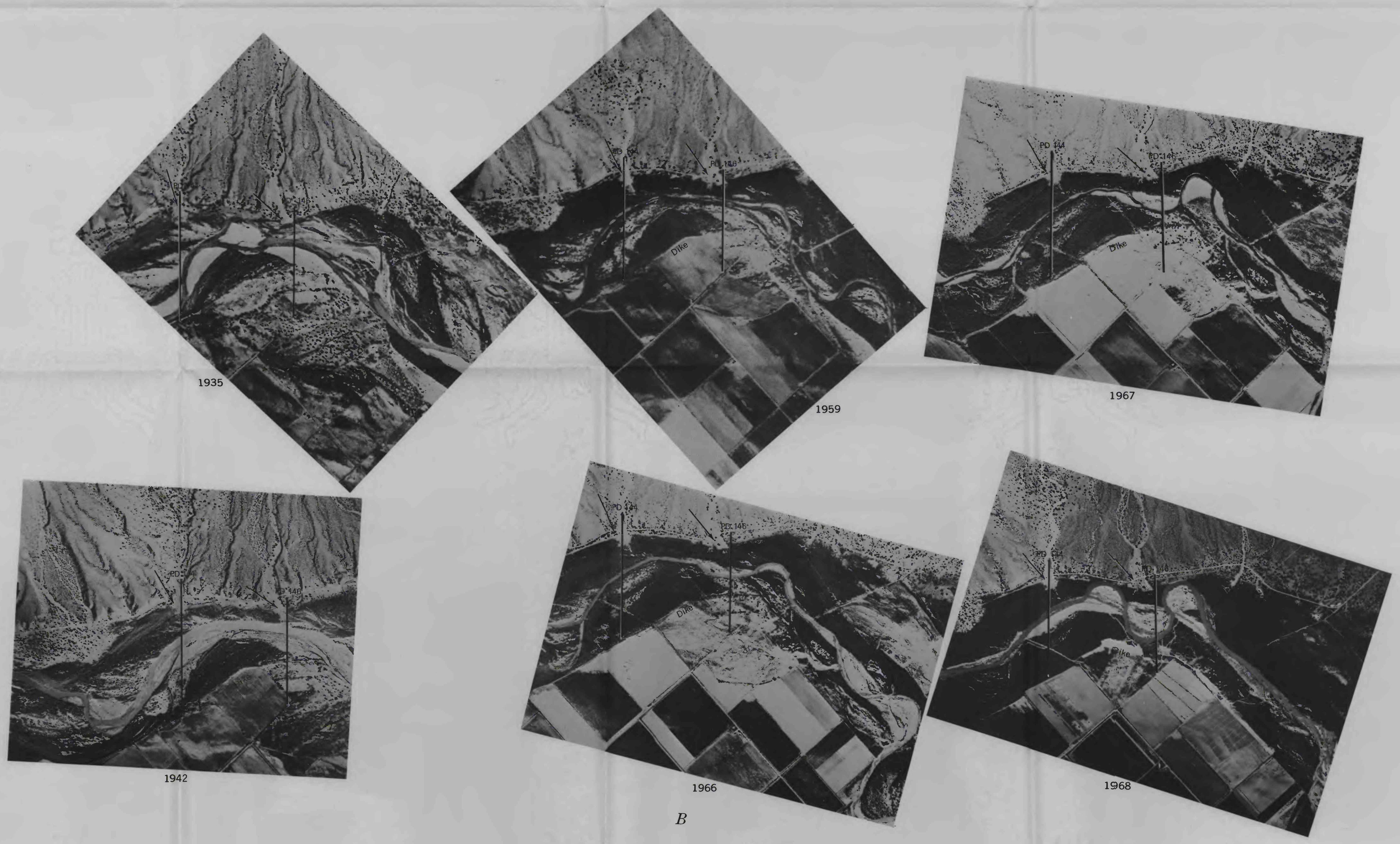


EXPLANATION
PROFILE DATA

- ▲ Scaled from 5-foot contour map made in 1915 by U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Scaled from 2-foot contour map made in 1935 by U.S. Soil Conservation Service
- Obtained by field survey in 1943 by Phelps Dodge Corp.
- Obtained by field survey in 1967 by U.S. Geological Survey
- Obtained by field survey in 1968 by U.S. Geological Survey

4. The changes in the transverse profiles shown in cross sections PD 144 and PD 146 are typical for the lower half of subreach B and for subreaches C and D (pl. 1). The scour along the right bank of the Gila River at the cross sections in 1915-35 probably occurred during the floods of 1915-16. A, The dog-leg bend in the river developed as a result of the two alluvial fans (shown by arrows) and the high flows that occurred in 1965-67. The cultivated fields were prepared by stripping the bottom land of natural vegetation, mostly salicoid, leveling the land, and building dikes to protect the cropland from moderate floods. The photographs are from the files of the U.S. Geological Survey, Tucson.

A



B

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PROFILES SHOWING HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CHANGES
IN THE GILA RIVER NEAR FORT THOMAS, ARIZONA