LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Figure Number		Page Number
3-26	Generalized response of aquatic organisms to low pH.	3-73
3-27	Age composition of yellow perch (Perca flauiscens) captured in Patten Lake, Ontario, pH 4.1.	3-85
3-28	Changes in the age composition of the white sucker, <u>Catostomus</u> <u>commersoni</u> , in George Lake, Ontario.	3-86
3-29	Per cent survival of brook trout fry plotted as a function of time in treatment waters at pH level 5.2 with no aluminum (control) or with 0.5 mg Al added per liter with no additional complexing agents (Al) or with 0.5 mg fluoride/liter (Al + F) or with 30 mg citrate/liter (Al + CIT).	3-88
3-30	Slope of the regression line of brook trout survival (arcsin transformation) as a function of total aluminum concentration at each pH level, plotted as a function of pH level. A positive slope indicates presence of aluminum improved survival: a negative slope, detrimental effects of aluminum.	3-89
3-31	Frequency distribution of pH and fish population status for 40 high elevation lakes surveyed in the 1930's and again in 1975.	3-92
3-32	Age composition of the white sucker population of three lakes in the Muskoka-Haliburton region of Ontario.	3–95
3-33	Average angling success for Atlantic salmon in 22 Nova Scotia Rivers since 1936. The data were collected from reports of Federal fishery offices.	3-97
3-34	The Atlantic salmon rivers of the Maritimes have been divided into four pH (estimated mean annual) categories based on significance to salmon reproduction.	3-99