

## WATER BUDGET



## EVALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES

<p>LACIAL DRIFT AQUIFERS SUPPLY MOST OF THE WATER USED IN THE WATERSHED—Most municipal and farm supplies are obtained from glacial outwash deposits (surficial and buried) of limited extent. Ninety-one percent of the total water pumped is ground water.</p> <p>Although total water usage is only 0.2 percent of inflow (average annual precipitation), the availability of water, both in quantity and quality, is a problem in many parts of the watershed. This has sometimes hindered economic development.</p>	<p>tesota, in <i>Geology of Minnesota</i>, a centennial volume: Minnesota Geol. Survey, p. 548-560.</p> <p>Marsh, C. L., Tipton, M. C., Jones, F. J., Ruffalo, R. H., and Parham, W. E., 1972, <i>Field trip guidebook for geomorphology and Quaternary stratigraphy of western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota</i>: Minnesota Geol. Survey Guidebook Series No. 7, 34 p.</p> <p>Schneider, Robert, and Rodis, H. G., 1961, <i>Aquifers in water-channels along the southwest flank of the Des Moines basin</i>, Lyon County, Minnesota: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1558-7, 11 p.</p> <p>Sims, P. K., and Morey, G. B., eds., 1972, <i>Geology of Minnesota—A centennial volume</i>: Minnesota Geol. Survey, 622 p.</p> <p>U.S. Public Health Service, 1962, <i>Drinking water standards</i>, 1962: U.S. Public Health Service Pub. 956, 61 p.</p> <p>Wilcox, L. V., 1955, <i>Classification and use of irrigation waters</i>: U.S. Dept. of Agr. Gcer 909, 19 p.</p>
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