Data Layer: AQUIFERS

Primary Layer Name: AQUbb where ‘bb’ refers to the study area as identified on the data availability map.
Layer Content: STRATIFIED DRIFT AQUIFERS
Data Structure: VECTOR
Layer Type: POLYGON, LINE

Source: US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PEMBROKE, NH
Source Scale: 1:24,000/1:25,000
Source Media: MYLAR
Automated By: CSRC, UNH / USGS, PEMBROKE Coordinate Reference: NH State Plane Feet
Horizontal Datum: 1983
Tile: STUDY AREA
Status: COMPLETE
Last Revision: February, 2000
Available From: Complex Systems Research Center, UNH
Associated Coverages: LF, SAT, SEI, TRA, WBS, WT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The aquifer data was automated from maps generated as part of a larger study of groundwater resources in the state. The study was conducted under a cooperative agreement between the US Geological Survey, Pembroke, NH and the NH Department of Environmental Services, Water Resources Division. It included an assessment of the aquifers within stratified sand and gravel deposits, including physical characteristics of the deposits. The project divided the state into thirteen study areas, as shown on the status map.

A number of related data layers have been mapped and automated in conjunction with the aquifer boundaries. These include:

1) Low Flow Stream Measurements, or LFbb - Stored as a point coverage.
2) Saturated Thickness, or SATbb - The saturated thickness of an unconsolidated aquifer is the depth from the water table to the bottom of the aquifer. In most cases, saturated thickness has been contoured to a 20-foot interval. The data is captured in a line coverage.
3) Seismic Lines, or SEIbb - Stored as a line coverage.
4) Transmissivity, or TRAbb - Transmissivity quantifies the ability of an aquifier to transmit water, measured in feet squared per day. Transmissivity is a polygon coverage.
5) Wells, Borings and Spring Sites, or WBSbb - Stored as a point coverage.
6) Water Table, or WTTbb - The water table measures general water level altitudes, contoured at 10- or 20-foot intervals, depending upon data availability and the contour interval of the base maps. The data is stored as a line coverage.

Note that not all related data layers are available for each study area.

March, 2000