

Vermont Geological Survey Open File Report VG11 -1b, Plate 6
Van Hoesen, J., 2011

EXPLANATION

Regions of unconsolidated sediment with high porosity and permeability, typically some mixture of sands and gravels, were identified as areas capable of supporting an unconfined shallow aquifer.

These aquifers experience recharge through infiltration following precipitation events, melting snow and losing stream reaches.

These areas were ranked based on their potential for infiltration based on well log data, surficial geology and geomorphic position.

Those areas with the thickest (>60ft) and most permeable deposits were given the highest ranking (i.e. thick alluvium) and those areas covered by thinner (<60ft) and/or less permeable deposits were given a lower ranking (i.e. till).

Higher elevation areas dominated by thin till and bedrock exposures increase surface stream runoff.

When these streams cross more permeable sediments in the valley floors it is possible they also contribute to potential recharge of the aquifer.

Higher Aquifer Potential Layer:
Generalized areas where slightly higher potential for presence of a shallow aquifer based upon well data interpretations. Aquifer may be limited in extent.



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