



**EXPLANATION**

- STUDY REGION BOUNDARY
- SUBREGION BOUNDARY

**GROUND-WATER AVAILABILITY**

Subregions contain 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 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: Consolidated rocks such as 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.

**REFERENCES**

- Asseltine, E. S., and Grossman, I. G., 1955, The ground-water resources of Westchester County: New York: Water Power and Control Commission Bull. No. GW-35, 79 p.
- Van Der Leeden, Frits, 1962, The ground water resources of Westchester County, New York: New York Univ. Master's thesis, 90 p.



*Connecticut (Long Island Sound, west), Ground water, 1:62,500, 1974, cop. 1*

How reduced from USGS 7 1/2 quadrangle maps

**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 - 6 WESTERN LONG ISLAND SOUND**  
**AVAILABILITY AND USE OF GROUND WATER ON NORTH COAST**  
**LONG ISLAND SOUND, WESTERN LONG ISLAND SOUND**  
Compiled by Robert L. Melvin and F. P. Haeni 1973

74-326 m



1/2 1 0 1 2  
SCALE IN MILES (1:62,500)  
BASE MAP: AUGUST 1972  
OVERLAY MAP:

FIG. NO. 6