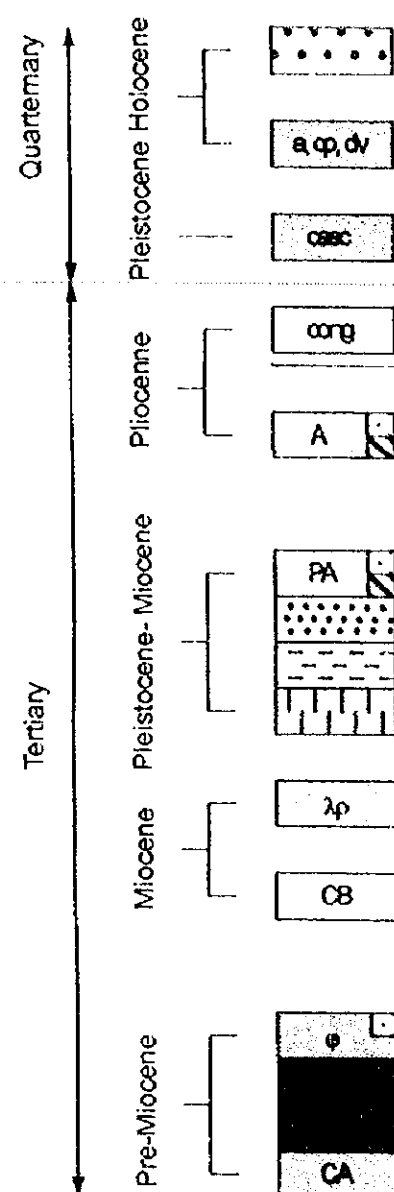


LEGEND OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP

A Geologic Age



B. Geological Formations & Rock Facies

Monte das Vacas (basalt lava, tuff, pyroclastics)

Allvium (sand, clay, gravel)

Diluvium Terrace (sand, clay, grave)

Conglomerate (conglomerate)

Assomada Formation (basalt lava, tuff breccia, pyrocrastics, agglomrate)

Pico da Antonia Formation

Pico da Antonia Volcanic Complex

tuff breccia

pyrocrastics

submarine lava deposits

Flamengos Formation (basalt lava, tuff breccia, pyrocrastics, agglomrate)

Orgas Formation (agglomerate, volcanic debris, calcarious sandstone)

Basement Volcanic Units

Volcanic cone, pyrocrastics

Intrusive breccia, Carbonatite

Gabro

Basalt lava, volcanic breccia, agglomerate

C. Hydrogeological Character (Discharge m³/h)

Non productive formation

High productive intergranular aquifer (Class A, 10 - 100)

Non productive formation

Non productive formation

Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 3 - 20)

Medium-high productive aquifer (Class B, A, 5 - 35)

Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 5-35)

Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 5-35)

Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 5-35)

High productive aquifer (Class A, more than 30)

Low productive formation (Class D, 0 - 25)

Low productive formation (Class D, 0 - 25)

Non productive formation

Non productive formation

Non productive formation

Non productive formation

Low productive formation (Class D, 0-10)

HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP OF SANTIAGO ISLAND

Prepared by JICA study Team (Kokusai Kogyo/Japan Techno) 1999

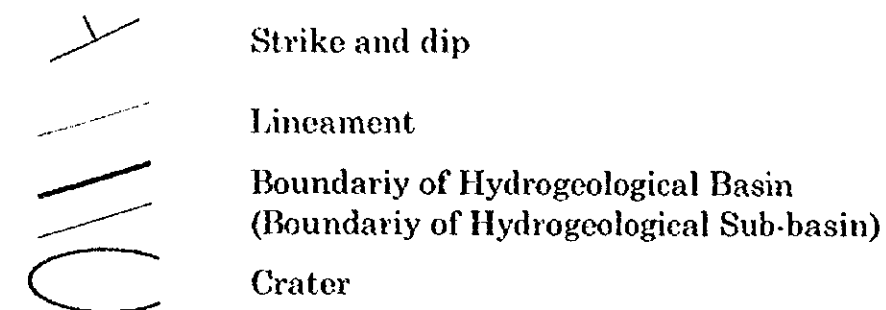
• *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in all photosynthetic organisms. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and red regions of the visible spectrum. Chl *a* is the most abundant pigment in the chloroplasts of green plants and algae.

B. 01

7. 46

Facies oclastics)	C. Hydrogeological Character (Discharge m ³ /h)	
	Non productive formation	
	High productive intergranular aquifer (Class A. 10 – 100)	
	Non productive formation	
breccia, pyrocrastics, agglomerate)	Non productive formation	
	Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 3 - 20)	
	Medium-high productive aquifer (Class B, A. 5 – 35)	
	Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 5-35)	
	Medium productive aquifer (Class B, 5-35)	
Complex	High productive aquifer (Class A, more than 30)	
breccia, pyrocrastics, agglomerate)	Low productive formation (Class D, 0 – 25)	
mic debris, calcareous sandstone)	Low productive formation (Class D, 0 – 25)	
e	Non productive formation	
	Non productive formation	
	Non productive formation	
	Non productive formation	
	Low productive formation (Class D, 0-10)	
a, agglomerate		

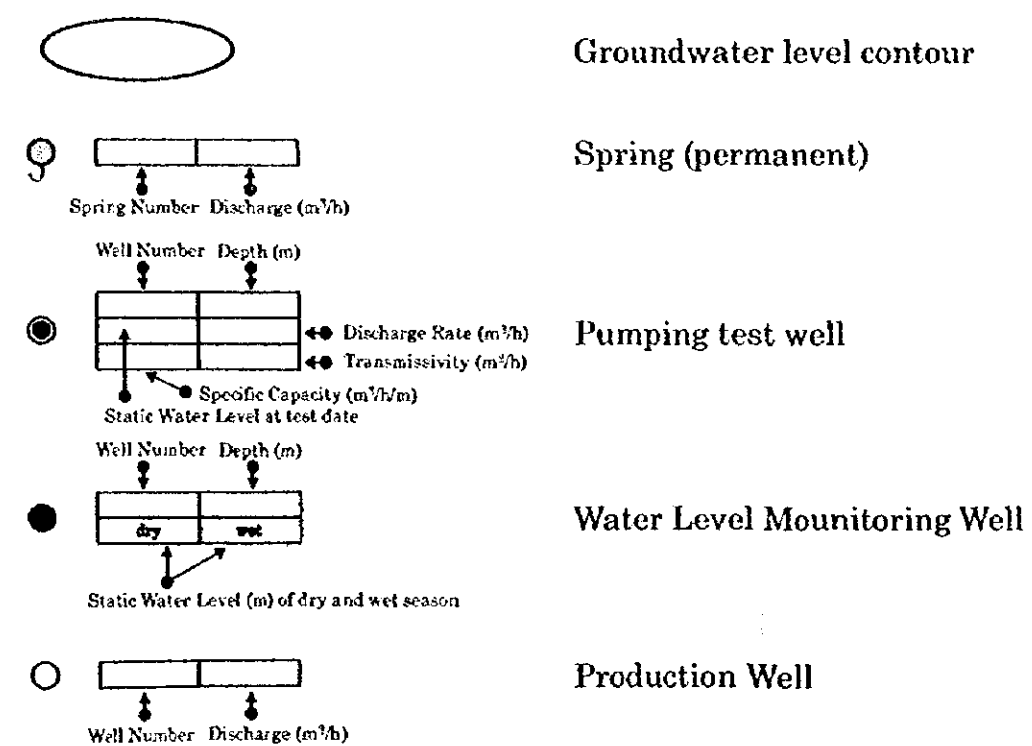
D Geological Structure

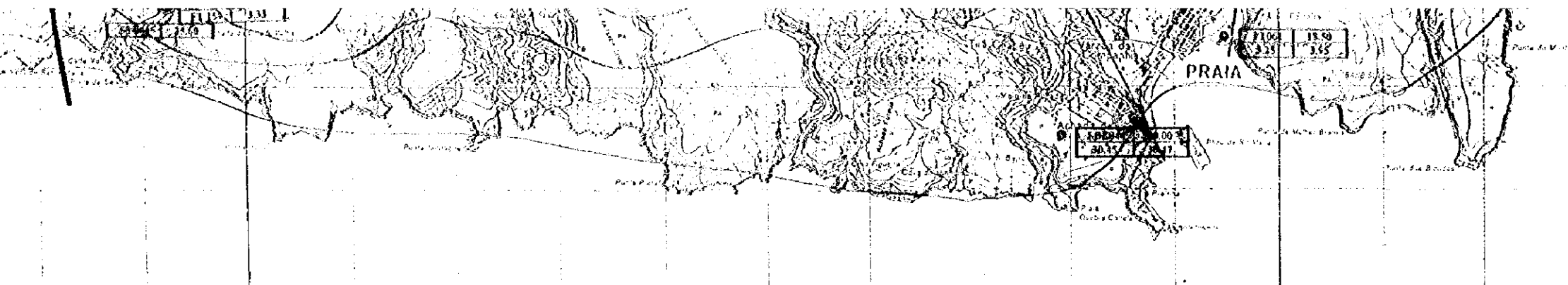


E. Electrical Survey Lines

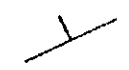





F. Groundwater and Well Information








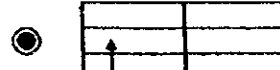
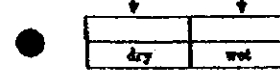
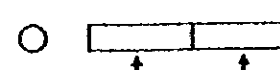
D Geological Structure

-  Strike and dip
-  Lineament
-  Boundary of Hydrogeological Basin
(Boundary of Hydrogeological Sub-basin)
-  Crater

E. Electrical Survey Lines

-  Survey Lines

F. Groundwater and Well Information

-  Groundwater level contour
-  Spring (permanent)
Spring Number Discharge (m³/h)
Well Number Depth (m)
-  Pumping test well
Discharge Rate (m³/h)
Transmissivity (m²/h)
Specific Capacity (m³/h/m)
Static Water Level at test date
Well Number Depth (m)
-  Water Level Monitoring Well
Static Water Level (m) of dry and wet season
-  Production Well
Well Number Discharge (m³/h)

SCALE : 1 / 50,000



D

D

D



