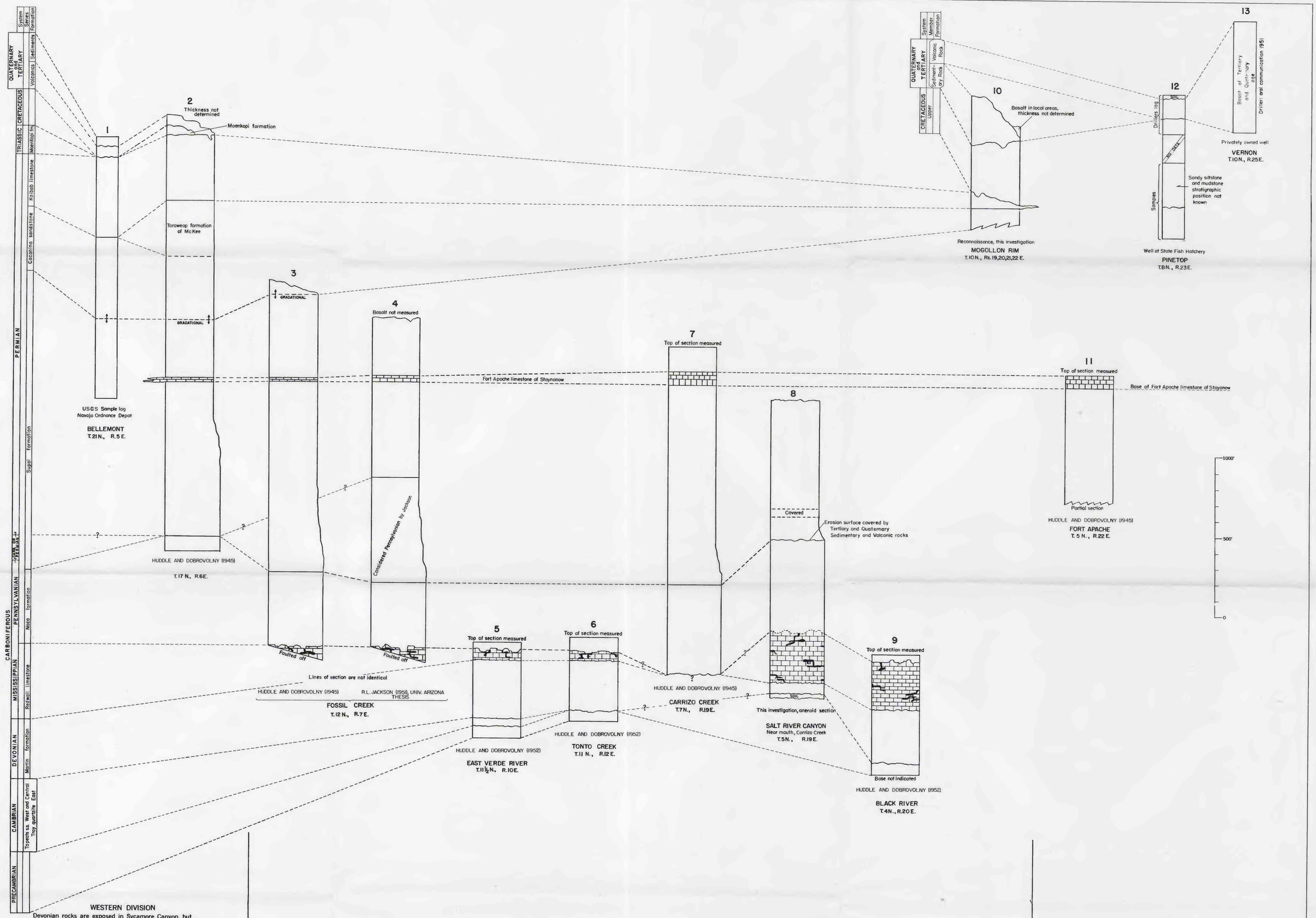

WESTERN DIVISION

Devonian rocks are exposed in Sycamore Canyon, but thicknesses are unknown. The Redwall limestone and the Supai formation are the principal aquifers, especially in Sycamore Canyon and in the lower reaches of Oak Creek. The Toroweap formation of McKee (1938), Kaibab limestone, and Moenkopi formation are mostly not water bearing in the rim region. Springs issuing from basalt are numerous but of small yield. The coconino sandstone and Tertiary and Quaternary sediments furnish small supplies of water locally

CENTRAL DIVISION

The Martin formation and Redwall limestone yield the largest amounts of water to springs. Fossil Creek springs disharge 18,500 gpm from the Redwell limestone. Springs occur commonly high in Supai formation and in the Coconino sandstone but characteristically are of small discharge. The Eastern half of this division was not covered in this reconnaissance

EASTERN DIVISION

Limestones in the Supai formation and basalt yield the largest volumes of water to springs. A large salty spring is reported to emerge from rocks in the Naco formation, but it has not been examined. The Coconino sandstone yields water to public-supply and irrigation wells in areas north of the rim. Cretaceous rocks supply water to domestic wells locally. A group of salt-water springs emerge from Precambrian quartzites near the mouth of the White River

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTIONS IN THE MOGOLLON RIM REGION, ARIZONA

Adapted from Feth, (19: 4)