



Surface Water Resources

Map Unit FRESH WATER PERENNIALY AVAILABLE

- 1** Small to moderate quantities of water are available year-round from streams. High flow occurs in October and to a lesser extent in May.
 - 2** Very small to moderate quantities of water available year-round from streams. Moderate quantities are available during high-flow periods which occur in October and to a lesser extent in May.
 - 3** Very small to small quantities available year-round from streams and reservoirs. Small quantities are available during high-flow periods which occur in October and to a lesser extent in May.
- ### FRESH WATER SEASONALLY AVAILABLE
- 4** Meager to very small quantities of water available from streams and ponds. Very small quantities are available during high-flow periods which occur in October and to a lesser extent in May.
 - 5** Meager to moderate quantities available from intermittent streams. Especially in the Blue Mountain North Basin, moderate quantities are available during high-flow periods which occur in October and to a lesser extent in May. Torrential flow may occur after rains, especially in the Blue Mountain North Basin.
 - 6** Meager to moderate quantities of fresh to brackish water available from streams and gullies. During high-flow periods, which occur in October and to a lesser extent in May, moderate quantities of fresh water may be found.
 - 7** Meager to moderate quantities of fresh to brackish water available from swamps. During high-flow periods, because there are a large number of fresh water streams flowing through the swamp, moderate quantities of fresh water may be found. During dry periods, water may become brackish due to evaporation.

Map Unit FRESH WATER SCARCE OR LACKING

- 8** After rains, fresh water may flow for short reaches on the surface in unsuitable to small amounts. However, this surface water quickly infiltrates or is channeled into the underlying karstic limestone.
- 9** Meager to moderate quantities of brackish to saline water are available from tidally-influenced ponds, swamps, and streams.

HYDROLOGICAL BASINS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| I Blue Mountain South | VI Cabarita River |
| II Kingston | VII Great River |
| III Rio Cobre | VIII Martha Brae River |
| IV Rio Minho | IX Dry Harbour Mountains |
| V Black River | X Blue Mountain North |

Hydrological Basin Boundary

Stream gaging station

Note: Map unit and stream gaging station numbers refer to entries in [table C-1](#).

CONVERSION CHART

To Convert	Multiply By	To Obtain
cubic meters per second	15,800	gallons per minute
cubic meters per second	60,000	liters per minute
cubic meters per second	35.31	cubic feet per second

HARDNESS TERMS

- Soft = 0 to 60 mg/L Calcium Carbonate
- Moderately hard = 61 to 120 mg/L Calcium Carbonate
- Hard = 121 to 180 mg/L Calcium Carbonate
- Very hard = >180 mg/L Calcium Carbonate

QUANTITATIVE TERMS

- Enormous = >5,000 cubic meters per second (m³/s)
(176,550 cubic feet per second (ft³/s))
- Very large = >500 to 5,000 m³/s (17,655 to 176,550 ft³/s)
- Large = >100 to 500 m³/s (3,530 to 17,655 ft³/s)
- Moderate = >10 to 100 m³/s (350 to 3,530 ft³/s)
- Small = >1 to 10 m³/s (35 to 350 ft³/s)
- Very small = >0.1 to 1 m³/s (3.5 to 35 ft³/s)
- Meager = >0.01 to 0.1 m³/s (0.35 to 3.5 ft³/s)
- Unsuitable = ≤0.01 m³/s (0.35 ft³/s)

QUALITATIVE TERMS

- Fresh water = maximum total dissolved solids (TDS) ≤ 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L); maximum chlorides ≤ 600 mg/L; and maximum sulfates ≤ 300 mg/L

Brackish water = maximum TDS >1,000 mg/L but ≤15,000 mg/L

Saline water = TDS >15,000 mg/L