

Index of study area showing plate area (shaded) and town boundaries (dashed)

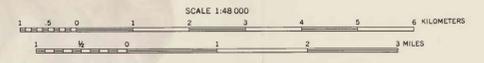
EXPLANATION

- STRATIFIED DRIFT—Materials typically are fine- to coarse-grained stratified drift or fine-grained lake-bottom deposits. Thicker deposits of saturated coarse-grained aquifer material can be found in the upland valley areas
- TILL-COVERED BEDROCK OR BEDROCK

TRANSMISSIVITY OF STRATIFIED-DRIFT AQUIFER (in feet squared per day)

- Less than 1000
- 1000 to 2000
- 2000 to 4000
- Greater than 4000
- Unable to contour saturated thickness and transmissivity
- Unable to contour transmissivity

- AQUIFER BOUNDARY—Approximately located; dashed where inferred
- DRAINAGE- OR SUBDRAINAGE-BASIN DIVIDE
- SURFACE-WATER DIVIDE BETWEEN THE UPPER CONNECTICUT AND ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER BASINS
- LINE OF EQUAL SATURATED THICKNESS OF STRATIFIED DRIFT—Contour interval is 40 feet



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET EAST OF 71°15' OR 6 METERS WEST OF 71°15'
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Base from U.S. Geological Survey
Berlin, 1980, and Carter Dome, 1970, N.H., and Shelburne and
Wild River, 1970, N.H. and Maine, 7.5 minute, 1:24,000 scale;
Mount Washington and Pliny Range, N.H., and Lancaster, N.H. and Vt., 1982,
7.5 X 15 minute, 1:25,000 scale

MAP SHOWING SATURATED THICKNESS AND TRANSMISSIVITY OF STRATIFIED-DRIFT AQUIFERS IN THE
UPPER CONNECTICUT AND ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER BASINS, NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE, LANCASTER-GORHAM AREA

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1997

Hydrology by S.F. Clark, J.R. Mullaney, and P.K. Sodi, 1991-93