

WM Barbara Spencer WP Joe Spencer





JULY 2023 WEEKLY READER #2

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter

to each square, to form four ordinary words.

- VOL.5 ISSUE. 28

LOCKS

DELTA

BLUFF

TRIBUTARY

LEVEE

DAM

SWAMP

MOUTH

BOG

HEADWATERS

SOURCE

RAPIDS

MIGHTY

BARGES

MARKTWAIN



July Birthdays 18 Claudia Blair 19 Mary Tomlinson 28 Rowena DeLano



Grab a pencil and piece of paper. How many words can you make using the letters in "Mount Rushmore" We found 66!

TMRC Daylight Chapter #1145
July 16 – Candidate Forum 1:30 pm
July 24 – Stated Meeting 1:30 pm

July:
flower: Larkspur
Birthstone: ruby
Zodiac Signs: Cancer =June 21 July 22 Leo = July 23 - August 22



FREVE

ALYMN

YARBEK

WHAT THEY CALLED
THAT CLASSY NEW
ART GALLERY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer
here
THE
OF

The Mississippi River is the secondlongest river and chief river of the second-largest drainage system in North America, second only to the Hudson Bay drainage system. From its traditional source of Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota, it flows generally south for 2,340 miles to the Mississippi River Delta in the Gulf of Mexico. With its many tributaries, the Mississippi's watershed drains all or parts of 32 U.S. states and two Canadian provinces between the Rocky and Appalachian mountains. The main stem is entirely within the United States; the total drainage basin is 1,151,000 sq mi, of which only about one percent is in Canada. The Mississippi ranks as the thirteenthlargest river by discharge in the world. The river either borders or passes through the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

The word Mississippi itself comes from Misi zipi, the French rendering of the Native American Algonquin Indian name for the river, Misi-ziibi (Great River). (CONT'D PG 2...)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

H	Н	E	Α	D	W	Α	T	E	R	S	Q	L	P
F	E	M	J	В	S	В	M	T	R	N	Q	C	X
I	P	V	V	C	G	L	Α	0	U	P	Q	P	1
D	S	В	0	G	G	U	R	R	Α	P	I	D	S
X	W	Т	K	F	L	F	K	В	M	R	Н	Y	Z
M	Α	R	0	W	E	F	T	W	F	0	M	K	K
1	M	Α	L	R	V	C	W	W	N	В	U	E	J
G	P	D	D	F	E	Н	Α	E	Q	В	J	T	M
Н	0	E	В	K	E	D	1	Z	0	Α	P	P	Н
Т	R	R	S	R	Q	E	N	E	Н	R	Y	L	Q
Y	Н	S	1	M	N	L	D	Α	M	G	C	0	R
X	Α	R	M	1	F	T	M	M	U	Е	J	C	Y
Т	R	I	В	U	T	Α	R	Y	D	S	E	K	F
N	S	0	U	R	C	Е	1	٧	W	G	Р	S	Y



Minnesota Mississippi River Boat houses

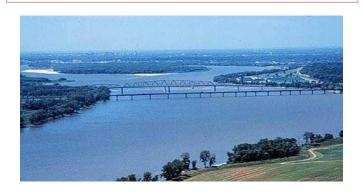
(CONT'D)

The Mississippi River can be divided into three sections: the Upper Mississippi, the river from its headwaters to the confluence with the Missouri River; the Middle Mississippi, which is downriver from the Missouri to the Ohio River; and the Lower Mississippi, which flows from the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

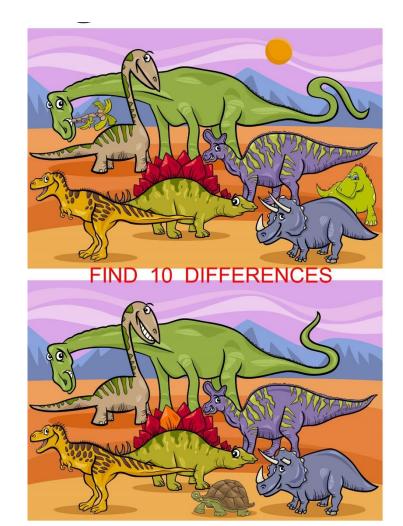
The source of the Upper Mississippi branch is traditionally accepted as Lake Itasca, 1,475 feet above sea level in Itasca State Park in Clearwater County, Minnesota.

From its origin at Lake Itasca to St. Louis, Missouri, the waterway's flow is moderated by 43 dams. Fourteen of these dams are located above Minneapolis in the headwaters region and serve multiple purposes, including power generation and recreation. The remaining 29 dams, beginning in downtown Minneapolis, all contain locks and were constructed to improve commercial navigation of the upper river.

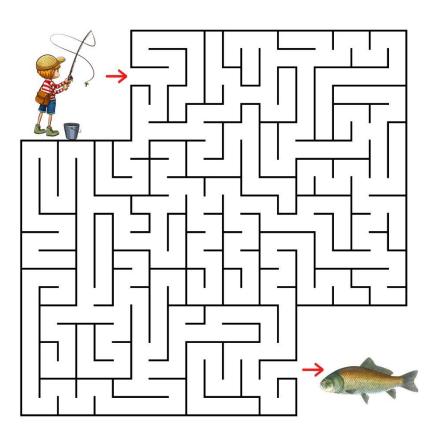
The Mississippi River discharges at an annual average rate of between 200 and 700 thousand cubic feet per second and an estimated 440 million short tons (400 million metric tons) of sediment per year from the interior of the United States to coastal Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico.



St Louis –Mississippi river



HVLL of FRAME
Jumble answeis: FEVER, MANLY, BAKERY, HEALTH



Length

When measured from its traditional source at Lake Itasca, the Mississippi has a length of 2,340 miles. When measured from its longest stream source (most distant source from the sea), Brower's Spring in Montana, the source of the Missouri River, it has a length of 3,710 miles, making it the fourth longest river in the world after the Nile, Amazon, and Yangtze. When measured by the largest stream source (by water volume), the Ohio River, by extension the Allegheny River, would be the source, and the Mississippi would begin in Pennsylvania.



Algiers Point New Orleans Deepest part of the Mississippi.

<u>Depth</u>

At its source at Lake Itasca, the Mississippi River is about 3 feet deep. The average depth of the Mississippi River between Saint Paul and Saint Louis is between 9 and 12 feet deep, the deepest part being Lake Pepin, which averages 20–32 feet deep and has a maximum depth of 60 feet. Between where the Missouri River joins the Mississippi at Saint Louis, Missouri, and Cairo, Illinois, the depth averages 30 feet. Below Cairo, where the Ohio River joins, the depth averages 50–100 feet deep. The deepest part of the river is in New Orleans, where it reaches 200 feet deep.

Fish

About 375 fish species are known from the Mississippi basin. Within the Mississippi basin, streams that have their source in the Appalachian and Ozark highlands contain especially many species. Among the fish species in the basin are numerous endemics, as well as relicts such as paddlefish, sturgeon, gar and bowfin.

Because of its size and high species diversity, the Mississippi basin is often divided into subregions. The Upper Mississippi River alone is home to about 120 fish species, including walleye, sauger, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, white bass, northern pike, bluegill, crappie, channel catfish, flathead catfish, common shiner, freshwater drum, and shovelnose sturgeon.

Other fauna

A large number of reptiles are native to the river channels and basin, including American alligators, several species of turtle, aquatic amphibians, and crayfish, are native to the Mississippi basin. In addition, approximately 40% of the migratory birds in the US use the Mississippi River corridor during Spring and Fall migrations; 60% of all migratory birds in North America (326 species) use the river basin as their flyway.



The first bridge (and only log bridge) over the Mississippi, about 25 feet south of its source at Lake Itasca.

