Figure 8.–Mean monthly discharge for the Kalamazoo River at Comstock for period of record (1931-1999). Data are shown from October through September, a traditional water year. Data from: United States Geological Survey.
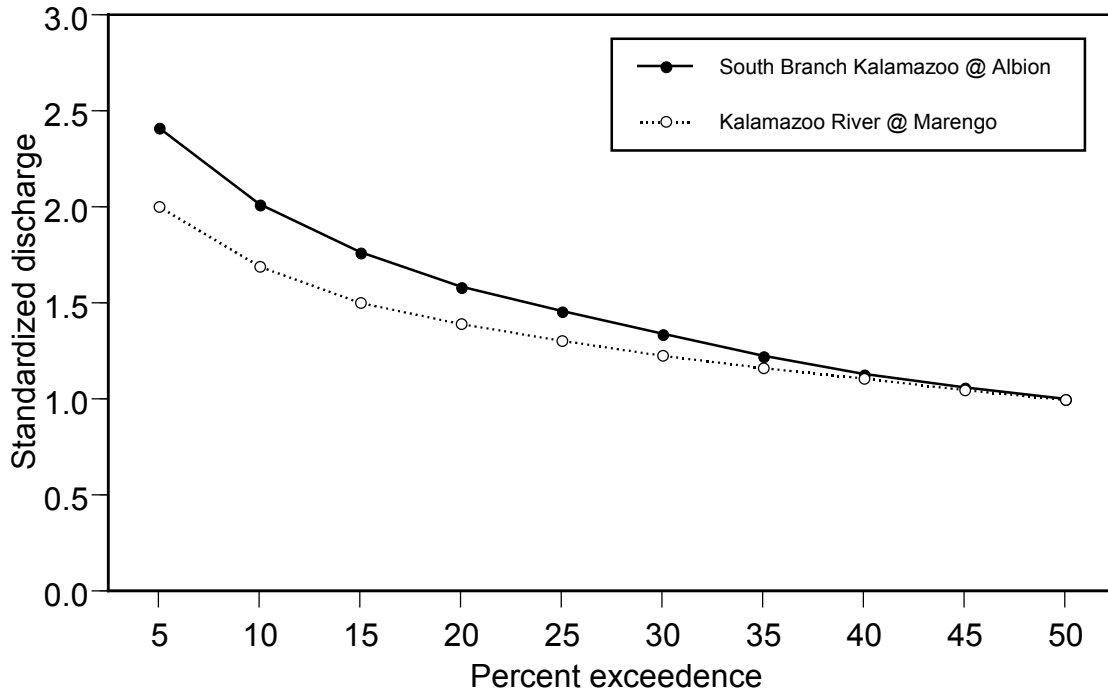
Figure 9.–Standardized high flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo River in the headwaters and upper mainstem segments. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
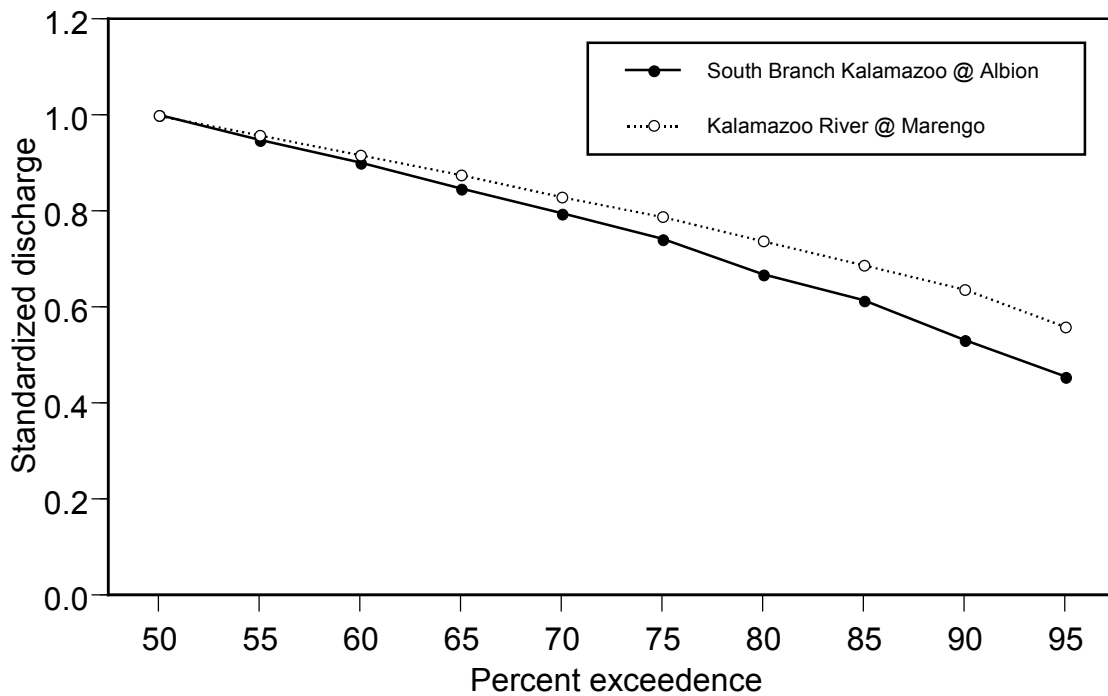

Figure 10.–Standardized low flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo River in the headwaters and upper mainstem segments. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
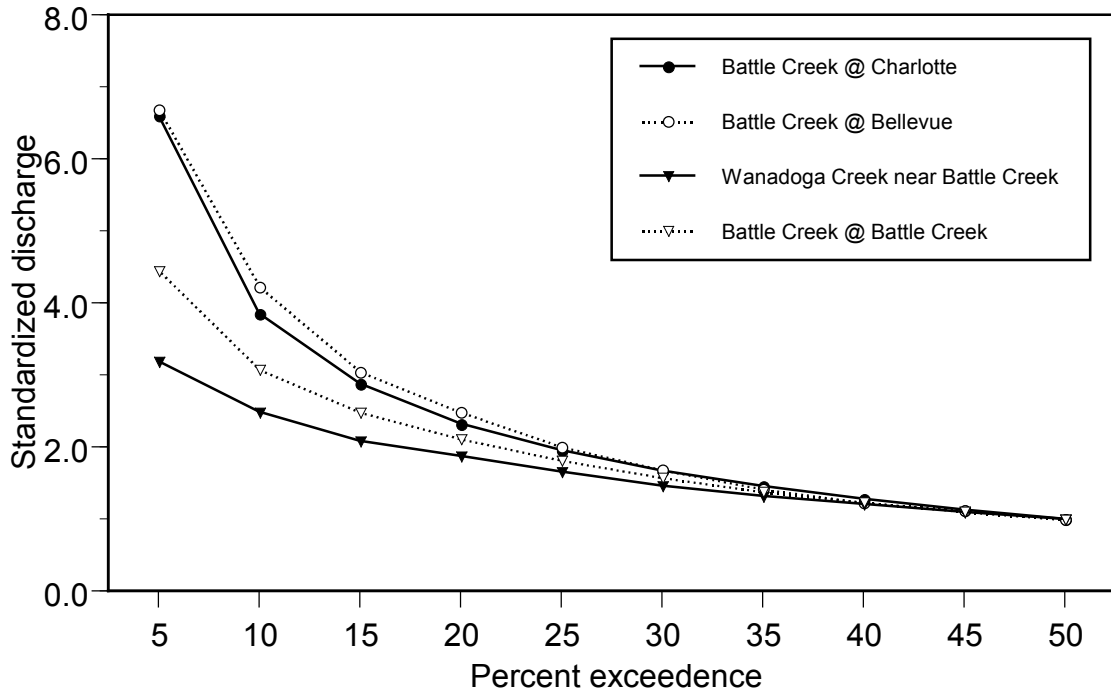
Figure 11.–Standardized high flow exceedence curves for the Battle and Wanadoga creeks in the middle mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
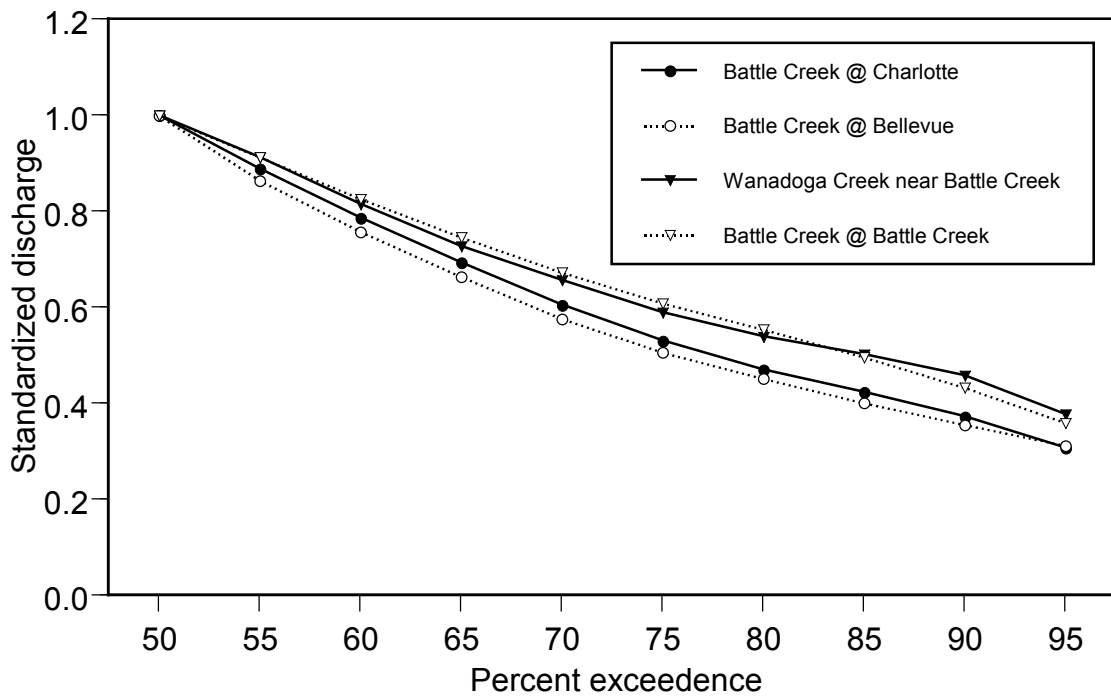

Figure 12.–Standardized low flow exceedence curves for the Battle and Wanadoga creeks in the middle mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
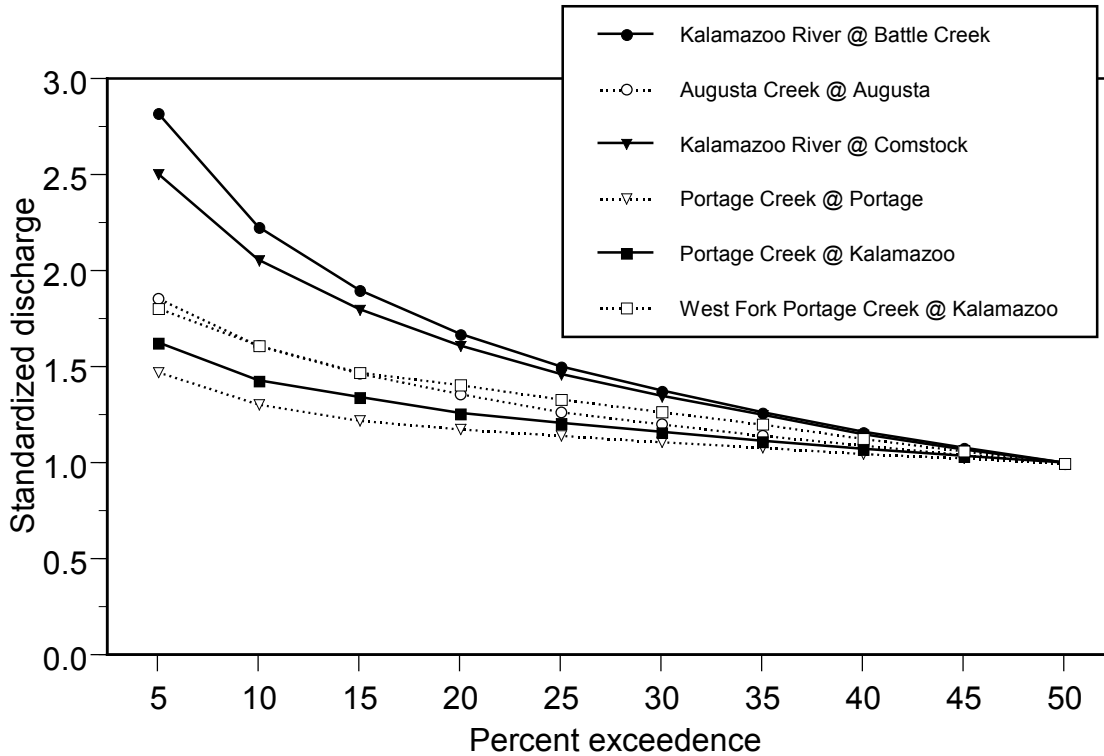
Figure 13.–Standardized high flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo River and tributaries within the middle mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
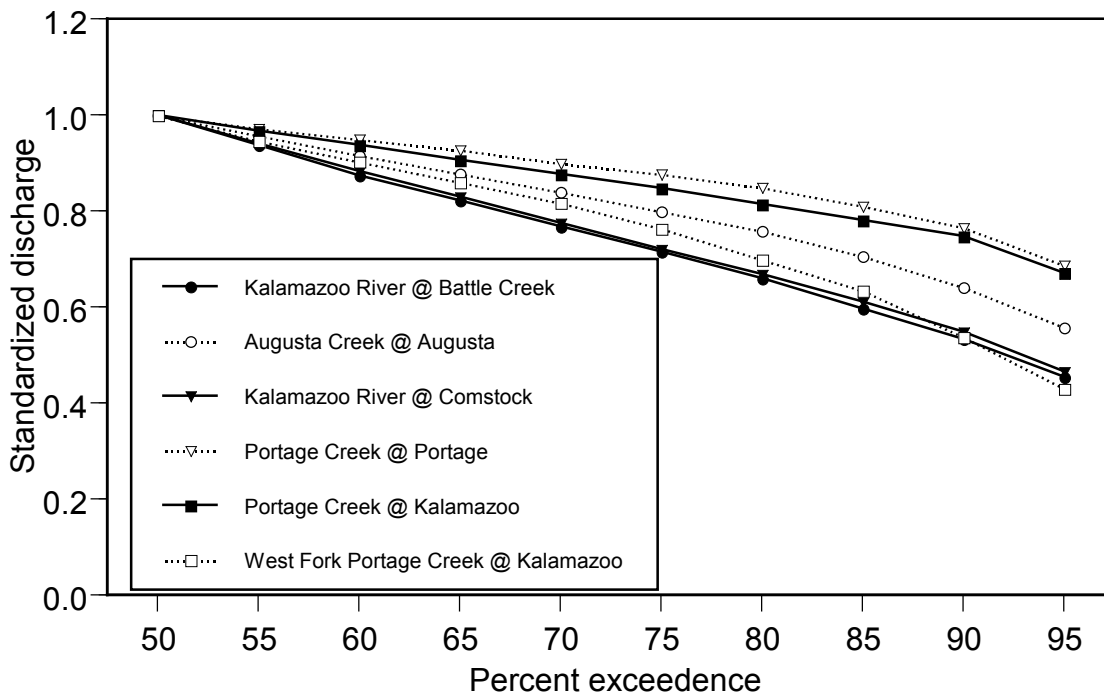

Figure 14.–Standardized low flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo River and tributaries within the middle mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
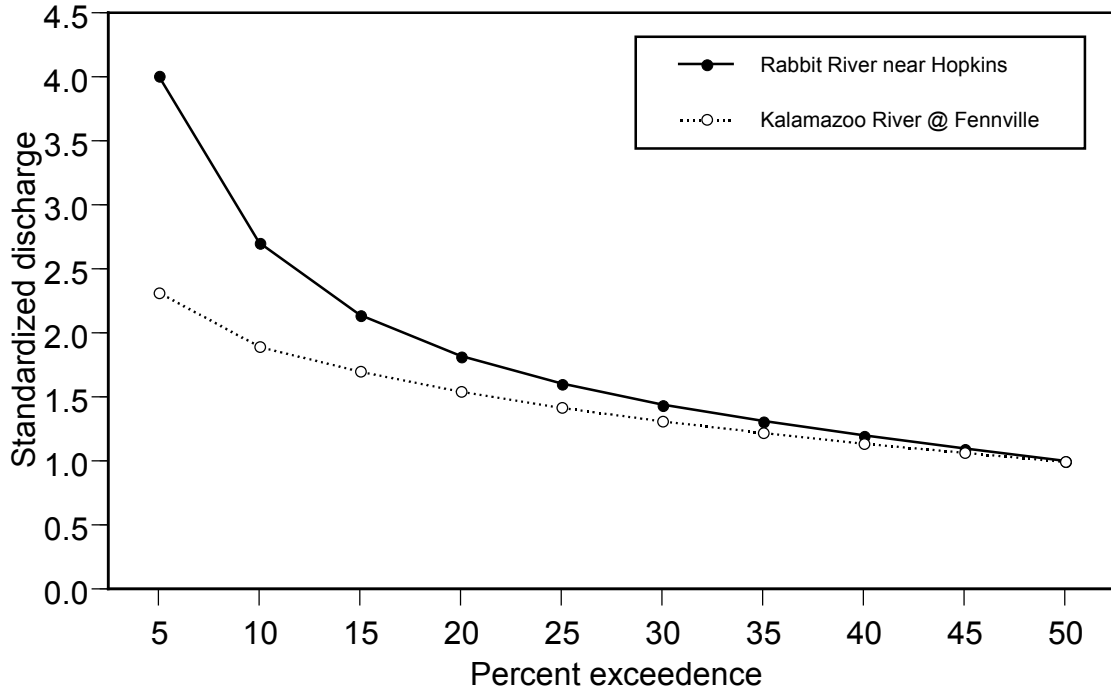
Figure 15.–Standardized high flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo and Rabbit rivers within the mouth mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
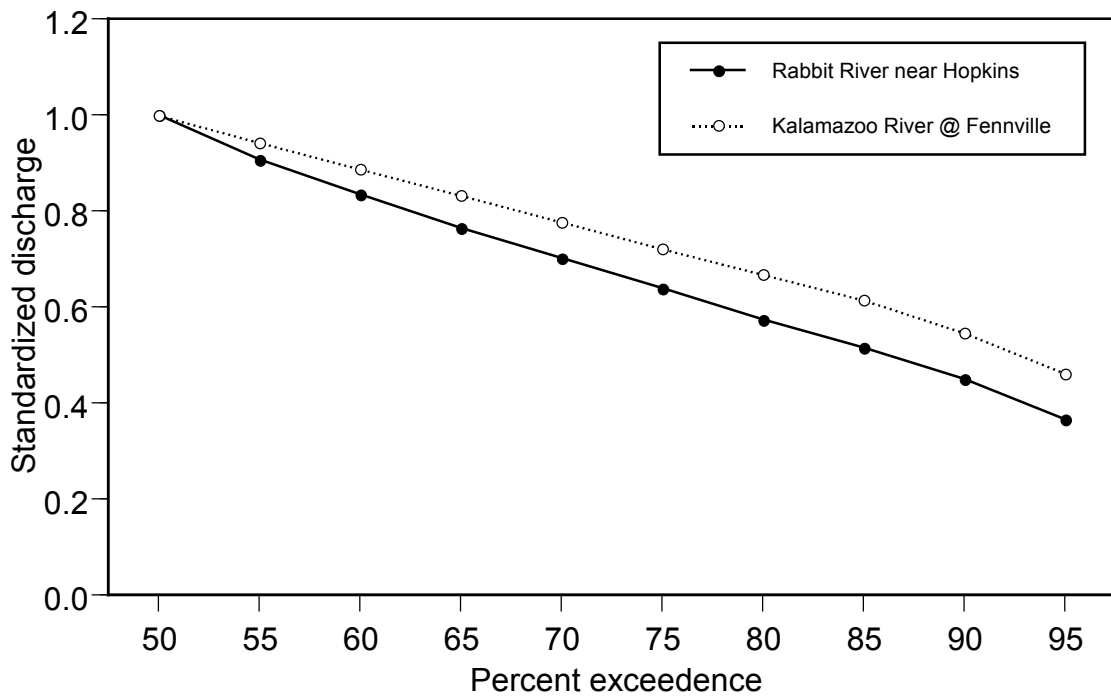

Figure 16.–Standardized low flow exceedence curves for Kalamazoo and Rabbit rivers within the mouth mainstem segment. Standardized discharge is the discharge (Q)/ median (50% Q) discharge. Exceedence curves represent the probability of a discharge exceeding a given value. Data from United States Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record.
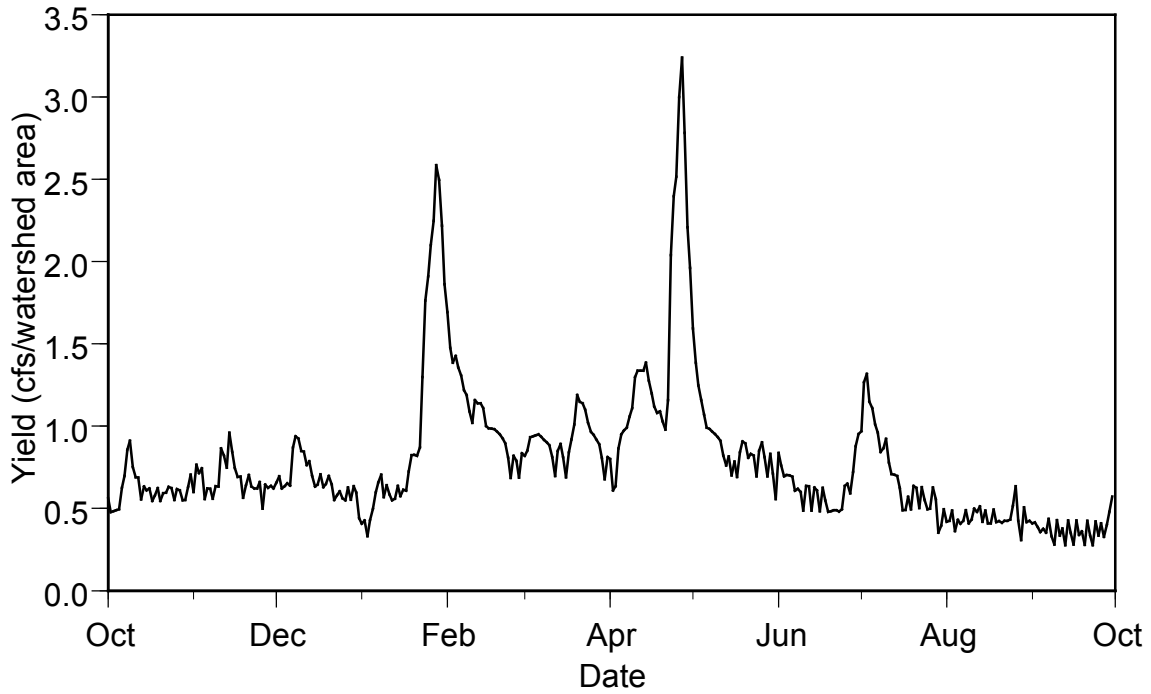
Figure 17.–Kalamazoo River yield at Comstock near Kalamazoo for water year 1999. Data from United States Geological Survey.
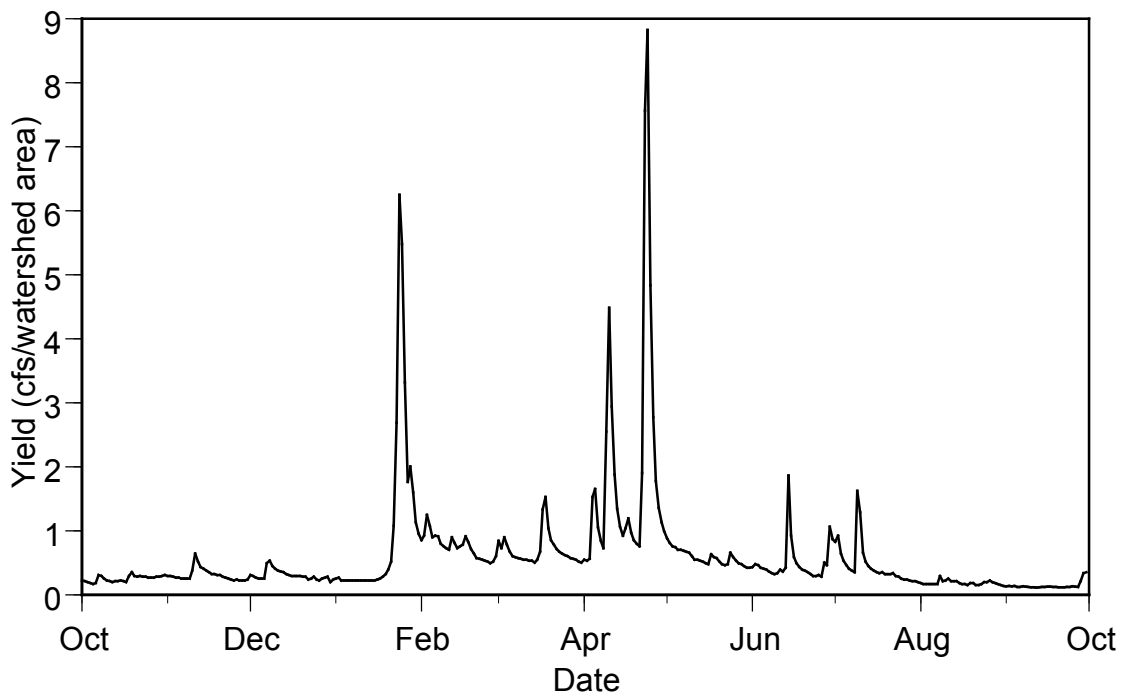

Figure 18.–Rabbit River yield at Hopkins for water year 1999. Data from United States Geological Survey.
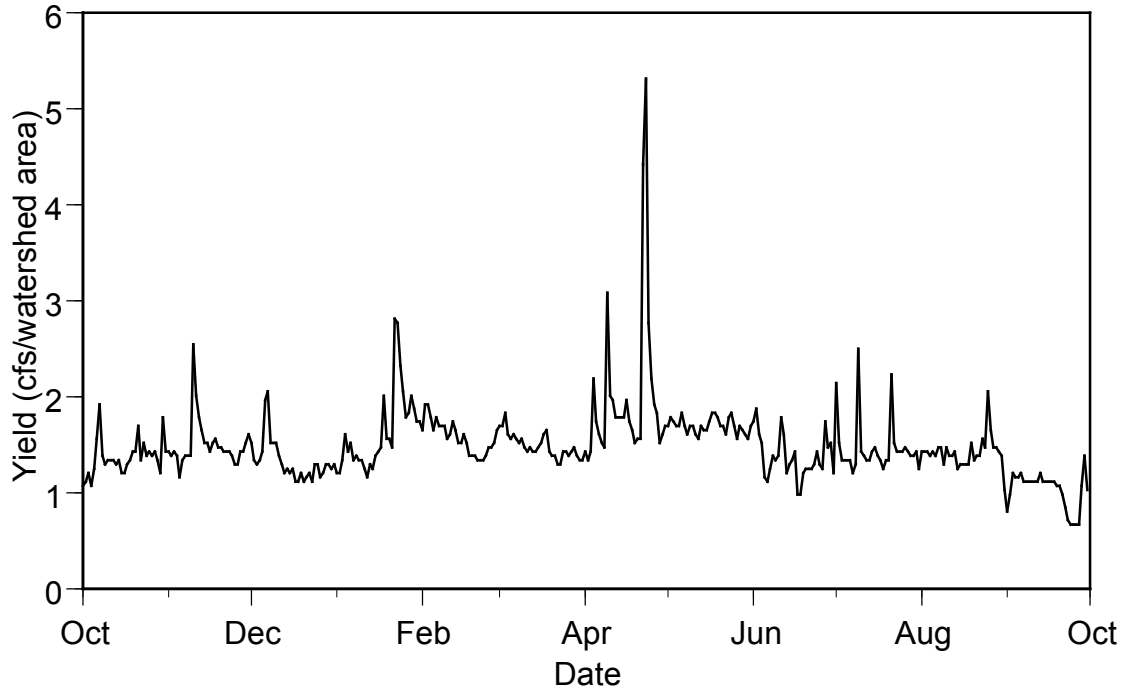
Figure 19.–Portage Creek yield at Kalamazoo for water year 1999. Data form United States Geological Survey.
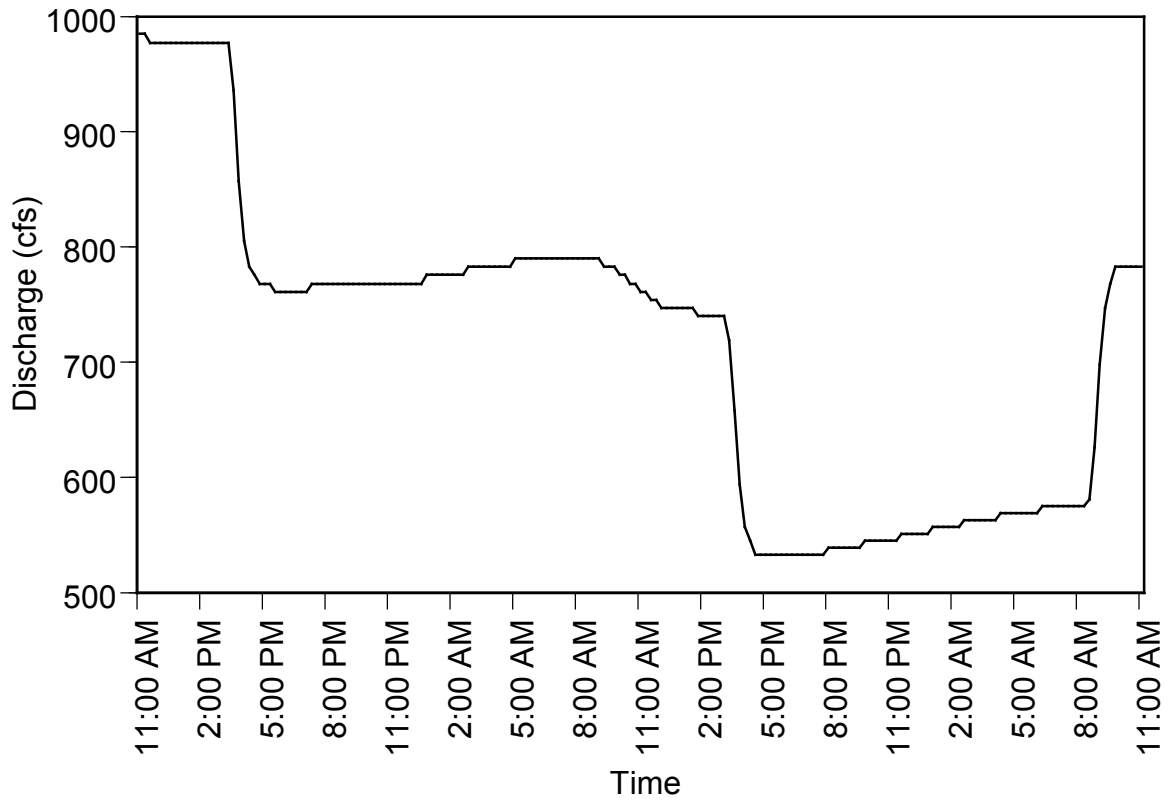

Figure 20.–Instantaneous discharge of Kalamazoo River at Comstock below Morrow Dam from January 8 to January 10, 2001. Data from United States Geological Survey.
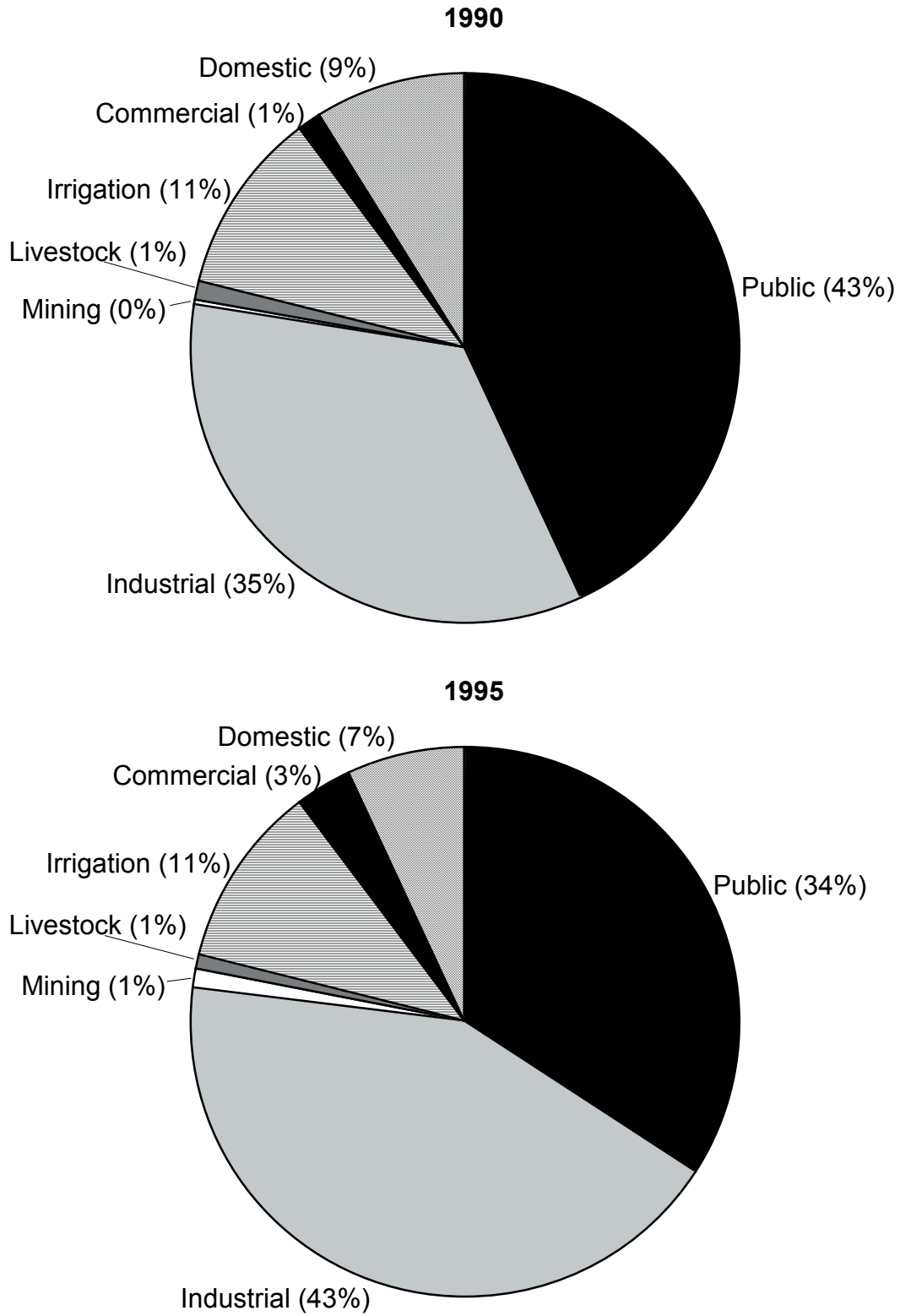
1990

Domestic (9%)

Commercial (1%)

Irrigation (11%)

Livestock (1%)

Mining (0%)

Public (43%)

Industrial (35%)

1995

Domestic (7%)

Commercial (3%)

Irrigation (11%)

Livestock (1%)

Mining (1%)

Public (34%)

Industrial (43%)

Figure 21.–Water use in the Kalamazoo River watershed for 1990 and 1995 (USGS 1990; Solley et al. 1995).
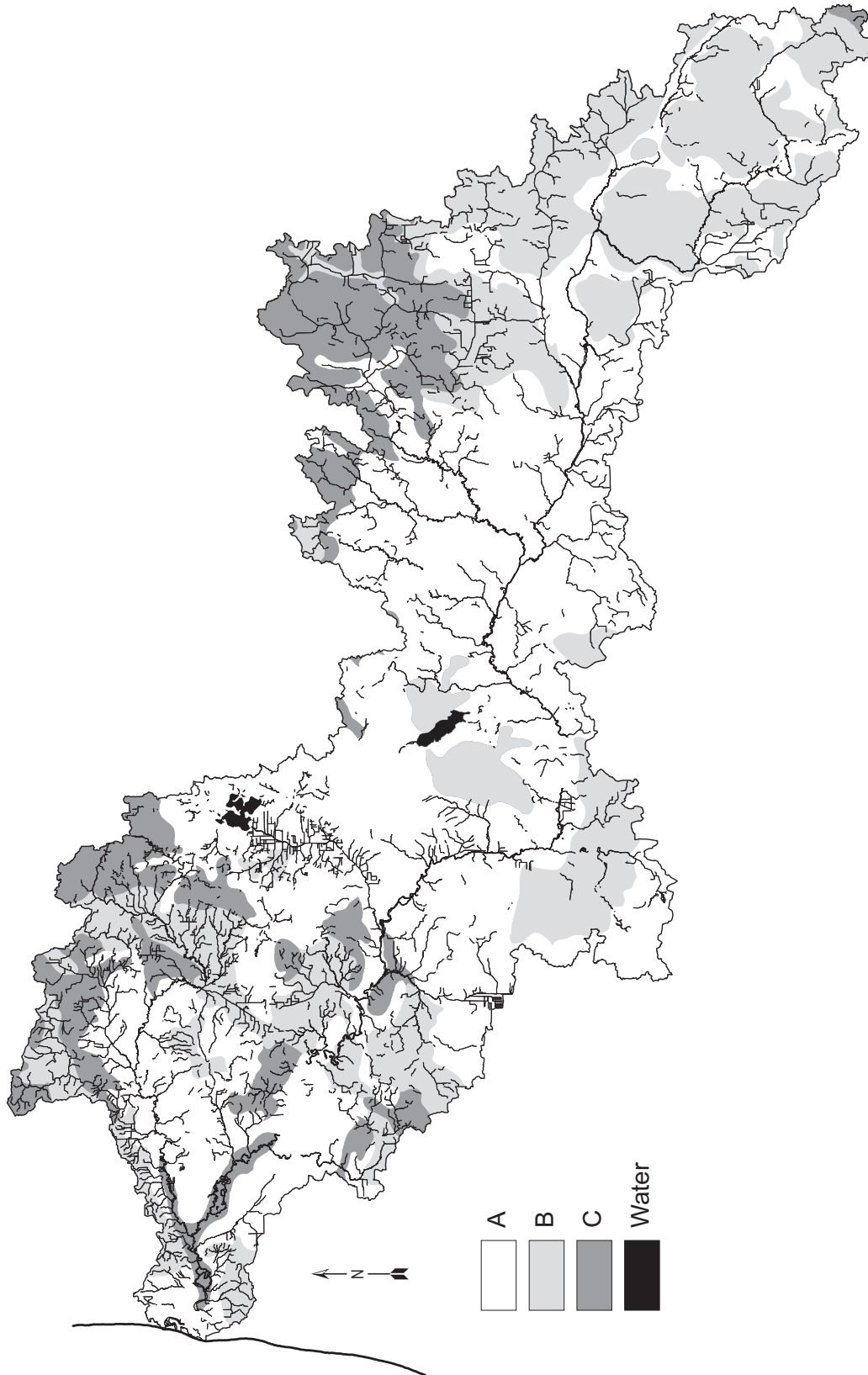
126

Figure 22.—Soil groups in Kalamazoo River Basin. Group A (sandy, loamy sand, or sandy loam); Group B (silt loam or loam); Group C (clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay); Group W (large water bodies).