



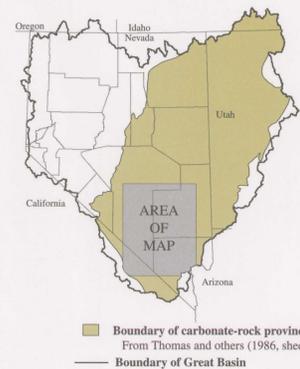
Based from U.S. Geological Survey digital data 1:100,000, 1979-89 Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 11. Shaded relief base from 1:250,000 scale Digital Elevation Model, sun illumination from northwest at 30 degrees above horizon. 100,000-foot grid based on Nevada State Plane coordinate system, central zone.

**EXPLANATION**

- Exposures of carbonate rock — Modified from Thomas and others (1986, sheet 2).
- Exposed rock — represents potential barrier to regional ground-water flow. Includes Tertiary to Jurassic granitic rocks, Early Cambrian and Late Precambrian clastic sedimentary rocks, Paleozoic and Precambrian metamorphic core complexes, and Precambrian crystalline basement. As defined by Prudic and others (1995).
- Area of thick carbonate rock — Thick layers of carbonate rock underlying basin-fill deposits; area is result of slight extension in the eastern Great Basin. Modified from Dettinger (1989, fig. 4).
- Thrust fault — Teeth on upper plate. Modified from Harrill and Prudic (1998).
- Strike-slip fault — Arrows indicate relative movement; dash indicates that line continues. Modified from Harrill and Prudic (1998).

- Potentiometric contour — shows altitude of potentiometric surface in feet above sea level. Contour interval is variable. Lines are dashed where inferred. Datum is sea level.
- Carbonate-rock well — completed primarily in carbonate rock ( table 1).
- Basin-fill well — completed primarily in basin-fill deposits (table 2).
- Well identifier — Upper value is site identifier (tables 1 and 2). Lower value is water level in feet above sea level.

- Carbonate-rock spring — emanating primarily from carbonate-rock aquifer with discharge of less than 1,000 gallons per minute (table 3).
- Carbonate-rock spring — emanating primarily from carbonate-rock aquifer with discharge of greater than 1,000 gallons per minute (table 3).
- Spring Identifier — Upper value is site identifier (table 3). Lower value is altitude of spring orifice in feet above sea level.
- Boundary of carbonate-rock province — From Thomas and others (1986, sheet 2).



Average Lake Mead elevation 1193.6 feet based upon end-of-month elevations taken from 1939-95, C.L. Westenberg, written commun., 2000.

**POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE, CARBONATE-ROCK PROVINCE, SOUTHERN NEVADA AND SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA, 1998-2000**  
By  
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2001