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INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a series of maps that will be published in 1978 to provide (1) hydrologic information for the High Plains region, (2) hydrologic information for the High Plains region, and (3) hydrologic information for the High Plains region. The maps will be published in 1978 to provide (1) hydrologic information for the High Plains region, (2) hydrologic information for the High Plains region, and (3) hydrologic information for the High Plains region.

Geology and Geomorphology

The High Plains region is a vast, flat, and arid area that covers much of the central and western United States. It is characterized by its flat topography and its arid climate. The region is bounded by the Rocky Mountains to the west and the Appalachian Mountains to the east. It is a major agricultural region, and its water resources are of great importance.

High Plains Aquifer

The High Plains Aquifer is a vast, underground water resource that underlies much of the High Plains region. It is a major source of water for agriculture and industry. The aquifer is composed of various geological formations, and its water is replenished by precipitation and surface water. The aquifer is of great importance to the High Plains region, and its water resources are of great value.

Water Resources

The High Plains region is a major agricultural region, and its water resources are of great importance. The region is characterized by its arid climate and its flat topography, which makes it difficult to collect and store water. The High Plains Aquifer is a major source of water for agriculture and industry, and its water resources are of great value. The region is also a major source of water for the Great Plains region, and its water resources are of great importance.

Water Use

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Water Quality

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Although ground-water irrigation technology has developed on the plains, the number of wells has not increased rapidly until 1970. In 1970, there were about 26,000 wells in the High Plains region, and in 1975, there were about 40,000 wells. The number of wells has increased rapidly since 1970, and in 1977, there were about 60,000 wells. The number of wells has increased rapidly since 1970, and in 1977, there were about 60,000 wells.

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Wells in the High Plains region are generally 40 to 60 feet deep, and they are spaced 100 to 200 feet apart. The wells are generally 40 to 60 feet deep, and they are spaced 100 to 200 feet apart. The wells are generally 40 to 60 feet deep, and they are spaced 100 to 200 feet apart.

Water Resources

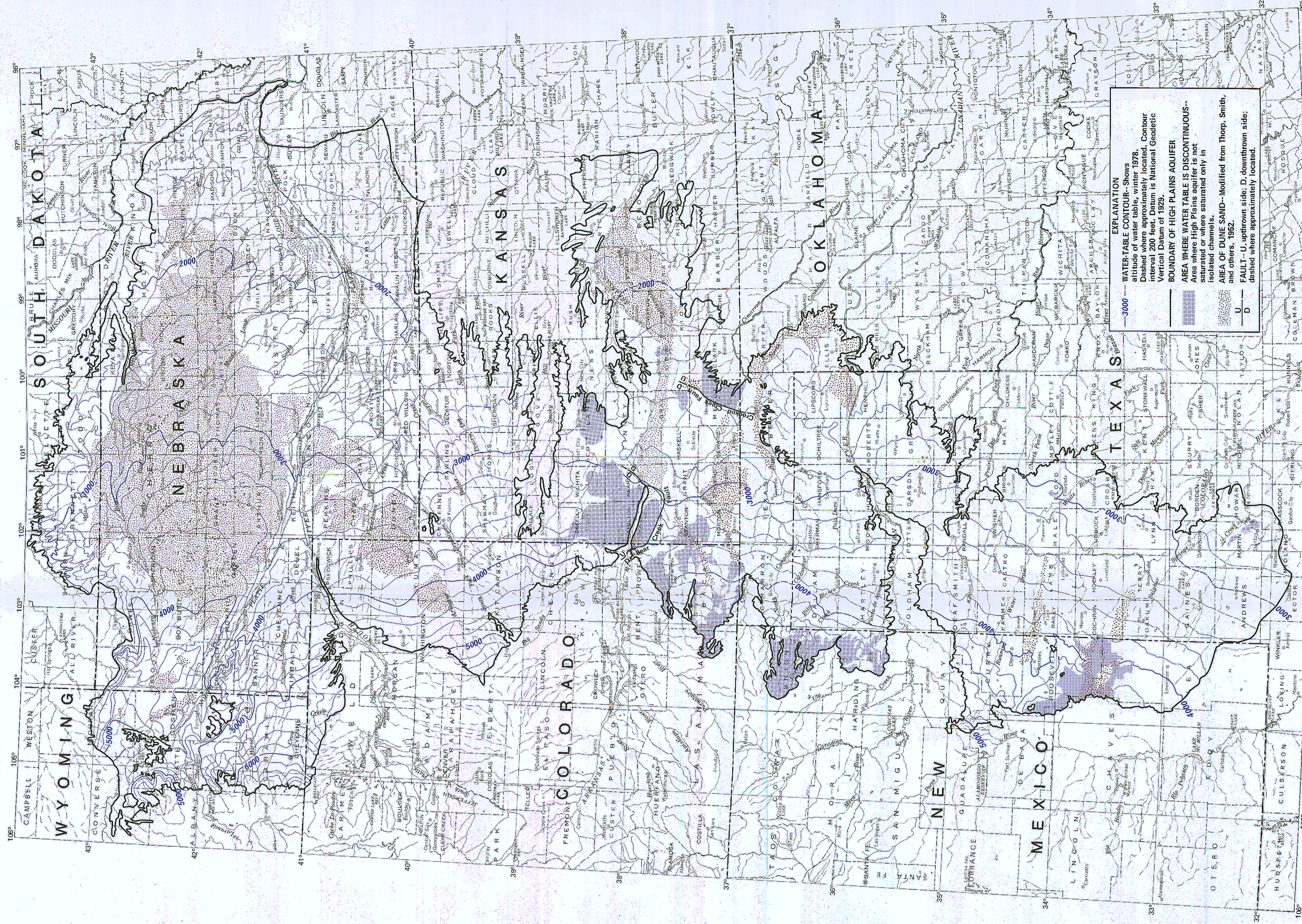
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ALTITUDE AND CONFIGURATION OF WATER TABLE

WATER TABLE IN THE HIGH PLAINS AQUIFER IN 1978 IN PARTS OF COLORADO, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, AND WYOMING

By Edwin D. Gutentag and John B. Weeks

1980

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
EARTH SCIENCE LAB.

The configuration of the water table in the High Plains is shown on the map. The water table is generally 40 to 60 feet below the surface, and it is generally 40 to 60 feet below the surface. The water table is generally 40 to 60 feet below the surface, and it is generally 40 to 60 feet below the surface.

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State	Area of High Plains		Estimated number of wells
	High Plains (square miles)	within State (percent)	
Colorado	14,870	14	4,300
Kansas	31,050	38	23,000
Nebraska	64,400	83	59,300
New Mexico	9,710	8	6,000
Oklahoma	7,350	11	2,200
South Dakota	5,230	7	160
Texas	56,080	13	72,000
Wyoming	8,190	8	1,140
TOTALS	176,940	100	168,100

Area of High Plains aquifer and estimated recharge by ground water, 1977

Also, down-gradient flow, such as that in Floyd County, Texas, can be caused by a topographic high (H11) in the bedrock surface. Faulting of the bedrock materials also affects the water table. In the High Plains, the Bear Creek fault in Station County, Kansas, is a major fault. The water table is not present in the (little or no saturated thickness) on the west side. Eastward along the fault, the water table is displaced, but it is not displaced to the east. The water table is displaced to the east. The water table is displaced to the east.

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CONVERSION FACTORS

To obtain	By
inch	25.4 millimeter
foot	0.3048 meter
foot per mile	0.3048 meter per kilometer
foot per day	1.609 meter per day
mile	1.609 kilometer
acre	4,047 square meter
square mile	2,590 square kilometer
gallon per minute	0.06309 liter per second