



**EXPLANATION**  
--- STUDY REGION BOUNDARY  
--- SUBREGION BOUNDARY

**GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY**

Subregion 3 contains four major water-bearing subsurface units: crystalline bedrock, sedimentary bedrock, stratified drift, and till. Crystalline or sedimentary bedrock underlies the entire Subregion and is overlain 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 uses 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 (granite, gneiss, and schist) that contain ground water in open fractures. Wells tapping crystalline bedrock in the Long Island Sound Study Region have a median yield of 7 gpm and 90 percent of the wells yield at least 2 gpm. Shaded patterns indicate types of overlying unconsolidated deposits.

Sedimentary bedrock. Consolidated rocks such as sandstone and shale that contain ground water in openings between the individual grains and in open fractures. Wells tapping sedimentary bedrock in the L.I.S.S. Region have a median yield of 11 gpm and 90 percent of the wells yield at least 2.6 gpm. Shaded patterns indicate type of overlying unconsolidated deposits.

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

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

**REFERENCES**

Weiss, L. A., and Bingham, J. W., in preparation. Water resources inventory of Connecticut, part 10, lower Connecticut River basin. Connecticut Water Resources Bull.