

## DATA REPOSITORY ITEM: DATA FROM GOWER GULCH

**Dynamic adjustments in channel width in response to a forced diversion: Gower Gulch, Death Valley National Park, California**

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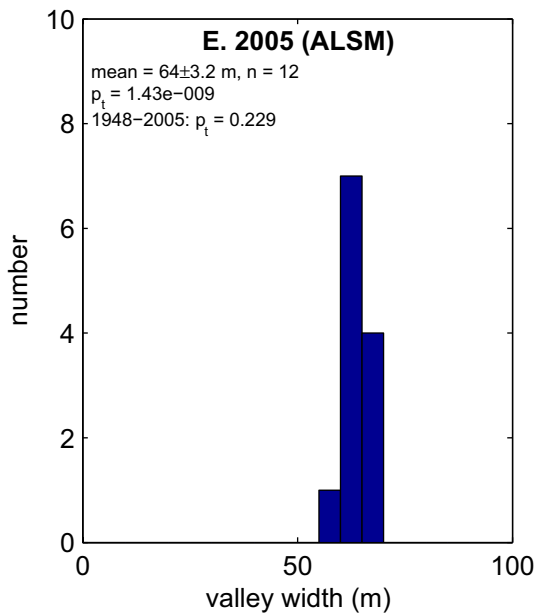
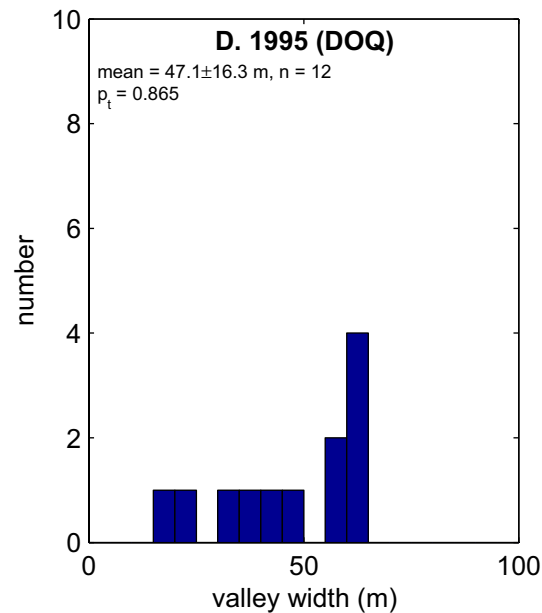
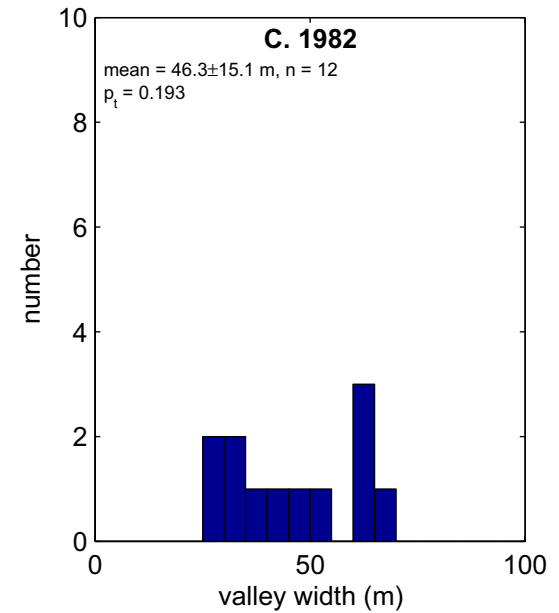
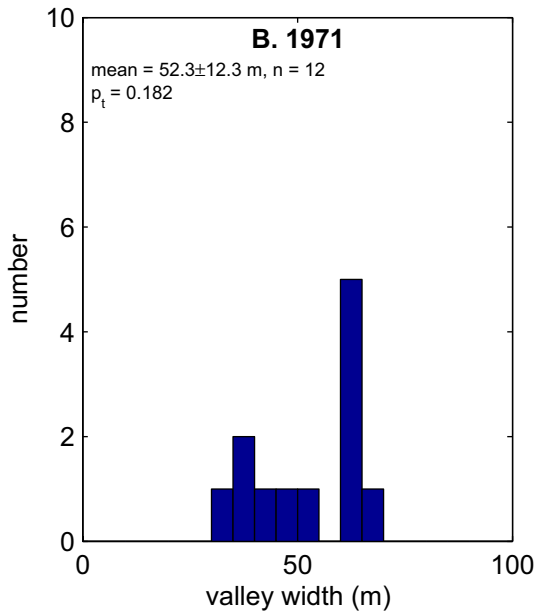
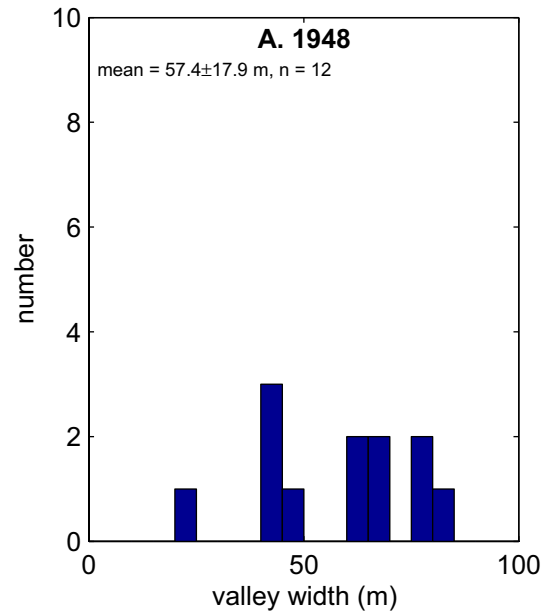
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TABLE DR1. BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE IMAGERY USED FOR THIS STUDY

<b>flight date</b>	<b>scale</b>	<b>image type</b>	<b>camera calibration information</b>	<b>notes</b>
11/28/1948	1:48,000	panchromatic	no	USGS source
3/25/1960	1:10,000	panchromatic	no	U.S. Air Force source; includes only downstream ~2200 m of the study area
6/13/1971	1:24,000	color	yes	
4/15/1982	1:24,000	panchromatic	yes	USGS source
2/3/1995	1:32,000	panchromatic	na	USGS digital orthophotograph quadrangle (DOQ)
2/27/2005	1-m grid	ALSM DEM	na	Used shaded relief and gradient images generated from the DEM using standard GIS algorithms

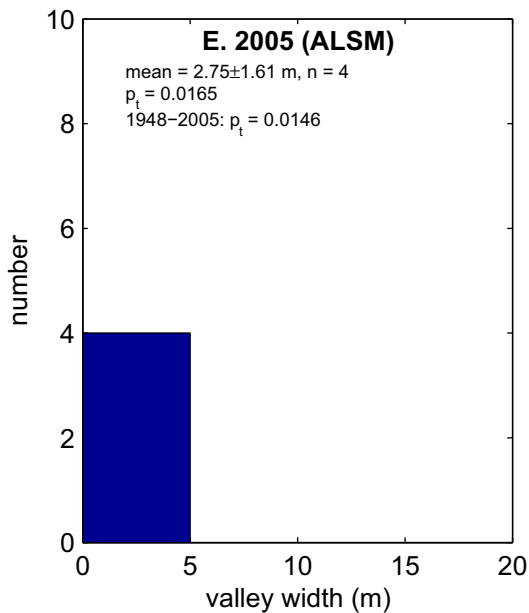
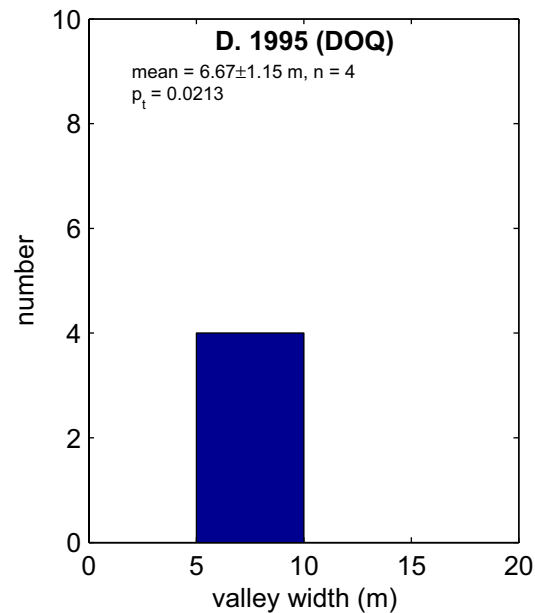
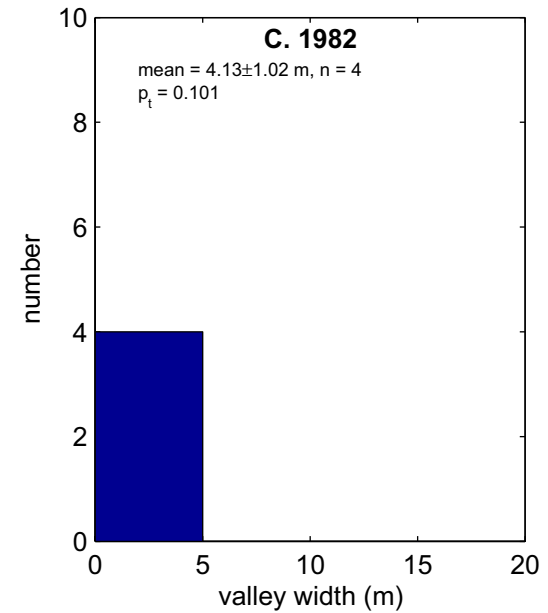
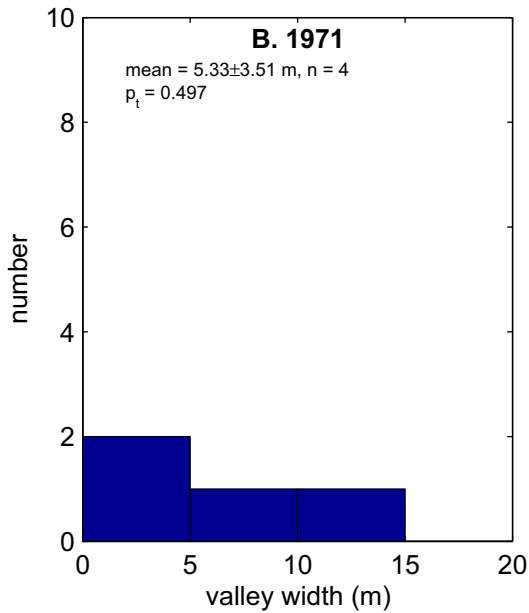
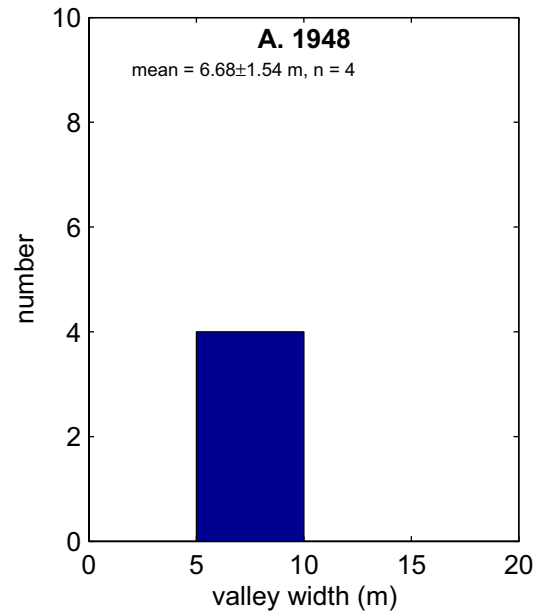
*Notes:* Scale refers to original scale for aerial photography. na, not applicable.

## FURNACE CREEK WASH CHANNEL SEGMENT



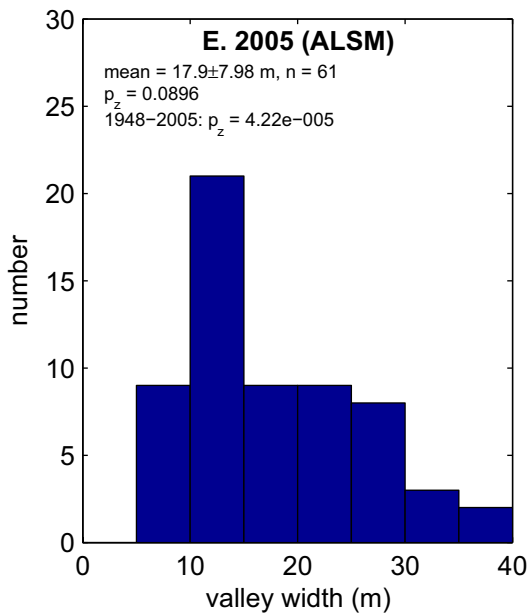
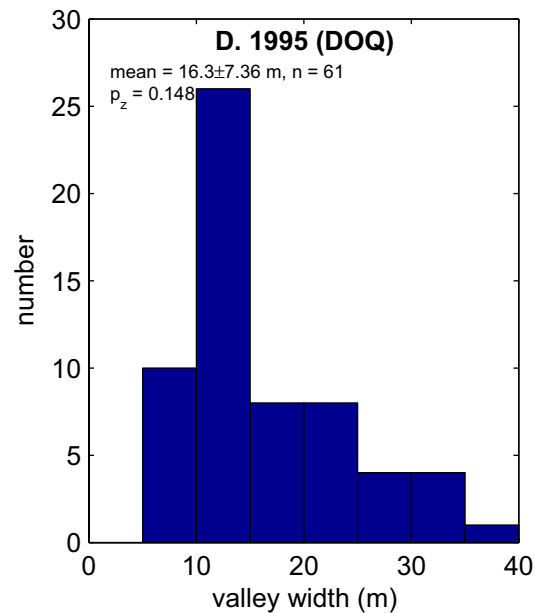
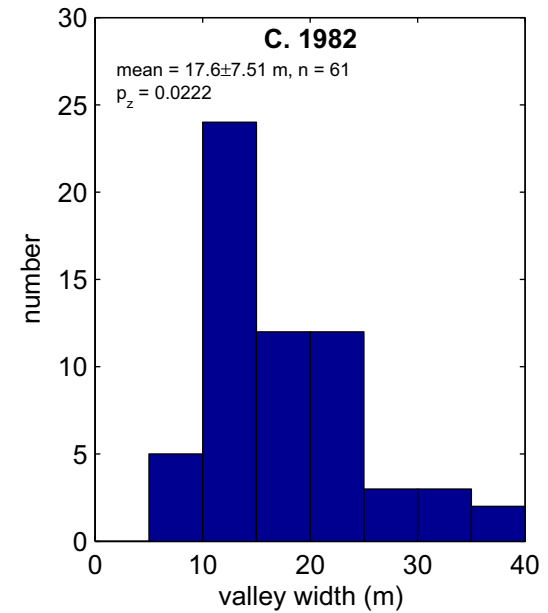
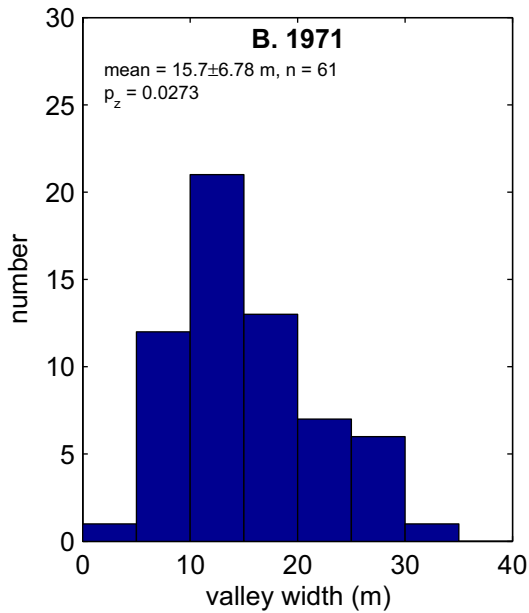
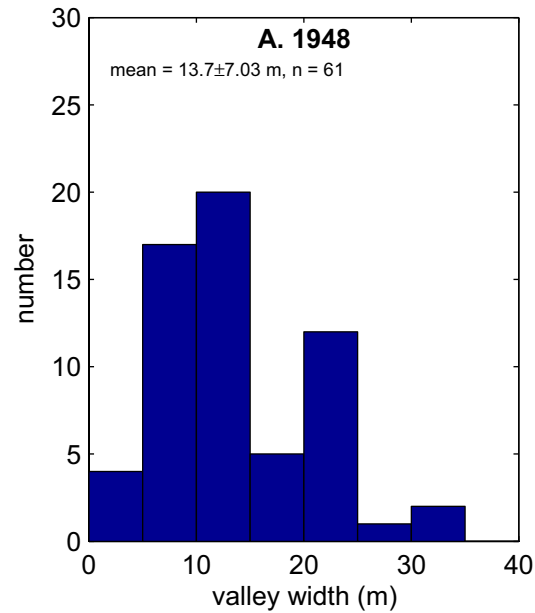
Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR1. Histograms of valley width from the Furnace Creek Wash (FCW) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.

## UPPER KNICKZONE CHANNEL SEGMENT



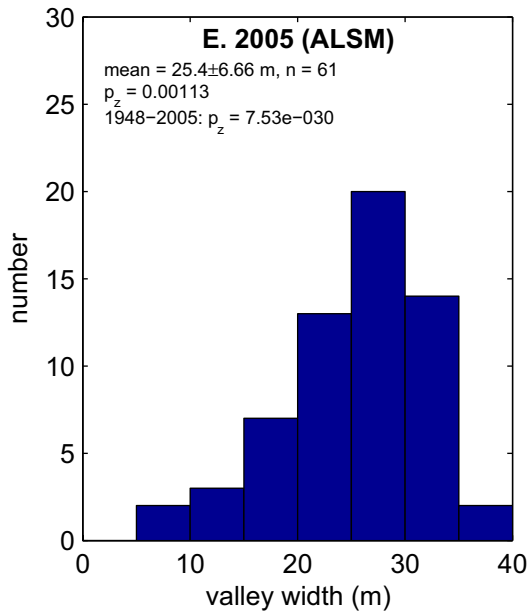
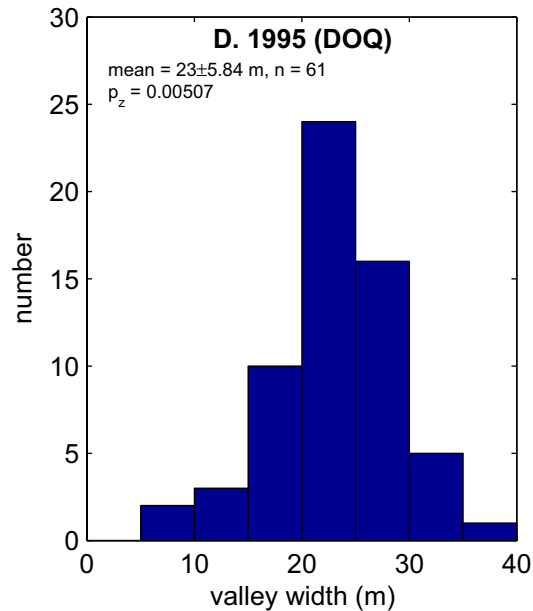
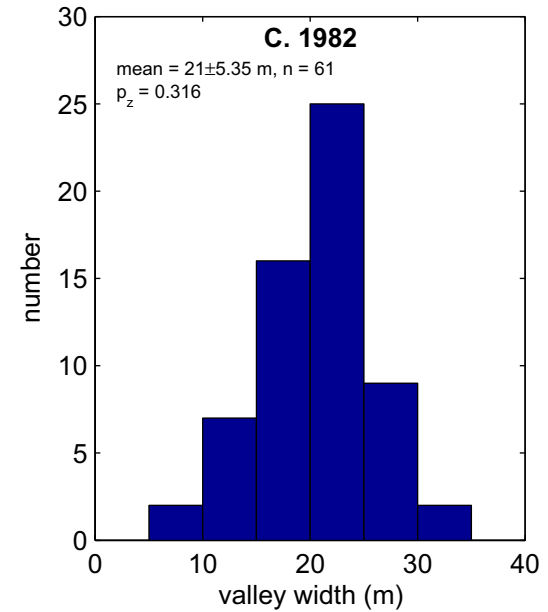
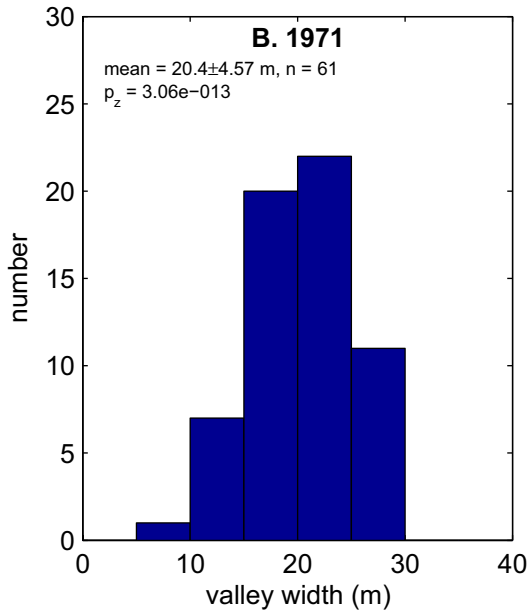
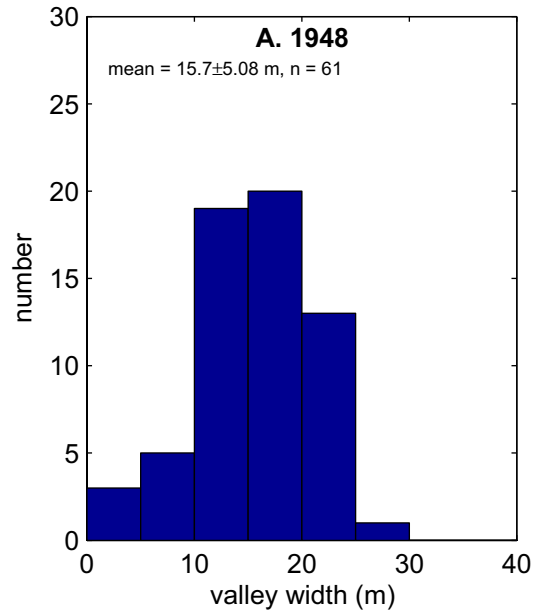
Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR2. Histograms of valley width from the upper knickzone (UKZ) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.

## UPPER GOWER GULCH CHANNEL SEGMENT



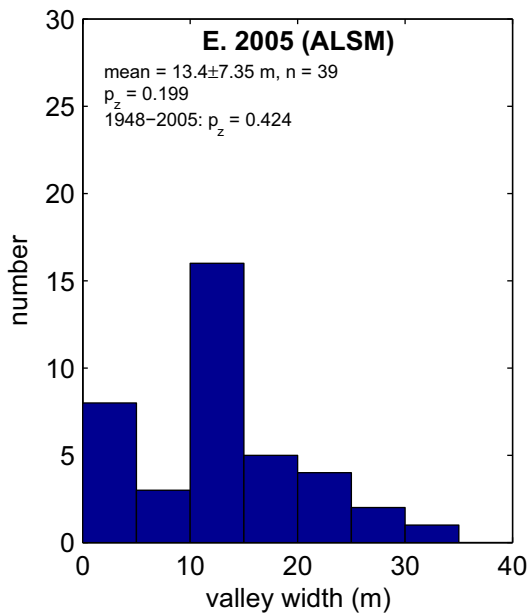
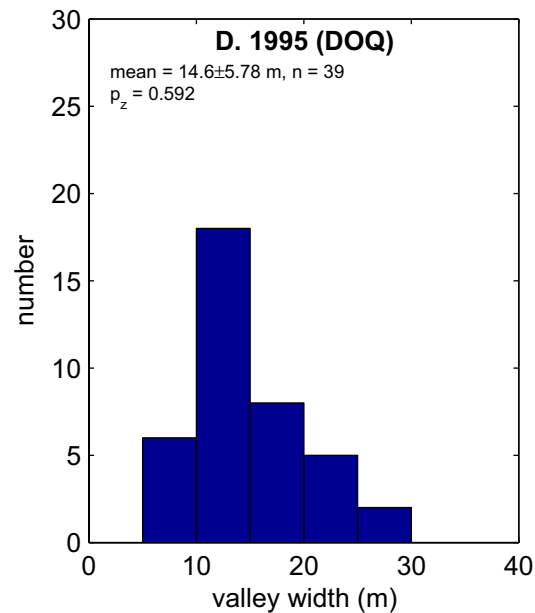
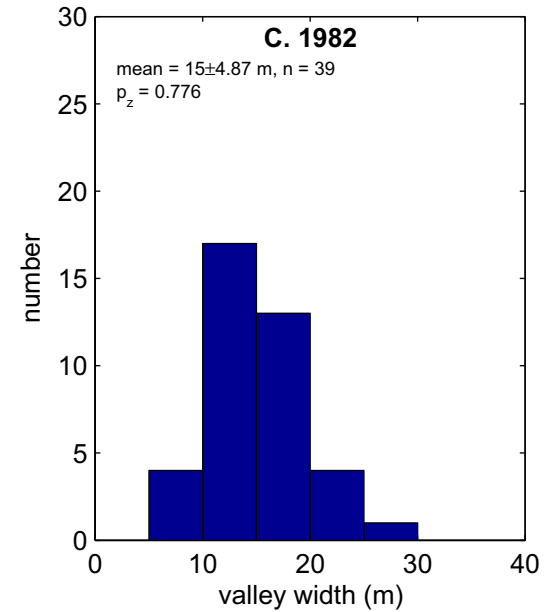
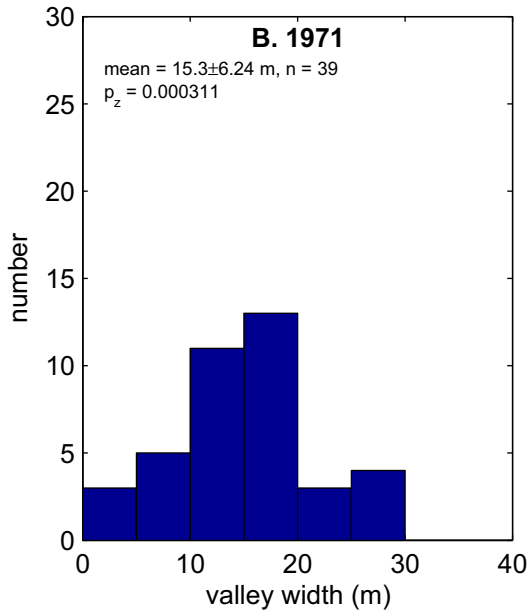
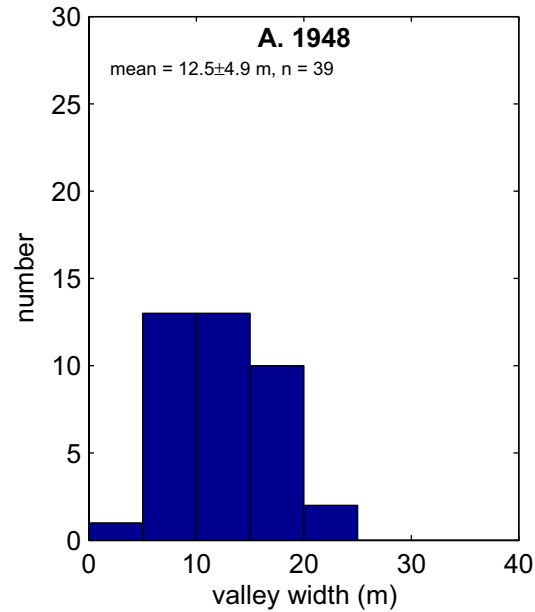
Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR3. Histograms of valley width from the upper Gower Gulch (UGG) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.

# LOWER GOWER GULCH CHANNEL SEGMENT

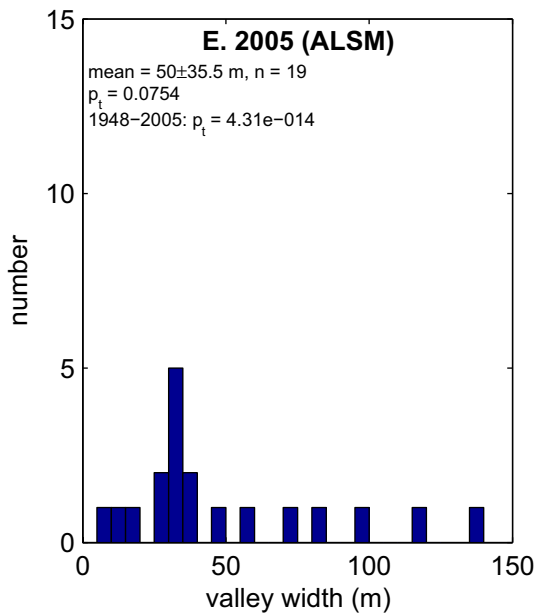
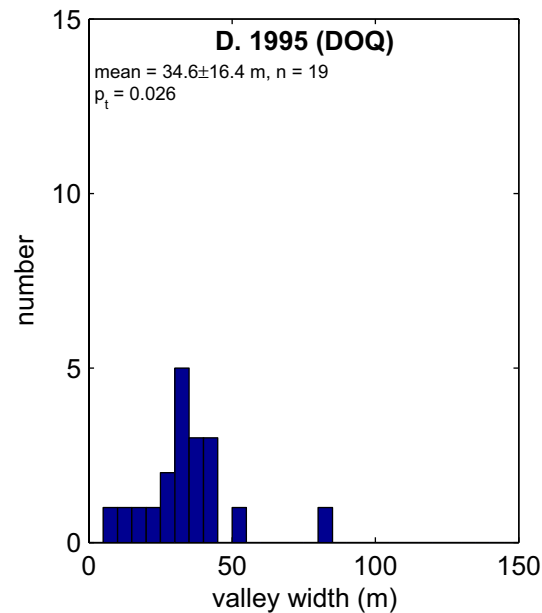
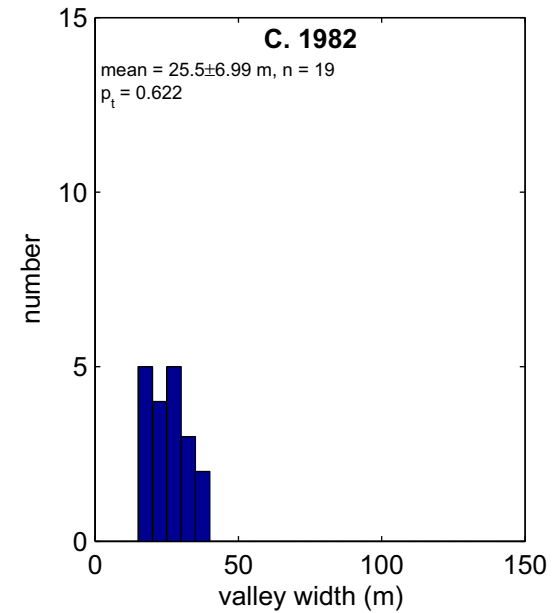
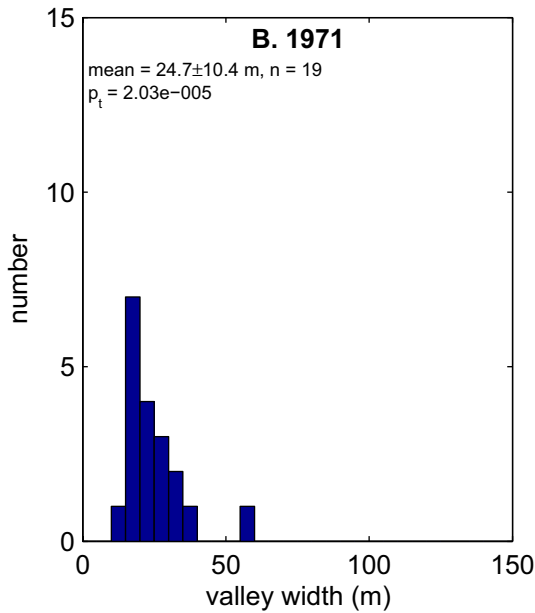
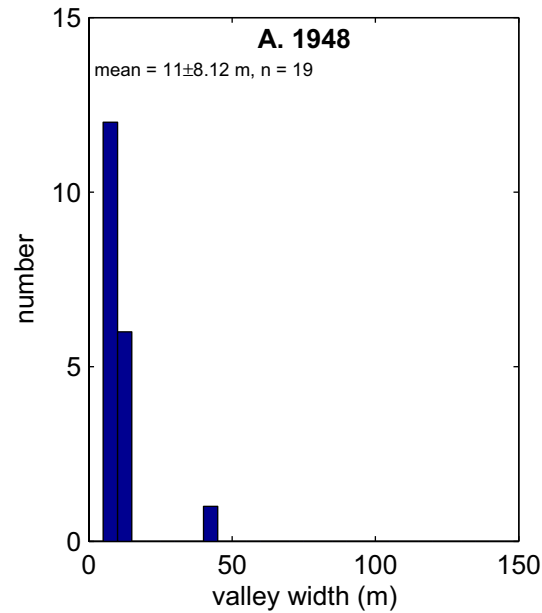


Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR4. Histograms of valley width from the lower Gower Gulch (LGG) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.

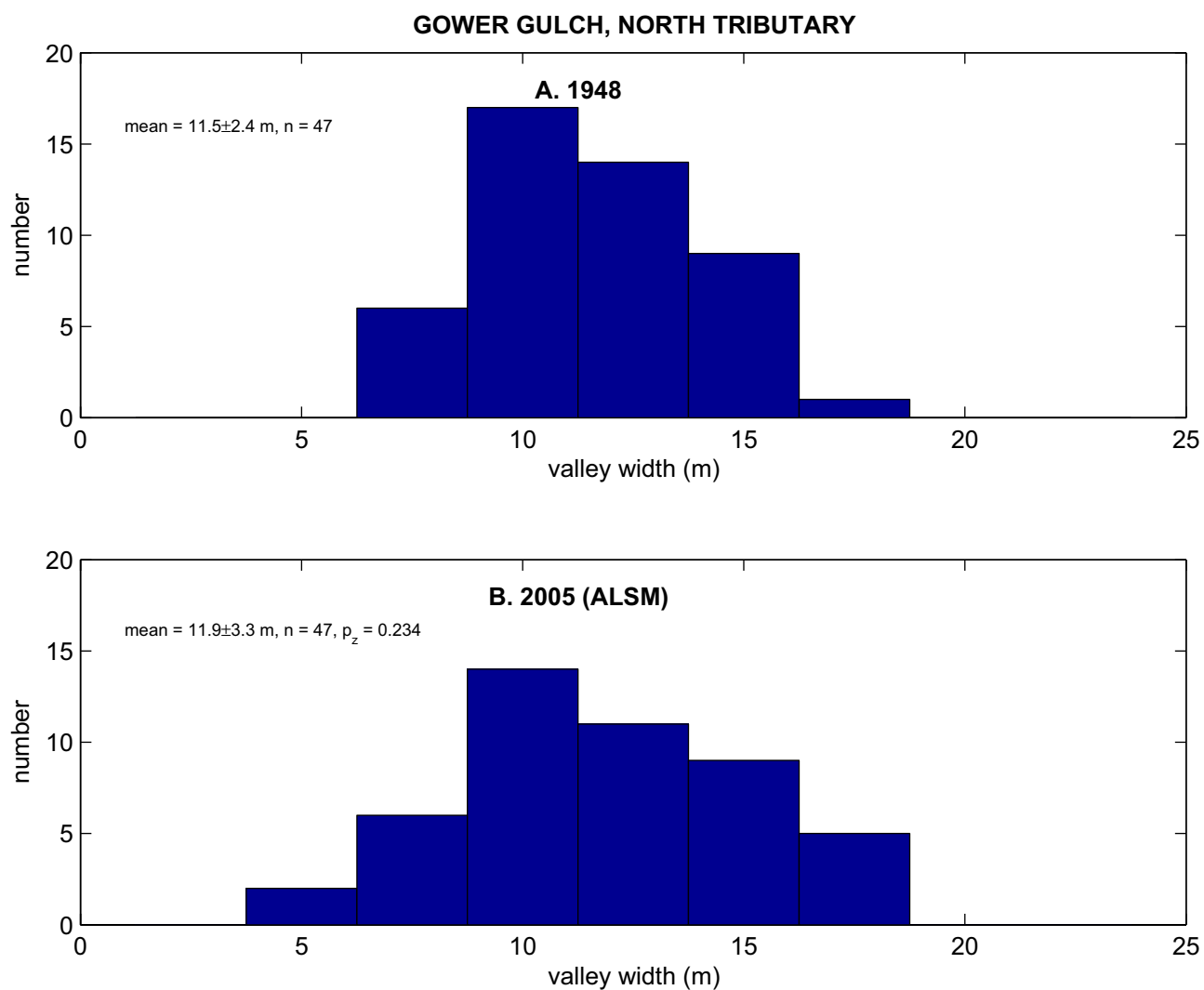
# LOWER KNICKZONE CHANNEL SEGMENT



Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR5. Histograms of valley width from the lower knickzone (LKZ) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic ( $p$ ) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.

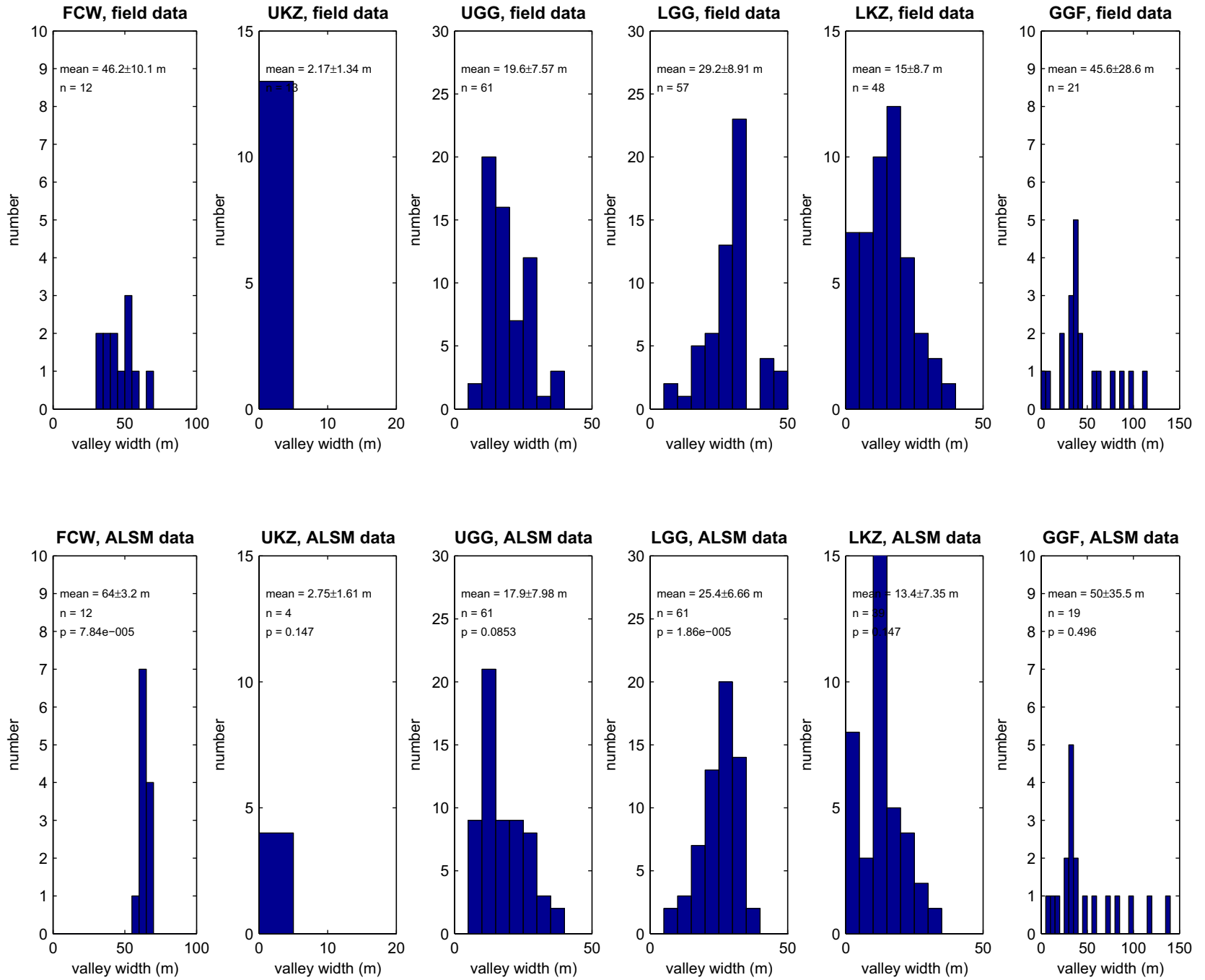
**GOWER GULCH FAN CHANNEL SEGMENT**

Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR6. Histograms of valley width from the Gower Gulch alluvial fan (GGF) channel segment, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.



Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR7. Histograms of valley width from the Gower Gulch north tributary channel, measured by digital image analysis (mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation). Probability statistic ( $p$ ) is the result of a  $z$ -test of the hypothesis that the previous sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the more-recent sample.





Snyder and Kammer, Figure DR8. Histograms of valley width from Gower Gulch channel segments, measured in the field (top graphs) and by digital image analysis of ALSM data (bottom graphs; mean  $\pm$  1 standard deviation). Probability statistic (p) is the result of a z-test (or a t-test if  $n < 30$ ) of the hypothesis that the field-measured sample of widths can be described by the mean and standard deviation of the ALSM-measured sample.