The High Plains Aquifer System, located primarily in the central United States, extends from the Rocky Mountains on the west to the Central Lowlands on the east and from the Plains section of the Great Plains Physiographic Province (Fenneman, 1938) southward to mid-Texas, underlies parts of eight states, and extends throughout southern South Dakota to Nebraska that presents interpretive information for the High Plains Aquifer System.

The aquifer system is the base of the system, of the saturated thickness of the system, and of the hydraulic conductivity and specific yield of the system, which is essential in the development of a management plan for the aquifer system. Information on saturated thickness of the aquifer, hydraulic conductivity, and specific yield is needed for the development of a management plan for the aquifer system, and for the evaluation of the aquifer system's potential use for water supply.
The estimated specific yield values were assigned to the individual layers of material, according to particle-size distribution, using a table of values. This method is described by Olmsted and material according to particle-size distribution using a table of values. Specific yield values were assigned to the individual layers of material, according to particle-size distribution, using a table of values. This method is described by Olmsted and material according to particle-size distribution using a table of values.

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HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY, SPECIFIC YIELD, AND PUMPAGE-HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER SYSTEM, NEBRASKA

Robert A. Pettijohn and Hsiu-Hsiung Chen