

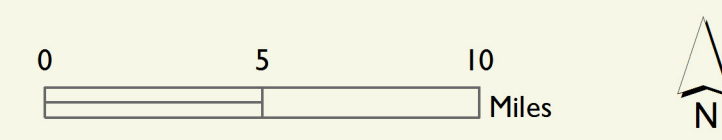
Runoff
(mm H2O per year, Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)
Baseline (1981-2010)

- 0 - 50
- 50.1 - 100
- 100.1 - 150
- 150.1 - 200
- 200.1 - 250
- 250.1 - 300
- 300.1 - 350
- 350.1 - 400
- 400.1 - 450
- 450.1 - 500
- 500.1 - 550
- 550.1 - 600
- 600.1 - 650
- 650.1 - 700
- 700.1 - 750
- 750.1 - 800
- 800.1 - 850
- 850.1 - 900
- 900.1 - 950
- 950.1 - 1,000
- 1,000.1 - 1,050
- 1,050.1 - 1,100
- 1,100.1 - 1,150
- 1,150.1 - 1,200
- 1,200.1 - 1,250
- 1,250.1 - 1,300
- 1,300.1 - 1,350
- 1,350.1 - 1,400
- 1,400.1 - 1,450
- 1,450.1 - 1,500
- 1,500.1 - 1,550

Note, the minimum and maximum range values differ in each model output. Some models do not have data in each legend class.

Other features

- Water Bodies
- River/Stream
- County
- Highway



Runoff is the water that feeds surface water stream flow, and generally occurs during storms when the soil is fully charged with water. Runoff occurs on shallower soils more rapidly than on deeper soils.

When soils are fully charged and maximum recharge rates satisfied, excess water becomes immediate streamflow that month. Runoff is sensitive to the timing of moderate and heavy precipitation, and can be very episodic in the more arid reaches of the Bay Area. Large pulses of runoff fill local water supply reservoirs. Large monthly runoff events sometimes result in floods, but not necessarily because flood peaks are driven by much shorter term precipitation. Some areas are runoff dominated and others are recharge dominated, depending on bedrock permeability.