



Water Quality Inputs to the Salton Sea

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Background

The Salton Sea in popular literature is usually described as an “engineering mistake” caused by a cut into the Colorado River. In reality it is an un-engineering mistake caused by an unengineered cut into the Colorado River.

More importantly the Salton Sea has periodically appeared and disappeared over the past 2000 years. The Colorado River created a delta across the Sea of Cortez and during high flow years the river would sometimes reverse flow and fill the Salton Sink. As the Sink filled it would eventually over top the delta and flow to the Sea of Cortez, which would then permit the Sea to dry up over a period of 50 years or so, depending on weather conditions.

The current Salton Sea, although created by the unengineered cut, exists because of agricultural runoff. This flow stabilized the Sea, until the initiation of the 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement. Flow diversions are causing the Sea to shrink, exposing shoreline and creating potential for dust storms.

Solutions are being proposed but all should require improved Sea water quality, capable of support aquatic life. It is the purpose of the project to organize and analyze inputs to the Sea from the Alamo and New Rivers. From this a nutrient balance can be created to determine needed water quality.

Sampling Stations Along the Rivers



Data Composition

Pollutants of Interest:

- Nutrients: $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_2\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{PO}_4^{3-}\text{-P}$, TP
- Metal: Selenium

Station Numbers:

- New River: 23
- Alamo River: 20

Time Period: 2002-2019

- Average sampling days/year: 6

Data Sources:

- California Environmental Data Exchange Network(CEDEN)
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Sandia National Lab
- UCLA

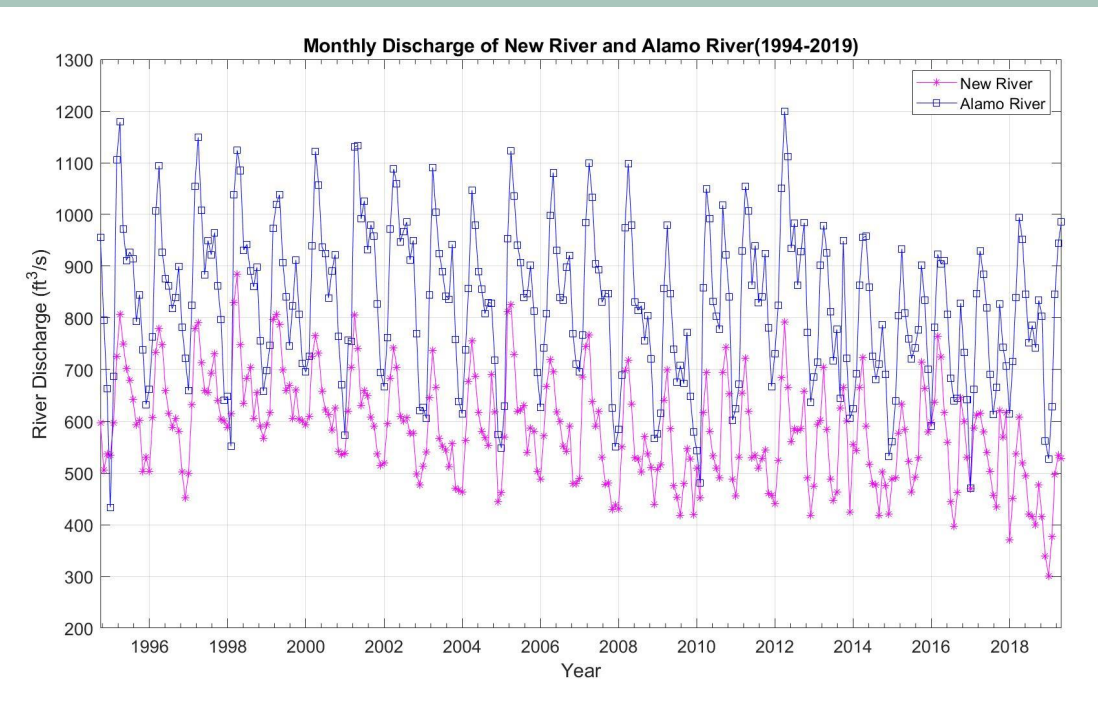
Tributary Rivers Flow Rates

Alamo River Mouth Site:

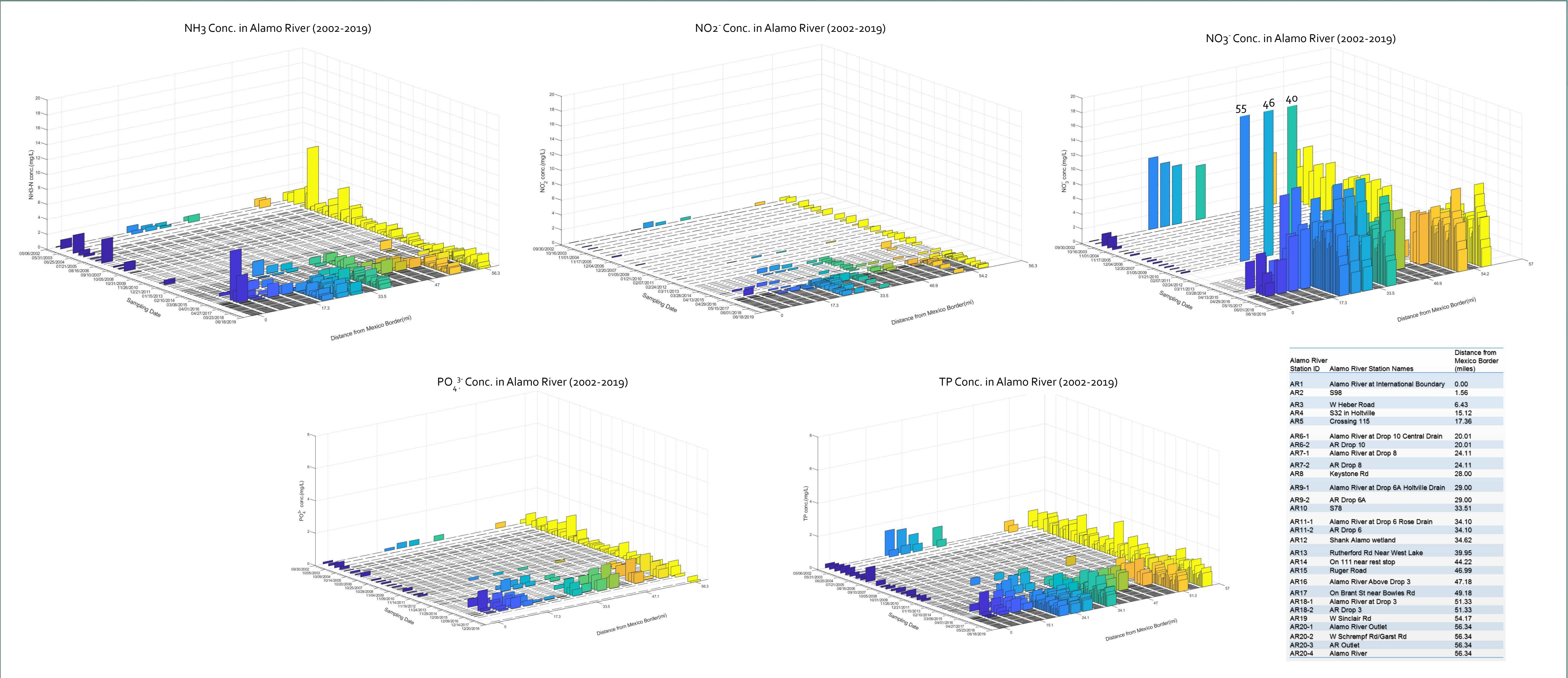
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New River Mouth Site:

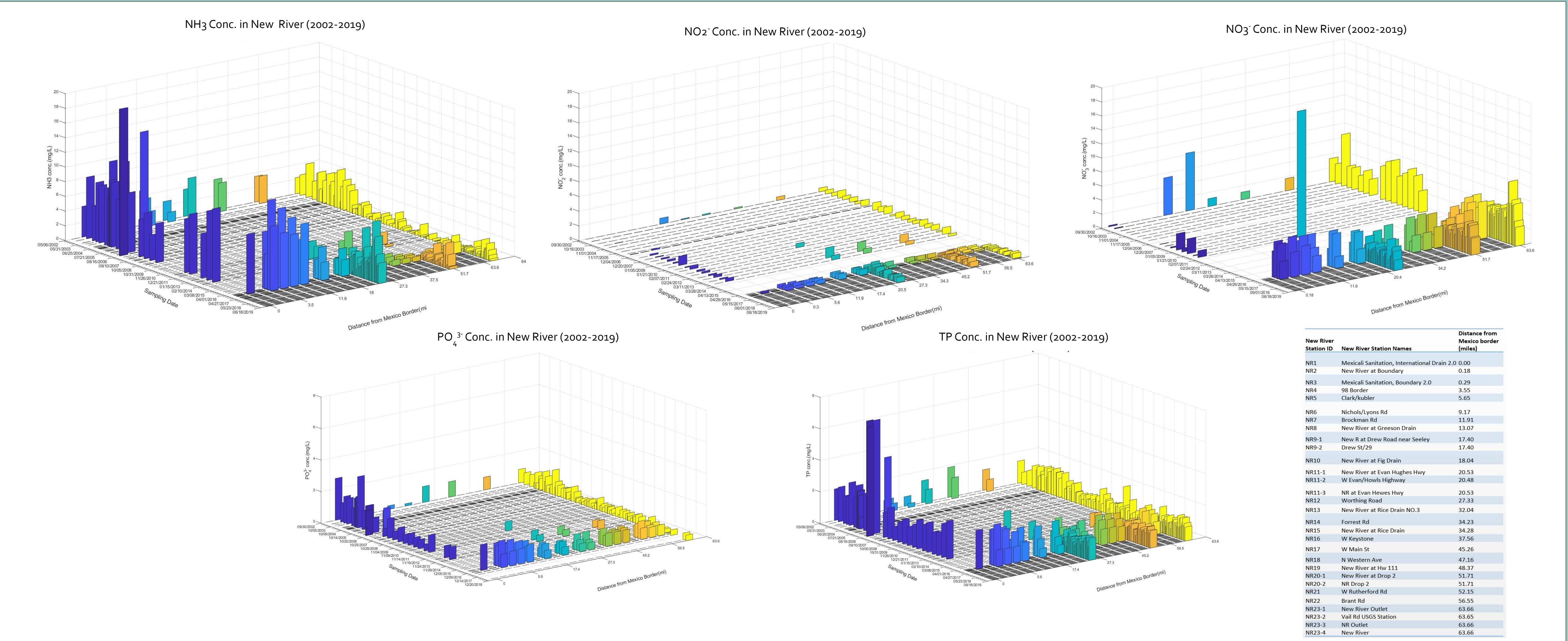
- USGS 10255550 NEW R NR WESTMORLAND CA
- Hydrologic Unit Code 18100204



Nutrients Input in Alamo River (2002-2019)



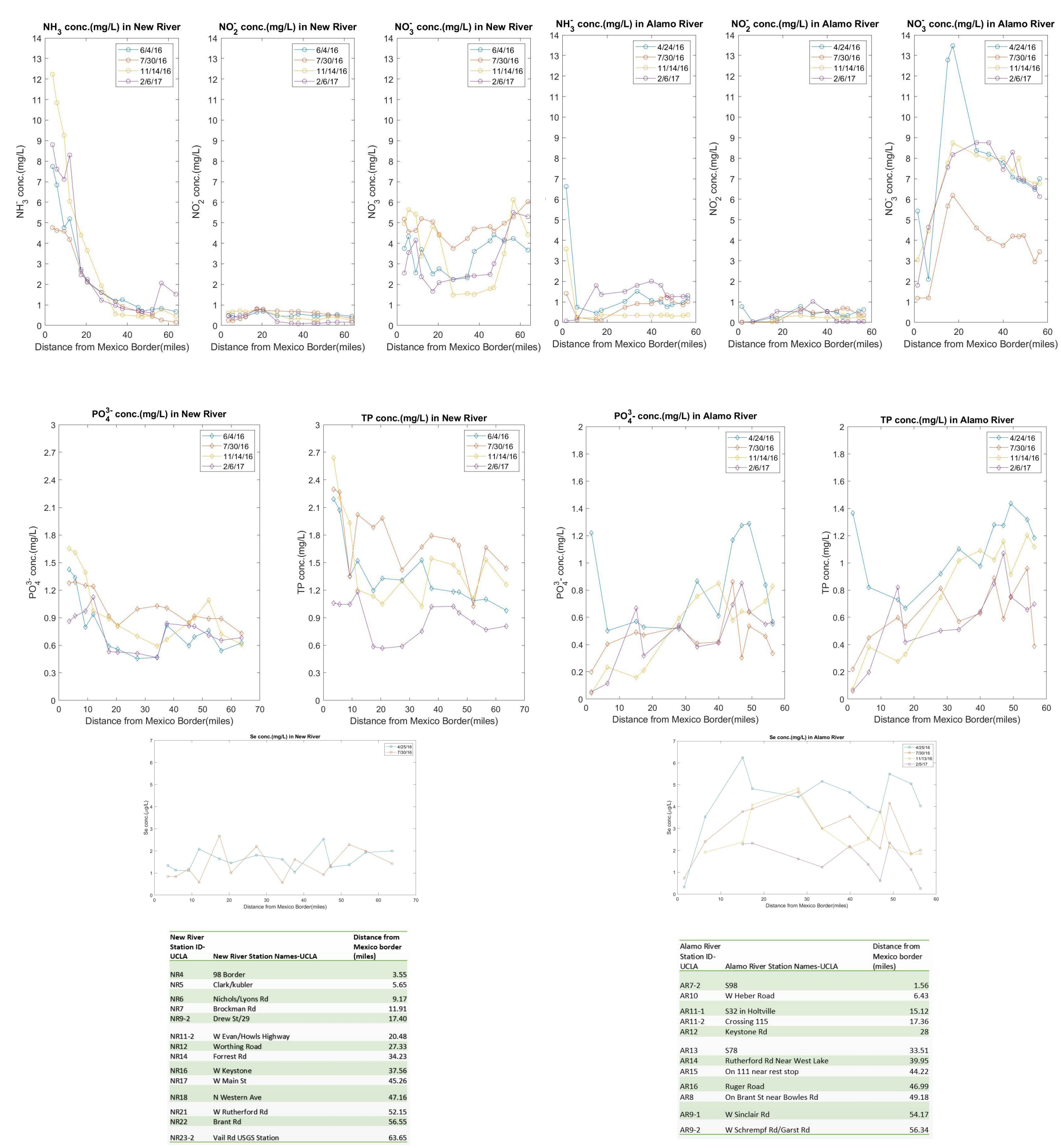
Nutrients Input in New River (2002-2019)



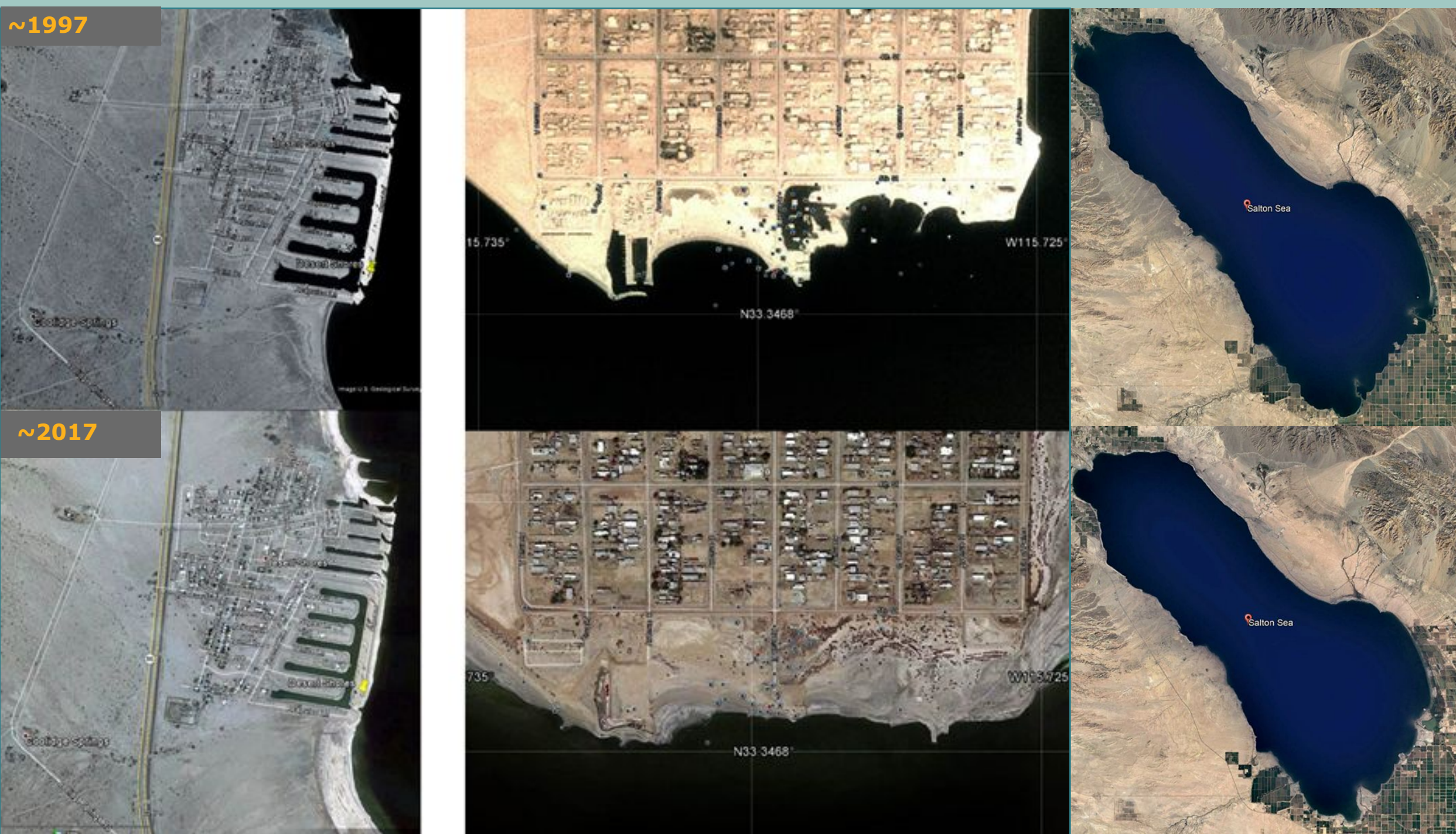
Conclusions

- River waters rich in nutrients continue to enter the Salton Sea. Follow-on work in our research group will compare these inputs to the potential for nutrient recycling from sediments and project the impacts on water quality.
- Presently the outlook appears bleak. The mass of nutrients is likely high enough to continue the eutrophication trends and deplete dissolved oxygen.
- The high temperature and salinity will further reduce dissolved oxygen so that even species that can survive the high salinity will most likely be oxygen starved.
- Anaerobic conditions will continue and odors and other problems associated with anaerobic conditions will grow, further deteriorating water quality.
- Solutions will require reduction in nutrient inputs and perhaps ways of minimizing nutrient recycling from sediments.

Data Collected by UCLA (2016-2017)



Shore Change from 1994 to 2017



Future Works

- To characterize the effect of nutrients being reintroduced to the euphotic zone by sediment resuspension activity in the projected future at the Salton Sea.
- To compile database of critical parameters that serves as the foundation of future modeling task using a hydrodynamic model for the Salton Sea system.