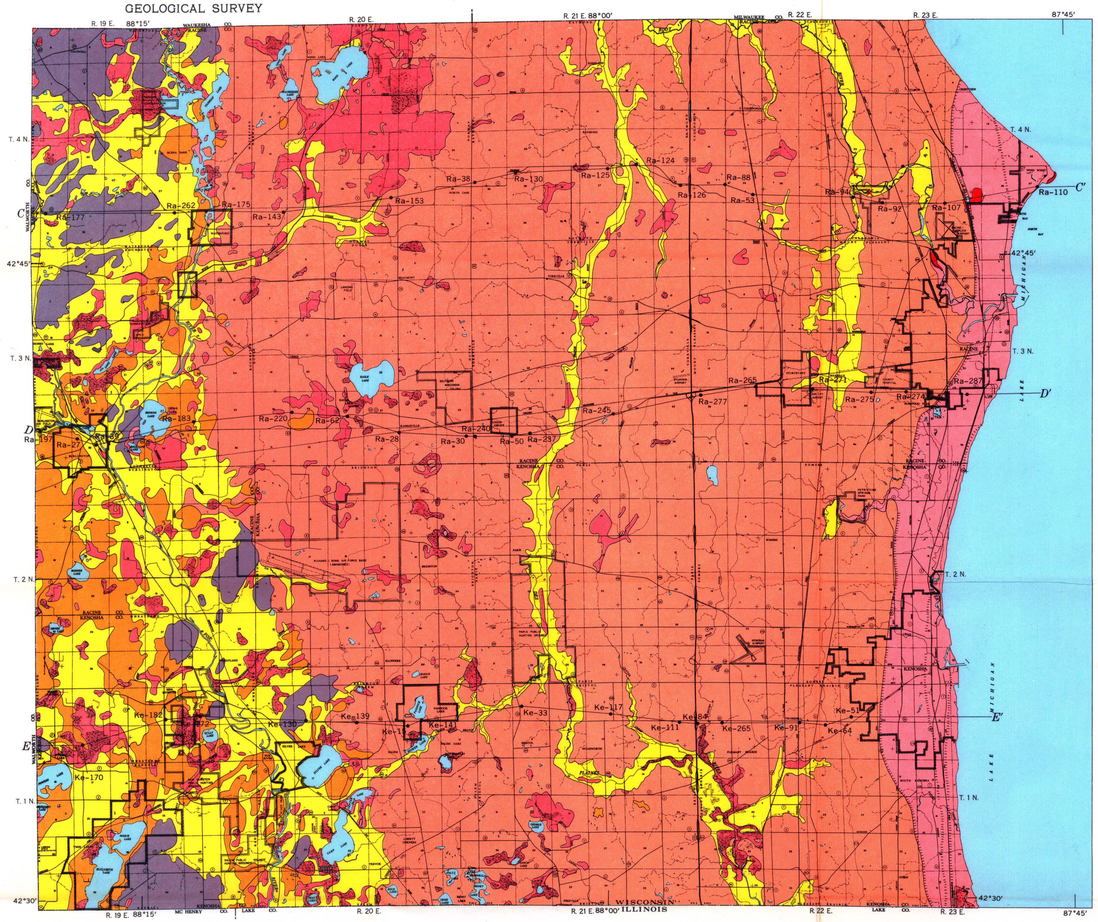
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

WATER-SUPPLY PAPER 1878
PLATE 2



Base from Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Kenosha County, Racine County, 1:62,500

SCALE 1:125 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES
2 0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETERS

Hydrogeology by R. D. Hutchinson, 1964

SURFICIAL HYDROGEOLOGIC MAP AND SECTIONS, RACINE AND KENOSHA COUNTIES, SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

EXPLANATION

High permeability

Outwash
Sand and fine gravel, well-sorted; nearly horizontal bedding; may be locally covered by alluvium. Allows rapid infiltration and small surface runoff. Well drained except where water table is near the surface. Allows rapid percolation to aquifers

Ice-contact deposit
Coarse gravel and boulders, sand, and some silt; fair to well sorted; steeply bedded; may contain large masses of low permeability material. Allows rapid infiltration, but surface runoff may be large due to steep terrane. May be very well or poorly drained. Allows moderate percolation to aquifers

Moderate permeability

Sandy till
Intermixed clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders; unsorted and massive. Slow infiltration and moderate surface runoff. Generally well drained. Allows moderate percolation to aquifers

Low permeability

Silty-clay till
Intermixed clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders; unsorted and massive. Very slow infiltration and moderate to large surface runoff. Drainage may be good to poor. Very slow percolation to aquifers

Mixed permeability

Lake deposits, dunes, and alluvium
Sand and gravel of high permeability developed during present and earlier stages of Lake Michigan. As mapped, includes areas of nearly impermeable lake silt. Sandy areas most commonly occur just east of principal abandoned beaches, which are shown by hachured lines. Infiltration may be rapid or very slow, depending on surface material. Surface runoff generally small due to flat land and sandy soil. Drainage may be fair to poor

Organic deposit
Organic matter that accumulated in marshes, swamps, and bogs. Permeability unknown, but probably high. Often underlain by nearly impermeable clay creating a perched or semiperched water table. May be interbedded with inorganic material, especially near streams. Surface runoff very small and commonly artificially drained. Only the largest and thickest deposits are shown

Bedrock exposure
Of relative minor importance to surface hydrology because of small areal extent. Locally important in controlling stream gradients, where at or near surface, by forming natural dams

Contact
Approximately located

• Ra-287
Water well and number
Ra, *Racine County*
Ke, *Kenosha County*

SECTIONS

Pleistocene and Holocene deposits

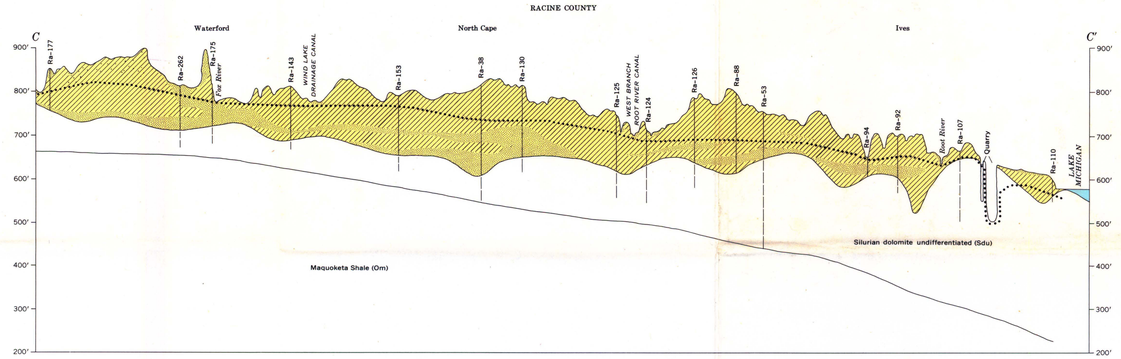
Silt and clay
Contains unsorted sand, gravel, cobbles, and boulders. Not a source of water

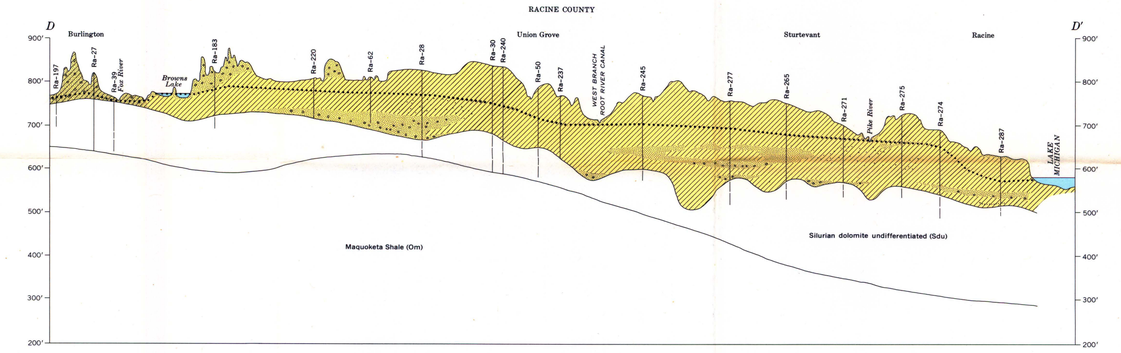
Sand and gravel
Where thick, areally extensive, and well sorted, these deposits may be an important source of water. Yields seldom exceed 250 gpm

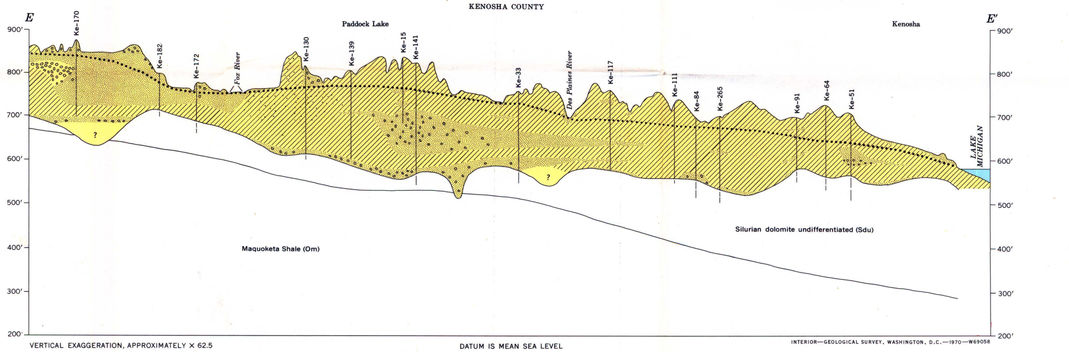
Piezometric profile of the Niagara and the sand and gravel aquifers, November 1963

Ra-127
Cased
Uncased

Water well and number
Ra, *Racine County*
Ke, *Kenosha County*







VERTICAL EXAGGERATION, APPROXIMATELY × 62.5

DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.—1970—W69058