INTRODUCTION

The Upper San Pedro Basin lies in the central part of southeastern Arizona, across Cochise and Pima counties. The basin is part of the Colorado Plateau and is surrounded by the San Pedro River to the north, the Lower San Pedro River to the west, the Whetstone Mountains to the east, and the Dragoon Mountains to the southeast. The basin contains the Upper San Pedro River, which flowing southward from its junction with the San Pedro River at the southern edge of the basin. The basin is approximately 150 miles long and 15 miles across.

The basin is a complex and diversified geologic environment, with a variety of geologic formations and structures. The geology of the basin is characterized by a series of fault blocks and fault-bounded basins and uplifts, which have been subjected to various tectonic and sedimentary processes over time. The geologic history of the basin is complex and has been shaped by a variety of geological events, including volcanic activity, earthquakes, and uplift and subsidence.

The water resources of the basin are mainly derived from groundwater, with surface water being limited to ephemeral streams and springs. The groundwater is primarily derived from the alluvial deposits of the basin, with some contributions from the underlying bedrock.

The Upper San Pedro Basin is an area of active water resource development, with a variety of water supply systems in place. The basin is drained by the Upper San Pedro River, which flows southward from its junction with the San Pedro River at the southern edge of the basin. The river is a major source of water supply for the basin, with a variety of water use systems in place.

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