

The diagram illustrates the Great Lakes System Profile, showing the relative elevations of the five Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The lakes are connected by a series of waterfalls and rapids, with Lake Superior being the highest and Lake Ontario being the lowest. The profile shows the following features:

- Lake Superior:** The highest lake, with a maximum depth of 1,332 ft (406 m).
- Lake Michigan:** The second highest lake, with a maximum depth of 481 ft (147 m).
- Lake Huron:** The third highest lake, with a maximum depth of 271 ft (83 m).
- Lake Erie:** The fourth highest lake, with a maximum depth of 193 ft (59 m).
- Lake Ontario:** The lowest lake, with a maximum depth of 133 ft (41 m).
- St. Lawrence River:** The lowest point in the system, with a maximum depth of 201 ft (61 m).

The diagram also shows the following rivers and features:

- St. Lawrence River:** The longest river in the system, flowing from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- Niagara River:** The second longest river in the system, flowing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.
- Detroit River:** The shortest river in the system, flowing from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie.
- St. Clair River:** The second shortest river in the system, flowing from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron.
- St. Marys River:** The third shortest river in the system, flowing from Lake Superior to Lake Michigan.

The total distance along the floor of the lakes is 2,312 miles (3,721 km).

The Lake Baikal is deeper **than** Lake Superior.



England

BIG

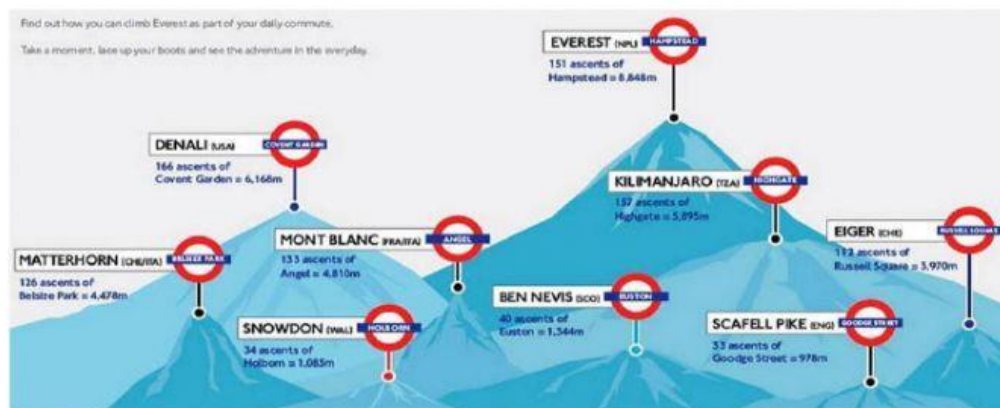
Scotland



The Pacific Ocean

WIDE

The Atlantic Ocean



The Mount Everest

HIGH

The Mount Eiger

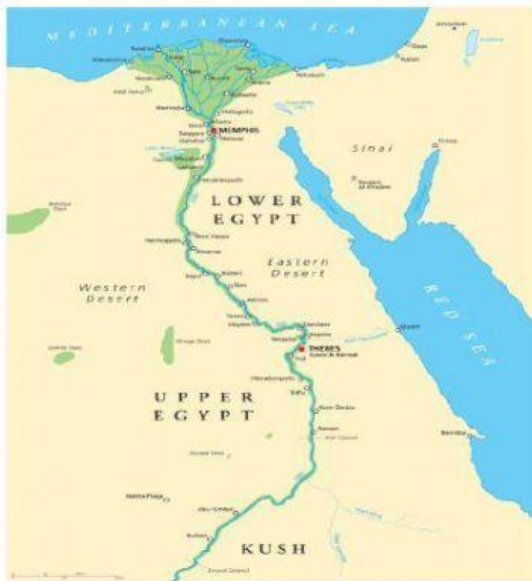


The Tugella falls



The Iguazu falls

HIGH



The Nile River



The Mississippi River

LONG