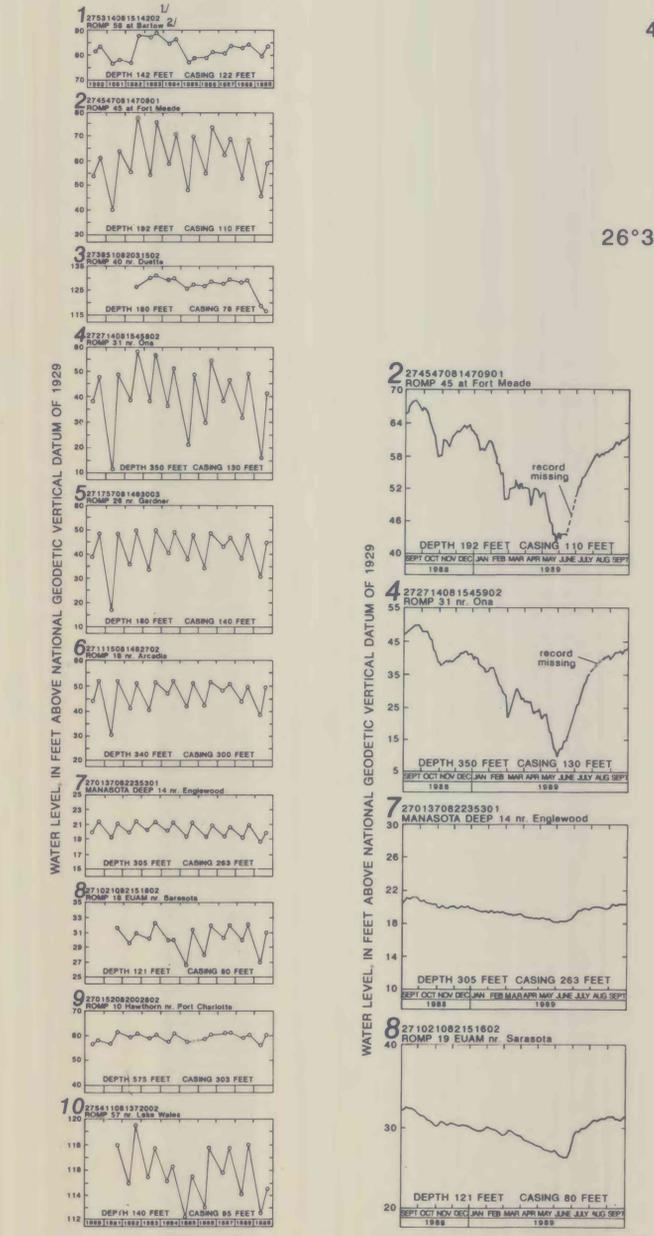


Figure 1.—Composite potentiometric surface of the intermediate aquifer system

EXPLANATION (FIGURES 1 AND 2)

- 30 — POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR—Shows altitude at which water level would have stood in tightly cased wells. Contour interval 5 and 10 feet. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929). Dashed where approximate.
- — — — — BOUNDARY OF THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
- - - - - APPROXIMATE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE INTERMEDIATE AQUIFER SYSTEM (fig. 1)
- - - - - APPROXIMATE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE TAMPAI-UPPER HAWTHORN AQUIFER (fig. 2)
- 9 61 OBSERVATION WELLS—Large number identifies hydrograph (figs. 1 and 2). Small number is altitude of water level in feet above NGVD of 1929.
- SPRING

NOTE: The potentiometric contours are generalized to portray synoptically the head in a dynamic hydrologic system taking into account the variations in hydrogeologic conditions such as differing depths of wells, non-simultaneous measurements of water levels, variable effects of pumping, and changing climatic influence. The potentiometric contours thus may not conform exactly with individual measurements of water level.



1/ Station number based on the latitude and longitude of the site
2/ ROMP 59 (Regional Observation and Monitor Well Program) is a Southwest Florida Water Management District monitor well and identifying number

Figure 3.—Water levels in selected wells for May and September 1980-89.

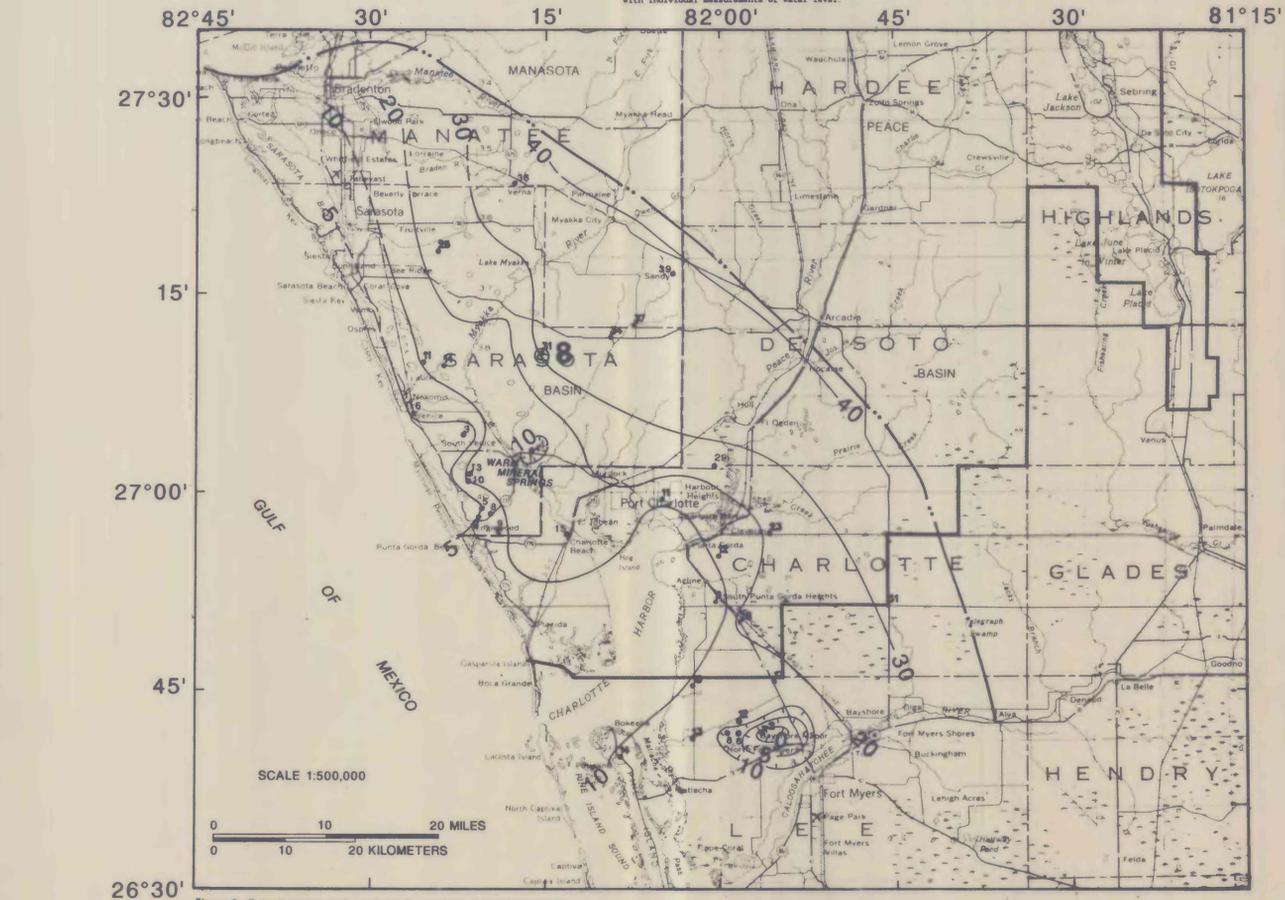


Figure 2.—Potentiometric surface of the Tampai-upper Hawthorn aquifer

POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OF THE INTERMEDIATE AQUIFER SYSTEM,
WEST-CENTRAL FLORIDA, SEPTEMBER 1989

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1990

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