

INTRODUCTION

The Floridan aquifer system consists of the Upper and Lower Floridan aquifers separated by a middle confining unit. The middle confining unit and the Lower Floridan aquifer generally contain highly mineralized water. In most reports on the hydrology of southwest Florida, the term "Floridan aquifer" has been applied to the water-bearing rocks herein referred to as the Upper Floridan aquifer. The Upper Floridan aquifer is a productive aquifer which supplies more than 10 times the amount of water pumped from either the surficial aquifer system or the intermediate aquifer system in most of the study area (Daerr and others, 1988).

This report depicts the potentiometric surface of the Upper Floridan aquifer in May 1994. The potentiometric surface represents the level to which water will rise in tightly cased wells that tap a confined aquifer system. The surface is mapped by determining the altitude of water levels in a network of wells and is represented on maps by contours that connect points of equal altitude. This map represents water-level conditions near the end of the spring dry season when ground-water withdrawals for agricultural use are high. The cumulative rainfall for the study area was 11.07 inches below normal for the period from June 1, 1993 to May 31, 1994 (Southwest Florida Water Management District, 1994).

This report, prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Southwest Florida Water Management District, is one of a series of Upper Floridan aquifer potentiometric-surface maps prepared for January 1994, May 1999, May 1971, May 1973, May 1974, and for each May and September since 1975. Water-level data are collected in May and September to show the annual low and high water-level conditions, respectively. Most of the water-level data for this map were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey during the period of May 16-27, 1994. Supplemental data were collected by other agencies and companies.

SUMMARY OF HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

Annual and seasonal fluctuations of the potentiometric surface at selected wells are shown by hydrographs in figure 1. The hydrographs generally indicate that water levels in latitudes north of the Hillsborough-Pasco County line (northern area), where the aquifer generally is unconfined and ground-water withdrawals are relatively small, remained fairly uniform from year to year and season to season, whereas water levels south of the county line (southern area), where the aquifer is confined and withdrawals are relatively large, show large year-to-year and seasonal fluctuations. Maximum daily water levels for selected wells from May 1993 through May 1994 are shown in figure 2. The hydrographs show that water levels were relatively stable during May 1994 in the northern part of the study area, but were declining in the southern part. An example of this dynamic system is shown in the hydrograph for the ROMP 50 well where the water level declined about 11 feet. Because water-level measurements were made over an eleven day period in mid-May, the measurements do not absolutely represent a "snapshot" of conditions at a specific time, nor do they necessarily coincide with a seasonal low.

Water levels in most wells measured in May 1994 were lower than those measured in September 1993 (Mularoni, 1994a). In 564 wells with paired measurements, the May 1994 level ranged from 34.63 feet below to 5.27 feet above the September 1993 level and averaged 4.61 feet below the September level. The greatest decline in water levels occurred in southern Hillsborough, central Manatee, and northern Sarasota Counties as a result of heavy seasonal ground-water withdrawals for irrigation.

Water levels measured in May 1994 were generally lower than those reported for May 1993 (Mularoni, 1994b). In 572 wells with paired measurements, the May 1994 level ranged from 23.43 feet below to 9.92 feet above the May 1993 level and averaged 2.68 feet below the May 1993 level. The general decrease in water levels during this period was largely the result of below normal rainfall that resulted in above average seasonal ground-water withdrawals from the aquifer.

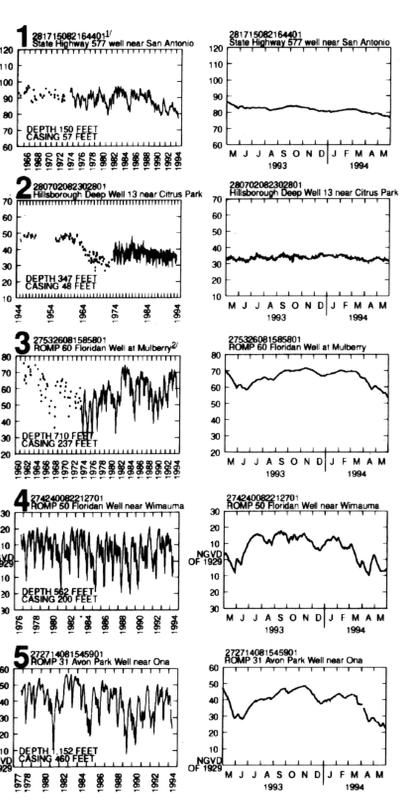
REFERENCES

Daerr, A.D., Hunt, J.D., Lewelling, B.R., and Trommer, J.T., 1988. Geohydrology and 1985 water withdrawals of the aquifer systems in southwest Florida, with emphasis on the intermediate aquifer system. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 87-4259, 115 p.

Mularoni, R.A., 1994a. Potentiometric surface of the Upper Floridan aquifer, west-central Florida, May 1993. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-32, 1 sheet.

—, 1994b. Potentiometric surface of the Upper Floridan aquifer, west-central Florida, September 1993. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 94-81, 1 sheet.

Southwest Florida Water Management District, 1994. Summary of hydrologic conditions, May 1994.



EXPLANATION

MUNICIPAL WELL FIELD PRODUCING 50,000 GALLONS PER DAY OR MORE

POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR - Shows altitude at which water would have stood in tightly cased wells. Contour intervals are 5 and 10 feet. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. Dashed lines indicate depressions. Dotted where approximately located.

BOUNDARY OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

OBSERVATION WELLS - Large number indicates hydrograph (fig. 1). Small number is altitude of water level in feet above or below NGVD of 1929.

SPRING

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

0 5 10 15 20 MILES
0 5 10 15 20 KILOMETERS

**POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE OF THE UPPER FLORIDAN
AQUIFER SYSTEM, WEST-CENTRAL FLORIDA, MAY 1994**

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Copies of this map can be purchased from:
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