Table 7.—*Correlation of data from 244 springs in the Mississippian Plateau region, Kentucky*

Any two items of data may be correlated by locating the number in the small rectangle formed by the intersection of the column and row of the two items of data. Each such number is the percentage of springs in which the two items of data occur simultaneously. For example: Of the 51 springs that occur in sinks, 88.3 percent occur in Mississippian rocks of Meramec age and the remaining 11.7 percent occur in other aquifers.

Each large rectangle enclosed by heavy lines includes data on all springs under consideration.
If the sum of all numbers in each row enclosed by heavy lines is not equal to 100 percent, the remaining percentage is an unknown.
The total number of springs for each column and row is at the base of each column and to the left of each row, respectively.

| | | Topography | | | | Aquifer (material) | | | Underlying beds (materials) | | | Structure | | | Type of spring | | | Number of openings | | | | Source | | | Chemical analysis | | | | | Yield (1 cfs = about 450 gpm) | | | | | | | Variability of spring | | | | | Age of aquifer | | | | | | | Distance from stream (feet) | | | | | | Distance from sink (feet) | | | | | | | Height of spring above stream (feet) | | | | | |
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