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ULTRAFAST COMPUTING
TEAM FINAL REPORT
Aquatic habitat quality is dependent on water quality, bed slope, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, substrate, vegetation, and hydraulic parameters in the stream system. The Riverine Community Habitat Assessment and Restoration Concept (RCHARC) is a methodology developed by the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Environmental

Laboratory, to compare hydraulic parameters (depth and velocity) between natural, degraded, and restored channel reaches. The methodology is generally applied to alternate reaches in the same stream; therefore, the habitat quality variables must also be closely matched. RCHARC assumes that if the diversity of hydraulic and habitat quality parameters for a 'comparison standard' reach can be replicated in the stream restoration reach, then the aquatic habitat quality can be enhanced.

The RCHARC Methodology has been successfully applied to large, warm-water rivers. The objective of this study was to Beta test the RCHARC methodology for its applicability to cold-water flood control channels. The results of the Beta test and analysis conducted at Rapid Creek, South Dakota, are reported herein. The field site selected for testing the RCHARC methodology was Rapid Creek, located in and adjacent to Rapid City, SD. Natural (comparison standard) and restored reaches were identified for

comparison. Field crews were dispatched in June and October 1993 to collect field data during high- and low-flow conditions, respectively. Data collected included cross-sectional profiles, discharge, depth and velocity pairs, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, thalweg and water surface elevation profiles, suspended and bed-load samples, armor layer and substrate samples, and photographic documentation.

Technical Report

PREFACE The chronology is

concerned primarily with operations of the US Army Air Forces and its combat units between December 7, 1941 and September 15, 1945. It is designed as a companion reference to the seven-volume history of The Army Air Forces in World War II, edited by Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. The research was a cooperative endeavor carried out in the United States Air Force historical archives by the Research Branch of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center. Such an effort has demanded certain changes in established historical methodology, as well as some arbitrary rules for presentation of the results. After International and US events, entries are arranged geographically. They begin with events at Army Air Forces Headquarters in Washington then proceed eastward around the world, using the location of the headquarters of the numbered air forces as the basis for placement. For this reason, entries concerning the Ninth Air Force while operating in the Middle East follow Twelfth Air Force. When that headquarters moves to England in October 1943, the entries are shifted to follow Eighth Air Force. The entries end with those numbered air forces which remained in the Zone of the Interior, as well as units originally activated in the ZI, then designated for later movement overseas, such as Ninth and Tenth Air Forces. The ZI entries do not include Eighth and Twentieth Air Forces, which were established in the ZI with the original intent of placing them in those geographical locations with which they became historically identified. For these two units, original actions are shown either under AAF or in their

intended geographic area of location. All times and dates used are those of the area under discussion. The entry "1/2 Jun" indicates that an event occurred during the night between the two given dates, while "1-2 Jun" indicates an action over a period of time. In dealing with people, again arbitrary decisions were implemented. For military men below the general officer or equivalent level, full grade and name were used. For general officers and those of equal grade in other US and foreign services, the complete rank (both that at the time first mentioned and the

highest rank held prior to the end of the war) and name will be found in the index. Only an abbreviated rank (e.g., Gen or Adm) and last name are used in the text. The exception is where two general officers had the same last name; in such cases, the first name is also included. Similarly for civilian leaders, only the last name is used; full name and title are given in the index. Location of all towns, islands, etc., is also made in the index. In all cases, attempts were made to cite place names in use by the native population at the time of or immediately before the war. No names

imposed by a conqueror are used. For example Pylos Bay, not Navarino Bay, is used. Further, as appropriate, native geographic terms are used: Shima for island in Japanese island groups, See for lake in Germany. However, two exceptions were made. In cases in which the place became infamous because of the actions of the conquering power, that name is preferred-for example Auschwitz would be used rather than the Polish name of Oswiecim. Also, in larger international cities, such as Roma, Koln and Wien, the anglicized name is used. Where

a village or hamlet was difficult to locate or where there were several such places with the same name in a general area, the coordinates are given in the index. In some cases, with no extant navigational aids of the attacking force, the best possible guess was made based upon all available evidence. In other instances, such as the bridge at Hay-ti-attacked so often by Tenth Air Force-- a logical guess could not be made. In these cases, a question mark is placed in brackets after the index entry. Accent marks, such as umlauts, were omitted.

Instrumentation Papers

The amount and distribution of liquid water in a snow cover is important for assessing its mechanical strength, meltwater generation and meltwater transmission. It also has a profound effect on the performance of active and passive remote sensing systems operating in the microwave and millimeter wave regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. New methods of measuring liquid water have been reported that show considerable promise. This

report describes tests of measurement equivalence, in which are compared the three absolute methods of freezing calorimetry, alcohol calorimetry and dilution. Also compared are a capacitance snow moisture meter and one of the absolute methods. All comparisons were made in a laboratory coldroom using homogeneous snow with a mass liquid water content that varied from 0 to 14%. The comparisons show that the methods are equivalent and that the experimental

errors associated with the measurements are consistent with what is expected from an error analysis of each method. However, the operational achievement of equivalence depends strongly on a variety of factors such as sample size, mixing of snow and working fluid, and operator skill. Keywords: Alcohol calorimetry tests; Dielectric snow moisture meter; Dilution tests; Freezing calorimetry tests; Laboratory tests; Liquid water fraction; Meltwater; Remote sensing; Snow cover;

Snow liquid water fraction; Snow measurement; Snowmelt; Wet snow. (EDC). April 5-7, 1994 Anchorage, Alaska
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