



**INTRODUCTION**

This report is one in an annual series of reports that depicts altitudes of water levels and water-level changes since 1990 in the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers in Fort Bend County and adjacent areas, Texas. The report, prepared in cooperation with the Fort Bend Subsidence District, presents the approximate altitude of water levels (figs. 1, 4), January-February 1995, and approximate changes in water levels (figs. 2, 3, 5, 6), 1990-95 and 1994-95, in each of the aquifers. The most recent previously published water-level altitude maps for the aquifers are by Locke (1993), and the most recent previously published water-level change maps for the aquifers are by Coplin and Santos (1994). The earliest water-level altitude maps and the earliest water-level change maps for the Chicot aquifer are by Wesselman (1972). The first maps of water-level altitudes and water-level changes for the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers are by Locke (1990).

**GEOHYDROLOGY**

The Chicot aquifer, of Holocene and Pleistocene age, and the underlying Evangeline aquifer, of Pliocene and Miocene age, are composed of discontinuous fluvial-deltaic deposits of sand, silt, and clay that thicken to the southeast (Wesselman, 1972). The Chicot aquifer is separated from the underlying, geologically similar Evangeline aquifer on the basis of differences in hydraulic conductivity. The differences in hydraulic conductivity in part cause differences in water levels in the two aquifers (Carr and others, 1985, p. 10); water levels in the Chicot aquifer are higher than water levels in the Evangeline aquifer. A weak hydraulic connection between land surface and the Chicot aquifer and between the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers allows vertical movement of water into and between the aquifers; the aquifer system thus is characterized as "leaky" (Gabrysch and Coplin, 1990, p. 2).

**WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENTS**

Water-level measurements used to prepare this report were obtained by steel tape, airline, electronic sensor, and from reports by well operators. Most wells are pumped once daily, but some are pumped more frequently. Multiple measurements were made when wells were not being pumped. However, antecedent pumping conditions were not always discernible. Water-level measurements were made in January and February, the months when water levels usually are highest. The wells selected for water-level measurements had comparable depths and screened intervals. Additional wells were measured in 1995 to obtain a better understanding of aquifer water levels along the boundary of the study area. This expanded coverage provides water levels for areas not affected by large rates of ground-water withdrawal, which could increase the accuracy of the maps.

**REFERENCES CITED**

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**CONVERSION FACTORS AND VERTICAL DATUM**

Multiply	By	To obtain
foot	0.3048	meter
mile	1.609	kilometer

Sea level: In this report, "sea level" refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)—a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

**EXPLANATION**

- 50--- WATER-LEVEL CONTOUR—Shows altitude at which water level would have stood in tightly cased well. Contour interval 50 feet. Datum is sea level
- BOUNDARY OF STUDY AREA
- DATA POINT—Well in which water-level measurement was made. One point can represent more than one well

**Figure 1.** Map showing approximate altitudes of water levels in the Chicot aquifer, Fort Bend County and adjacent areas, Texas, January-February 1995.

**WATER-LEVEL ALTITUDES 1995 AND WATER-LEVEL CHANGES 1990-95 AND 1994-95 IN THE CHICOT AND EVANGELINE AQUIFERS, FORT BEND COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS, TEXAS**

By  
**L.S. Coplin, Mark C. Kasmarek, Horacio X. Santos, and J.E. Noble**  
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For additional information write to:  
U.S. Geological Survey  
District Chief  
8011 Cameron Rd.  
Austin, TX 78754-3898

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