

[LKWCD Current]

Fall

October 26, 2015

4th Quarter

Rainfall

The last few months have been abnormally dry compared to historical data. September and October usually are months that together provide several inches of rain towards our annual total and help to recharge the aquifer after months of irrigating. It appears that Mother Nature had her own plans this year and decided that we will have a very dry 3rd quarter of the year. There have been some scattered showers this week and there is still more in the forecast before the end of the month, but it appears that we will have to count on our normally dry winter months to do their share in recharging water levels. According to scientists, this year's "El Nino" will bring a large amount of precipitation this winter. From what I read, they claim that the "El Nino" season this year is too big to fail. Let us hope that they are correct on this one. I have included on page a 2 a graphic with a brief explanation of how the "El Nino" weather phenomenon works, so take a look and hopefully the illustration will help a little.

Water Levels

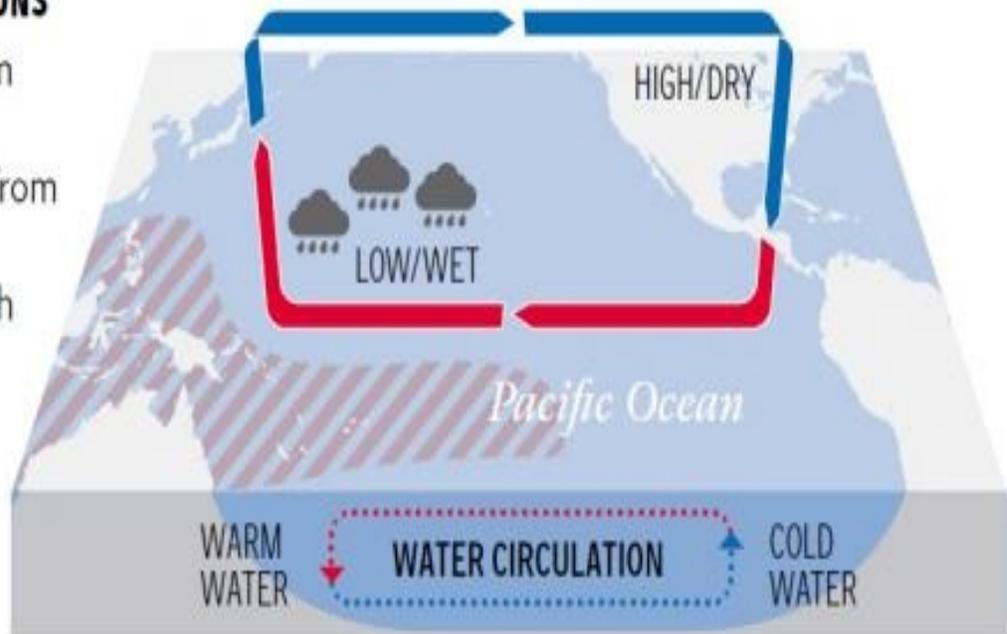
Although we cannot always count on the rain during October, there is one thing that we can count on. We can count on the water levels start to rise back up due to cotton irrigation ceasing. Yes, this year as expected, water levels as of the 20th of October are rising. Many wells are up higher than this time last year. Of course there are always some exceptions. There are still some wells that are down from last month and are at a lower level than October of last year.

We have recently purchased some more pressure transducers for daily monitoring and are in the process of finding wells to place them in. If you happen to have a well that is not in use, is fairly deep, and near irrigated land let us know and we may be able to make use of it. The daily water level measurements from the pressure transducers give us nice detailed data, and if we use one of your wells, you will receive a fancy graph at the end of the year showing your monthly water levels at your well.

PROLONGED OCEAN WARMING THE EL NIÑO EFFECT

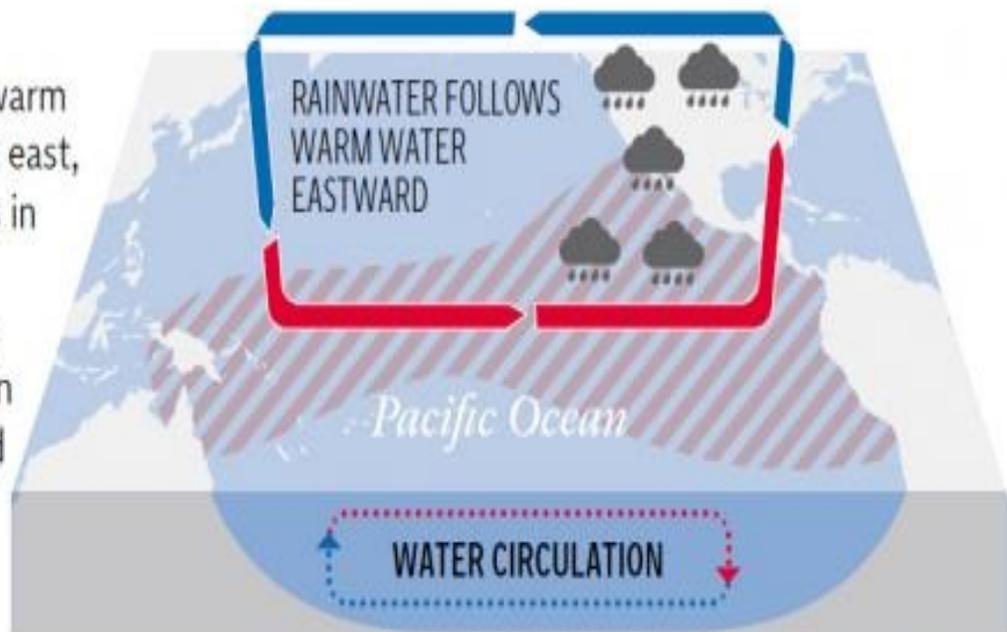
NORMAL CONDITIONS

Winds push warm surface water westward away from South America. Cold nutrient-rich water rises to replace the surface water in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.



EL NIÑO

Winds weaken, warm water flows back east, causing droughts in Australia and Indonesia. Warm water fills Eastern Pacific. Increased rainfall affects fishing and causes floods.



SOURCE: NOAA