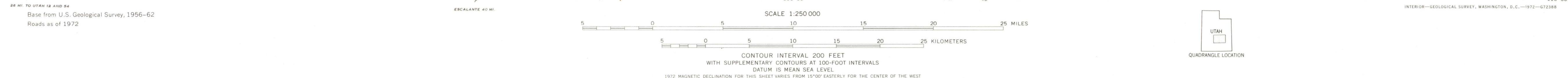


**EXPLANATION**  
Dissolved solids, in milligrams per liter (parts per million)  
● 250  
● 450  
● 750  
Spring  
At places, one symbol represents two or more closely spaced springs

**NOTES**  
A spring is "a place where, without the agency of man, water flows from a rock or soil upon the land or into a body of surface water" (Meinzer, 1923, p. 48).  
About 450 springs are located on this map. Locations and names are from U.S. Forest Service maps (1963, 1964) and from topographic maps of the U.S. Geological Survey, both published and in preparation. There is considerable variation in geological occurrence of the springs and in quantity and chemical quality of the water that issues from them. Springs in the Salina quadrangle are more abundant where annual precipitation is 16 inches or more, although there are many springs in arid parts of the quadrangle as well.  
In the Salina quadrangle, springs are used most commonly for watering livestock. They are used also for irrigation and for domestic and municipal water supply. Several communities in Rabbit Valley, Grass Valley, and Sevier Valley depend on springs for all or part of their water supply.  
Quantity and quality of water are shown for those few springs for which data are available (Mundorff, 1971). Caution must be used in drinking from springs, especially in arid areas; the water commonly tastes bad and may cause illness.

**REFERENCES**  
Meinzer, O. E., 1923, Outline of ground-water hydrology: U.S. Geol. Survey Water Supply Paper 494, 71 p.  
Mundorff, J. C., 1971, Nonthermal springs of Utah: Utah Geol. and Mineralog. Survey Water-Resources Bull. 16.  
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**MAP SHOWING SPRINGS IN THE SALINA QUADRANGLE, UTAH**  
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1972