

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Edwards Aquifer Authority, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10



Data Series 681

Cover:

Top, Streamflow channel and weir at U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas.

Bottom left, Landscape of Laurel Canyon Creek watershed viewed from the top of the evapotranspiration station.

Bottom right, Evapotranspiration station in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed at U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas.

Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

By J. Ryan Banta and Richard N. Slattery

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Edwards Aquifer Authority, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Data Series 681

**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

U.S. Department of the Interior
KEN SALAZAR, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
Marcia K. McNutt, Director

U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2012

This and other USGS information products are available at <http://store.usgs.gov/>
U.S. Geological Survey
Box 25286, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

To learn about the USGS and its information products visit <http://www.usgs.gov/>
1-888-ASK-USGS

Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Although this report is in the public domain, permission must be secured from the individual copyright owners to reproduce any copyrighted materials contained within this report.

Suggested citation:

Banta, J.R., and Slattery, R.N., 2012, Hydrologic and water-quality data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 681, 43 p.

Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	1
Purpose and Scope	1
Description of Study Area	1
Brush Management Conservation Practices	4
Data Collection Methods	4
Rainfall	5
Streamflow	5
Evapotranspiration	6
Water Quality	9
Collection and Processing of Stormflow Water-Quality Samples	9
Sample Analysis	10
Quality Assurance	10
Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data	11
References	12
Appendixes	
1. Daily total rainfall during 2003–10 at site LC _{SW}	17
2. Daily mean streamflow during 2002–10 at site LC _{SW}	25
3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC _{ET}	34
4. Water-quality and isotope data in samples collected from site LC _{SW}	42

Figures

1. Map showing location of Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas	2
2. Map showing location of data collection sites in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas	3
3. Photograph of streamflow channel and weir at site LC _{SW} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on June 29, 2004	5
4. Photograph of evapotranspiration station in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed at site LC _{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on October 24, 2007	7
5. Photographs showing landscape of Laurel Canyon Creek watershed viewed from the top of the evapotranspiration station towards <i>A</i> , north, <i>B</i> , east, <i>C</i> , south, and <i>D</i> , west, at site LC _{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on April 13, 2011	9
6. Graph showing evapotranspiration data at site LC _{ET} (U.S. Geological station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon Station Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.	11

Tables

1. Hydrologic and water-quality data-collection sites in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas4
2. Percentage of wind direction by sector at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., 2004–0910

Conversion Factors

Inch/Pound to SI

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
Area		
square foot (ft ²)	0.09290	square meter (m ²)
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	Square kilometer (km ²)
Flow rate		
foot per second (ft/s)	0.3048	meter per second (m/s)
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)
inch per year (in/yr)	25.4	millimeter per year (mm/yr)
Mass		
ounce, avoirdupois (oz)	28.35	gram (g)
Pressure		
atmosphere, standard (atm)	101.3	kilopascal (kPa)
Density		
pound per cubic foot (lb/ft ³)	16.02	kilogram per cubic meter (kg/m ³)
Energy		
kilowatthour (kWh)	3,600,000	joule (J)

SI to Inch/Pound

Multiply	By	To obtain
Length		
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch (in.)
meter (m)	3.281	foot (ft)
kilometer (km)	0.6214	mile (mi)
Area		
square meter (m ²)	10.76	square foot (ft ²)
square kilometer (km ²)	0.3861	square mile (mi ²)
Flow rate		
meter per second (m/s)	3.281	foot per second (ft/s)
cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)	35.31	cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)
millimeter per year (mm/yr)	0.03937	inch per year (in/yr)
Mass		
gram (g)	0.03527	ounce, avoirdupois (oz)
Pressure		
kilopascal (kPa)	0.009869	atmosphere, standard (atm)
Density		
kilogram per cubic meter (kg/m ³)	0.06242	pound per cubic foot (lb/ft ³)
Energy		
joule (J)	0.000002	kilowatthour (kWh)

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as follows:

$$^{\circ}\text{F}=(1.8\times^{\circ}\text{C})+32$$

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Specific conductance is given in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius (μS/cm at 25°C)

Concentrations of chemical constituents in water are given either in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter (μg/L).

Hydrologic and Water Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

By J. Ryan Banta and Richard N. Slattery

Abstract

The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Edwards Aquifer Authority, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, collected rainfall, streamflow, evapotranspiration, and stormflow water-quality data at the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed, within the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex. The purpose of the data collection was to support evaluations of the effects of brush management conservation practices on components of the hydrologic budget and water quality. One component of brush management was to take endangered wildlife into consideration, specifically the golden-cheeked warbler (*Dendroica chrysoparia*). Much of the area that may have been considered for brush management was left intact to protect habitat for the golden-cheeked warbler. The area identified for brush management was approximately 10 percent of the study watershed. The hydrologic data presented here (2002–10) represent pre- and post-treatment periods, with brush management treatment occurring from winter 2006–07 to spring 2008.

Introduction

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Edwards Aquifer Authority, and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, evaluated the effects of ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) removal as a brush management conservation practice on the hydrologic budget and water quality in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area in Bexar County, Tex. (figs. 1 and 2). The Government Canyon State Natural Area overlies part of the Edwards aquifer outcrop. Streams originating in the Edwards aquifer catchment area that cross the Edwards aquifer outcrop provide recharge to the Edwards aquifer (Maclay, 1995). The Edwards aquifer is a primary source of water for more than 1.3 million people in the San Antonio, Tex., area.

For locations such as Government Canyon State Natural Area, anecdotal reports from local ranchers, as well as some scientific studies, have indicated that land use and vegetative

land cover might have an effect on streamflow, spring discharge, or groundwater recharge (Saleh and others, 2009; Baxter, 2009; Tennesen, 2008; Huang and others, 2006; Thurrow and Hester, 1997). Woody vegetation, including ashe juniper, might have encroached upon areas that historically were oak grassland savannahs across much of the Edwards aquifer catchment and outcrop area near the study area. Woody encroachment is generally attributed to overgrazing and fire suppression (Van Auken, 2000; Bray, 1904). By removing the ashe juniper and allowing native grasses to reestablish in the area as a brush management conservation practice (hereinafter referred to as brush management), the hydrology in the watershed might change.

Purpose and Scope

This report presents hydrologic and water-quality data collected before and after selected brush management conservation practices (ashe juniper removal) within the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex. Hydrologic conditions measured include rainfall, streamflow, and evapotranspiration, as well as selected water-quality physical properties and constituents including pH, specific conductance, selected major ions, and nutrients. The area identified for brush management was confined to approximately 10 percent of the study watershed (Phillip Wright, Natural Resources Conservation Service, written commun., 2011). The data presented here (2002–10) include pre- and post-treatment periods, with brush management treatment beginning in winter 2006–07 and completed in spring 2008. Because of the size of the treated area, the collected hydrologic data were not analyzed for pre- and post-treatment comparisons.

Description of Study Area

The Laurel Canyon Creek watershed overlies part of the Edwards aquifer outcrop (Stein and Ozuna, 1995) in the Government Canyon State Natural Area northwest of San Antonio, Tex. (figs. 1 and 2). The Laurel Canyon Creek watershed, defined as the drainage area upstream from site LC_{sw} (USGS streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon

2 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

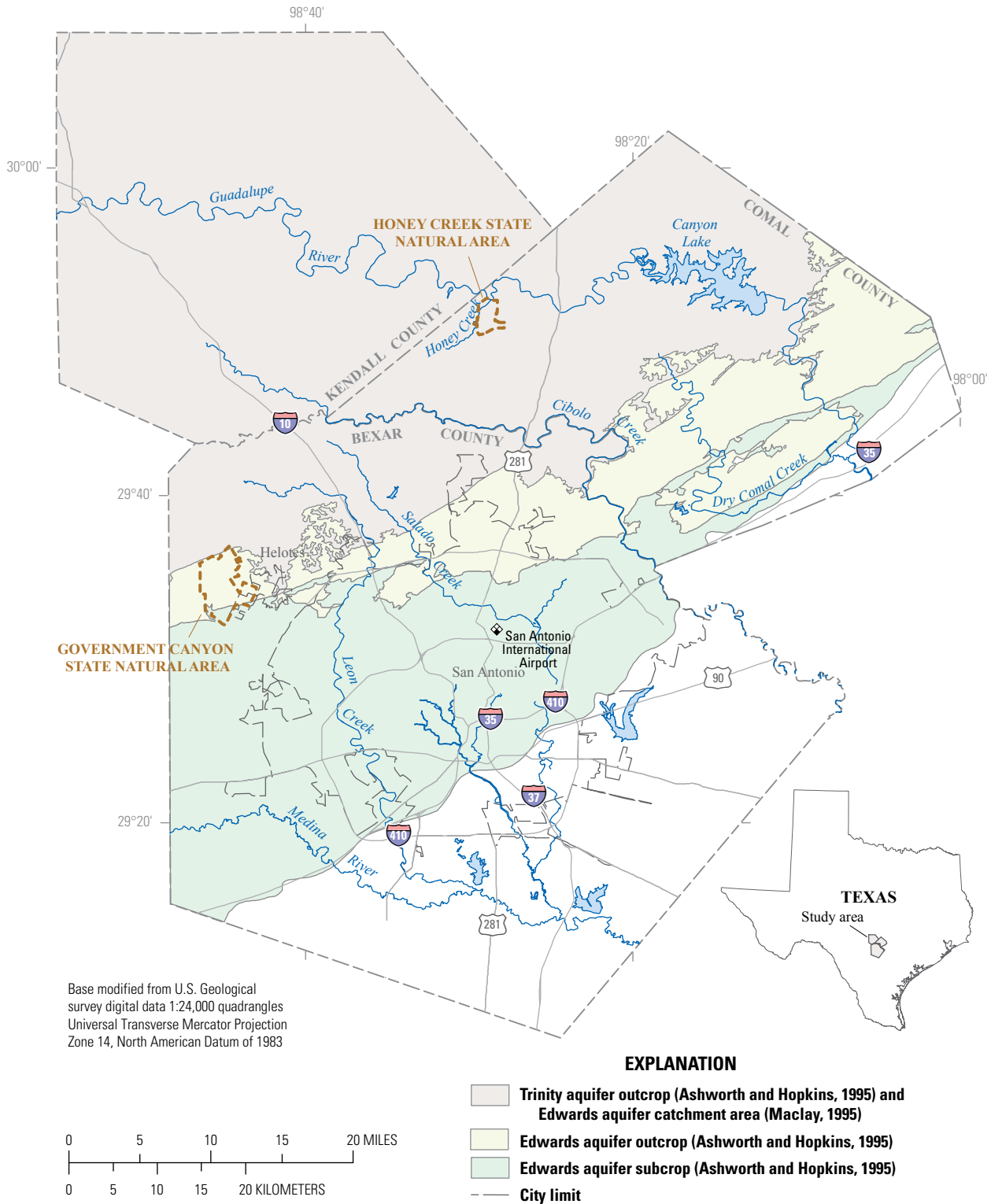


Figure 1. Location of Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas.

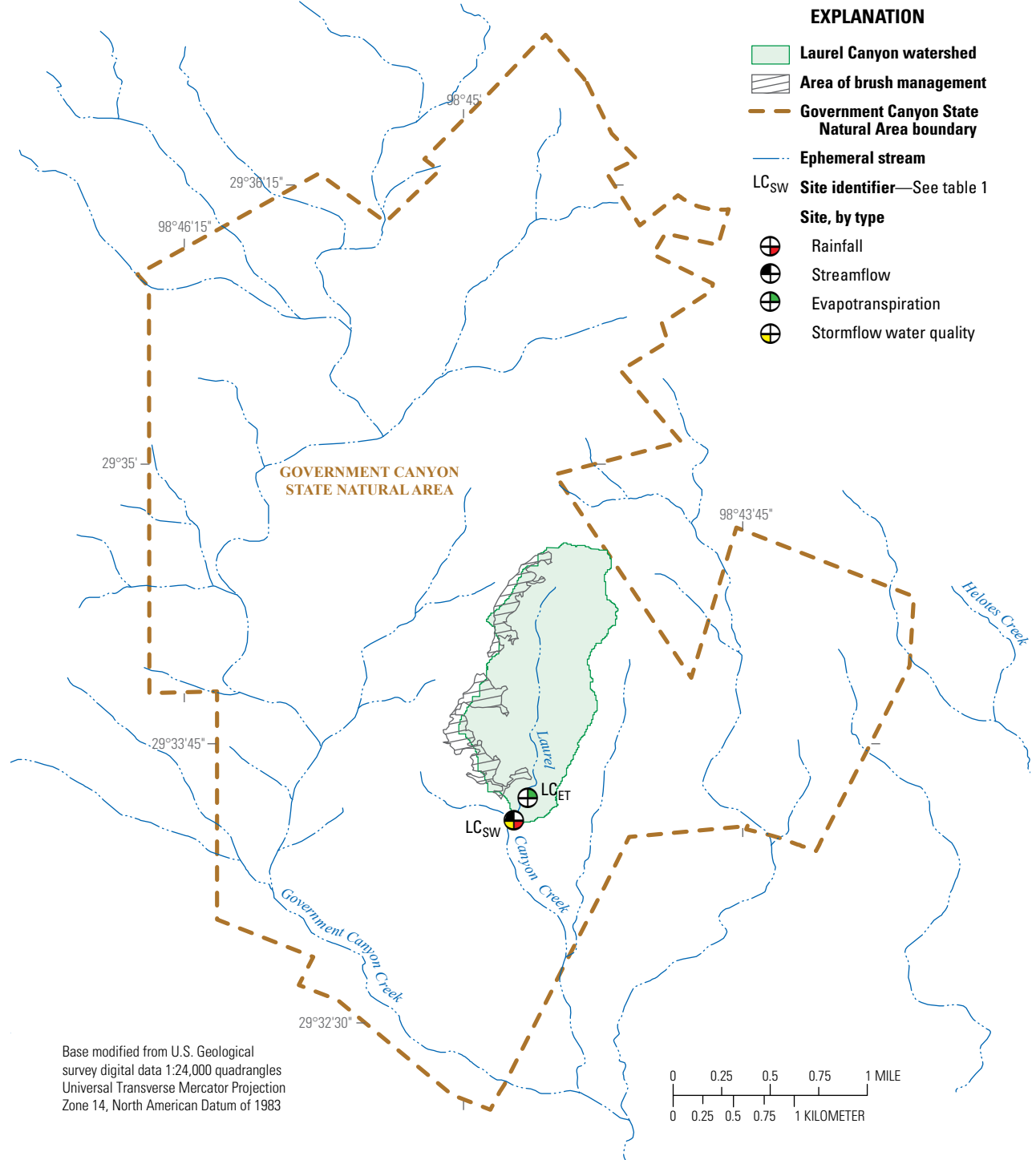


Figure 2. Location of data collection sites in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas.

4 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Creek near Helotes, Tex.), is 0.61 square mile (mi²) in size. Annual rainfall measured at the San Antonio International Airport, Tex. (National Weather Service meteorological station 417945) for the period 1960–2010 averaged 31.6 inches (in.) with interannual variability of 9.3 in. (one standard deviation) (National Climatic Data Center, 2011). Government Canyon State Natural Area is drained by several unnamed ephemeral streams including those referred to locally as Government Canyon Creek and Laurel Canyon Creek (fig. 2). Relief in the watershed is about 300 feet (ft) from the higher elevations to the streamflow-gaging station (North American Vertical Datum, 1988). Woody vegetation covers the majority of the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed and consists primarily of ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*) and live oak (*Quercus fusiformis*) (Griffith and others, 2007). Other woody vegetation found in the watershed include Texas oak (*Quercus Buckleyi*), mountain laurel (*Sophora secundiflora*), cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*), mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), and escarpment black cherry (*Prunus serotina* var. *exima*) (Griffith and others, 2007). Soils in the watershed are mostly shallow calcareous, stony clay loams (U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2010). Surface geologic formations within the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed include the Edwards formation at higher elevations and the Glen Rose formation at lower elevations (Stein and Ozuna, 1995).

Brush Management Conservation Practices

Ashe juniper might provide habitat for an endangered species, the golden-cheeked warbler (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 2009). To protect habitat for the golden-cheeked warbler, some ashe juniper stands in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed were identified as “do-not-cut” by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Mark Lockwood, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department written commun., 2012). Additionally, a 100-meter (328-ft) do-not-cut buffer was placed around the

identified ashe juniper stands. Though ashe juniper historically might have occupied river ravines and steep slopes (Bray, 1904), the protection of ashe juniper in the study area was not restricted to those areas.

Much of the remaining ashe juniper in the study area were removed beginning in the winter of 2006–7 and continuing through the spring of 2008. Removal was done by cutting the ashe juniper near ground level with hydraulic tree shears attached to a skid-steer loader. This method kills the tree with minimal soil disturbance compared to tree dozing. Cut trees were left in place. However, some of the areas selected for brush management were on steeper slopes with limited access, such that it was not possible to clear all of the selected areas. Brush management removed approximately 10 percent (0.06 mi²) of the ashe juniper in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed (Phillip Wright, Natural Resources Conservation Service, written commun., 2011) (fig. 2). Because of the relatively small size of the treated area, the collected hydrologic data are documented in this report but were not analyzed for pre- and post-treatment comparisons.

Data Collection Methods

The methods used in this study were similar to those described in the Honey Creek watershed study (Banta and Slattery, 2011). The following description of data collection methods is adapted from Banta and Slattery (2011) and reflects site-specific conditions at Government Canyon State Natural Area.

Hydrologic data were collected in the study area during 2002–10 (fig. 2, table 1). Rainfall and streamflow data were collected at USGS streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Tex. (hereinafter site LC_{sw}). Meteorological data used for the calculation of evapotranspiration (ET) were collected at USGS station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon

Table 1. Hydrologic and water-quality data-collection sites in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas.

[USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; dd, degrees; mm, minutes; ss, seconds; NAD 83, North American Datum of 1983; NA, not applicable; RF, continuous rainfall; SW, streamflow; QWS, periodic stormflow water quality; ET, evapotranspiration]

Site identifier (fig. 2)	USGS station number	USGS station name	Latitude (dd mm ss) (NAD 83)	Longitude (dd mm ss) (NAD 83)	Drainage area (square miles)	Type of data	Period of record
LC _{sw}	08180942	Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Tex.	29°33'24"	98°44'46"	0.61	RF	Nov 2003–Dec 2010
						SW	Jun 2002–Dec 2010
						QWS	Apr 2004–Aug 2007
LC _{ET}	293330098444300	Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Tex.	29°33'30"	98°44'43"	NA	ET	Dec 2003–Dec 2010

watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Tex. (hereinafter site LC_{ET}). Stormflow water-quality samples were collected at site LC_{SW} as composite samples over the duration of selected runoff events (table 1).

Rainfall

Rainfall data were collected at site LC_{SW} using a 12-in. diameter tipping-bucket rain gage (fig. 2) (NovaLynx Corporation, 2001). Measurements were recorded at 5-minute intervals and transmitted every 4 hours by way of the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) satellite to the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) database (U.S. Geological Survey, 2011). To maintain the accuracy of the rain gage, the instrument was periodically inspected, cleaned, and calibration checks performed as described by the manufacturer and USGS protocols (NovaLynx Corporation, 2001; U.S. Geological Survey, 2005). If the rain gage did not meet calibration standards (different from expected values by more than 5 percent), it was replaced. If the rain gage was found with debris in the tipping bucket, it was cleaned and the affected data were removed from the NWIS database. Measurements made by the rain gage can also be affected by environmental conditions, which can cause recorded rainfall values to differ from the actual rainfall amounts. These conditions can include high winds and can result in the [under catch] of rainfall (Duchon and Essenberg, 2001). During low-intensity rainfall, the measurement accuracy might be affected

by losses to evaporation; during high-intensity rainfall, the accuracy might be affected by the ability of the instrument to register rainfall at the rate of input (Legates and Deliberty, 1993; Duchon and Essenberg, 2001). Other than removing values caused by instrumentation noise (anomalous values not corroborated by preceding and subsequent values), no further corrections were made to the rainfall data. On the basis of field calibration checks, the rainfall data were considered accurate to within 8 percent of actual rainfall. Daily rainfall totals for the period 2003–10 are listed in appendix 1.

Streamflow

A streamflow-gaging station (site LC_{SW}) was installed in 2002 at the southern end of the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed study area, upstream from the confluence of Laurel Canyon Creek with Government Canyon Creek (fig. 3, table 1). Streamflow was computed at 5-minute intervals using a theoretical stage-discharge relation (Kennedy, 1983, 1984) and transmitted every 4 hours by way of GEOS satellite to the USGS NWIS database. For verification purposes, recorded stage values were compared to stage values obtained from a reference gage mounted in the stream channel. A crest-stage gage (CSG) mounted in the stream channel was used to mark the peak stage occurring during runoff events and to verify the recorded peaks. The recorded stage was corrected to the reference gage and CSG when the difference was greater than 0.01 ft (Rantz and others, 1982a; Sauer and Turnipseed, 2010).



Figure 3. Streamflow channel and weir at site LC_{SW} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on June 29, 2004.

6 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

A theoretical stage-discharge relation (rating) was developed for the weir and adjustments were made to the rating based on direct measurements of discharge at the site (Kennedy, 1984; Turnipseed and Sauer, 2010). From the stage-discharge relation, the corrected stage data were used to compute discharge. The computed discharges were estimated to be within 8 percent accuracy (Turnipseed and Sauer, 2010). During periods of instrument failure, discharge was estimated by using hydrographic comparisons, interpolation between recorded values, or crest-stage measurements (Rantz and others, 1982b). The rating from the site was applied to calculate discharge for the entire period of record (Bos, 1989; Hulsing, 1967; Rantz and others, 1982b). The daily mean streamflow for each site for the period 2002–10 are listed in appendix 2.

Evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration (ET) refers to the combined processes of evaporation and transpiration. Through these coupled processes, water is converted from a liquid to a vapor and is transferred from Earth's surface to the atmosphere. Sources of water available for evaporation include open bodies of water, soil moisture, and precipitation and water condensate on surfaces. In the process of transpiration, water is transpired by plants, changing from a liquid to a vapor and passing through the stomata (Brustaert, 1982).

The process of evapotranspiration uses energy from the environment, and measuring this transfer of energy is one basis for measuring evapotranspiration (Bowen, 1926). The energy at Earth's surface can be described by the surface energy budget (hereinafter the energy budget). The energy budget balances the incoming and outgoing energy fluxes at Earth's surface and is in equilibrium when all sources of energy in their different states of transformation are taken into account. Assuming that energy fluxes from other sources and sinks are negligible, the simplified form of the energy budget can be expressed as follows (Brustaert, 1982):

$$R_n - G = H + \lambda E, \quad (1)$$

where

- R_n is net radiation, the difference between incoming and outgoing radiation, in watts per square meter;
- G is soil-heat flux, in watts per square meter;
- H is the sensible-heat flux, in watts per square meter; and
- λE is the latent-heat flux, energy utilized in the process of evapotranspiration, in watts per square meter.

Evapotranspiration is related to the latent-heat flux (λE) and can be calculated as follows:

$$ET = 1000 * \frac{\lambda E}{\lambda_v \rho_w}, \quad (2)$$

where

- ET is the rate of evapotranspiration, in millimeters per second;
- λE is latent-heat flux, in watts per square meter;
- λ_v is latent heat of vaporization for water, in joules per kilogram; and
- ρ_w is density of water, in kilograms per cubic meter.

To calculate ET, the latent-heat flux was estimated using the energy budget Bowen ratio method whereby the latent- and sensible-heat are estimated from the Bowen ratio (Bowen, 1926). The Bowen ratio (β) is defined as the ratio between H and λE , which, assuming equal turbulent bulk-transfer coefficients, also is expressible in terms of vertical gradients of air temperature and air vapor pressure. The equation for β thus is:

$$\beta = \frac{H}{\lambda E} = \gamma \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta e}, \quad (3)$$

where

- β is the Bowen ratio, dimensionless;
- H is the sensible-heat flux, in watts per square meter;
- λE is the latent-heat flux, in watts per square meter;
- γ is the psychrometric constant, in kilopascals per degree Celsius (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996);
- ΔT is the difference in air temperature at two different heights, correcting for the adiabatic lapse rate, in degrees Celsius, (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996); and
- Δe is the difference in vapor pressure at two different heights, correcting for the pseudoadiabatic lapse rate, in kilopascals (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996).

The Bowen ratio (β) is substituted into equation 1 and the latent-heat flux calculated by algebraic rearrangement:

$$\lambda E = \frac{R_n - G}{1 + \beta}, \quad (4)$$

where all terms are as previously defined.

To obtain the meteorological and surface-energy flux data needed for the calculation of ET by the Bowen method, the following manufacturer equipment (and model number where applicable) was installed at site LC_{ET}: a Campbell Scientific data logger (CR23X), a Radiation Energy Balance Systems net radiometer (Q7.1), two Radiation Energy Balance Systems temperature and humidity sensors with aspirated radiation shields (THP-1), a Radiation Energy Balance Systems automatic exchange mechanism (AEM), a Met One Instruments wind speed and direction sensor (034B wind sensor), three Radiation Energy Balance Systems soil-heat flux plates (HFT-3.1), Campbell Scientific soil temperature sensors (TCAV), and two Campbell Scientific soil moisture sensors (CS616) (fig. 4).



Figure 4. Evapotranspiration station in the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on October 24, 2007.

The net radiation, R_n , is the algebraic sum of all incoming and outgoing longwave and shortwave radiation (Arya, 2001). Measurements of R_n were obtained from the net radiometer installed on an evapotranspiration station tower approximately 46 ft above the land surface. The wind sensor was mounted at 37 ft above the land surface. Wind speed was used to calculate a correction coefficient applied to the measurement of R_n (Campbell Scientific Inc., 1996).

Soil heat flux, G , is estimated from measurements made by the soil heat flux plates, soil temperature probes, and soil moisture probes buried in the area near the tower. Three soil heat flux plates were buried at a depth of 6 in. at various exposures of shade and sun. The soil temperature probes were spaced vertically at about equal intervals in the soil layer above the heat flux plates. Soil moisture probes measure the volumetric water content of the soil. The default calibration of the soil moisture probes was refined using soil moisture data from the Honey Creek State Natural Area study area (Banta and Slattery, 2011), which represent similar soil conditions. Soil cores with a diameter of approximately 0.75 in. and length of about 3 to 4 in. were collected using a straight barrel sampler, placed in 4-ounce stainless steel cups, and weighed in the field. The soil cores were then transported to the Texas Water Science Center laboratory, oven-dried for 24 hours, reweighed, and soil moisture was calculated (Campbell Scientific Inc., 2004). The change in heat stored in the soil solids and soil water was added to the heat flux measured by the soil heat flux plates to obtain G (Campbell Scientific Inc., 2003).

Temperature and vapor-pressure gradients, ΔT and Δe , were calculated from the two temperature and humidity sensors mounted on the AEM. The bottom temperature and vapor-pressure sensors were positioned 36.4 ft above the ground surface and the top sensors were 43.0 ft above ground surface (6.6 ft separation between the sensors). The ΔT and Δe values were corrected for the adiabatic lapse rate and pseudo-adiabatic lapse rate, respectively, taking into account the 6.6-ft separation in sensor heights (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996). The AEM exchanges the position of the sensors every 15 minutes. Averaging the temperature and vapor-pressure gradients over a 30-minute period (where the sensors switch positions at 15-minute intervals) removes possible bias between sensors (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996).

To maintain the instruments, site visits were made at 4- to 6-week intervals. During the visits, data were retrieved from the data logger and the instruments were inspected for damage. The net radiometer windshields were inspected and flushed with deionized water to remove dust. The polyethylene windshields of the net radiometers were replaced about every 3 months, or when the windshields were found damaged (for example, by hailstorms or bird pecks). Evapotranspiration was not calculated for periods when the R_n sensor was damaged. The THPs were inspected during visits and washed every 6 months to remove accumulated dust.

ET-related parameters were measured every 20 seconds, and then 15-minute averages were calculated and recorded by the data logger. A 1-hour running average was applied to the temperature and humidity records prior to calculating ET rates in order to reduce instrument measurement variability and identify the coherent signal in the ΔT and Δe measurements from the sensor (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996). The calculated ET rates utilize the two previous 15-minute ET-related parameters (30-minute moving average), reported on a 15-minute interval (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996). The calculated ET rates were determined using data from several different instruments and were considered to be accurate to within about 5 percent (Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996). ET rates were calculated for daytime periods only. The Bowen ratio calculation of ET can be problematic during nighttime because of the required high precision in measurements needed (Jensen and others, 1990). Furthermore, the focus of this study was to evaluate ET rates related to vegetative cover, which are expected to be greatest during daytime hours. Therefore, ET rates were calculated for daytime periods (ET rates were set to zero for non-daytime periods), where daytime was defined as the time between 1 hour after sunrise and 1 hour before sunset.

The calculated ET rates were examined to identify values that were physically implausible or suspected to be erroneous. The ET calculation becomes mathematically unstable as the Bowen ratio (β) approaches -1 because it is undefined at -1. This results in unreasonably large calculated values of λE (equation 4). Consequently, the calculated evapotranspiration rate was rejected when the β was within the interval of -1.3 to -0.7. Additionally, following Ohmura (1982), if fluxes of Δe and ΔT were not physically consistent with the calculated sign of available energy, the evapotranspiration rate was rejected. There were periods where the measured parameters passed the aforementioned tests; however, the calculated ET rates were unrealistic and rejected (for example, a negative value). Negative ET rates were not considered physically plausible and were rejected. Additionally, because of instrumentation issues, there were occasional data gaps and the calculated ET rates for the period of missing record were rejected. Rejected ET rates were set to zero. If the calculated ET rates were questionable during a time period of less than 1 hour, and the data on either side of the questionable period were considered acceptable, a linear interpolation was used to fill the data gap.

Daily ET rates were calculated as the sum of the calculated ET rates during daytime periods. Daily ET rates for days where more than 25 percent of the calculated ET rates were rejected are not reported. Daily ET rates at site LC_{ET} for the period 2003–10 are listed in appendix 3.

The fetch area is defined as the areal extent that might affect ET measurements (for example, the type of vegetation or presence of an open water body in the fetch area might influence the ET measurements). The fetch area upwind from the sensor can potentially influence the measurement,

although as the distance from the sensor increases, its percent contribution to the measurements decreases. That is to say, the farther away from the sensor, the less that area affects the measurement. The fetch area traditionally is approximated as 100 times the vertical height of the temperature-humidity sensor (100:1 fetch-to-height ratio) (Heilman and others, 1989; Burba and Anderson, 2010). However, Heilman and others (1989) demonstrated the fetch-to-height ratio can be as low as 20:1 for Bowen-ratio systems. Stannard (1997) developed a theoretically based determination of fetch requirements for site-specific conditions. The percent equilibrium of the Bowen ratio is calculated as (Stannard, 1997):

$$\% Eq = 100e^{-z \left[\ln \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right) - 1 + \left(\frac{z_0}{z} \right) \right] / x_i k^2 \left(1 - \frac{z_0}{z} \right)} \quad (5)$$

where

$\% Eq$	is the percent equilibration of the Bowen ratio, dimensionless;
e	is the base of the natural logarithm;
\ln	is the natural logarithm;
z	is the geometric mean of the sensor heights above the zero-plane displacement height, in feet;
z_0	is the roughness length, in feet;
k	is von Karman's constant, dimensionless; and
x_i	is the upwind distance, in feet.

The geometric mean of the sensor heights was approximated as the square root of the product of the heights above the zero-plane displacement height, where the zero-plane displacement height was calculated as 0.65 times the canopy height (Campbell, 1972). The roughness length was calculated as 0.13 times the canopy height for dense canopies (Campbell, 1972). A 25-ft canopy height for mature ashe juniper was used in the fetch calculation (Phillip Wright, Natural Resources Conservation Service, written commun., 2011) (fig. 5). k is von Karman's constant (here as 0.4; Arya, 2001).

The percent equilibration (Stannard, 1997) was calculated for the watershed to account for the area affecting the ET measurements. This was calculated by dividing the 360-degree radius into 16 equal sectors (for example, 0 degrees for north, 22.5 degrees for north-northeast, 45 degrees for northeast). The distance from the evapotranspiration station to the edge of the watershed was measured for each of the 16 sectors. These distances were input into equation 5 as x_i , and the percent equilibration was calculated. The percentage of time that the winds were coming from a given sector during daytime hours (WRPLOT View, 2010; table 2) were multiplied by the percent equilibration. These weighted percent equilibriums for each sector were summed to determine the total percent equilibrium. ET rates during periods of light variable winds (less than 1.6 ft/s [0.5 m/s]) were assumed to be representative of their respective watershed. This results in the percent equilibration that is contained within the respective watershed.

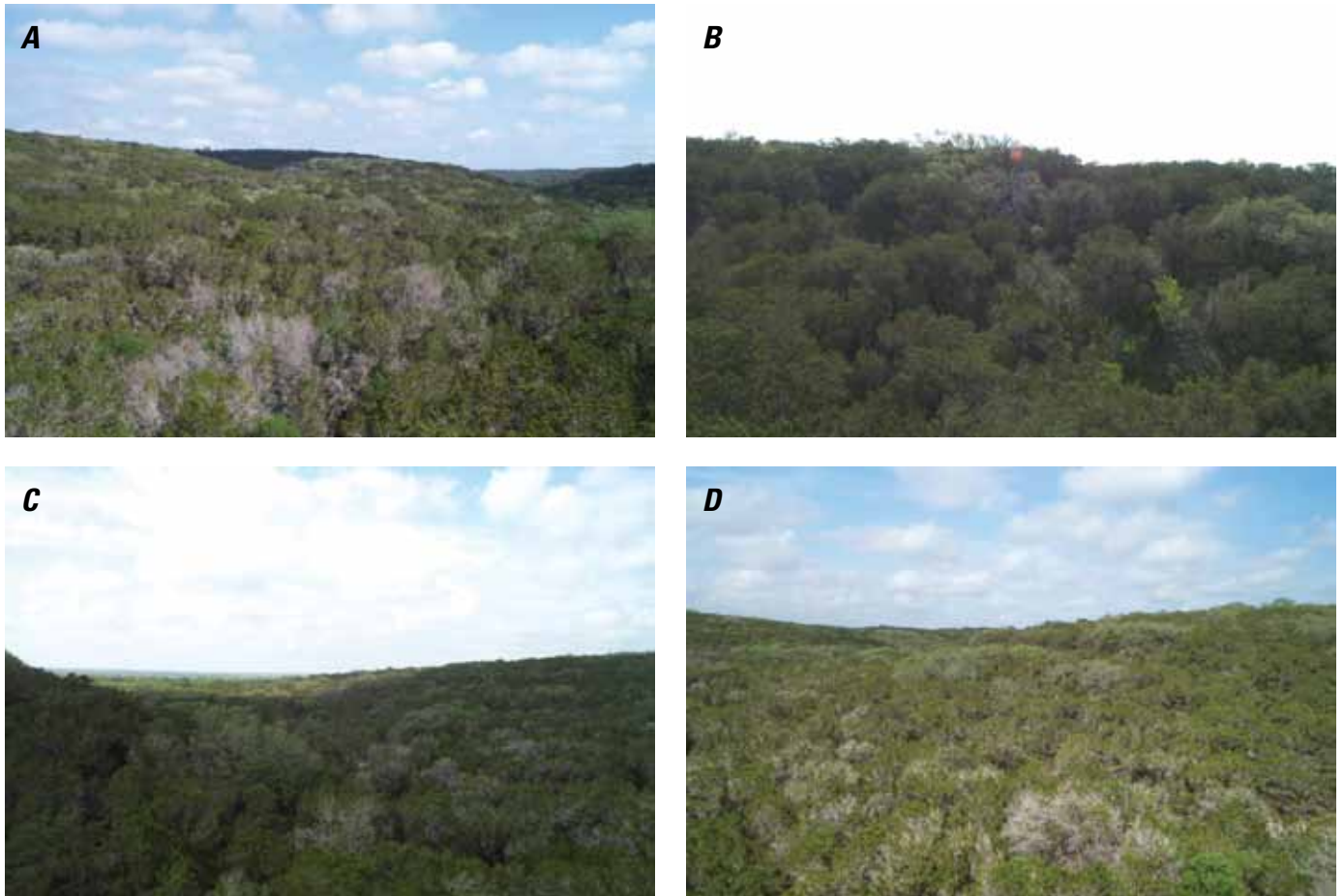


Figure 5. Landscape of Laurel Canyon Creek watershed viewed from the top of the evapotranspiration station towards *A*, north, *B*, east, *C*, south, and *D*, west, at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., on April 13, 2011.

Given that the vegetation types are potentially similar beyond the watershed boundary (for example, dense ashe juniper vegetation is present in areas surrounding the watershed), the x_i distances were adjusted to extend to an edge of similar vegetation representative of the watershed (fig. 5). Specifically, the distances to the south (2,100 ft), south-southwest (2,300 ft), and south-southeast (2,300 ft) were extended. These distances are approximately coincident with the nearest cleared area. The watershed boundary distances are considered conservative values of potential upwind distances as dense stands of ashe juniper also cover most of the land surface in neighboring watersheds. Using the updated distances, the percent equilibration was 90 percent. This indicates that the fetch is largely representative of the Laurel Canyon Creek watershed.

Water Quality

Collection and Processing of Stormflow Water-Quality Samples

Stormflow samples collected at site LC_{SW} (fig. 1, table 1) were analyzed for selected physical properties (pH and specific conductance), major ions, nutrients, total organic carbon, the isotope ratios for hydrogen (deuterium/protium [δD]) and for oxygen (oxygen-18/oxygen-16 [$d^{18}O$]). Sample preparation, collection, and processing techniques followed standard USGS protocols (U.S. Geological Survey, variously dated).

Stormflow water-quality samples were collected during selected stormflow events using an automatic pumping

Table 2. Percentage of wind direction by sector at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex., 2004–09.

Sector (degrees from north)	Percentage of wind direction by sector
0	9.4
22.5	4.9
45.0	2.7
67.5	1.0
90.0	1.1
112.5	1.4
135.0	3.6
157.5	20.1
180.0	21.5
202.5	11.7
225.0	4.2
247.5	1.2
270.0	1.0
292.5	1.6
315.0	3.4
337.5	7.9
Frequency of calm winds	3.2

sampler with a fixed depth intake method. The sample was drawn through a fixed intake located approximately at the centroid of the stream channel using a suction-lift type automatic sampler. The automatic sampler was programmed to begin sampling when flow occurred (stage rose above the crest of the weir), then filled as many as 24 1-liter bottles at variable time intervals during the runoff event. The samples were collected at shorter intervals at the beginning of the runoff event (coinciding with increasing streamflow and the peak of streamflow) and at longer time intervals at the end of the runoff event (coinciding with decreasing streamflow). The samples were retrieved at the end of the runoff event or as soon as practical after all 24 samples were obtained, and the samples then were chilled and transported to the USGS South Texas Program Office for processing.

Of the 24 1-liter samples that were collected, as many as 6 samples were selected and analyzed to determine the suspended-sediment concentration. However, the sample intake was located such that some bedload likely was inadvertently drawn into the collection container, thereby potentially affecting the suspended-sediment measurements. Consequently, suspended-sediment data are not reported here. The

remaining 1-liter samples were flow weighted and composited into a single water-quality sample representing the event mean concentration. To composite the samples, an aliquot, proportional to the amount of flow at the time the sample was taken, was measured from each of the remaining bottles. The measured volumes were then poured into a Teflon-lined stainless-steel churn. As the composited sample was mixed in the churn, subsamples were drawn off for analysis by the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) in Denver, Colorado, and the USGS Reston Stable Isotope Laboratory (RSIL) in Reston Virginia, depending on the constituent.

Sample Analysis

Composited water-quality samples were analyzed for physical properties (pH and specific conductance) by the USGS South Texas Program Office using methods described in the USGS National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data (U.S. Geological Survey, variously dated). Major ions, nutrients, and total organic carbon were analyzed and reported by the NWQL (appendix 4). Major inorganic ions were analyzed using methods described by Fishman and Friedman (1989) and Fishman (1993). Nutrients were analyzed using methods documented by Fishman (1993), O'Dell (1993), and Patton and Truitt (2000). Total organic carbon was analyzed using methods described by Clesceri and others (1998). Samples for analysis of the environmental isotopes were submitted to the USGS RSIL. δD was analyzed using a gaseous hydrogen equilibration technique at 30°C (Coplen and others, 1991). $\delta^{18}O$ was analyzed using a carbon dioxide-water equilibration technique (Epstein and Mayeda, 1953). The hydrogen and oxygen isotope results are reported as δD and $\delta^{18}O$ (parts per thousand, per mil) relative to the Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water (Coplen, 1994).

Quantified values of constituents represent measured concentrations greater than or equal to the detection level, as determined by the laboratory at the time of analysis, and were reported as specific numerical values. Censored values represent measured concentrations less than the reporting level, as determined by the laboratory at the time of analysis, were reported as “<RL”, where RL is the numerical reporting level. For each constituent, the numerical values of the detection and reporting levels can vary over time. In some cases, the reporting level used by the laboratory was greater than the detection level, so some quantified values can be reported that are less than censored values for the same constituent. In these cases, the quantified value is reported with an “E” remark code.

Quality Assurance

USGS protocols were followed in the collection and processing of the water-quality samples (U.S. Geological Survey, variously dated). Sampling methods designed to minimize potential sample contamination and preserve the sample

integrity were used. To minimize the potential contamination of the environmental samples, the autosamplers and collection bottles were cleaned between periods of sample collection. To clean the autosamplers, the sample tubing was flushed with a soap solution, rinsed with deionized water, flushed with a 5-percent solution of hydrochloric acid, and rinsed with deionized water. Sample-collection bottles were washed in the laboratory following the same process. Quality-control samples were not collected at site LC_{SW}; however, the sampling techniques and type of equipment used were the same as those at the Honey Creek State Natural Area during similar time periods where quality-control samples were collected. To document possible contamination, six field-blank samples were collected during the study at Honey Creek State Natural Area (Banta and Slattery, 2011). These field-blank samples were collected using inorganic blank water (certified ASTM Type I deionized water) provided by the NWQL. The blank water was pumped through the auto-sampler tubing and into 1-liter collection bottles. The field-blank samples were processed following the same procedures as for the environmental samples and analyzed by the NWQL for major ions, nutrients, and total organic carbon. The majority of reported concentrations of these constituents were below the laboratory reporting levels. For the few exceptions where concentrations measured in the field-blank samples were greater than the reporting

levels, the concentrations were an order of magnitude less than those of the environmental sample concentrations and, consequently, potential contamination of the environmental sample concentration was likely negligible (Banta and Slattery, 2011, appendix 4E).

Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data

The average annual rainfall at site LC_{SW} from 2004–10 was 33 in., with a range of 15.6 in. to 55.7 in. (appendix 1). During 2003–10, the daily mean streamflow at site LC_{SW} ranged from 0 to 55 cubic feet per second (ft³/s), with an average daily mean streamflow of 0.08 ft³/s (appendix 2). Because Laurel Canyon Creek is an ephemeral stream, long periods of no flow were recorded as a result of the dry conditions. The daily ET rates at site LC_{ET} exhibited interannual and intra-annual variability during the study period (fig. 6, appendix 3). An annual ET cycle was present, ranging from less than 1 millimeter per day (mm/d) during the winter season (December through February) to greater than 5 mm/d during the summer months (June through August). Annual ET rates were not calculated because intermittent data gaps might bias the annual rates. The water-quality data collected at site LC_{SW} are presented in appendix 4.

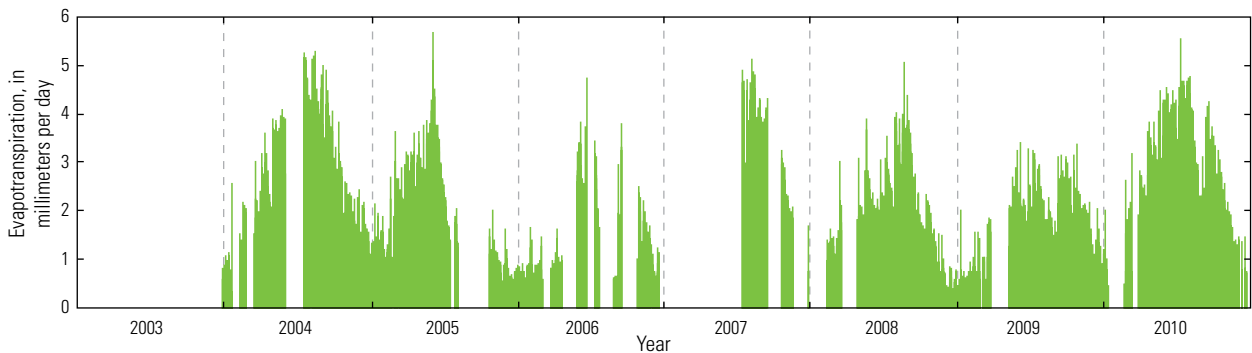


Figure 6. Evapotranspiration data at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon watershed in the Government Canyon Station Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.

References

- Arya, S.P., 2001, Introduction to micrometeorology (2d ed.): San Diego, Calif., Academic Press, 420 p.
- Ashworth, J.B., and Hopkins, J., 1995, Aquifers of Texas: Texas Water Development Board, Report 345, 69 p.
- Banta, J.R., and Slattery, R.N., 2011, Effects of brush management on the hydrologic budget and water quality in and adjacent to Honey Creek State Natural Area, Comal County, Texas, 2001–10: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report, 2011–5226, 35 p.
- Baxter, David, 2009, Selah, Bamberger Ranch Preserve—Leopold/Lone Star Land Steward Award: Texas Wildlife Magazine, accessed April 9, 2011, at <http://brp-journal.blogspot.com/2009/09/selah-bamberger-ranch-preserve.html>.
- Bos, M.G., ed., 1989, Discharge measurement structures (3d ed.): The Netherlands, International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, 390 p.
- Bowen, I.S., 1926, The ratio of heat losses by conduction and by evaporation from any water surface: Physics Review, v. 27, p. 779–787.
- Bray, William, 1904, The timber of the Edwards Plateau of Texas—Its relation to climate, water supply, and soil: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 49.
- Brutsaert, Wilfried, 1982, Evaporation in the atmosphere—Theory, history, applications: Dordrecht Holland, D. Reidel Publishing Co., 299 p.
- Burba, George, and Anderson, Daniel, 2010, A brief practical guide to eddy covariance flux measurements: Lincoln, Nebraska, LI-COR Biosciences, 214 p., accessed August 2011, at http://www.licor.com/env/applications/eddy_covariance/book.html.
- Campbell, G.S., 1972, Introduction to environmental biophysics: New York, Springer-Verlag, 159 p.
- Campbell Scientific Inc., 1996, Instruction manual Q-7.1 net radiometer: Logan, Utah, 8 p.
- Campbell Scientific Inc., 2003, Instruction manual HFT3 soil heat flux plate: Logan, Utah, 6 p.
- Campbell Scientific Inc., 2004, Instruction manual CS616 and CS625 water content reflectometers: Logan, Utah, 6 p.
- Clesceri, L.S., Greenberg, A.E., and Eaton, A.D., 1998, in L.S. Clesceri and others (ed.) Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water, 20th ed.: Washington, D.C., American Public Health Assoc., p. 2005–2605.
- Coplen, T.B., 1994, Reporting of stable hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen isotopic abundances: Pure and Applied Chemistry, v. 66, no. 2, p. 273–276.
- Coplen, T.B., Wildman, J.D., and Chen, J., 1991, Improvements in the gaseous hydrogen-water equilibration technique for hydrogen isotope-ratio analysis: Analytical Chemistry, v. 63, p. 910–912.
- Duchon, C.E., and Essenberg, G.R., 2001, Comparative rainfall observations from a pit and above ground rain gauges with and without wind shields: Water Resources Research, v. 37, no. 12, p. 3253–3263.
- Epstein, S., and Mayeda, T., 1953, Variation of O-18 content of water from natural sources: Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta, v. 4, p. 213–224.
- Fishman, M.J., ed., 1993, Methods of analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory—Determination of inorganic and organic constituents in water and fluvial sediments: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 93–125, 217 p.
- Fishman, M.J., and Friedman, L.C., 1989, Methods for determination of inorganic substances in water and fluvial sediments: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 5, chap. A1, 545 p.
- Griffith, Glenn Bryce, Sandy, Omernik, James, Rogers, Anne, 2007, Ecoregions of Texas: Project report to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, p. 49–52, also available at ftp://ftp.epa.gov/wed/ecoregions/pubs/TXeco_Jan08_v8_Cmprsd.pdf.
- Heilman, J.L., Brittin, C.L., and Neale, C.M.U., 1989, Fetch requirements for Bowen ratio measurements of latent and sensible heat fluxes: Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, v. 44, issue 3–4, p. 261–273.
- Huang, Yun., Wilcox, B.P., Stern, Libby, and Perotto-Baldivieso, H., 2006, Springs on rangelands—Runoff dynamics and influence of woody plant cover: Hydrological Processes, v. 20, issue 15, p. 3277–3288.
- Hulsing, Harry, 1967, Measurement of peak discharge at dams by indirect methods: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 3, chap. A5, 29 p.
- Jensen, M.E., Burman, R.D., and Allen, R.G., eds., 1990, Evapotranspiration and irrigation water requirements: American Society of Civil Engineers Manuals and Reports on Engineering Practices No. 70, New York, American Society of Civil Engineers, 332 p.
- Kennedy, E.J., 1983, Computation of continuous records of streamflow: U.S. Geological Survey, Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 3, chap. A13, 53 p., accessed June 1, 2011, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/twri/twri3-a13/>.

- Kennedy, E.J., 1984, Discharge ratings at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resource Investigations, book 3, chap A10, 59 p., accessed June 3, 2011, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/twri/twri3-a10/>.
- Legates, D.R., and Deliberty, T.L., 1993, Precipitation bias in the United States: Water Resources Bulletin, American Water Resources Association, v. 29, no. 5, p. 855–861.
- Maclay, R.W., 1995, Geology and hydrology of the Edwards Aquifer in the San Antonio area, Texas: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 95–4186, 69 p.
- National Climatic Data Center, 2011, Annual climatological summary: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, accessed June 14, 2011, at <http://cdo.ncdc.noaa.gov/ancsum/ACS?coban=417945>.
- NovaLynx Corporation, 2001, Model 260-2595 Rain gauge calibrator user manual: Auburn, Calif., 7 p.
- O'Dell J. ed., 1993, Method 365.1, Determination of phosphorus by semi-automated colorimetry: Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Revision 2, p. 17.
- Ohmura, Atsumu, 1982, Objective criteria for rejecting data for Bowen ratio flux calculations: Journal of Applied Meteorology, v. 21, p. 595–598.
- Patton, C.J., and Truitt, E.P., 2000, Methods of analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory—Determination of ammonium plus organic nitrogen by a Kjeldahl digestion method and an automated photometric finish that includes digest cleanup by gas diffusion: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 00–170, 31 p.
- Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 1996, Instruction Manual—Surface energy balance system cr10-3c manual: Bellevue, Washington, Radiation and Energy Balance Systems, Inc., 28 p., *with* updates per written communication, Charles Fritschen, variously dated.
- Rantz, S.E., and others, 1982a, Measurement and computation of streamflow—Volume 1. Measurement of stage and discharge: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2175, 284 p., accessed March 17, 2011, at http://pubs.usgs.gov/wsp/wsp2175/pdf/WSP2175_vol1a.pdf.
- Rantz, S.E., and others, 1982b, Measurement and computation of streamflow—Volume 2. Computation of discharge: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2175, 631 p., accessed March 17, 2011, at http://pubs.usgs.gov/wsp/wsp2175/pdf/WSP2175_vol2a.pdf.
- Saleh, Ali, Wu, Hong, Brown, C.S., Teagarden, F.M., McWilliams, S.M., Hauck, L.M., and Millican, J.S., 2009, Effect of brush control on evapotranspiration in the North Concho River watershed using the eddy covariance technique: Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, v. 64, no. 5.
- Sauer, V.B., and Turnipseed, D.P., 2010, Stage measurement at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods book 3, chap. A7, 45 p., accessed March 17, 2011, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm3-a7/pdf/tm3-a7.pdf>.
- Stannard, David, 1997, A theoretically based determination of Bowen-ratio fetch requirements: Boundary-Layer Meteorology, v. 83, p. 375–406.
- Stein, W.G., and Ozuna, G.B., 1995, Geologic framework and hydrogeologic characteristics of the Edwards aquifer recharge zone, Bexar County, Texas: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 95–4030, 8 p., 1 sheet, scale 1:75,000.
- Tennesen, M., 2008, When juniper and woody plants invade, water may retreat: Science, v. 332, p. 1630–1631.
- Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 2009, Golden-cheeked Warbler, 4 p. accessed March 9, 2011, at http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/publications/pwdpubs/media/pwd_bk_w7000_0013_golden_cheeked_warbler.pdf.
- Thurow, T.L., and Hester, W.H., 1997, How an increase or reduction in juniper cover alters rangeland hydrology: Juniper ecology and management, 1997 Juniper Symposium, chap. 4, accessed March 9, 2012, at <http://texnat.tamu.edu/library/symposia/juniper-ecology-and-management/how-an-increase-or-reduction-in-juniper-cover-alters-rangeland-hydrology/>.
- Turnipseed, D.P., and Sauer, V.B., 2010, Discharge measurements at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods book 3, chap. A8, 87 p., accessed March 17, 2011, at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/tm3-a8/pdf/tm3-a8.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2010, Web soil survey (WSS): U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, accessed March 23, 2011, at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 2005: Office of Surface Water Technical Memorandum No. 2006.01, revised December 2009—Collection, quality assurance, and presentation of precipitation data, 29 p., accessed June 1, 2011, at http://water.usgs.gov/admin/memo/SW/sw06.012_Revised_122009.pdf.

14 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

U.S. Geological Survey, variously dated, National field manual for the collection of water-quality data: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chaps. A1–A9, accessed March 17, 2011, at <http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9a>.

U.S. Geological Survey, 2011, National Water Information System: accessed in March 2011 at <http://waterdata.usgs.gov/tx/nwis/>.

Van Auken, O.W., 2000, Shrub invasions of North American semiarid grasslands: *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, v. 31, p. 197–215.

WRPLOT View, 2010, Wind rose plots for meteorological data, version 6.5.2: Waterloo, Ontario, Lakes Environmental Software.

Appendixes 1–4

Appendix 1. Daily total rainfall during 2003–10 at site LC_{SW} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.

[-- , not collected or calculated or not applicable]

Day	2003 Rainfall (inches)												Annual summary
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00	0.05	--
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	.00	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	.00	--
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.05	.01	--
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	.00	--
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.02	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	.00	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.03	.00	--
16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.02	.00	--
17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.16	.00	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.38	.08	--
Mean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.01	.00	--
Maximum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.16	.05	--
Minimum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.00	.00	--

30 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Appendix 2. Daily mean streamflow during 2002–10 at site LC_{sw} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[-- , not collected or calculated or not applicable; e, estimated]

Day	2007 Streamflow (cubic feet per second)												Annual summary
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
3	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
4	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00	.06	.00	.00	.00	--
5	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	13	.00	.00	.00	--
6	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	--
7	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
8	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
9	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
10	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
11	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
12	.00	.00	5.1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
13	.00	.00	1.8	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
14	e.00	.00	.22	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
15	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	--
16	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	--	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
17	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.72	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
18	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
19	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
20	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
21	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
22	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
23	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
24	e.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
25	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
26	e.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
27	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
28	e.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	18	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
29	e.00	--	.01	.00	.00	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
30	e.00	--	.06	.06	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--
31	.00	--	.02	--	.00	--	.00	.00	--	.00	--	.00	--
Total	.06	.00	7.3	.07	.06	18	11	--	13	.00	.00	.00	50
Mean	.00	.00	.23	.00	.00	.61	.35	--	.44	.00	.00	.00	.14
Maximum	.03	.00	5.1	.06	.05	18	10	--	13	.00	.00	.00	18
Minimum	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	--	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2004 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.89	--	--	2.30	2.75	--	--	--	3.15	2.17	1.30	1.34
2	1.08	--	--	1.69	3.69	--	--	--	2.39	--	1.93	1.57
3	.99	--	--	2.78	3.88	--	--	--	3.53	2.64	2.03	.85
4	.71	--	--	--	3.76	--	--	5.13	2.86	2.86	2.29	1.32
5	.58	--	--	2.59	2.63	--	--	5.20	4.14	1.67	2.31	.22
6	.38	1.54	--	2.31	1.79	--	--	--	2.68	2.67	2.39	--
7	.48	1.41	--	3.60	1.19	--	--	3.32	4.90	1.74	2.31	2.13
8	1.16	.58	--	3.00	3.22	--	--	2.66	4.20	2.29	1.89	.93
9	1.09	.65	--	2.99	3.65	--	--	4.69	4.48	3.84	1.88	2.18
10	.78	.49	--	1.52	3.38	--	--	3.62	3.86	3.19	--	1.98
11	.77	--	1.56	--	2.07	--	--	5.29	3.23	2.97	1.99	2.08
12	.55	.65	--	3.18	2.05	--	--	4.90	4.24	2.38	1.69	1.65
13	.81	.62	.51	2.71	2.69	--	--	4.18	3.64	2.20	.49	1.74
14	.36	2.20	2.26	2.82	3.70	--	--	4.24	3.81	3.02	--	1.18
15	.35	1.52	3.04	2.52	3.97	--	5.24	4.52	3.62	2.92	.42	.95
16	--	1.67	1.87	1.61	3.88	--	5.15	4.52	3.98	2.69	1.42	.63
17	2.57	2.12	2.22	2.18	3.49	--	5.11	4.11	3.73	2.68	1.79	1.63
18	--	1.58	.98	1.86	2.62	--	4.66	3.51	3.27	1.94	2.26	1.64
19	--	1.58	1.09	2.35	3.87	--	5.16	4.10	3.02	1.79	1.74	1.56
20	--	2.05	1.54	2.02	3.92	--	4.74	4.27	3.41	1.95	.56	1.57
21	--	1.96	1.89	1.58	4.08	--	3.89	1.88	2.77	1.83	.96	1.40
22	--	.68	1.98	1.65	3.75	--	4.72	2.94	2.53	1.98	--	.81
23	--	--	--	1.19	3.45	--	3.35	3.49	4.07	1.82	1.17	.93
24	--	--	1.29	2.10	3.09	--	4.39	3.99	3.65	--	2.30	.38
25	--	--	1.28	1.33	3.93	--	4.00	4.51	3.06	2.61	1.76	.62
26	--	--	1.78	3.72	3.62	--	3.26	4.82	2.66	1.91	.93	1.14
27	--	--	2.40	3.89	3.90	--	4.28	4.55	2.26	2.57	2.46	.88
28	--	--	1.03	1.59	2.79	--	4.30	4.29	3.09	2.11	1.68	1.31
29	--	--	--	2.44	--	--	--	3.45	3.32	2.24	1.10	1.15
30	--	--	3.20	2.37	--	--	--	5.00	2.87	2.37	1.25	.92
31	--	--	2.89	--	--	--	--	3.77	--	2.36	--	1.36

36 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2005 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.82	--	2.69	2.60	3.10	5.67	2.22	1.07	--	--	1.12	1.03
2	.67	1.00	--	2.83	2.60	4.41	2.30	1.37	--	--	.93	.76
3	1.38	1.00	2.18	2.56	2.68	1.85	1.83	1.26	--	--	1.04	1.23
4	1.26	1.07	--	2.08	2.90	3.66	1.77	--	--	--	.84	.62
5	.67	1.18	--	2.11	2.30	4.51	1.79	--	--	--	1.20	.84
6	.69	1.22	--	3.24	2.70	4.35	1.49	--	--	--	1.17	.54
7	1.12	1.33	--	3.22	1.06	3.79	1.74	--	--	--	1.05	.42
8	2.15	.69	2.67	2.99	--	3.68	1.66	--	--	--	1.01	.43
9	.63	.81	2.28	2.76	3.79	3.34	1.71	--	--	--	.83	.32
10	1.26	1.63	2.45	2.38	1.74	3.59	1.66	--	--	--	.52	.68
11	1.49	1.14	--	--	2.43	3.78	1.50	--	--	--	.93	.67
12	--	--	1.91	3.18	2.34	3.06	1.41	--	--	--	.90	.62
13	1.91	--	2.89	3.62	2.86	2.54	--	--	--	--	.99	.71
14	1.96	2.70	2.29	3.23	3.49	3.53	1.39	--	--	--	.98	.58
15	1.45	--	1.24	2.44	3.39	3.50	--	--	--	--	.89	.65
16	1.25	2.25	1.94	2.55	3.86	3.34	--	--	--	--	.47	.30
17	1.05	--	2.23	2.50	3.57	3.22	--	--	--	--	.74	.31
18	.94	1.06	2.27	.83	3.44	2.99	--	--	--	--	--	.62
19	.88	--	1.49	1.88	2.52	2.96	--	--	--	1.49	.30	.31
20	1.41	--	2.23	1.54	3.49	2.54	--	--	--	1.64	.58	.38
21	1.61	--	2.14	1.68	3.61	2.80	--	--	--	1.11	.51	.73
22	1.59	--	2.98	2.99	3.82	2.66	--	--	--	.93	.43	.78
23	1.02	--	2.31	3.15	3.38	2.64	--	--	--	.86	.46	.83
24	1.20	1.90	2.12	2.84	3.52	2.44	--	--	--	1.21	.34	.59
25	1.59	.81	2.60	1.82	3.43	2.27	1.91	--	--	.87	.89	.50
26	1.90	--	2.36	3.64	2.31	2.40	1.60	--	--	.69	--	.45
27	--	3.65	3.21	3.38	3.16	2.54	1.77	--	--	--	1.63	.91
28	1.23	3.03	3.15	2.93	4.31	2.26	2.07	--	--	2.03	.93	.38
29	.83	--	2.02	3.09	4.07	2.12	1.39	--	--	.87	.87	.51
30	.36	--	3.13	2.31	5.09	2.10	1.74	--	--	1.18	.90	.73
31	.61	--	3.04	--	4.12	--	1.29	--	--	1.43	--	.32

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2006 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.86	0.88	--	0.83	--	3.29	--	--	0.69	--	1.06	0.89
2	.38	1.43	--	1.00	--	3.84	--	--	.49	--	1.12	.66
3	.59	.88	--	1.15	--	3.38	--	--	.42	--	1.40	.36
4	.76	.92	--	1.65	--	2.77	--	--	--	--	.57	.74
5	.51	.63	--	1.13	--	2.94	--	--	--	--	1.29	.64
6	.38	.75	--	1.13	--	2.47	--	--	2.98	--	2.21	.77
7	.40	.63	--	1.44	--	2.48	--	--	1.96	--	--	.51
8	.39	.60	--	.78	--	2.68	2.46	--	1.07	--	1.80	.47
9	.92	.90	--	1.07	--	2.26	3.21	--	1.92	--	1.80	.66
10	.49	.91	--	.93	--	2.18	3.44	--	1.86	--	2.00	.53
11	.44	.59	--	.75	--	2.50	3.12	--	1.20	--	1.29	.76
12	.78	.51	--	.80	--	2.58	2.68	--	3.80	--	1.42	1.26
13	.61	.48	--	.92	--	2.02	2.75	--	3.31	--	1.52	.92
14	.37	.75	--	.98	--	2.04	2.44	--	3.26	--	1.59	.73
15	.54	.90	--	.78	--	2.36	2.03	--	--	--	1.76	1.15
16	--	.94	--	1.01	--	1.70	1.66	--	--	--	1.10	.98
17	.64	.32	--	1.11	--	3.73	2.07	--	--	--	1.25	.85
18	.53	.44	--	1.00	--	4.73	1.88	--	--	--	1.58	--
19	--	.78	--	.94	--	--	1.67	--	--	--	1.17	--
20	.89	.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.06	--
21	.24	.98	0.84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.23	--
22	.88	.92	.42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.70	--
23	.81	1.00	.83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.46	--
24	.72	.34	.99	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.02	--	--
25	.55	1.49	1.01	--	2.62	--	--	0.63	--	.44	--	--
26	.35	.82	.43	--	2.83	--	--	.62	--	2.39	1.32	--
27	.94	1.28	--	--	2.74	--	--	.66	--	2.53	1.34	--
28	--	.63	.84	--	3.23	--	--	.65	--	2.07	--	--
29	1.68	--	.92	--	3.38	--	--	--	--	2.30	1.11	--
30	1.27	--	.67	--	3.43	--	--	.41	--	1.80	.80	--
31	.84	--	.72	--	2.92	--	--	.56	--	2.01	--	--

38 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2007 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.66	--	--	2.32	--
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.91	2.92	--	2.21	--
3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.90	2.45	--	1.67	--
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.13	1.65	--	1.95	--
5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.25	2.97	--	2.06	--
6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.40	3.92	--	1.28	--
7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.19	4.11	--	0.97	--
8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.50	3.89	--	1.42	--
9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.77	4.05	--	2.00	--
10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.86	3.50	--	1.55	--
11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.44	--	--	1.83	--
12	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.64	4.14	4.33	--	1.54	--
13	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.52	--	--	1.60	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.14	4.80	--	--	2.08	--
15	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.67	3.73	--	--	1.87	--
16	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.48	--	--	--	1.61	--
17	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.18	3.15	--	3.11	--	--
18	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.38	3.93	--	2.96	--	--
19	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.00	3.94	--	3.25	--	--
20	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.45	3.92	--	2.46	--	--
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.40	4.12	--	2.36	--	--
22	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.70	2.69	--	2.04	--	1.70
23	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.48	4.32	--	2.99	--	.78
24	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.64	4.28	--	2.89	--	--
25	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.50	4.01	--	2.31	--	--
26	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.04	3.95	--	2.64	--	--
27	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.88	3.94	--	2.53	--	--
28	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.48	3.80	--	2.27	--	--
29	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.35	3.18	--	2.12	--	--
30	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.29	3.84	--	2.35	--	--
31	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.97	--	--	1.80	--	--

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2008 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	--	--	1.28	--	1.78	2.01	--	2.85	3.69	1.79	1.66	0.43
2	--	--	.67	--	1.88	1.83	1.82	2.76	3.61	1.37	1.54	.43
3	--	--	1.46	--	1.73	2.13	1.71	3.37	3.40	1.70	1.12	--
4	--	--	1.13	--	1.11	1.04	3.10	2.53	3.21	1.50	1.39	.48
5	--	--	.93	--	2.09	1.45	2.99	2.52	2.89	1.39	1.27	.37
6	--	--	--	--	1.28	1.86	2.52	3.90	2.92	.93	1.29	.46
7	--	--	1.60	--	1.83	2.05	1.62	3.01	3.19	1.65	.78	.45
8	--	0.98	1.10	--	1.67	2.00	3.54	3.38	2.56	1.11	.92	.51
9	--	1.43	.63	--	1.82	1.98	2.77	2.96	2.30	1.32	.96	.85
10	--	.99	--	--	1.92	1.98	2.60	2.90	2.28	1.39	.90	.88
11	--	.48	3.03	--	1.49	2.24	2.73	2.11	2.25	1.06	.93	.56
12	--	1.30	2.21	--	.86	1.99	2.88	2.02	2.70	1.00	.84	.63
13	--	1.34	1.63	--	1.50	1.89	2.58	3.92	2.79	1.41	.97	.76
14	--	1.08	2.13	--	2.85	2.10	2.44	3.99	--	2.36	1.54	.84
15	--	.67	1.79	--	3.68	1.91	2.05	3.62	2.04	2.19	.77	.31
16	--	--	--	--	3.90	2.03	1.72	3.23	1.99	1.97	.59	.40
17	--	1.63	--	--	2.29	1.30	2.08	2.33	2.03	2.24	.61	.40
18	--	1.38	--	--	2.60	1.52	2.41	1.65	2.00	2.10	.57	.41
19	--	1.26	--	--	2.74	1.11	2.48	3.69	1.91	1.91	.81	--
20	--	.88	--	--	2.85	2.33	1.99	5.07	1.85	2.12	1.53	.61
21	--	1.45	--	--	2.56	--	2.10	3.71	1.88	1.84	.50	.25
22	--	1.44	--	--	2.49	3.08	1.63	3.05	2.40	1.96	.23	.19
23	--	1.28	--	--	2.47	2.13	--	2.17	2.34	1.17	.85	.56
24	--	1.48	--	1.84	2.68	2.40	1.34	3.70	1.95	1.30	1.02	.78
25	--	1.11	--	1.29	2.05	2.10	3.40	4.39	1.94	1.78	.50	.56
26	--	1.14	--	3.09	2.29	2.18	3.79	3.78	1.71	1.54	.78	.61
27	--	.84	--	1.82	2.05	2.32	3.94	3.61	1.53	1.24	--	.79
28	--	1.13	--	1.91	2.20	2.09	4.04	3.70	1.50	1.05	.74	.26
29	--	.80	--	1.68	2.27	1.95	3.80	2.20	1.48	1.16	.70	.48
30	--	--	--	2.14	2.13	--	2.53	3.34	1.30	1.61	.57	.41
31	--	--	--	--	2.38	--	3.65	3.88	--	1.23	--	.47

40 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2009 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.26	0.79	0.37	--	--	2.27	2.08	1.84	0.94	1.82	1.96	--
2	.61	.43	.58	--	--	1.97	1.78	1.70	1.58	2.68	1.97	1.32
3	--	.50	.73	--	--	3.43	2.06	2.21	1.46	.66	2.06	.66
4	.45	.38	1.07	--	--	2.14	1.74	1.72	1.00	1.43	1.95	.70
5	.43	1.07	1.07	--	--	1.49	1.80	1.81	1.11	1.99	1.92	1.13
6	2.02	.88	.98	--	--	2.15	1.81	1.85	3.12	2.13	2.13	.78
7	.77	.54	.61	--	1.29	2.09	3.27	1.56	2.15	2.71	1.61	.56
8	.81	.57	1.07	--	2.12	2.01	3.19	1.84	1.97	2.09	--	.92
9	.57	1.57	.62	--	2.07	1.62	3.06	1.67	2.12	--	2.06	1.43
10	.69	.87	.30	--	1.41	1.54	1.66	1.48	1.58	1.97	2.14	1.00
11	.51	.58	--	--	2.09	1.77	2.59	1.80	1.15	.93	2.10	.26
12	.46	.65	--	--	1.44	2.25	2.43	--	2.67	1.23	1.79	.62
13	.40	.79	.58	--	1.76	2.03	2.11	2.00	1.90	1.86	2.18	2.06
14	.45	.28	1.07	--	1.08	2.24	2.38	2.30	1.92	2.85	1.78	.47
15	.79	.47	1.75	--	1.79	1.92	2.40	2.04	3.16	3.16	.92	.72
16	.15	.39	1.86	--	--	2.13	1.91	2.00	2.74	2.71	2.02	.57
17	.39	.48	1.70	--	2.71	2.00	2.14	1.90	2.85	2.36	1.66	.91
18	.65	1.57	1.78	--	2.51	1.46	2.02	1.95	2.45	2.11	1.77	1.35
19	.41	.60	1.76	--	2.31	1.47	2.86	1.68	2.10	2.48	.98	1.64
20	.37	.56	1.85	--	2.32	1.82	2.75	1.67	2.56	2.23	--	1.28
21	.43	.76	1.58	--	2.10	1.75	2.95	1.87	2.72	1.25	1.96	1.31
22	.40	.46	--	--	2.14	1.50	2.97	1.64	--	3.40	1.40	.63
23	.68	.60	--	--	--	2.01	2.87	1.36	--	2.33	1.46	.94
24	.48	1.46	--	--	2.65	1.61	2.24	1.36	--	2.21	2.18	--
25	.34	--	--	--	2.90	3.29	2.42	1.52	2.43	1.88	1.57	.84
26	.79	--	--	--	2.82	2.51	2.53	1.16	3.06	--	1.64	.90
27	.43	--	--	--	1.91	2.55	2.46	1.09	3.14	2.29	1.51	1.23
28	.97	--	--	--	2.39	2.19	2.27	--	2.99	1.28	.99	.87
29	.69	--	--	--	3.26	1.92	1.92	1.80	2.44	2.41	.66	--
30	.55	--	--	--	2.37	1.81	--	1.40	2.56	2.34	--	1.12
31	.46	--	--	--	2.22	--	2.21	.80	--	2.10	--	2.02

Appendix 3. Daily total evapotranspiration during 2003–10 at site LC_{ET} (U.S. Geological Survey station 293330098444300 Evapotranspiration Laurel Canyon Watershed in the Government Canyon State Natural Area, near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued.

[--, not applicable or not calculated]

Day	2010 Evapotranspiration (millimeters/day)											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.99	--	2.06	2.53	3.17	3.71	1.80	4.27	2.36	3.24	2.03	0.99
2	1.06	--	1.93	2.70	3.82	2.88	3.08	4.43	2.21	3.34	2.18	--
3	.53	--	1.77	2.74	3.09	2.60	4.09	3.85	3.12	2.72	1.34	--
4	1.04	--	2.20	1.86	3.03	4.56	3.91	4.09	2.49	2.67	1.56	--
5	.79	--	.67	2.00	3.42	3.24	4.16	4.12	2.12	2.69	1.48	--
6	.35	--	.97	2.48	3.32	2.92	4.55	3.77	2.30	2.76	1.44	--
7	--	--	.30	2.33	3.35	4.41	4.24	3.44	--	2.72	1.61	--
8	--	--	.77	2.54	2.31	3.17	2.73	3.59	3.42	2.69	1.62	.80
9	.50	--	3.19	2.33	1.50	3.06	--	3.50	3.73	3.26	2.01	1.39
10	--	--	--	2.14	2.32	4.04	5.54	3.55	3.08	2.45	1.95	--
11	--	--	--	.68	2.34	3.48	4.56	4.06	3.92	2.30	1.69	--
12	--	--	--	2.31	3.06	3.55	4.66	3.46	3.77	2.47	1.70	--
13	--	--	--	.86	2.63	3.88	3.74	3.34	4.15	3.07	1.44	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	4.10	4.11	2.94	3.61	2.47	1.15	--
15	--	--	--	--	4.05	4.11	4.58	2.97	3.85	2.58	1.69	1.49
16	--	--	--	2.75	2.48	3.83	4.55	2.93	4.25	2.28	1.34	--
17	--	--	--	--	3.61	4.18	4.66	2.61	3.22	2.28	1.40	--
18	--	--	--	3.65	4.48	4.50	4.49	3.01	2.57	2.72	1.32	.83
19	--	0.51	--	1.87	2.72	3.37	4.34	2.57	2.02	1.94	1.05	.73
20	--	.77	--	3.12	1.14	4.03	3.96	2.97	2.30	2.81	1.19	--
21	--	2.63	--	2.96	2.77	4.18	3.72	2.85	2.71	2.44	--	--
22	--	1.55	--	--	2.63	4.23	2.82	2.78	3.06	2.08	--	.78
23	--	--	--	3.84	3.09	3.94	4.68	2.25	3.47	2.08	1.04	--
24	--	1.63	--	3.51	2.50	4.07	4.57	2.33	3.28	1.94	1.41	--
25	--	1.48	--	3.37	--	4.15	4.28	2.27	3.75	2.22	1.17	--
26	--	1.64	1.93	3.32	3.55	3.72	3.63	1.98	3.54	2.60	1.04	--
27	--	1.85	2.83	3.14	4.23	4.30	4.04	1.95	3.18	2.00	1.14	--
28	--	1.44	2.47	2.96	4.31	3.68	2.49	2.33	3.25	2.07	1.32	--
29	--	--	2.35	3.04	4.10	3.49	4.75	2.27	3.56	1.88	1.43	--
30	--	--	2.49	2.59	3.77	3.25	4.65	1.95	3.26	1.69	1.48	--
31	--	--	2.40	--	4.29	--	4.77	2.36	--	2.04	--	--

42 Hydrologic and Water-Quality Data at Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Texas, 2002–10

Appendix 4. Water-quality and isotope data in samples collected from site LC_{sw} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.

[ft³/s, cubic feet per second; μS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; mg/L, milligrams per liter; per mill, parts per thousand; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; --, not calculated because streamflow exceeded weir rating; N, Nitrogen; NH₄, ammonium; P, phosphorus; δD, delta deuterium; δ¹⁸O, delta oxygen-18; <, less than; E, estimated]

Sample composite time				Discharge, mean for storm event (ft ³ /s) ¹	pH, water, unfiltered, field, (standard units)	Specific conductance, water, unfiltered (μS/cm at 25 degrees Celsius)	Hardness, water, (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	Calcium, water, filtered (mg/L)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	0.0	7.8	116	57.2	22.2
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	4	8.2	330	172	66.9
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	0	7.3	70	31.1	12
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	50	7.4	242	129	49.5
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	--	7.6	146	76.3	29.2

Sample composite time				Magnesium, water, filtered (mg/L)	Potassium, water, filtered (mg/L)	Sodium adsorption ratio, water (number)	Sodium fraction of cations, water (percent in equivalents of major cations)	Sodium, water, filtered (mg/L)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	0.433	0.81	0.06	4	1.08
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	1.29	.80	.07	3	2.14
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	.281	.92	.07	6	.87
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	1.28	1.31	.08	3	2.07
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	.845	.90	.05	3	1.01

Sample composite time				Chloride, water, filtered (mg/L)	Fluoride, water, filtered (mg/L)	Total hydrogen ion (mg/L)	Silica, water, filtered (mg/L)	Sulfate, water, filtered (mg/L)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	2.25	<0.17	0.00002	1.91	2.35
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	3.20	<.17	.00001	8.7	3.32
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	1.79	<.10	.00005	1.1	1.65
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	2.53	E.05	.00004	7.3	3.09
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	.74	<.10	.00003	5.4	1.53

Sample composite time				Ammonia plus organic nitrogen, water, filtered (mg/L as N)	Ammonia plus organic nitrogen, water, unfiltered (mg/L as N)	Ammonia, water, filtered (mg/L as NH ₄)	Ammonia, water, filtered (mg/L as N)	Nitrate plus nitrite, water, filtered (mg/L as N)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	0.32	0.41	0.028	0.022	0.033
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	.56	.45	.028	.022	.097
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	.58	1.2	.225	.175	.312
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	.59	.83	<.026	<.02	.434
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	.70	1.8	E.016	E.012	.773

Appendix 4. Water-quality and isotope data in samples collected from site LC_{SW} (U.S. Geological Survey streamflow-gaging station 08180942 Laurel Canyon Creek near Helotes, Texas), Government Canyon State Natural Area, Bexar County, Tex.—Continued

[ft³/s, cubic feet per second; μS/cm, microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius; mg/L, milligrams per liter; per mill, parts per thousand; CaCO₃, calcium carbonate; --, not calculated because streamflow exceeded weir rating; N, Nitrogen; NH₄, ammonium; P, phosphorus; δD, delta deuterium; δ¹⁸O, delta oxygen-18; <, less than; E, estimated]

Sample composite time				Nitrate, water, filtered (mg/L)	Nitrate, water, filtered (mg/L as N)	Nitrite, water, filtered (mg/L)	Nitrite, water, filtered (mg/L as N)	Organic nitrogen, water, filtered (mg/L)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	E0.142	E0.032	E0.003	E0.001	0.30
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	E.425	E.096	E.003	E.001	.53
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	1.35	.305	.023	.007	.40
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	1.91	.431	.008	.003	<.59
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	3.37	.762	.038	.011	E.69

Sample composite time				Organic nitrogen, water, unfiltered (mg/L)	Orthophosphate, water, filtered (mg/L)	Orthophosphate, water, filtered (mg/L as P)	Phosphorus, water, filtered (mg/L as P)	Phosphorus, water, unfiltered (mg/L as P)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	0.39	<0.018	<0.006	E0.003	0.015
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	.43	<.019	<.006	E.004	.007
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	1.1	<.020	<.006	E.004	.055
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	<.83	<.018	<.006	E.003	.043
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	E1.8	E.012	E.004	E.005	.119

Sample composite time				Total nitrogen, water, filtered (mg/L)	Total nitrogen (mg/L)	Total organic carbon (mg/L)	δD (per mil)	δ ¹⁸ O (per mil)
Start date	Start time	End date	End time					
Mar 14, 2004	2105	Mar 15, 2004	0235	0.35	0.44	7.5	1.20	-1.68
Jun 29, 2004	1455	Jun 30, 2004	0045	.65	.55	9.7	-16.10	-3.37
May 4, 2006	2355	May 5, 2006	0725	.89	1.5	13.4	-15.00	-3.49
Jun 28, 2007	0905	Jun 28, 2007	1800	1.0	1.3	19	-10.47	-2.77
Aug 16, 2007	1520	Aug 17, 2007	0145	1.5	2.6	31.8	-73.05	-10.77

¹For low flow storm events where mean event discharge was less than 0.5 ft³/s, mean event discharge was reported as 0.0 ft³/s.

Publishing support provided by
Lafayette Publishing Service Center

Information regarding water resources in Texas is available at
<http://tx.usgs.gov/>

ISBN 978-1-4113-3379-6



9 781411 333796



Printed on recycled paper