



Estimated Withdrawals from Principal Aquifers in the United States, 2000

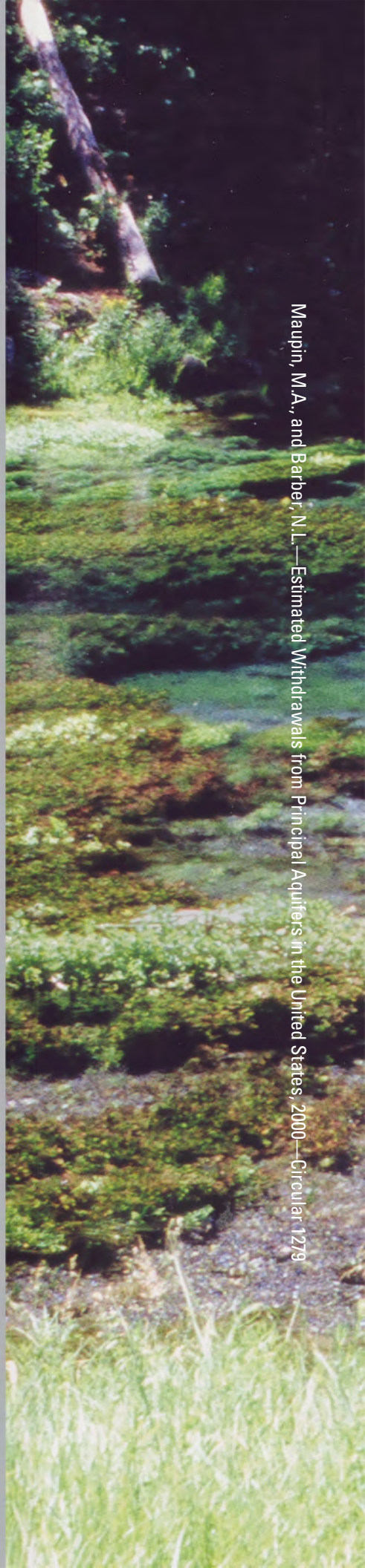
Circular 1279

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Front Cover: Big Springs, near Island Park, is one of the headwaters of the Henrys Fork, which is a tributary of the Snake River, Idaho. As much as 120 million gallons of water per day flow up through the ground at a constant temperature of 52° Fahrenheit. The springwater comes from the Pacific Northwest basaltic-rock aquifers in the Yellowstone National Park area. (Photograph courtesy of Jeff Woody. Used with permission)

Back Cover (top): A flowing well in Brunswick, Georgia, completed in the Floridan aquifer, bubbles over in a perfect crest. (Photograph by Alan M. Cressler, U.S. Geological Survey)

Back Cover (bottom): Springs from the Snake River Plain basaltic-rock aquifers emerge from the basalt walls along the Snake River in Idaho in an area known as Thousand Springs. (Photograph courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey)



Maupin, M.A., and Barber, N.L.—Estimated Withdrawals from Principal Aquifers in the United States, 2000—Circular 1279