GROUND WATER

Ground water is a major source of the central Wisconsin River Basin where it is the source of much of the water supply to the region. The water supply to the area is dominated by small streams and springs. Ground water also contributes to the water supply in the region. The best water supply for the central Wisconsin River Basin is from the area of ground water near the river bank. The expected average yield of ground water from this area is from 20 to 30 feet.

MOVEMENT

The water in the central Wisconsin River Basin moves in a general direction from the south to the north. The water table reaches its highest point in the eastern part of the basin, and its lowest point in the western part. The water table is at its lowest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its highest point in the western part. The water table is at its lowest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its highest point in the western part.

RECHARGE

Natural recharge to the central Wisconsin River Basin is from precipitation in the region. The average annual precipitation in the region is from 20 to 30 inches. The water table is at its highest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its lowest point in the western part. The water table is at its lowest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its highest point in the western part.

DISCHARGE

Ground water discharges from the central Wisconsin River Basin to the surface water in the region. The average annual discharge from the central Wisconsin River Basin is from 20 to 30 cubic feet per second. The water table is at its highest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its lowest point in the western part. The water table is at its lowest point in the eastern part of the basin, and at its highest point in the western part.

WATER-LEVEL FLUCTUATIONS

Ground water levels fluctuate in response to changes in recharge, drainage, and evapotranspiration. Water levels are generally lower in the summer than in the winter. Water levels are generally higher in the spring than in the autumn. Water levels are generally higher in the winter than in the autumn.

HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES OF OUTWASH

The hydraulic properties of outwash deposits were determined by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The hydraulic properties of outwash deposits vary from place to place. The hydraulic properties of outwash deposits are generally higher in the spring than in the autumn. The hydraulic properties of outwash deposits are generally higher in the winter than in the autumn.

SPECIFIC CAPACITIES

Specific capacities of the outwash deposits were determined by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The specific capacities of the outwash deposits vary from place to place. The specific capacities of the outwash deposits are generally higher in the spring than in the autumn. The specific capacities of the outwash deposits are generally higher in the winter than in the autumn.

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