UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WATER LEVEL MONITORING ALONG SAN ANDREAS AND SAN JACINTO
FAULTS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979

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October 1979

by

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The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government.
Lamar-Merifield, Geologists (formerly California Earth Science Corporation) has had contracts from the U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Earthquake Studies, to monitor water levels along the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults in southern California since September 1976. The first two years of research were accomplished under Contract No. 14-08-0001-15881, and the results were described by Merifield and Lamar (1978) and Lamar and Merifield (1978). Work during Fiscal Year 1979 described in this report was accomplished under Contract No. 14-08-0001-17680. To avoid repetition, much of the background and other data included in the final report (Merifield and Lamar, 1978) for Contract No. 14-08-0001-15881 has been omitted from this report. Location maps and charts describing the observation wells and precipitation stations have been updated to reflect the current status of the program.

The following reports present additional material prepared during FY 1979 under Contract No. 14-08-0001-17680:


Water level measurement instructions for volunteer monitoring program along San Andreas and San Jacinto faults, southern California; Lamar-Merifield Technical Report 79-4.

Research on this project during FY 1980 is being continued on Contract No. 14-08-0001-18358.
ABSTRACT

A program of water-level monitoring of abandoned water wells along the San Andreas fault was initiated in October 1976. During October-November 1977, the program was extended southeastward along the San Andreas fault to the Valyermo area and along the San Jacinto fault zone in San Jacinto Valley, Anza, Borrego Valley and Ocotillo Wells. Currently about 35 wells are being monitored. Eight wells are monitored continuously with Stevens Type F recorders and a ninth well by a recorder developed during this program. The remaining wells are probed weekly, or in some cases semi-weekly, by volunteers or employees. Weekly water-level data are displayed on computer-generated hydrographs for each well. Rainfall and earthquakes are plotted on the graphs for direct comparison with water levels.

During the current reporting period, several earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 or above occurred within 25 miles of our observation wells along the San Jacinto fault zone. An earthquake of M4.1 occurred on 22 August 1979 within the San Jacinto fault zone approximately midway between, or 15 to 22 miles from, our observation wells in Anza and San Jacinto Valley. Water levels in two of the three wells in San Jacinto Valley showed anomalous behavior two to four weeks prior to the earthquake, and levels in the deepest of the three observation wells in Anza also showed anomalous behavior. A well in Borrego Valley showed four spikes which may be precursors to earthquakes which occurred within 25 miles. The significance of these spikes is questionable because several earthquakes occurred without similar spikes. The largest earthquake which could be related to an anomalous rise in water level in this well had a magnitude of 4.2 on 12 February 1979, approximately midway between our observation wells in Anza and Borrego Valley. No change in water level precursory to this earthquake was observed in the other two wells in Borrego Valley nor in three of the four wells being monitored in Anza. However, an apparently anomalous 1.2-foot drop in the deepest well in Anza occurred in mid-January 1979, about one month before the earthquake.

Two wells, one in Ocotillo Wells and another in Anza, showed particularly anomalous behavior during the past few months. The possible relation between these anomalies and the strong earthquake in Imperial Valley on 15 October 1979 should be considered. Preliminary reports place the earthquake near the
U.S.-Mexico border on the Imperial fault, which is generally considered to be a strand in the San Jacinto fault zone. A preliminary estimate of the magnitude is $M_S=6.8$ (K. C. McNally, Caltech, 22 October 1979). The deepest well in Ocotillo Wells, located about 60 miles (100 km) northwest of the epicenter, showed an abrupt drop in water level of 1.7 feet in mid-July 1979, followed by an abrupt rise of 2.3 feet in water level to 0.6 foot above previous levels. Recent measurements subsequent to those on the hydrograph indicate that the water levels in this well have returned to levels similar to those before the anomalous drop in mid-July.

In contrast, neither of the other two wells being monitored in the Ocotillo Wells area showed such an anomaly. However, water levels in two other wells in Ocotillo Wells showed a rise in mid-July of about 0.06 foot and about 0.03 foot. These rises would not be considered anomalous by themselves; however, it is perhaps significant that they occurred at the same time as the unusual drop and immediate rise in water level in the other well at Ocotillo Wells. Water levels in the well which showed the greatest anomaly could be expected to be more responsive to strain than those in the other two wells in the Ocotillo Wells area because of greater depth. This well has a depth of 374 feet, which is at least 174 feet deeper than the other two wells.

An alternate hypothesis for the abrupt rise in water level in the deepest well at Ocotillo Wells is based upon the rainstorm of 20 July 1979, which amounted to 1.65 inches at a station a little over a mile to the southwest. This well had not shown a significant response to prior rainstorms; for example, that of 24 November 1978 (1.35 inches). The well is in lacustrine sediments which would be expected to have impervious strata in the interval penetrated by the well. If, however, the rainfall occurred within a brief time period, resulting in flooding, surface water may have entered the gravel pack between the casing and sidewall and could account for an abrupt rise in water level. If this alternative is correct, the low reading made on 20 July 1979 is unexplained. We consider it possible, although unlikely, that this measurement was in error. The small rises in water levels in the other two wells in Ocotillo Wells would also be related in some way to the rainstorm in this alternative. However, water levels in these wells showed less response to previous rainstorms of comparable magnitude.
As mentioned previously, the deepest well in Anza showed large unexplained fluctuations in water level during 1979. The abrupt drop of 8 feet in June is particularly unusual. If the anomalous behavior of the deepest well in Ocotillo Wells in July is related to the Imperial Valley earthquake, that of the deepest well in Anza may be also.

It should also be noted that none of the wells in the Borrego Springs area, located between Anza and Ocotillo Wells, showed any anomalous water-level changes which could be considered precursors to the Imperial Valley earthquake. By analogy with other wells in the San Jacinto fault zone, the absence of precursory water-level changes in two of the wells could be explained by their relatively shallow depths of 116 and 71 feet; however, if the anomalies in the deepest wells in Ocotillo Wells and Anza are both earthquake precursors, the absence of a precursory water-level change in a third well in Borrego Springs is unexplained, because it is 330 feet deep and located about the same distance from a strand of the San Jacinto fault zone as the deepest well in Anza.

In summary, certain of the deeper wells along the San Jacinto fault zone have shown anomalous water-level changes prior to earthquakes of M4 or greater occurring along the fault zone. Although the results are encouraging, the data are not sufficiently consistent to confirm that the water-level changes represent actual earthquake precursors.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFACE</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER WELL DATA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECIPITATION STATIONS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITORING PROGRAM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Program</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER LEVEL CHANGES</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmdale Area</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Hills-Valyermo Segment of San Andreas Fault</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jacinto Fault Zone</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR RELATION TO WATER LEVELS</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF RAINFALL ON WELLS by R. Robert Rapp</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIX A: PROGRAM TO GENERATE HYDROGRAPHS OF WEEKLY WATER LEVEL AND TEMPERATURE AND DAILY RAINFALL FOR PALMDALE AREA</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1  Index map showing detailed maps of observation wells along San Andreas and San Jacinto faults and area of earthquake coverage ................. 2

Figure 2  Map showing location of observation wells along San Andreas fault zone south of Palmdale, California ... 4

Figure 3  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Andreas fault in Valyermo area .............. 5

Figure 4  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone at north end of San Jacinto Valley .................... 6

Figure 5  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in central San Jacinto Valley .................... 7

Figure 6  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone at south end of San Jacinto Valley .................... 8

Figure 7  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in Anza area .......... 9

Figure 8  Map showing location of water and observation wells along Coyote Creek fault in Borrego Valley .......... 10

Figure 9  Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in Ocotillo Wells .... 11

Figure 10  Printout of daily rainfall for precipitation station PSID 23R, Anza ................. 20

Figure 11  Printout of recent water level and temperature data for well 7S/3E-13D5 .................... 21

Figure 12  Weekly observations of water level and temperature at Lake Palmdale, 5N/12W-3A1, and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area ................ 25

Figure 13  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-3D2 and rainfall during 1976-77, Palmdale area ................ 25

Figure 14  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-1N1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area ................ 26

Figure 15  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-2J1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area ................ 26

Figure 16  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-2K6 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area ................ 27
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Illustration Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure 17</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-1N2 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 18</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-2K5 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 19</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-3N1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 20</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-4L2 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 21</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-14C1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 22</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-4J4 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 23</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-4J2 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 24</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/12W-4H1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 25</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/11W-7G2 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 26</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/11W-24G1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Palmdale area</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 27</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/10W-30L1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 28</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/10W-33K1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 29</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 5N/10W-33R1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 30</td>
<td>Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 4N/10W-11B1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLUSTRATIONS (continued)

Figure 31  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 4N/9W-16L1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area ................. 36

Figure 32  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 4N/10W-10Q1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Juniper Hills-Valyermo area ................. 37

Figure 33  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 3S/2W-8E1 and rainfall during 1978-79, San Jacinto Valley area .............. 37

Figure 34  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 3S/2W-15F1 and rainfall during 1978-79, San Jacinto Valley area .............. 40

Figure 35  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 3S/2W-26R1 and rainfall during 1978-79, San Jacinto Valley area .............. 40

Figure 36  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 7S/3E-13D5 and rainfall during 1978-79, Anza area .................. 41

Figure 37  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 7S/3E-14A1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Anza area .................. 41

Figure 38  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 7S/3E-23B1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Anza area .................. 42

Figure 39  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 7S/3E-23R1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Anza area .................. 42

Figure 40  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 10S/6E-36Q1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Borrego Springs area ............... 44

Figure 41  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 11S/6E-1C1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Borrego Springs area ............... 44

Figure 42  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 11S/6E-3N4 and rainfall during 1978-79, Borrego Springs area ............... 45

Figure 43  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 11S/8E-33P1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Ocotillo Wells area ............... 45

Figure 44  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 12S/8E-9Q1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Ocotillo Wells area ............... 47
ILLUSTRATIONS (continued)

Figure 45  Weekly observations of water level and temperature in well number 12S/8E-10E1 and rainfall during 1978-79, Ocotillo Wells area ........................ 47
Figure 46  Smoothed 24-hour water level differences for Lake Palmdale and wells 5N/12W-1N1 and -4H1 ................ 53

TABLES

Table 1  Description of water wells .......................... 12
Table 2  Description of precipitation stations .............. 18
Table 3  Summary of causes, amplitudes and durations of water level changes in wells .................. 22

PLATE

Plate 1  Map showing earthquakes, observation wells and precipitation stations ................ insert
INTRODUCTION

Observations and theory indicate that anomalous water-level changes in wells precede earthquakes (Merifield and Lamar, 1978). Japanese scientists (Oki and Hiraga, 1978) have also reported more than 200 examples of unusual water-level fluctuations before 40 "felt" earthquakes during the period May 1976 to January 1978, including the following three destructive earthquakes: July 16, 1976, M5.5, eastern Yamanashi; August 18, 1976, M5.4, Izu-Kawazu; and January 14, 1978, M7.0, west off Izu-Oshima. The latter earthquake was widely felt throughout Honshu and seriously damaged the town of Kawazu, with 25 victims. Volunteers of the Catfish Club (Hot Spring Research Institute, Hakone, Kanagawa, Japan) observed 30 examples of water-level anomalies prior to this earthquake. Unusual changes in water level were very pronounced in wells within 50 km of the earthquake epicenter, and many wells between 50 and 100 km from the earthquake yielded fairly good anomalies before the earthquake. More recently, Oki and Hiraga (1979) have reported water-level anomalies before the main shock (December 3, 1978, M5.4) of the November 23 to December 20, 1978 earthquake swarm off Ito City, Izu Peninsula. Numerous anomalies were observed from two to ten days prior to the main earthquake.

Beginning in October 1976, a program of water-level monitoring of abandoned water wells was initiated in the Palmdale area. In October 1977, the program was expanded southeastward along the San Andreas fault to Valyermo. In late 1977 and early 1978, water-level monitoring of wells along the San Jacinto fault zone from San Jacinto Valley to Ocotillo Wells was also initiated. The present program includes about 40 wells located in a variety of rock types and aquifers within and adjacent to the San Andreas and San Jacinto fault zones (Fig. 1).

WATER WELL DATA

Many abandoned water wells suitable for monitoring have been located; water wells in the Palmdale area are unused because in the past few years the Palmdale Water District has installed water lines to serve the area. Many of the wells in the Palmdale area will only be used if the domestic water system fails. Because farms and ranches have been abandoned and new wells have been drilled, many suitable wells have also been found along the San Andreas fault in the Valyermo area and along the San Jacinto fault zone.
Fig. 1 - Index map showing locations of detailed maps (Figs. 2-9) of observation wells along San Andreas and San Jacinto faults and area of earthquake coverage (Plate 1).
To prepare these wells for monitoring, unused pumps, pipes and other debris must be removed and locking caps welded to the tops of the casings for protection from vandals who dump trash down unprotected wells. Unless wells are cleaned out, it is difficult to accurately probe the depth, because measuring probes commonly will not pass obstructions, and Stevens water level recorders cannot be installed.

The wells being monitored are shown on Plate 1 and Figs. 2 to 9; Table 1 lists data on the wells. Additional data on all of the wells located under this project were previously reported (Merifield and Lamar, 1978). Most of the information was obtained by direct observation and by interviews with present owners.

PRECIPITATION STATIONS

Because of the effect of rainfall on water levels and large local variations in storm intensity, several additional rainfall stations have been added to the program. Table 2 summarizes data on the precipitation stations now being used, and Plate 1 shows their locations. Fig. 10 is an example rainfall data set. Computer programs have been written which will plot daily rainfall on individual well hydrographs from either the closest precipitation station or, if the well is located between stations, the daily rainfall at the well is derived from a combination of adjacent stations. Fig. 11 is an example computer data set for a well; line 7 lists the combination of precipitation stations used to generate the daily rainfall plot for this particular well. Table 1 lists the precipitation station or combination of stations used to generate the daily rainfall at each observation well. Most of the precipitation data is obtained from records at the Los Angeles County Flood Control District office or from NOAA Climatological Data publications. A time lag exists in filing or publishing the data; therefore, our records are not all complete through the period covered by the well hydrographs. Table 2 indicates the most recent month for which rainfall data were available at each station.

MONITORING PROGRAM

Table 3 summarizes the causes, amplitudes and durations of water-level changes in wells. In this study we are looking for changes in the state of stress or strain premonitory to earthquakes; the other effects must be identified and separated to the maximum extent possible. Each well record has
Fig. 2 -- Map showing location of water and CalESCO observation wells along San Andreas Fault Zone directly south of Palmdale, California. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, Palmdale and Ritter Ridge Quadrangles. All wells are located in Township 5 North, Range 12 West.
Fig. 3 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Andreas fault in Valyermo area. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 1 mile, Valyermo Quadrangle. Fault locations from Koehler (1966).
Fig. 4 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone at north end of San Jacinto Valley. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 1 mile, Perris Quadrangle. Faults from Sharp (1972) and Rogers (1965).
Fig. 5 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in central San Jacinto Valley. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 1 mile, Perris and Banning Quadrangles. Faults from Sharp (1972) and Rogers (1965).
Fig. 6 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone at south end of San Jacinto Valley. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 1 mile, Banning and Hemet Quadrangles. Faults from Sharp (1972) and Rogers (1965).
Fig. 7 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in Anza area. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 1 mile, Idyllwild Quadrangle.
Fig. 8 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along Coyote Creek fault in Borrego Valley. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 2000 feet, Clark Lake and Borrego Sink Quadrangles.
Fig. 9 - Map showing location of water and observation wells along San Jacinto fault zone in Ocotillo Wells area. Topography from U.S. Geological Survey, 1 inch = 2000 feet, Borrego Mountain, Shell Reef, Harper Canyon and Borrego Mountain SE Quadrangles.
Table 1 - Description of water wells along San Andreas and San Jacinto faults, southern California

State Well Number: An asterisk following well number indicates well being monitored by continuous recorders maintained by William R. Moyle, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey. Preliminary numbers have been assigned to the wells according to the U.S. Geological Survey well numbering system described by Koehler (1966). Well numbers are omitted where well location and number shown on California Division of Water Resources Well Location Base Maps, dated April 14, 1962 (copies from W. R. Moyle, Jr.) were not located during the present investigation. Numbers for those wells located by Koehler (1966), Moyle (1968) and Giessner and Mermod (1974) have been used where appropriate. Authority for final assignment of numbers rests with the U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division Office, Laguna Niguel, California (personal communication, W. R. Moyle, Jr., 1976).


Owner or User: Name and address verified by personal or telephone contact.

Depth: Depth in quotes was obtained from owner, previous owner or other source. A "±" or range in depth indicates uncertainty. Entry without quotes is depth probed by Lamar-Merifield personnel.

Diameter: Inside diameter of well casing determined by Lamar-Merifield personnel.

Measuring Point: The point from which water-level measurements are made is described as follows: Tap: top of access pipe; Tc: top of casing; Tg: top of grate. Distance above land-surface datum (Isd) is given in tenths of a foot.
Table 1 (continued)

**Altitude of Isd:** Figure given indicates the altitude, in feet above mean sea level, of the land-surface datum (Isd). Altitudes were interpolated from U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps.

**Precipitation Stations:** Indicates station or combination of stations used for rainfall plots on hydrographs for each well. See Table 2 for data on precipitation stations.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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10S/73-

30G1  C.L.  Matt S. Browning  
P.O. Box 2166  
Ogden, Utah 87404

11S/6E-

1C1  C.L.  Southern Pacific Co.  
116  18  Tc  0.5  520

3N4  B.S.  Dr. John Rumsey  
5437 Caminto Aqua  
La Jolla, CA

12S/8E-

9Q1  B.M.  Dr. Hetteman  
10  Tc  0.0  -

10E1  B.M.  Milton Clark  
10767 Jamacha Blvd.  
Spring Valley, CA 92077

Ocotillo Wells Area

11S/8E-

33P1  B.M.  Margery Treeleven  
Box 74  
Rochelle, TX 79872

12S/8E-

9Q1  B.M.  Dr. Hetteman  
+200  10  Tc  0.0  -

10E1  B.M.  Milton Clark  
10767 Jamacha Blvd.  
Spring Valley, CA 92077
Table 2 - Description of precipitation stations along San Andreas and San Jacinto faults, southern California

**Number:** Prefix PS identifies data set as precipitation station. Next two letters are abbreviation for quadrangle: BM: Borrego Mountain; BP: Borrego Palm Canyon; DS: Del Sur; ID: Idyllwild; JH: Juniper Hills; LR: Little rock; PA: Palmdale; PM: Pacifico Mountain; RR: Ritter Ridge; SJ: San Jacinto; VY: Valyermo. Next two numbers refer to section; final letter refers to 40-acre square within section based on the U.S. Geological Survey well numbering system described by Koehler (1966).

**Latitude and Longitude:** Locations of Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) wells not checked; coordinates from LACFCD.

**Elevation:** In feet from adjacent benchmark or contours on U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle. Elevations of LACFCD stations from their data sheets. In some cases, elevation does not match with elevation at station coordinates plotted on topographic maps.

**Notes:** A: data obtained directly from individual at station; B: data obtained from LACFCD; C: NOAA, Climatological Data. The most recent month in 1979 for which rainfall data were available is indicated.

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San Jacinto Fault, San Jacinto Valley, Anza, Borrego Springs, Ocotillo Wells Area

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Fig. 10 - Printout of daily rainfall (inches) for precipitation station PSID23R, Anza.
**WELL NUMBER:** 07S/03E-13D05  **IDYLLWIL DE QUAD (1113D05)**
**HEIGHT REFERENCE POINT ABOVE LAND SURFACE:** 6.770 FT
**LAND SURFACE ELEVATION:** 4250.0 FT
**TOTAL DEPTH OF WELL:** 83.0 FT
**YMAX:** -68.0  **YMIN:** -65.0
**LATITUDE:** 33°34.10 N  **LONGITUDE:** 116°37.59 W
**PRECIP STATIONS:** J50 PSID16Q + 0.50 PSID23R

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<th>PROBE DEPTH (FT)</th>
<th>WATER DEPTH (FT)</th>
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Fig. 11 - Example printout of well data for well 7S/3E-13D5.
Table 3 - Summary of causes, amplitudes and durations of water level changes in wells.

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<th>Cause</th>
<th>Amplitude (Order of Magnitude)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicles, wind, sonic booms, objects falling in well or hitting enclosure</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
<td>Instantaneous (spikes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
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<td>spikes, sharp rises or drops followed by recovery in hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barometric pressure, temperature, earth tides</td>
<td>millimeters to centimeters</td>
<td>diurnal, semidiurnal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evapotranspiration (shallow water table only)</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
<td>diurnal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rainfall (direct influence), ephemeral influent streams</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
<td>rise and gradual decay, hours to weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pumping wells in same aquifer</td>
<td>decimeters to meters</td>
<td>drop followed by recovery in days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformation of aquifer (may or may not be earthquake precursor)</td>
<td>decimeters to meters</td>
<td>days, weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal and secular changes of water in storage</td>
<td>meters</td>
<td>annual and longer</td>
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</table>
its peculiarities owing to differing aquifer characteristics, local environment (e.g., nearby wells, roads, wind exposure) and instrument idiosyncrasies. A period of time is required to establish the changes that constitute a normal record, as well as man-made influences (See Table 3). Typical periods for the fluctuations vary from instantaneous to annual, and the nature of changes premonitory to earthquakes is poorly understood. The duration of such changes may be proportional to the magnitude of the earthquake (Scholz et al, 1973). Thus, it is essential to our research to have records of both short-term and long-term variations. The methods and equipment used for water level measurement have been described previously (Merifield and Lamar, 1978).

Volunteer Program

Water wells not equipped with continuous recorders are probed once a week or, in some cases, twice a week by volunteers. Measurement of water levels is a task particularly well-suited to local volunteers because of its simplicity and the necessity for monitoring many wells spread over a wide geographic area. Each volunteer probes the depth and occasionally the temperature in three to five wells. Probe data are entered on computer printouts and mailed each week to our office in stamped envelopes provided by us. In general, the volunteer program has been effective and is an economical means of obtaining observations over a wide area (Merifield and Lamar, 1978). The instruction manual for volunteers has been improved (Lamar, Merifield and Douglass, 1979). Ideas for improvement of the volunteer program are discussed below under Future Plans.

WATER LEVEL CHANGES

Continuous recorders are being installed on as many suitable wells as possible to determine their response to atmospheric pressure and tidal forces and, therefore, their sensitivity as strain meters (Bodvarsson, 1970). Data so far obtained indicate that deeper wells in bedrock are more responsive to changes in atmospheric pressure and tidal forces, and shallow wells in alluvium are relatively unconfined and less responsive.

A computer program (Appendix A) generates hydrographs of weekly water levels and temperatures for each well from the data set on disk. Rainfall data are also plotted on the same computer-generated figures for direct comparison with water levels.
Palmdale Area

Several wells in the Palmdale area have been continuously monitored since October 1976; water levels of most of the wells show an annual cycle. Hydrographs of water levels for the first two years of monitoring are presented in Merifield and Lamar (1978). Figs. 12-26 are hydrographs of observation wells in the Palmdale area for the past year. Figs. 12 and 13 in this report and Figs. 25-28 in Merifield and Lamar (1978) show that water levels at Lake Palmdale (Location 5N/12W-3A1) and well 5N/12W-3D2 have fluctuated in unison. This well is located in Quaternary sediments directly west of the lake and good hydrologic continuity is believed to exist between the well and the lake. Water levels rose following the storm of December 1978 and continued to rise during the rainfall period which ended in March 1979; since then water levels have dropped during a relatively dry period.

Wells 5N/12W-1N1 (Fig. 14), -2J1 (Fig. 15), -2K6 (Fig. 16) and -1N2 (Fig. 17) are located in the San Andreas fault zone east of Lake Palmdale. Water levels for the first two years of monitoring are shown in Merifield and Lamar (1978, Figs. 29-36). These wells continue to show a clear annual cycle which appears to be related to the level of Lake Palmdale and seasonal rainfall. Water levels during the past three years have been at a minimum during July-November and have been the highest during February-June. In addition to the annual cycle, a gradual rise in water levels in these wells has occurred in apparent response to unusually heavy rainfall during the 1977-78 season. No effect of individual storms on these wells can be seen, and most of the curves are relatively smooth.

A Stevens recorder was operated on well 5N/12W-2K5 from October 1976 through October 1977 by William R. Moyle, Jr. of the U.S. Geological Survey. Merifield and Lamar (1979, Fig. 27) present a hydrograph of weekly water levels for the period October 1976 through September 1977. This well was not monitored from October 1977 until July 25, 1979 when Lamar-Merifield personnel and volunteers began weekly monitoring. As shown in Fig. 18, water levels in -2K5 have dropped since July, similar to other wells in the adjacent area.

Levels in well 5N/12W-3N1 also show an annual cycle superimposed on a gradual rise in water level. Water levels gradually rose from November 1976,
FIGURE 12 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°C) IN WELL NUMBER 05W/12H-03A01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA.

FIGURE 13 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°C) IN WELL NUMBER 05W/12H-03D08 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA.
**Figure 14** -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (◦F) in well number 05A/12H-01J01 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, Palmdale area.

**Figure 15** -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (◦F) in well number 05N/12H-03J01 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, Palmdale area.
FIGURE 16 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/12H-02K06 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA

FIGURE 17 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/12H-01N02 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA
FIGURE 18 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/12H-02K05 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA.

FIGURE 19 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/12H-03N01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA.
FIGURE 20 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 0SN/12H-04L02 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA

FIGURE 21 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 0SN/12H-14C01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, PALMDALE AREA
Figure 22 -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (**) in well number 05N/12H-04JG4 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, Palmdale area.

Figure 23 -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (**) in well number 05N/12H-04J02 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, Palmdale area.
Figure 24 -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (•) in well number 05N/124-04401 and rainfall (...) during 1978-1979, Palmdale Area.

Figure 25 -- Weekly observations of water level (+) and temperature (•) in well number 05N/119-07002 and rainfall (...) during 1978-1979, Palmdale Area.
FIGURE 26 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/11W-24G01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 197B-1979, PALMDALE AREA

FIGURE 27 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/10W-30L01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 197B-1979, JUNIPER HILLS - VALYERMO AREA
peaked in September 1977 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 43), and then dropped until February 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 44). Water levels then rose until May 1978 and were relatively steady until February 1979, and again rose sharply until August 1979 (Fig. 19, this report). During the first year of monitoring, water levels in wells 5N/12W-4L2, -4J4, -4J2, and -14C1 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Figs. 37, 39, 41 and 45) were relatively steady and showed no seasonal variations. Levels in these wells rose beginning February 1978 in response to the relatively heavy rainfall of the 1977-78 season (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Figs. 38, 40, 42, and 46) and have shown an annual cycle for the past two seasons (Figs. 20-23, this report). Water levels were at a maximum during March-June 1978, and then gradually dropped. Levels in these wells again began to rise in February 1979 and peaked last April in wells -4L2 (Fig. 20) and -14C1 (Fig. 21); levels in well -4J4 peaked last July. In contrast, water levels in well -4J2 (Fig. 23) have continued to rise.

The behavior of well 5N/12W-4H1 has been unusual compared to the other wells in the Palmdale area described above, in that during the first two years of monitoring, water levels in this well showed no annual cycle (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Figs. 47 and 48) and were gradually dropping. As indicated on Fig. 24 (this report), levels began to rise in February 1979 and continued to rise into September 1979. This rise in water level is believed to be a delayed response to the unusually heavy rainfall during the past two seasons.

In addition to well 5N/12W-2K5, discussed above, three wells in the Palmdale-Littlerock area (Plate 1) had Stevens Type F continuous water-level recorders maintained by W. R. Moyle, Jr. of the U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division Office, Laguna Niguel, California. Copies of the recorder charts for these wells have been obtained from W. R. Moyle, Jr. and weekly water levels have been read and entered into computer data sets on disk, similar to our observation wells. Hydrographs for these wells are presented and discussed below. Wells 5N/11W-7G2 and -24G1 located southeast of Palmdale (Plate 1) have had Stevens recorders since October 1976. Hydrographs showing water levels for the first two years of operation were presented by Merifield and Lamar (1979, Figs. 28-33). Fig. 25, this report, shows water levels in well -7G2 through mid-August 1979. Levels in this well show a clear annual cycle, with lows for the past three years in January and high levels between April
and June. In contrast, water levels in well -24G1 were relatively steady from October 1976 until June 1978, when they began to rise. An unexplained peak in water level occurred in August (Merifield and Lamar, 1979, Fig. 32) and levels have gradually risen through August 1979 (Fig. 26, this report).

William R. Moyle, Jr. of the U.S.G.S. removed the Stevens recorder from well 6N/13W-8Q1 located south of Quartz Hill (Plate 1) in March 1979, and no additional water level data beyond that shown in Merifield and Lamar (1979, Figs. 24-26) are available for this well.

Juniper Hills—Valyermo Segment of the San Andreas Fault

Water levels in selected wells have been monitored in the Juniper Hills—Valyermo area beginning in October 1977, following reports of unusual microseismic activity along that segment of the San Andreas fault (McNally et al., 1978). The wells are located within or adjacent to the rift zone (Fig. 3). Figs. 27–32 show the weekly hydrographs of water levels along the Juniper Hills—Valyermo segment of the San Andreas fault. Water levels in well 5N/10W-30L1 at the northwest end of this segment were relatively steady from December 1977 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 49) until January 1979 (Fig. 27, this report). Levels rose abruptly about 24 feet by April 1979 but have been fairly constant since April. This rise is believed to be a delayed response to the heavy rainfall over the past two seasons.

Two wells, 5N/10W-33K1 and -33R1, lie within the San Andreas rift in the Juniper Hills area (Fig. 3). These wells are not affected by nearby streams, lakes, or, to the best of our knowledge, nearby pumping. Throughout the 1977–78 winter rainstorms, water levels in both wells did not vary more than about 0.2 foot (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Figs. 50 and 51). Between June 1978 and February 1979, water levels in well 5N/10W-33K1 rose about 0.6 foot (Fig. 28, this report) probably as a delayed response to the 1977–78 winter rains. An anomalous drop in water level of about 1.0 foot occurred in well -33K1 in early March 1979 and water levels have gradually risen since then. Small earthquakes were reported in the vicinity immediately before the anomalously low water level was observed (Fig. 28, this report). However, the validity of the water level low is questionable because the anomalous measurements were made by a new volunteer; measurements made before and after by Lamar—Merifield personnel are not abnormal. Water levels in well 5N/10W-33R1
FIGURE 28 — WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (•) AND TEMPERATURE (•) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/104-33K01 AND RAINFALL (•) DURING 1978-1979, JUNIPER HILLS - VALYERMO AREA

FIGURE 29 — WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (•) AND TEMPERATURE (•) IN WELL NUMBER 05N/104-33K01 AND RAINFALL (•) DURING 1978-1979, JUNIPER HILLS - VALYERMO AREA
FIGURE 30 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 04W/104-11801 AND RAINFALL ($) DURING 1978-1979, JUNIPER HILLS - VALYERMO AREA

FIGURE 31 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 04W/09W-1BL01 AND RAINFALL ($) DURING 1978-1979, JUNIPER HILLS - VALYERMO AREA
**Figure 32** -- Weekly observations of water level (*) and temperature (**) in well number 044/10H-10001 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, Juniper Hills - Valyermo area.

**Figure 33** -- Weekly observations of water level (*) and temperature (**) in well number 038/02H-08E01 and rainfall (.) during 1978-1979, San Jacinto Valley.
fluctuated over a range of only about 0.15 foot between November 1977 and May 1978 and reached their lowest level in March 1978; water levels rose about 0.4 foot in June 1978 and dropped to previous levels in August 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 51). Since October 1978, levels in -33R1 (Fig. 29, this report) have fluctuated over a range of 1.1 foot, with the lowest level in March. The irregular levels between February and May 1979 were measured by a volunteer and must be considered questionable. The relatively uniform water levels since June 1979 are based on measurements made by personnel from our office and points read from charts from a Stevens recorder which has been in operation since mid-July, 1979.

Well 4N/10W-11B1 has shown a clear annual cycle with lows in January 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 52) and January 1979 (Fig. 30, this report). Levels have been gradually dropping during the dry period since June 1979. Well 4N/10W-16L1 dropped steadily 1.6 foot in February and March 1979 in spite of heavy precipitation during that period (Fig. 31, this report). This behavior is curious because this well rose steadily about 8 feet from November 1977 to May 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 55). A Stevens recorder has operated on this well since July 1978. The recorder charts show diurnal fluctuations in water level of up to 0.13 foot and unexplained 0.2-0.3 foot variations with a 10-15 day period. Water levels since March 1979 have been fairly steady. Water levels in well 4N/10W-10Q1 have been monitored since late March 1978 and show an annual cycle with lows in April 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 56) and March through May 1979 (Fig. 32, this report).

San Jacinto Fault Zone

Water-level monitoring of abandoned wells along the San Jacinto fault zone began in October 1977 near Ocotillo wells and Borrego Springs. Four wells at Anza were added to the program in November 1977. Suitable wells have been more difficult to find in San Jacinto Valley (Figs. 4-6), where several wells that were monitored in early 1978 were dropped from the program, and new wells have been added.

Monitoring of water levels in well 3S/2W-8E1 in San Jacinto Valley began in February 1978; levels dropped about 3.3 feet between February and late March 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 57). This drop was curious
because it occurred during the 1978 winter rains. Water levels were fairly steady from March 1978 until October 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 57, and Fig. 33 this report). In contrast to the drop during the 1978 winter rains, water levels have risen steadily since November 1978, in response to either the 1978-79 winter rains, or possibly in delayed response to the 1977-78 winter rains.

Water levels in well 3S/2W-15F1 have been monitored since May 1978 and show a clear annual cycle with highs in June 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 58) and May 1979 and a low in January 1979 (Fig. 34, this report). Water levels in well 3S/2W-26R1 have been measured since March 1978 and steadily dropped from March 1978 until February 1979 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 60, and Fig. 35, this report). This drop during 1978 is curious because water levels over the same period in 1979 rose to a maximum in April and have since been dropping (Fig. 35, this report).

Monitoring of water levels in well 3S/2W-23J2 in San Jacinto Valley was stopped in November 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1979, Fig. 42). Weekly monitoring of wells 3S/2W-35R1 and 4S/2W-2D1 only began in August 1979, thus insufficient data are available to discuss in this report.

A Stevens recorder has been operating on well 7S/3E-13D5 in Anza since early December 1977. Since November 1977 water levels have shown a fairly steady rise of almost a foot, and no seasonal cycle in levels can be seen (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 61, and Fig. 36, this report). Water levels in well 7S/3E-14A1 show a rough annual cycle with lows in November-December, 1977, and October 1978, and highs in March 1978 and February 1979 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 62, and Fig. 37, this report). Monitoring of well -14A1 since March 1979 has been infrequent because we have not had a volunteer in the Anza area since that time.

Water levels in well 7S/3E-23B1 have been monitored since November 1977. Between November 1977 and February 1978, levels dropped gradually about 0.7 foot and then rose steadily almost 3 feet until September 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 64). From October 1978 to April 1979, water levels fluctuated within a range of less than 2.5 feet (Fig. 38, this report). In May 1979, water levels rose over 4 feet, then abruptly dropped 8 feet in June 1979, followed by a sharp rise of 16 feet in July 1979. Because of this strange behavior, a Stevens recorder was installed on the well in July 1979.
FIGURE 34 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°) IN WELL NUMBER 036/026-10F01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, SAN JACINTO VALLEY

FIGURE 35 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°) IN WELL NUMBER 035/026-20R01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, SAN JACINTO VALLEY
FIGURE 36 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (•) IN WELL NUMBER 075/03E-13005 AND RAINFALL (••) DURING 1978-1979, ANZA AREA

FIGURE 37 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (•) IN WELL NUMBER 075/03E-14401 AND RAINFALL (••) DURING 1978-1979, ANZA AREA
FIGURE 38 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (++) IN WELL NUMBER 075/03E-23B01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, ANZA AREA

FIGURE 39 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (++) IN WELL NUMBER 075/03E-23R01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, ANZA AREA
Water levels have continued to rise but at a smaller rate since August 1979. Water levels in well 7S/3E-23R1 have been monitored since November 1977 and show remarkably similar annual changes over the past two years. Levels rose slowly during November 1977-January 1978, and November 1978-January 1979 and then rose abruptly during February-April 1978 and 1979; during May-September 1978 and 1979, the rise was less rapid (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 63, and Fig. 39, this report).

Water levels in well 10S/6E-36Q1 in the Borrego Springs area have been monitored since November 1977 and show an irregular annual cycle over the past two years. Water levels were relatively high during January-March 1978 and December 1978-February 1979, and were generally low during the intervening periods (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 66, and Fig. 40, this report). Water levels in well 11S/6E-1C1 have been continuously monitored since April 1978 and, although water levels are somewhat irregular, an annual cycle can also be seen with highs in April-May 1978 and January-April 1979 and relatively low levels during other periods (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 67, and Fig. 41, this report). Levels in well 11S/6E-3N4 in Borrego Valley have steadily dropped about 1.8 feet since monitoring began in October 1977 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 65, and Fig. 42, this report). In contrast to the other two wells in the Borrego Springs area, this well has shown no noticeable response to the rainy seasons of the past two years. A Stevens recorder operated on this well between May 1978 and July 1979 and showed clear diurnal fluctuations, which suggests that the well should be a good strain meter. Well 10S/7E-30G1 in Borrego Valley (Fig. 8) was cleaned out and monitoring began in July 1979; because of the brief record no hydrograph is included for this well.

Water levels in well 11S/8E-33P1 in the Ocotillo Wells area have been monitored since November 1977. Water levels gradually rose about 0.2 foot between November 1977 and June 1979 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 68, and Fig. 43, this report). An abrupt drop in water level of 1.7 feet occurred in mid-July 1979 followed by an abrupt recovery of 2.3 feet in water level to 0.6 foot above previous levels. Based on almost two years of monitoring, we consider this abrupt change to be quite anomalous. Water levels in well 12S/8E-9Q1 in the Ocotillo Wells area have gradually dropped about 0.35 foot
FIGURE 40 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 105/00E-35001 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, BORREGO SPRINGS AREA

FIGURE 41 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°F) IN WELL NUMBER 115/00E-01C01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, BORREGO SPRINGS AREA

44
FIGURE 42 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°) IN WELL NUMBER 115/08E-03NO4 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, BORREGO SPRINGS AREA

FIGURE 43 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (°) IN WELL NUMBER 115/08E-33P01 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, OCOTILLO HILLS AREA
since monitoring began in May 1978 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 71, and Fig. 44, this report). In contrast, water levels in well 12S/8E-10E1 have gradually risen about 0.28 foot since November 1977 (Merifield and Lamar, 1978, Fig. 69, and Fig. 45, this report).

Monitoring of water levels in well 12S/8E-27A1 was stopped in January 1979 because the well went dry. No hydrograph is included for this well.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR RELATION TO WATER LEVELS

Data on earthquakes from October 1978 through September 1979 in the area covered by Plate 1 along the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults were obtained from the Caltech Seismological Laboratory (monthly preliminary lists of earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 or more in southern California). Data for microearthquakes shown on hydrographs of wells in the Valyermo area (Figs. 28 and 29) were obtained from K. C. McNally (personal communication, 1979). Earthquakes with magnitudes of 3.0 or greater are plotted on Plate 1, and those within 25 miles are plotted on the hydrographs for each well. Only two earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 or greater occurred within 25 miles of the observation wells in the Palmdale-Valyermo area. No water-level anomalies were observed prior to these earthquakes.

Several earthquakes of magnitude 3.0 or above occurred within 25 miles of our observation wells along the San Jacinto fault zone. Well 3S/2W-26R1 (Fig. 35) in San Jacinto Valley showed an anomalous rise of about 1.5 feet during late July and early August, three to four weeks prior to the M4.1 earthquake on 22 August 1979, which was centrally located within the San Jacinto fault zone (Plate 1). No rainfall occurred that would explain this rise, which is supported by two measurements. Fluctuations in the hydrograph for this well also occurred prior to two M3.0 earthquakes earlier in the year, but these were during the rainy season and could be accounted for by rainfall. Unfortunately, the casing on this well is too small to permit installation of a continuous recorder.

Well 3S/2W-8E1, also in San Jacinto Valley, showed an abrupt drop of about 4.5 feet and recovery beginning one to two weeks prior to the M4.1 earthquake (Fig. 33). This apparent anomaly is based on only one measurement; we tend to be suspicious of anomalies based on only one measurement, particularly
FIGURE 44 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (*) AND TEMPERATURE (†) IN WELL NUMBER 125/08E-09001 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, OCOTILLO WELLS AREA

FIGURE 45 -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WATER LEVEL (*) AND TEMPERATURE (†) IN WELL NUMBER 125/08E-10001 AND RAINFALL (.) DURING 1978-1979, OCOTILLO WELLS AREA
when made by a volunteer as in this case. A third well in San Jacinto Valley, 3S/2W-15F1 (Fig. 34), showed no anomaly during the same period. The Stevens recorder that had been operating on this well was removed on 24 July 1979 after several bullet holes were found in the enclosure (fortunately, the recorder was not damaged). Up to that time, the Stevens records showed no clear anomalies.

The epicenter of the 22 August 1979 earthquake was roughly an equivalent distance between our wells in Anza and those in San Jacinto Valley. Well 7S/3E-23B1 in Anza showed large unexplained fluctuations in water level during 1979 (Fig. 38). In May, it rose over 4 feet (Fig. 38), then abruptly dropped 8 feet in June, then rose sharply 16 feet in July. Since mid-July, the rise has leveled off. A relation between this behavior and rainfall patterns is not apparent. The measurement in mid-June was made by a volunteer, but the adjacent measurements were made by an experienced employee. Two other wells in Anza, 7S/3E-23R1 and 7S/3E-13D5, both of which were monitored throughout 1979 with Stevens recorders, showed no large fluctuations during the same period. The record of a fourth well (-14A1, Fig. 37) in Anza is ignored in this discussion, because large fluctuations are typical of this well, which is only 23 feet deep. Frequent monitoring of this well has been terminated. It should be noted that -23B1 is deeper (185 feet) than the other two wells (83 and 94 feet). The anomalous drop in water level of -23B1 occurred in June 1979, about two months before the anomalies in the two San Jacinto wells occurred.

In summary, two of three wells being monitored in San Jacinto Valley and one of three wells in Anza showed abnormal behavior prior to the M4.1 earthquake of 22 August 1979. The anomalies occurred at different times, which varied from nearly three months to one-two weeks prior to the earthquake. Anomalies in three of six wells, occurring at different times, do not constitute a particularly strong case for precursor phenomena.

Well 11S/6E-1C1 in the Borrego Springs area showed four spikes (Fig. 41) which may be precursors to earthquakes which occurred within 25 miles. The significance of these spikes is questionable because several earthquakes occurred without similar spikes (Fig. 41). The largest earthquake that could be related to an anomalous rise in the water level of well 11S/6E-1C1 had a magnitude of 4.2 and occurred on February 12, 1979, approximately midway
between our observation wells in Anza and Borrego Valley. No change in water level precursory to this earthquake was observed in the other two wells in Borrego Valley (Figs. 40 and 42) nor in three of the four wells being monitored in Anza (Figs. 36, 37 and 39). However, an apparently anomalous 1.2-foot drop in water level in well 7S/3E-23B1 (Fig. 38) occurred in mid-January 1979 about one month before the earthquake. A Stevens recorder was placed on well 11S/6E-1C1 in Borrego Valley within the past month to more closely monitor variations in water level. Similarly, the short-term fluctuations in water level in well 10S/6E-36Q1 in Borrego Springs (Fig. 40) could be related to earthquakes within 25 miles, but the relationship is by no means clear. This well is within 1/3 mile of well 11S/6E-1C1, which now has a continuous recorder.

An earthquake of M4.2 occurred on November 22, 1978, 18 to 19 miles north of the observation wells in San Jacinto Valley (Plate 1). No unusual water level variations on the records for the San Jacinto Valley wells or any other wells along the San Jacinto fault zone can be associated with this earthquake. However, this earthquake did not occur on the San Jacinto fault zone; it was located about 4 miles north of the San Andreas fault.

Two wells showed particularly anomalous behavior during the reporting period, 11S/8E-33P1 in Ocotillo Wells and 7S/3E-23B1 in Anza. The possible relation between these anomalies and the strong earthquake in Imperial Valley on 15 October 1979 should be considered. Preliminary reports place the earthquake near the U.S.-Mexico border on the Imperial fault, which is generally considered to be a strand in the San Jacinto fault zone. A preliminary estimate of the magnitude is MS=6.8 (K. C. McNally, Caltech, 22 October 1979). Well 11S/8E-33P1 in Ocotillo Wells is about 60 miles (100 km) northwest of the epicenter. The single anomalously low measurement (Fig. 43) in mid-July (3 months prior to the earthquake) was made under the direction of one of our experienced employees and is more likely to be accurate than not. The subsequent abrupt rise above previous levels is documented by several measurements and must be accepted. Recent measurements subsequent to those on the hydrograph (Fig. 43) indicate that the water levels in this well have returned to levels similar to those before the anomalous drop in mid-July.

In contrast, neither of the other two wells being monitored in the Ocotillo Wells area showed such an anomaly. However, water levels in well
12S/8E-9Q1 showed a rise in mid-July of about 0.06 foot, and levels in well 12S/8E-10E1 also rose about 0.03 foot at the same time. These rises would not be considered anomalous by themselves; however, it is perhaps significant that they occurred at the same time as the unusual drop and immediate rise in water level in well 11S/8E-33P1. Water levels in well 11S/8E-33P1 could be expected to be more responsive to strain than those in the other two wells in the Ocotillo Wells area because of greater depth. As indicated on Table 1, well 11S/8E-33P1 has a depth of 374 feet, which is at least 174 feet deeper than well 12S/8E-9Q1 and 264 feet deeper than well 12S/8E-10E1.

An alternate hypothesis for the abrupt rise in water level in well 11S/8E-33P1 is based upon the rainstorm of 20 July 1979, which amounted to 1.65 inches at a station a little over a mile to the southwest. This well had not shown a significant response to prior rainstorms; for example, that of 24 November 1978 (1.35 inches). The well is in lacustrine sediments which would be expected to have impervious strata in the interval penetrated by the well. If, however, the rainfall occurred within a brief time period, resulting in flooding, surface water may have entered the gravel pack between the casing and sidewall and could account for an abrupt rise in water level. If this alternative is correct, the low reading made on 20 July 1979 is unexplained. We consider it possible, although unlikely, that this measurement was in error. The small rises in water levels in 12S/8E-9Q1 and 12S/8E-10E1 would also be related in some way to the rainstorm in this alternative. However, water levels in these wells showed less response to previous rainstorms of comparable magnitude (Figs. 44 and 45, this report).

As mentioned previously, well 7S/3E-23B1 in Anza showed large unexplained fluctuations in water level during 1979. The abrupt drop of 8 feet in June is particularly strange. If the anomalous behavior of well 11S/8E-33P1 in Ocotillo Wells in July is related to the Imperial Valley earthquake, that of -23B1 in Anza may be also.

It should also be noted that none of the wells in the Borrego Springs area, located between Anza and Ocotillo Wells, showed any anomalous water level changes which could be considered precursors to the Imperial Valley earthquake. By analogy with other wells in the San Jacinto fault zone, the
absence of precursory water-level changes in wells 11S/6E-1C1 and 11S/6E-3N4 could be explained by their relatively shallow depths (116 and 71 feet, respectively); however, if the anomalies in wells 11S/8E-33P1 (Ocotillo Wells) and 7S/3E-23B1 (Anza) are both earthquake precursors, the absence of a precursory water-level change in well 10S/6E-36Q1 (Borrego Springs) is unexplained because it is 330 feet deep and located about the same distance from a strand of the San Jacinto fault zone as well 7S/3E-23B1 in Anza.

In summary, certain of the deeper wells along the San Jacinto fault zone have shown anomalous water-level changes prior to earthquakes of M4 or greater occurring along the fault zone. Although the results are encouraging, the data are not sufficiently consistent to confirm that the water-level changes represent actual earthquake precursors.

ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF RAINFALL ON WELLS
By R. Robert Rapp

As discussed above, individual storms and seasonal variations in rainfall have an important influence on water levels in individual wells. However, water-level changes in wells and rainfall since October 1976 indicate large differences in the response of individual wells to rainfall. We are developing statistical techniques to forecast changes in water level as a result of these effects. If this effort is successful, we will have a method for removing the effect of rainfall on water-level variations in individual wells, so that anomalous water-level changes which may be premonitory to earthquakes will be more easily identified.

One of the factors which may influence the percolation of water to an aquifer is the amount of water which can be retained by the soil. We have chosen the period 29 April to 9 June 1977. The advantage of this choice is that a storm on 8, 9 and 10 May was preceded and followed by about a one-month dry period. The disadvantage of this choice is that the soil was dry and therefore retained much of the water. A rough soil moisture balance suggests that only about one-third of the total storm rainfall was available for runoff and percolation into the aquifer. Rain that falls on saturated soil would all be available for runoff.

In order to avoid the difficulty of estimating runoff, we have attempted to use the water levels of Lake Palmdale (location 5N/12W-3A1, Fig. 2) as
a measure of available water. In order to compare Lake Palmdale level changes with the level changes of wells, water-level values were read from the Stevens recorder charts at midnight of each day from 29 April to 9 June 1977. The change in water level for each day was found by subtracting values each day from the previous day's value. These daily changes were then smoothed to eliminate very short time period fluctuations. Fig. 46 is a plot of these smoothed daily changes for Lake Palmdale and wells 5N/12W-1N1 and 5N/12W-4H1. The inset on Fig. 46 shows the reduction in amplitude of oscillations as a function of the period of the oscillations.

The root-mean-square (rms) deviation of the actual daily water-level changes from the smoothed value can be considered as a measure of the "noise" of the data. However, because the wells all have different ranges of variation, a better measure would be the ratio of the rms deviation from the smooth curve to the total variance of the observations. This ratio is 0.30 for Lake Palmdale, 0.60 for well 1N1 and 0.64 for well 4H1. Thus the well observations show much more short period variation than does Lake Palmdale; these short-term changes may be attributed largely to fluctuations in barometric pressure and tidal forces (Merifield and Lamar, 1978).

Fig. 46 shows longer period fluctuations which can be attributed to rainfall; the curves for Lake Palmdale and well 5N/12W-1N1 are similar in shape. The maxima on May 13 and May 19, 1977, for the Lake Palmdale curve are followed by maxima in the curve for well 5N/12W-1N1 on May 15 and May 21. If these events are indeed the result of the rainfall, it suggests that about two days are required for the water to infiltrate about 32 feet of earth materials to reach the aquifer tapped by well 1N1.

In order to develop a method for predicting inflow into wells from inflow to Lake Palmdale, the smoothed values of daily inflow from the lake and well 5N/12W-1N1, correlated with lag times from -9 days to +9 days, were computed. These showed, as expected, a maximum correlation between lake inflow on one day and -1N1 inflow two to three days later. The correlation between the lake inflow and the inflow to -1N1 three days later explains 72.6% of the observed variance of well -1N1. Use of additional lag correlations might explain more of the variation in well -1N1 but, because of the high day to day correlations in both the lake and the well inflow, very little additional information is added. In order to extract the maximum
information, the cross spectral approach following Liu (1974) must be used.

An understanding of the response of our wells to rainfall would permit much more reliable identification of earthquake precursors, and research in this area should be encouraged. However, present funding does not provide for additional work in this area during FY 1980.

Fig. 46 - Smoothed 24-hour water-level differences for Lake Palmdale and wells 5N/12W-1N1 and -4H1
CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS

The pulley and shaft from a Stevens recorder have been modified to drive a potentiometer mounted on well 5N/10W-33K1 in the Valyermo area. The potentiometer provides a variable voltage to a Caltech Remote Observatory Support System (TIMS). When difficulties with the telephone line are corrected, this device will telemeter water-level and other data from the observation well to Caltech. Permission for installation of a similar device on a well in the Anza area has been obtained. Valyermo and Anza are comparatively remote, so it has been difficult to obtain continuous and reliable volunteer assistance. Use of the TIMS should significantly improve the frequency and reliability of our monitoring program.

As a result of communications with Dr. Yasue Oki of the Hot Spring Research Institute, Hakone, Kanagawa, Japan, we have obtained a digital water-level gauge. This gauge is float actuated and gives a direct readout in mm of water depth on a counter mounted on the well. Dr. Oki designed this device for use by volunteers in his successful program of earthquake prediction by water-level monitoring (Oki and Hiraga, 1978, 1979). The gauge has been loaned to Ms. Marilyn MacCabe of the U.S. Geological Survey for the purpose of fabricating several for her program in the San Francisco area and for use on our program. We have had difficulty obtaining reliable weekly observations from some of our volunteers; installation of these digital gauges will greatly simplify the measurement of water levels in wells. It will also be much easier for volunteers to make more frequent observations. With some wells it should be possible to have daily, rather than weekly, observations.

When the TIMS and digital gauges are operational, we plan to search for additional wells along segments of the San Andreas and San Jacinto faults where coverage is sparse or lacking, such as San Bernardino and San Jacinto and Borrego Valleys. Depending on access to phone lines and the availability of volunteers, water levels will be sent by the TIMS system or will be monitored by volunteers using digital gauges. Additional rainfall stations will be added to provide coverage in areas where new wells are added to the program.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

David Douglass and Erdem Idiz assisted in making the observations. The enthusiastic aid of the following volunteers in the acquisition of water-level, temperature and rainfall observations is also gratefully acknowledged: Mary Lou MacKenzie, Quartz Hill; Robert Wilson, Palmdale; Richard Dahl, Borrego Springs; Bud Good, Ocotillo Wells; Kathy Ridge, Anza; Sarah Kermott, Banning; William Sutton, Quartz Hill; Arthur Patnode, Lancaster; and Robert Turner, Ocotillo Wells.

Tammy Muir has managed the data from the volunteers and placed data in computer storage; Jeannine V. Lamar accomplished the computer programming required to generate the hydrographs and display the rainfall data. The program would not be possible without the cooperation of the landowners listed in Table 1. William R. Moyle, Jr., of the U.S. Geological Survey has provided monthly charts from Stevens Type F water-level recorders on four wells in the Palmdale area. The manuscript was typed and reviewed by Velma Furchner and Ruth Merifield, and the illustrations were drafted by David Douglass.
REFERENCES


56


Sharp, R. V., 1972, Map showing recently active breaks along the San Jacinto fault zone between the San Bernardino area and Borrego Valley, California: U.S. Geol. Surv. Map 1-675.
APPENDIX A: PROGRAM TO GENERATE HYDROGRAPHS OF WEEKLY WATER LEVEL AND
TEMPERATURE IN WELLS AND DAILY RAINFALL FOR PALMDALE AREA

//X0253*PS JOB (8508, 350, 121), 'PALMDALE', CLASS=N
// EXEC IGSIM1P, REGG=230K
//FORT.SYSIN DD *

C
DIMENSION RT (3, 2), PASTA (2), PASTB (2), FASTC (2), RTEST (2), TIT (4)
DIMENSION Z (200)
DIMENSION X1 (2), Y1 (2), X2 (2), Y2 (2), X3 (2), Y3 (2), X4 (2), Y4 (2), X5 (2),
* Y5 (2), X6 (2), Y6 (2), X7 (2), Y7 (2), X8 (2), Y8 (2), X9 (2), Y9 (2), X10 (2),
* Y10 (2), X11 (2), Y11 (2)
DIMENSION RAININ (3, 2000), TMDP (200), DEETH (200), TMTM (200),
* TEMP (200), TOTRA (200), TRMA (200)
DATA RT (1, 1)/' PSPARTO*/'2)/'A19NV**1<2,1)/' PSP*/', RT (2, 2) /
* 'M24L'/', RT (3, 1)*/' NOT*/', RT (3, 2)*/'HING*/
REAL MIN
CALL MODESG (Z, 0)
ID = 7
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 I = 1, 150
TMDP (I) = 0.
DEPTH (I) = 0.
TMTM (I) = 0.
TEMP (I) = 0.
TOTRA (I) = 0.
TRMA (I) = 0.
20 CONTINUE
DO 30 IJ = 1, 3
DO 30 I = 1, 2000
RAININ (IJ, I) = 0.
30 CONTINUE
ID = ID + 1
READ (ID, 40) (TIT (I), I = 1, 4)
40 FORMAT (12X, 4A4)
READ (ID, 50)
50 FORMAT (2X, //2X, //2X, //2X, //2X, //)
READ (ID, 60) CONA, (PASTA (I), I = 1, 2), CCNB, (PASTB (I), I = 1, 2),
* CONC, (PASTC (I), I = 1, 2)
60 FORMAT (17X, F4.2, 2A4, 3X, F4.2, 2A4, 3X, F4.2, 2A4)
READ (ID, 70)
70 FORMAT (1H //////////////////)
K = 0
J = 0
KINDA = 0
KINDB = 0
KDEXA = 0
KDEXB = 0
KPLOTA = 0
KPLOTB = 0
KPLOT = 0
NOK1 = 0
NOK2 = 0
NOK3 = 0
JDEXA = 0
JDEXB = 0
JPLOTA = 0
JPLOTB = 0
JPLOT = 0
NOJ1 = 0
NOJ2 = 0
NOJ3 = 0
LDEXA = 0
APPENDIX A (continued)

LDEXB=0
LPLOTA=0
LPLOTB=0
LPLOTC=0
NOL1=0
NOL2=0
NOL3=0

80 READ (ID,90) YR,DAY,HR,MIN,TEM,DEP
90 FORMAT (6X,F2.0,3X,F3.0,6X,F2.0,1X,F2.C,2X,F4.1,15X,F7.3)
  IF (DAY.EQ.0.) GO TO 140
  IF (HR.EQ.0.) GO TO 80
  IF (DEP.EQ.0.) GO TO 80
  IF (YR.EQ.76..AND.DAY.LT.274.) GO TO 80
  DAY=DAY+HR/24.+MIN/1440.
  IF ((YR.EQ.76..AND.DAY.GE.274.)..AND.DAY.LT.273.)
  * KPLOTA=1
    IF((YR.EQ.77..AND.DAY.GT.273.)..AND.DAY.LE.273.)
    * KPLOTB=1
    IF((YR.EQ.78..AND.DAY.GT.273.)..AND.DAY.LE.273.)
    * KPLOTC=1
  IF (YR.EQ.76.) DAY=DAY+366.
  IF (YR.EQ.77.) DAY=DAY+365.
  IF (YR.EQ.78.) DAY=DAY+365.
  K=K+1
  IF (KDEXA.GT.0) GO TO 100
  IF (KINDA.EQ.1) KDEXA=K-1
  GO TO 110
100 IF (KDEXB.GT.0) GO TO 110
  IF (KINDB.EQ.1) KDEXB=K-1
110 CONTINUE
  TMDP(K)=DAY
  DEPTH(K)=DEP
  IF (TEM.EQ.0.) GO TO 80
  IF ((YR.EQ.76..AND.DAY.LE.639.)..AND.(YR.EQ.77..AND.DAY.LE.637.)
  * AND.(YR.EQ.77..AND.DAY.LE.636.)..AND.(YR.EQ.78..AND.DAY.LE.638.))
  * JFEICTA=1
    IF((YR.EQ.77..AND.DAY.GE.273.)..AND.(YR.EQ.77..AND.DAY.LT.366.)..OR.
    IF ((YR.EQ.78..AND.DAY.GE.367).AND. (YB.EQ.78..AND.DAY.LE.638.))
    * JPLOTB=1
      IF (((YR.EQ.78..AND.DAY.GT.273.)..AND.(YB.EQ.78..AND.DAY.LE.636).)
      * OR.(YR.EQ.79)) JPLOTC=1
      J=J+1
    IF (JDEXA.GT.0) GO TO 120
    IF (KINDA.EQ.1) JDEXA=J-1
    GO TO 130
120 IF (JDEXB.GT.0) GO TO 130
  IF (KINDB.EQ.1) JDEXB=J-1
130 CONTINUE
  TEMP(J)=TEM
  TMTM(J)=DAY
  GO TO 80
140 CONTINUE
  IF (KDEXA.NE.0) GO TO 150
  IF (KPLOTA.EQ.1) KDEXA=K
  IF (KPLOTA.EQ.0) NOK1=1
150 IF (KDEXB.NE.0) GO TO 160
  IF (KPLOTB.EQ.1) KDEXB=K
  IF (KPLOTB.EQ.0) NOK2=1
160 IF (KPLOTC.EQ.0) NOK3=1
  IF (JDEXA.NE.0) GO TO 170
APPENDIX A (continued)

IF (JPLOTA.EQ.1) JDEXA=J
IF (JPLOTA.EQ.0) NOJ1=1
170 IF (JDEXB.NE.0) GO TO 180
IF (JPLOTB.EQ.1) JDEXB=J
IF (JPLOTB.EQ.0) NOJ2=1
180 IF (JPLOTC.EQ.0) NOJ3=1
YMAX=0.
YMIN=200.
DO 190 I=1,K
IF (DEPTH(I).LT.YMIN) YMIN=DEPTH(I)
IF (DEPTH(I).GT.YMAX) YMAX=DEPTH(I)

190 CONTINUE
IMAX=YMAX
IMIN=YMIN
TMAX=YMAX-FLOAT(IMAX)
TMIN=YMIN-FLOAT(IMIN)
IF (TMAX.GE.5) YMAX=-(FLOAT(IMAX)+1.)
IF (TMAX.LT.5) YMAX=-(FLOAT(IMAX)+1.)
IF (TMIN.GE.5) YMIN=-(FLOAT(IMIN)+1.)
IF (TMIN.LT.5) YMIN=-(FLOAT(IMIN)+1.)
IXY=ABS(YMAX-YMIN)
IF (IXY.EQ.1) YLABL=.2
IF (IXY.GE.2.AND.IXY.LE.4) YLABL=.5
IF (IXY.GE.5.AND.IXY.LE.8) YLABL=1.
IF (IXY.GE.9.AND.IXY.LE.12) YLABL=1.5
IF (IXY.GE.13.AND.IXY.LE.16) YLABL=2.
IF (IXY.GE.17.AND.IXY.LE.20) YLABL=2.5
IF (IXY.GE.21.AND.IXY.LE.24) YLABL=3.
IF (IXY.GE.25.AND.IXY.LE.28) YLABL=3.5
IF (IXY.GE.29.AND.IXY.LE.32) YLABL=4.
IF (IXY.GE.33.) YLABL=5.
DO 200 I=1,K
DEPTH(I)=-DEPTH(I)

200 CONTINUE
IDA=0
IDB=0
IDC=0
IONE=10
ITWO=10
ITHRE=10
DO 210 I=1,3
RTEST(1)=RT(I,1)
RTEST(2)=RT(I,2)
IF (IONE.EQ.0) GO TO 210
IONE=NCOMP(PASTA,1,8,RTEST,1)
IF (IONE.EQ.0) IDA=I+30

210 CONTINUE
DO 220 I=1,3
RTEST(1)=RT(I,1)
RTEST(2)=RT(I,2)
IF (ITWO.EQ.0) GO TO 220
ITWO=NCOMP(PASTB,1,8,RTEST,1)
IF (ITWO.EQ.0) IDB=I+30

220 CONTINUE
DO 230 I=1,3
RTEST(1)=RT(I,1)
RTEST(2)=RT(I,2)
IF (ITHRE.EQ.0) GO TO 230
ITHRE=NCOMP(PASTC,1,8,RTEST,1)
IF (ITHRE.EQ.0) IDC=I+30

230 CONTINUE
APPENDIX A (continued)

IF (IDA.EQ.0) GO TO 390
INC=IDA
ILM=1
CON=CONA
240 CONTINUE
READ (INC, 250)
250 FORMAT (1H ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/ ,/)
260 READ (INC, 270) IDAY, IYR, RAIN
270 FORMAT (11X, I3, 1X, I2, 21X, F5.2)
IF (IDAY.EQ.0.AND.INC.EQ.31) GO TO 280
IF (IDAY.EQ.0.AND.INC.EQ.32) GO TO 290
IF (IDAY.EQ.0.AND.INC.EQ.33) GO TO 3CC
IF (IYR.EQ.75) GO TO 260
IF (IYR.EQ.76..AND.IDAY.LT.274) GO TO 260
IF (IYR.EQ.77) IDAY=IDAY+366
IF (IYR.EQ.78) IDAY=IDAY+731
IF (IYR.EQ.79) IDAY=IDAY+1096
RAININ (ILM, IDAY) = RAIN*CON
GO TO 260
280 IF ( IDb.EQ.0) GO TO 300
INC=IDB
CON=CONB
ILM=2
GO TO 240
290 IF (IDC.EQ.0) GO TO 300
INC=IDC
CON=CONC
ILM=3
GO TO 240
300 L=0
DO 320 I=1, 2000
IF (RAININ (1, I) .NE.0..OR. RAININ (2, I) .NE.0..OR. RAININ (3, I).
* .NE.0.) GO TO 310
GO TO 320
310 L=L+1
TOTFA (L) = RAININ (1, I) + RAININ (2, I) + RAININ (3, I)
TMRA (L) = FLOAT (I)
320 CONTINUE
LINDEX=0
DO 360 I=1, L
IF (TMRA (I) .GE. 274..AND. TMRA (I) .LE. 635.) LPLOTA=1
IF (TMRA (I) .GT. 639..AND. TMRA (I) .LE. 1004.) LPLOTB=1
IF (TMRA (I) .GT. 1004) LPLOTC=1
IF (LDEXA.GT.0) GO TO 330
IF (TMRA (I) .GT. 639) LDEXA=I-1
IF (LDEXA.GT.0) GO TO 330
GO TO 360
330 IF (TMRA (I) .GT. 1004) GO TO 340
TMRA (I) = TMRA (I) - 366.
GO TO 360
340 IF (LDEXB.GT.0) GO TO 350
LDEXB=I-1
350 TMRA (I) = TMRA (I) - 731.
360 CONTINUE
IF (LDEXA.NE.0) GO TO 370
IF (LPLOTA.EQ.1) LDEXA=L
IF (LPLOTA.EQ.0) NOL1=1
370 IF (LDEXB.NE.0) GO TO 380
IF (LPLOTB.EQ.1) LDEXB=L
IF (LPLOTB.EQ.0) NOL2=1
380 IF (LPLOTC.EQ.0) NOL3=1

APPENDIX A (continued)

GO TO 410
390 WRITE(6,400)
400 FORMAT(1H 'NO RAIN DATA')
STOP
410 CONTINUE

C
C HYDROGRAPHIC PLOTS
C
X1(1) = .175
Y1(1) = .240
X1(2) = .175
Y1(2) = .265
X2(1) = .240
Y2(1) = .240
X2(2) = .240
Y2(2) = .265
X3(1) = .325
Y3(1) = .240
X3(2) = .325
Y3(2) = .265
X4(1) = .400
Y4(1) = .240
X4(2) = .400
Y4(2) = .265
X5(1) = .475
Y5(1) = .240
X5(2) = .475
Y5(2) = .265
X6(1) = .550
Y6(1) = .240
X6(2) = .550
Y6(2) = .265
X7(1) = .625
Y7(1) = .240
X7(2) = .625
Y7(2) = .265
X8(1) = .700
Y8(1) = .240
X8(2) = .700
Y8(2) = .265
X9(1) = .775
Y9(1) = .240
X9(2) = .775
Y9(2) = .265
X10(1) = .850
Y10(1) = .240
X10(2) = .850
Y10(2) = .265
X11(1) = .925
Y11(1) = .240
X11(2) = .925
Y11(2) = .265
KNTF=1
LNDEX=LDEXA
KNDEX=KDEXA
JNDEX=JDEXA
NOJ=NOJ1
NOK=NOK1
NOL=NOL1
420 CONTINUE
CALL OBJCTG(Z, .1, 24, 1.0, 9)
CALL SUBJEG(Z,273.,0.,639.,3.0)
CALL SETSMG(Z,55,2.)
CALL SETSMG(Z,84,2.)
CALL SETSMG(Z,53,.75)
IF (NOL.EQ.1) GO TO 440
DO 430 I=1,LINDEX
   CALL POINTG(Z,1,TMRA(I),TOTRA(I))
   Y=0.
   CALL LINESG(Z,1,TMRA(I),Y)
430 CONTINUE
440 CONTINUE
CALL SETSMG(Z,55,0.)
CALL SUBJEG(Z,273.,45.,639.,80.)
CALL SETSMG(Z,100,3.0)
CALL GRIDG(Z,0,0,0,0)
CALL SETSMG(Z,84,**)
IF (NOK.EQ.1) GO TO 460
CALL POINTG(Z,JNDEX,TMTM,TEMP)
CALL LINESG(Z,JNDEX,TMTM,TEMP)
450 CONTINUE
CALL SETSMG(Z,195,1.)
CALL TITLEG(Z,0,'DUMMY',20,'TEMPERATURE (DEG. F)',0,'DUM')
CALL SETSMG(Z,103,.01)
CALL LABELG(Z,1,5.,0,5.0)
CALL SUBJEG(Z,273.,YMAX,639.,YMIN)
CALL SETSMG(Z,84,**)
IF (NOK.EQ.1) GO TO 460
CALL POINTG(Z,KNDEX,TMDP,DEPTH)
CALL LINESG(Z,KNDEX,TMDP,DEPTH)
460 CONTINUE
CALL SETSMG(Z,195,-1.)
CALL SETSMG(Z,102,.01)
CALL LABELG(Z,1,YLABL,0,6.1)
CALL TITLEG(Z,0,'DUMMY',32,'DEPTH WATER BELOW SURFACE (FEET)',1,0,'DUM')
CALL SETSMG(Z,14,3.0)
CALL LEGNDG(Z,125,.22,3,'OCT')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,200,.22,3,'NOV')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,275,.22,3,'DEC')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,350,.22,3,'JAN')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,425,.22,3,'FEB')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,500,.22,3,'MAR')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,575,.22,3,'APR')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,650,.22,3,'MAY')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,725,.22,3,'JUN')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,800,.22,3,'JUL')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,875,.22,3,'AUG')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,950,.22,3,'SEP')
IF (KNTR.EQ.2) GO TO 470
IF (KNTR.EQ.3) GO TO 480
CALL LEGNDG(Z,1,205,93,'1976
1977')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,125,155,86,'FIGURE -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WELL LEVEL (+) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN DEG. F.)
CALL LEGNDG(Z,425,14,49,'AND RAINFALL(.) DURING 1976-1977, PALMDALE AREA')
GO TO 490
470 CONTINUE
CALL LEGNDG(Z,1,205,93,'1977
1978')
CALL LEGNDG(Z,125,155,86,'FIGURE -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WA
APPENDIX A (continued)

VATER LEVEL (*) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER
CALL LEGNDG(Z,.405,.14,.49,* AND RAINFALL (*) DURING 1977-1978, PAL
*MDALE AREA*)
GO TO 490

480 CONTINUE
CALL LEGNDG(Z,.1,.205,93,* 1978
1 1979 *)
CALL LEGNDG(Z,.125,.155,86,*FIGURE -- WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS OF WA
VATER LEVEL (*) AND TEMPERATURE (*) IN WELL NUMBER
CALL LEGNDG(Z,.405,.14,.49,* AND RAINFALL (*) DURING 1978-1979, PAL
*MDALE AREA*)

490 CONTINUE
CALL LEGNDG(Z,.26,.14,.16,TIT)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X1,Y1)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X2,Y2)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X3,Y3)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X4,Y4)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X5,Y5)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X6,Y6)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X7,Y7)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X8,Y8)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X9,Y9)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X10,Y10)
CALL LINESG(Z,2,X11,Y11)
CALL SETSMG(Z,14,0.)
CALL OBJCTG(Z,.1,.24,1.1,.9)
CALL SUBJEG(Z,273.,0.,639.,3.0)
CALL SETSMG(Z,100,3.0)
CALL GRIDG(Z,0.,0.,0.)
CALL SETSMG(Z,105,1.)
CALL TITLEG(Z,0.,'DUMMY',17,'RAINFALL (INCHES)',0.,'DUM')
CALL LABELG(Z,1,.5,0,6.1)
CALL PAGEG(Z,0,1,1)
CALL RSETMG(Z)
KNTR=KNTR+1
IF (KNTR.EQ.2.OR.KNTR.EQ.3) GO TO 500
IF (KNTR.EQ.4.AND.ID.LT.10) GO TO 10
CALL EXITG(Z)
STOP

500 CONTINUE
IF (KNTR.EQ.2) GO TO 510
KINDEX=KDEXB
JINDEX=JDEXB
KA=K
JA=J
LA=L
LINDEX=LDEXB
NOK=NOK3
NOL=NOL3
NOJ=NOJ3
GO TO 520

510 KINDEX=KDEXA
KA=KDEXB
JINDEX=JDEXA
JA=JDEXB
LINDEX=LDEXA
LA=LDEXB
NOK=NOK2
NOL=NOL2
NOJ=NOJ2
GO TO 520

520 CONTINUE
APPENDIX A (continued)

\[
K_{ND} = K_{NDEX} + 1
\]
\[
\text{DO 530 } IJK = K_{ND}, K_A
\]
\[
T_{MDP}(IJK-K_{NDEX}) = T_{MDP}(IJK)
\]
\[
D_{EPTH}(IJK-K_{NDEX}) = D_{EPTH}(IJK)
\]
530 CONTINUE
\[
K_{NDEX} = K_A-K_{NDEX}
\]
\[
J_{ND} = J_{NDEX} + 1
\]
\[
\text{DO 540 } IJK = J_{ND}, J_A
\]
\[
T_{MMP}(IJK-J_{NDEX}) = T_{MMP}(IJK)
\]
\[
T_{EMP}(IJK-J_{NDEX}) = T_{EMP}(IJK)
\]
540 CONTINUE
\[
J_{NDEX} = J_A-J_{NDEX}
\]
\[
L_{ND} = L_{NDEX} + 1
\]
\[
\text{DO 550 } IJK = L_{ND}, L_A
\]
\[
T_{MRA}(IJK-L_{NDEX}) = T_{MRA}(IJK)
\]
\[
T_{OTRA}(IJK-L_{NDEX}) = T_{OTRA}(IJK)
\]
550 CONTINUE
\[
L_{NDEX} = L_A-L_{NDEX}
\]
REWIND 31
REWIND 32
REWIND 33
GO TO 420
END

/*
// GO.
// GO.
// GO.
// GO.
// GO.

//GO.FT31F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.PSPA19N,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER50,DISP=OLD
//GO.FT32F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.PSPM24L,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER50,DISP=OLD
//GO.FT33F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.DDUMMYY,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER50,DISP=OLD
//GO.FT08F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.PA01N01,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER50,DISP=OLD
//GO.FT09F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.PA01N02,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER50,DISP=OLD
//GO.FT10F001 DD DSN=X.X0253.A8508.PAC2J01,UNIT=USER,
// VOL=SER=USER30,DISP=OLD
//
*/

65