

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA IN 1983

B. EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS			
1. PUMPAGE OF 500 AC-FEET OR LESS.		C. PUMPAGE FOR LHA AREA WAS INCLUDED IN SRV AREA PRIOR TO 1973. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1973-83 ONLY.	F. PUMPAGE FOR BIL, WAS, AND SRV AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1969. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1973-83 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1973 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."
A. MINERAL PUMPS USED FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES.		D. PUMPAGE FOR LSP AND HSP AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1966. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1966-83 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1966 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."	G. PUMPAGE FOR AGF, AAF, BAC, B-C, SGA, TOW, AND WMA AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1979. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1979-83 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1979 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."
B. PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1974. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1974-83 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1974 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."			H. PUMPAGE FOR ALI, GSE, AND SRV AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1983. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1983 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1983 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."
			I. "OTHERS" INCLUDES: BLACK WATER BATH, SPONGE BAT, WHEAT BATH, AND WHITE WATER BATH. PUMPAGE IN THESE AREAS IS MOSTLY FOR DEFOLIANT AND STOCK WASHES, AND THE AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN. ANNUAL AVERAGE PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS IS APPROXIMATELY:

The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the State of Arizona, which is represented by the Arizona Department of Water Resources, has conducted a program of ground-water studies in Arizona since 1939. The program has been designed to provide information on the status and trends of the ground-water resources of Arizona and to monitor the effects of large-scale development of the ground-water supplies. The program includes the collection, compilation, and analysis of the geologic and hydrologic data necessary to determine the status of the ground-water resources of Arizona. The hydrologic data of areal studies, and research findings are presented in publications of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arizona Department of Water Resources. These publications are available to the public and are entitled "Recent Publications."*) The basic hydrologic data are in computer storage and are available to the public. Since 1974, a major thrust of the program has been to inventory the ground-water conditions in Arizona. This inventory is being completed by the Arizona Department of Water Resources. The ground-water levels are measured annually in a statewide observation-well network, many ground-water conditions are being measured in the field, and the results are being compiled and analyzed. The results of the small maps at top of sheet 1. As of July 1984, reports had been published for 56 of the 68 ground-water areas. Data collected in the ground-water areas include information on selected wells, water-level measurements, and the results of the water-level measurements. The results of the water-level measurements are analyzed, and the results are published in map form. Typically, the maps show depth to water, water-level measurements, and the results of the water-level measurements. The results of the water-level measurements, dissolved solids, and fluoride.

For readers who prefer to use the International System of Units (SI) rather than inch-pound units, the conversion factors for the terms used in this report are listed below:

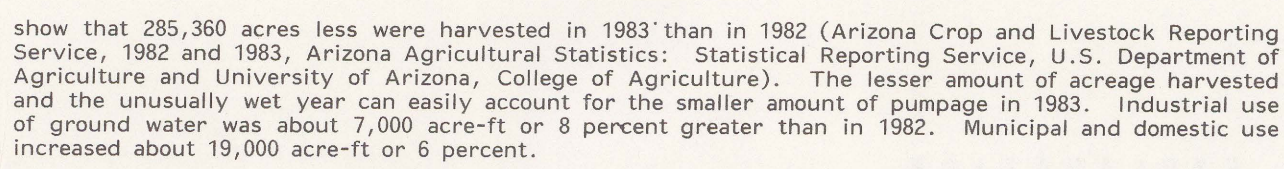
Availability and Use of Water

In Arizona the availability of adequate and potable water supplies has as great an influence on the location of cities and cropland as any other factor. Agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation because rainfall is inadequate for raising crops. Some surface water is available in a few areas, but the amount is not sufficient to meet the continually increasing demand. For many years, nearly two-thirds of Arizona's water supply has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs. The principal use of the ground water is for the irrigation of crops, although municipal and industrial uses are increasing steadily.

In 1983 the withdrawal of ground water was about 2.8 million acre-ft. This amount is about 1.4 million acre-ft less than the amount withdrawn in 1982, 2.6 million acre-ft less than in 1981, and 1.8 million acre-ft less than in 1980. The withdrawal in 1983 is the least amount withdrawn since the start of the Federal Geological Survey in 1947. In 1983, 1982, and 1981, the greatest withdrawals were in the Basin and Range lowlands province. Slightly more than 2.0 million acre-ft of ground water or 72.6 percent of the total withdrawal was used for the irrigation of crops in 1983. The rest was used for other purposes: 1.0 million acre-ft for municipal and industrial uses, 0.5 million acre-ft for waterfowl lands, and 0.3 million acre-ft for other uses. The percentage of total withdrawal that was used for agriculture is the smallest since these percentages have been calculated beginning in 1974; in other years more than 80 percent was used for agriculture. The amount of water withdrawn for agriculture is the largest since 1974. The amount of the ground-water reservoirs in Arizona. The amount of water pumped in 1983 is given on the map showing estimated ground-water pumping; the annual and accumulated pumping since the beginning of record is shown on the map showing annual and accumulated pumping. The amount of water diverted from the Colorado River water was diverted for use in the State in 1983. About 2.2 million acre-ft of the diverted surface water was consensually used and the rest was returned to the Colorado River through drains and spillways. The amount of water consensually used is shown on the map showing consensual use. The amount of water consensually used, depth to water in selected wells in spring 1984, and change in water level in selected wells from 1979 to 1984 are shown on the map on sheet 2. The use of ground water and the effects of this use on the water resources of the Colorado River Basin are discussed in the following sections (see map showing water provinces, sheet 2) are discussed separately in the following sections.

Basin and Range lowlands province.--The Basin and Range lowlands province is the most highly developed of the three water provinces. The province is characterized by rugged mountain ranges separated by broad valleys. Although some of the mountains are capped by igneous rocks, alluvial deposits in the basins, but small supplies of water can be obtained locally from the crystalline and sedimentary rocks in the mountains that bound the basins. In 1983, about 2.65 million acre-feet of groundwater were withdrawn from the basin, or 7 percent of the total withdrawals. About 100 million acre-feet of groundwater had been withdrawn from the basin through 1983. Through 1983, more than 191 million acre-ft of ground water had been withdrawn from the basin, or 10 percent of the estimated original supply. The amount of groundwater withdrawn from the basin since 1960 was 100 million acre-ft less than that withdrawn in 1982 and is the least since pumpage has been calculated since the mid-1940's. Precipitation in the province in 1983 averaged nearly 7 in. above the long-term average. See U.S. Environmental Data Service, 1983, Climatological data--annual summary--Arizona.

Columbia Plateau province.--This province covers the eastern portion of the State and includes greater availability of surface water only partly counter for the fact that the kind of ground water available here is different from that available in the other two provinces. Pumpage in this province that probably had more influence on the decline in pumpage was the "Payment-in-kind" (PIK) program in which the Federal Government provided seed and fertilizer to farmers in exchange for their participation in Stabilization and Conservation Service and other conservation programs. The program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was terminated in 1982. The PIK program accounted for more than 40 percent of the total pumpage in the Columbia Plateau province. It was discontinued because of the fact that previously been planted in wheat, cotton, rice, or feed grains. In some counties more than 40 percent of the land area was planted in cotton, corn, sorghum, or alfalfa. The PIK program was replaced by



show that 285,360 acres of land were harvested in 1983¹ than in 1982 (Arizona Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1982 and 1983, Arizona Agricultural Statistics: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture and University of Arizona, College of Agriculture). The lesser amount of acreage harvested and the unusually wet year can easily account for the smaller amount of pumpage in 1983. Industrial use of ground water was about 7,000 acre-ft or 8 percent greater than in 1982. Municipal and domestic use increased about 19,000 acre-ft or 6 percent.

The Salt River Valley and the lower Santa Cruz basin are the largest agricultural areas in the State. Agricultural ground-water pumping in the two areas amounted to more than half the total pumping for the State in 1983. In the Salt River Valley area, about 707,000 acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in 1983, an increase from 600,000 acre-ft in 1982. In the lower Santa Cruz basin area, the ground-water withdrawal in 1983 was 405,000 acre-ft, which is the smallest since 1942. In nearly all years since 1942, the withdrawal in the Salt River Valley area has been greater than in the lower Santa Cruz basin area. In 1983, the withdrawal in the Salt River Valley area was 73 percent greater than that in 1982; in many other areas, the withdrawal was the smallest in many years. In the Yuma area, ground-water withdrawal in 1983 was 11,000 acre-ft—greater than that in 1982; the increase was about 50 percent divided between the amount used for agricultural and the amount pumped for drainage of water-logged land.

A significant effect of the decrease in pumpage and the greater amount of precipitation during 1983 was the rise in water levels that occurred from spring 1983 to spring 1984. Patterns of the change in water level in the developed areas of the State for this period are shown on one of the small maps at the top of the sheet. In large areas, the water level rose as much as 5 ft and in smaller areas more than 20 ft of rise occurred. Water-level declines of 5 to 10 ft occurred in only a few small areas.

Plateau uplands province.—In the Plateau uplands province, ground-water development is small compared with that in the Basin and Range lowlands province but somewhat greater than that in the Central Highlands province. The area is underlain by a sequence of sandstone, siltstone, and limestone units that are overlain by a thick sequence of claystone and shale. Ground water is derived from water pumped from layered sandstone that stores ground water under confined and unconfined conditions and from thin deposits of alluvium along the major streams. The use of ground water is limited largely to the agricultural sector. The major cities in the province are Reno, Sparks, and Carson City, and the Flamingo, Flaggstaff, Holbrook, and the White Mountains recreational areas. In 1983 about 92,000 acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province, which is about 11,000 acre-ft less than in 1982. For the most part, the ground water is not of sufficient quality to be discernible, although a small net decline has occurred in the Black Mesa, Snowflake, and Holbrook areas.

Central highlands province.--The Central highlands province is a transition zone between the Basin and Range lowlands province and the Plateau uplands province and is the smallest of the three water provinces. Ground water is obtained from thick alluvial deposits in a few areas; from layered sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate in some areas; from thin alluvial deposits along major stream channels; and locally from fractured crystalline and sedimentary rocks. Only a few thousand acres of land is under cultivation, and the amount of ground water withdrawn annually is small--about 45,000 acre-ft in 1983. The small amount of ground water withdrawn has not resulted in notable water-level declines except in parts of Little Chino Valley.

Recent Publications

The following reports on the water resources and geology of Arizona were published from July 1, 1983, through June 30, 1984. The reports were prepared by the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona and by the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

Aldridge, B. N., and Eychaner, J. H., 1984, Floods of October 1977 in southern Arizona and March 1978 in central Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2223, 143 p.

Anderson, T. W., 1984, Southwest Alluvial Basins, RASA study—An overview, in Replogle, J. A., and Renard, K. G., eds., Water today and tomorrow: Specialty Conference, Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Flagstaff, Arizona, July 24-26, 1984, Proceedings, p. 606-613.

Eychaner, J. H., 1983, Comparison of flood-frequency estimates in southern Arizona [abs.]: Eos Transactions, American Geophysical Union, v. 64, no. 45, November 8, 1983, p. 706-707.

Fields, R. L., and Vetter, E. F., 1984, A data-management system for use in ground-water modeling and resource evaluation: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 84-4014, 277 p.

Freethy, G. W., 1984, Ground-water modeling, alluvial basins of Arizona, in Replogle, J. A., and Renard, K. G., eds., Water today and tomorrow: Specialty Conference, Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Flagstaff, Arizona, July 24-26, 1984, Proceedings, p. 675-682.

Freethy, G. W., and Anderson, T. W., 1984, Predevelopment hydrologic conditions in the alluvial basins of Arizona and adjacent parts of California and New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-664, 3 sheets [in press].

Freethy, G. W., Pool, D. R., Anderson, T. W., and Tucci, Patrick, 1984, Description and generalized distribution of aquifer materials in the alluvial basins of Arizona and adjacent parts of California and New Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-663, 4 sheets [in press].

Hollett, K. J., 1983, Geohydrology and water resources of the Papago Farms-Great Plain area, Papago Indian Reservation, Arizona, and the upper Rio Sonoyta area, Sonora, Mexico: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 83-774, 76 p.

Hjalmarson, H. W., 1984, Flash flood in Tanque Verde Creek, Tucson, Arizona: American Society of Civil Engineers, *Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, v. 110, no. 12, p. 1841-1852.

Loeltz, O. J., and Leake, S. A., 1983, A method for estimating ground-water return flow to the lower Colorado River in the Yuma area, Arizona and California: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 83-4220, 86 p.

Loeltz, O. J., and Leake, S. A., 1983, A method for estimating ground-water return flow to the lower Colorado River in the Yuma area, Arizona and California—Executive summary: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 83-4221, 8 p.

Murphy, B. A., and Hedley, J. D., 1984, Maps showing groundwater conditions in the upper Santa Cruz basin area, Pima, Santa Cruz, Pinal, and Cochise Counties, Arizona—1982: Arizona Department of Water Resources Hydrologic Map Series Report 11, 3 sheets.

Owen-Joyce, S. J., 1984, Hydrology of a stream-aquifer system in the Camp Verde area, Yavapai County, Arizona: Arizona Department of Water Resources Bulletin 3, 60 p. [in press].

Pool, D. R., Water geology of alluvial basins of Arizona, in Repogle, J. A., and Renard, K. G., eds., Water today and tomorrow: Specialty Conference, Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Flagstaff, Arizona, July 24-26, 1984, Proceedings, p. 683-690.

Raymond, L. H., 1984, Overview of remote sensing for estimating consumptive use in the lower Colorado River flood plain, Arizona and California [abs.]: The Application of Remote Sensing to Agriculture, Casa Grande, Arizona, May 18, 1984, Proceedings, p. 23.

Robertson, F. N., 1984, Trace elements in ground water in southern Arizona [abs.], in: Replogle, J. A., and Renard, K. G., eds., Water today and tomorrow: Specialty Conference, Irrigation and Drainage Division, the American Society of Civil Engineers, Flagstaff, Arizona, July 24-26, 1984, Proceedings, p. 674.

Rogers, G. F., Malde, H. E., and Turner, R. M., 1984, Bibliography of repeat photography for

evaluating landscape change: Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 179 p.

Schumann, H. H., Littin, G. R., and Wallace, B. L., 1983, Monitoring water-level change, aquifer compaction, and land subsidence along the Salt-Gila aqueduct in south-central Arizona [abs.], *Lowland Subirrigation and Soil Salinity: The Arizona Contribution*, Engineering Foundation.

Schumann, H. H., and Tosline, D. J., Occurrence and prediction of earth-fissure hazards caused by ground-water depletion in south-central Pinal County, Arizona, Arizona (abs.), in Land Subsidence—Design and Solutions: The Arizona Consulting Engineers Association, Second Arizona Symposium on Subsidence, Phoenix, Arizona, October 21, 1983, p. 2.

Schumann, H. H., Tosline, D. J., and Wrege, B. M., 1984, Occurrence and prediction of earth-fissure hazards caused by ground-water depletion in south-central Arizona, U.S.A. [abs.], in Replogle, J. A., and Renard, K. G., eds., Water today and tomorrow: Specialty Conference, Irrigation and Drainage Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Flagstaff, Arizona, July 24-26, 1984, Proceedings, p. 673.

Tucci, Patrick, 1984, Surface resistivity studies for water resources investigations, near Tucson, Arizona, in NWWA/EPA Conference on Surface and borehole geophysical methods in ground water investigations, San Antonio, Texas, February 7-9, 1984: National Water Well Association, p. 92-106.

Tucci, Patrick, Schmoker, J. W., and Robbins, S. L., 1983, Density of basin-fill deposits calculated from borehole gravity data in four basins in central and southern Arizona: Society of Exploration Geophysicists Annual International Meeting, 53d, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 11-15, 1983, Technical Program, p. 28-31.

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White, N. D., and Fields, R. L., 1984, Bibliography of water-resources reports for Arizona through 1982: U.S. Geological Survey special report, 152 p.

White, N. D., and Garrett, W. B., 1984, Water resources data for Arizona, water year 1982: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report AZ-82-1, 440 p.