

# Velocity-Head Coefficients in Open Channels

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1869-C

*Prepared in cooperation with the  
California Department of Water  
Resources*

1966





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By HARRY HULSING, WINCHELL SMITH, and ERNEST D. COBB

RIVER HYDRAULICS

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## SYMBOLS

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<i>A</i>	Cross-sectional area, in square feet.
$\Delta A$	Incremental cross-sectional area.
<i>D</i>	Depth of water at point of observation, in feet.
<i>d</i>	Distance from water surface to point of observation.
<i>F</i>	Froude number.
<i>g</i>	Gravitational acceleration = 32.16 feet per second per second.
<i>K</i>	Conveyance = $\frac{1.486 AR^{3/8}}{n}$
<i>n</i>	Manning's roughness coefficient.
<i>P</i>	Wetted perimeter, in feet.
<i>Q</i>	Discharge, in cubic feet per second.
<i>R</i>	Hydraulic radius, in feet.
<i>V</i>	Mean velocity in a section, in feet per second.
<i>v</i>	Point velocity.
<i>w</i>	Unit weight of water.
$\bar{X}, \bar{Y}$	Coordinates of the centroid of flow relative to water's edge and water surface, respectively.

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## v

*Subscripts*

- m* Denotes the mean in a cross section.
- Max* Maximum value.
- vv* Denotes that figure was derived from measurements based on multiple-point velocity observations.
- 0.2d/0.8d* Denotes velocities or computations based on velocities observed at points 0.2 and 0.8 of the stream depth below the water surface.
- 0.6d* Denotes velocities or computations based on velocities observed at points 0.6 of the stream depth below the water surface.



## RIVER HYDRAULICS

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### VELOCITY-HEAD COEFFICIENTS IN OPEN CHANNELS

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#### ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a detailed study of the velocity-head coefficient, alpha, in natural channels. It is based upon an analysis of point velocities obtained from discharge measurements made by the multiple-point method or by the two-point ( $0.2d/0.8d$ ) method.

Computed values of alpha ranged from 1.03 to 4.70; the median value for trapezoidal channels was 1.40. Variation in the horizontal distribution of velocity is shown to have a greater effect on the value of alpha than variation in the vertical.

For channels without overbank flow, a significant correlation is shown between alpha and channel roughness, as expressed by Manning's  $n$ ; no significant correlations were established with other channel or flow parameters. For channels with overbank flow, a rational method of estimating alpha is presented, based on Manning's  $n$  and on channel conveyance,  $K$ .

#### INTRODUCTION

#### PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Measurement of discharge in open channels is performed routinely by use of a current meter, but during flood periods, discharge frequently must be determined by such indirect methods as slope area, flow through culverts or bridges, and flow over dams. The hydraulic formulas used in these methods require an evaluation of the kinetic energy (velocity head) of the flowing water. This evaluation is based on the mean velocity of flow. Use of the mean velocity, however, will always result in a computed value for kinetic energy that is too low; to determine the true kinetic energy, a coefficient must be applied. The derivation of the kinetic-energy coefficient, alpha, is explained in the section "Definition of Kinetic-Energy Coefficient."

The purpose of this study is to provide a means whereby the kinetic-energy coefficient can be evaluated on the basis of channel cross-section parameters. The results presented herein are based on an analysis of point velocities obtained from current-meter measurements of discharge in streams and canals. The measured discharges ranged from 1.1 cfs (cubic feet per second) to 636,000 cfs.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The study described in this report was done under a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Department of Water Resources. Work was performed under the general direction of Walter Hofmann, district chief, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, Calif.

Programing assistance furnished by Mr. W. L. Isherwood, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., was invaluable, as was technical assistance given by Mr. S. E. Rantz, U.S. Geological Survey, Menlo Park, Calif. The cooperation of many district offices of the U.S. Geological Survey in furnishing multiple-point velocity measurements of discharge and other pertinent data is also gratefully acknowledged.

**DEFINITION OF KINETIC-ENERGY COEFFICIENT**

Streambed roughness, irregularity of channel-bank and bed configuration, curved channel alinement, upstream obstructions, and perhaps other factors cause the velocity in a given cross section of a stream to vary from point to point. Because of this variation in velocity, the velocity head, or the kinetic energy per pound of water, is greater than the value computed from the expression,  $\frac{V^2}{2g}$ , where  $V$  is the mean velocity in the cross section. This is true because the square of the average velocity is less than the weighted average of the squares of the point velocities. The true velocity head may be expressed as  $\frac{\alpha V^2}{2g}$ , where alpha is the energy-head coefficient, or Coriolis coefficient, so named in honor of G. Coriolis, who first proposed it in 1836.

The derivation of kinetic-energy coefficients is described in most standard hydraulics texts. The following explanation is quoted from Chow (1959, p. 28):

Let  $\Delta A$  be an elementary area in a cross section  $A$ , and  $w$  the unit weight of water; then the weight of water passing  $\Delta A$  per unit time with a velocity  $v$  is  $wv\Delta A$ . The kinetic energy of water passing  $\Delta A$  per unit time is  $wv^3 \frac{\Delta A}{2g}$ . This is equivalent to the product of the weight  $wv\Delta A$  and the velocity head  $\frac{v^2}{2g}$ . The total kinetic energy for the whole area is equal to  $\Sigma wv^3 \frac{\Delta A}{2g}$ .

Now, taking the whole area as  $A$ , the mean velocity as  $V$ , and the corrected velocity head for the whole area as  $\alpha \frac{V^2}{2g}$ , the total kinetic energy is  $\alpha A w \frac{V^3}{2g}$ . Equating this quantity with  $\Sigma wv^3 \frac{\Delta A}{2g}$  and reducing:

$$\alpha = \frac{\int v^3 da}{V^3 A} \approx \frac{\Sigma v^3 \Delta A}{V^3 A}. \quad (1)$$

### SOURCES OF VELOCITY DATA

The basic data for this study consisted of point velocities obtained from measurements of discharge in streams and canals throughout the conterminous United States. In making a discharge measurement, a cross section of the stream is first divided into about 25 subsections. The mean velocity in a vertical line in the center of each subsection then is obtained, after which, the discharge in each subsection is computed by multiplying each mean velocity by the area of its respective subsection. The total discharge of the stream is then obtained by summing these incremental discharges. The measurements of width and depth required to obtain the area of a subsection are straightforward. The mean velocity in each vertical can be determined by several methods. Generally, either the two-point or the one-point method is used; but if more precise definition is desired, the multiple-point velocity method is used.

#### TWO-POINT (0.2d/0.8d) VELOCITY METHOD

The method most commonly used for determining mean velocity in a vertical section is the two-point (0.2d/0.8d) method, which requires that point velocities be obtained at points 0.2 and at 0.8 of the stream depth below the water surface in each vertical. Distribution of the velocity in a vertical is usually parabolic and such that the average of the velocities, measured at these two points, yields the mean velocity in the vertical. A complete two-point discharge measurement will include about 50 observations of point velocity.

#### ONE-POINT (0.6d) VELOCITY METHOD

In this method only one point velocity at 0.6 of the depth is obtained at each vertical. Experience and theory demonstrate the velocity at 0.6 depth is, on the average, a good measure of the mean velocity in the vertical. This method will include about 25 point-velocity observations in each discharge measurement.

#### MULTIPLE-POINT VELOCITY METHOD

In the multiple-point velocity method a series of velocity observations at points fairly evenly distributed between the water surface

and the streambed is made in each vertical. This generally entails point-velocity observations at each 0.1 of the depth, but if the stream is deep enough, additional readings at the 0.05 and 0.95 depths are obtained. Depth is a factor because the current meter, when suspended on a cable above a sounding weight, can be placed no closer to the streambed than the distance from the meter to the bottom of the sounding weight. Furthermore, velocity observations are never made with the meter placed within a few tenths of a foot of either the water surface or streambed because the characteristics of the meter are such that it does not measure point velocities accurately in those circumstances. The mean velocity in the vertical is computed by weighting each observed velocity in proportion to the vertical increment which it represents. A discharge measurement made by this method will include about 250 point-velocity readings in the river cross section.

### COMPUTATION PROCEDURES

#### ARITHMETIC METHOD

The alpha coefficient can be computed by arithmetic integration of equation 1. All that is needed is several point-velocity readings and their respective incremental areas.

Each velocity is assumed to be applicable to the incremental area surrounding it—that is, the area enclosed by boundaries one-half the distance to the point velocity above and below it and to the right and left of it (fig. 1). Accuracy of the computation increases correspondingly with the number of point-velocity observations in the measurement.

#### GRAPHIC METHOD

In the graphic method, point velocities are plotted on a diagram of the stream cross section. Lines of equal velocity (isovels) are drawn, and the area enclosed by adjacent isovels is determined. Alpha is computed by applying equation 1, using the area between isovels for  $\Delta A$ , and the average of adjacent isovels for  $v$ .

The reliability of the graphic method is subjectively affected by the manner in which isovels are drawn and by the magnitude of the selected difference between adjacent isovels.

### COMPUTER PROGRAM

Both the arithmetic-integration and graphic methods were tried, using conventional office equipment. The graphic method proved to be extremely slow and costly. More than 2 man-days per computation were required. The arithmetic method, using a desk calculator, reduced this time by half; but with the quantity of data that needed processing, even this method was too slow. The obvious approach

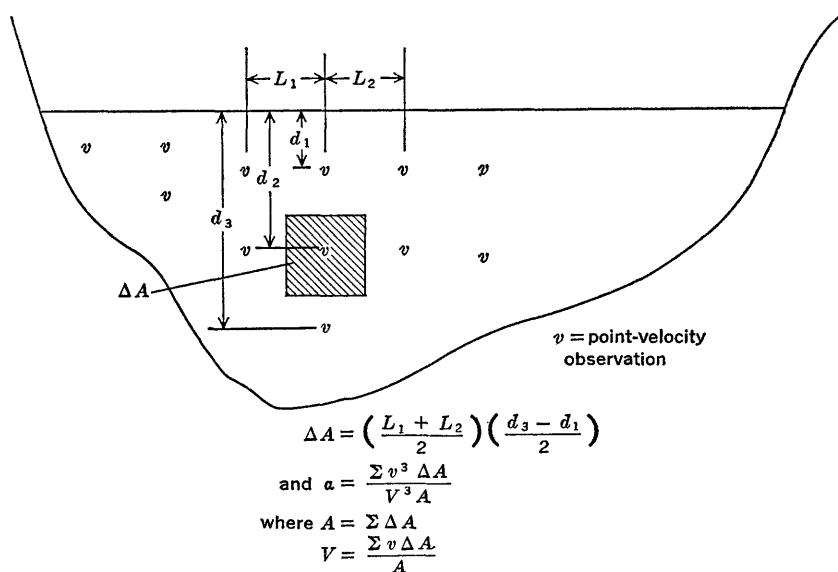


FIGURE 1.—Computation of alpha by arithmetic integration.

was to program the arithmetic-integration method on an electronic computer. This was done for the Burroughs 220 computer.

The computer program was written so that alpha coefficients were computed by use of point velocities and related incremental areas. This resulted in the following computational procedures each of which was dependent on the number of point observations made in the vertical:

1. Eleven velocity observations in each vertical (multiple-point velocity measurement).
2. Two velocity observations in each vertical (0.2d/0.8d measurement).
3. One velocity observation in each vertical (0.6d measurement).

From multiple-point velocity measurements three independent alpha coefficients could be obtained, because such measurements included observations at the 0.2d, 0.6d, and 0.8d. This is an important feature that will be discussed later in this report.

The decision was made to use an electronic computer, and the project was consequently expanded to include not only the computation of alpha coefficients but also the determination of various other parameters that might be used in correlation and peripheral studies of velocity distribution in natural channels. The computer was programmed to determine the following items:

$A$	Cross-sectional area.
$\alpha$	Alpha coefficient, based on multiple-point velocity observations.
$\alpha_{0.2d/0.8d}$	Alpha coefficient, based on velocity observations made at 0.2/0.8 depths in each subsection.

$\alpha_{0.8d}$	Alpha coefficient, based on velocity observations made at 0.6 depth in each subsection.
$B$	Stream width.
$C_{0.6d} \dots C_{0.95d}$	Velocity-profile coefficients; subscript indicates ratio of observation depth to total depth, measured from the water surface.
$P$	Wetted perimeter.
$Q_{vv}, V_{vv}$	Discharge and mean velocity, based on multiple-point velocity observations.
$Q_{0.2d/0.8d}, V_{0.2d/0.8d}$	Discharge and mean velocity, based on velocity observations made at 0.2 and 0.8 depths in each subsection.
$Q_{0.6d}, V_{0.6d}$	Discharge and mean velocity, based on velocity observations made at 0.6 depth in each subsection.
$R$	Hydraulic radius.
$\bar{X}, \bar{Y}$	Coordinates of the centroid of flow, as measured from the water surface and one bank.

Discharge measurements are very often made under conditions where the flow is not perpendicular to the selected cross section. To get the correct discharge, a horizontal-angle correction is applied to the velocity at each vertical. This is satisfactory for discharge computations, but where energy considerations are involved, the application of the horizontal-angle correction results in an erroneous evaluation of kinetic energy. For example, the kinetic energy for a flow at some given stage and discharge in a uniformly shaped channel has a unique value. Different values of mean velocity and alpha would be computed if measurement cross sections at various angles to the current were used, and if horizontal angle coefficients were applied to the velocities. Because of the complications associated with angularity of the current where variable horizontal angles are present, discharge measurements that included skewed currents in more than 10 percent of the subsections were excluded from this study.

The computation procedure used with data obtained from multiple-point velocity measurements of discharge required complete data for every vertical in the cross section. The inclusion of routines to fill gaps in the array of velocity data was consequently a major factor in the computer program.

The following procedure was used. Data for each vertical were examined by the computer to determine whether all 11 velocity values were present. If fewer than 11 values in the array were known, the missing items were supplied by the computer, which used a selected routine that was dependent on the actual number of observed point velocities. A primary requirement was that the data had to include, as a minimum,  $v_{0.6d}$  or  $v_{0.2d}$ , and  $v_{0.8d}$ .

Two general computation processes were used. If three, or fewer, velocity observations were made in a vertical, the arithmetic mean was computed from the available data; all other points in the vertical were computed as the product of this mean and the standard vertical-

velocity curve coefficient included in the program. These coefficients were derived from 48 multiple-point velocity measurements that were complete in every detail. The vertical-velocity curve coefficients derived from these data are given in table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Coefficients for standard vertical-velocity curve*

<i>Ratio of observation depth to depth of water</i>	<i>Ratio of point velocity to mean velocity in the vertical</i>
0.05-----	1.160
.1-----	1.160
.2-----	1.149
.3-----	1.130
.4-----	1.108
.5-----	1.067
.6-----	1.020
.7-----	.953
.8-----	.871
.9-----	.746
.95-----	.648

If more than three observations were made, each item was examined and those values missing from the array were inserted by a process of interpolation whereby the observed velocities were weighted in accordance with an average velocity distribution. The reliability of the computed value of alpha is, to some degree, dependent on the completeness of data supplied. Most multiple-point velocity measurements were complete, however, except for those shallow subsections where limitations of the measuring equipment precluded precise definition of the vertical distribution of velocity. Probably very little bias resulted from using these procedures in completing the array of point velocities in the vertical.

#### COMPARISON OF ALPHA DETERMINED GRAPHICALLY AND ARITHMETICALLY

Arithmetic accuracy of the computer program was verified by manual computation of simplified measurements. The results obtained by graphic procedures were compared with those obtained by arithmetic integration performed by desk calculator or by the computer (fig. 2).

The results agree closely, although the coefficients computed by the graphic method averaged about 1.5 percent higher than those computed by the machine, probably owing to the difference in treatment given to the bottom velocities in each vertical and to the subjectivity involved in the graphic procedure. In figure 2 the departures shown are within an allowable tolerance, verifying the assumption that equivalent computations can be made by either method.

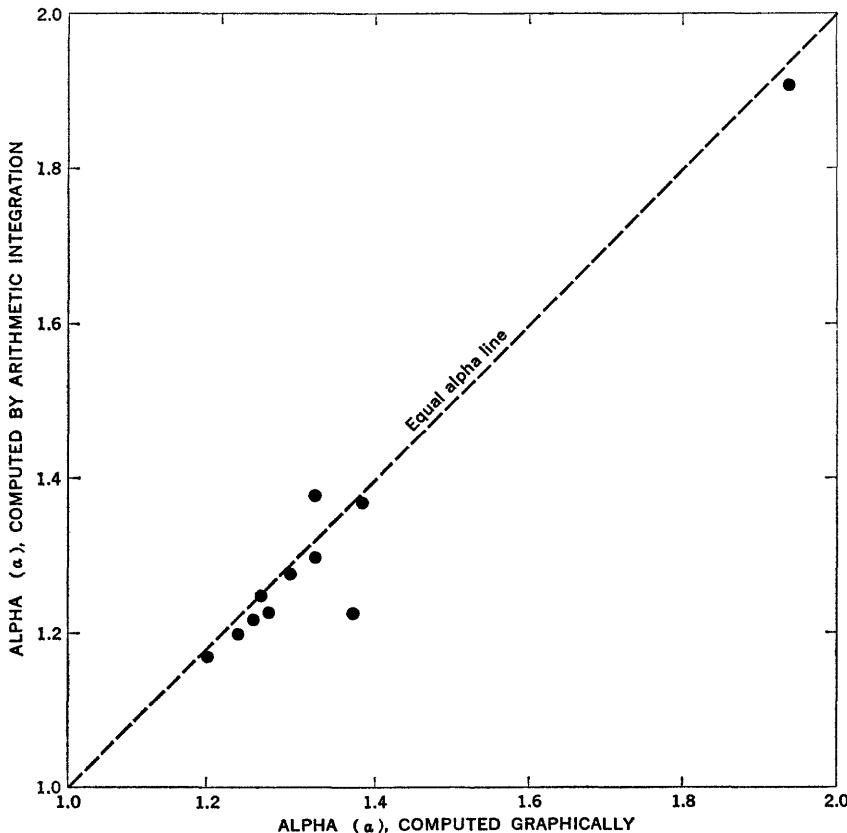


FIGURE 2.—Alpha values computed graphically compared with alpha values computed by arithmetic integration.

#### TYPES OF CROSS SECTIONS

The cross sections and channels represented by the measurements (given in "Basic Data" section) were classified into five types.

1. Type A: A natural trapezoidal-shaped channel without overbank flow and no bridge piers or other manmade obstructions.
2. Type B: A natural channel with bridge piers, abutments or man-made obstructions which may affect the flow pattern.
3. Type C: A canal or manmade channel without overbank flow.
4. Type D: Same as type A, but with overbank-flow sections.
5. Type E: Same as type C, but with overbank-flow sections.

#### DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS USED

##### MULTIPLE-POINT VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS

A large group of multiple-point velocity measurements was available from an Operations Research project conducted by the Washing-

ton, D.C., office of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1959. These measurements were augmented by additional data from various other projects. Alpha coefficients were computed for 173 of these multiple-point velocity measurements. Computed discharge ranged from 1.1 cfs to 636,000 cfs, and mean velocity ranged from 0.41 to 10.44 fps (feet per second). Table 4 gives the station name and location and pertinent data for each measurement; the type of cross section is also indicated.

Plan views of the measuring sites and roughness coefficients (Manning's  $n$ ), selected in the field, were obtained for each measurement through the cooperation of personnel responsible for the measurements. From the plan views, the length of tangent from the first upstream bend and the degree of curvature of this bend were determined.

#### **TWO-POINT (0.2d/0.8d) VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS**

In addition to the multiple-point velocity measurements, alpha coefficients were computed for 721 discharge measurements made by the usual  $0.2d/0.8d$ -depth method. These measurements were selected to represent a wide variation in channel characteristics and in discharge at each site. Comparision of alpha with variations in roughness, discharge, velocity, and the various geometric channel parameters was thus possible. These measurements had a range in discharge from 12.3 to 505,000 cfs and a range in velocity from 0.27 to 11.37 fps. Roughness coefficients (Manning's  $n$ ) were selected for each site, usually by on-site inspection, although a few were selected from pictures. Some complex cross sections (see fig. 3) were divided into subsections, and  $n$  values were selected for each subsection. Table 5 contains the name, location, type of cross section, and other pertinent data for each  $0.2d/0.8d$ -depth velocity measurement. The formula used for the computation of alpha gave equal weight to velocity observations at the 0.2-depth and 0.8-depth positions.

#### **ONE-POINT (0.6d) VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS**

None of the discharge measurements selected for analysis was made by the  $0.6d$  method. By abstracting the  $0.6d$  observations included in the discharge measurements made by the multiple-point velocity method, however, 173 one-point velocity measurements were obtained for use in computation of alpha coefficients ( $\alpha_{0.6d}$ ).

### **ANALYSIS OF VARIATIONS OF ALPHA**

#### **RANGE OF ALPHA**

Table 2 summarizes the maximum, minimum, and median values of alpha determined for each type of cross section. This table

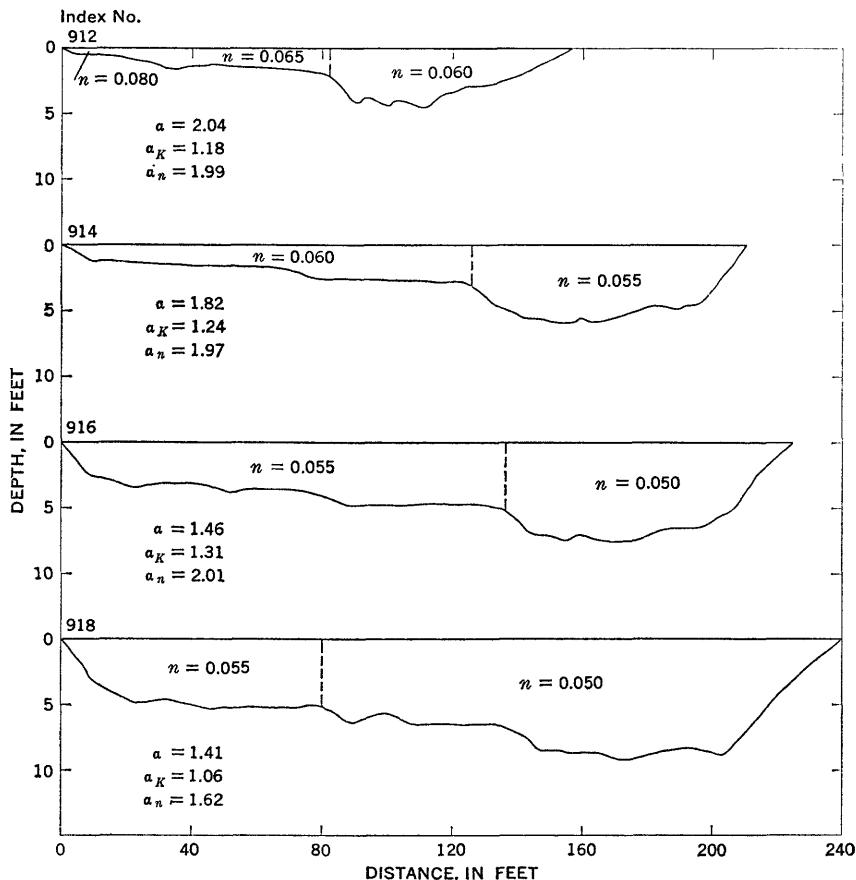


FIGURE 3.—Typical complex cross sections, Pit River near Bieber, Calif.

includes the results obtained from all multiple-point velocity and two-point ( $0.2d/0.8d$ ) velocity measurements. The alpha coefficients computed for the  $0.2d/0.8d$  measurements were adjusted by the equation next described.

TABLE 2.—Summary of alpha coefficients for various types of cross sections

Type of cross section	Number of measurements	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )		
		Minimum	Maximum	Median
A-----	402	1.09	2.90	1.40
B-----	97	1.06	4.70	1.45
C-----	73	1.03	1.76	1.10
D-----	170	1.18	2.99	1.46
E-----	8	1.10	1.32	1.14

**RELATION OF ALPHA COMPUTED FROM MULTIPLE-POINT  
VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS TO ALPHA COMPUTED FROM  
TWO-POINT ( $0.2d/0.8d$ ) VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS**

Multiple-point velocity measurements made in types A and C cross sections were studied first. A highly significant correlation was found to exist between the values of alpha computed from multiple-point velocity observations ( $\alpha$ ) and those of alpha computed solely on the basis of the  $0.2d/0.8d$  observations ( $\alpha_{0.2d/0.8d}$ ), which were abstracted from the complete array of point velocities (fig. 4). The regression

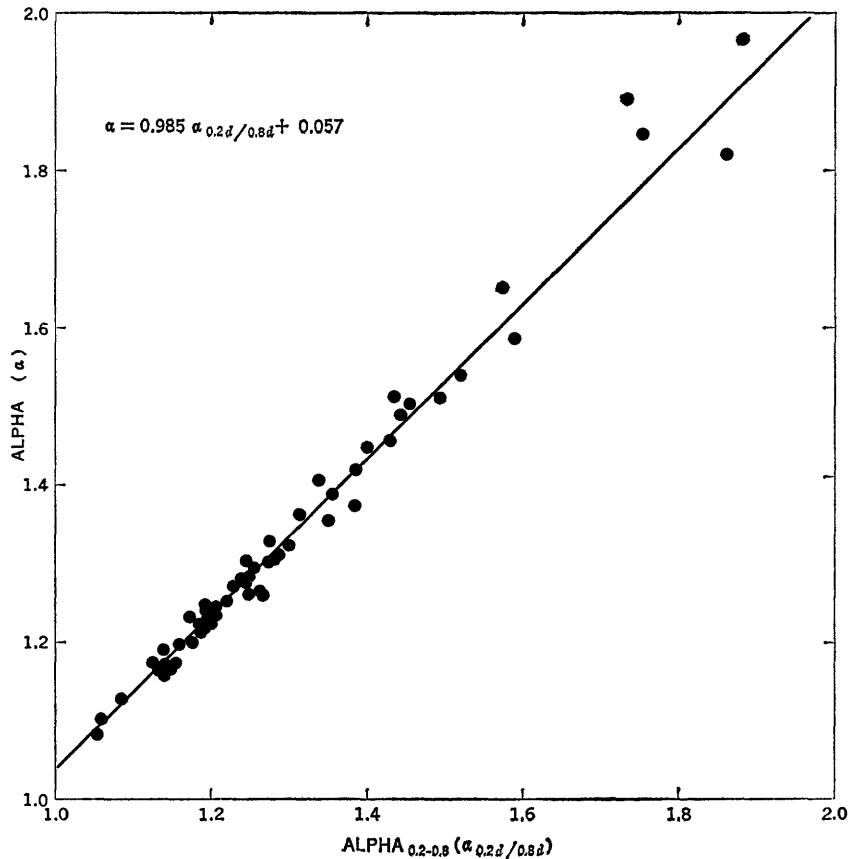


FIGURE 4.—Relation of alpha computed from multiple-point velocity observations ( $\alpha$ ) to alpha computed from  $0.2d/0.8d$  velocity observations ( $\alpha_{0.2d/0.8d}$ ).

equation is

$$\alpha = 0.985(\alpha_{0.2d/0.8d}) + 0.057. \quad (2)$$

The correlation coefficient is 0.999, which is significant at the 1-percent level. The establishment of this relation was very impor-

tant because it permitted the use of an almost limitless quantity of data (in the form of the conventional  $0.2d/0.8d$  discharge measurements) for detailed study of the relation between alpha and the various channel and flow parameters.

**RELATION OF ALPHA COMPUTED FROM MULTIPLE-POINT VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS TO ALPHA COMPUTED FROM ONE-POINT ( $0.6d$ ) MEASUREMENTS**

Again, using only multiple-point velocity measurements made in types A and C cross sections, a highly significant relation, shown in figure 5, was found to exist between the values of alpha computed from multiple-point velocity measurements and those of alpha computed only from point velocities at the  $0.6d$  ( $\alpha_{0.6d}$ ). The regression equation is

$$\alpha = 1.43\alpha_{0.6d} - 0.39.$$

The correlation coefficient is 0.975, which is significant at the 1-percent level.

**CORRELATION OF ALPHA WITH ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT**

The only channel parameter that correlated significantly with alpha was the roughness coefficient  $n$ . This correlation (fig. 6) is based upon 371 discharge measurements made in types A and C cross sections. The correlation coefficient is 0.504, which is significant at the 1-percent level. The regression equation is

$$\alpha = 14.8n + 0.884.$$

This correlation is fairly well defined between the  $n$  values of 0.012 ( $\alpha=1.06$ ) and 0.070 ( $\alpha=1.92$ ). The scatter of plotted points in figure 6 indicates that factors other than  $n$  evidently influence the value of alpha. The combination of factors that results in values greater than 2.00 is not common in problems involving types A and C cross sections; therefore, 2.00 should be considered as the maximum alpha value for these cross sections.

For convenience, equation 4 is expressed in tabular form in table 3.

**OTHER CORRELATIONS STUDIED**

Correlations of alpha with 18 different parameters and various combinations of parameters were investigated to explain the scatter of points shown in figure 6. The parameters used included hydraulic radius, Froude number, maximum velocity, mean velocity, mean depth, standard deviation of depths, tangent length, channel curvature, stream width, and various combinations of these. None of the correlations with these parameters, either singly or in combination, yield statistically significant results. These correlation studies indicated, however, that the large alpha values were associated with cross

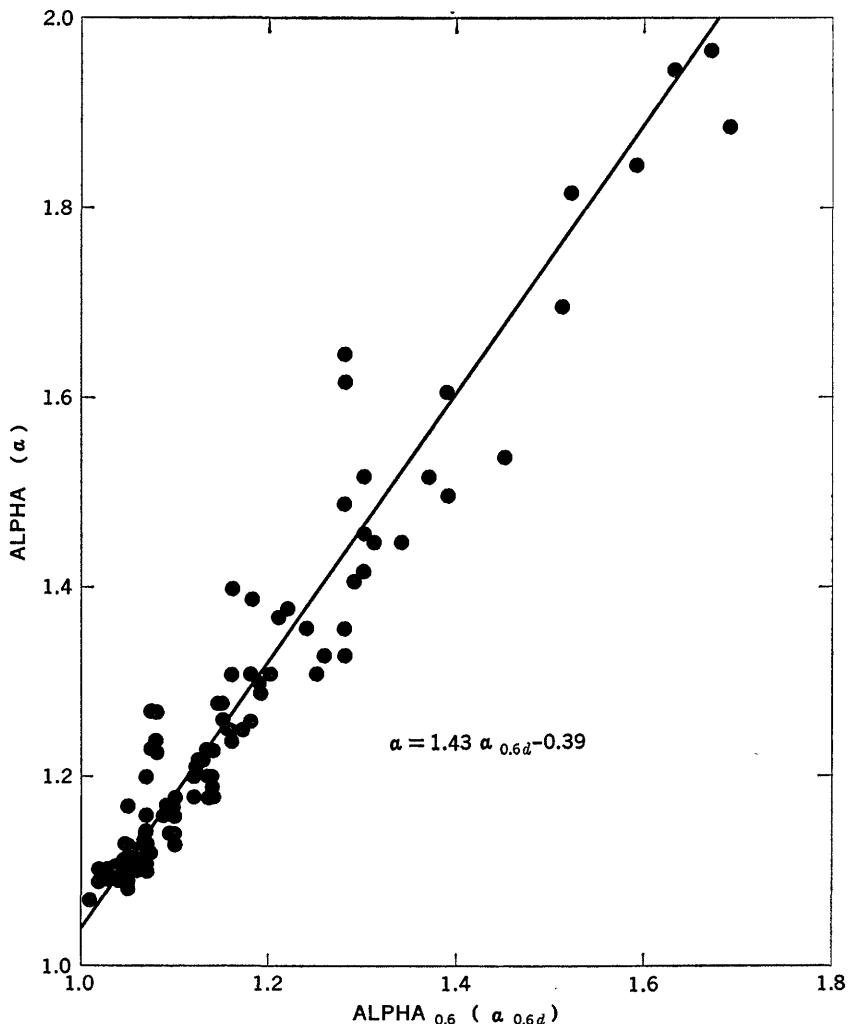


FIGURE 5.—Relation of alpha computed from multiple-point velocity observations ( $\alpha$ ) to alpha computed from  $0.6d$  velocity observations ( $\alpha_{0.6d}$ ).

sections in which large variations in velocity occurred horizontally across the section—in general, those sections with wide flood plains. Manipulation of equations 2 and 3 will demonstrate that the horizontal distribution of velocity is a dominant factor in the magnitude of alpha. The vertical distribution of velocity is of much less significance. This can also be demonstrated by a comparison of the empirically defined alpha coefficients of this study with the theoretical values which Streeter (1942) derived on the basis of the logarithmic law of velocity distribution in the vertical.

TABLE 3.—*Alpha coefficients, as based on n values*

n	Alpha	n	Alpha	n	Alpha
.012	1.06	.032	1.36	.052	1.65
.013	1.08	.033	1.37	.053	1.67
.014	1.09	.034	1.39	.054	1.68
.015	1.11	.035	1.40	.055	1.70
.016	1.12	.036	1.42	.056	1.71
.017	1.14	.037	1.43	.057	1.73
.018	1.15	.038	1.45	.058	1.74
.019	1.17	.039	1.46	.059	1.76
.020	1.18	.040	1.48	.060	1.77
.021	1.19	.041	1.49	.061	1.79
.022	1.21	.042	1.51	.062	1.80
.023	1.22	.043	1.52	.063	1.82
.024	1.24	.044	1.54	.064	1.83
.025	1.25	.045	1.55	.065	1.85
.026	1.27	.046	1.56	.066	1.86
.027	1.28	.047	1.58	.067	1.88
.028	1.30	.048	1.59	.068	1.89
.029	1.31	.049	1.61	.069	1.91
.030	1.33	.050	1.62	.070	1.92
.031	1.34	.051	1.64	.075	2.00

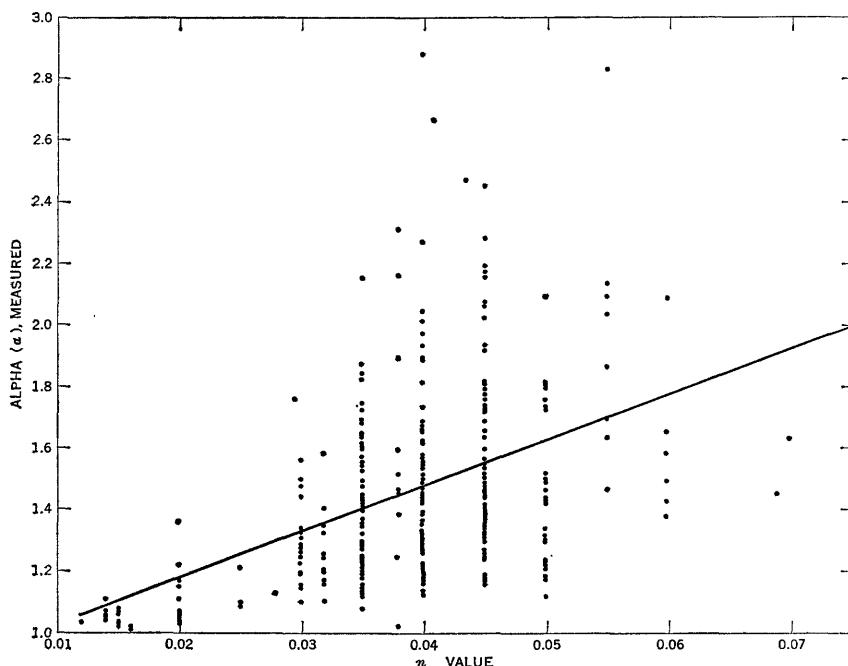


FIGURE 6.—Correlation between alpha and Manning's roughness coefficient (n).

Streeter showed that for wide channels alpha, expressed as a function of Chezy's  $C$ , ranges from 1.02 ( $C=180$ ) to 1.12 ( $C=65$ ). A direct comparison between Chezy's  $C$  and Manning's  $n$  can be

made by use of the equation  $C = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{1/6}$ . For example, if we assume a hydraulic radius of 3.0, then for a  $C$  of 180 we can compute  $n=0.010$ , and for  $C$  of 65 we can compute  $n=0.027$ . For these  $n$  values, this report gives alpha values of 1.03 and 1.28, respectively, as compared with Streeter's 1.02 and 1.12. For very smooth channels, variations in velocity, both horizontally and vertically, are small; thus low alpha coefficients result. Where roughness increases and the cross section becomes irregular, large velocity variations occur, particularly in the horizontal direction. The preceding example demonstrated this by the large difference between the theoretical coefficient (1.12), based on variation in the vertical only, and the empirical coefficient (1.28), which reflects both horizontal and vertical variation. Unfortunately, the horizontal velocity variation could not be related to any combination of the parameters measured, and use of equation 4 (see also table 3) is the only means of estimating alpha values for simple geometric channels.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETERMINING ALPHA TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNELS

Equation 4,  $\alpha=14.8 n + 0.884$ , is recommended for estimating alpha for unit-shaped trapezoidal channels (types A and C). Its value should be limited to 2.00 despite the fact that greater values will be computed when  $n$  exceeds 0.075.

#### CHANNELS WITH OVERFLOW SECTIONS

For a cross section that carries overflow on either or both banks, the overflow areas are generally treated as separate units or subsections (fig. 3). To obtain the value of alpha for the entire cross section, an individual value of alpha is first determined for each subsection by use of equation 4, and a composite value of alpha for the entire cross section is then computed by the following equation:

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 \frac{K_1^3}{A_1^2} + \alpha_2 \frac{K_2^3}{A_2^2} + \dots + \alpha_n \frac{K_n^3}{A_n^2}}{\frac{(K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_n)^3}{(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n)^2}}, \quad (5)$$

in which the subscripts refer to individual subsections.

Equation 5 is derived from equation 1 as follows: Let  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ , and  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  be the mean velocities, alpha coefficients, and areas respectively, of the subsections. Let  $V$  be the mean velocity and  $A$ , the cross-sectional area of the entire section. From the equations  $Q = A_1 V_1 + A_2 V_2 + \dots + A_n V_n$  and  $Q = K\sqrt{S}$ , the following can be written:

$$V_1 = \frac{K_1}{A_1} \sqrt{S}, V_2 = \frac{K_2}{A_2} \sqrt{S}, \dots V_n = \frac{K_n}{A_n} \sqrt{S},$$

$$Q = AV = V_1 A_1 + V_2 A_2 + \dots V_n A_n,$$

$$Q = (K_1 + K_2 + \dots K_n) \sqrt{S} = (\Sigma K) \sqrt{S},$$

and

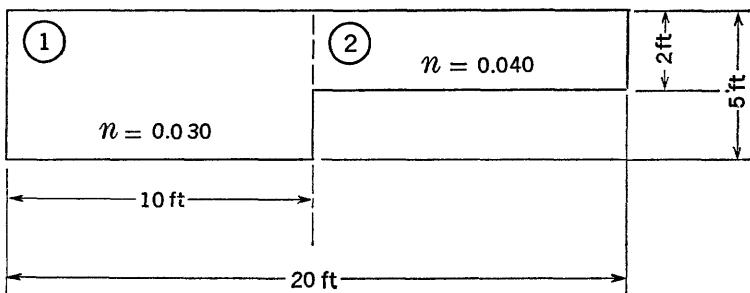
$$V = \frac{(\Sigma K) \sqrt{S}}{A}. \quad (6)$$

Equation 5 is obtained by substituting  $V$  from equation 6 in equation 1 and simplifying.

The following example illustrates the application of this procedure.

Example: Determining alpha for a subdivided type section.

Given:



Determine alpha:

$$A_1 = 50 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$R_2 = 1.67 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_1 = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_2^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.41$$

$$R_1 = 2.78 \text{ ft}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1.486(20)1.41}{0.040} = 1,048$$

$$R_1^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1.98$$

$$\Sigma K = 4904 + 1048 = 5952$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1.486(50)1.98}{0.030} = 4,904$$

$$\frac{K_2^3}{A_2^2} = 2.88 \times 10^6$$

$$A = 70 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\frac{(\Sigma K)^3}{A^2} = \frac{5,952^3}{70^2} = 43.0 \times 10^6$$

$$\frac{K_1^3}{A_1^2} = 47.2 \times 10^6$$

$$A_2 = 20 \text{ sq ft}$$

$$P_2 = 12 \text{ ft}$$

From table 3: alpha for  $n=0.030$  is 5.33, and  
alpha for  $n=0.040$  is 1.48; accordingly,

$$\alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 \frac{K_1^3}{A_1^2} + \alpha_2 \frac{K_2^3}{A_2^2}}{\frac{(\Sigma K)^3}{A^2}} = \frac{1.33(47.2) + 1.48(2.88)}{43.0} = 1.56.$$

Because the manner in which a cross section is subdivided has a pronounced effect upon the magnitude of alpha, use of a consistent method in subdividing the cross section in a slope-area reach is desirable. Thus, if one cross section of the reach is subdivided, the next cross section should be subdivided in the same manner. Computation procedures used for evaluating alpha in complex cross sections are, at best, only approximations, and errors introduced by the subdivision process will be minimized if all cross sections in a slope-area reach are subdivided in the same way.

#### **COMPARISON WITH PRESENT METHOD OF COMPUTATION**

The need for a method of estimating alpha for use in indirect determinations of discharge has long been recognized by the Geological Survey. At present, only limited data summarizing alpha coefficients applicable to open channels are to be found in the literature. The most readily available published data are those of King (1954), Kolupaila (1956, 1961), and O'Brien and Hickox (1937). The published figures, however, are too generalized to be of much assistance in making a reliable estimate of alpha. Lacking more suitable information, hydrologists, including those of the Geological Survey, have usually used an alpha value of 1.00 for unit-shaped trapezoidal sections and for each subsection of complex channels where equation 5 has been applied. For most slope-area determinations this assumption has little effect on the computed discharge because the channel reaches selected for study are generally fairly uniform in cross-sectional area, and velocity head is therefore a minor factor. In steep channels that are contracting in area, however, the use of the alpha value of 1.00 can lead to an appreciable error in the computed discharge.

Figure 7 shows alpha values ( $\alpha_k$ ) for 41 complex sections (type D sections) computed from equation 5 by the conventional method, where the  $\alpha$  for each subsection is assumed equal to 1.00, compared with values of alpha derived from multiple-point velocity measurements. Figure 8 shows alpha values ( $\alpha_n$ ) for the same group of sections computed from equation 5 by the method recommended in this study, where  $\alpha$  for each subsection is computed from table 3, compared with the alpha values derived from the multiple-point velocity measurements. The improved accuracy resulting from the procedure recommended in this report is quite apparent.

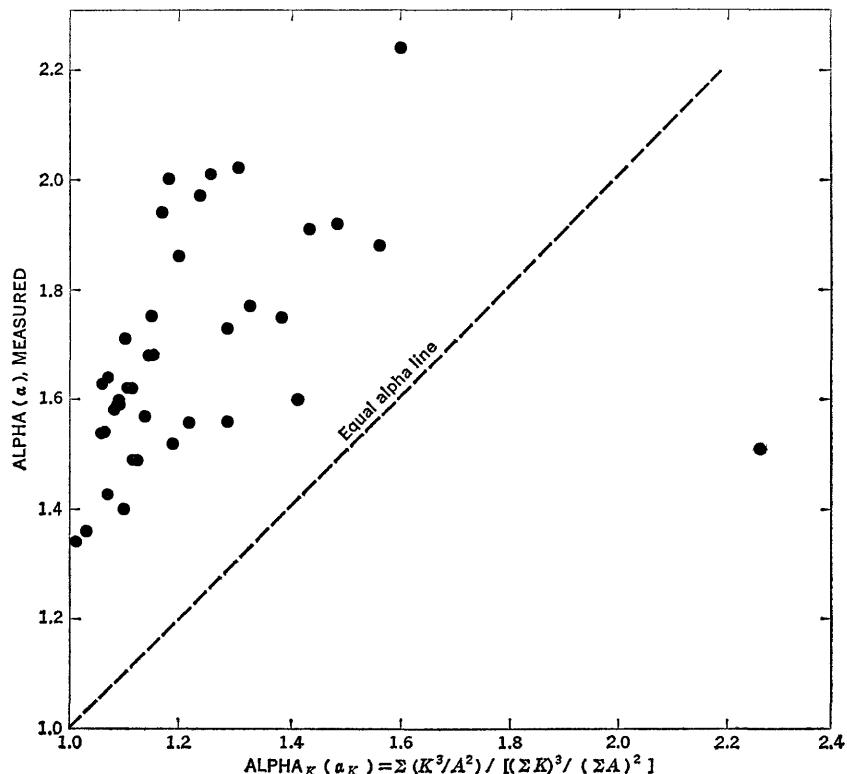


FIGURE 7.—Alpha computed from multiple-point velocity discharge measurements in complex cross sections compared with alpha computed from equation 5, assuming the alpha value to be 1.00 in each subsection ( $\alpha_K$ ).

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study demonstrates a reliable method of computing the energy-head coefficient, alpha, from conventional current-meter measurements of discharge, in which velocities are observed at 0.2 and 0.8 depths in each subsection. It also demonstrates that reasonable estimates of alpha for channels having no overflow can be made solely on the basis of the Manning roughness coefficient,  $n$ . This determination is important because the usually made assumption that the alpha value equals 1.00 in a channel with no overflow is greatly in error, particularly in the rougher channels. A rational method of estimating alpha for channels with overflow sections, based on Manning's  $n$  and on channel conveyance,  $K$ , is also presented in this report.

A major conclusion, illustrated by the study of factors influencing the magnitude of alpha, is that variation in the horizontal distribution of velocities is of even greater significance than variation in the vertical. Accordingly, these authors believe that a more intensive investigation

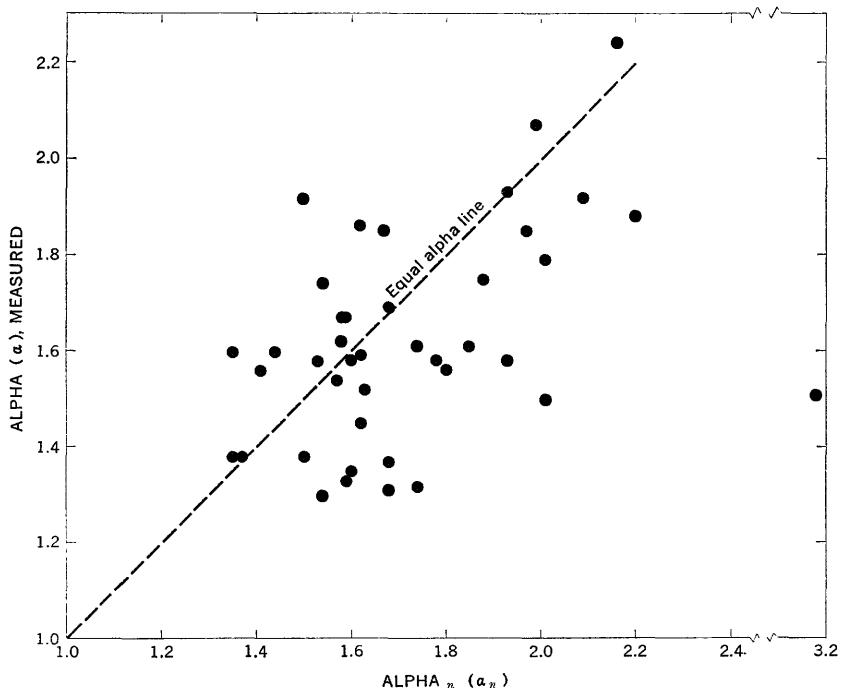


FIGURE 8.—Alpha computed from multiple-point velocity discharge measurements in complex cross sections compared with alpha computed from equation 5, in which alpha in each subsection has been computed from table 3 ( $\alpha_n$ ).

of factors influencing the horizontal distribution of velocity should be included in future studies. Data for this study were obtained from standard current-meter measurements, which were usually made at sites where roughness was low or in channels that were fairly straight. Data did not include information as to the amount of contraction in the reach or the significance of obstructions in the reach upstream from the point of measurement.

If further study is to be made, the authors suggest that it be done under more carefully selected conditions, where various parameters can be isolated and studied in detail. Methods should be devised to measure the expansion or contraction of the channel, the profile of the streambed and the water surface, the slope, and other physical characteristics, such as distance upstream to riffles, bends, or other obstructions that might affect the velocity distribution in the channel. The study of channels that have high roughness coefficients ( $n$  values of 0.070 or greater) would also be of value.

Routine discharge measurements do not provide enough specialized information, and more detailed field surveys will be required to refine results beyond that of this report.

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**BASIC DATA**

TABLE 4.—*Multiple-point velocity discharge-measurement data*

Index No.	Station and location	Type of cross section 1	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
1	Caney Fork near Rock Island, Tenn.	A	127	1,565	2.11	3,300	10.7	21.1	3.55	0.060	1.382
2	Big River at Burnsville, Mo.	A	129	1,080	1.18	1,270	8.2	12.5	2.69	.035	1.545
3	Pee Dee River at Pee Dee, S.C.	B	381	5,810	1.88	16,900	14.9	21.2	3.67	.036	1.484
4	Snake Creek at S-2a, North Miami Beach, Fla.	B	111	1,192	1.40	4,482	6.2	15.5	1.73	-----	1.443
5	Shawassee River near Fergus, Mich.	B	165	1,212	1.20	1,450	7.2	11.1	2.60	-----	1.073
6	Peace River at Arcadia, Fla.	B	170	1,140	.83	950	6.6	11.7	2.28	-----	2.707
7	Saco River at Gorridish, Maine.	A	250	3,190	3.48	11,100	12.4	17.0	5.42	.038	1.256
8	Bio Grande below Elephant Butte Dam, N. Mex.	A	102	638	2.34	1,500	3.0	9.2	1.75	-----	1.464
9	Clark Fork near Paine, Mont.	A	500	6,796	2.74	18,100	13.1	19.2	4.21	.030	1.265
10	Ochlockonee River near Havana, Fla.	B	320	2,173	1.55	3,370	6.7	14.7	3.29	-----	2.066
11	Conetoe Creek near Bethel, N.C.	B	45	369	1.75	646	6.8	10.5	3.32	.025	1.776
12	Pearl River at Jackson, Miss.	D	362	3,418	2.08	7,110	9.3	12.5	3.50	(2)	1.507
13	Pearl River at Edinburg, Miss.	A	118	1,677	1.03	1,850	14.2	19.5	2.26	.035	1.850
14	Sangamon River at Monticello, Ill.	B	127	873	.66	576	6.6	10.3	1.12	.035	1.677
15	Pearl River at Monticello, Miss.	B	296	3,747	2.25	8,480	10.4	20.0	3.31	.030	1.255
16	Gennessee River at Avon, N.Y.	A	188	2,704	2.28	6,180	13.2	17.1	3.38	.035	1.288
17	Wabash River at Vincennes, Ind.	B	572	6,125	2.69	16,500	10.0	13.8	3.86	(2)	1.222
18	Sugar Creek at Milford, Ill.	B	168	1,381	.87	1,200	7.9	12.6	2.27	.035	1.205
19	Vernillion River below Lake Vermillion near Tower, Minn.	A	50	346	.53	183	5.6	10.1	.92	.045	1.493
20	Missouri River at Bonnville, Mo.	B	1,322	14,560	3.55	51,500	10.5	23.5	5.82	.030	1.246
21	Savannah River near Clyo, Ga.	A	360	3,481	2.08	7,230	9.5	13.2	1.94	.035	1.162
22	Kanawha River at Charleston, W. Va.	B	918	10,860	2.64	27,600	11.3	16.5	3.76	.030	1.276
23	Missouri River at Toston, Mont.	A	365	1,422	2.67	3,800	3.9	6.0	4.46	.035	1.921
24	Boise River (below Lucky Peak Dam) near Boise, Idaho.	D	261	1,945	1.78	3,470	7.3	13.0	3.19	.030	1.618
25	Susquehanna River at Daurville, Pa.	B	1,305	7,988	4.34	34,700	6.3	11.6	6.35	(2)	1.192
26	White River at Devil's Bluff, Ark.	B	692	17,570	1.34	23,600	22.8	45.9	2.05	.032	1.301
27	Trinity River at Romayor, Tex.	B	195	3,170	1.69	2,180	14.8	31.0	1.04	.030	1.292
28	Petit Jean Creek at Danville, Ark.	B	138	1,128	1.88	2,120	7.2	14.2	3.42	-----	1.955
29	Connecticut River at Montague City, Mass.	A	460	5,383	2.79	16,000	11.6	17.6	4.73	.030	1.803
30	Merrimack River at Franklin Junction, N.H.	A	266	3,565	3.06	10,900	13.2	20.7	5.97	.032	1.888
31	Angelina River at Horger, Tex.	B	227	4,466	2.08	9,300	18.3	27.0	3.32	.035	1.334
32	Obionee River near Beulerville, Ga.	B	138	1,382	1.62	2,160	9.2	24.4	(2)	1.386	
33	Nahntua Swamp near Shreve, N.C.	B	57	339	2.63	8,892	4.8	8.7	4.18	(2)	1.923
34	Saunder River near Greenville, S.C.	B	127	410	2.68	1,100	3.1	5.0	5.38	.040	1.232
35	Farmington River at Rainbow, Conn.	A	90	649	3.93	2,550	6.9	10.8	5.38	-----	1.232
36	Red River at Grand Forks, N. Dak.	A	188	1,247	.99	1,230	6.5	8.7	1.59	.030	1.448

37	Oostanaula River at Resaca, Ga.	A	1,263	1,950	9.2	2.54	1.406
38	Marias River near Shelby, Mont.	B	1,762	2,660	5.1	4.80	.035
39	Loggy Bayou near NInook, La.	B	1,033	1,74	5.9	10.8	.026
40	Housatonic River at Stevenson, Conn.	A	206	4,271	7.0	8.4	1.203
41	Big Blue River at Barneston, Nebr.	A	111	323	1.74	561	1.604
42	Big Blue River near Creek, Nebr.	B	107	59	1.38	728	1.239
43	West Side Canal near Collinston, Utah	C	18.1	107	6.00	643	1.309
44	Iowa River at Iowa City, Iowa	B	308	3,601	2.60	5.9	1.693
45	All-American Canal (Station 80) near Imperial Dam, Ariz.-Calif.	C	213	2,967	2.57	11.2	1.074
46	Wolf River, above West Branch Wolf River, near Keshmina, Wis.	A	59	155	1.88	292	1.241
47	Holston River near Jefferson City, Tenn.	A	367	3,734	2.92	10,900	1.187
48	Farmington River above Collinsville, Conn.	B	153	6,686	1.38	10.3	1.309
49	Sabine River near Bon Wier, Tex.	B	467	6,490	2.46	16,000	1.230
50	Broad River near Bell, Ga.	B	200	454	1.56	707	1.230
51	Coal River at Ashford, W. Va.	A	130	622	2.25	1,400	1.243
52	Spokane River at Spokane, Wash.	A	272	2,928	7.00	20,500	1.243
53	Little Androscoggin River near South Paris, Maine	A	100	1,559	1.93	841	1.243
54	Bayou Cocodrie near Clearwater, La.	B	179	1,227	1.32	645	1.243
55	Mississippi River at Attkin, Minn.	B	170	1,320	.76	997	1.243
56	Eikhorn River at Waterloo, Nebr.	A	196	472	2.06	975	1.243
57	New River at Hinton, W. Va.	D	684	4,739	2.26	10,700	1.243
58	Colorado River near Cisco, Utah	A	447	3,076	4.16	12,800	1.243
59	Lemay River at Bethlehem, Pa.	B	320	1,980	2.92	12,960	1.243
60	Pilot Knob powerhouse near Pilot Knob, Calif.	C	112	1,615	.79	1,280	1.243
61	Juniper River at Newport, Pa.	B	560	2,446	1.65	3,710	1.243
62	Neznisco River at Turner Center, Maine	A	95	408	4.58	1,870	1.243
63	Klamath River near Klamath, Calif.	A	264	5,987	4.68	28,100	1.243
64	Colorado River near Lee's Ferry, Ariz.	D	342	1,980	2.70	5,350	1.243
65	Souris River near Foxholm, N. Dak.	B	93	441	.71	313	1.243
66	Connecticut River at White River Junction, Vt.	D	512	4,318	4.47	19,300	1.243
67	Green River near Orray, Utah	A	440	3,229	2.97	9,600	1.243
68	Similkameen River near Nighthawk, Wash.	A	242	1,487	4.06	5,920	1.243
69	John Day River at Service Creek, Ore.	A	135	1,069	3.31	3,540	1.243
70	Duck River above Hurricane Mills, Tenn.	A	236	1,444	2.60	3,760	1.243
71	Missouri River at Kansas City, Mo.	B	1,154	15,170	4.38	66,400	1.243
72	Green River near Jensen, Utah	A	368	4,456	5.94	13,500	1.243
73	Delaware River at Riegelsville, N.J.	B	320	3,145	1.19	3,740	1.243
74	Hammond East Side Canal near Collinston, Utah	C	26	81.1	2.08	2,8	1.243
75	Delaware River at Port Jervis, N.Y.	B	606	1,767	1.37	2,420	1.243
76	Arkansas River below John Martin Reservoir, Caddoe, Colo.	D	194	435	2.39	1,040	1.243
77	Cowitch River near Kosmos, Wash.	A	168	1,422	4.14	5,880	1.243
						8.3	11.6
							6.84
							1.516

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Multiple-point velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	Type of cross section <sup>1</sup>	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
78	Yodith River at Wilkesboro, N.C.	A	1.15	740	3.69	2,730	6.2	8.3	4.84	0.032	1.176
79	Sacramento River near Red Bluff, Calif.	D	512	2,737	2.36	6,460	6.3	9.3	3.74	.030	1.333
80	Snake River near Irwin, Idaho	A	1.942	6.40	12,500	5.7	6.8	9.20	.030	1.231	
81	Schroon River at Riverbank, N.Y.	A	82	624	6.25	3,900	7.0	11.2	7.58	.036	1.086
82	Wabash River at Delphi, Ind.	A	350	1,579	2.00	3,160	4.5	6.1	3.59	(2)	1.308
83	Kootenai River near Bonners Ferry, Idaho	B	61.6	8,250	1.93	16,900	13.3	17.0	2.86	.030	1.199
84	Broad River near Bell, Ga.	B	201	1,836	3.39	6,230	7.9	12.1	5.22	(2)	1.257
85	Calcasieu River near Oberlin, La.	B	212	1,548	1.74	2,690	6.7	9.8	3.04	.035	1.374
86	St. Croix River near Rush City, Minn.	A	490	3,696	2.87	10,600	7.5	10.4	4.55	(2)	1.276
87	Pecos River at damsite 3, near Carlsbad, N.Mex.	A	124	233	1.96	10,600	15.6	2.8	3.05	.040	1.271
88	North Platte River near Goose Egg, Wyo.	D	1.08	447	3.18	1,420	4.0	8.2	5.24	.040	1.398
89	Mississippi River at Chester, Ill.	B	1,769	47,040	4.40	207,000	24.6	37.2	6.11	.027	1.172
90	Missouri River at Pierre, S.Dak.	A	316	6,492	5.67	36,800	19.5	32.5	8.24	.030	1.193
91	Pudding River at Aurora, Oregon	A	74	360	1.62	582	4.7	7.5	2.05	.030	1.103
92	Colorado River along Colorado-Utah State Line	A	321	2,360	3.86	9,110	7.3	13.0	5.53	.035	1.218
93	Grand River at Ionia, Mich.	B	369	3,705	2.78	10,300	9.9	13.8	4.83	.040	1.736
94	Wabash River near New Corydon, Ind.	A	76	448	1.13	508	5.6	7.5	4.77	(2)	1.329
95	Crooked River near Culver, Ore.	A	108	950	2.59	2,460	7.9	14.6	4.42	.030	1.517
96	Mississippi River at Thebes, Ill.	B	2,319	49,270	4.36	215,000	20.5	35.7	6.48	.026	1.136
97	Mississippi River at Alton, Ill.	B	1,824	46,870	4.08	191,000	23.3	57.1	7.52	.028	1.272
98	Sangamon River at Mallement, Ill.	B	71	270	1.53	414	3.7	4.7	2.32	.035	1.258
99	Grand River at Lansing, Mich.	B	205	1,140	2.57	2,930	5.5	7.6	4.34	.045	1.555
100	Eel River at Scotia, Calif.	B	441	2,056	3.18	6,530	4.6	9.0	4.93	.035	1.292
101	Atwater Canal, near Atwater, Calif., site 1	C	17.2	46.0	2.56	118	2.3	4.3	3.28	-----	1.121
102	site 1	C	17.3	46.3	2.59	120	2.3	4.2	3.27	-----	1.162
103	site 2	C	16.9	43.2	5.92	236	2.5	4.0	3.20	-----	1.104
104	site 2	C	17.3	46.2	2.42	112	2.3	4.1	2.98	-----	1.103
105	site 2	C	15.6	36.2	3.04	110	2.1	3.6	3.79	-----	1.102
106	site 3	C	16.1	37.3	3.08	115	2.1	3.6	3.87	-----	1.111
107	site 3	C	15.9	37.0	3.05	113	2.1	3.6	3.79	-----	1.143
108	site 4	C	15.7	36.9	3.04	112	2.1	3.6	3.88	-----	1.111
109	site 4	C	17.5	47.0	2.57	121	2.4	4.0	3.08	-----	1.093
110	Arena Canal near Livingston, Calif., site 1	C	18.0	47.3	2.47	117	2.3	4.0	3.13	-----	1.132
111	site 1	C	17.8	46.4	2.59	120	2.3	3.8	3.06	-----	1.066
112	site 2	C	17.7	46.1	2.58	119	2.3	3.9	3.19	-----	1.118
113	site 2	C	17.8	47.5	2.63	125	2.4	4.0	3.13	-----	1.109

114	.00	Septaga River near McKenzie, Ala.	site 3																					
115																								
116		Bear Creek at Bishop, Ala.																						
117		Cahaba River at Centerville, Ala.																						
126		Turlock Canal near La Grange, Calif.																						
127		Tuolumne River at Early Intake, Calif.																						
128		.do.																						
131		North Yuba River below Bullards Bar, Calif.																						
132		Sacramento River at Coswick, Calif.																						
133		Bore Canal at Isabella Dam, Calif.																						
134		Columbia River at the Dalles, Ore.																						
135		.do.																						
136		Columbia River at Paterson Ferry, Ore.																						
137		.do.																						
138		Columbia River at Bridgeport, Wash.																						
139		.do.																						
140		Columbia River at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash.																						
141		.do.																						
142		Columbia River at Priest Rapids, Wash.																						
143		.do.																						
144		Columbia River at Rocky Reach, Wash.																						
145		.do.																						
146		Columbia River at Trinidad, Wash.																						
164		San Joaquin River at Kerckhoff powerhouse, Calif.																						
181		Mozzale Experimental Canals at Metz, France																						
182		.do.																						
183		.do.																						
184		.do.																						
185		.do.																						
186		.do.																						
187		.do.																						
188		.do.																						
189		Blue River above Green Mountain Reservoir, Colo.																						
190		North Platte River above Seminoe Reservoir, Wyo.																						
191		.do.																						
193		Coachella Canal, Calif.																						
194		.do.																						
195		.do.																						
196		.do.																						
197		.do.																						
198		.do.																						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Multiple-point velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	Type of cross section <sup>1</sup>	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $c_2$ )
199	Georgia Institute of Technology flume, Georgia	—	3.5	.6	8.35	5.0	—	.19	8.89	—	1.066
202	do	—	3.5	1.3	2.25	3.0	—	.56	2.90	—	1.140
203	do	—	3.5	1.0	1.71	—	—	.48	2.18	—	1.140
204	do	—	3.5	1.2	2.17	2.6	—	.51	2.85	—	1.200
205	do	—	3.5	1.0	2.20	—	—	.39	2.64	—	1.060
206	do	—	3.5	1.1	3.91	4.3	—	.40	4.94	—	1.060
207	do	—	3.5	1.1	5.73	6.3	—	.40	7.24	—	1.000
208	do	—	3.5	1.5	1.53	2.3	—	.53	1.88	—	1.080
209	do	—	3.5	.9	3.67	3.3	—	.35	4.77	—	1.130
210	do	—	3.5	.7	5.28	3.7	—	.29	6.96	—	1.180
211	do	—	3.5	.7	5.28	3.7	—	.29	6.96	—	1.180
212	do	—	3.5	.7	1.57	1.1	—	.29	2.02	—	1.196
213	do	—	3.5	.7	3.00	2.1	—	.30	3.92	—	1.180
1185	Republican River, Section K, near Franklin, Nebr.	D	353	880	2.08	1,880	—	2.5	3.51	—	1.600
1188	do	D	352	910	2.24	2,040	1.3	5.6	4.08	—	1.750
1169	Republican River, Section L, near Franklin, Nebr.	D	410	1,110	2.99	3,310	2.9	7.7	5.66	—	1.880
1166	Republican River, Section K, near Franklin, Nebr.	D	354	1,530	2.25	3,450	4.3	7.4	4.28	—	1.920
1169	Republican River, Section L, near Franklin, Nebr.	D	206	884	3.07	2,960	4.1	7.7	5.66	—	1.860
1179	do	D	176	284	1.39	354	1.4	4.7	2.70	—	1.510

<sup>1</sup> Definitions of cross-section types is given on p. C8.<sup>2</sup> Subdivided section, no composite  $n$  value available.

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	H <sub>r</sub> ,draulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
165	Columbia River at Bridgeport, Wash.	A	1,100	43,000	11.37	489,000	38.7	51.5	15.73	—	1.23
166	do	A	1,100	42,700	11.15	476,000	38.4	51.1	15.36	—	1.24
167	Columbia River at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash.	B	754	38,100	9.82	374,000	48.5	51.1	13.72	—	1.14
168	do	B	758	44,600	11.32	505,000	54.3	91.7	15.01	—	1.16
169	Columbia River below Priest Rapids Dam, Wash.	B	1,230	39,600	6.24	247,000	32.0	41.9	8.72	—	1.16
170	Columbia River at Priest Rapids, Wash.	A	1,245	42,000	6.83	287,000	33.6	43.8	9.58	—	1.14
171	do	A	1,300	53,700	8.20	494,000	41.0	53.0	11.97	—	1.12
172	do	A	1,305	54,200	9.32	505,000	41.2	53.5	12.66	—	1.14
173	do	A	1,265	35,900	6.40	194,000	29.6	38.7	7.78	—	—
174	Columbia River below Rocky Reach Dam, Wash.	A	1,005	36,200	6.48	228,000	34.7	46.4	8.56	—	1.17
175	Columbia River at Rocky Reach, Wash.	A	1,070	40,000	7.70	312,000	37.5	51.1	10.75	—	1.17
176	do	A	1,310	53,900	9.48	511,000	40.8	50.0	12.81	—	1.20
177	Columbia River at Trinidad, Wash.	A	1,260	51,000	9.29	474,000	40.1	60.0	14.84	—	1.17
178	do	D	1,470	48,400	10.95	530,000	32.7	60.1	13.66	—	1.25
179	do	D	1,440	47,600	10.61	505,000	32.8	59.6	14.52	—	1.27
180	Columbia River at Bridgeport, Wash.	A	1,026	38,100	10.26	391,000	36.7	50.6	14.32	—	1.18
500	Sowinmorey Creek at Mississippi 504 near Rosehill, Miss.	B	376	3,420	2.08	7,110	8.8	—	—	—	2.05
503	Leaf River at Interstate Highway near Motselle, Miss.	B	643	11,800	2.95	34,800	18.0	—	—	—	1.87
505	Tallahala Creek at Interstate Highway 50 at Laurel, Miss.	B	595	6,190	2.91	18,000	10.3	—	—	—	1.56
506	Leaf River at McLain, Miss.	B	2,158	35,100	3.48	122,000	15.2	—	—	—	3.52
507	Tallahoma Creek at Mississippi 15 near Laurel, Miss.	B	268	1,880	3.13	5,880	7.0	—	—	—	—
509	Bucatunia Creek at Mississippi 18 near Quintman, Miss.	B	489	1,850	2.40	4,340	3.8	—	—	—	1.46
510	Pascagoula River at Merrill, Miss.	B	5,650	79,100	1.99	1,58,000	14.0	—	—	—	1.51
512	Long Creek at Mississippi 18 near Quitman, Miss.	B	344	1,080	2.43	2,020	3.1	—	—	—	4.71
513	Tallahala Creek at Mississippi 42 near Runnels-town, Miss.	B	1,221	14,000	2.21	31,000	11.5	—	—	—	2.60
514	Wolf River at Mississippi 26 near Poplarville, Miss.	B	252	2,540	3.36	8,540	9.8	—	—	—	1.34
518	Big Rock River at Varden, Miss.	B	1,030	8,800	2.56	22,900	8.7	—	—	—	1.98

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
519	Big Black River at Pickens, Miss.		B	1,360	9,360	2.01	18,800	6.8	-----	-----	2.91	
524	Big Black River at State Highway 16 near Canton, Miss.		B	674	6,890	2.99	20,900	10.4	-----	-----	1.42	
534	Big Black River at Bentonia, Miss.		B	630	4,880	.87	4,260	9.1	-----	-----	2.06	
535	Big Black River at Bentonia, Miss.		B	383	7,690	3.88	29,800	19.4	-----	-----	1.64	
539	Big Black River near Bayina, Miss.		B	626	13,000	2.50	32,500	20.2	-----	-----	2.03	
542	Pearl River near Burnside, Miss.		B	358	5,490	1.62	5,660	9.5	-----	-----	2.04	
544	do		B	405	2,860	2.27	6,490	6.9	-----	-----	1.86	
545	Pearl River at Meek's Bridge, near Canton, Miss.		B	570	12,300	2.79	34,300	16.5	-----	-----	2.27	
554	Yockanookany River near Oklahoma, Miss.		B	640	5,750	1.64	9,410	8.8	-----	-----	1.93	
556	West Fork Tombigbee River at Nettleton, Miss.		B	1,240	8,600	3.30	28,400	6.9	-----	-----	2.62	
557	Little Wabash River at Louisville, Ill.		B	553	6,100	2.77	16,900	10.5	-----	-----	1.71	
559	Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo.		B	2,000	58,300	4.03	238,000	27.8	-----	-----	1.20	
560	South Fork American River near Kyburz, Calif.	339	D	89	349	1.12	390	3.8	6.9	1.71	-----	1.30
562	do	327	A	110	477	2.77	1,320	4.3	8.4	4.98	-----	1.40
563	West Fork Tombigbee River near Nettleton, Miss.	331	B	1,255	12,600	4.96	62,500	9.9	31.3	9.94	-----	1.61
564	Yockanookany River at Kosciusko, Miss.	289	B	545	2,780	2.33	6,490	5.0	11.7	4.98	-----	1.46
565	Eel River at Alderpoint, Calif.	356	A	314	1,760	2.74	10,100	6.6	9.0	6.040	0.040	
566	do	328	A	2770	5,990	16,900	8.3	11.2	9.33	0.038	1.39	
567	do	31	A	345	3,430	5.95	20,400	9.8	12.5	10.56	.038	1.60
568	do	43	A	330	4,880	6.60	31,800	14.1	18.0	10.06	.035	1.48
569	do	32	A	367	6,540	7.16	46,800	17.3	25.0	12.47	.035	1.73
570	South Fork American River near Camino, Calif.	306	D	113	556	2.29	1,230	4.5	10.2	3.91	.045	1.64
571	do	315	D	129	826	3.17	2,020	6.1	12.7	5.22	.042	1.58
572	Klamath River at Sonoma, Calif.	243	A	160	877	1.10	965	5.4	7.9	2.26	.045	1.82
573	do	286	A	170	1,090	1.75	1,910	6.3	9.6	3.56	.040	1.68
574	do	218	A	201	2,420	4.00	9,680	12.1	16.8	10.08	.038	2.32
575	do	279	A	220	3,550	7.28	25,900	15.2	15.0	13.20	.038	1.90
576	do	270	A	246	5,560	7.84	43,860	21.4	33.6	15.03	.038	2.17
577	Klamath River near Klamath, Calif.	20	A	690	15,100	8.68	131,000	31.5	12.10	.035	1.20	
578	do	31	A	680	9,180	5.76	62,900	13.8	21.5	8.24	.035	1.25
579	do	27	A	610	4,100	3.66	16,000	6.7	12.7	4.69	.038	1.14
580	do	46	D	454	1,660	1.93	3,210	3.6	2.51	7.7	.042	1.19

631	New River at Denny, Calif.	1.24
632	do	1.26
633	do	1.22
634	do	1.28
635	do	1.43
636	do	1.29
637	do	1.30
638	do	1.30
639	do	1.30
590	Van Duzen River near Bridgeville, Calif.	6.7
591	do	7.02
592	do	7.02
593	do	7.02
694	do	4.5
595	Pit River at Big Bend, Calif.	5.47
596	do	2,140
598	South Fork Salmon River near Forks of Salmon Calif.	391
599	do	82
600	North Fork Salmon River near Forks of Salmon, Calif.	82
601	do	9
603	do	D
604	do	D
605	do	D
606	do	9
607	Trinity River near Burnt Ranch, Calif.	D
608	do	D
609	do	D
610	do	D
611	do	D
613	Tuolumne River below Hatch Hatchy, Calif.	323
614	do	D
616	do	D
617	Kaweah River near Three Rivers, Calif.	323
619	do	D
621	do	D
622	do	D
623	do	D
624	do	D
625	do	D
626	Kaweah River at Three Rivers, Calif.	220
627	do	B
628	do	B
631	do	B
632	do	B
633	do	B
635	do	B

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
636	Tule River near Springville, Calif.	75	A	45	169	2.25	380	3.6	4.19	0.040	1.66
637	do	26	A	53	177	2.76	489	3.1	4.99	.040	1.56
638	do	73	A	53	191	2.76	528	3.5	5.68	.040	1.82
639	do	24	A	57	201	3.48	699	3.4	6.29	.040	1.57
640	do	12	D	60	211	3.95	823	3.4	5.8	.040	1.67
641	do	18	D	72	240	4.30	1,080	3.2	6.5	.040	1.65
643	do	22	D	223	652	5.85	3,230	2.4	7.5	.040	2.21
645	Kern River below Isabella Dam, Calif.	246	A	75	266	2.79	740	3.5	5.1	.050	1.32
647	do	248	A	81	300	3.67	1,100	3.6	5.2	.050	1.30
648	do	247	A	81	351	3.94	1,380	4.2	6.2	.050	1.30
649	do	186	A	84	396	4.82	1,910	4.6	6.8	.050	1.19
650	do	179	A	85	451	5.50	2,480	5.1	7.4	.050	1.21
651	do	183	A	84	466	5.79	2,700	5.3	7.6	.050	1.21
652	do	185	A	90	587	6.10	3,530	6.2	9.1	.050	1.34
653	do	138	D	282	1,660	4.79	7,950	5.8	10.6	.050	1.28
654	South Fork Kern River near Owyee, Calif.	450	A	40	93	1	53.7	2.2	2.9	.032	1.35
655	do	490	A	46	108	1.05	113	2.3	3.1	.032	1.41
657	do	440	A	51	156	2.44	381	3.0	4.3	.032	1.21
658	do	438	A	62	204	4.75	970	3.2	5.1	.032	1.25
659	do	439	A	63	239	6.02	1,200	3.6	6.0	.032	1.25
660	Silver Creek near Placerville, Calif.	229	A	58	306	5.52	159	5.0	7.9	.040	2.96
662	do	234	D	78	426	1.42	605	5.2	9.6	.040	2.19
663	do	222	D	78	438	1.65	723	5.4	9.7	.040	2.19
664	Silver Creek near Placerville, Calif.	205	D	104	544	2.70	1,470	5.0	10.9	.045	1.83
665	do	216	D	113	690	3.91	2,700	5.9	12.0	.045	1.71
666	Silver Creek below Camino diversion dam, Calif.	25	D	83	211	2.32	489	2.4	4.6	.055	2.74
667	do	13	D	79	246	2.85	702	3.0	—	.055	2.78
668	do	20	D	92	265	3.36	890	2.8	—	.055	2.80
669	do	22	D	91	290	3.38	979	3.1	5.7	.055	2.98
670	do	23	D	91	285	3.64	1,010	3.0	8.95	.055	2.63
671	do	26	A	91	322	4.07	1,310	3.4	5.9	.055	2.84
672	Kings River above North Fork, Calif.	328	D	140	311	2.39	743	2.2	—	.035	1.33
673	do	291	D	172	409	2.57	1,050	2.4	3.6	.035	1.34
674	do	279	D	183	492	3.01	1,480	2.7	3.9	.035	1.34
676	do	305	D	209	623	4.16	2,690	3.0	4.8	.035	1.32

677	-do-	7.16	3.3	5.6	5.6	1.41
678	-do-	8.03	3.8	5.10	5.10	1.41
679	-do-	9.03	3.8	5.20	5.20	1.41
680	Big Creek above Pine Flat Reservoir, Calif.					
681	-do-	4.48	3.160	4.180	4.180	.040
682	-do-	5.0	5.10	5.74	5.74	.040
683	-do-	5.6	5.6	5.74	5.74	.040
684	-do-	5.6	5.6	5.74	5.74	.040
685	Kings River below North Fork, Calif.					
686	-do-	212	706	820	820	.040
687	-do-	317	D	213	919	.040
688	-do-	320	D	225	1,070	.040
689	-do-	318	D	220	6.39	.040
690	-do-	267	D	140	82	.040
691	-do-	267	D	156	507	.040
692	Kings River below Pine Flat Dam, Calif.					
693	-do-	262	D	69	110	.59
694	-do-	247	D	71	1.27	65.2
695	-do-	247	D	213	304	2.72
696	-do-	242	D	224	1,040	4.31
697	-do-	265	D	259	1,230	4.71
698	-do-	125	D	295	1,980	5.91
699	-do-	286	A	284	984	.61
700	-do-	301	A	290	1,800	.83
701	-do-	320	A	309	1,510	1.28
702	-do-	331	A	307	1,840	1.63
703	Kings River near Hanmer, Calif.					
704	-do-	57	D	221	317	2.04
705	-do-	58	D	330	2,110	2.27
706	-do-	59	D	165	2,450	2.78
707	-do-	62	D	197	603	6.67
708	-do-	349	D	163	494	9.60
709	-do-	424	D	175	586	4.73
710	-do-	383	D	178	674	4.72
711	-do-	426	D	181	757	4.77
712	-do-	348	A	186	1,090	5.47
713	San Joaquin River near Newman, Calif.					
714	-do-	633	D	213	1,250	5.52
715	-do-	676	D	220	995	1.06
716	-do-	682	A	235	1,160	1.52
717	-do-	686	A	226	1,170	1.75
718	-do-	681	D	120	1,240	1.79
719	-do-	685	A	282	1,740	1.96
720	-do-	680	A	324	2,830	2.38
721	-do-	626	A	403	4,430	3.25
					14,400	10.9
						20.7

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient (n)	Alpha coefficient (ce)
723	Mered River at Pohono Bridge, Yosemite, Calif.	316	A	104	242	3.02	730	2.3	3.5	4.40	0.045	1.25
724	do	341	A	105	288	2.7	941	2.7	3.9	4.69	.045	1.30
725	do	320	A	114	326	3.65	1,190	2.8	4.2	5.60	.040	1.33
726	do	350	D	123	395	4.56	1,800	3.2	4.8	6.87	.040	1.25
729	South Fork Merced River at Wawona, Calif.	29	A	76	175	2.12	372	2.3	2.9	3.24	.040	1.30
730	do	17	A	79	196	2.41	472	2.4	3.3	3.65	.040	1.33
731	do	18	A	79	222	3.10	688	2.7	3.7	4.70	.040	1.33
732	do	19	A	80	239	3.27	793	2.9	3.8	5.27	.040	1.40
733	do	5	A	75	272	4.26	1,160	3.5	4.6	6.39	.040	1.31
734	South Fork Merced River near El Portal, Calif.	84	A	78	393	.52	206	4.9	7.1	1.01	.045	1.69
735	do	108	A	83	420	1.17	490	4.9	7.2	2.53	.045	2.16
737	do	94	A	88	452	1.66	751	5.3	7.7	3.51	.045	2.08
738	do	96	A	82	466	2.04	928	6.3	7.9	4.44	.045	2.46
739	do	74	D	87	483	2.71	1,310	6.3	8.2	6.11	.040	2.64
740	do	78	D	96	685	4.03	2,360	5.7	9.3	7.71	.040	2.19
741	Merced River at Biggy, Calif.	123	D	141	689	1.23	845	4.8	7.0	2.07	.045	1.38
743	do	151	A	144	951	2.21	2,100	6.5	10.5	3.37	.045	1.41
744	do	141	A	145	1,060	2.49	2,640	7.2	12.2	4.38	.045	1.45
745	do	166	A	160	3,410	3,650	7.6	13.0	6.18	.045	1.33	
746	do	142	A	149	1,200	3.73	4,480	7.9	12.9	5.63	.040	1.23
747	do	126	A	152	1,260	4.41	5,560	8.1	13.0	7.36	.040	1.39
748	do	125	A	165	1,550	5.68	8,800	9.1	15.9	10.78	.040	1.67
749	Merced River at Happy Isles Bridge near Yosemite, Calif.	356	B	79	209	2.36	494	2.6	3.7	3.93	.055	1.29
750	do	333	B	78	209	2.64	651	2.6	3.7	5.00	.055	1.87
751	Mered River at Happy Isles Bridge near Yosemite, Calif.	347	B	82	232	2.67	619	2.8	4.1	4.17	.055	1.36
752	do	348	B	76	330	4.67	1,640	4.1	5.4	6.88	.050	1.23
753	do	367	B	73	330	5.15	1,700	4.2	5.2	8.00	.050	1.25
754	do	332	B	61	456	5.90	2,890	4.8	6.9	9.34	.050	1.39
755	Merced River at Exchequer, Calif.	315	D	124	273	1.40	3,833	2.2	3.2	2.05	.040	1.30
757	do	337	D	172	690	3.67	2,530	4.0	6.1	5.01	.040	1.22
758	do	336	D	180	889	4.41	3,920	4.9	7.2	6.26	.040	1.19
760	do	300	A	184	1,170	5.16	6,040	6.2	8.9	7.66	.040	1.21
761	Merced River near Stevenson, Calif.	389	A	122	1,030	1.08	1,110	8.1	11.8	1.76	.030	1.48
762	do	383	A	135	810	1.90	1,540	5.8	9.4	2.65	.030	1.25

763	-do-	1.57	
764	-do-	1.28	
765	-do-	.030	
766	-do-	1.14	
767	-do-	.035	
768	-do-	.035	
769	Clayey River near Buck Meadows, Calif.	1.18	
770	-do-	1.18	
771	-do-	1.18	
772	-do-	1.18	
773	-do-	1.18	
774	Woods Creek near Jacksonville, Calif.	1.45	
775	-do-	1.45	
776	-do-	1.45	
777	-do-	1.45	
778	-do-	1.45	
779	-do-	1.45	
780	-do-	1.45	
781	-do-	1.45	
782	-do-	1.45	
783	Clark Fork Stanislaus River near Dardanelle, Calif.	1.45	
784	-do-	1.45	
785	-do-	1.45	
786	-do-	1.45	
787	Middle Fork Stanislaus River at Hells Half Acre Bridge, Calif.	1.45	
788	-do-	1.45	
789	Middle Fork Stanislaus River below Beardsley Dam, near Strawberry Calif.	1.45	
790	-do-	1.45	
791	-do-	1.45	
792	-do-	1.45	
793	-do-	1.45	
794	-do-	1.45	
795	Middle Fork Stanislaus River below Beardsley Dam, near Strawberry Calif.	1.45	
796	-do-	1.26	
797	-do-	1.24	
798	-do-	1.22	
799	-do-	1.22	
800	-do-	1.22	
801	-do-	1.22	
802	South San Joaquin Canal near Knights Ferry, Calif.	1.13	
803	-do-	1.06	
807	-do-	1.06	
808	-do-	1.06	

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Rough-coefficient (n)	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
810	Stanislaus River below Goodwin Dam near Knights Ferry, Calif.	42	A	125	622	2.86	1,780	4.9	7.6	6.22	0.055	2.10
811	do	47	A	125	639	3.21	2,050	5.0	7.6	6.59	.085	1.87
812	do	16	A	153	1,120	4.35	4,870	7.1	11.4	8.22	.050	1.82
813	do	15	A	151	1,240	4.77	5,920	8.0	12.5	9.59	.080	1.74
814	do	442	D	83	208	1.73	3,360	2.4	6.0	5.50	.035	1.27
815	Stanislaus River at Ripon, Calif.	398	A	93	302	1.80	544	3.2	4.3	2.34	.035	1.12
816	do	449	D	122	650	1.68	1,090	5.2	8.1	7.73	.085	1.43
817	do	443	D	136	1,110	1.94	2,150	7.8	13.1	10.73	.035	2.02
818	do	389	D	197	2,850	2.97	8,460	13.8	23.6	4.98	.035	1.71
819	do	49	D	101	439	.80	350	4.3	6.8	1.28	.045	1.37
820	South Fork Calaveras River near San Andreas, Calif.	100	A	110	575	1.93	1,110	5.1	8.2	3.12	.045	1.48
822	do	48	A	113	725	4.60	3,260	6.2	9.3	7.56	.045	1.40
823	do	44	A	93	441	6.46	2,850	4.6	8.8	11.08	.035	1.61
825	Calaveritas Creek near San Andreas, Calif.	1,041	A	103	329	3.03	996	3.2	4.4	4.34	.045	1.26
827	Mokelumne River near Mokelumne Hill, Calif.	1,039	A	101	333	3.12	1,040	3.3	4.4	4.54	.045	1.27
828	do	1,033	A	112	346	3.21	1,110	3.1	4.5	4.59	.045	1.25
829	do	1,037	A	128	555	4.38	2,430	4.3	6.0	7.08	.045	1.38
830	do	2,658	A	50	137	1.68	230	2.6	4.5	2.62	.035	1.48
831	Mokelumne River at Woodbridge, Calif.	63	A	58	263	2.08	550	4.2	7.2	3.12	.035	1.44
832	do	2,653	A	61	331	2.23	738	5.0	8.2	3.26	.040	1.44
833	do	2,656	A	81	805	2.89	2,330	9.0	14.8	4.16	.040	1.36
834	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
835	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
836	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
837	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
838	North Fork Cosumnes River near El Dorado, Calif.	101	A	80	208	1.42	286	2.5	3.3	2.28	.085	1.40
839	do	123	A	81	244	1.40	343	2.9	4.6	2.53	.085	1.75
840	do	122	A	84	371	2.08	4,220	4.2	6.2	3.55	.035	1.69
841	do	100	A	87	391	2.29	897	4.3	6.8	3.86	.035	1.62
842	do	99	A	88	415	2.60	1,080	4.5	6.7	4.38	.035	1.44
843	do	75	A	96	565	4.37	2,470	5.7	7.6	7.47	.035	1.56
845	Cosumnes River at McConnell, Calif.	386	B	134	697	3.36	2,340	5.1	6.9	5.22	.030	1.13
846	do	386	B	125	890	3.68	3,280	6.8	9.6	6.18	.030	1.20
848	do	365	D	155	1,430	5.16	7,380	8.9	14.4	7.25	.030	1.26
849	South Fork Cosumnes River near River Pines, Calif.	6	A	36	111	1.96	218	2.9	4.6	3.04	.040	1.35
851	do	24	A	40	202	4.89	988	4.5	7.0	8.26	.040	1.40

852	-do-		1.90	5.0	8.0	1.49	.040	1.62
854	do.		1.89	5.7	9.24	.040	1.83	1.83
855	Middle Cosumnes River near Sonneret, Calif.		1.535	3.36	6.5	5.84	.040	2.03
857	-do-		1.535	3.36	6.5	5.84	.035	2.03
859	-do-		1.82	4.82	4.7	8.5	.035	2.03
861	Sacramento River at Delta, Calif.		213	.92	1.96	2.7	.045	1.47
864	-do-		493	3.67	1,810	4.1	.045	2.20
866	-do-		130	5.19	3,040	4.4	.045	2.19
867	-do-		139	6.94	4,130	4.9	.045	2.05
868	-do-		148	912	6,280	6.0	.045	2.07
870	Sacramento River near Keswick, Calif.		224	.96	3,270	14.6	.040	1.90
871	-do-		237	3,390	14.6	22.8	.040	1.90
872	-do-		240	4,070	1,46	25.0	.040	2.02
873	-do-		240	4,190	1,72	7,210	.040	1.94
874	-do-		261	4,700	2,06	9,670	.040	2.19
875	-do-		220	4,340	2.95	12,800	.040	2.05
876	Sacramento River at Colusa, Calif.		225	4,750	3.01	14,360	.040	2.28
877	-do-		305	1,870	2.17	4,030	.035	1.15
878	-do-		303	2,200	2.60	5,710	.035	1.13
880	-do-		325	3,450	2.88	9,950	.035	1.15
881	-do-		325	4,870	3.39	16,500	.035	1.12
882	Sacramento River below Wilkens Slough, Calif.		220	4,340	2.95	18,1	.035	1.21
883	-do-		378	1	31,160	22.1	.035	1.22
884	-do-		705	1	3,750	13.9	.035	1.11
886	-do-		742	1	7,210	17.2	.032	1.16
887	-do-		736	1	9,670	17.2	.032	1.20
888	-do-		721	1	12,800	18.1	.032	1.20
889	Sacramento River at Knights Landing, Calif.		224	4,750	3.01	19.9	.035	1.33
890	-do-		230	1,950	1.92	3,750	.030	1.06
891	-do-		218	2,65	8,760	14.5	.030	1.12
893	-do-		285	5,290	3.34	17,700	.030	1.08
894	Sacramento River at Verona, Calif.		248	6,260	3.80	23,800	.032	1.26
897	-do-		310	7,760	3.63	28,290	.032	1.16
898	Sacramento River at Montgomery Creek, Calif.		204	2,820	1.35	3,810	.030	1.10
900	Pit River near Likely, Calif.		205	2,880	1.29	6,300	.030	1.10
901	-do-		210	3,610	2.52	9,110	.030	1.08
903	-do-		208	7,300	3.79	27,700	.030	1.14
904	-do-		445	3,450	1.85	6,380	.030	1.14
905	-do-		510	8,620	3.48	30,000	.030	1.10
906	-do-		515	12,040	3.68	44,350	.030	1.06
907	South Fork Pit River near Likely, Calif.		218	848	1.90	1,610	.045	1.17
908	-do-		225	1,476	4.75	4,390	.045	1.24
909	-do-		128	1,550	4.75	7,360	.045	1.20
910	-do-		93	1,760	6.19	10,900	.040	1.28
			92	2,050	7.22	14,800	.040	1.28
			117	218	848	3.8	5.0	2.51
			131	1,240	3.47	4,390	6.8	6.32
			128	2,228	1.550	7,360	6.7	8.4
			93	2,228	1.760	10,900	9.3	8.39
			92	2,050	7.22	14,800	10.5	1.36
			47	137	1.58	217	2.8	2.87
			47	143	1.94	277	2.9	3.31
			51	152	2.00	304	3.0	3.45
			50	185	2.82	521	4.3	4.87

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
911	Pit River near Bieber, Calif.	52	D	130	280	.85	246	2.2	4.1	1.81	.065	1.90
912	do	78	D	157	357	1.17	418	2.3	4.6	2.73	.065	2.04
913	do	70	D	200	500	1.57	798	2.5	5.4	3.54	.060	1.76
914	do	46	D	210	646	1.87	1,210	3.1	5.9	3.82	.060	1.82
915	do	39	D	217	899	2.86	2,680	4.1	7.0	5.34	.065	1.58
916	do	61	D	224	1,040	3.51	3,650	4.6	7.7	6.76	.065	1.46
917	do	31	D	232	1,270	4.00	5,080	5.4	8.6	6.61	.050	1.48
918	do	30	D	240	1,410	4.45	6,280	5.8	9.2	7.28	.050	1.41
919	McCloud River near McCloud, Calif.	238	A	100	235	3.28	831	2.5	4.1	5.47	.045	1.41
920	do	262	A	98	272	3.57	972	2.7	4.2	6.08	.045	1.42
922	do	233	A	104	332	4.34	1,440	3.1	4.9	7.44	.045	1.44
923	do	223	A	107	364	4.40	1,600	3.3	5.3	7.28	.045	1.37
924	do	231	A	130	705	6.26	4,410	5.3	8.1	10.89	.045	1.60
925	McCloud River above Shasta Lake, Calif.	127	D	96	392	2.51	984	4.0	6.1	3.38	.050	1.17
927	do	106	A	105	480	3.77	1,810	4.4	6.6	4.98	.050	1.17
928	do	105	A	111	623	5.68	3,510	5.5	8.1	7.28	.050	1.12
929	do	87	D	125	749	6.57	4,920	6.0	9.5	8.58	.050	1.14
930	do	86	A	139	906	7.00	6,340	6.4	10.0	9.28	.050	1.19
931	Squaw Creek above Shasta Lake, Calif.	97	A	72	251	.93	233	3.4	5.2	1.39	.040	1.29
932	do	118	D	73	300	1.21	364	3.9	7.5	1.89	.040	1.43
933	do	106	A	73	338	1.76	594	4.5	6.8	2.57	.040	1.36
934	do	126	A	72	306	2.35	718	4.1	6.8	3.40	.040	1.28
935	do	96	A	76	420	2.91	1,250	5.4	7.7	4.29	.035	1.37
936	do	136	A	80	554	3.21	1,780	6.5	11.5	4.87	.035	1.40
937	do	135	A	80	561	3.37	1,890	6.6	11.4	9.26	.035	1.36
938	Mill Creek near Los Molinas, Calif.	427	A	60	211	1.46	3,038	3.4	4.2	1.94	.040	1.13
939	do	443	A	67	228	1.78	466	3.3	4.0	2.56	.040	1.20
940	do	399	A	66	257	2.88	663	3.7	4.5	3.59	.040	1.17
941	do	435	A	63	320	3.22	869	4.1	5.2	4.67	.040	1.19
942	do	404	A	66	323	3.96	1,280	4.7	6.1	5.80	.040	1.18
943	Thomas Creek at Paskenta, Calif.	288	A	88	246	4.34	1,110	2.8	4.0	6.31	.035	1.24
944	do	262	A	100	297	4.81	1,430	2.9	4.1	6.96	.035	1.25
945	do	271	A	107	361	5.59	2,130	3.5	6.7	7.83	.035	1.18
946	do	261	D	157	478	6.99	3,340	3.0	6.6	10.33	.035	1.24
947	do	278	D	158	728	7.01	5,100	4.5	8.9	9.85	.035	1.48
948	Cow Creek near Millville, Calif.	107	A	163	468	1.31	615	2.8	4.3	2.37	.035	

949	—d.	—	—	—
950	—d.	—	—	—
951	—d.	—	—	—
952	—d.	—	—	—
953	—d.	—	—	—
954	Cottonwood Creek near Cottonwood, Calif.	2.23	1,060	.035
955	—d.	475	2.55	5.4
956	—d.	168	2.82	3.3
957	—d.	175	2.740	5.4
958	—d.	186	1,490	3.98
959	Battle Creek near Cottonwood, Calif.	4.8	1,388	5,940
960	—d.	289	D	3.72
961	—d.	292	D	3.80
962	—d.	283	D	3.80
963	—d.	190	A	5.87
964	Deer Creek near Vina, Calif.	2.9	308	8,040
965	—d.	188	A	3.15
966	—d.	208	A	1,400
967	—d.	207	A	96
968	—d.	197	D	1,467
969	—d.	368	A	150
970	—d.	422	A	94
971	Clear Creek near Igo, Calif.	2.23	261	2.03
972	—d.	383	A	97
973	—d.	418	A	95
974	—d.	382	A	102
975	—d.	380	A	107
976	—d.	427	D	150
977	—d.	200	D	104
978	—d.	188	D	104
979	Clear Creek at French Gulch, Calif.	2.9	706	5.94
980	—d.	187	D	111
981	—d.	212	D	111
982	—d.	211	D	117
983	—d.	176	D	134
984	—d.	183	A	162
985	Middle Fork Feather River near Oro, Calif.	2.9	81	4.20
986	—d.	132	A	83
987	—d.	116	A	85
988	—d.	98	A	89
989	—d.	62	A	97
990	—d.	61	A	461
991	—d.	61	A	103
992	—d.	60	A	109
993	—d.	60	D	124
994	—d.	60	D	133

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
994	Middle Fork Feather River below Sloast, Calif.	142	A	110	312	5.22	1,630	2.8	3.6	7.55	0.050	1.23
995	do	194	A	110	376	6.33	2,380	3.4	4.0	9.31	.050	1.24
996	do	136	A	112	506	6.84	3,460	4.4	5.5	9.94	.060	1.24
997	do	151	A	121	685	9.56	6,360	5.4	7.0	12.99	.050	1.22
998	do	137	A	130	924	8.84	8,170	6.9	9.9	15.09	.050	1.43
999	South Fork Feather River near Forrestown, Calif.	30	A	78	189	1.75	331	2.4	3.4	3.04	.070	1.64
1000	do	31	D	83	264	2.68	708	3.1	4.4	5.19	.060	1.61
1001	do	14	A	87	357	3.89	1,390	4.0	5.6	7.82	.065	1.70
1002	do	20	A	91	447	5.69	2,050	4.6	6.6	8.90	.050	1.73
1006	South Fork Feather River at Enterprise, Calif.	304	A	95	575	2.49	1,430	5.7	8.3	3.76	.035	1.37
1007	do	346	A	102	571	5.34	3,050	5.4	7.2	8.46	.035	1.40
1008	Indian Creek near Crescent Mills, Calif.	205	A	170	739	1.08	797	4.3	7.4	1.59	.040	1.28
1010	do	221	A	173	685	1.91	1,270	3.8	5.1	2.62	.040	1.13
1011	do	222	A	173	866	2.41	2,090	4.9	6.2	3.23	.040	1.14
1012	do	213	A	175	1,120	2.79	3,330	6.2	8.0	3.86	.040	1.16
1013	do	214	A	176	1,340	2.96	3,970	7.3	9.8	3.92	.040	1.16
1015	West Branch Feather River near Yankee Hill, Calif.	309	A	93	499	*.54	271	5.1	9.4	.89	.045	1.25
1016	do	236	A	93	521	*.68	3,553	5.3	6.7	1.11	.045	1.32
1017	do	308	A	96	560	*.89	501	5.5	9.9	4.47	.045	1.42
1018	do	307	A	96	594	1.26	752	5.7	10.2	1.91	.045	1.30
1019	do	274	A	97	630	1.98	1,250	6.1	10.2	2.94	.045	1.30
1021	do	271	A	105	855	5.27	4,510	7.6	13.2	7.98	.045	1.26
1022	West Branch Feather River near Paradise, Calif.	45	A	66	191	1.27	242	2.8	4.7	2.08	.045	1.46
1023	do	15	A	66	275	2.36	650	3.9	6.5	4.08	.045	1.57
1024	do	14	A	75	345	3.19	1,000	4.4	7.4	6.34	.045	1.57
1025	do	65	A	79	465	4.28	1,990	5.5	8.7	7.99	.045	1.76
1027	do	10	A	83	629	6.38	4,010	6.8	11.5	11.87	.045	1.72
1028	do	9	A	87	704	6.41	4,510	7.3	12.3	11.59	.045	1.76
1029	Spanish Creek above Blackhawk Creek at Keedie, Calif.	189	D	90	286	*.27	64.7	2.6	5.1	.34	.030	1.16
1030	do	226	D	94	276	*.84	232	2.8	5.6	1.16	.030	1.16
1031	do	223	D	94	339	1.32	448	3.5	6.1	1.95	.030	1.26
1032	do	191	D	95	399	2.38	950	4.1	6.8	3.45	.030	1.22

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1033	do	4.6	7.5	4.39	.035	1.20
1034	do	2.98	1,320	4.59	.035	1.18
1035	do	3.24	1,500	5.1	.035	1.18
1036	do	4.08	2,080	5.7	.035	1.18
1037	Middle Fork Feather River near Merrimac, Calif.	93	443	8.0	5.67	1.18
1038	do	95	463	8.5	7.14	1.26
1039	do	97	510	5.7	.035	1.18
1040	do	105	615	4.85	.045	1.52
1041	do	141	542	2.45	2.7	1.52
1042	East Branch North Fork Feather River near Rich Bar, Calif.	69	D	139	998	2.32
1043	do	99	D	154	440	1.50
1044	do	107	D	166	577	2.03
1045	do	97	D	170	633	2.59
1046	do	105	D	185	865	3.49
1047	do	98	A	198	995	4.78
1050	do	106	A	298	1,270	7.11
1051	do	273	A	282	4,150	3.47
1052	do	272	A	290	4,820	4.40
1053	do	239	A	307	7,470	7.08
1054	do	370	A	158	520	.59
1055	do	389	A	188	737	2.21
1056	do	388	A	176	836	3.12
1057	do	406	A	193	1,070	2,610
1058	do	388	D	250	1,300	4.80
1059	do	405	A	308	2,900	5.62
1063	do	85	A	66	308	1,110
1064	do	105	A	67	292	1,130
1065	do	110	A	73	177	1,66
1066	do	81	A	77	265	2.03
1067	do	79	A	84	310	2.76
1070	do	130	A	119	941	7.28
1071	do	216	A	61	164	3.12
1072	do	276	D	89	229	3.87
1073	do	215	D	90	268	4.14
1074	do	234	D	98	3,020	4.50
1075	do	236	D	113	477	5.81
1076	North Yuba River at Goodyear Bar, Calif.	263	D	83	232	1.63
1077	do	259	A	91	361	2.28
1078	do	266	A	96	379	3.17
1079	do	238	A	93	416	4.67
1080	do	262	A	99	606	5.05
1081	do	233	A	97	629	6.76

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient (n)	Alpha coefficient (α)
1082	Middle Yuba River above Oregon Creek, Calif.	165	A	77	228	2.93	669	2.9	3.7	5.52	0.060	1.43
1085	do	149	A	81	349	4.73	1,650	4.2	5.0	7.82	.050	1.59
1058	do	147	A	93	491	6.64	3,260	6.1	7.5	11.15	.060	1.66
1089	Middle Yuba River near Alleghany, Calif.	33	D	60	224	1.40	313	3.5	7.2	2.37	.060	1.58
1090	do	6	D	66	289	2.39	690	4.1	7.2	4.25	.050	1.52
1091	do	10	A	65	341	2.99	1,020	4.8	7.9	4.87	.050	1.31
1092	do	9	A	70	390	3.96	1,680	5.2	8.5	6.32	.045	1.33
1094	Bear River near Auburn, Calif.	178	A	58	132	2.04	269	2.2	3.7	2.97	.045	1.37
1095	do	191	D	74	199	2.68	533	2.6	4.5	4.20	.045	1.5
1096	do	166	A	73	209	3.06	640	2.8	4.7	4.60	.045	1.34
1098	do	165	A	89	309	3.95	1,220	3.4	5.7	6.12	.045	1.41
1099	do	165	A	116	641	5.83	3,740	6.4	9.1	11.07	.045	1.74
1100	do	157	A	118	762	5.88	4,480	6.3	10.0	10.93	.045	1.94
1103	Middle Fork American River near Auburn, Calif.	378	A	104	511	1.69	865	4.8	6.6	2.86	.040	1.63
1104	do	384	A	106	650	2.22	1,440	5.8	7.6	3.98	.040	1.63
1105	do	382	A	112	746	3.86	2,880	6.3	8.5	6.78	.040	1.68
1106	do	377	A	114	962	4.33	4,170	7.9	10.7	7.48	.040	1.68
1107	do	266	A	141	1,550	7.94	12,300	10.4	15.7	11.68	.045	1.40
1108	Middle Fork American River near Foresthill, Calif.	26	D	109	362	2.52	912	3.2	6.1	3.33	.040	1.14
1109	do	33	D	121	428	3.55	1,520	3.5	6.7	4.90	.040	1.15
1110	do	13	A	140	636	4.86	2,900	6.0	8.0	5.84	.040	1.21
1111	do	31	A	144	735	4.94	3,630	6.0	8.8	6.59	.040	1.20
1112	do	39	D	150	744	6.91	6,140	4.8	7.7	10.20	.040	1.29
1113	Rubicon River near Georgetown, Calif.	107	A	96	338	1.83	618	3.4	5.8	3.11	.060	1.50
1114	do	98	A	105	572	3.37	1,930	5.2	7.9	6.32	.055	1.64
1115	do	110	A	114	728	6.12	3,780	6.1	9.5	8.31	.055	1.47
1116	do	24	A	109	1,65	1.65	1,050	5.1	7.2	3.72	.035	1.33
1117	Rubicon River near Rubicon Springs, Calif.	8	A	66	240	1.82	488	4.1	6.3	3.98	.035	1.70
1118	do	40	D	73	285	2.03	579	3.7	6.0	3.07	.035	1.34
1119	do	9	D	86	364	2.06	749	4.1	7.2	3.45	.040	1.52
1120	do	7	D	96	517	2.03	1,050	5.1	8.8	3.59	.040	1.50
1121	do	24	A	97	885	1.98	1,160	5.7	9.6	3.28	.040	1.64
1122	do	8	A	70	190	1.80	343	2.6	4.6	3.11	.045	1.71
1123	Rubicon River near Foresthill, Calif.	11	D	80	266	2.72	726	5.3	8.5	4.59	.045	1.66
1124	do	21	D	80	266	2.72	726	5.3	8.5	4.59	.045	1.66

1126	do		3.6	1.380	4.6	6.22	1.54
1127	do		3.91	2,480	7.3	7.96	1.38
1128	do		3.98	5.24	9.2	10.62	.040
1129	Middle Fork American River at French Meadows, Calif.	5 A	103	616	6.20	3,820	1.55
1130	do	A	57	166	1.51	250	.040
1131	do	A	82	180	1.54	277	1.56
1132	do	A	48	259	1.64	399	1.54
1133	do	A	81	255	2.40	619	1.50
1134	do	A	200	8.26	23,200	13.0	1.46
1135	North Fork American River at North Fork Dam, Calif.	A	107	438	54	236	1.46
1136	do	A	152	733	1.43	1,050	1.34
1137	do	A	215	1,300	3.25	4,220	1.34
1138	do	A	162	1,600	3.98	5,970	1.34
1139	do	A	227	2,810	6,970	8,400	1.34
1140	do	A	55	958	.95	911	1.34
1141	do	A	163	1,040	1.32	1,370	1.34
1142	do	A	170	1,220	2.24	2,730	1.34
1143	South Fork American River near Lotus, Calif.	A	180	1,640	3.68	5,660	1.34
1144	do	A	102	118	315	215	1.34
1145	do	A	103	D	121	405	1.34
1146	do	A	96	A	136	702	1.34
1147	do	A	85	A	146	807	1.34
1148	do	A	67	A	138	1,170	1.34
1149	do	A	44	A	163	1,320	1.34
1150	do	A	65	A	189	2,080	1.34
1151	do	A	193	A	96	617	1.34
1152	do	A	204	D	48	200	1.34
1153	do	A	380	D	126	1,040	1.34
1154	do	A	445	A	474	1.40	1.34
1155	do	A	444	D	144	1,180	1.34
1156	do	A	1161	Tholumne River above Early Intake, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1157	do	A	1163	San Joaquin River below Kerchoff powerhouse, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1158	do	A	1164	Tholumne River near Hatch Hatchy, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1159	do	A	1165	do	144	64.4	1.34
1160	do	A	1166	do	144	64.4	1.34
1161	do	A	1167	Southern California Electric Co. Borel Canal at Isabella Dam, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1162	do	A	1171	do	14	64.4	1.34
1163	do	A	1172	do	14	64.4	1.34
1164	do	A	1173	do	14	64.4	1.34
1165	do	A	1174	do	14	64.4	1.34
1166	do	A	1175	American River Flume near Garmino, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1167	do	A	1176	do	14	64.4	1.34
1168	do	A	1177	Cherry Creek Canal near Early Intake, Calif.	14	64.4	1.34
1169	do	A	1178	do	14	64.4	1.34
1170	do	A	1179	do	14	64.4	1.34
1171	do	A	1180	do	14	64.4	1.34
1172	do	A	1181	do	14	64.4	1.34

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
1182	El Dorado Canal near Kyburz, Calif.	307	C	16.3	63.5	2.16	137	3.9	5.1	2.75	0.020
1183	do	305	C	16.7	69.3	2.19	152	4.1	5.4	2.65	.020
1184	Huntington-Shaver conduit at outlet, California	298	C	10.9	38.6	1.80	30.8	3.4	4.0	1.15	.020
1185	do	279	C	10.9	43.0	1.25	53.8	3.8	4.4	1.81	.020
1187	Marble Fork Kaweah conduit 3 near Potwisha Camp, Calif.	254	C	10.7	46.5	2.49	116	4.0	4.7	3.29	.020
1192	do	224	C	6.0	10.4	4.27	44.4	1.6	5.23	.014	1.04
1193	do	236	C	6.0	13.0	5.23	68.0	2.0	2.2	6.33	.014
1195	do	243	C	9.3	12.9	3.10	40.0	1.4	1.6	3.82	.014
1196	Kern River canal 3 near Kernville, Calif.	243a	C	9.6	22.7	4.28	97.1	2.3	2.6	4.99	.014
1197	do	640	C	8.5	22.2	6.26	139	2.5	2.7	7.80	.020
1198	do	660	C	8.5	23.5	6.13	144	2.6	2.8	7.47	.020
1199	do	652	C	8.5	37.1	7.25	269	4.0	4.4	8.42	.020
1200	do	651	C	8.5	51.2	8.30	425	5.3	6.0	9.95	.020
1201	Kern River conduit 1 near Democrat Springs, Calif.	661	C	8.5	70.2	8.87	623	6.9	8.4	10.14	.020
1202	do	189	C	8.1	21.1	4.49	94.8	2.4	2.6	5.34	.020
1203	do	190	C	8.1	26.7	5.17	138	3.1	3.3	6.19	.020
1204	do	206	C	8.1	32.6	5.58	182	3.7	4.0	6.58	.020
1205	do	193	C	8.1	41.6	6.15	266	4.6	5.2	7.28	.020
1207	Modesto Canal near La Grange, Calif.	207	C	8.1	58.3	6.54	381	6.1	7.2	7.62	.020
1209	do	320	C	19.8	78.0	3.90	304	3.9	4.3	4.37	.015
1210	do	321	C	21.4	143	6.71	959	6.6	7.5	7.47	.015
1212	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. conduit 3 below Bass Lake, Calif.	316	C	22.4	173	7.69	1,330	7.6	8.7	8.59	.015
1213	do	215	C	10.5	21.7	4.61	100	2.1	3.0	5.76	.015
1214	Philadelphia Canal near Strawberry, Calif.	213	C	11.5	27.2	5.84	159	2.4	3.5	7.25	.015
1216	Southern California Electric Co. conduit on Tuolumne River near Springville, Calif.	151	C	5.8	16.1	3.70	55.8	2.4	2.6	4.14	.015
1217	do	318	C	7.8	9.6	2.00	19.2	3.6	1.6	2.62	.025
1218	do	307	C	8.5	12.2	2.23	27.2	1.4	1.9	2.88	.025
1219	do	316	C	6.1	13.0	2.44	31.7	2.0	3.14	3.08	.025
1220	Turlock Canal near La Grange, Calif.	509	C	31.0	89.8	3.83	364	2.9	3.5	4.68	.015
1222	do	510	C	32.6	150	5.49	824	4.6	5.3	6.44	.015
1223	do	511	C	32.7	200	6.30	1,260	6.1	6.9	.015	.015

VELOCITY-HEAD COEFFICIENTS IN OPEN CHANNELS C43

TABLE 5.—*Two-point (0.2d/0.8d) velocity discharge-measurement data—Continued*

Index No.	Station and location	District No.	Type of cross section	Width (ft)	Area (sq ft)	Mean velocity (fps)	Discharge (cfs)	Hydraulic radius (ft)	Maximum depth (ft)	Maximum point velocity (fps)	Roughness coefficient ( $n$ )	Alpha coefficient ( $\alpha$ )
	Trinity River near Hoopa, Calif...	221		475	4,450	8.09	36,000	9.2	16.9	10.42	1.12	1.13
do		222		475	4,520	7.88	35,600	9.4	18.0	10.42	1.11	1.38
do		224		300	1,770	5.16	8,780	5.6	8.7	8.4	1.38	1.38
do		225		300	1,770	5.41	9,570	5.8	9.2	9.20	1.38	1.38
do												
do		226		234	1,190	5.24	6,230	6.0	9.6	9.90	1.80	1.80
do		227		140	461	3.43	1,580	3.2	6.8	6.77	1.96	1.96
do		257		161	394	1.30	511	2.4	3.7	1.98	1.33	1.33
do		258		120	516	2.17	1,120	4.2	7.5	4.32	2.06	2.06
do		259		140	695	3.55	2,470	4.9	8.0	6.64	1.72	1.72
do												
do		260		190	1,300	4.42	5,740	6.7	12.8	9.34	2.38	2.38
do		262		284	2,180	6.33	13,800	7.6	16.3	11.82	1.75	1.75
do		263		265	1,870	5.99	11,200	7.2	16.8	11.76	1.87	1.87
do		264		184	1,170	3.25	3,800	6.2	11.5	7.55	2.62	2.62
do		265		130	605	1.37	829	4.6	8.0	3.49	2.92	2.92
do												
do		266		155	352	1.26	445	2.3	3.7	2.34	1.71	1.71
do		267		674	11,600	6.91	80,200	19.9	24.7	10.28	1.31	1.31
do		268		680	11,800	6.62	78,100	20.1	25.2	9.42	1.26	1.26
do		269		6460	4,460	4.99	42,200	15.2	18.3	7.36	1.30	1.30
do		263		542	7,170	4.49	32,200	13.1	16.3	6.63	1.31	1.31
do												
do		267		619	4,370	3.02	13,200	8.3	12.0	4.26	1.31	1.31
do		262		511	2,700	1.62	4,380	5.2	8.8	2.36	1.32	1.32
do		265		527	5,820	4.00	23,300	10.9	14.4	5.62	1.31	1.31
do		266		578	11,300	6.90	78,000	19.2	23.7	10.03	1.32	1.32
do		267		519	4,440	3.15	14,000	8.6	12.0	4.43	1.28	1.28
do												
do		275		526	5,690	4.06	23,100	10.7	14.4	5.19	1.26	1.26
do		276		527	5,690	3.68	18,600	9.5	13.4	5.82	1.25	1.25
do		277		520	4,830	3.35	16,300	8.2	12.4	4.65	1.25	1.25
do		278		617	4,540	3.26	14,800	8.7	12.3	4.18	1.24	1.24
do		281		511	2,460	1.61	3,710	4.8	8.2	2.18	1.33	1.33
do												
do		288		504	1,940	1.09	2,110	3.8	7.3	1.77	1.38	1.38
do		293		509	2,260	1.37	3,090	4.4	7.7	2.05	1.34	1.34
do		295		513	3,720	2.50	9,650	7.2	10.6	3.67	1.26	1.26
do		296		510	3,110	2.08	6,380	6.1	9.4	2.94	1.27	1.27
do		299		510	2,810	1.88	5,210	5.5	8.9	2.71	1.25	1.25
do		303		511	3,020	2.01	6,070	5.9	9.5	2.94	1.28	1.28
do		306		517	5,370	3.78	20,300	10.2	13.8	6.20	1.25	1.25

do	509	2,740	1.66	4,550	5.4	8.6	2.40
do	617	3,880	2.64	22,100	10.6	14.2	1.27
do	613	3,860	2.64	10,200	7.6	10.8	3.67
do	512	3,520	2.29	8,050	6.8	10.0	3.31
do	511	3,780	2.58	9,750	7.3	10.6	3.58
do	508	3,070	2.04	6,260	6.0	9.5	2.94
do	506	3,640	2.44	8,900	7.1	10.4	3.45
do	607	2,840	1.86	5,270	5.6	8.7	2.70
do	87	423	2.04	864	4.7	8.2	1.32
do	91	999	7.59	7,580	10.2	14.0	10.64
do	92	156	1.19	186	1.7	2.9	2.00
do	87	327	1.04	340	4.0	7.3	1.92
do	470	87	3.58	1.35	485	3.6	1.28
do	89	458	2.60	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.25
do	122	644	9.19	8,380	7.2	10.4	1.25
do	114	644	7.42	4,780	5.5	8.1	1.23
do	90	760	4.58	3,480	8.0	11.2	1.24
do	90	659	3.41	2,250	7.0	10.2	1.30
do	89	795	4.82	3,830	8.4	11.6	1.24
do	92	952	6.70	6,380	9.6	13.0	1.19
do	97	1,020	7.22	7,350	10.0	14.4	1.24
do	97	1,060	7.43	7,800	10.2	12.7	1.27
do	86	469	1.24	580	6.1	9.1	1.37
do	90	747	3.68	2,480	7.2	10.4	1.28
do	87	443	1.09	484	4.9	8.1	1.30
do	93	995	7.42	7,380	10.1	12.6	1.26
do	98	1,180	8.56	10,100	11.2	13.8	1.33
do	92	866	5.36	4,590	8.8	12.2	1.28
do	90	747	4.35	3,250	7.7	10.9	1.28
do	500	550	1.09	484	4.9	8.1	1.30
do	503	933	7.42	7,380	10.1	12.6	1.26
do	504	98	1.24	580	6.1	9.1	1.37
do	92	866	5.36	4,590	8.8	12.2	1.28
do	121	886	.75	661	7.1	9.8	1.30
do	122	895	.77	686	7.3	9.7	1.29
do	123	929	1.10	1,020	7.3	9.7	1.31
do	125	941	1.25	1,180	7.3	10.0	2.08
do	122	885	.78	695	7.0	9.8	1.25
do	180	2,380	5.86	14,000	12.7	16.2	1.29
do	136	1,080	2.12	2,290	7.8	10.4	1.46
do	134	1,080	1.94	2,090	7.8	10.4	1.46
do	149	1,420	3.48	4,950	9.2	12.5	1.71
do	132	1,100	2.21	2,430	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	130	998	1.79	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,100	2.48	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,080	2.48	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,230	2.29	2,470	7.8	10.4	1.41
do	138	1,230	2.69	3,310	8.5	10.4	2.10
do	129	1,010	2.69	3,310	8.5	10.4	1.75
Tuolumne River above La Grange Dam, Calif.							
do	451	1,51	1.19	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.31
do	459	1,65	1.35	1,350	4.0	7.3	1.28
do	465	1,65	1.04	340	3.6	7.3	1.28
do	470	87	3.58	1.35	485	3.6	1.28
do	89	458	2.60	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.31
do	122	644	9.19	8,380	7.2	10.4	1.25
do	114	644	7.42	4,780	5.5	8.1	1.23
do	90	760	4.58	3,480	8.0	11.2	1.24
do	90	659	3.41	2,250	7.0	10.2	1.30
do	89	795	4.82	3,830	8.4	11.6	1.24
do	92	952	6.70	6,380	9.6	13.0	1.19
do	97	1,020	7.22	7,350	10.0	14.4	1.24
do	97	1,060	7.43	7,800	10.2	12.7	1.27
do	86	469	1.24	580	6.1	9.1	1.37
do	90	747	3.68	2,480	7.2	10.4	1.28
do	87	443	1.09	484	4.9	8.1	1.30
do	93	995	7.42	7,380	10.1	12.6	1.26
do	98	1,180	8.56	10,100	11.2	13.8	1.33
do	92	866	5.36	4,590	8.8	12.2	1.28
do	90	747	4.35	3,250	7.7	10.4	1.28
do	500	550	1.09	484	4.9	8.1	1.30
do	503	933	7.42	7,380	10.1	12.6	1.26
do	504	98	1.24	580	6.1	9.1	1.37
do	92	866	5.36	4,590	8.8	12.2	1.28
do	121	886	.75	661	7.1	9.8	1.30
do	122	895	.77	686	7.3	9.7	1.29
do	123	929	1.10	1,020	7.3	9.7	1.31
do	125	941	1.25	1,180	7.3	10.0	2.08
do	122	885	.78	695	7.0	9.8	1.25
do	180	2,380	5.86	14,000	12.7	16.2	1.29
do	136	1,080	2.12	2,290	7.8	10.4	1.46
do	134	1,080	1.94	2,090	7.8	10.4	1.46
do	149	1,420	3.48	4,950	9.2	12.5	1.71
do	132	1,100	2.21	2,430	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	130	998	1.79	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,100	2.48	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,080	2.48	2,730	8.0	10.4	1.41
do	133	1,230	2.69	3,310	8.5	10.4	1.41
do	138	1,230	2.69	3,310	8.5	10.4	1.41
do	129	1,010	2.69	3,310	8.5	10.4	1.75
Mokelumne River near Lancha Pines, Calif.							
do	1197	1,197	1.19	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.31
do	1198	1,197	1.19	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.31
do	1199	1,197	1.19	1,190	5.0	8.2	1.31
do	1214	1,214	1.25	1,180	7.3	10.0	2.08
do	1219	1,219	1.25	1,180	7.3	10.0	2.08
do	1236	1,236	1.35	1,080	2.12	7.8	1.27
do	1237	1,237	1.34	1,080	1.94	7.8	1.27
do	1238	1,238	1.49	1,420	3.48	4,950	9.2
do	1239	1,239	1.32	1,100	2.21	4,330	8.0
do	1241	1,241	1.30	998	1.79	2,730	8.0
do	1242	1,242	1.33	1,100	2.48	2,730	8.0
do	1247	1,247	1.33	1,080	2.48	2,730	8.0
do	1257	1,257	1,33	1,230	2.69	3,310	8.5
do	1258	1,258	1,33	1,230	2.69	3,310	8.5
do	1269	1,269	1,010	1,010	2.69	3,310	8.5



