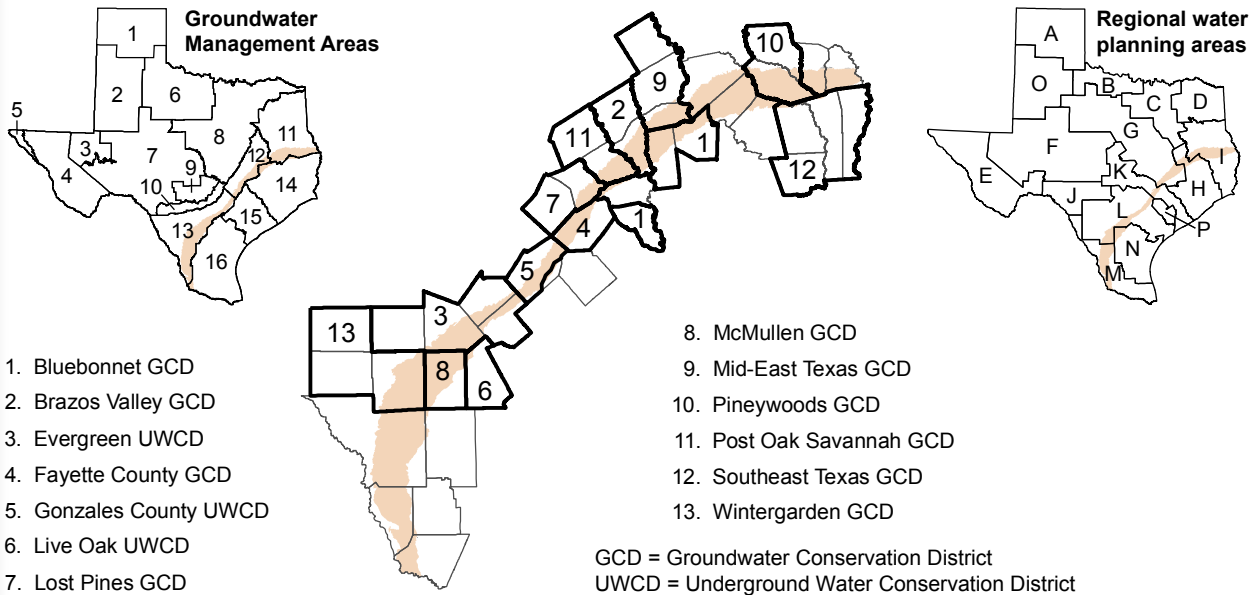


Yegua-Jackson Aquifer



The Yegua-Jackson Aquifer is a minor aquifer that stretches across the southeast part of the state. It includes water bearing parts of the Yegua Formation (part of the upper Claiborne Group) and the Jackson Group (comprised of the Whitsett, Manning, Wellborn, and Caddell formations). These geologic units consist of complexly interbedded sand, silt, and clay layers originally deposited as fluvial and deltaic sediments. Most groundwater is produced from the sand units of the aquifer, with the more significant productivity occurring in areas of more extensive fluvial channel sands and thick deltaic sands. Usable quality groundwater is generally limited to sands in the outcrop or slightly downdip. Where the thicker, more extensive sand layers occur in the outcrop and slightly downdip, significant amounts of fresh to slightly-saline water are available. The chemical quality of the groundwater is variable due to the variability of the composition of the sediments that make up the aquifer and the variability of how easily water moves through the aquifer. In all areas the aquifer becomes highly mineralized downdip. Groundwater for domestic purposes and livestock is available from shallow wells over most of the aquifer's extent. Locally, water for municipal, industrial, and irrigation purposes is also available. The planning groups recommend several water management strategies that use the Yegua-Jackson Aquifer, including the drilling of more wells and desalination.

Aquifer characteristics

- Area of aquifer: 10,904 square miles
- Availability: 24,720 acre-feet per year (2010 to 2060)
- Well yield: most yields range from a few gallons per minute to over 300 gallons per minute
- Proportion of aquifer with groundwater conservation districts: 58 percent
- Number of counties containing the aquifer: 34

Groundwater supplies with implementation of water management strategies

