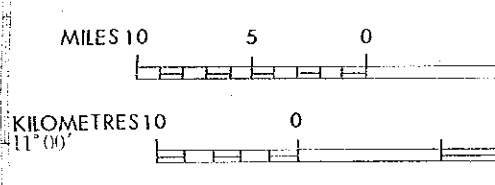


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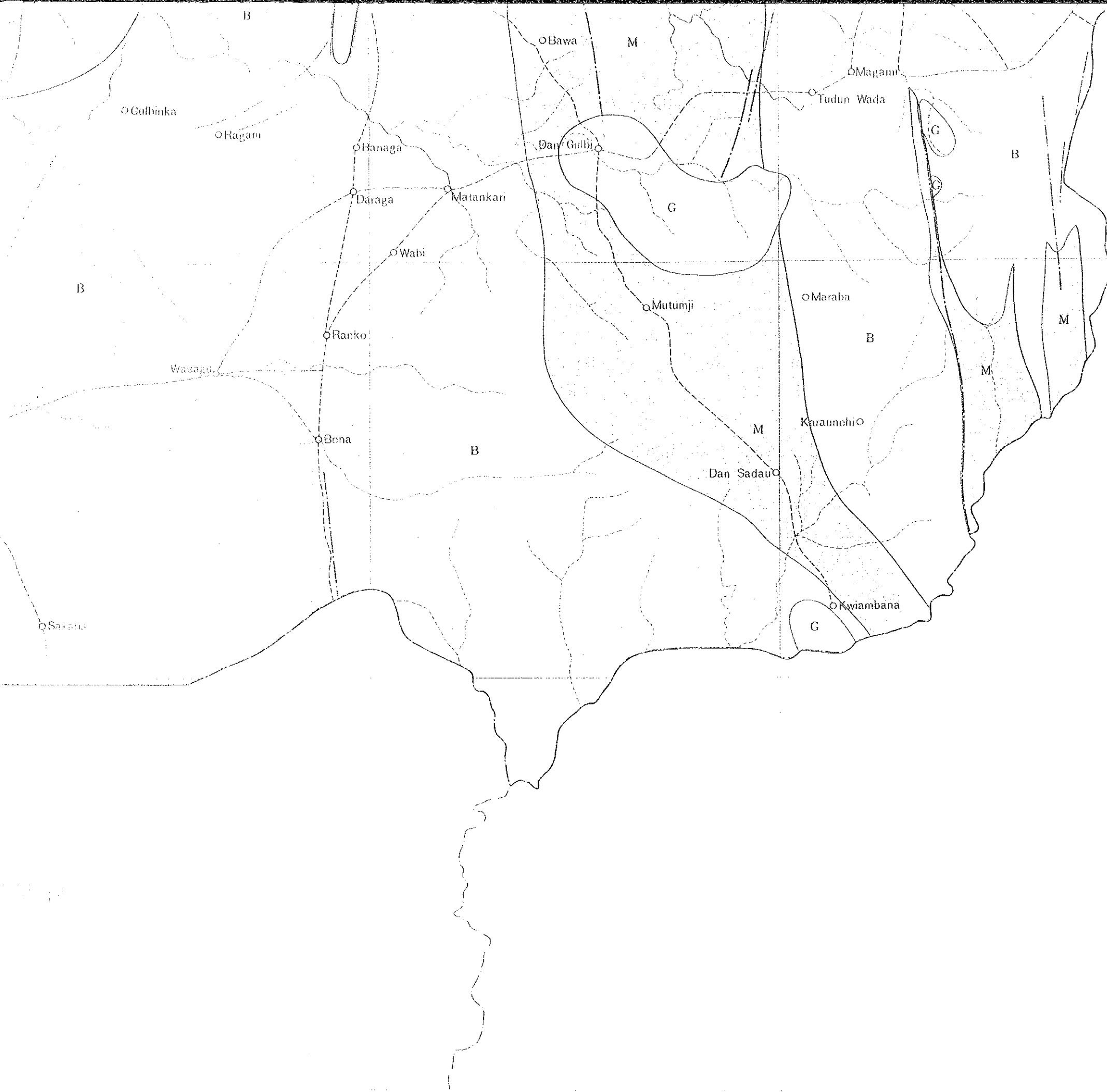
Tertis	Paleocene	Sokoto
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian)	Rima
	Lower Cretaceous	
Pre-Cretaceous		



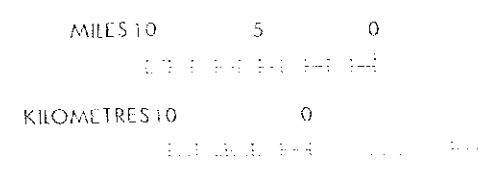
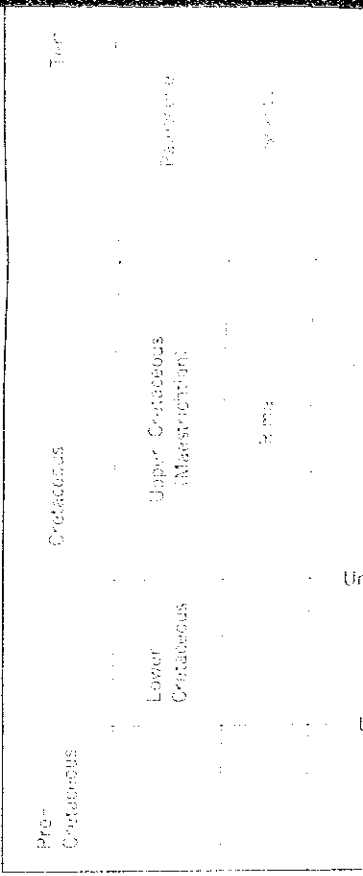
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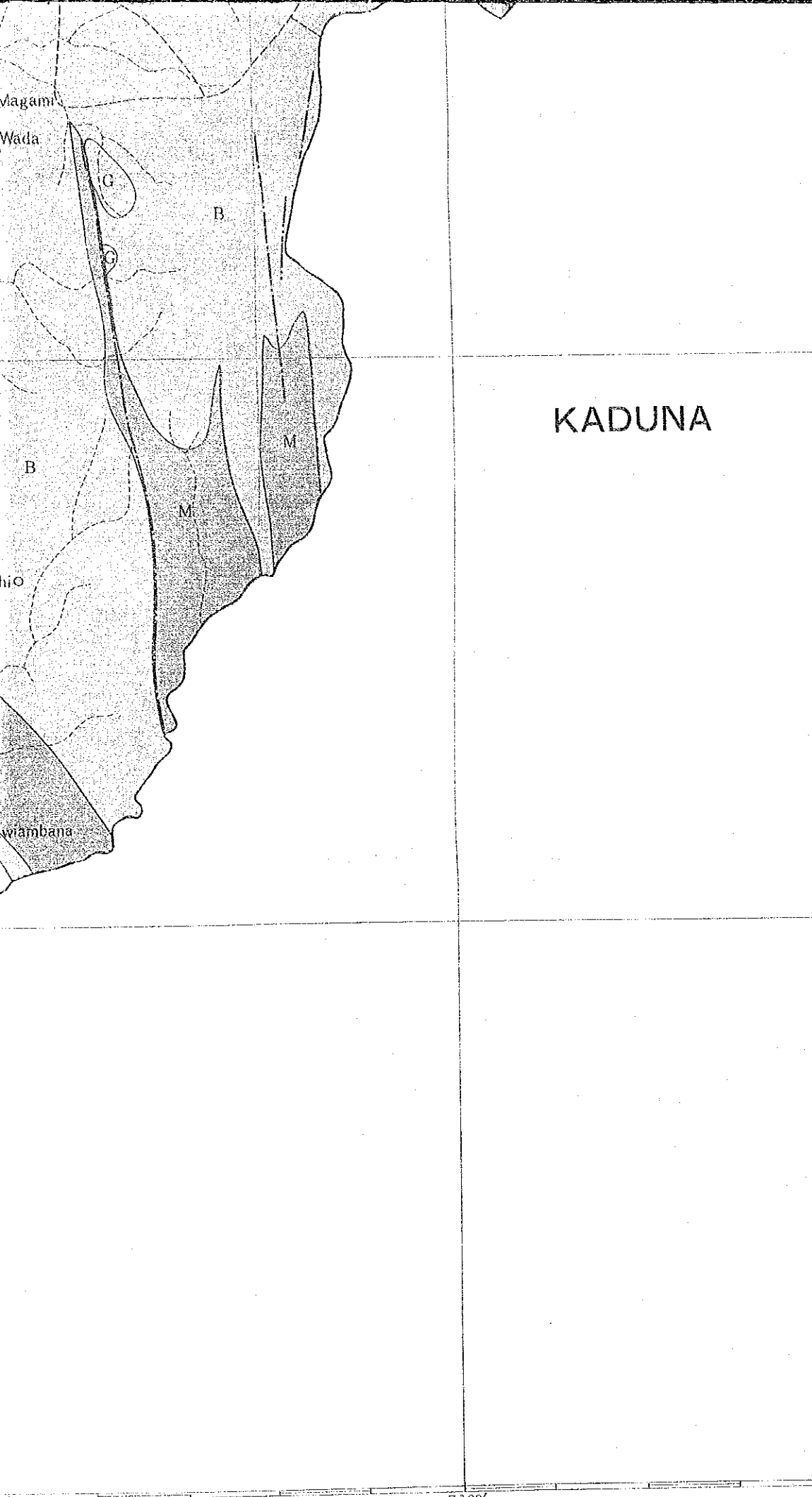
JAPAN INTER



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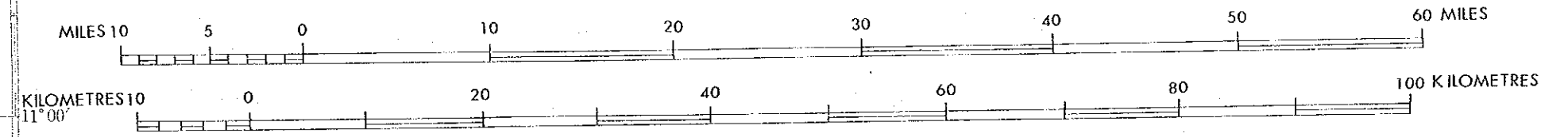
THE  
 DEV  
 JAPAN INTER



KADUNA

Tertiary	Paleocene	Sokoto	Kalambaina	0 to 160+	Semiconsolidated clayey limestone and marl, with some mudstone and plastic shale.	supplies of potable water to shallow wells and springs in the outcrop area. Formation is probably not productive at depth.
			Dange	0 to 140+	Semiconsolidated blue to grey, plastic shale, with phosphatic nodules and thin beds of limestone.	Yields little or no water to wells and boreholes. Forms confining bed for artesian water in underlying Wurno Formation.
Cretaceous	Upper Cretaceous (Maestrichtian)	Rima	Wurno	0 to 150+	Friable sandstone and sand inter-bedded with soft mudstone and shale.	Yields moderate supplies of potable water to boreholes under artesian pressure.
			Dukamaje	0 to 88	Dark-colored fossiliferous shale, with thin beds of limestone. Present only in northern part of the region.	Yields little or no water to wells and boreholes.
			Taloka	0 to 600+	Semiconsolidated fine to medium-grained sand, sandstone and shale, with lignite and mudstone.	Yields small to moderate supplies of potable water to boreholes. Under artesian pressure downdip.
	Lower Cretaceous		Gundumi and Ilo	0 to 1,000	Semiconsolidated fine to coarse-grained sand, with clay, sandy clay and conglomerate near the base.	Yields small to moderate supplies of potable unconfined water to wells on the outcrop area. Yields water under artesian pressure at depth.
Pre-Cretaceous			Unconformity			
			Basement Rock		Granite-gneiss, phyllite and quartzite.	Yields meager supplies of water to wells in outcrop area.

SCALE:- 1:500,000 OR 1-014 INCHES TO 8 MILES



**THE STUDY FOR GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT IN SOKOTO STATE**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY, 1990**

Fig.1 Map of the Water Table Configuration  
observed 31/5/88 to 15/7/88

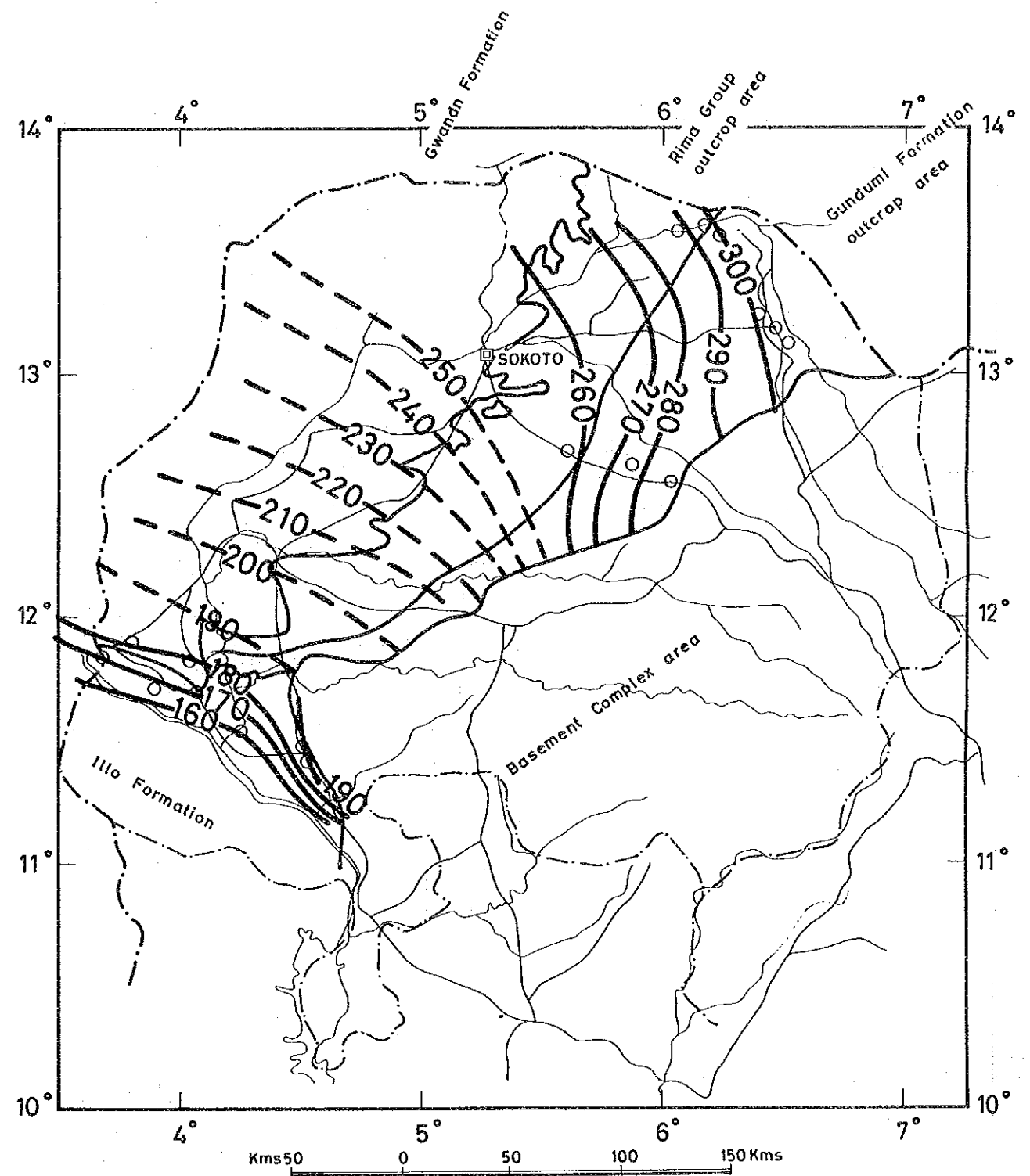


Fig.1-1 Gundumi Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

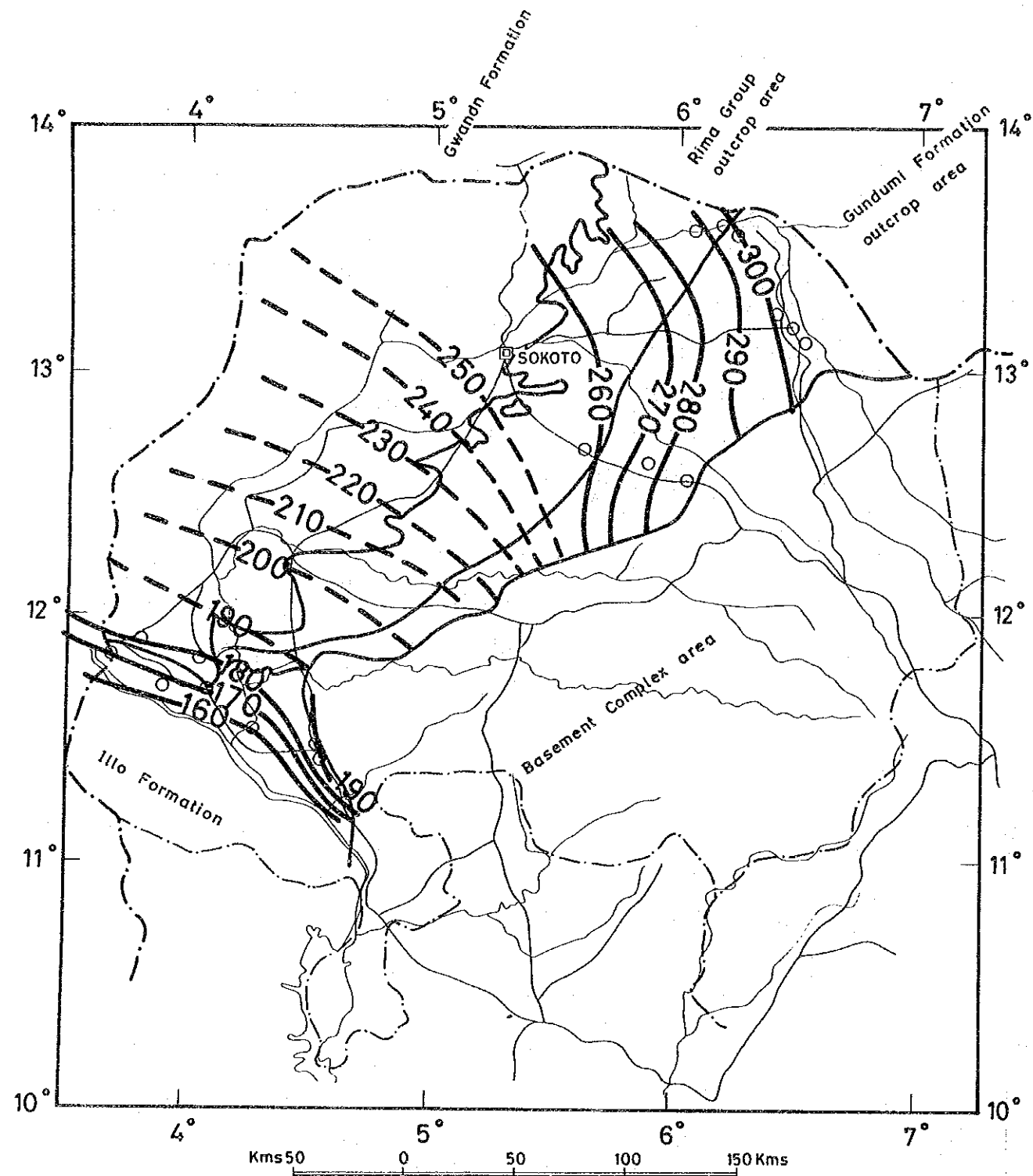


Fig.1-1 Gundumi Formation  
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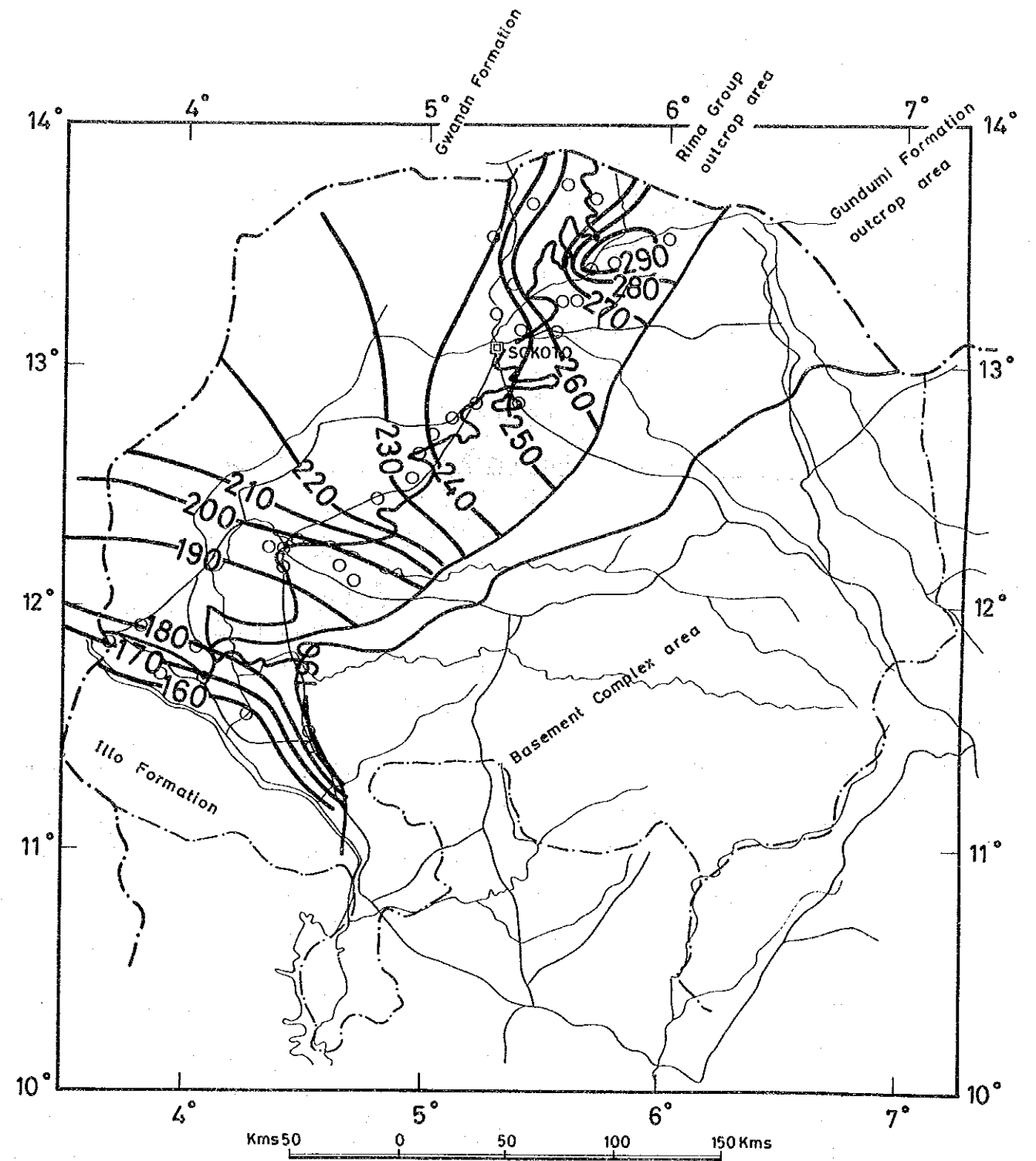


Fig.1-2 Rima Group  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

uration  
15/7/88

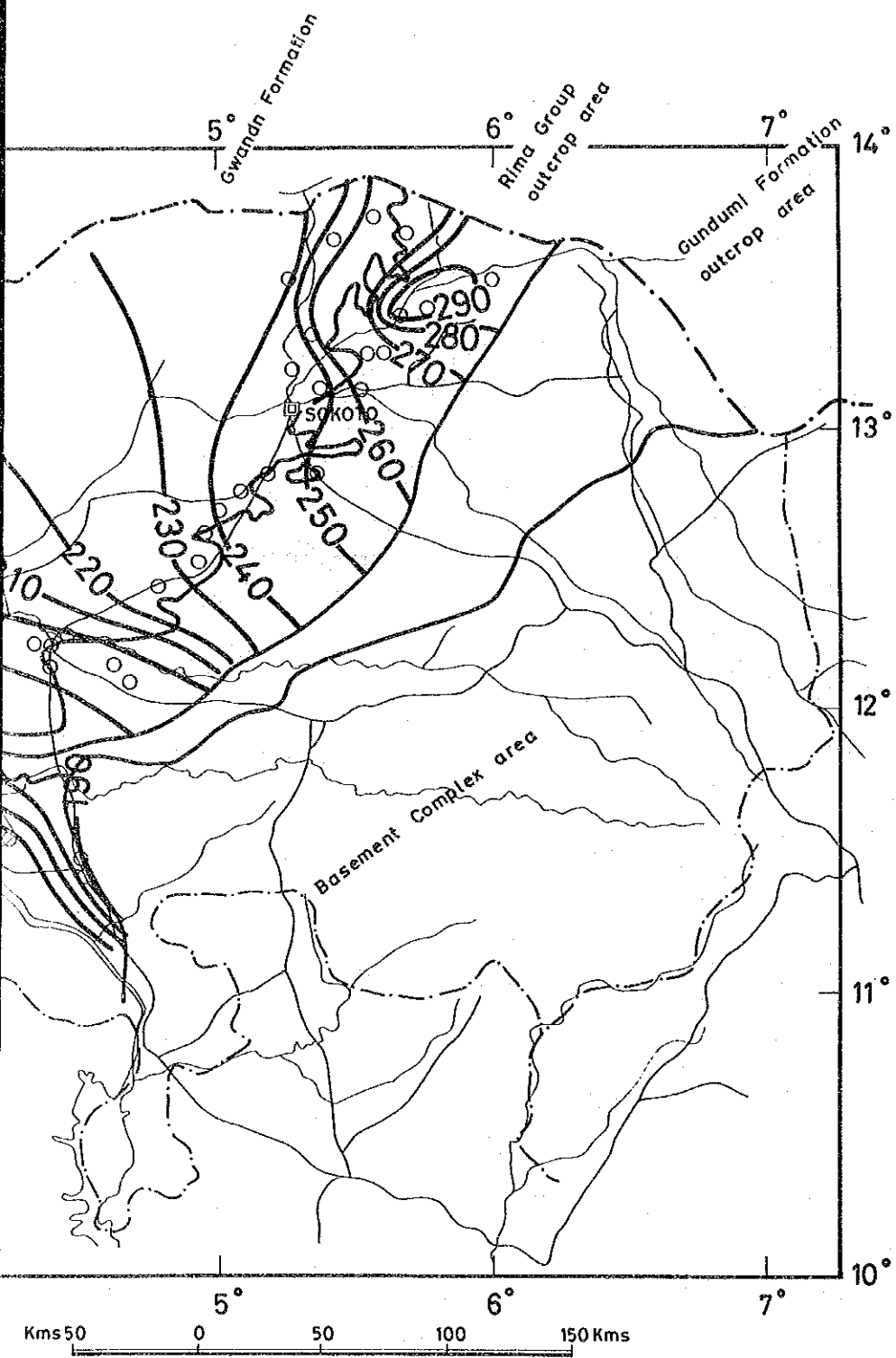


Fig.1-2 Rima Group

(Above mean sea level in meter)

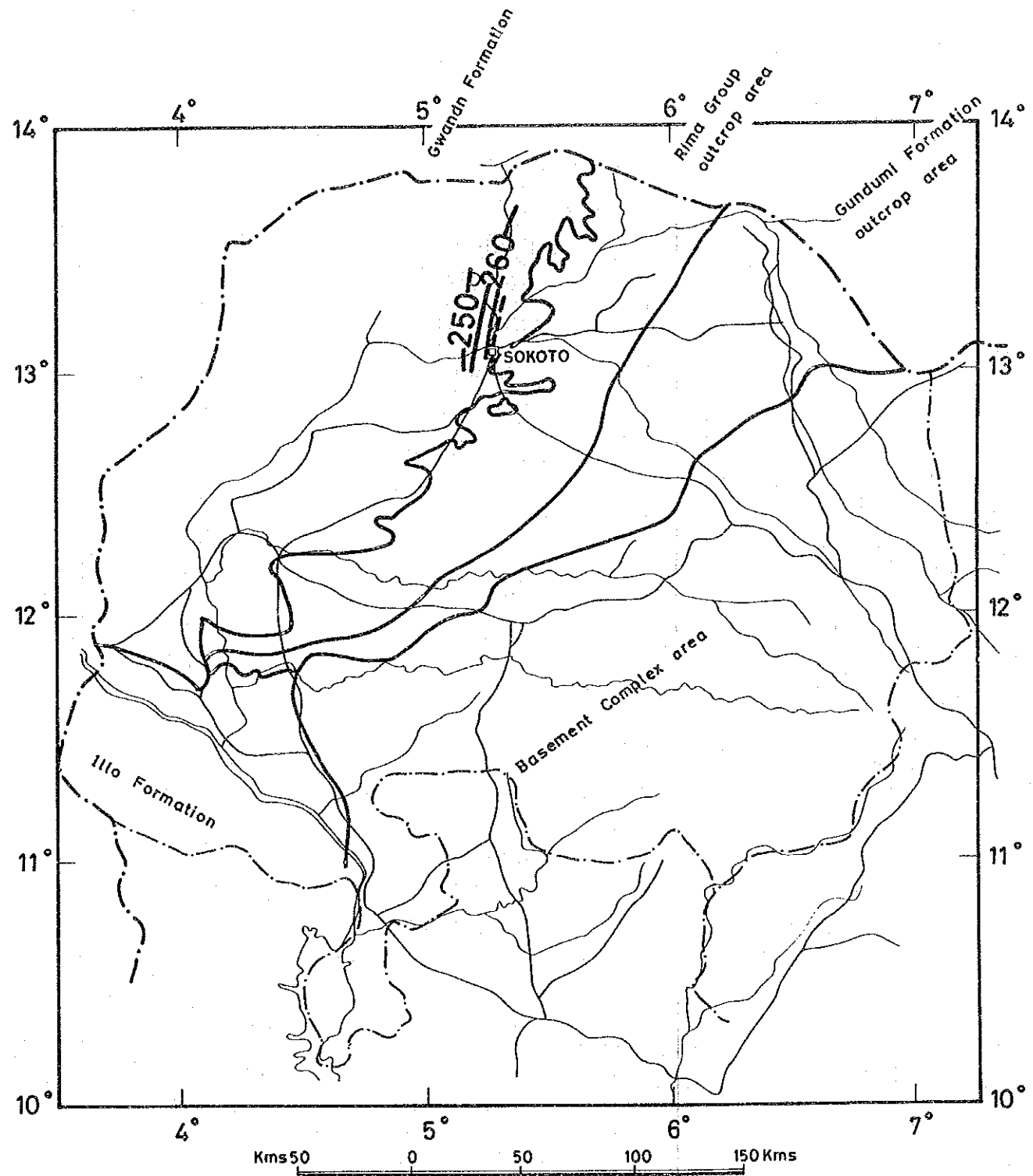
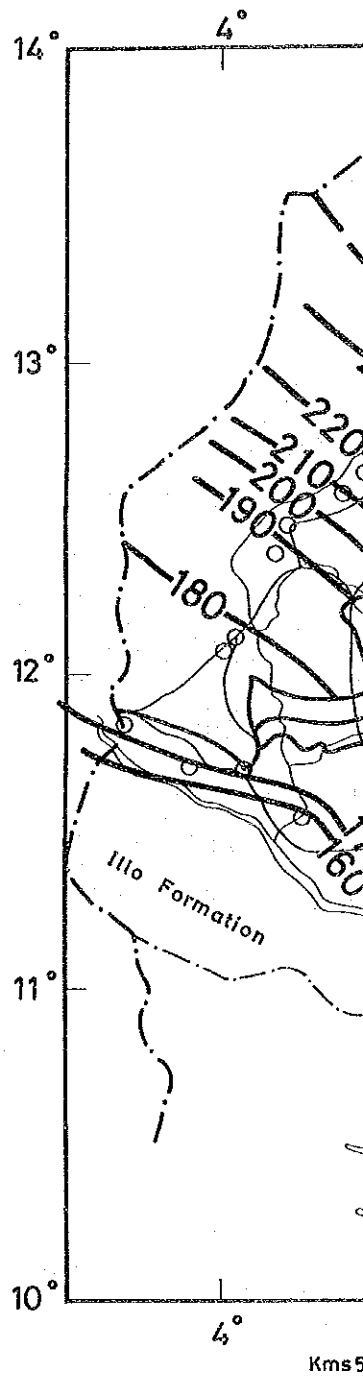
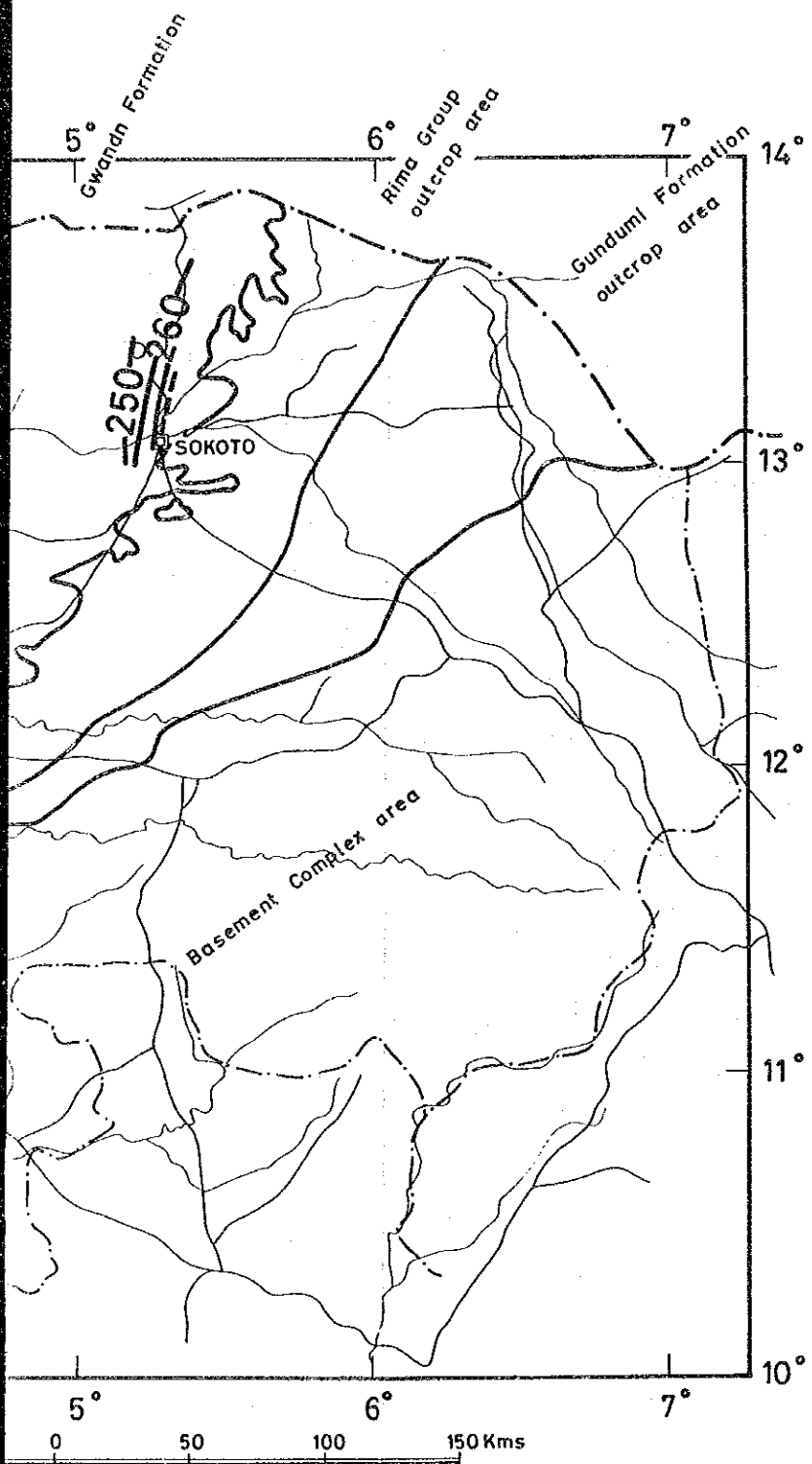


Fig.1-3 Kalambaina Formation

(Above mean sea level in meter)



F



3 Kalambaina Formation

(Above mean sea level in meter)

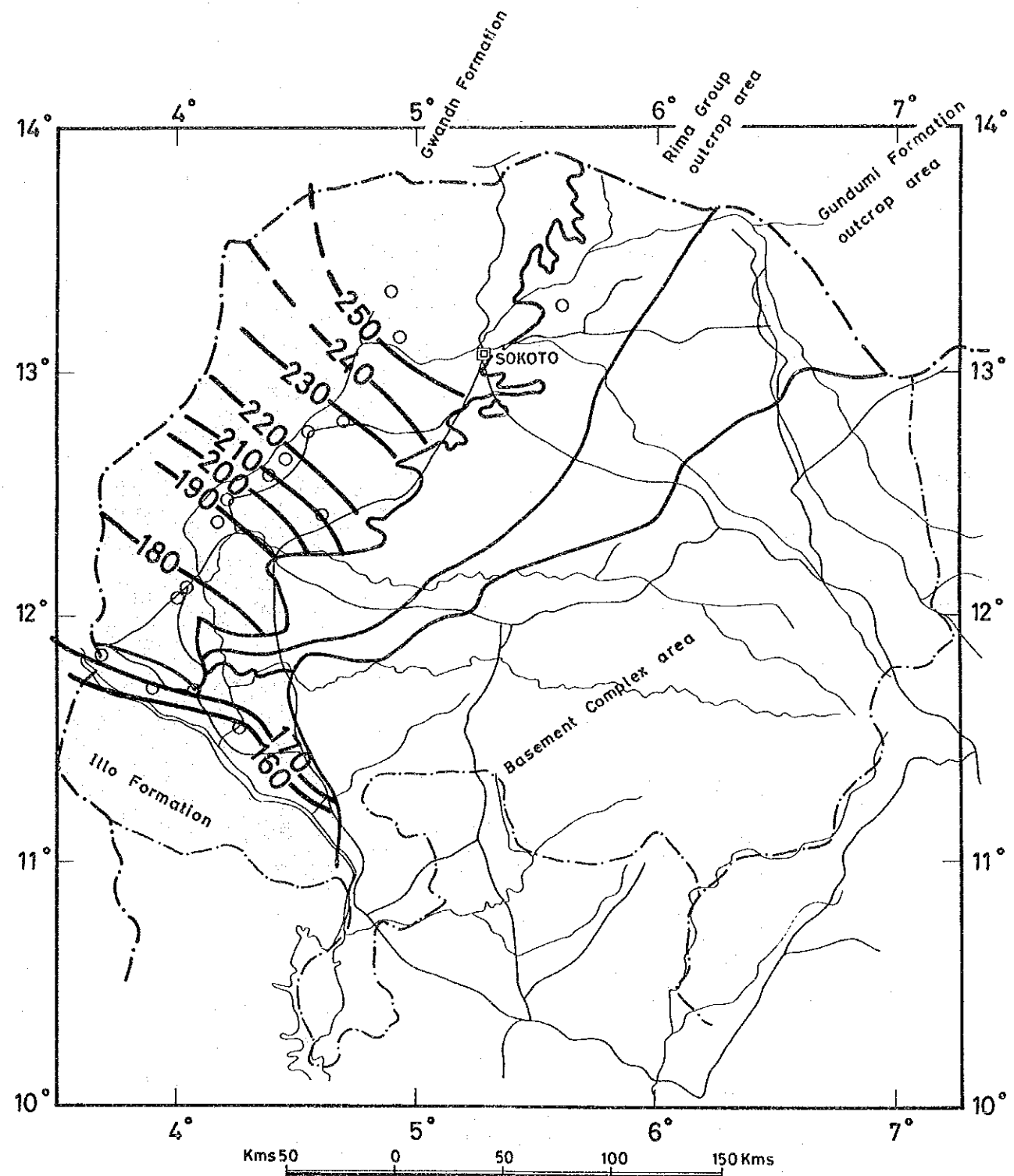


Fig.1-4 Gwandu Formation

(Above mean sea level in meter)



Fig.1 Map of the Water Table Configuration  
observed 31/5/88 to 15/7/88

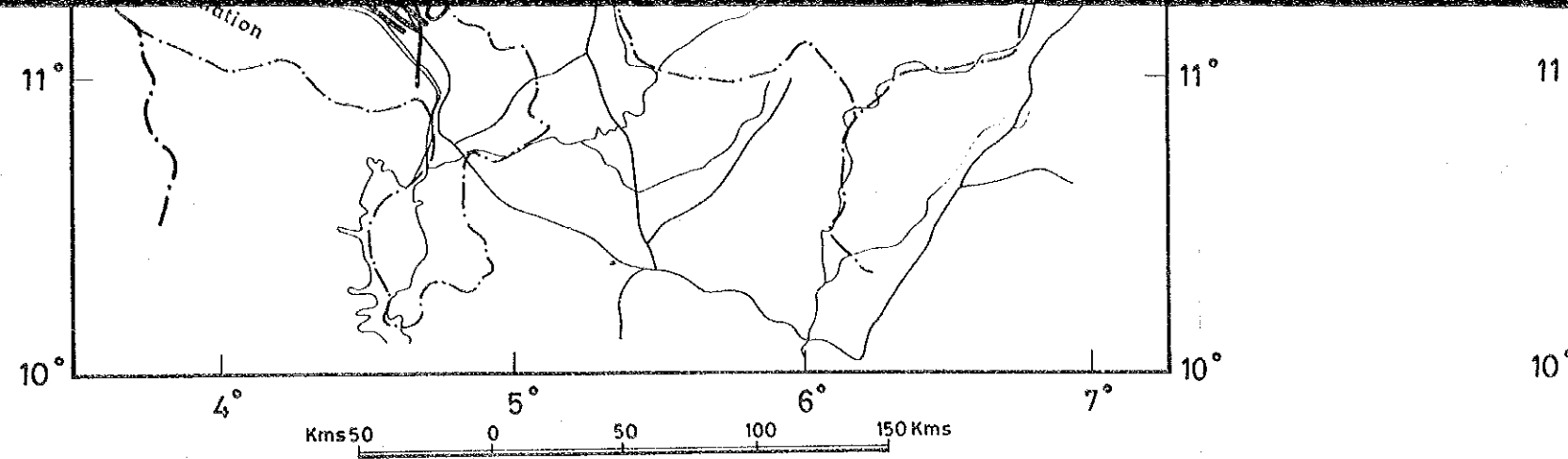


Fig.1-1 Gundumi Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

Fig.2 Aquifer Thickness

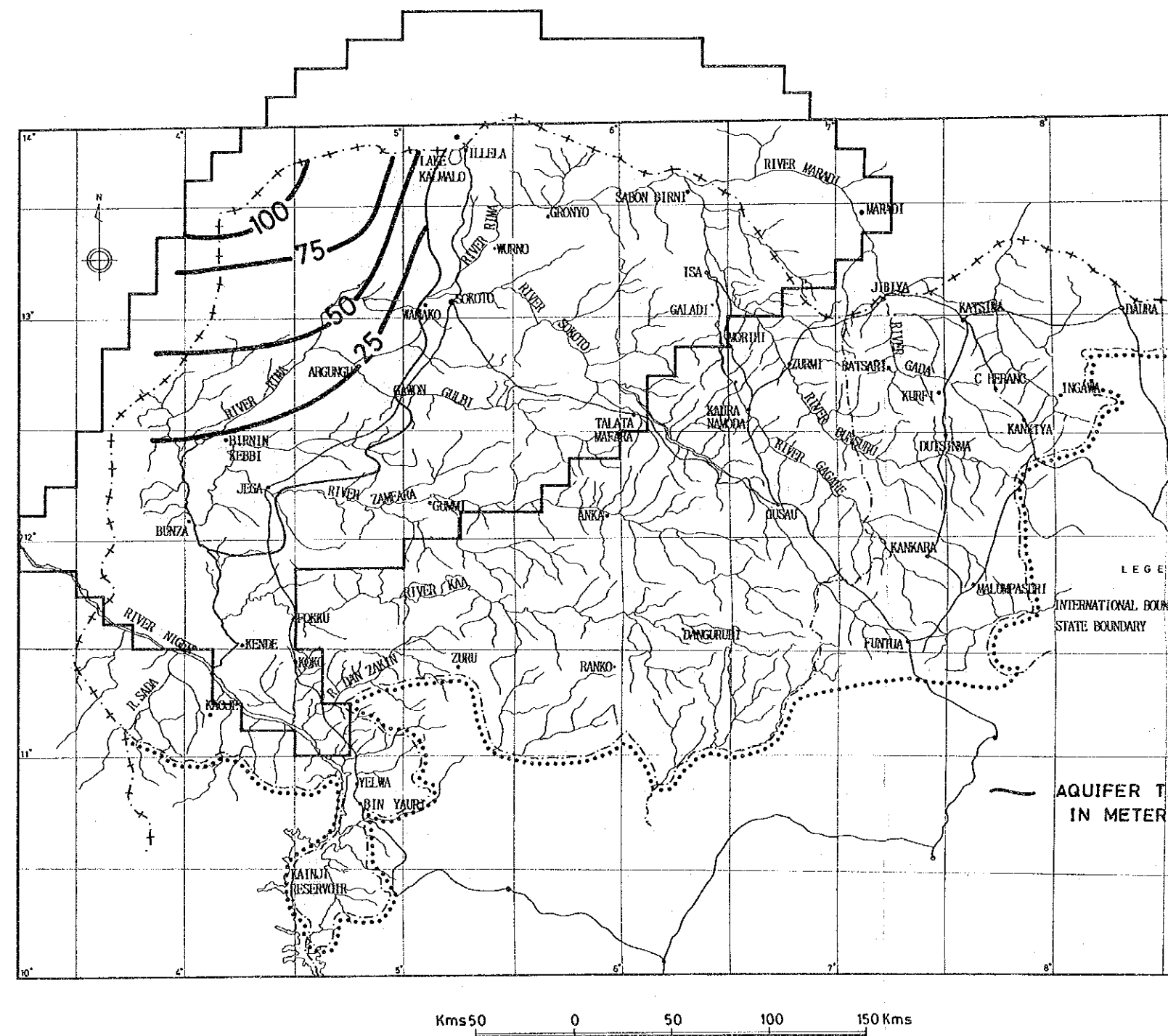


Fig.2-1 The Gwandu Confined Aquifer

uration  
5/7/88

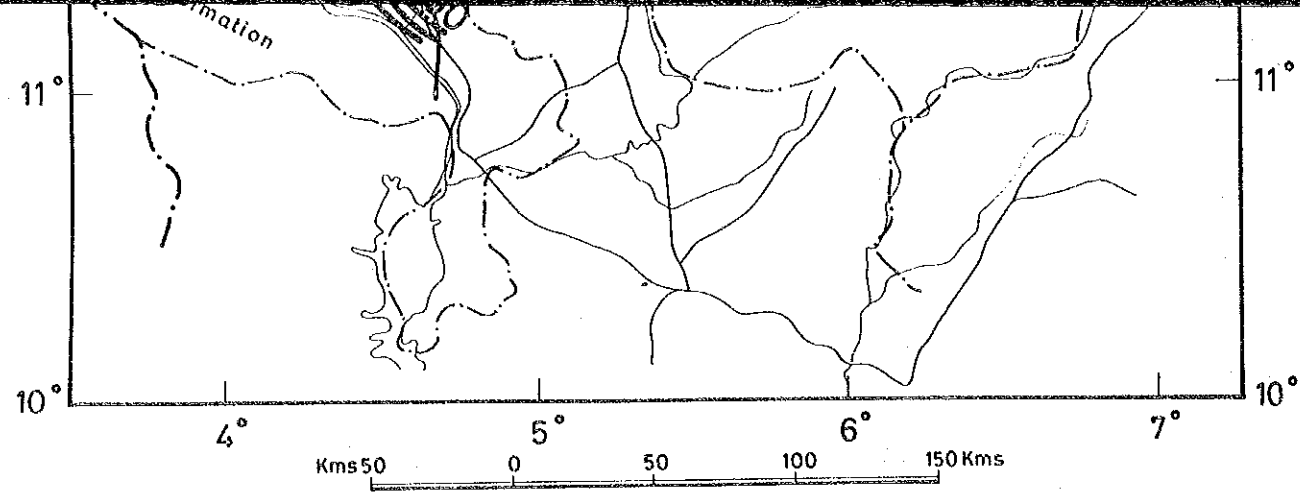


Fig.1-1 Gundumi Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

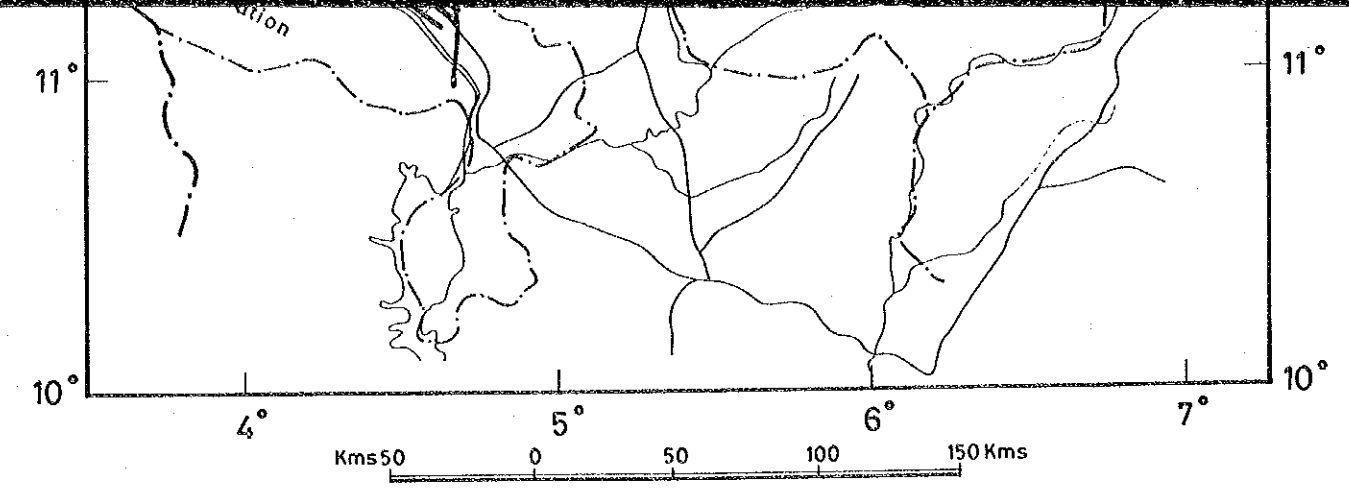


Fig.1-2 Rima Group  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

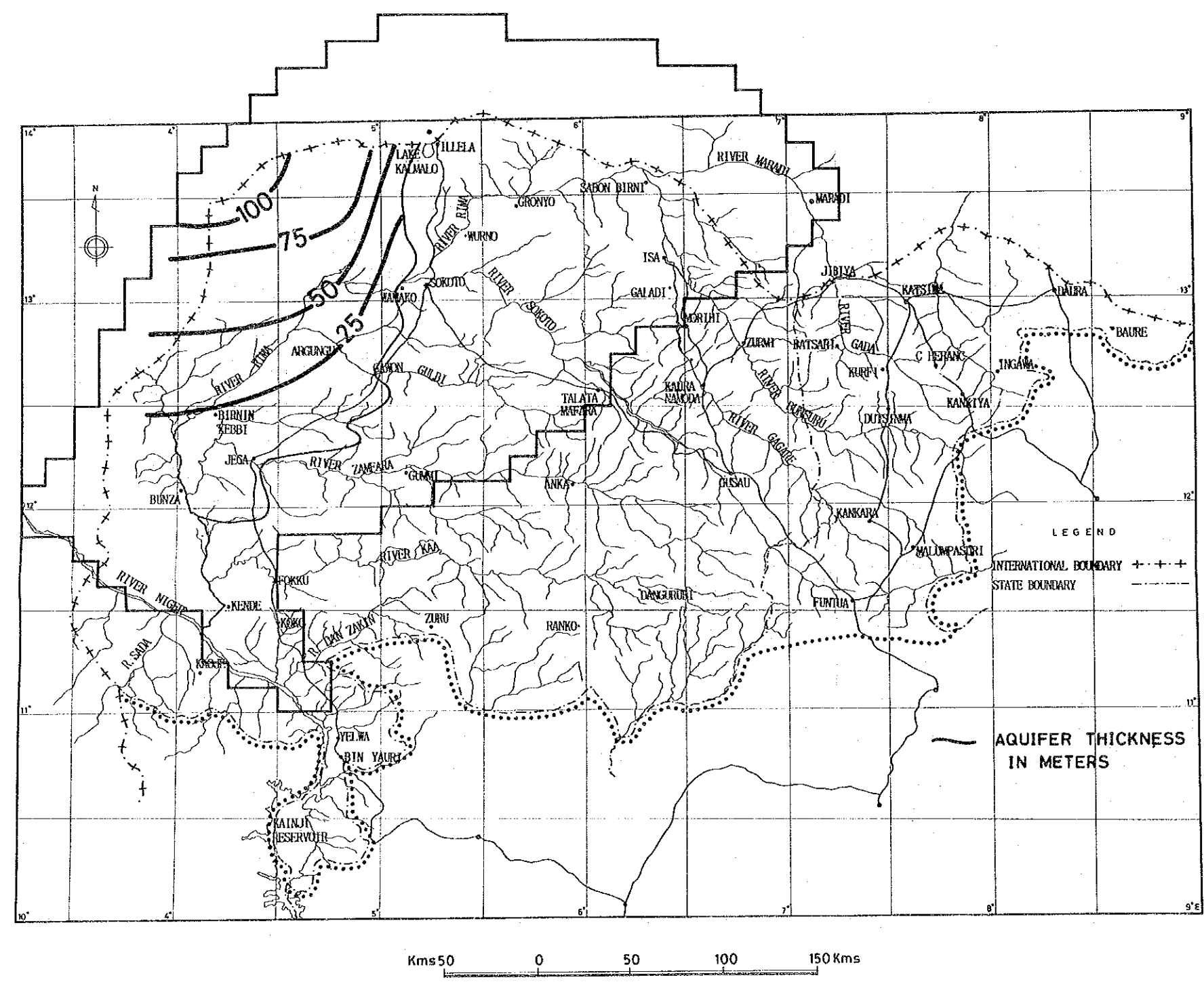


Fig.2-1 The Gwandu Confined Aquifer

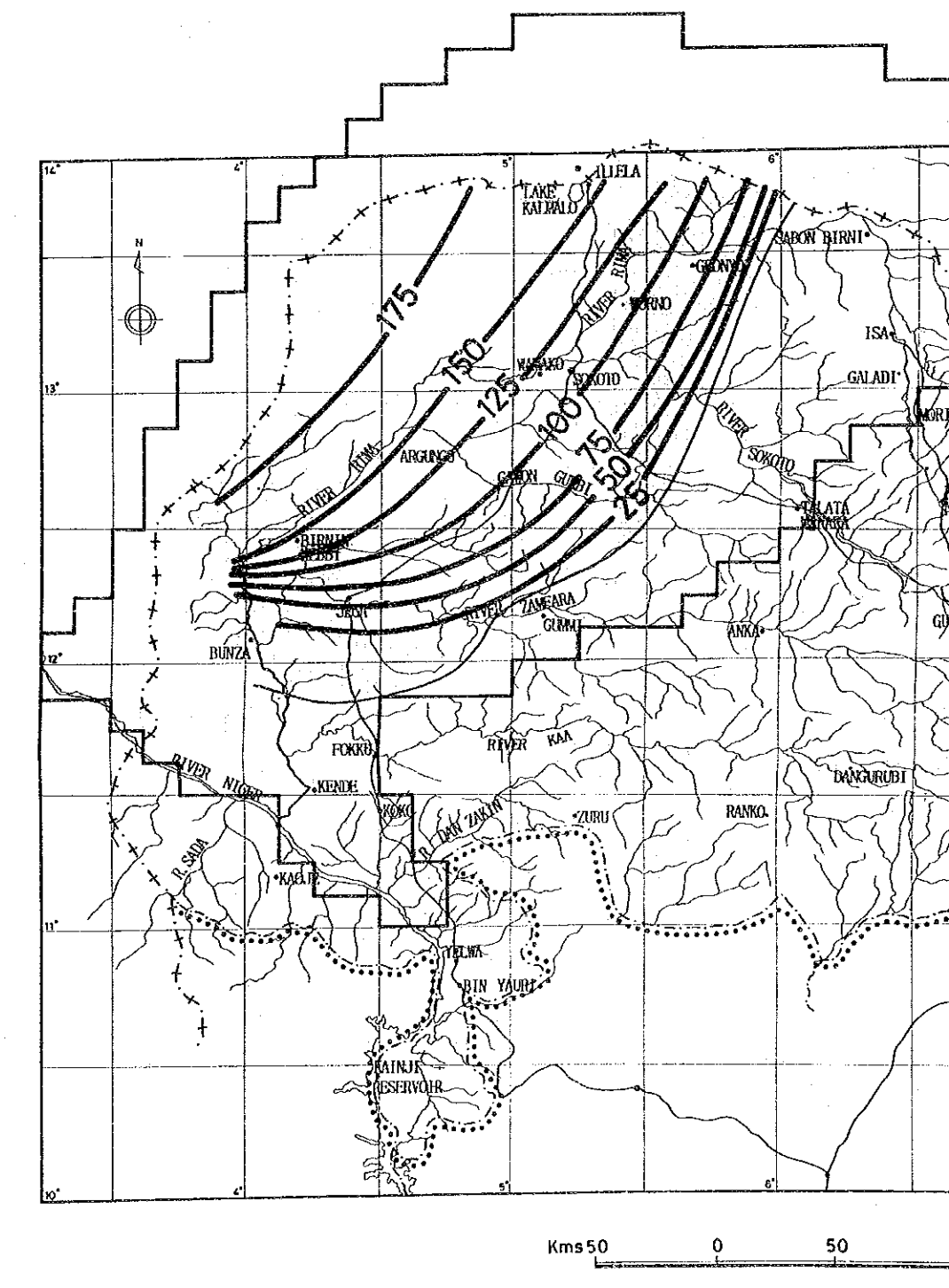


Fig.2-2 The Rima Confined Aquifer

ckness

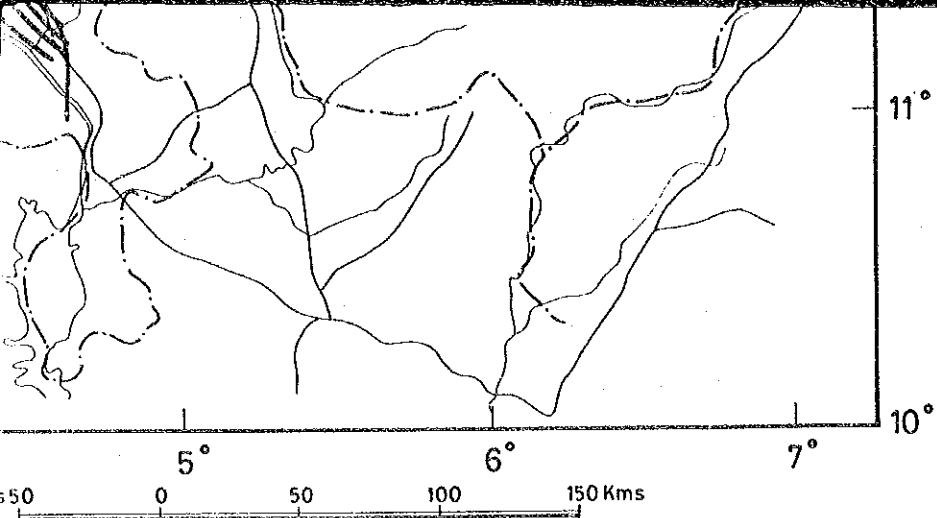


Fig.1-2 Rima Group  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

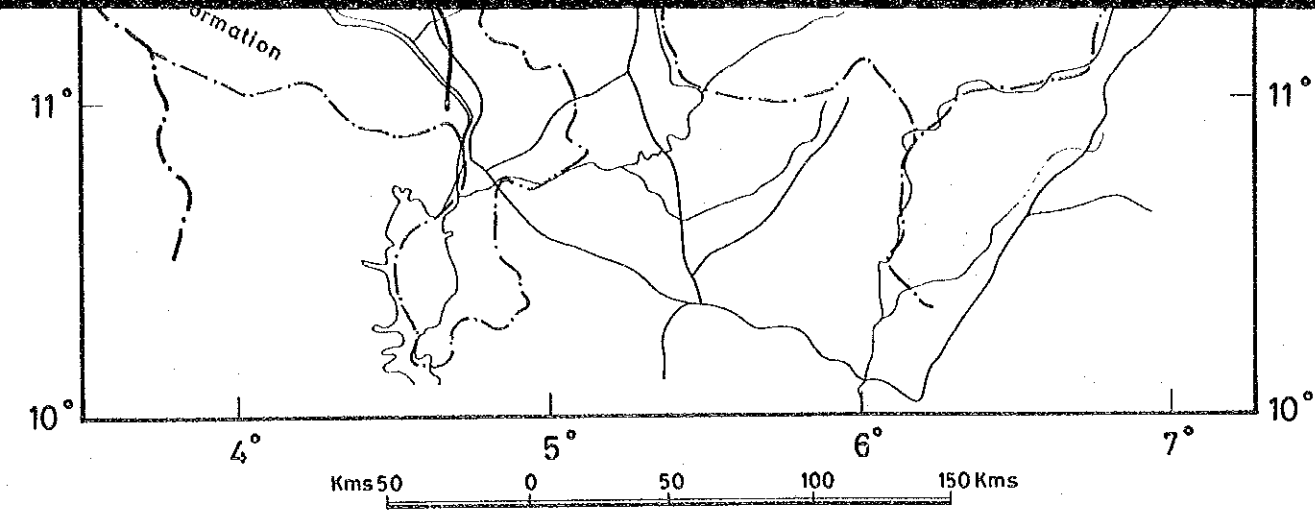
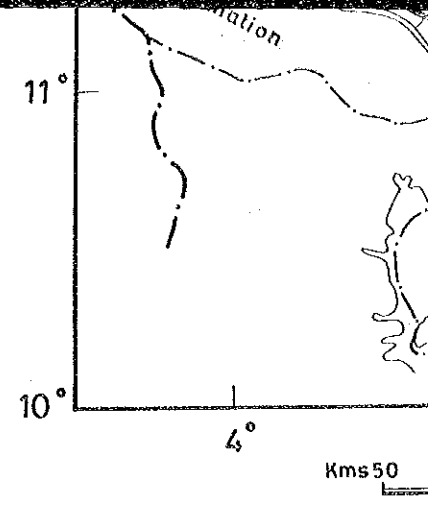


Fig.1-3 Kalambaina Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)



Fig

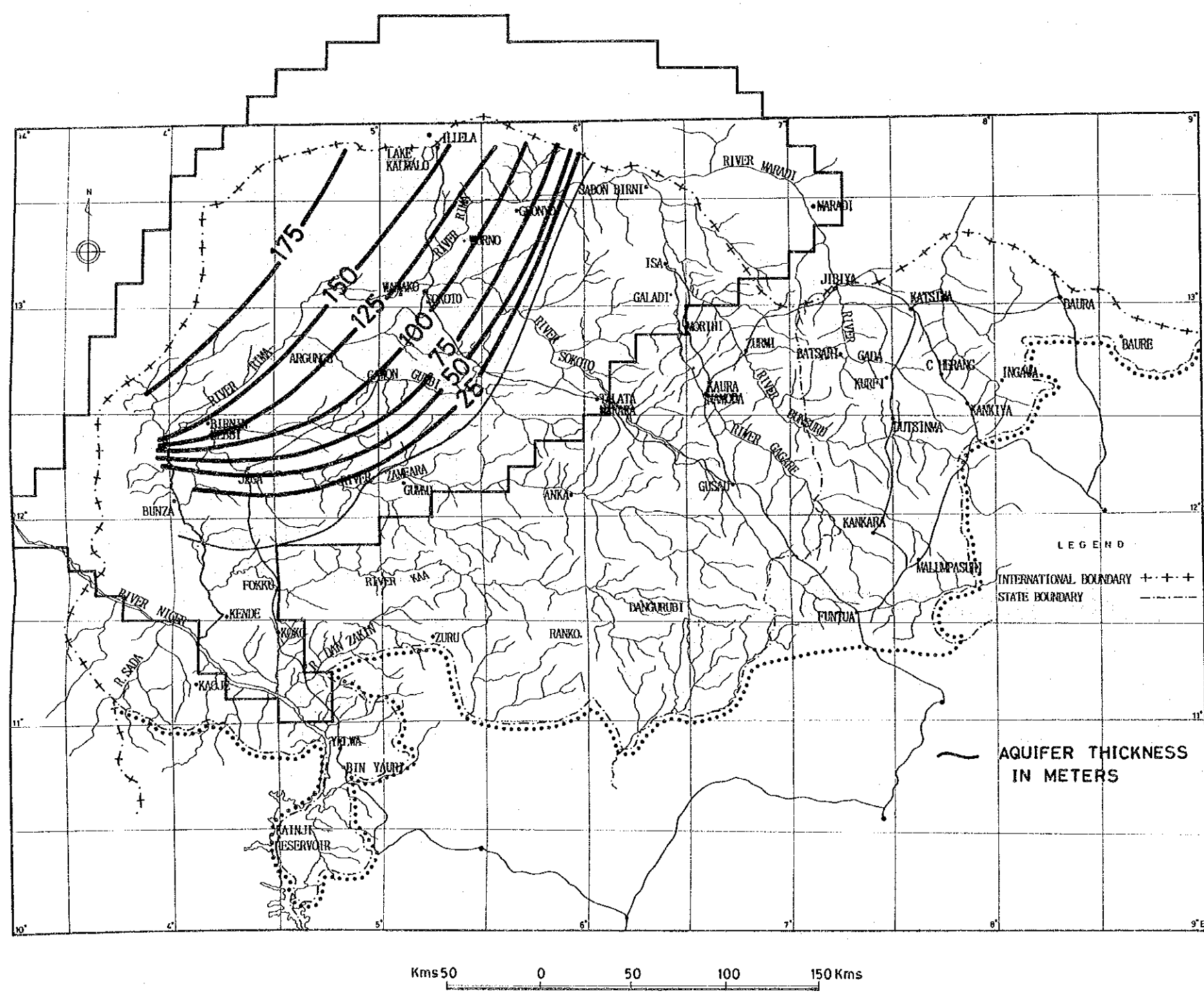


Fig.2-2 The Rima Confined Aquifer

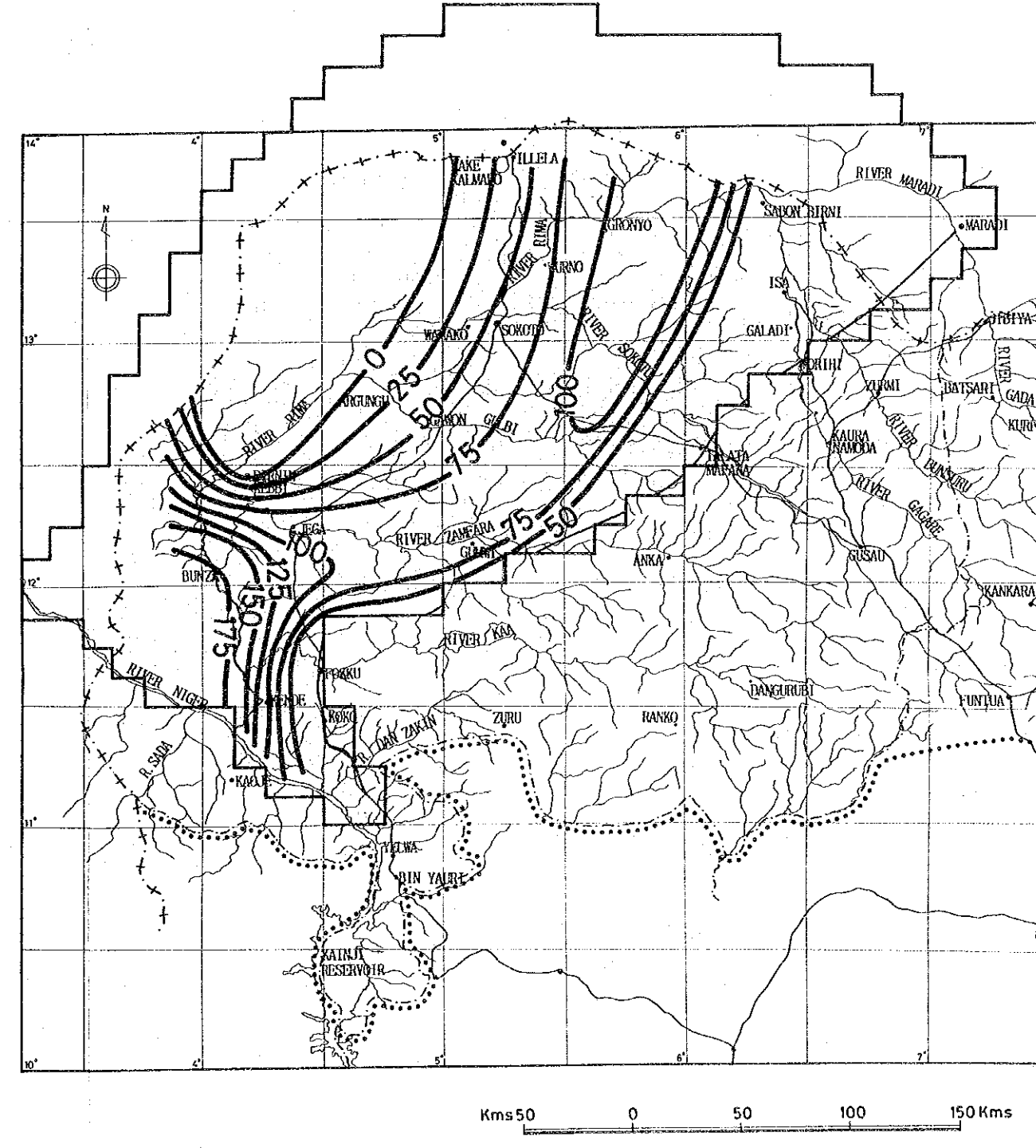
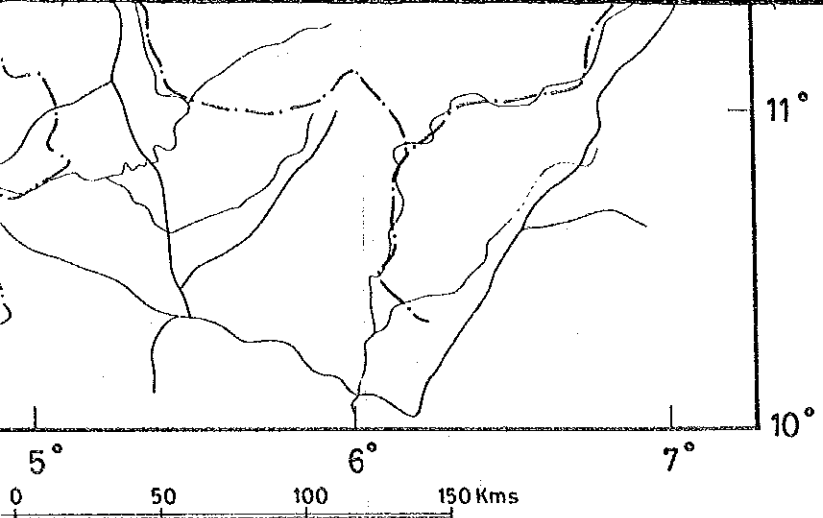


Fig.2-3 The Gundumi Confined Aquifer



Kalambaina Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

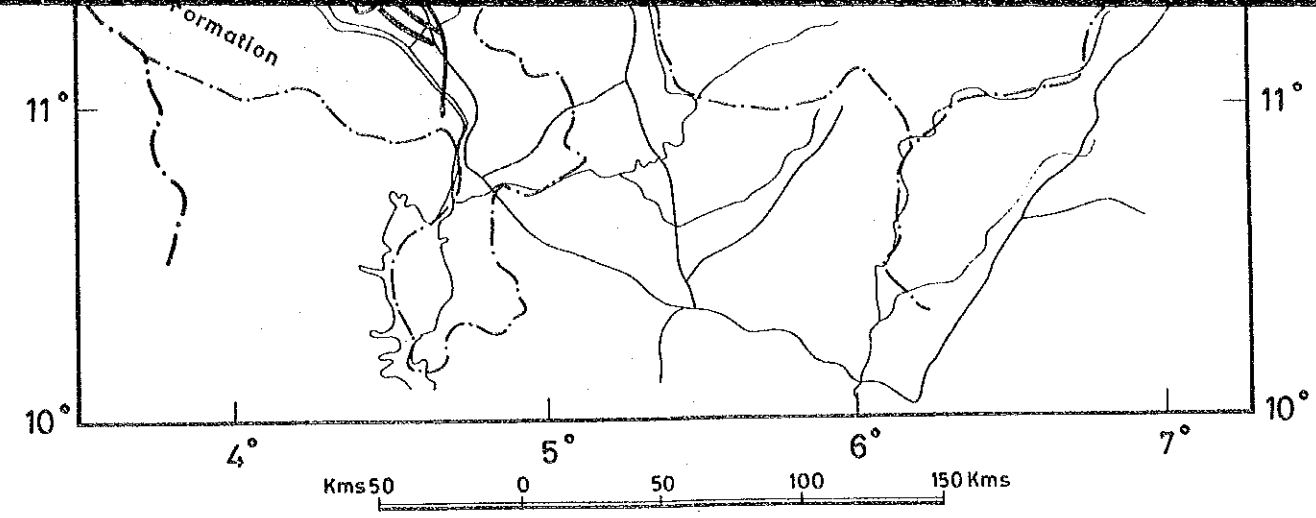


Fig.1-4 Gwandu Formation  
(Above mean sea level in meter)

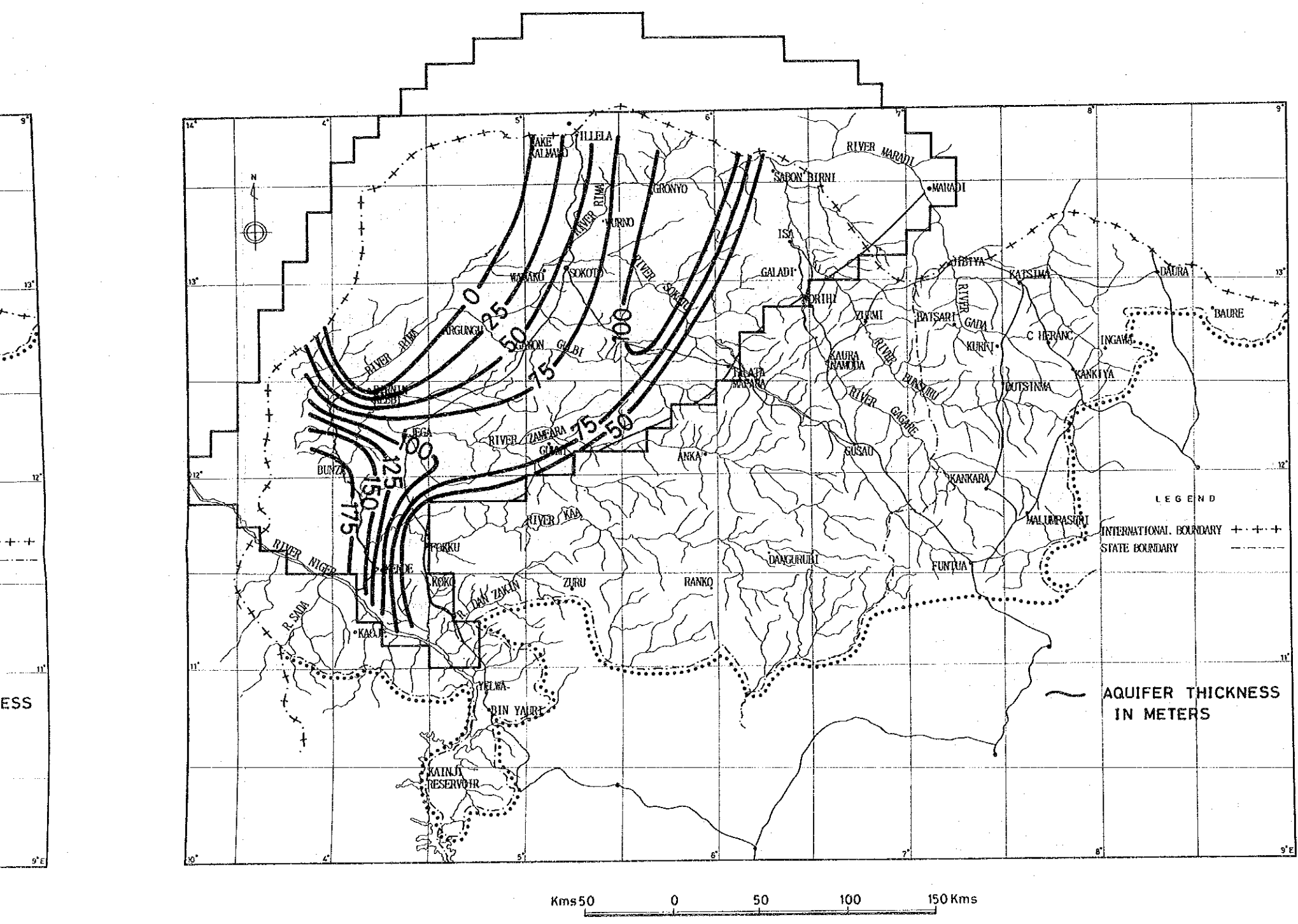


Fig.2 Aquifer Thickness

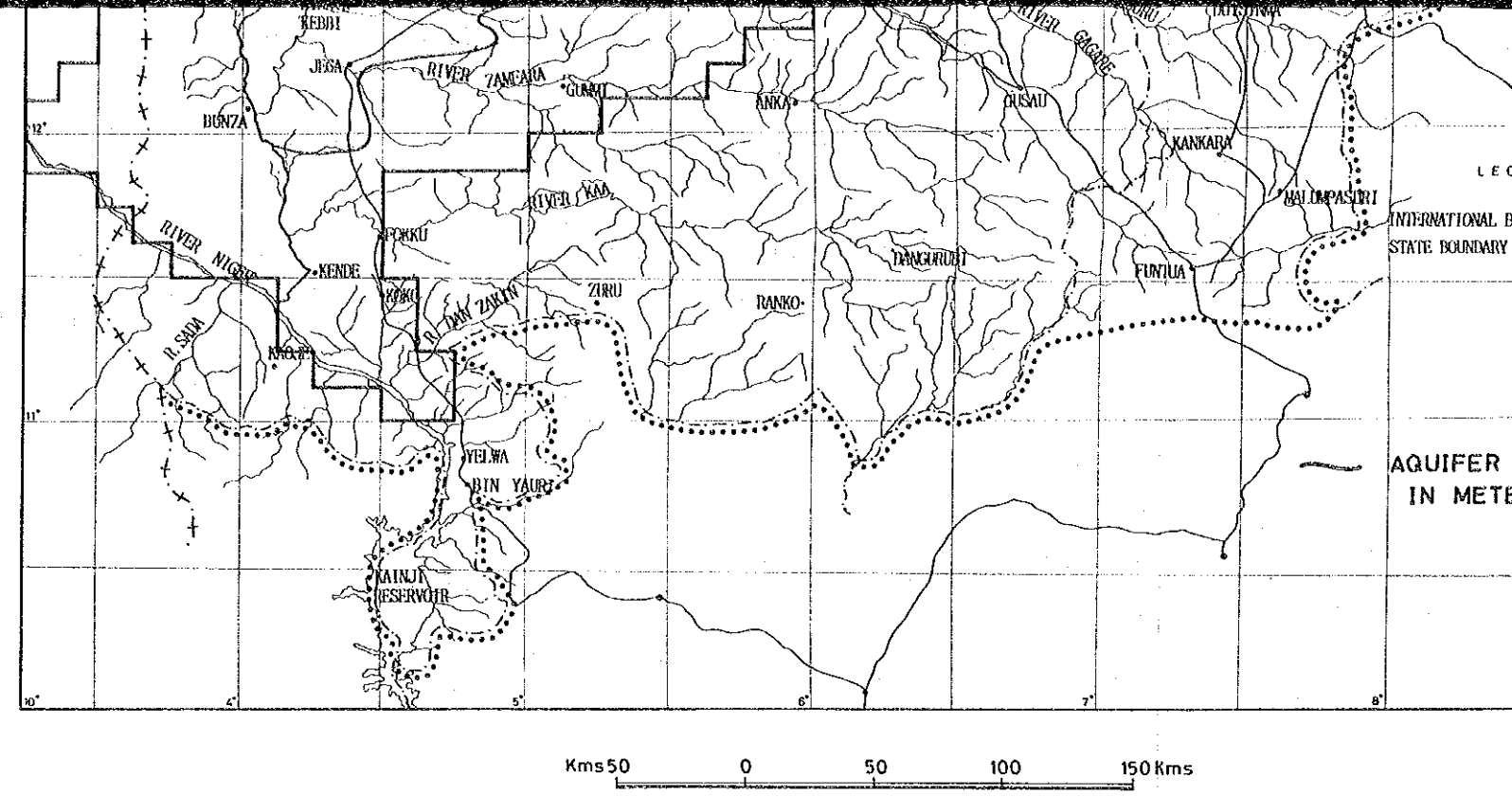
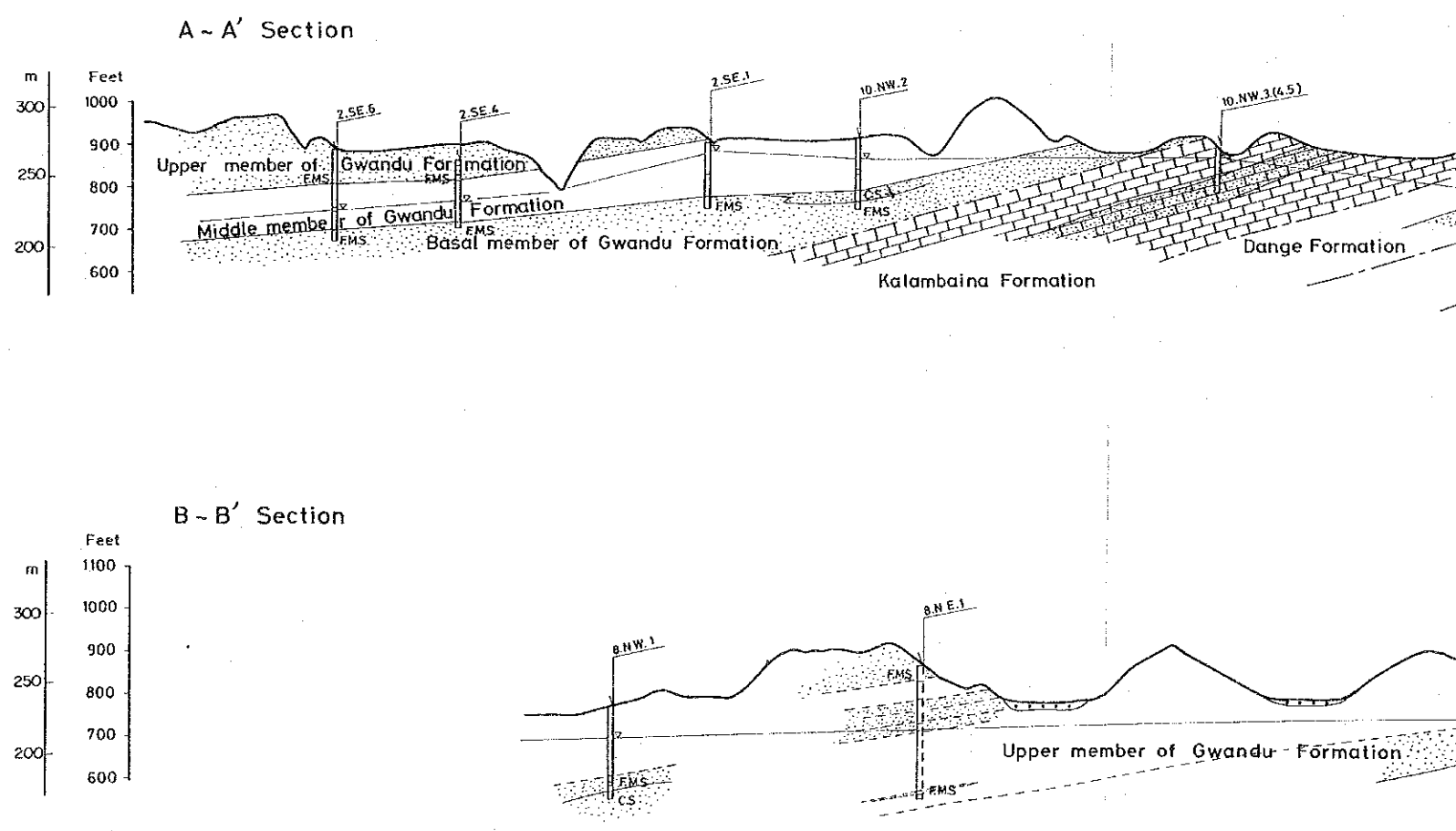


Fig.2-1 The Gwandu Confined Aquifer



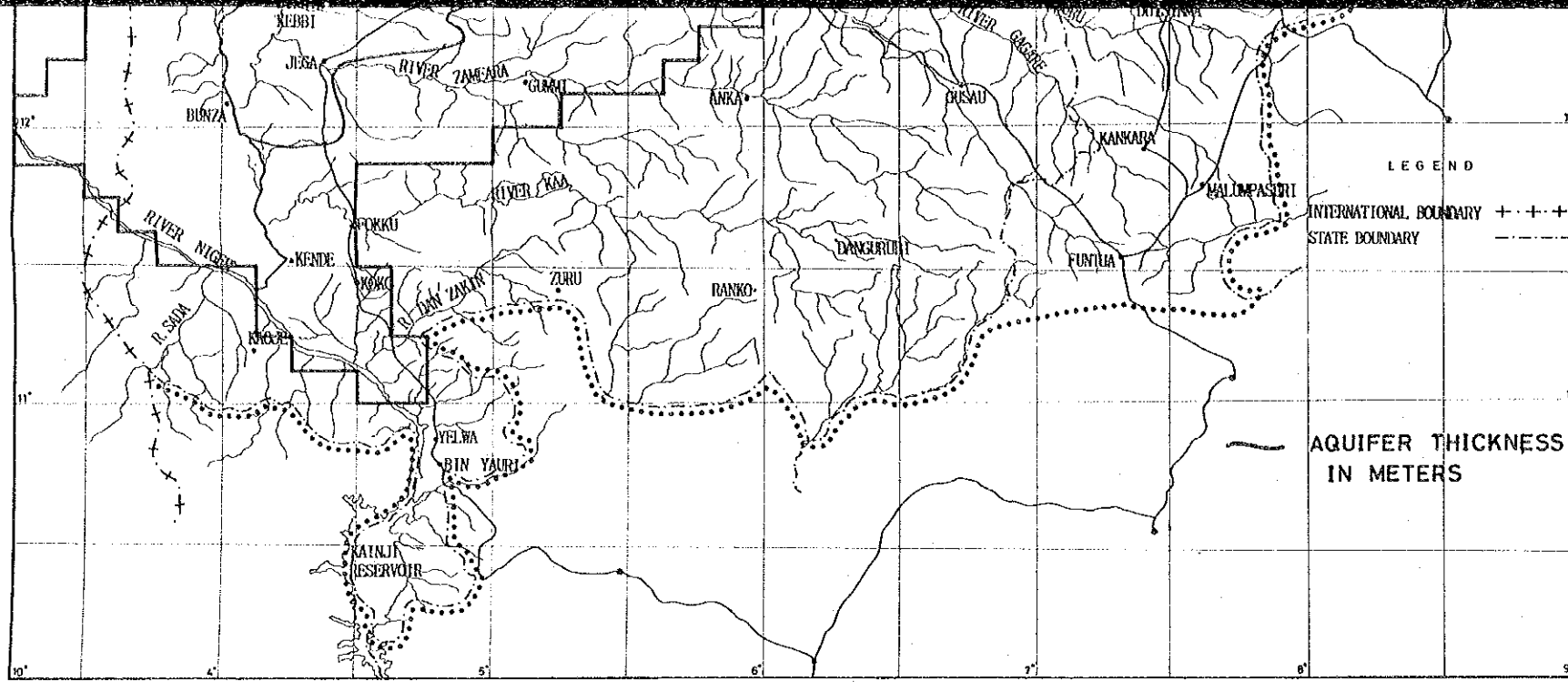


Fig.2-1 The Gwandu Confined Aquifer

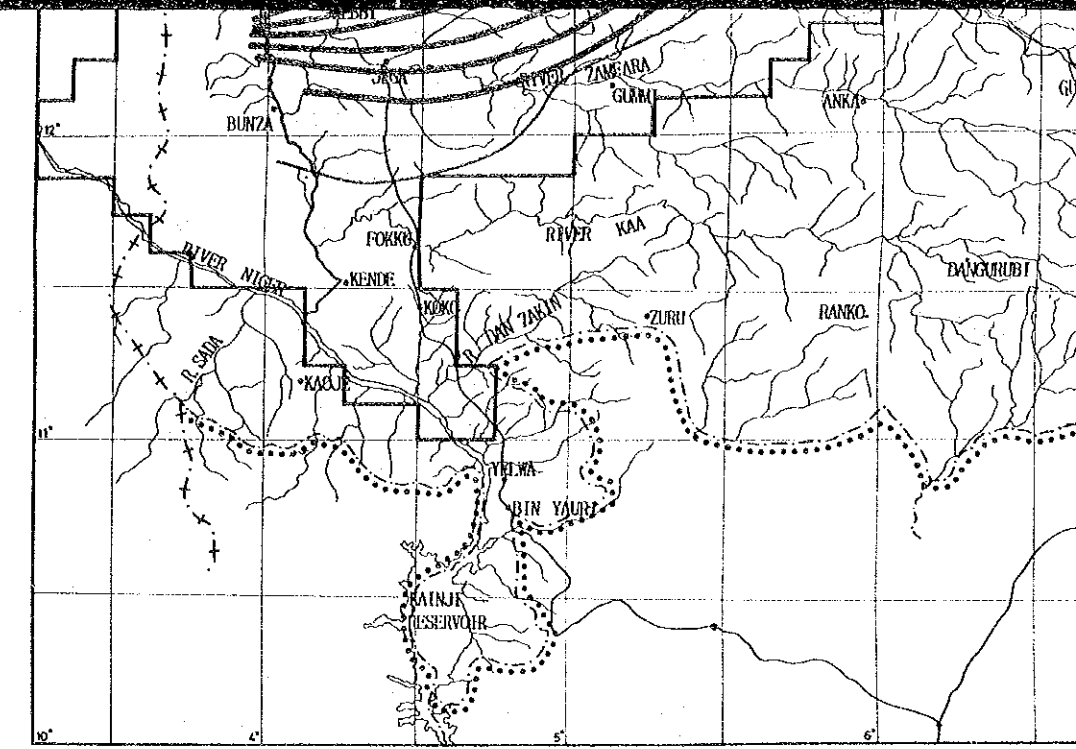
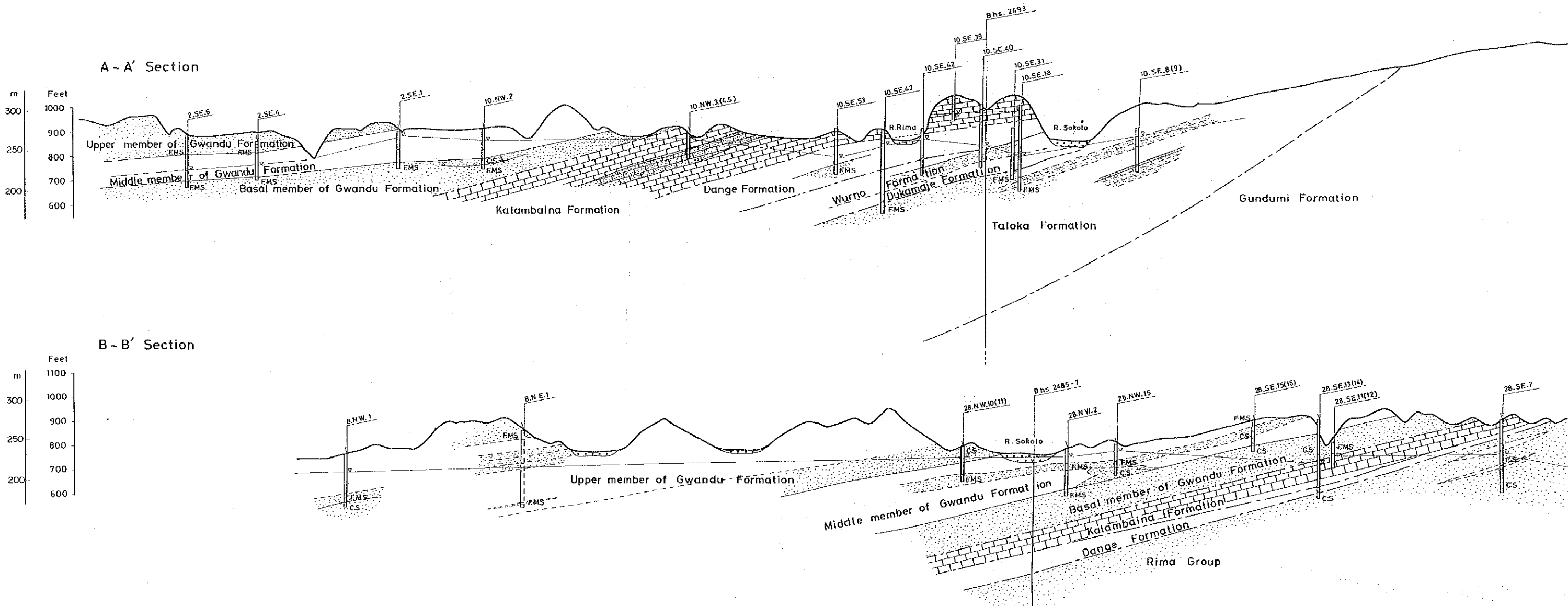


Fig.2-2 The Rima Confined Aquifer





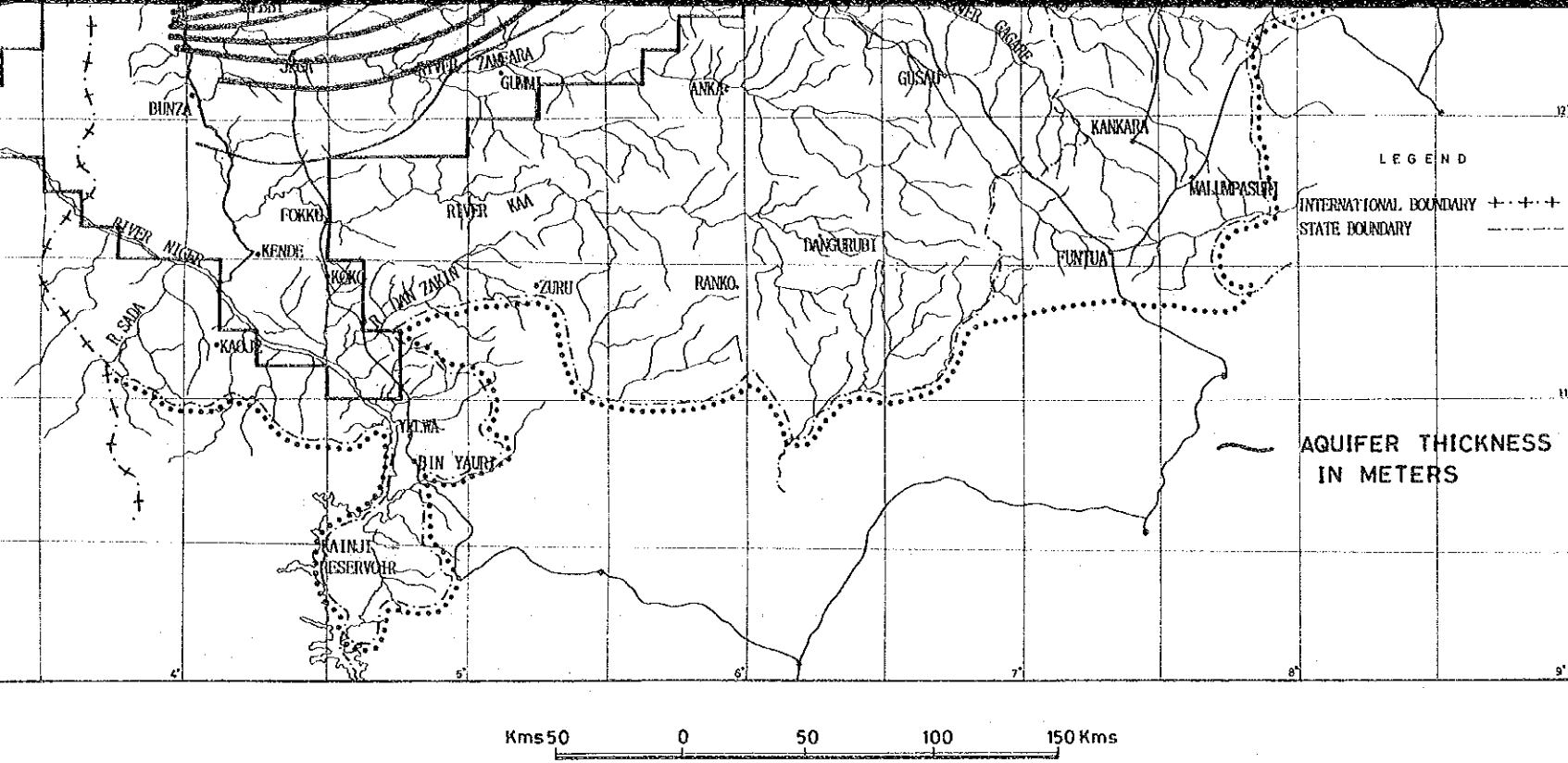


Fig.2-2 The Rima Confined Aquifer

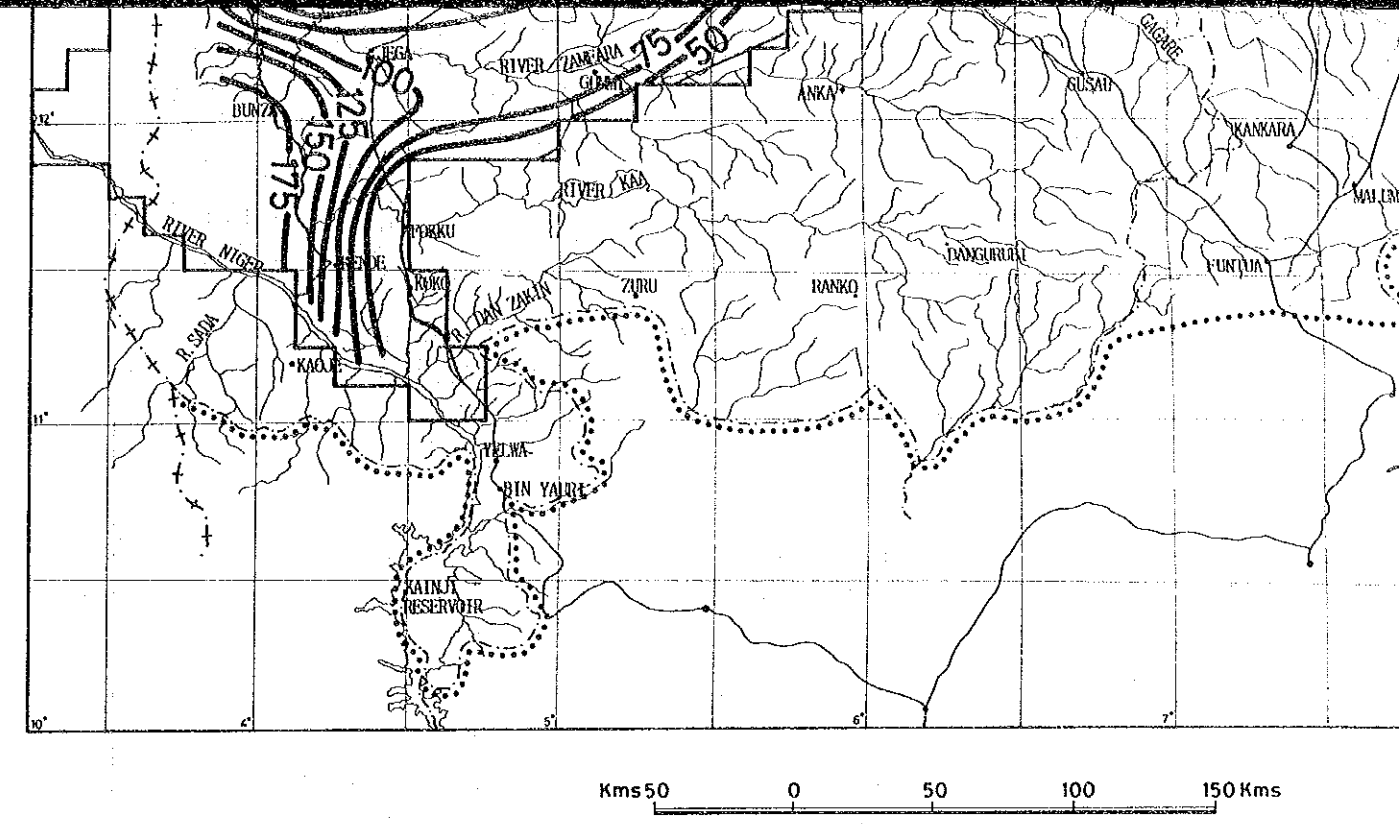
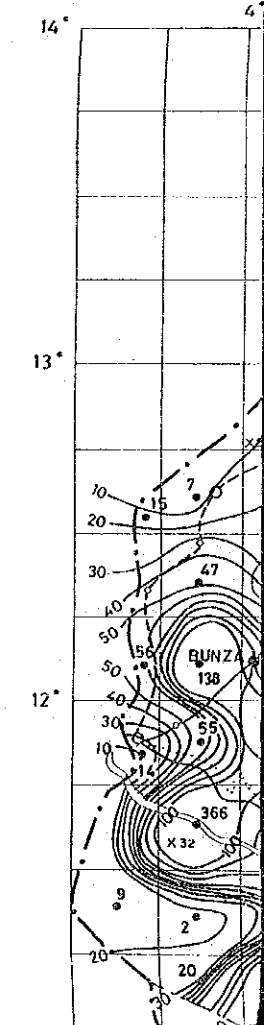
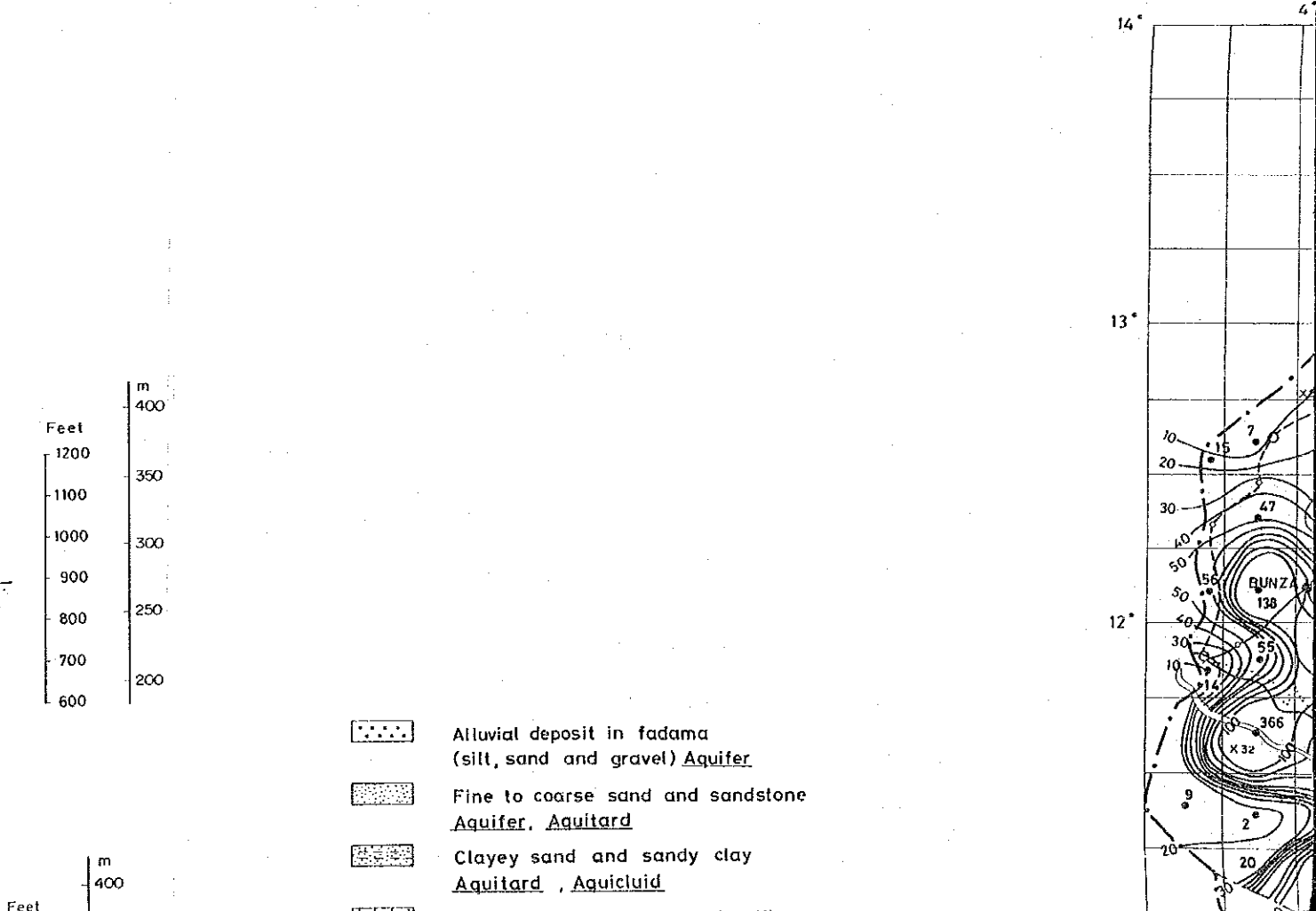
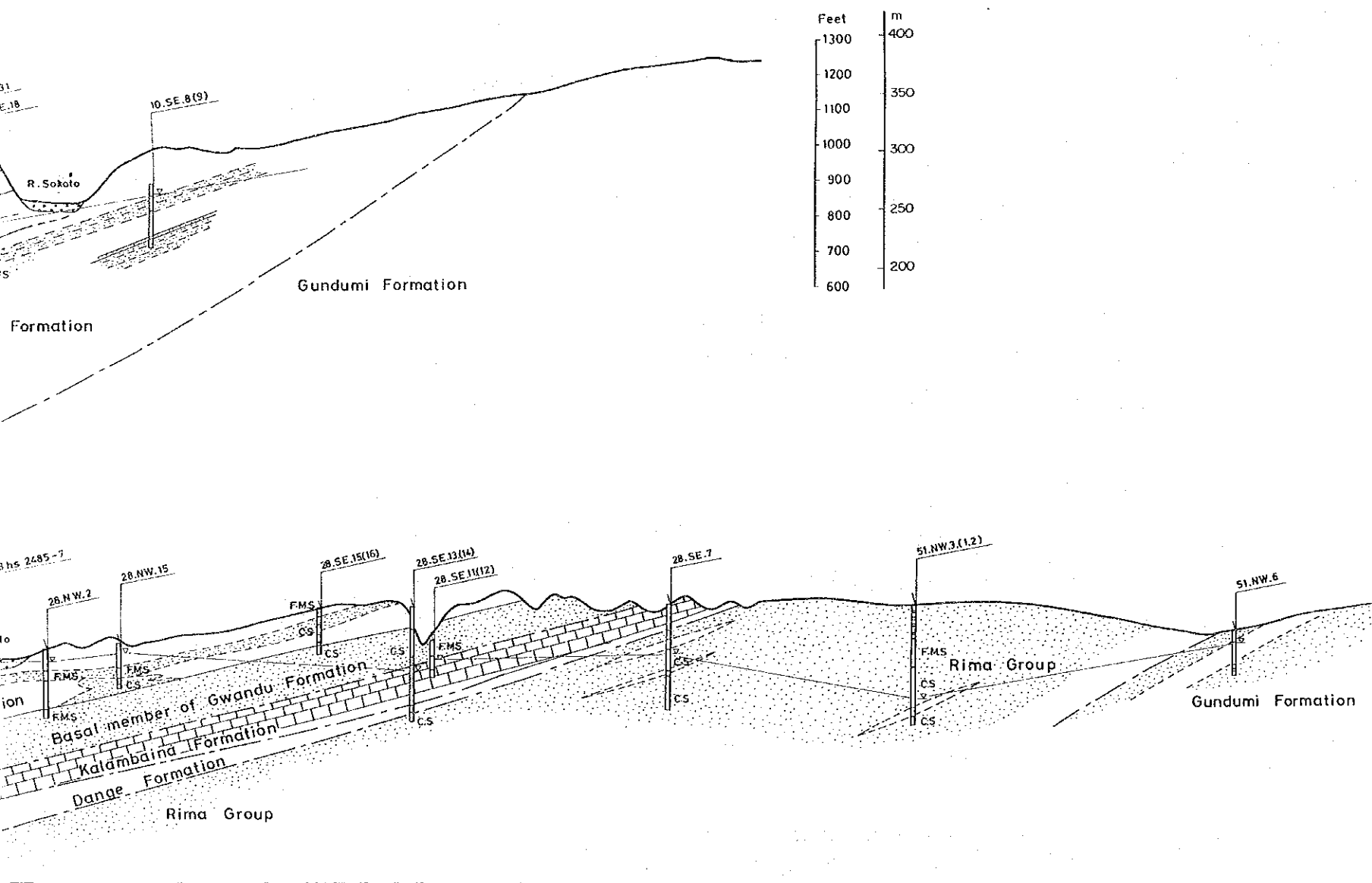


Fig.2-3 The Gundumi Confined Aquifer



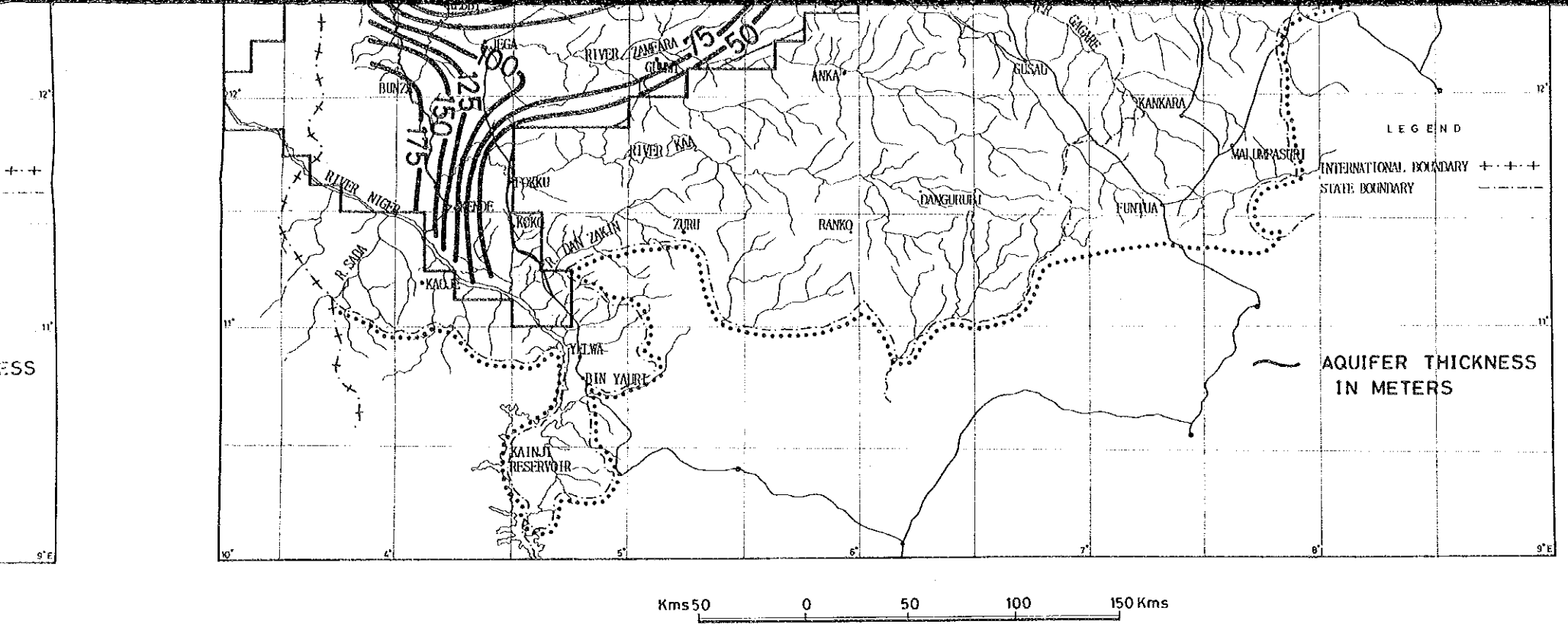
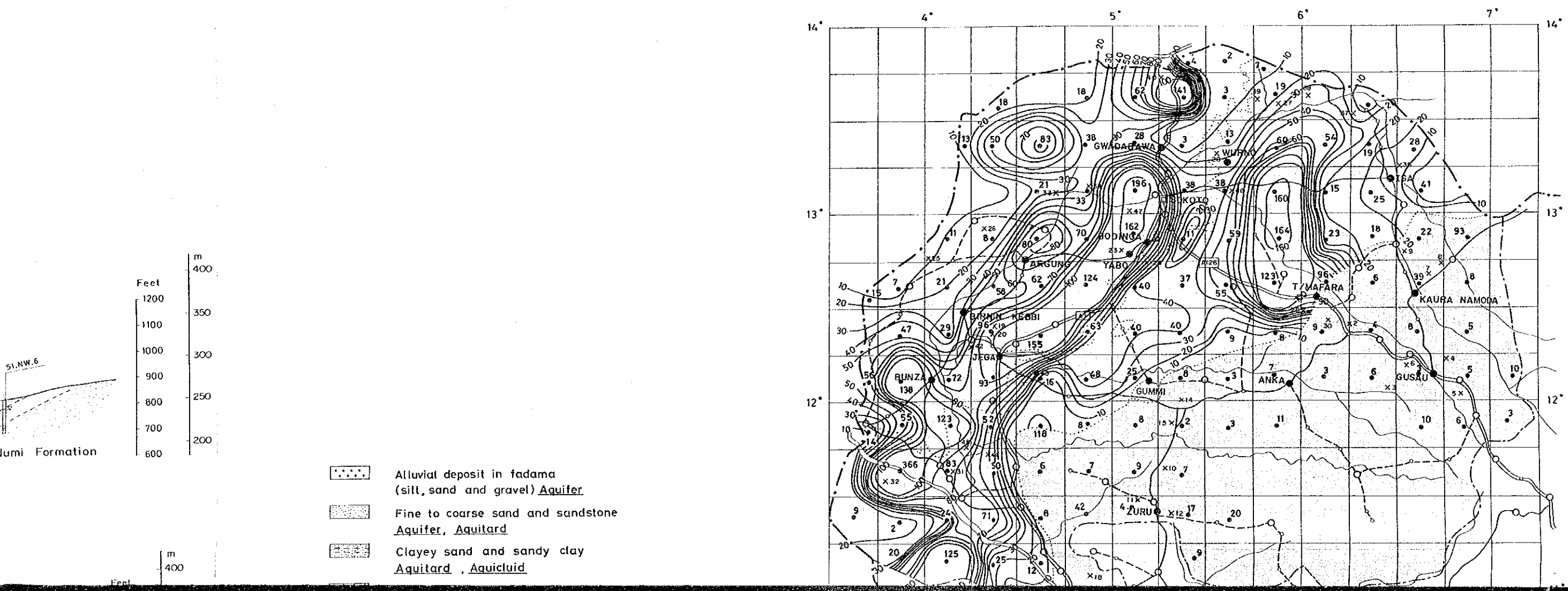


Fig.2-3 The Gundumi Confined Aquifer





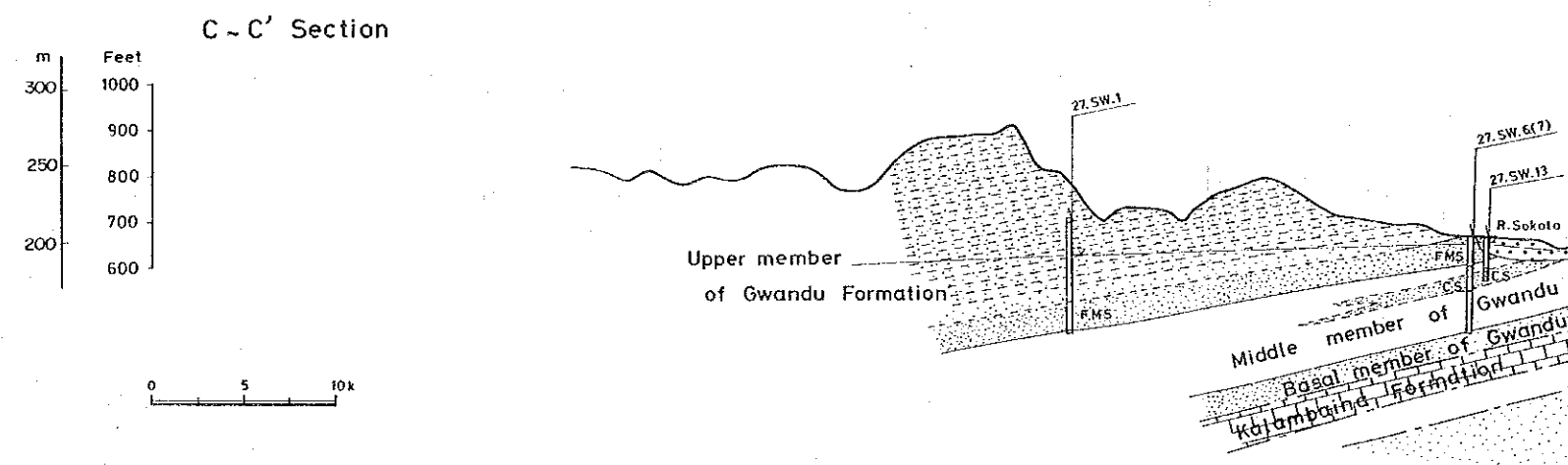
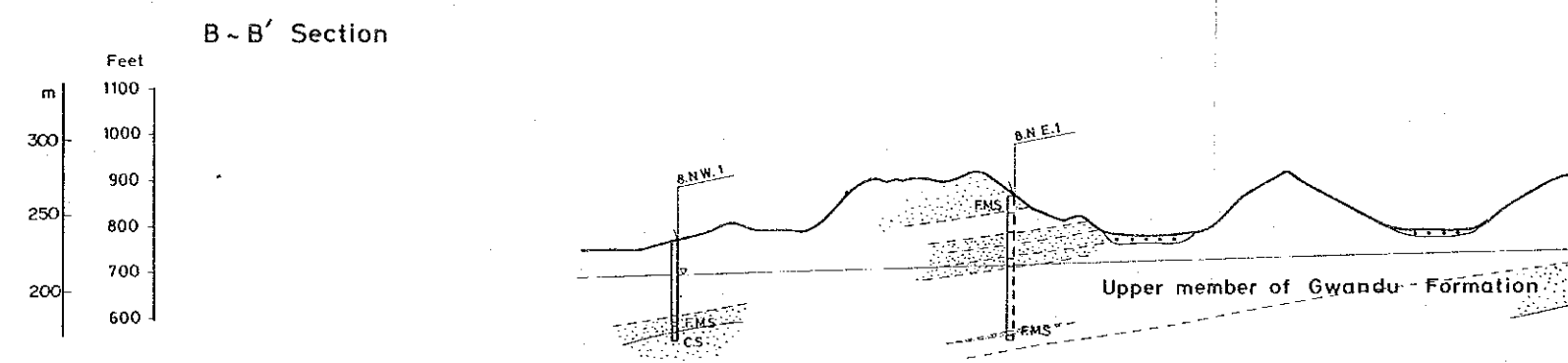
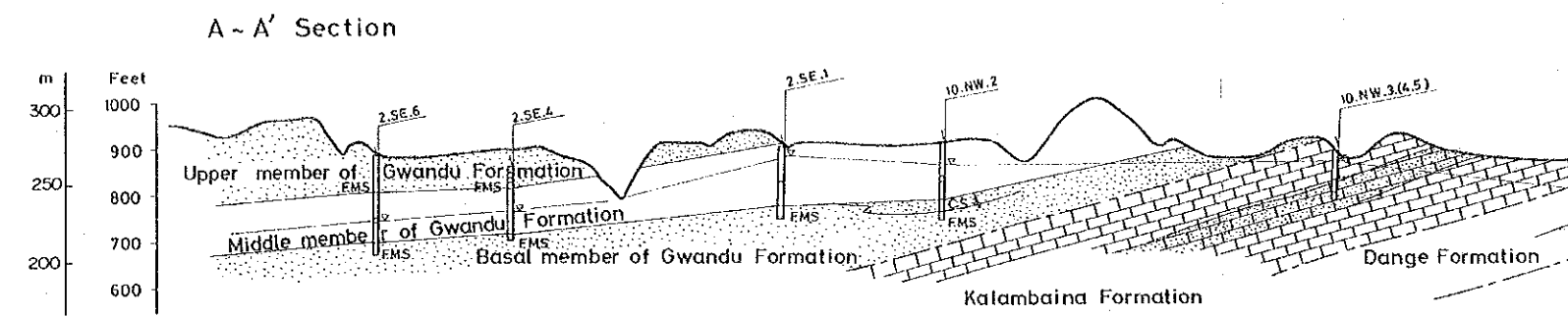
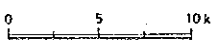
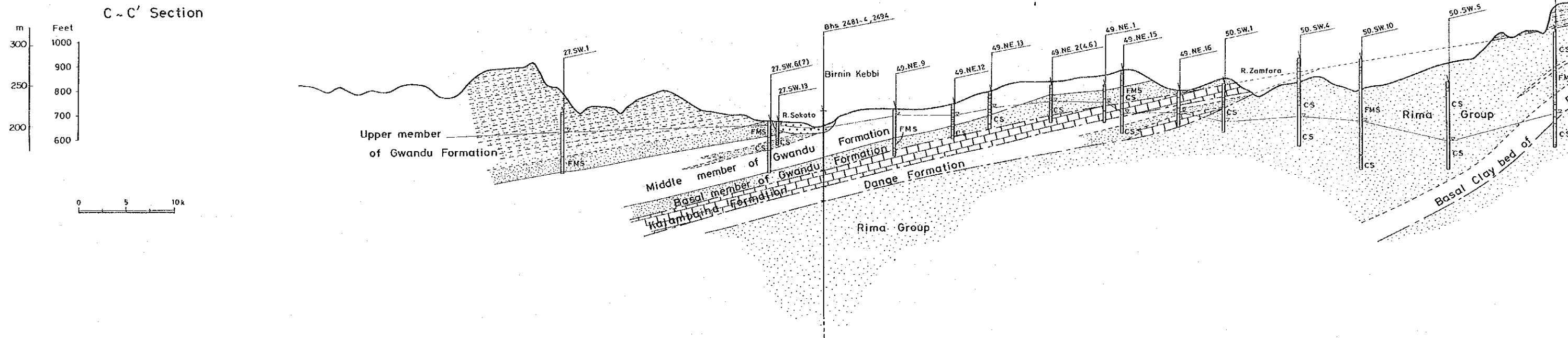
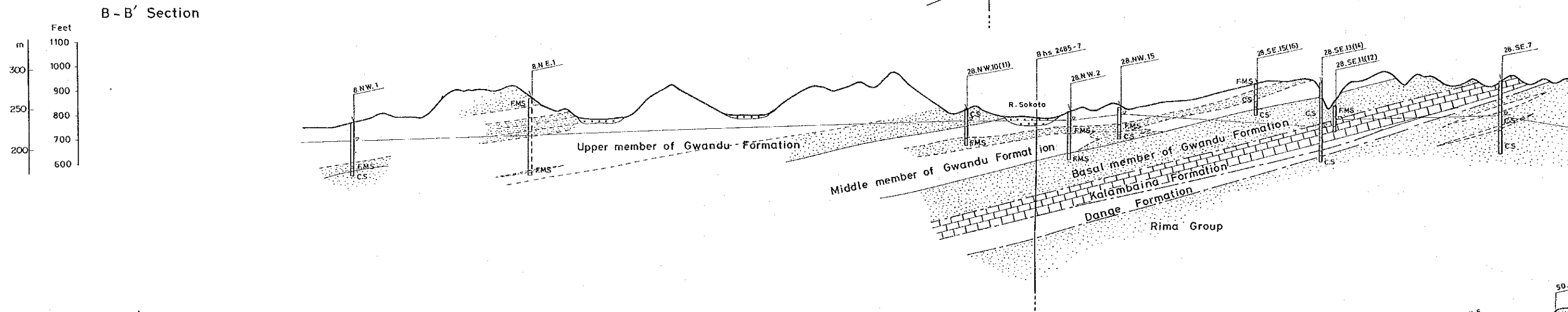
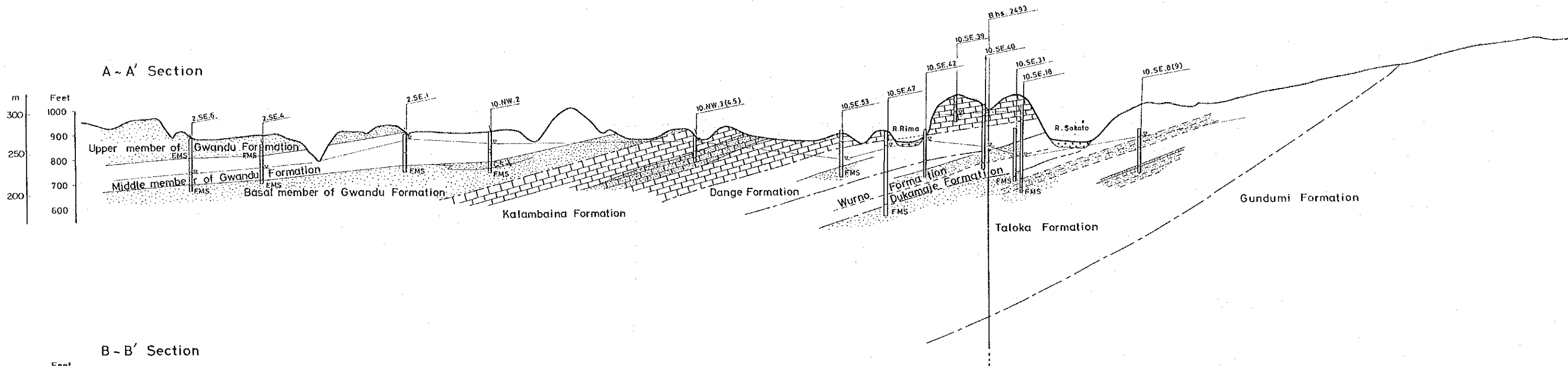


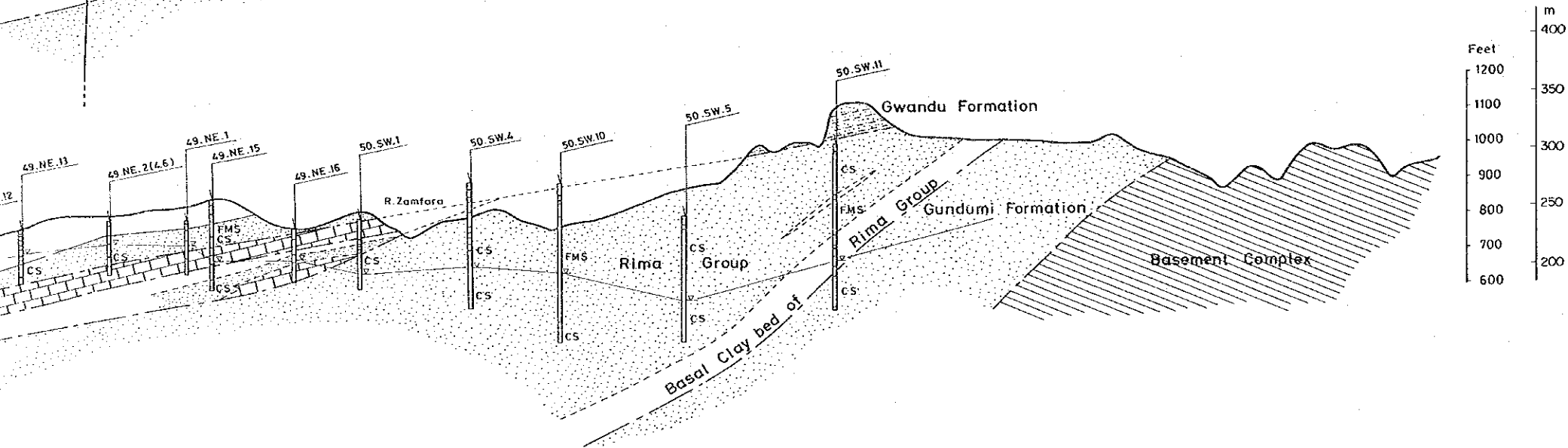
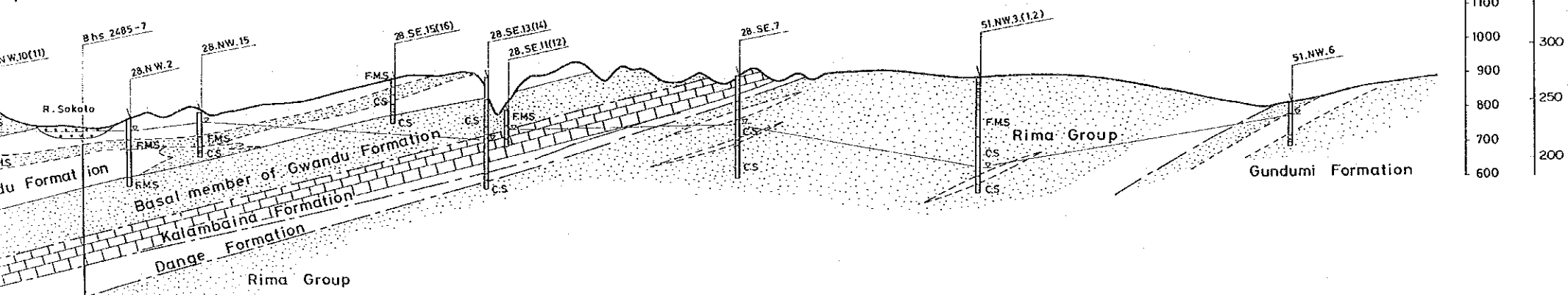
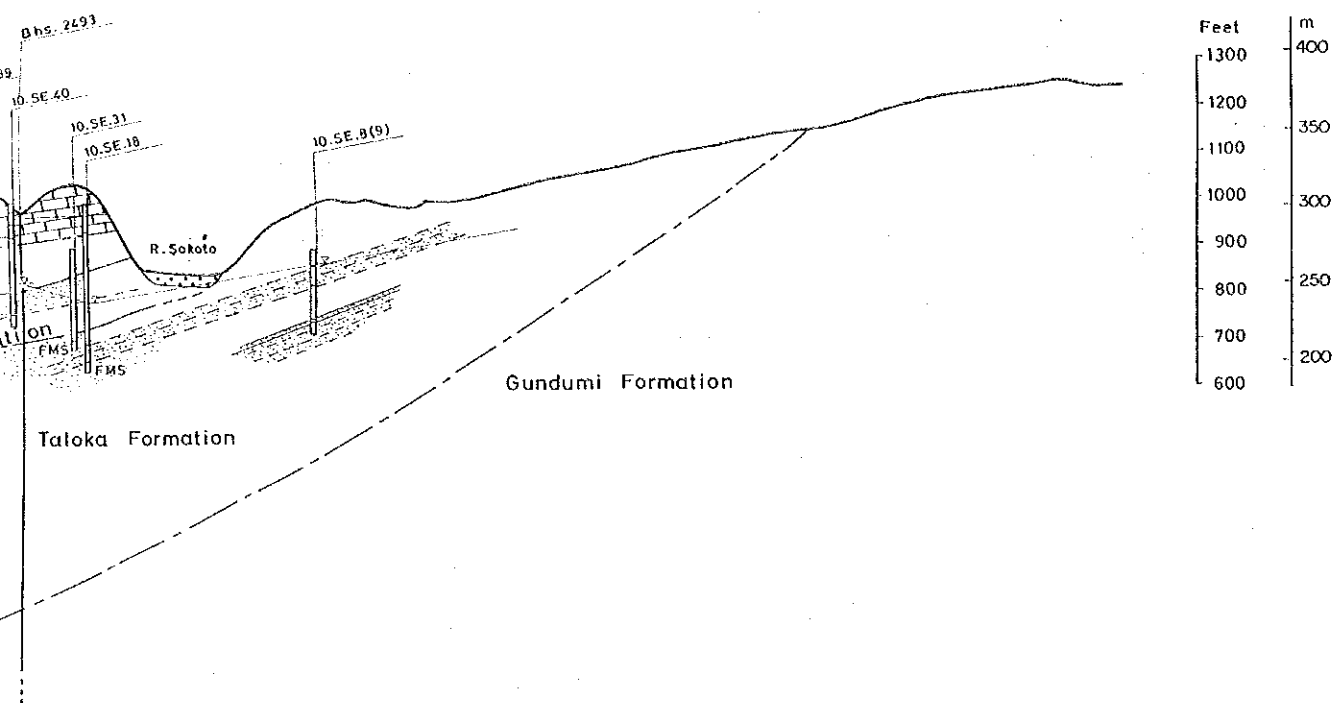
Fig.3 Hydrogeological Cross  
Section of the Sokoto Basin

(Map Showing Principal Aquifers  
and Confining Layers)



Basin

rs)



- Alluvial deposit in fadama (silt, sand and gravel) Aquifer
  - Fine to coarse sand and sandstone Aquifer, Aquitard
  - Clayey sand and sandy clay Aquitard, Aquiclude
  - Clayey limestone and marl, with some mudstone and shale Aquifer, Aquitard
  - Clay, silt, mudstone and shale, with sandy clay Aquifuge (confining layer)
  - Basement Complex Aquifuge (- Aquiclude)
  - Water table
- Borehole No.**
- F.M.S Fine to medium sand
  - C.S Coarse sand
  - L.S Limestone

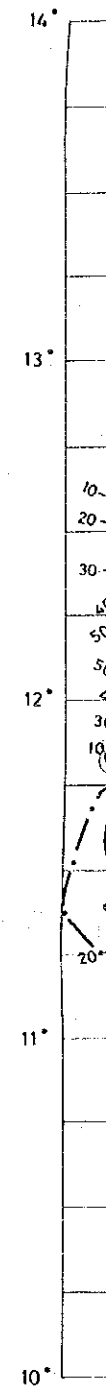
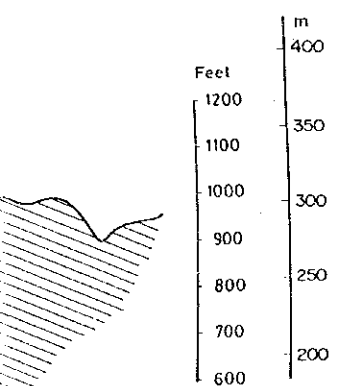
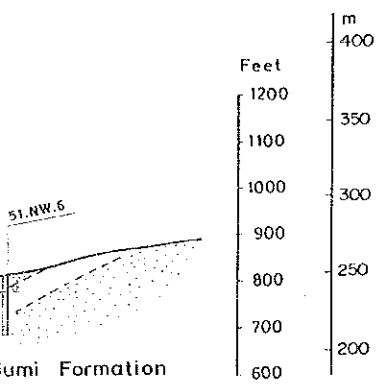


Fig.4



- Alluvial deposit in fadama (silt, sand and gravel) Aquifer
- Fine to coarse sand and sandstone Aquifer, Aquitard
- Clayey sand and sandy clay Aquitard, Aquiclude
- Clayey limestone and marl, with some mudstone and shale Aquifer, Aquitard
- Clay, silt, mudstone and shale, with sandy clay Aquifuge (confining layer)
- Basement Complex Aquifuge (- Aquiclude)

Water table

Borehole No.

- F.M.S Fine to medium sand
- C.S Coarse sand
- L.S Limestone

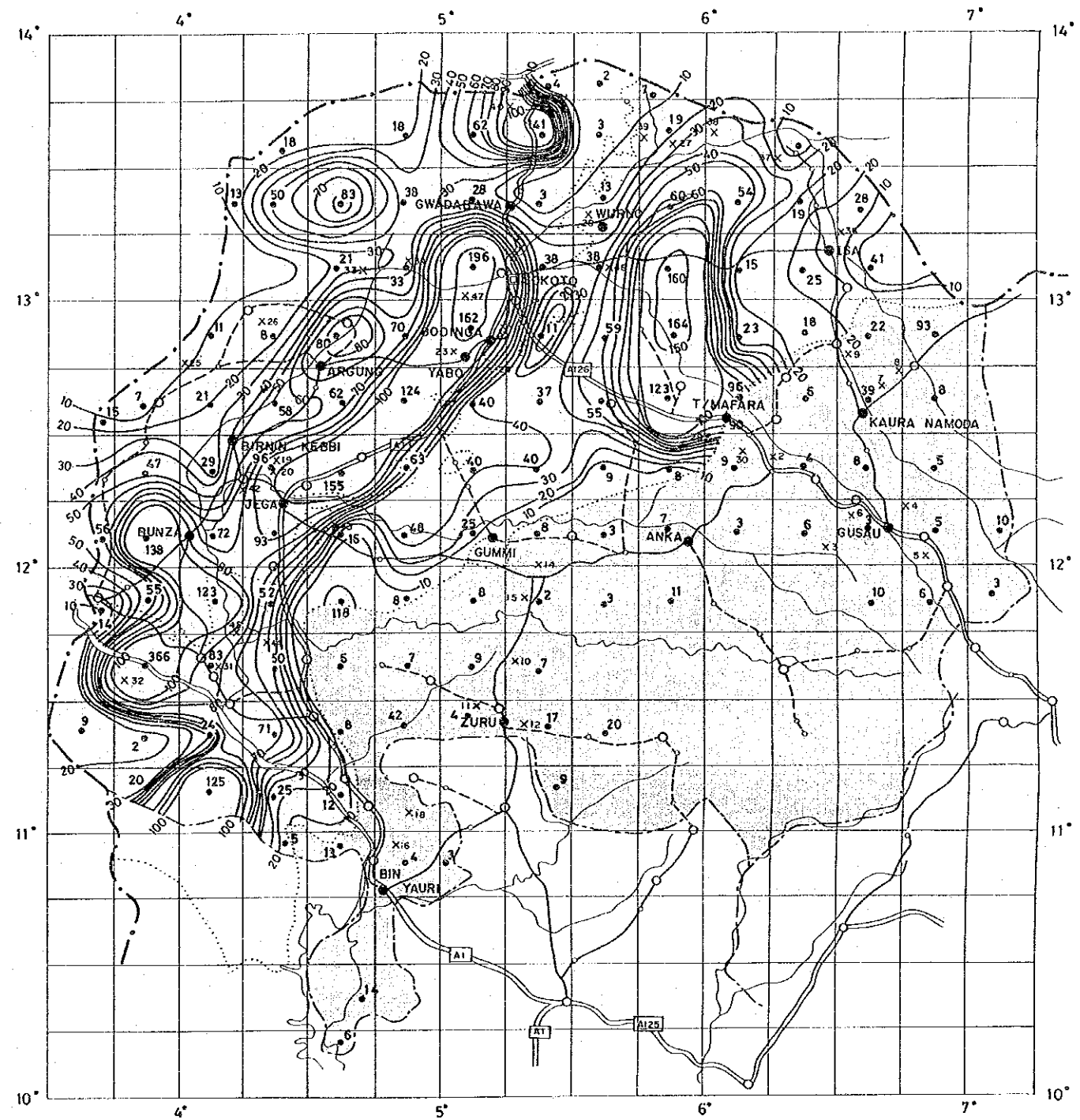


Fig.4 Average Specific Capacity of the Existing Boreholes  
(Unit : m<sup>3</sup>/day/m)





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