



- EXPLANATION**
- DEPTH TO WATER, IN FEET BELOW LAND SURFACE
 - Less than 100
 - 100 to 200
 - 200 to 300
 - Insufficient data
 - WATER-LEVEL CONTOUR—Shows approximate altitude of the water level. Contour interval 50 and 100 feet. Datum is mean sea level
 - WELL IN WHICH DEPTH TO WATER WAS MEASURED IN 1978—Upper number, 65R, is depth to water in feet below land surface (R, reported). Lower number, 3947, is altitude of the water level in feet above mean sea level
 - SPRING—Number, 5640, is altitude of the land surface in feet above mean sea level
 - APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF THE MAIN WATER-BEARING UNIT—The main water-bearing unit is principally alluvium, which consists of permeable lenses of gravel and sand interbedded with silt and clay. The igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, which make up the surrounding mountains, yield less than 50 gallons per minute where fractured. Queried where uncertain
 - GENERALIZED DIRECTION OF GROUND-WATER FLOW
 - ARBITRARY BOUNDARY OF GROUND-WATER AREA

Prior to extensive ground-water withdrawals, the general direction of ground-water movement in the alluvium was from the mountain fronts to the center of Sulphur Springs Valley and southward into Mexico. In the northern part of the area large withdrawals for irrigation have caused a decline in the water table, which reversed the direction of movement; the water now moves toward the agricultural pumping center between Elfrida and the Squaretop Hills. Although the water table has declined between Elfrida and the international boundary, the general southward movement of ground water has not changed significantly.

