

Table 13. Israel: aquifers

<u>Approximate geological age</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Hydrological importance</u>
	Littoral sand and sandstones with intercalated layers of sandy silt; up to 150 m thick	Aquifers of the coastal plains
Pleistocene	Detritic material, sand and silt	Aquifer in the Arava
Neogene	Dark marine clays intercalated with thin sand beds	Bottom of the coastal plain aquifer in the southern part of Israel
Eocene	Chalks, locally siliceous	Confining bed in the hills
Senonian	Soft chalks with chert beds; locally bituminous	Confining bed above the Tertiary-Cretaceous aquifer
Turonian-Cenomanian	Dolomites and limestones up to 800 m thick; in some localities divided into an upper-limestone facies, middle chalky-marly facies, and lower dolomitic facies	Aquifer of the hill region
Albian-Aptian	Mainly marls	Bottom of all aquifers in the northern half of the country
Neocomian	Coarse grained, terrestrial sandstone	Aquifer in the Negev
Jurassic	Massive limestone in Mount Hermon; mainly chalky-shaly strata attested from bore-holes in Israel	Feeds the springs of the Jordan; otherwise hydrologically unimportant