

Bedrock T, log ft²/day

- ▲ <1
- ▲ 1-2
- ▲ >2

Medford Unit

Glacial T, log ft²/day

- <2.5
- 2.5-3.5
- 3.5-4.5
- >4.5

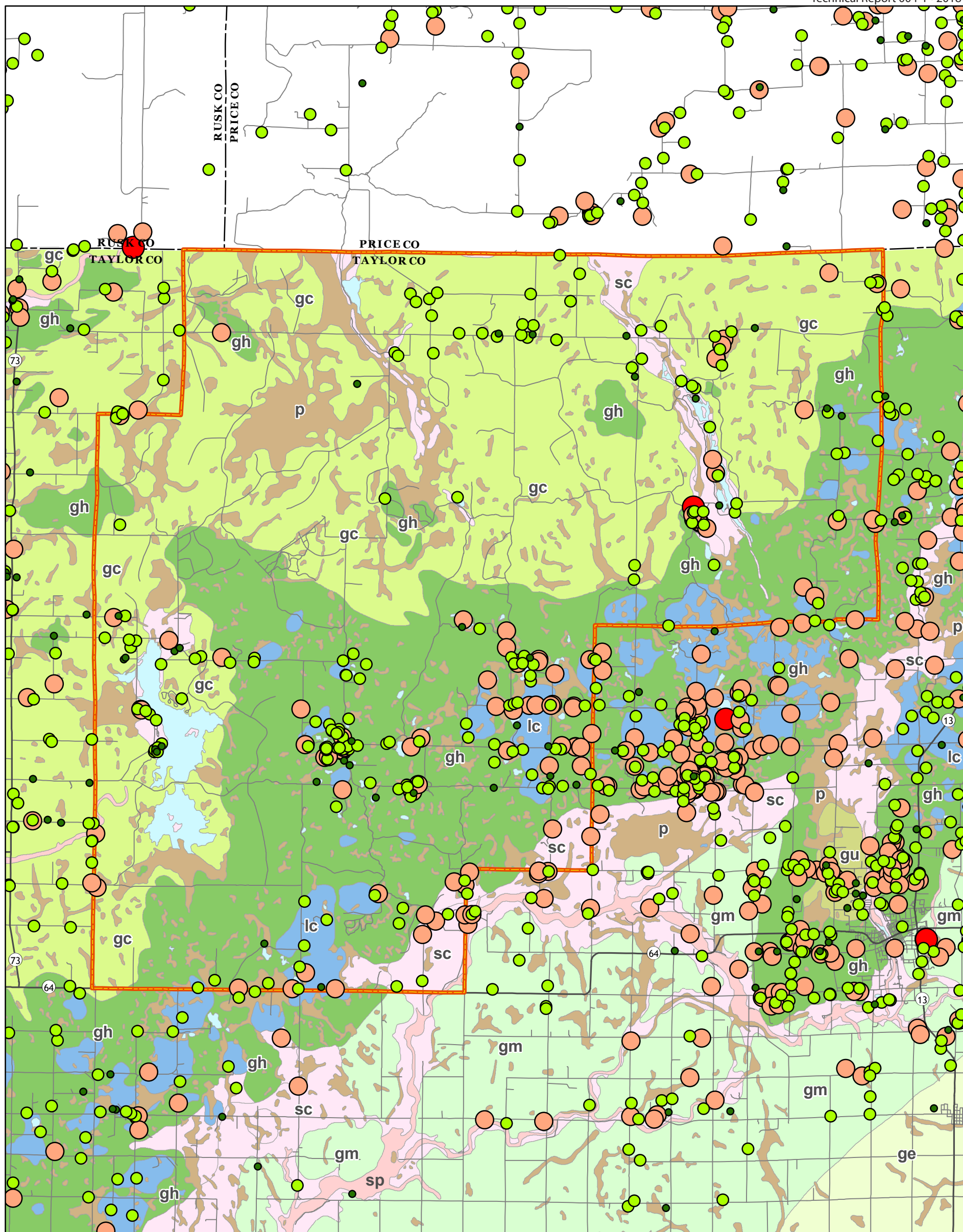
Pleistocene geology

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-------|
| p | lc | gh | water |
| sp | gc | gm | |
| sc | gu | ge | |

Refer to table 1 for unit descriptions.

0 4 Miles





**Glacial hydraulic conductivity,
log ft/day**

- ≤1
- >1-2
- >2-3
- >3

Medford Unit

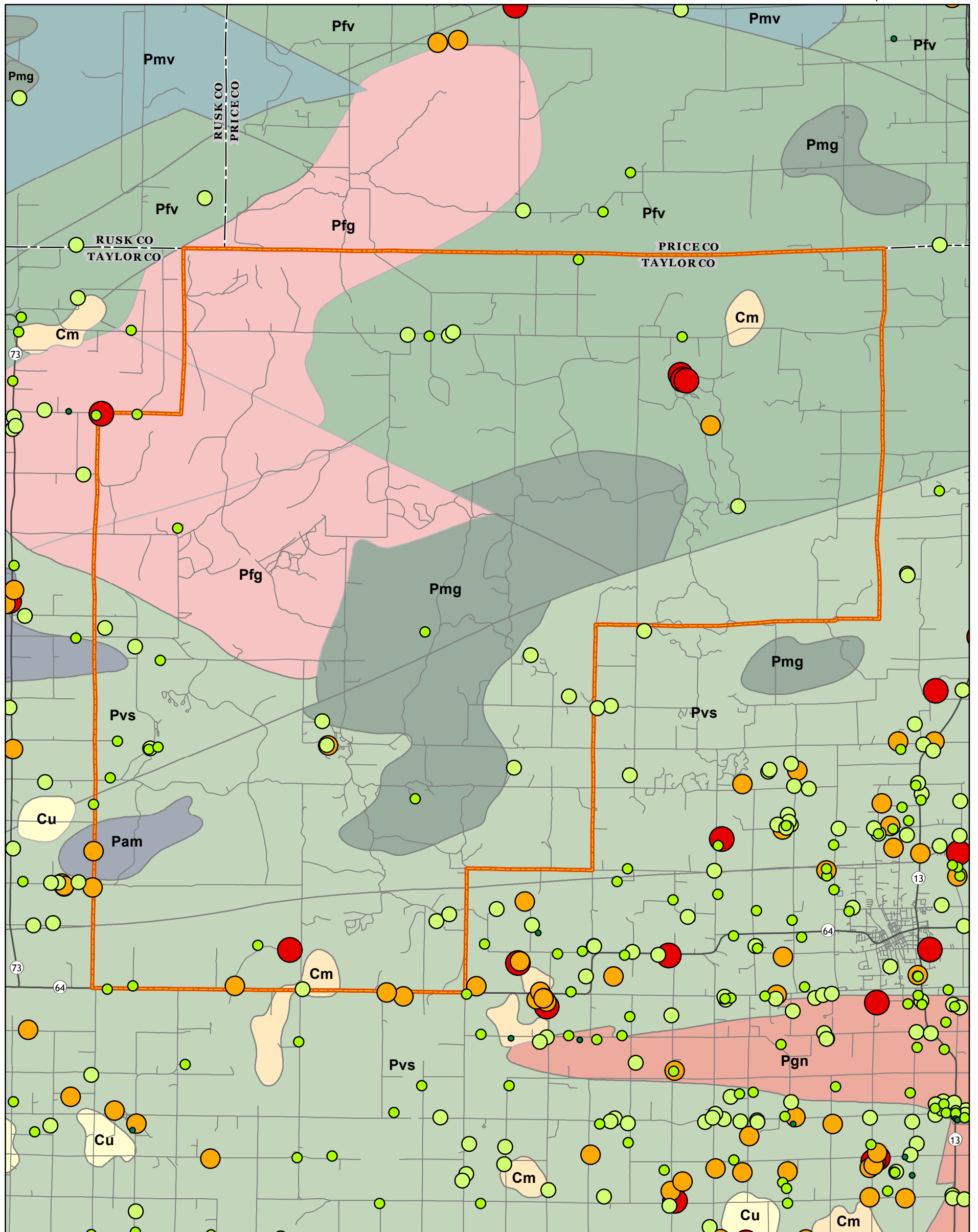
Pleistocene geology

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|-------|
| p | lc | gh | water |
| sp | gc | gm | |
| sc | gu | ge | |

Refer to table 1 for unit descriptions.

0 4 Miles





Bedrock hydraulic conductivity, log ft/day

- <-1
- >-1 to 0
- >0 to 1
- >1 to 2
- >2

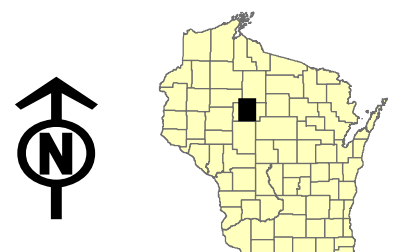
Medford Unit

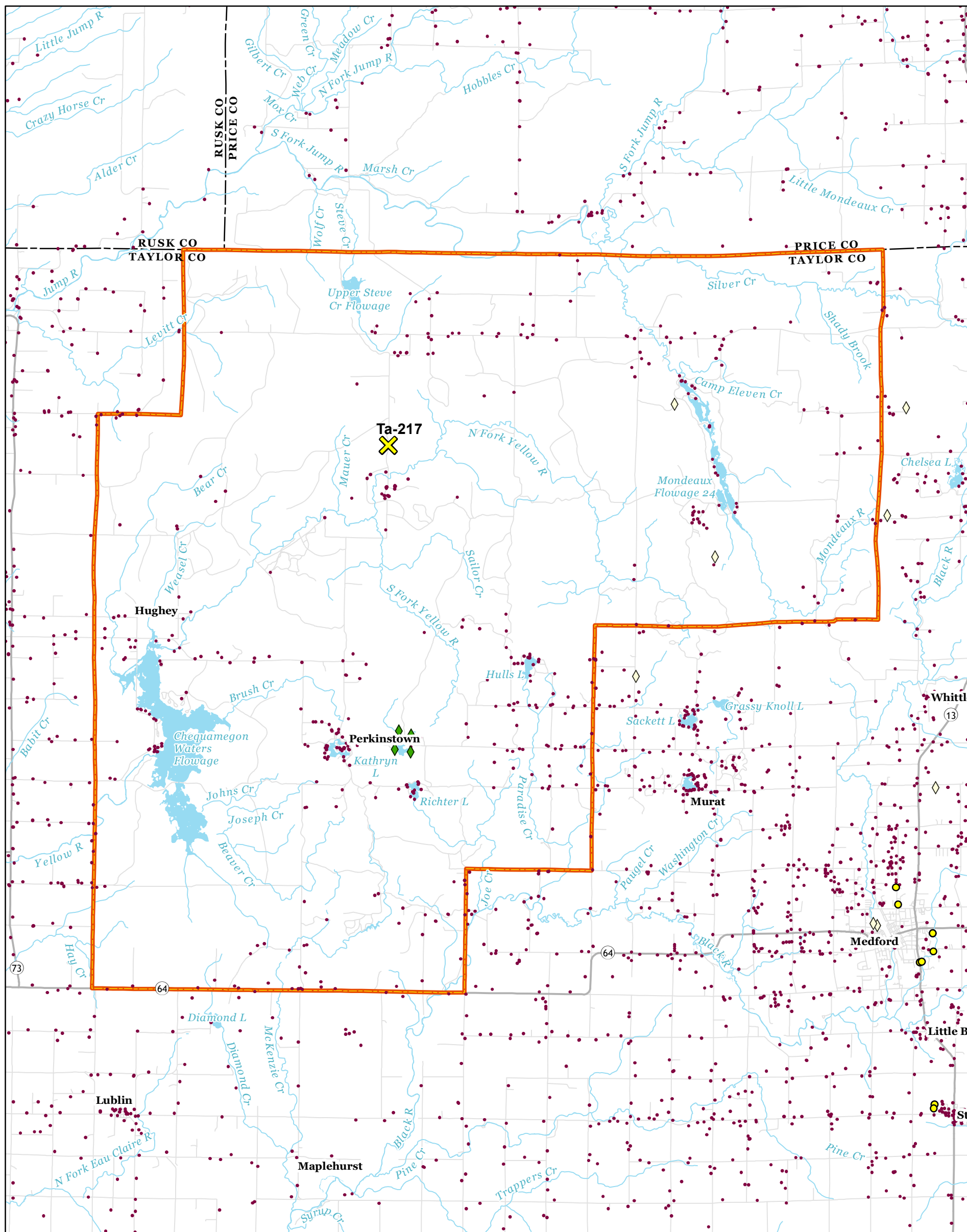
Bedrock geology



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cu | Pmg | Pmv |
| Cm | Pvs | Pam |
| Pfg | Pfv | Pgn |

Refer to Table 2 for unit descriptions.

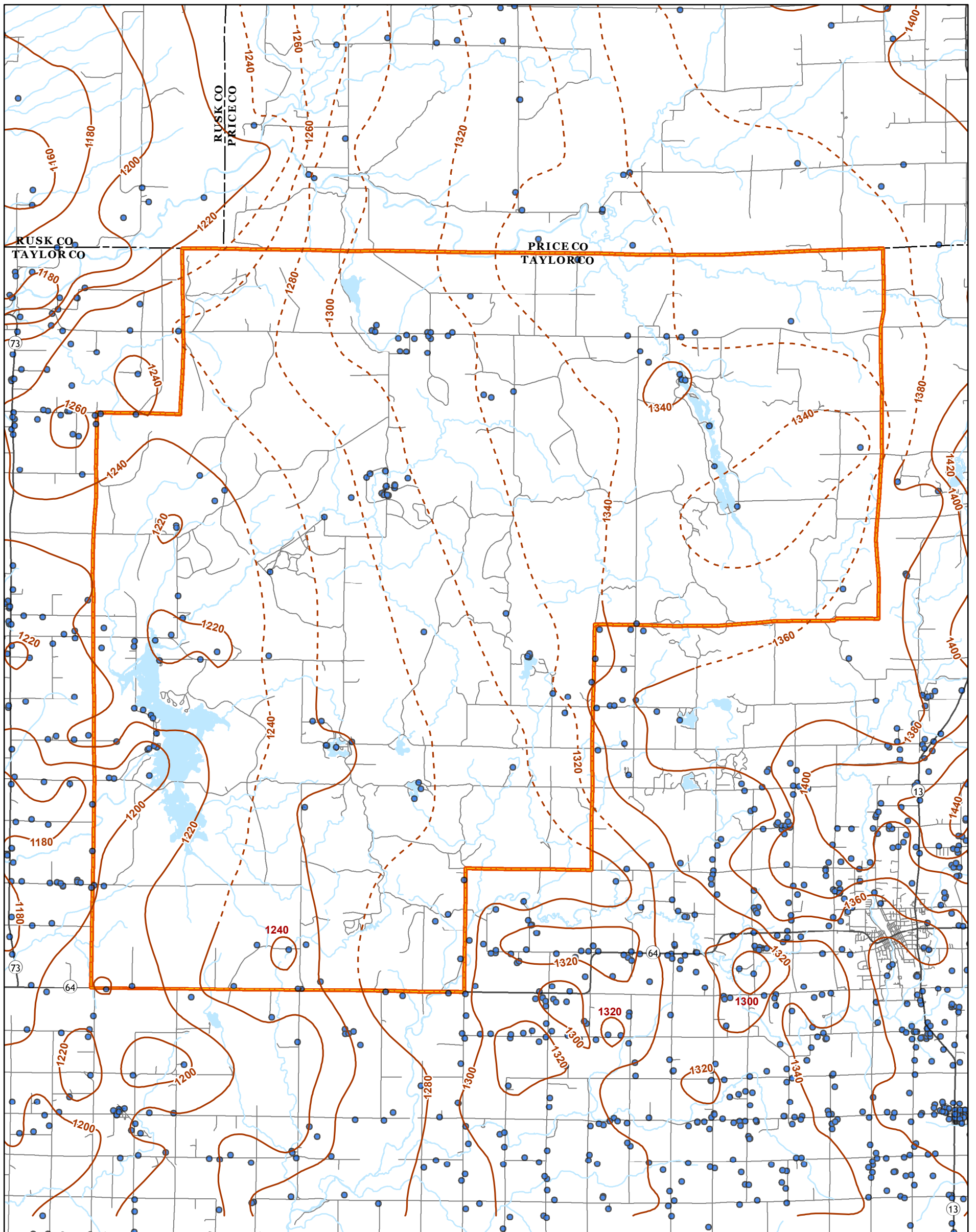
0 4 Miles





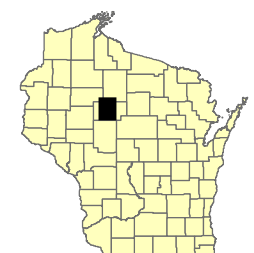
• Located wells	Mapped springs and spring ponds (flow in cubic feet per second)	0	4 Miles
• High-capacity wells	◇ No measurement	 	
✕ Monitoring well TA-217	◆ <0.1		
▭ Medford Unit			

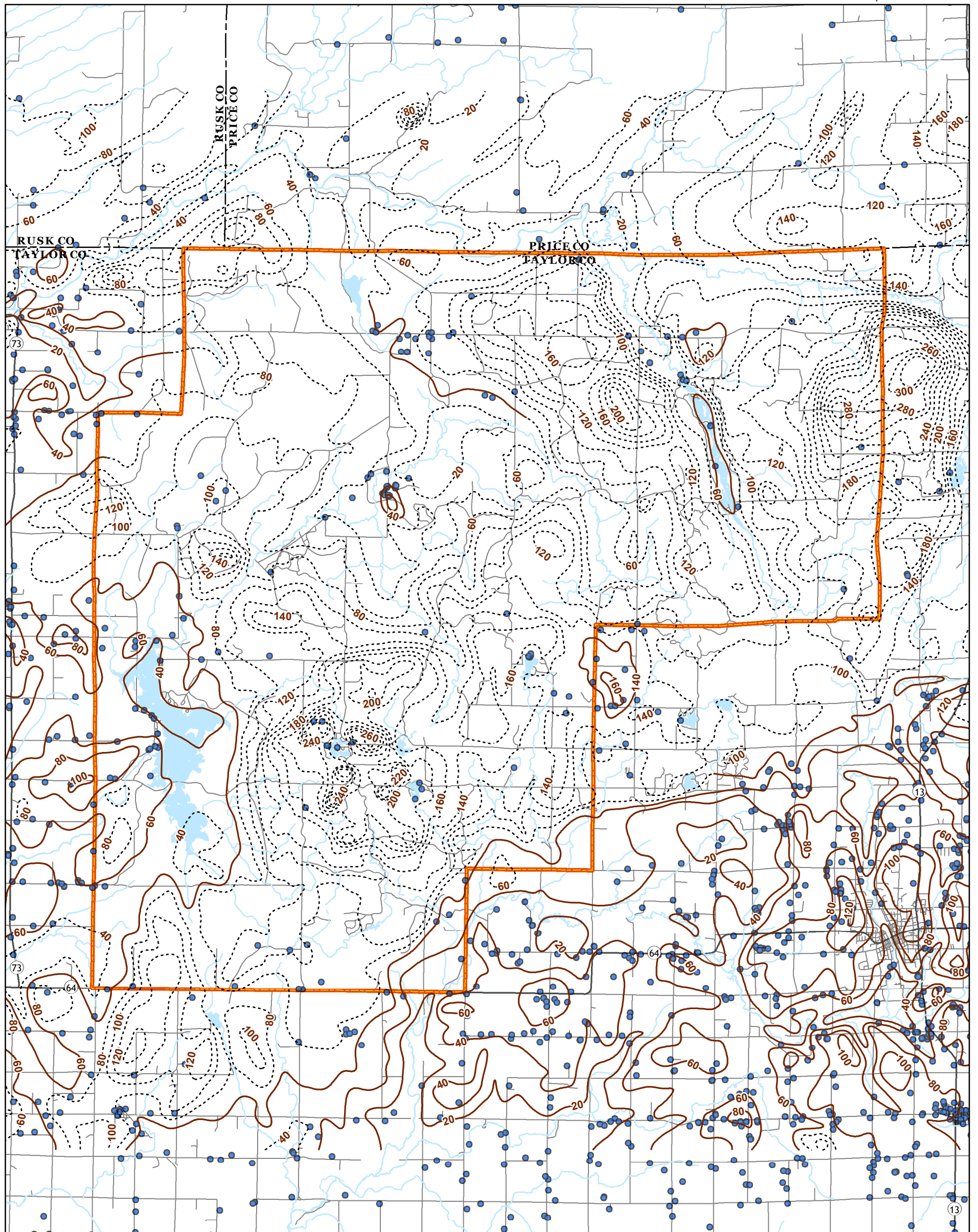
National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service. Roads from CENSUS, 2015. Hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2012. Boundaries from multiple sources, 2015. Terrain data from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and US Geological Survey. Springs and spring ponds from Macholl (2007).







- Bedrock elevation, 20 ft contour interval
- - - Bedrock elevation, inferred from sparse data
- Well reaching bedrock
- Medford Unit

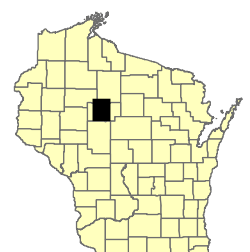
0 4 Miles

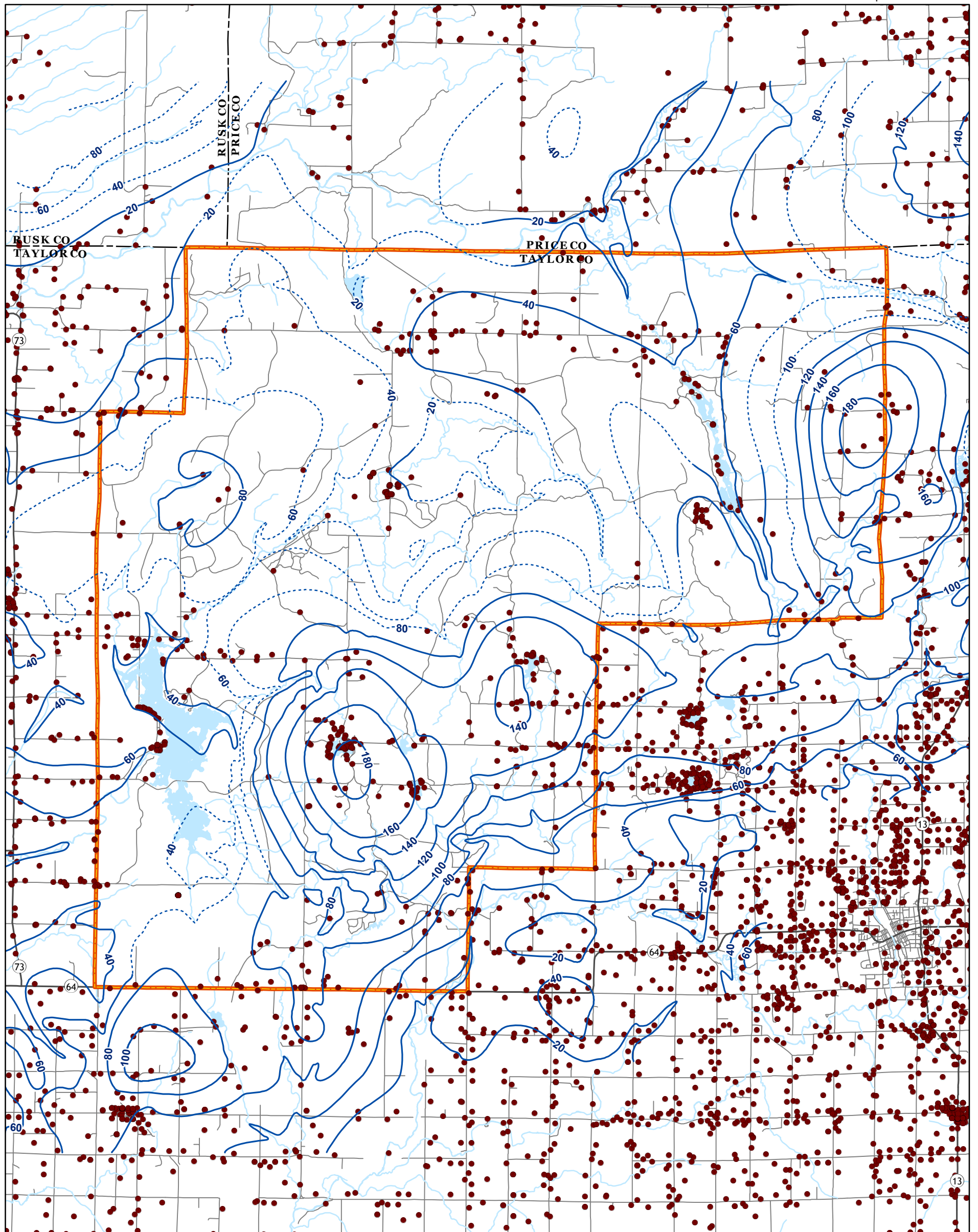




-  Depth to bedrock, 20 ft contour interval
-  Depth to bedrock, inferred
-  Well reaching bedrock
-  Medford Unit

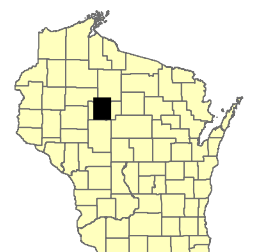
0 4 Miles



- Saturated thickness, 20 ft contour interval
- - - Saturated thickness, inferred
- Well location
- Medford Unit

0 4 Miles



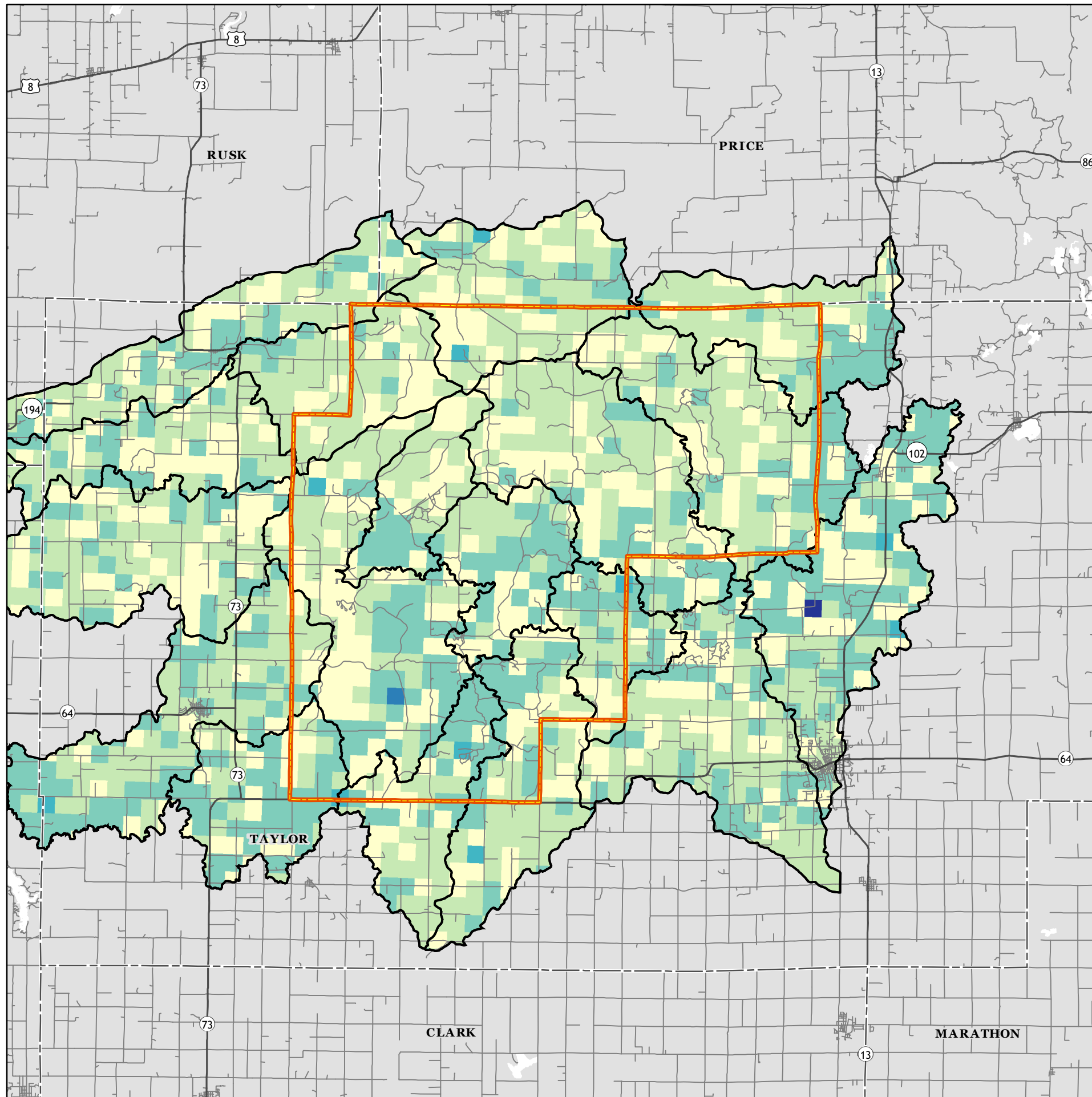
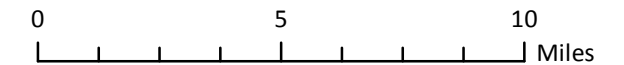


Plate 8
Average annual groundwater recharge
(2000–2010)
 Watersheds of the Medford Unit of the
 Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
 Wisconsin



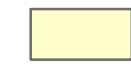
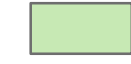




1:250,000

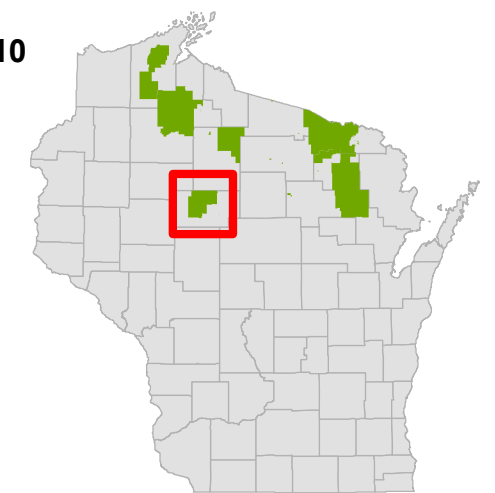


-  Medford Unit
-  Watershed

Mean annual recharge, 2000–2010

Inches

-  <3
-  3–6
-  >6–9
-  >9–12
-  >12–15
-  >15

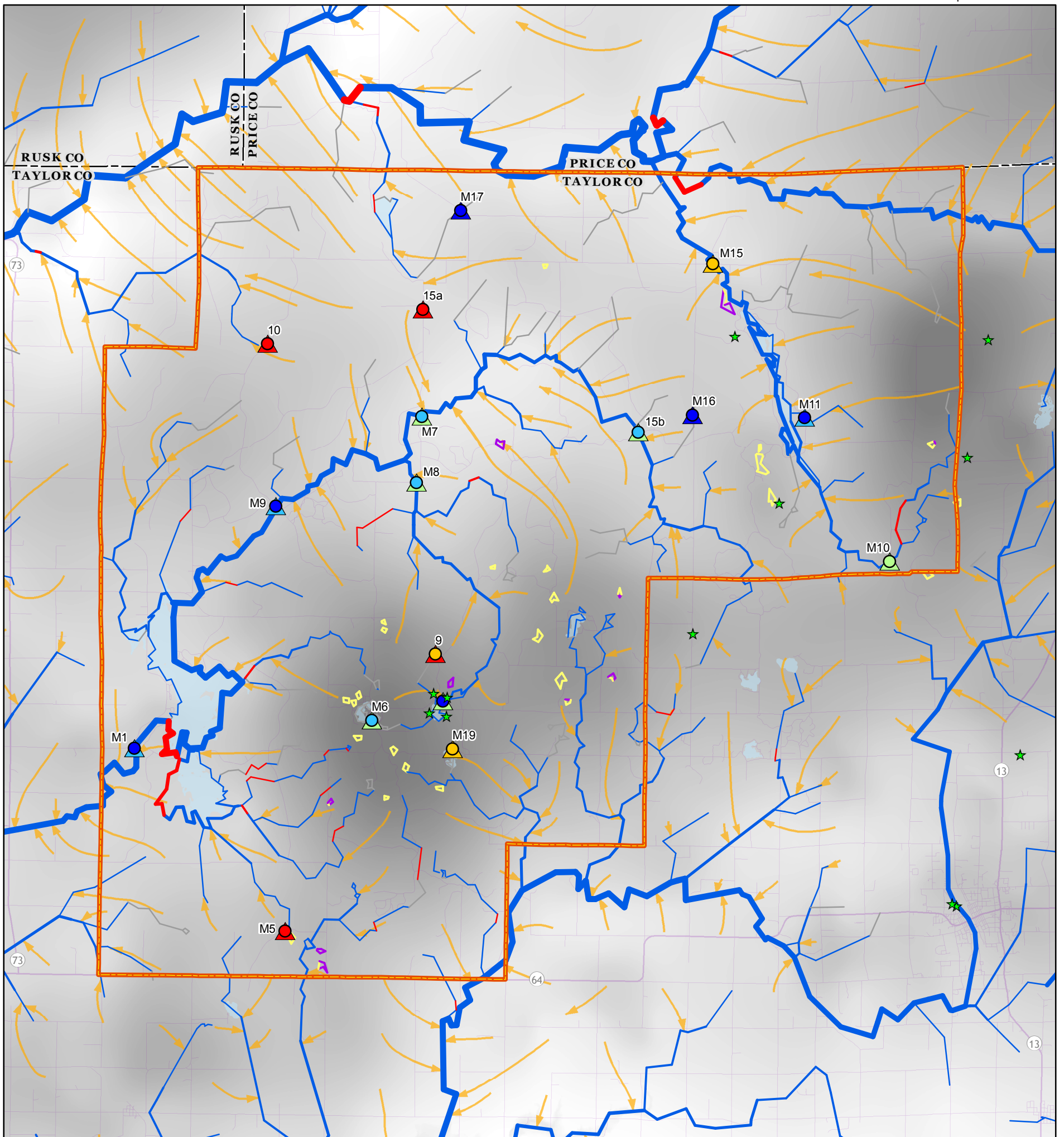


Groundwater recharge was estimated through application of a soil-water balance (SWB) model and calibrated in a separate groundwater flow model. A brief description is provided here; see accompanying report for model setup, results, and data availability.

The SWB model estimates the distribution of deep drainage, approximately equal to groundwater recharge, through time using a modified Thornthwaite-Mather method to track soil moisture storage and flux on a spatially referenced grid at daily time increments. Inputs to the SWB model include map data layers for land surface topography and soil and land cover characteristics, as well as daily climate records. Model outputs included datasets of annual recharge from 2000 to 2010 and tabular summaries of daily and annual water balance calculations.

The 2000–2010 SWB annual recharge output was then used as initial input for a groundwater flow model. During flow model calibration, recharge was adjusted by using a multiplier to calibrate to groundwater conditions by adjusting the magnitude of recharge while maintaining the spatial distribution of SWB results. The SWB results were also downsampled for use in the flow model, resulting in a grid that is more generalized than the original SWB output. The results of this recharge calibration are shown here.

Political boundaries from Wisconsin DNR, 2011. National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service, 2011. Roads from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015. Watershed boundaries and hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2011–12.



Stream, wetland, and lake samples¹

Conductivity, $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$	Alkalinity, mg/L
● ≤ 50	▲ ≤ 30
● $>50-100$	▲ $>30-60$
● $>100-150$	▲ $>60-100$
● $>150-200$	▲ $>100-130$
● >200	▲ >130

¹Label indicates site number. See report for further explanation.

Simulated stream baseflow, by color and line weight²

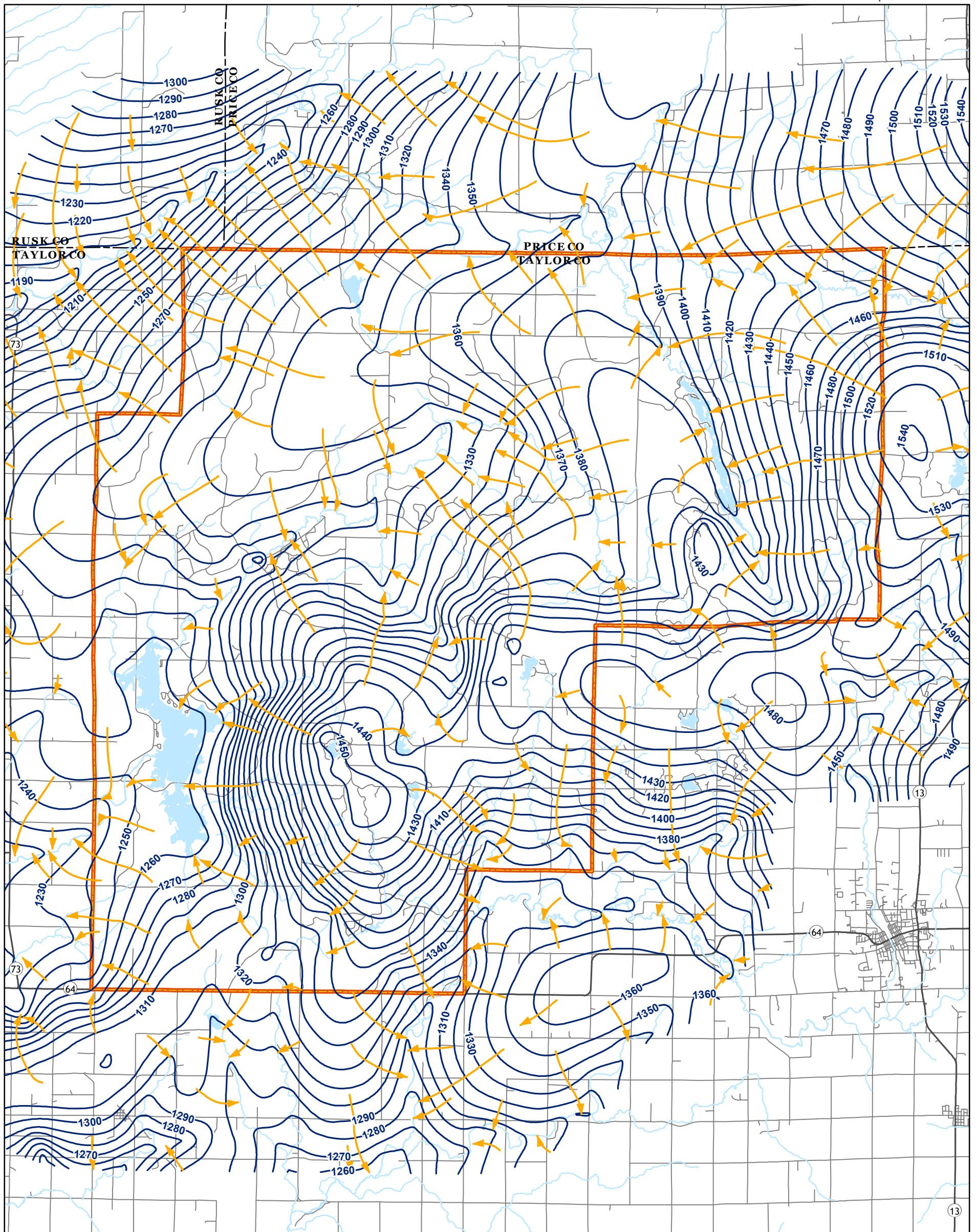
Aquifer interaction	Baseflow, cfs
— Dry	— <1
— Gaining from groundwater	— $1-3$
— Losing to groundwater	— $>3-6$
	— $>6-10$
	— $>10-15$
	— $>15-20$
	— $>20-30$
	— $>30-60$
	— $>60-100$
	— >100

²Color indicates interaction with aquifer; line weight proportional to baseflow volume. Gray lines indicate streams that are represented in the flow model but have zero simulated baseflow. Farfield streams not shown.

Simulated lake discharge

— Losing to groundwater
— Gaining from groundwater
— Medford Unit
★ Springs and spring ponds
— Simulated groundwater flow path
Saturated aquifer thickness
— 200 ft
— 0 ft

Springs and spring ponds from Macholl, 2007. Political boundaries from Wisconsin DNR, 2011. National Forest boundaries from the USDA Forest Service, 2011. Roads from U.S. Census Bureau, 2015. Hydrography from National Hydrography Dataset, 2012.



- Simulated water-table elevation, 10 ft contour interval
- Simulated flow paths
- Medford Unit

0 4 Miles

