

Modified after G. E. Hendrickson, 1962.

E X P L A N A T I O N



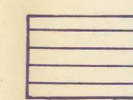
Most wells in valley bottoms will yield 5 to 10 gpm of water containing generally less than 300 ppm of chloride. Wells in alluvium-filled valleys that drain areas of more than 1 square mile may yield as much as 30 gpm. Water is obtained from alluvium or from weathered and fractured rock.



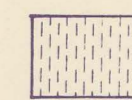
Most wells will yield little water or salt water.



Most wells, less than 100 ft. deep, will yield 5 to 10 gpm of water containing generally less than 700 ppm of chloride. Wells in some of the larger valleys may yield 100 gpm or more. Deeper wells and wells located near the sea generally will yield saltier water, containing more than 1,000 ppm of chloride. Water is obtained from alluvium and from limestone. Water in the limestone generally is saltier than that in the alluvium.



Most wells will yield 1 to 5 gpm of water containing less than 500 ppm of chloride. Wells near the sea generally yield saltier water. Water is obtained from alluvium and from weathered and fractured rock.



Most wells will yield salty water. Wells in the upper part of the larger valleys may yield water containing less than 700 ppm of chloride.

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Letters refer to stream-gaging sites listed in table 2.

Figure 5.-- General ground-water areas in St. Croix.