

Hydrogeophysical Evaluation of the Washita Alluvium & Terrace Aquifer in Western Oklahoma

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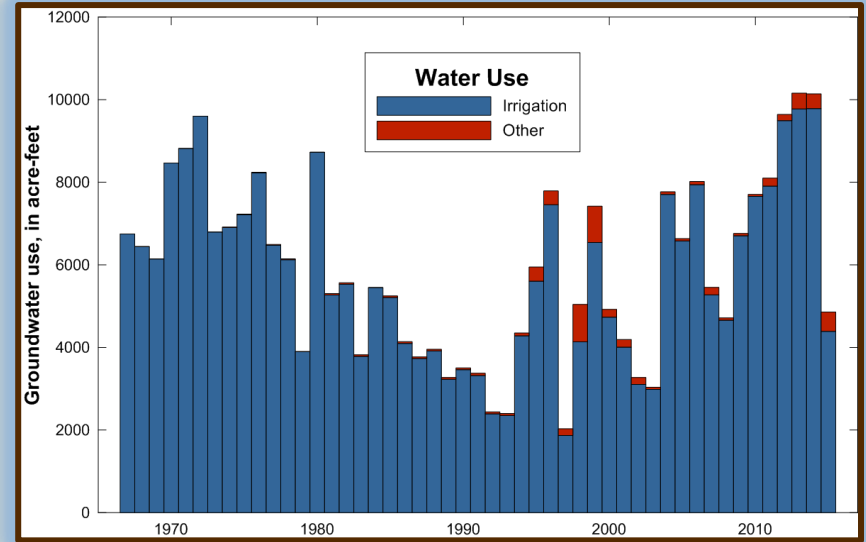
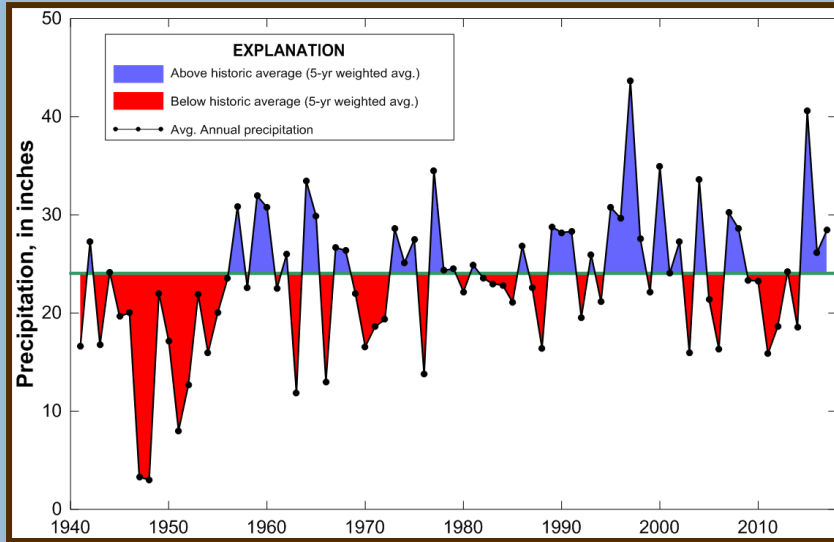
Todd Halihan

Oklahoma St. Uni

and Chris Neel, OWRB



Drought Resiliency



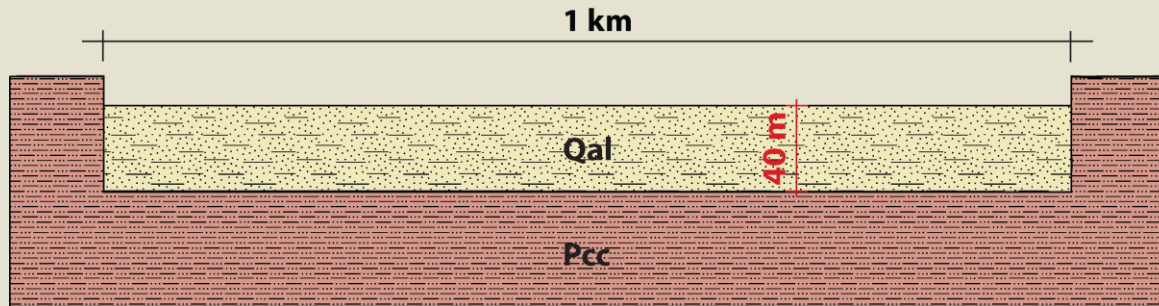
Hypothesis

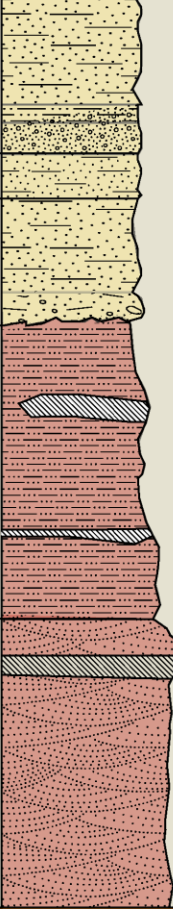
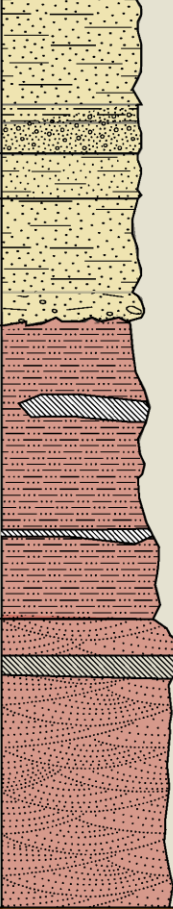
Incised valleys may exist in these settings, but are difficult to find using existing water exploration data

Can surface electrical methods elucidate incised valley structure and hydrogeology at the kilometer scale?

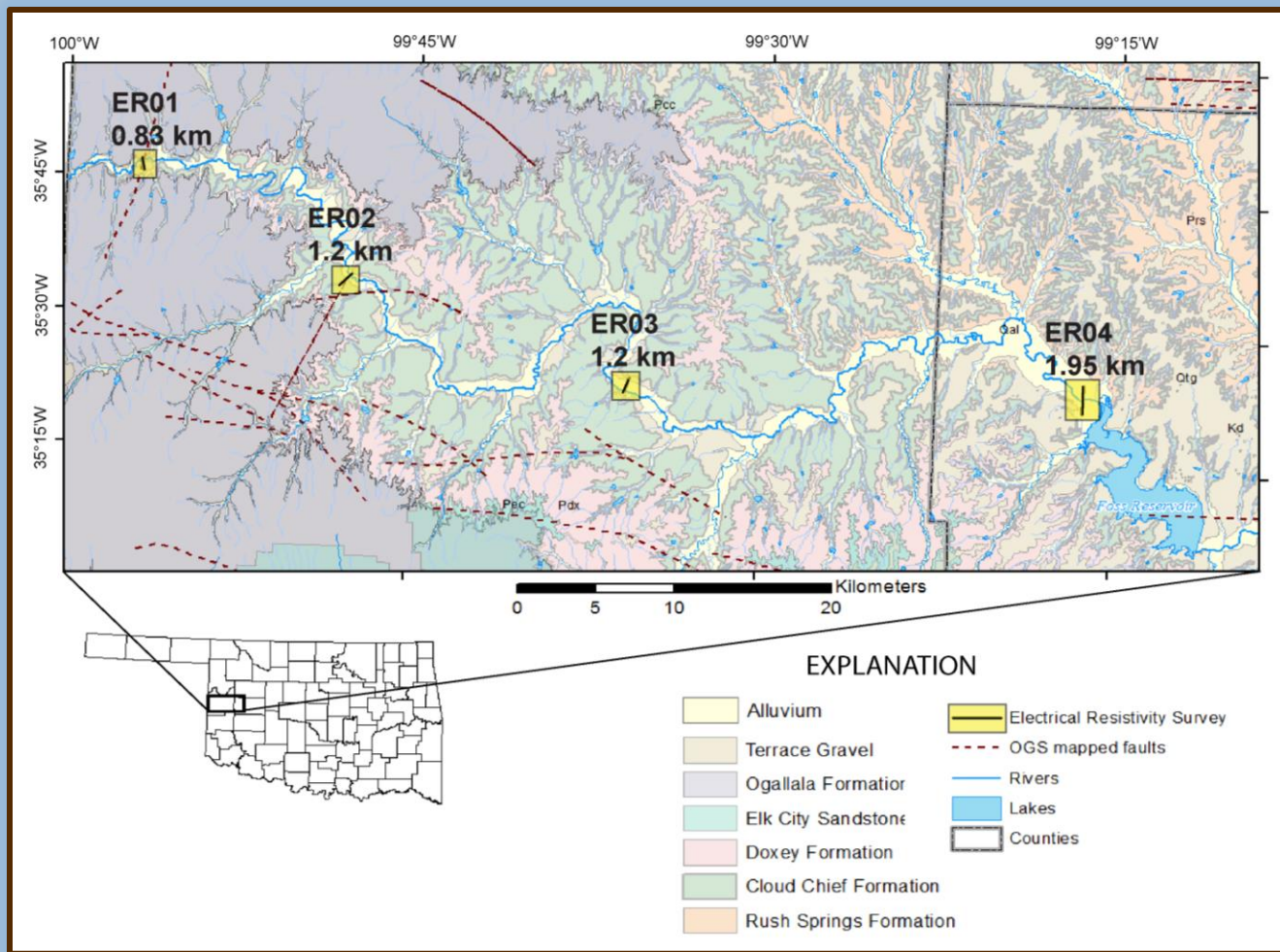
Current Conceptual Model

- Alluvium – 40 m
- Bedrock – Permian redbeds
- Resolution- 3 m, line length 330 m



Age		Formation	Column	Description
Quaternary	Pleistocene	Alluvium and Low Terrace		Clay, silt, and sand
		High Terrace		Sand and gravel
Tertiary	Miocene-Pliocene	Ogallala		Sand and gravel with Calcium carbonate cement
Upper Permian		Cloud Chief		Reddish-orange, fine-grained sandstone, siltstone, clay, shale, with intermittent evaporites
		Rush Springs Sandstone		Red, fine-grained, silty sandstone, with interbedded claystone and gypsum

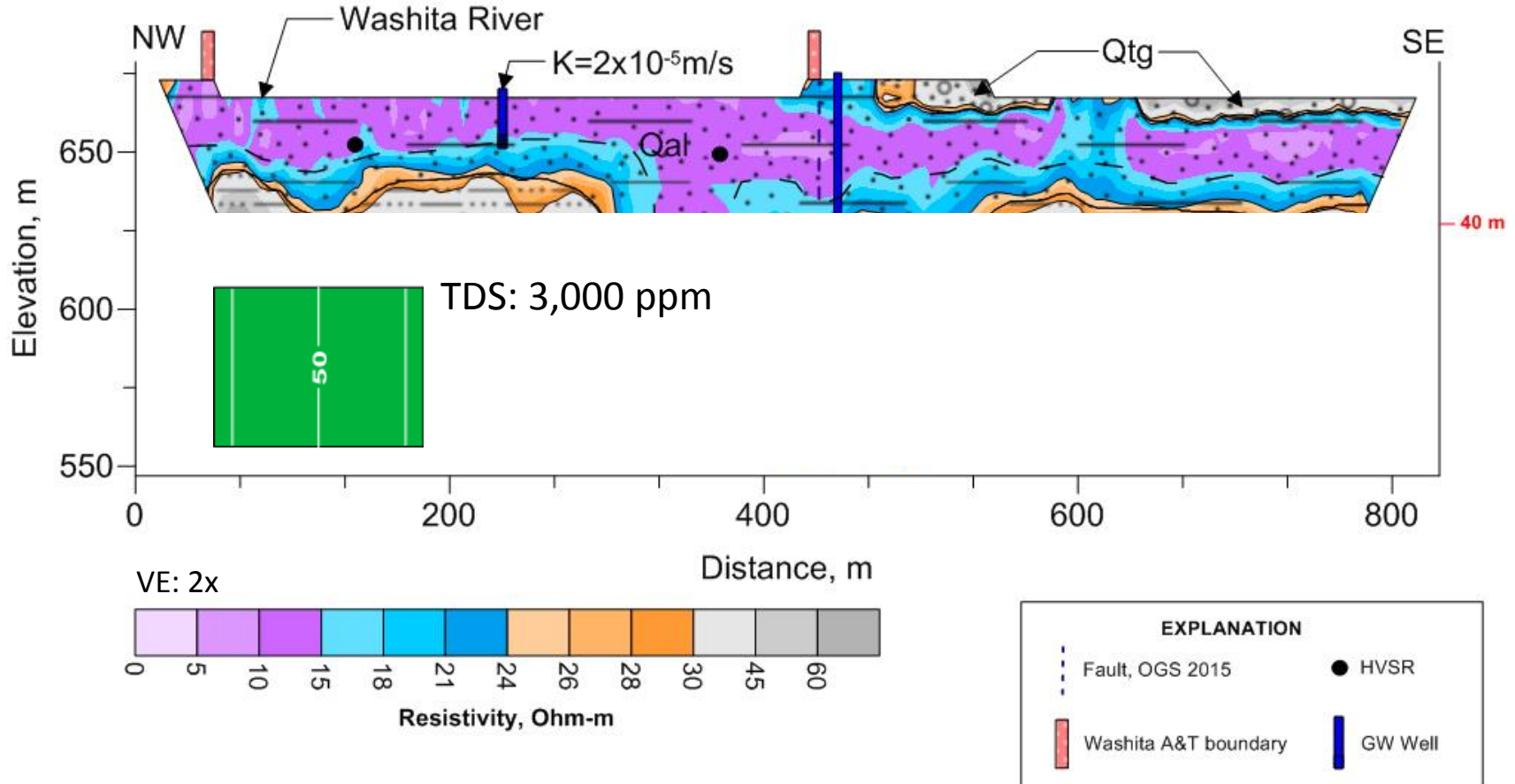
Modified, Schipper 1986



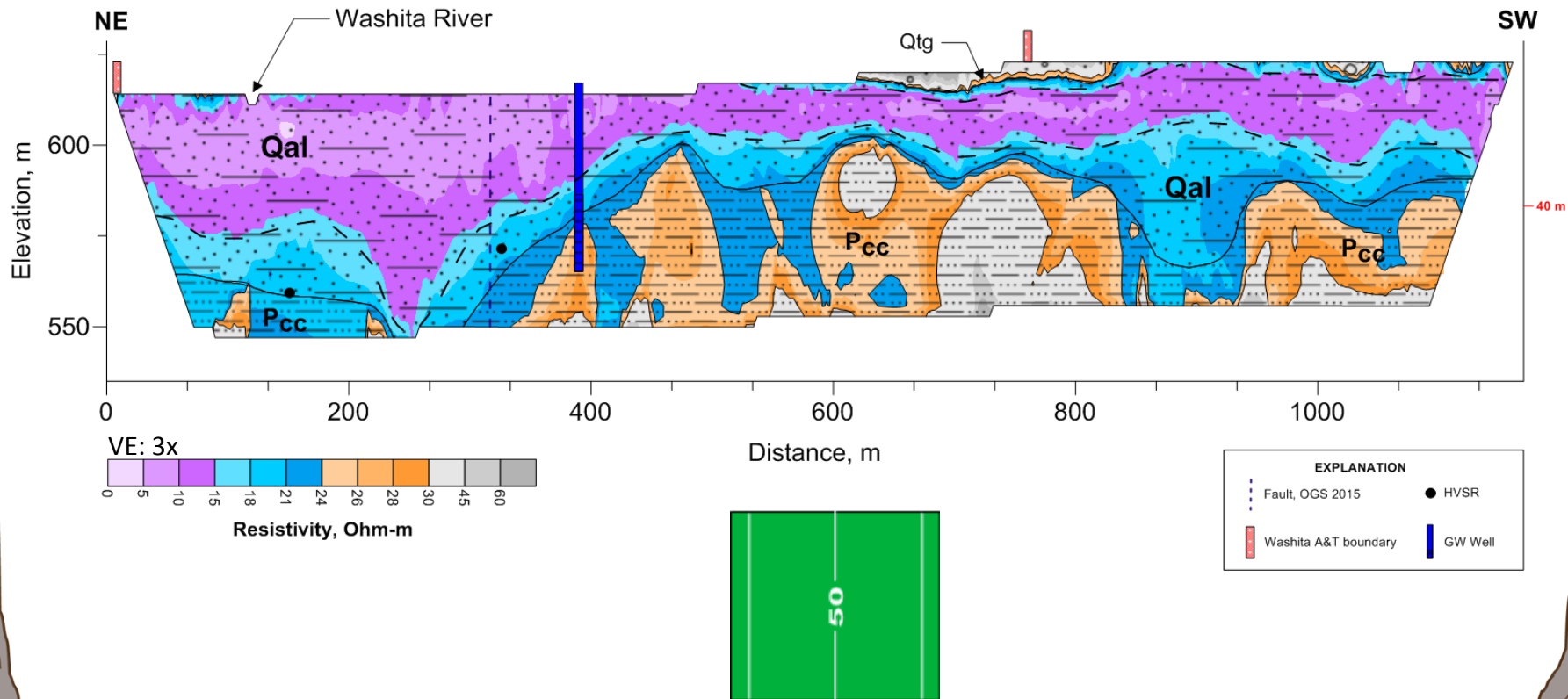
Methods



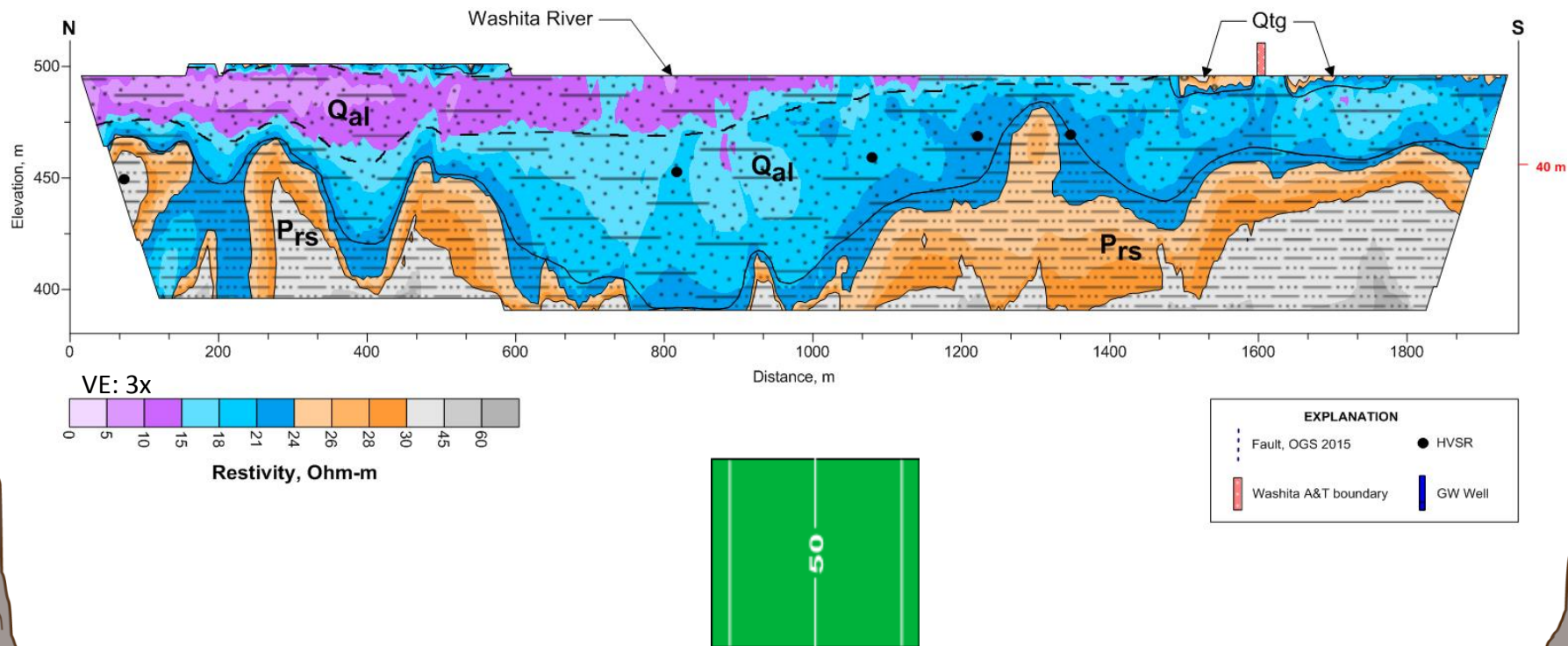
ER01 - Black Kettle National Grasslands



ER02 – NW of Cheyenne, Ok

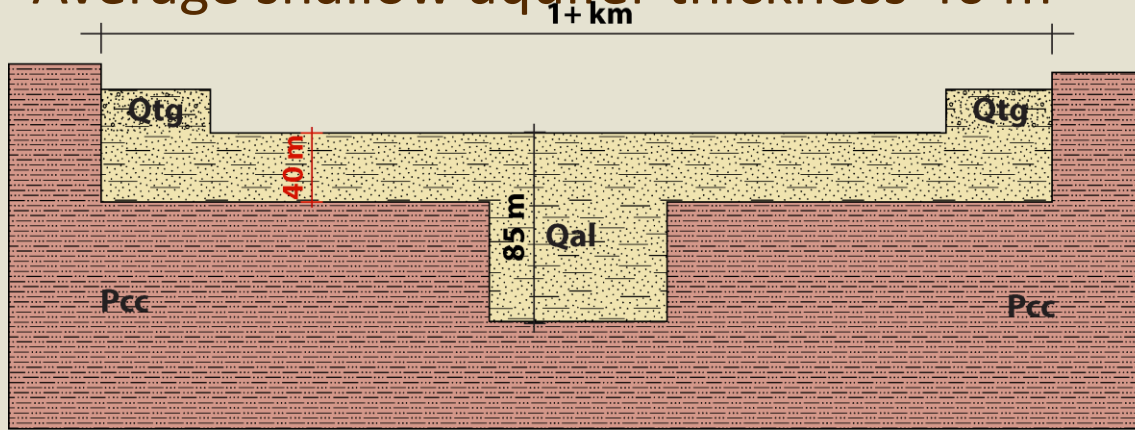


ER04 - Washita National Wildlife Refuge near Foss Reservoir



New conceptual model of the aquifer

- Average shallow aquifer thickness 40 m



- Deep channel present, up to 85 meters deep and 170-550 m wide
- Water quality higher
- Structurally controlled
- Resolution- 5 m, line length 550 m

Future work:

- Determine the hydrogeology of the buried channel
- Investigate water quality of different components
- Fluid contributions from bedrock?
- Do other nearby streams have similar subsurface characteristics?



Acknowledgements/Questions

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- Aestus LLC



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