UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WATER RESOURCES BULLETIN NO. 29 PLATE B
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

73°07'30" 73°00' 72°52'30" 72°45'

42°00' 41°52'30" 41°45'

MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT

COLEBROOK
HARTLAND
SUFFIELD
WINCHESTER
BARKHAMSTED
GRANBY
EAST GRANBY
NEW HARTFORD
CANTON
SIMSBURY
TORRINGTON
AVON
WEST HARTFORD
BURLINGTON
FARMINGTON
HARWINTON
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
PLAINVILLE

## EXPLANATION

COARSE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT--Sorted sediments deposited by or in glacial meltwaters. Materials range principally from fine sand to cobble gravel. Screened wells tapping these deposits may yield 50 to 2000 gallons per minute. The highest yields are generally obtained from wells tapping the thickest, most transmissive parts of this unit. Lined areas are thought to be coarse grained but hydrogeologic data are incomplete and verification requires further investigation.

FINE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT--Sorted sediments deposited by or in glacial meltwaters. Materials range principally from clay to very fine sand. Screened wells are usually not installed in these deposits except where scattered zones of fine to medium sand exist. In the more transmissive areas, yields may range from 20 to 200 gallons per minute. Lined areas are thought to be fine grained but hydrogeologic data are incomplete and verification requires further investigation.

COARSE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT OVERLYING FINE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT--Materials consist principally of fine to coarse sand, 10 to 50 feet thick, overlying significant thicknesses of clay, silt, and very fine sand. Screened wells tapping the upper part of this unit may yield 50 to 500 gallons per minute with the highest yields obtained from the thickest, most transmissive areas; especially those near major streams. The lower, fine-grained part of this unit is generally unproductive. In some areas, data are insufficient to identify this fine-grained unit and it may occur within the mapped coarse-grained units.

BURIED COARSE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT-Materials consist principally of medium sand to gravel, 10 to 30 feet thick, overlain by significant thicknesses of clay, silt, and very fine sand. Screened wells tapping these buried, coarse-grained materials may yield 100 to 1,000 gallons per minute. The highest yields are generally obtained from wells tapping the thickest, most transmissive and most extensive buried deposits and those with large available drawdowns. In some areas, data are insufficient to identify this unit and it may occur within the mapped fine-grained units.

TILL--Nonsorted, nonstratified sediments deposited by glaciers and composed of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders mixed in various proportions. Dug wells tapping these deposits may yield 1 to 3 gallons per minute. Includes areas of bedrock outcrop.

CONTACT BETWEEN STRATIFIED DRIFT AND TILL OR BEDROCK OUTCROP AREAS

10 LINE OF EQUAL SATURATED THICKNESS OF STRATIFIED DRIFT--Values shown are in feet. Interval between lines is 10 and 30 feet along margins and 40 feet elsewhere.

BASIN DRAINAGE DIVIDE

66 / 6200 WATER WELL TAPPING COARSE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT--Smaller number is well number and identifies well. Larger number is aquifer transmissivity, estimated from specific capacity, in feet squared per day.

4 / 2900 TEST HOLE TAPPING COARSE-GRAINED STRATIFIED DRIFT--Smaller number is test hole number and identifies test hole. Larger number is aquifer transmissivity, estimated from grain-size distribution, in feet squared per day.

297 WATER WELL PENETRATING THICK TILL --Well driller reported drilling though at least 40 feet of glacial till. Number is local well number and identifies well.

SCALE 1:48,000

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 MILES

1 .5 0 1 2 3 KILOMETERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET Datum is sea level
BASE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

# GEOHYDROLOGIC MAP OF THE FARMINGTON RIVER BASIN