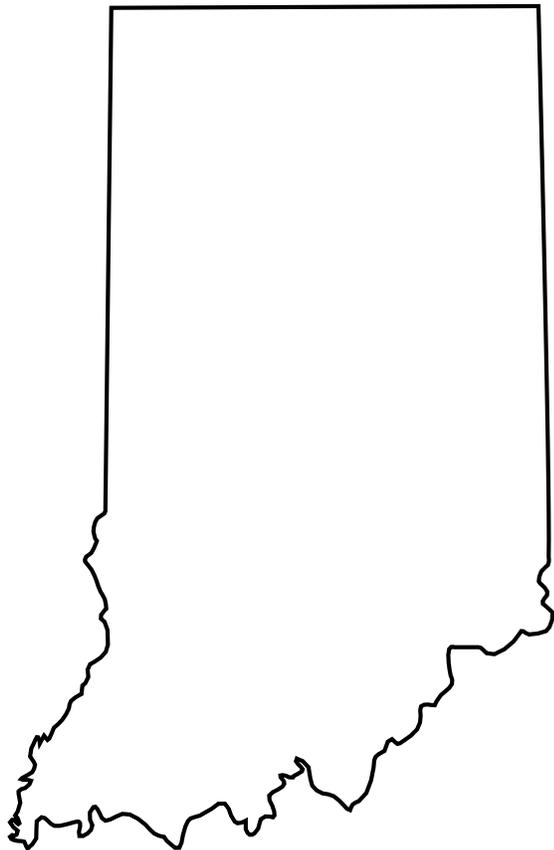


U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Water Resources Data Indiana Water Year 2000

By James A. Stewart, Charles R. Keeton, Lowell E. Hammil, Hieu T. Nguyen
and Deborah K. Majors

Water-Data Report IN-00-1



Prepared in cooperation with the
State of Indiana and with other agencies



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2001

PREFACE

This volume of the annual hydrologic data report of Indiana 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 stream-flow, stage, lake levels, ground-water levels, and water quality 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.

This 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 typed, edited, and assembled the report. 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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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	iii
List of stream and reservoir gaging stations, in downstream order for which records are published in this volume	vii
List of lake gaging stations, in alphabetical order, for which records are published in this volume	xiii
List of ground-water wells, in alphanumeric order by county, for which records are published in this volume	xv
List of discontinued surface-water discharge or stage-only stations	xvii
List of discontinued surface-water-quality stations	xxi
Introduction.....	1
Cooperation	2
Summary of hydrologic conditions	3
Precipitation	3
Surface water	6
Ground water	8
Special networks and programs	10
Explanation of the records.....	12
Station identification numbers	12
Downstream order system.....	12
Latitude-longitude system.....	13
Records of surface-water stage and discharge	14
Data collection and computation.....	14
Data presentation	15
Station manuscript.....	16
Data table of daily mean values	18
Statistics of monthly mean data.....	18
Summary statistics.....	18
Identifying estimated daily discharge	21
Accuracy of the records.....	21
Other records available	22
Records of surface-water quality	22
Classification of records.....	22
Arrangement of records.....	23
On-site measurements and sample collection	23
Laboratory measurements	24
Data presentation	24
Remark codes	25
Records of lake levels	26
Data collection and computation.....	26
Data presentation	26
Records of ground-water levels	27
Data collection and computation.....	28
Data presentation	28
Records of ground-water quality.....	30
Sample collection and analysis	30
Data presentation	30

CONTENTS

	Page
Access to USGS water data	30
Definition of terms	31
Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey	44
Selected references.....	49
Station records, surface water.....	53
Discharge at miscellaneous sites.....	236
Miscellaneous water-quality station analyses, miscellaneous streams in Montgomery County	238
Miscellaneous water-quality station analyses, Grand Calumet River and Indiana Harbor Canal in Lake County.....	241
Station records, lakes.....	254
Station records, ground water	300
Miscellaneous project data	390
Ground-water levels for the alluvial aquifer near the City of Carmel, Hamilton County network.....	390
Ground-water and surface-water levels in Northern Lake County	403
Index	447

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1. Climate divisions in Indiana.....	4
2. Indiana precipitation during water-year 2000 and mean annual precipitation, 1961-90.....	5
3. Mean discharge at three USGS Indiana streamflow-gaging stations during water-year 2000 and median discharges, 1961-90.....	7
4. Monthly and yearly mean of daily minimum ground-water levels at three USGS Indiana ground-water observation wells during water-year 2000 and mean of monthly and yearly minimum ground-water levels, 1985-94.	9
5. System for numbering wells, and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).	13
6. Locations of streamflow and water-quality gaging stations in Indiana.	50
7. Locations of streamflow gaging stations in Marion County.	52
8. Water-quality sampling sites for Sugar Creek and other sampling sites in Montgomery County.	237
9. Water-quality sampling sites for the Grand Calumet River and the Indiana Harbor Canal, in Lake County, July 1999.....	240
10. Water-quality sampling sites for the Grand Calumet River and the Indiana Harbor Canal, in Lake County, April 2000.....	247
11. Number of lakes by county having water-level records for water-year 2000.	253

ILLUSTRATIONS--Continued

	Page
12. Number of ground-water wells by county having water-level records for water-year 2000.....	299
13. Location of wells in the Carmel, Hamilton County network.....	389
14. Location of wells in the Northern Lake County network.....	402

TABLES

Table 1. Monthly precipitation during water-year 2000 as a percentage of mean monthly precipitation, 1961-90	5
2. Factors for conversion of chemical constituents in milligrams or micrograms per liter to milliequivalents per liter	43
3. Factors for conversion of sediment concentrations in milligrams per liter to parts per million.....	43

viii **STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER,
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME**

(d-discharge, e-gage heights, c-chemical, p-pesticide,s-sediment, t-temperature, v-contents)

	Station Number	Page
<u>OHIO RIVER BASIN</u>		
GREAT MIAMI RIVER BASIN		
Whitewater River near Economy (d).....	03274650	53
Whitewater River near Hagerstown (d).....	03274750	54
Whitewater River near Alpine (d, c, s, t).....	03275000	55
East Fork Whitewater River at Abington (d).....	03275600	58
East Fork Whitewater River at Brookville (d).....	03276000	59
Whitewater River at Brookville (d).....	03276500	60
INDIAN-KENTUCK CREEK BASIN		
Indian-Kentuck Creek near Canaan (d).....	03291780	61
SILVER CREEK BASIN		
Silver Creek near Sellersburg (d).....	03294000	62
BUCK CREEK BASIN		
Buck Creek near New Middletown (d).....	03302220	63
INDIAN CREEK BASIN		
Indian Creek:		
Little Indian Creek near Galena (d).....	03302300	64
BLUE RIVER BASIN		
Blue River:		
West Fork Blue River at Salem (d).....	03302680	65
Blue River at Fredericksburg (d).....	03302800	66
Whiskey Run at Marengo (e).....	03302849	67
Blue River near White Cloud (d).....	03303000	68
ANDERSON RIVER BASIN		
Anderson River:		
Middle Fork Anderson River at Bristow (d).....	03303300	69
CROOKED CREEK BASIN		
Crooked Creek near Santa Claus (d).....	03303400	70
PIGEON CREEK BASIN		
Pigeon Creek near Fort Branch (d).....	03322011	71
WABASH RIVER BASIN		
Wabash River at Linn Grove (d).....	03322900	72
Wabash River at Huntington (d).....	03323500	73
Little River near Huntington (d).....	03324000	74
Salamonie River near Warren (d).....	03324300	75
Salamonie River at Dora (d).....	03324500	76
Wabash River at Wabash (d).....	03325000	77
Mississinewa River		
Mississinewa River near Ridgeville (d).....	03325500	78
Big Lick Creek near Hartford City (d).....	03326070	79
Mississinewa River at Marion (d).....	03326500	80
Mississinewa River at Peoria (d).....	03327000	81
Wabash River at Peru (d).....	03327500	82
Pipe Creek near Bunker Hill (d).....	03327520	83
Eel River at North Manchester (d).....	03328000	84

STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER ix
 FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Station Number	Page
<u>OHIO RIVER BASIN--Continued</u>		
WABASH RIVER BASIN--Continued		
Weesau Creek near Deedsville (d)	03328430	85
Eel River near Logansport (d)	03328500	86
Wabash River at Logansport (d)	03329000	87
Deer Creek near Delphi (d)	03329700	88
Tippecanoe River at North Webster (d)	03330241	89
Tippecanoe River at Oswego (d)	03330500	90
Walnut Creek near Warsaw (d)	03331110	91
Tippecanoe River near Ora (d)	03331500	92
Tippecanoe River near Delphi (d)	03333050	93
Wildcat Creek near Jerome (d)	03333450	94
Kokomo Creek near Kokomo (d)	03333600	95
Wildcat Creek at Kokomo (d)	03333700	96
Wildcat Creek at Owasco (d)	03334000	97
South Fork Wildcat Creek near Lafayette (d)	03334500	98
Wildcat Creek near Lafayette (d)	03335000	99
Wabash River at Lafayette (d)	03335500	100
Big Pine Creek:		
Mud Pine Creek near Oxford (d)	03335690	101
Wabash River at Covington (d)	03336000	102
Sugar Creek:		
Prairie Creek near Lebanon (d)	03339280	103
Sugar Creek at Crawfordsville (d)	03339500	104
Wabash River at Montezuma (d)	03340500	105
Big Raccoon Creek near Fincastle (d)	03340800	106
Big Raccoon Creek at Ferndale (d)	03340900	107
Big Raccoon Creek at Coxville (d)	03341300	108
Wabash River at Terre Haute (d)	03341500	109
Wabash River at Riverton (d)	03342000	110
Busseron Creek near Hymera (d)	03342100	111
Busseron Creek near Carlisle (d)	03342500	112
Wabash River at Vincennes (e)	03343000	113
White River:		
White River at Muncie (d)	03347000	114
Buck Creek near Muncie (d)	03347500	115
White River at Anderson(e)	03348000	
White River at Raible St. at Anderson (d)	03348130	116
Pipe Creek at Frankton (d)	03348350	117
White River at Noblesville (d)	03349000	118
Stony Creek near Noblesville (d)	03350700	119
White River near Nora (d)	03351000	120
White River at Broad Ripple (e)	03351060	121
Crooked Creek at Indianapolis (d)	03351310	122
Fall Creek near Fortville (d)	03351500	123
Fall Creek at Millersville (d)	03352500	124

x **STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued**

	Station Number	Page
<u>OHIO RIVER BASIN--Continued</u>		
WABASH RIVER BASIN--Continued		
White River--Continued		
White River at Indianapolis (d).....	03353000	125
Pleasant Run at Arlington Avenue at Indianapolis (d)	03353120	126
Eagle Creek at Zionsville (d).....	03353200	127
Eagle Creek Reservoir near Indianapolis (e,v)	03353450	128
Eagle Creek below Reservoir at Indianapolis (d).....	03353451	129
Eagle Creek at Indianapolis (d)	03353500	130
Little Eagle Creek at 52nd St. at Indianapolis (d).....	03353551	131
Guion Creek above 52nd St. at Indianapolis (d)	03353560	132
Falcon Creek at 30th St. at Indianapolis (d)	03353583	133
Little Eagle Creek at Speedway (d).....	03353600	134
White River at Stout Gen. Stn. at Indianapolis (d).....	03353611	135
Lick Creek at Indianapolis (d)	03353620	136
Little Buck Creek near Southport (d)	03353630	137
Derbyshire Creek at Southport (d)	03353635	138
Little Buck Creek at Southport (d)	03353636	139
Little Buck Creek near Indianapolis (d)	03353637	140
White Lick Creek:		
West Fork White Lick Creek at Danville (d).....	03353700	141
White Lick Creek at Mooresville (d)	03353800	142
White River near Centerton (d).....	03354000	143
White River at Spencer (e).....	03357000	144
Big Walnut Creek (head of Eel River)		
Plum Creek near Bainbridge (d)	03357350	145
Big Walnut Creek near Reelsville (d)	03357500	146
Mill Creek near Cataract (d)	03358000	147
Mill Creek near Manhattan (d)	03359000	148
Eel River at Bowling Green (d).....	03360000	149
White River at Newberry (d)	03360500	150
Big Blue River (head of East Fork White River) at Carthage (d)	03361000	151
Big Blue River at Shelbyville (d)	03361500	152
Sugar Creek at New Palestine (d).....	03361650	153
Buck Creek at Acton (d)	03361850	154
Youngs Creek near Edinburgh (d)	03362000	155
Sugar Creek near Edinburgh (d).....	03362500	156
Driftwood River (continuation of Big Blue River)		
Flatrock River at St. Paul (d)	03363500	157
Flatrock River at Columbus (d).....	03363900	158
East Fork White River (continuation of Driftwood River)		
at Columbus (d).....	03364000	159
Clifty Creek at Hartsville (d).....	03364500	160
East Fork White River at Seymour (d)	03365500	161

STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Station Number	Page
<u>OHIO RIVER BASIN--Continued</u>		
WABASH RIVER BASIN--Continued		
White River--Continued		
East Fork White River--Continued		
Muscatatuck River--Continued		
Graham Creek (head of Muscatatuck River):		
Big Creek:		
Harberts Creek near Madison (d)	03366200	162
Muscatatuck River near Deputy (d)	03366500	163
Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River:		
Brush Creek near Nebraska (d)	03368000	164
Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River near Butlerville (d)	03369000	165
Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River at Vernon (d)	03369500	166
East Fork White River near Bedford (d)	03371500	167
Guthrie Creek:		
Back Creek at Leesville (d)	03371520	168
Salt Creek near Harrodsburg (d)	03372500	169
East Fork White River at Shoals (d)	03373500	170
Lost River near Leipsic (d)	03373530	171
White River above Petersburg (d)	03373980	172
White River at Petersburg (d)	03374000	173
Patoka River near Hardinsburg (d)	03374455	174
Patoka River near Cuzco (d)	03374500	175
Patoka River at Jasper (d)	03375500	176
Straight River:		
Hall Creek (head of Straight River) near St. Anthony (d)	03375800	177
Patoka River at Winslow (d)	03376300	178
South Fork Patoka River near Spurgeon (d)	03376350	179
Patoka River near Princeton (d)	03376500	180
Wabash River at Mount Carmel, IL (d)	03377500	181
Wabash River at New Harmony (e, c, p, s, t)	03378500	182
Big Creek near Wadesville (d)	03378550	188
<u>STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE MICHIGAN</u>		
GRAND CALUMET RIVER BASIN		
Grand Calumet River at Industrial Hwy. at Gary (eastern portion) (d)	04092677	189
Indiana Harbor Canal at East Chicago (d)	04092750	190
BURNS WATERWAY		
Deep River (head of Burns Waterway) at Lake George outlet		
at Hobart (d)	04093000	191
Little Calumet River at Gary (e)	04093200	192
Little Calumet River at Porter (d)	04094000	193
Burns Ditch at Portage (d)	04095090	194
TRAIL CREEK BASIN		
Trail Creek at Michigan City Harbor (d)	04095380	195

xii **STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued**

	Station Number	Page
<u>STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE MICHIGAN--Continued</u>		
GALIEN RIVER BASIN		
South Branch Galien River:		
Galena River near LaPorte (d)	04096100	196
ST. JOSEPH RIVER BASIN		
Pigeon Creek near Angola (d)	04099510	197
Pigeon River near Scott (d)	04099750	198
Little Elkhart River at Middlebury (d)	04099808	199
Pine Creek near Elkhart (d)	04099850	200
North Branch Elkhart River (head of Elkhart River) at Cosperville (d)	04100222	201
South Branch Elkhart River:		
Forker Creek near Burr Oak (d)	04100252	202
Rimmell Branch (head of Craft Ditch) near Albion (d)	04100295	203
Solomon Creek near Syracuse (d)	04100377	204
Elkhart River at Goshen (d)	04100500	205
St. Joseph River at Elkhart (d)	04101000	206
Juday Creek near South Bend (d)	04101370	207
<u>STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE ERIE</u>		
MAUMEE RIVER BASIN		
St. Joseph River (head of Maumee River):		
Fish Creek at Hamilton (d)	04177720	208
Fish Creek near Artie (d, s)	04177810	209
St. Joseph River near Newville (d)	04178000	212
Cedar Creek near Cedarville (d)	04180000	213
St. Joseph River near Fort Wayne (d)	04180500	214
St. Marys River at Decatur (d)	04181500	215
St. Marys River near Fort Wayne (d)	04182000	216
Spy Run Creek at Fort Wayne (d)	04182810	217
Maumee River at Fort Wayne (e)	04182900	218
Maumee River at New Haven (d)	04183000	219
<u>UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN</u>		
ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN		
Kankakee River (head of Illinois River) near North Liberty (d)	05515000	220
Kankakee River at Davis (d)	05515500	221
Yellow River at Plymouth (d)	05516500	222
Yellow River at Knox (d)	05517000	223
Kankakee River at Dunns Bridge (d)	05517500	224
Kankakee River near Kouts (d)	05517530	225
Cobb Ditch near Kouts (d)	05517890	226
Kankakee River at Shelby (d)	05518000	227
Singleton Ditch at Schneider (d)	05519000	228
Iroquois River at Rosebud (d)	05521000	229
Iroquois River at Rensselaer (d)	05522500	230

STREAM AND RESERVOIR GAGING STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Station Number	Page
<u>UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN--Continued</u>		
ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN--Continued		
Iroquois River near Foresman (d)	05524500	231
DES PLAINES RIVER BASIN		
Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal		
Little Calumet River (western portion):		
Hart Ditch at Dyer (d)	05536179	232
Hart Ditch at Munster (d)	05536190	233
Little Calumet River at Munster (d)	05536195	234
Grand Calumet River at Hohman Ave. at Hammond (d)	05536357	235

LAKE GAGING STATIONS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

(e - gage heights)

	Station Number	Page
Adams Lake near Wolcottville (e)	04100030	254
Ball Lake near Hamilton (e)	04177680	254
Bass Lake at Bass Lake (e)	05517200	255
Bear Lake near Wolflake (e)	04100260	255
Big Chapman Lake near Warsaw (e)	03331010	256
Big Lake near Wolflake (e)	03330040	256
Big Long Lake near Stroh (e)	04099600	257
Bixler Lake at Kendallville (e)	04100140	257
Blue Lake near Churubusco (e)	03327600	258
Bower Lake near Pleasant Lake (e)	04099250	258
Cass Lake near Shipshewana (e)	04099810	259
Cedar Lake at Cedar Lake (e)	05518700	259
Center Lake at Warsaw (e)	03331160	260
Clear Lake at Clear Lake (e)	04177200	260
Clear Lake at LaPorte (e)	05515240	261
Crooked Lake at Crooked Lake (e)	04097850	261
Dewart Lake near Leesburg (e)	04100470	262
Diamond Lake near Silver Lake (e)	03331320	262
Diamond Lake near Wawaka (e)	04100350	263
Engle Lake near Ligonier (e)	04100370	263
Fish Lake near Plato (e)	04099670	264
Fish Lake near Scott (e)	04099760	264
Flint Lake near Valparaiso (e)	05517700	265
Gilbert Lake near Washington Center (e)	03330160	265

LAKE GAGING STATIONS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Station Number	Page
Hackenburg Lake near Wolcottville (e)	04100110	266
Hamilton Lake at Hamilton (e)	04177700	266
Heaton Lake near Elkhart (e)	04099860	267
High Lake near Wolflake (e)	04100258	267
Hill Lake near Silver Lake (e)	03331300	268
Hogback Lake near Angola (e)	04099500	268
Jimmerson Lake at Nevada Mills (e)	04097680	269
King Lake near DeLong (e)	03331438	269
Knapp Lake near Washington Center (e)	04100390	270
Koontz Lake at Koontz Lake (e)	05515600	270
Lake Eliza near Beatrice (e)	05517800	271
Lake Gage at Panama (e)	04097950	271
Lake George at Hobart (e)	04092990	272
Lake George at Jamestown (e)	04097550	272
Lake Manitou at Rochester (e)	03331380	273
Lake Maxinkuckee at Culver (e)	03331440	273
Lake of the Woods near Bremen (e)	05516200	274
Lake of the Woods near Helmer (e)	04099580	274
Lake Pleasant near Nevada Mills (e)	04097520	275
Little Long Lake at Kendallville (e)	04100160	275
Long Lake at Laketon (e)	03328100	276
Long Lake at Moonlight (e)	04099200	276
Lost Lake at Culver (e)	03331460	277
Lukens Lake near Disko (e)	03328400	277
Muncie Lake near Burr Oak (e)	04100280	278
North Twin Lake near Howe (e)	04099700	278
Nyona Lake at Greenoak (e)	03331400	279
Ogle Lake near Nashville (e)	03371700	279
Oliver Lake near Valentine (e)	04100100	280
Palestine Lake at Palestine (e)	03331180	280
Pike Lake at Warsaw (e)	03331040	281
Pine Lake at LaPorte (e)	05515220	281
Pretty Lake near Plymouth (e)	05516600	282
Riddles Lake near Lakeville (e)	05515800	282
Ridinger Lake near Pierceton (e)	03330300	283
Sawmill Lake near North Webster (e)	03330460	283
Sherburn Lake near Pierceton (e)	03331120	284
Shipshewana Lake near Shipshewana (e)	04099740	284
Shoe Lake near Oswego (e)	03330380	285
Shriner Lake at Tri-Lakes (e)	03327650	285
Silver Lake at Silver Lake (e)	03328350	286
Simonton Lake near Elkhart (e)	04099880	286
Skinner Lake near Albion (e)	04100300	287
Smalley Lake near Washington Center (e)	03330140	287
Stone Lake near Scott (e)	04099780	288
Sylvan Lake at Rome City (e)	04100180	288

LAKE GAGING STATIONS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Station Number	Page
Syracuse Lake at Syracuse (e)	04100460	289
Tippecanoe Lake at Oswego (e).....	03330480	289
Upper Long Lake near Wolflake (e).....	04100320	290
Versailles Lake near Versailles (e).....	03276800	290
Waldron Lake near Cosperville (e)	04100220	291
Wauhob Lake near Valparaiso (e).....	05517600	291
Webster Lake at North Webster (e)	03330240	292
Wharton Lake near South Bend (e).....	05514770	292
Winona Lake at Warsaw (e)	03331140	293
Records available on lakes		294
Other lake maps available		298

GROUND-WATER WELLS, IN ALPHANUMERIC ORDER BY COUNTY,
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

(e - gage heights, h-hydrographs)

	Local Number	Well Number	Page
Allen 5 (e, h)	AL 5	410426084495201	300
Allen 6 (e, h)	AL 6	410932084561101	301
Allen 8 (e, h)	AL 8	410335085190701	302
Bartholomew 4 (e, h)	BA 4	391627085534401	303
Bartholomew 8 (e, h)	BA 8	390950085553501	304
Bartholomew 9 (e, h)	BA 9	391035085560401	305
Bartholomew 10 (e, h)	BA 10	390317085523701	306
Bartholomew 13 (e, h)	BA 13	390658085572201	307
Benton 4 (e, h).....	BE 4	402851087213501	308
Boone 17 (e, h).....	BO 17	400532086183901	309
Cass 3 (e, h).....	CS 3	403407086175701	310
Clay 6 (e, h)	CY 6	392653087120501	311
Clay 7 (e, h)	CY 7	391124087134701	312
Decatur 2 (e,h)	DC 2	392022085371801	313
Delaware 4 (e, h).....	DW 4	400541085213701	314
Elkhart 4 (e,h).....	EH 4	413121085481301	315
Elkhart 7 (e, h).....	EH 7	414514085505001	316
Elkhart 9 (e, h).....	EH 8	414419085595801	317
Fountain 3 (e, h).....	FO 3	401200087121701	318
Franklin 5 (e, h)	FR 5	392416085004301	319
Fulton 7 (e, h).....	FU 7	405829086175801	320
Grant 8 (e, h).....	GT 8	402322085481901	321
Grant 10 (e, h).....	GT 10	403836085374401	322

GROUND-WATER WELLS, IN ALPHANUMERIC ORDER BY COUNTY,
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Local Number	Well Number	Page
Harrison 8 (e, h).....	HR 8.....	382323086044501	323
Hendricks 4 (e, h).....	HD 4.....	394025086400801	324
Huntington 2 (e, h).....	HU 2.....	404858085284301	325
Jasper 4 (e, h).....	JP 4.....	410249087011201	326
Jasper 7 (e, h).....	JP 7.....	410809087580801	327
Jasper 9 (e, h).....	JP 9.....	410713087063201	328
Jasper 11 (e, h).....	JP 11.....	410322087163101	329
Jasper 12 (e, h).....	JP 12.....	410145087130401	330
Jasper 13 (e, h).....	JP 13.....	405902087141501	331
Jasper 15 (e, h).....	JP 15.....	405550087092301	332
Jefferson 5 (e, h).....	JF 5.....	384949085251901	333
Jennings 3 (e, h).....	JN 3.....	385601085365701	334
Knox 7 (e, h).....	KN 7.....	383247087361001	335
Knox 8 (e, h).....	KN 8.....	384951087202501	336
Kosciusko 9 (e, h).....	KO 9.....	412556085513401	337
Lagrange 2 (e, h).....	LG 2.....	414318085200601	338
Lagrange 3 (e, h).....	LG 3.....	414158085253401	339
Lake 12 (e, h).....	LK 12.....	411038087284701	340
Lake 13 (e, h).....	LK 13.....	413559087270301	341
Lake 14 (e, h).....	LK 14.....	411146087204101	342
LaPorte 9 (e, h).....	LP 9.....	412350086512801	343
LaPorte 10 (e, h).....	LP 10.....	413139086341401	344
LaPorte 11 (e, h).....	LP 11.....	412839086533101	345
LaPorte 12 (e, h).....	LP 12.....	413434086434701	346
Marion 34 (e, h).....	MA 34.....	393855086120701	347
Marion 35 (e, h).....	MA 35.....	394632086092701	348
Marion 36 (e, h).....	MA 36.....	394626086100201	349
Marion 37 (e, h).....	MA 37.....	394732086115501	350
Marion 38 (e, h).....	MA 38.....	393950086124701	351
Martin 5 (e, h).....	MT 5.....	383659086545901	352
Montgomery 7 (e, h).....	MY 7.....	400247086482101	353
Morgan 4 (e, h).....	MG 4.....	393423086161001	354
Newton 6 (e, h).....	NE 6.....	405105087173301	355
Newton 7 (e, h).....	NE 7.....	405959087282901	356
Newton 8 (e, h).....	NE 8.....	410428087231501	357
Newton 9 (e, h).....	NE 9.....	405959087282902	358
Newton 10 (e, h).....	NE 10.....	410428087235021	359
Newton 11 (e, h).....	NE 11.....	410235087305901	360
Newton 14 (e, h).....	NE 14.....	410917087285801	361
Noble 8 (e, h).....	NO 8.....	411922085221801	362
Noble 9 (e, h).....	NO 9.....	413106085232701	363
Noble 11 (e, h).....	NO 11.....	412405085154501	364
Noble 14 (e, h).....	NO 14.....	412405085154504	365
Parke 6 (e, h).....	PA 6.....	393619087043001	366
Posey 3 (e, h).....	PY 3.....	380758087551001	367
Posey 5 (e, h).....	PY 5.....	380546087474301	368

GROUND-WATER WELLS, IN ALPHANUMERIC ORDER BY COUNTY,
FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME--Continued

	Local Number	Well Number	Page
Pulaski 6 (e, h)	PU 6	405916086530701	369
Pulaski 7 (e, h)	PU 7	410739086365201	370
Randolph 3 (e, h).....	RA 3	401532085085301	371
St. Joseph 31 (e, h).....	SJ 31	413120086055601	372
Shelby 2 (e, h)	SH 2	393943085490901	373
Starke 2 (e, h).....	SK 2.....	411342086365601	374
Steuben 6 (e, h)	SB 6.....	414204085054002	375
Tippecanoe 17 (e, h)	TC 17.....	402734087033401	376
Tippecanoe 18 (e, h)	TC 18.....	402734087033402	377
Vanderburgh 6 (e, h)	VA 6.....	380608087395901	378
Vanderburgh 7 (e, h)	VA 7.....	380626087344401	379
Vigo 7 (e, h)	VI 7.....	392820087242601	380
Wabash 3 (e, h).....	WB 3	404424085422801	381
Wabash 4 (e, h).....	WB 4	403948085414601	382
Warrick 4 (e, h).....	WK 4	380624087164801	383
Washington 2 (e, h)	WA 2.....	383012086124501	384
Wayne 6 (e, h).....	WE 6	394426085080601	385
Wells 4 (e, h).....	WL 4.....	404331085064701	386
White 4 (e, h).....	WT 4.....	404914086403001	387
Whitley 3 (e, h).....	WY 3.....	410337085264201	388

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

The following continuous-record surface-water discharge or stage-only stations (gaging stations) in Indiana 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 short-term project stations 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.

(Most stations are surface-water discharge, exceptions are designated with footnotes)

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
OHIO RIVER BASIN			
Little Williams Creek at Connersville	03274950	9.16	1968-91
East Fork Whitewater River at Richmond	03275500	121	1949-78
South Hogan Creek near Dillsboro	03276700	38.1	1961-93
Laughery Creek near Farmers Retreat (a)	03277000	248	1941-73
Indian Creek near Corydon	03302500	129	1943-93
Whiskey Run at Marengo (d)	03302849	7.02	1986-93
Friday Branch tributary near Saint Meinrad (b)	03303276	.096	1981
Little Pigeon Creek near Tennyson	03304000	150	1944-47
Pigeon Creek at Evansville	03322100	323	1960-85
WABASH RIVER BASIN			
Wabash River near New Corydon	03322500	262	1951-88
Wabash River at Bluffton	03323000	532	1930-71, 1987-92 (d)
Salamonie River at Portland	03324200	85.6	1959-93
Little Mississinewa River at Union City	03325311	9.67	1982-97
Mississinewa River near Eaton (b)	03326000	310	1952-71
Wabash River at Delphi	03329500	4,072	1940-71
Tippecanoe River near Warsaw	03331000	126	1943-49
Tippecanoe River at Pulaski	03332000	1,089	1928-31
Little Indian Creek near Royal Center (a)	03332300	35.0	1959-73
Tippecanoe River at Buffalo (e)	03332345	1,285	1986-92
Big Monon Creek near Francesville (a)	03332400	152	1959-73
Tippecanoe River near Monticello (c)	03332500	1,732	1932-81
Rattlesnake Creek near Patton	03329400	6.83	1968-93
Wildcat Creek at Greentown	03333500	168	1945-61
Marshall Ditch near Montmorenci	03335677	1.58	1990-94
Indian Creek near Montmorenci	03335678	27.8	1990-94
Little Pine Creek at Green Hill	03335679	42.3	1990-94
Big Pine Creek near Williamsport	03335700	323	1955-87
East Fork Coal Creek near Hillsboro	03339108	33.4	1968-91
Coal Creek at Coal Creek	03339120	214	1965-72
Little Vermilion River near Newport	03339150	237	1965-72
Sugar Creek tributary near Deer Mill (b)	03339855	.45	1981
Sugar Creek near Byron (b)	03340000	670	1941-71
Big Raccoon Creek at Mansfield (d)	03341000	248	1939-58
Little Raccoon Creek near Catlin (d,g)	03341200	134	1957-71
Big Raccoon Creek near Mecca (d)	03341315	473	1988-92
Brouilletts Creek near Universal (b)	03341420	321	1966-71
North Coal Creek near Terre Haute	03341470	1.91	1974-76
Honey Creek near Riley (b)	03341570	5.79	1981
West Fork Busseron Creek near Hymera	03342150	14.4	1966-86
Mud Creek near Cass	03342244	9.16	1981-91
Mud Creek near Dugger	03342250	11.9	1966-81
Busseron Creek near Sullivan	03342300	138	1966-86
Buttermilk Creek near Paxton	03342350	16.5	1966-73
Buttermilk Creek near Sullivan	03342360	17.6	1975-78
South Fork Smalls Creek at Bruceville (b,g)	03342800	4.94	1972-75
White River at Anderson	03348000	406	1925-26, 1932-93
Killbuck Creek near Gaston	03348020	25.5	1968-91
Killbuck Creek near Anderson	03348100	97.8	1964-68
White River near Noblesville	03348500	828	1915-26, 1929-74 (b)
Cicero Creek near Arcadia (a)	03349500	131	1955-76

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS--Continued

xix

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
WABASH RIVER BASIN--Continued			
Little Cicero Creek near Arcadia (a)	03349700	40.4	1956-76
Cicero Creek near Cicero	03350000	196	1946-54
Hinkle Creek near Cicero (a)	03350100	18.5	1956-76
Cicero Creek at Noblesville	03350500	216	1950-80, 1986-92
Sugar Creek near Middletown	03351400	5.80	1969-89
Lawrence Creek at Fort Benjamin Harrison	03352000	2.74	1952-56, 1958-69
Mud Creek at Indianapolis (a)	03352200	42.4	1958-76
Fall Creek at 16th St. at Indianapolis	03352875	317	1986-91
Pleasant Run at Brookville Road at Indpls.	03353160	10.1	1960-81
Bean Creek at Indianapolis	03353180	4.4	1970-93
White River at Waverly	03353660	2,026	1986-88
Beanblossom Creek at Beanblossom	03354500	14.6	1952-93
Bear Creek near Trevlac (a)	03355000	6.94	1952-73
Beanblossom Creek at Dolan	03356000	100	1946-78
Beanblossom Creek near Bloomington	03356500	112	1931-33
Big Walnut Creek at Greencastle	03357420	216	1975-82
Deer Creek near Putnamville	03359500	59.0	1955-65, 1968-72
Jordan Creek near Jordan (b)	03359980	25.9	1981
Kessinger Ditch near Monroe City	03360895	56.2	1992-98
Driftwood River near Edinburg	03363000	1,060	1940-91
Haw Creek near Clifford	03364200	47.5	1967-91
Sand Creek near Brewersville	03365000	155	1948-86
Von Fange Ditch at Seymour	03365575	4.17	1994-97
Graham Creek near Vernon	03366000	77.2	1955-73
Muscatatuck River near Austin	03367000	359	1932-43, 1944-71 (f)
Stucker Creek near Austin	03367500	127	1932-33
Vernon Fork near Crothersville	03370000	391	1932-33
Muscatatuck River near Tampico	03370500	960	1939
Muscatatuck River near Vallonia	03371000	1,134	1932-33
South Fork Salt Creek at Kurtz	03371600	38.2	1961-71, 1972-75 (e)
North Fork Salt Creek at Nashville (a)	03371650	76.1	1962-76
North Fork Salt Creek near Belmont	03372000	120	1946-71
Stephens Creek near Bloomington	03372300	10.9	1970-91
Clear Creek near Harrodsburg	03372700	55.2	1960-71
Salt Creek near Peerless	03373000	573	1939-50, 1957-71, 1971-84 (d)
Indian Creek near Springville (a)	03373200	60.7	1961-73
Lost River near West Baden Springs	03373700	287	1964-93
White River at Hazelton (h)	03374100	11,305	1928-38
Patoka River near Jasper (g)	03376000	348	1944-47
Flat Creek near Otwell	03376260	21.3	1965-82
Little Flat Creek near Otwell (b)	03376279	6.56	1981
South Fork Patoka River near Spurgeon	03376350	42.8	1964-86

STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE MICHIGAN

Dunes Creek at Porter	04095050	3.40	1979-82
Burns Ditch at Gary (g)	04093500	160	1943-91
Salt Creek near McCool	04094500	74.6	1945-91
Derby Ditch at Beverly Shores	04095100	4.64	1980
Trail Creek at Michigan City	04095300	54.1	1969-94
Lime Lake outlet at Panama	04097970	17.5	1969-86
Fawn River at Orland	04098000	86.4	1943-47
Pigeon Creek and Hogback Lake near Angola	04099500	103	1946-74
Pretty Lake Inlet near Stroh	04099610	1.96	1963-80
Christiana Creek at Elkhart	04100000	127	1947-52
North Branch Elkhart River near Cosperville	04100220	134	1951-71
Turkey Creek at Syracuse	04100465	43.8	1969-87

xx **DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS--Continued**

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE ERIE			
St. Joseph River at Hursh	04178500	734	1950-54
St. Joseph River at Cedarville	04179000	763	1931-32, 1956-81
Cedar Creek near Auburn (a)	04179500	87.3	1943-73
Harber Ditch at Fort Wayne	04182590	21.9	1960-64 (g), 1961-64 (e), 1964-91
St. Marys River at Fort Wayne	04182700	810	1905-06
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN			
Kingsbury Creek near LaPorte	05515400	7.08	1970-86
Yellow River near Bremen (a)	05516000	135	1955-73
Singleton Ditch near Hebron	05518500	34.2	1949-51
West Creek near Schneider	05519500	54.7	1948-52, 1954-72
Singleton Ditch at Illinois, IL	05520000	220	1945-77
Oliver Ditch near Aix	05521500	79.6	1948-51
Iroquois River near North Marion	05522000	144	1948-93
Bice Ditch at South Marion	05523000	21.8	1948-93
Slough Creek near Collegeville	05523500	83.7	1948-52, 1953-82
Carpenter Creek at Egypt	05524000	44.8	1948-52, 1953-82

a Continued as a crest-stage and low-flow partial-record station through 1984.

b Some quality of water data available.

c Records of daily discharges furnished by Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

d Continued as a stage only station.

e Stage only station.

f High-water records only.

g Some record fragmentary.

h Some quality of water data available after station discontinued for stream-gaging records.

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS

The following stations were discontinued as surface-water-quality stations. Records of temperature (T), specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen (C) or sediment (S) were collected and published for the record shown for each station. Discontinued short-term project stations 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.

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of Record	Period of record
OHIO RIVER BASIN				
Whitewater River near Alpine	03275000	529	C,T,S	1987-94, 99
East Fork Whitewater River at Abington	03275600	198	C T T	1968-79 1969-76, 1970-71, 1973-76
East Fork Whitewater at Brookville	03276000	380	C,T	1974-75
Whitewater River at Brookville	03276500	1224	T C	1974-81, 1974-86
South Hogan Creek near Dillsboro	03276700	38.1	C,T,S	1961-93
Trib to Friday Branch at St. Meinard	03303276	.096	C,T,S	1980-81
WABASH RIVER BASIN				
Wabash River near New Corydon	03322500	262	C	1969-73
Wabash River at Huntington	03323500	710	T	1963-77
Salamonie Creek at Warren	03324288	402	T	1980-81
Mississinewa River at Marion	03326500	682	C,T	1975-76, 79
Eel River near Logansport	03328500	789	S,T	1969-80
Wildcat Creek near Lafayette	03335000	794	C T	1970-79, 1970-74
Wabash River at Lafayette	03335500	7247	T T S	1954-64, 1967-75, 1978-80
Big Pine Creek at Williamsport	03335700	323	C T C,T,S	1970-76, 1970-75, 1980-81
Big Raccoon Creek near Fincastle	03340800	132	T C	1965-77, 1975-77
Honey Creek at Riley	03341570	5.79	C,T,S	1980-81
Wabash River near Sullivan	03341805	12,600	C,T	1963-64
Wabash River at Riverton	03342000	13,100	T T T	1954-61, 1962-65, 1967-78
South Fork Smalls Creek at Bruceville	03342800	4.94	C	1973-75
White River at Noblesville	03348500	814	T	1952-76
White River near Nora	03351000	1200	T T	1954-60, 1962-72
White River near Centerton	03354000	2,444	C,S T	1986-95 1953-56 1966-67 1970-72 1977-80 1982-85 1985-77
Big Walnut Creek at Greencastle	03357420	216	S C,T	1965-77 1973-77
Mill Creek at Cataract	03358000	245	C,T	1978-82
Jordan Creek at Jordan	03359980	25.9	C,T	1980-81
Big Blue River at Carthage	03361000	184	T C,T S C	1974-77, 1979-82, 1977-81, 1973-77
Flatrock River at St. Paul	03363500	303	C,T	1976-79
Clifty Creek at Hartsville	03364500	91.4	C,T	1970-75
East Fork White River at Seymour	03365500	2333	S T	1966-80, 1954-79
North Fork Salt Creek near Nashville	03371650	761	C,T	1974-76
Salt Creek near Harrodsburg	03372500	441	T	1966-76
White River at Petersburg	03374000	11125	T	1964-77
White River near Hazelton	03374100	11305	T S C	1973-81, 1973-83, 1973-86
Patoka River near English	03374470	308	T C C	1970-76, 1969-76
Little Flat Creek near Otwell	03376279	6.36	C,T,S	1980-81
Wabash River at New Harmony	03378500	29234	T C S	1974-80 1974-86 1974-83

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY STATIONS--Continued

Station name	Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Type of Record	Period of record
STREAM TRIBUTARY TO LAKE MICHIGAN				
Trail Creek near Michigan City	04095300	54.1	C,T S	1977-81 1990-94
STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE ERIE				
St. Joseph River near Newville	04178100	615	C	1996-99, 1969-73
St. Marys River at Wilshire	04181050	435	C	1969-73
St. Marys River near Ft Wayne	04182000	762	S T	1953-67, 1964-67
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN				
Yellow Creek near Plymouth	05516500	29.4	S,T	1979-81

WATER RESOURCES DATA - INDIANA, 2000

INTRODUCTION

The Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Indiana 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 U.S. Geological Survey, the data are published annually in this report series entitled "Water Resources Data - Indiana."

Water-resources data for the 2000 water year for Indiana consist of records of discharge, stage, and water quality of streams, and water levels of lakes and ground-water wells. This volume contains records for water discharge at 166 gaging stations, stage at 7 gaging stations, stage and contents at 1 reservoir, water quality at 2 stream sites, sediment data at 1 site, water levels at 79 lakes, and 89 observation wells. Also included are streamflow discharge at miscellaneous sites, water quality data for the Lake Erie National Water-Quality Assessment, water quality data from special studies done in Montgomery and Lake counties, and observation well water levels from special studies done in Hamilton and Lake counties. Locations of the streamflow and water-quality sites are shown on figures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The number of lakes and ground-water observation wells by county having 2000 water-level records are shown on figures 11 and 12. A systematic collection of stages on selected lakes was begun in 1943 in cooperation with the State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources. The data collected since the beginning of record have not been published previously in the annual water data reports for Indiana. They are available from the Indiana District office. A selected amount of lake data was published in Water-Supply Paper 1363, "Hydrology of Indiana Lakes," by J. I. Perrey and D. M. Corbett (1956). Additional lake data were published in Open-File Report 88-331, "Annual Maximum and Minimum Lake Levels for Indiana, Water Years 1942-85," by Kathleen K. Fowler (1988). These data represent that part of the National Water Data System collected by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and Federal agencies in Indiana.

This series of annual reports for Indiana 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 volume, data on quantity and quality of surface and ground water.

Prior to introduction of this series and for several water years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Indiana 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." Stream discharge and stage data were published in four compilation reports (through the 1950, 1951-60, 1961-65, and 1966-70 water years). Data on water 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.” The above mentioned Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities of the United States and may be purchased from U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225-0286.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the U.S. Geological Survey for all States. These official U.S. Geological 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 volume is identified as “U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report IN-00-1.” 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.

The U.S. Geological Survey has compiled and disseminated estimates of water use for the Nation at 5-year intervals since 1950. A large amount of the Indiana withdrawal data presented in the publication, “Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1995” U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1200, were provided by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water. The data indicated that in 1995 over 9.1 billion gallons per day were withdrawn from the surface- and ground-water resources of Indiana to meet the needs of its citizens. Approximately 92 percent of this withdrawal was from surface-water sources. Nearly 5.7 billion gallons per day of surface water was used for thermo-electric power production, making it the largest category of use in Indiana. A small percentage of those withdrawals were consumed in the power-production process and the rest of the water was returned to the source, making it available for future use.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the District Chief at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone (317) 290-3333.

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and agencies of the State of Indiana have had cooperative agreements for the systematic collection of streamflow records since 1930, for ground-water levels since 1940, for lake stages since 1943, and for water-quality records since 1951. Organizations that supplied data are acknowledged in station manuscripts. Organizations that assisted in collecting data in this report through cooperative agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey are:

State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources, Larry D. Macklin, Director, through
the Bureau of Resource and Regulation, Paul Ehret, Deputy Director

State of Indiana, Department of Environmental Management, Lori F. Kaplan, Commissioner,
Matthew Rueff, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Water Management

State of Indiana, Department of Transportation, Christine M. Klika, Commissioner

Assistance in the form of funds or services was given by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in collecting records for surface-water gaging stations published in this report.

The following organizations aided in collecting records: The cities of Elkhart, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis; Hoosier Energy; Indianapolis Water Co.; IPALCO; CINERGY; Jefferson Smurfit Corp.; Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

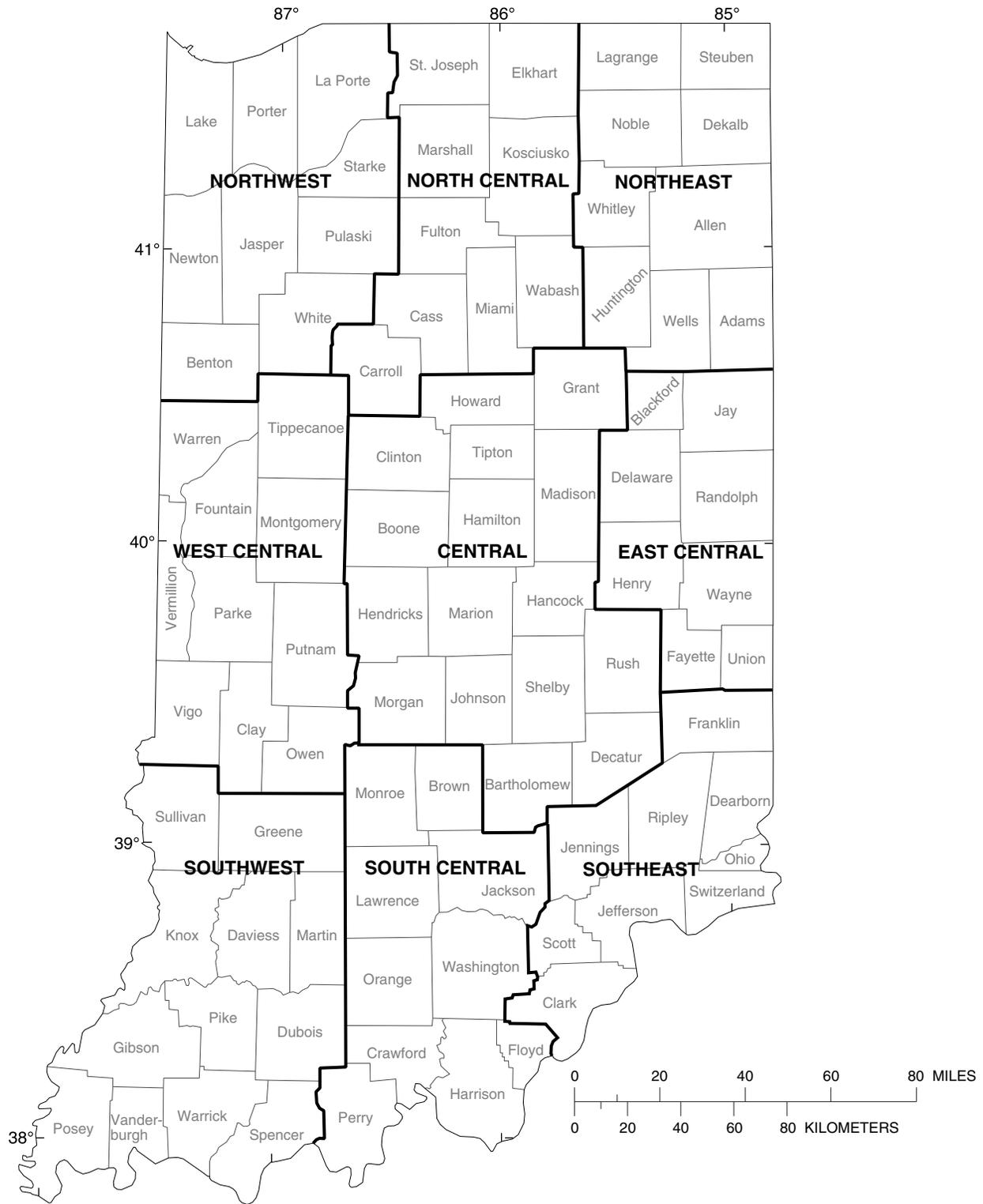
SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Precipitation

Indiana has a continental climate influenced mainly by eastward-moving cold polar and warm gulf air masses. The low-pressure centers formed by the interaction of these air masses are the major source of Indiana precipitation. Spring and early summer are normally the wettest periods of the year, as storm systems tap moisture from the Gulf of Mexico and travel across Indiana. Early fall is generally the driest period. Seasonal patterns may vary geographically, particularly in the summer when isolated thunderstorms are common and during the winter when lake-effect snows can affect northern Indiana. The average annual precipitation for Indiana is 38 inches. The average annual precipitation ranges geographically from 36 inches in northern Indiana to 44 inches in southern Indiana. Snowfall accounts for 2 to 7 inches of the average annual precipitation, with the greatest snowfall in northern Indiana (Clark, 1980).

The 2000 water year began during a period of moderate-to-severe drought across most of Indiana. Autumn (September to November) 1999 was the second driest autumn in central Indiana since record keeping began in 1871 (National Weather Service, Indianapolis, World Wide Web page: <http://www.crh.noaa.gov/ind/AUXTRM.TXT>). Most of Indiana remained in a precipitation deficit (cumulative precipitation totals below normal) through mid June 2000, despite some periods of moderate-to-heavy rainfall in January, February, April, and May. These periods of rainfall were mostly in southern Indiana. From 4 to 6 inches of rain fell in southern Indiana early in January, and more than 7 inches of rain fell in southwestern Indiana February 13–18.

Moderate-to-heavy rainfall was widespread across Indiana in June; up to 7 inches of rain fell, June 17–18, in south-central Indiana. July rainfall was near normal across most of Indiana. August 2000 was active for severe thunderstorms which occurred on 7 days during that month (National Weather Service, Indianapolis, World Wide Web page: <http://www.crh.noaa.gov/ind/2000.htm>). Southern Indiana, southwestern Indiana in particular, experienced the brunt of the rainfall produced by these storms. September—usually one of Indiana's drier months—was much wetter than normal across central and southern Indiana.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey digital data, 1:2,000,000 1996
 Albers Equal-Area Conic projection
 Standard parallels 29°30' and 45°30' central meridian -96°

EXPLANATION
 Climate division boundaries

Figure 1.--Climate divisions in Indiana.

(Data from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1994.)

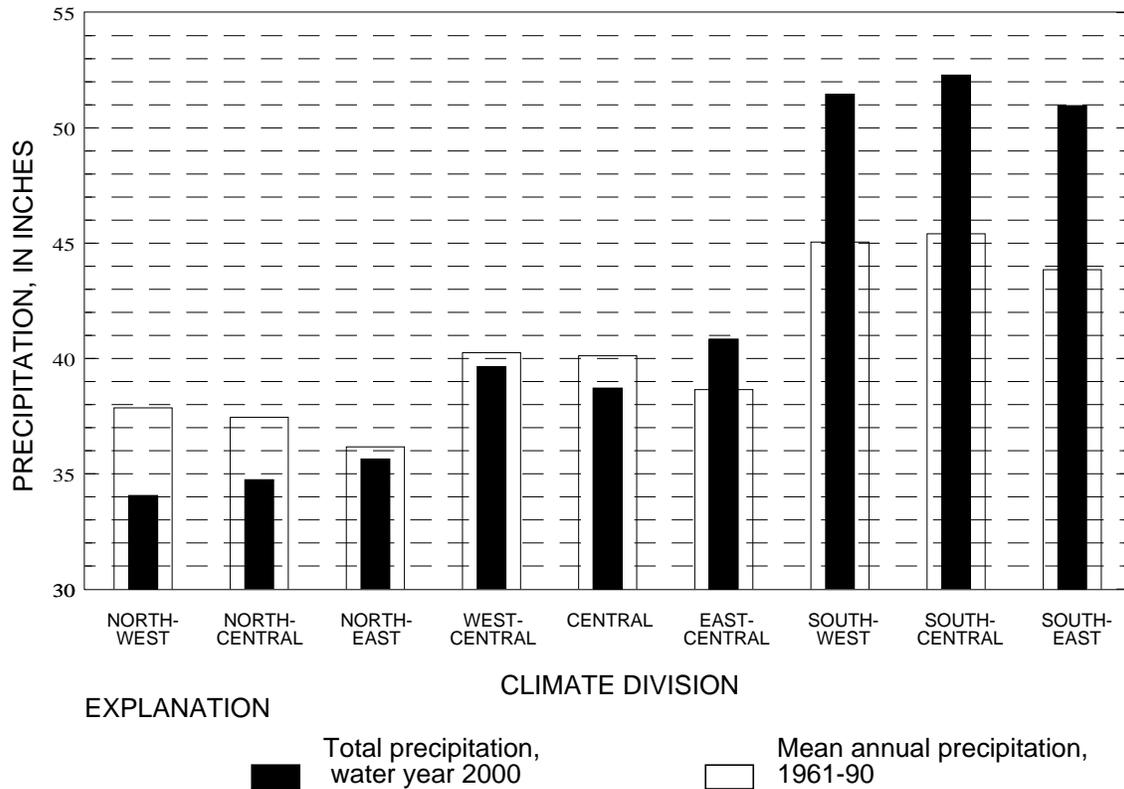


Figure 2.--Indiana precipitation during water-year 2000 and mean annual precipitation, 1961-90.

Table 1.--Monthly precipitation during water-year 2000 as a percentage of mean monthly precipitation, 1961-90.

Climate Division	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Northwest	56	26	112	93	108	51	84	99	177	91	70	95
North-central	62	32	89	94	104	63	77	129	174	81	74	111
Northeast	77	34	73	76	101	69	81	132	177	66	128	129
West-central	79	28	78	81	151	49	67	124	170	86	103	169
Central	64	30	94	82	128	55	82	126	150	74	100	184
East-central	58	41	96	123	121	58	104	117	136	107	110	174
Southwest	85	17	117	162	219	57	68	74	180	104	195	173
South-central	83	42	115	183	206	60	89	87	173	95	146	170
Southeast	75	45	134	163	204	67	112	95	126	103	144	183

Total precipitation for the 2000 water year is compared to the mean annual precipitation, 1961–90, for the nine Indiana climate divisions in figure 2 (a map of Indiana climate divisions is given in fig. 1). Figure 2 illustrates that, while drought conditions affected much of the 2000 water year, above-normal precipitation in the latter part of the water year caused precipitation to be greater than normal in southern Indiana and near normal in central Indiana. Northern Indiana remained below normal because the precipitation amounts in the latter part of the water year did not make up the rainfall deficit caused by the drought conditions.

Monthly precipitation during the 2000 water year, expressed as percentage of the mean monthly precipitant for 1961–90, is given by month for each climate division in table 1 (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, National Climatic Data Center World Wide Web page: <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/onlineprod/drought/xmgrg1.html>).

Surface Water

The major drainage basins in Indiana include the Ohio River Basin, Upper Mississippi River Basin, Lake Michigan Basin, and Lake Erie Basin. Most of Indiana (24,000 square miles) is drained by the Wabash River of the Ohio River Basin.

The sources of flow in Indiana streams and rivers are ground water and direct runoff from precipitation. The majority of streamflow during normal and low flow periods is from ground water; during high-flow periods a significant amount of streamflow is runoff. Of the 38 inches of average annual precipitation that fall in Indiana, it is estimated that about 26 inches are lost to evapotranspiration. The remaining 12 inches are considered the total average annual runoff for Indiana. Of the 12-inch total average annual runoff, about 9 inches are direct surface runoff to streams and lakes, while the remaining 3 inches recharge ground water (Clark, 1980).

A predominant characteristic of streamflow across Indiana is variability. Streamflow is ultimately reflective of the runoff resulting from precipitation, which is highly variable geographically and over time (Clark, 1980). Thus, low-flow periods resulting from drought or floods resulting from storms have occurred in every month. The variability of flows in Indiana streams and rivers was evident during the 2000 water year.

Figure 3 illustrates streamflow during the 2000 water year, as compared to medians of monthly and yearly streamflows (discharges), 1961–90 for three Indiana USGS streamflow-gaging stations: Mississinewa River at Marion (03326500); East Fork White River at Shoals (03373500); and Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Illinois (03377500). Median monthly and yearly discharges, 1961–90, are considered to be “normal” discharges in this discussion because the period includes 30 years of record (this allows the 2000 water year discharges to be quantified relative to normal discharges).

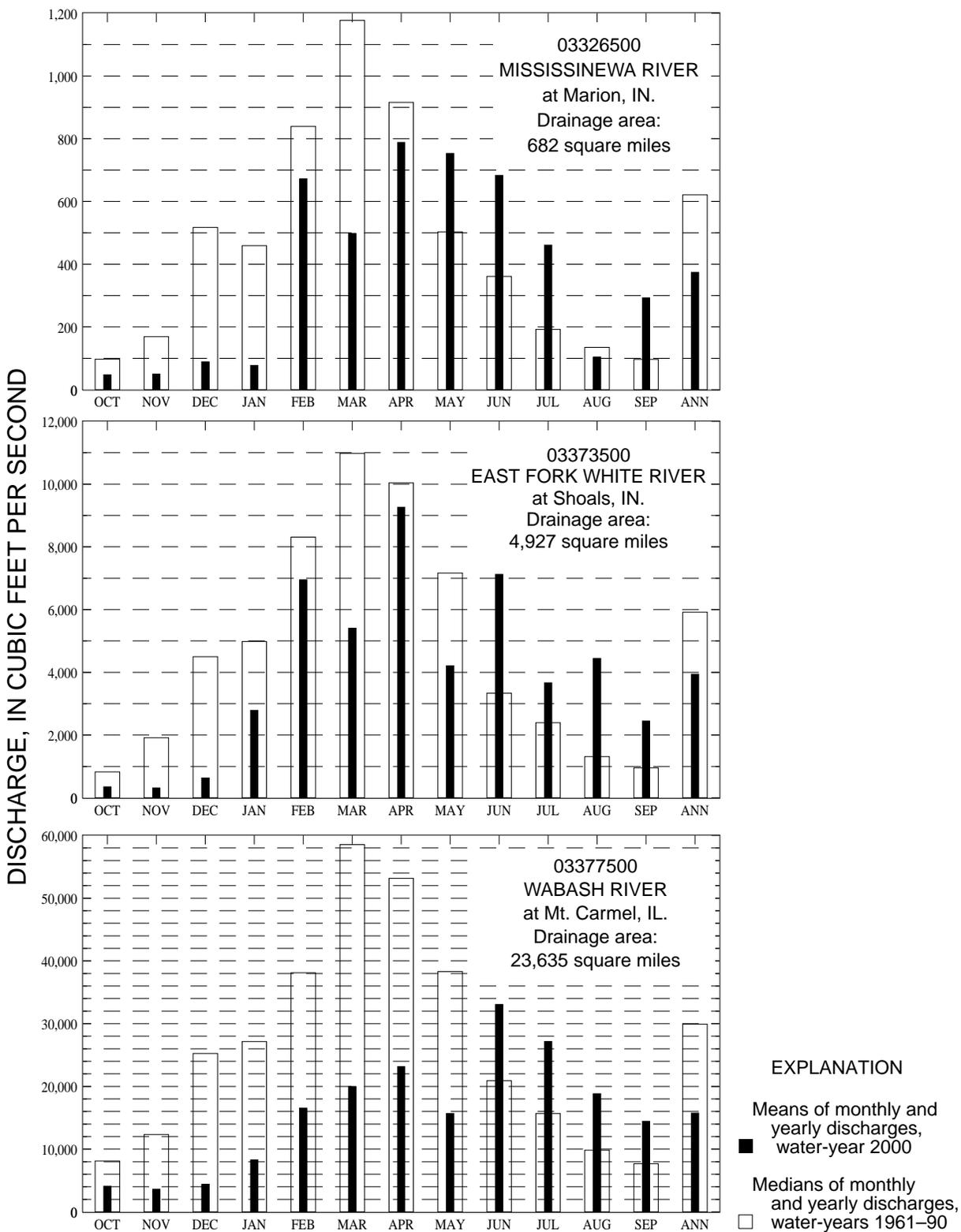


Figure 3.--Mean discharge at three USGS Indiana streamflow-gaging stations during water-year 2000 and median discharges, 1961-90.

Drought caused lower-than-normal discharges across most of Indiana, October through May, as illustrated in the discharges for the Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Illinois, USGS streamflow-gaging station (because the Wabash River drains much of Indiana, this station is representative of conditions across a large part of the State).

Even with lower mean monthly discharges across much of Indiana through May, there were instances of flooding (Al Shipe, National Weather Service, oral commun., January 12, 2001). In early January, up to 6 inches of rain in southern Indiana caused minor flooding (minor flooding mainly affects crop lands and some roads and usually does not cause major property damage) in the Patoka and Muscatatuck River basins in southern Indiana and flash flooding in Indiana counties that border the Ohio River. The 7-inch rains, February 13–18, in southeastern Indiana caused the Blue River near Fredericksburg in southeastern Indiana to reach its highest stage since April 1996. Minor flooding occurred on the lower White River in southwestern Indiana in April and on the East Fork White River in May.

Moderate-to-heavy rains across much of Indiana in June brought discharges to above-normal levels. The heavy rains of June 17 and 18 caused flash flooding in south-central Indiana and minor flooding on the Mississinewa and Wabash Rivers in north-central Indiana. By the end of June, the lower Wabash and White Rivers in southern Indiana were at bank-full stages.

Above-normal precipitation in July caused the lower Wabash River to exceed flood stage at Riverton in southwestern Indiana. Rainfall associated with severe thunderstorms in August caused minor flooding on the lower White River and caused the highest stage in more than a decade on Mill Creek near Cataract in west-central Indiana. The trend of higher-than-normal precipitation and discharges continued through September to the end of the 2000 water year, as illustrated in figure 3. Even with greater-than-normal discharges at the three USGS streamflow-gaging stations from June to September, the mean discharges for the 2000 water year were below normal because of the October to May drought conditions.

Ground Water

Ground water in Indiana occurs in a variety of unconsolidated- and bedrock-aquifer systems. Changes in ground-water levels are produced by natural influences such as precipitation and by man-made causes such as ground-water withdrawals. Normal annual ground-water-level changes are typically in the range of 3 to 7 feet in most aquifers. Statewide, ground-water levels have shown no long-term rising or declining trends (Clark, 1980).

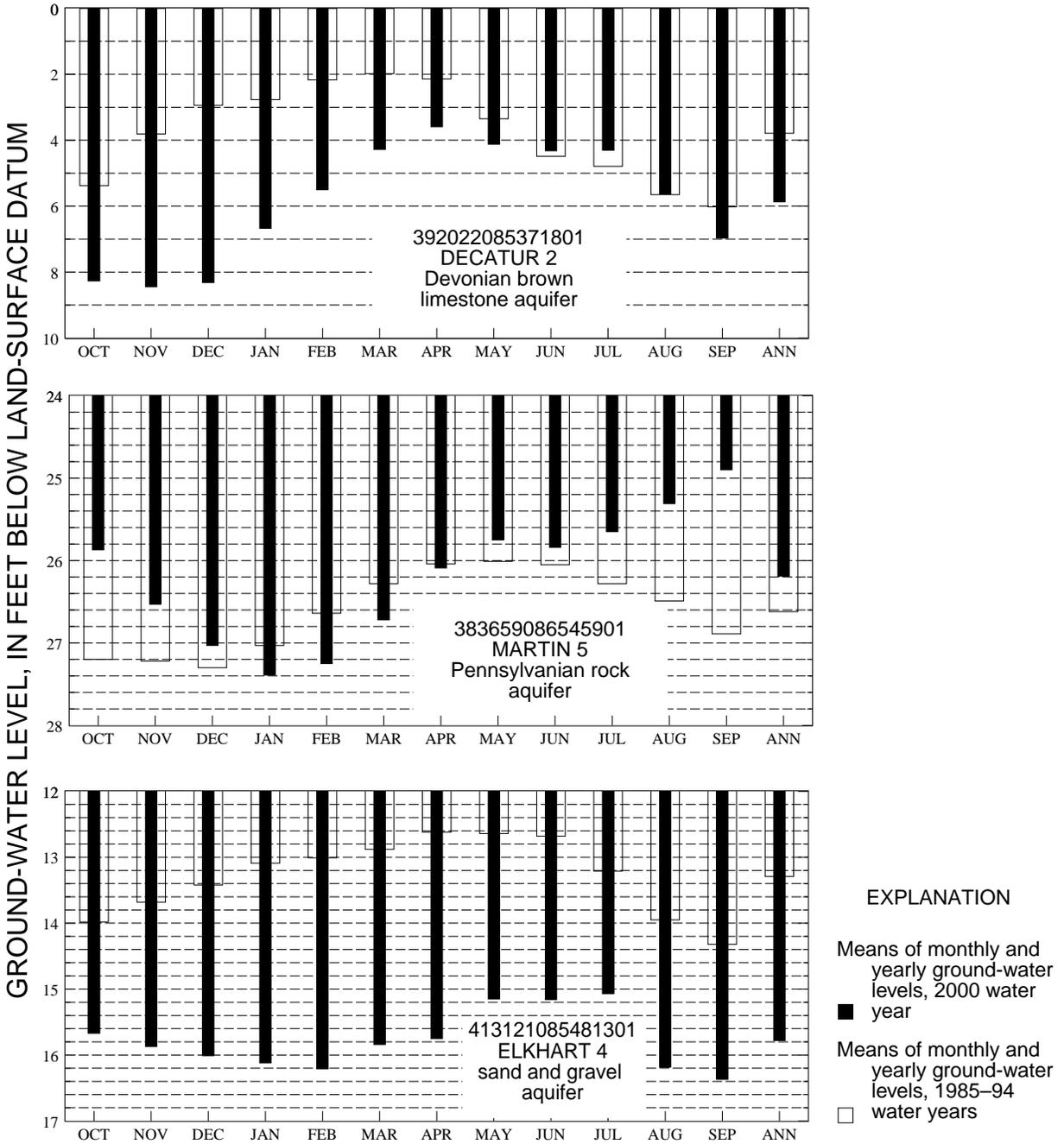


Figure 4.--Monthly and yearly mean of daily minimum ground-water levels at three USGS Indiana ground-water observation wells during water-year 2000 and mean of monthly and yearly minimum ground-water levels, 1985–94.

Generally, in Indiana, ground-water levels follow a consistent seasonal pattern, reaching annual high levels in late April or early May and then beginning a slow but continuous decline throughout the summer. In the fall, ground-water levels begin to rise with increasing precipitation and reduction in evapotranspiration (Clark, 1980).

This seasonal pattern is seen in plots of mean ground-water levels for 1985 to 1994 for three USGS index ground-water-observation wells in Indiana: Decatur 2, Martin 5, and Elkhart 4 (fig. 4). Mean ground-water levels for this period are considered to be “normal” for purposes of this discussion. Figure 4 compares the 2000 water year with normal ground-water levels for the three wells. In this discussion, the term “ground-water level(s)” will refer to a height above an arbitrary datum; however, ground-water-level data are normally quantified in terms of distance lower than a land-surface datum.

The observation well Decatur 2 is located in a Devonian brown limestone aquifer in central Indiana. For Decatur 2, ground-water levels were lower than normal for the entire 2000 water year, except for the months of June, July, and August because of the influence of drought conditions. Levels were above normal June through August likely because of recharge from the heavy June rainfall in central Indiana.

Martin 5 is located in a Pennsylvanian-rock aquifer in southwestern Indiana. Despite drought conditions, water-year ground-water levels were higher than normal October through December and May through September (fig. 4).

The index observation well Elkhart 4 is located in north-central Indiana in a sand and gravel aquifer. Ground-water levels were lower than normal for the entire 2000 water year, reflecting the generally dry year in northern Indiana (fig. 4).

Of the 89 USGS ground-water-observation wells in Indiana, 33 wells had record low- water levels at some time during the 2000 water year. None of the 89 wells had record high-water levels as a result of the drought conditions that existed during much of the 2000 water year.

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

Hydrologic Benchmark Network is a network of 50 sites in small drainage basins around the country whose purpose is to provide consistent data on the hydrology, including water quality, and related factors in representative undeveloped watersheds nationwide, and to provide analyses on a continuing basis to compare and contrast conditions observed in basins more obviously affected by human activities.

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) monitors the water quality of large rivers within four of the Nation's largest river basins--the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande. The network consists of 39 stations. 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 Program (NAWQA); (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and re-mobilization 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.

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) provides continuous measurement and assessment of the chemical climate of precipitation throughout the United States. As the lead federal agency, the USGS works together with over 100 organizations to accomplish the following objectives; (1) Provide a long-term, spatial and temporal record of atmospheric deposition generated from a network of 191 precipitation chemistry monitoring sites. (2) Provide the mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the significant reduction in SO₂ emissions that began in 1995 as implementation of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) occurred. (3) Provide the scientific basis and nationwide evaluation mechanism for implementation of the Phase II CAAA emission reductions for SO₂ and NO_x scheduled to begin in 2000.

Data from the network, as well as information about individual sites, are available through the world wide web at:

<http://nadp.nrel.colostate.edu/NADP>

The National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program of the U.S. Geological Survey 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; provide an improved understanding of the primary natural and human factors affecting these observed conditions and trends; and provide information that supports development and evaluation of management, regulatory, and monitoring decisions by other agencies.

Assessment activities are being conducted in 53 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 will be 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 decision making by water-resources managers 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 is available through the world wide web at:

http://www.rvares.er.usgs.gov/nawqa/nawqa_home.html

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The surface-water and ground-water records published in this report, are for the 2000 water year that began October 1, 1999 and ended September 30, 2000. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain streamflow and stage data, stage and content data for a reservoir, water-quality data for surface water, and ground water, lake-level data, peak-flow data, and ground-water-level data. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how the hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

Station Identification Numbers

Each data station, whether streamsite, lake, or well, in this report is assigned a unique identification number. This number is unique in that it applies specifically to a given station and to no other. The number usually is assigned when a station is first established and is retained for that station indefinitely. The systems used by the U.S. Geological Survey to assign identification numbers for surface-water stations and for ground-water well sites differ, but both are based on geographic location. The "downstream order" system is used for regular surface-water stations and for surface-water stations where only miscellaneous measurements are made; the "latitude-longitude" system is used for wells.

Downstream Order System

Since October 1, 1950, the order of listing hydrologic-station records in U.S. Geological Survey reports is in a downstream direction along the main stream. All stations on a tributary entering upstream from a mainstream station are listed before that station. A station on a tributary that enters

between two mainstream stations is listed between them. A similar order is followed in listing stations on first rank, second rank, and other ranks of tributaries. The rank of any tributary with respect to the stream to which it is an immediate tributary is indicated by an indentation in the "List of Stations" in the front of this report. Each indentation represents one rank. This downstream order and system of indentation show which stations are on tributaries between any two stations and the rank of the tributary on which each station is situated.

The station-identification number is assigned according to downstream order. In assigning station numbers, 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 made up of both types of stations. Gaps are left in the series of numbers to allow for new stations that may be established; hence, the numbers are not consecutive. The complete 8-digit number for each station, such as 03335500, which appears just to the left of the station name, includes the 2-digit Part number "03" plus the 6-digit downstream-order number "335500." The Part number designates the major river basin; for example, Part "03" is the Ohio River basin.

Latitude-Longitude System

The identification numbers for wells are assigned according to the grid system of latitude and longitude. The number consists of 15 digits. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells or other sites within a 1-second grid. This site-identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and has no locational significance. In the

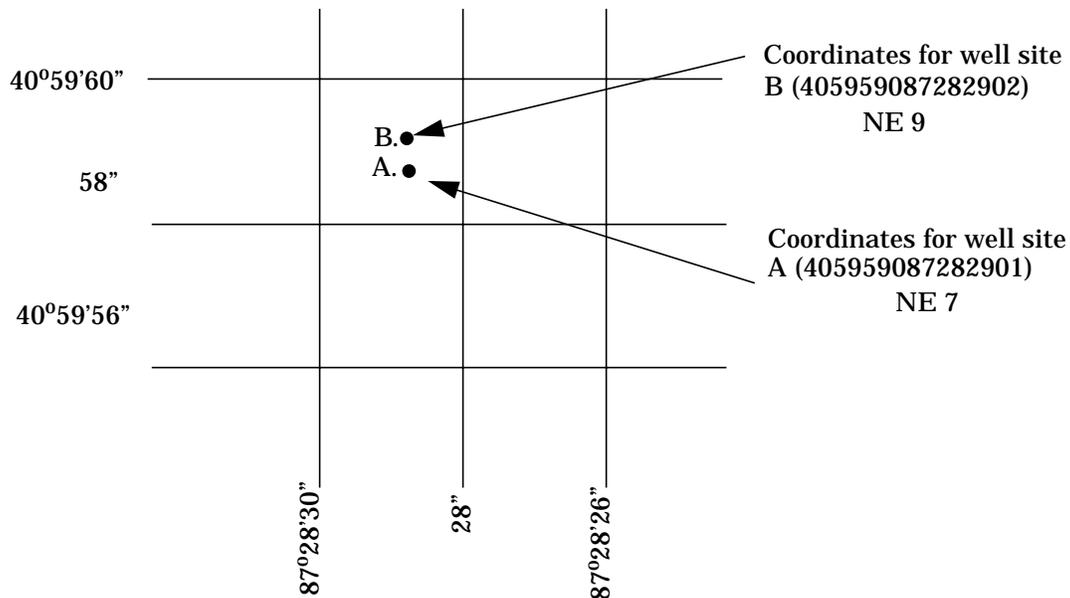


Figure 5.--System for numbering wells, and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

rare instance where the initial determination of latitude and longitude are found to be in error, the station will retain its initial identification number; however, its true latitude and longitude will be listed in the LOCATION paragraph of the station description.

In addition, each well in Indiana carries dual-identification numbers for example, NE 7. The second system is by county name with a sequential number of the well; that is, number one is the first well in that county for which records were obtained.

Records of Surface-Water Stage and Discharge

Data Collection and Computation

The data obtained at a complete-record gaging station on a stream or canal consist of a continuous record of stage, individual measurements of discharge throughout a range of stages, and notations regarding factors that may affect the relations between stage and discharge. These data, together with supplemental information, such as weather records, are used to compute daily discharges.

Continuous records of stage are obtained with electronic recorders, or with data collection platforms that store stage data electronically. Measurements of discharge are made with current meters or acoustic flow meters using methods adopted by the U.S. Geological Survey as a result of experience accumulated since 1880. These methods are described in standard textbooks, Water-Supply Paper 2175, and the U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations (TWRI), Book 3, Chap. A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (ISO).

In computing discharge records, results of individual measurements are plotted against the corresponding stages, and stage-discharge relation curves are then constructed. From these curves, rating tables indicating the approximate discharge for any stage within the range of the measurements are prepared. If it is necessary to define extremes of discharge outside the range of the current-meter measurements, the curves are extended using: (1) Logarithmic plotting; (2) velocity-area studies; (3) results of indirect measurements of peak discharge, such as slope-area or contracted-opening measurements, and computations of flow over dams or weirs; or (4) step-backwater techniques.

Daily mean discharges are computed by applying the instantaneous stages (gage heights) to the stage-discharge curves or tables and then assigning the arithmetic mean. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features that form the

control, the daily mean discharge is determined by the shifting-control method, in which correction factors based on the individual discharge measurements and notes of the personnel making the measurements are applied to the gage heights before the discharges are determined from the curves or tables. This shifting-control method also is used if the stage-discharge relation is changed temporarily because of aquatic growth or debris on the control. For some stations, formation of ice in the winter may so obscure the stage-discharge relations that daily mean discharges must be estimated from other information such as temperature and precipitation records, notes of observations, and records for other stations in the same or nearby basins for comparable periods.

At some stream-gaging stations, the stage-discharge relation is affected by the backwater from reservoirs, tributary streams, or other sources. This 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 set at some distance from the base gage. At some stations, the 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.

For some gaging stations, there are periods when no gage-height record is obtained, or the recorded gage height is so faulty that it cannot be used to compute daily discharge or contents. This happens when the recorder stops or otherwise fails to operate properly, intakes are plugged, the float is frozen in the well, or for various other reasons. For such periods, the daily discharges are estimated from the recorded range in stage, previous or following record, discharge measurements, weather records, and comparison with other station records from the same or nearby basins. Information explaining how estimated daily-discharge values are identified in station records is included in the next two sections, "Data Presentation" (REMARKS paragraph) and "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge."

At some gaging stations, acoustic velocity meter (AVM) systems are used to compute discharge. The AVM system measures the stream's velocity at one or more paths in the cross section. Coefficients are developed to relate this path velocity to the mean velocity in the cross section. Because the AVM sensors are fixed in position, the adjustment coefficients generally vary with stage. Cross-sectional area curves are developed to relate stage, recorded as noted above, to cross section area. Discharge is computed by multiplying path velocity by the appropriate stage related coefficient and area.

Data Presentation

Streamflow data in this report are presented in a format that is considerably different from the format in data reports prior to the 1991 water year. The major changes are that statistical characteristics of discharge now appear in tabular summaries following the water-year data table and less information is provided in the text or station manuscript above the table. These changes represent the results of a pilot program to reformat the annual water-data report to meet current user needs and data preferences.

The records published for each continuous-record surface-water discharge station (gaging station) now consist of four parts: the manuscript or station description; the data table of daily mean values of discharge for the current water year with summary data; a tabular statistical summary of that monthly mean flow data for a designated period, by water year; and a summary statistics table 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.

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 to follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the station description.

LOCATION.--Information on locations is obtained from the most accurate maps available. The location of the gage 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 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.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the period for which there are published records 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 records from it can reasonably be considered equivalent with records from the present station.

REVISED RECORDS.--Because of new information, published records, occasionally are found to be incorrect, and revisions are printed in later reports. Listed under this heading are all the reports in which revisions have been published for the station and the water years to which the revisions apply. If a revision did not include daily, monthly, or annual figures of discharge, that fact is noted after the year dates as follows: "(M)" means that only the instantaneous maximum discharge was revised; "(m)" that only the instantaneous minimum was revised; and "(P)" that only peak discharges were revised. If the drainage area has been revised, the report in which the most recently revised figure was first published is given.

GAGE.--The type of gage in current use, the datum of the current gage referred to sea level (see glossary), 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 record will either be identified by date in this paragraph of the station description for water-discharge stations or flagged in the daily-discharge table. (See next section, "Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge.") If a remarks statement is used to identify estimated record, the paragraph will begin with this information presented as the first entry. The paragraph is also used to present information relative to the accuracy of the records, to special methods of computation, to conditions that affect natural flow at the station and, possibly, to other pertinent items. For reservoir stations, information is given on the dam forming the reservoir, the capacity, outlet works and spillway, and purpose and use of the reservoir.

COOPERATION.--Records provided by a cooperating organization or obtained for the U.S. Geological Survey by a cooperating organization are identified here.

EXTREMES OUTSIDE PERIOD OF RECORD.--Included here is information concerning 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 U.S. Geological Survey.

REVISIONS.--If a critical error in published records is discovered, a revision is included in the first report published following discovery of the error.

Although rare, occasionally the records of a discontinued gaging station may need revision. Because for these stations there would be no current or, possibly, future station manuscript published 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 offices whose addresses are given on the back of the title page of this report, to determine, if the published records were ever revised after the station was discontinued. Of course, if the data were obtained by computer retrieval, the data would be current and there would be no need to check because 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 skeleton stage-capacity table when daily contents are given.

Headings for AVERAGE DISCHARGE, EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD, AND EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR have been deleted and the information contained in these paragraphs, except for the listing of secondary instantaneous peak discharges in the EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR paragraph, is now presented in the tabular summaries following the discharge table or in the REMARKS paragraph, as appropriate. No changes have been made to the data presentations of lake contents.

Data table of daily mean values

The daily table 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 average flow in cubic feet per second for the month; and the lines headed "MAX" and "MIN" give the maximum and minimum daily discharges, respectively, for each month. Discharge for the month also is usually 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"). Figures for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches or in acre-feet may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion 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 contents are given. These figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnote.

Statistics of monthly mean data

A tabular summary of the mean (line headed "MEAN"), maximum (line headed "MAX"), and minimum (line headed "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 figures. 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. It will consist of all of the station record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water years for which the statistics are computed will be 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 record within the specified water years, inclusive, including complete months of record for partial water years, if any, and may coincide with the period of record for the station. The water year for which the statistics are computed will be 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 this occurs, it will be noted in the REMARKS paragraph or in footnotes. Selected streamflow duration curve statistics and runoff data are also given. Runoff data may be omitted if there is extensive regulation or diversion of flow in the drainage basin.

The following summary statistics data, as appropriate, are provided with each continuous record of discharge. Comments to 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. At some stations the annual total discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

ANNUAL MEAN.--The arithmetic mean of the individual daily mean discharges for the year noted or for the designated period. At some stations the yearly mean discharge is adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion. The adjusted figures are identified by a symbol and corresponding footnotes.

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 seven 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.)

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK FLOW.--The maximum instantaneous discharge occurring for the water year or for the designated period. Note that secondary instantaneous peak discharges above a selected base discharge are stored in District computer files for stations meeting certain criteria. Those discharge values may be obtained by writing to the District Office. (See address on back of title page of this report.)

INSTANTANEOUS PEAK STAGE.--The maximum instantaneous stage occurring for the water year or for the designated period. If the dates of occurrence for the instantaneous peak flow and instantaneous peak stage differ, 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 325,851 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

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

Inches (INCHES) indicates the depth to which the drainage area would be covered with water 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.

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

Estimated daily-discharge values published in the water-discharge tables of annual State data reports are identified either by flagging individual daily values with the letter symbol "e" and printing a table footnote, "Estimated," or by listing the dates of the estimated record in the "REMARKS" paragraph of the station description.

Accuracy of the Records

The accuracy of streamflow records 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 measurements of stage, measurements of discharge, and interpretation of records.

The accuracy attributed to the records is indicated under "REMARKS." "Excellent" means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges are within 5 percent of their true values; "good," within 10 percent; and "fair," within 15 percent. Records that do not meet the criteria mentioned are rated "poor." Different accuracies may be attributed to different parts of a given record.

Daily mean discharges in this report are given to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for values less than 1 ft³/s; to the nearest tenth between 1.0 and 10 ft³/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft³/s; and to 3 significant figures for more than 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 discharges listed for partial-record stations and miscellaneous sites.

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

Other Records Available

Information used in the preparation of the records in this publication, such as discharge-measurement notes, gage-height records, temperature measurements, and rating tables is on file in the Indiana District office. Also, most of the daily mean discharges are in computer-readable form and have been analyzed statistically. Information on the availability of the unpublished information or on the results of statistical analyses of the published records may be obtained from the Indiana District office.

Records of Surface-Water Quality

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because interpretation of records of surface-water quality nearly always requires corresponding discharge data.

Classification of Records

Water-quality data for surface-water sites are grouped into one of three classifications. A continuing-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 usually is less than quarterly. A miscellaneous sampling site is a location other than a continuing or partial-record station where random 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 "continuing records," as used in this report, and "continuous recordings," which refers to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values logged at short intervals on electronic recorders. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of cost, most data are obtained monthly or less frequently.

Records of surface-water quality in this report are for continuing-record stations and miscellaneous sampling sites. These stations are part of a cooperative agreement with Montgomery County Commissioners, National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA) and a cooperative study with the Chicago U.S. Army Corps of Engineers of the Indiana Harbor Canal and Grand Calumet River in Lake County. Locations of stations for which records on the quality of surface water appear in this report are shown on figures 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

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. Water-quality records collected at the miscellaneous sampling sites are published in tables following the surface-water records.

On-site Measurements and Sample Collection

The major concern in obtaining water-quality data is assuring that the data represent the in situ quality of the water. To assure this, certain measurements, such as water temperature, pH, specific conductance, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen, are made on-site when the samples are taken. To assure that measurements made in the laboratory also represent the in situ water, carefully prescribed procedures need to 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 detailed in the TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. These references are listed in PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS section of this report. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

One sample can define adequately the water quality at a given time only if the mixture of solutes and sediment throughout the stream cross section is homogeneous. However, the concentration of solutes and sediment at different locations in the cross section can vary widely with different rates of water discharge, depending on the sources of the solutes and sediment, the turbulence and mixing of the stream, and other factors. Most streams must be sampled through several vertical sections using a depth-integrating sampler to obtain a representative sample. All samples obtained for the National Water-Quality Assessment Program and the Montgomery County agreement are obtained from at least several verticals.

NOTE: In March 1989 the National Water-Quality Laboratory discovered a bias in the turbidimetric method for sulfate analysis, indicating that values below 75 mg/L have a median positive bias of 2 mg/L above the true value for the period between 1982 and 1989. Correct sulfate values have been made by the laboratory and published in this report since April 17, 1989.

Laboratory Measurements

Specific conductance, pH, air and water temperatures, dissolved oxygen, barometric pressure, and alkalinity are measured on-site. Fecal coliform and fecal streptococci bacteria are analyzed in the Indiana District laboratory. Suspended sediment and particle-size distribution are analyzed in the U.S. Geological Survey laboratory in Louisville, Kentucky. All other samples are analyzed in the U.S. Geological Survey National Water-Quality Laboratory in Arvada, Colorado. Methods used to analyzing sediment samples and to compute sediment records are described in the TWRI Book 5, Chap. C1. Methods used by the U.S. Geological Survey laboratories are given in the TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, A4, and A5. 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, and type of data available.

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, as appropriate, 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" under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge."

DRAINAGE AREA.--See "Data Presentation" under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge."

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This indicates the periods for which there are published water-quality records for the station.

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

REVISIONS.--If errors in published water-quality records are discovered after publication, appropriate updates are made to the Water-Quality File in the U.S. Geological Survey's computerized data system, WATSTORE, and subsequently by monthly transfer of update transactions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's STORET system. Because the usual volume of updates makes it impractical to document individual changes in the State data-report series or elsewhere, potential users of U.S. Geological Survey water-quality data are encouraged to obtain all required data from the appropriate computer file to ensure the most recent updates.

SURFACE-WATER-DISCHARGE AND SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Remark Codes

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

PRINTED OUTPUT	REMARK
E	Estimated value.
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown.
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown.
K	Results based on colony count outside the acceptance range (non-ideal colony count).
L	Biological organism count less than 0.5 percent (organism may be observed rather than counted).
D	Biological organism count equal to or greater than 15 percent (dominant).
&	Biological organism estimated as dominant.
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.

Dissolved Trace-Element Concentrations

NOTE.--Traditionally, dissolved trace-element concentrations have been reported at the microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) level. Recent evidence, mostly from large rivers, indicates that actual dissolved-phase concentrations for a number of trace elements are within the range of 10's to 100's of nanograms per liter (ng/L). Data above the $\mu\text{g/L}$ level should be viewed with caution. Such data may actually represent elevated environmental concentrations from natural or human causes; however, these data could reflect contamination introduced during sampling, processing, or analysis. To confidently produce dissolved trace-element data with insignificant contamination, the U.S. Geological Survey began using new trace-element protocols at some stations in water year 1994.

Change in National Trends Network procedures

NOTE.--Sample handling procedures at all National Trends Network stations were changed substantially on January 11, 1994, in order to reduce contamination from the sample shipping container. The data for samples before and after that date are different and not directly comparable. A tabular summary of the differences based on a special intercomparison study, is available from the NADP/NTN Coordination Office, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 (Telephone: 303-491-5643).

WATER RESOURCES DATA - INDIANA, 2000Records of Lake Levels

Water-level data from a network of lake gaging stations are given in this report. These data are intended to provide a historical record of water-level changes in lakes where established average legal levels have been designated by the State. Numbers of lakes by county having current water-level records are shown on figure 11.

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements of water levels are made under varying conditions, but the methods are standardized to the extent possible. The equipment and measuring techniques used at each lake gage will ensure that the measurements are of consistent accuracy and reliability.

Tables of water-level data are presented by lake names arranged in alphabetical order. The prime identification number for a given lake is the "downstream-order" number previously discussed in this report and appears to the left of the lake name.

Lake-level records are obtained from direct measurement with a steel tape, from observation of steel staff gages, or from an electronic water-stage recorder. The water-level measurements in this report are given in feet above gage datum. Gage datum is a datum plane above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. Water levels are reported to one-hundredth of a foot.

Data Presentation

Each lake record consists of two parts, the station description, and the data table of water levels observed during the year. The description of the lake gage is presented first through use of descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. Comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings.

LOCATION.--See "Data Presentation" under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge."

SURFACE AREA.--This entry specifies the surface area of the lake at its established legal level.

DRAINAGE AREA.--See "Data Presentation" under "Records of Stage and Water Discharge."

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry indicates the periods for which lake-level records at the site have been collected.

DATUM OF GAGE.--This entry indicates the datum of the current gage referred to sea level (see glossary).

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

ESTABLISHED LEGAL LEVEL.--This entry indicates the average level in feet above gage datum and sea level at which the lake is to be maintained, the date of decree, and court specifying the decreed level.

LAKE-LEVEL CONTROL.--This entry indicates the type of structure used to maintain the lake level.

INLET AND OUTLET.--This entry, if appropriate, describes where surface inflow comes into the lake and where outflow departs. Some lakes may have neither inlets, outlets, nor both; in such cases parts or all of this heading may not appear.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--Extremes include maximum and minimum levels and the dates of occurrence.

REVISIONS.--If a critical error in published records is discovered, a revision is included in the first report published following discovery of the error.

A table of water levels follows the station description for each lake gage. Water levels are reported in feet above gage datum. Only abbreviated tables are published; water-levels at midnight (2400) are listed for every fifth day and at the end of the month (EOM). The highest and lowest 2400 levels with dates of occurrence and mean of the water year are shown on a line below the abbreviated table. Because all values are not published, the extremes may be values not listed in the table. Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water level.

Records of Ground-Water Levels

Water-level data from a representative network of observation wells are given in this report. These data are intended to provide a sampling and historical record of water-level changes in the State's most important aquifers. Locations of the observation wells in this network in Indiana are shown on figure 12. Miscellaneous water-level data for Hamilton County from a cooperative agreement with the City of Carmel and for Lake County from a cooperative agreement with Indiana Department of Environmental Management are given in this report. Locations of the Hamilton County observation wells are shown on figure 13 and locations of the Lake County observation wells are shown on figure 14.

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements of water levels are made in many types of wells under varying conditions, but the methods of measurement are standardized to the extent possible. The equipment and measuring techniques used at each observation well ensure that measurements at each well are of consistent accuracy and reliability.

Tables of water-level data are presented by counties arranged in alphabetical order. The prime identification number for a given well is the 15-digit number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local well number.

Water-level records are obtained from direct measurements with a steel tape or from a electronic water-stage recorder. The 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 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 are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. For example, in a measurement of a depth to water of several hundred feet, the error of 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 one-hundredth or a few hundredths of a foot. For lesser depths to water, the accuracy is greater. Accordingly, most measurements are reported to one-hundredth of a foot, but some are given to one-tenth of a foot or a larger unit.

Data Presentation

Each well record consists of three parts, the station description, the data table of water levels observed during the correct water year, and a graph of the water levels for the last 5 years. The description of the well is presented first through use of descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. The comments that follow clarify information presented under the various headings of the well description.

LOCATION.--This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the latitude and longitude (given in degrees, minutes, and seconds), a landline location designation, the hydrologic-unit number, the distance and direction from a geographic point of reference, and the owner's name.

AQUIFER.--This entry designates by name (if a name exists) and geologic age the aquifer(s) open to the well.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.--This entry describes the well in terms of depth, diameter, casing depth and/or screened interval, method of construction, use, and additional information such as casing breaks, collapsed screen, and other 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 weekly, monthly, or some other frequency of measurement.

DATUM.--This entry describes both the measuring point and the land-surface elevation at the well. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of collar, notch in top of casing, plug in pump base 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 (or below) sea level; 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. It should identify wells that also are water-quality observation wells and may be used to acknowledge the assistance of local (non-U.S. Geological Survey) observers.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry indicates the period for which there are published records for the well. It reports the month and year of the start of publication of water-level records by the U.S. Geological Survey and the words "to current year" if the records are to be continued into the following year. Periods for which water-level records are available but are not published by the U.S. Geological Survey may be noted.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry contains the highest and lowest water levels of the period of published record, with respect to land-surface datum, and the dates of their occurrence.

A table of water levels follows the station description for each well. Water levels are reported in feet below land-surface datum. Only abbreviated tables are published; water-level highs and lows are listed for every fifth day and at the end of the month (EOM). The highest and lowest water levels of the water year and their dates of occurrence are shown on a line below the abbreviated tables. Because all values are not published, the extremes may be values that are not listed in the tables. Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water level. A hydrograph for a selected period of record follows water-level tables.

Records of Ground-Water Quality

Records of ground-water quality in this report differ from other types of records in that they consist of only one set of measurements for the water year. Ground-water quality is sampled immediately after installation and development of a new observation well. As new observation wells are usually installed late in the water year, records of ground-water quality are typically published in the first water year with complete records for ground-water levels.

Sample Collection and Analysis

Measurements of specific conductance, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and alkalinity are measured on-site. Other constituents and properties are analyzed in the U.S. Geological Survey National Water-Quality Laboratory in Arvada, Colorado. Methods used in collecting and analyzing ground-water-quality samples are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chap. D2, and Book 5, Chap. A1.

Data Presentation

Records of ground-water quality immediately follow records of ground-water levels.

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. Historic daily-mean and peak-flow discharge data are also available for most current or discontinued gaging stations. These data are made available to the public through the world wide web (WWW), and may be accessed:

<http://water.usgs.gov>

Some water-quality and ground-water data also are available through the WWW. In addition, data can be provided in various electronic formats. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products, and user charges, can be obtained locally from each of the Water Resources Division District Offices (See address on the back of the title page).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined below. Also, see table for converting English units to International System (SI) units on the inside of the back cover.

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 the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, 325,851 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.

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 in runoff for a drainage area for the year.

Aquifer is a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Artesian means confined and is used to describe a well in which the water level stands above the top of the aquifer tapped by the well. A flowing artesian well is one in which the water level is above the land surface.

Bacteria are microscopic unicellular organisms, typically spherical, rodlike, or spiral and threadlike in shape, often clumped into colonies. Some bacteria cause disease, while 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.

Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) are bacteria present in the intestine and feces of warm-blooded 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. Their concentrations are expressed as the number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Bed material is the sediment mixture of which a streambed, lake, pond, reservoir, or estuary bottom is composed.

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.

Bottom material: See "Bed material."

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 that meets either of the following conditions:

1. Stage or streamflow are recorded at some interval on a continuous basis. The recording interval is usually 15 minutes, but may be less or more frequent.
2. Water-quality, sediment, or other hydrologic measurements are recorded at least daily.

Control designates a feature in the channel downstream from a gaging station that physically influences the water-surface elevation and thereby determines the stage-discharge relation at the station. 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, canal, or lake that is used to regulate the flow or stage of the stream or to prevent the intrusion of salt water.

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, 448.8 gallons per minute, or 0.02832 cubic meters per second.

Cubic feet 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, 1.9835 acre-feet, 646,317 gallons, or 2,447 cubic meters.

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

Daily record is a summary of streamflow, sediment, or water-quality values computed from data collected with sufficient frequency to obtain reliable estimates of daily mean values.

Daily record station is a site for which daily records of streamflow, sediment, or water-quality values are computed.

Datum, as used in this report, is an elevation above mean sea level to which all gage height readings are referenced.

Discharge, or flow, is the volume of water (or more broadly, volume of fluid including solid- and dissolved-phase material), that passes a given point in a given period of time.

Annual 7-day minimum is the lowest mean discharge for 7 consecutive days in a 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.)

Instantaneous discharge is the discharge at a particular instant of time.

Mean discharge (MEAN) is the arithmetic mean of individual daily mean discharges during a specific period.

Dissolved refers to that material in a representative water sample which passes through a 0.45 micrometer membrane filter. This is a convenient operational definition used by Federal agencies that collect water data. Determinations of "dissolved" constituents are made on subsamples of the filtrate.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) content of water in equilibrium with air 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, with small temperature changes having the more significant offset. Photosynthesis and respiration may cause diurnal variations in dissolved-oxygen concentration in water from some streams.

Dissolved-solids concentration of water 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 that analytical determination of dissolved solids, the bicarbonate (generally a major dissolved component of water) is converted to carbonate. Therefore, in the mathematical calculation of dissolved-solids concentration, the bicarbonate value, in milligrams per liter, is multiplied by 0.4926 to reflect the change. Alternatively, alkalinity concentration (as mg/L CaCO₃) can be converted to carbonate concentration by multiplying by 0.60.

Drainage area of a site on a stream is that area, measured in a horizontal plane, that has a common outlet at the site for its surface runoff. Figures of drainage area 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 is occupied by a drainage system with a common outlet for its surface runoff (see "Drainage area").

Gage datum is the elevation of the zero point of the reference gage from which gage height is determined as compared to sea level (see "Datum"). This elevation is established by a system of levels from known benchmarks, by approximation from topographic maps, or by geographical positioning system.

Gage height (G.H.) is the water-surface elevation referenced to the gage datum. Gage height is often used interchangeably with the more general term "stage," although gage height is more appropriate when used with a reading on a gage.

Gaging station is a site on a stream, canal, lake, or reservoir where systematic observations of stage, discharge, or other hydrologic data are obtained. When used in connection with a discharge record, the term is applied only to those gaging stations where a continuous record of discharge is computed.

Hardness of water is a physical-chemical characteristic that is commonly recognized by the increased quantity of soap required to produce lather. It is attributable to the presence of alkaline earths (principally calcium and magnesium) and is expressed as the equivalent concentration of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3).

Hydrologic benchmark station is one that provides hydrologic data for a basin in which the hydrologic regimen will likely be governed solely by natural conditions. Data collected at a benchmark station may be used to separate effects of natural from human-induced changes in other basins that have been developed and in which the physiography, climate, and geology are similar to those in the undeveloped benchmark basin.

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 U.S. Geological Survey. Each hydrologic unit is identified by an 8-digit number.

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

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

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

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 one milligram per liter.

Micrometer (UM/ μm) is a unit expressing the pore diameter of a filter. One thousand micrometers is equivalent to one millimeter.

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 in 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 mg/L and is based on the mass of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture.

Miscellaneous site, or miscellaneous station, is a site where streamflow, sediment, and/or water-quality data are collected once, or more often on a random or discontinuous basis.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929) is a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first order level nets of the United States and Canada. It was formerly called "Sea Level Datum of 1929" or "mean sea level" in this series of reports. Although the datum was derived from the average sea level over a period of many years at 26 tide stations along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific coasts, 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>.)

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) monitors the water quality of large rivers within four of the Nation's largest river basins--the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande. The network consists of 39 stations. 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 Program (NAWQA); (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and re-mobilization 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.

The National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program of the U.S. Geological Survey 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; provide an improved understanding of the primary natural and human factors affecting these observed conditions and trends; and provide information that supports development and evaluation of management, regulatory, and monitoring decisions by other agencies.

Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) is the measurement for reporting turbidity that is based on use of a standard suspension of Formazin. Turbidity measured in NTU uses nephelometric methods that depend on passing specific light of a specific wavelength through the sample.

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 sediments. May be reported as dissolved organic carbon (DOC), suspended organic carbon (SOC), or total organic carbon (TOC).

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 U.S. Geological Survey 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 utilizes 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 used in this report agrees with the recommendation made by the American Geophysical Union Subcommittee on Sediment Terminology. The classification is as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Size (mm)</u>	<u>Method of analysis</u>
Clay	0.00024 - 0.004	Sedimentation
Silt	0.004 - .062	Sedimentation
Sand	0.062 - 2.0	Sedimentation/sieve
Gravel	2.0 - 64.0	Sieve

The particle-size distributions given in this report are not necessarily representative of all particles in transport in the stream. 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.

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, or volume.

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

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 are termed "acidic," and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are termed "basic." Solutions with a pH of 7 are neutral. The presence and concentration of many dissolved chemical constituents found in water are, in part, influenced by the hydrogen-ion activity of water. Biological processes including growth, distribution of organisms, and toxicity of the water to organisms are also influenced, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water.

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

Return period is the average time interval between occurrences of a hydrological event of a given or greater magnitude, usually expressed in years. May also be called recurrence interval.

River mile is the distance of a point on a river measured in miles from the river's mouth along the low-water channel.

River mileage is the linear distance along the meandering path of a stream channel determined in accordance with Bulletin No. 14 (October 1968) of the Water Resources Council.

Runoff in inches (IN., in) is the depth, in inches, to which the drainage area would be covered if all the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

Sea level refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)--a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929. See: http://www.co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/glossary/gloss_n.html#NGVD.

Sediment is solid material that is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water. It originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; it also 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 influenced by environmental factors. Some major factors are degree of slope, length of slope, soil characteristics, land usage, and quantity and intensity of precipitation.

Suspended sediment is the sediment that is maintained in suspension by the upward components of turbulent currents or that exists in suspension as a colloid.

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 ft above the bed) expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). The entire sample is used for the analysis.

Mean concentration of suspended sediment is the time-weighted concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream section during a 24-hour day.

Suspended-sediment discharge (tons/day) is the quantity of sediment moving in suspension, reported as dry weight, 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.

Suspended-sediment load is a term that refers to material in suspension. 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.

Total-sediment discharge (tons/day) is the sum of the suspended-sediment discharge and the bed-load discharge. It is the total quantity of sediment, reported as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time.

Total-sediment load or total load is a term that refers to the total sediment (bed load plus suspended-sediment load) that is in transport. 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 total sediment discharge.

7-day 10-year low flow (7 Q₁₀, 7Q₁₀) is the minimum flow averaged over 7 consecutive days that is expected to occur on average, once in any 10-year period. The 7Q₁₀ has a 10-percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Solute is any substance that is dissolved in water.

Specific conductance is a measure of the ability of a water to conduct an electrical current. It is expressed in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 °C. Specific conductance is related to the type and concentration of ions in solution 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.

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 of 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.

Surface area of a lake or impoundment is that area encompassed by the boundary of the lake or impoundment as shown on USGS topographic maps, or on other available maps or photographs. The computed surface areas reflect the water levels of the lakes or impoundments at the times when the information for the maps or photographs was obtained.

Suspended (as used in tables of chemical analyses) refers to the amount (concentration) of undissolved material in a water-sediment mixture. It is associated with the 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 suspended-sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter 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 the 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 sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Determinations of “suspended, recoverable” constituents are made either by analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of: (1) dissolved; and (2) total recoverable concentrations of the constituent.

Suspended, total is the total amount of a given constituent in the part of a representative suspended-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 analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of: (1) dissolved; and (2) total concentrations of the constituent.

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 that would be contained in a vessel or reservoir that had received equal quantities of water from the stream each day for the year.

Tons per acre-foot is the dry mass of dissolved solids in 1 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 the rate representing a mass of 1 ton of a constituent in stream-flow passing a cross section in 1 day. It is equivalent to 2,000 pounds per day, or 0.9072 metric tons per day.

Total is the total amount of a given constituent in a representative suspended-sediment 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 suspended-sediment mixture and that the analytical method determined all of the constituent in the sample.)

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 recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative suspended-sediment 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, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Turbidity is a measurement of the collective optical properties of a water sample that cause light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines; the higher the intensity of scattered light, the higher the turbidity. Turbidity is expressed in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) or Formazin turbidity units (FTU) depending on the method and equipment used.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC's) 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 VOC's are man-made chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They are often 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 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996).

Water level is the water-surface elevation or stage of the free surface of a body of water above or below any datum (see “Gage height”), or the surface of water standing in a well, usually indicative of the position of the water table or other potentiometric surface.

Water table is the surface of a ground-water body at which the water is at atmospheric pressure.

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

Water year in U.S. Geological Survey 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, 2000, is called the “2000 water year.”

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.

Well is an excavation (pit, hole, tunnel), generally cylindrical in form and often walled in, drilled, dug, driven, bored, or jetted into the ground to such a depth as to generate water-yielding geologic material and allow the water to flow or to be pumped to the surface.

WSP is used as an abbreviation for "Water-Supply Paper" in reference to previously published reports.

Table 2.--Factors for conversion of chemical constituents in milligrams or micrograms per liter to milliequivalents or microequivalents per liter

Ion	Multiply by	Ion	Multiply by
Aluminum (Al ⁺³)	0.11119	Iodide (I ⁻¹)	0.00788
Ammonia as NH ₄ ⁺¹	.05544	Iron (Fe ⁺³)*	.05372
Barium (Ba ⁺²)	.01456	Lead (Pb ⁺²)*	.00965
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃ ⁻¹)	.01639	Lithium (Li ⁺¹)*	.14411
Bromide (Br ⁻¹)	.01251	Magnesium (Mg ⁺²)	.08226
Calcium (Ca ⁺²)	.04990	Manganese (Mn ⁺²)*	.03640
Carbonate (CO ₃ ⁻²)	.03333	Nickel (Ni ⁺²)*	.03406
Chloride (Cl ⁻¹)	.02821	Nitrate (NO ₃ ⁻¹)	.01613
Chromium (Cr ⁺⁶)*	.11539	Nitrite (NO ₂ ⁻¹)	.02174
Cobalt (Co ⁺²)*	.03394	Phosphate (PO ₄ ⁻³)	.03159
Copper (Cu ⁺²)*	.03148	Potassium (K ⁺¹)	.02557
Cyanide (CN ⁻¹)	.03844	Sodium (Na ⁺¹)	.04350
Fluoride (F ⁻¹)	.05264	Strontium (Sr ⁺²)*	.02283
Hydrogen (H ⁺¹)	.99209	Sulfate (SO ₄ ⁻²)	.02082
Hydroxide (OH ⁻¹)	.05880	Zinc (Zn ⁺²)*	.03060

*Constituent reported in micrograms per liter; multiply by factor and divide results by 1,000.

Table 3.--Factors for conversion of sediment concentrations in milligrams per liter to parts per million*
(All values calculated to three significant figures)

Range of concentration in 1,000 mg/L	Divide by	Range of concentration in 1,000 mg/L	Divide by	Range of concentration in 1,000 mg/L	Divide by	Range of concentration in 1,000 mg/L	Divide by
0 - 8	1.00	201-217	1.13	411-424	1.26	619-634	1.39
8.05 - 24	1.01	218-232	1.14	427-440	1.27	636-650	1.40
24.2 - 40	1.02	234-248	1.15	443-457	1.28	652-666	1.41
40.5 - 56	1.03	250-264	1.16	460-473	1.29	668-682	1.42
56.5 - 72	1.04	266-280	1.17	476-489	1.30	684-698	1.43
72.5 - 88	1.05	282-297	1.18	492-508	1.31	700-715	1.44
88.5 - 104	1.06	299-313	1.19	508-522	1.32	717-730	1.45
105 - 120	1.07	315-329	1.20	524-538	1.33	732-747	1.46
121 - 136	1.08	331-345	1.21	540-554	1.34	749-762	1.47
137 - 152	1.09	347-361	1.22	556-570	1.35	765-780	1.48
153 - 169	1.10	363-378	1.23	572-585	1.36	782-796	1.49
170 - 185	1.11	380-393	1.24	587-602	1.37	798-810	1.50
186 - 200	1.12	395-409	1.25	604-617	1.38		

*Based on water density of 1.000 mg/L and a specific gravity of sediment of 2.65.

The U.S.G.S. publishes a series of manuals describing procedures for planning and conducting specialized work in water-resources investigations. The material is grouped under major subject headings called books and is further divided into sections and chapters. For example, section A of book 3 (Applications of Hydraulics) pertains to surface water. The chapter, the unit of publication, is limited to a narrow field of subject matter. This format permits flexibility in revision and publication as the need arises.

The reports listed below are for sale by the U.S.G.S., Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225 (authorized agent of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office). Prepayment is required. Remittance should be made in the form of a check or money order payable to the "U.S. Geological Survey." Prices are not included because they are subject to change. Current prices can be obtained by writing to the above address. When ordering or inquiring about prices for any of these publications, please give the title, book number, chapter number, and mention the "U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations."

Book 1. Collection of Water Data by Direct Measurement

Section D. Water Quality

- 1-D1. *Water temperature—influential factors, field measurement, and data presentation*, by H. H. Stevens, Jr., J.F. Ficke, and G. F. Smoot: USGS–TWRI book 1, chap. D1. 1975. 65 pages.
- 1-D2. *Guidelines for collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents*, by W.W. Wood: USGS–TWRI book 1, chap. D2. 1976. 24 pages.

Book 2. Collection of Environmental Data

Section D. Surface Geophysical Methods

- 2-D1. *Application of surface geophysics to ground-water investigations*, by A.A. R. Zohdy, G.P. Eaton, and D.R. Mabey: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. D1. 1974. 116 pages.
- 2-D2. *Application of seismic-refraction techniques to hydrologic studies*, by F.P. Haeni: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. D2. 1988. 86 pages.

Section E. Subsurface Geophysical Methods

- 2-E1. *Application of borehole geophysics to water-resources investigations*, by W.S. Keys and L.M. MacCary: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. E1. 1971. 126 pages.
- 2-E2. *Borehole geophysics applied to ground-water investigations*, by W.S. Keys: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. E2. 1990. 150 pages.

Section F. Drilling and Sampling Methods

- 2-F1. *Application of drilling, coring, and sampling techniques to test holes and wells*, by Eugene Shuter and W.E. Teasdale: USGS–TWRI book 2, chap. F1. 1989. 97 pages.

Book 3. Applications of Hydraulics

Section A. Surface-Water Techniques

- 3-A1. *General field and office procedures for indirect discharge measurements*, by M.A. Benson and Tate Dalrymple: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A1. 1967. 30 pages.
- 3-A2. *Measurement of peak discharge by the slope-area method*, by Tate Dalrymple and M.A. Benson: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A2. 1967. 12 pages.

TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY--Continued

- 3-A3. *Measurement of peak discharge at culverts by indirect methods*, by G.L. Bodhaine: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A3. 1968. 60 pages.
- 3-A4. *Measurement of peak discharge at width contractions by indirect methods*, by H.F. Matthai: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A4. 1967. 44 pages.
- 3-A5. *Measurement of peak discharge at dams by indirect methods*, by Harry Hulsing: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A5. 1967. 29 pages.
- 3-A6. *General procedure for gaging streams*, by R.W. Carter and Jacob Davidian: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A6. 1968. 13 pages.
- 3-A7. *Stage measurement at gaging stations*, by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A7. 1968. 28 pages.
- 3-A8. *Discharge measurements at gaging stations*, by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A8. 1969. 65 pages.
- 3-A9. *Measurement of time of travel in streams by dye tracing*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and J.F. Wilson, Jr.: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A9. 1989. 27 pages.
- 3-A10. *Discharge ratings at gaging stations*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A10. 1984. 59 pages.
- 3-A11. *Measurement of discharge by the moving-boat method*, by G.F. Smoot and C.E. Novak: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A11. 1969. 22 pages.
- 3-A12. *Fluorometric procedures for dye tracing*, Revised, by J.F. Wilson, Jr., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A12. 1986. 34 pages.
- 3-A13. *Computation of continuous records of streamflow*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A13. 1983. 53 pages.
- 3-A14. *Use of flumes in measuring discharge*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and V.R. Schneider: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A14. 1983. 46 pages.
- 3-A15. *Computation of water-surface profiles in open channels*, by Jacob Davidian: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A15. 1984. 48 pages.
- 3-A16. *Measurement of discharge using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and E.D. Cobb: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A16. 1985. 52 pages.
- 3-A17. *Acoustic velocity meter systems*, by Antonius Laenen: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A17. 1985. 38 pages.
- 3-A18. *Determination of stream reaeration coefficients by use of tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick, R.E. Rathbun, Nobuhiro Yotsukura, G.W. Parker, and L.L. DeLong: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A18. 1989. 52 pages.
- 3-A19. *Levels at streamflow gaging stations*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A19. 1990. 31 pages.
- 3-A20. *Simulation of soluble waste transport and buildup in surface waters using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A20. 1993. 38 pages.
- 3-A21. *Stream-gaging cableways*, by C. Russell Wagner: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. A21. 1995. 56 pages.

Section B. Ground-Water Techniques

- 3-B1. *Aquifer-test design, observation, and data analysis*, by R.W. Stallman: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B1. 1971. 26 pages.
- 3-B2. *Introduction to ground-water hydraulics, a programed text for self-instruction*, by G.D. Bennett: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B2. 1976. 172 pages.

TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY--Continued

- 3-B3. *Type curves for selected problems of flow to wells in confined aquifers*, by J.E. Reed: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B3. 1980. 106 pages.
- 3-B4. *Regression modeling of ground-water flow*, by R.L. Cooley and R.L. Naff: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B4. 1990. 232 pages.
- 3-B4. *Supplement 1. Regression modeling of ground-water flow --Modifications to the computer code for nonlinear regression solution of steady-state ground-water flow problems*, by R.L. Cooley: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B4. 1993. 8 pages.
- 3-B5. *Definition of boundary and initial conditions in the analysis of saturated ground-water flow systems—An introduction*, by O.L. Franke, T.E. Reilly, and G.D. Bennett: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B5. 1987. 15 pages.
- 3-B6. *The principle of superposition and its application in ground-water hydraulics*, by T.E. Reilly, O.L. Franke, and G.D. Bennett: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B6. 1987. 28 pages.
- 3-B7. *Analytical solutions for one-, two-, and three-dimensional solute transport in ground-water systems with uniform flow*, by E.J. Wexler: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. B7. 1992. 190 pages.

Section C. Sedimentation and Erosion Techniques

- 3-C1. *Fluvial sediment concepts*, by H.P. Guy: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. C1. 1970. 55 pages.
- 3-C2. *Field methods for measurement of fluvial sediment*, by T.K. Edwards and G.D. Glysson: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. C2. 1999. 89 pages.
- 3-C3. *Computation of fluvial-sediment discharge*, by George Porterfield: USGS–TWRI book 3, chap. C3. 1972. 66 pages.

Book 4. Hydrologic Analysis and Interpretation**Section A. Statistical Analysis**

- 4-A1. *Some statistical tools in hydrology*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. A1. 1968. 39 pages.
- 4-A2. *Frequency curves*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. A2. 1968. 15 pages.

Section B. Surface Water

- 4-B1. *Low-flow investigations*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. B1. 1972. 18 pages.
- 4-B2. *Storage analyses for water supply*, by H.C. Riggs and C.H. Hardison: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. B2. 1973. 20 pages.
- 4-B3. *Regional analyses of streamflow characteristics*, by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. B3. 1973. 15 pages.

Section D. Interrelated Phases of the Hydrologic Cycle

- 4-D1. *Computation of rate and volume of stream depletion by wells*, by C.T. Jenkins: USGS–TWRI book 4, chap. D1. 1970. 17 pages.

Book 5. Laboratory Analysis**Section A. Water Analysis**

- 5-A1. *Methods for determination of inorganic substances in water and fluvial sediments*, by M.J. Fishman and L.C. Friedman, editors: USGS–TWRI book 5, chap. A1. 1989. 545 pages.

TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY--Continued

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