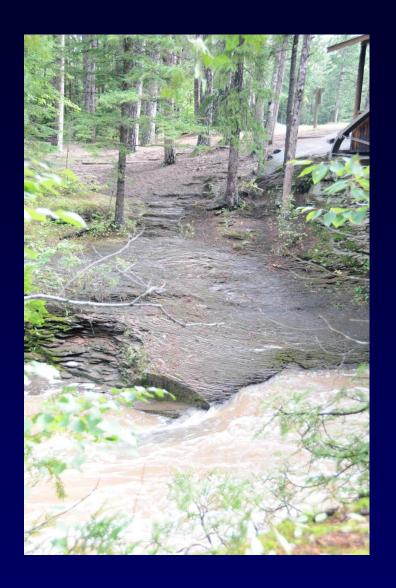
# **Groundwater in Bayfield County**

Madeline Gotkowitz Hydrogeologist April 23, 2015



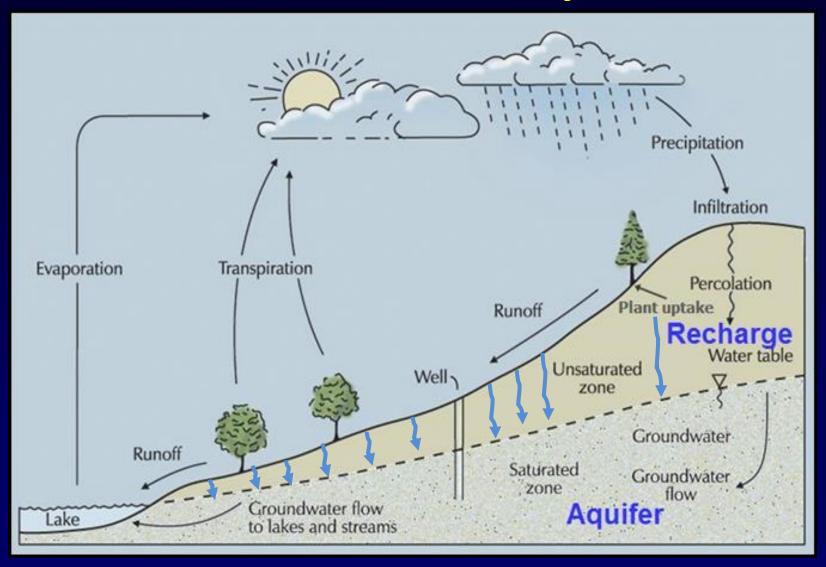


Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey

#### **Groundwater in Bayfield County**

- Groundwater basics
- Hydrogeology across Wisconsin
- Hydrogeology in Bayfield County
- Mapping groundwater features

#### Wisconsin's Water Cycle



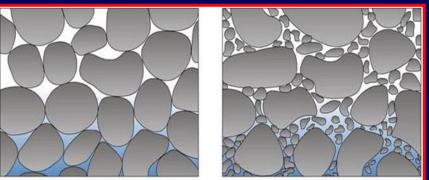


#### **Hydrogeology:**

#### Groundwater flows through rock and sediment

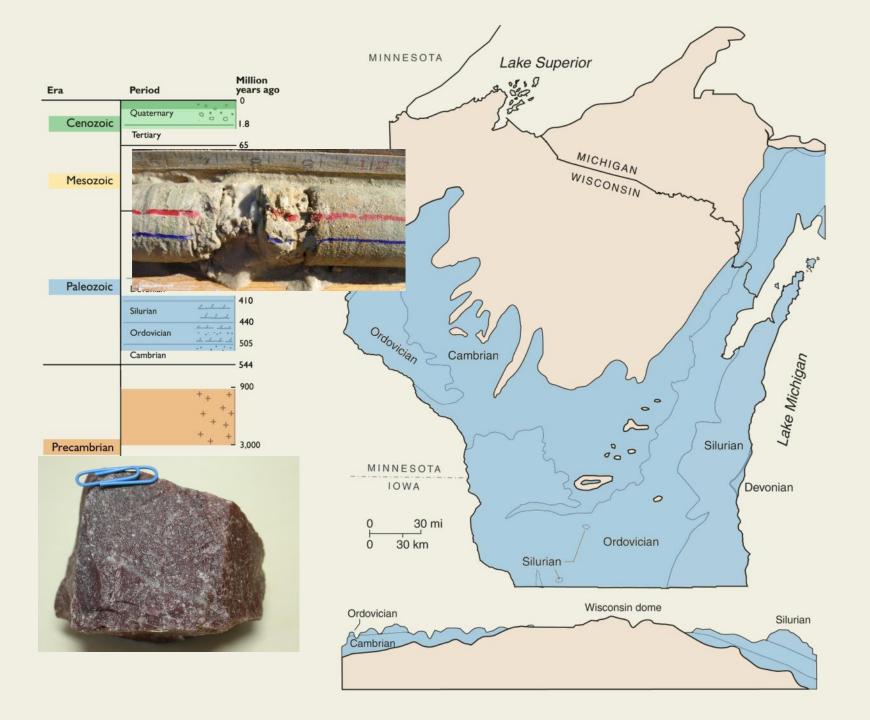


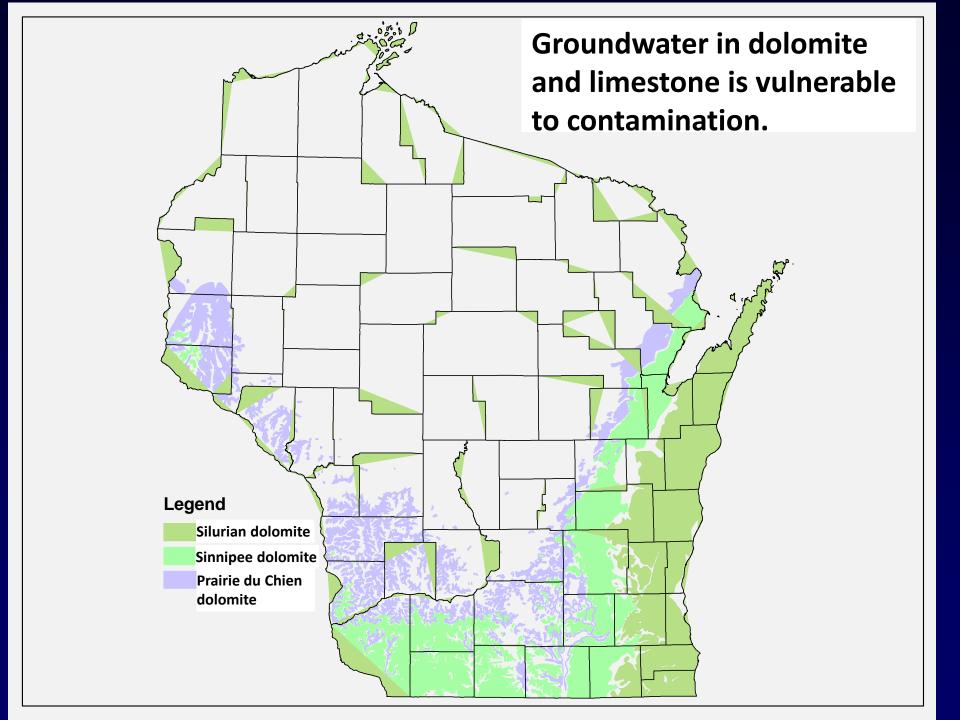
Core of the Wonewoc sandstone

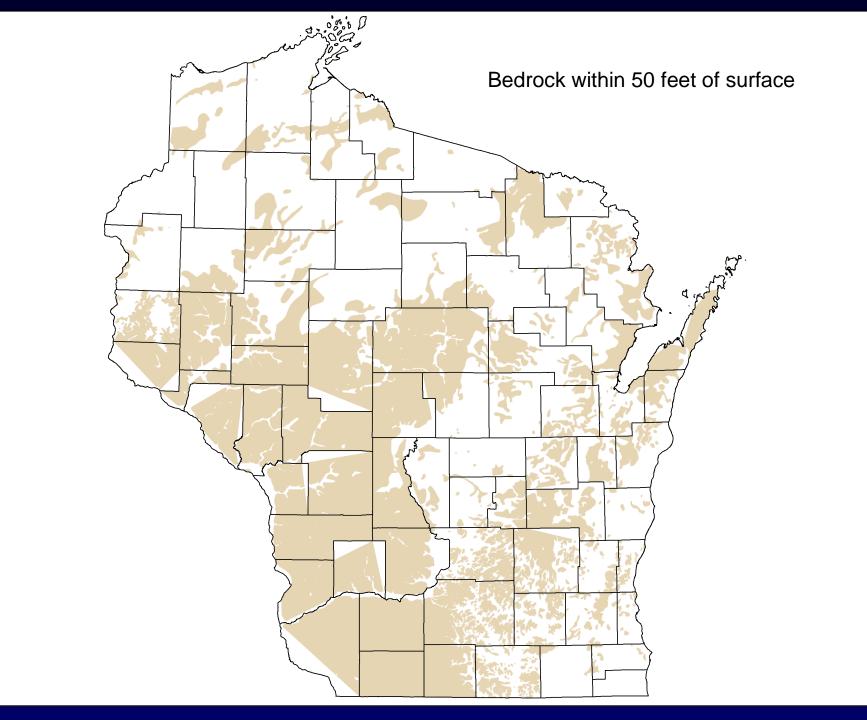


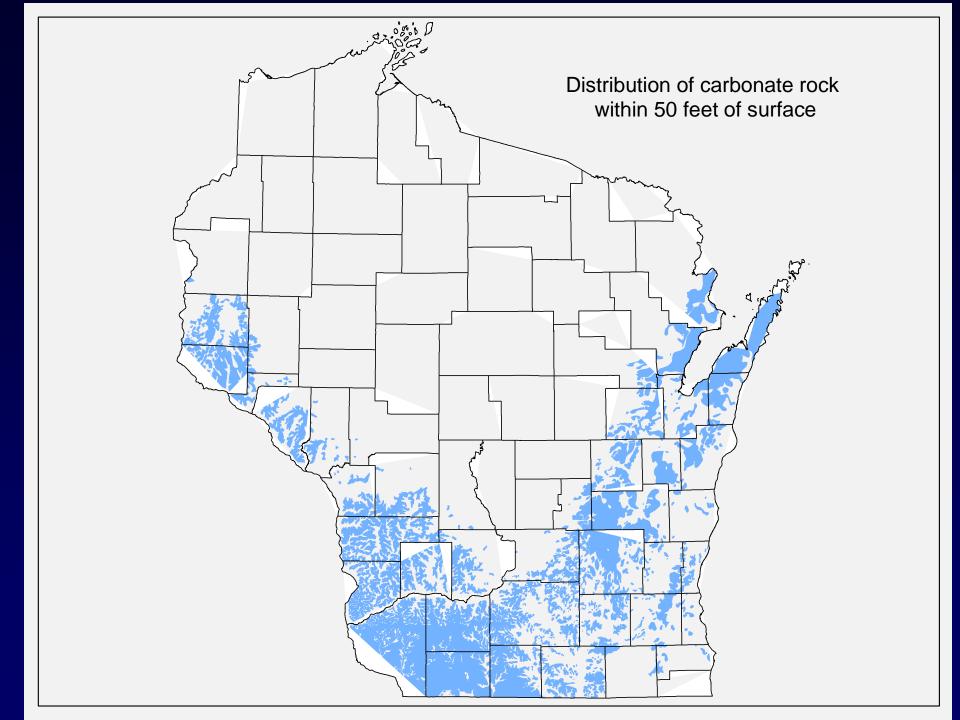
Water under the ground, within an aquifer; porous sand, gravel and rock holds water













Wisconsin's groundwater contamination issues





contaminated by manure. Both samples are from the same well.

Karst features can be easy to see...

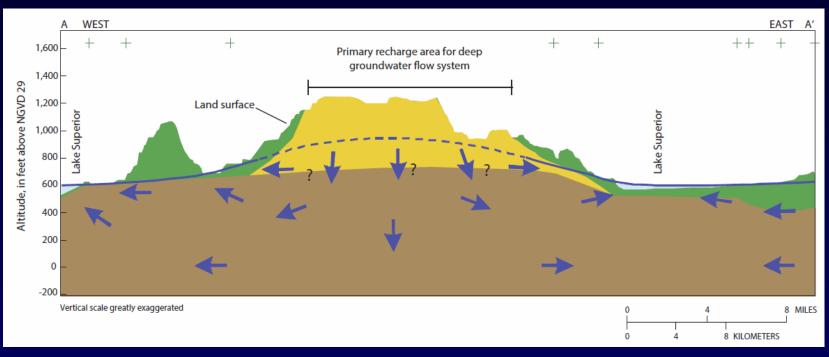
Sinnipee Dolomite:

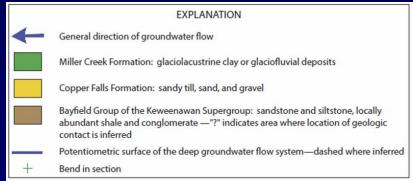
Dane and Iowa Counties

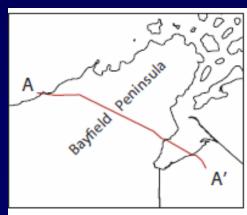


 Hydrogeology in Bayfield County

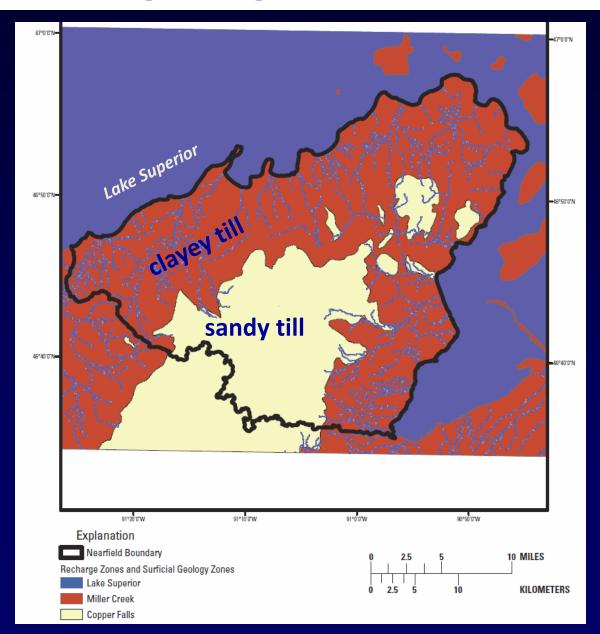
#### Hydrogeologic cross-section





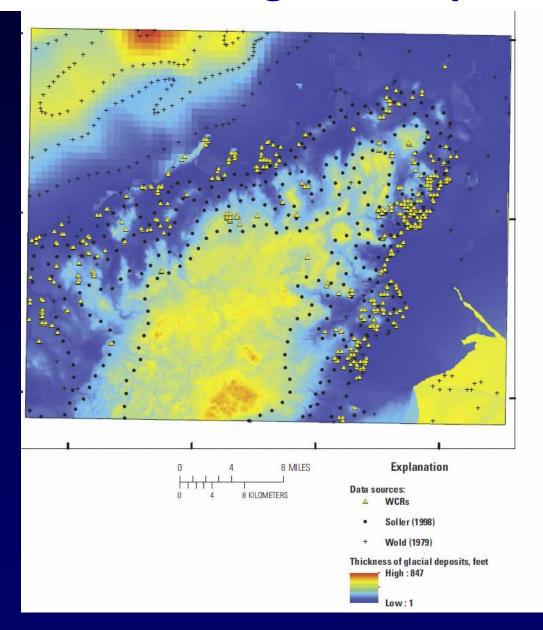


### **Glacial geologic formations**



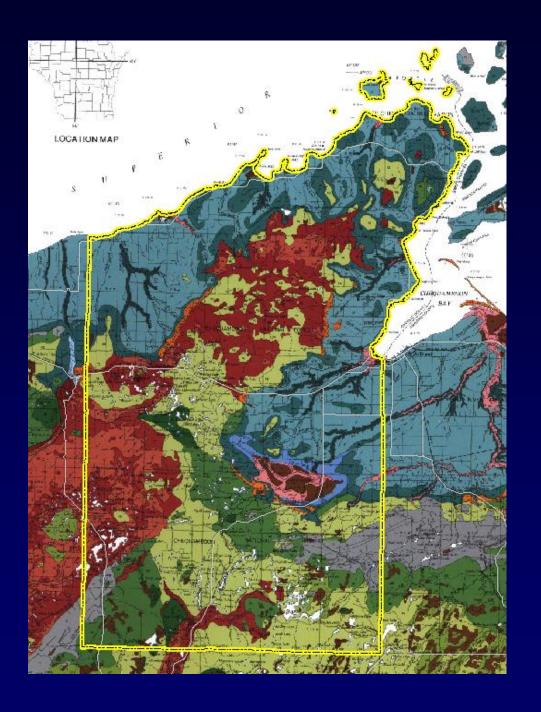
Courtesy of USGS

### Thickness of glacial deposits

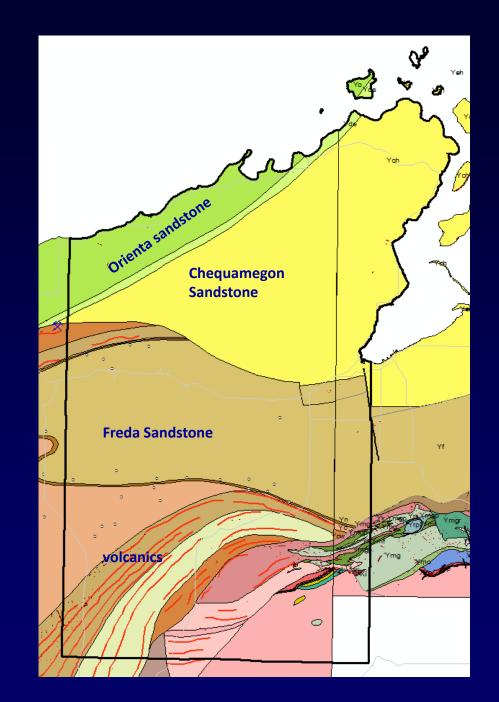


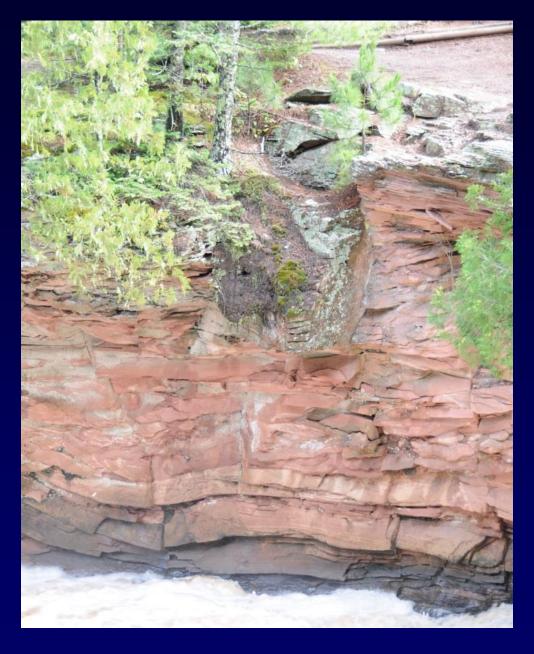
Courtesy of USGS

## Glacial geology



## **Bedrock Geology**

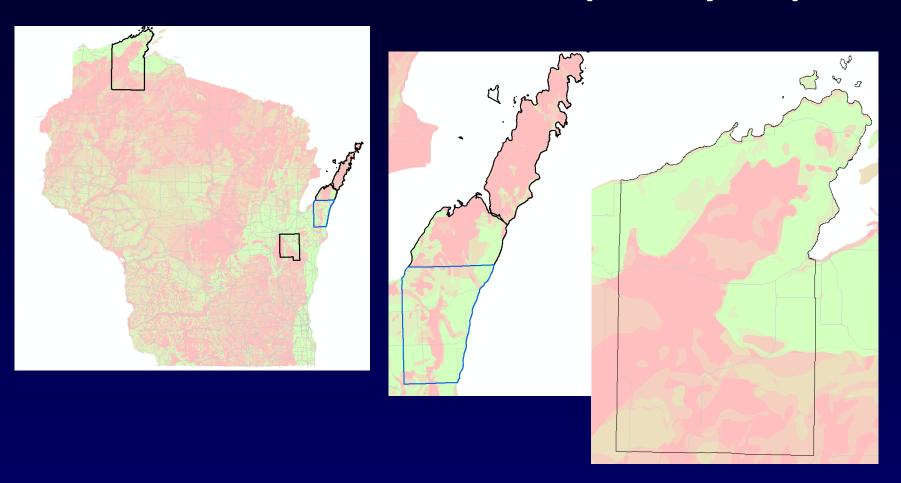




Orienta
Sandstone
Amnicon
Falls State
Park

**Photo: E. Stewart, WGNHS** 

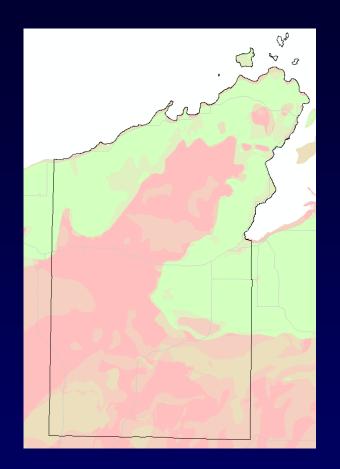
#### Wisconsin Groundwater Susceptibility Map

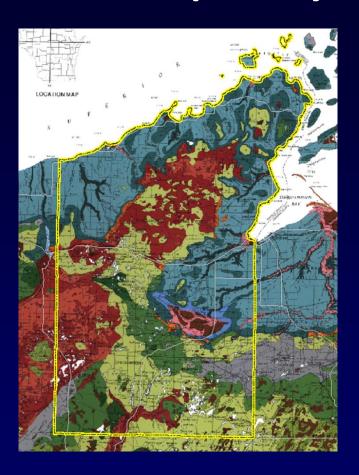


Depth to bedrock, bedrock type, depth to water table, surficial geology, soil type

http://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/find/bayfield/susceptibility.html

#### Wisconsin Groundwater Susceptibility Map





Depth to bedrock, bedrock type, depth to water table, surficial geology, soil type

http://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/find/bayfield/susceptibility.html

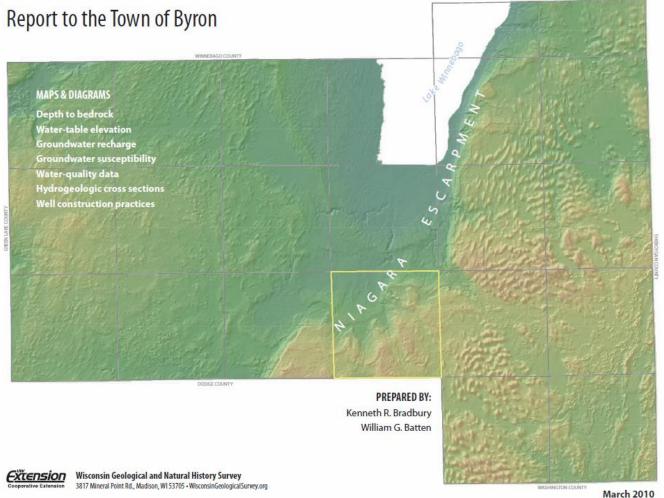
### Example groundwater study



Groundwater susceptibility maps and diagrams for the Town of Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin

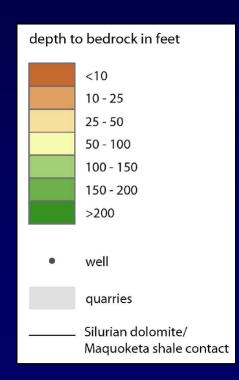
**Town of Byron** 

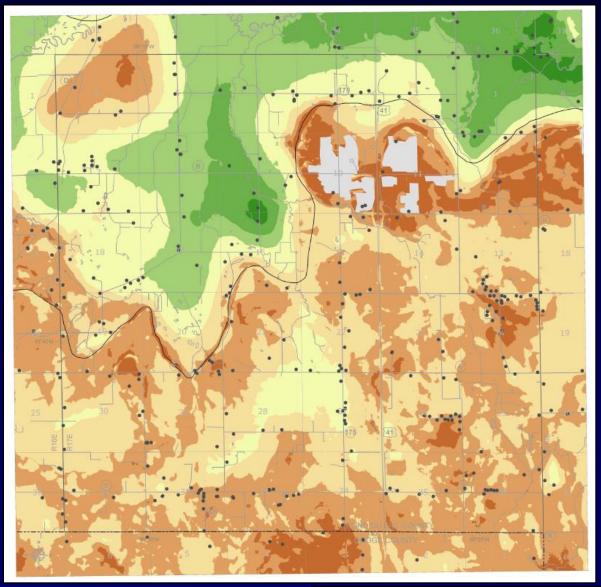
Fond du Lac County





#### **Depth to bedrock**





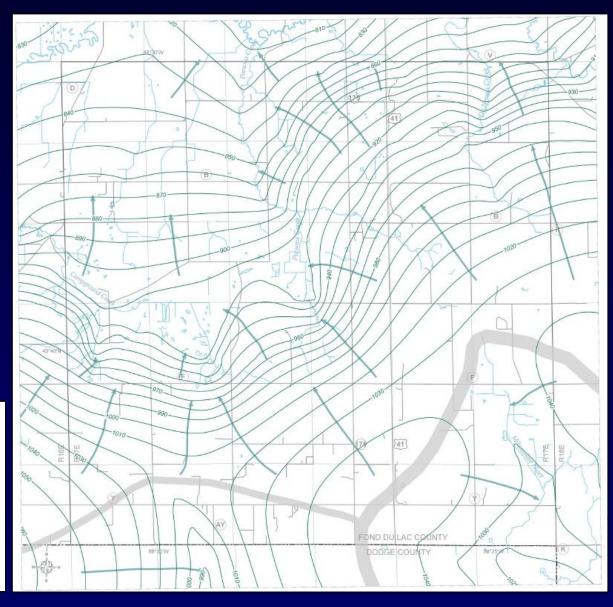
Water table elevation

Water-table elevation, contour interval = 10 ft; datum is sea level

general direction of shallow groundwater flow

Milwaukee River groundwater divide

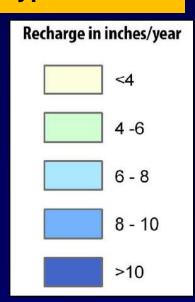
minor groundwater divide

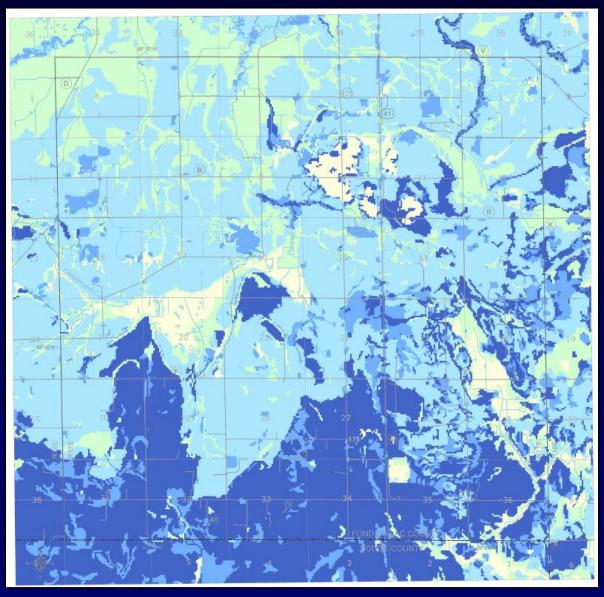


## Groundwater recharge

#### **Estimate accounts for:**

- Historical climate data
- Soil moisture capacity
- Soil type
- land-use type

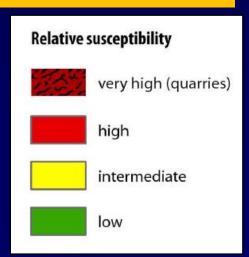


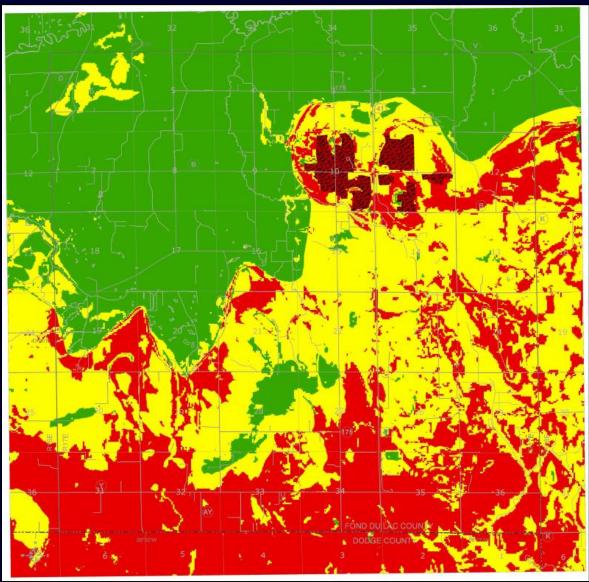


Groundwater contaminant susceptibility

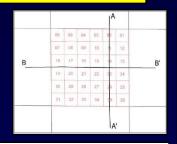
#### **Combination of factors**

- Depth to bedrock
- Bedrock type
- Depth to water table
- Recharge rate





## Hydrogeologic cross sections



groundwater flow direction

- <del>Y</del> · water table

potentiometric surface

glacial sand & gravel

Silurian dolomite (limestone)

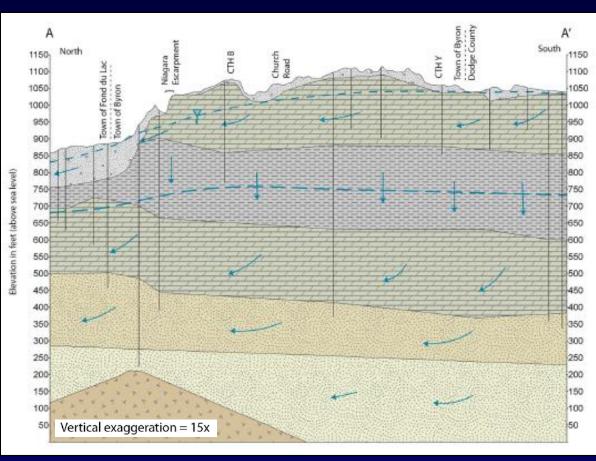
Maquoketa shale

Sinnipee dolomite (limestone)

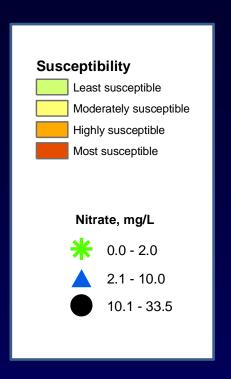
St Peter sandstone

Cambrian sandstones

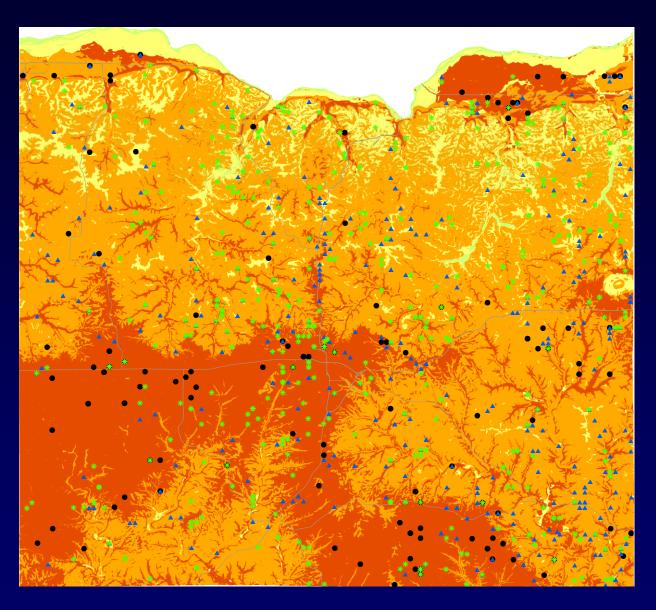
Precambrian granite



#### **lowa County Groundwater: susceptibility versus contamination**



893 wells tested 14 % > 10 mg/L NO<sub>3</sub> 46 % > 2 mg/L NO<sub>3</sub>



Data from Central Wisconsin Groundwater Center and UW Extension.

#### **Next steps: questions and discussion**

**Groundwater susceptibility map requires:** 

Collect, compile and analyze data:

Depth to the water table

Depth to bedrock

Glacial deposits (sandy till versus clay till)

**Bedrock type (sandstone or basalt)** 

Map of groundwater recharge rates

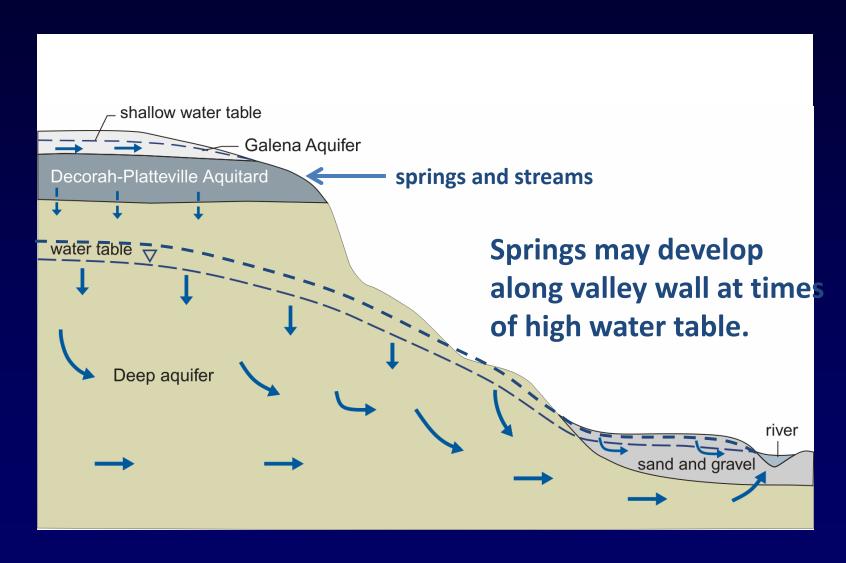
#### **Alternative:**

Develop hydrogeologic cross sections in ag-dominated areas to illustrate wells, groundwater and surface water in areas of interest

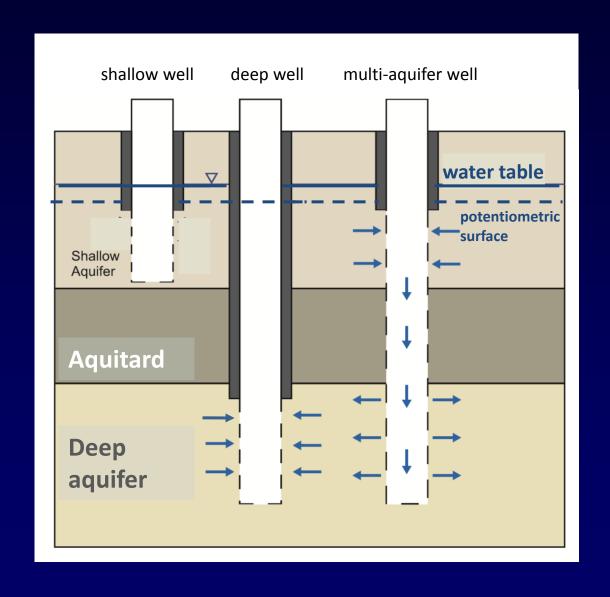
Facilitate use of this information through educational and outreach efforts in Bayfield County



## The Decorah-Platteville aquitard separates the shallow Galena aquifer from the deep aquifer.

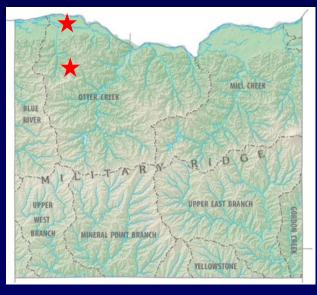


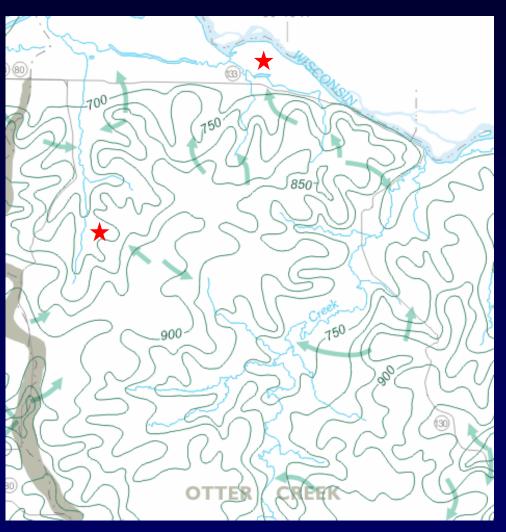
In upland areas, multi-aquifer wells can provide a pathway for groundwater to flow from the shallow to the deep aquifer.



#### Groundwater flows from high to low elevations.

One use of the water table map is to identify where groundwater comes from that flows to a well or stream.



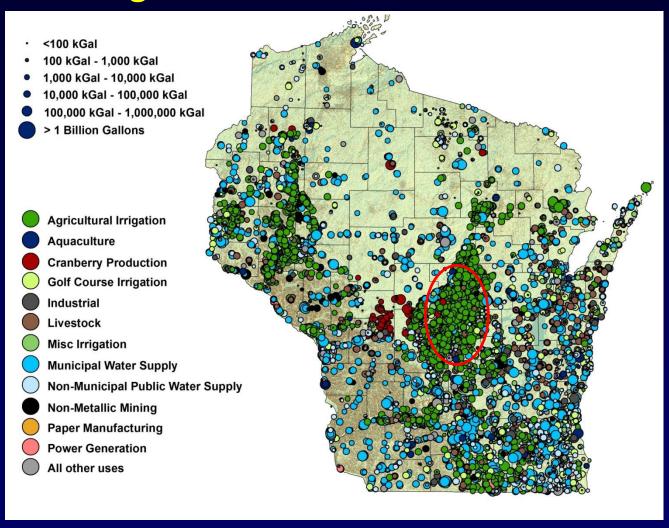


## Groundwater recharge rates are high in Iowa County, due to permeable soil, and forest and agricultural land use.



Does this mean that there is an unlimited supply of water?

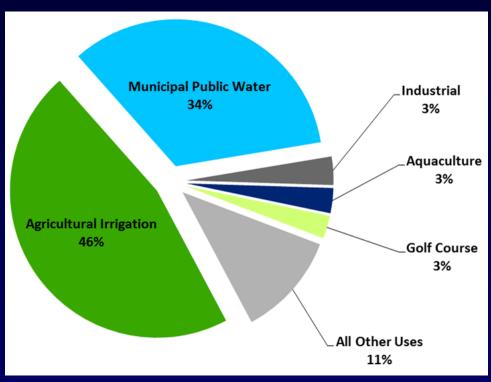
## Lots of wells near one stream are like... too many straws in the glass



Source: R. Smail, Wisconsin DNR

#### How do we use our groundwater?

#### **2012 Wisconsin Withdrawls**

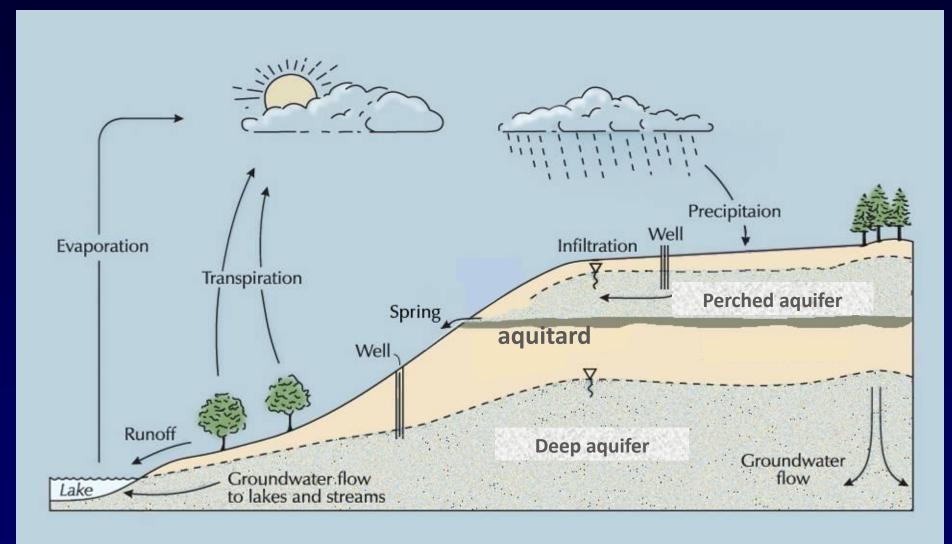


Source: R. Smail, Wisconsin DNR

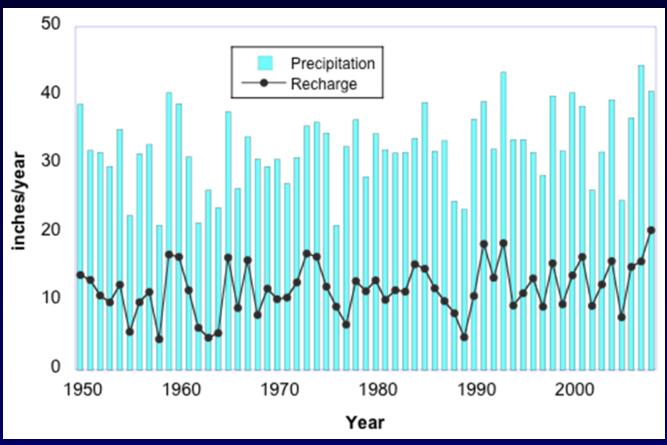
- Agricultural irrigation surpassed municipal public water in 2012 due to the drought
- Groundwater pumping is about 760 million gallons per day
- Could cover the land area of Wisconsin with ¼ inch of water
- Enough water to fill Lambeau
   Field over 600 times
- Is that a lot of water? Is it too much?



## Perched groundwater in the Driftless Area, which has extensive aquitards.



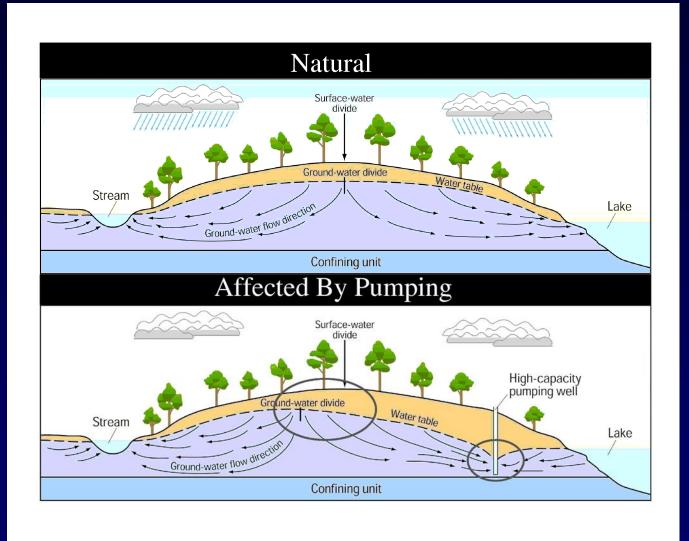
#### How much recharge do we get?

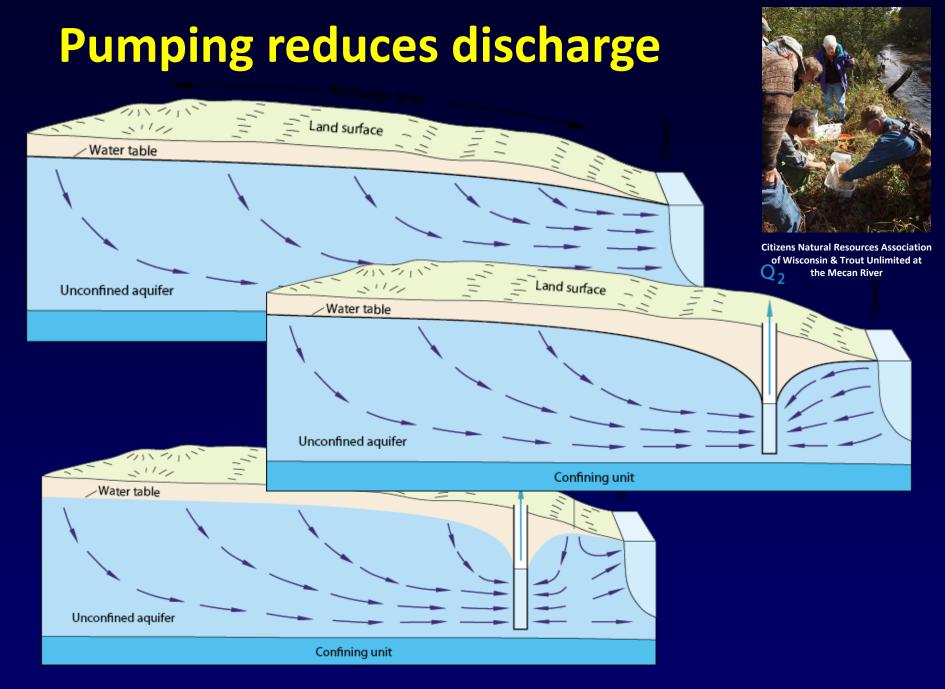


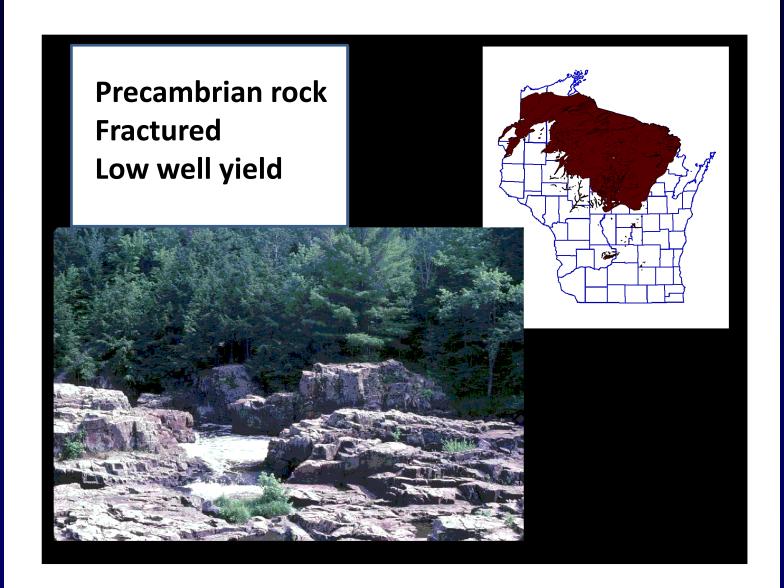
Hart et al., 2012

On average, about 8 to 10 inches per year in Dane County, Wisconsin Approximately 28,000 million gallons per day in Wisconsin We pump about 760 million gallons per day

#### Where does well water come from?







"Sandstone" aquifer

Sandstone and dolomite Extensive and thick Very porous- great storage! Yields prolific water to wells





#### **Dolomite and limestone are easily dissolved...**





Caves, sinkholes and fractures are common in this rock. Contaminants reach groundwater quickly...



Pine Lake, Waushara County



Tributary of Tenmile Creek Adams County, WI 2013

