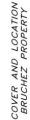
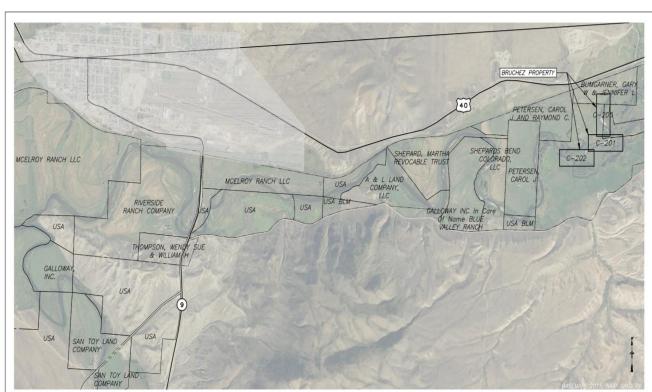
West Slope-East Slope Lower and Upper Basins Food and Water Connection



ILVK
IRRIGATORS OF LAND IN THE
VICINITY OF KEMMLING, COLORADO
AND BLUE RIVER

*PLAN AND DETAILS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY, SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION PENDING TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, ANALYSIS AND FINAL DESIGN.

NOT TO SCALE



ILVK **BRUCHEZ** PROPERTY

SHEET LIST

G-100 COVER SHEET

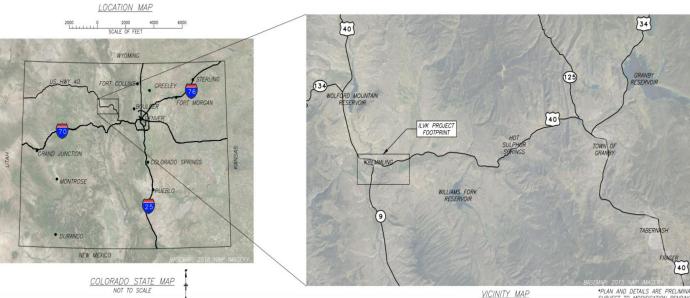
G-101 GENERAL NOTES AND LEGEND

C-200 PLAN AND PROFILE, UPPER SITE CROSS SECTIONS, UPPER SITE C-201

C-202 PLAN AND PROFILE, MIDDLE SITE

PLAN AND PROFILE. LOWER SITE C-203 C-204 DETAILS, UPPER SITE

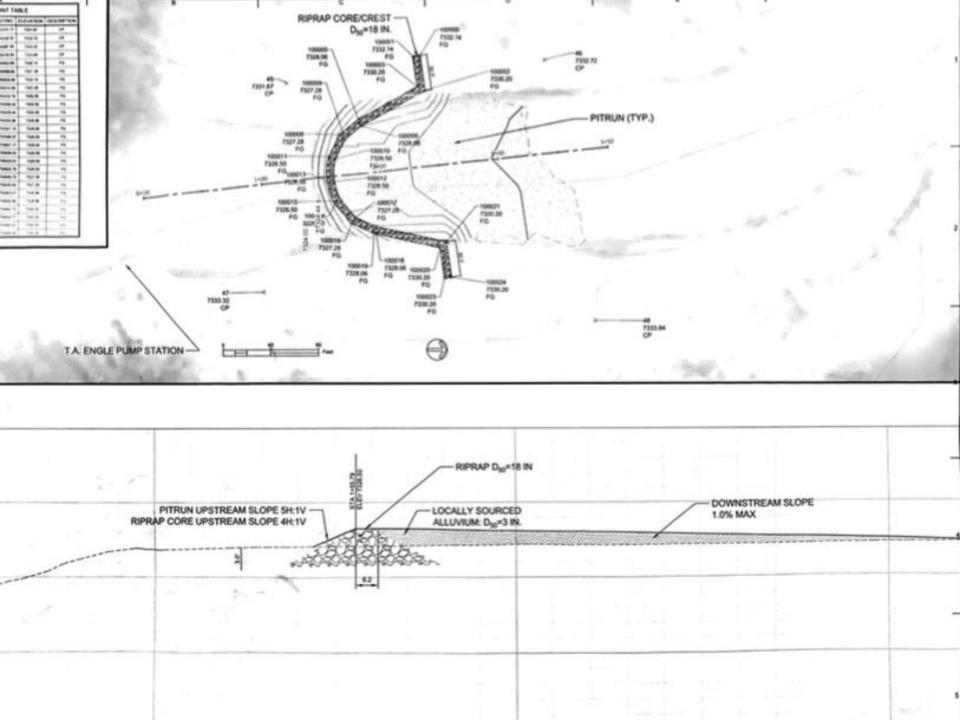
DETAILS, MIDDLE SITE C-205 C-206 DETAILS, LOWER SITE

















Evaluating
Conserved
Consumptive Use
in the Upper
Colorado

2021 Report (2020-2023 Study)

Study funded by the **Colorado Water Conservation Board**

With support from:
Colorado Basin Roundtable
The Nature Conservancy
Trout Unlimited
American Rivers





















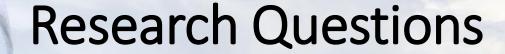






MacIlroy Research & Consulting





- 1. How can we accurately and cost-effectively estimate water use and water conservation at scale?
- 2. What are the impacts of reduced irrigation on perennial grass fields and how do they recover under normal irrigation?
- 3. What does participation in a water conservation project mean for producers' bottom lines and for the ag-based community and economy of the region?
- 4. How do water conservation projects impact river flows and wildlife habitat?



Estimating Water Use

Remote Sensing: satellite based, cost-effective over large and heterogeneous landscapes, multiple models

Eddy Covariance: site-specific, highly accurate, can be used to compare with estimates from remote-sensing, higher cost to build and maintain

Remote Sensing

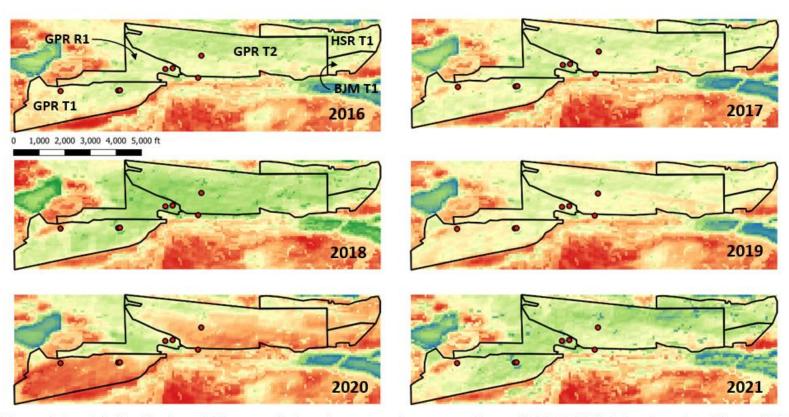


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of ET_a rates during the years prior to curtailment (2016-2019), irrigation shutoff year (2020), and recovery year (2021) for select project sites. Red dots indicate field instrumentation locations. The red to green color ramp is a visual quantification of annual ET_a from 100 mm (3.93 in) to 1,000 mm (39.4 in).

Historical Comparison

Table 1. Comparison of ET_a on treatment sites between 2016-2021 using eeMETRIC.

Table 1. Comparison of ETa on treatment sites between 2010-2021 using elivicity.													
ET _a in inches	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	May-Sep
Full Season Irrigation Curtailment													
2016	0.03	0.08	0.99	1.61	2.36	7.13	7.90	4.64	2.07	1.55	0.36	0.07	24.10
2017	0.06	0.74	1.00	0.58	2.78	7.23	7.20	4.93	2.06	1.10	1.24	0.48	24.18
2018	0.30	0.62	1.62	1.33	3.48	7.44	6.63	3.07	2.44	1.05	0.29	0.09	23.06
2019	0.03	0.21	0.44	0.98	2.13	5.56	7.34	6.04	2.40	0.86	0.42	0.07	23.46
2020	0.06	0.20	0.65	0.97	2.27	2.56	2.66	2.09	1.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	10.70
2021	0.01	0.12	0.60	2.16	2.09	5.44	6.19	4.61	2.50	1.16	0.84	0.43	20.83
Split-Season Irrigation Curtailment (no irrigation after June 15)													
2016	0.01	0.06	0.52	0.24	1.67	5.14	7.71	5.60	2.34	1.74	0.36	0.09	22.47
2017	0.05	0.72	1.92	0.62	1.60	5.49	6.69	5.98	3.14	1.54	0.99	0.57	22.90
2018	0.54	0.67	1.41	0.89	2.50	6.41	7.37	5.77	2.97	1.37	0.34	0.05	25.02
2019	0.02	0.24	0.46	0.69	1.78	5.13	7.32	6.26	1.81	0.86	0.40	0.01	22.29
2020	0.02	0.04	0.26	0.59	2.77	6.24	5.86	3.37	1.58	0.35	0.08	0.00	19.82
2021	0.00	0.03	0.42	1.59	1.25	4.01	5.11	5.03	3.67	1.91	0.82	0.27	19.06

Treatment vs Reference

Table 2. Comparison of ET_a for reference and treatment sites in 2020 and 2021 using eeMETRIC.

ET _a in inches	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	May-Sep
Full Season Irrigation Curtailment													
2020 (REF)	0.02	0.08	0.38	1.17	3.68	6.83	7.02	4.95	3.19	0.83	0.19	0.02	25.67
2020 (TRT)	0.06	0.20	0.65	0.97	2.27	2.56	2.66	2.09	1.13	0.21	0.08	0.03	10.71
2021 (REF)	0.01	0.16	0.65	1.89	1.89	5.31	6.15	4.68	2.98	1.82	0.85	0.30	21.01
2021 (TRT)	0.01	0.12	0.60	2.16	2.09	5.44	6.19	4.61	2.50	1.16	0.84	0.43	20.83
Split-Season Irrigation Curtailment (no irrigation after June 15)													
2020 (REF)	0.00	0.01	0.81	1.65	3.41	6.71	7.34	4.52	3.07	1.14	0.22	0.03	25.06
2020 (TRT)	0.02	0.04	0.26	0.59	2.77	6.24	5.86	3.37	1.58	0.35	0.08	0.00	19.82
2021 (REF)	0.00	0.05	0.60	1.56	1.76	5.60	6.68	4.72	2.83	2.16	1.03	0.32	21.58
2021 (TRT)	0.00	0.03	0.42	1.59	1.25	4.01	5.11	5.03	3.67	1.91	0.82	0.27	19.07
	-				-							·	

Forage Recovery:

Yields in the recovery year ranged from significantly **lower** to significantly **higher** compared to reference fields, with higher production areas generally recovering better.

Grass Forage Impacts of Full Irrigation Curtailment in 2020 on Yield and Crude Protein in 2021 under Full Irrigation

	Date			Low Produ	tion Areas		High Production Areas (T/ac)							
Site		Ref T/ac	Trt T/ac	Yield Diff	Ref CP%	Trt CP%	CP Diff	Ref T/ac	Trt T/ac	Yield Diff	Ref CP%	Trt CP%	CP Diff	
GPR 1	June	0.58	0.41	-29.3%	23.6%	24.1%	1.8%	1.34	0.69	-48.5%	16.8%	14.6%	-12.8%	
	July*	2.07	1.57	-24.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.0%	2.45	2.36	-3.7%	6.4%	9.5%	48.4%	
GPR 2	June	0.58	0.10	-82.8%	23.6%	24.1%	1.8%	1.34	0.85	-36.6%	16.8%	17.6%	4.8%	
	July	2.07	0.90	-56.5%	12.4%	14.0%	13.0%	2.45	2.31	-5.7%	6.4%	11.7%	81.5%	
SBR	June	0.79	0.79	79 0.0% 19.8% 15.7% -20.9% 1.52 1.39 -8.6% 16.1	16.1%	18.9%	17.3%							
	July	1.76	1.79	1.7%	11.5%	10.6%	-8.2%	2.13	2.93	37.6%	7.2%	10.3%	43.4%	
SPR**	June	0.30	0.50	67.8%	12.5%	17.7%	41.1%	0.84	0.47	-43.7%	15.2%	16.6%	9.1%	
	July	0.26	0.75	189.6%	11.2%	9.6%	-14.1%	1.79	1.79	0.0%	8.7%	9.6%	10.3%	
	170				62 00 00	- 65 - 60 - 60 ·	1927	011 VESTIVE ST	7.0					

^{*}July samples are highlighted, because they correspond most closely to when hay is typically harvested.

While most data comes from composites of samples, in the italicized cells, the fields were grazed, so the data are taken from the enclosure.

Crude Protein (Quality Measure) was generally **higher** on treatment than reference fields in the recovery year at the time hay is typically harvested.

^{**} The low production areas of SPR reference field present anomolously low yield numbers, affecting the yield difference numbers.

Next Steps

- Continue water use monitoring, adding comparison of remote sensing results to soil moisture data.
- Integrate water use data with forage yield data.
- Complete economic analysis.
- Evaluate a modeling-based approach to understanding potential streamflow impacts.
- Continue bird monitoring.
- Complete sociological analysis.









