The National Hydrography Dataset

Concepts and Contents

Table of Contents

Overview	2
Features	3
Feature types and characteristics	3
Delineation rules	5
Common identifier/Permanent Identifier	6
Special feature types: Artificial Path, Connector, and Underpass	6
Reaches	
Reach types and delineation	
Reach code	
Reach summary	10
Entry conventions for geographic names	
Coordinates and related measures	
Horizontal coordinate referencing system	
Lengths and areas	
Elevations of water surfaces	
Data Quality	
Glossary	
Appendix A. Feature code and description field structures and definitions	23
Feature code structure	
Description field structure	23
Reach file development	25
Appendix C. Peculiarities	26
Quad Edge Effects	26
DLG-3 coding inconsistencies	26
Names	
Squared-off coastal CU boundaries	27
Coastline reaches that bound stream/rivers	
Waterbody reaches	28
Flow/coordinate direction/measure direction	28
Artificial Paths that fall outside of the 2-D features they represent	28

Overview

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) is a comprehensive set of digital spatial data that encodes information about naturally occurring and constructed bodies of water, paths through which water flows, and related entities. The information encoded about these features includes classification and other characteristics, delineation, geographic name, position and related measures, a "reach code" through which other information can be related to the NHD, and the direction of water flow.

The data support many applications, such as:

- Making maps. Positional and descriptive data in the NHD provide the starting point for making many different kinds of maps.
- Geocoding observations. Much like street addresses provide a way to link data to a road network, the NHD's "reach code" provides the means to link data to water features.
- Modeling the flow of water along the Nation's waterways. Information about the direction of flow, when combined with other data, can help users model the transport of materials in hydrographic networks, and other applications.
- Maintaining data. Many organizations would like to share the costs of improving and updating
 their collections of geographic data. Unique identifiers and other methods encoded in the NHD
 help to solve technical problems of cooperative data maintenance.

In 1999, coverage was made available for the conterminous United States as the NHD Medium Resolution at 1:100,000-scale. In 2007, coverage was made available for the conterminous United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Pacific Island Territories as the NHD High Resolution at 1:24,000-scale or better. This document described the NHD that is included in the NHDPlus: conterminous U.S. from NHD Medium Resolution and the islands from NHD High Resolution.

The Medium Resolution NHD is the culmination of cooperative efforts of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Other organizations also contributed to the effort.

This volume describes the concepts and information content of the Medium Resolution NHD, including features, reaches, geographic names, coordinate systems, and data quality.