

Mean Flung Sec Feet

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1912-400af.	425	246	227	
1913-295	368	275	196	
1914-263	60	—	—	
1915-522	346	193	191	
1916-290	355	320	614	

af. x 60 = ac. ft. per mo.

7 / ac. ft. = 1.98 ac. ft. in 24 hrs.

= 2.0 = 60af. per month

Area 193 sq. mi. (Lake Surface).

1 sec ft = $\frac{1.98 \text{ (ac)}}{123520 \text{ (ac)}} \times 12 \text{ (in)} = .00019236 \text{ (in) per day}$
(over the Lake)

= $\frac{1.98}{123520} \times 1 \text{ (ft)} = .00001603 \text{ (ft) per day}$
(over the Lake)

1 ac. ft. / 24h. = $\frac{1}{123520} \times 1 \text{ (ft)} = .00000810 \text{ (ft) per day}$
(over Lake)

log of 123,520 = 5.09174

col 4 123,520 = 4.90826-10

log 7 23.76 = 1.37585

log 7 23.76 = 8.28411-10

1 sec ft = .00019236 inches (log)

123,520 ac. in Lake T.

1. Ein Wolf fiel einst in eine Grube und Lachte laut.
2. Dies hörte ein Fuchs und Raus schnell herbei. 3. Er nannte den Wolf ein dummes Tier, weil er die List der Menschen nicht bemerkt hatte.
- Indem er so Spottete rannte er Schaden froh am Rande der Grube hin und her. 5. Dabei machte er aber einen Fehltritt und stürzte selbst kopfüber in die Tiefe.

C
104
11
11

1-2 gm
20 cc Conc. H₂S
3 ml potash permang.

8 cc caustic H₂O

(25 cc ^{100%} H₂S \approx 2 drops N₂)
39 parts potash permang.

KH₂SO₄ ————— 0

10-20 cc N₂SO₄ \rightarrow N₂O
N₂SO₄ \rightarrow N₂O

$x = \frac{1401 \times x}{a} = 2 \text{ N.}$

f = cc of N₂SO₄ \approx 1143
a = gms of —

6229.57

Run-out of face to central
level at least .128 ft.

Total level therefore 6229.70

Total elevation 6230.04

.000016

1000

.016000

8

.128000

6229.57

6229.698

Method I -

1909 (completed by separate calculations)

Reading of gauge last day of month and discharge during month.

Factor 2 last day of month

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1910-1916). Contains numerical data for Method I.

Correction Differences -

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1910-1916). Contains correction difference values for Method I.

Trans from U.S.G.S. Water Supply Papers 300

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1900-1912). Contains data from U.S.G.S. Water Supply Papers 300.

Correction Differences

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1900-1908). Contains correction difference values for the U.S.G.S. data.

Purpose to compare with Memphis Blue Point Canal and former New Orleans for monthly run-off.

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1910-1916). Contains data for comparison with Memphis Blue Point Canal.

Method II -

Same as an preceding change

(1 acc. feet per month)

Refigured on Basis of first day of month and Factor of 1.98 acc. feet.

Large table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and rows for years (1900-1916). Contains numerical data for Method II, including various calculations and corrections.

[over]

Check marks -

- ✓ = Complete agreement between two methods
- X = Checks within .02 or .03.
- = Larger discrepancy.
- ⊙ = Still larger discrepancy.
- ⊗ = Rechecked and found within limits of data on hand.

$$1 \text{ Sec } \text{ft} = 1.98 \text{ ac. ft in } 24 \text{ hrs.}$$

Factor used in figuring
Discharge of Lake in Terms of Land Height in Feet.

(a) Factor in Inches: per day.

$$1 \text{ Sec. Foot Discharge} = \frac{1.98 \text{ (ac. ft)}}{123520 \text{ (ac. ft)}} \times 12 \text{ in.} = .00019236 \text{ inches}$$

per 24 hrs (1 day) over surface of Lake.

(b) Factor in Feet:

$$1 \text{ Sec Foot per Day} = \frac{1.98}{123520} \times 1 \text{ ft} = .00001603 \text{ ft per day over Lake}$$

(c) Based on Acre-Feet
in case only Acre-Feet are given in Tables:

$$1 \text{ ac. ft per Day} = \frac{1}{123520} \times 1 \text{ ft} = .00000810 \text{ ft per Day over Lake}$$

N.B. — all checked by logs, slide rule, and long hand,

Relation of Precip. at Tahoe City to Reno, 1915-17

Snow Cover around Lake Tahoe -
1916-17

	Jan'y 23		February 14-16		March 18			
	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Percentage 7 Jan'y 23	Depth	Water	Percentage 7 Jan'y 23
Tahoe City	No. 1 - Jan 19 26.3	6.87	[Feb. 9-10] 28.6	7.85		72.3	20.74	
Sunnyside						71.3	21.95	
Blackwood	33.2	9.27				[Mar. 22] 74.7	26.70	
W. Kinneys						77.6	28.51	
Weeks Bay	24.8	6.34	26.9	7.14		53.6	16.82	
Rubicon Park			20.0	5.60		61.4	17.52	
Tallah						39.7	11.47	
Bijou			12.9	3.10		37.0	10.27	
Jephys Cove			9.6	2.76		33.7	8.50	
Glendbrook			10.3	2.60		31.8	9.08	
Incline	9.5	2.31	8.9	2.26		21.28	6.70	
Carnellian Bay						39.7	11.26	

March 1915 - Prec. over entire lake 27.3% less than at Tahoe City { West Side 14.47 in av. 10.90
East " 7.33

" 1916 " " " " 23.9% " " " " " { West Side 23.74
East " 15.36 av. 19.55

" 1917 " " " " 32.4 " " " " " { West Side 19.37
East " 8.64 av. 14.01

Extreme Variation 8.5%
av. 27.9%

3) 83.6
27.9

55.7

100
27.9

72.1

April - June

1995-16 +2°F

1917-18 Apr. +0.4 May -0.8 June +10.0
= 9.6

1918-19 Apr. +2.1 May +7.2 June +1.8
= 11.1

1915-16 } ~~Apr. -1.6 May -1.6 June +0.8~~
Apr. +2.8 May -1.6 June +0.8
= +2.0

W₀ -
=

Flaw for Soes. Crap.

Evap. Tables in Part I.

Loss of Storage by Evap.
(a) in Table

Montana - Rainfall
+ Floods -

Precip + Poly. Run-off
in Tables

Light-dens. makes early
run-off and diminishes
conservation (?)

Certainly does not cause
shrinkage.