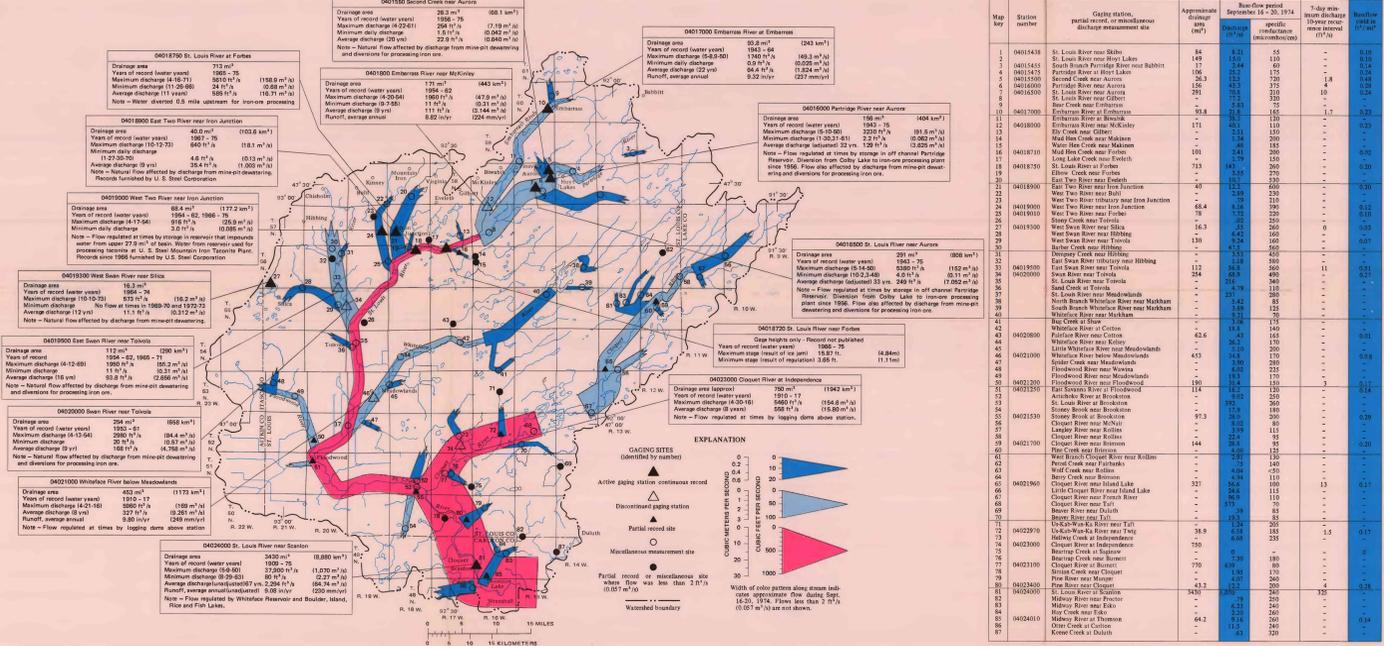
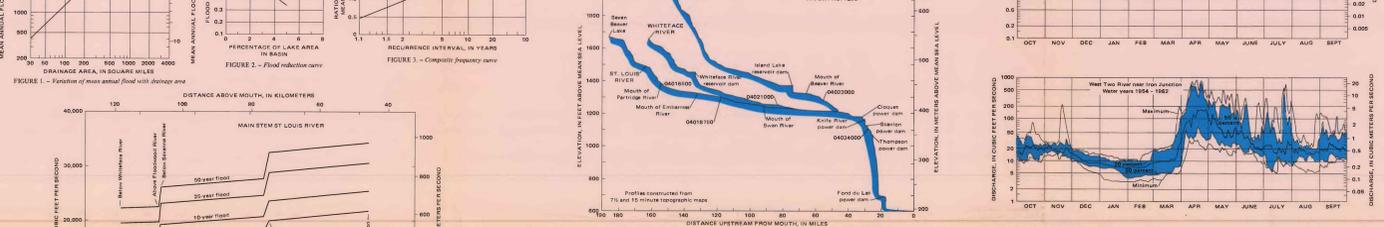
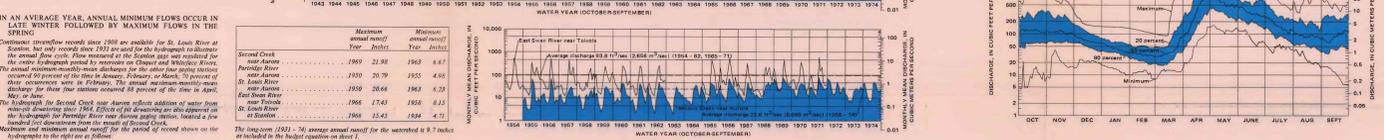
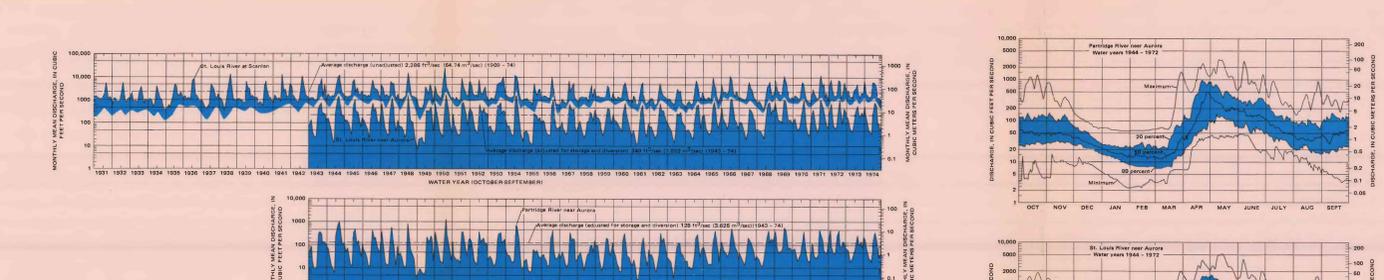


SURFACE WATER



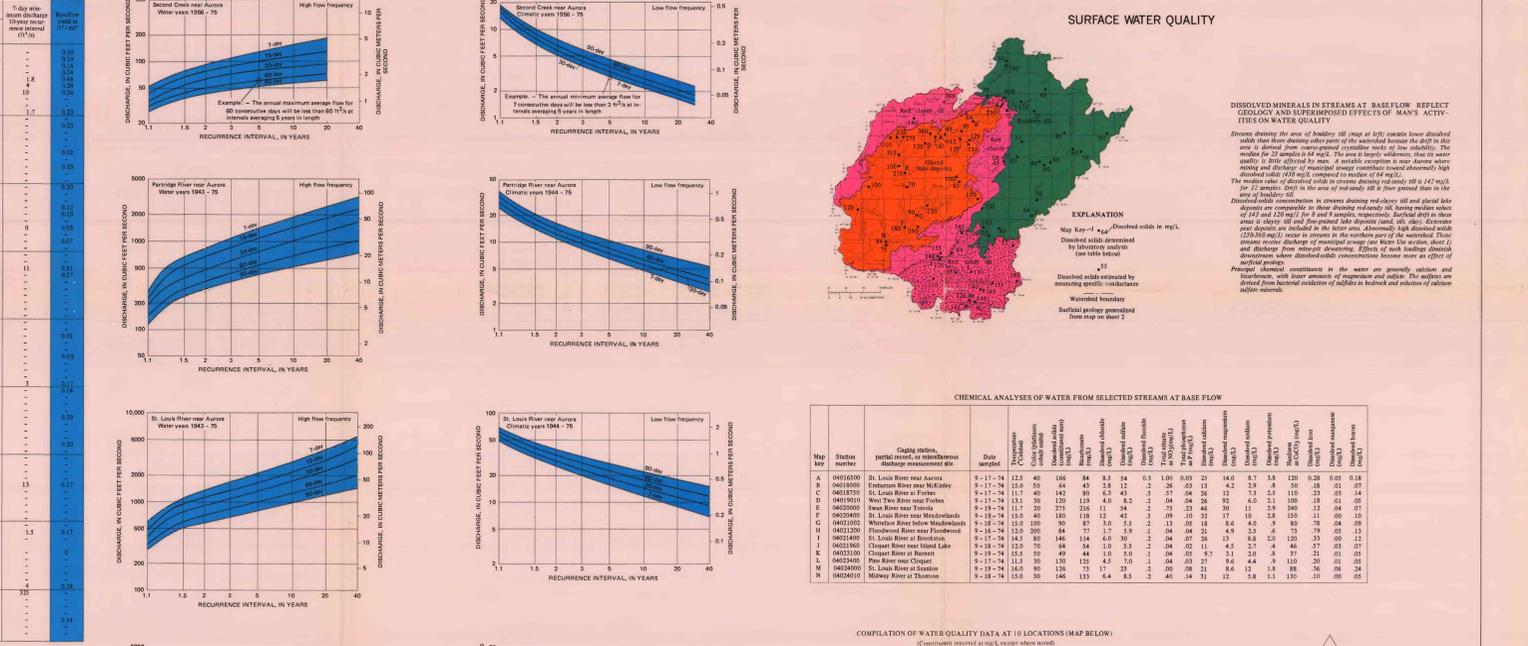
NATURAL FLOW IN MANY STREAMS HAS BEEN ALTERED BY MAN'S ACTIVITIES, PRIMARILY IRON MINING AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION.

North-south flow in the upper portion of the watershed is generally toward the west. In the lower portion, flow is generally toward the south. The flow is generally toward the west in the upper portion of the watershed because of the topography. The flow is generally toward the south in the lower portion of the watershed because of the topography. The flow is generally toward the west in the upper portion of the watershed because of the topography. The flow is generally toward the south in the lower portion of the watershed because of the topography.



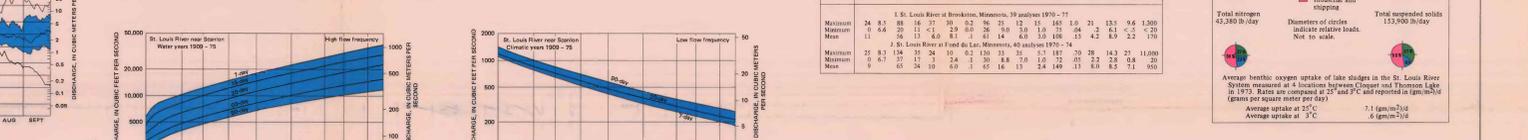
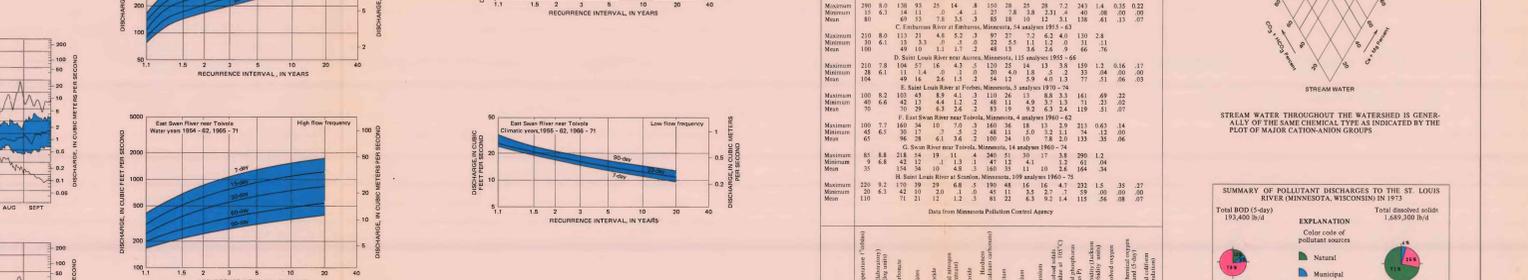
THE ST. LOUIS RIVER DISCHARGES 1,070 FEET IN ITS 185-MILE COURSE FROM SEVEN RIVER LAKES TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The St. Louis River discharges 1,070 feet in its 185-mile course from seven river lakes to Lake Superior. The river discharges 1,070 feet in its 185-mile course from seven river lakes to Lake Superior. The river discharges 1,070 feet in its 185-mile course from seven river lakes to Lake Superior.



CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER FROM SELECTED STREAMS AT BASE FLOW.

Chemical analyses of water from selected streams at base flow. The analyses show the concentration of various chemical species in the water. The analyses show the concentration of various chemical species in the water.



NATURAL SOURCES CONTRIBUTE THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS IN STREAM WATER IN THE WATERSHED.

Natural sources contribute the highest percentage of dissolved solids in stream water in the watershed. The natural sources contribute the highest percentage of dissolved solids in stream water in the watershed.