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**ORGANIZATION OF TOPICS
AND LITERATURE REFERENCES
IN THE EARTH SCIENCES FOR MACHINE
STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL**

G. B. La Monica

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 7

ONR Task No. 389-150

(Formerly No. 388-078)

Contract Nonr-1228(36)

Geography Branch

Office of Naval Research

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Department of Geology

Northwestern University

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**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS**

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By

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PREFATORY REMARKS

This is the seventh in a series of Technical Reports arising from continuing research in the general field of quantification as related to the classical aspects of geology and physical geography. The idea for this study arose during my stay at the Institute of Geology and Paleontology of the University of Rome during the early part of 1966. At that time Dr. LaMonica and some of his associates were engaged in problems of compilation, organization, and methods of analysis of quantitative data in sedimentology, geomorphology, and other aspects of the geological sciences.

As a result of interest aroused by two lectures given by me at the invitation of Professor Bruno Accordi, Director of the Institute, Dr. LaMonica and I prepared a first version of the general problem of organizing quantitative data for computer analysis. This was published in Geologica Romana, and issued as Technical Report No. 4 of this series. With Professor Accordi's approval, Dr. LaMonica spent three months at Northwestern University preparing the present report under auspices of the Geography Branch of the Office of Naval Research.

It was originally thought that several topics could be covered in this time, but it became apparent that full development of even one aspect of a given problem could easily consume three months. As a result, the general topic of a drainage basin was selected for a "first run," inasmuch as this topic has a number of interrelations between landforms, geological processes, and sedimentary deposits. During his researches Dr. LaMonica went through more than 800 books and papers, mainly in English, and the topics expanded so rapidly that it was decided to develop the theme as an information storage and retrieval system.

For this purpose a subject-matter tabulation was first prepared and coded on punched cards. This tabulation was then tied in with the literature, so that each topic is supported by one or more references. In its present version the system permits direct search for pertinent literature from the subject tabulations, but the reverse process of finding the particular topics covered in a given reference could not be completed in the time available.

This report will be formally published in English in Geologica Romana, and it is issued in its present format in order to make the material immediately available to others who face similar problems of tying the rapidly-growing literature to an equally rapid growth of new concepts and methodology. Some readers may wish to extend the coding system, or to rearrange the topics into other forms, but as it stands the present system provides a framework for including additional topics and references to the subjects covered, as well as for organizing subjects and literature in other fields.

I have not attempted to impose any fixed form on Dr. LaMonica's tabulations; it seemed preferable to allow them to develop within the framework of his own background of training and research. Dr. LaMonica prepared this report in English, and my editing efforts were directed primarily toward smoothing the grammar. Some readers may detect a slight "Italian flavor" in the presentation, which has the advantage of acquainting English-speaking researchers with ways in which somewhat different schools of thought express essentially the same ideas.

Toward the end of his report, Dr. LaMonica emphasizes the need for additional study of drainage-basin attributes within a quantitative framework that seeks for interrelations among the many variables that influence drainage-basin development. This theme emphasizes the multivariate nature of most natural phenomena, which Dr. LaMonica sought to convey in his

"comment cards" as he sifted through the voluminous literature referred to above.

One aspect of the present study that needs more attention is the problem of retrieving the substantive content of a given literature reference in terms of the subject-matter code. This aspect of classification systems is being considered by me now in terms of recent statistical literature in geology.

W. C. Krumbein
February, 1968

ORGANIZATION OF TOPICS AND LITERATURE REFERENCES IN THE EARTH SCIENCES FOR MACHINE STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

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ABSTRACT

This report describes a system for organizing a set of topics and related literature references in a selected field of the earth sciences. The concept of a drainage basin was selected to illustrate a conceptually-distinct field of research of interest to geologists and physical geographers. Problems associated with coding and integration of the relevant literature are pointed out.

The concept of a drainage basin, initially selected as a fairly self-contained subject, was found to be more complex than originally realized. To keep the report within reasonable bounds, the subject was subdivided into several major topics, which include first the geometry of the basin considered as a physical object definable as a natural subdivision of the earth's land surface. This is followed by various attributes associated with the basin, such as soils and bedrock, streams and subsurface water in the basin, and climatic features.

The system used here includes three types of punched cards. The first relates to the topics discussed, the second ties in the relevant literature, and the third provides comments and specific references to individual items. Machine print-outs provide tabulated examples of the system, and a condensed bibliography of drainage-basin literature is given in an Appendix.

INTRODUCTION

During 1966 the writer collaborated with Professor W. C. Krumbein in the presentation of a paper on the organization and classification of observational data in geology and physical geography. This was published in Geologica Romana, vol. V, 1966, and was distributed as Technical Report No. 4 in this present series. As an outgrowth of that study, the writer had the privilege of spending three months during the Spring of 1967 at Northwestern University, to examine some further aspects of this problem under the general guidance of Professor Krumbein. This work was supported by the Geography Branch of the Office of Naval Research.

Our original intention had been to expand the underlying thesis that observational data from many fields in geology and geography can be arranged into similar data matrices for computer processing. From this viewpoint it should be possible to structure the observational data into variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k , measured on a set of samples (or field localities) designated as 1, 2, \dots , N, where in general $N > k$. The specific meaning of the variables may be greatly different in different kinds of studies, but essentially the matrix itself can be processed by the same kinds of computer programs. Thus, in a sedimentary study X_1 might represent mean grain size, X_2 might represent the degree of particle sorting, and so on; an equivalent study in geomorphology might assign X_1 to surface relief, X_2 to valley-wall slope, etc. Nevertheless, both of these matrices can be analyzed by regression techniques, factor analysis, etc.

The point to this approach is that the researcher in any field makes his own decisions regarding variables to be studied on the basis of substantive judgment; once this decision is made and the data collected, the study can in general move into the same stream of analysis as a data

matrix from an apparently widely separated field. In order for a study to be reasonably complete, the researcher needs first to organize his subject into categories of variables suitable to the objectives of his work. It is here, during the past two decades especially, that many problems arose regarding the specific kinds of variables to be chosen.

The large influx of new kinds of observational data into many geological and geographical fields, especially numerical measurement data, suggests that it would be useful to organize various subjects in these fields into some comprehensive classification of topics, associated literature references, operational definitions, etc., as a guide to the selection of variables appropriate to specific studies. Some tabulations were included in the 1966 paper as examples, and the original intent of this present study was to develop the form of the tables into a more systematic arrangement. The 1966 paper did not discuss the importance of having the information (definitions, references, sources of data, etc.) directly retrievable by use of a mechanized storage and retrieval system.

It is this problem--the organization for machine handling of a subject in a logical classificatory manner, tied in with appropriate reference material--that forms the basis of this report. The approach is experimental, inasmuch as the three months that were available imposed severe limitations on the perfection of any scheme. This report accordingly examines one approach to the very large problem of storage and retrieval of literature references, operational definitions used in measurement procedures, subdivisions of topics within a larger subject, and so on.

It was agreed in preliminary discussions that some single relatively confined subject should be used for experimentation. The subject selected is the concept of a drainage basin. As work proceeded, it was

early seen that the drainage basin, as a geological-geographic topic, is not an easily defined or circumscribed topic, inasmuch as it is related to many other topics, such as stream flow, vegetation, soil attributes, etc. Moreover, the literature on the subject proved to be surprisingly large, and not very homogeneous. In examining some 850 references, the writer found that the significant characteristics of a drainage basin were expressed in many different ways by different authors, who also differ in the ways they measure certain variables, and in the kinds of statistical or other analysis used for data reduction by hand methods or by computer.

As the magnitude of the study emerged, it was realized that time limitations required the setting of certain boundaries on the project. The principle objective became one of developing in a logical system those features that have been observed or measured by preceding workers, with some concern for the numerous interrelations among the many variables that can be included in the study of drainage basins.

On this basis, the purposes of this study are first, the organization of drainage basin characteristics in a logical order, according to a system which permits automatic storage and retrieval of the topics and relevant references. In addition, the system should outline interrelations among the topics or variables to see which ones are controlled by others. The first aim is to supply a common basis for future work in such a way that it will be possible to select variables suitable for studying any attributes of drainage basins. The second aim is to make explicit correlations among these variables, so that future studies may include such interrelationships as a basis for formulating general laws about interlocked characteristics in drainage basin phenomena.

ORGANIZATION OF TOPICS

For purposes of this study the drainage basin was first considered as a physical object with certain inherent attributes. These included its geometrical properties (drainage basin geometry); then the "internal" features were considered, including its lithology (drainage basin lithology); streams (streams in the drainage basin); the material eroded and carried by the streams (stream transportation); the sediments laid down by streams (stream deposits); the climate in the basin (drainage basin climate); and the subsurface water (subsurface water in the drainage basin). Each of these topics, of course, includes many variables, and these also must be ordered in a logical way.

From this preliminary outline it is evident that the number of variables connected with a drainage basin may be very large, although at the start this was not fully apparent. For this reason it was necessary to use methods different from the usual hand-sorted outlines. Each variable was punched on an IBM card and the name of the variable was preceded by a numerical code. The card also carries a code (as will be explained further on) which defines the "quality" of the card. In this way each variable is characterized by a different numerical code which permits direct retrieval of the topics as well as reference cards with the literature regarding the variable. Comment cards which note relationships between one variable and others in the basin are also retrievable.

As it was stated earlier, this report is not exhaustive; rather it is hoped that the present approach may suggest other ways in which the code may be changed according to individual needs that its use will indicate. It is also recognized that some "internal" characteristics of the basin are neglected, especially those that belong to

other fields of science rather than to geology, such as botany (for ecological aspects of the basin), etc.

THE CODING SYSTEM

The numerical code for classification was divided into ten groups of numbers, each made of one or two digits. These groups provide a hierarchial subdivision among the topics and variables in each major subdivision.

The "main subject" was defined in this paper as the Drainage Basin, and it was identified by the number 01 at the beginning of the code. This code number is constant for all the variables, whatever their level of distinction, because all the variables here belong to the drainage basin. Two digits were chosen to have a flexibility of the code and to provide for as many as 99 main subjects in an expanded classification scheme. Thus, coastal morphology, for instance, could be coded as 02 for the main subject, volcanic morphology as 03, and so on.

Table A shows the punched card format for the coding system. The several levels of coding are illustrated in subsequent tables. All table printouts have these levels indicated by a set of heading cards, as shown in Table B.

The blank columns between code numbers in Table A permit more convenient reading of the codes when the cards are listed, and they provide in essence a total field of 29 columns for a coding scheme. This flexibility was decided upon in order to leave ample room for other kinds of coding schemes that may occur to workers in the field. Basically, the intent is to provide for a hierarchial classification scheme to represent successively greater detail as the code is followed from the main subject (top level) to the seventh class at the lowest

TABLE A

HIERARCHIAL CODING SCHEME FOR PUNCHED CARDS

Columns 1, 2	Main subject
Column 3	Blank
Columns 4, 5	Primary code
Column 6	Blank
Columns 7, 8	First subject class
Column 9	Blank
Columns 10, 11	Second subject class
Column 12	Blank
Columns 13, 14	Third subject class
Column 15	Blank
Columns 16, 17	Fourth subject class
Column 18	Blank
Columns 19, 20	Fifth subject class
Column 21	Blank
Column 22	Sixth subject class
Column 23	Blank
Column 24	Seventh subject class
Columns 25, 26	Blank
Column 27	Card type code
Columns 28, 29	Blank

TABLE B
SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR SYSTEM TABULATIONS

DRAINAGE BASIN (MAIN SUBJECT = 01)

M A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES	C A R D S	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS
		F S T F F S S		CARD CODE 1 - SUBJECT	
		J E H O I I E		CARD CODE 2 - REFERENCES	
		R C I U F X V		CARD CODE 3 - REMARKS	
		S O R R T T E			
		T N D T H H N			
		D H T H			

01 01 00 00 00 00 0 0 1 DRAINAGE BASIN GEOMETRY

level. In fact, the seventh level of classification was not used here, inasmuch as full coverage was achieved in six categorical levels.

The main subject code (01) was divided into seven primary subjects, with code numbers as follows:

- 01 01 Drainage basin Geometry
- 01 02 Drainage basin Lithology
- 01 03 Streams in the Drainage basin
- 01 04 Stream Transportation
- 01 05 Stream Deposits
- 01 06 Drainage basin Climate
- 01 07 Subsurface water in the Drainage basin

The primary code is also flexible and permits as many as 99 main subjects. Thus, 01 08 might be Vegetation in the Drainage basin, 01 09 the Human influence in the Drainage basin, 01 10 the Fauna in the Drainage basin, etc.

The other seven code groups of Table A (the first five having two digits and the last two one digit each) represent seven hierarchical classes in which the variables for each primary code can be divided.

The first subject class is the highest level of subdivision under the primary code, and the seventh subject class is the lowest; this means that the detail is always greater in going from the first to the seventh class. Thus, in the primary code for Drainage Basin Geometry (01 01), there are 11 items under the first subject class, ranging from 01 01 01 to 01 01 11.

Table 1 lists the subject cards (code 1) for Drainage Basin Geometry. The cards all contain the code 01 01, and in the third code position, which represents the first subject class, there are eleven subdivisions, including area, width, length, etc., to the last class,

TABLE 1

M A R I N S U B J E C T	P I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES							C A R D S C O D E	A S U B J E C T, R E F E R E N C E S, R E M A R K S	D I M E N S I O N S
		F R S O D	S I O N D	T H T H	F I R T H	S I T E S	S I T E S		CARD CODE 1 = SUBJECT CARD CODE 2 = REFERENCES CARD CODE 3 = REMARKS		
01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DRAINAGE BASIN GEOMETRY	
01	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AREA	L**2
01	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	WIDTH	L
01	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	LENGTH	L
01	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PERIMETER LENGTH	L
01	01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SHAPE	
01	01	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	CIRCULARITY RATIO	
01	01	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	ELONGATION RATIO	
01	01	05	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	RATIO BTWN LENGTH AND WIDTH	
01	01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	RELIEF (ELEVATION)	L
01	01	06	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	01	06	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	TOTAL	L
01	01	06	03	01	00	00	00	00	1	RELIEF RATIO	
01	01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	RELATIVE	
01	01	06	05	00	00	00	00	00	1	HYPSONETRY	L
01	01	06	05	01	00	00	00	00	1	HYPSONETRIC CURVE	
01	01	06	05	01	01	00	00	00	1	AREA BELOW THE CURVE	L**2
01	01	06	05	01	02	00	00	00	1	SLOPE OF THE CURVE	DEGREES
01	01	06	05	01	03	00	00	00	1	INFLECTION POINTS	
01	01	07	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SLOPE	DEGREES
01	01	07	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	GROUND SLOPE	
01	01	07	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	CURVATURE	
01	01	07	01	01	01	00	00	00	1	CONCAVITY	
01	01	07	01	01	02	00	00	00	1	CONVEXITY	
01	01	07	01	02	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN SLOPE CURVE	
01	01	07	01	03	00	00	00	00	1	SLOPE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	01	07	01	03	01	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	01	08	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	ORDER OF BASIN	
01	01	08	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	BASINS OF LOWER ORDER IN MAIN BASIN	
01	01	08	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	NUMBER	
01	01	08	01	02	00	00	00	00	1	AREA	L**2
01	01	08	01	02	01	00	00	00	1	RATIOS BTWN SUCCESSIVE AREAS	
01	01	09	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TEXTURE OF BASIN TOPOGRAPHY	
01	01	09	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	COARSE	
01	01	09	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEDIUM	
01	01	09	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	FINE	
01	01	09	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	ULTRA FINE	
01	01	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	BELT OF NO EROSION	
01	01	10	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	WIDTH	L
01	01	10	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	AREA	L**2
01	01	11	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DEPRESSION STORAGE (LAKES, ETC.)	
01	01	11	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	AREA OF DEPRESSIONS	L**2
01	01	11	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	PERCENTAGE TO BASIN AREA	
01	01	11	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	VOLUME OF WATER	L**3

depression storage. Some of these first subject class items are further subdivided, such as 01 01 03 on the length of the basin. Here 01 01 03 01 refers to the length-width ratio of the basin. Similarly, the relief of the basin, 01 01 06, has maximum relief as 01 01 06 01, with additional topics up to code 01 01 06 05

The most detailed classification in Table 1 extends to the fourth subject level, as illustrated by 01 01 06 05 01 01, which represents the area below the hypsometric curve of the basin. Hence, in this table the geometric details of the basin are covered with no more than a total of six code positions, leaving classes 5, 6, and 7 open for further fine detail. As will be seen shortly, some topics extend to the sixth class level, but no subdivisions go as far as class seven. This code position was retained, however, for possible future use.

The complete code for any given item in Table 1 permits tracing the hierarchy back to its top level. Thus, the code 01 01 06 05 01 03 refers to the inflexion points (03) of the hypsometric curve (01) of the hypsometry (05) of the relief (06) of the geometry (01) of the drainage basin (01).

CARD TYPE CODES

Besides the groups of numbers which classify the variables, the last code number in Table 1 defines the type of card involved. In this paper the numbers 1, 2, 3, in column 27 of Table A indicate, respectively, subject code cards with the name of the variables, cards with literature references for each variable; and "comment cards" in which some remarks and the relevant literature are recorded. These three card types are perhaps the basic ones in relating the subject matter to its corresponding body of literature. However, it had been hoped that a larger variety of

card types could have been included in the present version. For example, additional card types could include examples of statistical or other mathematical analysis of the variables in the subject hierarchy, with their literature references. Additionally, for a much expanded system, references could be included under card type codes to indicate sources of observational data, or publications containing data on particular subjects. As with other considerations, time limitations prevented this larger system.

The card type codes are punched on each card to facilitate automatic sorting procedures, and to obtain subsets of literature references, etc. Thus, in preparing subject outlines, such as shown in Table 1, the type 1 cards alone are required, and these are directly recoverable by sorting on column 27. Table 1 was made, in fact, by first sorting subject codes 01 01 in columns 1 through 5, and then sorting for card type 1 in column 27.

Card code 1

These cards, as stated, refer directly to the subject matter, whatever the subdivision level. Almost all of these are expressed as quantitative variables, to provide as far as possible, a listing of objective definitions or descriptions of the characteristics of a drainage basin.

Referring back to Table 1, for example, an attempt was made here to include not only features that belong to drainage basin geometry, but, where applicable, to indicate the dimensions of the variable in terms of length, time, and mass. These units are abbreviated (L = length, T = time, and M = mass), and the dimensional formulas are expressed as nominal Fortran symbols. Thus, in Table 1 in the second line, basin area is given as L**2, to indicate L². If angular measurements are involved,

they are indicated as degrees, which are non-dimensional.

With respect to the subject classification of Table 1, the eleven topics appear to cover the significant variables for the geometrical description of a drainage basin as an object. By use of these variables it should be possible to draw distinctions among different basins, to compare mean areas or other attributes, and to derive statistical correlations among the geometrical properties of drainage basins.

Tables 2 through 7, inclusive, are printouts of the type 1 cards in the present system. These tables (including Table 1) cover primary codes 01 01 to 01 07, which represent all the major subdivisions of drainage basins that are included in this report, as listed on a previous page. It is evident that these seven subjects do not by any means cover all possible topics related to drainage basins. As stated earlier, basin vegetation is not included, nor is provision made for certain major geographical subjects related to man's occupancy of the basin; road and other transportation networks that may be involved; and so on. It is evident also that other hierarchial schemes could have been used for the assignment of specific topics to a given major heading. Soils in the basin, for example, are directly related to the bedrock present (at least in non-glaciated areas), but the soils also reflect climatic factors, and could perhaps have been grouped under 01 06 rather than with lithology (01 02).

These remarks are included to indicate the somewhat preliminary nature of the present organization. The writer does not wish to convey the idea that the organization of subjects followed here is either the most logical or the most efficient. It is nevertheless hoped that the reader will gain ideas for the classification of subjects of particular interest to himself in research or teaching

TABLE 3

N A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	S U B J E C T C L A S S E S	C A R D C O D E	A S S I G N M E N T	D I M E N S I O N S
01 03 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	STREAMS IN DRAINAGE BASIN			
01 03 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	ORIENTATION			DEGREES
01 03 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	LENGTH			L
01 03 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	CROSS SECTION			
01 03 03 01 00 00 0 0	1	WIDTH			L
01 03 03 02 00 00 0 0	1	DEPTH			L
01 03 03 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE			L
01 03 03 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	AREA			L ²
01 03 03 04 00 00 00 0 0	1	WETTED PERIMETER			L
01 03 03 04 01 00 00 0 0	1	HYDRAULIC RADIUS			L
01 03 04 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	PROFILE ALONG STREAM			
01 03 04 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	CURVATURE			
01 03 05 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	GRADIENT			L
01 03 05 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	SLOPE OF WATER SURFACE			DEGREES
01 03 06 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	DEPTH OF WATER			L
01 03 06 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	MAXIMUM			L
01 03 06 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	MINIMUM			L
01 03 06 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.			L
01 03 06 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE			L
01 03 06 03 01 00 00 0 0	1	VARIATION IN TIME			L
01 03 07 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	DISCHARGE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	MAXIMUM			L ³ /T
01 03 07 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	MINIMUM			L ³ /T
01 03 07 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.			L ³ /T
01 03 07 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 04 00 00 00 0 0	1	RELATIVE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 05 00 00 00 0 0	1	VARIATION IN TIME			L ³ /T
01 03 07 06 00 00 00 0 0	1	FLOW DURATION CURVE			
01 03 07 07 00 00 00 0 0	1	FLOW DISTRIBUTION GRAPH			
01 03 07 08 00 00 00 0 0	1	BASE DISCHARGE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 00 00 00 0 0	1	FLOOD DISCHARGE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 01 00 00 0 0	1	FLOODED CHANNEL WIDTH			L
01 03 07 09 02 00 00 0 0	1	WATER HEIGHT IN FLOOD			L
01 03 07 09 03 01 00 0 0	1	FLOOD WAVE			
01 03 07 09 04 00 00 0 0	1	FLOOD ROUTING			
01 03 07 09 04 01 00 0 0	1	FLOOD PEAK			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 04 01 01 0 0	1	MAXIMUM PROBABLE			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 04 02 00 0 0	1	MEAN			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 04 03 00 0 0	1	VARIATION THROUGH TIME			L ³ /T
01 03 07 09 05 00 00 0 0	1	PARTIAL DURATION SERIES			
01 03 07 09 05 01 00 0 0	1	RECURRENCE INTERVAL			T
01 03 07 09 05 02 00 0 0	1	PROBABILITY OF RECURRENCE			
01 03 07 09 06 00 00 0 0	1	FLOOD FREQUENCY			
01 03 07 09 06 00 00 0 0	1	WATERSHED STAGE			L
01 03 08 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	VELOCITY			L/T
01 03 08 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	MAXIMUM			L/T
01 03 08 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	MINIMUM			L/T
01 03 08 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.			L/T
01 03 08 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	MEAN			L/T
01 03 09 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	TURBULENCE			
01 03 09 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	REYNOLDS NUMBER			
01 03 09 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	SHEAR STRESS			M/L ² T ²
01 03 09 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	RESISTANCE			M/L ³
01 03 10 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	KINETIC ENERGY			M ² /T ²
01 03 11 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	BED			
01 03 11 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	PHYSICAL NATURE OF BED			
01 03 12 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	CHANNEL BED ROUGHNESS			
01 03 12 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	VALLEY OF MAIN STREAM			
01 03 12 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	LENGTH			L
01 03 12 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	WIDTH			L
01 03 12 02 02 00 00 0 0	1	MAXIMUM			L
01 03 12 02 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	MINIMUM			L
01 03 12 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	DEPTH			L
01 03 12 03 01 00 00 0 0	1	VARIATION DOWNSTREAM			
01 03 12 04 00 00 00 0 0	1	ELEVATION OF VALLEY DIVIDE			L
01 03 12 05 00 00 00 0 0	1	FLOOD PLAIN			
01 03 12 05 01 00 00 0 0	1	PRESENT DAY FLOOD PLAIN			
01 03 12 05 01 01 00 0 0	1	DIMENSIONS			L
01 03 12 05 01 02 00 0 0	1	HEIGHT OF LOW TERRACES			L
01 03 12 05 02 00 00 0 0	1	FLOOD PLAIN OF A PREVIOUS AGE			
01 03 12 05 02 01 00 0 0	1	DIMENSIONS			L
01 03 12 05 02 02 00 0 0	1	HEIGHT OF HIGH TERRACES			L
01 03 12 06 00 00 00 0 0	1	VALLEY ASYMMETRY			
01 03 12 07 00 00 00 0 0	1	VALLEY WALL SLOPES			DEGREES
01 03 13 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	BRIDGING (ANASTOMOSIS)			
01 03 14 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	MEANDERS			
01 03 14 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	AMPLITUDE			L
01 03 14 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	LENGTH			L
01 03 14 03 00 00 00 0 0	1	BELT WIDTH			L
01 03 14 04 01 00 00 0 0	1	RADIUS OF CURVATURE			L
01 03 15 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	MEAN			L
01 03 15 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	BANKS			
01 03 15 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	LITHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION			
01 03 16 00 01 00 00 0 0	1	HEIGHT			L
01 03 16 01 01 00 00 0 0	1	STREAM ORDER			
01 03 16 01 01 00 00 0 0	1	CHANNELS OF ORDER LOWER THAN THE MAIN STREAM			
01 03 16 01 01 01 00 0 0	1	NUMBER			
01 03 16 01 01 01 01 00 0 0	1	BIFURCATION RATIO			
01 03 16 01 01 01 02 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE FOR ALL THE BASIN			
01 03 16 01 02 01 00 0 0	1	LENGTH			L
01 03 16 01 02 01 01 00 0 0	1	MEAN			L
01 03 16 01 02 01 01 01 00 0 0	1	RATIO BTWN SUCCESSIVE ORDERS			DEGREES
01 03 16 01 03 01 00 0 0	1	SLOPE			DEGREES
01 03 16 01 03 01 01 00 0 0	1	MEAN			DEGREES
01 03 16 01 03 01 01 01 00 0 0	1	RATIO BTWN SUCCESSIVE ORDERS			DEGREES
01 03 16 01 04 00 00 0 0	1	ENTRANCE ANGLE OF TRIBUTARIES			DEGREES
01 03 17 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	MEAN			DEGREES
01 03 17 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	STORAGE			
01 03 17 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	(CHANNEL STORAGE			L ³
01 03 17 02 00 00 00 0 0	1	BANK STORAGE			L ³
01 03 18 00 00 00 00 0 0	1	WORKS OF MAN			L ³
01 03 18 01 00 00 00 0 0	1	DAMS			
01 03 18 01 01 00 00 0 0	1	DIMENSIONS			
01 03 18 01 02 00 00 0 0	1	RESERVOIR			L
01 03 18 01 02 01 00 0 0	1	LENGTH			L
01 03 18 01 02 02 00 0 0	1	WIDTH			L
01 03 18 01 02 03 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE DEPTH			L
01 03 18 01 02 04 00 0 0	1	AREA			L ²
01 03 18 01 02 05 00 0 0	1	VOLUME OF WATER			L ³
01 03 18 01 02 05 01 00 0 0	1	EVAPORATION RATE			L ³
01 03 18 01 02 05 01 01 00 0 0	1	VARIATION THROUGH TIME			L ³
01 03 18 01 02 05 02 00 0 0	1	STAGE CAPACITY CURVE			
01 03 18 01 02 05 02 01 00 0 0	1	DEAD STORAGE			L ³
01 03 18 02 01 00 00 0 0	1	DIVERSION (CHANNEL)			
01 03 18 02 01 01 00 0 0	1	DISCHARGE			L ³ /T
01 03 18 02 01 01 01 00 0 0	1	MAXIMUM			L ³ /T
01 03 18 02 01 01 02 00 0 0	1	MINIMUM			L ³ /T
01 03 18 02 01 01 03 00 0 0	1	AVERAGE			L ³ /T
01 03 18 02 01 01 04 00 0 0	1	VARIATION IN TIME			L ³ /T

TABLE 4

M A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES							C A R D S C O D E	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS
		F	S	T	F	F	S	S			
		R	I	E	H	O	I	E			
		S	O	R	T	H	T	T			
		C	N	D	T	H	H	N			
		D			H			T			
01	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	STREAM TRANSPORTATION	
01	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TRACTIVE CAPACITY	
01	04	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	ML/T
01	04	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	ML/T
01	04	01	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN. MAX. AND MIN.	ML/T
01	04	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	ML/T
01	04	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	ML/T
01	04	01	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	04	01	04	01	01	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TRACTIVE COMPETENCE	
01	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3
01	04	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3
01	04	02	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN. MAX. AN MIN.	L**3
01	04	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	L**3
01	04	02	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	04	02	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	04	02	04	01	01	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	04	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION	
01	04	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	M/L**3
01	04	03	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	M/L**3
01	04	03	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN. MAX. AND MIN.	M/L**3
01	04	03	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	M/L**3
01	04	03	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	M/L**3
01	04	03	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	04	03	04	01	01	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SEDIMENT LOAD	
01	04	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	BED LOAD	M
01	04	04	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	PEBBLES	M
01	04	04	01	01	01	00	00	00	1	LITHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION	
01	04	04	01	01	01	01	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	01	02	00	00	00	00	1	FINEGRAINED SEDIMENTS	
01	04	04	01	02	01	00	00	00	1	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	
01	04	04	01	02	01	01	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	01	03	00	00	00	00	1	GRAINSIZE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	04	04	01	03	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	01	03	02	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	04	04	01	03	02	01	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	SUSPENDED LOAD	
01	04	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	CONCENTRATION	M
01	04	04	02	01	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	M/L**3
01	04	04	02	02	00	00	00	00	1	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	
01	04	04	02	02	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	02	03	00	00	00	00	1	GRAINSIZE FREQ. DISTRIBUTION	
01	04	04	02	03	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	02	03	02	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	04	04	02	03	02	01	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	
01	04	04	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	DISSOLVED LOAD	
01	04	04	03	01	00	00	00	00	1	CONCENTRATION	M
01	04	04	03	01	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	M/L**3
01	04	04	03	02	00	00	00	00	1	CHEMICAL COMPOSTION	
01	04	04	03	02	01	00	00	00	1	DOWNSTREAM VARIATION	

TABLE 5

M A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES								C A R D S C O D E	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS
		F I R S T L E T T E R	S E C O N D L E T T E R	T H I R D L E T T E R	F O U R T H L E T T E R	F I F T H L E T T E R	S I X T H L E T T E R	S E V E N T H L E T T E R	S I X T H L E T T E R			
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	STREAM DEPOSITS	
01	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	COMPOSITION	
01	05	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PETROGRAPHICAL	
01	05	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINERALOGICAL	
01	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TEXTURE	
01	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION DOWNSTREAM	
01	05	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	STRUCTURE	
01	05	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	CROSS BEDDING	
01	05	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	ALLUVIAL FANS	
01	05	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIMENSIONS	
01	05	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SHAPE	
01	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	CROSS PROFILE	

TABLE 6

M A R I M A S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	S U B J E C T	F I R S T L E T T E R	T E M P O R A R Y C O D E	C L A S S E S	F I R S T L E T T E R	F O L L O W I N G C O D E	S E C O N D L E T T E R	S E C O N D L E T T E R	C A R D C O D E	S U B J E C T, R E F E R E N C E S, R E M A R K S	D I M E N S I O N S	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	CLIMATE IN THE BASIN	
01	06	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	NET SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	INCIDENT SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TEMPERATURE	
01	06	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	
01	06	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	
01	06	02	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	
01	06	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	
01	06	02	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	02	03	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	02	03	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	06	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	WINDS	
01	06	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PREDOMINANT DIRECTION	DEGREES
01	06	03	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	INTENSITY	L/T
01	06	03	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L/T
01	06	03	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L/T
01	06	03	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	L/T
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PRECIPITATION	L
01	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SNOWFALL	L/T
01	06	04	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AMOUNT	L
01	06	04	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	06	04	01	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	06	04	01	01	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L
01	06	04	01	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L
01	06	04	01	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	01	01	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	04	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	INTENSITY	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	01	02	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	RAINFALL	
01	06	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AMOUNT	L
01	06	04	02	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	06	04	02	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	06	04	02	01	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L
01	06	04	02	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	02	01	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	04	02	01	04	01	1	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	06	04	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	INTENSITY	L/T
01	06	04	02	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	02	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	02	02	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L/T
01	06	04	02	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L/T
01	06	04	02	02	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	02	02	04	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	04	02	02	04	01	1	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	06	04	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	RAINFALL KINETIC ENERGY	ML**2/T**2
01	06	04	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	ANTECEDENT PRECIPITATION INDEX	
01	06	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	RATE OF PRECIPITATION	
01	06	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	L**3
01	06	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	POTENTIAL	L**3
01	06	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	ACTUAL	L**3
01	06	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3
01	06	05	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3
01	06	05	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	05	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	WATER SURPLUS	L**3
01	06	05	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3
01	06	05	03	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3
01	06	05	03	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L**3
01	06	05	03	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3
01	06	05	03	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	05	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	WATER DEFICIENCY	L**3
01	06	05	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3
01	06	05	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3
01	06	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L**3
01	06	05	04	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3
01	06	05	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	

TABLE 7

M A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES							C A R D S	A S S O C I A T E D	DIMENSIONS
		F I R S T	S E C O N D	T H I R D	F O U R T H	F I F T H	S I X T H	S E V E N T H	CARD CODE 1 = SUBJECT CARD CODE 2 = REFERENCES CARD CODE 3 = REMARKS		
01	07	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SUBSURFACE WATER IN BASIN	
01	07	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	
01	07	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION THROUGH TIME	
01	07	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIRECTION OF FLOW	
01	07	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	VELOCITY	DEGREES
01	07	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	L/T
01	07	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	DISCHARGE	
01	07	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	04	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3/T
01	07	04	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	L**3/T
01	07	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	AQUIFERS	
01	07	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	CONFINED	
01	07	05	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	SHAPE	
01	07	05	01	02	00	00	00	00	1	THICKNESS	L
01	07	05	01	02	01	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	07	05	01	02	02	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	07	05	01	02	03	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L
01	07	05	01	03	00	00	00	00	1	STORAGE COEFFICIENT	L
01	07	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	UNCONFINED	
01	07	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	WATER TABLE	
01	07	05	02	01	01	00	00	00	1	DEPTH	
01	07	05	02	01	01	01	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	07	05	02	01	01	02	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	07	05	02	01	01	03	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L
01	07	05	02	01	01	04	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	L
01	07	05	02	01	01	04	1	0	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	07	05	02	01	01	04	1	1	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	07	05	02	01	01	04	2	0	1	INFLUENT STREAMS	
01	07	05	02	01	01	04	3	0	1	EFFLUENT STREAMS	
01	07	05	02	02	00	00	00	00	1	SPECIFIC YIELD	
01	07	05	02	02	01	00	00	00	1	SPECIFIC RETENTION	
01	07	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SPRINGS	
01	07	06	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	TOTAL NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	SOURCES OF GROUND WATER	
01	07	06	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	WITHIN THE BASIN	
01	07	06	02	01	01	00	00	00	1	INTERMITTENT	
01	07	06	02	01	01	01	00	00	1	NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	01	01	01	1	0	1	PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	01	02	00	00	00	1	PERENNIAL	
01	07	06	02	01	02	01	00	00	1	NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	01	02	01	1	0	1	PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	01	03	00	00	00	1	DISCHARGE	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	01	03	01	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	01	03	02	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	01	03	03	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	01	03	04	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	01	03	04	1	0	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	07	06	02	01	03	04	1	1	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	07	06	02	02	00	00	00	00	1	FROM ADJOINING BASINS	
01	07	06	02	02	01	00	00	00	1	INTERMITTENT	
01	07	06	02	02	01	01	00	00	1	NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	02	01	01	1	0	1	PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	02	02	00	00	00	1	PERENNIAL	
01	07	06	02	02	02	01	00	00	1	NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	02	02	01	1	0	1	PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER	
01	07	06	02	02	03	00	00	00	1	DISCHARGE	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	02	03	01	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	02	03	02	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	02	03	03	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	02	03	04	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	L**3/T
01	07	06	02	02	03	04	1	0	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	07	06	02	02	03	04	1	1	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	

The following paragraphs furnish comments on the contents and organization of Tables 2 through 7, which contain only the type 1 (subject matter) cards. The role and importance of the type 2 and type 3 cards are discussed in the following Section

Table 2 covers drainage basin lithology, which is divided into two major variables, Soils and Bedrock. These characteristics are further divided into such soil attributes as profile, thickness, color, composition, texture, etc. For the bedrock, in addition to some characteristics of the soil, the bedding, fractures, etc., are included.

Table 3 covers the streams in the basin, and Tables 4 and 5 concern transportation and deposition by streams. Transportation and deposition could be arranged as variables of the first subject class under Streams in the Drainage basin. It was considered more appropriate to separate these topics, however. Thus, for the streams in the drainage basin there were recorded only the geometrical features of the streams (length, orientation, cross section, depth, slope, etc.); the characteristics of the flowing water (discharge, velocity, turbulence, and kinetic energy); the characteristics of the main stream valley; stream orders in the basin; and the works of man such as dams.

Stream transportation, listed in Table 4, was subdivided mainly into stream capacity, competence, sediment concentration, and attributes of the sedimentary load, including dissolved material. Stream deposits, in Table 5, were deliberately kept at a minimum as far as the characteristics of the deposited sediment are concerned. These characteristics (composition, texture, and sedimentary structures) are properly part of the subject of Sedimentology, which deserves its own main-subject heading. This is a major interest of the writer, who hopes to develop such a tabulation in considerable detail.

This problem of deciding which subjects properly belong under a

given heading arises frequently in classification systems. In the long run it would be desirable (after additional main subjects are organized) to have appropriate cross-references in each table to indicate the code numbers of subjects closely related to the one under discussion.

Stream deposits in Table 5, considered as geomorphological entities, were also kept to a minimum, with emphasis only on features encountered within drainage basins, such as natural levees, alluvial fans, the floodplain, and associated terraces. The two latter were already included in Table 3, coded as 01 03 12 05 01 00 00 0 0, and as 01 03 12 05 02 00 00 0 0. Similarly, landforms outside the drainage basin, such as deltas, are not included, even though deltas may occur in drainage-basin lakes. It was thought that deltas form a main subject in their own right, because of the interplay of deposition and the work of shore agents in forming them.

The subject of climate in the drainage basin (Table 6) was included mainly because it is very important for the evolution of the features of a drainage basin. However, it belongs to other sciences more than to geology. For this reason only several of the most significant characteristics were recorded, such as solar radiation, temperature, winds, precipitation (snow and rain), evaporation from water masses, and transpiration through vegetation.

The last subject in this paper is the Subsurface Water in the Drainage basin, listed in Table 7. It was very difficult to decide which variables were most important in the context of the drainage basin. The literature on this subject is very rich, but only a few authors discuss the problem of subsurface water in respect to drainage basin characteristics as such. Most of the papers concern specific engineering problems. Very few papers deal with the characteristics of springs in relation to drainage basin characteristics.

On the basis of several decisions, the subject of Subsurface water

in the Drainage basin was divided into six first level subjects: chemical composition, flow direction, velocity, discharge, aquifers (divided into confined and unconfined), and springs. Among lower level topics in Table 7, the water table depth, its variation through time and its influence on stream discharge are included. Springs were divided into two groups: springs draining the drainage basin under consideration, and springs which, although inside the basin, drain another drainage basin.

It is clear from Tables 1 through 7 that not all the subjects are treated in an equally detailed manner. Some subjects, as already mentioned, are not specific to geology. In summary of the tables, there was no difficulty in making some decisions about the contents of the tables. The geometrical features of the drainage basin and of its streams are certainly part of the main subject. First doubts arose about including detailed treatment (i.e., the mathematical aspects) of stream turbulence and other aspects of the flow. Similarly, in the treatment of subsurface water in the basin, subjects related directly to meteorology and engineering aspects of groundwater flow would be much improved by participation of a meteorologist and engineer in designing these parts of the system. The extent to which topics of this sort were included depended in part on the writer's own background of knowledge, and in part on whether or not the subjects were discussed in their geological context in typically geological papers.

As suggested above, it would be useful to enlarge the tables on climate and subsurface water by a meteorologist and an engineer respectively. Other subjects, such as vegetation and human influences (roads, towns, etc.) could be developed in terms of their importance for the variability of drainage basin characteristics. Vegetation was briefly considered with climate by noting its effects on evapotranspiration and the reduction of soil erosion by leaves which cover the soil

with a protective shield, and thus reduce the impact force of rain drops. Roots also are important because they increase soil strength. Obviously the influence of vegetation is not restricted to these effects, and it would be useful to investigate different kinds of plants in relation to altitude, slope, arrangement, density of cover, etc. All the features lie mainly in botany, and they are not dealt with in this paper.

The subject of human influences on the natural characteristics of the basin is supported by only a limited literature. Some writers discuss towns along streams in terms of floods, but nothing has been found about the role of roads, tunnels, viaducts, etc., on drainage basin attributes. The effects of deforestation and crop patterns which change the characteristics of vegetation are mentioned; but these also may be more properly in the field of botany. It would be interesting to know how naturally developing drainage basin characteristics are controlled by the density of human populations and associated human activity.

Another problem always present because of time limitations was to place practical limits on the classification scheme, or this paper would never come to an end. Thus, although lakes were mentioned as natural reservoirs of water, nothing was said about lacustrine morphology. Stream deposits were reduced to a minimum to avoid overlap with sedimentology. For the same reason other particular morphologies that could be present inside the basin, but not produced by streams, such as volcanic morphology, glacial morphology, etc., were neglected. All of these could be main subjects in other papers, and only when these are available will it be possible to cross-reference them into stream-developed features in the basin.

Card code 2

Punched cards in all the systems with code number 2 in column 27 are

purely bibliographic, and carry the accession numbers of the bibliography as listed in the Appendix. Each topic is supported by one or more such cards. In this way it is possible to retrieve those publications in which the card 1 variable is described. This is achieved by having the same subject code numbers in columns 1 to 24 on both types of cards. Recording the subject code on these cards has also the purpose that if one knows the code for a variable, it is sufficient to call for the corresponding type 2 cards by machine, in order to have the references on that subject. Thus, for all references on drainage basin geometry (code 01 01), it is sufficient to call for the type 2 cards under this same subject code.

Items in the bibliography are listed by their accession numbers, and they are not strictly alphabetized, because such an arrangement would complicate the coding system when new references need to be added. The important thing is that the numerical order is preserved by assigning to each paper or book a unique accession number. Cards sorted from the bibliographic deck can in any event be alphabetized by machine.

The design of the bibliographic cards posed several problems. One was associated with the limited number of columns on a card, and another was the desire to confine each reference to a single card. The card format selected for present purposes is shown in Table C. This format leads to a much condensed reference, inasmuch as it does not contain the title of the paper. However, the essential information is included, and the bibliographic listing given in the Appendix is not unlike the minimal reference material given in some scientific journals. As with the card format in Table A, blank columns are included to facilitate easy reading when the cards are listed.

Punched card limitations do not apply to references on magnetic tape, and in an expanded system it would perhaps be desirable to include the title, as well as subsidiary codes referring back to the subject code.

TABLE C
FORMAT FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC CARDS

Columns 1 - 4 inclusive	Reference accession number
Columns 5 - 40 inclusive	Author's name
Column 41	Blank
Columns 42 - 45 inclusive	Year of publication
Column 46	Blank
Columns 47 - 70 inclusive	Name of journal or book title
Column 71	Blank
Columns 72 - 75 inclusive	Journal Volume*
Column 76	Blank
Columns 77-80	Starting page in journal*

* Columns 72 - 80 carry the publisher's name for books.
(The journal volume number is right-justified on
column 74 unless the volume number is, say, 24A, in
which case the A is in column 75.)

The present system was devised primarily as a framework adapted to an individual researcher rather than to a major research organization. There is at present an additional limitation in that the system does not provide for subject-matter retrieval from the bibliography. That is, there is no provision for finding out which particular subject topics are contained in any given bibliographic reference. Some comments on this, involving multiple cards, are made in the Concluding Remarks to this report.

As mentioned, there is a number 2 card with the same numerical subject code for each card number 1. Table 8, as an example, is a list of card types 1 and 2 for the first page of the drainage basin lithology (see Table 2). Only two references are recorded (372 and 775 in the bibliography), in which authors dealt with the effect of lithology on drainage basin characteristics in a general way. The number of papers increases for the first subject subdivision, soils (code 01 02 01), in which 43 references are recorded. These papers also are general in that they deal with the effect that soils have on drainage basin characteristics. As the more detailed and specific topics are reached, the number of papers decreases again, because only papers that deal with that one variable are listed. Thus there are only two papers listed (694 and 533) regarding the effect of mean elevation on soil properties. The soil profile shows an increase in listed references, which also decreases again as specific topics are reached.

By noting the amount of literature for each variable it is possible to see which variables were selected by various authors as the most useful to define a subject or to differentiate, for instance, among different kinds of streams, soils, basins, etc. Thus, for soils, the several authors attach most importance to the soil profile, composition, structure, texture, permeability, strength; they give less importance to

TABLE 8

M A R I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT	CLASSES	C A R D S C O D E	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS					
		A R I S T O T E L E M E N T S	F S T F F S S I E X V T H M		CARD CODE 1 = SUBJECT CARD CODE 2 = REFERENCES CARD CODE 3 = REMARKS						
01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	BASIN LITHOLOGY	
01	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		372 775
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SOILS	
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		372 800 107 679 693 694 339 678 737 594
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		799 31 499
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		52 733 27 361 449 478 365 287 85 314
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		256 22 169 311 373 374 588 708 734 732
01	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		597 574 547 546 454 337 269 266 243 123
01	02	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN ELEVATION	
01	02	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	2		694 533
01	02	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN SLOPE	
01	02	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	2		694
01	02	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	PROFILE	
01	02	01	03	00	00	00	00	00	2		694 800 693 678 533 413 596 736 216 598
01	02	01	03	01	00	00	00	00	1	ORGANIC HORIZONS	
01	02	01	03	01	00	00	00	00	2		800 573
01	02	01	03	01	01	00	00	00	1	HORIZON 0	
01	02	01	03	01	01	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	01	01	01	00	00	1	HORIZON 01	
01	02	01	03	01	01	01	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	01	01	02	00	00	1	HORIZON 02	
01	02	01	03	01	01	02	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	00	00	00	00	1	MINERAL HORIZONS	
01	02	01	03	02	00	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	00	00	00	1	HORIZON A	
01	02	01	03	02	01	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	01	00	00	1	HORIZON A1	
01	02	01	03	02	01	01	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	02	00	00	1	HORIZON A2	
01	02	01	03	02	01	02	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	03	00	00	1	HORIZON A3	
01	02	01	03	02	01	03	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	04	00	00	1	HORIZON AB	
01	02	01	03	02	01	04	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	05	00	00	1	HORIZON A+B	
01	02	01	03	02	01	05	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	01	06	00	00	1	HORIZON AC	
01	02	01	03	02	01	06	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	02	00	00	00	1	HORIZON B	
01	02	01	03	02	02	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	02	01	00	00	1	HORIZON B1	
01	02	01	03	02	02	01	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	02	02	00	00	1	HORIZON B2	
01	02	01	03	02	02	02	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	02	03	00	00	1	HORIZON B3	
01	02	01	03	02	02	03	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	02	04	00	00	1	HORIZON B+A	
01	02	01	03	02	02	04	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	03	00	00	00	1	HORIZON C	
01	02	01	03	02	03	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	03	02	04	00	00	00	1	HORIZON R	
01	02	01	03	02	04	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	1	THICKNESS	
01	02	01	04	00	00	00	00	00	2		694 800 138
01	02	01	05	00	00	00	00	00	1	COLOR	
01	02	01	05	00	00	00	00	00	2		694 693 800 678
01	02	01	06	00	00	00	00	00	1	COMPOSITION	
01	02	01	06	00	00	00	00	00	2		372 800 693 694 678 486
01	02	01	06	01	00	00	00	00	1	MINERALOGICAL	
01	02	01	06	01	00	00	00	00	2		800 104 86 87 88 267
01	02	01	06	01	01	00	00	00	1	SILT FRACTION	
01	02	01	06	01	01	00	00	00	2		800
01	02	01	06	01	02	00	00	00	1	CLAY FRACTION	
01	02	01	06	01	02	00	00	00	2		800 268 62 571
01	02	01	06	02	00	00	00	00	1	CHEMICAL	
01	02	01	06	02	00	00	00	00	2		800 16 40 86 87 88 335
01	02	01	06	02	01	00	00	00	1	PH	
01	02	01	06	02	01	00	00	00	2		800 461
01	02	01	06	02	02	00	00	00	1	CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY	
01	02	01	06	02	02	00	00	00	2		800 247 49 126

mean relief, mean slope, color, thickness, etc.

In some cases, at more detailed subject levels, no references were found, and this was recorded on the type 2 card as "no reference observed." This occurred, for instance, for the effect of bed thickness in bedrock on drainage basin characteristics (code 01 02 02 04 02 01 01 0 0 in Table 2) Obviously this lack may be due either to a lack of study of this feature, or papers about that subject were not found in the present literature search

The order of listing type 2 card references could be improved by recording first the accession number referring to the paper in which the term or concept was defined for the first time; in this way it would be possible to have the original definition, and then proceed to successive references.

Card code 3

Cards with this number are "comment cards" in which some remarks about the subject matter topics are recorded. For the most part, the function of type 3 cards is to point out interrelations among the various subjects or variables, with specific references where they are available.

For type 3 cards, as for the bibliographic cards, the card type code is preceded by the numerical subject code of the topic to which the number 3 card belongs. Owing to the fact that each type 3 card contains a single remark (or refers to a single interrelation), some subject items may have more than one type 3 card. The recording of the numerical code has the same purpose as outlined for the reference cards: if one knows the code for a subject variable, he can call this code with card code 2 to have the bibliography, and with card code 3 to have remarks and specific references to the given variable in its relation to others.

Not all topics are accompanied by comment cards, and this indicates a lack of such remarks in the literature examined. Most remarks concern mainly correlations among different variables, about different techniques of sampling, different methods of measurement, etc.

Table 9 shows part of the table on Climate in the Drainage basin (refer to Table 6), with cards 1 and 3, omitting type 2 cards. As may be noted, the number 3 cards for topic 01 06 (Climate in the Drainage basin) are essentially about the relations between this variable and others, such as soil erodability, dissolved load in streams, soil profile, soil formation, dissolved load concentration, erosion ratio, and variability of spring discharge.

The motivation for remarks about correlations among variables is to induce other workers to measure the same variables and to make similar correlations in their own studies. In this way, by measuring the same variables in other places, it will be possible to compare basins located in regions geographically and climatically different. Moreover, by using the same correlation techniques it will be possible to observe if there is some general law linking, for instance, the climate of a basin with the erosional intensity, and this with rainfall intensity, stream energy, etc. When such linkages are known for a given region, it will be possible to compare similar linkages obtained for different regions, if the same variables, measured in the same way, are used. In this way, perhaps, it will be possible to make broader generalizations, and to transform what is largely a qualitative science into a quantitative one.

To support this aim more fully, it would be useful to enlarge the field of the comment cards. Thus, if card code number 3 is restricted to "correlations among variables," it will be useful to assign card code 4 to different sampling techniques; code 5 to different operational measurement methods; number 6 for sets of data in the literature;

TABLE 9

M	P									C		
A	R	SUBJECT	CLASSES							A	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS
I	I									R		
N	M									D		
	A	F	S	T	F	F	S	S		S		
S	R	I	E	H	O	I	I	E			CARD CODE 1 = SUBJECT	
U	Y	R	C	I	U	F	X	V			C	CARD CODE 2 = REFERENCES
B		S	O	R	R	T	T	E			O	CARD CODE 3 = REMARKS
J	C	T	N	D	T	H	H	N			D	
E	O										E	
C	D	D		H				T				
T	E							M				

01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	CLIMATE IN THE BASIN	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL ERODIBILITY 217	
J1	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO DISSOLVED LOAD 443	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL PROFILE 710 694	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL FORMATION 694 372 735 401	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO STREAM DISSOLVD. LOAD CONC. 443	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL EROSION RATIO 693	
01	06	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SPRING DISCHARGE FLUCTUATION 185	
01	06	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	NET SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	INCIDENT SOLAR RADIATION	CAL/L**2
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TEMPERATURE	
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL DEVELOPMENT 694 735	
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO ANNUAL RUNOFF	
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR VARIATION WITH ELEVATION	
01	06	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL EROSION 693 694	
01	06	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	
01	06	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	
01	06	02	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	
01	06	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	
01	06	02	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	02	03	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	02	03	01	01	01	00	00	00	1	STATISTICAL PARAMETERS	
01	06	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	WINDS	
01	06	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SOIL DEVELOPMENT 694 735	
01	06	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR INFLUENCE ON SOIL MOISTURE 54	
01	06	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PREDOMINANT DIRECTION	DEGREES
01	06	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO MAXIMUM RAINFALL INTENSITY 161	
01	06	03	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	INTENSITY	L/T
01	06	03	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO EVAPORATION 350 794	
01	06	03	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L/T
01	06	03	02	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L/T
01	06	03	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	L/T
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	PRECIPITATION	L
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO FLOOD PEAK 47	
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO ACTUAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION 664 694	
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO TOPOGRAPHY 667	
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO FLOOD FLOW 372	
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO SIZE OF THE AREA 167	
01	06	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO OVERLAND FLOW 372	
01	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	SNOWFALL	L/T
01	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO FLOOD PEAK 47	
01	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO ANNUAL RUNOFF 693 694	
J1	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO FLOW DURATION CURVE 632	
01	06	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO MAXIMUM DISCHARGE	NO REFERENCE
01	06	04	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	AMOUNT	L
01	06	04	01	01	01	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L
01	06	04	01	01	02	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L
01	06	04	01	01	02	01	00	00	00	1	DIFFERENCE BTWN MAX. AND MIN.	L
01	06	04	01	01	03	00	00	00	00	1	AVERAGE	L
01	06	04	01	01	04	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	01	01	04	01	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	
01	06	04	01	01	04	01	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO FLOOD DISCHARGE 47	
01	06	04	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	INTENSITY	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	MAXIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	02	00	00	00	00	1	MINIMUM	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	03	00	00	00	00	1	MEAN	L/T
01	06	04	01	02	04	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION IN TIME	
01	06	04	01	02	04	01	00	00	00	1	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION	

number 7 for statistical methods; number 8 for computer elaboration; and so on.

This kind of expansion lay beyond the time available, as stated; moreover, the material available was rather sparse. For example, only a few papers included complete data tables (very often they give only the mean value of the measures) and papers dealing with computer analysis of drainage basin characteristics are not very abundant. It is evident that within a given framework of organizing subject-matter topics, expansion of the kinds of remarks and relations brought out by the comment cards would have considerable importance. Their usefulness would be an increased unification of sampling methods, of operational definitions for making measurements, and a growing body of data in the literature on which to base generalizations. Moreover, with increased knowledge it would be possible to select those particular variables which are of primary importance in controlling the attributes or characteristics of drainage basins.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Despite limitations of time, and the realization that a topic initially thought to be relatively self-contained was in fact quite complex, the writer believes that he has gained valuable experience in making this attempt to organize a subject within the framework of topics, references, and interrelations. This report is accordingly not to be considered as exhaustive and complete. Many fields in geology and physical geography are still somewhat diffuse in that their ramifications into other disciplines are numerous; there has been little organized effort to establish uniform operational definitions; and much observation and interpretation is dominantly qualitative.

If the system proposed has some merit in suggesting ways to improve communication, the purposes of the study will have been justified.

The writer hopes to expand the present approach in his continuing research in sedimentology and related fields. Ultimately, it is hoped, an underlying pattern of techniques for organizing the variables of a given field will be discerned, which should do much to make available to the newcomer the results of earlier studies, and to furnish some guidance on the selection of those underlying variables that most directly relate to the phenomenon under study.

One aspect of the present system that requires further consideration is the problem of retrieving subject material from the bibliography. This represents the other side of the coin, i.e., scanning a bibliographic reference for its substantive content instead of using subject matter as a path to the literature. In the present system it is relatively straightforward to proceed from a given topic to the reference material, either in general, as indicated by code 2 cards, or specific, as with code 3 cards. However, if one wishes to know which topics are included in reference No 483, say, there is no provision by which this can be done at present. If multiple reference cards are developed (or if the system is put on magnetic tape), this problem can be handled by having a cross-reference between subject code numbers in the tabulations, and literature accession numbers in the bibliography. In this way retrieval can work in either direction.

This extension was not attempted in the present study, but it is included as an objective in Professor Krumbein's continuing research plans, as indicated in his Prefatory Remarks.

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APPENDIX

- 1) Complete Tables of subject matter classification including card types 1, 2, and 3.
- 2) Complete bibliography arranged according to accession number.

FOR RELATION TO ELEVATION ASL 781
 COLOR 69% 693 600 678 NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO GROUND SLOPE 138 69%
 FOR RELATION TO ELEVATION ASL 69%
 COMPOSITION 69% 693 600 678 69% NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 MINERALOGICAL
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 SILT FRACTION NO REFERENCE
 600
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 CLAY FRACTION NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 CHEMICAL
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO SOIL PHENOMENON 346
 FOR RELATION TO WATER INFILTRATION 346
 FOR RELATION TO GROUND SLOPE 69%
 FEATURE 69% 372 693 678 678
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO ANNUAL RUNOFF 678
 FOR RELATION TO INFILTRATION CAPACITY 69%
 FOR RELATION TO WATER RETENTION 69%
 FOR RELATION TO WATER PERMEABILITY 69%
 PARTICLE SIZE COMPOSITION
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO WILTING POINT 69%
 FOR RELATION TO SOIL CAPILLARITY 619
 FOR RELATION TO PERMEABILITY 398
 FOR RELN TO SOIL INBR OF RESISTANCE 142
 GRAVEL
 69%
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELN TO INFILTRATION CAPACITY 69%
 SAND
 69%
 SILT
 69%
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR BOUNDARY BTWN SILT AND CLAY 619
 CLAY
 69% 371 693 334 NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELN TO INFILTRATION CAPACITY 69%
 DISPERSION RATIO
 16 17
 FOR RELATION TO ERODIBILITY 16 17
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 SURFACE AGGREGATION RATIO
 16 17
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO ERODIBILITY 16 17
 GRAIN SIZE FREQ. DISTRIBUTION
 16 17
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO SOIL INBR OF RESISTANCE 142
 FOR RELATION TO SOIL PERMEABILITY 398 69%
 STATISTICAL PARAMETERS
 398
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO PERMEABILITY 398
 COLLOIDS
 69%
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 HUMUS COLLOIDS
 346
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO SOIL STRUCTURE 346
 INORGANIC COLLOIDS
 NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 COLLOIDS TO MOISTURE EQUIV RATIO
 NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 STRUCTURE 69% 372 693 678 608 317
 FOR EACH HORIZON NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
 FOR RELATION TO HUMIC MATERIAL 69% 346
 FOR RELATION TO PERMEABILITY 693 69% 678
 BLOCKY
 678 693 694
 UNBULKY 678 693 694

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 01 02 01 05 00 00 00 0 0 97
 01 02 01 05 00 00 00 0 0 98
 01 02 01 05 00 00 00 0 0 99
 01 02 01 05 00 00 00 0 0 100

B

01.03.08.02.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO BED LOAD 254	
01.03.08.02.01.00.00.0	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OBSERVED	L/T
01.03.08.02.01.00.00.0	NO REFERENCE OBSERVED	L/T
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	MEAN	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	523 357 157 158	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR VARIATION ABOVE THE CHANNEL BED NO REF. OBS.	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO BED LOAD 253 158 157	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR VARIATION ALONG STREAM CHANNEL 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO MEAN ANNUAL DISCHARGE 528	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER DEPTH 523 158	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION 605	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO CHANNEL BED ROUGHNESS 523	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR VARIATION AT FLOOD PASSAGE 694	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	TUNNELLAGE	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 72	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO DRAINAGE AREA 318 694	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER VELOCITY 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER DEPTH 366 523 190 650	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO KINEMATIC VISCOSITY 692	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	REYNOLDS NUMBER	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	SHEAR STRESS 372 692 338	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	M/Loss/1002	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO STREAM WATER VELOCITY 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR CRITICAL SHEAR STRESS 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO TRANSPORT RATE 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	RESISTANCE	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	M/Loss	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	KINETIC ENERGY	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO CHANNEL SLOPE 254	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	RED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 523 693 528 102 332 37 652 606 309	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	PHYSICAL NATURE OF BED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	693 694 678 332 708 265 79	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO STREAM TRANSPORTATION 652	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	CHANNEL BED ROUGHNESS	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	57 648 357 66 650 692 694 73 183 532	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER VELOCITY 523 693 528	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO STREAM DISCHARGE 523 650	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO MEAN ANNUAL VELOCITY 523	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO BEDLOAD 57	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO REGIME OF FLOW 482	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO RESISTANCE TO FLOW 372 652 92	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATIVE ROUGHNESS 215	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	VALLEY OF MAIN STREAM	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 693 693 694 678 348 672 539 695 790	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR CONTROL BY TECTONICS 872	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	LENGTH	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	TWO	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	WIDTH	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 638 729	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO MEANDER LENGTH 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	MAXIMUM	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	MINIMUM	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	DEPTH	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	VARIATION DOWNSTREAM	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	NO REFERENCE OBSERVED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	ELEVATION OF VALLEY DIVIDE	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 28	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FLOOD PLAIN	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	PRESENT DAY FLOOD PLAIN	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 785	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	DIMENSIONS	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	NO REFERENCE OBSERVED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER STAGE 366 318	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	HEIGHT OF LOW TERRACES	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	146 271 654 103 70 402 748 407 462 519	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	498 324 317 577 779 198 387 245 270 5	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FLOOD PLAIN OF A PREVIOUS AGE	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	146 271 654 103 70 402 748 407 462 519	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	498 324 317 577 779 198 387 245 270 5	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	5 463	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	DIMENSIONS	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	NO REFERENCE OBSERVED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	HEIGHT OF HIGH TERRACES	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	NO REFERENCE OBSERVED	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	VALLEY ASYMMETRY	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 359 376	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO WATER VELOCITY 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	VALLEY WALL SLOPES	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	DEGREES	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO SED-CORC-STAT. PARAM. 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO STREAM TRANSPORTATION 690	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO DISSOLVED LOAD 690	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	BRAIDING (ANASTOMOZIS)	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 369 203 783	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO SEDIMENTATION 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO DISCHARGE 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	MEANDERS	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 369 357 216 517 377 187 210 717 793	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO MEANDER	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	372 369 357 216 517 377 187 210 717 793	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	FOR RELATION TO STREAM WATER VELOCITY 372	
01.03.08.03.00.00.00.0	AMPLITUDE	

B

TABLE 5

M A I N S U B J E C T	P R I M A R Y C O D E	SUBJECT CLASSES							C A R D S C O D E	SUBJECT, REFERENCES, REMARKS	DIMENSIONS
		F I R S T	S E C O N D	T H I R D	F O U R T H	F I F T H	S I X T H	S E V E N T H			
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	STREAM DEPOSITS	
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		620 288 750 235 483 542 55 647 23 59
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		286 600 756 364 201 556 2 180 193 200
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		246 270 294 352 448 419 755 741 697 674
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		618 554 527 502 500 389 388 280 125 24
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		20 19 1 625 621 469 438 81 82 93 170
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		172 263 385 438 774
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO STREAM BRAIDING	
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO CHANNEL DEPTH	619
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO CHANNEL WIDTH	789
01	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO RESERVOIRS	694 282
01	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	COMPOSITION	
01	05	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		533
01	05	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	PETROGRAPHICAL	
01	05	01	01	00	00	00	00	00	2		NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
01	05	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	MINERALOGICAL	
01	05	01	02	00	00	00	00	00	2		NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
01	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	TEXTURE	
01	05	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		637 538 10 58 562 798 724
01	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	VARIATION DOWNSTREAM	
01	05	02	01	00	00	00	00	00	2		798 724
01	05	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	STRUCTURE	
01	05	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		362 345 418
01	05	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	CROSS BEDDING	
01	05	03	01	00	00	00	00	00	2		145 81 416 293 129 701 82 718
01	05	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	1	ALLUVIAL FANS	
01	05	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		392 320 235 422 117 473 583 189 58 555
01	05	04	00	00	00	00	00	00	2		111 109 112 584 107 108 296
01	05	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	1	DIMENSIONS	
01	05	04	01	00	00	00	00	00	2		NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
01	05	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	1	SHAPE	
01	05	04	02	00	00	00	00	00	2		110
01	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	1	CROSS PROFILE	
01	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	2		110
01	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO BEDROCK	NO REFERENCE
01	05	04	02	01	00	00	00	00	3	FOR RELATION TO DRAINAGE AREA	NO REFERENCE

FOR RELATION TO STREAM DISCHARGE 694 154

FOR RELATION TO BASE FLOW 694

DEPTH L
FOR RELATION TO BASE FLOW 694 L
MAXIMUM L
694 426 L
MINIMUM L
AVERAGE L
694 426 L
VARIATION IN TIME L

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
IMFLUENT STREAMS
693 694 426
EFFLUENT STREAMS
694 693

SPECIFIC YIELD
FOR RELATION TO SPECIFIC RETENTION 350
FOR RELATION TO SAMPLE GRAIN SIZE 398 154
SPECIFIC RETENTION 154

FOR RELATION TO ROCK POROSITY 154
FOR RELATION TO SPECIFIC YIELD 154
SPRINGS

693 639 229 771
TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
SOURCES OF GROUND WATER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
WITHIN THE BASIN
INTERMITTENT
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER

NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENTIAL
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
DISCHARGE
213
MAXIMUM
185
MINIMUM
185
AVERAGE
185
VARIATION IN TIME
185

L003/T
L003/T
L003/T
L003/T

FOR RELATION TO CLIMATE
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
FROM ADJOINING BASINS
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
INTERMITTENT
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERENNIAL
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
DISCHARGE
MAXIMUM
MINIMUM
AVERAGE
VARIATION IN TIME

FOR RELATION TO CLIMATE
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
FROM ADJOINING BASINS
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
INTERMITTENT
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERENNIAL
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
PERCENT TO TOTAL NUMBER
NO REFERENCE OBSERVED
DISCHARGE
MAXIMUM
MINIMUM
AVERAGE
VARIATION IN TIME

L003/T
L003/T
L003/T
L003/T

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01 07 05 02 01 01 00 0 0 3
01 07 05 02 01 01 01 0 0 1
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01 07 05 02 02 00 00 0 0 2
01 07 05 02 02 00 00 0 0 3
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01 07 06 01 00 00 00 0 0 1
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01 07 06 02 02 03 04 1 0 1
01 07 06 02 02 03 04 1 0 2
01 07 06 02 02 03 04 1 1 1
01 07 06 02 02 03 04 1 1 2

B

112	WALL	11
113	WALL	11
114	WALL	11
115	WALL	11
116	WALL	11
117	WALL	11
118	WALL	11
119	WALL	11
120	WALL	11
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645	SHRADER W.D. MUSSEY K.M.	1944	IOWA ACAD. SCI. PROC.	60	408
646	SHREVE R.L.	1946	J. GEOL.	74	17
647	SHWABER E.V.	1961	VORPROSY GEOLUGII ANTROPOGENA	188	
648	SIMONS D.B. ET AL.	1961	U.S.G.S. WATER SUP. P. 1498A		
649	SIMONS D.B. ET AL.	1961	U.S.G.S. WATER SUP. P. 1499G		
650	SIMONS D.B. RICHARDSON E.V.	1961	U.S.G.S. WATER SUP. P. 1499E		
651	SIMONS D.B. RICHARDSON E.V.	1961	ASCE PAPER 4223		
652	SIMONS D.B. RICHARDSON E.V.	1966	U.S.G.S. PROF. PAPER 4223		
653	SIMONS D.B. RICHARDSON E.V.	1965	U.S. DPT. AGRIC. MIS. PUB. 970	15	193
654	SIRAVYA V.	1966	GEOL. APPLIED HYDROL. MCGRAM HILL	121	
655	SLAYTER R.D. MAMMUTT J.A.	1955	U.S.D.A. YEARBOOK WATER	248	655
656	SMITH G.D. PINE R.V.	1950	AM. J. SCI.	150	416
657	SMITH G.D.	1953	GEOL. AM. J. SCI.	15	121
658	SMITH G.D. STANLEY W.L.	1953	AM. J. SCI.	67	721
659	SMIT SIBINGA G.L.	1964	AM. SOC. AM. SPEC. PAPER 4	3	167
660	SMYDER W.M.	1962	WATER RESOURCES	85	7
661	SMYDER W.M.	1964	ARCH. METEOR. GEOPH. BIOL.	136	438
662	SOIL SCI. SOC. AM.	1947	TR. AM. GEOPHYS. UNION	28	289
663	SOLE SHERRIS L.	1962	SANTA FE. STATE ENG. SPEC. REP.		
664	SOLMON S.	1966	U.S.G.S. PROF. PAPER 448F	132	390
665	SOUKELI R.	1966	GEOL. J.	16	1661
666	SPIEGEL L. ET AL.	1956	DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS	16	1661
667	SPIEGEL L. ET AL.	1956	INT. GEOL. CONG. 17 WASH. D.C.	380	
668	SPEER D.R. ET AL.	1950	GUIDEBOOK GEOLOGY OF UTAH 5	97	
669	SPERRY G.M. ET AL.	1956	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	65	1309
670	SPERRY G.M. ET AL.	1956	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	66	1622
671	STERNBERG N.D.	1955	AM. J. SCI.	40	209
672	STERNBERG N.D. RUSSELL R.J.	1953	PHYS. GEOGR. J. WILEY	63	923
673	STONES W.L.	1952	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	63	1317
674	STONES W.L.	1952	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	63	1301
675	STRANGLER A.N.	1953	TR. AM. GEOPHYS. UNION	34	349
676	STRANGLER A.N.	1954	J. GEOL.	62	341
677	STRANGLER A.N.	1954	19 INT. GEOL. CONG. ALGIERS	65	1310
678	STRANGLER A.N.	1955	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	64	1423
679	STRANGLER A.N.	1955	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	64	1423
680	STRANGLER A.N.	1954	MAN. ROLE CHANG. FACE EARTH. CHICAGO	67	571
681	STRANGLER A.N.	1954	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	67	1737
682	STRANGLER A.N.	1957	TR. AM. GEOPHYS. UNION	38	913
683	STRANGLER A.N.	1957	ASSOC. AM. GEOL. ANNUALS	47	179
684	STRANGLER A.N.	1958	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.	69	279
685	STRANGLER A.N.	1963	EARTH SCI. HARPER AND ROW		
686	STRANGLER A.N.	1965	INTRO. PHYS. GEOG. J. WILEY		
687	STRANGLER A.N.	1957	PROG. REP. UMR PRCT 3890A2	70	1813
688	STRANGLER A.N. ROOMS D.	1959	GEOL. SOC. AM. BULL.		
689	STRANGLER A.N. ROOMS E.D.	1957	PROC. CONF. MAT. FOR TEXAS. COL. STAT.	68	1800
690	STRICKLIN F.L. JR.	1951	AM. MAT. HOUSES ASSOC. JOUR.	43	403
691	STRICKLIN F.L. JR.	1961	U.S.G.S. PROF. PAPER 420B		
692	STRICKLIN F.L. JR.	1961	U.S.G.S. PROF. PAPER 420B		
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1959	AM-J-SCI.	237	458
1959	FORT SMITH-GEOL.-SOC-BUILDERS	20	224
1950	J-SED-PETROL.	20	224
1952	TR-GEOL-CONG-ALGIER	63	235
1952	WOL-SOC-AM-BULL.	20	412
1956	PHOTOGRAM-ENG.	24	5-9
1958	PHOTOGRAM-ENG.	40	1771
1956	GEOL.-SOC-AM-BULL.	18	679
1956	SOIL-SCI-SOC-AM-PROC.	9	33
1956	J-SED-SCI.	7	345
1953	SOIL-SCI.	7	345
1957	SOIL-SCI.	7	345
1931	SOIL-SCI-FERTILITY MCGRAW HILL	32	263
1950	HEMR-ACAD-SCI-PROC.	67	117
1949	SOIL-SCI.	67	117
1959	GROUND WATER HYDROL. J-WILEY	67	4375
1962	J-GEOPHYS-RES.	3	145
1965	U.S.G.S-PROF-PAPER 925C	70	549
1950	APPLIED SEDIMENTATION	3	649
1962	PROC-COAST-ENG-COIF-1951	827	
1950	GEOL.-SOC-AM-BULL.	24	827
1950	SCIENCE	12	221
1946	PROC-COAST-ENG-COIF. 1957	12	221
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1963	DANKE GEOL. CORES-MEDDOL.	167	601
1963	SOC-GEOL-FR-MULL.	13	14
1964	LAND-MAKING 558-DOLL.	13	14
1965	ENDLUKUE	13	14
1961	REV-GEOPHYS-DYNAMIQUE	12	3
1954	REV-GEOPHYS-DYNAMIQUE	12	3
1954	AS-SOC-PAC-COAST-GEOG-FAUR.	10	2
1959	CALIFORNIA-PALEO-GEOGRAPHY	13	17
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1959	AM-SOC-CIV-ENG-PROC.	85	210
1964	ASCE-J-SOIL MECH-FR-DIV-1	121	
1962	NARK-GEOL-SOC-13TH CONF	135	
1954	K-RED-ACAD-RTS-INT-VERM-1	64	4193
1961	J-GEOPHYS-RES.	54	489
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1962	WEST VA-ACAD-SCI-PROC.	34	97
1965	WATER RES-RESEARCH	1	537
1961	J-GEOPHYS-RES.	64	3759
1964	CLAYS-CLAY MINERALS MACMILLAN CO.	3	11
1956	U.S.G.S-WATER SUP-P-132C	1	447
1967	WATER RESOUR-RES.	64	3359
1965	WATER RESOUR-RES.	32	87
1961	J-GEOPHYS-RES.	195	86-
1962	NATURE	20	104
1930	AM-J-SCI.	190	1164
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1961	LEMIGH U-DPT-GEOL-GUIDE.	174	522
1940	NOT-SOC-LONDON PROC-SER-A	22	189
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1957	PA-ACAD-SCI-PROC.	39	285
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1955	U.S.G.S-PROF-PAPER 271	87	
1959	AM-J-SCI.	69	1770
1957	U.S.G.S-PROF-PAPER 282C	68	54
1956	GEOL.-SOC-AM-BULL.	48	129
1958	TR-AM-GEOPHYS-UNION	77	431
1940	J-GEOL.	55	658
1961	U.S.G.S-PROF-PAPER 282G	29	610
1956	ASSOC-AM-GEOG-ANNALS	39	249
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1958	J-SED-PETROL.	285	17
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1935	U.S.G.S-MISC-P-8-204	25	240
1964	ZETTS-FUR GEOPHYS.	25	240
1961	OKLA-GEOL-NOTES	25	240
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1940	U.S.D-AGRIC. SOIL CLASSIFICATION	17	
1961	INTERNAT-ASSOC-SCIENT-HYDROL-48	17	
1935	U.S.WATERS-EXPER-STAT-PAPER 17	14	20
1958	NEW MEX-ST-BOUR-MINE-MIN-RES-MEM-4	3	171
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1960	U.S. ARMY GINSTR-R-E-TECH-RP-112	6	238
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1961	ASCE-J-HYDRAUL-DIV.	14	20
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725	TAYLOR B.A.	
726	TAYLOR B.A.	
727	TAYLOR B.A.	
728	TAYLOR B.A.	
729	TAYLOR B.A.	
730	TEBONIN J.C.-F.	
731	TEBONIN J.C.-F.	
732	TEBONIN J.C.-F.-WILKERSON A.S.	
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734	THOMPSON L.M.	
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737	THOMPSON J.-SMITH G.D.	
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741	TRASK P.D.	
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750	TROTT C.-SCHMIDT-KRAEPELIN E.	
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754	TUAM Y.F.	
755	TURNBULL M.J.-ET AL.	
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795	YAMAOKA Y.	
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13. ABSTRACT <p>This report describes a system for organizing a set of topics and related literature references in a selected field of the earth sciences. The concept of a drainage basin was selected to illustrate a conceptually-distinct field of research of interest to geologists and physical geographers. Problems associated with coding and integration of the relevant literature are pointed out.</p> <p>The concept of a drainage basin, initially selected as a fairly self-contained subject, was found to be more complex than originally realized. To keep the report within reasonable bounds, the subject was subdivided into several major topics, which include first the geometry of the basin considered as a physical object definable as a natural subdivision of the earth's land surface. This is followed by various attributes associated with the basin, such as soils and bedrock, streams and subsurface water in the basin, and climatic features.</p> <p>The system used here includes three types of punched cards. The first relates to the topics discussed, the second ties in the relevant literature, and the third provides comments and specific references to individual items. Machine print-outs provide tabulated examples of the system, and a condensed bibliography of drainage-basin literature is given in an Appendix.</p>			

14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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Drainage basin Organization of topics Machine storage and retrieval						

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