

Figure 18.—Peak annual stream flow recorded at the Moravian Drive gauge station (1934–2002). Data from United States Geological Survey.

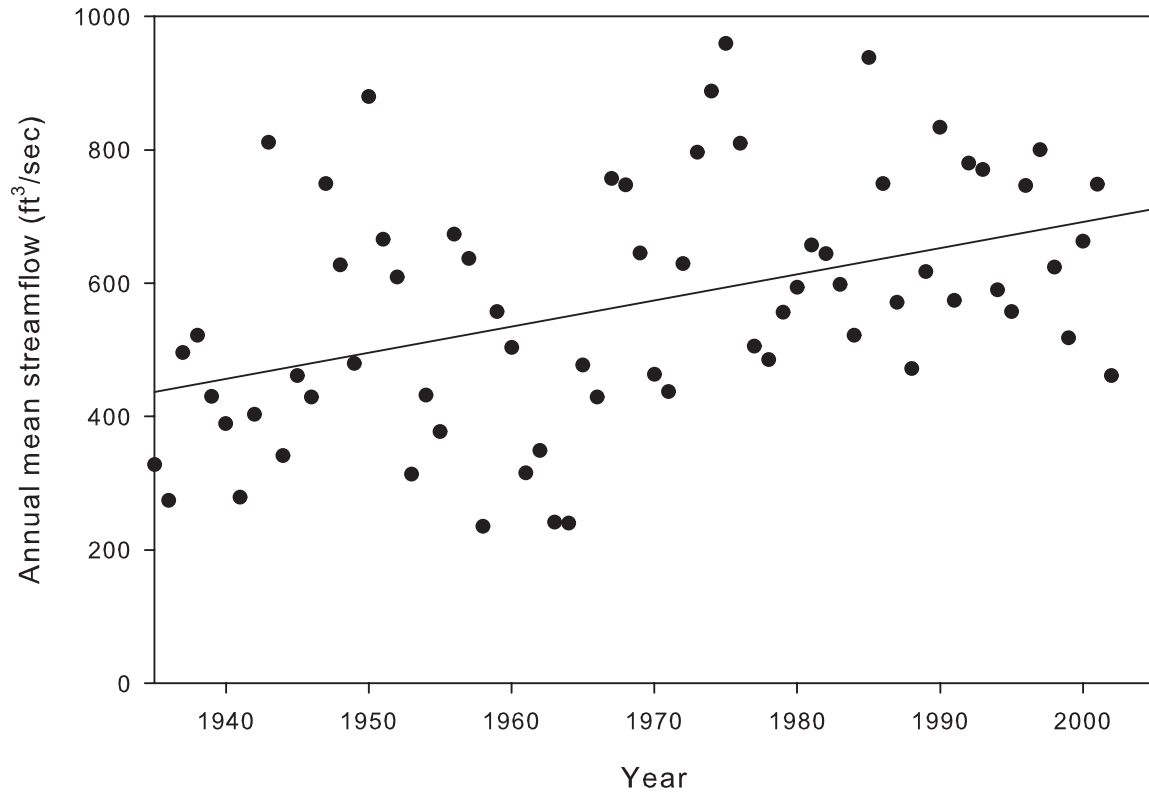


Figure 19.—Mean annual stream flow recorded at the Moravian Drive gauge station (1934–2002). Data from United States Geological Survey.

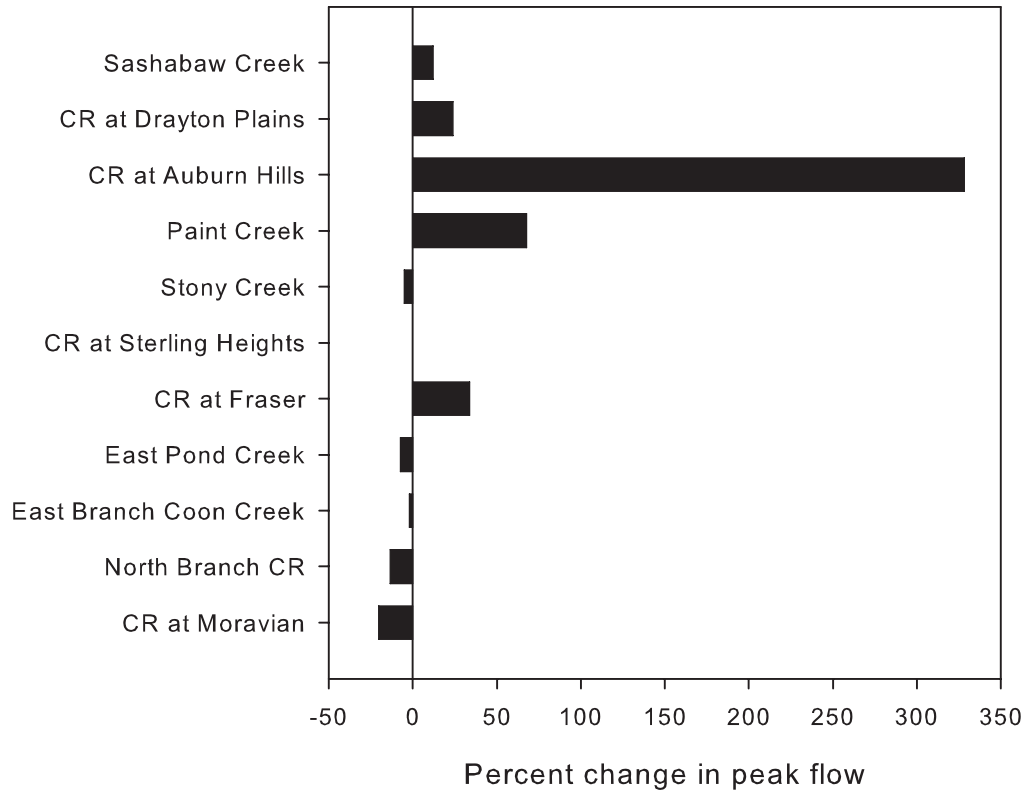


Figure 20.—Change in peak flow at each gauge station over period of record. CR in Y axis labels means Clinton River. Data from the United States Geological Survey.

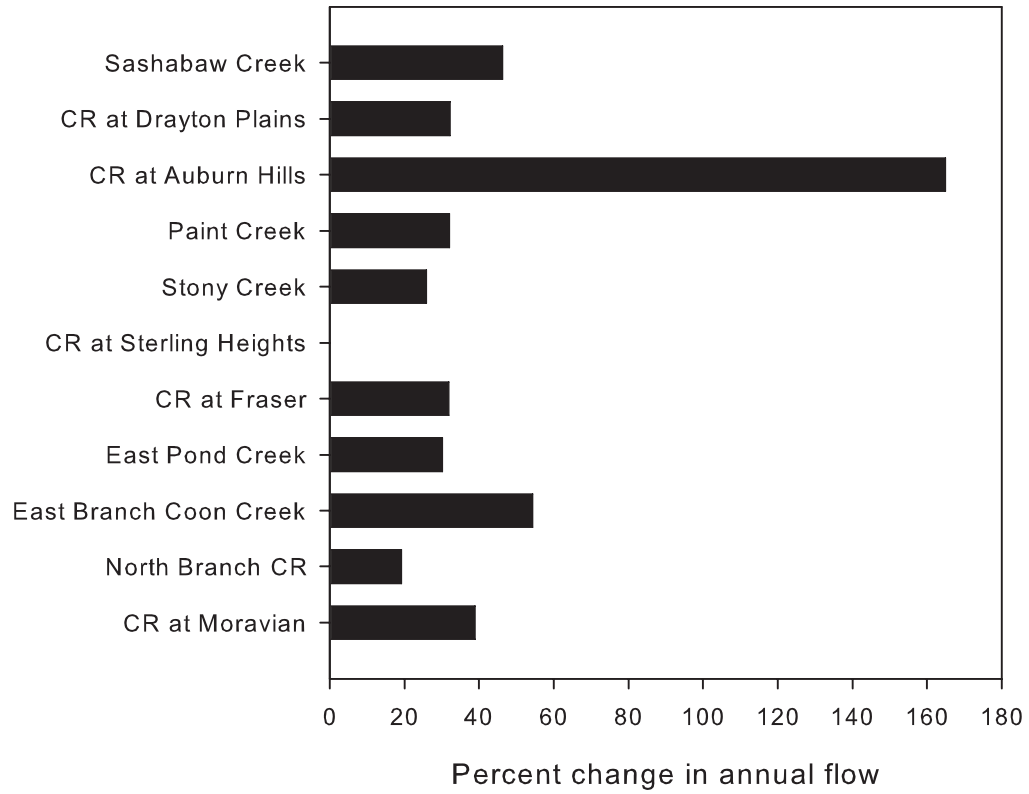


Figure 21.—Change in mean annual stream flow at each gauge station over period of record. CR in Y axis labels means Clinton River. Data from the United States Geological Survey.

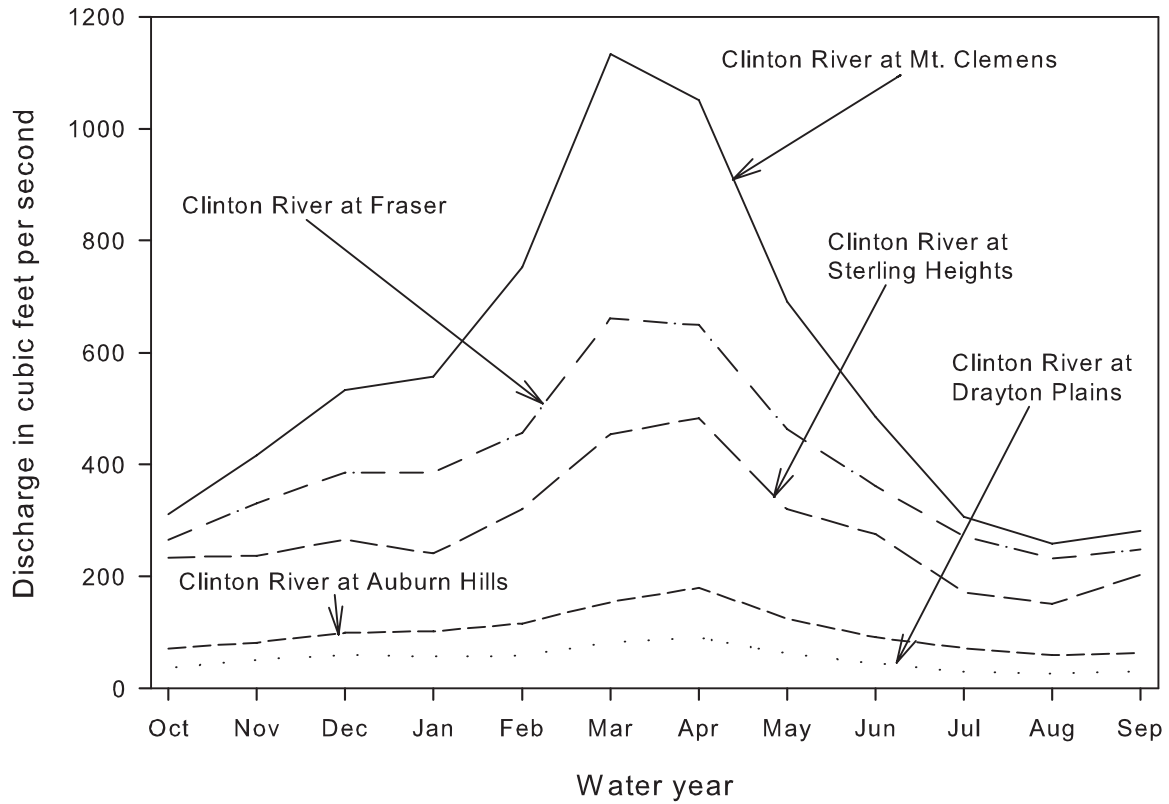


Figure 22.—Daily discharge at five locations on the main branch of the Clinton River, averaged by month. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

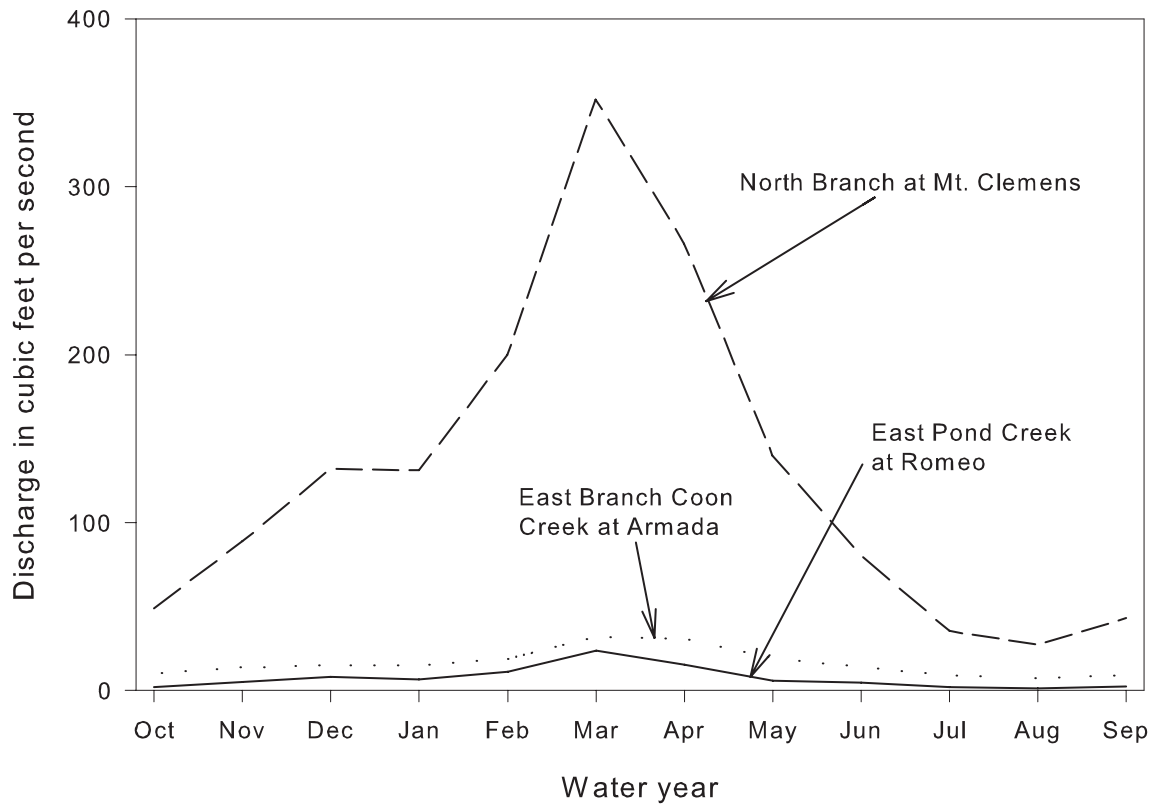


Figure 23.—Daily discharge at one location on the North Branch of the Clinton River, and two of its tributaries, averaged by month. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

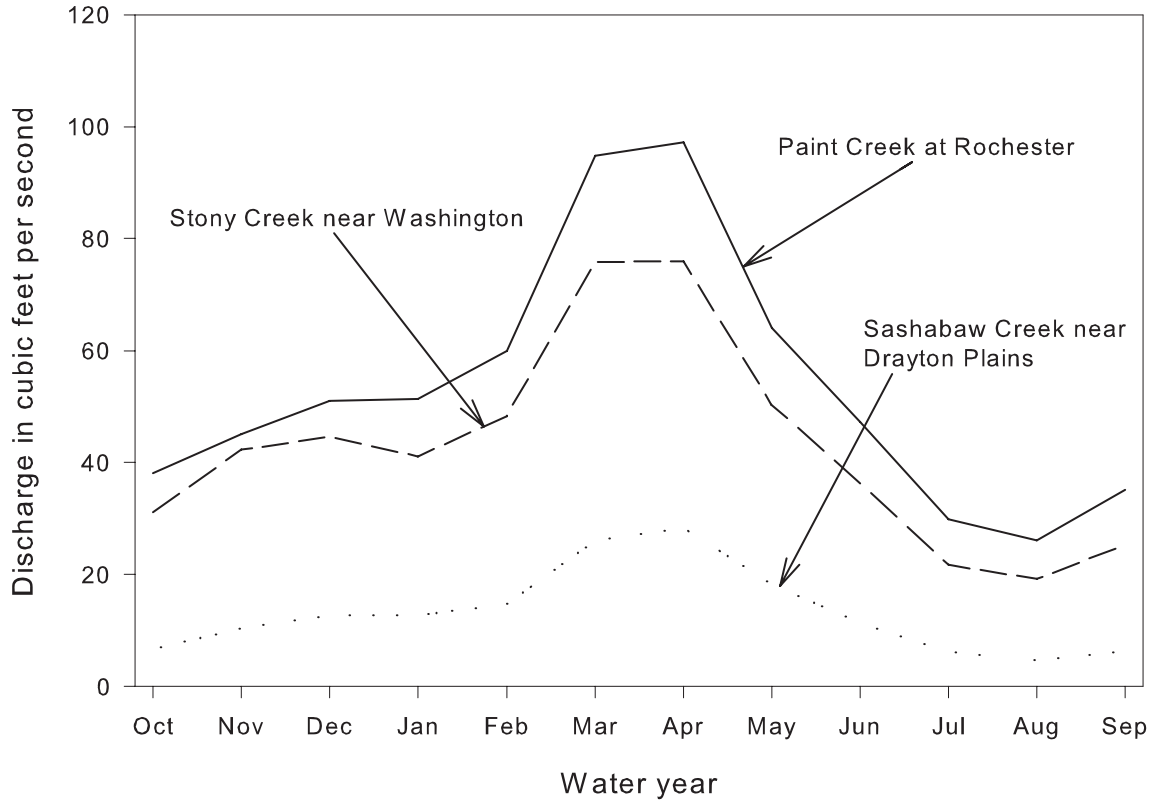


Figure 24.—Daily discharge at three locations on tributaries of the Clinton River, averaged by month. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

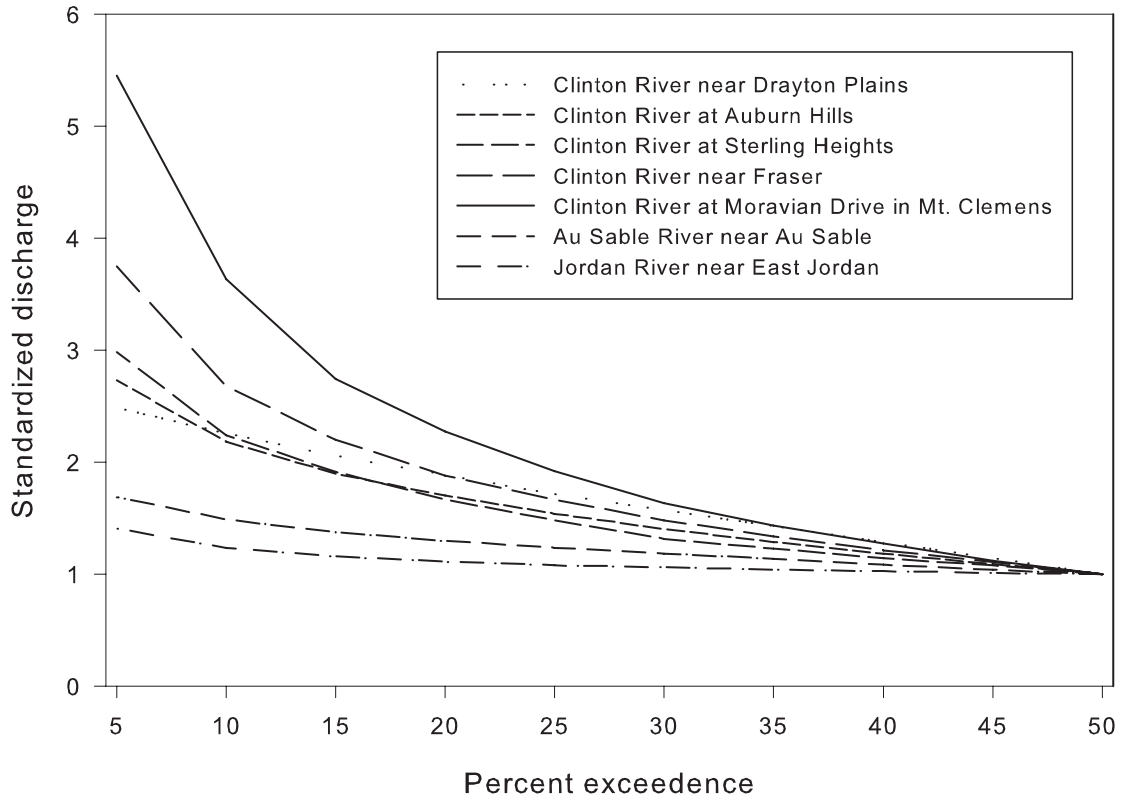


Figure 25.—Standardized high flow exceedence curves for the main branches of the Clinton River. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).



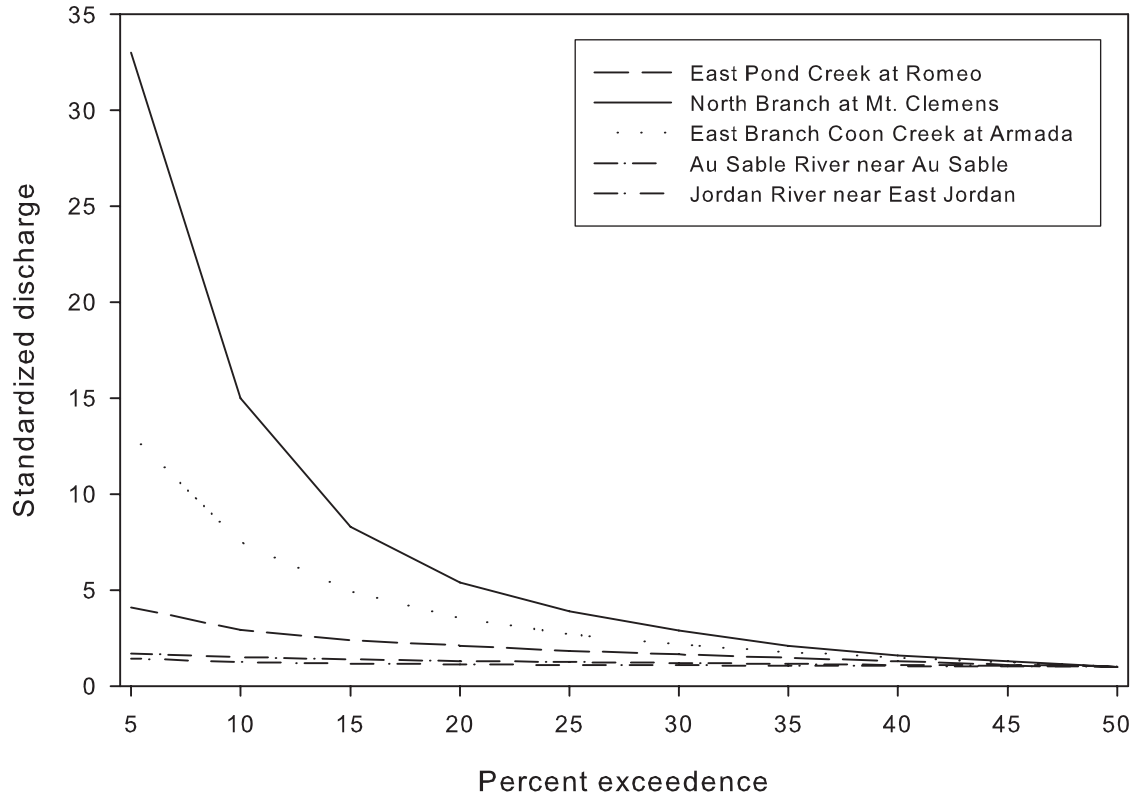


Figure 26.—Standardized high flow exceedence curves for the North Branch of the Clinton River and tributaries. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

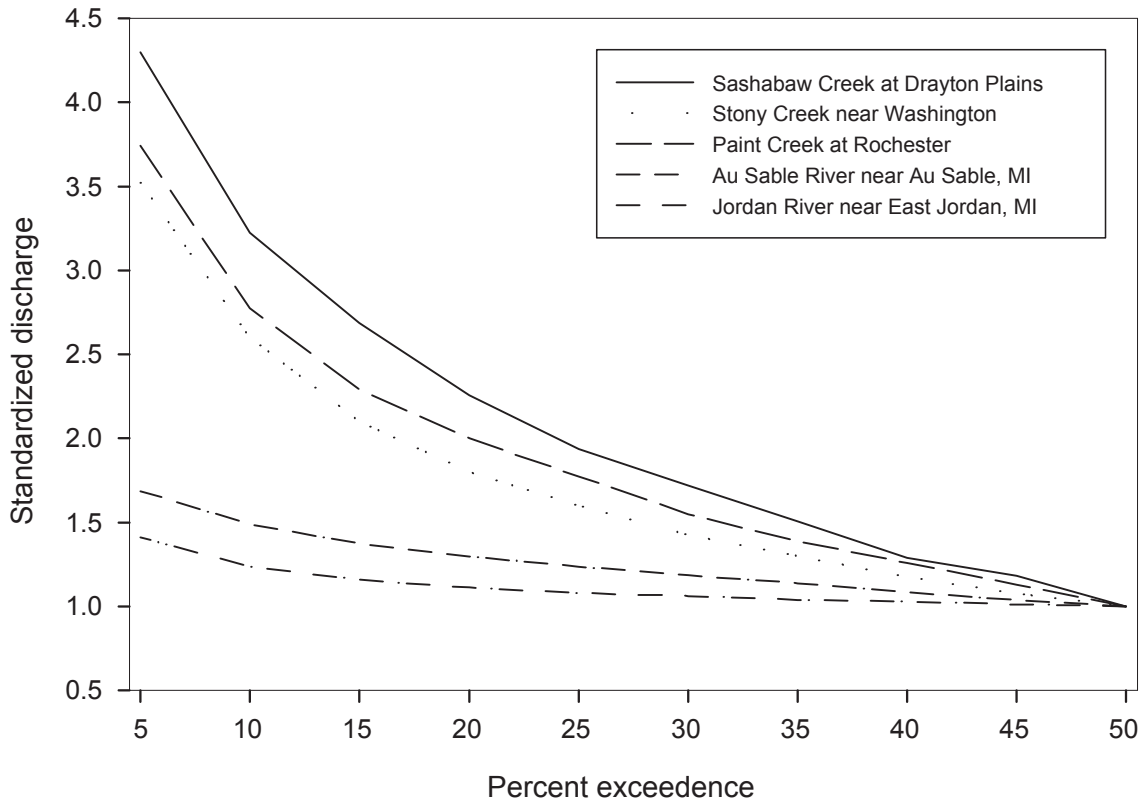


Figure 27.—Standardized high flow exceedence curves for tributaries of the Clinton River. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

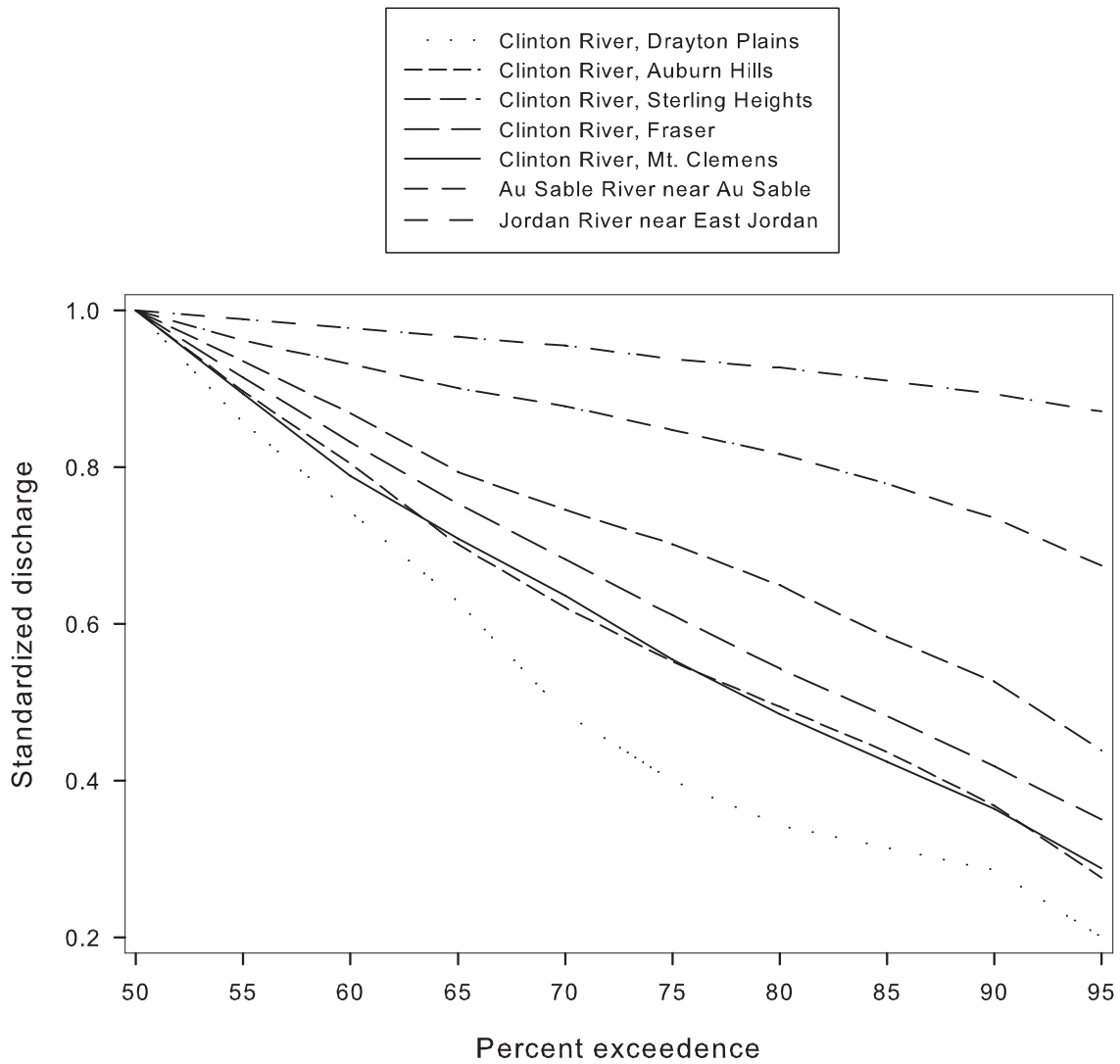


Figure 28.—Standardized low flow exceedence curves for the main branch of the Clinton River. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

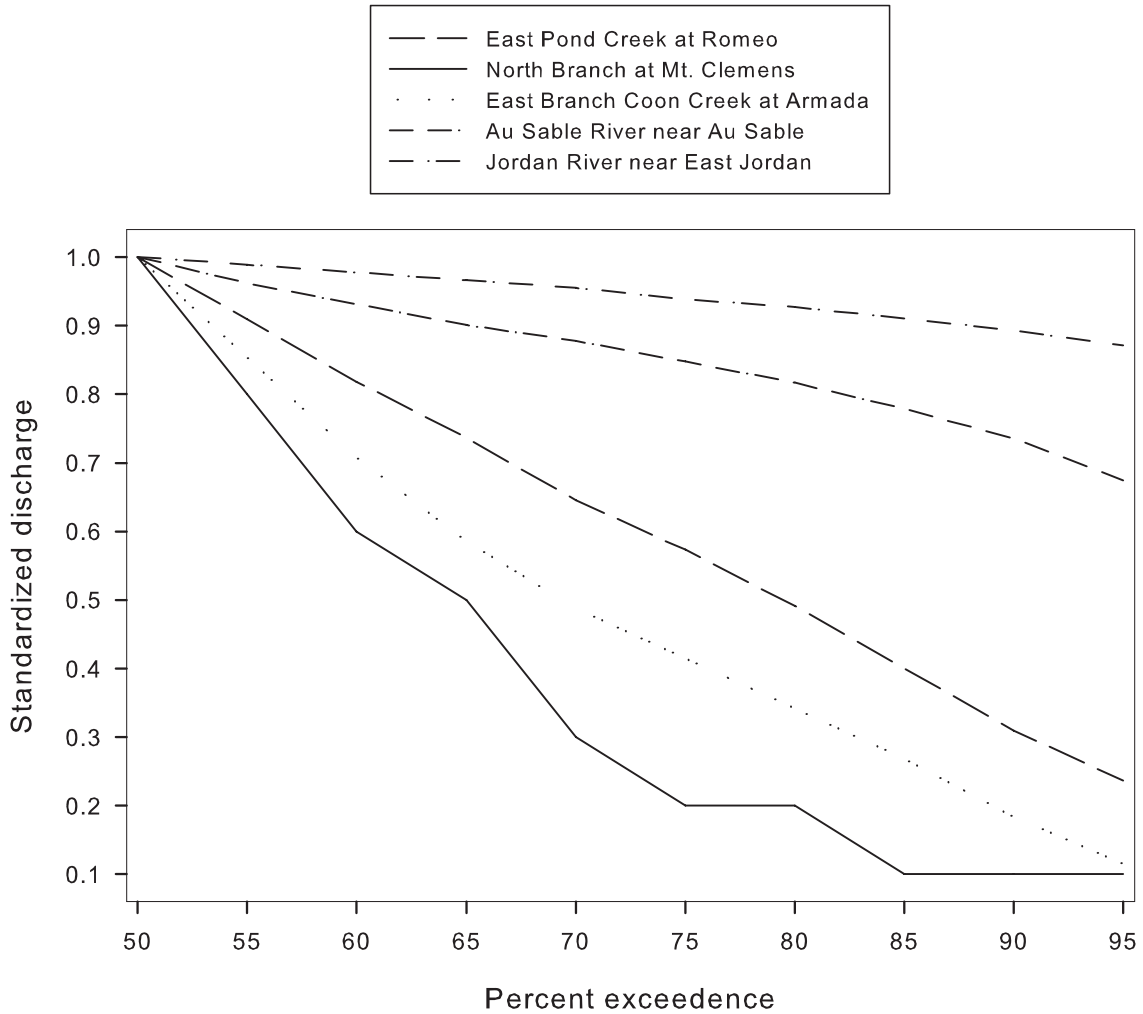


Figure 29.—Standardized low flow exceedence curves for the North Branch of the Clinton River and tributaries. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 2).

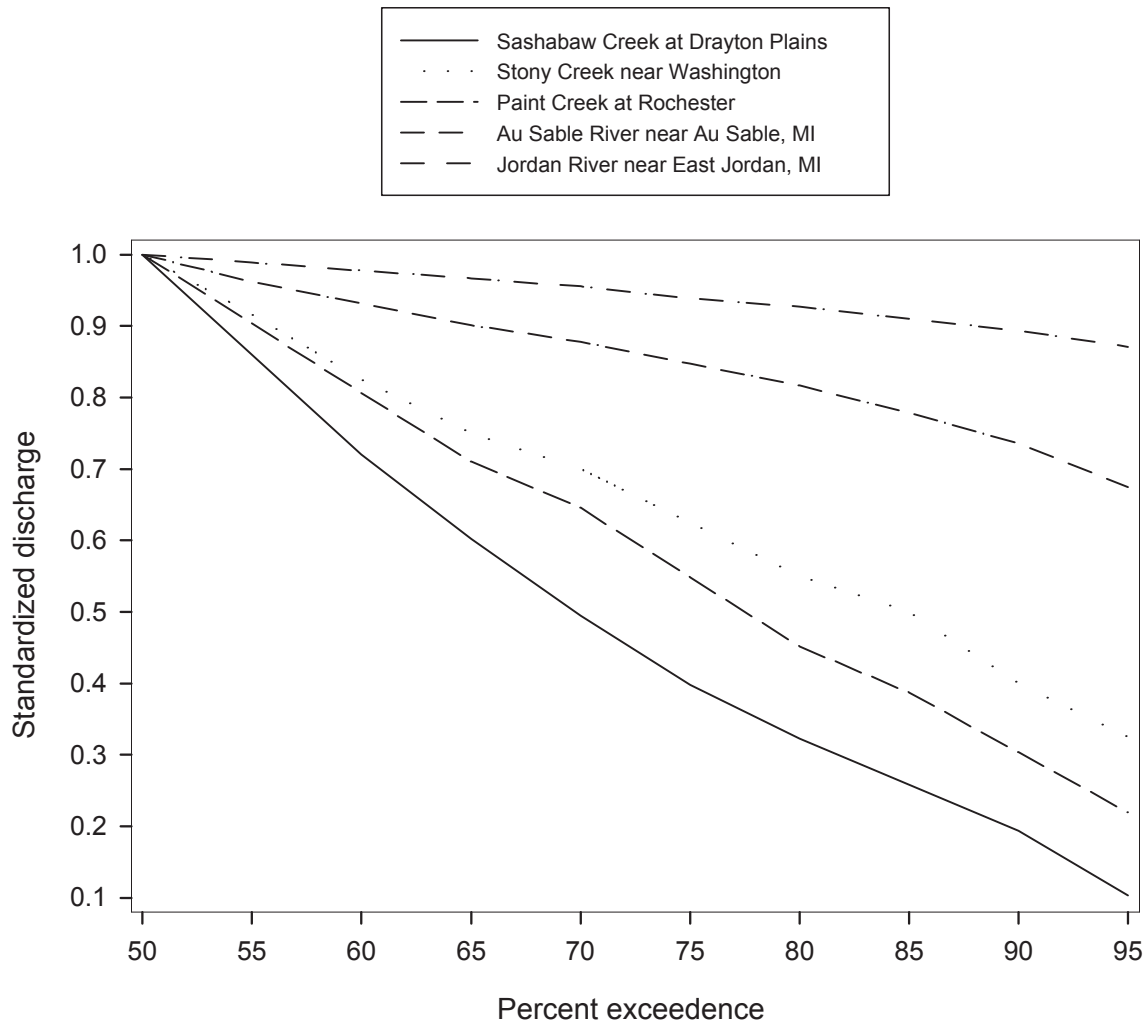


Figure 30.—Standardized low flow exceedence curves for tributaries of the Clinton River. (Standardized discharge = discharge (Q)/median discharge(50% Q)). Shown for comparison are the Au Sable and Jordan rivers, two of Michigan’s most stable rivers. Data source United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3).

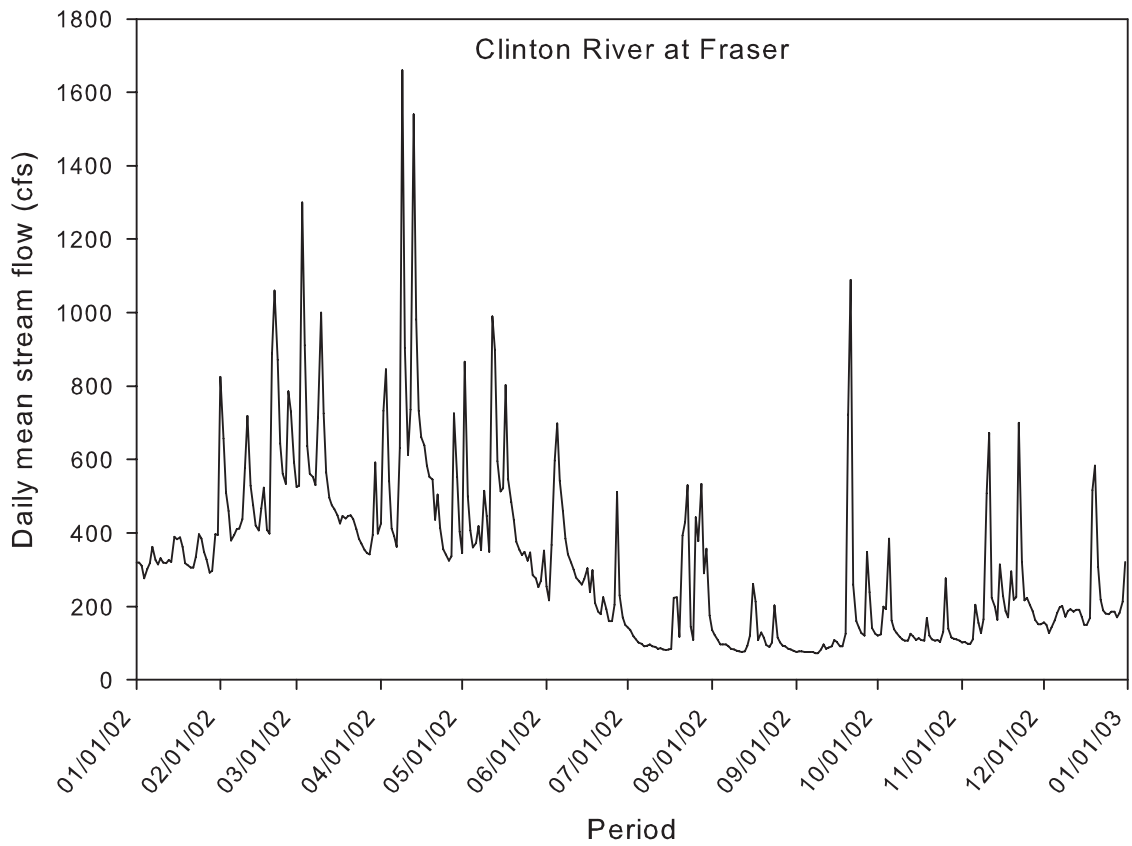
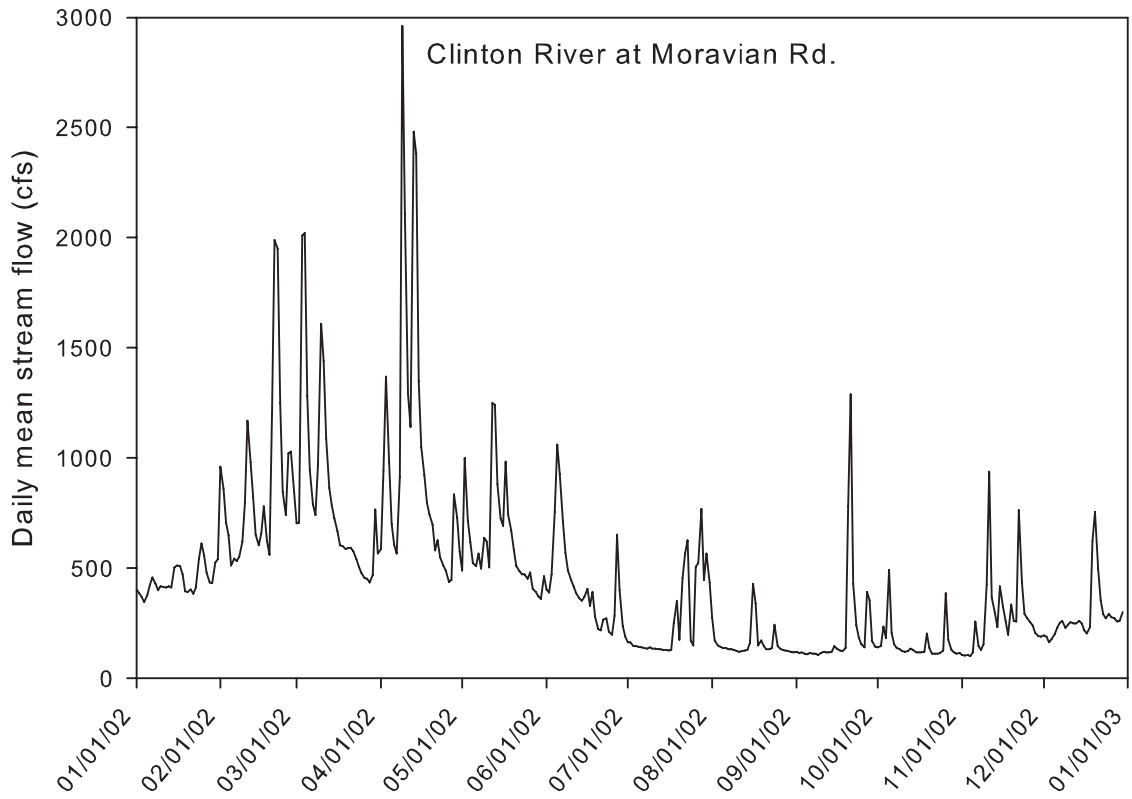


Figure 31.—Mean daily discharge at the two most downstream Clinton River gauge stations. Data from the United States Geological Survey.

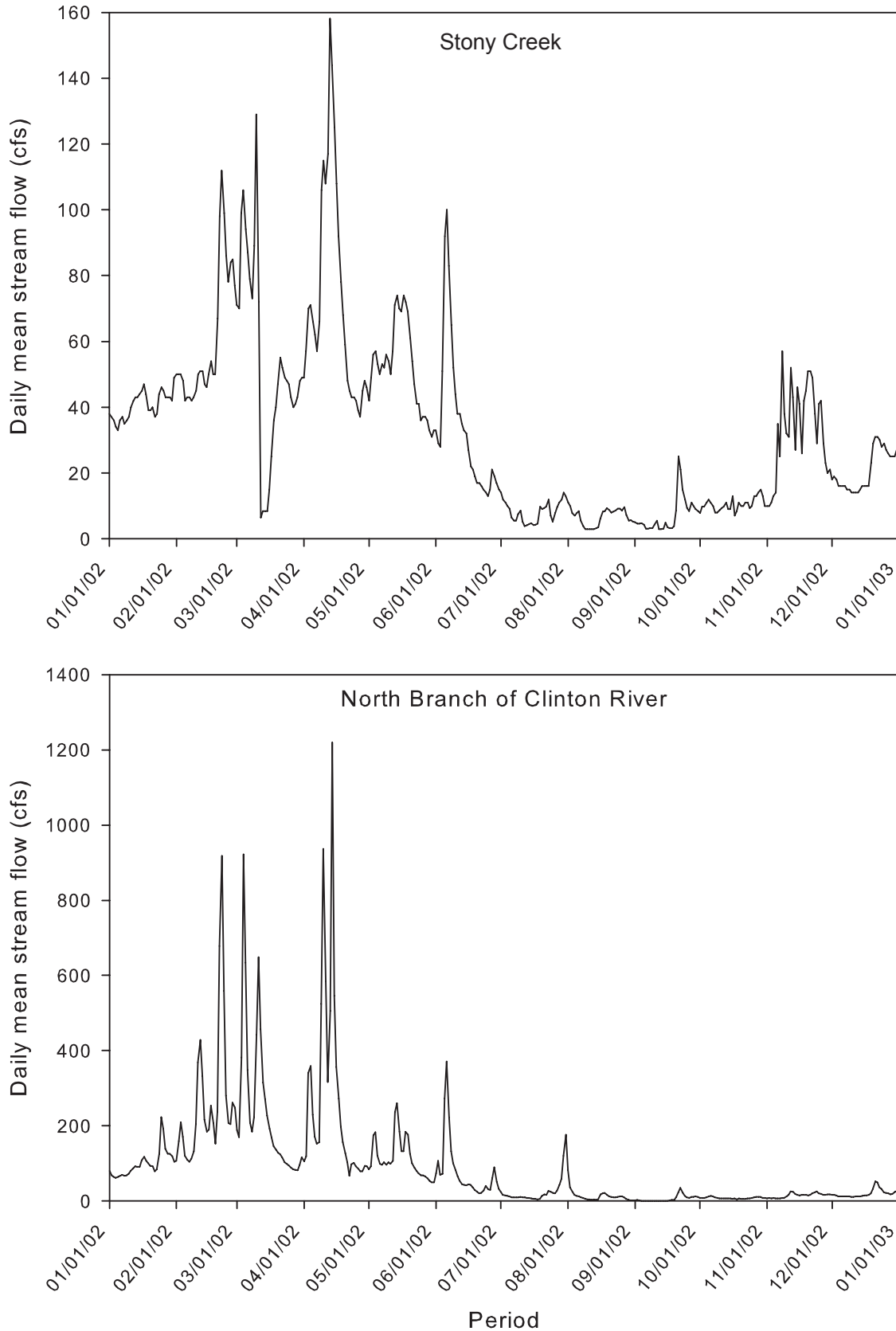


Figure 32.—Mean daily discharge at two Clinton River tributary gauge stations. Data from the United States Geological Survey.

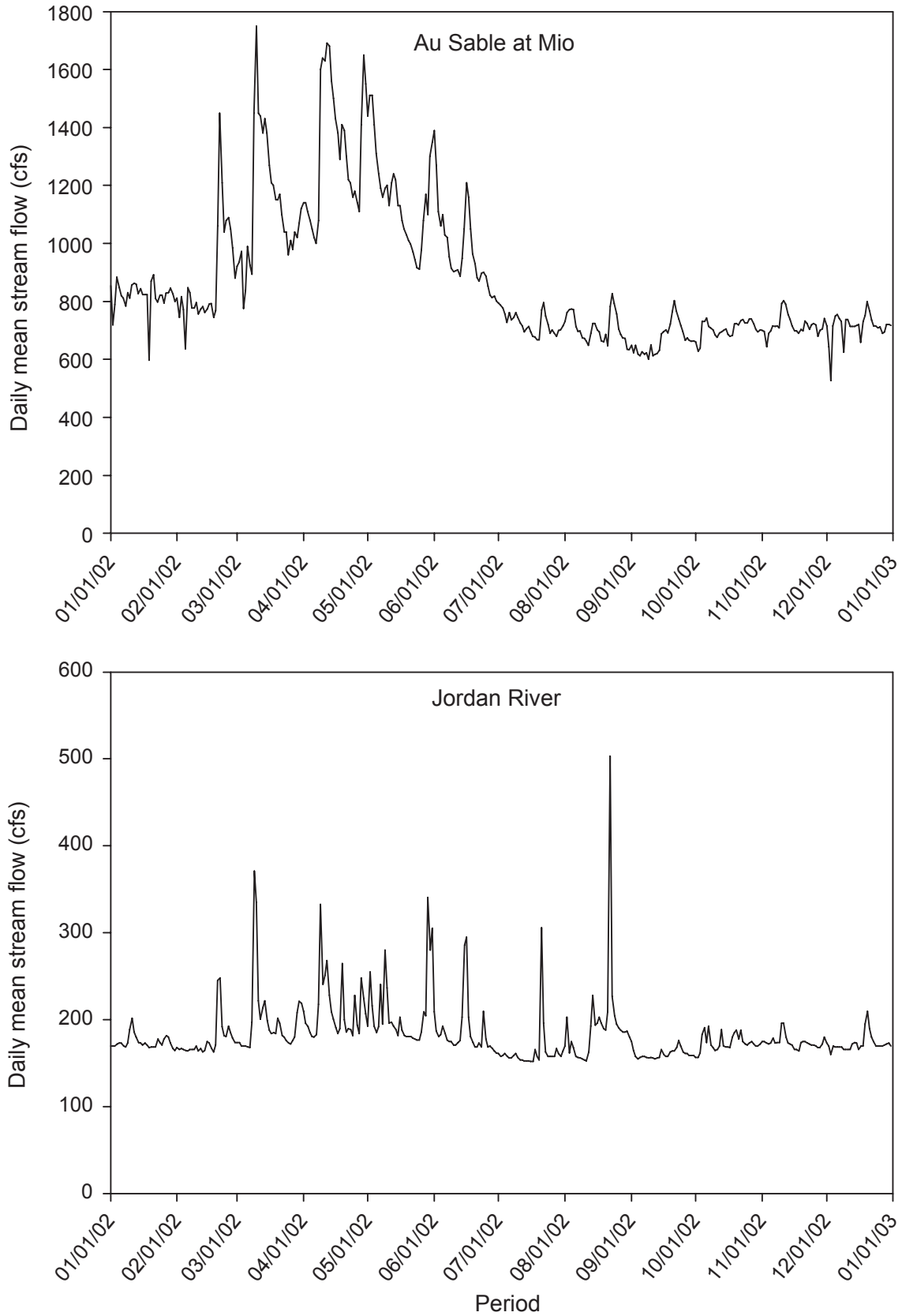


Figure 33.—Mean daily discharge on the Au Sable River near Mio and the Jordan River. Data from the United States Geological Survey.





Figure 34.—Three discharge exceedence levels for the United States Geological Survey, Moravian Drive gauge on the lower Clinton River and total precipitation on the watershed grouped by decade. Data sources United States Geological Survey gauges for period of record (Table 3) and the National Climatic Data Center for period of record (Table 2).

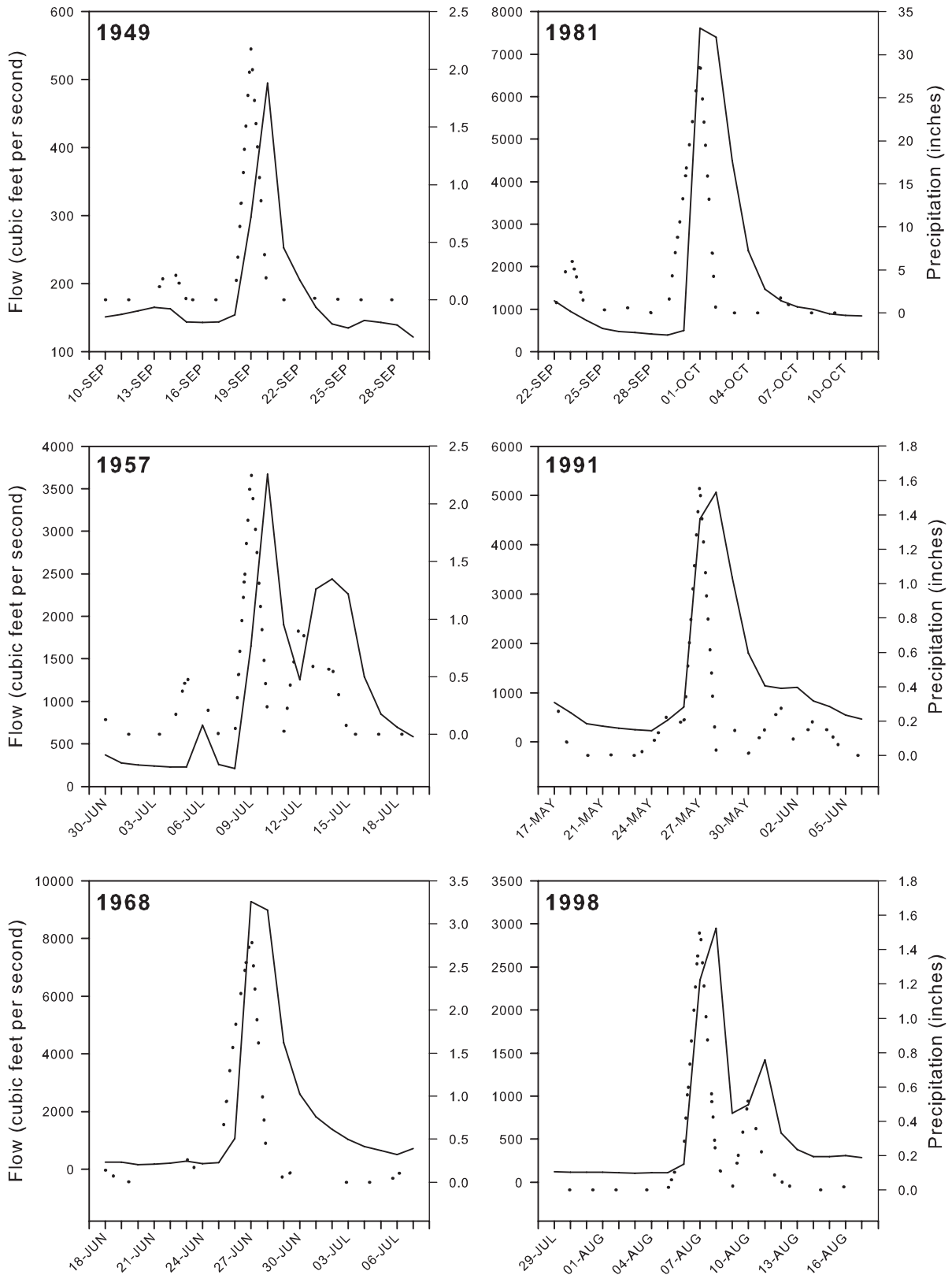


Figure 35.—Daily precipitation (dotted line) on watershed and discharge (solid line) at the Moravian Drive gauge on the main branch of the Clinton River before and after large rain events. Data sources United States Geological Survey gauges and the National Climatic Data Center.