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I ²High Recharge Potential: Primarily located in highlands covered by thin till and frequent rock outcrops where water can easily infiltrate into the underlying fractures and foliation of the bedrock. Weathering of this exposed till and bedrock facilitates infiltration and higher recharge rates in higher elevation areas.

II ²Moderate Recharge Potential: Characterized by unconsolidated sediment derived from fluvial and glaciofluvial processes. Specifically areas covered by kame deposits (Qk), and outwash gravel (Qow) ² however both of these are limited in extent and thickness. These unconsolidated deposits are primarily found filling valley bottoms and along valley walls and facilitate recharge because they typically exhibit high porosity and permeability.

III ²Low Recharge Potential: Characterized by impermeable thick, compacted glacial till, wetland areas and modern and fluvial deposits ² specifically alluvium (Hal) and fluvial terraces (Hft). Areas of thick, dense till typically inhibit infiltration because of low permeability associated with compaction and clay content. Although alluvium and fluvial terraces typically have higher porosity and permeability than dense till, it is more likely that groundwater flows through these deposits and discharges into adjacent streams rather than recharging the bedrock aquifer. Wetlands represent areas of groundwater discharge rather and therefore also fail to recharge the bedrock aquifer.