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 measurements are given in special tables following the tables of partial-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).

This report is one of the second series of water-supply papers to be published on a 5-year basis. The first series covered the 5-year period October 1, 1960, to September 30, 1965. This series covers the period October 1, 1965, to September 30, 1970. To meet interim requirements, streamflow and related data have been released by the Geological Survey in annual reports, beginning with the 1961 water year, by State. These reports are entitled, "Water Resources Data for (state), Part 1. Surface Water Records." Distribution of these reports is limited and primarily for local needs. Any revision or corrections found necessary to the records published in these annual State reports have been made and published herein without reference.

489-652 O - 72 - 2

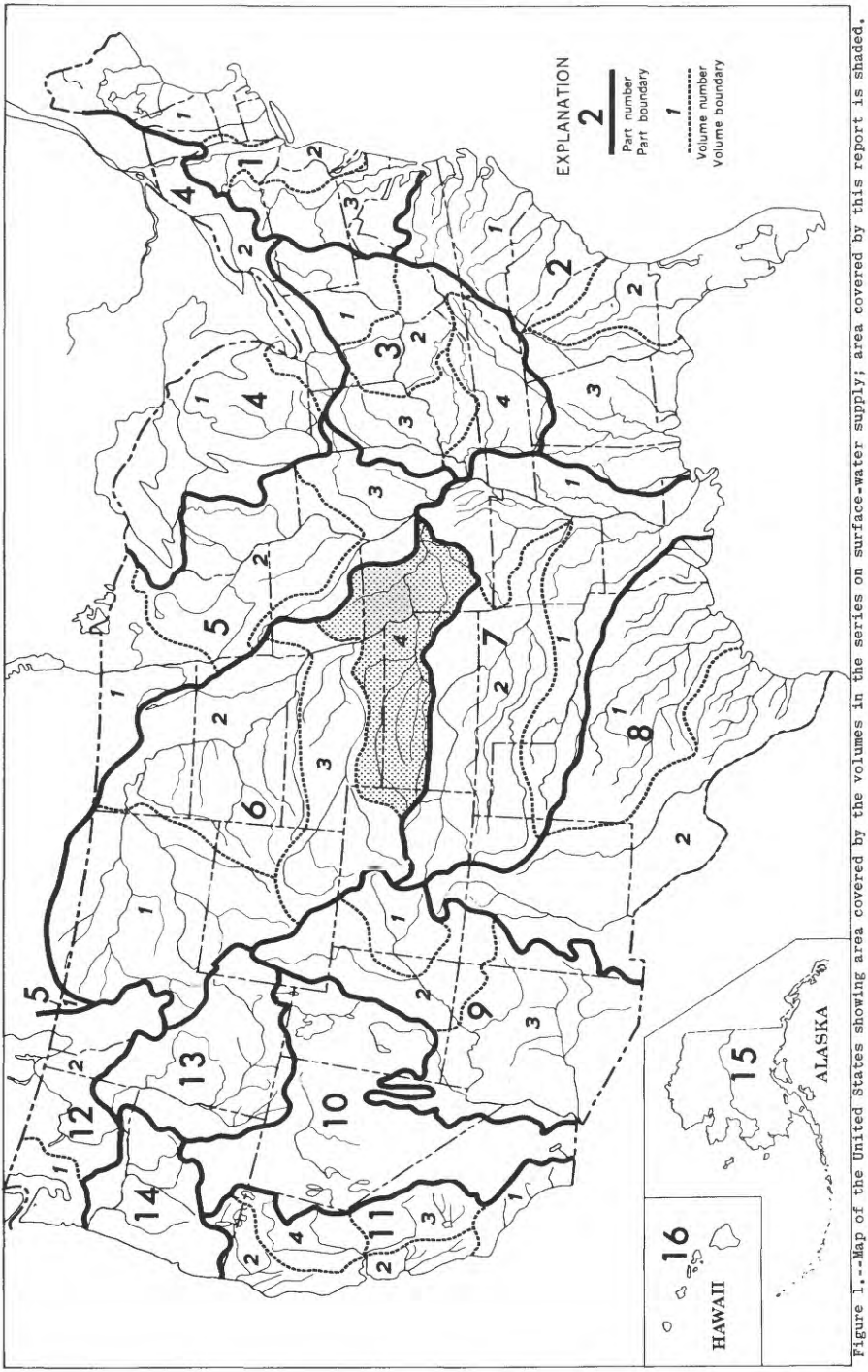

Figure 1.--Map of the United States showing area covered by the volumes in the series on surface-water supply; area covered by this report is shaded.