

Table 1 Stratigraphic Units and Their Water-Bearing Properties

System	Series	Group	Stratigraphic Unit	Hydrologic Unit	Approximate Maximum Thickness (feet)	Character of Rocks	Water-Bearing Properties	
Quaternary	Recent and Pleistocene		Fluvial plain, terraces, and fan alluvium	Alluvium	50	Gravel, sand, silt, clay, caliche.	Yields small quantities of fresh water	
Cretaceous	Comanché	Fredericksburg	Edwards Limestone	Edwards and associated limestones	500	Hard, massive, cherty limestone.	Yields small to moderate quantities of fresh water in the northwestern portion of the study area	
			Comanche Peak Limestone		60	Marly, nodular limestone		
			Walnut Clay		15	Marly clay and shale aggregate.	Not known to yield water.	
		Trinity	Glen Rose Limestone	upper member	Upper Trinity	500	Alternating resistant and nonresistant beds of blue shale, nodular marl, and impure, fossiliferous limestone. Also contains two distinct evaporite zones	Yields very small to small quantities of relatively highly mineralized water.
				lower member		320	Massive, fossiliferous limestone grading upward into thin beds of limestone, dolomite, marl, and shale. Numerous caves and reefs occur in the lower portion of the member.	Yields small to moderate quantities of fresh to slightly saline water.
			Travis Peak Formation	Hensell Sand Member Gardner Shale Member	Middle Trinity	300	Red to gray clay, silt, sand, conglomerate, and thin limestone beds grading downdip into silty dolomite, marl, calcareous shale, and shaly limestones.	Not known to yield water.
				Hammell Shale Member		80	Dark blue to gray, fossiliferous, calcareous and dolomitic shale with thinly interbedded layers of limestone and sand	Not known to yield water.
				Sligo Limestone Member Hosston Sand Member	Lower Trinity	120	Sandy dolomitic limestone.	Yields small to large quantities of fresh to slightly saline water.
Pre-Cretaceous rocks						Black, red, and green, folded shale, hard massive dolomite, limestone, sandstone, and slate.	Yield moderate quantities of fresh water in the northern portion of the study area.	

From: Ashworth, John B., 1983, *Groundwater Availability of the Lower Cretaceous Formations in the Hill Country of South-Central Texas*. TDWR Report 273, p. 12.