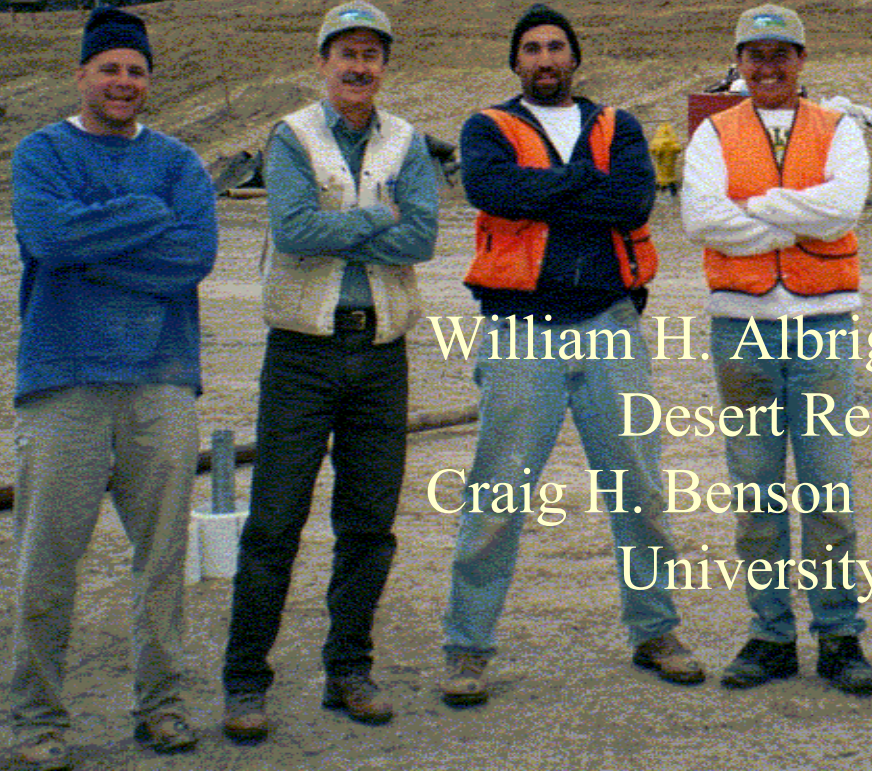


# Field Tests of Alternative Covers in the Alternative Cover Assessment Program (ACAP)



William H. Albright

Desert Research Institute

Craig H. Benson

University of Wisconsin-Madison

10 25 '00



# Why ACAP?

- Provide field-scale data for alternative designs
- Provide field-scale data for conventional designs
- Side-by-side field tests answer question of equivalency
- Additional instrumentation to advance the science and practice of engineering

# ACAP Field Sites





10 20 '00













10 25 '00





10 25 '00











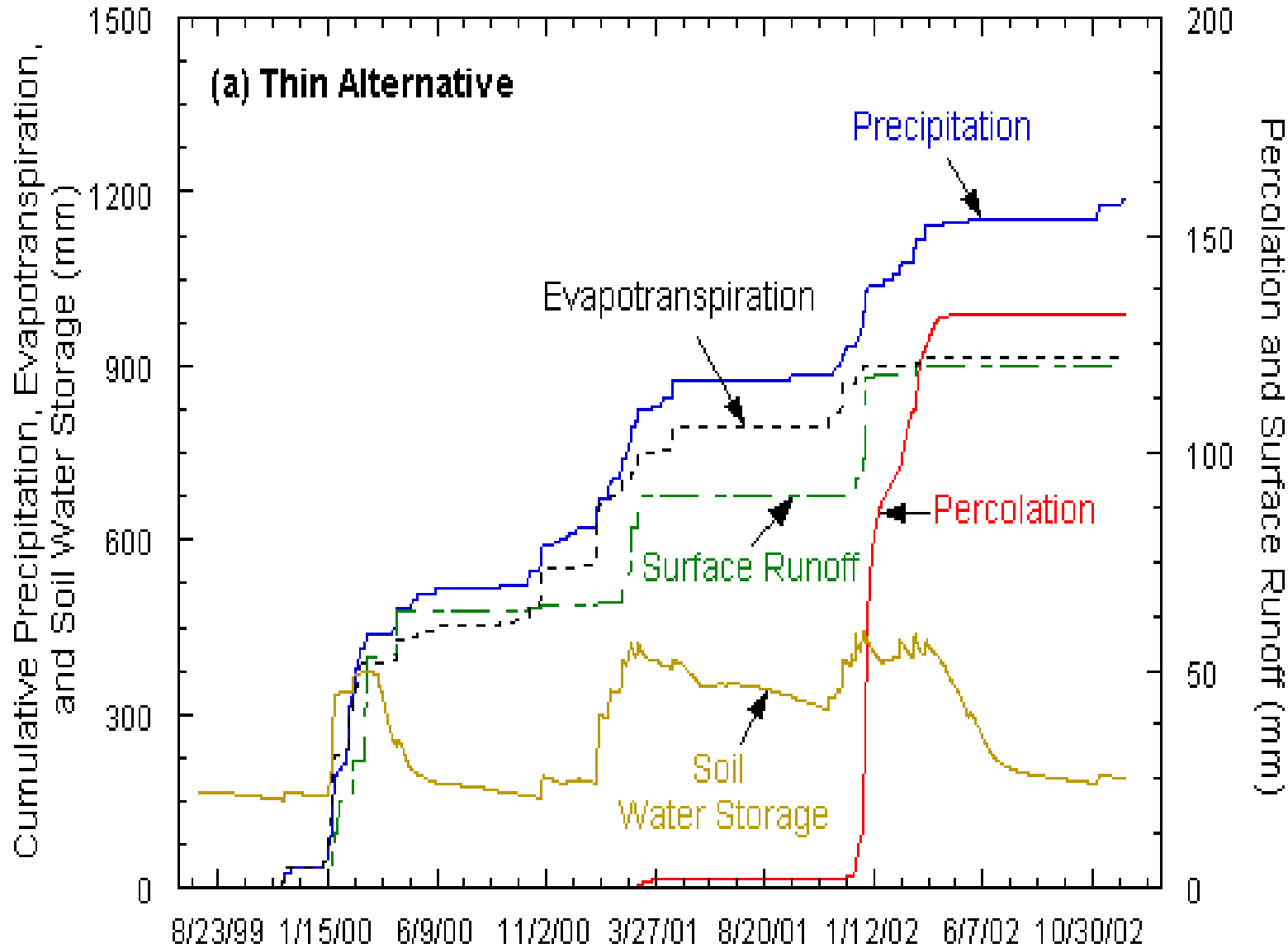




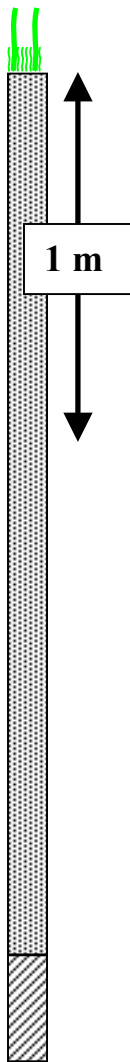
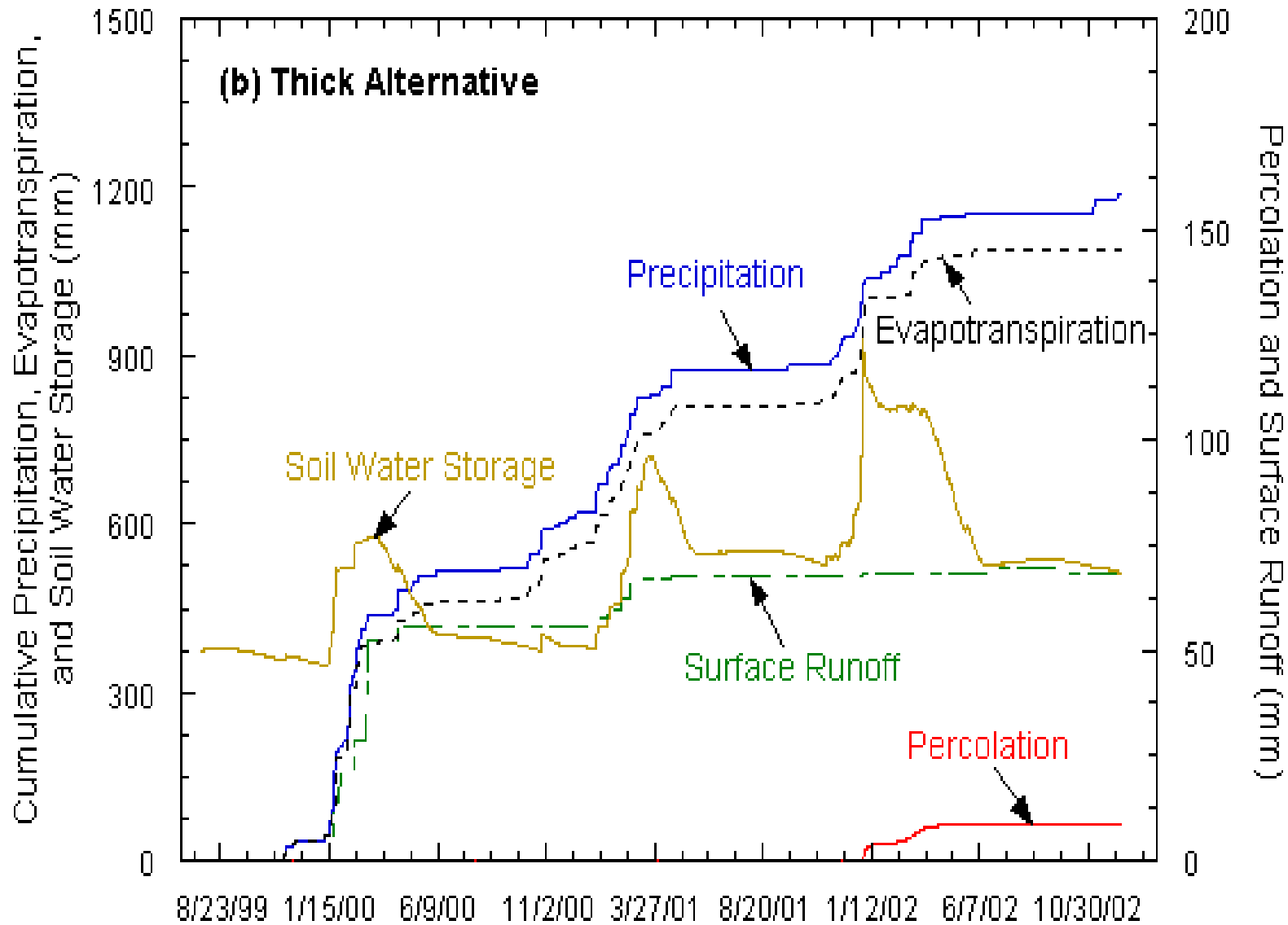




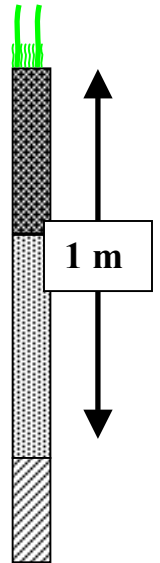
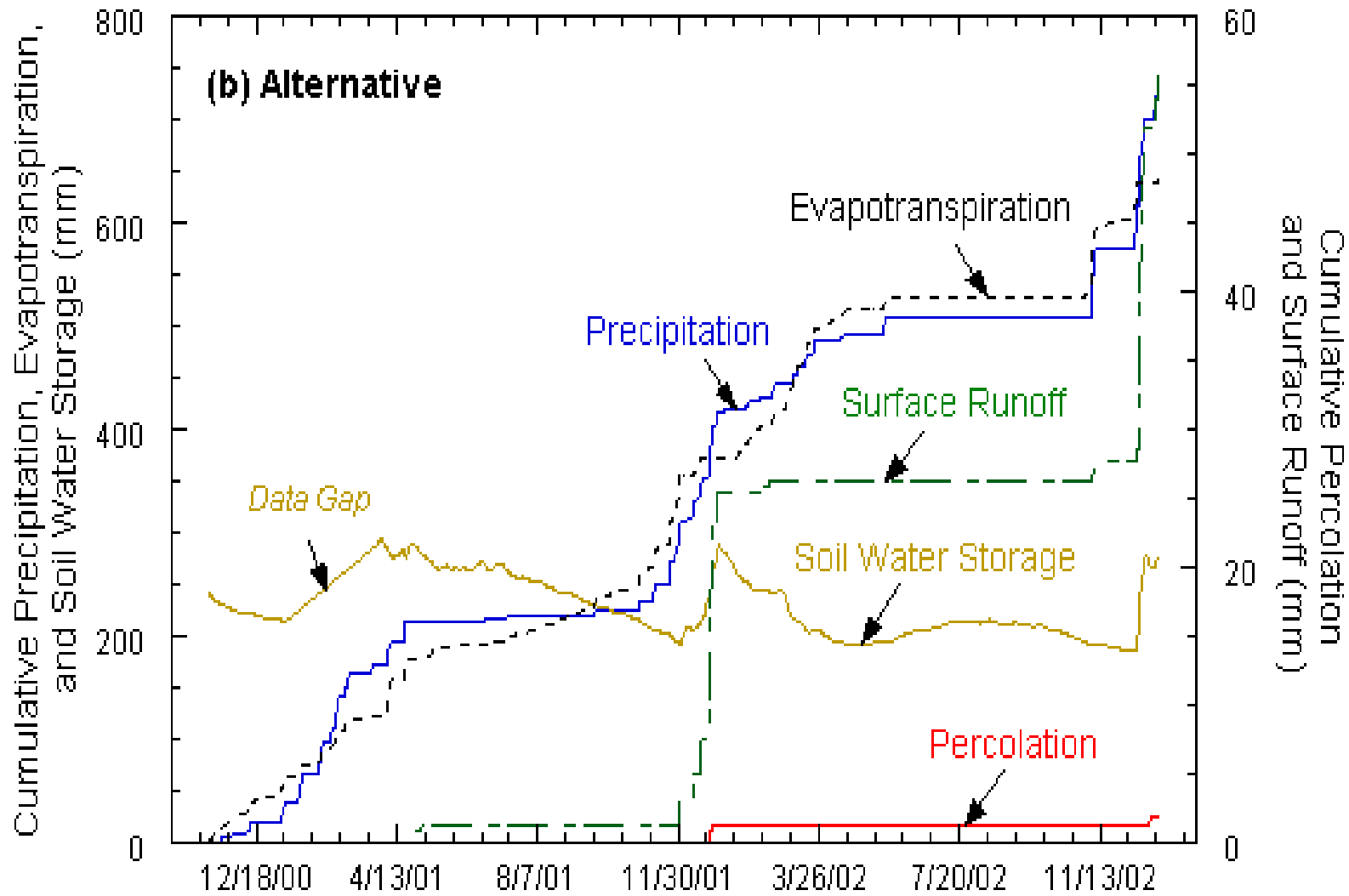
# Sacramento CA Thin Alternative



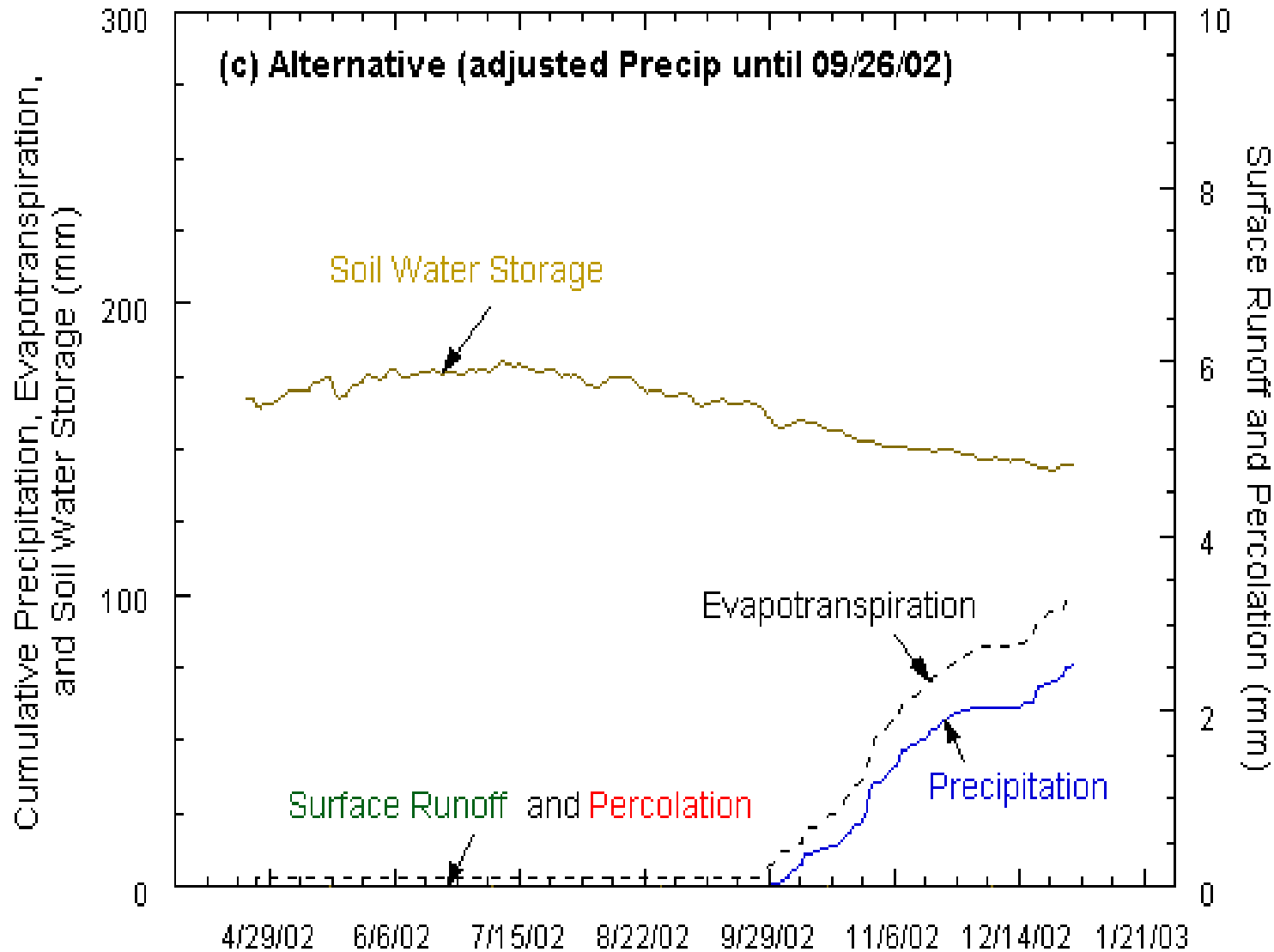
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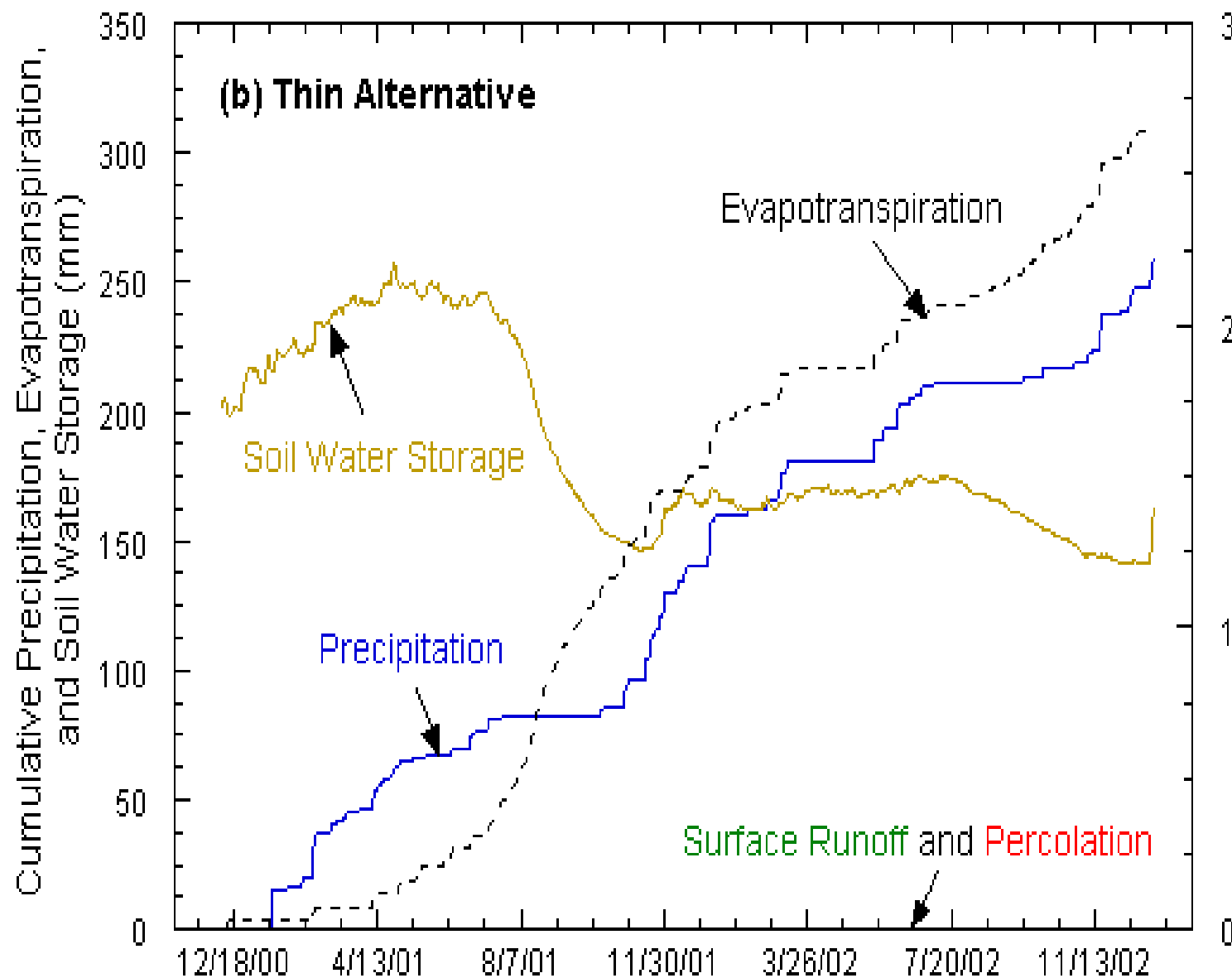
# Altamont CA Alternative



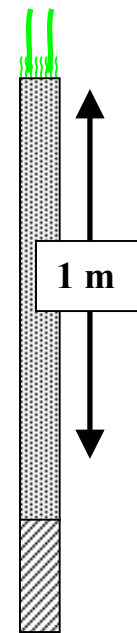
# Apple Valley CA Alternative



# Boardman OR Thin Alternative

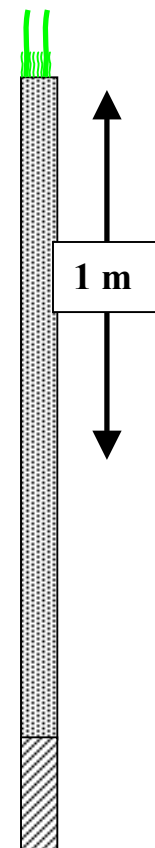
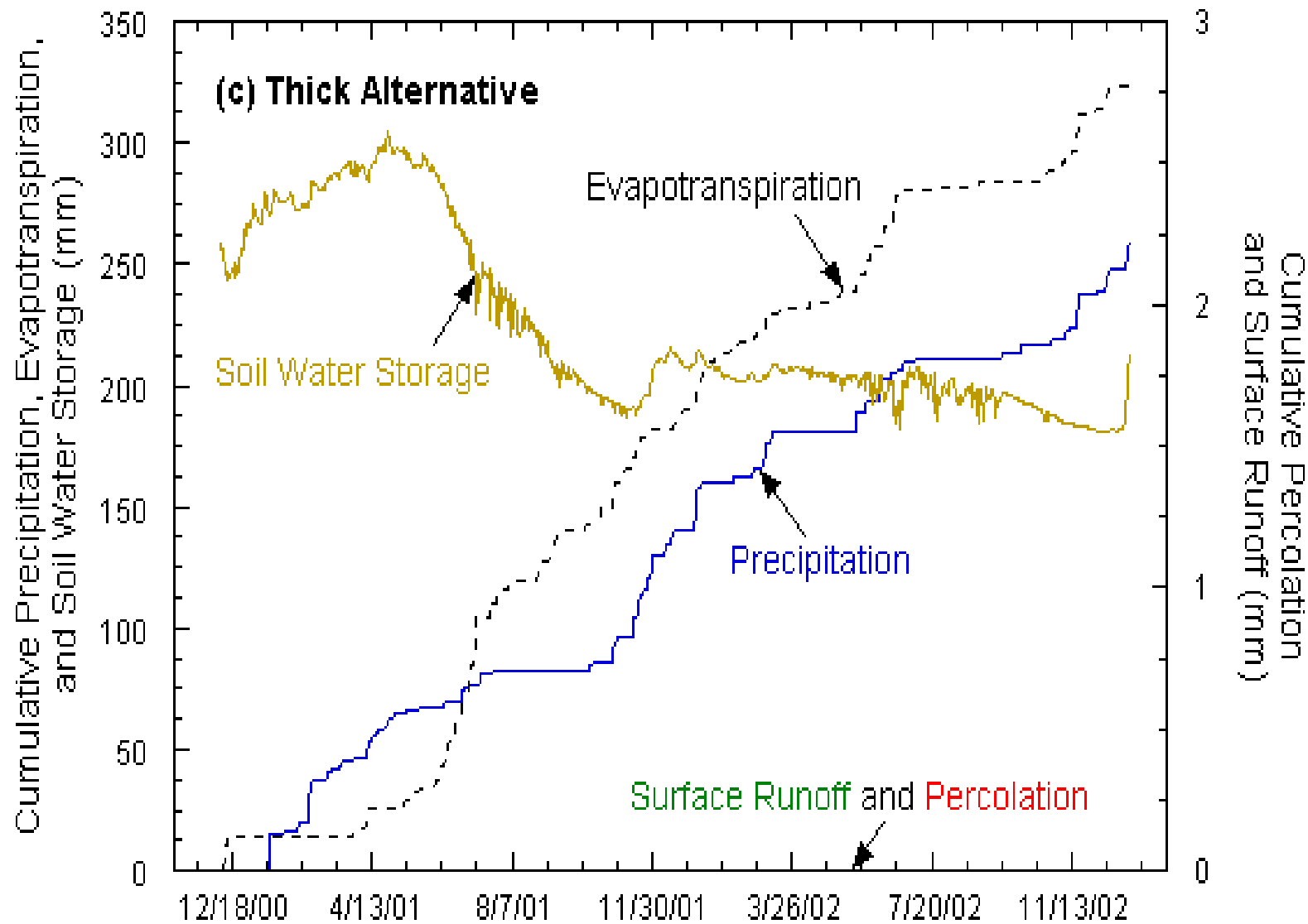


Cumulative Precipitation and Surface Runoff (mm)

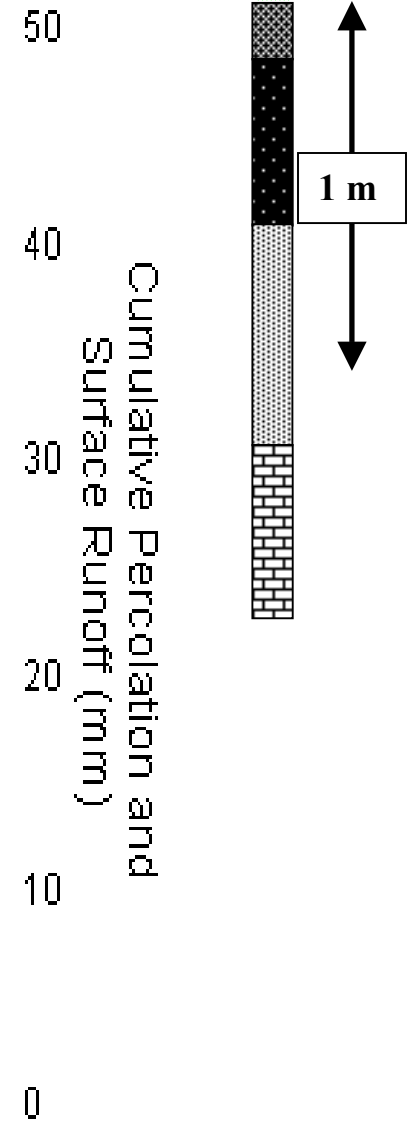
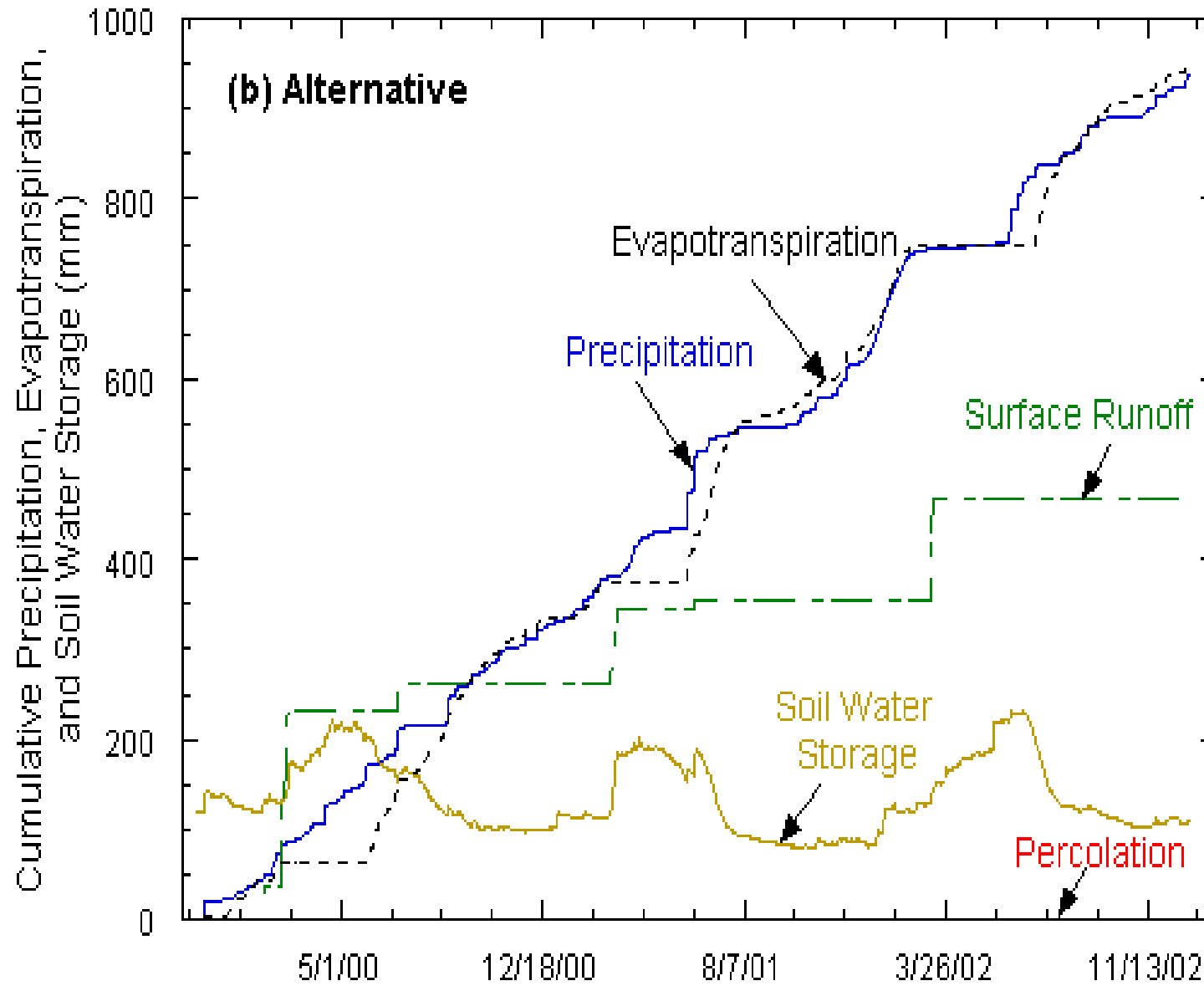




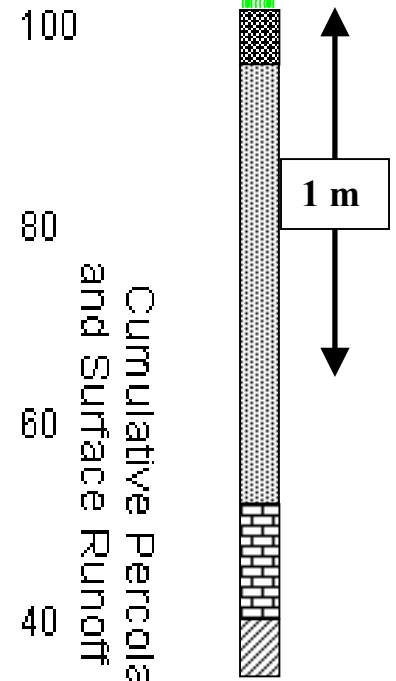
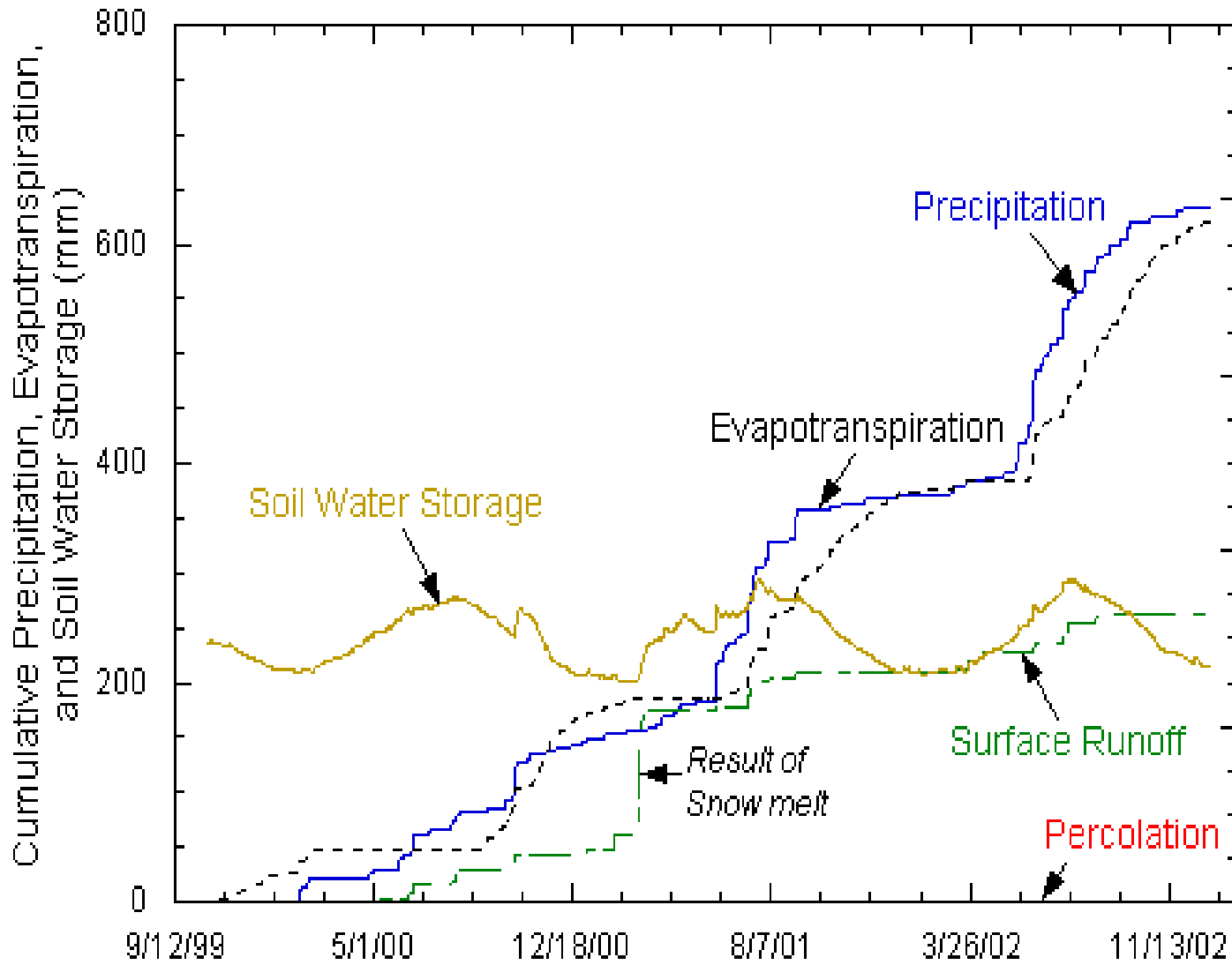
# Boardman OR Thick Alternative



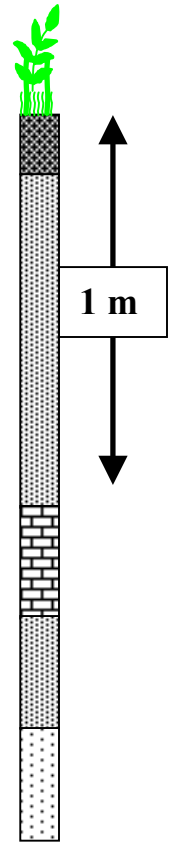
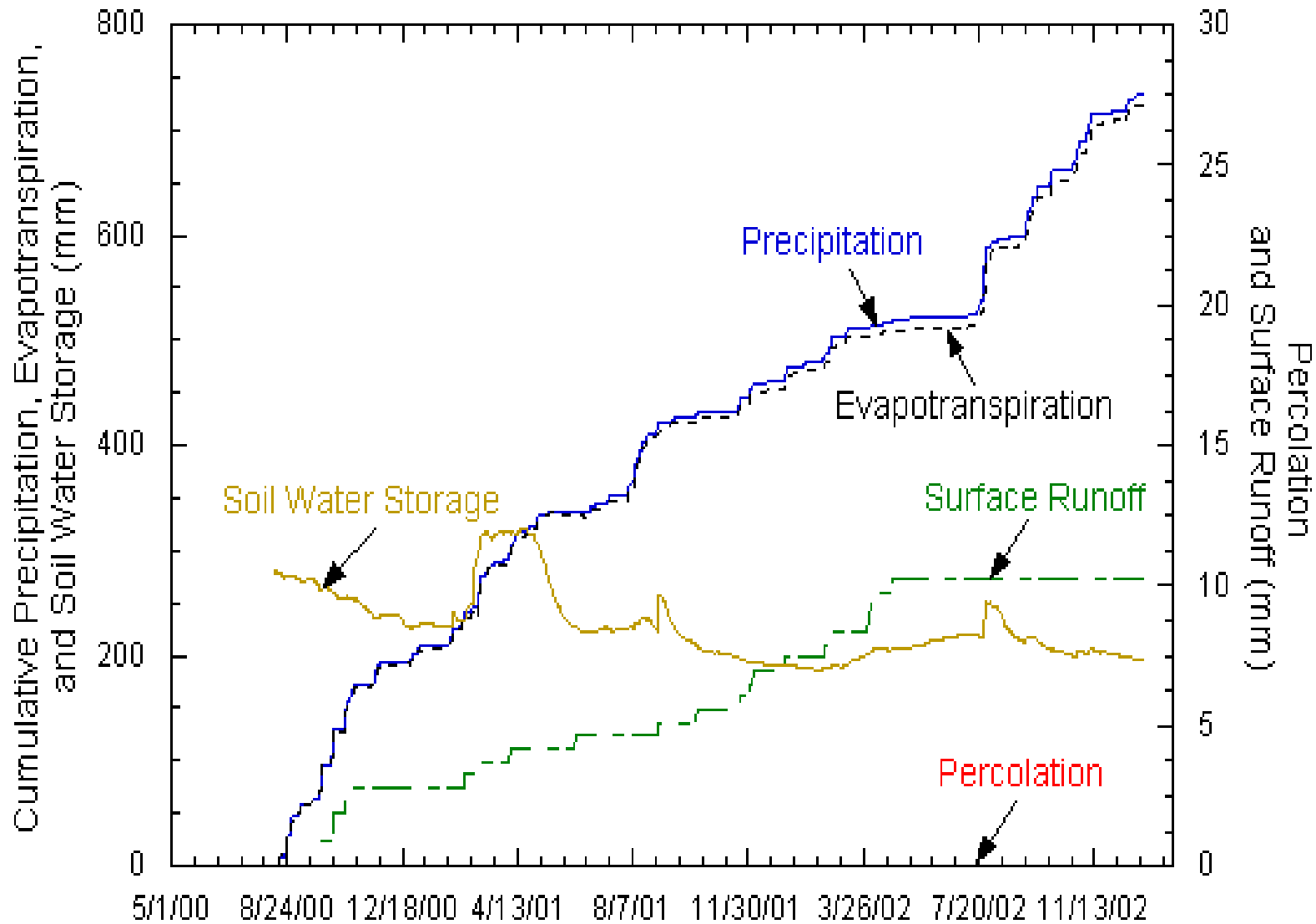
# Polson MT Alternative



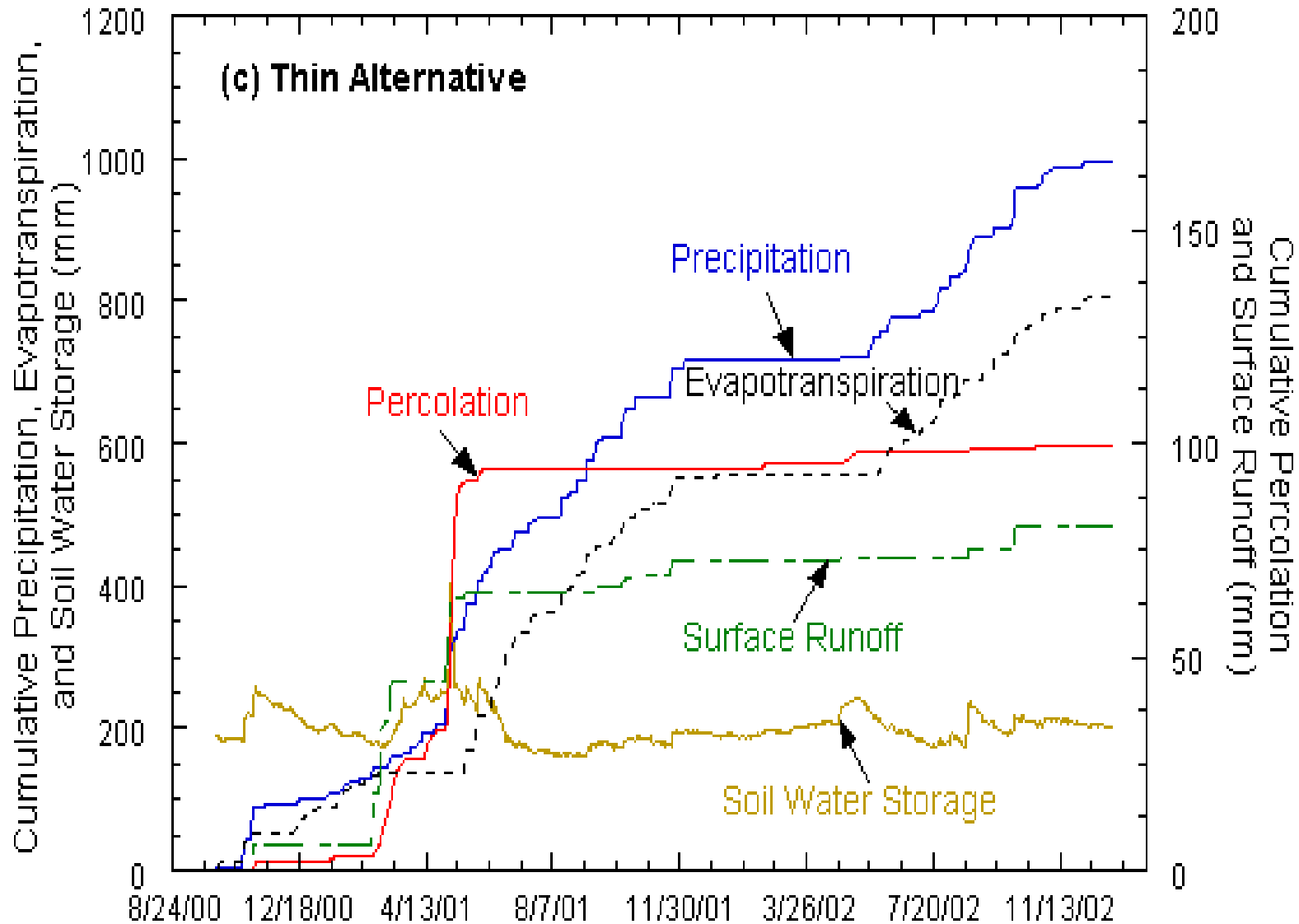
# Helena MT Alternative



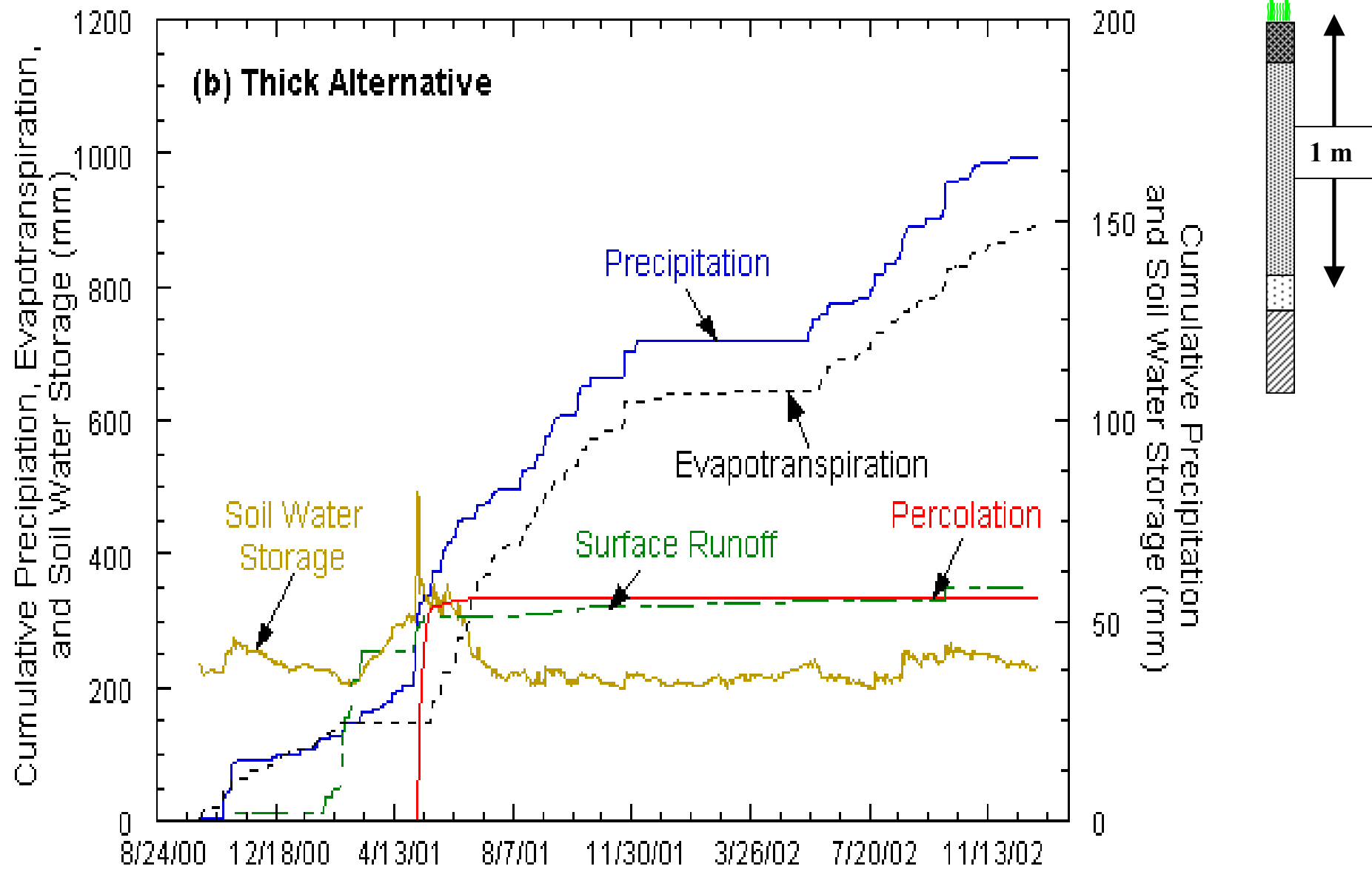
# Monticello UT Alternative



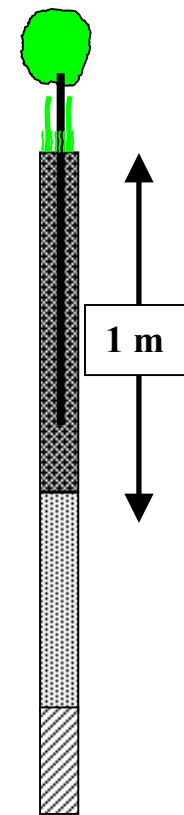
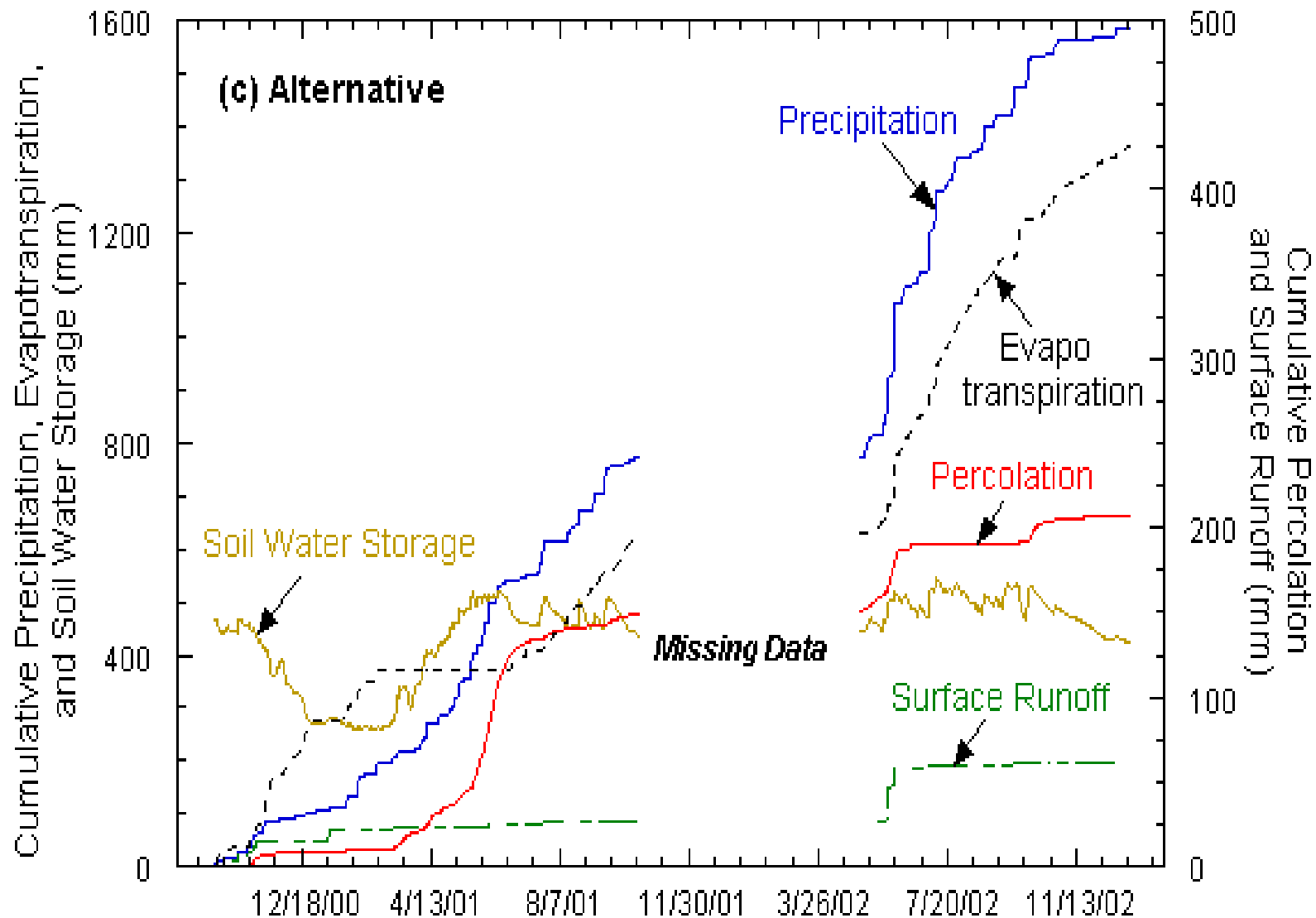
# Omaha NE Thin Alternative



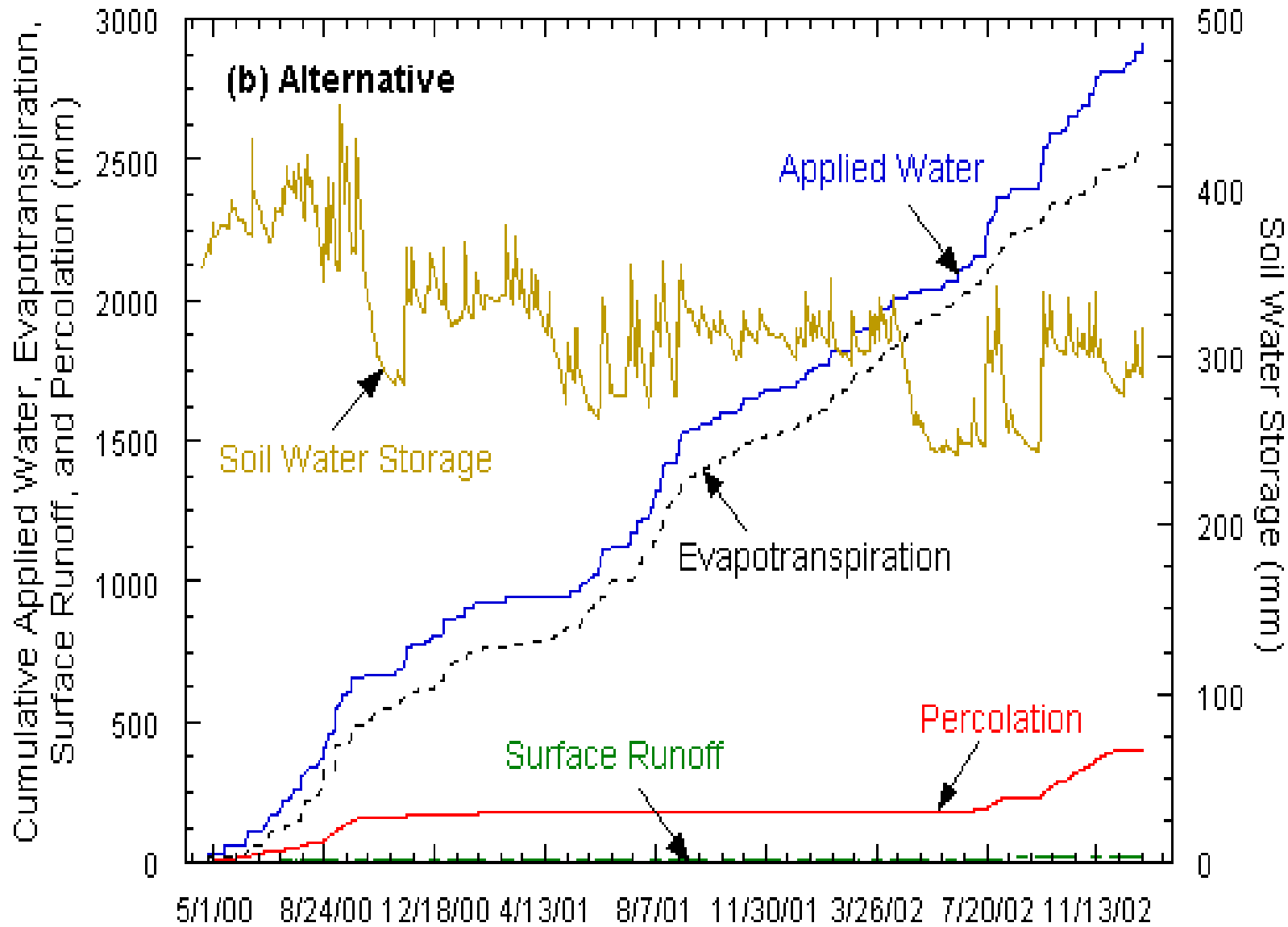
# Omaha NE Thick Alternative



# Cedar Rapids IA E-Cap Alternative

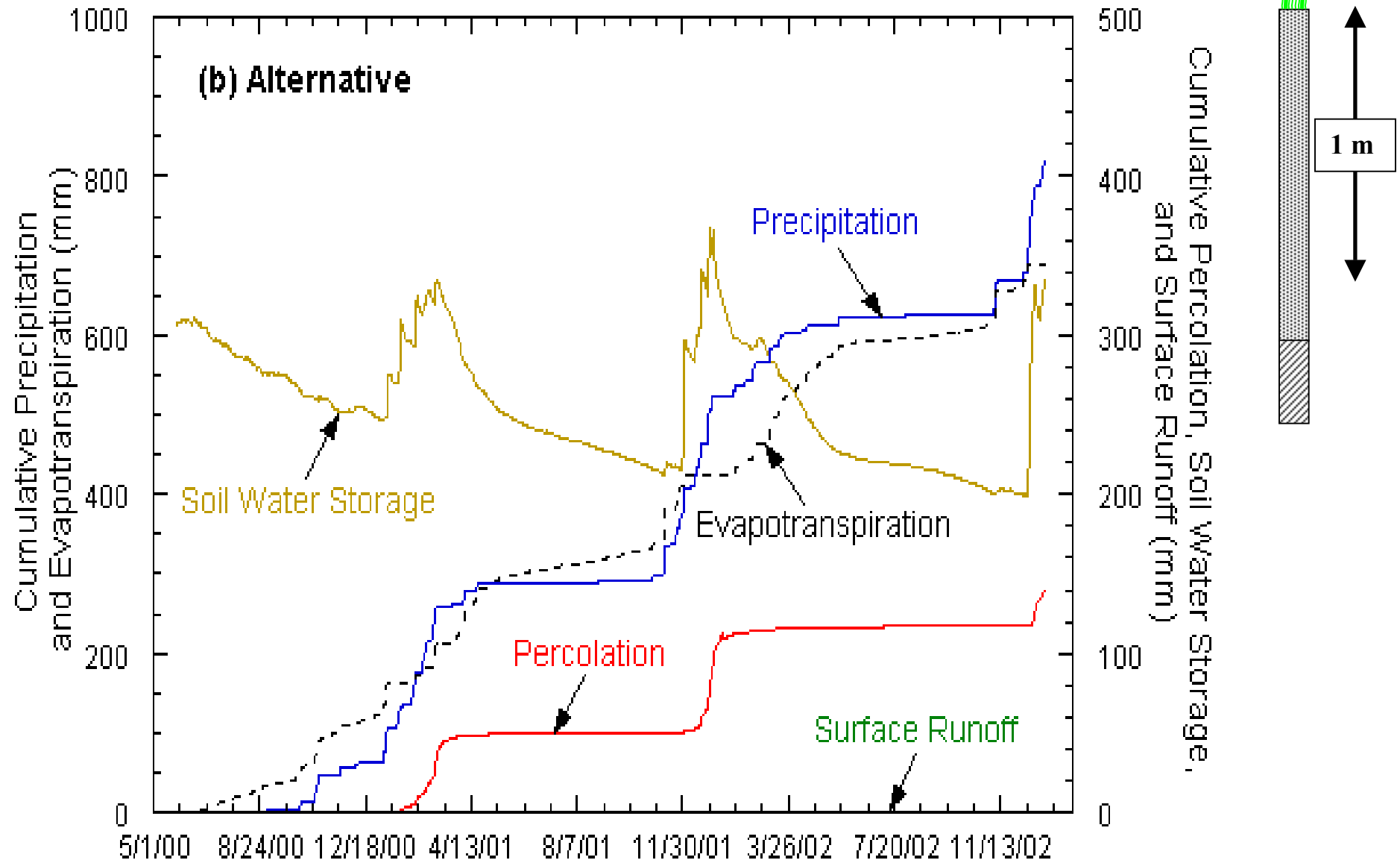


# Albany GA E-Cap Alternative





# Monterey CA Alternative



# Summary

- At some arid and semi-arid locations properly designed alternative covers can limit percolation to ~1-2 mm/yr
- At humid and sub-humid locations inadequate water storage capacity and/or lower than expected transpiration rates can result in high rates of percolation
- Field data suggest that performance predictions for AEFCs are more complicated than currently believed