

**SUMMARY OF DISSOLVED-SOLIDS DISTRIBUTION**

Changes in the concentrations of dissolved solids in the ground water since 1910 may have been caused by (1) removal of the more saline water from the shallow part of the aquifer by pumping from shallow wells, and (2) movement of saline water toward heavily pumped areas where large water-level declines have been recorded. Salt from irrigation water is being deposited in the soil, but it may be many years before the salt reaches the saturated zone because the water table is more than 200 feet below the land surface in many places. However, salts from irrigation water may be reaching the saturated zone in the Kansas Settlement area at those places where the depth to water is less than 100 feet.

**EXPLANATION**

Dissolved solids, in parts per million

Less than 200 ppm

201 to 300 ppm

301 to 500 ppm

501 to 1,000 ppm

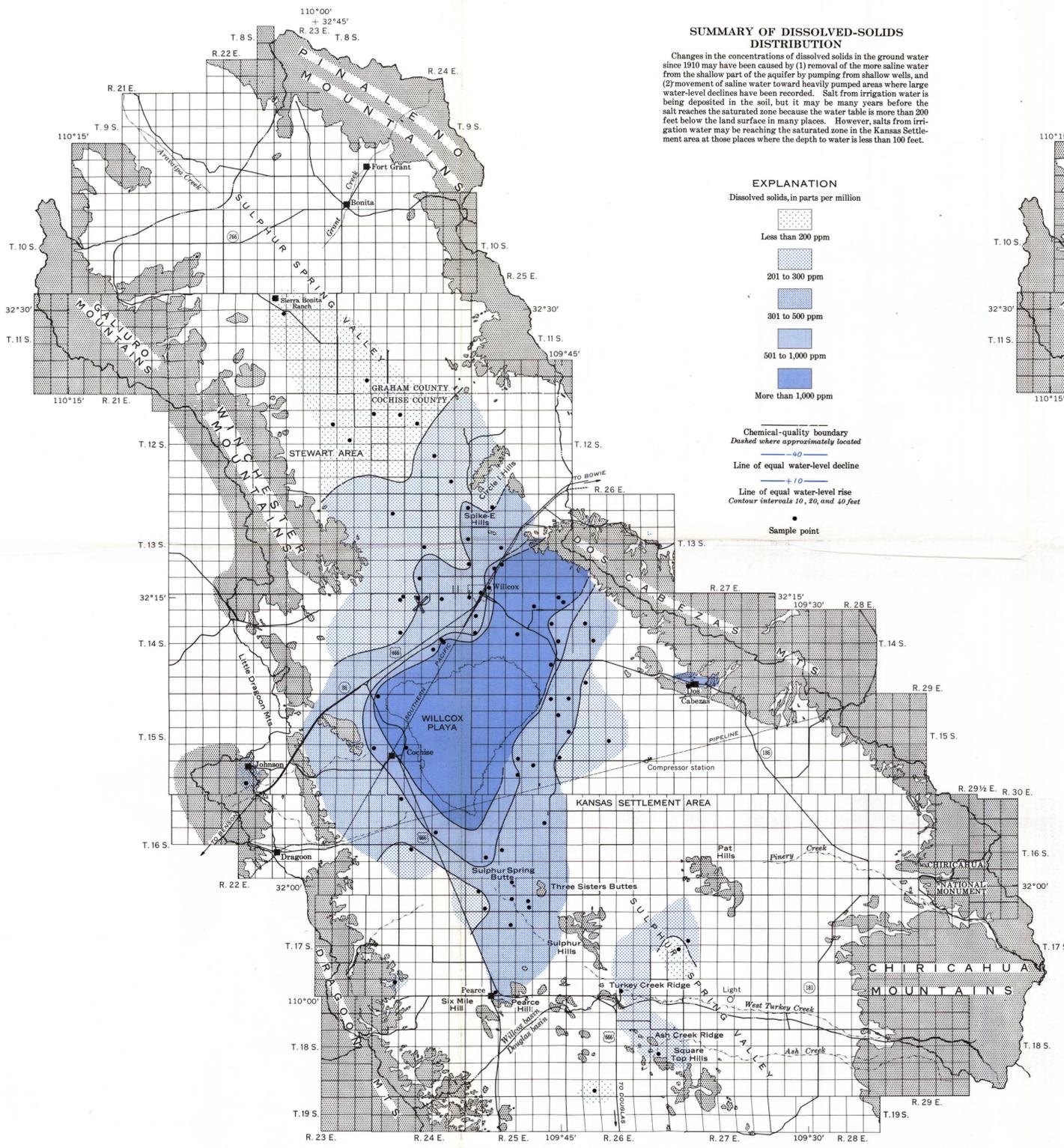
More than 1,000 ppm

Chemical-quality boundary  
Dashed where approximately located

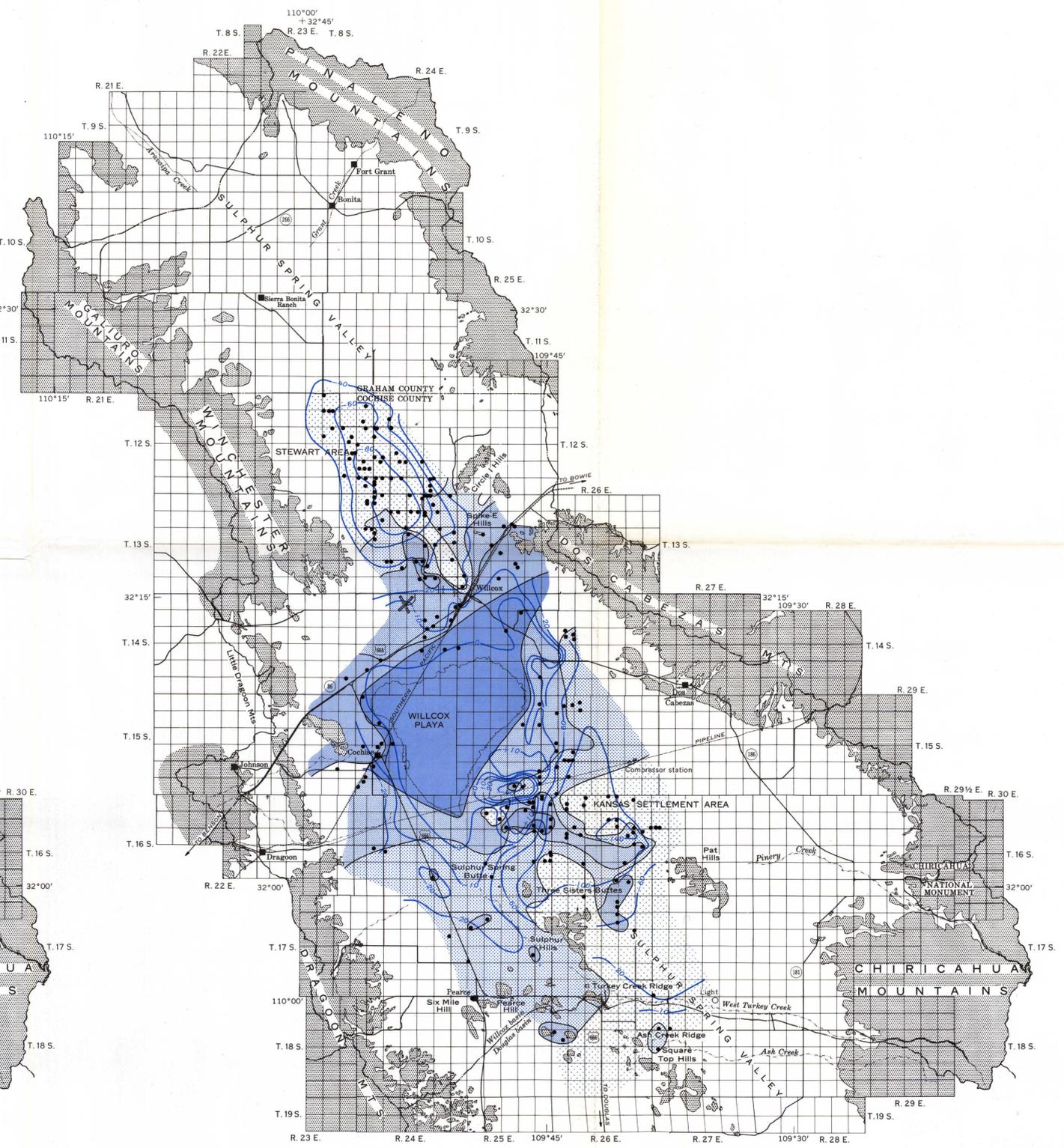
Line of equal water-level decline  
Contour interval 10, 20, and 40 feet

Line of equal water-level rise  
Contour interval 10, 20, and 40 feet

Sample point



A. DISTRIBUTION OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS IN GROUND WATER, 1910 (AFTER MEINZER AND KELTON, 1913)



B. DISTRIBUTION OF DISSOLVED SOLIDS IN GROUND WATER 1962, AND CHANGES OF WATER TABLE, 1910 TO 1963

Base from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangles

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**MAPS SHOWING FLUORIDE CONTENT AND SALINITY OF GROUND WATER IN THE WILLCOX BASIN, GRAHAM AND COCHISE COUNTIES, ARIZONA**

By  
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