# 7-024.01 BORREGO VALLEY - BORREGO SPRINGS

### **Basin Boundaries**

#### Summary

The Borrego Springs groundwater subbasin is located in northeastern San Diego County and extends from Coyote Canyon in the north to San Felipe Creek in the southeast. The subbasin is bound on the north by the Santa Rosa Mountains and on the west by San Ysidro Mountain and the Vallecito Mountains. The subbasin is bound on the northeast by Coyote Mountain and the Coyote Creek fault. The San Felipe Creek and a groundwater divide separates the subbasin from the adjoining Ocotillo Wells subbasin.Coyote Creek and San Felipe Creek drain the valley southwestward. Borrego Sink, overlying the southern portion of the subbasin, is a major collection point for runoff in Borrego Valley (DWR, 1984). Average annual precipitation is about five inches.The subbasin boundary is defined by 12 segments detailed in the descriptions below.

SegmentSegmentLabelType		Description			
1-2	E Alluvial	Begins from point (1) and follows the contact of Holocene alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (2).			
2-3	E Fault	Continues from point (2) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (3).			
3-4	I Fault	Continues from point (3) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (4).			
4-5	E Fault	Continues from point (4) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (5).			
5-6	E Alluvial	Continues from point (5) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Quaternary terrestrial sediments, Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (6).			
6-7	I Alluvial	Continues from point (6) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Quaternary terrestrial sediments, Cretaceous plutonic rocks, and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (7).			
7-8	E Alluvial	Continues from point (7) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (8).			
8-9	I Fault	Continues from point (8) and approximately follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (9).			
9-10	I Stream	Continues from point (9) and follows San Felipe Creek to point (10).	{c}		
10-11	E Alluvial	Continues from point (10) and follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with various Mesozoic or older plutonic rocks and various Paleozoic or older metamorphic rocks to point (11).			
11-12	Е	Continues from point (11) and crosses the Quaternary alluvium at a bedrock	{b}		

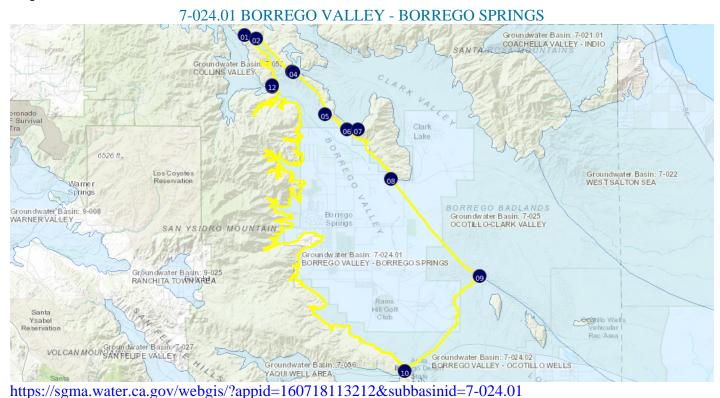
#### Segment Descriptions

	Non-Alluvial	constriction to point (12).	
12-1	E Alluvial	Continues from point (12) and follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks and ends at point (1).	{b}

## Significant Coordinates

<u>Point</u>	Latitude	<u>Longitude</u>
1	33.417048475	-116.457527767
2	33.414174165	-116.445878091
3	33.38646384	-116.40993555
4	33.386118609	-116.408995575
5	33.351036792	-116.37687404
6	33.338495072	-116.355027171
7	33.338261309	-116.3442048
8	33.29682946	-116.311072491
9	33.215874565	-116.222364852
10	33.13643378	-116.297429491
11	33.374014394	-116.429769468
12	33.375216632	-116.429715552

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#### References

<u>Ref</u>	Citation	<u>Pub</u> Date	<u>Global</u> <u>ID</u>
{a}	Diblee Geological Foundation, Geologic Map of the Clark Lake and Rabbit Peak Quadrangles, 1:24,000, T.W Dibblee and J.A. Minch.		61
{b}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Atlas of California Map No. 019, Santa Ana Sheet, 1:250,000, Thomas H. Rogers.URL: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GAM/santaana/santaana.html		25
{c}	United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Hydrography Dataset, Flowline Dataset for California, note: Coordinated effort among the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).URL: http://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html		1

Footnotes

- I: Internal
- E: External