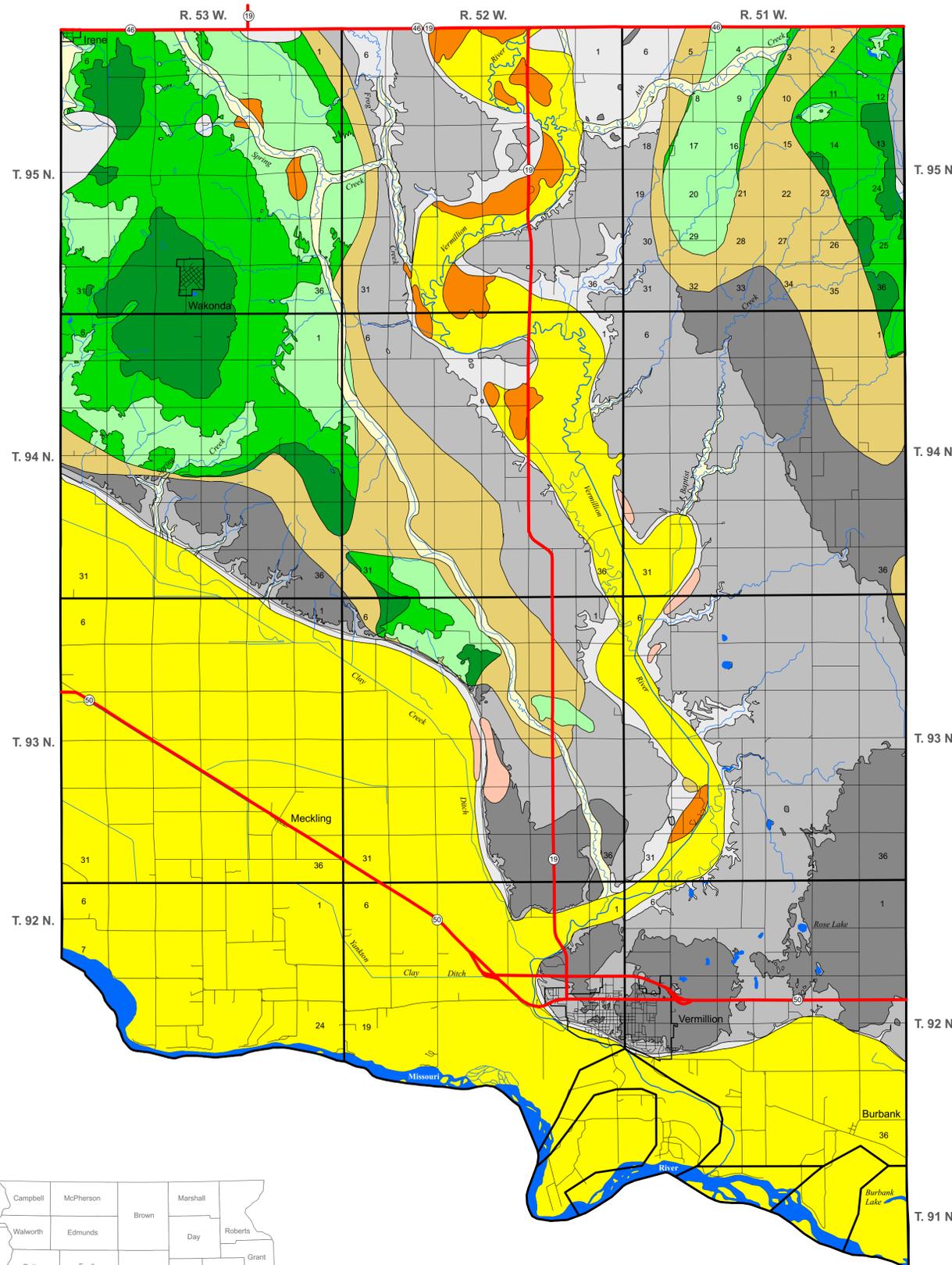


# First Occurrence of Aquifer Materials in Clay County, South Dakota

Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Division of Financial and Technical Assistance  
Geological Survey  
Aquifer Materials Map 1  
Ann R. Jensen, 2000

State of South Dakota  
William J. Janklow, Governor

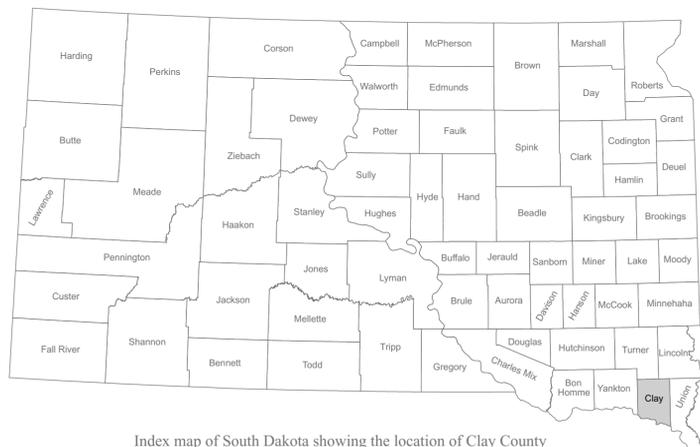
South Dakota Geological Survey  
Derric L. Iles, State Geologist



## Explanation

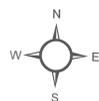
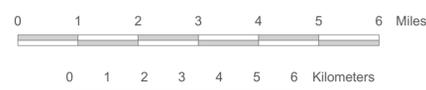
This map is intended for use as a tool to aid in identifying areas underlain by aquifer material. The aquifer materials shown on this map are categorized below. This map does not show individual aquifers. There may be more than one type of aquifer material present in an area. However, only the aquifer material that would be first encountered is shown. Within the boundaries of any given map unit, there may be localized areas where aquifer material is absent. The thickness and permeability of aquifer material may vary significantly. Also, no attempt was made to distinguish between saturated and unsaturated material. Therefore, not all of the areas defined on this map may be an aquifer. Site-specific information should always be examined when making land management or water development decisions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>First occurrence is generally less than or equal to 50 feet below land surface</p>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Alluvium:</b> Consists of clay and silt with minor amounts of sand and gravel that, in general, directly overlie a major aquifer</li> <li> <b>Alluvium:</b> Consists of clay and silt with minor amounts of sand and gravel that, in general, do not directly overlie a major aquifer</li> <li> <b>Eolian Sand:</b> Windblown; occurs at land surface</li> <li> <b>Sand and Gravel:</b> First occurrence is generally at land surface</li> <li> <b>Sand and Gravel:</b> First occurrence is generally below land surface. May not be uniform in depth and thickness and may be discontinuous in lateral extent.</li> <li> <b>Niobrara Formation:</b> Consists of calcareous marl and chalky limestone</li> </ul> |
| <p>First occurrence is generally greater than 50 feet and less than or equal to 100 feet below land surface</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Sand and Gravel:</b> May not be uniform in depth and thickness and may be discontinuous in lateral extent</li> <li> <b>Niobrara Formation:</b> Consists of calcareous marl and chalky limestone</li> </ul>   |
| <p>First occurrence is generally greater than 100 feet below land surface</p>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Sand and Gravel:</b> May not be uniform in depth and thickness and may be discontinuous in lateral extent</li> <li> <b>Niobrara Formation:</b> Consists of calcareous marl and chalky limestone</li> <li> <b>Dakota Formation:</b> Consists of interbedded siltstone, sandstone, and shale</li> </ul>  |
- Major highway  
 Road  
 Township boundary  
 River or stream  
 Lake  
 Slough or intermittent lake
- For township section numbering system, see T. 95 N., R. 51 W.



Index map of South Dakota showing the location of Clay County

Scale 1:100,000



This map was developed from lithologic logs and published reports. The major sources of information were:

- Christensen, C.M., 1967, *Geology and water resources of Clay County, South Dakota; Part I: Geology*; South Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 19, 86 p.
- Christensen, C.M., and Stephens, J.C., 1970, *Geology and water resources of Clay County, South Dakota; Part III: Basic data*; South Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 19, 107 p.
- Stephens, J.C., 1967, *Geology and water resources of Clay County, South Dakota; Part II: Water resources*; South Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 19, 62 p.
- South Dakota Geological Survey, Lithologic logs database

The Geological Survey, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, engages in an ongoing data collection and interpretation process. An outcome of that process is to reflect those interpretations on maps such as this one. Reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that this map accurately reflects the source data used in its preparation. This map is date specific. As additional data become available, geologic interpretations may be revised and the map may be updated by the Geological Survey. This map should not be enlarged or otherwise used in an attempt to interpret more detail than can be seen at the 1:100,000 scale.

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