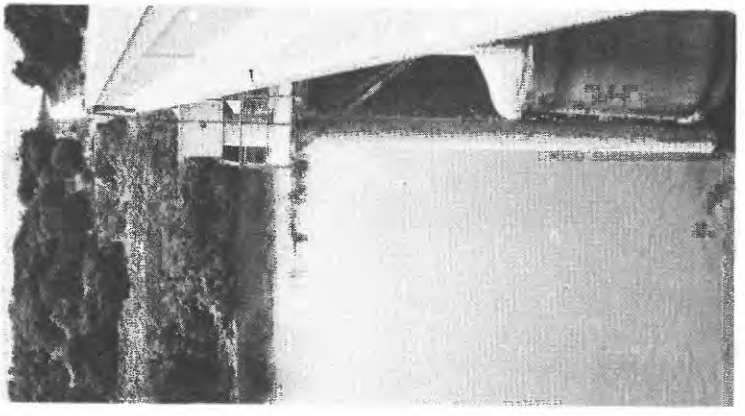
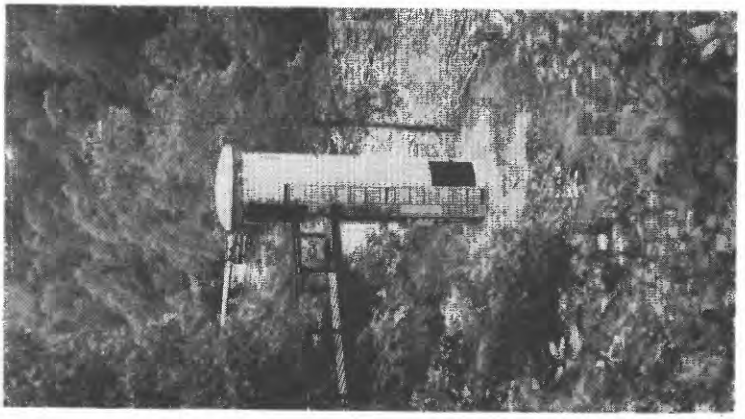


A. Wabash River at Delphi, Ind.

B. Stillwater River at Pleasant Hill, Ohio.



C. Nantahala River near Rainbow Springs, N. C.

FIGURE 1—GAGING-STATION STRUCTURES.

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the stream, and a table of monthly and yearly discharge and runoff. Skeleton rating tables are published for all stations except those at which the daily discharge for the greater part of the year was determined by the shifting-control method, the slope method, or other special methods.

The description of the station gives the type of gage, location, drainage area, records available, average discharge, extremes of discharge, general remarks, and notations of revisions of previously published record. The location of the gaging station and the drainage area are obtained from the most accurate maps available. Under "Average discharge" is given the average discharge for the number of years indicated. It is not given for stations having less than 10 complete years of record or for stations where changes in water development during the period of record cause the figure to have little significance. Under "Extremes" are given the maximum discharge and gage height; the minimum discharge if there is little or no regulation; the minimum daily discharge if there is extensive regulation (also the minimum discharge if useful); and the minimum gage height (unless it is of no importance). Unless otherwise qualified, the maximum discharge corresponds to the crest stage, obtained by use of a water-stage recorder or a nonrecording gage read at the time of the crest. Information pertaining to the accuracy of the records and conditions which affect the natural flow at the gaging station is given under "Remarks."

For some stations previously published records have been found to be in error on the basis of data or information obtained subsequently. Revisions of such records are usually published along with the current records in one of the annual reports. In order to make it easier to find such revised records, a paragraph headed "Revisions (water years)" has been added to the station description of all stations for which revised records have been published. Listed therein are all the reports in which revisions appear, each followed by the water years for which figures are revised in that report. In listing the report number, W. means Water-Supply Paper. In listing the years, water years are indicated by only 1 year, for instance, 1933 stands for the water year October 1, 1932, to September 30, 1933. If there were no daily, monthly, or annual figures of discharge involved in the revision, that fact is brought out by notations after the year dates as follows: (M) means that only the instantaneous maximum discharge was revised; (m) that only the instantaneous minimum was revised; and (P) that only peak discharges were revised. If the drainage area has been revised, the report in which the revised figure was first published is given. It should be noted that for all stations for which second-feet per square mile and runoff in inches are published, a revision of the drainage area necessitates corresponding revision of all figures based on the drainage area. Revised figures of second-feet per square mile and runoff in inches resulting from a revision of the drainage area only are usually not published in the annual series of reports.

For stations equipped with water-stage recorders, except those on streams subject to sudden or rapid fluctuation, the table gives the discharge corresponding to the daily mean gage height. For stations subject to such fluctuation the daily mean gage height may not indicate the true daily mean discharge, which must be obtained by averaging the discharge for parts of the day or by using the discharge integrator, an instrument for obtaining the daily mean discharge from a continuous gage-height graph and containing as an essential element a curve representing the stage-discharge relation at the station. For stations equipped with nonrecording gages, the table of daily discharge gives the discharge