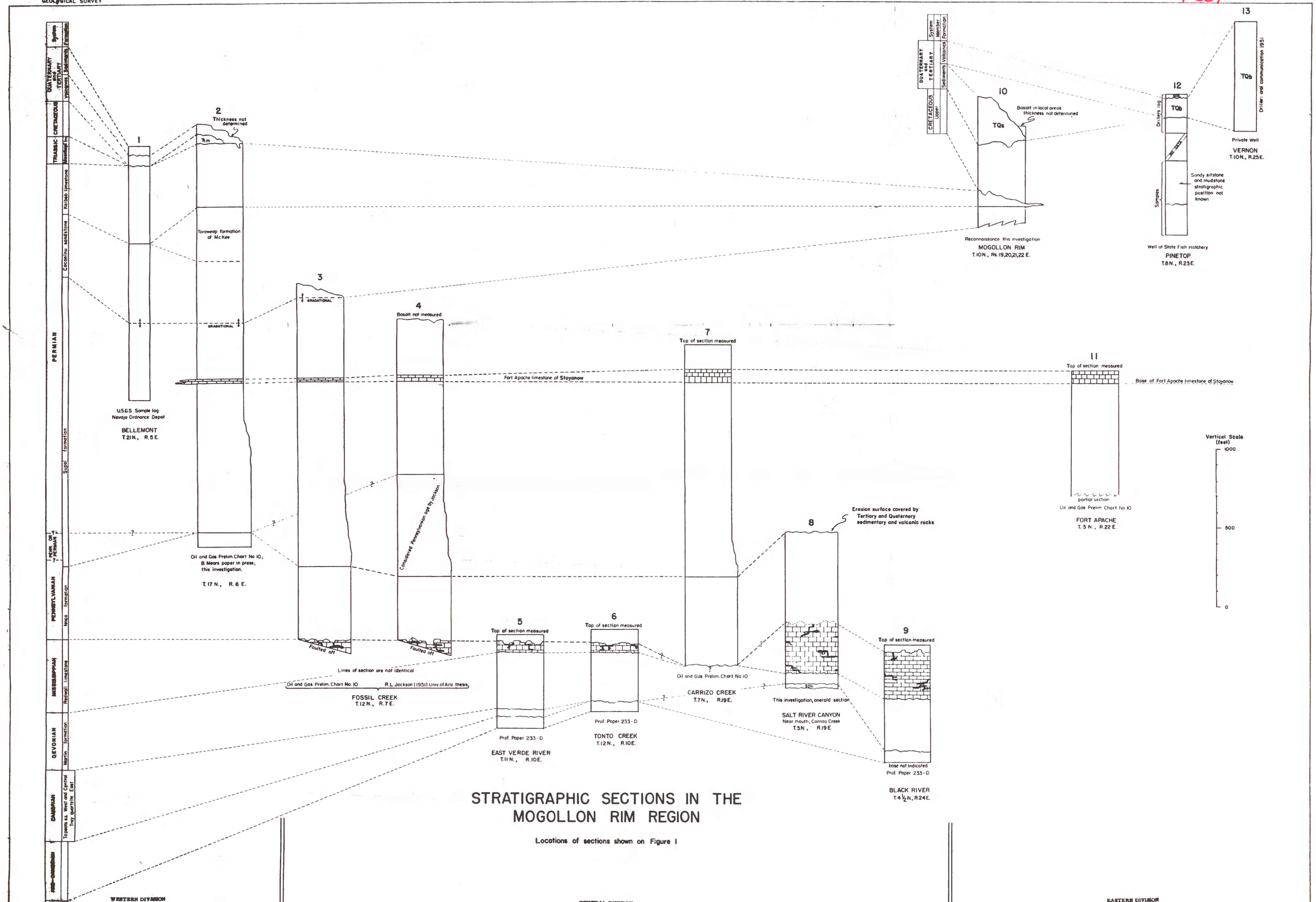
54-339



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS IN THE MOGOLLON RIM REGION

Locations of sections shown on Figure 1

WESTERN DIVISION

Devonian rocks are exposed in Sycamore Canyon, but thicknesses are unknown. The Redwall limestone and the Supai formation are the principal aquifers, especially in Sycamore Canyon and in lower reaches of Oak Creek. The Toroweap formation of McKee, 1938, Kaibab limestone, and Moenkopi formation are essentially non-water-bearing in rim region. Basalt springs are numerous but of small yield. The Coconino sandstone and Tertiary and Quaternary sediments furnish small supplies of water in local areas.

CENTRAL DIVISION

The Martin formation and Redwall limestone yield the largest amounts of water to springs. Fossil Creek springs discharge 18,500 gallons per minute from Redwall limestone. Springs occur commonly high in Supai formation and in Coconino strata, but characteristically are of small discharge. Eastern half of this division was not covered in this reconnaissance.

EASTERN DIVISION

Limestones in the Supai formation, and basalt, yield the largest volumes of water to springs. A large salty spring is reported to emerge from rocks in the Naco formation, but has not been examined. The Coconino sandstone yields water to public-supply and irrigation wells in areas north of the rim. Cretaceous rocks supply water to domestic wells in local areas. A group of salt-water springs emerge from pre-Cambrian quartzites near the mouth of the White River.

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