FIGURES
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Figure 1.—The Tahquamenon River watershed.
Figure 2.—Named tributaries to the Tahquamenon River. Names were taken from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps and county maps produced by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Engineering, Cartographic Services.
Figure 3.—Mainstem and East Branch valley segments of the Tahquamenon River.

1 – Upper River Segment
2 – Dollarville Segment
3 – Marsh Drainage Segment
4 – Middle River Segment
5 – Lower River Segment
6 – East Branch Tahquamenon River
Figure 4.–Major roads within the Tahquamenon River watershed.
Figure 5.—Surface geology of the Tahquamenon River watershed. Data from Farrand and Bell (1982).
Figure 6.–Surface elevation map of the Tahquamenon River watershed and the local surrounding area. An arc connecting A, B, and C follows a former outlet of glacial Lake Minong (a precursor to Lake Superior). Sand dunes were formed around 10,000 years before present at Site A by glacial Lake Minong as a lower outlet (St. Mary’s River) became available. Site B is hypothesized to be a 30-mile wide eddy as the drainageway turned westward toward C, eventually entering into present-day East Branch Fox and Manistique rivers. Site C shows the present divide between the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior watersheds. The horizontal striations along the right side of the picture are due to a data anomaly (Walt Loope, United States Geological Survey, Munising, unpublished data).