



ESTIMATED GROUND-WATER PUMPAGE IN ARIZONA DURING 1976

[illegible]

F: "OTHERS" INCLUDES: AGUA FRIA CANYON, ALTAY VALLEY, ARAPAHO VALLEY, BIG SADDLE VALLEY, BILL WILLIAMS, BLACK RIVER BASIN, CILA RIVER FROM HEAD OF SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR TO KELVIN MASSAWAM VALLEY, BASS, LOWER VERDE VALLEY, NEW RIVER-CAVE CREEK, SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY, SAN FRANCISCO RIVER BASIN, SAN SIMON WASH, TOSTO BASIN, UPPER SALT RIVER BASIN, WESTERN MEADOW DRAINAGE AND WHITE RIVER BASIN. PUMPAGE IN THESE AREAS IS MOSTLY FROM DOMESTIC AND STOCK MILKS AND THE AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN. TOTAL PUMPAGE OF 100,000 GPM.

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 In 1976 about 5.4 million acre-ft of water was withdrawn in the province; through 1976 nearly 162 million acre-ft of ground water had been withdrawn.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 pumping; 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 pumping and a marked increase in the use of electric power. In 1967-71, 55 percent of the pumping was by electric power; in 1972-76, 60 percent. The increase in electric power use, namely 69 percent of the pumping was by electric-powered pumps, and 32 percent was by natural gas-powered 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 average electric pump-gross efficiency from 15 percent to 16 percent. Assuming the average natural gas pump-gross efficiency is 15 percent and electric efficiency to be 60 percent, the increase in efficiency was about 40 percent in 1967-71 to 45 percent in 1976.

Figure 1 consists of two charts. The top chart is a stacked area chart showing the trends in private agricultural use and electric-powered pumps in Punjab from 1965 to 1976. The left y-axis represents millions of acre-feet, ranging from 0 to 3.5. The right y-axis represents millions of acre-feet, ranging from 0 to 7.5. The x-axis shows years from 1965 to 1976. The area chart shows that private agricultural use (shaded area) and electric-powered pumps (unshaded area) both increased over time. The bottom chart is a line graph showing the trends in overall energy efficiency and pumps per electric-powered acre in Punjab from 1965 to 1976. The left y-axis represents percent, ranging from 35 to 50. The right y-axis represents pumps/acre, ranging from 0 to 10. The x-axis shows years from 1965 to 1976. The line graph shows that overall energy efficiency (solid line) and pumps per electric-powered acre (dashed line) both increased over time.

Year	Private Agricultural Use (millions of acre-feet)	Electric-Powered Pumps (millions of acre-feet)	Overall Energy Efficiency (percent)	Pumps per Electric-Powered Acre (pumps/acre)
1965	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1966	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1967	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1968	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1969	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1970	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1971	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1972	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1973	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1974	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1975	1.5	1.5	40	4.0
1976	1.5	1.5	40	4.0

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

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.

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.

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