The intermediate aquifer system consists of a 3000- to 5000-foot-thick water zone within the Floridan Aquifer System. It is separated from the upper Floridan aquifer system by the Dade City aquitard and the lower Floridan aquifer system by the Myakka aquitard. The intermediate aquifer system extends from the coastal plain to the offshore Florida Keys. It is the primary source of water for many communities in Florida, providing about 20% of the state's total domestic water supply.

The intermediate aquifer system is underlain by the carbonate aquitard and is overlain by the sands and silts of the Coastal Plain aquitard. The intermediate aquifer system is recharged by surface water from the Kissimmee River and the St. Johns River, as well as by groundwater from the upper Floridan aquifer system. The intermediate aquifer system discharges to the Coastal Plain aquitard and to the Gulf of Mexico through the Florida Keys.

The intermediate aquifer system is divided into three main zones: the Coastal Plain, the Florida Keys, and the offshore Florida Keys. The Coastal Plain zone extends from the Florida coastline to the offshore Florida Keys, and is composed of a series of ridges and valleys. The Florida Keys zone is a series of coral reefs and atolls, and is the primary source of water for many communities in Florida. The offshore Florida Keys zone is a series of coral reefs and atolls, and is the primary source of water for many communities in Florida.

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