

Table 1.--Generalized stratigraphic section and water-bearing characteristics of aquifers in central-western New Mexico - Concluded

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Erathem	System	Series	Group	Stratigraphic Unit	Thickness		Generalized lithology	Generalized hydrologic characteristics	Remarks
					feet	metres			
Paleozoic	Permian	Leonardian		San Andres Limestone	0- 250	0- 75	Light-gray, microcrystalline, thin-to massive-bedded limestone. Locally may be pink to orange in color. Karstic topography developed at unconformity below Triassic beds.	Hydraulically connected to underlying Glorieta Sandstone. Major aquifer in Grants-Bluewater area where it is a source of irrigation water although yields and quality are erratic. Elsewhere yields generally range from 50 to 150 gpm (3 to 9 i/s).	Thin to north regionally across area of study. Not present in northern McKinley and Sandoval counties.
				Glorieta Sandstone	100- 350	0-110	Predominantly a thick-bedded to massive, well-sorted, light-gray to buff, fine-grained sandstone. Generally tightly cemented.	Hydraulically connected to overlying San Andres Limestone. Correlated by Baars (1962, 1972) with Coconino Sandstone to west. Major aquifer in Grants-Bluewater area. Dependable source of small yields of water in much of central-western New Mexico.	
				Yeso Formation San Ysidro Member	50- 300	15- 90	Very fine-grained, orange to red sandstone and claystone with some anhydrite and limestone in lower part.	Generally does not yield water.	
				Meseta Blanca Member	150- 500	50-150	Very fine-grained, silty, micaceous, light-brown to reddish-brown sandstone.	Yields a small amount of water for domestic and stock use. Water quality generally poor.	Correlated with De Chelly Sandstone by Baars (1962 and 1972).
		Wolfcampian		Abo Formation	500- 800	150-245	Dark brick-red to reddish-brown arkosic sandstone and siltstone, with numerous layers of conglomerate in lower part.	Generally not water bearing but may yield a small amount of very poor quality water.	
	Pennsylvanian	Upper(?) Pennsylvanian		Unknown	0- 500+	0-150+	Arkose, arkosic conglomerate, thin limestones and shale.	Probably contains impotable water. Untested.	Thin to absent in the immediate vicinity of the Zuni Mountains, and over a broad area southwest of the axis of the present Zuni uplift (fig. 3; and Kelly, 1967, and Mallory, 1972, fig. 4).
Precambrian	Precambrian			Igneous and Metamorphic rocks	-	-	Granite, gneiss, metarhyolite, schist, and greenstone.	Fractured and jointed in outcrops. However, the fractures are undoubtedly closed and permeability correspondingly reduced at depth in the subsurface.	-