

From the above, the efficiency in the operation of dual-purpose reservoirs is  $\frac{75,160}{75,160 + 26,017} \times 100 = 74.28$  per cent.

5. Water Conservation Storage and Increased Flows

Excluding Fanshawe, the other five reservoirs when full have a total capacity of 64,500 acre feet. It is assumed that the reservoirs would be full at the end of the spring flood period and unless the month of May were dry they would remain full or nearly so until June 1. This is about the time when the flows in the rivers need to be increased and the impounded water in the reservoirs may then be released to sustain the flow.

All of the above potential storage is not available as conservation storage and deductions must be made for certain losses.

- (a) Space for a hypothetical rainstorm.
- (b) Loss by water surface evaporation and ice formation
- (c) Dead storage

The above storage losses are shown in Tables H-3 and H-4 and an explanation of each follows:

(a) Space for a Hypothetical Rainfall

The hypothetical rainfall is a planned-for rain that might occur at any time after the spring freshet and for which space must be made available in the reservoirs as soon as possible after the spring run-off in the case that they have been filled to capacity or above the limiting stage. For such a rainfall the same pattern has been followed as for the spring floods, viz: a run-off volume 1-1/3 times the greatest run-off on record by rainfall only; the preparation of run-off graphs of the greatest rainfall run-off of record (for both branches at London); the construction of the hydrograph at the Forks; and from it the determination of the storage space to be made available for the hypothetical rainfall.

Although May on the average is not the wettest month, the greatest run-off on record resulting from rainfall occurred during that month. The run-off factor is not as high in May as in April, when the ground may be saturated and partly frozen, and provision must be made therefore for the hypothetical rainfall occurring in April after the spring freshet.

The possibility of heavy rain during the spring freshet has been already provided for in the hypothetical spring flood. During the summer months the water level of the reservoirs would be progressively lowered and would reach a stage when there would be no concern for the hypothetical rain. During the month of May the reservoirs would be filled to the determined level, and as it is often a wet month it is a time for caution. The critical time and one which causes concern and anxiety for the controller is the time immediately following the spring freshet. It is assumed that the snow melt will have been completed or nearly so and that the spring floods will have receded to base flow. The ground at that time would be saturated and partly frozen and with heavy rain the run-off factor would be very high. It is improbable that the hypothetical spring flood would be shortly followed by the hypothetical rainfall, but a condition is possible whereby, with a late spring and with a heavy snow blanket, the snow melt might be rapid due to a sudden rise in temperature and then the hypothetical rain might follow on the heels of the spring run-off. Space in the reservoirs is provided therefore for this contingency.

During the average spring freshet the reservoirs would not exceed the conservation level, but should they exceed the conservation level or be filled to capacity they would be dumped as soon as possible to that level and the space thus made available until about June 1. Normally June 1 is the beginning of the dry period when the impounded water is discharged to increase the low flows. At the approach of the spring freshet the reservoirs would normally be down to the dead storage level, but if not they would be lowered to that level.

For the average spring run-off period the dams can be operated so that the reservoirs will not exceed the conservation water level which will leave space at that time for the u predictable.

The greatest volume of flow recorded for rains on the North Branch (other than rain during the spring freshet periods) occurred in May 1945 (Fig. H-17), 4.215 inches of rain having fallen over a period of five days from the 14th to the 18th, with a maximum mean daily flow of 15,280 c.f.s. at Western University gauge and a volume above base flow of 64,155 acre feet or a run-off of 43.4 per cent.

The greatest volume of flow recorded for rain only on the South Branch also occurred in May 1945, 3.27 inches of rain having fallen over a period of five days from the 14th to the 18th, with a maximum mean daily flow of 6,570 c.f.s. at Ealing gauge and a volume above base flow of 30,030 acre feet or a run-off of 33.2 per cent.

Run-off graphs were prepared for the greater rainstorms for both the North and the South ranches and from them the North Branch for  $80,985 \times \frac{3}{2} = 107,980$  acre feet shows a maximum mean daily of 26,800 c.f.s., and the South Branch for  $44,450 \times \frac{3}{2} = 59,267$  acre feet shows a maximum mean daily of 12,140 c.f.s.

A hydrograph for the hypothetical rainstorm was constructed at th Forks by combining the abov flows on top of a base flow of 4,000 c.f.s., using the same tentative channel capacity at the Forks, viz. 31,725 c.f.s., the storage space to be held in reserve above London for a hypothetical rainstorm amounts to 7,876 acre feet. By applying the run-off ratios the distribution of the storage space would be:

<u>Ac.Ft.</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	
7,876	x .6456	= 5,085 acre feet for the North Branch
and		
7,876	x .3544	= 2,791 acre feet for the South Branch

This storage space provides for a storm equivalent to 4.41 inches of rain over the whole watershed with a run-off factor of 60 per cent and is equivalent to 2.65 inches of run-off. Increasing this to 75 per cent, as indicated by the average run-off factor for April, the storage amounts to

$$\frac{75}{60} \times 7,876 = 9,897 \text{ acre feet}$$

TABLE H-F

Monthly percentage of run-off to precipitation based on the monthly mean records for Western and Ealing Hydro-metric Stations and London, Stratford and Woodstock Meteorological Stations.

Month	March	April	May	June	July
Precipitation Depth in inches Aver. 3 sta's	2.71	2.65	2.91	3.12	3.22
Run-off Depth in inches Aver. 2 sta's	2.45	1.99	0.75	0.41	0.27
Percentage Run-off	90	75	26	13	8

The proportion of storage space reserved for rain for the

North Branch:  $9,897 \times .6456 = 6,390$  acre feet

South Branch:  $9,897 \times .3544 = 3,507$  acre feet

This storage space provides for a storm equivalent to 4.41 inches of rain over the watershed with a run-off factor of 75 per cent and is equivalent to 3.31 inches of run-off.

(b) Loss by Water Surface Evaporation and Ice Formation

From the first of June to the end of September the water surface evaporation exceeds precipitation by about a foot in depth. During the other months there is little or no evaporation. If, however, storage is used to increase and sustain

low flows the year round, there is also a loss due to the formation of ice on the reservoirs, which could not be discharged before the spring break-up. The thickness of ice would vary with the temperature, snow cover and the periodic breakdown and submerging of ice as the water levels were lowered. The ice loss has been estimated at one foot.

The loss by evaporation in the reservoirs for an average summer period of 112 days is approximately 2,620 acre feet and the loss, including that for ice, of sustained flows for an average year for the 273-day period is estimated at 5,120 acre feet.

(c) Loss by Dead Storage

Dead storage has already been described and accounted for in sub-section (g)(2) of section 4.

(d) Conservation Storage Available for Increased and Sustained Flows at London

The above storage losses and the remaining conservation storage which would be available for increasing low flows for each of the reservoirs are shown in Tables H-3 and H-4. The sustained flows at London for both branches for a summer period of 112 days (June 1 to September 20 inclusive) and for a yearly period of 273 days (June 1 to February 28 inclusive) are also shown.

The storage capacities for all of the reservoirs and the area flooded by each at the various water levels are shown in Figures H-24, H-25 and H-26.

A diagram illustrating the various storage classifications and the allocation of the storage space for flood control and conservation purposes is shown in Figure H-27.

TABLE H-1

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REQUIRED 111,080 ACRE FEET  
FLOOD CONTROL STORAGE ABOVE LONDON  
AND THE CAPACITY AND SELECTION OF RESERVOIRS

Reservoir	Capacity in Ac.Ft.		Reservoir Selection		
	Top of Spillway	Max. Holding Storage	Above London Ac.Ft.	Above St. Marys Ac.Ft.	Above Woodstock Ac.Ft.
Glengowan	(1)26,954±	25,000±	26,954±	26,954±	
Wildwood	14,900	13,900	14,900	14,900	
Fish Creek	(2)11,753				
Fanshawe	38,880	(3)	(4)38,880		
Medway	(2)21,507				
Sub-total	113,994	38,900	80,734	(5)41,854	
Woodstock	5,152	4,300	5,152		5,152
Cedar Creek	7,728	5,600	7,728		7,728
Thamesford	17,466	15,700	17,466		
Sub-total	30,346	25,600	30,346		(5)12,880
Grand Total	144,340	64,500	111,080		
Required Storage			111,080	(6)57,300	(6)18,300

Notes

- (1) Storage approximate. Contour survey was not completed.
- (2) Reservoirs surveyed but not included in plan.
- (3) No water conservation storage available from Fanshawe.
- (4) Assuming that the 10,000 acre feet for the Fanshawe Recreational Lake will be lowered to the dead storage level prior to the spring break-up. Otherwise 4,070 acre feet short.
- (5) Flood control storage short and to be supplemented by some local channel improvement work.
- (6) This storage is tentative as it was deduced from channel capacity tests made in 1948. Results to be checked by further tests.

SUMMARY OF MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGES

North Branch at WESTERN -- 1916 to 1950

SPRING Accretion Period - Reservoir Filled 3 Months or 92 Days CUBIC FEET PER SECOND						RUN-OFF for the following SUMMER, FALL and WINTER Draft Period of Reservoirs - Flow in the River is increased and sustained 9 Months or 273 Days CUBIC FEET PER SECOND												YEAR CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	
YEAR	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	TOTAL FOR PERIOD	AV'GE FOR PERIOD	YEAR	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	TOTAL FOR PERIOD	AV'GE FOR PERIOD	TOTAL FOR YEAR	AV'GE FOR YEAR
1914						1914-15													
1915						1915-16													
1916	1261	2090	1074	4425	1475	1916-17	1080	147	27	23	37	70	159	391	89	2023	225	6448	537
1917	2475	1144	518	4137	1379	1917-18	551	1284	54	42	118	169	189	86	174	2667	296	6804	567
1918	2580	607	79	3266	1089	1918-19	63	26	26	81	33	75	1261	706	423	2694	299	5960	497
1919	1390	1413	1413	4216	1405	1919-20	132	30	33	30	95	414	309	69	71	1183	131	5399	450
1920	1728	835	174	2737	912	1920-21	60	159	56	49	97	569	1226	870	291	3377	375	6114	509
1921	2043	1366	357	3766	1255	1921-22	107	149	44	36	208	489	1331	423	1273	4060	451	7826	652
1922	1401	2510	170	4081	1360	1922-23	509	72	60	137	70	85	88	176	84	1281	142	5362	447
1923	2697	1856	1226	5779	1929	1923-24	455	72	44	149	61	190	1600	1097	382	4050	450	9829	819
1924	2300	1693	1156	5149	1716	1924-25	152	93	105	51	47	147	110	20	1097	1722	191	6871	573
1925	2090	284	81	2455	818	1925-26	44	32	30	34	50	70	451	286	262	1259	140	3714	309
1926	2569	2814	267	5650	1883	1926-27	114	30	372	550	852	2335	420	237	823	5733	637	11383	949
1927	2393	309	671	3373	1124	1927-28	184	881	90	51	61	439	1144	835	677	4362	485	7735	645
1928	2347	1051	168	3566	1189	1928-29	365	394	230	64	411	1471	1448	1109	259	5691	632	9257	771
1929	3923	1961	975	6859	2286	1929-30	110	71	44	37	47	77	62	1681	3222	5350	594	12209	1017
1930	1016	1203	299	2518	839	1930-31	223	76	32	53	49	35	113	41	69	691	77	3209	267
1931	1390	1530	354	3274	1091	1931-32	92	336	239	76	83	595	1027	1856	1103	5407	601	8681	723
1932	899	1138	536	2573	858	1932-33	148	124	111	194	246	1080	1284	666	549	4402	489	6975	581
1933	1045	1891	386	3322	1107	1933-34	105	55	54	50	56	227	465	870	260	2142	238	5364	447
1934	1459	2265	92	3816	1272	1934-35	51	48	39	46									
1935						1935-36					48	584	362	188	231				
1936	2884	1180	439	4503	1501	1936-37	270	19	12	25	60	139	776	1961	1238	4500	500	9003	750
1937	389	3409	543	4341	1447	1937-38	209	65	57	67				203	3351				
1938	2137	539	244	2920	973	1938-39	100	35	47	33	30	35	47	184	654	1165	129	4085	340
1939	2008	2183	125	4316	1439	1939-40	70	48	46	35	56	111	75	75	104	620	69	4936	411
1940	203	4156	870	5229	1743	1940-41	491	186	195	381	439	940	1950	654	321	5557	617	10786	899
1941	811	1424	110	2345	783	1941-42	82	33	22	47	196	590	459	542	364	2295	255	4640	387
1942	2965	677	403	4045	1348	1942-43	381	62	32	590	718	1926	823	546	1903	6981	776	11026	919
1943	3351	1319	1529	6199	2066	1943-44	411	246	165	165	89	118	168	366	565	2242	249	8441	703
1944	1600	1670	472	3742	1247	1944-45	112	31	21	21	1640	655	494	54	105	3201	356	6943	579
1945	3450	1230	1940	6620	2207	1945-46	730	780	92	293	81	384	287	1440	965	5052	561	11672	973
1946	2670	248	269	3187	1062	1946-47	228	76	69	55	64	70	320	1610	590	3082	342	6269	522
1947	1970	4500	1060	7530	2510	1947-48	1910	408	110	199	68	99	780	270	894	4738	526	12268	1022
1948	4100	922	937	5959	1986	1948-49	99	63	45	16	41	208	198	1400	2280	4350	483	10309	859
1949	1670	507	111	2288	763	1949-50	31	35	16	26	83	82		2310	644				
1950	2680	2310	173	5163	1721	1950-51	60	78	105	41	75	788	1574	1860	1678	6259	695	11422	952
1951						1951-52													
1952						1952-53													
Min. Year 1930	1016	1203	299	2518	839	Min. Year 1930-31	223	76	32	53	49	35	113	41	69	691	77	3209	267
Max. Year 1947	1970	4500	1060	7530	2510	Max. Year 1947-48	1910	408	110	199	68	99	780	270	894	4738	526	12268	1022
Av'ge Year	2055	1640	565	4260	1420	Av'ge Year	280	181	98	117	195	469	667	803	764	3574	397	7834	653

SUMMARY OF MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGES

South Branch at EALING -- 1915 to 1950

SPRING Accretion Period - Reservoir Filled 3 Months or 92 Days CUBIC FEET PER SECOND						RUN-OFF for the following SUMMER, FALL and WINTER Draft Period of Reservoirs - Flow in the River is increased and sustained 9 Months or 273 Days CUBIC FEET PER SECOND												YEAR CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	
YEAR	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	TOTAL FOR PERIOD	AV'GE FOR PERIOD	YEAR	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	TOTAL FOR PERIOD	AV'GE FOR PERIOD	TOTAL FOR YEAR	AV'GE FOR YEAR
1914						1914-15													
1915						1915-16	180	200	578	433	414	468	565	2140	719	5697	633		
1916	1200	1230	1210	3640	1213	1916-17	935	145	124	72	115	111	159	250	116	2027	225	5667	472
1917	1480	1080	705	3265	1088	1917-18	990	1200	166	115	270	289	209	116	995	4350	483	7615	635
1918	2070	453	246	2769	923	1918-19	115	37	26	161	128	174	585	535	318	2079	231	4848	404
1919	1200	900	1080	3180	1060	1919-20	159	67	63	77	166	314	260	87	93	1286	143	4466	372
1920	1560	660	228	2448	816	1920-21	113	165	138	71	136	348	625	570	240	2406	267	4854	404
1921	1280	1050	346	2676	892	1921-22	146	590	115	121	274	449	920	457	940	3972	441	6648	554
1922	865	1640	236	2741	914	1922-23	442	146	134	213	125	145	138	233	89	1665	185	4406	367
1923	1670	1060	487	3217	1072	1923-24	195	110	69	141	79	145	1200	880	342	3161	351	6378	531
1924	1660	1120	935	3695	1232	1924-25	258	154	213	105	112	99	148	99	1360	2548	283	6243	520
1925	1800	348	131	2279	760	1925-26	61	57	75	74	89	343	247	246	268	1460	162	3739	312
1926	2010	1810	292	4112	1371	1926-27	153	62	228	540	750	1690	396	232	665	4716	524	8828	736
1927	1610	494	635	2739	913	1927-28	218	575	123	86	118	437	950	705	575	3787	421	6526	544
1928	1010	860	241	2111	704	1928-29	545	243	173	96	253	720	730	850	245	3855	428	5966	497
1929	2220	1570	750	4540	1513	1929-30	161	105	79	67	80	174	93	1620	2130	4509	501	9049	754
1930	1020	750	239	2009	670	1930-31	183	71	55	63	64	67	94	69	113	779	87	2788	232
1931	695	615	239	1549	516	1931-32	106	182	100	107	94	197	555	1630	890	3861	429	5410	451
1932	610	780	670	2060	687	1932-33	299	199	165	184	191	675	855	600	520	3688	410	5748	479
1933	955	1380	234	2569	856	1933-34	90	78	77	67	74								

TABLE H - 3

## NORTH BRANCH - THAMES RIVER

Losses in Reservoir Space Due to  
Evaporation and Winter Ice  
Dead Storage  
and Reserved Space for a Hypothetical Rain Storm  
and  
WATER CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINED FLOWS  
AVAILABLE AT LONDON

For a Summer Flow Period from June 1 to Sept. 20 - 112 days  
and a Yearly Flow Period from June 1 to March 1 - 273 days

For the Driest Year since 1915 viz. the Summer of 1939 & Winter of 1940  
and for the Average Period since 1915.

Reservoir	Mean Surface Area Acres	Losses in Reservoir Space Acre Feet				Holding Capacity Acre Feet	Water Conservation Storage Acre Feet	Average Discharge From Reservoirs C.F.S.	Average Run-off above London C.F.S.	Average Sustained Flow at London C.F.S.
		By Evaporation and Winter Ice	By Dead Storage Approximately	Space Reserved For Hypothetical Rain Storm	Total Loss in Reservoir Space					
For the Driest Year - Summer Flow - 112 Days										
Glengowan	600	670	300	3250	4220	25000	20780	93.5		
Wildwood	430	480	200	620	1300	13900	12600	56.7		
Fanshawe	710	790	800	2510	4100					
Total	1740	1940	1300	6380	9620		33380	150.2	51.1	201.3
For the Driest Year - Yearly Flow - 273 Days										
Glengowan	600	1180	300	3250	4730	25000	20270	37.4		
Wildwood	430	850	200	620	1670	13900	12230	22.6		
Fanshawe	710	1400	800	2510	4710					
Total	1740	3430	1300	6380	11110		32500	60.0	68.4	128.4
For the Average Year - Summer Flow - 112 Days										
Glengowan	600	390	300	3250	3940	25000	21060	94.8		
Wildwood	430	280	200	620	1100	13900	12800	57.6		
Fanshawe	710	460	800	2510	3770					
Total	1740	1130	1300	6380	8810		33860	152.4	173.1	325.5
For the Average Year - Yearly Flow - 273 Days										
Glengowan	600	760	300	3250	4310	25000	20690	38.2		
Wildwood	430	550	200	620	1370	13900	12530	23.1		
Fanshawe	710	900	800	2510	4210					
Total	1740	2210	1300	6380	9890		33220	61.3	394.3	455.6

Note: Space reserved for hypothetical rain storm is based on  
4.41 in. with a run-off factor of 75 per cent prior to May 10.

TABLE H - 4

SOUTH BRANCH - THAMES RIVER

Losses in Reservoir Space Due to  
Evaporation and Winter Ice  
Dead Storage  
and Reserved Space for a Hypothetical Rain Storm  
and  
WATER CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINED FLOWS  
AVAILABLE AT LONDON

For a Summer Flow Period from June 1 to Sept. 20 - 112 Days  
and a Yearly Flow Period from June 1 to March 1 - 273 Days

For the Driest Period Since 1915 viz. the Summer of 1939 & Winter of 1940  
and for the Average Period since 1915.

Reservoir	Mean Surface Area Acres	Losses in Reservoir Space Acre Feet				Holding Capacity Acre Feet	Water Conservation Storage Acre Feet	Average Discharge from Reservoirs C.F.S.	Average Run-off above London C.F.S.	Average Sustained Flow At London C.F.S.
		By Evaporation and Winter Ice	By Dead Storage Approximately	Space Reserved for Hypothetical Rain Storm	Total Loss in Reservoir Space					

For the Driest Year - Summer Flow - 112 Days

Woodstock	350	400	200	1420	2020	4300	2280	10.3		
Cedar Creek	700	800	200	460	1460	5600	4140	18.6		
Thamesford	550	630	400	1630	2660	15700	13040	58.7		
Total	1600	1830	800	3510	6140	25600	19460	87.6	73.9	161.5

For the Driest Year - Yearly Flow - 273 Days

Woodstock	350	640	200	1420	2260	4300	2040	3.8		
Cedar Creek	700	1270	200	460	1930	5600	3670	6.7		
Thamesford	550	1000	400	1630	3030	15700	12670	23.3		
Total	1600	2910	800	3510	7220	25600	18380	33.8	70.4	104.2

For the Average Year - Summer Flow - 112 Days

Woodstock	350	330	200	1420	1950	4300	2350	10.6		
Cedar Creek	700	650	200	460	1310	5600	4290	19.3		
Thamesford	550	510	400	1630	2540	15700	13160	59.2		
Total	1600	1490	800	3510	5800	25600	19800	89.1	188.4	277.5

For the Average Year - Yearly Flow - 273 Days

Woodstock	350	640	200	1420	2260	4300	2040	3.8		
Cedar Creek	700	1270	200	460	1930	5600	3670	6.7		
Thamesford	550	1000	400	1630	3030	15700	12670	23.4		
Total	1600	2910	800	3510	7220	25600	18380	33.9	329.5	363.4

Note: Space reserved for hypothetical rain storm is based on  
4.41 in. with a run-off factor of 75 per cent prior to May 10.

TABLE H-5

## DAM AND RESERVOIR DATA FOR PROPOSED FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME

Reservoir	Length of Dam	Discharge Capacity not less than:	Elevation G.S.C.			Height above Stream Bed	Depth to Bed Rock	Height above Bed Rock	Storage	Cost			
			Bed of Stream	Top of Spillway	Top of Dam					Total	Unit		
	Feet	C.F.S.	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Ac. Ft.	\$	\$/Ac.Ft.			
Glengowan	1,200	<i>68,000</i> 45,000	1,007.0	1,065	1,071	64.0	4.0	68.0	26,954	2,020,000	75.00		
Wildwood	1,790	12,000	1,018.0	1,065	1,071	53.0	4.0	57.0	14,900	1,407,000	94.50		
Fish Creek *	980	7,000	940.0	975	981	41.0	-	-	11,753	-	-		
Fanshawe	2,050	87,000	819.0	890	896	77.0	23.0	100.0	38,880	4,711,250	121.17		
Medway *	950	14,000	810.0	880	886	76.0	-	-	21,507	-	-		
North Branch Sub-Total											80,734	8,138,250	100.80
Woodstock	1,440	10,000	915.0	940	946	31.0	10.0	41.0	5,152	760,000	147.50		
Cedar Creek	1,100	6,000	928.5	950	956	27.5	10.0	37.5	7,728	604,000	78.20		
Thamesford	1,200	19,000 <i>52,000</i>	916.5	960	966	49.5	25.0	74.5	17,466	2,440,000	139.70		
South Branch Sub-Total											30,346	3,804,000	125.68
Total											111,080	11,942,250	107.51

\* Surveyed, but not included in scheme

∅ Estimated

TABLE H-6  
SUNDRY DRAINAGE AREAS & PERIODS OF GAUGE RECORDS

Tributaries		Places		Damsites		Hydrometric Gauges				
Name	Drainage Area Square Miles	Name	Drainage Area Square Miles	Name	Drainage Area Square Miles	Name	Drainage Area Square Miles	From	To	Years
North Branch Medway R.	74.7	London at Forks London	661.4 657.0	Fanshawe Medway	560.2 72.3	Fanshawe Univ. Western Univ.	562.9 657.2	1915 1944	1944 1950	30 7
Avon R.	59.1	Stratford	29.2			Medway	69.8	1946	1950	5
Trout Creek	64.8	St. Mary's Trout Cr.	64.0	Wildwood	54.6	Trout Creek	54.6	1946	1950	5
Fish Creek	58.7	St. Mary's North Br.	351.0	Fish Creek	56.3	Fish Creek	57.7	1946	1950	5
Whirl Creek	55.0	Mitchell	119.0	Glengowan	285.2	St. Mary's	416.0	1938	1950	13
Flat Creek	33.9									
South Branch Waubuno Cr.	39.3	London at Forks London	529.2 517.6	Woodstock Cedar Creek	97.6 31.4	Ealing Ingersoll	519.1 214.4	1915 1938	1950 1950	36 13
Cedar Creek	37.6	Woodstock	141.8							
Reynolds Cr.	58.7	Ingersoll	219.9							
Middle Branch	132.8	Thamesford	117.6	Thamesford (Upper) Thamesford (Lower)	112.0 112.2	Thamesford	117.6	1938	1950	13
Total for Tributaries above London			1190.6							9
Thames River - Upper Thames Watershed			1324.9					1914 1923 1938	1922 1931 1950	9 9 13

Note: For Gauge Locations See Fig. H-5

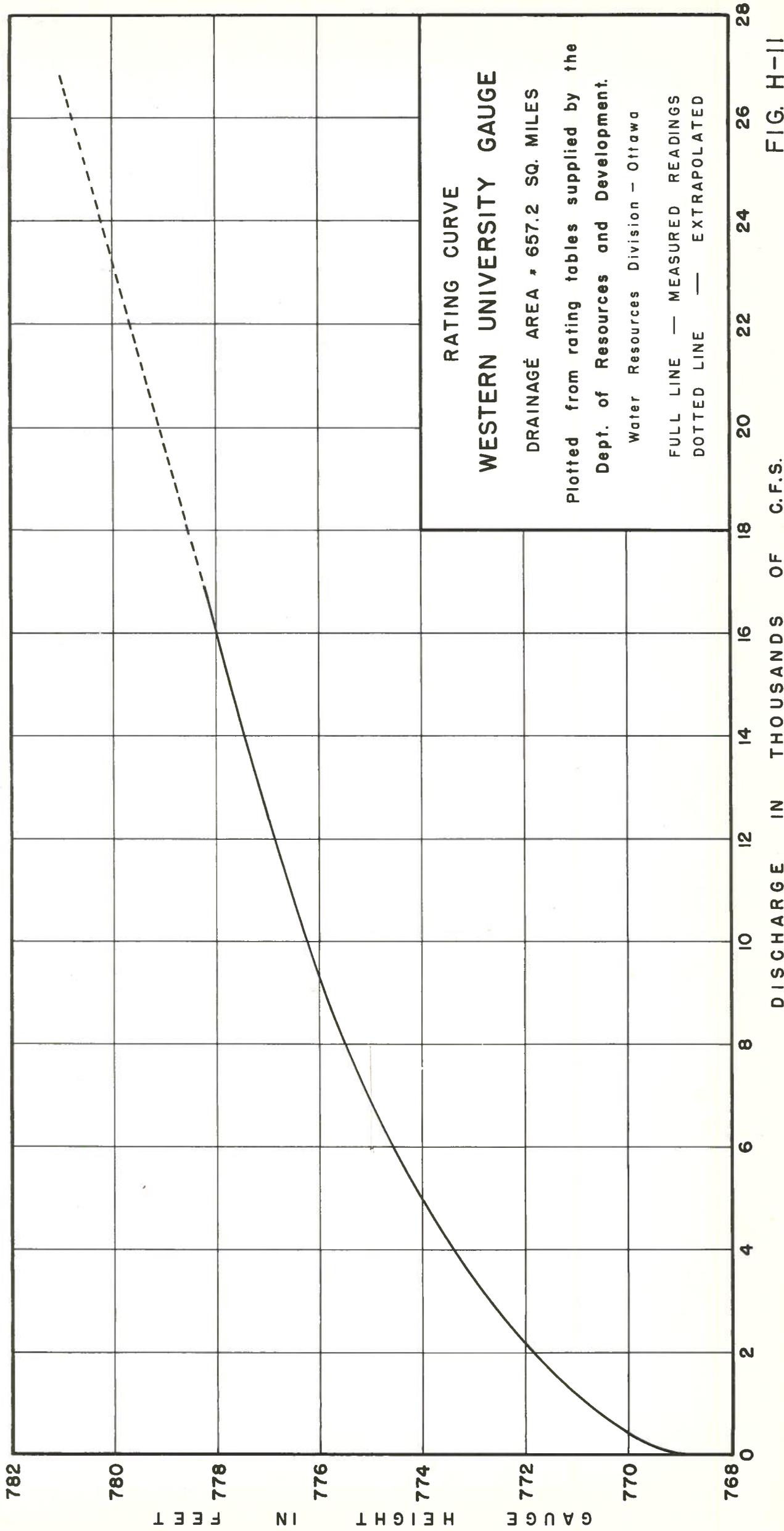
TABLE H-7

APPROXIMATE SPACE ALLOWANCE IN RESERVOIRS FOR DEAD AND BOOST FLOW STORAGE

And the space to be made available as soon as possible after every spring flood and reserved until May 10 for a hypothetical rainstorm of 4.41 inches over the whole Upper Thames Watershed, with a 75 per cent run-off factor which might occur during that period, and the space after May 10 for a similar storm with a 45 per cent run-off factor should rain after that date make it possible to reduce the space and increase the conservation storage.

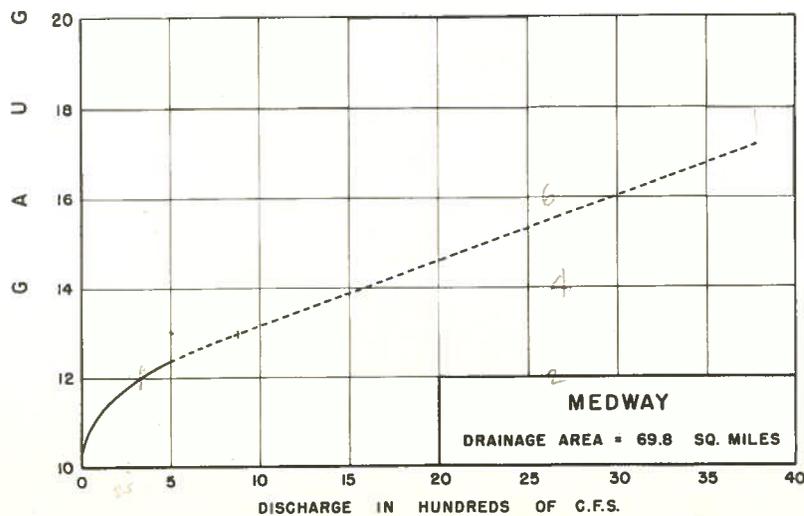
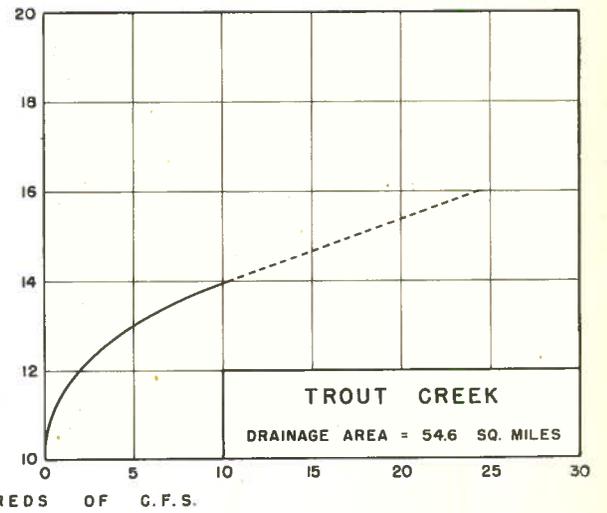
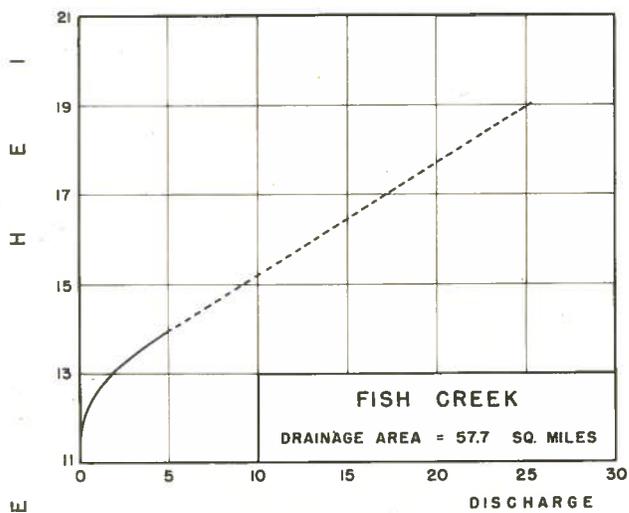
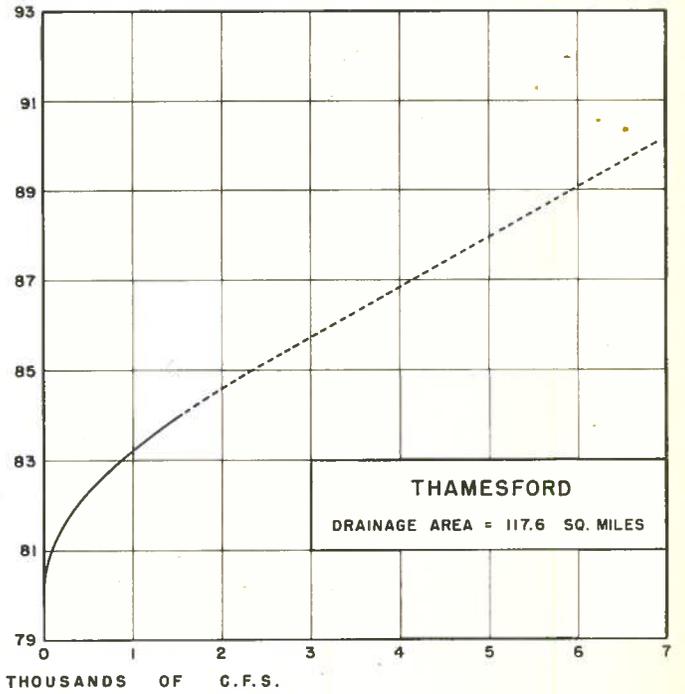
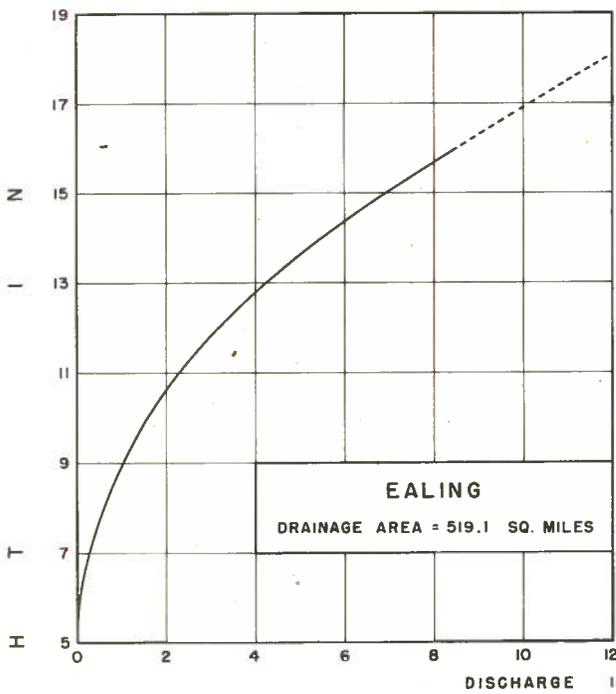
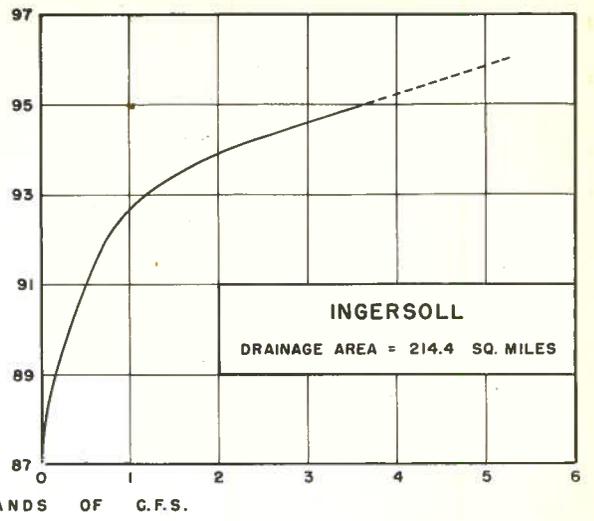
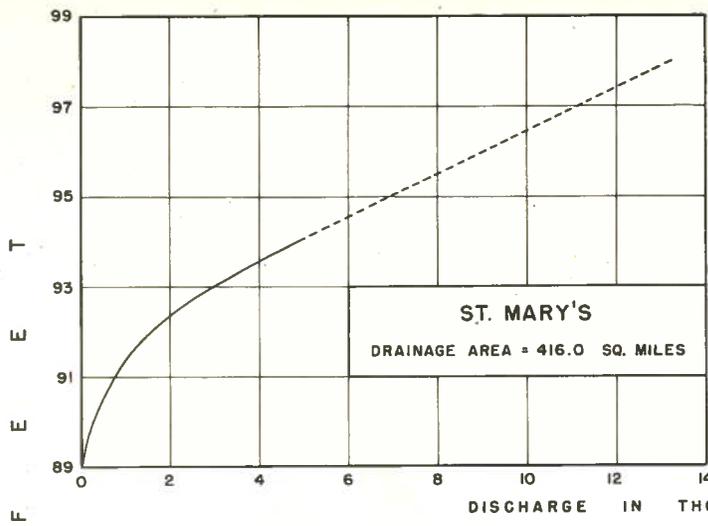
Reservoir	Capacity Top of Spillway Ac.Ft.	Dead Storage Ac.Ft.	Boost Flow Storage Ac.Ft.	Total Dead & Boost Flow Storage Ac.Ft.	Depth of Water at Dam		Elevation Top of Spillway Ft.	Minimum Reserved Space until May 10 Made Available by Dumping after Every Spring Flood			Minimum Reserved Space after May 10 Should Rain Raise the Water Level in Reservoirs		
					For Dead Storage Only Ft.	For Both Dead & Boost Storage Ft.		Space Ac.Ft.	Depth below Spillway to Water Level: Ft.	Elevation of Water Level Ft.	Space Ac.Ft.	Depth below Spillway to Water Level: Ft.	Elevation of Water Level Ft.
Glengowan	26,954	300	1,600	1,900	13.0	21.0	1,065.0	3,250	2.5	1,062.5	1,952	1.5	1,063.5
Wildwood	14,900	200	900	1,100	10.0	17.5	1,065.0	620	0.9	1,064.1	374	0.5	1,064.5
Fanshawe	38,880	800	3,403	4,200	17.5	30.2	890.0	2,510	1.8	888.2	1,508	1.1	888.9
Woodstock	5,152	200	300	500	9.9	12.5	940.0	1,420	2.6	937.4	853	1.5	938.5
Cedar Creek	7,728	200	500	700	9.9	12.8	950.0	460	0.3	949.7	275	0.2	949.8
Thamesford	17,466	400	1,100	1,500	13.2	20.7	960.0	1,630	1.5	958.5	980	1.0	959.0
Total	111,080	2,100	7,803	9,900				9,890			5,942		





DISCHARGE IN THOUSANDS OF C.F.S.

FIG. H-11

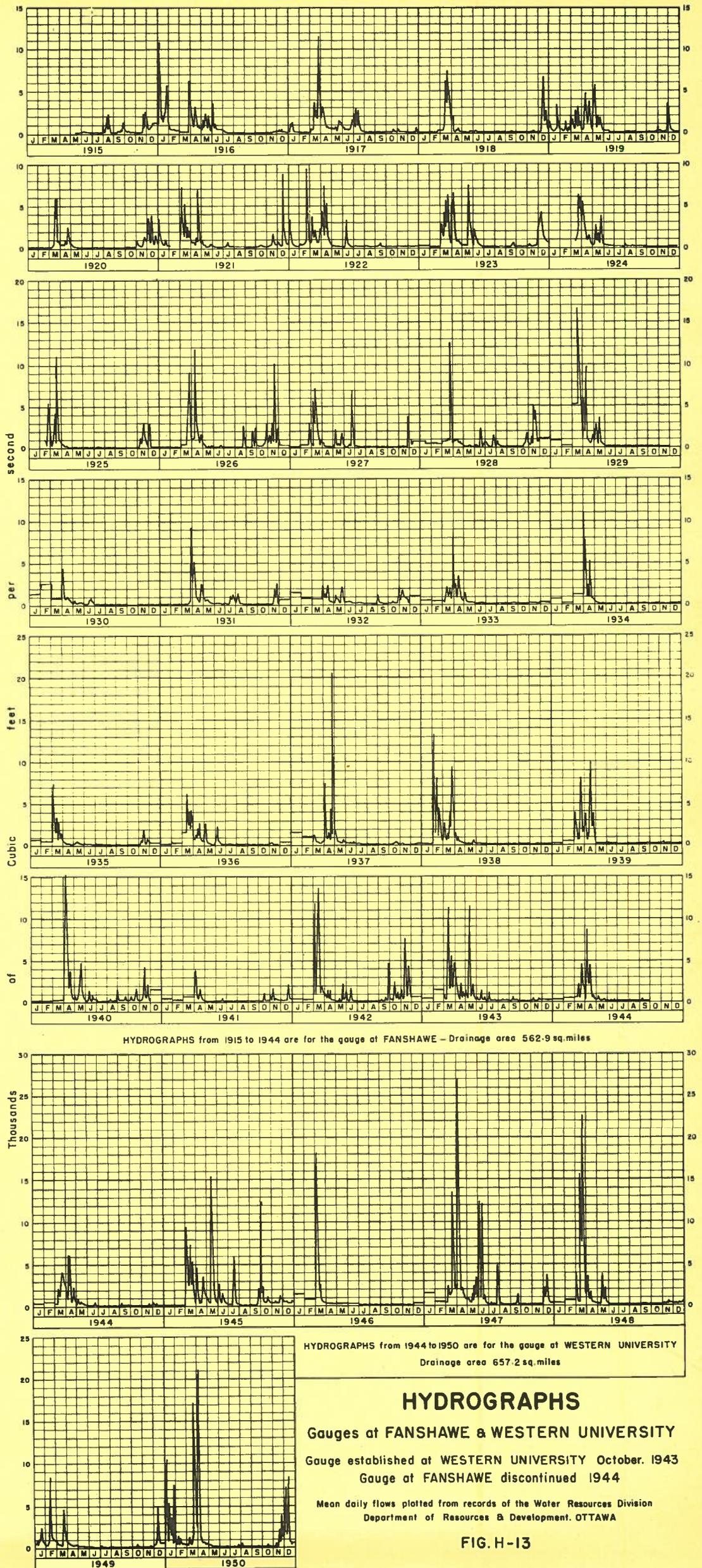


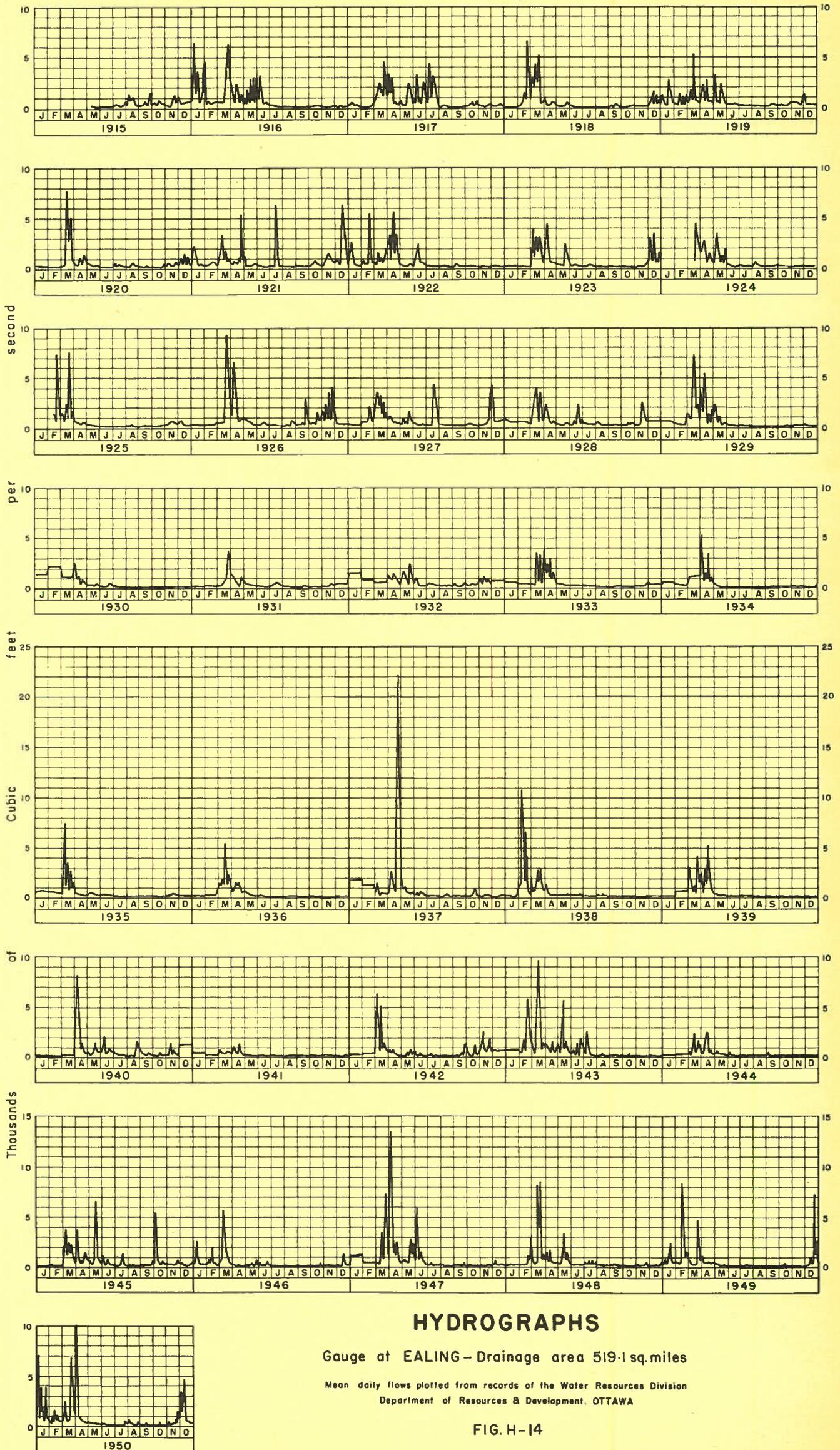
## RATING CURVES FOR GAUGES ABOVE THE CITY OF LONDON

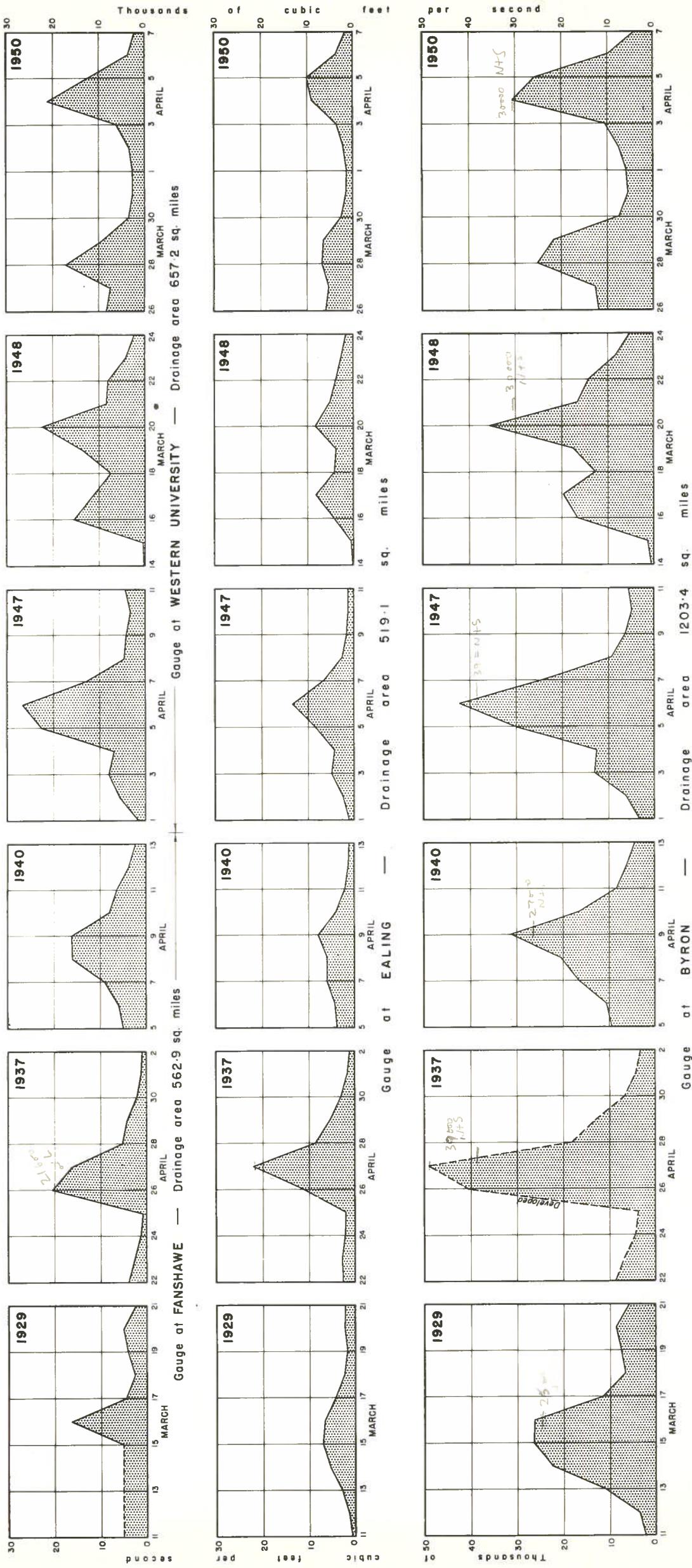
Plotted from rating tables supplied by the  
Dept. of Resources and Development.  
Water Resources Division - Ottawa

FULL LINES - MEASURED READINGS  
DOTTED LINES - EXTRAPOLATED

FIG. H-12



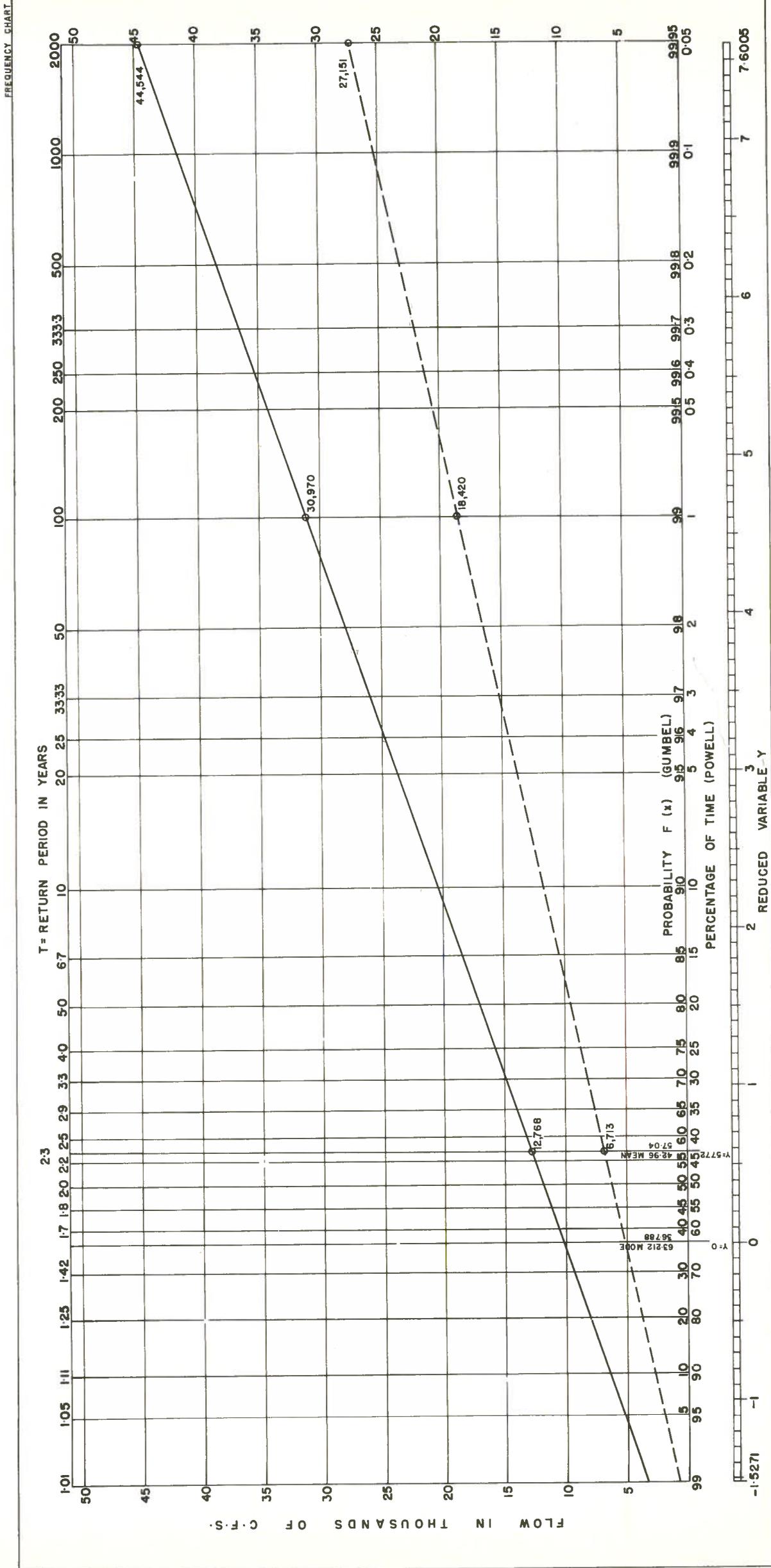




# FLOOD HYDROGRAPHS

Mean daily flows plotted from records of the Water Resources Division, Department of Resources & Development, OTTAWA.

FIG. H-15

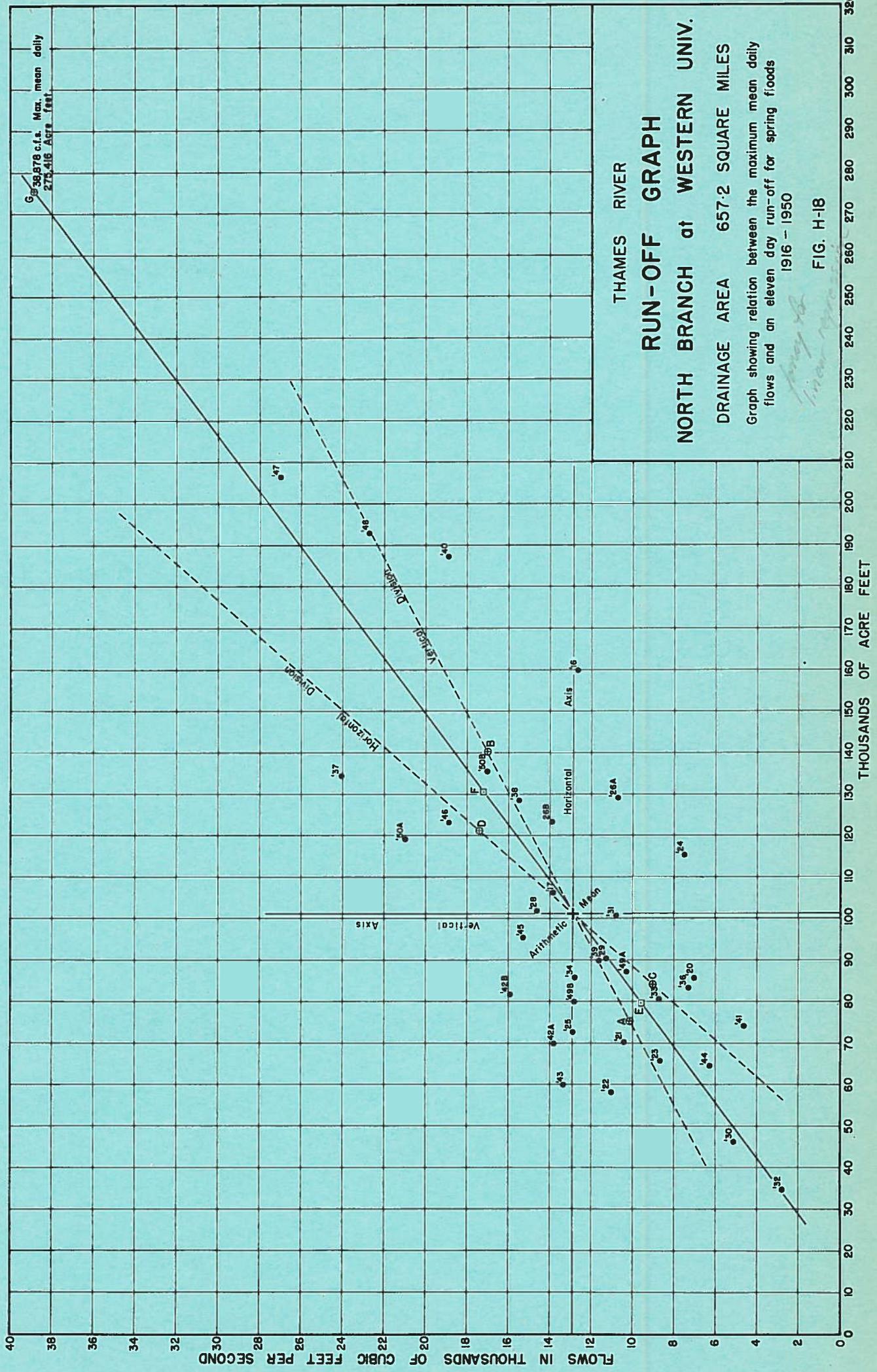


FREQUENCY CURVES  
 MAXIMUM MEAN DAILY FLOWS  
 FIG. H-16

NOTE  
 FANSHAW DISCHARGES 1916 - 1943  
 CONVERTED TO WESTERN UNIVERSITY

LEGEND  
 NORTH BRANCH AT WESTERN UNIVERSITY .....  
 SOUTH BRANCH AT EALING .....





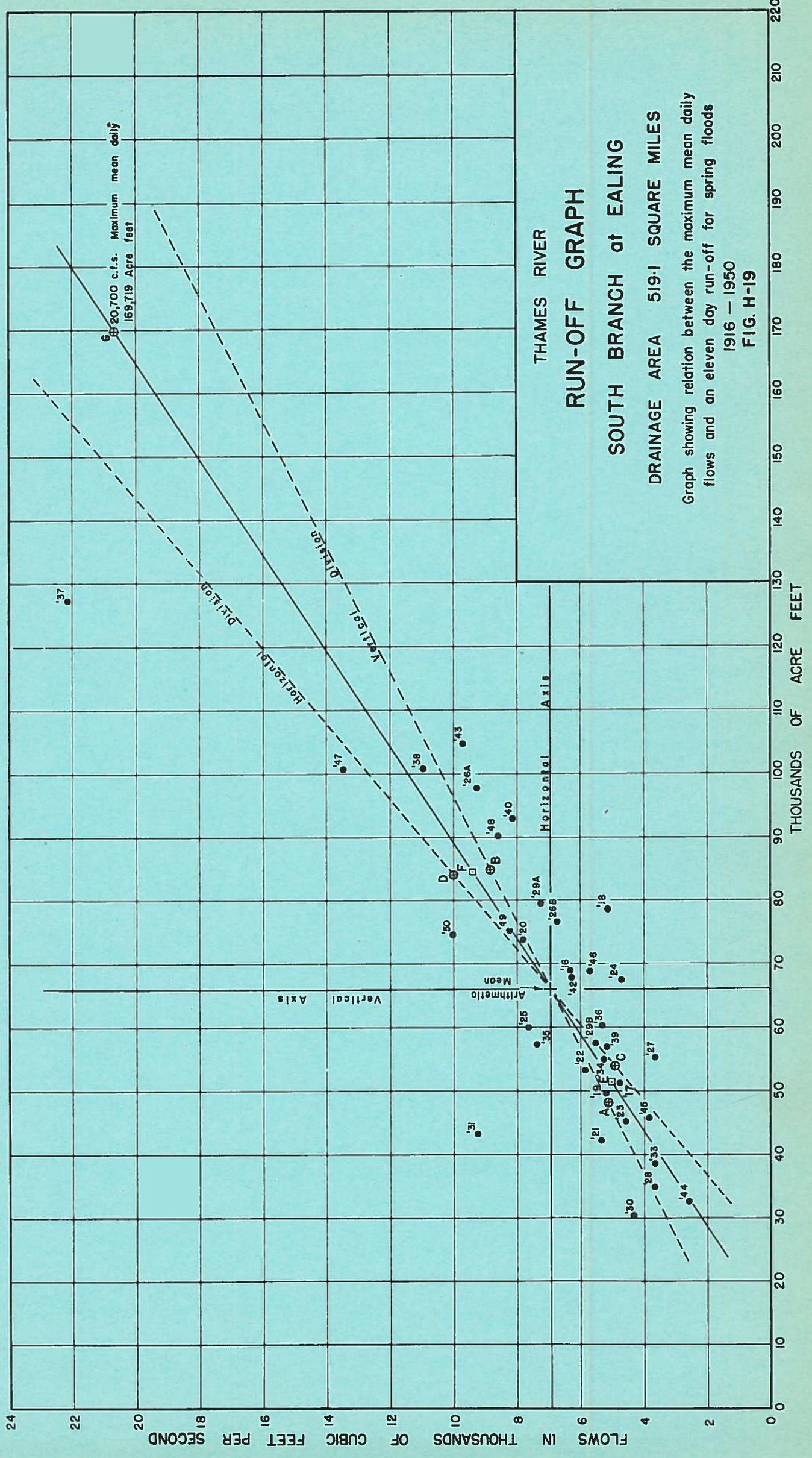
THAMES RIVER  
**RUN-OFF GRAPH**  
 NORTH BRANCH at WESTERN UNIV.

DRAINAGE AREA 657.2 SQUARE MILES

Graph showing relation between the maximum mean daily flows and an eleven day run-off for spring floods 1916 - 1950

FIG. H-18

*copy to  
 in new map*



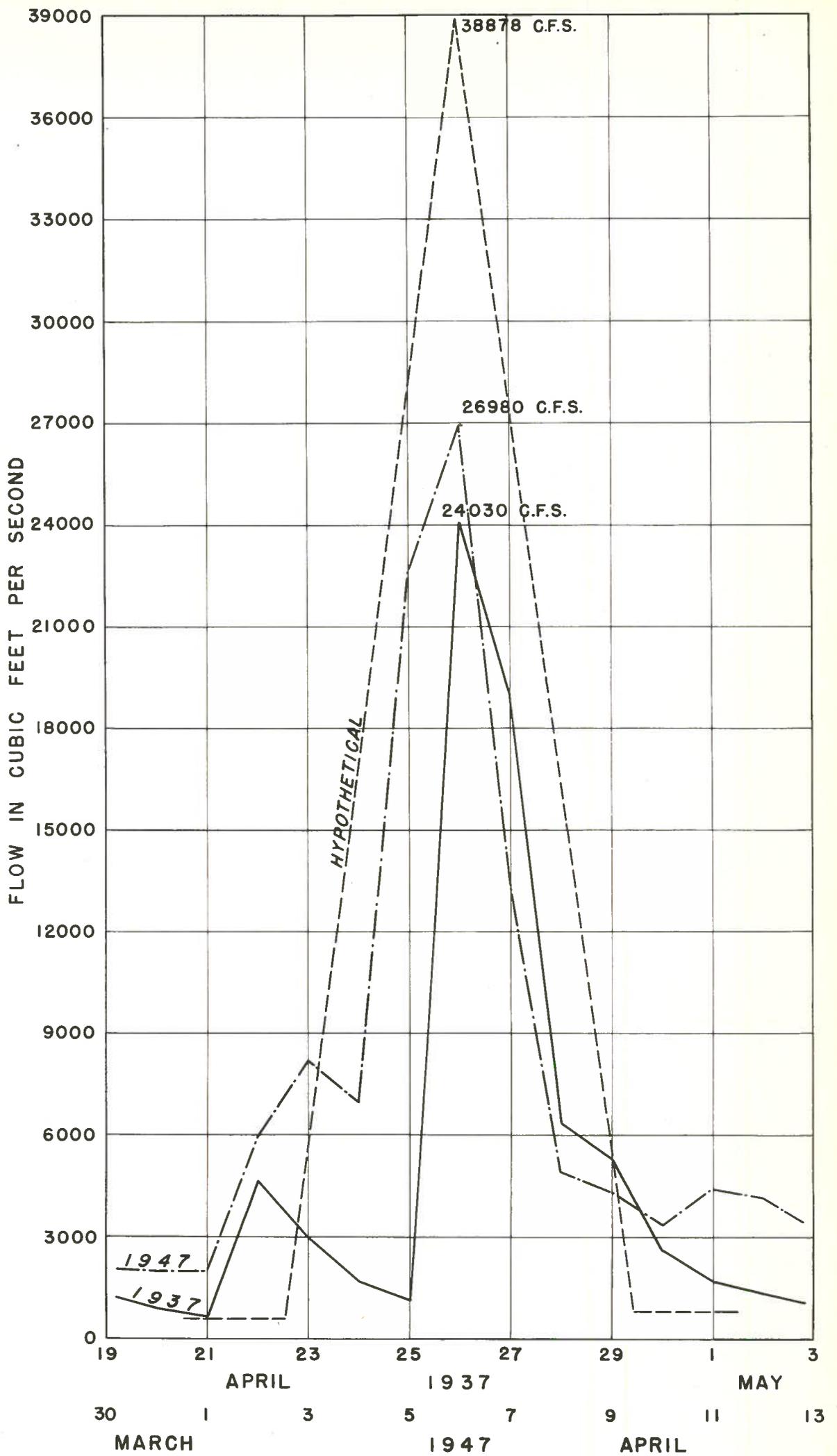
THAMES RIVER

# RUN-OFF GRAPH

## SOUTH BRANCH at EALING

DRAINAGE AREA 5191 SQUARE MILES

Graph showing relation between the maximum mean daily flows and an eleven day run-off for spring floods  
1916 - 1950  
FIG. H-19



## HYDROGRAPHS

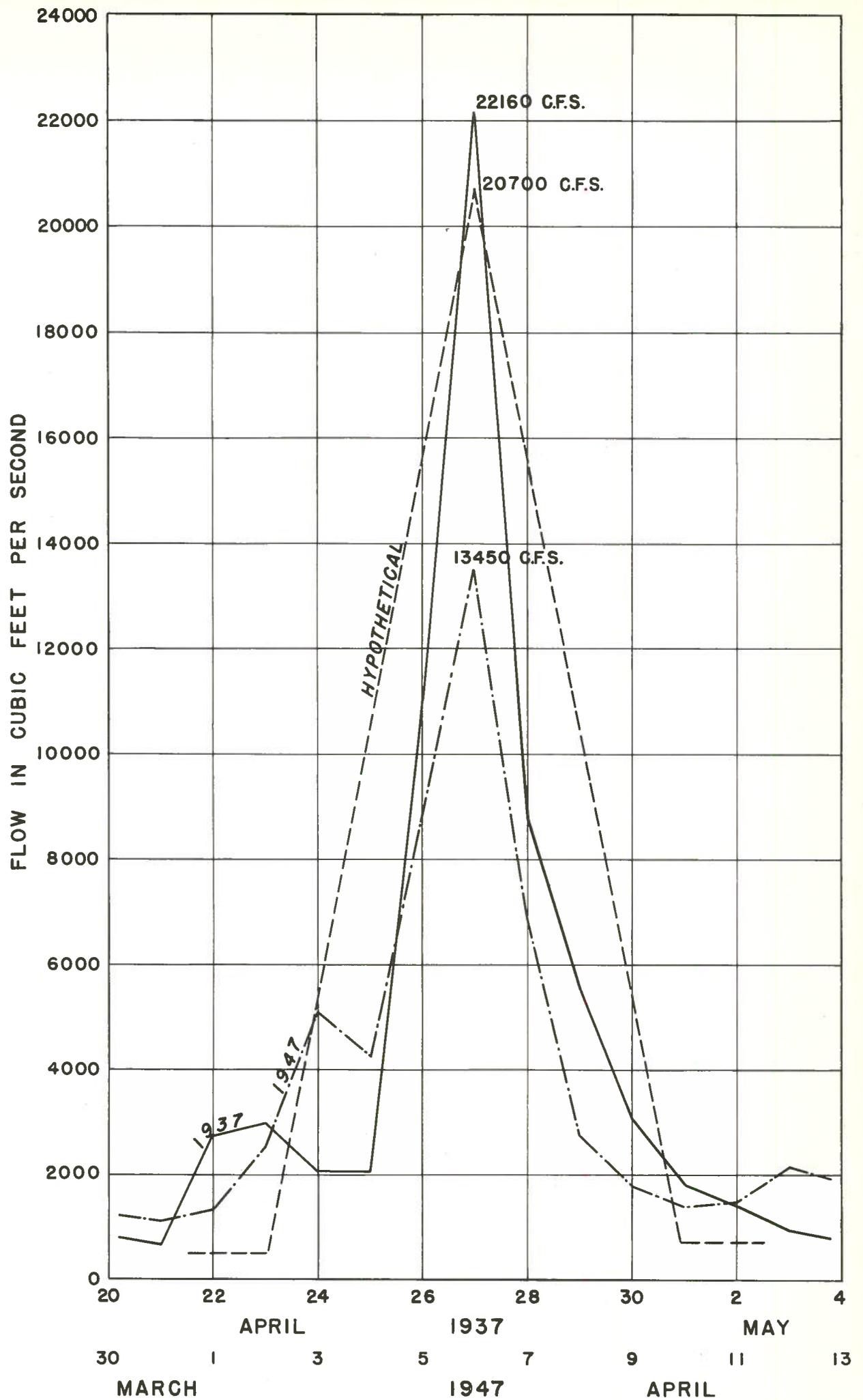
NORTH BRANCH at WESTERN UNIV.

DRAINAGE AREA 657.2 SQUARE MILES

Mean daily flows plotted from Dept. of Resources & Development  
Water Resources Division records.

(1937 Flow records for Fanshawe converted to Western Univ.)

FIG. H-20



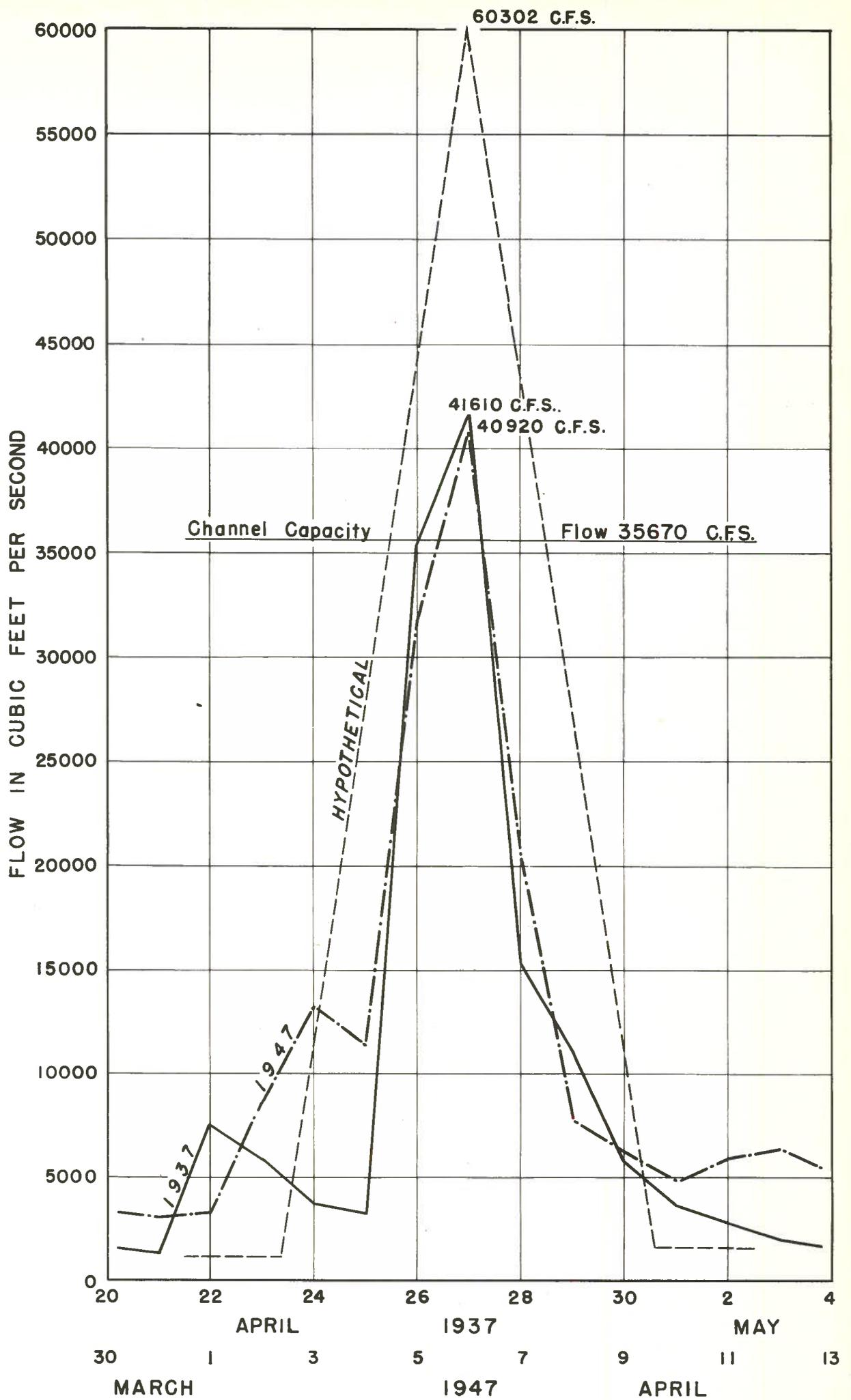
## HYDROGRAPHS

### SOUTH BRANCH at EALING

DRAINAGE AREA 519.1 SQUARE MILES

Mean daily flows plotted from Dept. of Resources & Development  
Water Resources Division records.

FIG. H-21



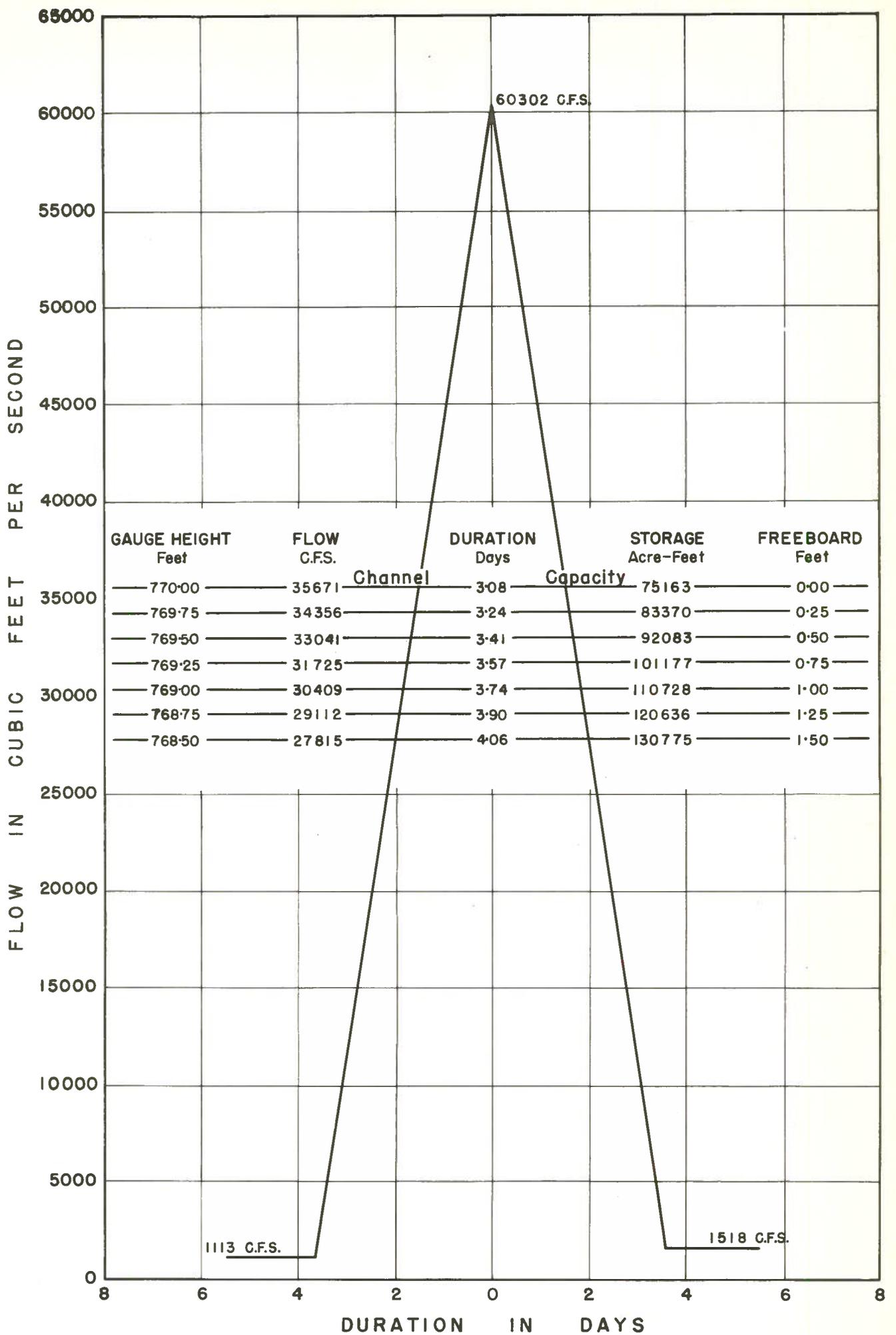
## HYDROGRAPHS

### CONFLUENCE of NORTH & SOUTH BRANCHES

DRAINAGE AREA 1190.6 SQUARE MILES

Mean daily flows at Ealing & Western Univ. combined & adjusted by ratio of areas to give approximate flow at Forks.

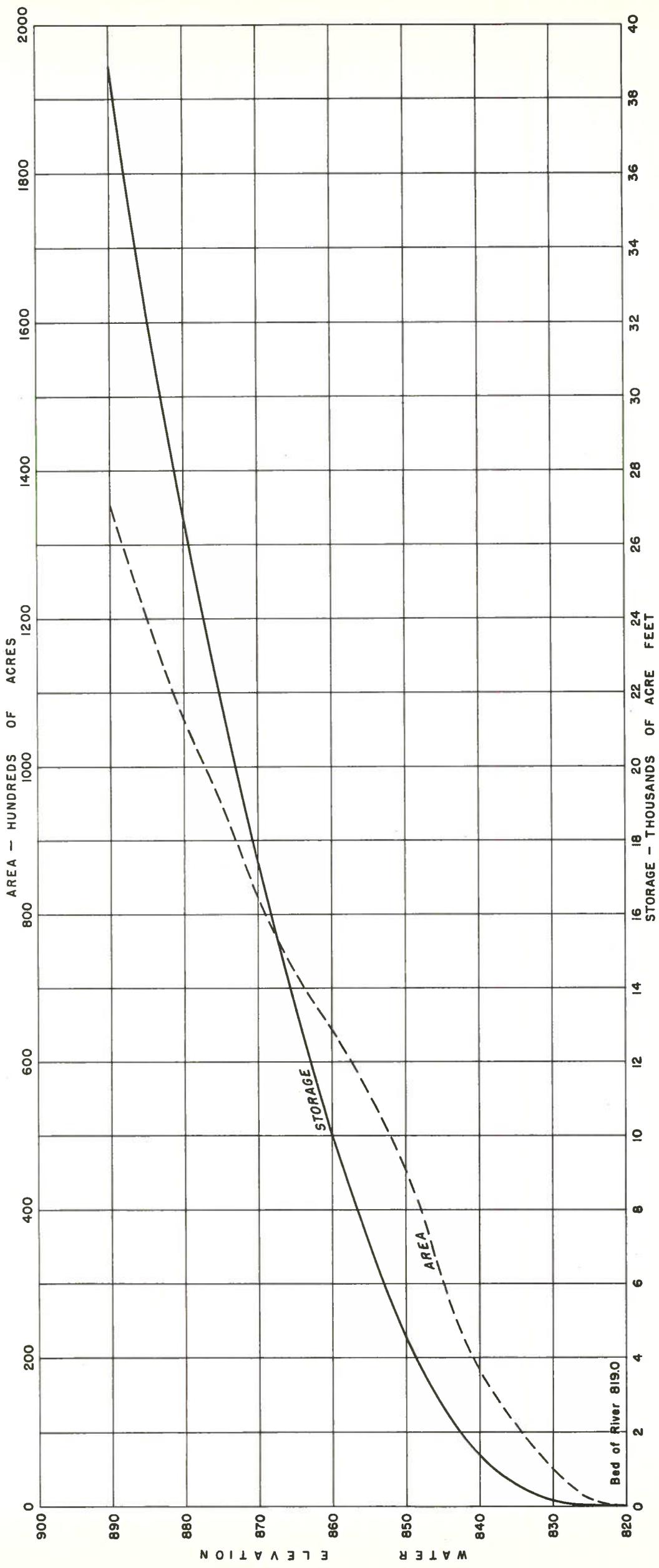
FIG. H-22



## HYPOTHETICAL HYDROGRAPH for LONDON

Showing Storage required for Channel Capacity Flow  
and for various stages of Freeboard below the  
Channel Capacity Flow.

FIG. H-23



STORAGE - THOUSANDS OF ACRE FEET  
 Determined from 200 feet to the inch contour plan  
 prepared from ground survey 1945

**FANSHAWE RESERVOIR  
 STORAGE & AREA CURVES**

FIG. H-24

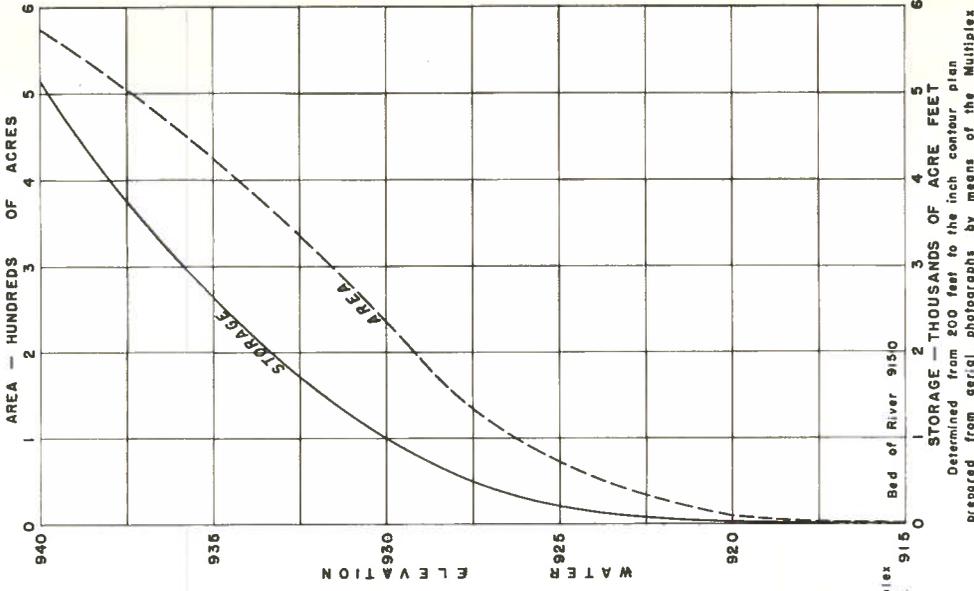
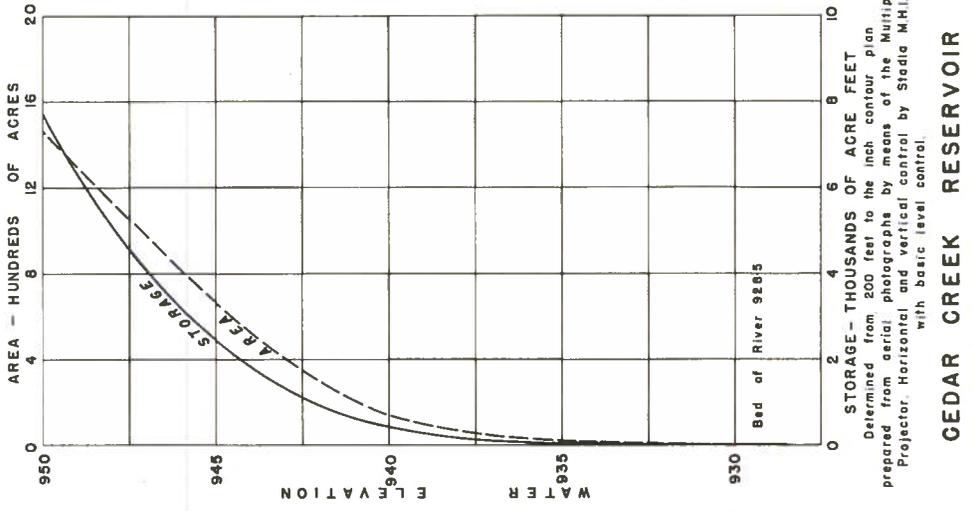
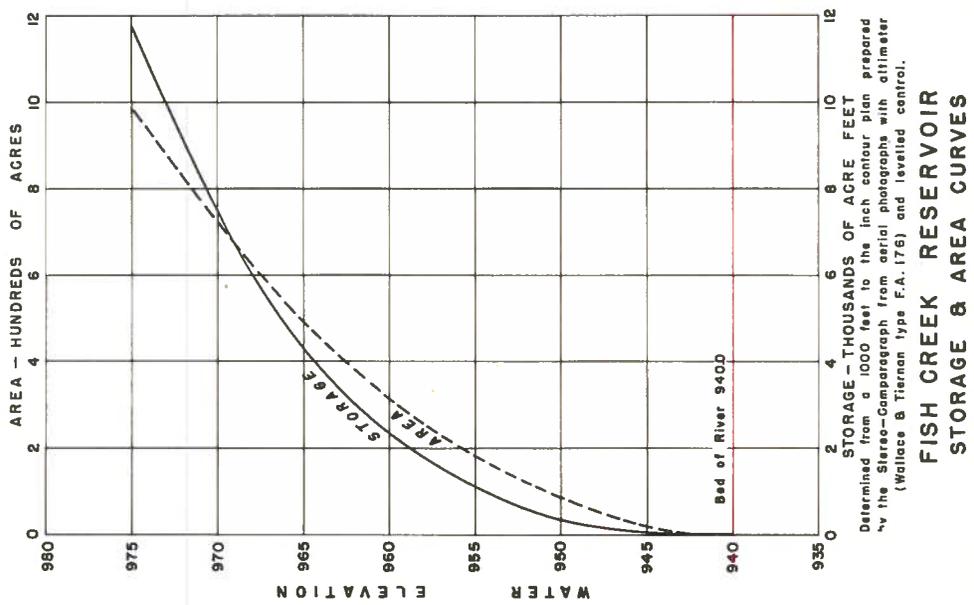
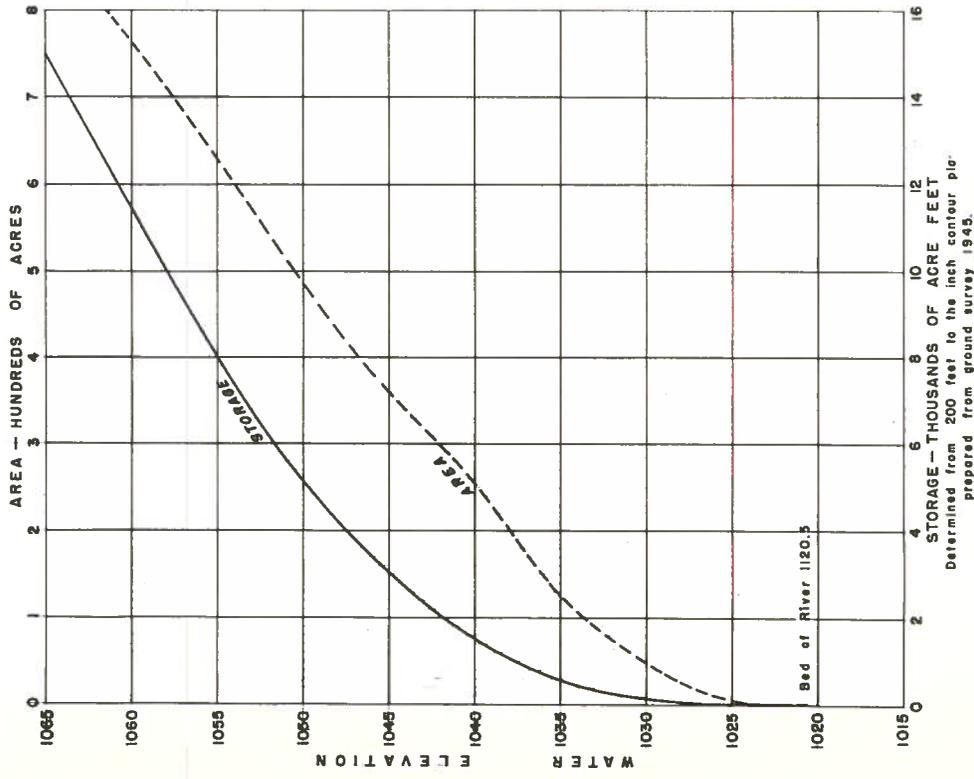


FIG H-25

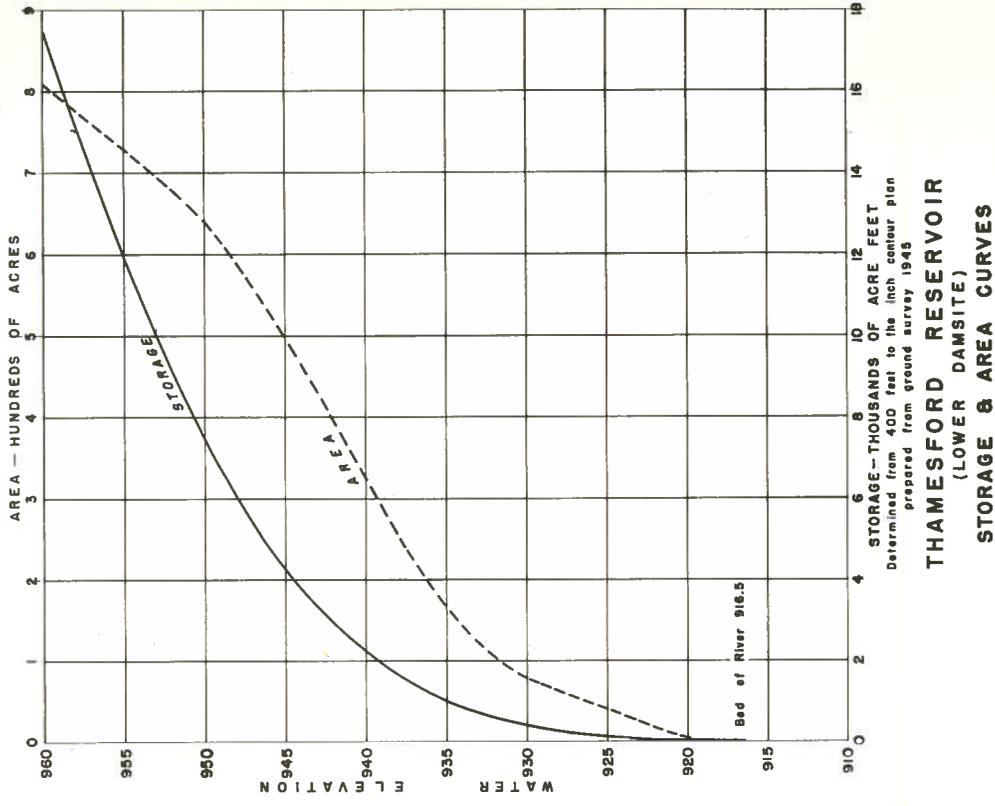
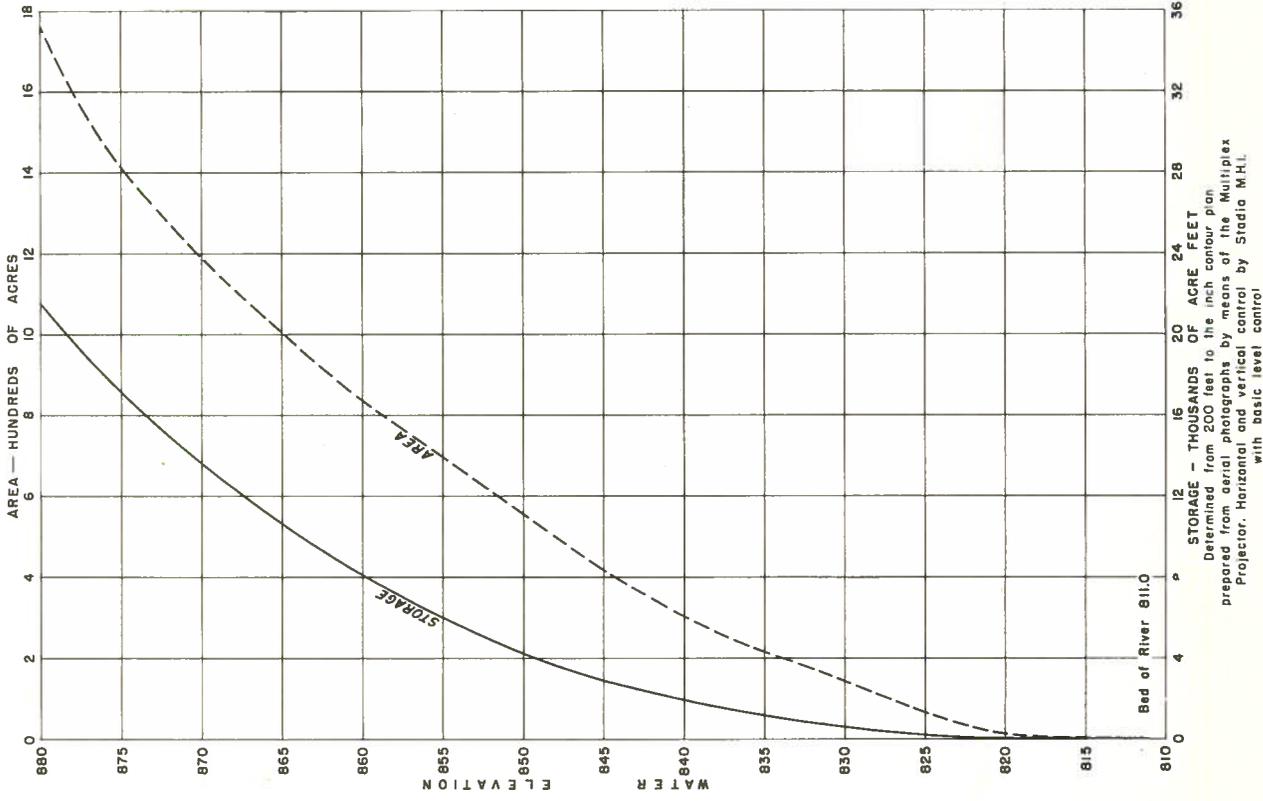
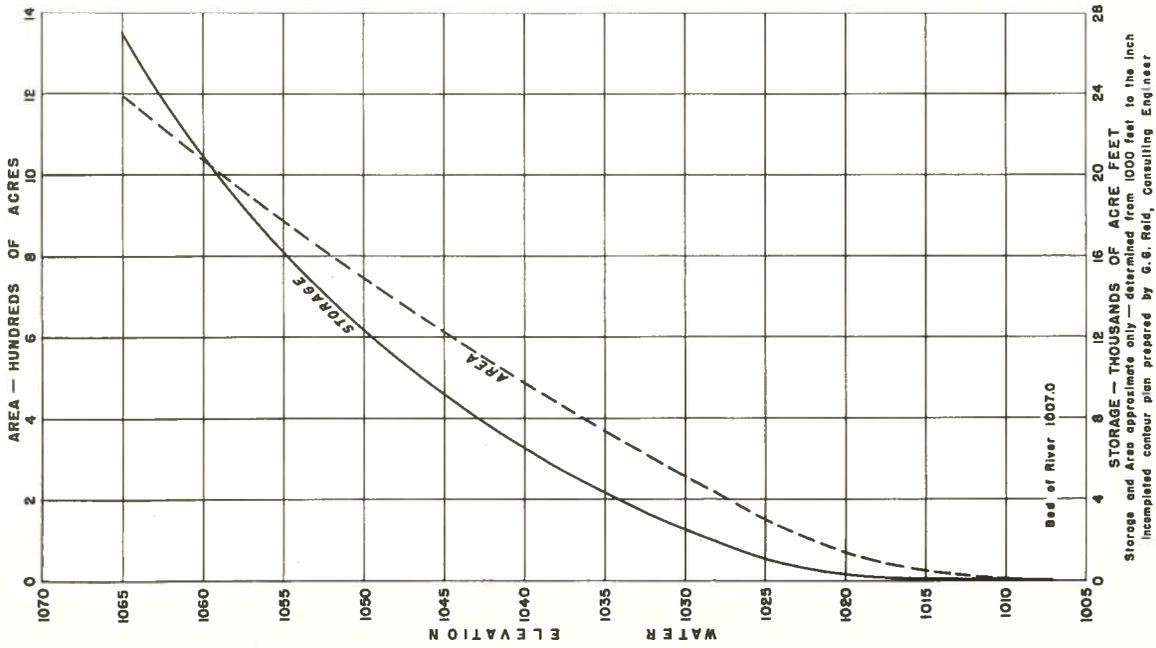
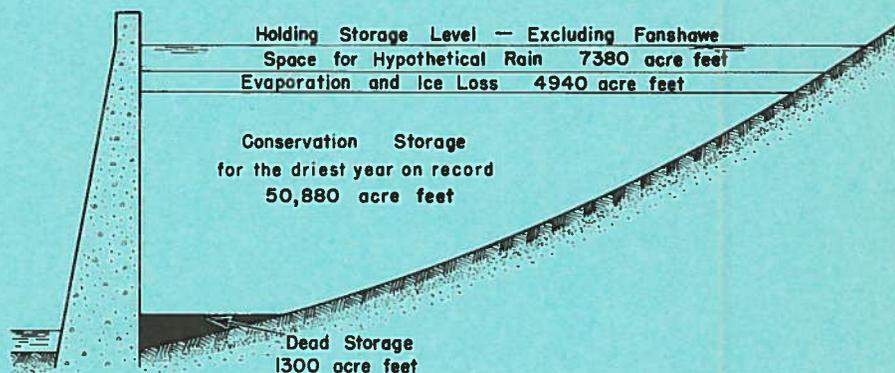


FIG. H-26

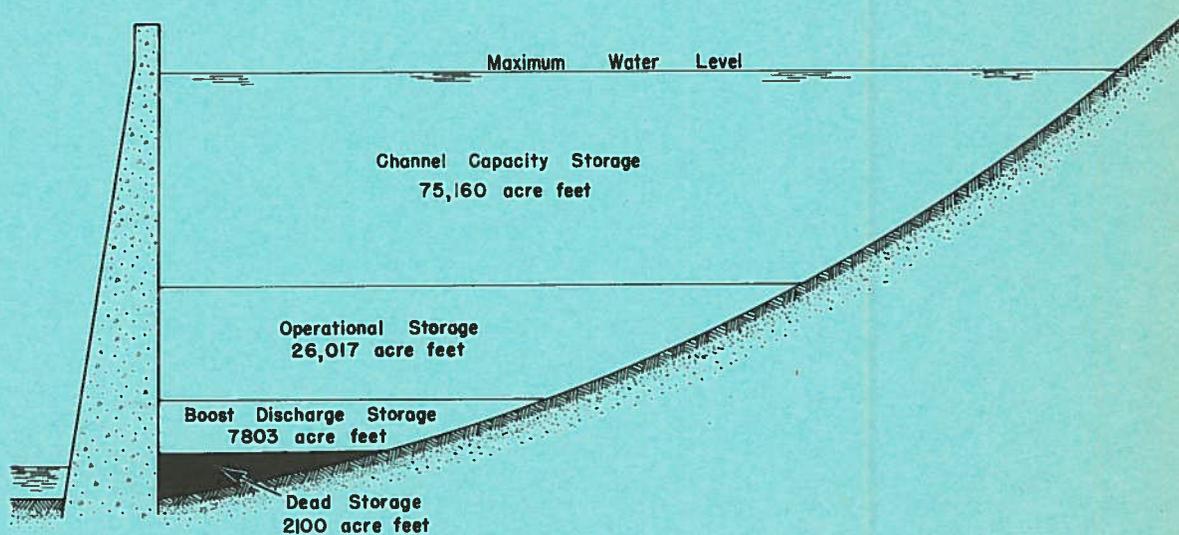
DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE TOTAL SPACE FOR:

## CONSERVATION STORAGE



The Conservation Storage reserved space and allowances at the beginning of the Drawdown Period of 273 days for the driest year on record

## FLOOD STORAGE



The storage classifications for the Spring Filling Period

FIG. H-27