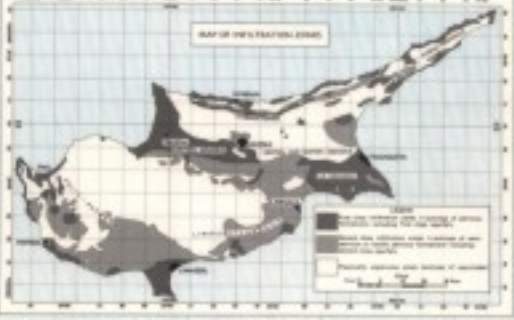
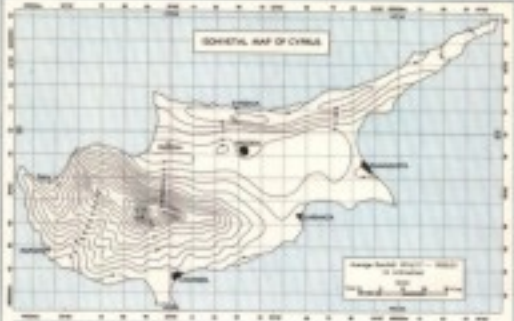


HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP OF CYPRUS

SCALE 1:250,000
0 5 10 15 20 km

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The information has been obtained from the maps and records of the Geological Survey Department and the maps and records prepared during the 1:50,000 Topographic Survey and prepared for lithographic printing by the Geological Survey Department 1970



LEGEND

- A. EXTENSIVE GROUNDWATER BODIES IN ALLUVIAL SAND AND GRAVEL, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE AND CALCARENITE.**
- Alluvial deposits
 - Unconfined water generally at shallow depth in conjunction with overbank, deltaic, glaciofluvial deposits and coastal sand including aeolian dunes.
 - Water in alluvial deposits with impermeable to semi-permeable surface.
 - Clay and silt of underlying thickness containing water-bearing lenses of sand, underlain by generally impermeable marl or silts, with normally unconfined.
 - Dune sand, forming part of aquifer systems.
 - Dune sand, normally shallow or artesian basins.
 - Pliocene sand, gravel and silt deposits
 - Unconfined water in marine and terrestrial facies and terrace formations, locally including calcarenite.
 - Very shallow ground water controlled by the configuration of underlying silt, clay or marl in some formations or dunes.
 - Confined ground water in gravel deposits (Western Formation).
 - Pliocene and Upper Miocene sandstone, calcarenite, and connected fragmental limestone
 - Unconfined ground water in sandstone, sandy marls and calcarenites (in Marine formation, unconfined at depth and along coast for artesian outcrop).
 - Confined
 - Shallow unconfined ground water controlled by the configuration of underlying impervious or semi-impervious strata, in some formations in dunes.
 - Middle Miocene sandstone
 - Unconfined ground water in sandy parts of Middle Miocene (Mafra formation).
 - Confined
- B. EXTENSIVE GROUNDWATER BODIES IN FRACTURED AND KARSTIC LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, GYPSUM, CHALK AND MARLY CHALK.**
- Unconfined ground water in reef limestone and dolomite limestone.
 - Confined
 - Unconfined ground water in gypsum limestones, often in coastal areas.
 - Confined
 - Unconfined ground water in aquifers of secondary importance of marls, marls, highly calcareous chalk, laterally unconfined.
 - Unconfined ground water in aquifers of secondary importance consisting of marls, highly marly shales, marls, including great of marly shales (Mafra of the Larnaca formation of the Mafra Range included, laterally unconfined).
 - Confined ground water
 - Ground water in highly calcareous rocks such as chalk overlain with marls (Mafra formation and Larnaca formation).
 - Ground water in crystalline, bedded and granular basic igneous and doleritic rocks of the Mafra Range.
- C. LOCAL AND SMALL DISCONTINUOUS GROUNDWATER BODIES IN COMPLEX SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS UNITS.**
- Units with alternating semi-permeable or impermeable beds and permeable beds including chalk or limestone of minor importance.
 - Clay, marl and silty shales (Mafra) with the Mafra Group locally including marl, silt and clay of the Alluvium.
 - Alternating marl, silts, gravels, clay, and shale (Mafra formation, all water normally, highly unconfined).
 - Rhyolite Concretes, including aquifers.
 - Igneous rock units
 - Volcanics with dominantly submerse alluvial fans, occasional patches of highly saline water.
 - Marly fractured igneous rocks.
 - Plutonic rocks, springs common.

- CONVENTIONAL SIGNS**
- Black, general and assumed
 - Dam
 - Spring yielding 500,000 m³/year or more
 - Spring yielding 50,000 - 500,000 m³/year
 - Spring yielding 10,000 - 50,000 m³/year
 - Surface water divide
 - Groundwater divide
 - Direction of groundwater flow
 - Rail, telegraph wire indicated
 - Threat health or open water
 - Relictive with direction of wind change
 - Sandstone
 - Silt and clay
 - Urban area
 - Proposed road
 - Secondary road

- PRINCIPLES FOR USE OF BOUNDARIES**
- Boundaries of alluvial aquifers corresponding to the extension of boundaries of the permeable beds or the contact of underlying impermeable strata. These contours are also used to mark aquifers of different quality belonging to the same system or basin.
 - Boundary between unconfined and confined aquifers corresponding to the contact of the top of the covering impermeable beds. This contour is also used to mark the boundary between two aquifers (i.e. sea and inland).
 - If heterogeneously different aquifers occur side by side or are separated by thin impermeable beds which cannot be shown in the scale of this map the colour of the boundary line corresponds to the colour of the underlying strata.
 - Zone of recharge
 - Zone of discharge

