



- EXPLANATION**
- 60 — Altitude of top of Floridan aquifer, in feet below mean sea level. Contour interval 20 feet. Dashed where inferred.
 - 001(TW-57) U.S. Geological Survey test well. Number is last three digits of local well number (sheet 1). Letter-number combination in parentheses is field or agency identifier; final two digits denote year drilled.
 - 001(W-8501) Well with Florida Geological Survey well log. Letters-number combination in parentheses is agency file identifier.
 - D Test hole
 - X Destroyed
 - D U Fault line as described by Brown and others, 1962a. D indicates the downthrust side, and U the upthrust side.

Note: The overlay shows altitude of top of Floridan aquifer and is based on the shallowest known occurrence of limestones of Eocene age. The contours were originally defined in 1953 (Neill 1953), and refined in 1955-57 (Brown and others 1962a) and 1974-76 (references, sheets 2 and 3).

GEOHYDROLOGY

The Titusville SW quadrangle area consists of pine-palmetto flatwoods, and scrub lowlands with many marsh areas. Surface drainage is through the marshes and constructed drainage outlets which ultimately drain the higher areas to the St. Johns River.

Ground water occurs under nonartesian and artesian conditions. Nonartesian conditions occur where the upper surface of the zone of saturation (water table) is free to rise and fall in direct response to local rainfall (recharge) and to discharge. Artesian conditions occur where the water in an aquifer is confined by a bed of less permeable material and will rise in a tightly cased well above the base of the confining bed. The level to which the water will rise defines the altitude of the aquifer's potentiometric surface at that location. If the potentiometric surface is above land surface, the well will flow (sheet 3). Water-level measurements in many artesian wells are used to define the configuration of the potentiometric surface over broad areas (sheet 3).

Unconsolidated sediments of Holocene, Pleistocene, and Late Miocene age constitute the nonartesian (shallow) aquifer. These sediments lie above the consolidated limestone formations of Eocene age known as the Floridan aquifer. The altitude of the top of the Floridan aquifer is shown on sheet 2. The middle Miocene deposits (Glaethorn Formation) overlies and tend to confine the Floridan aquifer. Where the confining beds are discontinuous and limestones of Miocene age are present, there is possible vertical connection between the middle Miocene and the Eocene deposits.

There is very little use of ground water on the Titusville SW quadrangle in Brevard County (sheet 1). Most of the area is a discharge area for the Floridan aquifer (sheet 3), which contains water with chloride concentrations in excess of 600 mg/L (sheet 4). Upward leakage and discharge of this Floridan water results in occurrence of brackish water (chloride concentrations greater than 250 mg/L) in the St. Johns River and adjacent marshes and lakes during periods of low flow. Even South Lake at an altitude of about 16 feet periodically contains brackish water from discharge of the Floridan aquifer. For these reasons there is believed to be no significant occurrence of fresh ground water in the shallow aquifer on the Titusville SW quadrangle in Brevard County.

SELECTED REFERENCES

This report is 1 of 29 similar map reports prepared on the 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle base to cover all of Brevard County (see index, sheet 1). A complete list of references used in preparation of the 29 reports is given below. Individual abbreviated references are noted on the various sheets, as applicable; the user may refer to the following list to obtain the formal reference.

Anderson, R. E., ed., 1973, Water well handbook: Missouri Water Well and Pump Contractors Association, 80 p.

Bostwick, Inc., 1950, Analysis and recommendations for the improvement of the water supply, City of Titusville, Florida: Bostwick, Inc., Titusville, Florida.

Brown, D. W., Kenner, W. E., and Brown, Eugene, 1957, Interim report on the water resources of Brevard County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Information Circular 11, 111 p.

Brown, D. W., Kenner, W. E., Crooks, J. W., and Foster, J. B., 1962a, Water resources of Brevard County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Report of Investigation 28, 104 p.

———, 1962b, Water resources records for Brevard County, Florida: Florida Geological Survey Information Circular 32, 180 p.

Crain, L. J., Hughes, G. H., and Snell, L. J., 1975, Water resources of Indian River County, Florida: Florida Bureau of Geology Report of Investigation 80, 75 p.

Florida Department of Natural Resources, 1970, Florida water and related land resources, St. Johns River basin: Florida Department of Natural Resources, 205 p.

Healy, H. G., 1971, Water levels in artesian and nonartesian aquifers of Florida, 1967-68: Florida Bureau of Geology Information Circular 68, 61 p.

Knochenmus, D. D., and Beard, M. E., 1971, Evaluation of the quantity and quality of the water resources of Volusia County, Florida: Florida Bureau of Geology Report of Investigation 57, 59 p.

(References continued to sheet 3.)

TITUSVILLE SW QUADRANGLE, FLORIDA
1953, PHOTOREVISED 1970.
7.5-minute series, 1:24000

OVERLAY MAP OF THE TITUSVILLE SW QUADRANGLE, FLORIDA; ALTITUDE OF TOP OF FLORIDAN AQUIFER AND LOCATIONS OF WELLS FOR WHICH GEOLOGIC DATA ARE AVAILABLE

By
James M. Frazee, Jr.,
and
C. P. Laughlin
1978



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TBM/4
Sheet 2
c.1

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