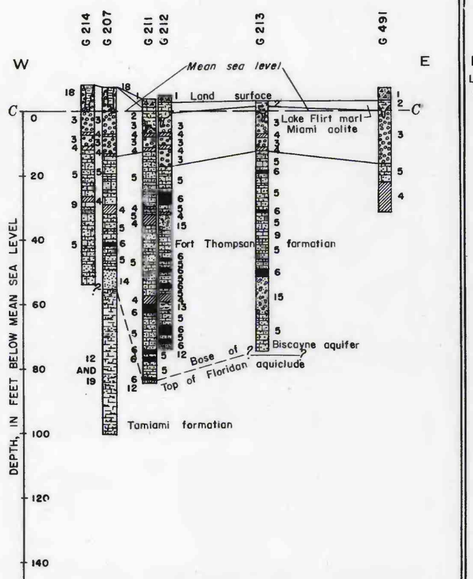
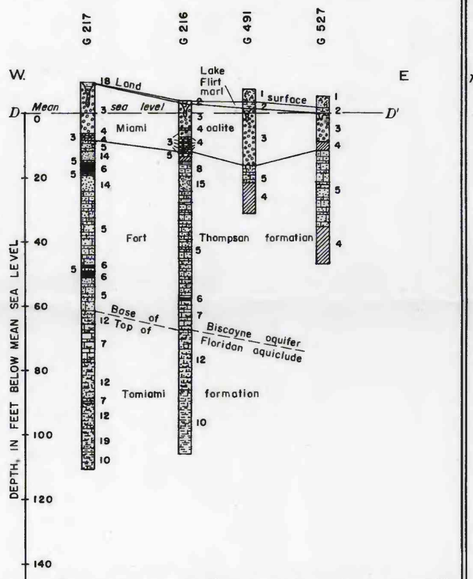
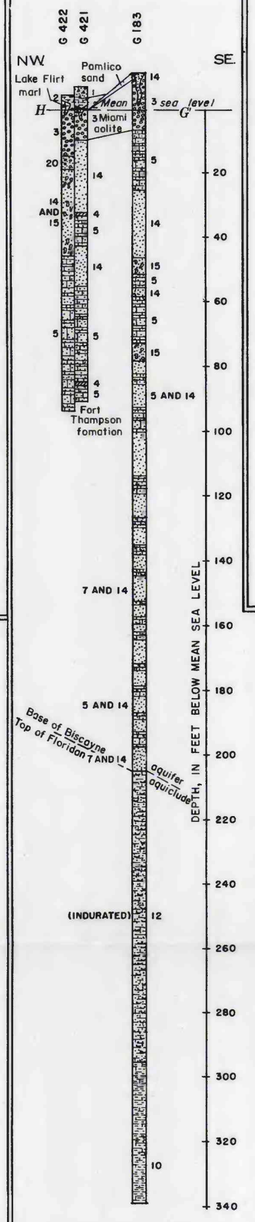


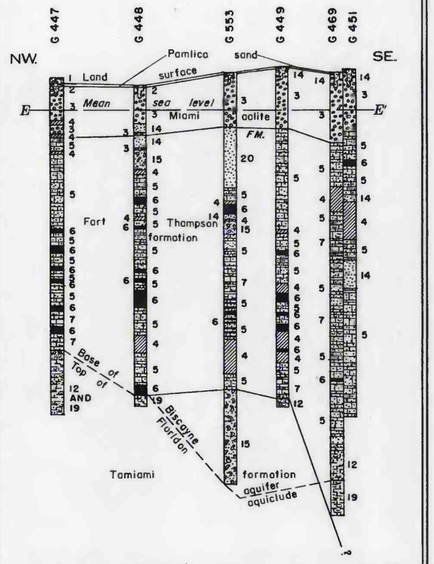

Geologic cross section C–C' in Florida City area (shown on plate 5)



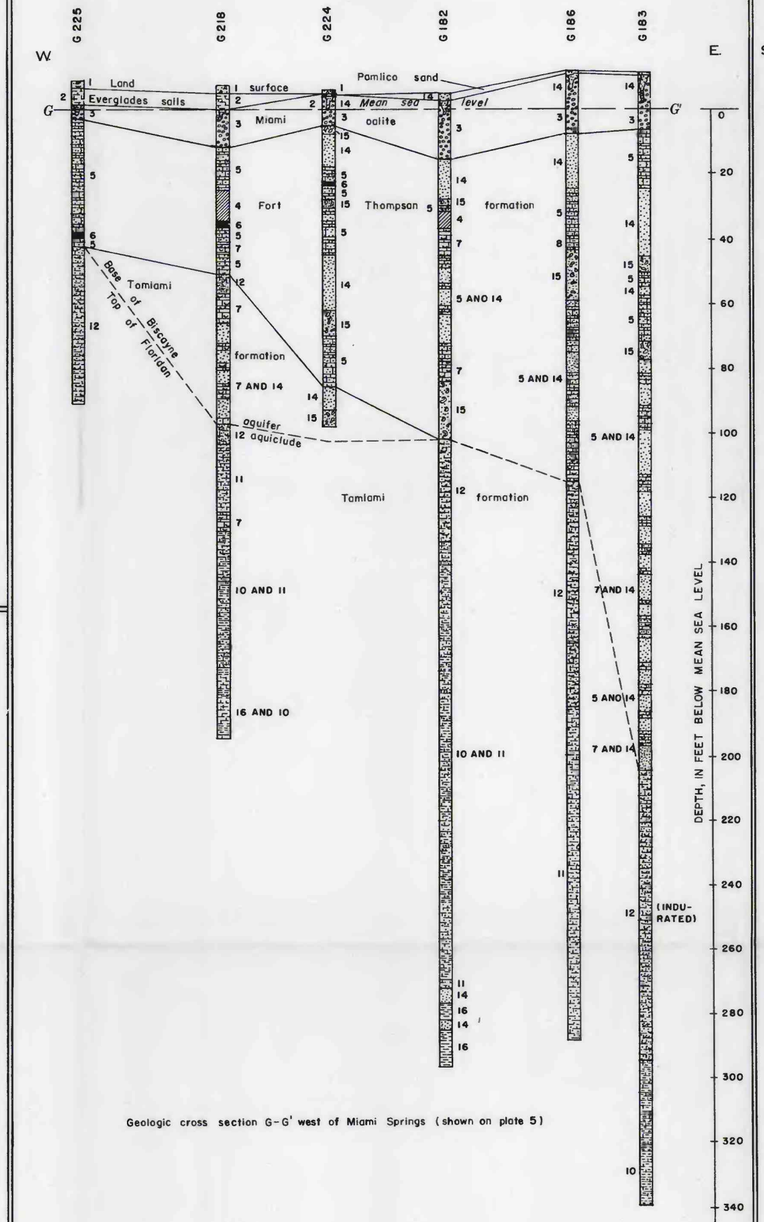

Geologic cross section D–D' in Homestead area (shown on plate 5)



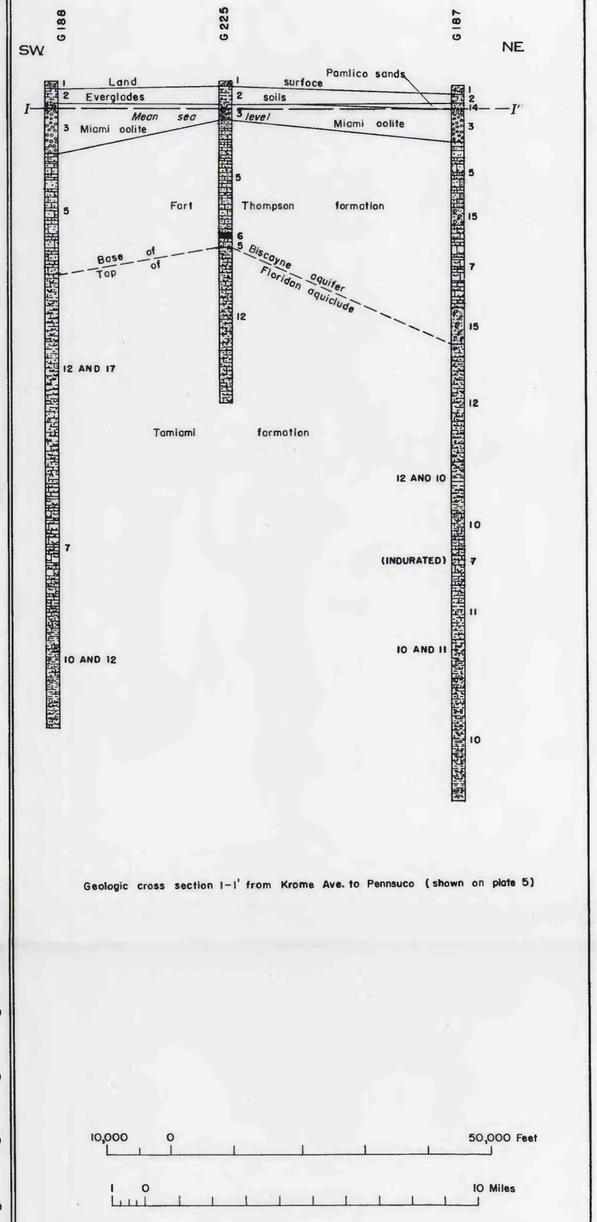

Geologic cross section H–G' in Little River area (shown on plate 5)




Geologic cross section E–E' in Cutler area (shown on plate 5)




Geologic cross section G–G' west of Miami Springs (shown on plate 5)




Geologic cross section I–I' from Krome Ave. to Pennsuco (shown on plate 5)

Formational boundary

Aquifer-aquiclude boundary (may be a zone, in places 20 feet thick, rather than a sharp line)

1 Road fill
2 Marl or muck
3 Oolite
4 Hard layer of limestone or sandstone
5 Sandy limestone or limy sandstone
6 Cavity
7 Shelly limestone or sandstone
8 Coralline limestone
9 Chalky limestone
10 Silt or clay marl
11 Sandy marl
12 Shelly sandy marl
13 Shell bed
14 Sand
15 Sand and nodular sandstone or limestone
16 Clay
17 Silt
18 Lateritic clay
19 Shelly clay marl
20 Oolitic sand

Base of the Biscayne aquifer is determined chiefly by permeability of the geologic materials, and generally, because of lithologic change, is coincidental with the Tamiami and Fort Thompson formational boundary

10,000 0 50,000 Feet

1 0 10 Miles

# GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS C–C', D–D', E–E', G–G', H–G', AND I–I', DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

346881 O - 55 (In pocket) No. 8