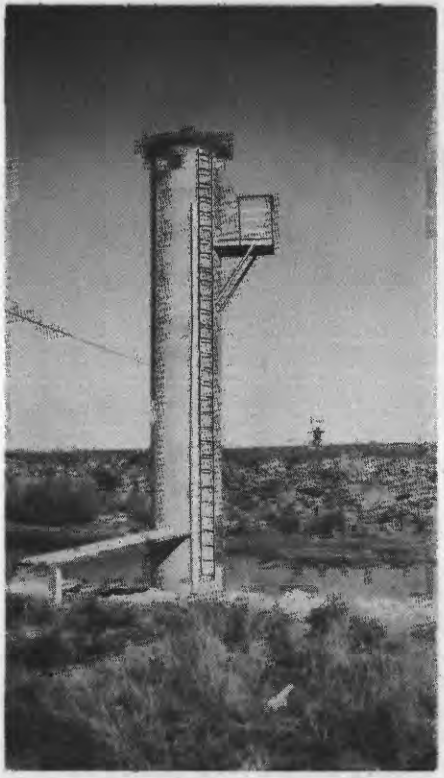
A. SABINE RIVER NEAR GLADEWATER, TEX.



B. PECOS RIVER AT RED BLUFF, N. MEX.

C. COLORADO RIVER NEAR SAN SABA, TEX.

FIGURE 1.—GAGING-STATION STRUCTURES.

tables are published for all stations except those at which the daily discharge for the greater part of the year was determined by the shifting-control method, the slope method, or other special methods.

The description of the station gives the type of gage, its latitude and longitude as determined from the best available maps, and information in regard to diversions that decrease the flow at the gage, artificial regulation from pondage or storage, and the accuracy of the records. Under "Average discharge" is given the average discharge for the number of years indicated. It is given only for stations for which there are 10 or more complete years of record. Under "Extremes" are given the maximum discharge and gage height; the minimum discharge if there is little or no regulation; the minimum daily discharge if there is extensive regulation (also the minimum discharge if useful); and the minimum gage height (unless it is of no importance). Unless otherwise qualified, the maximum discharge corresponds to the crest stage, obtained by use of a water-stage recorder or a nonrecording gage read at the time of the crest. Likewise the minimum discharge represents the lowest stage, unless otherwise qualified. Selected peak discharges with the times of their occurrence are given, below the table of monthly discharge, for some stations. This supplementary information is generally omitted for a station at which the drainage area of the stream is less than 10 or more than 10,000 square miles or at which, on most days, the peak discharge exceeds the mean discharge by less than 10 percent.

For stations equipped with water-stage recorders, except those on streams subject to sudden or rapid fluctuation, the table gives the discharge corresponding to the daily mean gage height. For stations subject to such fluctuation the daily mean gage height may not indicate the true daily mean discharge, which must be obtained by averaging the discharge for parts of the day or by using the discharge integrator, an instrument for obtaining the daily mean discharge from a continuous gage-height graph and containing as an essential element a curve representing the stage-discharge relation at the station. For stations equipped with nonrecording gages, the table of daily discharge gives the discharge in second-feet corresponding to once-daily readings of the gage or the mean of twice-daily readings. For periods of rapidly changing stage the daily mean discharge is determined from gage-height graphe based on gage readings made once or twice daily or oftener, as stated in the station description.

In the table of monthly discharge the column headed "Second-foot-days" gives the sum for each month of the figures given in the table of daily discharge. The column headed "Maximum" gives the maximum daily diecharge, not the momentary discharge when the water surface was at crest stage. Likewise, in the column headed "Minimum" the quantity given is the minimum daily discharge. The column headed "Mean" gives the average flow in cubic feet per second during the month.

For most gaging stations on lakes and reservoirs the data presented comprise a description of the station and a monthly summary table of stage and contents. For some reservoirs a table showing daily contents is given. A skeleton table of capacity at given stages is usually given in the first report in which data for a station are published but is omitted from succeeding reports.

TIME BASIS

At 2 a.m., on February 9, 1942, as an emergency measure, the Nation shifted from standard time to "war time," and clock time in the several zones of the country was moved ahead 1 hour, or to 3 a.m. At 2 a.m., war time, on September 30, 1945, a change was made