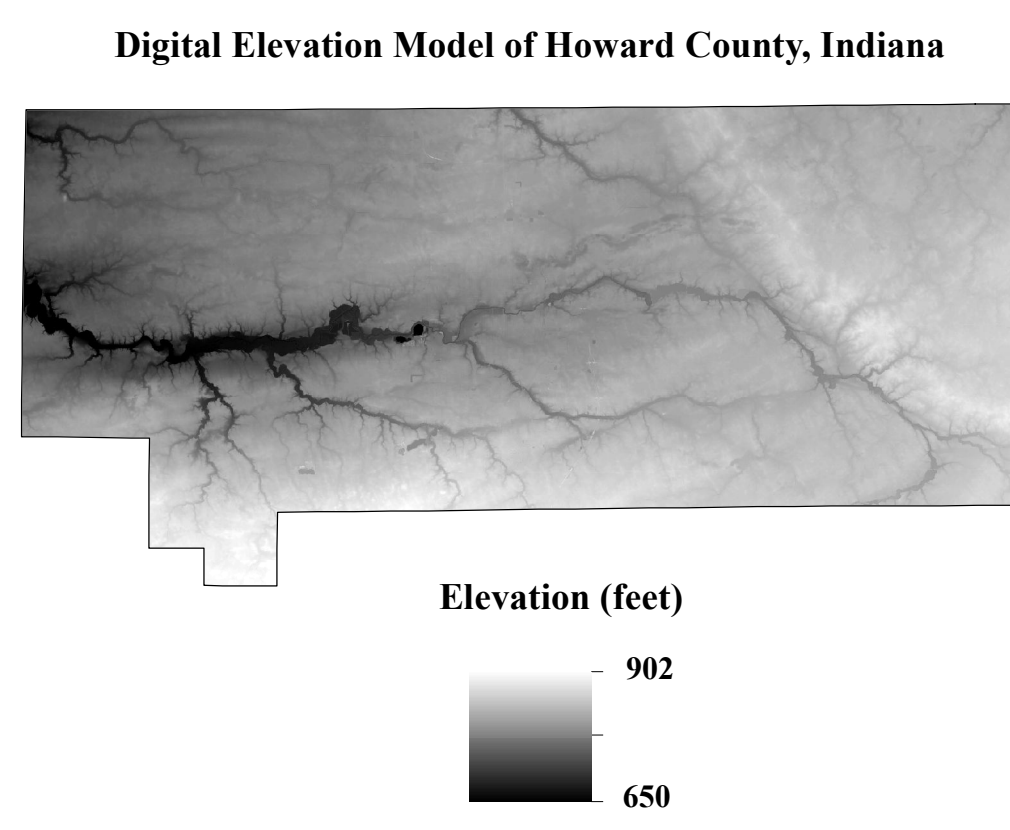
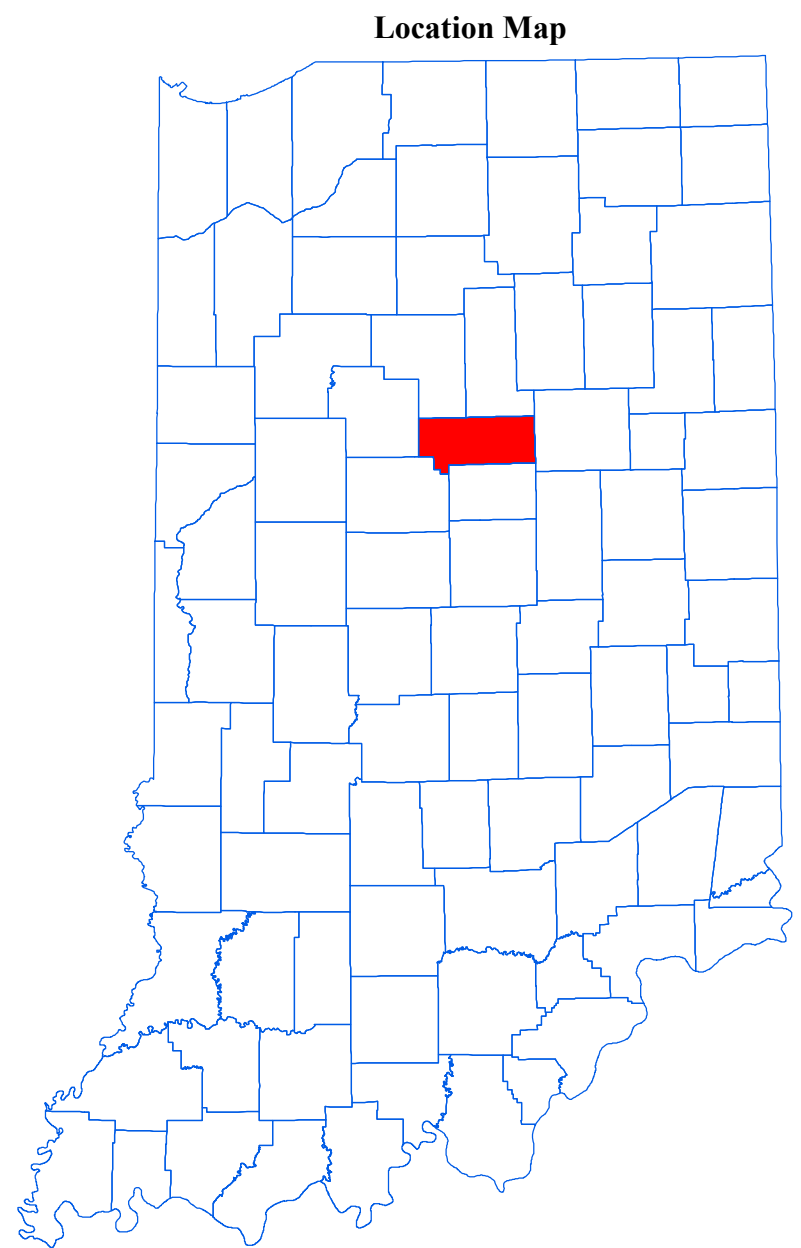
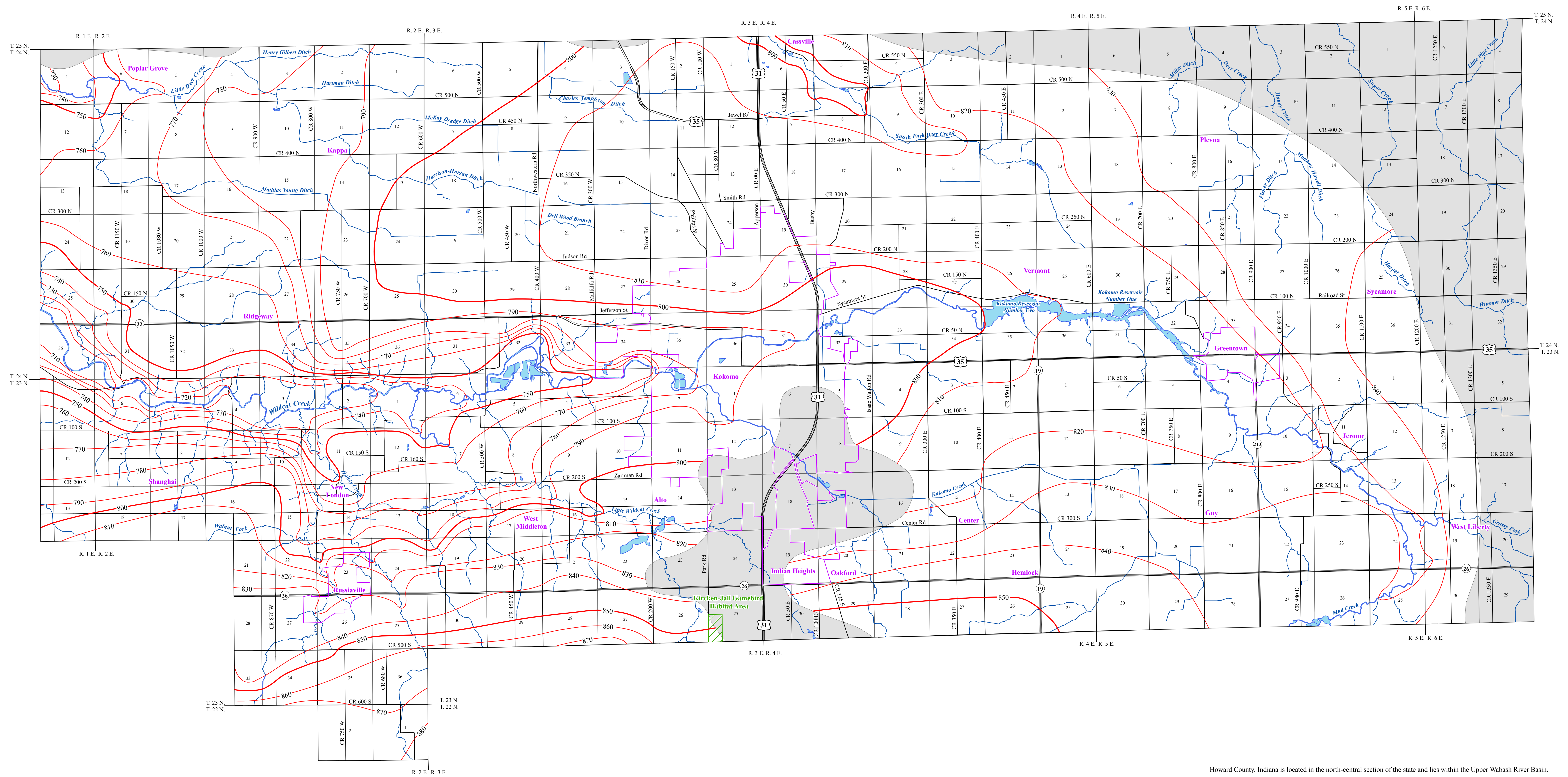
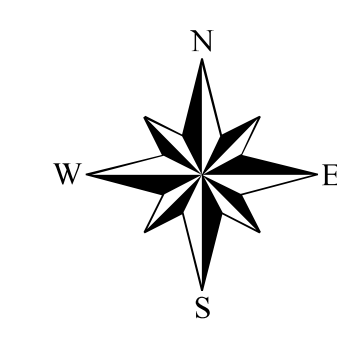
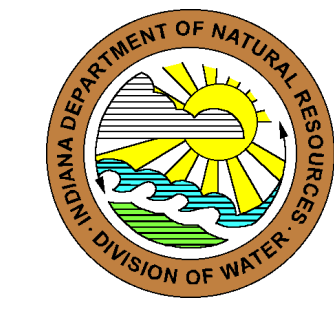


# POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP OF THE UNCONSOLIDATED AQUIFERS OF HOWARD COUNTY, INDIANA



### EXPLANATION

- Line of equal elevation, in feet above mean sea level
- Stream
- County Road
- State Road
- US Highway
- Municipal Boundary
- Lake & River
- State Managed Property
- No Aquifer Material or Limited Data



Howard County, Indiana is located in the north-central section of the state and lies within the Upper Wabash River Basin.

The Potentiometric Surface Map (PSM) of the unconsolidated aquifers of Howard County was mapped by contouring the elevations of 704 static water-levels reported on well records primarily over a 50 year period. These wells are completed in aquifers at various depths, and typically, under confined conditions (bounded by impermeable layers above and below the water bearing formation). However, some wells were completed under unconfined (not bounded by impermeable layers) settings. The mapped potentiometric surface contours are primarily for the upper 100 feet of the unconsolidated materials and utilize data for wells 100 feet or less in depth. If the shallow data was sparse or unavailable in an area, deeper wells were used to complement the mapping.

The potentiometric surface is a measure of the pressure on water in a water bearing formation. Water in an unconfined aquifer is at atmospheric pressure and will not rise in a well above the top of the aquifer, in contrast to groundwater in a confined aquifer which is under hydrostatic pressure and will rise in a well above the top of the water bearing formation.

Static water-level measurements in individual wells used to construct county PSM's are indicative of the water-level at the time of well completion. The groundwater level within an aquifer constantly fluctuates in response to rainfall, evapotranspiration, groundwater movement and pumping. Therefore, measured static water-levels in an area may differ due to local or seasonal variations. Because fluctuations in groundwater are typically small, static water-levels can be used to construct a generalized PSM. As a general rule, but certainly not always, groundwater flow approximates the overlying topography and intersects the land surface at major streams.

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for the water wells were either physically obtained in the field, determined through address geocoding, or reported on water well records. The location of the majority of the water well records used to make the PSM were field verified. Elevation data were obtained from a digital elevation model. Quality control/assurance procedures were utilized to refine or remove data where errors were readily apparent.

Potentiometric surface elevations range from a high of 880 feet mean sea level (msl) in the southwestern section of the county, to a low of 710 feet msl in the west-central portion. The potentiometric contour line crossing through Kokomo Waterworks Reservoir No. 2 represents the potentiometric surface of the groundwater in the immediate area, not the water level of the reservoir, which is a man-made feature. Groundwater flow direction in the central and southern portions of the county is generally towards Wildcat Creek and westward. In the northwestern part of the county, groundwater flow direction is generally to the west-northwest toward Little Deer Creek, and in the north-central portion, groundwater flow is northward toward South Fork Deer Creek. In portions of the county, where data is lacking and/or covered by thin or unproductive deposits, potentiometric surface elevation contours have not been extended through these areas.

The county PSM can be used to define the regional groundwater flow path and to identify significant areas of groundwater recharge and discharge. County PSM's represent overall regional characteristics and are not intended to be a substitute for site-specific studies.

**Map Use and Disclaimer Statement**

We request that the following agency be acknowledged in products derived from this map: Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water.

This map was compiled by staff of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water using data believed to be reasonably accurate. However, a degree of error is inherent in all maps. This product is distributed "as is" without warranties of any kind, either expressed or implied. This map is intended for use only at the published scale.

This map was created from several existing shapefiles: Township and Range Lines of Indiana (line shapefile, 20020621), Land Survey Lines of Indiana (polygon shapefile, 20020621), and County Boundaries of Indiana (polygon shapefile, 20020621), are all from the Indiana Geological Survey and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Draft road shapefile, System1 (line shapefile, 2003), and Roads\_2005\_INDOT\_IN (line shapefile, 2005), are from the Indiana Department of Transportation and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Incorporated Areas in Indiana 2000 (polygon shapefile, 20021000) is from the U.S. Census Bureau and based on a 1:100,000 scale. Hydrography, Streams (NHD) (line shapefile, 20081218), Rivers (NHD) (polygon shapefile, 20081218), and Lakes (NHD) (polygon shapefile, 20081218) are from the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Managed Lands IDNR IN (polygon shapefile, 20100920) is from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and based on a 1:24,000 scale. Digital Elevation Model image is derived from the Indiana OrthoLIDAR Statewide Collection Program (2011). No Aquifer Material or Limited Data (polygon shapefile, Schmidt, 2013). Potentiometric Surface Map of the Unconsolidated Aquifers of Howard County, Indiana (line shapefiles, Schmidt, 2013) was based on a 1:24,000 scale.

**Potentiometric Surface Map of the Unconsolidated Aquifers of Howard County, Indiana**

by  
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