



EXPLANATION

- STUDY REGION BOUNDARY
- SUBREGION BOUNDARY

GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY

Subregion 2 contains three major water-bearing subsurface units: Crystalline bedrock, stratified drift, and till. Crystalline bedrock underlies the entire Subregion and is overlain in most places by unconsolidated deposits of stratified drift and till.

AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER FROM UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS

- A. AREAS WHERE INDIVIDUAL WELLS CAN BE EXPECTED TO YIELD MODERATE TO LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER (50-2000 gpm)  
Stratified-drift deposits that have a water-saturated thickness greater than 10 feet and contain a substantial amount of material coarser than fine sand. These deposits constitute the principal water-bearing unit in the Subregion. Under conditions of development induced recharge from adjacent streams may be the source of a substantial part of the water pumped from wells. The diagonally ruled pattern indicates the type of underlying bedrock.
- B. AREAS WHERE INDIVIDUAL WELLS CAN BE EXPECTED TO YIELD LOW TO MODERATE AMOUNTS OF WATER (1-50 gpm)  
Stratified-drift deposits that have a water-saturated thickness of at least 10 feet and are composed almost entirely of fine to very fine sand, silt, and clay. The diagonally ruled pattern indicates the type of underlying bedrock.  
Stratified-drift deposits that have a water-saturated thickness of 10 feet or less, and till. In many parts of the Subregion yields from wells tapping these deposits are inadequate for most modern domestic use, or the deposits are not saturated with water. The diagonally ruled pattern indicates the type of underlying bedrock from which low to moderate amounts of water are available.
- C. AREAS WHERE AVAILABILITY COULD NOT BE DETERMINED  
Unconsolidated stratified-drift deposits for which existing hydrologic data is inadequate to assess water-yielding capability. The diagonally ruled pattern indicates the type of underlying bedrock.

AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER FROM CONSOLIDATED BEDROCK

Crystalline bedrock, consolidated rocks such as granite, gneiss, and schists that contain ground water in open fractures. Wells tapping crystalline bedrock in the Long Island Sound study area have a median yield of 7 gpm and 90 percent of the wells yield at least 2 gpm. Shaded patterns indicate types of crystalline bedrock.

ESTIMATED LONG-TERM SUSTAINED YIELDS OF SELECTED AREAS UNDERLAIN BY STRATIFIED DRIFT

Brackets show the approximate location of the area and the adjacent number is the estimated long-term sustained yield in millions of gallons per day (mgd)

3.5

SITES OF LARGE GROUND-WATER WITHDRAWALS FROM STRATIFIED-DRIFT DEPOSITS

Upper number is average pumpage in millions of gallons per day (mgd) and lower number is the last two digits of year to which data apply

2.0  
70

REFERENCES

Thomas, C. E., Jr., Cervione, M. A., Jr., and Grossman, I. G., 1968, Water resource inventory of Connecticut, part 3, lower Thames and southeastern coastal river basins: Connecticut Water Resources Bull., No. 15, 105 p.

LONG ISLAND SOUND REGIONAL STUDY

NEW ENGLAND RIVER BASINS COMMISSION  
NEW HAVEN, CT. - BOSTON, MASS.

Based on published and unpublished data assembled for the Long Island Sound Regional Study of the New England River Basins Commission by the U.S. Geological Survey

MAP SUBREGION-2 CONNECTICUT RIVER ESTUARY  
AVAILABILITY AND USE OF GROUND WATER ON NORTH COAST  
LONG ISLAND SOUND, CONNECTICUT RIVER ESTUARY  
Compiled by Robert L. Melvin and F. P. Hoani 1973

74-321m

FIG. NO. 2

Connecticut (Connecticut River Estuary) Ground Water, 1:62,500, 1974, Cop. 1

Base reduced from USGS 7 1/2 quadrangle maps, with approximate bathymetry, added in portion not covered by USGS maps, derived from NOS chart 0808 N-55

