How groundwater moves in southeast Minnesota: Till landscape

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Clay-rich sediment

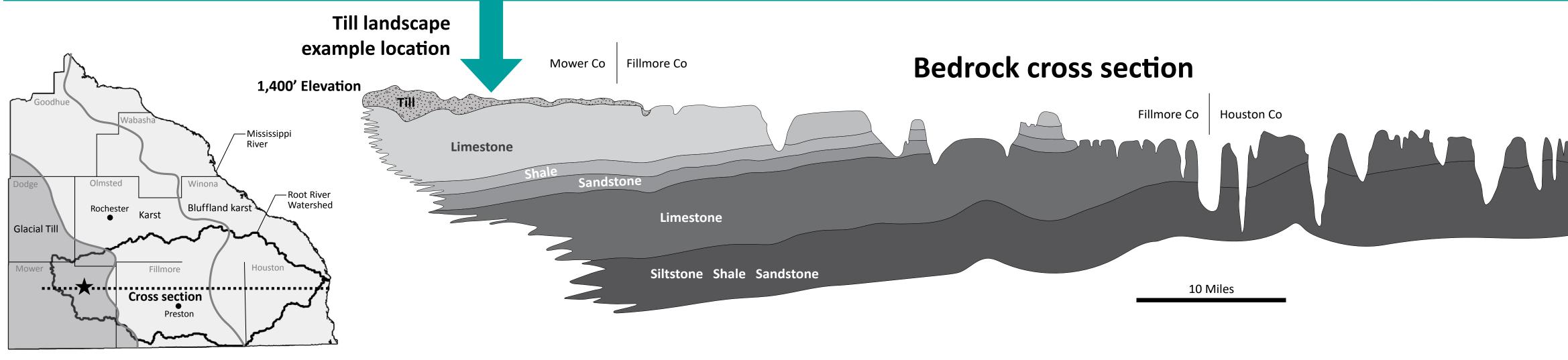
The dense blanket of compacted clay acts like a barrier and slows the downward movement of groundwater.

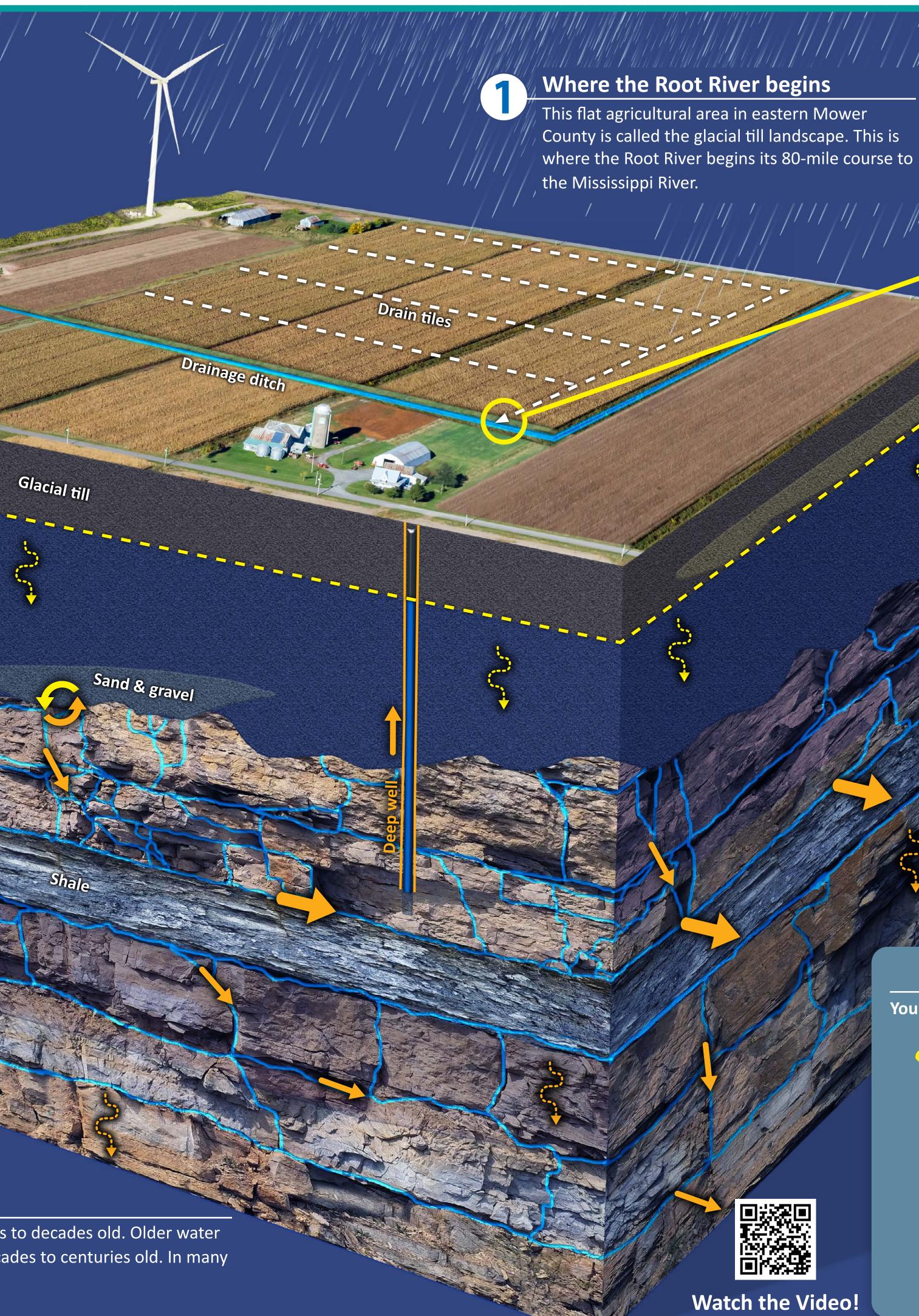
Speed of flow varies

In isolated areas, buried sand and gravel channels left by glacial streams are located in layers of till. In these locations, water flows faster into the underlying aquifers and younger water can mix with older water.

What decade are you drinking?

Younger water is often from aquifers located above shale layers and can be years to decades old. Older water is typically contained deeper in the glacial till and bedrock layers and can be decades to centuries old. In many cases, drinking water is a mixture of both younger and older water.







Drain Tile

Drainage Ditch



Drainage tile

A network of sub-surface pipes, called drainage tile, are placed four to five feet below the ground so crops can be grown. This tile directs about 20-30% of the annual precipitation to drainage ditches and streams. A small amount of precipitation slowly travels to deeper groundwater or runs off the surface, while most is evaporated and used by plants.



Thick glacial till

Till is a dense mixture of clay to boulder size material that was laid down directly by glacial ice. Up to 200 feet of till covers the underlying bedrock. The thickness and amount of clay within this till affects the movement of groundwater.

Younger water Older water



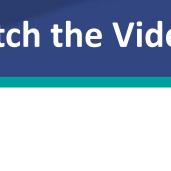
Legend

Fast movement of water

Moderate movement of water

Slow movement of water

Mixing of younger and older water













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Root River Field to Stream Partnership



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