STREAM-TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS IN GEORGIA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Prepared in cooperation with the
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

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VERTICAL DATUM

*Sea Level*: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)—a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of both the United States and Canada, formerly called “Seal Level Datum of 1929.”
STREAM-TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS IN GEORGIA

By T.R. Dyar and S.J. Alhadeff

ABSTRACT

Stream-temperature measurements for 198 periodic and 22 daily record stations were analyzed using a harmonic curve-fitting procedure. Statistics of data from 78 selected stations were used to compute a statewide stream-temperature harmonic equation, derived using latitude, drainage area, and altitude for natural streams having drainage areas greater than about 40 square miles. Based on the 1955–84 reference period, the equation may be used to compute long-term natural harmonic stream-temperature coefficients to within an on average of about 0.4 °C.

Basin-by-basin summaries of observed long-term stream-temperature characteristics are included for selected stations and river reaches, particularly along Georgia’s mainstem streams. Changes in the stream-temperature regimen caused by the effects of development, principally impoundments and thermal power plants, are shown by comparing harmonic curves and coefficients from the estimated natural values to the observed modified-condition values.

INTRODUCTION

Stream-temperature data are important inputs for stream water-quality models. In 1974, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD), with assistance from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), designed and constructed a seasonal stream assimilative capacity (SAC) model as an aid to stream assessments in Georgia. The SAC model has been used to provide statistics for the design and operation of waste-treatment facilities to help ensure compliance with various water-quality standards and to quantify stream assimilative capacity.

Stream-temperature data along with curves determined by least-squares simple harmonic fitting of the data were presented for 146 stream-temperature stations in Georgia by Dyar and Stokes (1973). The stream-temperature information for these 146 stations is suitable for input to the SAC model or other such water-quality models. However, stream-temperature characteristics have not been estimated for many streams in Georgia for which no data or insufficient data exist. Thus, a simple, reliable method is needed to estimate stream-temperature characteristics for sites where little or no data exist.

This study was conducted by the USGS, in cooperation with the EPD. The stream-temperature data used in this study were collected in cooperation with EPD and other Federal, State, and local agencies.
Purpose and Scope

This report summarizes the water-temperature characteristics of selected stream stations in Georgia, and provides a harmonic equation suitable for estimating natural seasonal water-temperature characteristics of most Georgia streams. The harmonic equation described in this report is based on estimates of natural seasonal stream-temperature characteristics for non-tidal streams in Georgia having drainage basins greater than 40 square miles (mi²). Stream-temperature characteristics computed by the harmonic equation presented in this report may be compared to observed stream-temperature data to evaluate how seasonal stream-temperature characteristics of a particular stream may be deviating from estimated natural characteristics.

This report builds upon the Statewide summary report of stream-temperature data presented by Dyar and Stokes (1973). Seasonal stream-temperature characteristics are computed and analyzed from data collected by USGS at 198 periodic and 22 continuous record stream-temperature stations through 1984, including most of the 146 stations reported by Dyar and Stokes (1973).

The harmonic equations for computing natural seasonal stream-temperature characteristics presented in this report are based on analyses of 78 stream-temperature stations having records from about 1955–84. Analyses of records collected subsequent to 1984 could cause changes in these equations. However, based on comparisons of the analyses in this report and Dyar and Stokes (1973), changes likely will occur slowly.

Throughout this report, the term “natural” is intended to describe stream temperatures that are relatively unaffected by human activities, including such practices as waste-water return, reservoir operation, diversions, or proximity to urban areas. The term “natural” is subjective and rigorous evaluative procedures are not applied to prove the validity of its use. Similarly, the term “modified” connotes that observed stream temperatures likely are affected by human activities. The terms “stream temperature,” “water temperature,” and “temperature” are synonymous throughout this report. Finally, the terms “station” and “stream station” refers to locations where systematic stream-temperature data are available; whereas, the term “site” and “stream site” refers to locations where little or no data are available.

Previous Investigations

Numerous previous stream-temperature studies were referred to during the compilation and analysis of the information contained in this report. Statewide inventories of continuous or periodic records of stream temperatures collected primarily by the USGS were presented for California in a series of reports by Blodgett (1970–72) and for North Carolina by Woodard (1970). More descriptive, graphic summaries on regional-basin, statewide, or national scales have taken several forms. Maps depicting gross areal variability of selected stream-temperature characteristics have been prepared for Florida (Anderson, 1971), for Washington (Collings and Higgins, 1973), and for the Nation as a whole (Blakely, 1966; Steele and others; 1974, Hawkins and others, 1977). Plots of annual stream-temperature variations have been reported for numerous stations in Montana (Aagaard, 1969), for selected sites in Georgia (Lamar, 1944), for the upper Delaware River basin in New York (Williams, 1971), and for the Delaware River at Trenton, N.J. (McCarthy and Keighton, 1964).

Annual seasonal temperature variations were distinguished from shorter-term daily variations in stream temperature in reports by Calandro (1969) and Williams (1971). Studies correlating air and water temperatures on an annual or seasonal basis include studies by Kothandaraman and Evans (1972), Anderson and Faust (1973), Williams (1971), and Steele (1974).

Based on seasonal cyclical patterns of stream-temperature records commonly observed at numerous measuring stations, a least-squares, harmonic-analysis regression fit of annual variability was proposed by Ward (1963). An evaluation of incremental benefits obtained by imposing higher-order harmonics in the analysis (Thomann, 1967; Kothandaraman, 1971) concluded that a single-harmonic analytical depiction of seasonal variations in stream temperatures explains 85–95 percent of the observed variability in annual records. A modification of the basic single-harmonic approach was reported by Tasker and Burns (1974) for specific application to regions where streams are affected by ice cover for prolonged periods.

In addition to the above reports on graphical or analytical representations of seasonal variations in stream temperature, several other investigations warrant mentioning. Detailed studies, generally on small streams, have described and evaluated various environmental factors affecting stream temperatures.
Pluhowski, 1970; Moore, 1967). Collings and Higgins (1973) related stream-temperature harmonic coefficients to selected characteristics of a basin using a multiple-regression approach and found the most frequently occurring, statistically significant variables were drainage area, channel slope, mean basin altitude, and mean annual streamflow. Gilroy and Steele (1972) evaluated the effects of reduced sampling frequencies of stream-temperature measurements as depicted by harmonic coefficients for selected long-term daily records.

**Station-Identification System**

The stream-temperature station numbers are based upon a numbering system which has been used for USGS surface-water stations since October 1, 1950. In this system, the station-identification number is assigned according to downstream order and gaps are left in the series of numbers to allow for new stations that may be established; hence, the numbers are not consecutive. The complete number of each station, such as 02331655, includes the two-digit part number “02” plus the downstream-order number “331655,” which can be from 6 to 12 digits (Stokes and McFarlane, 1995). The tables and most figures in this report adhere to this system.

In figures 1 and 2 of this report, the USGS stream-station numbers are shortened by omitting the first two digits. Similarly, in the text of this report, all stream-temperature station names that are referenced to Georgia cities are shortened to omit the “Ga.” part. For example, the complete station number and name for the abbreviated “392500, Little River near Roswell,” is “02392500, Little River near Roswell, Ga.” Other abbreviated station numbers can be completed similarly with the exception of stations having abbreviated numbers greater than 5000—these stations require a leading “03” rather than a leading “02.” For example, the complete station number for station 545000 is 03545000. The number and name abbreviations are intended to improve the readability of the report. The tables and most figures in this report contain complete station numbers and names.

**Stream-Temperature Data**

Periodic and daily stream-temperature data for streams in Georgia stored in the USGS database through 1984 were compiled for evaluation and possible further analyses. The compilation yielded 333 periodic stations having 8 or more temperature measurements and 61 stations with daily temperature records. Of the 333 periodic stations, 198 had five or more years of well-distributed data suitable to determine long-term stream-temperature characteristics (table 1, in back of report). Similar criteria were used to screen the 61 daily record stations; 22 of these stations were selected as suitable for harmonic analyses (table 2, in back of report). All but four of the daily record stations (02208450, 02231000, 02338660, and 02382720, respectively) also are periodic stations. The 198 periodic stream-temperature stations selected for analysis are listed in table 1 with their locations shown in figure 1. The 22 selected daily stream-temperature record stations are listed in table 2 and shown in figure 1. The figure also shows major river basins and physiographic provinces discussed in this report.

Periodic stream temperatures for stations listed in table 1 were measured by holding a thermometer in flowing water and, in most instances, reading the thermometer while the bulb was immersed. Accuracies of periodic temperature measuring techniques used by the USGS are within about 0.8 °C (Moore, 1967, p. 8–14; Rawson, 1970, p. 2–4; Blodgett, 1970, p. 2–3). Because most periodic-temperature measurements are made during daylight hours, observed stream temperatures generally are higher than daily mean stream temperatures.

Daily record stream temperatures were collected by automatic recording equipment or by local observers. A variety of automatic recorders have been used to collect data over the years. Generally, accuracies of water temperatures collected by automatic recording equipment are within ± 1 °C (Moore, 1967, p. 8–14; Rawson, 1970, p. 2–4; Blodgett, 1970, p. 2–3). Data collected by local observers also are believed to be within ± 1 °C.
Figure 1. Locations of 198 periodic and 22 daily stream-temperature stations, major river basins, and physiographic provinces in Georgia.
Figure 2. Names of major streams and locations of 78 stream-temperature stations used to compute harmonic stream-temperature regression equations.
LONG-TERM STREAM-TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

Dyar and Stokes (1973) demonstrated that annual seasonal or long-term stream-temperature characteristics may be represented by a harmonic (sinusoidal) function of the following form (Ward, 1963; Collings, 1969; and Steele and Gilroy, 1972):

\[ T = M + A \sin (b t + c) \] (1)

where

- \( T \) is the harmonic-mean stream temperature on day \( t \);
- \( M \) is the harmonic-mean coefficient or the long-term mean stream temperature for the period of record used in the analysis;
- \( A \) is the amplitude coefficient or annual range in temperature of the harmonic function (or one-half the estimated annual variation in stream temperature for the period of record);
- \( b \) is a constant to convert time of year \( t \) to degrees of arc;
- \( c \) is the phase coefficient of the harmonic function.

A generalized example of a harmonic temperature curve computed from equation (1) is shown in figure 3. Harmonic coefficients for equation (1) \( (M, A, \text{and } c) \) may be determined by plotting stream-temperature station data for the selected period of analysis on a single annual time segment, without regard to year, and computing the least-square harmonic fit from the data points. The selected annual time segment is a standard “water year” used by the USGS, which represents a period of October 1 to September 30 of the following calendar year.

Stream-temperature data for each station listed in tables 1 and 2 were plotted and harmonic-function coefficients were computed from a least-squares sinusoidal fit of the data. The computed coefficients, standard errors, and variances are listed in tables 1 and 2. Multiple analyses were performed for six periodic

![Harmonic equation](image)

**Figure 3.** Generalized harmonic stream-temperature curve showing harmonic equation coefficients.
stations (02213500, 02318000, 02336000, 02339500, 02392500, and 02394000) because reservoirs constructed upstream from the stations during the period of record interrupted the homogeneity of the temperature data. Graphs of the annualized stream-temperature data and harmonic-function curves for selected periodic stations listed in table 1 are shown in back of this report.

Natural Stream-Temperature Characteristics

To estimate natural stream-temperature characteristics at ungaged locations, 78 of the 198 periodic stream-temperature stations were selected for regression analysis. No continuous-record stations were selected for analysis because most were located on modified streams or were already represented by periodic stations at the same locations. Stations with stream temperatures substantially affected by human activities and stations having drainage areas less than 40 square miles (mi²) were excluded from analysis. To help ensure statistical independence, most mainstem stations were excluded. However, 16 stations with drainage areas greater than 1,000 mi² were included to provide sufficient drainage area variability for the regional analysis. The 78 stations selected for analysis are listed in table 3 (in back of report) and their locations and stream names are shown in figure 2.

Several limitations of the data used to compute natural temperature characteristics should be noted. First, for the analysis to be rigorous, only stations having completely natural conditions upstream should be used. Because some modifications have occurred on most major streams, computation of completely natural temperature characteristics was not possible. However, natural stream-temperatures should predominate at each of the 78 stations used for analysis (table 3). Second, most periodic data collection occurs in daylight hours, causing a slight temperature bias. This bias typically is from about 0.5 to 1 °C or less; most bias occurs on smaller streams during the warmer seasons.

Regression Analysis

To develop regional relations, the harmonic mean (M), amplitude (A), and phase coefficients (c) listed in table 3 were each analyzed by regression analyses; the following multiple-regression function was defined:

\[ y = b_0 + b_1 * x_1 + b_2 * x_2 + b_3 * x_3 + \ldots + b_n * x_n \]  

where

\[ b_0,...,b_n \] are terms of regression coefficients; and

\[ x_1,...,x_n \] are variables of selected basin characteristics considered in the regional analysis.

Independent variables used for the regression included the station latitude, drainage area, and altitude (table 1).

Harmonic Mean Coefficient

The empirical equation resulting from the regression analysis to estimate the natural long-term harmonic mean stream-temperature coefficient applicable throughout the State of Georgia is:

\[ M = 42.68 - 0.833 * L + 0.743 * \log D - 0.00133 * E \]  

where

M is the long-term mean stream temperature or the harmonic mean temperature coefficient, in °C;

L is the station or stream location latitude, in decimal degrees;

D is the station or stream location drainage area, in square miles; and

E is the station or stream location altitude, in feet above sea level.

Harmonic mean stream-temperature and independent variable data used in this regression equation are listed in table 3. The regression yields a standard error of about 0.4 °C for the harmonic mean stream-temperature coefficient. Equation (3) accounts for 95 percent of the variance, with the latitude component accounting for about 49 percent; altitude for about 27 percent; and drainage area for about 19 percent. Harmonic mean temperatures tend to increase southward and with lower basin altitude.

Residuals obtained by subtracting harmonic mean temperatures determined by regression equation (3) from the values calculated by harmonic analyses of station data are shown in figure 5. Negative values indicate harmonic mean temperatures computed from station data are less than those determined by equation (3). Clusters of both negative and positive residuals are apparent in figure 5; at least one of the larger departures shown in figure 5 is relatively easy to explain. West Chickamauga Creek near Lakeview (station 03567340) has a residual value of + 1.0 °C as would be expected for any stream in Georgia that flows opposite to the primary north-to-south direction. However, for the most part, the map of residuals (fig. 5) shows random and small numerical departures from equation (3).
EXPLANATION

- Major river basin boundary
- Physiographic province boundary
- Harmonic mean temperature, in degrees Celsius

Figure 4. Harmonic mean stream temperatures for 78 natural-condition stations.
Figure 5. Residuals of harmonic mean stream temperatures for 78 natural-condition stations.
Natural long-term temperature anomalies can be expected in some locations in Georgia. For example, stream temperatures in and around Warm Springs, likely would be higher than values predicted by equation (3). Along the coast and in tidal streams (such as stations 02203559, 02203566, 02203570, 02203574, 02203578, 02203585, and 02203596), data are scarce. Because stations having sea affects are not included, equation (3) should not be applied to tidally affected stream sites. Stream locations having drainage areas smaller than about 40 mi$^2$ or having a very high proportion of streamflow derived from ground-water inflow upstream may show deviations of 1 °C or more from values estimated by equation (3).

The empirical equation used to estimate natural long-term harmonic-mean temperatures in Georgia streams predict a maximum high value of about 20.5 °C; such values occur at lower latitudes, lower altitudes, and in larger drainage basins. The minimum predicted low value is about 12.3 °C; values in this range occur at higher latitudes, higher altitudes, and in smaller drainage basins. Generally, the harmonic mean temperatures computed from data for the 78 stations analyzed (table 3) agree well with those estimated by equation (3).

Amplitude Coefficient

The empirical equation resulting from the regression analysis to estimate the natural long-term amplitude stream-temperature coefficient applicable throughout the State of Georgia is:

$$A = -7.40 + 0.947 \times \log D + 0.426 \times L - 0.00075 \times E \quad (4)$$

where

- $A$ is the amplitude coefficient in °C;
- $D$ is the station or stream location drainage area, in square miles;
- $L$ is the station or stream location latitude, in decimal degrees; and
- $E$ is the station or stream location altitude, in feet.

Amplitude and independent variable data used in equation (4) are identified in table 3. An areal plot of the amplitude coefficients is shown in figure 6. The regression yields a standard error of about 0.7 °C. Equation (4) accounts for about 48 percent of the variance, with the drainage area component accounting for about 18 percent; latitude for about 18 percent; and altitude for about 12 percent.

Residuals computed by subtracting amplitude coefficients computed by equation (4) from the values computed from station data are shown in figure 7. The residuals in figure 7 range from an average of about +0.6 °C in the Piedmont Province to an average of about -0.3 °C for much of the remaining provinces in the State; this indicates that equation (4) tends to underestimate the harmonic amplitude coefficient in much of the Piedmont, and to overestimate it throughout most of the remainder of the State. Much of the difference in the amplitude coefficients in the two areas may be attributable to natural causes. Many of the negative residuals occur on streams having large components of ground-water inflow. For example, a relatively large proportion of streamflow at Whitewater Creek near Butler (station 02349000), having one of the largest negative residuals of -1.8 °C, comes from ground-water inflow. The large ground-water component also applies to the Chattooga River at Summerville (station 02398000).

Many streams immediately south of the Fall Line also have relatively large components of ground-water inflow, as do those in the southern parts of the Chattahoochee and Flint River basins in southwestern Georgia, and in some of the Valley and Ridge Province within the Coosa River basin. Conversely, the high positive residuals seen at stations in the southern Piedmont Province may be attributable to relatively small ground-water inflow to these streams. Also, the band of positive residuals within the Piedmont is coincident with high population densities and may be partially attributable to affects of human development.

Estimates of long-term natural harmonic amplitude coefficients from equation (4) can yield a range of amplitude from a high value of about 11.2 °C to a low value of about 5.0 °C for normal variations of the independent variables. High values typically occur with larger drainage areas, higher latitudes, and lower altitudes. Low values tend to occur with smaller drainage areas, lower latitudes, and higher altitudes. However, higher altitudes do not occur with lower latitudes in the State. From table 3, the maximum long-term natural harmonic-amplitude coefficient is about 10.2 °C for the Flint River near Culloden (station 02347500). The minimum amplitude coefficient observed from the 78 stations analyzed is about 6.2 °C for Whitewater Creek near Butler (station 02349000) (table 3).
Figure 6. Amplitude coefficients for 78 natural-condition stations.
Figure 7. Residuals of amplitude coefficients for 78 natural-condition stations.
The amplitude coefficient of the harmonic function is useful to determine the high and low stream-temperature regimens, as illustrated by figure 3. Graphs and data included in this report show that the addition of the amplitude to the harmonic mean temperature provides estimates of average annual maximum stream temperatures. Similarly, subtraction of the amplitude from the harmonic mean yields estimates of average annual minimum temperatures.

Phase Coefficient

Regression analyses were applied to phase-coefficient data in table 3. No basin or hydrologic parameters were found to be helpful in determining the value of the phase coefficient. The natural long-term phase coefficient is a constant of about 2.81 radians. The standard error of the phase coefficient is about 0.04 radians, amounting to about two days. Long-term mean-temperature values are most likely to occur in natural streams in Georgia on about October 19 and April 20. Minimum and maximum long-term natural temperatures are likely to occur on about January 19 and July 20, respectively. Temperatures near the annual maximum and minimum are likely to persist for several weeks. For example, temperatures within 1 °C of the maximum temperature are likely to occur from about the end of June through mid-August. Similarly, temperatures within 1 °C of the minimum value are likely to occur from about the end of December through mid-February. The individual phase-coefficient values for each of the selected 78 stations are plotted on figure 8, indicating that the phase-coefficient data are adequately described by the constant of 2.81 radians.

Statewide Harmonic Equation

Long-term stream-temperature characteristics commonly are estimated for sites when stream-temperature data are not available or are not practical to obtain. The harmonic equation to estimate long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics in Georgia is derived by substituting equations (3) and (4) and the constant of 2.81 radians into equation (1). The resulting equation to estimate long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics is:

\[ T = 42.68 - 0.833 \times L + 0.743 \times \log D - 0.00133 \times E + (0.947 \times \log D + 0.426 \times L - 0.00075 \times E - 7.40) \times (\sin (2 \times \pi \times t/365 + 2.81)) \]  

where

- \( T \) is the estimated long-term mean-daily stream temperature in °C for the selected day of the year;
- \( L \) is the station or stream location latitude, in decimal degrees—values ranging from about 30.5 degrees to 35 degrees;
- \( D \) is the station or stream location drainage area, in square miles—values ranging from about 40 to 14,000 mi²;
- \( E \) is the station or stream location altitude, in feet—values ranging from about 0 to 2,000 feet; and
- \( t \) is incremented day-by-day beginning with “1” for October 1 to “365” or “366” for September 30 of a given or leap year, respectively.

The insertion of latitude, drainage area, and altitude values into equation (5) while incrementing “t” day-by-day throughout a year generates a harmonic curve which tends to provide a good description of stream-temperature response to solar radiation, season by season, throughout the State.

The harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients that are generated by equation (5), hereinafter termed the “statewide harmonic equation,” match the individual harmonic stream-temperature coefficients for the 78 natural-condition stations to within an average of about 0.4 °C. When equation (5) is applied to the stream-temperature measurements of the 78 regression-analysis stations shown in table 3, the data mostly appear as normally distributed about each curve. The standard error or natural temperature scatter averages about 2.2 °C (table 3) throughout the State. Likewise, the 95 percent probability averages about 1.2 °C above or below the applied statewide harmonic curve. Because of the uniform scatter of data about the applied harmonic curve and the large number of data measurements used in the computation, upper and lower bounds in these ranges should give the data user an estimate of natural statistical temperature ranges.

The statewide harmonic equation was derived from 78 stations having drainage areas greater than about 40 mi², using temperature data collected from about 1955–84 (table 3). Derivations using other periods of analysis, subsequent data, or different stations could cause somewhat different results.

To evaluate the suitability of the statewide harmonic equation for drainage areas less than 40 mi², 13 stations having drainage areas ranging from 15 to 37 mi² and having mostly natural stream-temperature characteristics were selected from table 1. For the 13 selected stations, the statewide harmonic equation yielded average harmonic temperature coefficients
Figure 8. Phase coefficients for 78 natural-condition stations.
within about 0.7 °C of the coefficients computed from observed data. This error of prediction for harmonic temperature coefficients is higher than the 0.4 °C average error computed using the 78 larger drainage area stations from table 3. Though the statistical sample of 13 stations is small and confined to central and northern Georgia streams, the statewide harmonic equation is expected to generate progressively larger errors of prediction for drainage areas less than about 15 mi². More discussion of applications and limitations of the statewide harmonic equation is presented in following sections of this report.

Harmonic statistics of the daily stream-temperature records (table 2) show that long-term harmonic curves of daily maximum and minimum stream temperatures, typically range from about 1.0 to 1.5 °C above and below, respectively, the long-term mean curve for stations having drainage areas of about 100 mi², and about 0.5 °C above and below the long-term mean curve for stations having drainage areas of about 10,000 mi². Addition (or substraction) of these values to equation (5) and the analysis of maximum or minimum monthly observed values from nearby data can produce good estimates of expected maximum or minimum stream-temperature values for any month of the year.

There are some asymmetrical properties of annual stream-temperature characteristics which the sinusoidal fitting process tends to obscure, such as when minimum temperatures approach freezing. Stream temperatures that approach 0 °C do not fit a sinusoidal distribution.

Perhaps a more important asymmetrical stream-temperature consideration at a station comes from heat flux proportional to streamflow. The annual heat-flux distribution is skewed because runoff typically increases, particularly in natural streams, during the colder December-April period. Examples of this phenomenon can be observed in stream reaches below some reservoirs. The reservoirs act as heat sinks that tend to moderate and lag downstream temperatures. When reservoir storage is large compared to average annual stream runoff, downstream stream-temperature characteristics may be markedly changed from natural temperature characteristics. For example, the annual mean harmonic-stream temperature downstream of Lake Sidney Lanier (Chattahoochee River near Buford, station 02334500) currently is about 9.2 °C, which is about 6 °C below the natural annual harmonic-mean temperature—calculated from equation (5) for the station—of about 15.3 °C. Because near-bottom water is released from Lake Sidney Lanier, the Chattahoochee River downstream from the lake has temperature characteristics of the cool season throughout the year.

**Examples of Estimating Natural Stream-Temperature Characteristics**

Four examples illustrating uses of stream-temperature data and regression equations presented in this report are described below. The stations selected for discussion range widely in size and geographic location and include (1) Panther Creek, a small stream in the upper reaches of the Savannah River basin in the Blue Ridge Province; (2) West Armuchee Creek in the Coosa River basin in the Valley and Ridge Province; (3) Alcovy River in the Altamaha River basin in the Piedmont Province; and (4) Altamaha River about 60 miles upstream from its mouth and in the Coastal Plain Province. Each example depicts how a user might choose to analyze and estimate natural stream-temperature characteristics at the site of interest. Although each example of estimating natural long-term stream-temperature characteristics described below was selected for a stream having available stream-temperature data, similar procedures could be used to estimate temperature characteristics at ungaged sites. Also, it is important to note that each example relies on historical data through no later than 1984 that may or may not accurately reflect current or future stream-temperature conditions.

**Panther Creek**

The first example illustrates how a user can compare station data with the statewide harmonic equation. Panther Creek near Toccoa (station 02182000) has 75 temperature measurements made between 1959-74 (table 1). Harmonic coefficients and curves computed from station data and from equations (3), (4), and (5) appear in figure 9. The drainage area of this station is 33 mi², somewhat less than the 40 mi² regression equation criteria. Nonetheless, coefficients derived from observed data are very similar to coefficients computed from the statewide harmonic equation (fig. 9). The two curves in figure 9 show that natural temperatures for 1959-74 averaged about 1 to 2 °C higher than temperatures computed by the statewide harmonic equation.

**West Armuchee Creek**

This example illustrates the use of nearby data to improve temperature-characteristic estimates. West Armuchee Creek near Subligna (station 02388000) appears in table 1 with harmonic coefficients and a drainage area of about 36 mi². The comparison of the harmonic coefficients from actual data and the statewide harmonic equation is shown in figure 10. The harmonic stream-temperature characteristics curves are about the same, except for the period October through March.
Figure 9. Harmonic stream-temperature curves of observed data and statewide harmonic equation for Panther Creek near Toccoa, Georgia (station 02182000), September 1959 to June 1974.

Figure 10. Harmonic stream-temperature curves of observed data and statewide harmonic equation for West Armuchee Creek near Subigna, Georgia (station 02388000), May 1960 to April 1982.
when the statewide harmonic equation yields about 1 to 2 °C lower values. Because of differences of several degrees in the two characteristic curves during the cold weather months, it is helpful to examine temperature characteristics at other nearby stations. Stations 02397500, 02398000, 03566800, and 03567340 are nearby stations within the same Valley and Ridge Province (figs. 197, 199, 210, and 211), and all show a similar deviation from the statewide harmonic equation during the cooler months. Therefore, the data user may consider this characteristic to be a local anomaly for stations in nearby streams in the Valley and Ridge Province. Better estimation of stream-temperature characteristics may require adjusting the coefficients from the statewide harmonic equation to more closely reflect local conditions.

In general, when using data from nearby stations to improve estimates of natural stream-temperature characteristics, streams having similar flow characteristics should be selected. For example, within the Coosa River basin, stations from the Valley and Ridge Province in the western part of the basin show differing low-flow characteristics than stations typically representative of the Piedmont Province to the east. Therefore, some local variations in long-term stream-temperature characteristics within the Coosa River basin can be expected.

**Alcovy River**

This example determines the long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics for a site in the Piedmont Province—Alcovy River above Covington (station 02208450). A search of the USGS database yielded 27 stream-temperature measurements for Alcovy River above Covington from 1972–75. However, because of the short period of record, harmonic computations are not shown in table 1. (A daily record station was maintained here for about 7 years; the information is summarized in table 2.) For this station, the input variables for the statewide harmonic equation are as follows—latitude of about 33.64 degrees (decimal notation); drainage area of about 185 mi²; and altitude of about 650 ft. Figure 11 shows the 27 temperature measurements observed from 1972–75, plotted on the annual cycle with the statewide harmonic equation superimposed. The data fit the equation well; and therefore, the data user may be reasonably confident that the data from the short period of record—about four years—is indicative of long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics at the station.

**Altamaha River**

The Altamaha River near Gardi (station 02226010) in the Coastal Plain Province also was selected as an example to estimate long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics. Following the procedures outlined above, the data user will recognize that the site has 113 recorded temperature measurements (table 1). To independently estimate the long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics at this station, an interpolation of harmonic characteristics from a nearby upstream station, Altamaha River at Doctortown (station 02226000) and a nearby downstream station, Altamaha River at Everett City (station 02226160) is performed and shown in table 4.

The reach of the Altamaha River from Doctortown to Everett City does not have substantial tributary inflow or modifications that would significantly alter long-term thermal characteristics during the period selected for analysis. Interpolated and observed values compare well with the harmonic mean coefficient, showing the largest difference of 0.3 °C between interpolated data (19.6 °C) and computed from observed data (19.9 °C) (table 4). The 1970–84 temperature data at the downstream station, Altamaha River at Everett City (station 02226160), generates a slightly higher harmonic mean temperature than either the statewide harmonic equation for the Gardi station or the observed record at Doctortown. The interpolated harmonic mean coefficients (table 4) were averaged from the upstream and downstream stations, rather than to more heavily weight the coefficients from the closer upstream station.

Using the coefficients computed from observed data as a basis, it appears that the interpolated example furnishes better estimates than those obtained from the statewide harmonic equation. Comments concerning tributary inflow, analysis of the stream reach, and weighing effects of modification were included in the example because each can be important to stream-temperature estimation within a stream reach.
Figure 11. Harmonic stream-temperature curves of observed data and statewide harmonic equation for Alcovy River above Covington, Georgia (station 02208450), October 1972 to July 1975.

Table 4. Estimates of harmonic coefficients for Altamaha River near Gardi using interpolation and observed data compared with estimates from the statewide harmonic equation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Period of record</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Type of data analysis</th>
<th>Harmonic mean (° C)</th>
<th>Amplitude (° C)</th>
<th>Phase coefficient (radians)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02226000</td>
<td>Altamaha River at Doctortown</td>
<td>1937–79</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>observed</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02226010</td>
<td>Altamaha River near Gardi</td>
<td>1974–84</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>observed</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>2.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>interpolated</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>statewide harmonic equation</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02226160</td>
<td>Altamaha River at Everett City</td>
<td>1970–84</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>observed</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2.71</td>
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</table>
SUMMARY OF
STREAM-TEMPERATURE
CHARACTERISTICS
BY RIVER BASIN

Many Georgia streams have reaches where stream-temperature characteristics are modified by human activities. For example, streams immediately downstream from reservoirs or outflows from power-generating facilities typically exhibit modified stream-temperature characteristics. Principal hydro-power and thermoelectric-generating facilities in Georgia are shown in figure 12 and listed in table 5. Similarly, stream reaches often are affected by urban runoff, waste water, and other discharges from large municipalities and industries. Cities and towns having populations greater than 10,000 population according to the 1980 census (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1982) are shown in figure 13. Stream reaches receiving such discharges or runoff will exhibit modified stream-temperature characteristics, depending upon the distance downstream and relative amount of discharge to the flow of the receiving stream.

Selected stations in Georgia having natural and modified stream-temperature characteristics are summarized by river basin and discussed in the following sections. Graphical illustrations of harmonic-temperature characteristics computed from observed data and from the statewide harmonic equation for estimating natural characteristics for 26 stream-temperature stations within the basin are shown in figures 14–39. Stream-temperature characteristics for five mainstem Savannah River stations are listed in table 2 and individual annual harmonic graphs are included in figures 17, 19, 33, 34, and 39.

Hartwell Lake accounts for most of the modified stream-temperature characteristics observed at Savannah River near Iva, S.C. (station 02187500) (fig. 17). Compared to natural stream-temperature characteristics computed from the statewide harmonic equation, the harmonic mean temperature is lowered by about 2.8 °C, the amplitude by about 4.9 °C, the harmonic maximum temperature by about 7.7 °C, the phase coefficient by about 0.64 radians (resulting in a stream-temperature season lag of about one month), and the harmonic minimum temperature raised by about 2.1 °C. The downstream Savannah River station near Calhoun Falls, S.C. (station 02189000) (fig. 19), shows some recovery toward natural characteristics. Stream-temperature records of both mainstem stations—Savannah River at Iva, S.C. (station 02187500) and Savannah River near Calhoun Falls, S.C. (station 02189000)—have historic value since both now are inundated by Lake Richard B. Russell Reservoir.

The next mainstem station downstream from Calhoun Falls is Savannah River at Augusta (station 02197000). The Savannah River at Augusta station is about 50.3 river miles downstream of Thurmond Lake and its record (1958-73) is indicative of the pre-Richard B. Russell Reservoir period through 1984. After completion of Richard B. Russell Reservoir in 1983, some changes in downstream temperature characteristics are expected.

Several other stations in the Savannah River basin show modified long-term stream-temperature characteristics. Six upper Broad River tributary stations and three mainstream Broad River stations—North Fork Broad River above Toccoa (station 02189050); Dennmans Creek near Toccoa (station 02189100); North Fork Broad River near Toccoa (station 02189500); Bear Creek near Mize (station 02189600); North Fork Broad River near Lavonia (station 02190000) Toms Creek near Eastonollee (station 02190100); Toms Creek near Avalon (station 02190200); Toms Creek near Martin (station 02190500); and North Fork Broad River near Carnesville (station 02191000) show characteristics

Savannah River Basin

The Savannah River and its tributaries, the Tugaloo and Chattooga Rivers, form the northeastern boundaries of the State of Georgia (fig. 1). The basin drains about 10,580 mi² of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Headwaters are in the mountainous Blue Ridge Province and the principal flow is southeastward through the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Provinces.
Figure 12. Locations of principal power-generating facilities and major reservoirs in Georgia.
Table 5. Power-generating plants in Georgia
[Modified from Fanning and others, 1991]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Type / Fuel source</th>
<th>Water source / Reservoir</th>
<th>Year in service</th>
<th>Capacity (kilowatts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02178500</td>
<td>Burton</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tallulah River / Lake Burton</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>6,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>02179150</td>
<td>Nacoochee</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tallulah River / Lake Seed</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02179500</td>
<td>Terrora</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tallulah River / Mathis Reservoir</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>16,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02181570</td>
<td>Tallulah</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tallulah River / Tallulah Falls Lake</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>72,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02181600</td>
<td>Tugalo</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tugalo River / Tugalo Lake</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02181650</td>
<td>Yonah</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Tugalo River / Lake Yonah</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>22,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>02187250</td>
<td>Hartwell</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Savannah River / Hartwell Lake</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>344,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02189004</td>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Savannah River / Richard B. Russell Reservoir</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02194500</td>
<td>Thurmond</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / storage</td>
<td>Savannah River / Thurmond Lake (formerly Clarks Hill Lake)</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>280,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02196360</td>
<td>Stevens Creek</td>
<td>South Carolina Electric and Gas Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Savannah River / power pool</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>18,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>02196627</td>
<td>Sibley</td>
<td>Graniteville Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Savannah River by Augusta Canal/none</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02196628</td>
<td>King Mills</td>
<td>Division of Spartan Mills</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Savannah River by Augusta Canal/none</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>2,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>02196630</td>
<td>Enterprise</td>
<td>Graniteville Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Savannah River by Augusta Canal/none</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>021973269</td>
<td>Vogtle</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric / nuclear</td>
<td>Savannah River / none</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2,320,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02198745</td>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>Savannah Electric and Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric / fossil fuel</td>
<td>Savannah River / none</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>178,000</td>
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<td>02198930</td>
<td>Port Wentworth</td>
<td>Savannah Electric and Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric / fossil fuel</td>
<td>Savannah River / none</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>334,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02198977</td>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>Savannah Electric and Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric / fossil fuel</td>
<td>Savannah River / none</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02207301</td>
<td>Milstead</td>
<td>McRay Energy Inc.</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Yellow River / power pool</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>800</td>
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<tr>
<td>02207540</td>
<td>Porterdale</td>
<td>Porterdale Associates</td>
<td>Hydroelectric / run-of-river</td>
<td>Yellow River / power pool</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAVANNAH RIVER BASIN

ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN
## Table 5. Power-generating plants in Georgia—Continued
[Modified from Fanning and others, 1991]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Type/ Fuel source</th>
<th>Water source/ Reservoir</th>
<th>Year in service</th>
<th>Capacity (kilowatts)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02210000</td>
<td>Lloyd Shoals</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Ocmulgee River/ Lloyd Shoals Reservoir</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>14,400</td>
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**ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN—Continued**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Type/ Fuel source</th>
<th>Water source/ Reservoir</th>
<th>Year in service</th>
<th>Capacity (kilowatts)</th>
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<tr>
<td>02212510</td>
<td>Scherer</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Ocmulgee River and Rum Creek Lake Juliette</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3,270,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02212890</td>
<td>Arkwright</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Ocmulgee Rivet/ none</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>160,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02218130</td>
<td>Barnett Shoals</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Oconee Rivet/ power pool</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>02220450</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Oconee Rivet/ Lake Oconee</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>321,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0222247</td>
<td>Harlee Branch</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Oconee Rivet/ Sinclair Reservoir</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,540,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0222500</td>
<td>Sinclair</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Oconee Rivet/ Sinclair Reservoir</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>45,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02225001</td>
<td>Edwin I. Hatch</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ nuclear</td>
<td>Altamaha Rivet/ none</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1,163,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SATILLA–ST MARYS RIVER BASINS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Type/ Fuel source</th>
<th>Water source/ Reservoir</th>
<th>Year in service</th>
<th>Capacity (kilowatts)</th>
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<tr>
<td>02226176</td>
<td>McManus</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Turtle Creek/ none</td>
<td>1952</td>
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**CHATTahooooCHEE RIVER BASIN**

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<th>Plant name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Type/ Fuel source</th>
<th>Water source/ Reservoir</th>
<th>Year in service</th>
<th>Capacity (kilowatts)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02334400</td>
<td>Buford</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ Lake Sidney Lanier</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>86,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02335810</td>
<td>Morgan Falls</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ Blue Sluice Lake</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>16,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>02336479</td>
<td>Atkinson</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ none</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>240,000</td>
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<td>02336480</td>
<td>McDonough</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ none</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>490,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02338030</td>
<td>Yates</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ none</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02338330</td>
<td>Wansley</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River and Yellow Dirt Creek/none</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,730,000</td>
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<td>02339400</td>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ West Point Lake</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>73,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>02339780</td>
<td>Langdale</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ power pool</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,040</td>
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<td>02339820</td>
<td>Riverview</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ power pool</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>480</td>
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<tr>
<td>02341000</td>
<td>Bartletts Ferry</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/ Lake Harding</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>173,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02341300</td>
<td>Goat Rock</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ power pool</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02341400</td>
<td>Oliver</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee Rivet/ Lake Oliver</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Station number</td>
<td>Plantname Owner</td>
<td>Type/ Fuel source</td>
<td>Water source/ Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>02341420</td>
<td>North Highlands Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/ power pool</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>29,600</td>
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<td>02341480</td>
<td>Eagle and Phenix #1 and #2 Fieldcrest Cannon Inc.</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/ power pool</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>31,800</td>
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<td>02343240</td>
<td>Walter F. George U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/ Walter F. George Lake</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>130,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02343830</td>
<td>Joseph M. Farley Alabama Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ nuclear</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/ none</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1,720,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>02350390</td>
<td>Crisp Crisp County Power Commission</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
<td>Flint River/ Lake Blackshear</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>12,500</td>
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<td>02350400</td>
<td>Warwick Crisp County Power Commission</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Flint River/ Lake Blackshear</td>
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<td>02350550</td>
<td>Flint River Georgia Power Company</td>
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<td>Flint River/ Lake Worth</td>
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<td>Mitchell Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ nuclear</td>
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<td>Jim Woodruff U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Apalachicola River/ Lake Seminole</td>
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<td>Carters U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Coosawattee River/ Carters Lake</td>
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<td>500,000</td>
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<td>02393500</td>
<td>Allatoona U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Etowah River/ Allatoona Reservoir</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>74,000</td>
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<td>02394140</td>
<td>Cartersville ECC American International</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ run-of-river</td>
<td>Etowah River/ power pool</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>625</td>
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<td>02394775</td>
<td>Bowen Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
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<td>3,160,000</td>
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<td>02397800</td>
<td>Hammond Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>Thermoelectric/ fossil fuel</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>800,000</td>
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<td>034999268</td>
<td>Estatoah Georgia Power Company</td>
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<td>Mud Creek/ power pool</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>03553000</td>
<td>Nottely Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Nottely River/ Nottely Lake</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>Blue Ridge Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Hydroelectric/ storage</td>
<td>Toccoa River/ Blue Ridge Lake</td>
<td>1931</td>
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Figure 13. Locations of cities in Georgia having populations greater than 10,000 (data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1982).
typical of stations below small dams or systems of small
dams. For each station, the data tend to show higher
stream temperatures, particularly in the warmer months,
than would be expected from the statewide harmonic
equation (figs. 20–28). This primarily is caused by the
discharge of warm water from the surface of small
impoundments. Similar effects on long-term stream-
temperature characteristics may result from farm ponds
or small recreational lakes. The magnitude of the effects
will depend primarily on storage, stream discharge,
nature of the system of impoundments, thermal
stratification, location of impoundment discharge, and
the distance of the site below the dam
or dams.

**Ogeechee River Basin**

The Ogeechee River basin has a drainage area of
about 4,690 mi² and lies mostly within the Coastal Plain
Province, with relatively small headwaters in the
Piedmont Province (fig. 1). The Ogeechee River basin
lies south of the Savannah River basin and does not
contain either large reservoirs or urban areas.

The first station for which stream-temperature
characteristics are illustrated is the Ogeechee River at
Scarboro (station 02202000). This station is about mid-
basin without nearby stations to compare observed
stream-temperature data. Figure 40 shows
that observed stream temperatures of Ogeechee River
at Scarboro plot about 1 to 2 °C lower than those
estimated by the statewide harmonic equation.

Annual long-term stream-temperature
characteristics for Ogeechee River at Oliver (station
02202190) are shown in figure 41. Harmonic stream-
temperature characteristics generated from observed
data agree with values from the statewide harmonic
equation, except for the period October through March,
where values are about 0.5 to 1.0 °C lower.

Stream-temperature characteristics for the next
downstream mainstream station, Ogeechee River near
Eden (station 02202500), are shown in figure 42.
Stream-temperature characteristics generated by the
observed data agree with values from the statewide
harmonic equation.

The Canoochee River is a major tributary to the
Ogeechee River and drains about 1,400 mi². Natural
stream-temperature characteristics computed from the
statewide harmonic equation and characteristics
computed from observed data for Canoochee River near
Claxton (station 02203000) and Canoochee River at
Fort Stewart (station 02203519 are shown in figures 43
and 44).

South of the Ogeechee River basin, near the
Georgia coast and downstream of several small inland
streams, lies the Newport River tidal estuaries. Long-
term observed stream-temperature characteristics for
Peacock Creek at McIntosh (station 02203559) are
shown in figure 45. This station and six other nearby
tidal stations—(02203566, 02203570, 02203574,
02203578, 02203585, and 02203596), not shown in
illustrations of this report—have substantially warmer
stream temperatures year round than temperatures
computed from the statewide harmonic equation.
Observed harmonic-mean temperatures range from
about 1.6 °C warmer than computed data at Peacock
Creek at McIntosh (station 02203559) to about 2.5 °C
warmer seaward at North Newport River at Halfmoon
Landing (station 02203578). In the tidal reaches of
nearby estuaries, stream-temperature characteristics, as
depicted by the observed data, show an amplitude about
1.1 to 1.9 °C higher than values generated by the
statewide harmonic equation. The statewide harmonic
equation was derived from inland stream-temperature
data and should not be used to estimate temperature
characteristics of tidal waters.

**Altamaha River Basin**

Rapidly developing basins, such as those around
the Atlanta Metropolitan area, are likely to have long-
term stream-temperature characteristics that vary from
those estimated by the statewide harmonic equation.
Within such a basin, the data user may need to consider
effects of basin modifications to better estimate current,
or future, stream-temperature characteristics.

The Altamaha River originates in the Piedmont
Province of northern Georgia (fig. 1). The Oconee and
Ocmulgee Rivers account for about 5,250 and 6,080
mi², respectively, of the Altamaha River’s total 14,480
mi² drainage area. The Ocmulgee River headwaters
include the Atlanta Metropolitan area and less densely
populated areas to the east. Stream-temperature-
characteristic curves for the upper Ocmulgee River
basin, including the South River basin, are shown in
figures 46 through 51. Stream temperatures of the upper
reaches of the South River are higher than predicted by
the statewide harmonic equation, probably because of
discharge from nearby Atlanta and DeKalb County, Ga.,
waste-water treatment facilities and other municipal and
industrial basin modifications that usually accompany
development. The 1985 completion of the city of
Atlanta’s “Three Rivers Project” rerouted waste water
from the Chattahoochee River basin away from the
upper reaches of the South River, and back into the
Chattahoochee River. Therefore, stream-temperature
characteristics subsequent to 1985 likely will change.
The Yellow and Alcovy River basins, in the eastern part of the upper Ocmulgee River basin are experiencing more rapid development as the Atlanta Metropolitan area continues to grow. Pre-1985 annual observed temperatures match the statewide harmonic equation values well for the Yellow River near Snellville (station 02206500), Yellow River at Conyers (station 02207300), Yellow River near Covington (station 02207500), Yellow River at Porterdale (station 02207540), Yellow River near Stewart (station 02208005), and Alcovy River at Newton Factory Bridge Road near Stewart (station 02209260) (figs. 52–57) except during cooler months from about November through February, when plots show about 1 ° C lower temperatures.

The confluence of the South and Yellow Rivers form the Ocmulgee River that is joined by the Alcovy River in the upper part of Lloyd Shoals Reservoir (Jackson Lake). The stream-temperature characteristics of the Ocmulgee River near Jackson (station 02210500), about 1 mile downstream from Lake Jackson, are shown in figure 58. Annual harmonic characteristics are shown for the Towaliga River near Jackson (station 02211300) (fig. 59), where stream temperatures are about 3 ° C lower than estimates from the statewide harmonic equation throughout the winter months. Downstream, the Ocmulgee River in the vicinity of Macon (stations 02212950 and 02213000) (figs. 61 and 62) reflects the usual municipal and industrial modifications associated with a developed area. Upstream fossil-fuel plants likely also contribute to the modified temperature characteristics of these two Ocmulgee River stations. Observed data for the Ocmulgee River at Lumber City (02215500) (fig. 71) agrees with the estimated long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics derived by the statewide harmonic equation.

Stream-temperature characteristics of six stations in the upper Oconee River basin—Allen Creek at Talmo (station 02217000); Middle Oconee River near Athens (station 02217500); North Oconee River at Athens (station 02217740); and Oconee River at Barnett Shoals near Watkinsville (station 02218000)—are shown in figures 72, 73, 74, and 75, respectively. Observed data from all of these stations agree reasonably well with long-term natural stream-temperature characteristics estimated by the statewide harmonic equation.

Stream-temperature data shown for Oconee River near Greensboro (station 02218500) primarily have historic utility because the stream reach now lies within Lake Oconee, where storage began in 1979 (fig. 76). Sinclair Reservoir is downstream from Lake Oconee. Oconee River at Milledgeville (station 02223000) (fig. 80) depicts annual temperature characteristics about 3.8 river miles downstream of Sinclair Dam. The effects of the newer Lake Oconee upon the stream-temperature characteristics of this station and the downstream stations, Oconee River near Hardwick (station 02223040) (fig. 81); Oconee River near Toomsboro (station 02223250) (fig. 82); Oconee River at Dublin (station 02223500) (fig. 84); and Oconee River near Dublin (station 02223600) (fig. 85) are unknown. However, the latter two stations in the vicinity of Dublin show little effect because of the distance downstream and the increased streamflow from the larger drainage area.

Stream-temperature characteristics of the mainstem Altamaha River are regarded mostly as natural. The records for the Altamaha River stations at Baxley (station 02225000) (fig. 87), Jesup (station 02225990) (fig. 90), Doctortown (station 02226000) (fig. 91), Gardi (station 02226010) (fig. 92), and Everett City (station 02226100) (fig. 94) show that temperatures for June through September have maximums in the 29 to 32 ° C range. Seasonal natural maximum temperatures in these temperature ranges are corroborated by the statewide harmonic equation.

Satilla River–St Marys River Basins

The Satilla and St Marys River basins (fig. 1) lie in the Coastal Plain Province and drain about 4,380 mi² in southern Georgia and about 1,150 mi² in northeastern Florida. The Satilla River basin covers most of the area, encompassing about 3,530 mi². Both basins have very low relief, with headwater altitudes for the Satilla River at about 350 feet and St Marys River at about 120 feet. The Satilla River basin, like the nearby Altamaha River basin, is characterized by high summer temperatures having observed maximum temperatures in the 29 º to 34 º C range.

Long-term stream-temperature characteristics of six stations in the Satilla River basin are shown in figures 95-100. Two of the six stations, Satilla River near Waycross (station 02226500) (fig. 96) and Satilla River at Atkinson (station 02228000) (fig. 100), show deviation of observed data from the statewide harmonic equation. The estimated natural harmonic-mean temperatures for both stations are about 0.9 º C lower than the harmonic mean indicated by observed data.
Therefore, observed temperature data for the 1974–84 period plotted below the statewide harmonic equation in both instances.

**Chattahoochee River Basin**

The Chattahoochee River basin extends from the Blue Ridge Province in northern Georgia to the southwestern tip of the State at the confluence with the Flint River (fig. 1). The basin drains about 8,770 mi², mostly in Georgia. The maximum width of the basin is about 55 miles.

The Chattahoochee River system is the principal water supply for about one half of Georgia’s population (Marella and others, 1993). In addition, the river system serves industry; provides recreation and fishing; generates power; assimilates wastes; and in the southern reaches of the river, supports shipping. Population projections for the upper Chattahoochee River basin, within the Piedmont Province, predict continuing growth (Brown, 1981).

Long-term observed stream-temperature characteristics for stations within the Chattahoochee River basin are shown in figures 117–145. Figures 117 through 119 show temperature-characteristic curves for three stations—Chattahoochee River near Leaf (station 02331000); Chattahoochee River near Cornelia (station 02331600); and Chestatee River at State Highway 52 near Dahlonega (station 02335000)—in the upper part of the basin. Each of these three stations compare well with curves computed from the statewide harmonic equation and shows mostly natural stream-temperature characteristics.

Stream-temperature characteristics for Chattahoochee River near Buford (station 02334500), about 2.3 miles downstream from Lake Sidney Lanier, are shown in figure 120. A harmonic-mean observed stream temperature of about 9.2 °C is 6.1 °C lower than the mean estimated by the statewide harmonic equation. In this reach of the Chattahoochee River, observed year-round temperatures are about the same as minimum winter temperatures estimated by the statewide harmonic equation. These lower temperatures occur because of the dominant impact of storage of large volumes of winter-season water in the large reservoir, Lake Sidney Lanier near Gainesville, Ga., formed by Buford Dam. Water from Lake Sidney Lanier is discharged from depth, unlike surface-outlet structures characteristic of smaller ponds mentioned earlier. A phase coefficient lag of 0.64 radians effectively shifts the stream-temperature season by about 37 days. Cooler than natural stream temperatures also were observed at Chattahoochee River near Norcross (station 02335000) (fig. 121), about 18 miles downstream from Lake Sidney...
Lanier. Thirty-five stream-temperature measurements during May 1937 to December 1938 for the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta (station 02336000) prior to the construction of Lake Sidney Lanier are shown in figure 123. Long-term stream-temperature characteristic curves for Chattahoochee River at Atlanta (station 02336000) for the period after Lake Sidney Lanier (1957-79) are shown in figure 124. At Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, summer temperatures average about 6.0 °C lower than computed natural values. The station is located about 9.5 river miles downstream from Morgan Falls Dam, a small 16.8 kilowatt power-generation and river-regulation facility.

Harmonic stream-temperature characteristic curves for Peachtree Creek at Atlanta (station 02336300), are shown in figure 125. The Peachtree Creek basin is totally within the Atlanta Metropolitan area. Stream-temperature measurements at this station show summer maximum temperatures in the 28 to 31 °C range. The harmonic maximum for the observed temperature data is about 26 °C—about 3 °C higher than statewide harmonic equation values. Harmonic maximum stream temperatures of this magnitude would normally be expected to occur much farther south, indicating the effects of urban development.

Stream-temperature characteristics at Chattahoochee River at Interstate Highway 285 near Atlanta (station 02336502) are shown in figure 126. Temperatures show a marked increase over values from Chattahoochee River at Atlanta (station 02336000) which is about 5.3 river miles upstream. The harmonic-mean temperature increase of about 2.6 °C is caused, in part, by the return of cooling water from electric-generating plants and from wastewater returns. Summer temperatures show more variability than natural, with some measured values near 30.0 °C, which is more typical of a south Georgia stream. Also, as mentioned earlier, differing analysis periods (1957–79 for Chattahoochee River at Atlanta) also could account for some of the differences between the two stations.

Long-term stream temperatures for four tributary streams—Sweetwater Creek near Austell (station 02337000); North Fork Camp Creek at Atlanta (station 02337100); Dog River near Fairplay (station 02337438); and Snake Creek near Whitesburg (station 02337500)—are shown in figures 127, 128, 130, and 131. Amplitude coefficients determined by observed data for Sweetwater Creek near Austell (02337000) (fig. 127) and Dog River near Fairplay (02337438) (fig. 130) are about 0.8 °C above values predicted by the statewide harmonic equation. Stream-temperature characteristics from observed data for North Fork Camp Creek at Atlanta (02337100) (fig. 128) show substantial departure from values calculated by the statewide harmonic equation. However, the drainage area of North Fork Camp Creek at Atlanta is only 5.3 mi²; well below the 20 mi² minimum drainage area recommended for use with the statewide harmonic equation.

Stream-temperature characteristics for Chattahoochee River mainstem stations, Chattahoochee River near Fairburn (station 02337170), Chattahoochee near Whitesburg (station 02338000), and Chattahoochee River at U.S. Highway 27 at Franklin (station 02338500) are shown in figures 129, 132, and 133, respectively. Stream-temperature characteristics for Chattahoochee River at West Point (station 02339500) are shown in figures 136 and 137. The station is about 3 miles downstream from West Point Lake. Figure 136 depicts pre-West Point Lake conditions and figure 137 represents post-West Point Lake conditions. Stream-temperature characteristics show only a slight damping of post-Lake harmonic natural amplitude from 9.2 to about 9.1 °C. The most apparent post-Lake difference is in the phase coefficient which changed from about 2.8 to about 2.6 radians or a seasonal lag of about 12 days.

**Flint River Basin**

The headwaters of the Flint River are located in the Piedmont Province of Georgia in the highly developed area south of Atlanta (fig. 1). The basin has a drainage area of about 8,460 mi² and an average width of about 40 miles.

Long-term annual harmonic stream-temperature characteristics for stations in the Flint River basin are shown in figures 146–167. Harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients from the upper reaches of the basin typically are about 1 to 2 °C above values computed from the statewide harmonic equation. This may be attributable to natural causes and effects of development near the stations. Long-term stream-temperature characteristics for Flint River near Culloden (station 02347500) are shown in figure 154. At this station, the computed harmonic mean coefficient is about 0.2 °C higher and the amplitude coefficient is about 0.8 °C higher than values computed from the statewide harmonic equation. Flint River near Culloden was among stations selected as mostly natural and it was used to compute the statewide harmonic equation.
Downstream, Whitewater Creek below Rambulette Creek near Butler (station 02349000) (fig. 155) was selected as a natural stream-temperature characteristics site. However, characteristics for this station generated by the statewide harmonic equation differ substantially from values shown by the more damped actual-data curve. This damping primarily is due to the large ground-water discharge to streams within the Whitewater Creek basin. For example, during extended low-flow periods, streamflows of Whitewater Creek below Rambulette Creek near Butler (drainage area of 94 mi^2) approach streamflows of the much larger drainage area of the Flint River near Culloden (1,850 mi^2). The data-derived harmonic-mean coefficient of 17.1 °C is greater than the regionally computed harmonic mean of 16.6 °C. A similar affect, but not as pronounced, of ground-water discharge to streams also is seen in figure 157 for Turkey Creek at Byromville (station 02349900).

Long-term annual harmonic stream-temperature characteristics for the lower Flint River basin tributary stations are shown in figures 159, 163, 164, and 167. Data-derived harmonic curves agree well with the statewide harmonic equation curves, except for Pachitla Creek near Edison (station 02353400) (fig. 163) and Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford (station 02353500) (fig. 164), where amplitude coefficients are damped by about 0.9 °C, possibly because of ground-water inflow.

Figures 162, 165, and 166 show annual harmonic characteristics of three lower mainstem Flint River stations: Flint River at Newton (station 02353000), Flint River at Bainbridge (station 02356000), and Flint River below State Docks at Bainbridge (station 02336015). The temperature characteristics of the latter two of these stations may be somewhat affected by backwaters of Lake Seminole.

**Coosa River Basin**

The Coosa River basin covers about 4,360 mi^2 of Valley and Ridge, Blue Ridge, and Piedmont Provinces in northwest Georgia (including a small part of southern Tennessee) (fig. 1). The Coosa River is formed by the confluence of the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers (fig. 2). Streams in this basin serve many small towns; several hydropower and steam-power facilities; large industrial centers, such as the carpet industry at Dalton; and several medium-size towns, such as Rome.

Long-term annual stream-temperature characteristics of headwater streams are shown in figures 168–170. For these stations, the statewide harmonic equation yields amplitudes from about 0.3 to 0.9 °C greater than those derived from data. Further downstream, the records for the period 1965–72 for Coosawattee River at Carters (station 02382500) (fig. 172) and 1957–72 for Coosawattee River near Pine Chapel (station 02383500) (fig. 174) are prior to the impoundment of Carters Lake; and therefore, primarily have historic utility. Modified stream-temperature characteristics for Coosawattee River near Calhoun (station 02383540) for the post-Carters Lake period of 1974-84 are shown in figure 175. Carters Lake and its re-regulation dam cause a shift in the natural phase coefficient that amounts to a seasonal lag of about 15 days. Also, the observed-data amplitude value of 8.8 °C is lower than the estimated natural value of about 9.6 °C.

Stream-temperature characteristics for two small Coosa River basin tributary streams—Scarecorn Creek at Hinton (station 02382000) and Holly Creek near Chatsworth (station 02385800) are shown in figures 171 and 173, respectively. The harmonic-characteristic curves for both stations average 1.0 to 1.5 °C above the statewide harmonic equation.

Annual temperature-characteristic curves for Conasauga River near Dalton (station 02384748) and Holly Creek near Chatsworth (station 02385800) are shown in figures 176 and 177. Both stations are considered representative of mostly natural conditions and are included in the stations used for the statewide regression analyses (table 3). The harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients are about 0.5 °C higher than values computed from the statewide harmonic equation.

Annual stream-temperature characteristic curves for Conasauga River at Tilton (station 02387000) and Conasauga River near Resaca (station 02387050) are shown in figures 178 and 179. Temperatures recorded at the Tilton station likely are affected by industrial and land-use activities in the Dalton area. Natural temperatures for stations having similar basin characteristics as the Tilton station typically occur further south. Downstream, at Conasauga River near Resaca (station 02387050) (fig. 179), harmonic-mean and amplitude coefficients from observed data are about 0.6 and 0.8 °C higher than respective values generated by the statewide harmonic equation.

In the vicinity of Resaca, Ga., the Conasauga and Coosawattee Rivers combine to form the Oostanaula River. The first Oostanaula River temperature station downstream of this confluence is the Oostanaula River at Resaca (station 02387500). The data and characteristic curves for this station are shown in figure 180. The period of observed temperature data analysis (1957-72) preceded the construction of Carters Lake and was included as one of the 78 statewide harmonic analysis stations (table 3).
Harmonic curves for Oostanaula River at I-75 at Resaca (station 02387502) for the post-Carters Lake period of 1974–84 are shown in figure 181. This station is only a few miles downstream from the confluence of the Conasauga and Coosawattee Rivers. Stream temperatures at Oostanaula River at I-75 at Resaca more closely resemble the post-Carters Lake temperatures of the higher yielding Coosawattee River near Calhoun (fig. 175), with damped harmonic mean and amplitude, than those of the Conasauga River near Resaca (fig. 179).

Harmonic temperature curves computed from observed data and the statewide harmonic equation for West Armuchee Creek near Subligna (station 02388000) are shown in figure 182. West Armuchee Creek near Subligna has a small 36 mi² drainage area. During winter months, the observed-data curve is several degrees higher than the statewide harmonic equation curve. This difference likely is attributable to substantial ground-water discharge, characteristic of many small streams within the Valley and Ridge Province.

Figure 183 shows pre-Carters Lake data (1957–73) for Oostanaula River at Rome (station 02388500). Harmonic curves from the statewide harmonic equation and from the observed data are in close agreement with harmonic mean, amplitude, and phase coefficients, differing only by 0.3 °C, 0.4 °C, and 0.07 radians, respectively. The harmonic curve from the post-Carters Lake period is shown for Oostanaula River (Rome Intake) at Rome (station 02388520) in figure 184. The only harmonic coefficient that shows a noticeable difference from the statewide harmonic equation for the period 1974-84 is the phase coefficient, with a lag of about 0.13 radians or about eight days.

Annual harmonic stream-temperature characteristics for Etowah River near Dawsonville (station 02389000) are shown in figure 185. The harmonic curve from the statewide harmonic equation plots about 1 °C above the curve derived from observed data for January through July. This is consistent with Etowah River near Canton (station 02392000) shown in figure 187. For the Canton station, the 1 °C cooler temperature is evident year round. Both the Dawsonville and Canton stations are among those selected to compute the statewide harmonic equation. Figure 186 shows stream-temperature data and characteristics for Shoal Creek near Dawsonville (station 02389300). The observed data for the Shoal Creek station shows a harmonic amplitude coefficient about 0.8 °C lower than the amplitude from the statewide harmonic equation. Figures 188 and 189 show the temperature characteristics at Little River near Roswell (station 02392500) for periods 1959–64 and 1964–75, respectively. The harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients computed from the 1964–75 data are about 1.5 °C above respective values from 1959–64 and from the statewide harmonic equation. These differences likely are due to urban development, stream channelization, and pond construction within the Little River basin.

Computed annual stream-temperature characteristics for Etowah River at Allatoona Dam above Cartersville (station 02394000) for a short pre-Allatoona Reservoir period are shown in figure 190. Allatoona Reservoir was completed in 1949 and is located about 0.8 miles upstream from station 02394000. Because the pre-Allatoona Reservoir record, shown in figure 190, continued only about one year (1938–39), no harmonic curve is shown for the data. Annual stream-temperature characteristics for the post-Allatoona Reservoir period (1958-84) are shown in figure 191. The more current record shows harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients both about 0.4 °C lower and the phase coefficient about 0.42 radians lower than respective values of the statewide harmonic equation. The shift in phase coefficient amounts to a seasonal lag of about 24 days.

Harmonic characteristics for Etowah River above Kingston (station 02394980), Etowah River near Kingston (station 02395000), and Etowah River at Rome (station 02396000) are shown in figures 193, 194, and 195. Harmonic characteristics computed from measurements for these reaches of the Etowah River reflect the effects of reservoir, industrial, municipal, and fossil-fuel power-generation activities.

The Coosa River is formed by the confluence of the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers in Rome, Ga. Figure 196 shows stream-temperature characteristics for Coosa River near Rome (station 02397000) for the period 1957-84. Harmonic coefficients computed from the periodic stream-temperature measurements show about a 0.6 °C compression and a 0.16 radian (about 10 days) lag for the amplitude and phase coefficients, respectively, when compared with coefficients from the statewide harmonic equation. Allatoona Dam on the Etowah River may be the principal cause of most of these differences.

Harmonic coefficients for tributary Cedar Creek near Cedartown (station 02397500), Chattooga River at Summerville (station 02398000), and Chattooga
at Chattoogaville (02398037) are shown in figures 197, 199, and 200, respectively. The Cedartown, Summerville, and Chattoogaville stations all show higher harmonic mean and lower amplitude coefficients than values estimated from the statewide harmonic equation. This may be caused by larger ground-water discharge to these streams.

Annual harmonic stream-temperature characteristics for Coosa River (at the Georgia–Alabama State line) near Coosa (station 02397530) for the period 1974-84 are shown in figure 198. The harmonic curve, generated by the measured data, plots about 2 to 3 °C higher than the curve derived from the statewide harmonic equation throughout most of the year. Observed summer stream-temperature maximum and average values (harmonic mean values) at Coosa River near Coosa are typical of streams much farther south. Elevated stream temperatures may be attributable to return flow from power generation at Plant Hammond and other industrial and municipal activities in the vicinity of Rome, Ga.

Tennessee River Basin

The Tennessee River basin (fig. 1) covers only a few square miles in northern Georgia. In general, the Tennessee River basin streams in Georgia flow northward to Tennessee; whereas, most other streams in the State flow southward. Harmonic coefficients computed from periodic stream-temperature measurements from the Tennessee River basin (fig. 1) are shown in figures 204-211. Tennessee River basin stations used to compute the statewide harmonic equation include Hiawassee River at Presley (station 03545000) (fig. 204); Toccoa River near Dial (station 03558000) (fig. 207); Fightingtown Creek at McCaysville (station 0356000) (fig. 209); South Chickamauga Creek at Graysville (station 03566800) (fig. 210); and West Chickamauga Creek near Lakeview (station 03567340) (fig. 211). Each of these curves except Toccoa River near Dial have harmonic mean temperatures about 0.1 to 1.0 °C higher and amplitudes about 0.1 to 1.1 °C lower than those computed by the statewide harmonic equation.

Nottely River at Nottely Dam near Ivylog (station 03553500) (fig. 206) and Toccoa River near Blue Ridge (03559000) (fig. 208) are immediately downstream from impoundments and stream-temperature data indicate modified characteristics. Both stations have annual harmonic mean and amplitude coefficients about 1 °C lower than values computed from the statewide harmonic equation. Phase coefficients for both stations are about 2.1 radians, lagging the natural season by about 41 days.

SELECTED REFERENCES


REFERENCES—Continued


TABULAR DATA
Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties

[mi$^2$, square miles; ft, feet; ° C, degrees Celsius]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi$^2$)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Mean (° C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>02177000</td>
<td>Chattooga River near Clayton, Ga.</td>
<td>34°48'50&quot;</td>
<td>83°18'22&quot;</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>09/57-12/84</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
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<td>02178400</td>
<td>Tallulah River near Clayton, Ga.</td>
<td>34°53'25&quot;</td>
<td>83°31'50&quot;</td>
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<td>1,866</td>
<td>07/64-08/84</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02182000</td>
<td>Panther Creek near Toccoa, Ga.</td>
<td>34°40'40&quot;</td>
<td>83°20'43&quot;</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>09/59-06/74</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>02187500</td>
<td>Savannah River near Iva, S.C.</td>
<td>34°15'20&quot;</td>
<td>82°44'42&quot;</td>
<td>2.231</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>05/58-11/84</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
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<td>Beaverdam Creek at Dewy Rose, Ga.</td>
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<td>82°56'38&quot;</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>02/58-07/75</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
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<td>82°38'30&quot;</td>
<td>2.876</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>09/57-07/74</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>02189050</td>
<td>North Fork Broad River (SWS no. 1) above Toccoa, Ga.</td>
<td>34°34'25&quot;</td>
<td>83°22'00&quot;</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>10/58-08/68</td>
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<td>14.7</td>
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<td>Dennmans Creek (SWS no. 2) near Toccoa, Ga.</td>
<td>34°34'22&quot;</td>
<td>83°22'00&quot;</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<td>10/58-10/69</td>
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<td>North Fork Broad River near Toccoa, Ga.</td>
<td>34°30'49&quot;</td>
<td>83°19'19&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>10/58-08/68</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>02189600</td>
<td>Bear Creek (SWS no. 6) near Mize, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°18'38&quot;</td>
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<td>10/58-07/68</td>
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<td>02190000</td>
<td>North Fork Broad River near Lavonia, Ga.</td>
<td>34°27'10&quot;</td>
<td>83°14'23&quot;</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>07/58-08/68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02190100</td>
<td>Toms Creek (SWS no. 11) near Eastanollee, Ga.</td>
<td>34°29'01&quot;</td>
<td>83°14'02&quot;</td>
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<td>731</td>
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<td>02190200</td>
<td>Toms Creek Tributary (SWS no. 14) near Avalon, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°13'23&quot;</td>
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<td>North Fork Broad River near Carnesville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°19'25&quot;</td>
<td>83°11'10&quot;</td>
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<td>10/62-09/70</td>
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<td>02191200</td>
<td>Hudson River at Homer, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°29'17&quot;</td>
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<td>08/62-07/75</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>14.3</td>
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<td>82°46'12&quot;</td>
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<td>10/56-10/79</td>
<td>147</td>
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<td>82°44'33&quot;</td>
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<td>10/54-06/74</td>
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<td>Butler Creek at Fort. Gordon, Ga.</td>
<td>33°26'36&quot;</td>
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<td>271</td>
<td>03/68-07/76</td>
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<td>Savannah River at Augusta, Ga.</td>
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<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Drainage area (mi²)</td>
<td>Altitude (ft)</td>
<td>Period of record analyzed</td>
<td>Number of observations</td>
<td>Observed stream temperature</td>
<td>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Savannah River at Burtons Ferry near Millhaven, Ga.</td>
<td>32°56'20&quot;</td>
<td>81°30'01&quot;</td>
<td>8,650</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>08/57-06/79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02197520</td>
<td>Brier Creek near Thomson, Ga.</td>
<td>33°22'06&quot;</td>
<td>82°28'06&quot;</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>11/58-07/76</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>24.0</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>81°57'50&quot;</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>10/54-09/83</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02198000</td>
<td>Brier Creek near Waynesboro, Ga.</td>
<td>32°56'00&quot;</td>
<td>81°39'05&quot;</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>07/54-06/79</td>
<td>155</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Savannah River near Clyo, Ga.</td>
<td>32°31'30&quot;</td>
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<td>9,850</td>
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<td>05/38-12/84</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32°42'38&quot;</td>
<td>81°52'46&quot;</td>
<td>1,940</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>2,370</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ogeechee River near Eden, Ga.</td>
<td>32°11'29&quot;</td>
<td>81°24'58&quot;</td>
<td>2,650</td>
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<td>05/37-10/84</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02203000</td>
<td>Canoochee River near Claxton, Ga.</td>
<td>32°11'05&quot;</td>
<td>81°53'20&quot;</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>09/54-12/84</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<td>31°58'59&quot;</td>
<td>81°23'07&quot;</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>02/58-12/84</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>09/66-11/77</td>
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<td>5.5</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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<td>Riceboro Creek near Riceboro, Ga.</td>
<td>31°45'16&quot;</td>
<td>81°27'38&quot;</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>09/66-11/77</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02203570</td>
<td>Riceboro Creek at Riceboro, Ga.</td>
<td>31°44'33&quot;</td>
<td>81°25'37&quot;</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>09/66-11/77</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>29.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>North Newport River near Seabrook, Ga.</td>
<td>31°42'10&quot;</td>
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<td>144</td>
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<td>North Newport River at Halfmoon Landing, Ga.</td>
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<td>81°16'18&quot;</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>Timmons River near Yellow Bluff, Ga.</td>
<td>31°40'37&quot;</td>
<td>81°13'09&quot;</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>10/66-07/70</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>02203596</td>
<td>South Newport River near Harris Neck, Ga.</td>
<td>31°39'05&quot;</td>
<td>81°17'21&quot;</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>09/66-07/70</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>84°18'30&quot;</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>08/70-12/84</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<td>02203965</td>
<td>South River at State Highway 155 near Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>33°39'14&quot;</td>
<td>84°11'12&quot;</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>10/70-12/84</td>
<td>111</td>
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<td>Pates Creek at Buster Lewis Road near Flippen, Ga.</td>
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<td>84°14'44&quot;</td>
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<td>720</td>
<td>02/78-08/83</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
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Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (m²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum (°C)</td>
<td>Maximum (°C)</td>
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<td>84°00'53&quot;</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>12/57-09/82</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>26.0</td>
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<td>33°29'04&quot;</td>
<td>83°57'29&quot;</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>08/70-12/84</td>
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<td>27.5</td>
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<td>Wildcat Creek near Lawrenceville, Ga.</td>
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<td>84°00'18&quot;</td>
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<td>134</td>
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<td>33°34'12&quot;</td>
<td>83°53'51&quot;</td>
<td>401</td>
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<td>07/74-06/79</td>
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<td>27.0</td>
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<td>02208005</td>
<td>Yellow River at State Highway 212 near Stewart, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°52'43&quot;</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>07/74-12/84</td>
<td>121</td>
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<td>26.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02209260</td>
<td>Alcovy River Newton Factory Bridge Road near Stewart, Ga.</td>
<td>33°26'58&quot;</td>
<td>83°49'42&quot;</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>560</td>
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<td>33°18'28&quot;</td>
<td>83°50'18&quot;</td>
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<td>02211300</td>
<td>Towaliga River near Jackson, Ga.</td>
<td>33°15'50&quot;</td>
<td>84°04'17&quot;</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>596</td>
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<td>97</td>
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<td>Falling Creek near Juliette, Ga.</td>
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<td>02212950</td>
<td>Ocmulgee River (Macon Intake) at Macon, Ga.</td>
<td>32°52'11&quot;</td>
<td>83°39'15&quot;</td>
<td>2.230</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>32°50'19&quot;</td>
<td>83°37'14&quot;</td>
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<td>270</td>
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<td>Walnut Creek near Gray, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°37'08&quot;</td>
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<td>02213470</td>
<td>Tobesofkee Creek above Macon, Ga.</td>
<td>32°52'02&quot;</td>
<td>83°50'24&quot;</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>05/67-12/73</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>32°40'17&quot;</td>
<td>83°36'11&quot;</td>
<td>2.690</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>11/70-12/84</td>
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<td>32.5</td>
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<td>02214265</td>
<td>Ocmulgee River near Bonaire, Ga.</td>
<td>32°32'33&quot;</td>
<td>83°32'13&quot;</td>
<td>3.350</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>02214500</td>
<td>Big Indian Creek at Perry, Ga.</td>
<td>32°27'20&quot;</td>
<td>83°44'21&quot;</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>04/54-01/74</td>
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<td>02215260</td>
<td>Ocmulgee River at Abbeville, Ga.</td>
<td>31°59'47&quot;</td>
<td>83°16'43&quot;</td>
<td>4.460</td>
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<td>02/58-06/79</td>
<td>42</td>
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Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

[mi², square miles; ft, feet; °C, degrees Celsius]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td>Ocmulgee River at Lumber City, Ga.</td>
<td>31°55'56&quot;</td>
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<td>Allen Creek at Talmo, Ga.</td>
<td>34°11'34&quot;</td>
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<td>18.2</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>10/56-06/74</td>
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<td>02217500</td>
<td>Middle Oconee River near Athens, Ga.</td>
<td>33°56'48&quot;</td>
<td>83°25'22&quot;</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>08/56-10/77</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<td>02217740</td>
<td>North Oconee River (Athens Intake) at Athens, Ga.</td>
<td>33°58'28&quot;</td>
<td>83°22'56&quot;</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>07/74-12/84</td>
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<td>Oconee River at Barnett Shoals near Watkinsville, Ga.</td>
<td>33°51'21&quot;</td>
<td>83°19'36&quot;</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>530</td>
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<td>Oconee River near Greensboro, Ga.</td>
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<td>Apalachee River near Buckhead, Ga.</td>
<td>33°36'31&quot;</td>
<td>83°20'58&quot;</td>
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<td>Murder Creek near Monticello, Ga.</td>
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<td>Oconee River at Milledgeville, Ga.</td>
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<td>Oconee River near Hardwick, Ga.</td>
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<td>02223250</td>
<td>Oconee River at State Highway 57 near Toombsboro, Ga.</td>
<td>32°46'54&quot;</td>
<td>82°57'30&quot;</td>
<td>3,770</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>02/79-12/84</td>
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<td>02223300</td>
<td>Big Sandy Creek near Jeffersonville, Ga.</td>
<td>32°48'15&quot;</td>
<td>83°25'04&quot;</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>08/58-12/73</td>
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<td>02223500</td>
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<td>32°32'40&quot;</td>
<td>82°53'41&quot;</td>
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<td>11/54-11/76</td>
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<td>Oconee River at Interstate Highway 16 near Dublin, Ga.</td>
<td>32°29'05&quot;</td>
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<td>4,440</td>
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<td>62.9</td>
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<td>08/54-03/84</td>
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<td>Altamaha River near Baxley, Ga.</td>
<td>31°56'20&quot;</td>
<td>82°21'13&quot;</td>
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<td>12/57-12/84</td>
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<td>02225470</td>
<td>Pendleton Creek at State Highway 86 below Ohoopee, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°39'43&quot;</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>07/79-12/84</td>
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<td>32°04'42&quot;</td>
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<td>07/54-10/82</td>
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<td>31°39'59&quot;</td>
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<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>117</td>
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Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Maximum (° C)</td>
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<td>Altamaha River at Doctortown, Ga.</td>
<td>31°39'16&quot;</td>
<td>81°49'41&quot;</td>
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<td>05/37-10/79</td>
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<td>31°37'24&quot;</td>
<td>81°45'55&quot;</td>
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<td>11/74-12/84</td>
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<td>31°14'17&quot;</td>
<td>82°19'29&quot;</td>
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<td>02226582</td>
<td>Satilla River at State Highways 15 and 121 near Hoboken, Ga.</td>
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<td>82°09'45&quot;</td>
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<td>82°27'50&quot;</td>
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<td>Little Satilla River near Offerman, Ga.</td>
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<td>82°03'17&quot;</td>
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<td>01/55-09/83</td>
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<td>81°52'03&quot;</td>
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<td>05/54-10/84</td>
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<td>30°40'50&quot;</td>
<td>82°33'38&quot;</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>08/57-11/84</td>
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<td>83°11'33&quot;</td>
<td>663</td>
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<td>30°42'14&quot;</td>
<td>83°02'00&quot;</td>
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<td>31°26'33&quot;</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>Withlacoochee River near Valdosta, Ga.</td>
<td>30°55'57&quot;</td>
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<td>520</td>
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<td>11/74-12/84</td>
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<td>83°20'23&quot;</td>
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<td>31°26'21&quot;</td>
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<td>Observed stream temperature</td>
<td>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Mean (° C)</td>
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<td>Okapilco Creek at U.S. Highway 84 at Quitman, Ga.</td>
<td>30°47'10&quot;</td>
<td>83°31'33&quot;</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>11/74-12/84</td>
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<td>Withlacoochee River near Clyattsville, Ga.</td>
<td>30°38'07&quot;</td>
<td>83°18'41&quot;</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>11/74-12/84</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02327205</td>
<td>Ochlockonee River near Moultrie, Ga.</td>
<td>31°08'31&quot;</td>
<td>83°48'13&quot;</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>07/79-12/84</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>02327500</td>
<td>Ochlockonee River near Thomasville, Ga.</td>
<td>30°52'32&quot;</td>
<td>84°02'44&quot;</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>04/54-12/84</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>02328000</td>
<td>Tired Creek near Cairo, Ga.</td>
<td>30°51'54&quot;</td>
<td>84°15'46&quot;</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>05/54-07/74</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02328200</td>
<td>Ochlockonee River near Calvary, Ga.</td>
<td>30°43'53&quot;</td>
<td>84°14'12&quot;</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02331000</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Leaf, Ga.</td>
<td>34°34'37&quot;</td>
<td>83°38'09&quot;</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>09/57-08/76</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02331600</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Cornelia, Ga.</td>
<td>34°32'27&quot;</td>
<td>83°37'14&quot;</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>02/68-11/84</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02333500</td>
<td>Chestatee River at State Highway 52 near Dahlonega, Ga.</td>
<td>34°31'41&quot;</td>
<td>83°56'23&quot;</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>10/56-9/76</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02334500</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Buford, Ga.</td>
<td>34°07'34&quot;</td>
<td>84°05'37&quot;</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>05/60-09/76</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02335000</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Norcross, Ga.</td>
<td>33°59'50&quot;</td>
<td>84°12'07&quot;</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>10/57-09/76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02335700</td>
<td>Big Creek near Alpharetta, Ga.</td>
<td>34°03'02&quot;</td>
<td>84°16'10&quot;</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>11/57-09/79</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02336000</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>33°51'33&quot;</td>
<td>84°27'16&quot;</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>07/59-12/84</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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<td>02336502</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at Interstate Highway 285 near Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>33°48'32&quot;</td>
<td>84°29'43&quot;</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>07/75-12/84</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02337000</td>
<td>Sweetwater Creek near Austell, Ga.</td>
<td>33°46'22&quot;</td>
<td>84°36'53&quot;</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>05/57-12/84</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02337100</td>
<td>North Fork Camp Creek at Atlanta, Ga.</td>
<td>33°39'40&quot;</td>
<td>84°30'40&quot;</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>10/63-07/70</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02337170</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Fairburn, Ga.</td>
<td>33°39'24&quot;</td>
<td>84°40'25&quot;</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>07/65-12/84</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02337438</td>
<td>Dog River at State Highway 166 near Fairplay, Ga.</td>
<td>33°37'20&quot;</td>
<td>84°47'35&quot;</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>07/74-05/79</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

[mi², square miles; ft, feet; ° C, degrees Celsius]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
<th>Variance (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Maximum (° C)</td>
<td>Mean (° C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02337500</td>
<td>Snake Creek near Whitesburg, Ga.</td>
<td>33°31'46&quot;</td>
<td>84°55'42&quot;</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>10/59-07/84</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02338000</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Whitesburg, Ga.</td>
<td>33°28'37&quot;</td>
<td>84°54'04&quot;</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>02/58-12/84</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02338500</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at U.S. Highway 27 at Franklin, Ga.</td>
<td>33°16'45&quot;</td>
<td>85°06'00&quot;</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>02/58-12/84</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02338720</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River (LaGrange Intake) near LaGrange, Ga.</td>
<td>33°04'42&quot;</td>
<td>85°06'39&quot;</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>07/74-12/84</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02339000</td>
<td>Yellowjacket Creek near LaGrange, Ga.</td>
<td>33°05'27&quot;</td>
<td>85°03'40&quot;</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>08/56-09/70</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02339500</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at West Point, Ga.</td>
<td>32°53'10&quot;</td>
<td>85°10'56&quot;</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>09/57-09/74</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02339720</td>
<td>Long Cane Creek near West Point, Ga.</td>
<td>32°54'37&quot;</td>
<td>85°09'04&quot;</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>07/74-12/84</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02340500</td>
<td>Mountain Oak Creek near Hamilton, Ga.</td>
<td>32°44'28&quot;</td>
<td>85°04'08&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>08/56-06/74</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02341500</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at Columbus, Ga.</td>
<td>32°27'45&quot;</td>
<td>84°59'59&quot;</td>
<td>4,670</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>11/40-09/74</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02341800</td>
<td>Upatoi Creek near Columbus, Ga.</td>
<td>32°24'48&quot;</td>
<td>84°49'12&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>04/65-09/83</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02343200</td>
<td>Patula Creek near Lumpkin, Ga.</td>
<td>31°56'03&quot;</td>
<td>84°48'12&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>08/62-11/73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02343500</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at Columbia, Ala.</td>
<td>31°17'02&quot;</td>
<td>85°05'59&quot;</td>
<td>8,040</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>11/40-04/58</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344000</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River at Alaga Ala.</td>
<td>31°06'59&quot;</td>
<td>85°02'50&quot;</td>
<td>8,340</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>01/64-07/74</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344040</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River near Steam Mill, Ga.</td>
<td>30°58'39&quot;</td>
<td>85°00'19&quot;</td>
<td>8,510</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10/74-12/84</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHATTahoochee RIVER BASIN—Continued**

**FLINT RIVER BASIN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
<th>Variance (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02344180</td>
<td>Flint River at State Highway 138 near Jonesboro, Ga.</td>
<td>33°32'14&quot;</td>
<td>84°22'35&quot;</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>05/58-12/84</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344190</td>
<td>Flint River at State Highway 54 near Fayetteville, Ga.</td>
<td>33°29'13&quot;</td>
<td>84°23'44&quot;</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>07/75-12/84</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344300</td>
<td>Camp Creek near Fayetteville, Ga.</td>
<td>33°31'00&quot;</td>
<td>84°25'39&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>07/60-09/70</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344380</td>
<td>Flint River at Ackert Road near Inman, Ga.</td>
<td>33°23'08&quot;</td>
<td>84°23'24&quot;</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>07/75-12/84</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>15.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>02344400</td>
<td>Flint River at State Highway 92 above Griffin, Ga.</td>
<td>33°18'33&quot;</td>
<td>84°23'36&quot;</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>07/75-12/84</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

[mi², square miles; ft, feet; °C, degrees Celsius]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum (°C)</td>
<td>Maximum (°C)</td>
<td>Mean (°C)</td>
<td>Amplitude (°C)</td>
<td>Phase coefficient (radians)</td>
<td>Standard error (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344500</td>
<td>Flint River near Griffin, Ga.</td>
<td>33°14'39&quot;</td>
<td>84°25'45&quot;</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>08/56-07/76</td>
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<td>10.0</td>
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<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02344700</td>
<td>Line Creek near Senoia, Ga.</td>
<td>33°19'10&quot;</td>
<td>84°31'25&quot;</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>09/64-07/76</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>15.3</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>02346500</td>
<td>Potato Creek near Thomaston, Ga.</td>
<td>32°54'15&quot;</td>
<td>84°21'45&quot;</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>07/56-06/74</td>
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<td>Flint River near Culloden, Ga.</td>
<td>32°43'17&quot;</td>
<td>84°13'57&quot;</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>335</td>
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<td>17.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02349000</td>
<td>Whitewater Creek below Rambulette Creek near Butler, Ga.</td>
<td>32°28'00&quot;</td>
<td>84°15'58&quot;</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>04/54-11/73</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
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<td>1.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>02349500</td>
<td>Flint River at Montezuma, Ga.</td>
<td>32°17'53&quot;</td>
<td>84°02'38&quot;</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>05/54-12/84</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02349900</td>
<td>Turkey Creek at Byronville, Ga.</td>
<td>32°11'44&quot;</td>
<td>83°54'03&quot;</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>07/54-06/82</td>
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<td>28.0</td>
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<td>7.3</td>
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<td>2.17</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Flint River at State Highway 27 near Vienna, Ga.</td>
<td>32°03'31&quot;</td>
<td>83°58'39&quot;</td>
<td>3,390</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>07/79-12/84</td>
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<td>3.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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<td>Kinchafoonee Creek at Preston, Ga.</td>
<td>32°03'09&quot;</td>
<td>84°32'53&quot;</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>05/54-07/84</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td>27.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
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<td>02352500</td>
<td>Flint River at Albany, Ga.</td>
<td>31°35'39&quot;</td>
<td>84°08'39&quot;</td>
<td>5,110</td>
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<td>05/54-12/84</td>
<td>171</td>
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<td>31.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>02352790</td>
<td>Flint River (Putney Intake) near Putney, Ga.</td>
<td>31°26'39&quot;</td>
<td>84°08'16&quot;</td>
<td>5,340</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
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<td>Flint River at Newton, Ga.</td>
<td>31°18'34&quot;</td>
<td>84°20'06&quot;</td>
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<td>110</td>
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<td>19.3</td>
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<td>2.71</td>
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<td>Pachita Creek near Edison, Ga.</td>
<td>31°33'17&quot;</td>
<td>84°40'43&quot;</td>
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<td>213</td>
<td>10/54-11/73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02353500</td>
<td>Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford, Ga.</td>
<td>31°22'58&quot;</td>
<td>84°32'52&quot;</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>04/54-07/84</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02356000</td>
<td>Flint River at Bainbridge, Ga.</td>
<td>30°54'41&quot;</td>
<td>84°34'48&quot;</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>04/54-07/73</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02356015</td>
<td>Flint River 0.8 mile below State Docks at Bainbridge, Ga.</td>
<td>30°53'34&quot;</td>
<td>84°36'38&quot;</td>
<td>7,570</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>07/74-12/84</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02357000</td>
<td>Spring Creek near Iron City, Ga.</td>
<td>31°02'23&quot;</td>
<td>84°44'18&quot;</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>08/57-07/78</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>2.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>02379500</td>
<td>Cartecay River near Ellijay, Ga.</td>
<td>34°40'53&quot;</td>
<td>84°27'20&quot;</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>06/57-08/75</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02380000</td>
<td>Ellijay River at Ellijay, Ga.</td>
<td>34°41'06&quot;</td>
<td>84°28'40&quot;</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>06/57-07/74</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>2.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>02380500</td>
<td>Coosawattee River near Ellijay, Ga.</td>
<td>34°40'18&quot;</td>
<td>84°30'31&quot;</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>05/63-08/83</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.88</td>
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Table 1. Periodic stream-temperature stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Mean stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Maximum (° C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>02382000</td>
<td>Scarecorn Creek at Hinton, Ga.</td>
<td>07/60-06/83</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02382500</td>
<td>Coosawattee River at Carters, Ga.</td>
<td>06/57-12/72</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02383000</td>
<td>Rock Creek near Fairmount, Ga.</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02383500</td>
<td>Coosawattee River near Pine Chapel, Ga.</td>
<td>09/74-12/72</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02383540</td>
<td>Coosawattee River near Calhoun, Ga.</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02384748</td>
<td>Conasauga River (Dalton Intake) near Dalton, Ga.</td>
<td>07/74-12/84</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum (° C)</td>
<td>Maximum (° C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>02385800</td>
<td>Holly Creek near Chatsworth, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-06/83</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02387000</td>
<td>Conasauga River at Tilton, Ga.</td>
<td>05/74-12/72</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02387050</td>
<td>Conasauga River near Resaca, Ga.</td>
<td>05/74-12/72</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02387400</td>
<td>Oostanaula River at Resaca, Ga.</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02387502</td>
<td>Oostanaula River at Interstate Highway 75 at Resaca, Ga.</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>34°17' 48&quot;</td>
<td>56°49'</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02388000</td>
<td>West Armuchee Creek near Subligna, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-04/82</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>24.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02388300</td>
<td>Oostanaula River at Rome, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-04/82</td>
<td>2,115</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02388520</td>
<td>Oostanaula River (Rome Intake) at Rome, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-04/82</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02389000</td>
<td>Etoawah River near Dawsonville, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-06/84</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02389300</td>
<td>Shoal Creek near Dawsonville, Ga.</td>
<td>06/56-06/84</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02392000</td>
<td>Etoawah River at Canton, Ga.</td>
<td>05/60-06/84</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>27.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02392500</td>
<td>Little River near Roswell, Ga.</td>
<td>08/56-06/75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02394000</td>
<td>Etoawah River at Allatoona Dam above Cartersville, Ga.</td>
<td>08/56-06/75</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02394950</td>
<td>Hills Creek near Taylorsville, Ga.</td>
<td>06/56-06/75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02394980</td>
<td>Etoawah River above Kingston, Ga.</td>
<td>08/56-06/75</td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station number</td>
<td>Station name</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td>Drainage area (mi²)</td>
<td>Altitude (ft)</td>
<td>Period of record analyzed</td>
<td>Number of observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>02395000</td>
<td>Etowah River near Kingston, Ga.</td>
<td>34°12'24&quot;</td>
<td>84°58'44&quot;</td>
<td>1.634</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>10/69-09/84</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>02396000</td>
<td>Etowah River at Rome, Ga.</td>
<td>34°15'26&quot;</td>
<td>85°18'41&quot;</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02397000</td>
<td>Coosa River near Rome, Ga.</td>
<td>34°12'01&quot;</td>
<td>85°15'24&quot;</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>07/57-12/84</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02397500</td>
<td>Cedar Creek near Cedartown, Ga.</td>
<td>34°11'54&quot;</td>
<td>85°26'46&quot;</td>
<td>4.362</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02397530</td>
<td>Coosa River at State Line, Ala.-Ga.</td>
<td>34°11'54&quot;</td>
<td>85°26'46&quot;</td>
<td>4.362</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02398000</td>
<td>Chattooga River at Summerville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°12'01&quot;</td>
<td>85°15'24&quot;</td>
<td>4.040</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>07/57-12/84</td>
<td>267</td>
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<tr>
<td>02398037</td>
<td>Chattooga River at Chattoogaville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°12'01&quot;</td>
<td>85°15'24&quot;</td>
<td>4.040</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>07/57-12/84</td>
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**COOSA RIVER BASIN—Continued**

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<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum °C</td>
<td>Maximum °C</td>
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<tr>
<td>02411800</td>
<td>Little River near Buchanan, Ga.</td>
<td>33°47'51&quot;</td>
<td>85°07'03&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>05/59-08/75</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>02411930</td>
<td>Tallapoosa River below Tallapoosa, Ga.</td>
<td>33°44'27&quot;</td>
<td>85°20'19&quot;</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>07/57-12/84</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02413210</td>
<td>Little Tallapoosa River below Bowdon, Ga.</td>
<td>33°39'24&quot;</td>
<td>85°16'45&quot;</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>07/57-12/84</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>26.5</td>
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**TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN**

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<th>Station name</th>
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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Observed stream temperature</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Minimum °C</td>
<td>Maximum °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03545000</td>
<td>Hiwassee River at Presley, Ga.</td>
<td>34°54'17&quot;</td>
<td>83°43'01&quot;</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1,933</td>
<td>08/51-06/82</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03550500</td>
<td>Nottely River near Blairsville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°50'28&quot;</td>
<td>83°56'10&quot;</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,812</td>
<td>08/51-06/82</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03553500</td>
<td>Nottely River at Nottely Dam near Ivyleg, Ga.</td>
<td>34°57'55&quot;</td>
<td>84°05'25&quot;</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>09/51-07/74</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03558000</td>
<td>Toccoa River near Dial, Ga.</td>
<td>34°47'24&quot;</td>
<td>84°14'24&quot;</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>01/51-06/84</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03559000</td>
<td>Toccoa River near Blue Ridge, Ga.</td>
<td>34°53'14&quot;</td>
<td>84°17'07&quot;</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>01/51-07/74</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>03560000</td>
<td>Fightingtown Creek at McCaysville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°58'33&quot;</td>
<td>84°23'12&quot;</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>01/51-06/84</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03566800</td>
<td>South Chickamauga Creek at Graysville, Ga.</td>
<td>34°58'39&quot;</td>
<td>85°08'42&quot;</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>08/74-11/84</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>03567340</td>
<td>West Chickamauga Creek near Lakeview, Ga.</td>
<td>34°57'26&quot;</td>
<td>85°12'20&quot;</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>08/74-12/84</td>
<td>119</td>
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Table 2. Stream-temperature daily record stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties

[mi², square miles; ° C, degrees Celsius; ft, feet; —, no data]

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<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mean (° C)</td>
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<td>02178400</td>
<td>Tallulah River near Clayton, Ga.</td>
<td>34°53'25&quot;</td>
<td>83°31'50&quot;</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>1964-79</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>5,167</td>
<td>13.9</td>
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<td>minimum</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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<td>02197000</td>
<td>Savannah River at Augusta, Ga.</td>
<td>33°22'25&quot;</td>
<td>81°56'35&quot;</td>
<td>7,508</td>
<td>1964-79</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>1973-80</td>
<td>5,164</td>
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<td>minimum</td>
<td>2,332</td>
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<tr>
<td>02197500</td>
<td>Savannah River at Burtons Ferry near Millhaven, Ga.</td>
<td>32°56'20&quot;</td>
<td>81°30'10&quot;</td>
<td>8,650</td>
<td>1973-80</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>1970-85</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>16.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>02202500</td>
<td>Ogeechee River near Eden, Ga.</td>
<td>32°11'20&quot;</td>
<td>81°24'58&quot;</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>1970-79</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>1970-85</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>18.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>02203578</td>
<td>North Newport River at Halfmoon Landing, Ga.</td>
<td>31°41'43&quot;</td>
<td>81°16'18&quot;</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1970-79</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>1970-76</td>
<td>5,164</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02208450</td>
<td>Alcovy River above Covington, Ga.</td>
<td>33°38'24&quot;</td>
<td>83°46'45&quot;</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1970-76</td>
<td>maximum</td>
<td>1970-76</td>
<td>5,164</td>
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<td>32°40'17&quot;</td>
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<td>Altamaha River at Everett City, Ga.</td>
<td>31°25'37&quot;</td>
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<td>1969-85</td>
<td>maximum</td>
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Table 2. Stream-temperature daily record stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

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<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
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<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<td>40</td>
<td>1965-77</td>
<td>random</td>
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<td>34°36'03&quot;</td>
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<td>556</td>
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<td>831</td>
<td>616</td>
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<td>maximum</td>
<td>2,351</td>
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Table 2. Stream-temperature daily record stations, periods of analyses, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

[mi², square miles; ° C, degrees Celsius; ft, feet; —, no data]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record analyzed</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td>Mean (° C)</td>
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<td>Little River near Roswell, Ga.</td>
<td>34°07'09&quot;</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>1971-76</td>
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Table 3. Periodic stream-temperature stations used for regression analyses, periods of analysis, selected station information, and harmonic properties [mi², square miles; ft, feet; ° C, degrees Celsius]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td>Mean (° C)</td>
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<td>Chattooga River near Clayton, Ga.</td>
<td>34°48'50&quot;</td>
<td>83°18'22&quot;</td>
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<td>09/57–12/84</td>
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<td>02178400</td>
<td>Tallulah River near Clayton, Ga.</td>
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<td>83°31'50&quot;</td>
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<td>07/64–08/84</td>
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<td>Hudson River at Homer, Ga.</td>
<td>34°30'15&quot;</td>
<td>83°29'17&quot;</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>08/62–07/75</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Broad River near Bell, Ga.</td>
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<td>82°46'12&quot;</td>
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<td>Brier Creek near Thomson, Ga.</td>
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<td>10/54–09/83</td>
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<td>07/54–06/79</td>
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<td>05/37–10/84</td>
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<td>South River at State Route 81 at Snapping Shoals, Ga.</td>
<td>33°29'04&quot;</td>
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<td>540</td>
<td>08/70–12/84</td>
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<td>84°04'45&quot;</td>
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<td>806</td>
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### Table 3. Periodic stream-temperature stations used for regression analyses, periods of analysis, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

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<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
<th>Mean (°C)</th>
<th>Amplitude (°C)</th>
<th>Phase (radians)</th>
<th>Standard error (°C)</th>
<th>Variance (percent)</th>
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<td>11/54–11/76</td>
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<td>31°56'20&quot;</td>
<td>82°21'13&quot;</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>12/57–12/84</td>
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<td>Pendelton Creek at State Route 86 below Ohoopee, Ga.</td>
<td>32°09'36&quot;</td>
<td>82°12'43&quot;</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>07/79–12/84</td>
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<td>32°04'42&quot;</td>
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<td>07/54–10/82</td>
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<td>Altamaha River at Doctortown, Ga.</td>
<td>31°39'16&quot;</td>
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<td>13,600</td>
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<td>Penholoway Creek near Jesup, Ga.</td>
<td>31°34'00&quot;</td>
<td>81°50'18&quot;</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>12/58–07/84</td>
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<td>02226160</td>
<td>Altamaha River at Everett City, Ga.</td>
<td>31°25'37&quot;</td>
<td>81°36'20&quot;</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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<td>12/70–12/84</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>31°34'00&quot;</td>
<td>82°27'50&quot;</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>02227500</td>
<td>Little Satilla River near Offerman, Ga.</td>
<td>31°27'04&quot;</td>
<td>82°03'17&quot;</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>01/55–09/83</td>
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<td>2.23</td>
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<td>Satilla River at Atkinson, Ga.</td>
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<td>81°52'03&quot;</td>
<td>2,790</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05/54–10/84</td>
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<td>Suwannee River at Fargo, Ga.</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>08/57–11/84</td>
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<td>2.83</td>
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<td>Alapaha River near Alapaha, Ga.</td>
<td>31°23'03&quot;</td>
<td>83°11'33&quot;</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>03/53–07/84</td>
<td>171</td>
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<td>02317500</td>
<td>Alapaha River at Statenville, Ga.</td>
<td>30°42'14&quot;</td>
<td>83°02'00&quot;</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>01/54–08/74</td>
<td>164</td>
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<td>2.78</td>
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<td>84.2</td>
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<td>02317757</td>
<td>Withlacoochee River at State Route 94 near Valdosta, Ga.</td>
<td>30°51'00&quot;</td>
<td>83°20'23&quot;</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>11/74–12/84</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>Withlacoochee River near Quitman, Ga.</td>
<td>30°47'22&quot;</td>
<td>83°27'06&quot;</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>08/57–12/84</td>
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<td>Ochlockonee River near Thomasville, Ga.</td>
<td>30°52'32&quot;</td>
<td>84°02'44&quot;</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>04/54–12/84</td>
<td>231</td>
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<td>02328000</td>
<td>Tired Creek near Cairo, Ga.</td>
<td>30°51'54&quot;</td>
<td>84°15'46&quot;</td>
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<td>05/54–07/74</td>
<td>110</td>
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<td><strong>CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BASIN</strong></td>
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<td>Chattahoochee River near Leaf, Ga.</td>
<td>34°34'37&quot;</td>
<td>83°38'09&quot;</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>09/57–08/76</td>
<td>123</td>
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<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>99.7</td>
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</table>

[mi², square miles; ft, feet; ° C, degrees Celsius]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude (°N)</th>
<th>Longitude (°W)</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Harmonic properties computed from observed data</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mean (°C)</td>
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<td>Chattahoochee River near Cornelia, Ga.</td>
<td>34°32'27&quot;</td>
<td>83°37'14&quot;</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>02/68–11/84</td>
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<td>14.7</td>
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<td>02333500</td>
<td>Chestatee River at State Route 52 near Dahlonega, Ga.</td>
<td>34°31'41&quot;</td>
<td>83°56'23&quot;</td>
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<td>1,129</td>
<td>10/56–09/76</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>Big Creek near Alpharetta, Ga.</td>
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<td>84°16'10&quot;</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>05/60–09/76</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>02337000</td>
<td>Sweetwater Creek near Austell, Ga.</td>
<td>33°37'20&quot;</td>
<td>84°47'35&quot;</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>07/74–12/84</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>15.1</td>
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<td>Dog River at State Route 166 near Fairplay, Ga.</td>
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<td>84°36'53&quot;</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>07/56–09/70</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>15.3</td>
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<td>Yellowjacket Creek near LaGrange, Ga.</td>
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<td>84°16'10&quot;</td>
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<td>961</td>
<td>05/60–09/76</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>02339720</td>
<td>Long Cane Creek near West Point, Ga.</td>
<td>32°58'30&quot;</td>
<td>85°03'40&quot;</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>07/56–09/70</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>15.3</td>
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<td>85°04'08&quot;</td>
<td>62</td>
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<td>08/56–06/74</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>31°56'03&quot;</td>
<td>84°48'12&quot;</td>
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<td>286</td>
<td>08/62–11/73</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>33°14'39&quot;</td>
<td>84°25'45&quot;</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>08/56–07/76</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>32°54'15&quot;</td>
<td>84°13'15&quot;</td>
<td>186</td>
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<td>07/56–06/74</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<td>Whitewater Creek below Rambulette Creek near Butler, Ga.</td>
<td>32°28'00&quot;</td>
<td>84°15'58&quot;</td>
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<td>366</td>
<td>04/54–11/73</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>84°02'38&quot;</td>
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<td>Turkey Creek at Byronville, Ga.</td>
<td>32°11'44&quot;</td>
<td>83°54'03&quot;</td>
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<td>07/54–06/82</td>
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<td>Kinchafoonee Creek at Preston, Ga.</td>
<td>32°03'09&quot;</td>
<td>84°32'53&quot;</td>
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<td>05/54–07/84</td>
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<td>Pachita Creek near Edison, Ga.</td>
<td>31°33'17&quot;</td>
<td>84°40'43&quot;</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>10/54–11/73</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>17.3</td>
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<td>Ichawaynochaway Creek at Milford, Ga.</td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>04/54–07/84</td>
<td>152</td>
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<td>84°44'18&quot;</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>08/57–07/78</td>
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<td>84°27'20&quot;</td>
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<td>06/57–08/75</td>
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Table 3. Periodic stream-temperature stations used for regression analyses, periods of analysis, selected station information, and harmonic properties—Continued

[mi², square miles; ft, feet; ° C, degrees Celsius]

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station number</th>
<th>Station name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Drainage area (mi²)</th>
<th>Altitude (ft)</th>
<th>Period of record</th>
<th>Number of observations</th>
<th>Mean (° C)</th>
<th>Amplitude (° C)</th>
<th>Phase (radians)</th>
<th>Standard error (° C)</th>
<th>Variance (percent)</th>
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<td>34°41'06&quot;</td>
<td>84°28'40&quot;</td>
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<td>06/57–07/74</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.82</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>1.88</td>
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<td>651</td>
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<td>34°34'35&quot;</td>
<td>84°51'37&quot;</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>616</td>
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<td>34°47'20&quot;</td>
<td>84°52'30&quot;</td>
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<td>650</td>
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<td>84°03’21&quot;</td>
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<td>09/56–08/84</td>
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<td>613</td>
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<td>06/57–10/84</td>
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<td>34°28'03&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>33°44'27&quot;</td>
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<td>272</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>07/74–11/84</td>
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GRAPHS SHOWING HARMONIC STREAM TEMPERATURE CURVES OF OBSERVED DATA AND STATEWIDE HARMONIC EQUATION FOR SELECTED STATIONS, FIGURES 14–211
Figure 14. Chattahoochee River near Clayton, Georgia, Station 02177000, September 1957 to December 1984.

Figure 15. Tallulah River near Clayton, Georgia, Station 02178400, July 1964 to August 1984.
Figure 16. Panther Creek near Toccoa, Georgia, Station 02182000, September 1959 to June 1974.

Figure 17. Savannah River near Iva, South Carolina, Station 02187500, May 1958 to November 1964.
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Figure 19. Savannah River near Calhoun Falls, South Carolina, Station 02189000, September 1957 to July 1974.
Figure 20. North Fork Broad River above Toccoa, Georgia, Station 02189050, October 1958 to August 1968.

Figure 21. Dennars Creek near Toccoa, Georgia, Station 02189100, October 1958 to October 1968.
Figure 22. North Fork Broad River near Taccoa, Georgia, Station 02189500, October 1958 to August 1968.

Figure 23. Bear Creek near Mize, Georgia, Station 02189600, October 1958 to July 1968.
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Figure 31. Little River near Washington, Georgia, Station 02193500, October 1954 to June 1974.
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Figure 33. Savannah River at Augusta, Georgia, Station 02197000, February 1958 to July 1973.
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Figure 39. Savannah River near Clyo, Georgia, Station 02198500, May 1938 to December 1984.
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Figure 41. Ogeechee River at Oliver, Georgia, Station 02202150, August 1974 to December 1984.
Figure 42. Ogeechee River near Eden, Georgia, Station 02202500, May 1937 to October 1984.

Figure 43. Comalache River near Claxton, Georgia, Station 02203000, September 1954 to December 1984.
Figure 44. Cocomo River at Fort Stewart, Georgia, Station 02203519, February 1958 to December 1984.

Figure 45. Peacock Creek at McIntosh, Georgia, Station 02203559, September 1966 to November 1977.
Figure 46. South River at Bouldercrest Road at Atlanta, Georgia, Station 02203800, August 1970 to December 1984.

Figure 47. South River at State Highway 155 near Atlanta, Georgia, Station 02203965, October 1970 to December 1984.
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**Figure 48.** Pates Creek at Buster Lewis Road near Flippen, Georgia, Station 02204265, February 1978 to August 1983.

**Figure 49.** South River near McDonough, Georgia, Station 02204500, December 1957 to September 1982.
Figure 50. South River at State Highway 81 at Snapping Shells, Georgia. Station 02204520, August 1970 to December 1984.

Figure 51. Wildcat Creek near Lawrenceville, Georgia. Station 02205000, October 1956 to September 1976.
Figure 52. Yellow River near Snellville, Georgia, Station 02206500, August 1956 to November 1964.

Figure 53. Yellow River (Conyers Intake) at Conyers, Georgia, Station 02207300, July 1974 to December 1984.
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Figure 55. Yellow River at Porterdale, Georgia, Station 02207540, July 1974 to June 1979.
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Figure 59. Tugaloo River near Jackson, Georgia, Station 02211300, June 1960 to December 1973.
Figure 60. Falling Creek near Juliette, Georgia, Station 02212600, July 1964 to January 1965.

Figure 61. Ocmulgee River (Macon Intake) at Macon, Georgia, Station 02212950, July 1974 to December 1984.
Figure 62. Ocmulgee River at Macon, Georgia, Station 02213000, May 1937 to December 1975.

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Figure 63. Walnut Creek near Gray, Georgia, Station 02213050, August 1962 to July 1976.
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**Figure 64.** Tatesofkee Creek above Macon, Georgia, Station 02213470, May 1967 to December 1973.

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**Figure 65.** Tatesofkee Creek near Macon, Georgia, Station 02213500, October 1965 to October 1966.
Figure 66. Tabbsoke Creek near Macon, Georgia, Station 02213500, November 1966 to September 1974.

Figure 67. Ocholgee River near Warner Robins, Georgia, Station 02213700, November 1970 to December 1984.
Figure 68. Ocmulgee River near Banana, Georgia, Station 02214265, August 1974 to December 1984.

Figure 69. Big Indian Creek at Perry, Georgia, Station 02214500, April 1954 to January 1974.
Figure 70. Ocmulgee River at Abbeville, Georgia, Station 02215260, February 1958 to June 1979.

Figure 71. Ocmulgee River at Lumber City, Georgia, Station 02215500, June 1954 to December 1984.
Figure 72. Allen Creek at Taleo, Georgia, Station 02217000, October 1956 to June 1974.

Figure 73. Middle Oconee River near Athens, Georgia, Station 02217500, August 1956 to October 1977.
Figure 74. North Oconee River (Athens Intake) at Athens, Georgia, Station 02217740, July 1974 to December 1984.

Figure 75. Oconee River at Barnett Shoals near Watkinsville, Georgia, Station 02218000, July 1974 to December 1984.
Figure 76. Oconee River near Greensboro, Georgia, Station 02218500, July 1956 to December 1964.

Figure 77. Apalachee River near Buckhead, Georgia, Station 02219500, July 1956 to July 1976.
Figure 78. Whitten Creek near Sparta, Georgia, Station 02220550, December 1960 to August 1976.

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Figure 79. Murder Creek near Monticello, Georgia, Station 02221000, August 1956 to December 1973.
Figure 80. Oconee River at Milledgeville, Georgia, Station 02223000, May 1937 to December 1964.

Figure 81. Oconee River near Hardwick, Georgia, Station 02223040, July 1974 to December 1984.
Figure 82. Oconee River at State Highway 57 near Toomsboro, Georgia, Station 02223250, February 1979 to December 1984.

Figure 83. Big Sandy Creek near Jeffersonville, Georgia, Station 02223300, August 1958 to December 1973.
Figure 84. Oconee River at Dublin, Georgia, Station 02223500, November 1954 to November 1976.

Figure 85. Oconee River at Interstate Highway 16 near Dublin, Georgia, Station 02223600, October 1973 to December 1984.
Figure 86. Rocky Creek near Dudley, Georgia, Station 02224000, August 1954 to March 1964.

Figure 87. Altamaha River near Brunswick, Georgia, Station 02225000, December 1957 to December 1984.
Figure 88. Pendleton Creek at State Highway 86 below Dhooppee, Georgia, Station 02225470, July 1979 to December 1984.

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