U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

MAP OF

SULPHUR SPRING VALLEY
ARIZONA

SHOWING DEPTH TO WATER, ELEVATION OF THE GROUND-WATER TABLE, AND LOCATION OF PUMPING PLANTS, FLOWING WELLS, AND RAINFALL STATIONS

Scale 1/250,000

5 0 5 10 Miles

5 0 5 10 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Continuous black lines show contours controlled by lines of levels; broken lines, contours determined with aneroid barometer. Hachures indicate abrupt changes in elevation. Boundary of drainage basin is approximate.

1913

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

DIAGRAM OF TOWNSHIP

LEGEND

MAIN BODY OF GROUND WATER

- Depth to water less than 15 feet
- Depth to water between 15 and 25 feet
- Depth to water between 25 and 50 feet
- Depth to water between 50 and 100 feet
- Depth to water more than 100 feet

Shallow water above the main body of ground water
(The areas indicated are those in which wells or springs show the presence of shallow water. Shallow wells can no doubt be obtained in other similarly located tracts. The extent of these areas varies with the rainfall. Shallow-water areas in the mountains are not shown)

× 135 — Depth to water; given only where the ground-water table is more than 100 feet below the surface

4180 — Contours showing elevation of the ground-water table above sea level

• — Flowing well

○ — Pumping plant used for irrigation

◈ — Station of U.S. Weather Bureau at which observations of rainfall are made

Base compiled from maps by O. E. Meinzer and F. C. Kelton, General Land Office township plats, railroad alignments, and Forest Service maps. Instrumental leveling by F. C. Kelton.

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