

Prepared in cooperation with other agencies

Water Resources Data Oregon Water Year 2004



Water-Data Report OR-04-1

Calendar for Water Year 2004

2003

October							November							December						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4							1		1	2	3	4	5	6
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31			
							30													

2004

January							February							March						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29							28	29	30	31			

April							May							June						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3							1			1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30			
							30	31												

July							August							September						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

Water Resources Data Oregon Water Year 2004

By T.A. Herrett, G.W. Hess, J.G. House, G.P. Ruppert, and M.L. Courts

Water-Data Report OR-04-1

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**U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey**

U.S. Department of the Interior

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2005

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PREFACE

The annual Oregon hydrologic data report is one of a series of annual reports that document hydrologic data gathered from the U.S. Geological Survey's surface- and ground-water data-collection networks in each State, Puerto Rico, and the Trust Territories. These records of streamflow, ground-water levels, and quality of water provide the hydrologic information needed by State, local and Federal agencies, and the private sector for developing and managing our Nation's land and water resources.

The report is the culmination of a concerted effort by dedicated personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey who collected, compiled, analyzed, verified, and organized the data, and who edited and assembled the reports. In addition to the authors, who had primary responsibility for assuring that the information contained herein is accurate, complete, and adheres to Geological Survey policy and established guidelines, the following individuals contributed significantly to the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data:

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13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

Water resources data for the 2004 water year for Oregon consist of records of stage, discharge, and water quality of streams; stage and contents of lakes and reservoirs, and water levels of wells.

- 209 Water discharge for gaging stations on streams, canals and drains.
- 51 Discharge data for partial-record or miscellaneous sites and water quality sampling sites.
- 21 Stage and (or) contents for lakes and reservoirs.
- 133 Water-quality data for streams, canals, lakes and wells.
- Water quality for one atmospheric disposition station.
- 12 Ground-water sites.

These data represent that part of the National Water Data System operated by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating States and Federal agencies in Oregon.

14. SUBJECT TERMS *Oregon, *Hydrologic data, *Surface water, *Water quality, Gaging stations, Flow rate, Lakes, Reservoirs, Chemical analyses, Sediment, Water temperatures, Turbidity, Sampling sites, Water analyses	15. NUMBER OF PAGES 996
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SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH RECORDS
ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

NOTE.--Data for chemical quality of precipitation and miscellaneous sites are published in separate sections of the data report. See references at the end of this list of page numbers for these sections.

Letter after station name designates type of data: (c) chemical, including periodic biological, microbiological, sediment, pesticide, and radio-chemical where applicable; (d) discharge; (do) dissolved oxygen; (e) elevation; (g) gage height; (k) specific conductance; (p) precipitation; (ph) pH; (s) daily suspended sediment; (t) water temperature; (tb) turbidity; and (v) contents.

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ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

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Fish Creek near Three Lynx (d)	14209700	646
Clackamas River at Estacada (d,k,ph,t,do,tb).....	14210000	649
Clackamas River near Oregon City (d,k,ph,t,do,tb)	14211010	662
Tryon Creek near Lake Oswego (d)	14211315	675
Johnson Creek at Regner Road, Gresham, (d,t)	14211400	678
Kelley Creek at 159th Drive, Portland, (d,t).....	14211499	683
Johnson Creek at Sycamore (d,t).....	14211500	688
Crystal Springs Creek at Bybee Street, Portland, (t).....	14211542	693
Crystal Springs Creek at Mouth (t)	14211546	695
Johnson Creek at Milwaukie (d,t)	14211550	697
Willamette River at Portland (d,k,t).....	14211720	702
Fairview Creek at Glisan Street, near Gresham (d).....	14211814	709
Columbia Slough at Portland (d).....	14211820	712
Columbia River at Beaver Army Terminal (d,c,tb)	14246900	714
PACIFIC SLOPE BASINS IN OREGON		
NEHALEM RIVER BASIN		
Nehalem River near Vernonia (d)	14299800	724
Nehalem River near Foss (d)	14301000	727
WILSON RIVER BASIN		
Wilson River near Tillamook (d)	14301500	730
TRASK RIVER BASIN		
Trask River above Cedar Creek, near Tillamook (d).....	14302480	733
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McGuire Lake near Fairdale (e,v)	14302800	736
Nestucca River near Fairdale (d)	14302900	737
Tucca Creek near Blaine (d)	14303200	740
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Cow Creek near Azalea (d,do,tb)	14309000	766
West Fork Cow Creek near Glendale (d)	14309500	772
Cow Creek near Riddle (d).....	14310000	775
South Umpqua River near Brockway (d)	14312000	778
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Lake Creek near Diamond Lake (d)	14312500	781
Lemolo Lake near Toketee Falls (e,v)	14313000	785
North Umpqua River above White Mule Creek (d)	14313200	786
North Umpqua River below Lemolo Lake, near Toketee Falls (d)	14313500	787
Lemolo No. 2 Power Canal, near Toketee Falls(d)	14313600	790
North Umpqua River below Warm Springs Creek, near Toketee Falls (d)	14313700	791
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Clearwater River above Trap Creek, near Toketee Falls (d).....	14314500	793
Clearwater No. 2 Power Canal near Toketee Falls (d)	14314600	796
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UMPQUA RIVER BASIN--Continued		
North Umpqua River at Toketee Falls (d)	14315500	798
North Umpqua River River below Slide Creek Dam, near Toketee Falls (d)	14315700	799
Fish Creek Power Canal, near Toketee Falls (d)	14315900	800
Fish Creek above Slipper Creek, near Toketee Falls (d)	14315950	801
Fish Creek at Big Camas Ranger Station, near Toketee Falls (d)	14316000	802
North Umpqua River River below Soda Springs Reservoir, near Toketee Falls (d)	14316455	805
North Umpqua River at Soda Springs (k,ph,t,do,tb)	14316460	806
Boulder Creek near Toketee Falls (d,t)	14316495	816
North Umpqua River, above Copeland Creek, near Toketee Falls (d,k,ph,t,do,tb)	14316500	821
Steamboat Creek near Glide (d)	14316700	825
North Umpqua River near Idleld Park (k,ph,t,do,tb)	14317450	828
Little River at Peel (d,t)	14318000	838
North Umpqua River at Winchester (d)	14319500	843
Hinkle Creeks:		
South Fork Hinkle Creek near Nonpareil (d)	14319830	846
North Fork Hinkle Creek near Nonpareil (d)	14319835	848
Umpqua River near Elkton (d)	14321000	850
COOS RIVER BASIN		
Pony Creek at Coos Bay (d)	14324580	854
COQUILLE RIVER BASIN		
South Fork Coquille River at Powers (d)	14325000	857
ROGUE RIVER BASIN		
Rogue River below Prospect (d,t)	14330000	862
South Fork Rogue River near Prospect (d)	14332000	867
Lost Creek Lake near McLeod (e)	14335040	871
Big Butte Creek near McLeod (d)	14337500	872
Rogue River near McLeod (d,t)	14337600	875
Elk Creek near Trail (d,t,tb)	14338000	880
Rogue River at Dodge Bridge, near Eagle Point (d,t,tb)	14339000	887
Bear Creek:		
Ashland Creek:		
West Fork Ashland Creek near Ashland (d)	14353000	894
East Fork Ashland Creek near Ashland (d)	14353500	897
Bear Creek below Ashland Creek, at Ashland (d)	14354200	900
Bear Creek at Medford (d)	14357500	902
Rogue River at Raygold, near Central Point (d,t)	14359000	905
Rogue River at Grants Pass (d)	14361500	910
Applegate River:		
Applegate Lake near Copper (e)	14361900	913
Applegate River near Copper (d,t)	14362000	914
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Applegate River near Applegate (d,t)	14366000	922
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GROUND-WATER WELLS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

GROUND-WATER LEVELS

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CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Well	452033122195901	Local number	02S/04E-29DAD.....	951, 952
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DESCHUTES COUNTY

Well	434400121275801	Local number	21S/11E-19CCC (formerly 21S/10E-25A1	953, 954
Well	442242121405501	Local number	14S/09E-08ABA	955, 956

JACKSON COUNTY

Well	420825123040401	Local number	39S/03E-33BBA1	957
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LINN COUNTY

Well	441508123053001	Local number	15S/03W-19ACD	958
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MARION COUNTY

Well	444956123031701	Local number	08S/03W-33DAB	959
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MULNOMAH COUNTY

Well	452822122372001	Local number	01.00S/01.00E-24ADB01	960
Well	452825122355501	Local number	01.00S/02.00E-19AAD01	961
Well	452827122382401	Local number	01.00S/01.00E-24BBC01	962
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Well	452859122364701	Local number	01.00S/02.00E-18CAB01	964
Well	452912122312801	Local number	01.00S/02.00E-14ABC01	965

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

The following continuous-record surface-water discharge or stage-only stations (gaging stations) in Oregon have been discontinued. Daily streamflow or stage records were collected and published for the period of record, expressed in water years, shown for each station. Discontinued project stations with less than 3 years of record have not been included. Information regarding these stations may be obtained from the District Office at the address given on the back side of the title page of this report.

[Letters after station name designate type of data collected: (d) discharge, (e) elevation, (g) gage height]

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
WARNER LAKES BASIN			
Twentymile Creek near Adel (d)	10366000	194	1910-16;1918-19;1921-22;1941-44;1945-91
Deep Creek above Dismal Creek, near Warner Lake (d)	10366500	13.0	1918-19
Dismal Creek above Big Valley, near Warner Lake (d)	10367000	12.5	1913
Dismal Creek near Warner Lake (d)	10367500	14.0	1919
Deep Creek below Dismal Creek, near Warner Lake (d)	10368000	27	1913;1918-19
Deep Creek at Big Valley, near Lakeview (d)	10368500	76	1912-15
Camas Creek near Plush (d)	10369000	32.0	1912
Mud Creek near Plush (d)	10369500	18.0	1912;1915;1928-30
Camas Creek near Lakeview (d)	10370000	63.0	1913-15;1951-73
Crane Creek near Lakeview (d)	10370500	7.00	1914
Drake Creek near Adel (d)	10371000	67.0	1915;1923;1951-64;1966-73
Deep Creek above Adel (d)	10371500	249	1923;1930-91
Givan Canal near Adel (d)	10373000	--	1915
Deep Creek at Adel (d)	10374500	274	1910-16;1918-19;1921-22
Mud Creek Ditch at Adel (d)	10375000	--	1915
Fish Creek near Plush (d)	10376500	38.0	1914
Honey Creek at Chalstrand's ranch, near Plush (d)	10377000	56.0	1911
Snyder Creek near Plush (d)	10377500	--	1911
Twelvemile Creek near Plush (d)	10378000	37.0	1911
Honey Creek near Plush (d)	10378500	170	1911-14;1915;1921;1922; 1930-91
ABERT LAKE BASIN			
Chewaucan River at damsite, near Paisley (d)	10382500	158	1913-16
Chewaucan River near Buck Mountain, near Paisley (d)	10382550	157	1983-86
Chewaucan River below Coffeepot Creek, near Paisley (d)	10382600	216	1983-86
Conn Ditch near Paisley (d)	10383500	--	1915-20
Chewaucan River near Paisley (d)	10384000	275	1912-21;1924-91
Chewaucan River at Paisley (d)	10384100	278	1905-07;1909-12
Smalls Canal at Paisley (d)	10384500	--	1914-21
Jones-Innis-ZX Ditch near Paisley (d)	10385500	--	1915-20
Chewaucan River at narrows, near Paisley (d)	10386000	380	1914-21
Chewaucan River at Hotchkiss Ford, near Paisley (d)	10386500	430	1914-20
Crooked Creek near Valley Falls (d)	10387000	--	1912-13
SUMMER LAKE BASIN			
Ana River plus Summer Lake Canal, near Summer Lake (d)	10388001	--	1930-39;1940-42;1951-91
West Fork Silver Creek near Silver Lake (d)	10389000	27	1919-23;1925-32
Silver Creek near Silver Lake (d)	10390000	180.00	1961-1991
Silver Creek plus Silver Lake Ir Canal, near Silver Lake (d)	10390001	180	1905-07;1909-27;1928; 1929-91
Bridge Creek near Silver Lake (d)	10390500	30	1922-23
Buck Creek above Timothy Creek, near Silver Lake (d)	10390800	250	1922-23
Buck Creek near Silver Lake (d)	10391000	290	1905-06;1909-10;1919-21
Duncan Creek near Silver Lake (d)	10392000	58	1922-23
MALHEUR AND HARNEY LAKES BASIN			
Silvies River near Silvies (d)	10392500	510	1904;1909-11;1916;1921-23
Emigrant Creek near Burns (d)	10393000	240	1921
Silvies River near Burns (d)	10393500	934	1903-06;1909-91
Poison Creek near Burns (d)	10394000	81	1921
Prater Creek near Burns (d)	10394500	20	1921-23
East Fork Silvies River near Lawen (d)	10395000	--	1916;1973-77
West Fork Silvies River near Lawen (d)	10395500	--	1916-17;1919;1922; 1973-77
Flood Bypass Silvies River near Burns (d)	10395505	--	1976
Rock Creek near Burns (d)	10395600	--	1976
Mud Creek near Diamond (d)	10396500	30	1911-16;1930
Bridge Creek near Frenchglen (d)	10397000	30.0	1911-16;1930;1938-70

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
MALHEUR AND HARNEY LAKES BASIN-Continued			
Krumbo Creek near Diamond (d)	10397500	37	1911;1930
Donner und Blitzen River near Narrows (d)	10398500	420	1915-20
Kiger Creek near Diamond (d)	10399000	75	1911-13;1916-21;1930; 1941
Cucamonga Creek near Diamond (d)	10399500	15	1916;1930
McCoy Creek near Diamond (d)	10400000	45	1910-11;1914;1916-21; 1930;1941
Riddle Creek near Smith (d)	10400500	60	1911
Riddle Creek near Diamond (d)	10401000	120	1917-21
Donner Und Blitzen River near Voltage (d)	10401500	760	1938-46;1973-77
Malheur Lake near Voltage (e)	10401800	2,150	1976-80;1983-89
Malheur Lake on west side Cole Island dike, at Voltage (e)	10401810	--	1983-84
Malheur Lake at break in Cole Island dike, near Voltage (e)	10401830	2,150	1972-79
Malheur Lake Outlet at Narrows (d)	10402000	2,150	1916;1973-77
Mud Lake Outlet near Narrows (d)	10402500	2,160	1916-18;1921-22
Silver Creek near Riley (d)	10403000	228	1952-80
Silver Creek above Suintex (d)	10403500	260	1904-06;1909-12;1914-23; 1925-26
Chickahominy Creek near Suintex (d)	10404000	90	1917;1922
Rock Quarry Creek near Suintex (d)	10404500	--	1921;1922
Silver Creek below Suintex (d)	10405000	550	1912-13;1921-23
Silver Creek near Narrows (d)	10406000	630	1917;1919-23
CATLOW VALLEY BASIN			
Home Creek near Beckley (Narrows) (d)	10406300	38	1911-12;1915-17;1930
ALVORD LAKE BASIN			
Trout Creek near Denio, NV (d)	10406500	88	1911-12;1922-23;1925-31; 1932-91
Little Cottonwood Creek near Denio, NV (d)	10407000	8	1911-12
GOOSE LAKE (CLOSED BASIN)			
Dog Creek near Lakeview (d)	11338000	27	1912-13
North Drews Canal near Lakeview (d)	11339000	--	1976-81
Drews Creek near Lakeview (d)	11339500	212	1909-81
Cottonwood Creek near Lakeview (d)	11340500	32.9	1909-19;1924-81
Thomas Creek near Lakeview (d)	11341000	30	1912-17;1919;1927-31
LOST RIVER BASIN			
Miller Creek at Gerber Reservoir, near Lorella (d)	11483500	220	1905-08;1925-50
Miller Creek near Lorella (d)	11484000	270	1909-20
Lost River above Olene (d)	11484500	1,410	1915-17
Lost River at Olene (d)	11485000	1,590	1904;1907-12
Lost River Diversion Canal near Olene (d)	11486000	--	1961-68
Lost River at Wilson Bridge, near Olene (d)	11487000	1,620	1912-20
Lost River near Merrill (d)	11487500	1,670	1904-07
Lost River at Merrill (d)	11488000	1,680	1916
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN			
Williamson River below Sheep Creek, near Lenz (d)	11491400	205	1980-91
Williamson River near Silver Lake (d)	11491500	220	1917-18;1920-21
Miller Creek near Crescent (d)	11492000	23.7	1912;1914
Big Springs Creek blw Lenz Ranch, near Lenz (d)	11492400	--	1992-95
Sand Creek near Fort Klamath (d)	11492500	35	1917-22
Scott Creek near Fort Klamath (d)	11493000	10	1917-20
Williamson River near Klamath Agency (d)	11493500	1,290	1955-95
Williamson River above Spring Creek, near Klamath Agency (d)	11494000	1,330	1912-13;1918-25
Williamson River at Chiloquin (d)	11494500	1,400	1911-16;1917
South Fork Sprague River near Bly (d)	11495500	110	1925-26
North Fork Sprague River near Bly (d)	11496500	45	1917-18;1925-26
Fivemile Creek near Bly (d)	11497000	40	1917-20
Sprague River near Beatty (d)	11497500	513	1912-26;1953-91
Sycan River near Silver Lake (d)	11498000	100	1918-20
Sycan River at Sycan Marsh, near Silver Lake (d)	11498100	220	1905
Long Creek near Silver Lake (d)	11498500	40	1918-24;1927-29
Sycan River near Beatty (d)	11499000	540	1912-25
Sycan River below Snake Creek, near Beatty (d)	11499100	568	1980-91
Sprague River near Yainax (d)	11500000	1,270	1904

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
KLAMATH RIVER BASIN-Continued			
Sprague River at Chiloquin (d)	11502000	1,600	1911-19;1923;1925
Anna Creek near Fort Klamath (d)	11503500	40	1923-27
Wood River at Fort Klamath (d)	11504000	90.0	1911-36
Wood River near Fort Klamath (d)	11504100	87.7	1965-67
Crooked Creek near Fort Klamath (d)	11504200	5.68	1965-67
Fourmile Creek near Odessa (d)	11505500	10.6	1912-17
Fourmile Creek near Rocky Point (d)	11505600	105	1965-67
Varney Creek near Rocky Point (d)	11505700	7.43	1965-67
"A" Canal at Klamath Falls (d)	11507200	--	1911-50;1961-81
Keno Canal at Klamath Falls (d)	11507400	--	1967-83
Diversion from Klamath River to Lost River, near Olene (d)	11508500	--	1931-68
Spencer Creek near Keno (d)	11510000	90	1929-32
Klamath River at Spencer Bridge, near Keno (d)	11510500	4,050	1914-31
Howard Prairie Lake Outlet near Pinehurst (d)	11512920	--	1961-65
Keene Creek near Ashland (d)	11514500	12.1	1917-22;1949-65
Green Springs Powerplant Diversion near Ashland (d)	11516100	--	1961-65
OWYHEE RIVER BASIN			
Jordan Creek at DeLamar Mine, near Jordan Valley (d)	13177985	--	1994-96
Crooked Creek near Rome (d)	13181500	1,700	1950
Owyhee River above Owyhee Reservoir (d)	13182000	10,400	1929-51
Lake Owyhee near Nyssa (e)	13182500	11,160	1933-96
Owyhee River at Owyhee (d)	13184000	11,300	1890-96;1904-16; 1920-29;1980-86
MALHEUR RIVER BASIN			
Malheur River at Jones' Ranch, near Drewsey (d)	13213500	530	1914
Malheur River near Drewsey (d)	13214000	910	1920-23;1926-94
Warm Springs Reservoir near Riverside (e)	13214500	1,100	1920-91
South Fork Malheur River at Riverside (d)	13215500	630	1910-14;1919-20; 1927-29;1938
Malheur River at Riverside (d)	13216000	1,750	1909-15
North Fork Malheur River abv Beulah Reservoir, nr Beulah (d)	13216500	355	1914;1936-94
Beulah Reservoir at Beulah (e)	13217000	440	1936-96
North Fork Malheur River at Foley's Ranch, near Beulah (d)	13218000	470	1909-12;1914
North Fork Malheur River at Juntura (d)	13218500	530	1919-22;1926-32;1935-40
Malheur River near Namorf (d)	13219000	2,590	1913-23;1926-31
Malheur River near Westfall (d)	13219500	2,970	1904-05
Malheur River at Little Valley, near Hope (d)	13220000	3,010	1949-79
Malheur River near Hope (d)	13220500	3,030	1919-49
Malheur River near Little Valley (d)	13221500	3,030	1914
Malheur River at McLaughlin Bridge, near Vale (d)	13223500	3,060	1905-06
Bully Creek near Westfall (d)	13225500	160	1912-13;1923
Cottonwood Creek near Westfall (d)	13226000	82	1922-23
Bully Creek at Warm Springs, near Vale (d)	13226500	539	1903-07;1910-17; 1922-23;1964-86
Bully Creek Reservoir near Vale (e)	13226800	547	1964-96
Bully Creek near Vale (d)	13227000	570	1934-62
Bully Creek at Vale (d)	13227500	620	1904
Malheur River at Vale (d)	13228000	3,880	1890-91;1895-97; 1903-14;1919
Willow Creek near Malheur (d)	13229500	250	1912-15;1921-29
Willow Creek below reservoir, near Malheur (d)	13230500	290	1905-06;1911;1921-29
Cow Creek near Brogan (d)	13231000	75	1912-14
Willow Creek near Brogan (d)	13231500	420	1912-14
Willow Creek at Cole's Ranch, near Brogan (d)	13232000	455	1904-06
Pole Creek near Brogan (d)	13232500	14	1912
Pole Creek below Black Creek feed canal, near Brogan (d)	13233000	14	1913
Malheur River at Halliday Bridge, near Ontario (d)	13233500	4,620	1905
Malheur River near Ontario (d)	13234000	4,680	1904
BURNT RIVER BASIN			
North Fork Burnt River near Whitney (d)	13269300	110	1965-80
North Fork Burnt River at Audrey (d)	13269500	139	1915-16

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
BURNT RIVER BASIN-Continued			
Middle Fork Burnt River near Audrey (d)	13270000	9.54	1915-16
South Fork Burnt River near Unity (d)	13270500	30.9	1915-16
South Fork Burnt River above Barney Creek, near Unity (d)	13270800	38.5	1963-81
South Fork Burnt River at Hardman Ranch, near Unity (d)	13271000	44.4	1916-20;1938-41
Fleetwood Ditch near Unity (d)	13271500	--	1918-20
Sawmill Creek near Unity (d)	13272000	--	1915
Burnt River near Hereford (d)	13273000	309	1929-97
Burnt River at Bridgeport (d)	13274000	600	1915-16;1931-36
Burnt River near Bridgeport (d)	13274200	650	1957-80
Burnt River near Durkee (d)	13274500	700	1931-38
Burnt River at Huntington (d)	13275000	1,093	1929-32;1957-59;1962-80
POWDER RIVER BASIN			
Powder River near Sumpter (d)	13275300	168	1966-97
Powder River near Baker (d)	13275500	219	1904-14;1929-68
Old Settlers Slough at Baker (d)	13276000	--	1913-14
Baldock Slough at Baker (d)	13276500	--	1913-14
Powder River at Baker City (d)	13277000	352	1972-97
Pine Creek near Baker (d)	13277500	8.8	1913-14;1929-30
Goodrich Creek near Baker (d)	13278000	3.1	1913
Mill Creek near Baker (d)	13279000	3.9	1913-14;1929-30
Marble Creek near Baker (d)	13279500	3.9	1913-14;1929-30
Salmon Creek near Baker (d)	13280000	4.4	1913-14;1929
Willow Creek near Haines (d)	13280500	2.4	1913
Powder River at Haines (d)	13281000	539	1914
Powder River near Haines (d)	13281500	572	1947-53
North Powder River near North Powder (d)	13282000	47.7	1912
Anthony Fork near North Powder (d)	13282500	37	1912
North Powder River at North Powder (d)	13283000	129	1912-14
Wolf Creek at Bauer's Ranch, near North Powder (d)	13283500	30	1913-14
Wolf Creek near North Powder (d)	13284000	32.9	1947-53
Powder River near North Powder (d)	13284500	860	1913-16;1920-25
Thief Valley Reservoir near North Powder (e)	13285000	910	1980-96
Powder River below Thief Valley Reservoir (d)	13285500	910	1910-11;1979-97
Big Creek near Medical Springs (d)	13286000	35.5	1913-14
Goose Creek near Keating (d)	13286500	41.9	1913-14
Powder River near Richland (d)	13286700	1,310	1958-96
Eagle Creek above West Fork, near Baker (d)	13287000	18	1911
West Fork Eagle Creek near Baker (d)	13287500	15	1911
Eagle Creek near Baker (d)	13288000	42	1909-10
Eagle Creek above Skull Creek, near New Bridge (d)	13288200	156	1957-98
Eagle Creek near Newbridge (d)	13288500	170	1910-11;1914
Daly Creek near Richland (d)	13289000	40.5	1913
Powder River near Robinette (d)	13289500	1,660	1929-57
PINE CREEK BASIN			
Pine Creek near Oxbow (d)	13290190	230	1967-95
IMNAHA RIVER BASIN			
Imnaha River above Gumboot Creek (d)	13291000	99.6	1945-53
Big Sheep Creek near Joseph (d)	13291500	12.5	1920
GRANDE RONDE RIVER BASIN			
Meadow Creek near Starkey (d)	13318000	140	1932-35
Meadow Creek below Smith Creek, near Starkey (d)	13318050	33.2	1978-79
Meadow Creek above Bear Creek, near Starkey (d)	13318060	48.2	1978-79
Grande Ronde River near Hilgard (d)	13318500	505	1938-56
Grande Ronde River at Hilgard (d)	13318800	555	1967-81
Grande Ronde River at La Grande (d)	13319000	678	1904-15;1918-23;1926-89
Catherine Creek near Union (d)	13320000	105	1926-96
Little Creek near Union (d)	13321000	30.4	1918
Ladd Creek near Hot Lake (d)	13321500	40	1918
Mill Creek near Cove (d)	13322000	11.6	1918;1920-21
Mill Creek near Summerville (d)	13322500	--	1914-15
Grande Ronde River near Elgin (d)	13323500	1,250	1956-81
Indian Creek near Imbler (d)	13323600	22.0	1938-50
Grande Ronde River at Elgin (d)	13324000	1,400	1903-12;1918-19

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
GRANDE RONDE RIVER BASIN-Continued			
Wallowa Falls powerplant tailrace near Joseph (d)	13324500	--	1925-52;1967-83
East Fork Wallowa River near Joseph (d)	13325000	10.3	1925-52;1967-82
Wallowa River above Wallowa Lake, near Joseph (d)	13325500	43.0	1924-33;1937-38;1940-41
Wallowa Lake near Joseph (g)	13326000	50.8	1904-06;1912-15;1926-91
Joseph powerplant tailrace at Joseph (d)	13326500	--	1951-56
Wallowa River at Joseph (d)	13327500	50.9	1904-07;1908-14;1915; 1927-91
Hurricane Creek near Joseph (d)	13329500	29.6	1915;1924-78
Wallowa River at Wallowa (d)	13329900	--	1976-77
Lostine River at Caudle Lane (d)	13330050	68	1996-2003
Bear Creek at Wallowa (d)	13330700	72.8	1995-2003
Wallowa River near Wallowa (d)	13331000	520	1904-07
Wallowa River at Minam (d)	13332000	880	1904-14
Grande Ronde River at Rondowa (d)	13332500	2,550	1927-91
Joseph Creek at Chico (d)	13333500	280	1931-33
WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN			
South Fork Walla Walla River near Milton-Freewater (d)	14010000	63.0	1903;1906-17;1931-91
South Fork Walla Walla River blw PP&L plant, near Milton (d)	14010500	80.0	1904-06;1931-45
North Fork Walla Walla River near Milton-Freewater (d)	14010800	34.4	1970-91
North Fork Walla Walla River near Milton (d)	14011000	43.8	1930-69
Walla Walla River near Milton (d)	14011500	130	1905-06;1918-29
Walla Walla River at Milton (d)	14012000	155	1903-05
Walla Walla River below Freewater (d)	14012500	160	1941-48
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM			
Columbia River at McNary Dam, near Umatilla (d)	14019200	214,000	1951-81
UMATILLA RIVER BASIN			
North Fork Umatilla River near Gibbon (d)	14019500	31	1912-15;1940-43
Umatilla River at Gibbon (d)	14020500	310	1896-99;1900-01;1902-12
Umatilla River near Cayuse (d)	14020700	384	1969-75
Cottonwood Creek near Mission (d)	14020760	4.01	1992-97
Umatilla River at Pendleton (d)	14021000	637	1891-92;1904-05;1935-89
Umatilla River above McKay Creek, near Pendleton (d)	14022000	700	1921-34
McKay Creek near Pilot Rock (d)	14022500	180	1921;1927-89
McKay Reservoir near Pendleton (g)	14023000	186	1927-92
McKay Creek near Pendleton (d)	14023500	186	1919-23;1925-91
McKay Creek at mouth, near Pendleton (d)	14024000	190	1903-04;1922-24
East Birch Creek near Pilot Rock (d)	14024200	69.7	1968-73
Birch Creek near Pilot Rock (d)	14024500	240	1920-26
Birch Creek at Rieth (d)	14025000	291	1921-23;1927-76
Umatilla River near Yoakum (d)	14025500	1,260	1915-36
Umatilla River at Yoakum (d)	14026000	1,280	1903-91
Butter Creek near Pine City (d)	14032000	291	1928-88
WILLOW CREEK BASIN			
Balm Fork near Heppner (d)	14034480	26.3	1982-2003
Rhea Creek near Heppner (d)	14034800	120	1960-91
Willow Creek near Morgan (d)	14035000	630	1921;1929-31
Willow Creek above Eightmile Canyon, near Arlington (d)	14035500	680	1905
Willow Creek near Arlington (d)	14036000	850	1906;1961-79
JOHN DAY RIVER BASIN			
Strawberry Creek above Slide Creek, near Prairie City (d)	14037500	7.00	1931-91
Strawberry Creek near Prairie City (d)	14038000	15	1916-17;1925-30
John Day River at Prairie City (d)	14038500	231	1916-17;1925-68
John Day River near John Day (d)	14038530	386	1969-94
John Day River near Dayville (d)	14039000	960	1909-14;1920-21;1925-26
South Fork John Day River near Dayville (d)	14039500	590	1952-56
South Fork John Day at Dayville (d)	14040000	600	1909-14;1920-21;1925-26
John Day River at Picture Gorge, near Dayville (d)	14040500	1,680	1986-91
Mountain Creek near Mitchell (d)	14040600	20.0	1986-89
Desolation Creek near Dale (d)	14041000	108	1915-17;1949-58
North Fork John Day River near Dale (d)	14041500	525	1930-58
Camas Creek near Lehman (d)	14042000	60.7	1951-70
Camas Creek near Ukiah (d)	14042500	121	1914-17;1920-24;1932-91
Cable Creek near Ukiah (d)	14043000	39	1914-17;1919-24;1932-37; 1939

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
JOHN DAY RIVER BASIN-Continued			
Snipe Creek near Ukiah (d)	14043560	37.0	1968-73
Fox Creek at gorge, near Fox (d)	14044500	90.2	1931-58
Cottonwood Creek near Monument (d)	14045000	210	1926-31
Cottonwood Creek at Monument (d)	14045500	232	1925
John Day River at Clarno (d)	14047000	5,940	1914-15;1920-21
Lone Rock Creek near Lonerock (d)	14047380	69	1966-74;1976-91
Rock Creek above Whyte Park near Condon (d)	14047390	297	1976-89
Rock Creek at Rock Creek (d)	14047500	500	1905;1911
DESCHUTES RIVER BASIN			
Deschutes River above Snow Creek, near La Pine (d)	14049000	109	1922-25
Snow Creek above Crane Prairie, near La Pine (d)	14049500	23.0	1922-25
Deschutes River below Snow Creek, near La Pine (d)	14050000	32	1938-91
Cultus River above Cultus Creek, near La Pine (d)	14050500	16.5	1923-25;1938-91
Cultus Creek abv Crane Prairie Reservoir, nr La Pine(d)	14051000	33.2	1924;1938-91
Cultus River below Cultus Creek, near La Pine (d)	14051500	52.8	1922
Deer Creek above Crane Prairie Reservoir, near La Pine (d)	14052000	21.5	1924;1938-91
Quinn River near La Pine (d)	14052500	--	1922-25;1938-91
Charlton Creek above Crane Prairie Reservoir, nr La Pine(d)	14053000	15.6	1923-24;1938-79
Crane Prairie Reservoir near La Pine (e)	14053500	254	1923-91
Deschutes River blw Crane Prairie Reservoir, nr La Pine (d)	14054000	254	1907-08;1912-17;1922-91
Brown Creek near La Pine (d)	14054500	21.0	1922-25;1938-91
Deschutes River above Davis Creek, near La Pine (d)	14055000	290	1925-32
Odell Creek near Crescent (d)	14055500	39.0	1912-14;1924;1933-76
Deschutes River below Wickiup Reservoir, near La Pine (d)	14056500	483	1938-91
Deschutes River at Pringle Falls, near La Pine (d)	14057000	507	1916-17;1922-60
Fall River near La Pine (d)	14057500	45.1	1938-91
Deschutes River near La Pine (d)	14058000	600	1910-17;1920;1922
Deschutes River near Lava (d)	14058500	659	1905-07;1909-12
Little Deschutes River at Crescent (d)	14059000	109	1905-08;1911-14
Crescent Lake near Crescent (e)	14059500	60.7	1922-91
Crescent Creek at Crescent lake, near Crescent (d)	14060000	60.7	1911;1912-15;1927;1928-91
Crescent Creek below Cold Creek, near Crescent (d)	14060500	77.0	1922-26;1931-32
Big Marsh Creek at Hoey Ranch, near Crescent (d)	14061000	51.5	1912-14;1924;1928-58
Crescent Creek near Crescent (d)	14061500	137	1912-14
Little Deschutes R above Walker Basin intake, nr La Pine(d)	14062000	307	1914-17;1919-26;1931-22
Little Deschutes River near La Pine	14063000	859	1911;1913-20;1924-94
East Lake near La Pine (e)	14063200	7.08	1992-95
Paulina Lake near La Pine (e)	14063250	10.1	1991-95
Paulina Creek near La Pine (d)	14063300	10.1	1982-89;1991-95
Little Deschutes River at Allen's Ranch, near La Pine (d)	14063500	1,020	1905-12;1913-15;1931-32 1943-44
Deschutes River at Benham Falls, near Bend (d)	14064500	1,759	1906-14;1921;1924-91
Deschutes River above Lava Island, near Bend (d)	14065000	1,790	1915-16;1943-50
Arnold Canal near Bend (d)	14065500	--	1913-90
Deschutes River below Lava Island, near Bend (d)	14066000	1,829	1926-65
Central Oregon Canal above Pilot Butte Canal (d)	14066500	--	1933-90
Deschutes County Mncpl Improvement Dist Canal at Bend (d)	14068500	--	1923-90
North Unit Main Canal near Bend (d)	14069000	--	1946-90
North Canal near Bend (d)	14069500	--	1913-90
Swalley Canal near Bend (d)	14070000	--	1913-90
Deschutes River below Bend (d)	14070500	1,899	1915-91
Bridge Creek near Bend (d)	14070700	6.58	1981-85
Tumalo Creek near Tumalo (d)	14071500	30.9	1906-14
Tumalo Creek near Bend (d)	14073000	47.3	1913-21;1922;1923-87
Deschutes River at Tumalo (d)	14074000	1,983	1910-12;1914-15
Deschutes River at Cline Falls, near Redmond (d)	14074500	2,080	1910-13;1928-46
Deschutes River at Lower Bridge, near Terrebonne (d)	14074630	2,160	1995-97
Snow Creek near Sisters (d)	14074900	1.65	1986-91
Squaw Creek near Sisters (d)	14075000	45.2	1906-18;1919-94
South Fork Beaver Creek near Paulina (d)	14077000	95	1944-53
North Fork Beaver Creek near Paulina (d)	14077500	64.4	1942-54
Beaver Creek near Paulina (d)	14078000	450	1943-75
North Fork Crooked River above Deep Creek (d)	14078500	159	1942-54
North Fork Crooked River below Deep Creek (d)	14079000	264	1947-53
Crooked River atPost (d)	14079500	2,160	1909-11;1940-60;1969-73

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
DESCHUTES RIVER BASIN--Continued			
Crooked River above Prineville Reservoir, near Post (d)	14079800	2,400	1961-68
Bear Creek at Rickman Ranch, near Roberts (d)	14080000	44	1920-23
Bear Creek near Prineville (d)	14080250	205	1976-81
Prineville Reservoir near Prineville (e)	14080400	2,700	1961-91
Crooked River near Prineville (d)	14080500	2,700	1909-14;1941-91
Crooked River at Prineville (d)	14081500	2,820	1914
Marks Creek near Prineville (d)	14082500	61.0	1916
Ochoco Creek above Mill Creek, near Prineville (d)	14083000	200	1918-22;1924-33
Mill Creek near Prineville (d)	14083500	78.8	1916-18;1920-22;1924-33
Ochoco Creek at Elliott Ranch, near Prineville (d)	14085000	300	1909-10;1915-17
Ochoco Creek at Prineville (d)	14085500	358	1912;1914-15
McKay Creek near Prineville (d)	14086000	76.6	1925-32
McKay Creek above Old Dry Creek, near Prineville (d)	14086500	86.2	1918-19;1920
McKay Creek below Old Dry Creek, near Prineville (d)	14087000	103	1915
Crooked River near Terrebonne (d)	14087300	4,240	1968-73
Crooked River near Culver (d)	14087500	4,330	1918-63
Lake Creek near Sisters (d)	14088000	22.2	1912-13;1915-91
Metolius River at Allingham ranger station, near Sisters (d)	14088500	81.5	1911-13;1915-17
First Creek near Sisters (d)	14089000	12.2	1915-17;1924-28
Jack Creek near Sisters (d)	14089500	16.0	1915-16
Canyon Creek near Sisters (d)	14090000	32.5	1915-16
Whitewater River near Grandview (d)	14090500	30.6	1911-13
Metolius River at Riggs Ranch, near Sisters (d)	14092000	347	1909-12
Deschutes River below Round Butte Dam, near Madras (d)	14092110	7,500	1989-1993
Seekseequa Creek near Warm Springs (d)	14092150	47.3	1987-93
Shitike Creek below Wolford Canyon, near Warm Springs (d)	14092885	75.8	1975-96
Deschutes River at Mecca (d)	14093500	7,940	1911-27
Trout Creek near Antelope (d)	14094000	220	1915-17
Trout Creek near Gateway (d)	14094500	--	1915-16
Hay Creek near Hay Creek (d)	14095000	78	1915-16
Mill Creek at outlet of Olallie Lake (d)	14096000	5.6	1915-16
Mill Creek near Warm Springs (d)	14096500	28.8	1915
Warm Springs River near Warm Springs (d)	14097000	517	1911-19
White River near Government Camp (d)	14097200	40.7	1970-1980
Clear Creek below Clear Lake, near Govt Camp (d)	14097400	8.32	1969-73
Clear Creek near Government Camp (d)	14097500	9.94	1941-41;1947-53
Clear Creek above intake, near Wapinitia (d)	14098000	17.7	1918-21;1934-35
Clear Creek Ditch near Government Camp (d)	14098100	--	1969-73
Clear Creek near Pine Grove (d)	14098600	38.3	1968-73
Gate Creek at Purcell Ranch, near Wamic (d)	14099500	23.9	1921-23
Gate Creek near Wamic (d)	14100000	28.3	1918
White River near Tygh Valley (d)	14100500	221	1911-18
White River below Tygh Valley (d)	14101500	417	1918-90
Deschutes River at Sherars Bridge (d)	14102000	10,200	1923-32
FIFTEENMILE CREEK BASIN			
Fifteenmile Creek near Dufur (d)	14104000	19.6	1918-19
Fifteenmile Creek near Wrentham (d)	14104500	171	1947-53
Eightmile Creek near Boyd (d)	14105000	56	1947-53
Fivemile Creek near The Dalles (d)	14105500	32.4	1926;1928;1930-31;1949-50
MILL CREEK BASIN			
South Fork Mill Creek near The Dalles (d)	14105850	28.0	1961-75
MOSIER CREEK BASIN			
Mosier Creek near Mosier (d)	14113200	41.5	1964-81
HOOD RIVER BASIN			
Dog River near Parkdale (d)	14113400	4.50	1961-71
East Fork Hood River above intake, near Mount Hood (d)	14113500	77.2	1915-22
East Fork Hood River near Mount Hood (d)	14115000	78.8	1913-14
East Fork Hood River near Dee (d)	14115500	108	1917
Clear Branch below Laurance Lake, near Parkdale (d)	14115815	8.62	1987-95
Hood River at Dee (d)	14116000	155	1913-17
Green Point Creek near Dee (d)	14116500	10.0	1919-21

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
HOOD RIVER BASIN--Continued			
North Fork Green Point Creek near Dee (d)	14117500	7.6	1919;1921
Green Point below North Fork, near Dee (d)	14118000	20.0	1950-54
West Fork Hood River near Dee (d)	14118500	95.6	1914-16;1932-91
Hood River at Winans (d)	14119000	259	1906-07;1910-12;1913
Hood River near Hood River (d)	14121000	329	1913-64
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM			
Columbia River at Stevenson, WA(g)	14128600	239,800	1974-97
Columbia River at Bonneville Dam (g)	14128860	239,900	1981-87
Columbia River near Bonneville (g)	14128890	239,900	1973-81
Columbia River at Warrendale (g)	14128910	240,000	1972-87
Columbia River at Washougal, WA(g)	14129400	240,000	1972-81;1990-93
SANDY RIVER BASIN			
Lost Creek near Brightwood (d)	14130000	11.2	1913-18
Little Zigzag River at Twin Bridges, near Rhododendron (d)	14131000	3.70	1926-36
Zigzag River near Rhododendron (d)	14131400	14.8	1981-93
Zigzag River at Rhododendron (d)	14131500	31.0	1920-21;1926-30
Sandy River above Salmon River, at Brightwood (d)	14133500	117	1910-14;1926-31
Salmon River near Government Camp (d)	14134000	8.00	1910-12;1926-91
Salmon River below Linney Creek (d)	14134500	54.0	1928-50
Salmon River at Welches (d)	14135000	100	1913-14;1920-21;1925-36
Salmon River above Boulder Creek, near Brightwood (d)	14135500	106	1936-52
Bull Run River below Lake Ben Morrow (d)	14139500	74.0	1930-54
Little Sandy River near Marmot (d)	14140500	17.9	1913-19
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN			
Middle Fork Willamette River near Oakridge (d)	14144800	258	1959-97
Hills Creek above Hills Creek Reservoir, near Oakridge (d)	14144900	52.7	1959-81
Hills Creek near Oakridge (d)	14145000	59.0	1935-43
Hill Creek Lake near Oakridge(e)	14145100	389	1962-2003
Salt Creek near Oakridge (d)	14146000	113	1913-14;1934-51
Salmon Creek near Oakridge (d)	14146500	117	1910;1913-19;1934-85; 1987-94
Gray Creek near Oakridge (d)	14146700	5.06	1979-86
Waldo Lake Outlet near Oakridge (d)	14147000	30.5	1937-53;1970-82;1984
N.Fork of Middle Fork Willamette River, nr Oakridge (d)	14147500	246	1910-16;1936-85;1987-94
Lookout Point Lake near Lowell(e)	14149000	991	1954-2003
Fall Creek near Lowell (d)	14150300	118	1964-1999
Fall Creek above Winberry Creek, near Lowell (d)	14150500	127	1936-43
Fall Creek Lake near Lowell (e)	14150900	184	1967-2003
Little Fall Creek near Fall Creek (d)	14151500	52.5	1936-48
Coast Fork Willamette River at London (d)	14152500	72.1	1936-87
Mosby Creek near Cottage Grove (d)	14156000	85.0	1936-46
Mosby Creek at mouth, near Cottage Grove (d)	14156500	95.3	1947-68;1970-81
Coast Fork Willamette River at Saginaw (d)	14157000	529	1924-26;1928-51
Willamette River at Springfield (d)	14158000	2,030	1912-13;1920-57
McKenzie River near Belknap Springs (d)	14158700	146	1958-62
Smith River near Belknap Springs (d)	14158800	23.7	1958-60
Budworm Creek near Belknap Springs (d)	14158930	3.00	1979-83;1984-86
McKenzie River above Boulder Creek, near Belknap Springs (d)	14158955	--	1983
McKenzie River at McKenzie Bridge (d)	14159000	348	1910-94
Horse Creek near McKenzie Bridge (d)	14159100	149	1963-69
Cougar Lake near Rainbow (e)	14159400	207	1964-2003
Blue River above Quentin Creek (d)	14161000	11.5	1948-55
Blue River below Tidbits Creek, near Blue River (d)	14161100	45.8	1964-2003
Blue River near Blue River (d)	14162000	75.0	1936-64
Blue River Lake near Blue River (e)	14162100	87.3	1969-2003
Gate Creek at Vida (d)	14163000	47.6	1952-57;1967-90
McKenzie River near Springfield (d)	14164000	1,066	1906-15
McKenzie River near Coburg (d)	14165500	1,337	1945-72
Coyote Creek near Crow (d)	14167000	95.1	1941-87
Fern Ridge Lake near Elmira (e)	14168000	252	1942-2003
Amazon Creek at Eugene (d)	14169300	3.35	1963-75
Amazon Creek near Eugene (d)	14169500	21.3	1955-68;1980-82
Rock Creek near Philomath (d)	14170500	14.6	1946-52;1975-79
Muddy Creek near Corvallis (d)	14171500	107	1964-68
Calapooia River at Holley (d)	14172000	105	1936-90
Calapooia River at Albany (d)	14173500	372	1941-81

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN--Continued			
East Humbug Creek near Detroit (d)	14178700	7.32	1978-94
Detroit Lake near Detroit (e)	14180500	437	1954-2003
Middle Santiam River near Upper Soda (d)	14185700	74.6	1981-94
Middle Santiam River near Cascadia (d)	14185800	104	1963-81
Packers Gulch near Cascadia (d)	14185880	7.45	1984-86;1988
Middle Santiam River near Foster (d)	14186000	271	1932-47
Green Peter Lake near Foster(e)	14186100	273	1967-2003
Middle Santiam River at mouth, near Foster (d)	14186500	287	1951-66
Foster Lake at Foster(e)	14186600	492	
South Santiam River at Foster (d)	14186700	493	1967-73
Wiley Creek at Foster (d)	14187100	62.3	1974-88
Crabtree Creek near Crabtree (d)	14188700	111	1964-70
Luckiamute River near Hoskins (d)	14189500	34.3	1935-78
Luckiamute River at Pedee (d)	14190000	115	1940-70
Little Luckiamute River at Falls City (d)	14190100	22.7	1965-71
Rickreall Creek near Dallas (d)	14190700	27.4	1957-78
Mill Creek at Penitentiary Annex, near Salem (d)	14191500	104	1940-56
Mill Creek at Salem (d)	14192000	110	1940-78
South Yamhill River near Willamina (d)	14192500	133	1934-93
Willamina Creek near Willamina (d)	14193000	64.7	1934-91
Mill Creek near Willamina (d)	14193300	27.4	1958-73
South Yamhill River near Whiteson (d)	14194000	502	1940-91
North Yamhill River near Fairdale (d)	14194300	9.03	1959-66;1968-91
Haskins Creek near McMinnville (d)	14195000	6.48	1928-51
North Yamhill River near Pike (d)	14196500	47.8	1940-51
North Yamhill River at Pike (d)	14197000	66.8	1948-73
Willamette River at Wilsonville (d)	14198000	8,400	1948-73
Molalla River above Pine Creek, near Wilhoit (d)	14198500	97.0	1936-93
Molalla River near Molalla (d)	14199000	201	1906-09;1947-51
Silver Creek at Silverton (d)	14200300	47.9	1964-68;1971-79
Pudding River near Mount Angel (d)	14201000	204	1940-66
Butte Creek at Monitor (d)	14201500	58.7	1936;1941-52;1967-85
Tualatin River near Gaston (d)	14202500	48.5	1941-56;1973-76;1979-84
Scoggins Creek above Henry Hagg Lake, near Gaston (d)	14202850	15.9	1973-76
Sain Creek near Gaston (d)	14202920	10.3	1973-76
Henry Hagg Lake near Gaston (e)	14202965	38.7	1976-97
Scoggins Creek near Gaston (d)	14203000	43.3	1941-74
Gales Creek near Glenwood (d)	14203750	7.3	1994-95
Gales Creek near Gales Creek (d)	14204000	33.2	1936-45;1964-70
Gales Creek near Forest Grove (d)	14204500	66.1	1941-56;1971-81
East Fork Dairy Creek at Mountindale (d)	14205500	43.0	1941-51
Dairy Creek near Cornelius (d)	14205800	147	1974-76
McKay Creek near North Plains (d)	14206000	27.6	1941-43;1949-56
McKay Creek near Hillsboro (d)	14206180	61.0	1973-76
Bronson Creek at 185th Ave, near Aloha (d)	14206425	4.15	1995-96
Tualatin River at Farmington (d)	14206500	568	1940-58;1973-76
Oswego Canal near Lake Oswego (d)	14207000	--	1929-91
Clackamas River at Big Bottom (d)	14208000	136	1920-70
Collawash River near Breitenbush (d)	14208300	142	1966-68
Oak Grove Fork at Timothy Meadows (d)	14208500	54.0	1913-14;1916-29
Roaring River near Estacada (d)	14209600	42.4	1966-68
Clackamas River near Clackamas (d,g)	14211000	930	(d)1963-83;(g)1988-89
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM			
Columbia River at Columbia City (g)	14222880	254,000	1971-81
Columbia River at Prescott (d)	14223780	254,200	1968
Columbia River at Longview, WA (g)	14245300	256,700	1984-90
Columbia River at Wauna (g)	14247295	256,900	1971-81
Bear Creek near Svensen (d)	14248700	3.33	1966-75
Youngs River near Astoria (d)	14251500	40.1	1928-58

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
NESTUCCA RIVER BASIN			
Trask River near Tillamook (d)	14302500	145	1932-55;1962-72
Nestucca River near McMinnville (d)	14303000	12.0	1929-44
Nestucca River near Beaver (d)	14303600	180	1965-91
SILETZ RIVER BASIN			
Sunshine Creek near Valsetz (d)	14304350	6.70	1973-91
Big Rock Creek near Valsetz (d)	14304850	6.90	1986-89
YAQUINA RIVER BASIN			
Yaquina River near Chitwood (d)	14306030	71.0	1973-91
Mill Creek near Toledo (d)	14306036	4.18	1961-73
ALSEA RIVER BASIN			
North Fork Beaver Creek near Seal Rock (d)	14306040	10.0	1966-67
North Fork Alsea River at Alsea (d)	14306100	63.0	1958-89
South Fork Alsea River near Alsea (d)	14306200	49.5	1961-63
Fall Creek near Alsea (d)	14306300	29.4	1961-63
Five Rivers near Fisher (d)	14306400	114	1961-63;1968-90
Drift Creek near Salado (d)	14306600	20.5	1959-63;1966-70
Needle Branch near Salado (d)	14306700	.27	1959-73
Flynn Creek near Salado (d)	14306800	.78	1959-73
Deer Creek near Salado (d)	14306810	1.17	1959-73
BIG CREEK BASIN			
Big Creek near Roosevelt Beach (d)	14306900	11.9	1973-91
SIUSLAW RIVER BASIN			
Siuslaw River above Wildcat Creek, at Austa (d)	14307000	267	1932-40
Lake Creek at Triangle Lake (d)	14307500	52.5	1932-55
Lake Creek near Deadwood (d)	14307580	174	1968-89
North Fork Siuslaw River near Minerva (d)	14307645	41.2	1968-85
UMPQUA RIVER BASIN			
Jackson Creek near Tiller (d)	14307700	152	1956-86
Elk Creek near Drew (d)	14308500	54.4	1955-82;1987-2000
South Umpqua River at Days Creek (d)	14308600	641	1975-90
Days Creek at Days Creek (d)	14308700	55.3	1956-72
South Myrtle Creek near Myrtle Creek (d)	14310700	43.9	1956-72
North Myrtle Creek near Myrtle Creek (d)	14311000	54.2	1956-86
Olalla Creek near Tenmile (d)	14311200	61.3	1957-73
Tenmile Creek at Tenmile (d)	14311300	29.6	1968-73
Lookingglass Creek at Brockway (d)	14311500	158	1956-2000
South Fork Deer Creek near Dixonville (d)	14312170	15.2	1990-2000
Deer Creek near Roseburg (d)	14312200	53.2	1956-73
Silent Creek near Diamond Lake (d)	14312400	8.24	1972-77
North Umpqua River at Toketee Falls (d)	14315500	339	1926-45;1947-48
North Umpqua River above Rock Creek, near Glide (d)	14317500	886	1925-45
North Umpqua River below Lemolo Lake, near Toketee Falls (d)	14313501	170	1928-83
Rock Creek near Glide (d)	14317600	97.4	1958-73
Little River at Peel (d)	14318000	177	1955-89
North Umpqua River near Glide (d)'	14318500	1,210	1916-18;1928-38
Sutherlin Creek at Sutherlin (d)	14319200	16.4	1956-67
Gassy Creek near Nonpareil (d)	14319850	9.19	1989-2000
Calapooya Creek at Nonpareil (d)	14319900	88.6	1977-88
Calapooya Creek near Oakand (d)	14320700	210.00	1956-2001
Elk Creek near Elkhead (d)	14321400	28.7	1969-72;1987-99
Elk Creek near Drain (d)	14322000	104	1956-73
Umpqua River near Scottsburg (d)	14322900	4,095	1967-69
Smith River near Gardiner (d)	14323100	206	1966-73
Tenmile Creek near Lakeside (d)	14323200	87.0	1958-76
Eel Lake Near Lakeside(e)	14323280	8.70	1971-78

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
COQUILLE RIVER BASIN			
West Fork Millicoma River near Allegany (d)	14324500	46.9	1955-81
South Fork Coquille River above Panther Creek, nr Illahe (d)	14324600	31.2	1957-70
South Fork Coquille River near Illahe (d)	14324700	40.6	1957-74
South Fork Coquille River near Powers (d)	14324900	93.2	1957-70
Middle Fork Coquille River near Myrtle Point (d)	14326500	305	1931-46
North Fork Coquille River near Fairview (d)	14326800	73.9	1964-81
North Fork Coquille River near Myrtle Point (d)	14327000	282	1929-46;1964-68
SIXES RIVER BASIN			
Sixes River at Sixes (d)	14327150	116	1968-70
ELK RIVER BASIN			
Elk River near Sixes (d)	14327300	86.1	1968-70
Elk River above Anvil Creek, near Port Orford (d)	14327250	70.7	1987-2001
ROGUE RIVER BASIN			
Rogue River above Bybee Creek, near Union Creek (d)	14327500	156	1930-52
Rogue River above Prospect (d)	14328000	312	1909-11;1923-98
Mill Creek near Prospect (d)	14329500	32.0	1926-35
South Fork Rogue River above Imnaha Creek, near Prospect (d)	14330500	52.0	1932-49
Imnaha Creek near Prospect (d)	14331000	26.0	1932-49
Middle Fork Rogue River near Prospect (d)	14333000	56.5	1926-55
Red Blanket Creek near Prospect (d)	14333500	45.5	1926-32;1934-81
South Fork Rogue River south of Prospect (d)	14334700	246	1969-92
Rogue River below South Fork Rogue River, near Prospect (d)	14335000	650	1929-65
Rogue River at McLeod (d)	14335075	697	1978-81
South Fk Big Butte Creek, abv Willow Cr, nr Butte Falls (d)	14335200	67.6	1986-91
South Fork Big Butte Creek near Butte Falls (d)	14335500	138	1911;1915;1918-22;1925-91
Elk Creek near Cascade Gorge	14337800	78.8	1974-2000
Elk Creek below Alco Creek, near Trail (d)	14337830	111	1987-2003
West Branch Elk Creek near Trail (d)	14337870	14.2	1974-74;1978-2000
South Fork Little Butte Collect Canal near Pinehurst (d)	14339400	--	1961-65
South Fork Little Butte Creek at Big Elk Ranger Station (d)	14339500	16.6	1927-50
Dead Indian Collect Canal near Pinehurst (d)	14340400	--	1961-65
South Fork Little Butte Creek near Lakecreek (d)	14341500	138	1922-57;1961-82
North Fork Little Butte Creek at Fish Lake, nr Lakecreek(d)	14342500	20.8	1915;1917-89
North Fork Little Butte Creek near Lakecreek (d)	14343000	43.8	1912-13;1917;1923-27; 1929-64;1966-85
N F Little Butte Creek abv Intake Canal, near Lakecreek (d)	14344500	60.4	1918-19;1922-50
Little Butte Creek above Eagle Point (d)	14347000	269	1917-26;1929
Little Butte Creek below Eagle Point (d)	14348000	293	1908-16;1924-26;1946-50
Emigrant Creek near Ashland (d)	14350000	64.3	1920-86
West Fork Ashland Creek near Ashland (d)	14353000	10.5	1925-33;1975-82
East Fork Ashland Creek near Ashland (d)	14353500	8.14	1925-33;1975-82
Evans Creek near Bybee Springs, near Rogue River (d)	14359500	116	1925-27;1951-53
Middle Fork Applegate River near Copper (d)	14361590	50.7	1980-87
Elliott Creek near Copper (d)	14361600	51.8	1978-87
Carberry Creek near Copper (d)	14361700	68.9	1978-87
Applegate River near Ruch (d)	14363000	302	1912-14;1926-53
Powell Creek near Williams (d)	14368500	8.17	1947-58
Slate Creek at Wonder (d)	14370000	31.4	1944-57
Grave Creek at Pease Bridge, near Placer (d)	14371500	22.1	1941-89
Grave Creek near Placer (d)	14372000	45.6	1914;1941-50
East Fork Illinois River near Takilma (d)	14372500	42.3	1926;1927-32;1941-91
Althouse Creek near Holland (d)	14373500	24.3	1947-53
Sucker Creek near Holland (d)	14375000	76.2	1942-65
Sucker Creek below Little Grayback Creek, near Holland (d)	14375100	83.9	1966-91
Elk Creek near O'Brien (d)	14375400	26.6	1986-91
West Fork Illinois River below Rock Creek, near O'Brien (d)	14375500	42.4	1955-85
West Fork Illinois River near O'Brien (d)	14376500	49.7	1947-54
Illinois River at Kerby (d)	14377000	364	1926-61
Deer Creek near Dryden (d)	14377500	22.0	1942-56
Illinois River near Selma (d)	14378000	665	1957-68
Illinois River near Agness (d)	14378200	988	1961-81

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

The following continuous-record water-quality stations in Oregon have been discontinued. Continuous water-quality data were collected and published for the period of record shown for each station. For each station entry, a period of record, expressed in water years, is provided for each type of record listed. Discontinued project stations with less than 3 years of record have not been included. Information regarding these stations may be obtained from the District Office at the address given on the back side of the title page.

[Type of record: do (dissolved oxygen), ph (pH), sed (sediment), sc (specific conductance),
t (temperature), tb (turbidity)]

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of record	Period of record
THE GREAT BASIN				
MALHEUR AND HARNEY LAKES BASIN				
Donner und Blitzen River near Frenchglen	10396000	200	t, sc	1976-81
OWYHEE RIVER BASIN				
Owyhee River near Rome	13181000	8,000	t	1973-77
Owyhee River at Owyhee	13184000	11,300	t, sc	1980-82
Bully Creek near Vale	13227000	570	t, sed	1959-62
POWDER RIVER BASIN				
Powder River at Baker City	13277000	351	sed	1961
Powder River near Richland	13286700	1,310	t	1960-61
Eagle Creek above Skull Creek near New Bridge	13288200	156	t	1960-61
GRANDE RONDE RIVER BASIN				
Imnaha River at Imnaha	13292000	622	t	1966-68;1977
Meadow Creek below Smith Creek near Starkey	13318050	33.2	t	1978-79
Meadow Creek above Bear Creek near Starkey	13318060	48.2	t	1978-79
Grande Ronde River at La Grande	13319000	678	t	1960-61
Wallowa River at Wallowa	13329900	--	t	1977
Lostine River near Lostine	13330000	70.9	t	1958
Lostine River at Lostine	13330200	--	t	1976-77
Minam River at Minam	13331500	240	t	1966-85
Grande Ronde River at Rondowa	13332500	2,555	t	1960-61
WALLA WALLA RIVER BASIN				
South Fork Walla Walla River near Milton-Freewater	14010000	63	t	1960-61
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM				
Columbia River at McNary Dam, near Umatilla	14019200	214,000	t sed	1962 1966
Columbia River at Umatilla	14019250	214,000	t	1975-79
UMATILLA RIVER BASIN				
Umatilla River above Meacham Creek near Gibbon	14020000	131	t	1960-80
Umatilla River near Umatilla	14033500	2,290	t	1963-69
WILLOW CREEK RIVER BASIN				
Willow Creek at Heppner	14034500	96.8	t	1963-68; 1972-73
			sed	1963-68
Willow Creek near Arlington	14036000	850	t sed	1963-68 1963-70
JOHN DAY RIVER BASIN				
South Fork John Day River near Dayville	14039500	590	t	1952-56
Desolation Creek near Dale	14041000	108	t	1958
Middle Fork John Day River at Ritter	14044000	515	t	1967-68
North Fork John Day River at Monument	14046000	2,520	t	1967-68
John Day River at McDonald Ferry	14048000	7,580	t	1963-68 1976-81
			sc	1976-81
			sed	1963-70
Columbia River at Biggs Junction	14048330	226,400	t	1975-76

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of record	Period of record
DESCHUTES RIVER BASIN				
Paulina Creek near La Pine	14063300	10.1	sc	1992-95
Deschutes River at Benham Falls, near Bend	14064500	1,759	t	1968-80
Deschutes River near Culver	14076500	2,705	t	1955-57;1959-74
Crooked River at Post	14079500	2,160	t, sed	1960-62
Bear Creek near Prineville	14080250	205	t	1976
			sed	1976-80
Crooked River near Prineville	14080500	2,700	t, sed	1959
Crooked River below Opal Springs, near Culver	14087400	4,300	t	1964-74
Crooked River near Culver	14087500	4,330	t	1955-63
Metolius River near Grandview	14091500	316	t	1955-74
Deschutes River near Madras	14092500	7,820	t	1953-56
				1958;1972-88
White River below Tygh Valley	14101500	417	t, sed	1982
			tb	1982-83
Deschutes River at Moody	14103000	10,500	t	1955-58;1962-81
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM				
Columbia River at The Dalles	14105700	237,000	t	1956-70;1974-76
			sc	1965-85
Columbia River at Warrendale	14128910	240,000	t, sc	1976-92
SANDY RIVER BASIN				
Bear Creek near Rhododendron	14133400	0.36	sc,ph,t,do	1999
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM--Continued				
Columbia River at Vancouver	14144700	241,000	t	1968-70;1973-79
			sed	1964-69
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN				
Middle Fork Willamette River near Oakridge	14144800	258	t	1957-87
Hills Creek above Hills Creek Reservoir, near Oakridge	14144900	52.7	t	1959-81
Middle Fork Willamette River above Salt Creek, near Oakridge	14145500	392	t	1961-97
Middle Fork Willamette River below North Fork, near Oakridge	14148000	924	t	1951-87
Fall Creek near Lowell	14150300	118	t	1964-87
Winberry Creek near Lowell	14150800	43.9	t	1964-81
Coast Fork Willamette River at London	14152500	72.1	t	1961-65;1968-87
Coast Fork Willamette River near Goshen	14157500	642	t	1962-75;2002-03
McKenzie River below Trail Bridge Dam, near Belknap Springs	14158850	184	t, sc	1977-85;1992-96
McKenzie River at McKenzie Bridge	14159000	348	t, sc	1977-85;1992-93
Horse Creek near McKenzie Bridge	14159100	149	t	1963-69;1983-84
				1992-93
Blue River below Tidbits Creek, near Blue River	14161100	45.8	t	1964-87
Lookout Creek near Blue River	14161500	24.1	t	1952-55;1964-81
Blue River near Blue River	14162000	75	t	1962-64
McKenzie River at Finn Rock	14162400	--	t	1984
Gate Creek at Vida	14163000	47.6	t	1984
McKenzie River at Leaburg Dam	14163100	--	t	1984
McKenzie River below Leaburg Dam, Near Leaburg	14163150	1,030	t	1992-95
McKenzie River near Walterville	14163900	1.081	t	2002-03
McKenzie River near Springfield	14164000	1,066	t	1984
Walterville Canal near Walterville	14164200	--	t	1984
McKenzie River above Hayden Bridge, at Springfield	14164900	--	t	1984
Mohawk River near Springfield	14165000	177	t	1964-69;1983-84
McKenzie River near Coburg	14165500	1,337	t	1964-75;1983-84
Willamette River at Harrisburg	14166000	3,420	sc, do	1970-76
			ph	1970-75
Long Tom River at Monroe	14170000	391	t	2002-03
Willamette River above Calapooia River at Albany	14171750	4,460	t	1964-87
North Santiam River at Fisherman's Bend, near Mill City	14181800	--	t	1986
North Santiam River near Jefferson	14184100	736	t	1985-86
South Santiam River below Cascadia	14185000	174	t	1963-67;1971-87

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of record	Period of record
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN--Continued				
Middle Santiam River near Cascadia	14185800	104	t	1964-79;1981-82
Quartzville Creek near Cascadia	14185900	99.2	t	1964-87
Middle Santiam River at mouth, near Foster	14186500	287	t	1954-64;1966
South Santiam River at Foster	14186700	493	t	1968;1970-73; 1985
South Santiam River at Waterloo	14187500	640	t	1964-87;2002-03
Crabtree Creek near Scio	14188750	--	t	1985
Thomas Creek near Scio	14188800	109	t	1963-75
Thomas Creek near Crabtree	14188850	--	t	1986
South Santiam River below Thomas Creek, near Jefferson	14188900	--	t	1986
Santiam River at Jefferson	14189000	1,790	t	1964-65;1967-87
Luckiamute River at Pedee	14190000	115	t	1965-70
Willamette River at Salem	14191000	7,280	t	1964-87;2001
			sc	1952-60;1965-72 1976-84
Willamina Creek near Willamina	14193000	64.7	t	1964-68
South Yamhill River near Whiteson	14194000	502	t	1964-68
North Yamhill River at Pike	14197000	66.8	t	1964-69
Molalla River above Pine Creek, near Wilhoit	14198500	97	t	1964-69
Molalla River near Canby	14200000	323	t	1964-69
Silver Creek at Silverton	14200300	47.9	t	1964-68
Zollner Creek near Mount Angel	14201300	15.0	sc	1994-97
Pudding River at Aurora	14202000	479	sc,t	1994-97
Tualatin River near Gaston	14202500	48.5	t	1979-84
Tualatin River near Dilley	14203500	125	t	1964-68
Gales Creek near Glenwood	14203750	7.3	t	1994-95
Gales Creek near Gales Creek	14204000	33.2	t	1964-69
Tualatin River at West Linn	14207500	706	t	1964-68;1976-81
			sc	1976-81
Willamette River at Oregon City	14207700	10,000	t	1963-67
Willamette River above Falls, at Oregon City	14207740	10,000	t	2002-03
Clackamas River near Clackamas	14211000	930	t	1964-74;1976
Willamette River above St. Johns Bridge, at Portland	14211805	11,450	t	1972-75
COLUMBIA RIVER MAIN STEM				
Columbia River at Columbia City	14222880	254,000	t	1971
Columbia River near Columbia City	14222890	253,900	t	1969-72
Columbia River at Kalama	14222910	254,000	t	1969-79
Columbia River at Prescott	14223780	254,200	t	1968-69
Columbia River at Rainier	14245295	256,700	t	1972-79
Columbia River at Longview, WA	14245300	256,700	t	1968-72
Columbia River at Wauna	14247295	256,900	t	1972-76
Columbia River at Bradwood	14247400	257,100	t	1977-81
Columbia River at Altoona, WA	14248600	258,000	t	1972-79
Bear Creek near Svenson	14248700	3.33	t	1966-75
PACIFIC SLOPE BASINS IN OREGON				
NEHALEM RIVER BASIN				
Nehalem River near Foss	14301000	667	t	1975-81
			sc	1981
NESTUCCA RIVER BASIN				
Trask River near Tillamook	14302500	145	t	1962-71
Nestucca River near Beaver	14303600	180	t	1965-87
SILETZ RIVER BASIN				
Big Rock Creek near Valsetz	14304850	6.90	t	1979-85
Siletz River at Siletz	14305500	202	t	1979-85
YAQUINA RIVER BASIN				
Yaquina River near Chitwood	14306030	71	sed	1973-74

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of record	Period of record
ALSEA RIVER BASIN				
North Fork Beaver Creek near Seal Rock	14306040	10	t	1966-67
North Fork Alsea River at Alsea	14306100	63	t	1958-66
South Fork Alsea River near Alsea	14306200	49.5	t	1958-63
Fall Creek near Alsea	14306300	29.4	t	1959
Five Rivers near Fisher	14306400	114	t	1959
Alsea River near Tidewater	14306500	334	t, sc sed	1980-81 1973-74
Drift Creek near Salado	14306600	20.5	t	1959-63;1969-70
Needle branch near Salado	14306700	0.27	t, sed	1959-73
Flynn Creek near Salado	14306800	0.78	t, sed	1959-73
Deer Creek near Salado	14306810	1.17	t, sed	1959-73
SIUSLAW RIVER BASIN				
Siuslaw River near Mapleton	14307620	588	t sc sed	1968-75;1978-81 1978-81 1968-75
UMPQUA RIVER BASIN				
South Umpqua River at Days Creek	14308600	641	t tb sc, ph, do	1971-82;1991-92 1973-82 1991-92
South Umpqua River near Roseburg	14312260	1,798	sc ph do	1971-95 1972-95 1971-95
North Umpqua River above Rock Creek, near Glide	14317500	886	sc,ph,t,do	1992-98
North Umpqua River at Winchester	14319500	1,344	t	1971-91
Umpqua River near Elkton	14321000	3,683	t	1971-92
COOS RIVER BASIN				
West Fork Millicoma River near Allegany	14324500	46.9	t	1973-76
COQUILLE RIVER BASIN				
South Fork Coquille River near Illahe	14324700	40.6	t	1971-74
Rock Creek near Illahe	14324800	--	t	1958
South Fork Coquille River near Powers	14324900	93.2	t	1957-70
SIXES RIVER BASIN				
Sixes River at Sixes	14327150	116	t sed	1968 1968-70
ROGUE RIVER BASIN				
South Fork Rogue River south of Prospect	14334700	246	t sed	1969-92 1977-81
Rogue River at McLeod	14335075	697	sc,ph,t,do. sed,tb	1977-81 1977-2000
Big Butte Creek near McLeod	14337500	245	t tb	1971-2000 2000
Elk Creek near Cascade Gorge	14337800	78.8	t tb	1974-2000 2000
Elk Creek below Alco Creek, near Trail, or	14337830	111	t tb	19887-2003 2001-03
West Branch Elk Creek near Trail	14337870	14.2	t	1977-2000
Rogue River at Trail	14338100	ND	t tb	1989-2000 2000
Rogue River at Grants Pass	14361500	2,459	t	1956-58;1974-87
Middle Fork Applegate River near Copper	14361590	50.7	t	1980-87
Elliott Creek near Copper	14361600	51.8	t sed	1978-87 1978-80
Carberry Creek near Copper	14361700	68.9	t sed	1978-87 1981
Rogue River near Merlin	14370400	3,268	t	1975-87
Rogue River at Marial	14372250	3,812	t	1975-87
Illinois River near Selma	14378000	665	t	1962-68

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INTRODUCTION

The Water Resources discipline of the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with State agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Oregon each water year. These data, accumulated during many water years, constitute a valuable data base for developing an improved understanding of the water resources of the State. To make these data readily available to interested parties outside the Geological Survey, the data are published annually in this report series entitled "Water Resources Data— Oregon."

This report includes records on both surface and ground water in the State and contains discharge records for 209 stream-gaging stations, 42 partial-record or miscellaneous streamflow stations, and 9 crest-stage partial-record streamflow stations; stage only records for 6 gaging stations; stage and content records for 15 lakes and reservoirs; water-quality records for 133 streamflow-gaging stations and 1 atmospheric deposition station; and ground-water levels for 12 observation wells.

This series of annual reports for Oregon began with the 1961 water year with a report that contained only data relating to the quantities of surface water. For the 1964 water year, a similar report was introduced that contained only data relating to water quality. Beginning with the 1975 water year, the report format was changed to present, in one or two volumes, data on quantities of surface water, quality of surface and ground water, and ground-water levels. In 1981, the annual report was divided into two volumes: Volume 1 described the activities for Eastern Oregon, while Volume 2 described the activities for Western Oregon. In 1991, the annual report returned to a single volume report.

Prior to introduction of this series and for several water years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Oregon were published in U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Papers. Data on stream discharge and stage and on lake or reservoir contents and stage, through September 1960, were published annually under the title "Surface-Water Supply of the United States, Parts 10, 11, 13, and 14." For the 1961 through 1970 water years, the data were published in two 5-year reports. Data on chemical quality, temperature, and suspended sediment for the 1941 through 1970 water years were published annually under the title "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States," and water levels for the 1935 through 1974 water years were published under the title "Ground-Water Levels in the United States." These Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities of the United States, or if not out of print, may be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey, Books and Open-File Reports, Federal Center, Building 41, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225. For further ordering information, telephone (303) 236-7476.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the Geological Survey for all States. These official Survey reports have an identification number consisting of the two-letter State abbreviation, the last two digits of the water year, and the volume number. For example, this report is identified as "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report OR-03-1." For archiving and general distribution, the reports for 1971-74 water years also are identified as water-data reports. These water-data reports are for sale in paper copy or in microfiche by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. For further ordering information, the Customer Inquiries telephone number is (703) 487-4650.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the Director, USGS Oregon Water Science Center office, at the address given on back of title page or by telephone at (503) 251-3201.

The USGS is continually updating the availability of its information on the internet. Current streamflow conditions (via satellite) for Oregon and other water resource information can be found at the following Universal Resource Locator (URL): <http://oregon.usgs.gov>. Nationwide information on water resources, including real-time and historic streamflow data, water-use data, publications and USGS program activities, can be found at URL: <http://water.usgs.gov>.

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and organizations of the State of Oregon have had cooperative agreements for the systematic collection of surface-water records since 1905. Organizations that supplied data are acknowledged in station descriptions. Organizations that assisted in collecting data through cooperative agreements with the Survey are:

State of Oregon Water Resources Department

Clackamas County

Coos Bay-North Bend Water Board

Coos County, Board of Commissioners

Crooked River Watershed Council

Douglas County, Natural Resources

Multnomah County

Eugene Water and Electric Board

City of Albany

City of Ashland, Department of Public Works

City of Brookings

City of Gresham

City of Lake Oswego

City of McMinnville

City of Milwaukie

City of Newberg

City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services

City of Portland, Bureau of Water Works

City of Salem

City of Troutdale, Public Works

City of West Linn

City of Woodburn

Clean Water Services

Nez Perce Tribe

Oregon State University

Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District

South Santiam Watershed Council

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

The Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation

Tillamook County

Wallowa Soil and Water Conservation District

Assistance in the form of funds or services was provided by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Department of Energy; Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior in collection of records for stage and discharge stations and water-quality stations published in this report.

The following organizations aided in collecting records for stations under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses: Eugene Water & Electric Board; Grayco Resources, Inc.; Idaho Power, PacifiCorp; Portland General Electric Co.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Surface Water

The hydrology of Oregon is influenced by five mountain ranges with the Cascade Range providing a natural division between western and eastern Oregon. These ranges divide the state into drainage basins and greatly affect the distribution of precipitation. Hydrologic patterns are generally uniform from drainage basin to drainage basin throughout western Oregon; whereas in eastern Oregon, hydrologic patterns vary widely between drainage basins.

Western Oregon, which composes about one-third of the total area of the state, has a climate characterized by moderate temperatures, wet winters, and dry summers. About 80 percent of the precipitation occurs between October and March. Annual precipitation ranges from about 20 inches per year in the lower elevations in the southern part of the area to about 200 inches per year in the Coast and Cascade Ranges. In general, streamflow characteristics are similar, with most of the runoff and flooding on both large and small streams being caused by winter rains. Major floods have occurred when winter rains combine with melting snow.

Eastern Oregon has more complex hydrologic patterns than western Oregon. Precipitation is less than 10 inches per year in the semiarid regions, such as parts of the north-central area, the closed basin in south-central Oregon, and southeastern Oregon. The northeastern part of the state receives as much as 80 inches of precipitation per year, much of it occurring as snowfall. On large streams, flooding can result from winter rains and (or) seasonal snowmelt; in smaller drainage basins, flooding can result from winter rains, seasonal snowmelt, and convection storms. Monthly and annual mean discharges for four representative gages are compared with the 30-year median in figures 3 and 4.

Surface-water Conditions

Total precipitation and streamflow for western Oregon remained again near the normal range for the 2004 water year after fairly normal years in 2002 and 2003. Central and eastern Oregon improved somewhat, with near normal precipitation after 4 years of below normal precipitation. Total streamflow runoff improved the most in the Owyhee and Malheur basins but was still below normal for the 2004 water year. By the end of March, as reported by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the snow-water equivalent of the snowpack ranged from a high of 109 percent of average for the lower Deschutes and Hood River Basins in north-central Oregon to a low of 66 percent of average for the upper John Day in northeastern Oregon. Precipitation across Oregon for the water year, as reported by the State Climatologist, ranged from a high of 117 percent of normal in the Grande Ronde, Powder and Burnt River Basins of northeastern Oregon to a low of 79 percent of normal in the Harney Basin of southeastern Oregon.

The first 7 weeks of the 2004 water year continued the dry trend already in place from the 2003 water year, but conditions quickly changed in late November with the return of winter rains. Minor flooding occurred in western Oregon in mid-December followed by low elevation snow accumulation in late December and early January. During January 6-8 the Portland metro area was hit with additional snow, followed by a freezing rain on top. Oregon had a slow warming period without any heavy rains, and the low elevation snow pack gradually melted. The higher elevation snowpack received a boost from these storms, and by the end of February the statewide snowpacks were above normal.

March and April were warm and dry throughout Oregon which quickly eroded the snowpack. May brought in some much needed precipitation to eastern Oregon and to the rest of the state. June through late August were dryer than normal but “early fall storms” in late August and September brought in a copious amount of precipitation ending the water year with above or near normal streamflows for most of the state.

Table 1

Table 1. Maximum stage, discharge and recurrence interval for the 2004 water year at selected gaging stations.
[mi², square miles; ft, feet; ft³/s, cubic feet per second; ND, not determined; >, greater than; <, less than.

Station Number	Stream and Location	Drainage Area (mi ²)	Period of Record	Maximum for Period of Record			Maximum during Water Year			
				Date	Stage (ft)	Discharge (ft ³ /s)	Date	Stage (ft)	Discharge (ft ³ /s)	Estimate of Recurrence interval (years)
10396000	Donner und Blitzen River near Frenchglen	200	1911-2004	04/26/78	7.15	4,270	02/17/04	3.86	752	2
11502500	Williamson River below Sprague River, near Chiloquin	3,000	1917-2004	01/05/97	10.27	17,100	02/21/04	5.36	2,150	2
13181000	Owyhee River near Rome	8,000	1950-2004	03/18/93	20.11	55,700	03/20/04	11.14	14,800	regulated
13292000	Innaha River at Innaha	622	1928-2004	01/01/97	11.44	20,200	05/28/04	4.26	1,960	2
13333000	Grande Ronde River at Troy	3,275	1944-2004	02/09/96	13.76	51,800	05/29/04	8.20	11,900	<2
14033500	Umatilla River near Umatilla	2,290	1904-2004	01/30/65	10.75	19,800	01/30/04	5.77	4,650	regulated
14046500	John Day River at Service Creek	5,090	1925-2004	12/23/64	17.85	40,200	05/29/04	9.81	12,300	<2
14120000	Hood River at Tucker Bridge, near Hood River	279	1898-2004	02/07/96	17.11	23,300	01/29/04	9.36	6,330	<2
14137000	Sandy River near Marmot	263	1911-2004	12/22/64	--	61,400	01/29/04	---	12,600	<2
14301000	Nehalem River near Foss	667	1940-2004	02/08/96	29.56	70,300	01/30/04	13.80	20,400	2
14305500	Siletz River at Siletz	202	1906-2004	11/26/99	28.62	53,800	01/29/04	16.78	20,700	<2
14316700	Steamboat Creek near Glide	227	1956-2004	12/22/64	25.60	51,000	12/13/03	12.24	13,400	<2
14321000	Umpqua River near Elkton	3,683	1906-2004	12/23/64	51.95	265,000	12/14/03	29.27	104,000	<2
14357500	Bear Creek at Medford	289	1915-2004	01/01/97	14.69	17,600	02/17/04	7.56	3,860	regulated
14361500	Rogue River at Grants Pass	2,459	1939-2004	12/23/64	35.15	152,000	02/18/05	10.24	20,770	regulated
14372300	Rogue River near Agness	3,939	1961-2004	12/23/64	68.03	290,000	02/18/04	15.45	44,600	regulated

NOTE.--The recurrence interval, or return period, of a flood of a given magnitude is the average interval of time within which the given flood will be exceeded by the annual maximum discharge. The recurrence interval is inversely related to the chance of a specific flood discharge being exceeded in any one year. Thus, a flood with a 50-year recurrence interval would have 1 chance in 50 of being exceeded in any one year. Recurrence intervals are average figures based on historical data; because the occurrence of floods is erratic, the 50-year flood may not necessarily occur in any given 50-year period, or floods of this magnitude may occur several times during that period. A similar relation is true for a flood of any given recurrence interval.

Ground Water

Summary of hydrologic conditions, ground-water-levels

The seasonal level of the water table reflects natural recharge and discharge, and indirectly reflects long-term climatic trends. Changes in the water table are represented by seasonal averages of measurements made in shallow-aquifer wells.

The relation of seasonal water-table levels during 2004 to the long-term means, or normals, was evaluated for the six wells that comprise the USGS Oregon Water Science Center portion of the U.S. Geological Survey's Office of Ground Water's ground-water climate response network of wells. These are wells that show a high correlation to climatic variability.

The normal water level is defined as being within one-half the standard deviation of the seasonal mean for the period of record and the seasons are defined as: FALL, October to December; WINTER, January to March; SPRING, April to June; and SUMMER, July to September.

Trends in ground-water levels in the Oregon ground-water climate response network were generally downward throughout the 2004 water year, despite an above normal Winter for the three most western sites.

Note: Lacking a significant portion of record for Summer at the northern Deschutes County recorder well due to instrument malfunction, site visit observations made during that season were used to interpret waterlevel trends for this water year. This method is standard for sites where site visit observations are the only observations made.

The water levels in the Clackamas County, northern Deschutes County and southern Deschutes County were below normal the entire water year. The water level in the Jackson County well was normal in Fall, above normal in Winter, normal in Spring, and above normal in Summer. The water levels in the Linn and Marion County wells were normal in Fall, above normal in Winter, normal in Spring, and below normal in Summer.

DOWNSTREAM ORDER AND STATION NUMBER

Since October 1, 1950, hydrologic-station records in USGS reports have been listed in order of downstream direction along the main stream. All stations on a tributary entering upstream from a main-stream station are listed before that station. A station on a tributary entering between two main-stream stations is listed between those stations. A similar order is followed in listing stations on first rank, second rank, and other ranks of tributaries. The rank of any tributary on which a station is located with respect to the stream to which it is immediately tributary is indicated by an indentation in that list of stations in the front of this report. Each indentation represents one rank. This downstream order and system of indentation indicates which stations are on tributaries between any two stations and the rank of the tributary on which each station is located.

As an added means of identification, each hydrologic station and partial-record station has been assigned a station number. These station numbers are in the same downstream order used in this report. In assigning a station number, no distinction is made between partial-record stations and other stations; therefore, the station number for a partial-record station indicates downstream-order position in a list composed of both types of stations. Gaps are consecutive. The complete 8-digit (or 10-digit) number for

each station such as 09004100, which appears just to the left of the station name, includes a 2-digit part number "09" plus the 6-digit (or 8-digit) downstream order number "004100." In areas of high station density, an additional two digits may be added to the station identification number to yield a 10-digit number. The stations are numbered in downstream order as described above between stations of consecutive 8-digit numbers.

NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR WELLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SITES

The USGS well and miscellaneous site-numbering system is based on the grid system of latitude and longitude. The system provides the geographic location of the well or miscellaneous site and a unique number for each site. The number consists of 15 digits. The first 6 digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, and the next 7 digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude; the last 2 digits are a sequential number for wells within a 1-second grid. In the event that the latitude-longitude coordinates for a well and miscellaneous site are the same, a sequential number such as "01," "02," and so forth, would be assigned as one would for wells (see fig. 1). The 8-digit, downstream order station numbers are not assigned to wells and miscellaneous sites where only random water-quality samples or discharge measurements are taken.

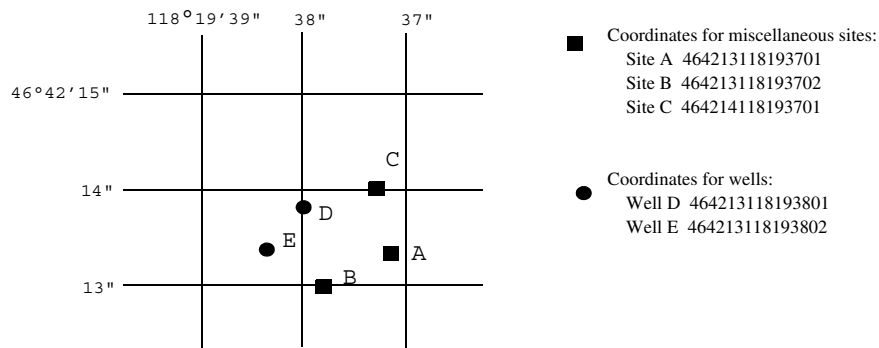


Figure 1. System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

In addition to the well number that is based on latitude and longitude given for each well, another well number is given that is based on the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's system of land subdivision. This well number is familiar to the water users of Oregon and shows the location of the well by quadrant, township, range section, and position within the section (see fig. 2). The capital letter at the beginning of the location number indicates the quadrant in which the well is located. Four quadrants are formed by the intersection of the base line and the principal meridian—A indicates the northeast quadrant, B the northwest, C the southwest, and D the southeast. The first numeral indicates the township, the second the range, and the third the section in which the well is located. Lowercase letters following the section number locate the well within the section. The first letter denotes the quarter section, the second the quarter-quarter section, and the third the quarter-quarter-quarter section. The letters are assigned within the section in a counter-clockwise direction beginning with (a) in the northeast quarter of the section. Letters are assigned within each quarter section and quarter-quarter section in the same manner. Where two or more wells are located within the smallest subdivision, consecutive numbers beginning with 1 are added to

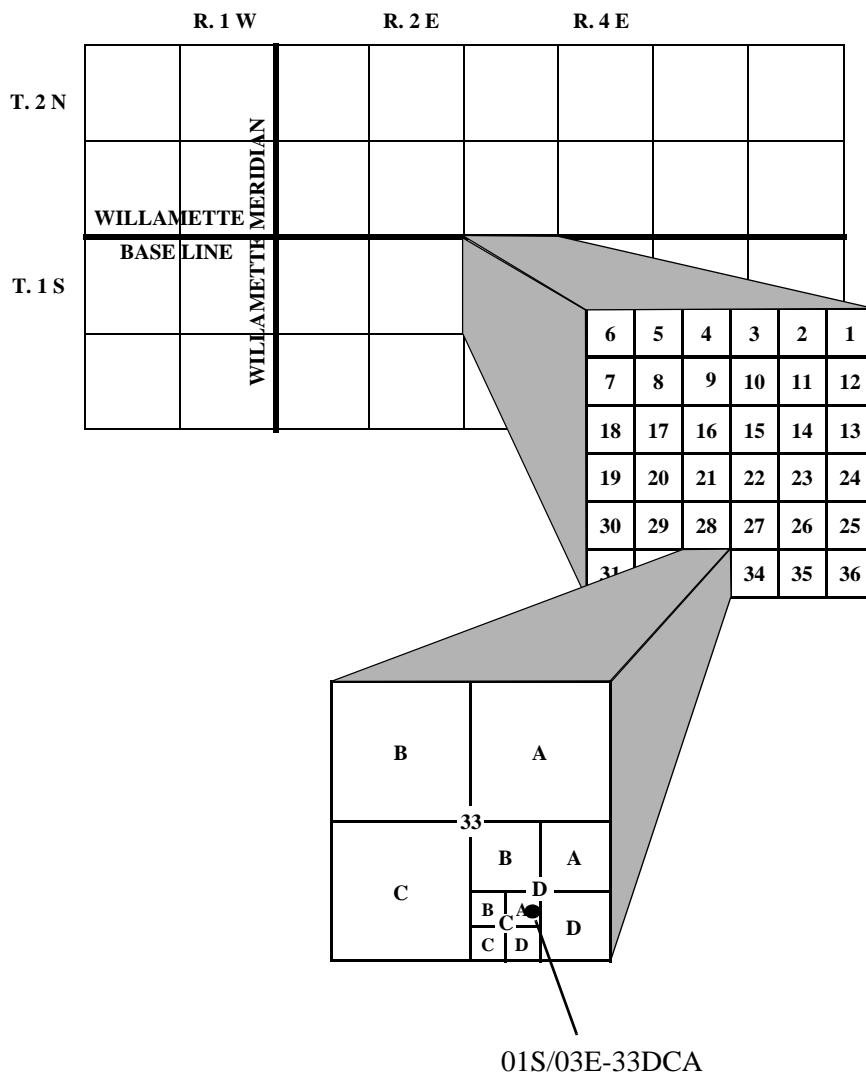


Figure 2. Local identifier well-numbering system.

the letters in the order in which the wells are inventoried. For example, a well designated as 01S/03E-33DCA is located in Township 1 south, Range 3 east, section 33. The letters following the section number correspond to the location within the section; the first letter (D) identifies the quarter section (160 acres); the second letter (C) identifies the quarter-quarter section (40 acres); and the third letter (A) identifies the quarter-quarter-quarter section (10-acres). Thus, well 33DCA is located in the NE quarter of the SW quarter of the SE quarter of section 33 (figure 2). When more than one designated well occurs in the quarter-quarter-quarter section, a serial number is included.

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Hydrologic Benchmark Network is a network of 61 sites in small drainage basins in 39 States that was established in 1963 to provide consistent streamflow data representative of undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and from which data could be analyzed on a continuing basis for use in comparison and contrast with conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by human activities. At selected sites, water-quality information is being gathered on major ions and nutrients, primarily to assess the effects of acid deposition on stream chemistry. Additional information on the Hydrologic Benchmark Program may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/hbn/>.

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) is a network of sites used to monitor the water quality of large rivers within the Nation's largest river basins. From 1995 through 1999, a network of approximately 40 stations was operated in the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande River basins. For the period 2000 through 2004, sampling was reduced to a few index stations on the Colorado and Columbia Rivers so that a network of 5 stations could be implemented on the Yukon River. Samples are collected with sufficient frequency that the flux of a wide range of constituents can be estimated. The objective of NASQAN is to characterize the water quality of these large rivers by measuring concentration and mass transport of a wide range of dissolved and suspended constituents, including nutrients, major ions, dissolved and sediment-bound heavy metals, common pesticides, and inorganic and organic forms of carbon. This information will be used (1) to describe the long-term trends and changes in concentration and transport of these constituents; (2) to test findings of the National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program; (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and remobilization of sediments and associated contaminants; and (4) to refine existing estimates of off-continent transport of water, sediment, and chemicals for assessing human effects on the world's oceans and for determining global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals. Additional information about the NASQAN Program may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/nasqan/>.

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) is a network of monitoring sites that provide continuous measurement and assessment of the chemical constituents in precipitation throughout the United States. As the lead Federal agency, the USGS works together with over 100 organizations to provide a long-term, spatial and temporal record of atmospheric deposition generated from this network of 250 precipitation-chemistry monitoring sites. The USGS supports 74 of these 250 sites. This long-term, nationally consistent monitoring program, coupled with ecosystem research, provides critical information toward a national scorecard to evaluate the effectiveness of ongoing and future regulations intended to reduce atmospheric emissions and subsequent impacts to the Nation's land and water resources. Reports and other information on the NADP/NTN Program, as well as data from the individual sites, may be accessed from <http://bqs.usgs.gov/acidrain/>.

The USGS National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program is a long-term program with goals to describe the status and trends of water-quality conditions for a large, representative part of the Nation's ground- and surface-water resources; to provide an improved understanding of the primary natural and human factors affecting these observed conditions and trends; and to provide information that

supports development and evaluation of management, regulatory, and monitoring decisions by other agencies.

Assessment activities are being conducted in 42 study units (major watersheds and aquifer systems) that represent a wide range of environmental settings nationwide and that account for a large percentage of the Nation's water use. A wide array of chemical constituents is measured in ground water, surface water, streambed sediments, and fish tissues. The coordinated application of comparative hydrologic studies at a wide range of spatial and temporal scales will provide information for water-resources managers to use in making decisions and a foundation for aggregation and comparison of findings to address water-quality issues of regional and national interest.

Communication and coordination between USGS personnel and other local, State, and Federal interests are critical components of the NAWQA Program. Each study unit has a local liaison committee consisting of representatives from key Federal, State, and local water-resources agencies, Indian nations, and universities in the study unit. Liaison committees typically meet semiannually to discuss their information needs, monitoring plans and progress, desired information products, and opportunities to collaborate efforts among the agencies. Additional information about the NAWQA Program may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/>.

The USGS National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP) is a long-term program with goals to provide framework streamflow data across the Nation. Included in the program are creation of a permanent Federally funded streamflow network, research on the nature of streamflow, regional assessments of streamflow data and databases, and upgrades in the streamflow information delivery systems. Additional information about NSIP may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/nsip/>.

EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS

Data Collection and Computation

The base data collected at gaging stations consist of records of stage and measurements of discharge of streams or canals, and stage, surface area, and volume of lakes or reservoirs. In addition, observations of factors affecting the stage-discharge relation or the stage-capacity relation, weather records, and other information are used to supplement base data in determining the daily flow or volume of water in storage. Records of stage are obtained from a water-stage recorder that is either downloaded electronically in the field to a laptop computer or similar device or is transmitted using telemetry such as GOES satellite, land-line or cellular-phone modems, or by radio transmission. Measurements of discharge are made with a current meter or acoustic Doppler current profiler, using the general methods adopted by the USGS. These methods are described in standard textbooks, USGS Water-Supply Paper 2175, and the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey (TWRI), Book 3, Chapters A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

For stream-gaging stations, discharge-rating tables for any stage are prepared from stage-discharge curves. If extensions to the rating curves are necessary to express discharge greater than measured, the extensions are made on the basis of indirect measurements of peak discharge (such as slope-area or contracted-opening measurements, or computation of flow over dams and weirs), step-backwater techniques, velocity-area studies, and logarithmic plotting. The daily mean discharge is computed from gage heights and rating tables, then the monthly and yearly mean discharges are computed from the daily

values. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features of the stream channel, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method in which correction factors based on individual discharge measurements and notes by engineers and observers are used when applying the gage heights to the rating tables. If the stage-discharge relation for a station is temporarily changed by the presence of aquatic growth or debris on the controlling section, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method.

The stage-discharge relation at some stream-gaging stations is affected by backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. Such an occurrence necessitates the use of the slope method in which the slope or fall in a reach of the stream is a factor in computing discharge. The slope or fall is obtained by means of an auxiliary gage at some distance from the base gage.

An index velocity is measured using ultrasonic or acoustic instruments at some stream-gaging stations and this index velocity is used to calculate an average velocity for the flow in the stream. This average velocity along with a stage-area relation is then used to calculate average discharge.

At some stations, stage-discharge relation is affected by changing stage. At these stations, the rate of change in stage is used as a factor in computing discharge.

At some stream-gaging stations in the northern United States, the stage-discharge relation is affected by ice in the winter; therefore, computation of the discharge in the usual manner is impossible. Discharge for periods of ice effect is computed on the basis of gage-height record and occasional winter-discharge measurements. Consideration is given to the available information on temperature and precipitation, notes by gage observers and hydrologists, and comparable records of discharge from other stations in the same or nearby basins.

For a lake or reservoir station, capacity tables giving the volume or contents for any stage are prepared from stage-area relation curves defined by surveys. The application of the stage to the capacity table gives the contents, from which the daily, monthly, or yearly changes are computed.

If the stage-capacity curve is subject to changes because of deposition of sediment in the reservoir, periodic resurveys of the reservoir are necessary to define new stage-capacity curves. During the period between reservoir surveys, the computed contents may be increasingly in error due to the gradual accumulation of sediment.

For some stream-gaging stations, periods of time occur when no gage-height record is obtained or the recorded gage height is faulty and cannot be used to compute daily discharge or contents. Such a situation can happen when the recorder stops or otherwise fails to operate properly, the intakes are plugged, the float is frozen in the well, or for various other reasons. For such periods, the daily discharges are estimated on the basis of recorded range in stage, prior and subsequent records, discharge measurements, weather records, and comparison with records from other stations in the same or nearby basins. Likewise, lake or reservoir volumes may be estimated on the basis of operator's log, prior and subsequent records, inflow-outflow studies, and other information.

Data Presentation

The records published for each continuous-record surface-water discharge station (stream-gaging station) consist of five parts: (1) the station manuscript or description; (2) the data table of daily mean values of discharge for the current water year with summary data; (3) a tabular statistical summary of

monthly mean flow data for a designated period, by water year; (4) a summary statistics table that includes statistical data of annual, daily, and instantaneous flows as well as data pertaining to annual runoff, 7-day low-flow minimums, and flow duration; and (5) a hydrograph of discharge.

Station Manuscript

The manuscript provides, under various headings, descriptive information, such as station location; period of record; historical extremes outside the period of record; record accuracy; and other remarks pertinent to station operation and regulation. The following information, as appropriate, is provided with each continuous record of discharge or lake content. Comments follow that clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.—Location information is obtained from the most accurate maps available. The location of the gaging station with respect to the cultural and physical features in the vicinity and with respect to the reference place mentioned in the station name is given. River mileages, given for only a few stations, were determined by methods given in “River Mileage Measurement,” Bulletin 14, Revision of October 1968, prepared by the Water Resources Council or were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

DRAINAGE AREA.—Drainage areas are measured using the most accurate maps available. Because the type of maps available varies from one drainage basin to another, the accuracy of drainage areas likewise varies. Drainage areas are updated as better maps become available.

PERIOD OF RECORD.—This term indicates the time period for which records have been published for the station or for an equivalent station. An equivalent station is one that was in operation at a time that the present station was not and whose location was such that its flow reasonably can be considered equivalent to flow at the present station.

REVISED RECORDS.—If a critical error in published records is discovered, a revision is included in the first report published following discovery of the error.

GAGE.—The type of gage in current use, the datum of the current gage referred to a standard datum, and a condensed history of the types, locations, and datums of previous gages are given under this heading.

REMARKS.—All periods of estimated daily discharge either will be identified by date in this paragraph of the station description for water-discharge stations or flagged in the daily discharge table. (See section titled Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge.) Information is presented relative to the accuracy of the records, to special methods of computation, and to conditions that affect natural flow at the station. In addition, information may be presented pertaining to average discharge data for the period of record; to extremes data for the period of record and the current year; and, possibly, to other pertinent items. For reservoir stations, information is given on the dam forming the reservoir, the capacity, the outlet works and spillway, and the purpose and use of the reservoir.

COOPERATION.—Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the USGS by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES OUTSIDE PERIOD OF RECORD.—Information here documents major floods or unusually low flows that occurred outside the stated period of record. The information may or may not have been obtained by the USGS.

REVISIONS.—Records are revised if errors in published records are discovered. Appropriate updates are made in the USGS distributed data system, NWIS, and subsequently to its Web-based National data system, NWISWeb (<http://water.usgs.gov/nwis/nwis>). Users are encouraged to obtain all required data from NWIS or NWISWeb to ensure that they have the most recent data updates. Updates to NWISWeb are made on an annual basis.

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision. Because no current or, possibly, future station manuscript would be published for these stations to document the revision in a REVISED RECORDS entry, users of data for these stations who obtained the record from previously published data reports may wish to contact the USGS Oregon Water Science Center (address given on the back of the title page of this report) to determine if the published records were revised after the station was discontinued. If, however, the data for a discontinued station were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current. Any published revision of data is always accompanied by revision of the corresponding data in computer storage.

Manuscript information for lake or reservoir stations differs from that for stream stations in the nature of the REMARKS and in the inclusion of a stage-capacity table when daily volumes are given.

Peak Discharge Greater than Base Discharge

Tables of peak discharge above base discharge are included for some stations where secondary instantaneous peak discharge data are used in flood-frequency studies of highway and bridge design, flood-control structures, and other flood-related projects. The base discharge value is selected so an average of three peaks a year will be reported. This base discharge value has a recurrence interval of approximately 1.1 years or a 91-percent chance of exceedence in any 1 year.

Data Table of Daily Mean Values

The daily table of discharge records for stream-gaging stations gives mean discharge for each day of the water year. In the monthly summary for the table, the line headed TOTAL gives the sum of the daily figures for each month; the line headed MEAN gives the arithmetic average flow in cubic feet per second for the month; and the lines headed MAX and MIN give the maximum and minimum daily mean discharges, respectively, for each month. Discharge for the month is expressed in cubic feet per second per square mile (line headed CFSM); or in inches (line headed IN); or in acre-feet (line headed AC-FT). Values for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches or in acre-feet may be omitted if extensive regulation or diversion is in effect or if the drainage area includes large noncontributing areas. At some stations, monthly and (or) yearly observed discharges are adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion, or diversion data or reservoir volumes are given. These values are identified by a symbol and a corresponding footnote.

Statistics of Monthly Mean Data

A tabular summary of the mean (line headed MEAN), maximum (MAX), and minimum (MIN) of monthly mean flows for each month for a designated period is provided below the mean values table. The water years of the first occurrence of the maximum and minimum monthly flows are provided immediately below those values. The designated period will be expressed as FOR WATER YEARS __-__, BY WATER YEAR (WY), and will list the first and last water years of the range of years selected from the PERIOD OF RECORD paragraph in the station manuscript. The designated period will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, including complete months of record for partial water years, and

may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed are consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript.

Summary Statistics

A table titled SUMMARY STATISTICS follows the statistics of monthly mean data tabulation. This table consists of four columns with the first column containing the line headings of the statistics being reported. The table provides a statistical summary of yearly, daily, and instantaneous flows, not only for the current water year but also for the previous calendar year and for a designated period, as appropriate. The designated period selected, WATER YEARS __-__, will consist of all of the station records within the specified water years, including complete months of record for partial water years, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed are consecutive, unless a break in the station record is indicated in the manuscript. All of the calculations for the statistical characteristics designated ANNUAL (see line headings below), except for the ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM statistic, are calculated for the designated period using complete water years. The other statistical characteristics may be calculated using partial water years.

The date or water year, as appropriate, of the first occurrence of each statistic reporting extreme values of discharge is provided adjacent to the statistic. Repeated occurrences may be noted in the REMARKS paragraph of the manuscript or in footnotes. Because the designated period may not be the same as the station period of record published in the manuscript, occasionally the dates of occurrence listed for the daily and instantaneous extremes in the designated-period column may not be within the selected water years listed in the heading. When the dates of occurrence do not fall within the selected water years listed in the heading, it will be noted in the REMARKS paragraph or in footnotes. Selected streamflow duration-curve statistics and runoff data also are given. Runoff data may be omitted if extensive regulation or diversion of flow is in effect in the drainage basin.

The following summary statistics data are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various line headings of the SUMMARY STATISTICS table.

ANNUAL TOTAL.—The sum of the daily mean values of discharge for the year.

ANNUAL MEAN.—The arithmetic mean for the individual daily mean discharges for the year noted or for the designated period.

HIGHEST ANNUAL MEAN.—The maximum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

LOWEST ANNUAL MEAN.—The minimum annual mean discharge occurring for the designated period.

HIGHEST DAILY MEAN.—The maximum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

LOWEST DAILY MEAN.—The minimum daily mean discharge for the year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL 7-DAY MINIMUM.—The lowest mean discharge for 7 consecutive days for a calendar year or a water year. Note that most low-flow frequency analyses of annual 7-day minimum flows use a climatic year (April 1-March 31). The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. This value should not be confused with the 7-day 10-year low-flow statistic.

MAXIMUM PEAK FLOW.—The maximum instantaneous peak discharge occurring for the water year or designated period. Occasionally the maximum flow for a year may occur at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on a recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. In this case, the maximum peak flow is given in the table and the maximum flow may be reported in a footnote or in the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript.

MAXIMUM PEAK STAGE.—The maximum instantaneous peak stage occurring for the water year or designated period. Occasionally the maximum stage for a year may occur at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on a recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. In this case, the maximum peak stage is given in the table and the maximum stage may be reported in the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or in a footnote. If the dates of occurrence of the maximum peak stage and maximum peak flow are different, the REMARKS paragraph in the manuscript or a footnote may be used to provide further information.

INSTANTANEOUS LOW FLOW.—The minimum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period.

ANNUAL RUNOFF.—Indicates the total quantity of water in runoff for a drainage area for the year. Data reports may use any of the following units of measurement in presenting annual runoff data:

Acre-foot (AC-FT) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

Cubic feet per square mile (CFSM) is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

Inches (INCHES) indicate the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all of the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

10 PERCENT EXCEEDS.—The discharge that has been exceeded 10 percent of the time for the designated period.

50 PERCENT EXCEEDS.—The discharge that has been exceeded 50 percent of the time for the designated period.

90 PERCENT EXCEEDS.—The discharge that has been exceeded 90 percent of the time for the designated period.

Data collected at partial-record stations follow the information for continuous-record sites. Data for partial-record discharge stations are presented in two tables. The first table lists annual maximum stage and discharge at crest-stage stations, and the second table lists discharge measurements at low-flow partial-record stations. The tables of partial-record stations are followed by a listing of discharge measurements made at sites other than continuous-record or partial-record stations. These measurements are often made in times of drought or flood to give better areal coverage to those events. Those measurements and others collected for a special reason are called measurements at miscellaneous sites.

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

Estimated daily-discharge values published in the water-discharge tables of annual State data reports are identified. This identification is shown either by flagging individual daily values with the letter “e” and noting in a table footnote, “e—Estimated,” or by listing the dates of the estimated record in the REMARKS paragraph of the station description.

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 degree of accuracy of the records is stated in the REMARKS in the station description. “Excellent” indicates that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of the true value; “good” within 10 percent; and “fair,” within 15 percent. “Poor” indicates that daily discharges have less than “fair” accuracy. Different accuracies may be attributed to different parts of a given record.

Values 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 ft³/s; to the nearest tenths between 1.0 and 10 ft³/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft³/s; and to 3 significant figures above 1,000 ft³/s. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the discharge value. The same rounding rules apply to discharge values 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, values 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.

Other Data Records Available

Information of a more detailed nature than that published for most of the stream-gaging stations such as discharge measurements, gage-height records, and rating tables is available from the USGS Oregon Water Science Center office. Also, most stream-gaging station records are available in computer-usable form and many statistical analyses have been made.

Information on the availability of unpublished data or statistical analyses may be obtained from the USGS Oregon Water Science Center (see address that is shown on the back of the title page of this report).

EXPLANATION OF PRECIPITATION RECORDS

Data Collection and Computation

Rainfall data generally are collected using electronic data loggers that measure the rainfall in 0.01-inch increments every 15 minutes using either a tipping-bucket rain gage or a collection well gage. Twenty-four

hour rainfall totals are tabulated and presented. A 24-hour period extends from just past midnight of the previous day to midnight of the current day. Snowfall-affected data can result during cold weather when snow fills the rain-gage funnel and then melts as temperatures rise. Snowfall-affected data are subject to errors. Missing values are indicated by this symbol “---” in the table.

Data Presentation

Precipitation records collected at surface-water gaging stations are identified with the same station number and name as the stream-gaging station. Where a surface-water daily-record station is not available, the precipitation record is published with its own name and latitude-longitude identification number.

Information pertinent to the history of a precipitation station is provided in descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. These descriptive headings give details regarding location, period of record, and general remarks.

The following information is provided with each precipitation station. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.—See Data Presentation in the EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS section of this report (same comments apply).

PERIOD OF RECORD.—See Data Presentation in the EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS section of this report (same comments apply).

INSTRUMENTATION.—Information on the type of rainfall collection system is given.

REMARKS.—Remarks provide added information pertinent to the collection, analysis, or computation of records.

EXPLANATION OF WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Collection and Examination of Data

Surface-water samples for analysis usually are collected at or near stream-gaging stations. The quality-of-water records are given immediately following the discharge records at these stations.

The descriptive heading for water-quality records gives the period of record for all water-quality data; the period of daily record for parameters that are measured on a daily basis (specific conductance, water temperature, sediment discharge, and so forth); extremes for the current year; and general remarks.

For ground-water records, no descriptive statements are given; however, the well number, depth of well, sampling date, or other pertinent data are given in the table containing the chemical analyses of the ground water.

Water Analysis

Most of the methods used for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>.

One sample can define adequately the water quality at a given time if the mixture of solutes throughout the stream cross-section is homogeneous. However, the concentration of solutes at different locations in the cross section may vary widely with different rates of water discharge, depending on the source of material and the turbulence and mixing of the stream. Some streams must be sampled at several verticals to obtain a representative sample needed for an accurate mean concentration and for use in calculating load.

Chemical-quality data published in this report are considered to be the most representative values available for the stations listed. The values reported represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling as much as possible, consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. In the rare case where an apparent inconsistency exists between a reported pH value and the relative abundance of carbon dioxide species (carbonate and bicarbonate), the inconsistency is the result of a slight uptake of carbon dioxide from the air by the sample between measurement of pH in the field and determination of carbonate and bicarbonate in the laboratory.

For chemical-quality stations equipped with digital monitors, the records consist of daily maximum and minimum values (and sometimes mean or median values) for each constituent measured, and are based on 15-minute or 1-hour intervals of recorded data beginning at 0000 hours and ending at 2400 hours for the day of record.

SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because discharge data is useful in the interpretation of surface-water quality. Records of surface-water quality in this report involve a variety of types of data and measurement frequencies.

Classification of Records

Water-quality data for surface-water sites are grouped into one of three classifications. A *continuous-record station* is a site where data are collected on a regularly scheduled basis. Frequency may be one or more times daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. A *partial-record station* is a site where limited water-quality data are collected systematically over a period of years. Frequency of sampling is usually less than quarterly. A *miscellaneous sampling site* is a location other than a continuous- or partial-record station, where samples are collected to give better areal coverage to define water-quality conditions in the river basin.

A careful distinction needs to be made between *continuous records* as used in this report and *continuous recordings* that refer to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values recorded at short intervals. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of costs, most data are obtained only monthly or less frequently.

Accuracy of the Records

One of four accuracy classifications is applied for measured physical properties at continuous-record stations on a scale ranging from poor to excellent. The accuracy rating is based on data values recorded

before any shifts or corrections are made. Additional consideration also is given to the amount of publishable record and to the amount of data that have been corrected or shifted.

Rating classifications for continuous water-quality records

[≤, less than or equal to; ±, plus or minus value shown; °C, degree Celsius; >, greater than; %, percent; mg/L, milligram per liter; pH unit, standard pH unit]

Measured physical property	Rating			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Water temperature	≤ ±0.2 °C	> ±0.2 to 0.5 °C	> ±0.5 to 0.8 °C	> ±0.8 °C
Specific conductance	≤ ±3%	> ±3 to 10%	> ±10 to 15%	> ±15%
Dissolved oxygen	≤ ±0.3 mg/L	> ±0.3 to 0.5 mg/L	> ±0.5 to 0.8 mg/L	> ±0.8 mg/L
pH	≤ ±0.2 unit	> ±0.2 to 0.5 unit	> ±0.5 to 0.8 unit	> ±0.8 unit
Turbidity	≤ ±5%	> ±5 to 10%	> ±10 to 15%	> ±15%

Arrangement of Records

Water-quality records collected at a surface-water daily record station are published immediately following that record, regardless of the frequency of sample collection. Station number and name are the same for both records. Where a surface-water daily record station is not available or where the water quality differs significantly from that at the nearby surface-water station, the continuing water-quality record is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence. Water-quality data for partial-record stations and for miscellaneous sampling sites appear in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites.

On-Site Measurements and Sample Collection

In obtaining water-quality data, a major concern is assuring that the data obtained represent the naturally occurring quality of the water. To ensure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen, must be made on site when the samples are taken. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the naturally occurring water, carefully prescribed procedures must be followed in collecting the samples, in treating the samples to prevent changes in quality pending analysis, and in shipping the samples to the laboratory. Procedures for on-site measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRI's Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapters A1, A3, and A4; and Book 9, Chapters A1-A9. Most of the methods used for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRI's, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. Also, detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples can be obtained from the USGS Oregon Water Science Center (see address that is shown on the back of title page in this report).

Water Temperature

Water temperatures are measured at most of the water-quality stations. In addition, water temperatures are taken at the time of discharge measurements for water-discharge stations. For stations where water temperatures are taken manually once or twice daily, the water temperatures are taken at about the same time each day. Large streams have a small diurnal temperature change; shallow streams may have a daily range of several degrees and may follow closely the changes in air temperature. Some streams may be affected by waste-heat discharges.

At stations where recording instruments are used, either mean temperatures or maximum and minimum temperatures for each day are published. Water temperatures measured at the time of water-discharge measurements are on file in the USGS Oregon Water Science Center office.

Sediment

Suspended-sediment concentrations are determined from samples collected by using depth-integrating samplers. Samples usually are obtained at several verticals in the cross section, or a single sample may be obtained at a fixed point and a coefficient applied to determine the mean concentration in the cross section.

During periods of rapidly changing flow or rapidly changing concentration, samples may be collected more frequently (twice daily or, in some instances, hourly). The published sediment discharges for days of rapidly changing flow or concentration were computed by the subdivided-day method (time-discharge weighted average). Therefore, for those days when the published sediment discharge value differs from the value computed as the product of discharge times mean concentration times 0.0027, the reader can assume that the sediment discharge for that day was computed by the subdivided-day method. For periods when no samples were collected, daily discharges of suspended sediment were estimated on the basis of water discharge, sediment concentrations observed immediately before and after the periods, and suspended-sediment loads for other periods of similar discharge.

At other stations, suspended-sediment samples are collected periodically at many verticals in the stream cross section. Although data collected periodically may represent conditions only at the time of observation, such data are useful in establishing seasonal relations between quality and streamflow and in predicting long-term sediment-discharge characteristics of the stream.

In addition to the records of suspended-sediment discharge, records of the periodic measurements of the particle-size distribution of the suspended sediment and bed material are included for some stations.

Laboratory Measurements

Samples for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and indicator bacteria are analyzed locally. All other samples are analyzed in the USGS laboratory in Lakewood, Colorado, unless otherwise noted. Methods used in analyzing sediment samples and computing sediment records are given in TWRI, Book 5, Chapter C1. Methods used by the USGS laboratories are given in the TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. The TWRI publications may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

Data Presentation

For continuing-record stations, information pertinent to the history of station operation is provided in descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. These descriptive headings give details regarding location, drainage area, period of record, type of data available, instrumentation, general remarks, cooperation, and extremes for parameters currently measured daily. Tables of chemical, physical, biological, radiochemical data, and so forth, obtained at a frequency less than daily are presented first. Tables of “daily values” of specific conductance, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment then follow in sequence.

In the descriptive headings, if the location is identical to that of the discharge gaging station, neither the LOCATION nor the DRAINAGE AREA statements are repeated. The following information is provided with each continuous-record station. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.—See Data Presentation information in the EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS section of this report (same comments apply).

DRAINAGE AREA.—See Data Presentation information in the EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS section of this report (same comments apply).

PERIOD OF RECORD.—This indicates the time periods for which published water-quality records for the station are available. The periods are shown separately for records of parameters measured daily or continuously and those measured less than daily. For those measured daily or continuously, periods of record are given for the parameters individually.

INSTRUMENTATION.—Information on instrumentation is given only if a water-quality monitor temperature record, sediment pumping sampler, or other sampling device is in operation at a station.

REMARKS.—Remarks provide added information pertinent to the collection, analysis, or computation of the records.

COOPERATION.—Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the USGS by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES.—Maximums and minimums are given only for parameters measured daily or more frequently. For parameters measured weekly or less frequently, true maximums or minimums may not have been obtained. Extremes, when given, are provided for both the period of record and for the current water year.

REVISIONS.—Records are revised if errors in published water-quality records are discovered. Appropriate updates are made in the USGS distributed data system, NWIS, and subsequently to its Web-based National data system, NWISWeb (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis>). Users of USGS water-quality data are encouraged to obtain all required data from NWIS or NWISWeb to ensure that they have the most recent updates. Updates to the NWISWeb are made on an annual basis.

The records for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sampling sites are published in separate tables following the table of discharge measurements at miscellaneous sites. No descriptive statements are given for these records. Each station is published with its own station number and name in the regular downstream-order sequence.

Remark Codes

The following remark codes may appear with the water-quality data in this section:

Printed Output	Remark
E	Value is estimated.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
M	Presence of material verified, but not quantified.
N	Presumptive evidence of presence of material.
U	Material specifically analyzed for, but not detected.
A	Value is an average.
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
S	Most probable value.

Water-Quality Control Data

The USGS National Water Quality Laboratory collects quality-control data on a continuing basis to evaluate selected analytical methods to determine long-term method detection levels (LT-MDLs) and laboratory reporting levels (LRLs). These values are re-evaluated each year on the basis of the most recent quality-control data and, consequently, may change from year to year.

This reporting procedure limits the occurrence of false positive error. Falsely reporting a concentration greater than the LT-MDL for a sample in which the analyte is not present is 1 percent or less. Application of the LRL limits the occurrence of false negative error. The chance of falsely reporting a non-detection for a sample in which the analyte is present at a concentration equal to or greater than the LRL is 1 percent or less.

Accordingly, concentrations are reported as less than LRL for samples in which the analyte was either not detected or did not pass identification. Analytes detected at concentrations between the LT-MDL and the LRL and that pass identification criteria are estimated. Estimated concentrations will be noted with a remark code of "E." These data should be used with the understanding that their uncertainty is greater than that of data reported without the E remark code.

Data generated from quality-control (QC) samples are a requisite for evaluating the quality of the sampling and processing techniques as well as data from the actual samples themselves. Without QC data, environmental sample data cannot be adequately interpreted because the errors associated with the sample data are unknown. The various types of QC samples collected by the USGS Oregon Science Center office are described in the following section. Procedures have been established for the storage of water-quality-control data within the USGS. These procedures allow for storage of all derived QC data and are identified so that they can be related to corresponding environmental samples. These data are not presented in this report but are available from the USGS Oregon Water Science Center office.

Blank Samples

Blank samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that environmental samples have not been contaminated in the overall data-collection process. The blank solution used to develop specific types of

blank samples is a solution that is free of the analytes of interest. Any measured value signal in a blank sample for an analyte (a specific component measured in a chemical analysis) that was absent in the blank solution is believed to be due to contamination. Many types of blank samples are possible; each is designed to segregate a different part of the overall data-collection process. The types of blank samples collected in this district are:

Field blank—A blank solution that is subjected to all aspects of sample collection, field processing preservation, transportation, and laboratory handling as an environmental sample.

Trip blank—A blank solution that is put in the same type of bottle used for an environmental sample and kept with the set of sample bottles before and after sample collection.

Equipment blank—A blank solution that is processed through all equipment used for collecting and processing an environmental sample (similar to a field blank but normally done in the more controlled conditions of the office).

Sampler blank—A blank solution that is poured or pumped through the same field sampler used for collecting an environmental sample.

Filter blank—A blank solution that is filtered in the same manner and through the same filter apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Splitter blank—A blank solution that is mixed and separated using a field splitter in the same manner and through the same apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Preservation blank—A blank solution that is treated with the sampler preservatives used for an environmental sample.

Reference Samples

Reference material is a solution or material prepared by a laboratory. The reference material composition is certified for one or more properties so that it can be used to assess a measurement method. Samples of reference material are submitted for analysis to ensure that an analytical method is accurate for the known properties of the reference material. Generally, the selected reference material properties are similar to the environmental sample properties.

Replicate Samples

Replicate samples are a set of environmental samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition. Replicate is the general case for which a duplicate is the special case consisting of two samples. Replicate samples are collected and analyzed to establish the amount of variability in the data contributed by some part of the collection and analytical process. Many types of replicate samples are possible, each of which may yield slightly different results in a dynamic hydrologic setting, such as a flowing stream. The types of replicate samples collected in this district are:

Concurrent samples—A type of replicate sample in which the samples are collected simultaneously with two or more samplers or by using one sampler and alternating the collection of samples into two or more compositing containers.

Sequential samples—A type of replicate sample in which the samples are collected one after the other, typically over a short time.

Split sample—A type of replicate sample in which a sample is split into subsamples, each subsample contemporaneous in time and space.

Spike Samples

Spike samples are samples to which known quantities of a solution with one or more well-established analyte concentrations have been added. These samples are analyzed to determine the extent of matrix interference or degradation on the analyte concentration during sample processing and analysis.

EXPLANATION OF GROUND-WATER-LEVEL RECORDS

Generally, only ground-water-level data from selected wells with continuous recorders from a basic network of observation wells are published in this report. This basic network contains observation wells located so that the most significant data are obtained from the fewest wells in the most important aquifers.

Site Identification Numbers

Each well is identified by means of (1) a 15-digit number that is based on latitude and longitude and (2) a local number that is produced for local needs.

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements are made in many types of wells, under varying conditions of access and at different temperatures; hence, neither the method of measurement nor the equipment can be standardized. At each observation well, however, the equipment and techniques used are those that will ensure that measurements at each well are consistent.

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRI's referred to in the On-site Measurements and Sample Collection and the Laboratory Measurements sections in this report. In addition, TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2, describes guidelines for the collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents. Procedures for on-site measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRI's Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapters A1, A3, and A4; and Book 9, Chapters A1 through A9. The TWRI publications may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. The values in this report represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling, as much as possible, and that are consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards. Trained personnel collected all samples. The wells sampled were pumped long enough to ensure that the water collected came directly from the aquifer and had not stood for a long time in the well casing where it would have been exposed to the atmosphere and to the material, possibly metal, comprising the casings.

Water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum (lsd). Land-surface datum is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each well. If known, the elevation of the land-surface datum above sea level is given in the well description. The height of the measuring point (MP) above or below land-surface datum is given in each well description. Water levels in wells equipped with recording gages are reported for every fifth day and the end of each month (EOM).

Water levels are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. For example, in a measurement of a depth of water of several hundred feet, the error in determining the absolute value of the total depth to water may be a few tenths of a foot, whereas the error in determining the net change of water level between successive measurements may be only a hundredth or a few hundredths of a foot. For lesser depths to water the accuracy is greater. Accordingly, most measurements are reported to a hundredth of a foot, but some are given only to a tenth of a foot or a larger unit.

Data Presentation

Water-level data are presented in alphabetical order by county. The primary identification number for a given well is the 15-digit site identification number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local or county well number. Well locations are shown in figure 36; each well is identified on the map by its local well or county well number.

Each well record consists of three parts: the well description, the data table of water levels observed during the water year, and, for most wells, a hydrograph following the data table. Well descriptions are presented in the headings preceding the tabular data.

The following comments clarify information presented in these various headings.

LOCATION.—This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the hydrologic-unit number and a geographic point of reference. Latitudes and longitudes used in this report are reported as North American Datum of 1927 unless otherwise specified.

AQUIFER.—This entry designates by name and geologic age the aquifer that the well taps.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.—This entry describes the well in terms of depth, casing diameter and depth or screened interval, method of construction, use, and changes since construction.

INSTRUMENTATION.—This paragraph provides information on both the frequency of measurement and the collection method used, allowing the user to better evaluate the reported water-level extremes by knowing whether they are based on continuous, monthly, or some other frequency of measurement.

DATUM.—This entry describes both the measuring point and the land-surface elevation at the well. The altitude of the land-surface datum is described in feet above the altitude datum; it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of casing, top of instrument shelf, and so forth), and in relation to land surface (such as 1.3 ft above land-surface datum). The elevation of the land-surface datum is described in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29); it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

REMARKS.—This entry describes factors that may influence the water level in a well or the measurement of the water level, when various methods of measurement were begun, and the network (climatic, terrane, local, or areal effects) or the special project to which the well belongs.

PERIOD OF RECORD.—This entry indicates the time period for which records are published for the well, the month and year at the start of publication of water-level records by the USGS, and the words “to current year” if the records are to be continued into the following year. Time periods for which water-level records are available, but are not published by the USGS, may be noted.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.—This entry contains the highest and lowest instantaneously recorded or measured water levels of the period of published record, with respect to land-surface datum or sea level, and the dates of occurrence.

Water-Level Tables

A table of water levels follows the well description for each well. Water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to either sea level or land-surface datum (lsd). Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water-level value.

For wells not equipped with recorders, water-level measurements were obtained periodically by steel or electric tape. Tables of periodic water-level measurements in these wells show the date of measurement and the measured water-level value.

Hydrographs

Hydrographs are a graphic display of water-level fluctuations over a period of time. In this report, current water year and, when appropriate, period-of-record hydrographs are shown. Hydrographs that display periodic water-level measurements show points that may be connected with a dashed line from one measurement to the next. Hydrographs that display recorder data show a solid line representing the mean water level recorded for each day. Missing data are indicated by a blank space or break in a hydrograph. Missing data may occur as a result of recorder malfunctions, battery failures, or mechanical problems related to the response of the recorder's float mechanism to water-level fluctuations in a well.

GROUND-WATER-QUALITY DATA

Data Collection and Computation

The ground-water-quality data in this report were obtained as a part of special studies in specific areas. Consequently, a number of chemical analyses are presented for some wells within a county but not for others. As a result, the records for this year, by themselves, do not provide a balanced view of ground-water quality Statewide.

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRI, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. Procedures for on-site measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. Also, detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the USGS Oregon Water Science Center office (see address shown on back of title page in this report).

Laboratory Measurements

Analysis for sulfide and measurement of alkalinity, pH, water temperature, specific conductance, and dissolved oxygen are performed on site. All other sample analyses are performed at the USGS laboratory in Lakewood, Colorado, unless otherwise noted. Methods used by the USGS laboratory are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>.

ACCESS TO USGS WATER DATA

The USGS provides near real-time stage and discharge data for many of the gaging stations equipped with the necessary telemetry and historic daily mean and peak-flow discharge data for most current or discontinued gaging stations through the World Wide Web (WWW). These data may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov>.

Water-quality data and ground-water data also are available through the WWW. In addition, data can be provided in various machine-readable formats on various media. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products, and user charges, can be obtained locally from each Water Discipline Water Science Center office. (See address that is shown on the back of the title page of this report.)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Specialized technical terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined below. Terms such as algae, water level, and precipitation are used in their common everyday meanings, definitions of which are given in standard dictionaries. Not all terms defined in this alphabetical list apply to every State. See also table for converting English units to International System (SI) Units. Other glossaries that also define water-related terms are accessible from <http://water.usgs.gov/glossaries.html>.

Acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is the equivalent sum of all bases or base-producing materials, solutes plus particulates, in an aqueous system that can be titrated with acid to an equivalence point. This term designates titration of an “unfiltered” sample (formerly reported as alkalinity).

Acre-foot (AC-FT, acre-ft) is a unit of volume, commonly used to measure quantities of water used or stored, equivalent to the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, 325,851 gallons, or 1,233 cubic meters. (See also “Annual runoff”)

Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is an organic, phosphate-rich compound important in the transfer of energy in organisms. Its central role in living cells makes ATP an excellent indicator of the presence of living material in water. A measurement of ATP therefore provides a sensitive and rapid estimate of biomass. ATP is reported in micrograms per liter.

Adjusted discharge is discharge data that have been mathematically adjusted (for example, to remove the effects of a daily tide cycle or reservoir storage).

Algal growth potential (AGP) is the maximum algal dry weight biomass that can be produced in a natural water sample under standardized laboratory conditions. The growth potential is the algal biomass present at stationary phase and is expressed as milligrams dry weight of algae produced per liter of sample. (See also “Biomass” and “Dry weight”)

Alkalinity is the capacity of solutes in an aqueous system to neutralize acid. This term designates titration of a “filtered” sample.

Annual runoff is the total quantity of water that is discharged (“runs off”) from a drainage basin in a year. Data reports may present annual runoff data as volumes in acre-feet, as discharges per unit of drainage area in cubic feet per second per square mile, or as depths of water on the drainage basin in inches.

Annual 7-day minimum is the lowest mean value for any 7-consecutive-day period in a year. Annual 7-day minimum values are reported herein for the calendar year and the water year (October 1 through September 30). Most low-flow frequency analyses use a climatic year (April 1-March 31), which tends to prevent the low-flow period

from being artificially split between adjacent years. The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. (This value should not be confused with the 7-day, 10-year low-flow statistic.)

Aroclor is the registered trademark for a group of poly-chlorinated biphenyls that were manufactured by the Monsanto Company prior to 1976. Aroclors are assigned specific 4-digit reference numbers dependent upon molecular type and degree of substitution of the biphenyl ring hydrogen atoms by chlorine atoms. The first two digits of a numbered aroclor represent the molecular type, and the last two digits represent the percentage weight of the hydrogen-substituted chlorine.

Artificial substrate is a device that purposely is placed in a stream or lake for colonization of organisms. The artificial substrate simplifies the community structure by standardizing the substrate from which each sample is collected. Examples of artificial substrates are basket samplers (made of wire cages filled with clean streamside rocks) and multiplate samplers (made of hardboard) for benthic organism collection, and plexiglass strips for periphyton collection. (See also "Substrate")

Ash mass is the mass or amount of residue present after the residue from a dry-mass determination has been ashed in a muffle furnace at a temperature of 500 °C for 1 hour. Ash mass of zooplankton and phytoplankton is expressed in grams per cubic meter (g/m^3), and periphyton and benthic organisms in grams per square meter (g/m^2). (See also "Biomass" and "Dry mass")

Aspect is the direction toward which a slope faces with respect to the compass.

Bacteria are microscopic unicellular organisms, typically spherical, rodlike, or spiral and threadlike in shape, often clumped into colonies. Some bacteria cause disease, whereas others perform an essential role in nature in the recycling of materials; for example, by decomposing organic matter into a form available for reuse by plants.

Bankfull stage, as used in this report, is the stage at which a stream first overflows its natural banks formed by floods with 1- to 3-year recurrence intervals.

Base discharge (for peak discharge) is a discharge value, determined for selected stations, above which peak discharge data are published. The base discharge at each station is selected so that an average of about three peak flows per year will be published. (See also "Peak flow")

Base flow is sustained flow of a stream in the absence of direct runoff. It includes natural and human-induced streamflows. Natural base flow is sustained largely by ground-water discharge.

Bed material is the sediment mixture of which a stream-bed, lake, pond, reservoir, or estuary bottom is composed. (See also "Bedload" and "Sediment")

Bedload is material in transport that primarily is supported by the streambed. In this report, bedload is considered to consist of particles in transit from the bed to the top of the bedload sampler nozzle (an elevation ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 foot). These particles are retained in the bedload sampler. A sample collected with a pressure-differential bedload sampler also may contain a component of the suspended load.

Bedload discharge (tons per day) is the rate of sediment moving as bedload, reported as dry weight, that passes through a cross section in a given time. NOTE: Bedload discharge values in this report may include a component of the suspended-sediment discharge. A correction may be necessary when computing the total sediment discharge by summing the bedload discharge and the suspended-sediment discharge. (See also "Bedload," "Dry weight," "Sediment," and "Suspended-sediment discharge")

Benthic organisms are the group of organisms inhabiting the bottom of an aquatic environment. They include a number of types of organisms, such as bacteria, fungi, insect larvae and nymphs, snails, clams, and crayfish. They are useful as indicators of water quality.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) is a measure of the quantity of dissolved oxygen, in milligrams per liter, necessary for the decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms, such as bacteria.

Biomass is the amount of living matter present at any given time, expressed as mass per unit area or volume of habitat.

Biomass pigment ratio is an indicator of the total proportion of periphyton that are autotrophic (plants). This also is called the Autotrophic Index.

Blue-green algae (*Cyanophyta*) are a group of phytoplankton and periphyton organisms with a blue pigment in addition to a green pigment called chlorophyll. Blue-green algae can cause nuisance water-quality conditions in lakes and slow-flowing rivers; however, they are found commonly in streams throughout the year. The abundance of blue-green algae in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{mL}$). The abundance of blue-green algae in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm²) or biovolume per square centimeter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{cm}^2$). (See also “Phytoplankton” and “Periphyton”)

Bottom material (See “Bed material”)

Bulk electrical conductivity is the combined electrical conductivity of all material within a doughnut-shaped volume surrounding an induction probe. Bulk conductivity is affected by different physical and chemical properties of the material including the dissolved-solids content of the pore water, and the lithology and porosity of the rock.

Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum 1928 is a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of Canada’s first order level network in 1928.

Cell volume (biovolume) determination is one of several common methods used to estimate biomass of algae in aquatic systems. Cell members of algae are used frequently in aquatic surveys as an indicator of algal production. However, cell numbers alone cannot represent true biomass because of considerable cell-size variation among the algal species. Cell volume (μm^3) is determined by obtaining critical cell measurements or cell dimensions (for example, length, width, height, or radius) for 20 to 50 cells of each important species to obtain an average biovolume per cell. Cells are categorized according to the correspondence of their cellular shape to the nearest geometric solid or combinations of simple solids (for example, spheres, cones, or cylinders). Representative formulae used to compute biovolume are as follows:

$$\text{sphere } \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \quad \text{cone } \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \quad \text{cylinder } \pi r^2 h.$$

pi (π) is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle; $\pi = 3.14159\dots$

From cell volume, total algal biomass expressed as biovolume ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{mL}$) is thus determined by multiplying the number of cells of a given species by its average cell volume and then summing these volumes for all species.

Cells/volume refers to the number of cells of any organism that is counted by using a microscope and grid or counting cell. Many planktonic organisms are multicelled and are counted according to the number of contained cells per sample volume, and generally are reported as cells or units per milliliter (mL) or liter (L).

Cfs-day (See “Cubic foot per second-day”)

Channel bars, as used in this report, are the lowest prominent geomorphic features higher than the channel bed.

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) is a measure of the chemically oxidizable material in the water and furnishes an approximation of the amount of organic and reducing material present. The determined value may correlate with BOD or with carbonaceous organic pollution from sewage or industrial wastes. [See also “Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)”]

Clostridium perfringens (*C. perfringens*) is a spore-forming bacterium that is common in the feces of human and other warmblooded animals. Clostridial spores are being used experimentally as an indicator of past fecal contamination and the presence of microorganisms that are resistant to disinfection and environmental stresses. (See also “Bacteria”)

Coliphages are viruses that infect and replicate in coliform bacteria. They are indicative of sewage contamination of water and of the survival and transport of viruses in the environment.

Color unit is produced by 1 milligram per liter of platinum in the form of the chloroplatinate ion. Color is expressed in units of the platinum-cobalt scale.

Confined aquifer is a term used to describe an aquifer containing water between two relatively impermeable boundaries. The water level in a well tapping a confined aquifer stands above the top of the confined aquifer and can be higher or lower than the water table that may be present in the material above it. In some cases, the water level can rise above the ground surface, yielding a flowing well.

Contents is the volume of water in a reservoir or lake. Unless otherwise indicated, volume is computed on the basis of a level pool and does not include bank storage.

Continuous-record station is a site where data are collected with sufficient frequency to define daily mean values and variations within a day.

Control designates a feature in the channel that physically affects the water-surface elevation and thereby determines the stage-discharge relation at the gage. This feature may be a constriction of the channel, a bedrock outcrop, a gravel bar, an artificial structure, or a uniform cross section over a long reach of the channel.

Control structure, as used in this report, is a structure on a stream or canal that is used to regulate the flow or stage of the stream or to prevent the intrusion of saltwater.

Cubic foot per second (CFS, ft³/s) is the rate of discharge representing a volume of 1 cubic foot passing a given point in 1 second. It is equivalent to approximately 7.48 gallons per second or approximately 449 gallons per minute, or 0.02832 cubic meters per second. The term “second-foot” sometimes is used synonymously with “cubic foot per second” but is now obsolete.

Cubic foot per second-day (CFS-DAY, Cfs-day, [(ft³/s)/d]) is the volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours. It is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, 1.98347 acre-feet, 646,317 gallons, or 2,446.6 cubic meters. The daily mean discharges reported in the daily value data tables numerically are equal to the daily volumes in cfs-days, and the totals also represent volumes in cfs-days.

Cubic foot per second per square mile [CFSM, (ft³/s)/mi²] is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area. (See also “Annual runoff”)

Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration is the time-weighted mean concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream cross section during a 24-hour day. (See also “Sediment” and “Suspended-sediment concentration”)

Daily record station is a site where data are collected with sufficient frequency to develop a record of one or more data values per day. The frequency of data collection can range from continuous recording to data collection on a daily or near-daily basis.

Data collection platform (DCP) is an electronic instrument that collects, processes, and stores data from various sensors, and transmits the data by satellite data relay, line-of-sight radio, and/or landline telemetry.

Data logger is a microprocessor-based data acquisition system designed specifically to acquire, process, and store data. Data usually are downloaded from onsite data loggers for entry into office data systems.

Datum is a surface or point relative to which measurements of height and/or horizontal position are reported. A vertical datum is a horizontal surface used as the zero point for measurements of gage height, stage, or elevation; a horizontal datum is a reference for positions given in terms of latitude-longitude, State Plane coordinates, or Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates. (See also “Gage datum,” “Land-surface datum,” “National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929,” and “North American Vertical Datum of 1988”)

Diatoms (*Bacillariophyta*) are unicellular or colonial algae with a siliceous cell wall. The abundance of diatoms in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{mL}$). The abundance of diatoms in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm²) or biovolume per square centimeter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{cm}^2$). (See also “Phytoplankton” and “Periphyton”)

Diel is of or pertaining to a 24-hour period of time; a regular daily cycle.

Discharge, or **flow**, is the rate that matter passes through a cross section of a stream channel or other water body per unit of time. The term commonly refers to the volume of water (including, unless otherwise stated, any sediment or other constituents suspended or dissolved in the water) that passes a cross section in a stream channel, canal, pipeline, and so forth, within a given period of time (cubic feet per second). Discharge also can apply to the rate at which constituents, such as suspended sediment, bedload, and dissolved or suspended chemicals, pass through a cross section, in which cases the quantity is expressed as the mass of constituent that passes the cross section in a given period of time (tons per day).

Dissolved refers to that material in a representative water sample that passes through a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This is a convenient operational definition used by Federal and State agencies that collect water-quality data. Determinations of “dissolved” constituent concentrations are made on sample water that has been filtered.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is the molecular oxygen (oxygen gas) dissolved in water. The concentration in water is a function of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and dissolved-solids concentration of the water. The ability of water to retain oxygen decreases with increasing temperature or dissolved-solids concentration. Photosynthesis and respiration by plants commonly cause diurnal variations in dissolved-oxygen concentration in water from some streams.

Dissolved-solids concentration in water is the quantity of dissolved material in a sample of water. It is determined either analytically by the “residue-on-evaporation” method, or mathematically by totaling the concentrations of individual constituents reported in a comprehensive chemical analysis. During the analytical determination, the bicarbonate (generally a major dissolved component of water) is converted to carbonate. In the mathematical calculation, the bicarbonate value, in milligrams per liter, is multiplied by 0.4917 to convert it to carbonate. Alternatively, alkalinity concentration (as mg/L CaCO₃) can be converted to carbonate concentration by multiplying by 0.60.

Diversity index (H) (Shannon index) is a numerical expression of evenness of distribution of aquatic organisms. The formula for diversity index is:

$$\bar{d} = - \sum_{i \approx 1}^s \frac{n_i}{n} \log_2 \frac{n_i}{n},$$

where n_i is the number of individuals per taxon, n is the total number of individuals, and s is the total number of taxa in the sample of the community. Index values range from zero, when all the organisms in the sample are the same, to some positive number, when some or all of the organisms in the sample are different.

Drainage area of a stream at a specific location is that area upstream from the location, measured in a horizontal plane, that has a common outlet at the site for its surface runoff from precipitation that normally drains by gravity

into a stream. Drainage areas given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise specified.

Drainage basin is a part of the Earth's surface that contains a drainage system with a common outlet for its surface runoff. (See "Drainage area")

Dry mass refers to the mass of residue present after drying in an oven at 105 °C, until the mass remains unchanged. This mass represents the total organic matter, ash and sediment, in the sample. Dry-mass values are expressed in the same units as ash mass. (See also "Ash mass," "Biomass," and "Wet mass")

Dry weight refers to the weight of animal tissue after it has been dried in an oven at 65 °C until a constant weight is achieved. Dry weight represents total organic and inorganic matter in the tissue. (See also "Wet weight")

Embeddedness is the degree to which gravel-sized and larger particles are surrounded or enclosed by finer-sized particles. (See also "Substrate embeddedness class")

Enterococcus bacteria commonly are found in the feces of humans and other warmblooded animals. Although some strains are ubiquitous and not related to fecal pollution, the presence of enterococci in water is an indication of fecal pollution and the possible presence of enteric pathogens. Enterococcus bacteria are those bacteria that produce pink to red colonies with black or reddish-brown precipitate after incubation at 41 °C on mE agar (nutrient medium for bacterial growth) and subsequent transfer to EIA medium. Enterococci include *Streptococcus feacalis*, *Streptococcus feacium*, *Streptococcus avium*, and their variants. (See also "Bacteria")

EPT Index is the total number of distinct taxa within the insect orders Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera. This index summarizes the taxa richness within the aquatic insects that generally are considered pollution sensitive; the index usually decreases with pollution.

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) are bacteria present in the intestine and feces of warmblooded animals. *E. coli* are a member species of the fecal coliform group of indicator bacteria. In the laboratory, they are defined as those bacteria that produce yellow or yellow-brown colonies on a filter pad saturated with urea substrate broth after primary culturing for 22 to 24 hours at 44.5 °C on mTEC medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Estimated (E) value of a concentration is reported when an analyte is detected and all criteria for a positive result are met. If the concentration is less than the method detection limit (MDL), an E code will be reported with the value. If the analyte is identified qualitatively as present, but the quantitative determination is substantially more uncertain, the National Water Quality Laboratory will identify the result with an E code even though the measured value is greater than the MDL. A value reported with an E code should be used with caution. When no analyte is detected in a sample, the default reporting value is the MDL preceded by a less than sign (<). For bacteriological data, concentrations are reported as estimated when results are based on non-ideal colony counts.

Euglenoids (*Euglenophyta*) are a group of algae that usually are free-swimming and rarely creeping. They have the ability to grow either photosynthetically in the light or heterotrophically in the dark. (See also "Phytoplankton")

Extractable organic halides (EOX) are organic compounds that contain halogen atoms such as chlorine. These organic compounds are semivolatile and extractable by ethyl acetate from air-dried streambed sediment. The ethyl acetate extract is combusted, and the concentration is determined by microcoulometric determination of the halides formed. The concentration is reported as micrograms of chlorine per gram of the dry weight of the streambed sediment.

Fecal coliform bacteria are present in the intestines or feces of warmblooded animals. They often are used as indicators of the sanitary quality of the water. In the laboratory, they are defined as all organisms that produce blue colonies within 24 hours when incubated at 44.5 °C plus or minus 0.2 °C on M-FC medium (nutrient medium for

bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also “Bacteria”)

Fecal streptococcal bacteria are present in the intestines of warmblooded animals and are ubiquitous in the environment. They are characterized as gram-positive, cocci bacteria that are capable of growth in brain-heart infusion broth. In the laboratory, they are defined as all the organisms that produce red or pink colonies within 48 hours at 35 °C plus or minus 1.0 °C on KF-streptococcus medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also “Bacteria”)

Filtered pertains to constituents in a water sample passed through a filter of specified pore diameter, most commonly 0.45 micrometer or less for inorganic analytes and 0.7 micrometer for organic analytes.

Filtered, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that has passed through a filter has been extracted. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction procedure and thus the analytical determination represents something less than 95 percent of the total constituent concentration in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Fire algae (*Pyrrophyta*) are free-swimming unicells characterized by a red pigment spot. (See also “Phytoplankton”)

Flow-duration percentiles are values on a scale of 100 that indicate the percentage of time for which a flow is not exceeded. For example, the 90th percentile of river flow is greater than or equal to 90 percent of all recorded flow rates.

Gage datum is a horizontal surface used as a zero point for measurement of stage or gage height. This surface usually is located slightly below the lowest point of the stream bottom such that the gage height is usually slightly greater than the maximum depth of water. Because the gage datum is not an actual physical object, the datum is usually defined by specifying the elevations of permanent reference marks such as bridge abutments and survey monuments, and the gage is set to agree with the reference marks. Gage datum is a local datum that is maintained independently of any national geodetic datum. However, if the elevation of the gage datum relative to the national datum (North American Vertical Datum of 1988 or National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) has been determined, then the gage readings can be converted to elevations above the national datum by adding the elevation of the gage datum to the gage reading.

Gage height (G.H.) is the water-surface elevation, in feet above the gage datum. If the water surface is below the gage datum, the gage height is negative. Gage height often is used interchangeably with the more general term “stage,” although gage height is more appropriate when used in reference to a reading on a gage.

Gage values are values that are recorded, transmitted, and/or computed from a gaging station. Gage values typically are collected at 5-, 15-, or 30-minute intervals.

Gaging station is a site on a stream, canal, lake, or reservoir where systematic observations of stage, discharge, or other hydrologic data are obtained.

Gas chromatography/flame ionization detector (GC/FID) is a laboratory analytical method used as a screening technique for semivolatile organic compounds that are extractable from water in methylene chloride.

Geomorphic channel units, as used in this report, are fluvial geomorphic descriptors of channel shape and stream velocity. Pools, riffles, and runs are types of geomorphic channel units considered for National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program habitat sampling.

Green algae (*Chlorophyta*) are unicellular or colonial algae with chlorophyll pigments similar to those in terrestrial green plants. Some forms of green algae produce mats or floating “moss” in lakes. The abundance of green algae in phytoplankton samples is expressed as the number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) or biovolume in cubic micrometers per milliliter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{mL}$). The abundance of green algae in periphyton samples is given in cells per square centimeter (cells/cm²) or biovolume per square centimeter ($\mu\text{m}^3/\text{cm}^2$). (See also “Phytoplankton” and “Periphyton”)

Habitat, as used in this report, includes all nonliving (physical) aspects of the aquatic ecosystem, although living components like aquatic macrophytes and riparian vegetation also are usually included. Measurements of habitat typically are made over a wider geographic scale than are measurements of species distribution.

Habitat quality index is the qualitative description (level 1) of instream habitat and riparian conditions surrounding the reach sampled. Scores range from 0 to 100 percent with higher scores indicative of desirable habitat conditions for aquatic life. Index only applicable to wadable streams.

Hardness of water is a physical-chemical characteristic that commonly is recognized by the increased quantity of soap required to produce lather. It is computed as the sum of equivalents of polyvalent cations (primarily calcium and magnesium) and is expressed as the equivalent concentration of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃).

High tide is the maximum height reached by each rising tide. The high-high and low-high tides are the higher and lower of the two high tides, respectively, of each tidal day. See NOAA Web site: <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/text/glossary.html> (see “High water”).

Hilsenhoff’s Biotic Index (HBI) is an indicator of organic pollution that uses tolerance values to weight taxa abundances; usually increases with pollution. It is calculated as follows:

$$HBI = \frac{\sum (n)(a)}{N},$$

where n is the number of individuals of each taxon, a is the tolerance value of each taxon, and N is the total number of organisms in the sample.

Horizontal datum (See “Datum”)

Hydrologic index stations referred to in this report are continuous-record gaging stations that have been selected as representative of streamflow patterns for their respective regions. Station locations are shown on index maps.

Hydrologic unit is a geographic area representing part or all of a surface drainage basin or distinct hydrologic feature as defined by the former Office of Water Data Coordination and delineated on the State Hydrologic Unit Maps by the USGS. Each hydrologic unit is identified by an 8-digit number.

Inch (IN., in.), in reference to streamflow, as used in this report, refers to the depth to which the drainage area would be covered with water if all of the runoff for a given time period were distributed uniformly on it. (See also “Annual runoff”)

Instantaneous discharge is the discharge at a particular instant of time. (See also “Discharge”)

International Boundary Commission Survey Datum refers to a geodetic datum established at numerous monuments along the United States-Canada boundary by the International Boundary Commission.

Island, as used in this report, is a mid-channel bar that has permanent woody vegetation, is flooded once a year, on average, and remains stable except during large flood events.

Laboratory reporting level (LRL) generally is equal to twice the yearly determined long-term method detection level (LT-MDL). The LRL controls false negative error. The probability of falsely reporting a nondetection for a

sample that contained an analyte at a concentration equal to or greater than the LRL is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent. The value of the LRL will be reported with a “less than” (<) remark code for samples in which the analyte was not detected. The National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) collects quality-control data from selected analytical methods on a continuing basis to determine LT-MDLs and to establish LRLs. These values are reevaluated annually on the basis of the most current quality-control data and, therefore, may change. The LRL replaces the term ‘non-detection value’ (NDV).

Land-surface datum (lsd) is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each ground-water observation well.

Latent heat flux (often used interchangeably with latent heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that converts water from liquid to vapor (evaporation) or from vapor to liquid (condensation) across a specified cross-sectional area per unit time. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Light-attenuation coefficient, also known as the extinction coefficient, is a measure of water clarity. Light is attenuated according to the Lambert-Beer equation:

$$I = I_o e^{-\lambda L},$$

where I_o is the source light intensity, I is the light intensity at length L (in meters) from the source, λ is the light-attenuation coefficient, and e is the base of the natural logarithm. The light-attenuation coefficient is defined as

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{L} \log_e \frac{I}{I_o}.$$

Lipid is any one of a family of compounds that are insoluble in water and that make up one of the principal components of living cells. Lipids include fats, oils, waxes, and steroids. Many environmental contaminants such as organochlorine pesticides are lipophilic.

Long-term method detection level (LT-MDL) is a detection level derived by determining the standard deviation of a minimum of 24 method detection limit (MDL) spike-sample measurements over an extended period of time. LT-MDL data are collected on a continuous basis to assess year-to-year variations in the LT-MDL. The LT-MDL controls false positive error. The chance of falsely reporting a concentration at or greater than the LT-MDL for a sample that did not contain the analyte is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent.

Low tide is the minimum height reached by each falling tide. The high-low and low-low tides are the higher and lower of the two low tides, respectively, of each tidal day. *See NOAA Web site:*
<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/text/glossary.html> (see “Low water”).

Macrophytes are the macroscopic plants in the aquatic environment. The most common macrophytes are the rooted vascular plants that usually are arranged in zones in aquatic ecosystems and restricted in the area by the extent of illumination through the water and sediment deposition along the shoreline.

Mean concentration of suspended sediment (Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration) is the time-weighted concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream cross section during a given time period. (See also “Daily mean suspended-sediment concentration” and “Suspended-sediment concentration”)

Mean discharge (MEAN) is the arithmetic mean of individual daily mean discharges during a specific period. (See also “Discharge”)

Mean high or **low tide** is the average of all high or low tides, respectively, over a specific period.

Mean sea level is a local tidal datum. It is the arithmetic mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch. Shorter series are specified in the name; for example, monthly mean sea level and yearly mean sea

level. In order that they may be recovered when needed, such datums are referenced to fixed points known as benchmarks. (See also "Datum")

Measuring point (MP) is an arbitrary permanent reference point from which the distance to water surface in a well is measured to obtain water level.

Megahertz is a unit of frequency. One megahertz equals one million cycles per second.

Membrane filter is a thin microporous material of specific pore size used to filter bacteria, algae, and other very small particles from water.

Metamorphic stage refers to the stage of development that an organism exhibits during its transformation from an immature form to an adult form. This developmental process exists for most insects, and the degree of difference from the immature stage to the adult form varies from relatively slight to pronounced, with many intermediates. Examples of metamorphic stages of insects are egg-larva-adult or egg-nymph-adult.

Method code is a one-character code that identifies the analytical or field method used to determine a value stored in the National Water Information System (NWIS).

Method detection limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99-percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. It is determined from the analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. At the MDL concentration, the risk of a false positive is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent.

Method of Cubatures is a method of computing discharge in tidal estuaries based on the conservation of mass equation.

Methylene blue active substances (MBAS) indicate the presence of detergents (anionic surfactants). The determination depends on the formation of a blue color when methylene blue dye reacts with synthetic anionic detergent compounds.

Micrograms per gram (UG/G, $\mu\text{g/g}$) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the element per unit mass (gram) of material analyzed.

Micrograms per kilogram (UG/KG, $\mu\text{g/kg}$) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the constituent per unit mass (kilogram) of the material analyzed. One microgram per kilogram is equivalent to 1 part per billion.

Micrograms per liter (UG/L, $\mu\text{g/L}$) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as mass (micrograms) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. One thousand micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. One microgram per liter is equivalent to 1 part per billion.

Microsiemens per centimeter (US/CM, $\mu\text{S/cm}$) is a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution as measured between opposite faces of a centimeter cube of solution at a specified temperature. Siemens is the International System of Units nomenclature. It is synonymous with mhos and is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

Milligrams per liter (MG/L, mg/L) is a unit for expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as the mass (milligrams) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. Concentration of suspended sediment also is expressed in milligrams per liter and is based on the mass of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture.

Minimum reporting level (MRL) is the smallest measured concentration of a constituent that may be reliably reported by using a given analytical method.

Miscellaneous site, miscellaneous station, or miscellaneous sampling site is a site where streamflow, sediment, and/or water-quality data or water-quality or sediment samples are collected once, or more often on a random or discontinuous basis to provide better areal coverage for defining hydrologic and water-quality conditions over a broad area in a river basin.

Most probable number (MPN) is an index of the number of coliform bacteria that, more probably than any other number, would give the results shown by the laboratory examination; it is not an actual enumeration. MPN is determined from the distribution of gas-positive cultures among multiple inoculated tubes.

Multiple-plate samplers are artificial substrates of known surface area used for obtaining benthic invertebrate samples. They consist of a series of spaced, hardboard plates on an eyebolt.

Nanograms per liter (NG/L, ng/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in solution as mass (nanograms) of solute per unit volume (liter) of water. One million nanograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) is a fixed reference adopted as a standard geodetic datum for elevations determined by leveling. It formerly was called “Sea Level Datum of 1929” or “mean sea level.” Although the datum was derived from the mean sea level at 26 tide stations, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular place. *See NOAA Web site: <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/faq.shtml#WhatVD29VD88>* (See “North American Vertical Datum of 1988”)

Natural substrate refers to any naturally occurring immersed or submersed solid surface, such as a rock or tree, upon which an organism lives. (See also “Substrate”)

Nekton are the consumers in the aquatic environment and consist of large, free-swimming organisms that are capable of sustained, directed mobility.

Nonfilterable refers to the portion of the total residue retained by a filter.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is the horizontal control datum for the United States that was defined by a location and azimuth on the Clarke spheroid of 1866.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is the horizontal control datum for the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America that is based on the adjustment of 250,000 points including 600 satellite Doppler stations that constrain the system to a geocentric origin. NAD 83 has been officially adopted as the legal horizontal datum for the United States by the Federal government.

North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) is a fixed reference adopted as the official civilian vertical datum for elevations determined by Federal surveying and mapping activities in the United States. This datum was established in 1991 by minimum-constraint adjustment of the Canadian, Mexican, and United States first-order terrestrial leveling networks.

Open or screened interval is the length of unscreened opening or of well screen through which water enters a well, in feet below land surface.

Organic carbon (OC) is a measure of organic matter present in aqueous solution, suspension, or bottom sediment. May be reported as dissolved organic carbon (DOC), particulate organic carbon (POC), or total organic carbon (TOC).

Organic mass or volatile mass of a living substance is the difference between the dry mass and ash mass and represents the actual mass of the living matter. Organic mass is expressed in the same units as for ash mass and dry mass. (See also “Ash mass,” “Biomass,” and “Dry mass”)

Organism count/area refers to the number of organisms collected and enumerated in a sample and adjusted to the number per area habitat, usually square meter (m²), acre, or hectare. Periphyton, benthic organisms, and macrophytes are expressed in these terms.

Organism count/volume refers to the number of organisms collected and enumerated in a sample and adjusted to the number per sample volume, usually milliliter (mL) or liter (L). Numbers of planktonic organisms can be expressed in these terms.

Organochlorine compounds are any chemicals that contain carbon and chlorine. Organochlorine compounds that are important in investigations of water, sediment, and biological quality include certain pesticides and industrial compounds.

Parameter code is a 5-digit number used in the USGS computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property.

Partial-record station is a site where discrete measurements of one or more hydrologic parameters are obtained over a period of time without continuous data being recorded or computed. A common example is a crest-stage gage partial-record station at which only peak stages and flows are recorded.

Particle size is the diameter, in millimeters (mm), of a particle determined by sieve or sedimentation methods. The sedimentation method uses the principle of Stokes Law to calculate sediment particle sizes. Sedimentation methods (pipet, bottom-withdrawal tube, visual-accumulation tube, sedigraph) determine fall diameter of particles in either distilled water (chemically dispersed) or in native water (the river water at the time and point of sampling).

Particle-size classification, as used in this report, agrees with the recommendation made by the American Geophysical Union Subcommittee on Sediment Terminology. The classification is as follows:

Classification	Size (mm)	Method of analysis
Clay	>0.00024 - 0.004	Sedimentation
Silt	>0.004 - 0.062	Sedimentation
Sand	>0.062 - 2.0	Sedimentation/sieve
Gravel	>2.0 - 64.0	Sieve
Cobble	>64 - 256	Manual measurement
Boulder	>256	Manual measurement

The particle-size distributions given in this report are not necessarily representative of all particles in transport in the stream. For the sedimentation method, most of the organic matter is removed, and the sample is subjected to mechanical and chemical dispersion before analysis in distilled water. Chemical dispersion is not used for native water analysis.

Peak flow (peak stage) is an instantaneous local maximum value in the continuous time series of streamflows or stages, preceded by a period of increasing values and followed by a period of decreasing values. Several peak values ordinarily occur in a year. The maximum peak value in a year is called the annual peak; peaks lower than the annual peak are called secondary peaks. Occasionally, the annual peak may not be the maximum value for the year; in such cases, the maximum value occurs at midnight at the beginning or end of the year, on the recession from or rise toward a higher peak in the adjoining year. If values are recorded at a discrete series of times, the peak recorded value may be taken as an approximation of the true peak, which may occur between the recording instants. If the values are recorded with finite precision, a sequence of equal recorded values may occur at the peak; in this case, the first value is taken as the peak.

Percent composition or percent of total is a unit for expressing the ratio of a particular part of a sample or population to the total sample or population, in terms of types, numbers, weight, mass, or volume.

Percent shading is a measure of the amount of sunlight potentially reaching the stream. A clinometer is used to measure left and right bank canopy angles. These values are added together, divided by 180, and multiplied by 100 to compute percentage of shade.

Periodic-record station is a site where stage, discharge, sediment, chemical, physical, or other hydrologic measurements are made one or more times during a year but at a frequency insufficient to develop a daily record.

Periphyton is the assemblage of microorganisms attached to and living upon submerged solid surfaces. Although primarily consisting of algae, they also include bacteria, fungi, protozoa, rotifers, and other small organisms. Periphyton are useful indicators of water quality.

Pesticides are chemical compounds used to control undesirable organisms. Major categories of pesticides include insecticides, miticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides.

pH of water is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion activity. Solutions with pH less than 7.0 standard units are termed “acidic,” and solutions with a pH greater than 7.0 are termed “basic.” Solutions with a pH of 7.0 are neutral. The presence and concentration of many dissolved chemical constituents found in water are affected, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water. Biological processes including growth, distribution of organisms, and toxicity of the water to organisms also are affected, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water.

Phytoplankton is the plant part of the plankton. They usually are microscopic, and their movement is subject to the water currents. Phytoplankton growth is dependent upon solar radiation and nutrient substances. Because they are able to incorporate as well as release materials to the surrounding water, the phytoplankton have a profound effect upon the quality of the water. They are the primary food producers in the aquatic environment and commonly are known as algae. (See also “Plankton”)

Picocurie (PC, pCi) is one-trillionth (1×10^{-12}) of the amount of radioactive nuclide represented by a curie (Ci). A curie is the quantity of radioactive nuclide that yields 3.7×10^{10} radioactive disintegrations per second (dps). A picocurie yields 0.037 dps, or 2.22 dpm (disintegrations per minute).

Plankton is the community of suspended, floating, or weakly swimming organisms that live in the open water of lakes and rivers. Concentrations are expressed as a number of cells per milliliter (cells/mL) of sample.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are industrial chemicals that are mixtures of chlorinated biphenyl compounds having various percentages of chlorine. They are similar in structure to organochlorine insecticides.

Polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCNs) are industrial chemicals that are mixtures of chlorinated naphthalene compounds. They have properties and applications similar to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and have been identified in commercial PCB preparations.

Pool, as used in this report, is a small part of a stream reach with little velocity, commonly with water deeper than surrounding areas.

Primary productivity is a measure of the rate at which new organic matter is formed and accumulated through photo-synthetic and chemosynthetic activity of producer organisms (chiefly, green plants). The rate of primary production is estimated by measuring the amount of oxygen released (oxygen method) or the amount of carbon assimilated (carbon method) by the plants.

Primary productivity (carbon method) is expressed as milligrams of carbon per area per unit time [$\text{mg C}/(\text{m}^2/\text{time})$] for periphyton and macrophytes or per volume [$\text{mg C}/(\text{m}^3/\text{time})$] for phytoplankton. The carbon method defines the amount of carbon dioxide consumed as measured by radioactive carbon (carbon-14). The carbon-14 method is of greater sensitivity than the oxygen light- and dark-bottle method and is preferred for use with unenriched water samples. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period. (See also “Primary productivity”)

Primary productivity (oxygen method) is expressed as milligrams of oxygen per area per unit time [$\text{mg O}/(\text{m}^2/\text{time})$] for periphyton and macrophytes or per volume [$\text{mg O}/(\text{m}^3/\text{time})$] for phytoplankton. The oxygen method defines production and respiration rates as estimated from changes in the measured dissolved-oxygen concentration. The oxygen light- and dark-bottle method is preferred if the rate of primary production is sufficient for accurate measurements to be made within 24 hours. Unit time may be either the hour or day, depending on the incubation period. (See also “Primary productivity”)

Radioisotopes are isotopic forms of elements that exhibit radioactivity. Isotopes are varieties of a chemical element that differ in atomic weight but are very nearly alike in chemical properties. The difference arises because the atoms of the isotopic forms of an element differ in the number of neutrons in the nucleus; for example, ordinary chlorine is a mixture of isotopes having atomic weights of 35 and 37, and the natural mixture has an atomic weight of about 35.453. Many of the elements similarly exist as mixtures of isotopes, and a great many new isotopes have been produced in the operation of nuclear devices such as the cyclotron. There are 275 isotopes of the 81 stable elements, in addition to more than 800 radioactive isotopes.

Reach, as used in this report, is a length of stream that is chosen to represent a uniform set of physical, chemical, and biological conditions within a segment. It is the principal sampling unit for collecting physical, chemical, and biological data.

Recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative water sample has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction or digestion and thus the determination represents something less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results. (See also “Bed material”)

Recurrence interval, also referred to as return period, is the average time, usually expressed in years, between occurrences of hydrologic events of a specified type (such as exceedances of a specified high flow or nonexceedance of a specified low flow). The terms “return period” and “recurrence interval” do not imply regular cyclic occurrence. The actual times between occurrences vary randomly, with most of the times being less than the average and a few being substantially greater than the average. For example, the 100-year flood is the flow rate that is exceeded by the annual maximum peak flow at intervals whose average length is 100 years (that is, once in 100 years, on average); almost two-thirds of all exceedances of the 100-year flood occur less than 100 years after the previous exceedance, half occur less than 70 years after the previous exceedance, and about one-eighth occur more than 200 years after the previous exceedance. Similarly, the 7-day, 10-year low flow ($7Q_{10}$) is the flow rate below which the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow dips at intervals whose average length is 10 years (that is, once in 10 years, on average); almost two-thirds of the nonexceedances of the $7Q_{10}$ occur less than 10 years after the previous nonexceedance, half occur less than 7 years after, and about one-eighth occur more than 20 years after the previous nonexceedance. The recurrence interval for annual events is the reciprocal of the annual probability of occurrence. Thus, the 100-year flood has a 1-percent chance of being exceeded by the maximum peak flow in any year, and there is a 10-percent chance in any year that the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow will be less than the $7Q_{10}$.

Replicate samples are a group of samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition.

Return period (See “Recurrence interval”)

Riffle, as used in this report, is a shallow part of the stream where water flows swiftly over completely or partially submerged obstructions to produce surface agitation.

River mileage is the curvilinear distance, in miles, measured upstream from the mouth along the meandering path of a stream channel in accordance with Bulletin No. 14 (October 1968) of the Water Resources Council and typically is used to denote location along a river.

Run, as used in this report, is a relatively shallow part of a stream with moderate velocity and little or no surface turbulence.

Runoff is the quantity of water that is discharged (“runs off”) from a drainage basin during a given time period. Runoff data may be presented as volumes in acre-feet, as mean discharges per unit of drainage area in cubic feet per second per square mile, or as depths of water on the drainage basin in inches. (See also “Annual runoff”)

Salinity is the total quantity of dissolved salts, measured by weight in parts per thousand. Values in this report are calculated from specific conductance and temperature. Seawater has an average salinity of about 35 parts per thousand (for additional information, refer to: Miller, R.L., Bradford, W.L., and Peters, N.E., 1988, Specific conductance: theoretical considerations and application to analytical quality control: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2311, 16 p.)

Sea level, as used in this report, refers to one of the two commonly used national vertical datums (NGVD 1929 or NAVD 1988). See separate entries for definitions of these datums.

Sediment is solid material that originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; when transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water, it is referred to as “fluvial sediment.” Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics, and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are affected by environmental and land-use factors. Some major factors are topography, soil characteristics, land cover, and depth and intensity of precipitation.

Sensible heat flux (often used interchangeably with latent sensible heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that moves by turbulent transport through the air across a specified cross-sectional area per unit time and goes to heating (cooling) the air. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Seven-day, 10-year low flow ($7Q_{10}$) is the discharge below which the annual 7-day minimum flow falls in 1 year out of 10 on the long-term average. The recurrence interval of the $7Q_{10}$ is 10 years; the chance that the annual 7-day minimum flow will be less than the $7Q_{10}$ is 10 percent in any given year. (See also “Annual 7-day minimum” and “Recurrence interval”)

Shelves, as used in this report, are streambank features extending nearly horizontally from the flood plain to the lower limit of persistent woody vegetation.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is the expression of relative activity of sodium ions in exchange reactions within soil and is an index of sodium or alkali hazard to the soil. Sodium hazard in water is an index that can be used to evaluate the suitability of water for irrigating crops.

Soil heat flux (often used interchangeably with soil heat-flux density) is the amount of heat energy that moves by conduction across a specified cross-sectional area of soil per unit time and goes to heating (or cooling) the soil. Usually expressed in watts per square meter.

Soil-water content is the water lost from the soil upon drying to constant mass at 105 °C; expressed either as mass of water per unit mass of dry soil or as the volume of water per unit bulk volume of soil.

Specific electrical conductance (conductivity) is a measure of the capacity of water (or other media) to conduct an electrical current. It is expressed in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 °C. Specific electrical conductance is a function of the types and quantity of dissolved substances in water and can be used for approximating the dissolved-solids content of the water. Commonly, the concentration of dissolved solids (in milligrams per liter) is from 55 to 75 percent of the specific conductance (in microsiemens). This relation is not constant from stream to stream, and it may vary in the same source with changes in the composition of the water.

Stable isotope ratio (per MIL) is a unit expressing the ratio of the abundance of two radioactive isotopes. Isotope ratios are used in hydrologic studies to determine the age or source of specific water, to evaluate mixing of different water, as an aid in determining reaction rates, and other chemical or hydrologic processes.

Stage (See “Gage height”)

Stage-discharge relation is the relation between the water-surface elevation, termed stage (gage height), and the volume of water flowing in a channel per unit time.

Streamflow is the discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term “discharge” can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word “streamflow” uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course. The term “streamflow” is more general than “runoff” as streamflow may be applied to discharge whether or not it is affected by diversion or regulation.

Substrate is the physical surface upon which an organism lives.

Substrate embeddedness class is a visual estimate of riffle streambed substrate larger than gravel that is surrounded or covered by fine sediment (<2 mm, sand or finer). Below are the class categories expressed as the percentage covered by fine sediment:

0	no gravel or larger substrate	3	26-50 percent
1	> 75 percent	4	5-25 percent
2	51-75 percent	5	< 5 percent

Surface area of a lake is that area (acres) encompassed by the boundary of the lake as shown on USGS topographic maps, or other available maps or photographs. Because surface area changes with lake stage, surface areas listed in this report represent those determined for the stage at the time the maps or photographs were obtained.

Surficial bed material is the upper surface (0.1 to 0.2 foot) of the bed material that is sampled using U.S. Series Bed-Material Samplers.

Surrogate is an analyte that behaves similarly to a target analyte, but that is highly unlikely to occur in a sample. A surrogate is added to a sample in known amounts before extraction and is measured with the same laboratory procedures used to measure the target analyte. Its purpose is to monitor method performance for an individual sample.

Suspended is the amount (concentration) of undissolved material in a water-sediment mixture. Most commonly refers to that material retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter.

Suspended, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative water-suspended sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction or digestion procedures and thus the determination represents less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results. (See also “Suspended”)

Suspended sediment is sediment carried in suspension by the turbulent components of the fluid or by the Brownian movement (a law of physics). (See also “Sediment”)

Suspended-sediment concentration is the velocity-weighted concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled zone (from the water surface to a point approximately 0.3 foot above the bed) expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). The analytical technique uses the mass of all of the sediment and the net weight of the water-sediment mixture in a sample to compute the suspended-sediment concentration. (See also “Sediment” and “Suspended sediment”)

Suspended-sediment discharge (tons/d) is the rate of sediment transport, as measured by dry mass or volume, that passes a cross section in a given time. It is calculated in units of tons per day as follows: concentration (mg/L) x discharge (ft³/s) x 0.0027. (See also “Sediment,” “Suspended sediment,” and “Suspended-sediment concentration”)

Suspended-sediment load is a general term that refers to a given characteristic of the material in suspension that passes a point during a specified period of time. The term needs to be qualified, such as “annual suspended-sediment load” or “sand-size suspended-sediment load,” and so on. It is not synonymous with either suspended-sediment discharge or concentration. (See also “Sediment”)

Suspended solids, total residue at 105 °C concentration is the concentration of inorganic and organic material retained on a filter, expressed as milligrams of dry material per liter of water (mg/L). An aliquot of the sample is used for this analysis.

Suspended, total is the total amount of a given constituent in the part of a water-sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. Knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to determine when the results should be reported as “suspended, total.” Determinations of “suspended, total” constituents are made either by directly analyzing portions of the suspended material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, on the basis of determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total concentrations of the constituent. (See also “Suspended”)

Synoptic studies are short-term investigations of specific water-quality conditions during selected seasonal or hydrologic periods to provide improved spatial resolution for critical water-quality conditions. For the period and conditions sampled, they assess the spatial distribution of selected water-quality conditions in relation to causative factors, such as land use and contaminant sources.

Taxa (Species) richness is the number of species (taxa) present in a defined area or sampling unit.

Taxonomy is the division of biology concerned with the classification and naming of organisms. The classification of organisms is based upon a hierarchical scheme beginning with Kingdom and ending with Species at the base. The higher the classification level, the fewer features the organisms have in common. For example, the taxonomy of a particular mayfly, *Hexagenia limbata*, is the following:

Kingdom:	Animal
Phylum:	Arthropoda
Class:	Insecta
Order:	Ephemeroptera
Family:	Ephemeridae
Genus:	<i>Hexagenia</i>
Species:	<i>Hexagenia limbata</i>

Thalweg is the line formed by connecting points of minimum streambed elevation (deepest part of the channel).

Thermograph is an instrument that continuously records variations of temperature on a chart. The more general term “temperature recorder” is used in the table descriptions and refers to any instrument that records temperature whether on a chart, a tape, or any other medium.

Time-weighted average is computed by multiplying the number of days in the sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the total number of days. A time-weighted average represents the composition of water resulting from the mixing of flow proportionally to the duration of the concentration.

Tons per acre-foot (T/acre-ft) is the dry mass (tons) of a constituent per unit volume (acre-foot) of water. It is computed by multiplying the concentration of the constituent, in milligrams per liter, by 0.00136.

Tons per day (T/DAY, tons/d) is a common chemical or sediment discharge unit. It is the quantity of a substance in solution, in suspension, or as bedload that passes a stream section during a 24-hour period. It is equivalent to 2,000 pounds per day, or 0.9072 metric ton per day.

Total is the amount of a given constituent in a representative whole-water (unfiltered) sample, regardless of the constituent's physical or chemical form. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent present in both the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as "total." (Note that the word "total" does double duty here, indicating both that the sample consists of a water-suspended sediment mixture and that the analytical method determined at least 95 percent of the constituent in the sample.)

Total coliform bacteria are a particular group of bacteria that are used as indicators of possible sewage pollution. This group includes coliforms that inhabit the intestine of warmblooded animals and those that inhabit soils. They are characterized as aerobic or facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within 48 hours at 35 °C. In the laboratory, these bacteria are defined as all the organisms that produce colonies with a golden-green metallic sheen within 24 hours when incubated at 35 °C plus or minus 1.0 °C on M-Endo medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 milliliters of sample. (See also "Bacteria")

Total discharge is the quantity of a given constituent, measured as dry mass or volume, that passes a stream cross section per unit of time. When referring to constituents other than water, this term needs to be qualified, such as "total sediment discharge," "total chloride discharge," and so on.

Total in bottom material is the amount of a given constituent in a representative sample of bottom material. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as "total in bottom material."

Total length (fish) is the straight-line distance from the anterior point of a fish specimen's snout, with the mouth closed, to the posterior end of the caudal (tail) fin, with the lobes of the caudal fin squeezed together.

Total load refers to all of a constituent in transport. When referring to sediment, it includes suspended load plus bed load.

Total organism count is the number of organisms collected and enumerated in any particular sample. (See also "Organism count/volume")

Total recoverable is the amount of a given constituent in a whole-water sample after a sample has been digested by a method (usually using a dilute acid solution) that results in dissolution of only readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all particulate matter is not achieved by the digestion treatment, and thus the determination represents something less than the "total" amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent present in the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data for whole-water samples, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures may produce different analytical results.

Total sediment discharge is the mass of suspended-sediment plus bed-load transport, measured as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time. It is a rate and is reported as tons per day. (See also "Bedload," "Bedload discharge," "Sediment," "Suspended sediment," and "Suspended-sediment concentration")

Total sediment load or **total load** is the sediment in transport as bedload and suspended-sediment load. The term may be qualified, such as “annual suspended-sediment load” or “sand-size suspended-sediment load,” and so on. It differs from total sediment discharge in that load refers to the material, whereas discharge refers to the quantity of material, expressed in units of mass per unit time. (See also “Sediment,” “Suspended-sediment load,” and “Total load”)

Transect, as used in this report, is a line across a stream perpendicular to the flow and along which measurements are taken, so that morphological and flow characteristics along the line are described from bank to bank. Unlike a cross section, no attempt is made to determine known elevation points along the line.

Turbidity is an expression of the optical properties of a liquid that causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines through water. Turbidity, which can make water appear cloudy or muddy, is caused by the presence of suspended and dissolved matter, such as clay, silt, finely divided organic matter, plankton and other microscopic organisms, organic acids, and dyes (ASTM International, 2003, D1889–00 Standard test method for turbidity of water, *in* ASTM International, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Water and Environmental Technology, v. 11.01: West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 6 p.). The color of water, whether resulting from dissolved compounds or suspended particles, can affect a turbidity measurement. To ensure that USGS turbidity data can be understood and interpreted properly within the context of the instrument used and site conditions encountered, data from each instrument type are stored and reported in the National Water Information System (NWIS) using parameter codes and measurement reporting units that are specific to the instrument type, with specific instruments designated by the method code. The respective measurement units, many of which also are in use internationally, fall into two categories: (1) the designations NTU, NTRU, BU, AU, and NTMU signify the use of a broad spectrum incident light in the wavelength range of 400-680 nanometers (nm), but having different light detection configurations; (2) The designations FNU, FNRU, FBU, FAU, and FNMU generally signify an incident light in the range between 780-900 nm, also with varying light detection configurations. These reporting units are equivalent when measuring a calibration solution (for example, formazin or polymer beads), but their respective instruments may not produce equivalent results for environmental samples. Specific reporting units are as follows:

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 90 degree detection angle, one detector.

NTRU (Nephelometric Turbidity Ratio Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 90 degree detection angle, multiple detectors with ratio compensation.

BU (Backscatter Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 30 ± 15 degree detection angle (backscatter).

AU (Attenuation Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, 180 degree detection angle (attenuation).

NTMU (Nephelometric Turbidity Multibeam Units): white or broadband [400-680 nm] light source, multiple light sources, detectors at 90 degrees and possibly other angles to each beam.

FNU (Formazin Nephelometric Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 90 degree detection angle, one detector.

FNRU (Formazin Nephelometric Ratio Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 90 degree detection angle, multiple detectors, ratio compensation.

FBU (Formazin Backscatter Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, 30 ± 15 degree detection angle.

FAU (Formazin Attenuation Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] light source, 180 degree detection angle.

FNMU (Formazin Nephelometric Multibeam Units): near infrared [780-900 nm] or monochrome light source, multiple light sources, detectors at 90 degrees and possibly other angles to each beam.

For more information please see http://water.usgs.gov/owq/FieldManual/Chapter6/6.7_contents.html.

Ultraviolet (UV) absorbance (absorption) at 254 or 280 nanometers is a measure of the aggregate concentration of the mixture of UV absorbing organic materials dissolved in the analyzed water, such as lignin, tannin, humic substances, and various aromatic compounds. UV absorbance (absorption) at 254 or 280 nanometers is measured in UV absorption units per centimeter of path length of UV light through a sample.

Unconfined aquifer is an aquifer whose upper surface is a water table free to fluctuate under atmospheric pressure. (See “Water-table aquifer”)

Unfiltered pertains to the constituents in an unfiltered, representative water-suspended sediment sample.

Unfiltered, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent in a representative water-suspended sediment sample that has been extracted or digested. Complete recovery is not achieved by the extraction or digestion treatment and thus the determination represents less than 95 percent of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent extraction or digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Vertical datum (See “Datum”)

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are organic compounds that can be isolated from the water phase of a sample by purging the water sample with inert gas, such as helium, and, subsequently, analyzed by gas chromatography. Many VOCs are human-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They often are components of fuels, solvents, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry-cleaning agents commonly used in urban settings. VOC contamination of drinking-water supplies is a human-health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens.

Water table is that surface in a ground-water body at which the water pressure is equal to the atmospheric pressure.

Water-table aquifer is an unconfined aquifer within which the water table is found.

Water year in USGS reports dealing with surface-water supply is the 12-month period October 1 through September 30. The water year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends and which includes 9 of the 12 months. Thus, the year ending September 30, 2002, is called the “2002 water year.”

Watershed (See “Drainage basin”)

WDR is used as an abbreviation for “Water-Data Report” in the REVISED RECORDS paragraph to refer to State annual hydrologic-data reports. (WRD was used as an abbreviation for “Water-Resources Data” in reports published prior to 1976.)

Weighted average is used in this report to indicate discharge-weighted average. It is computed by multiplying the discharge for a sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the discharges. A discharge-weighted average approximates the composition of water that would be found in a reservoir containing all the water passing a given location during the water year after thorough mixing in the reservoir.

Wet mass is the mass of living matter plus contained water. (See also “Biomass” and “Dry mass”)

Wet weight refers to the weight of animal tissue or other substance including its contained water. (See also “Dry weight”)

WSP is used as an acronym for “Water-Supply Paper” in reference to previously published reports.

Zooplankton is the animal part of the plankton. Zooplankton are capable of extensive movements within the water column and often are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye. Zooplankton are secondary consumers feeding

upon bacteria, phytoplankton, and detritus. Because they are the grazers in the aquatic environment, the zooplankton are a vital part of the aquatic food web. The zooplankton community is dominated by small crustaceans and rotifers. (See also “Plankton”)

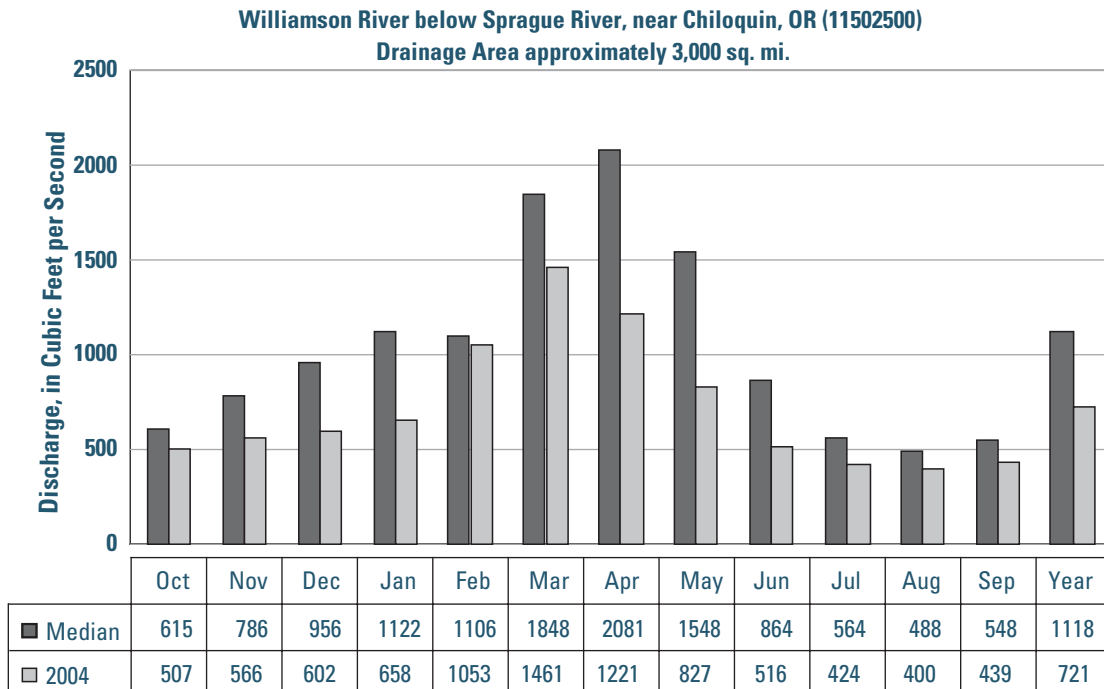
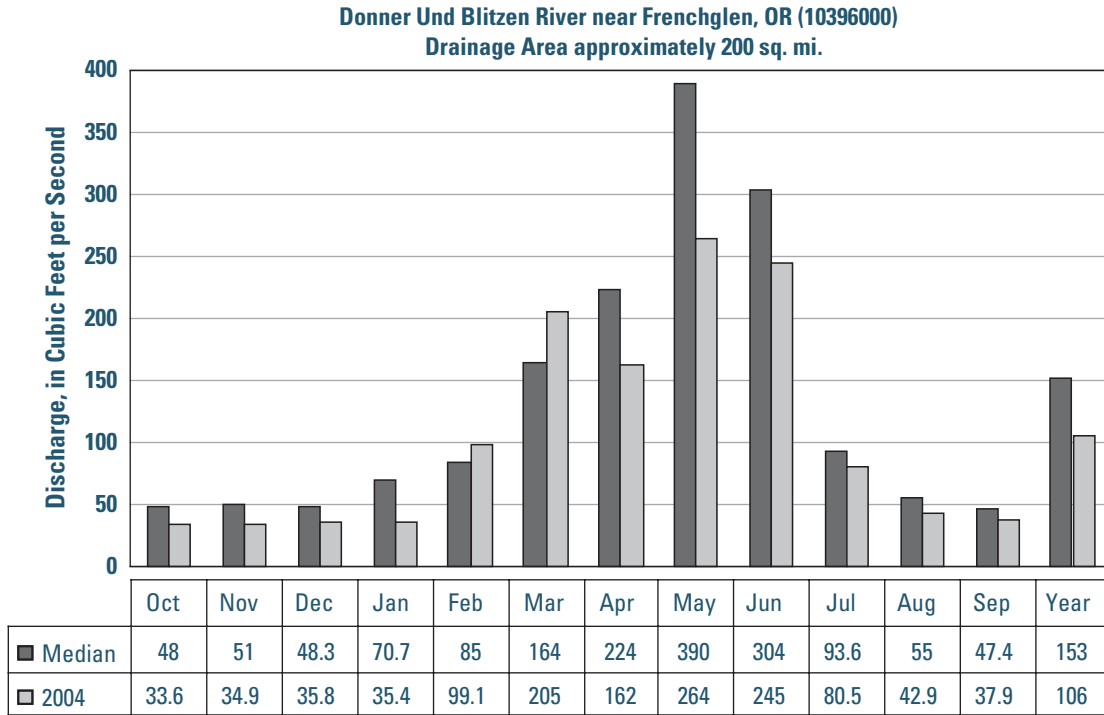


Figure 3. Discharge during 2004 water year compared with median discharge for period 1971-2000 for two representative gaging stations in eastern Oregon.

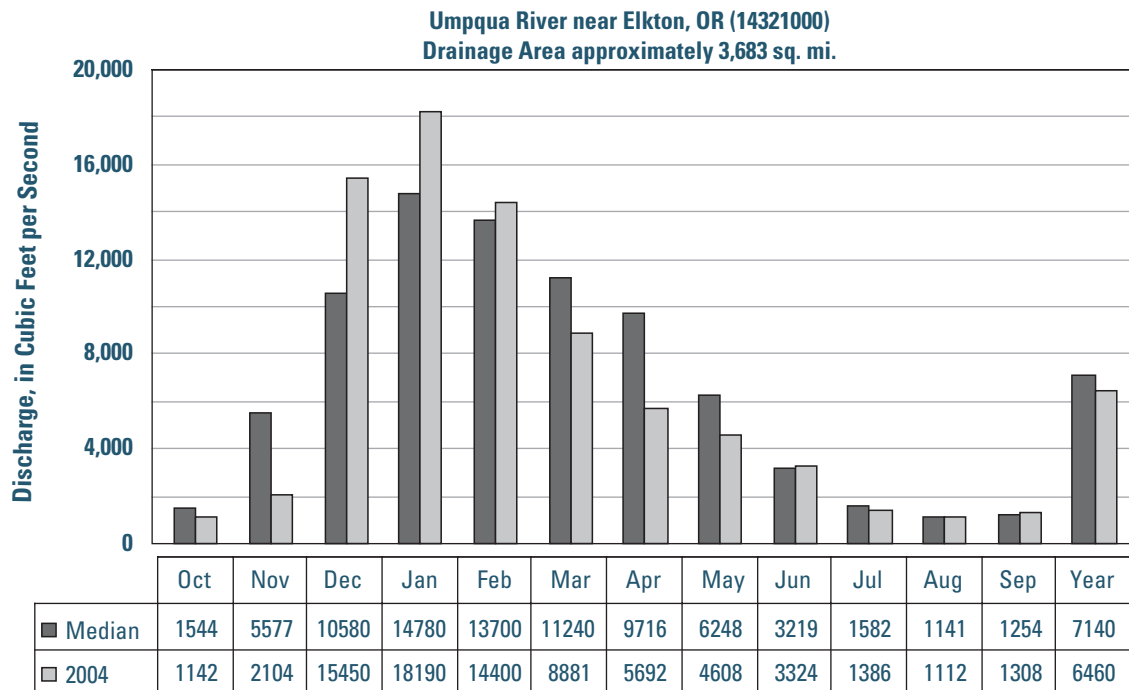
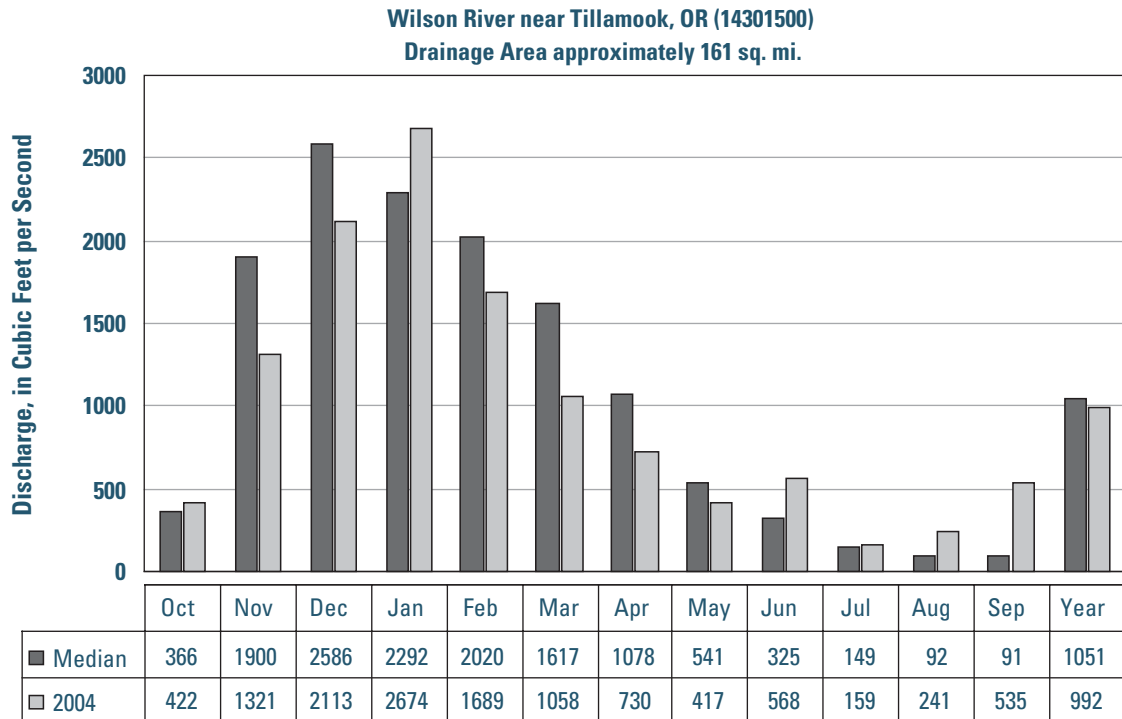


Figure 4. Discharge during 2004 water year compared with median discharge for period 1971-2000 for two representative gaging stations in western Oregon.

SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE AND SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS**Remarks Codes**

The following remark codes may appear with the water-quality data in this section:

PRINT OUTPUT	REMARK
E	Value is estimated.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
M	Presence of material verified, but not quantified.
N	Presumptive evidence of presence of material.
U	Material specifically analyzed for, but not detected.
A	Value is an average.
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks
S	Most probable value.

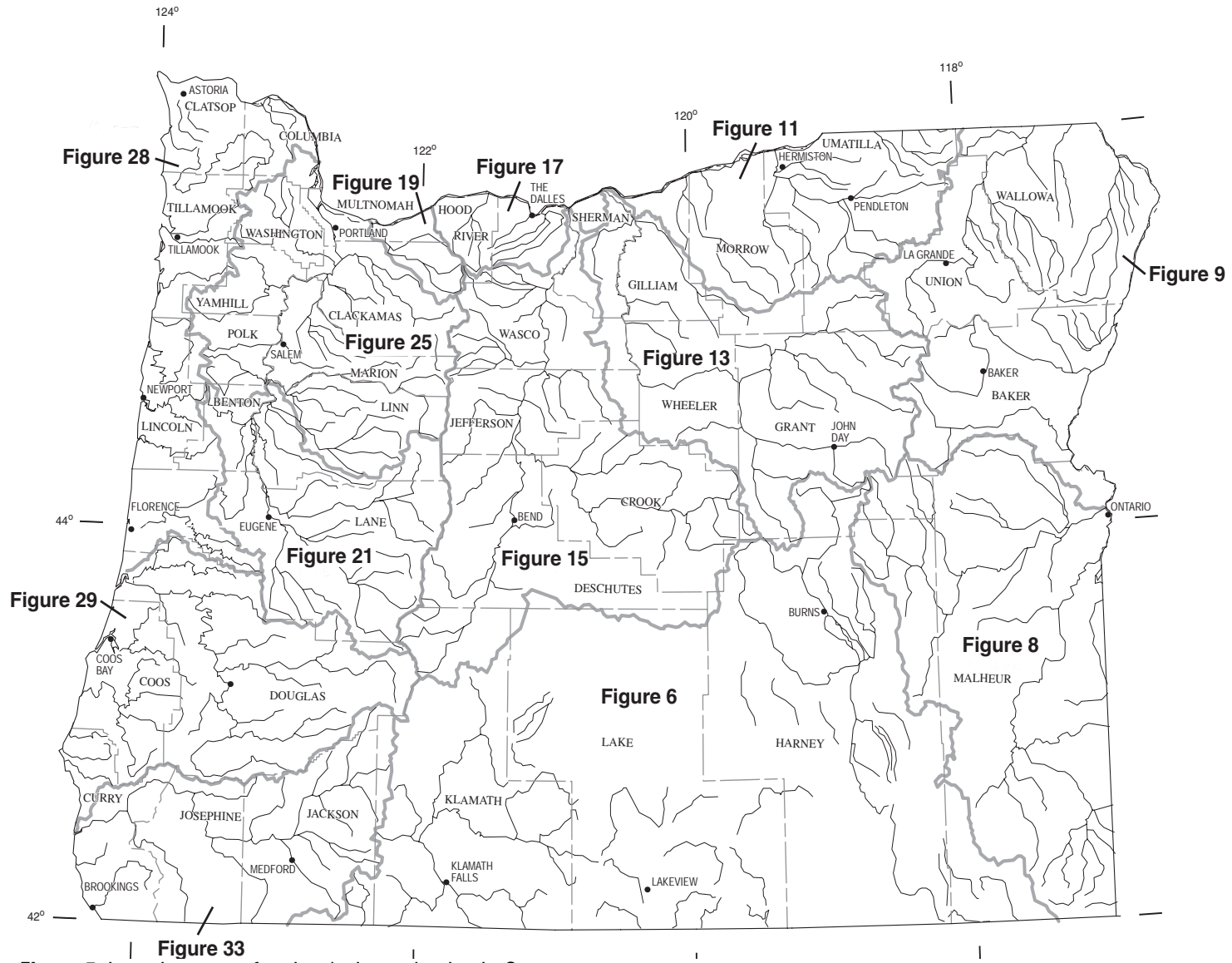


Figure 5. Location map of major drainage basins in Oregon.