
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**SIMULATED UPPER SEASONAL FLOW BOUND EXCURSIONS**

4	3	4	3	0	2	1
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