



EVALUATING THE GROUND-WATER
RESOURCES OF THE HIGH PLAINS
OF TEXAS

GWSIM- III
Ground- Water Simulation Program
Program Documentation and User's Manual

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Cooperators: TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
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GROUND-WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM

Program Documentation and User's Manual

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Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Introduction</u>	1
<u>Development of Finite Difference Equation</u>	1
<u>Solution Technique</u>	4
<u>Features of the Program</u>	6
Time Steps.....	7
Boundary Conditions.....	7
Type of Cell Declaration.....	7
Program Options.....	8
General Program Options.....	8
Time Step Options.....	9
Water Table Condition Adjustment.....	13
Units.....	13
Temporary Storage of Data.....	13
<u>Pumpage Prediction for High Plains Aquifer Model</u>	14
Transmissivity Constraint.....	15
Pumping Lift Constraint.....	15
Saturated Thickness Constraint.....	16
Pumpage Options.....	16
<u>Input</u>	18
Input Unit Numbers.....	19
General Description.....	19
Data Set Descriptions.....	19
<u>Output</u>	31
Output Unit Numbers.....	31
General Description.....	31
<u>Application to Example Problem</u>	32
<u>Restrictions</u>	33
<u>References</u>	45
<u>Appendix</u>	47
A. Program Description.....	48
B. Flow Chart of Main Program.....	52
C. Flow Chart of Pumpage Prediction Program.....	56
D. Glossary of Selected Program Variables.....	60
E. Listing of Computer Program.....	65

List of Figures

	Page
1. Finite Difference Grid.....	2
2. Data Set Sequence.....	20
3. Input Data for Example Problem.....	34
4. Output from Example Problem Simulation.....	35

Forward

GWSIM-III, documented herein, is a digital modeling technique which is capable of simulating ground-water flow. The solution procedure was developed by T. A. Prickett and C. G. Lonquist, Illinois State Water Survey, and was later modified by personnel of the Texas Department of Water Resources.

The purpose of the program is to determine water levels at the end of a given time period. The technique is based on the differential equation describing non-steady, two dimensional flow of ground water in a nonhomogeneous, isotropic, water-table aquifer.

A section of the program was developed to predict irrigation pumpage for the High Plains Aquifer Model of Texas. The procedure adjusts initial estimates of irrigation pumpage based on aquifer transmissivity and saturated thickness and on pumping lift.

GROUND-WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM

GWSIM-III

INTRODUCTION

Hydraulic simulation was based on work of T. A. Prickett and C. G. Lonquist, Illinois State Water Survey (Prickett, 1971). Modifications were made to the program to allow additional types of input and output and to improve the program's ability to simulate different aquifer configurations.

The program is structured to simulate water-table elevations, usually referred to as heads, for a given period of time. It advances through time by major time steps, which are further divided into one or more minor time steps.

Operation of the program is controlled by options. Proper selection of options allows the user to tailor model input, operation, and output to an individual problem.

DEVELOPMENT OF FINITE DIFFERENCE EQUATION

The partial differential equation describing non-steady flow in a non-homogeneous aquifer may be written as follows:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(T \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) = S \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + W \quad (1)$$

where

T = aquifer transmissivity ($L^2 t^{-1}$)

h = head (L)

S = storage coefficient

t = time (t)

W = net ground-water flux per unit area (Lt^{-1})

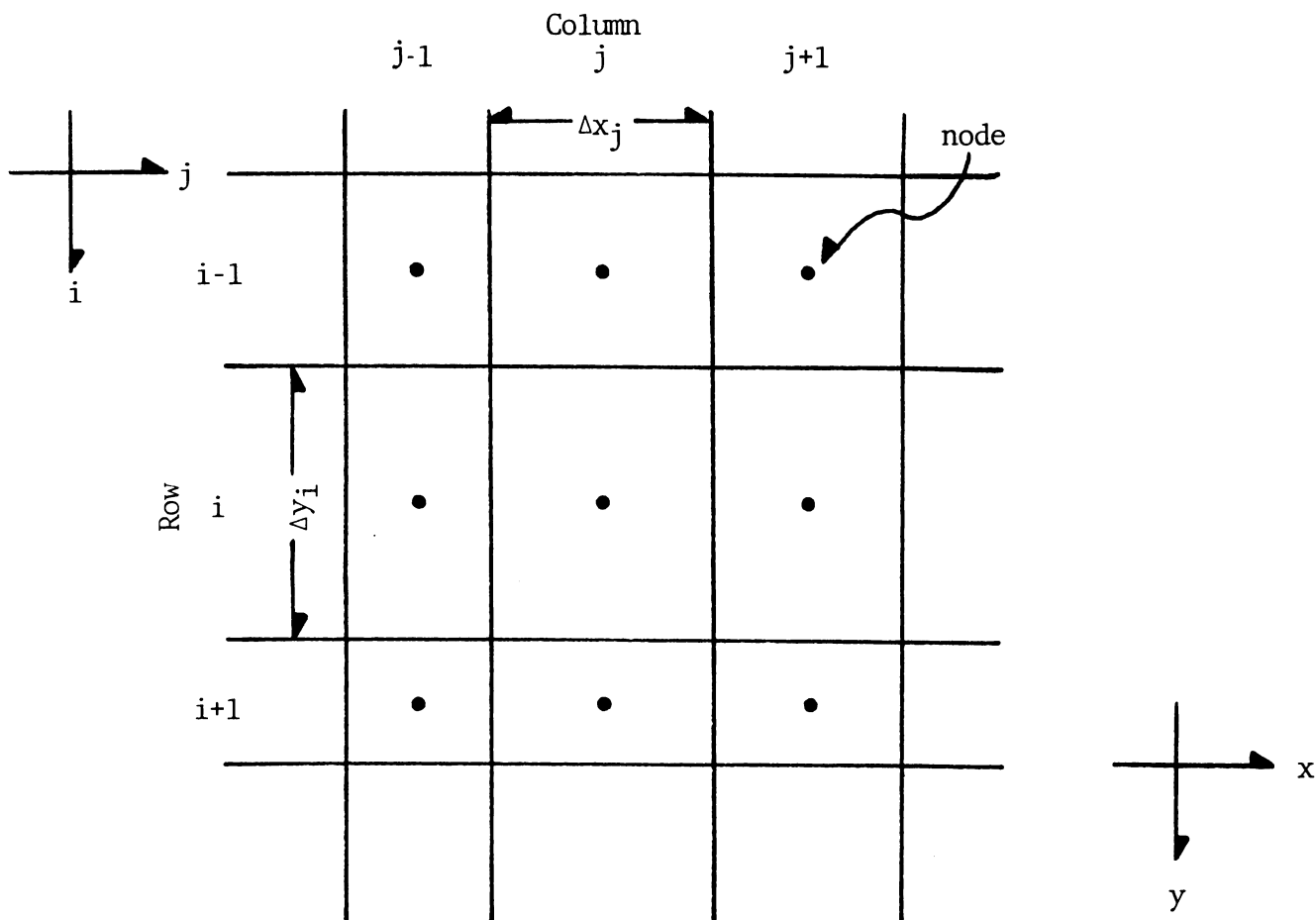
x,y = rectangular coordinates (L)
(Prickett, 1971).

The numerical solution for Equation 1 can be obtained by applying the finite difference approach. The steps in applying the approach are as follows:

- (a) a finite difference grid is superimposed upon a map showing the extent of the aquifer, thus allowing the finite difference grid to replace the continuous aquifer with an equivalent set of discrete elements;

- (b) the governing partial differential equation is written in finite difference form for each of the discrete elements; and
- (c) the resulting set of linear finite difference equations is then solved numerically for the head with the aid of a digital computer.

An example of a portion of a finite difference grid is shown in Figure 1. Each of the discrete elements is a cell, and the center of each cell is a node. Each cell is referenced by its row (i) and column (j) number.



Finite Difference Grid

Figure 1

Equation 1 may be approximated as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{\Delta x_j} \left(\{T_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{h_{i,j+1} - h_{i,j}}{\Delta x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \} - \{T_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{h_{i,j} - h_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \} \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{\Delta y_i} \left(\{T_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} \left(\frac{h_{i+1,j} - h_{i,j}}{\Delta y_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \} - \{T_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \left(\frac{h_{i,j} - h_{i-1,j}}{\Delta y_{i-\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \} \right) \\
 & = \frac{S_{i,j}}{\Delta t} (h_{i,j} - H_{i,j}) + W_{i,j}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where

- Δx_j = grid spacing in the x-direction for column j,
- Δy_i = grid spacing in the y-direction for row i,
- $T_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}$ = transmissivity between node i,j and i,j+1,
- $h_{i,j}$ = head at node i,j at end of time step,
- $S_{i,j}$ = storage coefficient for cell i,j,
- Δt = time step increment,
- $H_{i,j}$ = head at node i,j at beginning of time step,
- $W_{i,j}$ = net withdrawal per unit surface area for cell i,j, and
- $\Delta x_{j+\frac{1}{2}}$ = distance between node i,j and node i,j+1

Multiplying Equation 2 by the area of cell i,j, $\Delta x_j \Delta y_i$, and rearranging terms results in

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A_{i,j} (h_{i,j-1} - h_{i,j}) + B_{i,j} (h_{i,j+1} - h_{i,j}) \\
 & + C_{i,j} (h_{i-1,j} - h_{i,j}) + D_{i,j} (h_{i+1,j} - h_{i,j}) \\
 & = E_{i,j} (h_{i,j} - H_{i,j}) + Q_{i,j}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where

$$A_{i,j} = \frac{2 T_{i,j} T_{i,j-1}}{T_{i,j} \Delta x_{j-1} + T_{i,j-1} \Delta x_j} \Delta y_i,$$

$$B_{i,j} = \frac{2 T_{i,j} T_{i,j+1}}{T_{i,j} \Delta x_{j+1} + T_{i,j+1} \Delta x_j} \Delta y_i ,$$

$$C_{i,j} = \frac{2 T_{i,j} T_{i-1,j}}{T_{i,j} \Delta y_{i-1} + T_{i-1,j} \Delta y_i} \Delta x_j ,$$

$$D_{i,j} = \frac{2 T_{i,j} T_{i+1,j}}{T_{i,j} \Delta y_{i+1} + T_{i+1,j} \Delta y_i} \Delta x_j ,$$

$$E_{i,j} = \frac{S_{i,j} \Delta x_j \Delta y_i}{\Delta t} , \text{ and}$$

$$Q_{i,j} = W_{i,j} \Delta x_j \Delta y_i$$

The first part of $A_{i,j}$ is the harmonic mean of

$$\frac{T_{i,j}}{\Delta x_j} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{T_{i,j-1}}{\Delta x_{j-1}}$$

which represents the ratio of

$$\frac{T_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Similar representation is used for terms B, C, and D. Use of the harmonic mean ensures zero transmissivity at no-flow boundaries.

An equation of the same form as Equation 3 is written for each cell in the finite difference grid. This results in a large set of linear equations with the water levels (heads) at the end of the time step, h, as unknowns. An iterative alternating direction implicit procedure is used to solve the set of equations.

SOLUTION TECHNIQUE

The iterative alternating direction implicit (IADI) procedure involves reducing a large set of equations to several smaller sets of equations. One such small set of equations is generated by writing Equation 3 for each node in a column, assuming that the heads for the nodes on the adjacent columns are known. The unknowns in this set of equations are the heads for the nodes along the column. The heads for the nodes along adjoining columns are not considered unknowns. This set of equations is solved by Gauss elimination and the process repeats until each column is treated. The next step is to develop

a set of equations along each row, assuming the heads for the nodes along adjoining rows are known. The set of equations for each row is solved, and the process repeats for each row in the finite difference grid.

Once the sets of equations for the columns and the sets of equations for the rows have been solved, one "iteration" has been completed. The iteration process is repeated until the procedure has converged. Upon convergence, the terms $h_{i,j}$ represent the heads at the end of the time step. These heads are used as $h_{i,j}^i$ the beginning heads for the following time step. For a more detailed discussion of the iterative alternating direction implicit procedure, see Peaceman and Rachford (1955) and Prickett and Lonnquist (1971).

The program uses a head predictor algorithm and iteration parameters to speed convergence. The original Prickett program incorporated a head predictor algorithm. This allows the solution procedure to have an improved estimate of the solution before the iterative procedure is started. Without a predictor algorithm, the beginning head values would be the estimates of the ending head values. During each major time step, the external stimuli, pumpage and recharge rate, are constant. It is only natural to assume that, based on constant external stimuli, water levels will continue to change in a consistent manner throughout the time period. The predictor algorithm uses this assumption in that as soon as a consistent pattern of change is established, this pattern is used to improve the initial estimates of the unknown heads. If an inconsistent pattern is established, no prediction is made.

The head prediction algorithm is used during each major time step. After two small time steps have been completed, the algorithm attempts to predict the heads at the end of the next time step. If the direction of the change in head for any one node is different from the direction of the change in head during a previous time step, the head change pattern is assumed to be inconsistent and no prediction is made for that node.

Iteration parameters are also utilized to aid convergence. Development of those parameters is beyond the scope of this manual, but a brief discussion may be in order. Equation 4 is a rearrangement of Equation 3 incorporating the normalized iteration parameter, G_p ; and, as required in the first phase of the IADI procedure, assumes that the heads along the columns are unknowns.

$$Ah_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + (B+G_p) h_{i,j}^{n+1} + Ch_{i,j+1}^{n+1} = (D+G_p)h_{i,j}^n + Eh_{i-1,j}^n + Fh_{i+1,j}^n + G \quad (4)$$

where

A,B,C,D,E,F,G = collection of terms in Equation 3.

$h_{i,j}^{n+1}$ = head of cell i,j at iteration number n+1, and

G_p = normalized iteration parameter.

Please note that when the solution converges, h^{n+1} becomes approximately equal to h^n , and the product of head times the normalized iteration parameter appears on each side of the equal sign therefore cancelling out.

The calculation of G_p was adopted from Trescott, 1976, and may be expressed as

$$G_p = \rho_p (A_{i,j} + B_{i,j} + C_{i,j} + D_{i,j}) \quad ,$$

$$\rho_p = \rho_{p-1} \xi \quad , \quad p=2,3,\dots,P \quad ,$$

$$\xi = \exp (\ln(1./\rho_1)/P-1) \quad ,$$

$$\rho_1 = \min (2, f_x, f_y) \quad ,$$

$$f_x = \pi^2 / (2m^2 (1 + (\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y})^2)) \quad , \text{ and}$$

$$f_y = \pi^2 / (2n^2 (1 + (\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y})^2))$$

where

ρ = iteration parameter,

p = iteration index which cycles from one to the number of iteration parameters to be used,

m = number of rows,

n = number of columns, and

P = number of iteration parameters

The value of p changes for each iteration and cycles from one to the number of parameters used. The iteration parameters are printed at the beginning of simulation.

For program GWSIM-III, the solution procedure is assumed to have converged if the sum of the changes in head during an iteration is less than a specified input value, ERROR. As the convergence criterion is reduced (i.e., smaller values for ERROR) the finite difference solution will more closely approximate the theoretical solution. However, as the error criterion is reduced, the number of iterations required for convergence will increase. There is a point of diminishing returns where the increase in accuracy does not justify the increase in the number of iterations and the resulting increase of computer execution time. A few tests should be made with difference values for ERROR to determine the value that yields good results with few iterations. The program performs at least four iterations.

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM

In each of the following sections, an important phase of the GWSIM-III program is explained.

Time Steps

Program GWSIM-III was written to simulate water levels in an aquifer after uniform steps in time. For most regional modeling problems, these uniform time steps would represent yearly time steps. At the beginning of each of these major time steps, the program is designed to accept new values for pumpage and recharge rates. This provides the ability to change the external factors during a long term simulation period. Normally, only yearly values of these parameters are available.

Each of the major time steps is accomplished by completing a number of smaller time steps, called minor time steps. This allows better simulation of the aquifer's response to pumpage and recharge by reducing the shock of sudden changes in these external stimuli. The minor time steps may be non-uniform in size with the first steps small and the later steps large. The size of each time step may be increased over the previous time step, allowing an acceleration of the length of time steps. The program determines the length of the initial minor time step based on the length of the major time step, number of minor steps, and time step acceleration factor.

Boundary Conditions

The program GWSIM-III is capable of simulating two types of boundary. The first type could be called a barrier or non-flow condition. No ground-water flow is allowed to cross this type of boundary. The exterior sides of the finite difference grid represent no-flow boundaries. Other barriers may be represented by the appropriate location of exterior cells (Flag = 3) which allow no ground-water flow.

The second type of boundary which may be simulated is a constant-head boundary. This type of boundary may be required to simulate a stream or lake. This may be accomplished by designating a cell to be type 0, constant head. Ground-water flow can occur with this type of cell but the water level for the node will not be calculated.

Type of Cell Declaration

Each cell in the finite difference grid must be assigned a type declaration. A cell's type declaration is based on the conditions existing at the node at the beginning of the simulation period. The entire cell is assumed to exhibit the same characteristics as does the node. These declarations are

- 1) FLAG = 0 for constant head,
- 2) FLAG = 1 for water table conditions, and
- 3) FLAG = 3 for exterior nodes.

These declarations are used to indicate whether the node is active or if it is outside the ground-water system. A FLAG = 0 cell is assumed to be a constant-head cell. Ground water may enter or leave this type of cell, but a new water level will not be simulated. A FLAG = 1 cell is assumed to exhibit water table characteristics. That is, the flow area for ground-water movement

will vary as water table elevations change. The FLAG = 3 nodal declaration is for cells which are to be considered exterior to the ground-water system and are therefore considered exterior cells.

The solution procedure of GWSIM-III is programmed to ignore any exterior nodes. Since many ground-water formations are not rectangular in shape, a superimposed rectangular grid would contain cells which are not a portion of the ground-water system. It would be wasteful of computer time to compute a ground-water head elevation for these vacant cells. For this reason, the program only simulates heads for cells which are in the ground-water system and flagged FLAG = 1.

Program Options

GWSIM-III was constructed to allow the user a large amount of versatility. The input, operation, and output are controlled by a series of options. The General Program Options are set at the beginning of the run, and the Time Step Options are set at the beginning of each major time step. The pumpage prediction procedure developed for the High Plains Aquifer Model also has a set of options. An option is enabled if it is assigned a value greater than zero.

General Program Options

The following options may be set at the beginning of the simulation. See Data Set 3.

1 PRINT HYDROGRAPHS

Enabling this option causes the reading of Data Set 4 and results in the printing of a hydrograph for specified cells. See description of subroutine HYDRO.

2 PRINT CROSS SECTIONS

Enabling this option causes the reading of Data Set 5 and allows printing a profile view of water levels along columns and/or rows. See descriptions of Time Step Option 23 and subroutine XSECT.

3 READ CONSTANT GRID SPACINGS

Enabling this option causes the program to read a constant grid spacing for each direction; thus individual grid spacings will not be read. See Data Set 6.

4 WRITE GRID SPACINGS

Enabling this option results in a listing of the grid spacings.

5 READ DEFAULT PHYSICAL DATA

Enabling this option causes the program to read a set of physical data which will be assigned to each cell in the system. Values for each cell will not be read. See Data Set 7.

6 PHYSICAL DATA CORRECTIONS

Enabling this option allows replacement of physical data values for specific nodes. Data Set 8 is read.

7 ADJUST PARAMETERS

Enabling this option allows modification of storage coefficient and hydraulic conductivity values. Also, maps of the two parameters may be produced. If the option equals 2, a hydraulic conductivity map is printed; if it equals 3, a storage coefficient map is printed; and if it equals 4, both maps are printed. Data Set 9 is read. See description of subroutine CALIB.

8 WRITE PHYSICAL DATA

Enabling this option results in a cell-by-cell listing of physical data.

9 PLOT INITIAL WATER LEVELS

Enabling this option results in the printing of a map indicating the initial water levels.

10 LIST AND PLOT INITIAL SATURATED THICKNESS

Enabling this option causes the listing of the initial saturated thickness for each cell and the printing of a map indicating the initial saturated thickness. Also listed are the volumes of water in storage and corresponding surface areas by range of saturated thickness.

Time Step Options

The following options may be set for each major time step. See Data Set 10.

1 CHANGE TIME STEP PARAMETERS

Enabling this option changes the parameters controlling time step lengths for this major time step. The length of this major time step, number of minor time steps, and time step acceleration factor are changed. The original values of these parameters are reset at the end of this major time step. See Data Set 10.

2 READ PUMPAGE FOR EACH CELL

Enabling this option causes the program to read a pumpage rate for each cell in the system. Data Set 11 is read.

3 READ PUMPAGE BY BLOCK

Enabling this option causes the program to read a pumpage rate which is to be assigned to all cells in a specified block or region of the model grid. Data Set 12 is read.

4 PUMPAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Enabling this option causes the program to read an adjustment factor which multiplies the pumpage rate for all cells in a specified block of the model grid. Data Set 13 is read.

5 READ RECHARGE FOR EACH CELL

Enabling this option causes the program to read a recharge rate for each cell in the system. Data Set 14 is read.

6 READ RECHARGE BY BLOCK

Enabling this option causes the program to read a recharge rate which is to be assigned to all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 15 is read.

7 RECHARGE ADJUSTMENTS

Enabling this option causes the program to read an adjustment factor which multiplies the recharge rate for all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 16 is read.

8 CALCULATE HIGH PLAINS PUMPAGE

Enabling this option causes the program to calculate pumpage. This portion of the program was developed especially for the High Plains Aquifer Study. See discussion of subroutine HGHPMP. Data Sets 17 through 27 may be read.

9 STORE PUMPAGE AND RECHARGE RATES

Enabling this option causes the pumpage and recharge rates to be written on unit IN2. These values may be read for a later time step by then enabling Time Step Option 10.

10 RETRIEVE PUMPAGE AND RECHARGE RATES

Enabling this option causes the pumpage and recharge rates to be read from unit IN2. These values must have been stored for a previous time step. This option should not be enabled for the first time step.

11 LIST PUMPAGE AND RECHARGE RATES

Enabling this option causes the printing of the pumpage rates and the recharge rates for each cell.

12 PLOT FLOWS - MINOR

Enabling this option causes the printing of maps indicating ground-water flows at the end of each minor time step during this major step. See discussion of subroutine FLUX.

13 LIST HEADS - MINOR

Enabling this option causes the listing of heads at the end of each minor time step during this major time step.

14 SAVE HEADS

Enabling this option causes the heads at the end of this major time step to be written on unit OUT1.

15 SAVE PHYSICAL DATA

Enabling this option causes the nodal type, bottom of aquifer elevation, head at end of this major time step, hydraulic conductivity, and storage coefficient to be written on unit OUT1. A format card is also written so that these data could be used to re-start the model. A new Data Set 7 is produced.

16 LIST HEADS - MAJOR

Enabling this option causes the listing of heads at the end of this major time step.

17 PLOT FLOWS - MAJOR

Enabling this option causes the printing of maps indicating ground-water flows at the end of this major time step. See discussion of subroutine FLUX.

18 LIST HEAD CHANGES DURING THIS STEP

Enabling this option causes the listing of head changes occurring during this major time step.

19 PLOT HEAD CHANGES DURING THIS STEP

Enabling this option causes the printing of a map indicating head changes occurring during this major time step. See discussion of subroutine PLOTS.

20 LIST HEAD CHANGES THROUGH THIS STEP

Enabling this option causes the listing of head changes occurring from beginning of simulation through this major time step.

21 PLOT HEAD CHANGES THROUGH THIS STEP

Enabling this option causes the printing of a map indicating head changes occurring from beginning of simulation through this major time step.

22 COMPARE MEASURED HEADS

Enabling this option causes comparison of simulated heads with measured heads. A listing of the simulated head, measured head, and simulation error (simulated minus measured) for all cells is printed. A map of simulation errors is also printed. See discussion of subroutine PLOTS. Data Set 30 is read.

23 PLOT CROSS SECTIONS

Enabling this option causes the printing of water-level profiles. General Program Option 2 must have been enabled and Data Set 5 read. See discussion of subroutine XSECT.

24 READ CONSTANT HEADS

Enabling this option allows input of head for constant-head cells (FLAG = 0) at the end of this major time step. Also, a change in head may be read. Heads at the end of minor time steps are interpreted, always maintaining a minimum saturated thickness of 0.1. The option value causes the following to be read:

Option Value	Action
0	Nothing
1	Heads for all cells
2	Head changes for all cells
3	Heads for block of cells
4	Head changes for block of cells

Data Set 28 is read.

25 LIST AND PLOT SATURATED THICKNESS

Enabling this option causes the listing of saturated thicknesses at the end of this major time step. A printer map of saturated thickness is also produced. See discussion of subroutine PLOTH.

26 PLOT HEADS

Enabling this option causes the printing of a map indicating the elevation of water levels at the end of this major time step. See discussion of subroutine PLOTH.

27 READ LIMITS FOR STATISTICAL BLOCKS

Enabling this option causes the program to compute statistical data for blocks of the grid. The data are printed if plots of water-level change or simulation error are printed, see Time Step Options 19, 21, and 22. Data Set 29 is read. See discussion of Subroutine PLOTS.

Water-Table Condition Adjustment

The basic solution technique is designed to solve a set of equations based on Equation 3. For water-table conditions, transmissivity is a function of the water-table elevation and is not a constant as assumed in the development of Equation 3. However, Equation 3 may be used if the changes in head and the size of the time step are such that the transmissivity may be assumed to be constant during the time step. For GWSIM-III, it is assumed that during each minor time step, the values for transmissivity are constant. The transmissivity for each cell equals the hydraulic conductivity times the saturated thickness. Saturated thickness equals the distance separating the water table and the base of aquifer. The minimum saturated thickness equals 0.1.

Units

The program operates using units of length and time. The unit of measure of length may be from either the English or metric system, as long as a consistent set of units is used. The pumpage, recharge, and hydraulic conductivity values are multiplied by conversion factors so that internally, all items measured in length units will be expressed in the same units.

The internal unit of time is days. The pumpage, recharge, and hydraulic conductivity conversion factors may be used to convert input rates so they are expressed in days.

The pumpage and recharge rates are input as volumes per major time step. For example, a cell from which 100 acre-feet of water were pumped annually could be assigned a pumpage value of 100 if the major time step was 365 days long. If the major step was two years in length, the input value would be 200. Assuming a major time step length of one year and the program interval length unit in feet, the factor to convert acre-feet per year to cubic feet per day is 119.34 (43,560 cubic feet per acre-foot/365 days per year).

The conversion factor for hydraulic conductivity converts from the external units into units of length per day. The factor to convert gallons per day per square foot to feet per day is 0.13369 (1/7.48 gallons per cubic foot).

Temporary Storage of Data

To reduce storage requirements, GWSIM-III only keeps in core the data necessary for each phase of the simulation. Heads at the beginning of simulation and at the beginning and end of each major time step are stored on tape until needed for output routines. If pumpage is calculated for the High Plains aquifer, some hydraulic data are stored and the arrays are used during the

pumpage calculations. The hydraulic data are retrieved once the pumpage calculation is completed. The pumpage calculation parameters are likewise stored on tape and read as needed.

PUMPAGE PREDICTION FOR HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER MODEL

A section of the program, subroutine HGHPMP, was developed to calculate pumpage for the High Plains Aquifer Model. The program calculates pumpage for each cell designated FLAG=1 based on three types of withdrawal.

1) Pumpage assigned to specific cells

This is pumpage assigned to individual cells and read by subroutine GETPMP (Data Sets 11, 12, or 13). Pumpage assigned by this method is that for which the location and amount are known, such as for municipal and industrial wells. This category is referred to as municipal and industrial (M and I).

2) Pumpage assigned uniformly across a county

Pumpage for uses such as rural domestic and livestock are usually distributed uniformly across each county. The program distributes this pumpage to cells based on the cell's area and the portion of the associated county that is in the ground-water system.

3) Pumpage for irrigation

This pumpage is calculated based on the portion of each cell that is irrigated and the application rate per unit area. The portion of each cell that is irrigated may be changed during simulation, and the application rate may be assigned to groups of cells and may vary during the simulation.

Irrigation pumpage for each cell is determined by the following equation.

$$IP_{i,j} = \Delta X_j \Delta Y_i PI_{i,j} R_{i,j} FS FL C$$

where:

$IP_{i,j}$ = Irrigation pumpage for cell i,j
(acre-feet per major time step),

$\Delta X_j \Delta Y_i$ = Dimensions of cell i,j (feet),

$PI_{i,j}$ = Fraction of cell i,j under irrigation,

$R_{i,j}$ = Application rate of water
(acre-feet per acre or feet),

FS = Reduction factor based on transmissivity,

FL = Reduction factor based on pumping lift, and

C = Constant to ensure proper units

The term $PI_{i,j}$ indicates the percentage of cell i,j that is subject to irrigation. Only i,j land irrigated with water from the High Plains aquifer is considered.

Transmissivity Constraint

The High Plains aquifer is being mined and as saturated thickness declines, well yields also decline. As this process continues, the amount of water applied will diminish. The program assumes that as long as transmissivity remains larger than a given value, T-one, pumpage is unaffected by well yields. As transmissivity drops below T-one, pumpage is assumed to reduce linearly until the reduction equals 90 percent. The corresponding transmissivity is T-two. FS is set equal to 0.1 for all values of transmissivity less than T-two. The procedure may be expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} FS &= 1.0 && \text{for } T \text{ equal to or greater than } T\text{-one,} \\ &= 1 - 0.9(T\text{-one} - T) / (T\text{-one} - T\text{-two}) && \text{for } T \text{ less than } T\text{-one, but greater than } T\text{-two,} \\ &= 0.1 && \text{for } T \text{ equal to or less than } T\text{-two,} \end{aligned}$$

where T equals the transmissivity for cell i,j .

A set of T-one and T-two is read for each cell. The units are similar to the ones used for hydraulic conductivity.

Pumping Lift Constraint

As the water level in the High Plains continues to decline, the distance that water must be lifted increases. At some point, the cost of lifting the water will exceed its benefit, and pumping will decrease. The program assumes that as long as lifts are less than a given value, PLT, pumpage is unaffected. As lift increases above PLT, pumpage is assumed to reduce linearly until the reduction equals 90 percent. FL will be reduced by a given value, PLS, for each unit increase in lift greater than PLT. FL will always be greater than 0.1, which represents a 90 percent reduction in pumpage. For this work, the pumping lift, PL, equals the distance separating the land surface and the water table. The lift does not consider increased drawdown in the near vicinity of a pumping well. FL is determined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} FL &= 1.0 && \text{for } PL \text{ less than } PLT, \\ &= 1.0 - PLS(PL - PLT) && \text{for } PL \text{ greater than } PLT, \text{ and} \\ FL &= \text{maximum of } (FL \text{ and } 0.1) \end{aligned}$$

A set of PLT and PLS is read for each county. The units for PLT are the same as for water-table elevation.

Saturated Thickness Constraint

As saturated thickness becomes very thin, well yields will be very small and water will be pumped only when small amounts of water are very important. Water for rural domestic and livestock uses fits into this category. Once saturated thickness reaches five feet, only water for domestic and stock uses will be pumped, and municipal and industrial pumpage and irrigation pumpage reduce to zero. Once saturated thickness reaches two feet, all pumpage is reduced to zero.

The procedure summarizes the pumpage calculations by printing the totals of pumpage assigned to specific cells (M and I), M and I pumpage reduction due to the saturated thickness constraint, pumpage assigned uniformly across counties (D and S), D and S pumpage reduction due to saturated thickness constraint, initial irrigation pumpage, irrigation pumpage reduction due to transmissivity constraint, irrigation pumpage reduction due to pumping lift constraint, irrigation pumpage reduction due to saturated thickness constraint, net irrigation pumpage, and net total pumpage. Also printed is total volume of water in storage, computed as cell dimensions times storage coefficient times saturated thickness. The same summary information may be printed for each county, and the pumpage data may also be printed for each cell. See Pumpage Options 10 and 11.

Pumpage Options

The pumpage calculation portion of the program is controlled by a series of options. An option is enabled if it is assigned a value greater than zero. The following options are set for each major time step. See Data Set 17.

1 READ DEFAULT COUNTY CODE AND LAND SURFACE ELEVATION

Enabling this option causes the reading of Data Set 18 and the assignment of a county code and a land surface elevation to all cells in the ground-water system. A value for each cell is not read. If this option equals zero, values for each cell are read.

2 ASSIGN COUNTY CODE AND LAND SURFACE ELEVATION BY BLOCK

Enabling this option causes the program to read a county code and/or a land surface elevation to be assigned to all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 19 is read.

3 READ PERCENT IRRIGATED

Enabling this option causes the reading of Data Set 20 and the assignment of a percent irrigated value to all cells in the ground-water system. If the option equals one, a value is read for each cell. If the option equals two, a default value is read and assigned to each cell.

4 LIST BASIC DATA

Enabling this option causes the listing of county code, land surface elevation, and percent irrigated for each cell and the total irrigated area in each county. If the value of the option is two, only the total irrigated area per county is listed.

5 PERCENT IRRIGATED ASSIGNMENTS

Enabling this option causes the program to read a percent irrigated value which is to be assigned to all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 21 is read.

6 READ TRANSMISSIVITY CONSTRAINT PARAMETERS

Enabling this option causes the reading of the transmissivity constraint parameters, T-one and T-two. If the option equals one, a set of values is read for each cell in the grid. If the option equals two, a set of values for each cell is read followed by block assignment/adjustment values. If the option equals three, only assignment/adjustment values are read which are to be applied to all cells in a specific block of the grid. Data Set 23 is read.

7 READ PUMPING LIST CONSTRAINT PARAMETERS

Enabling this option causes the reading of the pumping lift constraint parameters, PLT and PLS, by county. Data Set 24 is read.

8 READ DOMESTIC AND STOCK PUMPAGE

Enabling this option causes the reading of the D and S pumpage rate which is to be uniformly distributed across each county. Data Set 25 is read.

9 READ IRRIGATION RATE ASSIGNMENTS

Enabling this option causes the program to read an irrigation rate which is to be assigned to all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 26 is read.

10 WRITE PUMPAGE DATA BY CELL

Enabling this option causes the listing by cell of various categories of pumpage, any reductions due to constraints, and total pumpage.

11 WRITE PUMPAGE DATA TOTALS BY COUNTY

Enabling this option causes the listing, by county, of the totals of the various categories of pumpage, reductions due to constraints, and total pumpage.

12 WRITE COUNTY AREAS

Enabling this option causes the listing of the modeled area for each county.

13 READ PERCENT IRRIGATED ADJUSTMENTS

Enabling this option causes the reading of an adjustment factor which is applied to the percent irrigated value for all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 22 is read.

14 READ IRRIGATION RATE ADJUSTMENTS

Enabling this option causes the reading of an adjustment factor which is applied to the irrigation application rate value for all cells in a specified block of the grid. Data Set 27 is read.

15 WRITE TRANSMISSIVITY CONSTRAINT PARAMETERS

Enabling this option causes the printing of the transmissivity constraint parameters that are read when Pumpage Option 6 is set equal to 1 or 2. Values of T-one and T-two are listed for each cell.

INPUT

Program GWSIM-III was written to allow the user great flexibility in the construction of a data deck. The user has the option of choosing formats, the method of assigning the physical parameters of the system, and the form of external stimuli. The input and output may be tailored to fit the user's needs.

The items required for input to hydrologic modeling are as follows:

- 1) finite difference grid spacings,
- 2) nodal type,
- 3) base of aquifer elevation,
- 4) initial water level elevation,
- 5) hydraulic conductivity,
- 6) storage coefficient, and
- 7) pumpage and recharge rates.

Additional input items required for the High Plains Aquifer Model are as follows:

- 1) county code,
- 2) land surface elevation,
- 3) percent of area irrigated,
- 4) irrigation rate,
- 5) domestic and livestock pumpage, and
- 6) transmissivity and pumping lift constraint parameters.

Input Unit Numbers

GWSIM-III uses one unit number variable for data input and six unit number variables for internal storage of data. Unit variable 'IN' is used to read all user supplied data and is set equal to 5. Unit Variable 'IN1' is used to store the initial water table elevation and is set equal to 11. Variable 'IN2' is used to store pumpage and recharge rates and is set equal to 12. Unit 'IN3' is used to store water table elevations for the hydrograph routine and is set equal to 13. Unit variable 'IN4' is used to store water table elevations at the beginning of a major time step and is set equal to 14. Variable 'IN5' is used to store hydraulic data during pumpage calculations and is set equal to 15. Variable 'IN6' is used to store pumpage calculation data and is set equal to 16.

General Description

All user supplied data are read using formatted read statements. Many of the data sets are read using variable, or object time formats. In effect, the format card which describes the data is the first card of the data set. This allows the user maximum flexibility in design of data sets.

Integer input parameters must be punched, right justified, and without a decimal point. It is recommended that a decimal point be included with all real parameters.

Data Set Descriptions

The sequence of the data sets is shown in Figure 2. Data Sets 1 through 9 may be read only once, whereas the remainder of the sets may be read for each major time step. Many of the data sets are read only if certain options are enabled. Data Sets 17 through 27 may be read only if pumpage is calculated for the High Plains aquifer (Time Step Option 8 enabled). Data Sets 18 through 20 should be read only during the first major time step.

Data Set 1 - Title

This data set contains one card for input of a title statement. The title should be centered on the card.

Data Set 2 - Parameters

Columns	Format	Description
Card One		
1-5	I5	Number of major time steps
6-10	I5	Number of minor time steps
11-15	I5	Number of rows in grid
16-20	I5	Number of columns in grid
21-25	I5	Number of iteration parameters

DATA SET SEQUENCE

Figure 2

<u>Data Set Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Is Data Set Read?*</u>
1	Title	Yes
2	Parameters	Yes
3	General program options	Yes
4	Hydrograph specifications	If GP Option 1 GTO
5	Cross section specifications	If GP Option 2 GTO
6	Grid spacings	Yes
7	Physical data	Yes
8	Physical data corrections	If GP Option 6 GTO
9	Physical data adjustments	If GP Option 7 GTO

The following data sets may be read for each major time step

10	Time step options	Yes
11	Pumpage for all cells	If TS Option 2 GTO
12	Pumpage by block	If TS Option 3 GTO
13	Pumpage adjustments	If TS Option 4 GTO
14	Recharge for all cells	If TS Option 5 GTO
15	Recharge by block	If TS Option 6 GTO
16	Recharge adjustments	If TS Option 7 GTO
17	Pumpage options	If TS Option 8 GTO
18	County and land elevation	If TS Option 8 GTO
19	County and land elevation by block	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 2 GTO
20	Percent irrigated	If TS Option 8 GTO and PO Option 3 GTO-
21	Percent irrigated by block	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 5 GTO
22	Percent irrigated adjustments	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 13 GTO
23	Transmissivity constraints	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 6 GTO
24	Pumping lift constraints	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 7 GTO
25	Domestic and stock pumpage	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 8 GTO
26	Irrigation rate assignment	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 9 GTO
27	Irrigation rate adjustment	If TS Option 8 GTO and P Option 14 GTO
28	Heads for constant head cells	If TS Option 24 GTO
29	Limits for statistical blocks	If TS Option 27 GTO
30	Measured heads	If TS Option 22 GTO

*

GP Option = General Program Option (Data Set 3)

TS Option = Time Step Option (Data Set 10)

P Option = Pumpage Option (Data Set 17)

GTO = greater than zero

Card Two			
1-10	F10.0	Length of major time step (days)	
11-20	F10.0	Convergence criterion	
21-30	F10.0	Time acceleration factor	
31-40	F10.0	Units conversion factor for pumpage and recharge	
41-46	A6	Label to indicate pumpage and recharge units	
47-52	A6	Label to indicate length units	
53-64	2A6	Label to indicate units for ground-water flow maps	
Card Three			
1-10	F10.0	Units conversion factor for hydraulic conductivity	
11-20	F10.0	Units conversion factors for ground-water flow maps	

The number of iteration parameters should be between 3 and 7. A suggested value is 4. The convergence criterion is a function of the problem, and various values should be used until an appropriate value is determined; a suggested value is 1.0. A suggested time acceleration factor is 1.20, which allows for 20 percent growth in minor time step length.

The units conversion factor for pumpage and recharge converts the input rates into the internal units, cubic length per day. For example, the factor to convert acre-feet per year to cubic feet per day is 119.34, and the corresponding label could be 'AC-FT.' If the input water table units are in feet, the corresponding length label could be 'FEET.' The units conversion factor for hydraulic conductivity converts the input units into the internal units of length per day. For example, the factor to convert gallons per day per square foot to feet per day is 0.13369. If Time Step Options 12 or 17 are enabled, maps will be produced indicating ground-water flow. The internal units for flow are cubic length per day and the ground-water flow maps units conversion factor converts this rate to a more meaningful value, remembering that only 3 digits may be printed. If the length unit is feet, a factor value of 0.00008379 will result in rates printed in 100's of acre-feet per year. An appropriate label would be '100's AF/YR.'

Data Set 3 - General program options

This one-card data set contains the General Program Options. The value of the option is punched into the column number corresponding to the option number.

Data Set 4 - Hydrograph Specifications

This data set is required if General Program Option 1 is enabled. Up to 25 cells may be so identified.

Columns	Format	Description
Card One		
1-3	I3	Number of cells for which hydrographs are to be printed
4-6	I3	Row number of first identified cell
7-9	I3	Column number of first identified cell
10-12	I3	Row number of second identified cell
The sequence continues through the twelfth identified cell.		
76-78	I3	Row number of thirteenth identified cell
Card Two		
1-3	I3	Column number of thirteenth identified cell
4-6	I3	Row number of fourteenth identified cell
The sequence continues until		
72-75	I3	Column number of twenty-fifth identified cell.
The second card is required if more than twelve hydrographs are requested.		

Data Set 5 - Cross section specifications

This two card data set is required if General Program Option 2 is enabled. The first card indicates the number of and the corresponding column numbers for the columns for which profiles are requested. The second card contains similar data for rows. Up to 25 rows and 25 columns may be used.

Column	Format	Description
Card One		
1-3	I3	Number of columns for which cross sections are requested
4-6	I3	First column to be printed
7-9	I3	Second column to be printed
The sequence continues through the last column		
75-78	I3	Twenty-fifth column to be printed.

Card Two		
1-3	I3	Number of rows for which cross sections are requested
4-6	I3	First row to be printed
7-9	I3	Second row to be printed
The sequence continues through the last row		
75-78	I3	Twenty-fifth row to be printed.

Data Set 6 - Grid spacings

The first card of this data set is the format card. If General Program Option 3 is enabled, constant grid spacings are read on card two. Otherwise, spacings for each row and column are read starting with card two. The constant grid spacings in the x-direction and y-direction are both on card two. For variable grid spacings, the values in the x-direction are read by the command

```
READ (IN,FMT) (DELX(J),J=1,NC)
```

followed by a similar command to read the grid spacings in the y-direction.

The unit for grid spacing is length. Suggested format for constant spacing is (2F10.0) and for variable spacing is (8F10.0).

Data Set 7 - Physical data

This data set contains the data necessary to describe the system. The order in which data must be read is

- 1) nodal type declaration,
- 2) base of aquifer elevation,
- 3) initial water-table elevation,
- 4) hydraulic conductivity, and
- 5) storage coefficient.

The unit for the base of aquifer elevation and initial water level is length and it must be the same as that used for grid spacings.

The first card of the data set is the format card. If General Program Option 5 is enabled, default values are read on card two. Otherwise, values for each cell are read. The data are read by cell by rows. A suggested format is (I5,4F10.0).

Data Set 8 - Physical data corrections

This data set is read if General Program Option 6 is enabled. The first card is the format card. The same types of data are read as in Data Set 7 except that the row and column numbers

identifying the cell are read prior to the nodal type declaration. A suggested format is (3I5,4F10.0).

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 9 - Physical data adjustments

This data set contains factors to adjust the initial values of hydraulic conductivity and storage coefficient and is read if General Program Option 7 is enabled. One data card is required for each adjustment, and each adjustment is applied to a specified section of the grid. If the adjustment factor is non-negative, the present value of the parameter is multiplied by the value and adjustments are cumulative. If the value is negative, the absolute value of the adjustment factor is assigned to all cells in the grid section.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-25	I5	Parameter identifier (1 for hydraulic conductivity and 2 for storage coefficient)
26-35	F10.0	Adjustment value

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 10 - Time step options

This one-card data set contains the Time Step Options plus the parameters needed to adjust time step size (see Time Step Option 1).

Columns	Format	Description
1	I1	Value for option 1
2	I1	Value for option 2
Sequence continues through option 27.		
27	I1	Value for option 27
31-35	I5	Number of minor time steps for this step if Time Step Option 1 is enabled.
36-45	F10.0	Length of this major time step, in days, if Time Step Option 1 is enabled.
46-55	F10.0	Time step acceleration factor for this major time step if Time Step Option 1 is enabled.

Data Set 11 - Pumpage for all cells

This data set contains a pumpage value for each cell in the system and is read if Time Step Option 2 is enabled. The first card is the variable format card. The pumpage rates are read a row at a time by the following commands:

```
DO 10 I = 1,NR
10 READ (IN,FMT) (Q(I,J),J=1,NC)
```

The units are volume per major time step, i.e., acre-feet per year. They are converted to cubic length per day by the conversion factor in Data Set 2 (PMPFCT). A suggested format is (10X,10F7.0).

Data Set 12 - Pumpage by block

This data set contains pumpage rates to be assigned to all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 3 is enabled.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Pumpage rate

The units are the same as those for Data Set 11.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 13 - Pumpage adjustments

This data set contains pumpage adjustment factors which will multiply the pumpage rates for all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 4 is enabled.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Pumpage adjustment factor.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 14 - Recharge for all cells

This data set contains a recharge value for each cell in the system and is read if Time Step Option 5 is enabled. The first card is the variable format card. The recharge rates are read a row at a time as is Data Set 11. The units are the same as those for Data Set 11. A suggested format is (10X,10F7.0).

Data Set 15 - Recharge by block

This data set contains recharge rates to be assigned to all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time

Step Option 6 is enabled. Data are read in the same manner as for Data Set 12 except recharge rate is read instead of pumpage rate. The units are the same as those for Data Set 11.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 16 - Recharge adjustments

This data set contains recharge adjustment factors which will multiply the recharge rates for all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 7 is enabled. Data are read in the same manner as for Data Set 13 except the factor is applied to recharge.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 17 - Pumpage Options

This data set contains the options controlling the estimation of pumpage for the High Plains Aquifer Model and is read if Time Step Option 8 is enabled. Data are read in the same manner as the Time Step Options in Data Set 10. The value of the option is punched into the column corresponding to the option number.

Data Set 18 - County and land elevation

This data set may be read only for the first major time step and only if Time Step Option 8 is enabled. If Pumpage Option 1 is enabled, the data set contains one card on which a default county number and land surface elevation are punched as follows:

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	Default county number
6-15	F10.0	Default land surface elevation

If Pumpage Option 1 is not enabled, a county number and land surface elevation are read for each cell. The first card of the data set is the variable format card to be used to read the county numbers. The county numbers are read a row at a time by commands as follows:

```
DO 10 I=1,NR
10 READ (IN,FMT) (ICOUNTY(I,J),J=1,NC)
```

After the county numbers are read, a variable format card is read to be used in reading the land surface elevations. These data are read by commands similar to those used to read county numbers. The largest county number cannot exceed 60, and the units on land surface elevation are the same as for initial water-level elevation. Suggested formats are (20I3) and (10X, 10F7.0), respectively.

Data Set 19 - County and land elevation by block

This data set contains county number and land surface elevation to be assigned to all cells in a specified region of the grid

and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 2 are enabled.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-25	I5	Variable key
26-35	F10.0	Variable value

The variable key indicates the variable to be assigned. A value of 1 indicates that the county number is the variable to be assigned. A value of 2 indicates the variable is land surface elevation. See Data Set 18 for discussion of units for land surface elevation.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 20 - Percent irrigated

This data set contains the percent irrigated for each cell and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 3 are enabled. If Pumpage Option 3 equals two, the data set contains one card on which a default percent irrigated is punched. This value is assigned to all cells. The value is punched into the first 10 columns using a (F10.0) format.

If Pumpage Option 3 equals one, a percent irrigated is read for each cell. The first card is the variable format card. The data are read a row at a time by commands

```
DO 10 I=1, NR
10 READ (IN, FMT) (PCTIRR(I, J), J=1, NC)
```

A suggested format is (10X, 10F7.0).

Data Set 21 - Percent irrigated by block

This data set contains a percent irrigated value to be assigned to all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 5 are enabled. The first card read is a variable format card. A suggested format is (4I5, F10.0) and, if this format is used, data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Percent irrigated value

*Depends on format used.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 22 - Percent irrigated adjustments

This data set contains percent irrigated adjustment factors which adjust by multiplication the percent irrigated value for all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 13 are enabled. The first card read is a variable format card. A suggested format is (4I5, F10.0) and, if this format is used, data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Percent irrigated adjustment

*Depends on format used.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 23 - Transmissivity constraints

This data set contains the transmissivity constraint values to be used and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 6 are enabled. If Pumpage Option 6 equals one or two, a set of values are read for each cell. In each set, the T-one value is followed by the T-two value. The first card of the data set is a variable format. The data are read a row at a time by commands

```
DO 10 I=1,NR
  10 READ(IN,FMT) (TONE(I,J),TIWO(I,J),J=1,NC)
```

A suggested format is (10X,10F7.0).

If block assignments and/or adjustments are to be made, Pumpage Option 6 must be set equal to two or three. If the option equals two, the block assignments/adjustments are read after values are read for all cells in the grid. Assignment values are assigned to all cells in the grid segment. Adjustment values multiply the existing value of the variables. If a card is to contain adjustment values, the T-one value must have a negative sign. The first card is a variable format card. A suggested format is (4I5,2F10.0) and, if this format is used, data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Assignment/adjustment value for T-one
31-40	F10.0	Assignment/adjustment value for T-two.

*Depends on format used.

The last card must be blank if Pumpage Option 6 is equal to two or three.

The units for T-one and T-two must agree with the units of hydraulic conductivity used in Data Set 7.

Data Set 24 - Pumping lift constraints

This data set contains the pumping lift constraint values to be used for each county and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 7 are enabled. Each county must be assigned a set of coefficients during the first major time step.

Columns	Format	Description
1-5	I5	County number
6-15	F10.0	PLS value
16-25	F10.0	PLT value

The units for PLT agree with those of initial water level in Data Set 7.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 25 - Domestic and Stock Pumpage

This data set contains the domestic and livestock pumpage values to be assigned to each county and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 8 are enabled. The first card is a variable format card. A suggested format is (I5,F10.0) and, if this format is used, the data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	County number
6-15	F10.0	Pumpage value

*Depends on format used.

The value represents the total pumpage for the county, and the units must agree with those for Data Set 11.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 26 - Irrigation rate assignment

This data set contains the irrigation application rates to be assigned to all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage option 9 are enabled. The first card is a variable format card. A suggested format is (4I5,F10.0) and, if this format is used, the data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Application rate

*Depends on format used.

The rate is expressed as volume per time step per unit area. For example, acre-feet per year per acre, or just feet per year.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 27 - Irrigation rate adjustment

This data set contains adjustment factors which adjust by multiplication the irrigation application rate for all cells in a specified region of the grid and is read if Time Step Option 8 and Pumpage Option 14 are enabled. The first card is a variable format card. A suggested format is (4I5,F10.0) and, if this format is used, the data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Adjustment factor

*Depends on format used.

This last card must be blank.

Data Set 28 - Heads for constant-head cells

This data set contains the end-of-major-time heads or changes in head during the major time step for constant-head cells, FLAG=0, and is read if Time Step Option 24 is enabled. The first card is a format card. If data are to be read for all cells, option value of 1 or 2, the data are read a row at a time by commands

```
DO 10 I=1,NR
10 READ (IN,FMT) (H(I,J),J=1,NC)
```

A suggested format is (10X,10F7.0).

If values are to be read for a specified region of the grid, option value of 3 or 4, and the format used was (4I5,F10.0), the data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment
21-30	F10.0	Head or change in head

*Depends on format used

If the option value is 3 or 4, the last card must be blank.

Data Set 29 - Limits of statistical blocks

This data set contains the row and column numbers which delineate a section of the grid for which the statistical data are to be calculated and is read if Time Step Option 27 is enabled. Up

to 60 such blocks may be identified. The first card is a format card. If the format used was (4I5), the data would be read as follows:

Columns*	Format*	Description
1-5	I5	First row of grid segment
6-10	I5	Last row of grid segment
11-15	I5	First column of grid segment
16-20	I5	Last column of grid segment

*Depends on format used.

The last card must be blank.

Data Set 30 - Measured heads

This data set contains measured (observed) heads at the end of the major time step and is read if Time Step Option 22 is enabled. These heads are compared to the simulated heads. The first card is a variable format card. The data are read a row at a time by commands

```
DO 10 I=1,NR
10 READ (IN,FMT) (H(I,J),J=1,NC)
```

A suggested format is (10X,10F7.0).

OUTPUT

Program GWSIM-III was written to allow the user the ability to determine the types of output desired. The user selects the types of output produced by the program by the appropriate enabling of certain options. By proper planning, the user can eliminate the printing of unneeded information.

Output Unit Numbers

Two unit number variables are used for output of information. The unit number associated with the variable 'OUT' should be set to the printer's logical unit number. The unit number associated with variable 'OUT1' could be any device for storage of simulated heads and/or physical data. The data may be punched or placed on a mass storage device. The variable 'OUT' is set equal to 6 and 'OUT1' equals 10.

General Description

The output may be tailored to the user's needs. The program automatically prints the values of many parameters, and through enabling options, almost all data may be printed. Generally, the enabling of an option is required to print any data that require a significant amount of printing. For example, the enabling of Time Step Option 11 is required to list the pumping rate for each cell.

At the end of each minor time step, a message is printed which indicates the number of days simulated and the equivalent number of major time steps completed. The sum of the changes in head during the last iteration of the IADI procedure is printed. The number of iterations needed to complete the minor time step is printed also. If the number of iterations is equal to 51, the IADI procedure may not have converged. This could occur with an exceedingly small error criterion or an error in the physical data.

A listing of the mass balances is printed upon completion of each major time step. Values for this time step and cumulative totals are printed. Values are expressed as rates per day and as total volume. Pumpage and recharge show values titled positive, negative, and net. A positive pumpage represents an outflow, and a positive recharge represents an inflow. The opposite is true for the negative values. Net equals positive minus negative. The reduction in pumpage values represents that amount of water that was not pumped because a cell dewatered, expressed as an average daily rate. The mass balance terms give an indication of the accuracy of the simulation. Flows out of the aquifer are considered positive.

APPLICATION TO EXAMPLE PROBLEM

As a demonstration of how the program GWSIM-III could be applied, an example problem was constructed. The problem involved simulating a 2-mile by 1-mile section of water table aquifer. The following assumptions were made: (1) no flow is allowed to cross the boundary; (2) the land is irrigated and some domestic and livestock water use occurs; (3) a large municipal well is located approximately one-half mile from the left edge of the grid; (4) a recharge well is located one-half mile from the right side of the grid; (5) the initial head equals 50 feet, and the elevation of base of aquifer is at -50 feet; (6) the hydraulic conductivity equals 400 gallons per day per square foot, and the storage coefficient equals 10 percent; (7) the municipal well pumpage rate is 2,500 acre-feet per year and the recharge well rate is 150 acre-feet per year; and (8) the left 0.4 of the area is in County A, and the remainder is in County B. Values of the various parameters for the two counties are given in the following table.

	COUNTY	
	A	B
Land surface elevation	150 feet	200 feet
Percent irrigated	50	50
Domestic and stock pumpage	0	500 ac-ft per ² year
T-one transmissivity constraint	30,000 gpd/ft ²	60,000 gpd/ft ²
T-two transmissivity constraint	5,000 gpd/ft ²	5,000 gpd/ft ²
PLS pumplift constraint	0.01	0.01
PLT pumplift constraint	90 feet	125 feet

A uniform irrigation pumpage rate of one foot per year was used, and the system is to be simulated for two years.

A uniform finite difference grid with 10 columns and 5 rows was superimposed over the aquifer. A major time step length of 365 days was selected, with 12 minor steps. The length unit selected was feet, and the external flux unit is acre-feet per year. Figure 3 shows the data cards needed to simulate the aquifer problem. The user should study each card to determine the significance of each number. Figure 4 illustrates a portion of the output which demonstrates many of the output options.

RESTRICTIONS

The program was written in Fortran V for the Univac 1100 computer series; however, it should be compatible with other systems. Core requirements are large, approximately 30,000 words.

The program has array declarations of 31 rows and 31 columns. If the size of the arrays must be changed, the changes need only be made to the appropriate card in the main segment of the program. The plotting routines have a maximum of 100 rows or columns. The number of hydrographs and cross sections are limited to 25 each.

The user is cautioned to always check the results for potential instabilities in the solution.

Data Set	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
1	1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890						
2	2	12	5	10	5		
3	365.	.1	1.2	119.34	AC-FT	FEET100'S	AF/YR
6	0.13369	3.379E-5					
7	1 1						
10	(2F10.0)	1356.					
12	(15,4F10.0)	-50.	50.	400.	0.1		
15	1 1 1 1	11	11				
17	3 3	3	3	2500.			
18	3 3	8	8	150.			
19	1121 31111111						
20	1	150.					
23	1 5	5	10	1	2.		
24	1 5	5	10	2	200.		
25	0.5						
26	(4I5,2F10.0)						
27	1 5	1	4	30000.	5000.		
28	1 5	5	10	60000.	5000.		
29	1	0.01					
30	2	0.01					
31					90.		
32					125.		
33	(15,F10.0)						
34	1						
35	2	500.					
36	(4I5,F10.0)						
37	1 5	1	10	1.			
38	1 1 1 1	11	11				
39	3 3	3	3	2500.			
40	3 3	8	8	150.			
41	Column	11					
42	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890						

Input Data for Example Problem

Figure 3

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

NUMBER OF MAJOR TIME STEPS 2
 NUMBER OF MINOR TIME STEPS 12
 SIZE OF MAJOR TIME STEPS 365.000 DAYS
 SIZE OF FIRST MINOR TIME STEP 9.222 DAYS
 ERROR CRITERIA .10
 NUMBER OF COLUMNS 10
 NUMBER OF ROWS 5
 NUMBER OF ITERATION PARAMETERS 5
 TIME ACCELERATION FACTOR 1.200
 FLUX CONVERSION FACTOR .11934000+03
 EXTERNAL FLUX UNITS AC-FT
 PERMEABILITY CONVERSION UNITS .133690
 PLOTTED FLOWS FACTOR .33790000-04
 PLOT FLOWS UNITS NAME 100'S AF/YR
 LENGTH UNIT NAME FEET

GENERAL PROGRAM OPTION 3 EQUALS 1
 GENERAL PROGRAM OPTION 5 EQUALS 1

CONSTANT GRID SPACINGS
 DEL X = 1056.000 DEL Y = 1056.000

DEFAULT VALUES

NOISE TYPE 1
 BASE OF AQUIFER -50.00
 WATER LEVEL 50.00
 PERMEABILITY 400.00
 STORAGE COEFFICIENT .10000

ITERATION PARAMETERS

.02467 .06226 .15708 .39633 1.00000

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SIMULATING TIME STEP 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 3 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 6 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 8 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 11 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 16 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 17 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 25 EQUALS 1
 TIME STEP OPTION 26 EQUALS 1

BLOCK PUMPAGE ASSIGNMENT

ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE
3	3	3	3	2500.0000

BLOCK RECHARGE ASSIGNMENT

ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE
3	3	6	8	150.0000
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	1	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	2	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	3	EQUALS	2
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	4	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	6	EQUALS	3
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	7	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	8	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	9	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	10	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	11	EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION	OPTION	12	EQUALS	1

DEFAULT VALUES

COUNTY CODE 1
 LAND SURFACE ELEV. 150.

ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	KEY	VALUE
1	5	5	10	1	2.00
1	5	5	10	2	200.00

DEFAULT PERCENT IRRIGATED .5000

OUTPUT FROM EXAMPLE PROBLEM SIMULATION
 FIGURE 4

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

COUNTY CODES

1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

LAND SURFACE ELEVATION

1	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000
2	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000
3	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000
4	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000
5	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	150.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000	200.0000

COUNTY CODE	AREA
1	.22302720+38
2	.33454080+38
TOTAL	.55756800+38

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

PERCENT IRRIGATED

1	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000
2	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000
3	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000
4	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000
5	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

COUNTY	IRRIGATED AREA	
1	.11151360*08	
2	.16727040*08	
TOTAL	.27878400*08	

TRANSMISSIVITY CONSTRAINTS					
ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE	
1	5	1	4	T-ONE	T-TWO
1	5	5	10	30000.	5000.
				60000.	5000.

COUNTY	PUMPING LIFT CONSTRAINTS	
	PLS	PLT
1	.010	90.000
2	.010	125.000

COUNTY	DOMESTIC AND STOCK PUMPAGE	
	VALUE	
1	.00000000	
2	.50000000*03	

IRRIGATION PUMPAGE RATES					
ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE	
1	5	1	10	1.0000	

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

ROW	COLUMN	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
1	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	.00	1.28	.00	11.52	11.52
1	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	.00	1.28	.00	11.52	11.52
1	3	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	.00	1.28	.00	11.52	11.52
1	4	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.00	.00	1.28	.00	11.52	11.52
1	5	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12
1	6	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12
1	7	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12
1	8	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12
1	9	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12
1	10	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.00	4.19	2.15	.00	6.46	23.12

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

COUNTY	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
1	2500.00	.00	.00	.00	256.01	.00	25.60	.00	230.40	2730.40
2	.00	.00	500.00	.00	384.01	125.60	64.58	.00	193.75	693.75

COUNTY	VOLUME FEET**3	
1	.22302718*09	
2	.33454074*09	

TOTAL AREA	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
2500.00	.00	.00	500.00	.00	640.01	125.60	90.18	.00	424.15	3424.15

COUNTY	VOLUME FEET**3	
TOTAL	.55756792*09	

***TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

PUMPAGE

1	11.520	11.520	11.520	11.520	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125
2	11.520	11.520	11.520	11.520	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125
3	11.520	11.520	2511.520	11.520	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125
4	11.520	11.520	11.520	11.520	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125
5	11.520	11.520	11.520	11.520	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125	23.125

***TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

RECHARGE

1	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	150.000	.000	.000
4	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
5	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

TIME = .922171*01 DAYS OR .03 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .09 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .202878*02 DAYS OR .06 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .01 FEET, ITERATIONS = 6
 TIME = .335677*02 DAYS OR .09 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .05 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .495022*02 DAYS OR .14 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .02 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .686243*02 DAYS OR .19 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .01 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .915709*02 DAYS OR .25 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .01 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .119107*03 DAYS OR .33 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .01 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .152150*03 DAYS OR .42 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .02 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .191801*03 DAYS OR .53 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .02 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .239383*03 DAYS OR .66 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .03 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .296482*03 DAYS OR .81 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .05 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .365000*03 DAYS OR 1.00 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .08 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4

	FOR TIME STEP	1	THROUGH TIME STEP	1
	FEET**3/DAY	AC-FT/STEP	FEET**3/DAY	AC-FT
PUMPAGE				
POSITIVE	408638.5	3424.1539	408638.5	3424.1539
NEGATIVE	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	408638.5	3424.1539	408638.5	3424.1539
RECHARGE				
POSITIVE	17901.0	150.0000	17901.0	150.0000
NEGATIVE	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	17901.0	150.0000	17901.0	150.0000
CONSTANT HEAD FLOW				
TO CELLS	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
FROM CELLS	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
CHANGE IN STORAGE				
INCREASE	124.8	1.0455	124.8	1.0455
DECREASE				
NET	391046.8	3276.7450	391046.8	3276.7450
	-390922.0	-3275.6995	-390922.0	-3275.6995
REDUCTION IN PUMPAGE	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
MASS BALANCE	184.5	1.5457	184.5	1.5457

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

WATER LEVELS FOR END OF TIME STEP 1

1	16.492	15.793	15.916	19.857	24.490	28.674	32.003	34.399	35.805	36.452
2	15.006	12.735	9.645	17.092	23.519	28.399	32.040	34.661	35.939	36.519
3	13.474	7.809	-15.441	12.618	22.476	28.179	32.186	35.537	35.153	36.589
4	15.006	12.735	9.644	17.091	23.518	28.399	32.040	34.661	35.940	36.520
5	16.492	15.792	15.916	19.857	24.490	28.674	32.003	34.399	35.805	36.453

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

HEADS AT END OF TIME STEP 1

COLUMN 11111111111
123456789L

R	1	MMMMNPPGL
C	2	MLKMNPPQL
W	3	LKFLNPPGL
	4	MLKMNPPGL
	5	MMMMNPPGL

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

SYMBOL	RANGE (FT)	FREQUENCY	PER CENT ALL.
A	***** TO -40.000	0	.0
B	-40.000 TO -35.000	0	.0
C	-35.000 TO -30.000	0	.0
D	-30.000 TO -25.000	0	.0
E	-25.000 TO -20.000	0	.0
F	-20.000 TO -15.000	1	2.0
G	-15.000 TO -10.000	0	2.0
H	-10.000 TO -5.000	0	2.0
I	-5.000 TO .000	0	2.0
J	.000 TO 5.000	0	2.0
K	5.000 TO 10.000	3	8.0
L	10.000 TO 15.000	4	16.0
M	15.000 TO 20.000	12	40.0
N	20.000 TO 25.000	5	50.0
O	25.000 TO 30.000	5	60.0
P	30.000 TO 35.000	9	75.0
Q	35.000 TO 40.000	11	100.0
R	40.000 TO 45.000	0	100.0
S	45.000 TO 50.000	0	100.0
T	50.000 TO 55.000	0	100.0
U	55.000 TO 60.000	0	100.0
V	60.000 TO 65.000	0	100.0
W	65.000 TO 70.000	0	100.0
X	70.000 TO 75.000	0	100.0
Y	75.000 TO 80.000	0	100.0
Z	80.000 TO *****	0	100.0
*	CONSTANT HEAD		

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

FLOWS (100'S AF/YR) IN DIRECTION 1

ROWS	5	4	3	2	1
0	1	2	1	0	1
1	1	5	1	0	2
-1	-2	-7	-2	-1	3
-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	4
-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	5
-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	6
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	7
-1	-1	0	-1	-1	8
0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	10

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

FLOW5 (100'S AF/YR) IN DIRECTION 2

ROWS	4	3	2	1
5	0	0	0	0
4	-1	-1	1	1
3	-2	-6	6	2
2	-1	-1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SATURATED THICKNESS AT END OF STEP 1

1	66.492	65.793	65.916	69.857	74.490	78.674	82.003	84.399	85.805	86.452
2	65.006	62.735	59.645	67.092	73.519	78.399	82.040	84.661	85.939	86.519
3	63.474	57.809	34.559	62.518	72.476	78.179	82.186	85.537	86.153	86.569
4	65.006	62.735	59.644	67.091	73.518	78.399	82.040	84.661	85.940	86.520
5	66.492	65.792	65.916	69.857	74.490	78.674	82.003	84.399	85.805	86.453

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SATURATED THICKNESS AT END OF TIME STEP 1

ROWS	12345	COLUMN
1	M	1
2	L	1
3	K	1
4	M	1
5	M	1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

SYMBOL	RANGE (FT)	FREQUENCY	PER CENT	VOLUME	FEET**3	AREA	FEET**2
A	***** TO 10.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
B	10.000 TO 15.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
C	15.000 TO 20.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
D	20.000 TO 25.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
E	25.000 TO 30.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
F	30.000 TO 35.000	1	2.0	.38537576*37	.11151360*07	.00000000	.00000000
G	35.000 TO 40.000	0	2.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
H	40.000 TO 45.000	0	2.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
I	45.000 TO 50.000	0	2.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
J	50.000 TO 55.000	0	2.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
K	55.000 TO 60.000	3	8.0	.19746862*08	.33454080*07	.00000000	.00000000
L	60.000 TO 65.000	4	16.0	.28052568*08	.44605440*07	.00000000	.00000000
M	65.000 TO 70.000	12	40.0	.89245468*08	.13381632*08	.00000000	.00000000
N	70.000 TO 75.000	5	50.0	.41091966*08	.55756800*07	.00000000	.00000000
O	75.000 TO 80.000	5	60.0	.43749720*08	.55756800*07	.00000000	.00000000
P	80.000 TO 85.000	9	78.0	.83456029*08	.10036224*08	.00000000	.00000000
Q	85.000 TO 90.000	11	100.0	.12568293*09	.12266496*08	.00000000	.00000000
R	90.000 TO 95.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
S	95.000 TO 100.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
T	100.000 TO 105.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
U	105.000 TO 110.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
V	110.000 TO 115.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
W	115.000 TO 120.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
X	120.000 TO 125.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
Y	125.000 TO 130.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
Z	130.000 TO *****	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
*	CONSTANT HEAD						
				TOTAL	.41488129*09	.55756800*08	

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SIMULATING TIME STEP 2

TIME STEP OPTION	3 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	6 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	8 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	11 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	16 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	17 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	25 EQUALS	1
TIME STEP OPTION	26 EQUALS	1

BLOCK PUMPAGE ASSIGNMENT

ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE
3	3	3	3	2500.0000

BLOCK RECHARGE ASSIGNMENT

ROW START	ROW END	COLUMN START	COLUMN END	VALUE
3	3	6	8	150.0000
PUMPAGE PREDICTION OPTION			10 EQUALS	1
PUMPAGE PREDICTION OPTION			11 EQUALS	1

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

ROW	COLUMN	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
1	1	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.80	1.57	4.89	.00	6.35	6.35
1	2	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.80	1.70	4.91	.00	6.19	6.19
1	3	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.80	1.67	4.90	.00	6.22	6.22
1	4	.00	.00	.00	.00	12.80	.95	4.76	.00	7.09	7.09
1	5	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	6.33	3.27	.00	3.20	19.87
1	6	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	5.98	3.16	.00	3.66	20.33
1	7	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	5.70	3.05	.00	4.05	20.72
1	8	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	5.50	2.97	.00	4.34	21.01
1	9	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	5.38	2.91	.00	4.51	21.18
1	10	.00	.00	16.67	.00	12.80	5.32	2.88	.00	4.59	21.26

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

COUNTY	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
1	2500.00	.00	.00	.00	256.01	43.59	97.52	.00	114.89	2614.89
2	.00	.00	500.00	.00	384.01	171.18	91.21	.00	121.62	621.62
COUNTY	VOLUME FEET**3									
1	.14090065*09									
2	.27398063*09									
TOTAL AREA	M AND I	REDUCE M&I THICKNESS	D AND S	REDUCE D&S THICKNESS	INITIAL IRR	REDUCE IRR TRANS	REDUCE IRR LIFT	REDUCE IRR THICKNESS	NET IRR	TOTAL PUMPAGE
	2500.00	.00	500.00	.00	640.01	214.76	188.74	.00	236.51	3236.51
COUNTY	VOLUME FEET**3									
TOTAL	.41488128*09									

***TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

PUMPAGE

1	6.345	6.195	6.221	7.094	19.871	20.330	20.716	21.005	21.180	21.261
2	6.028	5.553	4.950	6.476	19.768	20.299	20.720	21.037	21.196	21.269
3	5.709	4.605	2501.313	5.534	19.660	20.274	20.737	21.146	21.223	21.278
4	6.028	5.553	4.949	6.476	19.768	20.299	20.720	21.037	21.196	21.269
5	6.345	6.195	6.221	7.094	19.871	20.330	20.716	21.005	21.180	21.261

***TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

RECHARGE

1	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
2	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
3	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	150.000	.000	.000
4	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
5	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000

TIME = .374222*03 DAYS OR 1.03 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .03 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .385288*03 DAYS OR 1.06 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .05 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .398567*03 DAYS OR 1.09 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .00 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .414502*03 DAYS OR 1.14 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .00 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .433624*03 DAYS OR 1.19 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .00 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .456571*03 DAYS OR 1.25 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .02 FEET, ITERATIONS = 4
 TIME = .484107*03 DAYS OR 1.33 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .03 FEET, ITERATIONS = 7
 NODE 3 3 DEWATERED, PUMPAGE REDUCED .2985066*06 FEET**3/DAY
 TIME = .517150*03 DAYS OR 1.42 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .09 FEET, ITERATIONS = 6
 TIME = .556801*03 DAYS OR 1.53 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .03 FEET, ITERATIONS = 7
 TIME = .604383*03 DAYS OR 1.66 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .04 FEET, ITERATIONS = 8
 TIME = .661482*03 DAYS OR 1.81 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .09 FEET, ITERATIONS = 9
 TIME = .730000*03 DAYS OR 2.00 MAJOR TIME STEPS, HEAD CHANGE SUM = .06 FEET, ITERATIONS = 7

	FOR TIME STEP FEET**3/DAY	AC-FT/STEP	THROUGH TIME STEP FEET**3/DAY	AC-FT
PUMPAGE				
POSITIVE	366245.6	3236.5140	397442.1	6660.6678
NEGATIVE	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	366245.6	3236.5140	397442.1	6660.6678
RECHARGE				
POSITIVE	17901.0	150.0000	17901.0	300.0000
NEGATIVE	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	17901.0	150.0000	17901.0	300.0000
CONSTANT HEAD FLOW				
TO CELLS	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
FROM CELLS	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
NET	.0	.0000	.0	.0000
CHANGE IN STORAGE				
INCREASE	34240.5	286.9159	17182.7	287.9614
DECREASE	201411.6	1667.7121	296229.2	4964.4571
NET	-167171.0	-1400.7963	-279046.5	-4676.4957
REDUCTION IN PUMPAGE	20109.0	1665.0848	100549.0	1685.0848
MASS BALANCE	-75.5	-6.328	54.5	.9129

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

WATER LEVELS FOR END OF TIME STEP 2

1	8.391	8.966	10.161	11.925	13.817	15.887	17.840	19.420	20.359	20.796
2	8.249	8.754	9.882	11.790	13.703	15.936	18.013	19.784	20.539	20.864
3	8.127	8.520	9.426	11.652	13.757	15.996	18.285	20.885	20.811	20.974
4	8.249	8.754	9.883	11.790	13.703	15.937	18.013	19.784	20.539	20.864
5	8.391	8.966	10.161	11.925	13.817	15.687	17.840	19.420	20.359	20.795

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

HEADS AT END OF TIME STEP 2

COLUMN 111111111111
1234567890

R 1 MHNNOOOPP
O 2 MHNNOOOPP
W 3 MHNNOOOPP
4 MHNNOOOPP
5 MHNNOOOPP

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

SYMBOL	RANGE(FT)	FREQUENCY	PER CENT .LE.
A	***** TO -50.000	0	.0
B	-50.000 TO -45.000	0	.0
C	-45.000 TO -40.000	0	.0
D	-40.000 TO -35.000	0	.0
E	-35.000 TO -30.000	0	.0
F	-30.000 TO -25.000	0	.0
G	-25.000 TO -20.000	0	.0
H	-20.000 TO -15.000	0	.0
I	-15.000 TO -10.000	0	.0
J	-10.000 TO -5.000	0	.0
K	-5.000 TO .000	0	.0
L	.000 TO 5.000	0	.0
M	5.000 TO 10.000	13	26.0
N	10.000 TO 15.000	12	50.0
O	15.000 TO 20.000	14	78.0
P	20.000 TO 25.000	11	100.0
Q	25.000 TO 30.000	0	100.0
R	30.000 TO 35.000	0	100.0
S	35.000 TO 40.000	0	100.0
T	40.000 TO 45.000	0	100.0
J	45.000 TO 50.000	0	100.0
V	50.000 TO 55.000	0	100.0
W	55.000 TO 60.000	0	100.0
X	60.000 TO 65.000	0	100.0
Y	65.000 TO 70.000	0	100.0
Z	70.000 TO *****	0	100.0
*	CONSTANT HEAD		

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***

EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

FLWS (100'S AF/YR) IN DIRECTION 1

ROWS	5	4	3	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	2
0	-1	-1	-1	0	3
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6
0	-1	-1	-1	0	7
0	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	9
0	0	0	0	0	10

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

FLOWS (100'S AF/YR) IN DIRECTION 2

ROWS	4	3	2	1	
0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	0	3
3	0	0	0	0	4
4	0	0	0	0	5
5	0	0	0	0	6
6	0	0	0	0	7
7	0	0	0	0	8
8	0	0	0	0	9
9	0	0	0	0	10

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SATURATED THICKNESS AT END OF STEP 2

1	58.391	58.966	60.161	61.925	63.817	65.887	67.840	69.420	70.359	70.796
2	58.249	58.754	59.862	61.790	63.763	65.936	68.013	69.784	70.539	70.884
3	58.127	58.520	59.426	61.652	63.757	65.996	68.285	70.885	70.811	70.974
4	58.249	58.754	59.863	61.790	63.763	65.937	68.713	69.784	70.539	70.884
5	58.391	58.966	60.161	61.925	63.817	65.887	67.840	69.420	70.359	70.796

*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***
 EXAMPLE PROBLEM HIGH PLAINS MODEL

SATURATED THICKNESS AT END OF TIME STEP 2

COLUMN 11111111111
 123456789C

P	1	MMNNNOOOPP
O	2	MMNNNOOOPP
M	3	MMNNNOOOPP
	4	MMNNNOOOPP
	5	MMNNNOOOPP

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

SYMBOL	RANGE (FT)	FREQUENCY	PLR CLNT .LL.	VOLUME	FEET**3	AREA	FEET**2
A	***** TO .000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
B	.000 TO 5.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
C	5.000 TO 10.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
D	10.000 TO 15.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
E	15.000 TO 20.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
F	20.000 TO 25.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
G	25.000 TO 30.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
H	30.000 TO 35.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
I	35.000 TO 40.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
J	40.000 TO 45.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
K	45.000 TO 50.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
L	50.000 TO 55.000	0	.0	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000	.00000000
M	55.000 TO 60.000	13	26.0	.85258678+08	.14496768+08		
N	60.000 TO 65.000	12	50.0	.83452563+08	.13381632+08		
O	65.000 TO 70.000	14	78.0	.10571973+09	.15611904+08		
P	70.000 TO 75.000	11	100.0	.86738021+08	.12266496+08		
Q	75.000 TO 80.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
R	80.000 TO 85.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
S	85.000 TO 90.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
T	90.000 TO 95.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
U	95.000 TO 100.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
V	100.000 TO 105.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
W	105.000 TO 110.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
X	110.000 TO 115.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
Y	115.000 TO 120.000	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
Z	120.000 TO *****	0	100.0	.00000000	.00000000		
*	CONSTANT HEAD						

TOTAL .36116899+09 .55756800+08

*** JOB TERMINATED ***

REFERENCES

Peaceman, D. W., and Rachford, H. H. Jr. (1955), "The Numerical Solution of Parabolic and Elliptic Differential Equations," "Journal Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics," V. 3, pp 28 - 41.

Prickett, T. A., and Lonquist, C. G. (1971), "Selected Digital Computer Techniques for Groundwater Resource Evaluation," Bulletin 55, Illinois State Water Survey, Urbana, Illinois.

Trescott, P. C., Pinder, G. F., and Larson, S. P., (1976) "Finite-Difference Model for Aquifer Simulation in Two-Dimensions with Results of Numerical Experiments," U. S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, Book 7, Chapter C1. p. 20.

APPENDIX

- A. Program Description
- B. Flow Chart of Main Program
- C. Flow Chart of Pumpage Prediction Program
- D. Glossary of Selected Program Variables
- E. Listing of Computer Program

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A brief discussion of each segment of GWSIM-III is included in this appendix.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

MAIN PROGRAM

The main program reads basic data and calls various subroutines. All variables are modified and corrected as required, during each time step, in the main program. The majority of the arrays are dimensioned in the main program. If the finite difference grid contains more than 31 rows or 31 columns, the array declaration will have to be changed only in this segment.

SUBROUTINE - CALIB

This subroutine adjusts the values of hydraulic conductivity and storage coefficient. Such changes may be necessary during the calibration phase of model construction. The routine may also produce printer maps illustrating the values of the two parameters. Hydraulic conductivity values are divided by 10 prior to printing, and storage coefficients are multiplied by 1000. Data Set 8 is read by the subroutine. The value of General Program Option 7 determines what maps will be printed. If the option is: equal to 1, no maps are printed; equal to 2, the hydraulic conductivity map is produced; equal to 3, the storage coefficient map is printed; and equal to 4, both maps are printed.

SUBROUTINE - FLUX

This subroutine prints a map indicating the ground-water flows between nodes at the end of a time step. The maps are printed if either Time Step Options 12 or 17 is enabled. Both should not be enabled for the same time step. If maps are to be produced, the appropriate units conversion factor and label must be read in Data Set 2.

Two maps are produced. The first map shows flow between columns and is labeled 'Direction 1.' For cell i, j , the value printed is for flow from cell i, j to cell $i, j+1$. The second map, labeled 'Direction 2,' shows flow between rows. For cell i, j the flow is from cell i, j to cell $i+1, j$. A negative number represents a reversal of flow, i.e., from cell $i, j+1$ to cell i, j .

An example of a map produced by FLUX is shown in Figure 4.

SUBROUTINE - GETPMP

This subroutine is called for each major time step, and it reads the pumpage and recharge data. The routine to calculate pumpage for the High Plains Model, HGHPMP, is called by this subroutine. The net withdrawal rate in Equation 3, $Q_{i,j}$, is calculated, and the units are cubic length per day.

SUBROUTINE - HGHPMP

This routine calculates the pumpage for the High Plains Model. Pumpage data and constraint parameters are read, and results of the pumpage calculation are printed. Much of the data are stored on tape for use in later time steps.

SUBROUTINE - HYDRO

This subroutine produces a hydrograph of water levels for specified cells. The program plots water levels at the end of major time steps and measured water levels if available. There is no limit to the number of major time steps. The head at the end of twenty time steps will be plotted per page.

SUBROUTINE - OUTPUT

This subroutine prints most of the model results. The mass balances are also computed in this routine. Many of the plotting routines are called from OUTPUT. Example output is shown in Figure 4.

SUBROUTINE - PHYSDT

This routine reads the physical data describing the aquifer. Subroutine CALIB is called to adjust hydraulic conductivity and storage coefficient. The units of hydraulic conductivity are converted to length per day units, and storage coefficient is multiplied by the cell's dimensions.

SUBROUTINE - PLOTH

The routine produces print plots of head or saturated thickness. A letter will be printed for each active cell in the system to indicate that cell's value of the parameter. The range for each letter is printed with statistics to indicate the distribution of the parameter. An example of such a map is shown in Figure 4.

SUBROUTINE - PLOTS

This routine produces plots similar to those produced by Subroutine PLOTH. A map of simulated errors or head changes may be produced. Simulated error or difference is equal to the simulated head level minus observed head level. Statistics are printed which may be used to compare the head differences. The mean, standard deviation, maximum, and minimum values for the simulated head, observed head (if error map is produced) or beginning head (if head change map is produced), and difference in head are printed. The nodes with the maximum and minimum values are identified by row and column numbers. The mean and standard deviation of the absolute value of the head value is also printed. The covariance and regression coefficient are also printed, but these values have meaning only when an error map is produced. These two values are used to indicate the goodness-of-fit between the simulated and observed water level.

The subroutine only considers cells for which the observed head level is not zero. This allows the possibility of reading a set of observed head levels (Data Set 30) which contains known values only for cells that contain a measured well. Normally, Data Set 30 contains a measured value for all active cells, with most values obtained from a contour map.

SUBROUTINE - SOLVE

This routine solves the system of equations for the head using the iterative alternating direction implicit procedure. A user-supplied error criterion terminates the iteration sequence for each time step. At least four iterations are completed to insure stability.

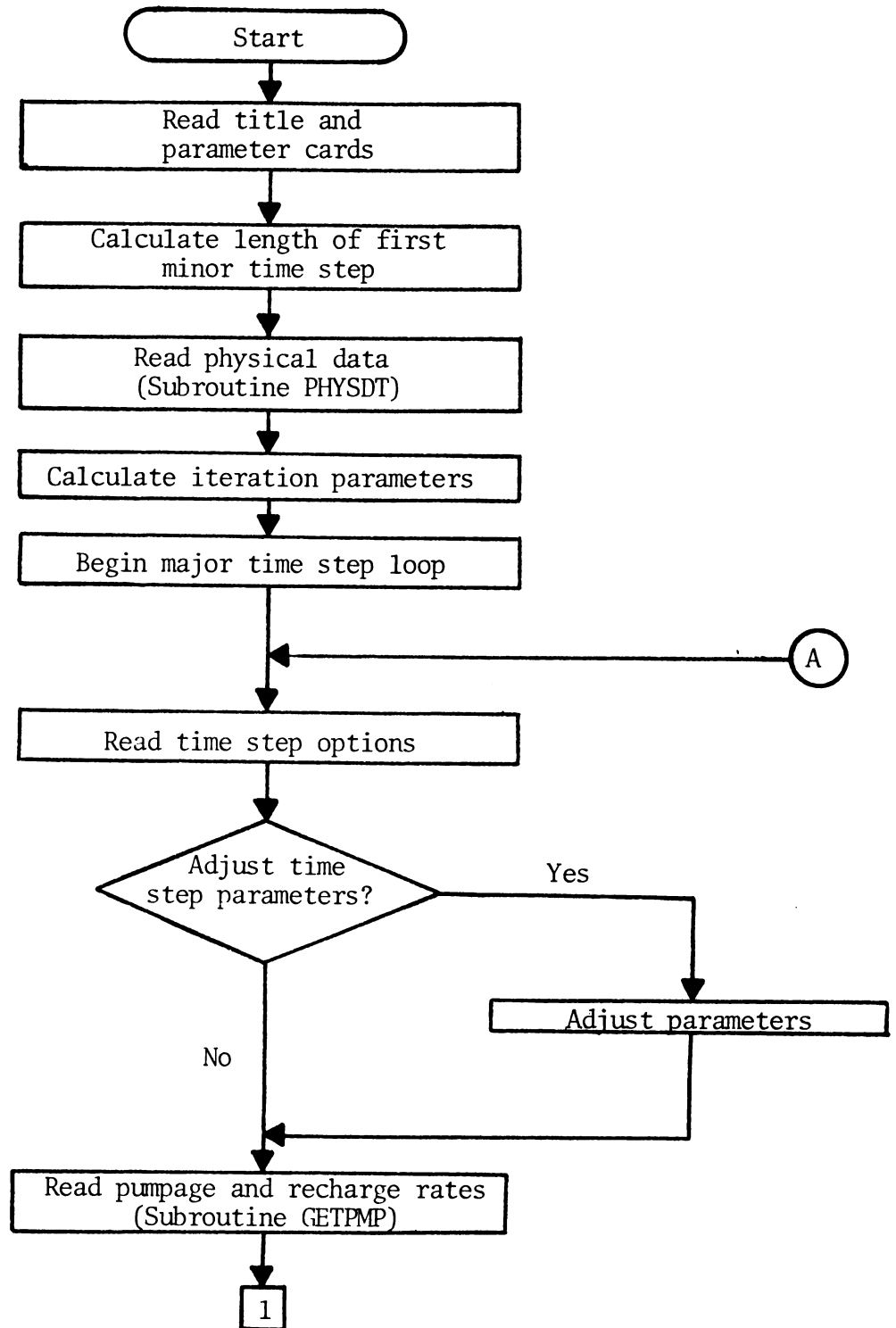
SUBROUTINE - XSECT

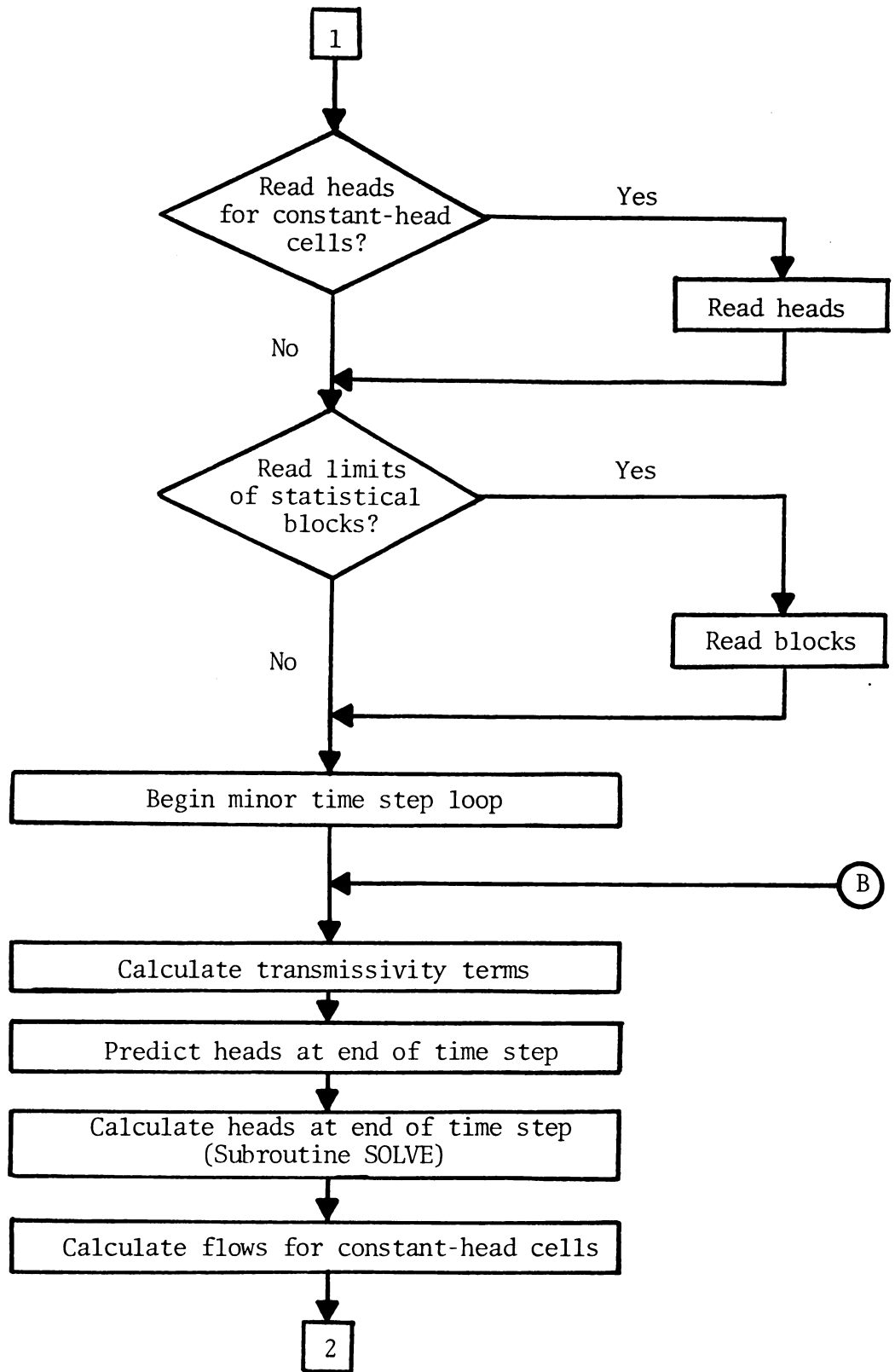
This subroutine produces a printer plot of a profile of the water level and base of aquifer data in the system. If measured water levels are available, these are also plotted. The profiles may be along rows and/or along columns. An example of such a profile is shown in Figure 4.

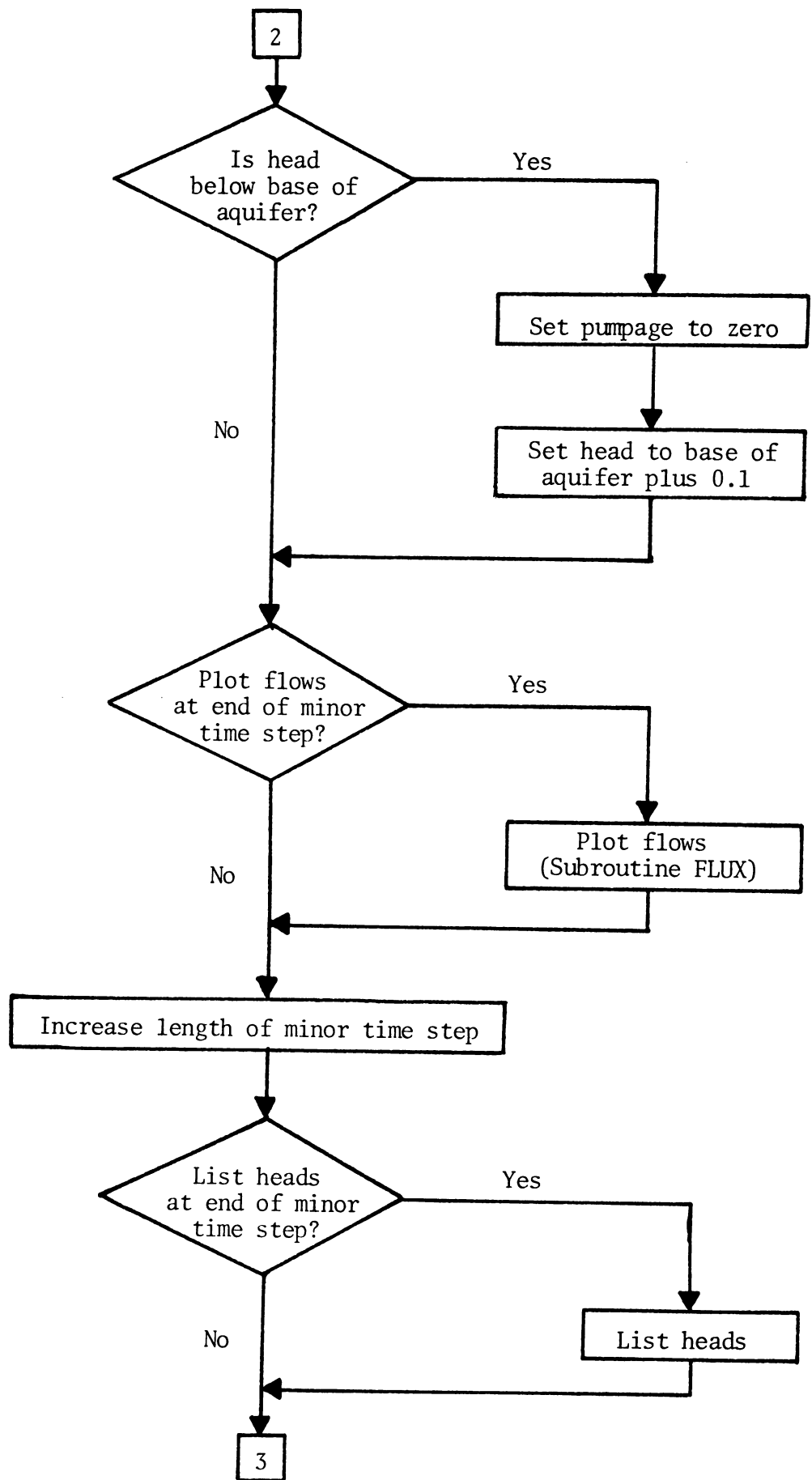
APPENDIX B

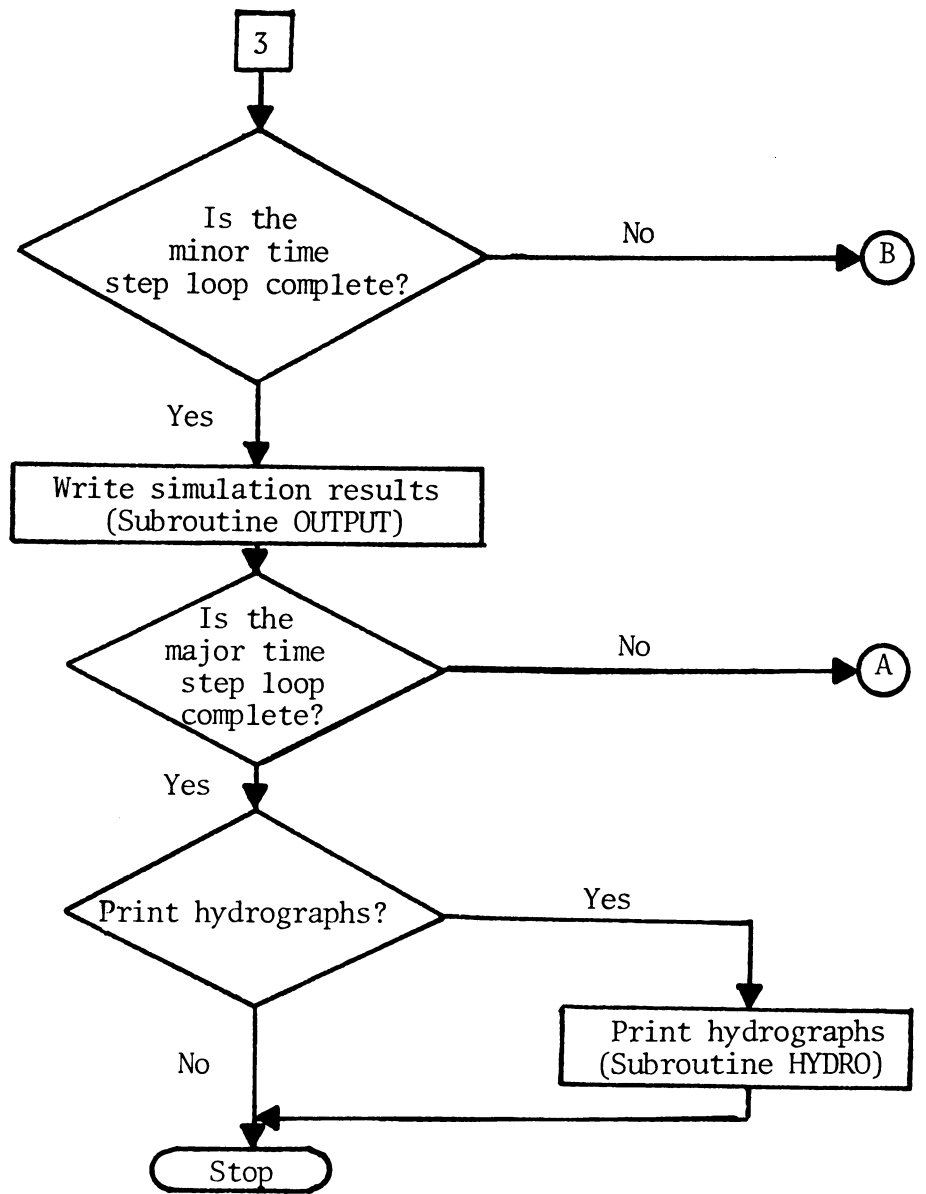
FLOW CHART OF MAIN PROGRAM

An abbreviated flow chart of the main program of GWSIM-III is included in this appendix.





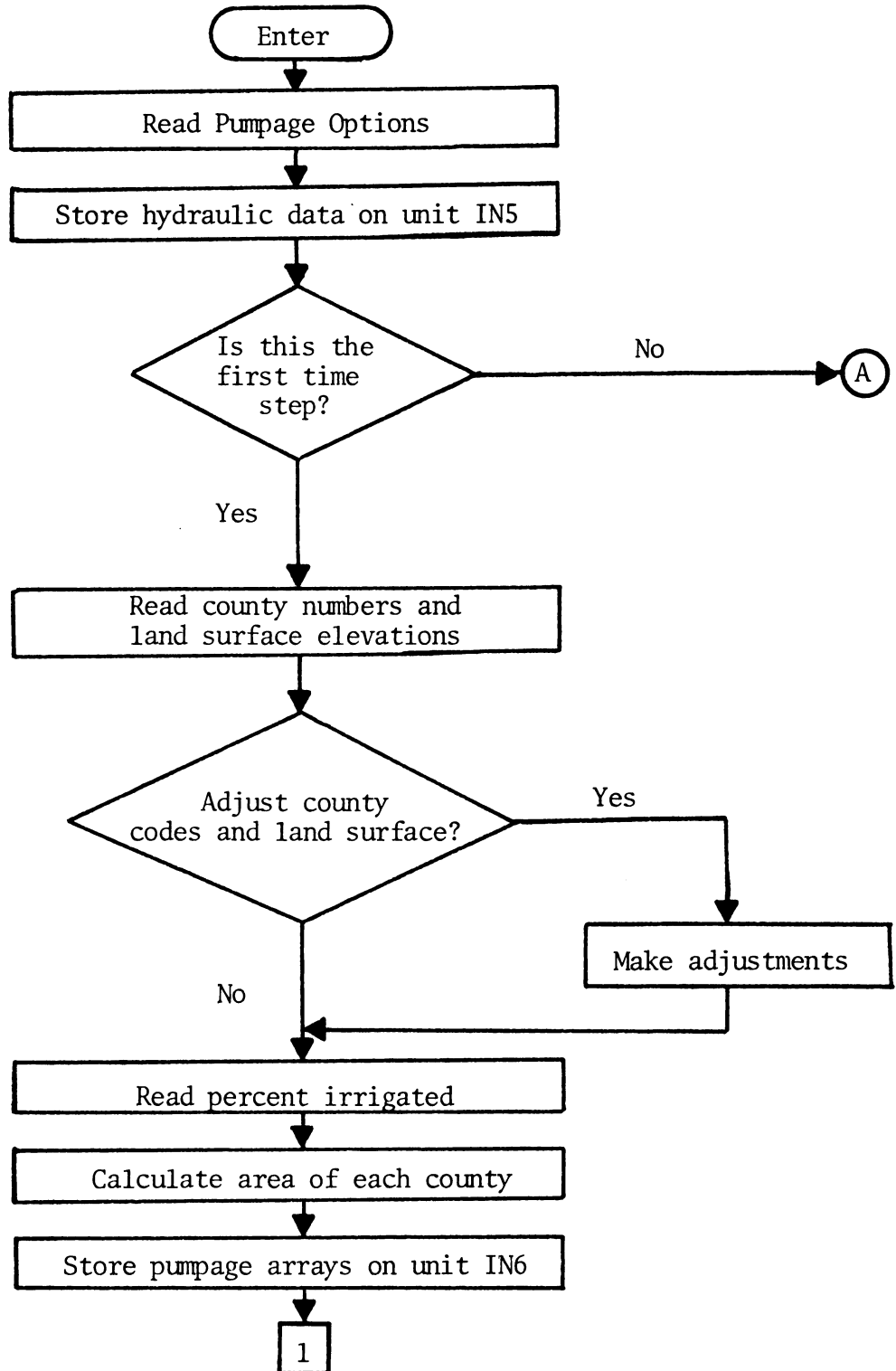


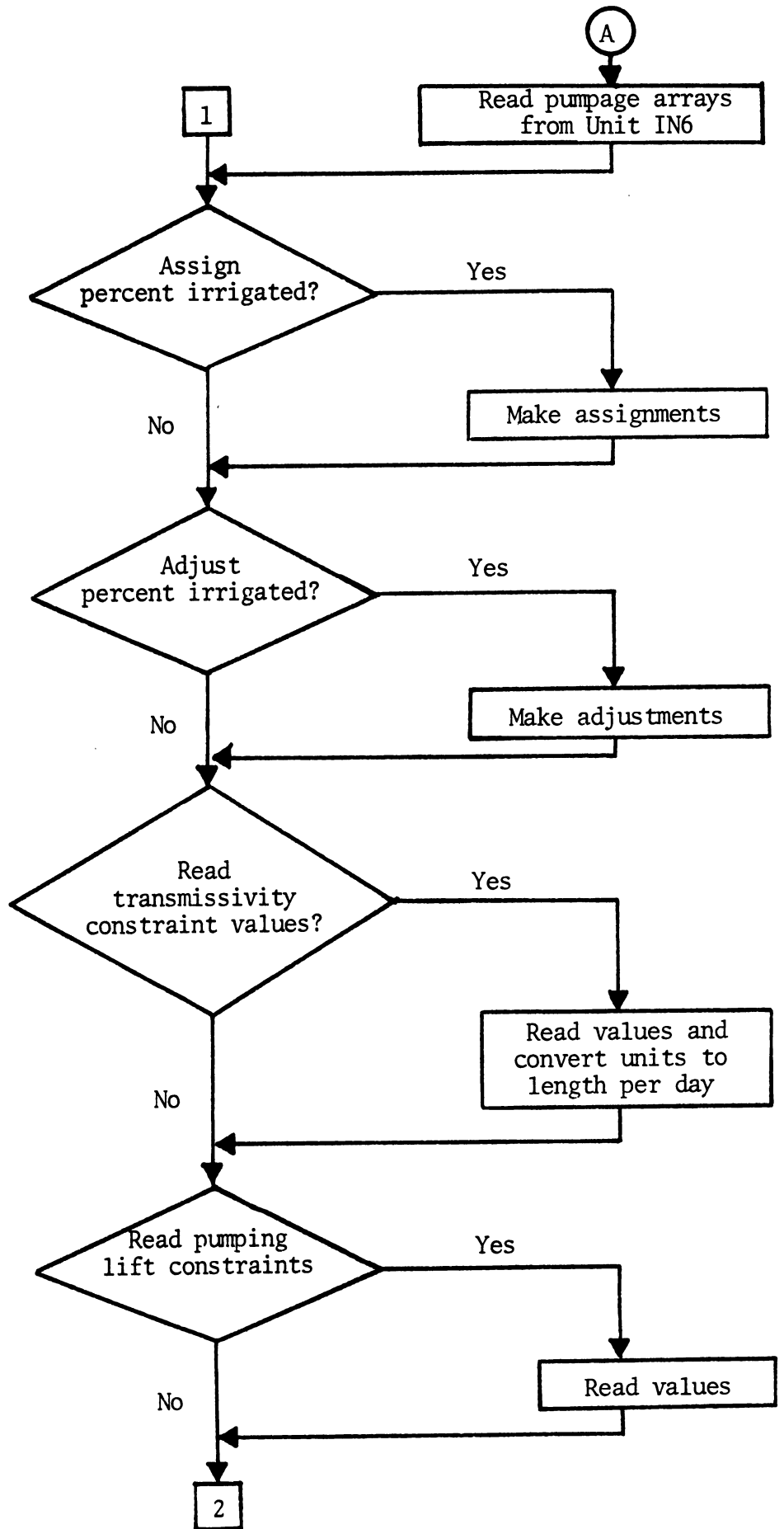


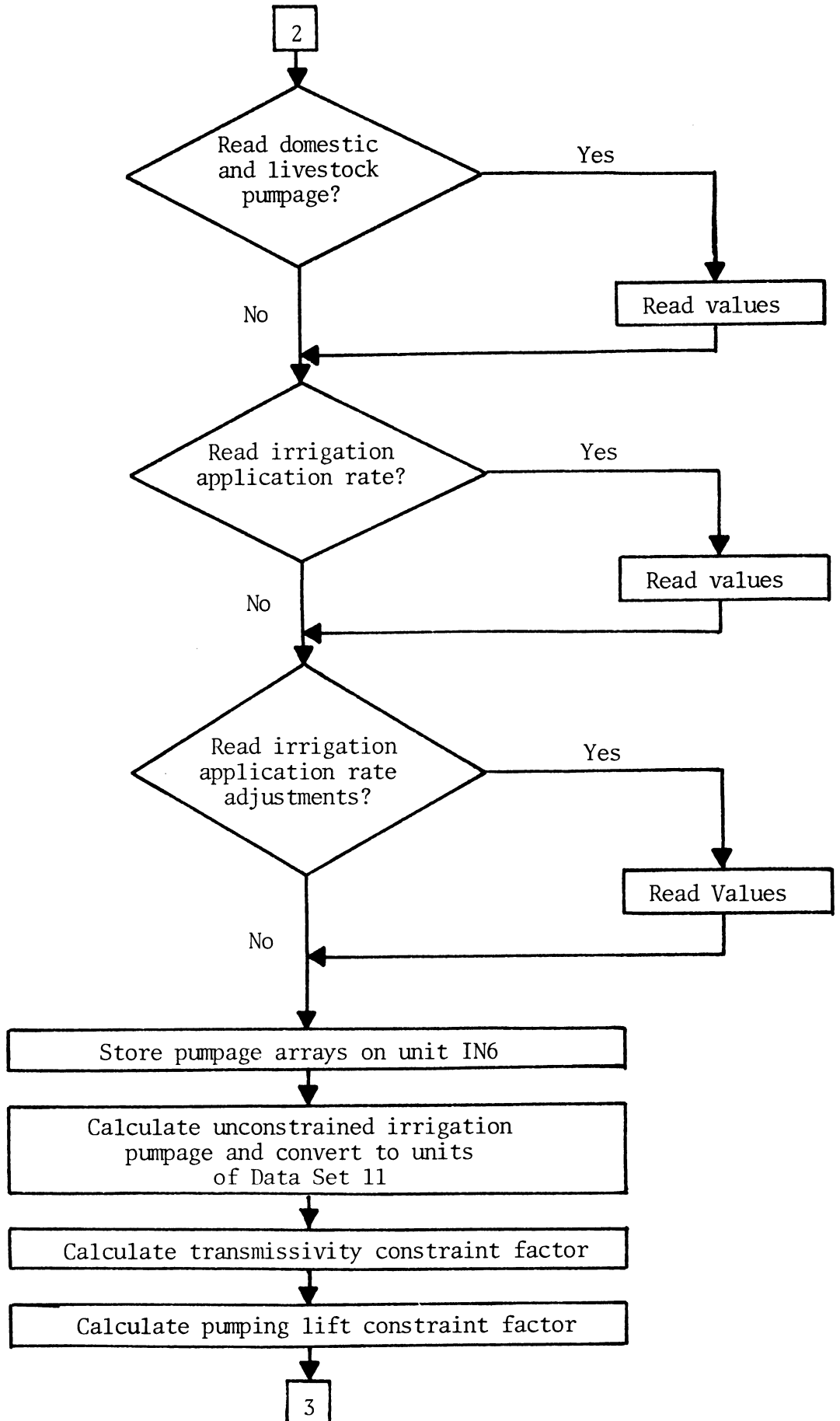
APPENDIX C

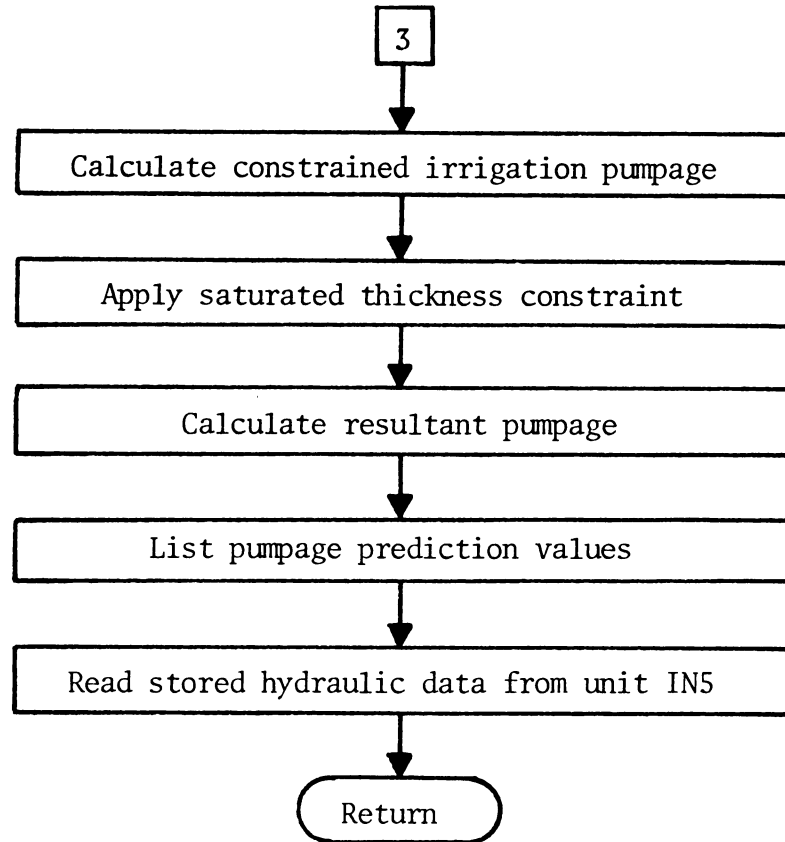
FLOW CHART OF PUMPAGE PREDICTION PROGRAM

An abbreviated flow chart of the pumpage prediction program for the High Plains Model, HGHPMP, is included in this appendix.









APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED PROGRAM VARIABLES

A glossary of selected program variables used in GWSIM-III is included in this appendix.

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED PROGRAM VARIABLES

<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ACTY(K)	Modeled area of county K (L**2)
BOTLEL(I,J)	Elevation of bottom of aquifer for cell i,j (L)
DANDS(K)	Domestic and livestock pumpage for county K (L**3/step)
DELMAJ	Length of major time step in days (T)
DELTA	Length of minor time step in days (T)
DELX(J)	Grid spacings in x-direction (L)
DELY(I)	Grid spacings in y-direction (L)
DL(I,J)	Change in head during preceding time step for cell i,j (L)
ERROR	Minimum head change allowed for convergence of solution procedure (L)
FLAG(I,J)	Type declaration for cell i,j Equal Zero -- Constant head Equal One -- water table Equal Three -- Boundary
FLXFCT	Factor to convert ground-water flows prior to printing
FLXNAM	Title to indicate units of printed ground-water flows
FMT	Variable format array
H(I,J)	Head at end of time step for cell i,j (L)
HO(I,J)	Head at beginning of time step for cell i,j (L)
I	Model row number
ICOUTY(K)	Number for County K
IN, IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4, IN5, IN6	Input unit numbers

IOPT	Pumpage option array
ISAVE	Storage array for row numbers of hydrograph cells
ISTEP	Major time step number
ITER	Number of iterations by IADI procedure
J	Model column number
JSAVE	Storage array for column number of hydrograph cells
KHYD	Switch variable to cause printing of hydrographs
MCOLS	Storage array for column numbers for cross-section procedure
MINOR	Minor time step number
MROWS	Storage array for row numbers for cross-section procedure
NBLK	Number of statistical blocks
NC	Number of columns in model
NCOLS	Number of columns for which cross sections are desired
NPARM	Number of iteration parameters
NR	Number of rows in model
NROWS	Number of rows for which cross sections are desired
NSAVE	Number of nodes for which hydrographs are desired
NSP	Number of minor time steps per major time step
NSTEPS	Number of major time steps
OPT	General program and time step options array
OUT,OUT1	Output unit numbers

P(I,J)	Hydraulic conductivity for cell i,j (L/T)
PCTIRR(I,J)	Percent of cell i,j that is irrigated
PERFCT	Factor to convert input values of hydraulic conductivity to interal units of length per day
PLS(K)	Pumping lift constraint parameter for county K which indicates the amount of reduction in pumpage per unit increase in lift.
PLT(K)	Pumping lift constraint parameter for county K which indicates the smallest lift for which the constraint applies (L)
PMPFCT	Factor to convert input values of pumpage and recharge rates to interal units of cubic length per day
PMPNAM	Title to indicate units on pumpage and recharge input rates
PRMITR	Iteration parameters
Q(I,J)	Pumpage rate for cell i,j (L^3/T)
R(I,J)	Irrigation application rate for cell i,j (L)
RHG(I,J)	Recharge rate for cell i,j (L^3/T)
SF1(I,J)	Storage coefficient for cell i,j
SURFAC(I,J)	Land surface elevation for cell i,j (L)
T(I,J,1)	Transmissivity term between cell i,j and cell i,j+1 (L^2/T)
T(I,J,2)	Transmissivity term between cell i,j and cell i+1,j (L^2/T)
TIMACL	Time step acceleration factor
TONE(I,J)	Transmissivity constraint value for cell i,j which indicates the largest transmissivity value when the constraint applies (L^2/T)

TIWO(I,J)

Transmissivity constraint value for cell i,j which indicates the transmissivity value that results in a 90 percent pumpage reduction (L^2/T)

XLGTNM

Title to indicate length unit

APPENDIX E

LISTING OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

A listing of the computer program for GWSIM-III is included in this appendix.

```

C      PROGRAM GW5IM - III
C      GROUND WATER SIMULATION PROGRAM
C      TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
C
C      BY
C      TOMMY KNOWLES
C      DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION SECTION
C      DATA AND ENGINEERING SERVICES DIVISION
C
C      COMMON /ITCOM/ NR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IN,OUT,OUT1,OPTI(30),ITER,NSAVE,
1 1$SAVE(25),J$SAVE(25),MHVD,NCOLS,MCOLS(25),NROWS,MROWS(25)
2 1,INI,IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3 1,ASTEPS
4 1,MBLR,IP,C(4,60)
5 1(CO),G(1CO),SUMS(10,2),
6 2,DELMAJ,E,XLGTNM,FLXNAM(2),FLXFACT
7 4,DELJ2,TIME
8 1,ITLGP,CPT,FLAG,OUT,OUT1
C      THE FOLLOWING CARDS MUST BE CHANGED IF THE FINITE DIFFERENCE GRID
C      CONTAINS MORE THAN 31 ROWS OR 31 COLUMNS
C      PAPER SIZE: 8.5 X 11 INCHES
C      PAPER MARGIN: 1 INCH
C      DIMENSION FLAG: INROW,NCOL,EGTLE,INROW,NCOL,HINROW,NCOLJ,
1 INHINROW,NCOLJ,FINROW,NCOLJ,SFINROW,NCOLJ,DLINROW,NCOLJ,
2 DLINROW,NCOLJ,RHE(INROW,NCOL),DLINROW,NCOLJ
3 DIMENSION DUP1(2),DUM(2)
4 EQUIVALENCE (DUM(1,2),P(1)), (DUM(2,2),G(1))
5 DUM(1)=D-4
6 DUM(2)=C-4
C      DEFINE INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICE NUMBERS
C      IN=5
C      OUT=6
C      READ TITLE CARD AND
C      READ PARAMETER CARD
C      READ (IN,50) TITLE
C      WRITE (OUT,50) TITLE
C      READ (IN,40) NSTEPS,NSP,NR,NC,MPARM
C      READ (IN,40) DELMAJ,ERROR,TIMACL,PMFCT,PMNAM,XLGTNM,FLXNAM,PERF
1 CT,FLXCT
C      CALCULATE SIZE OF FIRST MINGK TIME STEP
C      DELTA=1.0
C      N=NSP
C      IF (N) 3C,30,20
2C DELTA=DELTA/TIMACL**N
3C DELTA=DELTA/JDELTA
C      WRITE (OUT,540) NSTEPS,NSP,DELMAJ,DELTA,ERROR,NC,NR,MPARM,TIMACL,P
1 IMPCT,PMNAM,PERFCT,FLXCT,FLXNAM,XLGTNM
C      READ PHYSICAL DATA
C      CALL PHYSOT (INROW,NCOL,FLAG,BOTLEL,H,H0,P,SFI,T)
4C TIME=0.0

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```

NELK=1
IPAC(1)=1
IPAC(2)=1
IPAC(3)=1
IPAC(4)=1
TIMAC2=TIMACL
DELMAJ=DLMAJ
DEL=DLTA
C      CALCULATE ITERATION PARAMETERS
C      HA=2.
NC=3.1415926*14159/(2*AC*NR)
RE=3.1415926*14159/(2*AC*NC)
LC 50 J=1,NF
DO 50 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(J),GT,2) GO TO 50
IF (DELX(J)+DELX(J)/(DELY(J)*DELY(J))
1 D=ME/(1+HF)
2 F=HC/(1+1+7HF)
3 HA=PI*(HA,HD,PF)
4 CONTINUE
5 F=EXP(ALOG(1+HA))/HA/(MPARM-1)
6 PRMTT(1)=HA
7 GO 6C J=2,MPARM
8 PRMTT(J)=PRMTT(J-1)*F
9 WRITE (OUT,590) TITLE
10 WRITE (OUT,590) I$STEP
11 NSPI=NSP
12 DELPAJ=DELMAJ
13 TIMACL=TIMACL
C      PLAD OPTIONS FOR THIS TIME STEP
C      PLAD (IN,50) OPT,NSP2,DELMAJ,TIMACL
14 CC 7C I=1,30
15 IF (OPT(I),GT,0) WRITE (OUT,430) I,OPT(I)
16 CONTINUE
17 CONTINUE
18 NSPI=NSP
19 IF (OPT(1),LT,1) 50 TO 12C
20 ADJUST TIME STEP PARAMETERS
21 TIME=TIME+DELTA
22 DELTA=1.0
23 N=NSP2
24 N=N-1
25 IF (N) 11C,11C,JOC
26 DELTA=DELTA/TIMACL**N
27 GO TO 9C
28 DELTA=DELTA/JDELTA
29 DELPAJ=DELMAJ
30 NSPI=NSP2
31 CONTINUE
32 GO 13C J=1,1C
33 SUMS(1)=0.0
34 IF (I,STEP,C(1))SUMS(I,2)=0.0
35 CONTINUE
C      READ INTERNAL FLOW (PUMPAGE AND RECHARGE)
C      CALL ULTFMP (NACH,MCCL,FLAB,POULL,H,H0,P,T,DL,0,RRHG,SFI)

```

```

C*****
C READ ENLNG HEADS FOR CONSTANT-HEAD CELLS
C*****
IF (OPT(24).LT.1) GO TO 180
PLAD (IN,530) FMT
IF (OPT(24).GT.?) GO TO 160
DO 150 J=1,NR
READ (1M,FMT) (R(J),J=1,NC)
DO 150 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J)) 140,140,150
140 DL(I,J)=(R(J)-H(I,J))/DELMJ
IF (OPT(24).EQ.2) DL(I,J)=B(J)/DELMJ
150 CONTINUE
GO TO 180
160 READ (1M,FMT) I1,I11,JJ,JJJ,HA
IF (I1.LT.1) GO TO 180
DO 170 I=I1,I11
DO 170 J=JJ,JJJ
HE=HA-H(I,J)
IF (OPT(24).EQ.4) HE=HA
170 DL(I,J)=HB/DELMJ
GO TO 160
180 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ LIMITS OF STATISTICAL GRID BLOCKS
C*****
IF (OPT(27).LT.1) GO TO 200
READ (1M,530) FMT
NBLK=NBLK+1
READ (1M,FMT) (IRWC(IJ,NPLK),J=1,4)
IF (IRWC(IJ,NPLK).GT.0) GO TO 190
NBLK=NBLK-1
200 CONTINUE
C*****
C SAVE HEADS AT BEGINNING OF TIME STEP
C*****
REWIND INN
WRITE (INN) H
C*****
C BEGIN MINOR TIME STEP LOOP
C*****
DO 350 MINOR=1,NSP1
TIME=TIME+DELTA
C*****
C CALCULATE TRANSMISSIVITIES
C*****
DO 220 I=1,NR
DO 220 J=1,NC
T1=P(I,J)*(H(I,J)-BOTLEL(I,J))
T(I,J,1)=0
IF (J.EQ.NC) GO TO 210
IF (FLAG(I,J).EQ.0.AND.FLAG(I,J+1).EQ.0) GO TO 210
T2=P(I,J+1)*(H(I,J+1)-POTLEL(I,J+1))
IF (T1+T2).LT.0.001) GO TO 210
T(I,J,1)=2.*T1+T2+DELY(I)/(T1*DELY(J+1)+T2*DELY(J))
210 T(I,J,2)=0
IF (J.EQ.NR) GO TO 220
IF (FLAG(I,J).EQ.0.AND.FLAG(I+1,J).EQ.0) GO TO 220
T2=P(I+1,J)*(H(I+1,J)-BOTLEL(I+1,J))
IF (T1+T2).LT.0.001) GO TO 220
T(I,J,2)=2.*T1+T2+DELY(I)/(T1*DELY(I+1)+T2*DELY(I))
220 CONTINUE
230 CONTINUE
C*****
C PREDICT HEAD FOR NEXT TIME STEP
C*****
DO 270 J=1,NC
DO 270 I=1,NR
D=H(I,J)-H(I,J)
HG(I,J)=H(I,J)
IF (FLAG(I,J)) 240,240,250

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240 H(I,J)=H(I,J)+DELTA*DL(I,J)
IF (M(I,J).LT.POTLEL(I,J)) H(I,J)=BOTLEL(I,J)+G.1
GO TO 270
250 CONTINUE
IF (FLAG(I,J).GT.?) GO TO 270
F=0.0
IF (ABS(DL(I,J)).LT.1.E-4) GO TO 260
IF (MINOR.GT.2) F=D/UL(I,J)
IF (F.GT.5.0) F=5.0
IF (F.LT.0.0) F=0.0
260 DL(I,J)=D
H(I,J)=H(I,J)+D*F
270 CONTINUE
C*****
C REFINE ESTIMATES OF HEADS BY IADI METHOD
C
C CALL SUBROUTINE SOLVE TO PERFORM THE IADI PROCEDURE
C*****
CALL SOLVE (NR0,NCOL,FLAG,H,HO,T,SF1,0)
280 CONTINUE
TIM=TIME/DELMJ2
CONTINUE
290 CONTINUE
WRITE (OUT,*) TIME,TIM,E,ITER
DO 330 J=1,NC
DO 330 I=1,NR
SUMCHD=0
IFL=FLAG(I,J)+1
GO TO (300,310,310,330), IFL
C*****
C DETERMINE FLOWS WITH CONSTANT HEAD CELLS
C*****
300 IF (I.GT.1) SUMCHD=SUMCHD-T(I-1,J,2)*(H(I-1,J)-H(I,J))*DELTA
IF (I.LT.NR) SUMCHD=SUMCHD+T(I,J,2)*(H(I,J)-H(I+1,J))*DELTA
IF (J.GT.1) SUMCHD=SUMCHD-T(I,J-1,1)*(H(I,J-1)-H(I,J))*DELTA
IF (J.LT.NC) SUMCHD=SUMCHD+T(I,J,1)*(H(I,J)-H(I,J+1))*DELTA
IF (SUMCHD.GT.0.) SUMS(6,1)=SUMS(6,1)+SUMCHD
IF (SUMCHD.LT.0.) SUMS(5,1)=SUMS(5,1)-SUMCHD
GO TO 330
310 CONTINUE
HA=(H(I,J)-H(I+1,J))*SF1(I,J)
IF (HA.LT.1) SUMS(8,1)=SUMS(8,1)-HA
IF (HA.GT.0.) SUMS(7,1)=SUMS(7,1)+HA
C*****
C IF H IS BELOW BOTTOM ELEVATION, REDUCE PUMPAGE, IF POSSIBLE.
C*****
IF (H(I,J).GT.BOTLEL(I,J)) GO TO 330
HA=0(I,J)*RHG(I,J)*PMPFCT
C(I,J)=RHG(I,J)*PMPFCT
IF (HA.LT.1) HA=0
SUMS(9,1)=SUMS(9,1)+HA*(DELMJ-TIME+TIME1)
C*****
C SET MINIMUM THICKNESS TO 0.1
C*****
H(I,J)=BOTLEL(I,J)+0.1
WRITE (OUT,570) I,J,HA,XLFTN
320 CONTINUE
330 CONTINUE
C*****
C PRINT MAP OF FLOWS - MINOR TIME STEP
C*****
IF (OPT(12).GT.0) CALL FLUX (NR0,NCOL,H,T)
C*****
C INCREASE SIZE OF TIME STEP
C*****
LLTA=DELTA+TIMACL
IF (OPT(17).LT.1) GO TO 350
C*****
C WRITE WATER LEVELS AT END OF MINOR TIME STEP
C*****
WRITE (OUT,580) TIML
WRITE (OUT,610) TIME

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340      WRITE (OUT,460) I,(I+1),J,JI=1,NC)
C*****
C      END MINOR TIME STEP LOOP
350      CONTINUE
C*****
360      TIME=TIME
36C     CONTINUE
C*****
C      WRITE RESULTS
C*****
C      CALL OUTPUT (INROW,NCOL,FLAG,M,HO,P,BOTLEL,SF1,I)
C*****
C      END MAJOR TIME STEP LOOP.
37C     CONTINUE
C*****
C      PRINT HYDROGRAPHS
C*****
C      IF (IRHYD.GT.C) CALL HYDRO (INROW,NCOL,FLAG,M,HO,T)
380     WRITE (OUT,600)
STOP
C*****
C
C
C
39C     FORMAT (/I20,'ITERATION PARAMETERS'/(I25,5F10.5))
400     FORMAT (I215)
410     FORMAT (4F10.0,4A6)
420     FORMAT (2E11)
43C     FORMAT (I20,'TIME STEP OPTION',I5,' EQUALS',I5)
44C     FORMAT (7H TIME =,A12.6,' DAYS OR ',F5.2,' MAJOR TIME STEPS,',*,*,* HE
1AU CHANGE SUM =,F8.2,' FEET, ITERATIONS =,I5)
45C     FORMAT (14H)
46C     FORMAT (14H,14,5X,1E10.3/(10X,10F10.3))
47C     FORMAT (20AN)
48C     FORMAT (14H,14ROR MESSAGE,15,/,1SHOLAST CARD READ,/,5X,1H/2044,1H
I/)
49C     FORMAT (14C,14,'MODE',I2,'ROW',T18,'COL',I24,'FLAG',I33,'SURFAC',
I34,'TOP',I4,'OF',I54,'BOTTON',I65,'THIK',I75,'INIT',I85,'PERM',
I95,'ELPH',I103,'STORAGE',I114,'TYPE',I132,'ELEVATION',I144,'AQUIFER',
I153,'ELEVATION',I165,'NESS',I175,'HEAD',I185,'Y-DIR',I195,'Y-DIR',I210N
*,*COEF',I228(4H----))
50C     FORMAT (14X,24N,14,2,16,3X,SF10.2,2F10.0,C,E13.8)
510     FORMAT (15P,MODE,I213,37H CHANGED TO OUTCROP FOR HEAD EQUAL TOF10.3)
52C     FORMAT (26I3)
53C     FORMAT (27AN)
540     FORMAT (I20,'NUMBER OF MAJOR TIME STEPS',I65,I5,I20,'NUMBER OF MI
NOR TIME STEPS',I65,I5,I20,'SIZE OF MAJOR TIME STEPS',I60,I10,5X
2,'DAYS',I720,'SIZE OF FIRST MINOR TIME STEP',I60,I10,32X,DAYS',I
30,'PERIOD CATCHER',I6C,'NUMBER OF MAJOR TIME STEPS',I65,I5,
4NUMBER OF ROWS',I65,I5,I720,'NUMBER OF ITERATION PARAMETERS',I65,I5
5,I20,'TIME ACCELERATION FACTOR',I60,I10,37I20,'FLUX CONVERSION FAC
TOR',I50,I20,8I20,'EXTERNAL FLOW UNITS',I64,46I20,'PERMEABILITY
70CONVERSION UNITS',I60,I10,46I20,'PLOTTED FLOWS FACTOR',I5,4E20,4/I
82C,'PLUT FLOWS UNITS NAME',I58,I26,I20C,'LENGTH UNIT NAME',I64,84/I)
55C     FORMAT (50I13,5ZFI6.0)
56C     FORMAT (13P,'NUMBER OF INGR TIME STEPS',I80,I5,I735,'LENGTH OF MAJ
OR TIME STEP',I75,I10,2/I35,'TIME ACCELERATION FACTOR',I75,I6,I1
I,CAT,*)
57C     FORMAT (115,'MODE',I213,'DEMATFED, PUMPAGE REDUCED',E20.8,I46,*,*3
58C     FORMAT (14H,14,29X,*,*TXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WA
TER SIMULATION PROGRAM',/Z5X,20AN/I)
59C     FORMAT (14H,14,50X,'SIMULATING TIME STEP',I15)
60C     FORMAT (14H,*,*JUP TERMINATED',*,*)
61C     FORMAT (1,'SIMULATED HEADS AT END OF',F10.3,*,* DAYS')
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MEMPH ( INROW,NCOL,FLAG,M,BOTLEL,C,P,SURFAC,ICOUNTY,P,PC)
11P4,TONE,TIMO)
COMMON /ITCOM/ NR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IN,OUT,OUTI,OPT(30),JTER,NSAVE,
2,IN1,IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3,NSTEPS
4,NBLK,IINVC(4,60)
COMMON /RLCOM/ FRI(20),JITILE(20),DELX(I,100),DELY(I,100),PRMTR(I,10),B
1(I,100),G(I,100),SUPS(I,C,2),
2 ERROR,PMPFCT,PPNMAN,PERFCT,DELTA,
3DELMAZ,C,XL6TMM,FLXNAM(I2),FLXFC)
4,DELMZ,I)
5,INTEGER OPT,FLAG,OUT,OUTI
6,DIMENSION FLAG(INROW,NCOL),H(INROW,NCOL),BOTLEL(INROW,NCOL),
1G(INROW,NCOL),SURFAC(INROW,NCOL),ICOUNTY(INROW,NCOL),P(INROW,NCOL),
2Z(INROW,NCOL),PCITRM(INROW,NCOL)
3,TONE(INROW,NCOL),ITF(INROW,NCOL),PLT(60),PLS(60),DANDS(60),
4,ACTV(60),SUMP(6,I,1)
5,I,OPT(20)
C*****
C      READ OPTIONS FOR PUMPAGE PREDICTION
C*****
C      READ (IN,210) IOPT
DO 10 I=1,20
1C     IF (IOPT(I),GT.C) WRITE (OUT,620) I,IOPT(I)
C*****
C      SAVE DATA ON UNIT IN5
C*****
C*****
PEIND IN5
WRITE (IN5) ICOUNTY,P,SURFAC,PCITRM,TONE,ITMO
IF (ISTEP,61) GO TO 110
C*****
C      READ COUNTY CODE AND LAND SURFACE ELEVATION
C*****
C*****
IF (I,OPT(2),LT.1) GO TO 3C
11AC (IN,230) K,HA
WRITE (OUT,240) K,HP
DO 20 I=1,NP
DO 20 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J),GT.2) GO TO 20
ICOUNTY(I,J)=K
SURFAC(I,J)=HA
20     CONTINUE
GO TO 60
3C     READ (IN,250) F=I
DO 40 I=1,NP
DO 40 J=1,NC) (ICOUNTY(I,J),J=1,NC)
40     READ (IN,260) FPI
DO 50 I=1,NP
50     READ (IN,270) (SURFAC(I,J),J=1,NC)
C*****
C      NAME BLOCK ADJUSTMENTS
C*****
C*****
IF (I,OPT(2),LT.1) GO TO 11C
WRITE (OUT,280)
IF (I,OPT(2),LT.1) GO TO 11D
WRITE (OUT,290) I,I,I,J,J,J,J,K,HA
DO 100 J=1,I,I,I
DO 100 J=J,J,J,J
IF (FLAG(I,J),GT.2) GO TO 100
GO TO (C,90), K
ICOUNTY(I,J)=HA+0.5
GO TO 11C
9C     SURFAC(I,J)=HA
CONTINUE
GO TO 7C
110     CONTINUE
C*****
C      CALCULATE VOLUME IN COUNTY
C*****

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IF (LISTEP-EQ-1) GO TO 120
REWIND IN6
READ (IN6) ICOUTY
CONTINUE
DO 130 K=1,60
SUMP(K,1)=0-C
DO 140 J=1,NC
K=ICOUTY(I,J)
IF (FLAG(I,J,NE-1) GO TO 140
SUMP(K,1)=SUMP(K,1)+(HI(J)-BOTLELL(I,J))*TONE(I,J)
CONTINUE
C *****
C READ PERCENT IRRIGATED
IF (IOP(T13),LT-1) GO TO 180
IF (IOP(T13),EQ-1) GO TO 160
READ (IN,900) HA
WRITE (OUT,900) HA
DO 150 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J,GT-2) GO TO 150
PCTIRR(I,J)=HA
CONTINUE
GO TO 180
150 READ (IN,950) FMT
DO 170 J=1,NC
READ (IN,FMT) (PCTIRR(I,J),J=1,NC)
170 CONTINUE
180 IF (LISTEP-GT-1) GO TO 200
C *****
C LIST BASIC DATA
IF (IOP(T14),NE-1) GO TO 210
WRITE (OUT,900) TITLE
DO 190 J=1,NC
WRITE (OUT,920) J,ICOUTY(I,J),J=1,NC)
WRITE (OUT,930) TITLE
WRITE (OUT,930)
DO 200 J=1,NC
WRITE (OUT,940) J,(SURFAC(I,J),J=1,NC)
200 CONTINUE
C *****
C DETERMINE AREAS OF COUNTIES
DO 220 K=1,60
ACTY(K)=0-
DO 230 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J,GT-2) GO TO 230
IFL=ICOUTY(I,J)
IF (IFL-LT-1-OR-IFL-GT-60) WRITE (OUT,960) J,J,IFL
ACTY(K)=DEL(X)DELY(I)+ACTY(IFL)
CONTINUE
IF (IOP(T12),LT-1) GO TO 250
C *****
C WRITE COUNTY AREAS
WRITE (OUT,970)
HA=0-
DO 240 K=1,60
HA=HA+ACTY(K)
240 IF (ACTY(K)-GT-1) WRITE (OUT,980) K,ACTY(K)
250 CONTINUE
DO 260 K=1,60
PLT(K)=E6
PLS(K)=0-
DANDS(K)=0-
CONTINUE
260

```

```

CO 270 J=1,NC
DO 270 J=1,NC
TONE(I,J)=0-C
C *****
C WRITE DATA ON TAPE
REWIND IN6
WRITE (IN6) ICOUTY,PCTIRR,SURFAC,P,TONE,TIWO,PLT,PLS,DANDS,ACTY
GO TO 290
C *****
C READ DATA FROM TAPE
REWIND IN6
READ (IN6) ICOUTY,PCTIRR,SURFAC,P,TONE,TIWO,PLT,PLS,DANDS,ACTY
CONTINUE
C *****
C BLOCK ASSIGNMENTS OF PERCENT IRRIGATED
IF (IOP(T15),LT-1) GO TO 320
WRITE (OUT,1000)
READ (IN,950) FMT
WRITE (OUT,1010)
WRITE (OUT,1170) (FMT(I),I=1,10)
READ (IN,FMT) I,I,III,J,J,J,J,HA
IF (I-LT-1) GO TO 320
WRITE (OUT,1090) I,I,III,J,J,J,J,HA
DO 310 J=1,III
DO 310 J=J,J,J,J
IF (FLAG(I,J,GT-2) GO TO 310
PCTIRR(I,J)=HA
CONTINUE
GO TO 300
320 IF (IOP(T13),LT-1) GO TO 350
C *****
C READ BLOCK ADJUSTMENTS TO PERCENT IRRIGATED
WRITE (OUT,990)
READ (OUT,1010)
READ (OUT,1010) FMT
WRITE (OUT,1170) (FMT(I),I=1,10)
READ (IN,FMT) I,I,III,J,J,J,J,HA
IF (I-LT-1) GO TO 350
WRITE (OUT,1090) I,I,III,J,J,J,J,HA
DO 340 J=1,III
DO 340 J=J,J,J,J
PCTIRR(I,J)=PCTIRR(I,J)*HA
GO TO 320
350 CONTINUE
IF (IOP(T16),NE-1) GO TO 370
C *****
C LIST PERCENT IRRIGATED
WRITE (OUT,950) TITLE
DO 360 J=1,NC
WRITE (OUT,940) J,ICOUTY(I,J),J=1,NC)
IF (IOP(T14),LT-1) GO TO 420
DO 380 K=1,60
SUMP(K,1)=0-C
DO 390 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J,NE-1) GO TO 390
K=ICOUTY(I,J)
SUMP(K,1)=SUMP(K,1)+DELY(J)+PCTIRR(I,J)
CONTINUE
DO 400 K=1,60
SUMP(K,1)=SUMP(K,1)+SUMP(K,1)
WRITE (OUT,750)
DO 410 K=1,60
IF (SUMP(K,1)-GT-1.) WRITE (OUT,760) K,SUMP(K,1)

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```

410 CONTINUE
    WRITE (OUT,770) SUMP(6,1)
420 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ TRANSMISSIVITY CONSTRAINTS
C*****
    IF (IOP(16)-LT-1) GO TO 490
    IF (IOP(16)-GT-2) GO TO 440
    READ (IN,1090) FMT
    IF (IOP(15)-GT-C) WRITE (OUT,1660)
    GO 430 1=1,MH
    READ (IN,FMT) (TONE(I,J),TTWO(I,J),J=1,M)
    IF (IOP(15)-GT-C) WRITE (OUT,990) I,(TONE(I,J),TTWO(I,J),J=1,M)
    GO 430 J=1,M
    TONE(I,J)=TONE(I,J)+PFRACT
    TTWO(I,J)=TTWO(I,J)+PFRACT
440 WRITE (OUT,1660)
    WRITE (OUT,1010)
    WRITE (OUT,780)
    READ (IN,1090) FMT
450 READ (IN,FMT) (FPT(L),L=1,10)
    IF (L=1) GO TO 490
    WRITE (OUT,790) I,I,III,III,II,J,J,J,J,HA,HB
    IF (HA-LT-C) GO TO 470
    GO 460 I=1,III
    GO 460 J=J,J,J,J
    TONE(I,J)=TONE(I,J)+PFRACT
    TTWO(I,J)=TTWO(I,J)+PFRACT
460 GO TO 450
470 CC 460 I=1,III
    CC 460 J=J,J,J,J
    TONE(I,J)=TONE(I,J)+HA
    TTWO(I,J)=TTWO(I,J)+HB
480 GO TO 450
490 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ PUMPAGE LIFT CONSTRAINTS
C*****
    IF (IOP(17)-LT-1) GO TO 510
    WRITE (OUT,1070)
    READ (IN,830) K,HA,HB
    IF (M-LI-1) GO TO 510
    WRITE (OUT,1050) K,HA,HB
    PLT(M)=HA
    PLT(M)=HB
    GO TO 500
510 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ DOMESTIC AND STOCK PUMPAGE
C*****
    IF (IOP(18)-LT-1) GO TO 570
    WRITE (OUT,1080)
    READ (IN,1090) FMT
    WRITE (OUT,1170) (FPT(L),L=1,10)
    READ (IN,FMT) K,HA
    IF (M-LI-1) GO TO 570
    WRITE (OUT,980) K,HA
    CANDS(K)=HA
    GO TO 570
530 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ IRRIGATION PUMPAGE
C*****
    IF (IOP(19)-LT-1) GO TO 560
    READ (IN,1090) FMT
    WRITE (OUT,1100)
    WRITE (OUT,1010)
    WRITE (OUT,1170) (FPT(L),L=1,10)
550 READ (IN,FMT) I,I,III,III,II,J,J,J,J,HA

```

```

    IF (III-LI-1) GO TO 560
    WRITE (OUT,1090) I,I,III,III,II,J,J,J,J,HA
    DO 550 I=1,III
    DO 550 J=J,J,J,J
    IF (FLAG(I,J)-GT-2) GO TO 550
    PII=J-J,HA
    CONTINUE
550 CONTINUE
    GO TO 540
560 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ IRRIGATION RATE ADJUSTMENTS
C*****
    IF (IOP(19)-LT-1) GO TO 590
    READ (IN,1090) FMT
    WRITE (OUT,800)
    WRITE (OUT,1100)
    WRITE (OUT,1170) (FPT(L),L=1,10)
    READ (IN,FMT) I,I,III,III,II,J,J,J,J,HA
    IF (III-LI-1) GO TO 590
    WRITE (OUT,1090) I,I,III,III,II,J,J,J,J,HA
    GO 580 I=1,III
    GO 580 J=J,J,J,J
    PII=J-J,II,III
580 CONTINUE
    GO TO 570
590 CONTINUE
C*****
C SAVE DATA ON TAPE
C*****
    REWIND IMS
    WRITE (IMS) ICOUNTY,PCITRR,SURFAC,R,ONE,TWO,PLI,PLS,DANDS,ACTY
    DO 600 K=1,61
    PV 600 K=L,10
    SUMP(M,L)=J
    GO TOC I=L,PI
    C *****
    CALCULATE PUMPAGE
    C *****
    IF (IOP(10)-LT-1) GO TO 610
    WRITE (OUT,900) TITLE
    WRITE (OUT,1110)
    WRITE (OUT,1120)
    DO 700 J=1,M
    IF (FLAG(I,J)-EC-1) GO TO 620
    G(I,J)=C
    GO TO 700
    CONTINUE
    MC=R
    HD=D
    K=ICOUNTY(I,J)
    HA=D(L,I)*DELV(I)*PCITRR(I,J)*PII,J/(DELNJ2*PHFACT)
    SAT=(I,J)-ROTE(L,I,J)
    TRANS=SAT*PII,J
    C *****
    CHECK TRANSMISSIVITY CONSTRAINT
    C *****
    IF (TRANS-GT-TONE(I,J)) GO TO 640
    IF (TRANS-LT-TWO(I,J)) GO TO 670
    FS=C-9*(TRANS-TONE(I,J)+TWO(I,J)-TTWO(I,J))*I.D
    GO TO 650
    FS=F-1
    GO TO 650
640 FS=I
650 CONTINUE
C*****
C CHECK PUMPING LIFT CONSTRAINTS
C*****
    PL=SURFAC(I,J)+P(II,J)
    IF (PL-6T-PLT(M)) GO TO 660
    FL=J
    GO TO 670
    FL=I-PLS(K)+(PL-PLT(M))
660

```



```

330 RM6(I,J)=0.
340 O(I,J)=40(I,J)*HB-RP6(I,J)*PMPFCT
350 CONTINUE
C *****
C RETURN
C *****
C
350 FORMAT (/I730,'BLOCK PUMPAGE ASSIGNMENT')
360 INDC START END'//)
370 FORMAT (/I730,'BLOCK RECHARGE ASSIGNMENT')
380 FORMAT (I21,I3,4X,I3,3X,I3,5X,I3,F19.4)
390 FORMAT (/I730,'BLOCK PUMPAGE ADJUSTMENTS')
400 FORMAT (/I730,'BLOCK RECHARGE ADJUSTMENTS')
410 FORMAT (I11,59X,'*****TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WAT
IER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***//Z25X,Z04X//)
420 FORMAT (I10,I21,'PUMPAGE')
430 FORMAT (/15,10F10.3//45X,10F10.3))
440 FORMAT (I10,I21,'RECHARGE')
450 FORMAT (Z04X)
460 FORMAT (4I5,F10.0)
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CALLIE (NPGM,NCOL,FLAG,P,S,IOP77)
COMMON /ITCOM/ NR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IM,OUT,OPT(I30),ITER,MSAVE,
11$SAVE(I25),J$SAVE(I25),MAYD,NCOLS,*COLS(I25),NRONS,MROUS(I25)
21$M1,IM2,IM3,IM4,IM5,IM6
3*$NSTEPS
COMMON /ALCOM/ FMI(I20),FTITLE(I20),DELX(I100),DELY(I100),PRMTR(I10),B
11(I00),G(I100),SUMS(I10,21), ERROR,PMPECT,MPNAM,PERFCT,DELTA,
2 DELWAVE,XL6TRM,FLXNAM(I2),FLXACT
3 DELM2,Z,TIME
4 INTELEP,CPI,FLAG,OUT,OUT1
5 LIMEASION FLAG(NRQU,NCOL),P(NRCV,NCOLS),S(IMROW,NCOLS)
6 EQUVALENCE (R(41),R(11))
7 MEANING OF OPTION 7
C *****
C MEANING OF IOP77
C 1 NC MAPS
C 2 PLR MAP
C 3 S MAP
C 4 RCTH MAPS
C *****
60 TO 10,20,30,40), IOP77
NP47)=C
GC TO 50
NP41)=1
60 TO 50
NP42)=1
60 TO 50
NP43)=1
60 TO 50
NP44)=1
60 TO 50
NP45)=1
60 TO 50
NP46)=1
60 TO 50
NP47)=1
60 TO 50
NP48)=1
60 TO 50
NP49)=1
60 TO 50
NP50)=1
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NP51)=1
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NP52)=1
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NP89)=1
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NP90)=1
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NP91)=1
60 TO 50
NP92)=1
60 TO 50
NP93)=1
60 TO 50
NP94)=1
60 TO 50
NP95)=1
60 TO 50
NP96)=1
60 TO 50
NP97)=1
60 TO 50
NP98)=1
60 TO 50
NP99)=1
60 TO 50
NP100)=1
60 TO 50

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190          IST=IEND+1
          IF (IST-11-NP) GO TO 100
          CONTINUE
          RETURN
C
200          FORMAT (//T20,'CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENTS',/T20,'*ROW      ROW      COLUMN
          COLUMN PAGE FACTOR',/T20,'*START  END  START  END*',/
          FORMAT (5I5,F10.0)
210          FORMAT (120,'11,17-16,18,17,F10.3)
220          FORMAT (11H,130,'PERMEABILITY TIMES 0.1',/
230          FORMAT (11H,130,'STORAGE COEFFICIENT TIMES 1000.',/
240          FORMAT (5X,'ROWS')
250          FORMAT (11H,120,'PAEE',13//)
260          FORMAT (11H,133,3214)
270          END
SUBROUTINE FLUX (MROW,NCOL,H,T)
COMMON /IICOM/ MR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IN,OUT,OUT1,OPT,I(30),ITER,MSAVE,
11SAVE(25),MSAVE(25),MHYD,NCOLS,*COLS(25),MROWS,MROWS(25)
2,INI=IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3,NSTEPS
COMMON /ALCOM/ FMI(20),TITLE(20),DELX(100),DELY(100),PRMTR(10),P
1(100),G(100),SU,S(10,2),
2          ERROR,PMPFCT,PPMAM,PERFCT,DELTA,
3DELTA,E,ALGTM,FLXAM(2),FLXFC
4,DELM2,TJME
INTEGER OPT,FLAG,OUT,OUT1
DIMENSION M(MROW,NCOL),T(MROW,NCOL,2)
DIMENSION NB(100)
EQUIVALENCE (B(1),NB(1))
DO 6C M=1,2
WRITE (OUT,130) TITLE
WRITE (OUT,120) FLXAM,M
WRITE (OUT,90)
IST=1
IEND=IST+31
IF (NP,ALY,IEND)IEND=NR
DO 2C I=1,1,IEND
NB(I)=IEND-I+1
WRITE (OUT,110) (NB(I),I=1,1,IEND)
WRITE (OUT,110)
DO 7C J=1,NC
DO 6C I=1,1,IEND
L=IEND-I+1
MA=D
IF (L=EQ,MR,AND,M=EQ,2) GO TO 6C
IF (J=EQ,NC,AND,M=EQ,1) GO TO 6C
GO TO (NG,30), "
MA=TL,J,)**(H(L,J)-H(L,J+1))*FLXFC+C.5
GO TO 5C
MA=TL,J,)**(H(L,J)-H(L,J+1))*FLXFC+G.5
5C IF (MA,LT,C)MA=MA-1.
6C NP(I)=MA
7C WRITE (OUT,110) (NB(I),I=1,1,IEND),J
IST=IEND+1
IF (IST-61-NP) GO TO PC
WRITE (OUT,100)
GO TO 1C
CONTINUE
RETURN
C
9C          FORMAT (5X,'ROWS')
10C          FORMAT (11H)
11C          FORMAT (1X,13,3214)
12C          FORMAT (1/, FLOWS (1,2AG,1) IN DIRECTION 1,15//)
13C          FORMAT (11H,29X,'*** TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES GROUND WA
          TER SIMULATION PROGRAM ***',/Z5X,20AN//)
          END

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SUBROUTINE OUTPUT (NR0B,NCOL,FLAG,HMO,P,BOTLEL,SFI,T)
COMMON /ITCOM/ NR,NC,ISTEP,NPAMP,IN,OUT,OUTI,OPT(10),ITER,NSAVF,
1,SAVE(25),JSAVE(25),MHYD,NCOLS,MEOLS(25),NR0L5,MROWS(25)
2,INI,IN2,IN3,IM,INF,IN6
3,NSTEPS
COMMON /R/COM/ FMT(20),TTITLE(20),DELX(100),DELY(100),PPMTIR(10),B
1(100),G(100),SUMS(10,2),
2
3,CELLMAJ,E,XLETFMH,FLXNAM(2),FLXFCY
4,CELLM2,TIME
5,INTEG OPT,FLAG,OUT,OUTI
DIMENSION FLAG(INROW,NCOL),HINROW,NCOL),HMINROW,NCOL)
1,P(INROW,NCOL),BOTLL(INROW,NCOL),SFI(INROW,NCOL)
2,T(INROW,NCOL,2)
C*****
C SAVE HEATS FOR HYDROGRAPH ROUTINE
C*****
C IF (AHYD.LT.1) GO TO 10
C*****
C SAVE SIMULATED HEAD FOR HYDROGRAPH ROUTINE
C*****
WRITE (JIN2) H
WRITE (JIN3) OPT(22)
10 CONTINUE
C*****
C PREFORM MASS BALANCE COMPUTATIONS
C*****
WRITE (OUT,320) ISTEP,ISTEP,XLGTMH,PMPNAM,XLGTMH,PMPNAM
SUMS(1,1)=SUMS(1,1)+SUMS(1,1)+PMPFCT*DELMAJ*(SUMS(2,1)-SUMS(1,1))+
1SUMS(1,1)-SUMS(4,1)+SUMS(1,1)+SUMS(1,1)-SUMS(5,1)+SUMS(9,1)
DEL2=DELMAJ/DELMAJ
DO 70 K=1,4
20 SUMS(K,1)=SUMS(K,1)+DEL2J
DO 30 M=1,10
30 SUMS(K,2)=SUMS(K,2)+SUMS(K,1)
DO 40 K=5,10
40 SUMS(K,1)=SUMS(K,1)/DELMAJ
DO 50 K=1,3,2
51=SUMS(K,1)+PMPFCT/DEL2J
52=SUMS(K,2)+PMPFCT*DELW2/TIME
53=SUMS(K,1)+PMPFCT/DEL2J
54=SUMS(K,1)+2*PMPFCT*DELW2/TIME
55=SUMS(K,1)-SUMS(K,1)
56=SUMS(K,2)-SUMS(K,2)
57=SUMS(K,1)
58=SUMS(K,2)
59=SUMS(K,1)
WRITE (OUT,340)
IF (K.EQ.3) WRITE (OUT,350)
WRITE (OUT,360) (B(L)+SUMS(K,L),L=1,2), (B(L+2)+SUMS(K,L),L=3,2),
1(B(L),L=5,8)
50 CONTINUE
DO 60 K=5,7,2
61=SUMS(K,1)/PMPFCT*DEL2J
62=SUMS(K,2)/TIME
63=SUMS(K,2)/TIME/DELMAJ
64=SUMS(K,1)/PMPFCT*DEL2J
65=SUMS(K,1)/TIME
66=SUMS(K,1)+PMPFCT*TIME/DELMAJ
67=SUMS(K,1)-SUMS(K,1)
68=SUMS(K,1)-E(2)
69=SUMS(K,1)
70=SUMS(K,1)
71=SUMS(K,1)
WRITE (OUT,370) SUMS(K,1),B(11),MA,B(12),SUMS(K,1),P(1
1),HR,B(13),P(13),L=5,8)
IF (K.EQ.7) WRITE (OUT,380) SUMS(K,1),B(11),MA,B(12),SUMS(K,1),P(1
1),HR,B(13),P(13),L=5,8)
CONTINUE
B(11)=SUMS(5,1)/PMPFCT*DEL2J
MA=SUMS(9,2)/TIME
E(2)=MA/PMPFCT*TIME/DELMAJ
E(3)=SUMS(10,1)/PMPFCT*DEL2J

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ME=SUMS(10,2)/TIME
E(4)=MA/PMPFCT*TIME/DELMAJ
WRITE (OUT,390) SUMS(9,1),B(11),MA,B(12),SUMS(10,1),B(13),HR,B(14)
IF (OPT(14).LT.1) GO TO 90
C*****
C SAVE HEAD DATA ON UNIT OUTI
C*****
WRITE (OUTI,400) ISTEP
DO 70 I=1,NR
70 WRITE (OUTI,410) I,(H(I),J),J=1,NC)
80 CONTINUE
90 IF (OPT(15).LT.1) GO TO 110
C*****
C WRITE PHYSICAL DATA
C*****
WRITE (OUTI,640)
CC 100 I=1,NR
DO 100 J=1,NC
MA=SFI(I,J)/DELX(J)*DELY(I)
HU=P(I,J)/PEFCT
WRITE (OUTI,650) I,J,FLAG(I,J),BOTLEL(I,J),H(I,J),HA,HA
100 CONTINUE
110 CONTINUE
IF (OPT(16).LT.1) GO TO 170
C*****
C PRINT WATER LEVELS AT END OF MAJOR TIME STEP
C*****
WRITE (OUT,450) TITLE
DO 120 I=1,NR
120 WRITE (OUT,460) ISTEP
DO 130 J=1,NC
130 WRITE (OUT,470) I,(H(I),J),J=1,NC)
C*****
C PLOT WATER LEVELS
C*****
IF (OPT(26).GT.0) CALL PLOTH (INROW,NCOL,FLAG,H,SFI,1)
C*****
C READ HEAD AT START OF TIME STEP
C*****
IF (OPT(12).LT.1) GO TO 170
PLWD IN4
PLAC (IN4) H0
C*****
C PRINT MAP OF WATER LEVEL CHANGES DURING THIS TIME STEP
C*****
IF (OPT(19).LT.1) GO TO 140
CALL PLOTS (INROW,NCOL,FLAG,H,H0,2)
140 CONTINUE
C*****
C LIST HEAD CHANGES DURING TIME STEP
C*****
IF (OPT(11).LT.1) GO TO 170
WRITE (OUT,490) TITLE
DO 160 I=1,NR
DO 150 J=1,NC
150 WRITE (OUT,500) I,(H(I),J)
160 WRITE (OUT,490) I,(H(I),J)=1,NC)
170 CONTINUE
C*****
C PLOT GROUND WATER FLOWS
C*****
IF (OPT(17).GT.0) CALL FLUX (INROW,NCOL,H,1)
IF (OPT(12).LT.1) GO TO 210
C*****
C PLOT INITIAL WATER LEVELS
C*****
REWIND IN1
IF (OPT(20).LT.1) GO TO 200
C*****

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C ***** PRINT HEAD CHANGES THROUGH THIS TIME STEP *****
C WRITE (OUT,590) TITLE
C DO 190 J=1,NR
C DO 160 J=1,NC
C 160 BJJ=H(I,J)-H0(I,J)
C 190 WRITE (OUT,610) I,(P(J),J=1,NC)
C 200 CONTINUE
C ***** FLOT WATER LEVEL CHANGES THROUGH THIS TIME STEP *****
C ***** IF (OPT(21)-GT-C) CALL PLOTS (NCOL,FLAG,H,HO,3) *****
C 210 CONTINUE
C IF (OPT(22)-LT-1) GO TO 240
C 220 CONTINUE
C ***** READ MEASURED WATER LEVEL DATA *****
C ***** FLAD (LH,450) FMT *****
C DO 230 J=1,NR
C FLAD (LH,FMT) (H0(I,J),J=1,NC)
C IF (OPT(16)-LT-2) GO TO 230
C ***** LIST SIMULATED AND MEASURED WATER LEVELS *****
C ***** AND SIMULATION ERRORS *****
C ***** 230 CONTINUE *****
C WRITE (OUT,550) TITLE
C WRITE (OUT,600) ISTEP
C DO 270 J=1,NR
C DO 250 J=1,NC
C BJJ=0
C IFL=FLAG(I,J)+1
C 240 EJJ=H(I,J)-H0(I,J)
C IF (JST-61-NC) GO TO 270
C 250 CONTINUE
C JST=0
C JEND=JST+9
C JEND=MIN(JEND,NC)
C WRITE (OUT,610) I,(H(I,J),J=JST,JEND)
C WRITE (OUT,630) (H0(I,J),J=JST,JEND)
C WRITE (OUT,630) (EJ,J)=JST,JEND)
C JST=JEND+1
C IF (JST-61-NC) GO TO 270
C GO TO 280
C 270 CONTINUE
C ***** PRINT MAP OF SIMULATION ERRORS *****
C ***** CALL PLOTS (NR0,NCOL,FLAG,H,HO,1) *****
C ***** SAVE HEADS FOR PDMOGRAPH ROUTINE *****
C ***** WRITE (IN,3) H *****
C 280 CONTINUE
C ***** PRINT CROSS-SECTIONS *****
C ***** IF (OPT(23)-LT-1) GO TO 290 *****
C ***** CALL ASCT (NR0,NCOL,FLAG,H,HO,BOTLE) *****
C 290 CONTINUE
C ***** LIST AND PLOT SATURATED THICKNESS *****
C ***** IF (OPT(25)-LT-1) GO TO 320 *****
C WRITE (OUT,590) TITLE
C DO 310 J=1,NR
C DO 300 J=1,NC

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H0(I,J)=0
IF (FLAG(I),J-LT-3) H0(I,J)=H(I,J)-BOTLE(I,J)
WRITE (OUT,610) I,(H0(I,J),J=1,NC)
CALL PLOTS (NR0,NCOL,FLAG,H,HO,SP1+2)
C ***** CONTINUE *****
C ***** RETURN *****
C ***** 300 *****
C ***** 310 *****
C ***** 320 *****
C ***** 330 *****
C ***** 340 *****
C ***** 350 *****
C ***** 360 *****
C ***** 370 *****
C ***** 380 *****
C ***** 390 *****
C ***** 400 *****
C ***** 410 *****
C ***** 420 *****
C ***** 430 *****
C ***** 440 *****
C ***** 450 *****
C ***** 460 *****
C ***** 470 *****
C ***** 480 *****
C ***** 490 *****
C ***** 500 *****
C ***** 510 *****
C ***** 520 *****
C ***** 530 *****
C ***** 540 *****
C ***** 550 *****
C ***** 560 *****
C ***** 570 *****
C ***** 580 *****
C ***** 590 *****
C ***** 600 *****
C ***** 610 *****
C ***** 620 *****
C ***** 630 *****
C ***** 640 *****
C ***** 650 *****
C ***** 660 *****
C ***** 670 *****
C ***** 680 *****
C ***** 690 *****
C ***** 700 *****
C ***** 710 *****
C ***** 720 *****
C ***** 730 *****
C ***** 740 *****
C ***** 750 *****
C ***** 760 *****
C ***** 770 *****
C ***** 780 *****
C ***** 790 *****
C ***** 800 *****
C ***** 810 *****
C ***** 820 *****
C ***** 830 *****
C ***** 840 *****
C ***** 850 *****
C ***** 860 *****
C ***** 870 *****
C ***** 880 *****
C ***** 890 *****
C ***** 900 *****
C ***** 910 *****
C ***** 920 *****
C ***** 930 *****
C ***** 940 *****
C ***** 950 *****
C ***** 960 *****
C ***** 970 *****
C ***** 980 *****
C ***** 990 *****
C ***** 1000 *****

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*****
SUBROUTINE PHYSCT (NR0M,NCOL,FLG,BOTLEL,H,MO,P,SFI,I)
COMMON NR,NC,ISTEP,NP,IN,OUT,OUT1,OPT(130),ITR,NSAVE,
2,IN1,IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3,ASTEPS
COMMON /RUCOM/ FFI(20),TITLE(20),DELX(100),DELY(100),PRMTR(10),P
1,I(100),G(100),SUMS(10,2),
2,ERRR,PMPFCT,PNMAN,PERFCT,DELTA,
3,DELX2,TIME
4,INTLGER,OPT,FLAG,OUT,CUT1
DIMENSION FLAG(NROW,NCOL),H(NROW,NCOL),BOTLEL(NROW,NCOL),MO(NROW,
1),P(NROW,NCOL),SFI(NROW,NCOL),INROW,NCOL,INROW,NCOL,Z)
DIMENSION TYPE(2,N)
DATA TYPE/AMQUIC,NROPP,PHARTE,RHSIAN,NHROUN,
1,NHARY,NCORS,NHT,NBY
C*****
C READ OPTIONS WHICH CONTROL GENERAL EXECUTION OF PROGRAM
C*****
READ (IN,370) OPT
DO 10 I=1,10
10 CONTINUE
IF (OPT(I),GT,0) WRITE (OUT,240) I,OPT(I)
C*****
C IF HYDROGRAPHS ARE REQUIRED, READ NUMBER OF AND COORDINATES OF
C THE SPECIFIC NODES.
C*****
IF (OPT(1),LT,1) GO TO 20
HYDROPT(1)
20 CONTINUE
READ (IN,360) NSAVE,(ISAVE(1)),JSAVE(1),I,NSAVE)
C*****
C IF CROSS-SECTIONS ARE REQUESTED, READ NUMBER OF AND INDEX FOR THE
C REQUESTED COLUMNS AND PDS, RESPECTIVELY.
C*****
IF (OPT(2),LT,1) GO TO 30
PLR(1:N,300) NCOLS,(MCOUS(1)),I(1),NCOLS)
PLR(1:N,300) NROWS,(MROUS(1)),I(1),NROWS)
30 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ GRID SPACINGS IN THE X AND Y DIRECTIONS, RESPECTIVELY.
C*****
HA=4H
READ (IN,310) FMT
IF (OPT(3),LT,1) GO TO 60
GO 40 I=1,NP
DO 50 J=1,NC
50 DELX(J)=HA
WRITE (OUT,370) HA,HB
GO TO 70
60 CONTINUE
READ (IN,FMT) (DELX(J),J=1,NC)
READ (IN,FMT) (DELY(I),I=1,NR)
IF (OPT(4),LT,1) GO TO 70
WRITE (OUT,330)
WRITE (OUT,260) (DELX(J),J=1,NC)
WRITE (OUT,260) (DELY(I),I=1,NR)
70 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ PHYSICAL DATA FORMAT CARD
C*****
READ (IN,310) FMT
IF (OPT(5),LT,1) GO TO 80
80 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ AND WRITE CONSTANT GRID SPACINGS
C*****
READ (IN,FMT) HA,HB
DO 40 I=1,NP
DO 50 J=1,NC
50 DELX(J)=HA
WRITE (OUT,370) HA,HB
GO TO 70
60 CONTINUE
READ (IN,FMT) (DELX(J),J=1,NC)
READ (IN,FMT) (DELY(I),I=1,NR)
IF (OPT(4),LT,1) GO TO 70
WRITE (OUT,330)
WRITE (OUT,260) (DELX(J),J=1,NC)
WRITE (OUT,260) (DELY(I),I=1,NR)
70 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ PHYSICAL DATA FOR HYDROGRAPH ROUTINE
C*****
READ (IN,3) H
WRITE (IN) H
CONTINUE
ZFC PERMEABILITIS FOR BOUNDARY CELLS
DO 150 J=1,NF
150 J=1,NF
IF (FLAG(J),EQ,3) P(I,J)=0,
C*****
C WRITE PHYSICAL PARAMETERS
C*****
IF (OPT(6),LT,1) GO TO 170
170 CONTINUE
WRITE (OUT,320) TITLE
DO 160 J=1,NR
160 J=1,NR
WRITE (OUT,260)
DO 150 J=1,NC
150 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(6,C,N)) IFLG=4
IF (FLAG(6,C,N)) IFLG=4
*****

```

```

*****
READ (IN,FMT) H,(B(N),N=1,4)
WRITE (OUT,360) H,(P(N),N=1,4)
DO 80 J=1,NF
80 J=1,NF
FLAG(I),J)=NR
BOTLEL(I),J)=E(I)
M(I),J)=R(2)
P(I),J)=R(3)
SFI(I),J)=R(4)
GO TO 90
90 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ NODE CARDS
C*****
DO 100 I=1,NR
100 CONTINUE
WRITE (OUT,350)
READ (IN,FMT) I,M,H,E(N),N=1,4)
FLAG(I),J)=M
IF (E(N),EQ,N)
WRITE (OUT,280) TYPE(I,M),TYPE(2,M),I,J,FLAG(I),J),(B(N),N=1,4)
BOTLEL(I),J)=E(I)
M(I),J)=R(2)
P(I),J)=R(3)
SFI(I),J)=R(4)
GO TO 120
120 CONTINUE
C*****
C READ PARAMETER ADJUSTMENT DATA
C*****
PEAC PARAMETER ADJUSTMENT DATA
IF (OPT(7),EQ,0) CALL CALIB (NR0M,NCOL,FLAG,P,SFI,OPT(I))
IF (MAYG,LT,1) GO TO 140
C*****
C SAVE ORIGINAL HEADS FOR HYDROGRAPH ROUTINE
C*****
REMPD TN3
WRITE (IN) H
CONTINUE
140 CONTINUE
C*****
C SAVE INITIAL WATER LEVELS
C*****
FEMNT TN1
WRITE (IN) H
CONTINUE
ZFC PERMEABILITIS FOR BOUNDARY CELLS
DO 150 J=1,NF
150 J=1,NF
IF (FLAG(J),EQ,3) P(I,J)=0,
C*****
C WRITE PHYSICAL PARAMETERS
C*****
IF (OPT(6),LT,1) GO TO 170
170 CONTINUE
WRITE (OUT,320) TITLE
DO 160 J=1,NR
160 J=1,NR
WRITE (OUT,260)
DO 150 J=1,NC
150 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(6,C,N)) IFLG=4
IF (FLAG(6,C,N)) IFLG=4
*****

```

```

16C WRITE (OUT,290) TYPE(I,IFL6),TYPE(2,IFL6),I,J,FLAG(I,J),BOTLELIT,J
17C CONTINUE
18C CONTINUE
19C CONTINUE
20C CONVERT UNITS
21C DO 180 J=1,NR
22C   PLOT(J)=PII,J*PERFCT
23C   SFLI(J)=SFLI(J)*DELX(J)+DELY(I)
24C   PLOT INITIAL WATER LEVELS
25C   IF TOP(19)-GT(0) CALL PLOTH (NR00,NCOL,FLAG,H,SFI,J)
26C   LIST AND PLOT INITIAL SATURATED THICKNESS
27C   IF TOP(10)-LT(1) GO TO 210
28C   WRITE (OUT,220) TITLE
29C   WRITE (OUT,230)
30C   DO 200 J=1,NR
31C   H0(J)=J*0=
32C   IF FLAG(I,J)-LT(1) H0(I,J)=H(I,J)-BOTLEL(I,J)
33C   WRITE (OUT,220) I,H0(I,J),J=1,NCI
34C   CALL PLOTH (NR00,NCOL,FLAG,H0,SFI,2)
35C   RETURN
36C   RETURN
37C   RETURN
38C   RETURN
39C   RETURN
40C   RETURN
41C   RETURN
42C   RETURN
43C   RETURN
44C   RETURN
45C   RETURN
46C   RETURN
47C   RETURN
48C   RETURN
49C   RETURN
50C   RETURN
51C   RETURN
52C   RETURN
53C   RETURN
54C   RETURN
55C   RETURN
56C   RETURN
57C   RETURN
58C   RETURN
59C   RETURN
60C   RETURN
61C   RETURN
62C   RETURN
63C   RETURN
64C   RETURN
65C   RETURN
66C   RETURN
67C   RETURN
68C   RETURN
69C   RETURN
70C   RETURN
71C   RETURN
72C   RETURN
73C   RETURN
74C   RETURN
75C   RETURN
76C   RETURN
77C   RETURN
78C   RETURN
79C   RETURN
80C   RETURN
81C   RETURN
82C   RETURN
83C   RETURN
84C   RETURN
85C   RETURN
86C   RETURN
87C   RETURN
88C   RETURN
89C   RETURN
90C   RETURN
91C   RETURN
92C   RETURN
93C   RETURN
94C   RETURN
95C   RETURN
96C   RETURN
97C   RETURN
98C   RETURN
99C   RETURN
100C RETURN
101C END

```

```

SUBROUTINE PLOTI (NCG,NCOL,FLAG,H,SFI,ICD)
C *****
C   MAXIMUM NUMBER OF COLUMNS IS 100.
C *****
CUPOM / ITCOP/ MR, NC, ISTEP, NPARR, IN, OUT, DOUT1, OPT(130), JITER, PNSAVE,
1, SAVL(25), JSAVL(25), MHYD, NCOLS, PCOLS(25), NR00S, MR00S(25)
2, INJ, JNR, INJ, INH, IN, IN6
3, NSTEPS
CUPOM / RLCON/ FMT(20), TITLE(20), DELX(100), DELY(100), PRINTR(10), B
1(100), B(100), SUPS(10), C2),          EPROP, PPFCT, PMPNAM, PERFCT, DELTA,
2          DELT, JZ, TIME
3, LEL, JZ, TIME
4, LEL, JZ, TIME
DIMENSION SYMBOL(26), XRRANGE(27), PLOTS(100), PERCT(26), MINROW, NCOL
1, FLAG(NR00, NCOL), ISTEP(26)
2, SFINROW, NCOL, TOTI(26)          , TOTI(26)
3, EQUIVALENCE (PLOTS(1), P(1))
C *****
C   XINCR EQUALS THE RANGE FOR EACH PRINTER SYMBOL
C *****
CATA BLANKNAM /
DATA SYMBOL(1)A, 1HB, 1HC, 1HD, 1HE, 1HF, 1HG, 1HH, 1HI, 1HJ, 1HK, 1HL,
1HM, 1HN, 1HO, 1HP, 1HQ, 1HR, 1HS, 1HT, 1HU, 1HV, 1HW, 1HX, 1HY, 1HZ /
DIMENSION ICDUM(10)
DATA ICDUM(1), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 /
DIMENSION XFCM(5), XCOL(2)
DATA XROW(1)HP, 1FO, 1HW, XCOL(1)HC0LU, NHHM /
P=0
HAE=0.
HE=-1.E-6
HCE=1.E6
DO 1 I=1,NP
DO 10 J=1,NC
IF (FLAG(I,J)-GT(2)) GO TO 10
IF (FLAG(I,J)-EQ(0)) GO TO 10
P=0+1
HAE=HAE+H(I,J)
HCE=HCE-H(I,J)
CONTINUE
HAE=HAE/M
HCE=HCE/M
HE=(HAE-HCE)/26.
HCS=.
IF (HAE-GT(5), HCE-10.
IF (HAE-GT(10), HCE-25.
IF (HAE-GT(25), HCE-50.
IF (HAE-GT(50), HCE-100.
HAE=FIX(HAE/HCE)*HCE
HCE=FIX(HCE/HCE)*HCE
XRRANGE(1)=HAE
XRRANGE(2)=1.E6
GO 70 1=2,26
XRRANGE(1)=HAE-HCE(11-1)
XRRANGE(2)=HAE-HCE(11-1)
CONTINUE
WRITE (OUT,20) TITLE
IF (ICD-EQ(1)) WRITE (OUT,180) ISTEP
IF (ICD-EQ(2)) WRITE (OUT,190) ISTEP
CONTINUE
P=NC/10
M=M-1
IF (MCD(INC(10),GT(0))=M*)
MFI=M+1
WRITE (OUT,230) (I,J)=1,10,J=1,*,MFI
WRITE (OUT,270) XCOL
M=M+1
WRITE (OUT,280) (ICD)=1,M
WRITE (OUT,220)
GO 50 1=1,26
TOTI(20)
TOTI(26)
IF (ICD)=0.
50

```



```

SUBROUTINE SOLVE (NR0,NCOL,FLAG,H,H0,T,SF1,Q)
C*****
C THIS ROUTINE SOLVES FOR HEADS USING THE IADT PROCEDURE
C*****
COMMON /ITCOM/ MR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IN_OUT,OUTI,OPTI,LDI,ITER,NSAVE,
1)SAVE(25),NSAVE(25),MHVD,NCOLS,*COLS(25),MKOUS,*MROWS(25)
2)IN1,IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3)NSTEPS
COMMON /RLCGM/ FMI(20),TITLE(20),DELX(100),DELY(100), PARM(10),R
1)IC(3),G(100),SUMS(10,*2),
2)
3)ELPAJ,E,XLETRM,FLXMAP(2),FLXFCT
4)ELM(2),TIME
5)NGEP,GPI,FLAG,OUT,OUTI
6)G(ENGR,NCOL),FLAG(NR0,NCOL)
7)G(ENGR,NCOL),FLAG(NR0,NCOL)
DOUBLE PRECISION PB,CC,M
ITER=0
ITER=1
ITER=2
IF (ITER.EI.SG) GO TO 3PD
K=MOD(ITER,MPARM)+1
PB=PARM(K)
E=0.0
C*****
C COLUMN CALCULATIONS
C*****
GO 150 I1=1,NR
I=1
IF (MOD(ISTEP+ITER,2),FC=1)J=NR-I+1
E=1.
IF (J.EQ.1)E=0.
ITER=1
GO 30 J=J+1,NR
IFL=FLAG(I,J)+1
GO TO (30,40,50,30), IFL
CONTINUE
GO TO 190
CONTINUE
J=J+1
GO 60 J=J+1,NR
IFL=FLAG(I,J)+1
GO TO (70,60,60,70), IFL
CONTINUE
J=J+1
ITER=NC
GO TO 60
J=J+1
ITER=J+1
CONTINUE
AA=0.
DU=0.
RP=0.
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 50
IF (FLAG(I,J)-1).GT.C1) GO TO 90
FE=TI(I,J)+1
DL=BB*HI(I,J)-1
CONTINUE
CC=15.0
J=J+1
ITER=ITER+1
IF (FLAG(I,J)+1).FC=0)FC=DD*TI*HI(I,J)+1
ITER=ITER+1
DC=0.5*TI*H(I)-1+J
ITER=ITER+1
RE=RE+TT
DC=DC+TI*H(I)+1
CONTINUE
IF (FLAG(I,J)+1).FC=0)DC=CU+TI*H(I)+1

```

```

130 C*****
140 C*****
150 C*****
160 C*****
170 C*****
180 C*****
190 C*****
200 C*****
210 C*****
220 C*****
230 C*****
240 C*****
250 C*****
260 C*****
270 C*****
280 C*****
290 C*****
300 C*****

```

```

SUBROUTINE XSECT (MPOW,NCOL,FLAG,MSIM,HOB5,POTLEL)
C *****
C THIS SUBROUTINE PRODUCES A PRINTER PLOT OF CROSS-SECTIONS ALONG
C ROWS OR COLUMNS. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ROWS OR COLUMNS IS 100.
C *****
INTEGER IQU(10)
DATA IQU(1),2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0/
COMMON /XICOM/ NR,NC,ISTEP,MPARM,IM,OUT,OUT1,OPT(30),ITER,NSAVF,
11SAVE(25),JSAVE(25),MHVD,NCOLS,PCOLS(25),MROWS,MROW5(25)
2,IM1,IN2,IN3,IN4,IN5,IN6
3,NSTEPS
COMMON /PLCOMP/ FMT(20),TITLE(20),DELX(100),DELY(100),PRMITR(10),R
1(100),G(100),SU-S(10,2),
2 EFPOR,PMFPCT,MPNAM,PERFCT,DELTA,
3,SULLM,A,E,XLBTHM,FLXNA(2),FLXFACT
4,DELTA2,ITRF
5,INTEGER OPT,FLAG,OUT,OUT1
6,IMENSION MSIM(MROW,NCOL),HOB5(MROW,NCOL),PLOT(100),
7,FLAG(MROW,NCOL)
8,POTLEL(MROW,NCOL)
9,EQUIVALENCE (PLOT(1),G(1))
10,DATA SIM,OB5,ELANK,PC(TH/ZHS,IM0,IM1,IMH,
11,IMB/
12,DIMENSION XCOL(2)
13,DATA XROW5,3MROW5,XCOL5/MC(OLU,2HMR,/
14,IGPT=GPT(22)
15,DC PD L=1,NCOLS
16,IF (NCOLS.LT.1) GO TO 8C
17,WRITE (OUT,220) TITLE
18,J=MCOLS(1)
19,WRITE (OUT,16C) J
20,WRITE (OUT,23C)
21,M=NR/10
22,IF (M*DC(MR,10)-G(1,C))=M*0
23,M=M-1
24,M=M*1
25,WRITE (OUT,17C) (M,1+10),M=1,M),N
26,WRITE (OUT,24C) XROW
27,P=M*1
28,WRITE (OUT,19C) (IGUP,M=1,M)
29,MPAY=-1,EF
30,MPIN=1,ES
31,DC IC I=1,MP
32,IF (FLAG(I),GT,2) GO TO 10
33,IF (10PT.LT.1)HOF5(I,J)=MSIM(I,J)
34,MPAY=MAX(IMPAY,M51(I,J),HOB5(I,J))
35,MPIN=MIN(MSIM(I,J),HOF5(I,J),MPIN)
36,CONTINUE
37,MPAY=IFIX(MPAY*10)
38,MPIN=IFIX(MPIN*10)
39,XINC=IMPAY-MPIN)/4C.
40,XINC=ELGAT(IX(IXINC*5)*2))/2*0
41,XXINC=XINC*5
42,GO TO LL=1,41
43,GO TO I=1,MP
44,PLOT(I)=ELANK
45,GO TO 5C I=1,MP
46,IF (FLAG(I),GT,2) GO TO 5C
47,IF (ABS(POTLEL(I,J)-MPAY),LE,XXINC)PLOT(I)=1M
48,IF (ABS(MSIM(I,J)-MPIN),LE,XXINC)PLOT(I)=SIM
49,IF (10PT.LT.1) GO TO 5C
50,IF (ABS(HOB5(I,J)-MPAY),LE,XXINC) GO TO 3D
51,GO TO 5C
52,IF (PLOT(I)=EQ,SIM) GO TO 4C
53,PLOT(I)=GFS
54,GO TO 5D
55,PLOT(I)=G(TH
56,CONTINUE
57,WRITE (OUT,25C) MPAY,(PLOT(I),I=1,MP)
58,MPAY=MPAY-XINC
59,CONTINUE
60,WRITE (OUT,18C) (ILUP,I=1,M)

```

```

DU=DU+BB*PH(I,J)
66=BB*(1.+PK)
310 DU=DD+HO(I,J)+SF(1,J)/DELTA-Q(I,J)
BB=BB-SF(1,J)/DELTA
320 W=BB-AA*B(I-1)
6(I)=CC/W
6(I)=60D-AA*6(I-1)/W
DD=0.
BB=0.
AA=-Y(I,J,2)
C *****
C RL--ESTIMATE HEADS
E=C*ABS(H(III,J)-6(III))
M(III,J)=6(III)
M=III
340 M=M-1
IF (M-1) 360,360,350
350 MA=6(M)-6(M)*M(I,J)
E=C*ABS(H(M,J)-MA)
MIN,J)=MA
GO TO 340
360 JF (1STR1-MA) 200,370,370
370 CONTINUE
IF (E.GT.ERROR) GO TO 1C
IF (ITER.LT.N) GO TO 10
380 RETURN
END

```


GWSIM-II
Corrections and Additions

On page 15, under Program Options, add the following after the discussion of Option 6 USE STEADY STATE HEADS

Option 7 ADJUST PARAMETERS

The enabling of this option allows input of changes in permeability and storage coefficient values. Such changes are often needed during model calibration. The enabling of this option may also cause the printing of a map(s) indicating the parameter values. The map(s) may be printed even though no adjustments are made. See Data Set 7a

Data Set 7a is read if the value of Option 7 in Data Set 3 is greater than zero. The maps to be plotted may be selected by setting the value Option 7 as shown below.

Option 7	Maps Produced
1	None
2	Permeability-x
3	Permeability-y
4	Storage Coefficient
5	Permeability-x and Permeability-y
6	Permeability-x and Storage coefficient
7	Permeability-y and Storage coefficient
8	Permeability-x, Permeability-y, and Storage coefficient.

On page 15, under Program Options, add the following before the discussion of Option 3 READ CONSTANT HEAD ENDING VALUES

Option 2 PRINT MAPS OF FLOWS

The enabling of this option causes the printing of a map indicating ground-water flows at the end of the major time step. If option 2 equals two (2), the maps are produced at the end of each minor time step.

Two maps are produced, one for flows in the x-direction (direction 1) and the other for flows in the y-direction (direction 2). For flows in the x-direction, the value shown is for flow to the right; or from cell I,J to cell I,J+1. A negative sign indicates flow from cell I,J+1 to cell I,J.

Flows from row I to row I+1 are shown on the y-direction map as a positive number. A negative number represents flow in the opposite direction. Flows are printed in 1000's of acre-feet per year.

On page 15, under Program Options, add the following after the discussion of Option 3 READ CONSTANT HEAD ENDING VALUES

Option 4 CHANGE TIME STEP SIZE

The enabling of this option allows for the change of the length of this major time step and of the number of minor time steps. See Data Set 11. The new time step parameters will be in effect for this time step.

On page 17, the discussion of Option 17 OUTPUT WATER LEVELS ON UNIT 'OUT1' should read:

Option 17 SAVE DATA ON UNIT OUT1

The enabling of this option will cause a listing of heads for the end of the time set. The data are written on unit OUT1. Data suitable for Data Set 7 (Physical Data) may also be written which would allow the starting of a future run where the run terminated. If option 17 equals one (1), the heads are listed by rows with the row number preceding the heads. the format used is
(15, 5X, 10F7.1/(10X, 10F7.1))

If option 17 equals two (2), the head data are followed by physical data. A format to be used to read the physical data precedes the listing of the physical data. If option 17 equals three (3), only the physical data is written.

On page 24, under Data Set 3, the second sentence should read "Only the first seven options..."

The figure on page 27 is in error.

Format for Data Set 2.

Data Set 2 is read as follows.

Columns 1-5	Variable NSTEPS	Meaning Number of Major Time Steps
6-10	NSP	Number of Minor Time Steps
11-15	NC	Number of Columns
16-20	NR	Number of Rows
21-25	NSPRNG	Number of Springs
26-35	DELMAJ	Length of Major Time Step, in days
36-45	ERROR	Conveyance Criterion, in feet

Format for Data Set 3

The column number is equivalent to the option number. An option is enabled if an integer greater than zero is punched into the appropriate column.

On page 30, add the following after the discussion of the Data Set 7.

Data Set 7a - This data set will be required if Option 7 was enabled in Data Set 3. This data set contains the values used to adjust permeabilities and storage coefficient. One data card is required for each adjustment and each adjustment is applied to a specified section of the grid.

The information is read by a command in the form

```
READ (IN,100) II, III, JJ, JJJ, K, KK, HA
```

and the values are adjusted by command such as

```
DO 10 I = II, III
DO 10 J = JJ, JJJ
IF (K, .GT.2) GO TO 5
DO 4 L = K, KK
4 P(I, J, L) = P(I, J, L)*HA
GO TO 10
5 SF1(I, J) = SF1(I, J)*HA
10 CONTINUE
```

The data are read as follows

Columns	Variable	Meaning
1-3	II	First row of grid segment
4-6	III	Last row of grid segment
7-9	JJ	First column of grid segment
10-12	JJJ	Last column of grid segment
13-15	K	First parameter identifier
16-18	KK	Second parameter identifier
19-29	HA	Parameter adjustment

Set K equal 1 if permeability x-direction is to be adjusted or equal 2 if only permeability y-direction is to be changed. Set KK equal to 1 if only permeability x-direction is to be changed or equal 2 if permeability y-direction is to be changed. Set K equal 3 if storage coefficient is to be changed.

If Data Set 7a is read, the last card must be blank.

On page 32, under Data Set 11, the second sentence should read "Only options 2-20 may be enabled at this time."

On page 33, the format for Data Set 11 must be expanded for the time step parameters.

The data are read as follows:

Columns	Variable	Meaning
1-20	OPT	Options 1-20
21-25	NOOPT	Maintain these options for the next NOOPT time steps. See Option 11
26-35	PFACT	Pumpage adjustment factor. See Option 9
36-45	RFACT	Recharge adjustment factor. See Option 10
46-50	NSP1	Number of minor time steps. See Option 4
51-60	DELMJ2	Length of major time step, in days. See Option 4.

On page 38, under output Unit Numbers, the last sentence should read "The output unit variable OUT equals 6 and OUT1 equals 10."