

# Surface Water Supply of the United States, 1966-70

## Part 3. Ohio River Basin

Volume 2. Ohio River Basin From Kanawha River to Louisville,  
Kentucky

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of Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina,  
Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia,  
and with other agencies*





































or of any other unusual condition at the gage site are indicated only if they are a month or more in length and the accuracy of the records is affected. Days on which the stage-discharge relation is affected by ice are not indicated. The methods used in computing discharge for various unusual conditions have been explained in preceding paragraphs.

For most gaging stations on lakes and reservoirs the data presented comprise a description of the station and a monthly summary table of stage and contents. For some reservoirs a table showing daily contents or stage is given. A skeleton table of capacity at given stages is published for all reservoirs for which records are published on a daily basis, but is not published for reservoirs for which only monthly data are given.

Data collected at partial-record stations are given at the end of this report. Data for partial-record stations are presented in two tables. The first is a table of discharge measurements at low-flow partial-record stations, and the second is a table of annual maximum stage and discharge at crest-stage stations. Occasionally, a series of discharge measurements are made within a short time period to investigate the seepage gains or losses along a reach of a stream or to determine the low-flow characteristics of an area. Such are record stations.

### ACCURACY OF FIELD DATA AND COMPUTED RESULTS

The accuracy of streamflow data depends primarily on (1) the stability of the stage-discharge relation or, if the control is unstable, the frequency of discharge measurements, and (2) the accuracy of observations of stage, measurements of discharge, and interpretations of records.

The station description under "REMARKS" states the degree of accuracy of the records. "Excellent" means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent; "good", within 10 percent; and "fair" within 15 percent. "Poor" means that daily discharges have less than "fair" accuracy.

Figures of daily mean discharge in this report are shown to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for discharges of less than 1 cfs; to tenths between 1.0 and 10 cfs; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 cfs; and to 3 significant figures above 1,000 cfs. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the figure. The same rounding rules apply to discharge figures listed for partial-record stations.

Discharge at many stations, as indicated by the monthly mean, may not reflect natural runoff due to the effects of diversion, consumption, regulation by storage, increase or decrease in evaporation due to artificial causes, or to other factors. For such stations, figures of cubic feet per second per square mile and of runoff in inches are not published unless satisfactory adjustments can be made for diversions, for changes in contents of reservoirs, or for other changes incident to use and control. Evaporation from a reservoir is not included in the adjustments for changes in reservoir contents, unless it is so stated. Even at those stations where adjustments are made, large errors in computed runoff may occur if adjustments or losses are large in comparison with the observed discharge.

### PUBLICATIONS

Through September 30, 1960, the records of discharge and stage of streams and contents and stage of lakes and reservoirs were published in an annual series of U.S. Geological Survey water-supply papers entitled "Surface Water Supply of the United States." Prior to 1951, there were 14 volumes in the series; one for each of the 14 parts whose boundaries coincided with certain natural drainage lines within the conterminous United States. From 1951 to 1960, there were 20 volumes in the series, including one each for the States of Alaska (Part 15) and Hawaii (Part 16).

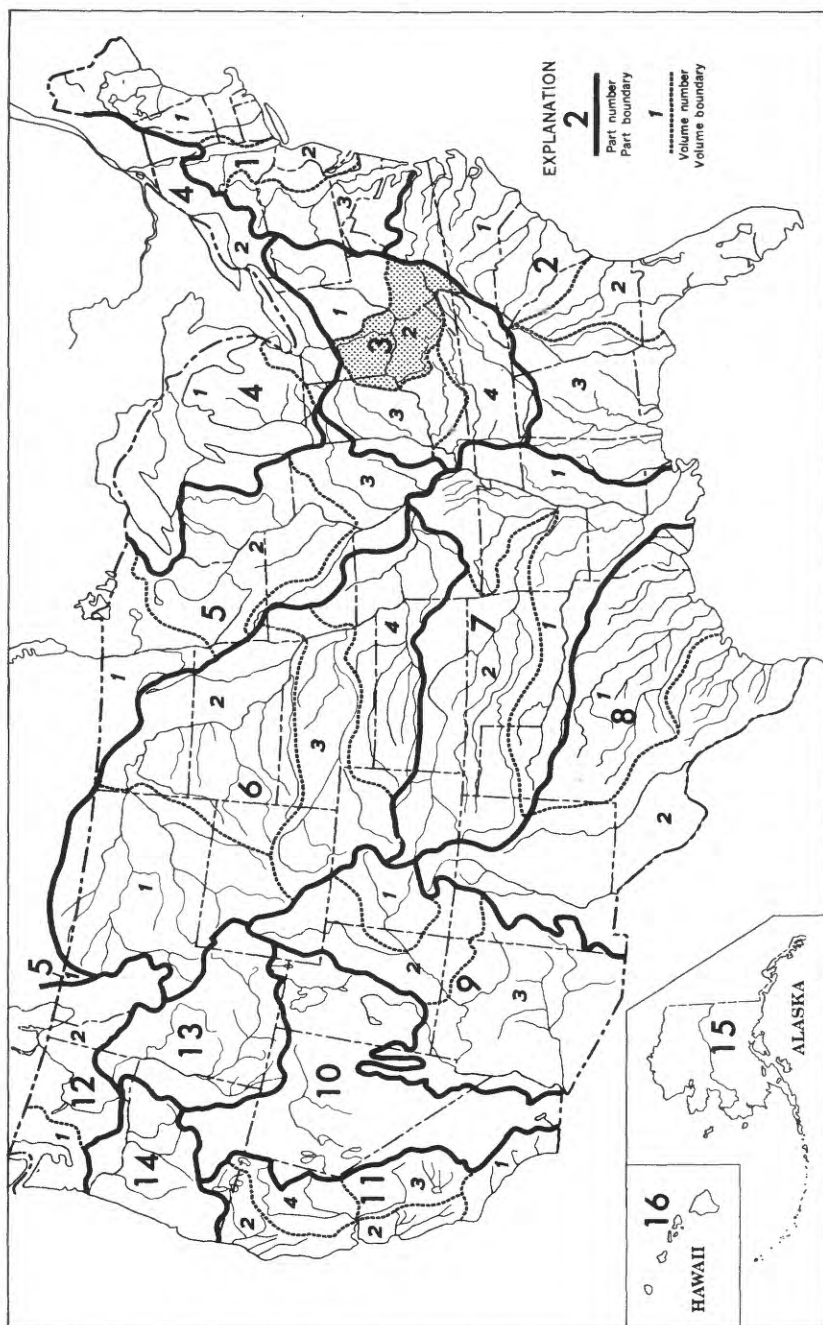


Figure 1.--Map of the United States showing area covered by the volumes in the series on surface-water supply; area covered by this report is shaded.





















































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































