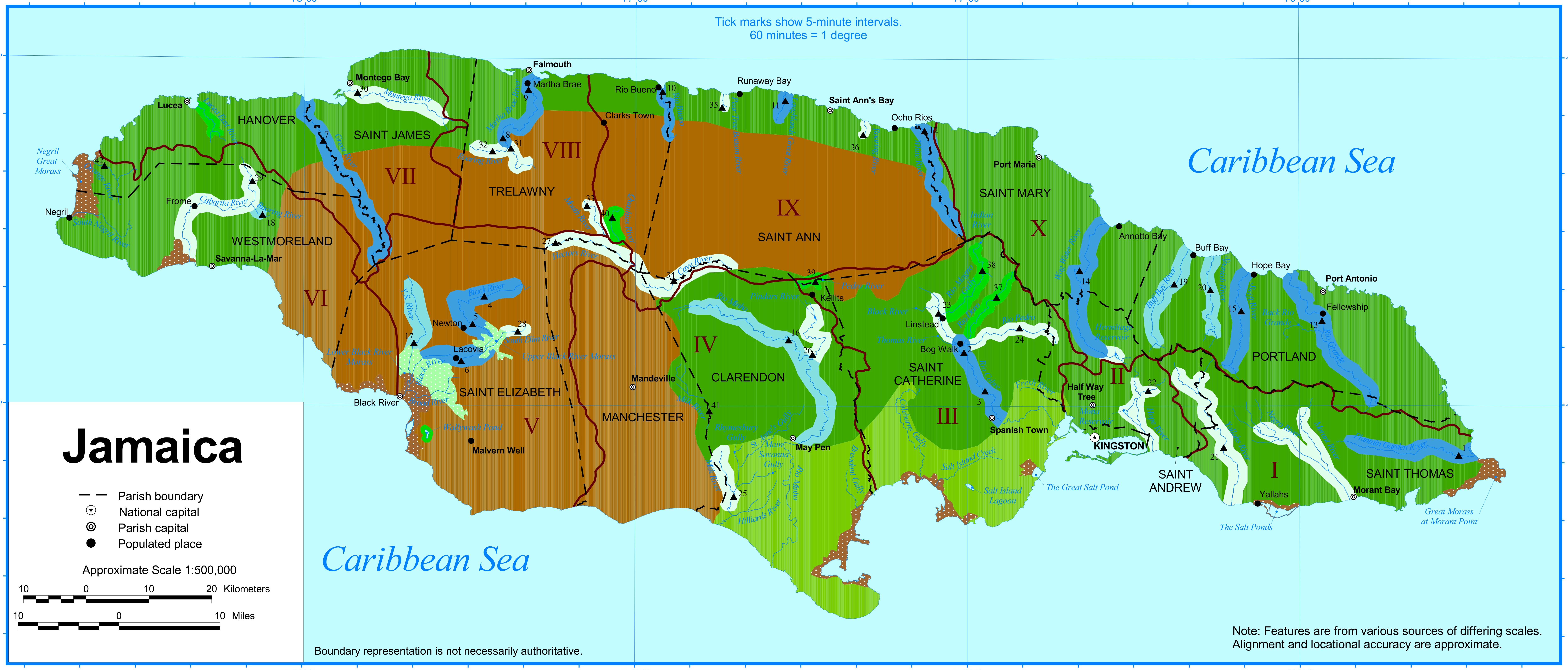

Surface Water Resources

Map Unit	FRESH WATER PERENNIALLY 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

42▲ 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 (m^3/s) (176,550 cubic feet per second (ft^3/s))
Very large	= >500 to 5,000 m^3/s (17,655 to 176,550 ft^3/s)
Large	= >100 to 500 m^3/s (3,530 to 17,655 ft^3/s)
Moderate	= >10 to 100 m^3/s (350 to 3,530 ft^3/s)
Small	= >1 to 10 m^3/s (35 to 350 ft^3/s)
Very small	= >0.1 to 1 m^3/s (3.5 to 35 ft^3/s)
Meager	= >0.01 to 0.1 m^3/s (0.35 to 3.5 ft^3/s)
Unsuitable	= ≤0.01 m^3/s (0.35 ft^3/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