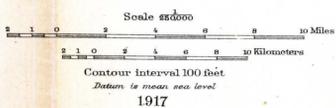
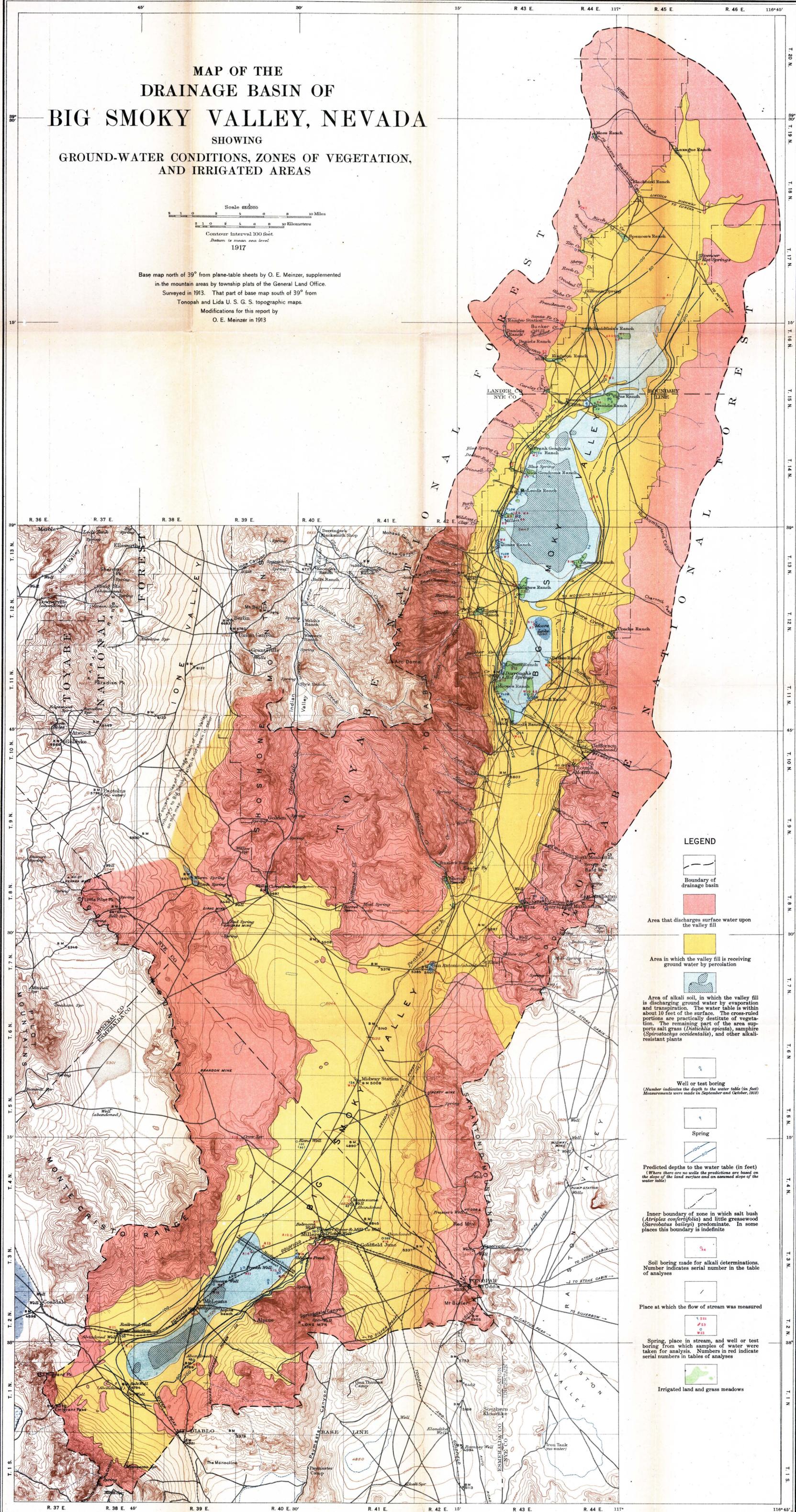


MAP OF THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF BIG SMOKY VALLEY, NEVADA

SHOWING
GROUND-WATER CONDITIONS, ZONES OF VEGETATION,
AND IRRIGATED AREAS



Base map north of 39° from plane-table sheets by O. E. Meinzer, supplemented in the mountain areas by township plats of the General Land Office. Surveyed in 1913. That part of base map south of 39° from Tonopah and Lida U. S. G. S. topographic maps. Modifications for this report by O. E. Meinzer in 1913



LEGEND

- Boundary of drainage basin
- Area that discharges surface water upon the valley fill
- Area in which the valley fill is receiving ground water by percolation
- Area of alkali soil, in which the valley fill is discharging ground water by evaporation and transpiration. The water table is within about 10 feet of the surface. The cross-cultured portions are practically destitute of vegetation. The remaining part of the area supports salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), samsphire (*Spirostachys occidentalis*), and other alkali-resistant plants
- Well or test boring
(Number indicates the depth to the water table in feet. Measurements were made in September and October, 1912)
- Spring
- Predicted depths to the water table (in feet)
(Where there are no wells the predictions are based on the slope of the land surface and an assumed slope of the water table)
- Inner boundary of zone in which salt bush (*Atriplex confertifolia*) and little greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) predominate. In some places this boundary is indefinite
- Soil boring made for alkali determinations. Number indicates serial number in the table of analyses
- Place at which the flow of stream was measured
- Spring, place in stream, and well or test boring from which samples of water were taken for analysis. Numbers in red indicate serial numbers in tables of analyses
- Irrigated land and grass meadows