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WATER-QUALITY DATA FOR THE NORTH FORK

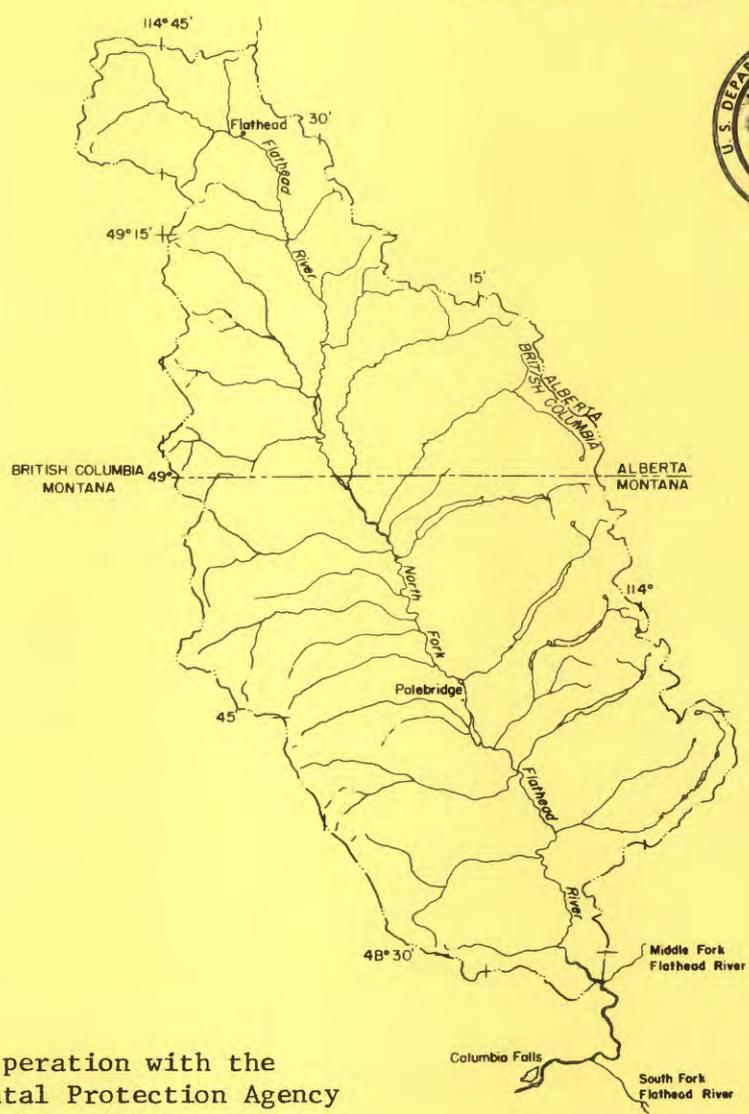
FLATHEAD RIVER, NORTHWESTERN MONTANA]

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This report is a compilation and evaluation of water-quality measurements that have been made by the U.S. Geological Survey at two stations on the North Fork Flathead River. Historical streamflow records show an annual mean daily discharge of 3,010 cubic feet per second near the mouth--a threefold increase compared to discharge at the international boundary. The chemical character of the water is dominated by calcium and magnesium cations and the bicarbonate anion. Base flow, in contrast to high flows from runoff, is characterized by higher dissolved constituents and lower concentrations of suspended sediment. The several lakes that contribute water throughout the middle and lower drainage have a dampening effect on both streamflow and constituent concentrations. Using the available data and computer techniques, regression equations were developed between certain water-quality variables.

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METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

The following factors can be used to convert the U.S. customary units published herein to the International System of Units (SI).

<u>Multiply U.S. customary units</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>To obtain SI units</u>
acre-foot (acre-ft)	1233	cubic meter (m ³)
acre	4047	square meter (m ²)
	.4047	hectare (ha)
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	28.32	liter per second (L/s)
foot (ft)	.3048	meter (m)
inch (in)	25.40	millimeter (mm)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
pound (lb)	453.6	gram (g)
square mi (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer (km ²)
ton (short) per day (ton/day)	907.2	kilogram per day (kg/d)
temperature, degrees Celsius (°C) = 0.556 (°F-32)		

GLOSSARY

- Alluvium. A general term for sand, silt, and mud deposited by a stream along its banks or upon its flood plain.
- Anion. Negatively charged ion.
- Base flow. Sustained or fair weather runoff, which in most streams is composed largely of ground-water inflow.
- Biomass. The amount of living matter present at any given time, expressed as mass per unit area or volume of habitat.
- Cation. Positively charged ion.
- Chemosynthesis. The synthesis by plants of organic chemical compounds with energy derived from other chemical reactions.
- Colloidal. A substance in a state of fine subdivision with particles ranging from 10^{-5} to 10^{-7} centimeters in diameter.
- Concentration. A measure of the amount of dissolved substance contained per unit volume.
- Correlation. Degree of linear association of two or more random variables.
- Diel. Relating to a 24-hour period that usually includes a day and the adjoining night.
- Direct runoff. Water entering stream channels promptly after rainfall or snowmelt.
- Fluvial. Produced by or pertaining to a river.
- Hydrograph. A graph showing stream discharge or constituent concentration with respect to time.
- Ion. An atom or molecularly bound group of atoms which has gained or lost one or more electrons, resulting in a negative or positive charge.
- Linear regression. A statistical technique for defining the relationship between a dependent and an independent variable.
- Lithology. The physical character of rock, defined by such characteristics as color, mineralogic composition, and grain size.
- Overland flow. The flow of rainwater or snowmelt over the land surface toward stream channels.
- Photosynthesis. The synthesis of carbohydrates from water and the carbon dioxide in chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light.
- Primary productivity. The rate at which new organic matter is formed and accumulated through photosynthetic and chemosynthetic activity of produced organisms.
- Runoff. That part of the precipitation that appears in surface streams. Runoff is a combination of base flow and direct runoff.
- Sorbed. The collective properties of absorption and adsorption that some substances have for attracting and holding certain ions or molecules.
- Substrate. The physical surface upon which something lives.
- Thermal inertia. The degree of slowness with which the temperature of a body approaches that of its surroundings.

EVALUATION AND CORRELATION OF WATER-QUALITY DATA FOR THE
NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER, NORTHWESTERN MONTANA

by

J. R. Knapton

ABSTRACT

This report is a compilation and evaluation of water-quality measurements that have been made by the U.S. Geological Survey at two stations on the North Fork Flathead River. About 60 different water-quality variables measured on a routine schedule at each station are summarized in the report.

The past 25 years of streamflow records of the North Fork Flathead River show an annual mean daily discharge of 3,210 cubic feet per second near the mouth—a threefold increase compared to discharge at the international boundary. Between 80 and 90 percent of the annual suspended-sediment load is transported during the approximately 4-week period of peak runoff.

The chemical character of the water which is a reflection of drainage, soils, and lithology is dominated by calcium and magnesium cations and the bicarbonate anion. Base flow, in contrast to high flows from direct runoff, is characterized by higher dissolved constituents and lower concentrations of suspended sediment. The several lakes that contribute water throughout the middle and lower drainage have a dampening effect on both streamflow and constituent concentrations. The reported values of bacteria densities, phytoplankton populations, and dissolved oxygen are indicative of a biologically healthy stream.

Using the available data and computer techniques, regression equations were developed between certain water-quality variables. Correlations between suspended sediment and water discharge improved when the data were segregated according to streamflow conditions.

INTRODUCTION

During the past several years concern has been expressed about the environmental impact that may result from new and existing land-use practices in the North Fork Flathead River drainage basin. Large amounts of high grade, low-sulfur coal lie just north of the United States-Canadian border along Cabin Creek, a tributary of the Flathead River. Proposed surface mining of the coal deposits and activities related to mining are thought by many to threaten

the natural balance of the physical, chemical, and biological processes now present in the downstream river and lake system. In addition to potential coal mining, continued timber harvest throughout the drainage both in the United States and Canada, a steady increase in recreational usage, and recent interest in oil and gas exploration all could affect the drainage and downstream waters.

Thus, beginning in 1974 several local, State, and Federal agencies implemented water-quality monitoring programs in an attempt to assess the quality of water in the North Fork Flathead River. As one of the participants the U.S. Geological Survey established two water-quality stations on the North Fork--each at an existing long-term stream-gaging station.

Purpose and scope

The purpose of this report is (1) to summarize and evaluate the water-quality data acquired to date and (2) to determine functional relationships between water-quality variables. In addition to professionals in water quality and affiliated fields, land users and other interested citizens may find the report useful. It provides an insight to water quality at each station throughout the annual flow cycle and depicts the many changes that occur between the stations.

About 60 different water-quality variables have been measured on a routine schedule at each station and are summarized herein. This interim report represents only the water-quality investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey and is but part of the environmental study being conducted in the drainage.

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges with appreciation the individuals responsible for the collection of water-quality data and streamflow records used in this report. Particular thanks are given to James L. Schrankel and Jack M. Heil, observers at the downstream data-collection station; to Laurie G. Wagner, observer at the upstream station, whose interest and observations have been invaluable at this remote station; and to Raymond J. Weinberg of the U.S. Geological Survey for overseeing the data-collection program on the North Fork.

Drainage

The North Fork Flathead River originates in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, Canada, and flows south into Montana (fig. 1). From the international boundary the river flows south and slightly east for about 40 miles until it joins the Middle and South Forks to form the main Flathead River (in Canada the North Fork is named the Flathead River). The Flathead River continues generally south about 20 miles from Columbia Falls where it enters Flathead Lake, the largest and one of the more pristine natural freshwater bodies in the western continental United States. Flathead Lake then drains westward to the Columbia River via the Flathead, Clark Fork, and Pend Oreille Rivers.

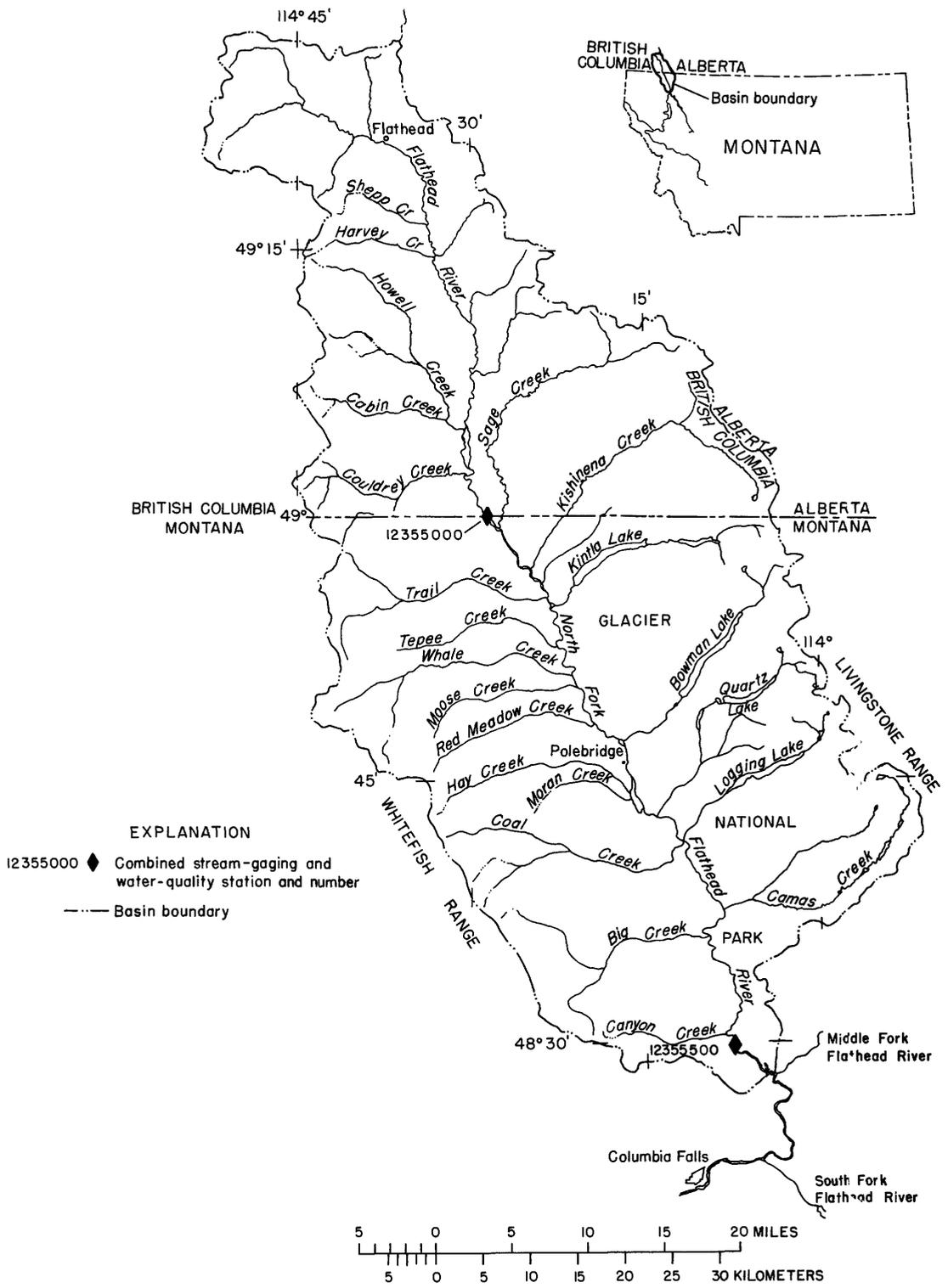


Figure 1.--Locations of North Fork Flathead River basin and streamflow and water-quality stations.

The North Fork watershed contains more than 1,121 mi², with about 40 percent of its area in British Columbia. In the United States the eastern side of the drainage is composed primarily of land within Glacier National Park. The western drainage is predominantly land in the Flathead National Forest, with some properties along the river valley in private ownership. The majority of the drainage north of the international boundary lies within the Flathead Provincial Forest.

The North Fork drainage from the headwaters to near Camas Creek is a broad glaciated valley bordered to the east and west by high rugged mountains of the Livingstone and Whitefish Ranges, respectively. In this section the unstable alluvial channel is composed of fine gravel to large boulders. From near Camas Creek to the mouth the river passes through a narrow confined valley having a more stable channel that often has bedrock exposed. The entire valley is heavily forested with the exception of the high mountain peaks, a few burned and logged areas, and some bottomland meadows.

During the past 25 years of corresponding station operation, records show that the average streamflow of the North Fork Flathead River is 979 ft³/s at the international boundary and 3,210 ft³/s near the mouth. The downstream increase in streamflow results from the numerous tributaries that drain the mountain flanks and from ground water that flows directly into the main channel. Much of the tributary inflow along the east side of the river comes from lakes that tend to moderate the streamflow during the year and create water mixing. The drainage along the west side has an absence of lakes, which causes a more immediate runoff and accounts for greater variations in both water quantity and quality.

Stratigraphy

South of the international boundary the high glaciated mountain slopes that form the headwaters of the tributary drainages consist mostly of Precambrian rocks of the Belt Supergroup. The rocks are dominantly quartzites, argillites, and dolomitic limestones that are relatively resistant to weathering and solution. On the west side of the river many of the tributary streams flow from Precambrian rocks through a section of the Kishenehn Formation before entering alluvium of the river channel. The Tertiary Kishenehn Formation of British Columbia, which has been geographically extended into northwestern Montana by Johns, Smith, Barnes, Gilmour, and Page (1963), is composed of rather poorly consolidated sandstone and mudstone. The middle and lower valley east of the river is composed of sand, gravel, and silt of Tertiary age that is in places covered with a mantle of glacial till (Ross, 1959).

North of the international boundary many of the high ridges are Precambrian rocks, but Paleozoic and Mesozoic formations account for large portions of the surface exposure. The Paleozoic rocks are hard dolomites and limestones that are likely the parent rocks for much of the calcareous matrix

that consolidates the younger rocks. The Mesozoic formations are moderately hard calcareous claystones, siltstones, and sandstones containing coal-bearing deposits of economic importance. Soils in the North Fork valley are of residual, alluvial, and glacial origin.

Data-collection stations

Two combination stream-gaging and water-quality stations are located at the international boundary and near the mouth of the North Fork Flathead River (fig. 1). The upstream station, Flathead River at Flathead, British Columbia (12355000), is an international stream-gaging station located 45 feet north of the boundary and operated jointly by the Water Survey of Canada and the U.S. Geological Survey. Streamflow has been monitored at this site since 1929, although winter flows were not obtained prior to 1952. In October 1974, the station was included in the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) and routine measurements were begun for about 60 different physical, chemical, and biological variables. At the same time daily sampling for specific conductance was started. In April 1975 daily sampling for suspended sediment was initiated and in October a continuous water-temperature recorder was installed. Suspended sediment and water temperature are monitored through funding from the Department of State and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The downstream station, North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls (12355500), is located 1.5 miles downstream from Canyon Creek and 3.8 miles upstream from the Middle Fork. Streamflow records are intermittent from 1910 to 1935 and continuous from 1935 to the present. Monitoring of the same water-quality variables as obtained at the boundary station was started in October 1975. Funding was provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Montana Department of Fish and Game.

FLUVIAL TRANSPORT OF CONSTITUENTS

The water in a stream is generally considered to consist of a base-flow component derived from ground water that infiltrates into a stream and a direct-runoff component that enters the drainage system soon after periods of precipitation or snowmelt (Hem, 1970). Because of the several lakes and other drainage conditions this concept may be an oversimplification of the hydrologic regime in the North Fork; however, to a large degree the concept explains many of the water-quality changes that occur during the annual flow cycle.

At various times of the year either or both the direct-runoff and base-flow components can dominate the character of water in the North Fork. Throughout the spring snowmelt period and at times of extended precipitation, direct runoff is the principal component even though the base-flow component is present. During autumn and throughout winter, after direct runoff has subsided, the base-flow component persists from ground water infiltrating the main

stream and tributary streams. A modification in the above pattern occurs as lakes along the east drainage capture overland flow and contribute water to the river throughout the year. Thus, the base-flow component for the North Fork is a combination of ground-water inflow, lake outflow, and a certain quantity of snowmelt that is generally present during the summer and autumn low-flow period.

Water-quality conditions in the North Fork are influenced directly by whether the source of the water is predominantly base flow or direct runoff. Much of the water in the base-flow component has had a long residence time in consolidated and unconsolidated materials beneath the land surface. Its dissolved-solids concentration is relatively high, although streamflow volume due to base flow is relatively small. In contrast, the direct-runoff component has presumably had no residence time in the ground and only short contact with soil and vegetation. Thus, the dissolved-solids concentration of water in the North Fork during periods of high direct runoff is much less than during periods of low flow. The concentration of dissolved solids is therefore inversely related to streamflow discharge.

The relation of suspended-sediment concentration to stream discharge is opposite that of dissolved-solids concentration. Direct runoff carries materials from the land surface to the stream. Increased runoff results in bank erosion and channel scour, thus providing more suspended material to streams. When base flow predominates the North Fork is relatively free of suspended material.

Although historically the mode of transport of chemical constituents in a stream was thought to be primarily in the dissolved phase (considered here to be any substance passing through a 0.45 micrometer filter), more recent studies (U.S. Geological Survey, 1977) show that some constituents are transported as colloids that are often sorbed to sediment particles, especially clays and organic debris. These constituents apparently move to and from the sediment particles, depending upon a variety of determined and undetermined conditions in the stream environment. Only within the past few years has an effort been made to sample and analyze the suspended particles for constituents that may be sorbed to them.

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Unlike dissolved constituents in most streams, suspended sediment is not evenly distributed throughout the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the stream cross section. To obtain accurate quantitative analytical results for constituents sorbed to sediment, a representative sample of the water-sediment mixture must be obtained. In this study a representative mixture sample was obtained by collecting and compositing depth-integrated samples at several verticals in the stream section using modified suspended-sediment samplers (Guy and Norman, 1970). A laboratory digestion process was used to

liberate sorbed constituents to the native water, followed by analyses for particular constituents. The analytical result was the sum of the particular constituent transported in the dissolved and suspended phase. It is referred to as the total constituent concentration, such as "total iron."

To determine the concentration of a constituent in the dissolved phase, the water sample was passed through a 0.45 micrometer filter at streamside prior to laboratory analysis. The analytical difference between the total and dissolved concentration was that portion of the constituent transported by the sediment particles. Some constituents were analyzed as both total and dissolved; others were analyzed as either total or dissolved depending upon their common mode of transport.

Streamside measurements routinely made were for water discharge, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, and bacteria of the fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus groups. Samples for daily conductivity and suspended sediment were collected by a paid observer. Temperature and streamflow were recorded continuously at the station. Various laboratory samples were processed at streamside prior to laboratory analysis. Samples for suspended sediment were analyzed in the Geological Survey sedimentation laboratory in Worland, Wyo., using methods described by Guy (1969). Biological samples were sent to the Geological Survey hydrobiological laboratory in Doraville, Ga., and analyzed according to procedures given by Slack, Averett, Greeson, and Lipscomb (1973). The remaining samples, which included most of the chemical constituents, were sent to the Survey central laboratory in Denver, Colo., and analyzed by methods described by Brown, Skougstad, and Fishman (1970).

Sampling and analytical methodology has recently been in a state of transition. The preceding discussion is given for the purpose of confirming methods used during the study.

SUMMARY OF WATER-QUALITY DATA

Water-quality data for the two North Fork stations for the period of record through the 1977 water year are given in tables 1 and 2. Each water-quality variable measured is followed by a summary of data for the period of record. The mean values represent a time-weighted mean and in most instances differ somewhat from a discharge-weighted mean. With the exception of discharge, temperature, specific conductance, and suspended sediment, the variables were measured monthly or less frequently. Discharge and temperature are summarized for the period during which each was continuously monitored. Suspended sediment and specific conductance were once-daily measurements and thus have many more analyses than other constituents. Only the range of values is listed for specific conductance, suspended sediment, and temperature. Statistical values for discharge include only the mean and range.

Table 1.--Statistical summary of water-quality measurements for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., for period of record

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard deviation</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>
Discharge	--	975	--	65-16,300	ft ³ /s
Specific conductance (at 25 deg C)	1,065	--	--	130-309	mhos/cm
pH	31	8.2	0.3	7.4-8.5	units
Temperature, water	--	--	--	.0-19.5	deg C
Dissolved oxygen	34	11.4	1.1	9.2-12.9	mg/L
Percent saturation	34	102	4	92-110	percent
Coliform, fecal	34	6	9	0-44	col/100 mL
Streptococci, fecal	34	17	34	0-170	col/100 mL
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Ca, Mg)	34	132	20	86-160	mg/L
Noncarbonate hardness	34	5	4.3	0-16	mg/L
Calcium, dissolved (Ca)	34	39	5.9	25-46	mg/L
Magnesium, dissolved (Mg)	34	8.2	1.2	5.3-10	mg/L
Sodium, dissolved (Na)	34	.7	.2	.3-1.1	mg/L
Potassium, dissolved (K)	34	.3	.1	.1-.6	mg/L
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	34	154	24	98-183	mg/L
Carbonate (CO ₃)	28	0	0	0	mg/L
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃	34	126	20	80-150	mg/L
Carbon dioxide	31	2.0	1.5	.7-7.1	mg/L
Sulfate, dissolved (SO ₄)	34	5.6	1.5	2.8-9.7	mg/L
Chloride, dissolved (Cl)	34	.5	.4	.0-1.6	mg/L
Fluoride, dissolved (F)	34	.1	.0	.0-.2	mg/L
Silica, dissolved (SiO ₂)	34	4.1	.4	3.3-5.1	mg/L
Dissolved solids, calculated	34	134	20	88-158	mg/L
Nitrite plus nitrate, total as N	34	.03	.02	.00-.08	mg/L

Table 1.--Statistical summary of water-quality measurements
for Flathead River at Flathead, B. C., for period of record--continued

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard deviation</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved as N	21	.01	.01	.00-.03	mg/L
Nitrogen, total kjeldahl as N	34	.15	.15	.00-.55	mg/L
Phosphorus, total as P	34	.02	.05	.00-.25	mg/L
Carbon, organic total as C	5	5.1	2.6	1.3-8.3	mg/L
Carbon, organic, dissolved as C	6	2.1	1.3	.8-4.2	mg/L
Carbon, organic suspended as C	7	.4	.6	.0-1.6	mg/L
Phytoplankton, total	32	200	220	20-1,100	cells/ml
Periphyton					
Ash weight	14	3,310	3,970	78.7-14,700	mg/m ²
Dry weight	14	4,140	4,490	315-17,200	mg/m ²
Suspended sediment	904	--	--	1-1,310	mg/L

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Units</u>
	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Value of range</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Range</u>	
Aluminum	9	0-30	8	30-280	μg/L
Arsenic	11	0-2	11	0-3	μg/L
Cadmium	11	0-1	11	0-10	μg/L
Chromium	11	0-<10	11	0-20	μg/L
Cobalt	11	0-1	10	0-<50	μg/L
Copper	11	0-1	11	0-45	μg/L
Iron	11	0-170	11	0-2800	μg/L
Lead	11	0-3	11	0-<100	μg/L
Manganese	11	0-20	10	0-70	μg/L
Mercury	11	.0-<.5	10	.0-<.5	μg/L
Selenium	11	0	11	0-1	μg/L
Zinc	11	0-10	11	0-50	μg/L

Table 2.--Statistical summary of water-quality measurements for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls, for period of record

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard deviation</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>
Discharge	--	3010	--	198-69,100	ft ³ /s
Specific conductance (at 25 deg C)	731	--	--	128-246	mmhos/cm
pH	24	8.1	0.2	7.7-8.5	units
Temperature, water	--	--	--	.0-19.0	deg C
Dissolved oxygen	24	11.3	1.3	9.1-13.0	mg/L
Percent saturation	24	102	3	96-109	percent
Coliform, fecal	24	4	7	<1-33	col/100 mL
Streptococci, fecal	24	22	75	<1-370	col/100 mL
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (Ca, Mg)	24	99	16	69-120	mg/L
Noncarbonate hardness	24	6	3.5	0-14	mg/L
Calcium, dissolved (Ca)	24	28	4.2	20-34	mg/L
Magnesium, dissolved (Mg)	24	6.8	1.3	4.6-9.7	mg/L
Sodium, dissolved (Na)	24	.9	.2	.5-1.7	mg/L
Potassium, dissolved (K)	24	.3	.1	.2-.5	mg/L
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	24	113	18	84-145	mg/L
Carbonate (CO ₃)	24	0	0	0	mg/L
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃	24	93	15	69-119	mg/L
Carbon dioxide	24	1.5	.8	.5-3.3	mg/L
Sulfate dissolved (SO ₄)	24	8.5	2.8	4.1-13	mg/L
Chloride, dissolved (Cl)	24	.5	.4	.0-1.6	mg/L
Fluoride, dissolved (F)	24	.1	.0	.1	mg/L
Silica, dissolved (SiO ₂)	24	4.6	.3	3.9-5.2	mg/L
Dissolved solids, calculated	24	106	17	77-135	mg/L
Nitrite plus nitrate, total as N	24	.06	.06	.00-.29	mg/L
Nitrogen, ammonia, dissolved as N	20	.01	.01	.00-.03	mg/L

Table 2.--Statistical summary of water-quality measurements for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls, for period of record--continued

<u>Measurement</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard deviation</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Units</u>
Nitrogen, total kjeldahl as N	24	.06	.06	.00-.22	mg/L
Phosphorus, total as P	24	.01	.02	.00-.05	mg/L
Carbon, organic, total as C	2	2.2	2.4	.5-3.9	mg/L
Carbon, organic, dissolved as C	7	3.0	2.0	.8-5.8	mg/L
Carbon, organic, suspended as C	7	.3	.3	.0-.7	mg/L
Phytoplankton, total	21	680	1,500	9-6,800	cell/mL
Periphyton					
Ash weight	9	5,360	5,510	154-18,500	mg/m ²
Dry weight	9	6,220	6,140	462-20,700	mg/m ²
Suspended sediment	731	--	--	1-931	mg/L
<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Dissolved</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>Units</u>
	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Value or range</u>	<u>No. of analyses</u>	<u>Value or range</u>	
Aluminum	9	0-20	8	30-230	µg/L
Arsenic	8	0-1	8	0-1	µg/L
Cadmium	8	0-1	8	0-<10	µg/L
Chromium	8	0-1	8	0-10	µg/L
Cobalt	8	0-2	8	1-<50	µg/L
Copper	8	0-1	8	0-10	µg/L
Iron	8	0-60	8	0-280	µg/L
Lead	8	0-2	8	0-<100	µg/L
Manganese	8	0-20	3	0-10	µg/L
Mercury	8	0-<.5	7	0-<.5	µg/L
Selenium	8	0	8	0	µg/L
Zinc	8	0-10	8	0-30	µg/L

In the tables constituents are given in terms of concentration. However, constituent loads are discussed throughout the text and much of the water-quality-data simulation involves the use of constituent loads. To convert from concentration to load, the following relationship is used:

$$C_L = QC_i k \quad (1)$$

where C_L is constituent load in tons per day,

Q is the water discharge in cubic feet per second,

C_i is concentration in milligrams per liter, and

$$k = \frac{86,400 \text{ seconds per day} \times 62.4 \text{ pounds per cubic foot}}{2,000 \text{ pounds per ton} \times 1,000,000 \text{ mg per liter}} = 0.0027$$

Physical measurements

Water discharge

Available streamflow data include continuous records for both stations during the study period and historical records. Table 3 indicates that the 1975 and 1976 water years were periods of near-average flow and the 1977 water year was one of very low flow. Historical records show that average flows increased about threefold between the upstream and downstream stations. Maximum flows for the period of record were 16,300 ft³/s and 69,100 ft³/s, at the upstream and downstream stations, respectively, in June 1964.

Table 3.—Mean daily flow at stream-gaging stations

	Mean daily flow, in cubic feet per second			Period of record
	Water year			
	1975	1976	1977	
Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.	1,020	1,110	398	975
N.F. Flathead River near Columbia Falls	3,050	3,520	1,560	3,010

Streamflow hydrographs for the 1976 water year (fig. 2) illustrate a pattern typical of an unregulated northern mountain stream in which meteorologic conditions are responsible for numerous fluctuations during the annual flow cycle. Precipitation in combination with thawing accounted for sharp rises in streamflow during late autumn and early winter. The abrupt declines in streamflow occurring in middle and late winter resulted from extreme cold

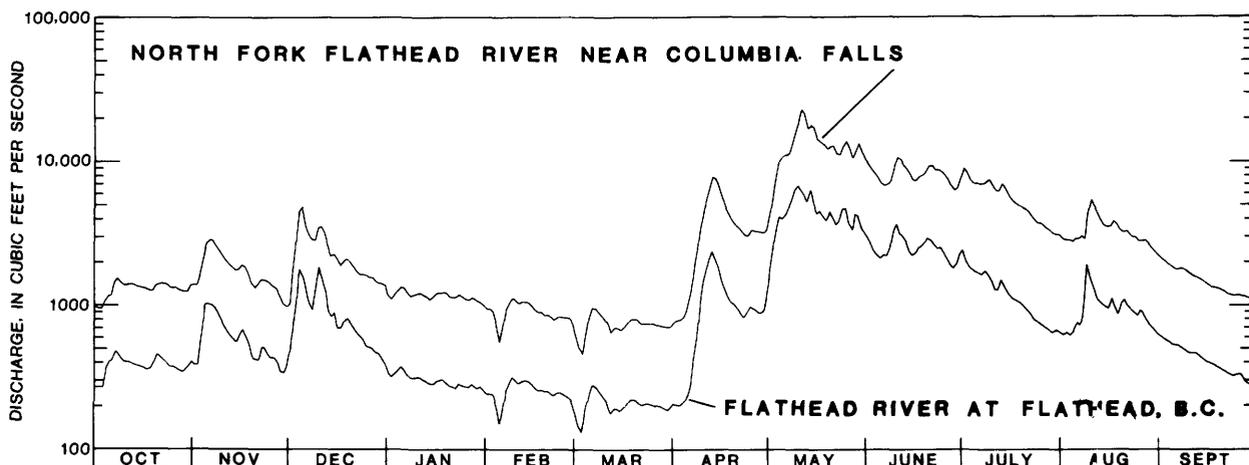


Figure 2.--Hydrographs of stream discharge at streamflow stations, 1976 water year.

temperatures that created ice and caused temporary storage due to backwater. Spring runoff began abruptly, peaked in mid-May, and gradually declined to base flow in late summer. The many secondary peaks during the year resulted from precipitation and temperature changes that caused snowmelt. Convergence of the hydrographs with respect to each other during peaks and divergence following the peaks are due to the buffering effect that the lakes have to inflow between the stations. The lakes influence discharge at the downstream station by reducing peak flows and releasing the water over an extended period of time.

Many water-quality values reach their extreme levels during periods of high and low flows. For this reason various streamflow summaries are often more meaningful when related to water-quality measurements than are the tables of daily values or the annual hydrographs. In sections that follow on water-quality properties, reference will frequently be made to specific streamflow conditions. Tables 4 and 5 each consist of four sets of statistical data that summarize streamflow conditions at the stations for the period of record.

The listing "monthly and annual mean discharges" in tables 4 and 5 gives the maximum mean, minimum mean, and mean discharges for each month as well as the annual summary for the period of record. The standard deviation and coefficient of variation are given for each mean discharge, followed by the average percentage of annual runoff contributed during each month.

Table 4.--Statistical summaries of streamflow record for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., through 1977

Monthly and annual mean discharges						
Month	Maximum (ft ³ /s)	Minimum (ft ³ /s)	Mean (ft ³ /s)	Standard deviation (ft ³ /s)	Coefficient of variation	Percent of annual runoff
October	1,290	138	350	249	0.71	3.2
November	707	124	331	155	.47	3.0
December	881	126	246	139	.57	3.3
January	348	117	186	59	.32	1.7
February	345	108	178	60	.34	1.6
March	531	117	196	81	.41	1.8
April	2,690	189	896	570	.64	8.2
May	5,580	1,540	3,630	958	.26	33.1
June	6,690	824	3,240	1,450	.45	29.6
July	2,420	279	1,000	461	.46	9.2
August	937	188	392	145	.37	3.6
September	785	164	294	122	.41	2.7
Annual	1,380	398	975	206	.21	100

Duration of daily mean flow for period of record

Discharge, in ft ³ /s, which was equaled or exceeded for indicated percent of time													
1%	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	99%	
7,380	4,640	3,000	1,280	608	406	310	250	210	184	150	130	102	

Probability of annual low flows

Non-exceedence probability, in percent	Lowest average flow, in cubic feet per second						
	1 day	Consecutive days					
		3	7	14	30	60	90
1	65	71	73	79	89	98	104
2	68	74	78	84	94	104	110
5	72	79	84	92	103	113	120
10	76	83	91	100	111	121	129
20	82	90	100	110	121	133	142
50	98	106	119	131	143	156	169

Probability of annual high flows

Exceedence probability, in percent	Highest average flow, in cubic feet per second						
	1 day	Consecutive days					
		3	7	15	30	60	90
50	8,240	7,690	6,790	6,010	5,240	4,060	3,150
20	10,700	9,640	8,350	7,360	6,220	4,710	3,660
10	11,900	10,500	9,000	7,920	6,570	4,910	3,830
4	13,100	11,200	9,540	8,380	6,820	5,050	3,950
2	13,800	11,600	9,800	8,620	6,930	5,100	3,990
1	14,300	11,800	10,000	8,780	7,000	5,120	4,020

Table 5.--Statistical summaries of streamflow record for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls through 1977

Monthly and annual mean discharges

Month	Maximum (ft ³ /s)	Minimum (ft ³ /s)	Mean (ft ³ /s)	Standard deviation (ft ³ /s)	Coefficient of variation	Percent of annual runoff
October	3,650	518	1,230	680	0.56	3.4
November	2,940	420	1,150	540	.47	3.2
December	2,290	394	885	406	.46	2.5
January	2,130	325	738	296	.40	2.0
February	1,810	370	724	268	.37	2.0
March	2,350	406	813	363	.45	2.2
April	6,880	833	3,110	1,470	.47	8.6
May	15,200	4,990	10,000	2,690	.27	27.8
June	20,800	3,350	10,500	4,060	.39	29.0
July	11,100	1,440	4,160	1,920	.46	11.5
August	3,230	747	1,640	532	.32	4.5
September	2,650	668	1,180	435	.37	3.3
Annual	4,720	1,380	3,010	702	.23	100

Duration of daily mean flow for period of record

Discharge, in ft ³ /s, which was equaled or exceeded for indicated percent of time												
1%	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	99%
19,000	12,500	8,700	4,500	2,380	1,560	1,200	930	810	690	560	480	360

Probability of annual low flows

Non-exceedence probability, in percent	Lowest average flow, in cubic feet per second						
	1 day	Consecutive days					
		3	7	14	30	60	90
1	247	266	284	305	335	376	377
2	256	277	299	323	355	392	398
5	273	295	324	353	389	421	435
10	291	314	349	383	422	450	473
20	316	340	382	422	466	493	525
50	379	405	459	512	564	602	650

Probability of annual high flows

Exceedence probability, in percent	Highest average flow, in cubic feet per second						
	1 day	Consecutive days					
		3	7	15	30	60	90
50	18,900	18,200	16,500	14,800	13,200	10,700	8,750
20	26,100	24,200	21,600	19,200	16,500	13,200	10,600
10	30,600	27,700	24,400	21,600	18,200	14,300	11,500
4	36,100	31,400	27,200	24,100	19,800	15,300	12,300
2	40,000	33,900	29,000	25,600	20,700	15,800	12,700
1	43,700	36,100	30,500	26,900	21,400	16,200	13,000

The listing "duration of daily mean flow" in tables 4 and 5 gives the percentage of time in which streamflow exceeded a given discharge for the period of record. For example, for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., 7,380 ft³/s was equaled or exceeded during 1 percent of the time and 102 ft³/s was equaled or exceeded during 99 percent of the time.

The adequacy of streamflow for many purposes, including that related to water-quality criteria, is commonly evaluated in terms of low-flow characteristics. Conversely, a need often exists to evaluate the characteristics of high flows for flood prediction and various water uses. The listings "probability" for annual low flow and annual high flow (tables 4 and 5) are designed to be used for the above purposes. As an example, the low-flow table for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., indicates that for the annual 7-day low-flow period the probability is 5 percent that flow will be less than (non-exceedence probability) 84 ft³/s throughout the entire 7 days. The high-flow table is used in a similar manner, but with the exceedence probability rather than non-exceedence.

Temperature

Temperature is a physical property of water that has a varying influence on almost all activities that occur in the stream. It is important to the water chemistry of the stream and to virtually all physical processes. Most important, water temperature controls the bacterial oxidation rate of organic matter and the growth and production rate of organisms.

The water temperature of the North Fork, like other streams, follows seasonal and diel cycles in response to meteorologic conditions. Figures 3 and 4 show the seasonal water temperature for both stations during the 1976 water year. The illustrations also show the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded for each week.

Inspection of the graphs reveals two major differences at the stations: (1) mean temperatures throughout the year tend to be higher at the downstream station and (2) ranges in weekly temperatures are greater at the upstream station. Condition 1 is largely a result of solar radiation and meteorologic differences between the stations. Solar radiation is responsible for accumulative heat gain as the water moves downstream. In addition the upstream station being more than 800 feet higher in elevation presumably has somewhat cooler air temperatures throughout the year, thus causing differences in equilibrium water temperatures for the stations.

The increased range in weekly temperature at the upstream station (condition 2) results from a reduction in thermal inertia, principally from the smaller volume of water in which the average stream depth is less than it is downstream. The smaller volume and less depth influence both heat gain and heat loss, primarily through radiation, and tend to maintain the water temperature more in accordance with changing air temperatures. The net result is a greater variance from the mean temperature.

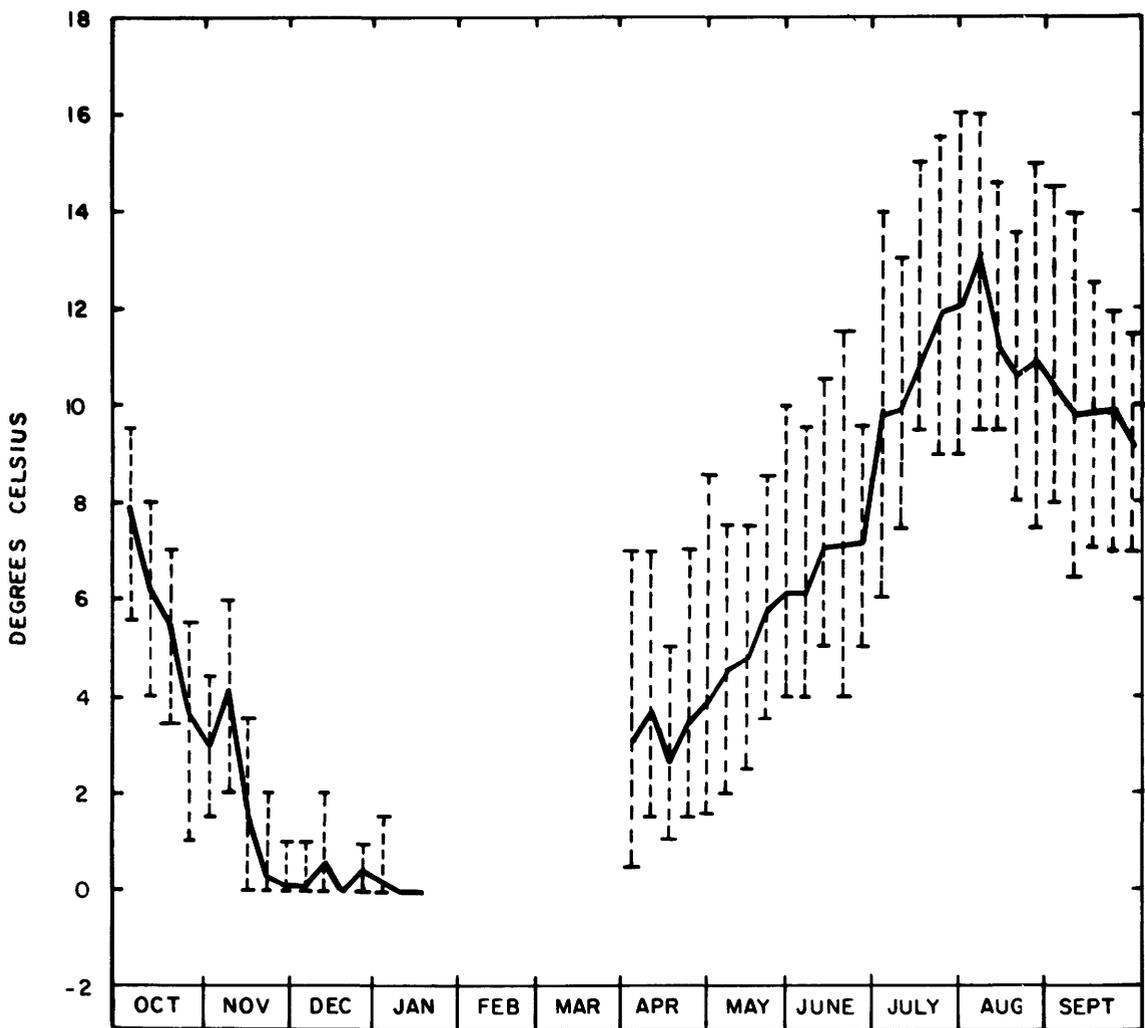


Figure 3.--Mean weekly water temperatures and water-temperature ranges for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., 1976 water year.

Graphs of diel changes in temperature for selected days (fig. 5) further illustrate the above two conditions. Days were selected to show differing stream and weather conditions during the year. With the exception of ice cover on December 16 the graphs show higher mean daily temperatures downstream and larger daily ranges upstream. The maximum and minimum temperatures not only have a greater range at the upstream station, but they occur earlier in the day, and thus represent a reduced lag time to air temperature. The December 16 graph shows the coldest day or nearly the coldest day of the year when much of the river was under ice cover. The May 12 graph represents a warm day during peak runoff. Although the volume of water in the channel was large, a warm day and adjoining cool nights caused a large fluctuation in water temperature. The graph for July 26, which was nearly the hottest day of the year, shows the largest diel changes of all graphs. September 18 represents a typical autumn day during base-flow conditions.

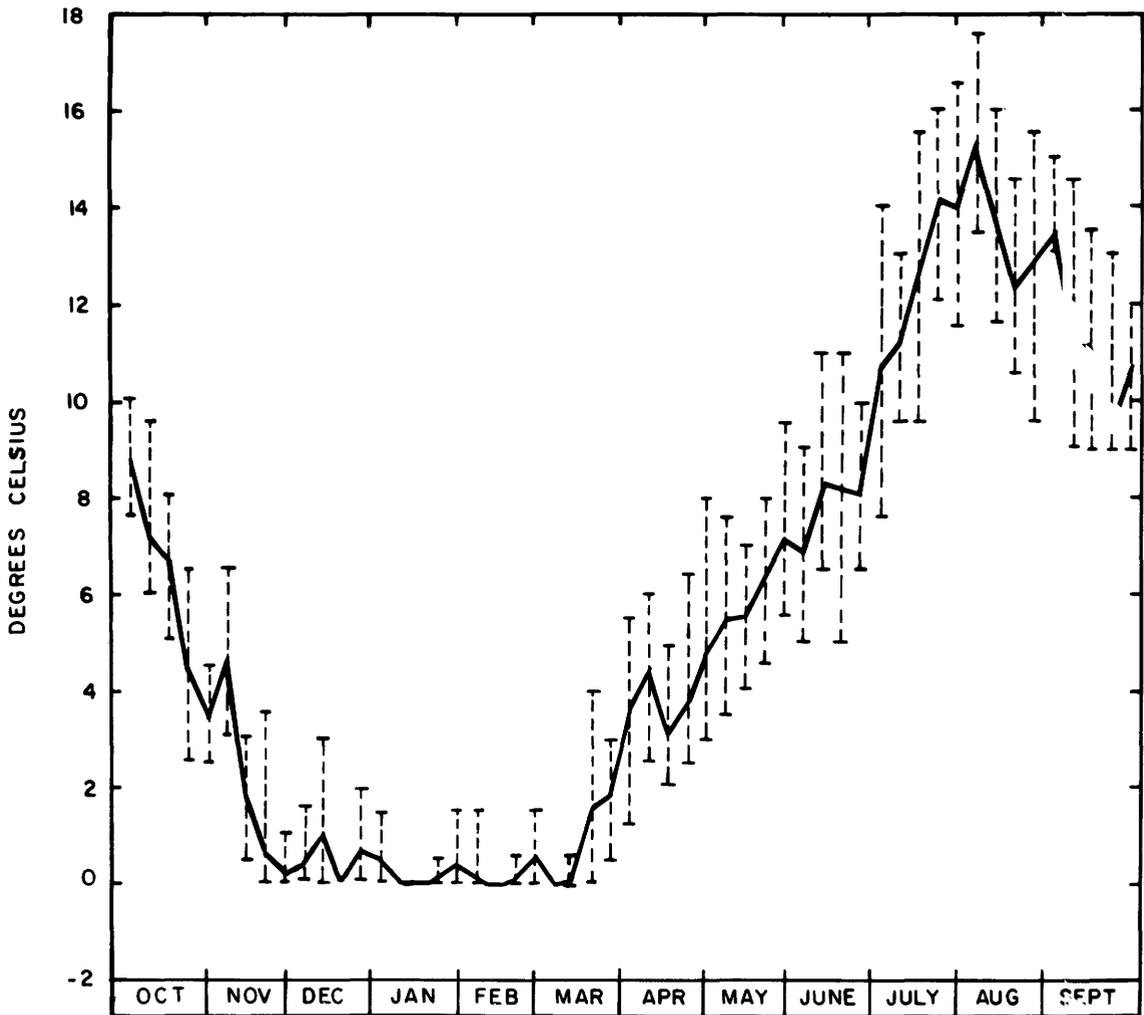


Figure 4.--Mean weekly water temperatures and water-temperature ranges for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls, 1976 water year.

Sediment

Fluvial sediment is the fragmented material derived primarily from the physical and chemical disintegration of rocks from the earth's crust. Depending on the size of each sediment particle, the stream transports the sediment by maintaining the particle in suspension with turbulent currents or by rolling or skipping the particle along the streambed. The fine sediment moves downstream at about the same velocity as the water, whereas the coarsest sediment moves only when the stream velocity is sufficient to set it in motion. Measurements in this study were made for those particles that were in suspension as they passed the sampling section. The measured sediment does not include that part of the transported load referred to as bed load. Results of the measurements are reported as concentration in milligrams per liter and as suspended-sediment discharge (load) in tons per day.

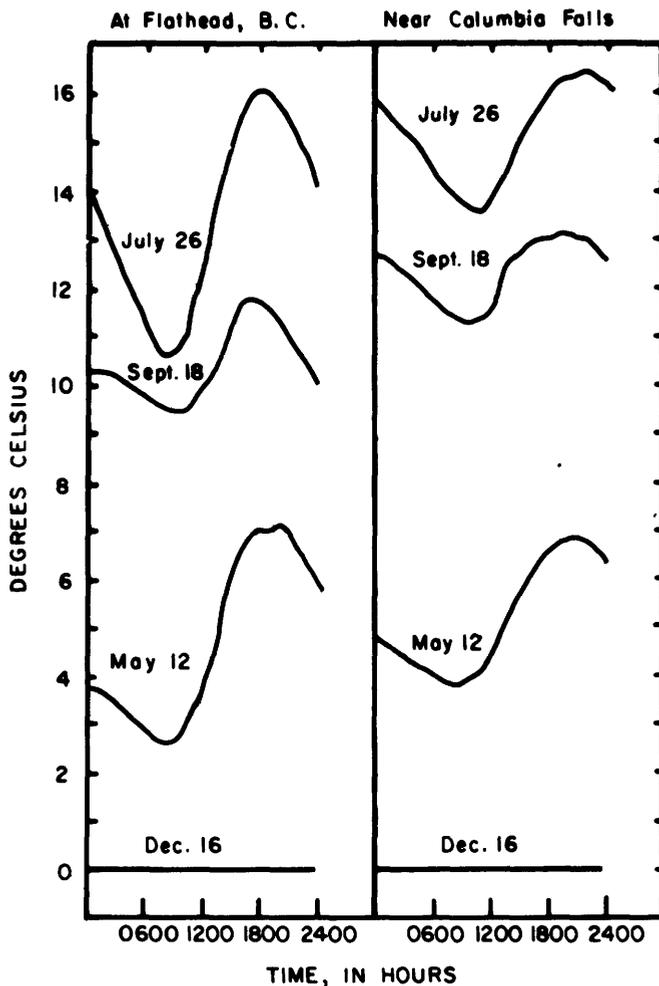


Figure 5.--Diel water temperatures at water-quality stations for selected days, 1976 water year.

Figure 6 shows sediment concentration as related to streamflow for the 1976 water year at Flathead River at Flathead, B.C. With the exception of some periods during the 1977 water year, the illustration is representative of trends at both stations for the period of record. Sediment concentrations were generally less than 10 mg/L (milligrams per liter) from mid-summer through early spring; the occasional rises occurred during storms and winter thaws. During spring runoff suspended sediment had a direct correlation to streamflow, with a gradual rise in concentration until streamflow peaked followed by a recession until mid-summer.

Suspended sediment in the North Fork is derived from a combination of channel erosion and soil erosion from overland flow. As flow increases the stream width becomes larger, thereby often accelerating bank erosion.

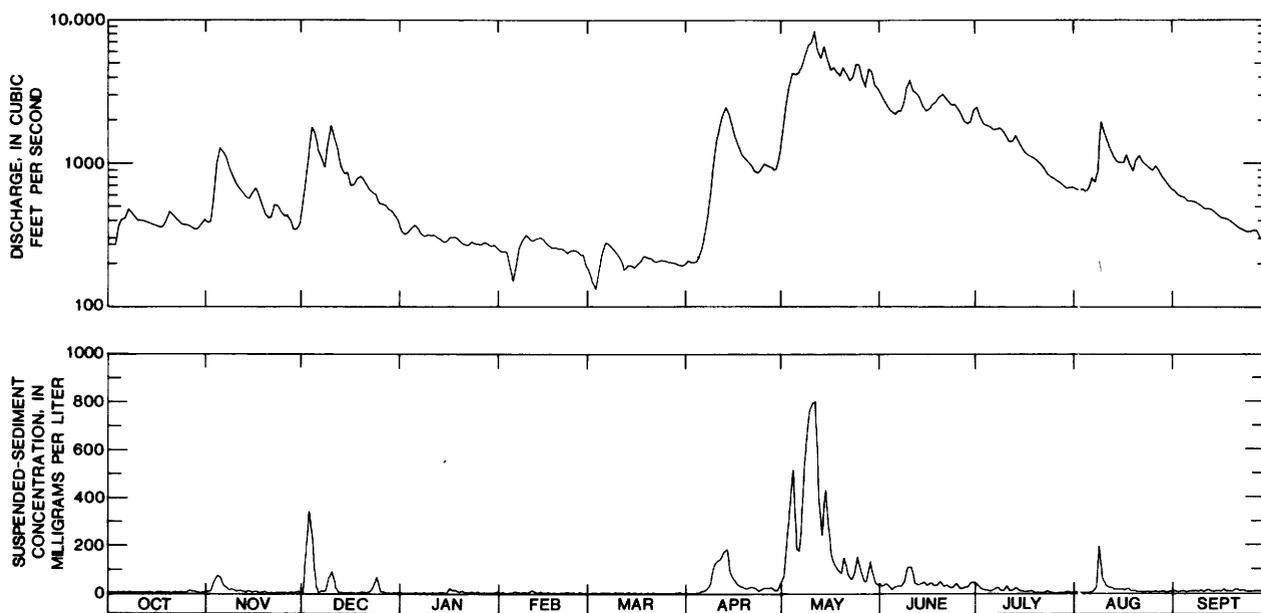


Figure 6.--Hydrographs of stream discharge and suspended-sediment concentration for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., 1976 water year.

Greater water velocities associated with high streamflow provide increased energy for scouring the streambed and transporting the sediment. The high flows often result from overland flow, which furnishes additional sediment to the channel.

Selected suspended-sediment samples were analyzed to determine the percentage of material finer than 0.062 mm (millimeter), which is the size of silt and clay particles. Although the pattern is not well defined, the sediment samples collected during periods of high runoff, in addition to having much higher concentrations, generally had high percentages of fine sediment. Conversely, samples from lesser flows generally carried coarser material. The condition relates to sediment sources in which overland flow at times of high runoff makes fine sediment available. Diminishing flows flush much of the fine sediment from the channel and at reduced flows only the coarser material is available for transport.

A comparison of suspended sediment between stations generally showed somewhat higher concentrations at the upstream station. However, at reduced streamflow this condition was not always apparent and occasionally during high flows, concentrations were greater at the downstream station. The general downstream reduction in sediment concentration may be due largely to sediment entrapment by the lakes along the east drainage between the two stations. Much of the sediment flowing into the lakes presumably remains there and the outflow acts to dilute water in the main channel. A second condition that may account for greater sediment concentration in the upper

drainage is the higher gradient of the stream courses, which provides additional energy for erosion and, thus, produces greater concentrations.

The annual suspended-sediment loads for the years of record at both stations are given in table 6. Sediment load, because it is additive from all sources, generally increases as water passes downstream as shown here. Annual variations are obviously apparent when comparing sediment load for a low-flow year (1977 water year) with a near-average year (1976 water year). A high-flow year would presumably have a notable increase in sediment load over an average year. During the 1976 water year the month of May accounted for about 85 percent of the total annual suspended-sediment load, and during the 8 days of highest flow about 50 percent of the sediment load passed the stations. This condition is probably typical of sediment movement in the North Fork, except that for most years peak runoff occurs during June.

Table 6.--Suspended-sediment load for water-quality stations

Station	<u>Sediment discharge, in tons per year</u>	
	1976 water year	1977 water year
Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.	136,000	7,760
N.F. Flathead River near Columbia Falls	331,000	32,800

Chemical measurements

Common ions and dissolved solids

By convention the major ions consist of the cations calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium and the anions bicarbonate, carbonate, chloride, fluoride, and sulfate. Silica (SiO_2) also is included in the common-ion-constituent category even though silica is nonionic at the pH of most natural waters (6.0-8.5). For graphic display in this report, constituents that are chemically similar are grouped such as sodium and potassium; chloride, fluoride, and nitrate; and bicarbonate and carbonate. The first two groups consist of ions that were found in small concentrations. Carbonate and bicarbonate are grouped because the ions revert from one to the other as a function of pH. On the North Fork bicarbonate was the dominant ion of the two, with only small concentrations of carbonate existing when the pH exceeded 8.3.

Dissolved-solids concentration, given in milligrams per liter, is the sum of all dissolved constituents in water and in reality is the total of the major ions in solution. Dissolved solids is related to specific conductance

(conductance) in a way that the latter is a semiquantitative measure of the first. Conductance of the water is dependent upon the ability of the total ions in solution to conduct an electrical current. Because it is a measurement that can readily be made at streamside or inexpensively in the laboratory, conductance has been used extensively in this study. For water on the North Fork the relationship shown later in the report on figure 20 was found to exist between conductance and dissolved-solids concentration.

Figures 7 and 8 are graphical summaries of the common ions (excluding silica) at both sites during typical periods of base flow and peak runoff. The vertical scale depicts concentration in milliequivalents per liter instead of milligrams per liter to make unit concentrations chemically equivalent. The composition of the cation and anion groups is shown by percentages for each ion. The dominant cations during all flow conditions were calcium followed by magnesium. Bicarbonate was by far the dominant anion. The cations and silica are most often derived directly from solution of minerals in rocks and soil. Anions to a larger degree are from nonlithologic sources. The abundant limestones (CaCO_3), dolomites (CaMgCO_3), and soils originating from these rock types are apparently the principal sources of calcium and magnesium. The same materials in combination with atmospheric carbon dioxide liberated to the soil could account for the bicarbonate. The major significance of the remaining cations and anions is the small concentrations in which they were detected. Silica concentration was generally about 4 mg/L but nevertheless the concentration was sufficient to support growth of diatoms. The average sulfate concentrations at the upstream and downstream stations were 5.6 and 8.5 mg/L, respectively--rather low for most natural water.

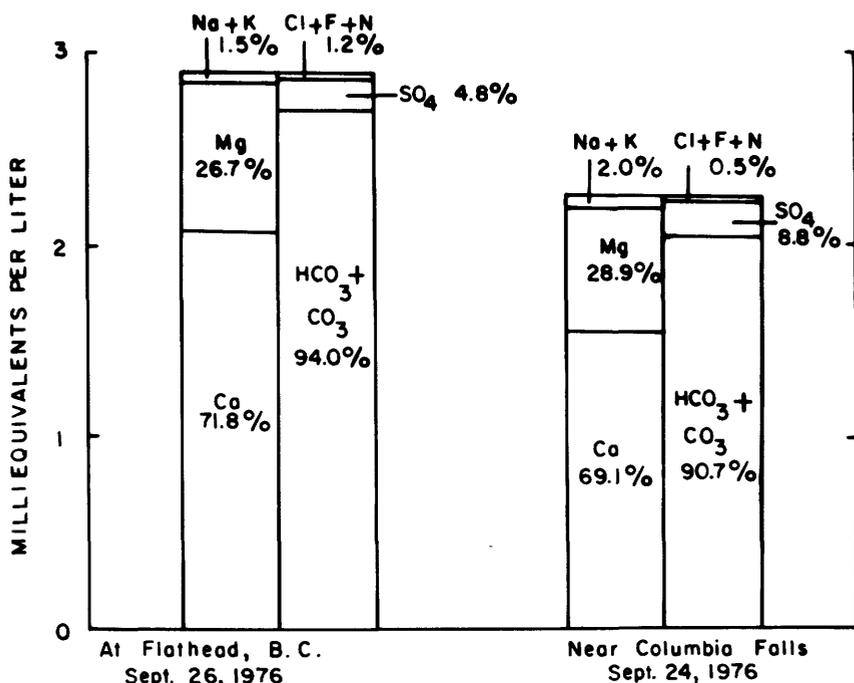


Figure 7.--Relationship of major ions at water-quality stations during base-flow conditions,

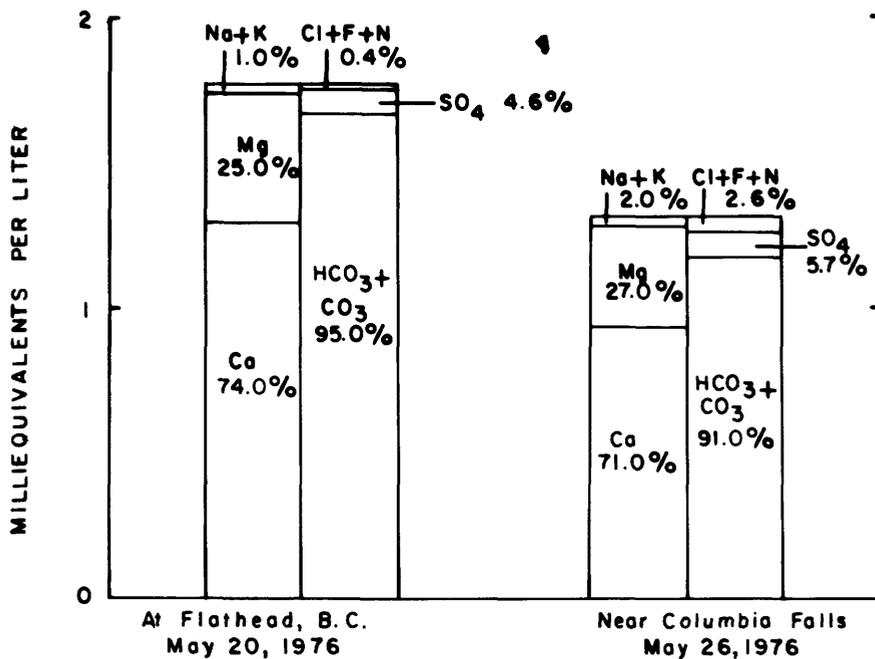


Figure 8.--Relationship of major ions at water-quality stations during peak runoff conditions.

Large concentrations of common ions in water account for many undesirable properties and are often used as limiting factors in classification schemes for various water uses. None of the concentrations of ions or dissolved solids observed during the study on the North Fork would be restrictive according to primary drinking water regulations (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1975) or for most agricultural purposes. On the contrary, with respect to the common ions the water would be very good for both uses. During most of the annual flow cycle, concentrations of calcium and magnesium are responsible for the water being in the moderately hard to hard range (Durfor and Becker, 1964) at both stations. The relatively high amounts of bicarbonate caused the alkalinity to be in excess of recommended thresholds for some industrial uses (McKee and Wolf, 1971). On the other hand, because alkalinity is defined as the capacity of a solution to neutralize hydrogen ions (acids), it affords somewhat of a safeguard against low pH solutions often associated with coal-mining contamination.

The following water-quality conditions on the North Fork are evident from an examination of figures 7 and 8:

1. Ion ratios (percentages) change only slightly as water moves downstream. Small increases are noted in concentrations of magnesium, sodium, and sulfate. Small decreases occur in concentrations of calcium and carbonate. The slight modification in water type might result from differences in lithology between the upstream and downstream parts of the drainage.

2. Ion ratios (percentages) at individual stations change little from base-flow conditions to periods of high direct runoff. Even though direct runoff water is much more dilute and can cause only moderate changes when mixing, it apparently is of the same chemical character as that of the base-flow component. This situation is probably typical for much of the Flathead drainage but atypical of many other Montana streams.
3. Dissolved-solids concentrations decrease during periods of high direct runoff. This, of course, is a natural occurrence in which rain water or snowmelt has a rapid transit time to the river with little opportunity for solution to occur. The inverse relationship between dissolved-solids concentrations and streamflow discharge has previously been discussed.
4. Dissolved-solids concentrations decrease as water moves downstream. The condition prevails more or less during the entire annual flow cycle. Although not unique to the North Fork, the change in concentration is contrary to most streams where concentrations increase in passage downstream.

The downstream decrease in dissolved-solids concentrations (condition 4) is best illustrated in figure 9, which displays the results of daily specific conductance from both stations for the 1976 water year. The downstream decrease is simply a result of dilution in which most of the inflow water downstream from the boundary station has lower concentrations than that of the upper drainage. Causes of dilution may relate to changes in surface lithology and, for much of the year, to the lakes along the east drainage that contribute water to the river between the stations.

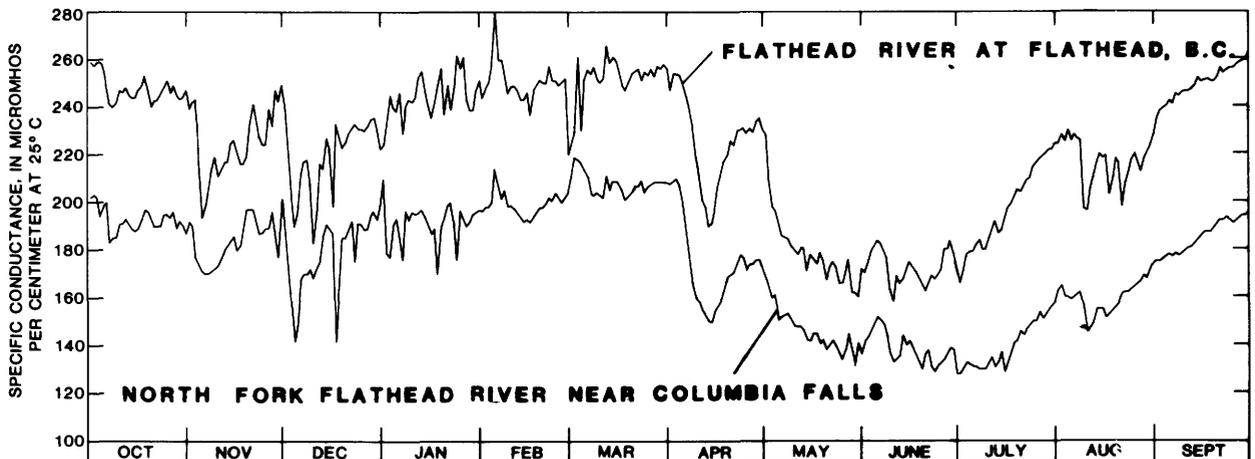


Figure 9.--Hydrograph of specific conductance at water-quality stations, 1976 water year.

Greater exposure of younger, more soluble rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age north of the international boundary account for water in the upper drainage having higher concentrations of dissolved solids. Resistant Precambrian argillites, quartzites, and limestones are more extensive south of the international boundary. Direct runoff and ground water from these lithologic units are comparatively lower in dissolved-solids concentration.

Several lakes along the east drainage capture much of the spring runoff, which is low in dissolved-solids concentration, and release it gradually during the spring and autumn. Figure 9 shows that conductance is lowest during the peak runoff period (May and June). After the peak runoff period, conductance increases more abruptly at the upstream station compared to downstream. Thus, much of the resulting divergence between the two conductance hydrographs during summer, autumn, and winter can be attributed to outflow from the lakes.

Further evidence of dilution is shown on figure 10. The illustration represents conductance measurements made at the two stations and a number of

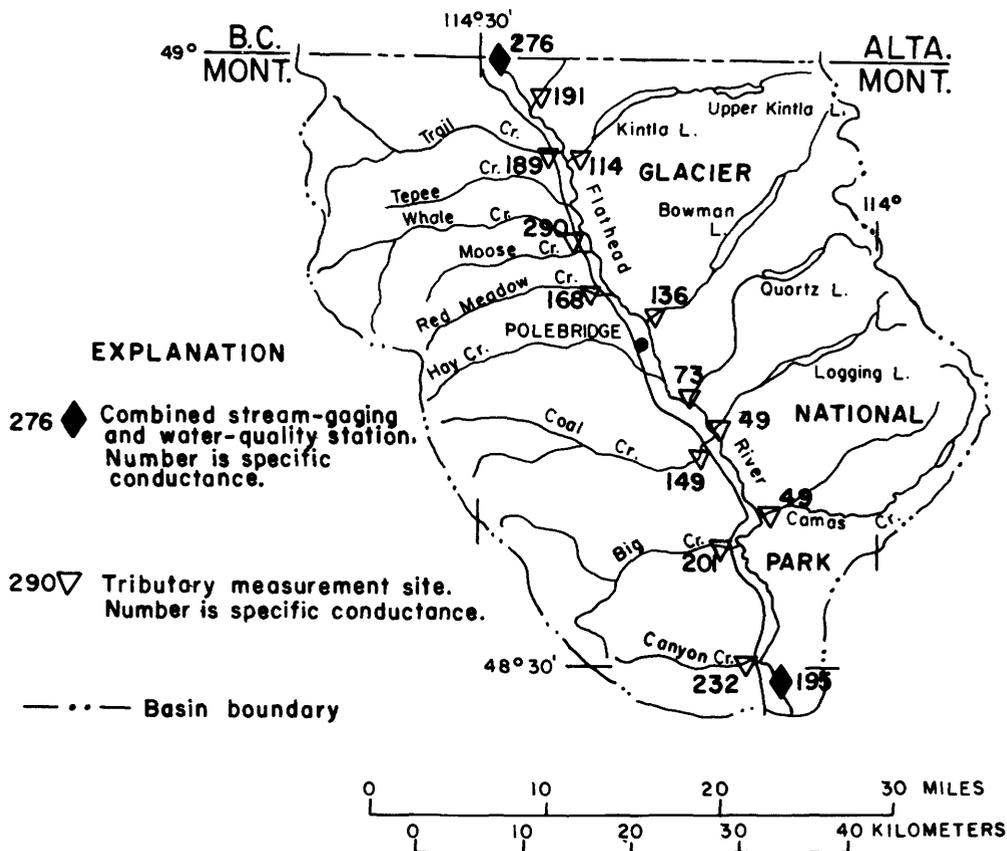


Figure 10.--Specific conductance at water-quality stations and on selected tributaries, August 19, 1977.

tributaries on August 19, 1977. Figure 10 indicates that water from the lake-fed streams on the east side of the drainage adds significantly to dilution during this period of the year. The rest of the streams south of the international boundary, with the exception of Whale Creek, also have reduced conductance values compared with water in the main channel at the boundary.

Plant nutrients

Species of the nitrogen and phosphorus groups are commonly recognized as major plant nutrients, and in sufficient concentrations they can cause biological enrichment. Nitrogen occurs in forms as ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, and organic nitrogen. All forms can be found in the dissolved or suspended phase. Under oxidizing conditions such as found in water of the North Fork, much of the nitrogen reverts to nitrate through bacterial action (nitrification). In this study analyses of the water-sediment mixture were made for total nitrite plus nitrate and total kjeldahl nitrogen. Total kjeldahl nitrogen (the sum of total ammonia and total organic nitrogen) and total nitrite plus nitrate account for the total nitrogen in the stream transported in both the dissolved and suspended phases. Dissolved ammonia was also analyzed from filtered water; excessive concentrations are generally associated with septic pollution.

The form that phosphorus takes in natural water is somewhat uncertain, but most probable species appear to be the phosphate ion, complexes with metal ions, and colloidal particulate material (Hem, 1970). The latter form is thought to be of special significance to the Flathead drainage (Stanford, 1975). Phosphorus generally occurs in small concentrations in water and is thus more likely to be limiting to plants than is nitrogen. Some investigators have suggested this is true in Flathead Lake (Nunnallee and others, 1976). Total phosphorus, the only form analyzed for, was taken from samples of the water-sediment mixture; it is considered to be the sums of all forms, both suspended and dissolved.

Nutrient concentrations in the North Fork were generally low, often near the detectable limits, with moderate levels appearing during periods of peak runoff. Although these increases were associated with high flows, some evidence suggests that a high percentage of both nitrogen and phosphorus is transported by suspended sediment--especially sediment finer than 0.062 mm (probably clays). The higher streamflow acts as a means to move sediment particles that sorb much of the nitrogen and phosphorus. Sorption occurs either near the source of the sediment particle or in the stream as dissolved nutrients are stripped from the water.

The close relationship between phosphorus and suspended sediment is illustrated by figure 11. The graphs represent the simultaneous measurements of these two constituents at the upstream station during 3 years of sampling. A relationship between total nitrogen and suspended sediment was also present, but the correlation was not as good, which suggests that total nitrogen may not rely on sediment transport as much as does phosphorus.

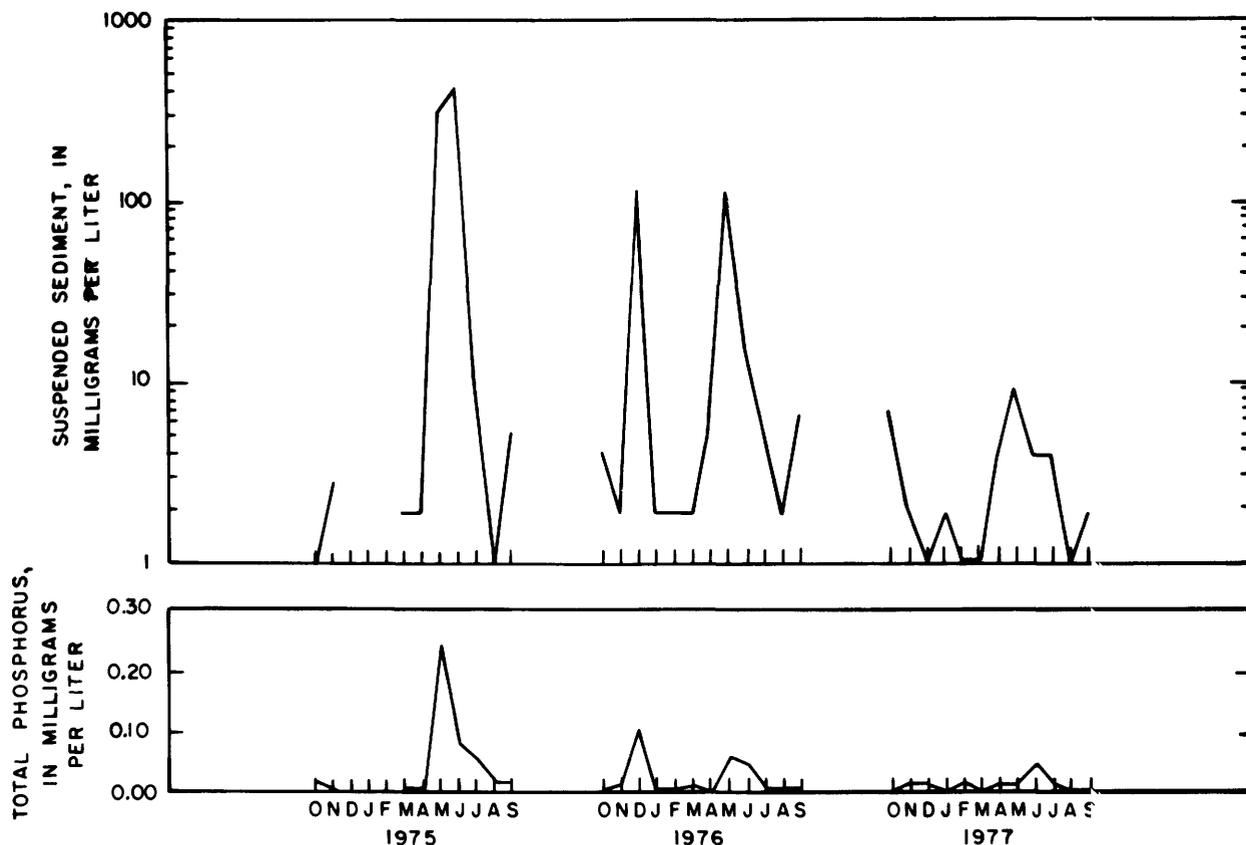


Figure 11.--Relationship of suspended-sediment concentration and total phosphorus for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., for period of record. Breaks in line represent periods of no data.

Figure 11 suggests that sediment resulting from high runoff is responsible for much of the phosphorus that moves downstream. Without extensive sampling, especially during periods of high runoff, an accurate nutrient budget for this stream would be difficult to determine. Nunnallee, Botz, and Willems (1976) estimated that the North Fork near its mouth carries an average phosphorus load of 140 lb/day (430 lb/day as PO_4). Phosphorus loading at the two stations during times of peak runoff appears to be extremely high (table 7) compared to the above estimates; however, for most of the year little sediment is being moved and the nutrient loading is greatly reduced. The large majority of samples at the downstream station represented phosphorus loads that were calculated to be 0-50 lb/day. (It should be noted here that to this point in the study the routine analytical techniques used by the Geological Survey were not accurate to a degree necessary to detect the minute changes that might be significant to the biotic community of the drainage. More accurate analytical techniques have since been made available.)

Table 7.--Phosphorus loading at water-quality stations for selected days during peak runoff

Date	Time	Instantaneous discharge (ft ³ /s)	Suspended sediment (mg/L)	Total phosphorus (P) (mg/L)	Phosphorus discharge (P) (lb/day)
Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.					
1975	May 16... 1030	5,590	363	0.25	7,540
1976	May 20... 1130	4,930	211	.06	1,600
North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls					
1976	May 28... 1330	11,700	84	.05	3,160

As might be predicted, nutrient loads increased in a downstream manner simply because any inflow load was additive. Nutrient concentrations at times also increased downstream, but often were less at the downstream station. The latter condition was a result of both dilution that reduced the concentration of suspended sediment and dilution from inflow water having lower concentrations of nutrients in solution. Nutrients measured in the North Fork probably originate from a combination of natural and unnatural drainage conditions. The question of how much of the nutrients can be attributed to actions such as logging practices can only be answered by a study of the nutrient budget of the main North Fork and its logged and unlogged tributaries.

Trace elements

Some constituents in water are grouped as trace elements because they generally occur in small concentrations compared to the major ions. The group is rather poorly defined but generally consists of the metals plus a few nonmetals. Although many trace elements can be toxic to the biological environment at high concentrations (National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, 1972), some are essential to life in low concentrations. Unlike high concentrations sometimes found in industrial areas, low concentrations obtained on the North Fork seem to confirm a natural origin. Dissolution of rocks and in some instances atmospheric fallout are probably the major sources of trace elements detected in this study.

Some trace elements are only moderately soluble in water but sorb strongly to clay particles in a manner similar to the nutrients. Other trace elements are found in the reverse order or are present in both the dissolved and suspended phases. For this reason both the filtered water and the water-sediment mixture were analyzed to determine the dissolved and total concentrations, respectively. The purpose of the trace-elements phase of the study was (1) to obtain baseline information for future comparisons and (2) to determine whether the analyzed concentrations were beyond levels that might cause biological distress.

Baseline data are being accumulated for trace elements at both stations at a frequency of four analyses per year. The results show concentrations to be below values that would cause any known biological stress problems (McKee and Wolf, 1971). For some of the total trace elements, annual cyclical patterns appear to exist in which high concentrations are associated with high direct runoff and low concentrations with base flow. Like nutrients, the increases are related to sorption by suspended sediment that is moved with the direct runoff. Some of the element concentrations also showed a downstream reduction.

Total iron, total aluminum, and total zinc were elements having high values that correlated best with suspended sediment and streamflow. An anomalous value of 45 µg/L (micrograms per liter) total copper was found during an extreme low flow on April 10, 1975, at the upstream station. Possible explanations, in addition to natural occurrence, are sample contamination or laboratory error.

Dissolved oxygen

Oxygen dissolved in natural waters sustains the life of most aquatic organisms and is the single most important constituent that allows a stream to purify itself of wastes. The major source of oxygen in water is the atmosphere, but some oxygen is contributed indirectly as a byproduct of photosynthesis. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen are influenced by many factors including biological productivity, water temperature, waste loads, water turbulence, and sunshine. Water bodies having much organic productivity often display wide fluctuations of dissolved oxygen in response to biological activity.

Dissolved-oxygen measurements on the North Fork were made at streamside using the "modified Winkler method" with the results reported in milligrams per liter. Oxygen values were also converted to percent of saturation, which is a function of water temperature and atmospheric pressure at the time of sampling.

No oxygen measurements were below 9.1 mg/L or above 13.0 mg/L at either station. This represented a narrow range of 92-110 percent of saturation. This range is indicative of a healthy stream in which organic wastes are not

present in sufficient amounts to cause extensive oxygen depletion. The evidence also suggests that processes associated with primary productivity (photosynthesis and respiration) are subdued to a degree that little effect is noticeable. For the primary productivity-dissolved oxygen regime to be fully determined, diel oxygen measurements must be made at various times of the year. Although this was not done, some of the routine measurements were made at times of the day when maximum variations from the saturated values could be expected, thus giving an indication that large deviations from saturation are not likely.

Hydrogen-ion concentration

The hydrogen-ion concentration, or more specifically the hydrogen-ion activity, is commonly referred to as pH. It is most conveniently expressed in logarithmic units, and represents the negative base-10 log of the hydrogen-ion activity in moles per liter. The pH of a neutral solution is 7 with deviations below and above being acidic and basic, respectively. Conditions of the atmosphere cause rain and snow to generally be slightly acidic. Water that has had extensive contact with carbonate rocks, either on the surface or in the subsurface, tends to be basic. A number of other stream conditions including photosynthesis have varying effects on pH.

The following conditions were evident from examination of the pH results. (1) Measurements of pH at both stations were always slightly basic with the majority of the values near 8 or above. Limestones and dolomites (carbonate rocks) prevalent in the drainage are responsible for the general basicity of the water. (2) Reductions in pH were associated with periods of direct runoff. The lower pH was caused by runoff water that had characteristics of rain and snow. (3) The range in pH values was somewhat more restricted at the downstream station compared to the upstream station. The reduced range probably resulted from the mixing of fresh runoff water in the lakes along the lower east drainage prior to release into the river. The mixing action would have a tendency to moderate the extreme values. Some of the highest pH measurements occurred during mid-summer; although only a speculation, the high pH could be associated with aquatic photosynthesis, which would be more prevalent during the long daylight hours.

Biological measurements

Bacteria

An important part of most stream-quality assessment programs is the determination of microbiological wastes in the form of bacteria and viruses. Tests for pathogenic organisms are difficult to make and dangerous. For these reasons simpler tests have been developed for other bacteria (indicator bacteria) that indicate the possible presence of pathogens. In this study determinations were made for bacteria of the fecal coliform and fecal strep-

tococcus groups. Both groups originate in the intestines of warm-blooded animals, including humans, and find their way to the stream through fecal discharge. Even though both groups are present in humans and animals, the presence of fecal coliform is more indicative of human waste and fecal streptococcus of animal waste.

Although standards for drinking water (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1975) are based on the total coliform group, this group is not always associated with fecal pollution as are the two groups analyzed here. Studies have been made relating indicator bacteria densities to the probability of pathogenic organisms being present (National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, 1972). With one exception, the densities detected at the two stations were far below levels that would cause concern. Compared with bacteria densities for other Montana streams where routine bacteria measurements are made, the densities for the North Fork are considered to be low.

Stream bacteria populations are often found to be extremely variable in time, and once-monthly measurements may be far from the maximum or minimum or even the mean values for the month. Over long periods of time, however, trends can be established from monthly samples. Figure 12 may provide a clue to seasonal trends on the North Fork. The figure shows that increases in fecal streptococci are more prevalent during winter storms, spring runoff, and summer months. Fecal coliform bacteria (not graphed) generally had slightly reduced counts but the same annual patterns. Storms and spring runoff are periods when overland flows flush the surface debris, including fecal materials, into the channel. The summer months are times of increased activities along the tributaries and main channel. Recreation, seasonal work, and livestock grazing are all factors that account for higher bacteria density during the summer. Background densities at other times of the year result from the permanent animal and human populace of the drainage.

Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton consists of aquatic plants, primarily algae, either floating or suspended in water. The transient phytoplankton population of a stream is dependent upon continuous replacement by new production and replenishment from upstream. The population size and types respond to a number of chemical and physical conditions including nutrient availability, light intensity, channel and streamflow conditions, and water temperature. Heavy algal production may produce oxygen supersaturation in the daylight and depletion at night--an effect that can create unfavorable conditions for aquatic organisms. Phytoplankton collected in this study can be placed in the three major phyla: Chrysophyta (diatoms), Chlorophyta (green algae), and Cyanophyta (blue-green algae).

Chrysophyta composed the greatest percentage of the total cell counts at both stations. At the upstream station the genera Gomphonema, Hannaea, Navicula, and Nitzschia occurred most frequently. Other genera that occurred

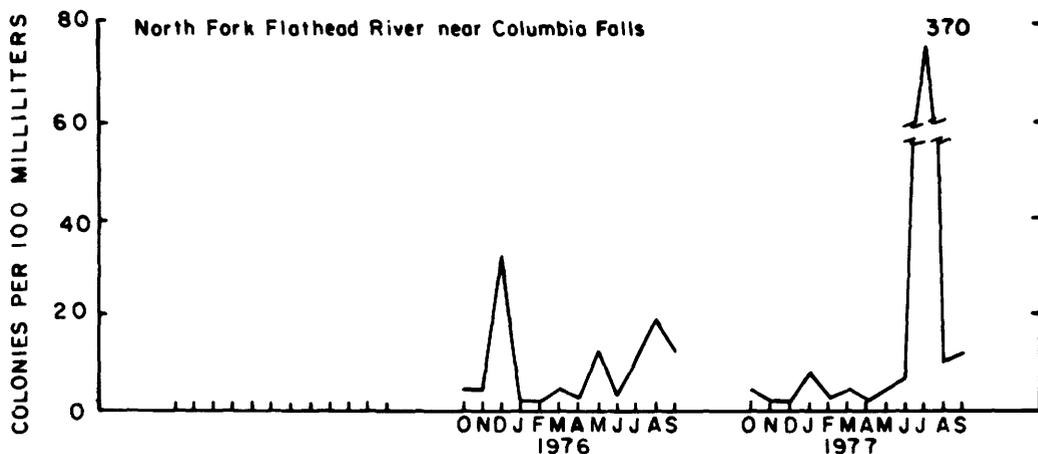
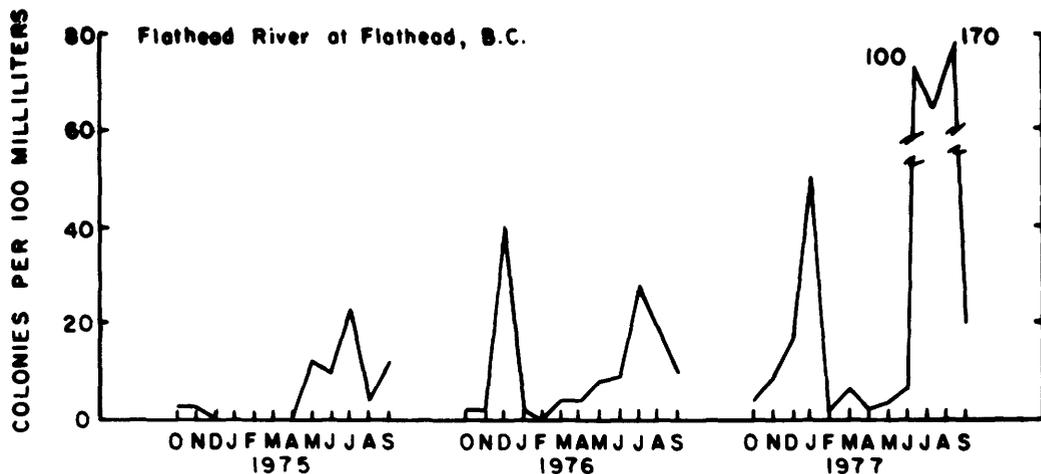


Figure 12.--Fecal streptococcus bacteria densities at water-quality stations for period of record.

with some regularity were Achnanthes and Cocconeis. At the downstream site the genera were more diverse. Here Gomphonema, Achnanthes, and Nitzschia occurred most frequently, whereas Cocconeis, Cymbella, Hannaea and Navicula occurred with some regularity.

Chlorophyta occurred infrequently at both stations. At the upstream station the principal genera were Dictyosphaerium and Oedogonium. Genera at the downstream site showed a greater diversity with Scenedesmus, Ulothrix, Crucigenia, and Kirchneriella being dominant.

Cyanophyta, like the green algae, was found infrequently at both sites. The dominant genera were Anabaena and Oscillatoria.

Total phytoplankton cell counts at both the upstream and the downstream stations are shown in figure 13. Total cell counts are Chrysophyta counts, except during those times when Cyanophyta and Chlorophyta were present. Cell counts at both stations were generally less than 600 cells per milliliter although an anomalous count of 6,800 cells per milliliter, dominantly of the genus Oscillatoria, was measured May 19, 1977, at the downstream station. With this one exception the North Fork, compared to other Montana streams where phytoplankton measurements have been made (Knapton and Bochy, 1976), would be considered to have extremely small phytoplankton populations.

The limiting constituent to the phytoplankton population in the North Fork is possibly phosphorus, which frequently was near the limit of detection for the analytical procedure used. When the high counts occurred in December 1975 and August 1976, respectively, for the upstream and downstream stations, both discharge and nutrients were higher than for similar sampling periods of other years. Cyanophyta appeared most frequently during the summer period and the highest counts were found during the spring and early summer of 1977--an extremely low-flow year.

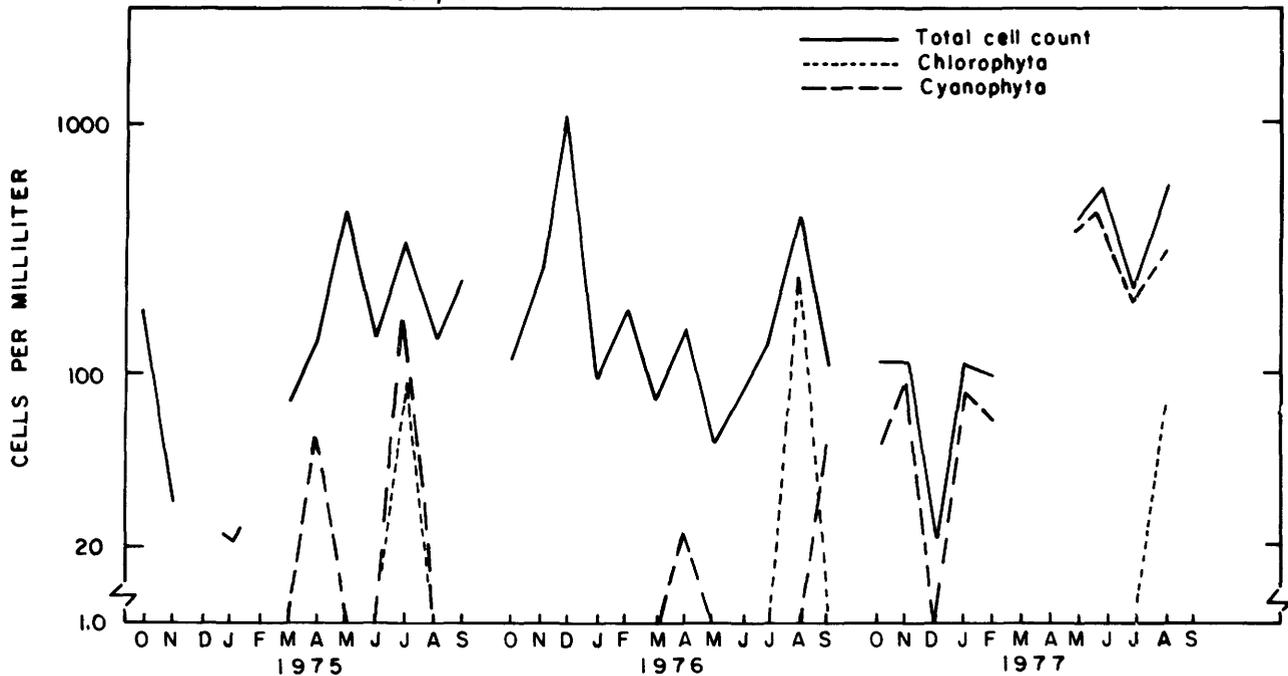
Periphyton

Periphyton are microorganisms attached to or living upon submerged surfaces. These microorganisms consist of plants (algae) and animals (roundworms, rotifers, crustaceans, and insects). The animals live near the substrate surface or among the plants attached to the substrate. The diversity and abundance of periphyton are dependent on stream discharge, inorganic and organic compounds, temperature, and sediment.

In this study artificial substrates (polyethylene strips) were placed at both the upstream and downstream stations for selected periods of 1 month. Substrates at the upstream station were attached to a float located on the downstream side (south) of a bridge piling and relatively protected from debris and sediment scour. At the downstream station the substrates were attached to a float in the main flow, unprotected from debris and sediment. Substrates at both stations were about 6 inches below the water surface. The samples were analyzed for dry and ash biomass weight, as well as chlorophyll A and B weights.

Dry biomass weight at the upstream station ranged from 315-17,200 mg/m² (milligrams per square meter), with the two extremes being associated with the autumn season in different years. At this station some of the higher growths occurred during the peak runoff period even though suspended sediment was a factor in light reduction. Additional plant nutrients carried by the runoff may have accounted for the growth.

Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.



North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls

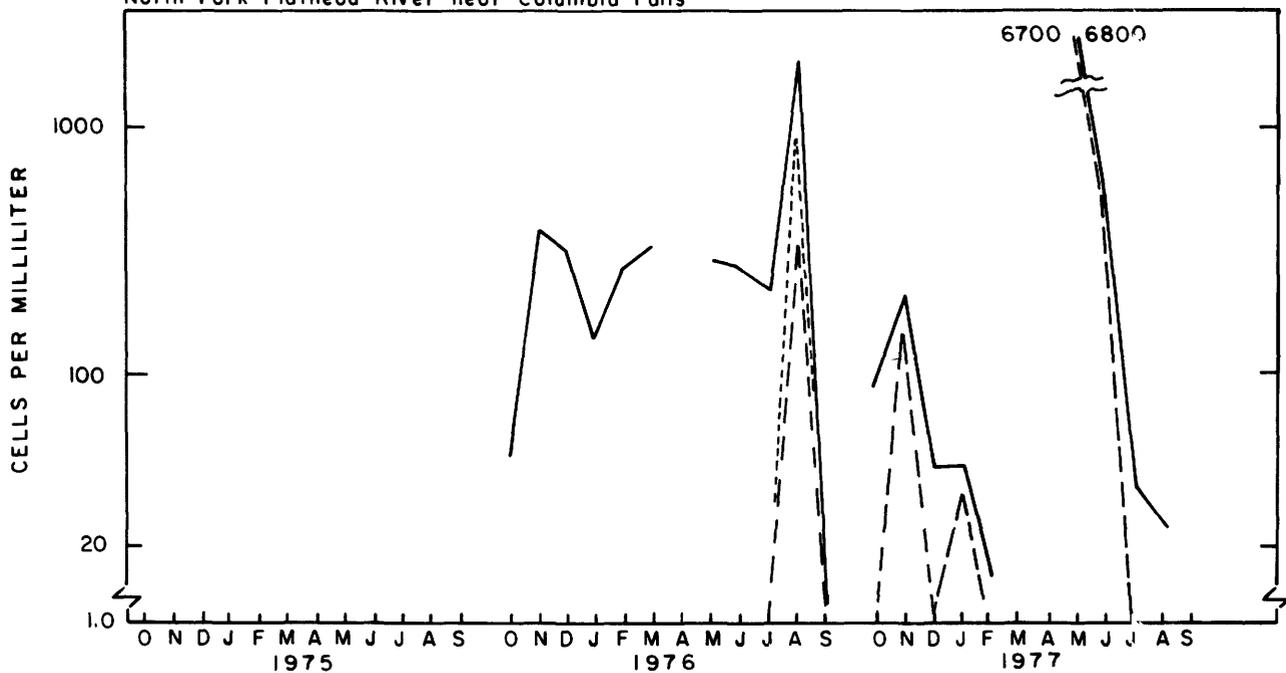


Figure 13. Monthly occurrence of phytoplankton at water-quality stations for period of record. Breaks in solid line represent periods of no data.

With 1 year less sampling, the downstream station had a range in dry biomass weight (462-20,700 mg/m²) that was greater than upstream. The lowest value occurred during peak runoff and may have been influenced not only by reduced sunlight but by abrasion from debris and suspended sediment. No distinct patterns in the growth were observed for either station although winter-time samples were not collected because of ice interference. Patterns might have been more apparent had winter sampling been possible and organisms been classified.

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WATER-QUALITY VARIABLES

Functional relationships often exist between certain constituents and the chemical or physical properties of a stream. Computer techniques provide a method of examining the historical data and determining the degree of correlation through statistical methods. With the verification of correlations, regression models can be developed and applied to various uses. Relationships that are most commonly used include (1) dissolved solids-specific conductance, (2) major ions-specific conductance, (3) specific conductance-water discharge, and (4) suspended sediment-water discharge.

Regression models have application to many water-quality studies. For the North Fork Flathead River the models might be useful in providing predictive capabilities that might eventually lead to reduced sampling, in simulating constituent loads, and in verifying large-scale land-use changes in the upstream drainage. The sections that follow show some of the relationships graphically and list equations and statistics of the regression models. Certain applications are made of the models. The suspended sediment-water discharge relationships are presented separately near the end of this section.

Development of regressions

Experience from other studies has shown that concentration-conductance (C_i -K) relationships may be found where corresponding concentration-discharge (C_i -Q) relationships are much more ill-defined (Steele, 1970). Most of the relationships that follow are of the C_i -K type, with the only exceptions involving comparisons of specific conductance-water discharge (K-Q) and suspended sediment concentration-water discharge (C_{sed} -Q). Although not attempted, some C_i -Q relationships for the North Fork, especially at the upstream station, might be better defined than those found by Steele (1970). Characteristics such as the small drainage, absence of regulation, and similar water types during base flow and surface runoff would all tend to improve the C_i -Q correlation. The C_i -K relationship might be expected, because the conductance of natural water is a composite of the conductance of the cationic and anionic species.

The water-quality data collected at Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., represents about the minimum number of samples necessary for developing reliable regressions. The data for the downstream station, which has 1 year less record, probably falls short of the data needs. Regressions have been attempt-

ed at both stations; however, the reader should be mindful of the data shortcomings. Some of the most meaningful scatter diagrams with the regression plots are presented for the upstream station (figs. 14-20); the corresponding regression formulas, additional regression formulas, and basic statistics are listed in table 8. Only the tabular information (table 9) is given for the downstream station.

The linear model of the least-squares regression equation is of the form:

$$C_i = a_i + b_i K \quad (2a)$$

or

$$K = a_i + b_i Q \quad (2b)$$

or

$$\log K = a_i + b_i \log Q \quad (2c)$$

where a_i and b_i are regression parameters,

C_i is constituent concentration,

K is specific conductance, and

Q is discharge.

Basic statistics listed with each regression equation in the tables include the correlation coefficient and the standard error of estimate. The correlation coefficient is a measure of the goodness of fit that the equation actually assumed to the data. A good correlation produces a coefficient approaching 1 (or -1 for inverse correlations) and a correlation coefficient near 0 means almost no linear correlation exists between variables. The standard error of estimate represents the mean-square deviation of the sample points from the regression line. Additional constituent statistics have previously been given in tables 1 and 2.

In general those constituents at both stations that compose the higher percentages of the cationic or anionic sums have good correlation with conductance--being nearly linear within the range of available data. Included in this group are carbonate-bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium, hardness, and dissolved solids. All have correlation coefficients greater than 0.90 (tables 8 and 9). Conversely, those constituents present in small concentrations show poor correlation--a result of their variations not being noticeable in specific conductance owing to obscuring from constituents in higher concentration. This latter group includes potassium, sodium, chloride, sulfate, and silica. The conductance-discharge correlation is rather poor at both stations when plotted on cartesian coordinates. The same relationship, however, shows considerable improvement when logarithmic coordinates are used. Some improvement in curvilinear fit for all the relationships might have been accomplished by partitioning and using a two-segment straight line, each with

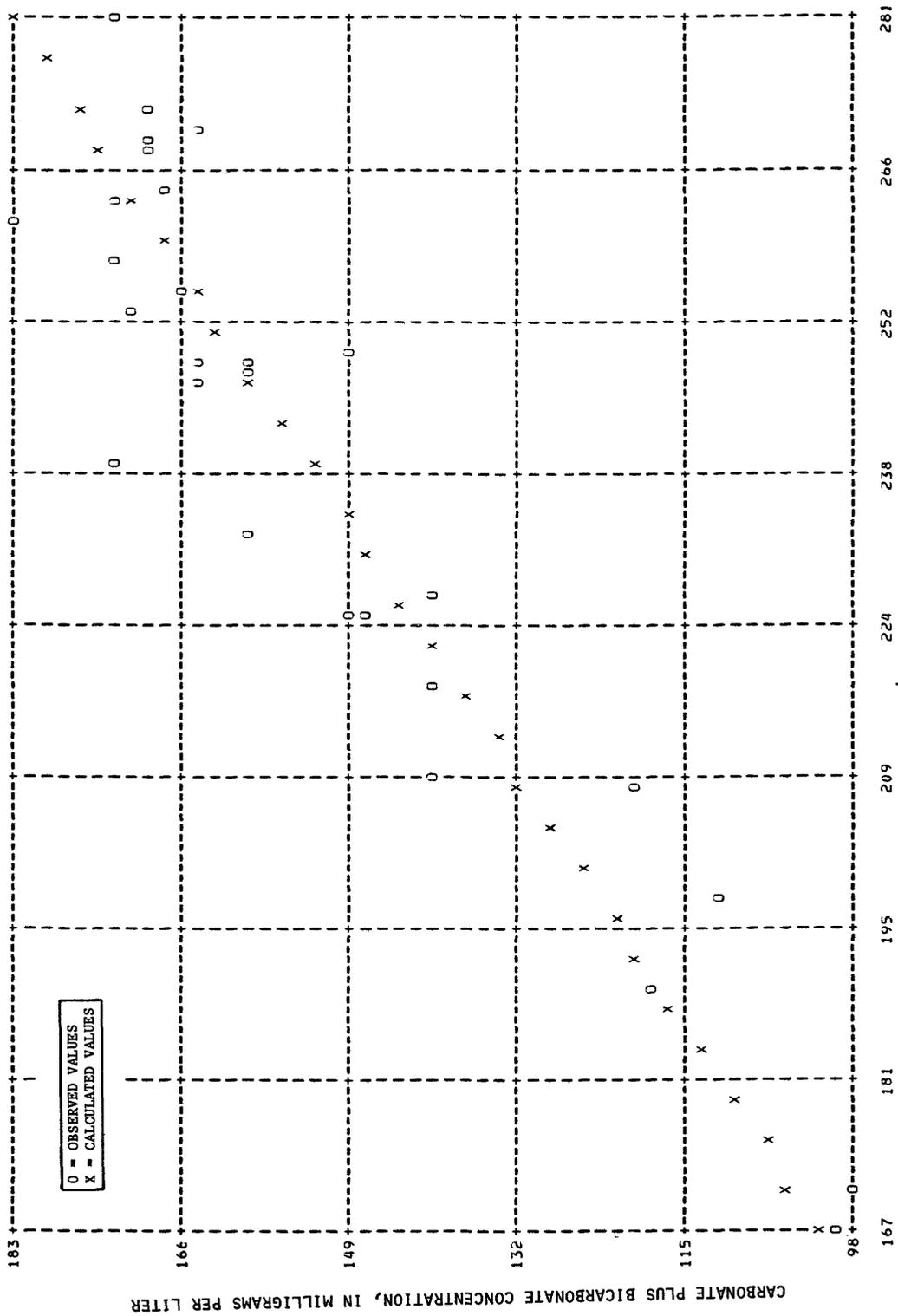


Figure 16.--Computer regression plot of carbonate plus bicarbonate and specific conductance for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.

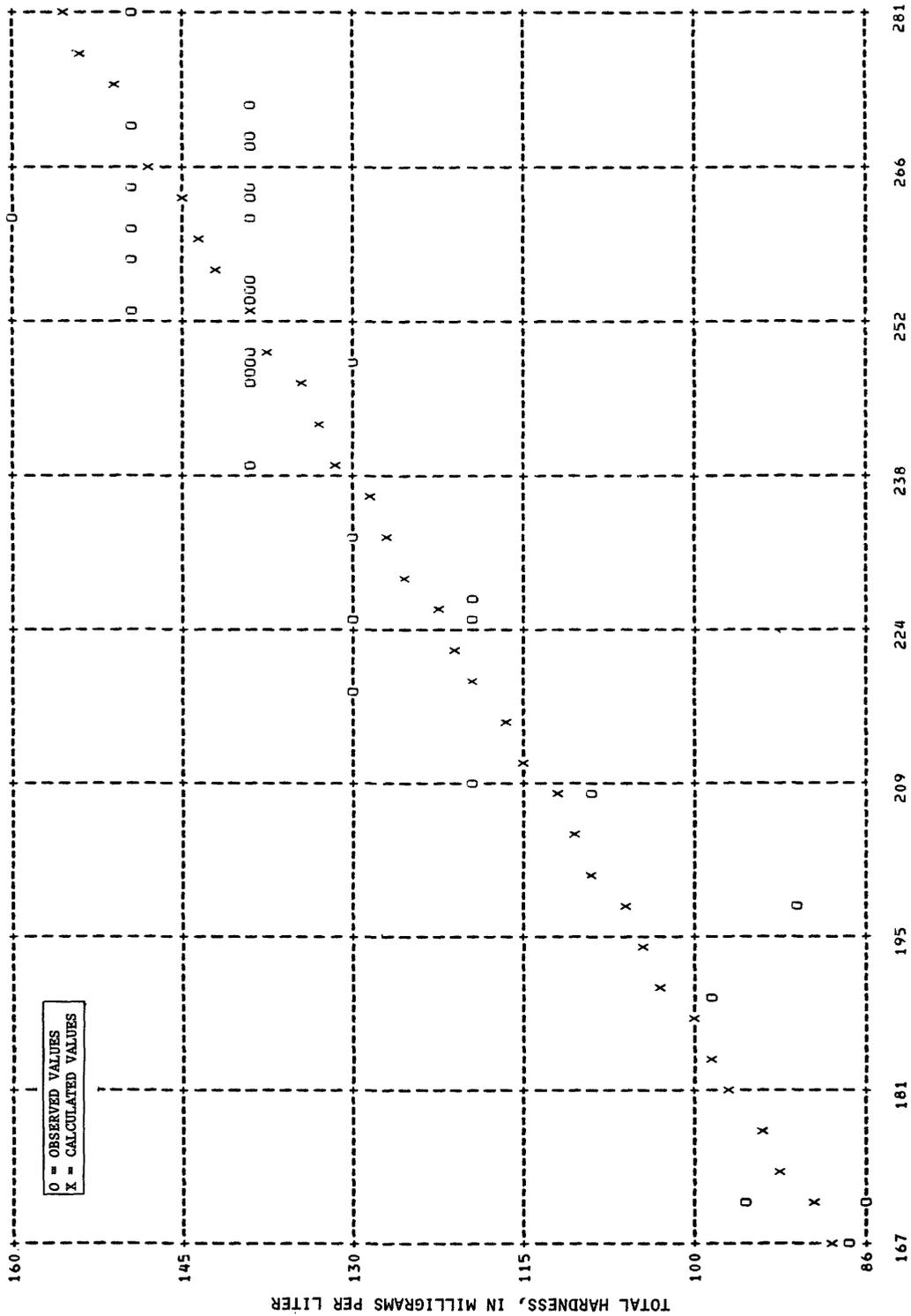


Figure 17.--Computer regression plot of total hardness and specific conductance for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.

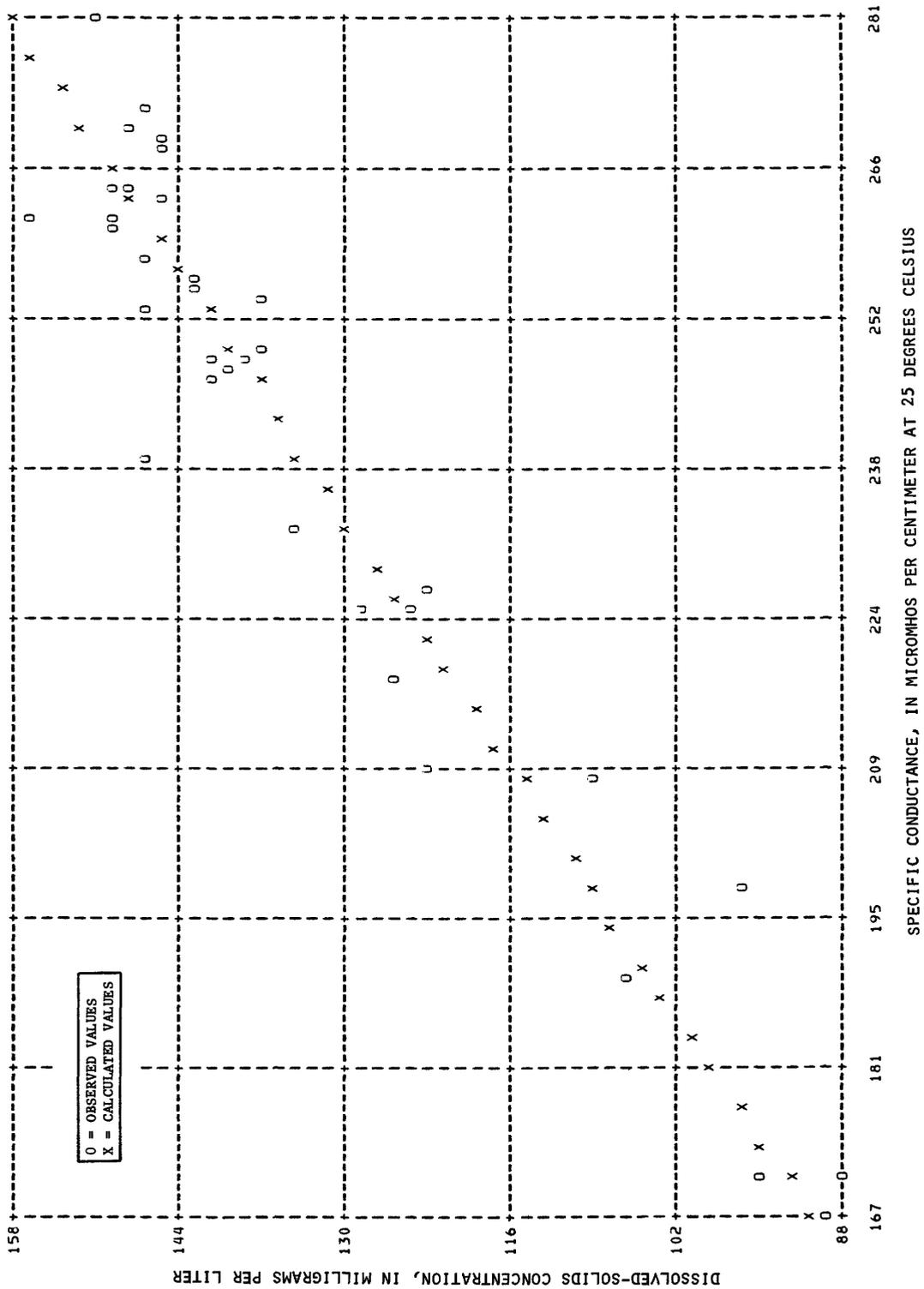


Figure 20.--Computer regression plot of dissolved solids and specific conductance for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.

Table 8.--Regression equations and statistical summaries of stream variables for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.

<u>Variable</u>		Regression equation	Correlation coefficient	Standard error of estimate
Dependent	Independent			
Conductance	Discharge	$K = 256 - 0.018Q$	-0.82	18
Log conductance	Log discharge	$\text{Log } K = 2.68 - 0.118 \text{ log } Q$	-.93	.02
Total nitrogen	Conductance	$C_N = 0.45 - 0.001K$	-.22	.16
Carbonate-bicarbonate	Conductance	$C_{HCO} = -19 + 0.722K$	.94	8.2
Hardness	Conductance	$C_H = -8.5 + 0.584K$	.94	7.0
Calcium	Conductance	$C_{Ca} = -3.2 + 0.176K$	.94	2.1
Magnesium	Conductance	$C_{Mg} = -0.22 + 0.035K$	.91	.51
Potassium	Conductance	$C_K = 0.46 - 0.001K$	-.16	.11
Sodium	Conductance	$C_{Na} = 0.20 + 0.002K$	.33	.20
Chloride	Conductance	$C_{Cl} = 0.08 + 0.002K$	.14	.36
Sulfate	Conductance	$C_{SO} = -1.1 + 0.028K$	.57	1.3
Silica	Conductance	$C_{SiO} = 3.0 + 0.005K$	.37	.38
Dissolved solids	Conductance	$C_{DS} = -9.4 + 0.599K$	.96	5.4

Table 9.--Regression equations and statistical summaries of stream variables for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls

<u>Variable</u>			Corre- lation coef- ficient	Standard error of estimate
Dependent	Independent			
Conductance	Discharge	$K = 206 - 0.008Q$	-0.82	16
Log conductance	Log discharge	$\text{Log } K = 2.77 - 0.158 \log Q$	-.95	.02
Total nitrogen	Conductance	$C_N = 0.15 - 0.001K$	-.05	.09
Carbonate- bicarbonate	Conductance	$C_{\text{HCO}} = -1.4 + 0.619K$	.94	6.0
Hardness	Conductance	$C_H = -2.2 + 0.548K$	.94	5.6
Calcium	Conductance	$C_{\text{Ca}} = 0.60 + 0.150K$	.96	1.1
Magnesium	Conductance	$C_{\text{Mg}} = -1.1 + 0.043K$	.92	.51
Potassium	Conductance	$C_K = 0.15 + 0.001K$	.35	.06
Sodium	Conductance	$C_{\text{Na}} = 0.034 + 0.005K$	.55	.20
Chloride	Conductance	$C_{\text{Cl}} = 2.1 - 0.009K$	-.58	.34
Sulfate	Conductance	$C_{\text{SO}} = -6.8 + 0.08K$	.81	1.7
Silica	Conductance	$C_{\text{SiO}} = 3.7 + 0.005K$	.44	.29
Dissolved solids	Conductance	$C_{\text{DS}} = -1.7 + 0.582K$	.95	5.0

a separate function rather than a single-segment function; additional samples may be necessary to show the need to partition. The data throughout the entire range of observed values may be more adequately described by higher order functions, rather than the first-order functions used here.

Application of regression analyses

From the foregoing, only the dominant ions of calcium, magnesium, and carbonate-bicarbonate have meaningful correlations with specific conductance. Hardness, because it is attributable to calcium and magnesium, shows good correlation as does dissolved solids which is mostly a summation of the above dominant ions. Correlation between the logarithmic values of specific conductance and discharge also is good. Although not attempted, evidence from other correlations tends to indicate that a usable correlation might exist between dissolved solids and discharge.

Once regression formulas are verified by carrying sampling beyond the calibration period, the formulas can be used in various ways. With daily or continuous specific conductance, the mean daily, monthly, or annual constituent concentrations can be simulated. Then it is necessary to collect only periodic check samples to test the adequacy of the regression relationships.

Regressions in some instances have application to land-use changes. Deviation from established regression lines might be evidence of deterioration of chemical quality as a result of human activities. Large-scale land-use practices would no doubt be required to affect any of the above regressions noticeably, if detectable at all. However, regressions involving suspended sediment and water discharge as found in the following sections are probably much better indicators. Relationships between suspended sediment and constituents that are readily transported by sediment, such as phosphorus and certain minor elements, also might prove to have regressions that are sensitive to land-use changes.

In this study the application of regressions is used to demonstrate how dissolved-solids loads can be simulated at the two river stations for the 1976 and 1977 water years. A computer program has been developed for simulating chemical quality of streamflow. The program principally utilizes daily records of specific conductance and stream discharge in conjunction with the appropriate C_i -K regression equation. Use of the program enables daily solute concentration and loads to be simulated and weekly, monthly, and annual averages to be computed.

Mean daily-dissolved-solids concentrations (C_i) were computed using equation 2a in which the independent variable K is the mean daily conductivity. The concentrations in milligrams per liter, once simulated, were further transformed into a mean daily dissolved-solids load in tons per day using a relationship similar to that of equation 1. The program output is condensed in table 10 with simulated monthly and annual dissolved-solids loads given in tons for both stations for the 1976 and 1977 water years. Daily and weekly loads were omitted for the purpose of brevity. Additional program options allow for load computations of all major ions that have C_i -K correlations.

Table 10.--Simulated dissolved-solids loads passing the water-quality stations during water years 1976-77

Month	Dissolved-solids load, in tons			
	Flathead River at Flathead, B.C.		N.F. Flathead River near Columbia Falls	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
October	4,470	2,910	11,900	8,710
November	6,100	2,750	14,700	7,190
December	8,740	1,490	19,200	5,720
January	3,410	1,400	10,600	5,350
February	2,740	1,180	7,840	4,770
March	2,440	1,540	7,230	5,250
April	9,720	7,460	26,600	18,700
May	36,600	13,700	88,900	38,800
June	19,200	7,750	51,600	26,400
July	11,000	3,410	35,700	12,500
August	9,320	2,440	24,500	9,770
September	4,800	2,720	12,400	10,200
Annual	119,000	48,800	311,000	153,000

Suspended sediment and streamflow relationships

Relationships between suspended sediment and water discharge are apparent at the stations; however, some segregation of data is necessary to produce the most meaningful regression equations. The suspended-sediment-concentration and water-discharge data for the 1976 water year are plotted on figures 21 and 22. Only 1 year of data was plotted owing to congestion of points on the graph. Regression lines discussed later, however, relate to both 1976 and 1977 water years. This type of plot shows a greater sensitivity than does the more traditional sediment-rating curve developed from suspended-sediment-load and water-discharge data.

Both plots depict a wide scatter of points at the lower concentrations and discharges and a convergence at the higher values. Scatter throughout the diagram probably relates to availability of sediment for the river. In general for concentrations greater than 10 mg/L, those points to the left of the scatter are related to rising stage and those to the right are most frequently related to declining or steady stage. This relationship would seem to confirm previous observations that sediment is more available from overland runoff and channel scour at times of rising stage. The same condition may partly be responsible for scatter at lower concentrations; however, analytical and sampling errors are considerably magnified in these lower ranges, which creates an artificial scatter.

Using the entire data base for water years 1976-77 with no attempt to segregate on the basis of flows, regression equations for suspended-sediment concentration (Csed) versus discharge (Q) were computed for the upstream and downstream stations, respectively, as listed below (for statistical balance data from the 1975 partial year of sediment record were not used). Lines A-A' on the scatter diagrams are represented by the following equations:

$$\log C_{sed} = -2.00 + 1.06 \log Q \quad (3)$$

$$\log C_{sed} = -2.40 + 0.961 \log Q \quad (4)$$

The resulting correlation coefficients are 0.63 for equation 3 and 0.52 for equation 4. The mass of points representing lower discharges and concentrations has a major influence on the curves, resulting in overall correlations that must be considered poor.

A second attempt at correlation was made by using only the data from flows in excess of the 30-percent exceedence values. These discharges were 608 ft³/s and 2,380 ft³/s, respectively, for the upstream and downstream stations (tables 4 and 5). The respective equations are as follows with lines B-B' representing the equations on the scatter diagrams:

$$\log C_{sed} = -4.58 + 1.85 \log Q \quad (5)$$

$$\log C_{sed} = -6.82 + 2.16 \log Q \quad (6)$$

Again, the lower sediment concentrations tended to influence the curve, but not to the extent of the first equations; thus, the correlation coefficient

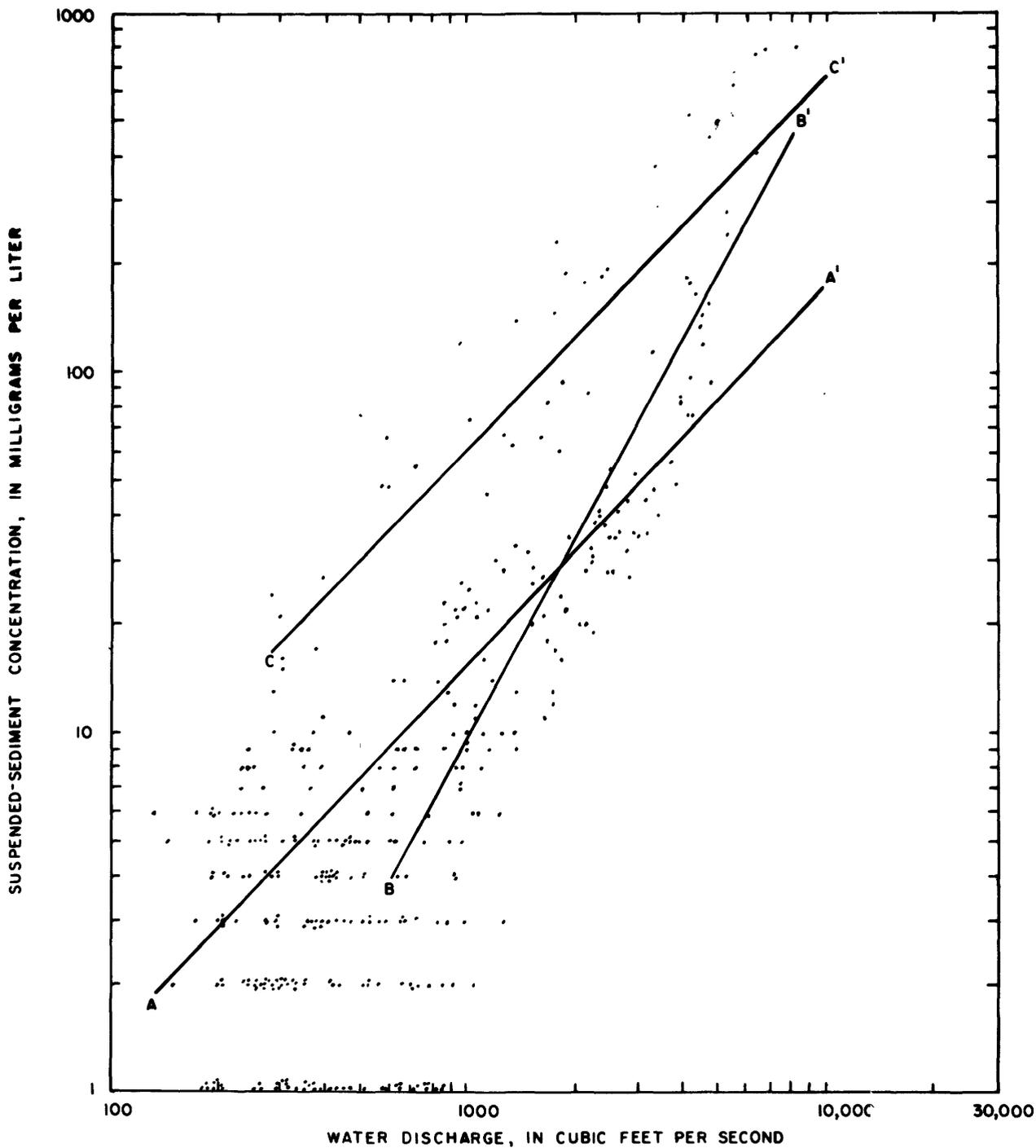


Figure 21.--Relationship of suspended-sediment concentration and water discharge for Flathead River at Flathead, B.C., 1976 water year. Regression lines were computed using data for water years 1976-77.

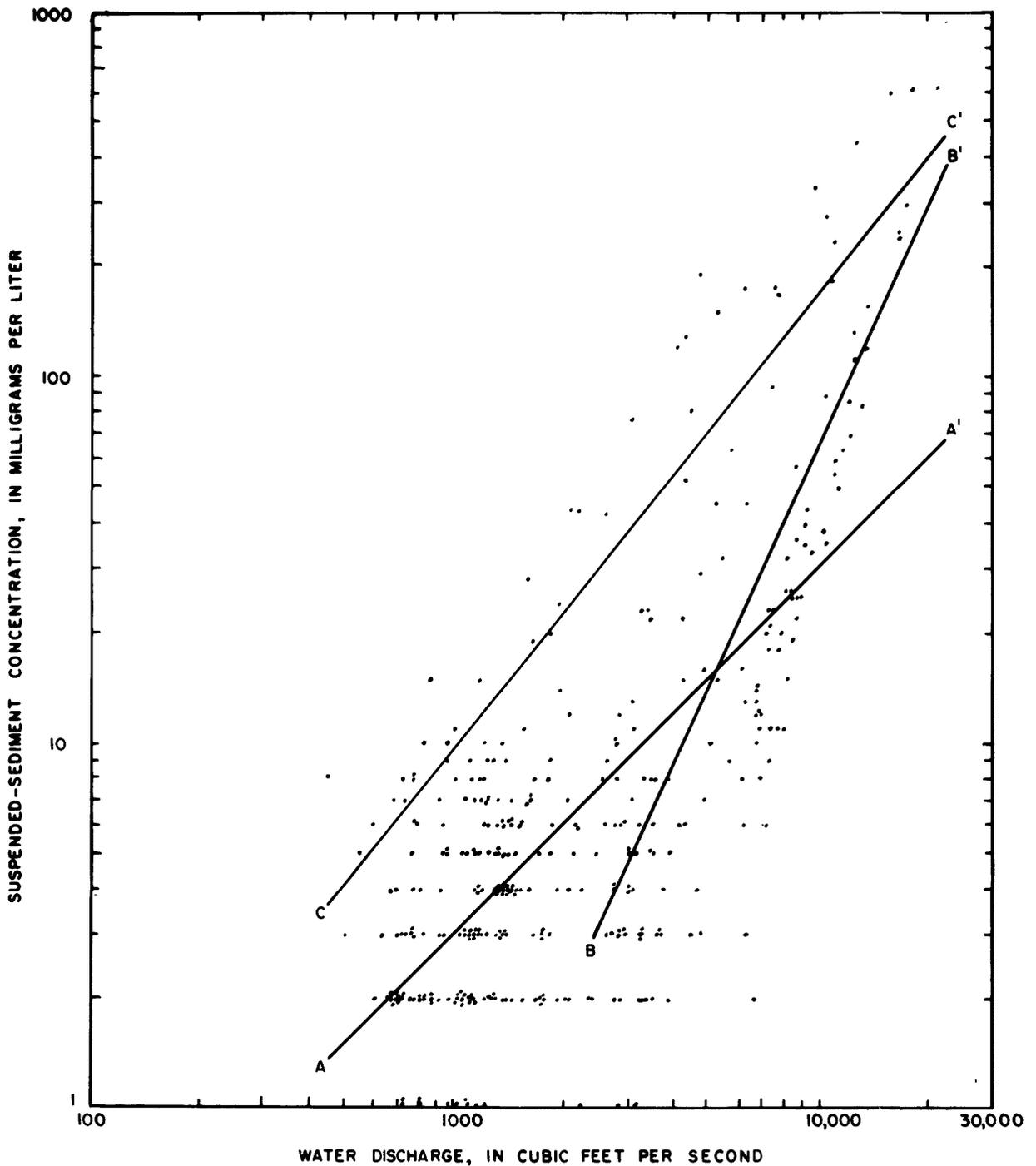


Figure 22.--Relationship of suspended-sediment concentration and water discharge for North Fork Flathead River near Columbia Falls, 1976 water year. Regression lines computed using data for water years 1976-77.

improved significantly--0.71 for equation 5 and 0.59 for equation 6. Under the above conditions the poorer correlation for the downstream station is probably caused by the lakes in the lower drainage passing only small amounts of sediment regardless of flow conditions.

The final regression equations were developed using only the data from the more intense rising stages. These are generally times when sediment is most available from both channel scour and overland runoff. The data are mostly represented by those points in the left of the scatter, although this was not always true where some rising stages had relatively low sediment concentrations. Nevertheless this type of data segregation produced the best regressions, which are represented by lines C-C' on the scatter diagrams. In equation form the regressions for the upstream and downstream stations are as follows:

$$\log C_{sed} = -1.30 + 1.03 \log Q \quad (7)$$

$$\log C_{sed} = -2.74 + 1.24 \log Q \quad (8)$$

The resulting correlation coefficients are 0.79 for equation 7 and 0.74 for equation 8.

Some of the regressions in their present state are usable with a limited degree of accuracy for predicting suspended-sediment concentrations from flow and thus suspended-sediment loads. Once a more suitable data base is acquired, it will be possible to refine the present correlations and develop others. Certain size fractions of the suspended-sediment concentrations and constituents that are readily sorbed to them such as phosphorus might produce good correlations. Further studies may show suspended-sediment regression equations to be sensitive to land-use practices in the drainage, thereby giving a measure of water-quality degradation.

SUMMARY

This report is a compilation and discussion of water quality and stream-flow measurements that have been made by the U.S. Geological Survey on the North Fork Flathead River. The study is part of a continuing environmental assessment of the Flathead drainage by several local, State, and Federal agencies.

About 60 different water-quality variables measured on a routine schedule at each station are summarized in the report. Some constituents, even though they may be only slightly soluble in water, tend to be sorbed by particulate matter in the water. This requires collecting representative samples of the water-sediment mixture and using analytical techniques to enable measurement of constituents in both the dissolved and suspended phases.

Some of the traditional stream concepts are applicable to the North Fork; however, this stream is unique in ways that often tend to modify the concepts.

The base-flow and direct-runoff components of flow are largely responsible for the difference in concentration of the many water-quality constituents throughout the year. Because the two streamflow components have water of a similar chemical character and differ only in concentration, the range in dissolved-constituent concentration is not as great as that in many other streams. The several lakes that contribute water throughout the middle and lower drainage have a dampening effect, not only on streamflow but on many of the constituent concentrations. Greater exposure of younger more soluble rocks north of the international boundary is at least partly responsible for water in the upper drainage having higher dissolved-solids concentrations.

The characteristic water type for the North Fork Flathead River results from calcium and magnesium cations and the bicarbonate anion--a reflection of soils and lithology in the drainage. For most water uses the dissolved-solids concentration throughout the annual flow cycle is considered to be low, although the abundance of calcium and magnesium accounts for a moderately hard water much of the time. Low flows, as would be predicted, are generally characterized by higher dissolved constituents and lower concentrations of suspended sediment. High flows are associated with low dissolved-solids concentration, increased sediment, and a depressed pH.

The spring runoff accounts for the vast majority of sediment movement in the drainage. For the period of record, between 80 and 90 percent of the annual suspended-sediment load is transported during the nearly 4-week period of peak runoff. Generally, the sediment samples collected during high runoff, in addition to having higher concentrations, have high percentages of fine sediment. These fines are responsible through sorption for the transport of additional constituents, primarily the nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients and trace elements such as aluminum, iron, and zinc.

The mean water temperatures are higher at the downstream station, although ranges in water temperature are greater at the upstream station. All oxygen measurements are near the saturation value, which is indicative of a healthy stream in which neither organic waste nor primary productivity is abundant enough to cause depletion or extreme saturation. The water is slightly basic, caused by the abundant carbonate rocks throughout the drainage. Values of pH show reduced basicity only during periods of peak runoff when the effects of rainfall and fresh snowmelt have an influence.

Bacteria populations are low in comparison with other Montana streams. Increased densities generally correlate with winter thaws, spring runoff, and the summer season. Phytoplankton cell counts seldom exceed 600 cells per milliliter, with cells generally dominated by diatoms of the phylum Chryso-phyta. Of the two stations, the downstream site more frequently has the greatest diversity of phytoplankton genera.

Attempts were made to find functional relationships between constituents in the water and physical or chemical properties of the river. Using the

available data and computer techniques, regressions were developed between the dominant ions in solution and specific conductance. Generally those dissolved major ions that are present in small concentrations correlate poorly with specific conductance. Because hardness and dissolved solids are both responsive to the dominant ions, they in turn correlate well with specific conductance. Logarithm transformation of data for stream discharge and specific conductance enabled a reasonably good correlation between these two variables. The dissolved-solids regression equations at both stations were used along with daily values of specific conductance and stream discharge to make computer simulations of monthly and annual solute loads for the 1976 water year.

Correlations between water discharge and suspended sediment are rather poor when using the complete data base. However, when the data are segregated according to certain conditions of streamflow, improvements are found in the correlations. Some of the regression equations in their present state are usable with a limited degree of accuracy for simulating suspended-sediment concentrations and loads.

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WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C. FOR PERIOD OF RECORD

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TIME	INSTANTANEOUS DISCHARGE (CFS)	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS)	PH (UNITS)	AIR TEMPERATURE (DEG C)	TEMPERATURE (DEG C)	TURBIDITY (JTU)	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (MG/L)	PERCENT SATURATION	FECAL COLIFORM (COL. PER 100 ML)
OCT , 1974										
22...	1100	201	265	8.1	5.0	3.0	1	12.0	103	0
NOV										
26...	1130	216	261	8.2	-5.0	.5	0	12.9	105	0
JAN , 1975										
22...	1100	130	262	8.0	2.0	.0	1	12.3	97	2
MAR										
13...	1200	194	264	8.0	2.0	.0	1	12.4	98	0
APR										
10...	1100	117	271	8.3	8.0	.0	0	12.7	100	0
MAY										
16...	1030	5590	198	7.4	15.0	4.0	75	11.4	101	16
JUN										
19...	1100	4990	171	8.0	10.0	6.5	40	11.2	106	24
JUL										
25...	1245	826	225	8.3	28.0	12.5	6	9.2	100	2
AUG										
21...	1100	427	247	8.3	18.0	11.0	1	9.6	101	4
SEP										
18...	1030	430	254	--	7.2	6.8	0	10.6	101	4
OCT										
17...	1430	378	249	8.3	16.0	8.5	0	10.4	103	<1
NOV										
14...	1100	560	225	8.2	5.5	2.5	1	11.9	101	<1
DEC										
04...	1100	1760	190	8.1	4.0	1.0	45	11.5	92	12
JAN , 1976										
22...	1015	267	239	8.0	-10.0	.0	0	12.7	100	2
FEB										
25...	1100	244	249	8.3	.0	.0	1	12.6	99	2
MAR										
25...	1130	204	253	8.4	1.0	1.5	1	12.4	106	16
APR										
28...	1200	899	233	8.3	8.0	3.5	9	11.8	103	<1
MAY										
20...	1130	4930	167	7.4	5.5	5.5	35	10.7	99	16
JUN										
17...	1130	2530	171	--	12.0	6.5	6	10.8	102	44
JUL										
23...	1100	907	210	8.5	26.0	11.0	1	10.0	105	<1
AUG										
19...	0915	900	218	8.3	12.0	8.5	1	10.2	101	5
SEP										
23...	1130	332	255	8.5	17.0	9.0	1	10.4	104	<1
OCT										
20...	1230	214	258	8.0	8.0	3.5	1	11.8	103	--
NOV										
22...	1100	220	256	--	-5.0	.5	1	12.6	103	--
DEC										
20...	1030	92	262	8.2	-14.5	.0	1	12.8	101	--
JAN , 1977										
18...	1230	152	248	8.0	2.0	.0	1	12.6	99	--
FEB										
22...	1100	133	265	8.1	1.5	.0	2	11.9	94	--
MAR										
24...	1100	118	281	8.3	.0	2.0	1	12.0	100	--
APR										
20...	1100	459	250	7.8	4.0	3.0	1	12.4	107	--
MAY										
20...	1030	1090	209	8.4	10.0	5.5	2	12.0	110	--
JUN										
20...	1100	604	227	8.2	23.0	10.0	1	10.1	104	--
JUL										
29...	1130	221	270	8.4	14.0	11.0	0	9.7	102	--
AUG										
22...	1130	178	269	8.5	15.0	13.5	1	9.4	104	--
SEP										
21...	1100	186	272	8.4	13.5	8.0	0	10.5	103	--

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	FECAL COLI-FORM .7UM-MF (COL./100 ML)	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI KF AGAR (COL. PER 100 ML)	HARDNESS (CA, MG) (MG/L)	NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS (MG/L)	TOTAL ACIDITY AS H+ (MG/L)	TOTAL ACIDITY AS CaCO3 (MG/L)	DIS-SOLVED CALCIUM (CA) (MG/L)	DIS-SOLVED MAGNESIUM (MG/L)	DIS-SOLVED SODIUM (NA) (MG/L)	SODIUM ADSORPTION RATIO	DIS-SOLVED POTASSIUM (K) (MG/L)
OCT , 1974											
22...	--	2	140	0	--	--	42	9.0	.9	.0	.5
NOV											
26...	--	2	150	12	--	--	46	9.0	1.1	.0	.1
JAN , 1975											
22...	--	0	140	0	--	--	42	9.0	.7	.0	.4
MAR											
13...	--	0	140	0	--	--	42	8.1	.5	.0	.6
APR											
10...	--	0	150	16	--	--	46	8.9	1.0	.0	.2
MAY											
16...	--	12	92	0	--	--	27	5.9	.5	.0	.6
JUN											
19...	--	10	86	6	--	--	25	5.7	.9	.0	.5
JUL											
25...	--	25	130	4	--	--	36	8.9	.9	.0	.5
AUG											
21...	--	4	140	5	--	--	42	8.5	.9	.0	.3
SEP											
18...	--	12	140	8	--	--	41	8.7	.4	.0	.3
OCT											
17...	--	1	130	0	.0	.0	39	8.3	1.0	.0	.4
NOV											
14...	--	1	120	0	.1	5.0	34	8.1	.3	.0	.3
DEC											
04...	--	40	100	5	.1	5.0	30	6.5	.8	.0	.4
JAN , 1976											
22...	--	2	140	0	.0	.0	42	8.9	1.0	.0	.2
FEB											
25...	--	<1	140	3	.0	.0	41	8.6	.9	.0	.3
MAR											
25...	--	4	150	6	.0	.0	44	8.9	1.0	.0	.3
APR											
28...	--	4	130	1	.1	5.0	38	8.8	.5	.0	.3
MAY											
20...	--	8	87	5	.1	5.0	26	5.3	.4	.0	.2
JUN											
17...	--	9	96	9	.0	.0	29	5.8	.4	.0	.3
JUL											
23...	--	28	120	6	.0	.0	37	6.9	.6	.0	.3
AUG											
19...	--	17	130	10	.0	.0	39	6.9	.5	.0	.3
SEP											
23...	--	8	140	0	.0	.0	40	9.0	.7	.0	.4
OCT											
20...	<1	4	150	4	.0	.0	44	8.8	.7	.0	.3
NOV											
22...	<1	8	140	2	.0	.0	41	9.1	.6	.0	.3
DEC											
20...	<1	16	160	6	.0	.0	46	10	.7	.0	.3
JAN , 1977											
18...	2	61	140	7	.0	.0	41	8.8	.6	.0	.3
FEB											
22...	4	<1	150	7	.0	.0	43	9.3	.7	.0	.3
MAR											
24...	2	6	150	11	.0	.0	46	9.2	.7	.0	.2
APR											
20...	<1	1	140	12	.0	.0	40	8.6	.6	.0	.3
MAY											
20...	<1	2	110	10	.0	.0	32	7.0	.6	.0	.2
JUN											
20...	12	6	120	5	.0	.0	36	7.2	.8	.0	.3
JUL											
29...	10	100	140	4	.0	.0	43	8.8	.7	.0	.3
AUG											
22...	20	170	140	0	.0	.0	42	8.4	.7	.0	.3
SEP											
21...	1	20	140	0	.0	.0	41	8.9	.8	.0	.3

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	BICARBONATE (HCO3) (MG/L)	CARBONATE (CO3) (MG/L)	CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SULFATE (SO4) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED CHLORIDE (CL) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED FLUORIDE (F) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SILICA (SIO2) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (RESIDUE AT 180 C) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (SUM OF CONSTITUENTS) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (TONS PER AC-FT)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (TONS PER DAY)
OCT , 1974											
22...	173	--	2.2	5.3	1.0	.1	4.8	150	149	.20	81.4
NOV											
26...	170	--	1.7	5.4	.6	.1	4.3	142	150	.19	82.8
JAN , 1975											
22...	173	--	2.8	8.5	.8	.1	4.3	146	151	.20	51.2
MAR											
13...	173	0	2.8	6.1	.3	.1	3.5	157	146	.21	82.2
APR											
10...	165	0	1.3	7.2	.5	.1	4.0	147	149	.20	46.4
MAY											
16...	112	0	7.1	4.1	.1	.0	3.8	90	97	.12	1360
JUN											
19...	98	0	1.6	2.9	.6	.1	3.3	93	88	.13	1250
JUL											
25...	149	0	1.2	4.0	.3	.2	4.7	129	129	.18	288
AUG											
21...	164	0	1.3	4.7	.3	.1	4.7	134	142	.18	154
SEP											
18...	159	--	--	4.1	1.1	.1	4.4	146	138	.20	170
OCT											
17...	160	0	1.3	5.8	1.6	.2	4.0	139	139	.19	142
NOV											
14...	147	0	1.5	5.8	.6	.1	3.5	133	125	.18	201
DEC											
04...	118	0	1.5	5.4	.9	.1	4.0	104	106	.14	494
JAN 1976											
22...	173	0	2.8	5.3	.3	.1	3.7	141	147	.19	102
FEB											
25...	164	0	1.3	5.8	.8	.1	3.9	139	142	.19	91.6
MAR											
25...	171	0	1.1	5.5	.0	.1	4.0	138	148	.19	76.0
APR											
28...	159	0	1.3	4.8	.3	.1	3.7	136	135	.19	330
MAY											
20...	100	0	6.4	3.8	.0	.1	4.1	88	89	.12	1170
JUN											
17...	106	--	--	2.8	.1	.1	4.1	94	95	.13	642
JUL											
23...	140	0	.7	5.4	.8	.1	4.0	120	124	.16	294
AUG											
19...	141	0	1.1	5.2	.5	.1	4.0	117	126	.16	284
SEP											
23...	167	0	.8	6.7	1.0	.1	4.2	143	144	.19	128
OCT											
20...	173	0	2.8	3.9	.2	.1	4.1	147	147	.20	84.9
NOV											
22...	168	--	--	6.1	.4	.1	3.9	142	144	.19	84.3
DEC											
20...	183	0	1.8	6.7	.2	.1	4.2	176	158	.24	43.7
JAN , 1977											
18...	160	0	2.6	7.1	.3	.1	4.2	150	141	.20	61.6
FEB											
22...	169	0	2.1	9.0	.3	.1	3.8	149	150	.20	53.5
MAR											
24...	173	0	1.4	5.8	.3	.1	4.0	146	152	.20	46.5
APR											
20...	150	0	3.8	9.7	.3	.2	4.1	139	138	.19	172
MAY											
20...	120	0	.8	5.4	.2	.1	3.8	148	109	.20	436
JUN											
20...	140	0	1.4	5.5	.2	.1	4.5	130	124	.18	212
JUL											
29...	170	0	1.1	4.7	.3	.1	4.6	143	146	.19	85.3
AUG											
22...	170	0	.9	5.9	.3	.1	4.7	137	146	.19	65.8
SEP											
21...	170	0	1.1	6.7	.4	.1	5.1	141	147	.19	70.8

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TOTAL NITRITE PLUS NITRATE (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL ORGANIC NITRO- GEN (N) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED AMMONIA NITRO- GEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL AMMONIA NITRO- GEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL KJEL- DAHL NITRO- GEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL NITRO- GEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL PHOS- PHORUS (P) (MG/L)	DIS- SOL- VED- PHOS- PHORUS (P) (MG/L)	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)	DIS- SOL- VED ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)	SUS- PENDED ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)
OCT , 1974											
22...	.03	.00	--	.00	.04	.07	.02	.00	--	--	--
NOV											
26...	.03	--	--	--	.12	.15	.00	--	8.3	--	--
JAN , 1975											
22...	.03	--	--	--	.15	.18	.00	--	--	--	--
MAR											
13...	.02	--	--	--	.05	.07	.00	--	--	--	--
APR											
10...	.01	--	--	--	.05	.06	.00	--	5.8	--	--
MAY											
16...	.07	--	--	--	.35	.42	.25	--	--	--	--
JUN											
19...	.01	--	--	--	.19	.20	.08	--	5.6	--	--
JUL											
25...	.05	--	--	--	.12	.17	.05	--	--	--	--
AUG											
21...	.02	--	--	--	.02	.04	.01	--	--	--	--
SEP											
18...	.01	--	--	--	.16	.17	.01	--	--	--	--
OCT											
17...	.00	--	.00	--	.01	.01	.00	--	4.3	--	--
NOV											
14...	.01	--	.01	--	.16	.17	.01	--	--	--	--
DEC											
04...	.07	--	.00	--	.47	.54	.11	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976											
22...	.01	--	.02	--	.21	.22	.00	--	--	1.9	1.6
FEB											
25...	.02	--	.00	--	.00	.02	.00	--	--	--	--
MAR											
25...	.01	--	.00	--	.08	.09	.01	--	--	--	--
APR											
28...	.04	--	.01	--	.05	.09	.00	--	--	--	.5
MAY											
20...	.05	--	.01	--	.25	.30	.06	--	--	--	--
JUN											
17...	.02	--	--	--	.10	.12	.04	--	--	4.2	.5
JUL											
23...	.02	--	.03	--	.00	.02	.00	--	--	--	--
AUG											
19...	.03	--	.00	--	.00	.03	.00	--	--	--	--
SEP											
23...	.00	--	.00	--	.00	.00	.00	--	--	--	--
OCT											
20...	.00	--	--	--	.00	.00	.00	--	--	.8	.0
NOV											
22...	.06	--	.00	--	.00	.06	.01	--	--	--	--
DEC											
20...	.03	--	.00	--	.55	.58	.01	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1977											
18...	.08	--	.01	--	.02	.10	.00	--	--	1.1	.1
FEB											
22...	.03	--	.01	--	.11	.14	.01	--	--	--	--
MAR											
24...	.03	--	--	--	.22	.25	.00	--	--	--	--
APR											
20...	.03	--	.00	--	.27	.30	.01	--	--	--	--
MAY											
20...	.05	--	.01	--	.46	.51	.01	--	1.3	1.4	.2
JUN											
20...	.03	--	.01	--	.05	.08	.04	--	--	--	--
JUL											
29...	.00	--	.00	--	.14	.14	.01	--	--	--	--
AUG											
22...	.00	--	.00	--	.43	.43	.00	--	--	--	--
SEP											
21...	.05	.16	.00	.04	.20	.25	.00	.00	--	2.9	.1

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TIME	TOTAL ALUMINUM (AL) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED ALUMINUM (AL) (UG/L)	TOTAL ARSENIC (AS) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED ARSENIC (AS) (UG/L)	TOTAL BARIUM (BA) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED BARIUM (BA) (UG/L)	TOTAL CADMIUM (CD) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED CADMIUM (CD) (UG/L)	TOTAL CHROMIUM (CR) (UG/L)
NOV , 1974										
26...	1130	--	--	3	2	--	--	<10	1	<10
APR , 1975										
10...	1100	--	--	0	1	--	--	<10	0	0
JUN										
19...	1100	--	--	2	0	--	--	<10	0	0
OCT										
17...	1430	60	10	0	0	--	--	<10	0	--
DEC										
04...	1100	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976										
22...	1015	30	0	0	0	--	--	<10	0	0
APR										
28...	1200	270	0	0	0	--	--	<10	0	0
JUN										
17...	1130	280	10	0	0	--	--	0	0	10
OCT										
20...	1230	50	20	0	0	--	--	<10	0	0
JAN , 1977										
18...	1230	40	0	1	0	--	--	<10	0	0
MAY										
20...	1030	120	10	0	0	--	--	<10	1	0
SEP										
21...	1100	30	0	0	1	200	0	10	0	20

DATE	DIS-SOLVED CHROMIUM (CR) (UG/L)	TOTAL COBALT (CO) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED COBALT (CO) (UG/L)	TOTAL COPPER (CU) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED COPPER (CU) (UG/L)	TOTAL IRON (FE) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED IRON (FE) (UG/L)	TOTAL LEAD (PB) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED LEAD (PB) (UG/L)	TOTAL MANGANESE (MN) (UG/L)
NOV , 1974										
26...	<10	<50	0	<10	1	80	10	<100	0	30
APR , 1975										
10...	0	<50	0	45	0	0	10	<100	0	0
JUN										
19...	0	<50	1	10	0	2800	170	<100	2	--
OCT										
17...	0	--	0	10	0	20	0	<100	0	10
DEC										
04...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976										
22...	0	<50	0	10	0	20	0	<100	2	10
APR										
28...	0	<50	0	<10	0	350	0	<100	2	10
JUN										
17...	<10	0	0	0	0	430	10	1	1	30
OCT										
20...	0	<50	0	<10	0	20	10	<100	0	0
JAN , 1977										
18...	0	<50	0	<10	0	150	0	<100	2	70
MAY										
20...	0	<50	0	<10	1	190	20	<100	3	0
SEP										
21...	0	<50	0	<10	0	20	20	<100	0	0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	DIS-SOLVED MANGANESE (MG) (UG/L)	TOTAL MERCURY (HG) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED MERCURY (HG) (UG/L)	TOTAL SILVER NIUM (SE) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED SILVER NIUM (SE) (UG/L)	TOTAL SILVER (AG) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED SILVER (AG) (UG/L)	TOTAL ZINC (ZN) (UG/L)	DIS-SOLVED ZINC (ZN) (UG/L)
NOV , 1974									
26...	<10	<.1	<.1	0	0	--	--	<10	<10
APR , 1975									
10...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	30	6
JUN									
19...	20	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	50	0
OCT									
17...	10	--	.0	0	0	--	--	20	10
DEC									
04...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976									
22...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	20	0
APR									
29...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	20	0
JUN									
17...	0	<.5	<.5	0	0	--	--	10	10
OCT									
20...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	0	0
JAN , 1977									
18...	10	.0	.1	0	0	--	--	10	10
MAY									
20...	0	.0	.0	1	0	--	--	7	8
SEP									
21...	0	.0	.0	0	0	<10	0	20	10

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS/CM AT 25 DEG. C), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1974 TO SEPTEMBER 1975
UNCE-DAILY

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1		262	266	268	279	256	258	255	178	184	226	240
2		262	266	263	270	256	258	253	175	180	233	237
3		262	255	259	277	258	267	249	174	174	235	238
4		260	259	259	277	260	267	243	173	168	236	237
5		264	255	261	277	282	290	241	173	168	236	239
6		264	255	259	267	290	258	247	173	172	239	244
7		257	257	262	281	278	275	243	176	175	240	246
8		257	263	262	274	270	271	237	165	175	241	245
9		261	261	264	267	264	271	217	170	183	241	244
10		261	261	281	267	264	271	213	166	188	243	247
11		261	255	269	264	264	271	208	164	188	245	249
12		250	257	309	269	266	263	210	165	193	245	249
13		262	260	264	262	264	257	202	166	198	247	253
14		264	258	264	262	267	255	194	165	200	246	249
15		262	268	264	262	264	261	192	165	203	246	257
16		262	258	262	269	264	261	198	161	207	---	254
17		262	258	264	267	264	259	187	165	210	---	250
18		257	268	260	260	262	259	188	162	210	247	254
19		264	250	262	260	262	261	189	171	211	245	251
20		252	255	262	264	264	257	190	182	215	246	251
21		254	255	262	264	262	257	195	176	218	247	251
22		254	256	262	264	260	257	194	175	220	249	251
23		254	273	264	264	260	257	194	175	220	248	251
24		254	---	260	264	264	261	197	175	223	237	256
25		259	263	264	269	266	254	192	173	225	236	258
26		261	265	267	269	263	256	198	173	230	234	258
27		261	261	269	264	263	256	193	176	228	238	259
28		270	261	309	264	263	256	188	177	230	240	256
29		264	265	264	---	263	256	189	181	230	238	257
30		261	265	269	---	266	256	177	191	221	237	257
31		---	269	284	---	259	---	183	---	228	237	---
MONTH		260	261	267	268	265	262	208	172	202	241	250
YEAR	MAX	309	MIN	161	MEAN	241						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS/CM AT 25 DEG. C), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976
ONCE-DAILY

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	259	239	240	224	243	225	247	228	170	166	221	235
2	257	242	226	234	248	231	254	209	173	171	221	238
3	259	243	201	245	250	261	254	198	179	178	225	239
4	259	216	190	240	268	230	253	196	181	179	231	240
5	257	194	196	238	284	251	250	191	184	179	225	242
6	248	199	212	246	260	256	246	186	183	182	221	241
7	241	204	217	229	260	253	239	---	179	184	221	245
8	240	213	218	240	254	257	232	185	176	180	225	244
9	241	219	206	243	246	252	218	181	163	180	197	246
10	247	211	183	242	249	250	210	180	158	184	195	246
11	246	214	195	244	249	252	201	178	169	189	205	246
12	248	217	216	252	247	266	198	181	166	192	211	247
13	245	217	214	255	243	259	190	181	168	187	216	248
14	244	225	227	249	243	261	191	171	172	188	221	252
15	244	226	221	241	246	259	196	178	175	193	218	250
16	247	220	198	235	236	255	206	176	173	197	219	251
17	249	216	233	241	247	249	212	174	171	199	203	251
18	253	216	227	248	249	247	217	179	168	202	209	250
19	248	219	223	256	251	251	220	175	166	205	218	250
20	240	233	225	237	250	254	226	167	162	204	216	252
21	243	241	229	249	250	255	224	173	166	206	198	256
22	243	234	231	239	257	256	230	175	169	209	208	254
23	245	227	233	248	251	251	230	173	167	210	212	255
24	248	224	231	262	251	255	231	166	169	215	217	256
25	251	224	231	256	249	253	229	166	171	216	220	256
26	246	239	230	261	251	256	231	171	180	218	216	257
27	249	232	231	243	252	253	229	176	180	219	213	258
28	245	247	235	239	220	257	233	162	184	220	218	259
29	243	241	236	239	243	256	235	162	179	222	220	259
30	244	249	229	246	---	258	230	160	172	222	223	262
31	247	---	222	251	---	256	---	172	---	225	228	---
MONTH	248	225	220	244	250	252	225	179	172	197	217	250
YEAR	MAX	284	MIN	158	MEAN	223						

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS/CM AT 25 DEG. C), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977
ONCE-DAILY

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	258	246	245	267	265	278	280	182	212	244	271	269
2	256	244	241	269	269	277	279	188	196	249	273	274
3	255	247	249	272	268	275	278	185	194	250	274	272
4	257	250	250	270	266	278	279	181	196	251	270	270
5	257	252	255	268	268	281	272	194	191	250	272	262
6	258	253	251	263	270	279	269	202	189	254	273	264
7	259	256	248	258	269	278	265	212	189	252	270	269
8	259	252	242	258	264	277	255	207	189	252	274	267
9	257	252	244	259	264	275	237	192	187	257	281	268
10	256	253	248	257	265	273	229	179	198	255	276	270
11	254	256	243	255	262	271	231	180	207	259	281	268
12	256	257	252	253	259	276	239	182	209	259	276	272
13	257	258	256	249	255	280	240	192	213	250	274	272
14	259	257	256	250	269	284	240	195	221	257	270	272
15	260	259	254	251	263	287	241	190	220	265	272	273
16	258	256	250	253	262	284	241	191	218	263	273	273
17	256	256	252	255	261	281	240	196	219	263	274	268
18	258	243	252	248	262	281	246	200	225	261	280	272
19	257	246	257	238	264	281	248	204	226	262	276	273
20	258	251	262	244	266	281	250	209	227	264	277	272
21	260	260	259	250	268	280	254	208	227	264	278	272
22	262	256	269	251	265	280	255	204	230	265	269	272
23	261	256	261	253	262	281	245	191	232	264	278	274
24	261	258	255	255	266	281	228	195	234	266	278	272
25	258	248	---	257	269	280	208	191	238	261	274	272
26	259	265	251	256	267	279	193	196	238	267	278	274
27	259	268	---	254	265	278	187	197	241	273	275	274
28	261	268	259	257	---	280	186	203	242	271	276	273
29	261	262	---	261	---	282	185	207	242	270	271	269
30	261	260	261	260	---	282	184	209	246	269	271	272
31	261	---	---	260	---	281	---	210	---	277	271	---
MONTH	258	255	253	256	265	279	239	196	217	260	274	271
YEAR	MAX	287	MIN	179	MEAN	252						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	9.5	5.5	8.0	4.5	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	9.5	6.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	8.5	6.5	7.5	6.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	9.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	4.5	5.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	8.0	5.5	7.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	8.0	7.0	7.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7.0	5.5	6.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	6.0	4.5	5.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	5.5	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	6.0	4.5	5.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	7.0	5.5	6.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	6.0	4.5	5.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	6.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	5.5	4.0	5.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	7.0	4.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	5.5	3.5	4.5	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	7.5	5.0	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	7.0	5.5	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
19	5.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
20	5.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
21	4.5	3.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
22	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
23	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
24	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
25	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	---	---	---
26	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	---	---	---
27	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	---	---	---
28	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
29	3.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	---	---	---
30	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	---	---	---
31	3.5	3.0	3.0	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---
MONTH	9.5	1.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.5	---	---	---

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	8.5	3.0	5.5
2	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.5	2.5	7.0	3.0	5.0
3	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	4.5	7.5	3.0	5.0
4	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	4.0	4.5	2.0	3.5
5	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	4.5	4.5	3.0	3.5
6	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	2.0	4.5	7.0	2.5	4.5
7	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5	2.0	4.0	7.5	3.0	5.0
8	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	1.5	3.5	7.5	3.0	5.0
9	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	1.5	2.5	7.5	2.5	5.0
10	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	1.5	3.0	7.5	3.0	5.0
11	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	1.0	3.0	5.5	3.5	4.0
12	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	1.0	3.0	7.0	2.5	4.5
13	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	1.5	2.5	7.0	4.0	5.5
14	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.0	1.5	2.0	5.5	3.5	4.5
15	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	1.0	2.5	7.0	2.5	5.0
16	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	1.5	3.0	8.0	3.5	5.5
17	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	2.0	2.5	7.5	4.5	6.0
18	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	1.5	2.5	8.0	3.5	5.5
19	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.5	1.5	3.0	8.5	3.5	6.0
20	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	4.0	5.0
21	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	3.5	5.5
22	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0	2.0	3.5	8.5	4.0	6.5
23	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0	3.0	5.0	8.5	5.5	6.5
24	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.5	3.5	4.5	8.0	5.5	6.5
25	0.5	0.0	0.5	---	---	---	4.0	3.0	3.5	6.0	4.5	5.5
26	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	7.0	4.0	5.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	10.0	4.0	7.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	8.0	5.5	7.0
29	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.5	2.5	7.5	1.5	4.5	7.0	4.0	5.5
30	---	---	---	5.5	2.0	3.5	8.5	2.5	5.5	7.5	4.0	6.0
31	---	---	---	5.0	1.5	3.5	---	---	---	7.5	5.0	6.0
MONTH	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.5	0.5	3.5	10.0	2.0	5.5

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	7.5	4.5	6.0	11.5	8.0	9.5	15.5	11.5	13.5	14.5	9.5	12.5
2	8.0	4.5	6.0	12.0	6.0	9.0	15.0	12.0	13.5	14.0	10.5	12.5
3	6.0	4.5	5.0	12.0	6.5	9.5	16.0	10.5	13.5	13.0	9.5	11.5
4	8.5	4.5	6.5	11.0	8.5	10.0	14.0	11.0	12.5	14.5	9.5	12.0
5	9.5	4.5	7.0	12.5	8.0	10.0	13.5	11.0	12.0	14.0	9.5	12.0
6	7.5	5.5	6.5	13.0	8.0	10.5	16.0	9.5	12.5	13.0	10.0	11.5
7	9.5	5.0	7.0	11.5	8.5	10.0	16.0	11.5	14.0	10.5	8.0	9.0
8	10.5	5.5	8.0	11.0	8.0	9.5	13.5	10.0	11.0	10.0	7.5	8.5
9	9.5	6.5	8.0	11.5	8.0	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.0	11.0	6.5	9.0
10	7.5	5.5	6.0	13.0	7.5	10.0	13.0	9.5	11.0	11.5	7.0	9.5
11	8.5	5.0	6.5	14.0	8.5	11.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	10.5	7.5	9.0
12	8.0	6.0	7.0	12.0	9.0	9.5	14.5	10.0	12.0	10.0	8.5	9.5
13	6.5	4.0	4.5	12.5	8.0	10.0	13.5	10.5	12.0	11.5	7.0	9.0
14	8.5	4.0	6.0	13.0	8.0	10.5	13.0	10.0	11.5	11.5	7.0	9.5
15	7.5	6.0	7.0	14.5	8.0	11.5	13.5	10.0	12.0	12.0	7.5	10.0
16	8.5	6.0	7.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	12.5	7.5	10.5
17	10.5	5.5	8.0	15.0	9.5	12.5	12.0	8.0	10.0	11.0	9.5	10.5
18	11.5	5.5	8.5	15.0	10.0	12.5	11.5	8.0	10.0	12.0	9.5	10.5
19	10.0	6.5	8.5	14.0	10.0	12.0	10.5	8.0	9.5	11.5	7.0	9.5
20	9.5	6.5	8.0	13.5	9.5	11.5	12.5	8.5	10.5	11.0	7.0	9.5
21	8.0	6.0	7.0	13.5	9.0	11.5	13.5	8.0	11.0	11.5	7.0	9.5
22	8.0	6.0	7.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	7.5	10.0
23	8.5	6.0	7.0	15.5	9.5	12.5	14.0	11.5	13.0	12.0	8.0	10.0
24	8.5	6.0	7.5	14.0	10.5	11.5	14.5	11.0	12.5	12.0	9.0	10.5
25	7.0	5.5	6.5	15.0	10.0	12.5	13.5	10.0	11.5	11.0	9.0	10.0
26	8.5	5.0	7.0	16.0	10.5	13.5	11.5	8.5	9.5	11.0	7.0	9.0
27	12.0	6.0	8.5	15.0	10.5	13.0	9.5	7.5	8.5	11.0	7.0	9.0
28	12.5	6.5	9.5	15.0	9.0	12.5	11.5	8.0	9.5	11.0	7.0	9.0
29	13.5	7.5	10.5	13.0	10.0	11.0	13.5	8.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	9.0
30	14.0	8.5	11.5	11.0	9.5	10.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	11.5	8.0	9.5
31	---	---	---	15.5	9.0	12.0	14.5	9.5	12.0	---	---	---
MONTH	14.0	4.0	7.5	16.0	6.0	11.0	16.0	7.5	11.5	14.5	6.5	10.0
YEAR	16.0	0.0	5.5									

TEMPERATURF (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	11.0	7.0	9.5	5.5	3.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	10.0	8.5	9.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	8.5	7.0	8.0	4.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	7.5	4.5	6.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	6.0	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	7.0	4.5	5.5	3.5	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7.5	4.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	8.0	4.5	6.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	8.5	5.0	7.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	8.0	5.5	7.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	8.5	6.0	7.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	8.5	6.0	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	8.5	5.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	7.5	5.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	6.0	3.5	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	5.0	2.5	4.0	2.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.0	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	4.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	4.5	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	4.5	2.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	4.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	3.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	5.0	3.5	4.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	4.5	2.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	5.0	2.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	5.5	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	4.5	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	4.5	2.5	3.5	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MONTH	11.0	1.0	5.0	5.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	8.0	4.0	6.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	2.0	7.0	4.0	5.5
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	6.5	4.0	5.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	5.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.5	5.0	5.5	3.5	4.5
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	2.5	4.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.5	4.5	9.5	4.0	6.5
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	4.0	9.0	5.0	7.5
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	3.5	10.0	5.5	7.5
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	4.0	1.0	2.5	8.5	5.5	6.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	5.5	4.5	5.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	1.0	4.0	7.5	2.5	5.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	6.0	2.5	4.0	8.0	5.0	6.5
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	4.5	2.0	3.5	7.5	5.0	6.0
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	2.0	3.5	7.0	5.0	6.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	3.5	4.0	7.0	4.5	6.0
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	6.5	1.5	4.0	6.5	4.5	5.5
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	1.5	3.0	5.5	4.0	4.5
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	5.5	1.0	3.0	7.5	3.5	5.5
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.5	4.0	8.5	4.0	6.5
21	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	2.0	3.5	7.5	5.0	6.5
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	9.5	3.0	6.0	9.5	5.5	7.0
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	2.5	9.5	3.5	6.5	8.0	5.0	6.5
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	9.0	3.5	6.0	9.0	5.5	7.0
25	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	8.5	3.0	5.5	10.5	4.5	7.5
26	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	7.0	3.0	5.0	8.5	5.0	7.0
27	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	2.5	7.5	3.0	5.0	8.5	5.0	7.0
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	3.0	5.5	7.0	4.5	6.0
29	---	---	---	2.5	0.0	1.0	7.0	3.5	5.0	7.5	4.5	5.5
30	---	---	---	3.5	0.0	1.5	8.5	3.5	6.0	10.5	4.5	7.5
31	---	---	---	3.0	1.0	2.0	---	---	---	11.0	7.0	9.0
MONTH	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.0	9.5	0.5	4.0	11.0	2.5	6.0

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	0.0	7.0	9.5	16.5	10.5	13.5	18.5	11.0	15.0	12.0	7.0	9.5
2	0.0	7.0	9.0	16.5	11.0	13.5	19.5	12.5	16.0	12.0	8.5	10.5
3	0.0	5.5	7.0	13.0	9.0	11.5	16.0	12.0	13.5	13.0	10.0	11.0
4	0.0	6.5	8.0	12.0	8.0	10.5	12.0	11.0	11.5	11.5	10.0	11.0
5	0.0	6.0	9.5	12.0	9.0	10.5	17.0	9.5	13.0	13.5	9.5	11.5
6	0.0	8.0	10.5	13.0	8.0	10.0	15.0	10.5	13.5	13.5	8.5	11.5
7	0.0	8.5	10.0	14.5	9.0	12.0	17.5	10.5	14.0	12.0	8.5	10.5
8	0.0	9.0	11.0	15.5	9.5	13.0	16.5	11.5	14.0	12.5	8.5	10.5
9	0.0	7.5	10.5	16.0	11.0	13.5	14.5	11.5	13.0	12.0	7.5	10.0
10	0.0	7.5	9.5	14.0	10.5	12.5	16.5	9.0	13.0	12.5	8.0	10.5
11	0.0	6.5	8.5	14.0	9.5	12.0	17.5	10.5	14.0	11.5	8.5	10.0
12	0.0	7.0	9.5	16.0	10.5	13.5	17.5	11.5	15.0	12.5	7.0	9.5
13	0.0	7.5	10.0	14.0	10.5	11.5	15.5	13.0	14.0	13.0	8.0	10.5
14	0.0	7.0	10.0	15.0	9.0	12.0	13.0	10.5	12.0	12.5	8.5	10.5
15	0.0	8.5	10.5	17.5	10.0	14.0	16.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	9.0	11.0
16	0.0	8.5	10.0	17.5	11.0	14.5	17.5	10.5	14.0	10.0	8.5	9.0
17	0.0	7.5	11.0	15.0	12.5	13.5	18.0	11.0	15.0	10.5	8.0	9.0
18	0.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	10.5	13.0	18.5	12.0	15.5	9.5	7.0	8.5
19	0.0	9.0	12.5	13.5	9.5	11.5	19.0	13.0	16.0	9.5	7.0	8.5
20	0.0	10.0	11.0	16.5	8.5	12.5	18.5	13.0	16.0	11.0	8.5	9.5
21	0.0	9.0	12.0	16.5	11.5	14.0	17.5	13.0	15.5	10.0	7.5	8.5
22	0.0	9.5	12.5	19.0	12.0	15.5	17.5	13.5	15.0	8.5	5.0	7.0
23	0.0	9.5	12.5	19.0	12.0	16.0	15.5	11.0	13.5	10.0	6.5	8.0
24	0.0	9.5	13.0	17.5	13.5	16.0	14.0	11.5	12.5	9.0	7.5	8.5
25	0.0	11.0	14.0	15.5	13.0	13.5	13.0	9.5	11.5	8.5	7.0	8.0
26	0.0	11.0	14.0	13.5	11.5	12.5	11.5	8.5	10.0	9.0	6.0	7.0
27	0.0	11.0	13.0	18.5	11.0	14.5	13.5	10.0	11.5	9.0	6.0	7.5
28	0.0	9.5	12.5	16.5	11.5	14.5	12.0	9.5	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.5
29	0.0	10.5	12.5	15.0	11.5	13.5	12.5	8.5	10.0	8.0	6.5	7.5
30	0.0	9.5	13.0	16.0	9.5	13.0	11.5	8.0	10.0	7.5	6.5	7.0
31	---	---	---	16.0	10.5	13.5	11.5	8.5	10.0	---	---	---
MONTH	0.0	5.5	11.0	19.0	8.0	13.0	19.5	8.0	13.0	13.5	5.0	9.5
YEAR	19.5	0.0	5.5									

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
		MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	
1	276	3	2.2	390	8	8.4	512	2	2.8	
2	274	2	1.5	397	11	12	738	55	110	
3	273	2	1.5	589	48	76	1180	343	1090	
4	365	3	3.0	1010	74	202	1780	230	1110	
5	414	4	4.5	1280	67	232	1610	27	117	
6	418	4	4.5	1200	30	97	1220	6	20	
7	482	5	6.5	1080	21	61	1060	12	34	
8	460	5	6.2	921	14	35	938	12	30	
9	427	5	5.8	823	18	40	1350	63	230	
10	404	4	4.4	731	9	18	1840	94	467	
11	405	4	4.4	675	14	26	1520	26	107	
12	399	3	3.2	630	8	14	1270	3	10	
13	390	3	3.2	586	3	4.7	941	4	10	
14	384	5	5.2	567	8	12	850	1	2.3	
15	377	4	4.1	622	6	10	869	1	2.3	
16	369	3	3.0	675	9	16	700	2	3.8	
17	360	3	2.9	614	5	8.3	702	2	3.8	
18	365	7	6.9	535	3	4.3	779	1	2.1	
19	402	4	4.3	449	5	6.1	811	1	2.2	
20	463	5	6.3	418	2	2.3	776	1	2.1	
21	444	3	3.6	425	4	4.6	703	1	1.9	
22	419	5	5.7	511	4	5.5	650	1	1.8	
23	398	4	4.3	510	1	1.4	619	14	23	
24	379	5	5.1	464	7	8.8	599	66	107	
25	376	1	1.0	430	1	1.2	525	2	2.8	
26	371	10	10	434	2	2.3	514	3	4.2	
27	360	9	8.7	404	3	3.3	506	7	9.6	
28	349	8	7.5	348	1	.94	475	4	5.1	
29	357	3	2.9	348	2	1.9	462	1	1.2	
30	379	5	5.1	376	3	3.0	425	5	5.7	
31	410	4	4.4	---	---	---	395	1	1.1	
TOTAL	11949	---	141.9	18442	---	918.04	27319	---	3519.8	
DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH		
		MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	
1	334	1	.90	242	2	1.3	174	6	2.8	
2	319	2	1.7	247	9	5.9	145	5	2.0	
3	330	2	1.8	239	2	1.3	131	6	2.1	
4	350	2	1.9	195	1	.53	174	3	1.4	
5	370	1	1.0	150	2	.81	232	7	4.4	
6	354	1	.96	189	1	.51	273	4	2.9	
7	324	2	1.7	258	2	1.4	273	5	3.7	
8	311	2	1.7	288	3	2.3	257	2	1.4	
9	316	1	.85	315	1	.85	242	2	1.3	
10	312	1	.84	307	5	4.1	226	5	3.1	
11	315	1	.85	286	13	10	209	3	1.7	
12	304	2	1.6	294	1	.79	180	1	.49	
13	296	4	3.2	302	2	1.6	192	6	3.1	
14	283	1	.76	299	2	1.6	192	4	2.1	
15	283	3	2.3	283	2	1.5	186	1	.50	
16	300	21	17	268	2	1.4	194	1	.52	
17	303	16	13	257	5	3.5	205	2	1.1	
18	305	15	12	257	2	1.4	223	6	3.6	
19	290	3	2.3	253	1	.68	219	5	3.0	
20	276	10	7.5	253	8	5.5	217	5	2.9	
21	269	7	5.1	246	5	3.3	209	3	1.7	
22	267	2	1.4	234	4	2.5	203	6	3.3	
23	281	2	1.5	244	4	2.6	207	3	1.7	
24	274	4	3.0	245	6	4.0	207	4	2.2	
25	273	2	1.5	242	8	5.2	206	1	.56	
26	268	1	.72	231	6	3.7	202	3	1.6	
27	278	2	1.5	226	3	1.8	200	2	1.1	
28	273	5	3.7	191	6	3.1	198	1	.53	
29	263	1	.71	211	4	2.3	193	4	2.1	
30	268	5	3.6	---	---	---	190	5	2.6	
31	256	6	4.1	---	---	---	195	6	3.2	
TOTAL	9245	---	100.69	7242	---	75.47	6354	---	64.70	

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCEN- TRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCEN- TRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCEN- TRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
1	206	5	2.8	1680	83	376	2920	36	284
2	202	1	.55	2450	192	1270	2630	41	291
3	201	2	1.1	3340	374	3370	2400	39	253
4	208	5	2.8	4160	519	5830	2250	19	115
5	237	8	5.1	4070	182	2000	2160	28	163
6	286	24	19	4180	179	2020	2230	33	199
7	396	27	29	4660	449	5650	2230	30	181
8	579	48	75	5490	630	9340	2510	54	366
9	955	120	309	6450	757	13200	3310	112	1000
10	1370	139	514	6820	792	14600	3730	110	1110
11	1740	146	686	8220	800	17800	3140	44	373
12	2120	177	1010	5980	390	6300	3010	35	284
13	2390	183	1180	5790	241	3440	2800	44	333
14	2190	87	514	6420	415	7190	2440	48	316
15	1800	60	292	5230	280	5950	2260	31	189
16	1490	32	129	4380	164	1940	2320	41	257
17	1280	28	97	4560	119	1470	2500	35	236
18	1140	22	68	4200	96	1090	2590	35	245
19	1060	23	60	3960	82	877	2800	32	242
20	1010	25	68	4550	143	1760	2940	52	413
21	952	26	67	4110	76	843	2840	27	207
22	864	20	47	3680	56	556	2670	36	260
23	837	14	32	3920	85	900	2490	28	188
24	882	18	43	4730	155	1980	2510	28	190
25	979	22	56	4770	93	1200	2330	40	252
26	949	21	54	3800	49	503	2150	20	116
27	930	22	55	3320	47	421	1900	22	113
28	882	13	31	4430	133	1590	1830	24	119
29	909	10	25	4220	76	866	1910	35	180
30	1140	46	142	3410	40	368	2270	38	233
31	---	---	---	3200	36	311	---	---	---
TOTAL	30184	---	5622.35	139680	---	113011	76070	---	8708
JULY									
1	2410	38	247	643	4	6.9	626	7	12
2	2050	20	111	627	5	8.5	589	1	1.6
3	1840	16	79	643	9	16	571	3	4.6
4	1780	17	82	618	4	6.7	562	2	3.0
5	1750	12	57	656	1	1.8	535	3	4.3
6	1680	18	82	763	1	2.1	528	2	2.9
7	1670	21	95	721	8	16	526	6	8.5
8	1710	13	60	861	23	53	515	4	5.6
9	1650	11	49	1890	189	964	498	5	6.7
10	1510	29	118	1600	66	285	478	5	6.5
11	1380	9	34	1370	33	122	466	10	13
12	1360	13	48	1190	14	45	467	3	3.8
13	1520	20	82	1070	11	32	456	1	1.2
14	1370	10	37	1000	9	24	436	4	4.7
15	1250	10	34	986	8	21	417	1	1.1
16	1160	9	28	975	5	13	406	2	2.2
17	1110	10	30	1110	16	48	399	4	4.3
18	1080	6	17	947	8	20	392	4	4.2
19	1050	6	17	860	9	21	378	17	17
20	1000	10	27	1030	2	5.6	303	1	.98
21	953	7	18	1100	8	24	350	9	8.5
22	898	5	12	990	3	8.0	340	6	5.5
23	824	3	6.7	953	7	18	332	5	4.5
24	786	6	13	910	2	4.9	324	9	7.9
25	760	5	10	864	2	4.7	326	9	7.9
26	738	1	2.0	933	4	10	331	5	4.5
27	709	3	5.7	880	3	7.1	328	2	1.8
28	679	3	5.5	789	2	4.3	294	4	3.2
29	651	3	5.3	737	2	4.0	282	4	3.0
30	659	3	5.3	686	4	7.4	274	6	4.4
31	662	2	3.6	649	1	1.8	---	---	---
TOTAL	38669	---	1421.1	29051	---	1805.8	12789	---	159.38
YEAR	406994	---	135548.2						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
1	275	5	3.7	349	7	6.6	230	5	3.1
2	289	4	3.1	362	8	7.8	190	4	2.1
3	299	2	1.6	312	5	4.2	150	6	2.4
4	300	7	5.7	295	4	3.2	158	4	1.7
5	293	4	3.2	271	4	2.9	170	5	2.3
6	287	5	3.9	258	3	2.1	178	5	2.4
7	284	5	3.6	250	5	3.4	183	5	2.5
8	271	4	2.9	238	3	1.9	160	3	1.3
9	261	2	1.4	239	1	.65	155	1	.42
10	257	4	2.8	238	4	2.0	150	4	1.6
11	253	4	2.7	218	2	1.2	154	2	.63
12	244	4	2.6	210	7	4.0	142	1	.38
13	238	2	1.3	201	3	1.6	132	4	1.4
14	233	3	1.9	179	4	1.9	130	4	1.4
15	227	2	1.2	169	4	2.0	130	3	1.1
16	227	3	1.8	195	4	2.1	137	5	1.8
17	230	6	3.7	206	10	5.6	128	3	1.0
18	223	6	3.6	289	11	8.6	122	4	1.3
19	214	4	2.3	291	3	2.4	105	3	.85
20	214	7	4.0	250	5	3.4	92	1	.25
21	216	2	1.2	238	7	4.5	88	1	.24
22	214	2	1.2	221	5	3.0	78	1	.21
23	211	1	.57	214	2	1.2	80	1	.22
24	208	2	1.1	220	3	1.8	82	1	.22
25	211	5	2.8	232	4	2.5	84	1	.23
26	206	5	2.8	198	3	1.6	86	1	.23
27	206	6	3.3	140	3	1.1	86	1	.23
28	202	3	1.6	170	1	.46	85	1	.23
29	202	4	2.2	200	8	4.3	82	1	.22
30	205	3	1.7	268	1	.72	79	1	.21
31	218	6	3.5	---	---	---	76	1	.21
TOTAL	7418	---	79.17	7141	---	89.33	3902	---	32.58
DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
1	70	1	.19	86	1	.23	112	3	.91
2	67	1	.17	84	1	.23	115	2	.62
3	69	1	.19	82	1	.22	107	2	.58
4	76	1	.21	86	2	.46	106	2	.57
5	70	1	.19	86	2	.46	104	3	.64
6	77	1	.21	86	2	.46	104	2	.56
7	84	1	.23	86	1	.23	106	1	.29
8	94	1	.25	86	1	.23	118	1	.32
9	101	1	.27	99	1	.27	120	1	.32
10	113	4	1.2	101	1	.27	123	1	.33
11	120	2	.65	101	2	.55	120	2	.65
12	125	1	.34	108	2	.58	124	2	.67
13	135	1	.36	110	6	1.8	123	2	.66
14	140	1	.38	114	4	1.2	124	1	.33
15	145	1	.39	122	2	.66	122	1	.33
16	150	1	.41	121	1	.33	122	1	.33
17	150	1	.41	120	1	.32	119	1	.32
18	152	2	.82	125	1	.34	118	1	.32
19	160	1	.43	122	1	.33	122	1	.33
20	168	1	.45	121	1	.33	118	2	.64
21	165	1	.45	120	1	.32	119	2	.64
22	154	1	.42	133	1	.36	118	1	.32
23	149	1	.40	130	2	.70	118	1	.32
24	138	1	.37	127	1	.34	118	1	.32
25	128	1	.35	120	1	.32	119	1	.32
26	122	1	.33	121	1	.33	118	1	.32
27	122	1	.33	120	2	.65	117	1	.32
28	106	1	.29	112	2	.60	117	1	.32
29	104	1	.28	---	---	---	117	1	.32
30	95	2	.51	---	---	---	114	1	.31
31	88	2	.48	---	---	---	116	1	.31
TOTAL	3632	---	11.96	3029	---	13.12	3618	---	13.74

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
APRIL									
1	116	1	.31	2220	59	354	1090	5	15
2	117	1	.32	2260	51	311	1340	9	33
3	115	2	.62	2400	53	343	1240	4	13
4	115	1	.31	2130	46	265	1120	5	15
5	128	1	.35	1670	30	135	1250	7	24
6	156	3	1.3	1330	14	50	1260	8	27
7	205	6	3.3	1190	13	42	1310	8	28
8	312	15	13	1300	15	53	1360	8	29
9	572	36	56	1600	28	121	1280	7	24
10	694	27	51	2120	46	263	1110	5	15
11	647	12	21	2750	76	564	975	7	18
12	574	8	12	2220	42	252	879	6	14
13	611	9	15	1880	22	112	829	5	11
14	627	7	12	1810	23	112	799	5	11
15	592	4	6.4	1700	25	115	764	4	8.3
16	608	8	13	1530	17	70	746	7	14
17	630	8	14	1380	9	34	718	7	14
18	595	6	9.6	1250	8	27	666	5	9.0
19	531	3	4.3	1120	10	30	628	5	8.5
20	495	4	5.3	1050	9	26	604	4	6.5
21	468	3	3.6	1080	7	20	580	4	6.3
22	464	3	3.8	1180	9	29	546	5	7.4
23	617	16	27	1250	7	24	528	6	8.6
24	991	97	260	1380	11	41	496	5	6.7
25	1630	151	665	1310	14	50	470	5	6.3
26	2210	164	979	1260	7	24	453	4	4.9
27	2220	76	456	1210	5	16	441	4	4.8
28	2030	55	301	1100	4	12	426	5	5.8
29	2000	44	238	1050	10	28	418	4	4.5
30	2050	46	255	1010	5	14	394	10	11
31	---	---	---	1010	5	14	---	---	---
TOTAL	73120	---	3427.71	47750	---	3551	24720	---	403.6
JULY									
1	375	4	4.1	194	3	1.6	253	2	1.4
2	363	3	2.9	185	3	1.5	237	4	2.6
3	357	3	2.9	184	5	2.5	223	2	1.2
4	349	2	1.9	187	2	1.0	238	3	1.9
5	362	4	3.9	187	1	.50	313	3	2.5
6	347	3	2.8	179	2	.97	302	4	3.3
7	331	2	1.8	188	5	2.5	283	2	1.5
8	317	3	2.6	177	1	.48	268	2	1.4
9	303	5	4.1	174	5	2.3	255	1	.69
10	299	4	3.2	171	1	.46	244	2	1.3
11	295	4	3.2	167	1	.45	230	2	1.2
12	301	2	1.6	163	2	.88	223	1	.60
13	318	3	2.6	165	1	.45	213	1	.58
14	316	2	1.7	190	2	1.0	204	2	1.1
15	291	2	1.6	192	2	1.0	198	1	.53
16	275	3	2.2	179	2	.97	192	1	.52
17	267	3	2.2	169	2	.91	205	3	1.7
18	264	2	1.4	163	3	1.3	204	1	.55
19	257	4	2.8	159	3	1.3	197	1	.53
20	252	2	1.4	152	1	.41	191	2	1.0
21	238	4	2.6	151	2	.82	186	2	1.0
22	225	2	1.2	178	1	.48	186	1	.50
23	217	3	1.8	177	3	1.4	180	1	.49
24	209	3	1.7	179	1	.48	182	1	.49
25	217	3	1.8	203	1	.55	190	1	.51
26	232	3	1.9	214	1	.58	191	1	.52
27	236	2	1.3	205	1	.55	191	1	.52
28	224	4	2.4	209	2	1.1	193	1	.52
29	214	4	2.3	252	2	1.4	215	2	1.2
30	204	2	1.1	267	2	1.4	214	1	.58
31	200	3	1.6	270	2	1.5	---	---	---
TOTAL	8655	---	70.6	5830	---	32.74	6601	---	32.43
YEAR	145416.0		7757.98						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TIME	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	INSTAN- TANEOUS DIS- CHARGE (CFS)	SUS- PENDE D SEDI- MENT (MG/L)	SUS- PENDE D SEDI- MENT CHARGE (T/DAY)	SUS. SED. SIEVE DIAM. % FINER THAN .062 MM	SUS. SFD. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .004 MM
OCT , 1974							
22...	1100	3.0	201	1	.54	48	--
NOV							
26...	1130	.5	216	3	1.8	65	--
JAN , 1975							
22...	1100	.0	130	1	.35	57	--
MAR							
13...	1200	.0	194	2	1.1	80	--
MAY							
16...	1030	4.0	5590	363	5480	--	15
JUN							
19...	1100	6.5	4990	249	3350	--	16
20...	1000	5.5	11100	1610	48300	--	28
DEC							
04...	1100	1.0	1760	280	1330	--	20
MAY , 1976							
10...	1130	5.0	7040	474	9010	--	24
20...	1130	5.5	4930	211	2810	--	37
JUN , 1977							
20...	1100	10.0	604	2	3.3	71	--
JUL							
29...	1130	11.0	221	2	1.2	75	--
AUG							
22...	1130	13.5	178	2	.96	80	--
SEP							
21...	1100	8.0	186	2	1.0	70	--

DATE	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .016 MM	SUS. SFD. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .062 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .125 MM	SUS. SFD. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .250 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .500 MM	SUS. SFD. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN 1.00 MM
OCT , 1974						
22...	--	--	--	--	--	--
NOV						
26...	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1975						
22...	--	--	--	--	--	--
MAR						
13...	--	--	--	--	--	--
MAY						
16...	33	67	86	97	100	--
JUN						
19...	36	74	86	95	99	100
20...	53	81	89	97	100	--
DEC						
04...	42	79	92	99	100	--
MAY , 1976						
10...	50	81	89	96	99	100
20...	42	77	89	97	99	100
JUN , 1977						
20...	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUL						
29...	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG						
22...	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEP						
21...	--	--	--	--	--	--

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PERIPHYTON ANALYSES (NOV. 74 - SEPT. 77)

DATE	LENGTH OF EXPOSURE (DAYS)	BIOMASS WEIGHT (MG/M ²)		BIOMASS PIGMENT RATIO	BIOMASS CHLOROPHYLL RATIO	SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC UNCORRECTED CHLORO (MG/M ²)		SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CHROMATOGRAPHIC CHLORO (MG/M ²)		CHROMATOGRAPHIC FLUOROMETRIC CHLORO (MG/M ²)	
		DRY	ASH			A	B	A	B	A	B
1974 NOV 26	35	2300	800	854	--	1.80	1.00	--	--	--	--
1975 APR 10	28	500	500	0.0	--	0.100	0.100	--	--	--	--
AUG 21	27	4800	4200	1200	--	0.500	0.100	--	--	--	--
OCT 17	29	800	200	660	--	0.900	0.000	--	--	--	--
1976 APR 28	34	6000	5690	110	--	2.74	0.202	--	--	--	--
MAY 20	22	7080	6310	96	--	8.01	0.000	--	--	--	--
JUNE 17	28	6690	5540	500	--	2.28	0.000	--	--	--	--
JULY 23	36	4770	3080	1200	--	1.43	0.197	--	--	--	--
AUG 19	27	4540	3150	590	--	2.34	0.264	--	--	--	--
SEP 23	35	1380	923	300	--	1.54	0.042	--	--	--	--
OCT 20	27	17200	14700	--	16100	--	--	0.153	0.045	--	--
1977 JUNE 20	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.019	0.001
JULY 29	39	1180	866	--	39300	--	--	--	--	0.008	0.003
AUG 22	24	472	315	--	1170	--	--	--	--	0.134	0.114
SEP 21	30	315	78.7	--	5630	--	--	--	--	0.042	0.022

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (OCT, 1974 - DEC, 1975)

DATE TIME	OCT 22,74 1100	JAN 22,75 1100	MAR 13,75 1200	APR 10,75 1100	MAY 16,75 1030	JUN 19,75 1100
TOTAL CELLS/ML	170	21	77	130	470	140
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
..CLASS	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
..ORDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
...FAMILY	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2
....GENUS	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.2

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHRYSDOPHYTA												
..BACILLARIOPHYCEAE												
...CENTRALES												
...COSCINODISCAEAE												
....CYCLOTELLA	--	-	--	-	--	-	18	14	--	-	---	-
...PENNALES												
...ACHNANTHACEAE												
....ACHNANTHES	19	11	--	-	--	-	--	-	88#	19	13	9
....COCCONEIS	--	-	--	-	6	8	9	7	29	6	--	-
....CYMBELLACEAE												
....CYMBELLA	--	-	--	-	6	8	--	-	29	6	--	-
...DIATOMACEAE												
....DIATOMA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	29	6	13	9
...EUNOTIACEAE												
....EUNOTIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	18	14	--	-	--	-
...FRAGILARIACEAE												
....HANNAEA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	88#	19	26#	18
....H.ARCUS												
....SYNEDRA	19	11	--	-	6	8	--	-	--	-	--	-
...GOMPHONEMATAEAE												
....GOMPHONEMA	19	11	7#	33	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
...MERIDIONACEAE												
....MERIDION	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	13	9
...NAVICULACEAE												
....GYROSIGMA	--	-	--	-	--	-	9	7	--	-	--	-
....NAVICULA	19	11	--	-	32#	42	--	-	29	6	--	-
...NITZSCHIAEAE												
....NITZSCHIA	96#	56	7#	33	6	8	9	7	29	6	13	9
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)												
..CYANOPHYCEAE												
...HORMOGONALES												
...NOSTOCACEAE												
....ANABAENA	--	-	--	-	--	-	55#	43	--	-	--	-

DATE TIME	JUL 25,75 1245	AUG 21,75 1100	SEP 18,75 1030	OCT 17,75 1430	NOV 14,75 1100	DEC 4,75 1100
TOTAL CELLS/ML	330	140	250	64	250	1100
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
..CLASS	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
..ORDER	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
...FAMILY	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.3	1.8
....GENUS	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.2

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT										
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)												
..CHLOROPHYCEAE												
...OEDOGONIALES												
...OEDOGONIAEAE												
....OEDOGONIUM	98#	30	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
...VOLVOCALES												
...CHLAMYDOMONADACEAE												
....CHLAMYDOMONAS	--	-	--	-	9	3	--	-	--	-	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM; MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (JUL, 1975 - DEC, 1975)

DATE TIME	JUL 25, 75 1245		AUG 21, 75 1100		SEP 18, 75 1030		OCT 17, 75 1430		NOV 14, 75 1100		DEC 4, 75 1100	
	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT								
ORGANISM												
CHRYSOPHYTA												
..BACILLARIOPHYCEAE												
...CENTRALES												
...COSCINODISCAEAE												
....MELOSIRA	--	-	* 0		--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
...PENNALES												
....ACHNANTHACEAE												
....ACHNANTHES	5	1	9	6	9	3	--	-	27	11	--	-
....COCCONEIS	--	-	21#	16	26	10	13#	20	16	7	*	0
...CYMBELLACEAE												
....CYMBELLA	*	0	17	13	9	3	*	0	*	0	*	0
....EPITHEMIA	--	-	4	3	--	-	--	-	--	-	*	0
...DIATOMACEAE												
....DIATOMA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	*	0	*	0
...FRAGILARIACEAE												
....HANNAEA	23	7	9	6	43#	17	13#	20	--	-	200#	19
....H.ARCUS	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	77#	30	--	-
....SYNEDRA	19	6	17	13	--	-	13#	20	11	4	200#	19
...GOMPHONEMATACEAE												
....GOMPHONEMA	14	4	9	6	43#	17	13#	20	60#	24	330#	31
...MERIDIONACEAE												
....MERIDION	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	11	4	--	-
...NAVICULACEAE												
....NAVICULA	5	1	17	13	26	10	*	0	22	9	270#	25
....STAURONEIS	--	-	--	-	9	3	--	-	--	-	--	-
...NITZSCHACEAE												
....NITZSCHIA	--	-	34#	25	77#	31	13#	20	27	11	67	6
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)												
..CYANOPHYCEAE												
...HORMOGONALES												
...NOSTOCACEAE												
....ANABAENA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	*	0
...OSCILLATORIAEAE												
....LYNGBYA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	*	0
....OSCILLATORIA	170#	51	--	-	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (JAN, 1976 - JUN, 1976)

DATE TIME	JAN 22,76 1015	FEB 25,76 1100	MAR 25,76 1130	APR 28,76 1200	MAY 20,76 1130	JUN 17,76 1130
TOTAL CELLS/ML	96	180	75	150	52	81
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
..CLASS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
...ORDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
...FAMILY	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.7
....GENUS	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.8

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)												
.CHLOROPHYCEAE												
..CHLOROCOCCALES												
...ODCYSTACEAE												
....TETRAEDRON	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	4	5
CHRYSOPHYTA												
.BACILLARIOPHYCEAE												
..CENTRALES												
...COSCINGDISCACEAE												
....CYCLOTELLA	--	-	--	-	--	-	12	8	--	-	--	-
....MELOSIRA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	4	5
..PENNALES												
...ACHNANTHACEAE												
....ACHNANTHES	4	4	11	6	5	6	12	8	--	-	12	14
....COCCONEIS	8	8	11	6	19	25	23	15	--	-	4	5
...CYMBELLACEAE												
....CYMBELLA	--	-	11	6	14	19	18	12	10	20	12	14
...FRAGILARIACEAE												
....FRAGILARIA	--	-	--	-	5	6	--	-	--	-	--	-
....HANNAEA	20	21	11	6	*	0	--	-	5	10	19	24
...GOMPHONEMACEAE												
....GOMPHONEMA	48	50	85	47	33	44	58	38	10	20	4	5
...MERIDIONACEAE												
....MERIDION	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	5	10	*	0
...NAVICULACEAE												
....NAVICULA	16	17	11	6	--	-	6	4	16	30	4	5
...NITZSCHACEAE												
....NITZSCHIA	--	-	42	24	--	-	--	-	5	10	19	24
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)												
.CYANOPHYCEAE												
..HORMOGONALS												
...OSCILLATORIACEAE												
....OSCILLATORIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	23	15	--	-	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (JUL, 1976 - DEC, 1976)

DATE TIME	JUL 23,76 1100	AUG 19,76 0915	SEP 23,76 1130	OCT 20,76 1230	NOV 23,76 1100	DEC 20,76 1030
TOTAL CELLS/ML	150	470	110	120	120	20
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0
..CLASS	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.0
...ORDER	0.2	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.0
....FAMILY	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9
.....GENUS	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.2

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)												
..CHLOROPHYCEAE												
...CHLOROCOCCALES												
....OCYSTACEAE												
.....ANKISTRODESMUS	--	-	--	-	--	-	8	7	--	-	--	-
.....DICTYOSPHAERIUM	--	-	250#	61	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
CHRYSOPHYTA												
..BACILLARIOPHYCEAE												
...CENTRALES												
....COSCINODISCAEAE												
.....CYCLOTELLA	--	-	7	2	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
.....MELOSIRA	--	-	89#	21	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
...PENNALES												
....ACHNANTHACEAE												
.....ACHNANTHES	9	6	27	7	--	-	--	-	*	0	--	-
.....COCCONEIS	14	9	--	-	19#	17	4	4	5	4	--	-
...CYMBELLACEAE												
....AMPHORA	--	-	7	2	3	2	--	-	--	-	--	-
....CYMBELLA	--	-	--	-	3	2	4	4	2	2	--	-
...FRAGILARIACEAE												
....HANNAEA	27#	19	20	5	--	-	--	-	*	0	--	-
....SYNEDRA	5	3	--	-	3	2	--	-	9	8	4#	22
...GOMPHONEMATACEAF												
....GOMPHONEMA	32#	22	7	2	5	5	17	14	2	2	7#	33
...NAVICULACEAE												
....AMPHIPLEURA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	2	11
....NAVICULA	14	9	--	-	3	2	21#	18	*	0	4#	22
...NITZSCHIAEAE												
....NITZSCHIA	41#	28	7	2	19#	17	8	7	2	2	2	11
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)												
..CYANOPHYCEAF												
...CHROCOCCALES												
....CHROCOCCAEAE												
.....ANACYSTIS	--	-	--	-	--	-	25#	21	--	-	--	-
...HORMOGONALES												
....NOSTOCACEAE												
.....ANABAENA	--	-	--	-	55#	50	30#	25	49#	42	--	-
...OSCILLATORIAEAE												
....OSCILLATORIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	47#	40	--	-
EUGLENOPHYTA (EUGLENOIDS)												
..EUGLENOPHYCEAE												
...EUGLENALES												
....EUGLENACEAE												
.....TRACHELUMNAS	5	3	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR FLATHEAD RIVER AT FLATHEAD, B.C., FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (JAN,1977 - AUG,1977)

DATE TIME	JAN 18,77 1230	FEB 22,77 1100	MAY 20,77 1030	JUN 20,77 1100	JUL 29,77 1130	AUG 22,77 1130
TOTAL CELLS/ML	110	99	380	530	210	540
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5
..CLASS	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5
...ORDER	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8
...FAMILY	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.5
...GENUS	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.6

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)												
.CHLOROPHYCEAE												
..CHLOROCOCCALES												
...COELASTRACEAE												
....COELASTRUM	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	73	14
....OOCYSTACEAE												
....TETRAEDRON	--	-	8	8	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
...VOLVOCALES												
...CHLAMYDOMONADACEAE												
...CHLAMYDOMONAS	8	7	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	9	2
...ZYGNEMATALES												
...DESMIDIACEAE												
...COSMARIUM	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	5	1
CHRYSOPHYTA												
.BACILLARIOPHYCEAE												
..CENTRALES												
...COSCINODISCACEAE												
....MELDORA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	18	3
...PENNALES												
...ACHNANTHACEAE												
....ACHNANTHES	--	-	--	-	3	1	--	-	11	5	41	8
....COCCONEIS	--	-	3	3	--	-	6	1	--	-	--	-
...CYMBELLACEAE												
....CYMBELLA	--	-	3	3	3	1	12	2	--	-	36	7
...DIATOMACEAE												
....DIATOMA	--	-	--	-	--	-	3	1	--	-	--	-
...FRAGILARIACEAE												
....HANNAEA	--	-	--	-	3	1	9	2	--	-	14	3
....SYNEDRA	--	-	--	-	--	-	3	1	--	-	18	3
...GOMPHONEMATAACEAE												
....GOMPHONEMA	--	-	8	8	--	-	3	1	11	5	27	5
...NAVICULACEAE												
....DIPLONEIS	--	-	3	3	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
....NAVICULA	--	-	3	3	--	-	6	1	--	-	9	2
....NEIDIUM	--	-	--	-	--	-	3	1	--	-	--	-
...NITZSCHACEAE												
....NITZSCHIA	11	10	5	5	7	2	3	1	21	10	5	1
...TABELLARIACEAE												
....TABELLARIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	5	1
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)												
.CYANOPHYCEAE												
..CHROCOCCALES												
...CHROCOCCACEAE												
....AGMENELLUM	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	170#	80	--	-
....ANACYSTIS	8	7	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	270#	51
...HOPMOGONALES												
...NOSTOCACEAE												
....ANABAENA	--	-	67#	68	290#	78	--	-	--	-	--	-
...OSCILLATORACEAE												
....LYNGBYA	13	13	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
....OSCILLATORIA	66#	63	--	-	66#	18	480#	90	--	-	--	-
EUGLENOPHYTA (EUGLENOIDS)												
.CRYPTOPHYCEAE												
..CRYPTODMUNIDALES												
...CRYPTOCHRYSIDACEAE												
....CHRDOMONAS	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	5	1
PYRRHOPHYTA (FIRE ALGAE)												
.DINOPHYCEAE												
..PERIDINIALES												
...GLENODINIACEAE												
....GLENODINIUM	--	-	--	-	--	-	3	1	--	-	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TIME	INSTAN- TANEOUS DIS- CHARGE (CFS)	SPE- CIFIC CON- DUCT- ANCE (MICRO- MHUS)	PH (UNITS)	AIR TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	TUR- BID- ITY (JTU)	DIS- SOLVED OXYGEN (MG/L)	PER- CENT SATUR- ATION	FECAL COLI- FORM (CC/L PER 100 ML)
OCT, 1975										
10...	1100	1350	191	8.2	9.0	6.5	1	10.9	100	<1
NOV										
07...	1030	2800	170	8.0	5.0	4.0	2	11.5	102	<1
DEC										
10...	1330	3800	169	7.7	7.0	3.0	10	11.5	99	8
JAN, 1976										
26...	1300	1000	194	8.1	-5.0	.0	1	13.0	102	<1
FEB										
24...	1300	800	204	7.8	1.0	1.0	0	12.4	101	<1
MAR										
26...	1100	738	208	8.1	4.0	2.0	1	12.4	103	4
APR										
27...	1300	3250	174	8.2	11.0	3.5	5	11.8	103	<1
MAY										
28...	1330	11700	139	8.2	7.0	7.5	20	10.4	101	16
JUN										
18...	1130	8100	133	8.2	15.0	8.5	5	10.4	102	3
JUL										
23...	1700	4020	149	8.5	29.0	15.0	1	9.4	108	<1
AUG										
19...	1500	3170	156	8.3	18.5	11.5	1	9.6	102	2
SEP										
24...	1030	1350	192	8.4	12.0	11.0	1	10.0	100	<1
OCT										
21...	1130	793	217	7.9	-6.0	3.0	1	11.6	100	--
NOV										
23...	1000	701	208	7.9	-2.0	1.0	1	12.8	104	--
DEC										
21...	1130	444	223	8.1	-6.0	.0	1	13.0	99	--
JAN, 1977										
20...	1300	672	218	8.0	-8.0	.0	1	12.8	101	--
FEB										
23...	1100	497	227	8.2	1.0	.0	1	12.5	96	--
MAR										
25...	1100	484	211	8.2	.0	2.0	0	12.0	100	--
APR										
19...	1100	1800	192	8.1	3.0	4.0	1	12.3	109	--
MAY										
19...	1030	4330	159	8.0	6.0	5.5	2	11.9	109	--
JUN										
21...	1000	2890	162	8.2	18.0	12.0	1	9.9	102	--
JUL										
28...	1000	1500	171	8.2	23.0	15.5	2	9.2	103	--
AUG										
23...	1130	972	184	8.3	13.0	14.5	0	9.1	99	--
SEP										
22...	1100	942	198	8.1	9.5	8.5	1	10.5	101	--

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA										
DATE	FECAL COLIFORMS (FDL/100 ML)	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI KF AGAR (COL. PER 100 ML)	HARDNESS (CA, MG/L)	NON-CARBONATE HARDNESS (MG/L)	TOTAL ACIDITY AS H+	TOTAL ACIDITY AS CaCO ₃	DISSOLVED CALCIUM (CA)	DISSOLVED MAGNESIUM (MG)	DISSOLVED SODIUM (NA)	SODIUM ADSORPTION RATIO
OCT , 1975										
10...	--	4	100	7	.0	.0	30	7.1	1.0	.0
NOV										
07...	--	4	88	2	.1	5.0	25	6.1	.9	.0
DEC										
10...	--	32	68	4	.1	5.0	26	5.7	.9	.0
JAN , 1976										
26...	--	<1	110	4	.0	.0	31	7.6	1.2	.1
FEB										
24...	--	<1	120	10	.0	.0	33	8.0	1.7	.1
MAR										
26...	--	4	110	1	.1	5.0	31	7.7	1.3	.1
APR										
27...	--	2	95	3	.1	5.0	26	7.2	.9	.0
MAY										
28...	--	12	69	0	.1	5.0	20	4.6	.5	.0
JUN										
18...	--	3	73	4	.1	5.0	21	4.9	.7	.0
JUL										
23...	--	10	79	1	.0	.0	23	5.3	.6	.0
AUG										
19...	--	17	89	4	.0	.0	27	5.2	.7	.0
SEP										
24...	--	13	110	4	.0	.0	30	7.6	.8	.0
OCT										
21...	1	4	120	12	.0	.0	33	7.9	1.0	.0
NOV										
23...	<1	<1	120	4	.0	.0	33	8.1	1.0	.0
DEC										
21...	<1	1	120	6	.0	.0	34	9.7	1.0	.0
JAN , 1977										
20...	1	8	110	5	.0	.0	33	7.5	.9	.0
FEB										
23...	<1	2	110	7	.0	.0	33	7.6	.9	.0
MAR										
25...	<1	4	120	8	.0	.0	33	8.1	.9	.0
APR										
19...	<1	<1	98	7	.1	5.0	28	6.7	.9	.0
MAY										
19...	<1	4	83	9	.0	.0	23	6.1	.8	.0
JUN										
21...	3	6	84	8	.0	.0	25	5.3	1.0	.0
JUL										
28...	33	370	40	8	.0	.0	26	6.1	.9	.0
AUG										
23...	8	10	97	7	.0	.0	28	6.6	.9	.0
SEP										
22...	<1	12	100	14	.0	.0	30	7.1	.8	.0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	DIS-SOLVED PO- TAS- SIUM (K) (MG/L)	BICAR- BONATE (HCO3) (MG/L)	CAR- BONATE (CO3) (MG/L)	CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SULFATE (SO4) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED CHLO- RIDE (CL) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED FLUO- RIDE (F) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SILICA (SiO2) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (RESI- DUE AT 180 C) (MG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SOLIDS (SUM OF CONSTI- TUENTS) (MG/L)
OCT , 1975										
10...	.4	118	0	1.2	7.6	.2	.1	4.5	108	109
NOV										
07...	.3	104	0	1.7	4.4	.6	.1	4.4	95	93
DEC										
10...	.3	103	0	3.3	5.9	.1	.1	4.8	98	95
JAN , 1976										
26...	.3	128	0	1.6	10	.7	.1	4.6	116	119
FEB										
24...	.5	128	0	3.2	9.4	.9	.1	4.4	125	121
MAR										
26...	.3	132	0	1.7	11	.0	.1	4.8	128	121
APR										
27...	.4	112	0	1.1	5.4	.3	.1	5.2	101	101
MAY										
28...	.2	84	0	.8	4.1	1.1	.1	4.7	83	77
JUN										
18...	.3	84	0	.8	6.6	1.6	.1	4.5	79	81
JUL										
23...	.3	95	0	.5	7.2	1.5	.1	3.9	85	89
AUG										
19...	.3	97	0	.8	6.6	.6	.1	4.0	87	92
SEP										
24...	.3	125	0	.8	9.5	.2	.1	4.4	105	115
OCT										
21...	.3	126	0	2.5	12	.3	.1	4.6	119	121
NOV										
23...	.3	136	0	2.7	13	.4	.1	4.7	125	128
DEC										
21...	.3	145	0	1.8	13	.3	.1	4.9	130	135
JAN , 1977										
20...	.3	132	0	2.1	9.6	.3	.1	5.0	118	122
FEB										
23...	.3	130	0	1.3	12	.3	.1	4.5	123	123
MAR										
25...	.3	131	0	1.3	12	.3	.1	5.1	122	124
APR										
19...	.3	110	0	1.4	11	.3	.1	4.9	110	107
MAY										
19...	.2	90	0	1.4	7.8	.3	.1	4.2	114	87
JUN										
21...	.2	93	0	.9	6.4	.3	.1	4.6	90	89
JUL										
28...	.3	100	0	1.0	5.9	.2	.1	4.6	94	93
AUG										
23...	.3	110	0	.9	7.8	.4	.1	4.7	100	103
SEP										
22...	.4	110	0	1.4	6.1	.3	.1	4.8	103	104

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA										
DATE	DIS-SOLVED SOLIDS (TONS PER AC-FT)	DIS-SOLVED SOLIDS (TONS PER DAY)	TOTAL NITRITE PLUS NITRATE (N) (MG/L)	DIS-SOLVED AMMONIA NITROGEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL KJEL-DAHL NITROGEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL NITROGEN (N) (MG/L)	TOTAL PHOSPHORUS (P) (MG/L)	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)	DIS-SOLVED ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)	SUS-PENDED ORGANIC CARBON (C) (MG/L)
OCT 1975										
10...	.15	394	.01	--	.12	.13	.01	3.9	--	--
NOV 07...	.13	718	.02	.00	.05	.07	.01	--	--	--
DEC 10...	.13	1010	.09	.03	.20	.29	.02	--	--	--
JAN 1976										
26...	.16	313	.06	.01	.11	.17	.00	--	5.8	.7
FEB 24...	.17	270	.07	.02	.22	.29	.00	--	--	--
MAR 26...	.17	255	.07	.01	.09	.16	.00	--	--	--
APR 27...	.14	886	.04	--	.04	.08	.03	--	4.8	.4
MAY 28...	.11	2620	.05	.01	.15	.20	.05	--	--	--
JUN 18...	.11	1730	.05	--	.08	.13	.04	--	4.6	.5
JUL 23...	.12	923	.04	.01	.00	.04	.00	--	--	--
AUG 19...	.12	745	.29	.00	.00	.29	.00	--	--	--
SEP 24...	.14	363	.11	.00	.00	.11	.00	--	--	--
OCT 21...	.16	255	.00	--	.12	.12	.04	--	2.0	.0
NOV 23...	.17	237	.04	.01	.01	.05	.00	--	--	--
DEC 21...	.18	156	.04	.02	.04	.08	.00	--	--	--
JAN 1977										
20...	.16	214	.12	.00	.12	.24	.01	.5	.8	.1
FEB 23...	.17	165	.04	.00	.03	.07	.01	--	--	--
MAR 25...	.17	159	.08	.01	.00	.08	.00	--	--	--
APR 19...	.15	535	.07	.00	.00	.07	.01	--	--	--
MAY 19...	.16	1330	.05	.01	.01	.06	.00	--	2.0	.1
JUN 21...	.12	702	.02	.00	.01	.03	.03	--	--	--
JUL 28...	.13	381	.01	.01	.06	.07	.01	--	--	--
AUG 23...	.14	262	.00	.00	.05	.05	.00	--	--	--
SEP 22...	.14	262	.02	.00	.03	.05	.00	--	1.1	.1

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA

DATE	TIME	TOTAL ALUM- INUM (AL) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED ALUM- INUM (AL) (UG/L)	TOTAL ARSENIC (AS) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED ARSENIC (AS) (UG/L)	TOTAL BARIUM (BA) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED BARIUM (BA) (UG/L)	TOTAL CAD- MIUM (CD) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED CAD- MIUM (CD) (UG/L)	TOTAL CHR- MIUM (CR) (UG/L)
OCT , 1975										
10...	1100	60	20	1	1	--	--	0	0	10
NOV										
07...	1030	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976										
26...	1300	30	20	0	0	--	--	<10	0	0
APR										
27...	1500	220	10	1	1	--	--	<10	0	10
JUN										
18...	1130	230	10	0	0	--	--	1	0	10
OCT										
21...	1130	40	10	1	1	--	--	<10	0	0
JAN , 1977										
20...	1300	40	0	0	0	--	--	<10	0	0
MAY										
19...	1030	110	0	0	0	--	--	<10	1	0
SEP										
22...	1100	30	10	0	0	100	0	<10	1	10

DATE	DIS- SOLVED CHRO- MIUM (CP) (UG/L)	TOTAL COBALT (CO) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED COBALT (CO) (UG/L)	TOTAL COPPER (CU) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED COPPER (CU) (UG/L)	TOTAL IRON (FE) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED IRON (FE) (UG/L)	TOTAL LEAD (PB) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED LEAD (PB) (UG/L)	TOTAL MAN- GANESE (MN) (UG/L)
OCT , 1975										
10...	10	<50	1	0	1	0	10	0	0	10
NOV										
07...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976										
26...	0	<50	0	10	0	0	10	<100	0	0
APR										
27...	0	<50	0	10	1	210	60	<100	0	10
JUN										
18...	<10	1	0	0	0	280	20	3	1	10
OCT										
21...	10	<50	2	<10	0	40	20	<100	0	0
JAN , 1977										
20...	0	<50	0	<10	0	90	0	<100	2	0
MAY										
19...	0	<50	0	<10	1	260	30	<100	2	0
SEP										
22...	0	<50	0	<10	0	0	20	<100	1	0

DATE	DIS- SOLVED MAN- GANESE (MN) (UG/L)	TOTAL MERCURY (HG) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED MERCURY (HG) (UG/L)	TOTAL SELE- NIUM (SE) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SELE- NIUM (SE) (UG/L)	TOTAL SILVER (AG) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED SILVER (AG) (UG/L)	TOTAL ZINC (ZN) (UG/L)	DIS- SOLVED ZINC (ZN) (UG/L)
OCT , 1975									
10...	10	--	.0	0	0	--	--	10	10
NOV									
07...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
JAN , 1976									
26...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	10	0
APR									
27...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	0	0
JUN									
18...	1	<.5	<.5	0	0	--	--	20	1
OCT									
21...	0	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	10	10
JAN , 1977									
20...	20	.1	.0	0	0	--	--	0	0
MAY									
19...	10	.0	.0	0	0	--	--	30	8
SEP									
22...	0	.0	.0	0	0	<10	0	20	10

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS/CM AT 25 DEG. C), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976
ONCE-DAILY

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	202	192	190	210	197	---	208	169	142	128	163	175
2	203	190	174	179	198	219	---	---	143	---	165	175
3	202	177	160	177	198	218	210	160	146	133	160	---
4	194	175	142	191	200	217	207	161	---	132	160	177
5	198	171	157	193	214	---	200	151	152	131	159	178
6	200	170	168	---	---	210	---	152	151	131	---	177
7	183	170	170	175	201	204	178	---	149	130	161	178
8	185	171	170	197	205	203	167	153	145	---	162	177
9	185	172	172	193	199	204	161	151	137	130	156	178
10	191	173	169	196	199	---	159	148	133	---	145	---
11	191	176	173	195	198	202	155	148	---	135	147	181
12	193	180	175	---	196	211	153	148	136	131	109	181
13	192	182	186	197	---	205	150	147	144	133	155	---
14	189	184	191	194	192	209	150	142	140	137	---	184
15	188	186	---	191	193	209	155	142	142	129	155	186
16	189	180	187	187	192	208	---	145	139	---	151	187
17	192	182	142	189	193	205	159	145	---	---	---	---
18	197	---	163	169	---	201	---	141	---	141	---	187
19	196	197	185	190	198	---	169	142	130	142	---	189
20	---	---	185	194	198	204	---	138	136	146	157	191
21	190	197	188	190	199	207	171	---	137	144	162	192
22	190	192	192	200	202	207	---	142	131	147	162	192
23	190	187	175	193	201	209	178	140	129	---	162	193
24	195	187	191	176	204	204	177	136	131	150	163	---
25	195	189	191	197	202	207	172	134	---	150	---	191
26	194	189	189	---	201	---	174	138	134	154	---	192
27	195	196	189	190	---	209	174	145	---	151	166	---
28	189	---	194	192	204	---	176	---	139	153	169	194
29	192	177	196	195	203	209	176	132	138	155	168	194
30	191	201	193	---	---	209	---	141	128	---	172	195
31	187	---	---	197	---	---	---	136	---	158	174	---
MONTH	193	183	178	191	199	---	---	145	139	---	---	185
YEAR	MAX	219	MIN	128	MEAN	175						

SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (MICROMHOS/CM AT 25 DEG. C), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977
ONCE-DAILY

DAY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
1	204	208	213	245	237	231	224	151	160	173	186	186
2	205	209	212	243	236	231	231	143	158	179	183	182
3	205	210	213	242	236	231	232	149	149	179	184	180
4	205	213	215	241	236	229	228	142	148	160	183	179
5	204	213	209	235	237	226	223	145	147	180	187	178
6	206	214	219	229	237	218	218	153	141	182	189	177
7	207	215	212	227	237	219	213	157	139	189	189	176
8	208	210	215	225	235	221	210	160	137	184	191	172
9	210	208	210	223	234	224	193	156	140	187	192	173
10	208	207	211	220	230	226	182	149	138	188	192	176
11	209	212	212	218	227	227	187	146	146	188	196	179
12	208	216	213	217	225	228	186	145	149	186	197	182
13	211	219	219	186	223	228	191	145	152	183	191	185
14	213	227	219	154	226	229	194	148	155	187	190	188
15	215	209	218	182	230	231	192	147	155	189	190	189
16	216	209	218	209	230	232	189	148	153	186	192	190
17	213	216	217	209	229	230	188	160	156	188	193	190
18	215	216	217	210	229	229	191	156	158	186	192	190
19	215	216	219	214	229	232	192	159	160	184	195	193
20	216	216	221	218	228	234	194	162	169	183	195	194
21	217	213	223	220	228	234	195	161	162	184	196	196
22	218	211	224	222	228	234	191	160	164	185	190	198
23	218	208	225	225	227	231	185	163	167	187	184	199
24	218	204	223	227	229	228	180	149	168	186	193	198
25	218	199	221	228	231	211	168	150	169	180	194	200
26	218	202	221	229	230	194	159	150	171	174	195	200
27	217	205	221	230	231	215	156	153	170	172	195	201
28	216	208	223	230	---	221	154	156	172	171	192	201
29	216	211	226	231	---	226	155	157	173	176	188	193
30	217	212	236	232	---	226	153	160	175	176	184	192
31	221	---	246	232	---	227	---	161	---	175	183	---
MONTH	212	211	219	221	231	226	192	153	157	182	190	188
YEAR	MAX	246	MIN	137	MEAN	198						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	10.0	7.5	9.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	9.5	8.0	8.5	5.5	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	10.0	8.5	9.0	6.5	5.5	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	9.5	7.5	8.5	6.5	5.5	6.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	9.5	8.5	9.0	5.5	4.5	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	8.5	7.0	7.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7.5	6.0	7.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	7.0	6.0	6.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	7.0	6.5	6.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	7.0	6.5	7.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	7.5	6.5	7.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	8.0	7.0	7.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	7.5	6.0	7.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	6.5	5.5	6.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	7.0	6.0	6.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	6.5	5.0	6.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	7.5	6.0	7.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	7.5	6.5	7.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
19	6.5	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
20	6.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	5.5	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	5.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	5.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
29	4.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0
30	4.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
31	4.0	4.0	4.0	---	---	---	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
MONTH	10.0	2.5	6.0	6.5	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	4.5	8.0	5.0	6.5
2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.0	3.5	7.5	5.0	6.5
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	4.0	7.5	5.0	6.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.5
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.5
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.5	5.0	6.5	3.5	5.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	3.5	4.5	7.0	4.5	6.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5	4.0	7.0	5.0	6.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	7.0	5.0	6.0
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	2.5	3.5	6.5	5.0	6.0
11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	2.0	3.5	6.5	5.0	5.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	7.0	4.0	5.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	7.5	5.0	6.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	6.5	5.0	5.5
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	7.0	4.0	5.5
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	8.0	5.0	6.5
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	7.0
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.5	3.0	7.5	4.5	6.0
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	3.5	8.0	5.0	6.5
20	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	1.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	7.5	5.0	6.5
21	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.5	4.0	2.5	3.5	8.0	4.5	6.0
22	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	8.0	6.0	7.0
23	1.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	5.0	3.0	4.5	8.0	7.0	7.5
24	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	0.5	1.5	6.5	4.0	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.5
25	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	4.5	7.5	6.0	6.5
26	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	7.5	5.0	6.0
27	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	4.5	3.0	3.5	9.5	5.5	7.5
28	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	5.5	3.5	4.5	9.0	7.0	8.0
29	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	6.5	3.0	5.0	7.5	5.5	6.5
30	---	---	---	5.5	3.0	4.0	8.0	4.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.5
31	---	---	---	5.5	3.0	4.5	---	---	---	8.0	6.5	7.0
MONTH	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.5	8.0	2.0	4.0	9.5	3.5	6.0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	7.5	6.0	7.0	13.5	10.5	11.0	16.0	14.5	15.0	15.0	12.5	14.0
2	8.0	6.0	7.0	11.0	8.0	9.5	17.5	14.5	16.0	15.0	13.0	14.0
3	7.5	6.0	6.5	12.0	9.0	10.5	16.5	14.5	15.5	14.0	12.0	13.5
4	8.0	5.0	6.5	12.0	10.0	11.0	16.0	14.5	15.0	14.5	11.5	13.0
5	9.0	6.0	7.5	12.5	9.5	11.0	15.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	12.0	13.5
6	9.0	7.5	8.0	13.0	10.5	12.0	16.5	13.5	15.0	14.5	11.5	13.0
7	10.0	6.5	7.5	13.0	11.0	12.0	16.0	14.0	15.5	11.5	10.0	10.5
8	11.0	8.0	9.5	12.0	10.0	11.0	15.5	13.0	14.0	11.0	9.0	10.0
9	10.5	8.5	9.5	11.5	10.0	10.5	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.5	9.0	10.0
10	9.5	7.5	8.0	12.5	9.5	11.0	14.0	11.5	12.5	12.0	9.0	10.5
11	8.0	6.5	7.5	14.5	10.5	12.0	15.0	12.5	13.5	11.5	10.0	10.5
12	9.0	7.5	8.0	14.0	11.0	12.0	15.5	13.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	10.5
13	8.0	6.0	6.5	12.5	9.5	11.0	16.0	13.5	15.0	11.0	9.0	10.0
14	8.5	5.0	6.5	13.0	10.0	11.5	15.5	13.0	14.0	11.5	9.0	10.5
15	8.5	7.5	8.0	14.5	10.5	12.5	14.5	13.5	14.0	12.0	9.5	11.0
16	9.0	7.0	8.0	15.5	11.5	13.5	14.0	12.5	13.0	12.5	10.0	11.0
17	10.5	7.5	9.0	15.5	12.5	14.0	12.5	10.5	11.5	13.5	11.5	12.5
18	11.0	8.0	9.5	15.5	13.0	14.5	13.0	10.5	11.5	13.0	11.5	12.5
19	11.0	8.5	10.0	16.0	13.0	14.5	12.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	9.5	11.0
20	10.0	8.5	9.5	15.5	13.0	14.5	13.5	11.0	12.0	11.5	9.0	10.5
21	9.0	7.5	8.0	15.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	11.5	12.5	11.5	9.0	10.5
22	8.5	7.5	8.0	15.0	12.0	13.5	15.0	12.0	13.5	12.0	9.5	11.0
23	8.5	7.5	8.0	16.0	12.5	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.5	10.0	11.5
24	8.5	7.5	8.0	16.0	13.0	14.0	15.5	13.0	14.5	13.0	11.0	12.0
25	8.5	7.0	7.5	16.0	11.5	13.5	15.0	13.0	14.0	13.0	11.0	12.0
26	9.0	6.5	7.5	16.5	13.5	15.0	14.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	10.5	11.5
27	11.5	7.5	9.0	16.0	13.5	15.0	11.0	9.5	10.0	11.0	9.5	10.5
28	12.5	8.5	10.5	15.5	12.5	14.0	13.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	9.0	10.0
29	13.0	9.5	11.5	15.0	12.5	13.5	14.0	10.5	12.5	11.5	9.0	10.5
30	14.0	11.0	12.5	13.5	11.5	12.5	15.0	12.0	13.5	11.5	9.5	10.5
31	---	---	---	16.0	12.0	13.5	15.0	12.5	14.0	---	---	---
MONTH	14.0	5.0	8.5	16.5	8.0	12.5	17.5	9.5	13.5	15.0	9.0	11.5
YEAR	17.5	0.0	5.5									

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER			JANUARY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	11.5	9.5	10.5	6.0	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	11.0	10.0	10.5	5.0	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	10.0	8.5	9.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	8.5	6.5	7.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	7.5	5.5	6.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7.5	6.0	7.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	7.5	6.0	7.0	5.5	4.5	5.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	8.0	6.0	7.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	8.5	7.0	8.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	8.5	7.5	8.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	9.0	7.0	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	9.0	7.0	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	8.0	6.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	6.5	5.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	5.5	4.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	4.0	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	4.0	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	3.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	4.5	3.5	4.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	4.5	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	4.5	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	6.0	4.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	4.5	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31	4.5	3.5	4.0	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MONTH	11.5	2.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	4.5	1.5	3.0	8.5	6.0	7.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	3.5	1.5	2.5	7.5	6.0	6.5
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	---	4.5	2.0	3.5	6.5	5.0	6.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	6.5	3.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	6.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	7.5	4.5	6.0	6.5	4.5	5.5
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	7.0	4.5	6.0	5.0	3.5	4.5
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	6.5	4.5	5.5	9.0	4.5	6.5
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	5.5	4.0	5.0	10.0	7.0	8.5
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	5.5	4.0	5.0	10.0	7.0	8.5
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	2.0	4.5	3.0	3.5	9.0	7.0	8.0
11	---	---	---	3.0	1.5	2.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	7.0	6.0	6.5
12	---	---	---	3.5	1.5	2.5	6.0	2.5	4.5	7.5	4.5	6.0
13	---	---	---	3.5	2.0	3.0	5.5	4.0	4.5	8.0	6.0	7.5
14	---	---	---	2.0	0.5	1.5	5.0	3.5	4.5	7.5	6.5	7.0
15	---	---	---	2.0	0.5	1.5	5.0	3.0	4.5	7.5	6.5	7.0
16	---	---	---	3.0	1.5	2.5	5.0	4.0	4.5	7.5	5.5	6.5
17	---	---	---	3.0	1.5	2.5	6.0	3.0	4.5	7.0	6.0	6.5
18	---	---	---	2.5	1.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	5.5	6.0
19	---	---	---	2.0	0.5	1.5	4.5	3.0	4.0	8.0	5.0	6.5
20	---	---	---	1.5	0.0	0.5	5.5	4.0	4.5	8.5	6.5	7.5
21	---	---	---	1.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	8.0	6.5	7.0
22	---	---	---	3.5	1.0	2.0	8.5	4.5	6.5	9.0	7.0	8.0
23	---	---	---	3.0	2.5	3.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
24	---	---	---	3.0	2.0	3.0	9.0	6.5	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
25	---	---	---	4.5	2.0	3.0	9.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	7.0	8.0
26	---	---	---	3.5	2.0	2.5	7.5	5.5	6.5	9.0	7.0	8.0
27	---	---	---	4.0	2.0	3.0	7.5	4.5	6.0	8.5	6.5	7.5
28	---	---	---	3.0	1.0	2.0	8.0	5.0	6.5	8.0	6.5	7.0
29	---	---	---	2.5	0.5	1.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.5
30	---	---	---	3.5	0.5	2.0	8.5	5.0	6.5	10.0	6.0	8.0
31	---	---	---	3.0	1.5	2.5	---	---	---	11.5	9.0	10.0
MONTH	---	---	---	4.5	0.0	2.0	9.0	1.5	5.0	11.5	3.5	7.0

TEMPERATURE (DEG. C) OF WATER, WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER		
	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN	MAX	MIN	MEAN
1	11.5	9.0	10.5	16.0	13.5	15.0	17.5	14.0	16.0	12.5	10.5	11.5
2	11.5	9.5	10.5	16.0	14.0	15.0	18.5	15.5	17.0	12.5	10.5	11.5
3	10.5	8.0	9.0	14.0	12.5	13.0	18.0	16.0	17.0	13.5	12.0	12.5
4	9.5	8.0	9.0	13.0	11.5	12.5	16.0	14.5	15.0	13.5	12.5	12.5
5	13.0	8.5	10.5	13.0	11.0	12.0	16.0	13.0	14.5	14.5	12.5	13.5
6	13.5	10.0	12.0	12.5	11.0	12.0	17.0	14.0	15.5	14.0	12.0	13.0
7	13.0	11.0	11.5	15.5	10.5	13.0	17.0	14.0	16.0	13.5	11.5	13.0
8	12.5	10.0	11.0	16.0	12.5	14.5	17.0	14.5	16.0	13.0	11.5	12.0
9	13.0	9.5	11.0	15.5	14.0	14.5	17.0	14.0	15.0	12.5	10.5	11.5
10	12.0	9.5	11.0	15.0	13.0	14.0	16.0	12.0	14.5	13.0	10.5	11.5
11	11.0	9.0	10.0	15.5	12.5	14.0	17.0	13.5	15.5	12.5	11.0	11.5
12	12.5	9.0	10.5	15.5	13.0	14.5	18.0	14.0	16.5	12.5	10.0	11.5
13	12.5	10.0	11.5	14.5	13.0	13.5	17.0	15.0	16.0	13.0	10.5	12.0
14	12.5	10.0	11.5	15.5	11.0	13.5	16.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	11.0	12.0
15	13.0	11.0	12.0	17.0	12.5	14.5	15.5	12.0	13.5	13.0	11.0	12.5
16	12.5	10.5	11.5	17.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	13.5	15.5	12.0	11.0	11.5
17	14.5	10.5	12.5	17.0	13.5	15.0	17.5	14.5	16.5	11.0	10.5	10.5
18	15.0	11.5	13.5	14.5	12.5	13.5	18.0	15.0	17.0	11.0	9.5	10.0
19	16.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	12.5	14.0	18.5	15.5	17.5	11.0	9.5	10.5
20	15.5	13.0	13.5	15.5	12.0	14.0	18.5	15.5	17.5	11.0	10.0	10.5
21	14.5	11.5	13.0	17.5	14.0	15.5	18.0	15.5	17.0	11.0	9.0	10.0
22	14.0	12.0	13.0	19.0	15.0	17.0	17.5	15.5	16.5	9.5	8.0	9.0
23	15.0	12.0	13.5	19.0	15.5	17.5	16.0	14.0	15.5	9.5	8.0	9.0
24	15.5	12.5	14.0	18.0	16.0	17.5	15.0	13.5	14.5	9.5	9.0	9.0
25	16.0	13.5	15.0	17.5	15.0	16.0	13.5	12.0	12.5	10.5	8.5	9.5
26	16.5	13.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.5	12.5	11.5	12.0	9.5	8.5	9.0
27	15.5	13.5	15.0	18.0	14.0	16.0	12.0	11.0	11.5	9.5	7.5	8.5
28	15.5	12.5	14.0	18.0	15.0	17.0	12.0	11.5	11.5	9.0	8.0	8.5
29	14.5	13.0	14.0	17.0	15.0	15.5	13.0	11.0	12.0	8.5	8.0	8.0
30	15.5	12.0	14.0	16.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	11.0	11.5	8.5	8.0	8.0
31	---	---	---	17.0	13.5	15.5	13.0	10.5	11.5	---	---	---
MONTH	16.5	8.0	12.0	19.0	10.5	14.5	18.5	10.5	15.0	14.5	7.5	11.0
YEAR	19.0	0.0	6.5									

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
OCTOBER									
1	977	5	13	1380	2	7.5	1010	11	30
2	959	5	13	1380	3	11	1680	19	86
3	950	3	7.7	1690	8	37	2650	42	301
4	1080	5	15	2130	5	29	4380	129	1530
5	1160	3	9.4	2660	9	65	4800	190	2460
6	1170	4	13	2870	12	93	3540	80	765
7	1440	4	16	2800	8	60	3080	13	108
8	1530	4	17	2600	6	42	2830	10	76
9	1440	4	16	2380	2	13	2800	10	76
10	1380	10	37	2210	1	6.0	3430	23	213
11	1380	3	11	2040	4	22	3500	22	208
12	1400	5	19	1930	2	10	3130	11	93
13	1380	4	15	1830	8	40	2570	8	56
14	1350	3	11	1750	2	9.5	2200	6	36
15	1330	5	18	1770	3	14	2260	4	24
16	1320	6	21	1890	6	31	2070	7	39
17	1300	4	14	1830	3	15	1870	20	101
18	1260	5	17	1660	3	13	1990	24	129
19	1270	9	31	1410	4	15	2080	12	67
20	1370	6	22	1320	4	14	1990	14	75
21	1410	4	15	1400	4	15	1850	9	45
22	1410	6	23	1490	5	20	1710	5	23
23	1390	9	34	1480	4	16	1630	7	31
24	1350	3	11	1450	7	27	1620	4	17
25	1320	4	14	1400	3	11	1600	7	30
26	1330	5	18	1330	4	14	1550	6	25
27	1290	2	7.0	1280	9	31	1550	6	25
28	1260	7	24	1120	9	27	1450	2	7.8
29	1240	2	6.7	1010	8	22	1410	6	23
30	1240	7	23	977	9	24	1390	5	19
31	1380	6	22	---	---	---	1360	4	15
TOTAL	40066	---	533.8	52467	---	754.0	70980	---	6733.8
OCTOBER 1975									
NOVEMBER									
DECEMBER									
JANUARY									
FEBRUARY									
MARCH									
1	1150	3	9.3	932	7	18	600	2	3.2
2	1100	1	3.0	932	3	7.5	500	3	4.1
3	1180	8	25	887	2	4.8	450	8	9.7
4	1250	6	20	724	3	5.9	600	6	9.7
5	1320	7	25	550	5	7.4	800	6	13
6	1310	5	18	700	4	7.6	941	5	13
7	1200	4	13	923	4	10	941	6	15
8	1150	3	9.3	1030	2	5.6	887	15	36
9	1170	4	13	1110	3	9.0	836	10	23
10	1200	3	9.7	1070	2	5.8	780	8	17
11	1210	7	23	1020	2	5.5	748	7	14
12	1170	5	16	1050	2	5.7	644	3	5.2
13	1140	2	6.2	1040	2	5.6	686	2	3.7
14	1090	3	8.8	1030	1	2.8	686	4	7.4
15	1130	3	9.2	977	1	2.6	665	2	3.6
16	1200	8	26	923	2	5.0	693	7	13
17	1210	6	20	887	2	4.8	732	8	16
18	1220	10	33	887	2	4.8	780	8	17
19	1210	1	3.3	844	2	4.6	796	6	13
20	1150	2	6.2	844	2	4.6	788	4	8.5
21	1120	2	6.0	820	1	2.2	756	2	4.1
22	1120	2	6.0	780	5	11	732	1	2.0
23	1170	3	9.5	812	2	4.4	732	2	4.0
24	1140	5	15	820	4	8.9	732	1	2.0
25	1090	1	2.9	812	2	4.4	740	2	4.0
26	1070	5	14	804	1	2.2	724	2	3.9
27	1110	8	24	796	2	4.3	716	2	3.9
28	1090	3	8.8	740	3	6.0	708	2	3.8
29	1050	3	8.5	679	2	3.7	700	2	3.8
30	1030	2	5.6	---	---	---	693	2	3.7
31	986	2	5.3	---	---	---	708	3	5.7
TOTAL	35736	---	402.6	25423	---	174.7	22494	---	286.0

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1975 TO SEPTEMBER 1976

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
APRIL									
1	764	3	6.2	4280	22	254	9540	33	850
2	780	3	6.3	5780	63	983	8730	25	589
3	788	3	6.4	7880	167	3550	8180	15	331
4	836	3	6.8	9990	328	8850	7650	11	227
5	959	10	26	10700	273	7890	6940	12	225
6	1190	15	48	11000	181	5380	6770	13	238
7	1600	28	121	11300	233	7110	6890	11	205
8	2230	43	259	12900	435	15200	7180	20	388
9	3100	77	644	15600	591	24900	8670	57	1330
10	4140	120	1340	18100	612	29900	10500	88	2490
11	5340	150	2160	22600	931	56800	10300	67	1860
12	6380	173	2980	21200	614	35100	9360	43	1090
13	7700	173	3600	16800	240	10900	8880	25	599
14	7500	93	1880	17600	297	14100	8180	26	574
15	6480	45	787	16900	248	11300	7350	21	417
16	5480	32	473	14100	135	5140	7330	18	356
17	4820	29	377	13500	119	4340	7730	18	376
18	4260	15	173	13100	116	4100	7980	20	431
19	3900	8	84	12200	85	2800	8400	26	590
20	3640	8	79	12600	131	4460	9120	39	960
21	3460	2	19	12700	104	3570	9300	35	879
22	3230	2	17	11200	59	1780	8670	22	515
23	3050	4	33	11100	54	1620	8640	25	583
24	3020	5	41	12600	112	3810	8430	19	432
25	3290	23	204	13700	156	5770	8000	11	238
26	3250	3	26	12400	69	2310	7400	9	180
27	3220	6	52	10500	35	992	6650	2	36
28	3170	5	43	11800	63	2010	6230	6	101
29	3140	5	42	13200	83	2960	6440	13	226
30	3350	8	72	11400	49	1510	7450	23	463
31	---	---	---	10200	38	1050	---	---	---
TOTAL	104067	---	15605.7	398930	---	280439	242890	---	17779
JULY									
1	8790	36	854	2870	3	23	2090	2	11
2	8230	32	711	2790	1	7.5	2010	2	11
3	7350	23	456	2790	6	45	1910	4	21
4	6990	12	226	2750	2	15	1850	5	25
5	6990	8	151	2870	2	15	1780	2	9.6
6	6890	14	260	2880	3	23	1750	3	14
7	6870	12	223	2980	3	24	1780	2	9.6
8	7200	6	117	2880	6	47	1760	2	9.5
9	7400	11	220	4370	52	614	1690	2	9.1
10	6820	10	184	5320	45	646	1620	7	31
11	6230	8	135	4880	16	211	1560	11	46
12	6160	16	266	4310	6	70	1540	2	8.3
13	6870	14	260	3860	2	21	1500	4	16
14	6390	3	52	3550	5	48	1450	6	23
15	5770	9	140	3480	8	75	1400	2	7.6
16	5320	15	215	3490	5	47	1350	4	15
17	5040	10	136	5780	4	41	1310	3	11
18	4900	7	93	3640	3	29	1300	2	7.0
19	4770	3	39	3320	2	18	1280	2	6.9
20	4610	4	50	3190	1	8.6	1250	3	10
21	4470	3	36	3250	3	26	1220	2	6.6
22	4180	6	68	3080	7	58	1180	5	16
23	3900	5	53	2960	6	48	1160	7	22
24	3710	3	30	2910	3	24	1150	4	12
25	3690	3	30	2770	3	22	1160	1	3.1
26	3530	6	57	2790	4	30	1140	2	6.2
27	3370	2	18	2790	4	30	1130	3	9.2
28	3250	3	26	2640	3	21	1110	3	9.0
29	3100	4	33	2480	5	33	1090	7	21
30	3080	4	33	2330	2	13	1060	2	5.7
31	3030	5	41	2190	6	35	---	---	---
TOTAL	168900	---	5213	100190	---	2368.1	43580	---	412.4
YEAR	1305723		330702.1						

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

SUSPENDED-SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY), WATER YEAR OCTOBER 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977

DAY	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)	MEAN DISCHARGE (CFS)	MEAN CONCENTRATION (MG/L)	SEDIMENT DISCHARGE (TONS/DAY)
1	1040	5	14	790	6	13	730	6	12
2	1030	8	22	897	2	4.8	680	6	11
3	1040	6	17	870	3	7.0	659	6	11
4	1040	5	14	830	3	6.7	619	7	12
5	1020	3	8.3	814	4	8.8	593	2	3.2
6	1010	4	11	790	4	8.5	613	2	3.3
7	990	6	16	775	2	4.2	645	6	10
8	970	5	13	760	3	6.2	687	5	9.3
9	940	3	7.6	753	3	6.1	666	8	14
10	920	5	12	738	3	6.0	626	9	15
11	910	5	12	715	6	12	606	10	16
12	897	2	4.8	673	7	13	587	10	16
13	879	2	4.7	637	9	15	568	11	17
14	854	1	2.3	632	8	14	568	2	3.1
15	838	1	2.3	666	19	34	556	7	11
16	830	2	4.5	673	2	3.6	587	7	11
17	822	5	11	687	2	3.7	613	7	12
18	814	2	4.4	738	2	4.0	587	3	4.8
19	798	2	4.3	768	2	4.1	568	7	11
20	783	2	4.2	745	2	4.0	520	6	8.4
21	768	3	6.2	680	11	20	450	4	4.9
22	760	3	6.2	701	15	28	400	4	4.3
23	753	3	6.1	701	5	9.5	410	5	5.5
24	745	2	4.0	708	4	7.6	420	6	6.8
25	745	2	4.0	768	2	4.1	450	6	7.0
26	745	3	6.0	701	3	5.7	450	3	3.6
27	738	5	10	600	2	3.2	470	1	1.3
28	723	8	16	659	3	5.3	450	2	2.4
29	715	5	9.7	760	8	16	420	3	3.4
30	715	3	5.8	768	7	15	390	3	3.2
31	708	11	21	---	---	---	370	4	4.0
TOTAL	26540	---	264.4	21992	---	293.1	16938	---	257.5
JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			
1	340	4	3.7	480	2	2.6	487	1	1.3
2	300	3	2.4	470	2	2.5	498	2	2.7
3	330	2	1.8	460	1	1.2	487	2	2.6
4	360	2	1.9	450	1	1.2	482	1	1.3
5	320	2	1.7	450	1	1.2	471	2	2.5
6	350	2	1.9	450	1	1.2	471	3	3.8
7	380	2	2.1	460	1	1.2	493	3	4.0
8	410	3	3.3	460	1	1.2	568	2	3.1
9	440	4	4.8	470	2	2.5	556	2	3.0
10	470	4	5.1	480	2	2.6	526	2	2.8
11	500	4	5.4	480	1	1.3	504	2	2.7
12	520	4	5.6	490	2	2.6	487	2	2.6
13	540	4	5.8	500	4	5.4	487	2	2.6
14	560	3	4.5	520	3	4.2	487	2	2.6
15	580	3	4.7	532	2	2.9	476	1	1.3
16	580	3	4.7	526	2	2.8	471	1	1.3
17	580	3	4.7	520	3	4.2	465	1	1.3
18	590	2	3.2	520	2	2.8	465	1	1.3
19	620	2	3.3	509	1	1.4	460	1	1.2
20	670	2	3.6	504	2	2.7	430	1	1.2
21	660	2	3.6	520	3	4.2	440	1	1.2
22	640	2	3.5	537	3	4.3	450	2	2.4
23	620	2	3.3	520	3	4.2	460	2	2.5
24	600	2	3.2	509	2	2.7	470	2	2.5
25	580	2	3.1	498	2	2.7	487	2	2.6
26	580	2	3.1	504	2	2.7	487	3	3.9
27	580	3	4.7	498	1	1.3	493	3	4.0
28	530	4	5.7	487	1	1.3	498	3	4.0
29	510	4	5.5	---	---	---	493	2	2.7
30	500	4	5.4	---	---	---	465	1	1.3
31	490	3	4.0	---	---	---	471	1	1.3
TOTAL	15730	---	119.3	13799	---	71.1	14985	---	73.6

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

WATER QUALITY DATA												
DATE	TIME	TEMPER- ATURE (DEG C)	INSTAN- TANEOUS DIS- CHARGE (CFS)	SUS- PENDE D SEDI- MENT (MG/L)	SUS- PENDE D SEDI- MENT DIS- CHARGE (T/DAY)	SUS. SED. STEE VE DIAM. % FINER THAN .062 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .004 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .016 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .062 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .125 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .250 MM	SUS. SED. FALL DIAM. % FINER THAN .500 MM
MAY , 1976												
10...	1800	7.0	18700	524	26500	--	22	41	80	92	97	100
JUN , 1977												
21...	1000	12.0	2890	2	16	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
JUL												
28...	1000	15.5	1500	3	12	56	--	--	--	--	--	--
AUG												
23...	1130	14.5	972	4	10	79	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEP												
22...	1100	8.5	942	2	5.1	20	--	--	--	--	--	--

PERIPHYTON ANALYSES (NOV. 75 - SEPT. 77)

DATE	LENGTH OF EXPOS- SURE (DAYS)	BIOMASS WEIGHT DRY ASH (MG/M ²)		BIOMASS PIGMENT RATIO	BIOMASS CHLOROPHYLL RATIO	SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC UNCORRECTED CHLORO A B (MG/M ²)		SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC CHROMATOGRAPHIC CHLORO A B (MG/M ²)		CHROMATOGRAPHIC FLUOROMETRIC CHLORO A B (MG/M ²)	
1975 NOV 7	28	1500	1400	1600	--	0.000	0.000	--	--	--	--
1976 APR 27	32	8230	6850	10	--	0.000	0.000	--	--	--	--
MAY 28	31	462	154	10	--	0.000	0.000	--	--	--	--
JUL 23	35	6460	5230	960	--	1.28	0.098	--	--	--	--
AUG 19	27	20700	18500	610	--	3.65	0.000	--	--	--	--
SEP 24	36	8690	7620	740	--	1.47	0.070	--	--	--	--
OCT 21	27	2770	2310	--	5180	--	--	0.089	0.038	--	--
1977 JUNE 21	33	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.023	0.002
JULY 28	37	3940	3310	--	4770	--	--	--	--	0.132	0.110
SEP 22	30	3230	2830	--	1240	--	--	--	--	0.324	0.038

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (OCT, 1975 - AUG, 1976)

DATE TIME	OCT 10, 75 1100	NOV 7, 75 1030	DEC 10, 75 1330	JAN 26, 76 1300	FEB 24, 76 1300
TOTAL CELLS/ML	46	380	310	140	270
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..CLASS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
..ORDER	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...FAMILY	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.0
....GENUS	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.0

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT								
CHRYSOPHYTA										
.BACILLARIOPHYCEAE										
...CENTRALES										
...COSCINODISCEACEAE										
...CYCLOTELLA	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-	--	-
...MELOSIRA	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-	--	-
...PENNALES										
...ACHNANTHACEAE										
...ACHNANTHES	--	-	130#	33	61#	20	72#	50	43#	16
...COCCONEIS	--	-	16	4	15	5	--	-	--	-
...CYMBELLACEAE										
...CYMBELLA	9#	20	31	8	31	10	*	0	11	4
...DIATOMACEAE										
...DIATOMA	--	-	--	-	15	5	--	-	--	-
...FRAGILARIACEAE										
...HANNAEA	--	-	16	4	*	0	*	0	--	-
...H.ARCUS										
...SYNEDRA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	11	4
...GOMPHONEMACEAE	*	0	16	4	*	0	--	-	--	-
...GOMPHONEMA	9#	20	78#	21	170#	55	48#	33	140#	52
...MERIDIUMACEAE										
...MERIDIUM	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-	--	-
...NAVICULACEAE										
...NAVICULA	--	-	47	13	--	-	12	8	22	8
...NITZSCHACEAE										
...NITZSCHIA	28#	60	47	13	15	5	12	8	43#	16

DATE TIME	MAR 26, 76 1100	MAY 28, 76 1330	JUN 18, 76 1130	JUL 23, 76 1700	AUG 19, 76 1500
TOTAL CELLS/ML	340	280	270	220	1800
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
..CLASS	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.5
..ORDER	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.6
...FAMILY	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.7
....GENUS	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.1

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)										
.CHLOROPHYCEAE										
..CHLOROCOCCALES										
...OOCYSTACEAE										
...ANKISTRODESMUS	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	96	5
...KIRCHNERIELLA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	130	7
...OOCYSTIS	--	-	4	1	--	-	--	-	--	-
...SCENEDESMACEAE										
...CRUCIGENIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	130	7
...SCENEDESMUS	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	540#	30
..TETRASPORALES										
...COCCOMYXACEAE										
...ELAKATOTHRIX	--	-	--	-	--	-	*	0	--	-
..ULOTRICHALES										
...ULOTRICHACEAE										
...ULOTHRIX	--	-	180#	63	--	-	--	-	--	-
..VOLVOCALES										
...CHLAMYDOMONADACEAE										
...CHLAMYDOMONAS	18	5	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-
..ZYGNEMATALES										
...DESMIDIACEAE										
...CLOSTERIUM	9	3	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (MAR, 1976 - AUG, 1976)

DATE TIME ORGANISM	MAR 26, 76 1100		MAY 28, 76 1330		JUN 18, 76 1130		JUL 23, 76 1700		AUG 19, 76 1500	
	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT								
CHRYSTOPHYTA										
.BACILLARIOPHYCEAE										
..CENTRALES										
...COSCIDISCACEAE										
....CYCLOTTELLA	--	-	--	-	16	6	--	-	32	2
....MELOSIRA	--	-	--	-	8	3	--	-	--	-
..PENNALES										
...ACHNANTHACEAE										
....ACHNANTHES	46	14	8	3	16	6	24	11	64	4
....COCCONEIS	*	0	--	-	--	-	6	3	32	2
...CYMBELLACEAE										
....CYMBELLA	64#	19	4	1	8	3	18	8	--	-
...DIATOMACEAE										
....DIATOMA	9	3	--	-	*	0	--	-	32	2
...EUNOTIACEAE										
....EUNOTIA	--	-	4	1	--	-	--	-	--	-
...FRAGILARIACEAE										
....ASTERIONELLA	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-	--	-
....FRAGILARIA	--	-	20	7	--	-	36#	16	--	-
....HANNAEA	--	-	4	1	16	6	24	11	--	-
....SYNEDRA	--	-	4	1	--	-	42#	19	96	5
...GOMPHONEMACEAE										
....GOMPHONEMA	130#	38	20	7	65#	24	61#	27	130	7
...MERIDIONACEAE										
....MERIDION	64#	19	4	1	--	-	--	-	--	-
...NAVICULACEAE										
....NAVICULA	--	-	--	-	40#	15	--	-	64	4
...NITZSCHIACEAE										
....NITZSCHIA	--	-	16	6	81#	30	--	-	130	7
...TABELLARIACEAE										
....TABELLARIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	6	3	--	-
.CHRYSTOPHYCEAE										
..CHRYSDOMNADALES										
...OCHROMONADACEAE										
....DINOBYRON	--	-	16	6	16	6	6	3	--	-
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)										
.CYANOPHYCEAE										
..CHROCCOCCALES										
...CHROCCOCCACEAE										
....ANACYSTIS	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	350#	19
..HORMOGONALES										
...NOSTOCACEAE										
....ANABAENA	--	-	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (SEP, 1976 - JAN, 1977)

DATE TIME	SEP 24, 76 1030	OCT 21, 76 1130	NOV 23, 76 1000	DEC 21, 76 1130	JAN 20, 77 1300			
TOTAL CELLS/ML	9	89	210	42	41			
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7			
..CLASS	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7			
...ORDER	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.7			
....FAMILY	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.7			
.....GENUS	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7			
ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT		
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)								
..CHLOROPHYCEAE								
...ZYGNEATALES								
....ZYGNEATACEAE								
.....MOUGEDIA	--	-	--	-	--	-		
CHRYSOPHYTA								
..BACILLARIOPHYCEAE								
...CENTRALES								
....COSCINODISCAEAE								
.....CYCLOTELLA	--	-	--	-	10# 24	--	-	
.....MELOSIRA	--	-	--	-	--	-	5 13	
...PENNALES								
....ACHNANTHACEAE								
.....ACHNANTHES	1	11	16#	18	20	9	--	-
.....COCconeIS	0	3	4	5	2	1	--	-
....CYMBELLACEAE								
.....AMPHORA	--	-	*	0	--	-	--	-
.....CYMBELLA	1	8	8	9	2	1	--	-
...DIATOMACEAE								
....DIATOMA	0	3	4	5	--	-	5	12
...FRAGILARIACEAE								
....HANNAEA	*	0	4	5	2	1	--	-
....SYNEDRA	1	14	8	9	17	8	7#	18
...GOMPHONEMATAEAE								
....GOMPHONEMA	5#	49	36#	41	17	8	20#	47
...NAVICULACEAE								
....NAVICULA	1	8	4	5	--	-	--	-
...NITZSCHIAEAE								
....NITZSCHIA	0	5	4	5	2	1	--	-
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)								
..CYANOPHYCEAE								
...CHROCOCCALES								
....CHROCOCCAEAE								
.....ANACYSTIS	--	-	--	-	--	-	19#	47
...HORMOGONALES								
....NOSTOCACEAE								
.....ANABAENA	--	-	--	-	--	-	14#	33
...OSCILLATORIACEAE								
....OSCILLATORIA	*	0	--	-	150#	69	--	-

NOTE: # - DOMINANT ORGANISM; EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15%
 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%

WATER-QUALITY RECORDS FOR NORTH FORK FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR COLUMBIA FALLS FOR PERIOD OF RECORD--CONTINUED

PHYTOPLANKTON ANALYSES (FEB, 1977 - AUG, 1977)

DATE TIME	FEB 23, 77 1100	MAY 19, 77 1030	JUN 21, 77 1000	JUL 28, 77 1000	AUG 23, 77 1130
TOTAL CELLS/ML	14	6800	550	54	23
DIVERSITY: DIVISION	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
..CLASS	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
...ORDER	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0
....FAMILY	1.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.0
.....GENUS	1.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	1.0

ORGANISM	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT	CELLS /ML	PER- CENT
CHLOROPHYTA (GREEN ALGAE)										
..CHLOROPHYCEAE										
...CHLOROCOCCALES										
....SCENEDESMACEAE										
.....ACTINASTRUM	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
.....ZYGNEATALES										
....DESMIDIACEAE										
.....STAUSTRUM	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
CHRYSOPHYTA										
..BACILLARIOPHYCEAE										
...CENTRALES										
....COSCINODISCAEAE										
.....MELOSIRA	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
.....PENNALES										
....ACHNANTHACEAE										
.....ACHNANTHES	--	-	63	1	--	-	8#	15	--	-
.....COCCONEIS	--	-	* 0		3	1	--	--	--	--
....CYMBELLACEAE										
.....CYMBELLA	6#	40	* 0		6	1	* 0		--	--
....DIATOMACEAE										
.....DIATOMA	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
...FRAGILARIACEAE										
....ASTERIONELLA	--	-	* 0		--	-	--	--	--	--
....FRAGILARIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	25#	46	--	--
....HANNAEA	--	-	* 0		3	1	--	--	--	--
....SYNEDRA	--	-	* 0		--	-	* 0		--	--
...GOMPHONEMATAEAE										
....GOMPHONEMA	8#	60	* 0		5	1	8#	15	--	--
...MERIDIIONACEAE										
....MERIDION	--	-	* 0		3	1	--	--	--	--
...NAVICULACEAE										
....NAVICULA	--	-	* 0		9	2	4	8	12#	50
...NITZSCHACEAE										
....NITZSCHIA	--	-	--	-	--	-	4	8	12#	50
..CHRYSOPHYCEAE										
...CHRYSOMONADALES										
....UCHROMONADACEAE										
.....DINOBYRUM	--	-	* 0		--	-	--	-	--	-
CYANOPHYTA (BLUE-GREEN ALGAE)										
..CYANOPHYCEAE										
...CHROCOCCOCCALES										
....CHROCOCCOCCAEAE										
.....ANACYSTIS	--	-	* 0		--	-	--	-	--	-
...HORMOGONALES										
....USCILLATORIACEAE										
.....OSCILLATORIA	--	-	6700#	98	520#	95	--	-	--	-
.....SPIRULINA	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
EUGLENOPHYTA (EUGLENOIDS)										
..CRYPTOPHYCEAE										
...CRYPTOMONIDALES										
....CRYPTOMONODACEAE										
.....CRYPTOMONAS	--	-	--	-	* 0	--	-	--	-	--
..EUGLENOPHYCEAE										
...EUGLENALES										
....EUGLENACEAE										
.....EUGLENA	--	-	--	-	--	-	4	8	--	-

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 * - OBSERVED ORGANISM, MAY NOT HAVE BEEN COUNTED; LESS THAN 1/2%