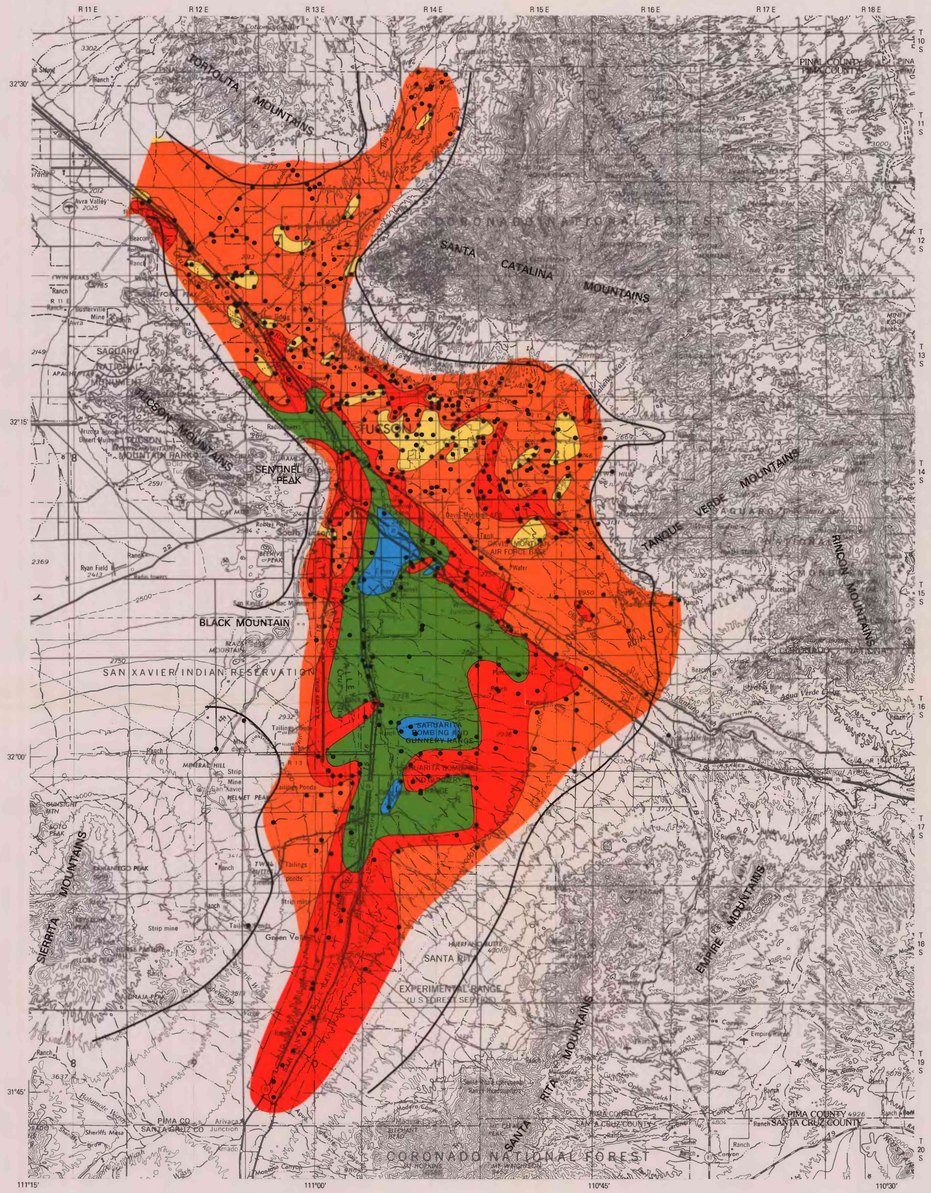
Prepared in cooperation with the
CITY OF TUCSON



Base from U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000
Nogales, 1956–69 and Tucson, 1956–77

SCALE 1:250 000

5 0 5 10 MILES

5 0 5 10 KILOMETERS

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

FIGURE 4.—Approximate areal distribution of clay- and silt-size particles in the upper Tinaja beds in the Tucson basin.

EXPLANATION

Percent clay and silt, upper Tinaja beds—Approximate areal distribution of clay- and silt-size particles with diameters of less than 0.0625 millimeters from wells that partially or fully penetrate the upper Tinaja beds

- Less than 20
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80
- More than 80

• **Wells from which grain-size analysis was available**—Analyses by U.S. Geological Survey, City of Tucson, and University of Arizona

Boundary of aquifer

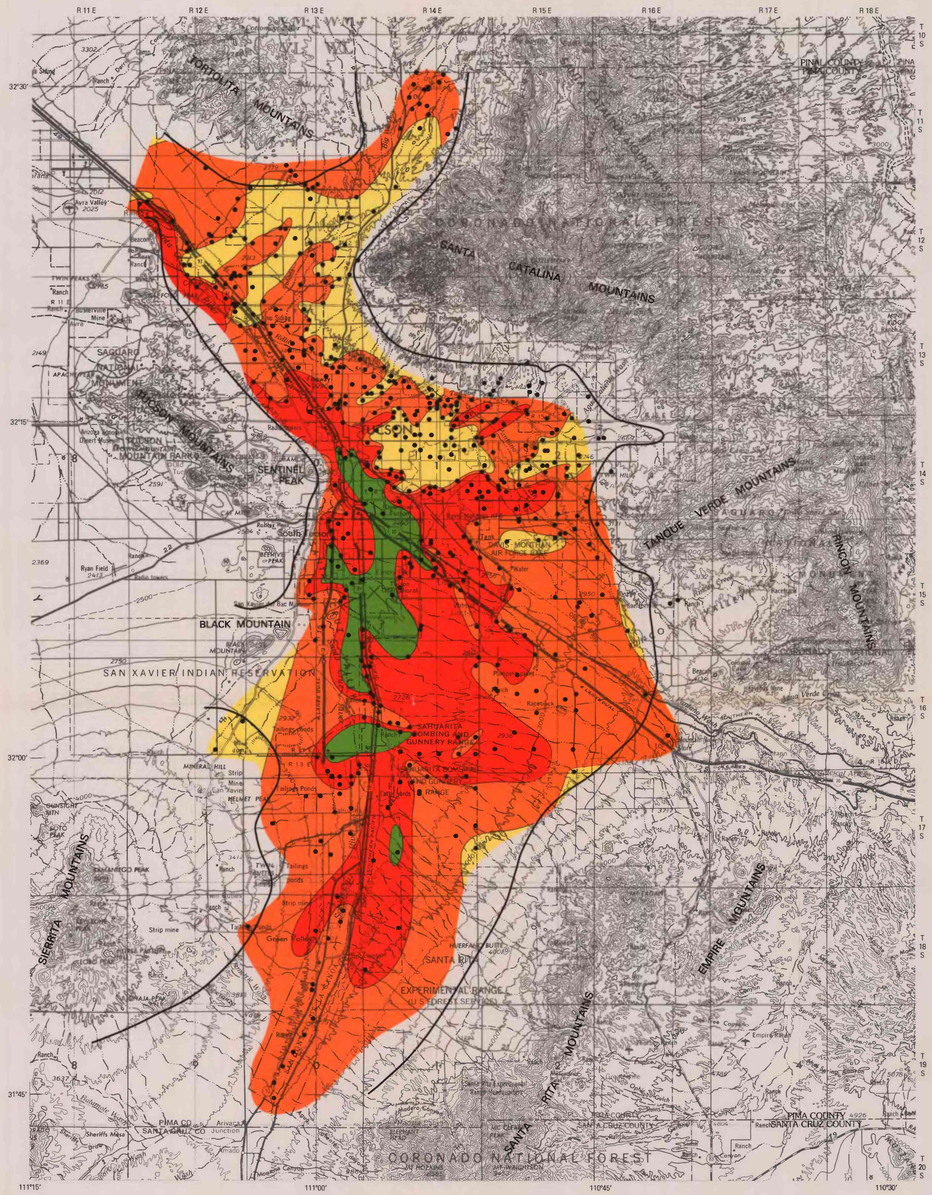
EXPLANATION

Percent clay and silt, Fort Lowell Formation—Approximate areal distribution of clay- and silt-size particles with diameters of less than 0.0625 millimeters from wells that partially or fully penetrate the Fort Lowell Formation

- Less than 20
- 20 to 40
- 40 to 60
- 60 to 80

• **Wells from which grain-size analysis was available**—Analyses by U.S. Geological Survey, City of Tucson, and University of Arizona

Boundary of aquifer



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SCALE 1:250 000

5 0 5 10 MILES

5 0 5 10 KILOMETERS

TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
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FIGURE 5.—Approximate areal distribution of clay- and silt-size particles in the Fort Lowell Formation in the Tucson basin.

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POTENTIAL FOR AQUIFER COMPACTION, LAND SUBSIDENCE, AND EARTH FISSURES IN THE TUCSON BASIN, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

By
S. R. Anderson

1988