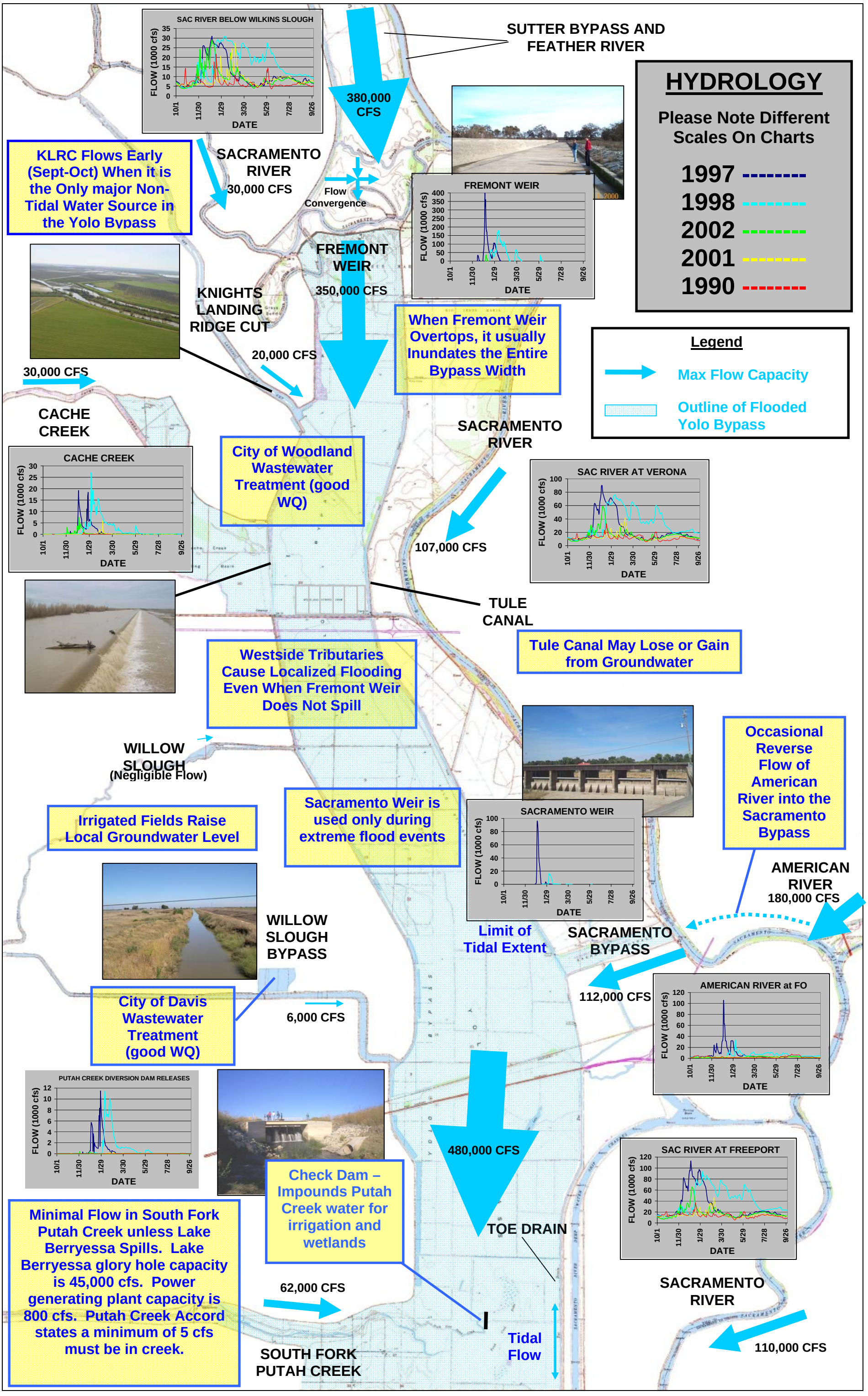
HYDROLOGY
Please Note Different Scales On Charts
1997
1998
2002
2001
1990
Legend
Max Flow Capacity
Outline of Flooded Yolo Bypass
SAC RIVER BELOW WILKINS SLOUGH
FLOW (1000 cfs)
DATE
SUTTER BYPASS AND FEATHER RIVER
380,000 CFS
KLRC Flows Early (Sept-Oct) When it is the Only major Non-Tidal Water Source in the Yolo Bypass
SACRAMENTO RIVER
30,000 CFS
Flow Convergence
FREMONT WEIR
FREMONT WEIR
350,000 CFS
KNIGHTS LANDING RIDGE CUT
20,000 CFS
30,000 CFS
When Fremont Weir Overtops, it usually Inundates the Entire Bypass Width
CACHE CREEK
CACHE CREEK
City of Woodland Wastewater Treatment (good WQ)
SACRAMENTO RIVER
SAC RIVER AT VERONA
107,000 CFS
TULE CANAL
Tule Canal May Lose or Gain from Groundwater
Westside Tributaries Cause Localized Flooding Even When Fremont Weir Does Not Spill
WILLOW SLOUGH
(Negligible Flow)
Sacramento Weir is used only during extreme flood events
SACRAMENTO WEIR
Occasional Reverse Flow of American River into the Sacramento Bypass
Irrigated Fields Raise Local Groundwater Level
AMERICAN RIVER
180,000 CFS
WILLOW SLOUGH BYPASS
Limit of Tidal Extent
SACRAMENTO BYPASS
112,000 CFS
AMERICAN RIVER at FO
City of Davis Wastewater Treatment (good WQ)
6,000 CFS
PUTAH CREEK DIVERSION DAM RELEASES
480,000 CFS
SAC RIVER AT FREEPORT
Check Dam – Impounds Putah Creek water for irrigation and wetlands
Minimal Flow in South Fork Putah Creek unless Lake Berryessa Spills. Lake Berryessa glory hole capacity is 45,000 cfs. Power generating plant capacity is 800 cfs. Putah Creek Accord states a minimum of 5 cfs must be in creek.
TOE DRAIN
62,000 CFS
SACRAMENTO RIVER
Tidal Flow
110,000 CFS
SOUTH FORK PUTAH CREEK