Hydro Atlas Final Grant Report 2019

The Hydro Atlas Project has been completed as of December 2018 for what was in the Lakes Protection Grant contract. Below is the general timeline for each aspect of the Hydro Atlas Project, all the tasks of the project were made to fit in the time line of the scope of work completed in the Lakes protection grant.



As part of the education and public outreach for the Hydro Atlas grant we had several meetings with a wide variety of people and organizations. Our working group included the people below.

Sara Warman – Health Department Director

Anne-Marie Coy – Heath Department

Jason Fischbach – UW-Extension Ag Educator

Robert Schierman – Zoning Administrator

Madeline Gotkowitz – Hydrogeologist, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

Scott Galetka – Land Records Administrator

Ben Dufford – County Conservationist

Grace Gram – Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey

Chad Abel – Red Cliff Band of Chippewa

Suzi Smith – Bad River Band of Chippewa GIS Specialist

Pamela – Land Records Department

Fred Strand – Bayfield County Board

Carmen Novak – Land Records Department

Tom Fitz – Northland College Geologist

Mike Friis – WI Department of Administration

Ken Bradbury - Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and State Geologist

lan Meeker – UW-Extension

Jeff Silbert – County Board

Kristine Kavajecz – Administrators Office

Mary Pardee - Area Extension Director

Meeting Dates

Feb 15, 2018, 3pm Hydro Atlas Meetings

June 28, 2018, 9am

Sept 14, 2018. 2pm

October 15, 2018, 2pm

July 31st 2018 at 6:00 pm County Board

December 5, 2018 Tribal County Relations

May 17, 2018 at 10:00am Tribal County Relations

Deliverables:

- 1. See Attachment or this site for All the maps in the Report https://wgnhs.uwex.edu/pubs/wofr201702/
- 2. All of the digital data is posted at this site: <u>https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/HydroAtlas/</u>
- Data Can be down loaded here: User: <u>ftpdownload@BayfieldCountyGIS.com</u> Password: !{f^p9EXh3y
- 4. We also published the data so anyone can consume the data in any GIS products here: https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/arcgis/rest/services/HydroAtlasDataOneMap/MapServer
 - a. Preliminary Ground Water Susceptibility
 - i. <u>https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/arcgis/rest/services/HydroAtlasDataOneMap/</u> <u>MapServer/9</u>
 - b. Preliminary Estimated annual recharge (in/yr)
 - i. <u>https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/arcgis/rest/services/HydroAtlasDataOneMap/</u> <u>MapServer/10</u>
 - c. Preliminary Depth to Watertable
 - i. <u>https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/arcgis/rest/services/HydroAtlasDataOneMap/</u> <u>MapServer/11</u>
 - d. Preliminary Depth to Bedrock
 - i. <u>https://maps.bayfieldcounty.org/arcgis/rest/services/HydroAtlasDataOneMap/</u> MapServer/12

Conclusions from the Hydro Atlas report:

Groundwater flow and well construction in Bayfield County are influenced by the distribution of glacial deposits. Precipitation and snowmelt infiltrate in the sandy Copper Falls Formation in central and southern Bayfield County. Shallow sand-and-gravel wells are common in these areas. Groundwater flows away from the upland recharge area, and ultimately discharges to streams, wells, and lakes. Upward gradients are common where groundwater discharges to tributaries of Lake Superior. Here, the fine-grained glacial deposits of the Miller Creek Formation result in the drilling of sandstone wells and deeper sand-and-gravel wells. Most wells in Bayfield County are completed in sand-and-gravel deposits. In general, wells completed at shallow depths, and with thinner overlying deposits of fine-grained materials, have less protection from surface contamination than deeper sand-and-gravel wells. Susceptible wells with little natural protection are most commonly located in southwest Bayfield County in the sandy Copper Falls Formation, as well as near the Lake Superior shore where glacial deposits are

thin. Wells completed in sandstone are generally drilled deeper than sand-and-gravel wells and have a thicker layer of natural protection. However, sandstone wells drilled in the shallow bedrock near Lake Superior are vulnerable to contamination due to the fractured nature of the sandstone. The water-table map indicates the direction of groundwater flow. The map is useful to determine facilities or fields located hydraulically up-gradient of any well or stream, or conversely, to identify wells or streams down-gradient of specific facilities or agricultural fields.