

Suspended-sediment characteristics of Indiana streams, 1952-84

Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey - The Influence of Nutrients and Physical Habitat in Regulating Algal Biomass in Agricultural Streams



Description: -

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Information resources management
United States. -- Veterans Administration -- Automation
River sediments -- Indiana.
Suspended sediments -- Indiana.
Sedimentation and deposition -- Indiana.
Stream measurements -- Indiana. Suspended-sediment characteristics of Indiana streams, 1952-84
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Black biographical dictionaries, 1790-1950 -- no. 275
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U.S. Geological Survey open-file report -- 87-527. Suspended-sediment characteristics of Indiana streams, 1952-84
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Search criteria and codes — USGS Water Data for the Nation Help System

Earth Surface Processes and Landforms, 21, 241—262. We generated 1000 realizations of the 14 parameters by Latin hypercube sampling LHS and calculated the corresponding NSE value for each parameter set.

The Effects of Stream Restoration and Sediment Removal on Community Dynamics and Secondary Production Rates of Benthic Invertebrates in Juday Creek, Indiana // CurateND

Where the channel slope is very steep, both sediment deposition and erosion rates are very small. At six of the nine stations, flow adjusted suspended sediment concentrations decreased with time. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, 1 quantified the groundwater resources of the Rush Springs aquifer in western Oklahoma by developing a numerical groundwater-flow model, 2 evaluated the effects of estimated equal-proportionate-share EPS pumping rates on aquifer storage and streamflow for time periods of 20, 40, and 50 years into the future, 3 assessed the uncertainty in the EPS scenario results, and 4 evaluated the effects of a projected groundwater-use rates extended 50 years into the future and b sustained hypothetical drought conditions over a 10-year period on stream base flow and groundwater in storage.

Search Results

For simplification, we account for one active layer only in the bed sediment per cell, and consider only the average grain size. The central hypothesis guiding this study was that natural organic matter leaching out of the forested watershed, in-stream growth of benthic algae, and phytoplankton blooms in the reservoirs contribute different and varying proportions of organic carbon to the river.

The Influence of Nutrients and Physical Habitat in Regulating Algal Biomass in Agricultural Streams

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