DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BRA

KAI

CHV

67

USC

296

18

7 170

STJ

3

122

306

112

DOU

SFP

LVR

GWA

CHI

35

COP

98

287

182

GTD

204

EXPLANATION

AREA FOR WHICH GROUND-WATER BASIC-DATA INVENTORY IS IN PROGRESS—As of July 1977

AREA FOR WHICH A REPORT HAS BEEN RELEASED

AREA FOR WHICH A REPORT IS IN PREPARATION—

AREA BOUNDARY

---- WATER-PROVINCE BOUNDARY

As of July 1977

STATUS OF GROUND-WATER INVENTORY

AREAS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGF = Agua Fria basin ALT = Altar Valley basin ARA = Aravaipa Valley

AVR = Avra Valley BIC = Big Chino Valley BIS = Big Sandy Valley BWM = Bill Williams BLM = Black Mesa BRB = Black River basin

BUT = Butler Valley CDI = Canyon Diablo CHV = Chevelon CHN = Chinle COP = Coconino Plateau

BOD = Bodaway Mesa

CHI = Colorado River, Hoover Dam to Imperial Dam CON = Concho DOU = Douglas basin DUN = Duncan basin GIL = Gila Bend basin GRD = Gila River drainage

from Painted Rock Dam to Texas Hill GSK = Gila River from head of San Carlos Reservoir to

Kelvin GTD = Gila River from Texas Hill to Dome GWA = Grand Wash HAR = Harquahala Plains HAS = Hassayampa basin HOL = Holbrook

HOU = House Rock HUA = Hualapai Valley KAI = Kaibito KAN = Kanab LIC = Little Chino Valley LHA = Lower Hassayampa

HOP = Hopi

LSP = Lower San Pedro

LSC = Lower Santa Cruz basin LVR = Lower Verde River MMU = McMullen Valley MNV = Monument Valley

N-C = New River-Cave Creek PSC = Peach Spring Canyon PRZ = Puerco-Zuni RAN = Ranegras Plain SAC = Sacramento Valley

SAF = Safford basin SRV = Salt River Valley SBV = San Bernardino Valley SFP = San Francisco Peaks SFR = San Francisco River basin

SSI = San Simon basin SSW = San Simon Wash SHV = Shivwits SNO = Snowflake STJ = St. Johns TON = Tonto basin

TUB = Tuba City USR = Upper Salt River basin USP = Upper San Pedro basin

USC = Upper Santa Cruz basin VER = Upper Verde River VRG = Virgin River WAT = Waterman Wash WMD = Western Mexican

drainage WHM = White Mountains WRB = White River basin WIL = Willcox basin WMN = Williamson Valley YUM = Yuma

-INDUSTRY (3.5 percent) PUBLIC SUPPLY, -DOMESTIC, AND -DRAINAGE LIVESTOCK (6. 7 percent) (4.7 percent) AGRICULTURE (85.1 percent)

5.5 MILLION ACRE-FEET

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER WITHDRAWAL IN ARIZONA IN 1976

EXPLANATION

966

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET

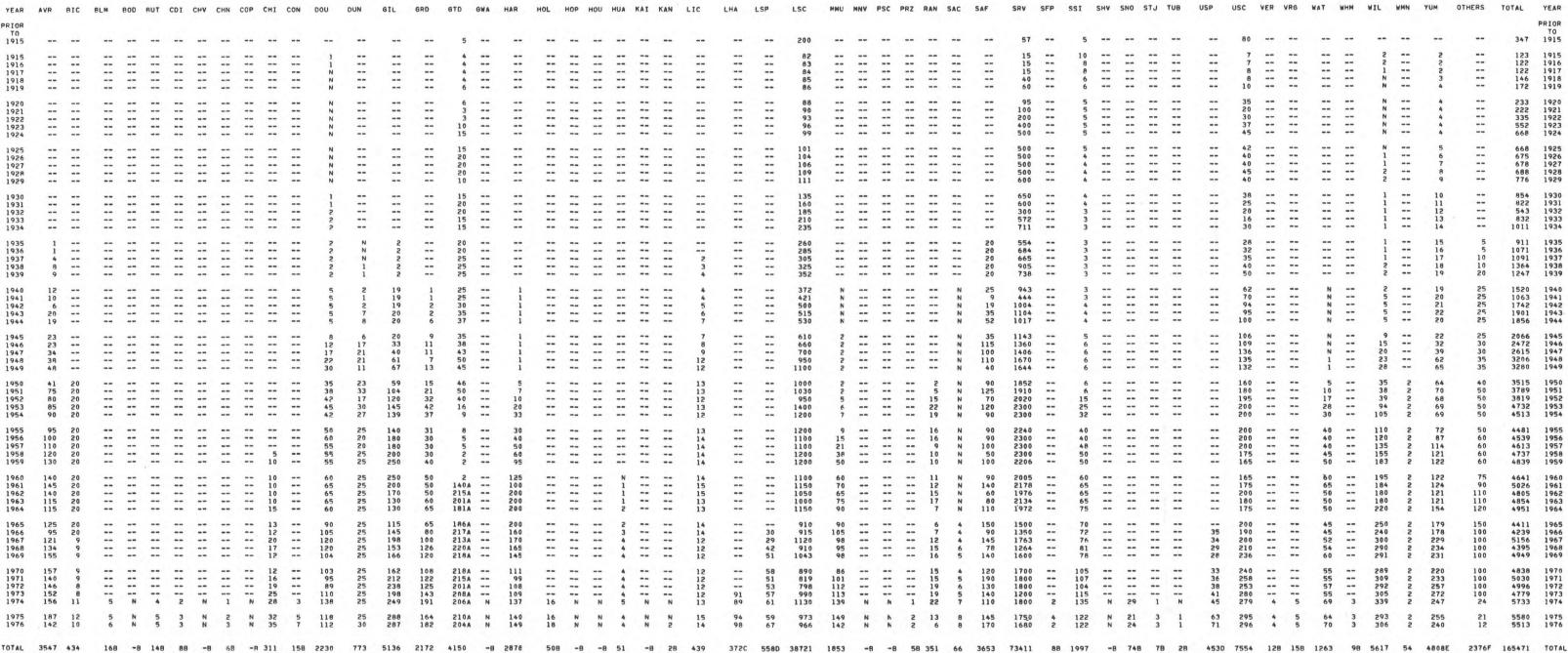
PUMPAGE LESS THAN 500 ACRE-FEET AREA BOUNDARY

- - - WATER-PROVINCE BOUNDARY

NOTE: In areas where no data are shown, the pumpage is mostly from domestic and stock wells, and the amount is unknown. The total pumpage in these areas is estimated to be about 12,000 acre-feet for 1976 (see table).

ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA DURING 1976

ESTIMATED ANNUAL GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRE-FEET, IN ARIZONA, BY AREA [NUMBERS ROUNDED TO NEAREST THOUSAND ACRE-FEET. AREA: AVR, SEE MAPS FOR LOCATION]



- N: PUMPAGE OF 500 ACRE-FEET OR LESS A: WITHDRAWAL FOR DRAINAGE PURPOSES ONLY
- B: PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1974. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1974-76 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1974 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."
- C: PUMPAGE FOR LHA AREA WAS INCLUDED IN SRV AREA PRIOR TO 1973. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1973-76 ONLY. D: PUMPAGE FOR USP AND LSP AREAS WAS NOT ESTIMATED PRIOR TO 1966. THUS, TOTAL IS FOR 1966-76 ONLY. ESTIMATED PUMPAGE BEFORE 1966 IS INCLUDED IN "OTHERS."
- YUM AREA INCLUDES SOUTH GILA VALLEY, YUMA MESA, AND YUMA VALLEY. BEGINNING IN 1947 IN YUMA VALLEY, IN 1961 IN SOUTH GILA VALLEY, AND IN 1970 IN YUMA MESA, PART OF THE PUMPAGE WAS FOR DRAINAGE OF WATERLOGGED LANDS.
- "OTHERS" INCLUDES: AGUA FRIA BASIN, ALTAR VALLEY, ARAVAIPA VALLEY, BIG SANDY VALLEY, BILL WILLIAMS, BLACK RIVER BASIN, GILA RIVER FROM HEAD OF SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR TO KELVIN, HASSAYAMPA BASIN, LOWER VERDE VALLEY, NEW RIVER-CAVE CREEK, SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, SAN FRANCISCO RIVER BASIN, SAN SIMON WASH, TONTO BASIN, UPPER SALT RIVER BASIN, WESTERN MEXICAN DRAI AND WHITE RIVER BASIN. PUMPAGE IN THESE AREAS IS MOSTLY FROM DOMESTIC AND STOCK WELLS AND THE AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN. TOTA ANNUAL PUMPAGE FOR THESE AREAS IS ESTIMATED.

Introduction

In arid and semiarid regions such as Arizona, the availability of adequate water supplies has an effect on the type and extent of economic development. The nature and extent of the ground-water reservoirs must be known for proper management of this valuable resource. Since 1939, the U.S. Geological Survey has conducted a program of groundwater studies in cooperation with the State of Arizona, which is represented by the Arizona Water Commission. The program includes the collection and analysis of the geologic and hydrologic data necessary to evaluate the ground-water resources of the State. The basic data collected, the results of areal studies, and research findings are presented mainly in publications of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arizona Water Commission, but some appear in technical journals and other publications. (See section entitled "Recent publications prepared by personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona.'')

In spring 1974 the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission revised the system of collecting ground-water data in Arizona. Under the revised system, several selected areas (see map showing status of ground-water inventory) are studied in detail each year. The types of data collected include information on wells drilled since previous inventories, water-level measurements, pumpage data, and chemical quality-of-water data. The data collected for an area are entered into computer storage, and computer printouts are available to the public. In areas where sufficient data are available the computer printouts consist of three parts: (1) spring and well information, including construction and production data; (2) chemical analyses of ground water; and (3) water-level measurements for the period of record. The data are analyzed, and the results are presented in a series of maps. Typically, the maps show depth to water; change in water levels; altitude of the water table; and quality-of-water data, such as specific conductance, dissolved solids, and fluoride.

Reporting of Data

For use of those readers who may prefer to use metric units rather than English

units, the conversion factors for the terms used in this report are listed below: To obtain metric units Multiply English units 0.3048 feet (ft) meters (m) liters per second (L/s) gallons per minute (gal/min) .06309 cubic hectometers (hm³) acre-feet (acre-ft) .001233

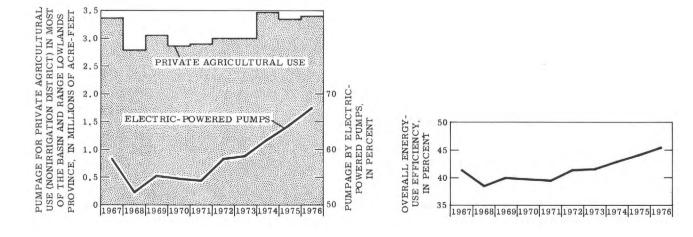
Availability and Use of Water

In Arizona the availability of adequate and potable water supplies has as great an influence on the location of cities and cropland as any other factor. Agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation because rainfall is inadequate for raising crops. Some surface water is available in a few areas, but the amount is not sufficient to meet the continually increasing demand. For many years, nearly two-thirds of Arizona's water supply has been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs; the principal use of the ground water is for the irrigation of crops, although municipal and industrial uses are increasing steadily.

The principal map (see sheet 2) shows potential well production, depth to water in selected wells in spring 1977, and change in water levels in selected wells from 1972 to 1977. The map showing estimated ground-water pumpage gives the amount of water pumped in 1976; the annual and accumulated pumpage since the beginning of record are shown in the table. In 1976 the withdrawal of ground water was about 5.5 million acre-ft. In the last 5 years the withdrawal of ground water has averaged 5.3 million acre-ft per year. About 4.7 million acre-ft of ground water was used for the irrigation of crops in 1976; the rest was for public supply, industrial, domestic, and livestock uses, and some ground water was pumped for drainage of waterlogged lands. Through 1976, more than 165 million acre-ft of ground water had been withdrawn from the ground-water reservoirs in Arizona. In addition to the ground water pumped, about 2.8 million acre-ft of surface water was withdrawn for use in the State in 1976; about 2.2 million acre-ft of the water was consumptively used, and the rest was returned to the river. Thus, the total water use was about 7.7 million acre-ft in 1976. The use of ground water and the effects of this use on the ground-water reservoirs in each of the three water provinces (see maps) are discussed separately in the following sections.

Basin and Range lowlands province. -- The Basin and Range lowlands province is the most highly developed of the three water provinces. Although the province covers only about 45 percent of the State, it contains more than 90 percent of the cultivated land and more than 80 percent of the population. The major ground-water reservoirs are mainly sedimentary deposits in the central parts of the basins, but small supplies of water can be obtained locally from the crystalline and consolidated sedimentary rocks in the mountains bounding the basins. In 1976 about 5.4 million acre-ft of water was withdrawn in the province; through 1976 nearly 162 million acre-ft of ground water had been withdrawn. As a result, water levels are declining in much of the area.

The following graphs show recent trends in power use for ground-water pumpage; the data are for private (nonirrigation district) agricultural use in most of the Basin and Range lowlands province. The trend during the 10-year period 1967-76 was a slight increase in pumpage and a marked increase in the use of electric power. In 1967-71, 55 percent of the pumpage was by electric-powered pumps, and 45 percent was by natural gas-powered pumps; in 1976, nearly 68 percent of the pumpage was by electric-powered pumps, and 32 percent was by natural gaspowered pumps. The increase in use of electric power is a result of the conversion from natural gas to electricity and to some extent reflects an increase in pumping lifts. The trend toward the use of electric power rather than gas power has resulted in an increase in the overall efficiency of energy used to pump ground water. Based on a weighted efficiency—assuming the average natural gas efficiency to be 15 percent and electric efficiency to be 60 percent—the increase in efficiency was from about 40 percent in 1967-71 to 45 percent in 1976.



Central highlands province. -- The Central highlands province is the smallest of the three water provinces. In this province ground water is obtained from thick sedimentary deposits in a few areas, from thin sedimentary deposits along stream channels, and locally from fractured crystalline and consolidated sedimentary rocks that are the dominant rock types in the province. Only a few thousand acres of land is under cultivation, and the amount of ground water withdrawn is small—about 30,000 acre-ft in 1976. The small amount of ground-water withdrawal has not resulted in any notable water-level declines except in parts of Chino Valley, where a decline of a few feet per year has been measured in the artesian aquifer.

Plateau uplands province. -- In the Plateau uplands province ground-water development is small compared with that in the Basin and Range lowlands province, but it is somewhat greater than that in the Central highlands province. Most of the ground water is pumped from layered sandstone that stores ground water under both confined and unconfined conditions and from thin deposits of sediment along the major streams. The use of ground water is limited largely to scattered farms and homesites, industrial and utility sites, and a few population centers, such as Flagstaff, Holbrook, and the White Mountains recreational areas. In 1976 about 79,000 acre-ft of ground water was withdrawn in the province. For the most

part, no pattern of rise or decline in water levels is discernible.

Recent Publications Prepared by Personnel of the U.S. Geological Survey in Arizona

The following reports on the water resources and geology of Arizona were published or released to the open file from July 1, 1976, through June 30, 1977.

Anderson, T. W., 1976, Evapotranspiration losses from flood-plain areas in central Arizona: U.S. Geol. Survey open-file report 76-864, 91 p.

Babcock, H. M., 1977, Annual summary of ground-water conditions in Arizona, spring 1975 to spring 1976: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 77-10, maps.

Brown, D. E., Carmony, N. B., and Turner, R. M., 1977, Drainage map of Arizona showing perennial streams and some important wetlands: Arizona Game and Fish Dept. map, scale 1:1,000,000.

- Brown, S. G., 1976, Preliminary maps showing ground-water resources in the lower Colorado River region, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah: U.S. Geol. Survey Hydrol. Inv. Atlas HA-542, 3 sheets.
- 1976, Components of the water budget in the Tucson area, Arizona, 1970-72: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Inv. Ser. Map I-844-M. 1 sheet.
- Cooley, M. E., 1976, Spring flow from pre-Pennsylvanian rocks in the southwestern part of the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 521-F. 15 p.
- Cooley, M. E., Aldridge, B. N., and Euler, R. C., 1977, Effects of the catastrophic flood of December 1966, north rim area, eastern Grand Canyon, Arizona: U.S. Geol.
- Survey Prof. Paper 980, 43 p. Gould, J. A., and Wilson, R. P., 1976, Map showing ground-water conditions in the Aravaipa
- Resources Inv. 76-107, maps. Harper, R. W., and Anderson, T. W., 1976, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the

Valley area, Graham and Pinal Counties, Arizona—1975: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-

- Concho, St. Johns, and White Mountains areas, Apache and Navajo Counties, Arizona — 1975: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 76-104, maps.
- Kipple, F. P., 1977, The hydrologic history of the San Carlos Reservoir, Arizona, 1929-71, with particular reference to evapotranspiration and sedimentation: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 655-N, 40 p.
- Laney, R. L., 1977, Effects of phreatophyte removal on water quality in the Gila River Phreatophyte Project area, Graham County, Arizona, with a section on Statistical analysis, by H. W. Hjalmarson: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 655-M, 23 p.
- Levings, G. W., 1976, Effects of ground-water withdrawal from the Navajo Sandstone near Black Mesa, Arizona [abs.]: Geol. Soc. America Abstracts with programs, v. 8, no. 6, p. 977-978.
- Levings, G. W., and Farrar, C. D., 1977, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the Monument Valley and northern part of the Black Mesa areas, Navajo, Apache, and Coconino Counties, Arizona-1976: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 77-44,
- 1977, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the southern part of the Black Mesa area, Navajo, Apache, and Coconino Counties, Arizona-1976: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 77-41, maps.
 - 1977, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the northern part of the Chinle area, Apache County, Arizona—1976: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv.
 - 77-35, maps. 1977, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the southern part of the Chinle
- area, Apache County, Arizona—1976: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. Mann, L. J., 1977, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the Puerco-Zuni area, Apache
- Osterkamp, W. R., and Ross, P. P., 1976, Map showing distribution of recoverable ground

and Navajo Counties, Arizona—1975: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 77-5.

- water in the Phoenix area, Arizona: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Inv. Ser. Map I-845-K,
- Patten, E. P., Jr., 1977, Analog simulation of the ground-water system, Yuma, Arizona: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 486-I, 10 p.
- Schumann, H. H., 1975, Operational applications of satellite snowcover observations and Landsat data-collection system operations in central Arizona, in Proceedings of the 19th annual Arizona watershed symposium: Arizona Water Comm. Rept. 7, p. 24-30.
- Geol. Survey Water-Data Report AZ-75-1, 440 p. Wilson, R. P., 1976, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the San Bernardino Valley

U.S. Geological Survey, 1976, Water resources data for Arizona, water year 1975: U.S.

area, Cochise County, Arizona—1975: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 76-81, maps.

Wilson, R. P., and White, N. D., 1976, Maps showing ground-water conditions in the San Simon area, Cochise and Graham Counties, Arizona, and in Hidalgo County, New Mexico-1975: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Resources Inv. 76-89, maps.

By