high flow values or are above a River Water Fraction of 1. It is possible that these points are influenced by high flow in the Suwannee River (bank storage), and that high flows in the Suwannee are inundating the Holton Rise, resulting in a conductivity value closer to the surface water endmember.

The relationships presented in **Table 20** were used to reconstruct Dead River flows. The fraction of water flowing from the swallets into the Alapaha Rise and Holton Rise was calculated using the River Water Fractions presented in **Table 20**. The River Water Fractions for each rise is based on the mean of the river water fraction distributions presented above in **Figures 29 – 34**. The Jennings flow was multiplied by one minus the mean River Water Fraction for each flow condition for each spring (**Table 20**). The Jennings flow data was lagged by 10 days for the Holton Creek calculations, and the Jennings flow was lagged by 5 days for the Alapaha Rise at Jasper calculations. **Figures 37** and **38** present the modeled swallet-derived contribution to each spring.

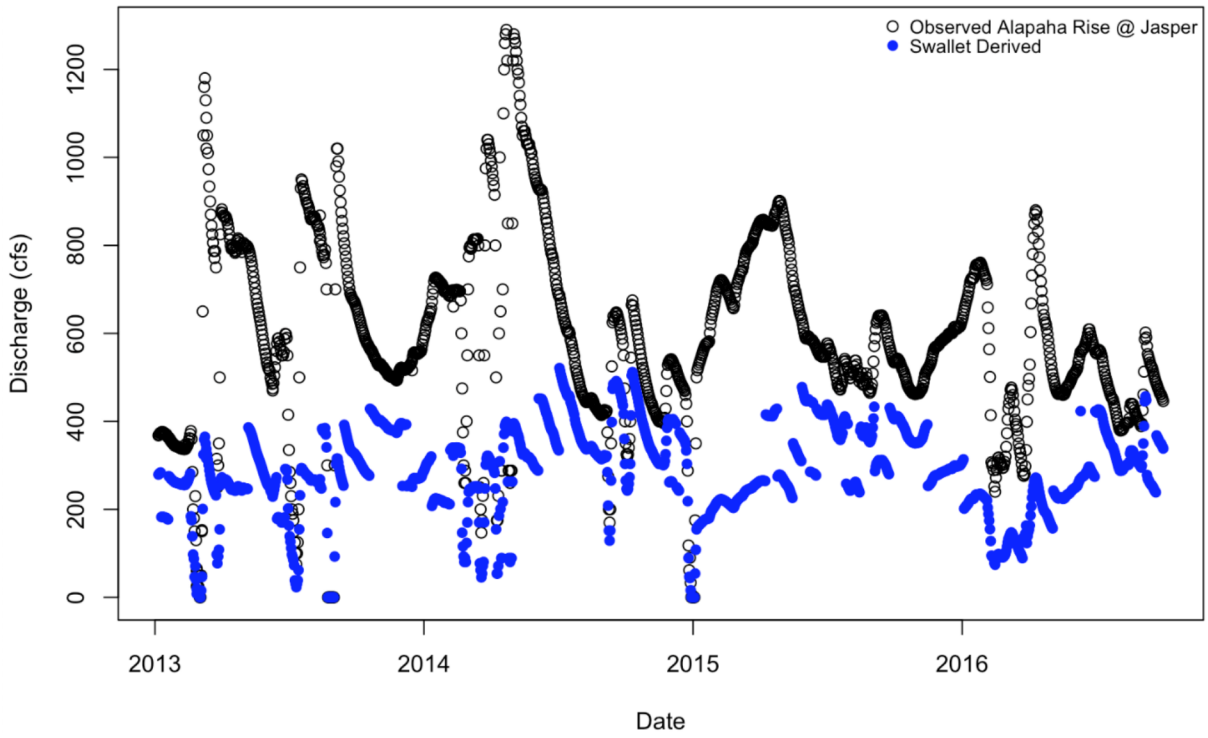

Figure 37: Swallet-derived Flow Contribution to the Alapaha Rise at Jasper.