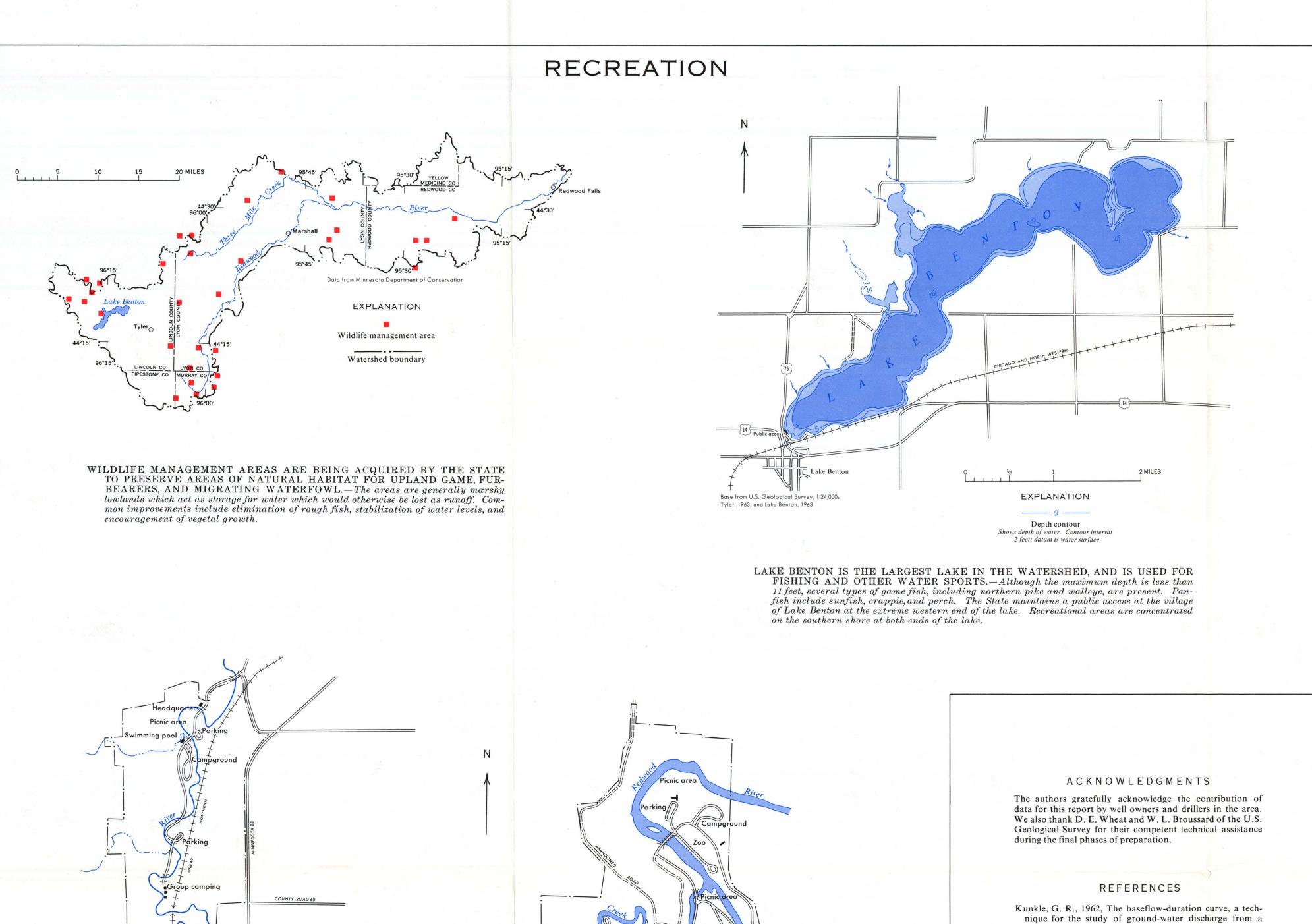


THE WATER BALANCE PRECIPITATION RUNOFF EXPLANATION **EXPLANATION** U.S. Geological Survey gaging station Number is average annual runoff, in inches for the period 1941-66 U.S. Weather Bureau station Number is average annual precipitation, in inches for the period 1935-65 _____ Subbasin boundary Line of equal average annual precipitation Interval 0.5 inch AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS NEARLY THE SAME FOR THE SUB-VARIATION IN AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IS LESS THAN ONE INCH FOR THE PERIOD 1935-65.— More than two-thirds of the BASINS ABOVE MARSHALL AND ABOVE REDWOOD FALLS.—Runprecipitation falls during the growing season (May through September). Temperatures range from -40° C. to 45° C. Average January temperature is -10.4° C. and average July temperature is 22.8° C. off variation between subbasins is less than 0.1 inch because of uniform precipitation, topography, and surface geology in both areas. MONTHLY BUDGET EVAPOTRANSPIRATION Based on water years 1936–65 Annual averages (water years 1936–65) evapotranspiration 25.5 inches (based on latitude, month, length of day, and Soil moisture accretion . . 4.4 inches Soil moisture depletion . Actual evapotranspiration. . 22.8 inches **EXPLANATION** Actual evapotranspiration evapotranspiration 23.6 inches (adjusted on the basis of water Soil moisture accretion and soil moisture.) Adjusted potential evapotranspiration THE QUANTITY OF WATER LEAVING THE BASIN AS RUNOFF AND EVAPOTRANSPIRATION IS EQUAL TO THAT FALLING AS PRECIPITATION.—Soil moisture losses during months of high potential evapotranspiration are balanced by gains during months when precipitation exceeds evapotranspirative demands. The difference in amounts of ground-water inflow and outflow (as determined from Darcy's Law) is negligible, and volume of ground OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE PRECIPITATION IS RETURNED TO THE ATMOSPHERE THROUGH THE PROCESSES OF EVAPORATION AND TRANSPIRATION.—Potential water losses due to evapotranspiration can be approximated by a method developed by Thornthwaite and Mather (1957). Where water is continually available to plants and to the atmosphere, as in marshy areas, annual losses are about 25.5 inches. Where the water table is at greater Darcy's Law) is negligible, and volume of ground depths, losses through evapotranspiration are limited to the available precipitation and soil moisture, and can be as much as 23.6 inches. water in storage is assumed to be constant.



Alexander Ramsey City Park

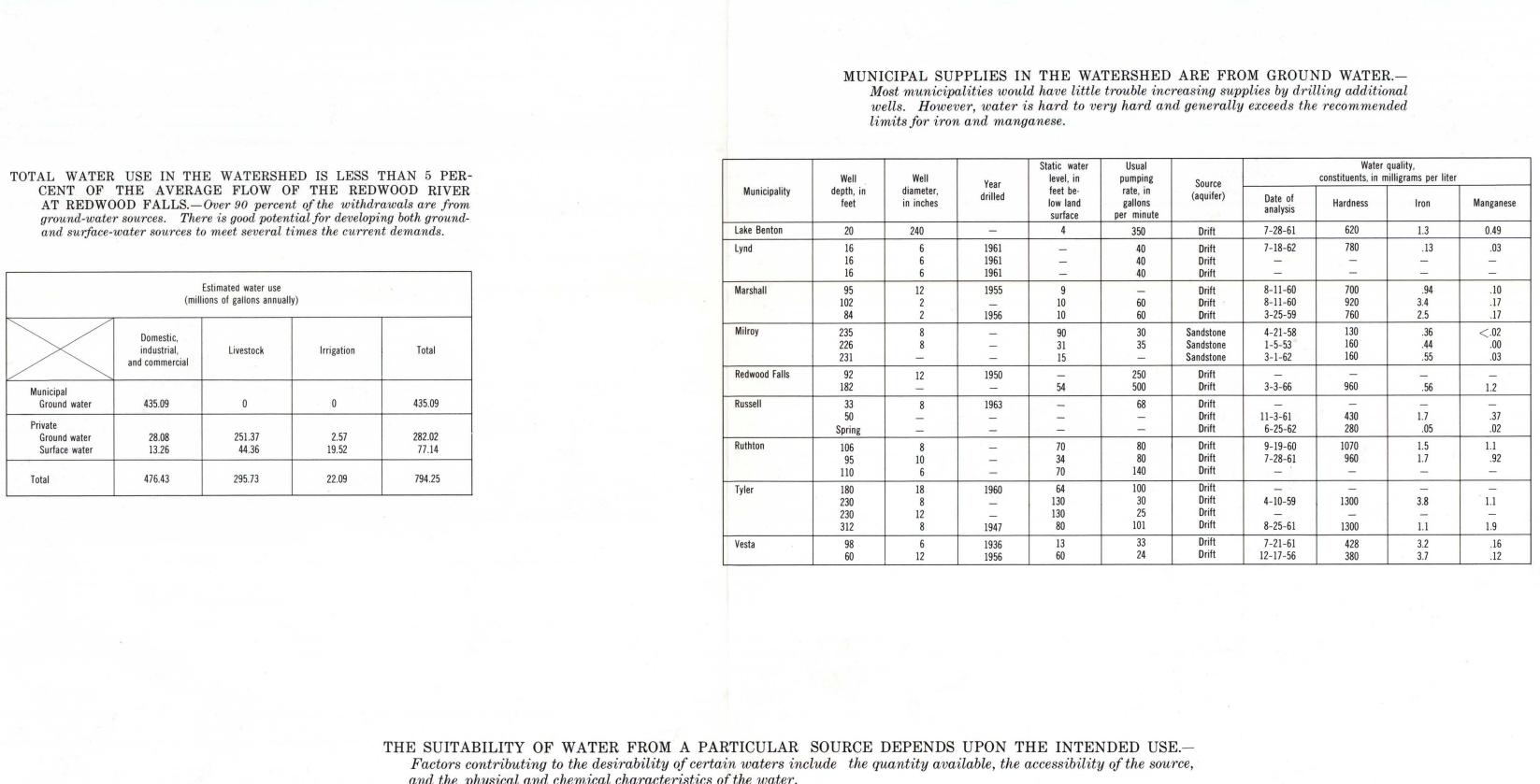
Camden State Park

CAMDEN STATE PARK NEAR RUSSELL, AND ALEXANDER RAMSEY CITY PARK AT REDWOOD FALLS,

OFFER CAMPING AND PICNICKING FACILITIES ON THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE REDWOOD RIVER

In both parks, the river is the center of attraction, furnishing good fishing for sportsmen and natural beauty

for campers. Both parks have picnic tables, fireplaces, drinking water, tent sites, and hiking trails.



SUMMARY

Source and criteria	Redwood River	Large lakes	Small lakes and sloughs	lce-contact and outwash sand and gravel	Buried sand and gravel	Cretaceous sandstone	Weathered Precambrian
Municipal and industrial supplies 0.5 cubic feet per second or 225 gallons per minute. Less than 500 milligrams per liter total dissolved solids. Less than 0.3 milligram per liter	Adequate supply. Storage sites available. Location favorable for most communities.	Adequate supplies for limited use.	Could be used for storage.	Adequate yields can be obtained. Recharge is rapid	Adequate yields can be obtained. Widely distributed.	Water may be soft.	
iron. Less than 200 milligrams per liter total hardness.	Storage necessary. Low flow in some reaches. Treatment necessary.	Not widely distributed. Treatment necessary.	All are very shallow. Many dry up during droughts. Treatment necessary.	Treatment necessary. Easily contaminated . Water is very hard .	Treatment necessary for use in boilers. Recharge is limited. Must be located by test drilling.	Generally inadequate yields. May contain high chloride concentrations.	Insufficient yields Inadequate recharge.
Rural domestic and stock supply	Suitable for stock.	Adequate supplies.	Widely distributed . Suitable for stock .	Adequate yields. Recharge is rapid.	Adequate yields. Widely distributed. Sufficient recharge.	Adequate yields. Water may be soft. Generally sufficient recharge.	Sufficient yields may be obtained.
5 gallons per minute. Less than 1,000 milligrams per liter total dissolved solids.	Not widely distributed. Treatment necessary for domestic use.	Not widely distributed. Treatment necessary for domestic use.	Many dry up during droughts. Treatment necessary for domestic use.	Not widely distributed. Easily contaminated. Water is very hard.	Water is very hard.	May contain high chloride concentrations. Not widely distributed.	Recharge may be inadequate.
rigation 0.5 cubic feet per second or 225	Quality generally suitable.	Quality suitable. Adequate supplies for limited use.	Quality suitable.	Adequate supplies are common, Quality generally suitable. Recharge is rapid.	Adequate yields can be obtained. Widely distributed. Quality generally suitable.		
gallons per minute per well. Less than 700 milligrams per liter total dissolved solids Percent sodium less than 60. Less than 0.5 milligram per liter boron.	Dissolved-solids concentrations may be high. Storage necessary—low flow during irrigation season. Not widely distributed.	Not widely distributed	May be dry during irrigation season.	Not widely distributed. Dissolved-solids concentrations may be high.	Test drilling necessary to locate. Recharge limited. Dissolved-solids concentrations may be high.	Insufficient yields. Sodium, boron, and dissolved-solids concentrations may be high.	Insufficient yields. Inadequate recharge. Boron and dissolved-solids concentrations may be high.
ecreation Attractive appearance Odor-free water. Lack of pollution.	Suitable for hunting and fishing. Location favorable.	Suitable for water sports. Location favorable in western one-third of the watershed.	Suitable for hunting and trapping. Widely distributed.	EXPLANATION			
Reasonable access. Adequate depth	Variation in stage and discharge.	Most are shallow.	All are shallow.				Good

Water is very hard.

Undesirable features below the line.

Less than 1,000 milligrams per liter dissolved solids.

Variation in stage and discharge. Dissolved-solids concentrations may be high.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D. C.—1970—W6917

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