Colorado River

"A Natural Menace Becomes a National Resou

A Comprehensive Departmental Report on the Development of the Water Resource of the Colorado River Basin for Review Prior to Submission to the Congress



STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RECLAMATION

The Colorado River

"A NATURAL MENACE BECOMES A NATIONAL RESOURCE"

A Comprehensive Report on the Development of the Water Resources of the Colorado River Basin for Irrigation, Power Production, and Other Beneficial Uses in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming

By the united states department of the interior

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SPONSORED BY AND PREPARED UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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AIS edition of THE COLORADO RIVER is insued in advance of its publication as a Congressional Document in response to an urgent public demand for copies, many of them for official review. The document has not been transmitted to the Congress for consideration, nor will it be, until certain States and Federal officials who are now reviewing it have added their written comments to the text that appears here. When the report is published as a Congressional Document these comments will be included, or will appear in a supplementary volume.

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APPENDIX I

Water Supply, Colorado River

Historical Flow at Lee Ferry

The Colorado River Compact made allocations of Colorado River Basin waters between the upper and the lower basin, with Lee Ferry, below the mouth of the Paria River near the Utah-Arizona boundary, the point of division.

Systematic stream-flow records have been secured at the Lees Ferry gaging station on the Colorado River above the mouth of the Paria River since June 1921 and on the Paria River at its mouth since October 1923. The sum of the records secured at these two stations determines the flow at the point "Lee Ferry" described in the Colorado River Compact. To determine the flow at this point prior to the period of record at Lees Ferry estimates were made, using the results of stream-flow measurements on the principal tributaries (Colorado at Cisco, Utah; Green at Little Valley, Utah; and San Juan at Farmington, N. Mex.) since 1897 and on the main stem of the Colorado River at stations below Lees Ferry, where records have been maintained as follows:

Hardyville, Ariz., May 1905 to September 1907. Yuma, Ariz., Since January 1902.

For the years 1897–1901, inclusive, the estimated flow at Lee Ferry is based entirely on the records of the principal tributaries, with due allowance for unmeasured gains between the points of measurement on these tributaries and Lee Ferry. For the years 1902 and 1921, inclusive, the estimate considered both tributary flows and flows at downstream gaging stations, with due allowance for both measured and unmeasured gains and losses between Lee Ferry and the point of measurement. When basing the estimate on the Yuma record, allowances were made for the flow of the Gila River at its mouth and for diversions by the Yuma project.

The following table shows the recorded and estimated annual flows of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry for the years 1897–1943, inclusive. It also shows the combined flows at the principal tributaries and at the main stem base station used in making the estimates. Because of the numerous estimates necessary in extending the record, the flow for any individual year may be considerably in error, but the long-time average flow is believed to be reasonably correct.

Table CXXXVII.—Recorded and estimated historical discharges—Colorado River at Lee Ferry

	Main-stem stati	o n .	Surn of Colo- rado River at Cisco, Green at Little Valley	Historical flow, Colo-
Calendar year	Name of station	Recorded flow (thou- sand acre- feet)	Little Valley, and San Juan at Farmington (thousand acre-feet)	rado River at Lee Ferry ! (thousand acre-feet)
10051			10 501	10 505
			18, 721	19, 797
1898 3			12, 206	12, 948
1899 3			16, 925 11, 996	17, 899 12, 686
1901 2			12, 925	13, 668
1902 3		7, 959	8, 245	8, 454
	do	11, 328	12, 550	12, 346
	do	10, 118	12, 505	11,675
	do	19, 712	13, 800	15, 290
1906 2		19, 162	18, 131	18, 656
1907 3		21, 547	20, 755	21, 179
1908 3		13, 688	10, 852	12, 065
1909 3	do	25, 975	20, 543	23, 295
	do	14, 335 17, 840	12, 392 14, 688	13, 583 16, 473
1912 3	do	18, 406	17, 686	18, 393
	do	11, 748	12, 394	12, 581
	do	20, 684	18, 206	19, 868
	do	14, 641	10, 964	12, 396
1916	do	23, 140	16, 865	18, 380
1917 *	do	20, 598	19, 918	20, 436
	do	13, 158	13, 373	13, 775
	do	10, 747	9, 980	10, 611
	do	21, 444	18, 764 18, 728	20, 387
	do	19, 428	10, 120	19, 572 16, 198
1923				16, 868
				11, 707
1925	******			12, 412
1926				13, 080
1927				17, 549
1928				14, 714
1929				19, 632 12, 414
1930				6, 229
1932				15, 180
1933				9, 750
1934				3, 966
1935	*****			10, 283
1936		 -		12, 145
1937				12,006
1938				15, 661 8, 872
1939 1940				7, 617
1941				17, 888
1942				14, 809
1943				11, 435
Average		-:		14, 400

1 Determined in following manner: 1897-1901, estimated from flow of principal tributaries: 1002-1921, estimated from flow of principal tributaries, and flow at mainstem station: 1922 and 1923, flow at Lee Ferry line remarked discharge Paria at mouth; and 1624-1943, Colorado at Lee Ferry pine Paria at mouth. 2 Flow at one or more base stations on principal tributaries estimated in whole or part by comparison with records elsewhere on stream.

From this comparison it is estimated that the inflow to the Colorado River in the 1923-43 period was about 85 percent of the long-time average. Thus the normal annual net gain, Lee Ferry to Boulder Dam, under virgin conditions would be 900,000 divided by 0.85 or 1,060,000 acre-feet annually.

Virgin flow at Boulder Dam Site

The long-time average virgin stream flow at Boulder Dam site, for the period 1897 to 1943, inclusive, is determined by adding to the longtime average virgin stream flow at Lee Ferry the estimated net gain under virgin conditions as follows:

	Acre-fect
Average virgin flow at Lee Ferry	16, 270, 000
Average virgin gain to Boulder Dam	i, 060,000
Average virgin flow at Boulder Dam	site 17, 330, 000

Inflow between Boulder Dam and mouth of Gila River

The area drained by the Colorado River between Boulder Dam and the mouth of the Gila River is typically desert country broken near the Colorado River by several small mountain chains. Only one permanent stream, the Williams River, enters the Colorado in this region. The remaining area is drained by washes, dry except for short periods following heavy localized rains.

Discharge records are available of Williams River at a point about 12 miles above the mouth (drainage area 5,140 square miles) for the years 1913 to 1915 and 1929 to 1943, inclusive. The average annual discharge in these periods was 110,000 acre-feet.

Precipitation data in this vicinity and run-off of the Verde River at McDowell during the period of run-off record on the Williams River, in comparison to the longtime averages, are given in the following table:

Table CXLII .- Precipitation and nun-off near Williams River

Lamition .	Average for years 193/15 and 1929- 43, melasive	Long-time average	Aver- non of short period in per- cent of long period
Precipitation at Pres-	19.42 inches	18.85 inches	103
Precipitation at Selig- man, Ariz.	11.37 inches 1.	11.96 inches.	95
Precipitation at King- man, Ariz.	10.94 inches	11.31 inches	97
Precipitation at Parker, Ariz.	5.76 inches 2.	5.45 inches	106
Run-off Verde River at mouth.	485,000 nere- fect.	553,000 nere- feet.	88

¹⁴ full year and occasional months is thursted to complete record. 24 year (1967) estimated from mecomplete records.

Data presented in the preceding table indicate that average recorded flow of the Williams River is about equal to the long-time average.

From available topographic maps of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada the drainage area between Boulder Dam and the mouth of the Gila, other than the Williams River, which likely contributes to the Colorado River following periods of intense precipitation, is measured as 4,500 square miles. The unit rate of runoff from this area is considerably less than that of the Williams River watershed. The long-time average annual run-off from such area is estimated to be 40,000 area-feet annually, making a total average annual inflow between Boulder Dam and the mouth of the Gila (exclusive of the Gila River) of 150,000 acre-feet.

Losses Under Virgin Conditions in Colorado River Between Boulder Dam and Mouth of Gila River

Under natural conditions there was loss resulting from: (1) Seepage to adjacent valley lands, from which it is subsequently largely evaporated; (2) water entrapped in sloughs and former river channels during floods and later evaporated; (3) evaporation from the stream surface; and (4) possible seepage losses to underlying strata.

In addition to natural losses, water is lost by man's activities from: (1) Depletions due to irrigation consumptive use in the Colorado River valley; (2) water diverted out of the natural watershed to the metropolitan district near Los Angeles and the Imperial Valley, Calif.; and (3) evaporation losses from reservoirs back of Parker. Imperial, and Laguna Dams.

Since it is desired to determine losses under virgin conditions and since the discharge records at Boulder Dam largely reflect the results of a regulated river, the losses between Boulder Dam site and the mouth of the Gila River are based on measured losses between Topock and Laguna Dam (Yuma record corrected for flow of Gila at mouth and diversions for Yuma project), for the 12year period 1923 to 1934, inclusive, with an estimated loss, based on comparison of physical conditions, between Boulder Dam and Topock.

Average annual discharges at Topock and Laguna, during the 12-year period 1923 to 1934, inclusive, compare as follows:

F	Acre-feet
Colorado River at Topock	13, 300, 000
Colorado River at Laguna Dam	12, 010, 000
Net annual loss and use between Topock and	con eun
Laguna	690,000

The average run-off during the 12-year period of study is somewhat less than normal. It is to be expected that over a long period the losses would be somewhat greater. A figure of 700,000 acre-feet annually has been adopted To make allowance for the tendency to overdivert in years of high run-off and for shortages in years of low run-off the actual diversion for any particular year is assumed to deviate from the normal by an amount which is proportional to one-half the deviation of the undepleted stream flow at Lee Ferry from the normal.

TABLE CXL.—Estimated virgin flow Colorado River at Lee Ferry

[Thousand acre-feet]					
	Historical flow	Estimate deple	d normal tions	Estimated actual	Estimated virgin flow
Calendar year	Colorado River at Lee Ferry	Irrigation within basin	Export from basin	upstream depletion	at Lee Ferry
1897	19, 797	650	5	741	20, 538
1898	12, 948	711	5	658	13, 606
1899	17, 899	772	5	836	18, 735
1900	12, 686	834	5 5	764	13, 450
1901	13, 668	896 957	6	853 751	14, 521 9, 205
1902 1903	8, 454 12, 346	1, 036	6	948	13, 294
1904	11, 675	1, 118	11	1, 005	12, 680
1905	15, 290	1, 197	21	1, 230	16, 520
1906	18, 656	1, 276	21	1, 450	20, 106
1907	21, 179	1, 358	21	1, 655	22, 834
1908	12, 065	1, 437	21	1, 327	13, 392
1909	23, 295	1, 516	21	1, 960	25, 255
1910	13, 583	1, 568	21	1, 535	15, 118
1911 1912	16, 473 18, 393	1, 620 1, 671	22 22	1, 740 1, 902	18, 213 20, 295
1913	12, 581	1, 724	30	1, 646	14, 227
1914	19, 868	1,774	35	2, 127	21, 995
1915	12, 396	1,826	. 55	1,760	14, 156
1916	18, 380	1, 878	85	2, 225	20, 605
1917	20, 436	1, 929	105	2, 449	22, 885
1918	13, 775	1, 982	105	2, 058	15, 843
1919	10, 611	2, 032	115	1, 890	12, 501
1920	20, 387	2, 080	115	2, 651	23, 038
1921	19, 572	2, 127	115	2, 652	22, 224
1922 1923	16, 198 16, 868	2, 175 2, 175	115 115	2, 457 2, 508	18, 655 19, 376
1924	11, 708	2, 175	115	2, 120	13, 828
1925	12, 411	2, 175	115	2, 171	14, 582
1926	13, 080	2.175	115	2, 221	15, 301
1927	17, 551	2, 175	117	2, 560	20, 111
1928	14,714	2, 175	120	2, 350	17, 064
1929	19, 632	2, 175	120	2, 723	22, 355
1930	12, 414	2, 175	120	2, 175	14, 589
1931	6, 229 15, 180	2, 175 2, 175	120 120	1,707 2,386	7, 936
1932 1933	9, 750	2, 175	120	2, 386 1, 973	17, 566 11, 723
1934	3, 966	2, 175	120	1, 535	5, 501
1935	10, 283	2, 190	135	2, 043	12, 326
1936	12, 145	2, 190	160	2, 212	14, 357
1937	12,006	2, 190	170	2, 212	14, 218
1938	15, 661	2, 190	180	2, 508	18, 169
1939	8, 872	2, 190	180	1, 973	10, 845
1940	7, 617	2, 190	180	1, 878	9, 495
1941	17,888	2, 190 2, 190	185 185	2, 688 2, 447	20, 576
1943	11, 435	2, 190 2, 190	185	2, 447 2, 180	17, 256 13, 615
	-				
Mean	14, 400	1, 786	87	1,870	16, 270

Virgin flow at Lee Ferry

709515---46-----19

Table CXL shows the estimated normal depletions due to irrigation development and transmountain diversions, the estimated past depletion above Lee Ferry (differing from the sum of estimated normal depletions by annual adjustments explained in preceding paragraphs) and the virgin (or reconstructed undepleted) stream flow at Lee Ferry for the 47-year period 1897 to 1943, inclusive.

Net Inflow between Lee Ferry and Boulder Dam

Between Lee Ferry and Boulder Dam there are about 55,000 square miles of drainage area, most of which is desert plateau. The two main tributaries in this area, the Little Colorado and Virgin Rivers, arise in the mountains and high plateaus bordering the basin; however, their principal source of run-off is from the torrential rains, which are characteristic of this locality. The Colorado River also receives water from numerous creeks and washes and from springs along the bed and sides of the deeply entrenched river channel.

From a study of the characteristics of the drainage area and by comparing discharges at Lee Ferry, Bright Angel (Grand Canyon), and Boulder Dam for the relatively short period when these stations were operated concurrently, prior to the storage of water in Lake Mead, it is concluded that about one-half of the net inflow between Lee Ferry and Boulder Dam occurs between Lee Ferry and Bright Angel.

The average annual discharges at these stations during the 21-year period 1923 to 1943, inclusive, are as follows:

	Acre-Jeet
	12, 988, 000
Colorado River at Lee Ferry (below Paria)	12, 582, 000
Net gain Lee Ferry to Bright Angel	406, 000

The estimated net gain from Lee Ferry to Boulder Dam in this period would be twice the gain to Bright Angel, or 810,000 acre-feet. With due allowance for the average annual depletion in this period by reason of irrigation development to the extent of about 60,000 acres on the tributaries between Lee Ferry and Boulder Dam, the average gain under virgin conditions in the 21-year period, 1923 to 1943, inclusive, would be about 900,000 acre-feet annually.

During the period 1923 to 1943, inclusive, the run-off from this region was somewhat below the long-time mean as indicated by the following comparisons:

Table CXLI.—Comparison of average annual flows—longtime period with 1923—43 period

Stream	Period used to deter- mine long-	Average flow (t) acre	Flow 1923-43 in per-	
	time aver- age annual flow	Long- time period	Period 1923-43, inclu- sive	cent of long- time mean
Estimated undepleted flow, Colorado River at Lee				
Ferry Salt River at Granite Reef	1897-1943	16, 270	14, 800	91
Dam 1	1895-1943	1, 484	1, 264	85
Virgin River at Virgin City, Utah	1909-1943 *	161	143	89

Discharges corrected for storage changes in upstream reservoirs and past upstream irrigation depictions to reliect natural conditions.

Fragmentary records priot to 1926.

TABLE CXLV.—Gila River Channel characteristics and climatological data

	Area between Gillespie Dam and mouth	Phoenix area	
Length of river channel: Gila River	Ì	Above Salt River 90 miles Below Salt River 35 miles 40 miles	
Total		¹ 165 miles	
Average river gradient: Gila RiverSalt River		6 feet per mile. 9½ feet per mile.	
Average	4 feet per mile	7 feet per mile.	
Average annual precipitation Average annual temperature	5 inches	69 inches. 9 degrees.	

¹¹n addition to Gila and Sait River channels, water will be lost from tributary channels such as Agua Fira, Hassayampa, and Queen Creeks.

(d) Using concurrent records of Gila River discharge at Gillespie Dam and at the mouth (Dome, Ariz.) for the period August 1921 to December 1934, and making due allowances for the small irrigation use in this area and for the fact that flows at Gillespie Dam were largely controlled by storage during the period of concurrent record, a curve was defined which shows the relationship between annual (unregulated) discharges at Gillespie Dam and annual channel losses between Gillespie Dam and the mouth of the Gila River. The curve was applied to the entire period to determine channel losses.

The channel losses, thus determined, subtracted from the computed natural (or virgin) flows at Gillespie Dam, give the virgin flows of the Gila River at its mouth. The basic computations are summarized in table CXLVI.

While these estimated virgin flows may not be entirely dependable, they are the best that could be made from

available information on stream flows. For the purpose of this study the average virgin flow at the mouth of the Gila River has been rounded to 1,270,000 acre-feet annually.

Virgin flow, Colorado River at International Boundary

The long-time average annual virgin flow of the Colorado River at the International boundary is estimated by adding to the virgin flow at Laguna Dam the virgin flow of the Gila River at the mouth as follows:

Average annual virgin flow, Colorado River at Laguna Dam Average annual virgin flow, Gila River at mouth	16, 450, 000 1, 270, 000
Average annual virgin flow, Colorado River at International boundary.	

Acre-feet

TABLE CXLVI.—Estimated virgin flow of Gila River at mouth (thousand acre-feet)

Year	Flow of Salt River at Granite Reci	Flow of Gila River at Kelvin	Unmessured natural inflow to Phoems area	Total natural inflow to Phoenix area	Natural loss in Phoenix area	Natural flow of Gila River at Gillespie Dam	Natural loss of Gillespie Dam to Gila River at mouth	Natural flow of Gila River at mouth
1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1004 1905 1907 1908 1910 1911 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916	1 765 1 442 1 436 527 5,542 2,396 2,021 1,828 1,736 930 1 2,143 1 1,041 888 1,350	605 401 302 1 274 1 352 1 223 1 266 1 336 1 1, 582 1 688 1 1, 013 1 483 1 395 1 206 521 5 35 310 1, 342 1, 487 1, 347	231 97 98 52 136 99 98 121 821 360 337 270 262 216 326 187 160 167 306 435	2, 125 1, 035 914 595 1, 253 764 800 984 7, 945 3, 444 3, 371 2, 581 2, 393 1, 352 2, 990 1, 763 1, 358 2, 859 4, 283 7, 462	550 372 345 262 415 302 314 355 904 690 685 610 588 416 650 502 430 651 760	1, 575 663 569 333 838 462 486 629 7, 041 2, 754 2, 686 1, 971 1, 805 936 2, 340 1, 261 928 2, 208 3, 523 6, 551	501 302 272 193 348 240 248 290 900 659 650 564 540 376 612 443 374 598 728	1, 074 361 297 140 490 222 238 339 6, 141 2, 095 2, 036 1, 407 1, 265 560 1, 728 818 554 1, 610 2, 795 5, 666
1917. 1918.	2.819	420 250	384 258	3, 623 1, 526	702 444	2, 921 1, 082	673 408	2, 248 674

Busic ransoff record estimated in whole or part.

as representing the long-time net loss and use between Topock and Laguna Dam.

Depletions due to the irrigation of lands in the Parker and Palo Verde Valleys are estimated to be 120,000 acrefect, which subtracted from the total loss leaves a natural net loss of 580,000 acrefect. This loss occurs despite inflow to the river previously estimated at 150,000 acrefect, so that the actual natural loss between Topock and Laguna Dam is 730,000 acrefect.

The Colorado River Valley sections between Boulder Dam and Topock and between Topock and Laguna Dam compare as follows (prior to construction of Parker and Imperial Dams):

Table CXLIII.—Comparison of sections of Colorado River Valley above and below Topock

Feature	Between Boulder Dam and Topock	Between Topock and Laguna Dam	Areas above Topock in per- cent of areas below Topock
Stream channel area.! Valley floor area !- Irrigated area Tributaries entering Colorado River.	11,000 acres_ 80,000 acres_ None_ Minor washes_	25,000 acres 250,000 acres 35,000 acres Williams River and small washes.	32 0

¹ Measured from river survey sheefs of Colorado River below Black Canyon, published by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1927.

Considering that all of the valley floor areas are not inundated every year, it is believed that channel losses from the region above Topock will be about 40 percent of the channel losses below Topock or about 300,000 acrefeet annually. This added to losses below Topock makes the total natural channel losses between Boulder and Laguna Dams 1,030,000 acre-feet annually.

Virgin flow, Colorado River at Laguna

The average annual virgin flow of the Colorado River at Laguna Dam (above mouth of Gila) is estimated as follows:

	Acre-feet
Virgin flow, Colorado River at Boulder Dam	17, 330, 000
Plus tributary inflow, Boulder Dam to mouth of Gila	150, 000
Less natural channel losses	1,030,000
 .	
Virgin flow, Colorado River at Laguna Dam	
(above Gila River)	16, 450, 000

Virgin flow, Gila River at Yuma

Throughout the Gila River Basin, the securing of stream-flow records is made difficult by violent floods, shifting channels, and sand and silt. Except in the Phoenix area, where extensive irrigation development has been made, there are no reliable long-time records of the Gila River and its tributaries. Using the available rec-

ords, which are often fragmentary, and never fully reliable, estimates have been prepared of the virgin stream flow of the Gila River at its mouth (Dome or Yuma, Ariz.) for the years 1897 to 1943, inclusive. The results of the calculations are shown in table CXLII. The method used is briefly outlined as follows:

- (a) The annual inflow above the irrigated area surrounding Phoenix was determined by extending the records on the Salt River at Granite Reef Dam (fairly reliable estimates) and on the Gila River at Kelvin (estimates subject to considerable error). From a study made in 1934 of fragmentary records of tributaries entering the Phoenix area below the Granite Reef Dam and the Kelvin gaging station, the unmeasured inflow below the two base stations is estimated to equal 45 percent of the annual unregulated run-off of the Verde River at its mouth.
- (b) The base records of the Salt and Gila Rivers were corrected for past irrigation depletions and past storage changes and evaporation losses from reservoirs to reflect conditions as they would have been prior to irrigation development. Past upstream irrigation depletions were assumed to vary uniformly between amounts at various periods as follows:

Table CXLIV.—Past upstream irrigation depletion, Gila and Salt Rivers

Year	Gila River above Kelvin (acre-feet)	Salt River above Granite Reef Dam (acris-feet)
1899	42, 000 85, 000 77, 000 79, 000 79, 000	12, 000 12, 000 12, 000 12, 000 12, 000

(c) An estimate was made of the channel losses, prior to irrigation development in the Phoenix area. Direct determination of such channel losses is impossible because of the lack of discharge records prior to the initiation of irrigation development. By comparing the physical conditions of the stream channels in the Phoenix area above Gillespie Dam (located at the lower end of the Phoenix area) with stream channel conditions along the Gila River between the Gillespie Dam and the mouth of the Gila River, it was estimated that natural channel losses in the Phoenix area would bear the same relationship to measured inflow at Granite Reef and Kelvin as natural channel losses below Gillespie Dam bear to the flow at Gillespie Dam. By subtract the natural channel losses, thus determined, from the estimated virgin inflow to the Phoenix area, there was determined the virgin (or natural) flow of the Gila River at Gillespie Dam.

The channels of the Gila and Salt Rivers in the Phoenix area compare with the Gila River channel below the Gillespie Dam as shown in the following table:

TABLE CXLVI.—Estimated virgin flow of Gila River at mouth (thousand acre-feet)—Continued

Year	Flow of Salt River at Granite Reef	Flow of Gila River at Kelvin	Unmeasured natural inflow to Phoenix area	Total natural inflow to Phoenix area	Natural loss in Phoenix area	Natural flow of Gila River at Gillespie Dam	Natural loss of Gillespie Dam to Gila River at mouth	Natural flow of Gila River at mouth
1919	2, 201	949	375	3, 525	697	2, 828	666	2, 162
1920	2, 478	627	440	3, 545	691	2, 854	670	2, 184
1921	1, 826	536	170	2, 532	616	1, 916	558	1, 358
1922	1, 569	189	339	2, 097	534	1, 563	501	1,062
1923		575	325	2, 654	610	2,044	573	1, 471
1924	967	299	140	1, 406	443	963	380	583
1925	693	303	143	1, 139	388	751	330	421
1926	1, 334	493	241	2,068	546	1, 522	492	1,030
1927	1, 927	366	417	2, 710	607	2, 103	582	1, 521
1928	643	214	153	1, 010	353	657	300	357
1929	1, 025	338	188	1, 551	462	1,089	409	680
1930	857	420	158	1, 435	446	989	384	605
1931	1, 360	577	224	2, 161	. 560	1, 601	507	1,094
1932	2,045	534	390	2, 969	635	2, 334	610	1,724
1933	701	304	107	1, 112	390	722	315	407
1934	372	256	84	712	285	427	220	207
1935	1, 516	481	255	2, 252	560	1, 692	520	1, 172
1936	1, 109	328	146	1, 583	472	1, 111	410	701
1937	2, 101	511	408	3, 020	640	2, 380	615	1, 765
1938	971	232	222	1, 425	414	1,011	385	626
1939	749	263	136	1, 148	410	738	320	418
1940	1, 070	462	126	1, 658	490	1, 168	515	653
1941	3, 491	1, 250	557	5, 298	808	4, 490	790	3, 700
1942	884	288	147	1, 319	427	892	355	537
1943	974	288	143	1, 405	440	965	380	585
Average	1, 508	527	244	2, 279	527	1, 752	480	1, 272

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APPENDIX II

Eleven Colorado River Basin Maps

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Principal Power Systems—Existing and Potential—Colorado River Basin

Conservation Areas and Facilities—Colorado River Basin Mineral Resources—Colorado River Basin (two maps)