SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

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

Letters after station name designate type of data: (d) discharge, (c) chemical, (m) microbiological, (t) water temperature, and (s) sediment.

SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH
RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

SURFACE-WATER STATIONS, IN DOWNSTREAM ORDER, FOR WHICH
RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

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

Letters after well number designate type of data: (c) chemical, (t) water temperature, (w) water level

HAWAII

ISLAND OF KAUAI

(2-0020-03)	220008159204701	(w)
(2-0021-01)	220057159210301	(w)
(2-0022-01)	220013159224001	(w)
(2-0023-01)	220051159231801	(w)
(2-0044-14)	220019159444801	(w)
(2-0124-01)	220133159242001	(w)
(2-0126-01)	220126159261501	(w)
(2-0320-03)	220354159205602	(w)
(2-0818-03)	220825159185301	(w)
(2-1020-03)	221038159203801	(w)
(2-1126-01)	221150159264501	(w)
(2-1232-01)	221247159324801	(w)
(2-1333-01)	221318159335901	(w)
(2-5426-03)	215434159263301	(w)
(2-5427-01)	215454159274201	(w)
(2-5534-03)	215522159342601	(w)
(2-5534-06)	215509159340401	(w)
(2-5626-01)	215630159265101	(w)
(2-5634-01)	215607159344301	(w)
(2-5824-02)	215856159243201	(w)
(2-5840-01)	215803159401201	(w)
(2-5843-01)	215857159430101	(w)
(2-5921-01)	215958159214301	(w)
(2-5923-01)	215901159235301)	(w)
(2-5923-07)	215901159235201	(w)
(2-5923-08)	215950159231601	(w)
(2-5939-01)	215906159395601	(w)

ISLAND OF OAHU

(3-1851-19A)	211832157515501	(w)
(3-1851-19B)	211832157515502	(w)
(3-1851-22)	211828157515801	(w)
(3-1959-05)	211907157594701	(w)
(3-2053-08)	212010157531501	(w)
(3-2053-10)	212046157531401	(w)
(3-2101-03)	212154158015201	(w)
(3-2153-02)	212106157533701	(w)
(3-2153-08)	212117157534601	(w)
(3-2256-10)	212238157561101	(w)
(3-2358-19)	212318157583401	(w)
(3-2703-02)	212738158034301	(w)
(3-2901-07)	212927158014801	(w)
(3-3407-37)	213430158071601	(w)
(3-3409-16)	213438158091101	(w)
(3-3410-08)	213446158104901	(w)
(3-3604-01)	213626158044601	(w)
(3-4057-05)	214053157570401	(w)
(3-4101-03)	214125158013401	(w)

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

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

(4-0448-02)	210425156483001	(w)
(4-0449-01)	210402156495801	(w)
(4-0457-01)	210419156570501	(w)
(4-0601-01)	210605157012001	(w)

ISLAND OF MAUI

(6-3925-01)	203912156255901	(w)
(6-4824-01)	204827156242201	(w)
(6-5130-01)	205140156304501	(w)
(6-5130-02)	205154156303801	(w)
(6-5330-05)	205305156304401	(w)
(6-5330-09)	205329156305502	(w)
(6-5332-04)	205312156321402	(w)
(6-5418-01)	205433156184101	(w)
(6-5430-03)	205419156304401	(w)
(6-5430-05)	205405156305401	(w)
(6-5431-01)	205437156310501	(w)
(6-5631-01)	205617156311101	(w)
(6-5731-05)	205705156312401	(w)
(6-5840-01)	205856156400101	(w)

ISLAND OF HAWAII

(8-0437-01)	190423155371501	(w)
(8-0632-01)	190602155325901	(w)
(8-3155-01)	193117155550801	(w)
(8-3207-04)	193251155072101	(w)
(8-4010-01)	194035155102201	(w)
(8-4708-02)	194731155080401	(w)
(8-4953-01)	194945155534401	(w)
(8-5846-01)	195840155462601	(w)
(8-5948-01)	195947155485801	(w)
(8-6147-01)	200132155471101	(w)
(8-7345-05)	201256155451001	(w)
(8-7347-03)	201347155470501	(w)
(8-7445-01)	201406155454401	(w)
(8-7448-06)	201429155480201	(w)
(8-7451-02)	201441155510701	(w)
(8-7549-03)	201517155493701	(w)

RAINFALL STATIONS, BY COUNTY, FOR WHICH RECORDS ARE PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME

Letters after station number designate type of station: (r) recording, and (n) non-recording

HAWAII

ISLAND OF KAUAI

(1042.0)	220523159341201	(r)
(1045.0)	220504159321401	(r)
(1047.0)	220427159300201	(r)
(1051.0)	220356159281401	(r)
(1068.0)	220443159235601	(r)
(1080.0)	220817159374401	(r)
(1082.0)	220739159373001	(r)
(1083.0)	220713159361201	(r)
(1084.0)	220927159355001	(r)
(1085.0)	220703159351201	(r)
(1131.7)	221101159280801	(r)

ISLAND OF OAHU

(711.6)	211747157485601	(r)
(716.18)	211836157472701	(r)
(771.9)	212304157542201	(r)
(771.11)	212428157511201	(r)
(772.1)	212346157533701	(r)
(772.3)	212359157502601	(r)
(842.1)	213016158105901	(r)
(882.4)	213211157562400	(r)
(883.12)	213215157552800	(r)
(884.4)	213335157540601	(r)
(886.4)	213237157530701	(r)
(886.6)	213000157515401	(r)
(897.11)	213732158010201	(r)
(897.9)	213608158011101	(r)

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

(551.5)	211039157123101	(r)

ISLAND OF MAUI

(255.0)	203721156151601	(r)
(280.1)	204017156031701	(r)
(297.0)	204923156371501	(r)
(311.3)	204606156270301	(r)
(348.5)	204916156083701	(r)

ISLAND OF HAWAII

(83.0)	194117155174801	(r)
(92.5)	194945155534402	(r)
(185.7)	200518155405801	(r)
(190.4)	200148155420501	(n)

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER OR STAGE-ONLY STATIONS

The following continuous record streamflow or stage-only stations in Hawaii have been discontinued or converted to partial-record stations. Daily records were collected and are stored in NWIS for the period of record shown for each station.

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF KAUAI			
16011000	Waikoali Str nr Waimea	1.58	1909-13, 1919-25
16012000	Kauaikinana Str nr Waimea	0.84	1919-25
16013000	Mohihi Str at alt 3,420 ft nr Waimea	1.68	1920-26, 1936-71
16014000	Kokee Ditch nr Waimea	--	1926-82
16015000	Mohihi Str nr Waimea	2.20	1909-17
16016000	Waimea River at alt 840 ft nr Waimea	20.0	1916-18, 1925-68
16017000	Koaie Str at alt 3,770 ft nr Waimea	1.68	1919-32, 1954-68
16018000	Koaie Str nr Waimea	9.97	1916-18
16020000	Waialae Str nr Waimea	2.81	1910-16
16021000	Waialae Str at alt 800 ft nr Waimea	7.87	1917-21
16022000	Kekaha Ditch at Camp 1 nr Waimea	--	1908-68
16024000	Kekaha Ditch at siphon nr Waimea	--	1910-12
16025000	Kekaha Ditch at flume 2 nr Waimea	--	1910-12
16027000	Kekaha Ditch below tunnel 12 nr Waimea	--	1908-34
16028000	Waimea River below Kekaha Ditch intake near Waimea	44.2	1921-55
16029000	Waimea Ditch nr Waimea	--	1912-14, 1916-21
16029100	Waimea Ditch below wasteway nr Waimea	--	1960-72
16031000	Waimea River nr Waimea	57.8	1910-18, 1919, 1943-68, 1969-72, 1975-96
16033000	Olokele Ditch at weir nr Makaweli	--	1912-17
16034000	Olokele River nr Waimea	4.85	1915-16
16035000	Halekua Str nr Waimea	0.56	1912-14
16037000	Poowaiomahaihai Ditch nr Waimea	--	1911-13
16037100	Makaweli R bl Poowaiomahaihai Ditch nr Waimea	25.0	1911-17
16039000	Hiloa Ditch nr Eleele	--	1911-15
16042000	Hanapepe Ditch at Hanapepe Falls nr Eleele	--	1911-15
16043000	Hanapepe Ditch below intake	--	1930-38
16044000	Hanapepe Ditch at Koula nr Eleele	--	1910-21, 1927-49
16045000	Hanapepe Ditch below makai siphon nr Eleele	--	1929-32
16046000	Hanapepe Ditch at weir nr Hanapepe	--	1912-13, 1915-17
16047000	Koula River at Koula nr Eleele	12.6	1910-16
16048000	Manuahi Str at Koula nr Eleele	5.44	1917-20
16050000	G Ditch at makai siphon nr Eleele	--	1929-32
16051000	Hanapepe River at makai siphon nr Eleele	20.5	1929-32
16053000	Kamoolao Str nr Koloa	1.30	1939-41
16053400	Upper Haiku Ditch nr Puhi	--	1963-71
16053600	Lower Haiku Ditch nr Puhi	--	1963-71
16053800	Kamooloa Str nr Puhi	5.79	1963-70
16054000	Kuia Str nr Puhi	0.40	1939-41
16054200	Koloa Ditch nr Koloa	--	1964-71
16054400	Koloa tunnel nr Koloa	--	1966-71
16054500	Kuia Str nr Puhi	5.09	1963-66
16056000	Hanamaulu Str at Kapaia nr Lihue	6.41	1911-13
16056800	Waiahi-Kuia aqueduct nr Puhi	--	1964-71
16057000	Lihue Ditch nr Lihue	--	1910-19
16058000	Hanamaulu Ditch nr Lihue	--	1910-20
16058500	S F Wailua River nr rock quarry nr Lihue	20.2	1974-83
16061000	North Wailua Ditch nr Lihue	--	1932-85
16061200	North Wailua Ditch below Waikoko Stream nr Lihue	--	1985-2002
16062000	Stable Storm Ditch nr Lihue	--	1936-2002
16063000	N F Wailua River at alt. 650 ft nr Lihue	5.29	1914-85
16064000	Kanaha Ditch nr Lihue	--	1910-55
16068700	North Fork Wailua River nr Lihue	14.6	1910-14
16069000	Wailua Ditch nr Kapaa	--	1936-2002

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF KAUAI--Continued			
16070000	Aahoaka Ditch nr Kapaa	--	1966-72
16071000	North Fork Wailua River nr Kapaa	17.9	1952-2003
16072000	Konohiki Str at Makakualele mka weir nr Kapaa	0.65	1911-13
16073000	Konohiki Str at Makakualele mki weir nr Kapaa	0.89	1912
16074000	N F Kaehulua Str at Kainahola weir nr Kapaa	1.39	1911-13
16075000	S F Kaehulua Str at Wainamuamu weir nr Kapaa	0.04	1911-13
16076000	Kaehulua Str at Kuhinoa weir nr Kapaa	1.90	1911-13
16077000	Makaleha ditch near Kealia	--	1936-98
16078000	Kapaa Str nr Kealia	3.05	1910-20
16079000	Kapahi Ditch nr Kealia	--	1911-2002
16079200	Tunnel Ditch at Kapahi nr Kapaa	--	1909-11
16079400	Pipe Ditch at Kapahi nr Kapaa	--	1909-11
16079600	Kapaa Ditch at Kapahi nr Kapaa	--	1909-11
16082000	Kaneha Ditch nr Kealia	--	1909-13
16086000	Anahola Ditch above wasteway nr Kealia	--	1915-21
16087000	Anahola Ditch wasteway nr Kealia	--	1936-85
16088000	Anahola Ditch above Kaneha Reservoir near Kealia	--	1921-2002
16089000	Anahola Str nr Kealia	4.27	1910, 1913-85
16090000	Lower Anahola Ditch at Kiokala nr Kealia	--	1909-14
16091000	Lower Anahola Ditch nr Kealia	--	1937-83, 1985-95
16092000	Lower Anahola Ditch at makai weir nr Kealia	--	1909-10
16093000	Anahola Str at Kiokala Dam nr Kealia	4.27	1910-12
16093200	Anahola Str at Anahola	9.24	1962-65
16094200	Ka Loko Ditch nr Kilauea	--	1932-68
16095000	Puu Ka Ele Ditch nr Kilauea	--	1932-67
16095200	Ross Ditch nr Kilauea	--	1955-67
16095900	Kalihiwai Ditch above wasteway nr Kilauea	--	1960-68
16096000	Kalihiwai Ditch nr Kilauea	--	1934-67
16097000	Pohakuhonu Str nr Kilauea	1.73	1957-72
16097300	Halaulani Str nr Kilauea	0.12	1922-25
16098000	Kalihiwai River nr Hanalei	3.64	1914-23
16099000	Kalihiwai River nr Kilauea	4.12	1912-13
16099500	Hanalei Ditch nr Kilauea	--	1956-62
16100000	Hanalei tunnel outlet nr Lihue	--	1932-85
16101000	Hanalei River at alt. 625 ft. nr Hanalei	7.17	1914-55
16102000	China Ditch nr Hanalei	--	1911-19
16104000	Kuna Ditch nr Hanalei	--	1912-14, 1917-20
16105000	Waioli Str nr Hanalei	1.81	1914-32
16106000	Lumahai River nr Hanalei	6.95	1914-33
16109000	Wainiha River above intake nr Hanalei	11.6	1914-16
16110000	Wainiha Canal at intake nr Wainiha	--	1910-16
16111000	Wainiha Canal at tunnel 18 nr Wainiha	--	1911
16113000	Wainiha River nr Wainiha	20.6	1912-16
16115000	Hanakapiai Str nr Hanalei	2.73	1931-52
16116000	Hanakoa Str nr Hanalei	0.50	1931-52
16117000	Kalalau Str nr Hanalei	1.55	1931-55
ISLAND OF OAHU			
16201000	RB of NF Kaukonahua Str nr Wahiawa	1.17	1913-53
16203000	Mauka Ditch nr Wahiawa	--	1947-68
16204000	North Fork Kaukonahua Str nr Wahiawa	4.86	1946-68
16206000	South Fork Kaukonahua Str nr Wahiawa	1.93	1913-14, 1915-16,1944-50
16206500	Koolau Ditch at reservoir nr Wahiawa	4.00	1914-15
16207000	SF Kaukonahua Str bl U.S. Army res nr Wahiawa	0.86	1914-17
16208000	SF Kaukonahua Stream at East Pump Res. nr Wahiawa	4.04	1957-2004
16208500	RB of South Fork Kaukonahua Str nr Wahiawa	5.26	1957-72
16209000	SF Kaukonahua Str ab Wahiawa res nr Wahiawa	--	1946-58
16210900	Poamoho Tunnel nr Wahiawa	1.79	1958-79

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

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF OAHU--Continued			
16211000	Poamoho Str nr Wahiawa	--	1947-73
16211850	Puea Mauka Ditch nr Waianae	4.39	1960-67
16211900	Kaupuni Str nr Waianae	0.60	1957-60
16212000	Puhawai Str at Lualualei nr Waianae	1.16	1930-44
16212400	Awanui Gulch nr Barbers Point NAS	13.80	1957-58
16212800	Kipapa Stream nr Wahiawa	4.29	1957-2004
16212900	Kipapa Str nr Waipahu	--	1966-68
16216000	Waiawa Stream near Pearl City	26.4	1952-2004
16217000	Pearl Harbor Spr at Puukapu nr Pearl City	--	1931-35
16218000	Pearl Harbor Springs at Loko Kukona	--	1931-35, 1936-45
16218500	Pearl Harbor Spr at Kaluaoopu nr Pearl City	--	1931-37
16219000	Hawn Elec. Co. tunnel at Waiau nr Pearl City	--	1939-42
16220000	Hawn Elec. Co. wasteway at Waiau nr Pearl City	--	1953-59
16222000	Pearl Harbor Springs at Waiau	--	1913-39, 1942-47
16224000	Pearl Harbor Springs at Kalauoa	--	1931-62, 1964-65, 1966-68, 1970-88
16224500	Kalauao Str at Moanalua Road at Aiea	2.59	1957-82
16225000	Kalauao Str at Aiea	2.61	1953-57
16225800	North Halawa Stream near Kaneohe	1.64	1991-99
16227500	Moanalua Str nr Kaneohe	0.94	1968-78
16227700	Moanalua Str tributary nr Kaneohe	0.62	1968-78
16227900	Moanalua Str tributary nr Aiea	0.03	1972-78
16228900	Kalihi Str nr Kaneohe	0.60	1966-71
16229300	Kalihi Str at Kalihi	5.18	1962-2004
16230000	Lulumahu Dit at upper Nuuanu Res nr Honolulu	--	1911-13
16231000	Luakaha weir in upper Nuuanu Valley nr Hon	--	1910-13
16231500	Moole Ditch mauka station nr Honolulu	--	1917-20
16231700	Moole Ditch makai station nr Honolulu	--	1918-23
16232000	Nuuanu Stream below res 2 wasteway, nr Honolulu	3.35	1913-96
16235000	Nuuanu Str at Kuakini Street nr Honolulu	4.39	1911-12
16236000	Kahuawai Spring nr Honolulu	--	1912-14
16237000	Pauoa Str at upper Pauoa Valley nr Honolulu	0.79	1911-13
16238500	Waihi Str at Honolulu	1.14	1913-21, 1925-83
16239500	East Manoa Ditch nr Honolulu	--	1915-16, 1918-20, 1926-39
16241000	Manoa Str at upper Manoa Valley nr Honolulu	2.62	1910-13
16242000	Manoa Str at College of Hawaii nr Honolulu	4.99	1909-10, 1912-18
16243000	Manoa Str at Waialae Road nr Honolulu	5.38	1910-12
16244000	Pukele Str nr Honolulu	1.18	1926-82
16245000	Waiomao Str at upper Palolo Valley nr Hon	0.35	1911-13
16246000	Waiomao Str nr Honolulu	1.04	1911, 1912, 1926-71
16247000	Palolo Str nr Honolulu	3.63	1952-79
16248900	Waimanalo Ditch below main res nr Waimanalo	--	1912-13
16249000	Waimanalo Str at Waimanalo	2.16	1967-70
16249200	Maunawili Str nr Waimanalo	1.28	1912-16
16249400	Main Spring nr Kailua	--	1914-16
16249500	Maunawili Ditch at Ainoni Spring	--	1991-2002
16249600	Makawao Spring nr Kailua	--	1914-16
16249800	Makawao Ditch nr Kailua	--	1912-15
16249900	Maunawili Ditch abv Anianinui Tunnel nr Waimanalo	--	1990-2000
16250000	Maunawili Ditch near Waimanalo	--	1954-1968, 1993-2002
16256000	Kamakalepo Str nr Kailua	0.82	1912, 1913-16
16257000	Pohakea Str nr Kailua	0.21	1912-14
16258000	Maunawili Str ab Wong Leongs Ditch nr Kailua	4.60	1922-23
16260000	Maunawili Str nr Kailua	4.60	1912, 1913-16
16260500	Maunawili Str at highway 61 nr Kailua	5.34	1922, 1956-67, 1971-96
16261000	North Branch Kahanaiki Str nr Kailua	0.34	1913-14
16262000	South Branch Kahanaiki Str nr Kailua	0.21	1913-14
16263000	Kahanaiki Str nr Kailua	0.58	1912, 1914-16
16264400	Kawainui Swamp drain canal at Kailua Rd at Kailua	--	1961-65

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF OAHU--Continued			
16264500	Kawainui Swamp canal at Wanaao Rd at Kailua	--	1961-64
16265600	Right Branch Kamooalii Stream	1.11	1983-97
16266000	Kamooalii Str nr Kaneohe	1.48	1914-16
16267000	Hooleinaiwa Str nr Kaneohe	0.61	1914-16
16268000	Piho Str nr Kaneohe	0.43	1914-16
16269000	Kuou Ditch nr Kaneohe	--	1914-16
16270000	Kuou Str nr Kaneohe	0.37	1914-16
16270500	Kamooalii Str below Kuou Str nr Kaneohe	3.21	1967-70, 1971,1972-76
16270900	Luluku Str at alt. 220 ft nr Kaneohe	0.44	1960-63, 1965-98
16271000	North Luluku Ditch nr Kaneohe	--	1914-16
16272000	Luluku Str nr Kaneohe	0.46	1914-16
16273000	Young Mau Ditch nr Kaneohe	--	1914-16
16273900	Kamooalii Str at Kaneohe	4.38	1959-63, 1965-80
16273950	SF Kapunahala Str at Kaneohe	0.40	1983-98
16274000	Ahlo Ditch nr Kaneohe	--	1914-16
16276000	Reservoir Ditch nr Heeia	--	1914-16
16277000	Waipio Ditch nr Heeia	--	1914-16
16278000	Iolekaa Str mauka nr Heeia	0.29	1940-70
16279000	Iolekaa Str nr Heeia	0.52	1914-16
16280000	Wing Wo Tai Ditch nr Heeia	--	1914-16
16281000	Hop Tuck Ditch nr Heeia	--	1914-16
16282000	Lee Ditch nr Heeia	--	1914-16
16283000	Kahaluu Str nr Heeia	0.28	1935-71
16283600	South Fork Waihee Stream near Heeia	0.03	1962-96
16283700	North Fork Waihee Stream near Heeia	0.03	1962-96
16283800	Waihee Str at alt. 260 ft nr Heeia	0.31	1961-66
16284000	Waihee Str nr Heeia	0.93	1935-82
16284500	Waihee Str at Kahaluu	2.26	1966-71
16285000	Waiahole tunnel at Waianu nr Waiahole	--	1950-69
16286000	Waiahole tunnel wasteway at intake 31 nr Waiahole	--	1951-69, 2000-2002
16287000	Waiahole tunnel at north portal near Waiahole	--	1951-69, 2000-2002
16287200	Waiahole tunnel at adit 8 near Waipahu	--	1951-69, 2000-2002
16288000	Halona Str nr Waikane	0.08	1911
16289000	Waihi Str nr Waikane	0.11	1911
16290000	Waiahole Str below powerhouse nr Waiahole	0.46	1915
16291000	Waiahole Str at alt. 250 ft. nr Waiahole	0.99	1955-68
16292000	Waiahole Str nr Waiahole	1.22	1911-16
16293000	Waianu Str nr Waikane	1.28	1911
16294000	Waiahole Str at Waiahole nr Waikane	3.60	1911-12
16295000	Waikane Str nr Waikane	2.35	1912
16296000	Kahana Str nr Kahana	3.20	1914-17
16297000	Kawa Str nr Kahana	2.09	1914-17
16299000	Punaluu Str at alt. 539 ft. nr Punaluu	0.98	1915-18
16300000	Waihoi Str nr Punaluu	0.50	1915-17
16301000	Punaluu Str at alt. 250 ft. nr Punaluu	2.78	1914-18
16304000	Kaluanui Str nr Hauula	0.50	1915-17
16305000	Kaipapau Str nr Hauula	0.21	1906-07
16306000	Koloa Gulch nr Laie	0.90	1914-18
16307000	Wailele Gulch nr Laie	0.50	1914-15, 1916-18
16308000	East Branch Kahawainui Str nr Laie	0.53	1914-18
16308990	Malaekahana Str nr Laie	0.64	1963-71
16309000	Malaekahana Str nr Kahuku	1.66	1914-18
16310000	Middle Branch Malaekahana Str nr Kahuku	0.69	1914-18
16325000	Kamananui Str at Pupukea Military Rd nr Maunawai	3.13	1963-2001
16329000	Kaiwikoele Str tributary nr Maunawai	0.97	1967-71
16340500	Anahulu River tributary nr Haleiwa	0.83	1967-71
16343000	Helemano Str at Haleiwa	14.20	1967-82

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF MOLOKAI			
16401000	Papalaua Str nr Pukoo	2.00	1919-29
16402000	Pulena Str nr Wailau	4.38	1919-28, 1937-57
16403000	Waiakeakua Str nr Wailau	1.41	1919-29, 1937-57
16403900	Kawainui Stream near Pelekunu	1.17	1968-79, 1980-96
16404000	Pelekunu Str nr Pelekunu	2.59	1919-29, 1937-47,1948-57, 1971-82
16404200	Pilipililau Str nr Pelekunu	0.49	1968-97
16405000	Lanipuni Str nr Pelekunu	1.09	1919-29, 1937-57
16406100	Molokai Tunnel at east portal	--	1966-2002
16405300	Molokai Tunnel at west portal	--	1965-2004
16405500	Waikolu Stream at altitude 900 ft near Kalaupapa	1.99	1956-61, 1982-2003
16406000	Waikolu Str at alt. 650 ft nr Kalaupapa	2.99	1920-23
16408000	Waikolu Str bl pipeline crossing nr Kalaupapa	3.68	1919-32, 1937-96
16409000	Waihanau Str nr Kalaupapa	1.18	1930-32
16410000	Keolewa Str nr Kalae	0.18	1940-44
16411000	Waialala Spring nr Kalae	--	1940-60
16412000	Mokomoko Gulch nr Kalae	0.23	1940-45
16411300	Kakaako Gulch at Hwy 46 nr Mauna Loa	0.18	1964-85
16415000	EF Kawela Gulch	0.45	1946-71
ISLAND OF MAUI			
16416000	Punaula Gulch nr Pukoo	0.24	1947-72
16501000	Palikea Str bl diversion dam nr Kipahulu	6.29	1927-29, 1931-35,1935-38, 1939-83
16502000	Hahalawe Gulch nr Kipahulu	0.43	1927-37, 1938-69
16503000	Kaeluku flume nr Kaeleku	--	1940-45
16504000	Hana flume nr Hana	--	1940-45
16506000	Makapipi Ditch nr Nahiku	--	1948-66
16506500	West Makapipi Spring nr Nahiku	--	1932-45
16507000	Makapipi Str nr Nahiku	1.93	1932-45
16509000	Hanawi Str below government road, nr Nahiku	5.03	1932-47, 1992-95
16510000	Kapaula Gulch nr Nahiku	0.69	1921-63
16511000	Kapaula Gulch below government road nr Nahiku	0.93	1932-47
16512000	Koolau Ditch at Nahiku weir nr Nahiku	--	1919-85
16513000	Waiaaka Str nr Nahiku	0.10	1932-47
16514000	Paakea Gulch nr Nahiku	0.34	1932-47
16515000	Waiohue Gulch nr Nahiku	0.32	1921-63
16516000	Kopiliula Str nr Keanae	4.31	1914-17, 1921-58
16517000	East Wailuaiki Str nr Keanae	3.11	1913-17, 1922-58
16519000	West Wailuanui Str nr Keanae	1.93	1913-17, 1922-58
16520000	East Wailuanui Str nr Keanae	0.51	1914-17, 1921-58
16521000	Wailuanui Str nr Keanae	2.51	1932-36, 1938-47
16522000	Taro patch feeder ditch at Keanae	--	1934-68
16523000	Koolau Ditch nr Keanae	--	1910-12, 1917-85
16524000	Honomanu Str at Haiku-uka boundry nr Kaili	2.54	1919-27, 1932-34,1962-68
16525000	Sevth Br Honomanu Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.30	1932-33
16526000	Fourth Br Honomanu Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.10	1932-33
16527000	Honomanu Str nr Keanae	3.17	1913-64
16528000	Spreckels Ditch at station 1 nr Huelo	--	1910-13
16529000	Spreckels Ditch at station 2 nr Kuelo	--	1911-13
16530000	Spreckels Ditch at station 3 nr Kuelo	--	1910-13
16531000	Kula diversion from Haipuaena Str nr Olinda	--	1945-85
16531100	Haipuaena Str at Kula pipeline intake nr Olinda	0.27	1946-68
16532000	Haipuaena Str at Haiku-uka bdy nr Kailiili	0.63	1919-26, 1932-34
16533000	Third Br Haipuaena Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.06	1932-33
16534000	First Br Haipuaena Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.05	1932-33
16535000	Haipuaena div ditch at Kolea Gulch nr Keanae	--	1938-60
16536000	Haipuaena Str above Spreckels Ditch nr Huelo	1.16	1913-67
16537000	Haipuaena Str nr Huelo	1.10	1910-13

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF MAUI--Continued			
16538000	Spreckels Ditch at Haipuaena weir nr Huelo	--	1922-85
16539000	Spreckels Ditch at station 4 nr Huelo	--	1910-13
16541000	Koolau Ditch at Haipuaena nr Huelo	--	1932-87
16541500	Manuel Luis Ditch at Puohokamoa Gulch nr Huelo	--	1917-24
16542000	E Br Puohokamoa Str at Haiku-uka bdry nr Kailiili	0.14	1919-27, 1932-33
16543000	M Br Puohokamoa Str at Haiku-uka bdry nr Kailiili	0.48	1919-27, 1932-34,1962-69
16544000	W Br Puohokamoa Str at Haiku-uka bdry nr Kailiili	0.45	1919-28, 1932-34
16545000	Puohokamoa Str above Spreckels Ditch nr Huelo	2.35	1913-71
16546000	Puohokamoa Str nr Huelo	2.60	1910-13
16547000	Puohokamoa intake of Koolau Ditch nr Huelo	--	1922-30
16551000	Koolau Ditch at Wahinepee nr Huelo	--	1922-29
16552000	Spreckels Ditch at Wahinepee nr Huelo	--	1929-30, 1931-38
16552200	Spreckels Ditch at station 5 nr Huelo	--	1911-13
16552500	Manuel Luis Ditch W of Puohokamoa Str nr Huelo	--	1930-35
16552600	Waikamoi Str at Puuluau nr Olinda	2.10	1949-66
16552800	Waikamoi Str ab res at Kula pl intake nr Olinda	2.50	1953-68
16553000	Waikamoi Str bl res at Kula pl intake nr Olinda	2.52	1945-49
16554000	Waikamoi Str at Haiku-uka boundary nr Kailiili	3.46	1918,19-28, 1932-34
16554500	E Br Waikamoi Str at Haiku-uka bdry nr Kailiili	0.07	1918-28, 1932-33
16555000	Waikamoi Str above Wailoa Ditch nr Huelo	3.93	1922-57
16556000	Waikamoi Str nr Huelo	3.98	1910-22
16557000	Alo Str nr Huelo	0.47	1910-57
16558000	Koolau Ditch at Alo diversion weir nr Huelo	--	1908-11
16560000	Spreckels Ditch at station 6 nr Huelo	--	1911-13
16561000	Center Ditch below Kolea reservoir nr Huelo	--	1918, 1919, 1920-24,1925-30
16562000	Center Ditch nr Huelo	--	1910-12
16565000	Kaaiea Gulch nr Huelo	0.58	1921-62
16565500	Spreckels Ditch below Kaaiea Gulch nr Huelo	--	1917-30
16566000	Oopuola Str nr Huelo	0.20	1930-57
16567000	Oopuola Str ab Spreckels Dt crossing nr Huelo	0.58	1910-15
16567500	Spreckels Ditch at station 7 nr Huelo	--	1911-12
16568000	Spreckels Ditch at station 8 nr Huelo	--	1911-13
16569000	Second Branch Nailiilihaele Str at Haiku-uka	0.20	1932-33
16570000	Nailiihaele Str nr Huelo	3.49	1910-11, 1913-18,1919-24, 1925-75
16571000	Nailiilihaele Str bl new Hamakua Dt nr Huelo	3.60	1912
16572000	New Hamakua Ditch at Nailiilihaele weir nr Huelo	--	1910-12
16573000	New Hamakua Ditch at station 1 nr Kailiili	--	1912-13
16574000	Kailua Str at Haiku-uka boundary nr Kailiili	0.80	1918-28, 1932-34
16574500	Kailua Str nr Kailiili	1.10	1963-71
16575000	Tenth Br Kailua Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.10	1932-33
16576000	Ninth Br Kailua Str at Haiku-uka nr Kailiili	0.20	1932-33
16577000	Kailua Str nr Huelo	2.41	1910-11, 1912-18,1919-58
16578000	New Hamakua Ditch at station 2 nr Huelo	--	1912-13
16579000	New Hamakua Ditch at station 3 nr Huelo	--	1912-13
16579500	New Hamakua Ditch at station 4 nr Huelo	--	1912-13
16580000	Oanui Str nr Huelo	0.90	1910-11, 1913-16
16582000	New Hamakua Ditch at station 5 nr Huelo	--	1912-13
16583000	Old Hamakua Ditch at Kailua nr Huelo	--	1919-22
16584000	Kailua Str nr Huelo	3.69	1912-13
16585000	Hoolawanui Str nr Huelo	1.34	1910-71
16586000	Hoolawaliilii Str nr Huelo	0.55	1911-57
16588000	Wailoa Ditch at Honopou nr Huelo	--	1922-87
16589000	New Hamakua Ditch at Honopou nr Huelo	--	1918-85
16590000	Old Hamakua Ditch at Honopou nr Huelo	--	1918-22, 1936-65
16591000	Honopou Str at Lowrie Ditch siphon nr Huelo	2.00	1932-47
16592000	Lowrie Ditch at Honopou Gulch nr Huelo	--	1910-27
16593000	Honopou Str above Haiku Ditch nr Huelo	2.20	1930-85
16594000	Haiku Ditch at Honopou Gulch nr Kailua	--	1910-28, 1930-85

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF MAUI--Continued			
16595000	Honopou Str below Haiku Ditch nr Huelo	2.30	1932-47
16596000	New Hamakua Ditch at Halehaku weir nr Huelo	--	1910-14, 1915-23
16596200	Halehaku Gulch nr Kailiili	0.13	1965-71
16597000	Halehaku Gulch weir at New Hamakua Dt nr Huelo	--	1910-12
16598000	Halehaku Gulch nr Huelo	1.40	1910-12
16599000	E Br Opana Gulch at Haiku-uka bdry nr Kailiili	0.60	1932-33
16600000	Opana Ditch nr Huelo	--	1910-12
16601000	Opana Str nr Huelo	3.30	1910-12
16602000	Kauhikoa Ditch at Opana weir nr Huelo	--	1910-13, 1913-15, 1916-28
16602400	Awalau Gulch nr Kailiili	0.23	1965-71
16603000	Kaluanui Ditch at Puuomalei nr Hamakuapoko	--	1910-12
16604000	Iao Str nr Wailuku	--	1910-15
16605000	Maniania Ditch nr Wailuku	--	1910-13
16608000	North Waiehu Str nr Wailuku	0.90	1912-15
16609000	North Waiehu Ditch nr Wailuku	--	1910-11, 1916-17
16609500	North Waiehu Str bl N Waiehu Ditch nr Wailuku	0.90	1910-11
16610000	South Waiehu Str nr Wailuku	0.70	1910-17
16611000	South Waiehu Ditch nr Wailuku	--	1913
16612000	Waihee River nr Waihee	3.90	1913-17
16613000	Waihee Canal nr Waihee	--	1910-12
16613500	Waihee Canal at Waiale weir nr Wailulu	--	1911-12
16615000	Spreckels Ditch nr Waihee	--	1910-13
16616000	Spreckels Ditch at Waiale weir nr Wailuku	--	1910-11
16617000	Left Branch Makamakaole Str nr Waihee	0.40	1939-52
16617700	Kahakuloa Str at alt. 1,380 ft. nr Honokohau	1.50	1913-14
16619000	Kahakuloa Str at Kahaluloa nr Waihee	4.00	1912-13
16621000	Honokohau Ditch intake nr Honokohau	--	1907-13
16622000	Honokohau Ditch above Honolua Str nr Honolohau	--	1910-11
16623000	Honolua Str nr Honokohau	2.90	1913-17
16624000	Honokohau Ditch at Honokowai weir nr Lahaina	--	1910-12
16625000	Honolua Ditch nr Honokohau	--	1911-12
16626000	Honolua Str at Honolua Ranch nr Honokahau	3.96	1911
16627000	Kapaloa Str at weir 1 nr Lahaina	1.00	1901
16628000	Kapaloa Str nr Lahaina	1.00	1911-12
16629000	Honokowai Ditch nr Lahaina	--	1912-17, 1918-67
16630000	Honokowai Str nr Lahaina	1.10	1913-17
16633000	Kahoma development tunnel nr Lahaina	--	1911-17
16634000	Kahoma Str nr Lahaina	1.19	1911-12, 1913-17
16635000	Lahainaluna Str at weir 1 nr Lahaina	0.54	1901
16635500	Lahainaluna Str at weir 2 nr Lahaina	0.19	1901
16636000	Kahana Str above pipeline intake nr Lahaina	1.51	1916-25, 1926-32
16637000	Lahainaluna Ditch nr Lahaina	--	1913-14
16638000	Kahana Str nr Lahaina	1.83	1911-16
16638500	Kahoma Str at Lahaina	5.22	1962-89
16639000	North Fork Kauaula Str nr Lahaina	0.52	1901
16640000	South Fork Kauaula Str nr Lahaina	0.18	1901
16641000	Kauaula Str nr Lahaina	1.84	1912, 1914-17
16643000	Kauaula Ditch nr Lahaina	--	1911-17
16644000	Launiupoko Str nr Lahaina	1.13	1911-18
16645000	Olowalu Ditch nr Olowalu	--	1911-16, 1916-20, 1920-58, 1958-67
16646000	Olowalu Str nr Olowalu	4.00	1913-16
16647000	Ukumehame Gulch nr Olowalu	3.75	1911-12, 1913-19
16647100	Ukumehame Gulch at mouth nr Olowalu	4.03	1964-71
16648000	South side Waikapu Ditch nr Waikapu	--	1910-17
16649000	Palolo Ditch nr Waikapu	--	1910-17
16650000	Waikapu Str nr Waikapu	2.76	1910-17

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF HAWAII			
16700000	Waiakea Stream nr Mountain View	17.4	1930-95
16700950	Lyman Springs no. 2 nr Piihonua	--	1981-95
16701000	Olaa Flume at Kaumana nr Hilo	--	1917-20
16701200	Waiakea Str nr Hilo	33.60	1957-67
16701700	Wailuku River nr Pua Akala	10.20	1964-65
16701750	Wailuku River nr Humuula	34.80	1965-82
16701800	Wailuku River nr Kaumana	43.40	1966-82
16703000	Wailuku River at Pukamaui nr Hilo	97.20	1923-28, 1929-40
16705000	Hilo Boarding School Ditch at intake nr Hilo	--	1931-40
16706000	Hilo Boarding School Ditch nr Hilo	--	1918-19
16707000	Kapehu Ditch diversion nr Hilo	--	1954-62
16708000	Kapehu Ditch nr Hilo	--	1938-41, 1942-48, 1948-51, 1951-62
16709000	Kapehu Str at Piihonua nr Hilo	4.84	1928-37
16710000	Wailuku River nr Hilo	150.00	1911-13, 1918-19
16713000	Wailuku River at Hilo	256	1977-79, 1980-95
16716000	Honolii Str nr Hilo	8.00	1924-32
16717500	Kawainui Str nr Pepeekeo	9.20	1912
16717820	Manowaiopae Str nr Laupahoehoe	1.04	1965-71
16718000	Upper Hamakua Ditch at Puualala nr Kukuihaele	--	1913-20
16720300	Kawaiki Stream near Kamuela	0.45	1968-99
16720500	Upper Hamakua Ditch below Kawaiki Str nr Kamuela	--	1964-79, 1980-2002
16721000	Kawainui Str at alt. 2,120 ft nr Waipio	3.48	1901-02
16721500	Br 3 Kawainui Str at alt. 1,700 ft nr Waipio	3.90	1901-02
16722000	Kawainui Str at alt. 1,435 ft nr Waipio	4.43	1901-02
16722300	Br 3 Kawainui Str at alt. 1,405 ft nr Waipio	0.47	1901-02
16722600	Br 1 Kawainui Str at alt. 1,380 ft nr Waipio	5.19	1901-02
16723000	Kawainui Str nr Waipio	5.55	1901-02
16724000	Kawainui Str at alt. 775 ft nr Waipio	6.00	1901-02
16724800	Upper Hamakua Ditch abv Alakahi Str nr Kamuela	--	1968-2000
16726000	Upper Hanakua Ditch abv Waimea Reservoir	--	1974-83, 1992-94, 1996-2004
16727000	Upper Hamakua Ditch abv Puukapu Res nr Kamuela	--	1977-2000
16728000	Alakahi Str at alt. 1,200 ft nr Waipio	1.49	1901-02
16729000	Alakahi Str at alt. 730 ft. nr Waipio	3.14	1901-02
16730000	Koiawe Str at alt. 1,120 ft. nr Waipio	1.65	1901-02
16731000	Koiawe Str at alt. 610 ft. nr Waipio	2.23	1901-02
16732000	Waipio Str below Koiawe Str nr Waipio	11.70	1901-02
16732100	Waima Str at alt. 790 ft. nr Waipio	0.51	1901-02
16732150	Waima Str at alt. 385 ft nr Waipio	0.77	1901-02
16732200	Wailoa Str nr Waipio	14.30	1901-02, 1911-12, 1964-69
16732300	Upper Hamakua Ditch at Puualala and Res No. 3	--	1913-20
16732600	Lower Hamakua Ditch at Waima flume nr Kukuihaele	--	1910-13
16732800	Lower Hamakua Ditch abv main weir nr Kukuihaele	--	2002-04
16732900	Lower Hamakua Ditch at main weir nr Kukuihaele	--	1910-20
16733000	Lower Hamakua Ditch wasteway nr Kukuihaele	--	1964-73
16733100	Lower Hamakua Ditch bl main weir nr Kukuihaele	--	1964-73
16733200	Honokaa diversion at Honokaa	--	1964-73
16733300	Lower Hamakua Ditch bl Honokaa div at Honokaa	--	1964-73
16737000	Waiilikahi Str nr Waimanu	0.76	1939-60
16738000	Kaimu Str nr Waimanu	0.90	1939-47, 1950-52
16739000	Punalulu Str nr Waimanu	0.66	1939-52
16740000	Waiaalala Str nr Waimanu	0.12	1939-52
16741000	Paopao Str nr Waimanu	0.32	1939-52
16742000	Kukui Str nr Waimanu	0.22	1939-52, 1959-66
16743000	Awini Ditch at E Honokane iki Gulch nr Niulii	--	1927-38, 1938-49, 1950-72
16744000	E Honokane iki intake to Awini Ditch nr Niulii	--	1927-36, 1937-38, 1939-40, 1940-49, 1951-72
16745000	Awini Ditch above Honokane Gulch nr Kohala	--	1918
16745500	Awini Ditch at Awini Weir nr Kohala	--	1907-17, 1963-72
16747000	E Br Honokane nui Str at alt 1,300 ft nr Honokane	4.53	1901

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

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Period of record
ISLAND OF HAWAII --continued			
16747500	East Branch Honokane nui Str nr Niulii	4.96	1963-69
16748000	E Br Honokane nui Str at alt 770 ft nr Honokane	5.41	1901
16749000	W Br Honokane nui Str at alt 1,370 ft nr Honokane	1.81	1901
16749500	W Br Honokane nui Str at alt 775 ft nr Honokane	2.40	1901
16750000	Kohala Ditch at Honokane weir nr Kohala	--	1907-12
16750900	Kohala Ditch at Honokane nr Niulii	--	1963-72
16751000	Kohala Ditch at Pololu nr Niulii	--	1927-38, 1938-72
16752000	Kohala Ditch at Niulii weir nr Kohala	--	1907-17
16755000	Kehena Ditch nr Kohala	--	1917-19, 1928-66
16756000	Kohakohau stream near Kamuela	2.51	1956-94
16757000	Waikoloa Str nr Kamuela	0.78	1947-71
16759000	Hauani Gulch nr Kamuela	0.47	1956-2004
16759200	Right Branch Waiaha Str nr Holualoa	1.89	1960-82
16759500	Waiaha Str nr Holualoa	9.35	1957-68
16759800	Kiilae Str nr Honaunau	0.67	1958-82
16761200	Kahilipali nui Gulch at Waiohinu	0.47	1962-65
16764000	Hilea Gulch tributary nr Honuapo	9.17	1966-97
16765000	Hilea Gulch tributary 2 nr Honuapo	1.86	1966-82
16767000	Ninole Gulch nr Punaluu	15.5	1966-82

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

The following continuous water-quality stations in Hawaii have been discontinued. Daily records were collected and are stored in NWIS for the period of record shown for each station.

[Type of record: C (specific conductance), S (sediment), T (temperature).]

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi^2)	Type of record	Period of record
ISLAND OF OAHU				
16212800	Kipapa Str nr Wahiawa	4.29	S	1973-82
16213000	Waikele Str nr Waipahu	45.70	C,T	1973-81
				1999-01
			S	1972-93
16225800	North Halawa Stream nr Kaneohe	1.64	S	1991-99
16227500	Moanalua Str nr Kaneohe	0.94	S	1971-78
16242500	Manoa Str at Kanewai Field	5.99	C,T	1999-01
16265600	RB Kamooalii Stream	1.11	S	1983-95, 1996-97
16270500	Kamooalii Str blw Kuou Str nr Kaneohe	3.21	S	1972-76
16270900	Luluku Stream at altitude 220 ft nr Kaneohe	0.44	S	1984-98
16272200	Kamooalii Str blwLuluku Str nr Kaneohe	3.81	S	1976-98
16273950	SE Kapunahala Str at Kaneohe	0.40	S	1987-98
16275000	Haiku Stream nr Heeia	0.97	S	1983-84, 1987-98
16284200	Waihee Str nr Kahaluu	0.97	C,T	1999-01
ISLAND OF HAWAII				
16704000	Wailuku River at Piihonua, Hawaii, HI	125.00	C	1975-78
			T	1975-79
16713000	Wailuku River at Hilo, Hawaii, HI	256.00	S	1977-79, 1980-83
			C,T	1982-84, 1984-85

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Hawaii 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 - Hawaii.”

This report includes records on both surface and ground water in the State. Specifically, it contains: (1) Discharge records for 59stream-gaging stations; (2) water-quality records for 5streamflow-gaging stations; (3) water-level records for 67observation wells; (4) water-quality records for 1 observation well; and (5) accumulated rainfall records for 34 rainfall stations.

This series of annual reports for Hawaii began with the 1961 fiscal year (State of Hawaii) with a report that contained only data relating to the quantities of surface water. For the 1964 fiscal 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 include, in one volume, data on quantities of surface water, quality of surface and ground water, and ground-water levels. Beginning with the 1993 water year, accumulated rainfall data were included in the report.

Prior to introduction of this series (through June 30, 1960, for Hawaii) and for several water years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Hawaii 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." The records in Hawaii were contained in the series as "Surface Water Supply of Hawaii." Records for other Pacific areas were contained in one volume entitled, "Surface Water Supply of Mariana, Caroline, and Samoa Islands." For the 1961 through 1970 water years, the data were published in two 5-year reports. Data on chemical quality, temperature, and suspended sediment for the 1941 through 1970 water years were published annually under the title "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States," and water levels for the 1935 through 1974 water years were published under the title "Ground-Water Levels in the United States." These Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities in the United States, or if not out of print, may be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Box 25286, Denver, Colorado 80225-0286. For further ordering information, telephone (303) 202-4700.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the U.S. Geological Survey for all states. These official Survey reports have an identification number consisting of the two-letter State abbreviation, the last two digits of the water year, and the volume number. For example, this report is identified as “U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report HI-04-1.” For archiving and general distribution, the reports for 1971-74 water years also are identified as water-data reports. These water-data reports are for sale, in paper copy or in microfiche by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. For further ordering information, the Customer Inquires telephone number is (703) 487-4650.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the District office at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone at (808) 587-2400.

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and organizations of the State of Hawaii (and formerly the Territory of Hawaii) have had cooperative agreements for the systematic collection of streamflow and ground water-level records since 1909, and for water-quality records since 1967. Organizations that supplied data are acknowledged in station descriptions. Organizations that assisted in collecting data through cooperative agreements with the USGS are:

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Commission on Water Resource Management, Dean NaKeno, Acting Deputy Director.
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division, Eric Hirano, Chief Engineer.
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Dierdre Mamiya, Administrator.
Hawaii Department of Transportation, Rodney Haraga, Director.
Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Resources Division, Brian Kau, Administrator.
City and County of Honolulu, Board of Water Supply, Clifford Jamile, Manager and Chief Engineer.
City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting, Eric Crispin, Director and Chief Engineer.
City and County of Honolulu, Department of Environmental Services, Frank Doyle, Director.
National Tropical Botanical Garden, Charles Wichman Jr., Assistant Director.
Maui County Board of Water Supply, George Tengan, Director.
Kauai County Department of Water, Edward Tschupp, Director.
Hawaii County Department of Water Supply, Milton Pavao, P.E., Manager.
Assistance in the form of funds or services was given by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Hawaii Garrison, National Weather Service, and Hawaii County Department of Public Works.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

In general, the 2005 water year experienced more rainfall than the previous year. Conditions were wetter than normal in most areas, and particularly on the island of Oahu. Flooding in October, 2004, caused substantial damage in the Manoa Valley area of Honolulu.

Surface Water

Substantial variations of stream flow during the 2005 water year were recorded at four index stations (figure 1). These stations are all on streams that are undiverted or unregulated, so that increases or decreases in stream flow can be considered primarily the result of rainfall fluctuations. Annual mean discharges for the 2005 water year at stations 16068000, 16229000, 16587000 and 16717000 were 106 percent, 100 percent, 114 percent and 75 percent of the long-term (1961-2004 water years for all stations except 16717000; 1967-2004 for station 16717000) mean annual discharges at these stations respectively (figure 1).

Between October 2004 and February 2005 and during September 2005, monthly mean stream flows were well above long-term flows at index stations. Monthly mean flows at the index stations were mostly in the lower 50% of long-term records in March through August, 2005. An exception to this pattern took place at station 16587000 on Maui, where stream flows during the months of November 2004 and March, April, and June through September were well above long term values. Instantaneous peak flows at the index stations were much lower than the peak flows for the period of record at these stations (table 1).

Table 1.—Comparison of peak discharge for 2005 water year (WY05) with the peak discharge for the period of record (POR) at four representative stations.

	WY05		POR	
Station	date	peak	date	peak
16068000	Feb. 2	6,940	11/12/55	18,400
16229000	Oct. 30	3,990	11/18/30	12,400
16587000	Sep. 15	4,880	11/18/30	5,710
16717000	Sep. 15	1,000	5/23/78	22,600

Ground Water

Ground-water levels are affected by several factors, including rainfall, pumping, evapotranspiration, and, in coastal areas, tides. Ground-water levels at three continuously monitored observation wells in Hawaii fluctuated throughout the year.

Water levels at well 2-5634-01 (station number 215607159344301) near Hanapepe on Kauai were within the same range as water levels recorded the previous year. Water levels at this well were lowest in May and highest in February. Water levels at well 3-2256-10 (station number 212238157561101) near Pearl Harbor on Oahu increased during the year. Water levels at this well were lowest in September and highest in February. Water levels at well 6-5431-01 (station number 20543715631050) near Wailuku, Maui increased between October 2004 and February 2005, and declined during the remainder of the water year. Water levels at this well peaked in February, and the lowest recorded water levels were measured in September.

Rainfall

The Hawaiian Islands have extreme variability in annual rainfall amounts owing to strong orographic effects. The wettest location in Hawaii is considered to be Mount Waialeale on Kauai, with an average

rainfall of approximately 433 inches per year. Areas of very low rainfall are found on the leeward side of the larger islands, particularly Maui and Hawaii.

In water year 2005, rainfall amounts close to long-term normal amounts. Rainfall at the USGS-National Weather Service gage on Mount Waialeale totaled 371.59 inches or about 86 percent of the mean annual rainfall of 433 inches per year. The Kepuni Gulch rain gage on the leeward side of Haleakala on Maui recorded 24.06 inches, about 80 percent of the mean annual rainfall of approximately 30 inches.

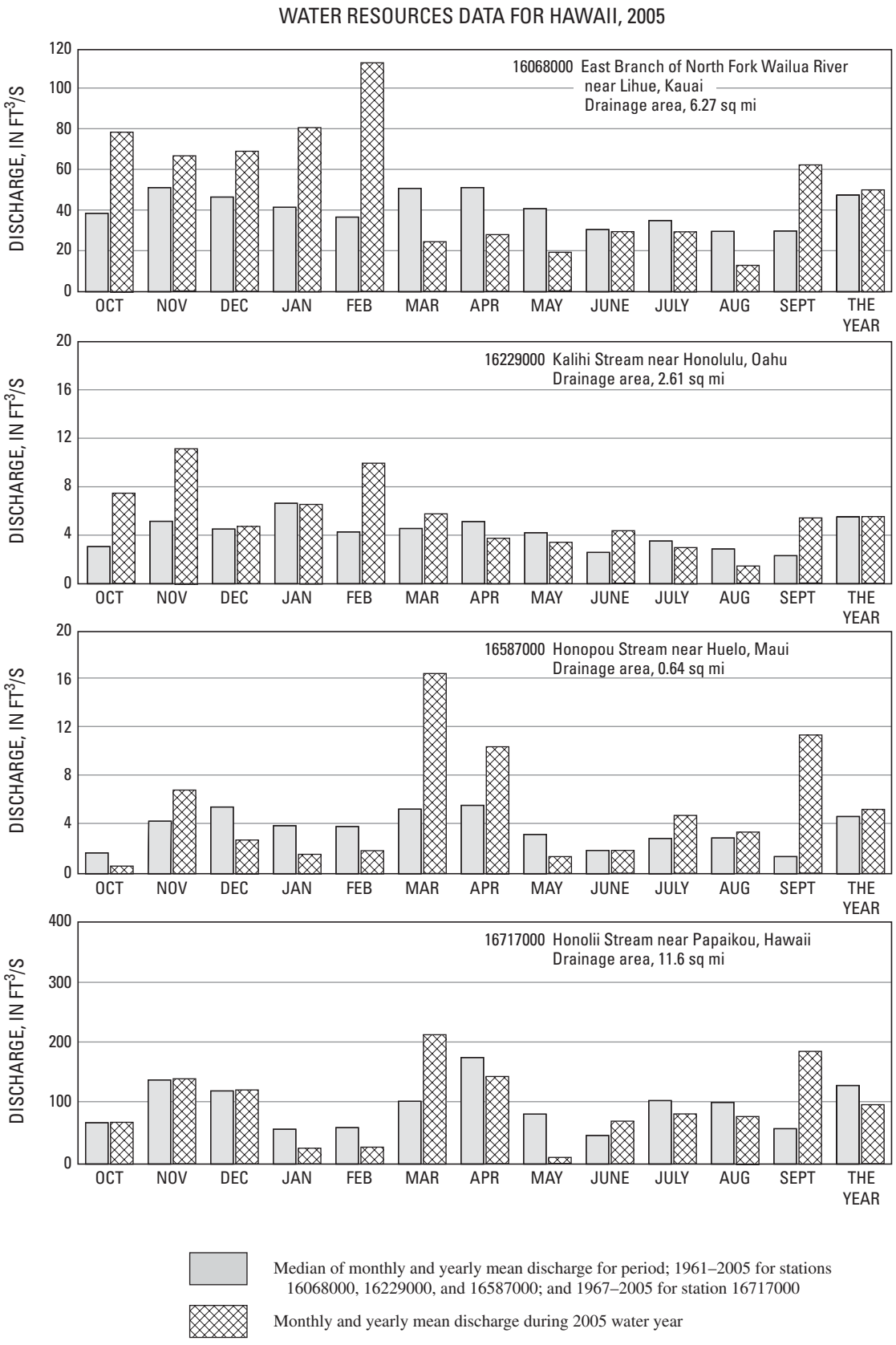

Figure 1. Discharge during 2005 water year compared with median discharge for four representative gaging stations.

DOWNSTREAM ORDER AND STATION NUMBER

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

As an added means of identification, each hydrologic station and partial-record station has been assigned a station number. These station numbers are in the same downstream order used in this report. In assigning a station number, no distinction is made between partial-record stations and other stations; therefore, the station number for a partial-record station indicates downstream-order position in a list composed of both types of stations. Gaps are consecutive. The complete 8-digit (or 10-digit) number for each station such as 09004100, which appears just to the left of the station name, includes a 2-digit part number “09” plus the 6-digit (or 8-digit) downstream order number “004100.” In areas of high station density, an additional two digits may be added to the station identification number to yield a 10-digit number. The stations are numbered in downstream order as described above between stations of consecutive 8-digit numbers.

NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR WELLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SITES

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

In addition to the latitude-longitude based site identification number, wells in the State of Hawaii are assigned local well numbers. Beginning in 1971, the local well-numbering system was restructured to contain seven digits based on a non-arbitrary, unique one-minute grid system. One-minute parallel lines for both latitude and longitude are drawn on the map resulting in one-minute grids. Each grid is designated by a four-digit number. The first two digits represent minutes of latitude for the grid and the second two digits represent minutes of longitude for that grid. This establishes unique minute-grid numbers within each of the islands in the state except for the island of Hawaii where it encompasses an area more than one degree (60 minutes) of latitude and longitude. To establish unique minute-grid numbers for this island, 30 was added to the minutes of latitude in areas less than 19°00’ of latitude, and 60 was added to the minutes of latitude in areas more than 20°00’ of latitude. For the same reason, 30 was added to the minutes of longitude in areas less than 155°00’ of longitude, and 60 was added to the minutes of longitudes more than 156°00’ longitude (see figures 3 and 4).

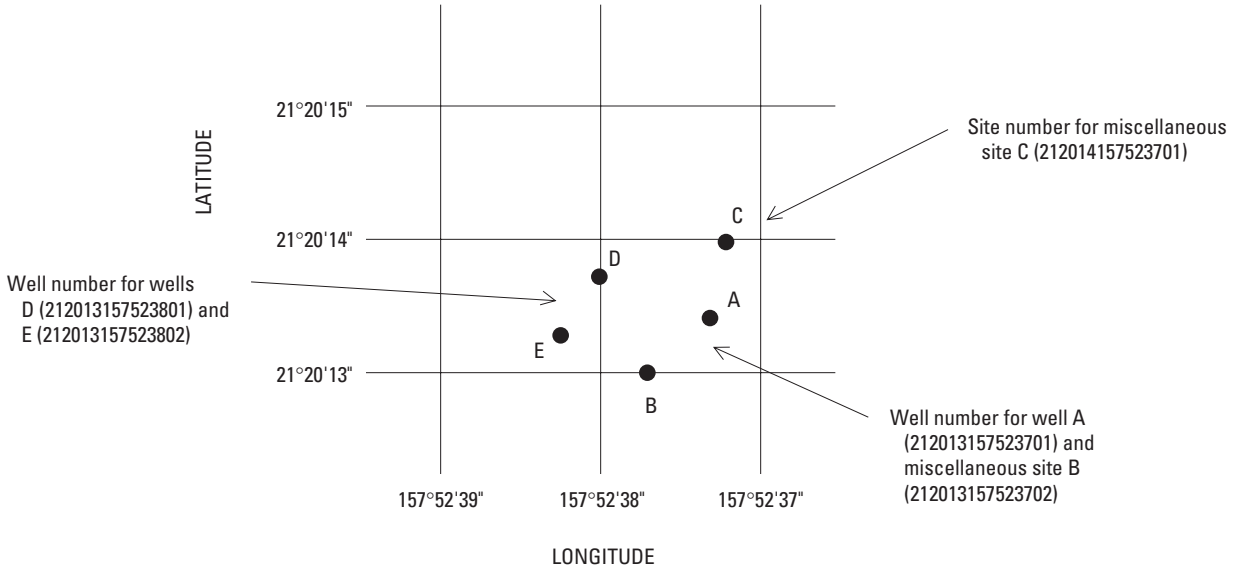

Figure 2. System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites.

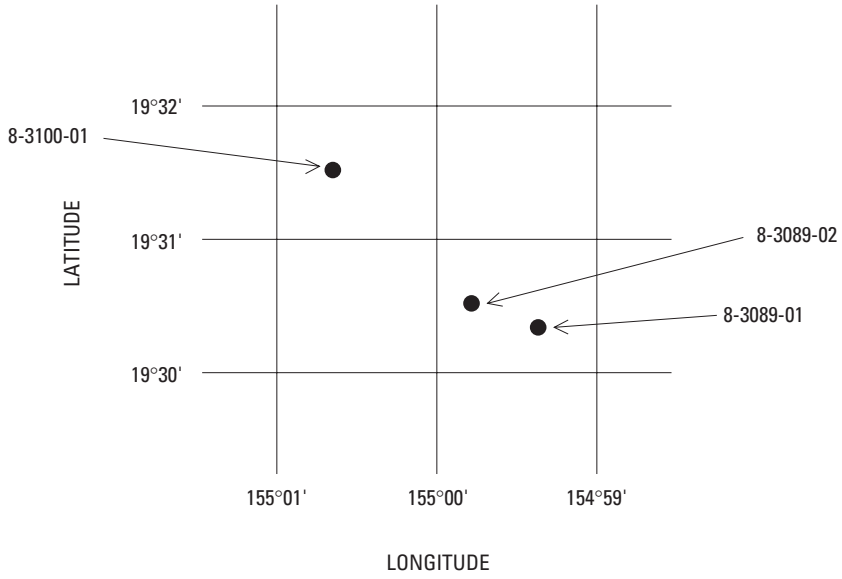

Figure 3. Local well numbering system.

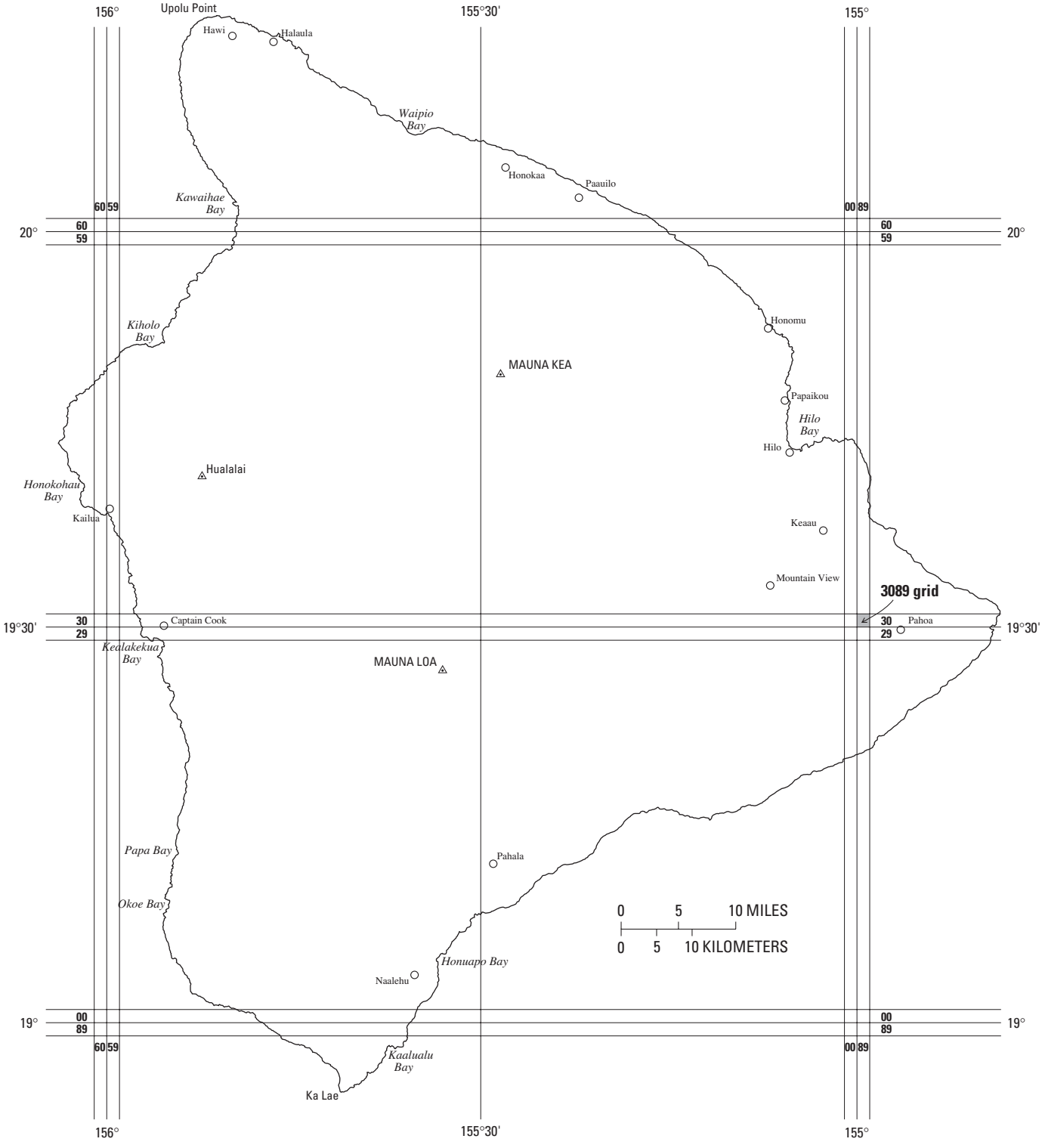

Figure 4. Map of Hawaii showing system for determining local well numbers.

To distinguish wells within a minute grid, two digits are added following the 4-digit minute-grid numbers with a dash separator. These two-digit numbers are assigned with the oldest well constructed within the grid as 01 and increase chronologically, with few exceptions, to the latest.

Since it is possible for wells on different islands to have the same 6-digit number, another digit distinguishing each of the islands is added in front of the 6-digit number with a dash separator.

Local Rainfall State Key Numbering System

In addition to the latitude-longitude based site identification number, rainfall stations in the State of Hawaii are assigned State key numbers. The numbering system was devised in 1948 by the authors of "A Key to Rain Gages in Hawaii." The numbers run from 1 to 1145, proceeding from south to north up the island chain. However, within each five-minute latitude band, numbers proceed from west to east. Following are the blocks of numbers assigned to each island

Island	State Key Number
Hawaii	1-223
Maui	248-497
Molokai	500-563
Lanai	650-696
Oahu	700-912
Kauai	925-1145

SPECIAL NETWORKS AND PROGRAMS

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

National Stream-Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) is a network of sites used to monitor the water quality of large rivers within the Nation's largest river basins. From 1995 through 1999, a network of approximately 40 stations was operated in the Mississippi, Columbia, Colorado, and Rio Grande River basins. For the period 2000 through 2004, sampling was reduced to a few index stations on the Colorado and Columbia Rivers so that a network of five stations could be implemented on the Yukon River. Samples are collected with sufficient frequency that the flux of a wide range of constituents can be estimated. The objective of NASQAN is to characterize the water quality of these large rivers by measuring concentration and mass transport of a wide range of dissolved and suspended constituents, including nutrients, major ions, dissolved and sediment-bound heavy metals, common pesticides, and inorganic and organic forms of carbon. This information will be used (1) to describe the long-term trends and changes in concentration

and transport of these constituents; (2) to test findings of the National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program; (3) to characterize processes unique to large-river systems such as storage and 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. Additional information about the NASQAN Program may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/nasqan/*.

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF STAGE- AND WATER-DISCHARGE RECORDS

Data Collection and Computation

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

For stream-gaging stations, discharge-rating tables for any stage are prepared from stage-discharge curves. If extensions to the rating curves are necessary to express discharge greater than measured, the extensions are made on the basis of indirect measurements of peak discharge (such as slope-area or contracted-opening measurements, or computation of flow over dams and weirs), step-backwater techniques, velocity-area studies, and logarithmic plotting. The daily mean discharge is computed from gage heights and rating tables, then the monthly and yearly mean discharges are computed from the daily values. If the stage-discharge relation is subject to change because of frequent or continual change in the physical features of the stream channel, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method in which correction factors that are based on individual discharge measurements and notes by engineers and observers are used when applying the gage heights to the rating tables. If the stage-discharge relation for a station is temporarily changed by the presence of aquatic growth or debris on the controlling section, the daily mean discharge is computed by the shifting-control method.

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

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

At some stations, 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.

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

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

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

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

Data Presentation

The records published for each continuous-record surface-water discharge station (stream-gaging station) consist of five parts: (1) the station manuscript or description; (2) the data table of daily mean values of discharge for the current water year with summary data; (3) a tabular statistical summary of monthly mean flow data for a designated period, by water year; (4) a summary statistics table that includes statistical data of annual, daily, and instantaneous flows as well as data pertaining to annual runoff, 7-day low-flow minimums, and flow duration; and (5) a hydrograph of discharge.

Station Manuscript

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peak Discharge Greater than Base Discharge

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

Data Table of Daily Mean Values

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

Statistics of Monthly Mean Data

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

Summary Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> Acre-foot (AC-FT) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or about 326,000 gallons or 1,233 cubic meters.
>
> Cubic feet per square mile (CFSM) is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

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

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

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

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

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

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

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

Accuracy of Field Data and Computed Results

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

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

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

Discharge at many stations, as indicated by the monthly mean, may not reflect natural runoff due to the effects of diversion, consumption, regulation by storage, increase or decrease in evaporation due to artificial causes, or to other factors. For such stations, values of cubic feet per second per square mile and of runoff in inches are not published unless satisfactory adjustments can be made for diversions, for changes in contents of reservoirs, or for other changes incident to use and control. Evaporation from a

reservoir is not included in the adjustments for changes in reservoir contents, unless it is so stated. Even at those stations where adjustments are made, large errors in computed runoff may occur if adjustments or losses are large in comparison with the observed discharge.

Other Data Records Available

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

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

EXPLANATION OF PRECIPITATION RECORDS

Data Collection and Computation

Rainfall data generally are collected using electronic data loggers that measure the rainfall in 0.01-inch increments every 15 minutes using either a tipping-bucket rain gage or a collection well gage. Twenty-four hour rainfall totals are tabulated and presented. A 24-hour period extends from just past midnight of the previous day to midnight of the current day. Snowfall-affected data can result during cold weather when snow fills the rain-gage funnel and then melts as temperatures rise. Snowfall-affected data are subject to errors. Missing values are indicated by this symbol "---" in the table.

Data Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Collection and Examination of Data

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

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

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

Water Analysis

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

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

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

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

SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

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

Classification of Records

Water-quality data for surface-water sites are grouped into one of three classifications. A *continuous-record station* is a site where data are collected on a regularly scheduled basis. Frequency may be one or

more times daily, weekly, monthly, or quarterly. A *partial-record station* is a site where limited water-quality data are collected systematically over a period of years. Frequency of sampling is usually less than quarterly. A *miscellaneous sampling site* is a location other than a continuous- or partial-record station, where samples are collected to give better areal coverage to define water-quality conditions in the river basin.

A careful distinction needs to be made between *continuous records* as used in this report and *continuous recordings* that refer to a continuous graph or a series of discrete values recorded at short intervals. Some records of water quality, such as temperature and specific conductance, may be obtained through continuous recordings; however, because of costs, most data are obtained only monthly or less frequently. Locations of stations for which records on the quality of surface water appear in this report are shown in figures 5-9.

Accuracy of the Records

One of four accuracy classifications is applied for measured physical properties at continuous-record stations on a scale ranging from poor to excellent. The accuracy rating is based on data values recorded before any shifts or corrections are made. Additional consideration also is given to the amount of publishable record and to the amount of data that have been corrected or shifted.

Rating the accuracy of continuous water-quality records

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

Measured field parameter	Ratings of accuracy (Based on combined fouling and calibration drift corrections applied to the record)			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Water temperature	≤ ± 0.2 °C	> ± 0.2 – 0.5 °C	> ± 0.5 – 0.8 °C	> ± 0.8 °C
Specific conductance	≤ ± 3%	> ± 3 – 10%	> ± 10 – 15%	> ± 15%
Dissolved oxygen	≤ ± 0.3 mg/L or ≤ ± 5%, whichever is greater	> ± 0.3 – 0.5 mg/L or > ± 5 – 10%, whichever is greater	> ± 0.5 – 0.8 mg/L or > ± 10 – 15%, whichever is greater	> ± 0.8 mg/L or > ± 15%, whichever is greater
pH	≤ ± 0.2 units	> ± 0.2 – 0.5 units	> ± 0.5 – 0.8 units	> ± 0.8 units
Turbidity	≤ ± 0.5 turbidity units or ≤ ± 5%, whichever is greater	> ± 0.5 – 1.0 turbidity units or > ± 5 – 10%, whichever is greater	> ± 1.0 – 1.5 turbidity units or > ± 10 – 15%, whichever is greater	> ± 1.5 turbidity units or > ± 15%, whichever is greater

Arrangement of Records

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

Onsite Measurements and Sample Collection

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

Water Temperature

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

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

Sediment

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

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

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

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

Laboratory Measurements

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

Data Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remark Codes

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

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

Water-Quality Control Data

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

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

Accordingly, concentrations are reported as less than LRL for samples in which the analyte either was not detected or did not pass identification. Analytes detected at concentrations between the LT-MDL and the LRL and that pass identification criteria are estimated. Estimated concentrations will be noted with a

remark code of "E." These data should be used with the understanding that their uncertainty is greater than that of data reported without the E remark code.

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

Blank Samples

Blank samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that environmental samples have not been contaminated in the overall data-collection process. The blank solution used to develop specific types of blank samples is a solution that is free of the analytes of interest. Any measured value signal in a blank sample for an analyte (a specific component measured in a chemical analysis) that was absent in the blank solution is believed to be due to contamination. Many types of blank samples are possible; each is designed to segregate a different part of the overall data-collection process. The types of blank samples collected by this USGS Water Science Center are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference Samples

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

the known properties of the reference material. Generally, the selected reference material properties are similar to the environmental sample properties.

Replicate Samples

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

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

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

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

Spike Samples

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

EXPLANATION OF GROUND-WATER-LEVEL RECORDS

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

Site Identification Numbers

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

Data Collection and Computation

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

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs referred to in the Onsite Measurements and Sample Collection and the Laboratory Measurements sections in this report. In addition, TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2, describes guidelines for the collection and field analysis of ground-

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

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

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

Data Presentation

Water-level data are presented in alphabetical order by county. The primary identification number for a given well is the 15-digit site identification number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local or county well number. Well locations are shown and each well is identified by its local well or county well number on a map in this report (figures 16-20).

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

The following comments clarify information presented in these various headings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water-Level Tables

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

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

Hydrographs

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

GROUND-WATER-QUALITY DATA

Data Collection and Computation

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

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the TWRIs, which may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/*. Procedures for onsite measurements and for collecting, treating, and shipping samples are given in TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4; and Book 9, Chapters A1-A6. Also, detailed information on collecting, treating, and shipping samples may be obtained from the USGS Water Science Center (see address shown on back of title page in this report).

Laboratory Measurements

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

ACCESS TO USGS WATER DATA

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

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Specialized technical terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, may be accessed from *http://water.usgs.gov/ADR_Defs_2005.pdf*. Terms such as algae, water level, and precipitation are used in their common everyday meanings, definitions of which are given in standard dictionaries. Not all terms defined in this alphabetical list apply to every State. See also table for converting English units to International System (SI) Units. Other glossaries that also define water-related terms are accessible from *http://water.usgs.gov/glossaries.html*.