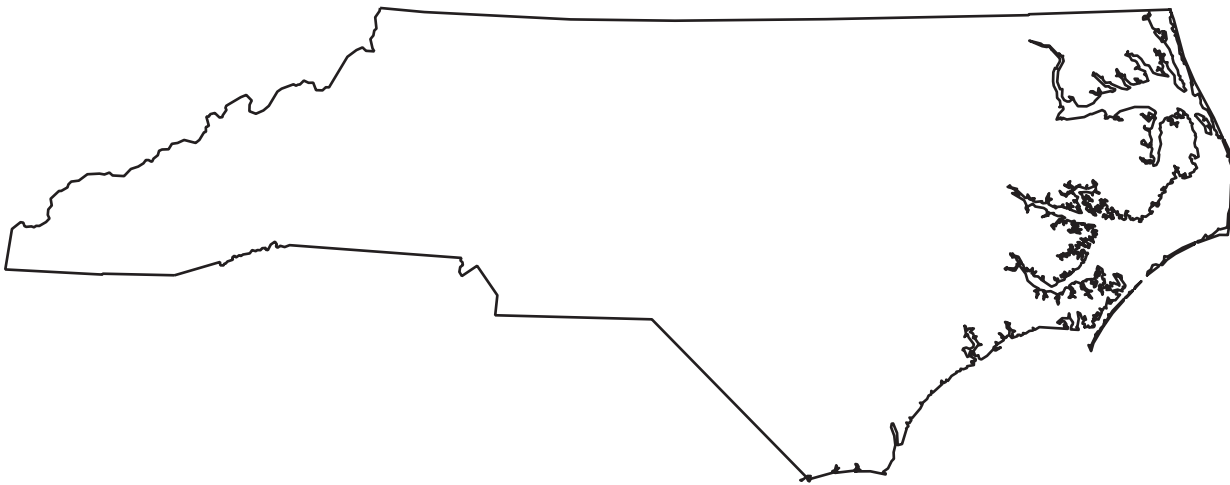


Prepared in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and with other State, municipal, and Federal agencies

Water Resources Data North Carolina Water Year 2005

Volume 1
Surface-Water Records



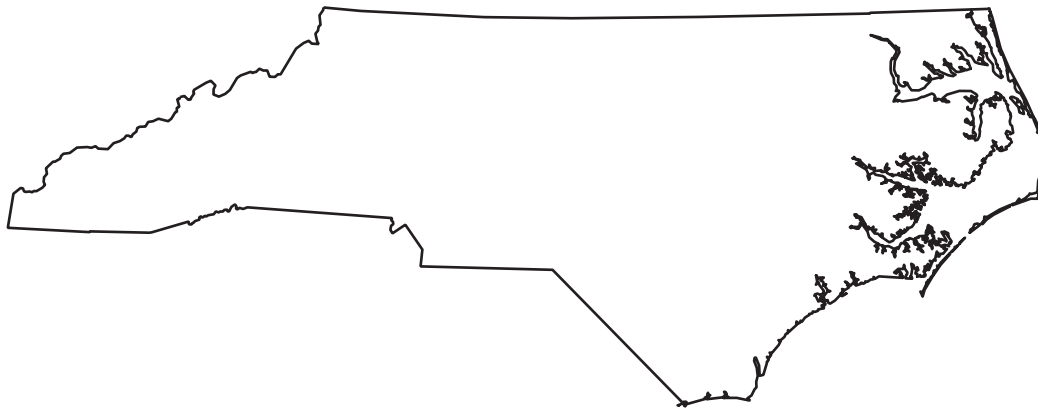
Water-Data Report NC-05-1

Water Resources Data North Carolina Water Year 2005

Volume 1. Surface-Water Records

By D.A. Walters, J.B. Robinson, and R.G. Barker

Water-Data Report NC-05-1



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and with other State, municipal, and Federal agencies

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PREFACE

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

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

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This report was prepared in cooperation with the State of North Carolina, other agencies, and under the general supervision of Gerald L. Ryan, Director, North Carolina Water Science Center; and Jess D. Weaver, Regional Hydrologist, Southeastern Region.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	iii
List of surface-water stations, in downstream order, for which records are published in this volume	vii
List of discontinued surface-water discharge stations	xv
Counties and Physiographic Provinces of North Carolina	xxi
Introduction	1
Cooperation	2
Downstream order and station number	3
Numbering system for wells and miscellaneous sites	3
Special networks and programs	5
Explanation of stage- and water-discharge records	6
Data collection and computation	6
Data presentation	7
Station manuscript	8
Peak discharge greater than base discharge	9
Data table of daily mean values	9
Statistics of monthly mean data	9
Summary statistics	9
Identifying estimated daily discharge	11
Accuracy of field data and computed results	12
Other data records available	12
Explanation of precipitation records	12
Data collection and computation	12
Data presentation	13
Explanation of water-quality records	13
Collection and examination of data	13
Water analysis	13
Surface-water-quality records	14
Classification of records	14
Accuracy of the records	14
Arrangement of records	15
On-site measurements and sample collection	15
Water temperature	15
Sediment	16
Laboratory measurements	16
Data presentation	16
Remark codes	18
Water-quality control data	18
Blank samples	18
Reference samples	19
Replicate samples	19
Spike samples	20
Explanation of ground-water-level records	20
Site identification numbers	20
Data collection and computation	20

	Page
Data presentation	21
Water-level tables	22
Hydrographs	22
Ground-water-quality data	22
Data collection and computation	22
Laboratory measurements	22
Access to USGS Water Data	23
References	23
Definition of terms	24
Station records, surface water	58
Lakes and reservoirs in the South Atlantic Slope Basin	924
Lakes and reservoirs in the Ohio River Basin	1049
Measurements at miscellaneous sites	1054
Index	1062

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Figure 1. System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites	4
2. Locations of surface-water stations in the Albemarle Sound/Chowan River Basins, North Carolina	40
3. Locations of surface-water stations in the Roanoke River Basin, North Carolina	41
4. Locations of surface-water stations in the Pamlico River Basin, North Carolina	42
5. Locations of surface-water stations in the Neuse River Basin, North Carolina	43
6. Locations of surface-water stations in the Cape Fear and New River Basins, North Carolina	44
7. Locations of surface-water stations in the Lumber River Basin, North Carolina	45
8. Location of surface-water station in the Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basins, North Carolina	46
9. Locations of surface-water stations in the Catawba River Basin, North Carolina	47
10. Locations of surface-water stations in the New River Basin, North Carolina	48
11. Locations of surface-water stations in the French Broad River Basin, North Carolina	49
12. Locations of surface-water stations in the Little Tennessee River Basin, North Carolina	50
13. Locations of surface-water stations in the Hiwassee River Basin, North Carolina	51
14. Locations of surface-water stations in Wake County, North Carolina, in the Neuse River Basin	52
15. Locations of surface-water stations in Guilford County, North Carolina, in the Cape Fear River Basin	53
16. Locations of surface-water stations in and near Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in the Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basin	54
17. Locations of water-quality stations in Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Wake Counties, North Carolina	55
18. Locations of water-quality stations in western North Carolina	56
19. Locations of water-quality stations in eastern North Carolina	57

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

Letter after station name designates type of data: (d) discharge, (g) gage height, (c) chemical, (s) sediment, (e) elevation, (p) precipitation, and continuously monitored water-quality characteristics: (t) water temperature, (k) specific conductance, (h) pH, (o) dissolved oxygen, (n) salinity, (b) turbidity, (r) chlorophyll.

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN	
ALBEMARLE SOUND BASIN	
Pasquotank River near South Mills (d)	0204382800 58-59
CHOWAN RIVER BASIN	
Chowan River:	
Meherrin River:	
Potecasi Creek near Union (d)	02053200 60-61
Wiccacon River:	
Ahoskie Creek at Ahoskie (d)	02053500 62-63
ROANOKE RIVER BASIN	
Roanoke River:	
Dan River:	
Dan River near Francisco (d)	02068500 64-65
Mayo River near Price (d)	02070500 66-67
Dan River near Wentworth (d)	02071000 68-69
Smith River at Eden (d)	02074000 70-71
Wolf Island Creek below Secondary Road 1998 at Reidsville (d)	0207428225 72-73
Hyco Creek (head of Hyco River) near Leasburg (d,t)	02077200 74-77
Hyco Lake at Dam near Roxboro (g)	02077280 78
Afterbay Reservoir at Dam near McGehees Mill (e)	0207730290 79
Hyco River below Afterbay Dam near McGehees Mill (d,t)	02077303 80-83
Mayo Creek near Bethel Hill (d)	02077670 84-85
Roanoke River at Roanoke Rapids (d)	02080500 86-87
Roanoke River at Halifax (e,t,k,h,o)	0208062765 88-89
Roanoke River near Scotland Neck (g)	02081000 100
Roanoke River near Oak City (e,t,k,h,o)	02081022 101-112
Roanoke River at Hamilton (e)	02081028 113
Roanoke River at Williamston (g)	02081054 114
Roanoke River at Jamesville (e,t,k,h,o)	02081094 115-126
Cashie River at Secondary Road 1257 near Windsor (d)	0208111310 127-128
Roanoke River at N.C. 45 near Westover (e,t,k,h,o)	0208114150 129-150
PAMLICO RIVER BASIN	
TAR RIVER:	
Tar River (head of Pamlico River) near Tar River (d)	02081500 151-152
Tar River at U.S. 401 at Louisburg (d,p)	02081747 153-155
Tar River below Tar River Reservoir near Rocky Mount (d)	02082506 156-157
Tar River at U.S. 301 Bypass at Rocky Mount (g,p)	0208250885 158-159
Stony Creek at Winstead Avenue at Rocky Mount (g)	02082576 160
Tar River at N.C. 97 at Rocky Mount (d,p)	02082585 161-163
Swift Creek at Hillardston (d)	02082770 164-165
Swift Creek at N.C. 97 near Leggett (g,p)	0208281175 166-167
Fishing Creek:	
Little Fishing Creek near White Oak (d)	02082950 168-169
Fishing Creek near Enfield (d)	02083000 170-171
Fishing Creek at N.C. 97 near Leggett (g)	0208331077 172
Tar River at Tarboro (d)	02083500 173-174
Town Creek at US 258 near Pinetops (g,p)	02083640 175-176
Tar River at U.S. 264 Bypass near Rock Springs (e)	02083893 177

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
PAMLICO RIVER BASIN--Continued	
Tar River at Greenville (d,p).....	02084000 178-180
Chicod Creek:	
Chicod Creek at Secondary Road 1760 near Simpson (d).....	02084160 181-182
Tar River at Secondary Road 1565 near Grimesland (e).....	02084173 183
Tranters Creek at Secondary Road 1567 near Washington (e,p).....	0208436195 184-185
Pamlico River:	
Pamlico River at Washington (d,n,h,t,o).....	02084472 186-208
Pamlico River at Light 5 (n,h,t,o).....	0208453300 209-229
Pamlico River at Light 3 (n,h,t,o).....	0208455155 230-250
Pungo River:	
Pungo River at Channel Light 18 (n,h,t,o).....	0208455560 251-271
Van Swamp near Hoke (d).....	02084557 272-273
NEUSE RIVER BASIN	
Eno River:	
Eno River (head of Neuse River) at Hillsborough (d,c,s).....	02085000 274-277
Eno River near Durham (d).....	02085070 278-279
Little River:	
Little River at Secondary Road 1461 near Orange Factory (d).....	0208521324 280-281
Mountain Creek at Secondary Road 1617 near Bahama (d,c,s).....	0208524090 282-284
Little River Reservoir at dam near Bahama (c).....	0208524845 285-287
Little River tributary at Fairtosh (c,s).....	0208524950 288
Little River below Little River tributary at Fairtosh (d,c,s).....	0208524975 289-291
Flat River:	
Flat River at Bahama (d,c,s).....	02085500 292-294
Lake Michie at Dam near Bahama (c).....	02086490 295-297
Flat River at Dam nr Bahama (d).....	02086500 298-299
Flat River tributary near Willardville (d,c,s).....	0208650112 300-302
Neuse River:	
Falls Lake at Interstate 85 near Redwood (c).....	02086920 303-304
Falls Lake at State Highway 50 near Sandy Plain (c).....	0208703650 305-306
Falls Lake at State Highway 98 near Bayleaf (c).....	0208708905 307-308
Falls Lake at Mile Marker 1 near Falls (c).....	0208717595 309-310
Falls Lake above Dam at Falls (c).....	0208718195 311-312
Falls Lake above Dam near Falls (e,p).....	02087182 313-314
Neuse River near Falls (d).....	02087183 315-316
Crabtree Creek at Ebenezer Church Road near Raleigh (d).....	0208726005 317-318
Crabtree Creek at Highway 70 at Raleigh (d).....	02087275 319-320
Crabtree Creek at Anderson Drive at Raleigh (g).....	0208731190 321
Crabtree Creek at Old Wake Forest Road at Raleigh (g).....	02087322 322
Crabtree Creek at U.S. 1 at Raleigh (d).....	02087324 323-324
Pigeon House Creek at Cameron Village at Raleigh (d,p).....	0208732534 325-327
Marsh Creek near New Hope (d,p).....	0208732885 328-330
Rocky Branch below Pullen Drive at Raleigh (d).....	0208735012 331-332
Walnut Creek at Sunnybrook Drive at Raleigh (d,p).....	02087359 333-335
Neuse River near Clayton (d).....	02087500 336-337
Neuse River above U.S. 70 at Smithfield (c).....	0208755215 338-350
Neuse River at Smithfield (g).....	02087570 351
Town of Smithfield (c).....	353112078205802 352-364
Swift Creek near Apex (d,c,s).....	02087580 365-370
Lake Wheeler on Swift Creek near Raleigh (c).....	02087588 371-372
Swift Creek near McCullars Crossroads (d).....	0208758850 373-374
Lake Benson at Dam near Garner (c).....	02087701 375-376
Middle Creek near Clayton (d).....	02088000 377-378
Black Creek near Four Oaks (g).....	02088090 379

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
NEUSE RIVER BASIN--Continued	
Mills Creek at Cox Mill (g).....	02088270 380
Little River near Princeton (d).....	02088500 381-382
Neuse River near Goldsboro (d).....	02089000 383-384
Bear Creek at Mays Store (d).....	0208925200 385-386
Neuse River at Kinston (d,c,s).....	02089500 387-392
Contentnea Creek:	
Contentnea Creek near Lucama (d).....	02090380 393-394
Nahunta Swamp:	
Hominy Swamp at Forest Hills Road near Wilson (g).....	0209050750 395
Nahunta Swamp near Shine (d).....	02091000 396-397
Contentnea Creek at Hookerton (d,c,s).....	02091500 398-403
Unnamed Tributary to Sandy Run nr Lizzie (d).....	0209173190 404-405
Weather Station #2 near Lizzie (p).....	353137077332801 406
Middle Swamp near Farmville (d).....	02091736 407-408
Neuse River near Fort Barnwell (d).....	02091814 409-410
Swift Creek at NC Highway 43 near Streets Ferry (d).....	0209205053 411-412
Neuse River at New Bern (t,n,h,o).....	02092162 413-433
Trent River near Trenton (d).....	02092500 434-435
Trent River at Pollocksville (d).....	02092554 436-437
Neuse River at Channel Light 11 (n,h,t,o).....	0209262905 438-458
Neuse River at Channnel Light 9 (n,h,t,o).....	0209265810 459-479
Crab Point Thorofare near Morehead City (n,h,t,o,b,r).....	0209270650 480-494
Gallant Channel at Airport at Beaufort (n,h,t,o,b,r).....	0209270680 495-509
NEW RIVER BASIN	
New River near Gum Branch (d).....	02093000 510-511
CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN	
Haw River (head of Cape Fear River):	
Reedy Fork near Oak Ridge (d,p).....	02093800 512-514
Brush Creek at Muirfield Road near Greensboro (d,p).....	02093877 515-520
Horse Pen Creek at US 220 near Greensboro (d,p).....	0209399200 521-523
Reedy Fork near Gibsonville (d).....	02094500 524-525
South Buffalo Creek near Pomona (d,p).....	02094659 526-528
South Buffalo Creek at US 220 at Greensboro (d,p).....	02094770 529-531
Ryan Creek below US 220 at Greensboro (d,p).....	02094775 532-534
South Buffalo Creek near Greensboro (d,p).....	02095000 535-537
North Buffalo Creek at Westover Terrace at Greensboro (d,p).....	02095181 538-540
North Buffalo Creek at Church Street at Greensboro (d,p).....	02095271 541-543
North Buffalo Creek near Greensboro (d,p).....	02095500 544-546
Buffalo Creek at Secondary Road 2819 near McLeansville (d,p).....	0209553650 547-549
Haw River at Haw River (d,p).....	02096500 550-552
Cane Creek near Orange Grove (d,c,s).....	02096846 553-556
Cane Creek Reservoir at dam near White Cross (c).....	0209684980 557-559
Haw River near Bynum (d).....	02096960 560-561
Jordan Lake, Haw River arm, above B. Everett Jordan dam (c).....	0209719700 562-564
New Hope Creek (head of New Hope River) near Blands (d).....	02097314 565-566
Northeast Creek at Secondary Road 1100 near Genlee (d,c,s).....	0209741955 567-569
Morgan Creek near White Cross (d,c,s).....	02097464 570-573
University Lake at intakes near Chapel Hill (c).....	0209749990 574-576
Morgan Creek near Chapel Hill (d).....	02097517 577-578

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN--Continued	
B. Everett Jordan Lake at Buoy 12 at Farrington (c)	0209768310 579-581
White Oak Creek at mouth near Green Level (d,c,s)	0209782609 582-585
Jordan Lake above U.S. Highway 64 near Wilsonville (c)	0209799150 586-588
Jordan Lake at Bells Landing near Griffins Crossroads (c)	0209801100 589-591
B. Everett Jordan Lake at Dam near Moncure (e)	02098197 592
Haw River below B. Everett Jordan Dam near Moncure (g,p)	02098198 593-594
Deep River:	
East Fork Deep River near High Point (d)	02099000 595-596
Deep River at Ramseur (d)	02100500 597-598
Rocky River near Crutchfield Crossroads (d)	0210166029 599-600
Tick Creek near Mount Vernon Springs (d)	02101800 601-602
Deep River at Moncure (d)	02102000 603-604
Buckhorn Creek near Corinth (d)	02102192 605-606
Cape Fear River at Lillington (d)	02102500 607-608
Flat Creek near Inverness (d,p)	02102908 609-611
Little River at Manchester (d)	02103000 612-613
Cape Fear River at Fayetteville (g)	02104000 614
Rockfish Creek at Raeford (d)	02104220 615-616
Cape Fear River at William O. Huske Lock near Tarheel (d,p)	02105500 617-619
Cape Fear River at Lock 1 near Kelly (d,p)	02105769 620-622
Hood Creek near Leland (d)	02105900 623-624
Black River near Tomahawk (d)	02106500 625-626
Black River near Currie (d)	02107544 627-629
Northeast Cape Fear River:	
Northeast Cape Fear River near Chinquapin (d)	02108000 630-631
Northeast Cape Fear River near Burgaw (e,d)	02108566 632-635
LUMBER RIVER BASIN	
Waccamaw River:	
Waccamaw River at Freeland (d)	02109500 636-637
PEE DEE RIVER BASIN	
YADKIN RIVER:	
Yadkin River (head of Pee Dee River) at Patterson (d,p)	02111000 638-640
Triplett Raingage (p)	361210081333001 641
Elk Creek at Elkinville (d,p)	02111180 642-644
W. Kerr Scott Reservoir at Dam near Wilkesboro (g,p)	02111391 645-646
Wilbar Raingage (p)	361554081191701 647
Reddies River at North Wilkesboro (d)	02111500 648-649
Yadkin River at Wilkesboro (d)	02112000 650-651
Roaring River near Roaring River (d,p)	02112120 652-654
Yadkin River at Elkin (d)	02112250 655-656
Mitchell River near State Road (d)	02112360 657-658
Fisher River near Copeland (d,p)	02113000 659-661
Hogan Creek at Secondary Road 2038 near Siloam (c,s)	0211351575 662-663
Pauls Creek above Secondary Road 1625 near Pine Ridge (c,s)	0211371675 664-665
Ararat River at Ararat (d,p)	02113850 666-668
Bull Creek at Ash Hill (c,s)	0211397263 669-670
Little Yadkin River at Dalton (d)	02114450 671-672
Yadkin River at Enon (d,p)	02115360 673-675
Yadkin River at Yadkin College (d,p)	02116500 676-678
South Yadkin River near Mocksville (d,p)	02118000 679-681
Hunting Creek near Harmony (d,p)	02118500 682-684
Second Creek near Barber (d,p)	02120780 685-687

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
PEE DEE RIVER BASIN--Continued	
Abbotts Creek at Lexington (d)	02121500 688-689
Abbotts Creek Precipitation (p)	354855080134201 690
High Rock Lake (p).....	02122400 691
Tuckertown Reservoir (p)	02122699 692
Rocky River:	
West Branch Rocky River below mouth of South Prong River near Cornelius (d).....	0212393300 693-694
Clarke Creek near Harrisburg (d).....	02124080 695-696
Mallard Creek below Stony Creek near Harrisburg (d)	0212414900 697-698
Coddle Creek at Secondary Road 1612 near Davidson (d)	0212419274 699-700
Reedy Creek at Secondary Road 2803 near Charlotte (d)	0212427947 701-702
Rocky River above Irish Buffalo Creek near Rocky River (d,p)	0212433550 703-705
Clear Creek at Secondary Road 3181 near Mint Hill (d).....	0212466000 706-707
Goose Creek at Secondary Road 1525 near Indian Trail (d)	0212467595 708-709
Goose Creek at Fairview (d,t,k,h,o,s)	02124692 710-722
Rocky River near Stanfield (d).....	02124742 723-724
Big Bear Creek near Richfield (d)	02125000 725-726
Rocky River near Norwood (d).....	02126000 727-728
Little River near Star (d)	02128000 729-730
LUMBER RIVER BASIN--Continued	
Pee Dee River near Rockingham (d).....	02129000 731-732
Little Pee Dee River:	
Big Shoe Heel Creek near Laurinburg (d)	02132320 733-734
Drowning Creek (head of Lumber River) near Hoffman (d).....	02133500 735-736
Lumber River near Maxton (d)	02133624 737-738
Lumber River at Lumberton (d).....	02134170 739-740
Big Swamp near Tar Heel (d)	02134480 741-742
Lumber River at Boardman (d).....	02134500 743-744
CRN01 (p)	351812080445545 745
CRN16 (p)	351540080430045 746
CRN23 (p)	351302080412701 747
CRN26 (p)	352432080473745 748
CRN29 (p)	351218080331345 749
CRN30 (p)	351455080374445 750
CRN32 (p)	351028080385545 751
CRN33 (p)	352000080414645 752
CRN36 (p)	352921080473245 753
CRN39 (p)	350634080405245 754
CRN44 (p)	352718080484345 755
CRN46 (p)	352135080462045 756
CRN63 (p)	352623080434145 757
CRN65 (p)	351536080410645 758
CRN67 (p)	350857080383245 759
CRN68 (p)	351145080371945 760
Precipitation at Statesville (p)	354822080521501 761
SANTEE RIVER BASIN	
CATAWBA RIVER:	
Catawba River (head of Santee River) near Pleasant Gardens (d,p).....	02137727 762-764
Linville River near Nebo (d).....	02138500 765-766
Catawba River at Calvin (d).....	0213903612 767-768
Johns River at Arneys Store (d)	02140991 769-770
Lower Little River near All Healing Springs(d,p)	02142000 771-773

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
SANTEE RIVER BASIN--Continued	
Norwood Creek near Troutman (d)	0214253830 774-775
CRN24 (p).....	02142651 776
McDowell Creek near Charlotte (d,p)	0214266000 777-779
CRN25 (p).....	0214266075 780
Gar Creek near Croft (d).....	0214266080 781-786
CRN35 (p).....	0214267600 787
Killian Creek near Mariposa (d,p).....	0214269560 788-790
Long Creek near Paw Creek (d,p).....	02142900 791-793
Gum Branch near Thrift (d).....	02142914 794-797
Long Creek near Rhyne (d)	0214291555 798-799
Paw Creek at Wilkinson Boulevard near Charlotte (d)	0214295600 800-801
Beaverdam Creek above Windy Gap Road near Shopton (d)	0214297160 802-803
South Fork Catawba River:	
Henry Fork (head of South Fork Catawba River) near Henry River (d)	02143000 804-805
Jacob Fork at Ramsey (d,p).....	02143040 806-808
Indian Creek near Laboratory (d).....	02143500 809-810
Long Creek near Bessemer City (d,p).....	02144000 811-813
South Fork Catawba River at Lowell (d).....	02145000 814-815
CRN03 (p).....	0214620760 816
Irwin Creek at Statesville Avenue at Charlotte (d)	02146211 817-820
Stewart Creek at State Street at Charlotte (d)	0214627970 821-822
Stewart Creek at West Morehead Street at Charlotte (d)	02146285 823-824
Irwin Creek near Charlotte (d)	02146300 825-826
Taggart Creek at West Boulevard near Charlotte (d).....	02146315 827-828
Sugar Creek:	
Coffey Creek near Charlotte (d).....	02146348 829-830
CRN28 (p).....	0214635212 831
Sugar Creek at NC51 near Pineville (d).....	02146381 832-833
Little Sugar Creek:	
Little Sugar Creek below 36th Street near Charlotte (g).....	0214640410 834
Little Sugar Creek at Medical Center Drive at Charlotte (d)	02146409 835-836
Little Sugar Creek at Hillside Avenue near Charlotte (g)	02146420 837
Briar Creek near Charlotte (d)	0214642825 838-839
Briar Creek at Independence Boulevard at Charlotte (g)	0214643770 840
Briar Creek below Edwards Branch near Charlotte (g).....	0214643860 841
Briar Creek at Providence Road at Charlotte (g).....	02146449 842
Briar Creek above Colony Road at Charlotte (d)	0214645022 843-844
Little Hope Creek at Seneca Place at Charlotte (d)	02146470 845-846
Little Sugar Creek at Archdale Drive at Charlotte (d)	02146507 847-848
Little Sugar Creek at Highway 51 at Pineville (d).....	02146530 849-850
McAlpine Creek:	
McAlpine Creek at State Road 3150 near Idlewild (d).....	0214655255 851-852
Campbell Creek near Charlotte (d).....	02146562 853-854
Irwins Creek at Secondary Road 3168 near Charlotte (d).....	0214657975 855-856
McAlpine Creek at Sardis Road near Charlotte (d,p)	02146600 857-859
Four Mile Creek near Pineville (g).....	02146670 860
McMullen Creek at Sharon View Road near Charlotte (d)	02146700 861-862
McAlpine Creek below McMullen Creek near Pineville (d,p)	02146750 863-865
Steele Creek at Secondary Road 1441 near Pineville (d).....	0214678175 866-867
Waxhaw Creek at Secondary Road 1103 near Jackson (d)	02147126 868-869
Broad River:	
Cove Creek near Lake Lure (d).....	02149000 870-871
Second Broad River near Logan (d,p).....	02150495 872-874
Broad River near Boiling Springs (d).....	02151500 875-876
First Broad River near Casar (d)	02152100 877-878

	Page
SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE BASIN--Continued	
SANTÉE RIVER BASIN--Continued	
CRN02 (p).....	879
CRN04 (p).....	880
CRN05 (p).....	881
CRN07 (p).....	882
CRN08 (p).....	883
CRN09 (p).....	884
CRN11 (p).....	885
CRN12 (p).....	886
CRN13 (p).....	887
CRN14 (p).....	888
CRN15 (p).....	889
CRN17 (p).....	890
CRN19 (p).....	891
CRN20 (p).....	892
CRN21 (p).....	893
CRN22 (p).....	894
CRN27 (p).....	895
CRN31 (p).....	896
CRN34 (p).....	897
CRN37 (p).....	898
CRN38 (p).....	899
CRN40 (p).....	900
CRN42 (p).....	901
CRN43 (p).....	902
CRN45 (p).....	903
CRN47 (p).....	904
CRN48 (p).....	905
CRN49 (p).....	906
CRN50 (p).....	907
CRN51 (p).....	908
CRN52 (p).....	909
CRN53 (p).....	910
CRN54 (p).....	911
CRN55 (p).....	912
CRN56 (p).....	913
CRN57 (p).....	914
CRN58 (p).....	915
CRN59 (p).....	916
CRN60 (p).....	917
CRN61 (p).....	918
CRN62 (p).....	919
CRN64 (p).....	920
CRN66 (p).....	921
CRN69 (p).....	922
CRN70 (p).....	923
OHIO RIVER BASIN	
NEW RIVER BASIN	
South Fork New River (head of Kanawha River) near Jefferson (d).....	935-936

	Page
OHIO RIVER BASIN--Continued	
TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN	
FRENCH BROAD RIVER:	
French Broad River (head of Tennessee River) at Rosman (d)	03439000 937-938
Davidson River near Brevard (d).....	03441000 939-940
French Broad River at Blantyre (d)	03443000 941-942
Mills River:	
Mills River near Mills River (d).....	03446000 943-944
French Broad River near Fletcher (d).....	03447687 945-946
Boyd Branch at Bent Creek Gap Road near Lake Powhatan (d,c,k,h,t,o).....	0344789265 947-973
Bent Creek at Bent Creek Gap Road near Glen Bald (d)	03447894 974-975
Swannanoa River:	
North Fork Swannanoa River near Walkertown (d).....	0344894205 976-977
Beetree Creek near Swannanoa (d)	03450000 978-979
Swannanoa River at Biltmore (d)	03451000 980-981
French Broad River at Asheville (d,p).....	03451500 982-984
Newfound Creek near Alexander (d).....	03451690 985-987
Ivy River near Marshall (d)	03453000 988-989
French Broad River at Marshall (d).....	03453500 990-991
Pigeon River:	
West Fork Pigeon River above Lake Logan near Hazelwood (d)	03455500 992-993
Lake Logan at Dam near Hazelwood (g,p).....	03455773 994-995
West Fork Pigeon River near Retreat (d).....	0345577330 996-997
West Fork Pigeon River at Bethel (d).....	03456100 998-999
East Fork Pigeon River near Canton (d,p).....	03456500 1000-1002
Pigeon River near Canton (d)	03456991 1003-1004
Pigeon River near Hepco (d)	03459500 1005-1006
Cataloochee Creek near Cataloochee (d).....	03460000 1007-1008
Pigeon River below Power Plant near Waterville (d,t,o).....	03460795 1009-1014
Nolichucky River:	
South Toe River near Celo (d).....	03463300 1015-1016
Watauga River:	
Watauga River near Sugar Grove (d).....	03479000 1017-1018
LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER:	
Little Tennessee River near Prentiss (d)	03500000 1019-1020
Cartoogechaye Creek near Franklin (d).....	03500240 1021-1022
Cullasaja River at Secondary Road 1620 near Highlands (d)	03500560501 1023-1024
Little Tennessee River at Needmore (d,p)	03503000 1025-1027
Nantahala River near Rainbow Springs (d).....	03504000 1028-1029
Nantahala River near Hewitt (d).....	03505550 1030-1031
Tuckasegee River:	
Tuckasegee River at Secondary Road 1172 near Cullowhee (d).....	03508050 1032-1033
Tuckasegee River at Barker's Creek (d).....	03510577 1034-1035
Oconaluftee River at Birdtown (d).....	03512000 1036-1037
Tuckasegee River at Bryson City (d,p).....	03513000 1038-1040
Cheoah River near Bearpen Gap near Topoco (d,t)	0351706800 1041-1044
HIWASEE RIVER:	
Brasstown Creek near Brasstown (d)	03548330 1045-1046
Valley River at Tomotla (d)	03550000 1047-1048

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS

The following continuous-record streamflow stations in North Carolina have been discontinued or converted to partial-record stations. Daily streamflow or stage records were collected and published for the period of record shown for each station.

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Albemarle Sound Basin			
02043200	West Neck Creek at Indian River Road at Pungo, VA	Indeterminate	1998-1999
0204343500	Intracoastal Waterway at Coinjock, NC	Indeterminate	1998-1999
Chowan River Basin			
02053400	Ahoskie Creek near Rich Square, NC	3.70	1964-73
02053450	Ahoskie Creek at Mintons Store, NC	24.0	1964-73
02053510	Ahoskie Creek tributary at Poortown, NC	2.60	1963-73
Roanoke River Basin			
02068000	Dan River near Asbury, NC	71.4	1924-26
02069000	Dan River at Pine Hall, NC	501	1924-26 1986-91
02071500	Dan River at Leaksville, NC	1,150	1929-49
02074218	Dan River near Mayfield, NC	1,778	1976-84
02075160	Moon Creek near Yanceyville, NC	29.90	1961-74 1988-89
02077230	South Hyco Creek near Hesters Store, NC	29.9	1964-67
02077240	Double Creek near Roseville, NC	7.47	1964-75 1977-82
02077250	South Hyco Creek near Roseville, NC	56.5	1966-80
02077300	Hyco River at McGehees Mill, NC	191	1964-73
02077660	Mayo Creek near Woodsdale, NC	52.7	1975-77
Pamlico River Basin			
02081800	Cedar Creek near Louisburg, NC	47.8	1956-75
02082000	Tar River near Nashville, NC	701	1928-71
02082500	Sapony Creek near Nashville, NC	64.8	1950-70
02082610	Tar River near Rocky Mount, NC	930	1971-73
0208273070	Devils Cradle Creek at NC 39 near Kearney, NC	2.89	1984-85
02082731	Devils Cradle Creek nr Alert, NC	13.4	1993-97
020837837	Conetoe Creek at Conetoe, NC	65.4	2002-03
02083800	Conetoe Creek near Bethel, NC	78.1	1956-02
02083833	Pete Mitchell Swamp at Sr1409 nr Penny Hill, NC	11.0	1993-97
02084070	Green Mill Run at Arlington Boulevard at Greenville, NC	9.10	1980-85
02084164	Juniper Branch near Simpson, NC	7.5	1975-86
0208423100	Flat Swamp at SR 1157 near Robersonville, NC	21.3	1986-88
02084317	Black Swamp near Batts Crossroads, NC	1.02	1982
02084500	Herring Run near Washington, NC	9.59	1950-80
02084540	Durham Creek near Edwards, NC	26.0	1950-04
02084556	North Lake Canal above Pungo Lake near Wenona, NC	.29	1976-80
02084558	Albemarle Canal near Swindell, NC	68.0	1977-81
0208463120	Outflow Ditch from Jennett Sedge at Buxton, NC	Indeterminate	1994-95
Neuse River Basin			
02084903	Sevenmile Creek tributary at SR 1120 near Buckhorn, NC	1.34	1981-82
02084904	Sevenmile Creek tributary at I-85 near Miles, NC	.004	1981-82
02084905	Sevenmile Creek tributary at SR 1144 near Miles, NC	1.57	1981-82
02084908	Sevenmile Creek tributary at I-85 near Efland, NC	.29	1981-82
02084909	Sevenmile Creek near Efland, NC	14.1	1987-04
02085220	Little River near Orange Factory, NC	80.4	1962-87

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS--Continued

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Neuse River Basin--Continued			
02086000	Dial Creek near Bahama, NC	4.76	1925-71 1989-91
0208650112	Flat River tributary near Willardsville, NC	1.14	1988-90
02086624	Knap of Reeds Creek near Butner, NC	43.0	1982-95
02086849	Ellerbee Creek nr Gorman, NC	21.9	1982-89 1991-95
02087000	Neuse River near Northside, NC	535	1927-80
0208700780	Little Lick Creek above Secondary Road 1814 near Oak Grove, NC	10.1	1982-95
0208705200	Smith Creek at Grissom, NC	6.2	1984-85
0208721055	Perry Creek at SR 2012 near Millbrook, NC	2.43	1986-89
0208732810	Marsh Creek at SR 2030 at Millbrook, NC	1.44	1986-89
02087570	Neuse River at Smithfield, NC	1,206	1959-90
0208762750	Unnamed Trib to Swift Creek near Yates Mill Pond, NC	0.21	2002-04
02088315	Beaverdam Creek near Grantham, NC	5.01	1978-82
02088470	Little River near Kenly, NC	191	1964-89
02088682	Big Ditch at Retha Street at Goldsboro, NC	2.17	1980-84
02089216	Daileys Creek near Liddell, NC	3.80	1978-81
02089222	Bear Creek near Parkstown, NC	4.27	1978-82
02090500	Contentnea Creek near Wilson, NC	236	1930-54
02090512	Hominy Swamp at Phillips Street at Wilson, NC	8.20	1978-85
02090625	Turner Swamp near Eureka, NC	2.1	1968-87
02090960	Nahunta Swamp near Pikeville, NC	19.0	2000-03
0209096970	Moccasin Run near Patetown, NC	1.89	1988-98
02091700	Little Contentnea Creek near Farmville, NC	93.3	1956-87
0209173192	Drainage Ditch to Tributary to Sandy Run near Lizzie, NC	0.02	1999-02
0209173200	Sandy Run near Lizzie, NC	29.0	1999-00
02091737	Little Contentnea Creek near Willow Green, NC	145	1999-02
02091960	Creeping Swamp near Calico, NC	9.80	1971-77
02091970	Creeping Swamp near Vanceboro, NC	27.0	1971-85
02092000	Swift Creek near Vanceboro, NC	182	1950-89
02092020	Palmetto Swamp near Vanceboro, NC	24.0	1971-76
0209257120	W. P. Brice Creek below SR 1101 near Riverdale, NC	11.2	1986-91
Hewletts Creek Basin			
02093229	Hewletts Creek at SR 102 near Wilmington, NC	1.98	1977-90
Cape Fear River Basin			
0209330990	Brooks Lake tributary near Browns Summit, NC	.06	1985-90
0209331325	Candy Creek at SR 2700 near Monticello, NC	1.10	1985-90
02093500	Haw River near Benaja, NC	168	1928-71
0209387778	Brush Creek at Fleming Road at Greensboro, NC	7.42	1999-04
02094000	Horsepen Creek at Battle Ground, NC	15.9	1925-31 1934-59
02094412	Reedy Fork near Browns Summit, NC	125	1999-01
0209509100	South Buffalo Creek at SR 2821 at McLeansville, NC	43.5	1986-88
0209555450	Buffalo Creek at SR 2719 near Osceola, NC	97.4	1986-87
0209560800	Reedy Fork Creek at NC 61 near Osceola, NC	243	1986-88
02096000	Stony Creek near Burlington, NC	44.2	1952-59
02096700	Big Alamance Creek near Elon College, NC	116	1957-80
02096842	Cane Creek 0.1mile above SR 1126 near Buckhorn, NC	.64	1979-81
02096850	Cane Creek near Teer, NC	33.7	1959-73
02097000	Haw River near Pittsboro, NC	1,310	1928-73
02097243	Third Fork Creek at Durham, NC	1.68	1968-73
0209736050	Battle Branch near Chapel Hill, NC	0.42	1996-01
02097500	Morgan Creek near Chapel Hill, NC	30.1	1923-32

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS--Continued

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Cape Fear River Basin--Continued			
0209782150	New Hope River tributary at SR 1716 near Farrington, NC	2.05	1986-88
02098000	New Hope River near Pittsboro, NC	285	1949-73
02098500	West Fork Deep River near High Point, NC	32.1	1923-26 1928-58
02099500	Deep River near Randleman, NC	125	1929-04
02100000	Muddy Creek near Archdale, NC	16.7	1934-41
02101000	Bear Creek at Robbins, NC	134	1939-71
0210106600	Deep River nr Glendon, NC	859	1993-96
0210108450	Suck Creek tributary near Zion Grove, NC	.67	1986-88
02102897	Lower Little River near Lobelia, NC	110	2003
02103000	Little River at Manchester, NC	348	1938-50
02103500	Little River at Linden, NC	459	1928-71
02104000	Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, NC	4,395	1889-1903 1928-40
02104387	Buckhead Creek near Owens, NC	2.62	1976-80
02104500	Rockfish Creek near Hope Mills, NC	292	1929-31 1939-54
02105524	Ellis Creek tributary at SR 1325 near White Oak, NC	1.81	1979-81
02106000	Little Coharie Creek near Roseboro, NC	92.8	1950-92
02106681	Black River near Dunn, NC	48.3	1976-77
02107000	South River near Parkersburg, NC	379	1951-86
02107500	Colly Creek near Kelly, NC	103	1950-71
02107600	Northeast Cape Fear River near Seven Springs, NC	47.5	1958-75
0210782005	Nahunga Creek at SR 1301 near Warsaw, NC	8.30	1983-90
0210783230	Herrings Marsh Run near Summerlins Crossroads, NC	2.25	1991-99
0210783240	Herrings Marsh Run Tributary near Summerlins Crossroads, NC	1.49	1991-00
0210783273	Herrings Marsh Run Tributary at Red Hill, NC	1.14	1991-97
0210783276	Herrings Marsh Run below SR 1306 at Red Hill, NC	9.11	1991-99
0210789100	Grove Creek at Kenansville, NC	22.6	1983-90
0210797940	Limestone Creek at NC 24 near Hadley, NC	1.61	1986-88
02108500	Rockfish Creek near Wallace, NC	69.3	1955-81
02108548	Little Rockfish Creek at Wallace, NC	7.8	1976-92
Pee Dee River Basin			
02112500	Fisher River near Dobson, NC	109	1920-32
02113500	Yadkin River at Siloam, NC	1,226	1976-87
02115500	Forbush Creek near Yadkinville, NC	22.1	1940-71
02115750	Muddy Creek near Lewisville, NC	82.8	1964-70
02115800	Silas Creek near Clemmons, NC	11.8	1964-70
02115842	Tar Branch tributary at First Street at Winston-Salem, NC	.04	1979-82
02115850	Salem Creek at Winston-Salem, NC	51.3	1964-70
02115854	Salem Creek tributary at Hawthorne Road, Winston-Salem, NC	.50	1979-82
02115856	Salem Creek near Atwood, NC	65.6	1971-82
02115860	Muddy Creek near Muddy Creek, NC	186	1964-79 1988-91
02115900	South Fork Muddy Creek near Clemmons, NC	42.9	1964-79 1988-91
02117030	Humpy Creek near Fork, NC	1.05	1968-83
02117500	Rocky Creek at Turnersburg, NC	101	1940-71
02119000	South Yadkin River at Cooleemee, NC	569	1928-65
02119400	Third Creek near Stony Point, NC	4.84	1956-69
02120500	Third Creek at Cleveland, NC	87.4	1940-71
02121000	Yadkin River near Salisbury, NC	3,450	1895-1927
02121180	North Potts Creek at Linwood, NC	9.62	1980-90
02121493	Leonard Creek near Bethesda, NC	5.16	1978-81
02122500	Yadkin River at High Rock, NC	4,000	1919-27
02123000	Uwharrie River near Trinity, NC	11.3	1934-41

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS--Continued

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Pee Dee River Basin--Continued			
02123500	Uwharrie River near Eldorado, NC	342	1938-71
02123567	Dutchmans Creek near Uwharrie, NC	3.44	1982-83 1986-04
0212429930	Wiberly Branch near Wilgrove, NC	0.35	1984-93
0212429960	Reedy Creek Tributary No. 2 below Wiberly Branch near Mint Hill, NC	1.00	1988-93
02124471	Dutch Buffalo Creek at NC 49 near Mount Pleasant, NC	45.1	1985-87
02125500	Richardson Creek near Marshville, NC	170	1940-44
02125557	Gourdvine Creek at SR 1715 near Olive Branch, NC	8.75	1978-82
02125696	Lane Creek at SR 2115 near Trinity, NC	3.98	1969-79
02125699	Wicker Branch at SR 1940 near Trinity, NC	5.83	1978-82
02125816	Lane's Creek near Marshville, NC	87.8	1985-87
02126500	Little Brown Creek near Polkton, NC	13.5	1935-41
02127000	Brown Creek near Polkton, NC	110	1937-71
02127500	Pee Dee River near Ansonville, NC	6,330	1938-42
02129500	North Fork Jones Creek near Wadesboro, NC	9.43	1935-41
0213228795	Jordan Creek near Silver Hill, NC	0.36	1983-93
Santee River Basin			
02137000	Mill Creek at Old Fort, NC	20.7	1960-75
02138000	Catawba River near Marion, NC	172	1941-81
0213875850	High Shoals Creek near Dysartsville, NC	2.38	1986-88
02139200	Bailey Fork near Morganton, NC	7.86	1966-70
02139650	East Prong near Morganton, NC	8.94	1966-74
0214042720	North Harper Creek near Kawana, NC	1.25	1986-88
02141150	Lower Creek at Mulberry Street at Lenoir, NC	31.8	1966-78
02141245	Lower Creek at SR1501 near Morganton, NC	89.5	1993-94
0214183365	Upper Little River at SR1740 near Petra Mills, NC	33.9	1993-94
0214192500	Middle Little River at Moretz Dam near Bethlehem, NC	46.1	1993-94
02142500	Catawba River at Catawba, NC	1,535	1896-99 1935-62
02142600	Mountain Creek near Terrell, NC	42.4	1957-62
02142651	McDowell Creek at Westmoreland Road near Cornelius, NC	2.35	1994-97
0214266075	Gar Creek at Secondary Road 2120 near Oakdale, NC	2.67	1994-97
0214399575	Long Creek Tributary at Headwaters near Bessemer City, NC	0.16	1993-01
0214399580	Long Creek Tributary below Headwaters near Bessemer City, NC	0.22	1993-01
0214620760	Irwin Creek at Starita Road at Charlotte, NC	4.40	1989-94
0214620805	Irwin Creek Tributary below Starita Road at Charlotte, NC	0.02	1994-98
0214635212	Unnamed Tributary to Sugar Creek at Crompton Street near Charlotte, NC	0.06	1995-98
0214643840	Edwards Branch Tributary Storm Drain at Charlotte, NC	0.02	1994-98
02146450	Briar Creek at Sharon Road, Charlotte, NC	18.5	1962-73
02146500	Little Sugar Creek near Charlotte, NC	41.0	1924-78
0214650690	Little Sugar Creek Tributary at Rose Valley Drive near Charlotte, NC	0.12	1993-98
02146579	Irvin's Creek at Lebanon Road near Mint Hill, NC	5.27	1983-90
0214666925	Four Mile Creek Tributary near Providence, NC	0.27	1994-98
0214669980	McMullen Creek Tributary near Charlotte, NC	0.13	1993-98
0214677974	Steele Creek above Secondary Road 1344 near Shopton, NC	3.57	1990-98
0214678230	Walker Branch at SR1123 near Pine Harbor, NC	4.52	1991-94
02146900	Twelve Mile Creek near Waxhaw, NC	76.5	1960-2004
02148500	Broad River near Chimney Rock, NC	97.0	1927-58
02149702	Green River near Saluda, NC	104	1972-75
02150000	Green River near Mill Spring, NC	174	1940-54
02151000	Second Broad River at Cliffside, NC	220	1925-97
02152000	Sandy Run Creek near Boiling Springs, NC	67.0	1925-28
02152500	First Broad River near Lawndale, NC	200	1940-71
02152610	Sugar Branch near Boiling Springs, NC	1.42	1968-87

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS--Continued

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Kanawha River Basin			
03161500	South Fork New River near Crumpler, NC	325	1908-16
03162500	North Fork New River at Crumpler, NC	277	1908-16 1928-58
Tennessee River Basin			
03439500	French Broad at Calvert, NC	103	1924-55
03440000	Catheys Creek near Brevard, NC	11.7	1944-55 1986-2004
03440500	Davidson River near Davidson River, NC	31.0	1904-09
03441440	Little River above High Falls near Cedar Mountain, NC	26.8	1963-90
03441500	Little River near Penrose, NC	41.4	1942-55
03442000	Crab Creek near Penrose, NC	10.9	1942-55
03444000	Boylston Creek near Horseshoe, NC	14.8	1942-55
03444500	South Fork Mills River at the Pink Beds, NC	9.99	1926-49 1965-73
03445000	South Fork Mills River near Sitton, NC	40.0	1904-09 1925-26
03445500	North Fork Mills River at Pinkbed, NC	23.1	1904-09
03446500	Clear Creek near Hendersonville, NC	42.2	1945-55
03447000	Mud Creek at Naples, NC	109	1938-55
03447500	Cane Creek at Fletcher, NC	63.1	1942-58
03448000	French Broad River at Bent Creek, NC	676	1933-86
03448500	Hominy Creek at Candler, NC	79.8	1942-77
03448960	North Fork Swannanoa River below Burnett Reservoir near Black Mountain, NC	22.1	1976-77
03449000	North Fork Swannanoa River near Black Mountain, NC	23.8	1926-58
03449500	Swannanoa River at Swannanoa, NC	58.8	1907-09 1926-31
0345092550	Ross Creek at Beaucatcher Road at Asheville, NC	2.46	1986-89
0345112600	Nasty Branch at Asheville, NC	1.19	1986-89
03451510	Reed Creek above Barnard Avenue at Asheville, NC	2.13	1986-89
03452000	Sandymush Creek near Alexander, NC	79.5	1942-55
03452001	Sandymush Creek 1.1 mile above mouth near Alexander, NC	79.5	1975-77
03454000	Big Laurel Creek near Stackhouse, NC	126	1934-71
03454500	French Broad River at Hot Springs, NC	1,567	1934-49
03456000	West Fork Pigeon River below Lake Logan near Waynesville, NC	55.3	1954-80
0345638607	Unnamed Tributary to Pisgah Creek at Flat Laurel Gap, NC	0.07	2001-03
03457000	Pigeon River at Canton, NC	133	1907-09 1928-83
03457500	Allen Creek near Hazelwood, NC	14.4	1949-72
03458500	Pigeon River near Crabtree, NC	243	1920-29
03459000	Jonathan Creek near Cove Creek, NC	65.3	1930-72
03460500	Pigeon River near Mount Sterling, NC	460	1924-30
03462000	North Toe River at Altapass, NC	104	1938-57
03462500	North Toe River above Spruce Pine, NC	111	1934-38
03463500	South Toe River at Newdale, NC	60.8	1934-52
03464000	Cane River near Sioux, NC	157	1934-71
03464500	Nolichucky River at Poplar, NC	608	1925-55
03480500	Elk River near Banner Elk, NC	17.8	1934-40
03481000	Elk River near Elk Park, NC	42.0	1934-55
03500500	Cullasaja River at Highlands, NC	14.9	1931-71
03501000	Cullasaja River at Cullasaja, NC	86.5	1907-09 1921-71
03501500	Little Tennessee River at Franklin, NC	295	1909-10 1921-25
03502000	Little Tennessee River at Iotla, NC	323	1929-45
03502500	Little Tennessee River at Etna, NC	374	1926-29

DISCONTINUED SURFACE-WATER DISCHARGE STATIONS--Continued

Station number	Station name	Drainage area (mi ²)	Period of record
Tennessee River Basin--Continued			
03503500	Little Tennessee River at Almond, NC	451	1912-17
03505500	Nantahala River at Nantahala, NC	144	1942-81
03506500	Nantahala River at Almond, NC	174	1912-17 1920-43
03507000	Little Tennessee River at Judson, NC	664	1912-44
03508000	Tuckasegee River at Tuckasegee, NC	143	1934-76
03508136	Caney Fork near Cowarts, NC	32.0	1975-76
03508910	Scott Creek at Willets-Ochre Hill, NC	22.4	1993-95
03509000	Scott Creek above Sylva, NC	51.0	1941-75 1993-95
03509500	Scott Creek at Sylva, NC	55.0	1928-41
03510500	Tuckasegee River at Dillsboro, NC	347	1933-81
03511000	Oconaluftee River at Cherokee, NC	131	1921-49
03513500	Noland Creek near Bryson City, NC	13.8	1935-71
03514000	Hazel Creek at Proctor, NC	44.4	1942-52
03515000	Little Tennessee River at Fontana Dam, NC	1,571	1938-55
03516000	Snowbird Creek near Robbinsville, NC	42.0	1942-52
03517000	Cheoah River at Johnson, NC	177	1912-18 1920-26
03517500	Cheoah River at Tapoco, NC	215	1924-27
03546000	Shooting Creek near Hayesville, NC	37.6	1922-24 1942-45 1946-55
03547000	Hiwassee River below Chatuge Dam near Hayesville, NC	190	1942-74
03548000	Hiwassee River below Hayesville, NC	252	1934-45
03548500	Hiwassee River above Murphy, NC	406	1897-2004
03554000	Nottely River near Ranger, NC	272	1901-05 1914-17 1919-29 1932-45
03555000	Hiwassee River at Hiwassee Dam, NC	968	1934-43

INTRODUCTION

Water-resources data for the 2005 water year for North Carolina consist of records of stage, discharge, and water quality for streams; stage and contents for lakes and reservoirs; precipitation; and ground-water levels and water quality of ground water. This volume contains discharge records for 215 gaging stations; stage and contents for 60 lakes and reservoirs; stage only records for 25 gaging stations; elevations for 10 stations; water quality for 35 gaging stations and continuous water quality for 19 sites; and continuous precipitation at 127 sites. Additional water data were collected at 53 sites not involved in the systematic data-collection program, and are published as miscellaneous measurements in this report. The collection of water-resources data in North Carolina is a part of the National Water-Data System operated by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with State, municipal, and Federal agencies.

Stream-discharge records, and contents and stage for lakes or reservoirs were first published in a series of U.S. Geological Survey water-supply papers entitled, "Surface Water Supply of the United States." Through September 30, 1960, these water-supply papers were published annually; beginning in 1961, these water-supply papers were published every 5 years through 1970. Records of chemical quality, water temperature, and suspended sediment were published from 1941 to 1970 in an annual series of water-supply papers entitled, "Quality of Surface Waters of the United States." Water-supply papers can be found in the libraries of principal cities and universities throughout the United States or can be purchased from the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Denver Federal Center, Box 25286, Denver, Colorado 80225-0425.

Streamflow data since the 1961 water year and water-quality data since the 1964 water year have been released by the U.S. Geological Survey in annual reports on a State-by-State basis. These reports provide timely release of water data in each State for each water year. Through 1970 these data also were released in the water-supply paper series mentioned above.

Publication of streamflow and water-quality data, beginning with the 1971 water year, and ground-water data, beginning with the 1975 water year, currently are limited to reports on a State-by-State basis. Beginning with the 1975 water year, these Survey reports carry 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 NC-05-1." Water-data reports are for sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Beginning with the 2001 water year, water-data reports are available online at <http://nc.water.usgs.gov/reports/WDR/>.

Additional information for ordering specific reports, can be obtained from the Director, North Carolina Water Science Center, at the address listed on the back of the title page of this report or by calling (919) 571-4000.

COOPERATION

Cooperative agreements between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and organizations of the State of North Carolina for the systematic collection of water-resources data began in 1895 and continued through 1909. Following a lapse of 8 years, the State of North Carolina resumed cooperation in October 1918. Organizations that assisted in collecting the data contained in this report through cooperative agreements with the USGS are:

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources	City of Rocky Mount
North Carolina Division of Emergency Management	City of Durham
North Carolina Department of Transportation	City of Charlotte
Water and Sewer Authority of Cabarrus County	City of Danville, Virginia
Buncombe County Soil & Water Conservation District	Mecklenburg County
Triangle Area Water Supply Monitoring Steering Committee	Hiwassee River Watershed Coalition
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utility Commission	Pender County Emergency Management
City of Morganton	Upper Cape Fear River Basin Association
City of Greensboro	Asheville-Buncombe Water Authority
City of Raleigh	

The following Federal agencies assisted in the data-collection program by furnishing funds or services:

Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army	U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA
Tennessee Valley Authority	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The following organizations aided in collecting records:

Progress Energy	Duke Power Company
Yadkin, Inc.	Tapoco, Inc.
Blue Ridge Paper Products	Cook Industries
Restoration Systems, LLC	Weyerhaeuser Company

DOWNSTREAM ORDER AND STATION NUMBER

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

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

NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR WELLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SITES

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

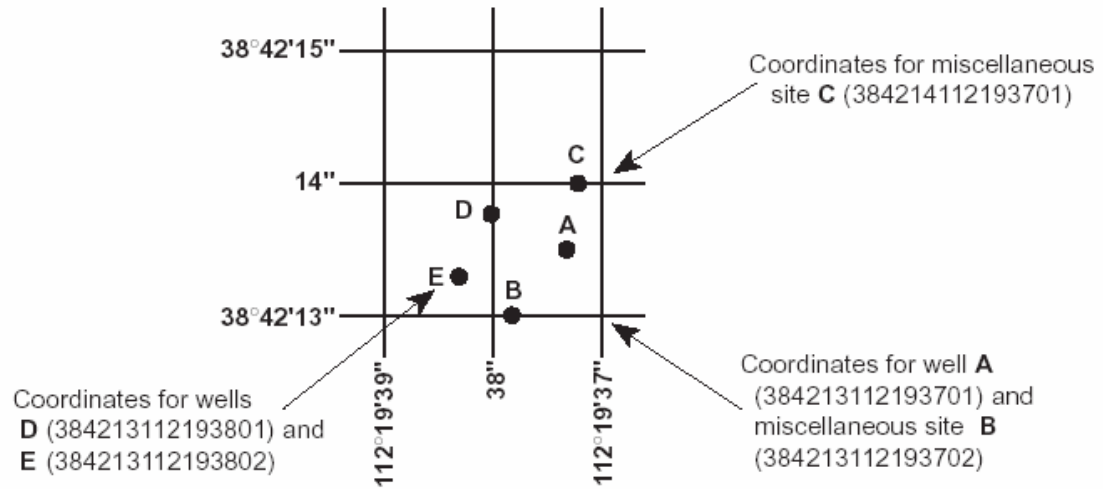


Figure 1. System for numbering wells and miscellaneous sites (latitude and longitude).

Local well numbers in this report generally fall within two numbering systems. All wells are indicated by a two-letter county prefix followed by a sequential number, such as ME-301 for a well in Mecklenburg County and RB-185 for a well in Robeson County. In addition, wells that belong in the statewide North Carolina observation-well program are indicated by the prefix NC- followed by a sequential number, for example NC-160. Ground-water records for North Carolina are published in WDR NC-05-2.

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 remobilization of sediments and associated contaminants; and (4) to refine existing estimates of off-continent transport of water, sediment, and chemicals for assessing human effects on the world's oceans and for determining global cycles of carbon, nutrients, and other chemicals. Additional information about the NASQAN Program may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/nasqan/>.

The National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN) is a network of monitoring sites that 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 (fig. 2-17) consist of records of stage and measurements of discharge of streams or canals, and stage, surface area, and volume of lakes or reservoirs. In addition, observations of factors affecting the stage-discharge relation or the stage-capacity relation, weather records, and other information are used to supplement base data in determining the daily flow or volume of water in storage. Records of stage are obtained from a water-stage recorder that is either downloaded electronically in the field to a laptop computer or similar device or is transmitted using telemetry such as GOES satellite, land-line or cellular-phone modems, or by radio transmission. Measurements of discharge are made with a current meter or acoustic Doppler current profiler, using the general methods adopted by the USGS. These methods are described in standard textbooks, USGS Water-Supply Paper 2175, and the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey (TWRI), Book 3, Chapters A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. The methods are consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and generally follow the standards of the International Organization for Standards (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. Latitudes and longitudes used in this report are referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

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. The elevation of the land-surface datum is described in feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29) unless otherwise noted; it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

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 CFMS); or in inches (line headed IN); or in acre-feet (line headed AC-FT). Values for cubic feet per second per square mile and runoff in inches or in acre-feet may be omitted if extensive regulation or diversion is in effect or if the drainage area includes large noncontributing areas. At some stations, monthly and (or) yearly observed discharges are adjusted for reservoir storage or diversion, or diversion data or reservoir volumes are given. These values are identified by a symbol and a corresponding footnote.

Statistics of Monthly Mean Data

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

Summary Statistics

A table titled SUMMARY STATISTICS follows the statistics of monthly mean data tabulation. This table consists of four columns with the first column containing the line headings of the statistics being

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Identifying Estimated Daily Discharge

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

Accuracy of Field Data and Computed Results

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

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

Values of daily mean discharge in this report are shown to the nearest hundredth of a cubic foot per second for discharges of less than 1 ft³/s; to the nearest tenths between 1.0 and 10 ft³/s; to whole numbers between 10 and 1,000 ft³/s; and to three significant figures above 1,000 ft³/s. The number of significant figures used is based solely on the magnitude of the discharge value. The same rounding rules apply to discharge values listed for partial-record stations.

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

Other Data Records Available

Information of a more detailed nature than that published for most of the stream-gaging stations such as discharge measurements, gage-height records, and rating tables is available from the USGS 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 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 TWRI's, which may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>.

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

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

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

SURFACE-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

Records of surface-water quality ordinarily are obtained at or near stream-gaging stations because discharge data 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 18 and 19.

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

[\leq , less than or equal to; \pm , plus or minus value shown; $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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	$\leq \pm 0.2$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> \pm 0.2 - 0.5$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> \pm 0.5 - 0.8$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$> \pm 0.8$ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Specific conductance	$\leq \pm 3\%$	$> \pm 3 - 10\%$	$> \pm 10 - 15\%$	$> \pm 15\%$
Dissolved oxygen	$\leq \pm 0.3$ mg/L or $\leq \pm 5\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 0.3 - 0.5$ mg/L or $> \pm 5 - 10\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 0.5 - 0.8$ mg/L or $> \pm 10 - 15\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 0.8$ mg/L or $> \pm 15\%$, whichever is greater
pH	$\leq \pm 0.2$ units	$> \pm 0.2 - 0.5$ units	$> \pm 0.5 - 0.8$ units	$> \pm 0.8$ units
Turbidity	$\leq \pm 0.5$ turbidity units or $\leq \pm 5\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 0.5 - 1.0$ turbidity units or $> \pm 5 - 10\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 1.0 - 1.5$ turbidity units or $> \pm 10 - 15\%$, whichever is greater	$> \pm 1.5$ turbidity units or $> \pm 15\%$, 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 office (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 TWRI, Book 1, Chapter D2; Book 3, Chapter C2; and Book 5, Chapters A1, A3, and A4. The TWRI publications may be accessed from <http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/>. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards.

Data Presentation

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

specific conductance, pH, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, and suspended sediment then follow in sequence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 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	Estimated value.
>	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.

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. Ground-water-level data for North Carolina is published in WDR NC-05-2.

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. (See NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR WELLS AND MISCELLANEOUS SITES, p. 3, for a detailed explanation).

Data Collection and Computation

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

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

Water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum (l_{sd}). 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 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 maps in WDR NC-05-2.

Each well record consists of three parts: the well description, the data table of water levels observed during the water year, and 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 referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

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) unless otherwise noted; 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 TWRI, 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 Water Science Center. (See address that is shown on the back of the title page of this report.)

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annual 7-day minimum is the lowest mean value for any 7-consecutive-day period in a year. Annual 7-day minimum values are reported herein for the calendar year and the water year (October 1 through September 30). Most

low-flow frequency analyses use a climatic year (April 1–March 31), which tends to prevent the low-flow period from being artificially split between adjacent years. The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. (This value should not be confused with the 7-day, 10-year low-flow statistic.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bottom material (See "Bed material")

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cells/volume refers to the number of cells of any organism that is counted by using a microscope and grid or counting cell. Many planktonic organisms are multicelled and are counted according to the number of contained cells per

sample volume, and generally are reported as cells or units per milliliter (mL) or liter (L).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cal Datum of 1929,” and “North American Vertical Datum of 1988”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

tively, alkalinity concentration (as mg/L CaCO_3) can be converted to carbonate concentration by multiplying by 0.60.

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

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

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

Drainage area of a stream at a specific location is that area upstream from the location, measured in a horizontal plane, that has a common outlet at the site for its surface runoff from precipitation that normally drains by gravity into a stream. Drainage areas given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise specified.

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

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

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

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

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

faecium, *Streptococcus avium*, and their variants. (See also “Bacteria”)

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

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

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

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

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

Fecal coliform bacteria are present in the intestines or feces of warmblooded animals. They often are used as indicators of the sanitary quality of the water. In the laboratory, they are defined as all organisms that produce blue colonies within 24 hours when incubated at 44.5 °C plus or minus 0.2 °C on M-FC medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample. (See also “Bacteria”)

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

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

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

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

Flow-duration percentiles are values on a scale of 100 that indicate the percentage of time for which a flow is exceeded. For example, the 90th percentile of river flow is the streamflow exceeded 90 percent of the time in the period of interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Horizontal datum (See “Datum”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Laboratory reporting level (LRL) generally is equal to twice the yearly determined long-term method detection level (LT-MDL). The LRL controls false negative error. The probability of falsely reporting a nondetection for a sample that contained an analyte at a concentration equal to or greater than the LRL is predicted to be less than or

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

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

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

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

$$I = I_0 e^{-\lambda L},$$

where I_0 is the source light intensity, I is the light intensity at length L (in meters) from the source, λ is the light-attenuation coefficient, and e is the base of the natural logarithm. The light-attenuation coefficient is defined as

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{L} \log_e \frac{I}{I_0}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mean sea level is a local tidal datum. It is the arithmetic mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch. Shorter series are specified in the name; for example, monthly mean sea level and yearly mean sea level. In order that they may be recovered when needed, such datums are referenced to fixed points known as benchmarks. (See also “Datum”)

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

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

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

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

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

Method detection limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99-percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. It is determined from the analysis of a

sample in a given matrix containing the analyte. At the MDL concentration, the risk of a false positive is predicted to be less than or equal to 1 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous site, miscellaneous station, or miscellaneous sampling site is a site where streamflow, sediment, and/or water-quality data or water-quality or sediment samples are collected once, or more often on a random or discontinuous basis to provide better areal coverage for defining

hydrologic and water-quality conditions over a broad area in a river basin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) is a fixed reference adopted as the official civilian vertical datum for elevations determined by Federal surveying and

mapping activities in the United States. This datum was established in 1991 by minimum-constraint adjustment of the Canadian, Mexican, and United States first-order terrestrial leveling networks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Particle size is the diameter, in millimeters (mm), of a particle determined by sieve or sedimentation methods. The sedimentation method uses the principle of Stokes Law to calculate sediment particle sizes. Sedimentation methods (pipet, bottom-withdrawal tube, visual-accumulation tube, sedimentograph) determine fall diameter of particles in either

distilled water (chemically dispersed) or in native water (the river water at the time and point of sampling).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periodic-record station is a site where stage, discharge, sediment, chemical, physical, or other hydrologic measure-

ments are made one or more times during a year but at a frequency insufficient to develop a daily record.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative water sample has been

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

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

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

Return period (See “Recurrence interval”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage (See “Gage height”)

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

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

Substrate is the physical surface upon which an organism lives.

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

are the class categories expressed as the percentage covered by fine sediment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total coliform bacteria are a particular group of bacteria that are used as indicators of possible sewage pollution. This group includes coliforms that inhabit the intestine of warmblooded animals and those that inhabit soils. They are characterized as aerobic or facultative anaerobic, gram-

negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within 48 hours at 35 °C. In the laboratory, these bacteria are defined as all the organisms that produce colonies with a golden-green metallic sheen within 24 hours when incubated at 35 °C plus or minus 1.0 °C on M-Endo medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 milliliters of sample. (See also “Bacteria”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

discharge,” “Sediment,” “Suspended sediment,” and “Suspended-sediment concentration”)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vertical datum (See “Datum”)

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

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

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

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

Watershed (See “Drainage basin”)

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

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

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

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

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

Zooplankton is the animal part of the plankton. Zooplankton are capable of extensive movements within the water column and often are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye. Zooplankton are secondary consumers feeding upon bacteria, phytoplankton, and detritus. Because they are the grazers in the aquatic environment, the zooplankton are a vital part of the aquatic food web. The zooplankton community is dominated by small crustaceans and rotifers. (See also “Plankton”)

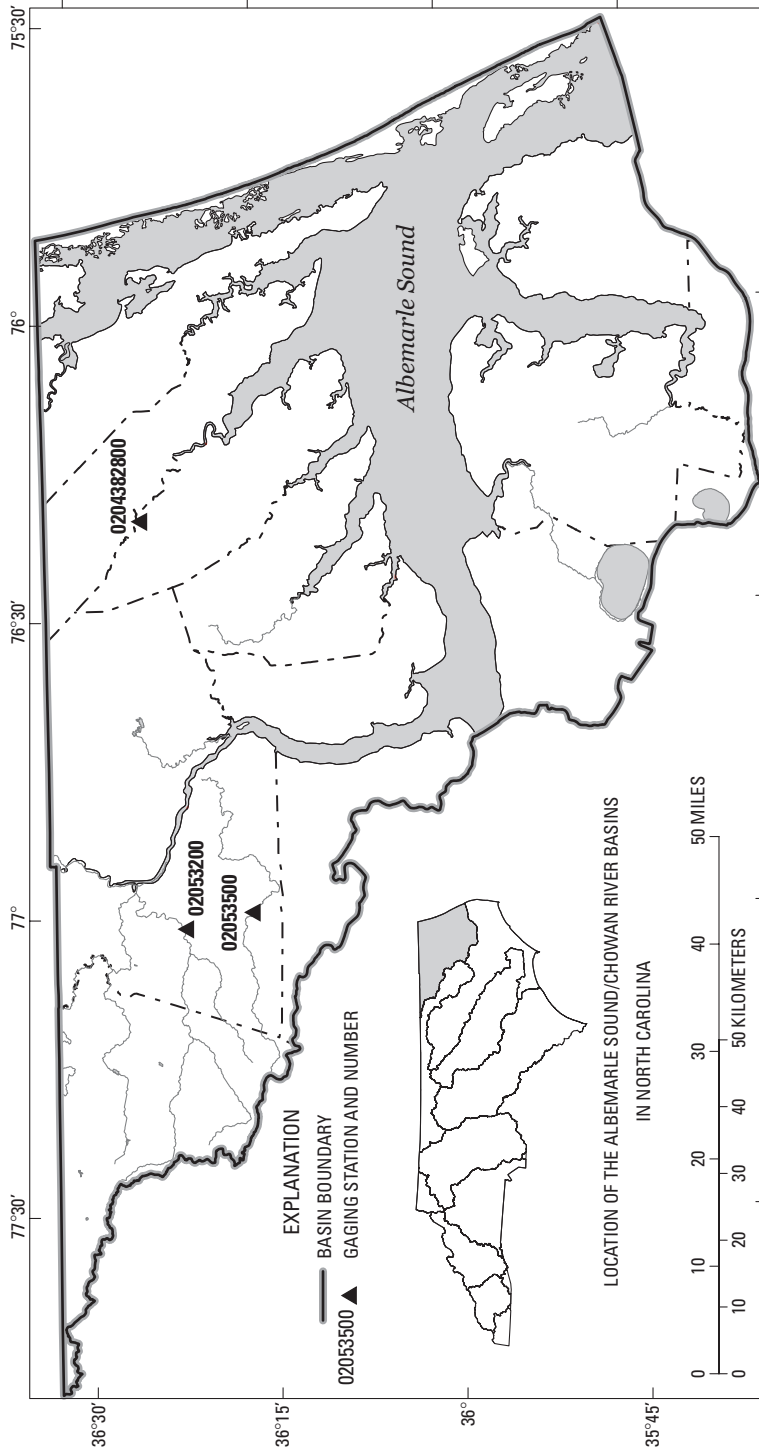


Figure 2. Locations of surface-water stations in the Albemarle Sound/Chowan River Basins, North Carolina.

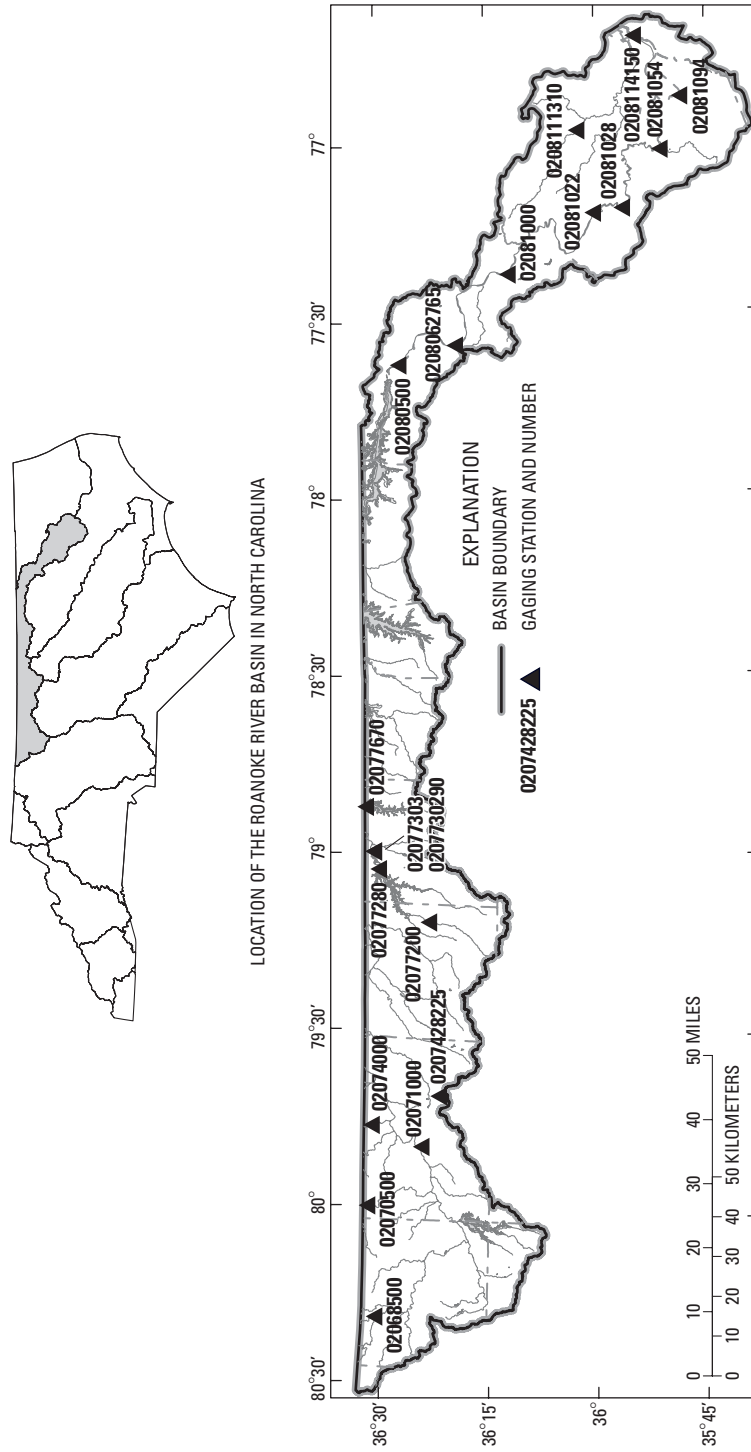


Figure 3. Locations of surface-water stations in the Roanoke River Basin, North Carolina.

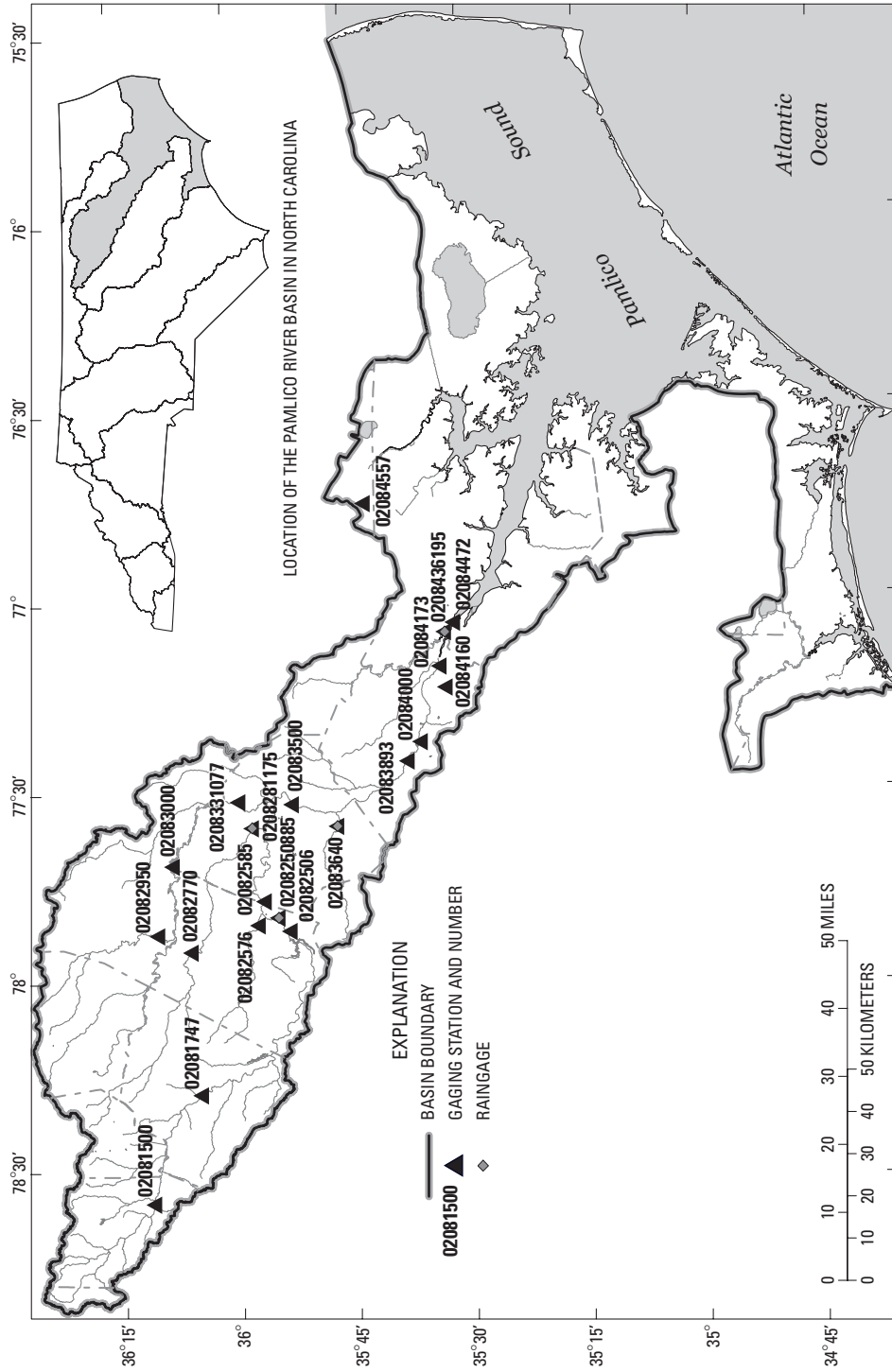


Figure 4. Locations of surface-water stations in the Pamlico River Basin, North Carolina.

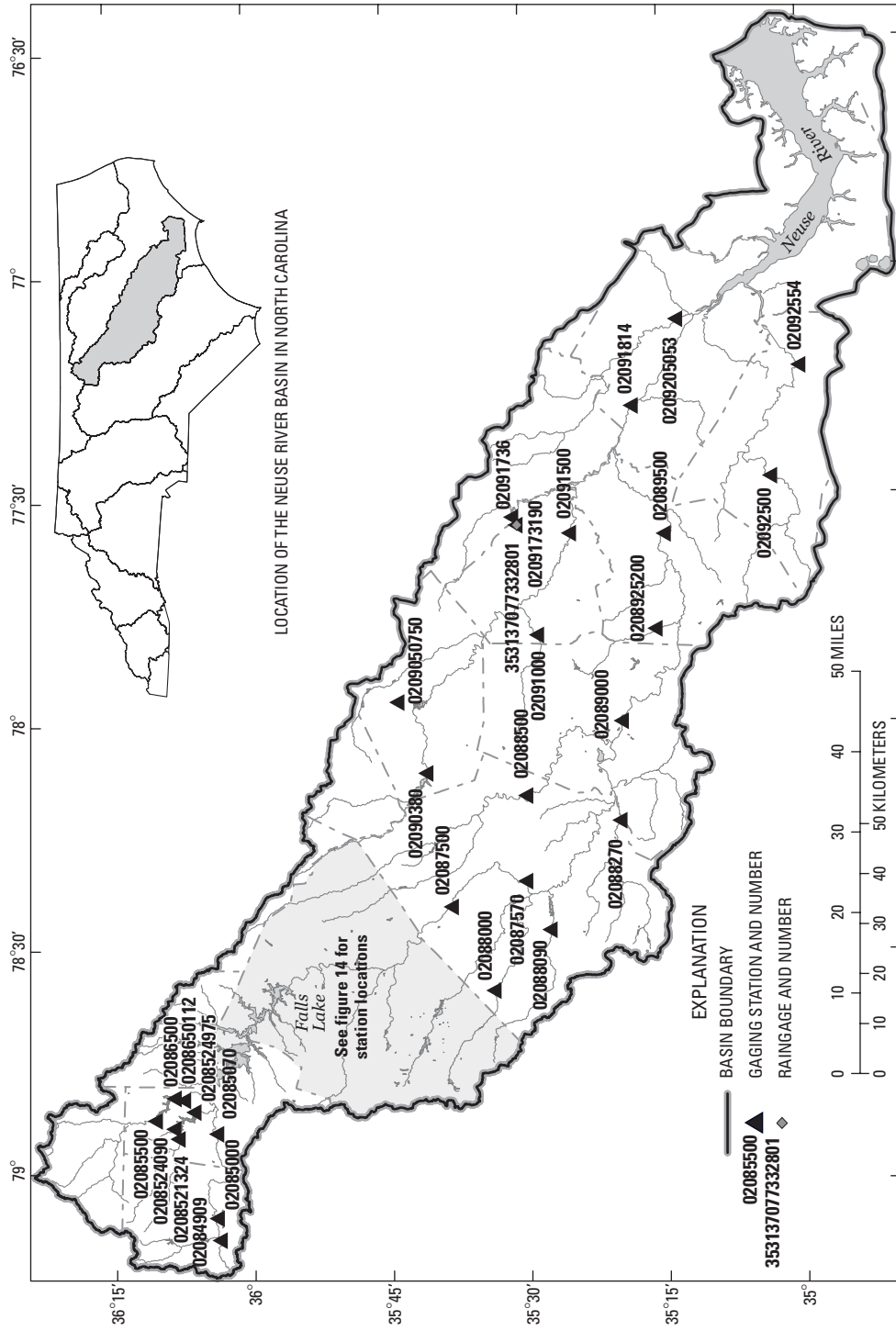


Figure 5. Locations of surface-water stations in the Neuse River Basin, North Carolina.



Figure 6. Locations of surface-water stations in the Cape Fear and New River Basins, North Carolina.

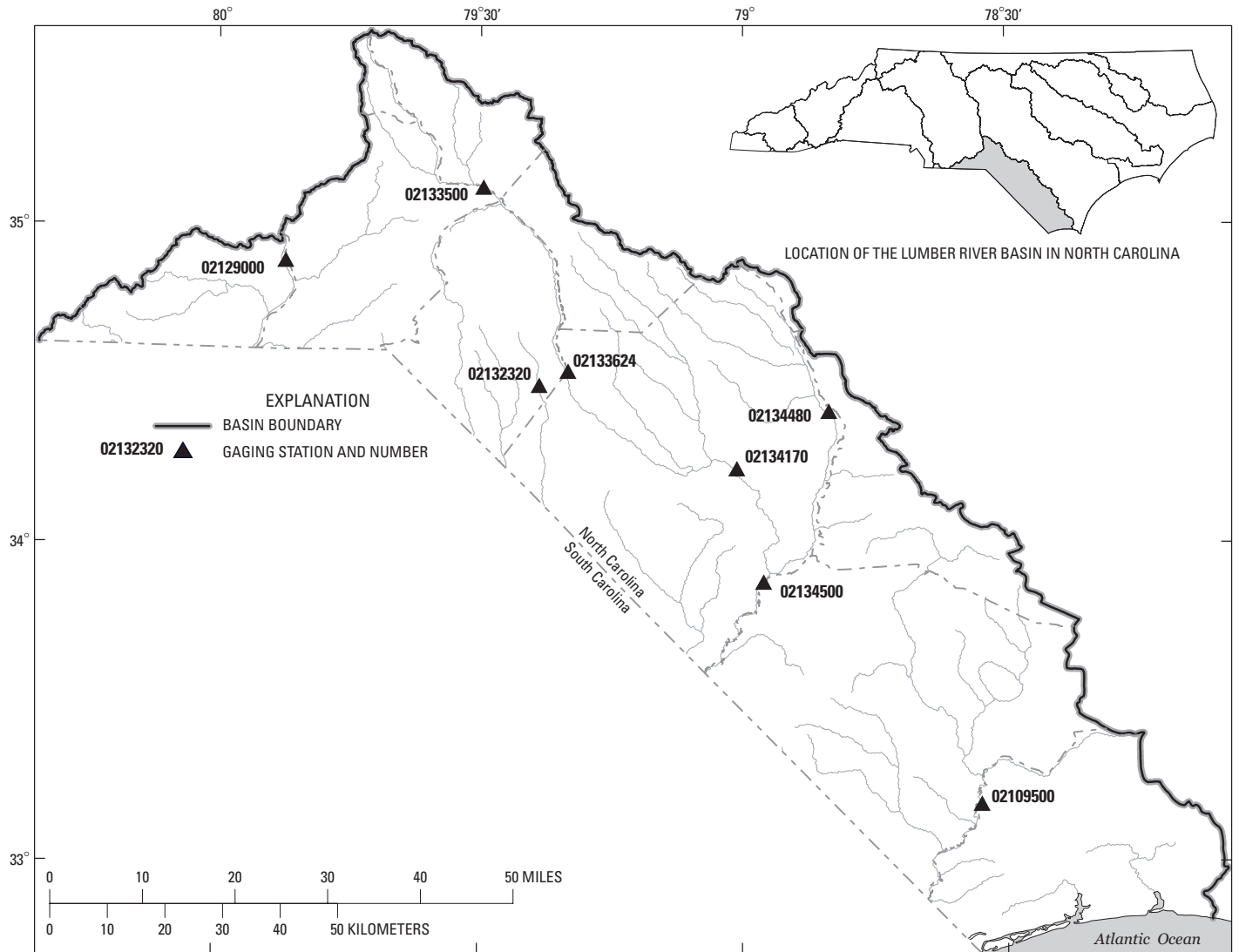


Figure 7. Locations of surface-water stations in the Lumber River Basin, North Carolina.

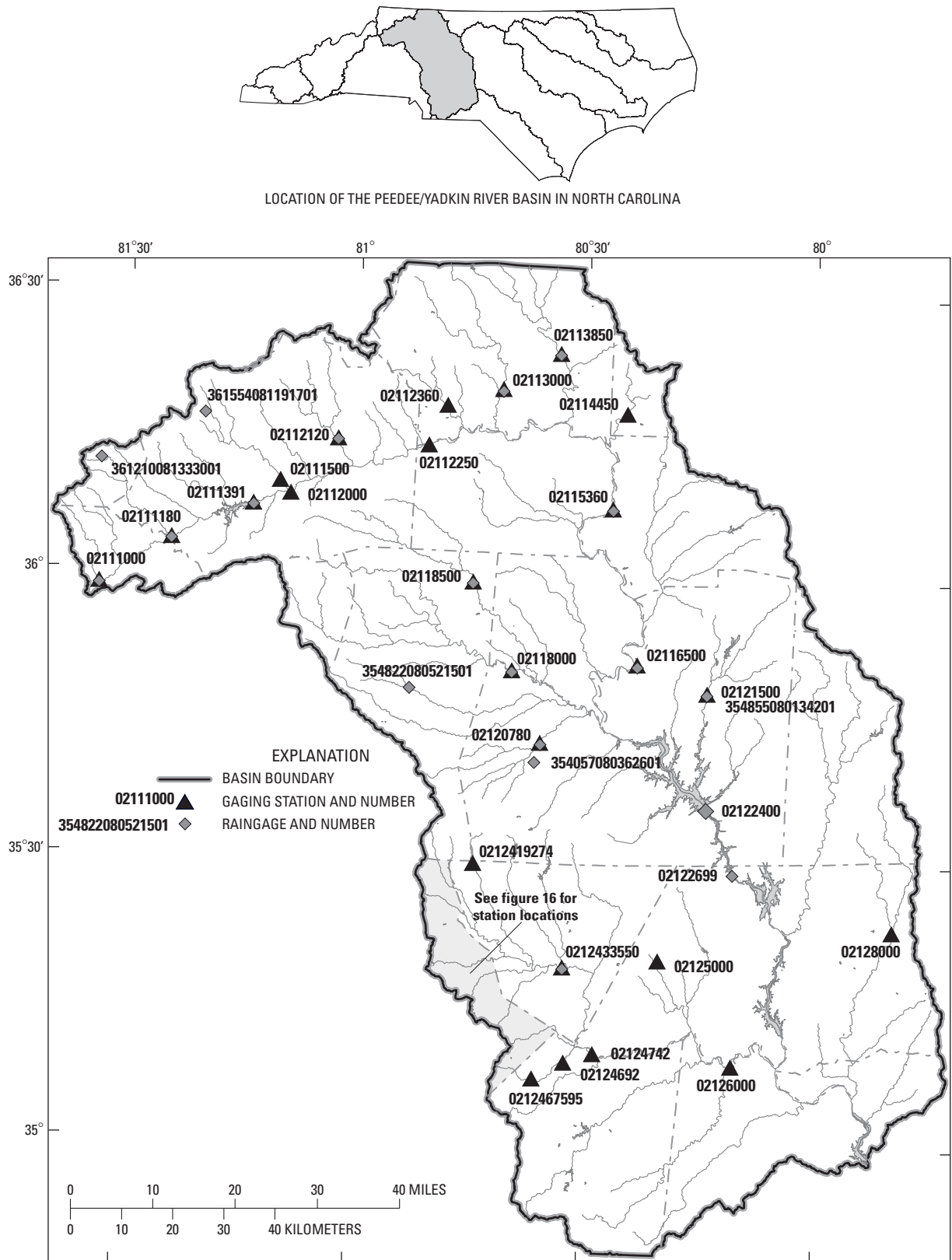


Figure 8. Locations of surface-water stations in the PeeDee/Yadkin River Basin, North Carolina.

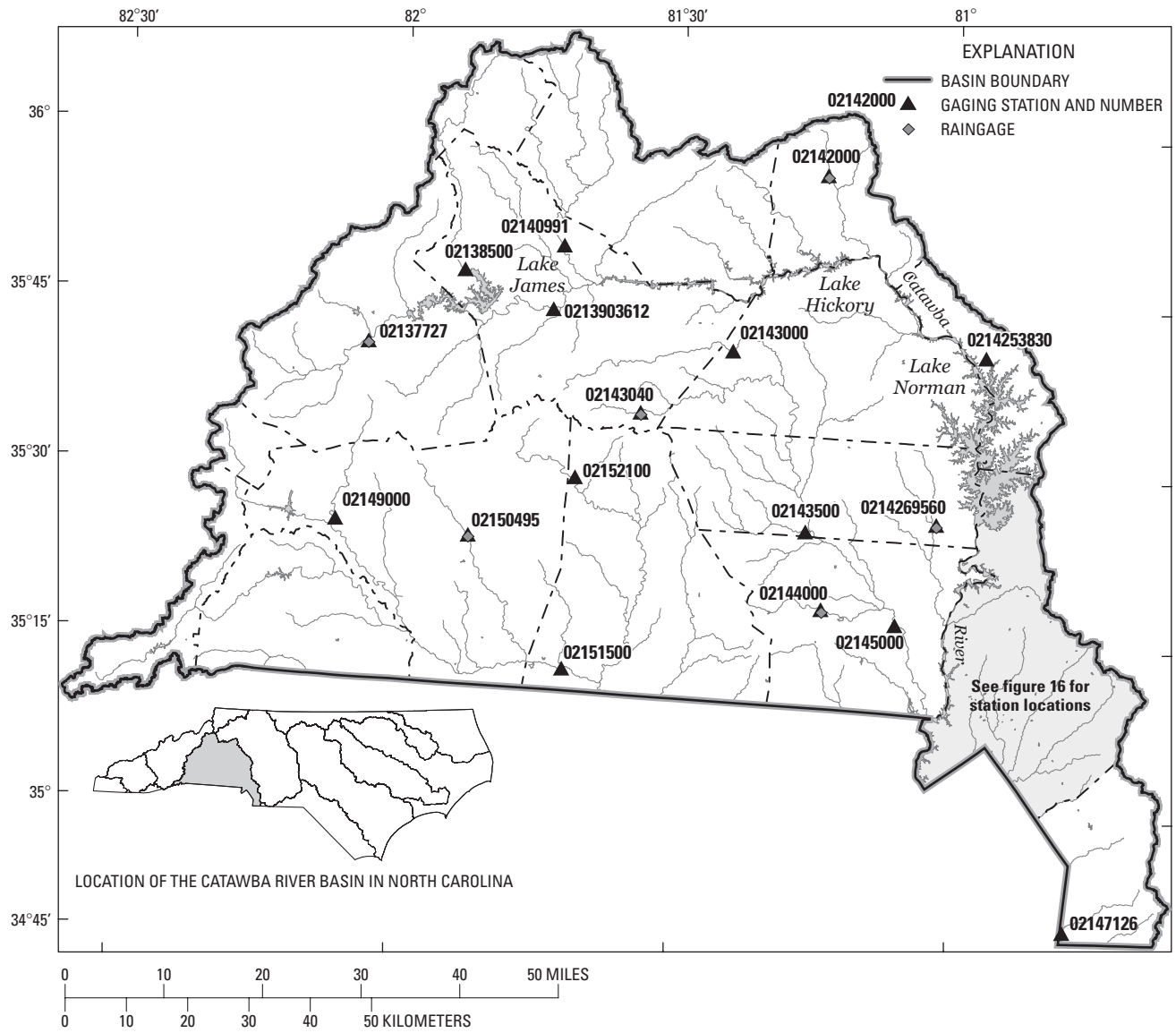


Figure 9. Locations of surface-water stations in the Catawba River Basin, North Carolina.

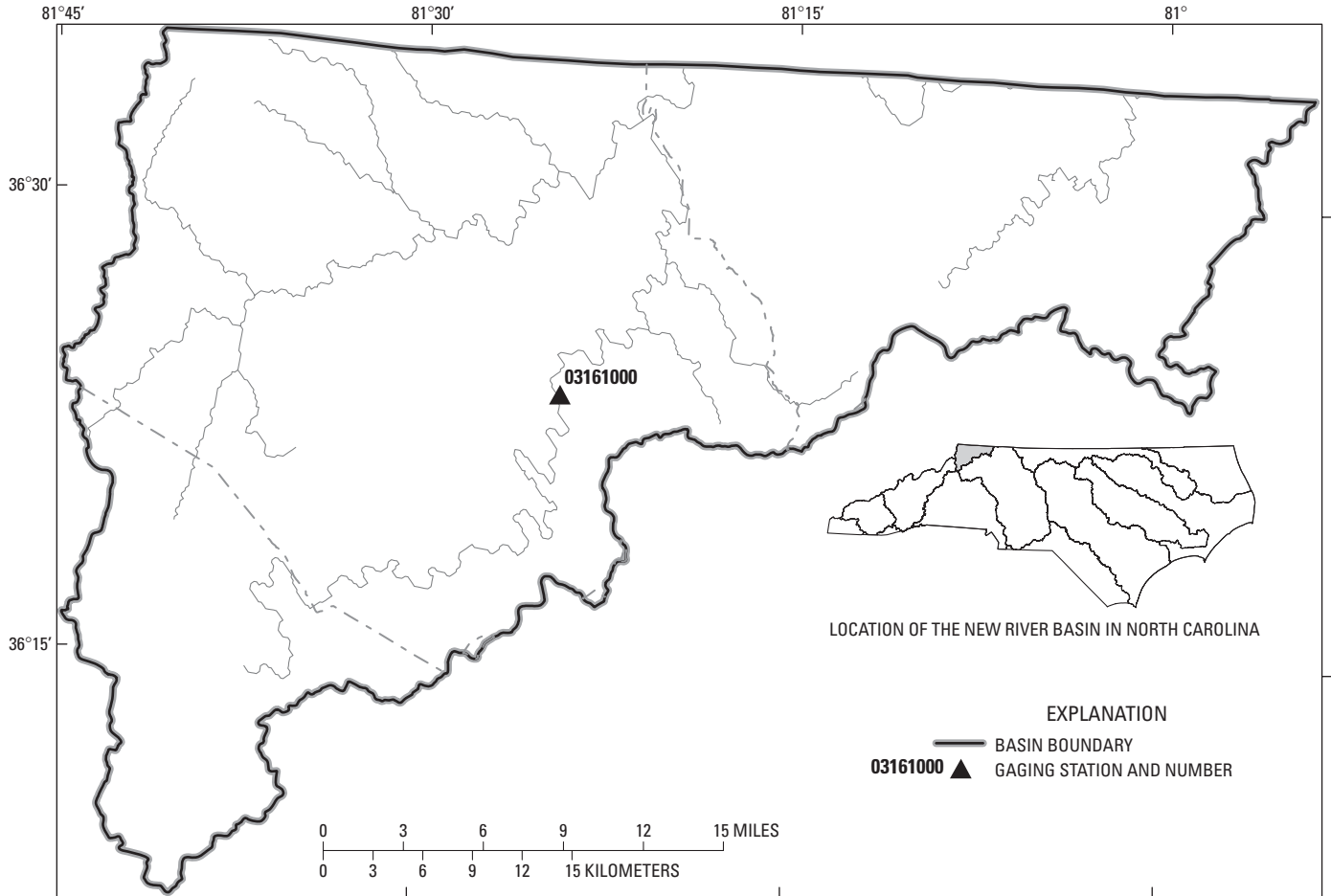


Figure 10. Location of surface-water station in the New River Basin, North Carolina.

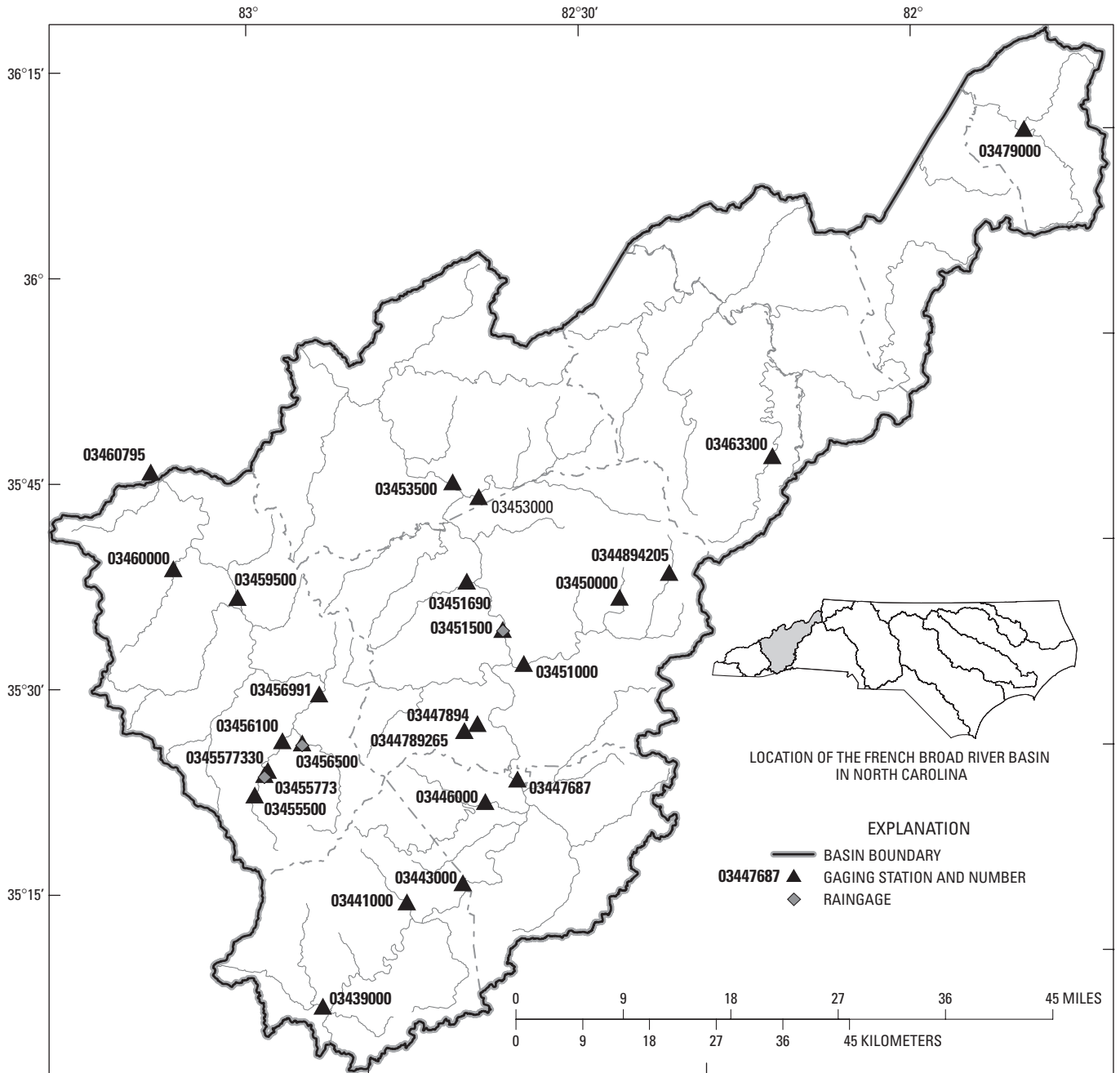


Figure 11. Locations of surface-water stations in the French Broad River Basin, North Carolina.

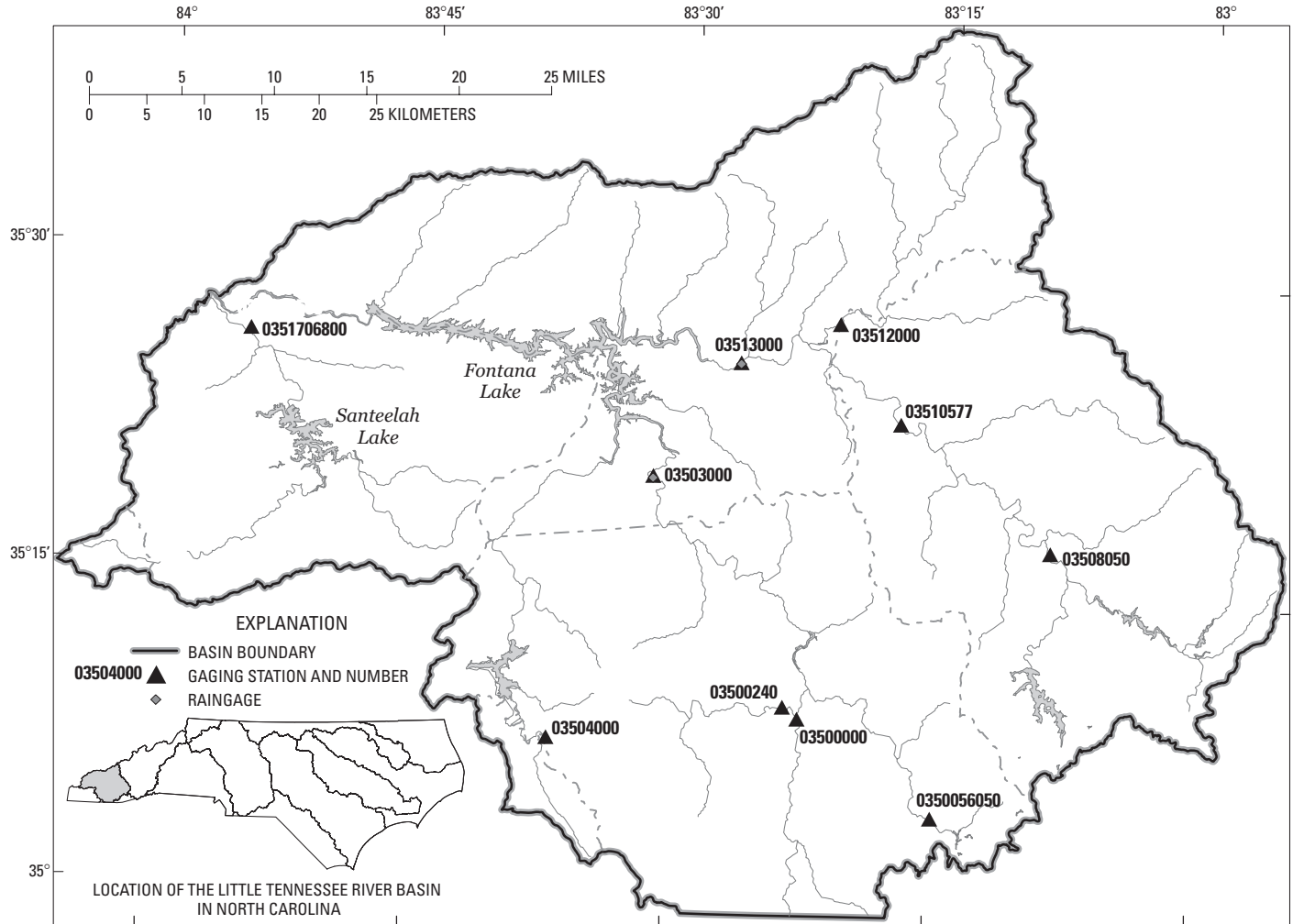


Figure 12. Locations of surface-water stations in the Little Tennessee River Basin, North Carolina.

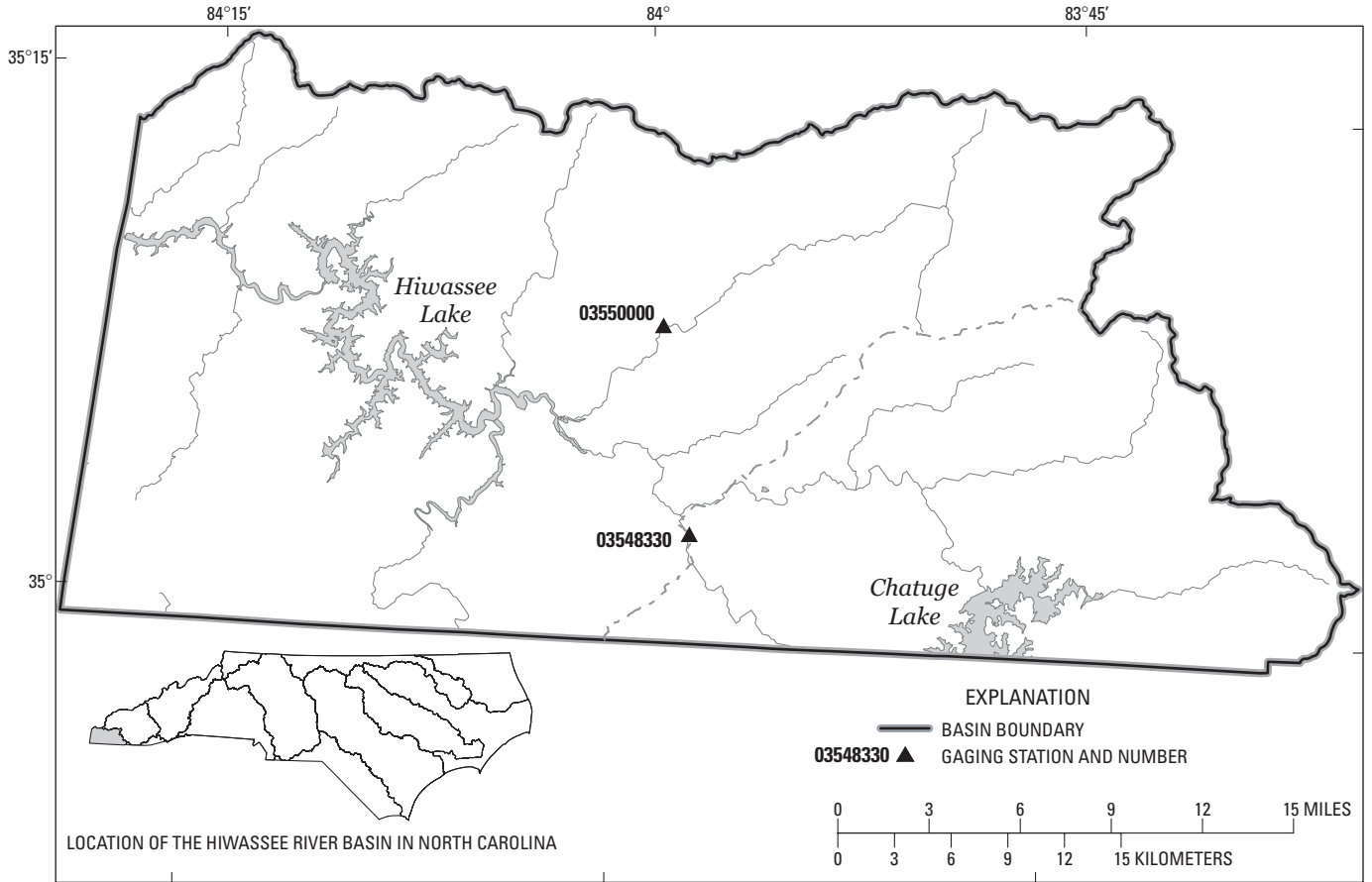


Figure 13. Locations of surface-water stations in the Hiwassee River Basin, North Carolina.

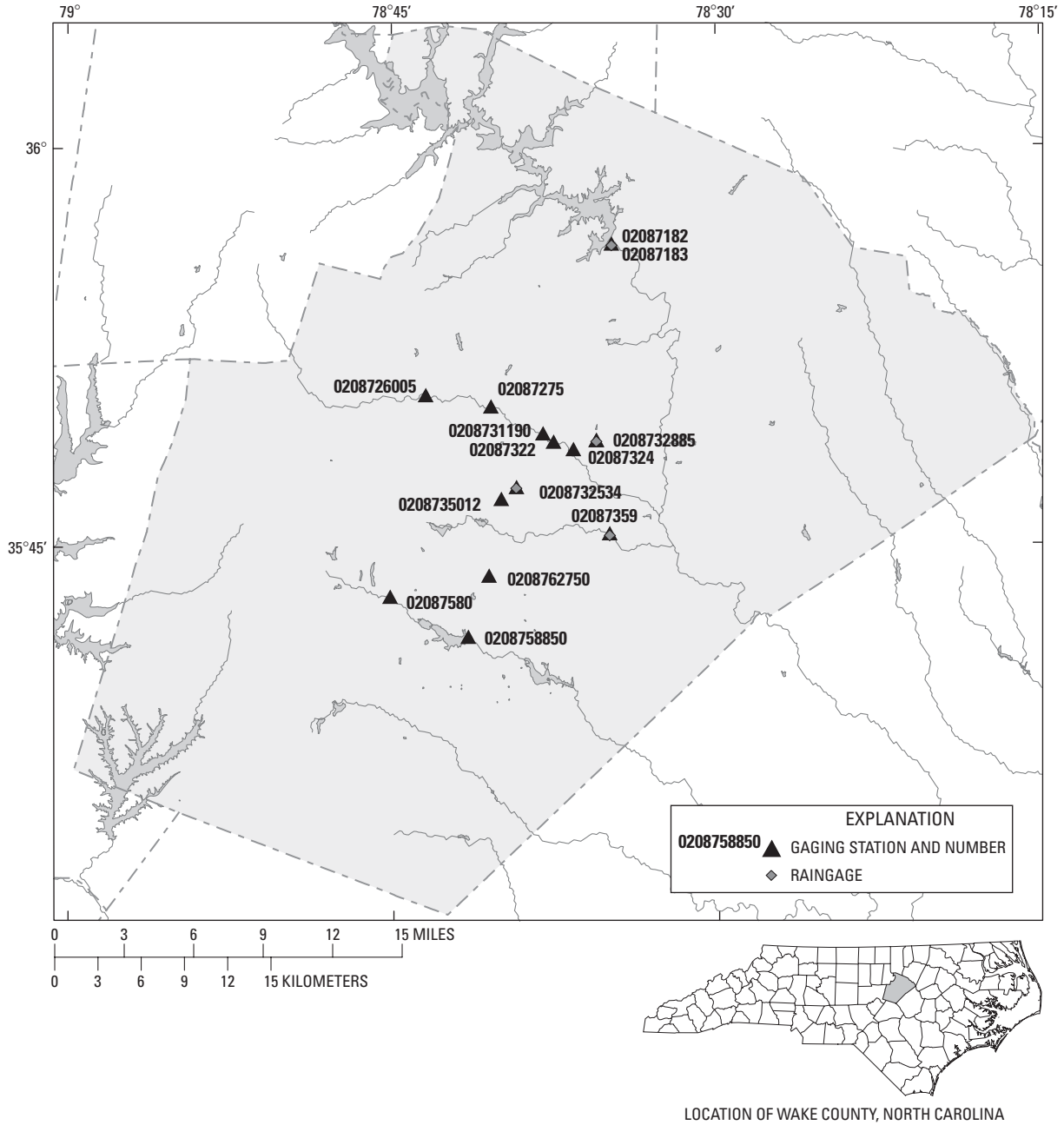


Figure 14. Locations of surface-water stations in Wake County, North Carolina, in the Neuse River Basin.

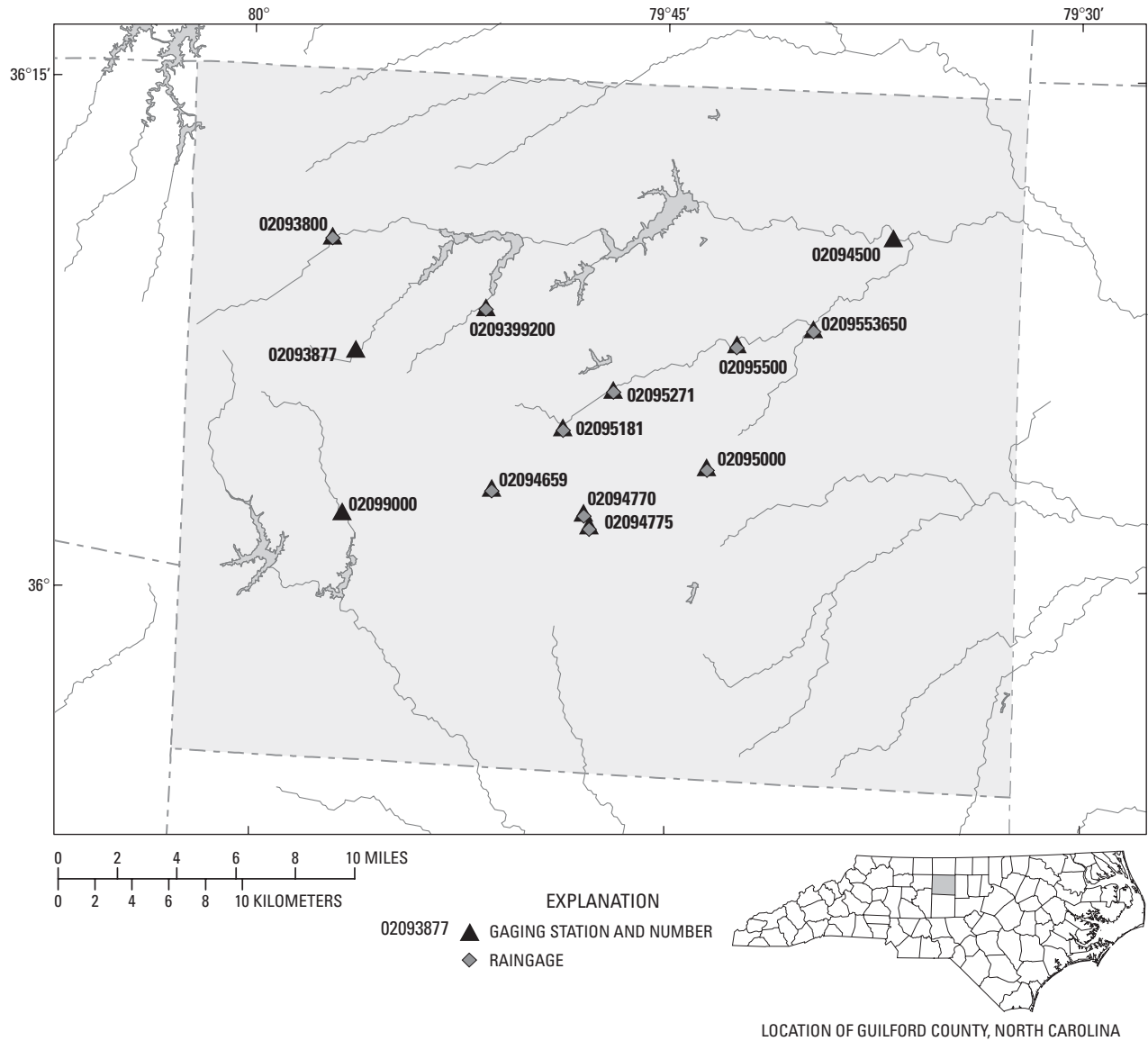


Figure 15. Locations of surface-water stations in Guilford County, North Carolina, in the Cape Fear River Basin.

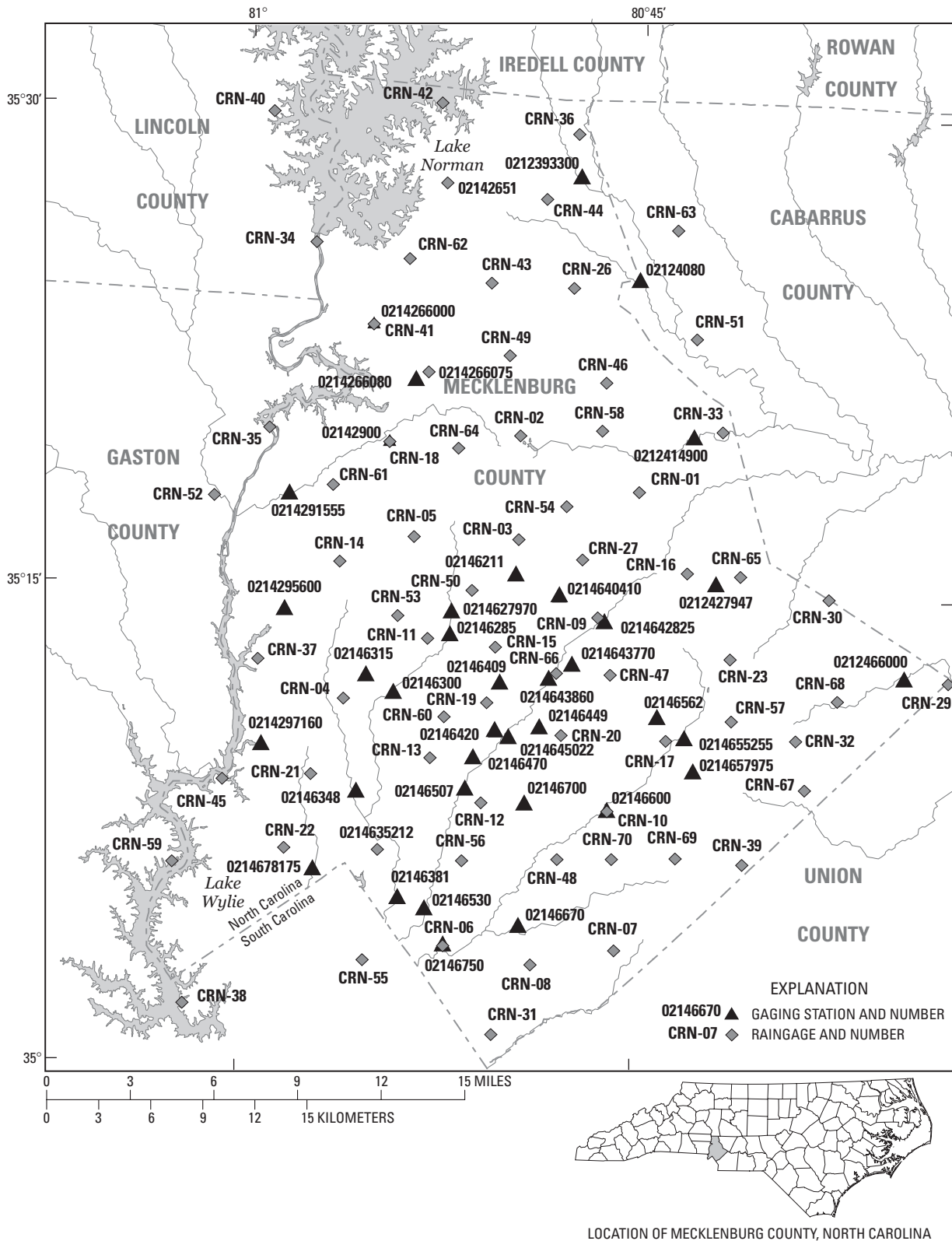
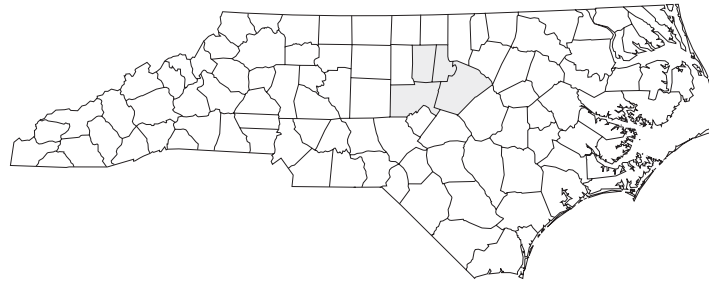


Figure 16. Locations of surface-water stations in and near Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in the Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basin.



LOCATION OF CHATHAM, DURHAM, ORANGE, AND WAKE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

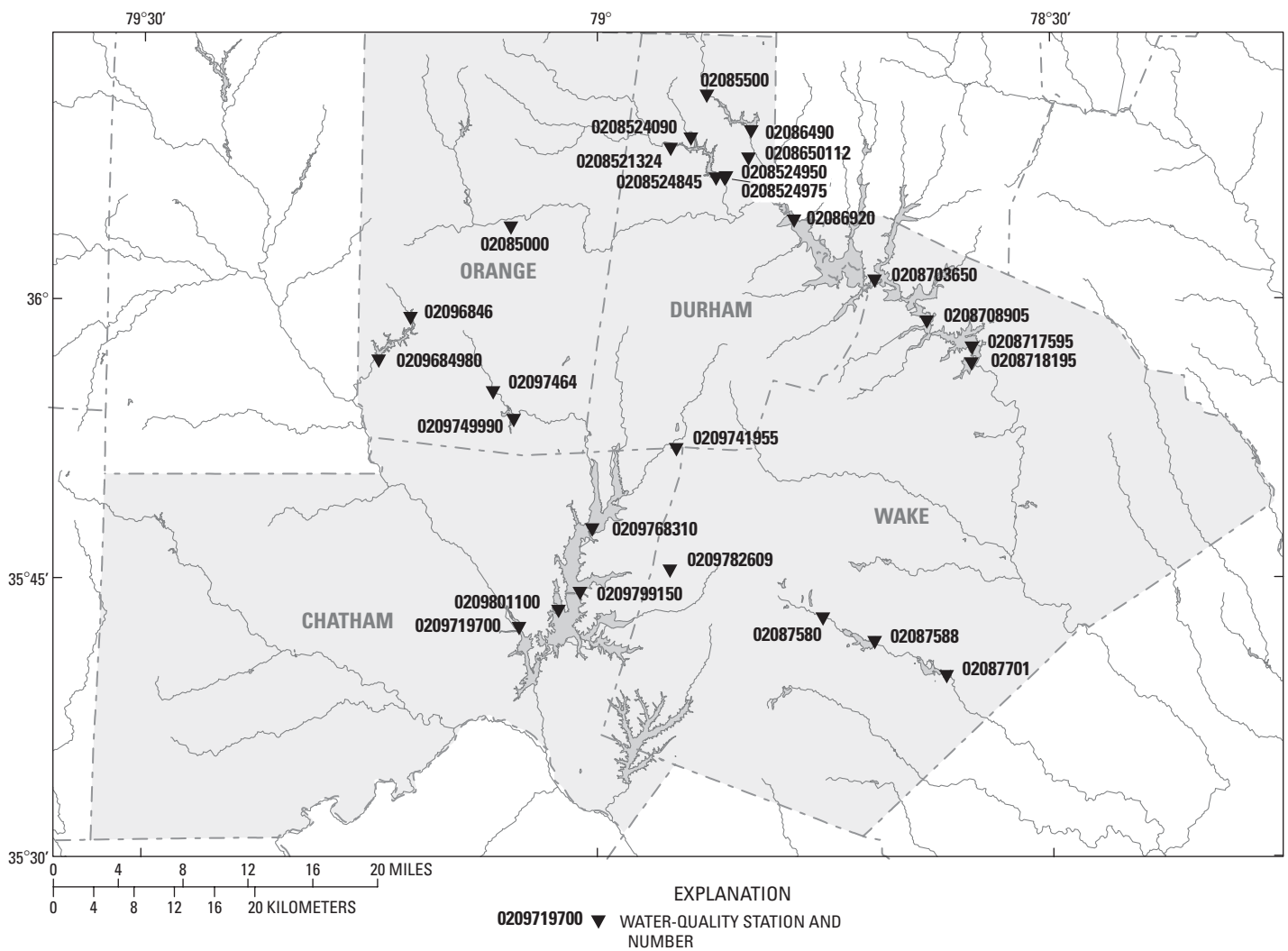


Figure 17. Locations of water-quality stations in Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Wake Counties, North Carolina.

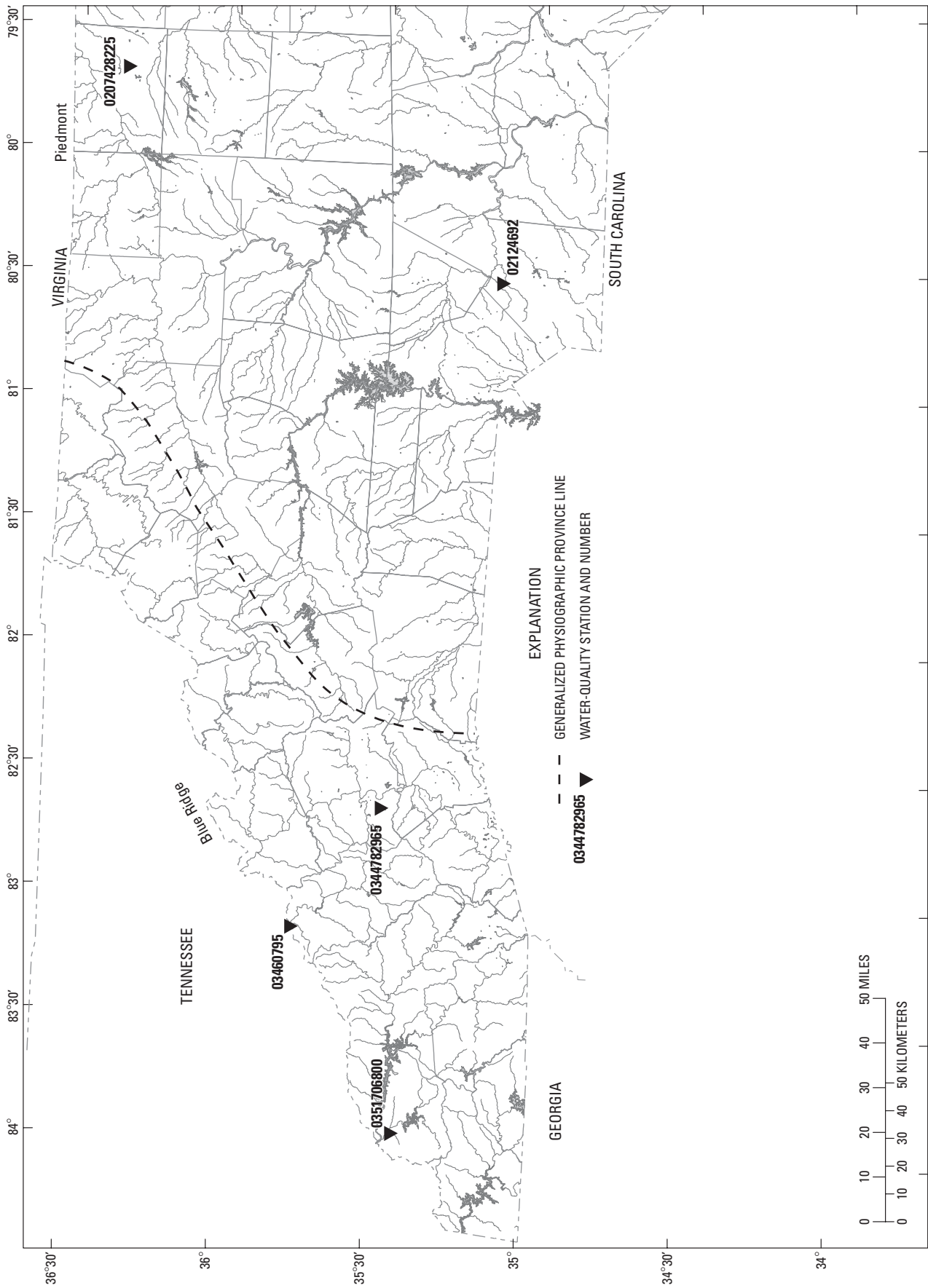


Figure 18. Locations of water-quality stations in western North Carolina.

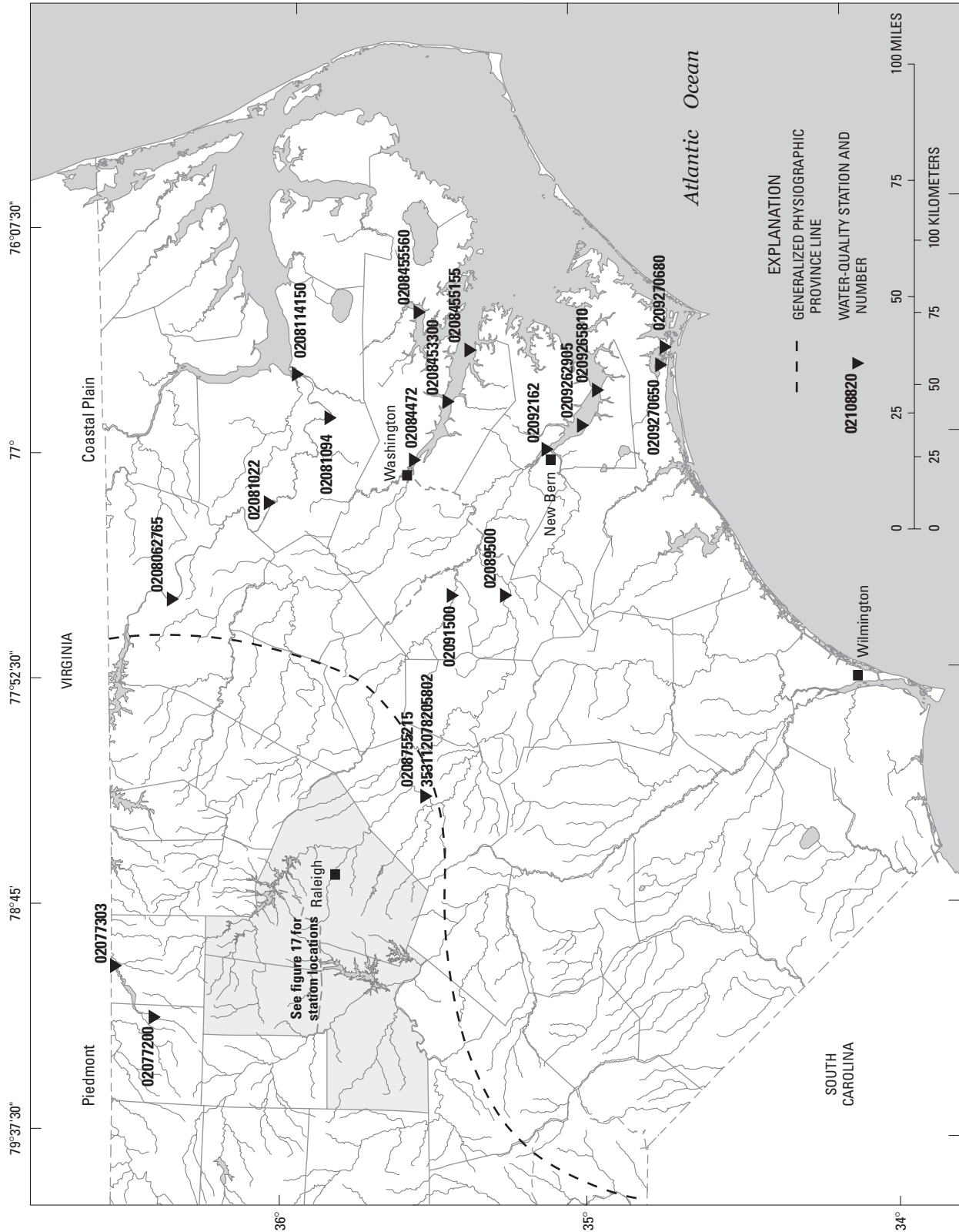


Figure 19. Locations of water-quality stations in eastern North Carolina.