



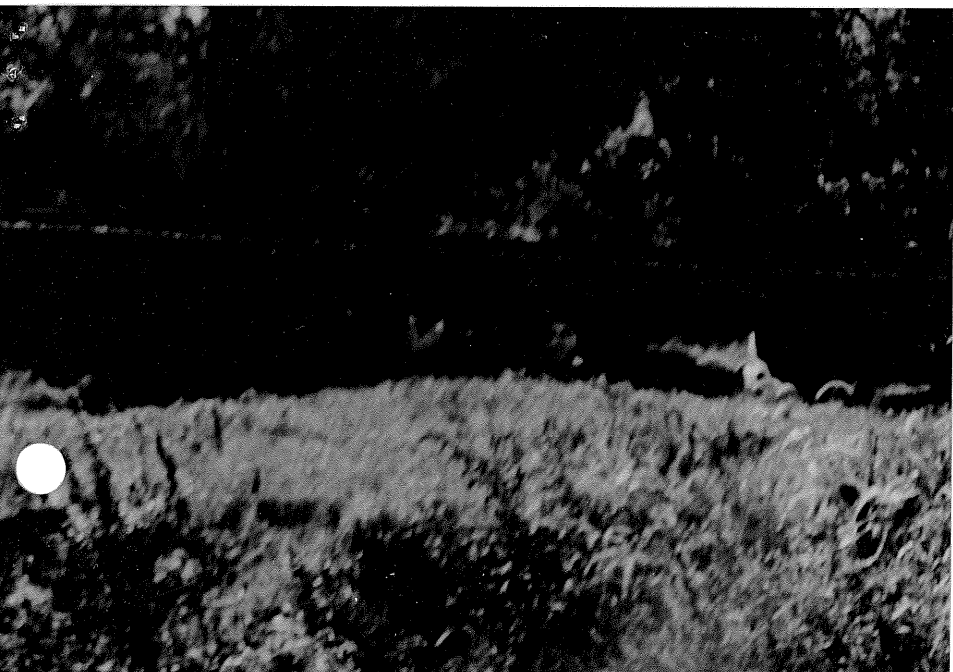
Potosi Creek (9-3)

At the mouth; Upstream of
the bridge on STH "133"



Potosi Creek (9-3)

At the mouth; Upstream of
the bridge on STH "133"



Potosi Creek (9-3)

At the mouth; Downstream of
the bridge on STH "133";
Looking towards the RR
Bridge and Mississippi R.



Mississippi R. Backwaters

Where Potosi Cr. enters;
Picture shot from the boat
landing road



Mississippi R. Backwaters

Where Potosi Cr. enters;
Picture shot from the boat
landing road



Potosi Creek (9-3)

At the mouth; Downstream of
the bridge on STH "133";
Looking towards the RR
Bridge and Mississippi R.



Potosi WWTf

Current outfall location at
the Mississippi R.
backwaters

Region SCR County Grant Report Date 1/1977 Classification LAL
 Water Body: Mississippi River, wetland
 Discharger: Potosi WWTP

If stream is classified as Limited Forage Fish (LFF) or Limited Aquatic Life (LAL), check any of the following Use Attainability Analysis factors that are identified in the classification report:

- ☐ Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of use
- ☐ Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating State water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met
- ☐ Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place
- ☐ Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use
- ☐ Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses
- ☐ Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact

Supporting Evidence in the report (include comments on how complete/thorough data is)

- ☐ Biological Data (fish/invert)
- ☐ Chemical Data (temp, D.O., etc.)
- ☐ Physical Data (flow, depth, etc.)
- ☐ Habitat Description
- ☒ Site Description/Map
- ☐ Other:

Historical Reports in file:

1/17/77 - Tom Bainbridge

Additional Comments/How to improve report:

~~EAC~~ - why is this in here? wetland - LAL
LAL -> wetland
- check on this.

Potosi Wastewater Treatment Plant
Grant County

January 17, 1977

Mississippi River - Surface Acres = 14,777 Miles, Miles = 49.0 , Gradient = .21 feet per mile.

Within the political boundaries of Wisconsin, outlying Grant County, the Mississippi River covers 14,777 acres. This figure does not include the water acreage considered in this publication as named lakes which adjoin the river. Following the main channel, which serves as the boundary between Wisconsin and Iowa, there are 49 miles of river along Grant County and the average width is 1.29 miles.

Boating enthusiasts spend many hours plying the river, picnicking, swimming, and water-skiing where suitable sites are found. Twelve public boat landings and two swimming beaches are conveniently located along this portion of the river. The Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge, as well as the nearby Wyalusing and Nelson Dewey State Parks offer many unexpected wonders to other nature lovers. Camping on the sandy islands is very popular and there are also numerous other public and private campgrounds on the nearby mainland that are readily available to the public.

Sport fishermen find the Mississippi a veritable paradise. Most warmwater species normally found in Wisconsin, except for muskellunge, can be taken by anglers from the river. Walleye, sauger, catfish, largemouth bass, northern pike, perch, bluegill, and crappie are most commonly caught. Commercial fishing is an important source of income and the fish more commonly captured include carp, buffalo, catfish, and sheepshead.

Recommendations

The Mississippi River in Grant County should be classified continuous fish and aquatic life.

The above recommendations represent a concurrence of opinion of the stream classification team who are as follows:

Dennis Iverson - District Engineer
Gene Van Dyck - Area Fish Manager
Tom Bainbridge - District Biologist
Roger Schlessor - Natural Resources Technician

Respectfully submitted,


Thomas Bainbridge
Stream Classification Coordinator

RS:js

T. 3 N.
T. 2 N.

CASSVILLE 15 MI.

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