

Availability of Ground-Water Data for California, Water Year 2004

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources, in cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the ground-water resources of California each water year (October 1–September 30). These data constitute a valuable database for developing an improved understanding of the water resources of the State.

This Fact Sheet serves as an index to ground-water data for water year 2004. The 2-page report contains a map of California showing the number of wells (by county) with available water-level and water-quality data for water year 2004 (fig. 2) and instructions for obtaining this and other ground-water information contained in the databases of the U.S. Geological Survey, California Water Science Center.

From 1985 to 1993, data were published in the annual report “Water Resources Data for California, Volume 5. Ground-Water Data”; prior to 1985, the data were published in U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Papers.

HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Because the geography and geology of California are so complex, ground-water conditions are difficult to summarize. Ground-water levels are affected by

short- and long-term climatic conditions and also by ground-water withdrawals, irrigation returns, and other factors.

DATA COLLECTION

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

Measurements of water levels are made in many types of wells under varying conditions, but they are made using standard methods and equipment to ensure that these measurements are consistently accurate and reliable. All water levels in the California database are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum.

WATER-QUALITY MEASUREMENTS

The quality of ground water ordinarily changes slowly; therefore, a single annual sampling usually is sufficient to define ground-water quality in most settings. If the quality of ground water is likely to change rapidly because of special circumstances, more frequent sampling may be done to identify the nature of the change.

WELL-NUMBERING SYSTEM

Wells and springs in California are assigned numbers according to their location in the rectangular system for the

subdivision of public land. For example, in the number 005S012E22P001M (fig. 1), the first four characters indicate the township (T. 5 S.), and the next four characters indicate the range (R. 12 E.); the two digits following the range indicate the section (sec. 22); and the letter following the section indicates the 40-acre subdivision of the section. Within each 40-acre subdivision, the wells are numbered serially, as indicated by the last three digits. The final letter indicates the baseline and meridian designation as follows: H, Humboldt; M, Mount Diablo; S, San Bernardino. This 15-digit number is called the Local Number or State Well Number.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Current and historical data may be accessed directly through the USGS National Water Information Website (NWISWeb) at

<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/>

For other information on how to obtain data, contact:

Tom Haltom at tchaltom@usgs.gov or 916-278-3100 for northern California data;

Julia Huff at jahuff@usgs.gov or 858-637-6823 for southern California data.

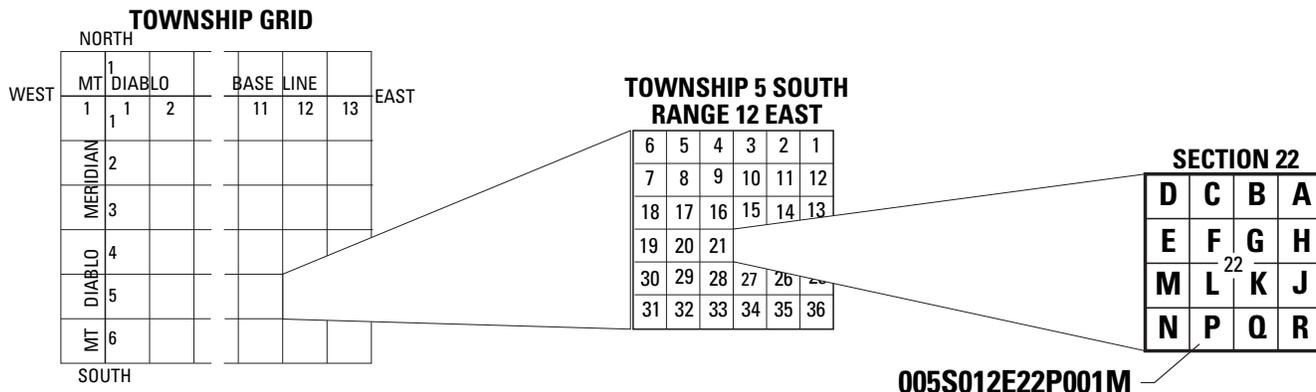


Figure 1. Well-numbering system.



Figure 2. The number of wells, by county (shaded), for which data are available for the 2004 water year.

For more information on ground water in California please write to:

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Access this fact sheet and other U.S. Geological Survey California water resources information at:

<http://ca.water.usgs.gov>