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THE POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OF THE MAGOTHY AQUIFER ON LONG ISLAND,

NEW YORK, IN MARCH 1975

By ^{with ocat} K. R. Prince

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Plate 1. Map showing the potentiometric surface of the Magothy aquifer on Long Island, New York, in March 1975.

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FACTORS FOR CONVERTING ENGLISH UNITS
OF MEASURE TO INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM (SI) UNITS

Multiply English units	by	To obtain SI units
inches	25.4	millimetres
feet	.3048	metres
miles	1.609	kilometres
million gallons per day	3,785	cubic metres per day

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ABSTRACT

A map showing the potentiometric surface of the Magothy aquifer was drawn from water-level measurements made in March 1975. These measurements indicated a range in altitude of the potentiometric surface from more than 25 feet (7.62 metres) below mean sea level in Queens County to more than 80 feet (24.38 metres) above mean sea level in Nassau County.

INTRODUCTION

Ground water is the sole source of freshwater for over 3 million residents of Long Island. The water supply is mainly withdrawn from three major aquifers--the upper glacial, the Magothy, and the Lloyd.

The Magothy aquifer is the principal aquifer. It is generally overlain by the upper glacial aquifer and is underlain by the Raritan clay, which in turn overlies the Lloyd aquifer. Along the south shore of Long Island, the Magothy aquifer is locally confined by the overlying Gardiners Clay.

During 1974, about 250 million gallons (946,000 cubic metres) of water was pumped daily from the Magothy aquifer for public supply and industrial use. Because of the large pumpage, the changes in potentiometric head are monitored, as they indicate changes in storage and water movement in the aquifer.

The purpose of this report is to describe the March 1975 position of the potentiometric surface of the Magothy aquifer. A potentiometric surface is the surface that represents the static hydraulic head in the aquifer. The potentiometric surface shown on plate 1 is the altitude at which water would have stood in tightly cased wells in March 1975. Changes in the potentiometric surface generally result from variations in the amount of water either entering or discharging from the aquifer. Large head changes are usually the effect of an increase or decrease in pumpage.

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Previous potentiometric maps of the Magothy aquifer are in published reports by Kimmel (1971) and Soren (1971), and in an open-file report by Koch and Koszalka (1972).

METHOD

This report summarizes data obtained from nearly simultaneous water-level measurements made in March 1975 in 120 wells screened in the Magothy aquifer or other aquifers reflecting Magothy heads. A large number of the wells used in the study are in the western half of Long Island, where the demand for water is greater because of dense population.

Ninety-six of the wells that were measured are parts of public supply systems, and many of these wells are in continuous operation. Operating public supply wells measured in this study were turned off for a minimum of 24 hours prior to measurement. This was done so that the water levels would reflect potentiometric heads in the aquifer rather than pumping levels in the wells. Thirty-nine of the wells in Suffolk County were measured at or near the time of this study by the air-line pressure method and are indicated as such on plate 1. Because the accuracy of air-line measurements may vary, their readings are rounded to the nearest foot.

The remaining 24 wells are unpumped observation wells in which aquifer heads are recorded regularly. In observation wells near shorelines, where potentiometric levels are affected by tides, levels at high tide were used.

RESULTS

Location of the wells in which water levels were measured and the altitude of the water level (potentiometric head) are shown on plate 1. Selected water-level measurements are compared with previous water levels in table 1. Water-level measurements from March 1975, together with prior potentiometric-surface maps of the Magothy aquifer, were used to define the potentiometric surface shown in plate 1.

Pumping has caused a major depression in the Magothy aquifer's potentiometric surface throughout most of Queens County. This depression is also discussed by Soren (1971, p. 15) and by Kimmel (1971, p. 226). In 1961, the lowest water levels were just over 10 feet (3.0 metres) below mean sea level. By 1968, the depression had increased to more than 15 feet (4.5 metres) below mean sea level (Soren, 1971, plate 2, c and F). The March 1975 measurements indicate that the water-level depression has deepened to approximately 25 feet (7.6 metres) below mean sea level. Available records show this to be approximately equal to the lowest water levels on record for this area and about 10 feet (3.0 metres) below the 1972 water level (Koch and Koszalka, 1972).

Table 1.--Water levels in selected wells screened in the Magothy aquifer

(Water levels are in feet above or below (-) mean sea level; letters in well numbers refer to counties in which wells are located--Q, Queens County; N, Nassau County; and S, Suffolk County)

Well number	Water level		Net change
	March 1974	March 1975	
Q471	14.70	14.37	-0.33
Q2332	-16.71	-17.01	-0.30
Q2409	-15.74	-24.39	-8.65
Q2410	5.96	2.00	-3.96
Q2432	-26.83	-28.33	-1.50
N180	^{1/} 17.36	17.67	0.31
N1613	^{1/} 6.98	6.90	-0.08
N3861	- 4.64	- 4.28	0.36
N3867	2.40	2.10	-0.30
N4150	6.83	7.32	0.49
N6510	- 2.67	- 2.61	0.06
S6455	39.81	38.91	-0.90
S22577	42.10	41.72	-0.38
S34272	20.78	21.97	1.19
S34894	46.07	45.23	-0.84

^{1/} April 1974.

The highest known head in the Magothy aquifer, approximately 85 feet (25.9 metres) above mean sea level, occurs in northeastern Nassau County. Water levels in the Magothy aquifer for the remainder of Long Island show only minor changes since 1972 (Koch and Koszalka, 1972).

REFERENCES CITED

- Kimmel, G. E., 1971, Water-level surfaces in the aquifers of western Long Island, New York, in 1959 and 1970: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 750-B, p. 224-228.
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