System	Series	Formation	Approximate thickness (feet)	Physical character	Hydrologic Comments
Quaternary	Recent and Pleistocene	Undifferentiated deposits, includes both upland and lowland surface sediments	0-200	Chiefly light-colored sands and soils	Wide distribution over almost all of Florida makes these deposits an important shallow, water-table aquifer.
Tertiary	Pliocene	Alachua, Bone Valley, Charlton, and Citronelle formations, undifferentiated.	0-250	Variable deposits of clay, sand, and sandy clay.	Sands yield water to shallow wells.
	Miocene	Caloosahatchee and Tamiami formations	0-100	Sands, shells, marls, and limestone.	These formations, together with overlying Pleistocene deposits compose the Biscayne Bay aquifer of southern Florida, which is extremely permeable.
		Hawthorn	0-500	Interbedded clays, sands, marls, and limestone.	Yields water locally but in general acts as a confining unit for underlying limestone artesian aquifer.
	Oligocene, Eocene, and Paleocene	Several limestone formations, undifferentiated.	1000-5000	Chiefly limestone	Upper part of this limestone unit is a widespread artesian system, which is very permeable and which is used extensively in all but the extreme southern and extreme western parts of the State. Basal part of the unit contains brackish water.
Cretaceous		Undifferentiated Cretaceous formations-(also Jurassic sediments in southern Florida).	1000-7500	Interbedded sands, shales, and limestone in north Florida. Limestone, dolomite, and anhydrite in southern Florida.	Most deposits are relatively impermeable, but the limestone may range greatly in permeability from place to place. All water is saline.

Paleozoic sedimentary rocks underlie the Coastal Plain in most of Florida - igneous and metamorphic rocks occur within about a 40-mile radius of Cape Canaveral.

Table 11. GENERALIZED DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS AND THEIR HYDROLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS IN FLORIDA