Annual runoff for the Owens Valley, California was calculated for water years 1935–84 by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (station OUKR, table 6; M.L. Blevins, written commun., 1988). Annual runoff for the Owens Valley commonly is expressed as a percent of long-term average annual runoff and is referred to locally as percent valleywide runoff or percent runoff year. Refer to table 7 for annual values.

Streamflow data for a 50-year period, water years 1935–84, were used to determine the loss for each tributary stream, defined as the sum of $R^G$ and $ET^G$. Because all other values in equation 4 are

\[ R^G = (S^{BM} - S^{RA}) + W^G - ET^G, \]  

where

- $R^G$ is stream recharge to the aquifer system for the reach between the base-of-mountains and river–aqueduct gages, in acre-feet per year;
- $S^{BM}$ is measured stream discharge at the base-of-mountains gage, in acre-feet per year;
- $S^{RA}$ is measured stream discharge at the river–aqueduct gage, in acre-feet per year;
- $W^G$ is measured well discharge that flows into the stream between the base-of-mountains and river–aqueduct gages, in acre-feet per year; and
- $ET^G$ is the estimated evapotranspiration between the two gages in the immediate vicinity of the stream channel, in acre-feet per year.

Figure 12. Annual-runoff probability for the Owens Valley, California.