

Streamflow availability during low-flow conditions, Southeast Kaua'i





1. Quantify surface-water availability for selected stream locations

- Natural (unregulated) flow
- Express as flows below the median flow (Q₅₀ flow)

2. Quantify the magnitude of GW/SW interaction at selected stream reaches

- Conduct seepage runs to determine streamflow gains and losses
- Determine whether streams support mauka to makai flow



Instream flow standard (IFS)

Off-stream uses

- Domestic water supply
- Agricultural use
- Municipal use

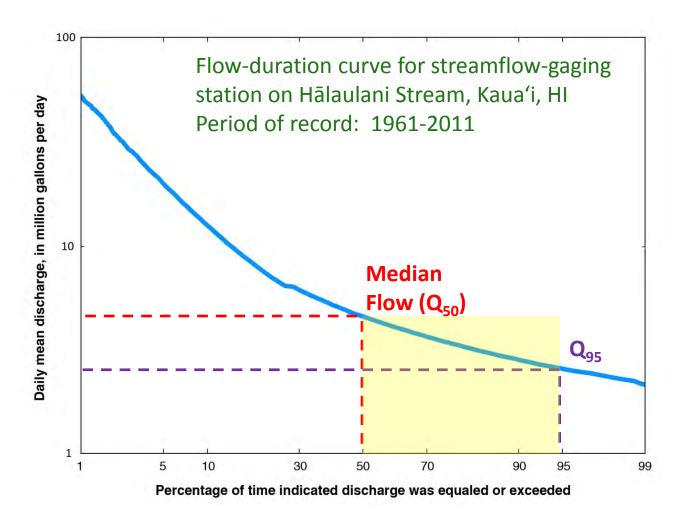
Instream uses

- Traditional Hawaiian practices
- Conveyance of water supplies
- Fish and wildlife habitat
- **Ecosystem maintenance**
- Recreation
- Aesthetics
- Water quality



Surface-water availability

Water availability is oftentimes characterized with duration discharges





Measurement sites used in low-flow studies

CONTINUOUS RECORD

Provides continuous record of discharge at a particular location



NF Wailua River, Kaua'i

PARTIAL RECORD

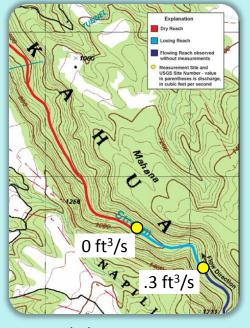
Discharge measurements made repeatedly at a particular location during low-flow periods



Anahola Stream, Kauaʻi

SEEPAGE RUN

Nearly concurrent discharge measurements made at several locations along a stream



Honokahua Stream, Maui



Study objectives

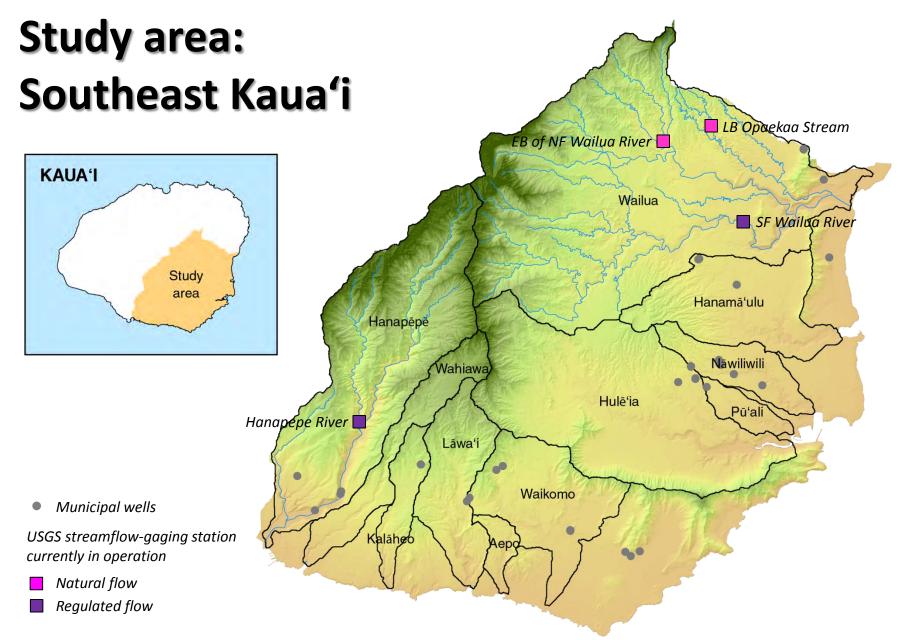
Quantify streamflow characteristics above existing diversions

Quantify streamflow gains and losses along the main stream channel

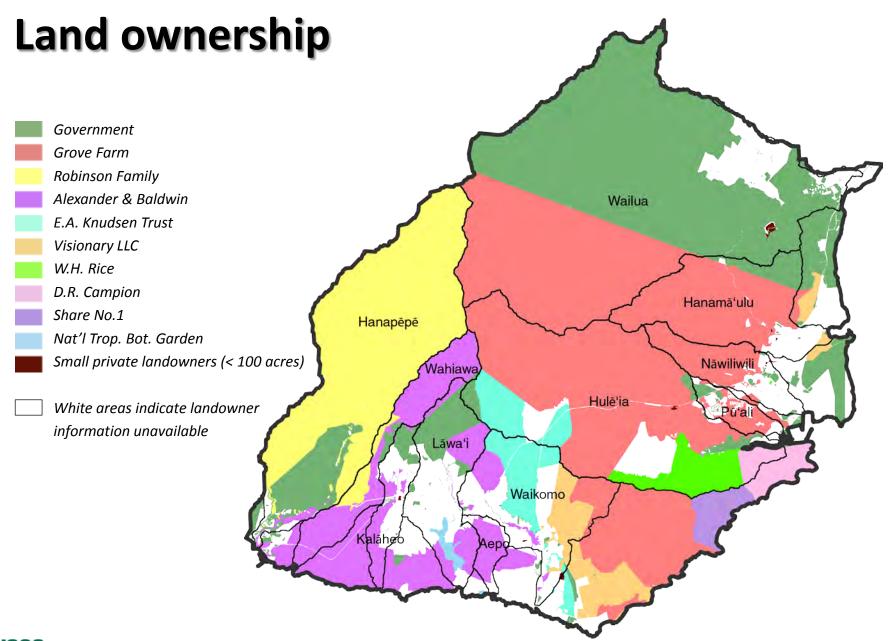


Hanapēpē River, Kauaʻi











Study approach: Objective 1

Step 1: Collect data

Establish low-flow partial-record stations and measure discharge during independent low-flow periods

Step 2: Select index station

Identify the continuous-record station with discharge that best correlates with concurrent discharge at each low-flow partial-record station

Step 3: Compute low-flow characteristics

Estimate duration discharges at low-flow partial-record stations using streamflow data from index station



Collect Data

Establish low-flow partial-record sites

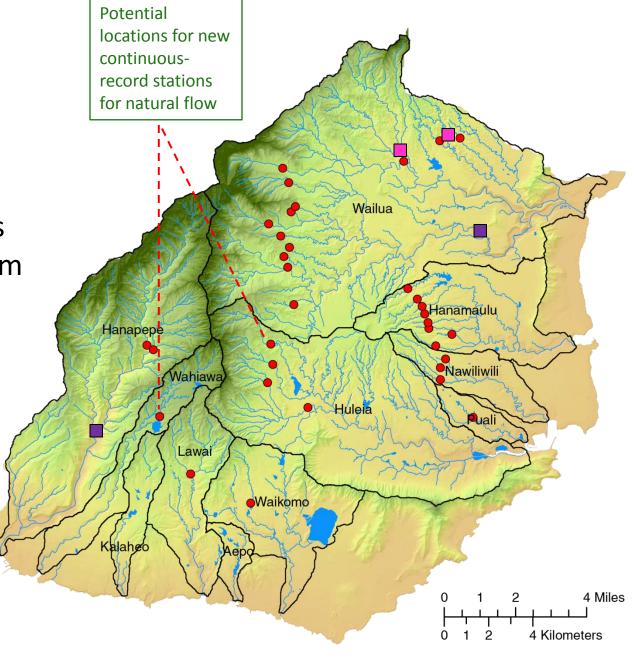
Measurement sites are mainly upstream from diversions

Measure flow during low-flow periods

Potential partial-record sites

USGS streamflow-gaging station currently in operation

- Natural flow
- Regulated flow

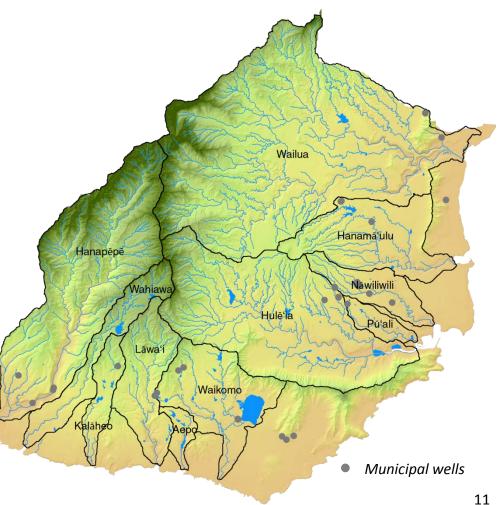




Study approach: Objective 2

- Reconnaissance survey to select measurement sites based on:
 - Tributary inflows
 - Diversions

Determine gains and losses along measured reaches of the streams





Timeline and funding summary

	2015			2016				2017				2018				2019	
	Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun
Research																	
Field work																	
Analyses																	
Report																	

Approximate cost of study: \$707,000

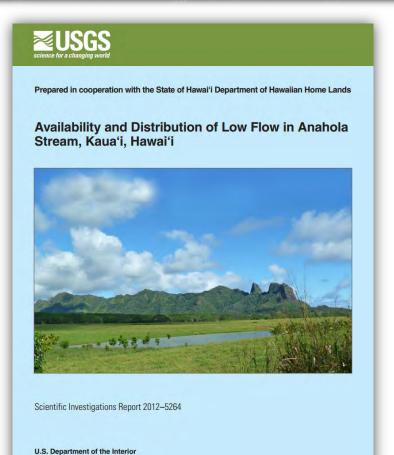
USGS cost share \$212,100 (30%)

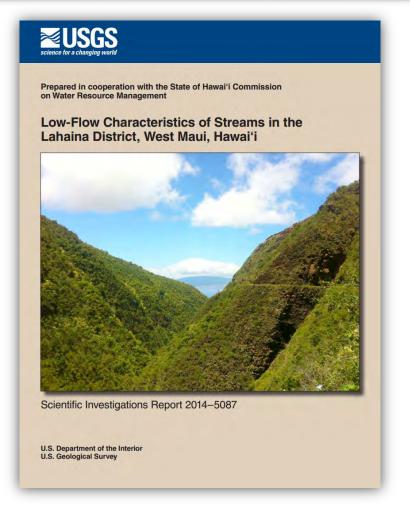
Other partners share \$494,900 (70%)

- CWRM share \$390,000
- Kauai share \$100,000?



Deliverables







U.S. Geological Survey

hi.water.usgs.gov

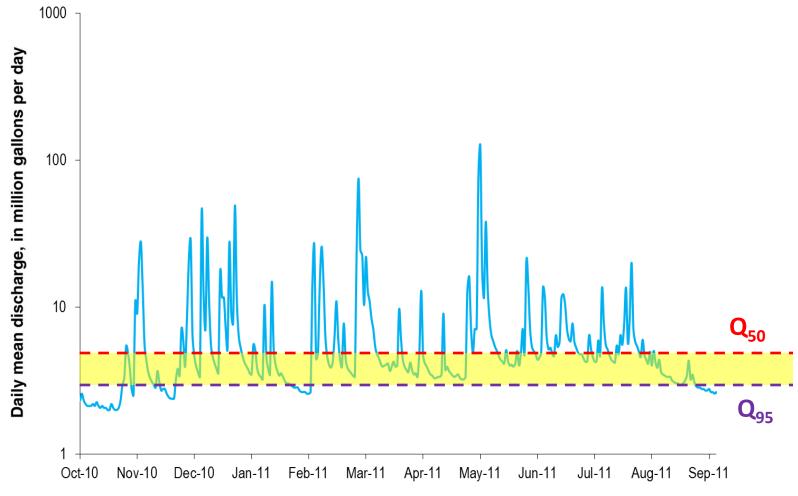






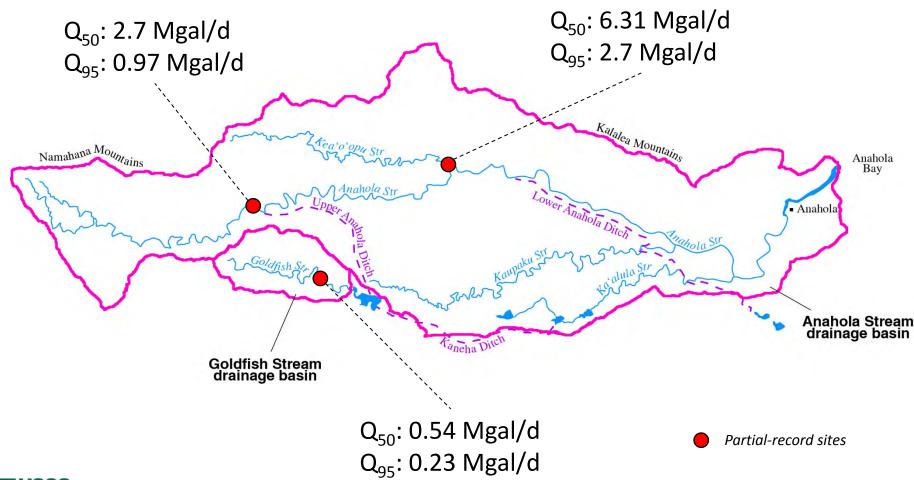
Low-flow statistics

Hydrograph of stream-gaging station on Hālaulani Stream, Kaua'i, HI



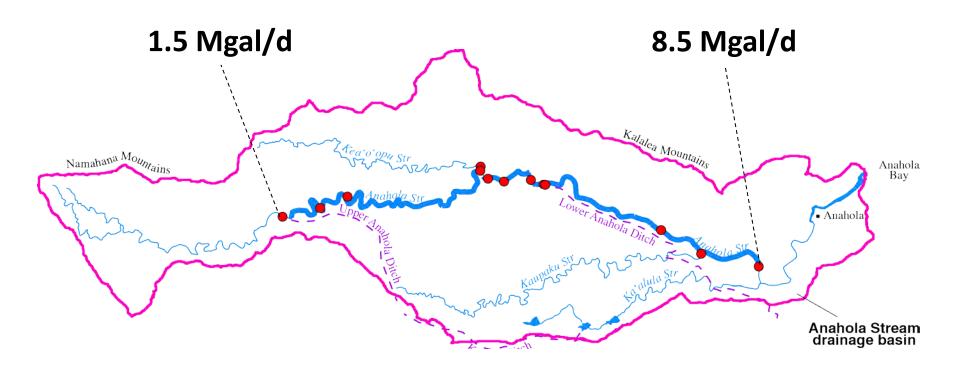


Flow statistics, Anahola Study





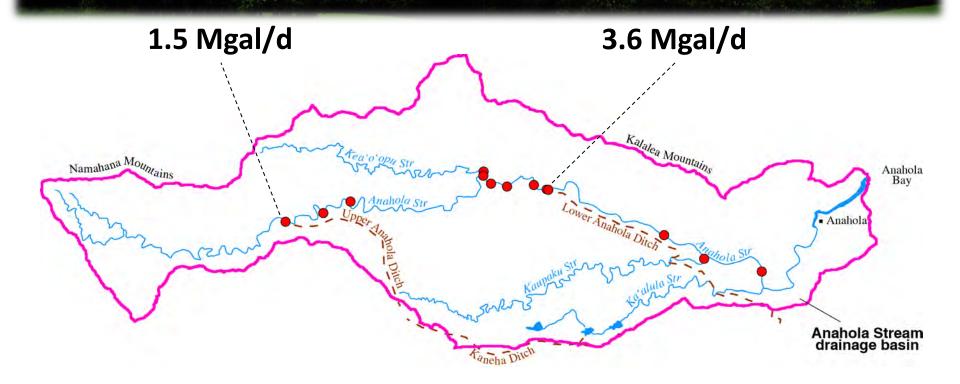
Seepage analysis, Anahola Stream



Wet season total seepage gain of about 7 Mgal/d



Flow reduction by diversion



The amount of flow left near the lower intake is about 2.1 Mgal/d (3.6 - 1.5 Mgal/d).

