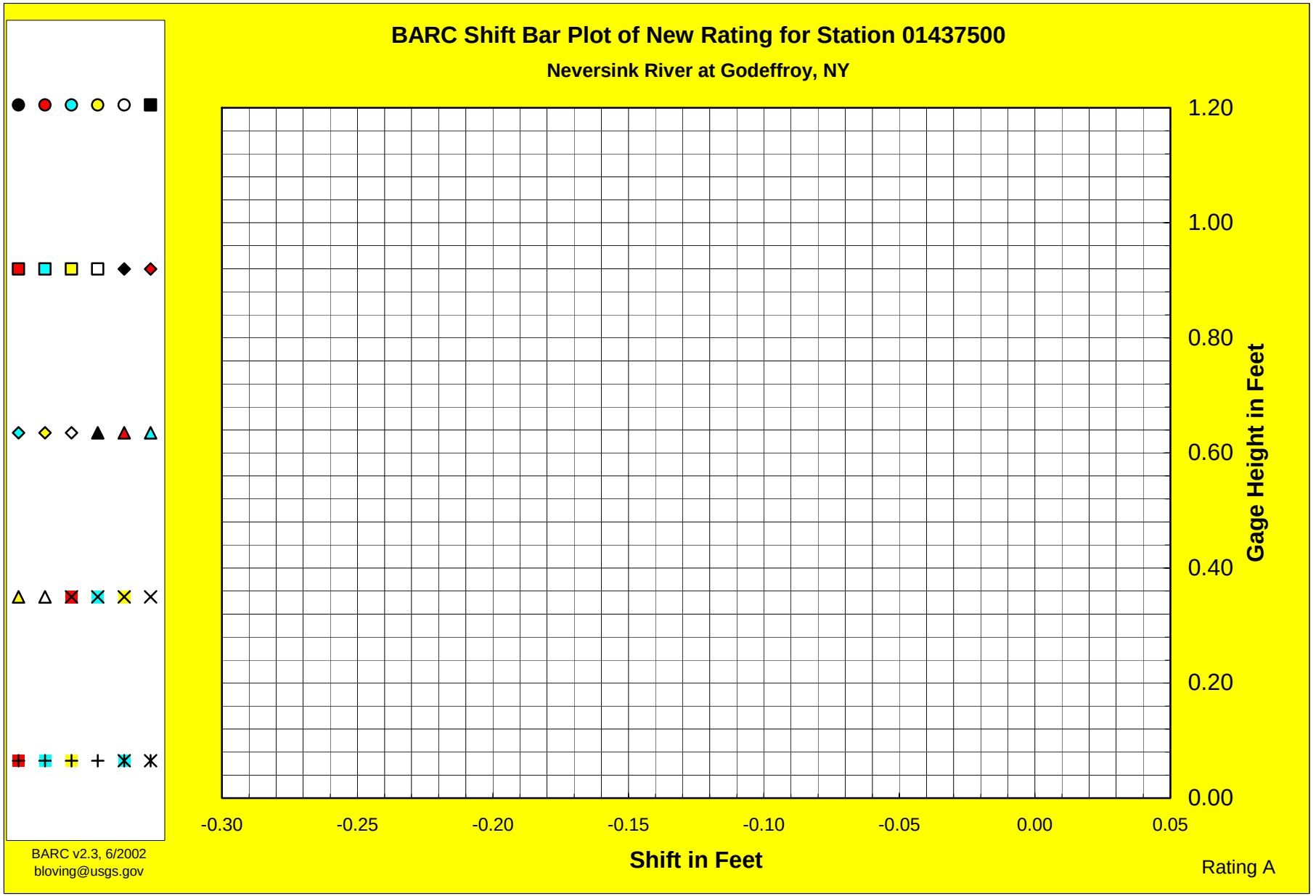
Exercise 13 —Example of shifting control, Neversink River

- Use BARC and the following input data to develop shift-by-stage V-diagram(s) for the Neversink River. Make sure to make use of BARC's ability to compute optimum shifts associated with each measurement. Draw the shift curve(s) you come up with on the copy of BARC's shift-bar plot that can be found on the next page. A piece of graph paper is also attached if you would like to use it to plot your rating.
- As way of background, the gage pool at this site created by a rock dam built by the landowner to enhance the habitat for eels, which he harvests and sells. The height of the dam is variable -- if it gets washed out, it may be built higher or lower than the previous time, which is why good field notes describing the control are important. This may affect how the variable shift curve you develop ties back into the base rating.
- Fill out the V-diagram table with the three input points you would use to define your V-diagram(s) in ADAPS

Meas. Number	Gage height, in ft.	Discharge, in cfs	Measurement rated
749	3.52	254	G
750	3.7	359	G
751	3.29	153	G
752	3.24	130	G
753	3.22	90.7	G
754	3.58	217	G
755	4.04	532	G

Input data for Rating A	
Rating offset	1.60
Low Endpoint Gage Height	2.60
Low Endpoint Discharge	32
High Endpoint Gage Height	4.04
High Endpoint Discharge	617

V-diagram #1		V-diagram #2 (if needed)	
G.H.	Shift	G.H.	Shift


BARC Shift Bar Plot of New Rating for Station 01437500
Neversink River at Godeffroy, NY
1.20
1.00
0.80
0.60
0.40
0.20
0.00
Gage Height in Feet
-0.30
-0.25
-0.20
-0.15
-0.10
-0.05
0.00
0.05
Shift in Feet
Rating A
BARC v2.3, 6/2002
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