

Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates	Spring discharge	Criteria* in order / Main	Data
		/ Nearby City	(Q in I/s,min/av/max)	•	collected by
			/ tapped or not	*/ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	
USA	1."Chassahowit	N 28°42′55.87"	900/3922/5578	Н, А, Ес	Jade W.
	zka No. 1 (7	W 82°34′ 34.33"	Not tapped	H: Thousands of years before Europeans	Greene
	Sisters Springs)"	Z = 2.4 m asl		arrived, Native Americans thrived along Florida's Gulf coast. Evidence of several	
		Chassahowitzka		Native American campsites has been	
		FL		found within Chassahowitzka. Within	
				Chassahowitzka is Indian Bend, a	
				Weeden Island (A.D. 300 - A.D. 1300)	
				burial mound excavated at the turn of the century by C.B. Moore. Indian Bend	
				yielded primary and secondary burials as	
				well as check-stamped pottery. Although	
				no encampments or other sites have	
****				been found, the Seminole Indians were known to have been in the area during	
				the Second Seminole War (1835-42).	
				They gave the region the name	
				Chassahowitzka, meaning "pumpkin	
				hanging place." The pumpkin referred to was a small climbing variety that is now	
				rare and perhaps extinct. A: The solution	
				holes and caverns in the Ocala Limestone	
				at these springs are spectacular to look	
				at and snorkel through. Es: The Chassahowtizka Springs form the	
				headwaters for the Chassahowitzka	
				River that is inhabited by Florida	
				Manatees which are listed as a	
				threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.	
	2. Gainer	N 30°25′ 39.6"	3630/4530/5465	H, S, E, A	Jade W.
	Springs	W 85°32 45.83"	Econfina Creek	Thousands of years ago, Native American tribes such as the Creek,	Greene
		Z = 5 m asl	feeds Deerpoint	Cherokee and Seminole utilized this	
		Youngstown FL	Lake which is	spring for fresh drinking water. These	
			source for	Indians called it "Econfina" or "Natural	
			municipal water	Bridge" for the natural limestone arch	
			supply of Panama	once crossing the creek mouth. Hundreds of years later, General Andrew	
			City	Jackson encountered the spring as his	
				army crossed Econfina Creek on their	
				way to Pensacola, FL. As the Florida	
				Territory was opened for settlement, William Gainer, one of Jackson's	
				surveyors, returned to the spring and	
				built his home there, thus the name	
				"Gainer Springs". Gainer Spring vents 1A, 1B and 1C create a first magnitude	
				spring, one of only 75 first magnitude	
				springs, producing 1,400 million gallons	
				of water per day in the United States.	
				Econfina Creek flows into Deerpoint	
				Lake, which is a public water supply utilized by Panama City, FL. Water issues	
				from large vertical conduit, karst	
				windows, dissolution – enlarged	
				fractures and other karst features can be	
				observed near the spring.	

3. Icheti	ucknee N 29°59′ 03.10′	5266/5425/5584	E, H, A, S, Ec	Ericka
J. ICIICU	W 82°45′42.73′	0200,0120,0001	Mission de San Martin de Timucua, built	McMahan
	Z = 20 m asl	Not tapped	in 1608, was a Spanish and Native	IVICIVIAIIAII
	Fort White FL		American village which was one of the	
	Fort writte FL		major interior missions serving the	
			Spanish settlement of St. Augustine.	
			Before this, the river and springs were	
			used by earlier cultures of Native	
			Americans, dating back thousands of	
			years. Ichetucknee Springs State Park is	
			now a 2,669-acre wildlife haven where	
			tourists come to enjoy many activities	
			including: swimming, tubing, scuba	
			diving, paddling, and hiking. It is an important recreational site for residents	
			and tourists, entertaining over 200,000	
			visitors a year, bringing millions of	
			dollars into the local economy.	
			Phosphate mining also played a part in	
			Ichetucknee's history, with exploration	
			mining beginning prior to the turn of the	
			20th century. Within Ichetucknee Springs	
			State Park there are nine major crystal-	
			clear springs that join to create the six-	
			mile Icketucknee River. The upper	
			portion of the river is a National Natural	
			Landmark, being one of the most pristine	
			spring runs in the state. The Ichetucknee	
			Springs Group runs through a beautiful, lush forest of longleaf pines. Ichetucknee	
			Springs Group creates a first magnitude	
			spring, one of only 75 in the United	
			States, producing 1,400 million gallons	
			of water per day. One of the springs in	
			this group is home to an aquatic snail	
			that is endangered - this is the only place	
			it lives. It is called the Ichetucknee	
			siltsnail (Floridobia mica).	
4. Jackso	on Blue N 30°47′ 25.85′	1585/4697/8126	Ec,S, H, E, A	Ericka
Spring	W 85°08′24.31′	Not tapped	Jackson Blue Spring supplies water to a	McMahan
	Z = 25 m asl		202-acre reservoir known as Merritt's	
	Marianna FL		Millpond, a nationally known fishing	
			site. The Jackson Blue Springs cave system is home to two rare aquatic cave	
			dwelling animals, the Georgia Blind	
			Salamander and Dougherty Plain	
			Crayfish. Jackson Blue Spring is a first	
			magnitude spring, one of only 75 in the	
			United States, producing 5,300 million	
			liters of water per day. Jackson Blue and	
			six smaller springs feed the artificially	
			impounded, 270-acre Merritt's Mill	
			Pond. Jackson Blue Spring is a part of	
			recreational park and has been used as a	
			swimming area by locals since the	
			1800's. There are historic quarries along	
			the banks of the mill pond that date back	I
			to the 1800s when Marianna Limestone	
			to the 1800s when Marianna Limestone	
			was hand cut and used as dimension	
			was hand cut and used as dimension stone primarily for chimneys. There is	
			was hand cut and used as dimension	

Rock: Rock: Rock: Rock: Rock: Rock: Spring is o beautify in feet to swim, picinic or SCUBA dive with breath-taking clear buils whater issuing prieses gum meets a fush, lowland or gyress-gum meets. As F. C. H. E. Weekiva: Weekiva: Weekiva: Mexica: As F. C. H. E. Lupo Sacciated much of their history and significance overlap and complement each attent Located within Dr. Howard A. Rely County Park. Rock Springs Run State Reserve, associated with Weekiva Springs Store Park. The vent at Rock Spring is unique and nateworthy with respect to Florade's numerous springs. Rock Springs vents from a limestone outcrape speeded at the surface. Weekiva is also picturesque, venting primarily from a fister submerged in the main spring pool. Together these springs create mites of crystof-clear spring-gled river habitat. The most recent habitat American crutes to whatel the area surrounding Rook and Weekiva Springs are the Ceek Totaer Calde Semboles) people's These Indinants are named in Springs are the Ceek Totaer Calde Semboles) people's These Indinants are named in Springs are the Ceek Totaer Calde Semboles) people's These Indinants are named in Springs are the Ceek Totaer Calde Semboles) people's These Indinants are named in Springs are the Ceek Totaer Calde Semboles) people's These Indinants are named in Springs are named in Sp	Ī	T			
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				Springs has drawn humans to their	
				waters. These natural attractions have	
				and still serve as watering holes and feed	
				entire ecosystems for aquatic and	
				terrestrial life. Silver Springs has been an	
				attraction for tourists since at least the	
				1820s. In the 1870s the first glass bottom	
				boat was launched at Silver Springs.	
				Silver Springs has starred in over 20	
				Hollywood films. It is the site of the	
				oldest commercial tourist attraction in	
				Florida and was designated a National	
				Natural Landmark in 1971. More than 30	
				springs have been documented along	
				the upper part of Silver River. Mammoth	
				Spring is the largest spring in the park	
				and exhibits a rocky ledge above a vast	
				cavern. Ecotourism, natural resource,	
				protected waterway. On site museum,	
				village, glass bottom boat tours,	
				camping, trails, wildlife and birding,	
				underwater statues left over from	
				filming. In 2019 Silver Springs State Park	
				had 400,000 visitors. Remains of	
				mastodons, manatees, and extinct	
-	7.0	N 20022/ 40 42/	67/662/2025	elephants have been found	
	7. Suwannee	N 30°23′ 40.12"	67/663/2025	H, S, A	Jade W.
	Springs	W 82°56′ 04.34"	Not tapped	Suwannee sulphur Springs was first	Greene
		Z = 18 m asl		purchased from the United States in	
		Live Oak FL		1831 by Francis J. Ross, by 1835. After 2 nd	
				Seminole War (1835-1842) along with	
				the nationwide financial panic of 1837	
				encouraged Ross to sell the resort in	
				1838. After the Civil War, the proprietors	
				of Suwannee Springs gradually	
				expanded the resort. The first postwar	
				hotel at Suwannee Springs was a	
				massive five story wooden structure with	
				125 rooms but unfortunately, the hotel	
				burned down on 1884. This spring is	
				unique because it discharges water	
				enriched in sulphur. The source of	
				sulphur in some of Florida's springs has	
				been identified as connate water from	
				the Lower Floridan Aquifer. This water	
				seeps up to the surface through fractures	
				in the confining unit between the Upper	
				Floridan Aquifer and the Lower Floridan	
				Aquifer. The remnants of the old	
				Suwannee Springs resort give this spring	
				a historical and eerie feeling upon first	
				observation. The view from the high	
				bank at this spring provides a great	
				overlook of the Suwannee River.	
	8. Wakulla	N 30°14′06.64″	713/11043/ 54085	H, S, E, Ec, A	Ericka
	Springs	W 84°18′09.21"	Not tapped	Wakulla spring is used as a recreational	McMahan
	, J-	Z = 4 m asl	2 22 Ja Ja 2 20	and wildlife viewing area, this spring is in	
		Crawfordville,		the Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State	
		FL		Park. As an important resource for early	
		""		Native Americans, the history of Wakulla	
				Springs stretches back thousands of	
				years. A mastodon skeleton referred to	
				as "Herman" was recovered from the	

			depths of Wakulla Springs in 1930 by FGS	
			staff. Wakulla Springs, possibly one of	
			the most studied springs in Florida, is at	
			the terminus of one of the largest and	
			deepest cave systems in the world.	
			Research divers have extensively	
			explored and mapped the underwater	
			cave system connected to the spring.	
			Currently there are more than 56 km of	
			mapped cave passage with 35 of them at	
			a depth of 58 meters or more. This is a	
			first magnitude spring, one of only 75 in	
			the United States, producing 5,300	
			million liters of water per day. Wakulla	
			Springs is recognized as a nature reserve.	
			It is an important recreational site for	
			residents and tourists, entertaining over	
			200,000 visitors a year, bringing millions	
			of dollars into the local economy.	
			Alligators, manatees and an abundance	
			of bird life can be seen at Wakulla	
			Springs. As one of the largest and	
			deepest freshwater springs in the world,	
			It provides abundant freshwater for a	
			complex and highly productive	
			ecosystem of wild plants and animals.	
			This crystal clear, freshwater spring in	
			the Florida panhandle has been a	
			popular place to swim and watch the	
			wildlife for residents and tourists for	
			many years. The picturesque scenery at	
			Wakulla Springs inspired filmmakers in	
			the 40's and 50's to choose this spring as	
2	N 0700105 56!!	2 /2 = 4 /2	the location of their films.	
9. Warm	N 27°3'35.56"	?/274/?	S, H, E Warmer temperatures than most springs	Mary E.
Mineral Springs	W 82°15'37.21"	Tapped for local	in Florida. Deeper groundwater source.	Lupo
	Z = 0 m asl		III Florida. Deeper groundwater source.	
		spa	Saling and is chamically unique with	
	North Point Fl	spa	Saline and is chemically unique with	
		spa .	more than 51 different minerals.	
		spa	more than 51 different minerals. Evidence of prehistoric human utilization	
		spa	more than 51 different minerals. Evidence of prehistoric human utilization of springs is apparent at Warm Mineral	
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The extrinct extremely there have the total					Neven Kresic
held the water for hathing was huilt in	Springs	VV /9 4/ 1/.89			
discharge, discharge, 1761, establishing it as the first spa			discharge,		

		Z = 710 m asl	The springs are	structure in America. A second structure,	
		Warm Springs	captured for use	the Ladies' Bath House, was built in the	
			in two covered	mid-1870s. Local legends say that Native	
			thermal spa	Americans journeying through the valley	
			•	discovered these magnificent crystal springs hundreds of years ago, and	
			pools	archaeological evidence seems to	
				confirm that this area has been used by	
				humans for at least 9,000 years. The	
				heat at the thermal springs is derived	
				from rocks at depth in a region of normal	
				geothermal heat flow. The springs'	
				warm water has deep origin, circulating	
				down to approximately 1 mile (1,600 m)	
				based on measured local natural	
				geothermal gradient, and emerging in	
				the valley quickly enough to retain some	
				of its geothermal heat acquired at depth.	
				The thermal spa pools were completely	
				renovated in 2022 Warm Springs Pools,	
				also referred to as Gentlemen's Pool (or	
				historically Jeferson's Pool) and Ladies's Pool are listed on the National Register	
				of Historic Places. This is the oldest	
				thermal spa in the United States and is	
				still in active use.	
	13. Comal	N 29°42'47.06"	0/9000/15000	H, S, E, A, Ec	Geary
	Springs	W 98° 8'15.23"	Not directly	Comal Springs is the largest discharge	Schindel
	Springs	Z = 190 m asl	tapped. Water	point for the Edwards Aquifer and is	
		New Braunfels	used	located within Landa Park owned by the	
				City of New Braunfels, TX. Comal is	
			downstream	considered one of the largest springs in	
				the SW USA. It has been known to native	
				Americans for approximately 10,000	
				years. Comal Springs was described by	
				early European settlers in the late	
				1600's. In 1890, the spring was used to	
				power a hydroelectric plant until about	
				1950. Comal Springs is a spring complex	
				that discharges along the Comal Springs	
				Fault with a displacement of over 200m.	
				Water discharges under artesian	
				conditions from the confined Edwards	
				Aquifer to emerge along a 1,300m trace	
				of the fault. The Edwards Aquifer, which	
				is the source of Comal Springs is also an	
				important water source for agricultural,	
				municipal and industrial users and was	
				the first sole source aquifer designated in	
				the USA. Comal Springs is also home to	
				10 threatened and endangered federally	
				listed species. In 2013, the Edwards	
				Aquifer Habitat Conservation Plan	
				(EAHCP) was approved by the U.S. Fish	
				and Wildlife Service and issued an	
				Incidental Take Permit to the permittees.	
				Comal Springs is also the source for both	
				recreational and industry on the Comal and Guadalupe River.	
				una Guadalape Kivel.	
i			i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	•	

14. San Marcos	N 29°53'30.7"	1300/4300/8900	H, S, E, A, Ec	Geary
springs	W 97° 55' 59.52"	Not directly	San Marcos Springs is the second largest	Schindel
Springs	Z = 190 m asl	tapped. Water	discharge point for the Edwards Aquifer	
	New Braunfels		and 2 nd in the SW USA. Springs was	
		used	described by early European settlers in	
		downstream	the late 1600's. The springs were an	
			important stop on the Spanish Camino Real or Kings Highway, from	
			Nacogdoches, Mississippi to Mexico. In	
			1807, Mexico established the settlement	
			of San Marcos de Neve approximately 6	
			km downstream of the springs. 1835, the	
			area was settled by European	
			immigrants which developed the springs	
			for cotton gins, corn, saw and grist mills,	
			an ice plant and power plant. San	
			Marcos Springs is a spring complex that discharges ascendingly from the	
			confined Edwards Aquifer with a	
			displacement of approximately 150 m.	
			The Edwards Aquifer, which is the source	
			of San Marcos Springs is also an	
			important water source for agricultural,	
			municipal and industrial users and was	
			the first sole source aquifer designated in	
			the United States. San Marcos Springs is also home to 10 threatened and	
			endangered federally listed species. In	
			2013, the Edwards Aquifer Habitat	
			Conservation Plan (EAHCP) was	
			approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife	
			Service and issued an Incidental Take	
			Permit to the permittees. San Marcos	
			Springs is also the source for both	
			recreational and industry on the San Marcos River.	
15. San	N 30°56'39.52"	560/ ? /850	A, H, S, Ec, E	Geary
Solomon	W 103°47'18.72"		San Solomon Springs is considered the	Schindel,
	Z = 1020 m as l	(earlier data 2500	9th largest spring in Texas. The spring	George Veni
Springs	Toyahvale/Balmo	to 4800)	has been used by native Americans	George vem
	rhea	Not directly	dating back more than 11,000 years	
	11164	tapped. Water	before discovery by early Hispanic and	
		used	Anglo explorers and settlers. The spring provides an important habitat for two	
		downstream for	freshwater spring snails, an amphipod,	
		irrigation	and two species of fish. In the 1870s, the	
			springs were developed for irrigation	
			and were acquired by the state of Texas	
			in 1930 and developed as a park	
			Balmorhea State Park has become an	
			important recreational resource for the	
			region in 1968. The spring is slightly brackish. It is also the home to four	
			endangered species including two small	
			desert fish: the Pecos Gamusia and the	
			Comanche Springs Pupfish. The source is	
			also listed for protection for four	
			threatened or endangered species by	
			U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The springs	
			are an important prehistoric, historic and	
			recreational importance. Potential impacts to the spring including	
			groundwater pumping for irrigation	
	1		groundwater pumping joi irrigation	

			purposes and for potential frack water in support of petroleum production in the region.	
16. Alley	Spring N 37°9'16.23" W 91°26'29.93" Z = 200 m asl Eminence, MO	2200/3500/77000 Not tapped	H, S, E, A, Ec Alley Spring is one of the major springs providing base flow to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways which is operated by the National Park Service. Ozark National Scenic Riverways is the first national park area to protect a river system. Historically, Alley Spring occupies a high rank based on having a large discharge and having a hundred-year-old mill that is one of the most recognized in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The economic value of Alley Spring is important in that it provides major base flow to the Current River, which is an engine of tourism for the State. There is lovely karst landscape with the distinct red mill. They provide an aesthetic photographic setting, as does the karstified landforms of the surrounding areas. Alley Spring is critically important to the hydrology of the Eleven Point River, a National Wild and Scenic River.	John Van Brahana
17. Benn Spring	ett N 37°43′01.73″ W 92°51′27.26″ Z = 274 m asl Lebanon, MO	2120/4020/11600 Not tapped	H, S, E, A, Ec Historically, Bennett Spring occupies a very high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically 6th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs, and a long history of utilization by local population for grist mills and related water driven features. The spring? catchment has experienced dolomitization and tectonic uplift, and have been karstified for long periods of time. The economic value of Bennett Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Jacks Fork River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. Although the aesthetic criterion tend to be a qualitative personal numerous commercial caves associate with springs and underground rivers are judged as a natural wonders. The State Fish Hachery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint.	John Van Brahana
18. Big S	Pring N 36°57′ 08.22″ W 90°59′ 38.48″ Z = 131 m asl Town of Van Buren	,,	H, S, E, A, Ec The area surrounding the spring was one of Missouri's first State Parks; Big Spring now is one of three large springs in the area of a natural reservation (Ozark Scenic River Waterways operated by the National Park Service). The spring provides significant base flow to the Current River. Big Spring being ranked as one of the top ten largest spring discharges in the USA. The Big Spring is a	John Van Brahana

			major engine of tourism for the region.	
			Coupled with the National Park Service	
			control of the Ozark National Scenic	
			Riverways and the karst landforms and	
			State Parks highlighting the springs in	
			much of the Ozark Plateaus, big springs	
			strengthen the economy here. Presence	
			of protected and endangered species in	
			Big Spring State Park are of interest to	
			the biology, ecology, hydrogeology.	
19. Blanchard	N 35°57'31.64"	?/3800/?	S, A, E _C , H, E	John Van
	W92°10'38.44"		The cave stream that resurges as	Brahana
Spring		Not tapped	Blanchard Spring is on property of the	Dianana
	Z = 163 m asl		Sylamore Ranger District of the Ozark	
	Town of Fifty			
	Six, AR		National Forest (U.S. Forest Service).	
			Historically, Blanchard Springs Cavern	
			was known by local residents by the	
			1930s and had exploration that began in	
			the 1950s; cavers explored sporadically	
			from the 1960s onward. The caverns	
			were opened to the public in 1973. The	
			economic value of Blanchard Springs	
			Caverns is important in that it provides a	
			economic engine to the southern Ozark	
			region of Arkansas where tourism is	
			vitally important. Numerous commercial	
			caves associate with springs and	
			underground channels are judged as a	
			natural wonders. Presence of protected	
			and endangered species in Big Spring	
			State Park are of interest to the biology,	
			ecology, hydrogeology.	
20 Blue Spring	N 37°09'58 01"	2/2300/2	ecology, hydrogeology. S. E. A. H. Ec	John Van
20. Blue Spring	N 37°09'58.01"	?/2300/?	S, E, A, H, E _C	John Van
20. Blue Spring (MO)	W 91°09'43.53"	?/2300/? Not tapped	S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending,	John Van Brahana
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It	
	W 91°09'43.53"		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _c Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region.	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl		S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett	
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl	Not tapped	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction	
	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86"	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint.	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50"	Not tapped	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer	Brahana
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50"	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, Ec Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the big Missouri springs in the Ozarks. The	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the big Missouri springs in the Ozarks. The economic value of Greer Spring is	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the big Missouri springs in the Ozarks. The economic value of Greer Spring is important in that it provides major base	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the big Missouri springs in the Ozarks. The economic value of Greer Spring is	Brahana John Van
(MO)	W 91°09'43.53" Z = 263 m asl Shannon County N 36°47'11.86" W 91°20'56.50" Z = 172 m asl	Not tapped 7600/10100/13000	S, E, A, H, E _C Blue Spring is a permanent, ascending, high-discharge fresh-water spring (. It has one of the deepest documented openings which provides the blue color for which it is named. Blue Spring occupies a high rank based on having one of the ten greatest discharges (typically from 6th to 9th) of all Ozark Plateaus big springs. It is isolated from human inhabitants, with the nearest town about 20 km away. The economic value of Blue Spring is important in that it provides a large component of base flow to the Current River, which is a major engine of tourism for the region. The State Fish Hatchery and natural flora and fauna associated with Bennett Spring serve as a regional attraction from an ecological standpoint. H, S, E, A, Ec One of Missouri's first State Parks, Greer Spring now is part of a natural reservation area, (Ozark Scenic River Waterway). It consistently has the second or third greatest discharge of the big Missouri springs in the Ozarks. The economic value of Greer Spring is important in that it provides major base	Brahana John Van

				with the State Park highlighting the	
				springs strengthen the economy here.	
				The lovely karst landscape with caves	
				and bluffs associate with springs and	
				underground rivers are judged as a	
				natural wonders is a significant aquatic	
				natural community supporting a diverse	
				assemblage of native fish species and	
				aquatic invertebrates, including some	
				species of conservation concern such as	
				the coldwater crayfish.	
	22. Mammoth	N 36°29'51.93"	5920/9900/12800	H, S, E, A, Ec	John Van
		W 91°32'09.34"		Mammoth Spring is the source of the	Brahana
	Spring	Z = 154 m asl	Not tapped	Spring River. Historically dammed to	Dianana
				produce electricity in the 1880s, it had	
		Town of		previously served as a gristmill. It	
		Mammoth		currently serves as a regional tourist	
		Springs, AR		attraction. and being ranked as one of	
				the top ten largest discharges in the USA.	
				Coupled with the State Park highlighting	
				the springs strengthen the economy	
				here.Numerous commercial caves	
				associate with springs and underground	
				rivers are judged as a natural wonders	
				Presence of protected and endangered	
				species in Big Spring State Park are of	
				interest to the biology, ecology,	
		N 0.5007/50/	2 / 2222 / 2	hydrogeology.	
	23. Blue Spring	N 36 ^o 27′52″	? / 2000 / ?	H, S, A, E	Neven Kresic
	(AR)	W 93 ⁰ 48'45"	Tapped, intake	Permanent, ascending spring with a	
		Z = 277 m asl	structure	network of vertical and subvertical	
		Eureka Springs	50.000.0	submerged passages descendent by	
				cave divers to a depth of 70 m. Crystal	
				clear water pours from the centre of Blue	
				Spring into its trout-filled lagoon. The	
				lagoon overflows into the White River. It	
				is noted that American Indian tribes put	
				their differences aside when they	
				entered the spring area as it was	
				considered sacred ground. American	
				Indian elders have told stories of visits to	
				Blue Spring as a sacred place for ritual.	
				Osage Indians claimed the Blue Spring as	
				their trading post. Early settlers	
				nicknamed them "Strongboat Indians"	
				and used their boats to float furs, bear	
				oil, and beeswax down the old trade	
				route of the White River to New Orleans.	
				In March 1839, Blue Spring became a	
				respite and renewal site for the Cherokee	
				people during their forced march from	
				Echota, Georgia. In the American Indian	
				oral tradition, stories were long told	
				about the Spring so many on that route	
				knew to stop at Blue Spring for hope and	
				I	
				healing on a journey with impossible	
				odds. University of Arkansas conducted	
				an archaeological excavation and found	
				prehistoric artifacts, shellfish and the	
				bones of deer, turtle, and other fauna.	
				Some date back as far as 8000 BC. The	
				Bluff Shelter at Blue Spring is listed on	
				the National Register of Historic Places.	

24.	Blue Spring	N 36 ^o 07′02″	_/2690/_	H, A, Ес, S	Neven Kresic
(AZ		W 111 ⁰ 41'36"	Constant flow, not	Located on the Navajo Nation land,	
(12)	•	Z = c.1040 m asl	tapped	adjacent to the Grand Canyon National	
		Grand Canyon	шррош	Park where the Little Colorado and	
		village		Colorado Rivers cut through thick	
		village		sedimentary rocks. The Blue Spring	
				groundwater system is the largest	
				groundwater system that drains to the	
				Grand Canyon, encompassing 27,000	
				square miles. Blue Spring is also the	
				largest spring in the state of Arizona.	
				Blue Spring is a collective description of	
				at least 36 individual springs on the floor	
				of the Little Colorado River canyon within	
				about 13 river miles of its confluence	
				with the Colorado River. There are two	
				important characteristics common	
				among springs discharging to the Grand	
				Canyon: (1) the water discharges from	
				the lower Paleozoic carbonates, and (2)	
				faults are the dominant geologic factor	
				on the locations of springs. The Spring,	
				the Little Colorado River, and the	
				travertine deposits (pools) in the river	
				provide for exceptional natural beaty.	
				The flow of the springs sustains diverse	
				and unique natural environment and	
				biota, some of which is endemic (only	
				found here and nowhere else on Earth).	
				Groundwater residence time, estimated	
				by using radiocarbon dating techniques,	
				is 11300 years which reflects deep,	
				ancient percolation through thousands	
				of feet of overlying sediments.	
25.	Boiling River	N 44 ⁰ 59'06"	550/-/700	S, A, E	Neven Kresic
(Ho	t River)	W 110 ⁰ 41'21"	Relatively constant	Largest high-temperature thermal karst	
Spri	-	Z = 1732 m asl	flow, not tapped	spring in the United States and possibly	
	"'Б	Gardiner		in the world. Karst aquifer extends below	
				thick deposits of volcanic origin over	
				unknown but large drainage area based	
				on the spring flow rate. Mammoth	
				Springs area is situated inside	
				Yellowstone National Park in Montana,	
				the first national park in the world with	
				exceptional natural beauty and 3-4	
				million visitors each year. The spring	
				discharge channel is about 2.7 m wide	
				and 0.6 m deep, and the stream flows for	
				about 130 m before emptying into the	
				Gardiner River. Its underground route	
				can be followed upstream for an	
				additional 140 m through a series of	
				collapse features. This spring has the	
				greatest discharge of any hot spring in	
				Yellowstone National Park. The waters of	
				Boiling River springs are meteoric origin,	
				that are heated by contact with hot rocks	
				at depth to temperatures of about 100° C	
				And ascend along active faults. In	
				discharge zone hot water is cooled and	
				diluted by mixing with water similar to	
				that coming from Soda Spring, and the mixed water reaches a new chemical	

26. Havasu	N 36 ⁰ 12'60"	/1700/	equilibrium with the surrounding rock in an aquifer at about 73°C. The source of heat that gives rise to the Yellowstone Park hot springs is partly molten rock in a gigantic magma chamber situated beneath the Yellowstone caldera with its top about 5-10 km below the surface of the ground. A, E, Ec, H, S	Neven Kresic
Springs	W 112° 41' 14" Z = c.1050 m asl Supai Village	_/1700/_ Relatively constant flow, tapped for village	The Spring, the spectacular waterfalls, and the travertine deposits (pools) in the Havasu Creek provide for exceptional natural beaty and draw visitors of the Grand Canyon National Park thus contributing to the overall local, state, and national economy. The spring is used for water supply of the Supai village and sustains diverse and unique natural environment and biota in otherwise desert region. The water from Havasu Springs is turquoise in colour from the spontaneous precipitation of dissolved calcium carbonate, and has created world famous travertine dams and falls between the springs and the Colorado River. The temperature of the water at the spring is about 70 °F. The steady discharge and warm temperature attest to the large size of the groundwater system and generally lengthy residence time for the groundwater (estimated by using radiocarbon dating techniques, to 12400 years). The water of the springs sustains a pristine natural environment and biota, some of which are endemic. The spring is on the Havasupai Indian reservation, surrounded by the Grand Canyon National Park. In order to maintain the pristine beauty of this isolated desert paradise, the Havasupai tribe limits the number of visitors allowed to visit the reservation.	Neven Kresic

MIKAS – Chassahowitzka no. 1 / 7 Sister Springs



Chassahowitzka/7 Sister Springs (FGS)



Inside view of cavern at Chassahowitzka/7 Sister Springs (FGS)

MIKAS – Gainer spring



Gainer spring (FGS Photo)

MIKAS – Ichetucknee



Ichetucknee Head Spring (Photo by Tom Scott)

MIKAS - Jackson Blue Spring



Aerial view of Jackson Blue Spring (Photo by Tom Scott)

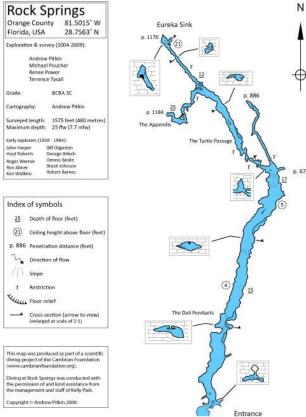


Jackson Blue looking towards Merrits Mill Pond (FGS Photo)

MIKAS – Rock Springs and Wekiwa Springs



Rock Spring vent (Photo by FGS staff)



Cave map of Rock Springs (after Pitkin, 2009)



Wekiwa Spring Boil (Photo by FGS Staff)

MIKAS – Silver Springs Group



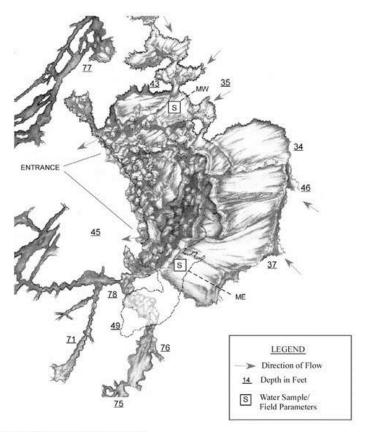
Silver Springs run (Photo by H. Means, FGS)



Silver Springs (Photo by FGS)

MAMMOTH SPRING SILVER SPRINGS GROUP MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

PLAN VIEW



Adapted from "Silver Springs Cave System" Map by Eric Hutcheson and the Silver Springs Cave diving Team, 1993

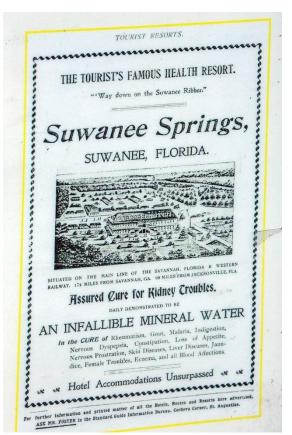
KARST ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. 2007

Mammoth Spring cave map (Karst Env. Services, Inc., 2007)

MIKAS – Suwannee Springs

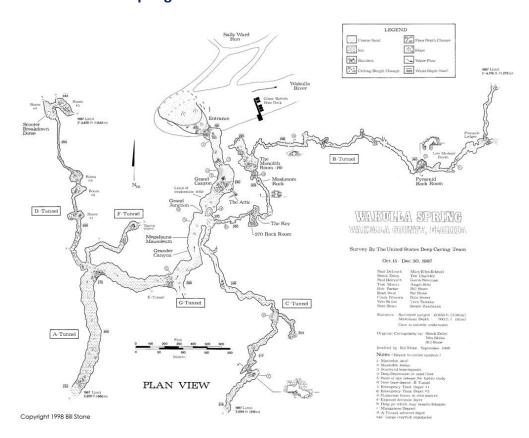


Image of Suwannee Springs by John Moran

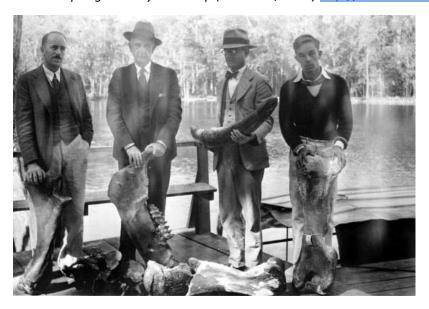


1800s advertisement of Suwannee Springs Resort

MIKAS – Wakulla Spring



Wakulla Springs cave system map (Bill Stone, 1988) http://www.caveatlas.com/systems/system.asp?ID=84



Pictured are George Christie, geologist Herman Gunter, Gerald M. Ponton and diving team member J. Clarence Simpson (FGS Photo)



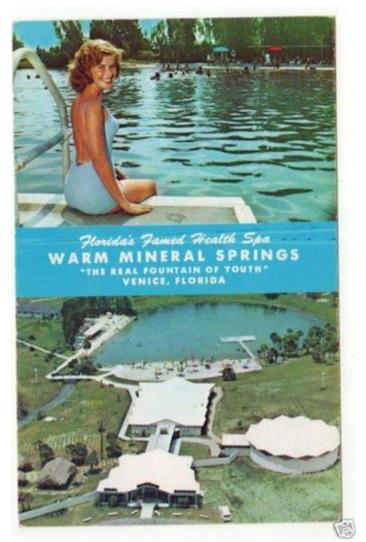
Aerial photo of Wakulla Springs main vent



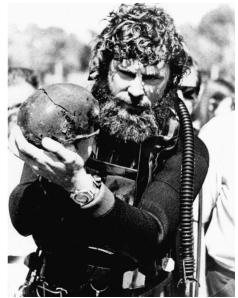
Divers preparing to recover mastodon remains from Wakulla Springs and its recovered skeleton



MIKAS – Warm Mineral Springs



Historic Poster of Warm Mineral Springs



Marine archaeologist W.A. "Sonny" Cockrell with skull found at Warm Mineral Springs in Sarasota County (photo by Jim Purks 1973)

MIKAS – Giant Springs





Left: Giant Springs, Montana (Photo courtesy of Geary Schindel). Right: Drone photograph of Giant Springs. Courtesy of fwp.mt.gov

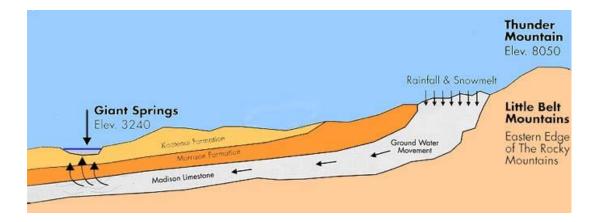


Diagram courtesy of Giant Springs Bottled Water Company

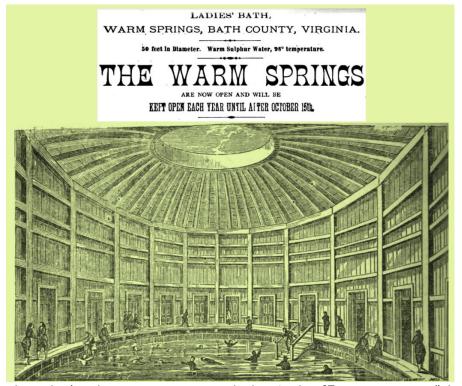
MIKAS – Warm Springs VA



Ladies' (left) and Gentlemen's (right) Pools of the Warm Springs (Courtesy of the Omni Homestead Resort)



Thermal water outflow from the Gentlemen's Pool



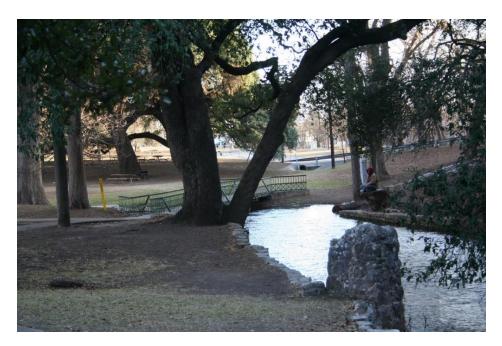
The Ladies' Bath at Warm Springs Pool advertised 98°F water source in: "The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Directory, Containing an Illustrated History and Description of the Road," Ladies' Bath, Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia (p.331)

MIKAS – Comal Springs

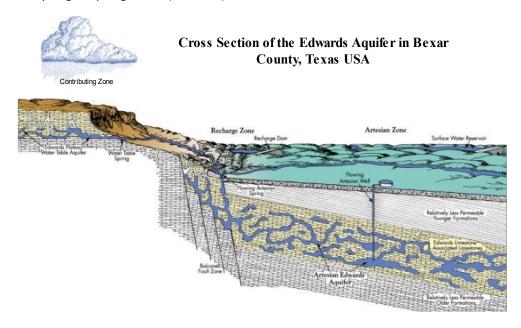




Comal spring and information plate at the spring site (Photo by Zoran Stevanovic)



Comal Springs - Spring Run 3 (Schindel)

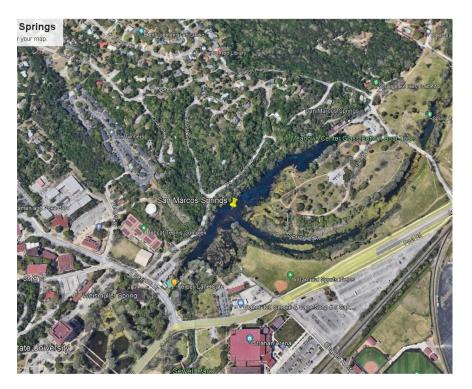


Scheme of Edwards Aquifer functioning (Courtesy of Edwards Aquifer Authority)

MIKAS – San Marcos springs



San Marcos ascending spring and formed stream (Photo by Zoran Stevanović)



Google Earth View of San Marcos Springs

MIKAS - San Solomon spring



San Solomon main spring pool (San Solomon Springs from Texas Parks and Wildlife Webpage)



Enlarged view on Solomon Springs (from Google Earth)

MIKAS – Alley spring



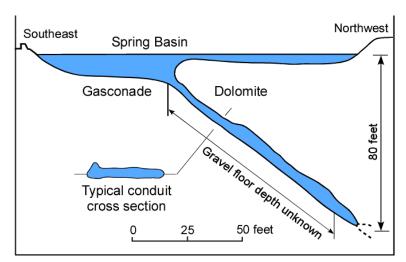
Close up Google Earth image of Alley Spring rise pool and mill in the big springs area of the Missouri Ozarks



Image of Alley Spring, Missouri, and the mill that are part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Visual estimate of intermediate spring discharge is provided by flow over dam on right side of mill (Photo credit: Lucas Bremer. https://www.theoutbound.com/missouri/photography/explore-alley-spring-and-mill-within-the-ozark-national-scenic-riverways/photos#photo-308145)

MIKAS - Bennett spring





Top: Bennet Spring in Dallas County, Missouri; photo courtesy of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, in public domain. Bottom: Longitudinal cross-section through Bennet Spring. Data supplied by D. Rimbach, M. Tatalovich, and M. Grussemeyer. Modified from Vineyard and Feder, 1974/1982.



Historic image from a 1914 post card shows a crude wood structure seen here blocking the spring run from Brice Springs – now called Bennett Spring. Bennett Spring is now a Missouri state park. Photo credit: http://www.dammingtheosage.com/brice-spring-now-bennett-spring-state-park-on-the-niangua-river/



Image of Bennett Spring in the summer at Bennett Spring State Park, Missouri. Photo credit: https://2.bp.blogspot.com/bAwd3Js2q0w/WQZIqKSF_qI/AAAAAAAHeU/FZxGAD7ao6AuY2R8quDi16Rcz5XD SwDCQCLcB/s1600/bennett-spring-state.jpg



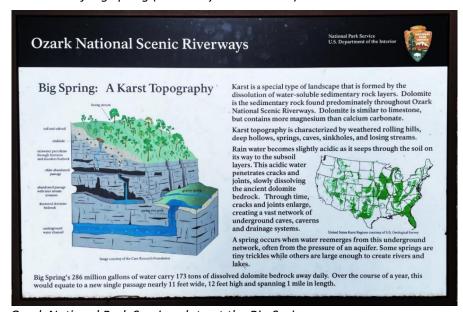
Fishermen line the bridge cheek to jowl across the outflow from Bennett Spring State Park to test their luck during a winter day. Bennett Spring State Park was previously known as Brice State Park. Image credit: https://mostateparks.com/park/bennett-spring-state-park

MIKAS - Big Spring (MO)





Two views of Big Spring (Photos by Neven Kresic)

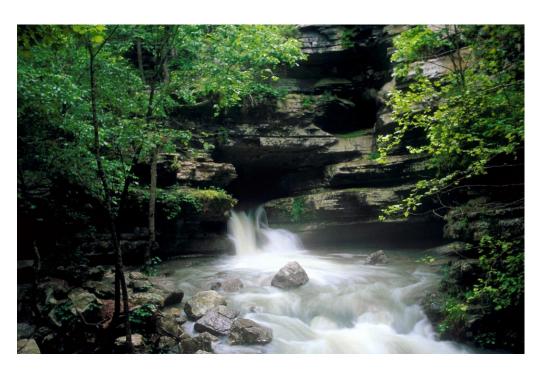


Ozark National Park Service plate at the Big Spring



Big Spring, Carter County, Missouri. Ascending flow resurging from the base of a bluff in the Eminence Dolomite, where flow is into spring run to the Current River. Photo source: Patti Wheatley-Bishop in National Park Service [accessed 13.08.2023]

MIKAS - Blanchard Spring



Blanchard Spring at intermediate flow resurging as a cave stream in Blanchard Spring Caverns. An historic conduit currently dry is visible above and to the right of the existing cave stream (Photo credit: modified from Eric White)



Speleothems provide visual documentation of downward flowing recharge moving from impermeable chert layers near the roof of the cavern in the Boone Formation to a lower level in the cave (Photo credit: https://arkansaslivingmagazine.com/article/underground-arkansas-discover-blanchard-springs-caverns/#prettyPhoto/3/)

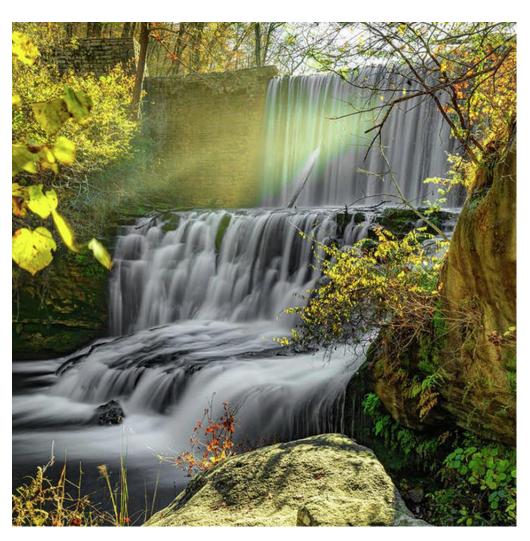


Image of overflow of dam at Mirror Lake downstream from Blanchard Spring along the spring run

MIKAS - Blue Spring (MO)



Image of Blue Spring (Shannon County) Missouri, during low-flow. Blue Spring has the reported deepest formation of an Ozark spring in the Missouri Ozarks (Photo by Neven Kresic)



Whereas the sign leading to Blue Spring boasts that it's the eighth-largest spring in Missouri, the Missouri Department of Conservation asserts it's now the sixth-largest (Photo by Neven Kresic)



Photo looking upward toward the surface resurgence showing a cave diver moving vertically downward along the spring bore, a distance of about 85meters. Diving in this spring requires a research permit, and dive times greater than 17 hours to reach the full extent of the mapped cave (Photo credit: https://www.ocda.org/exploration/projects/photo-of-the-month/)

MIKAS - Greer Spring



Image of Greer Spring resurging in its rise pool (two hundred yards down gradient of the bluff cave resurgence) at greater discharge in the big springs area of the Missouri Ozarks (Photo by Neven Kresic)

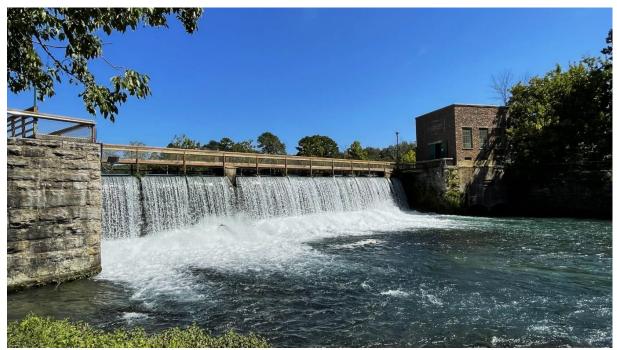


Ground level image of Greer Spring resurgence from a bluff in the Gasconade Formation during low flow (Photo by John Van Brahana)

MIKAS - Mammoth Spring



Southern outlet from Mammoth Spring rise pool showing intermediate discharge (Photo by Neven Kresic)



Hydroelectric dam at the distal end of the spring run of Mammoth Spring, Arkansas, where the spring water flows over the dam and creates the headwaters of the Spring River. The hydroelectric aspects of the structure are no longer operational (Photo by Neven Kresic)

MIKAS - Blue Spring (AR)



Enlarged Google Earth View of Blue Spring in Arkansas



Blue Spring basin with the overflow to the trout lagoon (Photo by Neven Kresic)



The Bluff Shelter at Blue Spring with Native American pictographs is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Photo by Neven Kresic)

MIKAS - Blue Spring (AZ)



View southeast toward upper and middle spring of Blue Spring, Little Colorado River (Courtesy of USGS, collection by George Billingsle)



View east toward normal blue Little Colorado River spring water flowing over travertine dam deposits, just upstream of Big Canyon. Courtesy of USGS, collection by George Billingsle.

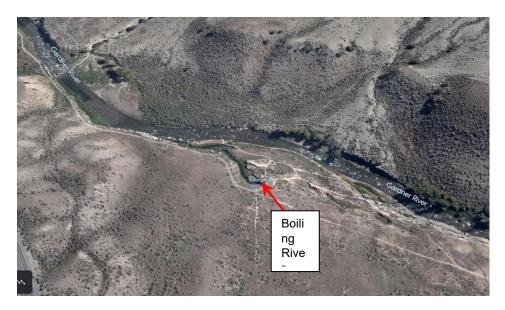


Confluence of the Little Colorado River (blue color) and the Colorado River (green color). Screenshot from a video Virtual Tour—Grand Canyon, AZ Dams Threaten the Little Colorado River, produced by EcoFlight in cooperation with Grand Canyon Trust. Available at https://www.grandcanyontrust.org/little-colorado-river-dam-proposals

MIKAS – Boiling River Springs (Yellowstone)



Left: Spring of the Boiling (Hot) River. Right: Boling River (seen in the left of the photo) cascading into the Gardiner River with bathers enjoying in the mixing zone of two rivers (71° C temperature of the Boiling River is too high for bathing)



Google Satellite Images of the Boiling River Spring, Yellowstone National Park

MIKAS - Havasu Spring



View southeast toward Havasu Falls from trail in Cataract Canyon (Courtesy of USGS, collection by George Billingsle)



Google Earth satellite image of the Havasu Springs near Supai Village, Grand Canyon, Arizona



Travertine pools below Havasu Falls, Havasu Creek, Cataract Canyon (Courtesy of USGS, collection by George Billingsle)