PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

WATER-TABLE ALTITUDE

This map shows the average water-table altitude in the surficial sand and gravel aquifer, in feet above sea level. The map is based on water levels estimated from records of wells inventoried during the late 1940's and late 1960's by the U.S. Geological Survey as part of a study of the water resources of the Mohawk River Basin (Halberg and others, 1962). The elevations of perennial streams were used to augment water-level data from wells in the tributary valleys.

Ground water in the unconsolidated aquifers generally flows downvalley and toward major streams under steep cross-valley and lesser downvalley gradients. Ground water in the Rome area generally flows toward the Mohawk River and the New York State Barge Canal. A north-south-trending ground-water divide approximately parallels the surface-water divide between the eastern Oswego drainage basin and the Mohawk drainage basin. Ground water in the Mohawk River valley flows predominantly cross valley (toward the river), with a small downvalley gradient.

EXPLANATION

● 519 — WELL—Location of well completed in unconsolidated deposits from which water-level data were used in construction of water-table map. Number indicates water-table altitude, in feet above sea level

450 — WATER-TABLE CONTOUR—Shows average water-table altitude, approximately located. Contour interval 10 feet where data permit; 20 feet in other areas. Datum is sea level

DIRECTION OF GROUND-WATER FLOW—Shows general direction of ground-water flow in the surficial water-table aquifer.

AQUIFER BOUNDARY—Shows approximate limit of unconsolidated aquifer

GROUND-WATER DIVIDE—Shows approximate location of ground-water divide in the surficial water-table aquifer.

DRAINAGE-BASIN DIVIDE—Delineates divide between eastern Oswego and Mohawk River drainage basins

● 416 — WELL—Location of well completed in bedrock from which water-level data was used to aid in construction of water-table map. Number indicates altitude of potentiometric surface of bedrock aquifer, in feet above sea level.