



EXPLANATION

- Qal**
Alluvial deposits
Sand, silt, and gravel. Yields small to large quantities of fresh water to wells in valleys, of local importance as an aquifer
 - K**
Cretaceous rocks younger than Edwards and associated limestones
Shale or marl and limestone. Not known to yield water to wells
 - Kea**
Edwards and associated limestones
Limestone, dolomite, and dolomitic limestone. Yields small to large quantities of fresh water to springs and wells. Principal aquifer
 - Kt**
Trinity Group
Upper part consists of limestone and marl, with some gypsum and anhydrite, yields small quantities of slightly saline water to one well. Lower part consists of sand, sandstone, siltstone, and clay; sand and sandstone yield small to moderate quantities of fresh to slightly saline water to wells
 - Fy**
Paleozoic rocks younger than Ellenburger Group
Ellenburger Group
Shale, limestone, and some sandstone. Sandstone yields small quantities of slightly saline water to two wells in outcrop area
 - Oe**
Ellenburger Group
Limestone and dolomite. Yields small quantities of fresh water to a few wells in the outcrop area
- Contact**
- Public supply well
 - Industrial well
 - Irrigation well
 - Livestock or domestic well
 - Oil or gas well
 - Unused or destroyed well
 - Spring
 - 702
 - Stream-gaging station
- Line above last three digits of well number indicates chemical analysis shown in Table 5

Figure 12
Hydrologic and Geologic Units and Locations of Wells and Springs

Base compiled from county maps of Texas Highway Department