

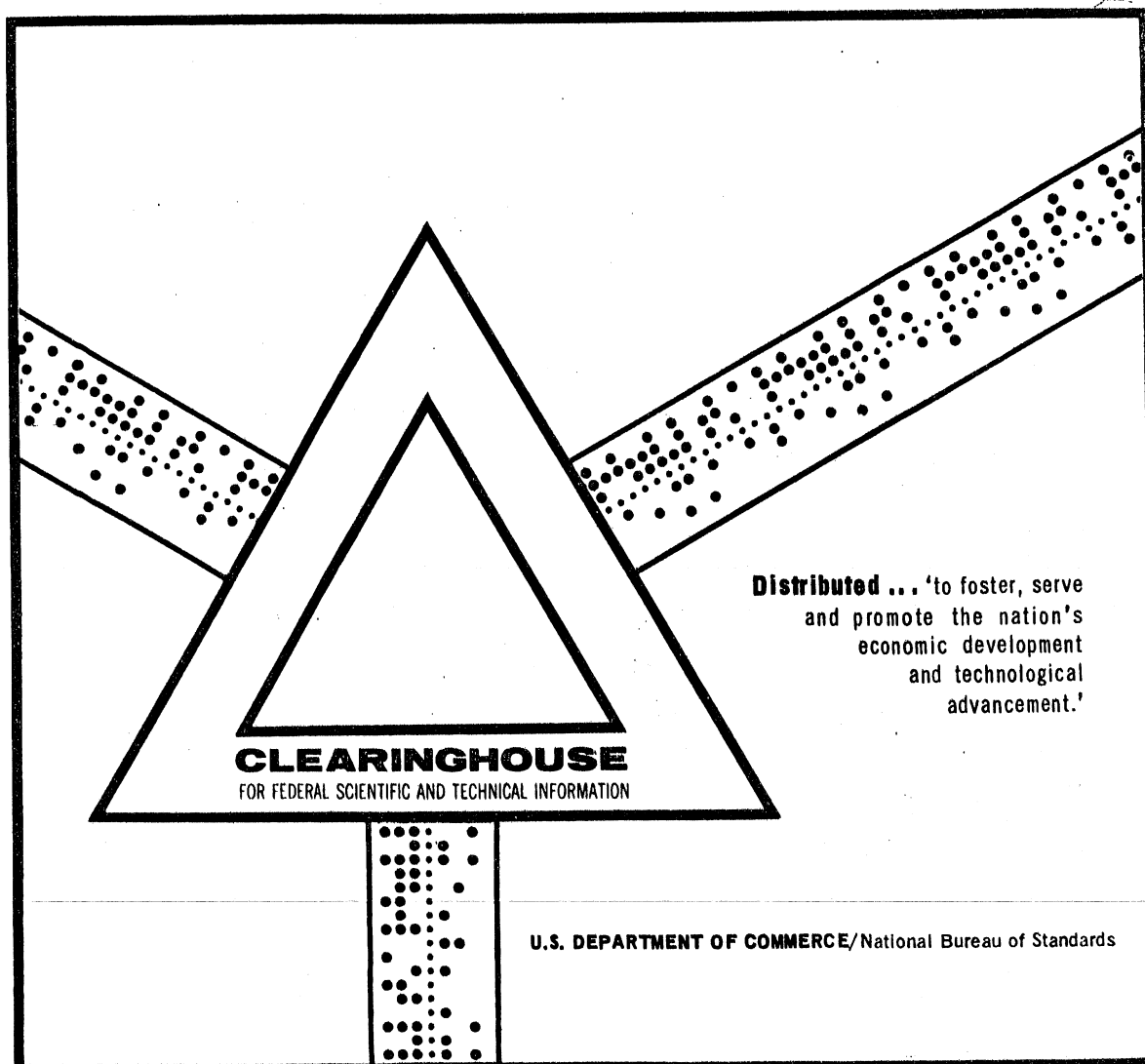
PB 186 327

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL AND RUNOFF DATA
FOR SELECTED WATERSHEDS IN MINNESOTA

C. Edward Bowers, et al

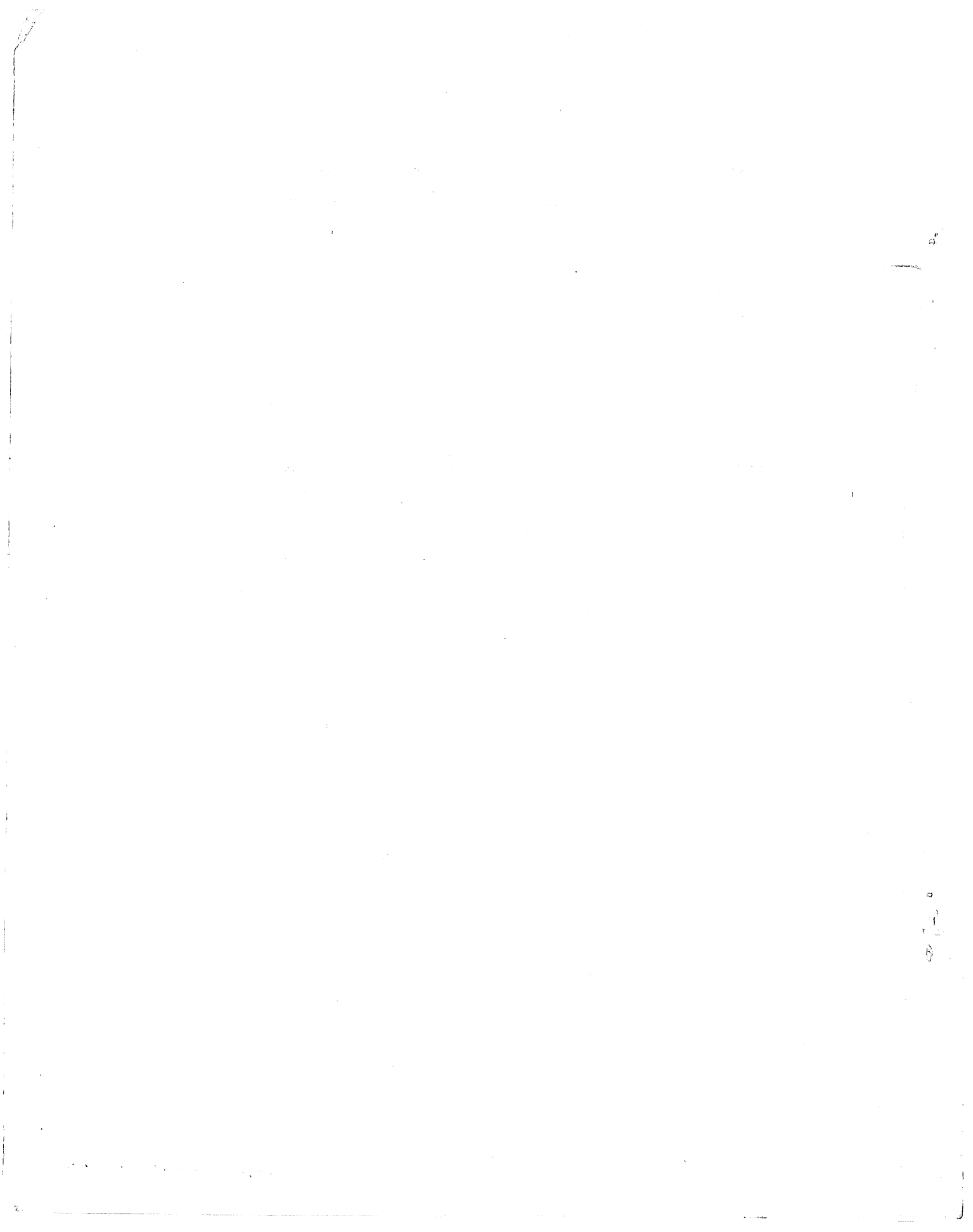
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

June 1968



This document has been approved for public release and sale.

LORENZ G. STRAUB MEMORIAL LIBRARY



PB 186327

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
ST. ANTHONY FALLS HYDRAULIC LABORATORY

Project Report No. 97

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL AND RUNOFF DATA
FOR SELECTED WATERSHEDS IN MINNESOTA
(with Appendices)

by

C. Edward Bowers

and

Arthur F. Pabst



Prepared for
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH
Department of the Interior
and
WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER
University of Minnesota

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

LORENZ G. STRAUB MEMORIAL LIBRARY

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was the analysis of available rainfall and runoff data for selected watersheds in the state of Minnesota to assist in the evaluation of peak rates of runoff for design purposes.

Six watersheds were selected for study. Rainfall and runoff data were analyzed for 51 flood events in five of the six watersheds. An optimization program prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center was used to optimize nine variables associated with the watersheds, develop characteristic unit hydrographs, and evaluate loss rates for the watershed in terms of the mathematical model represented by the optimization program.

Data on annual maximum floods as well as maximum summer floods were plotted on log-probability paper and theoretical flood-frequency curves determined by the log-Pearson Type III distribution.

Approximately 200 figures relating to the rainfall-runoff data and analysis thereof have been included in the Appendices for future use. This might involve further work with the same program or possibly other programs. A limited number of copies of the Appendices has been prepared for reference purposes; other copies of the report were prepared without appendices.

University of Minnesota
ST. ANTHONY FALLS HYDRAULIC LABORATORY

Project Report No. 97

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL AND RUNOFF DATA
FOR SELECTED WATERSHEDS IN MINNESOTA

by
C. Edward Bowers
and
Arthur F. Pabst

Prepared for
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH
Department of the Interior
and
WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH CENTER
University of Minnesota

June 1968
Minneapolis, Minnesota

CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract.	i
Table of Contents	ii
I. Introduction.	1
II. Watersheds.	2
Root River Watershed.	3
Le Sueur Watershed.	5
Middle River Watershed.	5
Embarrass River above Embarrass, Minnesota.	6
Baptism River	7
III. Analytical Procedures	7
Basic Data.	7
Frequency Analysis.	9
Runoff Analysis	10
IV. Comparative Results	15
Frequency Analysis.	15
Runoff.	16
Multiple Storm Analysis	27
Loss Rate Analysis.	27
V. Conclusions	29
Acknowledgments	31
List of References.	32
List of Photos with 8 accompanying Photos	
List of Tables with 9 accompanying Tables	
List of Figures with 55 accompanying Figures	
Appendix A - Root River Watershed Figures A-1 through A-82	
Appendix B - Le Sueur River Watershed Figures B-1 through B-43	
Appendix C - Middle River Watershed Figures C-1 through C-22	
Appendix D - Embarrass River Watershed Figures D-1 through D-27	
Appendix E - Baptism River Watershed Figures E-1 through E-26	

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL AND RUNOFF DATA
FOR SELECTED WATERSHEDS IN MINNESOTA

I. INTRODUCTION

The design of many structures associated with the control and use of water is based on criteria involving the rate and volume of runoff. The selection of these criteria in turn depends on the size, life, and consequence of failure of the structure. In some instances the design can be based on generalized estimates of runoff as determined from a frequency analysis of available data for the area of interest. This may involve measured runoff data, precipitation data, or both. The design criteria for large structures will frequently use the probable maximum precipitation as determined from hydro-meteorological studies, while smaller structures may involve a frequency analysis of precipitation data. The methods used to arrive at a design runoff value from basic data may also involve empirical equations (for small structures), unit hydrograph theory, flood routing, or some form of mathematical model.

If precipitation data are used to arrive at a design flood, the relationship between precipitation and runoff must be determined. U. S. Weather Bureau Technical Paper No. 40 and other publications present excellent generalized data on precipitation with various durations ranging up to 24 hours and recurrence intervals ranging up to 100 years. These provide an excellent basis for the supply rate to the watershed system; it is then necessary to determine the amount and time distribution of runoff from the given or design rainfall. Such relationships between rainfall and runoff can be based on generalized data for the area, analysis of available data on precipitation, runoff and other factors for selected watersheds, or the determination of representative infiltration indices for the area.

A thorough analysis of rainfall runoff data for a selected area would involve the intensity, duration, total precipitation, direction of travel, time distribution, and areal distribution of precipitation in selected storms, and antecedent moisture conditions in the watershed. For comparison with other watersheds the physical characteristics of the watershed, including such items as the average slope, stream slope, soil types, and cover of the particular

watershed are also necessary. Some information is available on infiltration rates for some soils, based on the measured runoff rate from small test plots supplied by a sprinkler system. The difference between rainfall and runoff rates would then be the infiltration rate. While this is of considerable interest, where it is available for the particular soils and cover of the watershed under study, it does not include other losses such as depression storage and interception which might occur for the overall watershed. Thus, the analysis of rainfall and runoff on a basin- or watershed-wide basis is of interest relative to the use of precipitation for design runoff from areas of this type.

II. WATERSHEDS

A selection of watersheds or basins for this study was based on geographical location and climatological characteristics within the state of Minnesota. The initial list is as follows:

- Root River watershed--southeast Minnesota
- Le Sueur River watershed--south central Minnesota
- Chippewa River watershed--western Minnesota
- The Middle River watershed--northwest Minnesota
- Baptism River watershed--northeast Minnesota

Subsequently, the Embarrass River watershed in north central Minnesota was added to the study and the Chippewa River watershed was dropped after initial studies of some of the hydrographs associated with this watershed. The Root River watershed has had at various times six gaging stations of which three were subjected to substantial analysis during the present study. The other three were also studied in part, but the data were not adequate for a thorough analysis.

To assist in the analysis of data for the various watersheds a number of basin characteristics were computed. For some watersheds these included length of watershed, length to center of area, drainage density, form factor, compactness coefficient, and average basin slope. A portion of these data are included in Table I. Two methods were used to determine average basin slope. One of these involved the measurement of the length of all contours of a given contour

interval and computation of the mean slope by the following equation:

$$S = (\sum L) \times \frac{D}{A}$$

where $\sum L$ is equal to length of contours, D is equal to contour interval, and A is equal to area of basin. A second method involved the use of a grid system laid over the watershed. This involved the determination of average slope at each point on the grid and the computation of the mean value of the slopes. This was considerably less time-consuming than the contour method. The drainage density was determined by measuring the length of all streams within each basin and relating it to the corresponding area, where

$$\text{Drainage density} = \frac{\text{Total length of all streams}}{\text{Basin area}}$$

For the Root River area the drainage density was relatively constant but the average slope varied by a factor of at least two.

Table II lists some hydrologic data for the watersheds including items such as mean annual precipitation, mean discharge, and maximum flood of record.

The following information includes a brief description of additional physical and hydrologic characteristics of each of the primary watersheds used in the study.

Root River Watershed

Photographs 1 through 4 are aerial views of portions of the Root River watershed. Fig. 1 is a map of the area showing the primary streams and the geographic location within the state of Minnesota, and Fig. 2 shows the stream profiles. The watershed has a length of about 61 miles above the downstream gaging station used in this study. As noted in the hydrologic atlas of Minnesota [1]:

The headwaters of the Root River are in an area of large spring-fed sloughs. Streams in the headwater region of the west flow in wide, shallow valleys cutting the thin mantles of clayey glacial drift which overlie the bedrock. Several miles west of Fillmore the valleys are incised into the bedrock to depths of 100 to 300 ft below the upland surface. East of Fillmore the valleys are deep, sinuous gorges that

gradually deepen and widen toward the east. The gorges at Lanesboro, Rushford, and Hokah are 400 to 550 ft deep and a quarter of a mile to one mile wide. Tributary streams flow in steep-walled coulees cut into the main stream valleys.

Bedrock exposed in the valley walls is composed of sedimentary beds of limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale. Beneath the uplands groundwater has dissolved some of the limestone and created cavities in the formation. Where the cavities have extended to the surface of the limestone the overlying drift has collapsed and sink hole topography has developed.

The western part of the Root River basin is drained by the north, middle, and south branches of the Root River and many small tributary streams. The approximate fall of all branches from their sources to Lanesboro is about 550 ft. The eastern part of the Root River basin below Lanesboro is drained chiefly by the main stem and the South Fork of the Root River and by Rush and Money Creeks. The fall of the main stem from Lanesboro to the Mississippi River, a distance of about 40 miles, is about 150 ft.

The well-defined drainage pattern throughout the watershed has eliminated most of the undrained depressions and consequently runoff is rapid on all of the watershed streams. In the eastern part of the watershed the deeply incised streams and steep valley slopes accelerate runoff and cause high, short duration peak flows.

The Root River valley has a long history of floods which have occurred nearly every year at some point in the watershed unit. Spring floods, generally caused by snow melt and augmented by small amounts of rainfall, occur during March and April. Summer floods, following periods of heavy rainfall, occur frequently.

During recent years major floods have occurred in 1933, 1934, 1938, 1942, 1945, 1950, 1952, 1960, and 1965.

As the watershed is essentially devoid of lakes, low flows of streams are regulated and sustained at relatively high rates by the slow release of ground water from storage in the sandstone, limestone, and dolomite strata. As noted in reference [2], the lower portion of the watershed is a sloping to steep area covered by Fayette silt loam and Dubuque silt loam. Both are light-colored soils having good internal drainage and rapid surface drainage dependent on the slope. Erosion control is a major problem. Rock outcrops are common on many of the slopes. The upper part of the watershed is covered by Ostrander-Kenyon-Floyd soils over a nearly level to sloping area. These dark-colored soils are well to poorly drained and formed in a thin loess mantle overlying firm medium-textured glacial till. These can generally be

described as silty forest and prairie soils of southeastern Minnesota and fall within the Soil Conservation Service soil group "B".

Le Sueur Watershed

The Le Sueur River above the gaging station at Rapidan is roughly circular in shape and approximately 40 miles in diameter with an area of 1100 sq miles, as shown in Fig. 3. It is drained by the Le Sueur River and two main tributaries, the Cobb River and the Maple River. The average slope of the area is 0.65 per cent as compared to 5.26 per cent for the Root River above Houston. Fig. 4 illustrates the stream profiles. The average fall of the main stem of the Le Sueur River is about 7.4 feet per mile.

The Le Sueur watershed is a gently undulating glacial till plain with surface deposits of glacial drift ranging up to several hundred feet thick. The major streams have eroded channels 40 to 75 ft deep in the headwater regions and on the order of 150 ft deep near the Minnesota River valley. Photos 5 and 6 illustrate the general character of the Le Sueur topography.

High flow in the streams usually occurs during the spring as a result of snow melt and spring rainfall. There are numerous lakes in the watershed, one of 2900 acres, one of 2200 acres, and one of 1200 acres. Soils are medium- to fine-textured prairie border soils (Hayden, Kilkenny, Lester, Le Sueur, Glencoe), loams generally SCS type "B".

Middle River Watershed

The Middle River watershed is within the basin of glacial Lake Agassiz in the northwestern corner of Minnesota. It has a length of about 48 miles above the gaging station at Argyle, as shown in Fig. 6. The main stream has a total length of about 67 miles above its junction with the Snake River, which in turn is a short distance above the junction of the Snake with the Red River of the north. The nature of the glacial lake soils makes them particularly suitable for agriculture if they have proper drainage. Consequently, drainage enterprises are extensive and agriculture, with resultant markets and distributing centers, is a dominant industry. The glacial deposits of the western 2/3 of the area are underlain by Cretaceous sediments consisting of soft

bluish-gray shale and basalt beds of fine light sand and thin streams of lignite. Reference [2] indicates that the soils in this area are coarse- to fine-textured prairie and organic soils of glacial lake plains, primarily of the Fargo and Grimstead soils. These are in the SCS soil groups "C" and "D". Wind erosion on the better drained areas and drainage on the poorly drained areas are major problems. As may be noted in Fig. 6, numerous drainage ditches have been constructed throughout the watershed. According to the 1950 U. S. Census of Agriculture more than half of the total watershed area is in drainage enterprises.

Peak flows in the watershed occur as a result of snow melt in the spring and thunder showers in the summer. The glacial till and lake clays which cover the watershed have low permeabilities and therefore tend to increase direct runoff. Runoff is further increased during the spring when the glacial deposits are frozen, making them even more impermeable. Floods generally occur in March, April, and May. Damage to agricultural lands is ordinarily slight because of the frozen condition of the ground. The maximum discharge of record of the Middle River at Argyle occurred on April 12, 1965, with a discharge of 2590 cfs. The average basin slope of the Middle River is 0.22 per cent, about 1/3 of that for the Le Sueur River and about 1/24 that of the Root River above Houston.

Embarrass River above Embarrass, Minnesota

The Embarrass River above Embarrass, Minnesota drains an area of 93.8 sq miles as part of the St. Louis River watershed unit. It is 14 miles long and about 12 miles wide. Maximum fall in the watershed is from an elevation of about 1750 ft above sea level near the southeastern edge of the watershed to the elevation of 1410 at the gaging station, a total drop of about 340 ft. Fig. 7 illustrates the watershed shape and Fig. 8 the stream profiles. The main stream has a fall of only about 1.2 ft per mile over most of its length and flows through a rather marshy area over a considerable portion of the watershed. This is the bed of glacial Lake Norwood. The headwater area and the tributaries have steeper slopes. There are numerous lakes in the northern part of the watershed, a region of relatively low relief as compared to the ridges and knobs along the southeastern boundary. Approximately three per cent

of the total area is in lakes. The average slope of the watershed is 1.21 per cent or about six times that of the Middle River and about one-fourth that of the Root River above Houston. The bedrock, which consists mainly of granite, gabbro, basalt, and slate, is exposed at the surface in parts of the basin, and in some areas formations of the Messabi Iron Range exist.

Reference [2] describes the soils as Ahmeek rock outcrops. The Ahmeek soils are dark-colored soils formed from a reddish-brown sandy, stony glacial till. Rock outcrops of basic igneous rocks are common. There is no agriculture to speak of in this area, most of which is in the Superior National Forest. The area supports a good growth of aspen and white spruce.

Baptism River

The Baptism River (Fig. 10) drains an area of 140 sq miles along the shore of Lake Superior near Beaver Bay, Minnesota. The watershed has a length of about 20 miles and a width of 17. Altitudes in the watershed range from elevation 2000 in the northern corner to elevation 610 at the gaging station, for a total fall of about 1390 ft. The average stream slope of the main stream is about 42 ft per mile, as shown in Fig. 9, and the average slope of the watershed is about four per cent. Basalt, gabbro, and diabase are the principal types of bedrock in the area. During the ice age glaciers completely covered the area several times. The upland areas generally are covered by glacial drift, whereas the segment closest to Lake Superior has some areas of exposed bedrock.

The watershed is entirely contained within the Finland State Forest and the Superior National Forest and is heavily timbered. The upper half of the basin or upland area generally has a much milder slope than the lower half.

III. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Basic Data

While the past record of floods in the watersheds was of interest, the primary interest centered on severe floods generated by rainstorms. The first step, then, involved preparation of graphs of the past flow records at each

gaging station of interest in the watersheds. These are shown in the Appendices. Fig. 11 is a typical illustration of a short portion of one of these records. From these records significant floods were selected outside the region of the normal spring snow melt flood. In most instances, then, the floods of interest were between the first of May and the end of October. While it would have been desirable to analyze a great many floods, limitations on time and funds did not permit this, and an attempt was made to select major floods caused by a fairly well-defined burst of rain rather than by a rain-storm lasting several days. This ultimately involved 11 floods for the Root River area, 8 floods for the Le Sueur River, 4 floods for the Middle River, 5 floods for the Embarrass River, and 6 floods for the Baptism River. Considering the multiple gaging stations in the Root River area 28 station-events were involved in that watershed. Relative to the analysis of precipitation, the daily precipitation records at a selected station were used to compute the antecedent precipitation index. A recession coefficient of 0.9 was used to compute the API. Hourly precipitation data from recording rain gages in or adjacent to the basin were used together with pro-rated precipitation data from non-recording gages in the area to compute average hourly precipitation for the watershed. The Thiessen polygon method was used to compute average precipitation over the watershed. The Root River watershed had the best coverage relative to precipitation gages of any of the watersheds studied. The number of precipitation stations usually used for analyses of precipitation was as follows:

<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Recording Stations</u>	<u>Non-Recording Stations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Root River	6	3	9
Le Sueur	3	6	9
Middle	2	2	4
Embarrass	2	2	4
Baptism	2	0	2

The discharge data for selected floods at the various gaging stations were obtained directly from gaging station charts and rating curves in the St. Paul District Office, U. S. Geological Survey. This was necessary in order to obtain instantaneous discharge values rather than the mean daily discharges

available in the published water resources data. The compilation of instantaneous discharge data and the hourly precipitation data is very time-consuming; the data are available in the files associated with this project. Average hourly precipitation data over the watershed for each storm and the instantaneous discharge data are available in computer printouts and graphs in the Appendices of this report.

Frequency Analysis

To assist in analysis of hydrologic characteristics of the watersheds the annual floods at each gaging station were tabulated and empirical plotting positions determined by the following equations:

$$Tr = \frac{N + 1}{M} \quad \text{and} \quad P_{o.c.} = \frac{1}{Tr}$$

where

- Tr = recurrence interval in years,
- P_{o.c.} = probability of occurrence of a flood in one year,
- N = number of years of record, and
- M = order of a given flood event

In view of the fact that a major portion of the study was concerned only with summer floods or those in which snow melt was not an important factor, it was thought that a frequency analysis should also be made of the summer floods. Accordingly, the annual summer floods were determined from the gaging station records. Many of the values in this group were not necessarily the maximum instantaneous discharge, but rather the average discharge for the day in which the flood peaked. In some instances the major storm for that year may have been one in which instantaneous peak was available from the water resources data. A graphical relation between instantaneous peak and mean daily flow was used to estimate an instantaneous peak for the summer floods when the peak was not available.

In the initial stages of this study both the annual floods and the summer floods were plotted on log-probability paper and on Gumbel probability paper together with theoretical probability distributions based on the Gumbel theory of extreme variables, the log-normal probability theory, and the log-Pearson

Type III, as used by the Corps of Engineers and described in Reference [3]. Subsequently the Water Resources Council published a report in December, 1967 [4] recommending the adoption of the log-Pearson Type III as a uniform technique for analysis of flood frequency data. This method involves the computation of the logarithms of the annual floods to the base ten and then the mean, the standard deviation, and the coefficient of skewness of the logs of the annual floods. The method is described in Reference [4].

Runoff Analysis

Initially the rainfall and runoff data were analyzed by conventional methods as described in References [5] and [6]. This included the separation of direct runoff from base flow in the hydrographs and determination of unit hydrographs for each of the initial floods analyzed. A portion of the records of the Root River area was analyzed by these means. However, soon after the start of the studies a series of computer programs was received from the Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center, Sacramento, California. Among these was one entitled "Unit Graph and Loss Rate Optimization," Hydrologic Engineering Center, Computer Program 23-J2-L211, prepared by Leo R. Beard [7]. The following notes are from that report:

1. This program written in Fortran II will determine the best unit hydrograph and loss coefficients within the limits of the mathematical model to reproduce a number of flood hydrographs at a given location from specified rainfall amounts. Best reproduction is defined as that which gives the least squares of differences between computed and observed flows, with greater weight given areas associated with higher flows.
2. The unit hydrograph is computed from the Clark coefficients, time of concentration, and routing coefficient and given time-area tabulation. An artificial time-area tabulation in the program can be used if desired. After the best TC and R are determined, Snyder's T_p and C_p for the unit graph are computed.
3. Losses are a complex function of rain intensity and accumulated loss (as an index of ground wetness). Five loss-rate variables represent average loss, initial loss, rate of decrease of loss with wetness, relation of loss to rain intensity, and rate of recovery of loss rate between storm periods. Any of these can be specified and held constant in order to simplify the analysis, but probably at the expense of adequate results. In addition, one variable (No. 4) represents the ratio of imperviousness, the proportion of basin rainfall that is considered to run off without any losses.

4. While it is advantageous to suggest approximate values for variables to begin each analysis, the program will initiate any or all of them, if not supplied. It is best to supply at least an initial estimate of time of concentration.
5. All variables to be changed for optimization purposes are designated VAR with a subscript. The first two are Clark's TC and R/TC. The given time-area curve expressed in any units of area at uniform time intervals is converted to a base length of TC and ordinates of cfs by linear interpolation. If an artificial time-area curve is to be used, VAR(3) represents the exponent of a parabolic time-area curve for each half of the area as follows:

$$A = kT^E \quad (0 < T < .5) \quad (1)$$

$$1-A = k(1-T)^E \quad (.5 < T < 1) \quad (2)$$

where A is area as ratio to total drainage area and T is time as ratio to time of concentration. These are routed through basin storage by the following standard Clark equations, which is equivalent to the Muskingum routing with $R = K$ and $X = 0$:

$$C1 = TRHR / (R + .5 TRHR) \quad (3)$$

$$C2 = 1 - C1 \quad (4)$$

$$O_2 = C1(I_2) + C2(O_1) \quad (5)$$

$$QUNGR_2 = .5(O_1 + O_2) \quad (6)$$

where TRHR is the tabulation interval in hours.

6. Losses for each period are computed by the following equation [see sketch on page 14 of this report]:

$$ALOSS = AK(RAIN)^E \quad (7)$$

The coefficient AK is a function of 4 variables (average value and initial loss increment, which differ from flood to flood, and recovery rate and exponential recession rate, which are uniform for all floods). If the first ordinate of the time-area curve (at zero time) is not zero, its value is considered to be reservoir area and contributing 100 per cent runoff.

7. No return flow is added to the computed flow except an exponential recession of flow that existed at the start of the storm. Thus, the unit hydrograph obtained includes subsurface flow as well as surface runoff. After flow recedes to a specified value, the recession flow each period is computed and used whenever flow computed from the unit hydrograph falls below that recession value. This exponential recession rate is the same as that used for recession from antecedent runoff.

8. After initializing all variables, the program will start optimizing with the loss rate variable E (VAR 7) unless directed to start elsewhere. Each approximation is accomplished by computing all flood hydrographs and overall standard error of reproduction with all variables fixed and then with the one variable decremented by 10 and 20 per cent, respectively. The standard error differences indicate the direction in which the variable should be changed to improve the reproduction. The amount of change is computed as follows:

$$X' = X(.95 + DSER1/DIF2) \quad (8)$$

where X stands for any variable, DSER1 is the difference in standard error in the second and first computation, and DIF2 is the increase in this difference for the third and second computations. If DIF2 is negative, divergence is indicated, and a maximum change in the direction of improvement is made. All changes are limited to a factor of 1.5 and are checked to assure that the standard error is being reduced by the change and that the new value is logical. If the standard error increases, the change is reduced 70 per cent. If divergence still exists, it is reduced 70 per cent of the remainder. If the standard error still increases, it is set to where it was and the next variable considered.

9. In order to improve the reproduction of peak flows, errors associated with high flows are weighted heavier than those associated with low flows. Each error squared is multiplied by $(Q + Q)/(2Q)$. Also, if a reproduction is not satisfactory, considerable improvement can be made in a second run by a routine that artificially changes 1 or 2 flows in each flood temporarily to force a better reproduction without impairing the validity of the results. For example, a portion of a reconstituted hydrograph that is too low can be fitted better by increasing a key flow (using input items G6-9) by about double the discrepancy. Since the reconstituted hydrograph is derived from the known unit hydrograph and loss rate functions, the only test of validity is its comparison with the observed hydrograph.
10. After all variables have been optimized 3 times (after the 4th cycle), the program continues optimizing, selecting each time the variable that made the greatest change in its latest test. When the greatest change is less than 1 per cent of the remaining standard error, all variables are reviewed once more and the routine of selecting variables causing maximum improvement is repeated, after which optimization is declared and results printed out.

The program has about 600 input statements, and the author recommends that it be used only on high speed computers of 7090 class. In this study it was used with the CDC 1604 and the CDC 6600. Fig. 12 illustrates a sample output from the program. Reading from left to right across the top the first item labeled DA is the drainage area, in this case 1270 sq miles; the next is the

rainfall interval TR in minutes, in this case 60 minutes; the next 7 items are 7 of the variables to be optimized; the last item on the top line, QRECSN, is the flow below which recession rates are maintained as a minimum, and is fixed by the operator of the program. Items in the next row, reading from left to right, are labeled Flag 1 through Flag 7 and FLGNH 1 and FLGNH 2; a positive value inserted under these items prevents a change of variable having the same subscript. The item RTIOR is the ratio of the recession flow to that 10 periods later, or in effect a recession coefficient. Relative to the variables 1 through 7 the following additional tabulations may be helpful:

VAR (1) = Clark's T_c or time of concentration. As defined by Clark [10], this is the time from the end of runoff-producing rainfall to the point on the hydrograph with most rapid relative decrease in runoff; the latter point would usually be the inflection point. As a first approximation the program takes the last rain increment exceeding 7/10 of the maximum rain increment as the end of runoff-producing rainfall and the peak of the hydrograph as the end of the time of concentration.

VAR (2) = Ratio of Clark's R to T_c , where
 $R = Q/S$,
Q = discharge at point of inflection, and
S = slope at point of inflection = $\Delta Q/\Delta t$.

VAR (3) = Exponent of an artificial time-area curve.

VAR (4) = Ratio of impervious area to total drainage area.

VAR (5) = Ratio of K of straight line portion of loss rate curve to K at 10 in. more accumulated loss.

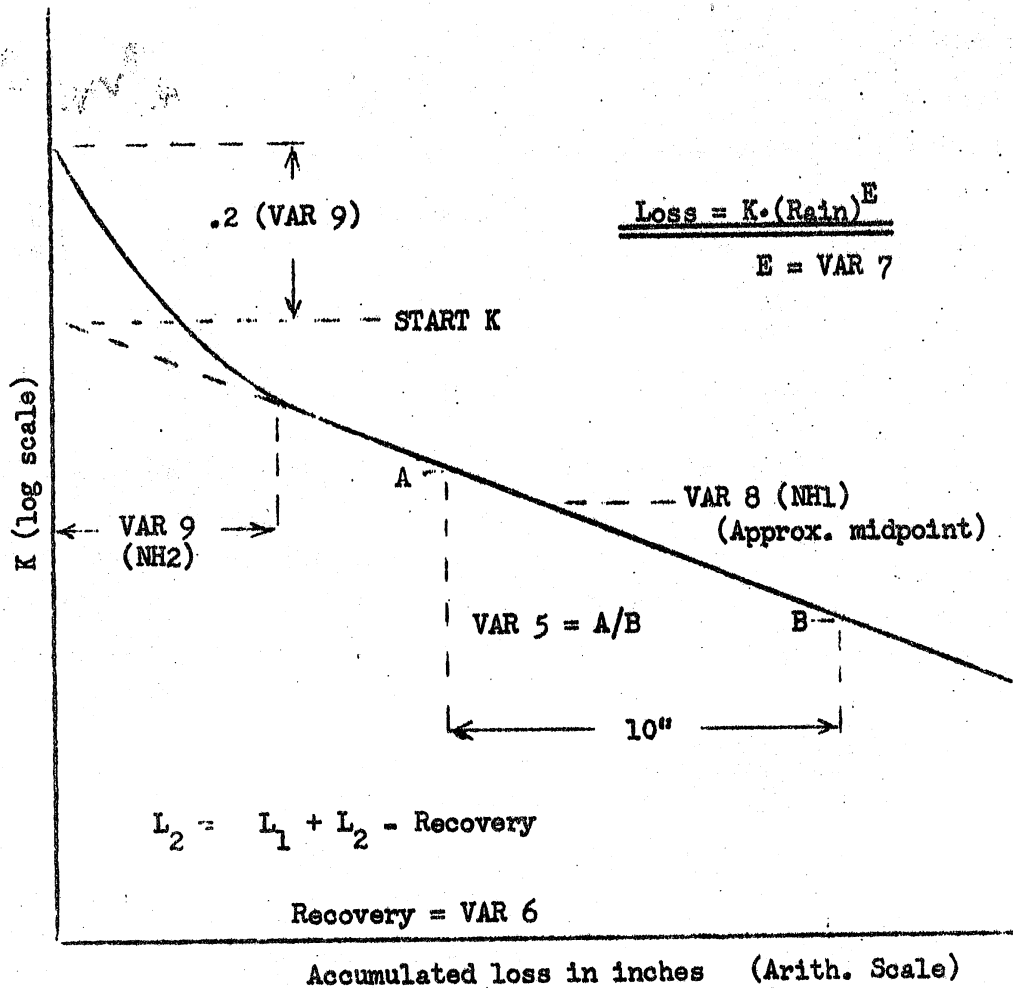
VAR (6) = Recovery loss index in inches subtracted from accumulated loss for each period.

VAR (7) = Exponent of rain in loss computation.

VAR (NH1) = VAR (8) = Value of K on straight line portion of loss rate curve when accumulated loss is 1/2 of storm loss.

VAR (NH2) = VAR (9) = Accumulated loss increment during initial loss period. It adds an increment of 0.2 [VAR (NH2)] to K when accumulated loss is equal to zero.

Some of the preceding variables have been defined on the following sketch:



C_p equals Snyder's C_p and is equal to $Q_{\max} \times \frac{1 \text{ leg}}{645 \times DA}$, where DA is equal to the drainage area. Other items that might be defined are NP, which equals the number of observed precipitation periods in the storm, and NQO, which equals the number of observed flows in the hydrograph. Referring again to Fig. 12, the unit hydrograph output of the program is defined in the large block of numbers in the upper half of the page starting with the discharge of 42 cfs and going to a peak of 22,867 cfs, then receding to 216 cfs.

In the middle left-hand section of Fig. 12 are the numbers of the input period for both rain and observed discharge; to the right of these are the

hourly average rainfall over the watershed, the computer evaluation of the hourly loss over the watershed, and the computer evaluation of the rainfall excess.

In the middle right-hand section of Fig. 12 are initial values of both the computed discharge and the actual measured or observed discharge; the latter two columns continue for a total of 143 periods, but in this case they have been cut off in the process of reproducing this figure. Fig. 12 also contains a portion of the output during the optimization process. As may be noted thereon, the variables are adjusted one at a time and the standard error (STDERR) computed for each change in a variable. At each time interval for the complete hydrograph (one-hour intervals in this record) the difference is determined between the computed and observed hydrograph and the square root of the weighted summation of the values determined as the standard error. Fig. 13 illustrates the form of plotting both the hourly precipitation data and the hourly excess, the dark portion of the isohyetal diagram in the upper left-hand corner, and both the observed and computed discharge curves. The measured or observed discharge is the solid line; the dashed or broken line is the computer curve. This shows very good agreement in this particular case between the two values.

IV. COMPARATIVE RESULTS

Frequency Analysis

Figs. 14 through 31 are graphs on log probability paper of flood frequency data for each station with a reasonably adequate length of record. The upper graph on each page shows the annual maximum series for each station and the lower graph the annual maximum summer storm series for each station. The annual floods are shown and plotted in accordance with the plotting equation previously defined. Two theoretical curves are shown on the graphs, one for a skewness as computed for the actual record and the other for a skewness of zero.

During the course of the studies a computer program was developed which arranges the floods in descending order and computes the empirical recurrence

interval and probability of occurrence, the log of the floods, and the mean, standard deviation, and skewness of the logs. It then computes the magnitude of floods having recurrence intervals of 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.25, 1.11, 1.05, and 1.01 years. The corresponding probabilities are 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 50, 80, 90, 95, and 99 per cent chance of occurrence in any one year.

The program computes the desired discharges for the skewness determined for that particular set of data as well as other values of skewness that might be specified. When adequate data are available many hydrologists prefer to use a regional value of skewness coefficient due to the wide range of values which may occur in relatively short records. The number of stations covered in this study was not adequate for the determination of a regional skewness coefficient. Some hydrologists in the area have indicated a preference for a skewness approaching zero where the record is sufficiently long. A log-Pearson Type III distribution with a skewness of zero would correspond to the log-normal probability distribution.

The objective in presenting a separate set of data and graph for the summer floods was to permit a comparison with runoff computations based on a frequency analysis of precipitation data. Time did not permit such an analysis, but the data have been provided for reference purposes. A comparison of the annual maximum summer storm series results in a lesser discharge for a given recurrence interval than does the annual series. This results in part from the fact that the annual series may contain very large spring floods resulting either from snow melt or from a combination of snow melt and rain, producing some of the larger floods.

Table III is a summary of data on the flood frequency analysis including the number of years of record used in each analysis, the mean and standard deviation of the floods, and the mean, standard deviation, and skewness of the logs of the floods.

Runoff

A majority of the data, graphs, and computer printouts developed in the study are included in the Appendices with a total of 201 graphs and computer printouts. One appendix has been assigned to each basic watershed or a total

in this case of five appendices. The data have generally been arranged with initial graphs illustrating the total flow record for a given gaging station and then a collection of graphs and printouts associated with each storm in that particular watershed.

This list usually includes the following:

1. A continuous hydrograph for the period of record of the gaging stations.
2. A six-month graph showing the discharge in the stream, significant precipitation, and an antecedent index over the period of interest.
3. A map of the basin with isohyetal lines of precipitation for that particular storm.
4. Graphs showing the hourly precipitation and a continuous record of computed and observed discharge for the period of the flood.
5. Computer printouts showing the finally optimized values of each of the nine variables, the unit hydrograph developed with that particular storm, the hourly rain, hourly loss, hourly excess, and a portion of the computed and observed runoff.

Figs. 32 through 44 include a typical set of curves and data for one storm in the Root River area as an illustration of the type of data in the Appendices.

Fig. 32 is an illustration of one of the graphs showing antecedent moisture conditions above Houston for July 20 and 21, 1951. Fig. 33 is a map with isohyetal lines for that particular storm superimposed on a map of the area. Also shown on this map is an arrow indicating the general direction of travel of the storm as determined from mass diagrams obtained from the recording rain gages in the area. In this particular storm the maximum rain was 6.6 in., which was a very substantial storm. It produced a peak flood of about 16,000 cfs in the Root River near Lanesboro, almost 15,000 cfs further downstream near Houston, and more than 32,000 cfs in the Root River below South Fork near Houston. Approximately 80 per cent of the rainfall fell in a 3-hour period.

Referring to Fig. ³⁴~~33~~ concerning the Root River near Lanesboro, it may be noted that the computed curve is in rather good agreement with the observed

curve for this particular flood. Also of interest is the fact that the average loss rate during the three-hour main portion of the storm was on the order of 0.36 in. per hour. This may also be noted in the computer printout of Fig. 37.

Also referring to Fig. 37, it may be noted that under variable 1 the time of concentration of the 615 sq mile area was on the order of 14.5 hours. The unit hydrograph as determined by the mathematical model had a peak value of 15,750 cu ft per sec. The rainfall excess for the three hours during the heaviest portion of the storm as determined again by the mathematical model were 0.11, 0.52, and 0.43 in.

Proceeding downstream to the gaging station at Houston it may be noted that with the drainage area of 1270 sq miles the peak rate of runoff was on the order of 15,000 cfs, or less than that produced by the 615-sq-mile area above Lanesboro. Referring to Fig. 35 it may be noted that the hydrograph at Houston had a rather steep front, a flat top, and a rather steep recession. In view of the unusual shape of this hydrograph, the computer solution appears to be in very good agreement with the measured or observed runoff. Referring to Fig. 38 it may be noted that the optimization process resulted in loss rates of 0.52 in., 0.72 in., and 0.62 in. for the three hours during the major portion of the storm. This is somewhat higher than the values arrived at for the watershed above Lanesboro. Rainfall excess amounted to 0.03, 0.31, and 0.37 in.

Fig. 36 illustrates the hydrograph at the next gaging station downstream below South Fork, with a drainage area of 1560 sq miles. For the watershed above this site substantial rain occurred over a period of four hours with two hours during the center of the storm having almost double the intensity of the other two hours. The observed hydrograph at this site is very similar in shape to that upstream at Lanesboro. The program produced a computed hydrograph similar in shape to that at Lanesboro. Agreement is not quite as good, but still must be considered to be a fairly good approximation of the actual observed flood. Loss rates during the first three hours of the flood, as may be noted in Fig. 39, were on the order of 0.46 in. per hour. Time of concentration, variable 1, and the basin lag--both on the order of 18.5 hours--do not seem to be in agreement with the time of concentration for the Root River near

Houston. The reason for the discrepancy is not apparent. However, it may be associated with the storm pattern, which is not uniform over the watershed, or possibly with errors in the gaging station's records due to silting of the intakes.

In addition to the data on the Root River area presented in the body of the report, additional graphs and computer printouts are presented in the Appendices. Data have been assembled for a total of ten flood events on the Root River at Houston, eleven events for the Root River near Lanesboro, and lesser numbers for three other gaging stations in the watershed. In some instances, a storm produced significant flooding at all gaging stations. In others the flood event was too small to be significant, or it may have had multiple peaks or other complexities interfering with an optimization of the results. Appendix A contains 82 figures relating to flood events in the Root River area.

The data in the Appendices were assembled in formal graphs with the thought that they might be of interest relative to analytical procedures involving mathematical models other than the one used to make the current study. The past runoff records, the storm pattern, antecedent moisture conditions, and the actual graphs of discharge as a function of time for the selected storms all may be applicable to other methods of analysis. For example, the graphs of computed and observed runoff or discharge show the observed or measured discharge as determined from the actual gaging station charts. These would require considerable effort to prepare or reproduce if they were not already available. Also shown on the same charts are the average hourly precipitation data over the watershed above the gaging station in question. These are based on Thiessen polygon analysis of the hourly precipitation data. Rather than prepare special tables to show the hourly average precipitation, these have been carefully plotted on the graphs showing the computed and observed discharge.

Due to the length of the Appendices only a limited number of copies is being prepared for reference purposes.

Table IV is a summary of the results of the optimization program for the Root River near Houston. One column has been assigned to each of the storms

analyzed. The data include

1. The total value of average rainfall over the watershed.
2. The total average loss over the watershed.
3. The excess rain over the watershed expressed in inches.
4. The average loss over the watershed expressed in per cent of the total rainfall for the same storm.
5. The maximum one-hour loss in inches.
6. The rainfall for that same one-hour period indicated as max. rain.
7. The volume of observed runoff during the course of the flood. This includes both base flow and direct or storm runoff and is expressed in sec-ft-days. One sec-ft-day is about equal to two acre-feet.
8. The computed volume of runoff.
9. Per cent error between the computed and observed runoff. In effect this is a measure of the accuracy with which the computed hydrograph corresponds to the observed or measured hydrograph.
10. QRCSM and RTIOR (concerning low flow recession).
11. Variables 1 through 9, which have been defined.
12. STARTK, initial value of loss coefficient in the equation.
$$\text{Loss} = K(\text{Rain})^E$$
13. CP, Snyder's coefficient = $\frac{Q(\text{Lag})}{645A}$.
14. UHP, the peak value of the unit hydrograph developed by the optimization program for that particular storm.
15. UHTP, the time from the beginning of the unit hydrograph to the peak ordinate or value of the unit hydrograph.
16. QP, the observed peak discharge.

As may be noted in Table IV, the total rainfall in the storms analyzed in this study ranged from 1.78 in. to 5.94 in. The maximum one-hour rainfall in these storms ranged from 0.31 in. to 1.28 in. The corresponding maximum one-hour loss ranged from 0.23 in. to 1.03 in. In other words, the maximum

one-hour loss over the watershed as determined by this mathematical model ranged up to 1.03 in. in one hour. Actually, the loss is a function of many factors, including antecedent conditions, intensity, duration, path and pattern of the storm. In the ten storms analyzed for the Root River above Houston the average loss was 86.7 per cent, which meant that the rainfall excess was equal to about 13.3 per cent of the total rainfall.

Referring to item 3 it may be noted that the total rainfall excess for the storm ranged from 0.17 in. for two storms to 1.05 in. In general, it is desirable to have large values of rainfall excess or direct runoff in arriving at a unit hydrograph. Values as small as 0.17 in. could introduce considerable error in developing a unit hydrograph.

Relative to item 9 it may be noted that the average error for all ten storms in terms of volume of runoff was only 3.0 per cent. This indicates good agreement between computed and observed volumes of runoff.

In using this program the operator usually selected values of QRCSM and RTIOR, then permitted the program to operate and optimize the nine variables. If a good fit was not obtained the values of QRCSM and RTIOR were adjusted in an attempt to improve the fit. Average value of QRCSM for the ten storms in the Root River above Houston was 1993 cfs, and the average value of RTIOR was 1.12.

Referring to variable 1, it may be noted that the time of concentration varied from 16.1 hours to a maximum of 85 hours with an average of about 47.3 hours. Apparently two of the most significant factors affecting this variable were the storm center or location and the direction of travel of the storm. Storms of July 13, 1950, and August 28, 1960, had the shortest times of concentration, the smallest amount of excess rainfall (0.17 and 0.19 in.), and the highest unit hydrograph peaks. As would be expected, a short time of concentration would produce a steep, high-peaked unit graph. Storms for these two floods were generally centered over the lower part of the watershed where the basin slope is quite steep. In the storm of June 13, 1950, there were 4.5 in. of rain near Rushford, very near the downstream end of the watershed, and considerably less than one inch over most of the upper third of the watershed. In the storm of August 28, 1960, the storm was centered at Lanesboro with the

point precipitation of 3.5 in. A large portion of the North Branch of the Root River had less than 2 in. of rain.

The storm of August 29, 1962, resulted in a time of concentration, or variable 1, of 85 hours. This produced rainfall on the order of 6 in. from the headwaters to the gaging station at Houston on an east-west axis through the watershed. Thus, in this storm there were substantial contributions from the complete watershed resulting in a long time of concentration. This is probably much more realistic relative to a true time of concentration than the values on the order of 15 to 18 hours resulting from the storms referred to above.

The storm of June 28, 1942, had an excess rainfall of 1.05 in. and was generally centered in the upper part of the watershed; its direction of travel was downstream. Variable 1 as determined by the program was 62 hours, which seems somewhat large when compared with the data as plotted in Fig. 13.

Item 23 in the table is Snyder's CP, which ranges from 0.65 to 2.40. Snyder originally found values of this variable ranging from 0.56 to 0.69. The value of 2.40 was obtained in the storm of June 13, 1950, corresponding to a rainfall excess of 0.19 in., a short time of concentration (18 hours), and a very high peak on the unit hydrograph. The value of 2.40 is probably unrealistically high and may form a basis for either further study or rejection of this particular flood in an overall study of the watershed. A hydrologist making a study of this particular watershed would probably reject some of the floods and storms included in this study. It would appear that the optimization program used here or a similar model would also provide data for the selection or rejection of the storms to be used in a given study. For example, unrealistic values of some of the variables should provide a basis for rejection of some of the data, or at least further study of that particular storm.

The peak values of the unit hydrograph are shown as item 25 in the table; in addition, the unit hydrographs obtained through the optimization program have been plotted in Fig. 45. These show considerable variation in the shape and magnitude of the peak discharge. Further study of these hydrographs and of the optimization data would be necessary in order to select a representative unit hydrograph. Actually, the program will accept data for several storms and

optimize the results. In the present study it was thought that the results would be of most interest if each storm were analyzed on an individual basis. This would show the range of variation in the variables associated with the program and with the watershed.

Tables V and VI summarize the optimization results of other gaging stations or watersheds of the Root River watershed area.

Fig. 41 shows computed and observed hydrographs of the Le Sueur River for a storm event of June, 1945, as an example of comparative results. Additional floods are included in Appendix B. Due to the excessive length of the flood on this particular watershed, as may be noted in Fig. 41 as a flood length in excess of 16 days, it was necessary to use three-hour periods instead of one-hour periods in the optimization program. Table VII is a summary of the optimization data for the Le Sueur watershed and Fig. 46 summarizes the unit hydrographs obtained from this program.

Referring to the individual storms presented in Appendix B it may be noted that in some instances double peaks have resulted. This is probably associated with the fact that the three main streams comprising the drainage system--the Le Sueur, the Cobb, and the Maple Rivers--have approximately equal areas and have a fan-shaped layout. The three streams join just above the gaging station. A variation in the time distribution of precipitation over the three main streams would produce multiple peaks.

The most severe storm studied in this series (May 1960) had an average precipitation over the watershed of 6.6 in. Official point rainfalls as high as 8 in. were noted, and some unofficial figures went as high as 9.63 in. This was distributed over a three-day period. It produced a flood of 21,230 cfs, the second largest flood of record. Also of interest is the fact that it resulted in the largest unit graph, even though the storm was quite long (Fig. 46).

The second largest unit graph was produced by the storm of June 17, 1956. This had an average precipitation over the watershed of 4.24 in. and produced a peak flow of 3990 cfs. It also produced a double peak on the hydrograph and rather poor agreement between computed and observed runoff.

During the storm of September 7, 1964, most of the rain occurred in a very short period (approximating a single burst), which is of interest for comparison with the May 1960 storm. A rather low unit graph resulted.

Referring to Table VII, it may be noted that the time of concentration, variable 1, ranged from 23 hours to 100 hours, with an average of 71.7 hours. An inspection of the hydrographs in Appendix B indicates that the time to peak was generally on the order of four days.

Fig. 42 illustrates a typical computed and observed hydrograph for the Middle River. Fig. 47 summarizes the unit hydrographs obtained from the computer program, and Table VIII summarizes the computer output for the Middle River. Additional data are in Appendix C. While other storms were studied, only four were completely analyzed and satisfactory results obtained. The largest flood of this series produced a peak discharge of around 1390 cfs resulting from a rain of about 4.7 in. over the watershed in July 1956. This storm had precipitation ranging from 2.3 in. near the gaging station to about 7 inches in the headwaters of the Middle River. The flood was caused by rather severe rains on July 4 and 5 followed by another severe rain on July 7. This included 1.05 inches in 3 hours on July 4 and 0.91 inches in 3 hours on July 7. A single peak flood resulted. This storm also produced the largest unit hydrograph, with a peak value of 1486 cfs.

In September 1957 a storm produced 4.1 in. of precipitation over the watershed, apparently very evenly distributed. This produced a peak flood of 740 cfs and a unit hydrograph peak of 1430 cfs. Most of the rain occurred over a period of about 36 hours. Very good agreement was obtained between observed and computed runoff. In July 1958 a storm deposited precipitation with an average value of 3.8 in. over the watershed, ranging from 2 in. at the gaging station to 4.5 inches in the headwater area. This is the flood shown in Fig. 42. Most of the rain occurred over a period of about 30 hours on July 3 and 4, 1958. A single peak flood resulted and very good agreement was obtained between computed and observed runoff. The unit hydrograph had a substantially lower peak than the preceding two floods due in part to a flatter recession curve on the flood hydrograph.

In June, 1955, 1.6 in. of rain fell over a three-day period. Due to the fact that most of these storms extended over a substantial period of time, it is somewhat difficult to define the time to peak or time of concentration. Variable 1 in the computer program ranged from 166 hours to 217 hours. These values appear long as compared to visual inspection of some of the graphs.

Fig. 43 is a typical graph showing computed and observed discharges on the Embarrass River, Fig. 48 shows the unit hydrographs obtained from the computer program, and Table VIII is a summary of the computer output data for the Embarrass River. A total of five floods were analyzed during the course of the study. These had an average precipitation over the 94-sq-mile area of the watershed ranging from 3.1 in. to 5.36 in. These produced floods with peaks ranging from 406 cfs to 875 cfs. As may be noted in Fig. 43, good agreement was obtained between computed and observed discharges. This was generally true for all floods analyzed. The 1952 flood had a rather even distribution of precipitation over the watershed and produced about an average unit hydrograph. As may be noted in Table VIII, the time of concentration ranged from 70 to 100 hours, which seems large for the small area represented by this watershed. Likewise, an inspection of Fig. 43 indicates a time to peak from the end of excess rainfall of about 3-1/2 days. This is probably associated with rather high depression storage in the glacial lake beds through which the main stream passes.

The storm of September 2, 1953, is of interest because it produced an average precipitation of 1.95 inches in one three-hour period, or a total of 2.98 inches in one six-hour period. TR periods of 180 minutes were used in the computer solution of this problem, similar to those for the Middle and Le Sueur Rivers.

The computer data on CP for the Embarrass River indicated values ranging from 0.50 to 0.62. These are in good agreement with Snyder's original values and show very little variation.

Fig. 44 illustrates typical computed and observed hydrographs for the Baptism River, Fig. 49 illustrates the unit hydrographs obtained from the computer program, and Table IX is a summary of the computer output for the Baptism River. This watershed has an area of 140 sq miles and a high average

slope. The main stream and tributaries have slopes on the order of 40 to 50 ft per mile, resulting in rather high velocities in the streams. The storms used in this study had average precipitations over the watershed ranging from 1.60 in. to 3.69 in. In general losses were quite small as compared to some of the other watersheds, with an average of only 30 per cent loss, giving 70 per cent runoff. Large storms with a single burst of rainfall were difficult to find for this watershed, and as a result most of the storms analyzed were rather complex, with rain lasting from one to four days. The storm of June 1947 involved several periods of rain, but most of it occurred on June 10. A second storm on June 13 produced a second peak to the hydrograph. It was for this reason that this hydrograph was included in the body of the report, to illustrate a record with multiple peaks. The six storms analyzed resulted in peak discharges ranging from 1635 to 3250 cfs. The peak ordinates of the unit hydrographs ranged from 1384 to 2116 cfs.

The analysis of precipitation for this watershed is somewhat difficult due to the fact that there are no precipitation stations in the watershed. One station is located about 15 miles northeast of the center of the watershed; the second is located about 28 miles southwest of the center of the watershed. A lack of accurate precipitation data for the watershed would seriously influence the optimization process, the variables optimized, and the unit hydrograph developed by the program. Referring to Fig. 49, it may be noted that there is considerable variation in the shape of the rise portions of the unit hydrographs. This is probably influenced in part by the time distribution of rainfall in the storm, but may also be affected by inadequate rainfall data. The unit hydrograph for the storm of June 19, 1951, has an extremely steep front or rise curve; this is characteristic of the actual hydrograph, in which the flow increased from about 100 cfs to 2100 cfs in 6 hours. The major portion of the rainfall in this storm occurred over a period of about 6 to 8 hours. Agreement between computed and observed hydrographs was very good. The storm of June 1957 produced a flood of 2700 cfs and was the largest unit hydrograph of the group. It was generated by a rather complex storm involving 3 periods of rain over a 4-day period.

Variable 1, the time of concentration, ranged from 4 hours for the 1951 storm to 26 hours for the storm of June 1947. The 4-hour value appears to be

somewhat low. Likewise, the rise of 26 hours appears to be on the high side. There was considerable variation in the value of CP, ranging from 0.06 to about 0.59. The nominal value is on the order of 0.4.

Multiple Storm Analysis

As noted in an earlier section, the optimization program prepared by the Corps of Engineers can optimize up to six storms or hydrographs for the same station. In this study it was considered desirable to optimize only one storm at a time to observe the variation in some of the variables. Also, some difficulty was encountered with this feature on multiple storms, although it was probably due in part to lack of experience on the part of the operators. In Tables IV through IX one column has been devoted to an average of the variables for the storms that were studied. It would have been of interest to utilize average values of these variables in computing new runoff hydrographs. Time did not permit this study. It is probable that an optimization of the variables for up to six storms would result in different values of the variables than would an average of storms that were individually optimized.

Loss Rate Analysis

The optimization and loss rate program determines from the observed rainfall the amount of rainfall excess. The rainfall excess is the quantity that is left to run off the land surface after all losses have been satisfied. The losses may include, but are not limited to, initial wetting of plant and ground surfaces, depression storage, and infiltration.

These losses are lumped together and are determined by an equation of the form

$$\text{Loss} = K(\text{Rain})^E$$

where Loss is the loss rate in inches per time interval, K is a loss coefficient determined by optimization which decreases as a function of the accumulated loss during the storm, Rain is the average rainfall over the watershed in inches per time interval, and E is an exponent also determined by optimization in the program.

Average values of K were determined for each basin, several of which are plotted in Fig. 50. A comparison of the initial values and slope of each line gives an indication of how the loss coefficient changes during a storm. Referring again to the loss equation, it may be seen that the actual loss depends not only on K but also on a function of the rainfall during the time period under consideration.

A comparison of the losses in different basins should reflect the influence of K and of the rainfall exponent E . Such a comparison was made for the condition when the rainfall would just equal the loss. This is plotted in Fig. 51. For a given value of accumulated loss, if the rainfall rate were above a particular curve it would indicate that rainfall excess (runoff) would occur. If it were below a given curve it would indicate that there would be no runoff. It should be emphasized that the loss rate shown in the curve would not be the correct value if the rainfall were either greater or less than the value of the curve. Thus, if the rainfall were greater than the curve, the loss rate would also be greater than the value shown by the curve, but the rainfall would exceed the loss. The reverse is true for a point below the curve.

The primary purpose of Figs. 50 and 51 is to provide a comparison between the various watersheds tested. For example, in referring to Fig. 50, the curve of K for the Baptism River initially starts out with a very low value of K and continues to decrease at a rapid rate. The value of K for the Le Sueur River is less than that for the Root River at Houston and Lanesboro for all losses less than 8 in. Fig. 51 brings in the value of E as well as K and provides a comparison of the watersheds studied. Again the Baptism River has the lowest loss rates of any of the watersheds studied. These curves appear to provide an interesting numerical basis for comparing the various watersheds studied with this program. In fact, Fig. 51 is one of the more interesting figures in the report. It combines average values of the variables optimized for each watershed studied in a form that has more physical meaning than some of the variables themselves.

Fig. 52 presents a summary of data from the frequency analysis of annual floods for all the watersheds studied. Fifty year floods were determined from Figs. 14 through 31 for zero skewness as well as the skewness computed for the

particular set of data. The results indicate that floods in the Embarrass and Middle Rivers were substantially less than those in the Root and Le Sueur Rivers even though loss rates were small. Similar data have been plotted in Fig. 53 for the summer floods, and the same trend is apparent.

Figs. 54 and 55 illustrate rainfall loss data taken from the computer output. For example, data are plotted on Fig. 54 for the various stations on the Root River. For each storm the top six rainfall increments were selected and the "computed loss" for each hour was plotted as a function of the corresponding rain for that hour. Thus if there were 100 per cent loss the data would form a 45-degree line. All values above 0.10 in. of rainfall were used. Two envelope lines are apparent, one approaching the 45-degree line and the other of a lesser slope. Of the storms tested in the Root River area the minimum loss rate for a one-inch-per-hour rainfall was on the order of 0.45 in. The maximum loss rate was on the order of 0.9 in. These data are of interest as an indication of the hourly loss rates indicated by the mathematical model used by this optimization program. Presumably other mathematical models would produce other results. Further study of these data would be desirable in order to arrive at conclusions as to their effectiveness on design procedures in any period.

The high loss rates noted above may prevail for relatively short storms of high intensity; they would not necessarily hold for lengthy storms of high intensity.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was the analysis of available rainfall and runoff data for selected watersheds in the state of Minnesota to assist in the evaluation of peak rates of runoff for design purposes. Of special interest were the basin-wide or watershed-wide loss rates. This involves an analysis of rainfall and runoff as a function of time using average values for the watershed. The results of such an analysis depend to a considerable extent on the analytical procedures or models used. The "unit graph and loss rate optimization program" used in this study is one possible approach. It has the advantage of depending to a considerable extent on established procedures while taking advantage of computer technology to optimize some of the many variables involved in hydrologic processes.

During the course of the study a total of about 12 students were used to assist in the analysis of the data. While this had many advantages, it also resulted in a lack of continuity in some of the work as compared to the processing of data by established federal and state organizations. Further checking of some of the data is desirable.

Conclusions reached during the course of the study included the following:

1. Basin-wide or watershed-wide hourly loss rates were quite high for the storms and watersheds used in this study. These may be noted in Figs. 54 and 55 and in the computer output sheets (in the appendices) for each of the storms analyzed.
2. Storm pattern, storm location, and to some extent storm direction apparently had a considerable effect on the shape of the unit hydrographs developed for the larger watersheds such as the Root and Le Sueur Rivers.
3. The use of the computer permits a much more complex loss rate analysis than that usually used in design studies.
4. The unit graph and loss rate optimization program was very helpful in the overall study and should be very useful in design procedures. It is a complex program requiring considerable work to utilize its full potential. Initial assignment of preliminary values of the variables considerably speeded up the optimization process and resulted in much better results. Experience was needed in selecting values of RTIOR and QRECSN. The artificial time area curve built into the program was used for most of the studies reported herein. Further work with this feature and the use of actual time area curves might have improved the results.
5. The use of optimized variables to determine an average loss rate as a function of accumulated loss, as shown in Fig. 51, provides an interesting method for comparing various watersheds. While perhaps not intended for this purpose by the authors of the program, it does provide a useful numerical basis for comparing different watersheds.

6. Further study of the program and of the data is desirable in order to determine the effect of inaccuracies in precipitation data on the overall optimization and unit graph computation procedures.
7. It would have been desirable to compute floods for some of the watersheds based on average values of the variables and also to utilize the feature in which several storms are optimized at one time. Time limitations prevented further studies of these features under this project.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The study was sponsored by the Office of Water Resources Research, Department of the Interior, and the Water Resources Research Center of the University of Minnesota. During the course of the study many students participated, and their assistance is appreciated. Special acknowledgment is due H. William Pearson, Bahram Mozayeny, and Charles Henningsgaard for their contribution to the project. The assistance of the Hydrologic Engineering Center of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in providing the optimization program as well as other programs is sincerely appreciated. Personnel of the U. S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division, St. Paul, Minnesota, were very helpful in providing necessary hydrologic data.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- [1] Hydrologic Atlas of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, Division of Waters, Bulletin No. 10, April 1959.
- [2] Arneman, H. F., Soils of Minnesota, University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Bulletin 278, June 1963.
- [3] Beard, Leo R., Statistical Methods in Hydrology, U. S. Army Sacramento District, Civil Works Investigation Report CW-151, January 1962.
- [4] A Uniform Technique for Determining Flood Flow Frequencies, Water Resources Council, Hydrology Committee, Bulletin No. 15, December 1967.
- [5] Linsley, R. K., Kohler, M. A., Paulhus, J. L. H., Hydrology for Engineers, McGraw-Hill, 1958.
- [6] Flood Hydrograph Analysis and Computation, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Manual EM 1110-2-1405, 31 August 1959.
- [7] Beard, Leo R., Unit Graph and Loss Rate Optimization, Hydrologic Engineering Center Computer Program, 23-J2-L2-11, August 1966.
- [8] The St. Louis River Watershed Unit, Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of Waters Bulletin No. 22, November 1964.
- [9] Prior, C. H., Hess, J. H., Floods in Minnesota. Magnitude and Frequency, Department of Conservation Division of Waters Bulletin No. 12, September 1961.
- [10] Clark, C. O., "Storage and the Unit Hydrograph," Transactions, ASCE, Vol. 110, 1945, p. 1434.

33

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- PHOTO 1 (Serial No. 157-1-15) View of Root River upstream of Houston, showing the river gorge 400 to 500 feet deep. The bottom of this gorge is flat and has a width ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths mile.
- PHOTO 2 (Serial No. 157-2-1) View of typical upland area and the upstream end of a valley or gorge cut through the bedrock. The bedrock generally consists of sedimentary beds of limestone, dolomite sandstone and shale, overlain with a thin layer of clayey glacial drift.
- PHOTO 3 (Serial No. 157-2-9) View of the Root River Watershed near its center, about 25 miles upstream of the gaging station at Houston. Lanesboro is near the upper left center of the photograph. The gorge of the main stream at right center of the photograph is about 400 feet deep.
- PHOTO 4 (Serial No. 157-15) View of the upland portion of the Root River Watershed near Stewartville. The terrain is quite flat.
- PHOTO 5 (Serial No. 157-13) Le Sueur River near New Richland in upper one-third of watershed. Main watercourse is outlined by a row of trees across upper section of photo. Flow is from upper right to left.
- PHOTO 6 (Serial No. 157-4-2) View of Le Sueur River near junction with Blue Earth River. The main stream is outlined by trees. Terrain is gently rolling, to flat.
- PHOTO 7 (Serial No. 157-4) View of Baptism River at crossing of Highway US No. 1. Scene is about 3 miles upstream of gaging station. Several falls occur downstream of the site; the average stream slope is 42 feet per mile.
- PHOTO 8 (Serial No. 157-2) View of Baptism River Watershed about 1.5 miles above gaging station. The terrain is generally quite steep. Most of the area is covered with a mixture of broadleaf and evergreen trees.

PHOTO 1 (Serial No. 157-1-15) View of Root River upstream of Houston, showing the river gorge 400 to 500 feet deep. The bottom of this gorge is flat and has a width ranging from one-fourth to three-fourths mile.

PHOTO 2 (Serial No. 157-2-1) View of typical upland area and the upstream end of a valley or gorge cut through the bedrock. The bedrock generally consists of sedimentary beds of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and shale, overlain with a thin layer of clayey glacial drift.



Photo 1

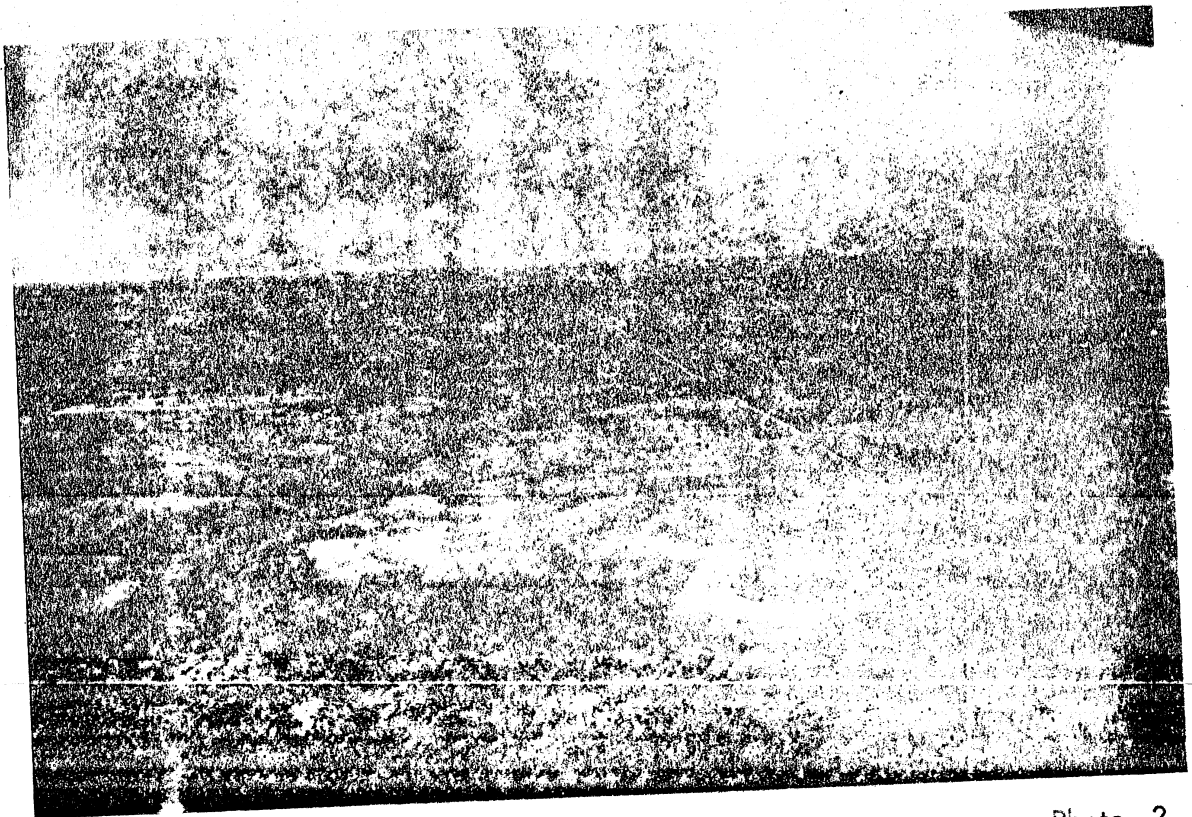


Photo 2

PHOTO 3 (Serial No. 157-2-9) View of the Root River Watershed near its center, about 25 miles upstream of the gaging station at Houston. Lanesboro is near the upper left center of the photograph. The gorge of the main stream at right center of the photograph is about 400 feet deep.

PHOTO 4 (Serial No. 157-15) View of the upland portion of the Root River Watershed near Stewartville. The terrain is quite flat.

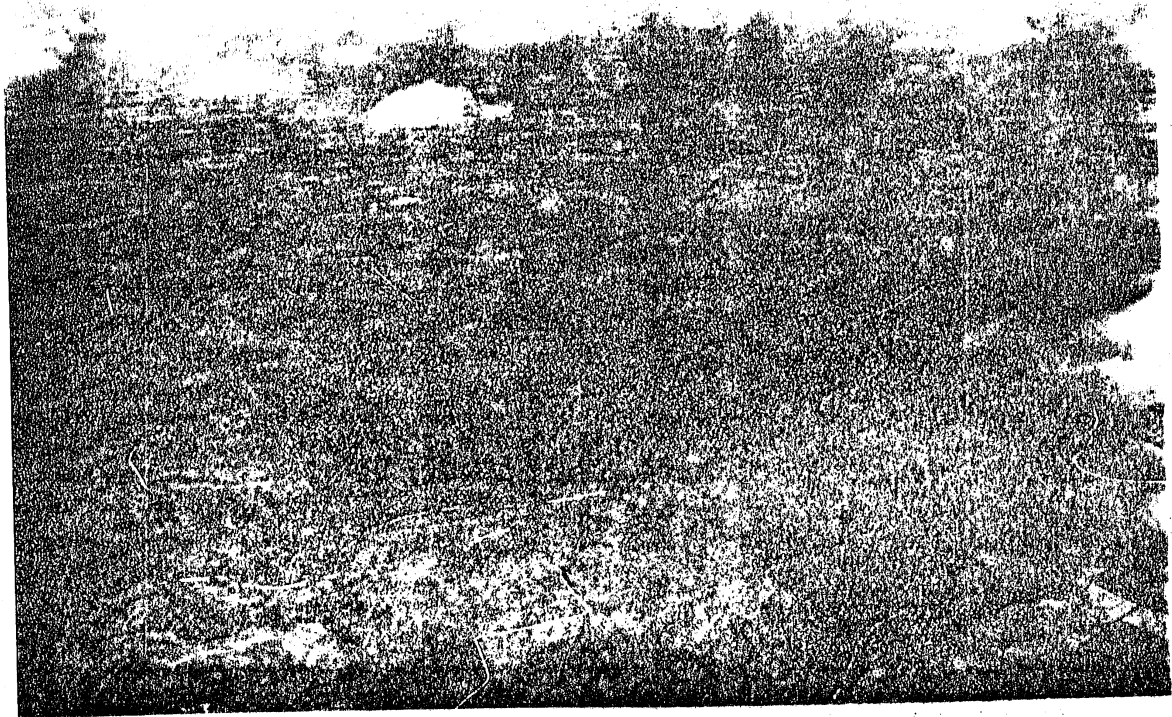


Photo 3

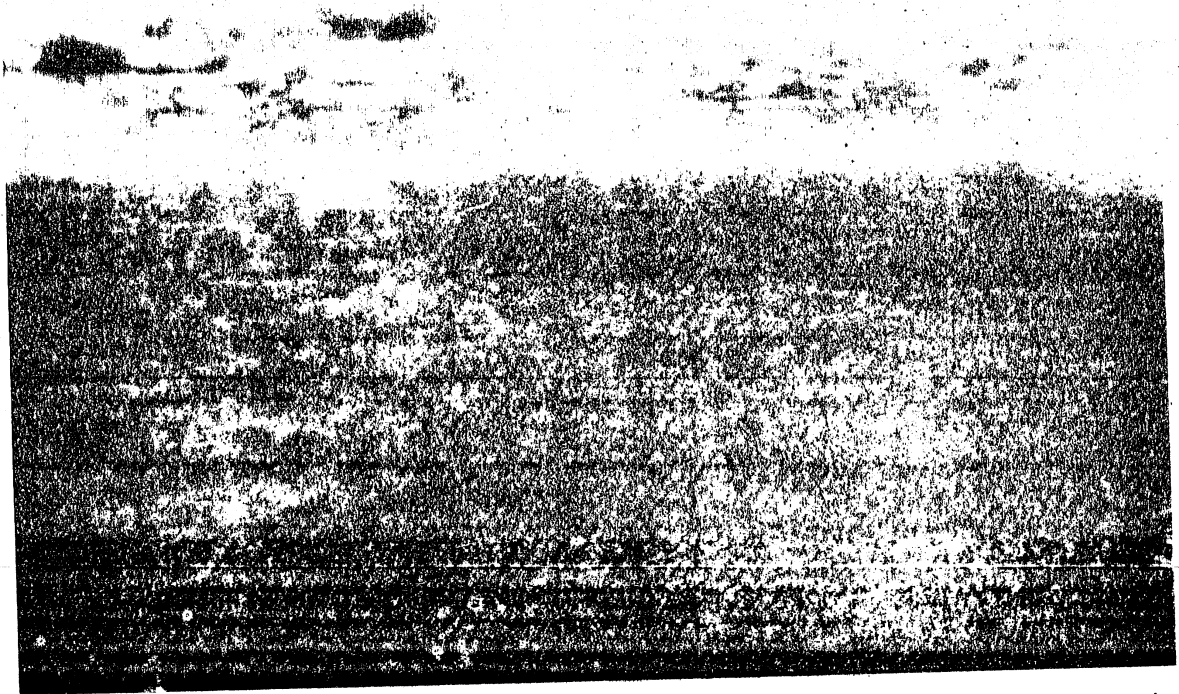


Photo 4

PHOTO 5 (Serial No. 157-13) Le Sueur River near New Richland in upper one-third of watershed. Main watercourse is outlined by a row of trees across upper section of photo. Flow is from upper right to left.

PHOTO 6 (Serial No. 157-4-2) View of Le Sueur River near junction with Blue Earth River. The main stream is outlined by trees. Terrain is gently rolling, to flat.

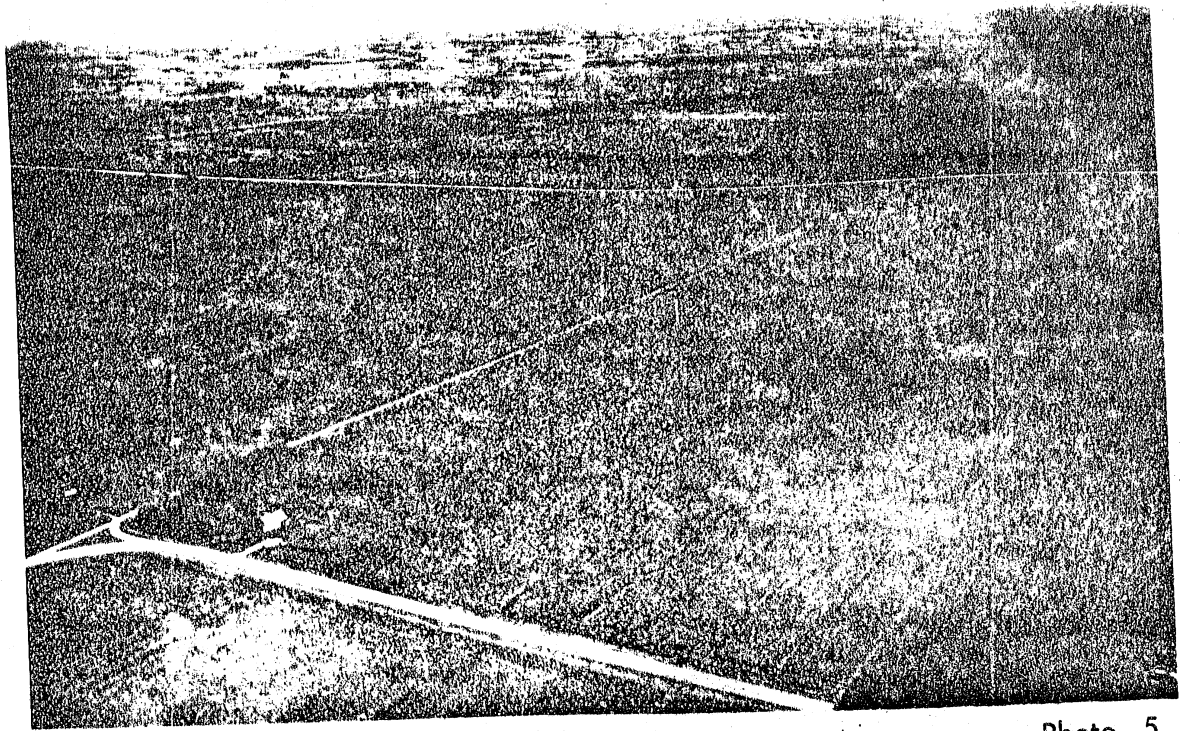


Photo 5

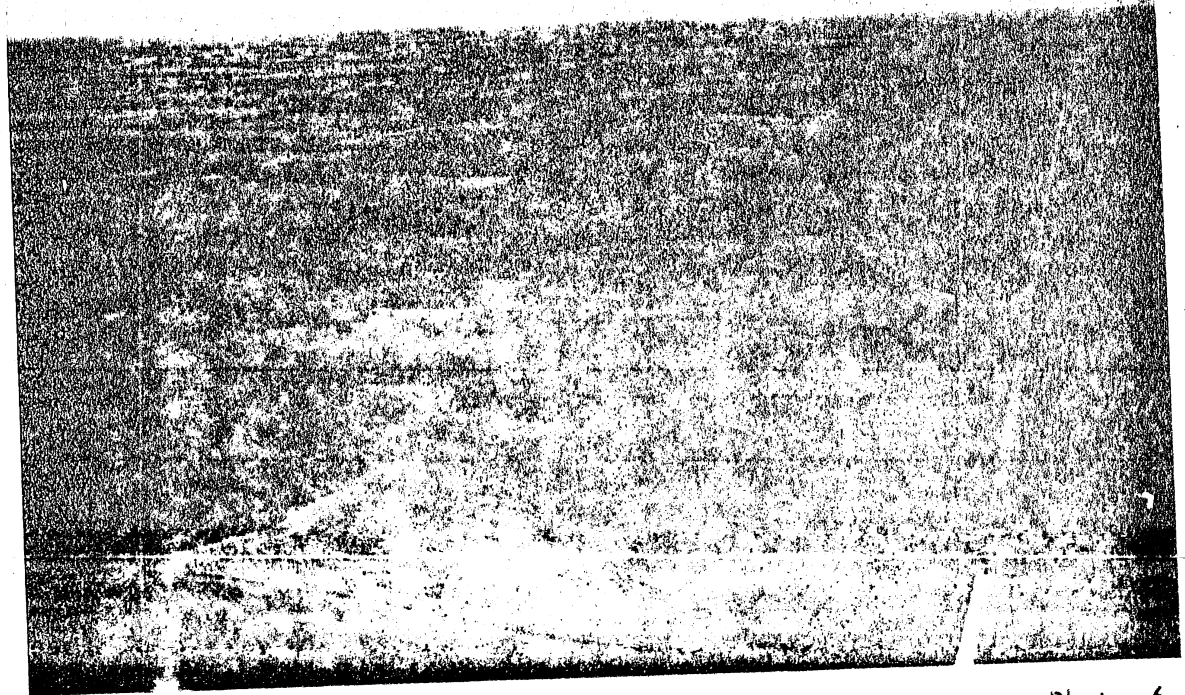


Photo 6

PHOTO 7 (Serial No. 157-4) View of Baptism River at crossing of Highway US No. 1. Scene is about 3 miles upstream of gaging station. Several falls occur downstream of the site; the average stream slope is 42 feet per mile.

PHOTO 8 (Serial No. 157-2) View of Baptism River Watershed about 1.5 miles above gaging station. The terrain is generally quite steep. Most of the area is covered with a mixture of broadleaf and evergreen trees.



Photo 7

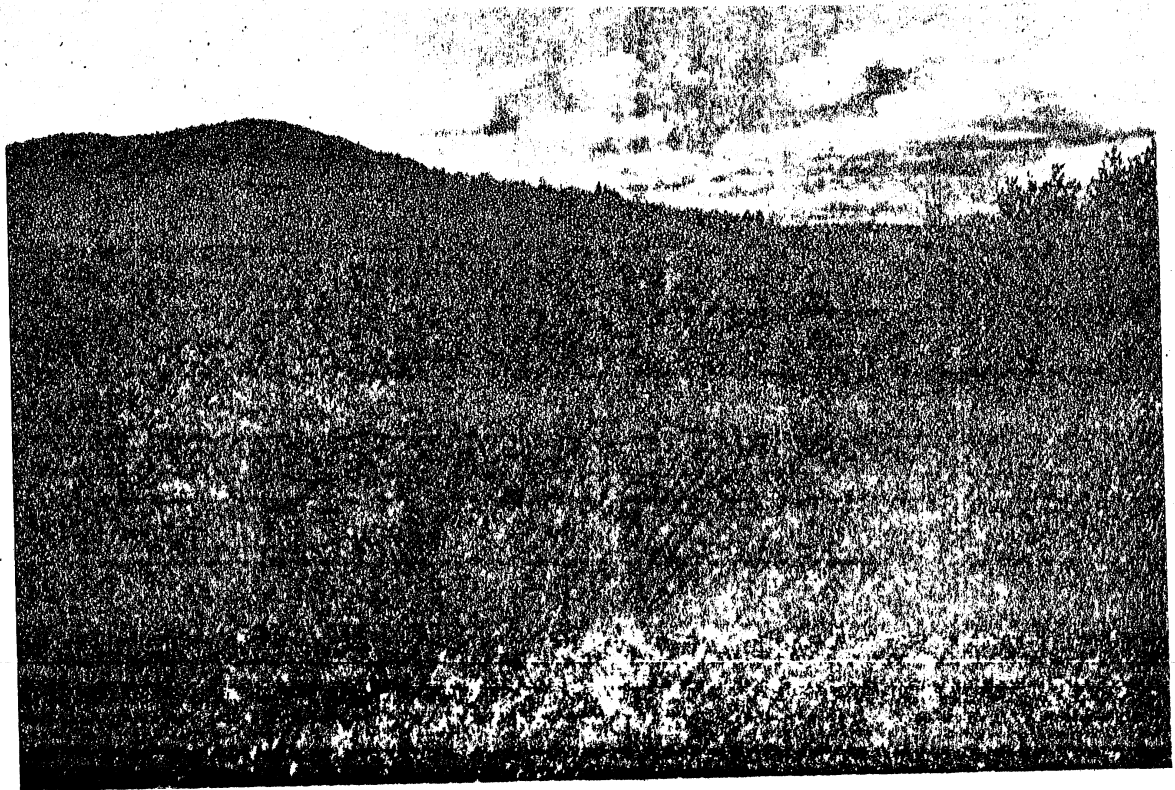


Photo 8

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE I	Watershed Characteristics
TABLE II	Hydrologic Characteristics of Watersheds
TABLE III	Statistical Parameters Relating to Flood Data
TABLE IV	Summary of Optimization Results - Root River Near Houston
TABLE V	Summary of Optimization Results - Root River Near Lanesboro
TABLE VI	Summary of Optimization Results - Root River Below South Fork Near Houston, South Fork Root River Near Houston, Rush Creek Near Rushford
TABLE VII	Summary of Optimization Results - Le Sueur River Near Rapidan
TABLE VIII	Summary of Optimization Results - Middle River Near Argyle, Embarrass River Near Embarrass
TABLE IX	Summary of Optimization Results - Baptism River Near Beaver Bay

Table I

WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

Watershed	Area (sq.mi.)	L (mi.)	L _c (mi.)	Elevation (ft.)		Average Stream Slope		Average Basin Slope	Drainage Density	Form Factor
				Gaging Station	Headwater	(ft./mi.)	%	%	(mi./mi?)	
Root River near Houston	1,270	61	29	672	1425	5.5	.00104	5.26	0.472	0.348
Root River near Lanesboro	615	42	22	792	1425	6.4	.00125	3.92	0.505	0.346
South Fork of Root River	275	25	13	680	1025	14.2	.00269	8.45	0.486	0.382
Root River below South Fork	1560	64	27	660	1425	5.5	.00104	5.85	--	0.381
Rush Creek	129	14	7	735	1025	17.5	.00332	6.44	0.537	0.684
Le Sueur River	1100	39	18	776	1170	7.4	.00140	0.65	--	.72
Middle River	265	48	26	829	1150	3.5	.00066	0.22	--	.115
Embarrass River	93.8	12	4	1415	1700	2.8	.00053	1.21	--	.65
Baptism River	140	20	9.5	610	2000	42.3	.00801	4.04	--	.43

L = Overall length of watershed

L_c = Length to center of area

Drainage density = Summation of channel length divided by area of watershed

Form factor = Area divided by square of the stream length

Table II

HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WATERSHEDS

Watershed	Area sq.mi.	Avg.	Avg.	Mean Discharge cfs	Peak	Q_p/A csm	Q_p/\bar{Q}
		Annual Precip. in.	Annual Runoff in.		Flood of Record cfs		
Root River near Houston	1270	31.8	6.86	644	37,000	29.2	57.5
Root River near Lanesboro	615	31.4	6.80	319	22,100	70.5	69.4
Root River below South Fork	1560	31.8	7.35	845	10,500	--	--
South Fork of Root River	275	32.0	6.01	122	8,420	30.6	68.8
Rush Creek	127	31.8	5.70	54.2	11,600	90.0	214.0
North Branch Root River - Stewartville	0.73	31.8	--	--	328	450.0	--
Le Sueur River, Rapidan	1100	28.5	4.58	372	24,700	22.5	66.3
Middle River near Argyle	265	20.0	2.04	39.8	2,590	9.8	65.0
Embarrass River near Embarrass	93.8	25.4	10.8	74.8	1,740	18.6	23.2
Baptism River	140	26.0	15.4	159	9,350	66.7	58.7

Table III

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS RELATING TO FLOOD DATA

<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Series</u>	<u>N</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>Floods</u>		<u>Log of Floods</u>		
			<u>Mean</u> <u>(cfs)</u>	<u>St'd.</u> <u>Dev.</u> <u>(cfs)</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>St'd.</u> <u>Dev.</u>	<u>Skewness</u>
Root River - Houston	A	44	12,960	8620	4.01	0.317	-0.68
	S	34	6,080	4670	3.66	0.358	-0.44
Root River - Lanesboro	A	33	10,120	5880	3.91	0.341	-1.74
	S	32	6,130	--	3.62	0.429	-0.49
Root River - below South Fork	A	24	15,850	9990	4.12	0.263	-0.01
	S	24	9,270	7880	3.81	0.404	-0.33
South Fork of Root River	A	13	3,590	2640	3.38	0.469	-1.01
	S	12	1,390	1040	2.95	0.500	-0.77
Rush Creek - Rushford	A	24	3,840	3040	3.41	0.498	-1.74
	S	22	1,600	1800	2.92	0.533	+0.10
Le Sueur - Rapidan	A	22	5,880	6410	3.57	0.418	+0.27
	S	21	3,280	4330	3.33	0.404	-0.19
Middle River - Argyle	A	16	880	630	2.81	0.396	-0.94
	S	16	440	520	2.22	0.704	-0.13
Embarrass River - near Embarrass	A	32	3,000	2020	3.40	0.256	-0.48
	S	33	1,900	1880	3.08	0.456	+0.28
Baptism River - Beaver Bay	A	21	700	450	2.75	0.317	+0.31
	S	22	430	400	2.50	0.350	-0.59

Table IV
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS
Root River Near Houston

	June 28 1942	July 20 1945	July 13 1950	July 20 1951	July 25 1953	June 4 1958	June 24 1959	July 2 1960	Aug. 28 1960	Aug. 29 1962	Average
Total Rain (in)	3.76	2.00	2.00	3.02	2.76	3.07	5.91	1.78	2.27	5.94	3.25
Total Loss (in)	2.71	1.74	1.81	2.29	2.50	2.72	5.40	1.51	2.10	5.61	2.84
Total Excess (in)	1.05	0.26	0.19	0.73	0.26	0.35	0.51	0.27	0.17	0.33	0.41
Avg. % Loss	72.1	87.0	90.5	75.8	90.6	88.6	91.4	84.8	92.5	94.0	86.7
Max. Loss	.69	.23	.54	.72	.46	.90	1.03	.40	.88	.64	.65
Max. Rain	1.06	.31	.65	1.13	.51	1.14	1.28	.46	.97	.59	.81
Vol. Obs. (afd)	43,450	13,808	9,922	29,325	16,745	16,820	25,230	14,521	9,340	17,761	19,692
Vol. Comp. (afd)	43,047	13,948	8,976	29,325	16,121	17,323	24,400	14,328	8,662	16,930	19,306
% ERR	-0.9	+1.0	-9.5	+0	-3.7	+3.0	-3.3	-1.3	-2.9	-4.7	3.0
QRCSN	2700	2000	780	2300	2200	2150	2400	2000	3300	2200	2203
RTIOR	1.11	1.15	1.09	1.13	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.11	1.25	1.11	1.123
Var. 1	62.01	26.81	18.31	49.25	40.78	72.31	64.01	39.0	16.10	85.00	47.34
Var. 2	0.09	0.22	0.36	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.15	0.25	0.63	0.10	0.200
R	5.581	5.898	6.60	2.463	3.670	4.339	9.602	9.750	12.898	8.00	6.880
Var. 3	1.96	1.55	1.43	1.19	2.89	2.78	2.59	1.62	2.74	3.89	2.26
Var. 4	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.056
Var. 5	5.66	7.74	2.78	2.94	4.23	4.78	7.30	9.91	1.45	7.10	5.389
Var. 6	0.01	--	--	--	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.007
Var. 7	0.73	0.63	0.33	0.48	0.41	0.64	0.62	0.35	0.96	0.60	0.575
Var. 8	0.65	0.54	0.51	0.68	0.67	0.92	1.01	0.53	0.95	0.80	0.726
Var. 9	0.34	0.37	0.55	0.91	0.51	0.59	0.85	0.38	0.72	0.78	0.600
START K	0.78	0.62	0.55	0.76	0.74	1.10	1.56	0.60	0.98	1.30	0.899
Lag (hrs)	41.2	18.1	42.4	27.5	23.3	51.1	40.1	27.5	11.9	49.2	33.2
CP	1.15	0.84	2.40	0.65	1.31	1.68	1.17	0.87	0.72	1.58	1.24
U.H.P.	22,867	38,196	46,374	19,468	46,120	26,908	23,841	25,956	49,442	26,301	32,547
U.H.T.P.	35	18	14	27	23	40	39	27	12	48	28.3
QP (cfs)	23,800	10,200	8,780	14,800	10,400	9,600	10,100	7,870	8,627	8,000	11,218

477

Table V
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS
Root River Near Lanesboro

	June 28 1942	July 20 1945	June 13 1950	July 20 1951	July 25 1953	June 4 1958	June 24 1959	June 27 1960	July 2 1960	Aug. 28 1960	Aug. 29 1962	Average
Total Rain (in)	3.97	1.63	.97	2.28	2.31	3.40	5.22	.54	1.29	2.54	5.41	2.69
Total Loss (in)	2.79	1.48	.79	1.22	2.05	2.55	4.28	.21	.76	2.46	4.89	2.14
Total Excess (in)	1.18	.15	.18	1.06	.26	.85	.94	.33	.53	.08	.52	.55
Avg. % Loss	70.3	90.8	81.4	53.5	88.7	75.0	82.0	38.9	58.9	96.9	90.4	75.2
Max. Loss	.78	.27	.22	.38	.48	.67	.60	.09	.19	.84	.35	.44
Max. Rain	1.43	.30	.30	.90	.52	.82	1.23	.41	.48	.87	.45	.70
Vol. Obs. (afd)	22,204	3,992	3,308	17,052	6,710	16,450	14,390	5,209	11,335	3,279	11,397	10,484
Vol. Comp. (afd)	20,282	3,869	3,564	17,766	6,929	16,422	14,898	5,576	10,997	2,556	10,818	10,334
% ERR	-3.8	+3.1	+7.7	+4.2	+3.3	-0.2	+3.5	+7.0	-3.0	-22.0	-5.1	-1.0
QRCSN	700	650	250	1600	2000	2000	1300	1200	1050	500	1050	1,118
RTIOR	1.20	1.12	1.04	1.24	1.30	1.24	1.07	1.22	1.10	1.14	1.12	1.16
Var. 1	23.05	7.43	4.93	14.52	13.13	46.29	20.71	6.90	17.89	2.64	62.10	19.96
Var. 2	0.56	.53	1.83	1.12	.14	.03	1.00	2.03	.84	1.25	.11	.86
Var. 3	1.00	1.07	4.36	1.12	1.33	2.80	1.00	2.42	1.35	2.39	6.38	2.293
Var. 4	.05	.03	.01	0	0	.05	.05	0	.08	.03	.05	.0318
Var. 5	4.56	1.80	6.44	6.68	5.92	1.60	1.95	20.25	2.00	4.00	4.43	4.93
Var. 6	0	.02	.01	.05	0	.02	.01	.08	.03	.01	.01	.02
Var. 7	.18	.12	.16	.26	.53	.01	.33	.08	.24	.01	.09	.18
Var. 8	.73	.31	.23	.37	.59	.68	.61	.09	.25	1.22	.38	.50
Var. 9	.61	.05	.14	.02	.13	.19	.52	.05	0	.59	.28	.23
START K	.89	.32	.24	.41	.70	.72	.69	.09	.25	1.42	.53	.57
Lag (hrs)	23.5	6.3	3.9	14.6	-.8	25.3	21.6	6.1	17.0	2.1	35.0	13.9
CP	.84	.70	.35	.58	-.07	1.41	.65	.35	.67	.44	2.0	.72
U.H.P.	14,211	44,085	35,285	15,759	36,652	22,139	11,937	22,636	15,601	81,213	21,931	29,222
U.H.T.P.	23	7	4	15	9	25	21	7	17	3	35	15.09
QP (cfs)	15,000	6,450	6,500	16,400	8,400	17,900	9,150	7,940	8,100	5,300	8,700	9,985

Table VI
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

	Root River Below South Fork Near Houston					South Fort Root River Near Houston			Rush Creek Near Rushford
	June 13 1950	July 20 1951	July 25 1953	June 4 1958	Average	Aug. 28 1960	Aug. 29 1962	Average	July 20 1945
Total Rain (in)	1.93	3.22	2.53	2.60	2.57	1.06	6.88	3.97	3.90
Total Loss (in)	1.71	2.08	2.27	2.31	2.09	1.02	6.56	3.79	3.16
Total Excess (in)	0.22	1.14	0.26	0.29	.48	.04	.32	.18	.74
Avg. % Loss	88.7	64.6	90.0	89.0	83.0	96.4	95.5	96.0	81.0
Max. Loss	.52	.48	.39	.68	.52	.59	.73	.66	1.46
Max. Rain	.60	.93	.40	.97	.73	.63	.96	.79	1.50
Vol. Obs. (afd)	10,984	42,812	15,616	15,403	21,200	572	2,930	1,750	2,330
Vol. Comp. (afd)	10,523	44,827	15,641	16,511	21,875	576	3,204	1,890	2,705
% ERR	4.4	4.7	0.2	7.2	4.1	0.6	9.4	5.0	16.2
QRCSN	2000	2600	2600	3500	2675	130	500	315	170
RTIOR	1.25	1.13	1.03	1.25	1.16	1.09	1.25	1.17	1.30
Var. 1	27.85	18.50	31.64	75	38.25	21.6	14	17.8	6.78
Var. 2	.07	1.43	.25	.04	.44	.35	.43	.39	1.28
Var. 3	3.44	1.25	1.36	2.61	2.16	3.66	1.00	2.33	1.00
Var. 4	.04	.03	.04	.01	.03	.02	.02	.02	.03
Var. 5	1.00	1.70	2.64	1.58	1.73	5.46	1.00	3.23	3.77
Var. 6	.08	.02	.02	.02	.04	.03	.01	.02	.01
Var. 7	.19	.42	.33	.08	.25	.08	.10	.09	1.00
Var. 8	.47	.48	.49	.68	.53	.54	.75	.64	.79
Var. 9	.60	.77	1.15	.63	.79	.35	.96	.65	1.02
START K	.47	.50	.54	.71	.56	.58	.75	.66	.98
Lag (hrs)	16.0	18.5	23.4	41.4	24.83	14.3	13.7	14.0	6.8
CP	1.56	.50	.83	1.31	1.05	1.00	.87	.93	.51
U.H.P.	98,390	27,030	35,670	31,748	48,210	12,400	11,307	11,853	6,314
U.H.T.P.	16	18	23	40	24	14	14	14	7
QP (cfs)	20,200	32,500	10,900	9,700	18,325	1,460	2,820	2,140	4,200

Table VII
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS
Le Sueur River Near Rapidan

	June 9 1945	July 5 1945	June 1 1951	May 25 1953	June 17 1956	May 16 1960	Aug. 30 1962	Sept. 7 1964	Average
Total Rain (in)	2.75	1.65	2.69	1.96	4.24	6.61	5.20	4.61	3.71
Total Loss (in)	1.51	1.05	1.99	1.01	3.68	3.80	4.21	3.94	2.65
Total Excess (in)	1.24	0.61	0.70	0.95	0.56	2.81	0.99	0.67	1.07
Avg. % Loss	55.0	63.7	74.0	51.6	86.8	57.5	81.0	85.6	69.4
Max. Loss	.18	.42	.38	.65	1.35	.18	.87	1.50	0.69
Max. Rain	.57	.50	.72	1.56	1.79	.63	1.39	1.95	1.14
Vol. Obs. (afd)	38,909	19,381	18,233	29,546	17,288	98,052	32,097	17,474	33,873
Vol. Comp. (afd)	39,102	19,866	18,708	27,884	15,686	95,011	31,388	17,255	33,238
% ERR	+0.5	+2.5	+2.6	-5.6	-9.3	-3.1	-5.5	-1.3	3.8
GRCSN	2000	900	890	1850	1760	10,000	1020	1200	2452
RTIOR	1.21	1.23	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.29	1.14	1.24	1.24
Var. 1	100	82.54	87.84	46.45	23.00	75.69	62	96.05	71.70
Var. 2	1.53	1.83	1.99	2.41	3.15	0.78	2.01	1.28	1.87
Var. 3	1.00	1.00	1.58	1.00	1.00	7.54	1.00	1.00	1.89
Var. 4	.05	.00	.05	.11	.05	.05	.12	.08	.06
Var. 5	1.00	4.52	1.00	5.58	1.52	2.19	1.00	1.95	2.35
Var. 6	.00	.05	.01	.08	.01	.02	.02	.01	.03
Var. 7	.14	.26	.34	.29	.30	.15	.02	.30	0.23
Var. 8	.08	.18	.22	.29	.53	.08	.34	.57	.29
Var. 9	.05	.18	.23	.29	.53	.15	.25	.57	.28
START K	.08	.19	.22	.31	.57	.09	.34	.64	.31
Lag (hrs)	105.0	85.8	86.7	48.8	25.3	49.7	64.9	99.6	70.7
CP	.50	.43	.39	.35	.29	.67	.40	.56	.45
U.H.P.	3371	3568	3195	5086	8105	9529	4403	3962	5152
U.H.T.P.	102	84	84	48	27	51	63	96	69
QP (cfs)	4450	2575	2230	4405	3990	21,230	3405	2440	5590

Table VIII
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

	Middle River Near Argyle					Embarrass River Near Embarrass					
	June 1 1955	July 4 1956	Sept 1 1957	July 3 1958	Average	Sept 9 1947	Oct 7 1949	July 16 1952	Sept 2 1953	July 6 1962	Average
Total Rain (in)	1.59	4.72	4.10	3.82	3.56	5.36	3.11	3.72	4.41	2.47	3.81
Total Loss (in)	1.00	3.60	3.56	3.05	2.80	3.22	1.68	1.61	2.97	.74	2.04
Total Excess (in)	.59	1.12	0.54	0.77	.76	2.14	1.43	2.11	1.44	1.73	1.77
Avg. % Loss	62.9	76.3	86.8	79.8	76.4	6.01	54.0	43.3	67.3	29.9	50.9
Max. Loss	.25	.73	.75	.42	.54	.78	.28	.32	.92	.14	.49
Max. Rain	.26	1.05	1.02	.81	.78	1.58	.77	1.09	1.95	.43	1.16
Vol. Obs. (afd)	4,397	7,708	4,108	5,157	5,342	5,551	3,120	5,612	4,097	4,130	4,500
Vol. Comp. (afd)	4,553	8,296	3,976	5,074	5,475	5,269	3,054	5,630	3,972	4,134	4,410
% ERR	+3.5	+7.7	-3.2	-1.6	1.6	-5.0	-2.0	+0.3	-3.0	+0.1	2.1
QRCSN	200	400	200	150	238	245	130	425	205	190	239
RTIOR	1.27	1.20	1.27	1.14	1.22	1.02	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.30	1.16
Var. 1	217.05	168.12	213.11	166.75	191.26	70	96.78	100	70.22	90	85.40
Var. 2	.39	.37	.32	.69	.44	1.30	1.49	.97	1.40	1.31	1.29
Var. 3	2.42	3.54	4.92	5.42	4.08	1.00	1.00	1.38	1.00	1.00	1.08
Var. 4	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Var. 5	7.57	19.10	3.25	1.52	7.86	1.00	1.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.19
Var. 6	0	.01	.04	.02	.02	.04	0	00	.03	0	.01
Var. 7	.60	.27	.33	.33	.38	.47	.61	.52	.26	.83	.54
Var. 8	.17	.26	.32	.23	.24	.36	.22	.19	.36	.18	.26
Var. 9	.97	.55	.31	.23	.51	.02	.08	.04	.29	.59	.20
START K	.18	.41	.39	.24	.30	.36	.23	.19	.36	.18	.26
Lag (hrs)	155.2	113.7	136.0	114.8	129.9	72.8	101.2	96.7	73.7	93.4	87.5
CP	.89	.98	1.13	0.73	.93	0.55	0.50	.62	.53	.55	.55
U.H.P.	980	1,486	1,430	1,087	1,246	459	303	392	433	355	388
U.H.T.P.	50	37	44	37	42	24	33	31	24	31	29
QP (afs)	613	1,390	745	821	892	875	406	808	618	573	656

Table IX
SUMMARY OF OPTIMIZATION RESULTS
Baptiam River Near Beaver Bay

	June 9 1947	Oct. 1 1950	June 19 1951	May 28 1953	June 20 1957	May 22 1964	Average
Total Rain (in)	3.10	3.69	2.20	1.60	2.42	2.24	2.54
Total Loss (in)	.76	2.05	.61	.32	.47	.72	.82
Total Excess (in)	2.34	1.64	1.59	1.28	1.95	1.52	1.72
Avg. % Loss	24.4	55.6	27.8	20.0	19.4	32.2	29.9
Max. Loss	.17	.26	.07	.03	.06	.09	.11
Max. Rain	.64	.43	.32	.04	.32	.44	.36
Vol. Obs. (afd)	10,285	6,314	5,330	5,921	8,542	6,260	7,110
Vol. Comp. (afd)	9,066	6,200	5,283	5,503	8,854	6,065	6,830
% ERR	-11.8	-1.8	-0.8	-7.0	+3.6	-3.1	4.7
QRCSN	580	500	810	460	1200	500	675
RTIOR	1.18	1.15	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.13	1.13
Var. 1	26.00	12.07	4.00	25.84	18.05	12.88	16.47
Var. 2	1.13	3.60	15.03	1.05	1.78	3.30	4.47
Var. 3	1.00	1.00	6.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.94
Var. 4	.02	.06	.13	.11	.09	.02	.07
Var. 5	4.67	30.24	7.75	11.39	15.19	1.58	11.80
Var. 6	0	.02	.01	0	0	0	.01
Var. 7	.99	.18	.79	.29	.60	.45	.55
Var. 8	.25	.14	.21	.03	.05	.12	.13
Var. 9	.54	.73	.39	.28	.55	.14	.44
START K	.25	.18	.21	.03	.06	.12	.14
Lag (hrs)	26.7	12.6	3.8	27.0	18.8	14.1	17.2
CP	.59	.25	.06	0.41	0.44	0.28	.34
U.H.P.	2018	1789	1461	1384	2116	1809	1763
U.H.T.P.	26	13	4	17	19	14	15
QP (cfs)	3250	2840	2120	1635	2700	2160	2450

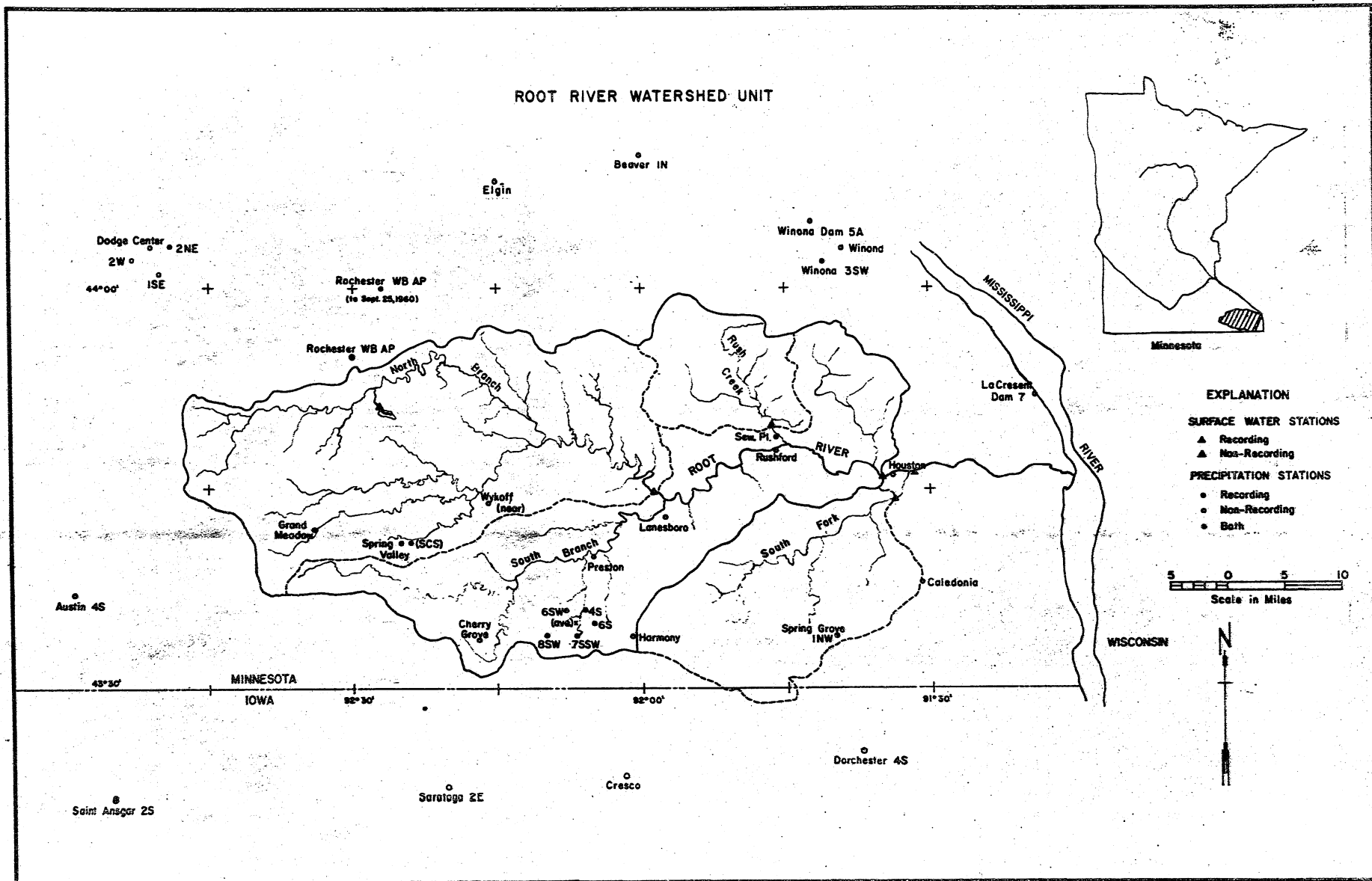


Fig. 1 Map of the Root River watershed

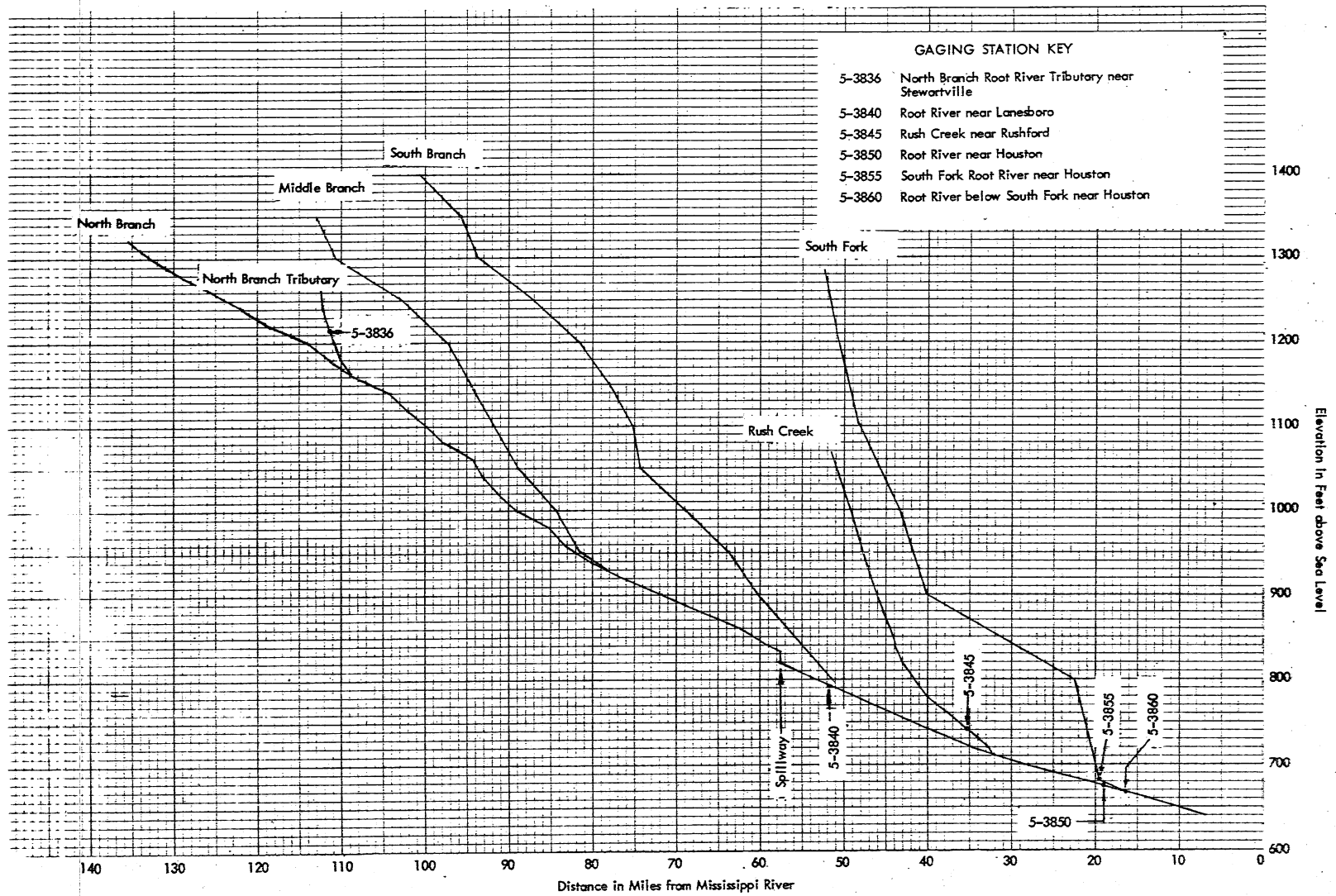


Fig. 2 Stream slopes for the Root River watershed

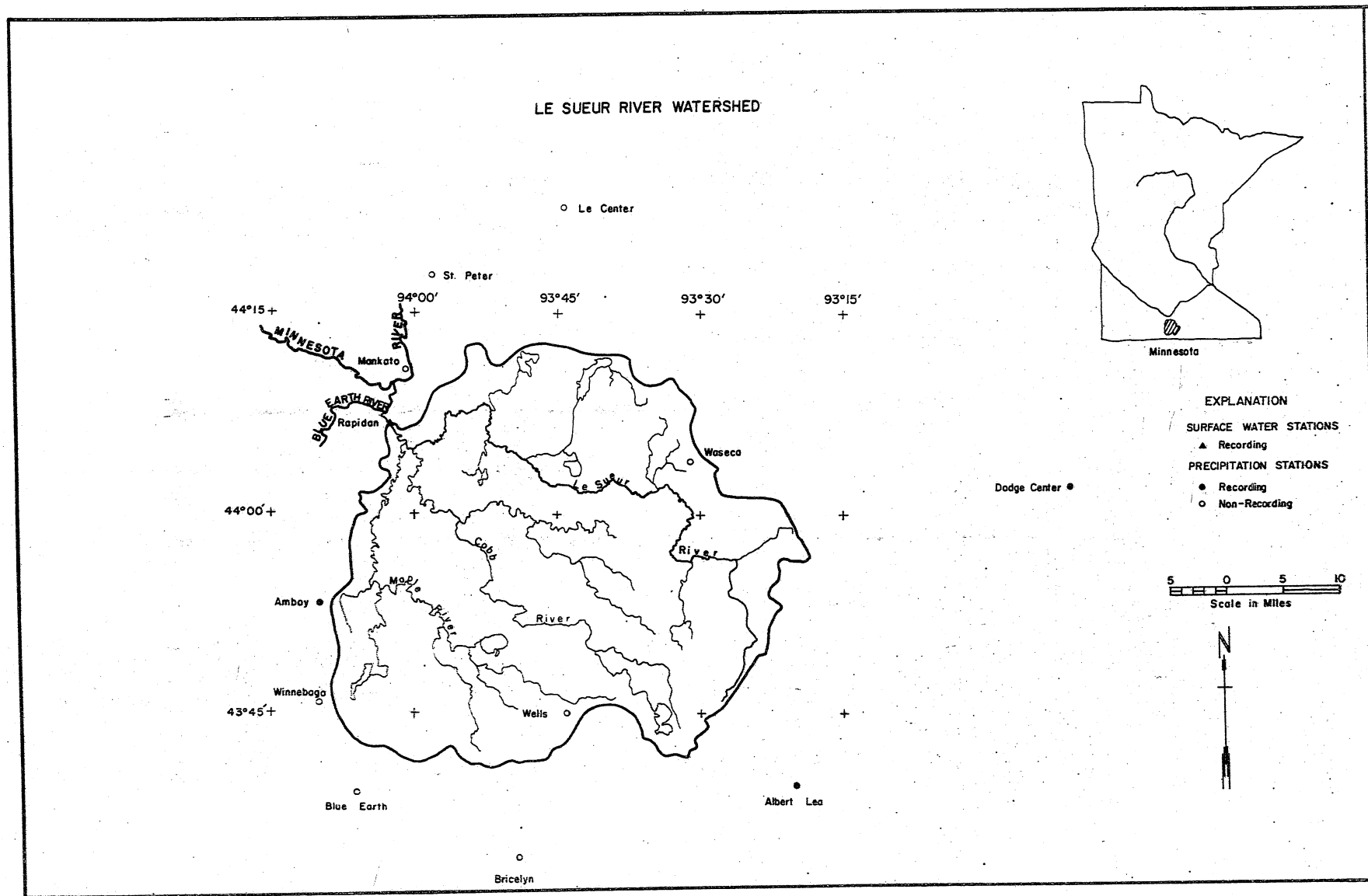


Fig. 3 Map of the Le Sueur watershed

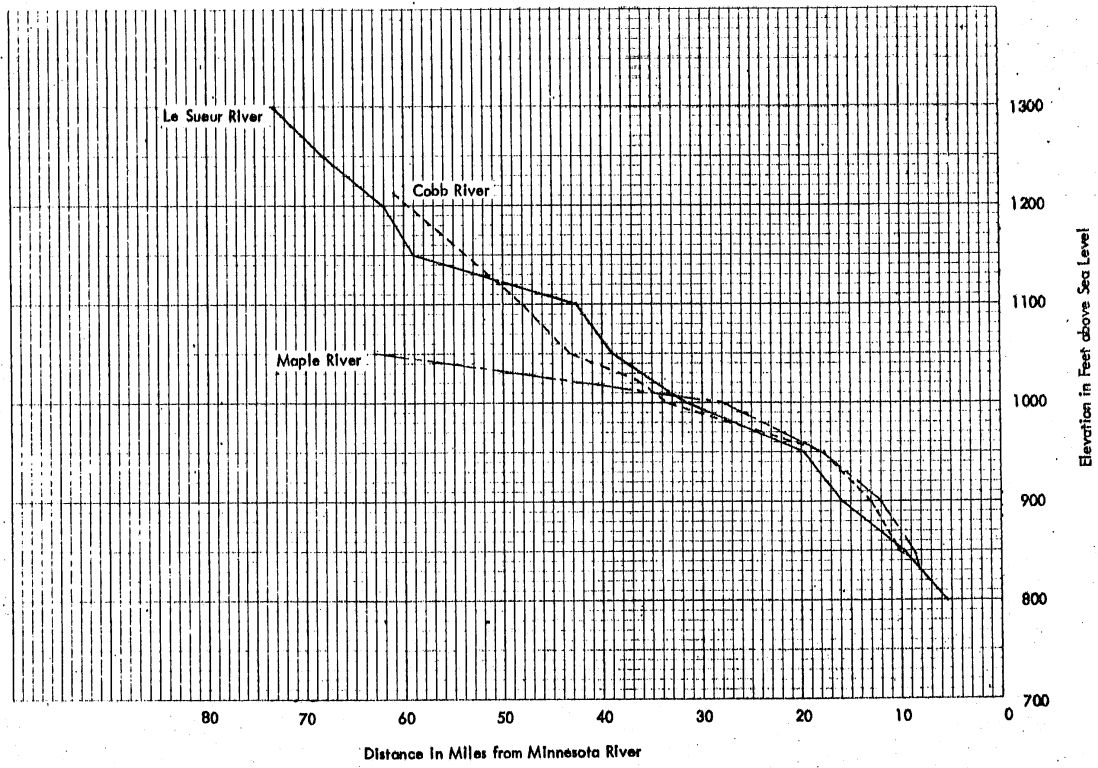


Fig. 4 Stream slopes for the Le Sueur watershed

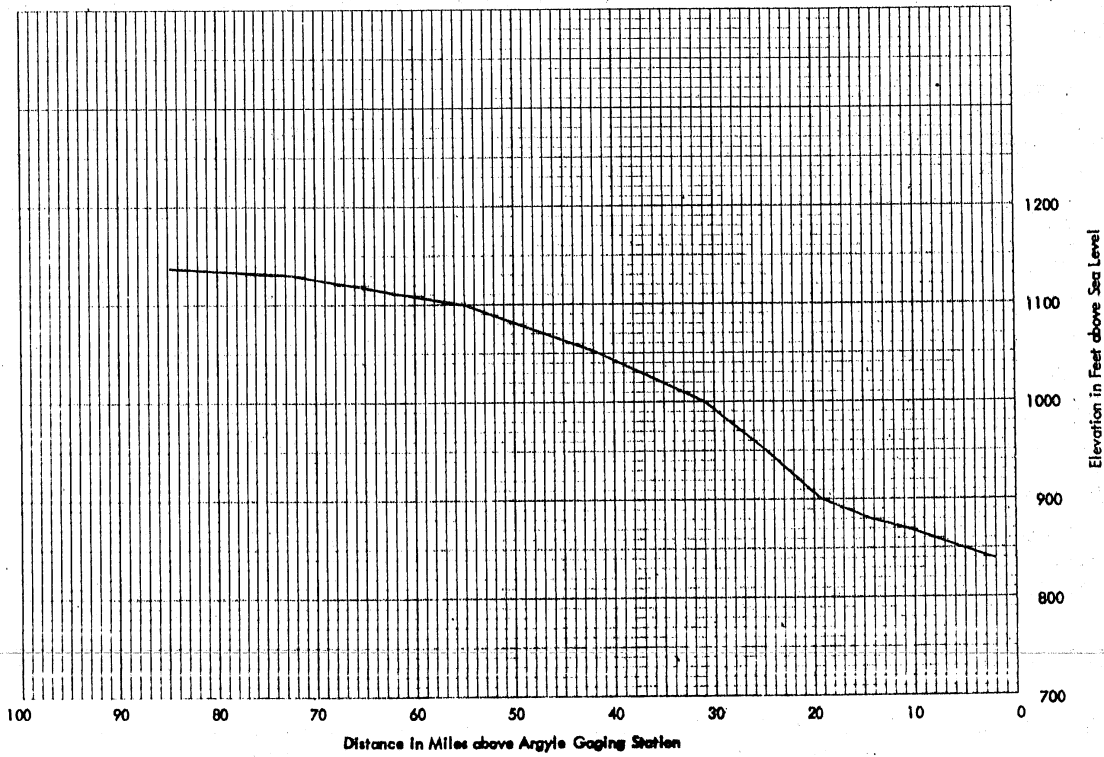


Fig. 5 Stream slopes for the Middle River watershed

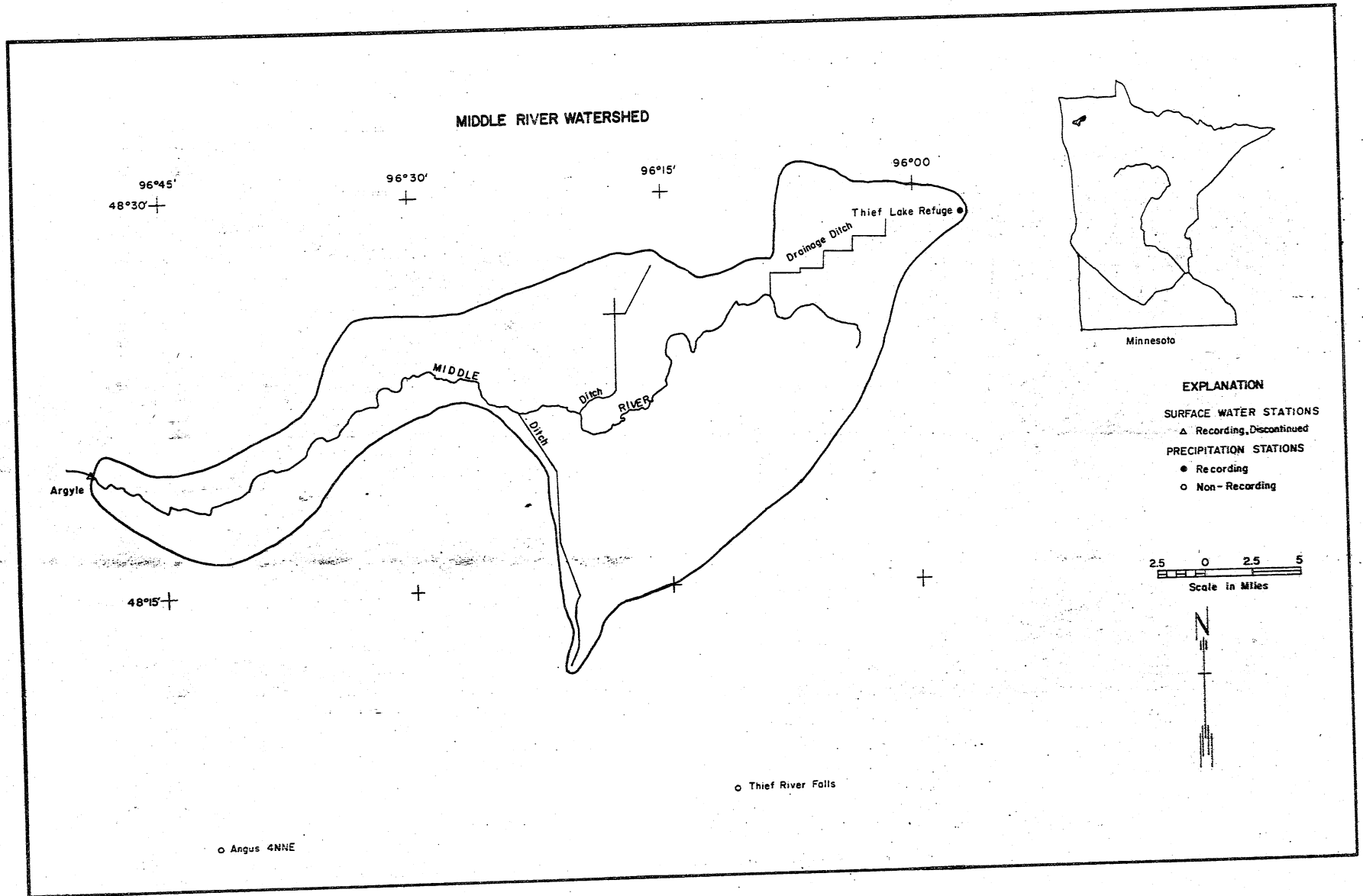


Fig. 6 Map of the Middle River watershed

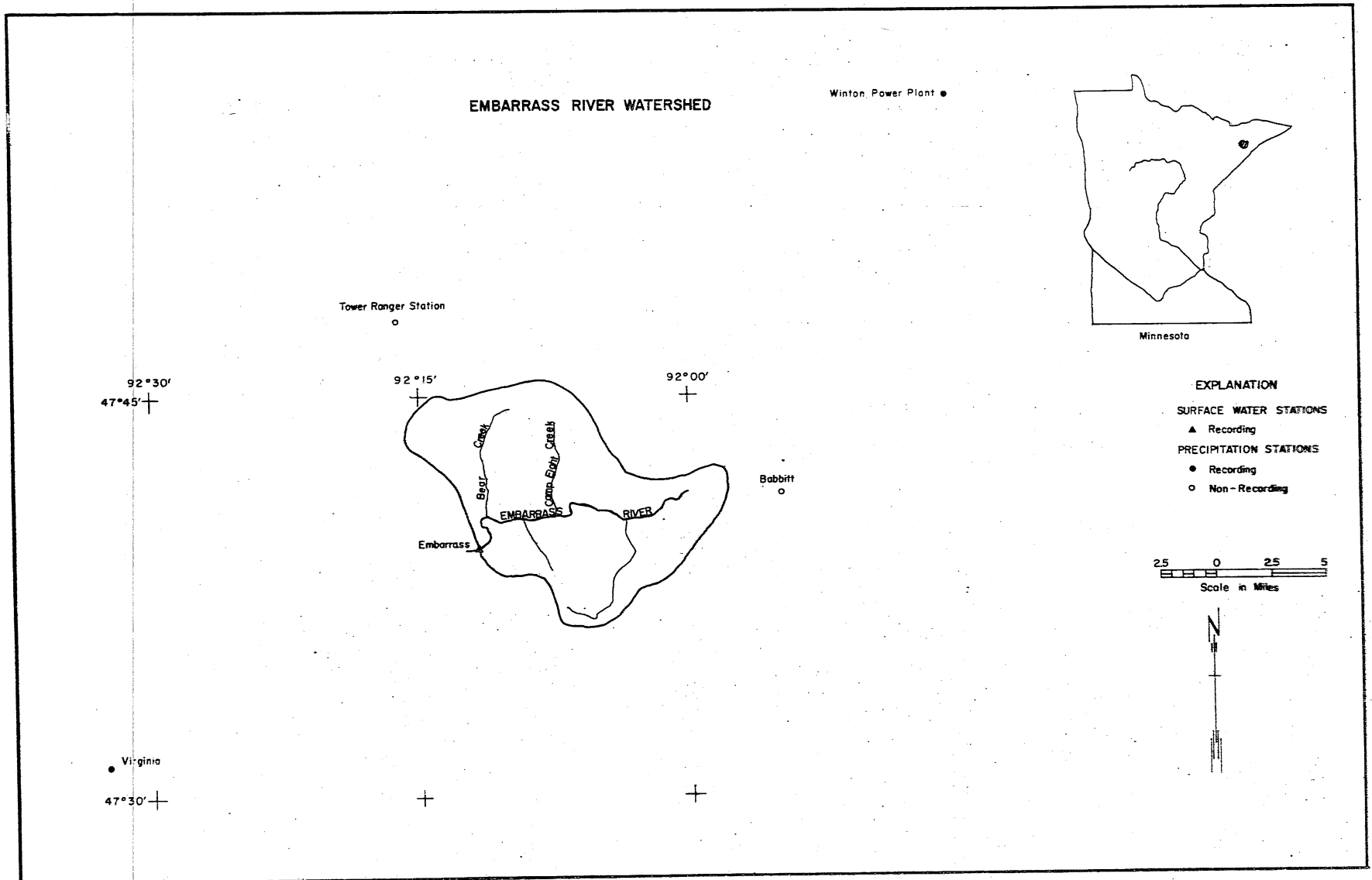


Fig. 7 Map of the Embarrass River watershed

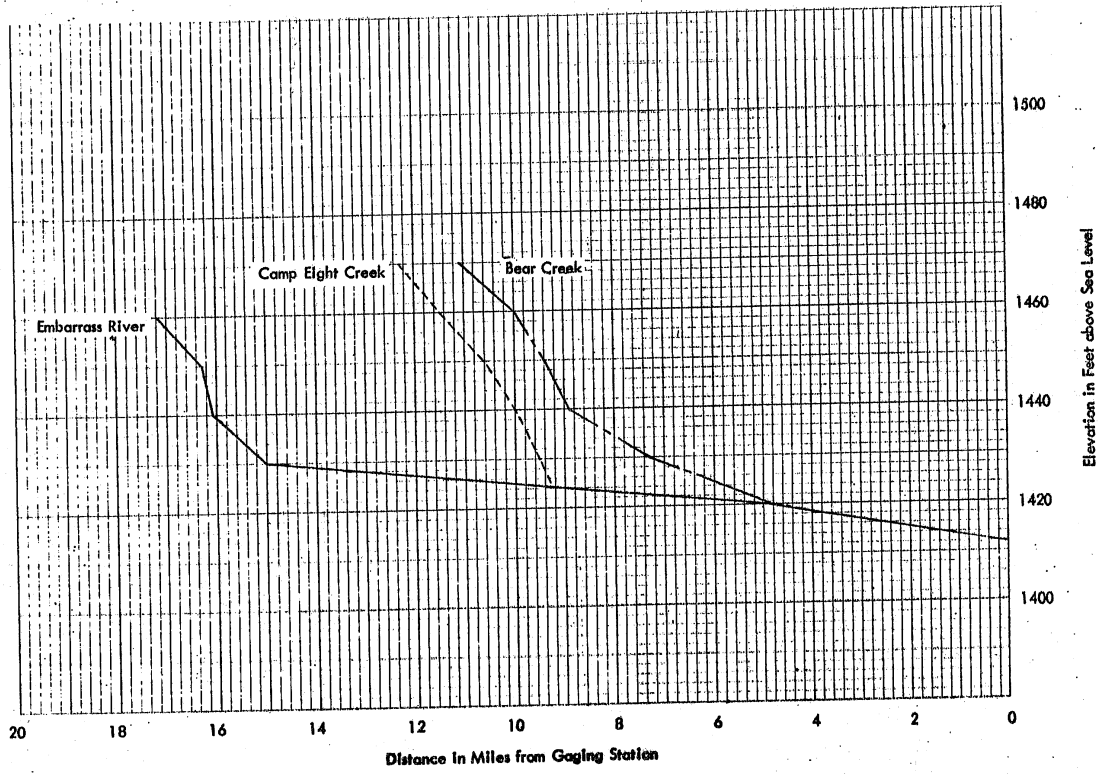


Fig. 8 Stream slopes for the Embarrass River watershed

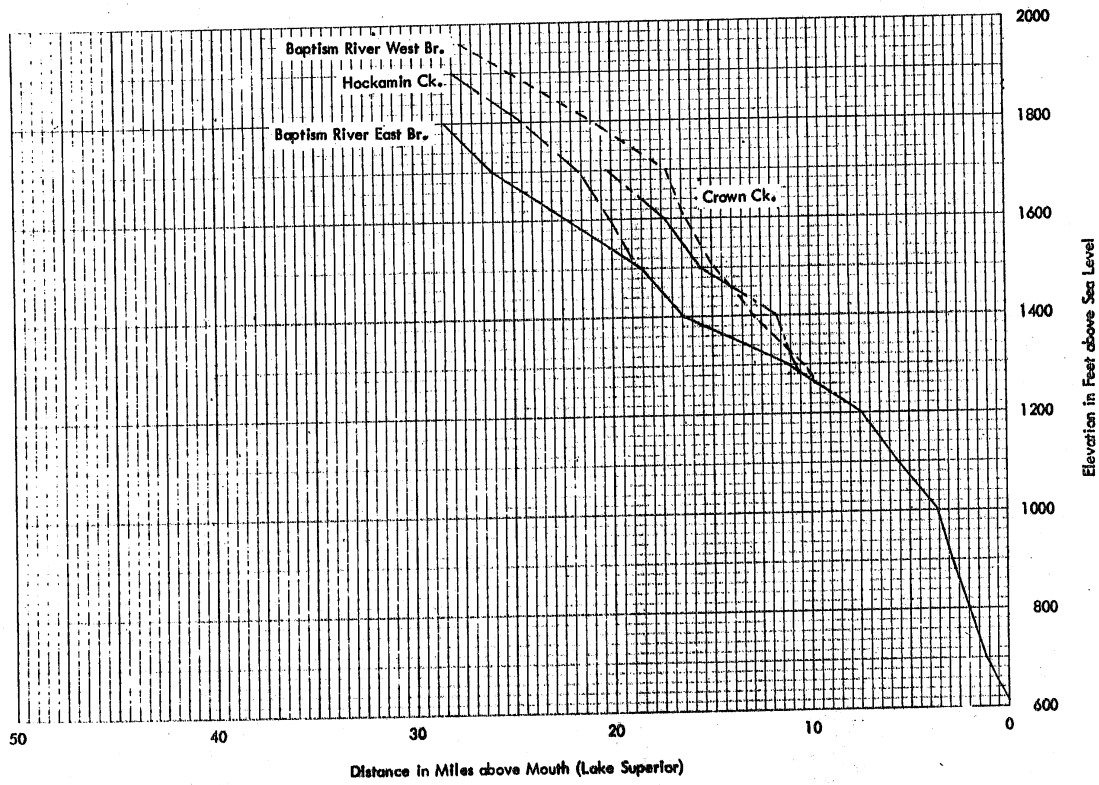


Fig. 9 Stream slopes for the Baptism River watershed

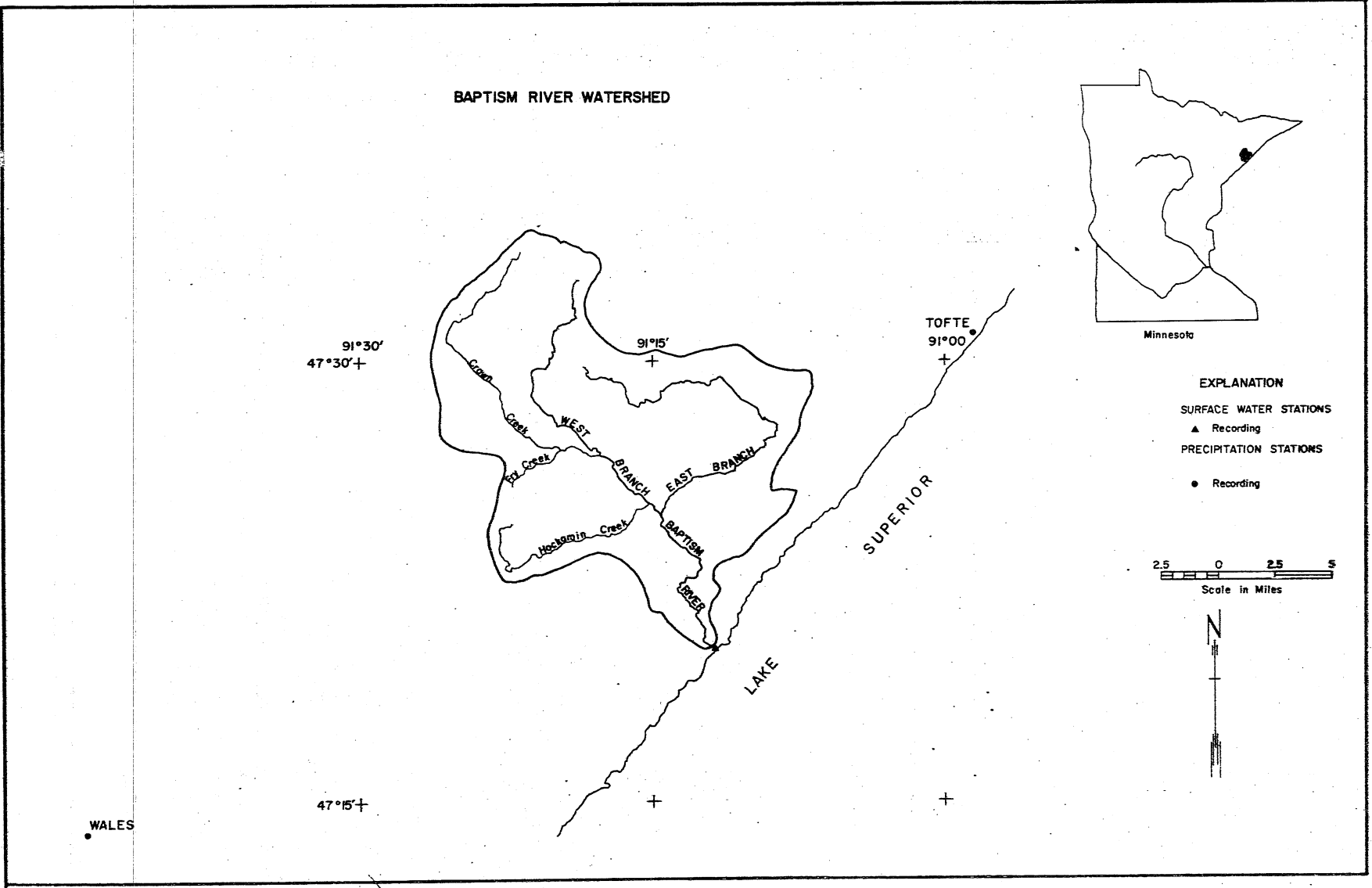


Fig. 10 Map of the Baptism River watershed

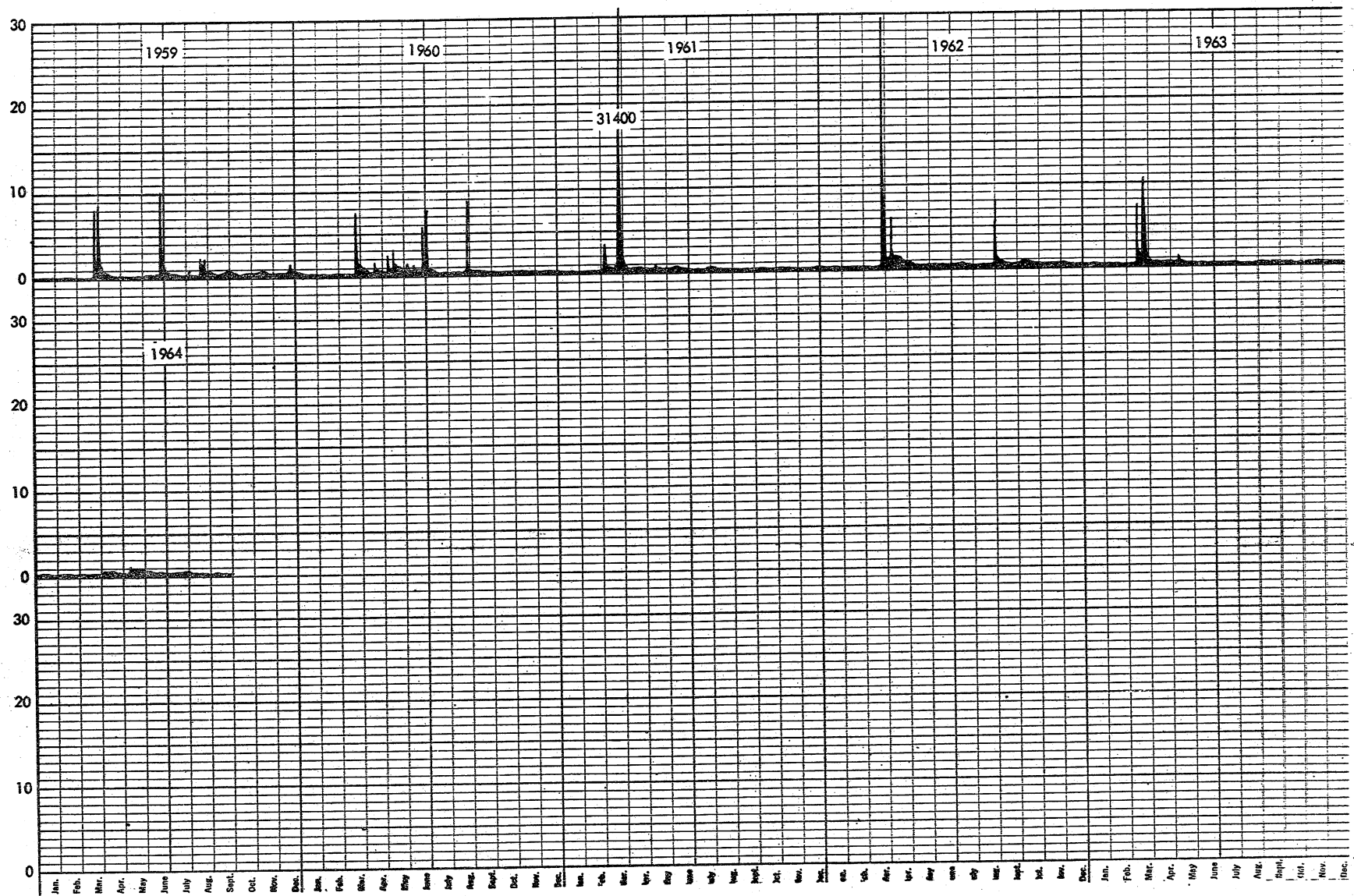


Fig. 11 Typical graph showing average daily discharge data (Root River near Houston)

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1270.00	60.	62.01	.09	1.96	.05	5.06	.01	.73	2700.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0.	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.11
UNIT HGR NO= 79		LAG= 41,226		CP= 1,151					
42.	198.	484.	872.	1344.	1883.	2478.	3116.	3790.	4493.
5220.	5965.	6726.	7498.	8280.	9069.	9864.	10663.	11466.	12271.
13077.	13885.	14693.	15502.	16311.	17119.	17927.	18734.	19541.	20346.
21151.	21888.	22430.	22744.	22867.	22832.	22665.	22390.	22023.	21582.
21077.	20520.	19919.	19282.	18614.	17921.	17205.	16472.	15723.	14960.
14186.	13401.	12608.	11807.	10999.	10183.	9362.	8533.	7698.	6856.
6006.	5145.	4309.	3574.	2964.	2458.	2038.	1690.	1402.	1162.
964.	799.	663.	550.	456.	378.	314.	260.	216.	
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IOA	RDA	IOB	RQB	STRTK
17	.65	.34	800.	143	.0	.0	.0	.0	.78
PBRIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			2	COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.05	.05	0				792.	800.	
2	.04	.04	0				784.	800.	
3	0	0	0				777.	800.	
4	0	0	0				771.	800.	
5	0	0	0				765.	800.	
6	.10	.09	.01				759.	800.	
7	.06	.06	0				755.	800.	
8	.57	.49	.08				756.	800.	
9	1.06	.69	.37				783.	800.	
10	.34	.26	.08				867.	900.	
11	0	0	0				1017.	900.	
12	.73	.44	.29				1235.	900.	
13	.49	.31	.18				1539.	900.	
14	.12	.10	.02				1938.	1400.	
15	.08	.08	0				2422.	2200.	
16	.01	.01	0				2975.	3600.	
17	.11	.09	.02				3586.	4500.	

OUTPUT

M=VAR NO, NC=COMP NO, STDErr GIVEN IN TURN FOR EACH HYDROGRAPH AND TOTAL

VAR 7 ADJ FROM .50 TO .56

VAR 9 ADJ FROM .50 TO .56

M= 7 NC=1 STDErr= 2563, 2563.

M= 7 NC=2 STDErr= 1830, 1830.

M= 7 NC=3 STDErr= 1323, 1323.

VAR 7 ADJ FROM .74 TO .49

M= 8 NC=1 STDErr= 672, 672.

M= 8 NC=2 STDErr= 1711, 1711.

M= 8 NC=3 STDErr= 2823, 2823.

VAR 8 ADJ FROM .50 TO .83

M= 9 NC=1 STDErr= 2719, 2719.

VAR 8 ADJ FROM .56 TO .64

M= 9 NC=1 STDErr= 1188, 1188.

VAR 8 ADJ FROM .56 TO .58

M= 9 NC=1 STDErr= 396, 396.

M= 9 NC=2 STDErr= 405, 405.

M= 9 NC=3 STDErr= 416, 416.

VAR 9 ADJ FROM .56 TO .83

M= 1 NC=1 STDErr= 503, 503.

VAR 9 ADJ FROM .56 TO .64

M= 1 NC=1 STDErr= 395, 395.

M= 1 NC=2 STDErr= 846, 846.

M= 1 NC=3 STDErr= 1544, 1544.

VAR 1 ADJ FROM 39.00 TO 44.23

M= 2 NC=1 STDErr= 769, 769.

VAR 1 ADJ FROM 39.00 TO 40.57

M= 2 NC=1 STDErr= 420, 420.

VAR 1 ADJ FROM 39.00 TO 69.49

Fig. 12 Example of computer print out of optimization data (Root River near Houston, event of June 28, 1942)

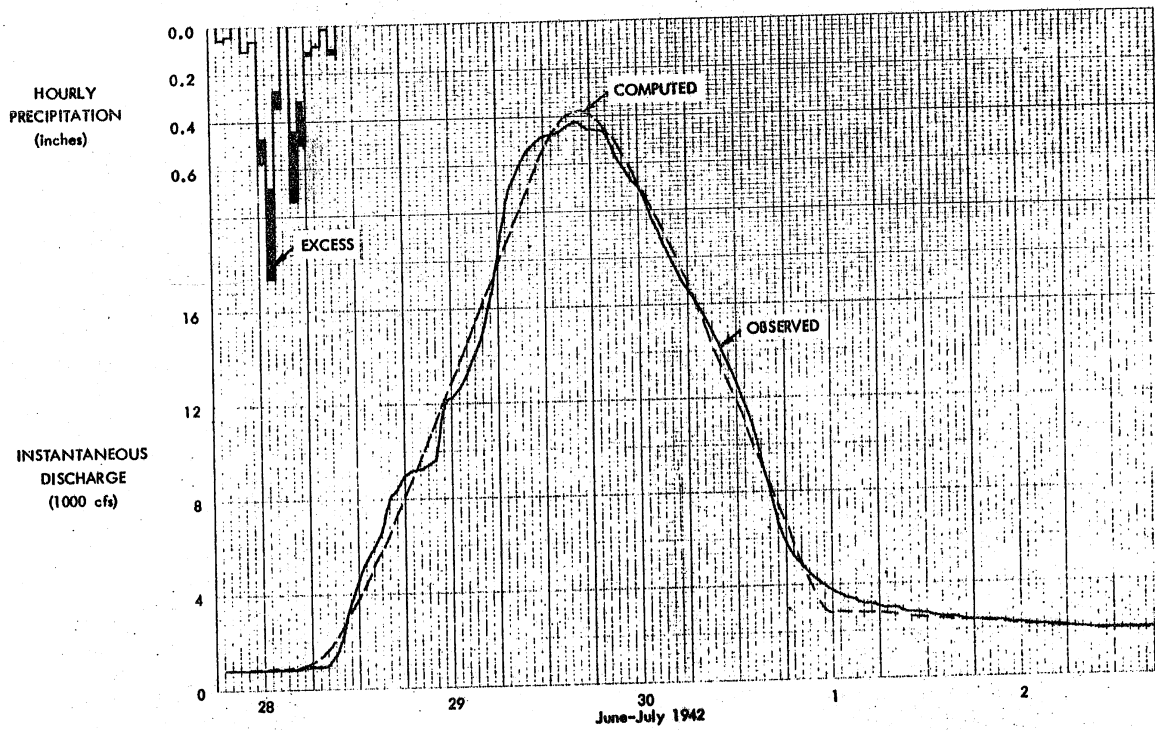


Fig. 13 Comparison of computed and observed discharges of Root River near Houston, event of June 28, 1942

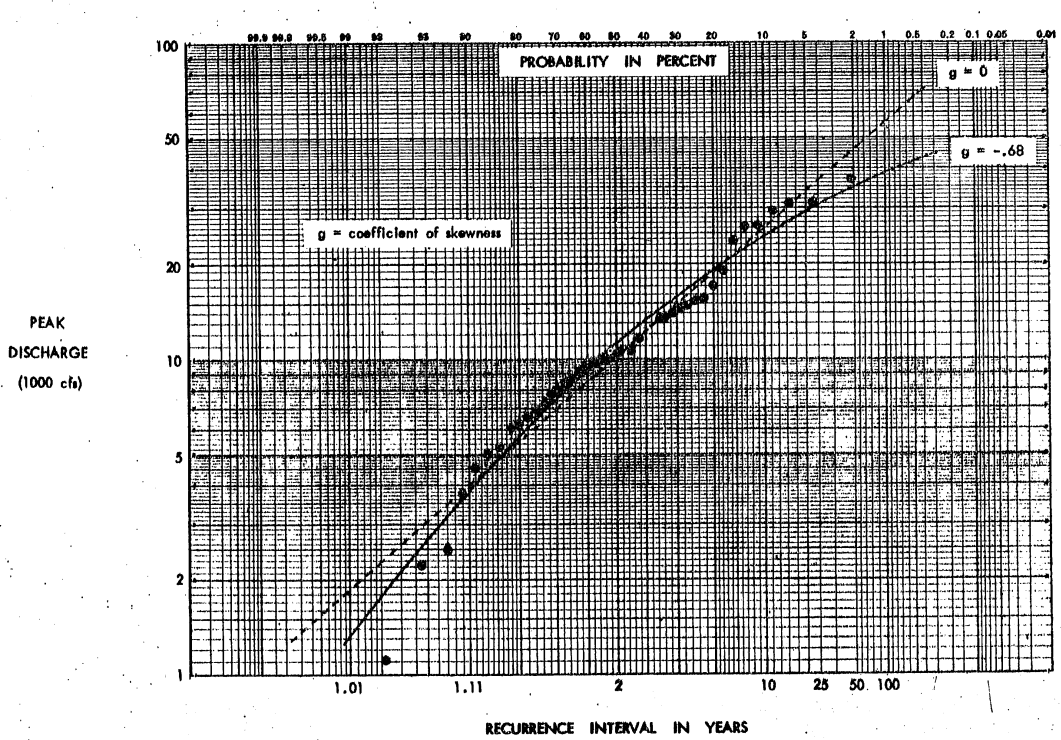


Fig. 14 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Root River near Houston

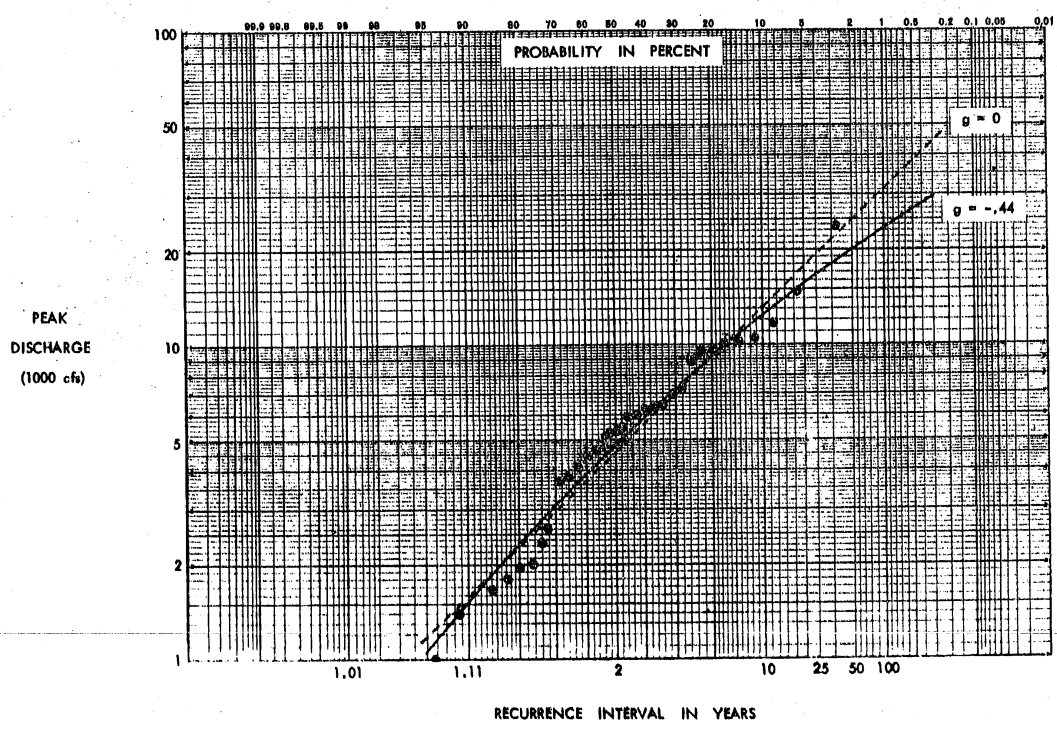


Fig. 15 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Root River near Houston

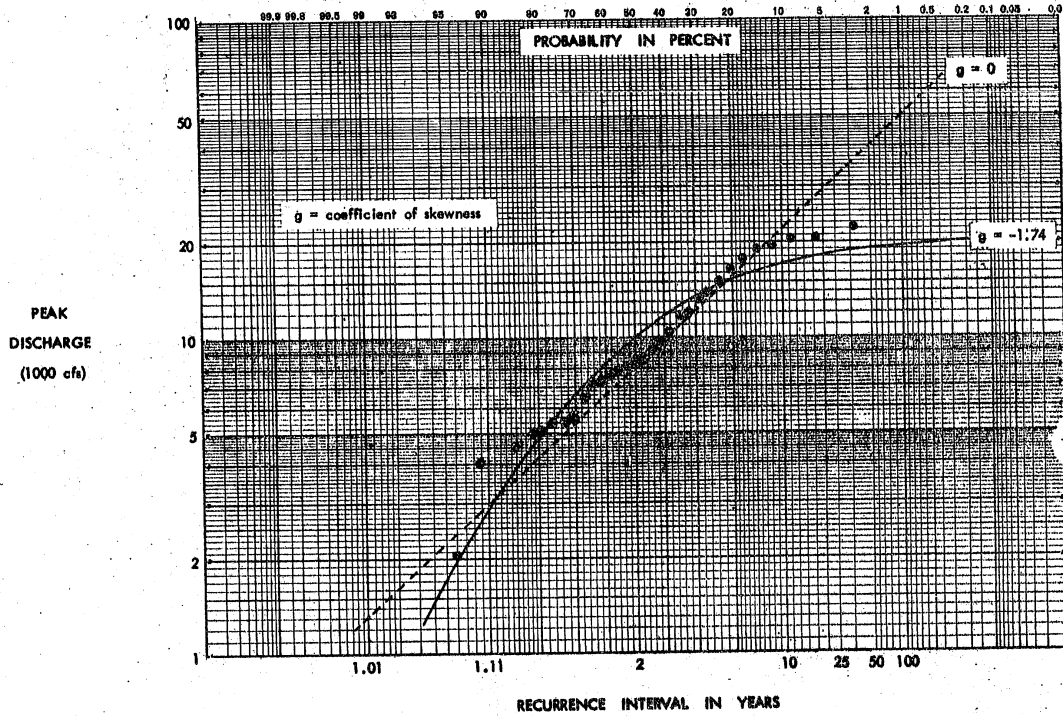


Fig. 16 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Root River near Lanesboro

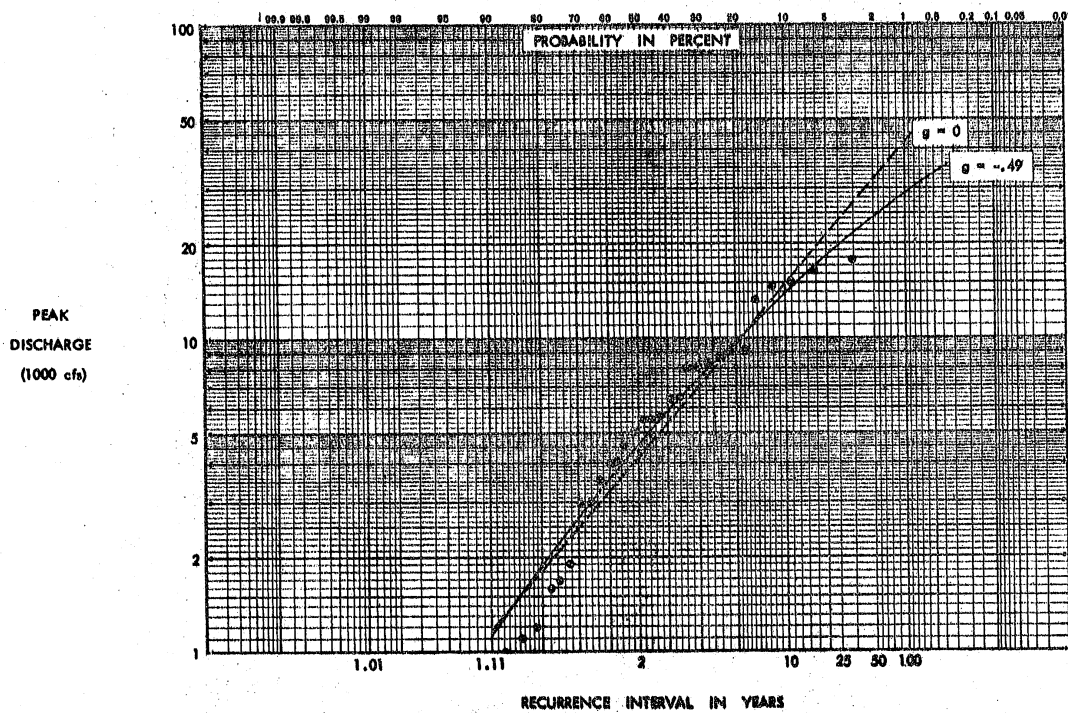


Fig. 17 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Root River near Lanesboro

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(1000 cfs)

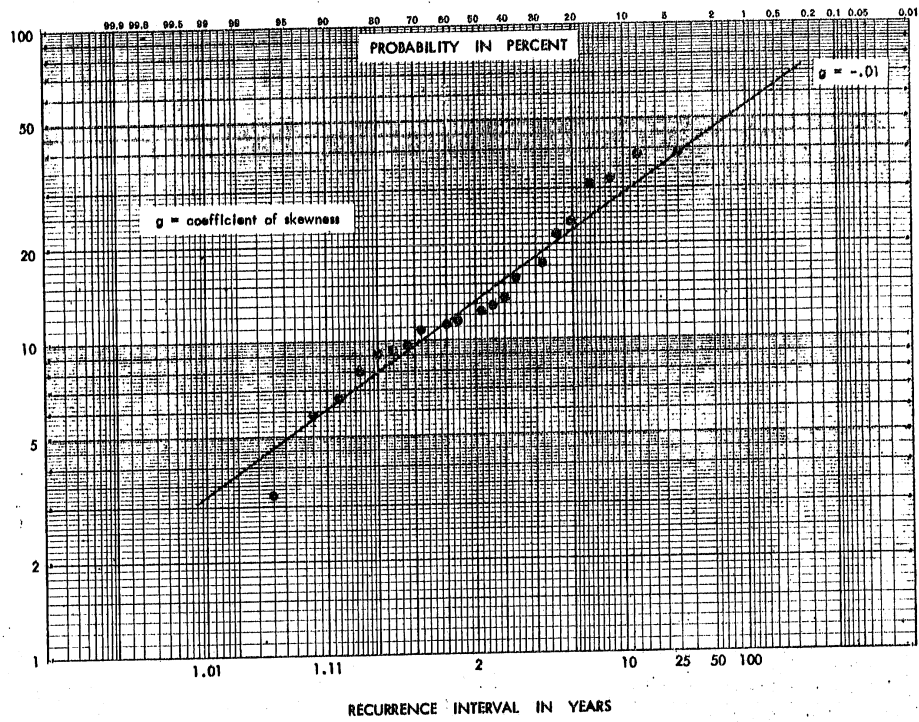


Fig. 18 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Root River below South Fork near Houston

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(1000 cfs)

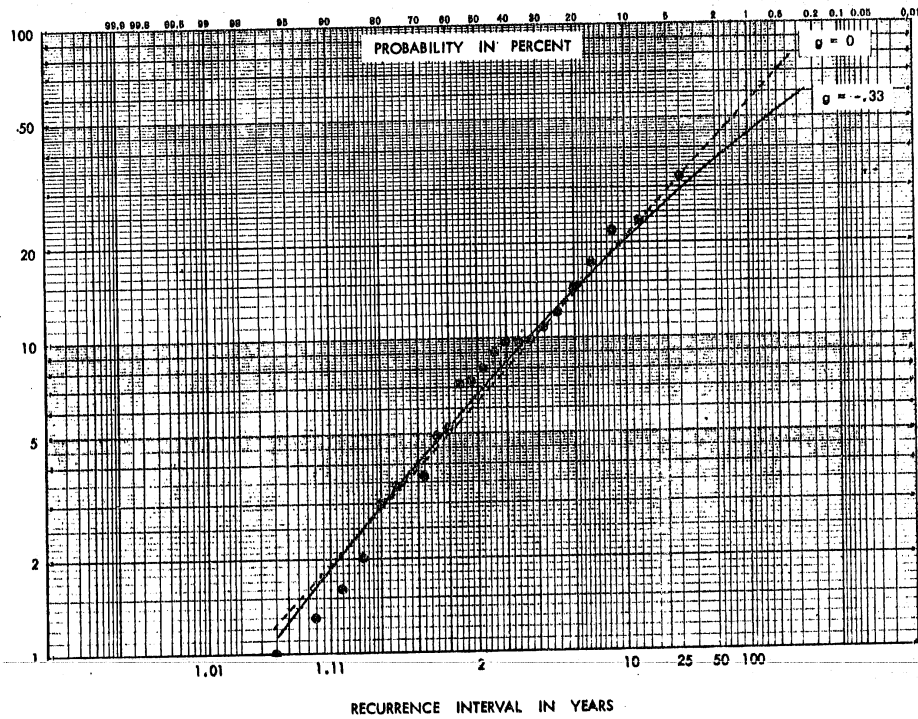


Fig. 19 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Root River below South Fork near Houston

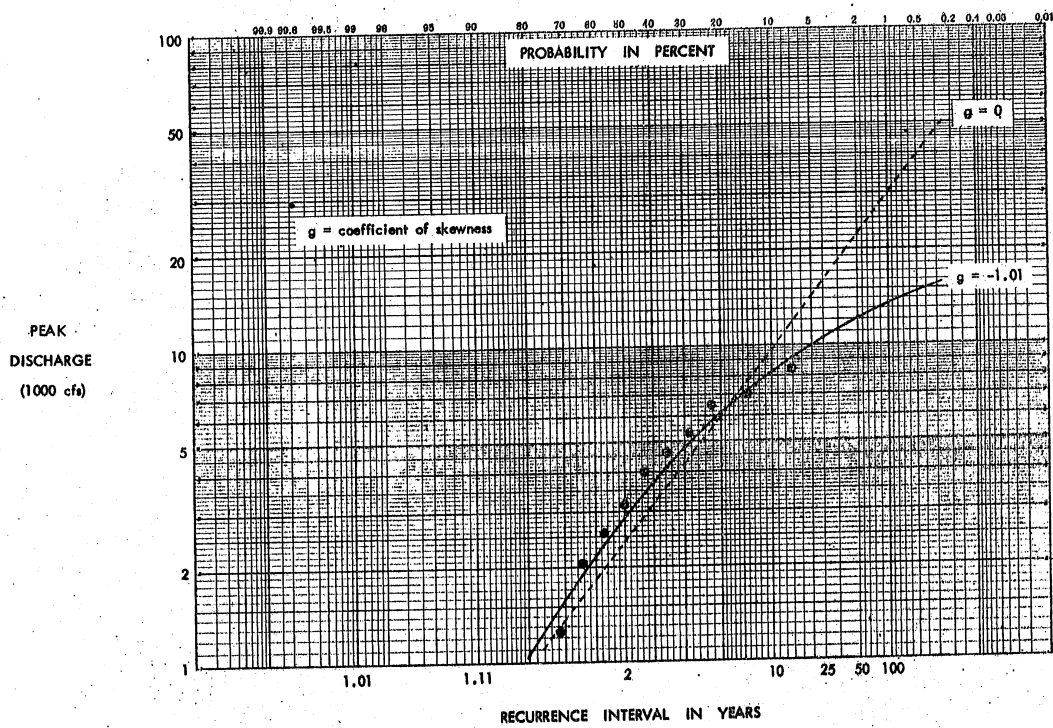


Fig. 20 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for South Fork Root River near Houston

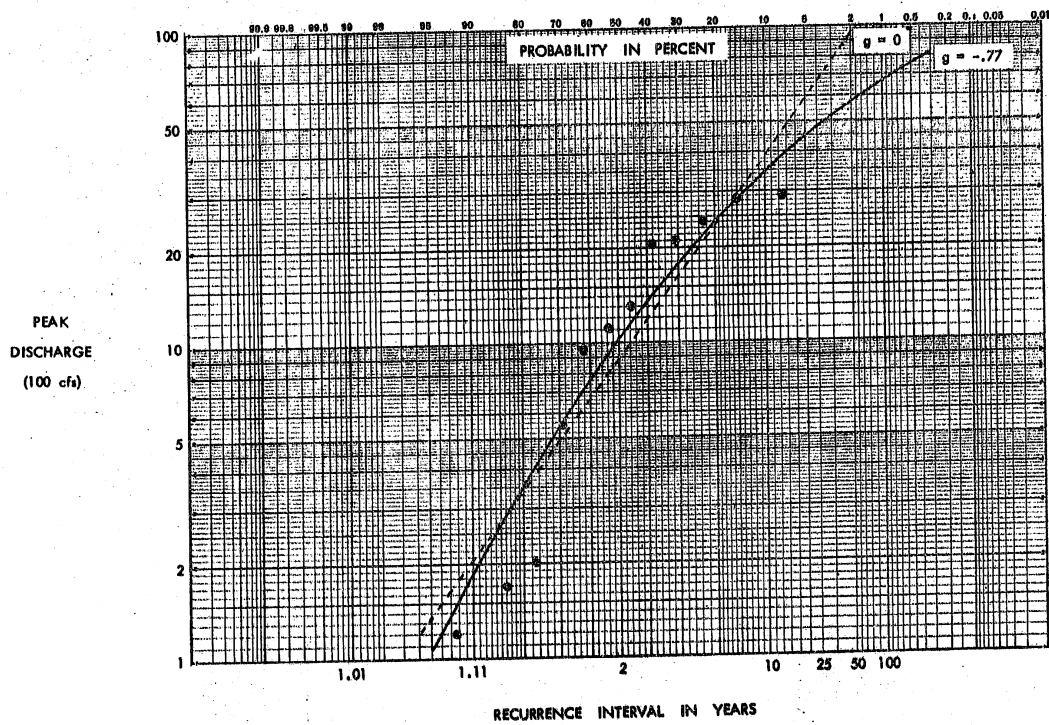


Fig. 21 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for South Fork Root River near Houston

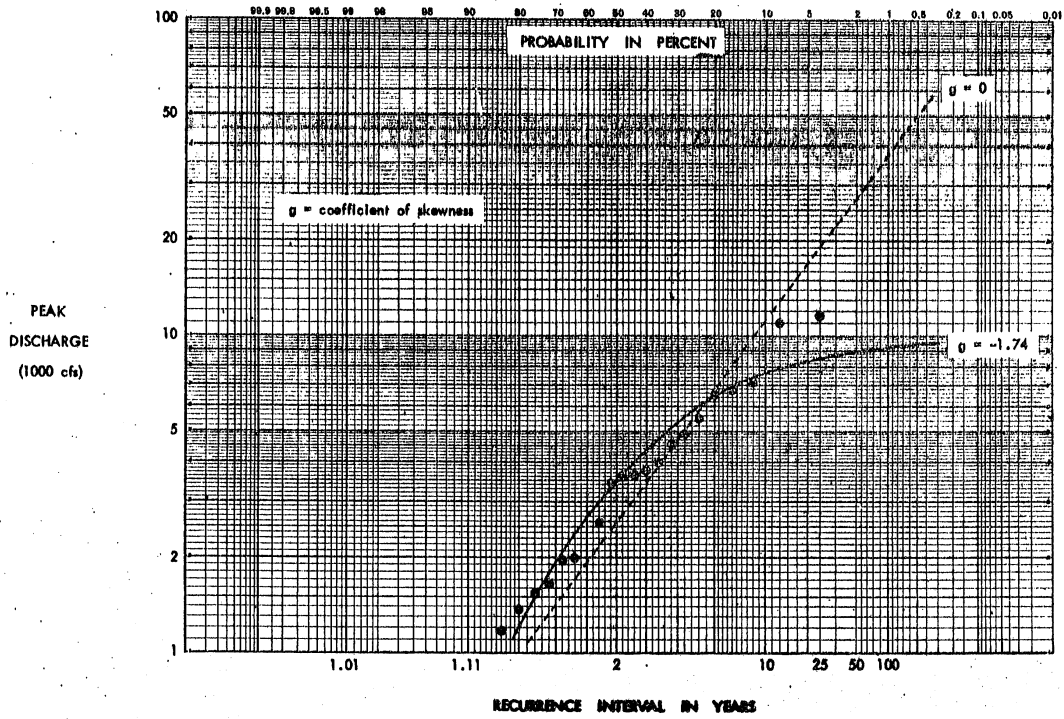


Fig. 22 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Rush Creek near Rushford

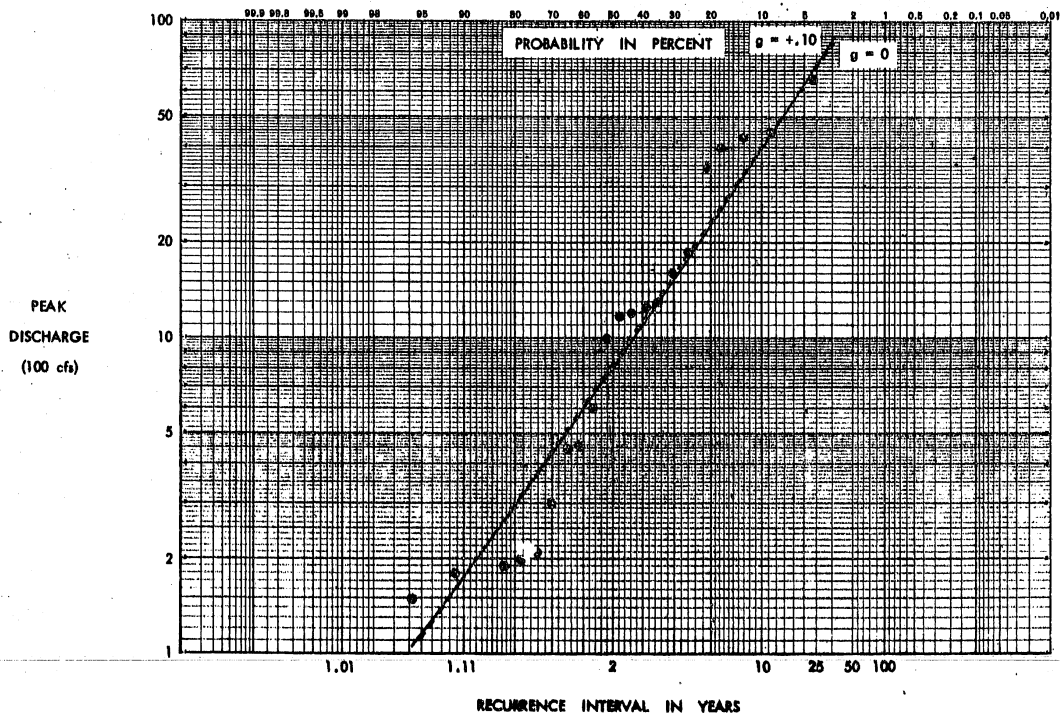


Fig. 23 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Rush Creek near Rushford

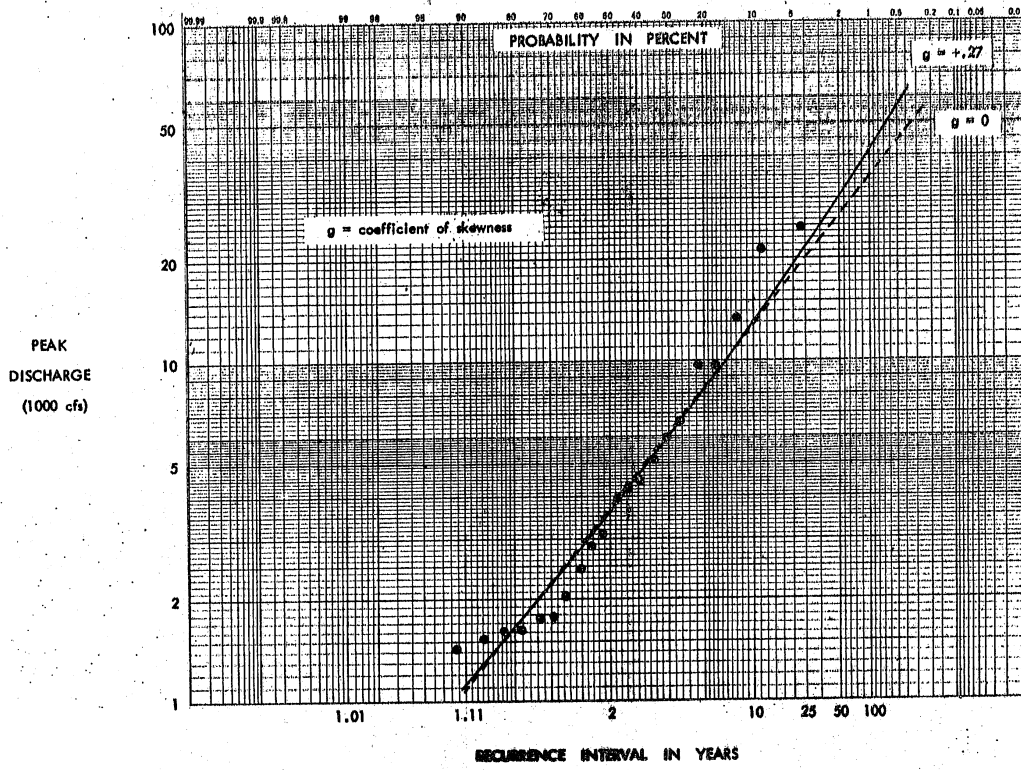


Fig. 24 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Le Sueur River near Rapidan

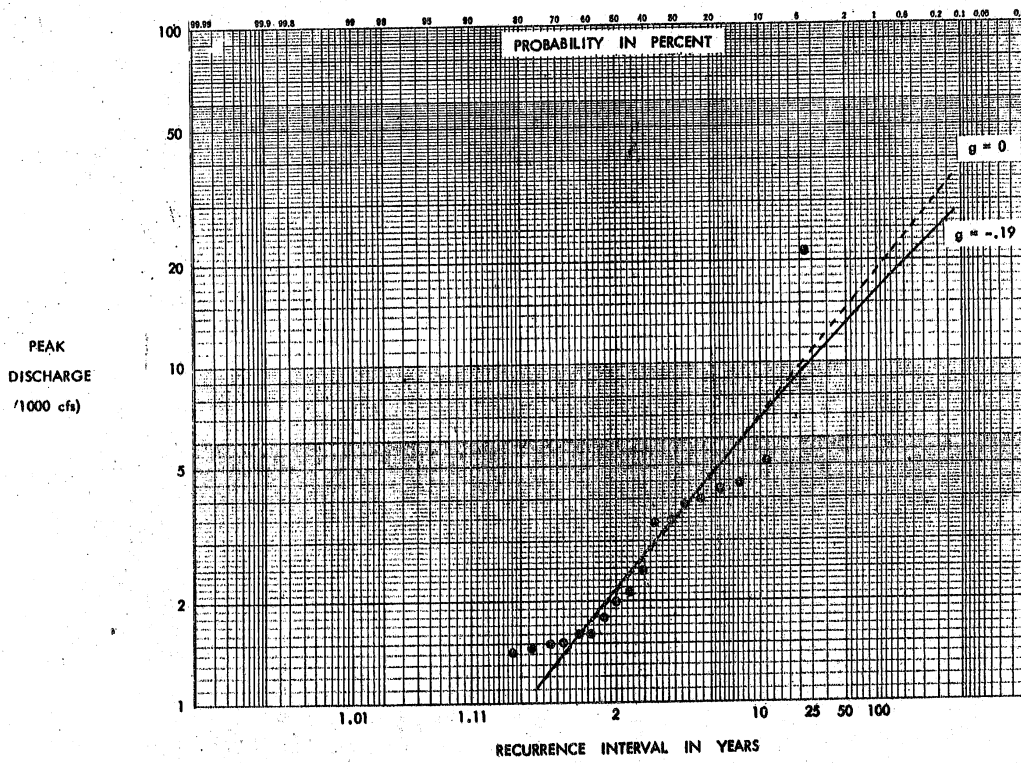


Fig. 25 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Le Sueur near Rapidan

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(100 cfs)

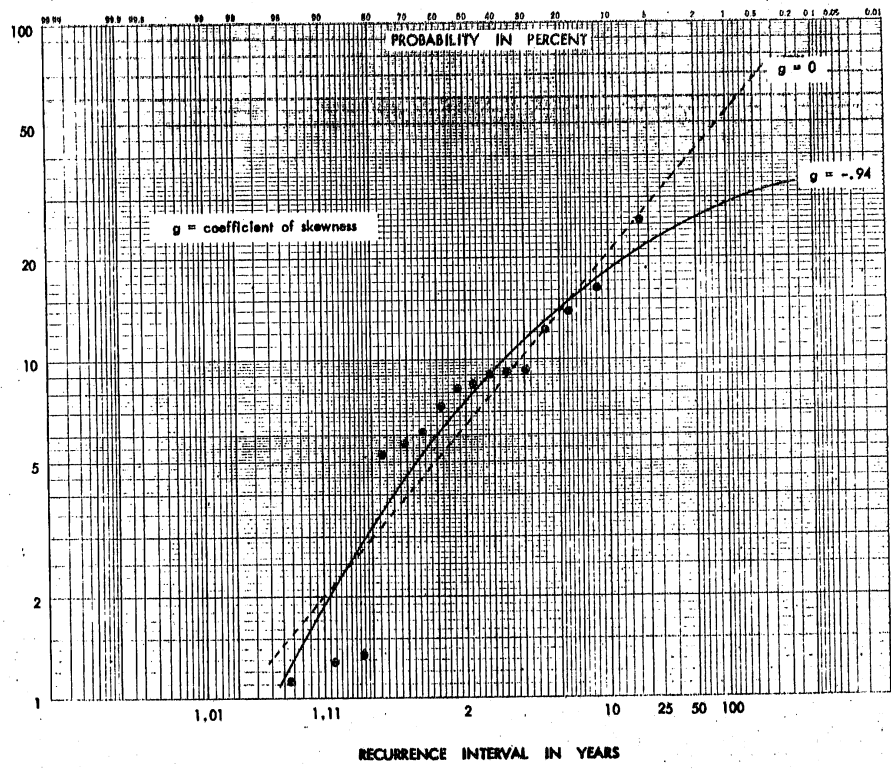


Fig. 26 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Middle River near Argyle

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(100 cfs)

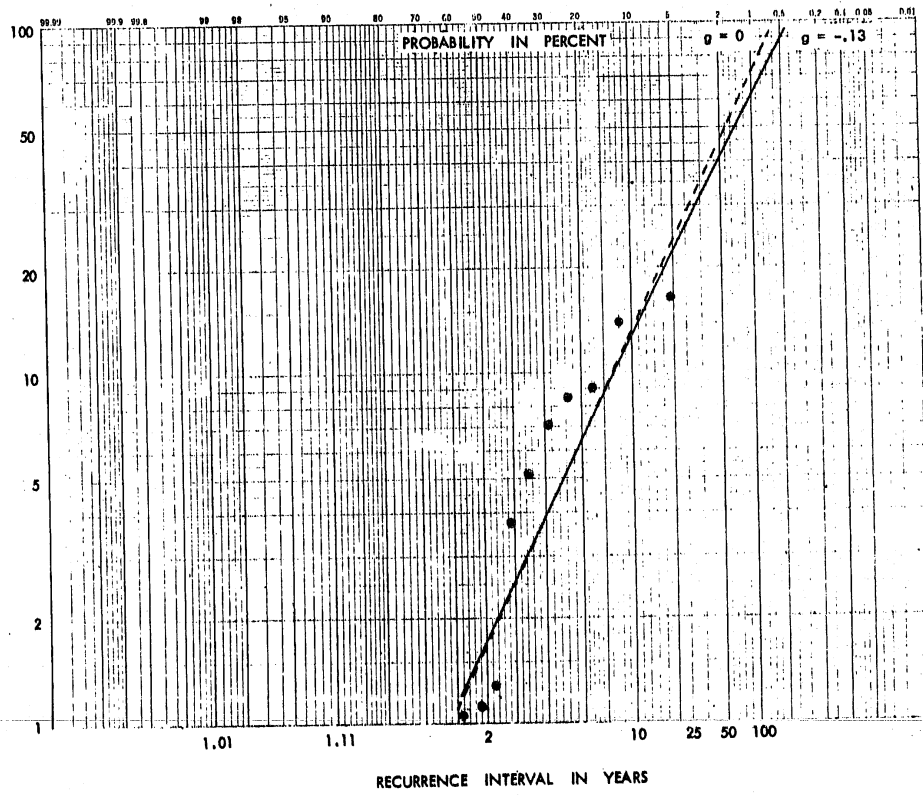


Fig. 27 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Middle River near Argyle

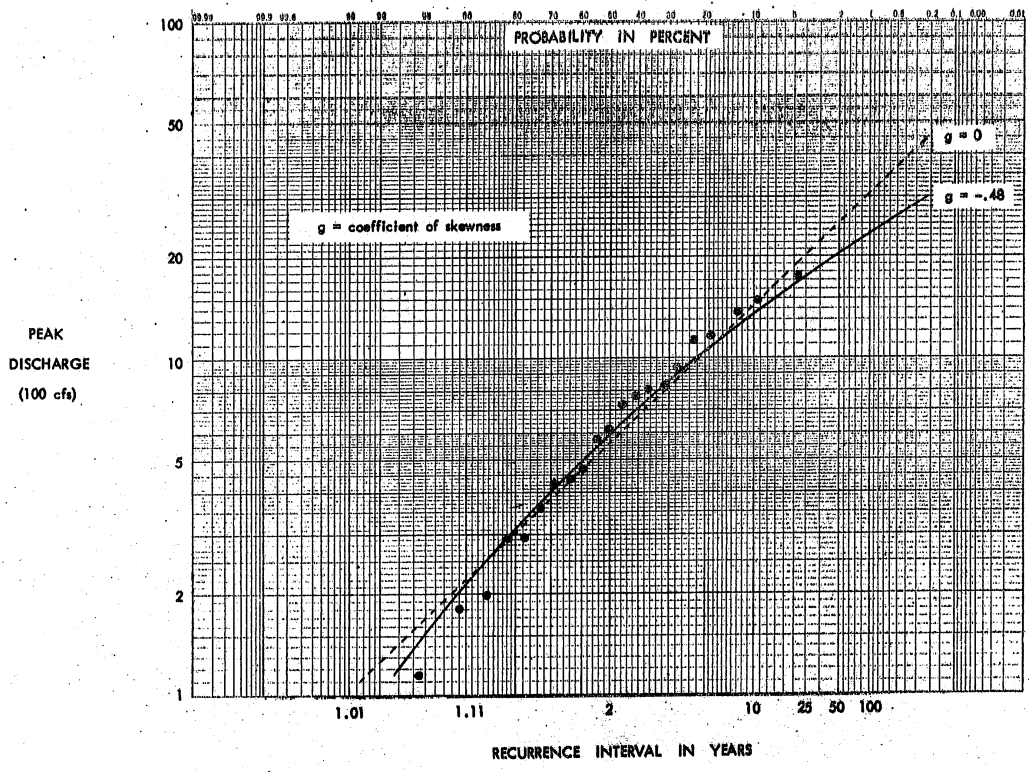


Fig. 28 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Embarrass River near Embarrass

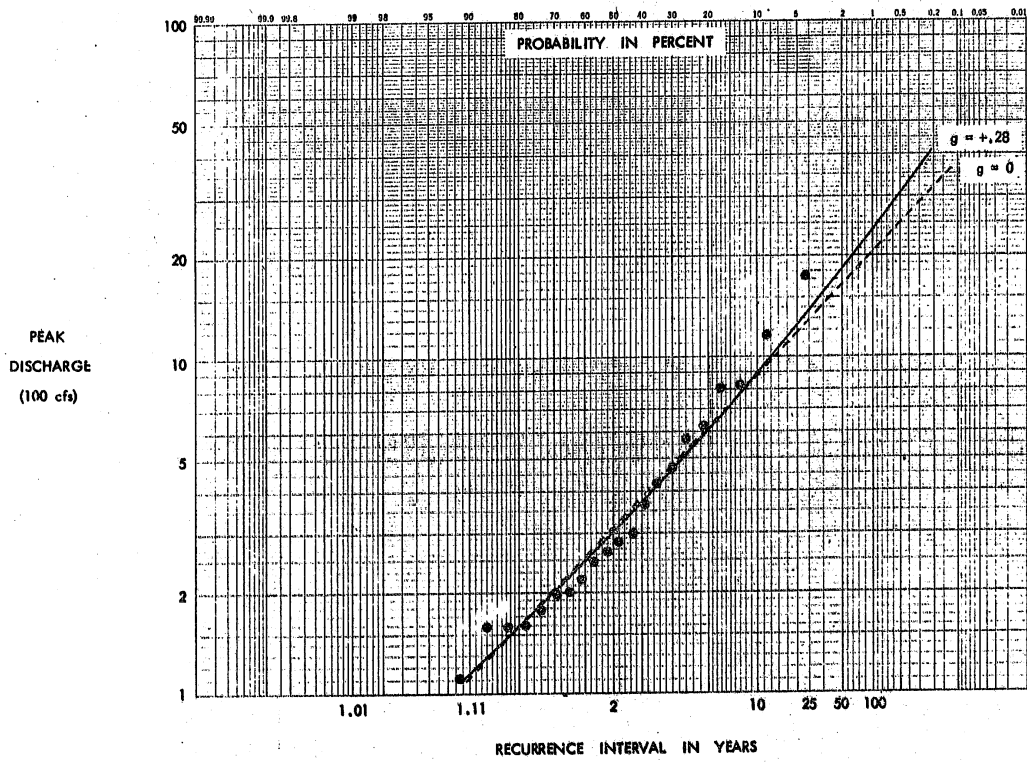


Fig. 29 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Embarrass River near Embarrass

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(1000 cfs)

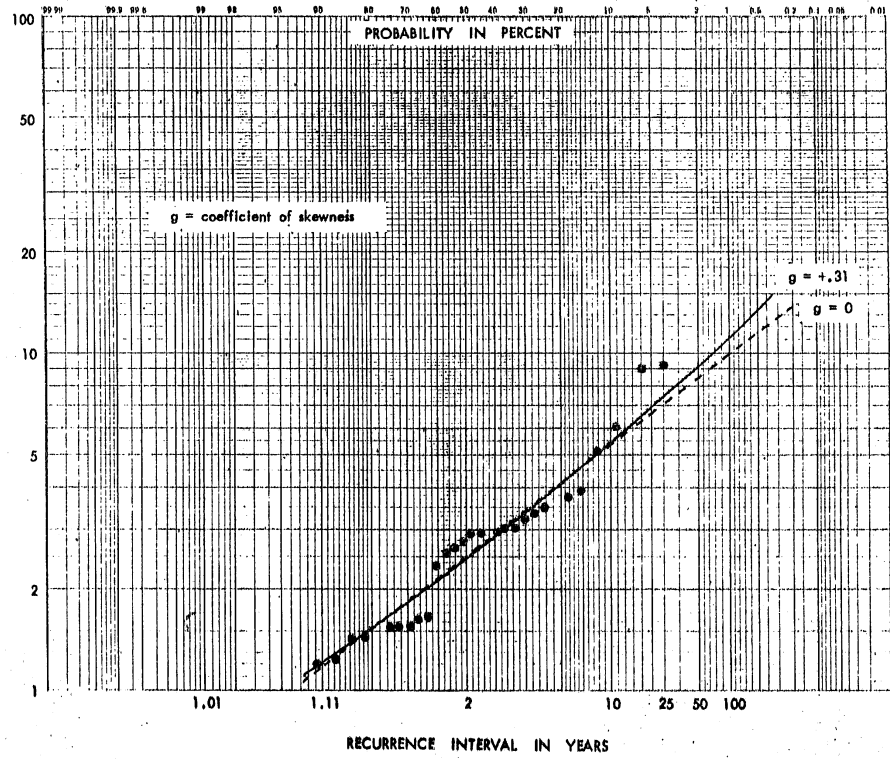


Fig. 30 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum series for Baptism River near Beaver Bay

PEAK
DISCHARGE
(1000 cfs)

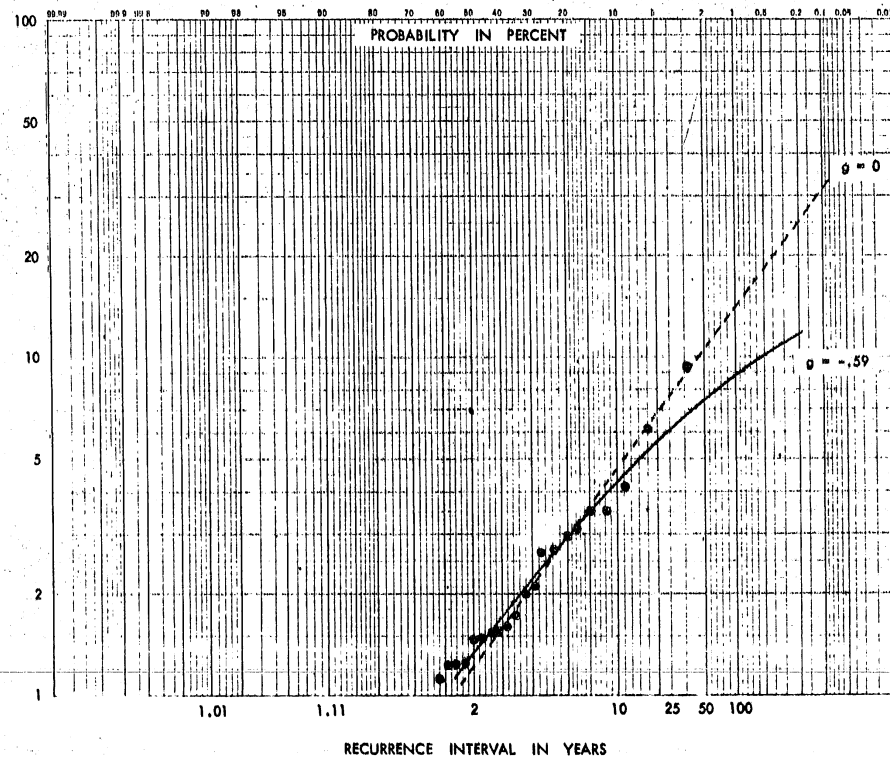


Fig. 31 Flood frequency curves of annual maximum summer flood series for Baptism River near Beaver Bay

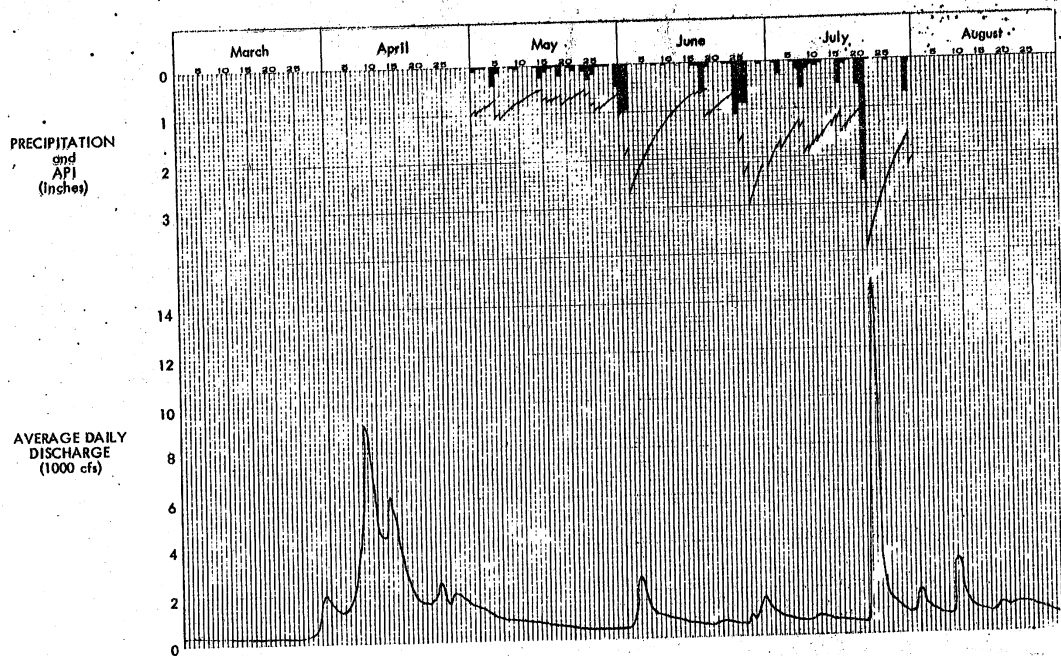


Fig. 32 Antecedent moisture conditions above Houston, storm event of July 20, 1951

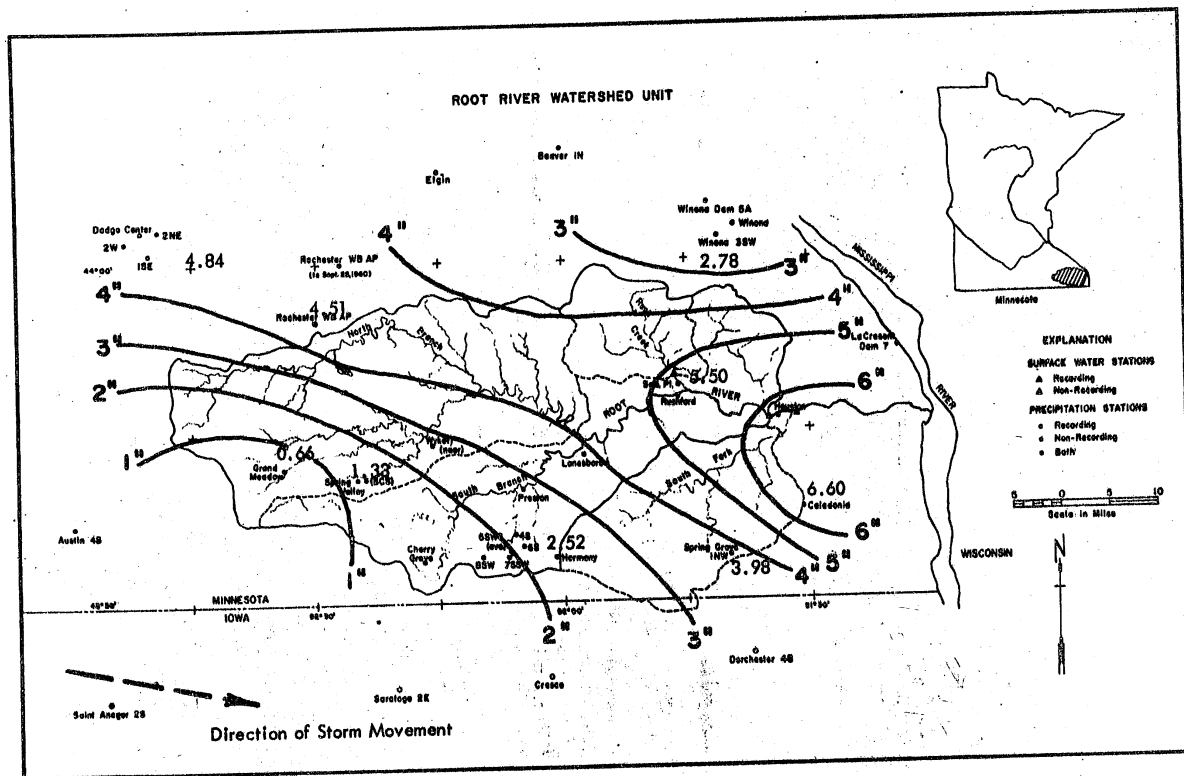


Fig. 33 Isohyetal map for storm event of July 20, 1951

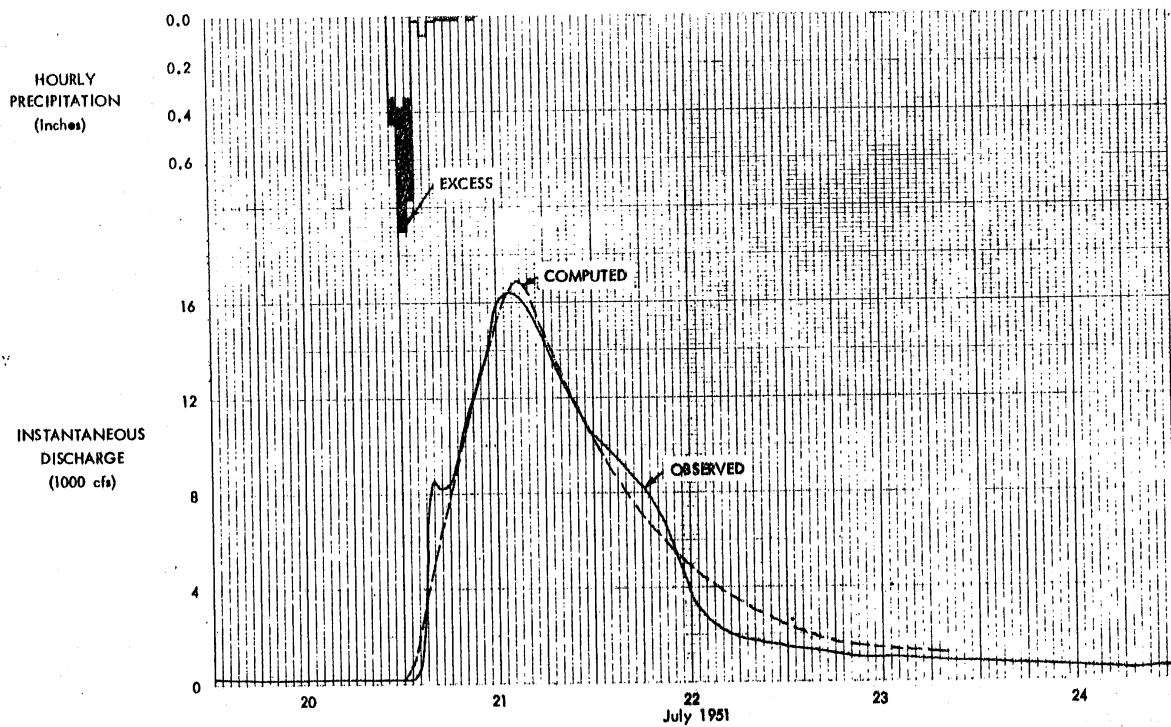


Fig. 34 Computed and observed hydrographs for Root River near Lanesboro, storm event of July 20, 1951

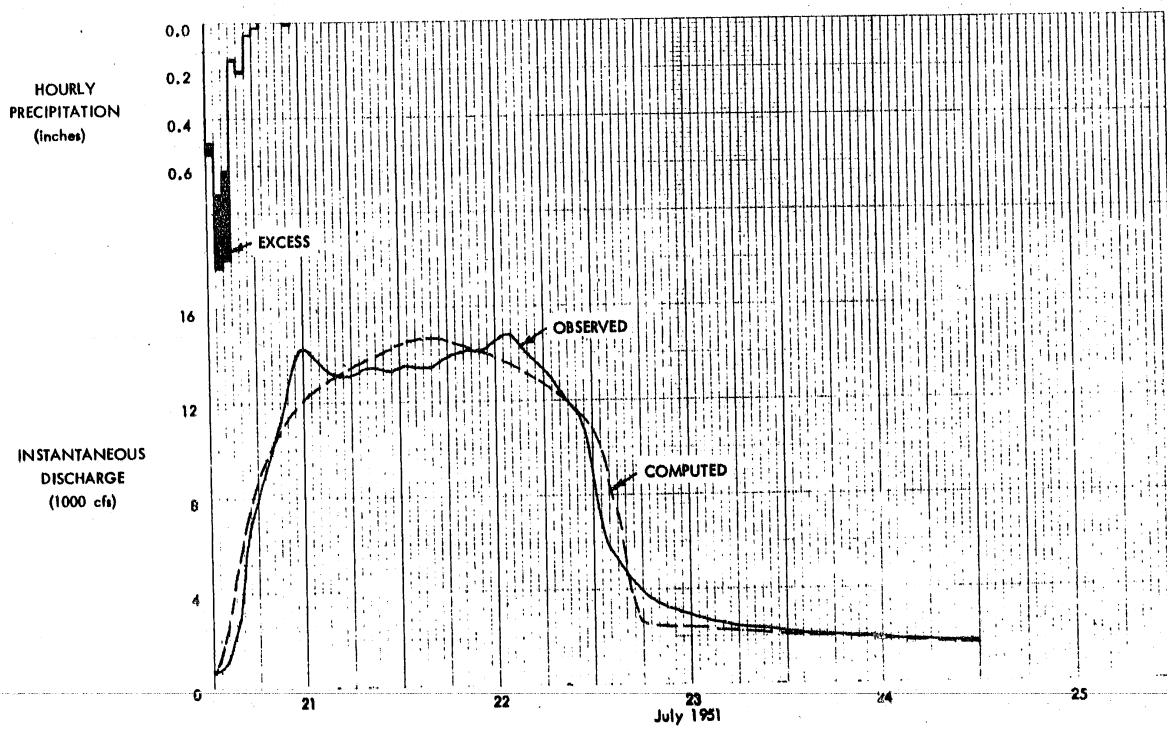


Fig. 35 Computed and observed hydrographs for Root River near Houston, storm event of July 20, 1951

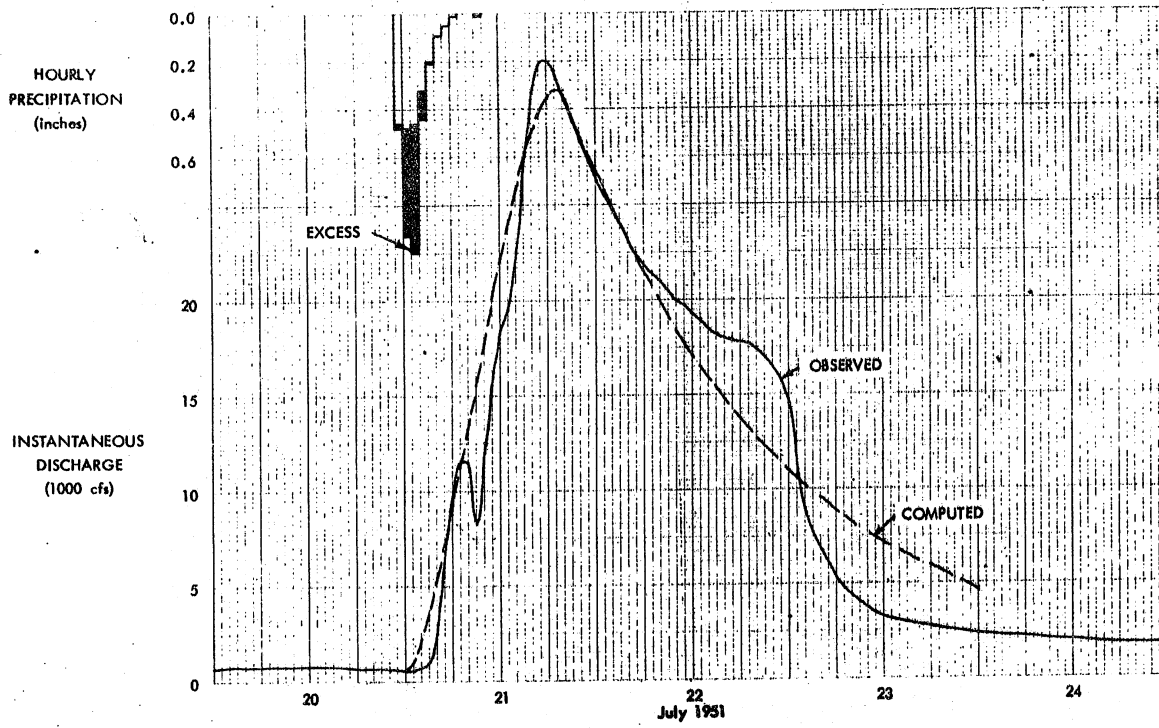


Fig. 36 Computed and observed hydrographs for Root River below South Fork near Houston, event of July 20, 1951

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECEN
615.00	67.	14.52	1.12	1.12	.00	6.68	.09	.26	1600.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.24
UNIT HQR, NO= 01		LAG= 14,556		CP= .578					
640.	1993.	3426.	4855.	6258.	7625.	8949.	10220.	11406.	12488.
13467.	14324.	15073.	15471.	15750.	15127.	14228.	13383.	12587.	11830.
11135.	10474.	9851.	9266.	8715.	8197.	7710.	7292.	6821.	6414.
6034.	5474.	5338.	5021.	4722.	4442.	4178.	3929.	3696.	3478.
3276.	3074.	2892.	2721.	2559.	2407.	2264.	2129.	2003.	1894.
1772.	1664.	1567.	1474.	1387.	1304.	1227.	1154.	1085.	1021.
960.	903.	849.	799.	751.	707.	665.	625.	588.	553.
520.	487.	460.	433.	407.	383.	360.	339.	319.	300.
282.	263.	249.	235.	221.	207.	195.	184.	173.	164.
153.									
NP	VARH1	VARH2	STANTO	NCO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRYK
11	.17	.02	200.	70	5	.25	15	1.02	.41
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COHP 0	OBS 0		
1	.45	.34	.11			269.	200.		
2	.70	.38	.32			755.	200.		
3	.77	.34	.43			1901.	650.		
4	.02	.02	0			3395.	5000.		
5	.08	.08	0			4920.	8500.		
6	.02	.02	0			6425.	8200.		
7	.01	.01	0			7895.	8300.		
8	.01	.01	0			9321.	9500.		
9	.01	.01	0			10692.	11000.		
10	.0	0	0			11983.	12100.		
11	.01	.01	0			13171.	13100.		

Fig. 37 Partial computer print out for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 20, 1951

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

NA	R	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
1270.00	68.	49.29	.05	1.19	.05	2.94	.00	.48	2300.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
.0	.0	.0	1.	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.13
UNIT MGR. NO= 61		LAG= 27.910		CP= .654					
1437.	4259.	6778.	8826.	10465.	11779.	12841.	13709.	14429.	15035.
15554.	16009.	16403.	16758.	17079.	17372.	17643.	17894.	18130.	18351.
18561.	18763.	18950.	19131.	19302.	19424.	19468.	19447.	19379.	19277.
19150.	19008.	18840.	18663.	18473.	18270.	18054.	17824.	17579.	17318.
1703A.	16733.	16402.	16037.	15630.	15167.	14624.	13956.	13030.	10779.
7644.	5223.	3569.	2439.	1667.	1139.	778.	532.	363.	248.
170.									
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NDO	STARTK	N			
11	.98	.91	800.	97	.76	1			
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	RAIN2	LOSS2	EXCESS2	COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.35	.52	.03				632.	600.	
2	1.13	.72	.31				1154.	600.	
3	.89	.62	.37				2632.	800.	
4	.86	.45	.01				4523.	1700.	
5	.21	.20	.61				6170.	3500.	
6	.35	.09	0				7522.	6000.	
7	.32	.02	0				8612.	8000.	
8	.48	0	0				9490.	9500.	
9	.40	0	0				10203.	10300.	
10	.40	0	0				10787.	11500.	
11	.48	.01	0				11274.	12300.	

Fig. 38 Partial computer print out for Root River near Houston, event of July 20, 1951

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA TR VAR1 VAR2 VAR3 VAR4 VAR5 VAR6 VAR7 GRECSN
 1560,00 6n, 18,50 1,43 1,25 ,03 1,70 ,02 ,42 2600,
 FLAG1 FLAG2 FLAG3 FLAG4 FLAG5 FLAG6 FLAG7 FLGNH1 FLGNH2 RTIOR
 1, =0 =0 =0 =0 =0 =0 =0 =0 1,43

UNIT PGR,NO=100 LAG= 18,532 CP= ,498
 500, 1934, 3568, 5331, 9171, 9062, 10983, 12922, 14868, 16794,
 18634, 20330, 21879, 23277, 24514, 25577, 26437, 27033, 26993, 26237,
 25266, 24330, 23428, 22561, 21725, 20920, 20145, 19399, 18680, 17988,
 17322, 16480, 16063, 15468, 14895, 14343, 13812, 13300, 12807, 12333,
 11876, 11436, 11013, 10605, 10212, 9834, 9469, 9118, 8781, 8454,
 8142, 7841, 7550, 7271, 7001, 6742, 6494, 6252, 6020, 5797,
 5582, 5376, 5176, 4985, 4800, 4622, 4451, 4286, 4127, 3974,
 3827, 3684, 3549, 3418, 3291, 3169, 3052, 2939, 2830, 2724,
 2624, 2527, 2433, 2343, 2256, 2173, 2092, 2015, 1940, 1868,
 1799, 1732, 1668, 1606, 1547, 1490, 1434, 1381, 1330, 1281.

NP VARNH1 VARNH2 STARTQ NOO IOA RDA IOB ROB STRTK
 11 ,18 ,77 650, 77 43 ,50 47 ,35 ,50

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	OBS Q
1	,18	,46	,02	651,	650,
2	,23	,48	,45	925,	650,
3	,40	,46	,54	1860,	790,
4	,44	,32	,12	3409,	1150,
5	,21	,20	,01	5262,	3320,
6	,09	,09	0	7262,	7200,
7	,05	,05	0	9347,	8860,
8	,11	,01	0	11485,	11300,
9	0	0	0	13656,	11300,
10	0	0	0	15844,	8360,
11	,01	,01	0	18029,	14750,

Fig. 39 Partial computer print out for Root River below South Fork near Houston, event of July 20, 1951

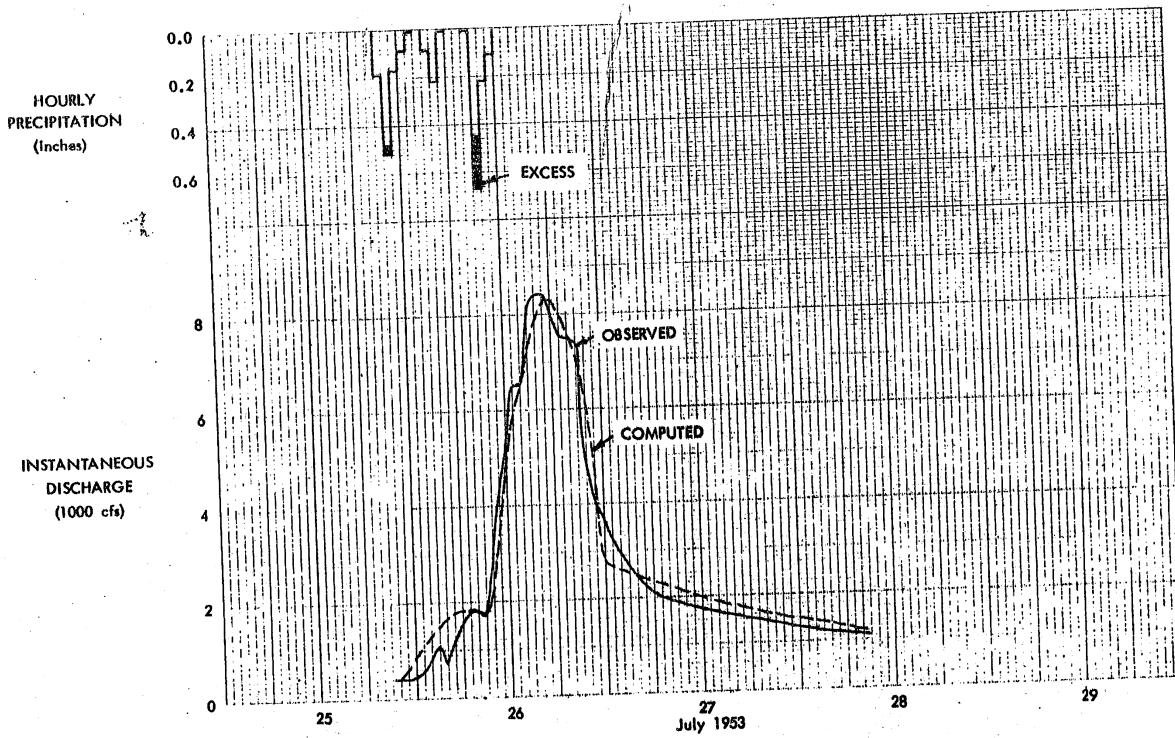


Fig. 40 Computed and observed hydrographs for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 25-26, 1953

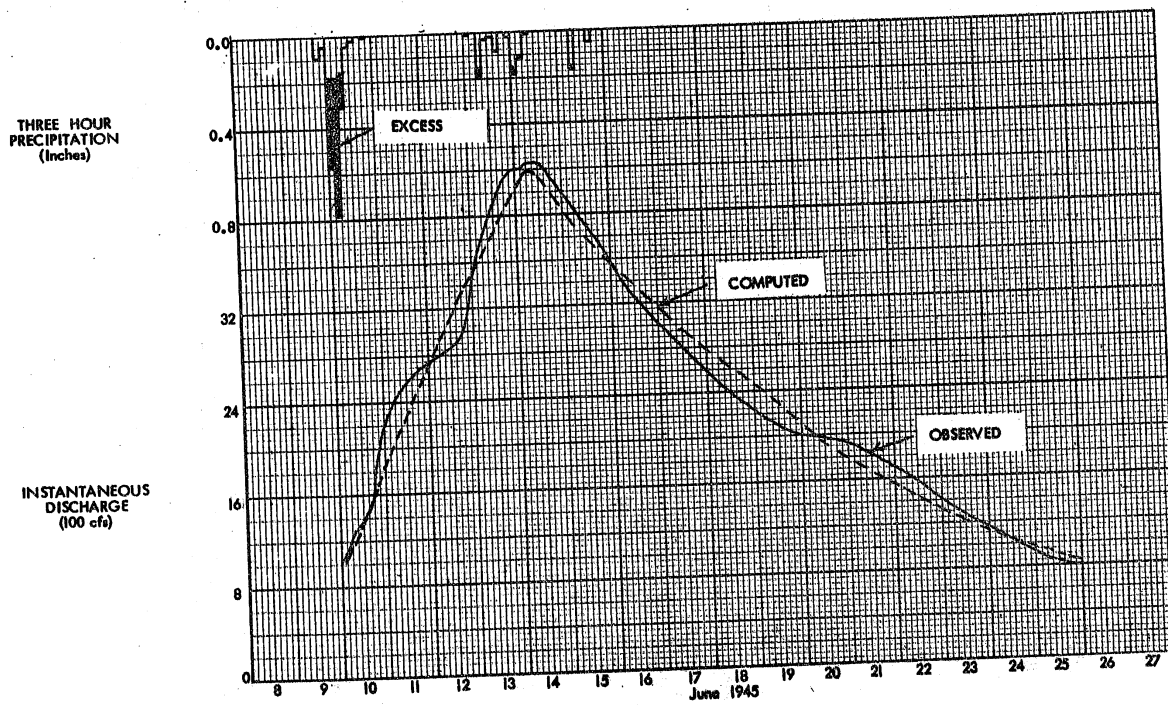


Fig. 41 Computed and observed hydrographs for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 10, 1945

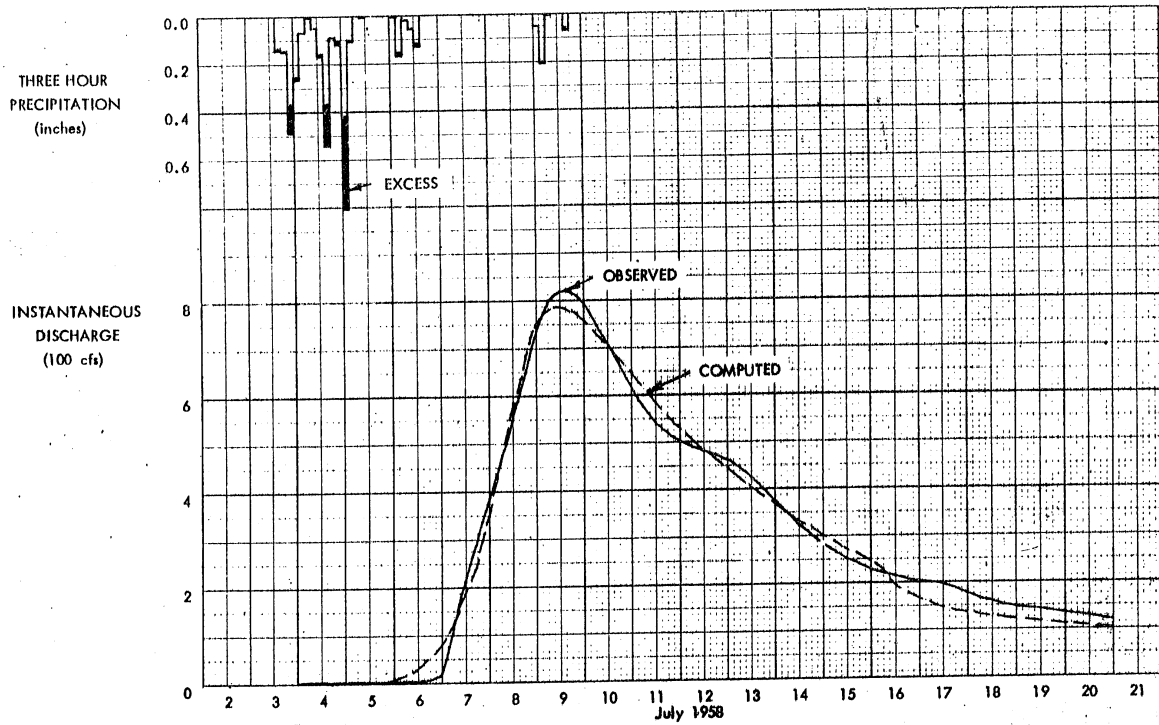


Fig. 42 Computed and observed hydrographs for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 3-6, 1953

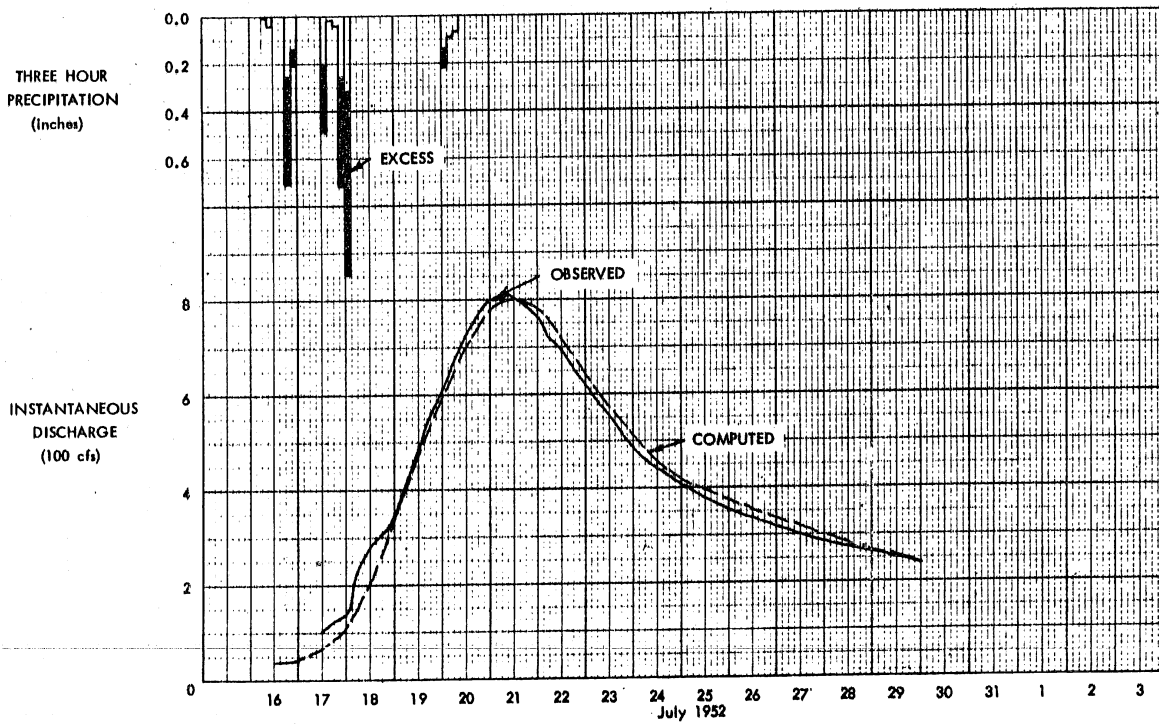


Fig. 43 Computed and observed hydrographs for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 16-18, 1952

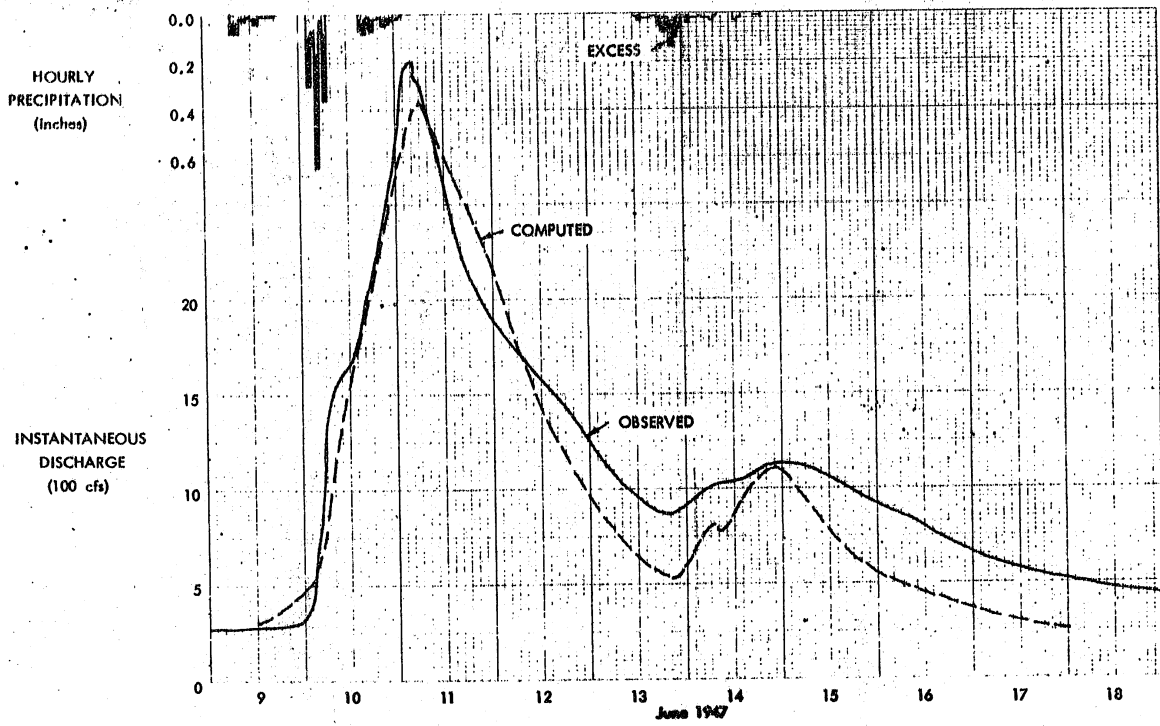


Fig. 44 Computed and observed hydrographs for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 10, 1947

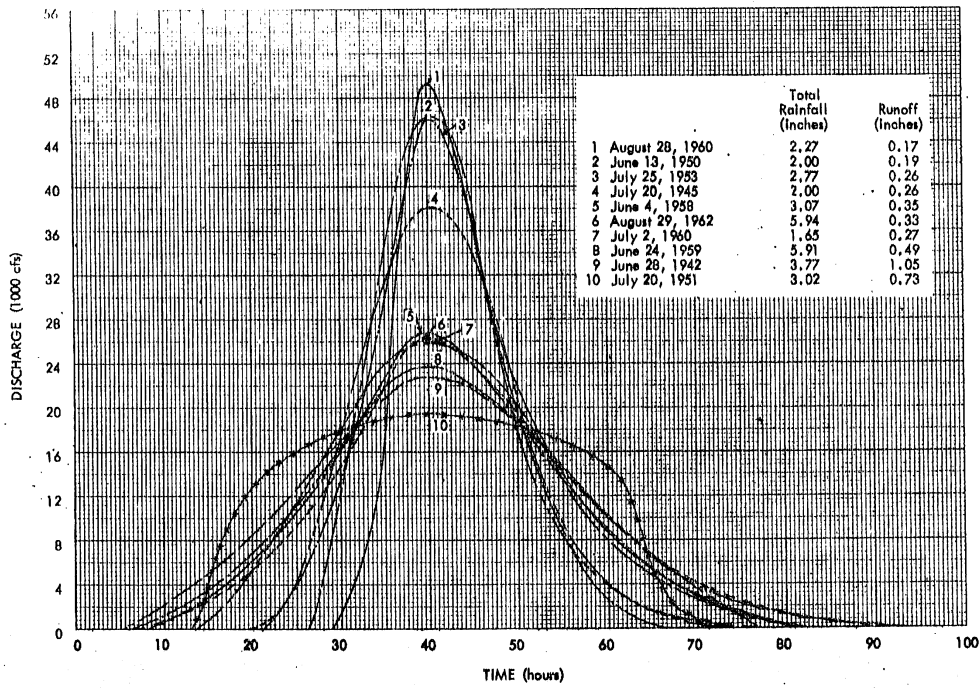


Fig. 45 Instantaneous unit hydrographs for Root River near Houston, as determined by optimization program

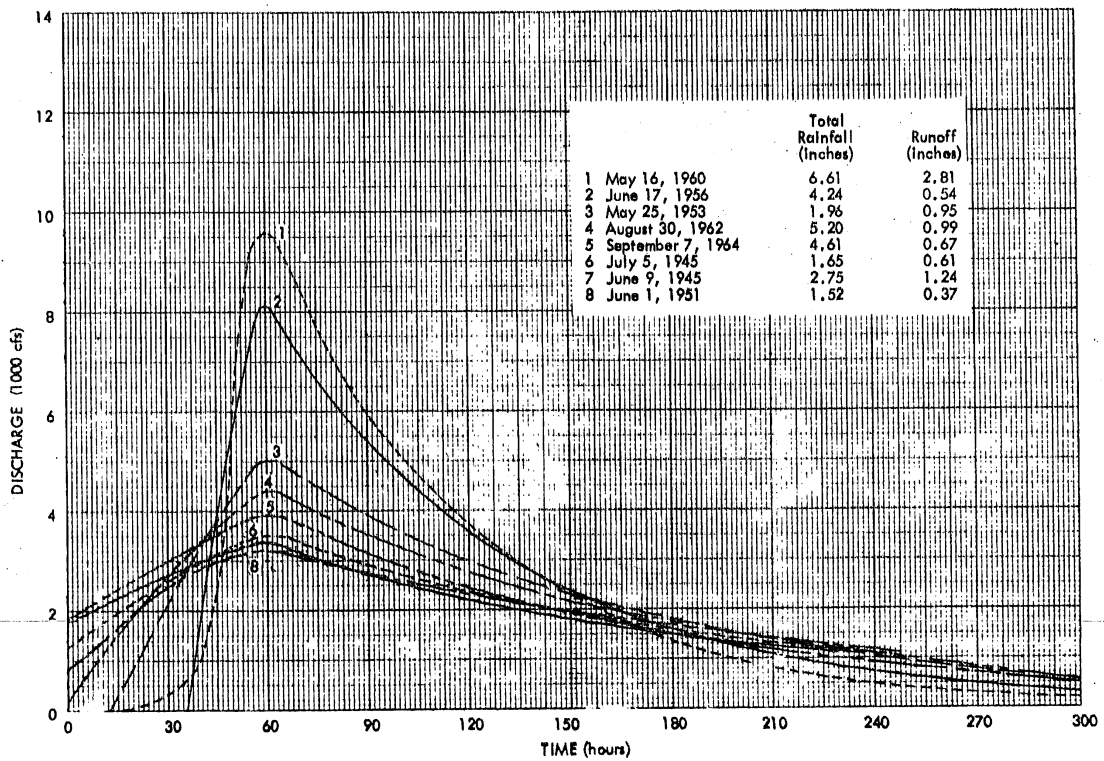


Fig. 46 Instantaneous unit hydrographs for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, as determined by optimization program

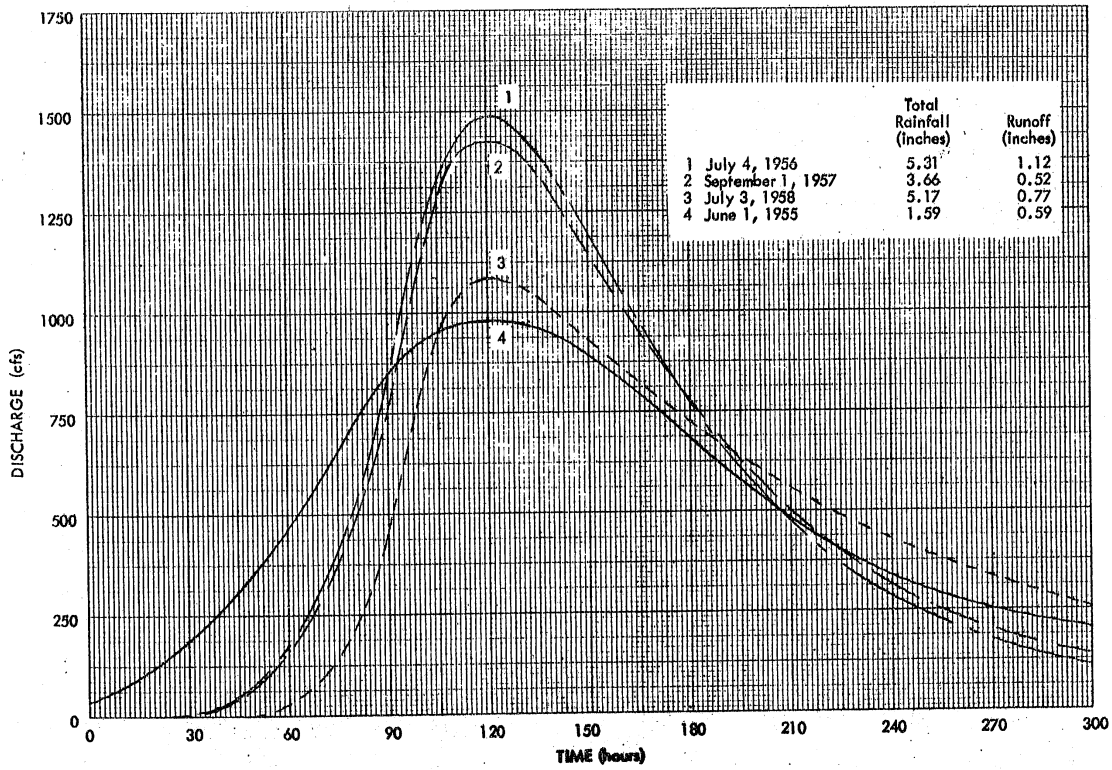


Fig. 47 Instantaneous unit hydrographs for Middle River near Argyle, as determined by optimization program

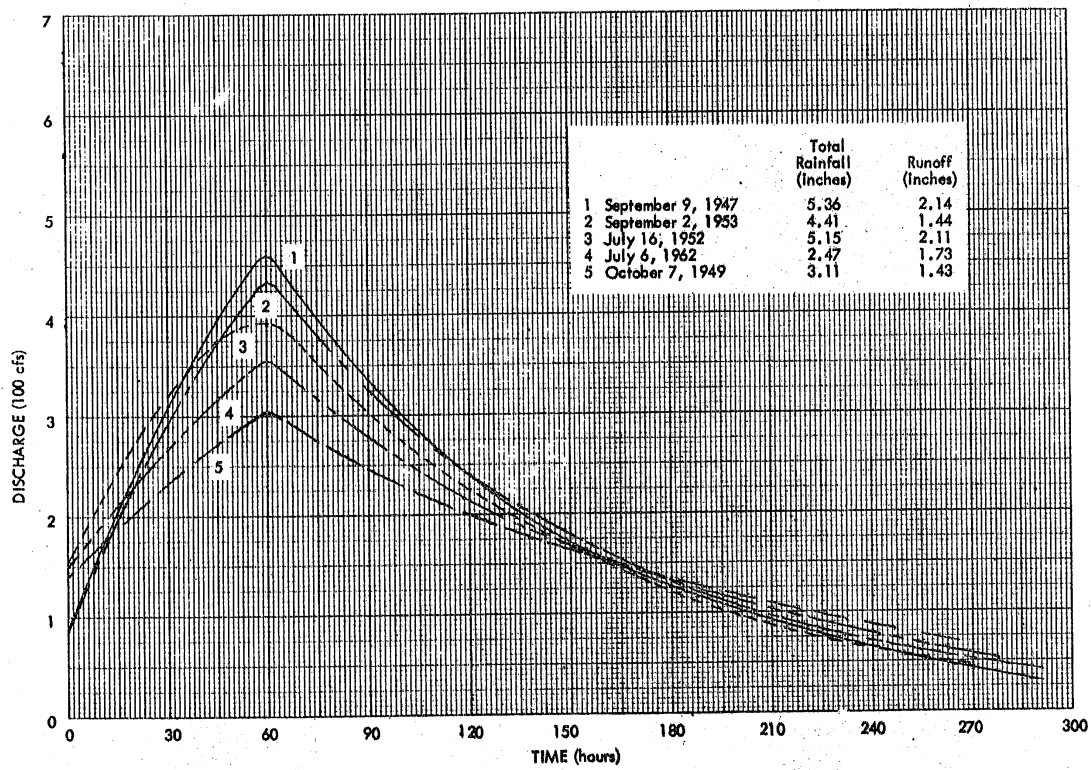


Fig. 48 Instantaneous unit hydrographs for Embarrass River near Embarrass, as determined by optimization program

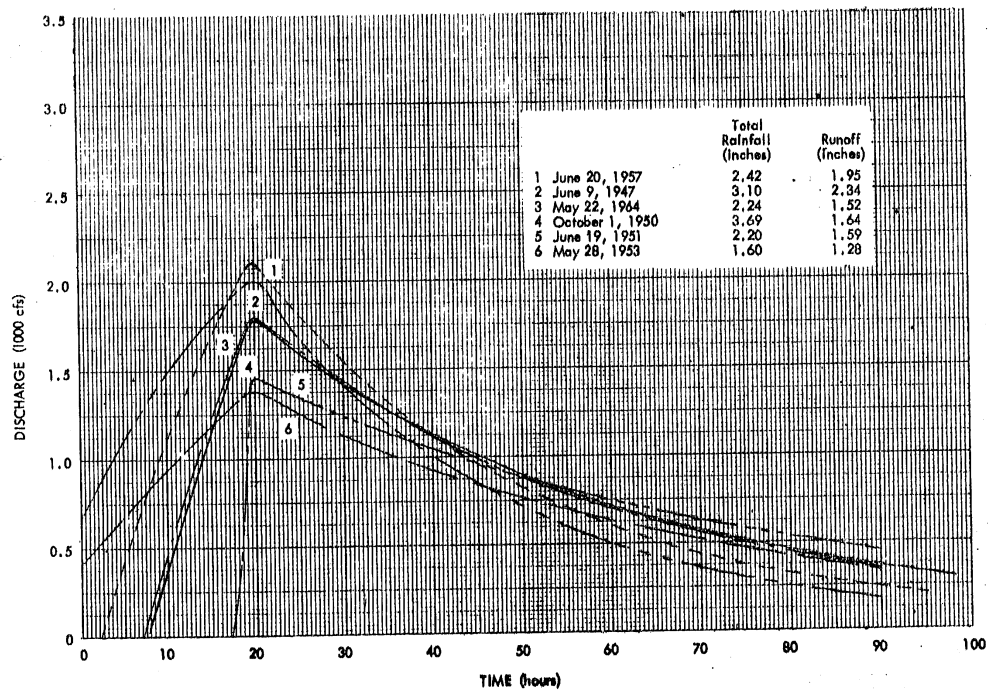


Fig. 49 Instantaneous unit hydrographs for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, as determined by optimization program

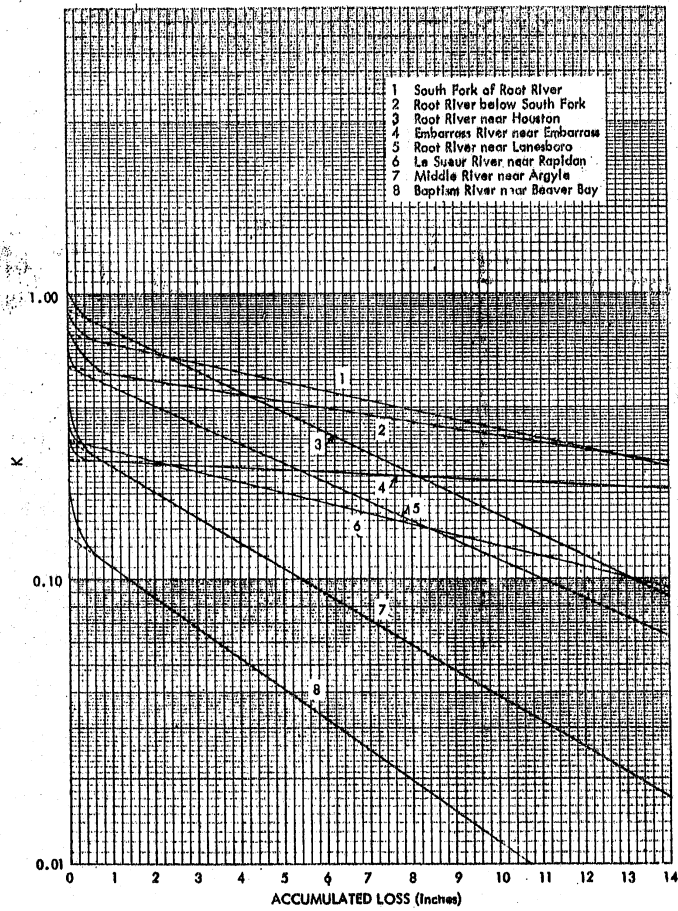


Fig. 50 Average curves of loss rate K values, for selected watersheds

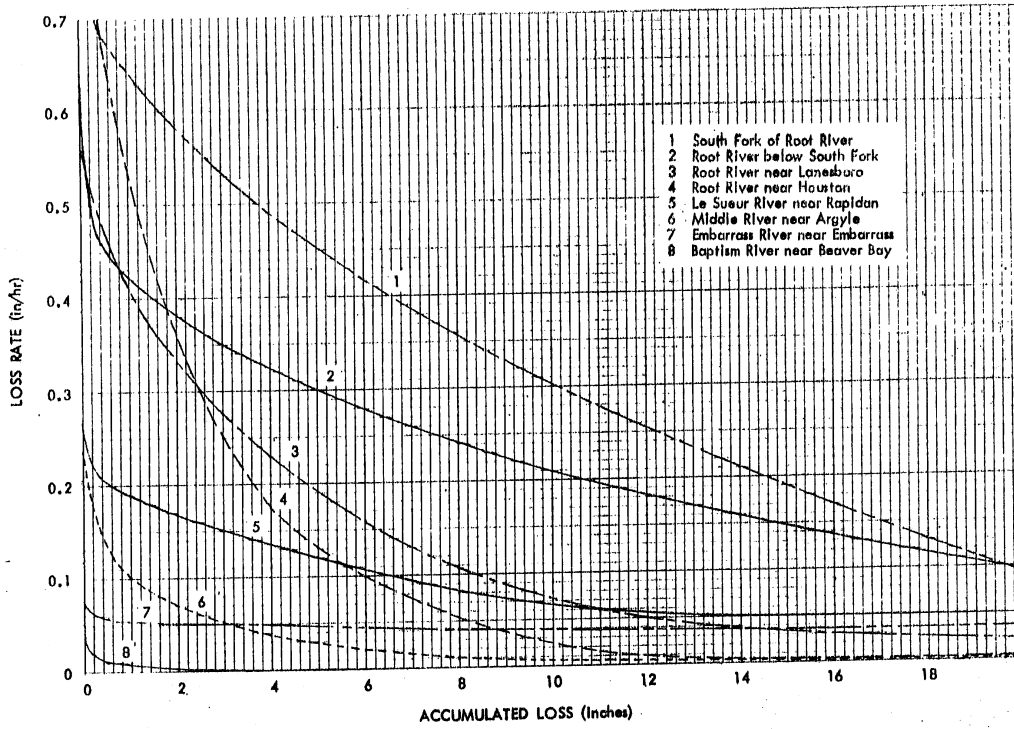


Fig. 51 Loss rate in inches per hour as function of accumulated loss, for rain equal to loss

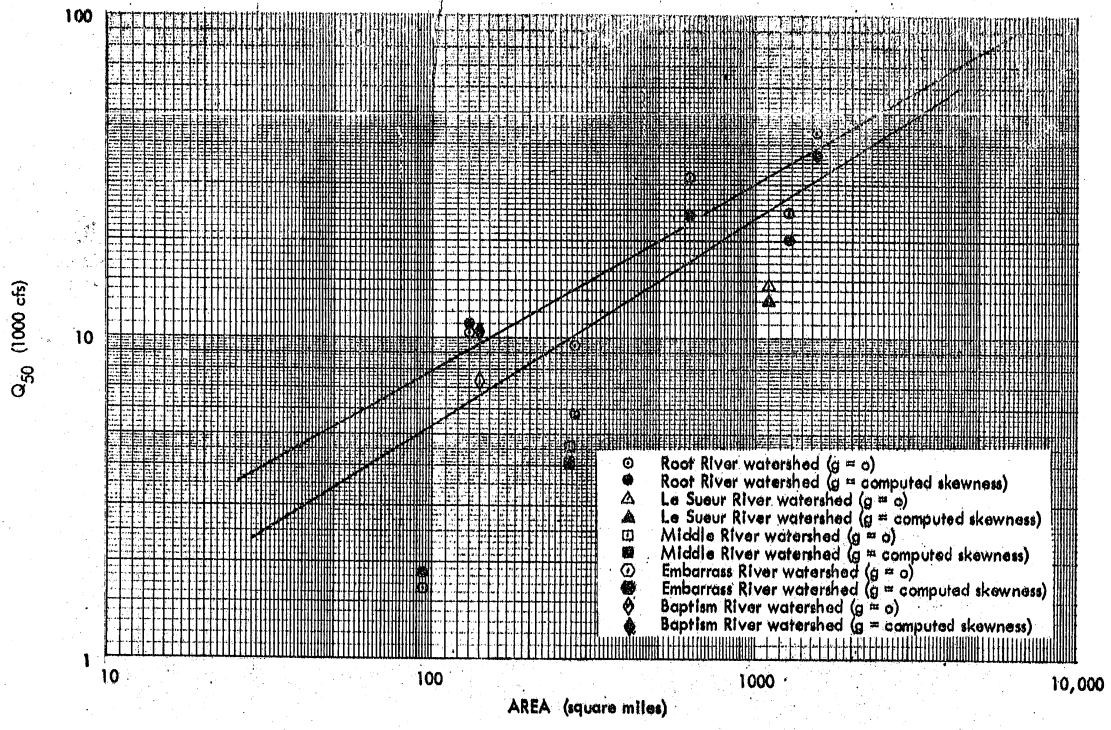


Fig. 52 Fifty year floods as a function of basin area for both computed skewness of record and for zero skewness, annual maximum flood series

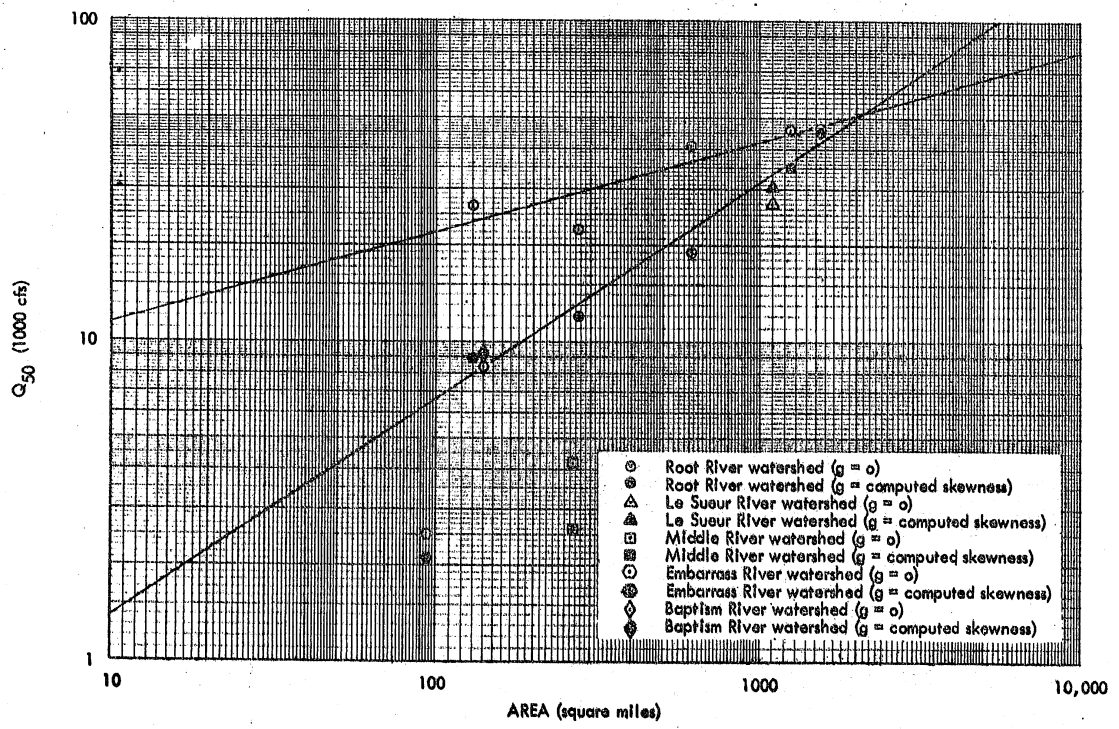


Fig. 53 Fifty year floods as a function of basin area, annual maximum summer flood series

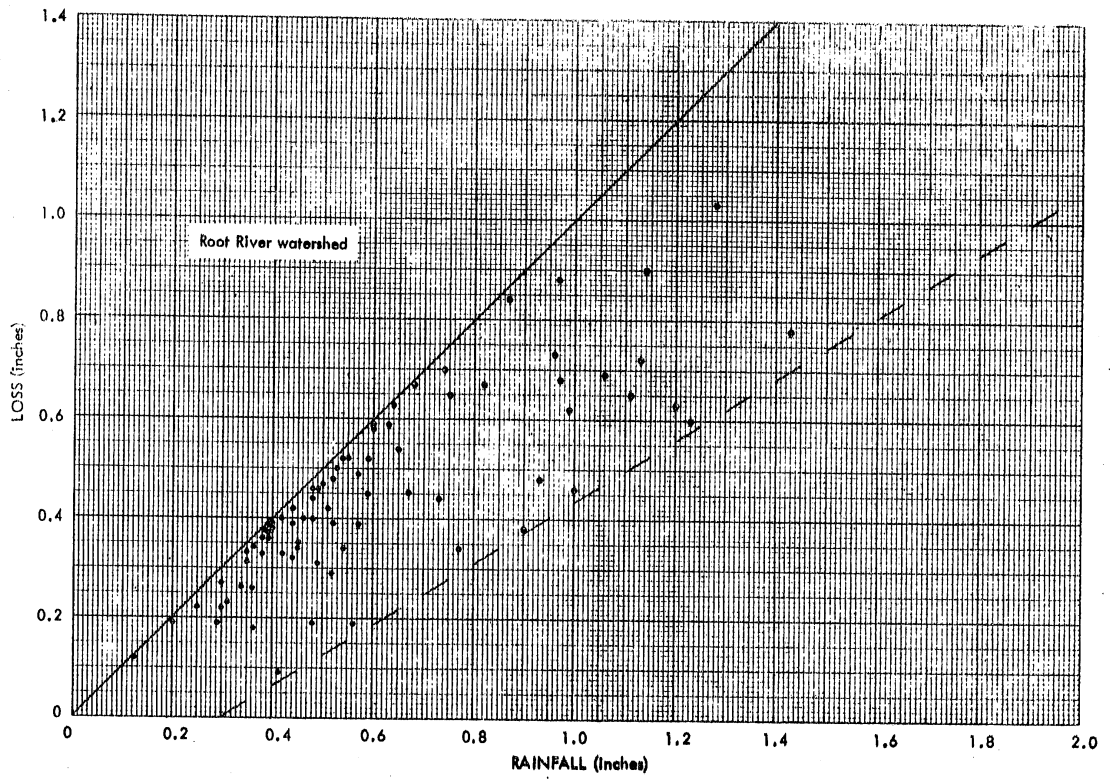


Fig. 54 Hourly rainfall loss in inches as function of corresponding hourly rainfall, Root River area

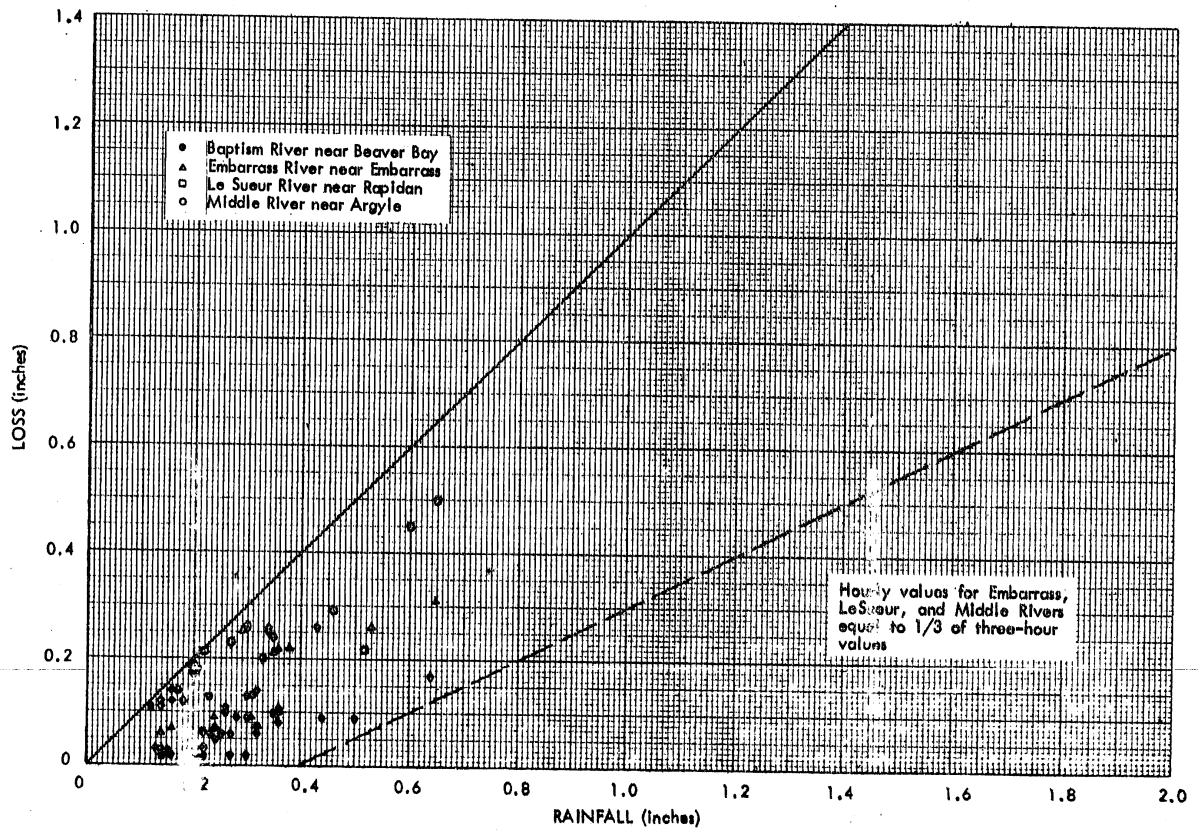


Fig. 55 Hourly rainfall loss in inches as function of corresponding hourly rainfall, Le Sueur, Middle, Embarrass, and Baptism Rivers

APPENDIX A - Root River Watershed

- FIG. A-1 Map of Root River watershed
- FIG. A-2 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston
- FIG. A-3 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston
- FIG. A-4 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston
- FIG. A-5 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro
- FIG. A-6 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro
- FIG. A-7 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro
- FIG. A-8 Daily discharge for Root River below South Fork
- FIG. A-9 Daily discharge for Root River below South Fork
- FIG. A-10 Daily discharge for South Fork Root River Near Houston
- FIG. A-11 Daily discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford
- FIG. A-12 Daily discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford
- FIG. A-13 Daily discharge for North Branch Root River near Stewartville
- FIG. A-14 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 28, 1942
- FIG. A-15 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 28, 1942
- FIG. A-16 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 28, 1942
- FIG. A-17 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 28, 1942
- FIG. A-18 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-19 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-20 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-21 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-22 Computed and observed discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-23 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-24 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-25 Partial computer output for Rush Creek near Rushford, event of July 20, 1945
- FIG. A-26 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-27 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-28 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-29 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-30 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-31 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-32 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-33 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of June 13, 1950
- FIG. A-34 Antecedent moisture conditions above Houston, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-35 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of July 25, 1953

- FIG. A-36 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-37 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-38 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-39 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-40 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of July 25, 1953
- FIG. A-41 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-42 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-43 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-44 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-45 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-46 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-47 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-48 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of June 4, 1958
- FIG. A-49 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-50 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-51 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-52 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-53 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-54 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-55 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River Tributary near Stewartville, event of June 24, 1959
- FIG. A-56 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of May 5, June 27, July 2, August 28, 1960
- FIG. A-57 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River near Stewartville, event of May 5, 1960
- FIG. A-58 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 27, 1960
- FIG. A-59 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 27, 1960
- FIG. A-60 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 27, 1960
- FIG. A-61 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of July 2, 1960
- FIG. A-62 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 2, 1960
- FIG. A-63 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 2, 1960
- FIG. A-64 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River near Stewartville, event of July 2, 1960

- U
- FIG. A-65 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 2, 1960
 - FIG. A-66 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 2, 1960
 - FIG. A-67 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-68 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-69 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-70 Computed and observed discharge for South Fork Root River, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-71 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-72 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-73 Partial computer output for South Fork Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960
 - FIG. A-74 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-75 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-76 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-77 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-78 Computed and observed discharge for South Fork Root River, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-79 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River Tributary near Stewartville, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-80 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-81 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 29, 1962
 - FIG. A-82 Partial computer output for South Fork Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962

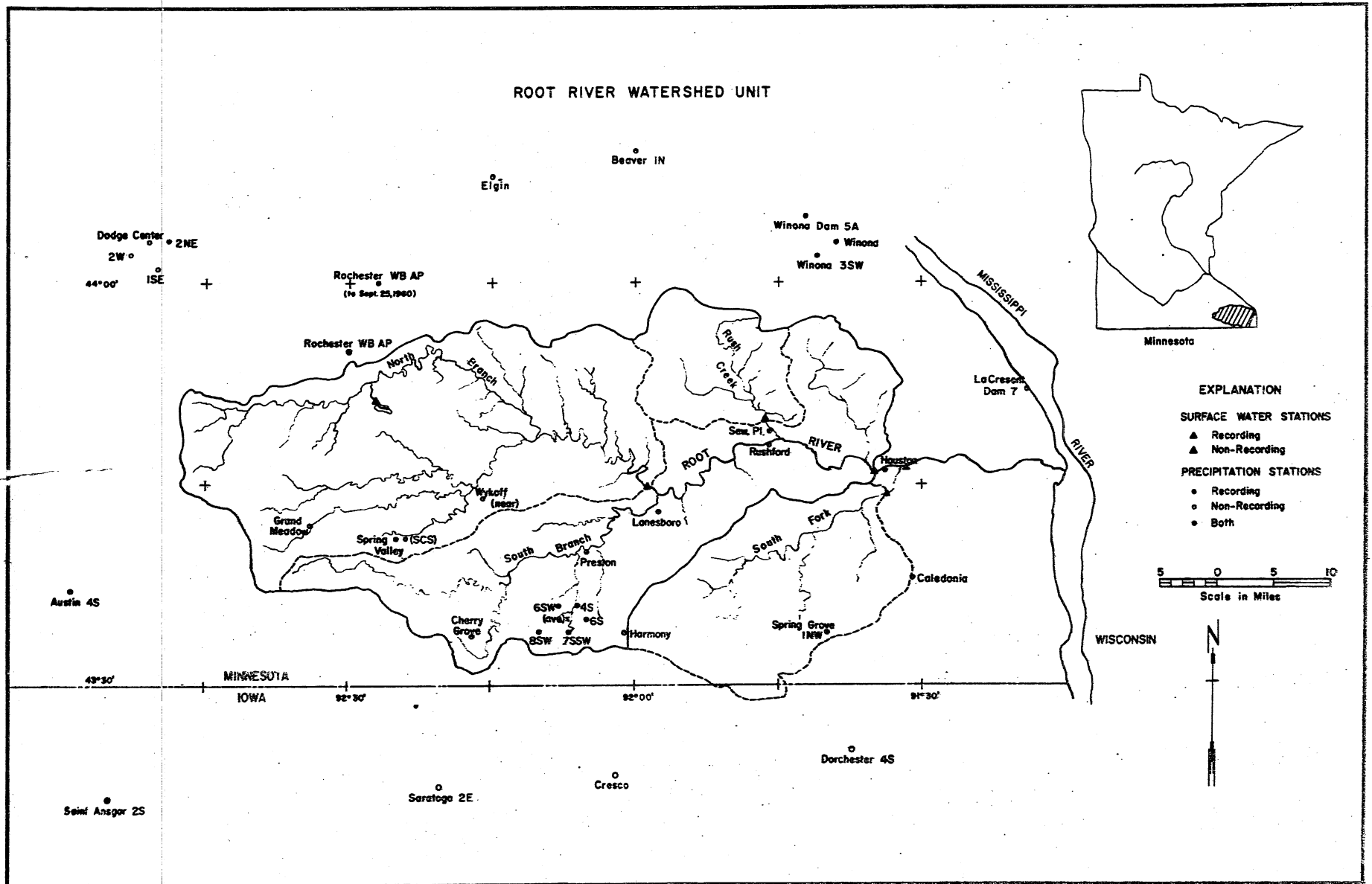


Fig. A-1 Map of Root River watershed

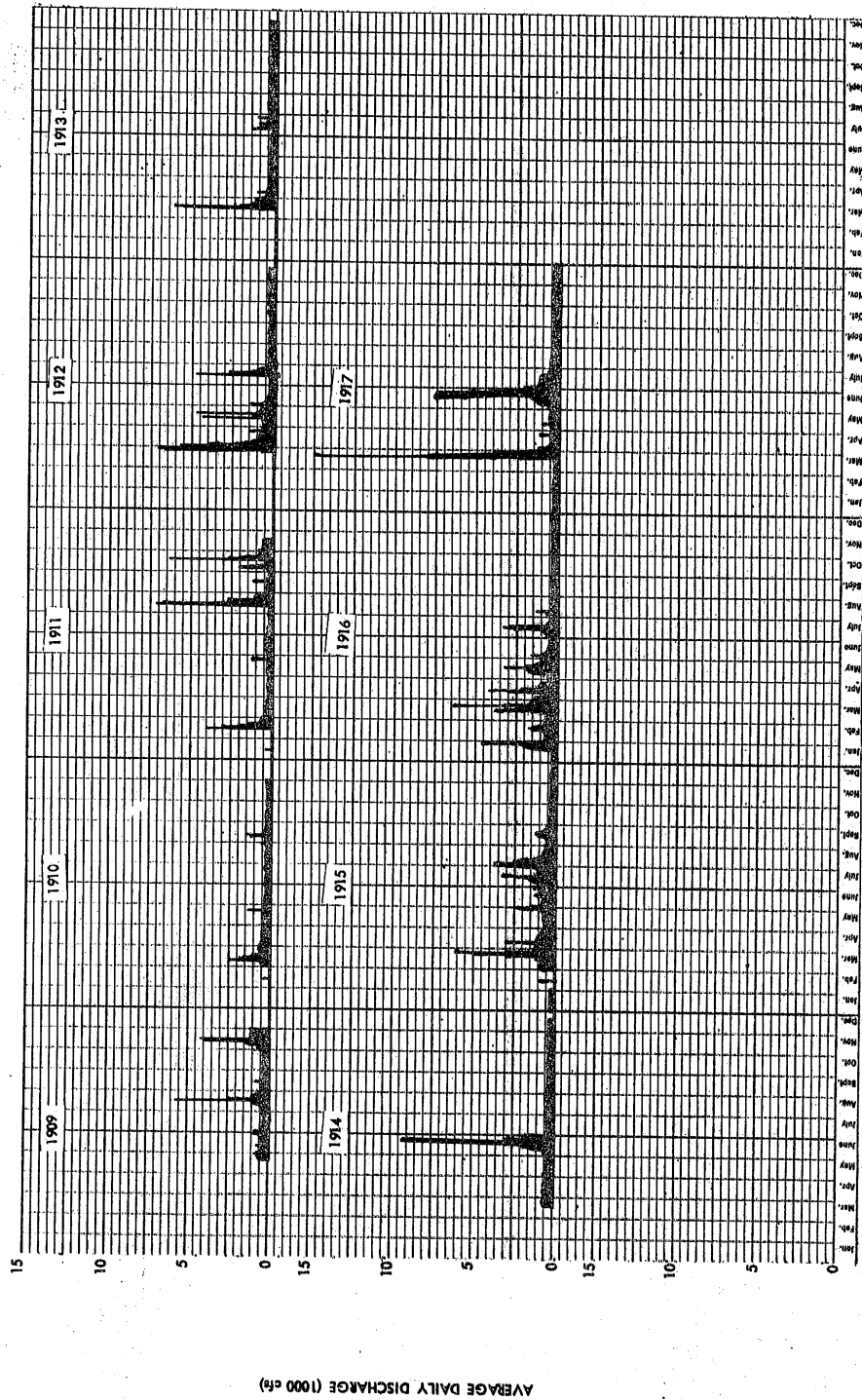


Fig. A-2 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston



Fig. A-3 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston

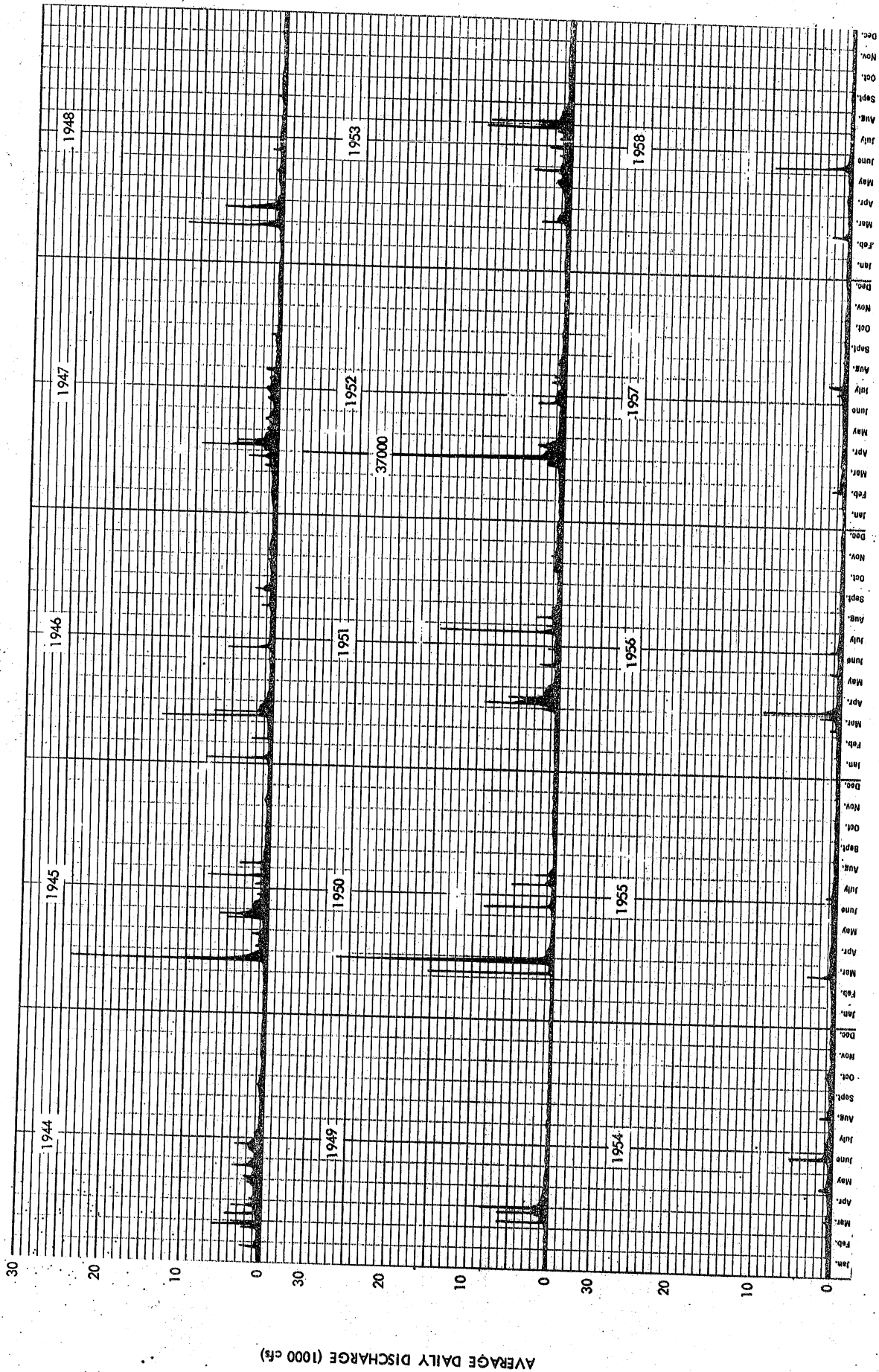


Fig. A-4 Daily discharge for Root River near Houston

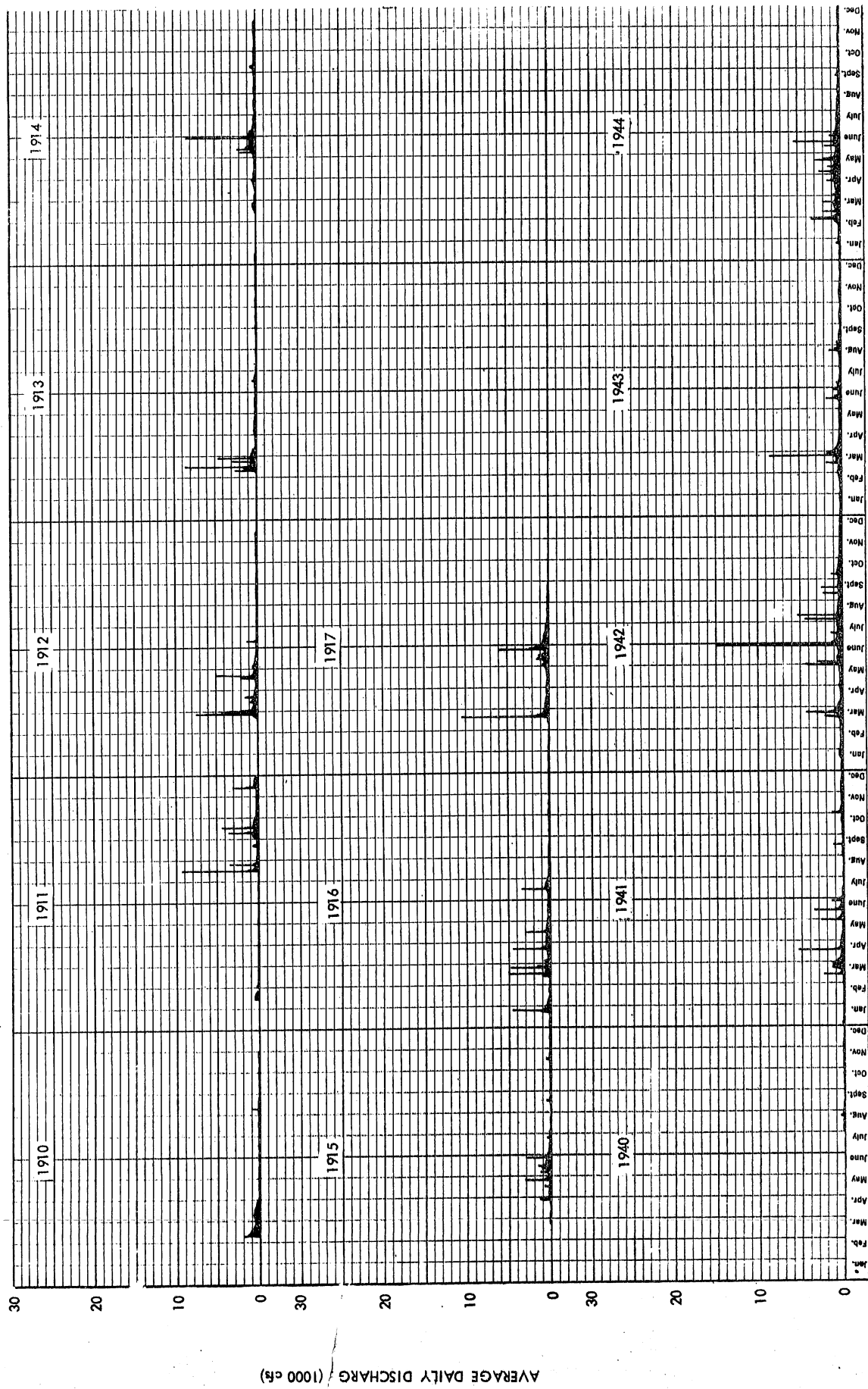
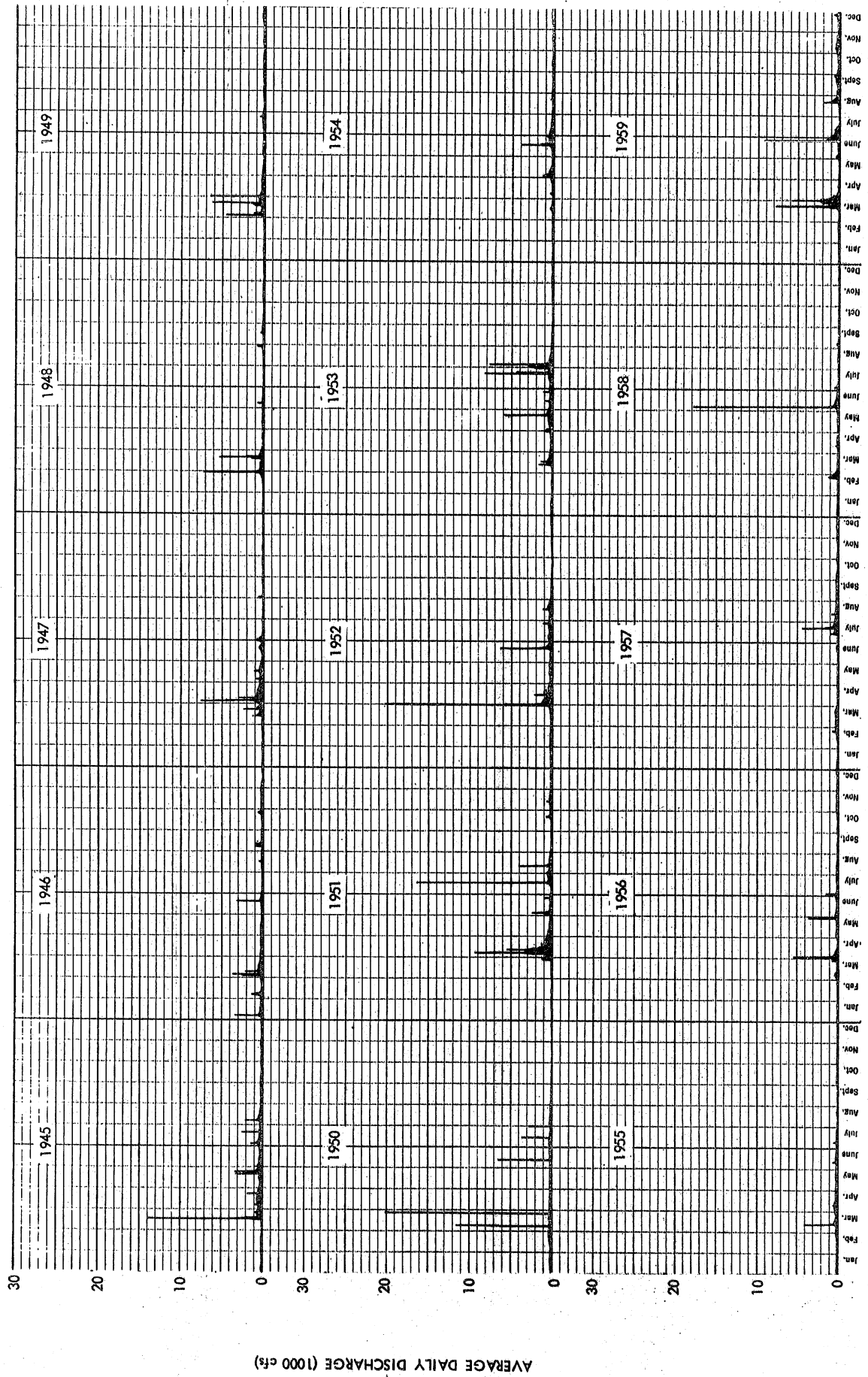


Fig. A-5 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro



AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE (1000 cfs)

Fig. A-6 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro

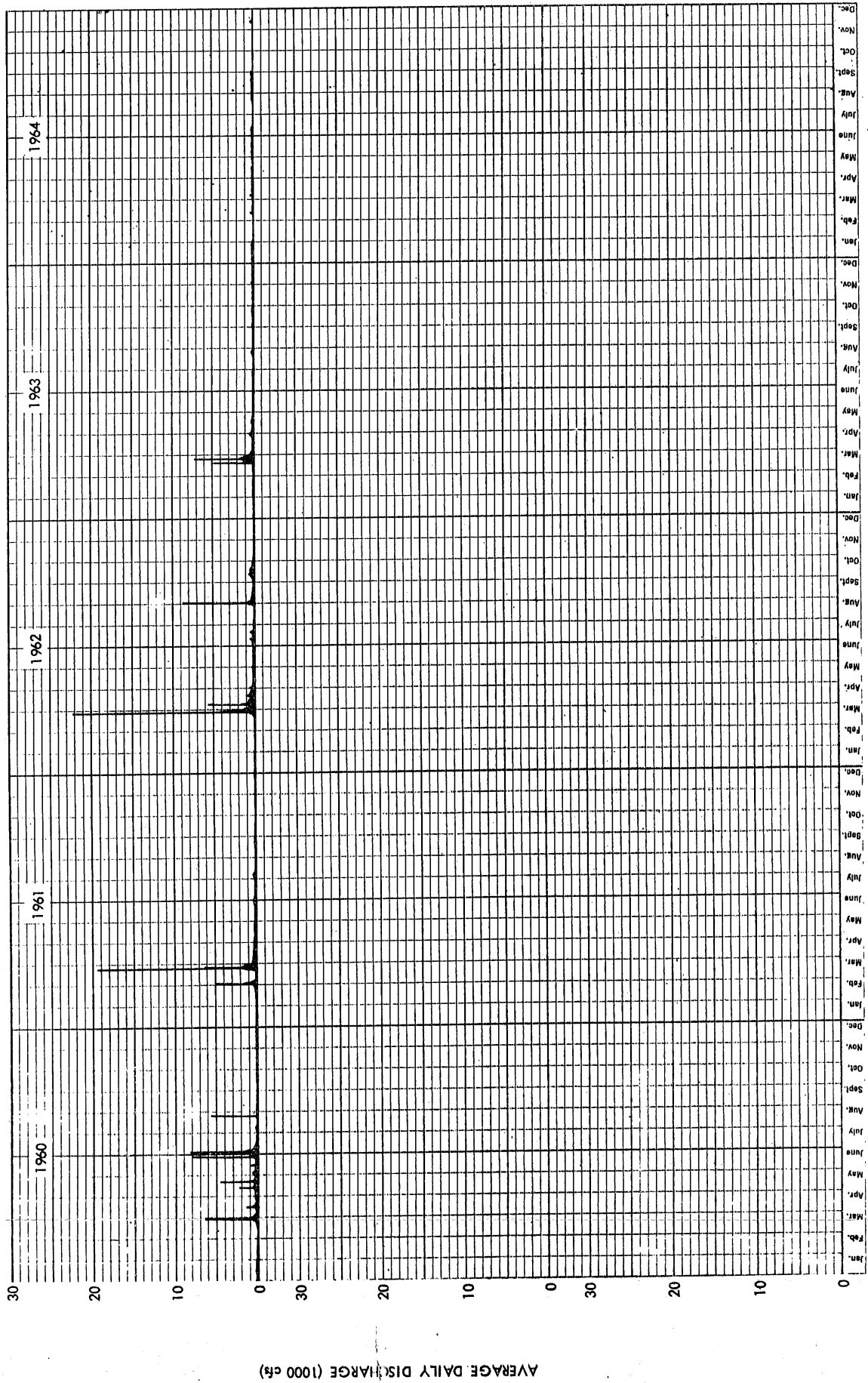


Fig. A-7 Daily discharge for Root River near Lanesboro

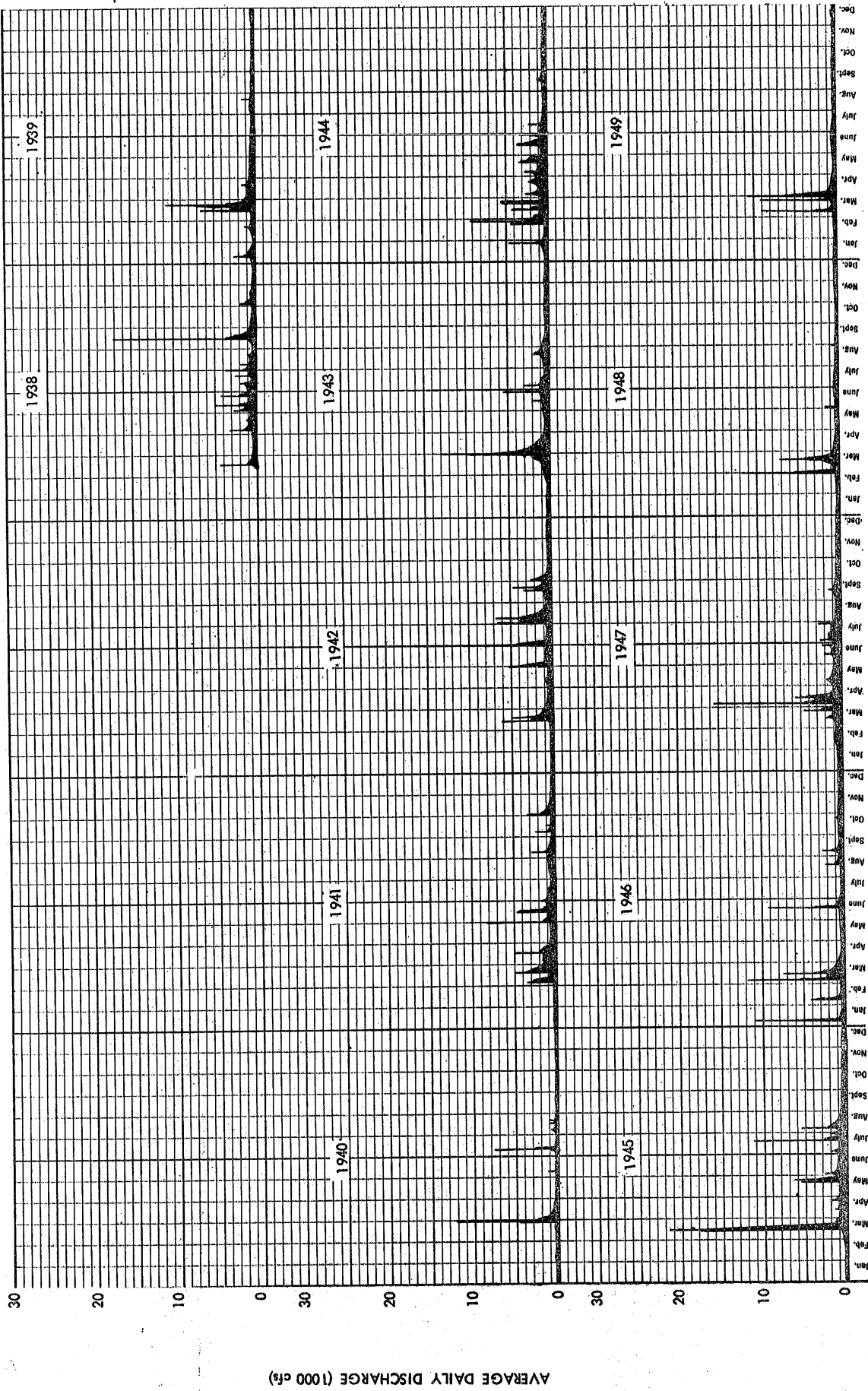


Fig. A-8 Daily discharge for Root River below South Fork

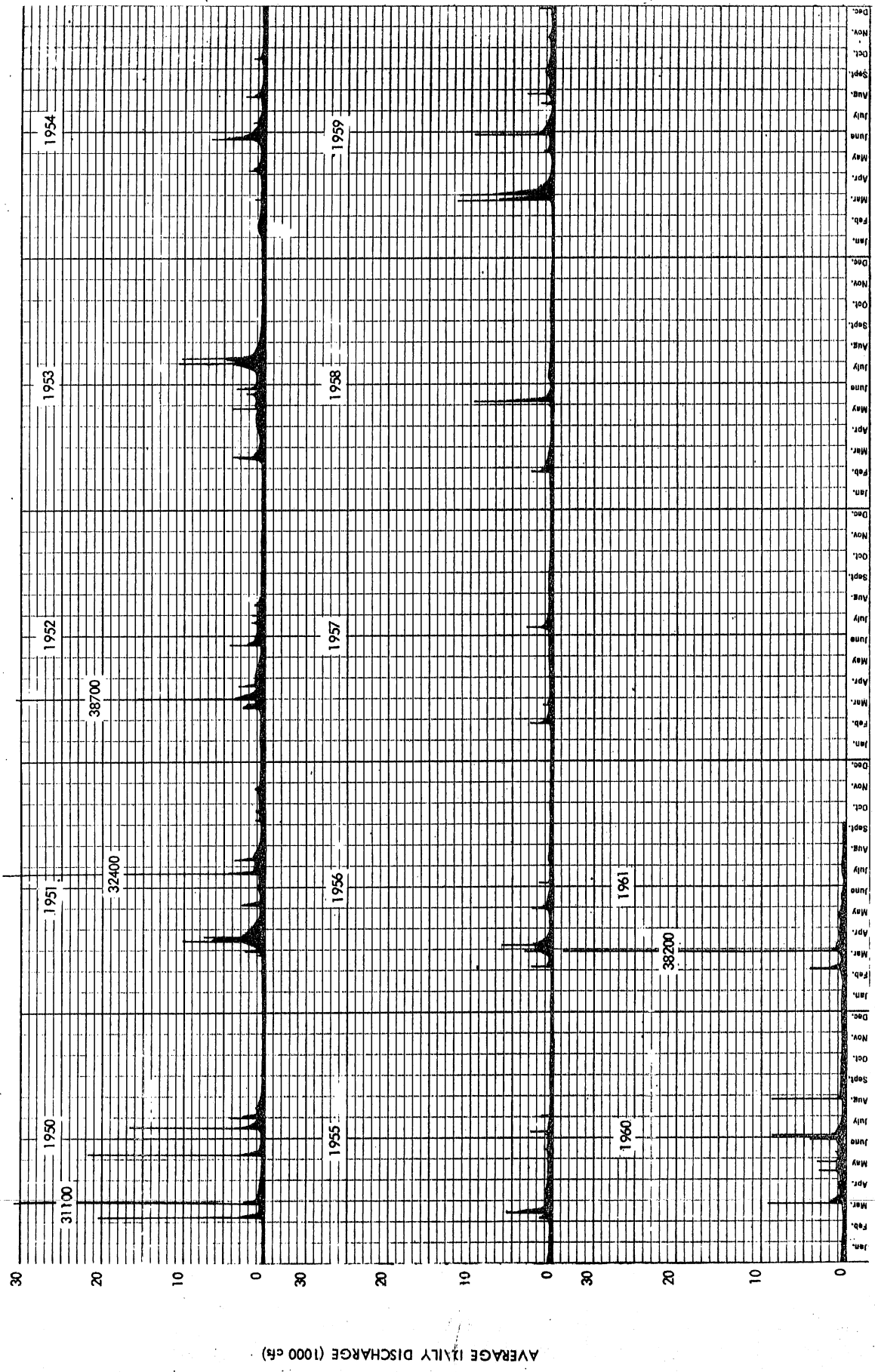


Fig. A-9 Daily discharge for Root River below South Fork

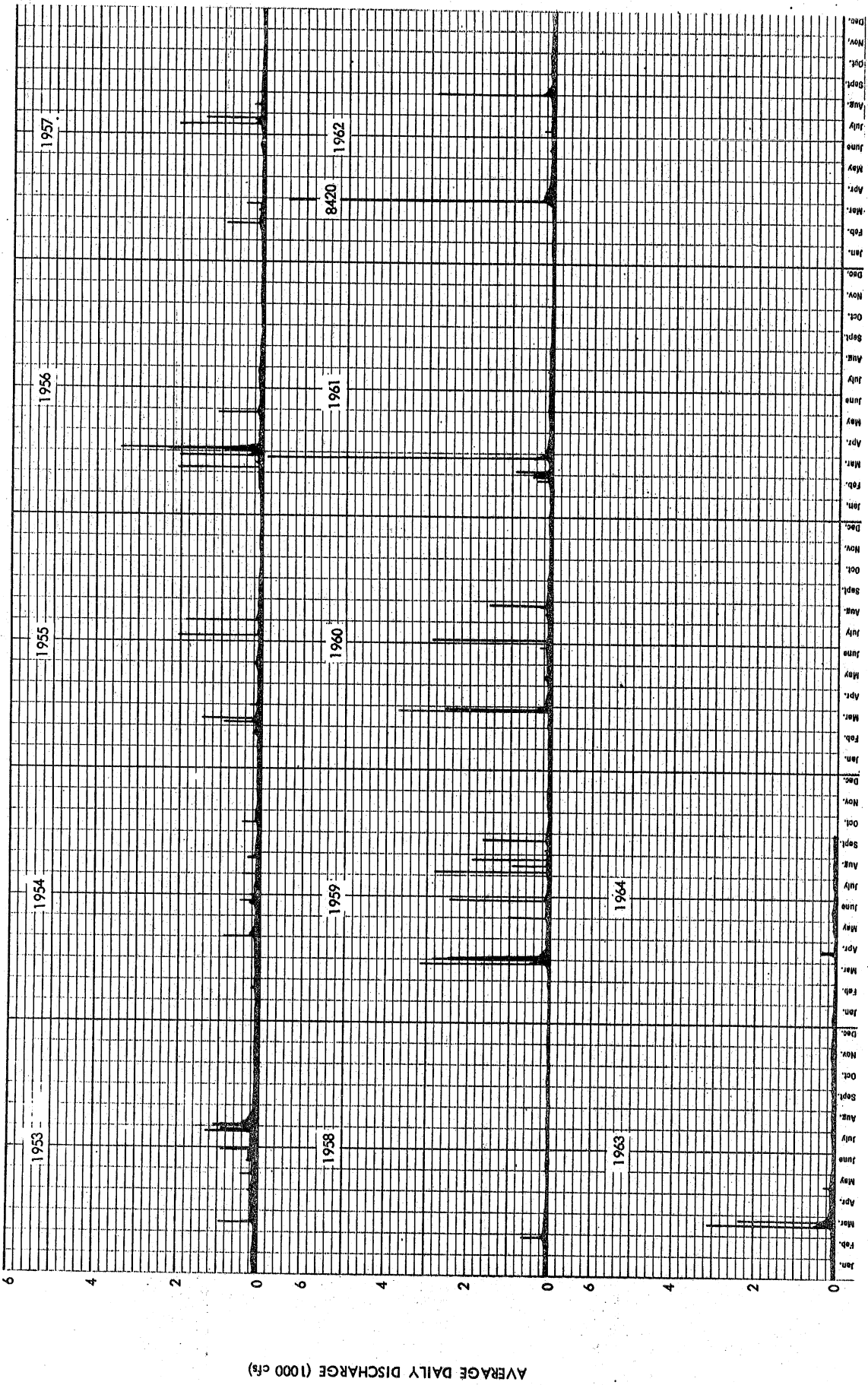


Fig. A-10 Daily discharge for South Fork Root River Near Houston

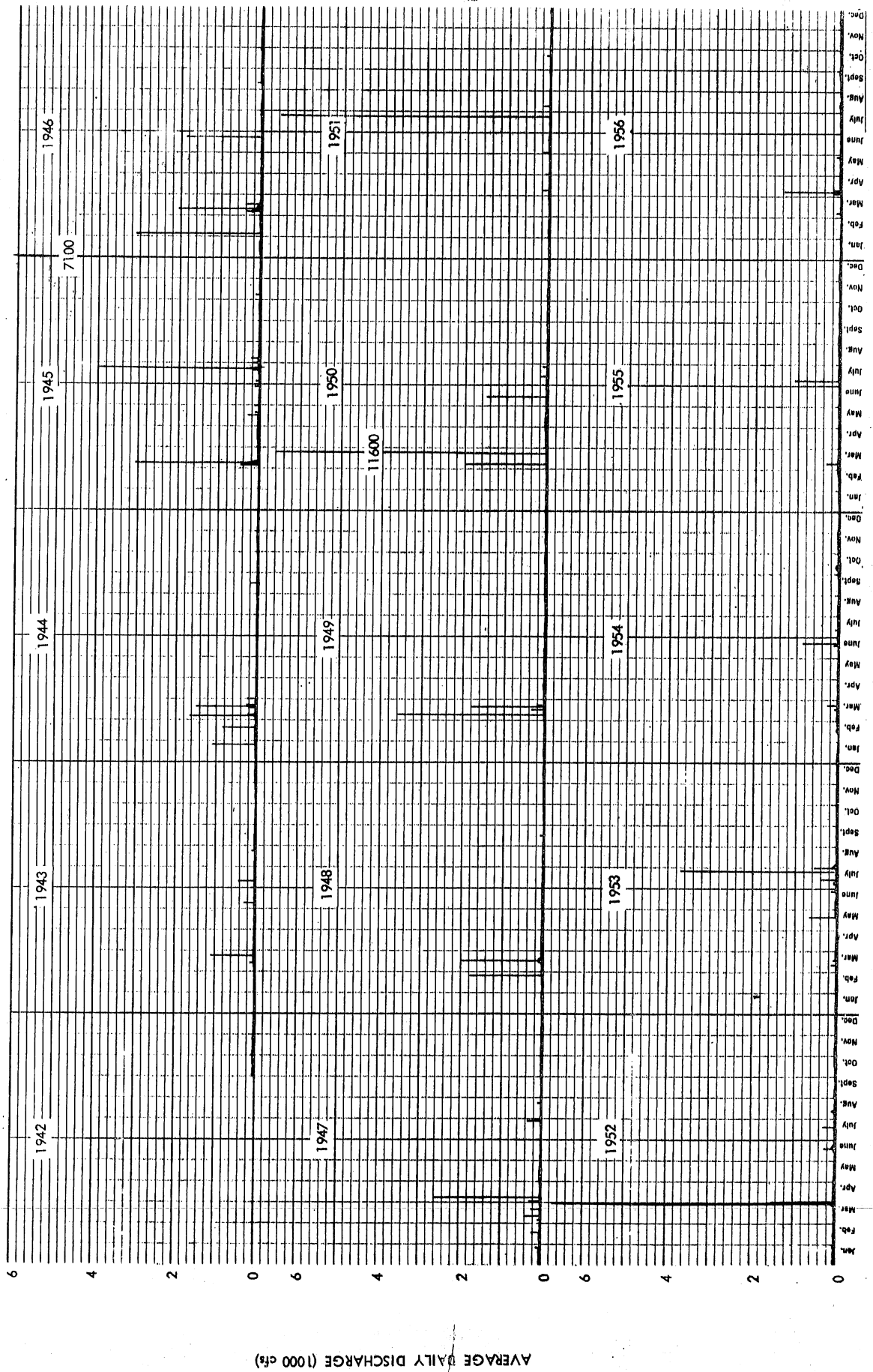


Fig. A-11 Daily discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford

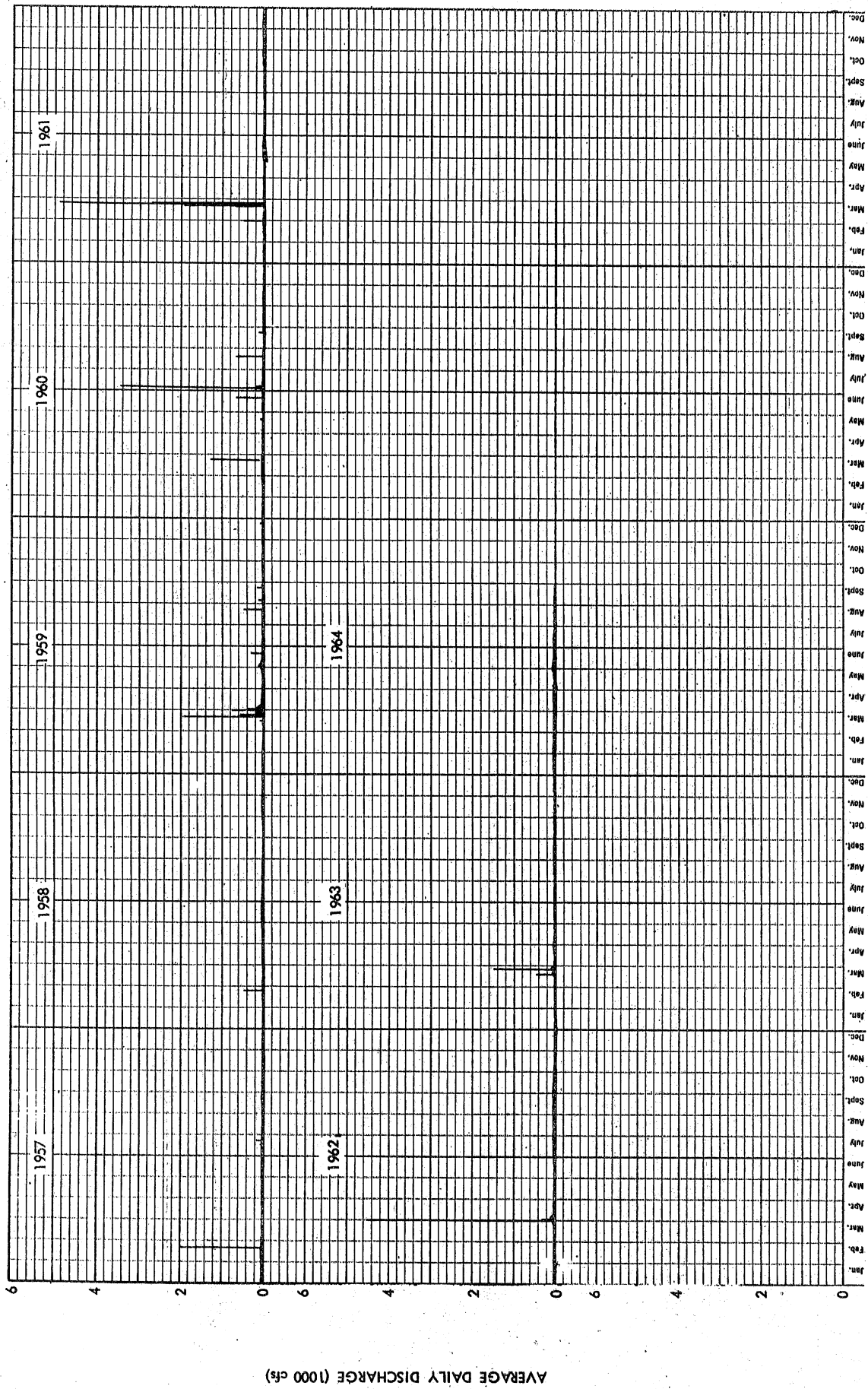


Fig. A-12 Daily discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford

AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE (100 cfs)

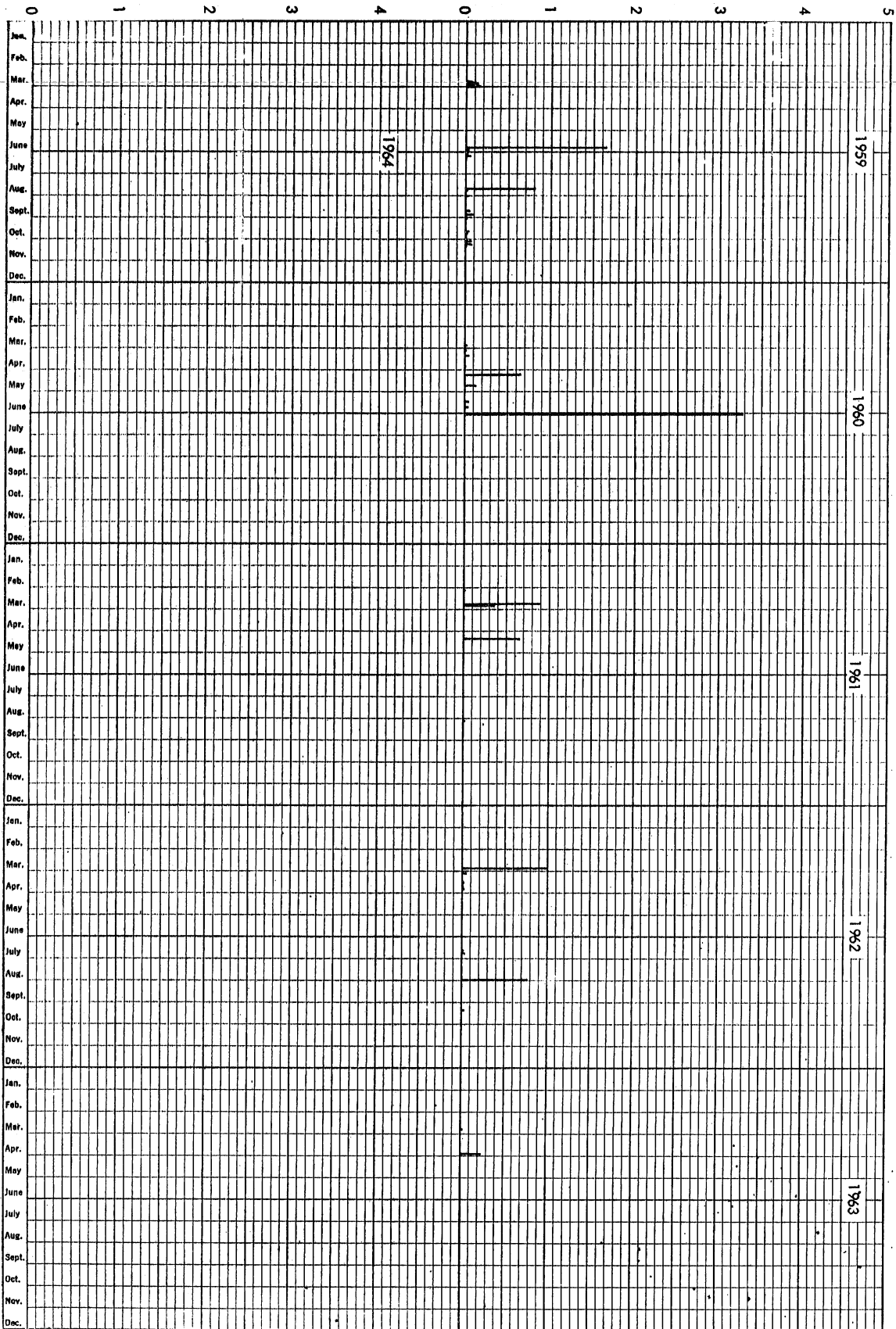


Fig. A-13 Daily discharge for North Branch Root River near Stewartville

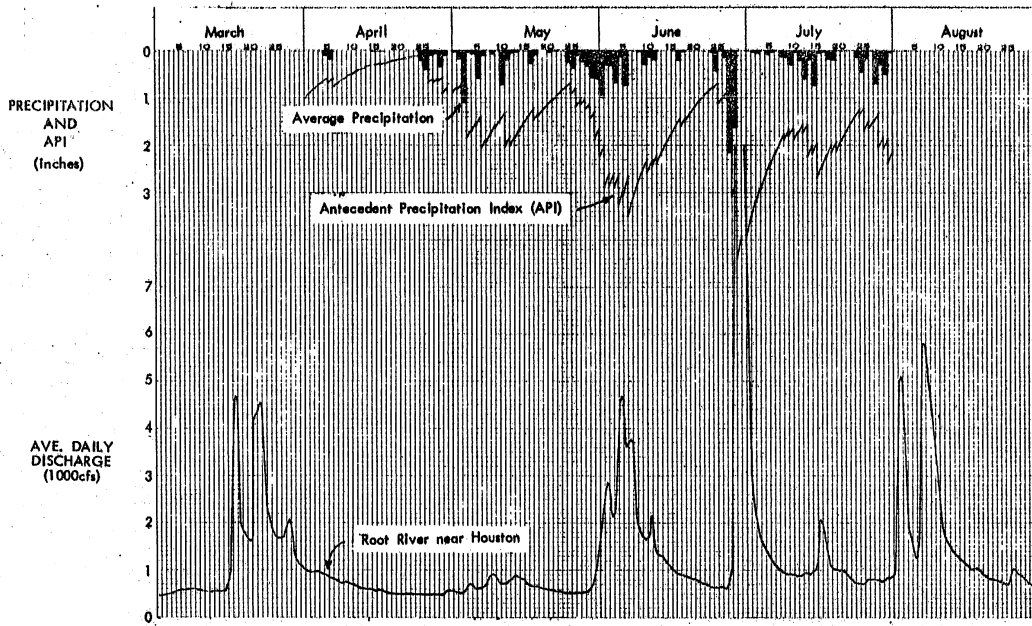


Fig. A-14 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 28, 1942

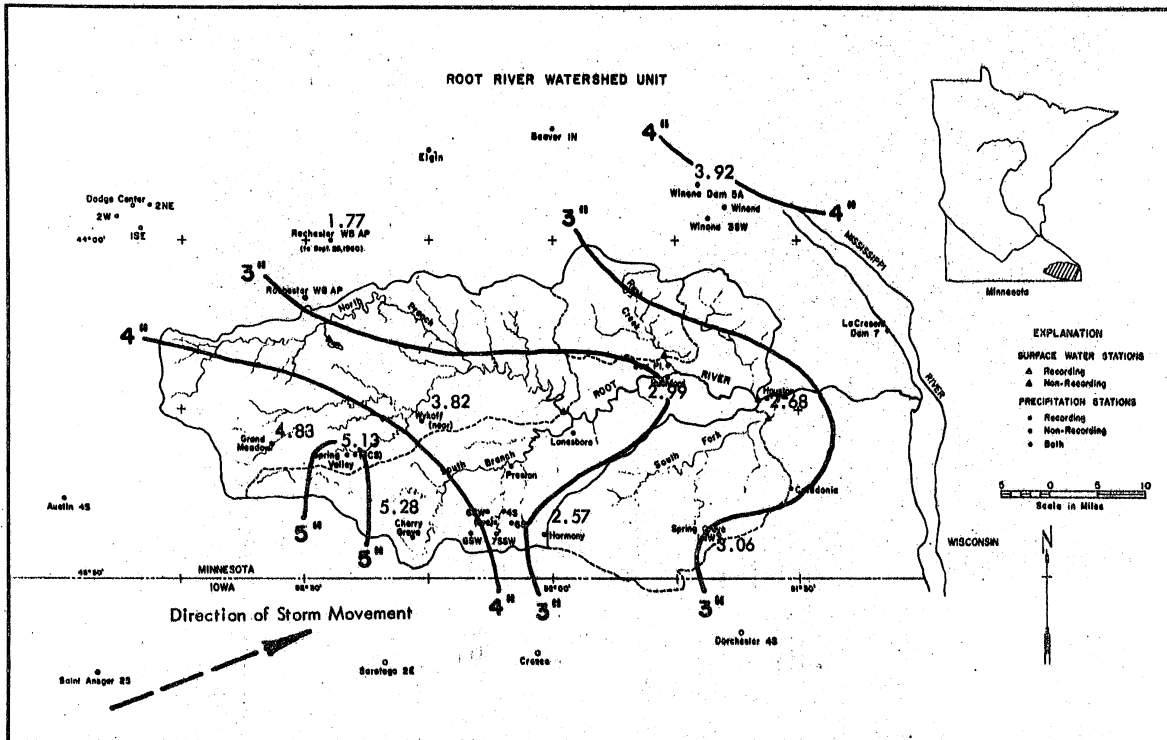


Fig. A-15 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 28, 1942

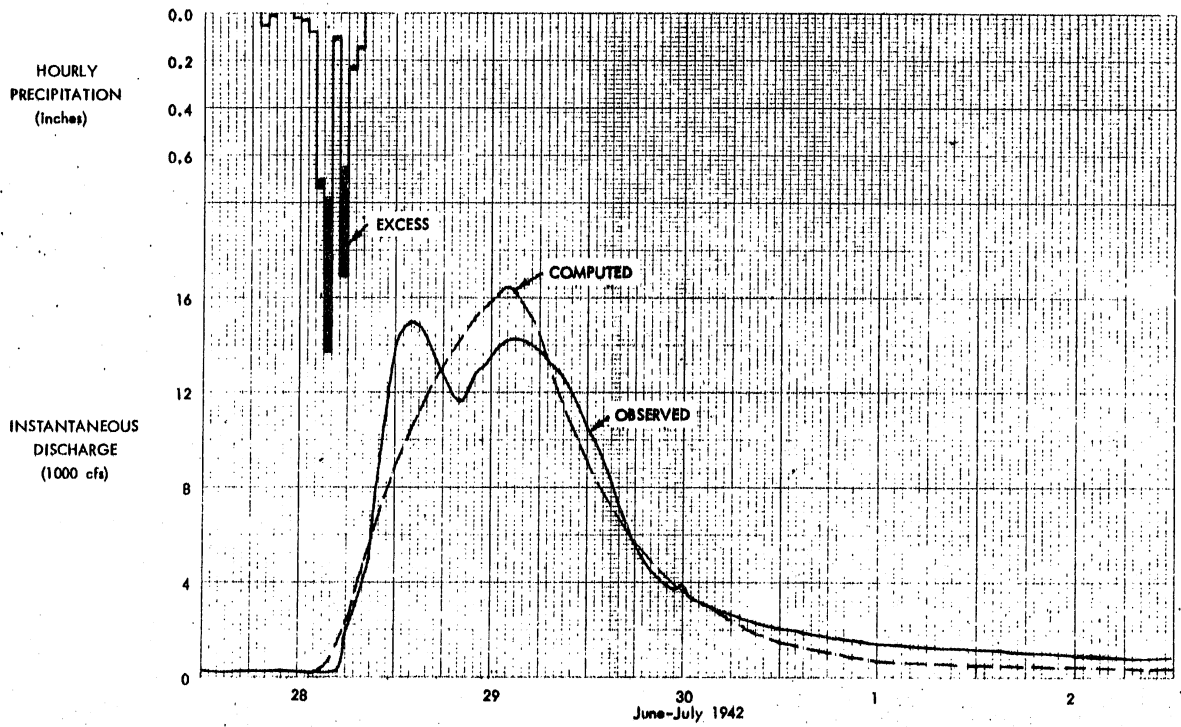


Fig. A-16 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 28, 1942

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
615.00	60	23.05	.56	1.00	.05	4.56	.00	.18	700
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTTOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.20
UNIT	HGR,NO	R3	LAG	23.454	CP	.840			
443	1882	3028	4088	5069	5977	6817	7594	8313	8978
9493	10163	10689	11177	11628	12045	12431	12788	13118	13424
13707	13969	14211	13826	12827	11868	10980	10159	9399	8696
8046	7444	6888	6372	5896	5455	5047	4670	4320	3997
3698	3422	3166	2929	2710	2507	2320	2146	1986	1837
1700	1573	1455	1346	1246	1153	1066	987	913	845
781	723	669	619	573	530	490	453	420	388
359	332	307	284	263	244	225	208	193	178
145	153	141							
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	START0	NOO	IOA	RQA	IOB	RQB	STRTK
14	.73	.61	200	113	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.69

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	QAS Q
1	.05	.05	0.00	198	200
2	.01	.01	0.00	198	200
3	-0.00	0.00	0.00	198	200
4	-0.00	0.00	0.00	198	200
5	.02	.02	0.00	198	200
6	.03	.03	0.00	200	200
7	.08	.08	0.00	204	200
8	.74	.70	.04	235	200
9	1.43	.78	.65	704	200
10	.11	.10	.01	1558	226
11	-0.00	0.00	0.00	2352	2040
12	1.11	.65	.46	3381	3080
13	.24	.23	.01	4637	4130
14	.18	.14	.04	5811	6010

Fig. A-17 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 28, 1942

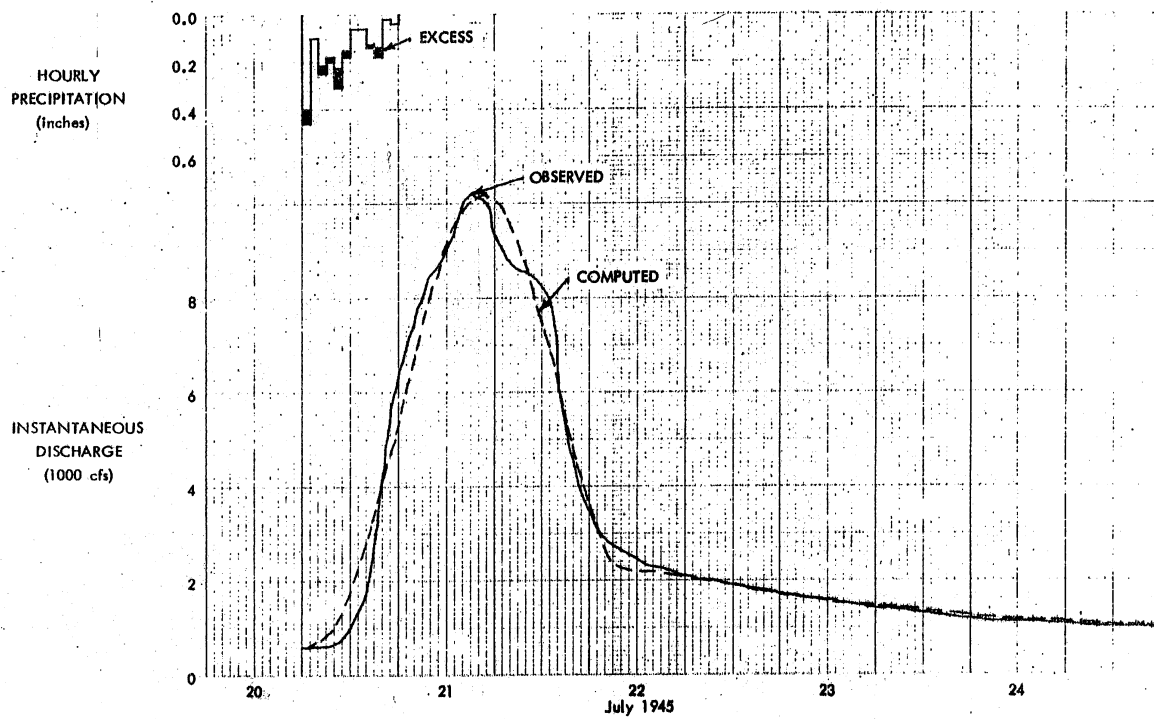


Fig. A-20 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 20, 1945

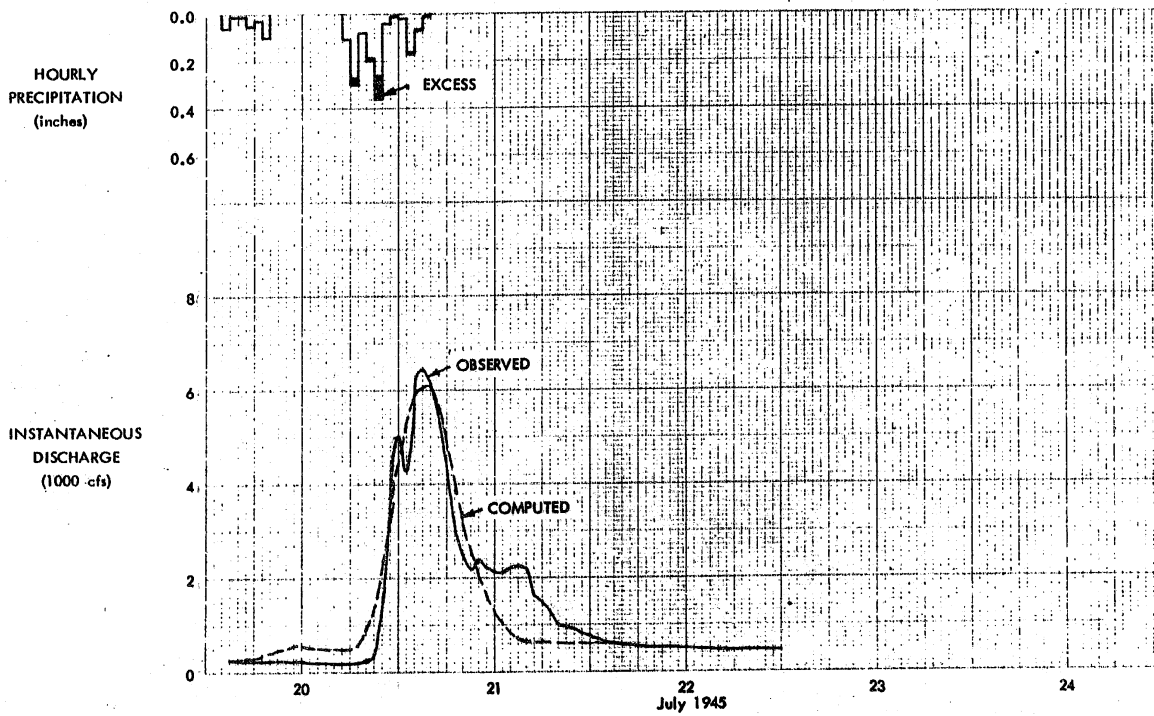


Fig. A-21 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 20, 1945

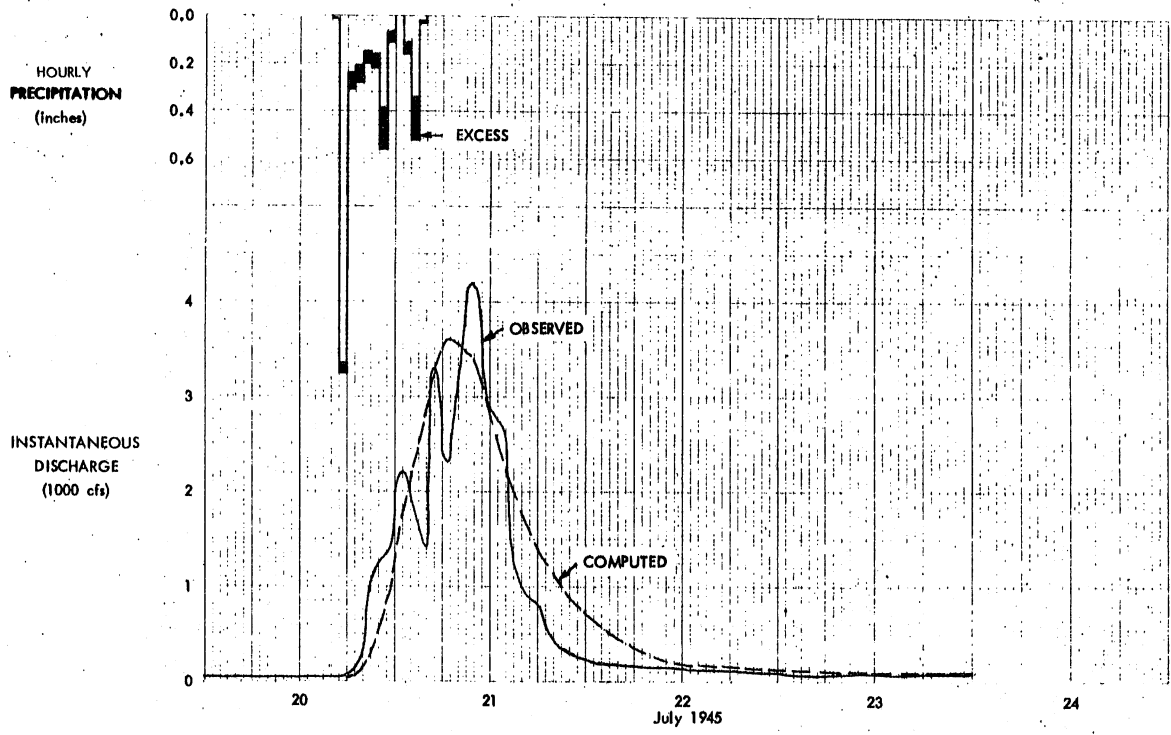


Fig. A-22 Computed and observed discharge for Rush Creek near Rushford, event of July 20, 1945

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1270.00	60.	26.61	.22	1.55	.68	7.74	.00	.63	2000.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
0	0	0	1.	0	0	0	0	0	1.13
UNIT HOR. NO. 32		LAG= 16.878		OP= .843					
974.	-2172.	4422.	6990.	9724.	12934.	15363.	18176.	20946.	23659.
26386.	28880.	31380.	33750.	35713.	37667.	37870.	38196.	38103.	37639.
36830.	39730.	34324.	32620.	30598.	28196.	25169.	21592.	18159.	15289.
12869.	10826.	9110.	7668.	6450.	5428.	4567.	3843.	3234.	2721.
229.	1927.	1622.	1364.	1148.	966.	819.	684.	576.	488.
408.	343.								

NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	STARTK	N		
79	.54	.37	600.	119	.62	1.		
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	RAIN2	LOSS2	EXCESS2	COMP Q	OBS Q
1	.46	.40	.06				624.	600.
2	.10	.10	.00				710.	600.
3	.23	.22	.03				854.	600.
4	.20	.18	.02				1060.	600.
5	.31	.23	.08				1359.	700.
6	.18	.16	.02				1776.	1000.
7	.16	.08	.08				2283.	1300.
8	.04	.06	.00				2838.	1700.
9	.14	.13	.01				3426.	2000.
10	.18	.14	.04				4058.	2400.
11	.02	.02	.00				4736.	2800.
12	.04	.04	.00				5437.	3300.
13	.00	.00	.00				6143.	3800.
14	.00	.00	.00				6842.	4300.
15	.00	.00	.00				7511.	4800.

Fig. A-23 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 20, 1945

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	YR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
615.00	68.	7.43	.53	1.07	.03	1.00	.02	.12	650.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	PLIGS	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.12
UNIT HQR, NO= 27		LAG= 6.317		OP= 702					
5511.	15839.	24609.	31764.	37349.	41446.	44085.	42179.	34855.	26960.
9085N.	16129.	12476.	9650.	9444.	9773.	4465.	3454.	2672.	206A.
159A.	123A.	956.	740.	572.	443.	342.			

AP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
96	.91	.05	250.	80	.8	.0	-0	.0	.32
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.06	.06	0				258.	250.	
2	.01	.01	0				277.	250.	
3	.01	.01	0				296.	250.	
4	.05	.05	0				322.	250.	
5	.03	.03	0				357.	250.	
6	.10	.10	0				408.	250.	
7	.0	0	0				467.	250.	
8	.0	0	0				507.	250.	
9	.0	0	0				525.	250.	
10	.0	0	0				531.	250.	
11	.0	0	0				525.	250.	
12	.0	0	0				519.	250.	
13	.0	0	0				513.	250.	
14	.0	0	0				507.	250.	
15	.0	0	0				501.	250.	
16	.11	.11	0				496.	250.	
17	.30	.27	.03				545.	250.	
18	.08	.08	0				924.	250.	
19	.20	.19	.01				1297.	300.	
20	.36	.26	.10				2170.	1500.	
21	.04	.04	0				3447.	4500.	
22	.01	.01	0				4510.	5000.	
23	.02	.02	0				5342.	4250.	
24	.17	.16	.01				5867.	6000.	
25	.07	.07	0				6070.	6450.	
26	.01	.01	0				6079.	6150.	

Fig. A-24 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 20, 1945

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
129.00	60.	6.78	1.28	1.00	.03	3.77	.01	1.00	170.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLONH1	FLONH2	RTIOR
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.30
UNIT WGR, NQ#	48	LAG#	6,768	CP#	514				
668.	1931.	3056.	4059.	4953.	5750.	6314.	6150.	5480.	4883.
4351.	3678.	3455.	3079.	2744.	2445.	2179.	1942.	1730.	1542.
1374.	1224.	1091.	972.	866.	772.	688.	613.	546.	487.
434.	387.	344.	307.	273.	244.	217.	194.	172.	154.
137.	122.	109.	97.	86.	77.	69.	61.		
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NCO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRYK
12	.79	1.02	40.	79	17	1.28	.00	.00	.96
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.01	.01	0			39.	40.		
2	1.50	1.46	.04			64.	50.		
3	.31	.24	.07			158.	250.		
4	.28	.21	.07			333.	1050.		
5	.20	.15	.05			570.	1225.		
6	.22	.16	.06			658.	1350.		
7	.56	.39	.17			1266.	2100.		
8	.11	.07	.04			1758.	2200.		
9	.00	0	0			2185.	1950.		
10	.16	.11	.05			2926.	1925.		
11	.92	.34	.18			2896.	1400.		
12	.03	.02	.01			3273.	3300.		

Fig. A-25 Partial computer output for Rush Creek near Rushford, event of July 20, 1945

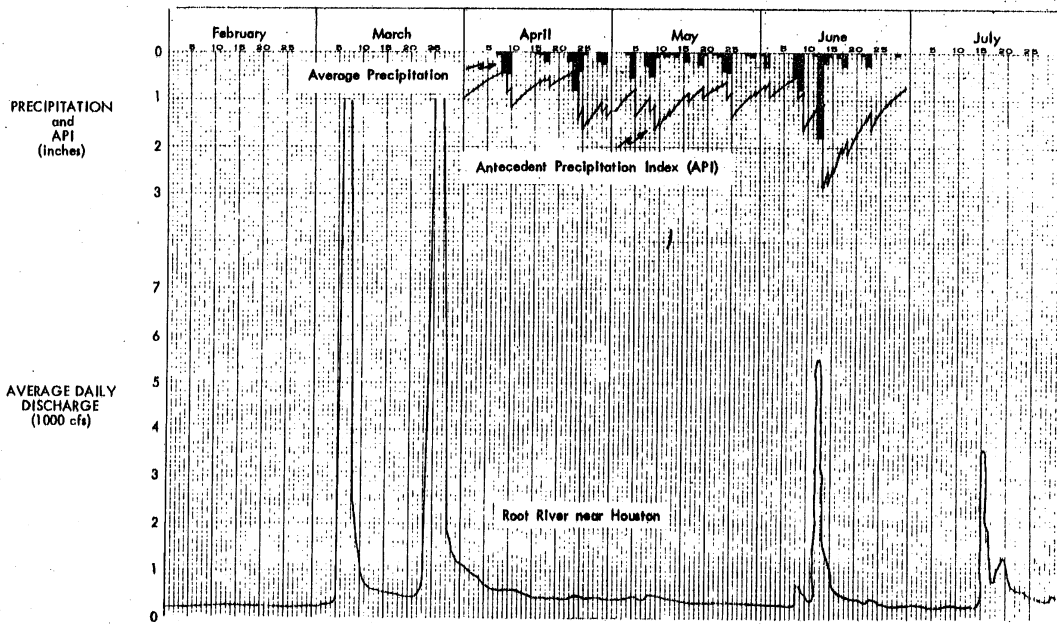


Fig. A-26 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 13, 1950

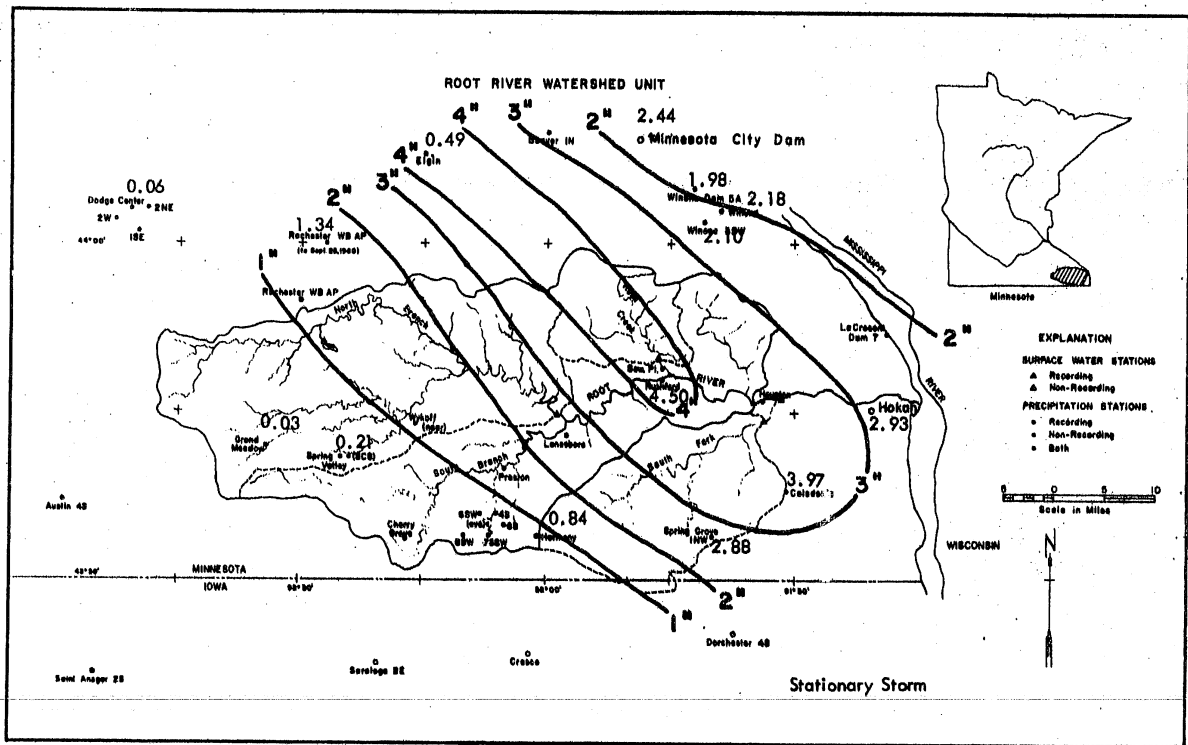


Fig. A-27 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 13, 1950

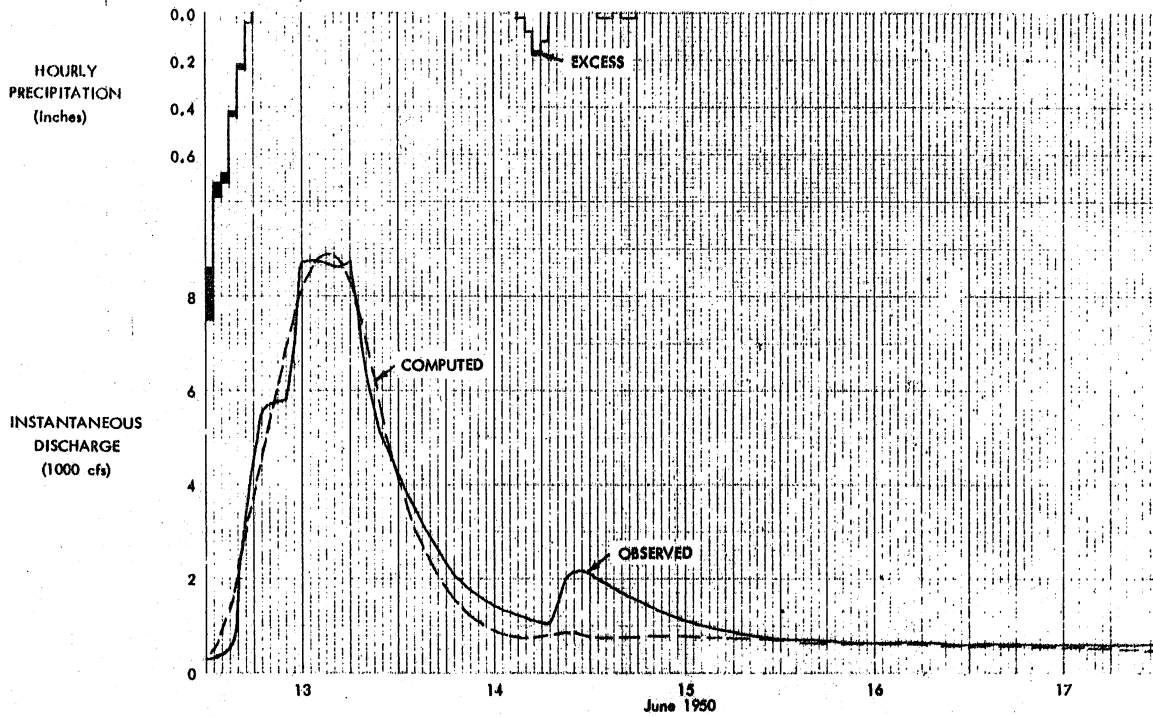


Fig. A-28 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 13, 1950

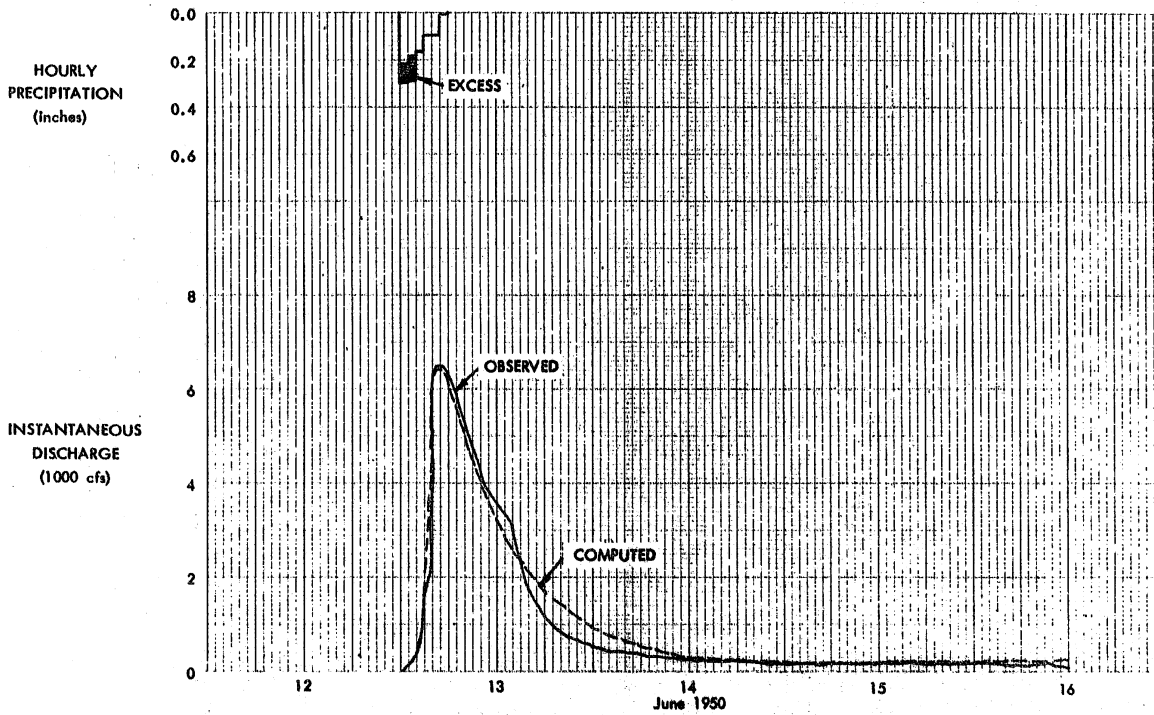


Fig. A-29 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 13, 1950

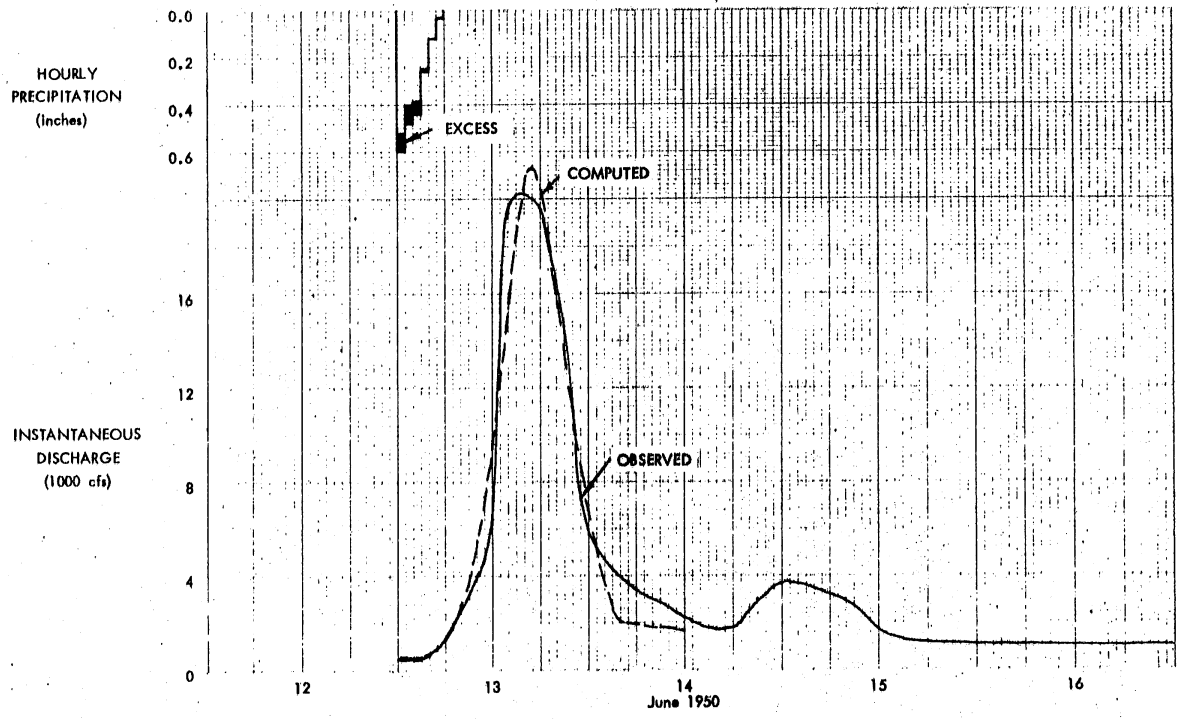


Fig. A-30 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of June 13, 1950

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TH	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1270.00	60.	18.31	.36	1.43	.06	2.78	-0	.33	78.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIDR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.	-0	-0	-0	1.09
UNIT	HRR	NO	LAG	CP					
1213.	4318.	8331.	12730.	17256.	21783.	26245.	30598.	34918.	38736.
41942.	44229.	48683.	46374.	46344.	45604.	44110.	41673.	37566.	32440.
27884.	23039.	23552.	17545.	15148.	13009.	11165.	9585.	8229.	7069.
6065.	5207.	4471.	3838.	3295.	2829.	2429.	2085.	1790.	1537.
1319.	1133.	972.	835.	717.	619.	528.	454.		
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOQ	IOA	RQA	IOB	ROB	STARTK
54.	.91	.95	350.	120	-0	-0	-0	-0	.95
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.65	.54	.11			480.	350.		
2	.39	.36	.03			854.	350.		
3	.39	.54	.02			1418.	500.		
4	.22	.21	.01			2112.	1000.		
5	.12	.11	.01			2888.	3300.		
6	.02	.02	0			3705.	4500.		
7	.00	0	0			4532.	5500.		
8	.00	0	0			5351.	5750.		
9	.00	0	0			6152.	5800.		
10	.00	0	0			6913.	5800.		
11	.00	0	0			7581.	7000.		
12	.00	0	0			8117.	8750.		
13	.00	0	0			8510.	8780.		
14	.00	0	0			8760.	8750.		
15	.00	0	0			8869.	8700.		
16	.00	0	0			8841.	8680.		
17	.00	0	0			8674.	8650.		
18	.00	0	0			8347.	8700.		
19	.00	0	0			7774.	8000.		
20	.00	0	0			7003.	6500.		
21	.00	0	0			6195.	4700.		
22	.00	0	0			5421.	5000.		
23	.00	0	0			4713.	4500.		
24	.00	0	0			4088.	4100.		
25	.00	0	0			3548.	3700.		
26	.00	0	0			3083.	3500.		
27	.00	0	0			2684.	3200.		
28	.00	0	0			2341.	2800.		
29	.00	0	0			2047.	2500.		
30	.00	0	0			1793.	2200.		
31	.00	0	0			1576.	2000.		
32	.00	0	0			1388.	1850.		
33	.00	0	0			1227.	1700.		
34	.00	0	0			1089.	1600.		
35	.00	0	0			969.	1500.		
36	.00	0	0			867.	1400.		
37	.00	0	0			759.	1350.		
38	.00	0	0			652.	1300.		
39	.00	0	0			544.	1250.		
40	.01	.01	0			437.	1200.		
41	.04	.04	0			330.	1150.		
42	.09	.08	.01			223.	1100.		
43	.06	.06	0			116.	1160.		
44	.00	0	0			809.	1500.		
45	.00	0	0			602.	2000.		
46	.00	0	0			795.	2150.		
47	.00	0	0			788.	2150.		
48	.00	0	0			781.	2100.		
49	.00	0	0			775.	2000.		
50	.01	.01	0			768.	1900.		
51	.01	.01	0			761.	1800.		
52	.00	0	0			755.	1700.		
53	.01	.01	0			770.	1600.		
54	.01	.01	0			793.	1500.		

Fig. A-31 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 13, 1950

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECRN
615.00	60.	4.93	1.83	4.36	.01	6.99	.01	.16	250.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RT10R
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.04
UNIT DGR, NQ= 47		LAG= 3.921		CP= .349					
204.	4370.	20970.	34285.	35167.	31618.	28293.	25318.	22656.	20275.
18142.	16234.	14527.	12999.	11632.	10409.	9314.	8335.	7459.	6674.
5972.	5344.	4782.	4279.	3829.	3427.	3066.	2744.	2455.	2197.
1966.	1759.	1574.	1409.	1261.	1128.	1009.	903.	808.	725.
647.	579.	518.	464.	415.	371.	332.			
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	START0	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRK
6	.23	.14	100.	84	19	.50	20	.50	.94
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COHP Q	OBS Q		
1	.30	.22	.08			116.	100.		
2	.29	.19	.10			462.	300.		
3	.17	.17	0			2181.	1200.		
4	.10	.10	0			4981.	5000.		
5	.10	.10	0			6454.	6500.		
6	.01	.01	0			6225.	6400.		

Fig. A-32 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 13, 1950

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TH	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QHECRN
1960.00	00.	27.05	.07	3.44	.04	1.00	.08	.19	2000.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.25
UNIT	WGR, NO	LAG	LAG	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
	31	15,981	1,563						
12.	136.	591.	1626.	8470.	6322.	10358.	15730.	22573.	31000.
41149.	53094.	66943.	82750.	95486.	98388.	92571.	82472.	70675.	58672.
47304.	37031.	28079.	28537.	14400.	9634.	6114.	3707.	2194.	1294.
764.									
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NRQ	IQA	RQA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
6	.47	.60	490.	40	15	.93	-0	-0	.47
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.60	.52	.08				441.	450.	
2	.48	.40	.08				442.	500.	
3	.44	.39	.05				480.	550.	
4	.26	.25	.01				596.	600.	
5	.12	.12	0				840.	900.	
6	.03	.03	0				1261.	1300.	

Fig. A-33 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of June 13, 1950

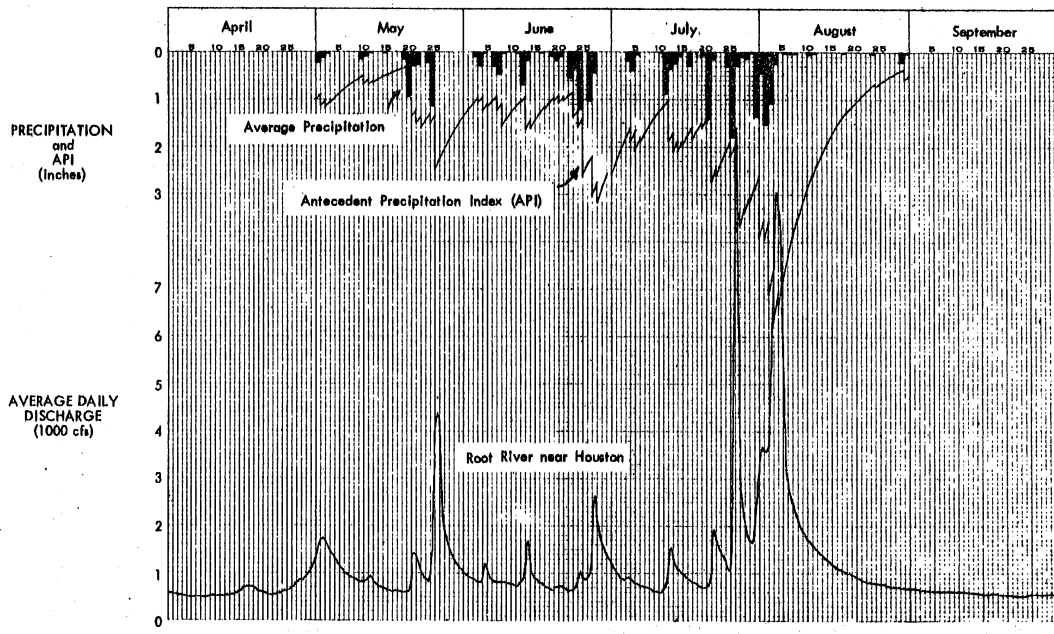


Fig. A-34 Antecedent moisture conditions above Houston, event of July 25, 1953

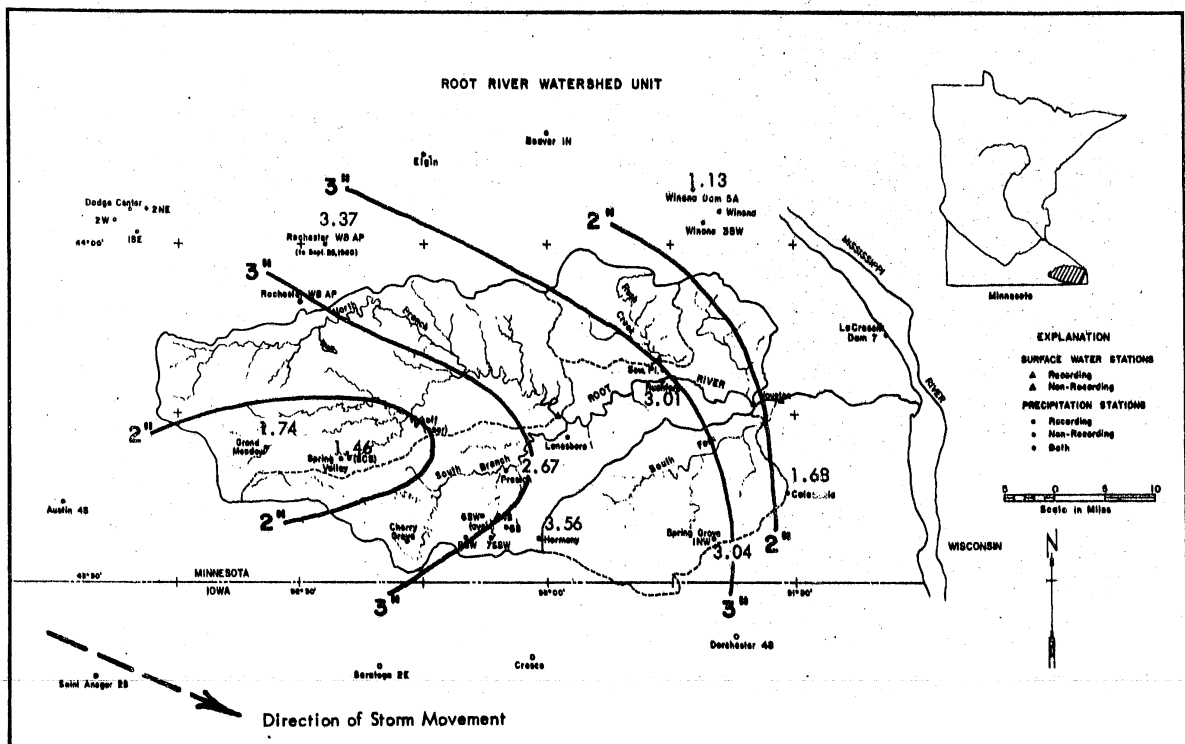


Fig. A-35 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of July 25, 1953

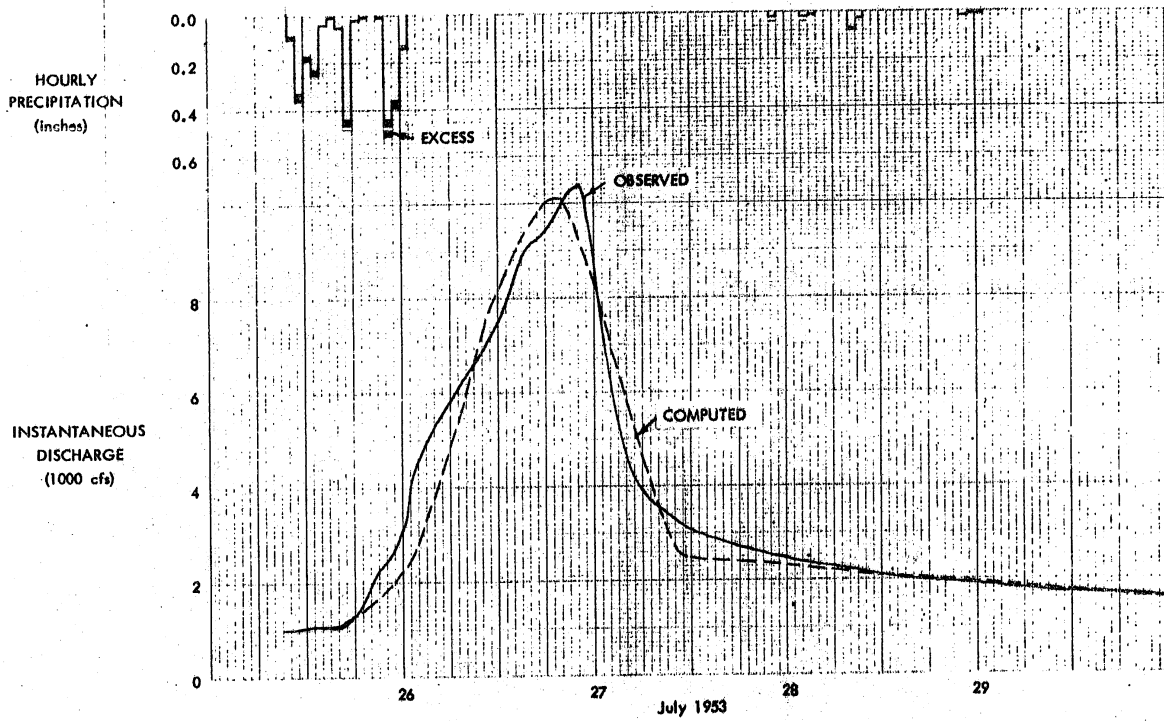


Fig. A-36 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 25, 1953

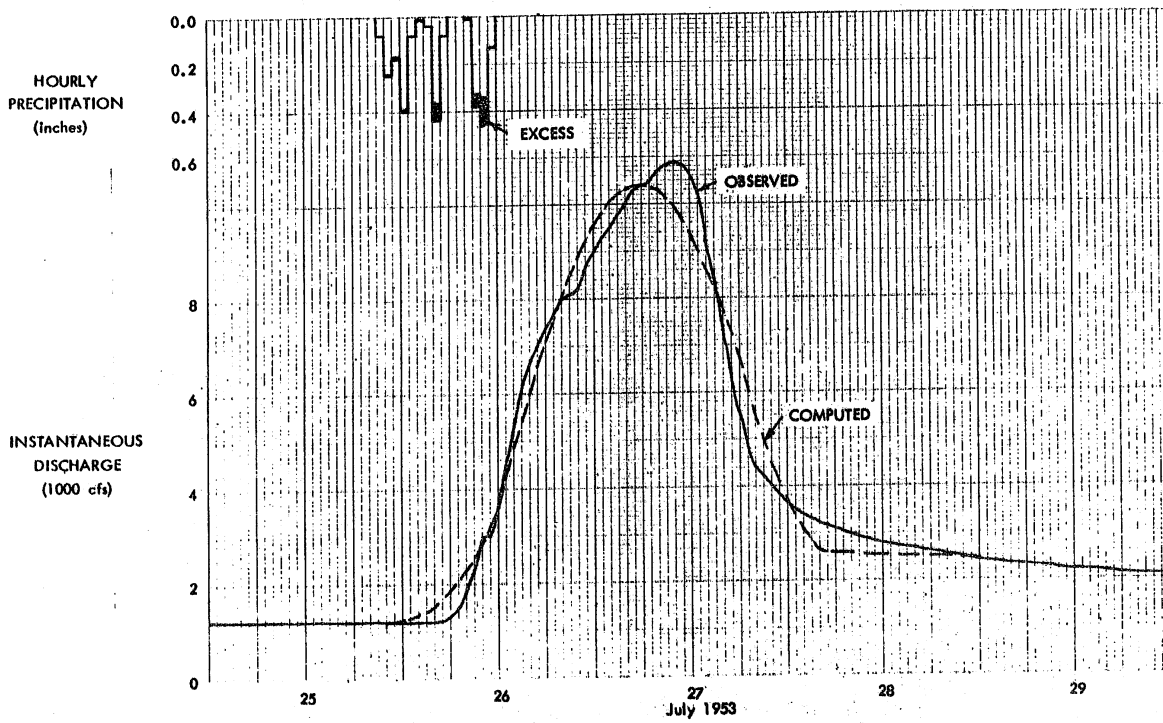


Fig. A-37 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of July 25, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

NA	1R	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1270.00	61.	40.78	.09	2.89	.00	4.23	.01	.41	2200.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTDR
-0	0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.08
UNIT	HOR.	N1#	49	LAG#	23,318	CP#	1,313		
A.	67.	238.	569.	1092.	1828.	2792.	3994.	5439.	7133.
907A.	1117N.	13718.	16415.	19360.	22554.	25994.	29679.	33608.	37780.
41940.	44071.	46120.	49809.	44448.	42391.	39755.	36639.	33739.	30561.
27384.	24104.	21261.	18398.	15787.	13211.	10929.	8874.	7061.	5503.
4219.	3195.	2420.	1834.	1389.	1052.	797.	604.	458.	
MP	VARH1	VARH2	STARTQ	N00	STARTK	N			
A7	.67	.51	1100.	123	.74	1			
PERIOD	R IN	LOSS	EXCESS	RAINR	LOSSR	EXCESS	COMP Q	OHS Q	
1	.10	.09	.01				1092.	1100.	
2	.36	.33	.03				1084.	1100.	
3	.19	.17	.02				1079.	1100.	
4	.25	.23	.02				1079.	1100.	
5	.04	.04	0				1088.	1100.	
6	.01	.01	0				1110.	1100.	
7	.05	.05	0				1145.	1100.	
8	.48	.44	.04				1198.	1100.	
9	.02	.02	0				1270.	1200.	
10	.01	.01	0				1369.	1300.	
11	.0	0	0				1486.	1800.	
12	.01	.01	0				1633.	2200.	
13	.51	.42	.09				1810.	2400.	
14	.39	.36	.03				2021.	2600.	
15	.14	.13	.01				2274.	3000.	
16	.0	0	0				2574.	3800.	
17	.0	0	0				2927.	4500.	
18	.0	0	0				3337.	5000.	
19	.0	0	0				3807.	5300.	
20	.0	0	0				4336.	5600.	
21	.0	0	0				4926.	5900.	
22	.0	0	0				5559.	6200.	
23	.0	0	0				6194.	6500.	
24	.0	0	0				6792.	6700.	
25	.0	0	0				7333.	7000.	
26	.0	0	0				7819.	7200.	
27	.0	0	0				8271.	7600.	
28	.0	0	0				8697.	8000.	
29	.0	0	0				9087.	8400.	
30	.0	0	0				9366.	8900.	
31	.0	0	0				9620.	9200.	
32	.0	0	0				9853.	9300.	

Fig. A-38 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 25, 1953

124

33	.0	0	0	10063.	9800.
34	.0	0	0	10158.	9800.
35	.0	0	0	10046.	10100.
36	.0	0	0	9734.	10300.
37	.0	0	0	9270.	10400.
38	.0	0	0	8706.	10000.
39	.0	0	0	8081.	8600.
40	.0	0	0	7425.	7200.
41	.0	0	0	6762.	6200.
42	.0	0	0	6109.	5300.
43	.0	0	0	5480.	4600.
44	.0	0	0	4885.	4100.
45	.0	0	0	4327.	3800.
46	.0	0	0	3812.	3600.
47	.0	0	0	3339.	3500.
48	.0	0	0	2911.	3300.
49	.0	0	0	2528.	3200.
50	.0	0	0	2508.	3100.
51	.0	0	0	2489.	3000.
52	.0	0	0	2470.	3000.
53	.0	0	0	2451.	2900.
54	.0	0	0	2432.	2900.
55	.0	0	0	2414.	2800.
56	.0	0	0	2395.	2800.
57	.0	0	0	2377.	2700.
58	.0	0	0	2359.	2700.
59	.0	0	0	2340.	2600.
60	.0	0	0	2323.	2600.
61	.02	.02	0	2305.	2600.
62	.0	0	0	2287.	2500.
63	.0	0	0	2270.	2500.
64	.0	0	0	2252.	2400.
65	.02	.02	0	2235.	2400.
66	.01	.01	0	2218.	2400.
67	.0	0	0	2201.	2300.
68	.0	0	0	2184.	2300.
69	.0	0	0	2167.	2300.
70	.0	0	0	2150.	2200.
71	.08	.07	.01	2134.	2200.
72	.03	.03	0	2118.	2200.
73	.0	0	0	2101.	2200.
74	.0	0	0	2085.	2100.
75	.0	0	0	2069.	2100.
76	.0	0	0	2053.	2100.
77	.0	0	0	2038.	2100.
78	.0	0	0	2022.	2100.
79	.0	0	0	2007.	2000.
80	.0	0	0	1991.	2000.
81	.0	0	0	1976.	2000.
82	.0	0	0	1961.	1900.
83	.0	0	0	1946.	1900.
84	.0	0	0	1931.	1900.
85	.02	.02	0	1916.	1900.
86	.01	.01	0	1901.	1800.
87	.01	.01	0	1887.	1800.

Fig. A-38 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 25, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
615.00	60.	13.13	.14	1.33	0	5.92	-0	.53	2000.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.	-0	-0	-0	1.90
UNIT HGR, ND= 22		LAG= -.786		CP= -.073					
3415.	10565.	17430.	23101.	27710.	31480.	34561.	36401.	36652.	35709.
33874.	31179.	27160.	19734.	11650.	6750.	3910.	2266.	1313.	760.
441.	255.								
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	N00	104	R0A	10B	R0B	STRTK
15	.59	.13	400.	60	7	.30	12	.90	.70
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			2	COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.19	.19	0				390.	400.	
2	.52	.48	.04				519.	400.	
3	.17	.17	0				802.	400.	
4	.09	.09	0				1073.	500.	
5	.01	.01	0				1295.	800.	
6	-0	0	0				1474.	1100.	
7	.09	.09	0				1620.	700.	
8	.22	.22	0				1737.	1200.	
9	.01	.01	0				1804.	1600.	
10	-0	0	0				1806.	1800.	
11	-0	0	0				1760.	1750.	
12	.01	.01	0				1714.	1700.	
13	.67	.45	.22				2302.	3000.	
14	.22	.22	0				3687.	4400.	
15	.11	.11	0				4871.	5200.	

Fig. A-39 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 25, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECRN
1960,00	69,	31,64	,25	1,36	,04	2,64	,02	,33	2600,
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1,03
UNIT	QGR	NQ	67	LAQ	23,428	CP	,831		
709,	2429,	4570,	6852,	9174,	11484,	13749,	15952,	18081,	20138,
22097,	23981,	25784,	27508,	29155,	30728,	32151,	33325,	34233,	34902,
35357,	35603,	35669,	35560,	35286,	34649,	34249,	33479,	32522,	31349,
29857,	27679,	24765,	21813,	19213,	16923,	14906,	13129,	11564,	10184,
8971,	7902,	6960,	6131,	5400,	4756,	4189,	3690,	3250,	2863,
2521,	2221,	1956,	1723,	1516,	1337,	1177,	1037,	913,	808,
709,	624,	550,	484,	427,	376,	331,			
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NQO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRYK
15	.49	1,15	1200,	.79	.08	.0	.0	.0	.94
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	ORS Q	
1	.08	.08	0				1199,	1200,	
2	.25	.24	.01				1207,	1200,	
3	.18	.17	.01				1230,	1200,	
4	.40	.39	.01				1275,	1200,	
5	.08	.08	0				1342,	1200,	
6	.31	.01	0				1420,	1200,	
7	.04	.04	0				1502,	1200,	
8	.44	.37	.07				1635,	1200,	
9	.08	.08	0				1840,	1250,	
10	.0	0	0				2074,	1250,	
11	.0	0	0				2318,	1900,	
12	.01	.01	0				2561,	2450,	
13	.38	.33	.05				2836,	2980,	
14	.45	.34	.11				3231,	2980,	
15	.13	.13	0				3754,	3800,	

Fig. A-40 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of July 25, 1953

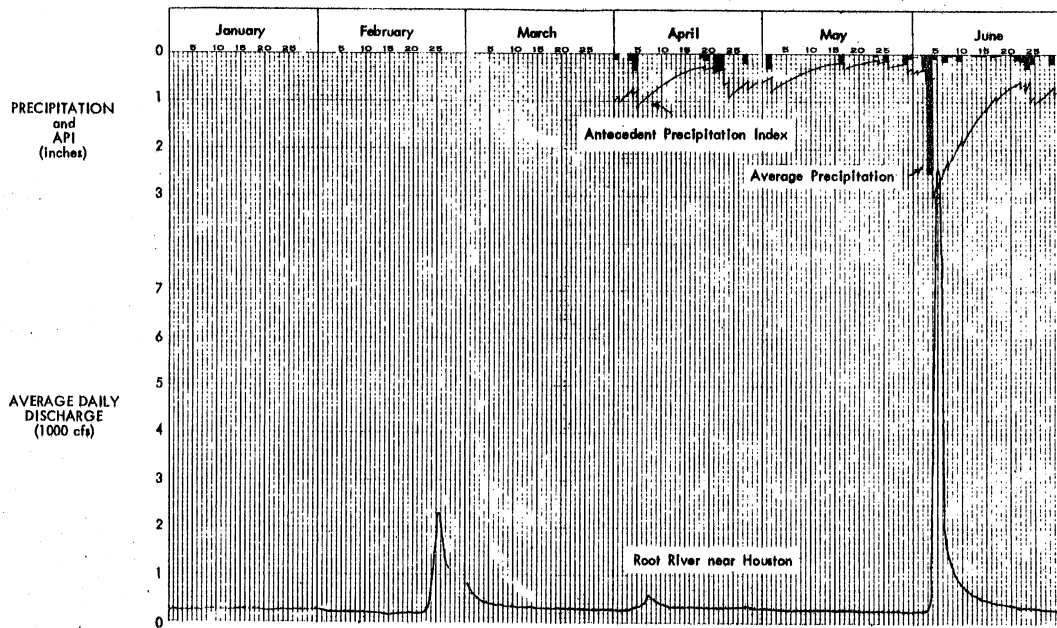


Fig. A-41 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 4, 1958

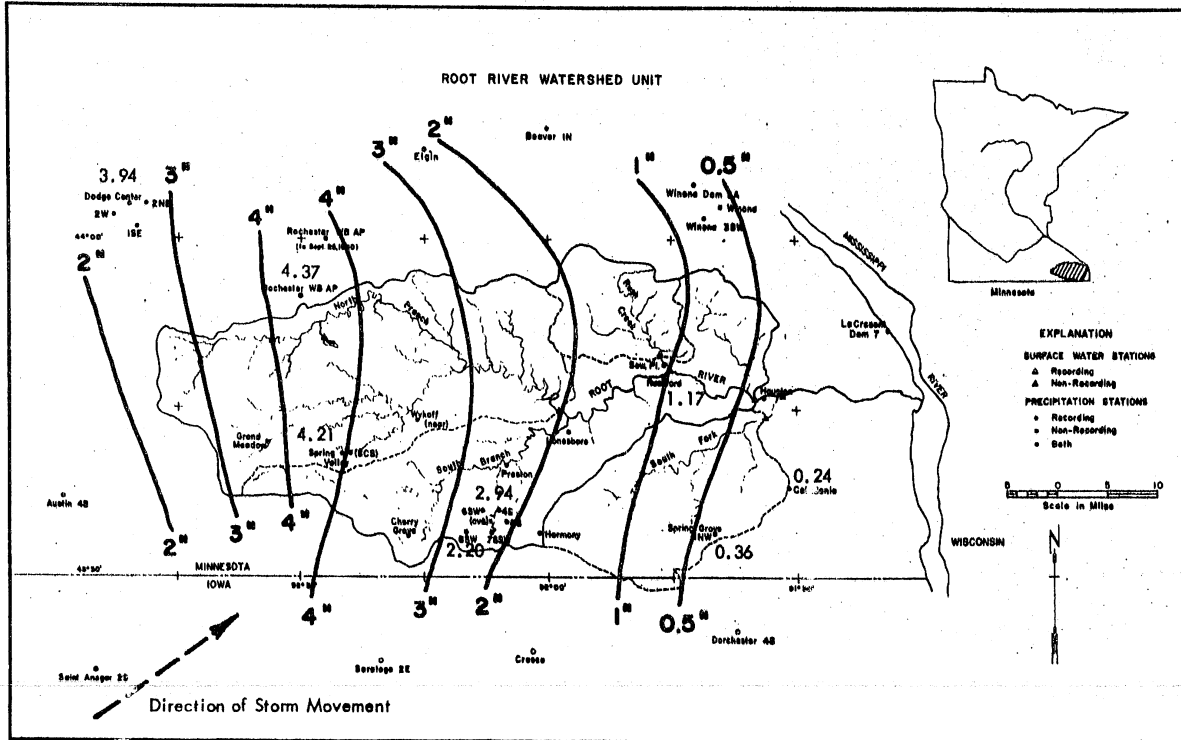


Fig. A-42 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 4, 1958

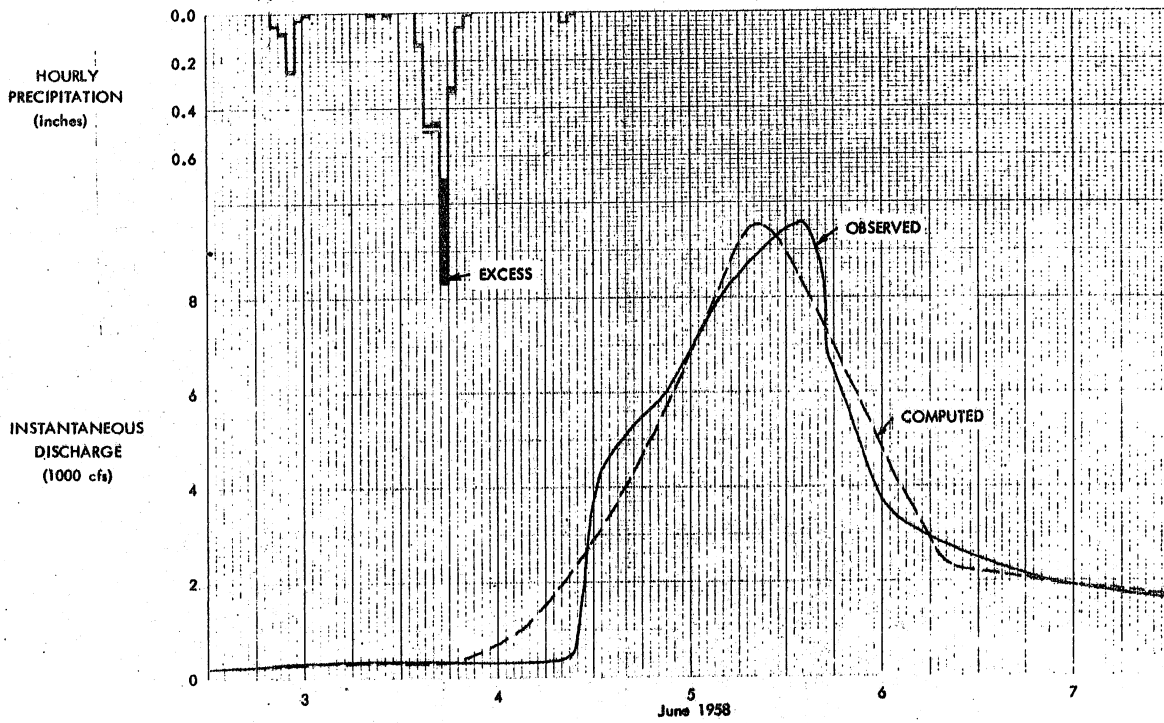


Fig. A-43 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 4, 1958

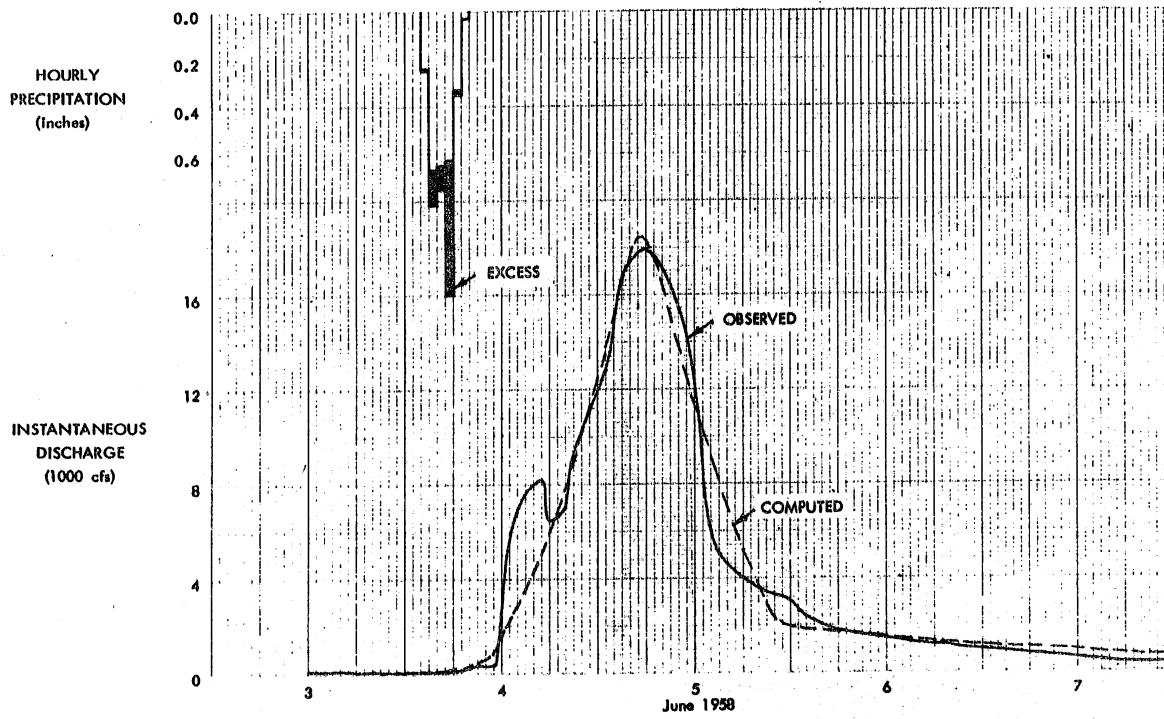


Fig. A-44 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 4, 1958

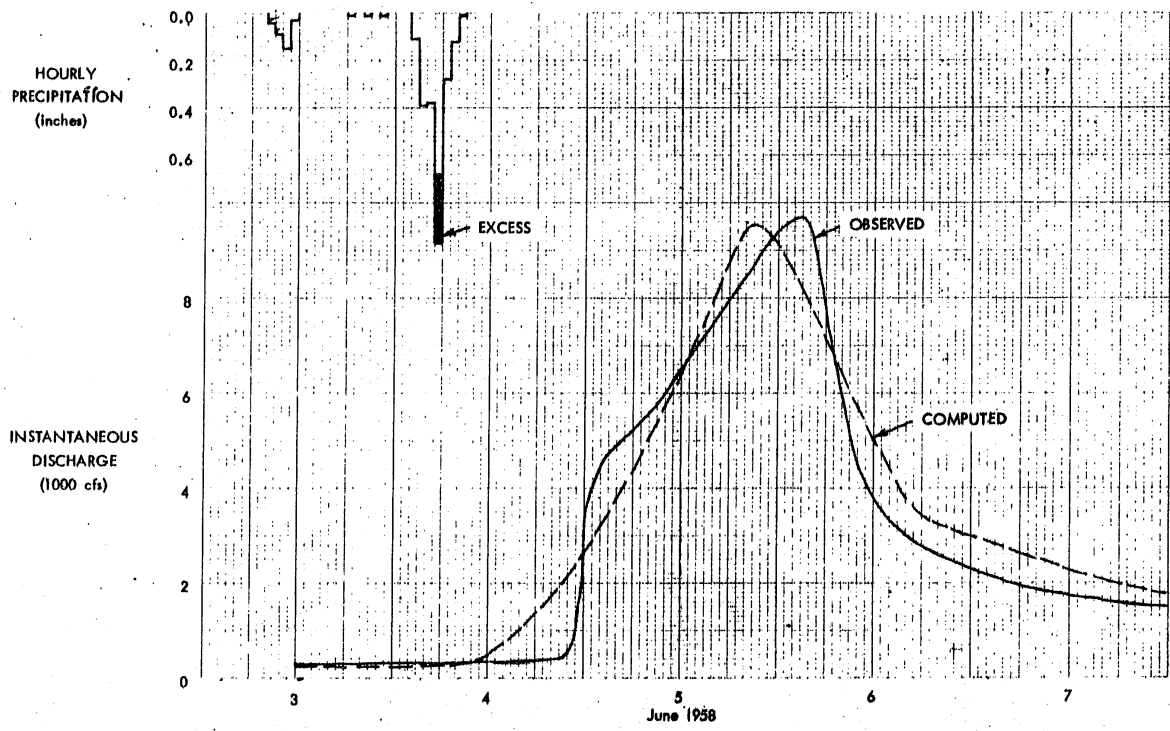


Fig. A-45 Computed and observed discharge for Root River below South Fork, event of June 4, 1958

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

RA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
1270.00	60.	72.31	.06	2.78	.07	4.78	.01	.64	2150.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.13

UNIT	DGR, NO= 81	LAG=	51.082	CP=	1.678				
5.	14.	49.	114.	215.	355.	538.	764.	1034.	1349.
1709.	2114.	2564.	3058.	3596.	4177.	4800.	5467.	6175.	6924.
7714.	8544.	9414.	10324.	11272.	12259.	13284.	14347.	15447.	16584.
17757.	18967.	20213.	21495.	22817.	24164.	25444.	26371.	26828.	26908.
26699.	26244.	25617.	24851.	23981.	23034.	22032.	20993.	19931.	18857.
17782.	16712.	15654.	14613.	13594.	12599.	11631.	10694.	9789.	8917.
8087.	7282.	6521.	5799.	5117.	4477.	3880.	3327.	2819.	2350.
1944.	1586.	1261.	1031.	830.	669.	530.	433.	349.	281.
224.									

AP	VARH1	VARH2	STARTO	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRK
38	.92	.59	250.	160	.08	.08	-0	.08	1.10

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	2	COMP Q	OBS Q
1	.05	.05	0		247.	250.
2	.09	.08	.01		244.	250.
3	.15	.14	.01		241.	250.
4	.03	.03	0		239.	250.
5	.01	.01	0		237.	250.
6	0	0	0		236.	250.
7	0	0	0		236.	250.
8	0	0	0		237.	250.
9	0	0	0		239.	250.
10	0	0	0		242.	250.
11	0	0	0		245.	250.
12	0	0	0		250.	250.
13	.01	.01	0		256.	250.
14	0	0	0		263.	250.
15	.01	.01	0		272.	250.
16	0	0	0		281.	250.
17	0	0	0		291.	250.
18	0	0	0		302.	250.
19	.14	.13	.01		315.	250.
20	.50	.47	.03		328.	250.
21	.49	.46	.03		344.	250.
22	1.14	.90	.24		362.	250.
23	.33	.31	.02		386.	300.
24	.06	.06	0		418.	300.
25	.01	.01	0		463.	300.
26	0	0	0		521.	300.
27	0	0	0		594.	300.
28	0	0	0		682.	300.
29	0	0	0		786.	300.
30	0	0	0		905.	300.
31	0	0	0		1041.	300.
32	0	0	0		1194.	300.
33	0	0	0		1362.	300.
34	0	0	0		1547.	300.
35	0	0	0		1747.	350.
36	0	0	0		1963.	350.
37	.04	.04	0		2195.	350.
38	.01	.01	0		2440.	700.

Fig. A-46 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 4, 1958

171

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECRN
615.00	60.	46.29	.03	2.80	.05	1.60	.02	.01	2000.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RT10R
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.24
UNIT MGR, NO= 48		LAG= 25.323		CP= 1.413					
A.	59.	191.	419.	743.	1161.	1671.	2267.	2949.	3713.
4557.	5479.	6477.	7551.	8698.	9918.	11210.	12572.	14003.	15504.
17072.	18708.	20411.	21817.	22130.	21359.	20083.	18610.	17080.	15558.
14078.	12653.	11291.	9998.	8774.	7622.	6544.	5540.	4612.	3763.
2993.	2304.	1703.	1108.	765.	440.	223.	105.		
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
6	.68	.19	100.	93	11	.32	14	.25	.72
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.25	.24	.01			98.	100.		
2	.82	.67	.15			98.	100.		
3	.75	.65	.10			106.	100.		
4	1.20	.63	.57			135.	100.		
5	.35	.33	.02			213.	100.		
6	.03	.03	0			363.	200.		

Fig. A-47 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 4, 1958

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1500.00	60	75.00	.04	2.61	.01	1.58	.02	.08	3500
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.25
UNIT MGR, NQ= 80		LAG= 41.392		CP= 1.306					
5	35	111	243	432	680	986	1346	1760	2225
2739	3300	3906	4555	5245	5976	6746	7553	8397	9276
10190	11138	12119	13132	14177	15253	16359	17495	18661	19856
21079	22330	23609	24915	26248	27608	28994	30356	31357	31748
31649	31195	30489	29603	28593	27498	26348	25165	23965	22760
21559	20368	19192	18036	16903	15793	14710	13655	12629	11634
10670	9738	8840	7976	7147	6355	5601	4886	4212	3580
2993	2453	1963	1528	1154	853	627	460	338	248
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	RQ0	IQB	RQB	STATK
25	.68	.63	300	135	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.71
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.04	.04	0.00				293	300	
2	.09	.09	0.00				287	300	
3	.15	.15	0.00				281	300	
4	.03	.03	0.00				275	300	
5	-0.00	0.00	0.00				269	300	
6	-0.00	0.00	0.00				263	300	
7	-0.00	0.00	0.00				258	300	
8	-0.00	0.00	0.00				253	300	
9	-0.00	0.00	0.00				248	300	
10	-0.00	0.00	0.00				243	300	
11	.01	.01	0.00				238	300	
12	-0.00	0.00	0.00				234	300	
13	.01	.01	0.00				230	300	
14	-0.00	0.00	0.00				226	300	
15	.01	.01	0.00				223	300	
16	-0.00	0.00	0.00				219	300	
17	-0.00	0.00	0.00				216	300	
18	-0.00	0.00	0.00				213	300	
19	.11	.11	0.00				210	300	
20	.39	.39	0.00				207	300	
21	.38	.38	0.00				205	300	
22	.97	.68	.29				205	300	
23	.28	.28	0.00				212	350	
24	.12	.12	0.00				233	350	
25	.01	.01	0.00				270	350	

Fig. A-48 Partial computer output for Root River below South Fork, event of June 4, 1958

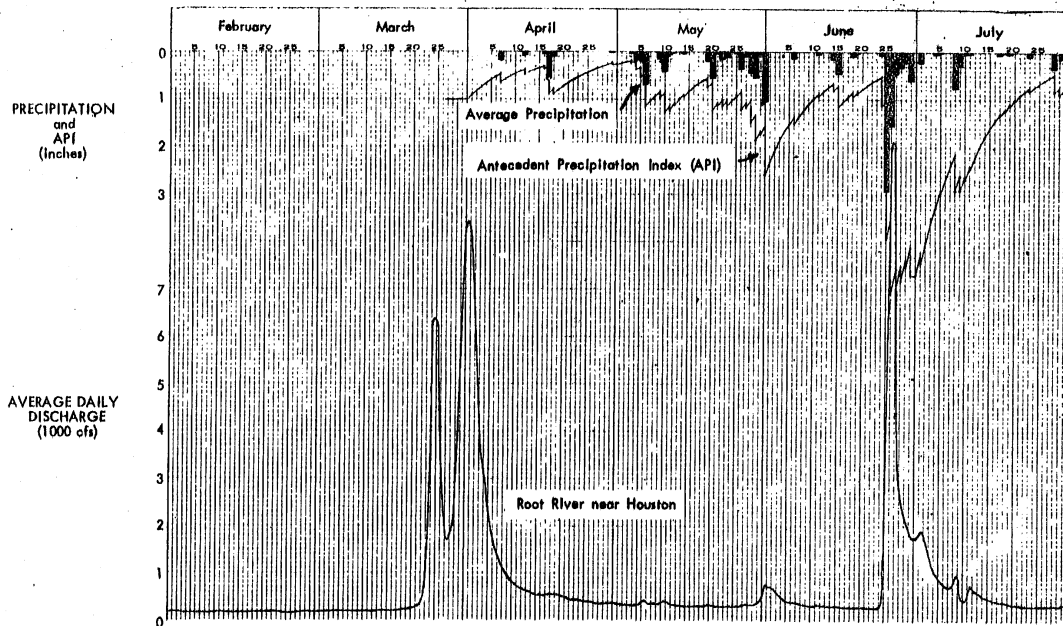


Fig. A-49 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of June 24, 1959

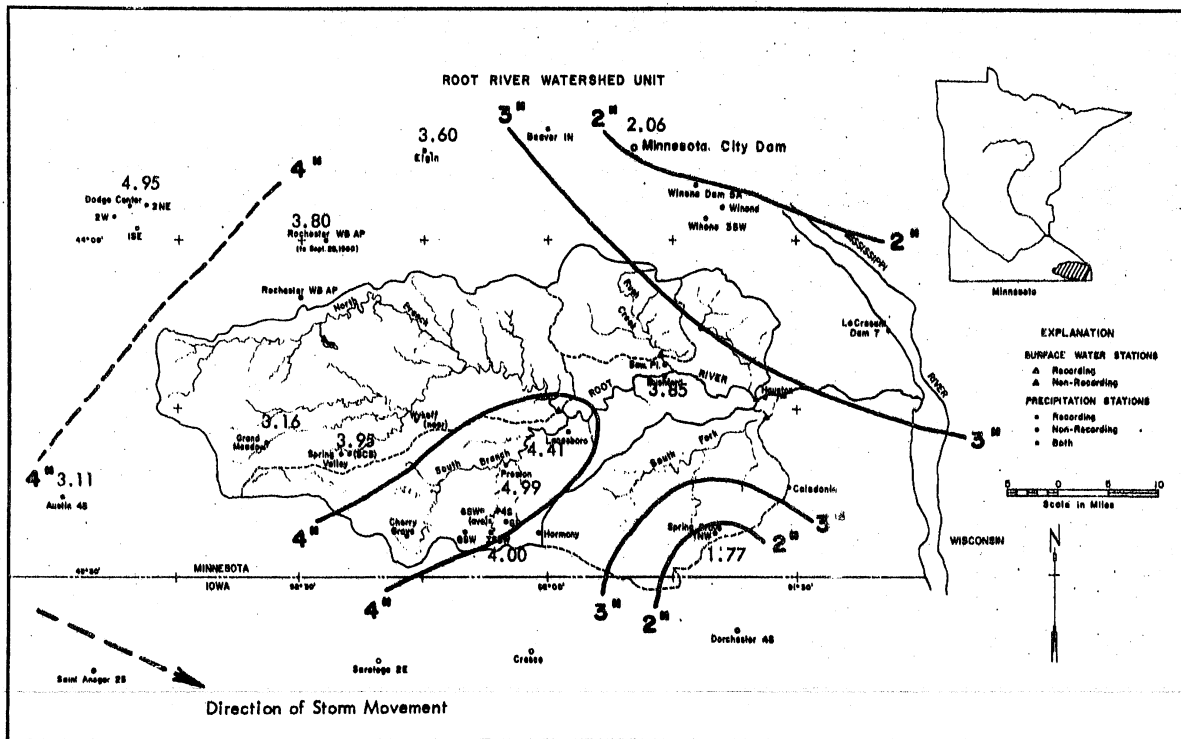


Fig. A-50 Isychetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 24, 1959

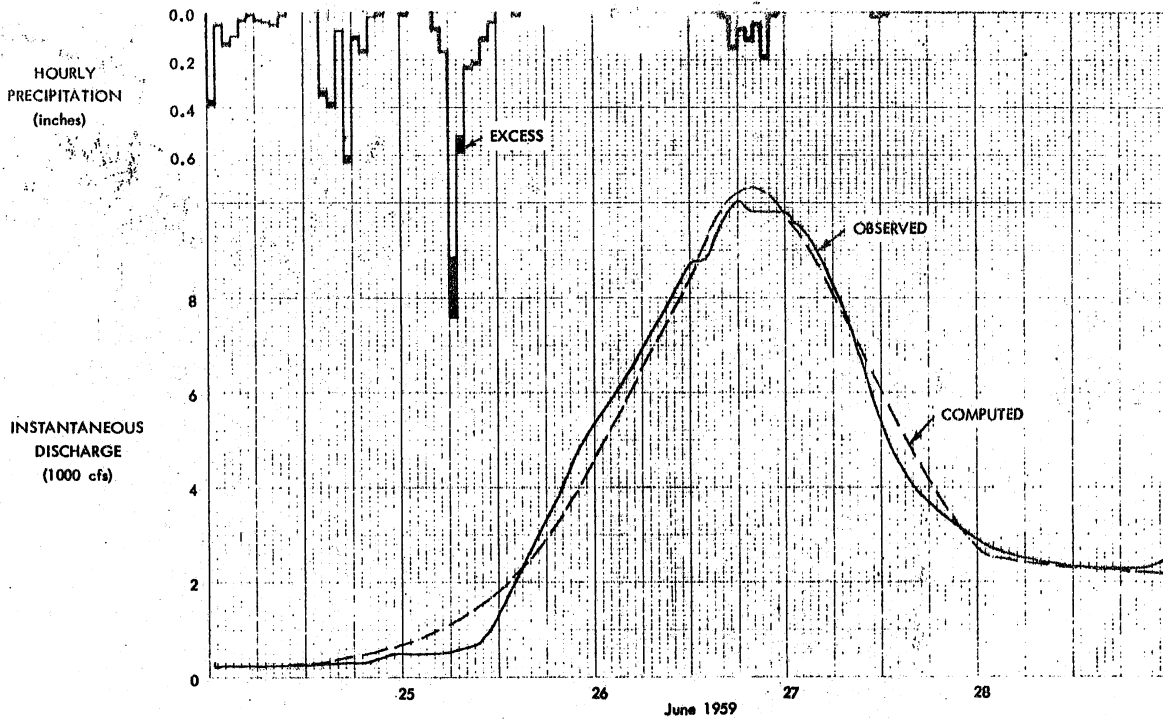


Fig. A-51 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of June 24, 1959

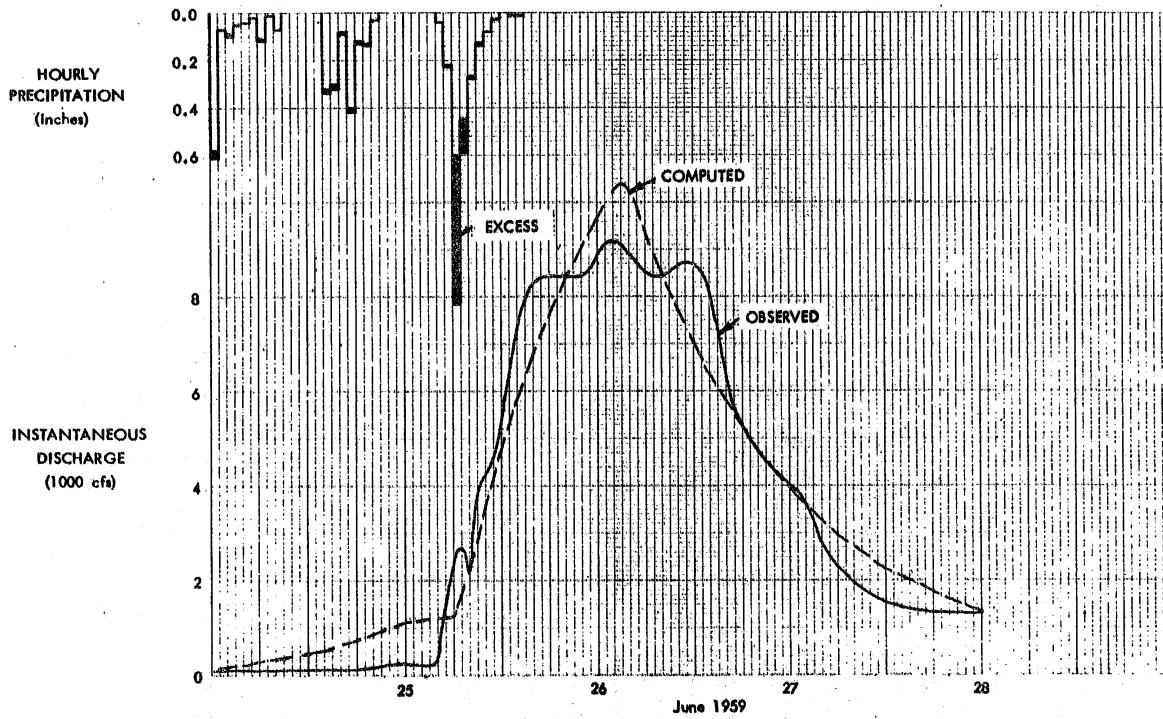


Fig. A-52 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 24, 1959

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	OREGSM
1270.00	60.	64.01	.15	2.59	.05	7.30	.01	.62	2400.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
0	0	0	1.	0	0	0	0	0	1.07
UNIT HQR. NO= 97		LAG= 40.686		CP= 1.167					
2.	17.	56.	125.	231.	376.	563.	795.	1071.	1393.
1767.	2170.	2641.	3190.	3706.	4300.	4956.	5649.	6387.	7169.
7994.	8864.	9775.	10727.	11721.	12759.	13830.	14943.	16095.	17285.
18512.	19776.	20997.	22023.	22793.	23336.	23677.	23838.	23841.	23703.
23441.	23072.	22608.	22063.	21447.	20772.	20046.	19279.	18478.	17650.
16803.	15941.	15072.	14199.	13329.	12464.	11611.	10773.	9954.	9158.
8380.	7652.	6951.	6293.	5686.	5135.	4637.	4188.	3782.	3416.
3084.	2786.	2516.	2272.	2052.	1853.	1674.	1512.	1365.	1233.
1117.	1006.	908.	820.	741.	669.	604.	546.	493.	445.
409.	363.	328.	298.	267.	241.	218.			
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NOO	STARTK	N			
14	1101	.89	280.	192	1.56	1.			
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	RAIN2	LOSS2	EXCESS2	COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.39	.37	.02				278.	280.	
2	.05	.05	0				277.	280.	
3	.14	.13	.01				276.	280.	
4	.10	.10	0				275.	280.	
5	.03	.03	0				276.	290.	
6	.01	.01	0				278.	290.	
7	.03	.03	0				281.	290.	
8	.04	.04	0				286.	290.	
9	.05	.05	0				293.	280.	
10	.01	.01	0				301.	300.	
11	0	0	0				311.	300.	
12	0	0	0				323.	300.	
13	0	0	0				337.	300.	
14	0	0	0				353.	300.	
15	.35	.33	.02				371.	300.	
16	.40	.38	.02				391.	300.	
17	.08	.08	0				414.	300.	
18	.53	.50	.03				439.	300.	
19	.11	.10	.01				469.	300.	
20	.17	.16	.01				503.	300.	
21	.02	.02	0				541.	300.	
22	.01	.01	0				584.	300.	
23	0	0	0				633.	300.	
24	0	0	0				687.	300.	
25	.01	.01	0				746.	300.	
26	0	0	0				811.	300.	
27	0	0	0				882.	300.	
28	0	0	0				958.	300.	
29	.07	.07	0				1040.	300.	
30	.17	.16	.01				1128.	300.	
31	1.28	1.03	.25				1222.	600.	
32	.59	.52	.07				1324.	600.	
33	.24	.23	.01				1438.	700.	
34	.22	.21	.01				1563.	800.	
35	.12	.11	.01				1698.	1000.	
36	.04	.04	0				1844.	1300.	
37	0	0	0				2002.	1700.	
38	0	0	0				2171.	2000.	
39	.01	.01	0				2354.	2300.	
40	0	0	0				2551.	2700.	

Fig. A-53 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 24, 1959

41	0	0	0	2761.	3000.
42	0	0	0	2986.	3400.
43	0	0	0	3226.	3600.
44	0	0	0	3482.	4000.
45	0	0	0	3753.	4500.
46	0	0	0	4044.	4800.
47	0	0	0	4343.	5100.
48	0	0	0	4657.	5400.
49	0	0	0	4977.	5700.
50	0	0	0	5302.	5900.
51	0	0	0	5627.	6200.
52	0	0	0	5950.	6400.
53	0	0	0	6271.	6700.
54	0	0	0	6591.	7000.
55	0	0	0	6912.	7300.
56	0	0	0	7236.	7600.
57	0	0	0	7563.	7900.
58	0	0	0	7895.	8200.
59	0	0	0	8234.	8500.
60	0	0	0	8579.	8800.
61	0	0	0	8933.	8800.
62	0	0	0	9294.	8800.
63	0	0	0	9642.	9300.
64	0	0	0	9936.	9600.
65	0	0	0	10148.	9900.
66	102	02	0	10148.	10100.
67	119	14	01	10291.	10100.
68	107	07	0	10340.	9850.
69	112	11	01	10333.	9850.
70	105	05	0	10267.	9850.
71	119	18	01	10149.	9850.
72	101	01	0	9986.	9850.
73	0	0	0	9785.	9850.
74	0	0	0	9551.	9600.
75	0	0	0	9289.	9500.
76	0	0	0	9004.	9300.
77	0	0	0	8700.	9000.
78	0	0	0	8381.	8800.
79	0	0	0	8050.	8400.
80	0	0	0	7711.	8000.
81	0	0	0	7367.	7500.
82	0	0	0	7021.	7000.
83	102	02	0	6673.	6400.
84	101	01	0	6331.	6000.
85				5991.	5300.

Fig. A-53 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of June 24, 1959

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
615.00	60	20.71	1.00	1.00	.05	1.95	.01	.33	1300
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.07
UNIT HGR, NO=100	LAG#	21.646	CP#	.651					
454	1339	2183	2987	3753	4483	5178	5840	6470	7071
7643	8189	8708	9203	9674	10123	10551	10959	11347	11717
11937	11693	11140	10612	10109	9630	9174	8740	8326	7931
7856	7198	6857	6532	6223	5928	5647	5380	5125	4882
4651	4430	4221	4021	3830	3649	3476	3311	3154	3005
2863	2727	2598	2475	2358	2246	2140	2038	1942	1850
1762	1679	1599	1523	1451	1382	1317	1255	1195	1139
1085	1033	984	938	893	851	811	772	736	701
668	636	606	577	550	524	499	475	453	431
411	391	373	355	338	322	307	293	279	266
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IGA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STARTK
39	.61	.52	100	96	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.69
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.61	.58	.03				113	100	
2	.07	.07	0.00				141	100	
3	.10	.09	.01				172	100	
4	.05	.05	0.00				204	100	
5	.04	.04	0.00				237	100	
6	.02	.02	0.00				269	100	
7	.12	.11	.01				304	100	
8	.01	.01	0.00				339	100	
9	.07	.07	0.00				375	100	
10	-0.00	0.00	0.00				410	100	
11	-0.00	0.00	0.00				444	100	
12	-0.00	0.00	0.00				476	100	
13	-0.00	0.00	0.00				507	100	
14	-0.00	0.00	0.00				536	100	
15	.34	.32	.02				572	100	
16	.32	.30	.02				620	100	
17	.11	.10	.01				676	100	
18	.42	.40	.02				742	100	
19	.13	.12	.01				817	100	
20	.14	.13	.01				894	150	
21	.03	.03	0.00				968	150	
22	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1024	150	
23	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1066	250	
24	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1102	200	
25	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1133	150	
26	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1161	150	
27	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1185	150	
28	-0.00	0.00	0.00				1206	300	
29	.04	.04	0.00				1223	1600	
30	.23	.22	.01				1244	2300	
31	1.23	.60	.63				1556	2650	
32	.59	.45	.14				2205	2150	
33	.28	.27	.01				2893	3900	
34	.14	.13	.01				3558	4200	
35	.08	.08	0.00				4195	4500	
36	.03	.03	0.00				4794	5200	
37	-0.00	0.00	0.00				5351	6400	
38	.01	.01	0.00				5873	7200	
39	.01	.01	0.00				6357	8000	

Fig. A-54 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 24, 1959

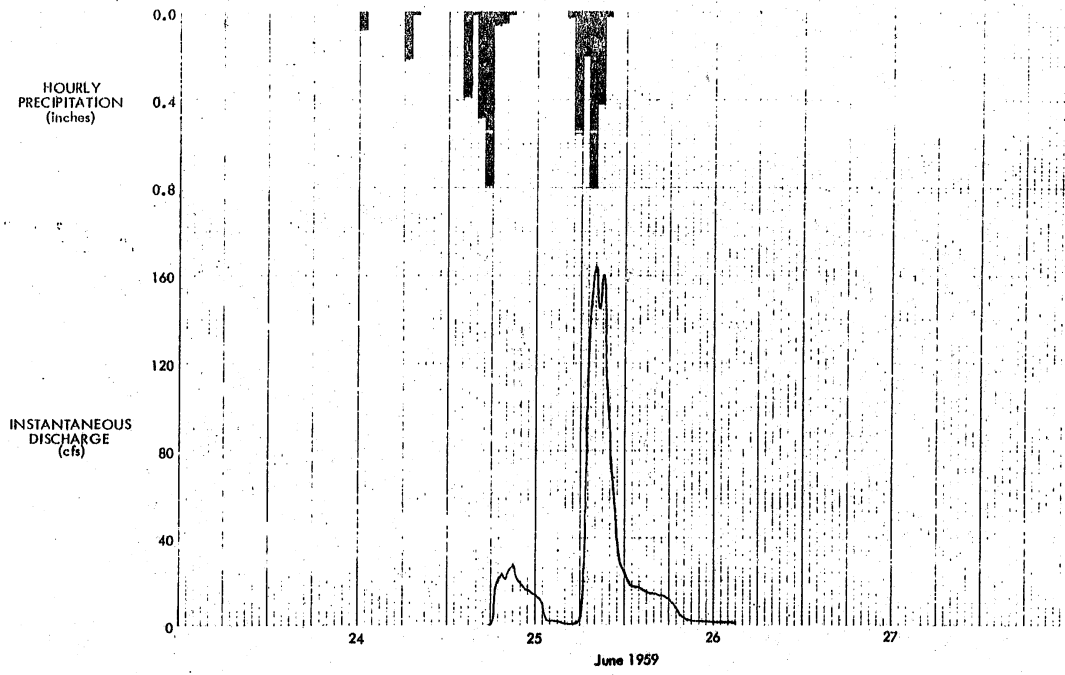


Fig. A-55 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River Tributary near Stewartville, event of June 24, 1959

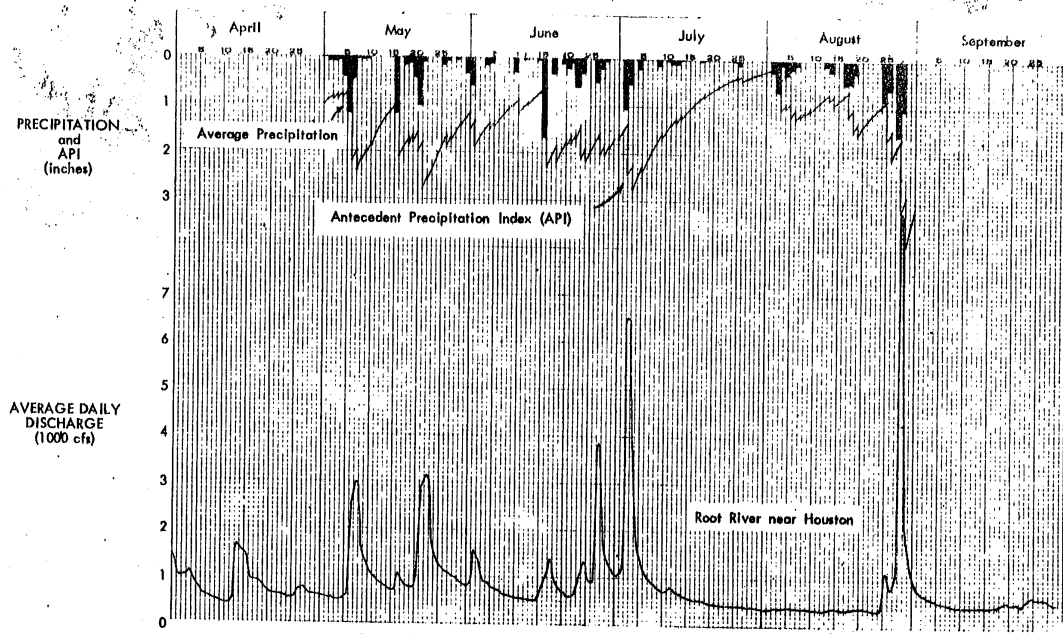


Fig. A-56 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of May 5, June 27, July 2, August 28, 1960

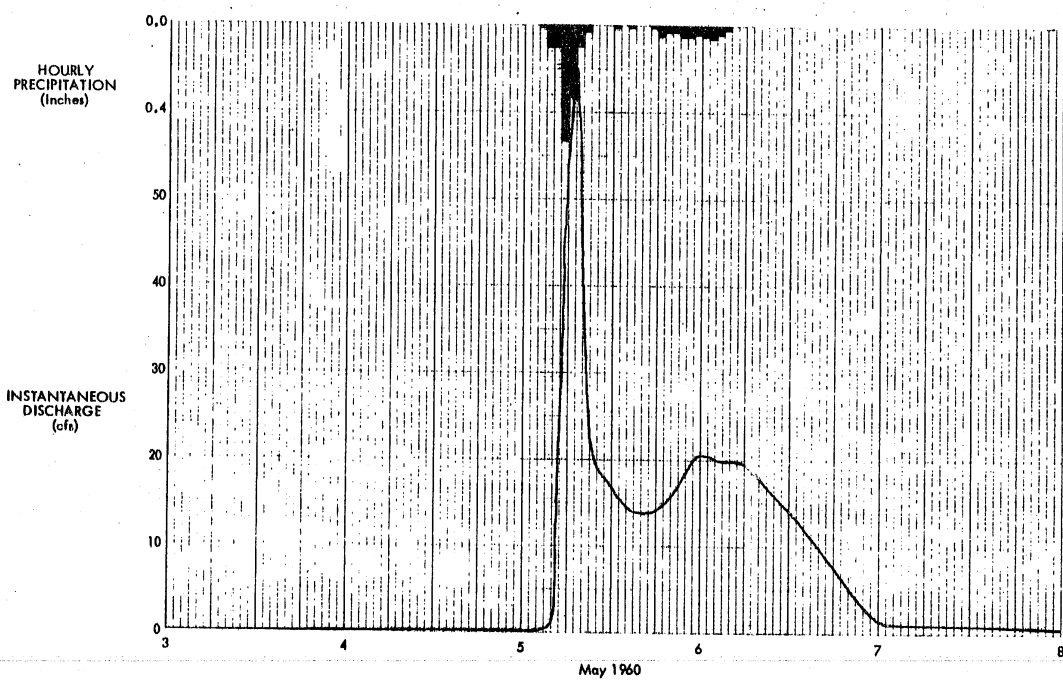


Fig. A-57 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River near Stewartville, event of May 5, 1960

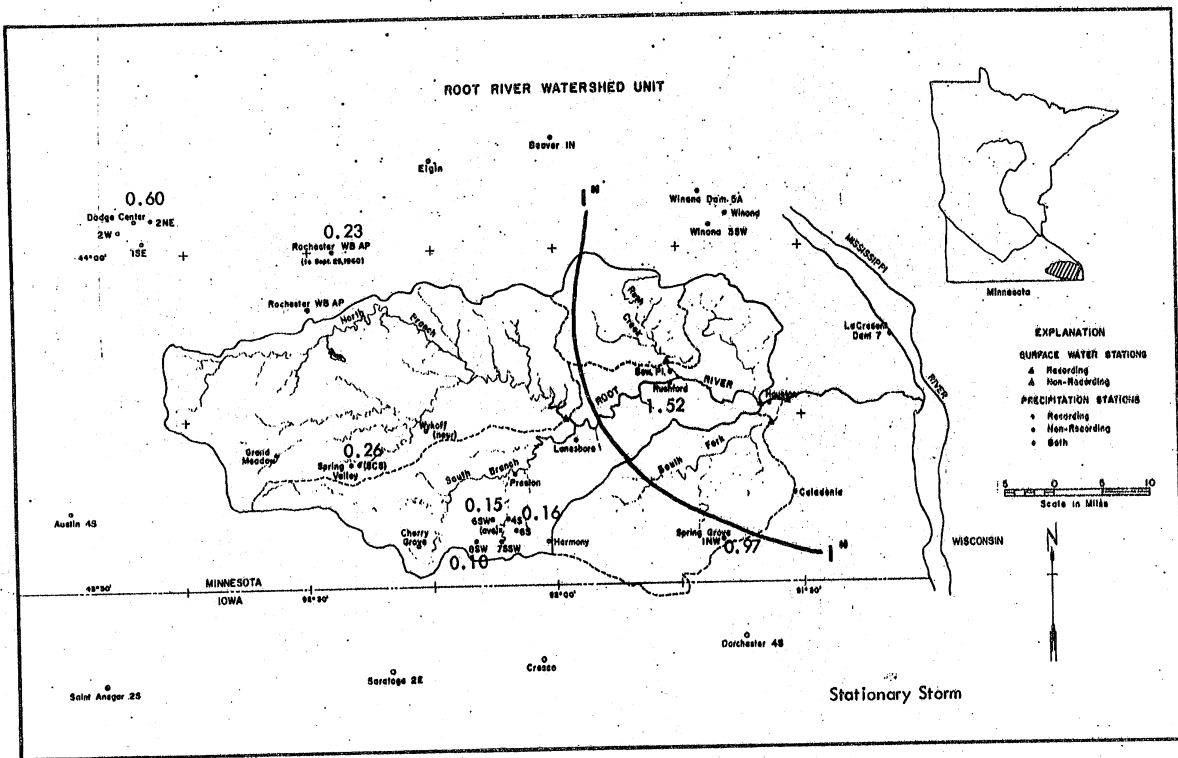


Fig. A-58 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of June 27, 1960

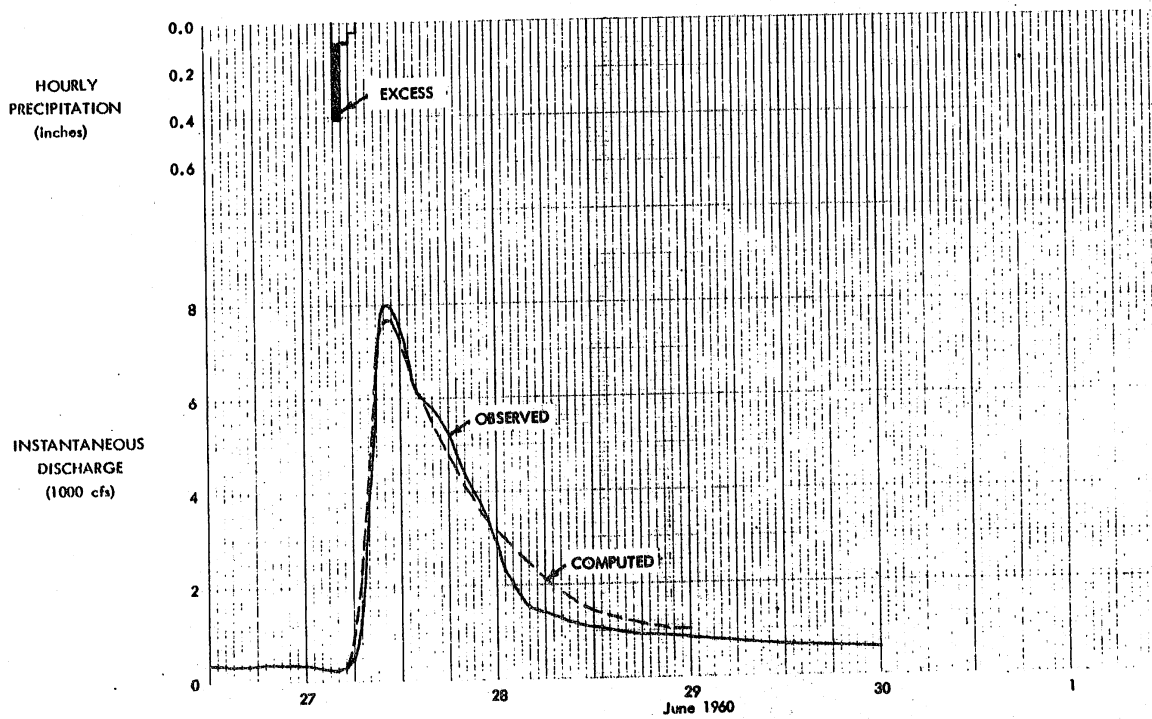


Fig. A-59 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 27, 1960

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
615.00	60.	6.90	2.03	2.42	.00	20.25	.08	.08	1200.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RYTOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.22

UNIT	FOR	NO	LAG	CP					
		72	6.082	.347					
339.	2133.	6505.	13409.	19683.	22567.	22836.	21344.	19872.	18501.
17224.	16036.	14930.	13900.	12941.	12048.	11217.	10443.	9723.	9052.
8428.	7846.	7305.	6801.	6332.	5895.	5489.	5110.	4757.	4420.
4124.	3839.	3574.	3328.	3098.	2885.	2686.	2500.	2328.	2167.
2018.	1879.	1749.	1628.	1516.	1411.	1314.	1223.	1139.	1060.
987.	919.	856.	797.	742.	691.	643.	599.	557.	510.
483.	450.	419.	390.	363.	338.	315.	293.	273.	254.
236.	220.								

NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
3	.09	.05	278.	45	-0	-0	-0	-0	.09

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	ORS Q
1	.41	.09	.32	379.	278.
2	.09	.08	.01	944.	470.
3	.04	.04	0	2338.	1430.
4				4562.	3870.
5				6616.	6785.
6				7595.	7940.
7				7646.	7930.
8				7235.	7490.
9				6751.	6740.
10				6297.	6120.
11				5874.	5960.
12				5480.	5870.
13				5112.	5650.
14				4770.	5230.
15				4452.	4770.
16				4155.	4380.
17				3878.	4030.
18				3620.	3750.
19				3380.	3400.
20				3156.	2870.
21				2948.	2300.
22				2753.	2030.
23				2572.	1700.
24				2404.	1610.
25				2246.	1500.
26				2100.	1410.
27				1963.	1350.
28				1836.	1300.
29				1717.	1200.
30				1606.	1180.
31				1503.	1150.
32				1407.	1100.
33				1317.	1080.
34				1233.	1050.
35				1200.	1030.
36				1176.	1000.
37				1153.	980.
38				1131.	900.
39				1108.	950.
40				1086.	930.
41				1065.	900.
42				1044.	890.
43				1024.	870.
44				1003.	830.
45				984.	820.
TOTAL	.54	.21	.33	133610.	125023.

Fig. A-60 . Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of June 27, 1960

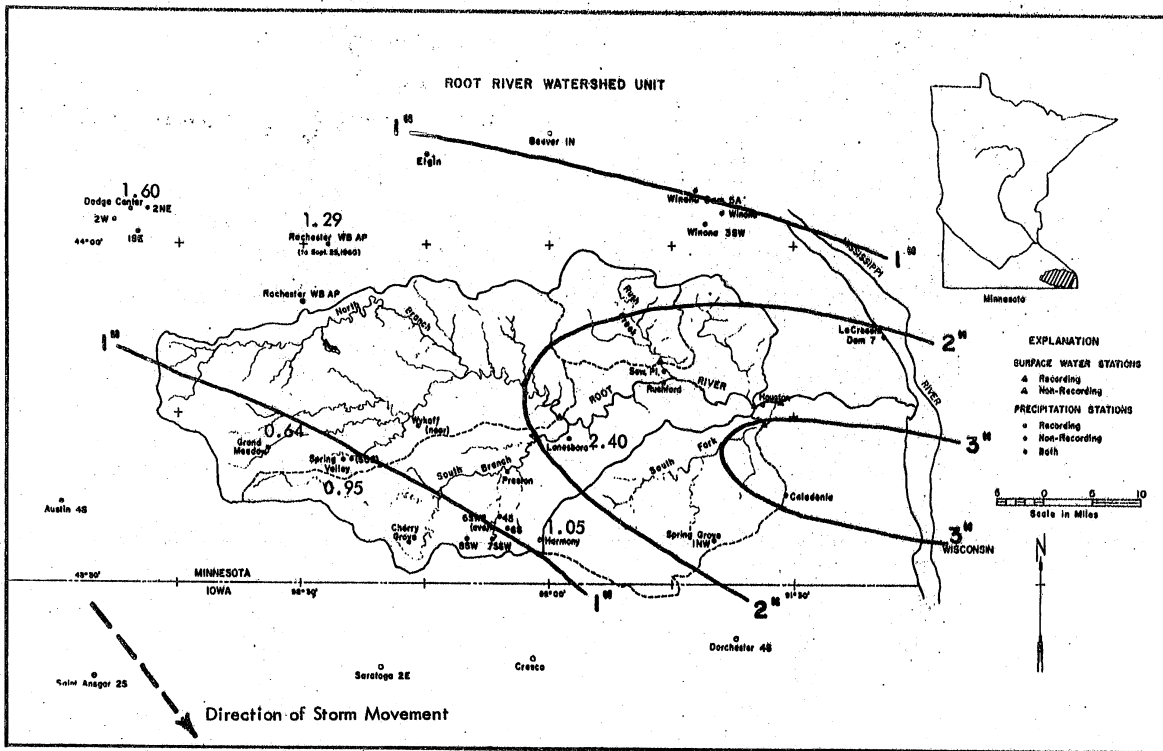


Fig. A-61 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of July 2, 1960

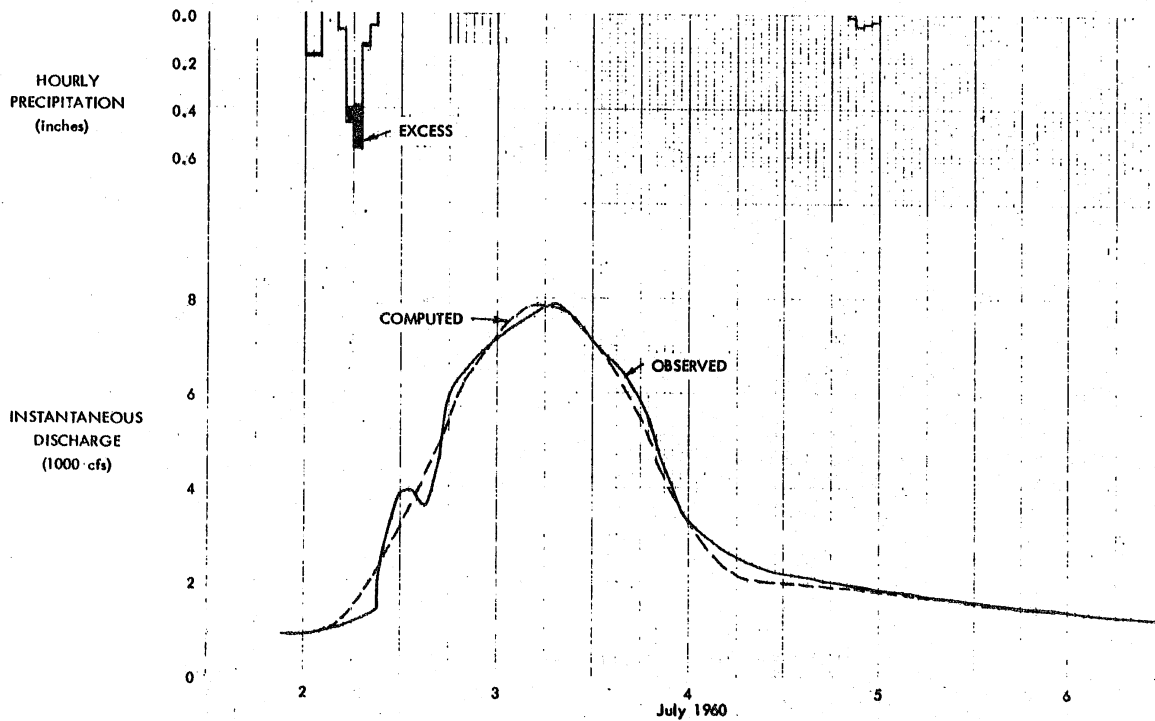


Fig. A-62 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of July 2, 1960

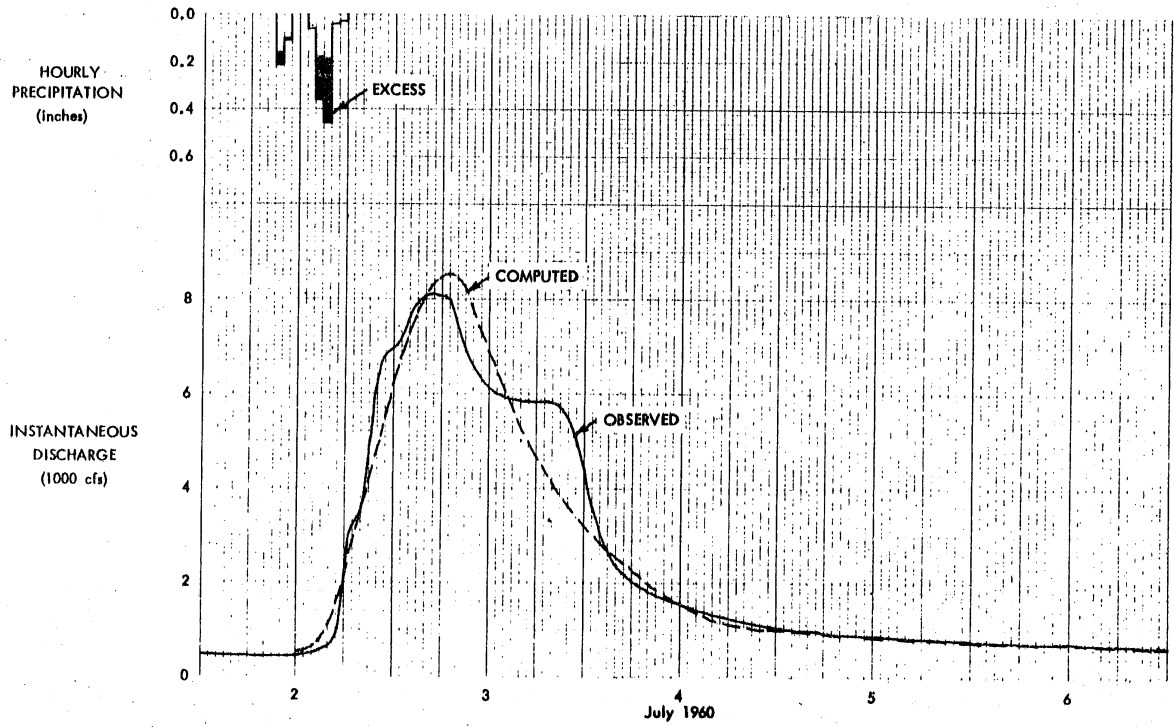


Fig. A-63 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 2, 1960

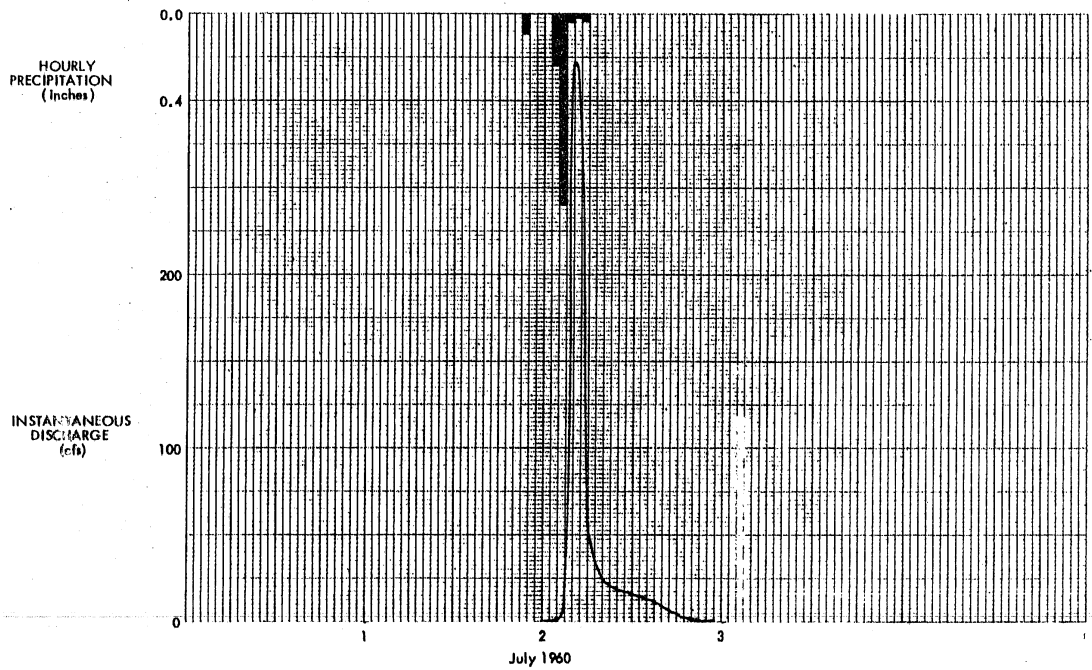


Fig. A-64 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River near Stewartville, event of July 2, 1960

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

NA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN	
1270.00	60.	39.00	.25	1.62	.05	9.91	.01	.35	2000.	
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR	
-0	-0	-0	1.	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.11	
UNIT MGR. NO= 80		LAG= 27.510			CP= .872					
162.	645.	1383.	2285.	3304.	4410.	5580.	6797.	8049.	9323.	
10617.	11912.	13213.	14514.	15809.	17097.	18375.	19641.	20894.	22120.	
23224.	24128.	24830.	25390.	25702.	25900.	25956.	25880.	25682.	25368.	
24944.	24416.	23786.	23056.	22225.	21289.	20258.	19055.	17685.	16113.	
14537.	13108.	11822.	10663.	9617.	8674.	7824.	7056.	6364.	5740.	
5177.	4670.	4212.	3799.	3426.	3090.	2787.	2514.	2267.	2045.	
1844.	1664.	1500.	1393.	1221.	1101.	993.	896.	808.	729.	
657.	593.	535.	482.	435.	392.	354.	319.	288.	260.	
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	STARTK	N				
24	.53	.36	900.	111	.60	1				
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	RAIN2	LOSS2	EXCES2	COMP 0	OB5 0		
1	.18	.17	.01				892.	890.		
2	.18	.17	.01				889.	890.		
3	-0	0	0				891.	888.		
4	-0	0	0				896.	888.		
5	.07	.07	0				905.	888.		
6	.46	.40	.06				927.	944.		
7	.57	.39	.18				1002.	1000.		
8	.14	.13	.01				1154.	1065.		
9	.05	.05	0				1366.	1240.		
10	-0	0	0				1619.	1131.		
11	-0	0	0				1902.	1344.		
12	-0	0	0				2205.	1417.		
13	-0	0	0				2525.	2730.		
14	-0	0	0				2857.	3380.		
15	-0	0	0				3196.	3850.		
16	-0	0	0				3542.	3910.		
17	-0	0	0				3890.	3800.		
18	-0	0	0				4241.	3550.		
19	-0	0	0				4592.	4000.		
20	-0	0	0				4942.	4700.		
21	.01	.01	0				5289.	5920.		
22	.05	.05	0				5632.	6200.		
23	.04	.04	0				5970.	6400.		
24	.03	.03	0				6304.	6520.		

Fig. A-65 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of July 2, 1960

141

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	DRECSN
615.00	60.	17.89	.84	1.35	.08	2.00	.03	.24	1050.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.10
UNIT MGR, NQ= 87		LAG= 16.984		CP= .668					
330.	1151.	2207.	3377.	4676.	5895.	7199.	8513.	9829.	11096.
12234.	13214.	14033.	14491.	15143.	15496.	15601.	15372.	14659.	13711.
12824.	11994.	11219.	10493.	9874.	9180.	8586.	8030.	7511.	7025.
6571.	6144.	5748.	5377.	5059.	4703.	4399.	4115.	3849.	3600.
3367.	3140.	2945.	2755.	2577.	2410.	2254.	2108.	1972.	1844.
1729.	1614.	1509.	1412.	1320.	1235.	1155.	1080.	1010.	944.
884.	827.	773.	723.	676.	633.	592.	554.	518.	484.
453.	424.	396.	371.	347.	324.	303.	284.	269.	244.
239.	217.	203.	190.	178.	166.	155.			
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	START0	500	10A	ROA	IOH	ROB	STRTK
9	.25	.00	400.	711	.33	.33	37	.33	.25
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP 0	OBS 0		
1	.21	.16	.05			413.	430.		
2	.11	.10	.01			453.	430.		
3	.0	0	0			510.	435.		
4	.0	0	0			574.	410.		
5	.06	.06	0			645.	430.		
6	.36	.18	.18			780.	450.		
7	.48	.19	.29			1103.	500.		
8	.04	.04	0			1613.	810.		
9	.03	.03	0			2215.	2370.		

Fig. A-66 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of July 2, 1960

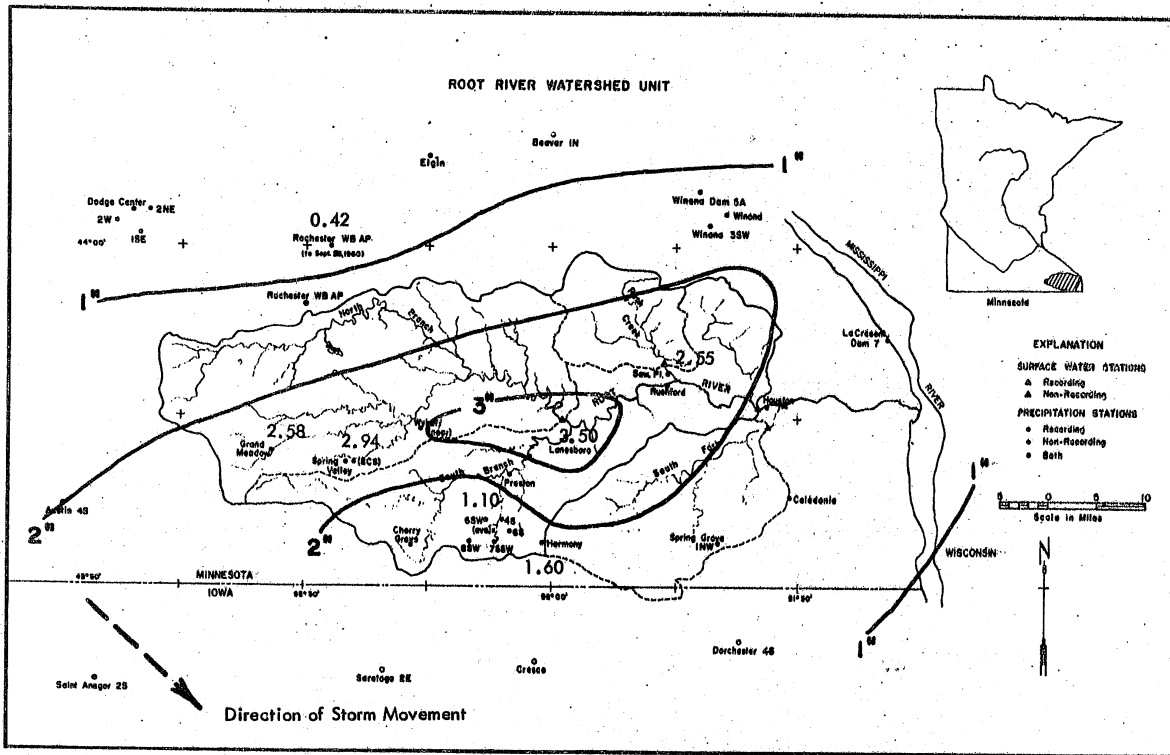


Fig. A-67 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of August 28, 1960

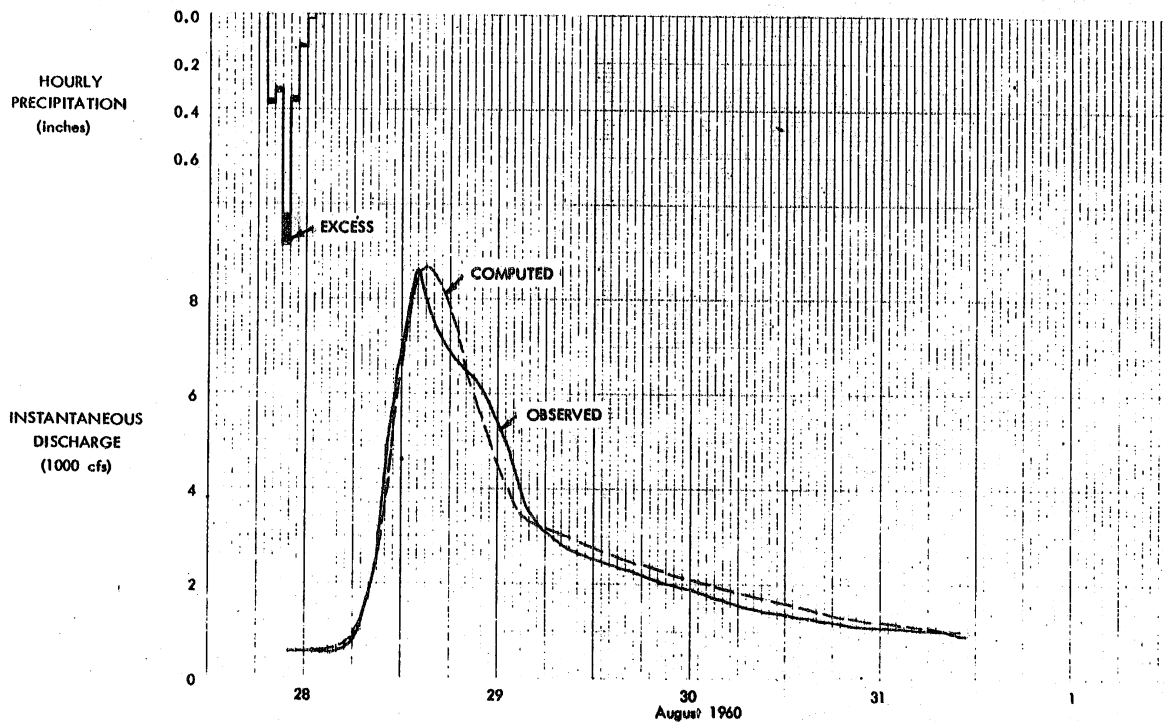


Fig. A-68 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960

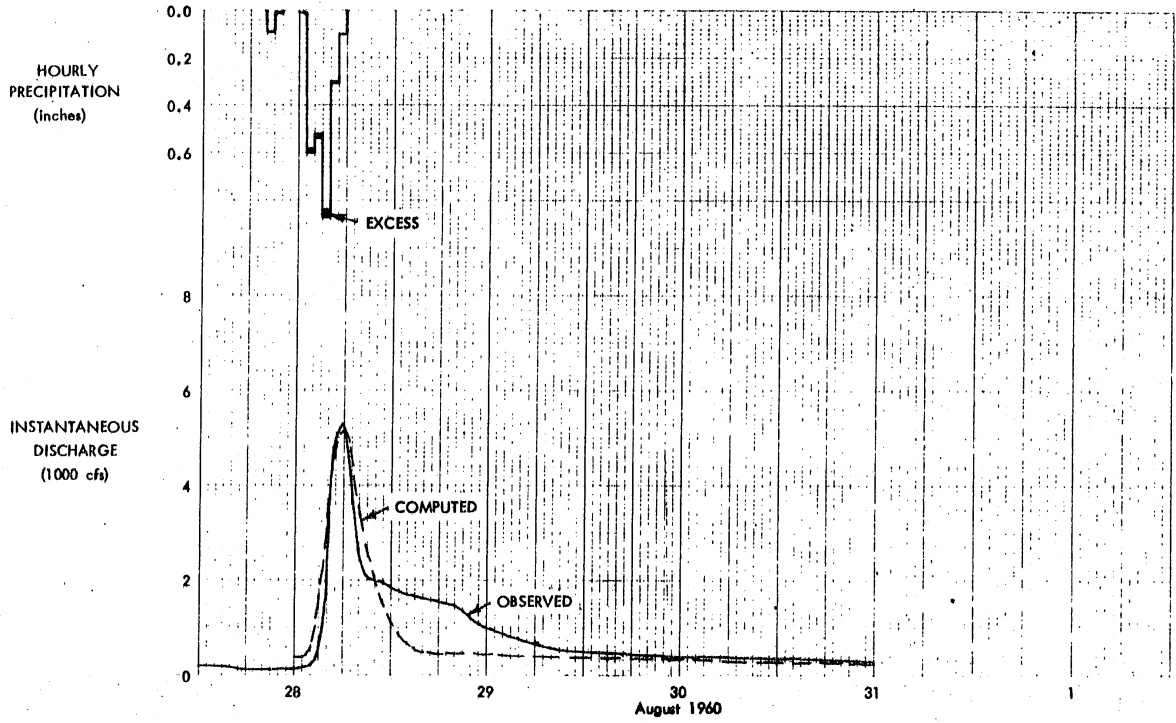


Fig. A-69 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 28, 1960

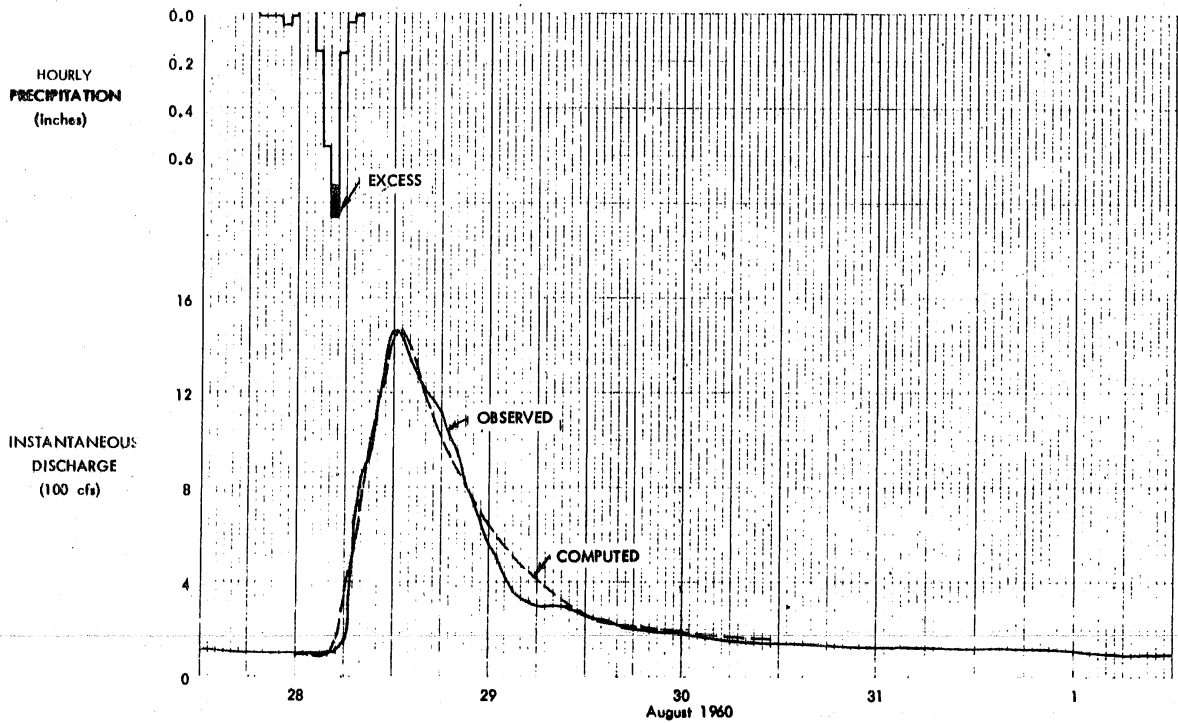


Fig. A-70 Computed and observed discharge for South Fork Root River, event of August 28, 1960

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TH	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1270.00	40	16.10	.63	2.74	.05	1.45	.01	.96	3300
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIUR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.25
UNIT HOR, NQ= 61		LAG ^m	11.918	CP ^m		.719			
63	481	1658	3909	7473	12940	19267	27779	36896	43996
47988	49442	48892	46839	43760	40132	36444	33021	29920	27110
24564	22257	20166	18272	16556	15001	13592	12316	11159	10111
9161	8301	7521	6815	6175	5595	5069	4593	4162	3771
3417	3096	2805	2542	2303	2087	1891	1713	1552	1406
1274	1155	1046	948	859	778	705	639	579	525
475									
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQA	RQA	IQB	ROB	STHK
11	.95	.72	575	88	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.98
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.05	.05	0.00			562	571		
2	.01	.01	0.00			551	571		
3	-0.00	0.00	0.00			542	566		
4	-0.00	0.00	0.00			537	561		
5	-0.00	0.00	0.00			535	552		
6	.38	.36	.02			539	542		
7	.33	.31	.02			556	533		
8	.97	.88	.09			605	556		
9	.37	.34	.03			723	664		
10	.14	.13	.01			960	825		
11	.02	.02	0.00			1363	1271		

Fig. A-71 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	DRCSN
615.00	60.	2.64	1.25	2.39	.03	4.00	.01	.01	500.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTDR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.14
UNIT WGR, NO= 19		LAG= 2.137		CP= .438					
13474.	97589.	81213.	64423.	47417.	34936.	25727.	18946.	13952.	10274.
756A.	5577.	4103.	3021.	2295.	1639.	1207.	889.	654.	
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
10	1.22	.59	150.	712	.8	.0	-0	.0	1.42
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	GRS Q		
1	.09	.09	0			188.	150.		
2	.01	.01	0			319.	150.		
3	-0	0	0			401.	150.		
4	-0	0	0			396.	150.		
5	.02	.02	0			390.	150.		
6	.40	.58	.02			557.	200.		
7	.54	.52	.02			1638.	400.		
8	.87	.84	.03			3220.	3500.		
9	.31	.30	.01			4663.	5000.		
10	.10	.10	0			5172.	9300.		

Fig. A-72 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 28, 1960

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	ORECSN
275,00	60,	21,61	,35	3,66	,02	5,46	,03	,08	130,
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLQNH1	FLQNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1,09
UNIT MGR, NO# 52		LAG# 14,315		OP# 1,001					
1,	12,	60,	186,	439,	878,	1562,	2559,	3933,	9759,
8076,	10346,	11810,	12401,	12347,	11841,	11040,	10072,	9038,	8013,
7051,	6183,	5418,	4747,	4160,	3645,	3194,	2798,	2452,	2148,
1883,	1650,	1445,	1266,	1110,	972,	852,	746,	654,	573,
502,	440,	386,	338,	296,	259,	227,	199,	174,	153,
134,	117,								
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
4	,54	,35	90,	62	,0	,0	,0	,0	,98
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	,10	,10	0			89,	90,		
2	,63	,59	,04			89,	90,		
3	,23	,23	0			88,	90,		
4	,10	,10	0			90,	95,		

Fig. A-73 Partial computer output for South Fork Root River near Houston, event of August 28, 1960

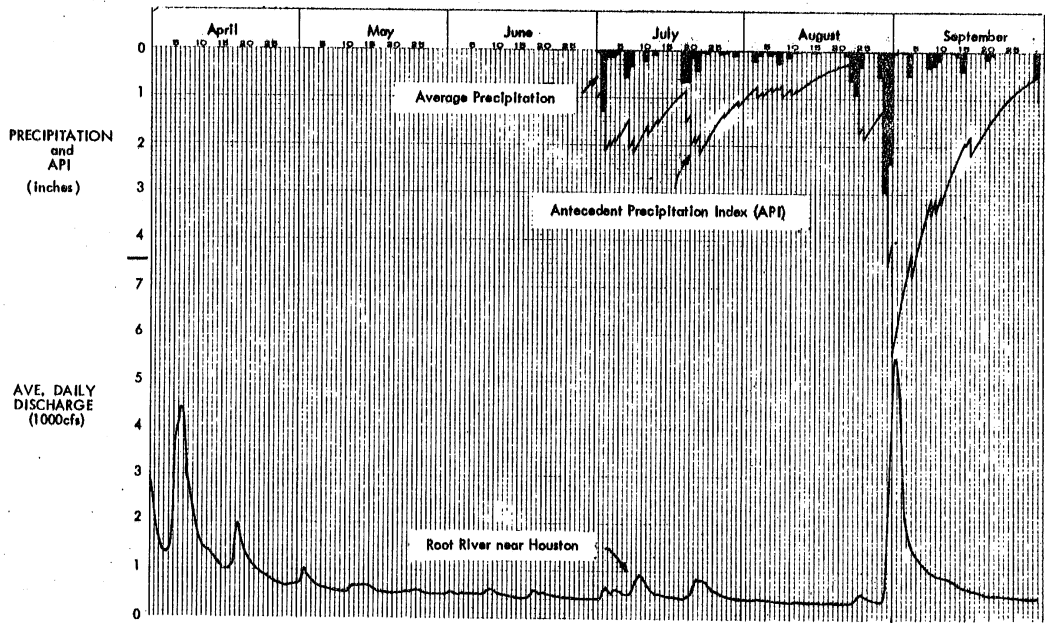


Fig. A-74 Antecedent conditions above Houston, event of August 29, 1962

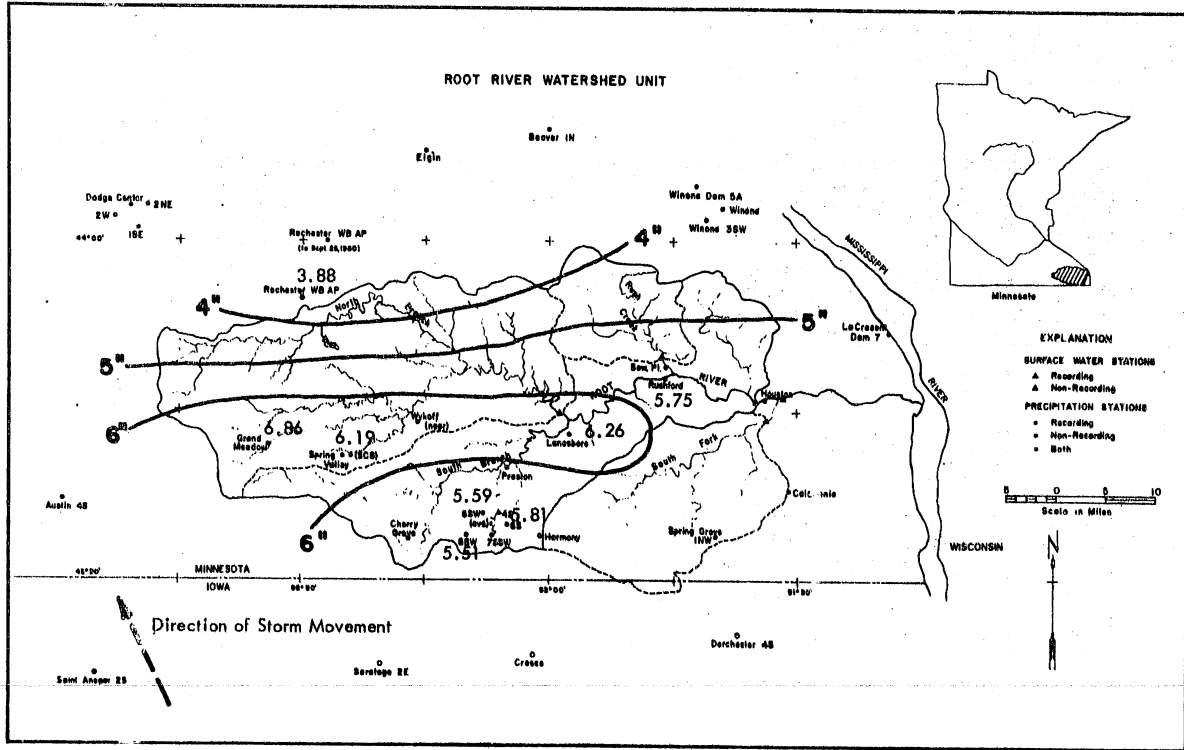


Fig. A-75 Isohyetal map of Root River watershed, storm of August 29, 1962

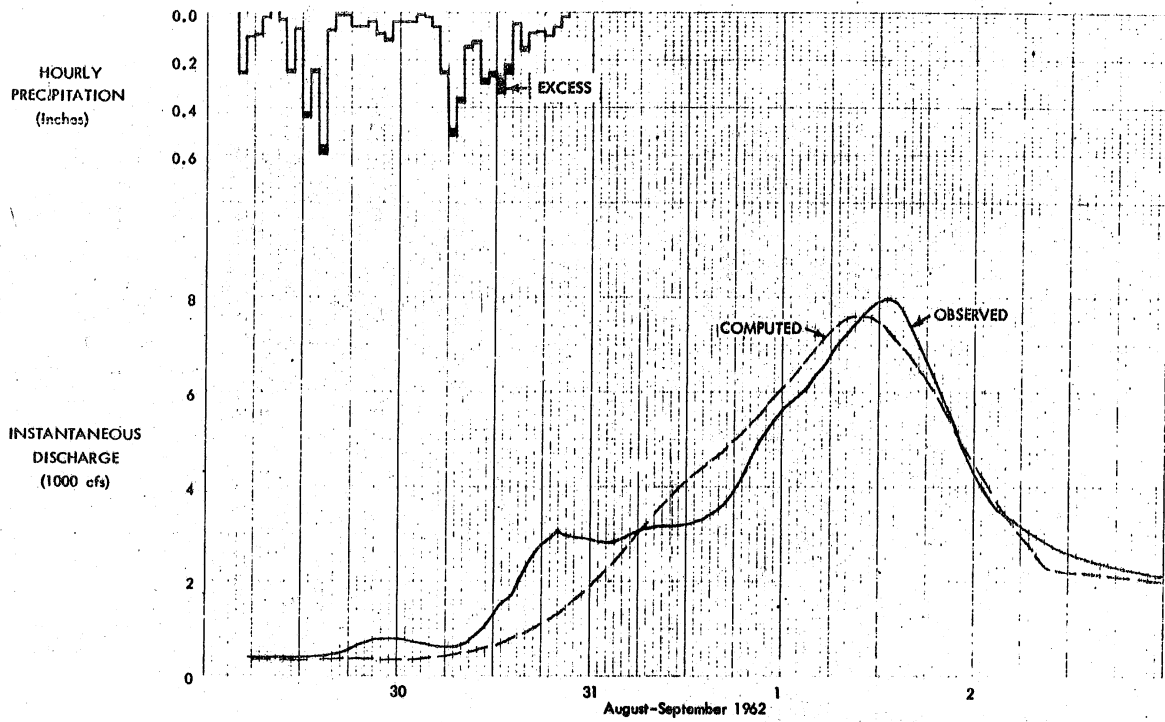


Fig. A-76 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962

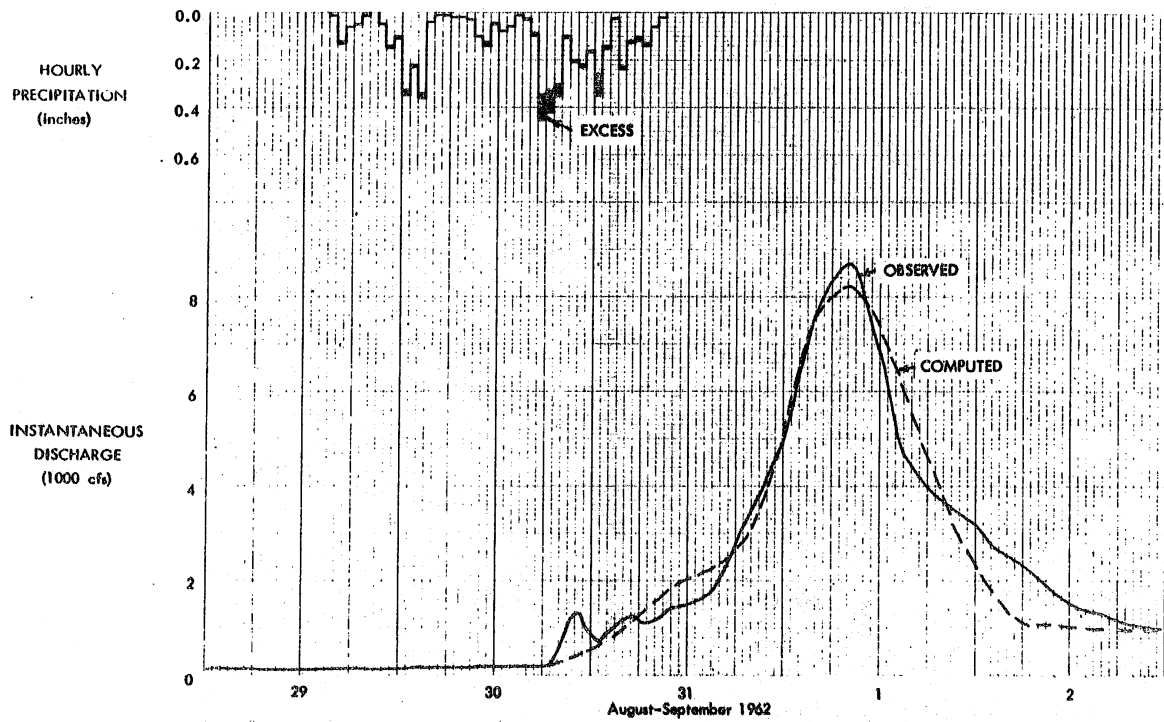


Fig. A-77 Computed and observed discharge for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 29, 1962

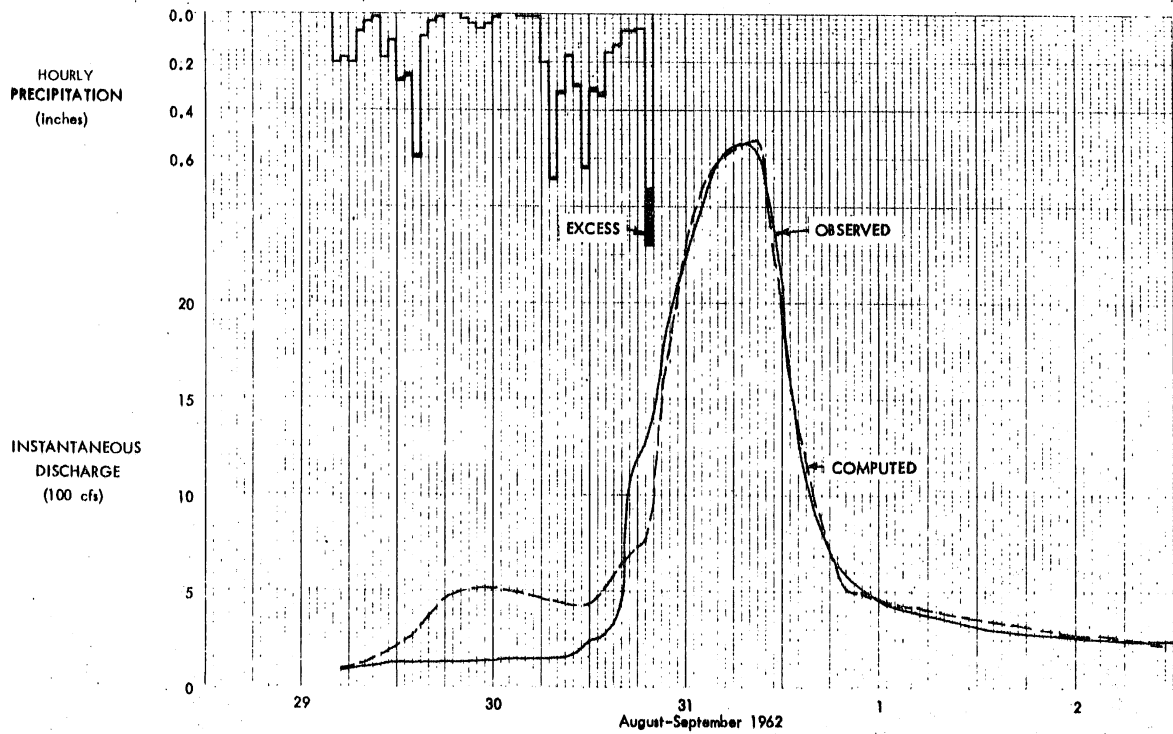


Fig. A-78 Computed and observed discharge for South Fork Root River, event of August 29, 1962

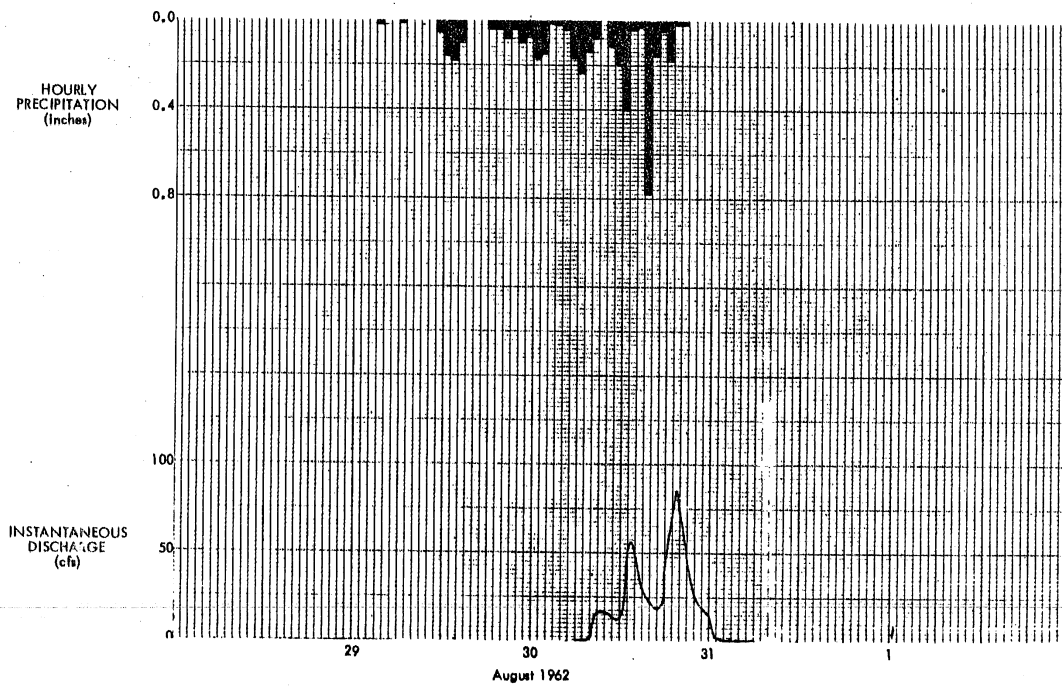


Fig. A-79 Runoff hydrograph of North Branch Root River Tributary near Stewartville, event of August 29, 1962

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

PA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1270.00	.00	85.00	.10	3.49	.05	7.10	.01	.60	2200.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1.	1.	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.11
UNIT	QOR,NQ=100	LAG#	49,160	CP#	1,578				
		1.	3.	7.	15.	28.	48.	76.	115.
10A.	232.	314.	415.	537.	683.	854.	1054.	1285.	1549.
184A.	2186.	2564.	2986.	3453.	3968.	4534.	5153.	5828.	6561.
735A.	8213.	9136.	10128.	11190.	12326.	13538.	14828.	16198.	17652.
19192.	20820.	22504.	24000.	25094.	25807.	26193.	26301.	26173.	25846.
25354.	24724.	23984.	23155.	22257.	21307.	20320.	19310.	18287.	17262.
16243.	15237.	14251.	13288.	12355.	11454.	10588.	9759.	8969.	8220.
7512.	6846.	6221.	5638.	5095.	4593.	4130.	3705.	3316.	2962.
2642.	2353.	2094.	1862.	1655.	1471.	1308.	1162.	1033.	919.
81A.	726.	645.	573.	510.	453.	403.	358.	318.	283.
MP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
41	.80	.78	375.	152	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.30
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS		2	COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.26	.25	.01			371.	375.		
2	.10	.10	0			367.	387.		
3	.09	.09	0			363.	390.		
4	.02	.02	0			360.	390.		
5	0	0	0			356.	390.		
6	.03	.03	0			352.	390.		
7	.25	.24	.01			349.	390.		
8	.07	.07	0			346.	394.		
9	.44	.42	.02			343.	402.		
10	.25	.24	.01			340.	410.		
11	.59	.56	.03			337.	436.		
12	.07	.07	0			335.	450.		
13	.01	.01	0			334.	500.		
14	.01	.01	0			333.	595.		
15	.06	.06	0			333.	680.		
16	.06	.06	0			334.	744.		
17	.04	.04	0			336.	790.		
18	.09	.09	0			340.	802.		
19	.12	.11	.01			345.	796.		
20	.04	.04	0			352.	772.		
21	.04	.04	0			361.	750.		
22	.04	.04	0			373.	710.		
23	.01	.01	0			387.	680.		
24	.02	.02	0			404.	656.		
25	.06	.06	0			424.	650.		
26	.26	.25	.01			448.	636.		
27	.52	.49	.03			475.	631.		
28	.38	.36	.02			506.	662.		
29	.15	.14	.01			542.	710.		
30	.13	.12	.01			583.	904.		
31	.30	.28	.02			629.	1060.		
32	.27	.25	.02			680.	1346.		
33	.34	.27	.07			737.	1548.		
34	.26	.22	.04			801.	1660.		
35	.05	.05	0			872.	1980.		
36	.16	.15	.01			950.	2464.		
37	.09	.09	0			1037.	2662.		
38	.08	.08	0			1132.	2829.		
39	.10	.10	0			1237.	2930.		
40	.06	.06	0			1353.	3080.		
41	.02	.02	0			1479.	2950.		

Fig. A-80 Partial computer output for Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
615.00	66.	62.10	.11	6 36	.05	4.43	.01	.09	1050.
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.42
UNIT HGR, NO= 74		LAG= 35.405		OP= 1.957					
24.	42.	69.	111.	172.	259.	379.	542.	760.	1047.
141A.	1892.	2491.	3240.	4146.	5301.	6681.	8345.	10339.	12711.
1551A.	18393.	20529.	21628.	21941.	21638.	20909.	19875.	18640.	1728A.
1587A.	14465.	13082.	11757.	10546.	9342.	8271.	7295.	6412.	5620.
4915.	4289.	3738.	3253.	285A.	2458.	2135.	1854.	1610.	139A.
1214.	1054.	915.	795.	640.	599.	520.	452.	392.	340.
29A.	257.	223.	193.						
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTO	QOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	SYTK
42	.38	.28	140.	753	65	1.06	-0	-0	.53
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	ORS Q	
1	.01	.01	0				138.	140.	
2	.13	.12	.01				137.	150.	
3	.06	.06	0				135.	150.	
4	.05	.05	0				134.	150.	
5	.01	.01	0				132.	150.	
6	-0	0	0				131.	150.	
7	.05	.05	0				129.	150.	
8	.15	.14	.01				128.	150.	
9	.11	.10	.01				126.	150.	
10	.35	.33	.02				125.	160.	
11	.23	.22	.01				124.	165.	
12	.36	.34	.02				122.	175.	
13	.04	.04	0				121.	175.	
14	.01	.01	0				120.	175.	
15	.01	.01	0				119.	175.	
16	.02	.02	0				119.	175.	
17	.02	.02	0				119.	175.	
18	.05	.05	0				119.	180.	
19	.10	.09	.01				120.	180.	
20	.14	.13	.01				122.	180.	
21	.05	.05	0				125.	180.	
22	.08	.08	0				130.	175.	
23	.06	.06	0				137.	175.	
24	.01	.01	0				147.	175.	
25	.03	.03	0				161.	175.	
26	.10	.09	.01				178.	175.	
27	.45	.35	.10				202.	175.	
28	.42	.33	.09				231.	175.	
29	.35	.31	.04				269.	500.	
30	.11	.10	.01				317.	1000.	
31	.21	.20	.01				376.	1300.	
32	.23	.22	.01				449.	1100.	
33	.17	.16	.01				535.	800.	
34	.35	.26	.09				629.	700.	
35	.15	.14	.01				728.	900.	
36	.03	.03	0				834.	960.	
37	.24	.23	.01				951.	1100.	
38	.13	.12	.01				1083.	1250.	
39	.12	.11	.01				1232.	1100.	
40	.14	.13	.01				1394.	1100.	
41	.06	.06	0				1561.	1150.	
42	.62	.62	0				1779.	1300.	

Fig. A-81 Partial computer output for Root River near Lanesboro, event of August 29, 1962

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
275.00	60	14.00	.43	1.00	.02	1.00	.01	.10	500
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.25
UNIT MGR, NQ= 43		LAG= 13.701		CP= .873					
966	2750	4263	5545	6631	7552	8332	8993	9554	10029
10432	10773	11062	11307	10549	8941	7577	6422	5443	4613
3910	3314	2908	2380	2017	1710	1449	1228	1041	882
748	634	537	455	386	327	277	235	199	169
143	121	103							
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	IQA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STRTK
40	.75	.96	90	103	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.75
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.20	.20	0.00			92	90		
2	.18	.18	0.00			102	98		
3	.20	.20	0.00			118	110		
4	.07	.07	0.00			137	120		
5	.03	.03	0.00			155	130		
6	.01	.01	0.00			171	140		
7	.18	.18	0.00			188	140		
8	.11	.11	0.00			208	148		
9	.28	.27	.01			233	150		
10	.26	.25	.01			266	140		
11	.60	.59	.01			312	140		
12	.09	.09	0.00			365	134		
13	.03	.03	0.00			412	130		
14	.01	.01	0.00			453	130		
15	0.00	0.00	0.00			483	130		
16	0.00	0.00	0.00			500	130		
17	.02	.02	0.00			507	130		
18	.04	.04	0.00			509	130		
19	.06	.06	0.00			510	130		
20	.04	.04	0.00			512	130		
21	.01	.01	0.00			510	130		
22	=0.00	0.00	0.00			503	130		
23	=0.00	0.00	0.00			492	130		
24	.01	.01	0.00			481	130		
25	.01	.01	0.00			470	130		
26	.01	.01	0.00			460	128		
27	.20	.20	0.00			450	124		
28	.68	.67	.01			440	124		
29	.33	.32	.01			430	140		
30	.17	.17	0.00			421	160		
31	.30	.29	.01			411	200		
32	.64	.63	.01			418	235		
33	.32	.31	.01			470	248		
34	.34	.33	.01			525	274		
35	.16	.16	0.00			581	326		
36	.13	.13	0.00			634	497		
37	.07	.07	0.00			683	1092		
38	.07	.07	0.00			728	1192		
39	.06	.06	0.00			768	1277		
40	.96	.73	.23			1020	1462		

Fig. A-02 Partial computer output for South Fork Root River near Houston, event of August 29, 1962

APPENDIX B - Le Sueur Watershed

- FIG. B-1 Map of Le Sueur River watershed
- FIG. B-2 Daily discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan
- FIG. B-3 Daily discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan
- FIG. B-4 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 11, 1943
- FIG. B-5 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 11, 1943
- FIG. B-6 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June and July 1945
- FIG. B-7 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 9, 1945
- FIG. B-8 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 9, 1945
- FIG. B-9 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 9, 1945
- FIG. B-10 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of July 5, 1945
- FIG. B-11 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945
- FIG. B-12 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945
- FIG. B-13 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945
- FIG. B-14 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951
- FIG. B-15 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 1, 1951
- FIG. B-16 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951
- FIG. B-17 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951
- FIG. B-18 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951
- FIG. B-19 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953
- FIG. B-20 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of May 25, 1953
- FIG. B-21 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953
- FIG. B-22 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953
- FIG. B-23 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953
- FIG. B-24 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956
- FIG. B-25 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 17, 1956
- FIG. B-26 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956
- FIG. B-27 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956
- FIG. B-28 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956
- FIG. B-29 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of May 1960
- FIG. B-30 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of May 16, 1960
- FIG. B-31 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 16, 1960
- FIG. B-32 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 16, 1960

- 15
- FIG. B-33 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 16, 1960
- FIG. B-34 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962
- FIG. B-35 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of August 30, 1962
- FIG. B-36 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962
- FIG. B-37 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962
- FIG. B-38 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962
- FIG. B-39 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964
- FIG. B-40 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of September 7, 1964
- FIG. B-41 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964
- FIG. B-42 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964
- FIG. B-43 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964

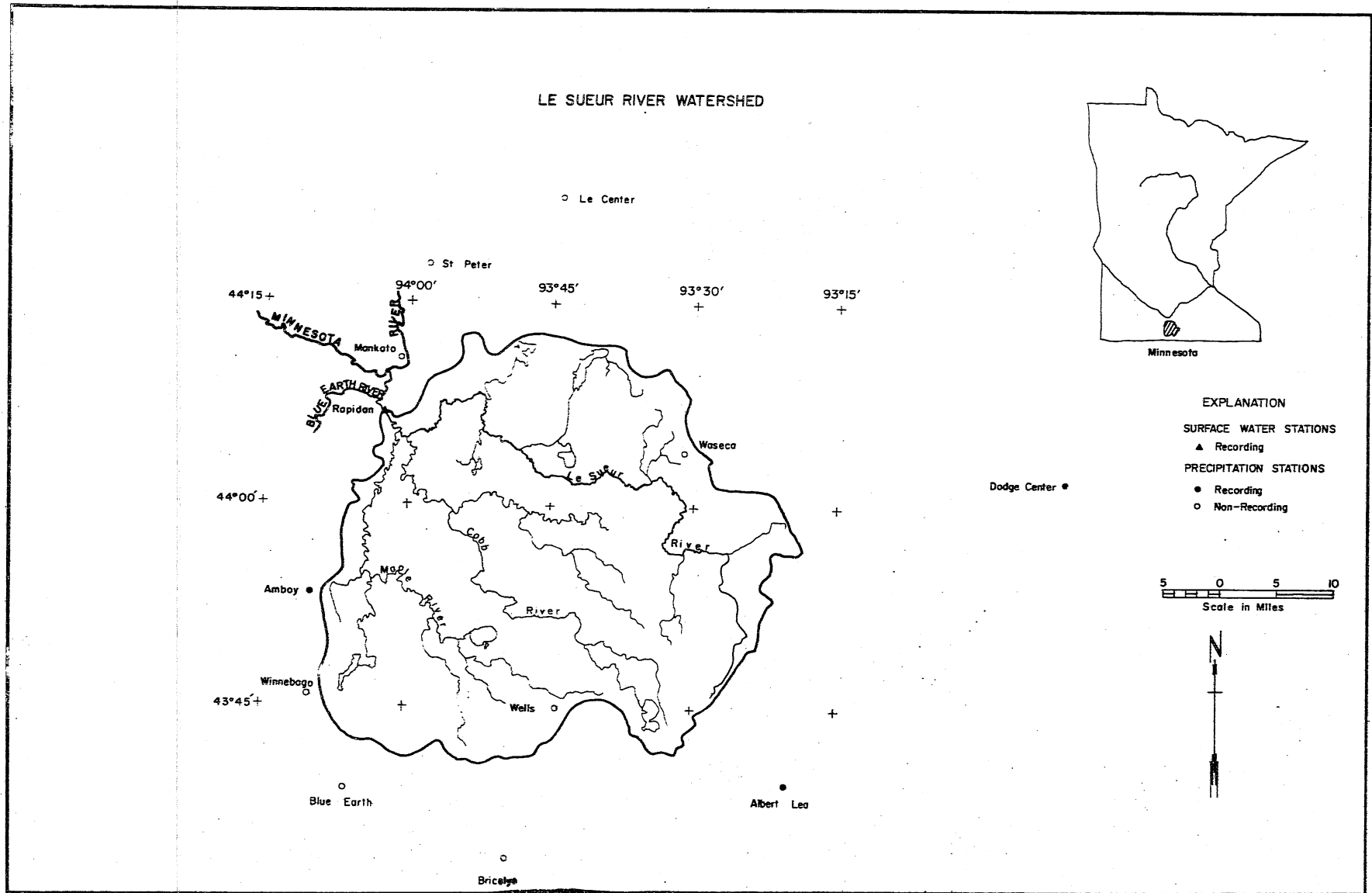


Fig. B-1 Map of Le Sueur River watershed

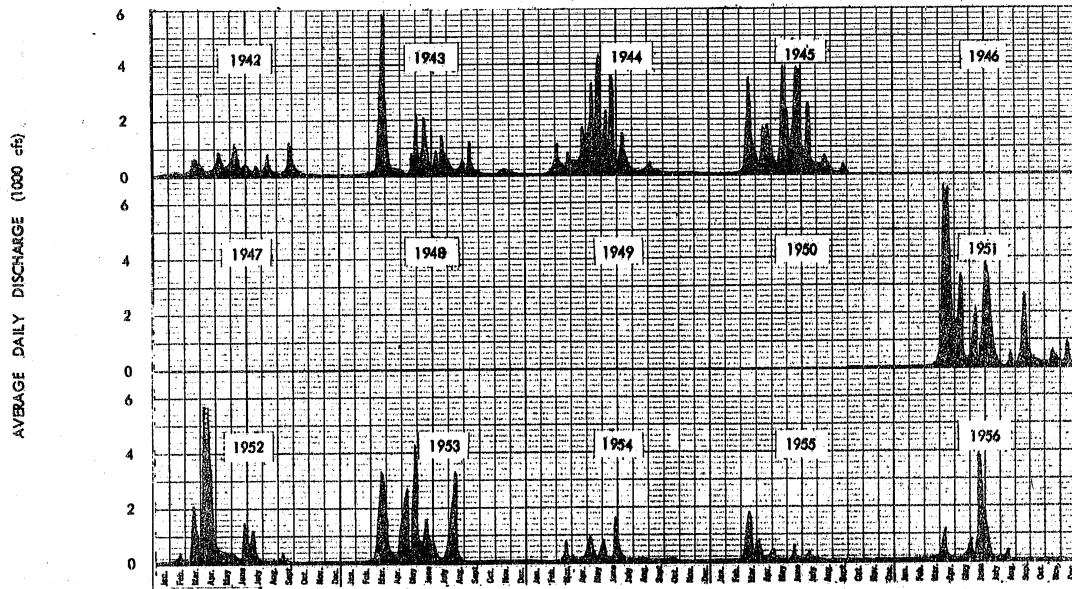


Fig. B-2 Daily discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan

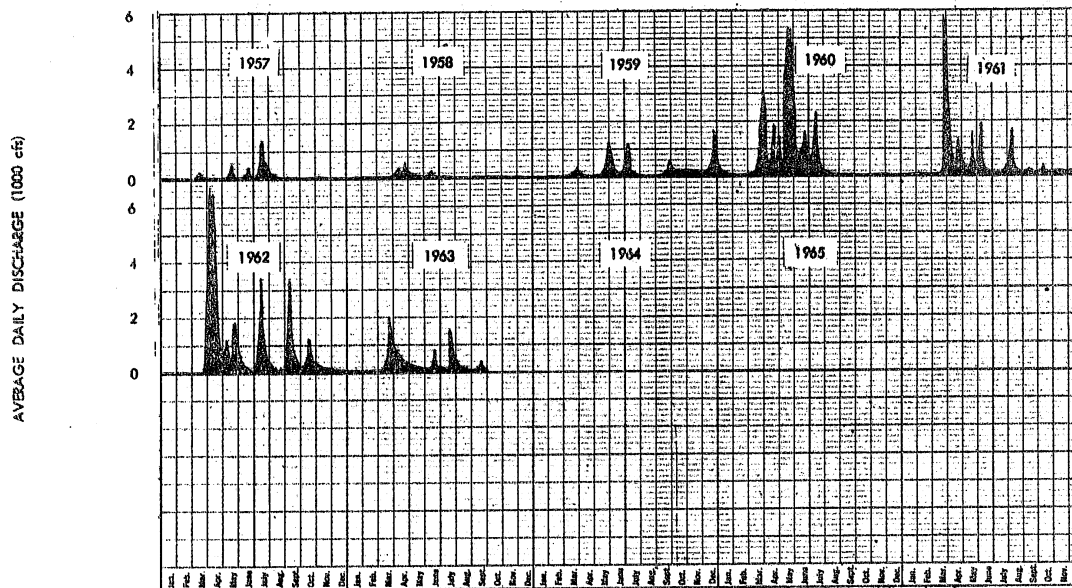


Fig. B-3 Daily discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan

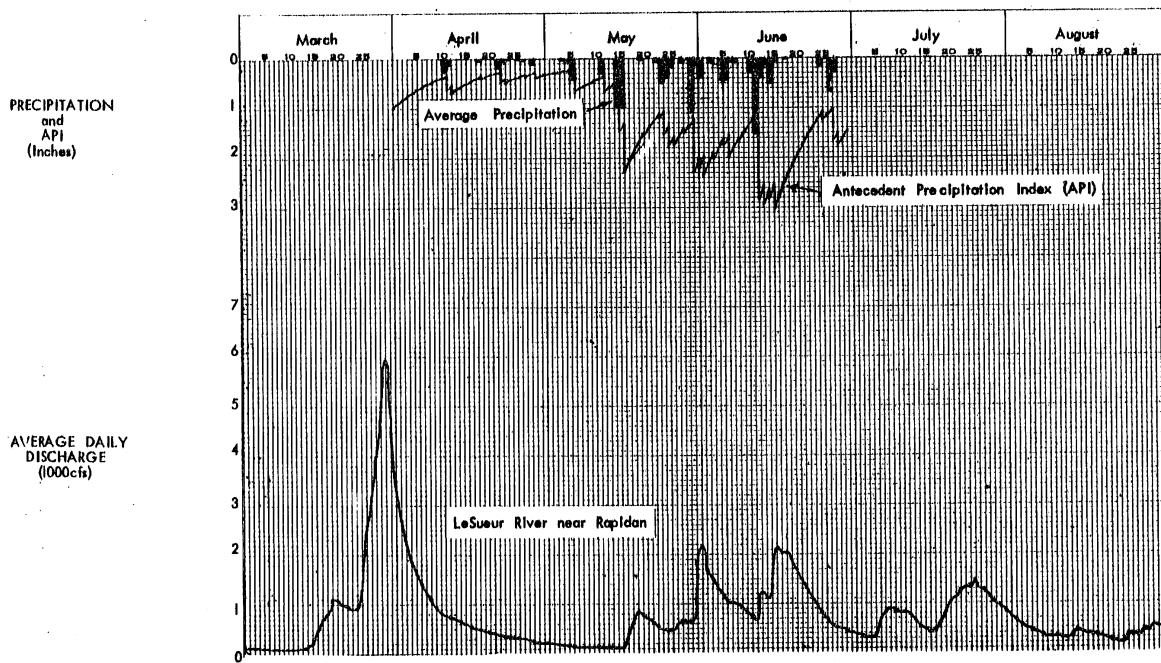


Fig. B-4 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 11, 1943

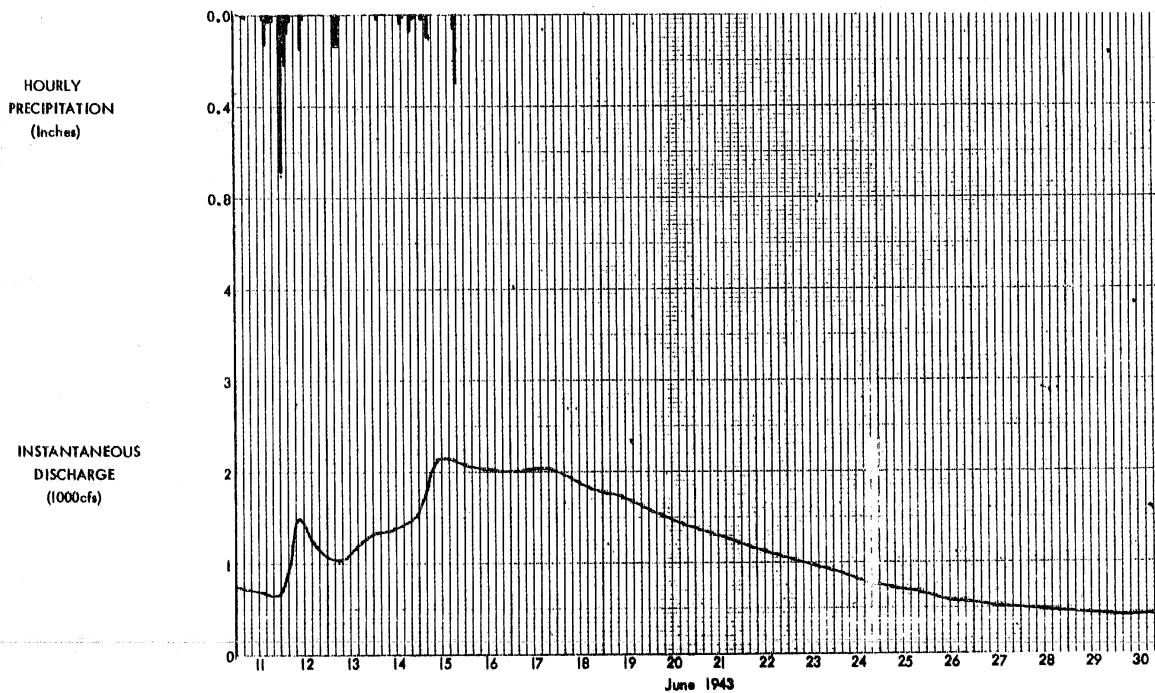


Fig. B-5 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 11, 1943

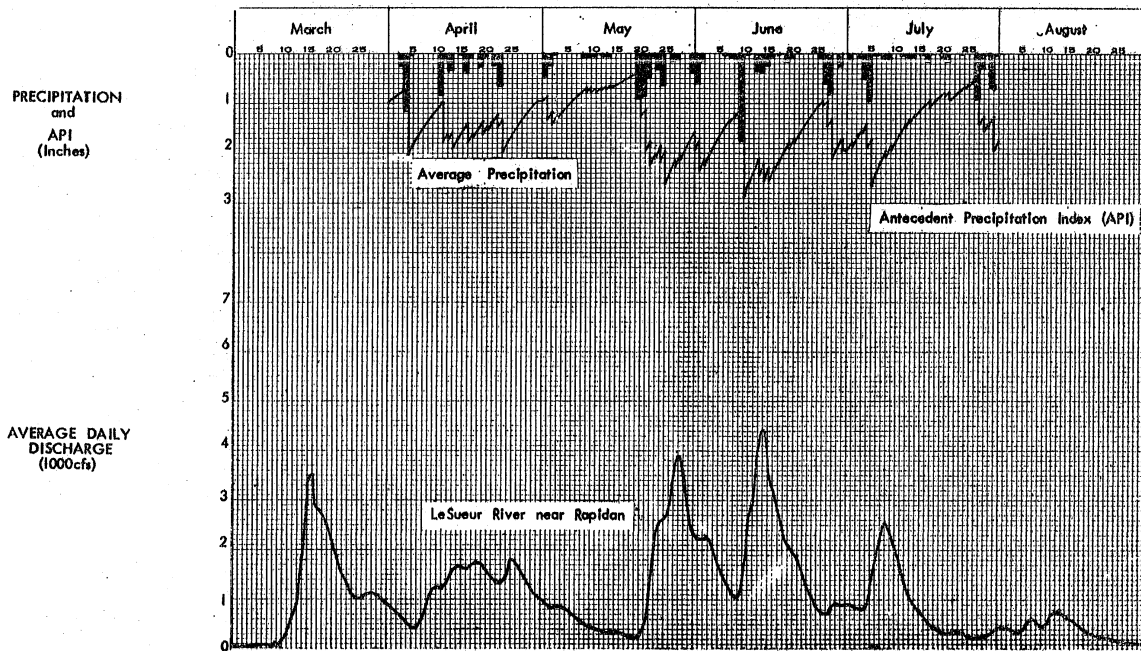


Fig. B-6. Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June and July 1945

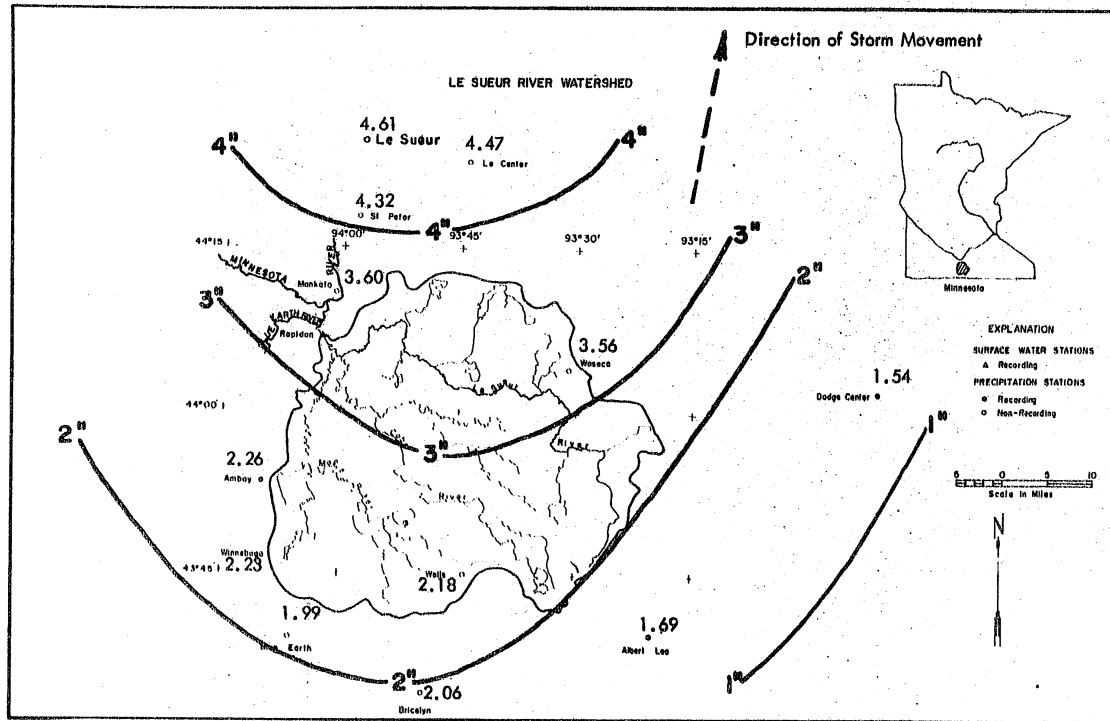


Fig. B-7 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 9, 1945

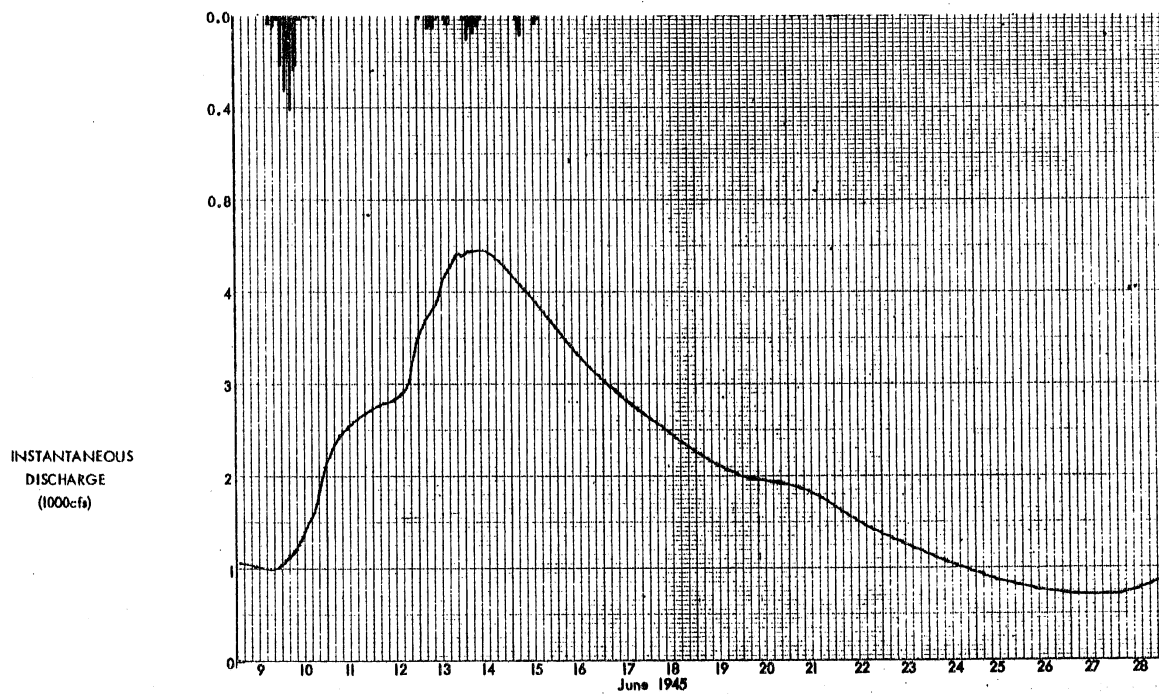


Fig. B-8 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 9, 1945

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1100.00	180	100.00	1.53	1.00	.05	1.00	0.	.14	2000
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIUR
1	-0	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.21
UNIT HGR=NQ=100		LAG= 104.957		CP= .499					
69	205	339	470	599	725	849	970	1089	1206
1320	1432	1542	1650	1756	1860	1961	2061	2159	2255
2349	2441	2531	2620	2707	2792	2875	2957	3038	3117
3194	3270	3344	3371	3328	3264	3200	3138	3077	3017
2959	2901	2845	2790	2736	2682	2630	2579	2529	2480
2432	2385	2338	2293	2248	2205	2162	2120	2079	2038
1999	1960	1922	1885	1848	1812	1777	1742	1709	1675
1643	1611	1580	1549	1519	1489	1460	1432	1404	1377
1350	1324	1298	1273	1248	1224	1200	1177	1154	1132
1110	1088	1067	1046	1026	1006	987	967	949	930
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	HQA	IQB	QQB	STRIK
48	.08	.05	990	138	-0	-0.	-0	-0.	.08
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.09	.09	0.			972	990		
2	.04	.04	0.			954	1010		
3	.57	.18	.39			964	1050		
4	.78	.18	.60			1042	1100		
5	.31	.16	.15			1169	1230		
6	.04	.04	0.			1305	1360		
7	.02	.02	0.			1437	1490		
8	0.	0.	0.			1568	1610		
9	.01	.01	0.			1695	1840		
10	0.	0.	0.			1821	2060		
11	0.	0.	0.			1944	2190		
12	0.	0.	0.			2064	2390		
13	0.	0.	0.			2182	2470		
14	0.	0.	0.			2298	2560		
15	0.	0.	0.			2412	2610		
16	0.	0.	0.			2523	2660		
17	0.	0.	0.			2633	2700		
18	0.	0.	0.			2740	2740		
19	0.	0.	0.			2845	2800		
20	0.	0.	0.			2948	2810		
21	0.	0.	0.			3049	2820		
22	0.	0.	0.			3148	2840		
23	0.	0.	0.			3245	2900		
24	0.	0.	0.			3340	2960		
25	0.	0.	0.			3433	3250		
26	0.	0.	0.			3525	3480		
27	.01	.01	0.			3614	3600		
28	0.	0.	0.			3702	3750		
29	.19	.15	.04			3791	3830		
30	.03	.03	0.			3881	4075		
31	.02	.02	0.			3970	4250		
32	.08	.08	0.			4057	4340		
33	0.	0.	0.			4142	4390		
34	.02	.02	0.			4226	4410		
35	.18	.15	.03			4310	4400		
<hr/>									
36	.12	.11	.01			4376	4450		
37	.01	.01	0.			4387	4450		
38	0.	0.	0.			4341	4450		
39	0.	0.	0.			4272	4400		
40	0.	0.	0.			4201	4340		
41	0.	0.	0.			4131	4250		
42	0.	0.	0.			4063	4170		
43	0.	0.	0.			3995	4000		
44	0.	0.	0.			3929	3950		
45	.17	.15	.02			3866	3930		
46	0.	0.	0.			3805	3910		
47	0.	0.	0.			3746	3850		
48	.06	.06	0.			3688	3780		

Fig. 8-9 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 9, 1945

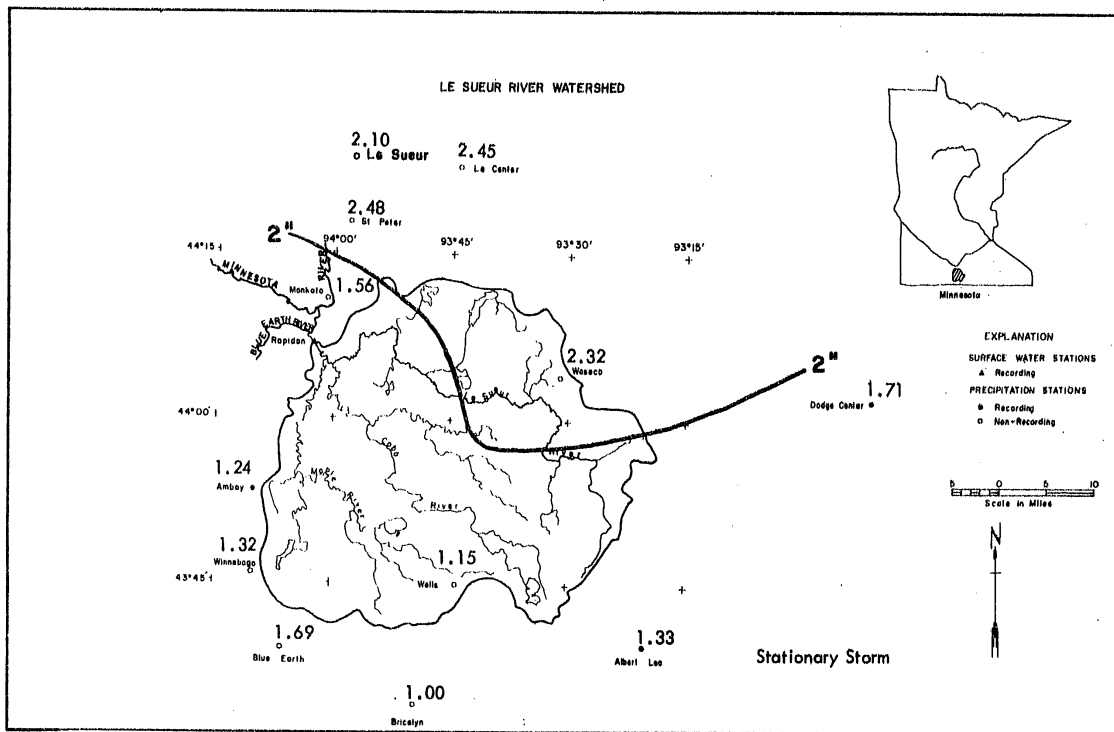


Fig. B-10 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of July 5, 1945

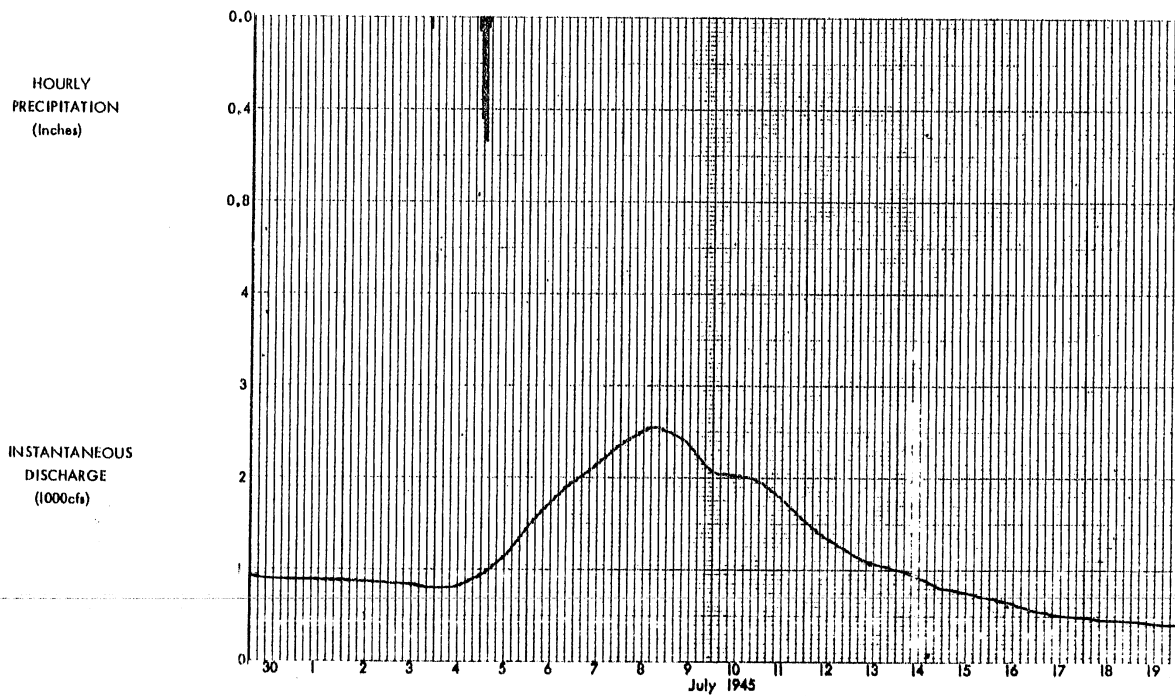


Fig. B-11 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945

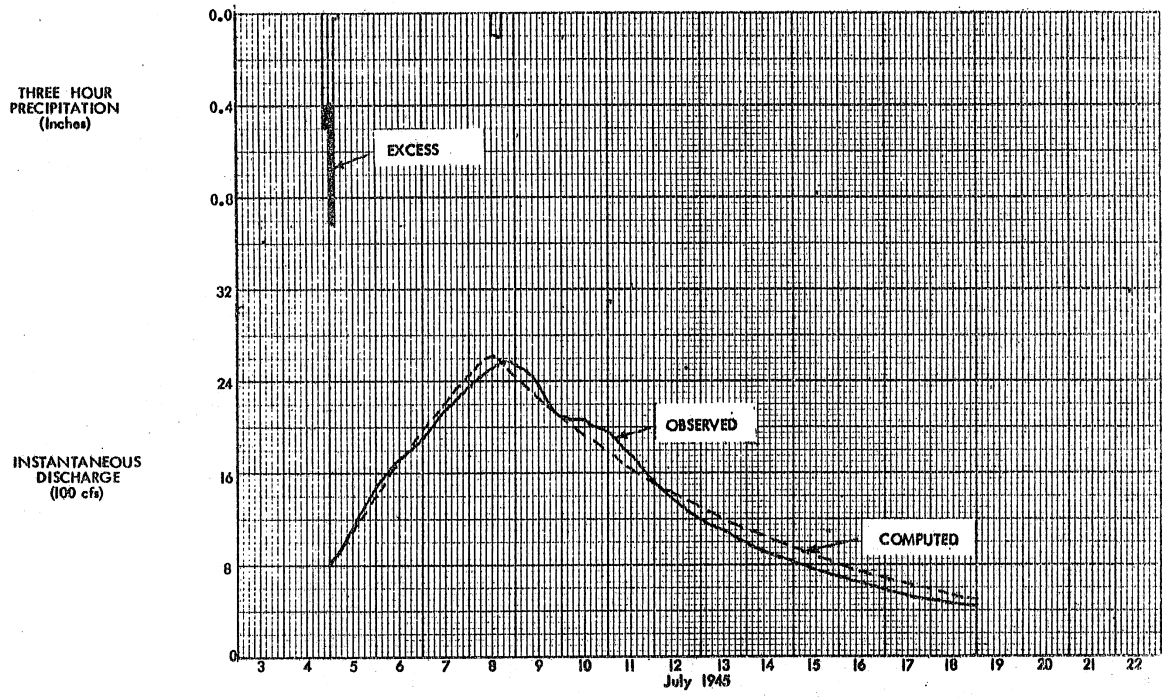


Fig. B-12 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1100.00	180	42.54	1.83	1.00	.00	4.42	.05	.26	900
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.23
UNIT	HGR	NQ	LAG	85.806	CP	.432			
84	251	415	575	732	887	1038	1186	1331	1474
1613	1750	1884	2016	2145	2271	2395	2517	2636	2753
2468	2980	3090	3198	3304	3408	3509	3568	3541	3472
3404	3337	3271	3207	3144	3083	3022	2963	2905	2848
2792	2737	2684	2631	2580	2529	2479	2431	2383	2336
2291	2246	2202	2159	2116	2075	2034	1994	1955	1917
1879	1842	1806	1771	1736	1702	1669	1636	1604	1572
1542	1511	1482	1453	1424	1396	1369	1342	1316	1290
1265	1240	1216	1192	1168	1146	1123	1101	1079	1058
1038	1017	997	978	959	940	921	903	886	868
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IGA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
34	.18	.18	821	113	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.19
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	OBS Q				
1	.50	.42	.08	811	821				
2	.92	.39	.53	852	860				
3	.02	.02	0.00	937	940				
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1021	1040				
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1103	1120				
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1184	1210				
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	1262	1310				
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	1340	1380				
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	1416	1485				
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1490	1540				
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1563	1600				
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1634	1660				
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1705	1735				
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1773	1770				
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1841	1810				
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1907	1860				
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1972	1910				
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2035	1960				
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2098	2020				
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2159	2080				
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	2219	2160				
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	2277	2190				
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2335	2250				
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2391	2290				
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2447	2360				
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2501	2390				
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2554	2435				
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2603	2480				
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2623	2510				
30	.10	.10	0.00	2594	2535				
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2543	2560				
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2493	2575				
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	2444	2535				
34	.11	.11	0.00	2398	2510				

Fig. B-13 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of July 5, 1945

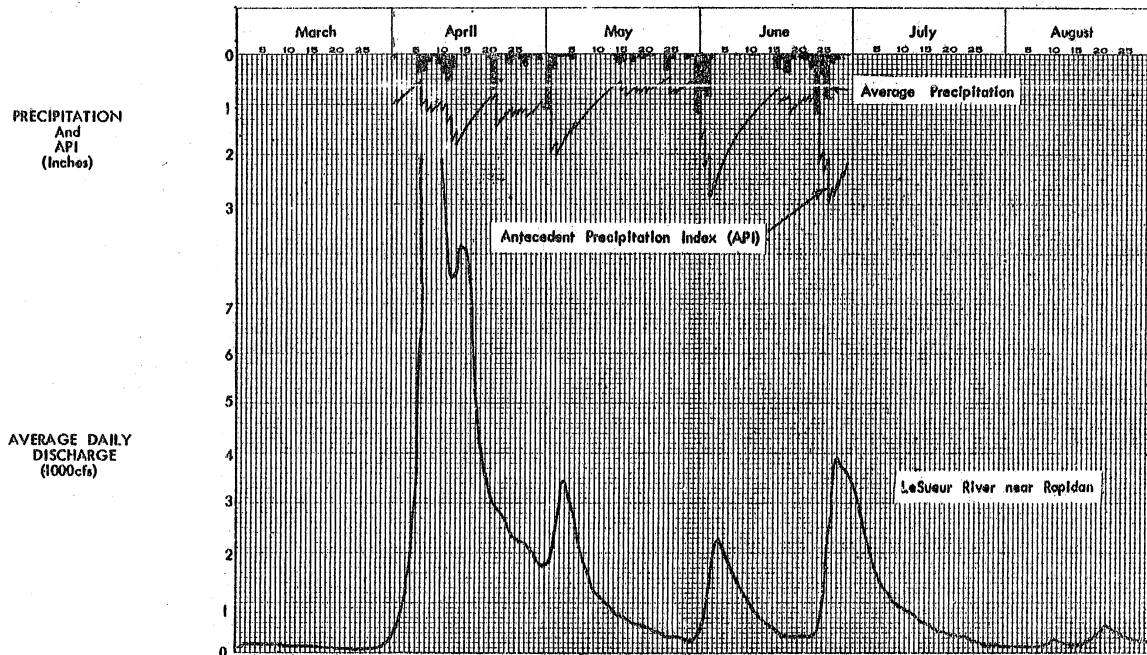


Fig. B-14 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951

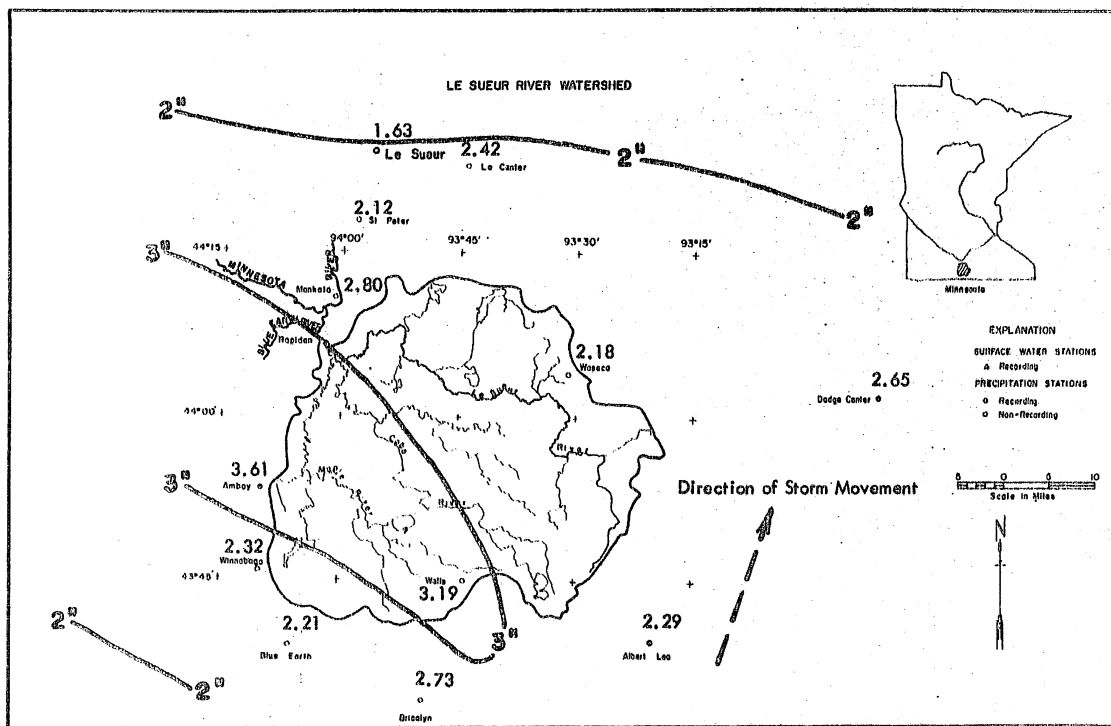


Fig. B-15 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 1, 1951

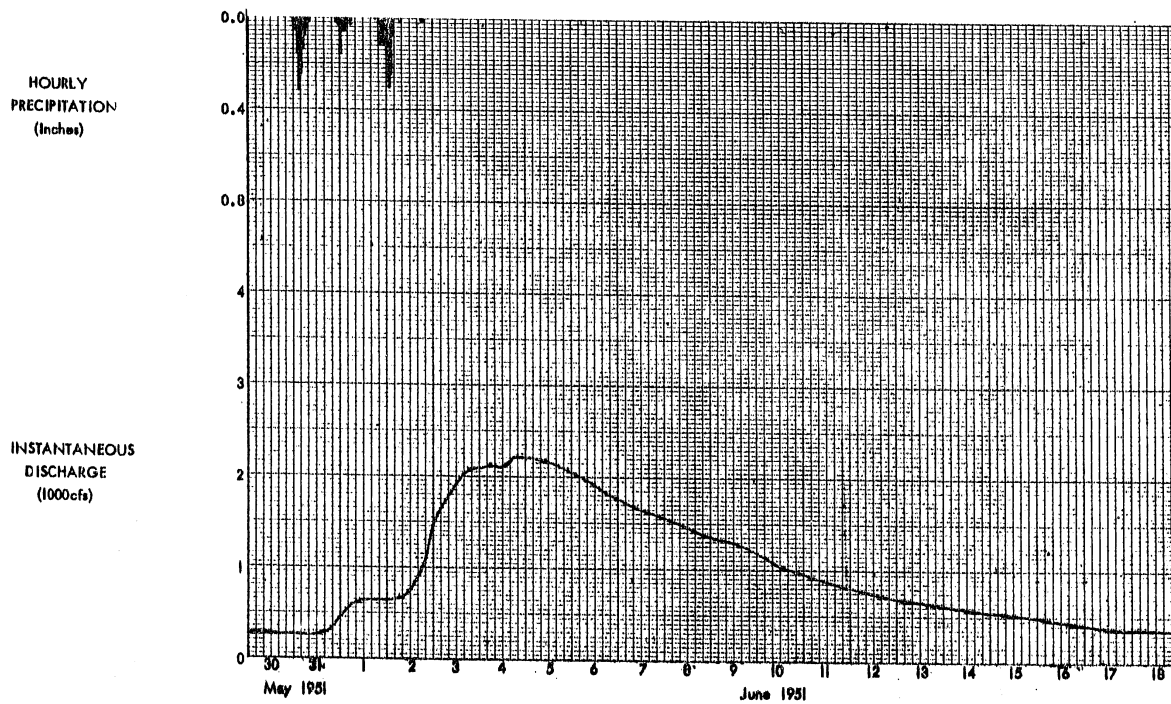


Fig. B-16 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951

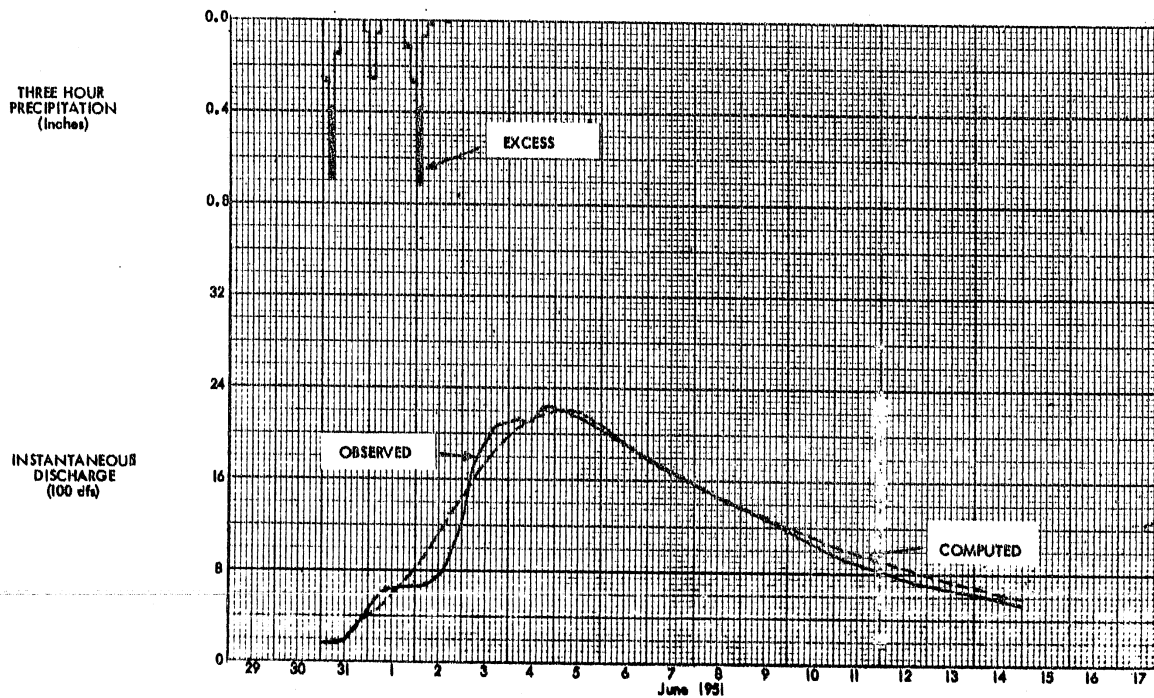


Fig. B-17 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QPECSN
1100.00	180	87.84	1.99	1.58	.05	1.00	.01	.34	890
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.20
UNIT	HGR	NQ=100	LAG=	86.726	CP=	.391			
14	57	124	207	305	416	538	670	811	961
1118	1282	1454	1631	1814	1995	2166	2325	2472	2607
2729	2838	2934	3017	3085	3139	3176	3195	3192	3159
3107	3054	3002	2951	2901	2852	2804	2756	2709	2663
2618	2574	2530	2487	2445	2403	2363	2323	2283	2244
2204	2169	2132	2096	2050	2025	1991	1957	1924	1891
1859	1828	1797	1766	1736	1707	1678	1649	1621	1594
1567	1540	1514	1488	1463	1438	1414	1390	1366	1343
1320	1298	1276	1254	1233	1212	1191	1171	1151	1132
1113	1094	1075	1057	1039	1021	1004	987	970	954
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	RQA	IOB	RGR	STRTK
22	.22	.23	265	120	=0	=0.00	=0	=0.00	.22
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.27	.26	.01				260	265	
2	.69	.38	.31				261	265	
3	.15	.14	.01				271	265	
4	0.00	0.00	0.00				289	265	
5	0.00	0.00	0.00				312	270	
6	0.00	0.00	0.00				341	295	
7	0.00	0.00	0.00				374	355	
8	.05	.05	0.00				411	430	
9	.26	.25	.01				451	545	
10	.06	.06	0.00				495	600	
11	0.00	0.00	0.00				543	610	
12	0.00	0.00	0.00				593	640	
13	0.00	0.00	0.00				647	650	
14	0.00	0.00	0.00				702	660	
15	.12	.11	.01				761	660	
16	.27	.26	.01				822	665	
17	.72	.38	.34				887	665	
18	.07	.07	0.00				960	670	
19	.02	.02	0.00				1037	685	
20	0.00	0.00	0.00				1117	750	
21	0.00	0.00	0.00				1198	870	
22	.01	.01	0.00				1280	1000	

Fig. 8-18 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 1, 1951

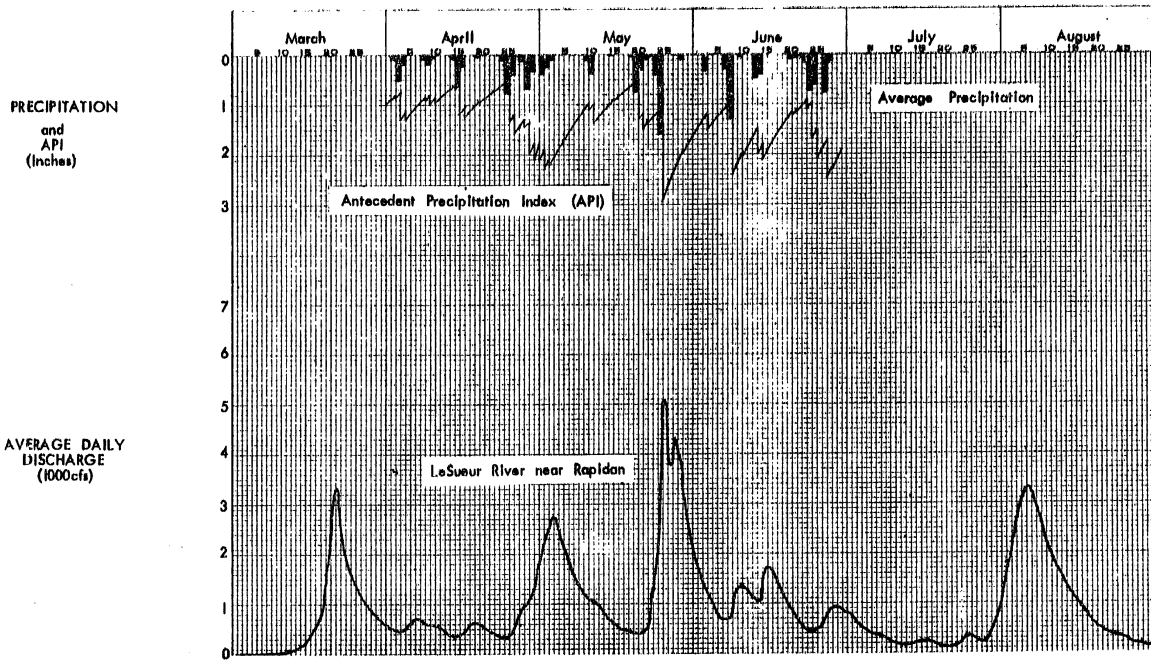


Fig. B-19 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953

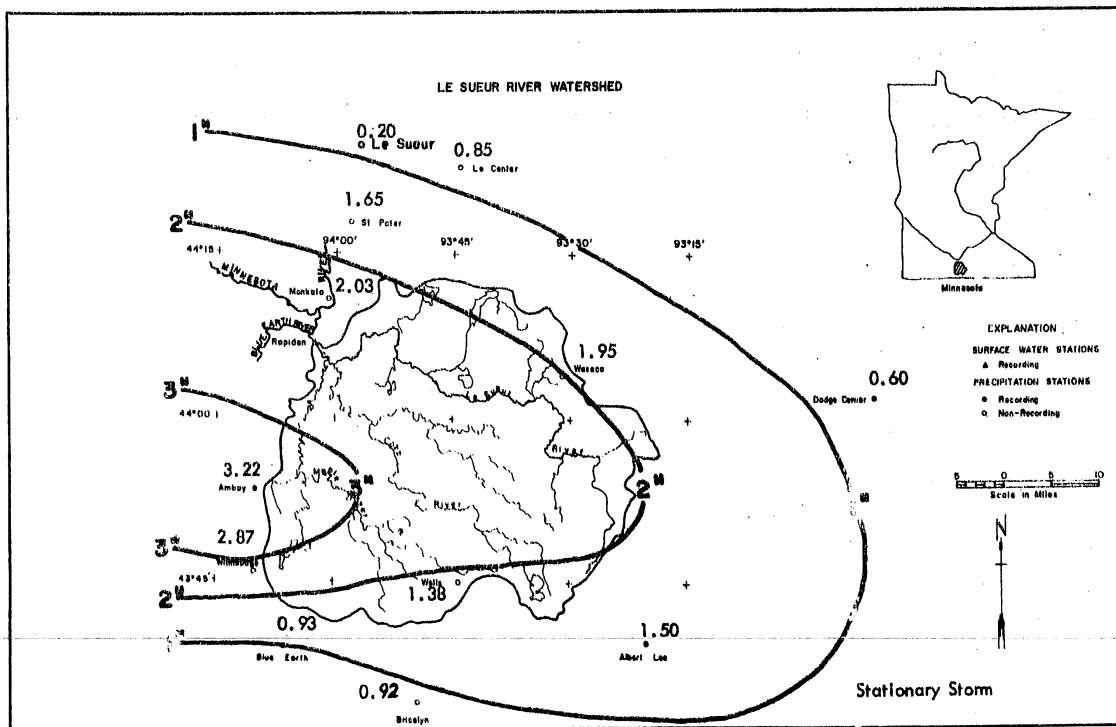


Fig. B-20 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of May 25, 1953

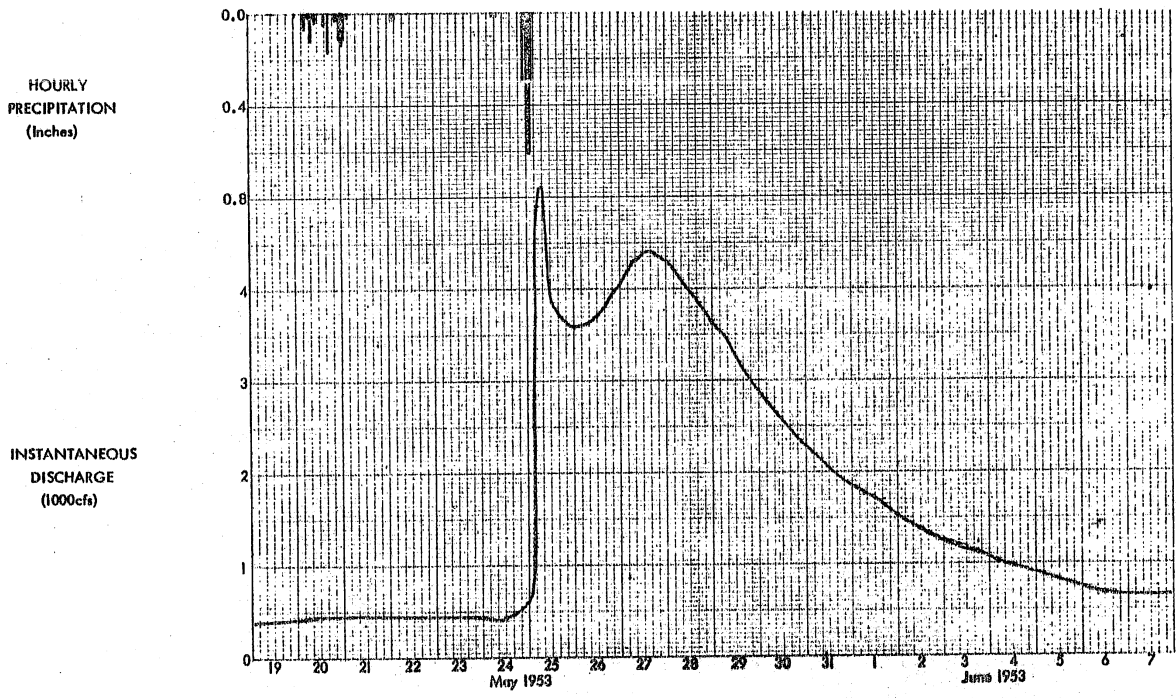


Fig. B-21 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953

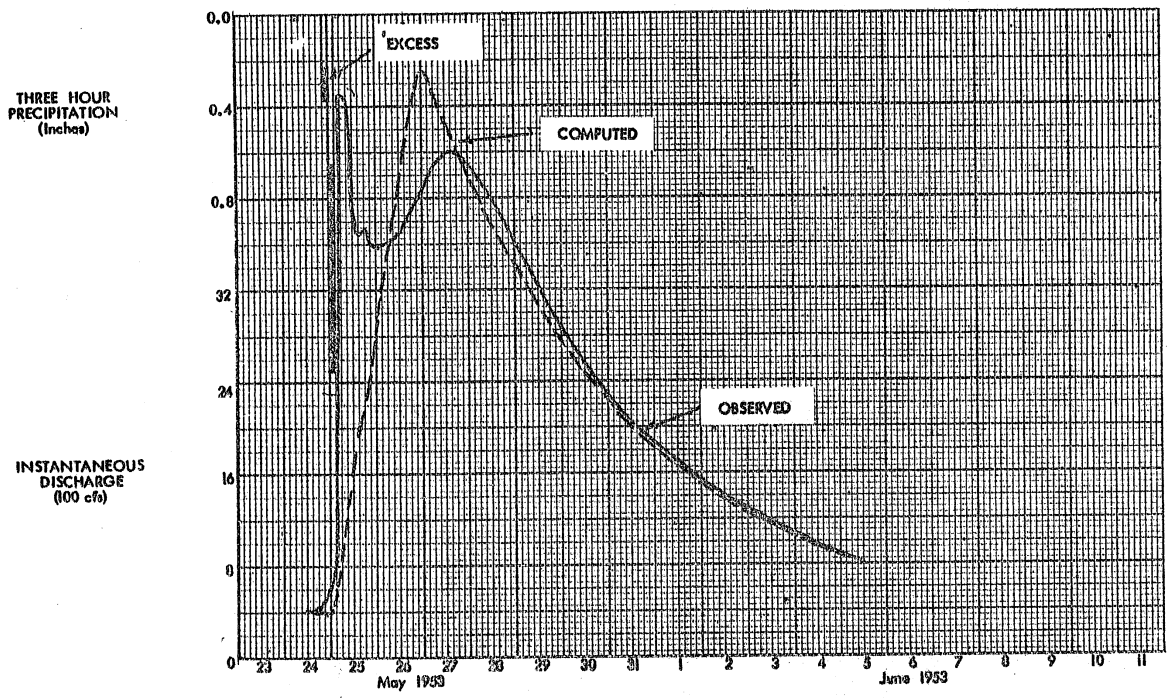


Fig. B-22 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1100.00	180	46.45	2.41	1.00	.11	5.58	.08	.29	1850
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.25
UNIT	HGR	NQ=100	LAG=	48.827	CP=	.350			
202	600	988	1366	1734	2092	2440	2780	3110	3432
3745	4050	4347	4635	4917	5086	5049	4915	4785	4659
4536	4416	4299	4185	4075	3967	3862	3760	3661	3564
3470	3378	3289	3202	3117	3035	2954	2876	2800	2726
2654	2584	2516	2449	2384	2321	2260	2200	2142	2085
2030	1977	1924	1874	1824	1776	1729	1683	1639	1595
1553	1512	1472	1433	1395	1358	1322	1288	1253	1220
1188	1157	1126	1096	1067	1039	1012	985	959	934
909	885	861	839	816	795	774	753	734	714
695	677	659	642	625	608	592	576	561	546
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	IQA	HQA	IQB	QOB	STRIK
8	.29	.29	420	100	.0	.0	.0	.0	.31
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.02	.02	0.				411	420	
2	0.	0.	0.				403	412	
3	0.	0.	0.				395	405	
4	0.	0.	0.				387	400	
5	0.	0.	0.				379	395	
6	.37	.33	.04				380	600	
7	1.56	.65	.91				573	795	
8	.01	.01	0.				944	4895	

Fig. B-23 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 25, 1953

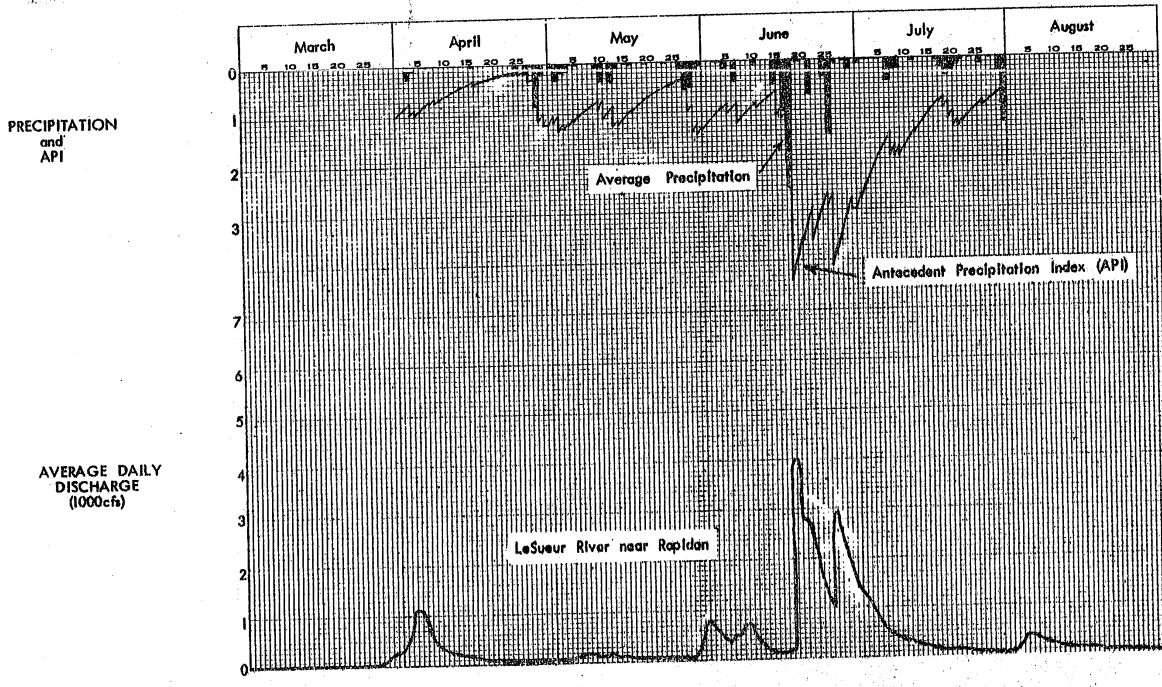


Fig. B-24 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956

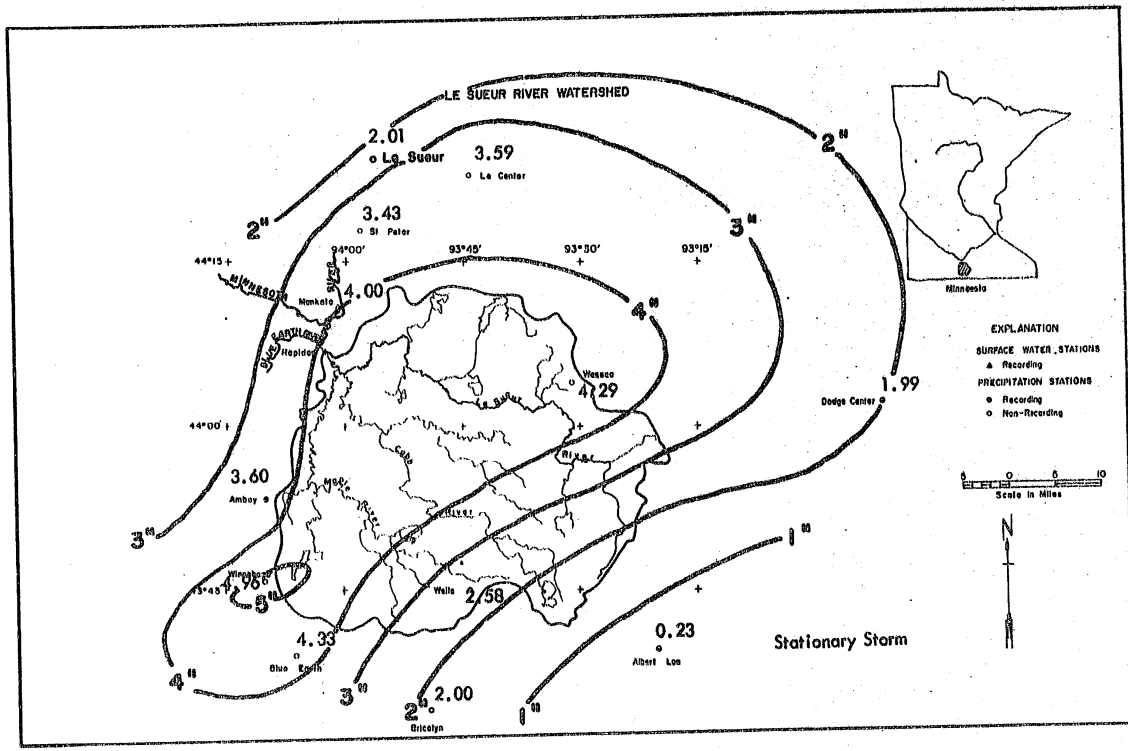


Fig. B-25 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of June 17, 1956

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
1100.00	180	23.00	3.15	1.00	.05	1.52	.01	.30	1760
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.36
UNIT HOR, NQ=100		LAG= 25.250		CP= .288					
625	1849	3024	4151	5232	6270	7265	8013	8105	7777
7462	7159	6869	6591	6324	6068	5822	5586	5360	5143
4934	4735	4543	4359	4182	4013	3850	3694	3545	3401
3263	3131	3004	2882	2766	2654	2546	2443	2344	2249
2158	2071	1987	1906	1829	1755	1684	1616	1550	1487
1427	1369	1314	1261	1210	1161	1114	1068	1025	984
944	906	869	834	800	767	736	707	678	650
624	599	575	551	529	508	487	467	448	430
413	396	380	365	350	336	322	309	296	284
273	262	251	241	231	222	213	204	196	188
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IGA	RQA	IOR	RQB	STRK
38	.53	.53	127	66	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.57
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q		OBS Q			
1	.04	.04	0.00	124	127				
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	123	119				
3	.31	.29	.02	132	190				
4	.56	.63	.03	170	1072				
5	1.79	1.35	.44	505	2700				
6	.33	.31	.02	1114	3950				
7	.02	.02	0.00	1709	3990				
8	.01	.01	0.00	2280	3905				
9	.41	.39	.02	2440	3720				
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3387	3520				
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894	3330				
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	4262	3180				
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4320	3010				
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	4180	2940				
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	4038	2820				
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3897	2770				
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3748	2650				
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3597	2600				
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	3452	2620				
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3313	2670				
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	3179	2720				
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	3051	2770				
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	2928	2780				
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2810	2780				
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2697	2780				
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2589	2780				
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2484	2780				
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2384	2780				
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2288	2800				
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2196	2796				
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	2108	2740				
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2023	2656				
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1941	2550				
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1863	2450				
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1788	2350				
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1734	2264				
37	.65	.62	.03				1681		2200
38	.02	.02	0.00				1641		2140

Fig. B-28 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956

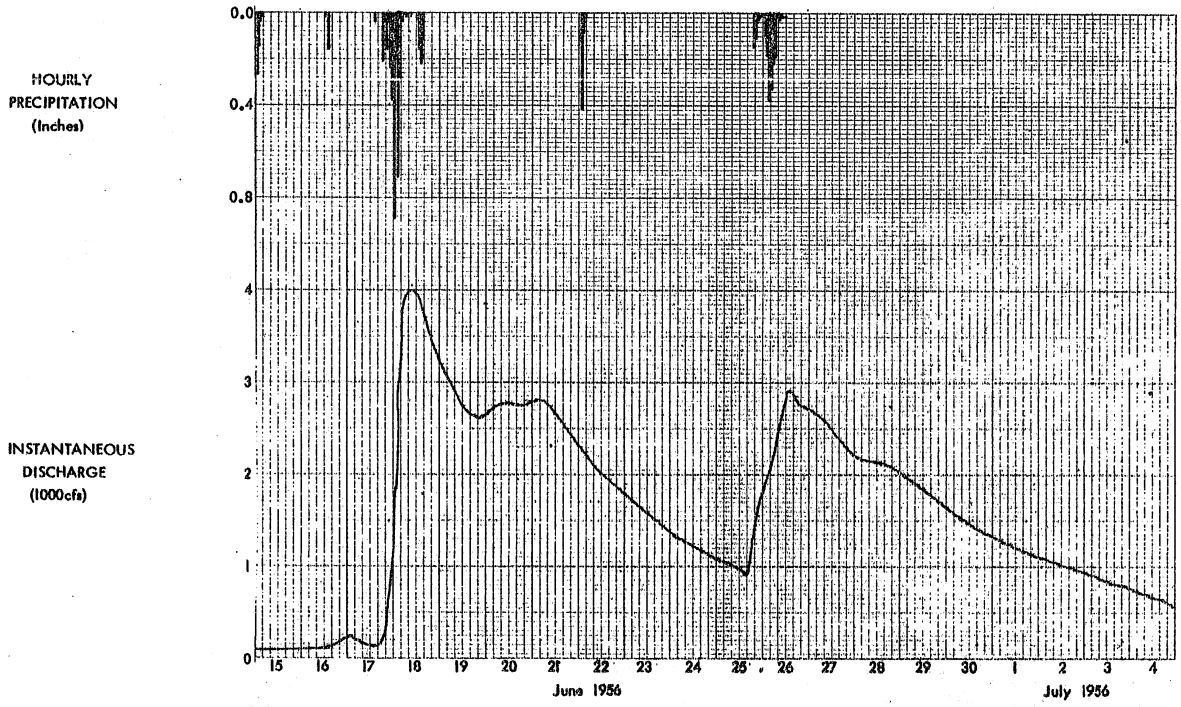


Fig. B-26 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956

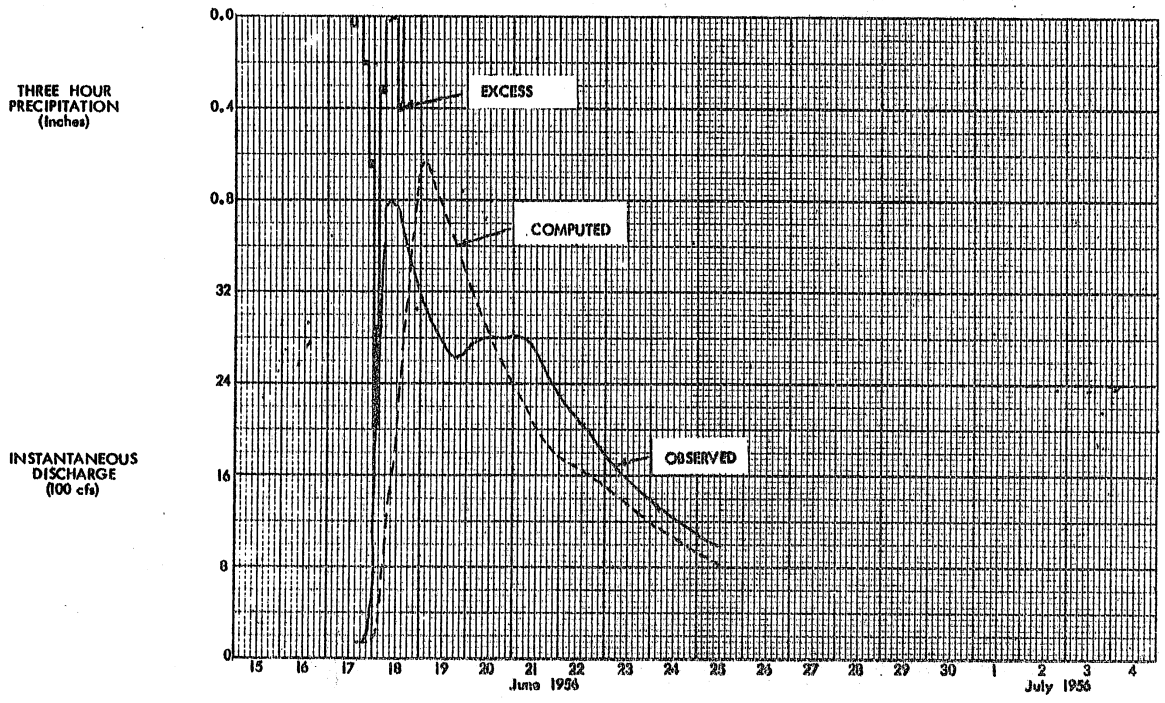


Fig. B-27 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of June 17, 1956

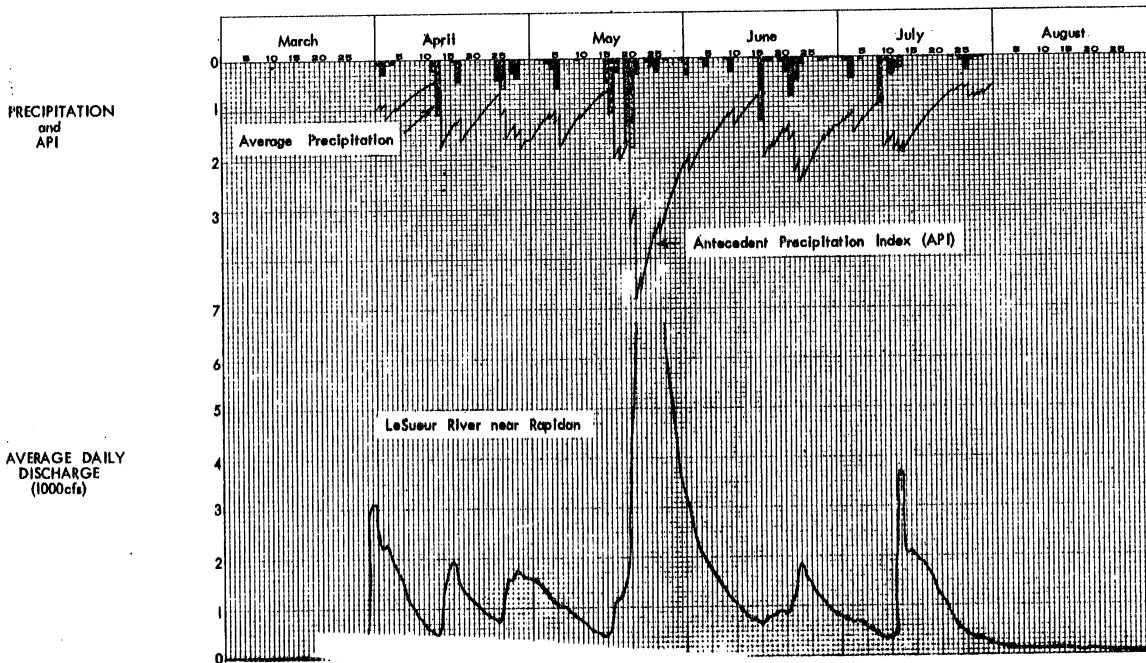


Fig. B-29 Antecedent conditions above Rapids, event of May 1960

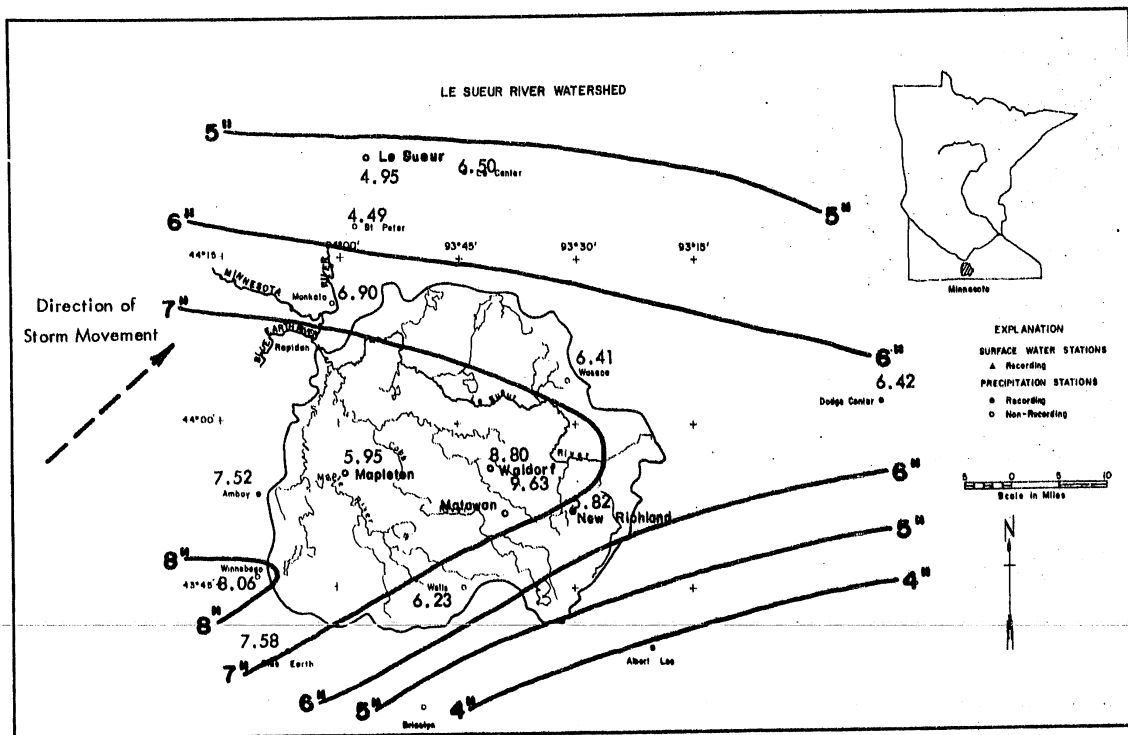
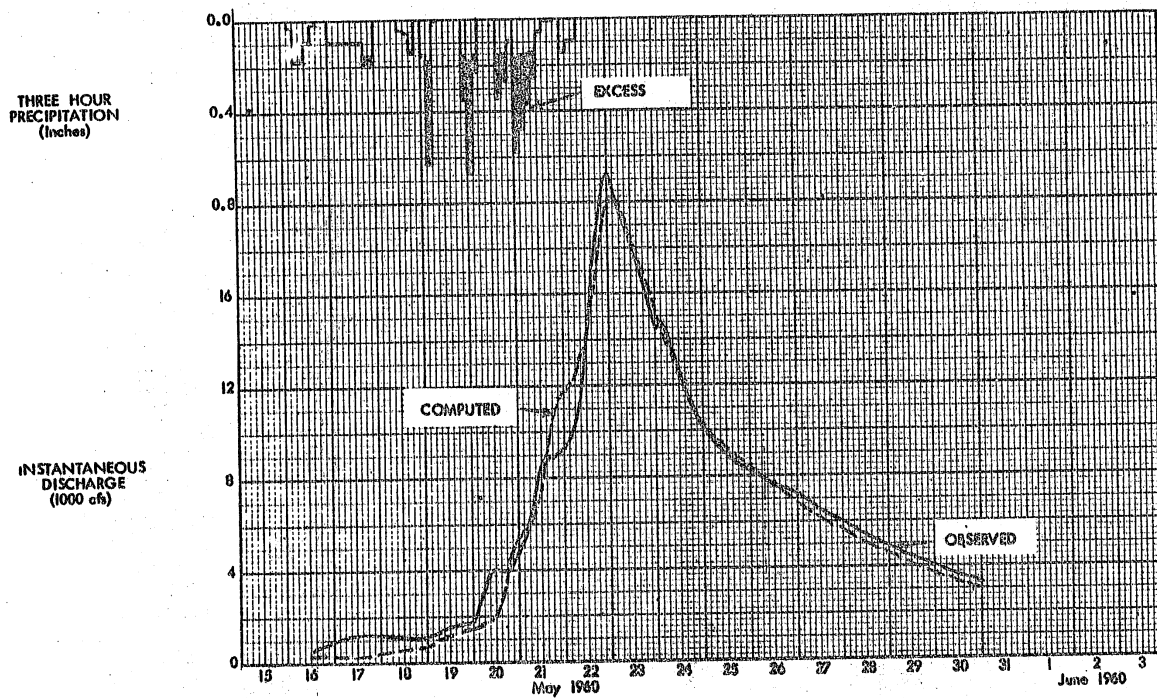
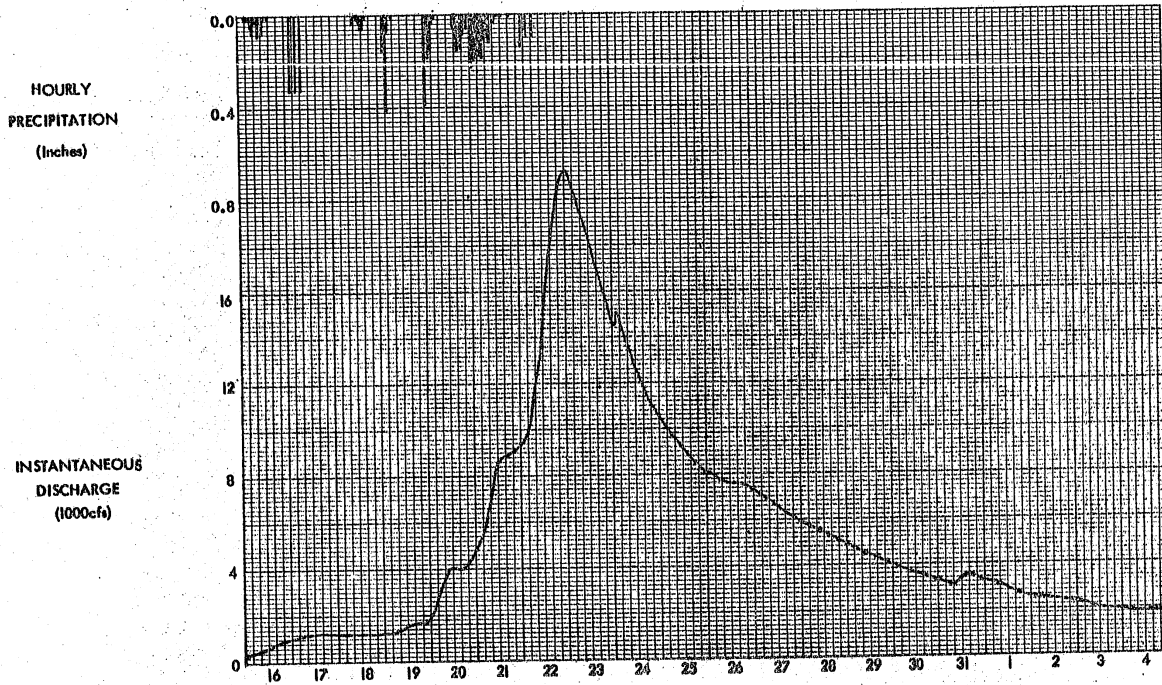


Fig. B-30 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of May 16, 1960



OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1100.00	180	75.69	.78	7.54	.05	2.19	.02	.15	10000
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.29
UNIT HGR.NO=100		LAG=	49.715		CP=	.668			
0	0	0	1	3	13	45	127	317	717
1499	2934	5297	7676	9018	9514	9529	9290	8930	8526
8115	7715	7331	6966	6620	6290	5977	5679	5396	5128
4872	4630	4399	4180	3972	3774	3586	3408	3238	3077
2924	2778	2640	2508	2383	2265	2152	2045	1943	1846
1754	1667	1584	1505	1430	1359	1291	1227	1166	1108
1053	1000	950	903	858	815	775	736	700	665
632	600	570	542	515	489	465	442	420	399
379	360	342	325	309	294	279	265	252	239
227	216	205	195	185	176	167	159	151	144
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	RO0	IO0	RO0	STATK
50	.08	.15	390	120	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.09
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.03	.03	0.00				380	390	
2	.18	.17	.01				371	405	
3	.18	.16	.02				361	505	
4	.09	.09	0.00				352	680	
5	.02	.02	0.00				343	840	
6	0.00	0.00	0.00				335	900	
7	0.00	0.00	0.00				327	970	
8	.10	.09	.01				319	980	
9	.10	.09	.01				313	1060	
10	.10	.09	.01				309	1130	
11	.10	.09	.01				309	1190	
12	.10	.09	.01				319	1200	
13	.10	.09	.01				343	1220	
14	.20	.16	.04				389	1210	
15	.20	.16	.04				453	1200	
16	0.00	0.00	0.00				512	1195	
17	0.00	0.00	0.00				549	1190	
18	0.00	0.00	0.00				567	1175	
19	0.00	0.00	0.00				577	1165	
20	.04	.04	0.00				592	1155	
21	.06	.06	0.00				617	1145	
22	.14	.13	.01				654	1155	
23	0.00	0.00	0.00				704	1165	
24	.16	.15	.01				777	1210	
25	.63	.18	.45				887	1270	
26	.01	.01	0.00				1052	1460	
27	0.00	0.00	0.00				1247	1575	
28	0.00	0.00	0.00				1391	1600	
29	0.00	0.00	0.00				1450	1710	
30	0.00	0.00	0.00				1457	1715	
31	.35	.16	.19				1445	1740	
32	.67	.18	.49				1448	2425	
33	.23	.15	.08				1504	3140	
34	0.00	0.00	0.00				1662	3950	
35	0.00	0.00	0.00				1997	4040	
36	0.00	0.00	0.00				2531	3950	
37	.34	.16	.18				3685	3945	
38	.27	.15	.12				4753	4240	
39	.10	.09	.01				5390	4710	
40	.58	.17	.41				5739	5105	
41	.48	.16	.32				6054	6345	
42	.37	.15	.22				6582	7115	
43	.26	.14	.12				7587	8700	
44	.04	.06	0.00				9098	8900	
45	.01	.01	0.00				10527	8850	
46	.01	.01	0.00				11361	9120	
47	0.00	0.00	0.00				11740	9200	
48	.14	.13	.01				12009	9700	
49	.10	.09	.01				12487	10410	
50	.10	.09	.01				13250	11920	

Fig. B-33 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of May 16, 1960

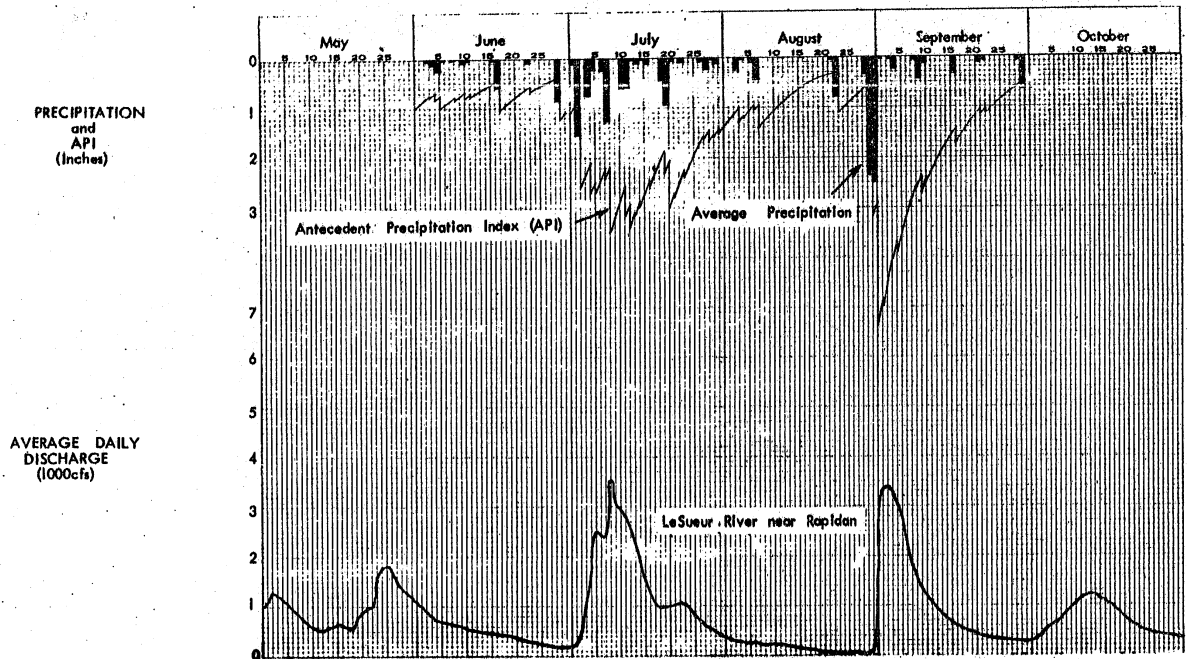


Fig. B-34 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962

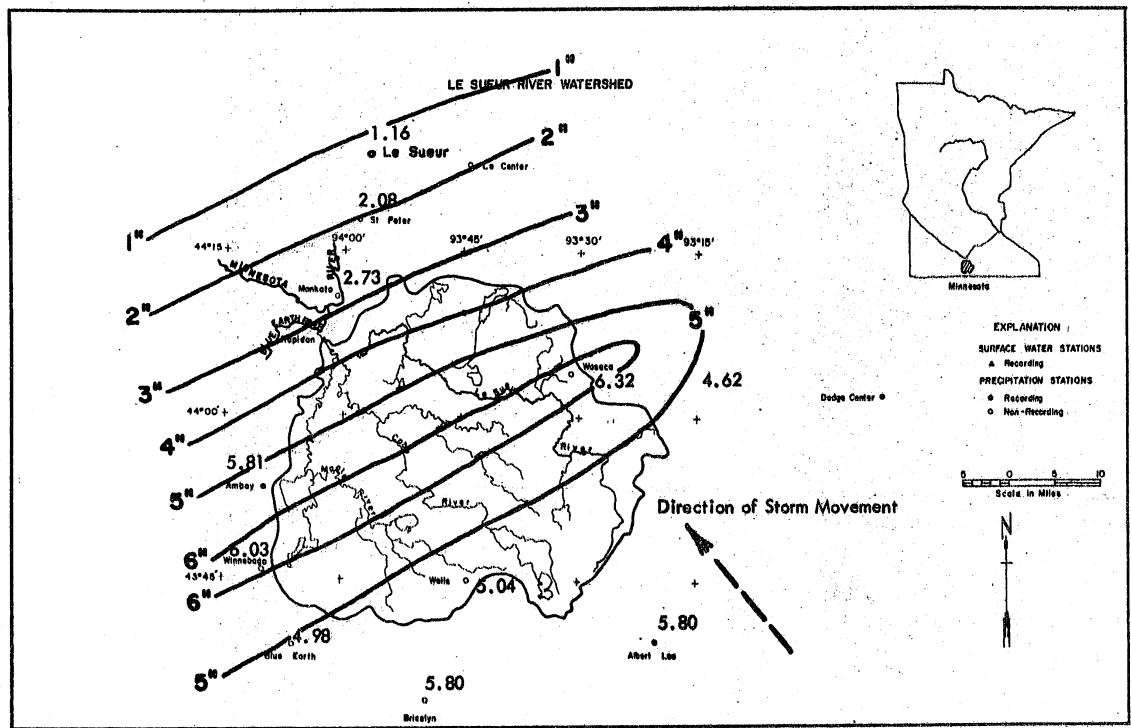


Fig. B-35 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of August 30, 1962

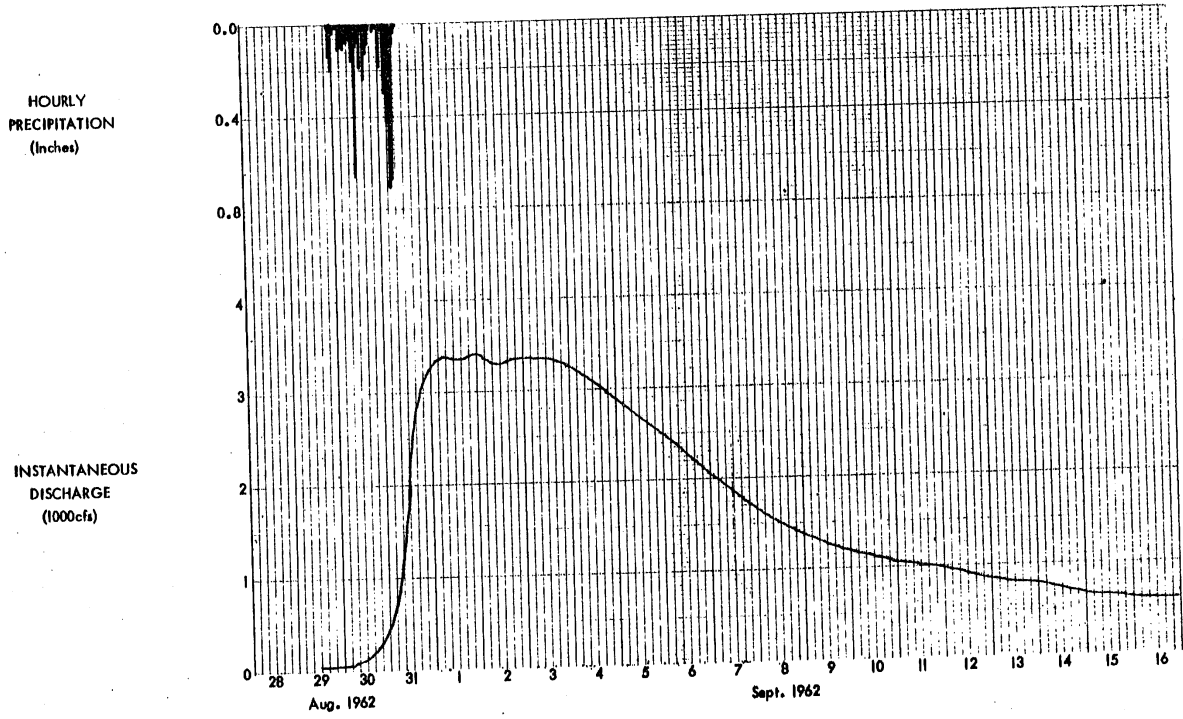


Fig. B-36 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962

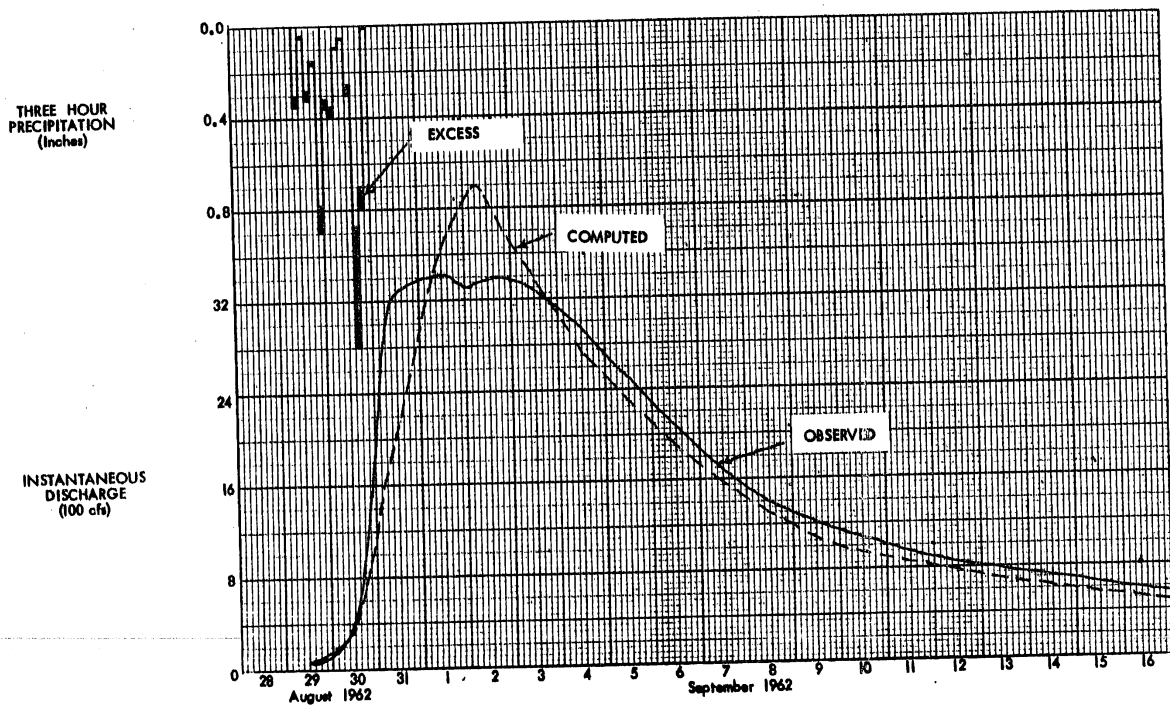


Fig. B-37 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1100.00	180	62.00	2.01	1.00	.12	1.00	.02	.02	1020
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.14
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG=		64.886		CP=		.403	
136	404	666	922	1171	1415	1653	1885	2112	2334
2550	2761	2967	3168	3364	3556	3743	3926	4104	4279
4403	4389	4285	4184	4084	3987	3893	3800	3710	3622
3536	3452	3370	3290	3212	3136	3062	2989	2918	2849
2781	2715	2651	2588	2527	2467	2408	2351	2295	2241
2187	2134	2085	2035	1987	1940	1894	1849	1805	1762
1720	1680	1640	1601	1563	1526	1490	1454	1420	1386
1353	1321	1290	1259	1229	1200	1172	1144	1117	1090
1064	1039	1014	990	967	944	921	900	878	857
837	817	798	779	760	742	725	708	691	674
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IGA	RQA	IGR	RQB	STRTK
13	.34	.25	55	190	-0	-0.	-0	-0.	.34
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q		OBS Q			
1	.35	.31	.04	60		55			
2	.05	.04	.01	72		60			
3	.32	.28	.04	89		70			
4	.17	.15	.02	114		75			
5	.89	.78	.11	157		80			
6	.34	.32	.04	219		175			
7	.40	.35	.05	292		205			
8	.10	.09	.01	371		275			
9	.06	.05	.01	452		405			
10	.30	.26	.04	536		400			
11	1.39	.87	.52	694		900			
12	.80	.70	.10	933		1425			
13	.01	.01	0.	1179		1860			

Fig. B-38 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of August 30, 1962

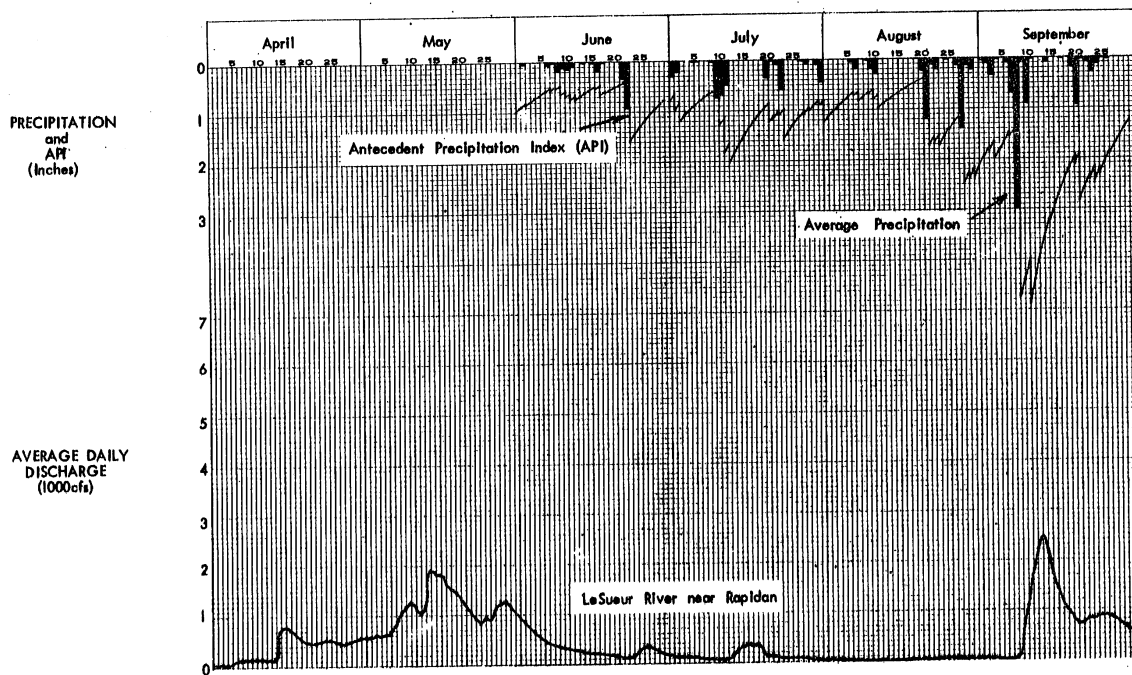


Fig. B-39 Antecedent conditions above Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964

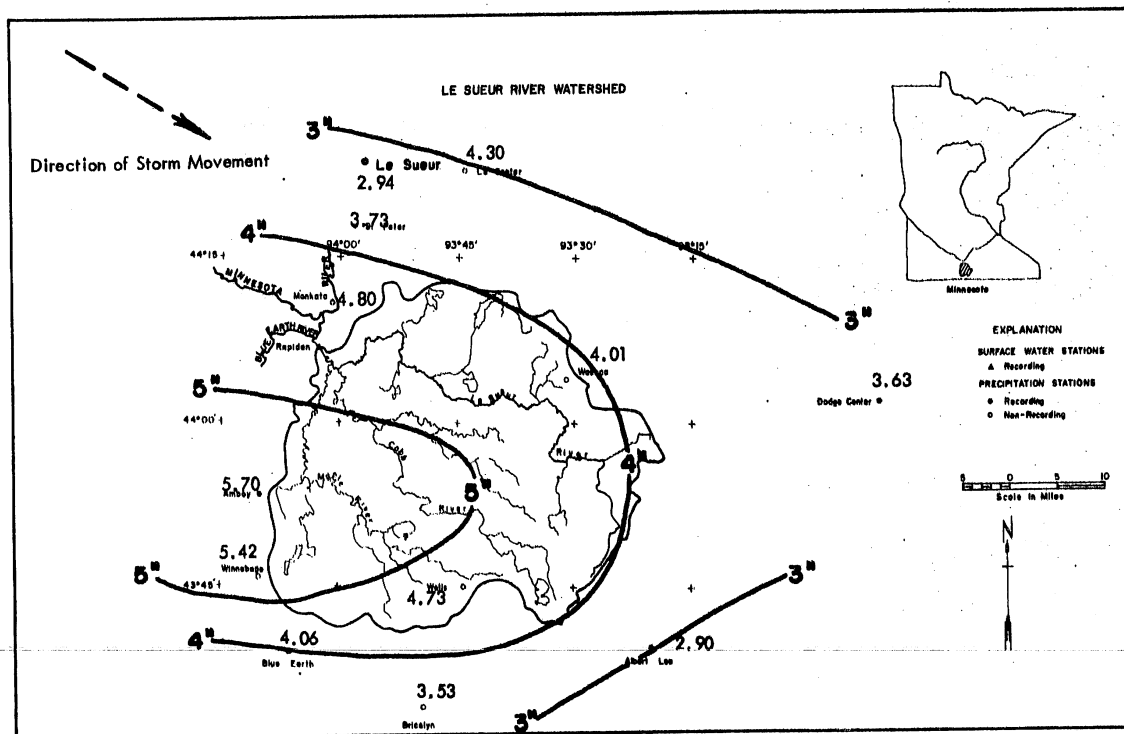


Fig. B-40 Isohyetal map of Le Sueur River watershed, storm of September 7, 1964

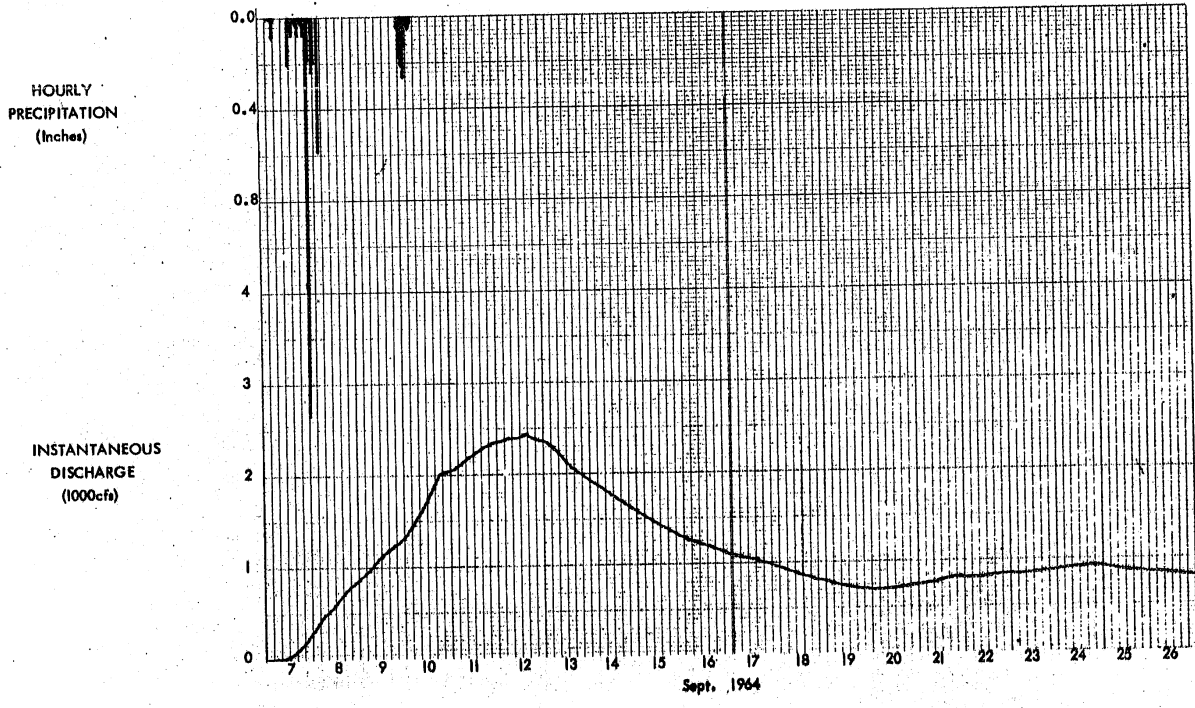


Fig. B-41 Runoff hydrograph of Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964

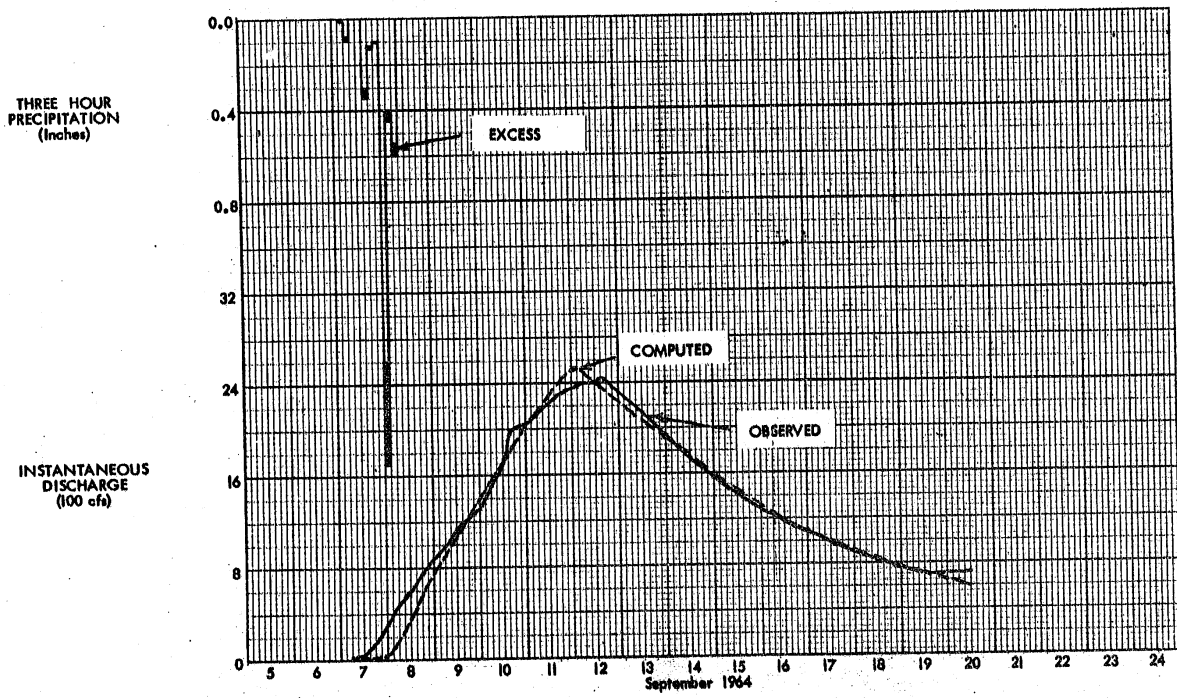


Fig. B-42 Computed and observed discharge for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
1100.00	180	96.05	1.28	1.00	.08	1.95	.01	.30	1200
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.24
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG=	99.637	CP=	.556				
89	265	437	604	768	927	1083	1235	1383	1528
1669	1807	1941	2073	2201	2326	2448	2567	2683	2796
2907	3015	3120	3223	3324	3422	3517	3610	3701	3790
3877	3962	3957	3863	3770	3679	3590	3504	3419	3337
3256	3178	3101	3026	2953	2882	2813	2745	2679	2614
2551	2490	2430	2371	2314	2258	2204	2151	2099	2048
1999	1951	1904	1858	1813	1769	1727	1685	1644	1605
1566	1528	1491	1456	1420	1386	1353	1320	1288	1257
1227	1197	1169	1140	1113	1086	1060	1034	1009	985
961	938	916	893	872	851	830	810	791	772
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	IQO	HQA	IQB	RQB	STRK
26	.57	.57	25	107	-0	-0	-0	-0	.64
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.01	.01	0.			25	25		
2	.09	.08	.01			25	27		
3	0.	0.	0.			26	29		
4	0.	0.	0.			27	65		
5	.34	.31	.03			30	135		
6	.13	.12	.01			36	190		
7	.11	.10	.01			45	278		
8	1.95	1.50	.45			94	337		
9	.44	.40	.04			185	475		
10	.59	.54	.05			282	515		
11	0.	0.	0.			380	575		
12	0.	0.	0.			476	665		
13	0.	0.	0.			570	755		
14	0.	0.	0.			661	822		
15	0.	0.	0.			751	867		
16	0.	0.	0.			838	912		
17	0.	0.	0.			923	957		
18	0.	0.	0.			1006	1030		
19	0.	0.	0.			1087	1120		
20	0.	0.	0.			1166	1135		
						1243	1220		
21	0.	0.	0.			1318	1245		
22	0.	0.	0.			1392	1305		
23	.05	.05	0.			1469	1430		
24	.66	.61	.05			1551	1530		
25	.21	.19	.02			1632	1565		
26	.03	.03	0.						

Fig. B-43 Partial computer output for Le Sueur River near Rapidan, event of September 7, 1964

APPENDIX C - Middle River Watershed

- FIG. C-1 Map of Middle River watershed
- FIG. C-2 Daily discharge for Middle River near Argyle
- FIG. C-3 Daily discharge for Middle River near Argyle
- FIG. C-4 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of June 1, 1955
- FIG. C-5 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of June 1, 1955
- FIG. C-6 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955
- FIG. C-7 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955
- FIG. C-8 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955
- FIG. C-9 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of July 4, 1956
- FIG. C-10 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of July 4, 1956
- FIG. C-11 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956
- FIG. C-12 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956
- FIG. C-13 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956
- FIG. C-14 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of September 1, 1957
- FIG. C-15 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of September 1, 1957
- FIG. C-16 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957
- FIG. C-17 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957
- FIG. C-18 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957
- FIG. C-19 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of July 3, 1958
- FIG. C-20 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of July 3, 1958
- FIG. C-21 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of July 3, 1958
- FIG. C-22 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 3, 1958

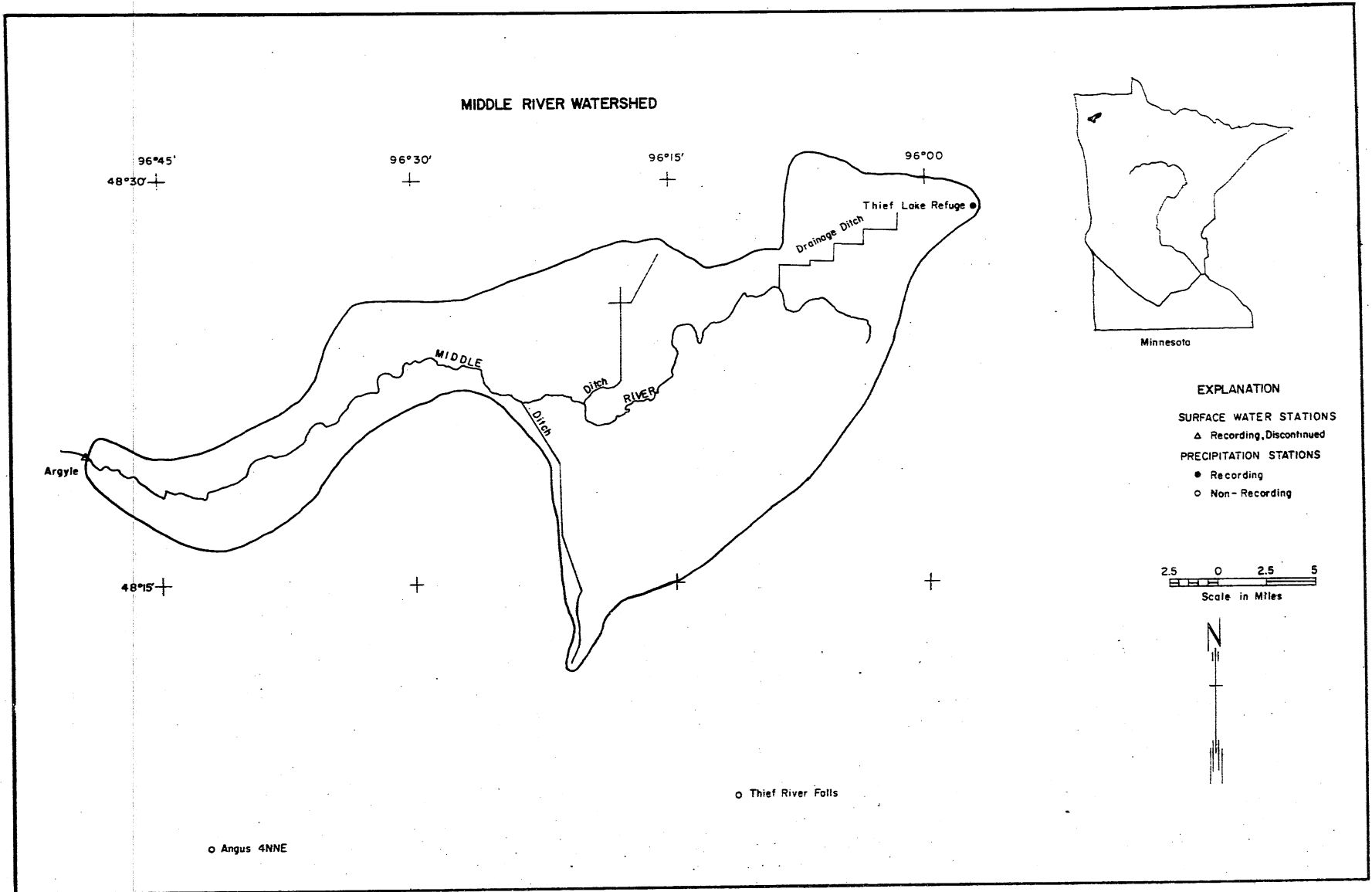


Fig. C-1 Map of Middle River watershed

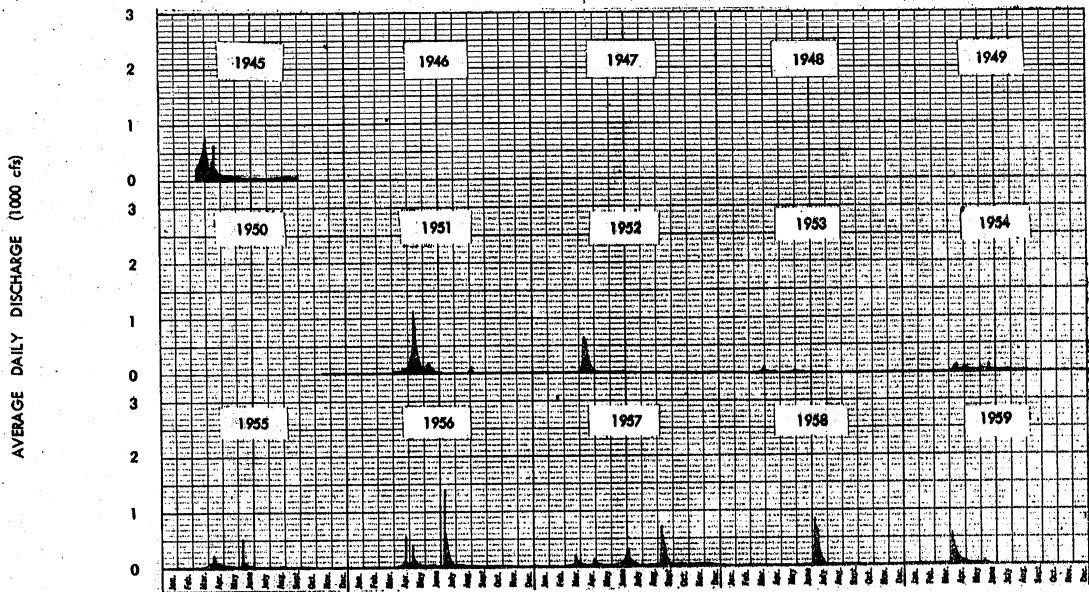


Fig. C-2 Daily discharge for Middle River near Argyle

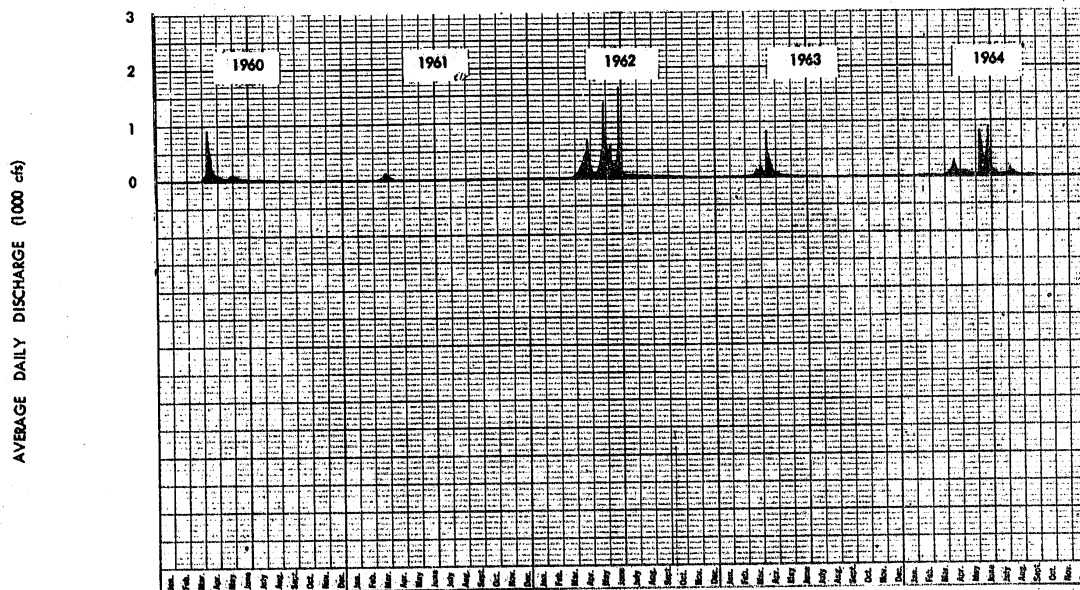


Fig. C-3 Daily discharge for Middle River near Argyle

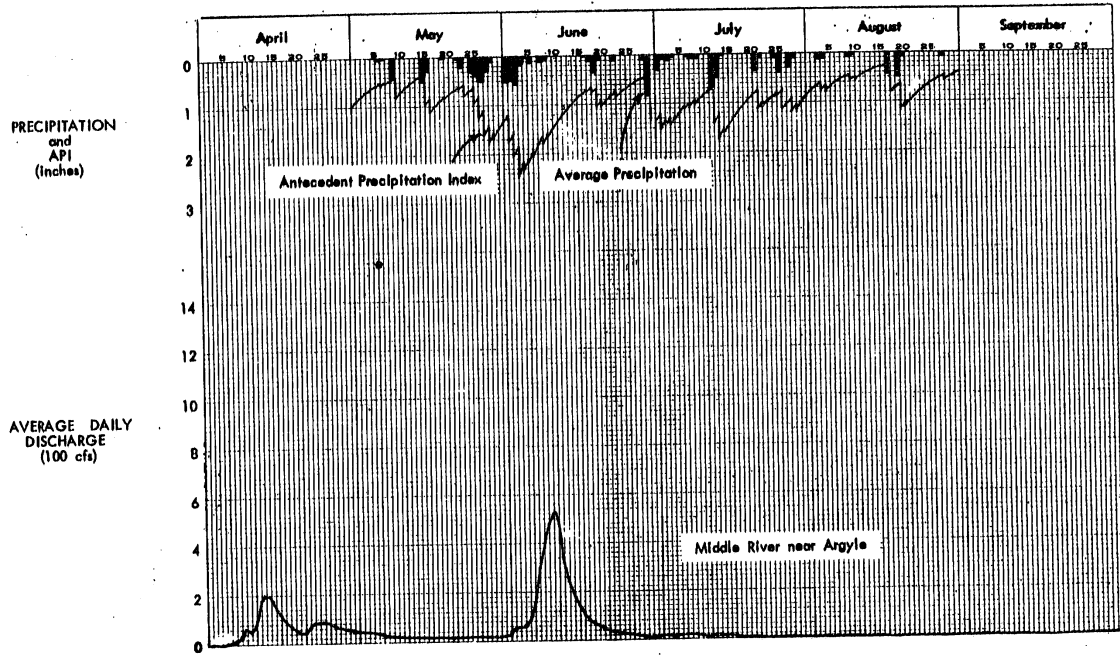


Fig. C-4 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of June 1, 1955

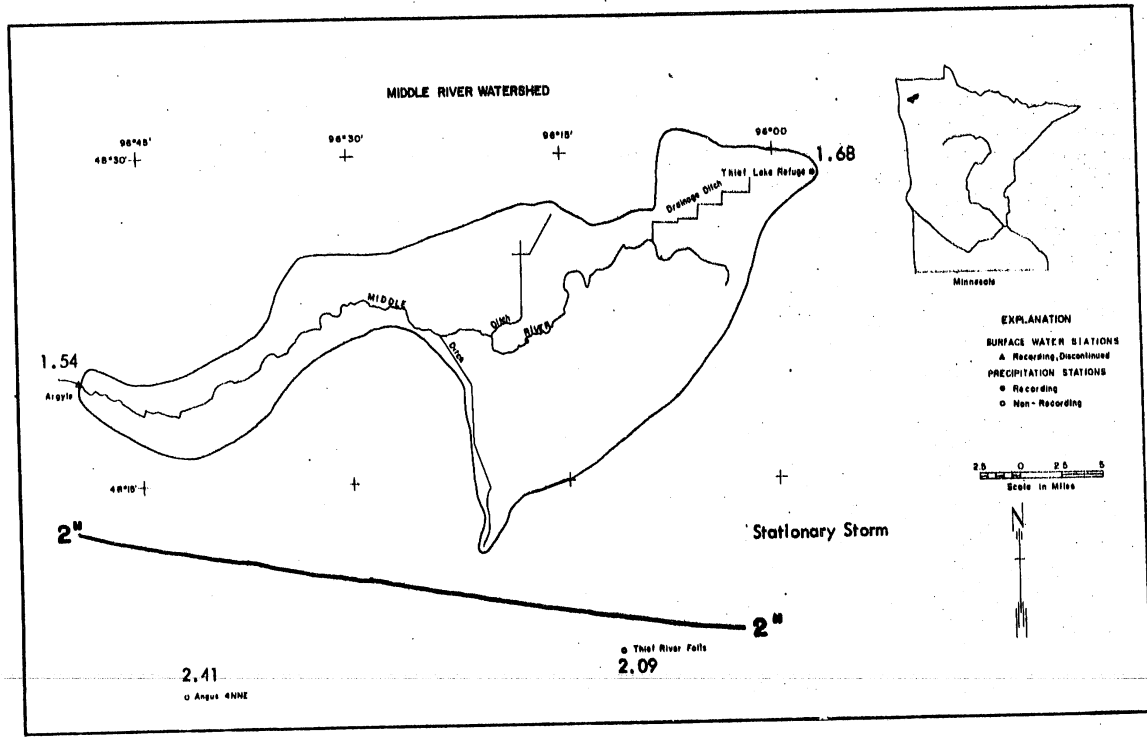


Fig. C-5 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of June 1, 1955

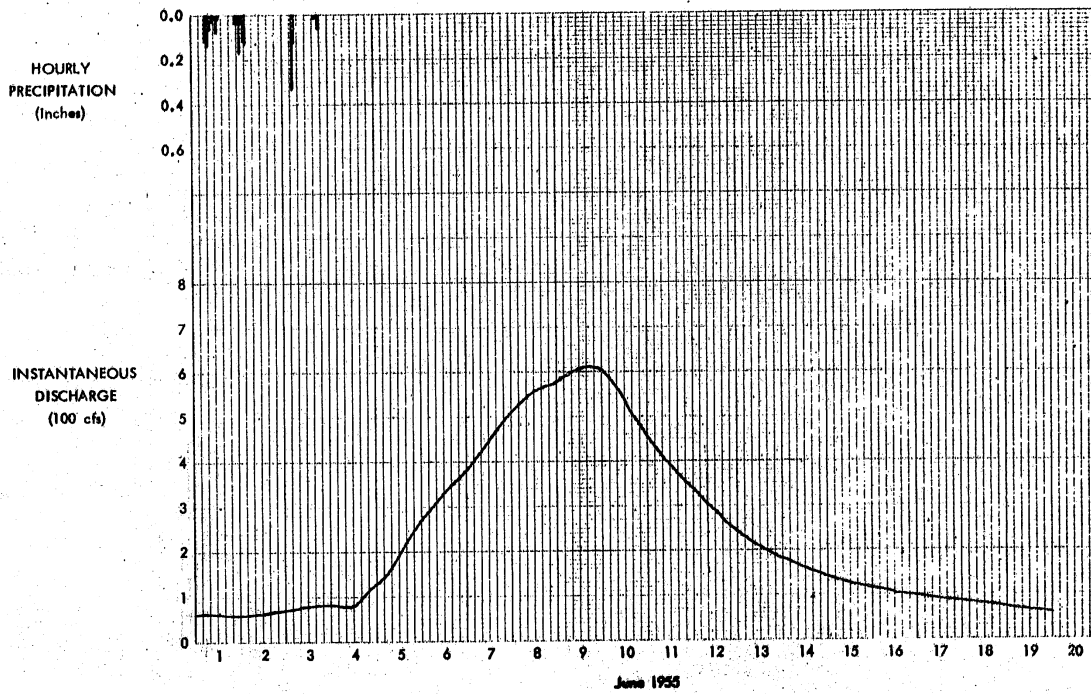


Fig. C-6 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955

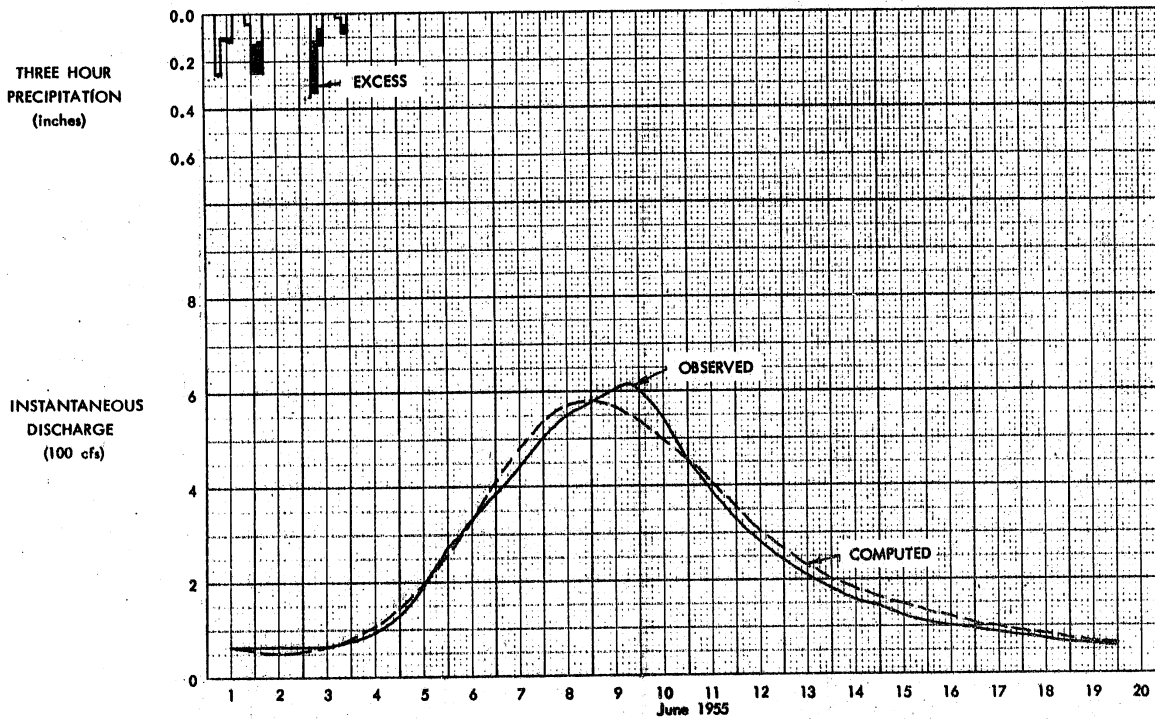


Fig. C-7 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

UA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
265.00	180	217.05	.39	2.42	.05	7.57	0.00	.60	200
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.27
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 155.186		CP= .890					
0	1	2	4	6	10	15	21	28	37
46	57	69	82	97	113	130	148	168	189
211	235	260	286	313	342	372	403	436	469
504	540	578	616	656	697	738	777	812	843
870	894	915	933	947	959	968	974	978	980
979	977	972	965	957	947	935	922	908	892
876	858	839	819	799	778	756	734	711	689
666	643	621	599	578	557	538	519	500	483
466	449	434	418	404	389	376	362	350	337
326	314	303	292	282	272	263	253	244	236
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STRTK
21	.17	.97	63	150	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.18
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.26	.25	.01				62	63	
2	.11	.10	.01				60	63	
3	.12	.10	.02				59	63	
4	0.00	0.00	0.00				57	63	
5	0.00	0.00	0.00				56	63	
6	.04	.04	0.00				55	63	
7	.25	.13	.12				54	63	
8	.25	.12	.13				53	63	
9	0.00	0.00	0.00				52	63	
10	0.00	0.00	0.00				51	63	
11	0.00	0.00	0.00				51	63	
12	0.00	0.00	0.00				51	63	
13	0.00	0.00	0.00				51	63	
14	0.00	0.00	0.00				52	63	
15	0.00	0.00	0.00				53	63	
16	.33	.12	.21				55	63	
17	.13	.07	.06				57	63	
18	0.00	0.00	0.00				59	63	
19	0.00	0.00	0.00				62	64	
20	.02	.02	0.00				66	66	
21	.08	.05	.03				70	71	

Fig. C-8 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of June 1, 1955

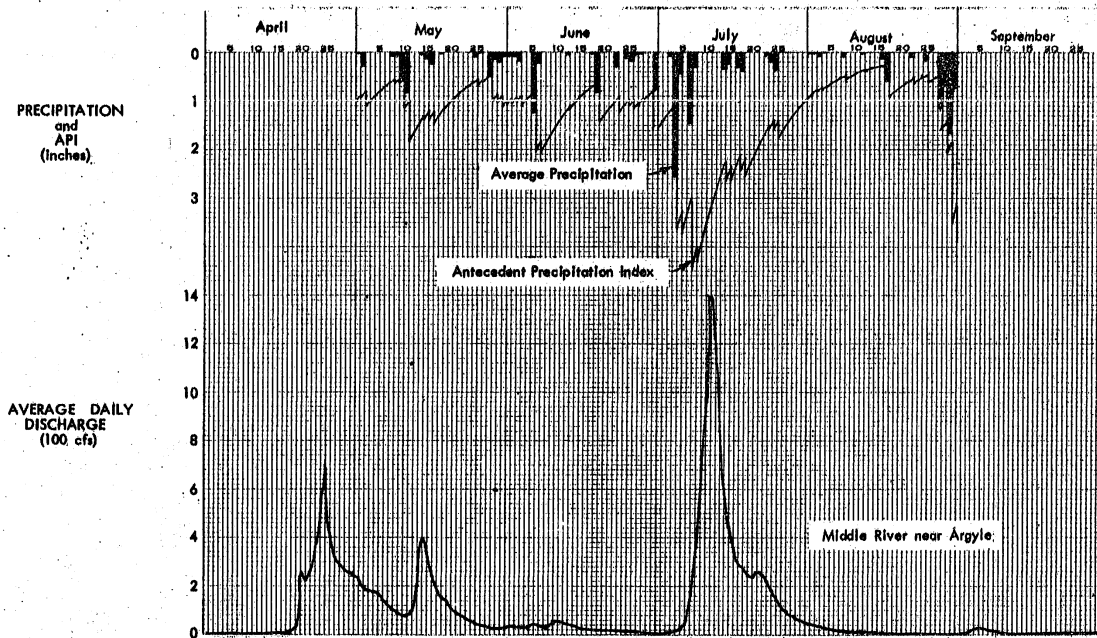


Fig. C-9 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of July 4, 1956

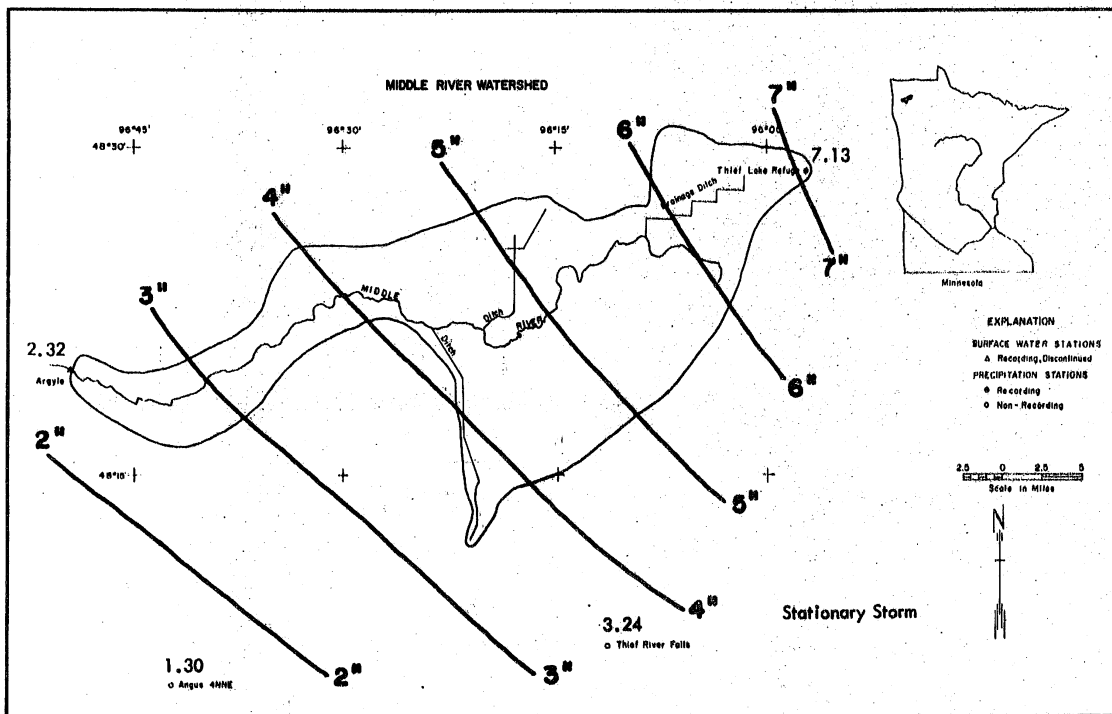


Fig. C-10 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of July 4, 1956

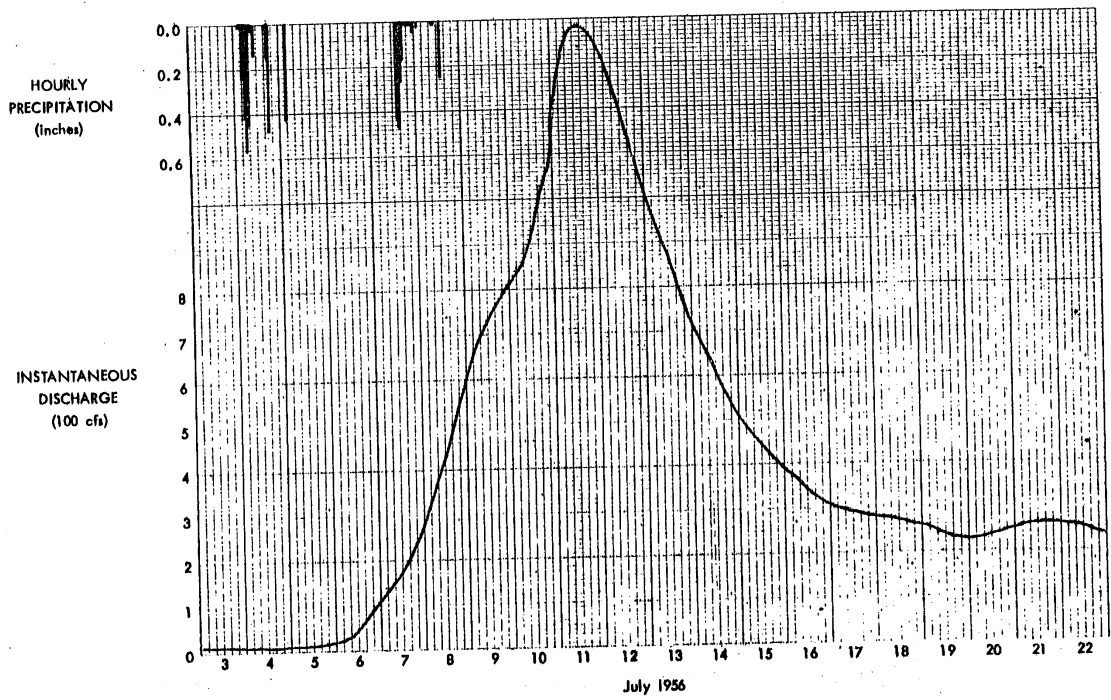


Fig. C-11 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956

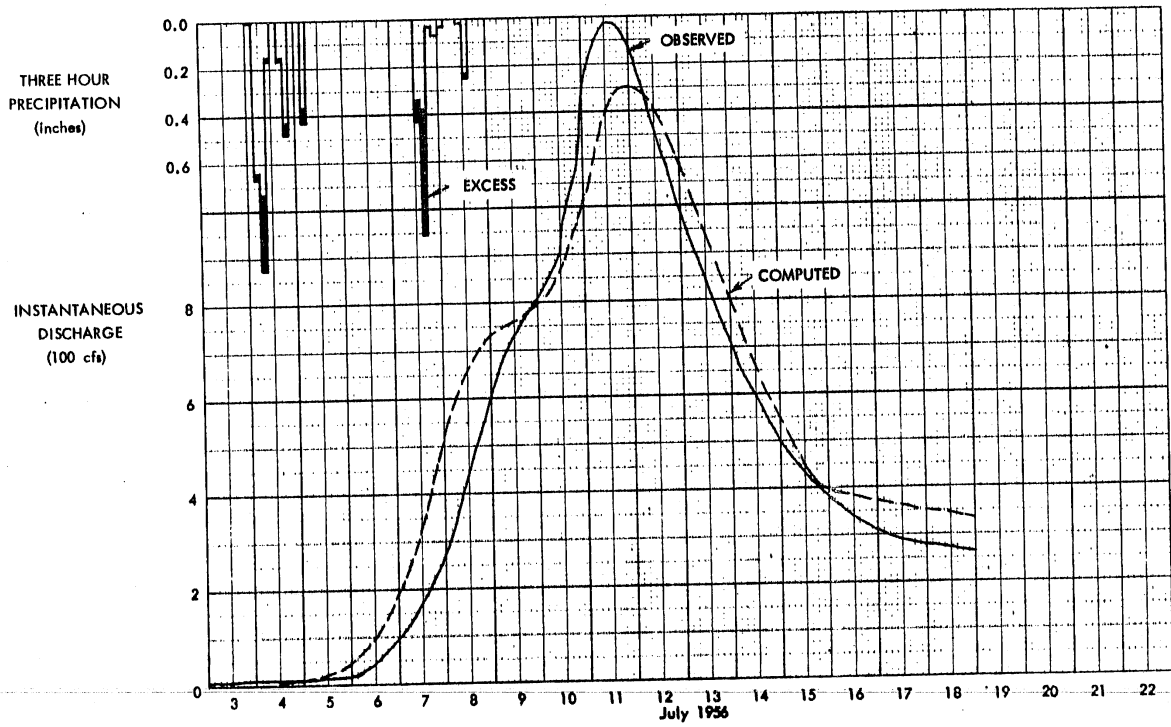


Fig. C-12 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
265.00	180	198.12	.37	3.54	.05	19.10	.01	.27	400
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.08
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 113.692		CP= .989					
0	0	0	1	2	4	8	12	19	28
39	53	70	91	116	146	180	220	265	316
373	438	509	588	675	771	875	989	1104	1207
1292	1359	1410	1447	1471	1484	1486	1480	1466	1445
1418	1386	1350	1311	1269	1225	1180	1133	1087	1041
995	950	907	865	824	785	748	713	679	647
616	587	559	533	508	484	461	439	418	398
380	362	345	328	313	298	284	270	258	245
234	223	212	202	193	184	175	167	159	151
144	137	131	125	119	113	108	103	98	93
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARIQ	NQ0	IQ0	RQ0	IQ8	RQ8	STRTK
37	.26	.55	9	120	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.41
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.01	.01	0.00			9	9		
2	.67	.64	.03			9	9		
3	1.05	.73	.32			9	10		
4	.17	.16	.01			9	10		
5	0.00	0.00	0.00			9	10		
6	.17	.16	.01			9	11		
7	.48	.43	.05			9	11		
8	0.00	0.00	0.00			10	11		
9	0.00	0.00	0.00			11	12		
10	.43	.37	.06			13	12		
11	0.00	0.00	0.00			15	13		
12	0.00	0.00	0.00			19	13		
13	0.00	0.00	0.00			23	14		
14	0.00	0.00	0.00			29	15		
15	0.00	0.00	0.00			35	16		
16	0.00	0.00	0.00			44	17		
17	0.00	0.00	0.00			54	17		
18	0.00	0.00	0.00			66	18		
19	0.00	0.00	0.00			80	20		
20	0.00	0.00	0.00			96	42		
21	0.00	0.00	0.00			115	51		
22	0.00	0.00	0.00			136	60		
23	0.00	0.00	0.00			161	81		
24	0.00	0.00	0.00			188	112		
25	0.00	0.00	0.00			218	125		
26	0.00	0.00	0.00			252	136		
27	0.00	0.00	0.00			290	153		
28	0.00	0.00	0.00			331	168		
29	.43	.34	.09			376	200		
30	.91	.38	.53			426	224		
31	.03	.03	0.00			476	255		
32	.07	.07	0.00			523	280		
33	.03	.03	0.00			565	315		
34	0.00	0.00	0.00			601	343		
35	0.00	0.00	0.00			633	382		
36	.02	.02	0.00			661	415		
37	.25	.23	.02			684	460		

Fig. C-13. Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 4, 1956

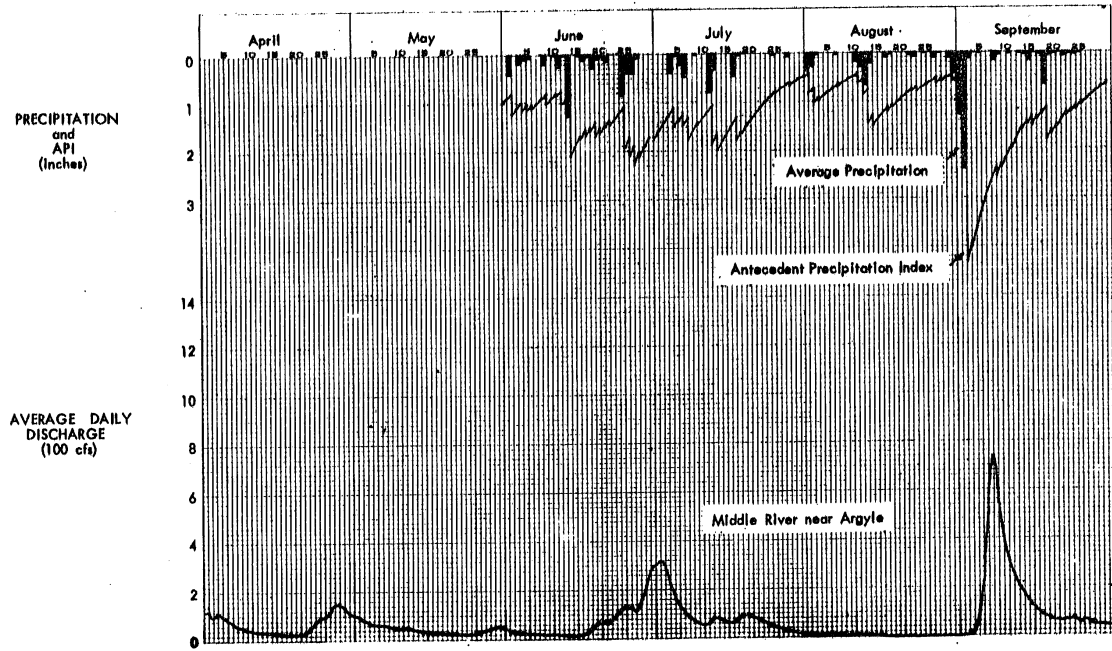


Fig. C-14 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of September 1, 1957

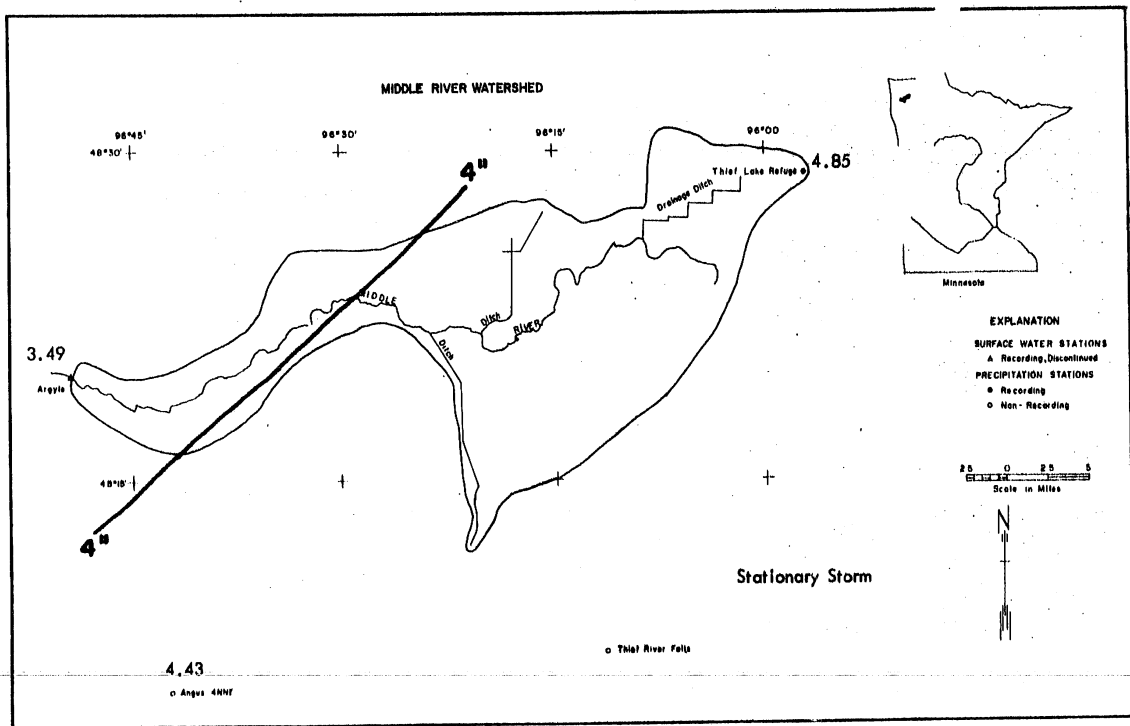


Fig. C-15 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of September 1, 1957

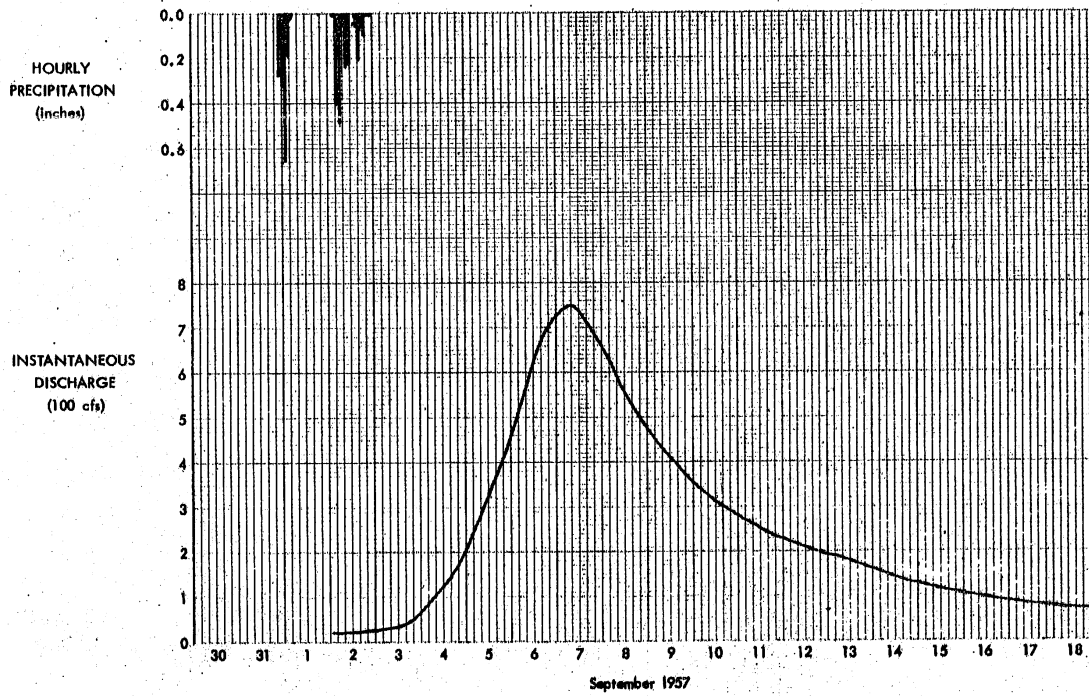


Fig. C-16 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957

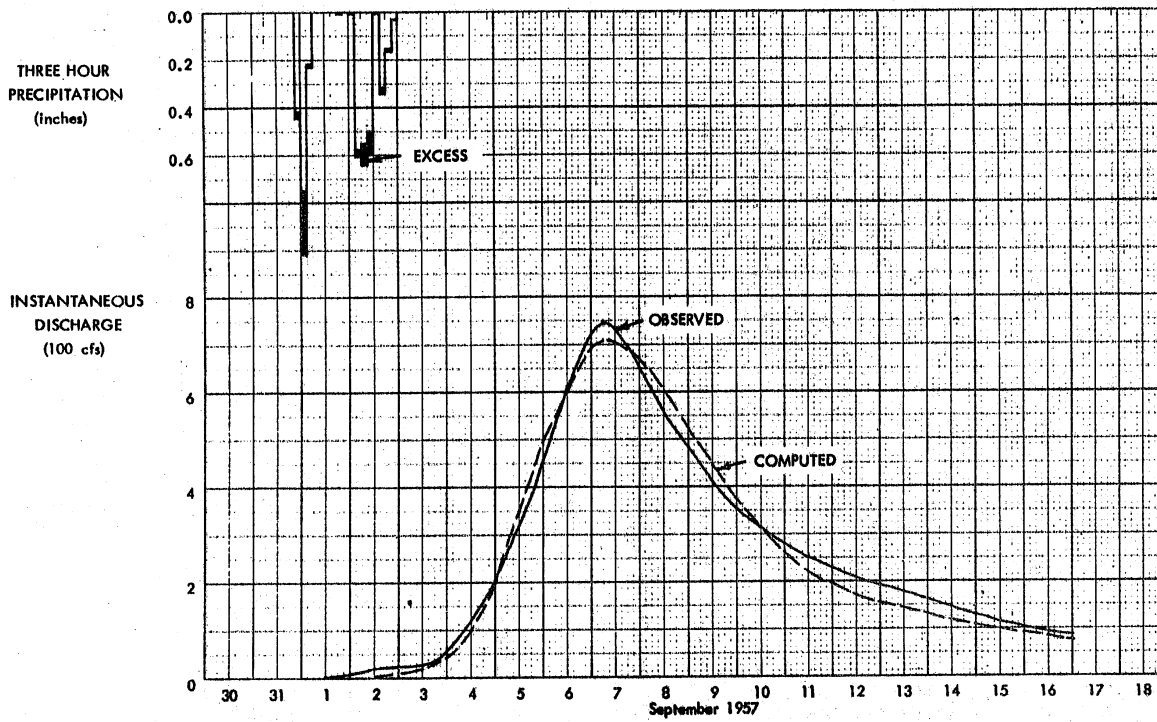


Fig. C-17 Computed and observed discharge for Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
265.00	180	213.11	.32	4.92	.05	3.25	.04	.33	200
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.27
UNIT MGR,NQ=100		LAG= 135.952		CP= 1.137					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
3	5	7	10	14	19	26	34	45	58
73	92	114	140	171	207	248	296	351	413
483	562	652	752	863	985	1102	1199	1276	1335
1378	1407	1424	1430	1427	1416	1398	1374	1346	1315
1200	1243	1204	1104	1123	1082	1041	1001	961	922
884	847	811	776	743	711	680	651	623	596
570	545	522	499	478	457	437	418	400	383
366	351	335	321	307	294	281	269	257	246
235	225	216	206	197	189	181	173	165	158
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARIQ	NQ0	IGA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STRTK
17	.32	.31	1	129	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.39
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP 0		OBS 0			
1	.44	.42	.02	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1.02	.75	.27	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	.23	.22	.01	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	.01	.01	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
10	.01	.01	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	.61	.58	.03	1	1	1	1	1	21
12	.64	.55	.09	2	2	2	2	2	21
13	.59	.50	.09	2	2	2	2	2	22
14	.01	.01	0.00	3	3	3	3	3	23
15	.34	.32	.02	4	4	4	4	4	23
16	.17	.16	.01	5	5	5	5	5	24
17	.03	.03	0.00	7	7	7	7	7	25

Fig. C-18 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of September 1, 1957

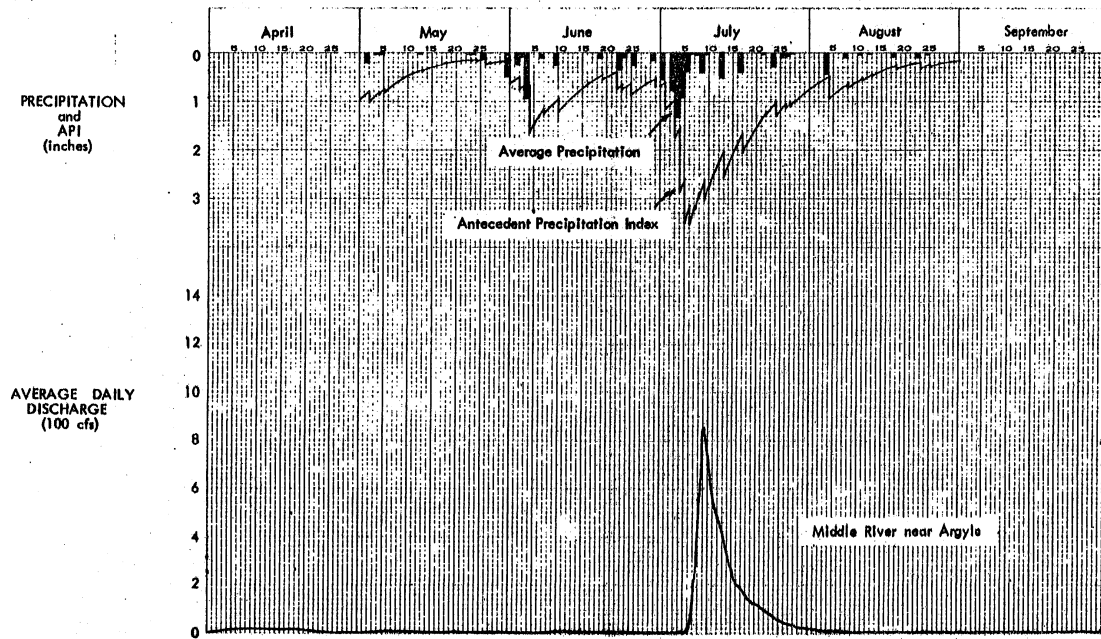


Fig. C-19 Antecedent conditions above Argyle, event of July 3, 1958

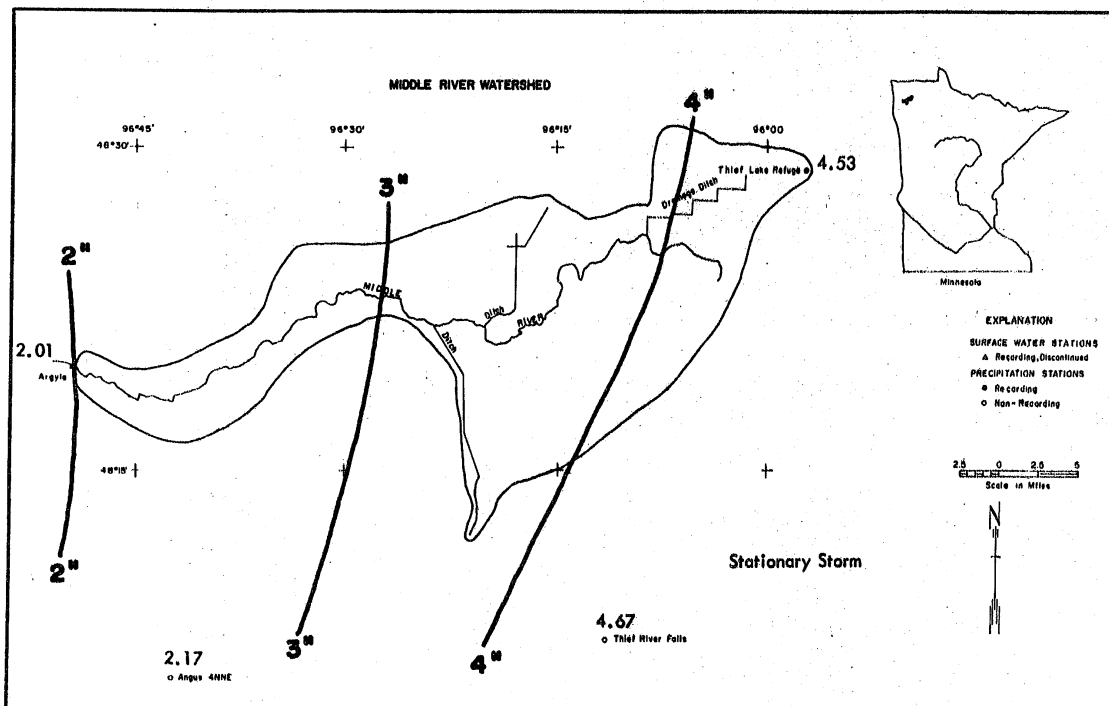


Fig. C-20 Isohyetal map of Middle River watershed, storm of July 3, 1958

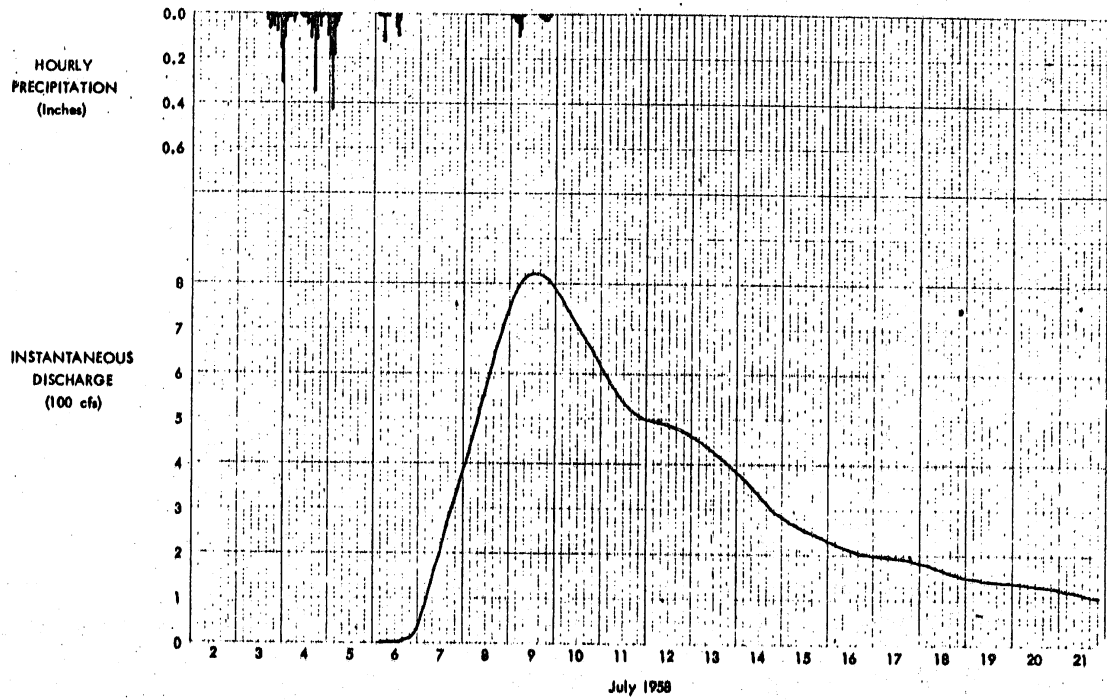


Fig. C-21 Runoff hydrograph of Middle River near Argyle, event of July 3, 1958

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
265.00	180	166.75	.69	5.42	.05	1.52	.02	.33	150
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.14
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 114.755		CP= .730					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
4	6	9	14	21	30	41	57	76	101
132	170	216	273	341	421	517	629	743	842
919	979	1023	1054	1073	1084	1087	1083	1074	1061
1045	1027	1007	985	963	941	918	898	873	851
829	808	787	767	747	728	710	691	674	656
640	623	607	592	577	562	547	533	520	507
494	481	469	457	445	434	422	412	401	391
381	371	362	352	343	335	326	318	309	302
294	286	279	272	265	258	251	245	239	233
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IGA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STRTK
50	.23	.23	1	139	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.24
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS 0		
1	.14	.13	.01			1	1		
2	.15	.14	.01			1	1		
3	.49	.37	.12			1	1		
4	.27	.26	.01			1	2		
5	.07	.07	0.00			1	2		
6	.01	.01	0.00			1	2		
7	.05	.05	0.00			1	3		
8	.17	.16	.01			1	3		
9	.54	.37	.17			1	3		
10	.09	.09	0.00			1	3		
11	.12	.11	.01			1	3		
12	.81	.42	.39			1	3		
13	.11	.10	.01			1	4		
14	0.00	0.00	0.00			2	4		
15	.01	.01	0.00			2	4		
16	0.00	0.00	0.00			3	4		
17	0.00	0.00	0.00			4	3		
18	0.00	0.00	0.00			6	3		
19	0.00	0.00	0.00			8	3		
20	.01	.01	0.00			11	3		
21	.17	.16	.01			15	3		
22	.02	.02	0.00			20	3		
23	.06	.06	0.00			27	3		
24	.13	.12	.01			36	3		
25	0.00	0.00	0.00			47	3		
26	0.00	0.00	0.00			60	3		
27	0.00	0.00	0.00			78	15		
28	0.00	0.00	0.00			99	64		
29	0.00	0.00	0.00			125	116		
30	0.00	0.00	0.00			156	165		
31	0.00	0.00	0.00			191	210		
32	0.00	0.00	0.00			229	265		
33	0.00	0.00	0.00			268	306		
34	0.00	0.00	0.00			311	345		
35	0.00	0.00	0.00			358	381		
36	0.00	0.00	0.00			411	430		
37	0.00	0.00	0.00			467	471		
38	0.00	0.00	0.00			526	476		
39	0.00	0.00	0.00			586	568		
40	0.00	0.00	0.00			643	607		
41	0.00	0.00	0.00			690	662		
42	0.00	0.00	0.00			725	707		
43	0.00	0.00	0.00			752	742		
44	.05	.05	0.00			769	760		
45	.21	.20	.01			781	792		
46	.01	.01	0.00			786	809		
47	0.00	0.00	0.00			787	819		
48	0.00	0.00	0.00			784	821		
49	.06	.06	0.00			778	815		
50	.07	.07	0.00			770	802		

Fig. C-22 Partial computer output for Middle River near Argyle, event of July 3, 1958

APPENDIX D - Embarrass River Watershed

- FIG. D-1 Map of Embarrass River watershed
- FIG. D-2 Daily discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass
- FIG. D-3 Daily discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass
- FIG. D-4 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947
- FIG. D-5 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of September 9, 1947
- FIG. D-6 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947
- FIG. D-7 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947
- FIG. D-8 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947
- FIG. D-9 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949
- FIG. D-10 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of October 7, 1949
- FIG. D-11 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949
- FIG. D-12 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949
- FIG. D-13 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949
- FIG. D-14 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952
- FIG. D-15 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of July 16, 1952
- FIG. D-16 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952
- FIG. D-17 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952
- FIG. D-18 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953
- FIG. D-19 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of September 2, 1953
- FIG. D-20 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953
- FIG. D-21 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953
- FIG. D-22 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953
- FIG. D-23 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962
- FIG. D-24 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of July 6, 1962
- FIG. D-25 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962
- FIG. D-26 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962
- FIG. D-27 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962

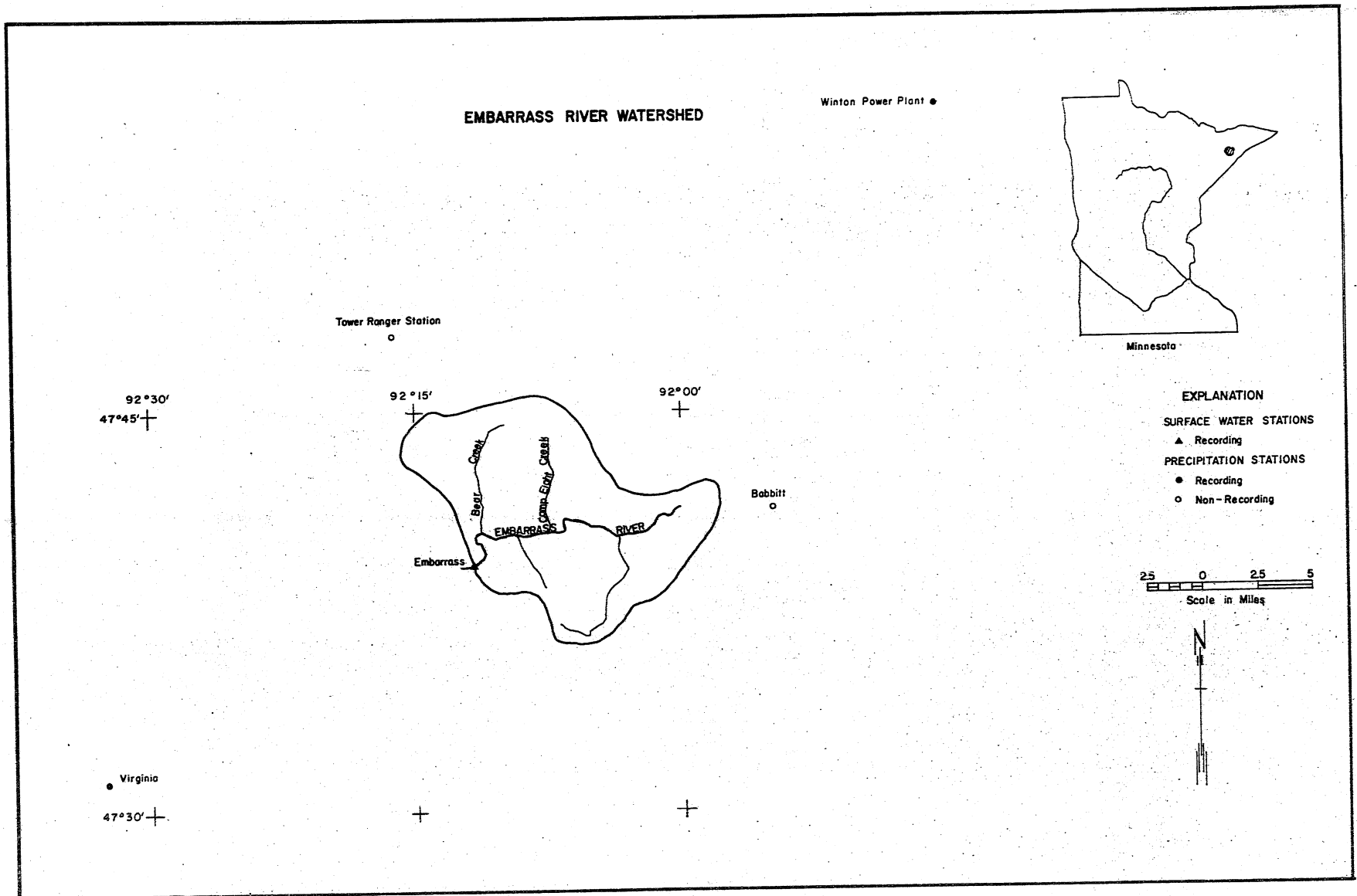


Fig. D-1 Map of Embarrass River watershed

203

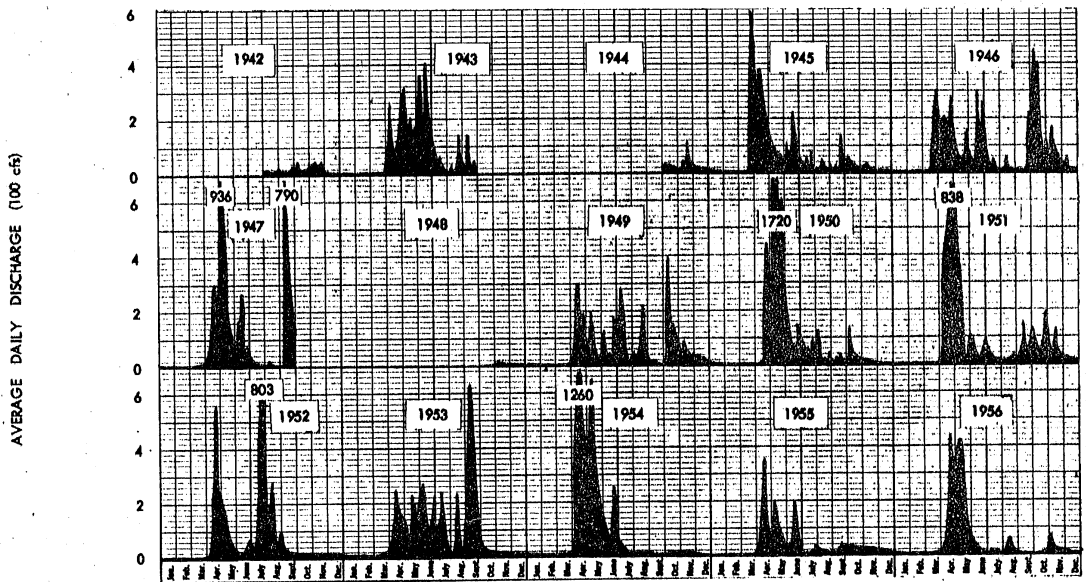


Fig. D-2 Daily discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass

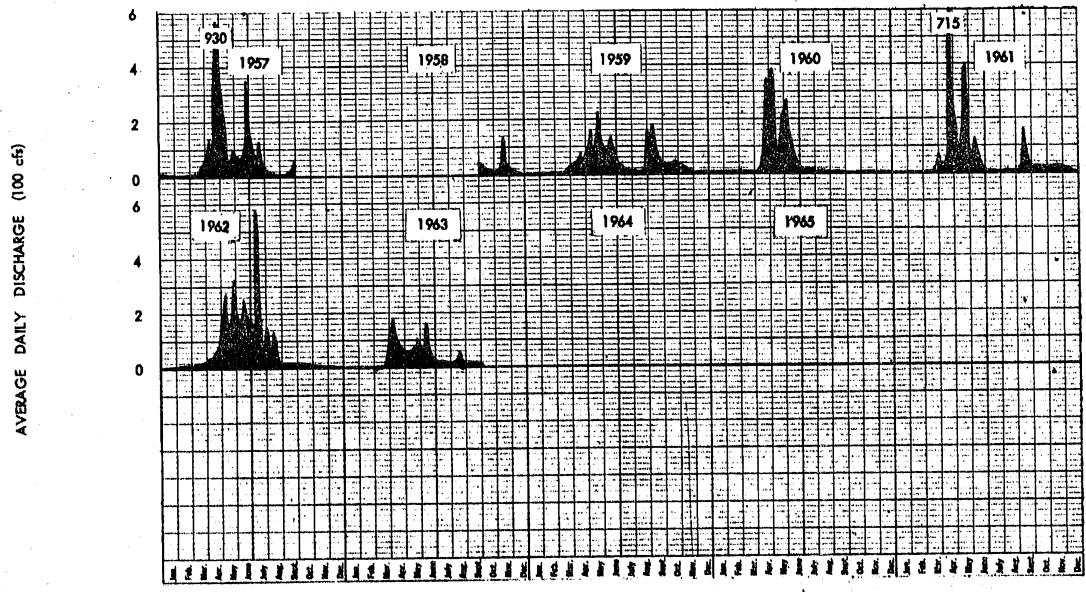


Fig. D-3 Daily discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass

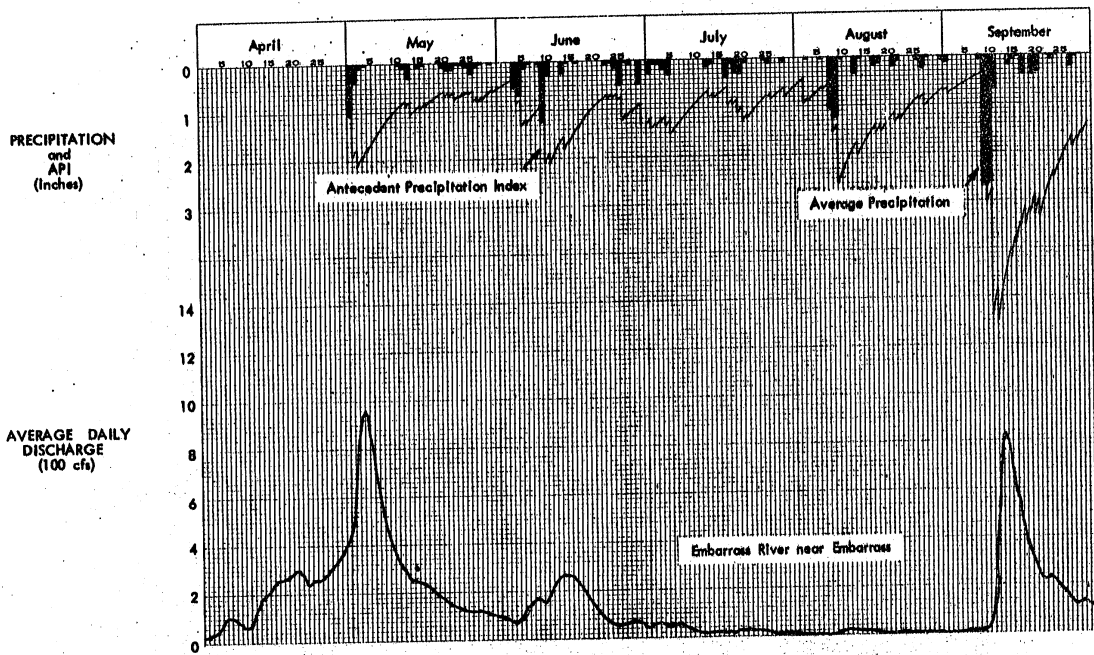


Fig. D-4 Antecedent conditions above Embarras, event of September 9, 1947

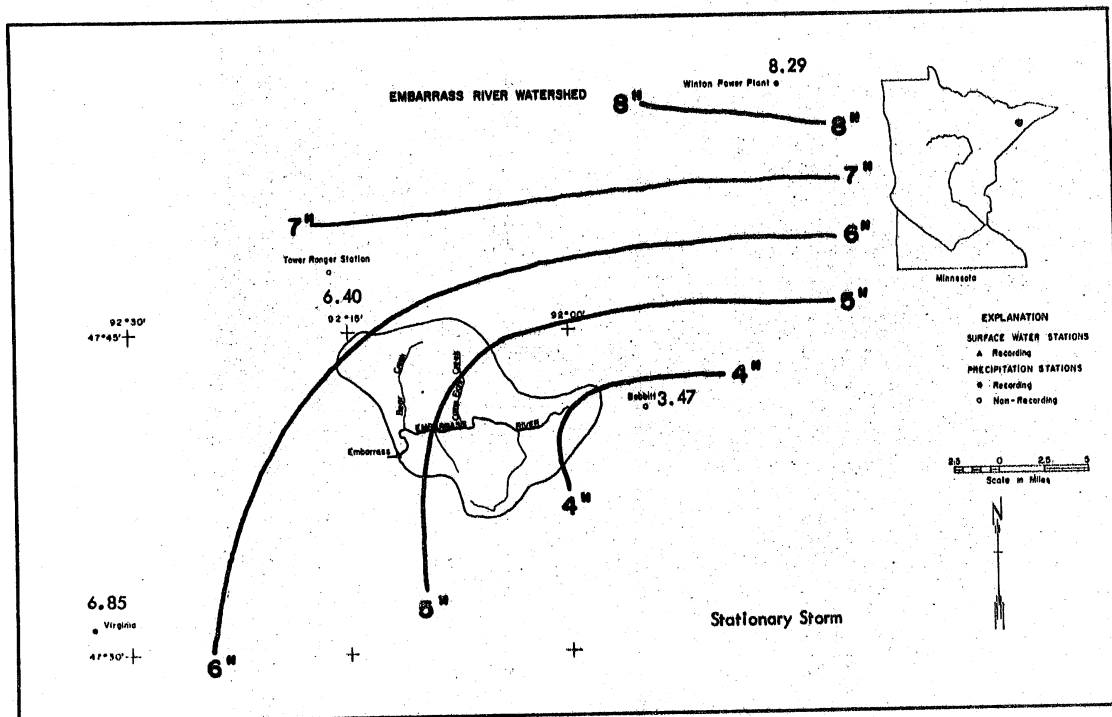


Fig. D-5 Isohyetal map of Embarras River watershed, storm of September 9, 1947

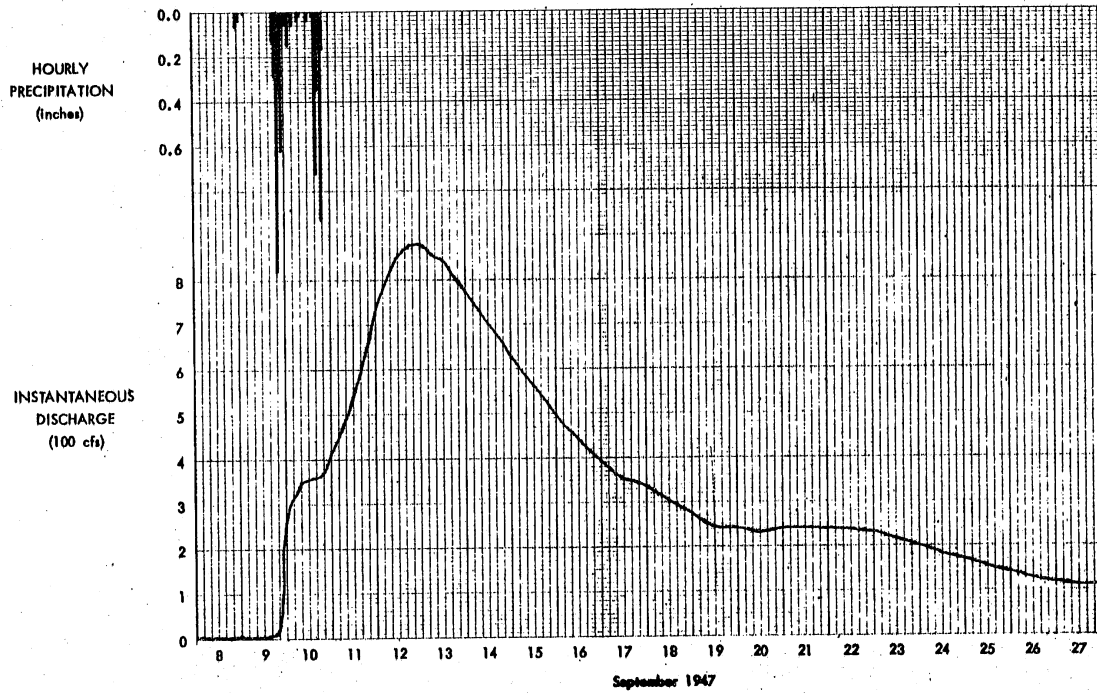


Fig. D-6 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947

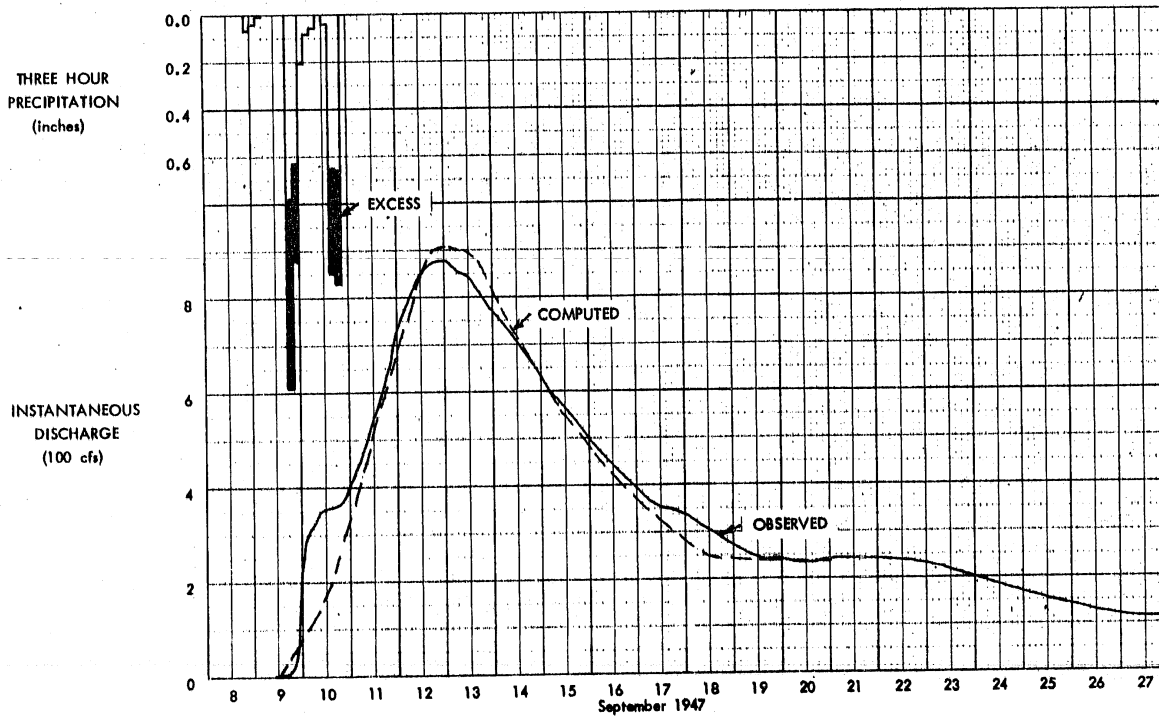


Fig. D-7 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
94.00	180	70.00	1.30	1.00	.05	1.00	.04	.47	245
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.02
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 72.753		CP= .550					
14	42	69	95	120	144	168	190	212	234
254	274	293	312	330	347	364	381	396	412
427	441	455	459	448	434	420	406	393	380
368	356	344	333	322	312	301	292	282	273
264	256	247	239	231	224	217	210	203	196
190	184	178	172	166	161	156	150	146	141
136	132	128	123	119	115	112	108	105	101
98	95	92	89	86	83	80	78	75	73
70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52
50	49	47	46	44	43	41	40	39	37
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NGO	IQA	RQA	IQB	ROB	STRTK
16	.36	.02	4	100	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.36
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.07	.07	0.00			4	4		
2	.04	.04	0.00			4	4		
3	.01	.01	0.00			4	4		
4	-0.00	0.00	0.00			4	4		
5	-0.00	0.00	0.00			5	4		
6	-0.00	0.00	0.00			5	4		
7	-0.00	0.00	0.00			5	4		
8	1.58	.78	.80			16	29		
9	1.04	.63	.41			44	245		
10	.21	.20	.01			78	306		
11	.08	.08	0.00			110	326		
12	.06	.06	0.00			141	346		
13	-0.00	0.00	0.00			172	356		
14	.04	.04	0.00			201	360		
15	1.09	.65	.44			236	363		
16	1.14	.66	.48			282	386		

Fig. D-8 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 9, 1947

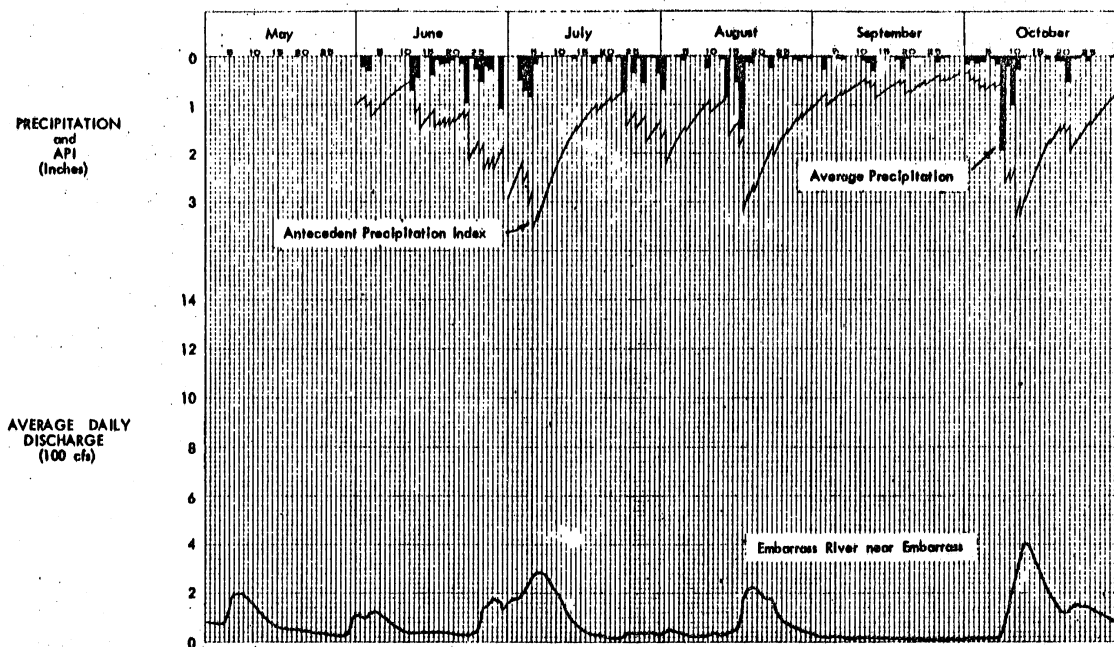


Fig. D-9 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949

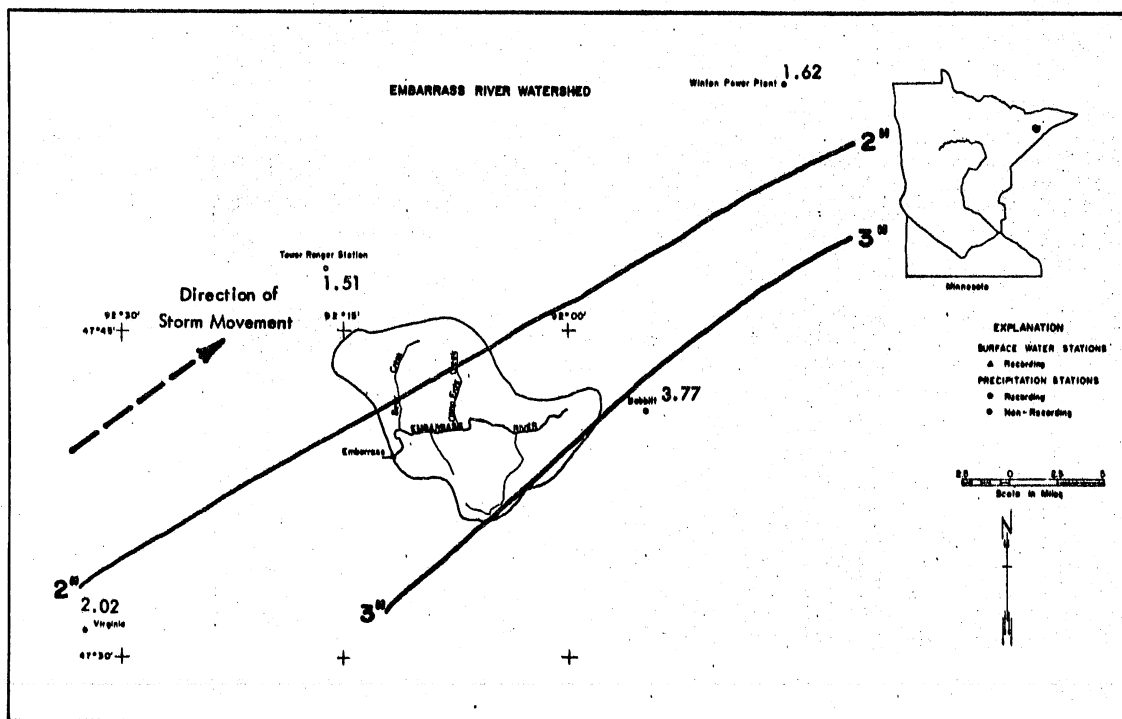


Fig. D-10 Isohyetal map of Embarras River watershed, storm of October 7, 1949

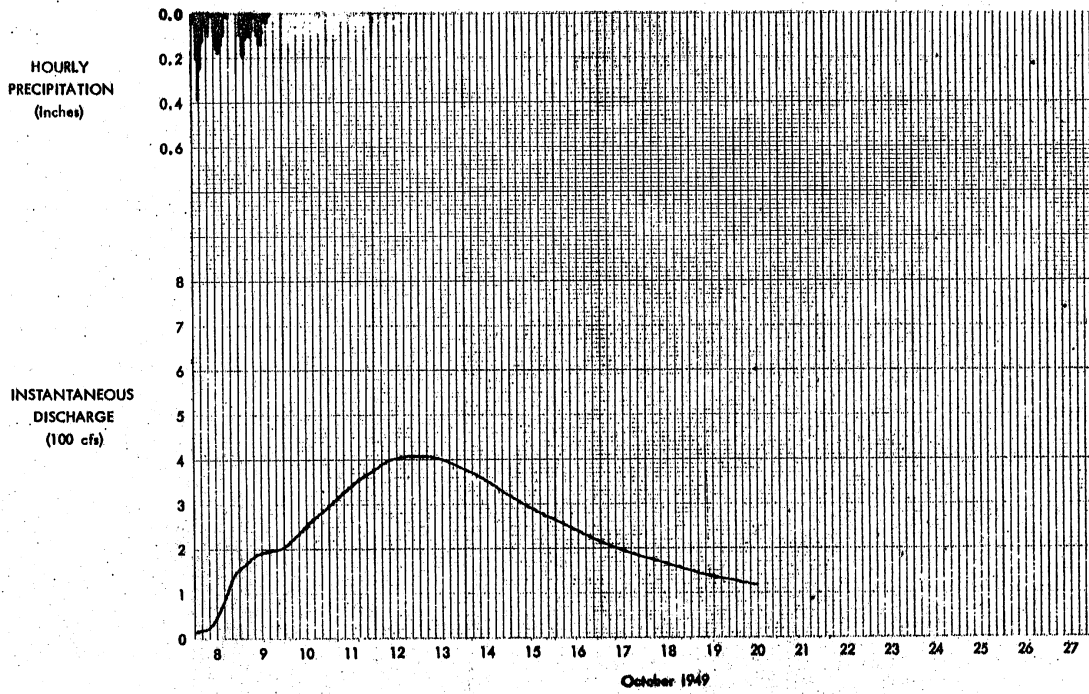


Fig. D-11 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949

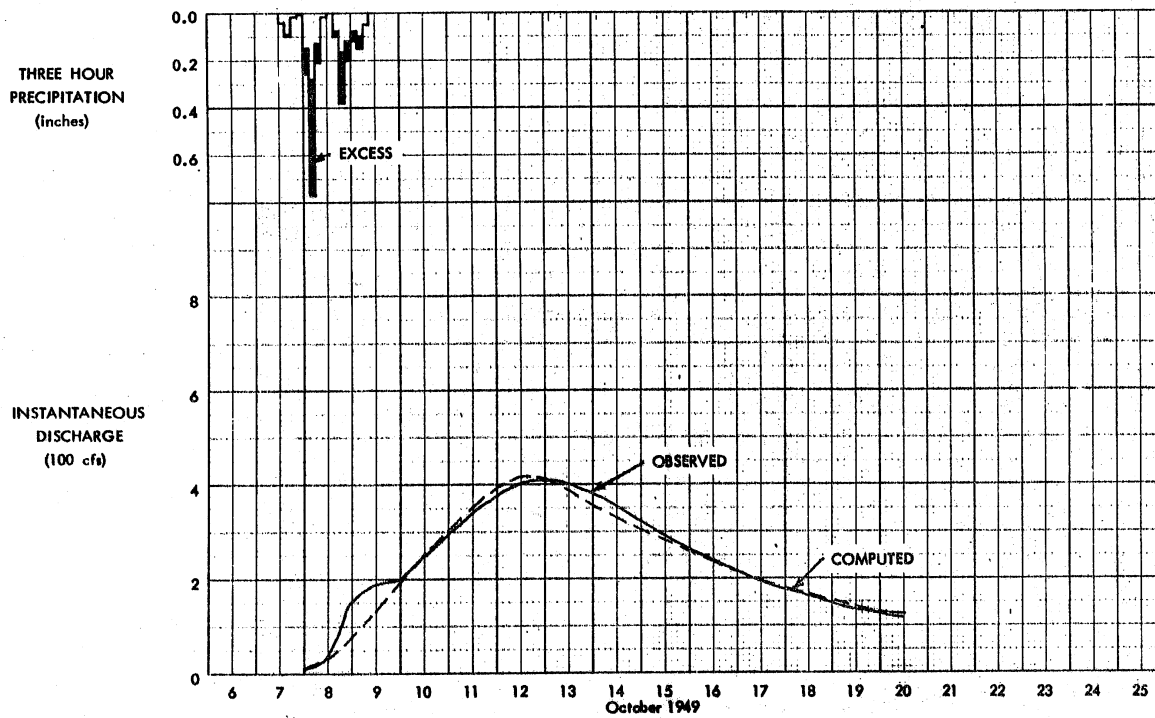


Fig. D-12 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
94.00	180	96.78	1.49	1.00	.05	1.95	.00	.61	130
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.16
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 101.163		CP= .505					
6	19	32	44	56	68	79	90	101	112
123	133	143	153	163	172	182	191	200	208
217	225	234	242	250	257	265	272	280	287
294	301	303	298	292	286	280	274	269	263
258	252	247	242	237	232	228	223	218	214
209	205	201	197	193	189	185	181	177	174
170	167	163	160	157	153	150	147	144	141
138	135	133	130	127	125	122	120	117	115
112	110	108	106	103	101	99	97	95	93
91	89	88	86	84	82	81	79	77	76
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	RQ0	IQB	RQB	STRIK
18	.22	.08	10	108	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.23
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q		OBS Q			
1	.04	.04	0.00	10	10				
2	.10	.09	.01	10	11				
3	.02	.02	0.00	10	12				
4	.01	.01	0.00	10	13				
5	.26	.15	.11	11	16				
6	.77	.28	.49	15	19				
7	.21	.13	.08	24	27				
8	.02	.02	0.00	32	44				
9	.42	.19	.23	42	67				
10	.24	.13	.11	54	105				
11	.02	.02	0.00	66	135				
12	-0.00	0.00	0.00	78	154				
13	.10	.08	.02	90	165				
14	.38	.17	.21	103	175				
15	.20	.12	.08	118	178				
16	.12	.08	.04	133	189				
17	.15	.10	.05	149	195				
18	.05	.05	0.00	164	199				

Fig. D-13 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of October 7, 1949

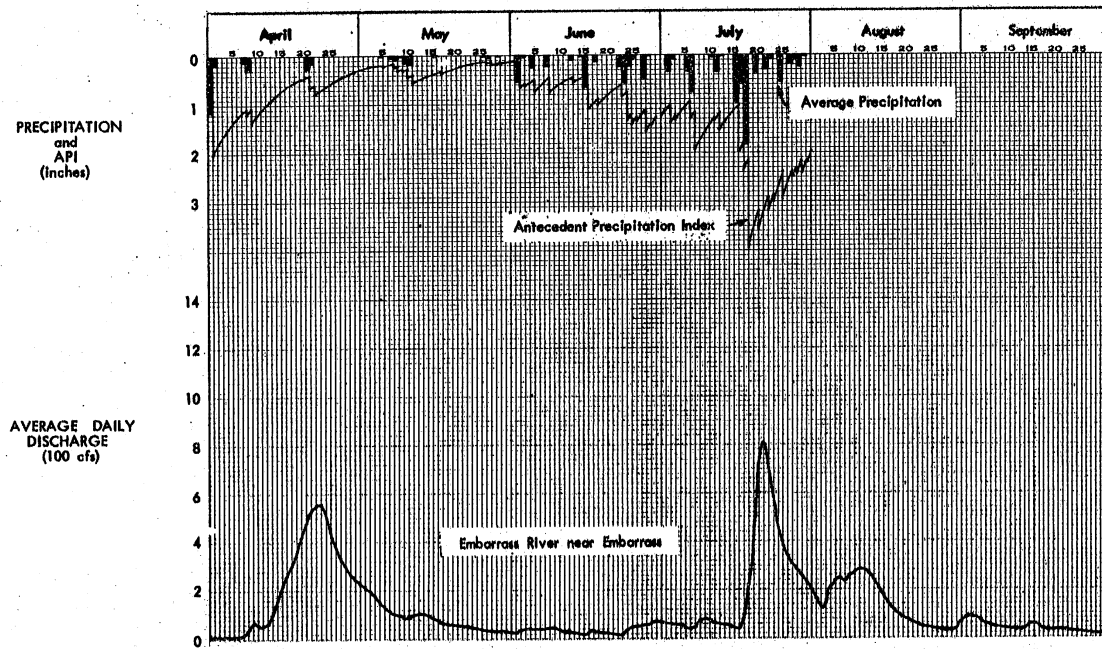


Fig. D-14 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952.

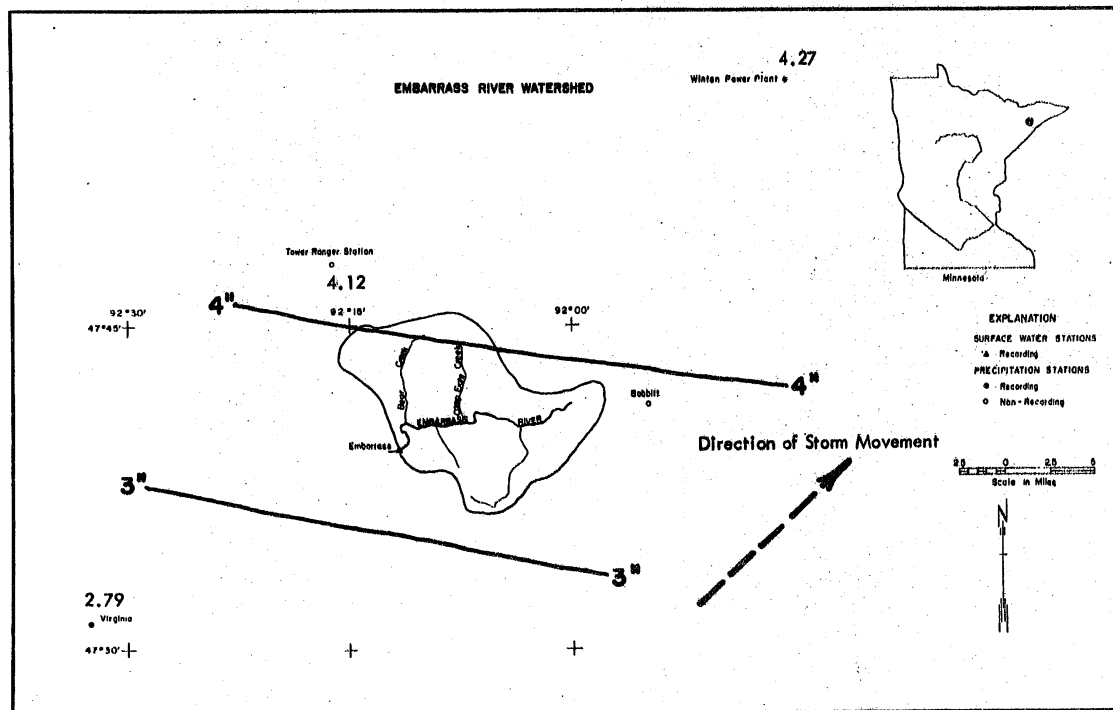


Fig. D-15 Isohyetal map of Embarras River watershed, storm of July 16, 1952

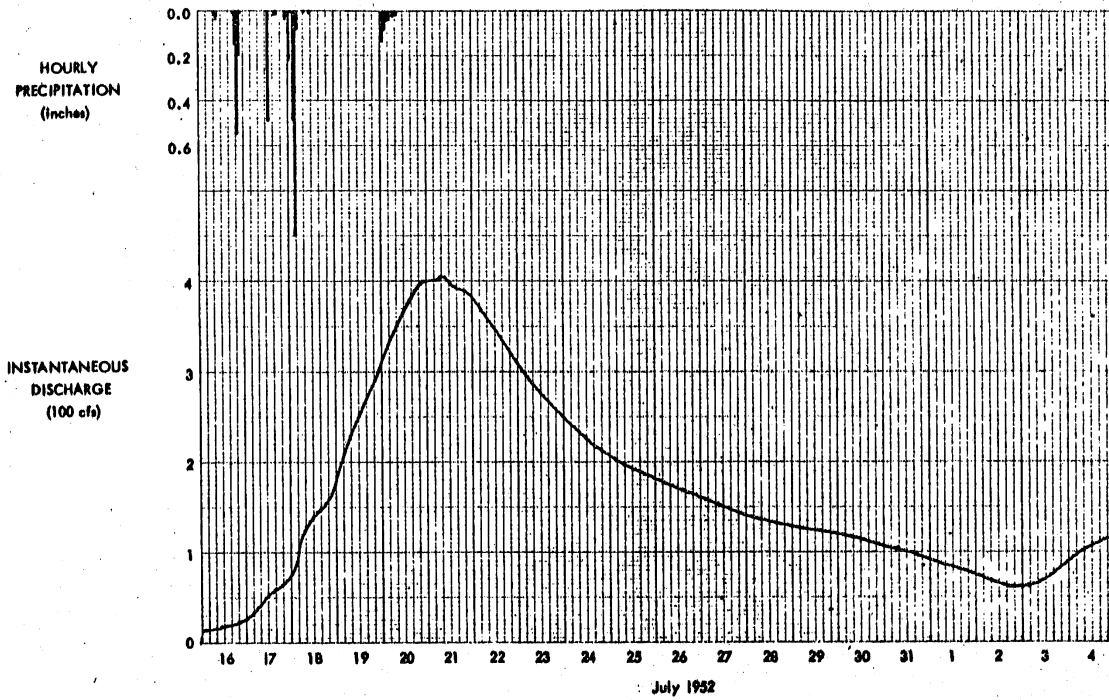


Fig. D-16 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
94.00	140	100.00	.97	1.38	.05	1.00	0.00	.52	425
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.15
UNIT	HGR	NQ	LAG	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP	CP
			96.681	.625					
3	11	22	35	48	63	78	94	110	127
144	161	179	197	214	232	250	268	284	300
314	327	339	350	360	368	376	382	388	390
342	392	389	382	371	360	349	339	328	318
309	299	290	281	273	265	257	249	241	234
227	220	213	207	201	194	189	183	177	172
167	162	157	152	147	143	139	134	130	126
123	119	115	112	108	105	102	99	96	93
90	87	85	82	80	77	75	73	70	68
66	64	62	60	58	57	55	53	52	50
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	IOA	RQA	IQB	RQB	STARTK
33	.19	.04	37	110	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.19
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	QAS Q				
1	.01	.01	0.00	36	37				
2	.04	.04	0.00	36	36				
3	-0.00	0.00	0.00	36	34				
4	-0.00	0.00	0.00	35	32				
5	.71	.26	.45	36	33				
6	.21	.14	.07	39	44				
7	-0.00	0.00	0.00	45	52				
8	-0.00	0.00	0.00	51	68				
9	-0.00	0.00	0.00	57	86				
10	-0.00	0.00	0.00	65	101				
11	.49	.21	.28	73	112				
12	.02	.02	0.00	83	122				
13	.04	.04	0.00	94	127				
14	.72	.26	.46	108	133				
15	1.09	.32	.77	126	150				
16	.01	.01	0.00	151	231				
17	-0.00	0.00	0.00	178	266				
18	-0.00	0.00	0.00	207	290				
19	-0.00	0.00	0.00	238	292				
20	-0.00	0.00	0.00	270	304				
21	-0.00	0.00	0.00	303	315				
22	-0.00	0.00	0.00	337	338				
23	-0.00	0.00	0.00	371	370				
24	-0.00	0.00	0.00	404	411				
25	-0.00	0.00	0.00	438	450				
26	-0.00	0.00	0.00	471	486				
27	-0.00	0.00	0.00	504	530				
28	-0.00	0.00	0.00	536	562				
29	-0.00	0.00	0.00	568	590				
30	-0.00	0.00	0.00	598	609				
31	.22	.14	.08	628	640				
32	.09	.09	0.00	657	673				
33	.07	.07	0.00	683	700				

Fig. D-17 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 16, 1952

213

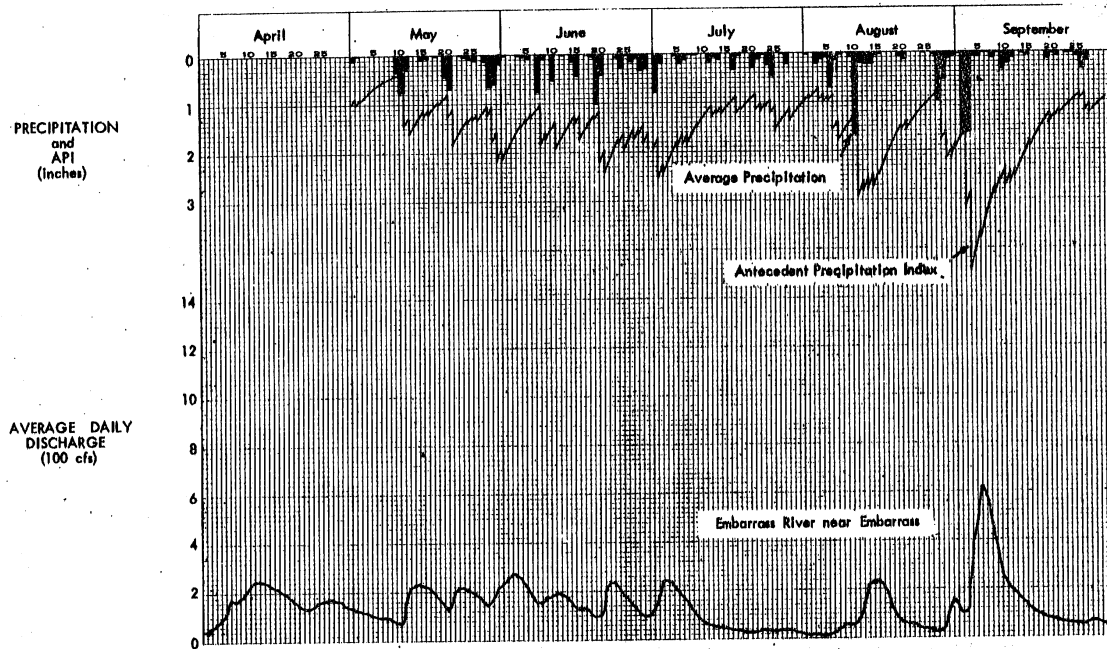


Fig. D-18 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953

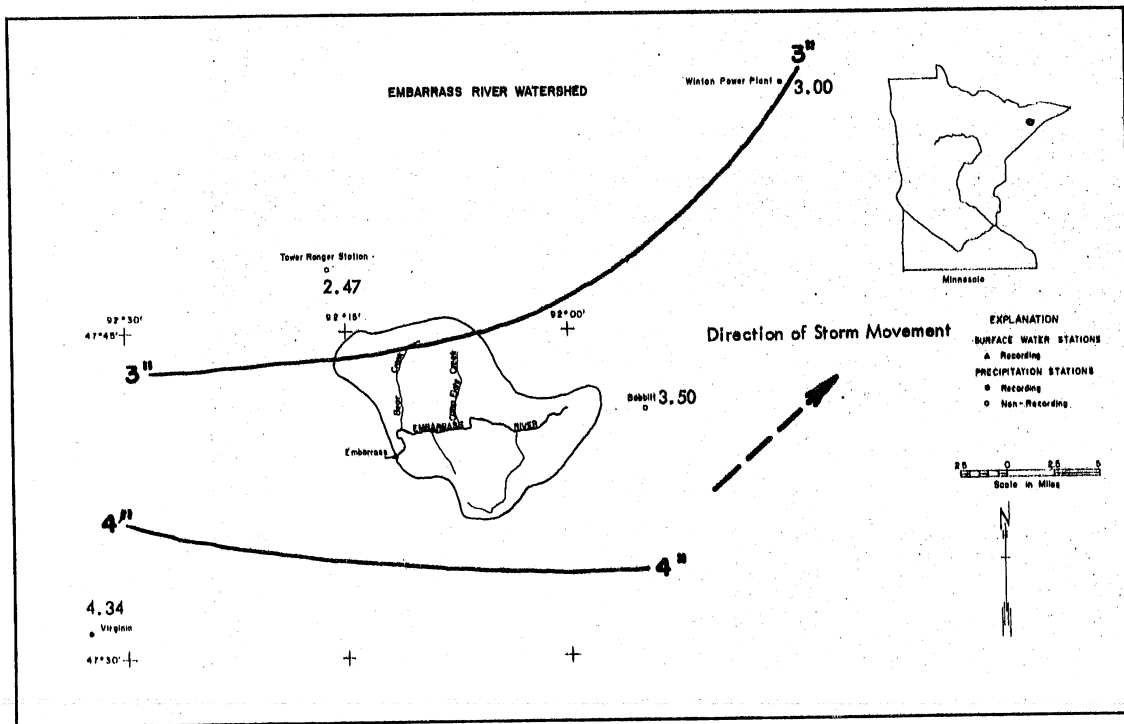


Fig. D-19 Isohyetal map of Embarras River watershed, storm of September 2, 1953

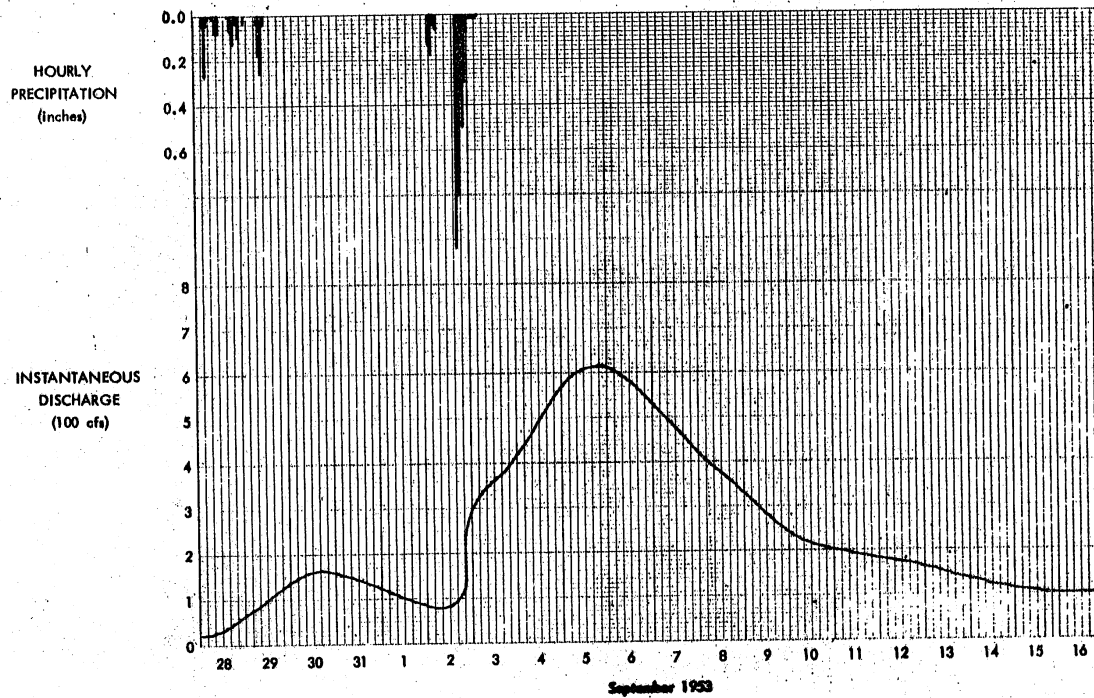


Fig. D-20 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953

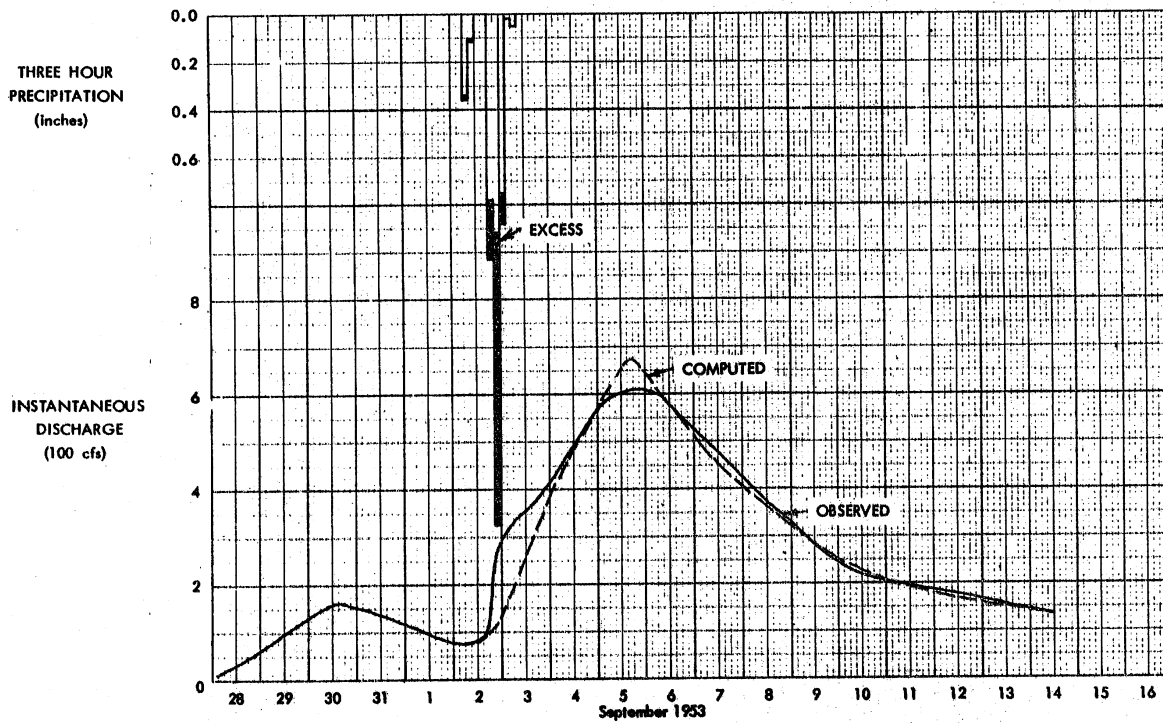


Fig. D-21 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
94.00	190	70.22	1.40	1.00	.05	1.00	.03	.26	205

FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.17

UNIT	HGR,NQ=100	LAG=	73.697	CP=	.527
13	38	63	87	110	133
236	255	273	291	308	325
401	415	428	433	426	413
355	344	334	324	314	305
262	254	246	239	232	225
193	187	182	176	171	166
142	138	134	130	126	122
105	102	99	96	93	90
77	75	73	71	69	66
57	55	54	52	51	49

NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQA	HQA	IOB	ROB	STATK
9	.36	.29	82	100	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.36

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	OHS Q
1	.76	.34	.02	81	82
2	.12	.11	.01	80	84
3	-0.00	0.00	0.00	80	85
4	-0.00	0.00	0.00	79	86
5	1.03	.78	.25	82	88
6	1.95	.92	1.03	101	204
7	.88	.75	.13	134	299
8	.02	.02	0.00	169	330
9	.05	.05	0.00	202	342

Fig. D-22 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of September 2, 1953

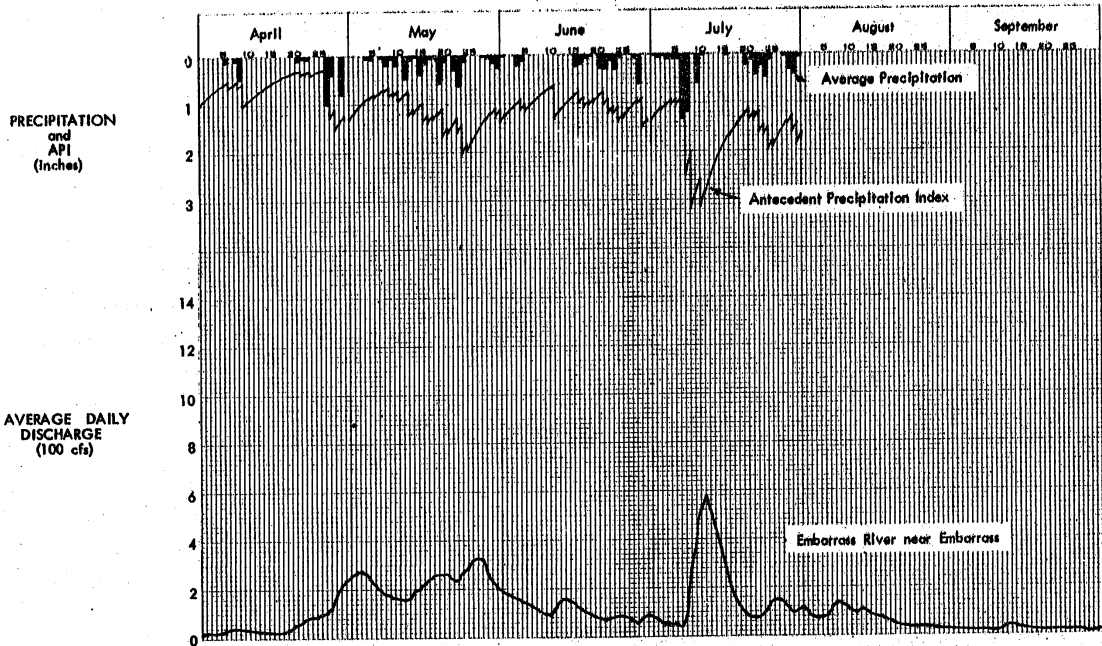


Fig. D-23 Antecedent conditions above Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962

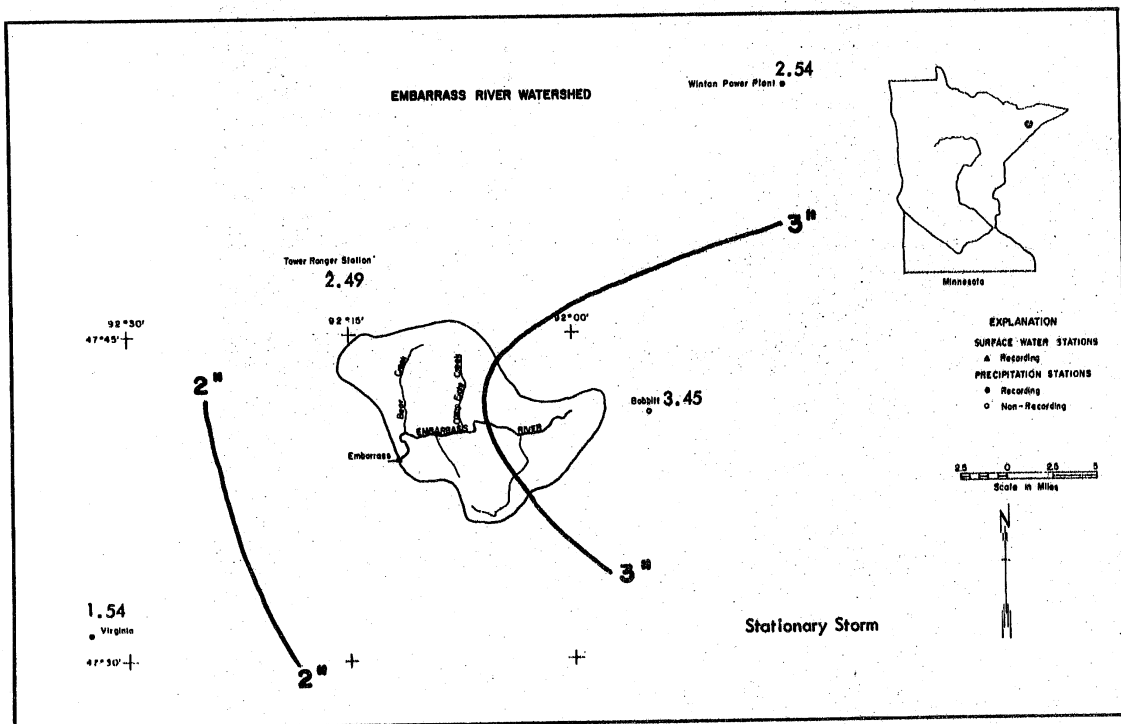


Fig. D-24 Isohyetal map of Embarrass River watershed, storm of July 6, 1962

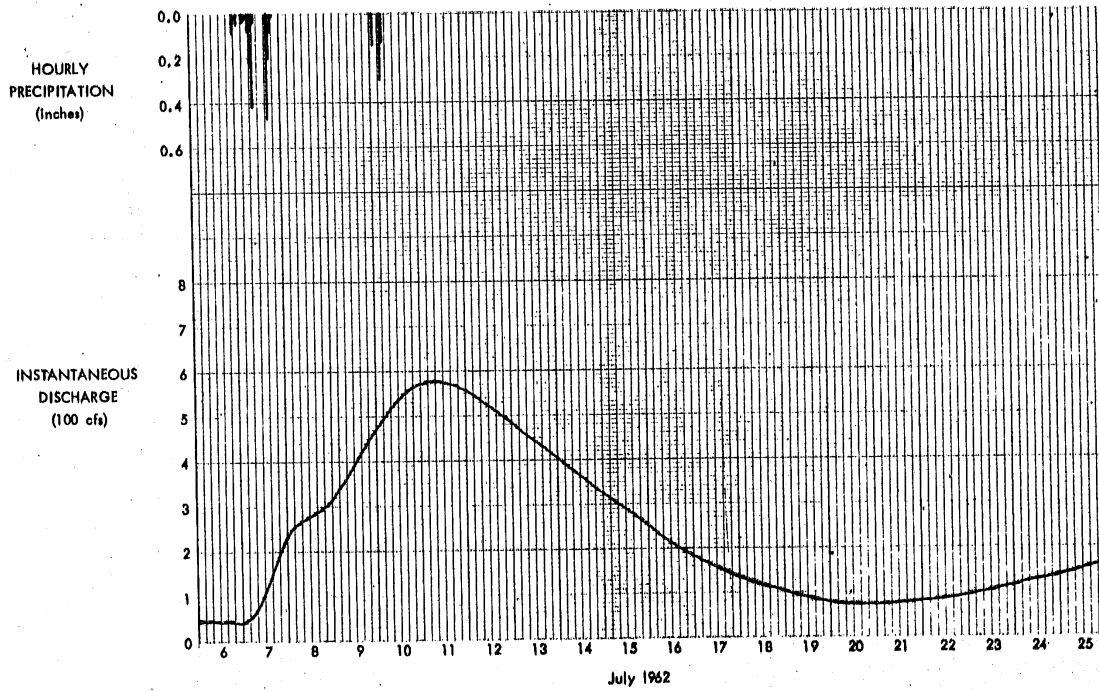


Fig. D-25 Runoff hydrograph for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962

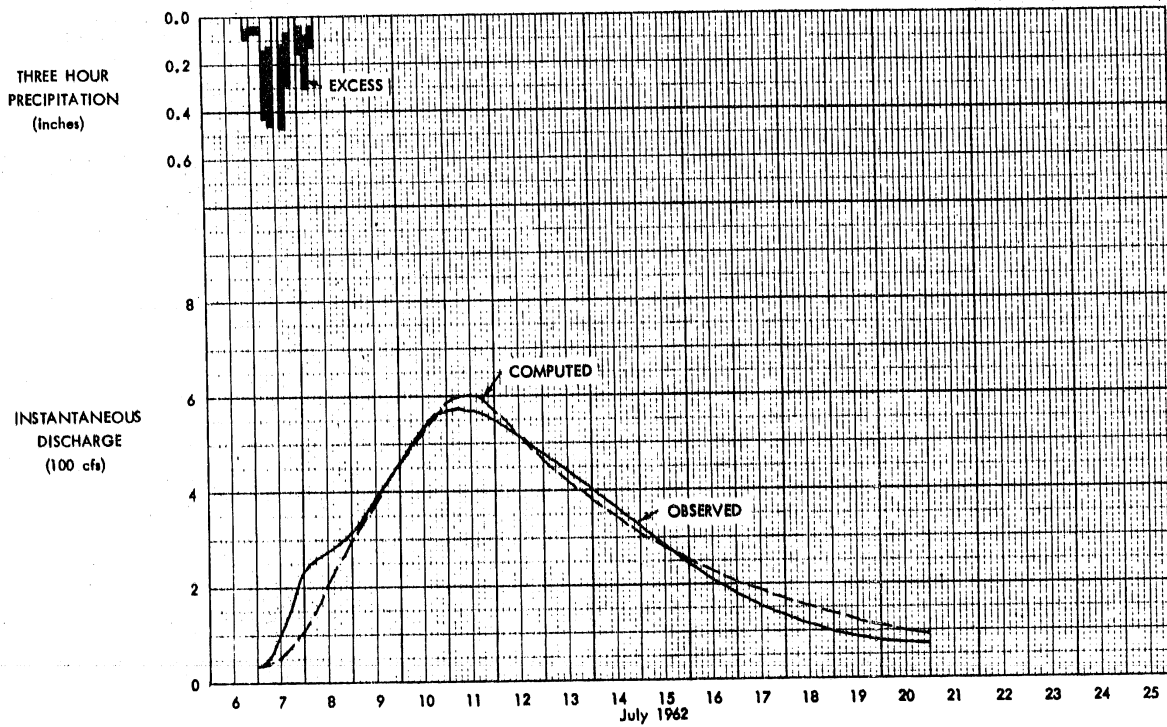


Fig. D-26 Computed and observed discharge for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
94.00	1.0	90.00	1.31	1.00	.05	1.00	0.00	.83	190
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.30
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG=	93.357	CP=	.547				
8	25	41	57	73	88	102	117	131	144
158	171	183	196	208	219	231	242	253	263
273	283	293	303	312	321	330	339	347	355
355	346	337	329	320	312	305	297	290	282
275	268	262	255	249	242	236	230	225	219
213	208	203	198	193	188	183	179	174	170
166	161	157	153	150	146	142	139	135	132
128	125	122	119	116	113	110	108	105	102
100	97	95	92	90	88	86	83	81	79
77	75	73	72	70	68	66	65	63	61
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IQA	RQA	IQB	ROB	STRTK
12	.18	.59	36	115	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.18
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS				COMP Q	OBS Q	
1	.09	.05	.04				35	36	
2	.07	.04	.03				36	36	
3	.07	.03	.04				36	40	
4	.43	.14	.29				40	71	
5	.46	.13	.33				48	96	
6	-0.00	0.00	0.00				59	143	
7	.47	.12	.35				73	155	
8	.29	.07	.22				92	180	
9	-0.00	0.00	0.00				111	234	
10	.16	.04	.12				132	250	
11	.30	.08	.22				154	259	
12	.13	.04	.09				179	266	

Fig. D-27 Partial computer output for Embarrass River near Embarrass, event of July 6, 1962

215
APPENDIX E - Baptism River Watershed

- FIG. E-1 Map of Baptism River watershed
FIG. E-2 Daily discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay
FIG. E-3 Daily discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay
FIG. E-4 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 9, 1947
FIG. E-5 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 9, 1947
FIG. E-6 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 9, 1947

FIG. E-7 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950
FIG. E-8 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of October 1, 1950
FIG. E-9 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950
FIG. E-10 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950

FIG. E-11 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951
FIG. E-12 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 19, 1951
FIG. E-13 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951
FIG. E-14 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951

FIG. E-15 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953
FIG. E-16 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of May 28, 1953
FIG. E-17 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953
FIG. E-18 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953

FIG. E-19 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957
FIG. E-20 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 20, 1957
FIG. E-21 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957
FIG. E-22 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957

FIG. E-23 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964
FIG. E-24 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of May 22, 1964
FIG. E-25 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964
FIG. E-26 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964

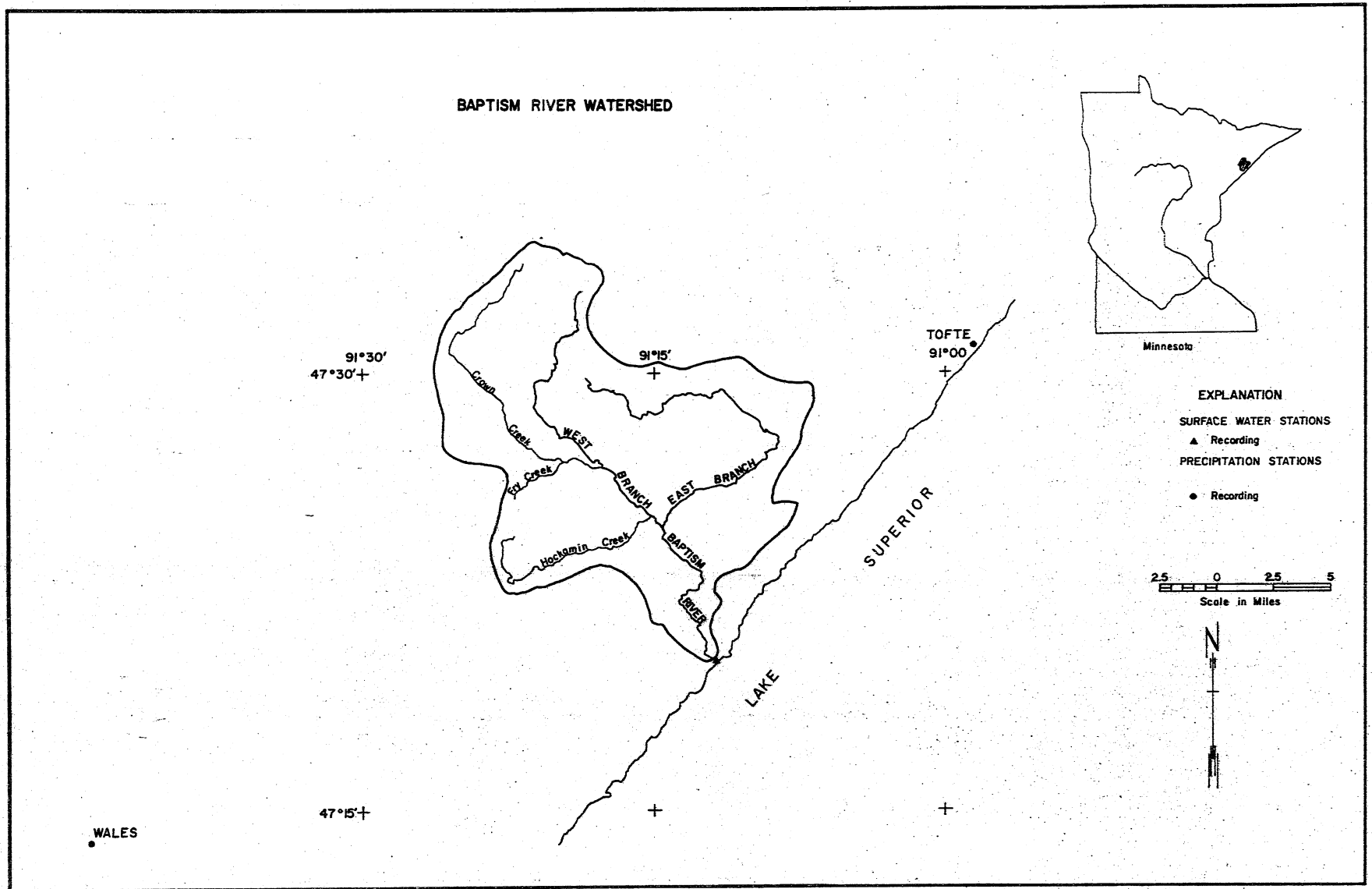


Fig. E-1 Map of Baptism River watershed

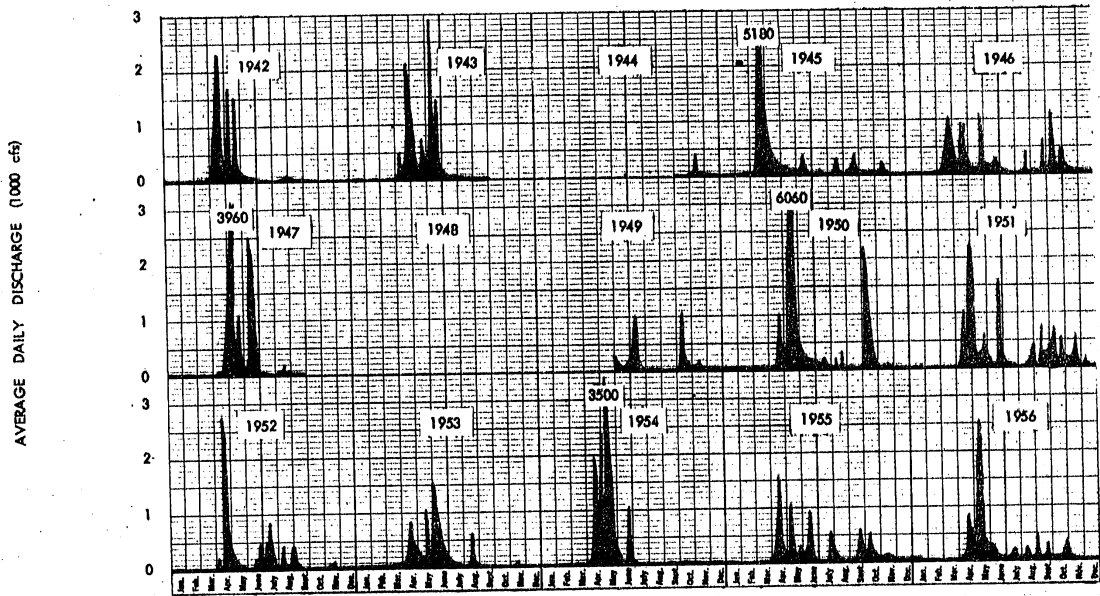


Fig. E-2 Daily discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay

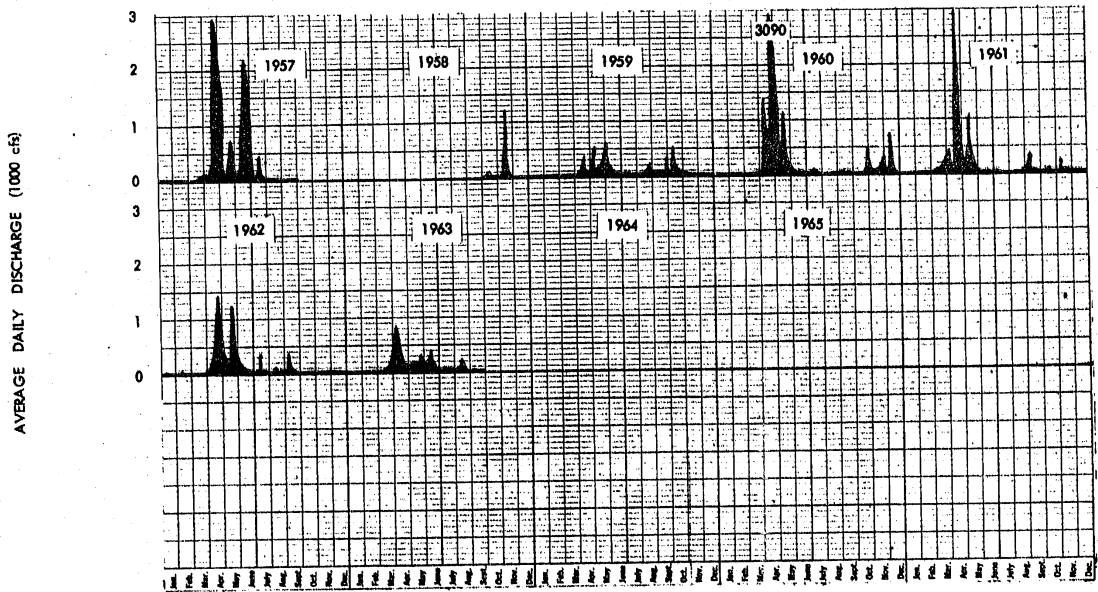


Fig. E-3 Daily discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay

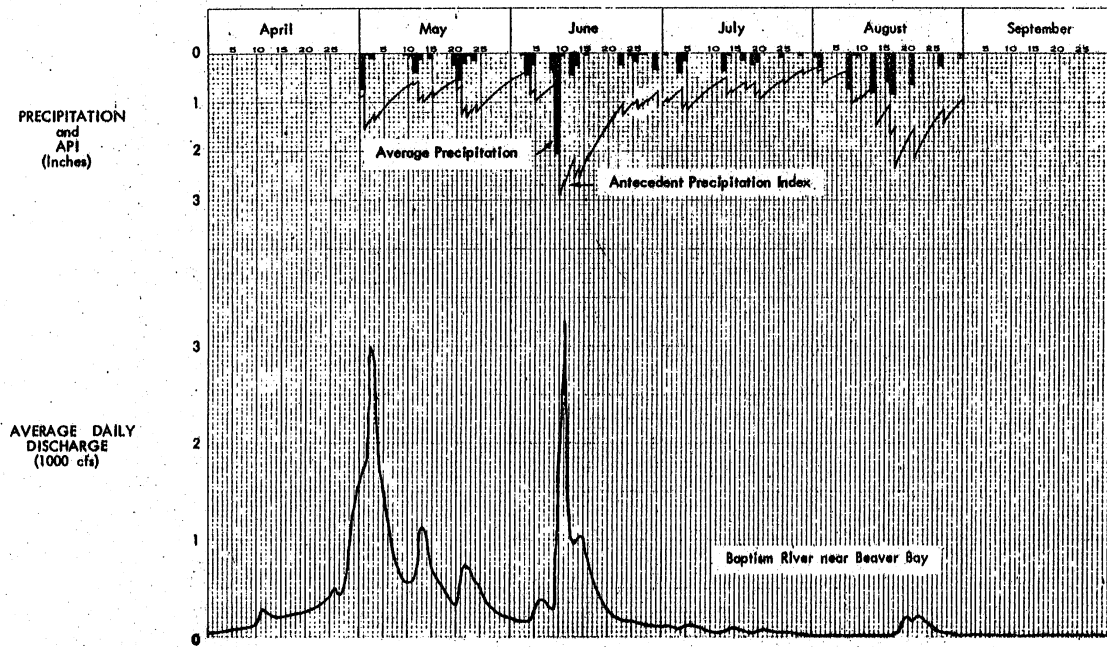


Fig. E-4 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 9, 1947

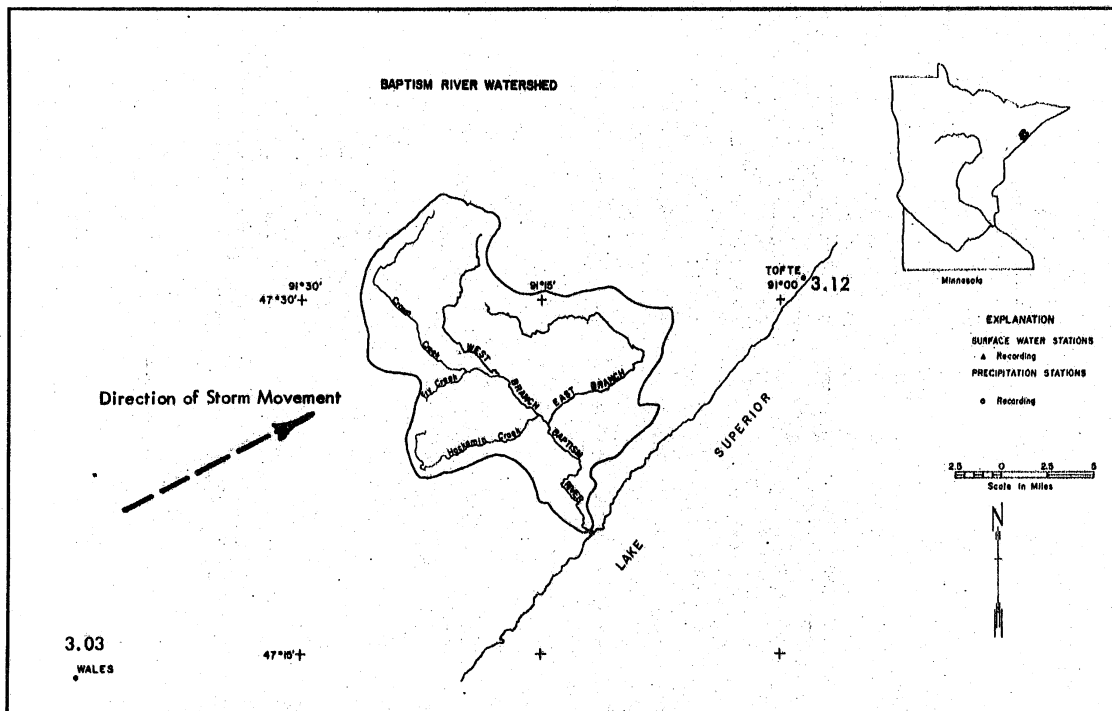


Fig. E-5 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 9, 1947

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
140.00	60	26.00	1.13	1.00	.02	4.67	0.00	.99	580
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
1	-0	-0	1	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.18

UNIT	HGR	NO=100	LAG=	26.790	CP=	.599				
58	173	283	390	494	594	690	784	874	961	
1045	1127	1205	1281	1355	1426	1495	1561	1625	1687	
1747	1805	1861	1915	1967	2018	2008	1941	1876	1813	
1752	1693	1636	1582	1529	1477	1428	1380	1334	1289	
1246	1204	1164	1124	1087	1050	1015	981	948	916	
886	856	827	799	773	747	722	698	674	652	
630	609	588	568	549	531	513	496	479	463	
448	433	418	404	391	377	365	353	341	329	
318	308	297	287	278	268	259	251	242	234	
226	219	211	204	197	191	184	178	172	166	

NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
120	.25	.54	270	210	=0	-0.00	=0	-0.00	.25

PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	OHS Q
1	.08	.03	.05	269	270
2	.08	.03	.05	273	271
3	.02	.01	.01	281	272
4	.03	.01	.02	291	274
5	.01	0.00	.01	302	275
6	.02	.01	.01	313	277
7	.04	.01	.03	327	277
8	.01	0.00	.01	342	277
9	.01	0.00	.01	357	278
10	.01	0.00	.01	372	279
11	.01	0.00	.01	388	280
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	403	282
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	418	285
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	432	287
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	446	291
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	459	293
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	471	298
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	484	300
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	495	327
20	.30	.09	.21	519	390
21	.23	.07	.16	563	522
22	.64	.17	.47	642	857
23	.07	.02	.05	750	857
24	.36	.08	.28	872	1120
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1007	1380
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1137	1492
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1260	1565
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1373	1610
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1478	1650
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1577	1670
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1672	1700
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1762	1782
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1846	1850
34	.07	.02	.05	1929	1942
35	.08	.02	.06	2016	2030
36	.06	.01	.05	2104	2160
37	.07	.02	.05	2195	2230
38	.02	0.00	.02	2286	2300
39	.01	0.00	.01	2376	2440
40	.05	.01	.04	2465	2530
41	.04	.01	.03	2555	2750
42	.03	.01	.02	2645	2870
43	.02	0.00	.02	2734	3020
44	.01	0.00	.01	2822	3160
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	2907	3250
46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2977	3160
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	3024	3160
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	3031	3160

Fig. E-6 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 9, 1947

49	0.00	0.00	0.00	3008	3070
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	2966	2960
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	2910	2830
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2856	2730
53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2803	2680
54	0.00	0.00	0.00	2752	2530
55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2703	2410
56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2655	2330
57	0.00	0.00	0.00	2609	2260
58	0.00	0.00	0.00	2565	2200
59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2522	2130
60	0.00	0.00	0.00	2477	2070
61	0.00	0.00	0.00	2427	2030
62	0.00	0.00	0.00	2372	2020
63	0.00	0.00	0.00	2314	1970
64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2253	1940
65	0.00	0.00	0.00	2193	1900
66	0.00	0.00	0.00	2132	1890
67	0.00	0.00	0.00	2069	1850
68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2005	1830
69	0.00	0.00	0.00	1941	1800
70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1878	1750
71	0.00	0.00	0.00	1817	1710
72	0.00	0.00	0.00	1757	1670
73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1700	1640
74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1644	1620
75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1590	1600
76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1538	1580
77	0.00	0.00	0.00	1488	1560
78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1439	1545
79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1392	1520
80	0.00	0.00	0.00	1347	1490
81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1303	1460
82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1261	1430
83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1219	1400
84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1180	1380
85	0.00	0.00	0.00	1141	1340
86	0.00	0.00	0.00	1104	1300
87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1068	1270
88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1033	1240
89	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000	1200
90	0.00	0.00	0.00	967	1160
91	0.00	0.00	0.00	936	1140
92	0.00	0.00	0.00	906	1120
93	0.00	0.00	0.00	876	1100
94	0.00	0.00	0.00	848	1070
95	0.00	0.00	0.00	820	1050
96	0.00	0.00	0.00	794	1040
97	0.00	0.00	0.00	768	1020
98	0.00	0.00	0.00	743	1000
99	0.00	0.00	0.00	719	990
100	0.00	0.00	0.00	696	980
101	0.00	0.00	0.00	665	970
102	0.00	0.00	0.00	636	960
103	.01	0.00	.01	613	940
104	.03	.01	.02	593	920
105	.02	0.00	.02	580	910
106	.02	0.00	.02	570	890
107	.01	0.00	.01	561	880
108	.01	0.00	.01	552	870
109	.05	.01	.04	543	870
110	.08	.02	.06	534	870
111	.07	.02	.05	535	875
112	.14	.03	.11	551	880
113	.10	.02	.08	578	885
114	.06	.01	.05	610	890
115	.01	0.00	.01	645	910
116	.04	.01	.03	681	920
117	.02	0.00	.02	718	940
118	.02	0.00	.02	756	960
119	.01	0.00	.01	794	980
120	.02	0.00	.02	799	1000

Fig. E-6 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 9, 1947

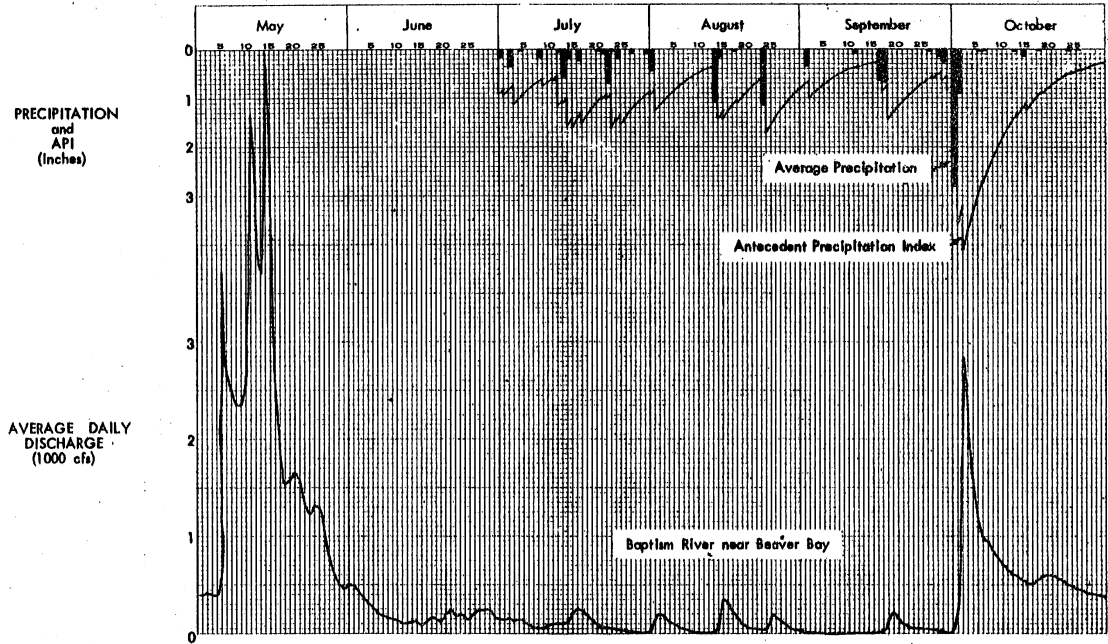


Fig. E-7 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950

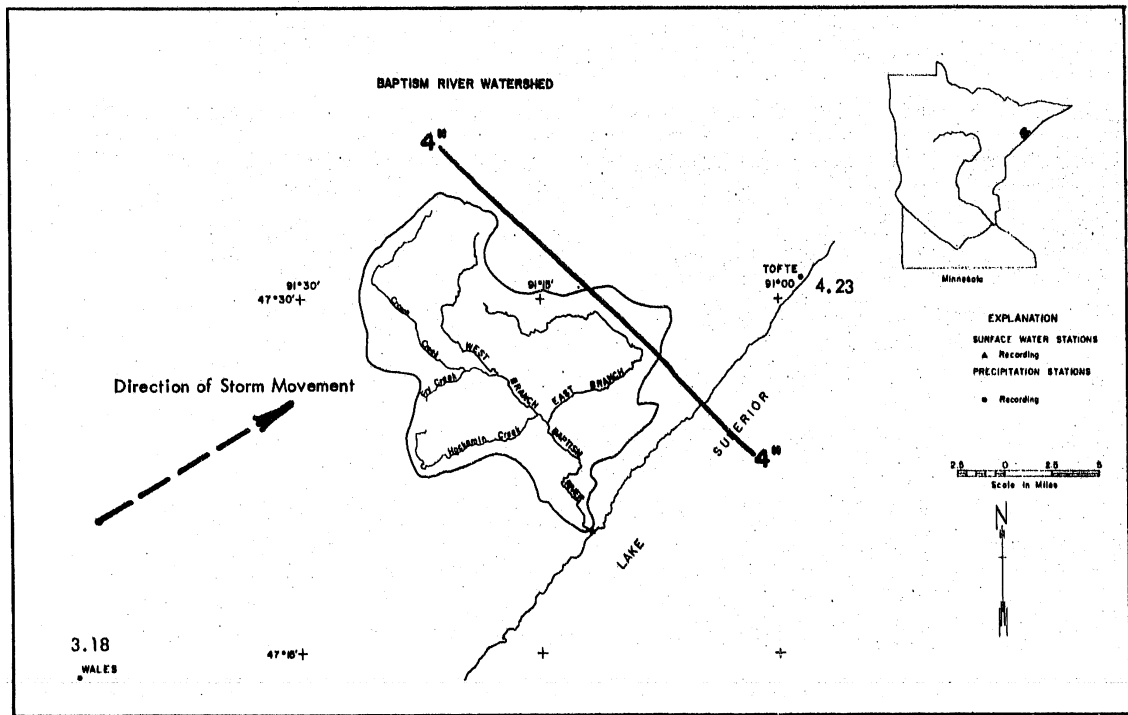


Fig. E-8 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of October 1, 1950

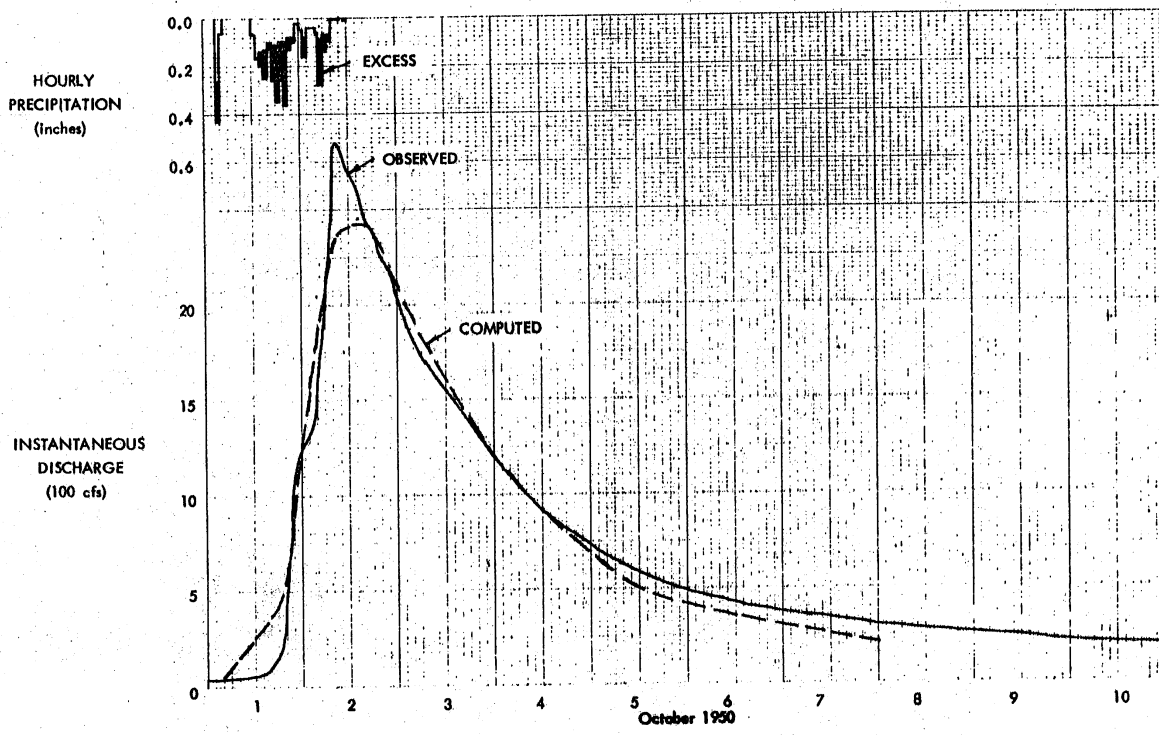


Fig. E-9 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
140.00	60	12.07	3.60	1.00	.06	30.24	.02	.18	500
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.15
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 12.663		CP= .251					
85	253	417	578	735	888	1038	1184	1328	1467
1604	1738	1789	1755	1715	1676	1638	1601	1564	1529
1494	1460	1427	1394	1363	1332	1301	1272	1243	1215
1187	1160	1134	1108	1083	1058	1034	1011	988	965
943	922	901	880	860	841	822	803	785	767
749	732	716	699	684	668	653	638	624	609
595	582	569	556	543	531	519	507	495	484
473	462	452	442	432	422	412	403	394	385
376	367	359	351	343	335	328	320	313	306
299	292	285	279	272	266	260	254	249	243
NP	VARH1	VARH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	RQ0	IG0	RQ0	SYRTK
33	.14	.73	35	165	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.18
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q		OBS Q			
1	.43	.26	.17	49	35				
2	.06	.06	0.00	76	35				
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	104	36				
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	131	36				
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	157	37				
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	183	38				
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	208	39				
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	232	39				
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	256	40				
10	.07	.07	0.00	280	42				
11	.17	.16	.01	304	47				
12	.20	.14	.06	334	67				
13	.25	.13	.12	365	87				
14	.13	.10	.03	393	105				
15	.26	.11	.15	436	160				
16	.35	.11	.24	511	230				
17	.26	.10	.16	618	540				
18	.36	.10	.26	758	700				
19	.13	.08	.05	921	1020				
20	.10	.08	.02	1086	1150				
21	.02	.02	0.00	1249	1200				
22	.05	.05	0.00	1409	1250				
23	.16	.08	.08	1571	1320				
24	.04	.04	0.00	1730	1450				
25	.04	.04	0.00	1872	1650				
26	.06	.06	0.00	1997	1800				
27	.28	.09	.19	2122	2000				
28	.14	.07	.07	2233	2300				
29	.10	.07	.03	2316	2620				
30	.01	.01	0.00	2364	2840				
31	.01	.01	0.00	2385	2780				
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	2398	2710				
33	.01	.01	0.00	2409	2700				

Fig. E-10 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of October 1, 1950

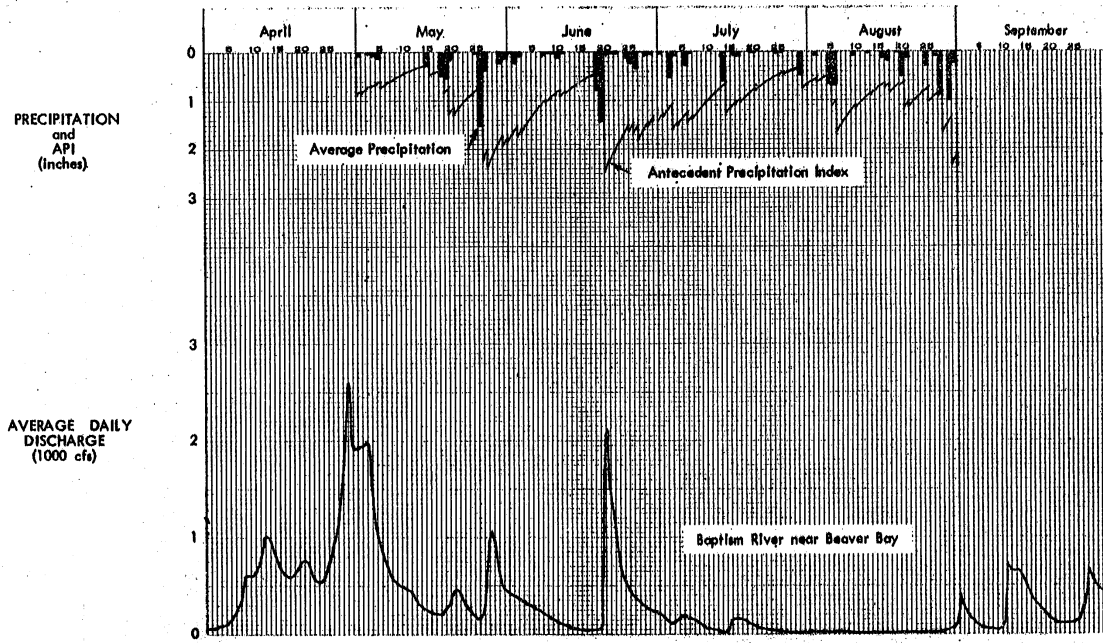


Fig. E-11 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951

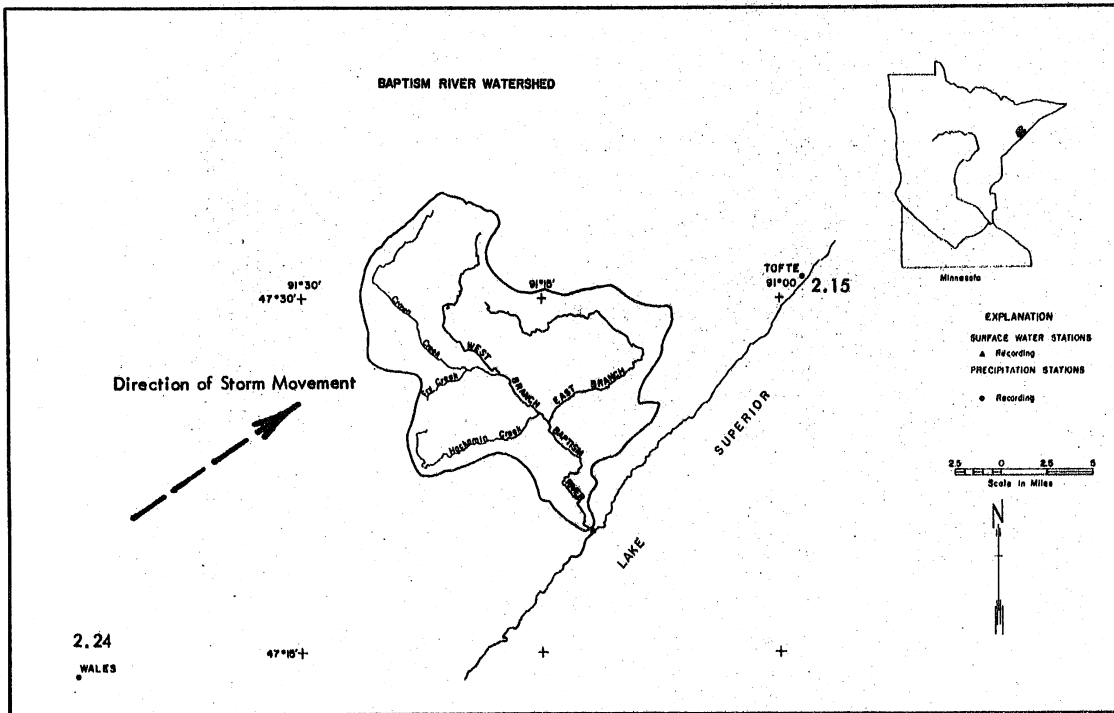


Fig. E-12 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 19, 1951

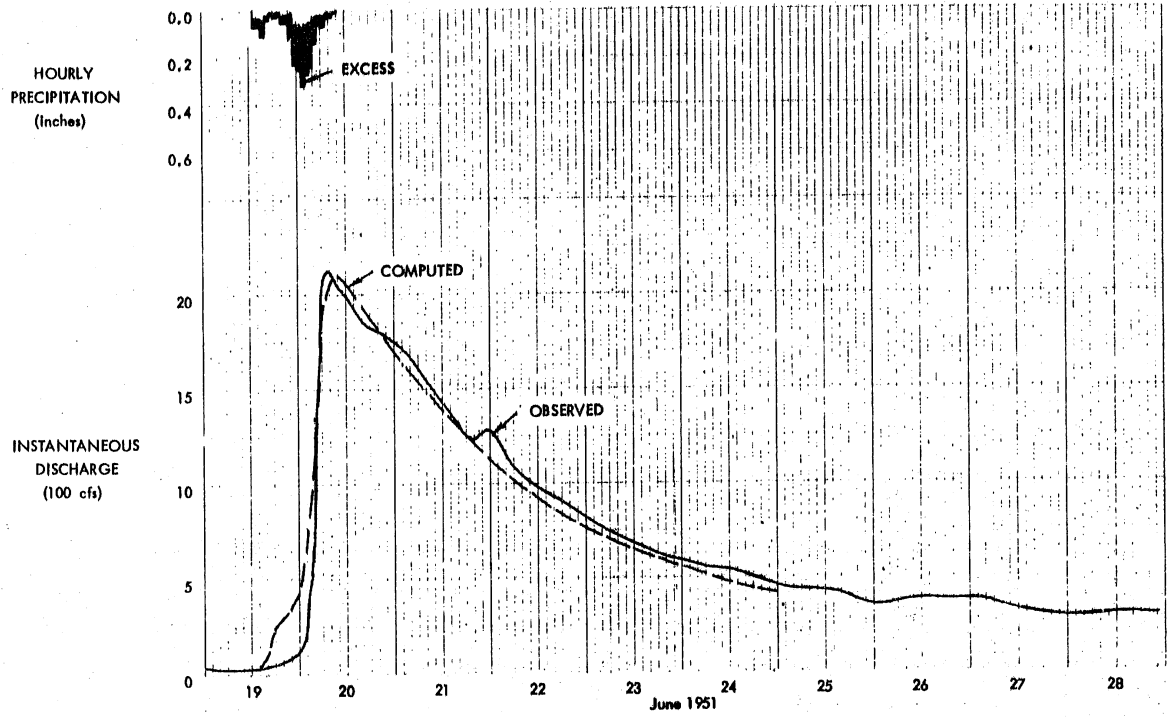


Fig. E-13 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	GRECSN
140.00	60	4.00	15.03	6.63	.13	7.75	.01	.79	A10
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RYIOR
1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.14
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG#		CP#					
4	376	1107	1461	1441	1417	1394	1371	1348	1326
1304	1283	1261	1241	1220	1200	1180	1161	1142	1123
1104	1084	1064	1051	1033	1016	999	983	967	951
935	920	904	890	875	860	846	832	819	805
792	779	766	753	741	729	717	705	693	682
670	659	648	638	627	617	607	597	587	577
568	558	549	540	531	522	514	505	497	489
481	473	465	457	450	442	435	428	421	414
407	400	394	387	381	375	368	362	356	350
345	339	333	328	322	317	312	307	302	297
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NOO	IGA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
21	.21	.39	43	130	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.21
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OBS Q		
1	.07	.03	.04			43	43		
2	.07	.03	.04			57	46		
3	.11	.04	.07			100	51		
4	.04	.02	.02			169	55		
5	.02	.01	.01			242	58		
6	.03	.01	.02			285	65		
7	.02	.01	.01			303	72		
8	.05	.02	.03			318	77		
9	.05	.02	.03			339	82		
10	.09	.03	.06			371	91		
11	.23	.06	.17			422	119		
12	.25	.06	.19			535	183		
13	.32	.07	.25			745	320		
14	.27	.06	.21			1029	540		
15	.24	.05	.19			1345	945		
16	.14	.03	.11			1641	1745		
17	.06	.02	.04			1869	2045		
18	.07	.02	.05			2002	2120		
19	.03	.01	.02			2059	2120		
20	.03	.01	.02			2085	2100		
21	.01	0.00	.01			2092	2045		

Fig. E-14 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 19, 1951

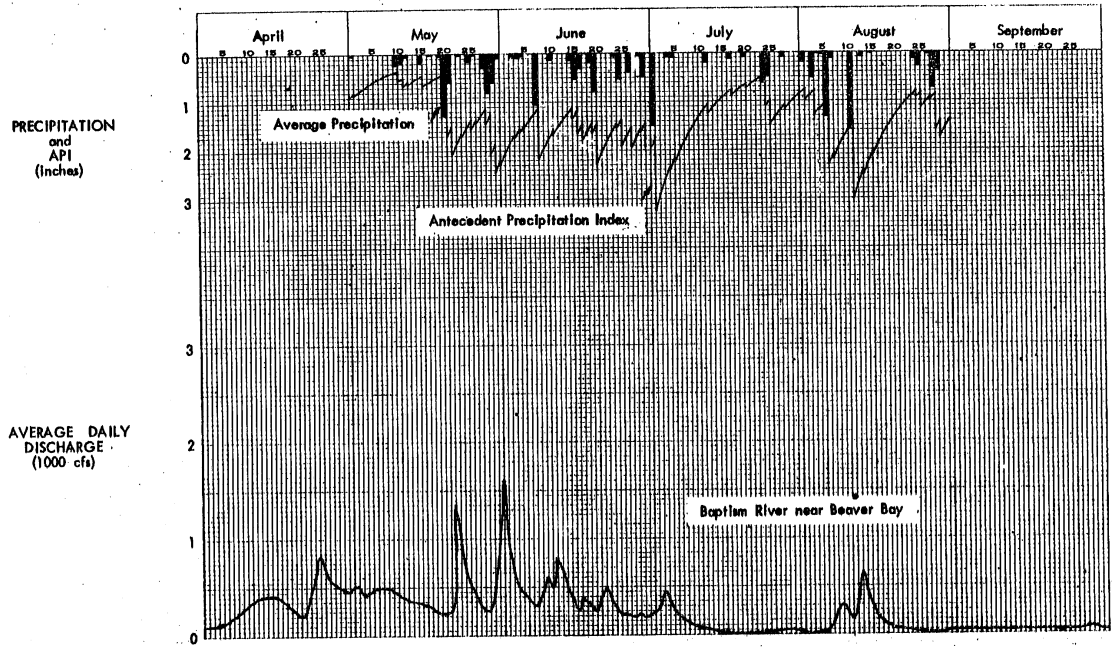


Fig. E-15 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953

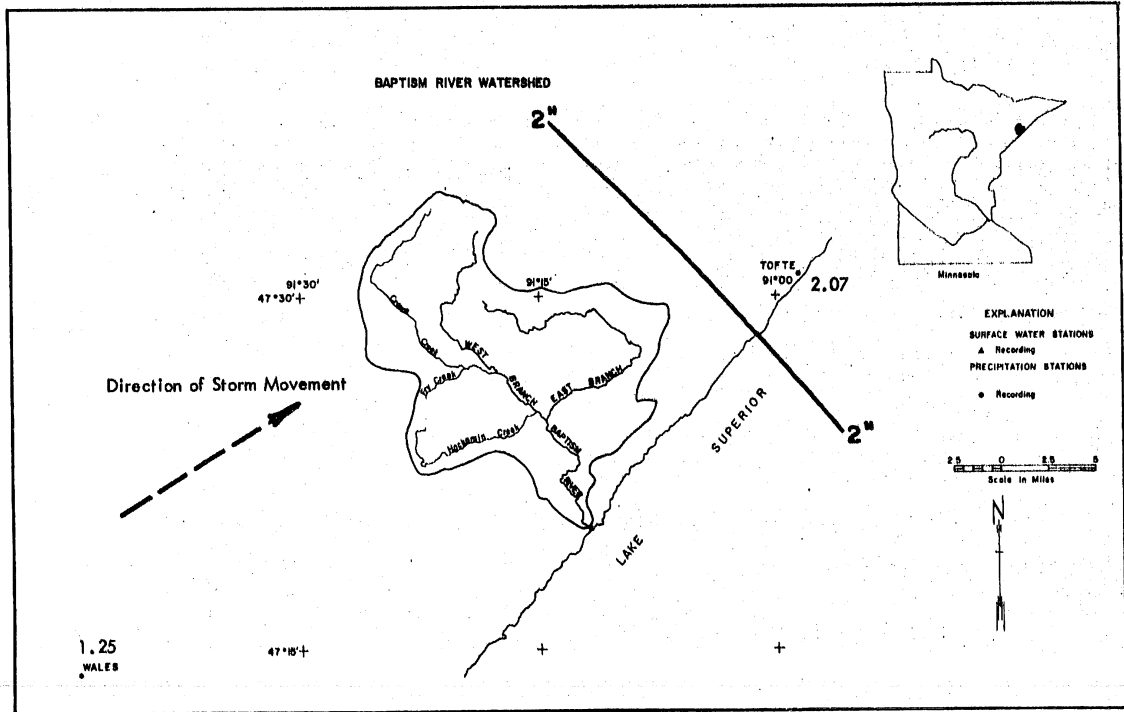


Fig. E-16 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of May 28, 1953

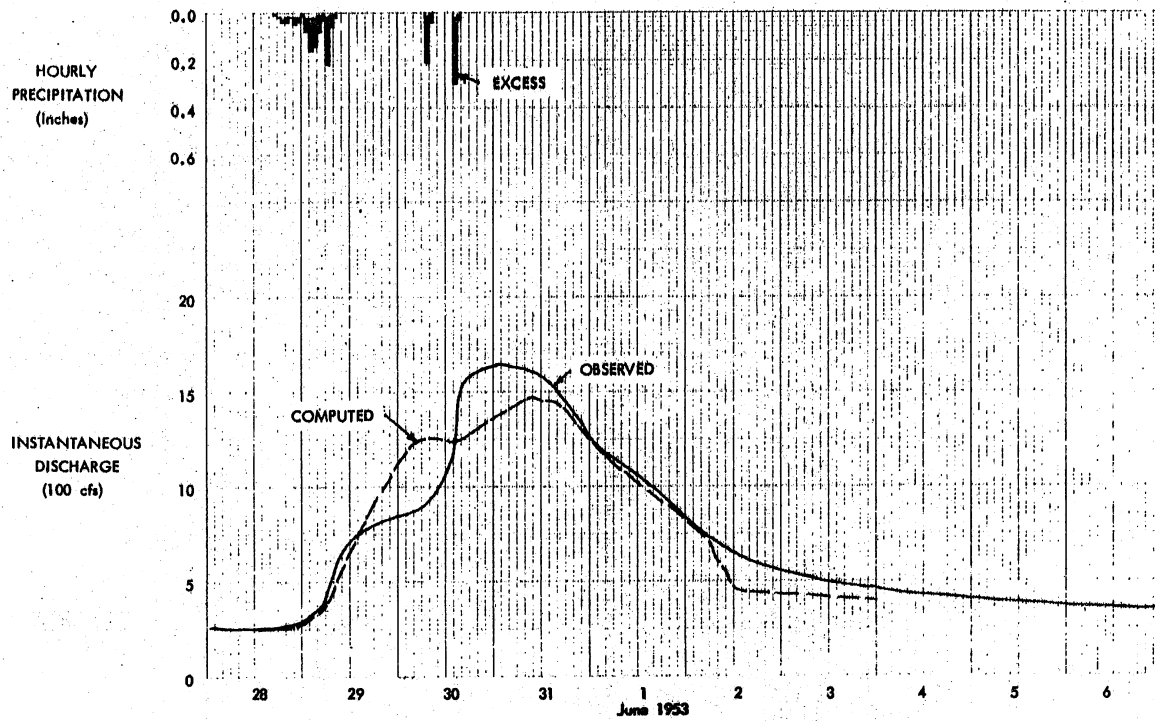


Fig. E-17 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
140.00	60	25.84	1.95	1.00	.11	11.39	0.00	.29	460
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.05
UNIT	HGR,NO=100	LAG#	27.050	CP#	.415				
34	102	169	234	298	361	423	483	542	600
657	713	768	821	874	925	976	1025	1074	1121
1148	1214	1258	1302	1345	1382	1384	1357	1330	1304
1278	1253	1228	1204	1181	1157	1135	1112	1091	1069
1048	1028	1007	988	968	949	930	912	894	877
859	843	826	810	794	778	763	748	733	719
705	691	677	664	651	638	626	613	601	590
578	567	555	545	534	523	513	503	493	483
474	465	455	447	438	429	421	412	404	396
389	381	373	366	359	352	345	338	332	325
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	START0	NO0	10A	ROA	10R	ROB	STRK
47	.03	.28	268	158	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.03
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP 0	OBS 0				
1	.01	.01	0.00	267	268				
2	.02	.02	0.00	266	270				
3	.04	.03	.01	265	272				
4	.04	.02	.02	266	274				
5	.02	.02	0.00	267	276				
6	.05	.02	.03	269	281				
7	.04	.02	.02	273	282				
8	.01	.01	0.00	278	290				
9	.08	.02	.06	286	305				
10	.16	.02	.14	299	320				
11	.14	.02	.12	322	340				
12	.08	.01	.07	351	368				
13	.03	.01	.02	382	400				
14	.22	.02	.20	421	470				
15	.06	.01	.05	467	541				
16	.02	.01	.01	514	590				
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	561	627				
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	607	680				
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	652	722				
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	696	740				
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	740	760				
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	782	765				
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	824	771				
24	0.00	0.00	0.00	864	785				
25	0.00	0.00	0.00	904	793				
26	0.00	0.00	0.00	943	805				
27	0.00	0.00	0.00	982	815				
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1019	825				
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1055	830				
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1089	835				
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1122	840				
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1152	850				
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1181	860				
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1207	870				
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1230	875				
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1246	878				
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1252	880				
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1252	900				
39	.21	.01	.20	1255	930				
40	.04	.01	.03	1258	960				
41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1254	1000				
42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1249	1040				
43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1243	1080				
44	0.00	0.00	0.00	1237	1120				
45	0.00	0.00	0.00	1232	1160				
46	.30	.02	.28	1236	1315				
47	.03	.01	.02	1251	1520				

Fig. E-18 Partial computer output for Baptiam River near Beaver Bay, event of May 28, 1953

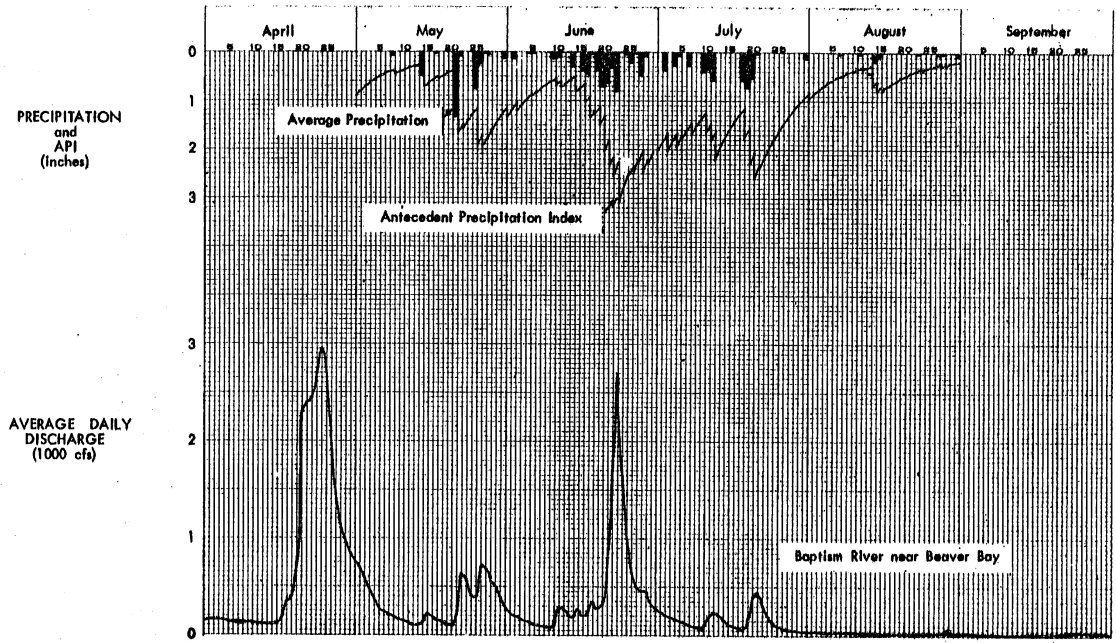


Fig. E-19 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957

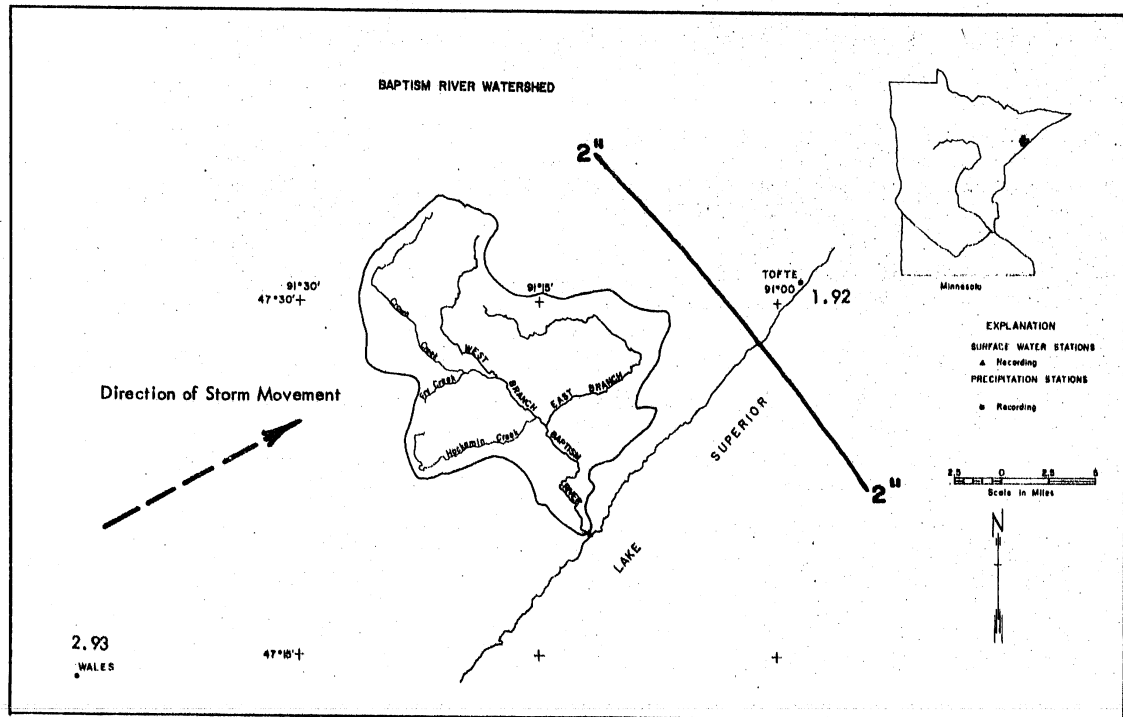


Fig. E-20 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of June 20, 1957

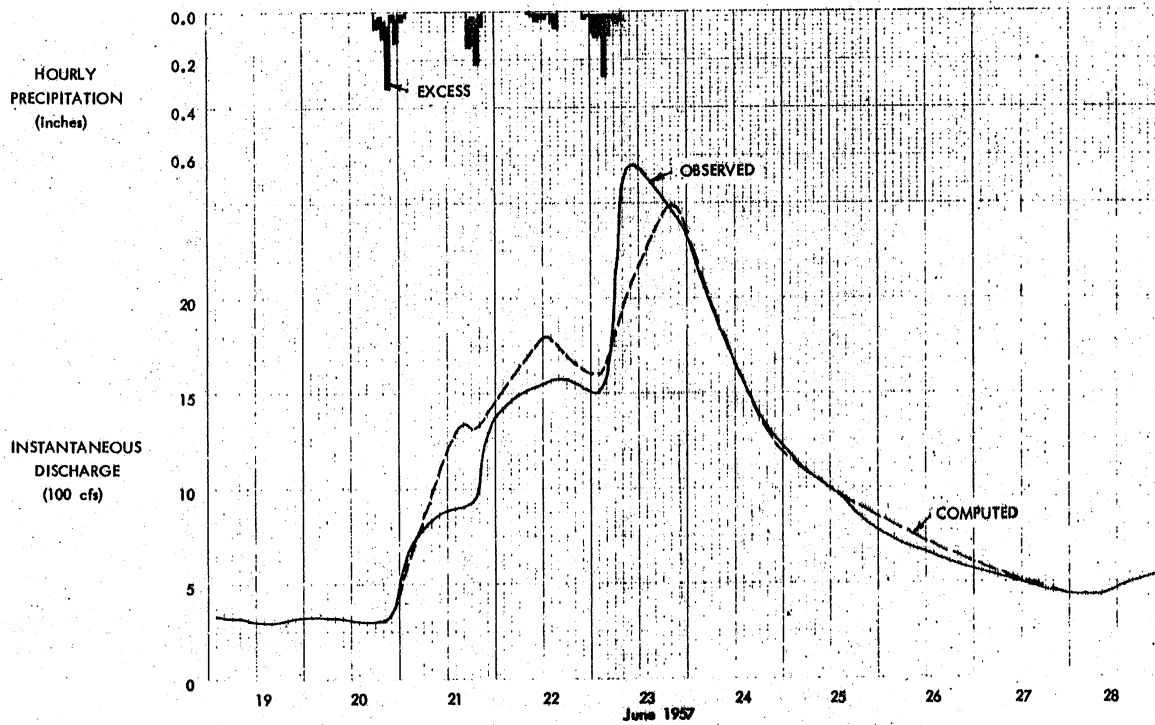


Fig. E-21 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
140.00	60	18.05	1.78	1.00	.09	15.19	0.00	.60	1200
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	1.15
UNIT HGR: NQ=100		LAG= 1A.882		CP= .443					
77	22A	374	516	653	786	916	1041	1162	1280
1394	1504	1612	1715	1816	1914	2008	2100	2116	2055
1993	1931	1872	1815	1759	1705	1653	1603	1553	1506
1460	1415	1372	1330	1289	1249	1211	1174	1138	1103
1069	1037	1005	974	944	915	887	860	834	808
783	759	736	714	692	671	650	630	611	592
574	556	539	523	507	491	476	462	447	434
420	40A	395	383	371	360	349	338	328	318
30A	299	289	281	272	264	256	248	240	233
226	219	212	206	199	193	187	181	176	171
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQO	IOA	ROA	IOB	ROB	STRTK
62	.05	.55	295	174	-0	-0.06	-0	-0.06	.06
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS	COMP Q	ORS Q				
1	.05	.03	.02	293	295				
2	.04	.02	.02	294	294				
3	.11	.04	.07	302	293				
4	.32	.06	.26	336	292				
5	.04	.01	.03	390	330				
6	.13	.03	.10	453	470				
7	.04	.01	.03	523	540				
8	.02	.01	.01	494	600				
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	664	650				
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	732	700				
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	797	730				
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	860	770				
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	922	800				
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	981	820				
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1039	840				
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1094	850				
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1148	865				
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	1201	875				
19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1250	885				
20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1293	890				
21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1329	893				
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1339	895				
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	1326	898				
24	.15	.03	.12	1313	900				
25	.14	.02	.12	1308	920				
26	.22	.03	.19	1324	980				
27	.06	.01	.05	1357	1130				
28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1392	1275				
29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1427	1350				
30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1460	1385				
31	0.00	0.00	0.00	1492	1400				
32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1523	1415				
33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1553	1420				
34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1582	1440				
35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1610	1460				
36	0.00	0.00	0.00	1637	1490				
37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1663	1500				
38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1689	1510				
39	.01	0.00	.01	1714	1515				
40	.02	.01	.01	1740	1520				
41	.04	.01	.03	1768	1522				
42	.03	.01	.02	1791	1524				
43	.03	.01	.02	1799	1530				
44	.01	0.00	.01	1785	1535				
45	.05	.01	.04	1786	1540				
46	.07	.01	.06	1732	1550				
47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1712	1560				
48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1693	1575				
49	0.00	0.00	0.00	1675	1560				
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1657	1550				
51	0.00	0.00	0.00	1640	1540				
52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1623	1510				
53	.03	.01	.02	1608	1500				
54	.02	.01	.01	1597	1490				
55	.09	.01	.08	1593	1485				
56	.11	.01	.10	1603	1480				
57	.10	.01	.09	1626	1485				
58	.27	.02	.25	1672	1490				
59	.10	.01	.09	1740	1630				
60	.03	.01	.02	1809	1960				
61	.05	.01	.04	1879	2230				
62	.04	.01	.03	1949	2560				

Fig. E-22 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of June 20, 1957

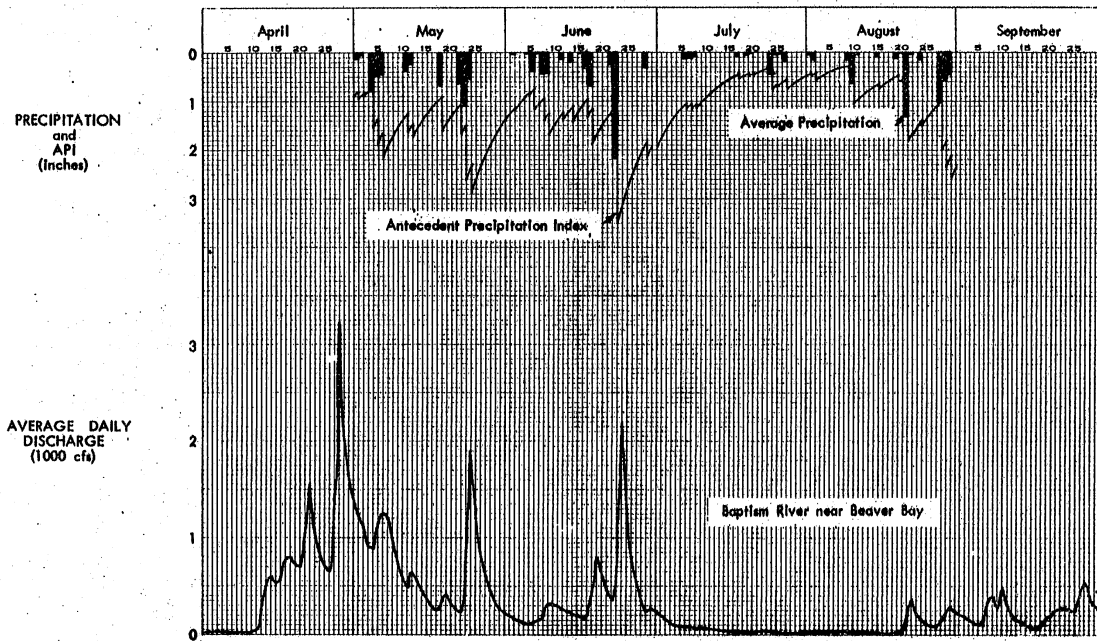


Fig. E-23 Antecedent conditions above Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964

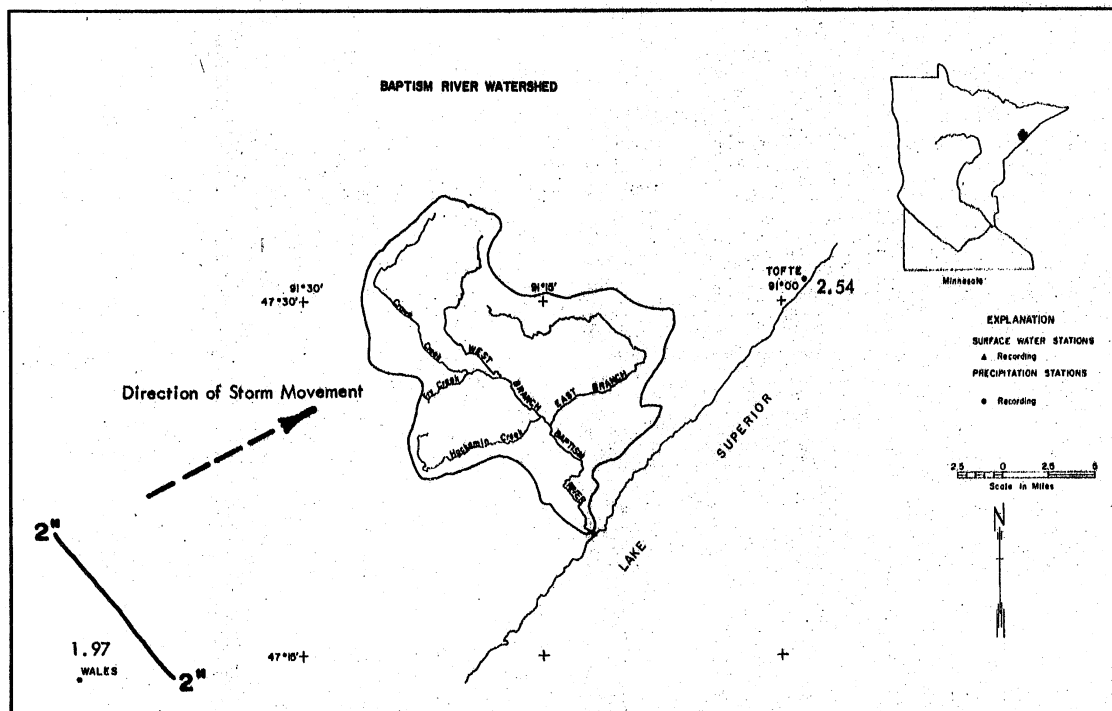


Fig. E-24 Isohyetal map of Baptism River watershed, storm of May 22, 1964

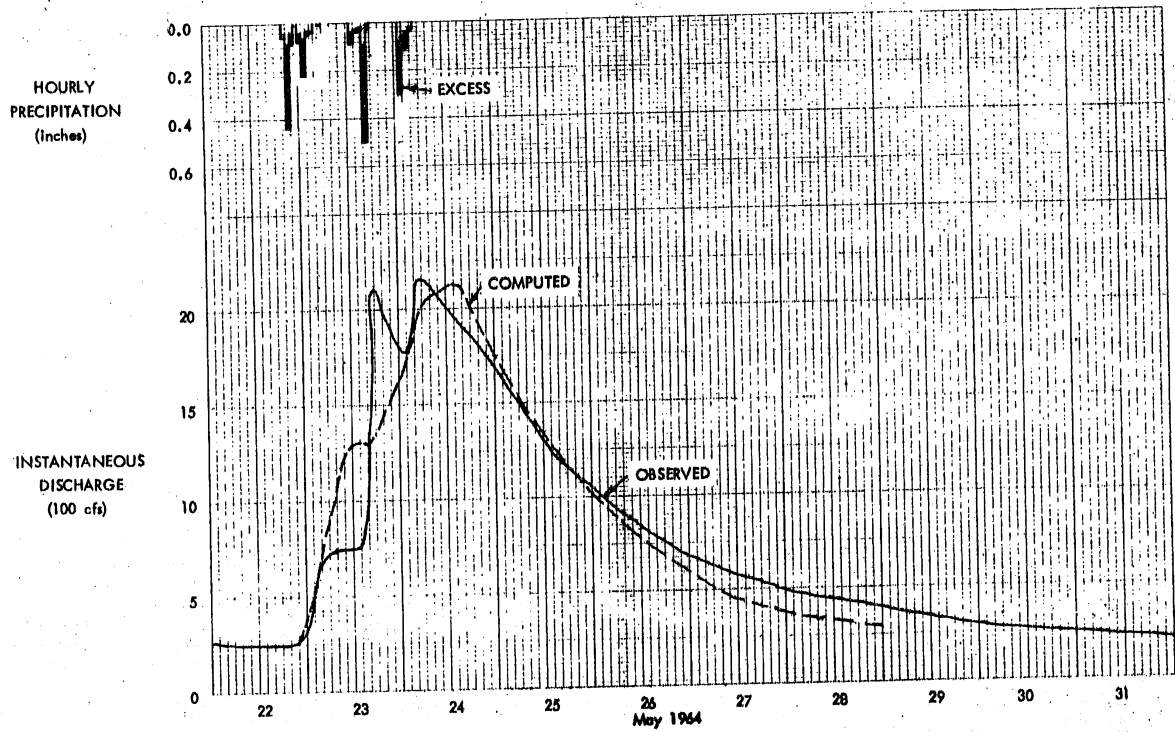


Fig. E-25 Computed and observed discharge for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964

OPTIMIZATION RESULTS

DA	TR	VAR1	VAR2	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	QRECSN
140.00	60	12.88	3.30	1.00	.02	1.58	.00	.45	500
FLAG1	FLAG2	FLAG3	FLAG4	FLAG5	FLAG6	FLAG7	FLGNH1	FLGNH2	RTIOR
-0	-0	-0	1	-0	-0	-0	-0	-0	1.13
UNIT HGR, NQ=100		LAG= 14.113		CP= .283					
82	243	401	555	705	852	996	1136	1273	1406
1537	1664	1779	1809	1767	1726	1686	1646	1608	1571
1534	1498	1463	1429	1396	1363	1332	1301	1270	1241
1712	1184	1156	1129	1103	1077	1052	1028	1004	980
957	935	913	892	871	851	831	812	793	774
756	739	722	705	688	672	657	641	626	612
598	584	570	557	544	531	519	507	495	483
472	461	450	440	430	420	410	400	391	382
373	364	356	348	339	332	324	316	309	302
295	288	281	275	268	262	256	250	244	238
NP	VARNH1	VARNH2	STARTQ	NQ0	IQ0	HQ0	IQB	HQB	STRTK
33	.12	.14	240	148	-0	-0.00	-0	-0.00	.12
PERIOD	RAIN	LOSS	EXCESS			COMP Q	OHS Q		
1	.06	.04	.02			239	240		
2	.44	.09	.35			267	240		
3	.09	.04	.05			327	265		
4	.01	.01	0.00			389	305		
5	.08	.04	.04			453	360		
6	.22	.06	.16			533	430		
7	.05	.03	.02			624	560		
8	.04	.03	.01			717	650		
9	0.00	0.00	0.00			807	690		
10	.01	.01	0.00			896	715		
11	0.00	0.00	0.00			983	720		
12	0.00	0.00	0.00			1068	725		
13	0.00	0.00	0.00			1150	730		
14	0.00	0.00	0.00			1226	732		
15	0.00	0.00	0.00			1269	734		
16	0.00	0.00	0.00			1283	735		
17	0.00	0.00	0.00			1293	735		
18	.09	.04	.05			1301	735		
19	.04	.03	.01			1298	860		
20	.03	.02	.01			1284	1155		
21	.50	.09	.41			1301	1860		
22	.03	.02	.01			1352	2100		
23	0.00	0.00	0.00			1401	2080		
24	0.00	0.00	0.00			1450	1960		
25	0.00	0.00	0.00			1497	1930		
26	0.00	0.00	0.00			1544	1900		
27	0.00	0.00	0.00			1589	1850		
28	0.00	0.00	0.00			1633	1800		
29	0.00	0.00	0.00			1676	1770		
30	.30	.07	.23			1736	1760		
31	.11	.04	.07			1815	1880		
32	.11	.04	.07			1898	2060		
33	.03	.02	.01			1980	2150		

Fig. E-26 Partial computer output for Baptism River near Beaver Bay, event of May 22, 1964