

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 270

**SURFACE WATER SUPPLY OF THE
UNITED STATES**

1909

PART X. THE GREAT BASIN

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF M. O. LEIGHTON

BY

E. C. LA RUE AND F. F. HENSHAW



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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SURFACE WATER SUPPLY OF THE GREAT BASIN, 1909.

By E. C. LA RUE and F. F. HENSHAW.

INTRODUCTION.

AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATIONS.

This volume contains results of flow measurements made on certain streams in the United States. The work was performed by the water-resources branch of the United States Geological Survey, either independently or in cooperation with organizations mentioned herein. These investigations are authorized by the organic law of the Geological Survey (Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 394), which provides, among other things, as follows:

Provided that this officer [the Director] shall have the direction of the Geological Survey and the classification of public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Inasmuch as water is the most abundant and most valuable mineral in nature, the investigation of water resources is included under the above provision for investigating mineral resources. The work has been supported since the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, by appropriations in successive sundry civil bills passed by Congress under the following item:

For gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, and for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and for the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources.

The various appropriations that have been made for this purpose are as follows:

Annual appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30—

1895.....	\$12,500
1896.....	20,000
1897 to 1900, inclusive.....	50,000
1901 to 1902, inclusive.....	100,000
1903 to 1906, inclusive.....	200,000
1907.....	150,000
1908 to 1910, inclusive.....	100,000
1911.....	150,000

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATIONS.

These investigations of stream flow are not complete nor do they include all the river systems or parts thereof that might purposefully be studied. The scope of the work is limited by the appropriations available. The field covered is the widest and the character of the work is believed to be the best possible under the controlling conditions. The work would undoubtedly have greater scientific importance and ultimately be of more practical value if the money now expended for wide areas were concentrated on a few small drainage basins; but such a course is impossible because general appropriations made by Congress are applicable to all parts of the country. Each part demands its proportionate share of the benefits.

It is essential that records of stream flow shall be kept during a period of years long enough to determine within reasonable limits the entire range of flow from the absolute maximum to the absolute minimum. The length of such a period manifestly differs for different streams. Experience has shown that the records for some streams should cover from five to ten years, and for other streams twenty years or even more, the limit being determined by the relative importance of the stream and the interdependence of the results with other long-time records on adjacent streams.

In the performance of this work an effort is made to reach the highest degree of precision possible with a rational expenditure of time and a judicious expenditure of a small amount of money. In all engineering work there is a point beyond which refinement is needless and wasteful, and this statement applies with especial force to stream-flow measurements. It is confidently believed that the stream-flow data presented in the publications of the Survey are in general sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Many of the records are, however, of insufficient length, owing to the unforeseen reduction of appropriations and consequent abandonment of stations. All persons are cautioned to exercise the greatest care in using such incomplete records.

Records have been obtained at more than 1,550 different points in the United States, and in addition the surface water supply of small areas in Seward Peninsula and the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, has been investigated. During 1909 regular gaging stations were maintained by the Survey and cooperating organizations at about 850 points in the United States, and many miscellaneous measurements were made at other points. Data were also obtained in regard to precipitation, evaporation, storage reservoirs, river profiles, and water power in many sections of the country and will be made available in the regular surface water-supply papers and in special papers from time to time.

PURPOSES OF THE WORK.

The results contained in this volume are requisite to meet the immediate demands of many public interests, including navigation, irrigation, domestic water supply, water power, swamp and overflow land drainage, and flood prevention.

Navigation.—The Federal Government has expended more than \$250,000,000 for the improvement of inland navigation, and prospective expenditures will approximate several times this amount. It is obvious that the determination of stream flow is necessary to the intelligent solution of the many problems involved.

Irrigation.—The United States is now expending \$51,000,000 on federal irrigation systems, and this amount is far exceeded by the private expenditures of this nature in the arid West. The integrity of any irrigation system depends absolutely on the amount of water available. Therefore investigations of stream flow in that portion of the country are not only of first importance in the redemption of the lands, but constitute an insurance of federal and private investments.

Domestic water supply.—The highest use of water is for domestic supply, and although this branch of the subject is of less direct federal interest than the branches already named, it nevertheless has so broad a significance with respect to the general welfare that the Federal Government is ultimately and intimately concerned.

Water power.—The development of the water power of the country is an economic necessity. Our stock of coal is being rapidly depleted and the cost of steam power is increasing accordingly. Industrial growth and, as a consequence, the progress of the United States as a nation will cease if cheap power is not available. Water power affords the only avenue now open. When the electric transmission of power was accomplished the relation of our water powers to national economy changed entirely. Before the day of electric transmission, water power was important only at the locality at which it was generated, but it has now become a public utility in which the individual citizen is vitally interested. Inasmuch as the amount of water power that may be made available depends on the flow of rivers, the investigation of flow becomes a prerequisite in the judicious management of this source of energy.

Drainage of swamp and overflowed lands.—More than 70,000,000 acres of the richest land in this country are now practically worthless or of precarious value by reason of overflow and swamp conditions. When this land is drained it becomes exceedingly productive and its value increases many fold. Such reclamation would add to the national assets at least \$700,000,000. The study of run-off is the first consideration in connection with drainage projects. If by the drainage of a large area into any particular channel that channel becomes

so gorged with water which it had not hitherto been called upon to convey that overflow conditions are created in places where previously the land was not subject to inundation, then drainage results merely in an exchange of land values. This is not the purpose of drainage improvement.

Flood prevention.—The damage from floods in the United States probably exceeds on the average \$100,000,000 annually, and in the year 1908, according to estimates based on reliable data, the aggregate damage approximated \$250,000,000. Such an annual tax on the property of great regions should be reduced in the orderly progress of government. It goes without saying that any consideration of flood prevention must be based on a thorough knowledge of stream flow, both in the contributing areas which furnish the water and along the great lowland rivers.

PUBLICATIONS.

The data on stream flow collected by the United States Geological Survey since its inception have appeared in the annual reports, bulletins, and water-supply papers. Owing to natural processes of evolution and to changes in governmental requirements, the character of the work and the territory covered by these different publications has varied greatly. For the purpose of uniformity in the presentation of reports a general plan has been agreed upon by the United States Reclamation Service, the United States Forest Service, the United States Weather Bureau, and the United States Geological Survey, according to which the area of the United States has been divided into twelve parts, whose boundaries coincide with certain natural drainage lines. The areas so described are indicated by the following list of papers on surface water supply for 1909. The dividing line between the North Atlantic and South Atlantic drainage areas lies between York and James rivers.

Papers on surface water supply of the United States, 1909.

Part.	No.	Title.	Part.	No.	Title.
I	261	North Atlantic coast.	VI	266	Missouri River basin.
II	262	South Atlantic coast and eastern Gulf of Mexico.	VII	267	Lower Mississippi River basin.
			VIII	268	Western Gulf of Mexico.
III	263	Ohio River basin.	IX	269	Colorado River basin.
IV	264	St. Lawrence River basin.	X	270	Great Basin.
V	265	Upper Mississippi River and Hudson Bay basin.	XI	271	California.
			XII	272	North Pacific coast.

The following table gives the character of data regarding stream flow at regular stations to be found in the various publications of the United States Geological Survey exclusive of all special papers. Numbers of reports are inclusive and dates also are inclusive so far as the data are available.

Stream-flow data in reports of the United States Geological Survey.

[Ann.=Annual Report; B.=Bulletin; W. S.=Water-Supply Paper.]

Report.	Character of data.	Year.
10th Ann., pt. 2.....	Descriptive information only.....	
11th Ann., pt. 2.....	Monthly discharge.....	1884 to Sept., 1890.
12th Ann., pt. 2.....	do.....	1884 to June 30, 1891.
13th Ann., pt. 3.....	Mean discharge in second-feet.....	1884 to Dec. 31, 1892.
14th Ann., pt. 2.....	Monthly discharge (long-time records, 1871 to 1893).....	1888 to Dec. 31, 1893.
B. 131.....	Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, and ratings.....	1893 and 1894.
16th Ann., pt. 2.....	Descriptive information only.....	
B. 140.....	Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, ratings, and monthly discharge (also many data covering earlier years).....	1895.
W. S. 11.....	Gage heights (also gage heights for earlier years).....	1896.
18th Ann., pt. 4.....	Descriptions, measurements, ratings, and monthly discharge (also similar data for earlier years).....	1895 and 1896.
W. S. 15.....	Descriptions, measurements, and gage heights, eastern United States, eastern Mississippi River, and Missouri River above junction with Kansas.....	1897.
W. S. 16.....	Descriptions, measurements, and gage heights, western Mississippi River below junction of Missouri and Platte, and western United States.....	1897.
19th Ann., pt. 4.....	Descriptions, measurements, ratings, and monthly discharge (also some long-time records).....	1897.
W. S. 27.....	Measurements, ratings, and gage heights, eastern United States, eastern Mississippi River, and Missouri River.....	1898.
W. S. 28.....	Measurements, ratings, and gage heights, Arkansas River and western United States.....	1898.
20th Ann., pt. 4.....	Monthly discharge (also for many earlier years).....	1898.
W. S. 35 to 39.....	Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, and ratings.....	1899.
21st Ann., pt. 4.....	Monthly discharge.....	1899.
W. S. 47 to 52.....	Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, and ratings.....	1900.
22d Ann., pt. 4.....	Monthly discharge.....	1900.
W. S. 65, 66.....	Descriptions, measurements, gage heights, and ratings.....	1901.
W. S. 75.....	Monthly discharge.....	1901.
W. S. 82 to 85.....	Complete data.....	1902.
W. S. 97 to 100.....	do.....	1903.
W. S. 124 to 135.....	do.....	1904.
W. S. 165 to 178.....	do.....	1905.
W. S. 201 to 214.....	Complete data, except descriptions.....	1906.
W. S. 241 to 252.....	Complete data.....	1907-8.
W. S. 261 to 272.....	do.....	1909.

NOTE.—No data regarding stream flow are given in the 15th and 17th annual reports.

The records at most of the stations discussed in these reports extend over a series of years. An index of the reports containing records prior to 1904 has been published in Water-Supply Paper 119. The first table which follows gives, by years and drainage basins, the numbers of the papers on surface water supply published from 1899 to 1909. Wherever the data for a drainage basin appear in two papers the number of one is placed in parentheses and the portion of the basin covered by that paper is indicated in the second table. For example, in 1904 the data for Missouri River were published in Water-Supply Papers 130 and 131, and the portion of the records contained in Water-Supply Paper 131, as indicated by the second table, is that relating to Platte and Kansas rivers.

Numbers of water-supply papers containing results of stream measurements, 1899-1909.

	1899. <i>a</i>	1900. <i>b</i>	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907-8.	1909.
Atlantic coast and eastern Gulf of Mexico:										
New England rivers..	35	47	65, 75	82	97	124	165	201	241	261
Hudson River to Delaware River, inclusive.....	35	47, (48)	65, 75	82	97	125	166	202	241	261
Susquehanna River to York River, inclusive.....	35	48	65, 75	82	97	126	167	203	241	261
James River to York River, inclusive.....	(35), 36	48	65, 75	(82), 83	(97), 98	126	167	203	242	262
Santee River to Pearl River, inclusive.....	36	48	65, 75	83	98	127	168	204	242	262
St. Lawrence River.....	36	49	65, 75	(82), 83	97	129	170	206	244	264
Hudson Bay.....			66, 75	85	100	130	171	207	245	265
Mississippi River:										
Ohio River.....	36	48, (49)	65, 75	83	98	128	169	205	243	263
Upper Mississippi River.....	36	49	65, 75	83	98, (99)	{ 128, (130) }	171	207	245	265
Missouri River.....	(36), 37	49, (50)	66, 75	84	99	{ 130, (131) }	172	208	246	266
Lower Mississippi River.....	37	50	{ (65), 65, 75 }	(83), 84	(98), 99	{ (128), 131 }	(169), 173	(205), 209	247	267
Western Gulf of Mexico.....	37	50	66, 75	84	99	132	174	210	248	268
Pacific coast and Great Basin:										
Colorado River.....	(37), 38	50	66, 75	85	100	{ 133, (134) }	175, (177)	211, (213)	249, (251)	269, (271)
Great Basin.....	38, (39)	51	66, 75	85	100	{ 133, (134) }	176, (177)	212, (213)	250, (251)	270, (271)
South Pacific coast to Klamath River, inclusive.....	(38), 39	51	66, 75	85	100	134	177	213	251	271
North Pacific coast.....	38	51	66, 75	85	100	135	{ (177), 178 }	214	252	272

a Rating tables and index to Water-Supply Papers 35-39 contained in Water-Supply Paper 39.

b Rating tables and index to Water-Supply Papers 47-52 and data on precipitation, wells, and irrigation in California and Utah contained in Water-Supply Paper 52.

Numbers of water-supply papers containing data covering portions of drainage basins.

No.	River basin.	Tributaries included.
35	James.....	Gallatin.
36	Missouri.....	Green, Gunnison, Grand above junction with Gunnison.
37	Colorado.....	Except Kings and Kern.
38	Sacramento.....	Mohave.
39	Great Basin.....	Wissahickon and Schuylkill.
48	Delaware.....	Scioto.
49	Ohio.....	Loup and Platte near Columbus, Nebr. All tributaries below junction with Platte.
50	Missouri.....	Yazoo.
65	Lower Mississippi.....	Lake Ontario, tributaries to St. Lawrence River proper.
82	James.....	Yazoo.
83	St. Lawrence.....	Do.
97	Lower Mississippi.....	Tributaries from the west.
98	James.....	Yazoo.
99	Lower Mississippi.....	Tributaries from the west.
128	Upper Mississippi.....	Platte, Kansas.
130	Lower Mississippi.....	Data near Yuma, Ariz., repeated.
131	Upper Mississippi.....	Susan, Owens, Mohave.
134	Missouri.....	Yazoo.
169	Colorado.....	Below junction with Gila.
177	Great Basin.....	Susan repeated, Owens, Mohave.
205	North Pacific coast.....	Rogue, Umpqua, Siletz.
213	Lower Mississippi.....	Yazoo, Homochitto.
251	Colorado.....	Data at Hardyville repeated; at Yuma, Salton Sea.
271	Great Basin.....	Owens, Mohave.
	Colorado.....	Yuma and Salton Sea stations repeated.
	Great Basin.....	Owens River basin.

The order of treatment of stations in any basin in these papers is downstream. The main stem of any river is determined on the basis of drainage area, local changes in name and lake surface being disregarded. After all stations from the source to the mouth of the main stem of the river have been given, the tributaries are taken up in regular order from source to mouth. The tributaries are treated the same as the main stream, all stations in each tributary basin being given before taking up the next one below.

The exceptions to this rule occur in the records for Mississippi River, which are given in four parts, as indicated above, and in the records for large lakes, where it is often clearer to take up the streams in regular order around the rim of the lake than to cross back and forth over the lake surface.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The volume of water flowing in a stream—the “run-off” or “discharge”—is expressed in various terms, each of which has become associated with a certain class of work. These terms may be divided into two groups: (1) Those which represent a rate of flow, as second-feet, gallons per minute, miner’s inches, and run-off in second-feet per square mile, and (2) those which represent the actual quantity of water, as run-off in depth in inches and acre-feet. They may be defined as follows:

“Second-foot” is an abbreviation for cubic foot per second and is the rate of discharge of water flowing in a stream 1 foot wide, 1 foot deep, at a rate of 1 foot per second. It is generally used as a fundamental unit from which others are computed by the use of the factors given in the following table of equivalents.

“Gallons per minute” is generally used in connection with pumping and city water supply.

The “miner’s inch” is the rate of discharge of water that passes through an orifice 1 inch square under a head which varies locally. It is commonly used by miners and irrigators throughout the West, and is defined by statute in each State in which it is used.

“Second-feet per square mile” is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, on the assumption that the run-off is distributed uniformly both as regards time and area.

“Run-off in inches” is the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all the water flowing from it in a given period were conserved and uniformly distributed on the surface. It is used for comparing run-off with rainfall, which is usually expressed in depth in inches.

“Acre-foot” is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, and is the quantity required to cover an acre to the depth of 1 foot. It is commonly used in connection with storage for irrigation work.

CONVENIENT EQUIVALENTS.

The following is a list of convenient equivalents for use in hydraulic computations:

- 1 second-foot equals 40 California miner's inches (law of March 23, 1901).
- 1 second foot equals 38.4 Colorado miner's inches.
- 1 second-foot equals 40 Arizona miner's inches.
- 1 second-foot equals 7.48 United States gallons per second; equals 448.8 gallons per minute; equals 646,272 gallons for one day.
- 1 second-foot equals 6.23 British imperial gallons per second.
- 1 second-foot for one year covers 1 square mile 1.131 feet or 13.572 inches deep.
- 1 second-foot for one year equals 31,536,000 cubic feet.
- 1 second-foot equals about 1 acre-inch per hour.
- 1 second-foot for one day covers 1 square mile 0.03719 inch deep.
- 1 second-foot for one 28-day month covers 1 square mile 1.041 inches deep.
- 1 second-foot for one 29-day month covers 1 square mile 1.079 inches deep.
- 1 second-foot for one 30-day month covers 1 square mile 1.116 inches deep.
- 1 second-foot for one 31-day month covers 1 square mile 1.153 inches deep.
- 1 second-foot for one day equals 1.983 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 28-day month equals 55.54 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 29-day month equals 57.52 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 30-day month equals 59.50 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 31-day month equals 61.49 acre-feet.
- 100 California miner's inches equals 18.7 United States gallons per second.
- 100 California miner's inches equals 96.0 Colorado miner's inches.
- 100 California miner's inches for one day equals 4.96 acre-feet.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches equals 2.60 second-feet.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches equals 19.5 United States gallons per second.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches equals 104 California miner's inches.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches for one day equals 5.17 acre-feet.
- 100 United States gallons per minute equals 0.223 second-foot.
- 100 United States gallons per minute for one day equals 0.442 acre-foot.
- 1,000,000 United States gallons per day equals 1.55 second-feet.
- 1,000,000 United States gallons equals 3.07 acre-feet.
- 1,000,000 cubic feet equals 22.95 acre-feet.
- 1 acre-foot equals 325,850 gallons.
- 1 inch deep on 1 square mile equals 2,323,200 cubic feet.
- 1 inch deep on 1 square mile equals 0.0737 second-foot per year.
- 1 foot equals 0.3048 meter.
- 1 mile equals 1.60935 kilometers.
- 1 mile equals 5,280 feet.
- 1 acre equals 0.4047 hectare.
- 1 acre equals 43,560 square feet.
- 1 acre equals 209 feet square, nearly.
- 1 square mile equals 2.59 square kilometers.
- 1 cubic foot equals 0.0283 cubic meter.
- 1 cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons.
- 1 cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds.
- 1 cubic meter per minute equals 0.5886 second-foot.
- 1 horsepower equals 550 foot-pounds per second.
- 1 horsepower equals 76.0 kilogram-meters per second.
- 1 horsepower equals 746 watts.
- 1 horsepower equals 1 second-foot falling 8.80 feet.
- 1½ horsepower equals about 1 kilowatt.

To calculate water power quickly: $\frac{\text{Sec.-ft.} \times \text{fall in feet}}{11} = \text{net horsepower on water wheel realizing 80 per cent of theoretical power.}$

EXPLANATION OF TABLES.

For each drainage basin there is given a brief description of general conditions covering such features as area, source, tributaries, topography, geology, conditions of forestation, rainfall, ice conditions, irrigation, storage, power possibilities, and other special features of importance or interest.

For each regular current-meter gaging station are given in general, and so far as available, the following data: Description of station, list of discharge measurements, table of daily gage heights, table of daily discharges, table of monthly and yearly discharges and run-off. For stations located at weirs or dams the gage-height table is omitted.

In addition to statements regarding the location and installation of current-meter stations the descriptions give information in regard to any conditions which may affect the constancy of the relation of gage height to discharge, covering such points as ice, logging, shifting conditions of flow, and backwater; also information regarding diversions which decrease the total flow at the measuring section. Statements are also made regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data.

The discharge-measurement table gives the results of the discharge measurements made during the year, including the date, name of hydrographer, width and area of cross section, gage height, and discharge in second-feet.

The table of daily gage heights gives the daily fluctuations of the surface of the river as found from the mean of the gage readings taken each day. At most stations the gage is read in the morning and in the evening. The gage height given in the table represents the elevation of the surface of the water above the zero of the gage. All gage heights during ice conditions, backwater from obstructions, etc., are published as recorded, with suitable footnotes. The rating is not applicable for such periods unless the proper correction to the gage heights is known and applied. Attention is called to the fact that the zero of the gage is placed at an arbitrary datum and has no relation to zero flow or the bottom of the river. In general, the zero is located somewhat below the lowest known flow, so that negative readings shall not occur.

The discharge measurements and gage heights are the base data from which rating tables, daily discharge tables, and monthly discharge tables are computed.

The rating table gives, either directly or by interpolation, the discharge in second-feet corresponding to every stage of the river recorded during the period for which it is applicable. It is not published in this report but can be determined from the daily gage heights and daily discharges for the purposes of verifying the published results as follows:

First plot the discharge measurements for the current and earlier years on cross-section paper with gage heights in feet as ordinates

and discharge in second-feet as abscissas. Then tabulate a number of gage heights taken from the daily gage height table for the complete range of stage given and the corresponding discharges for the days selected from the daily discharge table and plot the values on cross-section paper. The last points plotted will define the rating curve used and will lie among the plotted discharge measurements. After drawing the rating curve, a table can be developed by scaling off the discharge in second-feet for each tenth foot of gage height. These values should be so adjusted that the first differences shall always be increasing or constant, except for known backwater conditions.

The table of daily discharges gives the discharges in second-feet corresponding to the observed gage heights as determined from the rating tables.

In the table of monthly discharge the column headed "Maximum" gives the mean flow, as determined from the rating table, for the day when the mean gage height was highest. As the gage height is the mean for the day, it does not indicate correctly the period when the water surface was at crest height and the corresponding discharge consequently larger than given in this column. Likewise, in the column of "Minimum" the quantity given is the mean flow for the day when the mean gage height was lowest. The column headed "Mean" is the average flow in cubic feet for each second during the month. On this the computations for the remaining columns, which are defined on page 13, are based.

FIELD METHODS OF MEASURING STREAM FLOW.

There are three distinct methods of determining the flow of open-channel streams: (1) By measurements of slope and cross section and the use of Chezy's and Kutter's formulas; (2) by means of a weir or dam; (3) by measurements of the velocity of the current and of the area of the cross section. The method chosen depends on the local physical conditions, the degree of accuracy desired, the funds available, and the length of time that the record is to be continued.

Slope method.—Much information has been collected relative to the coefficients to be used in the Chezy formula, $v = c\sqrt{Rs}$. This has been utilized by Kutter, both in developing his formula for c and in determining the values of the coefficient n which appears therein. The results obtained by the slope method are in general only roughly approximate, owing to the difficulty in obtaining accurate data and the uncertainty of the value for n to be used in Kutter's formula. The most common use of this method is in estimating the flood discharge of a stream when the only data available are the cross section, the slope as shown by marks along the bank, and a knowledge of

the general conditions. It is seldom used by the United States Geological Survey.^a

Weir method.—Relatively few stations are maintained at weirs or dams by the United States Geological Survey. Standard types of sharp-crested and broad-crested weirs within the limits for which accurate coefficients have been experimentally obtained give very accurate records of discharge if properly maintained. At practically all broad-crested weirs, however, there is a diversion of water either through or around the dam, usually for the purpose of development of water power. The flow is often complicated and the records are subject to errors from such sources as leakage through the dam, backwater at high stages, uncertainty regarding coefficient, crest which is not level, obstructions from logs or ice, use of flashboards, old turbines with imperfect ratings, and many others depending on the type of development and the uses of the diverted water.

In general records of discharge at dams are usually accurate enough for practical use if no others are available. It has been the general experience of the United States Geological Survey, however, that records at current-meter gaging stations under unobstructed channel conditions are more accurate than those collected at dams, and where the conditions are reasonably favorable are practically as good as those obtained at sharp-crested weirs.^b

Velocity method.—Streams in general present throughout their courses to a greater or less extent all conditions of permanent, semi-permanent, and varying conditions of flow. In accordance with the location of the measuring section with respect to these physical conditions, current-meter gaging stations may in general be divided into four classes—(1) those with permanent conditions of flow; (2) those with beds which change only during extreme high water; (3) those with beds which change frequently, but which do not cause a variation of more than about 5 per cent of the discharge curves from year to year; and (4) those with constantly shifting beds. In determining the daily flow different office methods are necessary for each class. The field data on which the determinations are based and the methods of collecting them are, however, in general the same.

Great care is taken in the selection and equipment of gaging stations for determining discharge by velocity measurements, in order that the data may have the required degree of accuracy.

^a Full information regarding this method is given in the various text-books on hydraulics.

^b The determination of discharge over the different types of weirs and dams is treated fully in "Weir experiments, coefficients, and formulas" (Water-Supply Paper 200) and in the various text-books on hydraulics. "Turbine water-wheel tests and power tables" (Water-Supply Paper 180) treats of the discharge through turbines when used as meters. The edition of the latter water-supply paper is nearly exhausted. It can, however, be consulted at most of the larger libraries of the country or it can be obtained from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 20 cents.

They are located, as far as possible, at such points that the relation between gage height and discharge will always remain constant for any given stage. The experience of engineers of the Geological Survey has been that permanency of conditions of flow is the prime requisite of any current-meter gaging station when maintained for several years unless funds are available to cover all changes in conditions of flow. A straight, smooth section without cross currents, backwater, boils, etc., at any stage is highly desirable, but on most streams is not attainable except at the cost of a cable equipment. Rough, permanent sections, if measurements are properly made by experienced engineers, taking measuring points at a distance apart of 2 to 5 per cent or less of the total width, will, within reasonable limits, yield better results for a given outlay of money than semi-permanent or shifting sections with smooth, uniform current. So far as possible stations are located where the banks are high and not subject to overflow at high stages and out of the influence of tributary streams, dams, or other artificial obstructions which might affect the relation between gage height and discharge.

A gaging station consists essentially of a gage for determining the daily fluctuations of stage of the river and some structure or apparatus from which discharge measurements are made, usually a bridge or cable.

The two factors required to determine the discharge of a stream past a section perpendicular to the mean direction of the current are the area of the cross section and the mean velocity of flow normal to that section.

In making a measurement with a current meter a number of points, called measuring points, are measured off above and in the plane of the measuring section at which observations of depth and velocity are taken. (See Pl. I, A.) These points are spaced equally for those parts of the section where the flow is uniform and smooth and are spaced unequally for other parts according to the discretion and judgment of the engineer. In general the points should not be spaced farther apart than 5 per cent of the distance between piers, nor farther apart than the approximate mean depth of the section at the time of measurement.

The measuring points divide the total cross section into elementary strips at each end of which observations of depth and velocity are made. The discharge of any elementary strip is the product of the average of the depths at the two ends times the width of the strip times the average of the mean velocities at the two ends of the strip. The sum of the discharges of the elementary strips is the total discharge of the stream.^a

^a For a discussion of methods of computing the discharge of a stream see Engineering News, June 25, 1908.



A. FOR BRIDGE MEASUREMENT.



B. FOR WADING MEASUREMENT.
TYPICAL GAGING STATIONS.

Depths for the determination of the area are usually obtained by sounding with the current meter and cable. In rough sections or swift current an ordinary weight and cable are used, particular care being taken that all observations shall be in the plane of the cross section.

Two methods of determining the velocity of flow of a stream are in general use—the float method and the current-meter method.

The float method, with its various modifications of surface, sub-surface, and tube or rod floats, is now considered obsolete in the ordinary practice of the United States Geological Survey. The use of this method is limited to special conditions where it is impracticable to use the current meter, such as in places where large quantities of ice or débris which may damage the meter are flowing with the current, and for miscellaneous measurements or other work where a high degree of accuracy is not necessary. Tube floats are very satisfactory for use in canals with regular bottoms and even flow of current. Measurements by the float method are made as follows: The velocity of flow of the stream is obtained by observing the time which it takes floats set free at different points across the stream to pass between two range lines about 200 feet apart. The area used is the mean value obtained from several cross sections measured between the two range lines. The chief disadvantages of this method are difficulty in obtaining the correct value of mean area for the course used and uncertainty regarding the proper coefficient to apply to the observed velocity.^a

The Price current meter is now used almost to the exclusion of other types of meters by the United States Geological Survey in the determination of the velocity of flow of water in open channels, a use for which it is adapted under practically all conditions.^b

Plate II shows in the center the new type of penta-recording current meter equipped for measurements at bridge and cable stations; on the left the same type of meter is shown equipped for wading measurements, to record by the acoustic method; on the right the meter is shown equipped to record electrically. (See Pl. I, *B*.) Briefly, the meter consists of six cups attached to a vertical shaft which revolves on a conical hardened steel point when immersed in moving water. The revolutions are indicated electrically. The rating, or relation between the velocity of moving water and the revolutions of the wheel, is determined for each meter by drawing it through still water for a given distance at different speeds and noting the number of revolutions for each run. From these data a rating table is prepared which gives the velocity per second of moving water for any

^a Further information regarding the float method is given in Water-Supply Paper 95 and the various text-books on stream flow.

^b See Hoyt, J. C., and others, Use and care of the current meter as practiced by the U. S. Geological Survey: Trans. Am. Soc. Civil Eng., vol. 66, 1910, p. 70.

number of revolutions in a given time interval. The ratio of revolutions per second to velocity of flow in feet per second is very nearly a constant for all speeds and is approximately 0.45.

Three classes of methods of measuring velocity with current meters are in general use—multiple-point, single-point, and integration.

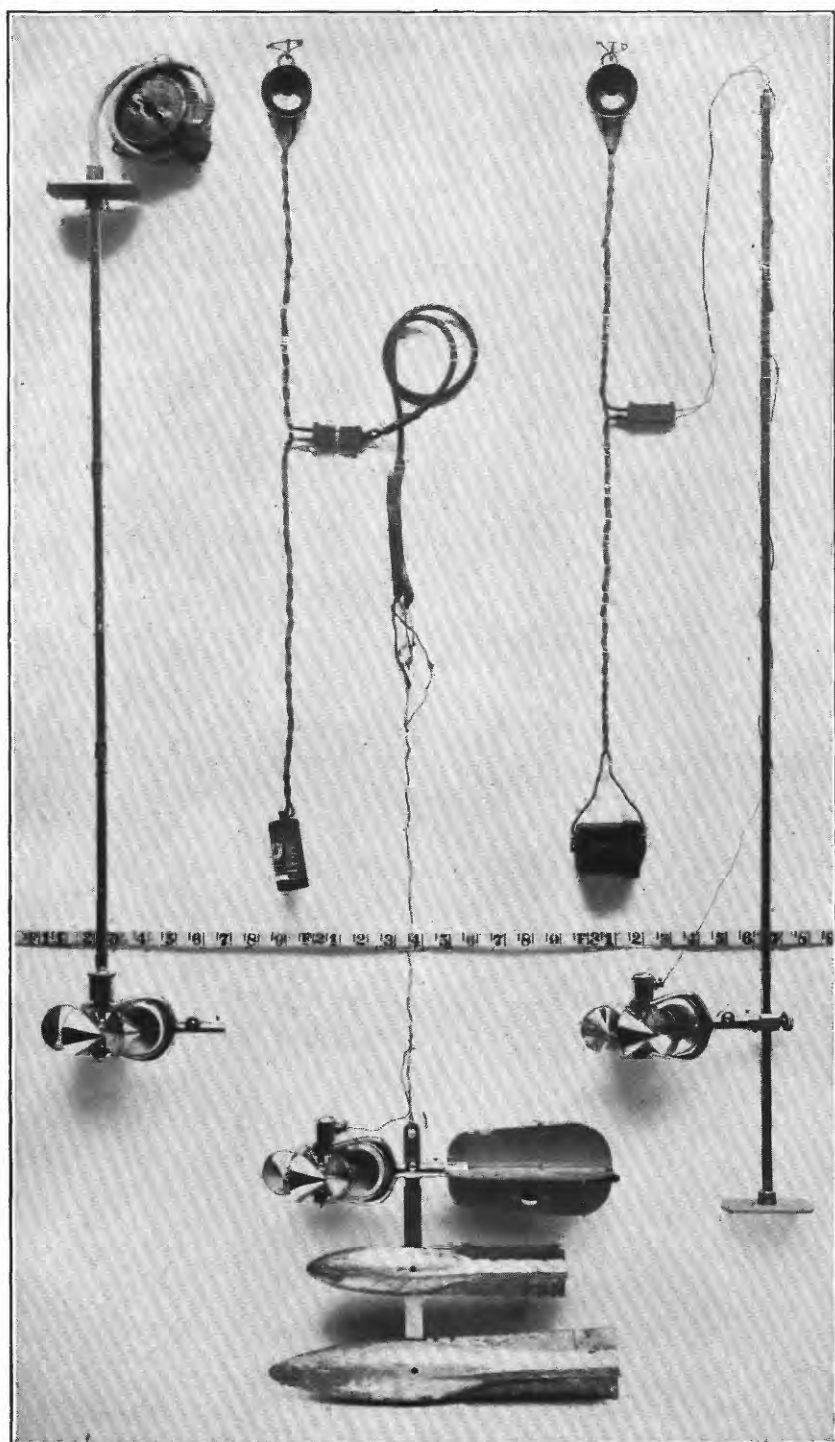
The two principal multiple-point methods in general use are the vertical velocity curve and 0.2 and 0.8 depth.

In the vertical velocity curve method a series of velocity determinations are made in each vertical at regular intervals, usually about 10 to 20 per cent of the depth apart. By plotting these velocities as abscissas and their depths as ordinates and drawing a smooth curve among the resulting points, the vertical velocity curve is developed. This curve shows graphically the magnitude and changes in velocity from the surface to the bottom of the stream. The mean velocity in the vertical is then obtained by dividing the area bounded by this velocity curve and its axis by the depth. This method of obtaining the mean velocity in the vertical is probably the best known, but on account of the length of time required to make a complete measurement its use is largely limited to the determination of coefficients for purposes of comparison and to measurements under ice.

In the second multiple-point method the meter is held successively at 0.2 and 0.8 depth, and the mean of the velocities at these two points is taken as the mean velocity for that vertical. (See Pl. I, A.) On the assumption that the vertical velocity curve is a common parabola with horizontal axis, the mean of the velocities at 0.22 and 0.79 depth will give (closely) the mean velocity in the vertical. Actual observations under a wide range of conditions show that this multiple-point method gives the mean velocity very closely for open-water conditions and that in a completed measurement it seldom varies as much as 1 per cent from the value given by the vertical velocity curve method. Moreover, the indications are that it holds nearly as well for ice-covered rivers. It is very extensively used in the regular practice of the United States Geological Survey.

The single-point method consists in holding the meter either at the depth of the thread of mean velocity or at an arbitrary depth for which the coefficient for reducing to mean velocity has been determined or must be assumed.

Extensive experiments by means of vertical velocity curves show that the thread of mean velocity generally occurs between 0.5 and 0.7 total depth. In general practice the thread of mean velocity is considered to be at 0.6 depth, and at this point the meter is held in most of the measurements made by the single-point method. A large number of vertical velocity curve measurements, taken on many streams and under varying conditions, show that the average coefficient for reducing the velocity obtained at 0.6 depth to mean



SMALL PRICE CURRENT METERS.

velocity is practically unity. The variation of the coefficient from unity in individual cases is, however, greater than in the 0.2 and 0.8 method and the general results are not as satisfactory.

In the other principal single-point method the meter is held near the surface, usually 1 foot below, or low enough to be out of the effect of the wind or other disturbing influences. This is known as the sub-surface method. The coefficient for reducing the velocity taken at the subsurface to the mean has been found to be in general from about 0.85 to 0.95, depending on the stage, velocity, and channel conditions. The higher the stage the larger the coefficient. This method is especially adapted for flood measurements, or when the velocity is so great that the meter can not be kept in the correct position for the other methods.

The vertical integration method consists in moving the meter at a slow, uniform speed from the surface to the bottom and back again to the surface and noting the number of revolutions and the time taken in the operation. This method has the advantage that the velocity at each point of the vertical is measured twice. It is useful as a check on the point methods. In using the Price meter great care should be taken that the vertical movement of the meter is not rapid enough to vitiate the accuracy of the resulting velocity.

The determination of the flow of an ice-covered stream is difficult, owing to diversity and instability of conditions during the winter period and also to lack of definite information in regard to the laws of flow of water under ice. The method now employed is to make frequent discharge measurements during the frozen periods by the 0.2 and 0.8 and the vertical velocity curve methods, and to keep an accurate record of the conditions, such as the gage height to the surface of the water as it rises in a hole cut in the ice, and the thickness and character of the ice. From these data an approximate estimate of the daily flow can be made by constructing a rating curve (really a series of curves) similar to that used for open channels, but considering, in addition to gage heights and discharge, the varying thickness of ice.^a

OFFICE METHODS OF COMPUTING AND STUDYING DISCHARGE AND RUN-OFF.

At the end of each year the field or base data for current-meter gaging stations, consisting of daily gage heights, discharge measurements, and full notes, are assembled. The measurements are plotted on cross-section paper and rating curves are drawn wherever feasible. The rating tables prepared from these curves are then applied to the tables of daily gage heights to obtain the daily discharges, and

^a For information in regard to flow under ice cover see Water-Supply Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 187.

from these applications the tables of monthly discharge and run-off are computed.

Rating curves are drawn and studied with special reference to the class of channel conditions which they represent. (See p. 17.) The discharge measurements for all classes of stations when plotted with gage heights in feet as ordinates and discharges in second-feet as abscissas define rating curves which are more or less generally parabolic in form. In many cases curves of area in square feet and mean velocity in feet per second are also constructed to the same scale of ordinates as the discharge curve. These are used mainly to extend the discharge curves beyond the limits of the plotted discharge measurements, and for checking purposes to avoid errors in the form of the discharge curve and to determine and eliminate erroneous measurements.

For every rating table the following assumptions are made for the period of application of the table: (a) That the discharge is a function of and increases gradually with the stage; (b) that the discharge is the same whenever the stream is at a given stage, and hence such changes in conditions of flow as may have occurred during the period of application are either compensating or negligible, except that the rating is not applicable for known conditions of ice, log jams, or other similar obstructions; (c) that the increased and decreased discharge due to change of slope on rising and falling stages is either negligible or compensating.

As already stated, the gaging stations may be divided into several classes, as indicated in the following paragraphs:

The stations of class 1 represent the most favorable conditions for an accurate rating and are also the most economical to maintain. The bed of the stream is usually composed of rock, and is not subject to the deposit of sediment and loose material. This class includes also many stations located in a pool below which is a permanent rocky riffle that controls the flow like a weir. Provided the control is sufficiently high and close to the gage to prevent cut and fill at the gaging point from materially affecting the slope of the water surface, the gage height will for all practical purposes be a true index of the discharge. Discharge measurements made at such stations usually plot within 2 or 3 per cent of the mean-discharge curve, and the rating developed from that curve represents a very high degree of accuracy. For illustrative example of a station of this type see figure 1 and stations of the north Atlantic coast drainage basins.

Class 2 is confined mainly to stations on rough, mountainous streams with steep slopes. The beds of such streams are as a rule comparatively permanent during low and medium stages and when the flow is sufficiently well defined by an adequate number of discharge measurements before and after each flood the stations of this class

give nearly as good results as those of class 1. As it is seldom possible to make measurements covering the time of change at flood stage, the assumption is often made that the curves before and after the flood converged to a common point at the highest gage height recorded during the flood. Hence the only uncertain period occurs during the few days of highest gage heights covering the period of actual change in conditions of flow. For illustrative examples of stations of this type see stations of the upper Missouri River basin.

Class 3 includes most of the current-meter gaging stations maintained by the United States Geological Survey. If sufficient measurements could be made at stations of this class, results would be obtained nearly equaling those of class 1, but owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Survey this is manifestly impossible, nor is it necessary for the uses to which discharge data are applied. The critical points are, as a rule, at relatively high or low stages. The percentage error, however, is greater at low stages. No absolute rule can be laid down for stations of this class. Each rating curve must be constructed mainly on the basis of the measurements of the current year, the engineer being guided largely by the past history of the station and the following general law: If all measurements ever made at a station of this class are plotted on cross-section paper they will define a mean curve which may be called a standard curve. It has been found in practice that if after a change caused by high stage a relatively constant condition of flow occurs at medium and low stages, all measurements made after the change will plot on a smooth curve which is practically parallel to the standard curve with respect to their ordinates or gage heights. This law of the parallelism of ratings is the fundamental basis of all ratings and estimates at stations with semipermanent and shifting channels. It is not absolutely correct but, with few exceptions, answers all the practical requirements of estimates made at low and medium stages after a change at a high stage. This law appears to hold equally true whether the change occurs at the measuring section or at some controlling point below. The change is, of course, fundamentally due to change in the channel caused by cut, or fill, or both, at and near the measuring section. For all except small streams the changes in section usually occur at the bottom. The following simple but typical examples illustrate this law:

(a) If 0.5 foot of planking were to be nailed on the bottom of a well-rated wooden flume of rectangular section there would result, other conditions of flow being equal, new curves of discharge, area, and velocity, each plotting 0.5 foot above the original curves when referred to the original gage. In other words, this condition would be analogous to a uniform fill or cut in a river channel which either reduces or increases all three values of discharge, area, and velocity

for any gage height. In practice, however, such ideal conditions rarely exist.

(b) In the case of a cut or fill at the measuring section there is a marked tendency toward decrease or increase, respectively, of the velocity. In other words, the velocity has a compensating effect and if the compensation is exact at all stages the discharge at a given stage will be the same under both the new and the old conditions.

(c) In the case of uniform change along the crest of a weir or rocky controlling point, the area curve will remain the same as before the change, and it can be shown that here again the change in velocity curve is such that it will produce a new discharge curve essentially parallel to the original discharge curve with respect to their ordinates.

Of course in actual practice such simple changes of section do not occur. The changes are complicated and lack uniformity, a cut at one place being largely offset by a fill at another and vice versa. If these changes are very radical and involve large percentages of the total area—as, for example, on small streams—there may result a wide departure from the law of parallelism of ratings. In complicated changes of section the corresponding changes in velocity which tend to produce a new parallel discharge curve may interfere with each other materially, causing eddies, boils, backwater, and radical changes in slope. In such extreme conditions, however, the measuring section would more properly fall under class 4 and would require very frequent measurements of discharge. Special stress is laid on the fact that in the lack of other data to the contrary the utilization of this law will yield the most probable results.

Slight changes at low or medium stages of an oscillating character are usually averaged by a mean curve drawn among them parallel to the standard curve, and if the individual measurements do not vary more than 5 per cent from the rating curve the results are considered good for stations of this class.

For illustrative example of a station of this type see stations of the south Atlantic coast drainage basins.

Class 4 comprises stations that have soft, muddy, or sandy beds. Good results can be obtained from such sections only by frequent discharge measurements, the frequency varying from a measurement every two or three weeks to a measurement every day, according to the rate of diurnal change in conditions of flow. These measurements are plotted and a mean or standard curve drawn among them. It is assumed that there is a different rating curve for every day of the year and that this rating is parallel to the standard curve with respect to their ordinates. On the day of a measurement the rating curve for that day passes through that measurement. For days between successive measurements it is

assumed that the rate of change is uniform, and hence the ratings for the intervening days are equally spaced between the ratings passing through the two measurements. This method must be modified or abandoned altogether under special conditions. Personal judgment and a knowledge of the conditions involved can alone dictate the course to pursue in such cases. For examples of stations of this type see stations in the Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, and lower Colorado drainage basins.

The computations have, as a rule, been carried to three significant figures. Computation machines, Crelle's tables, and the 20-inch slide rule have been generally used. All computations are carefully checked.

After the computations have been completed they are entered in tables and carefully studied and intercompared to eliminate or account for all gross errors so far as possible. Missing periods are filled in, so far as feasible, by means of comparison with adjacent streams. The attempt is made to complete years or periods of discharge, thus eliminating fragmentary and disjointed records. Full notes accompanying such estimates follow the daily and monthly discharge tables.

For most of the northern stations estimates have been made of the monthly discharge during frozen periods. These are based on measurements under ice conditions wherever available, daily records of temperature and precipitation obtained from the United States Weather Bureau climate and crop reports, observers' notes of conditions, and a careful and thorough intercomparison of results with adjacent streams. Although every care possible is used in making these estimates they are often very rough, the data for some of them being so poor that the estimates are liable to as much as 25 to 50 per cent error. It is believed, however, that estimates of this character are better than none at all, and serve the purpose of indicating in a relative way the proportionate amount of flow during the frozen period. These estimates are, as a rule, included in the annual discharge. The large error of the individual months has a relatively small effect on the annual total, and it is for many purposes desirable to have the yearly discharge computed even though some error is involved in doing so.

ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF FIELD DATA AND COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Practically all discharge measurements made under fair conditions are well within 5 per cent of the true discharge at the time of observation. Inasmuch as the errors of meter measurements are largely compensating, the mean rating curve, when well defined, is much

more accurate than the individual measurements. Numerous tests and experiments have been made to test the accuracy of current-meter work. These show that it compares very favorably with the results from standard weirs, and, owing to simplicity of methods, usually gives results that are much more reliable than those from stations at dams, where uncertainty regarding the coefficient and complicated conditions of flow prevail.

The work is, of course, dependent on the reliability of the observers. With relatively few exceptions, the observers perform their work honestly. Care is taken, however, to watch them closely and to inquire into any discrepancies. It is, of course, obvious that one gage reading a day does not always give the mean height for that day. As an almost invariable rule, however, errors from this source are compensating and virtually negligible in a period of one month, although a single day's reading may, when taken by itself, be considerably in error.

The effort is made to visit every station at least once each year for the purpose of making a measurement to determine the constancy of conditions of flow since the last measurement made during the preceding year, and also to check the elevation of the gage. On account of lack of funds or for other causes, some stations were not visited during the current year. If conditions of flow have been reasonably permanent up to the time of the last preceding measurement, it is considered best to publish values of discharge on the basis of the latest verified rating curve rather than to omit them altogether, although it should be distinctly understood that such records are at times subject to considerable error. This is also true, although to a less degree, of the period of records since the date of the last measurement of the current year. As a rule the accuracy notes are based on the assumption that the rating curve used is strictly applicable to the current year.

In order to give engineers and others information regarding the probable accuracy of the computed results, footnotes are added to the daily discharge tables, stating the probable accuracy of the rating tables used, and an accuracy column is inserted in the monthly discharge table. For the rating tables "well defined" indicates in general that the rating is probably accurate within 5 per cent; "fairly well defined," within 10 per cent; "poorly defined" or "approximate," within 15 to 25 per cent. These notes are very general and are based on the plotting of the individual measurements with reference to the mean rating curve.

The accuracy column in the monthly discharge table does not apply to the maximum or minimum nor to any individual day, but to the monthly mean. It is based on the accuracy of the rating, the probable reliability of the observer, and knowledge of local conditions. In

this column, A indicates that the mean monthly flow is probably accurate within 5 per cent; B, within 10 per cent; C, within 15 per cent; D, within 25 per cent. Special conditions are covered by footnotes.

USE OF THE DATA.

In general the policy is followed of making available for the public the base data which are collected in the field each year by the Survey engineers. This is done to comply with the law, but also for the express purpose of giving to any engineer the opportunity of examining the computed results and of changing and adjusting them as may seem best to him. Although it is believed that the rating tables and computed monthly discharges are as good as the base data up to and including the current year will warrant, it should always be borne in mind that the additional data collected at each station from year to year nearly always throw new light on data already collected and published, and hence allow more or less improvement in the computed results of earlier years. It is therefore expected that the engineer who makes serious use of the data given in these papers will verify all ratings and make such adjustments in earlier years as may seem necessary. The work of compiling, studying, revising, and republishing data for different drainage basins for five or ten year periods or more is carried on by the United States Geological Survey so far as the funds for such work are available.

The values in the table of monthly discharge are so arranged as to give only a general idea of the conditions of flow at the station, and it is not expected that they will be used for other than preliminary estimates. The daily discharges are published to allow a more detailed study of the variation in flow and to determine the periods of deficient flow.

COOPERATIVE DATA.

Cooperative data of various kinds and also data regarding the run-off at many stations maintained wholly by private funds are incorporated in the surface water-supply reports of the United States Geological Survey.

Many stations throughout the country are maintained for specific purposes by private parties who supply the records gratuitously to the United States Geological Survey for publication. When such records are supplied by responsible parties and appear to be reasonably accurate they are verified, so far as possible, and estimated values of accuracy are given. Records clearly known to be worthless or misleading are not published. As it is, however, impossible to completely verify all such records furnished—because of lack of funds or for other causes—they are published for what they are worth, as

they are of value as a matter of record and afford at least approximate information regarding stream flow at the particular localities. The Survey does not, however, assume any responsibility for inaccuracies found in such records, although most of them are believed to be reasonably good.

COOPERATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The work in Utah in 1909 has been done in cooperation with the State. House bill No. 157, chapter 98, of the General Laws of Utah for 1909, approved March 22, 1909, contain the following:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah:

SECTION 1.—The state engineer shall make hydrographic surveys of each stream system and source of water supply in the State, beginning with those most used, obtaining and recording all available data pertaining to the water supply of the State. He is hereby authorized to cooperate with the agencies of the United States Government engaged in similar surveys and investigations. For the purpose of making hydrographic surveys, there is hereby appropriated from the general revenues of the State the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) annually, such appropriation being contingent upon the United States making a like appropriation for such purpose, to be expended within the State.

An agreement was entered into July 1, 1909, between the Director of the United States Geological Survey and the state engineer of Utah for cooperative work under the provision of this act, whereby each party should contribute two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for a survey to determine the amount of flowing water in the streams.

The principal provisions were substantially as follows:

1. The United States Geological Survey retains direct supervision of the field work and the preparation of the data for publication.

2. All the material collected—field notes, maps, etc.—are open at any time to the inspection of the state engineer, and if they are not entirely satisfactory the agreement can be terminated at any time.

3. Salaries of gage observers are paid from the state funds; the salaries and traveling and field expenses of the engineers are divided between the two parties in some manner agreed upon, accounts being rendered monthly in accordance with the regulations of the Geological Survey.

4. The streams and localities in which investigation shall be made are determined by conference between the state engineer and the representative of the Geological Survey.

5. The cost of publication is borne entirely by the Geological Survey.

Special acknowledgment is due to Mr. Caleb Tanner, state engineer of Utah, who was constituted the agent of the State in carrying out the provisions of the act.

Acknowledgment is also due to the United States Reclamation Service, which has borne the expense of work in the Spanish Fork, Truckee, and Carson River drainage basins, and to G. F. McGonagle, city engineer of Salt Lake City, the Telluride Power Company, the Oregon Valley Land Company, and the Warner Lake Irrigation Company.

DIVISION OF WORK.

The field data in the Great Basin drainage area in Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, were collected under the direction of E. C. LaRue, district engineer, assisted by E. S. Fuller, E. A. Porter, W. M. O'Neil, and L. J. Towne. The work in Nevada was carried on by the Reclamation Service after August 1 by F. C. Schafer, under the direction of the project engineer.

The field data in Oregon were collected under the direction of J. C. Stevens, district engineer, assisted by R. B. Post.

The ratings, special estimates, and studies of the completed data were made by F. F. Henshaw, E. C. LaRue, and J. C. Stevens.

The computation and preparation of the completed data were done under the direction of F. F. Henshaw, assisted by E. S. Fuller, G. C. Stevens, H. D. Padgett, R. C. Rice, J. G. Mathers, G. L. Parker, and M. I. Walters.

The manuscript was edited by Mrs. B. D. Wood.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BASIN.

In the interior of the North American Continent, west of the Rocky Mountains, is an immense area known as the Great Basin, the streams of which do not discharge to the ocean. The area is not one single drainage basin, but consists rather of a number of basins, some of which are connected and others closed; the outer rim of all, however, is at such an elevation that the region as a whole has no surface outlet.

In outline the Great Basin is rudely triangular. It is bordered on the west by the Sierra Nevada, on the north by the Columbia plateaus, on the east by the Rocky Mountains and the Colorado plateaus, and the southern extremity extends almost to the Gulf of California. This inclosed area is approximately 800 miles long from north to south, 500 miles broad at its widest part, and has been estimated to include 208,000 square miles. It comprises the western part of Utah, almost all of Nevada, and contiguous parts of Idaho, Oregon, and California.

Topographically this interior drainage area is characterized by isolated, narrow mountain ranges, trending north and south and separated by broad valleys varying considerably in altitude. In the southern part the valleys are low, Death Valley being below sea level;

in the north the valleys have a general elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Many of the intervening highlands rise several thousand feet above their bases, and some of the peaks of the bordering ranges attain elevations of 13,000 feet above sea level.

Upper branches of the intermontane valleys extend into the interior ranges as narrow drainage ways that are dry during most of the year; but the drainage from the high mountains on the east and west borders of the basin passes through deep canyons into the broad valleys, where the perennial streams maintain lakes. Among these are Great Salt, Utah, and Sevier lakes in the eastern part, and Pyramid, Winnemucca, Honey, Walker, Mono, and Owens lakes in the western part of the Great Basin. Except Utah Lake, which discharges by Jordan River into Great Salt Lake, these lakes are saline in character, as a consequence of the concentration of salts due to evaporation. Bear Lake, in the mountains of the eastern border, and Lake Tahoe, in the Sierra, are large bodies of fresh water that drain, respectively, to Great Salt and Pyramid lakes. Shallow, temporary bodies of water accumulate in some of the broad intermontane valleys during the wet season but completely evaporate during the summer, leaving muddy plains called *playas*.

Geologically the Great Basin is well known as the type region of the "basin-range structure." Many of the isolated narrow mountain ranges that trend north and south are steep on one side, exposing cross sections of the rocks, and sloping on the other, conforming with the dip of the strata. These ranges have been uplifted by movements of the earth's crust which have broken it into tilted blocks. The greatest displacements of the Great Basin are associated with the eastern and western borders, the Wasatch Mountains and the Sierra Nevada having been uplifted many thousand feet. The mountains of the Great Basin are commonly composed of Paleozoic strata, often modified by volcanism, and the products of weathering and disintegration of these rocks have accumulated in the broad intervening valleys which are strewn to great depths with unconsolidated *débris*.

The climate of the Great Basin is extremely arid, and except in a few favored spots where irrigation is practiced the region in general is a desert. Over the larger part of the area the precipitation is less than 10 inches, but it is greater on the bordering highlands, especially on the Sierra Nevada, where it is over 40 inches. The temperature varies widely, owing to the large extent of the area and to differences in elevation. Over most of the region the heat of the summer days is intense, but the diurnal variation is considerable. Evaporation is enormous. From the surface of the water in the vicinity of Salt Lake City it amounts to about 60 inches in a year, and over the major part of the Great Basin it is much greater, amounting in places to possibly 150 inches.

An arid climate, however, has not always prevailed in this region. In late geologic time (early Quaternary) the bordering high mountains supported glaciers and enormous lakes, the old shore lines of which are now plainly marked on the sides of many valleys, accumulated in the Great Basin. The two largest of these lakes have been named after early explorers. Lake Bonneville occupied a considerable part of western Utah, its shrunk remnants being represented by Sevier, Utah, and Great Salt lakes; and Lake Lahontan covered an immense area in western Nevada.

The chief rivers of the Great Basin rise in the mountains which form its eastern and western borders and receive their principal supply from melting snow. The nature of the stream discharge is characteristic; the maximum commonly occurs in late spring or early summer, after which the flow decreases, reaching a minimum during the winter months. After leaving the mountains the streams receive little or no increment; in the broad, waste-filled valleys evaporation and seepage cause diminution in size, and often they entirely cease to flow.

For convenience of treatment the drainage of the Great Basin has been divided into four areas, viz, Wasatch Mountains, Humboldt Sink, Sierra Nevada, and Great Basin drainage in Oregon. The data collected in these areas during 1909 are given in the following pages.

WASATCH MOUNTAINS DRAINAGE AREA.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The Wasatch Mountains drainage area includes the western half of Utah and small portions of Idaho and Wyoming. The various streams head either in the Wasatch Mountains or in the plateaus to the south, and discharge into Great Salt Lake or Sevier Lake. The following are the principal rivers of the area:

Bear and Weber rivers, discharging into Great Salt Lake.

City, Red Butte, Parleys, Emigration, Mill, and Big and Little Cottonwood creeks, tributary to Jordan River and thus to Great Salt Lake. These creeks have small drainage areas, but in their mountain courses maintain perennial flows. On reaching the main valley they are extensively used for irrigation, and City, Parleys, and Emigration creeks furnish the chief water supply for Salt Lake City.

American Fork, Hobbie Creek, Spanish Fork, and Provo River, discharging into Utah Lake.

Sevier River, with its tributary San Pitch River, draining into Sevier Lake, and Beaver River, nominally a part of the Sevier Lake drainage, but only a small portion of its highest floods ever reach the lake.

BEAR RIVER BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Bear River rises on the northern slope of the Uinta Mountains, in the northeastern part of Utah, and after a circuitous course—in which it leaves Utah and enters Wyoming, reenters Utah, appears again in Wyoming, and makes a long detour in Idaho—it returns to Utah and finally discharges its waters into Great Salt Lake. The maximum elevation of the upper rim of the basin is 13,000 feet.

In the upper part of its course, above the Dingle gaging station, the country is rough and broken, the rocks of the extreme headwater regions being principally sandstone and quartzite covered with a thin layer of soil, which supports scattered groves of fir and aspen. Farther down the prevailing formation is a compact limestone covered with a clayey soil, generally dry and with a rank growth of sagebrush. The tributary streams are numerous and well distributed, but most of them are short and confined to steep, narrow canyons. The basin contains no marshes, extensive meadows, or forests, but a few small lakes lie near the head of the river. The greater part of the precipitation is in the form of snow. Numerous small springs and the melting snow are the chief sources of supply of the streams. The annual high-water period occurs during May and June, and the stream is not subject to quick floods or freshets.

Just below Dingle the main stream passes through the north end of Bear Lake valley in a well-defined channel with no overflow, and from this point to Preston it is confined largely to a steep-walled canyon, interrupted by occasional short, narrow valleys containing irrigated farms. The tributaries in this portion of the basin are few, the principal ones being Mink and Cottonwood creeks. About 10 miles below Dingle the outlet to Bear Lake joins the river. This is a small, crooked, sluggish stream that discharges but little water at any time, though it is the only visible outlet to Bear Lake, which has an area of about 144 square miles.

The total unappropriated flow between Dingle and Preston is used for irrigation. There is no storage on the main stream, but on Mink Creek a number of small storage reservoirs are contemplated or in process of construction, the water to be diverted for the irrigation of lands in the northwest end of Cache Valley.

Between Preston and the lower end of Cache Valley the Bear flows sluggishly along the west side in a well-defined channel, and during extreme floods overflows slightly and covers a very narrow strip immediately along the river. The principal tributary streams in this portion of the course are Cub Creek and Logan River. Cub Creek rises in the Bear River Range and drains a rough limestone country with but little overlying soil. The creek is confined to a steep, narrow canyon until it reaches Cache Valley, where it flows sluggishly

for about 15 miles through a winding, but well-defined, channel into Bear River. It discharges considerable water into the main stream during flood and winter seasons, but its entire summer flow is used for irrigation in the north end of Cache Valley. A gaging station was maintained during a part of 1900 and 1901 on Cub Creek about 4 miles northeast of Franklin, at the mouth of the canyon, but owing to unfavorable conditions it was discontinued.

Logan River enters the Bear about 7 miles above the gaging station at Collinston, a short distance above the point where it leaves Cache Valley and enters the canyon.

Practically the only inflow to the Bear in Cache Valley is from seepage and springs. The lower portions of the valley form an artesian basin containing numerous small, flowing wells. The water table lies very near the surface, and during the early spring the lower lands are largely swamp.

The Bear River Canal Company diverts the entire summer flow of the stream above Collinston onto agricultural lands lying on both sides of the river below Bear River canyon. This system has a capacity of 1,000 second-feet, and during the winter and flood seasons a part of the water is used to develop electric power at a point about one-fourth mile above the Collinston station and is returned to the river at Collinston. From 10 to 30 second-feet reaches the stream through leaks and as seepage from the diversion canals.

Owing to the complete control of the stream by irrigation works the discharge is liable to extreme variation at any period.

Within the periods for which records are available the wettest year was 1907, the run-off at Collinston in the year being 2,680,000 acre-feet; in 1890, 1894, 1897, 1899, and 1909 the run-off was also high, the total for each of these years exceeding 2,000,000 acre-feet. The driest year was 1905, when the run-off at Collinston, Utah, was only 701,000 acre-feet.

Gaging stations have been maintained in this basin as follows:

- Bear River at Dingle, Idaho, 1903-1909.
- Bear River near Preston, Idaho, 1889-1909.
- Bear River near Collinston, Utah, 1889-1909.
- Bear Lake at Fishhaven, Idaho, 1904-1906.
- Cub Creek near Franklin, Idaho, 1900-1901.
- Logan River near Logan, Utah, 1896-1909.
- Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield canal, 1904, 1906-7, 1909.
- Blacksmith Fork near Hyrum, Utah, 1900-1909.
- Blacksmith Fork power plant race near Hyrum, Utah, 1904-1909.
- Box Elder Creek at Brigham, Utah, 1909.

BEAR RIVER AT DINGLE, IDAHO.

This station, which was established May 9, 1903, to determine the run-off available for storage in Bear Lake, is located in a cut-off built by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company one-fourth mile

east of Dingle railroad station, about 10 miles above the outlet of Bear Lake, below the proposed intake of the diversion canal to the lake. There is some diversion for irrigation above this point.

Measurements are made from a car and cable. The inclined staff gage is located near the cable and its datum has remained unchanged since the station was established.

The records at this station are not affected by artificial control above or below, but the river is usually frozen over during the period from December 1 to March 31, the ice reaching a thickness of 14 or 15 inches, this, however being a smooth cover, no anchor or needle ice ever having been known to form.

The conditions during the open-water season at this station are excellent, and fairly accurate estimates of the flow under ice have been made, so that, on the whole, the records at this station may be considered excellent.

The following discharge measurement was made at this station by W. M. O'Neill:

May 6, 1909: Width, 121 feet; area, 556 square feet; gage height, 6.94 feet; discharge, 2,110 second-feet.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Bear River at Dingle, Idaho, for 1909.

[M. K. Hopkins, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	.....	5.4	.....	6.1	7.1	8.45	7.7	5.0	4.5	.....	4.2	5.0
2	4.7	.....	4.9	6.2	7.2	8.4	7.6	4.9	4.65	4.35	4.2	4.35
3	4.7	.....	.....	6.9	7.2	8.3	7.5	4.8	4.7	4.35	4.2	4.45
4	.....	5.2	5.1	6.95	7.2	8.3	7.45	4.75	4.65	.....	4.2	4.1
5	4.7	5.1	5.0	6.95	7.0	8.4	7.35	.....	4.6	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	5.1	.....	6.95	8.4	7.3	4.65	.....	.....	4.35	4.2	4.1
7	.....	.....	4.95	7.0	6.9	8.5	7.2	4.65	4.7	4.35	4.2	4.3
8	4.9	5.0	.....	7.0	7.0	8.6	7.2	4.7	4.7	4.35	4.2	4.35
9	4.9	.....	5.0	6.45	7.1	8.6	7.2	4.6	4.65	4.35	.....	4.4
10	.....	5.0	.....	6.05	7.25	8.6	7.0	4.6	.....	4.35	.....	4.5
11	5.0	.....	4.9	5.8	7.35	8.6	6.85	4.6	4.65	4.35	4.2	.....
12	5.0	5.05	.....	5.7	7.4	8.5	6.6	4.6	4.65	4.35	.....	4.4
13	.....	5.05	4.8	5.7	7.4	8.5	6.2	.....	4.65	.....	4.1	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	5.7	7.4	8.7	6.0	4.6	.....	4.3	4.0	4.4
15	.....	.....	4.8	5.65	7.4	8.7	5.85	4.6	4.65	4.3	.....	.....
16	4.95	5.05	.....	5.8	7.4	.....	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	.....	4.4
17	.....	.....	4.75	6.1	7.5	8.6	5.65	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	.....
18	5.1	5.1	.....	6.4	7.65	8.5	5.5	4.6	4.6	.....	.....	4.5
19	.....	.....	.....	6.65	7.35	8.4	5.4	4.5	.....	4.25	4.3	4.95
20	6.0	5.1	5.0	6.9	7.2	8.35	.....	4.5	4.6	4.25	.....	.....
21	6.3	5.15	.....	7.1	7.2	8.3	5.4	4.5	4.5	.....	4.4	4.7
22	6.75	5.05	5.75	7.2	7.3	8.2	5.2	4.5	.....	.....	4.5	.....
23	6.7	.....	5.7	7.2	7.4	8.2	5.1	.....	4.5	4.25	4.65	4.7
24	.....	5.0	.....	7.2	7.65	8.1	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	.....	.....
25	7.1	.....	5.3	7.2	7.9	8.0	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.75	4.8
26	6.7	5.0	.....	7.0	8.05	8.0	5.1	4.4	4.4	.....	4.75	.....
27	6.2	.....	5.35	6.8	8.1	8.0	5.2	4.45	4.4	4.2	.....	4.7
28	5.8	4.85	5.1	6.9	8.2	8.0	5.2	4.45	.....	.....	4.70	.....
29	.....	.....	5.3	6.9	8.35	7.9	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.45	4.7
30	5.5	.....	5.6	7.1	8.5	8.5	.....	.....	4.4	4.2	4.5	.....
31	5.4	.....	5.8	.....	8.55	.....	5.05	4.45	.....	4.2	.....	4.8

NOTE.—Varying ice conditions existed during January, February, March, and December. Maximum thickness of ice was 1.4 feet.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Bear River at Dingle, Idaho, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	260	440	220	1,330	2,220	3,690	2,850	590	350	303	242	320
2.....	260	400	260	1,410	2,320	3,630	2,740	534	412	294	242	294
3.....	260	360	300	2,020	2,320	3,510	2,630	482	434	294	242	331
4.....	260	320	330	2,070	2,320	3,510	2,580	458	412	294	242	210
5.....	260	280	300	2,070	2,120	3,630	2,470	435	390	294	242	210
6.....	280	260	290	2,100	2,070	3,630	2,420	412	412	294	242	210
7.....	280	240	260	2,120	2,020	3,750	2,320	412	434	294	242	220
8.....	300	230	290	2,120	2,120	3,870	2,320	434	434	294	242	230
9.....	300	230	300	1,620	2,220	3,870	2,320	390	412	294	242	260
10.....	300	230	280	1,290	2,370	3,870	2,120	390	412	294	242	300
11.....	300	240	260	1,110	2,470	3,870	1,980	390	412	294	242	250
12.....	300	240	260	1,040	2,520	3,750	1,750	390	412	294	226	200
13.....	300	240	260	1,040	2,520	3,750	1,410	390	412	285	210	200
14.....	280	240	270	1,040	2,520	3,990	1,250	390	412	276	180	200
15.....	260	240	280	1,000	2,520	3,990	1,140	390	412	276	200	190
16.....	260	240	270	1,110	2,520	3,930	1,040	390	390	276	220	180
17.....	290	230	260	1,330	2,630	3,870	1,000	390	390	276	242	200
18.....	320	220	280	1,570	2,800	3,750	900	390	390	267	259	220
19.....	500	220	310	1,800	2,470	3,630	830	350	390	259	276	320
20.....	700	220	340	2,020	2,320	3,570	830	350	390	259	294	280
21.....	850	230	500	2,220	2,320	3,510	830	350	350	259	312	240
22.....	1,150	210	700	2,320	2,420	3,400	710	350	350	259	350	220
23.....	1,100	200	750	2,320	2,520	3,400	650	332	350	259	412	210
24.....	1,100	200	760	2,320	2,800	3,290	650	312	312	242	435	220
25.....	1,100	200	770	2,320	3,070	3,180	650	312	312	242	458	240
26.....	1,100	200	785	2,120	3,240	3,180	650	312	312	242	458	230
27.....	760	200	800	1,930	3,290	3,180	710	331	312	242	446	210
28.....	620	200	650	2,020	3,400	3,180	710	331	312	242	434	210
29.....	560	.....	770	2,020	3,570	3,070	710	312	312	242	331	210
30.....	500	.....	970	2,220	3,750	2,960	665	322	312	242	350	220
31.....	460	.....	1,110	.....	3,810	.....	620	331	.....	242	.....	220

NOTE.—The daily discharges from April to November are based on a rating curve well defined between 390 and 3,180 second-feet. Discharges interpolated for days of missing gage heights during this period. During the periods of ice conditions the discharges were estimated from the 1908 ice curve and the observer's notes on ice conditions.

Monthly discharge of Bear River at Dingle, Idaho, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 2,890 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mle.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	1,150	260	502	0.174	0.20	30,900	C.
February.....	440	200	249	.086	.09	13,800	C.
March.....	1,110	220	458	.158	.18	28,200	C.
April.....	2,320	1,000	1,770	.612	.68	105,000	A.
May.....	3,810	2,020	2,630	.910	1.05	162,000	A.
June.....	3,990	2,960	3,580	1.24	1.38	213,000	A.
July.....	2,850	620	1,430	.495	.57	87,900	A.
August.....	590	312	386	.134	.15	23,700	A.
September.....	434	312	378	.131	.15	22,500	A.
October.....	303	242	272	.094	.11	16,700	A.
November.....	458	180	292	.101	.11	17,400	A.
December.....	331	180	234	.081	.09	14,400	C.
The year.....	3,990	180	1,020	.351	4.76	736,000	

BEAR RIVER NEAR PRESTON, IDAHO.

This station, which was established October 11, 1889, and has since been continuously maintained, is located just below the wagon bridge on the road from Preston to Battle Creek, at a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Preston, Idaho, and about 10 miles north of the Idaho-Utah state line. The records show practically the amount of water passing from Idaho into Utah and will be of value in the final adjudication of water rights.

No important tributaries enter above the station; those coming in below are Battle Creek, entering a few hundred feet below the station, and Cub Creek and Logan River, entering in Cache Valley, about 18 and 40 miles, respectively, below the station. There are at present no important diversions above the station, although the river passes through large areas of irrigable land.

The river seldom freezes over at the station; but the flow is sometimes slightly affected by the presence of slush ice. The channel shifts slightly during floods; but the conditions for measurement are always good.

Discharge measurements are made from a cable and car, about 300 feet below the bridge. A new gage was installed, April 3, 1909, below the cable at a point about 200 feet below the old gage and reads 0.05 foot lower than the old gage. The new curve was found to be parallel to the old curve, and the gage heights taken during 1909, previous to the establishment of the new gage, have been referred to the new gage datum. The estimates of flow at this station may be considered excellent.

Discharge measurements of Bear River near Preston, Idaho, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 3.....	E. A. Porter.....	198	666	3.25	2,420
May 5.....	E. S. Fuller.....	205	910	4.45	4,460
June 11.....	.....do.....	212	996	5.35	5,870
July 16.....	.....do.....	202	639	3.30	2,660

Daily gage height, in feet, of Bear River near Preston, Idaho, for 1909.

[O. M. Seamons, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.45	1.9	1.55	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.2	2.4	2.25	2.3	2.25	2.6
2.....	1.45	1.9	1.6	2.95	4.3	5.15	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.25	2.6
3.....	1.45	1.75	1.65	3.3	4.3	5.3	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.25	2.5
4.....	1.45	1.75	1.65	3.4	4.3	5.4	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.25	2.4
5.....	1.5	1.75	1.75	3.55	4.3	5.4	4.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.25	2.05
6.....	1.65	1.6	1.75	3.65	4.4	5.4	3.9	2.2	2.35	2.3	2.25	2.15
7.....	1.65	1.65	1.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.25	2.15
8.....	1.65	1.75	1.65	3.6	4.4	5.4	3.7	2.2	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.15
9.....	1.55	1.65	1.65	3.7	4.4	5.4	3.6	2.15	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.3
10.....	1.6	1.65	1.7	3.9	4.4	5.4	3.6	2.15	2.45	2.3	2.25	1.95

Daily gage height, in feet, of Bear River near Preston, Idaho, for 1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11	1.5	1.65	1.55	3.9	4.4	5.35	3.5	2.1	2.45	2.3	2.25	2.2
12	1.4	1.65	1.45	3.9	4.35	5.35	3.5	2.1	2.45	2.3	2.25	2.2
13	1.6	1.75	1.65	3.8	4.35	5.3	3.5	2.1	2.45	2.25	2.25	2.3
14	1.85	1.65	1.7	3.7	4.35	5.3	3.4	2.1	2.45	2.25	2.25	2.4
15	2.5	1.65	1.75	3.8	4.35	5.3	3.3	2.05	2.45	2.25	2.15	2.2
16	2.45	1.75	1.75	3.9	4.5	5.15	3.3	2.05	2.45	2.25	2.05	2.0
17	2.55	1.75	1.75	4.05	4.45	5.1	3.2	2.05	2.4	2.25	1.9	2.0
18	2.55	1.8	1.85	4.2	4.4	5.1	3.15	2.05	2.4	2.25	2.0	2.15
19	2.75	1.75	1.75	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.95	2.05	2.4	2.25	2.2	2.5
20	2.5	1.7	1.75	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.25	2.3	2.6
21	2.4	1.65	1.75	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.25	2.5	2.6
22	2.45	1.55	1.8	4.2	4.5	5.1	2.7	2.1	2.35	2.25	2.6	2.4
23	2.3	1.5	1.95	4.15	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.05	2.35	2.25	2.65	2.5
24	2.25	1.5	2.05	4.1	4.4	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.25	2.75	2.6
25	2.25	1.55	2.25	4.25	4.45	4.9	2.5	2.0	2.35	2.2	2.95	2.7
26	2.25	1.5	2.3	4.3	4.6	4.75	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.8
27	2.25	1.5	2.45	4.4	4.75	4.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.9
28	2.25	1.5	2.55	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9
29	2.05	-----	2.45	4.5	5.1	4.45	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.0
30	1.95	-----	2.45	4.4	5.1	4.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.0
31	2.0	-----	2.45	-----	5.1	-----	2.4	2.1	-----	2.2	-----	3.05

NOTE.—These gage heights all refer to the new gage installed April 3, 1909.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Bear River near Preston, Idaho, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	720	1,040	785	1,670	4,140	5,550	3,970	1,470	1,340	1,380	1,340	1,670
2	720	1,040	820	2,080	4,140	5,640	3,800	1,470	1,380	1,380	1,340	1,670
3	720	925	855	2,550	4,140	5,910	3,800	1,470	1,380	1,380	1,340	1,570
4	720	925	855	2,690	4,140	6,090	3,640	1,470	1,380	1,380	1,340	1,470
5	750	925	925	2,920	4,140	6,090	3,640	1,290	1,380	1,380	1,340	1,160
6	855	820	925	3,080	4,310	6,090	3,480	1,290	1,420	1,380	1,340	1,240
7	855	855	890	3,000	4,310	6,090	3,320	1,290	1,470	1,380	1,340	1,240
8	855	925	855	3,000	4,310	6,090	3,160	1,290	1,520	1,380	1,380	1,240
9	785	855	855	3,160	4,310	6,090	3,000	1,240	1,520	1,380	1,380	1,380
10	820	855	890	3,480	4,310	6,090	3,000	1,240	1,520	1,380	1,340	1,080
11	750	855	785	3,480	4,310	6,000	2,840	1,200	1,520	1,380	1,340	1,290
12	690	855	720	3,480	4,220	6,000	2,840	1,200	1,520	1,380	1,340	1,290
13	820	925	855	3,320	4,220	5,910	2,840	1,200	1,520	1,340	1,340	1,380
14	1,000	855	890	3,160	4,220	5,910	2,690	1,200	1,520	1,340	1,340	1,470
15	1,570	855	925	3,320	4,220	5,910	2,550	1,160	1,520	1,340	1,240	1,290
16	1,520	925	925	3,480	4,480	5,640	2,550	1,160	1,520	1,340	1,160	1,120
17	1,520	925	925	3,720	4,400	5,550	2,410	1,160	1,470	1,340	1,040	1,120
18	1,620	960	1,000	3,970	4,310	5,550	2,340	1,160	1,470	1,340	1,120	1,240
19	1,840	925	925	4,140	4,310	5,550	2,080	1,160	1,470	1,340	1,290	1,570
20	1,570	890	925	4,140	4,310	5,550	2,010	1,200	1,470	1,340	1,380	1,670
21	1,470	855	925	4,140	4,310	5,550	1,890	1,200	1,470	1,340	1,570	1,670
22	1,470	785	960	3,970	4,480	5,550	1,780	1,200	1,420	1,340	1,670	1,470
23	1,380	750	1,080	3,880	4,480	5,370	1,780	1,160	1,420	1,340	1,720	1,570
24	1,340	750	1,160	3,800	4,310	5,370	1,670	1,120	1,380	1,340	1,840	1,670
25	1,340	785	1,340	4,060	4,400	5,190	1,570	1,120	1,420	1,290	2,080	1,780
26	1,340	750	1,380	4,140	4,650	4,920	1,570	1,120	1,470	1,290	2,140	1,890
27	1,340	750	1,520	4,310	4,920	4,650	1,570	1,120	1,380	1,290	2,010	2,010
28	1,340	750	1,620	4,480	5,370	4,480	1,570	1,120	1,380	1,290	1,890	2,010
29	1,160	-----	1,520	4,480	5,550	4,400	1,570	1,120	1,380	1,290	1,780	2,140
30	1,080	-----	1,520	4,310	5,550	4,310	1,570	1,120	1,380	1,290	1,670	2,140
31	1,120	-----	1,520	-----	5,550	-----	1,470	1,200	-----	1,290	-----	2,200

NOTE.—The daily discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 570 and 8,200 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Bear River near Preston, Idaho, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 4,500 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	1,840	720	1,140	0.253	0.29	70,100	B.
February.....	1,040	750	868	.193	.20	48,200	B.
March.....	1,620	720	1,030	.229	.26	63,300	A.
April.....	4,480	1,670	3,510	.780	.87	209,000	A.
May.....	5,550	4,140	4,480	.996	1.15	275,000	A.
June.....	6,090	4,310	5,570	1.24	1.38	331,000	A.
July.....	3,970	1,470	2,520	.560	.65	155,000	A.
August.....	1,470	1,120	1,220	.271	.31	75,000	A.
September.....	1,520	1,340	1,450	.322	.36	86,300	A.
October.....	1,380	1,290	1,340	.298	.34	82,400	A.
November.....	2,140	1,040	1,480	.329	.37	88,100	A.
December.....	2,200	1,080	1,540	.342	.39	94,700	C.
The year.....	6,090	720	2,180	.484	6.57	1,580,000	

BEAR RIVER NEAR COLLINSTON, UTAH.

This station, which was established July 1, 1889, and has been continuously maintained since, is located in the lower end of the Bear River canyon, about 6 miles north of the Collinston railroad station and about one-fourth mile below the Telluride power plant. The records show practically the amount of unappropriated water below all diversions.

The principal tributaries above are Cub Creek and Logan River; the only tributary below is Malade River, which enters 18 or 20 miles below the station. Most of the normal low-water flow of the river at this point is appropriated by the Bear River Canal Company, which diverts water at a point about 2 miles above the station. The Telluride Power Company also diverts water about 2 miles above the station for power development, but returns it to the river above the station.

Measurements are made from a car and cable.

The records are not affected by artificial control below, but some variations in daily flow may be caused by manipulation of gates on the dam 2 miles above the station. A little shore ice occasionally forms at the station, but the effect on the discharge is very slight.

The channel is fairly permanent, the measuring conditions are good, and the records may be considered excellent. The datum of the inclined staff gage has remained unchanged.

Discharge measurements of Bear River near Collinston, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 5.....	E. A. Porter.....	287	1,240	4.40	4,620
May 6.....	E. S. Fuller.....	295	1,520	5.80	6,980
June 13.....	do.....	298	1,850	6.70	9,020
July 18.....	do.....	277	923	3.25	2,850

Daily gage height, in feet, of Bear River near Collinston, Utah, for 1909.

[R. A. Johnson, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.5	6.5	7.1	5.0	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.5
2.	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.7	6.3	7.1	4.9	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.4
3.	2.2	2.8	2.6	4.0	6.0	7.1	4.8	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.3
4.	2.3	3.2	3.0	4.1	5.3	7.1	4.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
5.	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.4	7.1	4.6	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0
6.	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.3	5.6	7.5	4.5	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9
7.	3.4	3.3	4.2	4.3	5.7	7.7	4.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
8.	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.5	5.5	7.7	4.3	2.05	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
9.	3.0	1.0	3.3	4.4	5.6	7.7	4.2	2.05	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
10.	2.7	1.2	3.0	4.0	5.7	7.7	4.1	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
11.	2.4	1.8	2.9	4.0	5.8	7.5	4.1	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1
12.	2.3	1.8	2.3	4.1	5.8	7.0	4.0	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
13.	2.3	2.8	2.0	4.2	5.8	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
14.	3.4	2.9	2.1	4.3	5.8	7.0	3.8	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
15.	3.9	3.0	2.4	4.1	5.7	6.9	3.7	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
16.	4.0	3.1	2.7	4.0	5.6	7.0	3.8	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
17.	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.5	5.6	7.0	3.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
18.	4.0	4.0	3.1	4.7	5.8	6.9	3.1	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
19.	3.8	3.7	3.7	5.2	5.7	6.8	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
20.	3.4	3.0	4.0	5.3	5.7	6.7	2.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
21.	4.0	2.9	3.9	5.4	5.8	6.6	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
22.	4.3	2.2	3.7	5.5	5.8	6.4	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.6
23.	4.2	2.4	3.7	5.5	5.8	6.3	2.3	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.6
24.	4.0	2.4	3.7	5.3	5.8	6.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.6
25.	3.8	2.3	3.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.9
26.	3.2	2.3	3.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.6	4.0	2.8
27.	3.1	2.3	3.2	6.3	6.4	5.8	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	4.3	2.9
28.	3.2	2.1	3.9	6.3	6.5	5.6	2.4	1.5	2.7	2.6	4.1	2.7
29.	3.0	-----	4.0	6.3	6.6	5.4	2.6	1.4	2.7	2.6	3.7	2.7
30.	2.1	-----	4.3	6.6	6.7	5.4	2.3	1.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.9
31.	2.0	-----	4.2	-----	7.0	-----	2.3	1.4	-----	2.6	-----	3.1

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Bear River near Collinston, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	1,640	1,750	1,530	3,250	8,440	9,900	5,640	1,860	1,000	2,080	2,300	3,250
2.	1,750	1,750	1,750	3,530	8,000	9,900	5,470	1,750	1,100	2,080	2,190	3,110
3.	1,640	2,300	2,080	3,980	7,400	9,900	5,300	1,640	1,200	2,190	2,190	2,970
4.	1,750	2,830	2,550	4,140	6,150	9,900	5,130	1,640	1,860	2,190	2,080	2,550
5.	1,750	2,830	3,980	4,300	6,320	9,900	4,960	1,640	2,550	2,300	2,080	2,550
6.	3,110	3,250	4,140	4,460	6,680	11,000	4,790	1,640	2,190	2,300	2,080	2,420
7.	3,110	2,970	4,300	4,460	6,860	11,600	4,620	1,640	2,300	2,190	2,080	2,190
8.	2,830	2,690	3,820	4,790	6,500	11,600	4,460	1,480	2,420	2,190	2,080	2,190
9.	2,550	500	2,970	4,620	6,680	11,600	4,300	1,480	2,300	2,080	2,080	2,190
10.	2,190	645	2,550	3,980	6,860	11,600	4,140	1,420	2,300	2,080	2,190	2,300
11.	1,860	1,200	2,420	3,980	7,040	11,000	4,140	1,310	2,300	2,080	2,300	2,690
12.	1,750	1,200	1,750	4,140	7,040	9,640	3,980	1,200	2,190	2,190	2,300	2,420
13.	1,750	2,300	1,420	4,300	7,040	9,640	3,820	1,200	2,080	2,190	2,300	2,420
14.	3,110	2,420	1,530	4,460	7,040	9,640	3,670	1,200	1,970	2,080	2,190	2,420
15.	3,120	2,550	1,860	4,140	6,860	9,380	3,530	1,100	1,860	2,080	2,190	2,300
16.	3,980	2,690	2,190	3,980	6,680	9,640	3,670	1,100	1,860	2,080	2,080	2,300
17.	4,620	3,250	2,420	4,790	6,680	9,640	2,830	1,000	1,860	2,080	1,970	2,190
18.	3,980	3,980	2,690	5,130	7,040	9,380	2,690	1,000	1,860	2,080	1,860	2,080
19.	3,670	3,530	3,530	5,980	8,660	9,140	2,420	1,000	1,970	2,080	1,860	1,970
20.	3,110	2,550	3,980	6,150	6,860	8,900	2,190	1,000	1,970	2,080	2,190	1,970
21.	3,980	2,420	3,820	6,320	7,040	8,660	1,970	900	2,080	2,080	2,550	2,080
22.	4,460	1,640	3,530	6,500	7,040	8,220	1,860	900	2,080	2,080	3,110	2,680
23.	4,300	1,860	3,530	6,500	7,040	8,000	1,750	900	2,080	2,080	3,390	2,080
24.	3,980	1,860	3,530	6,150	7,040	7,800	1,420	900	2,080	2,080	3,670	2,080
25.	3,670	1,750	3,250	6,860	7,400	7,400	2,080	1,100	2,080	2,080	3,670	2,420
26.	2,830	1,750	2,970	7,600	8,000	7,400	2,080	1,000	2,080	2,080	3,980	2,300
27.	2,690	1,750	2,830	8,000	8,220	7,040	1,970	900	2,080	2,080	4,460	2,420
28.	2,830	1,530	3,820	8,000	8,440	6,680	1,860	900	2,190	2,080	4,140	2,190
29.	2,550	-----	3,980	8,000	8,660	6,320	2,080	810	2,190	2,080	3,530	2,190
30.	1,550	-----	4,460	8,660	8,900	6,320	1,750	810	2,190	2,080	3,250	2,420
31.	1,420	-----	4,300	-----	9,640	-----	1,750	810	-----	2,080	-----	2,690

NOTE.—These daily discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 30 and 9,640 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Bear River near Collinston, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 6,000 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	4,620	1,420	2,850	0.475	0.55	175,000	A.
February.....	3,980	500	2,210	.368	.38	123,000	A.
March.....	4,460	1,420	3,020	.503	.58	186,000	A.
April.....	8,660	3,250	5,370	.895	1.00	320,000	A.
May.....	9,640	6,150	7,300	1.22	1.41	449,000	A.
June.....	11,600	6,320	9,220	1.54	1.72	549,000	A.
July.....	5,640	1,420	3,300	.550	.63	203,000	A.
August.....	1,860	810	1,200	.200	.23	73,800	A.
September.....	2,550	1,000	2,010	.335	.37	120,000	A.
October.....	2,300	2,080	2,120	.353	.41	130,000	A.
November.....	4,460	1,860	2,610	.435	.49	155,000	A.
December.....	3,250	1,970	2,370	.395	.46	146,000	A.
The year.....	11,600	500	3,630	.606	8.23	2,630,000	

LOGAN RIVER BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

Logan River rises on the west slope of the Bear River Range, flows southwest, then northwest, and unites with Bear River near Benson, Utah. The entire basin is rough and rugged, the elevations ranging from 4,500 to 9,000 feet, and the stream being confined largely to a steep and rough channel in a comparatively narrow canyon. The principal rock is a compact limestone with little or no soil covering except near the summit of the range, where a thin layer supports large groves of fir and aspen. The lower reaches of the stream are practically barren of timber except for a few scattered pines and a growth of underbrush. A large amount of timber has been cut and the area has been overgrazed by sheep and cattle.

Probably three-fourths of the precipitation in the basin is snow, the melting of which forms the chief source of supply for the spring and early summer flow; the late summer and winter flow is derived chiefly from springs, which are well distributed over the basin.

In its upper course the Logan receives many short, swift tributaries. Temple Fork and South Fork, which enter, respectively, about 10 and 15 miles above Logan, are perennial streams and furnish one-third to one-fourth of the total flow. Blacksmith Fork comes in below the Logan gaging station. None of the run-off is stored at present. The entire flow of the river, after being used to develop power at two electric plants near the mouth of the canyon, is diverted for irrigation.

LOGAN RIVER NEAR LOGAN, UTAH.

This station, which was established June 1, 1896, discontinued July 18, 1903, and reestablished April 13, 1904, is located about 2 miles east of Logan, Utah, about one-fourth mile below the Hercules power house, near the mouth of the canyon. The records show the total amount of water available for irrigation in the valley below.

The station is below all tributaries except Blacksmith Fork and Cache River, which enter about 5 and 10 miles, respectively, below the station. Water is diverted above the station to develop power, but is returned to the river above the station. The Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield canal diverts above the station, and records have been kept on this canal in order that the total flow from the drainage area might be determined. Practically all the normal low water flow is diverted for irrigation below the station.

The equipment consists of a car and cable and an inclined staff gage.

The records are not affected by artificial control nor by ice conditions, but the high velocity at the station causes shifting of the bed of the stream and makes the measuring conditions rather unfavorable. The results are therefore liable to some error, but may be considered fairly good. The gage datum has remained unchanged since January 1, 1906.

Discharge measurements of Logan River near Logan, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 4.....	E. A. Porter.....	45	79	2.35	222
May 5.....	E. S. Fuller.....	50	134	3.40	862
June 12.....	do.....	62	229	4.35	1,090
July 17.....	do.....	54	144	3.20	594

Daily gage height, in feet, of Logan River near Logan, Utah, for 1909.

[Alma Johnson, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.9	2.15	1.85	2.15	3.15	4.2	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.35	2.4
2.....	1.95	2.15	1.9	2.25	2.95	.....	3.95	3.1	2.6	2.35	2.35	2.45
3.....	1.95	2.0	1.85	2.4	3.45	.....	3.9	3.0	2.55	2.35	2.35	2.45
4.....	1.95	2.05	2.0	2.45	3.45	.....	3.85	3.05	2.55	2.35	2.35	2.35
5.....	2.05	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.35	.....	3.85	3.05	2.6	2.4	2.35	2.3
6.....	2.35	1.9	2.0	2.35	3.4	.....	3.75	3.15	2.6	2.4	2.35	2.35
7.....	2.1	2.0	1.95	2.4	3.45	.....	3.7	3.15	2.55	2.35	2.3	2.35
8.....	2.0	2.15	1.95	2.25	3.5	.....	3.65	3.1	2.55	2.35	2.3	2.35
9.....	1.95	2.0	1.95	2.3	3.55	.....	3.55	3.15	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
10.....	1.95	2.0	1.9	2.35	3.5	.....	3.55	3.2	2.5	2.35	2.35	2.3
11.....	1.9	2.0	1.85	2.35	3.45	.....	3.55	3.2	2.55	2.35	2.25	2.35
12.....	1.95	2.0	1.85	2.35	3.4	4.35	3.5	3.2	2.65	2.35	2.3	2.35
13.....	1.95	2.1	1.9	2.35	3.3	.....	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.35
14.....	1.95	2.0	1.95	2.35	3.35	.....	3.35	3.05	2.55	2.3	2.3	2.3
15.....	2.15	2.0	1.95	2.45	3.35	.....	3.35	3.05	2.5	2.3	2.25	2.35

Daily gage height, in feet, of Logan River near Logan, Utah, for 1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16.....	2.35	2.05	1.95	2.55	3.45	.....	3.3	3.0	2.55	2.3	2.25	2.25
17.....	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.75	3.45	.....	3.3	2.9	2.55	2.3	2.15	2.2
18.....	2.05	2.0	2.05	3.0	3.55	.....	3.25	2.75	2.55	2.35	2.15	2.2
19.....	2.2	2.05	2.1	2.95	3.4	.....	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.35	2.45	2.2
20.....	2.4	1.95	2.1	2.95	3.45	.....	3.2	2.55	2.45	2.45	2.8	2.2
21.....	2.4	2.0	2.05	2.85	3.5	4.3	3.15	2.55	2.4	2.45	2.65	2.2
22.....	2.2	1.95	2.0	2.75	3.75	4.35	3.15	2.55	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2
23.....	2.05	1.85	2.05	2.9	3.70	4.0	3.1	2.55	2.4	2.25	2.6	2.2
24.....	1.9	1.8	2.05	3.0	3.75	4.3	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.25	2.05	2.2
25.....	1.95	1.85	2.05	3.0	3.70	4.25	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.35	2.7	2.2
26.....	2.1	1.9	2.05	3.15	3.75	4.25	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.35	2.8	2.2
27.....	2.05	1.85	2.2	3.3	3.95	4.15	3.15	2.55	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.2
28.....	2.15	1.85	2.25	3.45	4.05	4.1	3.0	2.55	2.4	2.3	2.55	2.2
29.....	2.0	.....	2.2	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.3	2.45	2.2
30.....	2.05	.....	2.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.05	2.55	2.45	2.3	2.45	2.2
31.....	2.0	.....	2.2	.....	3.85	.....	3.1	2.6	.....	2.35	.....	2.2

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Logan River near Logan, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	75	148	65	148	690	1,550	1,260	520	250	170	153	170
2.....	88	148	75	185	552	1,600	1,210	520	250	153	153	189
3.....	88	100	65	245	912	1,600	1,160	458	229	153	153	189
4.....	88	115	100	268	912	1,600	1,110	489	229	153	153	153
5.....	115	100	100	245	838	1,600	1,110	489	250	170	153	136
6.....	225	75	100	225	875	1,640	1,020	553	250	170	153	153
7.....	130	100	88	245	912	1,640	970	553	229	153	136	153
8.....	100	148	88	185	950	1,640	928	520	229	153	136	153
9.....	88	100	88	205	990	1,680	844	553	208	170	136	136
10.....	88	100	75	225	950	1,680	844	586	208	153	153	136
11.....	75	100	65	225	912	1,680	844	586	229	153	121	153
12.....	88	100	65	225	875	1,680	803	586	273	153	136	153
13.....	88	130	75	225	800	1,680	727	520	250	136	136	153
14.....	88	100	88	225	838	1,680	691	489	229	136	136	136
15.....	148	100	88	268	838	1,680	691	489	208	136	121	153
16.....	225	115	88	315	912	1,680	655	458	229	136	121	121
17.....	165	100	130	425	912	1,610	655	400	229	136	92	106
18.....	115	100	115	585	838	1,610	620	321	229	153	92	106
19.....	165	115	130	552	875	1,610	586	250	208	153	189	106
20.....	245	88	130	552	912	1,610	586	229	189	189	346	106
21.....	245	100	115	488	950	1,610	553	229	170	189	273	106
22.....	165	88	100	425	1,160	1,680	553	229	170	136	208	106
23.....	115	65	115	520	1,120	1,260	520	229	170	121	250	106
24.....	75	55	115	585	1,160	1,610	489	229	189	121	273	106
25.....	88	65	115	585	1,120	1,550	489	229	189	153	296	106
26.....	130	75	115	690	1,160	1,550	489	229	189	153	346	106
27.....	115	65	165	800	1,330	1,430	553	229	170	136	296	106
28.....	148	65	185	912	1,420	1,370	458	229	170	136	229	106
29.....	100	.....	165	725	1,550	1,260	489	229	189	136	189	106
30.....	115	.....	165	655	1,370	1,260	489	229	189	136	189	106
31.....	100	.....	165	.....	1,240	.....	520	250	.....	153	.....	106

NOTE.—The daily discharges for January 1 to June 21 are based on a fairly well defined rating. Discharges June 22 to December 31 based on a rating curve well defined between 586 and 1,750 second-feet and fairly well defined below 586 second-feet. Days of missing gage heights in June have been interpolated.

Monthly discharge of Logan River near Logan, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 218 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.					Run-off.		Accu- racy.	
	River.			Canal (mean).	Total (mean).	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.		Total in acre-feet.
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.						
January	245	75	125	19.4	144	0.661	0.76	8,850	C.
February	148	55	98.6	8.85	107	.491	.51	5,940	B.
March	185	65	108	12.2	120	.550	.63	7,380	B.
April	912	148	405	10.7	416	1.91	2.13	24,800	B.
May	1,550	552	996	39.1	1,040	4.77	5.50	64,000	B.
June	1,680	1,260	1,580	72.0	1,650	7.57	8.45	98,200	C.
July	1,260	458	739	83.2	822	3.77	4.35	50,500	B.
August	586	229	391	79.5	470	2.16	2.49	28,900	B.
September	273	170	213	40.8	254	1.17	1.30	15,100	B.
October	189	121	150	27.8	178	.817	.94	10,900	B.
November	346	92	184	20.0	204	.936	1.04	12,100	B.
December	189	106	130	20.0	150	.688	.79	9,220	C.
The year	1,680	55	427	36.1	463	2.12	28.89	336,000	

NOTE.—The monthly mean for the canal for November and December was estimated. All computations based on total mean, except maximum and minimum, which apply to the Logan River station only.

LOGAN, HYDE PARK, AND SMITHFIELD CANAL NEAR LOGAN, UTAH.

This canal diverts water for irrigation and domestic use in Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield. Records are fragmentary. Gage heights are available for parts of 1904 and 1905, for the entire year 1906, and for parts of 1907 and 1909.

The channel is permanent, and a rating curve has been developed from measurements made in 1909. These discharges, so far as are available, have been added to those at the station on Logan River at the mouth of the canyon in order to determine the total flow of the river. The total amount diverted by the canal during 1909 was 26,300 acre-feet.

The gage in the canal is above a spillway which discharges into the river above the station. No record was kept of the amount spilled in 1909, but it probably ranged from 2 to 5 second-feet, and the discharges of the canal as given are too large by this amount.

Discharge measurements of Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield canal near Logan, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 5.....	E. S. Fuller.....	9.5	6.0	3.90	10.4
June 12.....	do.....	10.8	18.2	5.10	60.0
July 17.....	do.....	10.5	22.8	5.55	87.4

Daily gage height, in feet, of Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield canal near Logan, Utah, for 1909.

[J. H. Ebaugh, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.					3.9							
2.										4.45		
3.				3.84								
4.							5.45	5.45				
5.												
6.		3.85	3.8						5.5			
7.												
8.					3.8							
9.	4.5									4.45		
10.						5.15						
11.						5.15			4.3			
12.				3.9								
13.		3.85	3.75				5.5					
14.								5.4				
15.					5.1							
16.												
17.	4.3			3.95						4.45		
18.												
19.									4.45			
20.												
21.		3.9	3.9			5.5	5.5					
22.							5.4					
23.												
24.	3.9				5.15							
25.				3.95						4.45		
26.												
27.						5.4	5.5		4.4			
28.		3.7	4.3									
29.					5.0							
30.												
31.	4.0							5.45		4.3		

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield canal near Logan, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.					10.4							
2.										29		
3.				9.1			81	81				
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.		9.3	8.2						84			
8.												
9.					8.2							
10.	31									29		
11.						63						
12.									23			
13.				10.4		63						
14.		9.3	7.3				84					
15.								78				
16.					6.0							
17.	23											
18.				11.7						29		
19.												
20.									29			
21.		10.4	10.4			84	84					
22.								78				
23.												
24.	10.4				6.3							
25.				11.7						29		
26.												
27.						78	84		27			
28.		6.4	23									
29.					5.4							
30.												
31.	13							81		23		

NOTE.—These daily discharges are based on a well-defined rating curve. For monthly means, see p. 43.

BLACKSMITH FORK AND POWER-PLANT RACE NEAR HYRUM, UTAH.

Blacksmith Fork rises on the western slope of the Bear River Range and flows southwest and then northwest into Logan River. The drainage basin of the tributary is in every way similar to that of the main stream. Only the flood and winter discharge, however, reaches the Logan, the entire spring and summer flow being used for irrigation on the tillable lands below the gaging station.

The station, which was established July 19, 1900, discontinued December 31, 1902, and reestablished May 16, 1904, is located at the mouth of the canyon, about 10 miles southeast of Logan and about 5 miles from Hyrum, the nearest railway and post-office point. It is about 800 feet above the Hyrum city power plant and about 500 feet below the intake of the power canal. A station was established on the power-plant race on May 16, 1904, and the total flow from the drainage area since that date is given by the sum of discharges at these two stations. The original station was above the intake of the power canal. The records show the total amount of water available for irrigation in the valley below.

The equipment consists of a car and cable and a vertical staff gage. The flow is not affected by artificial control above or below the station or by ice at either gage. The velocity at the river station is very high, and a slight shifting of channel during high water makes the records somewhat liable to error. The results, however, may be considered fairly good. Gage heights on the power-plant race for 1909 are very uncertain and have not been published. The gage datum has remained unchanged since the new stations were established in 1904.

*Discharge measurements of Blacksmith Fork and power-plant race near Hyrum, Utah, in 1909.***BLACKSMITH FORK.**

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 4.....	E. A. Porter.....	54	66	4.30	251
May 6.....	E. S. Fuller.....	56	132	5.40	793
June 12.....do.....	51	84	5.10	439
July 17.....do.....	46	64	4.30	238

POWER-PLANT RACE.

April 4.....	E. A. Porter.....	15.5	32.1	4.90	105
May 6.....	E. S. Fuller.....	14.0	27.0	5.10	95.6
June 12.....	.....do.....	14.0	25.4	5.00	85.6
July 17.....	.....do.....	14.5	28.1	5.00	89.4

Daily gage height, in feet, of Blacksmith Fork near Hyrum, Utah, for 1909.

[Uriah Benson, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
2.	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
3.	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9
4.	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.4	5.2	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9
5.	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	5.3	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9
6.	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.4	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
7.	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
8.	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
9.	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	5.4	5.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
10.	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
11.	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
12.	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8
13.	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8
14.	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
15.	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
16.	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
17.	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
18.	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
19.	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
20.	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
21.	4.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
22.	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
23.	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
24.	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
25.	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.8
26.	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8
27.	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.8	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8
28.	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.8
29.	3.6	-----	3.7	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8
30.	3.5	-----	3.7	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8
31.	3.5	-----	3.7	-----	5.5	-----	4.2	4.1	-----	3.8	-----	3.8

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Blacksmith Fork near Hyrum, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	31	67	107	107	471	844	310	214	214	184	107	184
2.	31	67	107	130	471	956	310	214	214	184	107	184
3.	31	67	107	214	471	956	310	214	214	184	107	130
4.	42	67	107	276	620	956	310	214	214	184	107	130
5.	67	67	107	184	676	956	310	214	214	184	107	130
6.	107	67	107	130	732	956	310	214	214	184	107	107
7.	184	67	107	130	788	844	310	214	214	184	107	107
8.	184	67	86	107	844	844	310	214	214	184	107	107
9.	184	67	86	107	732	788	310	214	214	184	107	107
10.	31	67	86	107	620	732	310	214	214	184	107	107
11.	31	67	86	130	566	620	310	214	214	184	107	107
12.	23	67	86	184	566	620	310	214	214	184	107	107
13.	31	67	86	214	566	566	276	214	214	156	107	107
14.	31	67	86	244	471	566	276	214	184	130	107	107
15.	31	67	86	244	471	566	276	214	184	130	107	107
16.	31	67	86	244	471	471	276	214	184	130	107	107
17.	184	107	86	244	427	471	244	184	184	130	107	107
18.	107	107	86	244	385	427	244	184	184	130	107	107
19.	214	107	86	244	427	427	244	184	184	130	107	107
20.	244	107	86	214	427	427	244	184	184	130	214	107
21.	276	107	86	184	471	427	244	184	184	130	214	107
22.	214	107	86	184	566	427	214	184	184	130	214	107
23.	184	107	86	244	676	427	214	184	184	130	214	107
24.	130	107	86	276	732	427	214	184	184	130	214	107
25.	130	107	86	276	844	427	214	184	184	130	214	107
26.	107	107	86	276	900	385	214	184	184	107	214	107
27.	107	107	86	427	956	346	214	184	184	107	214	107
28.	86	107	86	471	956	310	214	184	184	107	214	107
29.	67	-----	86	471	956	310	214	184	184	107	184	107
30.	53	-----	86	471	788	310	214	184	184	107	184	107
31.	53	-----	86	-----	788	-----	214	184	-----	107	-----	107

NOTE.—Thesedischargesare based on a rating curve that is well defined between 31 and 732 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Blacksmith Fork near Hyrum, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 286 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.						Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Black- smith Fork— Mean.	Power- plant race— Mean.	Total mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	276	23	104	90	194	0.678	0.78	11,900	B.
February.....	107	67	84.1	95	179	.626	.65	9,940	C.
March.....	107	86	90.7	95	186	.650	.75	11,400	C.
April.....	471	107	233	100	333	1.16	1.29	19,800	B.
May.....	956	385	640	90	730	2.55	2.94	44,900	B.
June.....	956	310	593	88	681	2.38	2.66	40,500	B.
July.....	310	214	264	89	353	1.23	1.42	21,700	B.
August.....	214	184	199	89	288	1.01	1.16	17,700	B.
September.....	214	184	197	89	286	1.00	1.12	17,000	B.
October.....	184	107	147	85	232	.811	.94	14,300	B.
November.....	214	107	144	85	229	.801	.89	13,600	B.
December.....	184	107	114	80	194	.678	.78	11,900	C.
The year.....	956	23	238	89.6	324	1.13	15.38	235,000	

NOTE.—All computations based on total mean, except maximum and minimum, which applies to Blacksmith Fork only. The monthly mean discharge for the power race was estimated from the discharge measurements, giving some weight to the observed gage heights.

BOX ELDER CREEK AT BRIGHAM, UTAH.

Box Elder Creek is tributary to Box Elder Lake, about 3 miles northwest of Brigham, Utah. At high stages the water may reach Bear River. The gaging station, which was established May 20, 1909, to determine the amount of unappropriated water passing this point, is located about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Brigham City, Utah, on the Third West Street Bridge, and about one-half mile above the Oregon Short Line Railroad crossing. The gage is of the vertical type and is located on the northwest corner of the bridge.

The records are not affected by ice conditions or by artificial control above or below the station. The gage heights observed at this station are believed to be unreliable and no records can be worked up from 1909 measurements.

Discharge measurements of Box Elder Creek at Brigham, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 20.....	E. A. Porter.....	15.9	14.9	1.95	57.9
June 10.....	E. S. Fuller.....	15.9	9.2	1.45	21.7
November 2....	E. A. Porter.....	15.9	10.5	1.42	21.1

WEBER RIVER BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Weber River rises on the northern slope of the Uinta Mountains and flows in a tortuous course northwestward into Great Salt Lake.

The upper portion of the basin is very rough. The highest peaks, reaching an elevation of about 13,000 feet, are masses of sandstone and quartzite, barren of vegetation and covered with snow for almost the entire year. Farther down the prevailing formation is limestone overlain with sandstone and conglomerate. A thin layer of soil covers the basin in patches and supports small groves of fir and aspen. The basin contains no extensive forests, meadows, or marshes. The greater part of the precipitation is in the form of snow, the melting of which is the chief source of the spring flood and early summer flow. A large part of the normal flow is derived from springs, which are well distributed over the area. Many tributaries, all short and confined to steep, narrow canyons, enter all along the course.

Between Oakley and Croyden the river traverses a very narrow valley comprising irrigated farms. The principal rock formation over this area is of conglomerate and sandstone, with but little loose and porous overlying soil except near the stream bed, where the deposit of boulders and soil varies from 10 to 20 feet in depth. The chief tributaries in this stretch of the river are Beaver Creek, which enters from the south about 6 miles below Oakley and drains a rough country about 71 square miles in extent; Chalk Creek, from the east, which drains a rough, dry country about 428 miles in area and enters the Weber 15 miles above Croyden; and Lost Creek, which comes in from the east at a point about one-half mile above the Devils Slide gaging station and has a drainage area of 205 square miles.

Between Croyden and Plain City the stream flows in a well-defined channel through a comparatively narrow, steep canyon, with occasional stretches of valley containing irrigated farming lands. The rock is a porous and badly fissured sandstone and conglomerate, with but very little overlying soil. Near the mouth of the canyon the material is a very rough but compact limestone. East Creek, which enters near Morgan, discharges but little water into the river, as its flow is completely controlled by a storage reservoir about 5 miles above its mouth, the water being used for irrigation in Morgan Valley, through which the Weber flows. After leaving the Wasatch Range the Weber enters Great Salt Lake valley, through which it flows in a well-defined channel with no overflow.

Ogden River joins the Weber about 8 miles above Plain City. It drains a rough and rugged limestone area, 363 square miles in extent, in the western slopes of the Wasatch Range. The main stream and its numerous small tributaries are confined to steep, narrow canyons. The entire normal flow of the stream is diverted for irrigation near

the foot of the canyon about 3 miles above the mouth of the river, after being used for the development of power by the Utah Light and Railway Company. The flood and winter flow, therefore, is all that reaches the Weber, except for a small amount of seepage from the irrigated district. The city of Ogden also derives its water supply from Ogden River.

At present no storage reservoirs are used on the Weber, but a number of sites are available.

The wettest year since records have been kept was 1909, when 1,290,000 acre-feet wasted into Great Salt Lake from the Weber basin, as shown by the records at the Plain City station. The year 1905 was by far the driest year, when only 298,000 acre-feet wasted into Great Salt Lake.

The gaging stations maintained in this basin are as follows:

- Weber River near Oakley, Utah, 1904-1909.
- Weber River at Devils Slide (Croydon), Utah, 1905-1909.
- Weber River near Uinta, Utah, 1889-1901, 1903.
- Weber River near Plain City, Utah, 1903-1909.
- Lost Creek near Croydon, Utah, 1905.
- Chalk Creek at Coalville, Utah, 1904-5.
- Ogden River at Ogden, Utah, 1895-1901.

WEBER RIVER NEAR OAKLEY, UTAH.

This station, which was established October 22, 1904, is located near the mouth of the canyon above Kamas Prairie, about 3 miles above Oakley, Utah, the nearest post-office. The records show the total amount of water available for diversion through Kamas Pass into Provo River in connection with the proposed Weber River project.

The station is below South Fork and above Kamas Creek and is above all diversions to the Kamas Prairie region.

Measurements are made from a cable and car.

The river freezes over at the station at times during the winter season, but as the winter flow is fairly constant good results are obtained by interpolating between periods when the river is known to be open.

The bed of the stream is fairly permanent and the results may be considered good. The datum of the inclined staff gage has remained unchanged since the station was established.

Discharge measurements of Weber River near Oakley, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 6.....	E. A. Porter.....	44	59	4.20	92
May 8.....	E. S. Fuller.....	53	125	5.75	650
June 14.....	do.....	55	194	6.90	a 1,840
July 19.....	do.....	48	111	5.00	407

^a Surface velocity measured, not reduced.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Weber River near Oakley, Utah, for 1909.

[John Franson, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.				4.1	4.9	6.3	7.0	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.05
2.				4.1	4.9	6.9	6.9	4.7	4.5	4.15	4.1	4.05
3.				4.15	5.1	7.5	6.8	4.6	4.45	4.15	4.1	4.35
4.				4.2	5.3	8.0	6.6	4.6	4.45	4.15	4.05	4.4
5.		4.5	4.05	4.2	5.6	8.5	6.4	4.6	4.45	4.2	4.05	4.7
6.					5.65	8.5	6.2	4.65	4.4	4.2	4.05	4.7
7.				4.2	5.7	8.5	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.05	4.8
8.	4.15			4.2	5.8	7.8	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.05	5.0
9.				4.2	5.9	7.3	5.7	4.55	4.35	4.2	4.05	4.7
10.				4.25	6.2	6.9	5.6	4.5	4.35	4.15	4.05	4.5
11.		4.95	4.35	4.25	6.0	6.8	5.5	4.5	4.35	4.15	4.05	4.3
12.				4.25	5.8	6.9	5.4	4.45	4.35		4.05	4.3
13.				4.3	5.8	6.9	5.35	4.45	4.35	4.15	4.05	4.25
14.				4.4	5.8	7.1	5.3	4.4	4.35	4.15	4.1	4.25
15.	4.35			4.45	5.9	7.0	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3
16.				4.5	5.9	7.1	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	
17.					5.7	7.9	5.15	4.5	4.25	4.1	4.1	5.8
18.		4.05	4.15	4.65	5.8	8.0	5.1	4.5	4.25	4.1	4.15	6.1
19.				4.65	5.8	7.5	5.1	4.45	4.25		4.2	6.1
20.				4.7	5.9	7.3	5.0	4.45	4.25	4.1	4.25	6.2
21.	4.15			4.75	6.0	7.1	4.9		4.25	4.1	4.3	6.2
22.				4.8	6.2	7.0	4.85	5.0	4.25	4.1	4.25	6.0
23.				4.8	6.3	7.3	4.8	4.6	4.25	4.1	4.25	6.0
24.				4.85	6.2	7.5		4.5	4.25	4.1	4.25	6.1
25.		4.25	4.1	4.85	6.0	7.5	4.75	4.45	4.2	4.1	4.2	6.0
26.				4.9	6.2	7.3	4.7	4.4	4.2		4.15	5.5
27.				5.0	6.4	7.4	4.65	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.15	5.0
28.				5.1	6.8	7.3	4.65	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.05	4.85
29.	5.4			5.1	6.5	7.2	4.6	4.35	4.2	4.1	4.05	4.8
30.				5.05	6.2	7.1	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.05		4.6
31.			4.1		6.3		4.6	4.8		4.05		4.5

NOTE.—Ice conditions existed January to March and during December.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Weber River near Oakley, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.				58	241	1,110	1,890	243	279	129	108	
2.				58	241	1,730	1,790	279	210	118	108	
3.				66	315	2,490	1,690	243	195	118	108	
4.				73	410	3,220	1,510	243	195	118	99	
5.				73	570	4,010	1,330	243	195	129	99	
6.				73	600	4,010	1,170	261	180	129	99	
7.				73	630	4,010	878	243	180	129	99	
8.				73	690	2,920	878	243	180	129	99	
9.				73	760	2,230	811	226	166	129	99	
10.				82	1,020	1,730	747	210	166	118	99	
11.				82	840	1,620	685	210	166	118	99	
12.				82	690	1,730	624	195	166	118	99	
13.				90	690	1,730	595	195	166	118	99	
14.				109	690	1,970	566	180	166	118	108	
15.				120	760	1,850	510	180	153	108	108	
16.				130	760	1,970	510	210	153	108	108	
17.				148	630	3,070	484	210	141	108	108	
18.				167	690	3,220	457	210	141	108	118	
19.				167	690	2,490	457	195	141	108	129	
20.				180	760	2,220	407	195	141	108	141	
21.				194	840	1,990	360	301	141	108	153	
22.				209	1,020	1,890	339	407	141	108	141	
23.				209	1,110	2,220	318	243	141	108	141	
24.				225	1,020	2,490	308	210	141	108	141	
25.				225	840	2,490	298	195	129	108	129	
26.				241	1,020	2,220	279	180	129	108	118	
27.				275	1,210	2,350	261	180	129	108	118	
28.				315	1,620	2,220	261	180	129	108	99	
29.				315	1,310	2,100	243	166	129	108	99	
30.				295	1,020	1,990	243	407	129	99	99	
31.					1,110		243	318		99		

NOTE.—The discharges from April 1 to June 17 are based on a rating curve fairly well defined between 58 and 1,850 second-feet; from June 18 to November 30 on a rating not well defined. Discharges for days of missing gage heights between April 1 and November 30 have been interpolated.

Monthly discharge of Weber River near Oakley, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 163 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....			66	0.405	0.47	4,060	C.
February.....			58	.356	.37	3,220	C.
March.....			58	.356	.41	3,570	C.
April.....	315	58	149	.914	1.02	8,870	B.
May.....	1,620	241	800	4.91	5.66	49,200	B.
June.....	4,010	1,110	2,380	14.6	16.29	142,000	B.
July.....	1,890	243	682	4.18	4.82	41,900	B.
August.....	407	166	232	1.42	1.64	14,300	B.
September.....	279	129	161	.988	1.10	9,580	B.
October.....	129	99	114	.699	.81	7,010	B.
November.....	153	99	112	.687	.77	6,660	B.
December.....			95	.583	.67	5,840	C.
The year.....	4,010		409	2.51	34.03	296,000	

NOTE.—Monthly mean discharges for January to March and December were estimated by interpolating the discharge between days when the gage was unaffected by ice. The discharge during the winter seems to decrease gradually, reaching a minimum in February or March.

WEBER RIVER AT DEVILS SLIDE, UTAH.

This station, which has formerly been called Weber River near Croydon, was established February 1, 1905, to determine the amount of water available for storage in the Henefer basin, about 2 miles above the station, in connection with the proposed Weber River project. It is located at the new town of Devils Slide, about 1½ miles west of Croydon and 10 miles below Echo.

Lost Creek is tributary about one-fourth mile above the station and Chalk Creek enters about 15 miles above. The only diversions above are those for irrigation in Kamas Prairie and in the narrow valleys above the station.

Measurements are made from a cable and car.

The river never freezes over at the station although slush ice runs at times. This ice, however, does not seriously affect the discharge. The channel is fairly permanent and the measuring conditions are good. The records are not affected by artificial control above or below the station and may be considered excellent. The datum of the staff gage has remained unchanged since the station was established.

Discharge measurements of Weber River at Devils Slide, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec. ft.</i>
April 8.....	E. A. Porter.....	99	160	2.82	552
May 8.....	E. S. Fuller.....	110	490	5.85	3,330
June 14.....	do.....	113	456	5.70	2,720
July 19.....	do.....	98	165	2.85	562

Daily gage height, in feet, of Weber River at Devils Slide, Utah, for 1909.

[E. T. Crouch, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.1	4.4	5.6	5.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
2.	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.4	4.4	6.05	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3
3.	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.8	4.8	7.0	4.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
4.	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.8	5.2	7.0	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
5.	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.4	5.8	7.0	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3
6.	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.2	5.4	7.0	4.5	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3
7.	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.6	7.0	4.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
8.	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.9	7.0	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
9.	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.0	6.0	6.7	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
10.	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.2	6.0	6.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
11.	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	6.6	5.5	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
12.	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	5.8	5.4	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3
13.	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.1	5.5	5.6	3.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
14.	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	5.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
15.	3.6	2.4	2.5	3.9	5.8	5.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
16.	3.8	2.4	2.5	4.3	5.6	5.4	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3
17.	3.8	2.4	2.5	4.8	5.6	5.4	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
18.	3.7	2.4	2.6	4.9	5.5	6.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
19.	3.6	2.3	2.6	4.9	5.7	6.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
20.	3.4	2.3	2.6	4.9	5.8	5.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.3
21.	3.4	2.3	2.5	4.5	6.0	5.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.3
22.	3.4	2.3	2.6	4.3	6.1	5.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.3
23.	3.4	2.3	2.6	4.3	6.2	5.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.3
24.	3.3	2.2	2.6	4.5	5.7	5.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.3
25.	3.2	2.2	2.5	4.4	5.5	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.3
26.	3.0	2.2	2.6	4.9	5.7	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3
27.	2.9	2.2	2.7	5.4	6.0	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3
28.	2.8	2.2	2.9	5.6	7.0	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
29.	2.7	-----	3.0	5.2	6.05	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
30.	2.6	-----	3.0	4.5	6.05	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
31.	2.4	-----	3.0	-----	6.05	-----	2.6	2.6	-----	2.3	-----	2.3

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Weber River at Devils Slide, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	217	305	305	713	1,730	3,060	2,320	443	443	395	305	305
2.	217	261	349	905	1,730	3,690	2,110	443	599	395	305	305
3.	217	261	395	1,210	2,110	5,120	2,110	395	545	395	305	305
4.	217	261	395	1,210	2,550	5,120	2,110	395	493	395	305	305
5.	305	261	395	905	3,340	5,120	2,020	349	655	395	305	305
6.	655	261	395	773	2,800	5,120	1,830	349	599	395	305	305
7.	655	261	349	655	3,060	5,120	1,550	349	545	395	305	305
8.	599	261	349	655	3,480	5,120	1,300	349	493	395	305	305
9.	443	305	349	655	3,620	4,640	1,050	349	493	395	305	305
10.	493	349	349	773	3,620	3,620	977	443	493	395	305	305
11.	545	395	349	773	4,490	2,930	905	395	493	395	305	305
12.	599	395	349	713	3,340	2,800	905	349	599	395	305	305
13.	655	395	349	713	2,930	3,060	837	349	545	395	305	305
14.	905	395	395	977	2,930	3,060	773	349	545	395	305	305
15.	1,050	349	395	1,300	3,340	2,930	713	349	545	395	305	305
16.	1,210	349	395	1,640	3,060	2,800	713	349	493	395	305	305
17.	1,210	349	395	2,110	3,060	2,800	655	349	493	349	305	305
18.	1,130	349	443	2,220	2,930	3,620	599	443	493	349	305	305
19.	1,050	305	443	2,220	3,200	3,620	599	493	493	349	305	305
20.	905	305	443	2,220	3,340	3,200	545	443	443	349	655	305
21.	905	305	395	1,830	3,620	2,550	599	395	443	349	837	305
22.	905	305	443	1,640	3,760	2,930	599	599	443	349	773	305
23.	905	305	443	1,640	3,900	2,670	545	545	443	349	713	305
24.	837	261	443	1,830	3,200	2,670	493	545	443	349	599	305
25.	773	261	395	1,730	2,930	2,800	493	493	443	349	545	305
26.	655	261	443	2,220	3,200	2,800	493	443	443	349	493	305
27.	599	261	493	2,800	3,620	2,800	493	443	443	349	395	305
28.	545	261	599	3,060	5,120	2,800	443	443	443	349	349	305
29.	493	-----	655	2,550	3,690	2,670	443	443	395	349	349	305
30.	443	-----	655	1,830	3,690	2,670	443	443	395	305	305	305
31.	349	-----	655	-----	3,690	-----	443	443	-----	305	-----	305

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve that is well defined between 261 and 3,620 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Weber River at Devils Slide, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 1,090 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	1,210	217	667	0.612	0.71	41,000	B.
February.....	395	261	307	.282	.29	17,000	B.
March.....	655	305	426	.391	.45	26,200	A.
April.....	3,060	655	1,480	1.36	1.52	88,100	A.
May.....	5,120	1,730	3,200	2.99	3.45	200,000	B.
June.....	5,120	2,550	3,400	3.17	3.54	206,000	B.
July.....	2,320	443	971	.891	1.03	59,700	A.
August.....	599	349	418	.383	.44	25,700	A.
September.....	655	395	494	.453	.51	29,400	A.
October.....	395	305	370	.339	.39	22,800	A.
November.....	837	305	394	.361	.40	23,400	A.
December.....	305	305	305	.280	.32	18,800	B.
The year.....	5,120	217	1,050	.959	13.05	758,000	

WEBER RIVER NEAR PLAIN CITY, UTAH.

This station was established in 1903 under the direction of the state engineer and was maintained by the State of Utah until May 14, 1905, when it was taken up by the United States Geological Survey, by whom it has since been maintained in cooperation with the State. It is located at the highway bridge on the main road to Plain City and West Weber, about 10 miles northwest of Ogden, Utah, and about 6 miles above the mouth of the river.

The station is below all tributaries and diversions, Ogden River entering about 8 miles above the station. The records show the total amount of water discharged into Great Salt Lake and will be valuable in the adjudication of water rights on the Ogden and Weber rivers.

Discharge measurements are made from the bridge. The upstream face of the center bridge pier is graduated, marked with white paint, and forms the gage.

The records are very little affected by ice, although the river freezes at times near the station. There is no effect from artificial control above or below the station, and as the bed of the stream changes only very slightly the records may be considered excellent.

Discharge measurements of Weber River near Plain City, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 7.....	E. A. Porter.....	130	866	10.30	2,110
May 7.....	E. S. Fuller.....	132	1,920	18.20	6,740
June 13.....	do.....	138	1,840	15.40	4,200
July 18.....	do.....	115	316	4.40	252

Daily gage height, in feet, of Weber River near Plain City, Utah, for 1909.

[D. O. Wadman, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	5.8	8.3	6.4	10.1	16.9	17.7	11.6	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.9	6.8
2.	5.8	7.0	6.4	11.7	16.5	17.9	11.3	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	7.9
3.	5.8	6.9	6.4	12.2	16.4	17.9	10.9	3.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	7.8
4.	5.9	7.0	6.5	11.9	16.1	18.7	10.3	3.3	5.7	4.8	4.9	7.6
5.	7.1	7.0	6.9	11.2	16.8	19.0	9.7	3.2	5.5	4.9	4.9	7.3
6.	10.3	7.0	7.5	10.8	17.9	19.1	9.2	3.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	7.4
7.	12.2	7.1	7.2	10.2	17.8	19.0	8.6	3.3	5.4	4.9	4.9	7.2
8.	9.4	7.1	7.0	9.9	17.6	18.8	7.9	3.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	7.0
9.	8.0	6.8	7.0	9.8	17.8	17.9	7.3	3.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	7.0
10.	7.4	6.8	6.8	10.1	18.2	17.8	6.8	3.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	6.9
11.	7.0	7.0	6.6	10.6	18.5	17.1	6.1	3.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	6.9
12.	6.9	7.6	6.3	10.5	18.5	16.3	5.9	3.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	6.8
13.	9.1	8.5	6.2	10.4	18.0	15.4	5.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	6.8
14.	10.8	7.6	6.2	10.9	17.8	15.0	5.5	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	6.8
15.	15.8	7.2	6.4	12.1	17.4	14.9	5.3	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.7
16.	13.5	7.1	6.5	14.0	17.5	14.7	5.0	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.6
17.	12.1	7.0	6.7	15.6	17.2	14.6	4.8	3.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.6
18.	10.8	7.0	7.3	15.8	17.2	14.4	4.4	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.6
19.	9.9	6.8	9.2	16.2	17.3	14.3	4.3	3.1	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.5
20.	12.7	6.8	8.4	16.9	17.5	14.0	4.3	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.9	6.5
21.	12.5	6.6	8.0	17.1	17.9	13.8	4.1	3.2	5.2	4.9	12.4	6.5
22.	13.0	6.6	8.0	16.7	18.2	13.5	4.0	3.2	5.0	4.9	9.5	6.4
23.	10.7	6.6	8.0	16.3	18.5	13.1	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.9	9.4	6.4
24.	9.3	6.6	8.5	16.0	18.8	12.8	3.8	3.3	4.9	4.9	9.5	6.4
25.	8.2	6.6	8.9	15.6	18.6	12.5	3.8	3.3	4.9	4.9	9.2	6.4
26.	8.0	6.5	9.8	16.2	18.1	12.4	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.9	10.0	6.4
27.	8.0	6.5	11.2	17.0	18.4	12.1	4.2	3.4	4.8	4.9	9.3	6.4
28.	8.2	6.5	12.6	18.1	19.0	12.0	4.6	3.6	4.6	4.9	8.5	6.3
29.	7.8	-----	12.1	18.5	18.6	11.9	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.9	7.4	6.3
30.	8.0	-----	11.4	17.8	18.4	11.7	4.0	3.6	4.6	4.9	6.7	6.3
31.	9.2	-----	9.9	-----	17.6	-----	3.9	3.6	-----	4.9	-----	6.4

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Weber River near Plain City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	498	1,320	672	2,020	5,130	5,840	2,620	175	205	289	355	850
2.	498	860	672	2,660	4,850	6,050	2,500	145	311	289	355	1,210
3.	498	828	672	2,870	4,780	6,050	2,340	116	427	333	355	1,170
4.	526	860	702	2,750	4,600	7,010	2,100	90	550	333	355	1,100
5.	892	860	828	2,460	5,060	7,430	1,860	78	500	355	355	1,010
6.	2,100	860	1,030	2,300	6,050	7,580	1,670	78	475	355	355	1,040
7.	2,870	892	926	2,060	5,940	7,430	1,460	90	475	355	355	974
8.	1,740	892	860	1,940	5,740	7,150	1,210	90	427	355	333	910
9.	1,210	796	860	1,900	5,940	6,050	1,010	78	427	355	333	910
10.	994	796	796	2,020	6,380	5,940	850	68	427	355	333	880
11.	860	860	732	2,220	6,750	5,280	654	78	403	355	333	880
12.	828	1,060	642	2,180	6,750	4,720	602	90	403	355	311	850
13.	1,630	1,400	612	2,140	6,160	4,270	525	102	379	355	333	850
14.	2,300	1,060	612	2,340	5,940	4,090	500	102	379	355	333	850
15.	4,450	926	672	2,830	5,540	4,050	451	90	379	355	355	820
16.	3,430	892	702	3,650	5,640	3,960	379	90	379	355	355	790
17.	2,830	860	764	4,360	5,360	3,910	333	90	355	355	355	790
18.	2,300	860	960	4,450	5,360	3,830	251	78	355	355	355	790
19.	1,940	796	1,670	4,660	5,450	3,780	235	68	403	355	475	762
20.	3,080	796	1,360	5,130	5,640	3,650	235	68	427	355	602	762
21.	3,000	732	1,210	5,280	6,050	3,560	205	78	427	355	2,960	762
22.	3,210	732	1,210	4,990	6,380	3,430	190	78	379	355	1,780	734
23.	2,260	732	1,210	4,720	6,750	3,250	175	90	379	355	1,740	734
24.	1,700	732	1,400	4,550	7,150	3,130	160	90	355	355	1,780	734
25.	1,290	732	1,550	4,360	6,880	3,000	160	90	355	355	1,670	734
26.	1,210	702	1,900	4,660	6,270	2,960	190	90	333	355	1,980	734
27.	1,210	702	2,460	5,200	6,620	2,830	220	102	333	355	1,710	734
28.	1,290	702	3,040	6,270	7,430	2,790	289	130	289	355	1,420	707
29.	1,140	-----	2,830	6,750	6,880	2,750	235	145	289	355	1,040	707
30.	1,210	-----	2,540	5,940	6,620	2,660	190	130	289	355	820	707
31.	1,670	-----	1,940	-----	5,740	-----	175	130	-----	355	-----	734

NOTE.—Daily discharges January 1 to May 31 are based on a fairly well defined rating curve. From June 1 to December 31 they are based on a rating curve well defined between 190 and 5,200 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Weber River near Plain City, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 2,060 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	4,450	498	1,760	0.854	0.98	108,000	B.
February.....	1,400	702	866	.420	.44	48,100	B.
March.....	3,040	612	1,230	.597	.69	75,600	B.
April.....	6,750	1,900	3,660	1.78	1.99	218,000	B.
May.....	7,430	4,600	5,990	2.91	3.36	368,000	B.
June.....	7,580	2,660	4,610	2.24	2.50	274,000	B.
July.....	2,620	160	773	.375	.43	47,500	A.
August.....	175	68	97.3	.047	.05	5,980	B.
September.....	550	205	384	.186	.21	22,800	A.
October.....	355	289	349	.169	.19	21,500	A.
November.....	2,960	311	806	.391	.44	48,000	A.
December.....	1,210	707	846	.411	.47	52,000	B.
The year.....	7,580	68	1,780	.865	11.75	1,290,000	

JORDAN RIVER BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Jordan River rises in Utah Lake and discharges into Great Salt Lake about 5 miles northwest of Salt Lake City. The discharge of the river is entirely controlled, and most of the water is diverted into canals for irrigation in Salt Lake County.

The principal tributaries of Jordan River are from the Wasatch Mountains to the east, and in order from south to north they are Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Mill, Parleys, Emigration, Red Butte, and City creeks. Measurements of all these streams except Red Butte Creek were begun by F. C. Kelsey, the city engineer of Salt Lake City, in the fall of 1898. The discharges have been measured by weirs near the lower end of the canyon, thus giving the total flow of the creek, available for irrigation or city water supply. The records are incomplete for some of the stations, but otherwise are excellent.

The daily discharges for these stations for 1909 and the monthly discharge for the entire period covered by the records are published below through the courtesy of G. F. McGonagle, city engineer of Salt Lake City.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Little Cottonwood Creek is the most southern of the streams tributary to Jordan River on which records have been obtained. The flow is measured over two 15-foot Cippoletti weirs, located near the mouth of the canyon.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Little Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	15.9	17.6	15.0	25.2	-----	19.9	25.2
2.....	15.9	21.3	15.9	23.2	-----	20.4	23.2
3.....	14.3	21.3	15.9	23.2	-----	20.4	21.3
4.....	15.9	19.4	15.9	27.2	-----	21.3	20.4
5.....	15.9	19.4	17.6	27.2	-----	21.3	22.3
6.....	20.4	17.6	15.9	27.2	-----	21.3	24.1
7.....	19.4	14.3	16.8	27.2	-----	20.4	27.2
8.....	19.4	14.3	17.6	27.7	-----	21.3	27.2
9.....	17.6	17.6	17.6	27.2	-----	20.4	27.2
10.....	12.6	17.6	15.9	29.2	-----	19.4	28.3
11.....	11.0	18.5	16.8	29.2	-----	17.6	29.2
12.....	9.58	19.4	15.9	27.2	-----	16.8	27.2
13.....	11.0	19.4	16.8	27.2	-----	15.9	27.2
14.....	15.9	18.5	17.6	29.2	27.2	15.9	25.2
15.....	21.3	18.5	18.5	33.5	27.2	17.6	25.2
16.....	21.3	18.5	18.5	40.3	27.2	18.5	23.2
17.....	19.4	15.9	19.4	60.2	27.2	19.4	21.3
18.....	19.4	14.3	19.9	65.6	26.1	21.3	19.4
19.....	19.4	17.6	19.4	68.4	25.2	22.3	19.4
20.....	20.4	18.5	19.4	71.2	26.1	25.2	19.4
21.....	21.3	18.5	19.9	73.9	25.2	29.2	14.3
22.....	19.4	17.6	19.4	73.9	25.2	23.2	17.6
23.....	15.9	14.3	19.4	71.2	25.2	25.2	19.4
24.....	15.9	15.9	19.9	65.6	25.2	29.2	21.3
25.....	15.9	15.9	19.4	68.4	25.2	27.2	21.3
26.....	14.3	15.9	20.4	73.9	23.2	27.2	21.3
27.....	15.9	16.8	20.4	76.8	23.2	23.2	20.4
28.....	17.6	15.9	21.3	79.7	19.4	27.2	19.4
29.....	15.9	-----	19.9	82.7	19.4	26.1	20.4
30.....	17.6	-----	21.3	88.7	19.9	25.2	24.1
31.....	19.4	-----	24.1	-----	19.4	-----	23.2

NOTE.—Weir raised during high water.

Monthly discharge of Little Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-99; 1904-1909.

[Drainage area, 12.7 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1898.						
November ^a	15.37	9.22	11.89	0.936	1.04	708
December.....	13.93	9.71	11.96	.942	1.09	735
1899.						
January.....	13.53	10.35	12.12	.954	1.10	745
February.....	13.09	8.50	11.34	.893	.93	630
March.....	13.92	10.09	12.41	.977	1.13	763
April.....	64.27	13.09	38.95	3.07	3.42	2,330
May.....	170.58	44.18	105.32	8.29	9.56	6,480
1904.						
August.....	-----	-----	27.18	2.14	2.47	1,670
September.....	-----	-----	17.20	1.35	1.51	1,020
October.....	-----	-----	17.47	1.38	1.59	1,070
November.....	-----	-----	15.06	1.19	1.33	896
1905.						
October ^a	18.55	14.20	16.42	1.29	1.49	1,010
November.....	14.21	7.82	11.41	.898	1.00	679
December.....	11.53	8.14	9.76	.769	.89	600

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.



HEADWATERS OF BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK, NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Monthly discharge of Little Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-99; 1904-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1906.						
January.....	11.90	7.09	10.17	0.801	0.92	625
February.....	13.51	8.65	11.53	.908	.95	640
March.....	18.88	9.42	14.05	1.11	1.28	684
April 1-18.....	51.81	19.40	27.89	2.20	1.47	996
1907.						
January.....	12.62	9.58	11.49	.905	1.04	706
February.....	16.76	11.07	14.58	1.15	1.20	810
March.....	71.19	15.94	29.07	2.29	2.64	1,790
April 1-12.....	82.62	37.98	51.10	4.02	1.79	1,220
November.....	24.13	15.04	18.06	1.42	1.58	1,070
December.....	16.76	12.62	14.99	1.18	1.36	922
1908.						
January.....	16.76	11.07	13.29	1.05	1.21	817
February.....	17.60	9.24	11.85	.933	1.01	682
March.....	18.54	10.35	15.12	1.19	1.37	930
April 1-20.....	110.54	17.60	45.47	3.58	2.66	1,800
December ^a	23.19	5.63	16.93	1.33	1.53	1,040
1909.						
January.....	21.3	9.58	16.9	1.33	1.53	1,040
February.....	21.3	14.3	17.5	1.38	1.44	972
March.....	24.1	15.0	18.4	1.45	1.67	1,130
April.....	88.7	23.2	49.0	3.86	4.31	2,920
October 14-31.....	27.2	19.4	24.3	1.91	1.28	868
November.....	29.2	15.9	22.0	1.73	1.93	1,310
December.....	29.2	14.3	22.8	1.80	2.08	1,400

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Big Cottonwood Creek, the largest tributary of Jordan River, rises near Clayton Peak, which reaches an elevation of over 12,000 feet. Its headwaters are very mountainous (see Pl. III) and heavily timbered. The discharge is measured near the mouth of the canyon by means of a compound weir (see Pl. IV), which serves not only to measure the water, but to distribute it among the various claimants. The weir is just below the power plant of the Utah Power Company, the operation of which causes a diurnal fluctuation in the discharge.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Big Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	34.6	37.9	34.6	46.9	143	162	433	112	139	77.8	68.2	75.0
2.	36.8	40.1	34.6	49.3	136	468	430	125	126	76.4	63.0	79.2
3.	36.8	39.0	36.8	56.6	155	570	428	112	101	72.2	67.0	72.3
4.	31.5	43.5	37.9	55.4	180	677	480	109	108	73.6	63.0	73.6
5.	32.5	41.2	40.1	68.2	216	775	379	104	115	77.8	63.0	64.3
6.	44.6	37.9	47.0	64.2	203	835	358	117	117	69.6	63.0	66.9
7.	40.1	39.0	43.5	61.7	212	821	310	107	104	90.6	51.7	68.2
8.	40.1	36.8	42.3	56.6	226	627	299	106	110	77.8	59.2	65.6
9.	38.9	37.9	42.3	55.4	248	514	271	112	95.0	69.6	52.9	65.6
10.	39.0	42.3	39.0	57.9	265	472	248	115	99.5	70.9	56.6	65.6
11.	34.6	39.0	40.0	55.4	265	455	242	109	95.0	77.8	57.9	63.0
12.	37.9	39.0	34.6	61.7	234	485	238	107	93.5	69.6	61.7	60.4
13.	39.0	40.1	37.9	60.4	210	535	222	90.6	99.5	77.8	59.2	63.0
14.	42.3	37.9	36.8	61.7	212	524	210	87.7	92.0	75.0	69.6	63.0
15.	44.6	39.0	40.0	70.9	228	566	204	87.7	86.2	59.1	64.3	61.7
16.	42.3	39.0	42.3	77.8	234	591	203	112	79.1	73.6	50.5	61.7
17.	42.3	41.2	50.5	116	212	627	195	99.5	77.8	54.2	57.9	60.4
18.	42.3	41.2	51.7	157	210	603	186	86.2	73.6	60.4	59.1	51.7
19.	42.3	36.8	52.9	169	232	524	195	104	86.2	73.6	60.4	48.1
20.	44.6	37.9	49.3	167	275	467	180	104	77.8	70.9	63.0	61.7
21.	42.3	39.0	46.9	146	303	428	175	95.0	80.6	69.6	68.2	61.7
22.	46.9	37.9	45.8	126	321	444	158	141	79.2	64.3	84.8	61.7
23.	44.6	34.6	43.5	120	350	471	162	106	79.2	70.9	82.0	59.2
24.	40.1	33.6	45.8	123	321	490	146	109	75.0	50.5	79.1	60.4
25.	45.8	35.7	42.3	115	262	487	139	86.2	73.6	66.9	84.8	61.7
26.	43.5	37.9	45.8	126	275	443	143	95.0	61.7	68.2	77.8	63.0
27.	41.2	32.5	46.9	150	327	480	145	90.6	77.8	70.9	84.8	59.2
28.	37.9	33.6	44.6	171	411	455	138	82.0	79.1	66.9	69.6	54.2
29.	41.2	46.9	167	187	387	455	129	83.4	76.4	69.6	79.1	56.6
30.	42.3	45.8	145	323	424	118	118	79.2	72.3	68.2	72.3	59.2
31.	42.3	46.9	123	323	123	123	81.1	81.1	49.3	49.3	55.4	55.4

Monthly discharge of Big Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909.

[Drainage area, 48.5 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1898.						
November	37.06	26.70	33.19	0.684	0.76	1,970
December ^a	36.45	16.24	24.52	.506	.58	1,510
1899.						
January ^a	29.55	21.25	24.04	.496	.57	1,480
February	33.68	9.19	24.29	.501	.52	1,350
March	43.73	24.89	32.12	.662	.76	1,980
April	149.91	35.11	94.91	1.96	2.19	5,650
May	266.20	67.67	180.68	3.73	4.30	11,100
June	633.22	211.55	379.37	7.82	8.72	22,600
July	260.83	97.27	162.11	3.34	3.85	9,970
August, 1-15.	109.80	77.32	89.8	1.85	1.03	2,670
The period						56,800
1900.						
May 14-31	301.04	126.92	219	4.52	3.03	7,820
June	281.74	88.81	170.48	3.52	3.93	10,100
July ^a	83.75	37.99	58.03	1.20	1.38	3,570
August	38.53	27.94	33.73	.695	.80	2,070
September	28.40	22.65	25.34	.522	.58	1,510
October	31.07	24.61	27.26	.562	.65	1,680
November	32.81	25.90	29.07	.599	.67	1,730
December	28.94	13.60	25.12	.518	.60	1,540
The period						30,000

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.



WEIR ON BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Monthly discharge of Big Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—
Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1901.						
January.....	26.08	11.33	22.10	.456	.53	1,360
February.....	28.15	17.41	23.73	.489	.51	1,320
March.....	34.60	23.00	29.26	.603	.70	1,800
April.....	155.97	22.16	69.59	1.43	1.60	4,140
May.....	407.32	179.19	269.92	5.57	6.42	16,600
June.....	240.97	123.75	171.50	3.54	3.95	10,200
July ^a	129.30	38.00	71.86	1.48	1.71	4,420
August.....	45.61	29.26	39.00	.804	.93	2,400
September.....	36.93	25.23	29.76	.614	.68	1,770
October.....	33.48	25.89	29.05	.599	.69	1,790
November.....	31.19	24.85	27.80	.573	.64	1,650
December.....	34.08	21.78	27.19	.561	.65	1,670
The year.....	407.32	11.33	67.6	1.39	19.01	49,100
1902.						
January.....	27.17	13.63	23.14	.477	.55	1,420
February.....	28.44	17.23	24.24	.500	.52	1,350
March.....	27.72	20.41	24.55	.506	.58	1,510
April.....	142.94	26.96	70.40	1.45	1.62	4,190
May.....	369.69	108.93	210.21	4.33	4.99	12,900
June.....	309.50 ^a	91.74	194.47	4.01	4.47	11,600
July.....	92.33	40.87	62.16	1.28	1.48	3,820
August.....	38.87	28.44	32.97	.680	.78	2,030
September.....	30.81	25.17	27.89	.575	.64	1,660
October.....	28.99	21.37	26.32	.543	.63	1,620
November.....	28.78	21.83	24.84	.512	.57	1,480
December.....	22.26	16.06	22.80	.470	.54	1,400
The year.....	369.69	13.63	62.0	1.28	17.37	45,000
1903.						
January.....	25.60	15.79	21.30	.439	.51	1,310
February.....	24.19	13.56	19.50	.402	.42	1,080
March.....	45.55	18.76	24.12	.497	.57	1,480
April.....	144.57	30.30	57.66	1.19	1.33	3,430
May 1-26.....	266.37	77.21	155	3.20	3.09	7,990
June.....						
July ^a	74.93	39.14	55.94	1.17	1.35	3,500
August.....	53.66	6.09	23.64	.487	.56	1,450
September.....	13.49	3.29	9.15	.183	.21	544
October 1-10.....	14.45	9.98	12.1	.249	.09	240
The period.....						21,000
1904.						
September 23-30.....	38.70	30.42	35.9	.740	.22	570
October.....	46.45	30.78	36.95	.762	.88	2,270
November.....	36.48	26.52	31.77	.655	.73	1,890
December.....	31.18	21.12	25.58	.527	.61	1,570
1905.						
January.....	28.47	22.37	25.77	.531	.61	1,580
February.....	29.65	17.43	25.07	.517	.54	1,390
March.....	33.24	25.76	29.18	.602	.69	1,790
April.....	109.14	32.76	60.20	1.24	1.38	3,580
May.....	222.80	70.25	138.32	2.85	3.29	8,500
June.....	265.35	109.47	188.12	3.88	4.33	11,200
July.....	106.36	38.70	63.82	1.62	1.52	3,920
August.....	45.49	27.49	35.95	.741	.85	2,210
September.....	44.62	25.79	31.69	.653	.73	1,890
October.....	38.15	25.55	32.01	.660	.76	1,970
November.....	32.80	16.08	28.18	.581	.65	1,680
December.....	30.75	17.65	26.42	.545	.63	1,620
The year.....	265.35	16.08	57.1	1.18	15.98	41,300

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of Big Cottonwood Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1906.						
January.....	29.73	18.93	25.89	.534	.62	1,590
February.....	28.23	25.55	26.86	.554	.58	1,490
March.....	42.93	23.23	31.47	.649	.75	1,940
April.....	130.29	37.33	73.36	1.51	1.68	4,370
May ^a	287.82	77.41	205.52	4.24	4.89	12,600
June.....			^b 200.	4.12	4.60	11,900
July.....	216.03	80.24	144.38	2.98	3.44	8,880
August.....	114.55	60.44	74.57	1.54	1.78	4,590
September ^a	89.86	49.61	57.46	1.18	1.32	3,420
October ^a	50.31	36.63	43.17	.890	1.03	2,650
November.....	43.90	28.34	39.45	.813	.91	2,350
December.....	54.41	39.03	48.77	.101	.12	3,000
The year.....		18.93	80.8	1.59	21.72	58,900
1907.						
January.....	50.88	45.12	47.55	.980	1.13	2,920
February.....	82.22	29.73	42.98	.886	.92	2,390
March.....	146.27	29.48	54.59	1.13	1.30	3,360
April.....			^b 85.	1.75	1.95	5,060
May.....	392.09	102.53	207.52	4.28	4.93	12,800
June.....	792.85	216.05	432.01	8.91	9.94	25,700
July.....	730.85	149.70	391.43	8.07	9.30	24,100
August.....	147.98	70.92	97.60	2.01	2.32	6,000
September.....	69.58	49.91	58.03	1.20	1.34	3,450
October.....	60.42	41.20	51.59	1.06	1.22	3,170
November.....	56.63	37.87	44.46	.917	1.02	2,650
December.....	42.33	35.71	37.01	.763	.88	2,280
The year.....			129.	2.66	36.25	93,900
1908.						
January.....	35.71	28.48	32.83	.677	.78	2,020
February.....	35.71	27.49	31.10	.641	.69	1,790
March.....	42.32	26.52	34.07	.702	.81	2,090
April.....	215.92	32.54	84.55	1.74	1.94	5,030
May ^b			192.96	3.98	4.59	11,900
June.....	519.57	158.42	291.85	6.02	6.72	17,400
July.....	268.70	92.05	164.17	3.38	3.90	10,100
August.....	89.13	51.71	63.67	1.31	1.51	3,910
September.....	87.68	42.33	53.92	1.11	1.24	3,210
October.....	66.92	45.77	57.23	1.18	1.36	3,520
November.....	60.42	37.87	46.86	.966	1.08	2,790
December.....	38.97	24.60	36.19	.746	.86	2,230
The year.....	519.57	24.60	90.8	1.87	25.48	66,000
1909.						
January.....	46.9	31.5	40.5	.835	.96	2,490
February.....	43.5	32.5	38.3	.790	.82	2,130
March.....	52.9	34.6	43.0	.887	1.02	2,640
April.....	171	46.9	98.6	2.03	2.26	5,870
May.....	411	136	255	5.26	6.06	15,700
June.....	835	162	529	10.9	12.16	31,500
July.....	480	118	235	4.85	5.59	14,400
August.....	141	79.2	102	2.10	2.42	6,270
September.....	139	61.7	90.8	1.87	2.09	5,400
October.....	90.6	49.3	69.8	1.44	1.66	4,290
November.....	84.8	50.5	66.5	1.37	1.53	3,960
December.....	79.2	48.1	62.7	1.29	1.49	3,860
The year.....	835	31.5	136	2.80	38.06	98,500

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

^b Monthly mean estimated.

MILL CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Mill Creek drains a narrow basin extending to the crest of the Wasatch Range. Measurements are made by means of a 12.5-foot Cippoletti weir, located near the mouth of the canyon.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Mill Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	14.9	14.9	16.8	22.9	32.0	64.8	83.8	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3
2.....	14.9	14.9	16.8	22.9	32.0	90.6	83.8	25.1	27.3	20.3	20.8	20.3
3.....	14.9	14.9	16.8	29.6	32.0	90.6	64.8	25.1	27.3	20.3	18.7	20.8
4.....	14.9	14.9	16.8	27.3	50.2	104	64.8	25.1	27.3	20.3	18.7	20.8
5.....	14.9	14.9	16.8	27.3	50.2	104	64.8	25.1	27.3	20.3	18.7	18.7
6.....	14.9	14.9	18.7	25.1	47.4	104	47.4	25.1	27.3	20.8	18.7	14.9
7.....	14.9	14.9	18.7	25.1	53.1	77.3	47.4	29.7	27.3	20.8	18.7	14.9
8.....	14.9	14.9	18.7	25.1	53.1	77.3	47.4	29.7	27.3	20.8	18.7	14.9
9.....	14.9	14.9	18.7	25.1	58.8	77.3	47.4	29.7	27.3	20.8	18.7	14.9
10.....	14.9	14.9	18.7	25.1	37.0	64.8	27.3	29.7	27.3	20.8	18.7	14.9
11.....	8.09	14.9	18.7	25.1	37.0	64.8	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	14.9
12.....	8.09	14.9	18.7	27.3	37.0	64.8	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	16.8
13.....	14.9	16.8	16.3	27.3	37.0	64.8	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	10.7	16.8
14.....	14.9	16.8	16.3	29.7	39.5	64.8	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	16.8
15.....	14.9	16.8	16.3	29.7	37.0	77.3	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	18.7
16.....	14.9	16.8	16.3	32.0	39.5	77.3	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	18.7
17.....	14.9	16.8	20.8	39.5	39.5	112	27.3	29.7	25.1	20.8	18.7	14.9
18.....	14.9	16.8	20.8	39.5	39.5	112	27.3	29.7	22.9	20.8	18.7	6.64
19.....	18.7	16.8	20.8	39.5	39.5	77.3	27.3	29.7	22.9	20.8	18.7	6.64
20.....	18.7	16.8	20.8	34.4	53.1	77.3	27.3	29.7	22.9	20.8	18.7	16.8
21.....	18.7	16.8	20.8	37.0	53.1	.....	27.3	29.7	22.9	20.8	25.1	16.8
22.....	18.7	16.8	20.3	27.3	77.3	77.3	27.3	29.7	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
23.....	18.7	20.8	20.3	27.3	77.3	77.3	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
24.....	14.9	20.8	20.3	27.3	64.8	77.3	25.7	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
25.....	14.9	20.8	20.3	27.3	64.8	77.3	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
26.....	14.9	20.8	20.3	29.7	64.8	64.8	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.3
27.....	14.9	16.8	20.3	29.7	83.8	83.8	25.7	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.3
28.....	14.9	16.8	22.9	32.0	83.8	83.8	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.3
29.....	9.66	.....	22.9	32.0	53.1	83.8	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
30.....	9.66	.....	22.9	32.0	53.1	83.8	25.1	27.3	22.9	20.8	20.3	16.8
31.....	14.9	.....	22.9	.....	53.1	.....	25.1	27.3	.....	20.8	.....	16.8

Monthly discharge of Mill Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909.

[Drainage area, 21.3 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1898.						
November ^a	15.25	10.08	12.94	0.608	0.68	770
December.....	13.69	2.85	10.40	.488	.56	640
1899.						
January.....	12.74	7.92	11.65	.547	.63	716
February.....	12.38	3.18	10.27	.482	.50	570
March.....	14.64	11.64	12.22	.574	.66	751
April ^a	24.52	12.38	21.06	.989	1.10	1,250
May.....	45.93	23.08	34.83	1.64	1.89	2,140
June.....	66.01	34.15	50.35	2.36	2.63	3,000
July.....	35.63	19.80	25.68	1.21	1.40	1,580
August.....	19.80	16.70	17.87	.839	.97	1,100
September.....	16.70	14.88	15.67	.736	.82	933
October.....	18.35	11.66	14.60	.685	.79	898
November.....	14.43	13.13	13.52	.635	.71	804
December.....	13.13	2.35	11.43	.537	.62	703
The year.....	66.01	2.35	19.9	.936	12.72	14,400

^a Partial month: mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of Mill Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1900.						
January.....	13.04	8.09	12.05	0.566	0.65	741
February.....	11.33	8.09	10.39	.488	.51	577
March.....	13.04	10.49	11.84	.556	.64	728
April.....	13.95	11.74	12.60	.592	.66	750
May.....	30.79	13.95	21.63	1.02	1.18	1,330
June.....	22.92	13.04	16.18	.760	.85	963
July.....	13.95	8.86	10.46	.491	.57	643
August.....	10.49	8.83	9.48	.445	.51	583
September.....	8.86	8.09	8.56	.402	.45	509
October.....	8.86	8.49	8.56	.402	.46	526
November.....	9.66	8.49	8.74	.410	.46	520
December.....	8.49	1.41	7.13	.335	.39	438
The year.....	30.79	1.41	11.5	.539	7.33	8,310
1901.						
January.....	8.86	1.41	7.17	.337	.39	441
February.....	8.86	3.71	8.11	.381	.40	450
March.....	8.86	8.09	8.37	.393	.45	515
April.....	12.16	8.49	9.94	.467	.52	591
May.....	47.43	14.88	29.41	1.38	1.59	1,810
June.....	28.49	15.33	19.82	.931	1.04	1,180
July.....	15.33	14.88	15.16	.712	.82	932
August.....	14.88	12.16	12.53	.588	.68	770
September.....	12.16	11.33	11.58	.544	.61	689
October.....	12.16	11.33	11.62	.546	.63	715
November.....	12.16	11.33	11.36	.533	.59	676
December.....	13.04	3.99	10.20	.479	.55	627
The year.....	47.43	1.41	12.9	.608	8.27	9,400
1902.						
January.....	13.04	3.70	9.33	.438	.50	574
February.....	11.33	3.70	8.88	.417	.43	493
March.....	9.66	9.66	9.66	.454	.52	594
April.....	15.33	9.66	12.77	.600	.67	760
May.....	39.46	15.33	23.62	1.11	1.28	1,450
June.....	36.95	16.79	21.70	1.02	1.14	1,290
July.....	16.79	11.33	13.72	.644	.74	844
August.....	11.33	9.28	11.00	.516	.59	676
September.....	9.66	9.28	9.33	.438	.49	555
October.....	9.66	9.66	9.66	.454	.52	594
November.....	9.66	5.26	8.54	.401	.45	508
December.....	9.66	1.86	6.96	.327	.38	428
The year.....	39.46	1.86	12.1	.568	7.71	8,770
1903.						
January.....	9.66	3.99	7.84	.368	.42	482
February.....	9.66	2.87	6.48	.304	.32	360
March.....	9.66	5.58	8.46	.397	.46	520
April.....	11.74	9.28	10.21	.479	.53	607
May.....	25.07	11.74	17.50	.822	.95	1,080
June.....	34.44	16.79	25.95	1.22	1.36	1,540
July.....	16.79	14.88	15.15	.711	.82	932
August.....	14.88	11.74	12.85	.603	.70	790
September.....	11.74	11.33	11.58	.544	.61	689
October.....	11.33	11.33	11.33	.532	.61	697
November.....	11.74	5.58	11.02	.517	.58	656
December.....	11.33	3.40	9.07	.426	.49	558
The year.....	34.44	2.87	12.3	.577	7.85	8,910
1904.						
January.....	13.04	6.64	9.85	.462	.53	606
February.....	13.04	3.71	9.87	.463	.50	568
March.....	13.04	9.28	11.20	.526	.61	689
April.....	25.07	11.33	18.92	.888	.99	1,130
May.....	58.81	25.07	41.42	1.94	2.24	2,550
June.....	55.87	29.66	40.86	1.92	2.14	2,430
July.....	29.66	20.79	25.74	1.21	1.40	1,580
August.....	16.79	13.04	14.89	.699	.81	916
September.....	15.81	13.04	14.95	.702	.78	890
October.....	13.95	13.04	13.66	.641	.74	840
November.....	13.04	11.33	12.36	.580	.65	736
December.....	11.33	1.02	8.63	.405	.47	531
The year.....	58.81	1.02	18.5	.870	11.86	13,500

Monthly discharge of Mill Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1905.						
January.....	8.86	8.86	8.86	.416	.48	545
February.....	9.66	1.86	7.87	.369	.38	437
March.....	11.74	8.49	10.23	.480	.55	629
April.....	16.79	11.33	12.26	.576	.64	730
May.....	38.46	16.79	23.06	1.08	1.24	1,420
June.....	36.95	20.79	26.51	1.24	1.38	1,580
July.....	16.79	14.88	15.37	.722	.83	945
August.....	14.88	10.89	12.66	.594	.68	778
September.....	13.04	10.89	11.86	.557	.62	706
October.....	13.04	11.33	11.61	.545	.63	714
November.....	17.33	8.49	10.13	.476	.53	603
December.....	11.33	1.21	7.18	.337	.39	441
The year.....	38.46	1.21	13.1	.616	8.35	9,530
1906.						
January.....	11.33	3.13	8.69	.408	.47	534
February.....	9.66	9.28	9.44	.443	.46	524
March.....	9.66	5.26	9.52	.447	.52	585
April.....	20.79	9.66	15.22	.715	.80	906
May.....	55.87	16.28	31.29	1.47	1.70	1,920
June.....	58.81	24.54	36.89	1.73	1.93	2,200
July.....	25.07	11.74	18.97	.891	1.03	1,170
August.....	27.33	12.62	15.53	.729	.84	955
September.....	15.33	13.04	14.00	.657	.73	833
October.....	13.04	13.04	13.04	.612	.71	802
November.....	13.04	3.99	11.41	.536	.60	679
December.....	11.74	11.33	11.71	.550	.63	720
The year.....	58.81	3.13	16.3	.766	10.42	11,800
1907.						
January.....	11.74	6.64	11.13	.523	.60	684
February.....	20.79	11.33	14.16	.665	.69	786
March.....	34.44	14.88	19.12	.898	1.04	1,180
April.....	44.70	16.79	32.58	1.53	1.71	1,940
May.....	64.77	36.95	47.66	2.24	2.58	2,930
June.....	71.72	42.08	57.94	2.72	3.04	3,450
July.....	49.55	27.33	34.38	1.61	1.86	2,110
August.....	29.66	22.92	25.70	1.21	1.40	1,580
September.....	27.33	19.72	22.71	1.07	1.19	1,350
October.....	20.30	16.28	18.72	.879	1.01	1,150
November.....	16.79	16.28	16.60	.779	.87	988
December.....	16.79	12.62	14.96	.702	.81	920
The year.....	71.72	6.64	26.3	1.24	16.80	19,100
1908.						
January.....	13.78	12.62	12.93	.607	.70	795
February.....	13.95	6.98	12.88	.605	.65	741
March.....	14.88	12.68	13.63	.640	.74	838
April.....	17.73	12.68	15.29	.718	.80	910
May.....	50.22	17.73	29.63	1.39	1.60	1,820
June.....	64.77	39.46	46.22	2.17	2.42	2,750
July.....	39.46	27.33	30.66	1.44	1.66	1,890
August.....	25.07	20.79	22.90	1.08	1.24	1,410
September.....	20.79	18.73	19.42	.912	1.02	1,160
October.....	18.73	16.28	17.07	.801	.92	1,050
November.....	16.79	11.33	15.93	.748	.83	948
December.....	16.79	3.99	12.98	.609	.70	798
The year.....	64.77	3.99	20.8	.977	13.28	15,100
1909.						
January.....	18.7	8.09	14.7	.690	.80	904
February.....	20.8	14.9	16.6	.779	.81	922
March.....	22.9	16.3	19.3	.906	1.04	1,190
April.....	39.5	22.9	29.4	1.38	1.54	1,750
May.....	83.8	32.0	50.8	2.38	2.74	3,120
June.....	112	64.8	81.1	3.81	4.25	4,830
July.....	83.8	25.1	36.6	1.72	1.98	2,250
August.....	29.7	25.1	28.1	1.32	1.52	1,730
September.....	27.3	22.9	24.9	1.17	1.30	1,480
October.....	22.9	20.3	20.8	.977	1.13	1,280
November.....	25.1	18.7	19.5	.915	1.02	1,160
December.....	20.8	6.64	16.3	.765	.88	1,000
The year.....	112	6.64	29.8	1.40	19.01	21,600

PARLEYS CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Parleys Creek is formed by the junction of two forks which together drain nearly 8 miles of the crest of the Wasatch Range, and empties into Jordan River near the southern limits of Salt Lake City. Measurements are made by means of two 10-foot Cippoletti weirs, located above the intakes of the city waterworks.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Parleys Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	12.2	23.1	23.1	63.3	143	234	63.3	27.5	24.5	18.3	18.3	20.3
2.....	12.2	23.1	26.0	72.5	151	238	64.3	26.7	20.3	18.3	18.3	22.4
3.....	12.2	23.1	24.5	90.7	171	238	62.3	26.0	20.3	18.3	17.7	22.4
4.....	13.4	23.1	25.3	90.7	198	244	60.4	25.3	20.3	19.0	17.7	21.7
5.....	21.0	23.1	30.5	86.3	251	259	59.4	24.5	19.7	19.7	17.7	19.0
6.....	29.7	13.9	30.5	79.8	214	274	57.5	24.5	19.7	19.7	17.0	20.3
7.....	24.5	18.3	30.5	75.6	225	274	54.6	25.3	19.0	19.7	17.0	20.3
8.....	21.0	15.8	30.5	73.5	243	224	53.7	25.3	18.3	19.7	17.0	21.0
9.....	20.3	15.8	30.5	75.6	253	207	47.3	25.3	18.3	19.7	17.0	21.0
10.....	17.7	19.0	30.5	79.8	262	207	46.4	39.4	17.7	19.7	.....	21.7
11.....	10.5	20.3	31.3	76.6	249	191	45.5	32.9	18.3	19.7	.....	19.7
12.....	13.9	20.3	24.5	73.5	207	187	44.6	29.7	19.7	19.7	.....	19.7
13.....	19.0	18.3	29.7	75.6	187	173	42.0	28.2	19.7	19.7	17.0	20.3
14.....	26.0	17.7	30.5	85.2	182	166	40.3	26.7	19.7	19.0	17.7	19.0
15.....	31.3	21.7	32.1	91.9	187	176	38.6	26.7	19.0	19.0	17.0	19.0
16.....	32.9	21.7	37.8	130	205	182	37.8	27.5	19.0	19.0	17.0	19.0
17.....	29.7	24.5	39.4	172	201	163	35.3	27.5	19.0	19.0	17.0	10.5
18.....	27.5	24.5	43.7	198	193	140	36.1	29.0	19.0	19.0	17.7	7.92
19.....	27.5	23.1	45.5	205	201	133	36.1	29.0	19.7	19.0	17.7	9.45
20.....	36.9	22.4	42.9	201	206	129	35.3	29.0	19.7	18.3	19.0	12.2
21.....	33.7	21.7	43.7	161	220	129	34.5	29.0	20.3	18.3	50.9	15.2
22.....	32.1	23.1	42.0	159	206	123	33.7	30.5	20.3	18.3	32.1	16.4
23.....	31.3	23.8	43.7	159	244	119	33.7	27.5	20.3	18.3	28.2	17.0
24.....	26.7	25.3	43.7	163	201	118	33.7	26.0	20.3	17.0	27.5	17.7
25.....	29.7	23.1	44.6	159	206	104	33.7	26.0	19.7	17.0	28.2	17.7
26.....	29.7	24.5	47.3	176	213	76.6	33.7	24.5	19.7	16.4	30.5	17.0
27.....	29.7	24.5	54.6	205	224	72.5	32.9	23.1	19.0	17.0	26.7	16.4
28.....	28.2	23.1	64.3	228	214	71.4	32.9	20.3	19.0	17.0	19.7	15.8
29.....	26.0	.....	60.4	199	216	70.4	32.1	19.0	19.0	17.0	19.0	13.9
30.....	27.5	.....	58.5	193	202	68.4	28.2	17.6	19.0	17.0	19.0	14.5
31.....	26.0	.....	56.5	.....	191	.....	28.2	23.1	.....	18.3	.....	17.7

Monthly discharge of Parleys Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909.

[Drainage area, 50.1 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1898.						
August a.....	11.66	7.18	9.26	0.185	0.21	569
September.....	11.78	7.44	8.90	.178	.20	530
October.....	14.74	8.53	10.32	.206	.24	634
November.....	13.77	6.69	9.44	.188	.21	562
December.....	13.69	2.90	8.30	.166	.19	510
1899.						
January.....	13.39	6.43	8.91	.178	.21	548
February.....	11.30	4.00	8.21	.164	.17	456
March a.....	50.10	.....	12.45	.249	.29	766
April.....	216.00	48.30	146.66	2.93	3.27	8,730
May.....	220.00	113.00	174.81	3.49	4.02	10,800
June.....	227.50	125.60	108.72	2.17	2.42	6,470
July.....	120.80	30.68	58.40	1.17	1.35	3,590
August.....	28.44	14.66	20.86	.416	.48	1,280
September.....	16.24	12.71	14.33	.286	.32	853
October.....	21.55	14.44	16.43	.328	.38	1,010

a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of Parleys Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Cont'd.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1899.						
November.....	18.90	12.99	14.27	0.285	0.32	849
December.....	14.79	4.21	11.30	.226	.26	695
The year.....	227.50	4.00	49.6	.991	13.49	36,000
1900.						
January.....	15.65	8.11	11.91	0.238	0.27	732
February.....	11.90	8.81	10.45	.209	.22	579
March.....	20.14	10.74	16.43	.328	.38	1,010
April ^a	31.20	14.88	20.32	.406	.45	1,210
May ^a	38.98	22.30	29.39	.587	.68	1,810
June.....	24.13	9.68	15.84	.316	.35	943
July.....	13.56	6.19	9.46	.189	.22	582
August.....	10.41	6.19	7.25	.145	.17	446
September.....	10.02	4.37	6.97	.139	.16	415
October.....	12.17	7.34	8.93	.178	.21	549
November.....	12.08	5.39	7.75	.155	.17	461
December.....	9.01	2.92	7.35	.147	.17	452
The year.....	38.95	2.92	12.7	.253	3.45	9,190
1901.						
January.....	10.00	4.11	7.73	.154	.18	475
February.....	16.20	4.76	9.00	.180	.19	500
March.....	17.34	9.34	11.13	.222	.26	684
April.....	90.32	11.02	38.17	.762	.85	2,270
May.....	109.49	43.16	86.71	1.73	1.99	5,330
June.....	47.75	18.05	28.49	.569	.63	1,700
July.....	20.15	9.94	13.85	.276	.32	852
August.....	23.82	5.85	12.23	.244	.28	752
September.....	12.90	7.26	8.44	.168	.19	502
October.....	9.94	8.12	8.59	.171	.20	528
November.....	11.39	7.51	8.19	.163	.18	487
December.....	13.30	3.01	7.67	.153	.18	472
The year.....	109.49	3.01	20.0	.399	5.45	14,600
1902.						
January.....	9.33	2.15	7.08	.141	.16	435
February.....	9.27	3.35	7.34	.147	.15	408
March.....	10.57	5.05	7.39	.148	.17	454
April.....	85.71	6.68	33.38	.666	.74	1,990
May.....	95.26	33.46	58.47	1.17	1.35	3,600
June.....	73.83	18.26	33.64	.671	.75	2,000
July.....	16.85	10.37	13.38	.267	.31	822
August.....	13.26	5.52	10.57	.211	.24	650
September.....	8.84	7.02	7.59	.151	.17	452
October.....	7.91	7.20	7.52	.150	.17	462
November.....	9.27	4.85	7.33	.146	.16	436
December.....	9.78	2.89	6.73	.134	.15	414
The year.....	95.26	2.15	16.7	.334	4.52	12,100
1903.						
January.....	15.27	4.35	7.84	.156	.18	482
February.....	8.00	3.35	6.69	.134	.14	372
March.....	24.59	6.01	12.15	.243	.28	747
April.....	88.12	13.29	29.83	.595	.66	1,780
May.....	124.03	51.48	73.80	1.47	.17	4,540
June.....	133.73	20.45	55.30	1.10	1.23	3,290
July.....	36.71	13.70	16.33	.326	.38	1,000
August.....	14.35	8.06	11.12	.222	.26	684
September.....	9.97	7.72	8.73	.174	.19	519
October.....	11.38	8.45	9.73	.194	.22	598
November.....	13.06	2.41	8.67	.173	.19	516
December.....	8.28	2.06	5.93	.118	.14	365
The year.....	133.73	2.06	20.5	.409	4.04	14,900
1904.						
January.....	9.21	4.82	7.08	.141	.16	435
February.....	18.07	4.20	10.29	.205	.22	592
March.....	39.29	9.36	19.60	.391	.45	1,210
April.....	207.29	69.75	123.18	2.46	2.74	7,330
May.....	208.52	88.12	168.46	3.36	3.87	10,400
June.....	137.50	28.48	52.63	1.05	1.17	3,130
July.....	41.08	19.47	26.09	.521	.60	1,600
August.....	20.20	11.79	15.99	.319	.37	983
September.....	13.05	9.40	11.36	.227	.25	676

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of Parleys Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Cont'd.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1904.						
October.....	13.69	11.78	12.88	0.257	0.30	793
November.....	11.79	8.82	10.27	.205	.23	611
December.....	10.78	2.55	8.25	.165	.19	507
The year.....	208.52	2.55	38.8	.775	10.55	28,300
1905.						
January.....	10.15	6.48	9.00	.180	.21	553
February.....	12.24	1.87	8.76	.175	.18	487
March.....	10.17	6.90	9.28	.185	.21	571
April.....	38.66	8.64	18.94	.378	.42	1,130
May.....	56.65	22.88	36.97	.738	.85	2,270
June.....	28.18	14.79	21.41	.427	.48	1,270
July.....	15.70	10.18	12.49	.249	.29	768
August.....	13.72	6.65	8.23	.164	.19	506
September.....	11.87	5.84	6.72	.134	.15	400
October.....	7.51	5.30	6.79	.136	.16	418
November.....	7.51	5.16	6.58	.131	.15	392
December.....	8.29	2.75	5.86	.117	.13	360
The year.....	56.65	1.87	12.6	.251	3.42	9,120
1906.						
January.....	11.83	3.94	7.51	.150	.17	462
February.....	9.60	6.20	7.71	.154	.16	428
March.....	27.32	4.58	12.82	.256	.30	788
April.....	38.87	21.46	48.49	.968	1.08	2,890
May.....	145.85	70.93	106.94	2.13	.25	6,570
June.....	122.03	38.66	68.98	1.38	1.54	4,100
July.....	38.74	17.78	24.58	.491	.57	1,510
August.....	30.93	14.14	17.25	.344	.40	1,060
September.....	14.79	9.78	11.68	.233	.26	695
October.....	10.26	9.10	9.70	.194	.22	596
November.....	12.79	3.34	9.12	.182	.20	543
December.....	14.99	5.00	10.06	.201	.23	618
The year.....	145.85	3.34	20.4	.557	5.38	20,300
1907.						
January.....	10.62	3.18	8.14	.162	.19	501
February, 7 days.....	32.06	8.63	23.12	.461	.12	321
April.....	211.79	123.22	162.76	3.25	.36	9,690
May.....	203.64	85.22	146.89	2.93	.34	9,030
June 1-16.....	163.52	116.03	139.01	2.77	1.65	4,410
November.....	15.77	10.54	13.43	.268	.30	799
December.....	13.65	9.28	11.23	.224	.26	691
1908.						
January.....	15.77	6.95	11.16	.223	.26	686
February.....	13.94	5.14	10.15	.203	.22	584
March.....	22.39	5.58	13.59	.271	.31	836
April.....	41.14	15.15	27.24	.544	.61	1,620
May.....	81.10	18.99	49.14	.981	1.13	3,020
June.....	81.31	49.09	74.14	1.48	1.65	4,410
July.....	49.09	25.25	34.44	.687	.79	2,120
August.....	29.74	16.40	22.07	.441	.51	1,360
September.....	28.98	11.62	15.26	.305	.34	908
October.....	20.33	13.94	17.11	.342	.39	1,050
November.....	17.68	5.14	13.59	.270	.30	809
December.....	17.68	3.16	12.41	.248	.29	763
The year.....	81.31	3.16	25.0	.500	6.80	18,200
1909.						
January.....	36.9	10.5	24.5	.489	.56	1,510
February.....	25.3	15.8	21.5	.429	.45	1,190
March.....	64.3	23.1	38.7	.772	.89	2,380
April.....	228.	63.3	130.	2.59	.29	7,740
May.....	262.	143.	209.	4.17	.48	12,900
June.....	274.	68.4	166.	3.31	.37	9,880
July.....	64.3	28.2	42.5	.848	.98	2,610
August.....	39.4	17.6	26.5	.529	.61	1,630
September.....	24.5	17.7	19.6	.391	.44	1,170
October.....	19.7	16.4	18.6	.371	.43	1,140
November.....	50.9	17.0	21.0	.419	.47	1,250
December.....	22.4	7.92	17.6	.351	.40	1,080
The year.....	274	7.92	61.3	1.22	6.37	44,500

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

EMIGRATION CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Emigration Creek is tributary to Parleys Creek just below the mountain front. Its waters are used for the water supply of Salt Lake City. Measurements are made by means of a 2-foot rectangular weir.

Monthly discharge of Emigration Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1900-1908.

[Drainage area, 29 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1900.						
June.....	3.46	1.27	2.41	0.083	0.09	143
July.....	1.57	.51	.91	.031	.04	56.0
August.....	.57	.50	.54	.019	.02	33.2
September.....	.61	.48	.52	.018	.02	30.9
October.....	1.26	.48	.68	.023	.03	41.8
November.....	2.76	.73	1.29	.044	.05	76.8
December.....	1.40	.66	.87	.030	.03	53.5
The period.....						435
1901.						
January.....	.70	.57	.66	.023	.03	40.6
February.....	8.56	.68	1.68	.058	.06	93.3
March.....	5.57	1.38	3.73	.129	.15	229
April.....	13.72	4.14	8.27	.285	.32	492
May.....	21.97	7.05	12.44	.429	.49	765
June.....	7.05	2.97	4.87	.168	.19	290
July.....	2.76	.84	1.84	.063	.07	113
August.....	3.02	.76	1.13	.039	.04	69.5
September.....	3.13	.61	.82	.028	.03	48.8
October.....	1.52	.82	1.01	.035	.04	62.1
November.....	1.45	.97	1.20	.041	.05	71.4
December.....	1.75	.50	.94	.032	.04	57.8
The year.....	21.97	.50	3.22	.111	1.51	2,330
1902.						
January.....	.60	.60	.60	.021	.02	36.9
February.....	1.29	.60	.87	.030	.03	48.3
March.....	2.35	.70	1.46	.050	.06	89.8
April.....	19.33	2.20	9.69	.334	.37	577
May.....	17.13	7.10	9.92	.342	.39	610
June.....	8.03	2.93	4.87	.168	.19	290
July.....	3.12	.94	2.05	.071	.08	126
August.....	1.37	.57	.78	.027	.03	48.0
September.....	.60	.50	.52	.018	.02	30.9
October.....	.80	.61	.69	.024	.03	42.4
November.....	1.79	.70	1.10	.038	.04	65.5
December.....	1.37	.73	.95	.033	.04	58.4
The year.....	19.33	.50	2.79	.096	1.30	2,020
1903.						
January.....	6.26	.66	1.07	.037	.04	65.8
February.....	.85	.53	.64	.022	.02	35.5
March.....	11.72	.73	3.05	.105	.12	188
April.....	12.77	3.72	8.04	.277	.31	478
May.....	19.33	5.50	9.48	.327	.38	583
June.....	18.07	3.99	8.62	.297	.33	513
July.....	3.99	1.56	2.79	.096	.11	172
August.....	1.72	.60	.98	.034	.04	60.3
September.....	1.11	.60	.83	.029	.03	49.4
October.....	2.04	1.11	1.23	.042	.05	75.6
November.....	3.15	.99	1.29	.044	.05	76.8
December.....	.84	.61	.68	.023	.03	41.8
The year.....	19.33	.53	3.22	.111	1.51	2,340

* Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of Emigration Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1900–1908—Cont'd.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1904.						
January.....	0.87	0.73	0.86	0.030	0.03	52.9
February.....	3.72	.87	1.72	.069	.06	98.9
March.....	24.21	1.01	6.82	.235	.27	419
August ^a	1.88	1.41	1.77	.061	.07	109
September.....	1.41	1.11	1.16	.040	.04	69.0
October.....	2.40	1.11	1.55	.063	.06	95.3
November.....	1.51	1.27	1.43	.049	.05	85.1
December.....	3.13	.77	.82	.028	.03	50.4
The period.....						980
1905.						
January.....	1.08	.77	.93	.032	.04	57.2
February ^a	1.34	.91	1.11	.038	.04	61.6
March.....	2.66	1.54	1.96	.068	.08	121
April.....	7.29	2.26	5.13	.177	.20	305
May.....	12.19	5.74	9.22	.318	.37	567
June.....	7.07	1.95	4.53	.156	.17	270
July.....	2.33	.50	1.32	.046	.05	81.2
August.....	.50	.39	.43	.015	.02	26.4
September.....	.60	.43	.44	.015	.02	26.2
October.....	.53	.53	.53	.018	.02	32.6
November.....	.76	.53	.65	.022	.02	38.7
December.....	.67	.64	.64	.022	.03	39.4
The year.....	12.19	.39	2.24	.077	1.06	1,630
1906.						
January.....	.64	.64	.64	.022	.03	39.4
February.....	.64	.64	.64	.022	.02	35.5
March.....	15.47	.64	4.24	.146	.17	261
April.....	18.07	11.09	15.02	.518	.58	894
May.....	17.48	12.17	14.50	.500	.58	892
June.....	14.02	4.28	10.59	.365	.41	630
July.....	6.88	2.97	4.50	.155	.18	277
August ^a	3.78	1.72	2.30	.079	.09	141
September.....	3.15	1.41	1.87	.064	.11	111
October.....	1.56	1.11	1.45	.050	.06	89.2
November.....	2.40	1.11	1.58	.054	.06	94.0
December.....	4.40	1.11	1.85	.064	.07	114
The year.....	18.07	.64	4.93	.170	2.96	3,580
1907.						
January ^a	2.28	1.11	1.60	.055	.06	98.4
May 24–31.....	18.75	5.01	10.4	.036	.01	165
June ^a	19.44	5.01	7.54	.259	.29	449
July ^a	5.23	4.57	5.55	.191	.22	341
August ^a	7.62	6.39	6.77	.233	.27	416
November ^a	2.76	1.72	2.13	.073	.08	127
December ^a	3.99	1.56	2.72	.094	.11	167
The period.....						1,760
1908. ^b						
January.....	1.88	1.25	1.59	.055	.06	97.8
February.....	3.15	1.41	1.52	.052	.06	87.4
March.....	3.99	1.56	2.98	.103	.12	183
April.....	8.93	3.56	5.72	.197	.22	340
May.....	8.93	5.80	8.80	.303	.35	541
June.....	12.47	2.97	7.60	.262	.29	452
July.....	8.93	2.40	6.39	.220	.25	393
August.....	8.93	3.99	6.16	.212	.24	379
September.....	6.80	3.15	4.90	.169	.19	292
October.....	6.80	4.85	5.76	.199	.23	354
November.....	5.80	4.85	5.58	.192	.21	332
December.....	4.85	2.43	3.64	.126	.15	224
The year.....	12.47	1.25	5.05	.174	2.37	3,680

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

^b All partial months during 1908. Means estimated for full months.

CITY CREEK NEAR SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

City Creek is the northernmost tributary of Jordan River. Its natural channel passes through Salt Lake City and its water is used almost entirely for the city water supply. Its discharge is measured by means of two 5-foot Cippoletti weirs.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of City Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1.	8.20	10.2	9.16	17.8	45.1	95.6	16.	12.4	9.83	13.7	29.0	66.2	.....
2.	8.04	10.2	9.00	21.2	43.0	105	17.	11.6	9.49	16.8	34.4	66.6	.....
3.	8.06	10.8	10.3	26.2	42.9	152	18.	11.2	9.16	17.4	37.0	65.0	.....
4.	8.04	10.2	10.3	25.5	47.3	164	19.	11.2	9.16	15.6	39.4	65.6	.....
5.	10.2	10.2	12.3	25.5	51.3	.....	20.	13.9	9.10	15.6	38.8	69.7	.....
6.	8.71	10.2	12.4	24.1	56.1	.....	21.	13.7	9.16	15.3	39.6	76.6	.....
7.	10.3	10.2	13.4	23.2	61.2	.....	22.	14.9	9.00	14.3	37.7	87.8	.....
8.	9.66	10.2	11.9	22.3	68.3	.....	23.	13.4	9.00	14.7	37.7	98.1	.....
9.	9.16	10.2	12.3	21.6	71.0	.....	24.	12.7	9.00	14.5	38.5	93.8	.....
10.	8.36	10.2	11.6	23.4	72.0	.....	25.	12.1	9.00	14.1	37.0	85.7	.....
11.	10.7	9.83	11.7	24.3	71.0	.....	26.	11.4	8.84	15.4	38.0	80.9	.....
12.	8.68	9.83	10.7	23.3	67.5	.....	27.	11.5	9.16	16.2	44.2	84.0	.....
13.	8.68	9.83	10.5	22.5	63.0	.....	28.	10.2	9.00	18.7	47.0	98.5	.....
14.	9.33	11.0	10.9	23.2	62.5	.....	29.	10.5	.....	17.8	48.2	108	.....
15.	10.5	9.49	11.9	26.4	62.8	.....	30.	10.2	.....	17.6	46.8	104	.....
							31.	10.3	.....	16.6	.....	93.8	.....

NOTE.—Weir out of order after June 4, 1909.

Monthly discharge of City Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898–1909.

[Drainage area, 19.2 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1898.						
December 19–31.	5.84	5.27	5.42	0.282	0.14	140
1899.						
January.	5.54	5.12	5.24	.273	.31	322
February.	6.03	3.15	5.18	.270	.28	288
March.	10.63	5.14	6.63	.345	.40	408
April.	30.38	8.91	22.71	1.18	1.32	13,500
May.	60.66	20.74	41.24	2.15	2.48	2,540
June.	121.96	48.48	78.50	4.09	4.56	4,670
July.	48.26	17.63	28.76	1.50	1.73	1,770
August.	15.69	11.99	13.15	.685	.79	809
September.	12.77	9.93	11.28	.588	.66	671
October.	10.91	9.43	10.13	.528	.61	623
November.	11.27	8.67	9.19	.479	.53	547
December.	8.73	7.76	8.33	.434	.50	512
The year.	121.96	3.15	20.0	1.04	14.17	26,700
1900.						
January.	10.04	7.75	8.01	.417	.48	493
February.	8.06	7.06	7.44	.388	.40	413
March.	11.00	7.79	9.29	.484	.56	571
April.	14.49	8.86	10.95	.570	.64	652
May.	31.30	14.45	23.91	1.24	1.43	1,470
June.	24.32	11.50	16.06	.836	.93	956
July.	11.90	7.74	9.84	.512	.59	605
August.	8.93	6.75	7.52	.392	.45	462
September.	7.20	6.16	6.49	.358	.38	386
October.	7.05	6.31	6.51	.359	.39	400
November.	7.12	5.81	6.44	.335	.37	383
December.	6.24	5.39	5.73	.298	.34	352
The year.	31.30	5.39	9.85	.512	6.96	7,140

α Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

Monthly discharge of City Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1901.						
January.....	5.67	5.26	5.37	0.280	0.32	330
February.....	6.60	4.99	5.58	.291	.30	310
March.....	7.27	6.09	6.82	.355	.41	419
April.....	18.05	6.67	11.00	.573	.64	655
May.....	72.01	20.36	51.12	2.66	3.07	3,140
June.....	35.97	15.65	23.26	1.21	1.35	1,380
July.....	15.45	9.83	12.64	.658	.76	777
August.....	10.51	7.35	9.19	.479	.55	565
September.....	8.05	6.46	6.98	.364	.41	415
October.....	9.58	6.53	7.32	.381	.44	450
November.....	7.42	6.53	6.94	.361	.40	413
December.....	6.82	5.95	6.37	.332	.38	392
The year.....	72.01	4.99	12.7	.662	9.03	9,250
1902.						
January.....	6.83	4.27	5.83	.304	.35	358
February.....	5.95	3.61	5.49	.286	.30	305
March.....	6.17	5.53	5.75	.299	.34	354
April.....	23.20	5.95	13.36	.696	.78	795
May.....	58.18	19.88	38.67	2.01	2.32	2,380
June.....	57.58	16.63	29.40	1.53	1.71	1,750
July.....	17.24	10.68	13.57	.707	.82	834
August.....	10.33	7.50	9.22	.480	.55	567
September.....	7.73	6.67	7.11	.370	.41	423
October.....	6.82	6.67	6.74	.351	.40	414
November.....	6.53	6.09	5.28	.275	.31	314
December.....	6.53	5.53	5.90	.307	.35	363
The year.....	58.18	3.61	12.2	.635	8.64	8,860
1903.						
January.....	6.82	5.81	6.06	.316	.36	373
February.....	10.87	4.32	6.14	.320	.33	341
March.....	10.50	5.53	6.56	.342	.39	403
April.....	16.04	7.58	10.16	.529	.59	605
May.....	42.88	12.62	26.33	1.37	1.58	1,620
June.....	63.09	21.00	39.96	2.08	2.32	2,380
July.....	21.00	13.08	16.13	.840	.97	992
August.....	14.85	10.16	11.62	.605	.70	714
September.....	10.16	8.52	9.16	.477	.53	545
October.....	11.05	8.36	9.44	.492	.57	580
November.....	8.36	6.97	7.86	.409	.46	468
December.....	6.97	6.67	6.81	.355	.41	419
The year.....	63.09	4.32	13.0	.678	9.21	9,440
1904.						
January.....	6.67	5.95	6.24	.325	.37	384
February.....	7.89	5.95	6.62	.345	.37	381
March.....	11.02	7.27	8.42	.439	.51	518
April.....	28.75	11.02	21.59	1.12	1.25	1,280
May.....	70.06	28.75	55.62	2.90	3.34	3,420
June.....	56.97	26.62	39.15	2.04	2.28	2,330
July.....	26.50	16.24	19.74	1.03	1.19	1,210
August.....	15.26	11.46	13.36	.696	.80	821
September.....	11.38	9.39	10.38	.541	.60	618
October.....	9.34	8.72	9.09	.473	.55	559
November.....	8.72	8.20	8.47	.441	.49	504
December.....	9.18	7.66	8.04	.419	.48	494
The year.....	70.06	5.95	17.2	.897	12.23	12,500
1905.						
January.....	8.28	7.43	7.65	.398	.46	470
February.....	9.58	6.68	7.52	.392	.41	418
March.....	9.00	7.58	7.94	.414	.48	488
April.....	18.26	8.68	12.53	.653	.73	746
May.....	44.81	19.09	30.16	1.57	1.81	1,850
June.....	36.61	17.75	26.78	1.40	1.56	1,590
July.....	17.64	12.44	14.64	.762	.88	900
August.....	12.35	9.74	10.64	.554	.64	654
September.....	10.13	8.27	9.13	.476	.53	543
October.....	8.82	8.22	8.40	.438	.50	516
November.....	8.17	7.63	7.84	.408	.46	467
December.....	8.28	7.58	7.82	.407	.47	481
The year.....	44.81	6.68	12.6	.656	8.93	9,120

Monthly discharge of City Creek near Salt Lake City, Utah, for 1898-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
1906.						
January.....	8.36	7.50	7.77	0.405	0.47	478
February.....	8.76	7.50	7.84	.408	.42	435
March.....	15.07	8.05	10.64	.554	.64	654
April.....	32.91	13.27	22.46	1.17	1.30	1,340
May.....	68.78	26.27	50.61	2.64	3.04	3,110
June.....	59.09	32.92	49.45	2.58	2.88	2,940
July ^a	26.62	18.78	24.09	1.25	1.44	1,480
August.....	19.09	13.27	15.31	.797	.92	941
September.....	13.74	11.02	12.11	.631	.70	721
October.....	10.85	10.42	10.63	.554	.64	654
November.....	10.68	9.49	10.17	.530	.59	605
December.....	9.49	9.08	9.41	.490	.56	579
The year.....	68.78	7.50	19.2	1.00	13.60	13,900
1907.						
January.....	9.49	8.60	8.94	.466	.54	550
February.....	19.51	9.16	15.28	.796	.83	849
March.....	37.27	14.68	20.12	1.05	1.21	1,240
April.....	59.70	20.79	40.01	2.08	2.32	2,390
May.....	132.09	43.29	70.22	3.66	4.22	4,320
June.....	110.61	56.97	80.47	4.19	4.68	4,790
July.....	56.97	28.03	41.09	2.14	2.47	2,530
August.....	26.85	19.30	22.25	1.16	1.34	1,370
September.....	18.78	13.17	15.67	.816	.91	932
October.....	13.17	11.46	12.27	.639	.74	754
November.....	11.72	6.40	10.33	.538	.60	614
December.....	10.85	9.91	10.15	.529	.61	624
The year.....	132.09	6.40	28.9	1.51	20.47	21,000
1908.						
January.....	10.08	8.68	9.51	.495	.57	585
February.....	9.66	8.84	9.25	.482	.52	532
March.....	12.44	9.25	10.39	.541	.62	639
April.....	21.11	9.49	15.32	.798	.89	912
May.....	64.34	18.46	37.18	1.94	2.24	2,290
June.....	80.63	47.34	64.42	3.36	3.75	3,830
July.....	46.77	22.31	31.27	1.63	1.88	1,920
August.....	22.53	16.24	18.99	.989	1.14	1,170
September.....	16.44	13.72	14.66	.764	.85	872
October.....	15.46	12.62	13.24	.690	.80	814
November.....	12.62	9.00	9.98	.520	.58	594
December.....	9.41	8.20	8.86	.461	.53	545
The year.....	80.63	8.20	20.3	1.06	14.37	14,700
1909.						
January.....	14.9	8.04	10.6	.552	.64	652
February.....	11.0	8.84	9.70	.505	.53	539
March.....	18.7	9.00	13.6	.708	.82	836
April.....	48.8	17.8	31.5	1.64	1.83	1,870
May.....	108.0	42.9	71.8	3.74	4.31	4,410

^a Partial month; mean estimated for full month.

NOTE.—The weir was out of order after June 4, 1909.

PROVO RIVER BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

Provo River rises in the Uinta Mountains and flows westward in a steep, narrow canyon until it reaches Heber or Provo Valley, through which it winds in a well-defined channel. Leaving the valley it flows southwestward, cutting through the Wasatch Range in another steep, narrow, and extremely rough canyon, and finally discharging its surplus waters into Utah Lake.

In the mountain regions the principal rock is a compact limestone. Except in Heber Valley little soil is found in any part of the basin. Small groves of fir and aspen are, however, scattered over almost the entire area, and there is a light growth of underbrush. No extensive forests, meadows, or marshes exist. In the canyons the stream receives numerous short and swift tributaries which derive their principal supply from springs, but a part also from the melting of the snow that covers portions of the mountains during the entire year. The highest peaks reach elevations of about 13,000 feet above sea level.

Heber Valley, comprising an area of about 20 square miles, is an irrigated farming district. The surface is covered with loose bowlders, gravel, and very porous soil. Most of the water is taken from the main stream, but a part is diverted from small creeks that enter the valley from the south. The most important of these is Daniels Creek, into which some water is diverted from Strawberry River, a tributary of Green River, by three small canals in low passes at the head of the creek.

At the head of the river are a few lakes, but they are so small that they probably have little effect in regulating the flow. No storage is used on the stream at present, but a few favorable sites will doubtless be developed in the future, as the entire flow, after being used by a power plant at the mouth of the canyon, is now utilized in the vicinity of Utah Lake, and the supply is altogether insufficient.

The wettest year since records have been kept in this basin was 1907, when the discharge at the station of the Telluride Power Company's dam was 477,000 acre-feet. The driest year was 1905, when at the same station the discharge was 192,000 acre-feet.

The following stations have been maintained in this basin:

Provo River above Telluride Power Company's dam near Provo, Utah, 1905-1909.

Provo River at mouth of canyon, near Provo, Utah, 1889-1906.

Provo River at Denver and Rio Grande Railroad bridge, near Provo, Utah, 1905.

Provo River at San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad bridge, near Provo, Utah, 1903-4.

PROVO RIVER ABOVE TELLURIDE POWER COMPANY'S DAM NEAR PROVO, UTAH.

This station, which was established February 1, 1905, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation in Utah Valley, is located about 1 mile above the Telluride Power Company's dam and about 4 miles above the mouth of the canyon and about 11 miles from Provo.

The station is below all tributaries, South Fork entering about one-fourth mile above the station. Some water is diverted above the station for irrigation in Heber Valley, and all the normal low-water

flow is diverted for irrigation below the station. The Telluride Power Company diverts water about 1 mile below the station for power development, but returns it to the river at the mouth of the canyon.

The equipment consists of a cable and car and an inclined staff gage. The gage datum was changed July 24, 1908, when the station was established at a point one-fourth mile above the old site.

The records are not affected by ice nor by artificial control above, but there seems to be some backwater effect either from the dam below the station or from some unknown cause, and the records since the dam was raised in July, 1908, have not been satisfactory.

Discharge measurements of Provo River above Telluride Power Company's dam near Provo, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 10.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	75	166	2.89	517
May 11.....	E. S. Fuller.....	73	350	5.70	1,950
May 14.....	La Rue and Towne.....	82	280	4.80	1,370
June 17.....	E. S. Fuller.....	106	424	6.52	2,120
June 20.....	E. C. La Rue.....	101	449	6.41	2,140
October 24.....	Henshaw and Porter.....	74	140	2.60	370

Daily gage height, in feet, of Provo River above Telluride Power Company's dam near Provo, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.6	2.35	2.35	2.85	4.0	5.3	5.5	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.75
2.....	2.6	2.4	2.35	3.0	3.7	5.6	5.3	2.55	3.15	2.75	2.6	3.1
3.....	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.8	6.4	5.3	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.7
4.....	2.6	2.45	2.4	3.3	4.2	7.3	5.4	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6
5.....	2.7	2.45	2.5	3.05	4.65	8.2	5.2	2.4	3.15	2.85	2.7	2.55
6.....	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.95	4.65	8.4	5.1	2.6	3.1	2.75	2.7	2.4
7.....	3.7	2.2	2.55	2.8	4.8	8.5	4.8	2.65	3.1	2.8	2.65	2.5
8.....	3.0	2.55	2.55	2.8	5.0	8.3	4.4	2.55	3.1	2.7	2.65	2.7
9.....	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.85	5.0	7.2	4.2	2.5	3.15	2.75	2.6	2.85
10.....	3.0	2.3	2.25	2.9	5.5	7.1	4.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6
11.....	4.2	2.35	2.2	2.9	5.7	7.0	4.0	2.55	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
12.....	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	5.2	6.8	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.75	2.6	2.55
13.....	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.95	4.9	6.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.55	2.7
14.....	5.0	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.8	6.7	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.65	2.7	2.6
15.....	5.0	2.45	2.6	3.3	4.85	6.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4
16.....	3.5	2.5	2.55	3.55	4.9	6.4	2.75	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.65	2.3
17.....	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.8	4.7	6.5	2.65	2.5	3.0	2.65	2.65	2.0
18.....	3.1	2.45	2.75	4.35	4.6	6.4	2.65	2.55	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2
19.....	3.0	2.5	2.75	4.7	4.7	6.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4
20.....	3.3	2.5	2.75	4.55	4.95	6.4	2.65	2.55	2.65	2.6	2.85	2.4
21.....	3.35	2.5	2.65	3.95	5.1	6.1	2.65	2.55	2.6	2.6	2.45	2.85
22.....	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.65	5.3	5.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.5
23.....	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.6	5.3	5.8	2.55	2.7	2.85	2.6	2.85	2.5
24.....	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.8	5.2	5.9	2.6	2.65	2.7	2.6	2.85	2.55
25.....	2.7	2.45	2.7	3.7	4.9	5.8	2.55	2.7	2.8	2.55	2.85	2.6
26.....	2.7	2.4	2.75	3.8	4.8	6.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.55	2.85	2.5
27.....	2.6	2.3	2.7	4.3	5.1	5.75	2.5	2.75	2.85	2.6	2.85	2.5
28.....	2.4	2.35	2.8	4.45	5.55	5.8	2.5	2.7	2.65	2.55	2.6	2.5
29.....	2.4	.....	2.8	4.4	5.4	5.7	2.5	2.65	2.8	2.5	2.55	2.4
30.....	2.4	.....	2.85	4.0	5.35	5.6	2.45	2.85	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5
31.....	2.5	.....	2.8	.....	5.4	.....	2.5	2.8	.....	2.7	.....	2.4

HOBBLE CREEK BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Hobble Creek rises on the western slope of the Wasatch Mountains and flows in a general southwesterly direction to Utah Lake. In the greater part of the basin the soil cover is very thin and supports but a scanty growth of timber and brush. The steep, narrow canyon in which the stream flows is broken here and there by narrow openings or flats, covered with a shallow deposit of bowlders and soil and comprising irrigated farms. As these tracts lie along the banks of the creek, a large part of the water used on them is returned to the stream as seepage. The creek has no important tributaries, but short intermittent streams which flow in steep, narrow canyons enter all along the course. No storage reservoirs, lakes, or marshes control the flood discharge, which occurs in the spring as a result of the melting snow. The entire normal summer flow is used for irrigation below the canyon.

Within the period for which records are available, the year of the greatest run-off was probably 1909, or possibly 1907, but records are not complete for that year. The driest year, according to the record at Springville, was 1905, when the discharge was 21,650 acre-feet.

Only one station has been maintained in this basin, that near Springville, Utah, 1904-1909.

HOBBLE CREEK NEAR SPRINGVILLE, UTAH.

This station, which was established March 23, 1904, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation in Utah Valley in connection with the Strawberry Valley project of the United States Reclamation Service, is located at a point about 1 mile above the mouth of the canyon, 4 miles southeast of Springville, Utah, and just below the Springville electric power plant. The station is above all diversions and below all tributaries.

Practically no ice forms at the station, the winter flow being largely from springs. In May, 1909, a flood tore out the old gage and changed the section to such an extent that it was found advisable to change the location of the station. A new vertical staff gage was therefore installed at a point about 1,000 feet upstream from the old gage and about 200 feet below the power plant.

Measurements are made from a cable and car or by wading. The bed of the stream at this point is more nearly permanent than at the old station. A good rating curve has been obtained, and the records at the new station may be considered excellent. All gage heights since June 1, 1909, refer to the new gage.

Discharge measurements of Hobble Creek near Springville, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec. ft.</i>
May 11 ^a	E. S. Fuller.....	25	70	6.20	558
June 9.....	do.....	25	48	5.20	299
July 3.....	do.....	23	21	4.10	102
September 18 ^b	do.....	13	17	3.50	35

^a Measurement not at regular station.^b Wading measurement at gage.*Daily gage height, in feet, of Hobble Creek near Springville, Utah, for 1909.*

[E. P. Noe, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....				2.1		6.0	4.2		3.6		3.4	3.5
2.....		1.4	1.4	2.3		6.1	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.2		
3.....				2.5		6.2	4.1	3.5	3.5		3.4	
4.....	1.35					5.5		3.6	3.5	3.35		3.5
5.....				3.0		5.6	4.1	3.6				
6.....							4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.45
7.....				2.35		5.5	4.1	3.6	3.5			
8.....				2.4		5.35	4.1		3.5		3.45	3.45
9.....	1.4	1.4		2.4		5.3	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4		
10.....			1.4	2.5		5.2	4.0	3.6	3.5		3.45	
11.....								3.5	3.5	3.4		
12.....						5.0	3.9	3.5				
13.....					4.2		3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.45	
14.....	2.0			2.75		4.9	3.9	3.5	3.5			
15.....			1.5	3.6		4.8	3.8		3.5		3.45	3.45
16.....	2.0	1.4		4.5		4.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4		3.45
17.....			1.55		3.55	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.5			
18.....			1.65		3.4	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	
19.....	1.4				4.2	4.6	3.9	3.6				
20.....			1.75		4.4		3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	
21.....				5.0	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.5			
22.....			1.75	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.8		3.4			
23.....		1.4	1.8	3.75		4.3	3.75	3.5	3.4	3.4		
24.....				4.0	4.1	4.3	3.75	3.5	3.3		3.5	3.45
25.....						4.3		3.5	3.3	3.4		
26.....	1.4		1.9	4.25	4.05	4.3	3.7	3.5				
27.....			2.05			4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.45
28.....					4.3	4.3	3.7	3.4				
29.....			2.05		4.3	4.3	3.6		3.3		3.5	
30.....			2.05			4.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	
31.....			2.1				3.6	3.4				

NOTE.—Gage was washed out about May 1. Gage heights during May obtained from a reference point used by observer. After June 1 records were taken from a new station about 1,000 feet above the old one.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Hobble Creek near Springville, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	36	38	38	97	698	503	115	40	45	14	26	35
2.....	36	38	38	127	723	530	115	35	35	11	26	35
3.....	36	38	38	162	747	558	101	35	35	16	26	35
4.....	36	38	38	214	771	368	101	45	35	22	26	35
5.....	36	38	38	266	795	395	101	45	35	24	26	32
6.....	37	38	38	201	820	382	101	45	35	26	26	30
7.....	37	38	38	136	820	368	101	45	35	26	28	30
8.....	38	38	38	144	820	331	101	45	35	26	30	30
9.....	38	38	38	144	732	319	88	45	35	26	30	30
10.....	47	38	38	162	645	296	88	45	35	26	30	30
11.....	56	38	39	174	558	274	82	35	35	26	30	30
12.....	65	38	40	186	561	253	76	35	35	26	30	30
13.....	74	38	41	200	564	243	76	35	35	26	30	30
14.....	84	38	42	212	522	233	76	35	35	26	30	30
15.....	84	38	43	407	480	214	65	35	35	26	30	30
16.....	84	38	44	647	437	214	65	35	35	26	32	30
17.....	69	38	46	675	394	214	76	35	35	26	34	30
18.....	54	38	52	704	357	214	76	35	35	26	35	30
19.....	38	38	56	732	564	178	76	45	35	26	35	30
20.....	38	38	59	760	619	162	65	45	35	26	35	30
21.....	38	38	59	788	703	145	65	35	35	26	35	30
22.....	38	38	59	647	759	130	65	35	35	26	35	30
23.....	38	38	63	445	648	130	60	35	26	26	35	30
24.....	38	38	66	510	537	130	60	35	18	26	35	30
25.....	38	38	70	544	530	130	58	35	18	26	35	30
26.....	38	38	73	578	524	130	55	35	18	26	35	30
27.....	38	38	90	602	537	130	55	35	18	26	35	30
28.....	38	38	90	626	591	130	55	26	18	26	35	30
29.....	38	38	90	650	591	130	45	26	18	26	35	30
30.....	38	38	90	674	562	130	45	26	18	26	35	30
31.....	38	38	97	.....	532	.....	45	26	.....	26	.....	30

NOTE.—The daily discharges from January 1 to May 31 are based on a rating curve which is not well defined for 1909. The rating after June 1 is for the new station and is well defined. Daily discharges for days of missing gage heights were obtained by interpolation and from high-water marks.

Monthly discharge of Hobble Creek near Springville, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 120 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	84	36	46.5	0.388	0.45	2,860	D.
February.....	38	38	38.0	.317	.33	2,110	D.
March.....	97	38	54.5	.454	.52	3,350	C.
April.....	788	97	414	3.45	3.85	24,600	C.
May.....	820	357	611	5.09	5.87	37,600	D.
June.....	558	130	252	2.10	2.34	15,000	A.
July.....	115	45	75.9	.632	.73	4,670	A.
August.....	45	26	36.9	.308	.36	2,270	A.
September.....	45	18	30.8	.257	.29	1,830	B.
October.....	26	11	24.6	.205	.24	1,510	B.
November.....	35	26	31.5	.262	.29	1,870	B.
December.....	35	30	30.7	.256	.30	1,890	B.
The year.....	820	11	137	1.14	15.57	99,600	

SPANISH FORK BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Spanish Fork rises in the Wasatch Mountains and flows northwestward into Utah Lake. The area is generally barren and supports but little timber or brush. The stream flows in a steep, narrow canyon, with a very few small openings in which are irrigated farms. The tributaries are all short and many of them are intermittent. The most important, Diamond Fork and Thistle Creek, enter, respectively, about 8 and 10 miles above the gaging station, near Spanish Fork, and, like the main stream, occupy narrow, steep-walled canyons. The normal flow comes largely from springs scattered over the entire basin; the flood discharge is direct surface run-off from melting snow.

No storage reservoirs are used on the stream. The entire normal low-water flow is diverted at the mouth of the canyon and used for irrigating lands near Utah Lake.

The stream at present is used for power development at one plant installed in 1908 by the United States Reclamation Service, near the mouth of the canyon.

During the period for which records are available the wettest year was 1909, when discharge at the station at the mouth of the canyon near Spanish Fork, including that of the power canal, was 228,000 acre-feet, of which about 160,000 acre-feet wasted into Utah Lake, according to the records at the Lake Shore station, which are not quite complete. The driest year, according to the above records, was 1905, when 65,810 acre-feet were discharged at the mouth of the canyon, of which 19,230 acre-feet wasted into the lake.

The following stations have been maintained in this basin:

Spanish Fork at Thistle, Utah, 1909.

Spanish Fork near Spanish Fork, Utah, 1900-1909.

United States Reclamation Service power canal near Spanish Fork, Utah, 1909.

Spanish Fork near Mapleton, Utah, 1900-1901.

Spanish Fork near Lake Shore, Utah, 1903-1907, 1909.

Diamond Fork near Thistle, Utah, 1908-9.

SPANISH FORK AT THISTLE, UTAH.

This station, which was established December 3, 1907, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation and power development in connection with the Strawberry Valley project of the United States Reclamation Service, is located half a mile below Thistle station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Thistle Creek enters about one-half mile above the station and Diamond Fork comes in about 2 miles below. There are no important diversions above the station.

The river usually freezes over at the station during two or three months in the winter, but as the winter flow is fairly constant good estimates may be made. The records are not affected by artificial control.

Although the section is somewhat shifting, many measurements have been made and the results may be considered excellent. The equipment consists of a vertical staff gage and a cable and car. The gage datum has remained unchanged since the station was established.

Discharge measurements of Spanish Fork at Thistle, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 7.....	E. A. Porter.....	36	35	3.35	96
April 9.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	37	50	3.50	149
April 27.....	E. S. Fuller.....	42	88	4.65	417
Do.....	do.....	42	88	4.65	405
May 12.....	do.....	42	113	4.90	745
June 9.....	do.....	41	105	4.55	571
July 4.....	do.....	36	54	3.20	154
September 10.....	do.....	34	42	2.80	81

Daily gage height, in feet, of Spanish Fork at Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

[E. T. Cluff, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1.....	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.6	3.2	2.85	3.2	2.7	2.7
2.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.55	4.85	3.2	2.85	2.9	2.7	2.7
3.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
4.....	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.95	4.9	5.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
5.....	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.7	5.1	5.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
6.....	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.1	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
7.....	3.25	3.0	3.3	3.55	5.3	4.85	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
8.....	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.5	3.15	2.8	2.8	2.75	2.7
9.....	3.25	3.0	3.25	3.6	5.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
10.....	3.2	3.0	3.25	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
11.....	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	5.0	4.1	3.0	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.8
12.....	3.0	3.05	3.1	3.6	4.9	4.05	3.0	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.7
13.....	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.7
14.....	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.9	3.0	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.7
15.....	4.6	3.0	3.35	4.0	4.6	3.9	2.95	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.7
16.....	3.4	3.0	3.45	4.2	4.5	3.8	2.95	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.7
17.....	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.7	2.95	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
18.....	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.6	4.55	3.7	3.05	2.95	2.8	2.7	2.7
19.....	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
20.....	3.15	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.9	3.65	3.05	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8
21.....	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.75
22.....	3.5	2.9	3.45	4.2	5.0	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.75	2.75	2.75
23.....	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.2	5.0	3.5	2.95	2.85	2.8	2.8	2.8
24.....	3.0	2.95	3.4	4.25	4.85	3.5	2.95	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.8
25.....	3.1	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.7	3.4	2.95	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
26.....	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.7	3.4	2.95	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.75
27.....	2.9	2.9	3.55	4.65	4.75	3.4	2.95	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.75
28.....	3.0	2.9	3.5	5.1	4.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
29.....	3.0	.....	3.5	4.8	4.75	3.25	2.9	2.8	2.75	2.7	2.7
30.....	3.6	.....	3.5	4.65	4.6	3.25	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
31.....	3.4	.....	3.5	.....	4.5	.....	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	2.7

NOTE.—Stream frozen over in December.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Spanish Fork at Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1.....	89	49	49	123	373	592	149	90	149	69	69
2.....	49	49	61	142	408	720	149	90	98	69	69
3.....	49	49	74	208	453	805	149	83	114	69	69
4.....	49	49	89	220	597	865	149	83	98	69	69
5.....	49	49	142	162	720	865	149	83	83	69	69
6.....	49	49	123	142	740	805	149	83	83	69	69
7.....	82	49	89	132	860	720	149	83	83	69	69
8.....	89	49	74	142	777	548	140	83	83	76	69
9.....	82	49	82	142	797	506	131	83	69	69	69
10.....	74	49	82	142	765	466	114	98	83	69	83
11.....	74	49	61	142	785	392	114	90	83	69	83
12.....	49	55	61	142	745	374	114	90	83	69	69
13.....	49	61	74	142	640	356	114	90	83	69	69
14.....	232	49	74	184	592	322	114	90	83	69	69
15.....	407	49	97	232	592	322	106	90	83	69	69
16.....	105	49	114	283	548	290	106	90	83	69	69
17.....	74	49	142	341	548	261	106	98	83	69	69
18.....	61	49	184	407	570	261	122	106	83	69	69
19.....	61	49	142	445	640	261	131	98	83	69	69
20.....	68	49	123	407	747	248	122	98	83	69	83
21.....	74	49	105	341	805	235	114	98	83	69	76
22.....	123	38	114	283	805	211	114	94	83	76	76
23.....	74	61	123	283	805	211	106	90	83	83	83
24.....	49	44	105	297	720	211	106	90	83	76	83
25.....	61	49	105	283	640	189	106	83	83	69	79
26.....	49	38	123	311	640	189	106	83	83	69	76
27.....	38	38	132	426	666	189	106	83	83	69	76
28.....	49	38	123	621	692	168	98	83	83	69	72
29.....	49	.....	123	485	666	158	98	83	76	69	69
30.....	152	.....	123	426	592	158	98	83	69	69	69
31.....	105	.....	123	.....	548	.....	98	98	.....	69	.....

NOTE.—The daily discharges for January 1 to April 30 are based on a well-defined rating curve below 445 second-feet. Discharges May 1 to 14 were obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels. Discharges May 15 to November 30 are based on a well-defined rating. Discharges have been interpolated for some days of missing gage heights.

Monthly discharge of Spanish Fork at Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 480 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	407	38	85.9	0.179	0.21	5,280	C.
February.....	61	38	48.3	.101	.11	2,680	B.
March.....	184	49	104	.217	.25	6,400	B.
April.....	621	123	268	.558	.62	15,900	B.
May.....	860	373	661	1.38	1.59	40,600	B.
June.....	865	158	397	.827	.92	23,600	A.
July.....	149	98	120	.250	.29	7,380	A.
August.....	106	83	89.3	.186	.21	5,490	A.
September.....	149	69	86.1	.179	.20	5,120	A.
October.....	83	69	70.1	.146	.17	4,310	A.
November.....	83	69	72.7	.151	.17	4,330	A.
December.....	.....	.....	66.0	.138	.16	4,060	B.
The year.....	865	.....	172	.359	4.90	125,000	

NOTE.—Monthly discharge for December estimated from the total at the mouth of canyon.

SPANISH FORK NEAR SPANISH FORK, UTAH.

This station, which was established May 23, 1900, discontinued November 30, 1901, and reestablished March 26, 1903, to determine the total water available from Spanish Fork for irrigation near Utah Lake, is located in the mouth of the canyon, 600 feet above the diversion dam of the East Bench Irrigation Company and about 5 miles southeast of Spanish Fork, Utah. The records are of special importance to the United States Reclamation Service in connection with the Strawberry Valley project.

The station is below all tributaries and above all important diversions except the Reclamation Service power canal, which diverts water at a point about one-half mile above the station. The water thus diverted is used to develop power, after which a part of the water is returned to the river, the remainder being turned into the Salem canal and used for irrigation. The entire low-water flow of the river below the station is used for irrigation. The amount of water diverted is measured and added to the discharge of the river.

The records are little affected by ice and show no effect from artificial control below, but variations in daily flow are caused by manipulation of gates on the Reclamation Service diversion dam above.

Measurements are made from a cable and car.

Although the section is somewhat shifting, numerous measurements have been made and the results obtained are excellent. The datum of the staff gage has remained unchanged since the station was established.

Discharge measurements of Spanish Fork near Spanish Fork, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.		Area of section.		Gage height.		Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Sq. feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		
January 8.....	E. A. Porter.....	37		31		0.60		88
March 12.....	do.....	36		29		.50		85
April 9.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	46		53		1.02		215
April 28.....	E. S. Fuller.....	50		163		4.45		1,040
May 12.....	do.....	48		196		4.80		1,280
June 2.....	do.....	45		173		3.90		1,010
Do.....	do.....	45		173		3.90		1,060
June 9.....	do.....	42		152		3.30		924
July 4.....	do.....	36		56		.75		209
September 17 ^a	do.....	34		19.2		— .40		30.6

^a Wading measurement.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Spanish Fork near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

[G. H. Lewis, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	0.1	0.2	0.25	1.1	2.95	3.9	0.85	0.35	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
2.	.2	.0	.3	1.45	2.85	4.1	.8	.3	.4	-.3	-.3	-.2
3.	.2	.1	.45	1.8	3.1	4.7	.8	.3	.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
4.	.3	.1	.6	1.9	3.85	4.85	.9	.25	.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
5.	.4	.0	1.8	1.2	4.6	4.8	.8	.25	.4	-.3	-.3	-.3
6.	.7	.0	.95	1.2	4.7	4.55	.75	.3	.3	-.3	-.25	-.3
7.	.9	.05	1.15	1.1	4.6	4.2	.7	.3	.3	-.3	-.25	-.3
8.	.5	.2	.8	1.0	5.05	3.7	.7	.3	.25	-.3	-.2	-.3
9.	.5	.0	.75	1.05	5.15	3.3	.7	.3	.0	-.3	-.3	-.3
10.	.5	.0	.65	1.25	5.35	2.9	.65	.3	-.3	-.3	-.25	-.3
11.		.1	.6	1.3	5.45	2.65	.6	.35	-.3	-.3	-.25	-.3
12.		.3	.55	1.2	4.85	2.45	.6	.4	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
13.		.4	.7	1.5	4.6	2.3	.55	.35	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
14.	4.4	.3	.7	1.6	4.35	2.15	.5	.3	-.3	-.3	-.25	-.3
15.	1.4	.15	.6	2.05	4.4	2.05	.5	.3	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
16.		.25	.8	2.45	4.25	2.0	.5	.35	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
17.	.6	.4	1.15	3.1	3.9	1.9	.5	.35	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
18.	.6	.2	1.4	3.2	4.0	1.85	.45	.4	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
19.	.5	.2	1.1	3.2	4.3	1.65	.45	.4	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.3
20.	.6	.2	1.05	3.05	4.7	1.6	.7	.35	-.3		-.3	-.3
21.	1.9	.2	.95	2.55	5.05	1.45	.5	.35	-.3	-.2	-.2	-.3
22.	2.5	.15	.85	2.3	4.95	1.35	.5	.4	-.3	-.2	-.1	-.3
23.	.6	.1	1.05	2.2	5.1	1.3	.5	.35	-.3	-.2	-.3	-.3
24.	.1	.05	.9	2.3	4.65	1.2	.5	.3	-.3	-.2	-.2	-.3
25.		.2	.7	2.2	4.15	1.2	.45	.3	-.3	-.2	-.3	-.3
26.		.15	1.0	2.55	4.1	1.1	.45	.25	-.3	-.25	-.3	-.3
27.	.1	.0	1.15	3.3	3.85	1.1	.4	.2	-.25	-.3	-.25	-.3
28.	.2	.15	1.1	4.4	4.7	.95	.4	.2	-.2	-.3	-.3	-.25
29.			1.1	3.85	4.55	.95	.4	.2	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.25
30.	.1		1.05	3.2	4.0	.9	.35	.2	-.3	-.3	-.3	-.2
31.	.15		1.1		3.65		.4	.2		-.3		-.3

NOTE.—Ice conditions existed January 11 to 15.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Spanish Fork near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	34	44	50	183	662	1,040	233	132	141	42	42	42
2.	44	25	55	256	632	1,100	222	123	141	42	42	53
3.	44	34	74	338	707	1,300	222	123	123	42	42	42
4.	55	34	94	363	937	1,360	244	115	123	42	42	42
5.	67	25	338	203	1,180	1,350	222	115	141	42	42	42
6.	109	25	154	203	1,210	1,290	212	123	123	42	48	42
7.	144	30	193	183	1,180	1,200	201	123	143	42	48	42
8.	80	44	126	163	1,320	1,040	201	123	115	42	53	42
9.	80	25	118	173	1,350	924	201	123	78	42	42	42
10.	80	25	102	214	1,420	801	190	123	42	42	48	42
11.	82	34	94	224	1,490	724	180	132	42	42	48	42
12.	84	55	87	203	1,300	662	180	141	42	42	42	42
13.	86	67	109	267	1,220	617	170	132	42	42	42	42
14.	88	55	109	290	1,140	572	160	123	42	42	48	42
15.	90	39	94	401	1,150	542	160	123	42	42	42	42
16.	92	50	126	512	1,120	528	160	132	42	42	42	42
17.	94	67	193	707	1,000	499	160	132	42	42	42	42
18.	94	44	245	737	1,030	485	150	141	42	42	42	42
19.	80	44	183	737	1,130	429	150	141	42	42	42	42
20.	94	44	173	692	1,260	415	201	132	42	0	42	42
21.	363	44	154	542	1,390	374	160	132	42	53	53	42
22.	527	39	135	460	1,360	348	160	141	42	53	65	42
23.	94	34	173	441	1,400	335	160	132	42	53	42	42
24.	34	30	144	469	1,260	311	160	123	42	53	53	42
25.	0	44	109	441	1,100	311	150	123	42	53	42	42
26.	0	39	163	542	1,090	288	150	115	42	48	42	42
27.	34	25	193	767	1,010	288	141	107	48	42	48	42
28.	44	39	183	1,110	1,290	255	141	107	53	42	42	48
29.	39		183	937	1,240	255	141	107	42	42	42	48
30.	34		173	737	1,060	244	132	107	42	42	42	42
31.	39		183		960		141	107		42		53

NOTE.—The daily discharges for January 3 to May 10 are based on a fairly well-defined rating curve. Discharges May 11 to June 9 obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels. Discharges June 10 to December 31 based on a well-defined rating curve. Discharges interpolated for period of ice conditions January 11 to 15, 16 and 29. No flow in river January 25 to 26 and October 20.

Monthly discharge of Spanish Fork near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 670 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	582	54	146	0.218	0.25	8,980	B.
February.....	127	74	97.7	.146	.15	5,430	B.
March.....	387	87	174	.260	.30	10,700	B.
April.....	1,150	194	482	.719	.80	28,700	B.
May.....	1,530	667	1,190	1.78	2.05	73,200	B.
June.....	1,400	288	710	1.06	1.18	42,200	B.
July.....	288	176	220	.328	.38	13,500	B.
August.....	190	156	170	.254	.29	10,500	A.
September.....	204	134	158	.236	.26	9,400	A.
October.....	160	115	144	.215	.25	8,850	A.
November.....	180	134	149	.222	.25	8,870	A.
December.....	168	96	130	.194	.22	7,990	B.
The year.....	1,530	54	314	.469	6.38	228,000	

NOTE.—These discharges are for the combined discharge of the river and power canal.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE POWER CANAL NEAR SPANISH FORK, UTAH.

This station, which was established January 1, 1909, to determine the amount of water diverted by the Reclamation Service for power in connection with the Strawberry Valley project, is located in the mouth of the canyon at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the canal head gates and about 5 miles southeast of Spanish Fork, Utah.

The station is located in the middle of a long tangent on the canal, which is smoothly lined with concrete. A good rating curve has been obtained and the records may be considered excellent. The gage datum has remained unchanged since the station was established.

The discharge of this canal has been added to that of the river at the station near Spanish Fork, just below, to give the total discharge of Spanish Fork above the diversions.

Discharge measurements of U. S. Reclamation Service power canal near Spanish Fork, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 8.....	E. A. Porter.....	7.4	9.69	1.70	36.8
February 10....	E. C. La Rue.....	8.4	13.6	2.20	66.2
April 9.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	7.1	9.07	1.58	35.7
April 28.....	E. S. Fuller.....	7.0	9.90	1.80	43.3
May 12.....	do.....	7.7	11.6	2.05	57.6
June 2.....	do.....	11.0	26.2	3.50	170
July 4.....	do.....	7.6	10.6	1.80	46.0
September 17....	do.....	9.6	19.0	2.80	107
October 13.....	E. C. La Rue.....	9.7	19.6	2.85	111

Daily gage height, in feet, of U. S. Reclamation Service power canal near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

[G. H. Lewis, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	2.4	2.05	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.75	1.8	1.8	2.15	2.65	2.7	2.85
2.	2.45	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	3.75	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.65	2.7	2.9
3.	2.4	2.1	1.85	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.95	2.7	2.7	2.65
4.	2.45	2.05	1.85	1.4	1.65	1.8	1.8	1.85	1.9	2.7	2.65	2.6
5.	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.5
6.	2.05	2.05	1.75	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.65	2.45
7.	1.10	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.75	1.8	1.75	2.05	2.7	2.8	2.55
8.	1.75	2.2	0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.75	2.6	2.7
9.	1.75	2.0	0	1.55	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.75
10.	1.9	2.2	0	1.55	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.85	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
11.	2.5	2.15	0	1.55	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.85	2.7	2.8	2.7
12.	1.8	2.05	0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.55
13.	2.0	2.1	0	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.75	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
14.	2.15	2.1	0	1.45	1.65	1.85	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.65	2.8	2.7
15.	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.45
16.	2.0	2.05	2.2	1.65	1.7	1.75	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.85	2.7	2.5
17.	2.0	2.05	1.85	1.6	1.7	1.75	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2
18.	2.05	2.05	1.55	1.65	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.0
19.	1.95	2.05	1.55	1.55	1.7	1.8	1.85	1.85	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.0
20.	1.85	1.95	.75	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.75	1.8	2.75	2.9	2.8	2.3
21.	1.05	2.05	1.5	1.55	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.35
22.	2.0	2.1	1.45	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.65	2.9	2.45
23.	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.35	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.45
24.	2.0	1.85	1.35	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5
25.	2.0	2.2	1.55	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3
26.	2.25	1.95	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.55
27.	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.75	2.9	2.5
28.	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.75	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.75	2.7	2.5
29.	2.05	.....	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.65	2.5
30.	1.8	.....	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.45
31.	2.05	.....	1.6	.....	1.75	.....	1.8	1.9	.....	2.7	.....	2.7

^a Backwater due to ice.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of U. S. Reclamation Service power canal near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	78.7	57.3	54.5	30.8	27.0	41.6	44.0	44.0	63.0	96.1	99.7	111
2.	82.1	60.1	54.5	34.9	34.9	188	44.0	44.0	54.5	96.1	99.7	115
3.	78.7	60.1	46.6	34.9	39.3	44.0	44.0	39.3	51.8	99.7	99.7	96.1
4.	82.1	57.3	46.6	27.0	37.1	44.0	44.0	46.6	49.1	99.7	96.1	92.5
5.	54.5	66.0	49.1	34.9	39.3	39.3	44.0	44.0	60.1	99.7	99.7	85.5
6.	57.3	57.3	41.6	30.8	39.3	39.3	44.0	44.0	54.5	99.7	96.1	82.1
7.	17.2	66.0	44.0	30.8	39.3	41.6	44.0	41.6	57.3	99.7	107	89.0
8.	41.6	66.0	0	30.8	44.0	39.3	44.0	44.0	49.1	103	92.5	99.7
9.	41.6	54.5	0	32.8	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	55.5	99.7	99.7	103
10.	49.1	66.0	0	32.8	39.3	39.3	44.0	46.6	123	99.7	107	99.7
11.	46.6	63.0	0	32.8	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	111	99.7	107	99.7
12.	44.0	57.3	0	34.9	44.0	39.3	44.0	49.1	115	99.7	107	89.0
13.	54.5	60.1	0	20.2	39.3	39.3	44.0	41.6	107	99.7	107	99.7
14.	63.0	60.1	0	28.9	37.1	46.6	44.0	39.3	107	96.1	107	99.7
15.	60.1	60.1	66.0	32.8	37.1	41.6	44.0	44.0	107	99.7	107	82.1
16.	54.5	57.3	66.0	37.1	39.3	41.6	44.0	44.0	107	111	99.7	85.5
17.	54.5	57.3	46.6	34.9	39.3	41.6	44.0	49.1	115	99.7	92.5	66.0
18.	57.3	57.3	32.8	37.1	39.3	44.0	44.0	49.1	107	99.7	99.7	54.5
19.	51.8	57.3	32.8	32.8	39.3	44.0	46.6	46.6	107	107	99.7	54.5
20.	46.6	51.8	8.6	34.9	39.3	39.3	41.6	44.0	103	115	107	72.2
21.	15.8	57.3	30.8	32.8	39.3	39.3	44.0	49.1	99.7	107	123	75.4
22.	54.5	60.1	28.9	23.5	39.3	44.0	44.0	49.1	99.7	96.1	115	82.1
23.	54.5	54.5	27.0	25.2	39.3	44.0	44.0	44.0	99.7	99.7	107	82.1
24.	54.5	46.6	25.2	27.0	39.3	44.0	44.0	44.0	99.7	99.7	115	85.5
25.	54.5	66.0	32.8	30.8	39.3	44.0	44.0	54.5	99.7	99.7	107	72.2
26.	69.1	51.8	27.0	30.8	34.9	44.0	44.0	49.1	107	99.7	115	89.0
27.	60.1	49.1	27.0	30.8	39.3	44.0	44.0	49.1	99.7	103	115	85.5
28.	66.0	54.5	30.8	41.6	30.8	44.0	44.0	49.1	99.7	103	99.7	85.5
29.	57.3	.....	30.8	39.3	34.9	44.0	44.0	49.1	99.7	99.7	96.1	85.5
30.	44.0	.....	30.8	39.3	44.0	44.0	44.0	49.1	92.5	99.7	99.7	82.1
31.	57.3	.....	34.9	.....	41.6	.....	44.0	49.1	.....	99.7	.....	99.7

NOTE.—The daily discharges are based on a well-defined rating curve. Discharge was interpolated for January 11.

Monthly discharge of U. S. Reclamation Service power canal near Spanish Fork, Utah, for 1909.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off (total in acre-feet).	Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
January.....	82.1	15.8	54.9	3,380	A.
February.....	66.0	46.6	58.3	3,240	A.
March.....	66.0	0	29.5	1,810	A.
April.....	41.6	20.2	32.3	1,920	A.
May.....	44.0	27.0	38.8	2,390	A.
June.....	188	39.3	47.2	2,810	A.
July.....	46.6	41.6	44.0	2,710	A.
August.....	54.5	39.3	45.9	2,820	A.
September.....	123	49.1	90.8	5,400	A.
October.....	115	96.1	101	6,210	A.
November.....	123	92.5	104	6,190	A.
December.....	115	54.5	87.1	5,360	A.
The year.....	188	0	61.2	44,200	

SPANISH FORK AT LAKE SHORE, UTAH.

This station, which was established December 10, 1903, discontinued July 10, 1907, and reestablished March 10, 1909, to determine the amount of water wasted into Utah Lake, is located about 3 miles west of Spanish Fork, Utah, 1 mile east of Lake Shore, and about 3 miles above the mouth of the river.

The station is below all tributaries and diversions, all the low-water flow being diverted above. The station was originally located about 800 feet above the wagon bridge on the road from Spanish Fork to Lake Shore, but as the conditions were very unsatisfactory it was relocated at a point about one-half mile farther downstream, where the measuring conditions are excellent.

Measurements are made from a cable and car.

The records are not affected by ice or artificial control below. The bed of the stream is fairly permanent at the new station, a good rating curve has been obtained, and the 1909 records may be considered excellent. The datum of the staff gage has remained unchanged since the new station was established.

Discharge measurements of Spanish Fork at Lake Shore, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 11.....	E. A. Porter.....	25	56	4.00	118
April 9.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	26	101	5.39	234
May 10.....	E. S. Fuller.....	43	390	15.35	1,310
Do.....	do.....	43	390	15.35	1,330
June 3.....	do.....	35	292	12.35	893
July 3.....	do.....	10	2.8	1.05	8.1
September 17.....	do.....	22	28.3	2.55	39.2

Daily gage height, in feet, of Spanish Fork at Lake Shore, Utah, for 1909.

[G. J. Hansen, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1				5.9	11.5	11.05	1.1	1.0	5.2	1.5	2.65	3.8
2				6.9	11.1	11.6	1.05					
3				8.1	11.5	12.3	1.05		1.6		2.5	3.6
4				8.5	12.1	12.75				1.7		
5				6.8	13.1	12.85					2.25	
6				6.0	14.0	12.65	1.0	.95	1.8	1.85		3.56
7				5.75	14.0	12.0						
8				5.5	14.5	11.3			2.2	2.0	2.4	3.5
9				5.6	14.6	10.1	1.0	1.0				
10			4.0	6.35	14.7	9.35			2.8		2.8	3.6
11			3.8	6.3	16.0	8.25				2.05		
12			3.65	6.0	15.1	7.8					2.75	
13			3.8	6.25	14.0	7.55	1.0		3.4	2.1		3.75
14			4.1	7.5	13.35	7.4		1.0				
15			5.25	8.75	12.75	6.1			3.1	2.15	2.9	3.7
16			6.45	9.85	12.65	5.75	1.0	1.0				
17			6.7	10.95	12.4	5.05					3.1	4.0
18			8.25	11.55	12.0	4.6	1.0		2.8	2.3		
19			6.7	11.75	12.25	4.5					3.45	
20			5.9	12.2	12.95	4.5	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.45		3.6
21			5.05	10.65	13.3	4.15	1.4					
22			4.85	9.7	13.55	3.6	1.1		2.35	2.5	5.15	3.35
23			6.3	9.25	13.75	2.95	1.2	1.25				
24			5.2	9.85	13.45	2.7	1.2		2.05		3.95	3.4
25			5.3	9.2	12.4	2.15	1.25			2.65		
26			5.65	10.15	11.7	1.65					3.7	
27			6.15	11.3	12.05	1.6	1.2	1.05	1.7	2.7		3.5
28			5.8	12.0	12.4	1.25						
29			5.9	13.6	13.25	1.1	1.1		1.55	2.7	3.55	4.0
30			5.5	12.2	12.25	1.1		1.1				
31			5.1		11.2		1.05					4.5

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Spanish Fork at Lake Shore, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1				280	799	752	4	3	217	9	40	105
2				370	757	810	3.5	3	114	10	37	98
3				478	799	887	3.5	3	11	12	35	90
4				514	865	940	3.5	2.5	10	13	32	89
5				361	985	952	3	2.5	14	14	28	88
6					1,110	928	3	2.5	15	16	29	86
7					266	1,110	3	2.5	20	18	31	84
8					244	1,180	3	3	26	20	32	83
9					253	1,200	3	3	36	20	39	86
10			121	320	1,210	590	3	3	46	22	46	90
11			105	316	1,430	492	3	3	56	22	45	94
12			94	289	1,280	451	3	3	66	23	44	98
13			105	312	1,110	428	3	3	77	23	46	101
14			129	424	1,020	415	3	3	68	23	48	99
15			222	536	940	298	3	3	60	24	50	97
16			330	636	928	266	3	3	56	26	55	109
17			352	742	898	205	3	3	50	27	60	121
18			492	804	854	169	3	4	46	29	70	111
19			352	826	882	161	9	4	40	32	80	100
20			280	876	966	161	15	5	35	34	124	90
21			205	712	1,010	133	7	5	32	34	168	82
22			189	622	1,040	90	4	5.5	30	35	213	74
23			316	582	1,070	52	5	5.5	26	37	165	76
24			217	636	1,030	42	5	5	22	38	117	77
25			226	577	898	24	5.5	4.5	20	40	107	79
26			258	662	821	12	5.2	4	15	41	97	81
27			302	777	860	11	5	3.5	13	42	97	83
28			271	854	898	5.5	4.5	3.5	11	42	86	102
29			280	1,050	1,000	4	4	4	10	42	86	121
30			244	876	882	4	3.8	4	10	41	95	141
31			209		767		3.5	110		41		161

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a well-defined rating curve.

Monthly discharge of Spanish Fork at Lake Shore, Utah, for 1909.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off (total in acre-feet).	Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
March 10-31.....	492	94	241	10,500	A.
April.....	1,050	244	549	32,700	A.
May.....	1,430	757	987	60,700	A.
June.....	952	4	386	23,000	A.
July.....	15	3	4.26	262	B.
August.....	110	2.5	6.98	429	B.
September.....	217	10	41.8	2,490	A.
October.....	42	9	27.4	1,680	A.
November.....	213	28	73.4	4,370	A.
December.....	161	74	96.6	5,940	B.
The period.....				142,000	

DIAMOND FORK NEAR THISTLE, UTAH.

This station, which was established December 2, 1907, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation and power development in connection with the Strawberry Valley project of the United States Reclamation Service, is located about 2½ miles northwest of Thistle, Utah, and about one-fourth mile above the mouth of the river.

As the station is below all tributaries and there are no important diversions above or below, the records show the total run-off from the Diamond Fork drainage area.

Discharge measurements are made from a footbridge. The gage is an inclined staff near the bridge.

The river is frozen over at the station during several months, but as the winter flow is fairly constant good estimates may be made. The records are unaffected by artificial control. Although the section shifts a great deal throughout the year, many measurements were made in 1909 and the records may be considered good. The gage datum has remained unchanged since the station was established.

Discharge measurements of Diamond Fork near Thistle, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 7.....	E. A. Porter.....	20.0	14.5	3.10	17.5
March 8.....	do.....	19.7	19.3	3.25	26.4
Do.....	do.....	19.7	18.1	3.30	28.5
March 12.....	do.....	19.7	19.1	3.25	23.9
April 9.....	W. M. O'Neill.....	20.5	29.2	3.69	74.6
April 27.....	E. S. Fuller.....	23.0	58.1	4.80	336
Do.....	do.....	23.0	55.8	4.80	318
May 11.....	do.....	24.0	106	5.20	712
June 5.....	do.....	23.0	86.2	4.40	542
June 9.....	do.....	22.0	71.7	3.90	361
July 4.....	do.....	20.5	33.7	2.70	100
September 10.....	do.....	20.5	21.8	2.15	34.3
October 14.....	E. C. La Rue.....	20.3	18.8	2.08	24.8

Daily gage height, in feet, of Diamond Fork near Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

[E. T. Cluff, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1.....	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.2	2.7	2.35	2.4	2.05	2.1
2.....	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.55	4.3	2.7	2.35	2.2	2.05	2.1
3.....	2.9	2.95	3.2	4.0	4.65	4.4	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.05	2.1
4.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.95	5.0	4.45	2.65	2.3	2.1	2.05	2.1
5.....	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.85	5.4	4.35	2.65	2.3	2.2	2.05	2.1
6.....	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.75	5.5	4.15	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.05	2.1
7.....	3.1	3.05	3.3	3.7	5.6	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.05	(a)
8.....	3.15	3.0	3.25	3.7	5.5	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
9.....	3.25	3.0	3.3	3.7	5.5	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.05	2.1
10.....	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.8	5.2	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.05	2.2
11.....	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	5.1	3.55	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.05	2.2
12.....	3.0	3.15	3.3	3.8	5.0	3.5	2.55	2.3	2.1	2.05	2.1
13.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.85	3.4	2.55	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
14.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
15.....	3.6	3.2	3.45	4.15	4.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.05
16.....	3.4	3.2	3.45	4.4	4.55	3.25	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.05
17.....	3.3	3.2	3.55	4.55	4.5	3.25	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.05
18.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.25	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.05
19.....	3.2	3.2	3.55	4.8	4.55	3.25	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.05
20.....	3.2	3.15	3.5	4.65	4.65	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
21.....	3.2	3.15	3.5	4.5	(a)	3.15	2.45	2.3	2.1	2.1	(a)
22.....	3.25	3.1	3.5	4.3	(a)	3.1	2.45	(a)	2.1	2.1	2.1
23.....	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	(a)	3.0	2.45	2.25	2.1	2.1	2.1
24.....	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.4	(a)	2.95	2.45	2.25	2.1	(a)	2.1
25.....	3.25	3.3	3.5	4.4	(a)	2.9	2.45	2.2	2.1	2.1	(a)
26.....	3.3	3.2	3.55	4.6	(a)	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
27.....	3.25	3.3	3.65	4.8	(a)	2.85	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.05
28.....	3.0	3.15	3.6	5.1	4.75	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
29.....	2.8	.....	3.65	4.8	4.5	2.75	2.35	(a)	2.05	2.1	2.05
30.....	2.9	.....	3.6	4.65	4.3	2.75	2.35	2.0	2.05	2.1	2.05
31.....	2.9	.....	3.7	.....	4.1	.....	2.35	2.1	.....	2.1	.....

a Gage height missing; discharge interpolated.

NOTE.—Frozen in December.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Diamond Fork near Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1.....	8	8	21	90	350	502	100	55	61	24	28
2.....	8	8	21	104	378	522	100	55	38	24	28
3.....	8	10	21	118	420	542	100	49	49	24	28
4.....	8	15	28	111	513	552	94	49	28	24	28
5.....	8	15	28	97	622	532	94	49	38	24	28
6.....	8	11	28	83	668	470	87	49	38	24	28
7.....	15	13	28	76	715	439	87	49	38	24	28
8.....	18	11	24	76	715	378	87	49	38	28	28
9.....	24	11	28	76	735	341	87	49	28	24	28
10.....	21	11	28	90	690	321	87	129	28	24	38
11.....	11	11	28	90	688	293	87	100	28	24	38
12.....	11	18	28	96	670	276	80	49	28	24	28
13.....	11	21	21	111	637	257	80	49	28	28	28
14.....	28	21	28	111	583	239	74	49	28	28	28
15.....	63	21	44	159	583	231	74	49	28	28	24
16.....	38	21	44	201	573	222	74	49	28	28	24
17.....	28	21	56	227	562	222	74	49	28	28	24
18.....	28	21	63	206	542	214	74	49	28	28	24
19.....	21	21	56	284	573	214	74	49	28	28	24
20.....	21	18	50	257	594	206	74	49	28	28	28
21.....	21	18	50	240	613	189	68	49	28	28	28
22.....	24	15	50	204	632	181	68	46	28	28	28
23.....	21	28	50	204	651	164	68	44	28	28	28
24.....	21	28	50	232	670	149	68	44	28	28	28
25.....	24	28	50	232	656	141	68	38	28	28	28
26.....	28	21	56	269	642	141	61	28	28	28	28
27.....	24	28	70	318	628	127	61	20	28	28	24
28.....	11	18	63	395	615	120	61	20	28	28	20
29.....	6	.....	70	363	562	112	55	20	24	28	24
30.....	8	.....	63	350	522	106	55	20	24	28	24
31.....	8	.....	76	.....	481	.....	55	28	.....	28	.....

NOTE.—The daily discharges from January 1 to April 9 are based on a rating curve well defined between 11 and 90 second-feet. Discharges obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels April 10 to June 30. Discharges July 1 to November 30 are based on a rating curve well defined between 20 and 114 second-feet. Discharge interpolated for days of missing gage heights.

Monthly discharge of Diamond Fork near Thistle, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 157 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	63	6	18.8	0.120	0.14	1,160	B.
February.....	28	8	17.5	.111	.12	1,072	B.
March.....	76	21	42.6	.271	.31	2,620	B.
April.....	395	76	184	1.17	1.30	10,900	B.
May.....	735	350	596	3.80	4.38	36,600	C.
June.....	552	106	280	1.78	1.99	16,700	C.
July.....	100	55	76.6	.488	.56	4,710	B.
August.....	129	20	47.7	.304	.35	2,930	B.
September.....	61	24	31.2	.199	.22	1,860	B.
October.....	28	24	26.6	.169	.19	1,640	B.
November.....	38	20	27.3	.174	.19	1,620	B.
December.....			24.0	.153	.18	1,480	C.
The year.....	735		114	.728	9.93	83,200	

NOTE.—Monthly discharge for December estimated from the total flow of Spanish Fork at the mouth of canyon.

PAYSON CREEK BASIN.**PAYSON CREEK NEAR PAYSON, UTAH.**

Payson Creek rises on the south of Spanish Fork at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above sea level and flows northwestward to Utah Lake. One station has been maintained in this basin, that near Payson, Utah, 1908-9.

This station was established April 8, 1908, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation in connection with the Strawberry Valley project of the United States Reclamation Service. It is located at the power plant in the mouth of the canyon, about 1½ miles southeast of Payson, Utah.

Records during 1908 and part of 1909 were obtained from a rectangular weir above the tail race of the power plant. During the latter part of 1909 records were obtained from a new weir below the tail race. Both weirs are rectangular, with 12-foot length of crest. As both these weirs are very poorly constructed and the records are very unsatisfactory, no reliable estimates of daily discharge can yet be made.

Discharge measurements of Payson Creek near Payson, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Gage height.	Discharge.
June 3.....	E. S. Fuller.....	Inches.	Sec.-ft.
July 3.....	do.....	a 14½	69.0
September 17..	do.....	b 7½	22.5
		b 3½	9.0

a On old weir.

b On new weir.

SEVIER RIVER BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Sevier River is formed by the junction of South and East forks, which rise in Garfield and Kane counties in southern Utah and meet near Junction. The river flows northeastward to a point near Gunnison, northwestward nearly to Leamington, and then turns sharply to the southwest and discharges into Sevier Lake. It is more than 200 miles long, measured by general course, and drains an area of about 5,000 square miles above the lower end of Sevier Valley.

The river occupies a long, narrow basin and receives few tributaries, San Pitch River and Salina Creek being the most important. Salina Creek, which enters about 15 miles above Gunnison, is characterized by rapid run-off and during flood season carries an immense amount of sediment.

The San Pitch joins the Sevier near Gunnison below the gaging station on the main stream. Its flow is controlled by a storage reservoir about 15 miles above the mouth and is used for irrigating small tracts along the river. Manti Creek, its principal tributary, which enters above the reservoir, drains a barren area and has a rapid run-off.

Considerable irrigation is practiced from the Sevier above Gunnison, and the flow is controlled by a few small storage reservoirs.

The wettest year in the basin since 1900 was 1907 and the driest was 1902, the ratios of discharge for the two years being about 11 to 1.

The following gaging stations have been maintained in this basin:

Sevier River near Marysvale, Utah, 1906-1909.

Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, 1900-1909.

Sevier River near Leamington, Utah, 1889-1893.

Salina Creek near Salina, Utah, 1900.

San Pitch River near Gunnison, Utah, 1900-1905.

Manti Creek near Manti, Utah, 1900.

SEVIER RIVER NEAR MARYSVALE, UTAH.

This station, which was established February 18, 1906, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation and storage in the upper valley of Sevier River, is located about 6 miles above Marysvale, Utah, about 3 miles below the site of the proposed state dam on Sevier River, and about 10 miles below the junction of South and East forks. The equipment consists of a cable and car and a vertical staff gage, which has remained unchanged since the station was established.

During very cold weather the records are somewhat affected by ice. The flow is not affected by artificial control below, but the daily flow depends to some extent on manipulations of gates at storage reservoirs on the South and East forks. The bed of the stream is somewhat shifting, but the results may be considered good.

Discharge measurements of Sevier River near Marysville, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 16.....	E. A. Porter.....	59	291	6.05	1,000
June 25.....	do.....	52	112	2.95	194
August 1.....	do.....	55	164	4.22	420
November 19.....	do.....	52	148	3.40	353

Daily gage height, in feet, of Sevier River near Marysville, Utah, for 1909.

[Martha Pitts, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	3.25	2.35	2.45	3.2	5.4	5.8	3.0	.....	6.3	3.65	.....	.....
2.....	3.3	2.35	2.6	3.2	5.2	5.6	3.2	.....	7.8	3.65	.....	.....
3.....	3.55	2.35	.....	3.4	5.3	5.6	3.3	4.0	.....	3.6	.....	.....
4.....	2.7	2.35	.....	3.4	5.4	.....	3.3	3.9	8.0	3.5	.....	.....
5.....	2.4	2.5	4.55	3.75	6.0	.....	.....	3.7	7.8	3.5	.....	.....
6.....	2.6	.....	5.3	3.5	6.3	5.5	.....	3.55	6.4	3.55	.....	.....
7.....	2.7	2.45	6.15	3.4	6.6	5.4	3.5	3.55	6.0	3.6	3.2	.....
8.....	2.7	2.45	6.0	3.35	6.8	5.45	3.5	3.6	5.9	3.5	3.15	.....
9.....	2.75	2.5	5.8	.....	6.9	5.35	3.45	3.95	5.4	3.5	3.15	.....
10.....	2.65	2.4	5.5	.....	.....	5.2	3.4	3.95	5.0	3.5	3.2	.....
11.....	.....	2.45	5.35	3.5	7.0	5.1	3.3	3.9	4.8	3.45	3.3	.....
12.....	.....	2.5	3.45	6.8	.....	4.9	3.25	4.6	4.75	3.45	.....	.....
13.....	.....	2.45	3.9	3.4	6.7	4.8	3.2	4.4	4.5	3.45	3.2	.....
14.....	2.55	.....	3.4	3.5	.....	4.7	3.2	4.3	4.4	3.45	.....	3.1
15.....	2.7	2.45	.....	4.0	6.3	4.6	3.25	.....	4.3	3.5	.....	.....
16.....	2.6	2.5	3.6	4.5	6.1	4.3	3.3	4.9	4.2	3.4	.....	.....
17.....	2.6	2.4	.....	5.1	5.8	4.3	3.25	5.3	4.1	.....	3.2	.....
18.....	2.6	2.5	3.6	5.3	5.75	4.15	3.3	5.35	4.0	.....	3.2	.....
19.....	2.6	2.5	3.5	5.5	5.6	4.0	3.4	5.0	3.9	3.35	.....	.....
20.....	2.6	2.5	3.35	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.45	5.25	3.9	3.35	.....	.....
21.....	2.6	2.45	3.5	5.3	5.6	3.8	3.6	4.9	3.8	3.25	3.5	.....
22.....	2.7	2.45	3.45	5.1	5.55	3.7	.....	4.6	3.75	3.3	.....	.....
23.....	2.55	2.45	.....	4.9	.....	3.6	4.6	4.5	3.7	.....	.....	.....
24.....	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.8	.....	3.25	.....	4.0	3.65	3.3	.....	.....
25.....	2.4	2.5	3.5	4.75	.....	2.9	5.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	.....	.....
26.....	2.4	2.5	.....	4.7	5.6	2.8	.....	3.65	3.7	3.3	.....	.....
27.....	2.5	2.45	3.5	4.9	5.6	.....	.....	3.9	.....	.....	3.55	.....
28.....	2.3	2.45	.....	5.2	.....	.....	5.0	4.1	3.8	.....	.....	.....
29.....	2.3	.....	.....	5.7	5.8	.....	.....	3.9	3.75	.....	.....	.....
30.....	2.3	.....	.....	5.7	5.8	.....	.....	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	.....
31.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	5.8	.....	.....	4.95	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Ice conditions existed January 1 to 4.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Sevier River near Marysville, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	170	157	170	284	834	900	202	465	1,110	403	324	.....
2.....	170	157	189	284	768	826	230	420	1,820	403	323	.....
3.....	170	157	320	320	800	826	246	375	3,000	393	322	.....
4.....	170	157	450	320	834	814	246	355	2,000	373	320	.....
5.....	163	176	578	388	1,060	802	258	316	1,900	373	318	.....
6.....	189	173	800	339	1,180	790	269	289	1,230	383	316	.....
7.....	203	170	1,120	320	1,320	756	280	289	1,070	393	314	.....
8.....	203	170	1,060	311	1,410	773	280	298	1,030	373	304	.....
9.....	210	176	980	320	1,460	739	271	365	868	373	304	.....
10.....	196	163	870	330	1,440	690	262	365	745	373	314	.....
11.....	193	170	817	339	1,430	660	246	355	687	363	333	.....
12.....	190	176	565	330	1,340	600	238	516	673	363	324	.....
13.....	186	170	421	320	1,290	570	230	466	604	363	314	.....
14.....	182	170	320	339	1,200	542	230	442	578	363	314	295
15.....	203	170	340	444	1,110	516	238	521	552	373	314	.....

a Discharge estimated; gage height approximately 10 feet.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Sevier River near Marysville, Utah, for 1909—Cont'd.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16.....	189	176	358	565	1,020	442	246	600	526	353	314	.....
17.....	189	163	358	736	900	442	238	722	502	350	314	.....
18.....	189	176	358	800	881	408	246	739	478	346	314	.....
19.....	189	176	339	870	826	375	262	630	456	343	334	.....
20.....	189	176	311	870	826	355	271	706	456	343	353	.....
21.....	189	170	339	800	826	335	298.	600	434	324	373	.....
22.....	203	170	330	736	808	316	407	516	424	333	380	.....
23.....	182	170	334	675	813	298	516	490	413	333	380	.....
24.....	176	176	339	646	818	238	603	375	403	333	380	.....
25.....	163	176	339	632	822	189	690	335	413	333	380	.....
26.....	163	176	339	618	826	176	670	307	413	333	380	.....
27.....	176	170	339	675	826	181	650	355	424	332	383	.....
28.....	151	170	328	768	863	186	630	397	434	331	380	.....
29.....	151	.....	317	942	900	191	590	355	424	330	370	.....
30.....	151	.....	306	942	900	196	550	335	434	328	360	.....
31.....	157	.....	295	.....	900	.....	510	615	.....	326	.....	.....

NOTE.—Daily discharges were obtained from three fairly well-defined rating tables applicable between periods of high water as follows: January 1 to May 10 (1906-1908 table); May 11 to September 3; September 4 to December 31.

Monthly discharge of Sevier River near Marysville, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 2,560 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	210	151	181	0.071	0.08	11,100	B.
February.....	176	157	170	.066	.07	9,440	B.
March.....	1,120	170	462	.180	.21	28,400	B.
April.....	942	284	542	.212	.24	32,300	B.
May.....	1,460	768	1,010	.395	.46	62,100	B.
June.....	900	176	504	.197	.22	30,000	B.
July.....	690	202	358	.140	.16	22,000	B.
August.....	739	289	449	.175	.20	27,600	B.
September.....	3,000	403	817	.319	.36	48,600	B.
October.....	403	324	356	.139	.16	21,900	B.
November.....	383	304	338	.132	.15	20,100	B.
December.....	.....	.....	295	.115	.13	18,100	D.
The year.....	3,000	.....	457	.178	2.44	332,000	

NOTE.—Monthly mean for December estimated from one reading and is only approximate.

SEVIER RIVER NEAR GUNNISON, UTAH.

This station, which was established June 29, 1900, to determine the amount of water available for irrigation at this point, is located at the highway bridge on the road to Westview precinct, about 4 miles west of Gunnison, Utah.

It is about three-fourths of a mile above the mouth of San Pitch River and below all other important tributaries.

Measurements are made from the bridge or by wading. An inclined staff gage is located just below the bridge, the datum of which has remained unchanged since the station was established.

The records are occasionally slightly affected by ice and the bed of the stream shifts somewhat during floods, but on the whole the records may be considered good.

Discharge measurements of Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
May 10.....	E. A. Porter.....	Feet. 70	Sq. ft. 317	Feet. 4.55	Sec.-ft. 1,230
June 24.....	do.....	43	217	1.90	181

Daily gage height, in feet, of Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, for 1909.

[Leroy H. Lund, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....				3.15		4.35	1.7	2.1	3.9	2.7	2.75	2.9
2.....			2.75	3.2	3.85	4.45	1.7	2.0	4.0	2.6	2.75	2.9
3.....		2.75	2.95	3.2		4.55	1.7	1.95	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.05
4.....			3.25	3.1	3.9	4.7	1.65	1.95	4.5	2.6	2.8	3.1
5.....						4.8	1.65	1.85	4.2	2.6	2.75	3.2
6.....		2.75	3.6		4.05	5.35	1.6	1.85	4.55	2.55	2.8	3.2
7.....					4.2	4.05	1.6	1.8	4.95	2.55	2.8	3.15
8.....	2.8			3.15	5.05	5.0	1.6	1.8	5.55	2.55	2.8	3.15
9.....			4.2		4.6	4.85	1.5	1.75	6.0	2.55	2.8	3.15
10.....	2.8	2.75			4.65	4.65	1.4	1.7	5.4	2.65	2.8	3.1
11.....						4.2	1.45	1.75	5.4	2.7	2.8	3.1
12.....	2.85		4.2	3.2			1.4	1.8	4.6	2.75	2.8	3.1
13.....	2.85		5.0	3.25		3.9	1.4	2.15	4.45	2.75	2.75	3.05
14.....		3.3	5.3		4.45	3.65	1.4	2.85	3.9	2.75	2.75	3.05
15.....	2.85	3.25	4.8		4.4	3.5	1.4	3.0	3.95	2.75	2.75	3.0
16.....	2.9	3.2	4.65		4.3	3.45	1.35	3.85	3.95	2.75	2.75	3.0
17.....	2.9	3.1	4.35		4.1	3.3	1.35	4.0	3.85	2.75	2.8	3.0
18.....	2.9		4.2	3.25	4.05	3.3	1.4	4.05		2.75	2.9	3.0
19.....	2.85	3.1	4.25		4.0	3.15	1.5	4.4	3.55	2.75	2.9	2.9
20.....	2.8		4.2		3.95	2.75	1.7	4.45	3.45	2.75	3.15	2.9
21.....		3.3	4.15	3.35	3.9	2.5	2.5	4.25	3.4	2.75	3.2	2.9
22.....	2.85	3.0	4.1		3.95	2.2	1.9	4.3	3.35	2.75	3.3	
23.....		2.55	4.0		3.8	1.9	2.0	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.25	2.85
24.....	2.9	2.5	3.8	3.45	3.8	1.85	2.1	3.9	3.25	2.6	3.1	2.9
25.....		3.0	3.4	3.45	3.9		2.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9
26.....	2.9	3.1	3.3		4.05	1.7	2.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9
27.....	2.85	3.95	3.25	3.65	4.15	1.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9
28.....		3.25			4.2	1.7	2.15	3.1	2.85	2.7	2.8	3.0
29.....	2.8			3.7	4.35	1.7	2.1	2.65	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
30.....			3.2			1.7	2.1	2.85	2.8	2.7	2.8	
31.....	2.8				4.1		2.1	3.0		2.8		3.0

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	350	400	470	511	740	988	143	223	783	377	392	435
2.....	350	390	392	527	762	1,040	143	202	825	348	392	435
3.....	350	392	450	527	772	1,090	143	192	825	348	406	480
4.....	350	392	543	495	783	1,170	134	192	1,060	348	406	495
5.....	350	392	600	500	820	1,220	134	172	915	348	392	527
6.....	400	392	663	500	847	1,560	125	172	1,090	334	406	527
7.....	400	392	740	510	915	1,360	125	162	1,310	334	406	511
8.....	406	392	830	511	1,360	1,340	125	162	1,690	334	406	511
9.....	406	392	915	511	1,120	1,250	109	152	2,000	334	406	511
10.....	406	392	915	520	1,140	1,140	94	143	1,590	362	406	495
11.....	413	430	915	527	1,140	915	102	152	1,590	377	406	495
12.....	420	470	915	527	1,090	850	94	162	1,120	392	406	495
13.....	420	520	1,340	543	1,040	783	94	234	1,040	392	392	480
14.....	420	559	1,520	543	1,040	682	94	420	783	392	392	480
15.....	420	543	1,220	543	1,010	627	94	465	804	392	392	465
16.....	435	527	1,140	543	963	610	87	762	804	392	392	465
17.....	435	495	988	543	869	559	87	825	762	392	406	465
18.....	435	495	915	543	847	559	94	847	655	392	435	465
19.....	420	495	939	550	825	511	109	1,010	645	392	435	435
20.....	406	530	915	560	804	392	143	1,040	610	392	511	435

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, for 1909—Cont'd.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
21.....	413	559	892	576	783	320	320	939	593	392	527	435
22.....	420	465	869	590	804	245	182	963	576	392	559	428
23.....	428	334	825	600	741	182	202	869	527	348	543	420
24.....	435	320	741	610	741	172	223	783	543	348	495	435
25.....	435	465	593	610	783	160	223	701	495	406	465	435
26.....	435	495	559	645	847	143	245	593	465	377	435	435
27.....	420	804	543	682	892	162	245	559	435	377	435	435
28.....	413	543	540	690	915	143	234	495	420	377	406	465
29.....	406	.....	530	701	988	143	223	362	406	377	406	465
30.....	406	.....	527	720	930	143	223	420	406	377	406	465
31.....	406	.....	520	.....	869	.....	223	465	.....	406	.....	465

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve fairly well defined below 348 second-feet. Discharges have been interpolated for days of missing gage heights.

Monthly discharge of Sevier River near Gunnison, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 3,990 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	435	350	407	0.102	0.12	25,000	B.
February.....	804	320	463	.116	.12	25,700	B.
March.....	1,520	392	789	.198	.23	48,500	C.
April.....	720	495	565	.142	.16	33,600	B.
May.....	1,360	740	909	.228	.26	55,900	C.
June.....	1,560	143	682	.171	.19	40,600	B.
July.....	320	87	155	.039	.04	9,530	B.
August.....	1,040	143	479	.120	.14	29,500	B.
September.....	2,000	406	859	.215	.24	51,100	C.
October.....	406	334	373	.093	.11	22,900	B.
November.....	559	392	429	.108	.12	25,500	B.
December.....	527	420	467	.117	.13	28,700	B.
The year.....	2,000	87	548	.137	1.86	397,000	

BEAVER RIVER BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

Beaver River with its tributaries, North, South, and Indian creeks, rises on the western slope of the Tushar Mountains, in the southwestern part of Utah, and flows in a westerly direction to Minersville, thence northerly until its waters are lost in the sands.

The upper portion of the drainage area is rough and mountainous, some of the peaks rising to elevations of over 12,000 feet, and the flow in this portion of the basin is regulated both by snow and by the nature of the soil which absorbs and holds back the moisture. The lower portion of the drainage area consists of a high dry plateau, most of which is desert.

Beaver River is nominally a part of the Sevier Lake drainage, but a few miles north of Milford it becomes intermittent in flow and only a small portion of the highest floods ever reaches the lake.

The following stations have been maintained in this basin:

Beaver River near Beaver, Utah, 1906.
 Minersville Canal at Minersville, Utah, 1906.
 North Fork of North Creek near Beaver, Utah, 1906.
 South Fork of North Creek near Beaver, Utah, 1906.
 South Creek near Beaver, Utah, 1906.
 Indian Creek near Beaver, Utah, 1906.
 Beaver River near Minersville, Utah, 1909.

BEAVER RIVER AT MINERSVILLE, UTAH.

This station, which was established April 13, 1909, to determine the amount of unappropriated water available for irrigation at this point, is located about one-half mile below the Beaver County bridge and about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Minersville, Utah.

The station is below all tributaries, Indian Creek, North Creek, and South Creek entering 10, 12, and 15 miles, respectively, above the station. The Minersville Canal diverts all the normal low-water flow at a point about 2 miles above the station, at which the river is usually dry during several months in the summer.

Measurements are made from a footbridge, built for the purpose. An inclined staff gage is located just above the bridge. The gage datum has remained unchanged since the station was established.

The records are not affected by ice nor by artificial control below. The section is fairly permanent and the records may be considered good.

Discharge measurements of Beaver River at Minersville, Utah, in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
April 13.....	E. A. Porter.....	24	38.3	2.60	68
June 3.....	do.....	30	80.4	3.95	343
October 4.....	do.....	19.5	21.9	1.85	8.4

Daily gage height, in feet, of Beaver River at Minersville, Utah, for 1909.

[Tus Gillins, observer.]

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....					3.2	3.25			2.8	2.0	2.0	2.6
2.....					3.2	3.7			2.9	2.0	1.9	2.6
3.....					3.3	3.9			2.2	1.85	1.9	2.6
4.....					3.5	4.0			2.3	1.85	1.9	2.5
5.....					3.75	4.0			2.4	1.9	1.8	2.6
6.....					3.9	4.25			3.6	1.9	1.8	2.6
7.....					4.05	4.2			3.0	1.9	1.8	2.6
8.....					4.05	4.4			2.5	1.9	1.8	2.6
9.....					4.15	3.7			2.4	1.9	2.2	2.7
10.....					4.3	3.55			2.4	1.8	2.2	2.6
11.....					4.35	3.3		2.15	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.6
12.....				2.6	4.2	3.1		2.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.6
13.....				2.6	3.95	2.8		2.15	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6
14.....				2.6	3.75	2.8			2.0	1.8	2.3	2.6
15.....				2.8	3.55	2.6		2.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.5

Daily gage height, in feet, of Beaver River at Minersville, Utah, for 1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16.....				2.9	3.05	2.5		2.8	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.5
17.....				3.05	3.1	2.1		2.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5
18.....				3.1	3.1	2.0		2.45	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5
19.....				3.4	3.1			3.25	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.5
20.....				3.4	3.2			3.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.5
21.....				3.4	3.3			2.4	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.4
22.....				3.2	3.5			2.35	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.4
23.....				3.2	3.5			2.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.4
24.....				2.7	3.35			1.8	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.55
25.....				2.7	3.1			1.6	2.55	1.8	2.7	2.5
26.....				2.75	3.1			1.9	2.7	1.8	2.8	2.6
27.....				3.1	3.35			2.15	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.65
28.....				3.5	3.45			1.8	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.0
29.....				3.5	3.4			1.6	1.65	1.8	2.7	3.0
30.....				3.35	3.25			1.45	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.0
31.....					3.1			2.7		1.8		1.5

NOTE.—No flow from June 19 to August 10 and on August 14 and 30.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Beaver River at Minersville, Utah, for 1909.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....					155	164	0	0	93	17	17	68
2.....					155	268	0	0	107	17	11	68
3.....					174	326	0	0	30	8.5	11	68
4.....					218	358	0	0	38	8.5	11	57
5.....					282	358	0	0	47	11	6	68
6.....					326	440	0	0	242	11	6	68
7.....					374	423	0	0	122	11	6	68
8.....					374	493	0	0	57	11	6	68
9.....					406	268	0	0	47	11	30	80
10.....					457	230	0	0	47	6	30	68
11.....					475	174	0	26	38	6	30	68
12.....				68	423	138	0	30	30	6	38	68
13.....				68	342	93	0	26	23	6	38	68
14.....				68	282	93	0	0	17	6	38	68
15.....				93	230	68	0	17	23	6	57	57
16.....				107	130	57	0	93	11	6	57	57
17.....				130	138	23	0	57	6	6	57	57
18.....				138	138	17	0	52	6	6	57	57
19.....				195	138	0	0	164	6	6	68	57
20.....				195	155	0	0	122	11	6	68	57
21.....				195	174	0	0	47	11	11	68	47
22.....				155	218	0	0	42	11	11	68	47
23.....				155	218	0	0	30	11	11	68	47
24.....				80	184	0	0	6	23	11	80	62
25.....				80	138	0	0	2	62	6	80	57
26.....				86	138	0	0	11	80	6	93	68
27.....				138	184	0	0	26	17	6	3	74
28.....				218	206	0	0	6	6	6	93	122
29.....				218	195	0	0	2	2.5	6	80	122
30.....				184	164	0	0	0	17	6	68	122
31.....					138		0	80		6		57

NOTE.—The discharges are based on a well-defined rating curve.

Monthly discharge of Beaver River at Minersville, Utah, for 1909.

[Drainage area, 549 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
April 12-30.....	218	68	135	0.246	0.17	5,090	A.
May.....	475	130	236	.430	.50	14,500	A.
June.....	493	0	133	.242	.27	7,910	A.
July.....	0	0	0	.000	.00	0	.....
August.....	164	0	27.1	.049	.06	1,670	B.
September.....	242	2.5	41.4	.075	.08	2,460	B.
October.....	17	6.0	8.32	.015	.02	512	B.
November.....	93	6.0	47.8	.087	.10	2,840	A.
December.....	122	47	68.4	.125	.14	4,210	B.
The period.....						39,200	

HUMBOLDT SINK DRAINAGE BASIN.**HUMBOLDT RIVER.****DESCRIPTION.**

Humboldt River rises in the northeastern part of Nevada and flows west and southwest a distance of about 350 miles into Humboldt Lake or Sink, in the western part of the State. The entire basin is surrounded by high and rugged peaks, some of which attain elevations of 11,000 feet above sea. A dam built a few years ago prevents the overflow in flood season from reaching Carson Sink, about 30 miles to the west.

The river is anomalous among the streams of the Great Basin in that both its source and its terminus are well within the area of interior drainage. Its valley is narrow, and its course and that of its tributaries lie in general through a barren region destitute of large trees and supporting few shrubs except scattered clusters of willows. The valley of the main stream affords the only east and west pass through the mountains of Nevada, and is followed by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

During the early spring and summer months the run-off of the North and South forks is very heavy because of the melting of the snows at the headwaters; as soon as the snow is all gone the rivers are left without a source of supply and their channels gradually become dry.

Several tributaries find their way into the main river, Rock Creek and Reese River entering near Battle Mountain, the North and South forks near Elko, and the Little Humboldt near Winnemucca.

Although opportunities for reclamation are many, the cost of the necessary work would be very great owing to the engineering difficulties to be overcome. The basin affords several reservoir sites where the flood waters could be collected and stored for use during the summer months.

Lovelock Valley is considered the most fertile valley in the basin, and the entire flow of the river is appropriated for irrigation.

Alfalfa and grass hay are the chief crops; the land is best adapted for grazing.

The availability of the stream for power development is small, owing to the slight fall. Possibly the best stream for this purpose is the South Fork.

Within the period for which records are available the wettest year was 1907 and the driest year 1905.

The following stations have been maintained in this basin:

- Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., 1895-1902.
- Humboldt River at Palisade, Nev., 1902-1906.
- Humboldt River at Battle Mountain, Nev., 1896-1897.
- Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., 1894-1909.
- Humboldt River near Oreana, Nev., 1896-1909.
- Marys River near Deeth, Nev., 1902-1903.
- North Fork of Humboldt River near Peko, Nev., 1898-1900.
- North Fork of Humboldt River near Halleck, Nev., 1902-1909.
- South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., 1896-1909.
- Pine Creek near Palisade, Nev., 1902-1904.
- Rock Creek near Battle Mountain, Nev., 1896.

HUMBOLDT RIVER NEAR GOLCONDA, NEV.

This station, which was established October 24, 1894, to determine the quantity of water available for irrigation in the vicinity of Golconda and Winnemucca, is located at the highway bridge $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the town of Golconda. It was discontinued December 31, 1909.

The station is below the central valley, below Reese River and Rock and Keely creeks, and above all other important tributaries except Little Humboldt River, which enters about 12 miles below. Considerable water is diverted above the station, almost the entire low-water flow being used for irrigation.

The records are believed not to be materially affected by ice, but information as to winter conditions is meager.

Discharge measurements are made from the highway bridge or by wading.

During 1907 the staff gage was fastened to the bridge. The bridge and gage were washed out in December, 1907, and beginning January 1, 1908, all readings have been taken from the original inclined staff gage on the left bank, reading 0.1 foot higher than the gage on the bridge.

As the channel is somewhat shifting the records are not of the best, but the station is nevertheless probably the most reliable on the Humboldt.

Discharge measurements of Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
February 5.....	E. A. Porter.....	80	243	7.30	350
June 29.....	L. J. Towne.....	86	399	8.20	817
July 15.....	do.....	80	261	7.55	483
August 6.....	do.....	44	97	4.85	70
December 21 a..	E. A. Porter.....	49	129	6.00	142

a Partly frozen.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., for 1909.

[Willie Duyck, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	5.0	-----	7.1	8.5	8.4	7.3	8.4	4.9	4.0	3.6	3.5	-----
2.....	5.0	7.2	7.1	8.5	8.4	7.2	8.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.5	-----
3.....	5.0	7.2	7.2	8.5	8.4	7.2	8.5	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.5	-----
4.....	5.0	7.2	7.3	8.5	8.4	7.1	-----	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.5	-----
5.....	5.2	7.2	7.3	8.6	8.4	7.1	8.4	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.5
6.....	5.5	7.2	7.35	8.6	8.4	7.2	8.4	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.5
7.....	5.7	7.15	7.35	8.7	8.4	7.3	8.3	-----	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.6
8.....	5.9	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.4	7.3	8.3	-----	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.6
9.....	6.0	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.3	7.4	8.2	-----	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.6
10.....	6.0	7.1	7.5	8.8	8.2	7.5	8.1	-----	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.6
11.....	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.8	8.2	7.55	8.0	-----	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.7
12.....	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.8	-----	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.8
13.....	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	-----	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.8
14.....	6.9	6.9	7.8	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	-----	-----	3.5	3.8	4.9
15.....	6.9	6.9	7.8	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.5	4.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.9
16.....	6.7	6.9	7.8	8.7	7.8	8.0	7.3	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.9
17.....	6.9	6.9	7.8	8.7	7.8	8.2	7.2	4.4	3.5	-----	3.85	5.0
18.....	7.0	6.9	7.8	8.7	7.8	8.3	7.0	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	5.1
19.....	7.2	6.95	7.85	8.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	5.3
20.....	7.5	7.0	7.85	8.8	7.8	8.4	6.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	5.6
21.....	-----	7.3	7.9	8.8	7.8	8.4	6.6	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.2	6.0
22.....	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.9	7.8	8.4	6.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.2	6.0
23.....	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.9	7.8	8.4	6.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.3	6.0
24.....	8.1	7.3	8.2	8.9	7.8	8.4	6.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.3	6.0
25.....	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.8	7.7	8.4	5.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	6.0
26.....	8.0	7.2	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.4	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	6.0
27.....	7.9	7.2	8.5	8.6	7.7	8.4	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.3	6.0
28.....	7.8	7.1	8.55	8.6	7.6	8.4	5.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.9
29.....	7.7	-----	8.55	8.5	7.6	8.4	5.1	3.5	3.75	3.5	4.4	5.9
30.....	7.5	-----	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.4	5.0	3.55	3.8	3.5	4.5	5.9
31.....	7.4	-----	8.5	-----	7.4	-----	4.95	3.8	-----	3.5	-----	5.9

NOTE.—The gage used in 1908 and 1909 was the old gage on the left bank, which read 0.1 foot higher than the gage at the bridge. River frozen from December 21 to 31, and probably at other times during winter period.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	72	354	360	720	790	550	880	90	20	7	5	45
2.....	72	338	360	720	790	530	880	80	24	10	5	45
3.....	72	338	380	720	790	530	860	51	24	10	5	45
4.....	72	338	400	720	790	510	850	45	20	10	5	45
5.....	88	338	400	750	790	510	840	39	16	7	5	45
6.....	117	338	410	750	790	530	840	34	16	7	5	45
7.....	137	330	410	830	790	550	760	36	13	7	5	51
8.....	158	322	420	860	790	550	760	38	10	7	5	51
9.....	170	322	420	860	760	580	740	40	7	5	7	51
10.....	170	322	440	860	740	600	710	42	5	5	7	51

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., for 1909—Cont'd.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.....	170	306	460	860	740	615	640	44	5	5	10	58
12.....	206	290	460	860	740	630	590	46	5	5	13	65
13.....	245	290	480	860	710	650	560	48	5	5	13	65
14.....	290	290	540	860	710	680	500	50	5	5	13	72
15.....	290	290	540	830	680	700	480	51	5	5	13	72
16.....	260	290	540	830	630	730	440	45	5	5	13	72
17.....	290	290	540	830	630	790	420	39	5	5	14	80
18.....	306	330	540	830	630	850	380	34	5	5	16	88
19.....	338	340	550	830	630	900	350	29	5	5	20	106
20.....	386	350	550	860	630	880	330	16	5	5	24	135
21.....	412	400	560	860	630	880	310	20	5	5	29	140
22.....	438	400	590	890	630	880	270	16	5	5	29	140
23.....	438	400	610	890	630	880	250	13	5	5	34	140
24.....	502	400	640	890	630	880	220	10	5	5	34	140
25.....	502	400	670	860	650	880	210	7	5	5	34	140
26.....	480	380	690	830	650	880	190	5	5	5	34	140
27.....	458	380	720	800	650	880	160	5	7	5	34	140
28.....	438	360	730	800	630	880	140	5	10	5	39	140
29.....	420	.....	730	770	630	880	110	5	12	5	39	140
30.....	386	.....	720	770	600	880	100	6	13	5	45	140
31.....	370	.....	720	.....	580	.....	95	13	.....	5	.....	140

NOTE.—The daily discharges from January 1 to August 2, were obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels. Discharges after August 3 are based on a rating curve, fairly well defined above 45 second-feet. Discharge estimated December 21 to 31.

Monthly discharge of Humboldt River near Golconda, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 10,800 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	502	72	282	0.026	0.03	17,300	C.
February.....	400	290	340	.031	.03	18,900	C.
March.....	730	360	535	.050	.06	32,900	C.
April.....	890	720	820	.076	.08	48,800	C.
May.....	790	580	692	.064	.07	42,500	C.
June.....	900	510	722	.067	.07	43,000	B.
July.....	880	95	480	.044	.05	29,500	B.
August.....	90	5	32.3	.0030	.003	1,990	C.
September.....	24	5	9.2	.00085	.0009	547	C.
October.....	10	3	5.7	.00053	.0006	350	C.
November.....	45	5	18.5	.0017	.002	1,100	C.
December.....	140	45	91.2	.0084	.01	5,610	C.
The year.....	900	3	335	.030	.41	243,000	

HUMBOLDT RIVER NEAR OREANA, NEV.

This station, which was established January 27, 1896, to determine the amount of water available for storage-reservoir sites in the vicinity of Humboldt station and also for the six canal systems now in operation below Oreana, is located near Oreana, Nev., about 12 miles northeast of Lovelock and below all tributaries. The station was discontinued December 31, 1909.

Discharge measurements are made by means of a cable and car or by wading. Several staff gages have been in use at this station. The datum of the present gage has remained unchanged since 1904.

The channel is very unstable and sufficient measurements have not been made to give results that are entirely satisfactory or reliable. The gage heights are affected by ice during severe weather.

Discharge measurements of Humboldt River near Oreana, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 4.....	E. A. Porter.....	90	511	3.80	400
June 30.....	L. J. Towne.....	79	339	4.75	597
July 16.....	.....do.....	64	344	4.55	504
August 7.....	.....do.....	98	97	2.90	143
December 22 a..	E. A. Porter.....	99	182	3.56	146

a Almost frozen over.

Daily gage height of Humboldt River near Oreana, Nev., for 1909.

[J. J. McCarthy, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	3.1	3.75	3.75	4.65	4.75	3.9	5.0	3.7	2.35	2.05	2.0	2.3
2.....	3.1	3.8	3.75	4.65	4.6	3.9	5.0	3.75	2.35	2.1	2.0	2.35
3.....	3.05	3.9	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.95	4.95	3.75	2.25	2.25	1.95	2.5
4.....	3.05	3.95	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.9	3.5	2.25	2.3	1.95	2.55
5.....	3.1	4.5	3.85	4.7	4.6	4.05	4.85	3.5	2.15	3.0	1.95	2.6
6.....	3.15	4.5	3.85	4.65	4.55	4.0	4.7	3.0	2.1	3.0	1.95	2.6
7.....	3.2	4.0	3.85	4.65	4.55	3.8	4.65	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.75
8.....	3.35	3.95	3.85	4.65	4.5	3.75	4.75	2.95	2.1	2.65	2.0	2.75
9.....	3.4	3.95	3.9	4.6	4.4	3.6	4.75	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.9
10.....	3.4	3.95	3.9	4.6	4.35	3.4	4.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.05	3.15
11.....	3.35	3.9	3.95	4.6	4.3	3.2	4.8	2.75	2.1	2.15	2.05	3.5
12.....	3.35	3.9	3.95	4.55	4.2	3.1	4.75	2.7	2.05	2.15	2.1	3.9
13.....	3.2	3.95	3.95	4.55	4.15	3.15	4.7	2.7	2.0	2.15	2.1	3.75
14.....	3.15	3.9	3.95	4.55	4.05	3.25	4.65	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.05	3.7
15.....	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.35	4.65	2.65	2.0	2.1	2.05	3.65
16.....	3.05	3.95	3.95	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.55	2.65	2.0	2.05	2.05	3.65
17.....	3.15	3.85	4.1	4.6	3.95	3.55	4.55	2.6	1.95	2.05	2.05	3.6
18.....	3.2	3.8	4.15	4.65	3.95	3.7	4.4	2.6	1.95	2.05	2.05	3.6
19.....	3.25	3.85	4.25	4.65	4.05	3.95	4.35	2.55	1.85	2.05	2.1	3.55
20.....	3.25	3.85	4.25	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.55	1.85	2.1	2.1	3.55
21.....	3.3	3.85	4.3	4.6	4.15	4.15	4.2	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.55
22.....	3.35	3.8	4.35	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.15	2.5	1.8	2.05	2.05	3.55
23.....	3.4	3.8	4.35	4.65	4.15	4.25	4.05	2.65	1.8	2.05	2.05	3.6
24.....	3.4	3.75	4.35	4.65	4.1	4.35	3.75	2.45	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.7
25.....	3.35	3.75	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.45	3.75	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.15	3.7
26.....	3.35	3.75	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.65	2.3	1.85	1.95	2.1	3.7
27.....	3.4	3.8	4.45	4.7	4.05	4.65	3.75	2.2	1.9	1.95	2.1	3.85
28.....	3.45	3.75	4.5	4.75	4.05	4.7	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.95	2.1	3.85
29.....	3.45	.....	4.6	4.75	3.8	4.75	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.95	2.15	3.8
30.....	3.4	.....	4.65	4.75	3.85	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.05	1.95	2.15	3.85
31.....	3.6	.....	4.65	.....	3.9	.....	3.3	2.25	.....	1.95	.....	3.9

NOTE.—Slight ice conditions existed during January and December.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Humboldt River near Oreana, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	226	385	385	635	630	378	680	320	56	21	16	49
2.....	226	400	385	630	585	376	680	332	56	26	16	56
3.....	215	430	400	640	585	388	665	332	43	43	13	75
4.....	215	445	400	640	585	400	650	272	43	49	13	82
5.....	226	610	415	640	585	415	635	272	32	163	13	90
6.....	237	610	415	625	570	400	590	163	26	163	13	90
7.....	248	460	415	625	570	349	575	143	26	106	16	115
8.....	282	445	415	625	555	338	605	153	26	98	16	115
9.....	295	445	430	610	525	302	605	124	26	75	16	143
10.....	295	445	430	610	510	255	620	124	26	49	21	145
11.....	282	430	445	610	495	208	620	115	26	32	21	145
12.....	282	430	445	593	470	187	605	106	21	32	26	145
13.....	248	445	445	593	455	197	590	106	16	32	26	145
14.....	237	430	445	593	428	219	575	106	16	26	21	145
15.....	226	430	430	605	390	238	575	98	16	26	21	145
16.....	215	445	445	600	385	249	545	98	16	21	21	145
17.....	237	415	490	595	395	284	545	90	13	21	21	145
18.....	248	400	505	610	395	320	500	90	13	21	21	145
19.....	259	415	535	610	420	382	485	82	8	21	26	145
20.....	259	415	535	595	434	395	445	82	8	26	26	145
21.....	270	415	535	595	448	432	445	75	6	26	16	145
22.....	282	400	546	595	462	445	432	75	6	21	21	145
23.....	295	400	546	610	448	458	408	98	6	21	21	145
24.....	295	385	546	610	434	485	332	68	6	16	26	145
25.....	282	385	562	625	434	515	332	49	6	16	32	145
26.....	282	385	562	625	434	530	308	49	8	13	26	145
27.....	295	400	577	625	420	575	332	37	10	13	26	145
28.....	308	385	590	640	420	590	296	37	16	13	26	145
29.....	308	.....	625	640	355	605	249	37	16	13	32	145
30.....	295	.....	640	635	368	620	249	37	21	13	32	145
31.....	345	.....	640	.....	380	.....	226	43	.....	13	.....	145

NOTE.—The discharges from January 1 to March 20 are based on a rating curve fairly well defined above 70 second-feet. Results for January probably too large because of possible ice effects. Discharges March 21 to June 14 were obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels. Discharges June 15 to December 9 are based on a rating curve well defined above 163 second-feet. December 10 to 31, discharge estimated because of ice conditions.

Monthly discharge of Humboldt River near Oreana, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 13,800 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	345	215	265	0.019	0.02	16,300	C.
February.....	610	385	432	.031	.03	24,000	B.
March.....	640	385	490	.036	.04	30,100	B.
April.....	640	593	616	.045	.05	36,700	C.
May.....	630	355	470	.034	.04	28,900	C.
June.....	620	187	384	.028	.03	22,800	B.
July.....	680	226	497	.036	.04	30,600	B.
August.....	332	37	123	.0089	.01	7,560	C.
September.....	56	6	20.5	.0015	.002	1,220	C.
October.....	163	13	39.6	.0029	.003	2,430	C.
November.....	32	13	21.4	.0016	.002	1,270	C.
December.....	.....	.....	129	.0093	.01	7,930	D.
The year.....	680	6	287	.021	.277	207,000	

NORTH FORK OF HUMBOLDT RIVER NEAR HALLECK,^a NEV.

This station, which was established October 10, 1902, is located one-fourth mile above the mouth of North Fork, 2 miles west of Elburz station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and about 6 miles west of Halleck, the nearest post-office. It was discontinued December 31, 1909. Records at this point show the total flow of the river.

Discharge measurements are made by means of a cable and car. A new gage was installed August 5, 1909, being set to read the same as the old gage.

The channel is somewhat shifting, and the results are therefore only approximate. The gage heights also seem to be affected by backwater from the main Humboldt. The river freezes during the winter, but information as to ice conditions is very meager.

Discharge measurements of North Fork of Humboldt River near Halleck, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Sec. ft.</i>
June 28	L. J. Towne	41	52	4.45	88
July 13	do	28	32	3.62	38
August 5	do	15	11.9	2.95	4.8
December 20 ^a	E. A. Porter	22	43	3.60	26

^a Ice 10 inches thick.

Daily gage height, in feet, of North Fork of Humboldt River near Halleck, Nev., for 1909.

[F. R. Fowler, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.3	2.9	2.65	2.7	3.1	3.6
2	3.6	4.4	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.65	2.7	3.15	3.65
3	3.6	4.4	3.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.65	2.7	3.15	3.7
4	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.3	2.9	2.65	2.7	3.2	3.7
5	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.3	2.9	2.65	2.7	3.2	3.7
6	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.8	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.8
7	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	.....	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.85
8	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	.....	6.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.7	3.3	3.9
9	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	.....	6.5	3.8	2.8	2.65	2.7	3.3	4.1
10	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	6.4	3.8	2.8	2.65	2.7	3.3	4.1
11	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.7	6.4	3.8	2.75	2.65	2.7	3.35	4.1
12	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.6	4.7	6.1	3.75	2.75	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
13	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.9	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
14	4.7	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.65	5.6	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
15	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
16	4.0	3.2	4.2	4.8	4.5	5.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
17	4.3	3.2	4.6	4.8	4.45	5.4	3.45	2.7	2.7	2.75	3.4	4.1
18	4.9	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.45	5.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
19	5.2	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
20	5.0	3.6	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.35	2.65	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
21	4.4	3.6	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.1	3.3	2.65	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
22	4.4	3.5	4.3	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.3	2.65	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
23	4.3	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	4.9	3.25	2.65	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.1
24	4.3	3.4	4.1	5.0	4.6	4.8	3.2	2.65	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.1
25	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	3.2	2.65	2.7	2.8	3.5	4.1
26	5.2	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.2	2.65	2.7	2.9	3.65	4.1
27	5.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.1
28	5.0	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.55	4.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.65	4.1
29	4.8	.....	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.65	4.1
30	4.2	.....	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.1
31	4.2	.....	4.5	.....	5.0	.....	2.9	2.65	.....	3.0	.....	4.1

NOTE.—Ice conditions existed January 1 to 15. River was frozen over December 9 to 31.

^a In reports previous to that for 1907-8, this station has been referred to as "near Elburz, Nev."

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of North Fork of Humboldt River near Halleck, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	10	68	14	96	120	165	88	4	1.8	2	8	.....
2.....	10	86	14	96	120	149	88	4	1.8	2	10	.....
3.....	10	86	18	96	120	149	88	4	1.8	2	10	.....
4.....	10	51	31	120	120	200	88	4	1.8	2	11	.....
5.....	10	51	77	165	107	238	88	4	1.8	2	11	.....
6.....	10	51	96	165	107	324	78	4	2	2	11	.....
7.....	10	59	96	120	110	475	60	4	2	2	11	.....
8.....	10	59	68	96	113	502	52	3	2	2	14	.....
9.....	10	59	51	77	116	502	51	3	1.8	2	14	.....
10.....	10	59	37	77	120	475	51	3	1.8	2	14	.....
11.....	10	59	26	96	120	475	51	2.5	1.8	2	16	.....
12.....	10	77	22	107	120	397	46	2.5	2	2	18	.....
13.....	20	59	22	107	120	348	42	2	2	2	18	.....
14.....	30	26	37	107	114	279	37	2	2	2	18	.....
15.....	40	11	68	120	107	258	31	2	2	2	18	.....
16.....	51	11	68	134	96	258	31	2	2	2	18	.....
17.....	77	11	107	134	91	238	29	2	2	2.5	18	.....
18.....	149	26	120	134	91	238	26	2	2	2	18	.....
19.....	200	44	134	165	86	219	26	2	2	2	18	.....
20.....	165	26	134	165	86	200	20	1.8	2	2	18	.....
21.....	86	26	96	200	77	182	18	1.8	2	2	18	.....
22.....	86	22	77	200	86	165	18	1.8	2	2	18	.....
23.....	77	18	68	165	96	149	16	1.8	2	2	18	.....
24.....	77	18	59	165	107	134	14	1.8	2	3	18	.....
25.....	134	18	59	134	96	120	14	1.8	2	3	22	.....
26.....	200	18	59	107	96	107	14	1.8	2	4	28	.....
27.....	165	18	59	107	96	96	9	1.5	2	4	31	.....
28.....	165	14	77	120	102	96	4	1.5	2	4	28	.....
29.....	134	.....	96	120	107	86	4	1.5	2	6	28	.....
30.....	68	.....	96	107	134	86	4	1.5	2	6	26	.....
31.....	68	.....	96	.....	165	.....	6	1.8	.....	6	.....	.....

NOTE.—These discharges were obtained from a rating curve which is not well defined. Discharges January 1 to 15 are estimated because of ice conditions. Discharges for July were obtained by the indirect method for shifting channels.

Monthly discharge of North Fork of Humboldt River near Halleck, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 1,020 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	200	10	68.1	0.067	0.08	4,190	D.
February.....	86	11	40.4	.040	.04	2,240	C.
March.....	134	14	67.2	.066	.08	4,130	C.
April.....	200	77	127	.125	.14	7,560	C.
May.....	165	77	108	.106	.12	6,640	C.
June.....	502	86	244	.239	.27	14,500	D.
July.....	88	4	38.5	.038	.04	2,370	C.
August.....	4	1.5	2.46	.0024	.003	151	C.
September.....	2	1.8	1.95	.0019	.002	116	D.
October.....	6	2	2.66	.0026	.003	164	D.
November.....	31	8	17.6	.017	.02	1,050	C.
December.....	.....	.....	25.0	.025	.03	1,540	D.
The year.....	502	.....	61.7	.061	.83	44,700	

^a Estimated.

SOUTH FORK OF HUMBOLDT RIVER NEAR ELKO, NEV.

This station, which was established August 29, 1906, to determine the amount of water available for storage, is located about 12 miles southwest of Elko, Nev., 6 miles above the mouth of the river, and is above the proposed reservoir site of the United States Reclamation Service. The station was discontinued December 31, 1909. As the station is below all tributaries the records show the total run-off from the basin of the South Fork.

The river freezes during two or three months of the winter, the ice probably reaching a considerable thickness, but information as to winter conditions is very meager.

Discharge measurements are made by means of a cable and car, or by wading.

The gage was removed February 26, 1907, about 1,000 feet upstream; and gage heights since that time bear no determined relation to previous readings. The channel at the station is somewhat shifting. During 1909 the gage heights were affected by the raising of a diversion dam below. As sufficient measurements have not been made to indicate the full extent of these changes the published estimates of discharge are only approximate.

Discharge measurements of South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
June 26.....	L. J. Towne.....	49	128	3.22	466
July 14.....	do.....	45	53	1.82	76
August 4.....	do.....	16	5.2	.70	5.16
Do.....	do.....			.70	4.10
September 17..	F. C. Schafer.....	33	10.6	.90	5.88
December 19b..	E. A. Porter.....			2.16	50

^a Wading measurement below cable.

^b Ice 11 inches thick.

Daily gage height, in feet, of South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., for 1909.

[James Cowling, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.05	3.05	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9
2.....	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.25	3.05	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2
3.....	2.3	2.3	2.05	1.9	2.1	3.45	3.05	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.4
4.....	2.3	2.3	2.05	1.85	2.15	4.2	2.85	.7	-----	1.1	1.1	-----
5.....	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.7	2.65	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.4
6.....	2.3	2.3	2.15	1.8	2.25	4.95	2.45	-----	1.0	1.0	-----	2.4
7.....	2.3	2.3	2.15	1.8	2.3	5.25	2.25	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4
8.....	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	5.25	2.15	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.4
9.....	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	4.95	1.85	.7	1.0	.8	1.1	2.4
10.....	2.3	2.3	2.25	1.8	2.15	4.6	1.8	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	-----
11.....	2.3	2.4	2.25	1.8	2.1	4.3	1.9	.7	-----	1.0	1.1	2.4
12.....	2.3	2.45	2.3	1.8	2.05	4.0	1.9	.6	.9	1.0	1.1	2.4
13.....	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.9	1.9	.6	.9	1.0	-----	2.4
14.....	4.95	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	4.05	1.9	.6	.9	1.0	1.2	2.4
15.....	3.55	2.5	2.25	1.8	2.0	4.15	1.8	.6	.9	1.0	1.2	2.4

Daily gage height, in feet, of South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., for 1909—
Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
16.....	3.1	2.55	2.35	1.8	2.1	4.2	1.7	.6	.9	.....	1.2	2.4
17.....	2.7	2.6	2.35	1.9	2.15	4.2	1.7	.6	.9	1.0	1.2	2.4
18.....	2.55	2.4	2.35	1.95	2.05	4.05	1.65	.6	.....	1.0	1.2	2.4
19.....	2.55	2.15	2.25	2.05	2.0	3.85	1.6	.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.4
20.....	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.75	1.55	.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4
21.....	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.05	3.65	1.5	.5	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.4
22.....	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.55	1.45	.5	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.4
23.....	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.35	1.4	.5	1.0	.....	1.5	2.4
24.....	2.3	2.0	2.05	2.15	2.2	3.35	1.3	.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.4
25.....	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.35	1.2	.5	.....	1.0	1.4	2.4
26.....	2.3	2.0	1.95	2.2	2.4	3.25	1.2	.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.4
27.....	2.3	2.0	1.85	2.2	2.5	3.25	1.1	.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.4
28.....	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.25	2.65	3.25	1.1	.8	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.4
29.....	2.3	.....	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.15	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.7	2.4
30.....	2.3	.....	1.7	2.15	2.95	3.15	1.0	.85	.....	.....	1.75	2.4
31.....	2.3	.....	1.7	.....	3.1	.....	.9	1.0	.....	1.1	.....	2.4

NOTE.—Ice conditions existed January 1 to 14. River frozen over December 4 to 31.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev.,
for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	20	189	133	102	150	395	395	4	10	16	16	85
2.....	20	189	133	117	150	455	395	4	10	16	16	127
3.....	20	189	142	117	150	515	395	4	10	16	16	165
4.....	20	189	142	110	159	752	335	4	10	16	16	150
5.....	20	189	150	102	168	912	278	4	10	16	16	120
6.....	20	189	159	102	178	992	225	4	10	10	16	110
7.....	20	189	159	102	189	1,090	178	4	10	10	16	100
8.....	20	189	168	102	189	1,090	159	4	10	10	16	90
9.....	20	189	168	102	168	992	110	4	10	3	16	90
10.....	20	189	178	102	159	880	102	4	10	10	16	80
11.....	20	212	178	102	150	784	79	4	8	10	16	80
12.....	20	225	189	102	142	688	79	3	6	10	16	80
13.....	50	238	189	102	133	656	79	3	6	10	20	70
14.....	600	238	189	102	133	704	79	3	6	10	23	70
15.....	545	238	178	102	133	736	70	3	6	10	23	70
16.....	410	251	200	102	150	752	61	3	6	10	23	60
17.....	292	264	200	117	159	752	61	3	6	10	23	60
18.....	251	212	200	125	142	704	57	3	8	10	23	60
19.....	251	159	178	142	133	640	53	2	10	10	30	50
20.....	264	133	168	150	133	608	49	2	10	10	10	50
21.....	238	133	168	168	142	576	45	2	10	10	74	50
22.....	212	133	168	189	150	545	41	2	10	10	64	50
23.....	212	133	168	168	150	485	37	2	10	10	45	50
24.....	189	133	142	159	168	485	30	2	10	10	37	50
25.....	189	133	133	150	189	485	24	2	10	10	37	50
26.....	189	133	125	168	212	455	24	2	10	10	45	50
27.....	189	133	110	168	238	455	19	2	10	10	54	50
28.....	189	133	88	178	278	455	19	3	16	10	54	50
29.....	189	.....	88	168	320	425	14	3	16	10	64	50
30.....	189	.....	88	159	365	425	14	4	16	13	69	50
31.....	189	.....	88	.....	410	.....	10	10	.....	16	.....	50

NOTE.—Discharges January 1 to 14 and December 4 to 31 are estimated because of ice conditions; January 15 to July 10 are based on a rating curve that is not well defined. Periods July 11 to August 27, and August 28 to December are each based on a fairly well-defined rating curve.

Monthly discharge of South Fork of Humboldt River near Elko, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 1,150 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square rule.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	a 600	a 20	164	0.143	0.16	10,100	D.
February.....	264	133	183	.159	.17	10,200	D.
March.....	260	88	154	.134	.15	9,470	D.
April.....	189	102	129	.112	.12	7,680	C.
May.....	410	133	184	.160	.18	11,300	C.
June.....	1,090	395	663	.577	.64	39,500	C.
July.....	395	10	113	.098	.11	6,950	C.
August.....	10	2	3.3	.0029	.003	203	D.
September.....	16	6	9.7	.0084	.009	577	C.
October.....	16	3	11.0	.0096	.01	676	C.
November.....	74	10	30.3	.026	.03	1,800	C.
December.....	165	50	74.7	.065	.07	4,590	C.
The year.....	1,090	2	143	.125	1.65	103,000	

a Estimated.

SIERRA NEVADA DRAINAGE AREA.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The Sierra Nevada drainage area includes the western part of Nevada, the eastern part of California, and a small part of south-central Oregon. The principal rivers of the area are Truckee River, discharging into Pyramid and Winnemucca lakes; Walker River, flowing into Walker Lake; Carson River, emptying into Carson Sink; Susan River, which flows into Honey Lake; and Owens River, discharging into Owens Lake.

TRUCKEE RIVER BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

The Truckee River system comprises the main river and several minor tributaries, all having as their chief sources of supply small mountain lakes. Truckee River itself is the natural outlet of Lake Tahoe, a beautiful mountain lake, 193 square miles in area, lying at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above sea, and noted as the largest body of fresh water in the United States at so high an altitude. Nearly three-fourths of the lake is in California and the rest is in Nevada.

Issuing from the northwest side of Lake Tahoe the Truckee flows almost due north to the town of Truckee, Cal., where it turns to the east. At Wadsworth, Nev., the river again turns north and discharges into Pyramid and Winnemucca lakes, saline bodies of water without outlets. From the lake to Verdi, Nev., a distance of 35 miles, the country is heavily timbered with fir and pine; below Verdi barren wastes alternate with small and fertile valleys—the Verdi

Valley, the Reno or Truckee Valley, and the Wadsworth Valley—all of which have a rich, productive soil. The total length of the Truckee is about 110 miles and its total fall is about 2,350 feet.

Donner Creek, the natural outlet of Donner Lake, is the first important tributary of the Truckee, which it enters at the town of Truckee. Prosser Creek, the second tributary, and the natural outlet of several small lakes, enters about 5 miles northeast of Truckee, and Little Truckee River, the natural outlet of Webber and Independence lakes, comes in at Boca, Cal., about 2 miles farther along. Each of these tributaries rises at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level, and each flows from a lake whose capacity can be enlarged by building a dam across its outlet. The region about the lakes is thickly forested and receives during the winter months very heavy snowfall. During the season of thaw this snow affords an immense run-off, almost all of which could be stored by enlarging the natural lakes.

Three power plants have been installed on the Truckee—the Farad (Mystic), Fleish, and Washoe plants—with an emergency plant near Reno, Nev. The plants have an average capacity of about 2,500 horsepower each and they supply practically all the power used by the towns of Verdi, Reno, Carson City, Yerington, Gardnerville, Sparks, and Virginia City, Nev. There are many falls on the headwaters of the small tributaries.

Almost all the minimum flow of the river is appropriated for irrigation, but further storage development would make more water available for both irrigation and power.

Within the period covered by the records, 1907 was by far the wettest year and 1900 the driest year. The ratio in the two years for the state-line station was about 3.4 to 1.

The following gaging stations have been maintained in the Truckee River basin:

- Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., 1900-1909.
- Truckee River at Tahoe, Cal., 1895, 1900-1909.
- Truckee River near Boca, Cal., 1890.
- Truckee River at Nevada-California state line, 1899-1909.
- Truckee River near Laughtons, Nev., 1890.
- Truckee River at Reno, Nev., 1906-1909.
- Truckee River near Essex, Nev., 1889.
- Truckee River at Vista, Nev., 1890-91, 1899-1907.
- Truckee River at Derby dam, Nev., 1907-1909.
- Truckee River near Wadsworth, Nev., 1902-1905.
- Lake Winnemucca Inlet near Wadsworth, Nev., 1902-1905.
- Donner Creek near Truckee, Cal., 1902-1909.
- Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., 1903-4, 1907-1909.
- Prosser Creek near Boca, Cal., 1889-90, 1902-3.
- Independence Creek below Independence Lake, Cal., 1902-1907.
- Little Truckee River at Pine Station and Starr, Cal., 1903-1909.
- Little Truckee River near Boca, Cal., 1890.
- Steamboat Creek at Steamboat Springs, Nev., 1900-1901.

LAKE TAHOE AT TAHOE, CAL.

Records of the height of Lake Tahoe have been kept since 1900 to determine the amount of water drawn from storage and the possibility of further regulation of the outflow. These records are now for the first time available for publication. All gage heights have been referred to a datum 6,220 feet above sea level, the gage now in use being set at that datum. The gage heights for 1907 and 1908 as given in Water-Supply Paper 250, page 102, refer to a datum 6,225.5 feet above sea level.

From 1889 until early in 1904, the floor of the outlet gates of the dam had a mean elevation of 6,223.3 feet, and the crest of the spillway at its highest point was 6,229.3 feet. Since 1904 the mean elevation of the floor of the gates has been 6,223.08, that of the lowest gate 6,223.04, and that of the lowest part of the spillway has been 6,229.50.

The following table summarizes the fluctuations of the lake for the past twenty-two years as far as they have been recorded:

Table showing fluctuation of Lake Tahoe from 1888 to 1909.

Year.	High water.		Low water.		Fluctuation.
	Gage height.	Date.	Gage height.	Date.	
	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
1888.....	4.90	Sept. 8			
1889.....	4.60	Spring ..	3.05	October	1.55
1890.....	8.55±				
1895.....	9.02	July 7	7.55	Dec. 17	1.47
1900.....	7.00	June 17	5.87	Oct. 17	1.17
1901.....	8.43	July 27	6.10	Jan. 1	2.33
1902.....	9.02	June 22	6.97	Dec. 5	2.05
1903.....	8.90	July 5	6.80	Jan. 21	2.10
1904.....	10.40	June 22	7.10	Feb. 5	3.30
1905.....	8.70	June 18	6.20	Dec. 23	2.50
1906.....	9.87	July 21	6.16	Jan. 5	3.71
1907.....	11.26	July 14	7.80	Jan. 19	3.46
1908.....	8.40	Jan. 1	6.10	Dec. 31	2.28
1909.....	8.88	July 11	6.10	Jan. 1	2.78

^a The lake was also low in January.

^b Lower earlier in year, no record.

NOTE.—Records for 1888 to 1890 were reported by W. H. Hall.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., for 1900-1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1900.												
1.					6.39	6.84	7.00	6.69	6.19	5.93	5.91	.....
2.					6.40	6.85	6.99	6.68	6.18	5.92	5.91	.....
3.					6.41	6.86	6.97	6.66	6.17	5.92	5.91	.....
4.					6.45	6.87	6.97	6.64	6.20	5.93	5.90	.....
5.					6.46	6.88	6.96	6.63	6.20	5.94	5.90	.....
6.					6.47	6.89	6.95	6.62	6.19	5.95	5.90	.....
7.					6.48	6.90	6.94	6.60	6.18	5.94	5.89	.....
8.					6.49	6.91	6.93	6.58	6.17	5.94	5.94	.....
9.					6.50	6.92	6.91	6.57	6.16	5.93	5.94	.....
10.					6.52	6.93	6.90	6.55	6.14	5.92	5.95	.....
11.					6.54	6.94	6.89	6.54	6.13	5.91	5.95	.....
12.					6.56	6.95	6.88	6.52	6.12	5.90	5.95	.....
13.					6.58	6.96	6.89	6.50	6.11	5.90	5.95	.....
14.					6.60	6.98	6.88	6.49	6.10	5.89	5.94	.....
15.					6.62	6.99	6.87	6.47	6.08	5.88	5.94	.....
16.					6.64	6.99	6.86	6.45	6.07	5.88	5.94	.....
17.					6.66	7.00	6.85	6.43	6.06	5.87	5.99	.....
18.					6.67	7.00	6.84	6.41	6.05	5.87	6.00	.....
19.					6.69	7.00	6.83	6.40	6.04	5.93	5.99	.....
20.					6.70	7.00	6.82	6.38	6.03	5.93	6.00	.....
21.					6.71	7.00	6.81	6.37	6.02	5.93	6.02	.....
22.					6.73	7.00	6.80	6.35	6.01	5.92	6.03	.....
23.					6.74	7.00	6.79	6.33	5.99	5.91	6.03	.....
24.					6.75	7.00	6.78	6.32	5.98	5.91	6.02	.....
25.					6.76	7.00	6.77	6.30	5.97	5.90	6.01	.....
26.					6.77	7.00	6.76	6.28	5.97	5.89	6.02	.....
27.					6.78	7.00	6.75	6.26	5.96	5.89	6.02	.....
28.				6.35	6.79	7.00	6.74	6.24	5.95	5.92	6.01	.....
29.				6.36	6.81	7.00	6.73	6.23	5.94	5.92	6.01	.....
30.				6.37	6.82	7.00	6.72	6.21	5.93	5.91	6.00	.....
31.					6.83	.....	6.71	6.20	.....	5.91	.....	α 6.10
1901.												
1.	α 6.10	6.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.11	.....	.....	.....
2.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.09	.....	.....	.....
3.		6.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.06	.....	.....	.....
4.			.....	.....	.....	.....	8.35	8.43	8.04	.....	.....	.....
5.			7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.42	8.01	.....	.....	.....
6.				7.20	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.98	.....	.....	7.36
7.				7.20	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.99	.....	.....	7.35
8.					.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.93	.....	.....	.....
9.		6.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.91	.....	.....	7.33
10.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.89	.....	.....	7.32
11.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.86	.....	.....	.....
12.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.88	.....	7.34	.....
13.				7.20	.....	.....	.....	8.42	7.83	.....	.....	7.30
14.					.....	.....	.....	8.41	7.81	.....	7.33	.....
15.					.....	.....	.....	8.41	7.81	.....	.....	7.28
16.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.41	7.81	.....	.....	.....
17.			7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.41	7.81	.....	.....	.....
18.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	7.80	.....	7.28	.....
19.		6.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	7.79	.....	.....	.....
20.	6.18		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.39	7.77	.....	.....	.....
21.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.37	7.76	.....	.....	.....
22.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.35	7.75	.....	.....	.....
23.			7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.32	7.74	.....	.....	.....
24.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.29	7.79	.....	.....	.....
25.				.....	.....	.....	.....	8.26	7.78	.....	.....	.....
26.				.....	.....	8.31	.....	8.23	7.77	.....	.....	.....
27.	6.18			.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.21	7.76	.....	.....	.....
28.		6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.19	7.75	.....	.....	.....
29.				.....	.....	.....	8.43	8.17	7.74	.....	.....	.....
30.			7.10	7.40	.....	α 8.33	8.43	8.15	7.73	.....	7.16	.....
31.					7.92	.....	8.43	8.13	.....	7.50	.....	7.28

α Estimated.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., for 1900-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1902.												
1	7.30	7.08		a 8.24			9.02	8.77	8.36	7.80	7.37	7.06
2							9.02	8.77	8.35	7.78	7.35	7.03
3							9.02	8.76	8.34	7.77	7.32	7.01
4						8.77	9.02	8.76	8.34	7.75	7.30	6.99
5		7.05				8.79	9.02	8.75	8.33	7.75	7.29	6.97
6						8.81	9.02	8.74	8.32	7.73	7.27	
7	7.25					8.83	9.01	8.74	8.31	7.71	7.26	
8						8.84		8.73	8.30	7.69	7.25	
9						8.85		8.72	8.28	7.67	7.24	
10						8.87		8.71	8.27	7.65	7.24	
11								8.70	8.26	7.64	7.24	
12							8.97	8.69	8.25	7.62		7.20
13								8.68	8.24	7.60		7.20
14						8.97		8.66	8.22	7.58	7.23	
15	7.20					8.95		8.64	8.20	7.56		
16			8.15			8.95	8.90	8.62	8.18	7.55		
17						8.95		8.60	8.16	7.53		
18		7.28				8.97	8.89	8.57	8.12	7.51		
19		7.28				8.98	8.90	8.55	8.09	7.49		
20						8.99	8.90	8.52	8.06	7.47		
21						9.01	8.90	8.50	8.03			
22		7.25				9.02	8.90	8.48	8.01	7.48	7.27	
23						9.02	8.90	8.46				
24							8.90	8.44				
25					8.59		8.90	8.43		7.50		
26					8.60		8.88	8.42		7.47	7.19	
27					8.61		8.86	8.41	7.90	7.45	7.16	
28		7.50			8.63		8.84	8.40	7.88	7.44	7.14	
29						9.02	8.82	8.39	7.85	7.42	7.11	
30				a 8.42	8.68		8.81	8.38	7.83	7.41	7.08	
31	7.08						8.79	8.37		7.39		
1903.												
1	a 7.04	a 6.91			7.87		a 8.88	8.70	8.25	a 7.74		7.55
2				7.52	7.89			8.70	8.25		7.27	
3				7.54	7.91	8.50		8.68	8.20		7.25	
4				7.56	7.93	8.48		8.66	8.20			
5				7.60	7.96		8.90	8.65	8.20			7.50
6			7.30	7.63	7.99	8.53	8.90	8.64	8.20			
7			7.30	7.65	8.01	8.55	8.90	8.62	8.10			
8					8.03	8.57	8.90	8.60				
9			7.32		8.05	8.62	8.90	8.60				
10			7.30				8.90					7.40
11				7.71		8.68	8.90					7.40
12				7.73			8.90	8.58				7.40
13				7.73	8.17	8.72	8.90	8.57		7.50		7.40
14	6.88						8.90	8.55		7.50		7.40
15	6.87				8.23		8.90	8.52		7.50	7.40	7.50
16	6.85						8.90	8.50	7.90	7.45	7.40	
17	6.85						8.85		7.90	7.45	7.40	7.50
18	6.83		7.30			8.76	8.85		7.90	7.40	7.40	7.40
19	6.82		7.28			8.77	8.80		7.90	7.40	7.40	7.40
20	6.81		7.25			8.77	8.80	8.45		7.40	7.40	7.35
21	6.80			7.77			8.80			7.40	7.40	7.35
22			7.22	7.78	8.30	8.79	8.80	8.40	7.80	7.40		7.35
23			7.21			8.80		8.38	7.80	7.40	7.55	
24			7.20	7.80	8.30	8.82	8.77	8.35	7.80	7.35	7.60	7.30
25					8.30	8.82	8.76		7.80	7.35	7.60	7.30
26			7.23				8.75	8.30	7.80	7.35	7.60	7.30
27			7.28			8.86	8.73	8.30	7.75	7.35	7.60	7.30
28		a 7.24					8.72	8.30	7.75	7.32	7.55	7.30
29				7.85	8.35			8.25	7.75	7.32	7.60	7.30
30				7.86	8.39			8.25		7.30	7.55	7.35
31	a 6.91		7.45		8.44		8.70	8.25		7.30		

a Estimated.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., for 1900-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1904.												
1.	7.25	7.10			9.55		10.38					
2.	7.30	7.10		9.30	9.55	10.17	10.36			8.75		
3.	7.25	7.10	8.30		9.55		10.36	9.92		8.70	8.40	
4.			8.30		9.55		10.36	9.90	9.27	8.72		
5.		7.10	8.30		9.55		10.35		9.25	8.70		
6.	7.25				9.55	10.20	10.35	9.88	9.24			7.80
7.					9.55	10.20	10.35	9.86	9.22		8.30	
8.	7.25				9.55	10.22		9.85	9.20			
9.	7.25				9.58	10.24	10.32	9.83	9.18			
10.	7.25			9.25	9.60	10.26	10.30		9.15			7.68
11.	7.20			9.25	9.63	10.30		9.80	9.13		8.20	7.68
12.	7.20			9.30	9.66	10.30			9.13	8.80		
13.	7.25			9.30	9.70	10.32	10.25	9.76	9.10	8.80		7.70
14.	7.20				9.73	10.34		9.73	9.08	8.80		
15.	7.20				9.77			9.70	9.07	8.78		
16.	7.20	7.60		9.35	9.80	10.35					8.15	
17.	7.20	7.60		9.40		10.36	10.18		9.04	8.70		7.68
18.	7.20	7.60		9.40		10.38	10.15	9.68	9.00	8.65		7.68
19.	7.20	7.60		9.45		10.38			8.98		8.10	
20.		7.60		9.50			10.10		8.95			
21.	7.20			9.50						8.60		
22.				9.55	9.90	10.40				8.60	8.05	
23.	7.15			9.55	9.95					8.60	8.05	
24.	7.15			9.60			10.09	9.50		8.55	8.00	
25.				9.60		10.40	10.08			8.50	8.00	7.60
26.	7.15			9.60		10.36			8.85	8.50	7.95	
27.	7.15			9.55	10.03	10.38				8.50		
28.	7.15			9.55	10.08					8.50		
29.	7.10			9.55						8.50		
30.	7.10		9.25	9.55		10.38	9.95	9.37	8.76	8.45	7.88	
31.	7.10		9.25					9.33				7.80
1905.												
1.	7.80		7.75	7.90		8.50	8.65	8.35	7.85	7.30	6.70	
2.	7.75		7.75	7.90		8.50	8.65	8.35	7.85	7.30	6.70	
3.	7.75		7.75	7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.85	7.30	6.70	6.40
4.	7.75	7.70	7.70	7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.80	7.30	6.70	6.40
5.	7.75	7.70	7.70	7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.80			
6.	7.75		7.70	7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.80			
7.	7.75			7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.75			
8.				7.90		8.55	8.60	8.30	7.75		6.55	
9.			7.70			8.60	8.60	8.25	7.70		6.55	
10.			7.65			8.60	8.60	8.20	7.70		6.50	
11.	7.70		7.65			8.60	8.60	8.20	7.65		6.50	
12.	7.70				8.30	8.60	8.60	8.20	7.65		6.50	6.30
13.					8.30	8.60	8.60	8.20	7.65	7.05	6.50	6.30
14.	7.70			7.95	8.30	8.65	8.55	8.20			6.40	6.30
15.	7.65	7.75		7.95	8.30	8.65	8.55	8.20			6.40	6.30
16.	7.65			7.95	8.30	8.65	8.55	8.15			6.40	6.30
17.					8.30	8.65	8.50	8.15	7.57		6.40	
18.	7.60	7.75			8.30	8.70	8.50	8.10			6.40	
19.				8.00	8.40	8.70	8.50	8.10	7.50		6.40	
20.				8.00	8.40	8.70	8.50	8.10	7.50	6.90	6.40	
21.				8.00	8.40	8.70	8.45	8.05	7.50		6.40	
22.				8.00	8.40	8.70	8.45	8.05	7.45		6.40	
23.	7.70		7.70	8.00	8.45	8.70	8.40	8.00	7.45	6.80	6.40	6.20
24.	7.70			8.00	8.45	8.70	8.40	8.00		6.80		
25.	7.70			8.00	8.45	8.70	8.40	8.00		6.80		
26.	7.70	7.75		8.10	8.45	8.70	8.40	7.95		6.75		
27.	7.65	7.75	7.85	8.15	8.45	8.70	8.40	7.95		6.75		
28.	7.65	7.75		8.15	8.50	8.65	8.40	7.95		6.75		
29.					8.50	8.65	8.40	7.90		6.70		
30.			7.90	8.18	8.50	8.65	8.40	7.90		6.70	6.40	
31.			7.90		8.50		8.40	7.90		6.70		6.20

α Estimated.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., for 1900-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906.												
1	a 6.20		7.20		7.90	8.70	9.55	9.80	9.30	8.70		
2					7.90	8.75	9.55	9.80	9.30	8.70		
3		7.04			7.90		9.60	9.80	9.30			
4		7.04			7.95		9.60	9.75	9.30			
5	6.16	7.04	7.30		7.95		9.60	9.75	9.20			
6	6.16	7.02	7.30		8.00		9.70	9.75	9.20	8.58		
7		7.02	7.30		8.05		9.70	9.75	9.20	8.56		7.45
8		7.02	7.30		8.10		9.75	9.75		8.54		
9		7.02	7.30		8.10		9.75	9.70				
10		7.02	7.30				9.80	9.70				
11		7.02					9.80	9.70	9.10		7.95	
12				7.70			9.80	9.70	9.10	8.40		
13				7.70			9.80	9.70	9.05	8.40		
14				7.70			9.85	9.70	9.05	8.40		
15				7.70			9.85	9.65	9.05	8.40		7.80
16		7.06					9.85	9.65	9.05	8.40		7.80
17				7.70	8.30	9.10	9.85	9.65		8.40		
18				7.70	8.30	9.15	9.85	9.60		8.35		
19		7.00	7.50	7.70	8.30	9.20	9.85	9.60	8.90			7.83
20	7.06	7.00		7.70	8.30	9.25	9.85	9.60	8.88			7.80
21	7.06			7.70	8.40	9.25	9.87	9.60				7.76
22	7.06				8.40	9.30	9.87	9.60				
23	7.10					9.30	9.87	9.60		8.12		7.70
24	7.10					9.35	9.87	9.50	8.75	8.12		
25	7.10			7.75		9.35	9.87	9.50	8.75	8.12		
26	7.10			7.75		9.40	9.87	9.40	8.75	8.12		
27	7.10					9.45	9.87	9.40	8.75	8.10		
28	7.10		7.55			9.45	9.85	9.40	8.70	8.10		
29	7.10				8.70	9.45	9.85	9.40	8.70	8.05		7.85
30					8.70	9.50	9.85	9.40	8.70	8.00	a 7.50	
31					8.70		9.85	9.30		8.00		
1907.												
1	7.85		8.00			10.45		11.17				8.30
2					9.30	10.50	11.15	11.15	10.38			8.28
3							11.20	11.15			8.94	8.26
4							11.20	11.13			8.90	
5		8.00					11.20	11.10		9.40	8.88	
6				9.35			11.20		10.30		8.86	
7				9.35			11.20		10.28			
8				9.40	9.92		11.20		10.25			
9				9.40		10.68	11.22		10.23			
10	7.85			9.40			11.24		10.21	9.35	8.80	
11				9.38			11.23	10.92		9.33	8.78	8.40
12							11.23			9.32	8.75	8.40
13							11.25	10.90		9.30	8.72	8.40
14				9.45	10.10		11.26	10.87		9.30	8.70	8.40
15	7.82			9.50	10.08	10.90	11.26	10.85		9.28		
16			8.00		10.08	10.90	11.25	10.83		9.26		
17				9.55	10.10	10.90	11.26	10.82		9.24		8.38
18				9.60	10.14	10.92	11.26	10.80	9.90	9.20		8.38
19	7.80		9.00			10.92		10.76		9.18	8.55	
20					10.20	10.92		10.75		9.16	8.50	8.40
21				9.60	10.22	10.93	11.23	10.74	9.83	9.14		
22				9.63			11.22	10.70	9.80		8.47	8.38
23				9.63	10.26	11.00	11.22	10.66	9.80			8.36
24				9.67	10.27	11.00	11.21	10.65		9.12	8.40	
25				9.70	10.30	11.02	11.22	10.60				
26				9.70		11.03	11.21	10.60	9.73			
27				9.74		11.05	11.20	10.58	9.70			
28							11.20			9.04		
29					10.35		11.19				8.33	8.38
30				9.80	10.38		11.19		9.60	9.00	8.30	
31	a 8.00		a 9.35		10.40		11.19					

a Estimated.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Lake Tahoe at Tahoe, Cal., for 1900-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.												
1.	8.40						8.10	7.90	7.33	6.89	6.60	6.40
2.						7.90	8.10	7.90	7.30		6.60	
3.							8.10	7.90	7.30		6.60	
4.							8.10	7.90	7.30	6.81	6.60	
5.					7.58	7.90	8.10	7.88	7.29	6.80	6.60	6.40
6.	8.36		7.75		7.58	7.90	8.10	7.86	7.28	6.78	6.60	6.40
7.			7.75	7.40		7.95	8.10	7.87		6.77	6.60	6.35
8.			7.75	7.40		7.95	8.10	7.85		6.76	6.56	
9.	8.32		7.70		7.66	7.95	8.10	7.84	7.20	6.75	6.52	
10.	8.32		7.65			7.95	8.10	7.82	7.23	6.75	6.50	
11.	8.30		7.65			7.95	8.10	7.80	7.20	6.73	6.50	6.30
12.	8.30		7.60	7.40		7.95	8.10	7.77	7.20	6.70	6.50	6.30
13.			7.60	7.40		7.95	8.10		7.20	6.69	6.50	6.30
14.		7.98	7.60			7.95	8.10		7.20		6.50	
15.		7.95	7.60	7.45	7.70	7.95	8.10				6.50	
16.	8.22		7.60	7.45		7.95	8.10			6.75	6.45	6.30
17.	8.20		7.60	7.45			8.10	7.65	7.10		6.42	
18.			7.60	7.50			8.08	7.65			6.42	
19.			7.60	7.50		7.95		7.60			6.40	
20.			7.60	7.50		7.95		7.60				6.20
21.				7.50	7.80			7.60	7.07			6.20
22.			7.55			8.05		7.58	7.06			
23.	8.20		7.55			8.05		7.55		6.65		
24.		7.75				8.05		7.53			6.50	6.15
25.		7.74		7.50		8.08		7.51				6.12
26.		7.70				8.08		7.50	7.00	6.70		
27.					7.85	8.08			6.95	6.70		6.12
28.			7.40			8.08			6.95	6.70	6.40	
29.		^a 7.72				8.08			6.90		6.40	
30.				^a 7.54		8.08			6.90	6.65	6.40	
31.	^a 8.12		^a 7.40		^a 7.88			7.33		6.62		^a 6.10
1909.												
1.	^a 6.10		7.90	7.65	7.80	8.32	8.92	8.64		7.50	7.20	
2.			7.90	7.65	7.81	8.35	8.92	8.62	8.15		7.20	7.50
3.			7.90	7.65	7.83	8.40	8.93	8.60	8.13		7.10	7.50
4.			7.90	7.65	7.85		8.93		8.12		7.16	7.50
5.		7.70	7.90	7.65	7.88	8.48	8.93		8.10		7.16	7.50
6.			7.90	7.65	7.90	8.52			8.10	7.52	7.14	7.25
7.			7.90	7.65	7.92	8.55	8.88	8.57	8.08	7.52	7.14	
8.			7.90	7.65	7.95	8.57	8.87	8.53	8.05	7.50	7.12	
9.				7.90	7.97	8.60	8.86	8.51	8.02	7.50	7.12	7.65
10.						8.63	8.86	8.50		7.45	7.12	7.68
11.	6.45			7.60		8.66	8.88	8.50		7.45	7.12	7.70
12.		7.80		7.69		8.68	8.85	8.50		7.45	7.10	7.72
13.		7.80		7.60	8.00	8.70	8.84	8.45	7.90	7.41	7.10	7.74
14.			7.80	7.60	8.02	8.70	8.84	8.45	7.88	7.40	7.10	
15.		7.90	7.80	7.60			8.84	8.42	7.87	7.40	7.10	
16.	7.30	7.90	7.75	7.60			8.84	8.41	7.85	7.38	7.10	
17.			7.75	7.60			8.84	8.40	7.88	7.36	7.10	
18.	7.35		7.75	7.65	8.09	8.80		8.40		7.36		
19.		7.85	7.75	7.65	8.10	8.83		8.40		7.35		7.70
20.		7.85	7.75	7.65	8.13	8.82				7.34		
21.		7.85	7.80			8.82	8.80			7.34		
22.			7.80	7.68		8.83	8.80		7.70	7.32		7.50
23.	7.70		7.80	7.68		8.85	8.79		7.70	7.32		7.50
24.		7.90	7.75		8.20	8.87	8.78	8.28	7.66	7.30	7.34	7.49
25.			7.75	7.68	8.20	8.89		8.25		7.30	7.36	7.49
26.			7.75	7.68	8.20			8.22	7.60	7.30	7.38	7.48
27.	7.78		7.75	7.68				8.20		7.28		7.49
28.	7.80		7.75	7.72			8.70	8.20		7.26		7.49
29.	7.80			7.75	8.25	8.90	8.69	8.18				7.49
30.			7.70	7.78	8.28	8.90	8.66					7.48
31.			7.70		8.29		8.66			7.20		

^a Estimated.

TRUCKEE RIVER AT TAHOE, CAL.

This station, which is located at Tahoe, Cal., about one-fourth mile below the outlet of Lake Tahoe, was established June 17, 1900, to determine the total outflow of the lake and its value as a storage reservoir—information needed by the United States Reclamation Service in connection with the Truckee-Carson project.

A timber dam across the river about 500 feet from the lake completely regulates the flow of the river, sometimes causing sudden fluctuations and often cutting down the outflow to 15 or 20 second-feet, or the amount of leakage through the dam. The equipment consists of a cable and car and a vertical staff gage.

The channel is liable to shift only in a slight degree and records are reliable. The datum of the gage has not been changed. The flow is practically unaffected by ice.

The following discharge measurement was made by L. J. Towne:

May 18, 1909: Width, 68 feet; area, 126 square feet; gage height, 1.40 feet; discharge, 134 second-feet.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Tahoe, Cal., for 1909.

[J. U. Haley, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.70	2.70	2.75	2.75	1.78	1.43	3.30	2.60	2.56	2.30	2.25	1.70
2.....	1.70	2.70	2.75	2.75	1.55	1.45	3.30	2.60	2.56	2.30	2.30	1.80
3.....	1.70	2.65	2.75	2.75	2.30	1.47	3.30	2.60	2.56	2.28	2.20	2.00
4.....	1.70	2.65	2.75	2.75	1.90	1.47	1.90	2.60	2.55	2.28	2.05	2.00
5.....	1.50	2.65	2.75	2.75	2.85	1.47	3.30	2.55	2.28	2.28	2.05	2.00
6.....	1.50	2.60	2.75	2.75	2.85	1.47	3.30	2.55	2.28	2.28	2.05	2.05
7.....	1.55	2.70	2.75	2.75	2.85	1.48	3.30	2.55	2.27	2.27	2.05	2.05
8.....	1.60	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.75	1.50	3.30	2.55	2.26	2.25	2.05	2.22
9.....	1.65	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.75	1.50	2.60	2.55	2.25	2.20	2.05	2.40
10.....	1.65	2.75	2.60	2.70	2.90	2.05	2.60	2.58	2.25	2.18	2.05	2.40
11.....	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.70	2.90	2.45	2.20	2.25	2.24	2.19	2.05	2.40
12.....	1.65	2.80	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.45	2.20	2.20	2.23	2.19	2.05	2.40
13.....	1.45	2.80	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.80	2.20	2.20	2.22	2.18	2.05	2.47
14.....	.....	2.80	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.80	1.85	2.33	2.21	2.20	2.05	2.55
15.....	.....	2.75	2.90	2.70	1.40	2.80	1.85	2.33	2.20	2.20	2.05	2.62
16.....	.....	2.75	2.85	2.70	1.40	2.80	1.85	2.33	2.20	2.20	2.05	2.70
17.....	.....	2.75	2.85	2.70	1.40	2.80	2.05	.90	2.19	2.20	2.04	2.75
18.....	.....	2.75	2.85	2.75	1.40	2.80	1.50	2.38	2.17	2.19	2.04	2.80
19.....	.....	2.75	2.85	2.75	1.40	2.85	2.05	2.38	2.16	1.70	2.05	2.80
20.....	.....	2.75	2.80	.60	1.40	3.30	2.05	2.38	2.16	1.70	2.05	2.80
21.....	.....	2.75	2.80	2.78	1.40	3.30	2.05	2.67	2.15	2.18	2.05	2.80
22.....	1.00	2.75	2.80	2.78	1.40	3.30	2.05	2.67	2.25	2.17	2.05	2.79
23.....	1.00	2.75	2.80	2.78	1.40	3.30	2.70	2.65	2.25	2.16	2.05	2.79
24.....	1.00	2.75	2.80	2.78	1.40	2.60	2.70	2.65	2.25	2.15	2.05	2.78
25.....	1.00	2.75	2.80	2.78	1.40	3.30	2.70	2.63	2.30	2.13	2.05	2.78
26.....	2.45	2.75	2.80	1.69	1.40	3.30	2.70	2.61	2.25	2.11	2.05	2.78
27.....	2.45	2.75	2.80	2.29	1.40	3.30	2.70	2.60	2.25	2.10	2.05	2.77
28.....	2.50	2.75	2.80	2.80	1.40	3.30	2.65	2.59	2.35	2.20	2.05	2.75
29.....	2.50	.....	2.80	2.80	1.45	3.30	2.65	2.58	2.35	2.28	2.05	3.13
30.....	2.50	.....	2.80	1.62	1.45	3.30	2.65	2.58	2.35	2.35	2.05	3.13
31.....	2.50	.....	2.80	.....	1.45	.....	2.60	2.58	.....	2.10	.....	3.35

NOTE.—Gates closed at dam January 14-21.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Tahoe, Cal., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	258	617	638	638	281	186	869	575	559	456	438	258
2.....	258	617	638	638	217	192	869	575	559	456	456	287
3.....	258	596	638	638	456	196	869	575	559	449	419	350
4.....	258	596	638	638	318	196	318	575	554	449	367	350
5.....	201	596	638	638	680	196	869	554	449	449	367	350
6.....	201	575	638	638	680	196	869	554	449	449	367	367
7.....	217	617	638	638	680	199	869	554	445	445	367	367
8.....	230	638	638	638	272	204	869	554	441	438	367	426
9.....	244	638	638	638	272	204	575	554	438	419	367	494
10.....	244	638	575	617	701	367	575	567	438	412	367	494
11.....	350	638	701	617	701	514	419	438	434	416	367	494
12.....	244	659	701	617	534	514	419	419	430	416	367	494
13.....	192	659	701	617	534	659	419	419	426	412	367	522
14.....	15	659	701	617	534	659	302	467	423	419	367	554
15.....	15	638	701	617	179	659	302	467	419	419	367	583
16.....	15	638	680	617	179	659	302	467	419	419	367	617
17.....	15	638	680	617	179	659	367	77	416	419	364	638
18.....	15	638	680	638	179	659	204	486	408	416	364	659
19.....	15	638	680	638	179	680	367	486	405	258	364	659
20.....	15	638	659	35	179	869	367	486	405	258	367	659
21.....	15	638	659	651	179	869	367	604	402	412	367	659
22.....	95	638	659	651	179	869	367	604	438	408	367	655
23.....	95	638	659	651	179	869	617	596	449	405	367	655
24.....	95	638	659	651	179	575	617	596	438	402	367	651
25.....	95	638	659	651	179	869	617	588	456	394	367	651
26.....	514	638	659	255	179	869	617	579	438	388	367	651
27.....	514	638	659	452	179	869	617	575	438	384	367	6'6
28.....	534	638	659	659	179	869	596	571	475	419	367	638
29.....	534	.....	659	659	192	869	596	567	475	449	367	798
30.....	534	.....	659	236	192	869	596	567	475	475	367	798
31.....	534	.....	659	.....	192	.....	575	567	.....	384	.....	890

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve that is well defined. Discharge estimated January 14-21.

Monthly discharge of Truckee River at Tahoe, Cal., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 519 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	534	.....	220	0.424	0.49	13,500	B.
February.....	659	575	630	1.21	1.26	35,000	A.
March.....	701	575	660	1.27	1.46	40,600	A.
April.....	659	35	584	1.13	1.26	34,800	A.
May.....	680	179	321	.618	.71	19,700	A.
June.....	869	186	569	1.10	1.23	33,900	A.
July.....	869	204	555	1.07	1.23	34,100	A.
August.....	604	77	525	1.01	1.16	32,300	A.
September.....	559	402	452	.871	.97	26,900	A.
October.....	475	258	413	.796	.92	25,400	A.
November.....	456	364	374	.721	.80	22,300	A.
December.....	890	258	559	1.08	1.24	34,400	A.
The year.....	890	.....	488	.942	12.73	353,000	

TRUCKEE RIVER AT NEVADA-CALIFORNIA STATE LINE.

This station, which is located at the state line, 17 miles west of Reno, Nev., was established September 1, 1899, to determine the quantity of water available for use in the Reno or Truckee Valley.

The station is below all tributaries which have their headwaters in the Sierra Nevada divide, and is above all diversions.

The gage was formerly located at Farad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the measuring section. On June 14, 1909, the station was moved downstream $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Calvada.

The equipment consists of a cable and car and an inclined staff gage located 50 feet downstream from the cable. Gage heights in the following table January 1 to June 30 are from the old gage; from July 1 to December 31 they are from the new gage.

The flow is probably unaffected by ice. The channel is somewhat shifting, requiring rerating after each high-water period. Flood measurements are made with difficulty, owing to the high velocities of the current. Records are fairly reliable.

Discharge measurements of Truckee River at Nevada-California state line in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 24.....	L. J. Towne.....	118	459	3.82	1,670
Do.....	do.....	118	468	3.92	1,850
June 11.....	do.....	123	568	4.60	2,690
July 1.....	do.....	121	541	4.40	2,590
July 10.....	do.....	114	403	3.36	1,300
July 22.....	do.....	111	310	2.80	708
July 24.....	do.....	113	365	3.15	1,030
September 14.....	F. C. Schafer.....	110	288	2.40	573
October 19.....	do.....	111	302	2.35	546
December 4.....	do.....	117	406	3.30	1,310

NOTE.—Gage heights of above measurements refer to new gage at cable.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Nevada-California state line for 1909.

[E. Biglow, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.05	3.05	3.05	-----	5.35	5.0	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8
2.....	2.1	3.2	3.0	-----	5.35	5.25	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.5
3.....	2.1	3.15	3.1	-----	5.4	5.25	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8
4.....	2.35	3.15	3.2	3.85	5.55	5.25	4.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2
5.....	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.8	5.9	5.25	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.1
6.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.7	5.85	5.0	4.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.2
7.....	2.55	3.0	3.1	3.8	5.9	4.8	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.1
8.....	2.25	3.0	3.05	3.9	5.7	4.8	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.2
9.....	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.6	4.65	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.5
10.....	2.05	3.1	3.0	4.3	5.7	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.3
11.....	2.2	3.2	3.0	4.2	5.35	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2
12.....	2.4	3.2	3.05	4.3	5.1	4.65	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2
13.....	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.6	4.75	4.75	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.1
14.....	5.5	3.15	3.1	5.0	4.55	4.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.1
15.....	7.45	3.2	3.2	5.25	4.85	4.75	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.1
16.....	7.9	3.15	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.65	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1
17.....	6.15	3.2	3.4	5.55	4.3	4.65	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1
18.....	5.65	3.35	3.5	5.8	4.25	4.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.1
19.....	4.75	3.3	3.4	5.75	4.3	4.45	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.5	3.0
20.....	4.65	3.3	3.4	4.85	4.45	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.1	3.0
21.....	5.15	3.2	3.35	4.9	4.55	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.1	3.0
22.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	4.75	4.15	4.65	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	4.1	3.0
23.....	3.7	3.15	3.25	4.9	3.95	4.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.7	3.0
24.....	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.95	3.85	4.65	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.9
25.....	3.55	3.05	3.2	5.1	3.85	4.75	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	4.0	2.3
26.....	3.5	3.0	3.15	4.75	4.15	4.65	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.7	2.9
27.....	3.5	3.0	3.15	5.45	4.3	4.65	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9
28.....	3.4	3.05	3.15	5.55	4.5	4.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9
29.....	3.3	-----	3.15	5.5	4.1	4.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9
30.....	3.2	-----	3.1	5.5	4.0	4.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.2
31.....	3.1	-----	3.15	-----	4.25	-----	3.0	2.7	-----	2.5	-----	3.2

NOTE.—Gage heights January 1 to June 30 are from old gage; those from July 1 to December 31 are from new gage. No gage relation was determined.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Nevada-California state line for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	385	1,070	1,070	1,470	3,700	3,190	2,620	950	735	675	565	1,730
2.....	410	1,200	1,030	1,560	3,700	3,540	2,620	950	735	675	565	2,620
3.....	410	1,160	1,110	1,660	3,770	3,540	2,480	950	735	675	565	1,730
4.....	550	1,160	1,200	1,810	4,000	3,540	2,350	950	800	735	620	1,120
5.....	870	1,110	1,110	1,760	4,540	3,540	2,220	870	735	675	565	1,030
6.....	1,030	1,110	1,110	1,660	4,460	3,190	2,090	870	735	675	565	1,120
7.....	685	1,030	1,110	1,760	4,540	2,920	1,730	800	675	675	565	1,030
8.....	490	1,030	1,070	1,860	4,220	2,920	1,620	800	675	675	565	1,120
9.....	410	1,030	1,030	1,960	4,070	2,720	1,410	735	675	620	565	1,410
10.....	385	1,110	1,030	2,300	4,220	2,660	1,210	675	620	620	620	1,210
11.....	460	1,200	1,030	2,180	3,700	2,660	1,210	675	620	620	620	1,120
12.....	580	1,200	1,070	2,300	3,330	2,720	1,210	620	620	565	620	1,120
13.....	950	1,200	1,030	2,660	2,860	2,860	1,030	620	565	565	565	1,030
14.....	3,920	1,160	1,110	3,190	2,600	2,790	1,030	620	565	620	620	1,030
15.....	7,260	1,200	1,200	3,540	2,980	2,860	950	620	565	565	620	1,030
16.....	8,110	1,160	1,200	3,050	2,420	2,720	950	620	565	620	675	1,030
17.....	4,960	1,200	1,380	4,000	2,300	2,720	870	675	565	565	735	1,030
18.....	4,140	1,340	1,470	4,380	2,240	2,660	800	735	620	565	950	1,030
19.....	2,860	1,290	1,380	4,300	2,300	2,480	735	735	620	565	1,410	950
20.....	2,720	1,290	1,380	2,980	2,480	2,300	735	735	620	620	2,090	950
21.....	3,400	1,200	1,340	3,050	2,600	2,420	735	735	620	620	2,090	950
22.....	2,070	1,110	1,290	2,860	2,120	2,720	735	735	565	565	2,090	950
23.....	1,660	1,160	1,240	3,050	1,910	2,920	800	735	565	515	1,620	950
24.....	1,560	1,200	1,200	3,120	1,810	2,720	1,030	800	620	515	2,090	870
25.....	1,520	1,070	1,200	3,330	1,810	2,860	1,030	800	620	565	1,970	515
26.....	1,470	1,030	1,160	2,860	2,120	2,720	1,030	800	620	565	1,620	870
27.....	1,470	1,030	1,160	3,840	2,300	2,720	1,030	800	620	565	1,120	870
28.....	1,380	1,070	1,160	4,000	2,540	2,660	950	800	620	565	1,120	870
29.....	1,290	.....	1,160	3,920	2,070	2,540	950	735	675	620	1,030	870
30.....	1,200	.....	1,110	3,920	1,960	2,660	950	735	675	620	1,030	1,120
31.....	1,110	.....	1,160	.....	2,240	.....	950	735	.....	620	.....	1,120

NOTE.—Daily discharges January 1 to June 30 are based on the rating curve for the station at Mystic or Farad, which is fairly well defined between 360 and 3,190 second-feet. Discharges July 1 to December 31 are based on the Calvada station rating curve, which is fairly well defined between 515 and 2,760 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Truckee River at Nevada-California state line for 1909.

[Drainage area, 955 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	8,110	385	1,930	2.02	2.33	119,000	B.
February.....	1,340	1,030	1,150	1.20	1.25	63,900	A.
March.....	1,470	1,030	1,170	1.23	1.42	71,900	A.
April.....	4,380	1,470	2,810	2.94	3.28	167,000	B.
May.....	4,540	1,810	2,960	3.10	3.57	182,000	B.
June.....	3,540	2,300	2,850	2.98	3.32	170,000	B.
July.....	2,620	735	1,320	1.38	1.59	81,200	A.
August.....	950	620	762	.798	.92	46,900	A.
September.....	800	565	642	.672	.75	38,200	A.
October.....	735	515	610	.639	.74	37,500	A.
November.....	2,090	565	1,010	1.06	1.17	60,100	A.
December.....	2,620	515	1,110	1.16	1.34	68,200	A.
The year.....	8,110	385	1,530	1.60	21.69	1,110,000	

TRUCKEE RIVER AT RENO, NEV.

This station, which is located in the city of Reno, about 12 miles below the California-Nevada line, near the upper end of Truckee Meadows, was established July 1, 1906, by the United States Weather

Bureau, in connection with its measurements of snowfall in the high Sierra, and gage heights have been furnished by that bureau.

The station is below all diversions for Truckee Valley, above any return waters, and below practically all tributaries except Steamboat Creek, which enters from the south a few miles below.

Discharge measurements are made from the Rock Street Bridge, about 800 feet downstream from the Virginia Street Bridge, where the vertical staff gage is located. Low-water measurements are made by wading. The datum of the staff gage is 4,481.60 feet above sea level and has remained unchanged. Measuring conditions are good, the stream bed is permanent, and the records are unaffected by ice and are considered good. (See fig 1.)

Discharge measurements of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., in 1908-9.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1908.					
October 9 ^a	E. A. Porter.....		360	1.10	213
1909.					
January 14 ^b	D. W. Hays.....		1,140	6.60	9,910
January 16.....	M. B. Kennedy.....		1,020	6.40	8,020
January 18.....	E. A. Porter.....		750	4.75	4,280
January 27.....	do.....		466	2.90	1,570
February 23.....	do.....	118	368	2.40	1,030
May 22.....	L. J. Towne.....	126	524	3.35	1,910
June 18.....	do.....	129	555	3.70	2,550
September 11.....	F. C. Schafer.....	116	318	1.10	218
September 14.....	do.....	119	389	1.45	372
October 19.....	do.....	118	386	1.40	354
December 4.....	do.....	119	455	2.65	1,340

^a Wading measurement.

^b Float measurement.

NOTE.—The 1909 measurements were made from the Rock Street Bridge.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909.

[H. O. Geren, observer, 1906-1908; H. F. Alps, observer, 1909.]

Day.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906.							1906.						
1.....	3.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	16.....	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4
2.....	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.8	17.....	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4
3.....	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	18.....	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3
4.....	3.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.8	19.....	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
5.....	3.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	20.....	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3
6.....	3.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	21.....	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.3
7.....	3.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	22.....	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
8.....	3.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	23.....	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
9.....	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.8	24.....	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
10.....	3.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	25.....	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3
11.....	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	26.....	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2
12.....	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	27.....	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
13.....	3.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	28.....	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
14.....	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.4	29.....	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.1
15.....	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.4	30.....	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0
							31.....	2.0	1.6		1.9		1.9

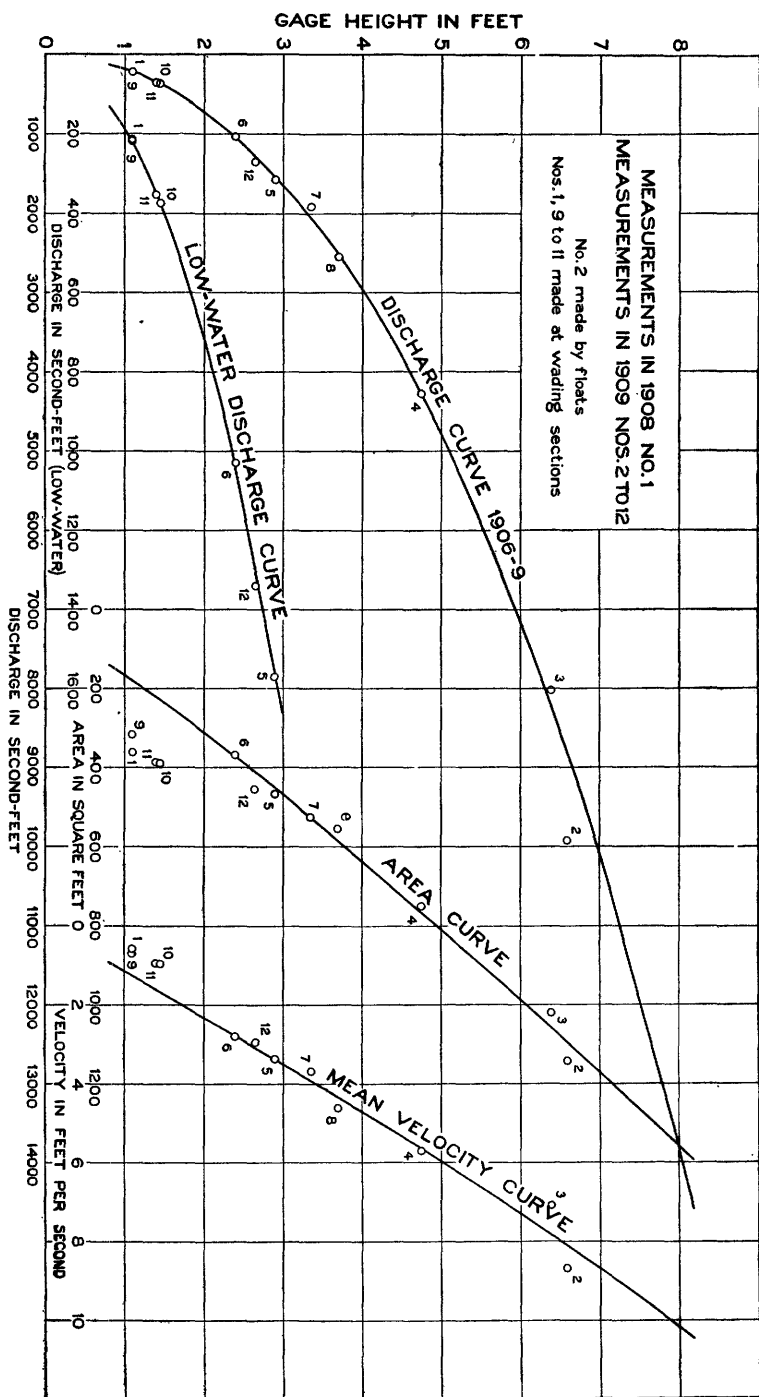


FIGURE 1.—Discharge, area, and mean velocity curves for Truckee River at Reno, Nev.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907.												
1	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.7	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2
2	1.9	2.8	2.4	3.8	4.9	5.1	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1
3	1.9	3.2	2.4	3.7	4.8	5.1	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
4	1.9	3.4	2.4	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.2
5	1.8	3.2	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.9	4.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
6	1.8	3.0	2.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.2
7	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.5
8	1.9	2.7	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.3
9	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3
10	1.9	2.6	2.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
11	1.9	2.6	2.4	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5
12	1.9	2.5	2.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4
13	1.9	2.5	2.3	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
14	1.9	2.5	2.3	5.5	4.4	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
15	1.9	2.5	2.3	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
16	1.9	2.5	2.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
17	1.9	2.5	2.5	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
18	1.9	2.5	8.2	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
19	1.9	2.5	7.5	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
20	1.9	2.5	6.3	5.4	5.3	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
21	1.9	2.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
22	1.8	2.5	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.3	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1
23	1.8	2.5	4.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1
24	1.8	2.5	3.9	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
25	1.8	2.5	3.8	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1
26	1.8	2.5	3.6	5.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
27	1.8	2.5	3.5	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.7
28	2.2	2.5	3.4	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4
29	2.2	3.3	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2
30	2.1	3.4	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3
31	2.1	3.4	4.7	4.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
1908.												
1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.4
2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	.9	.9	1.4	1.4
3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	.9	1.0	1.4	1.4
4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0	1.4	1.4
5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	.8	1.1	1.4	1.4
6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	1.4	1.4
7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	1.4	1.4
8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	.9	1.1	.9	1.0	1.4	1.4
9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
10	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4
11	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4
12	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
13	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
14	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
15	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.3
16	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.3
17	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3
18	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.8	.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
19	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
20	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.6	.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
21	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.8	1.6	1.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
22	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	.9	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
23	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
24	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
25	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
26	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
27	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.1	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
28	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
29	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
30	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.2	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
31	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	.9	.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909.												
1.....	1.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	4.4	3.7	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.0
2.....	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.8	4.4	4.2	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	4.4
3.....	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.5
4.....	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.6	4.3	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.6
5.....	1.6	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.7	4.3	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.4
6.....	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	4.7	3.9	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.4
7.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.8	3.9	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.4
8.....	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.2	4.6	3.8	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.4
9.....	1.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.6	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.0
10.....	1.6	2.5	2.4	3.5	4.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.7
11.....	1.4	2.5	2.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.5
12.....	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5
13.....	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.5
14.....	4.2	2.5	2.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.4
15.....	6.2	2.5	2.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.3
16.....	6.5	2.5	2.8	4.4	3.6	3.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.4
17.....	5.4	2.8	2.9	4.5	3.5	3.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3
18.....	4.9	2.8	2.8	4.7	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.3
19.....	4.2	2.7	2.8	5.0	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.3
20.....	3.9	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.4	3.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	2.3
21.....	3.9	2.6	2.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	4.8	2.3
22.....	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.3	2.3
23.....	3.4	2.5	2.7	4.0	3.1	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.3
24.....	3.1	2.6	2.6	4.1	3.1	3.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.2	2.3
25.....	3.0	2.5	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	3.5	2.3
26.....	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.3	3.2	3.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	3.5	2.3
27.....	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.5	3.4	3.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.3
28.....	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.8	3.4	3.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.3
29.....	2.7	.....	2.6	4.6	3.3	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.3
30.....	2.7	.....	2.5	4.5	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.3
31.....	2.6	.....	2.5	.....	3.4	.....	1.8	1.4	.....	1.7	.....	2.5

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909.

Day.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1906.							1906.						
1.....	2,250	720	460	400	580	580	16.....	1,660	460	400	520	720	1,060
2.....	2,520	580	400	185	580	580	17.....	1,450	460	400	520	650	1,060
3.....	2,660	650	400	350	580	580	18.....	1,350	460	400	460	650	970
4.....	2,660	580	350	350	720	580	19.....	1,250	460	350	460	580	970
5.....	2,660	350	350	300	880	580	20.....	1,150	520	400	460	580	970
6.....	2,520	220	400	300	650	580	21.....	1,150	460	350	460	580	970
7.....	2,520	350	400	350	650	580	22.....	1,060	460	350	520	650	970
8.....	2,380	350	400	350	650	580	23.....	1,060	460	350	520	650	970
9.....	2,250	400	350	350	650	580	24.....	1,060	460	350	520	650	970
10.....	2,120	460	400	350	650	580	25.....	1,060	460	350	520	650	970
11.....	1,880	580	400	460	650	1,060	26.....	1,150	460	400	520	650	880
12.....	2,000	520	400	460	650	1,060	27.....	1,250	400	460	580	650	880
13.....	1,880	460	400	520	650	1,060	28.....	1,060	400	350	580	650	800
14.....	1,770	460	400	580	650	1,060	29.....	880	400	400	255	580	800
15.....	1,660	460	400	520	650	1,060	30.....	800	400	350	520	580	720
							31.....	720	460	.....	650	.....	650

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907.												
1.....	650	880	1,060	2,520	4,380	4,780	3,270	1,770	1,060	1,060	1,150	880
2.....	650	1,450	1,060	2,660	4,580	5,000	3,110	1,660	1,060	1,060	1,150	880
3.....	650	1,880	1,060	2,520	4,380	5,000	3,110	1,660	1,150	970	1,150	880
4.....	650	2,120	1,060	2,380	3,800	4,780	3,440	1,550	1,150	720	1,150	880
5.....	580	1,880	1,060	2,250	3,440	4,580	3,270	1,550	1,150	970	1,150	880
6.....	580	1,660	1,060	2,250	3,440	4,180	2,950	1,550	1,150	720	1,060	880
7.....	650	1,550	1,060	2,380	3,440	3,990	2,950	1,450	1,150	580	1,060	1,150
8.....	650	1,350	1,060	2,380	3,110	3,620	2,800	1,450	1,060	520	800	970
9.....	650	1,250	1,060	2,660	3,440	3,440	2,660	1,450	1,060	720	800	970
10.....	650	1,250	1,060	2,950	3,800	3,440	2,660	1,350	1,060	970	970	970
11.....	650	1,250	1,060	3,440	4,580	3,620	2,660	1,350	1,060	800	1,060	1,150
12.....	650	1,150	1,060	3,800	4,380	4,780	2,660	1,250	1,060	880	970	1,060
13.....	650	1,150	970	4,180	3,800	3,440	2,520	1,250	1,060	970	970	970
14.....	650	1,150	970	5,900	3,620	3,440	2,380	1,250	1,060	970	970	970
15.....	650	1,150	970	5,670	3,440	2,950	2,380	1,150	1,060	970	970	880
16.....	650	1,150	970	4,780	3,800	2,660	2,250	1,150	970	970	970	970
17.....	650	1,150	1,150	4,580	3,800	2,380	2,120	1,150	970	970	970	880
18.....	650	1,150	14,600	4,380	4,180	2,380	2,250	1,150	970	1,060	970	880
19.....	650	1,150	11,900	4,380	4,580	2,660	2,250	1,150	970	1,060	970	880
20.....	650	1,150	7,980	5,670	5,440	2,800	2,250	1,150	970	1,060	1,060	880
21.....	650	1,150	5,220	5,220	4,380	2,950	2,120	1,150	970	1,060	970	880
22.....	580	1,150	3,990	4,780	3,800	3,440	2,120	1,060	970	1,060	970	800
23.....	580	1,150	2,950	5,440	3,620	2,950	2,120	1,060	970	1,060	970	800
24.....	580	1,150	2,800	5,440	3,440	2,800	2,000	1,060	970	1,060	880	800
25.....	580	1,150	2,660	5,440	3,440	2,800	2,000	1,060	970	1,150	880	800
26.....	580	1,150	2,380	5,440	3,440	2,660	2,000	1,060	880	1,150	880	880
27.....	580	1,150	2,250	5,440	3,440	2,800	1,880	1,060	970	1,250	880	1,350
28.....	880	1,150	2,120	5,440	3,620	2,950	2,000	1,060	970	1,150	880	1,060
29.....	880	2,000	5,000	3,800	3,110	2,000	2,000	1,060	970	1,150	880	880
30.....	800	2,120	4,780	3,990	2,950	2,000	970	970	1,060	800	970	880
31.....	800	2,120	4,180	4,180	1,770	1,060	1,060	1,150	1,150	970	970	970
1908.												
1.....	880	880	880	1,060	1,150	650	220	255	155	155	350	350
2.....	880	880	800	970	1,060	580	255	350	155	155	350	350
3.....	880	880	880	970	970	580	220	350	155	185	350	350
4.....	970	880	880	1,060	720	580	220	255	155	185	350	350
5.....	800	880	800	1,150	720	520	185	220	125	220	350	350
6.....	800	880	800	1,150	720	580	155	185	125	185	350	350
7.....	880	880	720	1,060	880	520	155	185	125	185	350	350
8.....	880	880	720	880	800	650	155	220	155	185	350	350
9.....	970	880	880	970	650	720	220	220	185	220	350	350
10.....	880	800	880	1,060	580	720	255	255	185	220	350	350
11.....	970	800	800	1,350	580	720	185	185	155	220	350	350
12.....	970	800	880	970	720	720	220	220	185	255	350	350
13.....	970	720	880	1,660	650	800	255	220	185	255	350	350
14.....	970	800	970	1,660	580	970	220	220	155	350	350	350
15.....	970	800	970	1,550	580	800	185	220	185	460	300	300
16.....	970	800	1,150	1,350	520	720	185	220	185	520	300	300
17.....	970	800	1,150	1,150	520	650	185	185	185	460	350	300
18.....	1,060	720	1,250	1,060	460	580	155	220	185	400	350	300
19.....	1,060	800	1,350	1,150	580	580	155	185	220	350	350	350
20.....	970	800	1,350	1,150	520	460	155	185	185	350	350	400
21.....	970	720	1,350	1,450	460	520	155	185	185	350	400	400
22.....	970	800	1,250	1,250	460	460	155	185	155	350	400	400
23.....	880	720	1,250	1,060	520	300	255	220	155	350	400	400
24.....	970	720	1,350	880	580	300	300	185	155	350	400	400
25.....	970	720	1,550	800	650	300	255	185	155	350	350	350
26.....	970	800	1,450	880	800	300	220	185	155	350	350	350
27.....	970	800	1,250	800	800	255	220	155	155	350	350	350
28.....	970	880	1,150	970	720	220	220	155	155	350	350	350
29.....	880	800	1,060	970	720	220	300	155	155	350	350	350
30.....	880	1,150	1,060	970	800	185	255	155	155	350	350	350
31.....	880	1,060	1,060	720	720	520	155	155	350	350	350	300

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909.												
1.....	300	1,250	1,060	1,350	3,620	2,520	2,120	520	350	350	520	1,600
2.....	350	1,250	1,060	1,450	3,620	3,270	2,120	520	350	350	520	3,620
3.....	350	1,250	1,150	1,770	3,800	3,440	2,120	520	350	400	520	2,250
4.....	350	1,250	1,250	1,880	3,990	3,440	2,000	460	350	400	460	1,250
5.....	400	1,150	1,150	2,000	4,180	3,440	2,380	400	350	300	520	1,060
6.....	1,350	1,060	1,150	1,770	4,180	2,800	1,550	400	350	400	520	1,060
7.....	880	1,150	1,150	2,000	4,380	2,800	1,450	460	300	350	520	1,060
8.....	720	1,150	1,150	1,880	3,990	2,600	1,450	400	300	350	520	1,060
9.....	520	1,150	1,150	2,000	3,990	2,600	1,550	350	255	350	460	1,600
10.....	400	1,150	1,060	2,250	3,990	2,520	1,450	350	220	350	580	1,350
11.....	350	1,150	1,060	2,120	3,440	2,520	1,250	450	220	300	580	1,150
12.....	650	1,150	1,060	2,380	3,110	2,520	1,060	350	220	350	520	1,150
13.....	970	1,150	1,150	2,660	2,800	2,660	1,060	255	255	350	460	1,150
14.....	3,270	1,150	1,150	2,950	2,660	2,660	970	300	220	350	520	1,060
15.....	7,700	1,150	1,150	3,440	2,660	2,660	880	255	220	350	580	970
16.....	8,540	1,150	1,450	3,620	2,660	2,660	720	255	220	350	520	1,060
17.....	5,670	1,450	1,550	3,800	2,250	2,660	580	255	255	350	520	970
18.....	4,580	1,450	1,450	4,180	2,000	2,520	580	255	220	350	520	970
19.....	3,270	1,350	1,450	4,780	2,000	2,520	580	255	255	400	520	970
20.....	2,800	1,250	1,450	3,270	2,120	2,120	580	255	220	350	1,250	970
21.....	2,800	1,250	1,450	2,800	2,380	2,250	580	300	350	300	4,380	970
22.....	2,520	1,150	1,450	2,660	2,000	2,250	460	350	220	400	2,000	970
23.....	2,120	1,150	1,350	2,950	1,770	2,520	580	350	220	400	2,120	970
24.....	1,770	1,250	1,250	3,110	1,770	2,800	580	350	220	400	1,880	970
25.....	1,660	1,150	1,250	3,110	1,880	2,800	650	350	220	400	2,250	970
26.....	1,550	1,150	1,250	3,440	1,880	2,520	650	350	255	460	2,250	970
27.....	1,550	1,150	1,250	3,800	2,120	2,520	650	350	255	400	1,150	970
28.....	1,550	1,150	1,150	4,380	2,120	2,380	650	350	255	400	1,060	970
29.....	1,350	.....	1,250	3,990	2,000	2,380	580	350	255	460	970	970
30.....	1,350	.....	1,150	3,800	1,770	2,250	650	350	300	520	970	970
31.....	1,250	.....	1,150	.....	2,120	.....	580	350	.....	520	.....	1,150

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 220 and 10,100 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off (total in acre-feet).	Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
1906.					
July.....	2,660	720	1,670	103,000	A.
August.....	720	220	462	28,400	A.
September.....	460	350	386	23,000	A.
October.....	650	185	448	27,500	A.
November.....	880	580	644	38,300	A.
December.....	1,060	580	829	51,000	A.
The period.....				271,000	
1907.					
January.....	880	580	656	40,300	A.
February.....	2,120	880	1,290	71,600	A.
March.....	14,600	970	2,670	164,000	A.
April.....	5,900	2,250	4,140	246,000	A.
May.....	5,440	3,110	3,890	239,000	A.
June.....	5,000	2,380	3,440	205,000	A.
July.....	3,440	1,770	2,450	151,000	A.
August.....	1,770	970	1,260	77,500	A.
September.....	1,150	970	1,030	61,300	A.
October.....	1,250	520	977	60,100	A.
November.....	1,150	800	977	58,100	A.
December.....	1,350	800	935	57,500	A.
The year.....	14,600	520	1,980	1,430,000	

Monthly discharge of Truckee River at Reno, Nev., for 1906-1909—Continued.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off (total in acre-feet).	Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
1908.					
January.....	1,060	800	936	57,600	A.
February.....	880	720	811	46,600	A.
March.....	1,550	720	1,060	65,200	A.
April.....	1,660	800	1,120	66,600	A.
May.....	1,150	460	684	42,100	A.
June.....	970	185	539	32,100	A.
July.....	520	155	219	13,500	B.
August.....	350	155	209	12,900	B.
September.....	220	125	164	9,760	B.
October.....	520	155	302	18,600	A.
November.....	400	300	353	21,000	A.
December.....	400	300	350	21,500	A.
The year.....	1,660	125	562	407,000	
1909.					
January.....	8,540	300	2,030	125,000	A.
February.....	1,450	1,060	1,200	66,600	A.
March.....	1,550	1,060	1,230	75,600	A.
April.....	4,780	1,350	2,850	170,000	A.
May.....	4,380	1,770	2,810	173,000	A.
June.....	3,440	2,120	2,660	158,000	A.
July.....	2,380	460	1,070	65,800	A.
August.....	520	255	357	22,000	A.
September.....	350	220	268	15,900	A.
October.....	520	300	379	23,300	A.
November.....	4,380	460	1,010	60,100	A.
December.....	3,620	970	1,200	73,800	A.
The year.....	8,540	220	1,420	1,030,000	

TRUCKEE RIVER AT DERBY DAM, NEV.

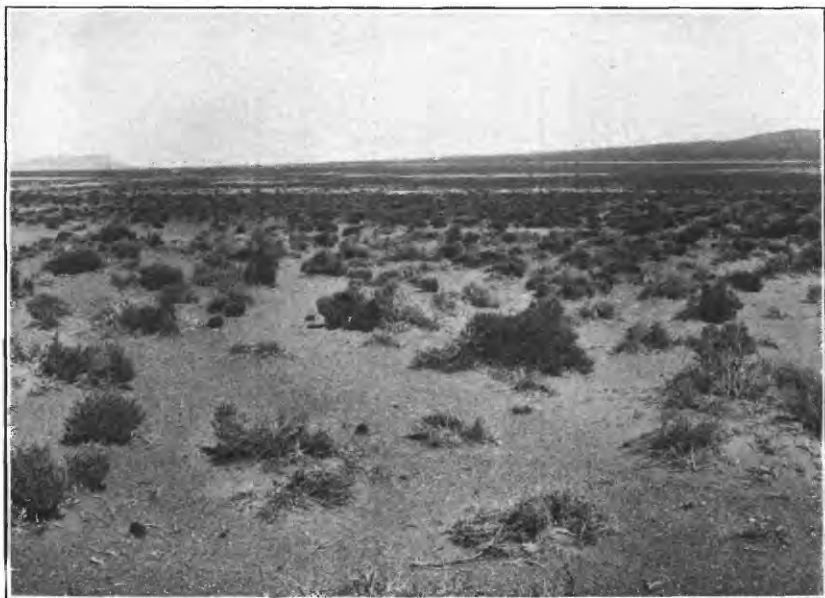
This station, which is located about 2 miles east of Clarks, Nev., three-fourths of a mile above the Reclamation Service diversion dam for the main canal of the Truckee-Carson project (see Pl. V), was established July 1, 1907, to determine the amount of water available for the canal and the amount in excess of the requirements of the water users in the Wadsworth Valley.

The equipment consists of a cable and car and an inclined staff gage in two sections, the datum of which has remained unchanged. This station replaces the station at Vista, giving practically the same record.

Results obtained at this station are good, although at times gage heights are evidently affected by backwater.

Discharge measurements of Truckee River at Derby dam, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 17.....	M. B. Kennedy.....		1,460	14.00	9,080
January 20.....	E. A. Porter.....		762	9.20	4,030
January 21.....	.....do.....		908	10.20	4,900
January 28.....	.....do.....		371	6.20	1,660
July 26.....	L. J. Towne.....		382	5.80	702
September 15.....	F. C. Schafer.....	96	215	4.20	385
October 20.....	.....do.....	99	219	4.30	539
December 6.....	.....do.....	108	349	5.60	1,250



A. IRRIGATION LANDS IN VICINITY OF MAIN TRUCKEE CANAL NEAR WADSWORTH, NEV.



B. MAIN TRUCKEE CANAL AT THE DERBY WASTEWAY.
TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT, NEVADA.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Truckee River at Derby dam, Nev., for 1909.

[R. Harling, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	4.0	5.85	5.6	5.75	8.8	7.7	7.1	5.55	5.1	5.1	5.0	6.5
2.....	4.1	5.75	5.65	6.0	8.75	8.4	6.9	5.55	5.0	5.5	5.0	9.4
3.....	4.2	5.7	5.65	6.35	8.9	8.45	7.3	5.7	5.1	6.0	5.0	6.0
4.....	4.2	5.65	5.8	7.0	9.1	8.5	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.2	5.0	5.9
5.....	4.25	5.55	5.7	7.05	9.3	8.6	6.3	4.95	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.8
6.....	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.65	9.25	8.5	6.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.6
7.....	5.15	5.5	5.6	6.5	9.5	8.1	6.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.45
8.....	4.15	5.5	5.55	6.45	9.6	7.8	6.0	5.0	4.75	5.0	4.8	5.45
9.....	4.95	5.55	5.55	6.7	9.5	7.5	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.5
10.....	4.2	5.85	5.5	7.3	9.2	7.2	5.5	5.05	4.0	4.75	4.8	5.95
11.....	4.1	6.2	5.45	7.1	9.0	7.3	5.5	5.05	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.6
12.....	4.7	6.3	5.35	7.2	8.6	7.5	5.45	4.7	4.0	4.75	5.0	5.6
13.....	4.55	6.45	5.45	7.4	7.9	7.7	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	5.55
14.....	9.6	6.5	5.45	8.1	7.65	7.7	5.4	4.9	4.2	4.75	4.5	5.55
15.....	10.95	6.55	5.5	8.35	7.2	7.7	5.3	3.95	4.2	4.75	4.5	5.55
16.....	12.75	6.7	5.7	8.45	6.9	7.7	5.3	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.55
17.....	12.95	6.8	5.9	8.6	6.9	7.7	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.55
18.....	11.45	6.4	6.1	9.3	6.9	7.6	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.55
19.....	10.25	6.0	6.0	9.0	6.9	7.5	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.55
20.....	9.35	6.0	6.0	8.1	6.9	7.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.55
21.....	10.2	5.9	5.9	8.1	7.3	7.1	5.0	4.1	5.8	4.3	9.5	5.6
22.....	9.2	5.8	5.8	7.9	6.8	7.25	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	8.2	5.65
23.....	7.9	5.6	5.7	7.9	6.4	7.4	4.7	4.75	4.0	5.5	7.3	5.6
24.....	6.9	5.55	5.7	8.15	6.4	7.6	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	6.9	5.65
25.....	6.5	5.55	5.65	8.5	6.8	7.9	5.6	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.4	5.6
26.....	6.3	5.55	5.65	8.8	6.9	7.8	5.8	5.0	4.2	5.4	5.3	5.6
27.....	6.2	5.65	5.65	9.0	7.2	7.5	5.6	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.43	5.6
28.....	6.2	5.65	5.65	8.9	7.2	7.5	5.5	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.9	5.6
29.....	6.1	.....	5.65	8.85	7.0	7.3	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.6
30.....	6.0	.....	5.65	8.85	6.65	7.2	5.45	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.35	5.6
31.....	5.9	.....	5.65	.....	7.05	.....	5.55	5.2	.....	5.0	.....	5.65

NOTE.—Gage heights July 16 to November 12 were probably affected at times by backwater from the dam.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Truckee River at Derby dam, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	370	1,380	1,220	1,310	3,700	2,790	2,310	690	500	520	550	1,850
2.....	415	1,310	1,250	1,480	3,660	3,360	2,150	680	500	550	550	4,210
3.....	460	1,280	1,250	1,740	3,780	3,400	2,470	650	500	550	550	1,480
4.....	460	1,250	1,340	2,230	3,960	3,440	1,850	620	500	520	550	1,410
5.....	482	1,180	1,280	2,270	4,120	3,530	1,700	600	500	520	550	1,340
6.....	1,410	1,150	1,220	1,960	4,170	3,440	1,620	580	500	520	550	1,220
7.....	940	1,150	1,220	1,850	4,300	3,110	1,620	560	480	520	550	1,120
8.....	438	1,150	1,180	1,810	4,390	2,870	1,480	550	450	520	550	1,120
9.....	828	1,180	1,180	2,000	4,300	2,630	1,280	530	410	520	550	1,850
10.....	460	1,380	1,150	2,470	4,040	2,390	1,150	520	370	520	590	1,440
11.....	415	1,620	1,120	2,310	3,870	2,470	1,150	500	330	510	600	1,220
12.....	700	1,700	1,060	2,390	3,530	2,630	1,120	480	370	510	570	1,220
13.....	625	1,810	1,120	2,550	2,950	2,790	1,090	460	370	510	415	1,180
14.....	4,390	1,850	1,120	3,110	2,750	2,790	1,090	400	380	510	600	1,180
15.....	5,650	1,890	1,150	3,320	2,390	2,790	1,030	350	380	510	600	1,180
16.....	7,450	2,000	1,280	3,400	2,150	2,790	1,030	370	390	510	600	1,180
17.....	7,650	2,080	1,410	3,530	2,150	2,790	700	370	380	510	600	1,180
18.....	6,150	1,780	1,550	4,120	2,150	2,710	700	370	370	510	600	1,180
19.....	4,980	1,480	1,480	3,870	2,150	2,630	700	370	400	510	1,090	1,180
20.....	4,170	1,480	1,480	3,110	2,150	2,390	700	415	430	505	1,480	1,180
21.....	4,930	1,410	1,410	3,110	2,470	2,310	700	415	480	505	4,300	1,220
22.....	4,040	1,340	1,340	2,950	2,080	2,430	700	470	420	505	3,190	1,250
23.....	2,950	1,220	1,280	2,950	1,780	2,550	700	500	370	505	2,470	1,220
24.....	2,150	1,180	1,280	3,150	1,780	2,710	700	500	415	505	2,150	1,250
25.....	1,850	1,180	1,250	3,440	2,080	2,950	700	500	415	505	1,090	1,220
26.....	1,700	1,180	1,250	3,700	2,150	2,870	700	500	460	500	1,030	1,220
27.....	1,620	1,250	1,250	3,870	2,390	2,630	700	500	415	510	1,110	1,220
28.....	1,620	1,250	1,250	3,780	2,390	2,630	700	500	450	540	1,410	1,220
29.....	1,550	.....	1,250	3,740	2,230	2,470	700	500	480	550	1,090	1,220
30.....	1,480	.....	1,250	3,740	1,960	2,390	700	500	510	550	1,060	1,220
31.....	1,410	.....	1,250	.....	2,270	.....	700	500	.....	550	.....	1,250

NOTE.—These discharges, except for July 16 to November 12, are based on a rating curve well defined between 180 and 4,930 second-feet. Discharges July 16 to November 12 are estimated from a hydrograph following the rise and fall at the Reno station, the open-water rating being used for a few days.

Monthly discharge of Truckee River at Derby dam, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 1,740 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	7,650	370	2,380	1.37	1.58	146,000	B.
February.....	2,080	1,150	1,430	.822	.86	79,400	A.
March.....	1,550	1,060	1,260	.724	.83	77,500	A.
April.....	4,120	1,310	2,840	1.63	1.82	169,000	A.
May.....	4,390	1,780	2,910	1.67	1.92	179,000	A.
June.....	3,530	2,310	2,790	1.61	1.80	166,000	A.
July.....	2,470	700	1,120	.644	.74	68,900	B.
August.....	730	350	498	.286	.33	30,600	B.
September.....	510	330	431	.248	.28	25,600	B.
October.....	550	500	519	.298	.34	31,900	B.
November.....	4,300	415	1,050	.603	.67	62,500	B.
December.....	4,210	1,120	1,370	.787	.91	84,200	B.
The year.....	7,650	330	1,550	.892	12.08	1,120,000	

DONNER CREEK NEAR TRUCKEE, CAL.

Donner Creek flows from the east end of Donner Lake eastward into Truckee River about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Truckee, Cal., its length being about 2 miles.

The gaging station, which was established October 23, 1902, to determine the amount of water available for storage in Donner Lake for use on the Truckee-Carson project, is located 150 feet below the dam of the Donner Creek Ice Company and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Truckee, Cal., and below the mouth of Cold Creek, the principal tributary.

Discharge measurements are made from a cable and car. Four different gages were used during 1909. Previous to June 1 all gage heights are referred to the datum of the old gage. Beginning June 1 they refer to a permanent inclined gage installed September 12, 1909, about 40 feet downstream from the old gage.

The record is considered reliable. It is probably not greatly affected by ice, but it is affected by the raising and lowering of the gates of the storage dam at the outlet of Donner Lake.

Discharge measurements of Donner Creek near Truckee, Cal., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis- charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 2.....	E. A. Porter.....	39	68	2.10	52
May 19.....	L. J. Towne.....	41	114	2.40	314
June 10.....	.....do.....	42	116	2.50	350
July 2.....	.....do.....	40	91	1.85	166
July 23.....	.....do.....	40	57	.90	32

NOTE.—Gage height of measurement on March 2 is referred to old gage. The other gage heights refer to the new gage set September 12, 1909.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Donner Creek near Truckee, Cal., for 1909.

[W. O. Blinn, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.2	1.9	0.75	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.25
2.....	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.15	3.4	2.2	1.8	.7	.5	.3	.4	2.7
3.....	1.45	1.9	2.1	2.25	3.5	2.2	1.8	.7	.5	.4	.4	2.2
4.....	1.45	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.55	2.3	1.75	.7	.5	.4	.4	2.2
5.....	2.25	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.65	2.3	1.65	.65	.5	.5	.4	1.9
6.....	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.7	2.15	1.3	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.9
7.....	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.75	2.15	1.4	.65	.5	.5	.4	1.85
8.....	1.9	1.85	2.1	2.3	3.8	2.1	1.5	.65	.5	.5	.4	1.8
9.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.45	3.9	2.1	1.45	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.75
10.....	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.75	2.15	1.4	.6	.5	.4	.4	1.7
11.....	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.55	2.15	1.4	.6	.5	.4	.4	1.55
12.....	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.4	2.15	1.4	.6	.5	.4	.4	1.5
13.....	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.25	2.15	1.4	.6	.4	.4	.4	1.5
14.....	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.15	1.3	.6	.4	.35	.4	1.45
15.....	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.85	3.2	2.05	1.25	.6	.4	.3	.4	1.4
16.....	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.95	3.1	2.0	1.15	.6	.4	.3	.4	1.3
17.....	4.85	2.0	2.05	3.05	3.1	1.9	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.4	1.25
18.....	4.85	2.0	2.15	3.2	3.1	1.8	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.4	1.2
19.....	4.6	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.15	1.4	.95	.6	.4	.3	1.5	1.0
20.....	4.5	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.2	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3	2.1	1.0
21.....	4.4	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.2	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3	2.2	1.0
22.....	3.9	1.95	2.2	2.95	3.1	1.5	.9	.6	.4	.3	2.4	.85
23.....	3.45	1.9	2.15	3.0	3.05	1.55	.9	.6	.4	.3	2.5	.7
24.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.05	1.45	.85	.6	.4	.3	2.3	.7
25.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.05	1.4	.8	.6	.4	.3	2.2	.7
26.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.2	1.35	.8	.6	.4	.3	2.0	.7
27.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.2	3.35	1.3	.8	.6	.4	.3	1.8	.7
28.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.35	3.25	1.25	.8	.6	.3	.3	1.8	.7
29.....	2.0	.....	2.05	3.3	3.1	1.2	.8	.6	.2	.4	1.9	.7
30.....	1.9	.....	2.0	3.4	3.15	1.15	.8	.5	.2	.4	2.7	.7
31.....	1.9	.....	2.0	.....	3.35	.....	.8	.5	.....	.4	.....	.8

NOTE.—Gage heights after June 1 refer to a different datum from that used previous to that date.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Donner Creek near Truckee, Cal., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	8	34	43	52	276	255	180	20	7	1	4	570
2.....	12	34	52	57	276	255	160	16	7	2	4	538
3.....	10	34	52	68	300	255	160	16	7	4	4	382
4.....	10	34	52	73	313	285	150	16	7	4	4	382
5.....	68	34	52	73	340	285	131	14	7	7	4	300
6.....	86	34	52	73	354	242	76	11	7	7	4	300
7.....	34	34	52	73	368	242	90	14	7	7	4	288
8.....	34	30	52	73	382	230	106	14	7	7	4	276
9.....	27	34	52	92	410	230	98	11	7	7	4	264
10.....	27	34	52	99	368	242	90	11	7	4	4	253
11.....	27	43	52	99	313	242	90	11	7	4	4	218
12.....	52	43	43	113	276	242	90	11	7	4	4	207
13.....	73	43	43	113	242	242	90	11	4	4	4	207
14.....	326	43	43	128	207	242	76	11	4	3	4	196
15.....	1,050	43	43	154	230	218	70	11	4	2	4	185
16.....	1,210	43	43	174	207	205	58	11	4	2	4	164
17.....	1,150	43	48	196	207	180	41	11	4	2	4	154
18.....	1,150	43	57	230	207	160	41	11	4	2	4	145
19.....	1,050	34	62	230	218	90	36	11	4	2	106	113
20.....	1,010	34	62	185	230	90	31	11	4	2	230	113
21.....	972	34	62	185	230	90	31	11	4	2	255	113
22.....	410	38	62	175	207	106	31	11	4	2	315	92
23.....	288	34	57	185	196	114	31	11	4	2	345	73
24.....	43	43	52	185	196	98	27	11	4	2	285	73
25.....	43	43	52	185	196	90	23	11	4	2	255	73
26.....	43	43	52	207	230	83	23	11	4	2	205	73
27.....	43	43	52	230	264	76	23	11	4	2	160	73
28.....	43	43	52	264	242	70	23	11	2	2	160	73
29.....	43	.....	48	253	207	63	23	11	1	4	180	73
30.....	34	.....	43	276	218	58	23	7	1	4	405	73
31.....	34	.....	43	.....	264	.....	23	7	.....	4	.....	86

NOTE.—The discharges from January 1 to June 1 are based on a well-defined rating curve. The same rating curve is applicable for December 2 to 31 if the gage heights to the rating curve are first reduced 1.6 feet, corresponding to the difference in datums of the two gages. Discharges June 2 to December 1 are based on a rating curve well defined between 31 and 345 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Donner Creek near Truckee, Cal., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 30 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	1,210	8	304	10.1	11.64	18,700	B.
February.....	43	30	38.2	1.27	1.32	2,120	B.
March.....	62	43	51.0	1.70	1.96	3,140	A.
April.....	276	52	150	5.00	5.58	8,930	A.
May.....	410	196	264	8.80	10.14	16,200	B.
June.....	285	58	176	5.87	6.55	10,500	B.
July.....	180	23	69.2	2.31	2.66	4,250	A.
August.....	20	7	11.8	.393	.45	726	A.
September.....	7	1	4.9	.163	.18	292	A.
October.....	7	1	3.4	.113	.13	209	A.
November.....	405	4	99.1	3.30	3.68	5,900	A.
December.....	570	73	198	6.60	7.61	12,200	C.
The year.....	1,210	1	114	3.80	51.90	83,200	

PROSSER CREEK NEAR HOBART MILLS, CAL.

This station, which is located just below Alder Creek, about 2 miles above the mouth of Prosser Creek, 4 miles north of Truckee, and 3 miles below Hobart Mills, Cal., was established June 27, 1903, to determine the amount of water available for storage near the headwaters of the stream. It was discontinued October 15, 1904, and reestablished September 23, 1907, some miscellaneous measurements having been made at this point in the meantime.

Measurements are made from a wagon bridge or by means of a car and cable. The present gage is painted on the northeast iron pier of the bridge, and has been used since January 15, 1909.

The section is permanent between floods, but results are sometimes affected by ice conditions. Estimates for 1907-8 have been recomputed on the basis of data more recently available. Gage heights for 1907-8 are given in Water-Supply Paper 250, page 116.

Discharge measurements of Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., in 1908-9.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
1908.		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 12 ^a	E. A. Porter.....			3.52	114
June 16.....	do.....	60	66	3.70	138
July 7.....	M. B. Kennedy.....	53	52	3.30	74
Oct. 16.....	E. A. Porter.....	54	44	3.10	47
1909.					
January 29.....	E. A. Porter.....		70	^b 3.20	157
April 19.....	L. J. Towne.....	58	102	4.15	348
June 10.....	do.....	56	91	4.15	305
July 2 ^a	do.....	36	104	3.75	222
August 2.....	do.....	52	47	2.68	52
September 12.....	F. C. Schafer.....	37	27	2.20	15
October 16.....	do.....	38	28	2.30	17

^a Measured at bridge about 200 feet above the cable. Other measurements made from cable.

^b Gage height was 3.80 feet on old gage.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., for 1909.

[E. A. Curtis, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.15	4.9	4.65	3.75	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	4.5
2.....	3.25	2.9	3.05	3.25	4.85	4.85	3.6	2.75	2.0	2.35	2.8	4.3
3.....	3.25	3.0	3.05	3.35	4.95	4.75	3.6	2.7	2.0	2.45	2.8	4.0
4.....	3.25	3.0	3.1	3.35	4.95	4.65	3.55	2.65	2.1	2.45	2.8	3.85
5.....	3.25	2.85	3.1	3.35	4.85	4.75	3.5	2.65	2.2	2.45	2.9	3.7
6.....	3.55	2.75	3.05	3.35	4.85	4.65	3.5	2.65	2.2	2.55	2.9	3.6
7.....	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.35	4.85	4.65	3.45	2.55	2.15	2.55	2.8	3.6
8.....	3.45	2.65	3.05	3.35	4.75	4.65	3.45	2.5	2.15	2.55	2.8	3.5
9.....	3.4	2.6	3.15	3.45	4.65	4.7	3.45	2.45	2.15	2.55	2.8	3.5
10.....	3.55	2.6	3.15	3.65	4.65	4.35	3.35	2.45	2.2	2.55	2.8	3.4
11.....	3.6	2.55	3.15	3.85	4.55	4.3	3.45	2.35	2.2	2.55	2.8	3.4
12.....	3.7	2.55	3.15	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.45	2.35	2.2	2.65	2.8	3.4
13.....	4.05	2.5	3.25	4.4	4.45	4.4	3.4	2.35	2.2	2.65	2.8	3.35
14.....	4.65	2.5	3.25	4.45	4.45	4.4	3.45	2.35	2.2	2.65	2.8	3.3
15.....	5.1	2.75	3.2	4.5	4.45	4.35	3.4	2.25	2.2	2.65	2.7	3.3
16.....	5.7	3.0	3.25	4.6	4.35	4.3	3.45	2.25	2.2	2.65	2.7	3.3
17.....	4.9	3.15	3.2	4.65	4.35	4.15	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.65	2.7	3.4
18.....	4.5	3.2	3.15	4.9	4.25	4.05	3.35	2.2	2.3	2.65	2.7	3.4
19.....	4.1	3.15	3.25	4.85	4.25	4.05	3.35	2.1	2.3	2.65	2.8	3.4
20.....	4.1	3.1	3.25	4.5	4.2	4.05	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.65	3.6	3.4
21.....	4.3	3.25	3.2	4.25	4.15	4.15	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.65	5.3	3.35
22.....	3.95	3.3	3.2	4.25	4.05	4.15	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.65	4.3	3.3
23.....	3.8	3.45	3.15	4.35	4.05	4.15	3.3	2.1	2.25	2.65	4.0	3.3
24.....	3.75	3.45	3.05	4.25	3.95	4.15	3.15	2.1	2.25	2.7	4.0	3.2
25.....	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.25	4.05	4.05	3.15	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.85	3.2
26.....	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.35	4.15	4.05	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.8	3.2
27.....	3.45	3.25	3.0	4.6	4.15	4.05	3.0	2.0	2.35	2.7	3.65	3.2
28.....	3.35	3.2	3.05	4.85	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.0	2.35	2.8	3.45	3.2
29.....	3.1	.....	3.1	4.85	4.25	3.85	3.05	2.0	2.35	2.85	3.4	3.3
30.....	3.0	.....	3.1	4.9	4.35	3.8	3.05	2.0	2.35	2.85	3.4	3.3
31.....	3.0	.....	3.05	.....	4.55	.....	3.0	2.0	.....	2.9	.....	4.0

NOTE.—Gage heights beginning January 15 refer to new gage painted on bridge pier with a datum different from that previously used.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., for 1907-1909.

Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Day.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1907.											
1.....		38	38	11.....		38	38	21.....		38	38
2.....		48	38	12.....		38	38	22.....		38	29
3.....		38	38	13.....		38	38	23.....		38	29
4.....		38	38	14.....		38	38	24.....		38	48
5.....		38	38	15.....		38	38	25.....		38	48
6.....			38	16.....		38	38	26.....		38	48
7.....			38	17.....		38	38	27.....		38	43
8.....			38	18.....		38	38	28.....		29	38
9.....			38	19.....		38	38	29.....		29	38
10.....			38	20.....		38	38	30.....		29	38
								31.....			38

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 38 and 200 second-feet.

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Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., for 1907-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.												
1.....		29	22	159	190	179	96	11	9	29	22	43
2.....		29	29	159	169	159	96	11	14	22	22	38
3.....		29	29	159	169	169	114	9	14	26	26	34
4.....		29	29	200	159	179	114	9	11	29	22	29
5.....		29	29	190	150	200	96	11	16	26	22	29
6.....		29	22	179	179	200	96	9	14	29	22	38
7.....		29	22	159	179	200	81	9	14	29	22	43
8.....		29	30	159	179	190	81	6	11	29	22	60
9.....		29	38	179	169	200	67	6	16	26	22	48
10.....		29	105	179	169	179	81	6	16	29	22	38
11.....		29	74	179	190	190	81	6	22	29	26	38
12.....		29	60	179	179	221	114	4	22	29	26	43
13.....		29	38	179	150	210	81	6	26	29	22	38
14.....		29	38	179	140	200	67	7	26	43	22	38
15.....		29	88	200	159	159	54	6	29	179	26	43
16.....		29	159	200	150	150	43	9	29	67	26	43
17.....		22	179	200	179	150	34	9	29	38	26	38
18.....		29	200	179	159	150	29	14	29	34	22	38
19.....		38	179	190	190	122	26	9	29	29	22	38
20.....		29	179	200	169	150	34	9	26	29	22	38
21.....		29	159	200	169	169	29	9	22	26	43	38
22.....		38	150	200	190	150	26	11	22	26	48	38
23.....		34	140	200	179	131	29	9	26	29	48	38
24.....		29	159	200	190	131	26	9	29	29	43	48
25.....		29	159	140	200	105	19	9	29	26	38	54
26.....		29	159	150	179	114	26	11	22	26	38	43
27.....		29	200	159	190	114	26	9	26	29	38	43
28.....		29	200	159	200	105	22	11	29	26	38	54
29.....		16	170	140	179	105	19	11	22	22	54	54
30.....			140	159	150	105	16	11	29	22	48	43
31.....			140		169		14	9		22		43
1909.												
1.....	60	104	120	128	474	424	244	89	4	20	75	394
2.....	67	89	112	146	464	464	214	68	4	24	75	354
3.....	67	104	112	164	484	444	214	62	4	34	75	294
4.....	67	104	120	164	484	424	204	56	8	34	75	264
5.....	67	82	120	164	464	444	194	56	13	34	89	234
6.....	114	68	112	164	464	424	194	56	13	44	89	214
7.....	105	62	104	164	464	424	184	44	10	44	75	214
8.....	96	56	112	164	444	424	184	39	10	44	75	194
9.....	88	50	128	184	424	434	184	34	10	44	75	194
10.....	114	50	128	224	424	364	164	34	13	44	75	174
11.....	122	44	128	264	404	354	184	24	13	44	75	174
12.....	140	44	128	334	394	374	184	24	13	56	75	174
13.....	210	39	146	374	384	374	174	24	13	56	75	164
14.....	347	39	146	384	384	374	184	24	13	56	75	155
15.....	514	68	137	394	384	364	174	16	13	56	62	155
16.....	634	104	146	414	364	354	184	16	13	56	62	155
17.....	474	128	137	424	364	324	174	13	20	56	62	174
18.....	394	137	128	474	344	304	164	13	20	56	62	174
19.....	314	128	146	464	344	304	164	8	20	56	75	174
20.....	314	120	146	394	334	304	155	8	20	56	214	174
21.....	354	146	137	344	324	324	155	8	20	56	554	164
22.....	284	155	137	344	304	324	155	8	20	56	354	155
23.....	254	184	128	364	304	324	155	8	16	56	294	155
24.....	344	184	112	344	284	324	128	8	16	62	294	137
25.....	214	174	104	344	304	304	128	4	20	62	264	137
26.....	214	155	104	364	324	304	120	4	20	62	254	137
27.....	184	146	104	414	324	304	104	4	24	62	224	137
28.....	164	137	112	464	334	274	104	4	24	75	184	137
29.....	120		120	464	344	264	112	4	24	82	174	155
30.....	104		120	474	364	254	112	4	24	82	174	174
31.....	104		112		404		104	4		89		294.

NOTE.—Discharges February 1-16, 1908, estimated because of ice conditions. The daily discharges from September 23, 1907, to January 15, 1909, are based on a rating curve well defined between 38 and 200 second-feet. Discharges from January 15 to December 31 are based on a rating curve well defined between 13 and 334 second-feet. Discharges interpolated for days with gage heights missing.

Monthly discharge of Prosser Creek near Hobart Mills, Cal., for 1907-1909.

[Drainage area, 48 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1907.							
September 23-30.....	38	29	34.6	0.721	0.21	549	B.
October.....	48	38	39.5	.823	.95	2,430	A.
November.....	38	29	35.3	.735	.82	2,100	A.
December.....			a 29.0	.604	.70	1,780	C.
1908.							
January.....			b 29.0	.604	.70	1,780	C.
February.....		16	b 29.1	.606	.65	1,670	C.
March.....	200	22	107	2.23	2.57	6,580	B.
April.....	200	140	177	3.69	4.12	10,500	A.
May.....	200	140	173	3.60	4.15	10,600	A.
June.....	221	105	160	3.33	3.72	9,520	A.
July.....	114	14	56.0 ^a	1.17	1.35	3,440	B.
August.....	14	4	8.9	.185	.21	547	C.
September.....	29	9	21.9	.456	.51	1,300	C.
October.....	179	22	34.3	.715	.82	2,110	B.
November.....	54	22	30.0	.625	.70	1,790	B.
December.....	60	29	41.6	.867	1.00	2,560	C.
The year.....	221	4	72.3	1.51	20.50	52,400	
1909.							
January.....	634	60	214	4.46	5.14	13,200	B.
February.....	184	39	104	2.17	2.26	5,780	A.
March.....	146	104	124	2.58	2.97	7,620	A.
April.....	474	128	317	6.60	7.36	18,900	B.
May.....	484	284	384	8.00	9.22	23,600	B.
June.....	464	254	357	7.44	8.30	21,200	B.
July.....	244	104	164	3.42	3.94	10,100	A.
August.....	89	4	24.8	.517	.60	1,520	B.
September.....	24	4	15.2	.317	.35	904	B.
October.....	89	20	53.5	1.11	1.28	3,290	A.
November.....	554	62	146	3.04	3.39	8,690	A.
December.....	394	137	193	4.02	4.64	11,900	B.
The year.....	634	4	175	3.64	49.45	127,000	

^a Monthly mean for December, 1907, estimated because of ice conditions.^b Mean for January, 1908, and February 1 to 15, 1908, estimated at 29 second-feet because of ice conditions.

LITTLE TRUCKEE RIVER AT STARR, CAL.

Little Truckee River rises on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in northwestern Nevada County, Cal., flows north, then east, and then south, and unites with the Truckee at the town of Boca, Cal.

The station was established June 25, 1903, to obtain data for the United States Reclamation Service as to the quantity of water available for storage at Independence and Webber lakes and along the course of the stream, and also for power development. It was originally located at Bruhn's mill, or Pine station, on the Boca and Loyaltan Railroad. On January 1, 1908, it was moved 2 miles upstream to Starr, Cal., which is about 5 miles north of Boca, the nearest post-office. The flow is practically the same at both places. The station is below all tributaries except Dry Creek.

Discharge measurements are made from a cable and car. A new inclined gage was established August 3, 1909, with a datum 1 foot lower than the original gage. All 1909 gage heights refer to the new gage.

Results at Pine station have been poor on account of shifting channel, but the station at Starr promises to give good results. The creek freezes during parts of the winter.

Discharge measurements of Little Truckee River at Starr, Cal., for 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 20.....	L. J. Towne.....	89	189	3.20	856
July 9.....	do.....	84	77	2.05	254
August 3.....	do.....	40	35	1.28	63
September 13..	F. C. Schafer.....	27	13	.85	22

NOTE.—Gage heights refer to new gage established August 3, 1909.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Little Truckee River at Starr, Cal., for 1909.

[S. Wallace, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.2	1.95	1.6	1.8	3.95	3.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.95	1.05	2.2
2.....	2.35	1.95	1.55	1.95	3.7	3.75	2.75	1.3	.85	1.0	1.1	2.2
3.....	2.35	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.4	3.85	2.7	1.3	.9	1.05	1.05	1.6
4.....	2.3	1.75	1.6	2.2	3.75	3.9	2.6	1.25	.9	1.05	1.0	2.1
5.....	2.85	1.7	1.6	2.15	3.85	3.9	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9
6.....	3.05	1.7	1.6	2.15	3.9	3.7	2.25	1.15	.95	.95	1.05	2.4
7.....	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.2	4.0	3.6	2.15	1.1	.9	.95	1.1	1.9
8.....	2.35	1.6	1.6	2.25	3.95	3.5	2.1	2.3	.9	.95	1.15	1.9
9.....	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.75	3.4	2.05	2.15	.85	.9	1.55	1.9
10.....	3.1	1.7	1.6	2.55	3.6	3.3	2.05	1.8	.85	.9	1.4	2.05
11.....	4.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	3.6	3.3	2.05	1.8	.8	.9	1.5	1.95
12.....	4.1	1.75	1.55	2.6	3.15	3.3	2.05	1.8	.85	.95	1.15	1.85
13.....	4.0	1.7	1.5	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.15	1.5	.85	.9	1.15	1.8
14.....	4.8	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.15	3.1	2.1	1.4	.85	.9	1.15	1.75
15.....	4.8	1.65	1.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	.85	.9	1.1	1.7
16.....	4.8	1.65	1.65	3.45	3.15	3.15	2.0	1.0	.85	1.05	1.05	1.6
17.....	4.35	1.8	1.8	4.0	3.15	3.15	1.95	1.0	.85	1.1	1.2	1.65
18.....	4.0	1.75	1.85	3.8	3.15	3.2	1.8	1.0	.85	.9	1.1	1.55
19.....	3.2	1.8	1.8	3.85	3.2	3.05	1.65	.95	.85	1.0	1.25	1.45
20.....	2.9	1.75	1.85	3.5	3.3	2.8	1.55	1.0	.85	1.1	2.3	1.5
21.....	2.8	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.3	2.8	1.55	.95	.85	1.0	3.3	1.6
22.....	2.45	1.65	1.8	3.5	3.0	2.9	1.5	.95	.85	1.2	2.65	1.6
23.....	2.2	1.75	1.75	3.3	2.85	3.05	1.5	1.1	.85	1.0	2.7	1.55
24.....	2.2	1.65	1.75	3.35	2.7	3.2	1.55	.95	.85	1.0	2.9	1.4
25.....	2.15	1.65	1.7	3.35	2.75	3.1	1.65	.9	.85	1.0	2.75	1.6
26.....	2.1	1.65	1.7	3.55	2.95	2.95	1.5	.9	.85	.9	2.45	1.6
27.....	2.8	1.65	1.7	4.1	3.1	2.95	1.4	.9	.9	.9	2.15	1.35
28.....	1.95	1.6	1.7	3.95	3.3	2.9	1.4	.9	.9	1.0	1.95	1.3
29.....	2.0		1.7	3.8	2.95	2.9	1.35	.85	.95	1.05	1.9	1.65
30.....	1.9		1.7	3.75	2.85	2.8	1.35	.85	.95	1.05	1.85	1.75
31.....	1.9		1.7		3.05		1.3	.9		1.05		2.2

NOTE.—The above gage heights refer to the new gage, established August 3, 1909.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Little Truckee River at Starr, Cal., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	80	215	128	174	1,410	980	620	90	25	30	42	302
2.	90	215	118	215	1,160	1,190	590	74	20	36	48	302
3.	90	174	128	264	980	1,250	560	74	25	42	42	128
4.	90	162	128	302	1,190	1,380	500	67	25	42	36	264
5.	120	150	128	283	1,250	1,380	390	60	36	36	36	680
6.	140	150	128	283	1,380	1,160	323	54	30	30	42	390
7.	120	128	128	302	1,440	1,100	283	48	25	30	48	200
8.	90	128	128	323	1,410	1,040	264	344	25	30	54	200
9.	120	150	128	390	1,190	980	247	283	20	25	118	200
10.	200	150	128	468	1,100	920	247	174	20	25	90	247
11.	250	150	128	440	1,100	920	247	174	15	25	108	215
12.	300	162	118	500	830	920	247	174	20	30	54	187
13.	925	150	108	620	860	920	283	108	20	25	54	174
14.	1,400	150	118	860	830	800	264	90	20	25	54	162
15.	1,920	139	128	920	920	860	230	108	20	25	48	150
16.	1,920	139	139	1,010	830	830	230	36	20	42	42	128
17.	1,640	174	174	1,440	830	830	215	36	20	48	60	139
18.	1,440	162	187	1,220	830	860	174	36	20	25	48	118
19.	860	174	174	1,250	860	770	139	30	20	36	67	99
20.	680	162	187	1,040	920	620	118	36	20	48	344	108
21.	620	150	174	1,040	920	620	118	30	20	36	920	128
22.	415	139	174	1,040	740	680	108	30	20	60	530	128
23.	302	162	162	920	650	770	108	48	20	36	560	118
24.	362	139	162	950	560	860	118	30	20	36	680	90
25.	283	139	150	950	590	800	139	25	20	36	590	128
26.	264	139	150	1,070	710	710	108	25	20	25	415	128
27.	620	139	150	1,500	800	710	90	25	25	25	283	82
28.	215	128	150	1,410	920	680	90	25	25	36	215	74
29.	230	.....	150	1,220	710	680	82	20	30	42	200	139
30.	200	.....	150	1,190	650	620	82	20	30	42	187	162
31.	200	.....	150	.....	770	.....	74	25	.....	42	.....	302

NOTE.—Daily discharges January 1 to 14 have been estimated because of probable ice conditions. Discharges for the remainder of the year are based on a rating curve well defined between 230 and 1,040 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of Little Truckee River at Starr, Cal., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 166 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	1,920	80	520	3.13	3.61	32,000	C.
February.....	215	128	154	.928	.97	8,550	B.
March.....	187	108	144	.867	1.00	8,850	B.
April.....	1,500	174	786	4.73	5.28	46,800	A.
May.....	1,440	560	946	5.70	6.57	58,200	A.
June.....	1,380	620	895	5.39	6.01	53,300	A.
July.....	620	74	235	1.42	1.64	14,400	B.
August.....	344	20	77.7	.468	.54	4,780	B.
September.....	36	15	22.5	.136	.15	1,340	B.
October.....	60	25	34.5	.208	.24	2,120	B.
November.....	920	36	200	1.20	1.34	11,900	B.
December.....	680	74	189	1.14	1.31	11,600	B.
The year.....	1,920		350	2.11	28.66	254,000	

INDEPENDENCE CREEK BELOW INDEPENDENCE LAKE, CAL.

Independence Creek flows northeastward into Little Truckee River from the east end of Independence Lake, which lies near the crest of the Sierra Nevada at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet and has an area of 709 acres.

The gaging station was established October 24, 1902, about one-eighth mile below the lake, in order to determine the amount of water available for storage. The records are also of interest as showing the run-off of a small area near the mountain crest. The station was discontinued June 30, 1907; records for 1907 were omitted from Water-Supply Paper 250 through an oversight.

Discharge measurements were made from a cable and car, or by wading. Two vertical staff gages were used; one 200 feet upstream from the cable was used until July 1, 1904, when a new gage was installed about 75 feet below the lake outlet, both gages reading the same. Measuring conditions were good; the stream bed shifted somewhat, due to the filling in of sand, but the records as a whole are good, except those for 1906 and 1907, which are somewhat uncertain on account of lack of sufficient measurements. The discharge is controlled by the dam at the lower end of the lake. The monthly discharges for the entire period of records have been recomputed and are given below:

Discharge measurements of Independence Creek below Independence Lake, Cal., in 1902-1906.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1902.					
October 24.....	E. C. Murphy.....			1.23	0.3
1903.					
June 21.....	G. B. Lorenz.....		18.5	1.90	15.2
July 19.....	do.....		14	1.60	7.3
August 6.....	do.....		14	1.50	4.7
August 27.....	do.....		5.2	1.40	1.0
1904.					
June 17.....	A. E. Chandler.....	29	62	3.15	123
July 1.....	W. A. Wolf.....	28	60	3.08	97
July 13.....	do.....	28	52	2.75	47
July 23.....	do.....	13	7.8	2.30	13
August 29.....	do.....	6	3.0	1.80	3.0
November 16.....	do.....	6	4.2	2.05	5.0
1905.					
June 12.....	W. A. Wolf.....	28	62	3.25	77
June 26.....	do.....		3.0	1.80	3.0
July 7.....	do.....	11	9.0	2.30	15
August 3.....	do.....	6	3.0	2.00	4.4
September 11.....	do.....			1.70	a.5
1906.					
July 31.....	M. B. Kennedy.....	16	25.6	2.65	25.3

a Estimated.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Independence Creek below Independence Lake, Cal., for 1907.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
1.....	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.55	3.25	3.7	16.....	2.95	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.15
2.....	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.7	17.....	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2
3.....	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.25	3.75	18.....	2.9	2.65	3.35	3.2	3.4	3.2
4.....	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.25	3.75	19.....	2.9	2.65	3.55	3.2	3.5	3.3
5.....	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.25	3.75	20.....	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.55	3.4
6.....	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.65	3.2	3.75	21.....	2.75	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.55	3.45
7.....	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.65	3.2	3.7	22.....	2.7	2.65	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.75
8.....	2.9	2.85	2.7	2.65	3.2	3.7	23.....	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.9
9.....	2.9	2.85	2.65	2.6	3.2	3.45	24.....	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
10.....	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.65	3.3	3.35	25.....	2.7	2.65	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
11.....	2.95	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.35	3.4	26.....	2.7	2.65	3.35	3.3	3.4	3.2
12.....	3.0	2.75	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.5	27.....	2.65	2.65	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.45
13.....	3.0	2.75	2.75	2.8	3.35	3.3	28.....	2.7	2.65	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6
14.....	3.0	2.75	2.7	3.1	3.35	3.15	29.....	2.7	.....	3.05	3.3	3.5	3.55
15.....	3.0	2.75	2.7	3.35	3.3	3.15	30.....	2.7	.....	2.6	3.3	3.55	3.55
							31.....	2.7	.....	2.55	.....	3.6	.....

Monthly discharge of Independence Creek below Independence Lake, Cal., for 1902-1907.

[Drainage area, 8.5 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accuracy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1902.							
October 24-31.....	1.1	0.2	0.46	0.054	0.02	7	B.
November.....	14	.2	9.50	1.12	1.25	565	B.
December.....	27	2.8	8.01	.942	1.09	493	B.
1903.							
January.....	41	4.4	17.9	2.11	2.43	1,100	B.
February.....	50	17	37.2	4.38	4.56	2,070	B.
March.....	27	17	19.7	2.32	2.68	1,210	A.
April.....	88	13	26.1	3.07	3.42	1,550	A.
May.....	154	52	92.6	10.9	12.57	5,690	A.
June.....	149	9.2	73.2	8.61	9.61	4,360	C.
July.....	124	4.7	19.3	2.27	2.62	1,190	C.
August.....	4.9	a.9	3.56	.419	.48	219	C.
September.....	.9	.4	.73	.086	.10	43	C.
October.....	27	.6	3.22	.379	.44	198	A.
November.....	99	1.2	28.0	3.29	3.67	1,670	A.
December.....	10	2.0	6.88	.809	.93	423	B.
The year.....	154	.4	27.4	3.22	43.51	19,700	
1904.							
January.....	10	2.3	6.24	.734	.85	384	B.
February.....	98	4.8	39.7	4.67	5.04	2,280	B.
March.....	96	21	56.5	6.65	7.67	3,470	A.
April.....	145	19	41.4	4.87	5.43	2,460	B.
May.....	203	20	128	15.1	17.41	7,870	B.
June.....	176	60	114	13.4	14.95	6,780	B.
July.....	105	12	43.7	5.14	5.93	2,690	A.
August.....	12	2.6	5.97	.702	.81	367	A.
September.....	2.6	2.2	2.41	.284	.32	143	A.
October.....	162	2.6	19.6	2.31	2.66	1,210	A.
November.....	35	4.6	6.13	.721	.80	365	A.
December.....	130	3.4	29.0	3.41	3.93	1,780	B.
The year.....	203	2.2	41.1	4.83	65.80	29,800	

a Estimated.

*Monthly discharge of Independence Creek below Independence Lake, Cal., for
1902-1907—Continued.*

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1905.							
January.....	146	6.6	44.3	5.21	6.01	2,720	B.
February.....	44	9.6	18.4	2.16	2.25	1,020	B.
March.....	54	27	34.5	4.06	4.68	2,120	A.
April.....	130	12	53.0	6.24	6.96	3,150	A.
May.....	232	31	118	13.9	16.03	7,260	B.
June.....	136	2.6	99.9	11.8	13.17	5,940	A.
July.....	14	3.2	8.41	.989	1.14	517	A.
August.....	4.4	.4	2.42	.285	.33	149	B.
September.....	.4	.0	.22	.026	.03	13	C.
October.....	.0	.0	.0	.00	.00	0	D.
November.....	17	.0	4.90	.576	.64	292	C.
December.....	17	1.1	3.37	.396	.46	207	B.
The year.....	232	.0	32.3	3.80	51.70	23,400	
1906.							
January.....	117	1.6	27.2	3.20	3.69	1,670	B.
February.....	29	1.6	8.33	.980	1.02	463	B.
March.....	37	8.0	18.6	2.19	2.52	1,140	A.
April.....	46	9.3	21.8	2.56	2.86	1,300	A.
May.....	154	5.6	89.7	10.6	12.22	5,520	B.
June.....	268	.0	159	18.7	20.86	9,460	B.
July.....	250	21	141	16.6	19.14	8,670	B.
August.....	28	8.0	16.0	1.88	2.17	984	A.
September.....	8.0	2.6	4.55	.535	.60	271	A.
October.....	154	1.6	15.0	1.76	2.03	922	A.
November.....	15	6.6	11.5	1.35	1.51	684	A.
December.....	250	6.2	27.8	3.27	3.77	1,710	B.
The year.....	268	.0	45.0	5.30	72.39	32,800	
1907. ^a							
January.....	56	17	37.9	4.46	5.14	2,330	B.
February.....	46	22	32.9	3.87	4.03	1,830	B.
March.....	169	20	64.9	7.64	8.81	3,990	B.
April.....	117	20	65.1	7.66	8.55	3,870	A.
May.....	184	87	124	14.6	16.83	7,620	B.
June.....	286	78	158	18.6	20.75	9,400	B.
July.....			64	7.53	8.68	3,940	D.
August.....			21	2.47	2.85	1,290	D.
September.....			13	1.53	1.71	774	D.
October.....			14	1.65	1.90	861	D.
November.....			14	1.65	1.84	833	D.
December.....			17	2.00	2.31	1,050	D.
The year.....			52.2	6.14	83.40	37,800	

^a Discharges for July to December have been estimated as 14 per cent of Little Truckee River at Starr station, this being a mean ratio derived from comparison of records; results are approximate.

NOTE.—These discharges are based on rating curves covering the following periods: October 24, 1902, to May 15, 1903; May 16 to August 22, 1903; August 27, 1903, to May 25, 1904; May 26, 1904, to July 8, 1905; July 9 to September 30, 1905; October 1, 1905, to June 30, 1907. All are fairly well defined between 0.5 and 130 second-feet except the last, which is not well defined for 1907.

CARSON RIVER BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

The Carson River basin includes the area lying south of Lake Tahoe and between the Walker and Truckee river basins. Carson River is formed by its West and East forks, which rise in the extreme eastern part of California in a rugged and mountainous country heavily timbered with fir and pine, and flow northeastward to their union near the town of Gardnerville, Nev. From this point the river flows northward to Carson City, thence eastward through a rough and barren chain of hills and valleys, and finally discharges into the Carson Sink. The river is about 120 miles long, falling in this distance about 1,900 feet.

The water of the Carson is derived entirely from the snowfall and run-off from the high mountains. The basin contains no lakes, but many ideal reservoir sites are available near the headwaters and along the main river. These sites have been thoroughly investigated by the United States Reclamation Service and others interested.

Several fertile valleys lie along the course of this river and much land is unutilized for lack of water.

The minimum flow is all appropriated and the distribution of the water each year is the cause of much dissatisfaction. During the early spring and summer months the river is a raging torrent, but in the later summer the discharge is barely sufficient to supply the irrigation demand. By building reservoirs in the mountains this condition could be greatly improved and the waters of the two forks so controlled that the average daily flow would be greatly increased.

Good power sites are available along both forks of the river, but are at present wholly undeveloped.

Within the period for which records are available the wettest year was 1907 and the driest year 1905. The rate of run-off in these two years was three to one.

The following is a list of the stations maintained in the Carson River basin:

East Fork of Carson River at Rodenbah's ranch, near Gardnerville, Nev., 1900-1907.

East Fork of Carson River at Horseshoe Bend, near Gardnerville, Nev., 1908-9.

Carson River near Empire, Nev., 1900-1909.

Carson River near Hazen, Nev., 1908-9.

West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., 1900-1909.

EAST FORK OF CARSON RIVER NEAR GARDNERVILLE, NEV.

This station, which was established October 17, 1900, at Rodenbah's ranch, about 5 miles southeast of Gardnerville, proved unsatisfactory, and on March 27, 1908, a new station was established at a place known as Horseshoe Bend, about 9 miles south of Gardnerville and 3 miles above the old station. This point is below all tributaries and above all diversions. Measuring conditions are favorable, the section is permanent, and results are good.

The equipment consists of a car and cable and an inclined staff gage.

Discharge measurements of East Fork of Carson River near Gardnerville, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 25.....	E. A. Porter.....		101	3.25	402
June 15.....	L. J. Towne.....	93	309	5.25	1,760
July 7.....	do.....		170	3.95	728
August 9.....	do.....		75	2.75	190

Daily gage height, in feet, of East Fork of Carson River near Gardnerville, Nev., for 1909.

[H. M. Everett, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	4.8
2.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	4.85	6.25	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2
3.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	5.0	6.45	4.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
4.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	5.3	6.85	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
5.....	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	5.3	6.8	4.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
6.....	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	5.4	6.05	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
7.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	5.4	5.6	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
8.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	5.3	5.35	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
9.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	5.3	5.35	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
10.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	5.1	5.35	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
11.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.8	5.35	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
12.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.6	5.6	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
13.....	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.7	4.3	5.6	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
14.....	5.85	2.7	2.7	3.85	4.45	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
15.....	5.8	2.7	2.8	4.15	4.45	5.7	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
16.....	5.2	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.45	5.4	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
17.....	4.0	3.4	2.8	4.65	4.5	4.9	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
18.....	3.65	3.0	2.8	4.7	4.6	4.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
19.....	3.45	2.9	2.8	4.65	4.8	4.8	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
20.....	4.1	2.8	2.8	4.3	4.9	4.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
21.....	4.8	2.7	2.8	4.05	5.1	5.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.6	2.7
22.....	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.7	5.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.7
23.....	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.9	4.4	5.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
24.....	3.2	2.6	2.8	4.05	4.2	5.4	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
25.....	3.1	2.6	2.8	4.05	4.4	5.4	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
26.....	3.0	2.6	2.8	4.35	4.7	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
27.....	3.0	2.7	2.8	4.55	4.9	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
28.....	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.6	4.8	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
29.....	2.9	.....	2.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
30.....	2.9	.....	2.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7
31.....	2.8	.....	2.8	.....	4.7	.....	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	.....	4.7

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of East Fork of Carson River near Gardnerville, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	104	213	182	250	1,520	2,480	1,520	290	154	182	154	1,360
2.....	104	182	182	330	1,400	2,760	1,360	290	154	182	154	375
3.....	104	182	182	470	1,520	2,980	1,280	290	154	154	154	375
4.....	104	182	182	470	1,790	3,430	1,120	250	154	154	154	290
5.....	250	182	182	420	1,790	3,370	1,050	250	154	154	154	290
6.....	375	182	182	375	1,880	2,540	910	250	154	154	154	290
7.....	128	182	182	330	1,880	2,070	910	250	154	154	154	290
8.....	154	182	182	330	1,790	1,840	910	213	154	154	154	290
9.....	104	182	182	375	1,790	1,840	790	213	154	154	154	290
10.....	104	182	182	420	1,610	1,840	790	182	154	154	154	290
11.....	104	182	182	470	1,360	1,840	790	182	154	154	154	290
12.....	182	182	182	520	1,200	2,070	790	182	154	154	154	290
13.....	420	182	182	620	980	2,070	730	182	154	154	154	290
14.....	2,320	182	182	702	1,080	1,880	675	182	154	154	154	290
15.....	2,270	182	213	880	1,080	2,170	675	182	154	154	154	290
16.....	1,700	250	213	980	1,080	1,880	620	182	154	154	154	290
17.....	790	470	213	1,240	1,120	1,440	620	154	154	154	154	182
18.....	595	290	213	1,280	1,200	1,440	570	154	154	154	154	182
19.....	495	250	213	1,240	1,360	1,360	520	154	154	154	154	182
20.....	850	213	213	980	1,440	1,280	470	154	154	154	154	182
21.....	1,360	182	213	820	1,610	1,520	375	154	154	154	2,070	182
22.....	520	182	213	730	1,280	1,700	375	154	154	154	520	182
23.....	375	182	213	730	1,050	1,790	375	154	154	154	420	182
24.....	375	154	213	820	910	1,880	330	154	154	154	420	182
25.....	330	154	213	820	1,050	1,880	330	154	154	154	420	182
26.....	290	154	213	1,020	1,280	1,880	290	154	154	154	420	182
27.....	290	182	213	1,160	1,440	1,880	290	154	154	154	420	182
28.....	250	182	213	1,200	1,360	1,880	290	154	154	154	420	182
29.....	250	.....	213	1,280	1,280	1,790	290	154	154	154	420	182
30.....	250	.....	213	1,360	1,280	1,700	290	154	154	154	420	182
31.....	213	.....	213	.....	1,280	.....	290	154	.....	154	.....	1,280

NOTE.—These daily discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 128 and 1,790 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of East Fork of Carson River near Gardnerville, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 361 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	2,320	104	508	1.41	1.63	31,200	C.
February.....	470	154	200	.554	.58	11,100	C.
March.....	213	182	199	.551	.64	12,200	B.
April.....	1,360	250	754	2.09	2.33	44,900	A.
May.....	1,880	910	1,380	3.82	4.40	84,800	A.
June.....	3,430	1,280	2,020	5.60	6.25	120,000	B.
July.....	1,520	290	665	1.84	2.12	40,900	A.
August.....	290	154	190	.526	.61	11,700	A.
September.....	154	154	154	.427	.48	9,160	A.
October.....	182	154	156	.432	.50	9,590	A.
November.....	2,070	154	301	.834	.93	17,900	B.
December.....	1,360	182	313	.867	1.00	19,200	C.
The year.....	3,430	104	570	1.58	21.47	413,000	

CARSON RIVER AND BRUNSWICK MILL POWER CANAL NEAR EMPIRE, NEV.

This station, which was established October 21, 1900, was originally located three-fourths of a mile east of Brunswick Mill and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Empire, Nev. This gage was washed out by a flood March 19, 1907. On April 12, 1907, a new gage was installed on the crest of the diversion dam of the Brunswick Mill canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Empire and 6 miles east of Carson City, Nev. Only one measurement was referred to this gage, and elevation of the gage datum was not referred to the crest of the dam, therefore no discharges can be computed from this time until June 7, 1907, when a new gage was installed on the county bridge at Brunswick Mill, 500 feet below. All gage heights since that time refer to the same datum. Discharge measurements are made from a car and cable located just above the highway bridge. An inclined gage is located under the bridge. The power canal of the mill has diverted water past the gage on the river since April 12, 1907, so its discharge must be added to give the total. As records have been kept on the canal only since April 13, 1908, the total flow of the river prior to that time can be estimated only approximately. The power is now used to pump water for irrigation, although formerly it was used to run a stamp mill. The station on the canal is at a bridge crossing the canal directly opposite the cable in the river.

The records at this point show the discharge of the river below the Gardnerville Valley and above the Dayton Valley, and are of value to the United States Reclamation Service in connection with the Truckee-Carson project and to the state engineer of Nevada in the adjustment of water rights.

Good results have been obtained on the river, but the gage in the canal is within the influence of backwater from the mill and is not always an index of the discharge. Discharges for the canal are therefore only approximate. Ice interferes with records at times during the winter.

Discharge measurements of Carson River near Empire, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 19.....	D. W. Hays.....		645	6.25	1,210
June 17.....	L. J. Towne.....		723	6.80	1,910
June 25.....	do.....	139	717	6.88	1,740
July 8.....	do.....	126	516	5.40	696
July 12.....	do.....	124	479	5.22	609
July 31.....	do.....		114	3.14	67
August 11 ^a	do.....	42	54	2.90	30
September 8.....	F. C. Schafer.....	61	43	2.50	35

^a By wading below cable.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Carson River near Empire, Nev., for 1909.

[J. Loyd, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.8	5.0	4.6	4.6	6.3	6.7	6.4	3.2	2.5	2.5	3.4	5.8
2.....	2.8	5.0	4.6	4.7	6.4	7.0	6.4	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.4	6.4
3.....	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.5	7.3	6.4	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.4	6.0
4.....	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	6.7	7.5	6.4	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.4	5.4
5.....	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.8	7.6	6.3	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.4	4.8
6.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.0	6.9	7.7	6.0	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.5
7.....	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.9	7.0	7.6	5.7	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.4	4.7
8.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.9	7.1	7.4	5.5	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.4	5.0
9.....	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.0	7.1	7.2	5.3	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.5	5.7
10.....	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	7.1	7.1	5.2	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.6	6.0
11.....	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.1	7.0	7.0	5.2	2.9	2.5	3.4	3.6	5.3
12.....	4.2	4.8	4.6	5.2	6.7	7.0	5.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.1
13.....	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.0	5.2	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.0
14.....	7.2	5.6	4.6	6.0	6.3	7.0	5.2	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.9
15.....	8.1	5.5	4.6	6.4	6.1	7.0	5.1	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.8
16.....	7.9	5.5	4.6	6.6	6.3	6.9	4.9	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.5
17.....	7.5	5.9	4.5	6.7	6.4	6.8	4.8	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.4
18.....	6.8	5.9	4.5	6.8	6.3	6.7	4.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.4
19.....	6.5	5.4	4.5	6.9	6.2	6.7	4.4	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.4
20.....	6.0	5.0	4.6	6.7	6.2	6.6	4.2	2.6	2.5	3.3	4.3	4.4
21.....	6.5	4.9	4.6	6.1	6.3	6.5	4.0	2.6	2.5	3.2	6.2	4.4
22.....	7.5	4.8	4.5	6.0	6.5	6.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.2	5.6	4.4
23.....	6.5	4.7	4.5	5.7	6.3	6.7	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.4	4.4
24.....	5.9	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.2	4.4
25.....	5.7	4.8	4.5	5.6	6.0	6.9	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.4	4.4
26.....	5.5	4.8	4.5	5.8	6.1	6.8	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.5	4.4
27.....	5.5	4.7	4.5	6.0	6.4	6.7	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.6	4.4
28.....	5.4	4.6	4.5	6.2	6.7	6.6	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	5.7	4.4
29.....	5.3	.....	4.5	6.3	6.7	6.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.3	5.7	4.4
30.....	5.1	.....	4.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	.....	4.4
31.....	5.0	.....	4.5	.....	6.3	.....	3.2	2.5	.....	3.3	.....	4.9

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Carson River near Empire, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	51	485	345	345	1,260	1,580	1,340	82	32	32	106	910
2.....	51	485	345	375	1,340	1,840	1,340	82	32	51	106	1,340
3.....	158	445	345	410	1,420	2,110	1,340	82	32	94	106	1,050
4.....	195	410	345	485	1,580	2,200	1,340	73	32	143	106	680
5.....	215	410	445	530	1,660	2,390	1,260	73	32	130	106	410
6.....	410	410	375	485	1,750	2,490	1,050	73	32	118	106	315
7.....	530	410	345	445	1,840	2,390	850	65	32	118	106	375
8.....	345	375	345	445	1,930	2,200	730	58	32	106	106	485
9.....	445	315	345	485	1,930	2,020	630	58	32	106	118	850
10.....	315	315	345	445	1,930	1,930	580	58	32	106	130	1,050
11.....	195	375	345	530	1,840	1,840	580	58	32	106	130	630
12.....	235	410	345	580	1,580	1,840	580	58	32	94	143	530
13.....	530	630	345	730	1,500	1,840	580	51	32	94	143	485
14.....	2,020	790	345	1,050	1,260	1,840	580	51	32	94	158	445
15.....	2,890	730	345	1,340	1,120	1,840	530	51	32	94	158	410
16.....	2,690	730	345	1,500	1,260	1,750	445	51	32	94	143	315
17.....	2,290	980	315	1,580	1,340	1,660	410	44	32	106	143	285
18.....	1,660	980	315	1,660	1,260	1,580	345	38	32	106	158	285
19.....	1,420	680	315	1,750	1,190	1,580	285	38	32	94	158	285
20.....	1,050	485	345	1,580	1,190	1,500	235	38	32	94	260	285
21.....	1,420	445	345	1,120	1,260	1,420	195	38	32	82	1,190	285
22.....	2,290	410	315	1,050	1,420	1,500	175	32	32	82	790	285
23.....	1,420	375	315	850	1,260	1,580	175	32	32	94	680	285
24.....	980	410	315	790	1,190	1,660	158	32	32	94	580	285
25.....	850	410	315	790	1,050	1,750	158	32	32	94	680	285
26.....	730	410	315	910	1,120	1,660	158	32	32	94	730	285
27.....	730	375	315	1,050	1,340	1,580	130	32	32	94	790	285
28.....	680	345	315	1,190	1,580	1,500	118	32	32	82	850	285
29.....	630	.....	315	1,260	1,580	1,420	106	32	32	94	850	285
30.....	530	.....	315	1,260	1,340	1,420	82	32	32	94	880	285
31.....	485	.....	315	.....	1,260	.....	82	32	.....	94	.....	445

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve fairly well defined.

Discharge measurements of Brunswick mill power canal near Empire, Nev., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 19.....	D. W. Hays.....	.....	25.7	1.50	39
January 26.....	E. A. Porter.....	.....	.....	1.40	30
June 17.....	L. J. Towne.....	15	44.3	2.70	78
June 25 ^a	do.....	14	43	2.80	79
July 12 ^b	do.....	15	40.4	2.65	65
July 31.....	do.....	14.5	34.8	2.50	57
September 8 ^c	F. C. Shafer.....	16	41.0	1.50	8.5

^a Backwater due to change in gates.

^b Mill started during measurement and caused backwater.

^c Mill not running.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Brunswick mill power canal near Empire, Nev., for 1909.

[J. Loyd, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.7	3.1
2.....	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.7	2.7	3.3
3.....	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.1
4.....	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
5.....	1.7	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.9
6.....	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
7.....	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.9
8.....	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
9.....	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.2
10.....	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.3
11.....	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
12.....	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
13.....	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
14.....	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
15.....	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.7
16.....	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.7
17.....	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.6
18.....	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.6
19.....	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.6
20.....	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.6
21.....	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.6
22.....	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	4.1	2.6
23.....	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.6
24.....	.8	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
25.....	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
26.....	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
27.....	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
28.....	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.6
29.....	1.4	.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
30.....	1.4	.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
31.....	1.4	.....	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.5	.....	2.6	3.0	2.8

NOTE.—The 1908 measurements indicate occasional backwater from the mill; and the same may have occurred at times during 1909.

Daily discharge, in second feet, of Brunswick mill power canal near Empire, Nev., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	38	32	29	69	69	69	69	66	35	38	72	85
2.....	38	32	29	69	69	75	69	66	35	41	72	92
3.....	41	32	29	75	69	75	69	66	35	75	72	85
4.....	41	29	29	75	69	75	69	56	35	75	72	82
5.....	41	29	29	82	69	75	69	56	35	75	72	78
6.....	47	32	29	62	75	82	69	56	35	75	72	75
7.....	47	32	29	62	75	75	69	50	35	75	72	78
8.....	50	32	29	62	75	75	66	47	35	75	72	82
9.....	53	32	29	62	75	75	66	44	35	75	72	88
10.....	50	29	29	62	75	75	66	44	35	72	75	92
11.....	62	29	29	62	75	75	66	44	35	72	78	78
12.....	53	32	29	62	75	75	66	44	35	72	78	78
13.....	50	32	29	66	69	75	66	41	35	72	78	75
14.....	53	35	29	66	69	75	66	41	35	72	78	75
15.....	41	35	29	69	69	75	66	41	35	72	78	72
16.....	41	35	29	69	69	75	62	41	35	72	78	72
17.....	38	35	69	69	69	69	62	38	35	72	78	69
18.....	35	35	69	69	69	69	62	38	35	72	78	69
19.....	22	32	69	75	69	75	62	38	35	69	78	69
20.....	35	32	69	72	69	75	82	38	35	69	78	69
21.....	38	32	69	72	69	75	75	38	35	69	88	69
22.....	41	32	69	72	69	75	69	35	35	69	120	69
23.....	35	32	69	69	69	75	69	35	35	69	75	69
24.....	17	32	69	69	69	75	69	35	35	69	82	69
25.....	35	32	69	69	69	75	69	35	35	69	82	69
26.....	35	29	69	69	69	75	69	35	35	69	82	69
27.....	32	29	69	69	69	69	66	35	35	69	82	69
28.....	35	29	69	69	69	69	62	35	35	69	82	69
29.....	32	.....	69	69	69	69	59	35	38	69	82	69
30.....	32	.....	69	69	69	69	53	35	38	69	82	69
31.....	32	.....	69	.....	69	.....	62	35	.....	69	.....	75

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a fairly well-defined rating curve.

Monthly discharge of Carson River near Empire, Nev., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 988 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.
January.....	2,930	89	957	0.969	1.12	58,800
February.....	1,020	344	533	.539	.56	29,600
March.....	474	374	385	.390	.45	23,700
April.....	1,820	414	970	.982	1.10	57,700
May.....	2,000	1,120	1,510	1.53	1.76	92,800
June.....	2,570	1,490	1,870	1.89	2.11	111,000
July.....	1,410	135	600	.607	.70	36,900
August.....	148	67	93.0	.094	.11	5,720
September.....	70	67	67.2	.068	.08	4,000
October.....	218	70	165	.167	.19	10,100
November.....	1,280	178	436	.441	.49	25,900
December.....	1,430	354	550	.557	.64	33,800
The year.....	2,930	67	678	.686	9.31	490,000

NOTE.—These discharges include those of the Brunswick mill power canal and represent the total flow of the river.

CARSON RIVER NEAR HAZEN, NEV.

This station, which is located about 8 miles south of Hazen and above Truckee canal chute, was established January 12, 1908, to determine the amount of water from Carson River available for storage in connection with the Truckee-Carson project of the United States Reclamation Service. A reservoir of about 100,000 acre-feet capacity will be erected at this point to conserve the flood waters of the Carson and also the water delivered by the Truckee canal.

To avoid the effect of backwater from the canal chute the gage was moved upstream on April 28, 1908. Gage heights prior to that time are of no value. Discharge measurements are made by wading and from the cable, which is about 1,500 feet upstream from the chute at the end of the canal. An inclined gage is located on the left bank just below the cable.

The plotting of the discharge measurements indicates some shift in the channel. Well-defined ratings for 1908 and 1909 have been developed, however. The 1908 gage heights are given in Water-Supply Paper 250, page 128.

Discharge measurements of Carson River near Hazen, Nev., in 1908-9.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
1908.		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 7.....	E. A. Porter.....	73	112	4. 70	324
March 31.....	do.....	70	112	4. 70	394
April 28.....	do.....	81	180	3. 35	411
July 17.....	M. B. Kennedy.....		100	2. 60	134
October 21.....	E. A. Porter.....	96	91	2. 40	73
1909.					
January 21.....	E. A. Porter.....		253	4. 10	1, 080
January 22.....	do.....		341	4. 80	1, 590
February 2.....	do.....		187	3. 40	539
February 28.....	do.....		152	3. 10	341
June 7.....	L. J. Towne.....		550	6. 05	2, 950
June 23.....	do.....		346	4. 68	1, 670
July 5.....	do.....		334	4. 50	1, 430
July 19.....	do.....		182	3. 10	396
August 13.....	H. W. and S. R. Marean.....		82	2. 03	47
September 24.....	Marean and Schafer.....		44	1. 70	17

NOTE.—Gage heights of March 7 and 31, 1908, refer to old gage and were affected by backwater. Gage heights of other measurements refer to new gage established April 28, 1908. Channel was cleared of rocks on October 21, 1908.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Carson River near Hazen, Nev., for 1909.

[Fred Foster, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.25	4.35	4.55	2.45	1.7	1.95	2.45	3.25
2.....	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.3	4.7	4.5	2.4	1.7	1.95	2.5	3.2
3.....	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.3	5.05	4.4	2.35	1.7	1.95	2.5	3.6
4.....	2.85	3.35	3.1	3.15	4.4	5.3	4.45	2.35	1.7	1.95	2.55	4.1
5.....	2.95	3.35	3.2	3.25	4.7	5.55	4.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.55	3.8
6.....	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.9	5.8	4.4	2.3	1.7	2.15	2.55	3.4
7.....	2.9	2.25	3.3	3.35	5.0	6.05	4.15	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.55	3.3
8.....	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	5.05	6.2	3.85	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.55	3.3
9.....	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	5.1	6.05	3.75	2.15	1.7	2.5	2.55	3.4
10.....	3.35	3.2	3.05	3.3	5.15	5.7	3.65	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.55	3.6
11.....	3.35	3.15	3.0	3.3	5.15	5.55	3.6	2.05	1.7	2.5	2.6	4.0
12.....	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.35	5.05	5.3	3.45	2.05	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.8
13.....	3.05	3.45	3.0	3.35	5.75	5.2	3.5	2.05	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.5
14.....	3.05	3.6	3.0	3.4	4.65	5.2	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.65	3.4
15.....	3.05	3.7	3.0	3.4	4.35	5.2	3.5	1.95	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.4
16.....	5.7	3.7	3.0	3.4	4.25	5.2	3.5	1.95	1.7	2.45	2.7	3.4
17.....	7.15	3.7	3.0	3.45	4.25	5.05	3.3	1.95	1.7	2.45	2.7	3.2
18.....	6.65	3.8	3.05	3.85	4.2	5.0	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.45	2.7	3.1
19.....	5.65	3.9	3.05	4.05	4.2	4.95	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.05
20.....	4.5	3.7	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.85	2.95	1.9	1.7	2.45	2.75	3.05
21.....	4.15	3.6	3.1	4.35	4.2	4.75	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.45	2.75	3.05
22.....	5.05	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.35	4.65	2.85	1.85	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.05
23.....	5.65	3.35	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.6	2.75	1.85	1.7	2.45	3.8	3.05
24.....	4.95	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.65	2.7	1.85	1.7	2.45	3.7	3.15
25.....	4.05	3.3	3.05	3.75	4.2	4.85	2.65	1.85	1.7	2.45	3.65	3.1
26.....	3.85	3.25	3.05	3.75	4.05	4.95	2.65	1.8	1.7	2.45	3.55	3.05
27.....	3.8	3.15	3.0	3.8	4.05	4.95	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.45	3.6	2.95
28.....	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.95	4.4	4.9	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.45	3.45	3.05
29.....	3.65	.....	3.0	4.15	4.6	4.75	2.6	1.75	1.7	2.45	3.3	2.95
30.....	3.6	.....	3.0	4.25	4.65	4.65	2.55	1.75	1.8	2.45	3.15	2.95
31.....	3.5	.....	3.0	.....	4.4	.....	2.5	1.75	.....	2.45	.....	3.0

NOTE.—Gage heights for 1908 are given in Water-Supply Paper 250, p. 128.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Carson River near Hazen, Nev., for 1908-9.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.												
1.....					520	586	228				98	100
2.....					520	553	228				98	126
3.....					586	520	192				98	126
4.....					622	490	158				98	126
5.....					657	432	158			7	98	126
6.....					586	404	158			7	98	126
7.....					520	432	158			7	98	126
8.....					553	404	158			7	98	126
9.....					586	404	158			18	98	126
10.....					657	404	158			18	98	126
11.....					553	404	158			18	98	100
12.....					520	432	126			32	86	100
13.....					460	460	126			32	86	100
14.....					460	520	158			32	86	100
15.....					520	520	126			32	86	100
16.....					520	520	126			32	86	100
17.....					520	520	126			32	86	100
18.....					460	520	126			50	98	100
19.....					432	490	98			50	98	100
20.....					404	490	98			50	98	100
21.....					404	432	98			73	98	100
22.....					460	378	73			73	98	100
23.....					460	307	73			50	98	100
24.....					520	520	50			50	98	100
25.....					520	266	50			50	90	100
26.....					586	266	41			50	90	100
27.....					657	266	32			73	90	100
28.....				520	586	266	18			73	90	100
29.....				460	553	266	7			73	90	100
30.....				460	490	266	4			98	90	100
31.....					520		1			98		100

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Carson River near Hazen, Nev., for 1908-9—Cont'd.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1909.												
1.....	158	610	380	330	1,200	1,280	1,460	132	17	39	132	460
2.....	192	550	380	330	1,240	1,600	1,420	120	17	39	145	430
3.....	192	550	380	330	1,240	1,930	1,330	109	17	39	145	680
4.....	210	520	380	405	1,330	2,180	1,380	109	17	39	160	1,060
5.....	247	520	430	460	1,600	2,430	1,420	98	17	45	160	820
6.....	228	490	490	550	1,780	2,680	1,330	98	17	69	160	550
7.....	228	88	490	520	1,880	2,940	1,100	78	17	120	160	490
8.....	98	490	380	490	1,930	3,110	860	78	17	145	160	490
9.....	73	430	380	490	1,980	2,940	785	69	17	145	160	550
10.....	432	430	355	490	2,030	2,580	715	60	17	145	160	680
11.....	432	405	330	490	2,030	2,430	680	52	17	145	175	980
12.....	266	490	330	520	1,930	2,180	580	52	17	145	175	820
13.....	286	580	330	520	2,630	2,080	610	52	17	145	175	610
14.....	286	680	330	550	1,560	2,080	610	45	17	145	192	550
15.....	286	750	330	550	1,280	2,080	610	39	17	145	210	550
16.....	2,580	750	330	550	1,200	2,080	610	39	17	132	210	550
17.....	4,180	750	330	580	1,200	1,930	490	39	17	132	210	430
18.....	3,600	820	355	860	1,150	1,880	430	33	17	132	210	380
19.....	2,530	900	355	1,020	1,150	1,830	380	33	17	145	210	355
20.....	1,420	750	380	1,150	1,150	1,740	310	33	17	132	230	355
21.....	1,100	680	380	1,280	1,150	1,640	290	33	17	132	230	355
22.....	1,930	550	380	1,060	1,280	1,560	270	28	17	120	250	355
23.....	2,530	520	380	900	1,420	1,510	230	28	17	132	820	355
24.....	1,830	490	380	820	1,240	1,560	210	28	17	132	750	405
25.....	1,830	490	355	785	1,150	1,740	192	28	17	132	715	380
26.....	890	460	355	785	1,020	1,830	192	24	17	132	645	355
27.....	820	405	330	820	1,020	1,830	175	24	17	132	680	310
28.....	750	380	330	940	1,330	1,780	175	24	17	132	580	355
29.....	715	.....	330	1,100	1,510	1,640	175	20	17	132	490	310
30.....	680	.....	330	1,200	1,560	1,560	160	20	24	132	405	310
31.....	610	.....	330	.....	1,330	.....	145	20	.....	132	.....	330

NOTE.—The daily discharges from April 28, 1908, to January 15, 1909, are based on a rating curve that is fairly well defined above 73 second-feet. From January 16 to December 31 discharges are based on a rating curve well defined between 17 and 3,000 second-feet. The river was dry or water standing in pools August 1 to October 4, 1908. Discharges November 25–December 1 and December 11–31, 1908, estimated.

Monthly discharge of Carson River near Hazen, Nev., for 1908-9.

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.			Run-off (total in acre-feet).	Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
1908.					
May.....	657	404	529	32,500	B.
June.....	586	266	425	25,300	B.
July.....	228	.....	112	6,890	B.
August.....	.....	.....	0	0	
September.....	.....	.....	0	0	
October.....	98	0	38.2	2,350	C.
November.....	98	86	94.0	5,590	C.
December.....	126	.....	108	6,640	D.
The period.....	.....	.....	.....	79,300	
1909.					
January.....	4,180	73	1,020	62,700	C.
February.....	900	88	554	30,800	B.
March.....	490	330	365	22,400	A.
April.....	1,280	330	696	41,400	A.
May.....	2,630	1,020	1,470	90,400	A.
June.....	3,110	1,280	2,020	120,000	A.
July.....	1,460	145	623	38,300	A.
August.....	132	20	53.1	3,260	A.
September.....	24	17	17.2	1,020	B.
October.....	145	39	118	7,260	A.
November.....	820	132	303	18,000	A.
December.....	1,060	310	504	31,000	C.
The year.....	4,180	17	645	467,000	

NOTE.—Monthly estimates for 1909 are based on an open-channel rating. There is a possibility of ice effect during portions of January and December, 1909, and that the means as computed for these months are too great.

WEST FORK OF CARSON RIVER AT WOODFORDS, CAL.

West Fork of Carson River in Alpine County, Cal., flows in a general northerly direction and unites with East Fork in Douglas County, Nev.

The gaging station, which is located about three-fourths mile above the post-office at Woodfords, Cal., and 200 feet from the main road between Woodfords and Blue Lake, was established October 18, 1900, to determine the flow of the stream available for storage. On May 18, 1907, the gage and bench mark were washed out, and on June 8 the gage was reestablished at the same location at a different datum.

The stream bed is permanent, but is very uneven and the current is very rough. The measurements prior to 1907, though scattering, give a fairly well-defined curve. A fairly well-defined rating, applicable since June 8, 1907, has been developed. The extent of ice conditions during the winter is not definitely known.

Discharge measurements of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., in 1907-1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1907.					
June 8.....	E. A. Porter.....	40	137	4.30	684
July 9.....	do.....	38	131	4.00	578
August 3.....	do.....	29	80	2.90	229
1908.					
June 26.....	E. A. Porter.....	29	68	2.07	137
July 25.....	do.....	27	44	1.00	55
August 31.....	M. B. Kennedy.....	26	45	a 1.40	46
October 12.....	E. A. Porter.....	25	31	.90	31
1909.					
June 16.....	L. J. Towne.....	38	114	3.75	467
July 8.....	do.....	31	74.5	2.45	203
August 10.....	do.....	29	37	1.52	60
September 10.....	F. C. Schafer.....	28	35	.85	31
October 28.....	do.....	26	32	.85	28

a Gage height uncertain; may have been 1.04 feet.

NOTE.—Gage heights of all measurements refer to the datum of gage used after June 8, 1907.

Daily gage height, in feet, of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., for 1909.

[Miss Bernice Merrill, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	1.0	2.1	1.65	1.8	4.7	4.8	3.0	1.95	0.7	1.2	1.3	4.7
2.....	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	5.0	5.0	3.0	1.9	.8	1.3	1.35	2.4
3.....	.95	1.95	1.7	1.85	5.2	5.0	2.9	1.8	.8	1.25	1.4	2.1
4.....	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.85	5.6	4.7	2.8	1.8	.8	1.2	1.3	2.0
5.....	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.95	5.7	5.0	2.0	1.9	.85	1.2	1.25	2.6
6.....	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	5.5	4.8	2.2	1.8	.8	1.25	1.25	2.8
7.....	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	5.1	4.55	2.4	1.8	.7	1.3	1.2	2.7
8.....	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	4.9	4.3	2.4	1.7	.8	1.35	1.2	2.4
9.....	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.1	4.0	2.45	1.75	.7	1.35	1.2	2.2
10.....	1.1	1.8	1.95	2.45	3.8	3.8	2.5	1.7	.7	1.3	1.2	2.0

Daily gage height, in feet, of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., for 1909.—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.....	1.55	1.9	1.8	2.65	3.7	4.0	2.45	1.65	0.65	1.3	1.1	1.8
12.....	1.95	1.9	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.2	2.4	1.6	.6	1.3	1.1	1.8
13.....	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	2.4	1.6	.65	1.25	1.1	1.6
14.....	2.7	1.95	1.75	3.0	3.55	4.2	2.4	1.6	.7	1.2	1.15	1.2
15.....	3.1	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.2	4.2	2.35	1.55	.7	1.2	1.2	1.0
16.....	3.2	1.95	1.7	3.1	3.3	4.0	2.3	1.55	.75	1.2	1.1	1.2
17.....	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.2	3.4	4.0	2.3	1.5	.8	1.2	2.0	1.3
18.....	3.05	2.0	1.75	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.3	1.4	.8	1.2	2.0	1.2
19.....	3.0	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.3	1.45	.8	1.25	4.0	1.2
20.....	3.0	1.7	1.85	3.5	3.55	3.6	2.3	1.4	.75	1.3	3.7	1.2
21.....	2.9	1.6	1.9	3.6	3.65	3.6	2.2	1.35	.8	1.3	3.2	1.3
22.....	2.8	1.65	1.8	3.65	3.6	3.8	2.15	1.3	.85	1.4	3.0	1.3
23.....	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.7	3.55	3.9	2.1	1.2	.9	1.35	3.0	1.3
24.....	2.6	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	2.1	1.1	.9	1.3	2.8	1.4
25.....	2.65	1.8	1.7	3.55	3.8	4.0	1.9	1.1	.9	1.35	2.5	1.6
26.....	2.5	1.75	1.65	3.9	3.9	4.0	1.9	1.0	.9	1.35	2.2	1.4
27.....	2.6	1.7	1.6	4.2	4.2	3.85	1.85	.9	.85	1.35	2.0	1.9
28.....	2.7	1.6	1.65	4.6	4.2	3.8	1.8	.85	.85	1.3	1.9	1.8
29.....	2.5	.....	1.6	4.8	3.9	3.7	1.8	.8	.9	1.25	1.9	1.8
30.....	2.4	.....	1.6	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.0	.8	1.0	1.2	2.7	1.7
31.....	2.2	.....	1.75	.....	4.2	.....	2.1	.7	.....	1.2	.....	1.75

NOTE.—The 1907-8 gage heights are given in Water-Supply Paper 250, pp. 129-130.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., for 1907-1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907.												
1.....	84	84	129	172	610	740	920	321	145	79	74	50
2.....	84	145	122	182	570	720	865	347	145	79	70	47
3.....	84	145	115	192	570	700	815	347	130	79	70	47
4.....	84	154	129	192	610	680	765	347	130	79	70	54
5.....	90	163	129	203	610	660	720	296	130	70	70	58
6.....	90	182	129	226	650	640	675	296	117	70	70	70
7.....	90	172	129	238	650	620	630	296	117	70	70	84
8.....	90	145	129	238	610	611	590	296	117	70	79	79
9.....	90	129	129	264	630	643	549	273	117	70	74	88
10.....	79	129	127	291	650	710	489	273	117	70	74	97
11.....	79	145	125	395	650	580	549	250	117	66	70	92
12.....	84	154	122	500	650	549	519	250	107	70	74	88
13.....	79	154	115	570	650	611	460	250	107	70	74	79
14.....	79	145	115	650	730	580	431	250	107	70	74	70
15.....	79	145	102	590	910	549	403	230	107	70	70	70
16.....	74	145	108	650	1,010	519	403	240	107	74	70	74
17.....	69	145	305	610	1,450	549	403	210	107	74	66	70
18.....	69	129	552	570	1,400	580	431	210	97	70	62	70
19.....	69	122	535	730	1,300	643	460	192	97	74	62	70
20.....	74	115	430	690	1,200	611	460	175	97	79	54	70
21.....	74	129	365	610	1,100	580	519	175	97	79	50	74
22.....	74	137	335	650	1,050	549	549	175	97	74	54	74
23.....	69	129	293	690	1,000	580	489	160	97	70	62	70
24.....	69	129	293	798	960	643	460	160	88	88	62	74
25.....	69	137	251	910	920	676	460	145	88	92	70	79
26.....	74	129	251	730	890	710	403	130	88	97	70	79
27.....	84	129	226	650	860	745	375	130	88	92	62	107
28.....	84	129	214	610	830	935	431	130	88	79	54	102
29.....	79	.....	182	650	800	1,020	403	130	88	79	47	102
30.....	74	.....	182	610	780	975	347	117	79	74	47	97
31.....	74	.....	172	.....	760	.....	296	117	.....	74	.....	97

NOTE.—The discharges from January 1 to May 17, 1907, are based on a well-defined rating curve. Discharges June 8 to December 31, 1907, are based on a rating curve fairly well defined between 26 and 676 second-feet. Discharges for missing gage heights have been interpolated or estimated.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., for 1907-1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1908.												
1.....	97	70	70	130	296	192	107	643	36	36	44	36
2.....	88	70	66	130	296	192	107	431	36	36	47	36
3.....	92	66	62	145	308	201	107	70	36	34	41	36
4.....	66	66	62	145	296	210	97	54	34	36	41	41
5.....	70	66	62	145	273	192	97	54	34	36	41	36
6.....	70	70	66	152	273	192	97	47	36	41	36	41
7.....	66	66	66	145	250	192	88	47	31	36	36	41
8.....	66	62	70	152	273	192	84	47	31	38	36	38
9.....	70	62	74	160	250	184	70	50	34	38	41	36
10.....	66	62	74	168	250	192	70	47	36	41	36	36
11.....	66	62	70	168	230	192	62	44	41	41	34	36
12.....	70	62	74	175	240	192	58	41	41	44	31	41
13.....	62	62	74	184	220	192	62	41	41	47	31	41
14.....	62	62	79	175	220	184	58	41	34	47	36	38
15.....	62	66	88	184	220	175	54	36	36	54	36	36
16.....	62	62	97	192	210	168	47	36	36	107	34	34
17.....	62	62	97	192	210	160	36	44	36	70	31	34
18.....	62	58	97	192	201	160	36	41	36	50	31	36
19.....	62	58	97	201	192	168	31	41	38	50	31	34
20.....	66	62	107	210	192	168	26	41	38	47	34	34
21.....	62	66	107	210	201	160	26	36	36	50	36	36
22.....	66	66	112	210	192	160	26	41	34	50	36	36
23.....	66	70	107	230	210	145	31	41	34	50	41	36
24.....	62	70	112	250	201	130	34	44	31	47	36	41
25.....	62	70	112	230	192	117	36	44	31	47	34	44
26.....	62	70	112	220	192	112	36	41	31	47	26	44
27.....	66	79	117	230	192	107	41	41	34	41	26	41
28.....	70	84	117	250	192	107	47	41	31	41	31	36
29.....	70	79	117	273	201	102	47	41	34	44	31	36
30.....	70	.....	117	296	210	107	41	38	34	47	34	36
31.....	70	.....	117	.....	192	.....	41	36	.....	44	.....	41
1909.												
1.....	36	180	84	97	818	856	296	112	21	47	54	818
2.....	36	107	88	97	935	935	206	107	26	54	58	175
3.....	34	112	88	102	1,020	935	273	97	26	50	62	130
4.....	47	97	97	102	1,180	818	250	97	26	47	54	117
5.....	97	107	97	112	1,230	935	117	107	28	47	50	210
6.....	79	117	97	107	1,140	856	145	97	26	50	50	250
7.....	41	117	97	117	975	763	175	97	21	54	47	230
8.....	36	107	97	130	895	676	175	88	26	58	47	175
9.....	36	97	107	145	611	580	184	92	21	58	47	145
10.....	41	97	112	184	519	519	192	88	21	54	47	117
11.....	74	107	97	220	489	580	184	83	19	54	41	97
12.....	112	107	97	230	431	643	175	79	17	54	41	97
13.....	160	117	97	250	403	676	175	79	19	50	41	79
14.....	230	112	92	206	446	643	175	79	21	47	44	47
15.....	321	97	88	321	347	643	168	74	21	47	47	36
16.....	347	112	88	321	375	580	160	74	24	47	41	47
17.....	296	107	88	347	403	580	160	70	26	47	117	54
18.....	308	117	92	403	403	519	160	62	26	47	117	47
19.....	296	107	97	403	431	489	160	66	26	50	580	47
20.....	296	88	102	431	446	460	160	62	24	54	489	47
21.....	273	79	107	460	474	460	145	58	26	54	347	54
22.....	250	84	97	474	460	519	138	54	28	62	296	54
23.....	230	88	97	489	446	549	130	47	31	58	296	54
24.....	210	88	88	460	489	580	130	41	31	54	250	62
25.....	220	97	88	446	519	580	107	41	31	58	192	79
26.....	192	92	84	549	549	580	107	36	31	58	145	62
27.....	210	88	79	643	643	534	102	31	28	58	117	107
28.....	230	79	84	781	643	519	97	28	28	54	107	97
29.....	192	.....	79	856	549	489	97	26	31	50	107	97
30.....	175	.....	79	710	549	460	117	26	36	47	230	88
31.....	145	.....	92	.....	643	.....	130	21	.....	47	.....	92

NOTE.—The daily discharges for 1908-9 are based on a rating curve fairly well defined between 26 and 676 second-feet.

Monthly discharge of West Fork of Carson River at Woodfords, Cal., for 1907-1909.

[Drainage area, 70 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1907.							
January.....	90	69	78.8	1.13	1.30	4,850	C.
February.....	182	84	139	1.99	2.07	7,720	B.
March.....	552	102	211	3.01	3.47	13,000	B.
April.....	910	172	502	7.17	8.00	29,900	B.
May.....	1,450	570	841	12.0	13.83	51,700	C.
June.....	1,020	519	664	9.49	10.59	39,500	C.
July.....	920	296	525	7.50	8.65	32,300	C.
August.....	347	117	223	3.19	3.68	13,700	A.
September.....	145	79	107	1.53	1.71	6,370	C.
October.....	97	66	75.8	1.08	1.24	4,660	C.
November.....	79	47	65.8	.940	1.05	3,920	A.
December.....	107	47	76.8	1.10	1.27	4,720	B.
The year.....	1,450	47	292	4.18	56.86	212,000	
1908.							
January.....	97	62	68.2	0.974	1.12	4,190	C.
February.....	84	58	66.6	.951	1.03	3,830	C.
March.....	117	62	90.3	1.29	1.49	5,550	B.
April.....	296	130	191	2.73	3.05	11,400	A.
May.....	308	192	228	3.26	3.76	14,000	A.
June.....	210	102	165	2.36	2.63	9,820	A.
July.....	107	26	58.1	.830	.96	3,570	A.
August.....	643	36	75.5	1.08	1.24	4,640	A.
September.....	41	31	35.0	.500	.56	2,080	A.
October.....	107	34	46.4	.663	.76	2,850	A.
November.....	47	26	35.3	.504	.56	2,100	A.
December.....	44	34	37.7	.539	.62	2,320	B.
The year.....	643	26	91.4	1.31	17.78	66,400	
1909.							
January.....	347	34	169	2.41	2.78	10,400	C.
February.....	130	79	102	1.46	1.52	5,660	C.
March.....	112	79	92.8	1.33	1.53	5,710	B.
April.....	856	97	343	4.90	5.47	20,400	A.
May.....	1,230	347	628	8.97	10.34	38,600	B.
June.....	935	460	632	9.03	10.08	37,600	B.
July.....	296	97	164	2.34	2.70	10,100	A.
August.....	112	21	68.4	.977	1.13	4,210	A.
September.....	36	17	25.5	.364	.41	1,520	B.
October.....	62	47	52.1	.744	.86	3,200	A.
November.....	580	41	139	1.99	2.22	8,270	A.
December.....	818	36	123	1.76	2.03	7,560	B.
The year.....	1,230	17	212	3.02	41.07	153,000	

HONEY LAKE BASIN.^a

Honey Lake occupies a shallow depression in Honey Lake valley, in the southeastern part of Lassen County, Cal. It may be classed as a playa lake, as it is without outlet and becomes completely desiccated during seasons of unusual aridity. It is supplied principally by Susan River, which enters it from the northwest, but it receives also some tribute during the rainy season from Long Valley. The hot springs along its northern border also furnish considerable quantities of water. The area of the lake varies with the seasons as well as from year to year, as is common with all inclosed lakes. Its outline is indefinite, as its shores are usually low and marshy and in

^a Russell, I. C., Geological history of Lake Lahontan: Mon. U. S. Geol. Survey, vol. 11, 1885, pp. 55-56.

places form broad tule swamps. Its waters are quite strongly alkaline, unfit for human use, and are always of a greenish-yellow color, due to the impalpable mud held in suspension.

The following stations have been maintained in Susan River basin:

Susan River near Susanville, Cal., 1900-1905.

Willow Creek at Merrillville, Cal., 1904-1905.

Willow Creek near Standish, Cal., 1900-1905.

The results of measurements at these stations were published in Water-Supply Paper 177, pages 42-49.

MONO LAKE BASIN.^a

Lake Mono is situated in east-central California, within a few miles of the California-Nevada boundary. The thirty-eighth parallel and the one hundred and nineteenth meridian intersect in the center of the lake. It lies at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, and its drainage area forms one of the many independent hydrographic basins into which the vast region included between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, known as the Great Basin, is divided. The western rim of its drainage area, formed by the crest line of the Sierra Nevada, coincides for 36 miles with the western margin of the Great Basin.

Situated at the junction of two well-defined and strongly contrasted geographic provinces, the Mono basin partakes of leading characteristics of each. It is remarkable for its diversity of topography, its varied and striking contrasts of scenery, its wide range of climate, and corresponding variations of flora.

Lake Mono is 6,380 feet above the sea. The lowest pass in the serrate mountain crest along its western border is 3,000 feet above its surface. The highest peaks that overshadow it rise more than 6,000 feet above the level of the lake. The eastern portion of the basin partakes of the character of the arid region of interior drainage of which it forms a part, and includes valleys covered with sagebrush and rugged mountain slopes, which are but scantily clothed with cedar and piñon. The tone of the landscape in this portion of the basin is gray and russet-brown, characteristic of the desert. Over its entire area no running water can be found during the greater part of the year, and the region is consequently silent and lifeless. To one reared under more humid skies this portion of the Mono basin would appear a veritable desert, but that it is not really a desert is shown by the fact that it produces nutritious bunch grass among the clumps of sagebrush in sufficient abundance to afford pasturage for a few cattle and horses.

The southwestern border of the basin includes magnificent mountains, that are clothed in favored places with forests of pine. The

^a Russell, I. C., Quaternary history of Mono Valley, California: Eighth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, 1889, pp. 269-270, 287-288.

highest peaks reach far above the timber line and bear a varied and beautiful alpine flora. In the canyons that descend from the snow fields and miniature glaciers about the higher summits the rush of creeks and rills is heard throughout the year. The eastern and western portions of this single hydrographic basin are fragments of two distinct geographic provinces. One has the desolation and solitude of the Sahara, the other the rugged grandeur of the Pyrenees.

The lake derives the principal portion of its water supply from the creeks that descend the eastern slope of the Sierra and empty into it from the south and west. Supplementing the surface drainage are a number of springs, some of which are of considerable size.

The creeks tributary to Lake Mono are of clear, pellucid water, and flow through channels excavated for the most part in granite and metamorphosed sediments, but near their mouths they have eroded small gorges through lacustral marls and volcanic lapilli deposited during previous high-water stages of the lake. No chemical analyses of these waters have been made, but they have, without question, the normal purity of mountain streams. We may be sure, however, that like other streams they hold a small percentage of mineral matter in solution, which is left when evaporation takes place.

None of the springs of the basin are highly charged with mineral matter, but, on the contrary, some of the more copious are remarkable for their purity.

With the exception of a very small spring on the road between the town of Aurora and the valley of the same name, all springs of the basin are either in the bottom of the lake or quite near its shores, and they occur in greatest abundance near the base of the mountains. Only three of those that rise on the land have a temperature noticeably above the normal. The character of most of those rising in the bottom of the lake is uncertain. In some instances they reveal their presence in cold weather by the vapor to be seen on the lake surface above them, and are thus known to be thermal.

No gaging stations have been maintained on streams tributary to Mono Lake, but a few miscellaneous measurements have been made. These are recorded in Water-Supply Paper 251.

OWENS RIVER BASIN.

The Owens River basin is situated in the eastern part of California in Mono and Inyo counties, east of the main crest of the Sierra, which for a distance of about 140 miles forms the watershed between it and the basin of San Joaquin, Kings, and Kern rivers. It is south of Mono Lake basin and north of the arid region separating it from the Mohave Desert at the south. Its eastern limit is determined by the White Mountains at the north and the Inyo Mountains at the south. The length of the basin is about 120 miles; its width is about 20

miles at the south and 30 miles at the north, and its total area, including Owens Lake, comprises approximately 2,800 square miles, of which about 1,100 square miles are east of the river.

Owens River rises among the high peaks of the Sierra, east of Mount Lyell and directly opposite the headwaters of San Joaquin River, at an altitude of nearly 12,000 feet above sea level. It flows eastward into Long Valley, thence southwestward through Owens River canyon into Owens Valley, thence eastward and southward through the trough of the valley to Owens Lake, about 20 miles southeast of Mount Whitney and directly opposite the northern part of the Kern River basin. The total length of the river is about 125 miles—45 miles above the lower end of the canyon and 80 miles in Owens Valley.

More than forty lateral streams, many of them, however, comparatively small, drain a part of the eastern slope of the Sierra and enter the main stream from the west. The principal tributaries, from north to south, are as follows: Rock, Pine, Horton, McGee, Birch, and Bishop creeks, opposite the San Joaquin basin; Coyote, Baker, Big Pine, Birch, Tinemaha, Taboose, Goodale, Division, Sawmill (Eightmile), Thibaut, Oak, Pine, and Symmes creeks, opposite Kings River basin; and Shepard, Bairs (Moffett), George, Hogback, Lone Pine, Tuttle, Richter, Cottonwood, and Ash creeks, opposite Kern River basin. No drainage enters Owens River from the east except during exceptionally heavy rainstorms, which are rare.

The basin is long and comparatively narrow and its topography is varied. It comprises a rough east-side mountain slope 5 or 6 miles wide, a valley floor about 6 miles wide, and a west-side slope ranging from 6 to 10 miles or more in width. The west-side area is made up of a very rugged and precipitous mountain slope 4 or 5 miles wide, and a sloping alluvial plain composed of delta-fan surfaces ranging from 1 to 5 miles in width and lying at the foot of the mountains and west of the western margin of the valley. Owens Valley is smooth and ranges in altitude from 3,600 feet at the south end to about 4,100 feet at the north end. The crest of the east-side range of mountains averages about 6,000 feet higher than the valley floor. The west-side plain consists of a porous granitic alluvium of considerable depth; and ranges in altitude from about 4,000 feet at the western valley margin to about 6,000 feet at the foot of the mountains. It has a fairly uniform slope of 400 to 600 feet to the mile. The eastern slope of the Sierra is very steep and rugged, and ranges in altitude from about 6,000 feet at the foot to 13,000 or 14,000 feet at the crest. The geologic formation is granitic.

The eastern slope of the basin is practically barren of vegetation, except for places of scanty desert growth. The western slope has a very slight soil covering and only a sparse timber growth, found

chiefly along the water courses. All the western slope, a large part of the eastern slope, and the central part of Owens Valley are included in national forests.

The mean annual precipitation in Owens River basin is very light, especially on the valley floor and the eastern slope. The only records available are for the valley and indicate that the mean annual precipitation there is about 5 inches. On the Sierra slope the precipitation probably increases with increase of latitude and certainly increases with increase of altitude. On the higher parts of the slope it is probably 30 or 40 inches and possibly more; and it occurs almost entirely as snow, whose melting feeds the numerous streams that issue from this slope. These streams usually have their minimum flow in February and their maximum in July. Their combined maximum is about ten times their combined minimum. There is about the same ratio of disparity in the monthly extremes of precipitation, but the seasons are reversed.

Owens Valley is extensively cultivated and particularly adapted to stock raising. Numerous diversions are made for irrigation at different points on Owens River and tributaries, particularly in the upper part of the valley. Considerable water is also used for irrigating meadow lands in Long Valley north of Owens River canyon, but it is returned to the river above the head of Owens Valley.

Many excellent reservoir sites exist on the main stream and on the upper reaches of its tributaries.

There are many opportunities for power development in this basin. The fall is so great and the minimum flow of the stream so large and reliably constant that many thousands of horsepower could be developed. It is estimated that a minimum of more than 100,000 horsepower could be obtained without storage, and this amount could be considerably more than doubled by utilizing all the possible storage. The Los Angeles aqueduct, when completed, will have a capacity of 400 second-feet and a total fall of more than 3,000 feet from its intake in Owens Valley to its outfall in San Fernando Valley near the city and will generate more than 100,000 horsepower. A full development of all the power opportunities in Owens River basin would probably yield more than 300,000 horsepower continuously.

Considered as a source of water supply, Owens River basin has other features of special interest. Nearly all the streams rise in glacial lakelets and marshes which are located at high altitudes near the crest of the Sierra, and serve to a certain extent as storage reservoirs in regulating the flow. The streams emerge from the mouths of their canyons upon the porous alluvial plain at the base of the Sierra, which is 1 to 5 miles in width and several hundred feet deep and across which they flow to the Owens River channel in the trough of the valley. This belt of *débris* is the source of a large and important loss,

part of which appears in numerous springs throughout the valley. Perhaps stronger evidence of the great loss by seepage is afforded by the broad belt of wet and somewhat boggy land which extends over a large part of the trough of the basin. Undoubtedly large quantities of water can be obtained by sinking wells within this area. Several artesian wells which have been sunk in the vicinity of Independence yield a strong flow and give convincing evidence of an artesian belt in the valley. With a view to the greatest ultimate utilization of the valley's water supply, the city of Los Angeles is conducting special investigations to determine the depth to and fluctuations in the ground-water plane and the rate of evaporation from free water surface and saturated gravels near Independence; also to determine the amount of precipitation on the alluvial plain at the base of the Sierra between the 4,000 and 6,000 feet contours and the seepage losses of creeks crossing it.

The longest run-off record in Owens River basin extends back to 1903, when stations were established on the main stream and on Rock and Pine creeks near Round Valley, and Bishop Creek near Bishop. The wettest year since that time was 1906 or 1907 and the driest 1905. The total flow during the wettest year was nearly double that during the driest.

The following gaging stations have been maintained in this basin:

- Owens River near Round Valley, 1903-1909.
- Owens River near Tinemaha, 1906-1909.
- Owens River near Lone Pine, 1909.
- Rock Creek near Round Valley, 1903-1909.
- Pine Creek near Round Valley, 1903-1909.
- Bishop Creek near Bishop, 1903-1909.
- Baker Creek near Big Pine, 1908-9.
- Big Pine Creek near Big Pine, 1903-1909.
- Birch Creek near Tinemaha, 1907-1909.
- Tinemaha Creek near Tinemaha, 1907-1909.
- Taboose Creek near Tibbetts, 1906-1909.
- Goodale Creek near Tibbetts, 1906-1909.
- Division Creek near Independence, 1906-1909.
- Sawmill Creek near Independence, 1906-1909.
- Thibaut Creek near Independence, 1908-9.
- Oak Creek near Independence, 1905-1909.
- Independence Creek near Independence, 1905-1909.
- Shepard Creek near Thebe, 1906-1909.
- Bairs Creek near Thebe, 1906-1909.
- George Creek near Thebe, 1906-1909.
- Lone Pine Creek near Lone Pine, 1906-1909.
- Tuttle Creek near Lone Pine, 1906-1909.
- Cottonwood Creek near Olancho, 1906-1909.
- Ash Creek near Olancho, 1906-1909.

The results of stream measurements at these stations for 1909 are published in Water-Supply Paper 271.

In the fall of 1903 stations were established on five or six of the principal streams in Owens Valley and on numerous diversion canals used for irrigation. These stations were maintained two or three years to obtain general statistical data on the water supply of Owens Valley, and also for the purpose of determining the quantity of water used for irrigation at that time and the suitability of the valley for a reclamation project. After the city of Los Angeles had acquired its extensive holdings in the valley and had taken active steps to utilize the flow of Owens River and tributaries for a municipal water supply, many other stations were established at the request of and in cooperation with the city. Since that time all stations in Owens Valley have been maintained in cooperation with the city of Los Angeles, the city paying all field and maintenance expenses and the National Government furnishing and paying an engineer to do the work.

All stations in Owens Valley, except those on Owens River, are located near the western margin of the valley, and most of them are below the delta fans which extend eastward from the mouths of the canyons and are above all diversions. Almost without exception measurements are made from footbridges or by wading. The current is swift at almost every station and the channel is subject to more or less change.

GREAT BASIN DRAINAGE IN OREGON.

DESCRIPTION.

In Oregon, as in other portions of the Great Basin, the surface waters collect in natural depressions in the ground. Where the flow into these depressions is sufficient perennial lakes are formed of such extent that the inflow balances evaporation; where the surface flow is insufficient, intermittent lakes or playas are formed. The principal lakes in Oregon are Harney, Malheur, Warner, Summer, Silver, Goose, and Abert. With the exception of Silver Lake in Lake County the waters of all these lakes are more or less alkaline.

MALHEUR AND HARNEY LAKES DRAINAGE BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

Malheur and Harney lakes, which are in Harney County, occupy a large basin having a general elevation of 4,100 feet and rimmed by mountain ranges whose elevation is between 5,000 and 7,000 feet. They are connected by a small strait known as The Narrows, through which the water of Malheur flows into Harney Lake. For this reason the water of Malheur Lake is practically fresh while that of Harney Lake is alkaline. The average rainfall in the basin is about 10

inches; on the summit of the divide it is probably about 18 inches or more.

The agricultural lands in this basin comprise nearly 700,000 acres of flat alluvial soil forming a circular valley surrounding the lakes and extending like fingers into the valleys of tributary streams.

The lower lands are more or less swampy and have for years been utilized as hay flats. During the spring months, when water is abundant, small rock-and-brush dams sufficiently high to cause the streams to overflow their banks are constructed at convenient points. Much of the meadow lands may thus be covered by a foot or more of running water during five or six weeks of the season. As the stream flow diminishes the swamp and hay lands gradually drain until the middle of July, when they are sufficiently dry to permit the cutting of hay.

Comparatively small areas are cultivated, and on these the crops are limited to rye, oats, and barley. The principal industry of the region has been stock raising, and this has afforded a ready market for all grain and hay that could be raised. During recent years, however, much of the hay lands have been taken as homesteads and the better lands are rapidly being developed.

The principal streams in this basin are Donner und Blitzen River, from the south, and Silvies River, from the north, flowing into Malheur Lake; and Silver Creek, flowing from the northwest into Harney Lake. South of Silver Creek in a flat valley lies Silver Lake, a small playa which is supplied by overflow from Silver Creek. Donner und Blitzen River, with its principal tributaries Keiger, McCoy, and Mud creeks, drain the western slope of Steins Mountain. This mountain, which is the most prominent topographic feature in the area, is a long timberless ridge, extending northeast and southwest, with a crest length of 60 miles or more. The eastern slope forms an abrupt escarpment; the western slope, which forms a gradual ascent is deeply cut by canyons into which enormous quantities of snow are drifted each year, thus serving as efficient storage reservoirs for winter precipitation. The snows melt gradually and the flow of the streams draining the western slope of the mountain is therefore well maintained throughout the year.

Silvies River drains the northern part of the Malheur-Harney basin, rising in the heart of the Blue Mountains, flowing generally southward through a broken country to Harney Valley, which it traverses in a southeasterly direction, and emptying into swamp lands bordering the northern shores of Malheur Lake. A large part of its drainage area is heavily timbered. The stream is very "flashy," being subject to sudden floods which as suddenly subside. The summer flow is practically nothing.

Silver Creek heads in a spur of the Blue Mountains and flows south-eastward through Silver Creek valley into Harney Basin. The upper portion of its drainage area is well timbered, but the lower portion is bare. The stream is subject to sudden floods and in summer its flow practically ceases.

Between Silvies River and Silver Creek and flowing in the same general direction is Sagehen Creek, a small stream heading in a spur of the Blue Mountains and draining a rough, broken country. It empties into the marsh surrounding the northern end of Malheur Lake near the point where Silvies River enters this marsh.

The eastern rim of Harney Valley is broken by a low pass known as Malheur Gap. Through this gap a drainage canal could be excavated that at the deepest portion would not require a cut of more than 18 or 20 feet. This canal would carry the waters of the lakes into Malheur River by way of a tributary of the South Fork. Such a project was at one time begun, but riparian owners of the lake border feared that the absence of these large bodies of water would have an unwholesome effect on the climate of the basin. Accordingly an injunction was issued restraining the company from building the project.

Gaging stations have been maintained in this basin as follows:

Silvies River near Silvies, Oreg., 1903-1905, 1909.

Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., 1903-1906, 1908-9.

Donner und Blitzen River near Diamond, Oreg., 1909.

McCoy Creek near Diamond, Oreg., 1909.

Keiger Creek near Diamond, Oreg., 1909.

Silver Creek near Riley, Oreg., 1904-1906, 1908-9.

SILVIES RIVER NEAR SILVIES, OREG.

This station, which is located at the proposed dam site about 3 miles southwest of Silvies, Oreg., in sec. 14, T. 19 S., R. 31 E., was established June 16, 1903. Observations were suspended from December 31, 1904, to January 8, 1909, for lack of funds.

An inclined gage is located on the left bank under the cable. The right bank is a berm over which the water flows for 400 feet at an elevation of 5 feet on the gage. The cable spans the entire channel.

The results obtained at the station are valuable in connection with storage development. At the site of the station a dam can be constructed which will impound all the annual run-off from the drainage area above it. The water so stored could be diverted from the stream for the irrigation of lands in Harney Valley. This project was under investigation at one time by the United States Reclamation Service.

The conditions at the station are not favorable for highly accurate results, as it is impossible to establish a permanent rating curve. The banks of the stream are covered with heavy brush which serves to create unstable conditions to a certain extent. The bed is sandy, and some changes occur at flood times. During the winter months ice interferes materially with the determination of flow, but due allowance for such conditions has been made.

Discharge measurements of Silvies River near Silvies, Oreg., in 1908-9.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1908.					
August 2.....	Joseph Jacobs.....			1.7	2
December 2 a...	R. B. Post.....	36	7.2	2.11	13
1909.					
March 11.....	R. B. Post.....	41	104	2.91	58
July 12.....	do.....	14.5	6.2	1.70	6.8

a Stream frozen over; ice 0.42 foot thick.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Silvies River near Silvies, Oreg., for 1909.

[David Craddock, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....			4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	.....	2.3
2.....			4.6	5.0	4.6	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	.....	2.1
3.....		4.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2
4.....			5.1	5.4	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2
5.....			5.2	5.0	4.3	3.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2
6.....			4.2	4.8	4.3	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1
7.....			4.1	4.4	4.3	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
8.....	2.7		4.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.2
9.....	3.1		3.4	4.4	4.2	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2
10.....		4.0	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	.....
11.....			2.9	4.9	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2
12.....			3.7	4.9	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2
13.....			3.1	5.0	4.0	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3
14.....			3.5	5.3	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2
15.....	3.1		4.0	5.3	3.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2
16.....	5.6	10.0	4.2	5.3	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2
17.....	6.2	9.4	4.8	5.2	3.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.2
18.....	7.3	7.1	4.5	5.3	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2
19.....	8.5	6.5	4.1	5.1	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.2
20.....	9.9	5.8	4.0	5.1	3.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2
21.....	9.95	5.0	3.8	5.9	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	.....	2.2
22.....	8.0	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.3	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.2
23.....	7.6	4.3	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.2
24.....	6.4	4.7	3.7	4.6	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.2
25.....	5.3	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.2
26.....	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.3
27.....	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.3
28.....		4.7	4.9	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.3
29.....	4.0		5.0	4.9	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3
30.....			4.8	4.6	4.9	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3
31.....	4.0		4.5	.....	4.8	.....	1.5	1.2	.....	1.7	.....	2.3

NOTE.—River reported frozen over January 28 to February 15 and December 2-31.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Silvies River near Silvies, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	25	157	243	232	221	108	10	4	2	5	6	23
2.....	25	157	221	267	221	99	8	5	3	5	6	15
3.....	25	157	243	291	167	99	8	4	3	5	6	19
4.....	25	157	279	315	177	90	6	3	3	5	6	19
5.....	25	157	291	267	188	99	6	3	4	6	12	19
6.....	25	157	177	243	188	99	6	4	3	6	12	15
7.....	25	157	167	199	188	90	6	4	3	6	10	15
8.....	43	157	157	177	199	90	5	4	3	5	6	19
9.....	73	157	99	199	177	81	5	3	4	5	8	19
10.....	73	157	117	177	167	73	4	3	4	5	10	19
11.....	73	157	57	255	157	73	5	3	4	6	10	19
12.....	73	157	127	255	157	65	6	4	4	6	8	19
13.....	73	157	73	267	157	65	6	4	5	6	8	23
14.....	73	157	108	303	157	57	6	3	5	6	6	19
15.....	73	240	157	303	147	57	6	3	5	6	8	19
16.....	339	1,270	177	303	108	50	6	2	5	6	6	19
17.....	416	995	243	291	117	50	6	2	4	6	6	19
18.....	568	540	210	303	108	57	5	3	4	6	8	19
19.....	760	456	167	279	108	50	5	3	4	6	15	19
20.....	1,220	364	157	279	108	57	4	3	4	8	10	19
21.....	1,240	267	137	377	99	57	4	3	5	6	21	19
22.....	670	210	117	252	90	43	5	2	5	8	32	19
23.....	610	188	108	252	99	37	5	2	5	8	43	19
24.....	442	232	127	221	99	32	4	2	4	8	50	19
25.....	303	167	147	252	90	27	4	2	4	8	43	19
26.....	210	157	167	221	73	27	4	2	4	6	43	23
27.....	177	147	210	252	81	23	5	1	4	8	27	23
28.....	167	232	255	243	99	19	4	2	5	8	19	23
29.....	157	.....	267	255	108	15	4	2	5	6	19	23
30.....	157	.....	243	221	255	12	4	1	5	6	19	23
31.....	157	.....	210	.....	243	.....	4	1	.....	6	.....	23

NOTE.—These discharges, except as noted, are based on a rating curve that is fairly well defined between 6 and 870 second-feet. Discharges January 1 to 7, February 11 to 15, and December 2-31 estimated. Discharges for other days on which gage was not read are interpolated.

Monthly discharge of Silvies River near Silvies, Oreg., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 450 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre feet.	
January.....	1,240	.....	268	0.596	0.69	16,500	D.
February.....	1,270	147	274	.609	.63	15,200	D.
March.....	291	57	176	.391	.45	10,800	B.
April.....	377	177	256	.569	.63	15,200	B.
May.....	255	73	147	.327	.38	9,040	B.
June.....	108	12	60.0	.133	.15	3,570	B.
July.....	10	4	5.4	.012	.01	332	B.
August.....	5	1	2.8	.0062	.007	172	C.
September.....	5	2	4.1	.0091	.01	244	C.
October.....	8	5	6.2	.014	.02	381	C.
November.....	50	6	16.1	.036	.04	958	B.
December.....	23	15	19.6	.044	.05	1,210	D.
The year.....	1,270	1	103	.229	3.07	73,600	

SILVIES RIVER NEAR BURNS, OREG.

This station was established August 14, 1903, but lack of funds caused suspension of observations from July 24, 1906, to December 11, 1908. The gage is located at a wagon bridge near Parker's house, 10 miles upstream from Burns. The cable from which gagings are made is at Lampshire's ranch, 1 mile above the gage.

The conditions at the cable are not favorable for accurate measurements. The stream flows through a flat, alluvial bottom. The banks are lined with a dense growth of willows and underbrush. The right bank is subject to overflow for about 600 feet. The left bank is high and will not overflow. A number of sloughs carry part of the water from Immigrant Creek around the gage and cable. On this account the discharge at the station is somewhat less than the actual run-off from the watershed.

The water of Silvies River is largely used for the flood irrigation of hay lands in Harney Valley. As even the flood discharge of the stream is used for this purpose, the development of an irrigation project that would contemplate the diversion of the water would involve the settlement of accrued water rights.

Discharge measurements of Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., in 1908-9.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1908. December 11....	R. B. Post.....	25	17	2.45	18
1909. February 2.....	R. B. Post.....	48	69	3.42	95
March 16.....	do.....	45	232	7.21	395
March 30.....	do.....	48	265	7.88	488
June 17.....	do.....	45	56	2.96	79
July 10 ^a	do.....	45	28	2.49	25
November 10 ^a	do.....	24	22	2.55	26

^a Made by wading.

Daily gage height, in feet, and discharge, in second-feet, of Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., for December, 1908.

Day.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.	Day.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.	Day.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
1.....			11.....			21.....	2.3	8
2.....			12.....			22.....	2.3	8
3.....			13.....			23.....	2.25	6
4.....			14.....	2.45	18	24.....	2.25	6
5.....			15.....	2.45	18	25.....	2.25	6
6.....			16.....	2.45	18	26.....	2.25	6
7.....			17.....	2.4	14	27.....	2.25	6
8.....			18.....	2.4	14	28.....	2.25	6
9.....			19.....	2.4	14	29.....	2.25	6
10.....			20.....	2.3	8	30.....	2.25	6
						31.....	2.25	6

NOTE.—The daily discharges are based on a rating curve that is fairly well defined.

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Daily gage height, in feet, of Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., for 1909.

[Leonie Parker, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	2.3	3.6	4.5	8.0	7.9	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8
2.....	2.4	3.6	5.65	8.6	6.7	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8
3.....	2.4	3.4	6.8	9.2	6.5	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.35	2.55	2.8
4.....	2.4	3.4	7.3	9.1	6.3	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.55	2.8
5.....	2.45	3.4	6.3	9.0	6.3	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
6.....	2.55	3.4	5.85	8.6	6.25	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
7.....	2.55	3.2	5.0	7.4	6.2	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.55	2.7
8.....	2.55	3.15	4.7	7.0	6.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.35	2.55	2.7
9.....	2.6	2.9	4.2	6.9	5.9	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.35	2.6	2.65
10.....	3.2	2.9	3.8	7.6	5.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
11.....	3.4	2.9	3.6	8.0	5.65	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
12.....	3.5	2.9	4.0	8.2	5.65	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.65	2.6
13.....	2.6	2.95	4.3	8.6	5.65	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.65	2.6
14.....	2.6	3.1	5.3	9.3	5.6	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
15.....	2.6	3.1	6.3	9.75	5.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
16.....	2.65	3.2	6.7	10.05	5.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
17.....	3.1	7.1	7.2	10.2	4.9	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6
18.....	5.9	9.6	6.6	10.3	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
19.....	6.5	10.5	6.0	9.9	4.1	3.0	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.55	2.6
20.....	8.7	7.5	5.8	9.3	4.0	3.0	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
21.....	11.0	6.0	5.2	9.2	4.0	2.9	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
22.....	12.5	5.0	5.0	9.0	4.2	2.9	2.45	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5
23.....	10.8	4.4	4.9	8.2	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5
24.....	7.1	4.2	5.0	8.2	4.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.45
25.....	6.6	4.1	5.2	7.9	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.45
26.....	5.7	4.0	5.9	8.0	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.4
27.....	4.0	4.0	6.6	8.0	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.4
28.....	3.6	3.9	7.8	8.0	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4
29.....	3.6	.....	8.0	7.9	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4
30.....	3.6	.....	8.0	7.9	4.45	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4
31.....	3.6	.....	7.9	.....	4.2	.....	2.4	2.3	.....	.....	.....	2.4

NOTE.—No ice reported. It is possible that the frozen periods coincide with those for the Silvies station, viz, January 28 to February 15, and December 2 to 31.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	8	115	189	484	475	158	30	8	8	8	22	47
2.....	14	115	282	538	369	158	30	8	8	8	22	47
3.....	14	98	377	592	352	123	30	8	8	11	26	47
4.....	14	98	421	583	336	115	30	8	8	14	26	47
5.....	18	98	336	574	336	115	30	8	8	14	30	38
6.....	26	98	298	538	332	98	30	8	8	14	30	38
7.....	26	81	229	430	327	98	30	8	8	14	26	38
8.....	26	77	205	394	327	98	22	8	8	11	26	38
9.....	30	56	165	386	302	98	22	8	8	11	30	34
10.....	81	56	132	448	286	98	22	8	8	22	30	30
11.....	98	56	115	484	282	98	22	8	8	22	30	30
12.....	106	56	150	502	282	98	22	8	8	22	34	30
13.....	30	60	173	538	282	81	22	8	8	22	34	30
14.....	30	73	253	601	278	73	22	8	8	22	22	30
15.....	30	73	336	645	278	65	22	8	8	22	22	30
16.....	34	81	369	675	229	56	22	8	8	22	22	30
17.....	73	403	412	691	221	65	22	8	8	22	14	30
18.....	302	630	361	702	173	73	22	8	8	22	22	30
19.....	352	724	311	660	158	65	18	8	8	22	26	30
20.....	547	439	294	601	150	65	18	8	8	22	30	22
21.....	779	311	245	592	150	56	18	8	8	22	30	22
22.....	980	229	229	574	165	56	18	8	8	22	38	22
23.....	757	181	221	502	158	56	14	8	8	22	38	22
24.....	403	165	229	502	150	56	14	8	8	22	73	18
25.....	361	158	245	475	141	56	14	8	8	22	106	18
26.....	286	150	302	484	115	56	14	8	8	22	89	14
27.....	150	150	361	484	123	30	14	8	8	22	73	14
28.....	115	141	466	484	132	30	14	8	8	22	56	14
29.....	115	.....	484	475	132	30	14	8	8	22	56	14
30.....	115	.....	484	475	185	30	14	8	8	22	56	14
31.....	115	.....	475	.....	165	.....	14	8	.....	22	.....	14

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a fairly well-defined rating curve. Discharges may be considerably in error during periods of possible ice conditions.

Monthly discharge of Silvies River near Burns, Oreg., for 1908-9.

[Drainage area, 865 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1908.							
December 14-31.....	18	6	9.7	0.011	0.007	346	B.
1909.							
January.....	980	8	195	.225	.26	12,000	C.
February.....	724	56	178	.206	.21	9,890	C.
March.....	484	115	295	.341	.39	18,100	B.
April.....	702	386	537	.621	.69	32,000	B.
May.....	475	115	238	.275	.32	14,600	B.
June.....	158	30	78.5	.091	.10	4,670	B.
July.....	30	14	21.0	.024	.03	1,290	B.
August.....	8	8	8.0	.0092	.01	492	B.
September.....	8	8	8.0	.0092	.01	476	B.
October.....	22	8	19.0	.022	.03	1,170	B.
November.....	106	14	38.0	.044	.05	2,260	B.
December.....	47	14	28.5	.033	.04	1,750	C.
The year.....	980	8	137	.158	2.14	98,700	

DONNER UND BLITZEN RIVER NEAR DIAMOND, OREG.

The waters of this stream are used for the irrigation of hay lands in the Donner und Blitzen swamp, which extends from P ranch to Narrows and embraces nearly 100,000 acres of land. The ranch is owned by the William Hanley Company, who has furnished observations of gage heights voluntarily.

This station was established January 27, 1909, on the P ranch, 25 miles southwest of Diamond.

Measurements were made from a private wagon bridge near the ranch buildings. A vertical staff gage is installed on the right bank just below the bridge.

Five irrigation ditches divert water from the stream above the bridge, and a brush and rock dam about 300 feet below the bridge is used to divert the water into another ditch. When water is to be diverted the dams are repaired and raised by the addition of more rock and brush. The ditches are not closed until the fall.

The dam below the station has had an unstable influence on the gage heights.

The records represent considerably less than the natural flow of the stream, particularly during the irrigation season. The normal combined capacity of the five ditches is about 35 second-feet. Two of these ditches run water during the entire year; three of them during the irrigation season only. No record has been kept of their actual time of operation.

The station was moved on May 23, 1910, to the mouth of the canyon 2 miles above the bridge above all irrigation ditches. The banks of the stream, from a point near the mouth of the canyon 5 miles above the P ranch to its mouth at Narrows, 30 miles below the P ranch, are subject to overflow during flood times. The immediate banks are covered with a dense growth of willows and underbrush. It is almost impossible to find a point where the stream can be measured in a single channel, even at moderate stages.

Discharge measurements of Donner und Blitzen River near Diamond, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 27.....	R. B. Post.....	37	43	1.71	58
June 23.....	do.....	38	92	2.91	212
June 24.....	do.....	38	113	3.50	278
November 6.....	do.....	35	38	1.50	53

Daily gage height, in feet, of Donner und Blitzen River near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

[A. M. Byrd, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		1.55	2.52	2.38	2.60	3.65	2.92	1.55	2.80	1.40	1.60	2.02
2.....		1.50	2.15	2.50	2.75	4.45	2.70	1.52	1.55	1.40	1.60	1.95
3.....		1.50	2.15	2.40	3.00	4.65	2.72	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.68
4.....		1.50	2.60	2.12	3.25	4.70	2.68	1.50	1.35	1.50	1.60	1.62
5.....		1.60	1.80	2.10	3.22	4.75	2.55	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60
6.....		1.40	1.72	2.05	3.00	4.40	2.25	1.45	1.42	1.50	1.52	1.95
7.....		1.50	1.88	1.95	3.10	4.05	2.05	1.40	1.48	1.52	1.54	1.70
8.....		1.45	1.92	1.90	3.00	3.70	2.10	1.40	1.42	1.52	1.54	1.90
9.....		1.40	1.72	2.02	3.10	3.30	2.02	1.40	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.85
10.....		1.55	1.58	2.20	3.02	3.18	2.15	1.40	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.68
11.....		1.45	1.55	2.12	2.82	3.20	2.08	1.40	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.68
12.....		1.45	1.45	2.20	2.68	3.35	2.10	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.52	2.52
13.....		1.50	1.65	2.50	2.65	3.55	2.05	1.40	.....	1.45	1.53	2.25
14.....		1.45	2.18	2.72	2.65	3.58	1.95	1.40	.....	1.45	1.50	1.68
15.....		1.45	2.45	2.80	2.58	3.75	1.95	1.40	.....	1.45	1.45	1.62
16.....		1.70	2.38	2.90	2.45	.....	1.92	1.40	.....	1.45	1.40	1.52
17.....		3.50	3.45	3.02	2.38	.....	1.88	1.40	.....	1.45	1.60	1.55
18.....		2.20	2.08	2.95	2.35	3.42	1.82	1.38	.....	1.45	1.55	1.62
19.....		1.80	1.92	2.92	2.45	3.80	1.72	1.35	.....	1.45	1.52	1.62
20.....		1.60	1.92	2.88	2.60	3.25	1.70	1.35	.....	1.50	2.20	1.60
21.....		1.60	1.90	2.68	2.70	3.20	1.70	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.52
22.....		1.40	2.12	2.65	2.60	3.15	1.70	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.45
23.....		1.50	2.25	2.72	2.48	3.15	1.68	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.42
24.....		1.60	2.80	2.65	2.48	3.25	1.65	1.35	1.40	1.45	.....	1.52
25.....		1.60	2.10	2.70	2.65	3.45	1.62	1.35	1.40	1.45	.....	1.58
26.....		1.60	2.10	3.08	2.90	2.80	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.45	.....	1.65
27.....		1.70	2.25	3.12	3.20	2.82	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.45	.....	1.60
28.....		2.00	2.12	2.90	3.05	2.85	1.62	1.35	1.35	1.45	2.25	1.58
29.....		2.08	2.70	2.90	2.75	1.60	1.32	1.50	1.50	1.95	1.58
30.....		2.02	2.52	2.75	2.95	1.55	1.30	1.50	1.50	1.92	1.85
31.....		2.05	.....	2.98	.....	1.55	1.35	.....	1.50	.....	1.78

NOTE.—No ice conditions reported.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Donner und Blitzen River near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		52	148	133	158	313	202	52	185	43	56	94
2.....		49	108	146	178	442	171	50	52	43	56	87
3.....		49	108	135	214	476	174	49	49	49	56	62
4.....		49	158	104	252	484	168	49	40	49	56	58
5.....		56	73	102	247	492	152	49	43	49	49	56
6.....		43	66	97	214	433	118	46	44	49	50	87
7.....		49	80	87	229	377	97	43	48	50	52	64
8.....		46	84	82	214	321	102	43	44	50	52	82
9.....		43	66	94	229	259	94	43	44	49	54	78
10.....		52	55	113	217	241	108	43	42	46	50	62
11.....		46	52	104	188	244	100	43	42	46	50	62
12.....		46	46	113	168	266	102	43	43	46	50	148
13.....		49	60	146	164	297	97	43	43	46	51	118
14.....		46	111	174	164	302	87	43	43	46	49	62
15.....		46	140	185	156	329	87	43	43	46	46	58
16.....		64	133	199	140	312	84	43	43	46	43	50
17.....		289	282	217	133	294	80	43	43	46	56	52
18.....		113	100	206	130	277	75	42	43	46	52	58
19.....		73	84	202	140	337	66	40	43	46	50	58
20.....		56	84	196	158	252	64	40	43	49	113	56
21.....		56	82	168	171	244	64	40	43	48	200	50
22.....		43	104	164	158	236	64	40	43	48	200	46
23.....		49	118	174	144	236	62	40	43	47	200	44
24.....		56	185	164	144	252	60	40	43	46	200	50
25.....		56	102	171	164	282	58	40	43	46	200	55
26.....		56	102	226	199	185	56	40	40	46	200	60
27.....		64	118	232	244	188	56	40	40	46	200	56
28.....		92	104	199	222	192	58	40	40	46	118	55
29.....			100	171	199	178	56	38	49	49	87	55
30.....			94	148	178	206	52	37	49	49	84	78
31.....			97		211		52	40		49		71

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a rating curve that is fairly well defined between about 43 and 370 second-feet. Discharges for days having no gage record are interpolated. Discharges November 21–27 estimated.

Monthly discharge of Donner und Blitzen River near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 238 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
February.....	289	43	63.9	0.268	0.28	3,550	B.
March.....	282	46	105	.441	.51	6,460	B.
April.....	232	82	155	.651	.73	9,220	B.
May.....	252	130	185	.777	.90	11,400	B.
June.....	492	178	298	1.25	1.40	17,700	B.
July.....	202	52	92.5	.389	.45	5,690	B.
August.....	52	37	42.7	.179	.21	2,630	B.
September.....	185	40	48.4	.203	.23	2,880	B.
October.....	50	43	47.1	.198	.23	2,900	B.
November.....		43	92.7	.389	.43	5,520	B.
December.....	148	44	66.8	.281	.32	4,110	B.
The period.....						72,100	

NOTE.—These estimates represent considerably less than the natural flow of the stream, as no records were kept on the five ditches diverting water above the station.

MCCOY CREEK NEAR DIAMOND, OREG.

This station was established January 27, 1909. It was first located three-fourths of a mile west of Diamond ranch house and 3 miles from Diamond post-office. Observations were suspended June 30, 1909, because of the lack of an observer.

Several irrigation ditches divert water above the station for hay lands in the Diamond swamp, but no estimate has been made of the flow in these ditches, and the results obtained during 1909 do not represent the natural flow of the stream. The discharges, therefore, are only of general interest.

The course of the stream is through an alluvial bottom, and the banks are densely covered with willows and brush. The grade is light, and the branches of the trees trailing in the water form obstructions by catching drift and débris, which produce unstable gage heights. The results do not possess a high degree of accuracy.

The station was moved on May 23, 1910, to Kesterson's ranch, 2½ miles above the old location and above all present irrigation ditches.

Discharge measurements of McCoy Creek near Diamond, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 25.....	R. B. Post.....	13	13.3	1.80	12.1
June 25.....	do.....	15	23	3.95	80

Daily gage height, in feet, and daily discharge, in second-feet, of McCoy Creek near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

[C. W. Frazier, observer.]

Day.	February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.	Gage height.	Discharge.
1.....					1.96	15	3.06	45	4.42	101
2.....	1.85	13			1.82	12	3.42	60	4.34	97
3.....	1.70	10			1.82	12	3.06	45	4.36	98
4.....	1.62	9.2			1.93	15	3.84	77	4.04	85
5.....	1.63	9.3			1.42	7.2	3.71	71	4.91	126
6.....	1.22	5.2			1.60	9.0	3.71	71	4.62	111
7.....	1.20	5.0			2.48	27	3.64	69	4.61	110
8.....	1.60	9.0			2.40	25	4.02	84	4.48	104
9.....	1.40	7.0			2.51	28	3.71	71	4.41	100
10.....	1.70	10			2.04	17	3.60	67	4.34	97
11.....	1.40	7.0			2.08	18	3.84	77	4.14	89
12.....	1.20	5.0			2.03	17	3.91	79	4.68	114
13.....	1.04	3.4			2.03	17	3.48	62	3.82	76
14.....	1.02	3.2			2.06	17	4.02	84	3.64	69
15.....	1.05	3.5			3.01	43	4.43	102	3.63	68
16.....	2.05	17	1.95	15	3.42	60	4.01	83	3.65	69
17.....	1.86	13	2.02	16	3.06	45	4.02	84	3.81	75
18.....	2.00	16	3.00	43	1.94	15	4.62	111	3.74	73
19.....	3.05	45	2.41	25	1.48	7.8	4.34	97	3.92	80
20.....	2.14	19	2.64	32	2.93	41	4.08	86	4.02	84
21.....	1.94	15	1.82	12	2.97	42	4.43	102	3.87	78
22.....	1.42	7.2	1.90	14	2.81	37	4.81	120	3.92	80
23.....	1.95	15	1.41	7.1	2.46	27	4.01	83	3.78	74
24.....	4.02	84	1.64	9.4	3.41	59	3.92	80	3.62	68
25.....	3.04	45	1.48	7.8	3.04	45	3.84	77	3.64	69
26.....	2.42	26	2.00	16	3.02	44	3.72	72	3.42	60
27.....	2.05	17	3.10	47	3.41	59	4.04	85	3.04	45
28.....			2.81	37	4.06	85	4.04	85	3.04	45
29.....			2.04	17	4.01	83	4.00	83	3.02	44
30.....			1.90	14	3.72	72	4.02	84	3.07	46
31.....			1.94	15			4.03	84		

NOTE.—The daily discharges are based on a rating curve that is not well defined on account of shifting and obstructed channel conditions. Daily discharge for February 28 to March 15 has been estimated equivalent to 15 second-feet per day.

Monthly discharge of McCoy Creek near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 56 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Rain-fall.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	Inches.
February 2-28.....	84	3.2	16.1	0.288	0.29	862	C.
March.....			18.3	.327	.38	1,130	C.
April.....	85	7.2	33.4	.596	.66	1,990	C.
May.....	120	45	80.0	1.43	1.65	4,920	C.
June.....	126	44	81.2	1.45	1.62	4,830	C.

NOTE.—Discharge February 28 to March 15 estimated.

KEIGER CREEK NEAR DIAMOND, OREG.

The waters of Keiger Creek are used for the irrigation of hay land in the Diamond swamp.

The gaging station, which was established January 26, 1909, is located 3 miles south of Diamond post-office, and is above all present irrigation ditches.

The gage is a vertical staff on the right bank. Measurements are made by wading at any convenient point near the gage. No facilities have been provided for making measurements at high stages.

The stream flows through an alluvial bottom on a flat grade. The banks are subject to overflow and are densely grown with willows and underbrush. The treetops, trailing in the water, catch débris and form obstructions which produce unstable conditions at the gage. For this reason the results do not possess a high degree of accuracy, but they are sufficient for a general study of the behavior of the stream.

Discharge measurements of Keiger Creek near Diamond, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
March 24.....	R. B. Post.....	23	62	2.6	105
June 24.....	do.....	41	45	2.3	132
November 6.....	do.....	14	6	.3	13

Daily gage height, in feet, of Keiger Creek near Diamond, Oreg., for 1909.

[H. D. Pugsley, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		0.9	0.4	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.1	0.3	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.55
2.....		.8	.4	1.5	2.4	3.7	1.8	.25	.2	.1	.2	.5
3.....		.56	.4	1.8	2.8	3.8	1.6	.2	.3	.2	.2	.5
4.....		.3	.4	1.7	2.9	3.8	1.5	.2	.2	.3	.2	.5
5.....		.26	.4	1.5	2.9	3.75	1.4	.2	.1	.3	.25	1.5
6.....		.8	.5	1.7	2.9	3.75	1.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	1.5
7.....		.56	.56	1.4	2.9	3.2	1.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	1.4
8.....		.56	.55	1.5	2.9	3.2	1.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.6
9.....		.26	.2	1.5	2.9	3.15	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	1.7
10.....		.7	.1	1.8	3.0	3.0	1.2	.2	.05	.2	.3	.8

Daily gage height, in feet, of Keiger Creek near Diamond, Oreg., in 1909—Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.....		0.6	0.3	1.75	2.8	3.0	1.15	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.3	0.55
12.....		.3	.3	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.1	.15	.10	.1	.3	1.4
13.....		.3	.5	1.9	2.7	2.8	1.05	.15	.2	.1	.3	.5
14.....		.2	.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	1.0	.1	.05	.1	.3	.5
15.....		.2	.5	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4
16.....		.56	.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.4
17.....		1.04	.9	2.5	2.45	2.8	1.0	.1	.05	.1	.4	1.4
18.....		.8	.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	.95	.05	-.02	.1	.6	1.0
19.....		.75	.8	2.5	2.45	2.8	.9	.05	.0	.05	.7	1.0
20.....		.5	.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	.9	.05	.05	.1	.9	1.0
21.....		.5	.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	.9	.05	.05	.1	1.4	1.0
22.....		1.3	.9	2.3	2.45	2.8	.85	.05	.05	.2	1.4	1.0
23.....		.7	.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	.8	.05	.05	.15	1.4	1.0
24.....		.3	2.5	2.3	2.45	2.5	.5	.05	.05	.2	1.4	.8
25.....		.3	1.42	2.5	2.5	2.4	.5	.05	.05	.2	1.4	.9
26.....		.25	1.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	.55	.05	.05	.2	1.3	.9
27.....		.1	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	.55	.05	.05	.2	1.2	.9
28.....		.4	1.2	2.8	2.7	2.0	.5	.05	.05	.2	.9	.9
29.....			1.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	.5	.05	.1	.2	.6	.95
30.....			1.2	2.3	3.2	2.0	.5	.03	.1	.2	.6	1.0
31.....			1.3		3.4		.5	.03		.2		1.0

NOTE.—Stream entirely frozen over January 26. Ice too thick for gaging. No ice notes reported by observer, so extent of frozen period is not known.

SILVER CREEK NEAR RILEY, OREG.

This station was established April 19, 1904. On account of insufficient funds observations were suspended from July 14, 1906, to January 14, 1909. On the latter date a cable was installed 200 feet above the bridges crossing Silver Creek on Cecil's ranch and about 12 miles north of Riley. These bridges are on the main stage road from Prineville to Burns.

One hundred feet below the cable is a brush and rock dam which diverts water into three channels. Stable relations between discharge and gage heights can be established only during the irrigating seasons and the time between first fall flood, when the dam is washed out, and the spring, when it is reconstructed. Usually only the brush, earth, and smaller stones are washed away. For this reason results at this station will be only approximate, but it is the only site that can be utilized that is within practicable distance of an observer.

When the station was reestablished January 14, 1909, it was practically impossible to install a permanent gage. Temporary gages have therefore been used, each being referenced to an iron post on the right bank 40 feet downstream from the gage. The elevation above gage datum is 11.80.

The waters of Silver Creek are now largely used for the irrigation of hay lands in Silver Creek valley. The Silver Creek reservoir site, which was investigated by the Reclamation Service, is 3 or 4 miles above the station. At this point a large quantity of water can be stored. Below the station on both sides of the stream are large areas of agricultural land which could be irrigated from stored water.

Discharge measurements of Silver Creek near Riley, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
April 5.....	R. B. Post.....	<i>Feet.</i> 32	<i>Sq. ft.</i> 191	<i>Feet.</i> 6.20	<i>Sec.-ft.</i> 240
June 15.....	do.....	24	19	2.70	10.2

Daily gage height, in feet, of Silver Creek near Riley, Oreg., for 1909.

[Mrs. A. G. Gotchy, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....			3.0	5.9	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.95			2.6	2.4
2.....			3.15	6.5	3.9	3.1	2.15	1.9			2.6	2.4
3.....			3.25	6.9	3.8	3.0	2.15	1.9		1.5	2.5	2.45
4.....			3.35	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.15	1.9		2.0	2.5	2.5
5.....			3.0	6.3	3.75	2.9	2.1	1.9		2.1	2.2	2.5
6.....			3.4	5.4	3.7	2.53	2.2	1.8		2.1	2.4	2.5
7.....			3.3	5.1	3.6	2.63	2.2	1.75		2.1	2.4	2.5
8.....			3.25	5.1	3.6	2.73	2.3	1.75		2.1	2.4	2.5
9.....			3.2	5.6	3.5	2.63	2.35	1.7		2.0	2.3	2.5
10.....			3.3	6.1	3.4	2.78	2.4	1.6		2.0	2.3	2.5
11.....			3.25	5.9	3.4	2.73	2.8	1.55		2.1	2.2	2.5
12.....			3.2	6.1	3.55	2.73	2.7	1.5		2.1	2.2	2.5
13.....			3.2	6.7	3.55	2.7	2.5	1.5		2.2	2.2	
14.....			3.4	6.9	3.5	2.7	2.4	1.5		2.1	2.3	
15.....		3.7	3.65	6.8	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.45		2.1	2.3	
16.....		5.7	4.0	6.5	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.45		2.1	2.3	
17.....		5.75	4.4	6.4	3.55	2.7	2.0	1.45		2.1	2.3	
18.....		4.0	4.2	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.45		2.1	2.3	
19.....		3.65	3.9	5.6	3.35	2.7	1.95	1.4		2.1	2.3	
20.....		3.8	3.85	5.3	3.3	2.7	1.95	1.4		2.2	2.45	
21.....		3.45	3.75	5.2	3.2	2.65	1.95	1.4		2.2	2.45	
22.....		3.1	3.7	5.0	3.2	2.55	1.9	1.4		2.2	2.5	
23.....		3.15	3.75	4.8	3.25	2.5	1.8			2.1	2.85	
24.....		3.1	3.9	4.7	3.2	2.45	1.8			2.25	2.85	
25.....		3.0	3.9	4.4	3.3	2.45	1.75			2.25	2.9	
26.....		3.2	4.95	4.4	3.2	2.45	1.75			2.3	2.85	
27.....		3.1	5.2	4.3	3.35	2.4	1.95			2.2	2.85	
28.....		3.0	5.8	4.2	3.45	2.4	1.95			2.1	2.5	
29.....			5.9	4.2	3.45	2.3	1.95			2.2	2.35	
30.....			5.5	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.95			2.2	2.35	
31.....			5.5		3.0		1.95			2.3		

NOTE.—Stream frozen November 14 to 20 and December 4 to 11.

WARNER LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Warner Lake includes a chain of lakes and marshes extending in a general north and south direction between two high escarpments in the southeastern portion of Lake County. The waters of these lakes flow from south to north, and the lakes in the southern end of the valley are therefore fresh while those at the northern end are alkaline. The larger lakes in the area from north to south are Crump Lake, Hart Lake, Flagstaff Lake, and Bluejoint Lake. The general elevation of the water surface is 4,550 feet.

Protected by the high ridges that border it on both sides, this valley has reached a fairly high stage of agricultural development. At the base of the hills bordering the western shores of Hart and Crump lakes are a number of prosperous ranches, whose products include fruit, grains, and nearly all agricultural crops.

The principal streams in this basin are Twentymile Creek, flowing from the south; Warner Creek, or Deep Creek, as it is locally called, flowing from the west; and Honey Creek, flowing from the west. These streams drain a high, practically timberless, ridge, but the flow of the streams is well maintained during the summer months. Warner Creek is the most important of these streams and Honey Creek is the next, though Twentymile Creek furnishes about the same amount of water as Honey Creek. All three are used more or less for irrigation, and any additional development will require construction of storage reservoirs on their headwaters.

Around the west side and north end of the valley is a large area of agricultural land, which is now growing sagebrush. The Warner Lake Irrigation Company has under way the irrigation of these lands by water stored on the headwaters of Warner and Honey creeks. The project is to be developed under the provision of the Carey Act.

Gaging stations have been maintained in this basin as follows:

Honey Creek at Plush, Oreg., 1909.

Warner Creek at Adel, Oreg., 1909.

HONEY CREEK AT PLUSH, OREG.

This station was established May 13, 1909, at a wagon bridge one-fourth mile north of Plush. The gage first used was a vertical staff fastened to the bridge, but the gage heights were affected by temporary dams used below the station to divert water into irrigation ditches. On November 1, 1909, the gage was moved to the canyon, 1 mile above the bridge, where its records should give a stable discharge curve. A cable was also installed at this point, from which discharge measurements can be made, except at extreme low water, at which time measurements are made by wading.

On Honey Creek are several favorable sites for the storage of water which can be used to irrigate lands lying to the north and west of Flagstaff and Bluejoint lakes. The Warner Lake Irrigation Company is investigating the feasibility of irrigating these lands under the provisions of the Carey Act, and the station was maintained in cooperation with this company.

Estimates of daily discharge for 1909 are withheld because of insufficient data and changing conditions of flow.

Discharge measurements of Honey Creek at Plush, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
May 13.....	R. B. Post.....	25	68	4.40	137
December 7 ^a..	.....do.....	23	42	4.00	23

^a Measured through 4 inches of ice.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Honey Creek at Plush, Oreg., for 1909.

[Z. Moss, observer.]

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1		5.35		3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	4.3
2		5.55		3.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	4.0
3		5.5	3.65	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8
4		5.35	3.65	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8
5		5.2	3.65	3.35	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
6		5.2	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
7		4.95	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	4.0
8		4.8	3.55	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	4.1
9		4.75	3.65	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	4.1
10		4.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.5
11		4.35	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.5
12		4.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.5
13	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.3
14	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.3	4.3
15	4.5	4.35	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.25	3.3	4.3
16	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.3
17	4.35	4.35	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.0
18	4.6	4.4		3.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
19	5.15	5.3		3.2	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.1
20	5.15	5.2		3.2	2.8	3.35	4.2	3.9
21	5.2	4.85		3.2	2.8	3.4	4.9	3.9
22	5.35	4.35		3.2	2.8	3.4	4.8	3.9
23	5.15	4.0		3.2	2.8	3.4	6.1	3.9
24	5.2	4.15		3.2	2.8	3.5	6.35	3.9
25	4.95	4.25	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.5	3.9
26	5.2	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.25	3.6	5.2	3.9
27	6.05	3.65	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.9
28	5.9	3.7	3.55	3.2	2.95	3.6	4.7	3.9
29	5.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.5	3.9
30	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.05	2.85	3.5	4.3	3.9
31	5.2		3.5	3.0		3.6		5.2

NOTE.—Stream frozen over December 7. Ice conditions probably existed throughout the month. All gage heights for 1909 refer to gage at bridge.

WARNER CREEK AT ADEL, OREG.

The station on Warner Creek (locally known as Deep Creek) was established May 11, 1909. Measurements are made from the county bridge 300 yards south of Adel post-office; the gage is located about 200 feet upstream from the bridge and above a series of rapids.

Below the bridge the grade of the stream is very flat, and the water is diverted by means of a temporary dam, which is repaired at the beginning of each irrigation season. The gage, however, is out of the influence of this dam. Two ditches that head several miles above the gage divert water around it. The combined discharge of these ditches on May 18, 1910, was estimated at 12 second-feet.

Several reservoir sites are available on Warner Creek above the station where water could be stored for the irrigation of lands along the borders of the chain of lakes in Warner Valley.

No estimates of discharge are possible for 1909 on account of insufficient data and changing conditions of flow.

The station is maintained in cooperation with the Warner Lake Irrigation Company, which furnishes gage heights and has made some of the current-meter measurements.

Discharge measurements of Warner Creek at Adel, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
May 12.....	R. B. Post.....	<i>Feet.</i> 49	<i>Sq. ft.</i> 183	<i>Feet.</i> 4.30	<i>Sec.-ft.</i> 510
December 5.....	do.....	30.5	80	3.52	129

Daily gage height, in feet, of Warner Creek at Adel, Oreg., for 1909.

[G. L. Harris and J. J. Van Keulen, observers.]

Day.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		4.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	4.3
2.....		4.7	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.5
3.....		4.8	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5
4.....		4.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5
5.....		4.8	3.0	2.4	5.5	2.6	2.7	3.4
6.....		4.6	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.4
7.....		4.4	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.75	3.4
8.....		4.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.5
9.....		4.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.8
10.....		4.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.6
11.....	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.5
12.....	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.5
13.....	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.7
14.....	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.4
15.....	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.3
16.....	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3
17.....	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3
18.....	4.2	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.2
19.....	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2
20.....	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.55	4.8	3.2
21.....	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.55	6.3	3.2
22.....	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.55	5.6	3.3
23.....	4.3	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	6.4	3.3
24.....	4.0	3.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	6.2	3.3
25.....	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	5.5	3.4
26.....	4.2	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.4
27.....	4.6	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.4	3.4
28.....	4.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.4
29.....	4.5	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.3
30.....	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	4.3	3.3
31.....	4.3		2.5	2.3		2.6		3.2

NOTE.—Ice conditions probably existed from December 2 to 31.

ABERT LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Abert Lake is a strongly alkaline body of water lying near the central part of Lake County. It has a surface area of 60 square miles at an elevation of 4,210 feet. The waters are largely supplied from Chewaucan River and Crooked Creek.

Chewaucan River rises on the high divide in the southern part of Lake County and flows northward into Chewaucan marsh, through which it meanders in a southeasterly direction and flows into Abert Lake at its southern extremity.

The principal agricultural development in the basin consists of the hay lands in the Chewaucan marsh and the area of irrigated lands

bordering the marsh on the south and along Chewaucan River in the vicinity of Paisley.

One gaging station has been maintained in this basin on Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., 1905-1907, 1909.

CHEWAUCAN RIVER AT PAISLEY, OREG.

This station, which is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, T. 33 S., R. 18 E., one-fourth mile upstream from Paisley, was established January 4, 1905. On account of insufficient funds observations were suspended from January 1, 1908, to January 17, 1909.

The gage is a vertical staff on the right bank 60 feet upstream from the cable, from which discharge measurements are made.

The left bank is high; the right bank is low and will overflow at high stages for a distance of 500 feet or more.

Near the station are several irrigation ditches. George Conn's ditch, which heads about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the station, diverts water around the gage. Conn's mill ditch diverts water from the left bank 250 feet below the gage, where a low timber dam has been constructed. This dam increases the gage heights artificially, but it is fairly permanent, and the accuracy of the records is not greatly affected by it. A short distance below Conn's mill ditch the Brattain ditch diverts water from the right bank. It follows the foothills for many miles down the river valley, and its water is used to irrigate land immediately around Paisley and large areas of hay land in Chewaucan marsh.

The waters of Chewaucan River at present are used for irrigation and for flooding hay lands in Chewaucan marsh. A segregation of 12,000 acres northeast of Paisley has been made for reclamation under the terms of the Carey Act. It is proposed to store water for these lands at a point 20 miles upstream from Paisley. The development of this project, however, has been hindered by certain water-right claims of the owners of hay lands in Chewaucan marsh. The general practice here has been to flood the lands during the spring and winter to a depth of several feet. As all the waters are claimed for this flooding no development work can proceed until the water rights have been settled. There is undoubtedly sufficient water for all interests if it is wisely used.

Discharge measurements of Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 15.....	R. B. Post.....	46	150	6.56	841
May 3.....	.....do.....	47	145	6.55	856
May 16.....	.....do.....	45	122	6.05	571
December 10.....	.....do.....	41	101	5.06	212

Daily gage height, in feet, of Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., for 1909.

[Lulu Bannister, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		4.3	4.4	5.1	.....	6.5	4.6	3.6	.....	4.1	5.1	5.8
2.....		4.3	4.6	5.3	6.6	6.7	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.3	5.1	5.9
3.....		4.3	4.8	5.2	6.8	6.8	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.6
4.....		4.2	5.0	5.1	7.0	7.0	4.4	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.3
5.....		4.0	4.4	4.9	7.1	7.0	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.1	5.2
6.....		4.1	4.5	4.9	6.8	6.7	4.7	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.1	4.8
7.....		4.2	4.4	5.0	6.9	6.5	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.0
8.....		3.9	4.4	.....	6.9	6.5	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.2
9.....		4.0	4.3	5.2	6.8	6.3	4.3	.....	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.4
10.....		4.0	4.2	5.4	6.7	6.1	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.3
11.....		3.9	4.1	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.2
12.....		4.2	4.1	5.6	6.2	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.1
13.....		4.3	4.2	5.7	6.0	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.1
14.....		4.1	4.4	6.0	6.3	5.9	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.1
15.....		4.2	4.6	6.0	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.5
16.....		6.2	4.8	6.2	6.2	5.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
17.....	6.2	5.3	4.6	6.4	6.0	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
18.....	6.8	4.9	4.5	6.5	6.0	5.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.8	5.0	4.5
19.....	6.0	4.5	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.5
20.....	6.2	.....	4.6	6.0	.....	5.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.1	7.0	4.4
21.....	6.2	4.3	4.6	6.0	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.1	6.9	4.3
22.....	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.0	7.4	4.3
23.....	4.8	4.2	4.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.0	9.2	4.5
24.....	4.7	4.3	4.5	6.0	6.0	5.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	5.0	8.0	4.5
25.....	4.6	4.3	4.6	6.1	6.1	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	5.0	7.4	4.5
26.....	4.4	4.1	4.5	6.5	6.5	5.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.6	4.5
27.....	4.4	4.3	4.7	6.6	6.6	4.9	3.7	3.5	4.1	5.0	6.1	4.5
28.....	4.1	4.3	4.8	6.6	6.6	.....	3.7	.....	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.3
29.....	4.3	.....	4.8	6.3	6.3	4.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	5.0	5.7	4.3
30.....	4.2	.....	4.8	6.2	6.2	4.7	3.6	3.6	4.1	5.0	5.7	4.3
31.....	4.3	.....	4.9	.....	.....	.....	3.6	3.6	.....	5.0	.....	.....

NOTE.—Floating ice January 15-17. The river was probably partially or entirely frozen over after this, but no notes were reported. River probably frozen part of the time from December 15-31. Anchor ice is likely to form at this station.

Gage heights for 1907 are given in Water-Supply Paper 250, p. 142.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., for 1907 and 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907. ^a												
1.....		254	232	.....	820	1,060	301	56	36	45	45	23
2.....		1,280	168	.....	765	994	254	56	45	36	36	.....
3.....		1,060	148	.....	765	876	254	56	29	29	36	.....
4.....		1,560	168	.....	765	934	254	56	36	29	29	.....
5.....		1,120	168	.....	713	876	254	56	45	29	29	.....
6.....		765	168	.....	765	994	254	45	36	29	29	.....
7.....		570	168	.....	713	1,060	232	36	29	29	29	.....
8.....		385	168	.....	713	934	189	32	23	23	29	29
9.....		355	168	.....	876	876	168	29	23	23	29	29
10.....		301	168	1,120	994	570	148	29	23	23	29	29

^a These discharges are based on a rating curve that is well defined below 1,000 second-feet. Discharges interpolated for days having no gage record. Ice conditions January 1 to February 1, 1907. Discharge estimated at 60 second-feet per day for January 1 to 25, 700 per day April 1 to 9, and 26 per day December 2 to 7.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., for 1907 and 1909—
Continued.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1907. ^a												
11.		254	148	1,120	994	1,060	148	29	23	29	29	36
12.		254	112	1,120	820	1,060	148	29	23	45	29	45
13.		232	112	1,120	820	886	129	23	23	36	29	45
14.		232	96	1,120	765	713	120	23	23	29	29	
15.		232	112	1,060	713	528	112	23	23	29	29	
16.		232	129	994	994	489	96	23	23	29	29	
17.		232	254	876	994	452	88	19	23	29	23	
18.		232	994	820	1,120	417	81	19	23	29	29	
19.		232	934	820	1,450	385	81	19	29	23	29	
20.		232	452	765	1,120	570	68	19	29	29	29	
21.		232	385	765	994	528	68	19	29	29	29	
22.		254	327	820	820	489	81	19	29	29	36	
23.		277	327	876	820	417	96	19	29	29	36	
24.		301	327	934	820	355	81	19	23	29	36	
25.		301	327	876	765	355	68	23	23	45	36	
26.	129	327	301	934	820	327	68	23	23	45	36	
27.	148	189	254	876	876	327	68	23	23	45	36	
28.	130	232	327	820	934	327	68	23	40	56	36	
29.	112		327	876	1,060	301	68	23	56	56	36	
30.	129		355	765	1,060	254	56	23	45	45	29	
31.	168		327		876		56	29		45		
1909. ^b												
1.		112	129	277	770	820	168	29	55	81	277	489
2.		112	168	327	876	934	148	29	81	112	277	528
3.		112	210	301	994	994	148	36	45	210	277	417
4.		96	254	277	1,120	1,120	129	29	45	189	277	327
5.		68	129	232	1,180	1,120	129	29	36	189	277	301
6.		81	148	232	994	934	189	29	36	189	277	210
7.		96	129	254	1,060	820	129	29	36	189	112	254
8.		56	129	278	1,060	820	112	29	36	189	112	301
9.		68	112	301	994	713	112	29	36	189	112	355
10.		68	96	355	934	615	112	29	36	189	112	327
11.		56	81	385	713	570	96	29	36	189	112	301
12.		96	81	417	663	528	96	29	36	189	112	277
13.		112	96	452	570	570	96	29	36	189	112	277
14.		81	129	570	713	528	81	29	36	189	112	277
15.		96	168	570	663	489	81	29	29	189	129	
16.		663	210	663	663	489	81	29	29	189	168	
17.	663	327	168	765	570	452	81	29	29	189	168	
18.	994	232	148	820	570	452	68	23	29	210	254	
19.	570	148	168	663	570	570	68	23	29	254	210	
20.	663	130	168	570	570	417	56	23	29	277	1,120	
21.	663	112	168	570	570	355	56	23	29	277	1,060	
22.	301	81	168	489	489	327	56	23	29	254	1,380	
23.	210	96	148	570	570	301	56	23	29	254	3,500	
24.	189	112	148	570	570	277	56	23	29	254	1,820	
25.	168	112	168	615	615	277	45	23	36	254	1,380	
26.	129	81	148	820	820	254	36	23	68	254	876	
27.	129	112	189	876	876	232	36	23	81	254	615	
28.	81	112	210	876	876	221	36	26	81	277	489	
29.	112		210	713	713	210	36	29	81	254	452	
30.	96		210	663	663	189	29	29	81	254	452	
31.	112		232		742		29	29		254		

^a See note on p. 174.

^b These discharges are based on a rating curve that is well defined below 1,000 second-feet. Discharges interpolated for days having no gage height. Discharge for December 15 to 31 estimated equivalent to 90 second-feet per day.

Monthly discharge of Chewaucan River at Paisley, Oreg., for 1907 and 1909.

[Drainage area, 272 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
1907.							
January.....	168		74.7	0.275	0.32	4,590	C.
February.....	1,560	189	433	1.59	1.66	24,000	B.
March.....	994	96	279	1.03	1.19	17,200	A.
April.....			859	3.16	3.53	51,100	C.
May.....	1,450	713	888	3.26	3.76	54,600	A.
June.....	1,060	254	647	2.38	2.66	38,500	A.
July.....	301	56	134	.493	.57	8,240	A.
August.....	56	19	29.7	.109	.13	1,830	A.
September.....	56	23	29.6	.109	.12	1,760	A.
October.....	56	23	34.0	.125	.14	2,090	A.
November.....	45	23	31.7	.117	.13	1,890	A.
December 1-13.....	45	23	30.2	.111	.05	779	C.
The period.....						207,000	
1909.							
January 17-31.....	994	81	339	1.25	.70	10,100	C.
February.....	663	56	130	.478	.50	7,220	A.
March.....	254	81	159	.585	.67	9,780	A.
April.....	876	232	516	1.90	2.12	30,700	A.
May.....	1,180	489	766	2.82	3.25	47,100	B.
June.....	1,120	189	553	2.03	2.26	32,900	B.
July.....	189	29	85.5	.314	.36	5,260	A.
August.....	36	23	27.2	.100	.12	1,670	A.
September.....	81	29	43.5	.160	.18	2,590	A.
October.....	277	81	214	.787	.91	13,200	A.
November.....	a 3,500	112	554	2.04	2.28	33,000	B.
December.....	528		199	.735	.85	12,200	C.
The period.....						206,000	

a Maximum discharge approximate.

SUMMER LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Summer Lake is a strongly alkaline body of water with a surface area of about 70 square miles, at an elevation of 4,300 feet. The water is supplied largely from Ana River, a stream 7 miles long, which heads in five large springs on the northern border of the valley. These springs supply a continuous flow of about 145 second-feet. The water has a nearly constant temperature of 65°.

The agricultural development in this basin is limited to a narrow strip lying at the foot of a high escarpment along the western shore of Summer Lake. This narrow strip is the most favored section in central Oregon and in it intensive agriculture has been practiced since 1848. The escarpment is effective protection against the cold winds from the west and north, which in passing over make an eddy drawing the warm air of the lake over the lands and serving to equalize the temperature. The region has long been famous for its fruit. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and berries of all kinds are grown in abundance and failures are practically unknown.

Along the eastern shore of the lake and extending eastward into the wide valley adjoining Chewaucan marsh is a large area of agricultural land, a portion of which could undoubtedly be watered from Ana River and another portion from Chewaucan River. Projects looking to the irrigation of these lands have been under consideration but nothing definite has yet been done.

The only gaging station maintained in this basin is the one on Ana River near Summer Lake, Oreg., 1905 and 1909.

ANA RIVER NEAR SUMMER LAKE, OREG.

This station, which was established March 28, 1905, is located near the head of Ana River, in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, T. 30 S., R. 17 E., about 6 miles northwest of the town of Summer Lake, Oreg. No continuous observations of gage heights were obtained until January 14, 1909. It was found, however, that the fluctuations in the gage heights were caused by temporary diversion dams in the stream about 3 miles below the gage. Discharge measurements indicate that the flow is practically constant and equal to 145 second-feet. On this account observations of gage heights were suspended February 9, 1910.

The waters of this stream are supplied from five large springs which lie along a fault line. The waters have a temperature throughout the year of 65° F. The water surface of the upper spring is 39.3 feet above normal water surface in Summer Lake; the water surface of the fifth or lower spring is 7.5 feet above that of Summer Lake. Below the second spring an attempt has been made to raise the water by an earth dam sufficiently high to divert it into a ditch for the irrigation of lands on the right, or south, side of the stream. This dam will raise the water 58 feet. The project is being developed by persons owning desert claims in the vicinity.

Discharge measurements of Ana River near Summer Lake, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Discharge.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sq. ft.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
January 14.....	R. B. Post.....	26.5	64	3.95	^a 134
May 2.....	do.....	26.6	65	3.85	150

^a Discharge doubtful.

SILVER LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver Lake is a body of fresh water approximately 15 square miles in area, at an elevation of 4,340 feet. The western, southern, and eastern borders of the lake consist of high escarpments; to the northwest is Pauline marsh.

Silver Creek, Bridge Creek, and Bear Creek flow from Yamsay and Hagar mountains northward into Pauline marsh and thence south-eastward into Silver Lake.

The water surface in the lake fluctuates considerably. During a succession of high-water years the water rises sufficiently to overflow into Thorn Lake and cover a small portion of the desert to the east. This fact perhaps accounts for the freshness of the lake. After a succession of dry years the lake surface diminishes and the waters become more and more alkaline, until freshened again by another overflow.

The principal agricultural development at the present consists of hay lands in Pauline marsh and small irrigated tracts bordering the streams. During recent years all land suitable for agriculture has been taken as homesteads, and dry farming has been practiced with more or less success.

To the northeast and practically connected with Summer Lake drainage basin is Christmas Lake Valley, a flat alluvial area comprising 300,000 acres. This valley has no surface streams, but contains two or three small lakes. Alkaline Flat, near the northeastern part of the valley, is an intermittent lake; south of it Christmas Lake is a perennial body of water, at an elevation of 4,296 feet. North of Christmas Lake is Fossil Lake, and in the extreme southwestern portion and practically connected with Silver Lake basin is Thorn Lake. Nearly all the lands of Christmas Lake Valley have been taken as homesteads. Dry farming is practiced extensively and good crops of grain and potatoes and other crops have been raised. Water for domestic purposes is found in comparatively shallow wells. Near the eastern border of the valley, however, wells 40 feet in depth have encountered salt water.

Gaging stations in this basin have been maintained as follows:

Silver Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., 1904-1907, 1909.

Bridge Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., 1905-6.

Bear Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., 1905-6, 1909.

SILVER CREEK NEAR SILVER LAKE, OREG.

This station was first established December 29, 1904. On March 31, 1907, it was abandoned for lack of funds, but the observations were resumed on January 11, 1909. It is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Silver Lake post-office, in sec. 28, T. 28 S., R. 14 E.

The bed and banks of the stream are fairly permanent. The gage is an inclined staff on the right bank near the cable from which discharge measurements are made. The elevation of the gage has been verified from time to time by means of a bench mark near it at elevation 18.12. The gage has maintained its datum to the present time.

The results obtained at this station are of considerable value. The country through which the creek flows is more or less arid, and the natural summer flow of nearly all the streams is appropriated for present irrigation requirements. Any additional development will require storage. Several fairly good storage sites are available on Silver Creek, and below it lie areas of agricultural land that could easily be irrigated from stored waters.

The conditions at the station are favorable for good results, and the records are believed to be reliable.

Discharge measurements of Silver Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., in 1909.

Date.	Hydrographer.	Width.	Area of section.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
April 28.....	R. B. Post.....	<i>Feet.</i> 45	<i>Sq. ft.</i> 94	<i>Feet.</i> 3.48	<i>Sec.-ft.</i> 292
December 12....	.....do.....	17	26	1.02	42

Daily gage height, in feet, of Silver Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., for 1909.

[Henry Egli, observer.]

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		0.9	1.0	2.9	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.65	0.7	1.45
2.....		.85	.9	3.0	3.0	1.2	.8	.65	.65	.65	.65	1.3
3.....		1.4	1.15	3.3	3.4	1.2	.8	.6	.65	.7	.65	1.3
4.....		1.4	1.5	2.4	4.1	1.3	.85	.6	.65	.65	.65	1.0
5.....		1.55	1.35	2.1	4.2	1.2	.9	.6	.65	.7	.65	1.0
6.....		1.5	1.35	2.0	3.5	1.1	.95	.65	.7	.7	.6	1.05
7.....		1.35	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.1	.8	.6	.65	.7	.6	1.0
8.....		1.2	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.0	.85	.6	.6	.65	.6	1.55
9.....		1.2	.95	2.7	2.8	1.2	.8	.6	.6	.65	.65	1.0
10.....		1.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	1.0	.9	.6	.65	.65	.65	.95
11.....	1.35	.7	.9	2.5	2.4	.95	.85	.6	.6	.65	.65	.95
12.....	1.2	.9	.85	3.85	2.0	.95	.8	.65	.6	.7	.6	.95
13.....	1.0	.95	.9	3.3	2.0	.9	.8	.65	.6	.7	.65	.9
14.....	.95	.95	1.2	3.5	2.0	1.0	.8	.6	.6	.7	.85	.85
15.....	1.4	.9	1.9	3.7	1.9	.95	.7	.6	.6	.65	1.0	.95
16.....	2.1	1.68	2.4	3.8	2.0	1.0	.65	.6	.65	.7	1.05	1.25
17.....	1.75	2.0	2.6	4.0	1.8	1.0	.7	.65	.6	.7	.95	1.25
18.....	2.1	1.95	1.9	3.8	1.5	1.0	.65	.6	.6	.6	1.0	1.25
19.....	2.0	1.3	1.4	3.4	2.2	1.15	.65	.6	.6	.6	1.05	.9
20.....	2.5	1.25	1.45	3.4	1.8	1.1	.7	.6	.65	.6	1.2	.9
21.....	3.0	1.1	1.2	2.7	1.8	1.0	.65	.65	.65	.6	1.6	.95
22.....	2.4	.95	1.35	2.5	1.6	.9	.7	.65	.65	.6	2.2	1.15
23.....	1.8	.95	1.2	2.6	1.5	.9	.75	.6	.65	.6	6.25	1.3
24.....	1.6	.95	1.2	3.4	1.5	.85	.7	.6	.65	.6	5.5	1.2
25.....	1.25	.8	2.0	3.1	1.3	.8	.7	.65	.65	.6	5.0	1.3
26.....	1.0	.95	2.1	3.8	1.4	.85	.65	.7	.7	.6	4.7	1.0
27.....	1.5	.9	2.6	3.7	1.4	.8	.65	.7	.65	.6	4.15	.95
28.....	1.15	1.1	2.9	3.4	1.5	.8	.65	.65	.65	.65	1.7	.6
29.....	.8		2.9	3.0	1.3	.8	.7	.6	.65	.6	1.8	.7
30.....	.95		2.0	2.75	1.8	.8	.7	.6	.65	.6	1.85	.95
31.....	.95		2.85		1.3		.7	.6		.65		.9

NOTE.—Creek frozen January 11 to 16, ice one foot thick; also December 16 to 31, ice from 0.45 to 1.15 feet thick.

Daily discharge, in second-feet, of Silver Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		37	42	212	187	59	33	29	29	27	29	68
2.....		35	37	225	225	53	33	27	27	27	27	59
3.....		65	50	267	282	53	33	25	27	29	27	59
4.....		65	71	153	391	59	35	25	27	27	27	42
5.....		74	62	122	408	53	37	25	27	29	27	42
6.....		71	62	112	297	47	40	27	29	29	25	44
7.....		62	53	122	239	47	33	25	27	29	25	42
8.....		53	42	153	199	42	35	25	25	27	25	74
9.....		53	40	187	199	53	33	25	25	27	27	42
10.....		42	42	212	175	42	37	25	27	27	27	40
11.....	50	29	37	164	153	40	35	25	25	27	27	40
12.....	42	37	35	351	112	40	33	27	25	29	25	40
13.....	34	40	37	267	112	37	33	27	25	29	27	37
14.....	32	40	53	297	112	42	33	25	25	29	35	35
15.....	52	37	103	327	103	40	29	25	25	27	42	40
16.....	98	84	153	343	112	42	27	25	27	29	44	45
17.....	90	112	175	375	94	42	29	27	25	29	40	45
18.....	122	108	103	343	71	42	27	25	25	25	42	45
19.....	112	59	65	282	132	50	27	25	25	25	44	30
20.....	164	56	68	282	94	47	29	25	27	25	53	30
21.....	225	47	53	187	94	42	27	27	27	25	78	32
22.....	153	40	62	164	78	37	29	27	27	25	132	40
23.....	94	40	53	175	71	37	31	25	27	25	814	47
24.....	78	40	53	282	71	35	29	25	27	25	648	42
25.....	56	33	112	239	59	33	29	27	27	25	550	47
26.....	42	40	122	343	65	35	27	29	29	25	495	34
27.....	71	37	175	327	65	33	27	29	27	25	400	32
28.....	50	47	212	282	71	33	27	27	27	27	86	20
29.....	33	.....	212	225	59	33	29	25	27	25	94	23
30.....	40	.....	112	193	94	33	29	25	27	25	98	32
31.....	40	.....	206	.....	59	.....	29	25	.....	27	.....	30

NOTE.—These discharges are based on a fairly well-defined rating curve. During periods of ice conditions the daily discharges have been reduced 20 per cent. Discharges January 1–10 estimated as equivalent to 45 second-feet per day.

Monthly discharge of Silver Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., for 1909.

[Drainage area, 221 square miles.]

Month.	Discharge in second-feet.				Run-off.		Accu- racy.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Per square mile.	Depth in inches on drainage area.	Total in acre-feet.	
January.....	225	.....	68.6	0.310	0.36	4,220	C.
February.....	112	33	53.0	.240	.25	2,940	B.
March.....	212	35	87.2	.395	.46	5,360	B.
April.....	375	112	240	1.09	1.22	14,300	B.
May.....	408	59	145	.656	.76	8,920	B.
June.....	59	33	42.7	.193	.22	2,540	B.
July.....	40	27	31.1	.141	.16	1,910	B.
August.....	29	25	26.0	.118	.14	1,600	B.
September.....	29	25	26.5	.120	.13	1,580	B.
October.....	29	25	26.8	.121	.14	1,650	B.
November.....	814	25	135	.611	.68	8,030	B.
December.....	74	.....	41.2	.186	.21	2,530	C.
The year.....	814	.....	70.9	.348	4.73	55,600	

BEAR CREEK NEAR SILVER LAKE, OREG.

The station on Bear Creek (locally known as Buck Creek), was first established January 21, 1905. It was abandoned on July 21, 1906, but observations were again resumed January 11, 1909. It is located 3 miles southwest of Silver Lake post-office, at the county highway bridge.

The conditions at this station are not favorable for good results. Above the station a diversion dam has been constructed, and below it several brush dams are put in each year for the purpose of diverting water in small ditches or for flooding hay lands. These artificial conditions affect the height of the water, creating back-water influence on the gage, and for this reason it has been impossible to make reliable estimates of discharge.

The results at the station are chiefly of local interest. The waters of the stream are appropriated during the summer months for irrigation, and there has been considerable litigation over them.

The following discharge measurement was made by R. B. Post:

April 28, 1909: Width, 34 feet; area, 83.4 square feet; gage height, 5.79 feet; discharge, 39.7 second-feet.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Bear Creek near Silver Lake, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.		4.6	4.1	4.4	5.7	6.1	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
2.		4.4	4.1	4.4	5.7	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
3.		6.1	4.2	4.5	5.7	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
4.		4.8	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
5.		4.5	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
6.		4.2	4.1	4.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
7.		4.3	4.1	4.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
8.		4.3	4.2	4.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
9.		4.2	4.0	4.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.7
10.		4.2	4.0	4.5	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6
11.		4.3	4.0	4.6	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
12.	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.9	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
13.	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	6.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
14.	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2
15.	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
16.	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
17.	5.2	7.5	4.6	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
18.	6.0	5.9	4.1	5.8	5.9	6.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0
19.	5.7	4.9	4.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2
20.	7.6	4.5	4.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2
21.	8.0	4.0	4.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.2
22.	6.2	4.0	4.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.2
23.	6.4	3.9	4.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	8.4	4.2
24.	5.6	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.1	4.2
25.	4.9	3.8	4.4	5.7	5.9	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.1	4.2
26.	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.4	4.3
27.	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.0	4.3
28.	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.4
29.	4.2		4.6	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.5
30.	4.1		4.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5
31.	4.4		4.2		6.1		4.0	3.8		3.9		4.5

GOOSE LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN.**DESCRIPTION.**

Goose Lake lies partly in Oregon and partly in California. It has a total surface area of 190 square miles at an elevation of 4,750 feet. The lower two-thirds of the lake surface is in California, but the greater portion of the agricultural lands bordering it are in Oregon, at its northern end and along both sides. Immediately along the northern edge of the lake are considerable areas of marsh hay lands, but farther north the valley is an unreclaimed sagebrush desert except for a few homesteads which have recently been taken.

The water of Goose Lake is slightly alkaline, though considerably less so than that of other lakes in the vicinity. This is accounted for by the fact that the lake has overflowed into Pit River in comparatively recent times, the last overflow having occurred about 1862. The lower end of the lake is also bordered by lava beds, through which some water may be lost by percolation.

Drews Creek, Cottonwood Creek, and Thomas Creek, the principal streams flowing into this basin, drain the southeast slope of a high timbered ridge near the southern corner of Lake County. The water of Drews Creek is at present being utilized by the Oregon Valley Land Company for the reclamation of 40,000 acres of land in the Goose Lake Valley. A storage reservoir of 60,000 acre-feet capacity is being constructed on Drews Creek about 5 miles above the mouth of the river canyon. From this reservoir an irrigation ditch has been constructed which carries water along the borders of the valley, both north and south of Drews Creek. A northern branch wastes into Thomas Creek near the city of Lakeview. There is also a good storage site on Cottonwood Creek which undoubtedly will be utilized in the near future. The flow of Drews and Cottonwood creeks is well maintained throughout the year.

The following gaging station has been maintained in this basin: Cottonwood Creek, near Lakeview, Oreg., 1908-9.

COTTONWOOD CREEK NEAR LAKEVIEW. OREG.

This station was first established November 22, 1908, at a proposed site for a storage dam in sec. 29, T. 38 S., R. 19 E., and about 10 miles west of Lakeview. On November 22 a trapezoidal weir was installed and a gage placed above it as an index to the head. The length of the weir was 10 feet. On January 19, 1909, the length of the weir was increased to 15 feet. During high stages there is considerable velocity of approach, and corrections therefor have been made.

On January 19 a footbridge was installed about 1,000 feet below the weir. An inclined gage was set on the left bank, and measurements were made by current meter from the bridge, as the weir had been so damaged by a flood that a certain amount of leakage developed in the abutments. This damage, however, was shortly repaired, but no estimates are possible with the data collected.

At the gaging station there is a small channel to the right which carries water at high stages. Both banks are wooded and overflow at flood times.

The results obtained at this station will be valuable in connection with the proposed irrigation of lands in Goose Lake valley. A dam at the proposed site will develop about 30,000 acre-feet storage. These waters used in connection with those of Drews Creek will be sufficient to irrigate 60,000 acres of land.

The station is maintained in cooperation with the Oregon Valley Land Company, which has furnished the weir data and gage heights.

The following discharge measurement was made by R. B. Post:

* May 7, 1909: Width, 26 feet; area, 41 square feet; gage height, 1.88 feet; discharge, 118 second-feet.

Daily gage height, in feet, of Cottonwood Creek near Lakeview, Oreg., for 1909.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....		0.60	0.79	1.75	1.65	1.65	0.72	0.32		0.20	0.25	0.85
2.....		.60	.89	1.80	1.80	1.80	.72			.20	.25	.80
3.....			1.38	1.68	2.00	1.85	.72			.25	.30	.85
4.....		.60	1.30	1.41	2.20	1.85	.68	.30	0.15	.22	.25	1.10
5.....		.60	.96	1.40	2.25	1.82	.65			.20	.25	1.00
6.....		.60	.82	1.48	1.95	1.70	.65		.15	.18	.25	.90
7.....		.55	.83	1.40	1.88	1.52	.70			.18	.25	.80
8.....		.52	.72	1.45	1.80	1.52	.62	.25		.18	.22	.75
9.....		.48	.65	1.60	1.85	1.42	.62	.25		.15	.25	.75
10.....		.50	.66	1.48	1.75	1.35	.62	.25		.15	.25	.70
11.....		.50	.65	1.65	1.60	1.30	.60	.22	.10	.15	.35	.65
12.....		.55	.62	1.65	1.55	1.30	.55	.20	.12	.12	.35	.65
13.....		.64	.80	2.00	1.50	1.22	.50	.20	.12	.15	.35	.62
14.....		.55	1.12	2.00	1.45	1.25	.52	.20	.12	.20	.60	.45
15.....		.58	1.42	1.92	1.45	1.20	.50	.20	.12	.20	.78	
16.....		.82	1.54		1.45	1.22	.48		.12	.18	.88	.55
17.....			1.49	2.10	1.42	1.20	.48		.12	.18	.50	.52
18.....		1.22	1.26	2.05	1.40	1.15	.45	.18	.10	.15	.52	.50
19.....	2.50	1.12	1.15	1.90	1.38	1.28	.45		.10		.70	.50
20.....	2.98	1.00	1.05	1.80	1.42	1.20	.42		.10		1.90	.52
21.....	3.10	.75	1.05	1.72	1.40	1.10	.40		.12		2.00	.60
22.....	2.12	1.02	1.02	1.72	1.40	1.00	.42	.15	.15		2.00	.65
23.....	1.62	.85	.92	1.68	1.38	.98	.40		.15		3.40	.68
24.....	1.41	.62	.96	1.65		.90	.38		.15	.15	3.00	.70
25.....	1.18	.59	1.06	1.72	1.40	.88	.40	.15	.20	.15	1.60	.75
26.....	1.08	.65	1.16	2.00	1.40	.82	.40		.20	.15	1.20	.70
27.....	1.10	.65	1.20	2.08	1.60	.80			.20	.15	1.00	.70
28.....	1.22	.66	1.28	1.90	1.60	.80			.22	.20	.90	.60
29.....	1.65		1.22	1.80	1.50	.82	.35	.15	.22	.20	.90	.55
30.....	1.50		1.22	1.75	1.42	.80	.32		.22	.22		.50
31.....	1.00		1.55		1.40		.32	.15		.22		.90

MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS.

The following miscellaneous discharge measurements were made in the Great Basin drainage area during 1909:

Miscellaneous measurements in Great Basin drainage area in 1909.

SPANISH FORK BASIN.

Date.	Stream.	Tributary to—	Locality.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
				<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
July 2	Salem Canal.....	Spanish Fork.....	U. S. R. S. power house near Spanish Fork, Utah.	2.50	41.9
	Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	2.17	33.3
	Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	1.88	29.6
	Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	1.40	21.2
	Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	.80	12.2

TRUCKEE RIVER BASIN.^a

Stream.	Tributary to—	Dis-charge.
		<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
Ward Creek.....	Lake Tahoe.....	136
Blackwood Creek.....	do.....	193
Madden Creek.....	do.....	38
Three small streams between Madden and McKinney creeks.....	do.....	19
McKinney Creek.....	do.....	29
General Creek.....	do.....	44
Meeks Creek.....	do.....	b 50
Three small streams between Meeks and Eagle creeks.....	do.....	b 35
Eagle Creek.....	do.....	128
Cascade Creek.....	do.....	69
Taylor Creek.....	do.....	200
Upper Truckee River.....	do.....	350
Trout Creek.....	do.....	172
Stream between Trout Creek and Glenbrook Bay.....	do.....	b 5
Two streams flowing into Glenbrook Bay.....	do.....	5
Streams between Glenbrook Bay and Tahoe outlet.....	do.....	b 40
Total.....		1,513

^a Measurements by S. Cox and L. Jorgensen, June 25-27, 1909.

^b Discharge estimated.

GREAT BASIN DRAINAGE IN OREGON.

Date.	Stream.	Tributary to—	Locality.	Gage height.	Dis-charge.
				<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Sec.-ft.</i>
Jan. 26	Donner und Blitzen River.	Malheur Lake.....	Narrows, Oreg.....	a 3.6	285
Mar. 25	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	a 3.9	91
May 11	Twentymile Creek.	Warner Lake.....	Warner Lake.....	a 5.75	84
May 15	Schoolhouse Creek.	Chewaucan River.	Paisley, Oreg.....	b 0.42	5.4
Apr. 28	Bridge Creek.....	Silver Lake.....	Silver Lake, Oreg.....	2.8	20
May 8	Thomas Creek.....	Goose Lake.....	Lakeview, Oreg.....	c 2.0	90

^a Water surface below reference point.

^b Mean stage.

^c Water surface below nail in fence post left bank at Forks.

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