Scott River data from Quartz Valley Indian Reservation Water Quality Report 2012

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4/9/14

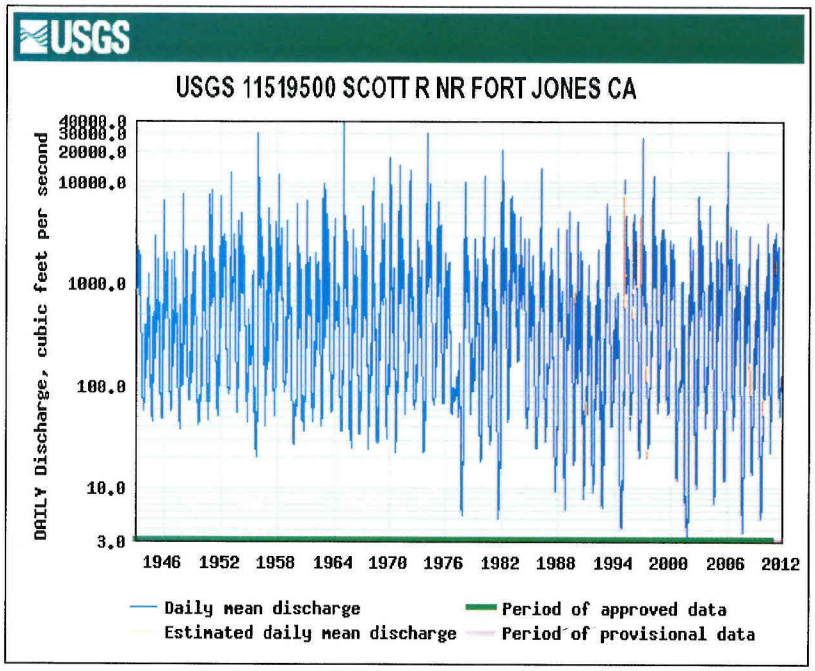

Figure 6: Scott River flow (discharge) since 1942 at the Scott River USGS gage. The blue line shows the seasonal peaks from storms or spring snowmelt and the summer-time low flows. The y-axis is a log-scale to show both the low and high flows. Highest flows (over 20,000 cfs) appear to occur periodically during the years 1955, 1964, 1978, 1982, 1996, and 2006. A shift appears to occur at 1977 when extremely low flows began to occur with greater frequency.

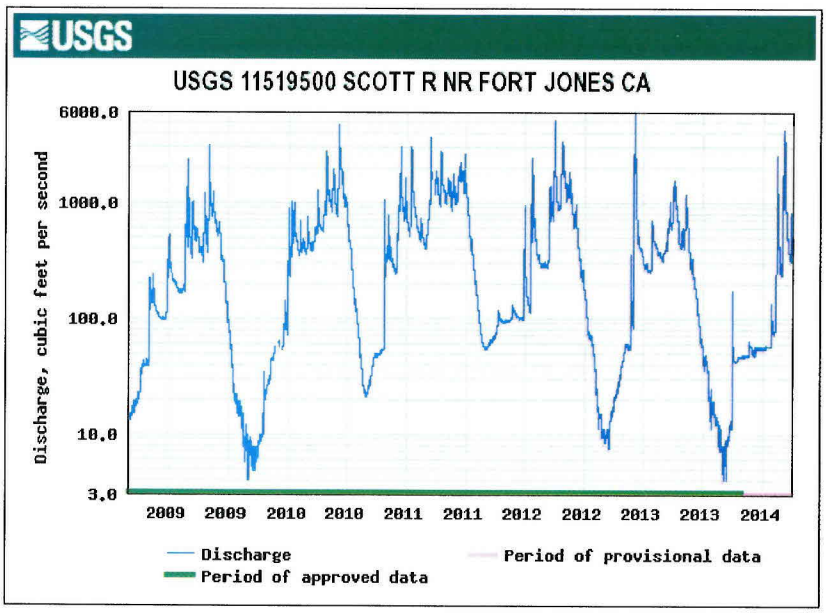

Figure 7 (modified 4/7/14)): Scott River daily flow since Sept 1, 2008 at the USGS gage. These show more detail regarding the daily average discharge. These hydrographs show the typical annual variation in low flow in summer-time. Very low summer/fall flows (below 10 cfs) occurred 2009, 2012 and 2013. The widths of the high flows give a good index of how much water went past the gage. Winter/spring of 2011 appears to have the highest volume.

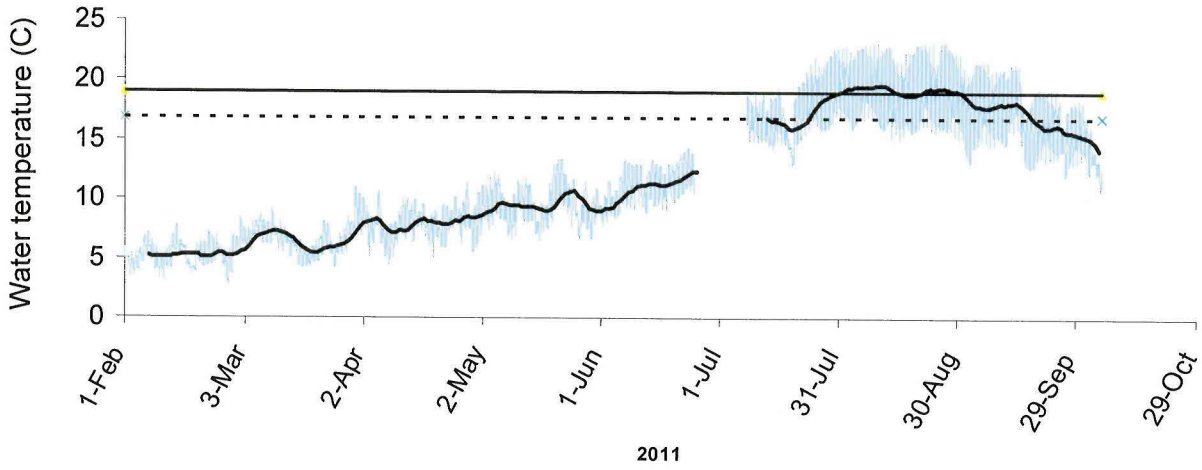

Figure 8: Water temperature for Scott River at Scott River gage collected at 30 minute intervals (light blue dots) and 7-day moving average of daily average temperatures (red solid line). The two horizontal dashed lines are the 16.8 C suitable level for coho (Welch et al 2001) and 19 C incipient stress for salmonids (Sullivan 2000) (see text).

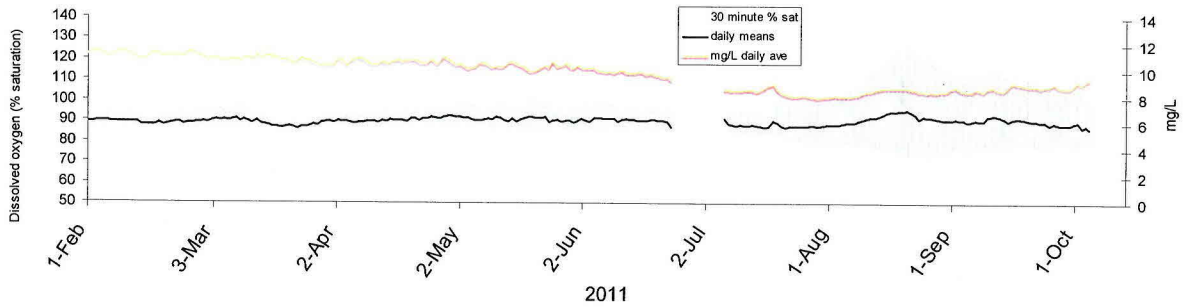

Figure 10: Dissolved oxygen at the Scott River USGS Gaging Station 2011. Daily mean dissolved oxygen concentration never fell below the minimum threshold value of 7mg/L.

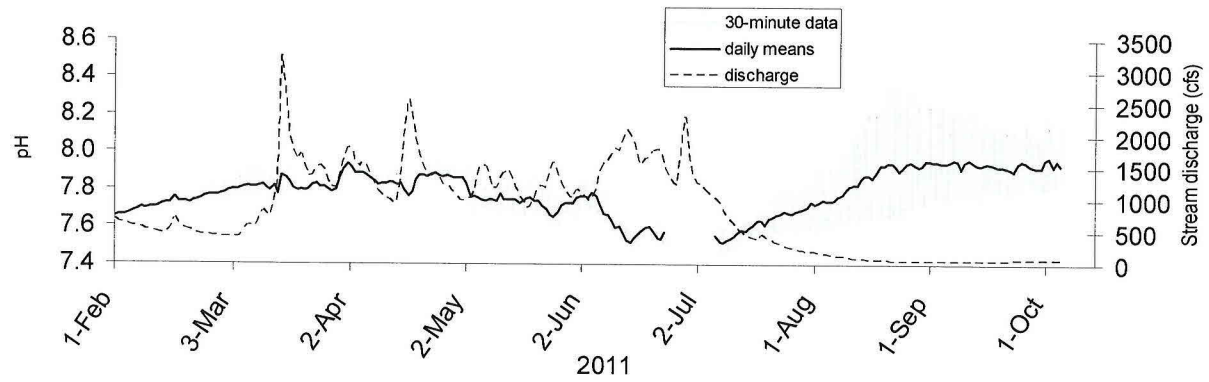

Figure 11: pH and at the Scott River USGS Gaging Station 2011. The upper or lower thresholds of minimum pH 7 and maximum pH 8.5 were not exceeded. The high variation in the fall could possibly be due to algal bio-fouling on the sensor and the lowest values during the fall are thought to be the best representation of pH (see text).