Hydrogeologic subdivision			Group, formation, or member			Hydrologic function	Thickness (feet)	Lithology	Field identification	Cavern development	Porosity/ permeability type
Upper Cretaceous	Upper confining unit		Taylor Group			CU	600	Clay; chalky limestone	Gray-brown clay; marly limestone	None	Low porosity/ low permeability
			Austin Group			CU: rarely AQ	130 – 150	White to light-tan to gray limestone	White, chalky limestone; *Pycnodonte aucella Inoceramus subquadratus*	None	Low porosity; rare water production from fractures/ low permeability
			Eagle Ford Group			CU	30 – 50	Brown, flaggy sandy shale and argillaceous limestone	Thin flagstone; petroliferous	None	Primary porosity lost/ low permeability
			Buda Limestone			CU	40 – 50	Buff, light-gray, dense mudstone	Porcelaneous limestone	Minor surface karst	Low porosity/ low permeability
			Del Rio Clay			CU	50 – 60	Blue-green to yellow-brown clay	Fossiliferous: *Ilymatogyra arictina*	None	None/primary upper confining unit
Lower Cretaceous	I	Edwards Aquifer	Georgetown Formation			CU	40 – 60	Gray to light-tan, marly limestone	Marker fossil: *Waconella wacoensis*	None	Low porosity/ low permeability
	II		Edwards Group	Person Formation	Cyclic and marine members, undivided (4)	AQ	0 – 70	Mudstone to packstone; *miliolid* grainstone; chert	Boxwork vugs; light tan, massive, some *Toucasia, Caprinid,* and *Chondrodonta*	Many caves; might be associated with earlier karst development	Laterally extensive; both fabric and not fabric/ water-yielding: one of the most porous and permeable; essentially absent in Travis County
	III				Leached and collapsed members, undivided (4)	AQ	30 – 80	Crystalline Limestone; mudstone to wackestone to *miliolid* grainstone; chert; collapsed breccia	Light-gray, bioturbuted iron-stained beds separated by massive limestone beds; *Toucasia, Chondrodonta*	Extensive lateral development; large rooms	Majority not fabric/ one of the most porous and permeable
	IV				Regional dense member (3)	CU	20 – 30	Light-tan, dense argillaceous mudstone	Wispy iron-oxide stains; *Pleuromya knowltoni, Ceratostreon texanum*	None; only vertical fracture enlargement	Not fabric/ low permeability; vertical barrier
	V			Keiner Formation	Grainstone member (2)	AQ	45 – 60	Light-gray, *milialid* grainstone; mudstone to wackestone: chert	White crossbedded grainstone; *Toucasia, Turritella,* and *Chondrodonta*	Few caves	Not fabric/ recrystallization reduces permeability
	VI				Kirschberg evaporite member (1)	AQ	65 – 75	Light-gray, crystalline limestone; chalky mudstone; chert	Boxwork voids, with neospar and travertine frame: *Cladophyllia* and *Turritella*	Probably extensive cave development	Majority fabric/ one of the most porous and permeable
	VII				Dolomitic member (1)	AQ	110 – 150	Mudstone to grainstone; crystalline limestone; chert	Massively bedded, light gray, *Toucasia* abundant; *Dictyoconus wahtutentis, Caprinid*	Caves related to structure or bedding planes	Mostly not fabric; some bedding-plane fabric/water-yielding: locally permeable
	VIII				Basal nodular member	Karst AQ: not karst CU	45 – 60	Shaly, fossiliferrous nodular limestone; mudstone; *miliolid* grainstone	Massive, nodular and mottled; *Ceratostreon texanum, Dictyoconus walnutensis,* and *Texigryphaea*	Few caves	Fabric/low permeability
	Lower confining unit		Upper member of the Glen Rose Limestone			CU: evaporite beds AQ	350 - 500	Yellowish-tan, thinly bedded limestone and marl	Stair-step topography; alternating limestone and marl	Some surface cave development	Some water production at evaporite beds/ relatively impermeable

Modified from Small and others.

Figure 4-11. Summary of the Lithographic and Hydrologic Properties of the Hydrologic Subdivisions of the Edwards Aquifer Outcrop (Barton Springs Segment)