Figure 49
Areas Most Favorable for Development of
Ground Water From the Travis Peak Formation
in the Study Region, 1967-2020

EXPLANATION

2,144
3,919
1,775

11,026
729
10,297

Red number is optimum, constant rate of pumpage from the Travis Peak Formation (Hensell and Hosston), in acre-feet per year, as determined by computer aquifer model using the following constraints.

All pumpage is downdip from the outcrop and does not include the calcareous facies of the Travis Peak Formation.

Water levels will not be lowered in the outcrop, and aquifer recharge rate will be unchanged.

Away from the outcrop, water levels will not be lowered below the top of the water-bearing sands by 2020.

In downdip areas, water levels will not be lowered to depths greater than 400 to 500 feet below land surface by 2020.
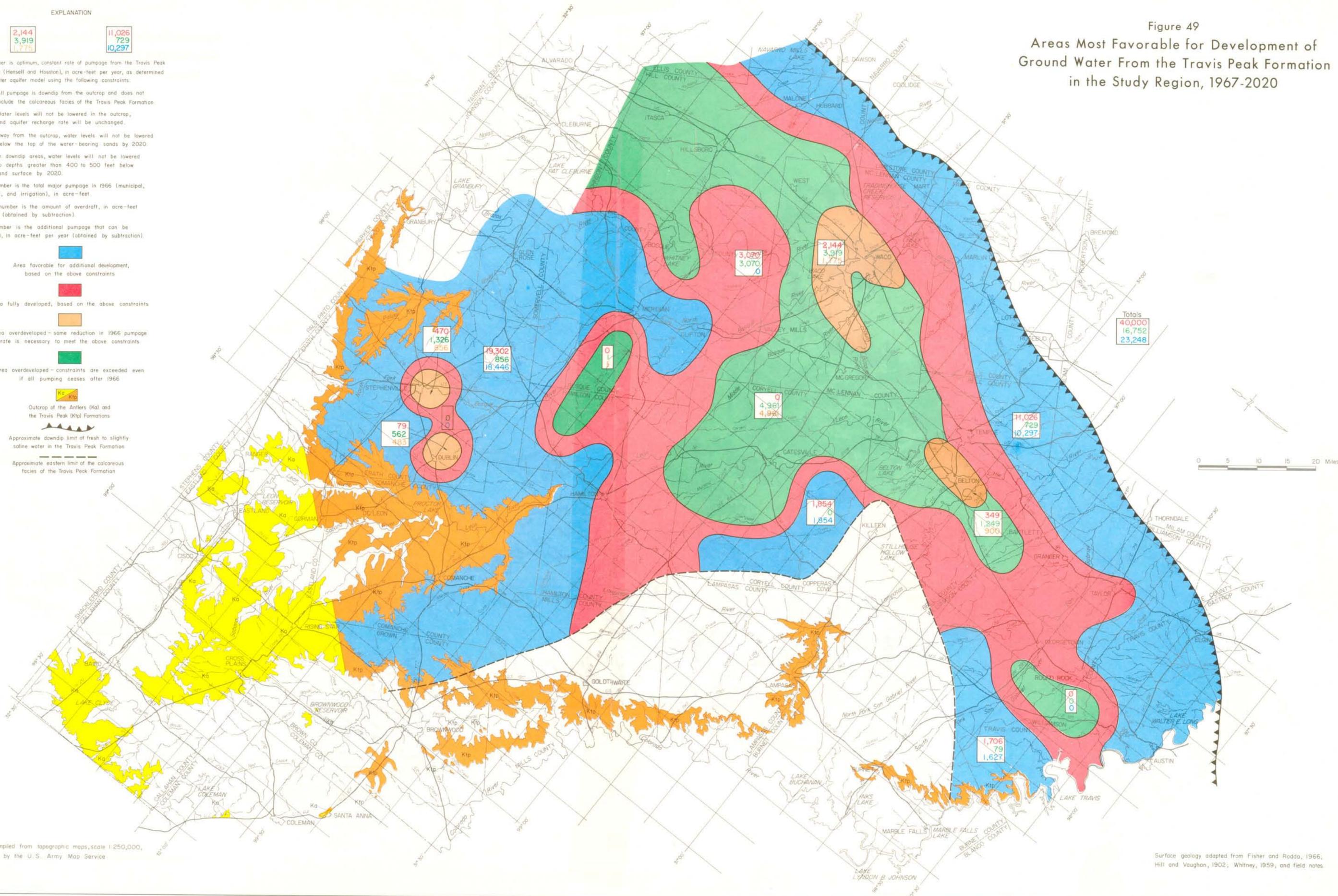
Green number is the total major pumpage in 1966 (municipal, industrial, and irrigation), in acre-feet.

Orange number is the amount of overdraft, in acre-feet per year (obtained by subtraction).

Blue number is the additional pumpage that can be developed, in acre-feet per year (obtained by subtraction).

▧ Area favorable for additional development, based on the above constraints

▧ Area fully developed, based on the above constraints

▧ Area overdeveloped — some reduction in 1966 pumpage rate is necessary to meet the above constraints.

▧ Area overdeveloped — constraints are exceeded even if all pumping ceases after 1966

Ka / Ktp Outcrop of the Antlers (Ka) and the Travis Peak (Ktp) Formations

Approximate downdip limit of fresh to slightly saline water in the Travis Peak Formation

Approximate eastern limit of the calcareous facies of the Travis Peak Formation

Totals
40,000
16,752
23,248

Base compiled from topographic maps, scale 1:250,000, produced by the U.S. Army Map Service

Surface geology adapted from Fisher and Rodda, 1966, Hill and Vaughan, 1902; Whitney, 1959, and field notes.