Figure 1.—The Huron River watershed in Southeastern Michigan. The major reaches of the Huron River mainstem. Reach #1 - Big Lake to Commerce Lake; Reach #2 - Commerce Lake to Baseline (Flook) Dam; Reach #3 - Baseline (Flook) Dam to Barton Impoundment; Reach #4 - Barton Impoundment to French Landing Dam; Reach #5 - French Landing Dam to Lake Erie.
Figure 2.—Elevation changes, by river mile, from the headwaters to the mouth of the Huron River. Major mainstem dams and the impoundments they create are shown.
Figure 3.—The basic life cycle of stream fish with respect to habitat use (modified from Schlosser 1991).
Figure 4.—Approximate locations of dams in the Huron River watershed.
Figure 5.—Median monthly Huron River discharge from Kent Lake, with and without the effect of Kent Lake reservoir.
Figure 6.—Standardized high flow exceedence curves for the mainstem Huron River at Commerce and Ann Arbor and for four major tributaries. Information from US Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record. $Q$ is the discharge; $50\%Q$ is the median discharge.
Figure 7.—Standardized low flow exceedence curves for the mainstem Huron River at Commerce and Ann Arbor and for four major tributaries. Information from US Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record. $Q$ is the discharge; $50\%Q$ is the median discharge.
Figure 8.—Standardized high flow exceedence curves for seven locations on the Huron River. Information from US Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record. $Q$ is the discharge; $50\%Q$ is the median discharge.
Figure 9.—Standardized low flow exceedence curves for seven locations on the Huron River. Information from US Geological Survey gauge stations for period of record. \( Q \) is the discharge; \( 50\%Q \) is the median discharge.
Figure 10.—Flow stability patterns in the Huron River watershed, calculated from miscellaneous and short-time frame data from the US Geological Survey. Specific ratios for each gauge station are indicated.
Figure 11.—Low and high monthly flow yields and their ratios for 10 sites in the Huron River watershed and the north branch of the Kawkawlin River, the White River, and the Au Sable River. Solid symbols indicate trout stream.
Figure 12.—Daily discharge patterns at Ann Arbor, downstream of Argo Dam, for March 21-22, 1990 (data from US Geological Survey) illustrating flow instability at this location. Straight line is the two-day average discharge at this gauge.
Figure 13.—Gradient (elevation change in feet per mile) of the Huron River. Gradient is shown without existing dams or lake-level control structures.
Figure 14.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River.
Figure 15.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River mainstem from Big Lake to Commerce Lake.
Figure 16.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River mainstem from Commerce Lake to Baseline (Flook) Dam.
Figure 17.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River mainstem from Baseline (Flook) Dam to Barton Impoundment.
Figure 18.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River mainstem from Barton Impoundment to French Landing Dam.
Figure 19.—Gradient classes and length of river in each, separated by water type, for the Huron River mainstem from French Landing Dam to Lake Erie.
Figure 20.—State of Michigan and Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority lands in the Huron River watershed.
Figure 21.—Fishing pressure along the Huron River. Data from Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, creel census.
Figure 22.—Locations of point source discharges subject to National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Numbers correspond to the companies listed in Table 21.
Figure 23.—Fisheries Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, stream classifications,