

East Matagorda Estuary

The East Matagorda estuary covers an area of about 56 square miles (145 square kilometers) and consists of East Matagorda Bay, part of the Intracoastal Waterway, the tidal reaches of Caney Creek and Live Oak Bayou, and the tidal part of small tributaries (Figure 4). The maximum water depth at mlw is 5 feet (1.5 meters) in East Matagorda Bay and about 15 feet (4.6 meters) in the Intracoastal Waterway.

Water-quality data (Table 3) were collected during September 1972 and May 1973.

The changes in line numbers to facilitate storage in the Texas Water Oriented Data Bank and to provide opportunity to coordinate data-collection sites among all agencies are shown below. New line numbers are used in Table 3 and Figure 4.

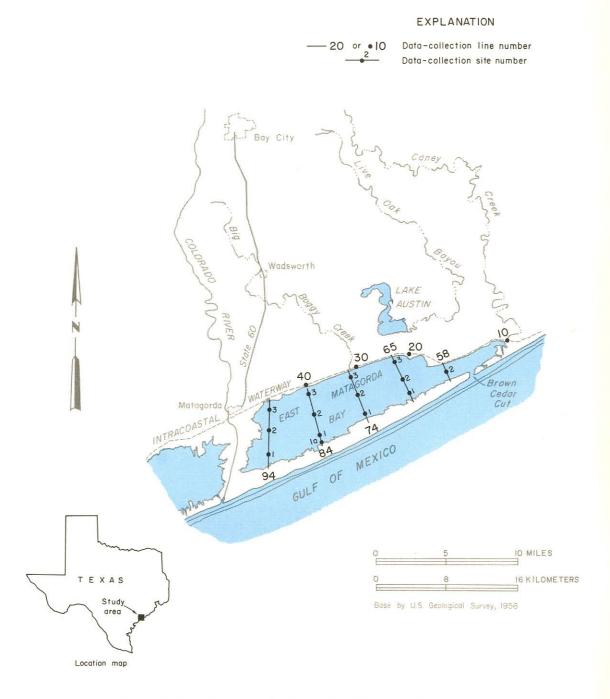
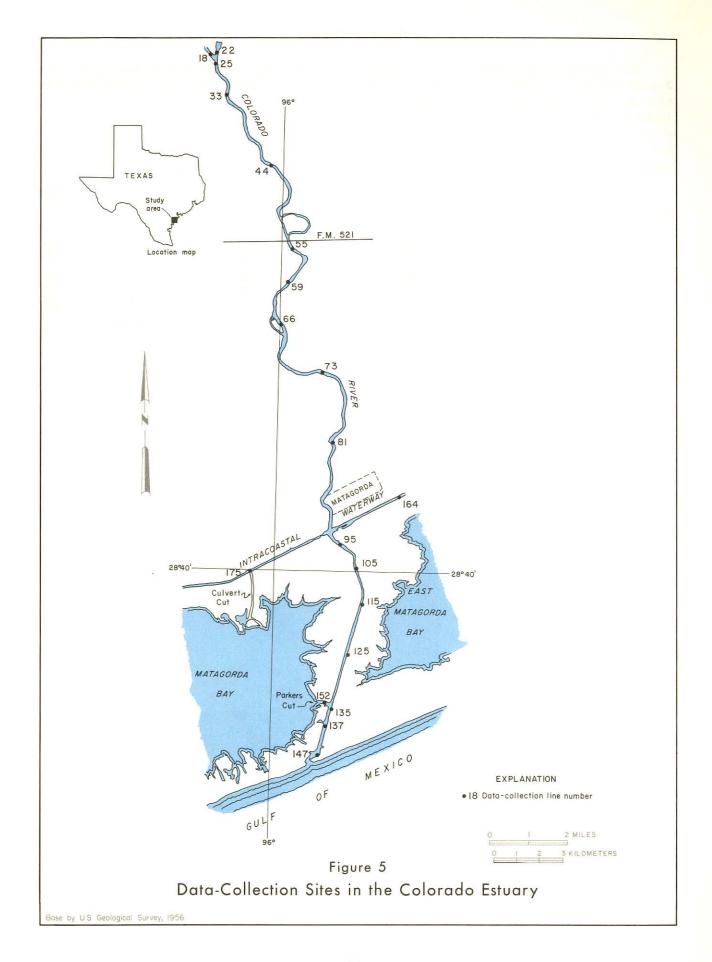


Figure 4.—Data-Collection Sites in the East Matagorda Estuary



Lavaca-Tres Palacios Estuary

The Lavaca-Tres Palacios estuary covers about 350 square miles (910 square kilometers) and consists of the tidal parts of the Lavaca and Navidad Rivers, Tres Palacios Creek and other tributaries, Lavaca Bay, Cox Bay, Keller Bay, Carancahua Bay, Tres Palacios Bay, Matagorda Bay, Matagorda Bay Entrance Channel, Pass Cavallo, and parts of the Intracoastal Waterway (Figure 6). Water depth at mlw is 13 feet (4.0 meters) or less in Matagorda Bay, except in the Matagorda Ship Channel, which is more than 40 feet (12.2 meters) deep.

The rivers generally are less than 15 feet (4.6 meters) deep.

Water-quality data (Table 5) were collected during February, April, May, June, July, August, and October 1972, and January, April, June, and July 1973.

The changes in line numbers to facilitate storage in the Texas Water Oriented Data Bank and to provide opportunity to coordinate data-collection sites among all

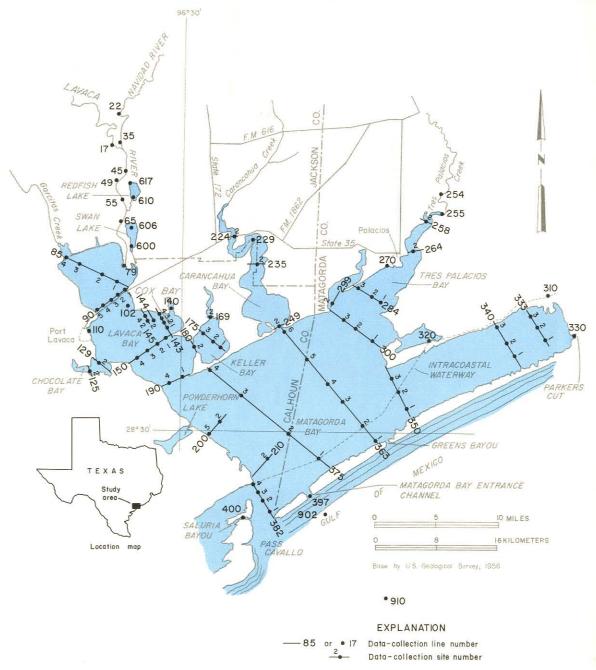


Figure 6.-Data-Collection Sites in the Lavaca-Tres Palacios Estuary

Guadalupe Estuary

The Guadalupe estuary covers an area of almost 210 square miles (540 square kilometers) and consists of the tidal parts of the Guadalupe River, Mission Lake, Guadalupe Bay, Hynes Bay, San Antonio Bay, Espiritu Santo Bay, Mesquite Bay, Victoria Channel, and parts of the Intracoastal Waterway (Figure 7). At mlw the Guadalupe River is about 10 feet (3.0 meters) deep; Mission Lake, Guadalupe Bay, and Hynes Bay are less than 3 feet (1.0 meter) deep; San Antonio Bay is less

than 6 feet (1.8 meters) deep; Espiritu Santo Bay is about 8 feet (2.4 meters) deep; Mesquite Bay is about 4 feet (1.2 meters) deep; Victoria Channel is more than 8 feet (2.4 meters) deep; and the Intracoastal Waterway is about 15 feet (4.6 meters) deep.

Water-quality data (Table 6) were collected during March, April, May, June, July, September, and December 1972, and March, May, and August 1973.

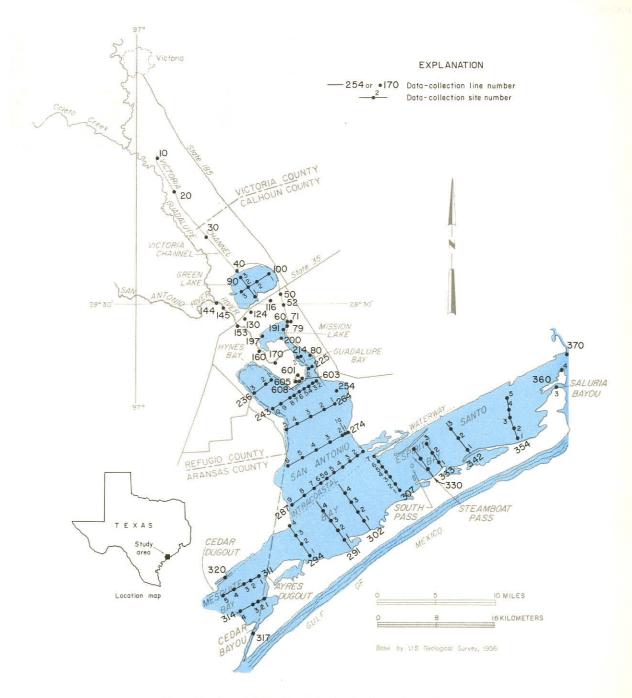


Figure 7.-Data-Collection Sites in the Guadalupe Estuary

Mission-Aransas Estuary

The Mission-Aransas estuary covers an area of about 160 square miles (410 square kilometers) and consists of the tidal parts of Mission River, Aransas River, Copano Creek and other tributaries, Mission Bay, Copano Bay, Aransas Bay, St. Charles Bay, Carlos Bay, part of Redfish Bay, parts of the Intracoastal Waterway,

Lydia Ann Channel, and Aransas Pass (Figure 8). Water depth at mlw is less than 2 feet (0.6 meter) in Mission Bay, less than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in Copano Bay, less than 13 feet (4.0 meters) in Aransas Bay, less than 5 feet (1.5 meters) in St. Charles Bay, 4 feet (1.2 meters) or less in Carlos and Redfish Bays, about 15 feet

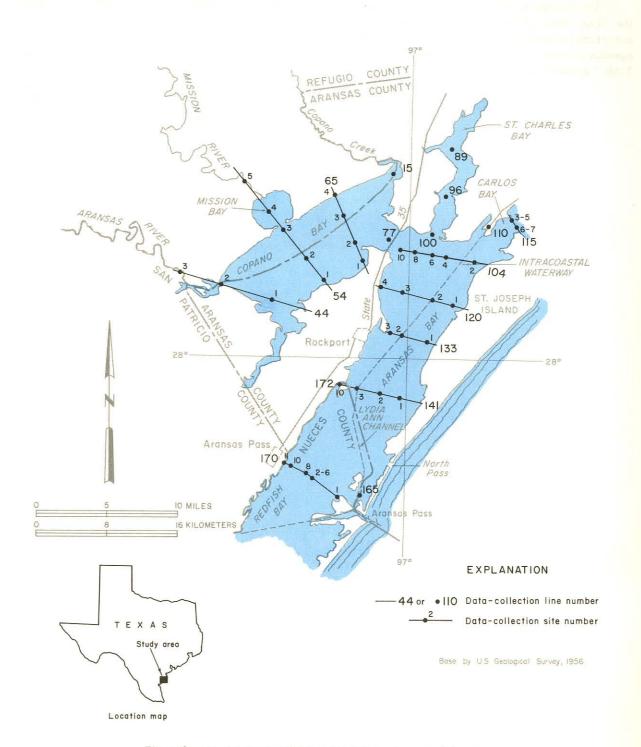


Figure 8.—Data-Collection Sites in the Mission-Aransas Estuary

Nueces Estuary

The Nueces estuary covers an area of about 200 square miles (520 square kilometers) and consists of the tidal parts of the Nueces River and other tributaries, Nueces Bay, Tule Lake Channel, Corpus Christi Bay, part of Redfish Bay, Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Aransas Pass, and parts of the Intracoastal Waterway (Figure 9). Water depth at mlw is less than 13 feet (4.0 meters) in Corpus Christi Bay; less than 3 feet (1.0 meter) in Nueces Bay; more than 40 feet (12.2 meters) in Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi Ship Channel, and Tule Lake Channel; and about 15 feet (4.6 meters) in the Intracoastal Waterway. A part of Redfish Bay is about 10 feet (3.0 meters) deep, but about one-fourth of it is only 1 foot (0.3 meter) deep (mlw).

Water-quality data (Table 8) were collected during January, March, May, June, July, September, and November 1972, and February, April, and May 1973.

The changes in line numbers to facilitate storage in the Texas Water Oriented Data Bank and to provide opportunity to coordinate data-collection sites among all agencies are shown below. New line numbers are used in Table 8 and on Figure 9.

All data collected prior to the changes in line numbers are stored in the data bank under the new line numbers.

Nueces Estuary Change in Line Numbers

OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
1	13	13a	127
2	22	13a-site 1	131
3	38	14	142
4	47-site 4	14a	147
4a	47-site 2	15	159
5	53	16	168
6	64	Laguna Madre 1	170
7	71	Laguna Madre 2	183
7 8	83		
9	93	Gulf of Mexico	
		17-site 2	901-site 70
10	108		
11	118		
12	122		
12a	205		
13	200		

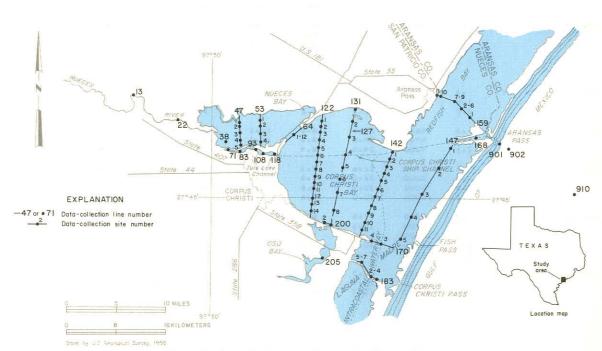
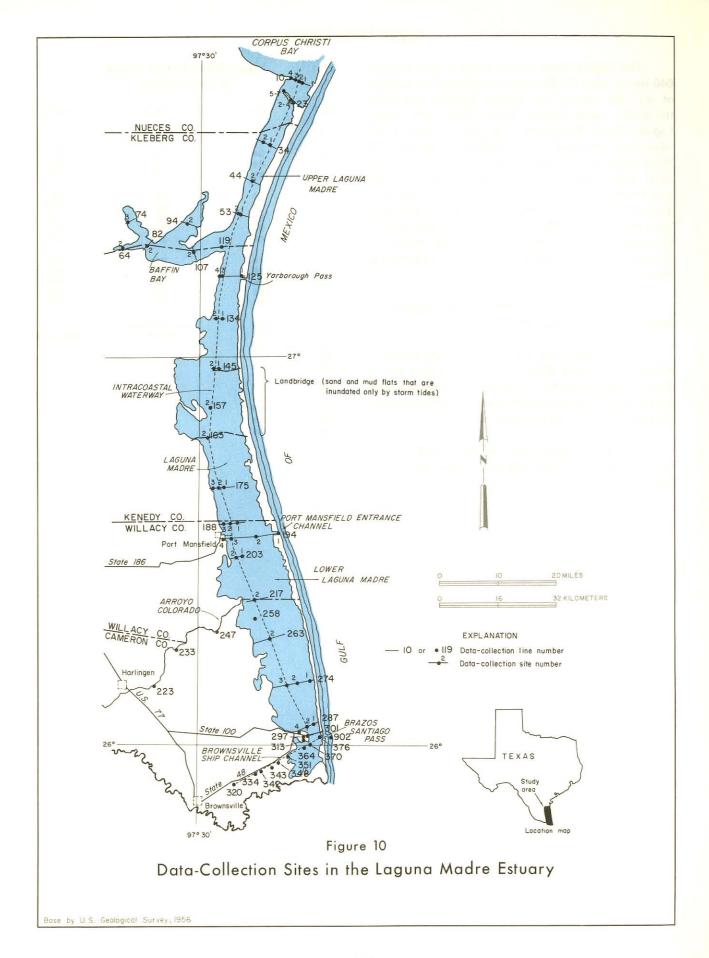


Figure 9.-Data-Collection Sites in the Nueces Estuary



SELECTED HYDROLOGIC RECORDS

Climatological Records

The climate of a region plays a great role in estuarine water quality. The types of climatological data available for a 60-mile- (97-kilometer-) wide band along the Texas coast are shown on Figure 11.

Tabulations of daily precipitation, temperature, and other data are published monthly, and monthly summaries are published annually by the Environmental Science Services Administration in the series titled Climatological Data-Texas. For the period 1931-60, monthly and annual data are summarized in two U.S. Weather Bureau publications (1958, 1965).

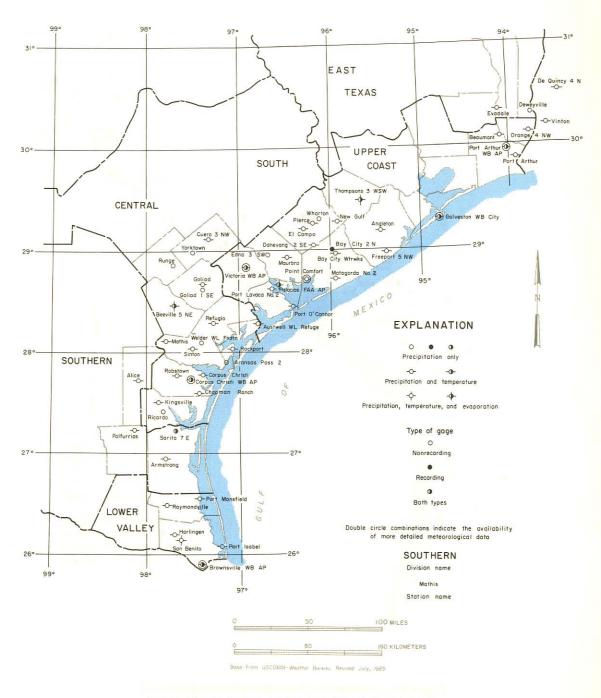


Figure 11.—Locations of Selected Climatological Stations

