

From: The Groundwater Atlas of Saunders County, Nebraska Resource Atlas No. 9 –

Dana P. Divine

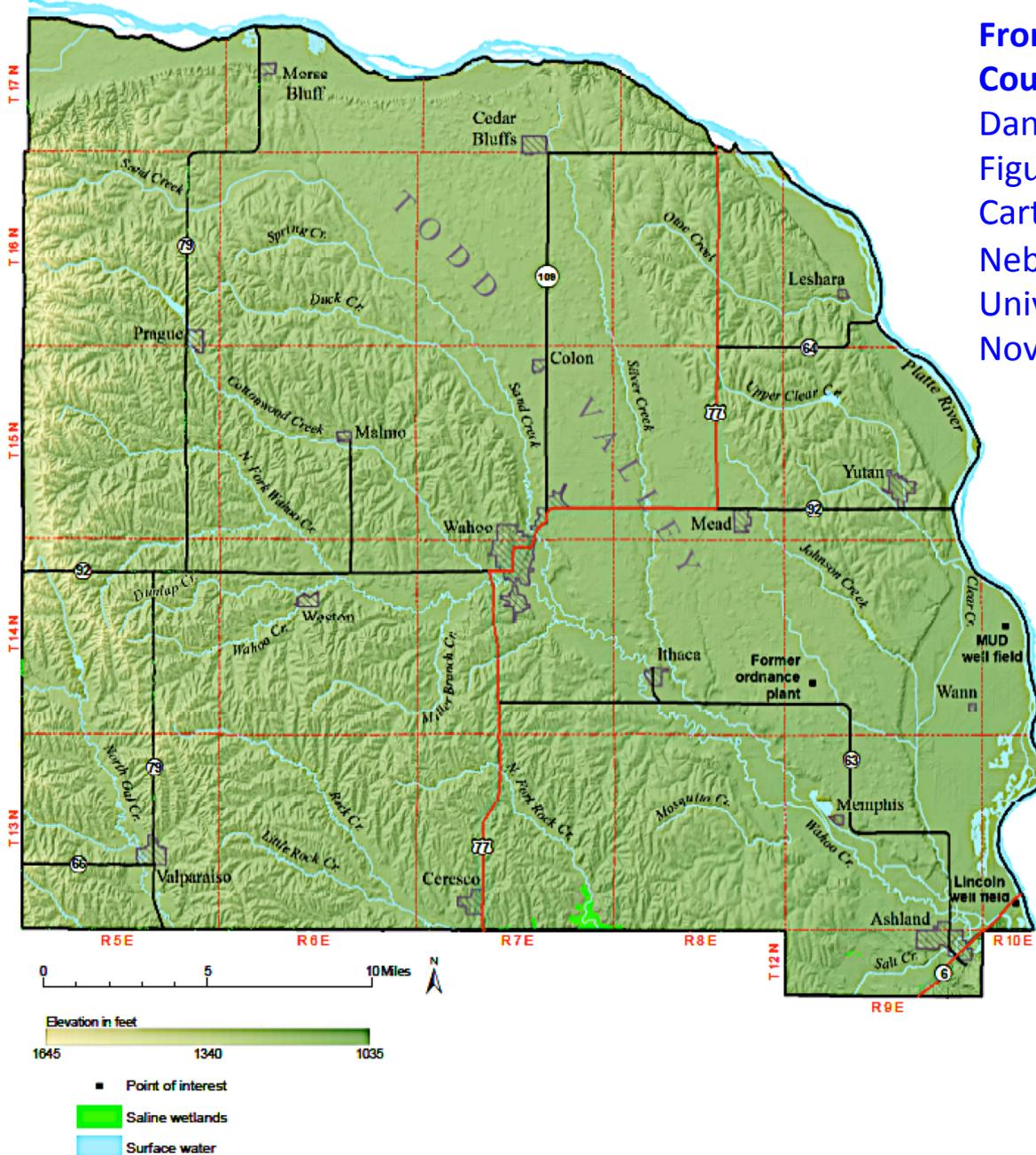
Figure 1

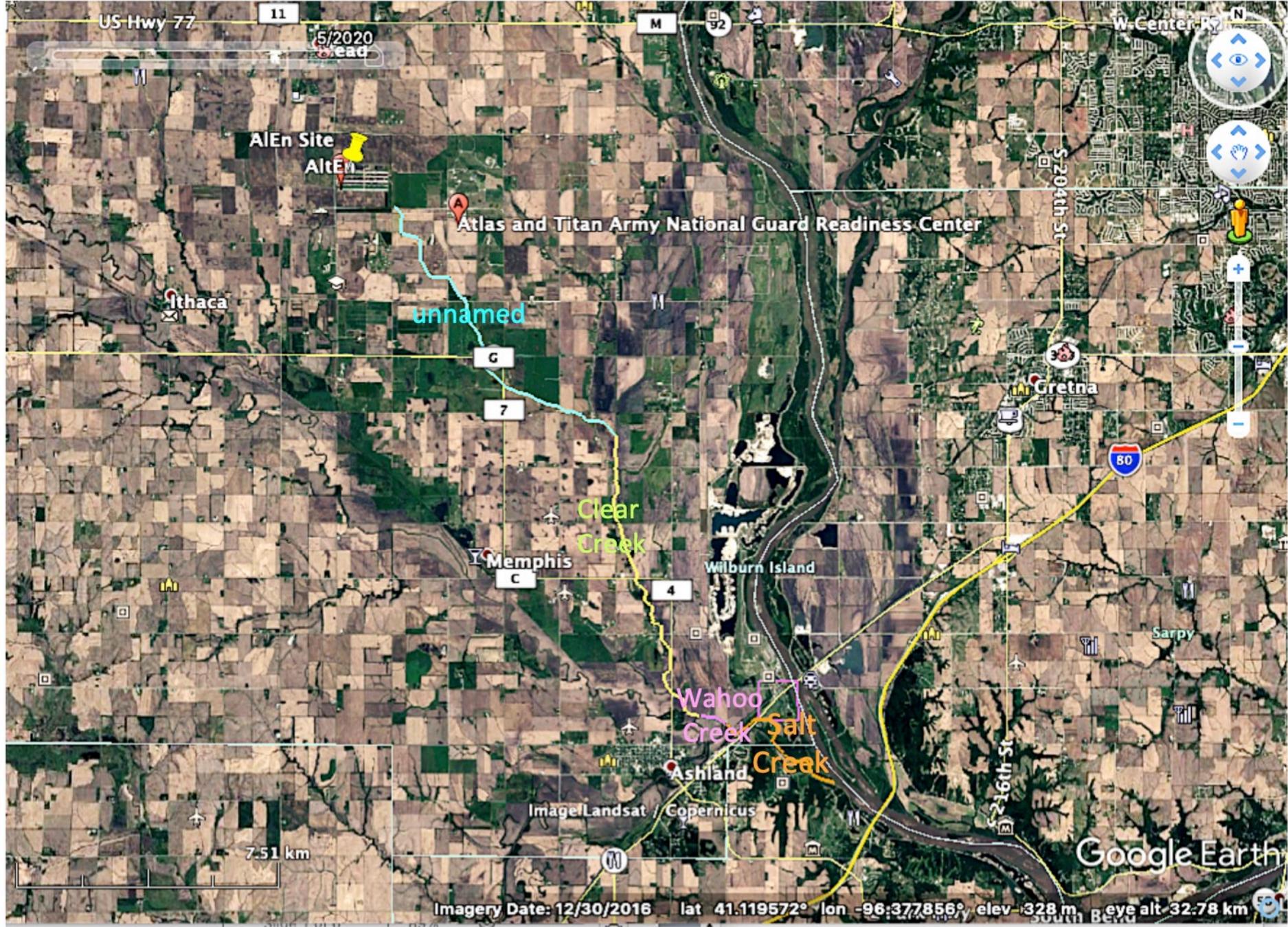
Cartography by Leslie M. Howard

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The large plain in the eastern part of the county is about 30 miles long and 7 miles wide and is called the Todd Valley. The Todd Valley represents an abandoned channel of the Platte River that has relatively thick accumulations of sand and gravel. The Todd Valley is a former channel of the Platte River that was probably abandoned at least 27,000 years ago and is filled with fluvial sediments overlain by Peoria Loess and modern soil.





Flow path from AltEn site to Platte River (25.95 km / 16.1 miles) - Schalles Lab, Creighton Biology



Flow path of lower reach of unnamed channel from AltEn to Clear Creek (Schalles Lab)



Small impoundment on lower Johnson Creek. There are sediment deposits on the west end of this small pond. Sedimentation at this location might efficiently trap particle bound contaminants just before the confluence with Clear Creek

(Google Earth Imagery; Schalles Lab, Biology Department, Creighton University)



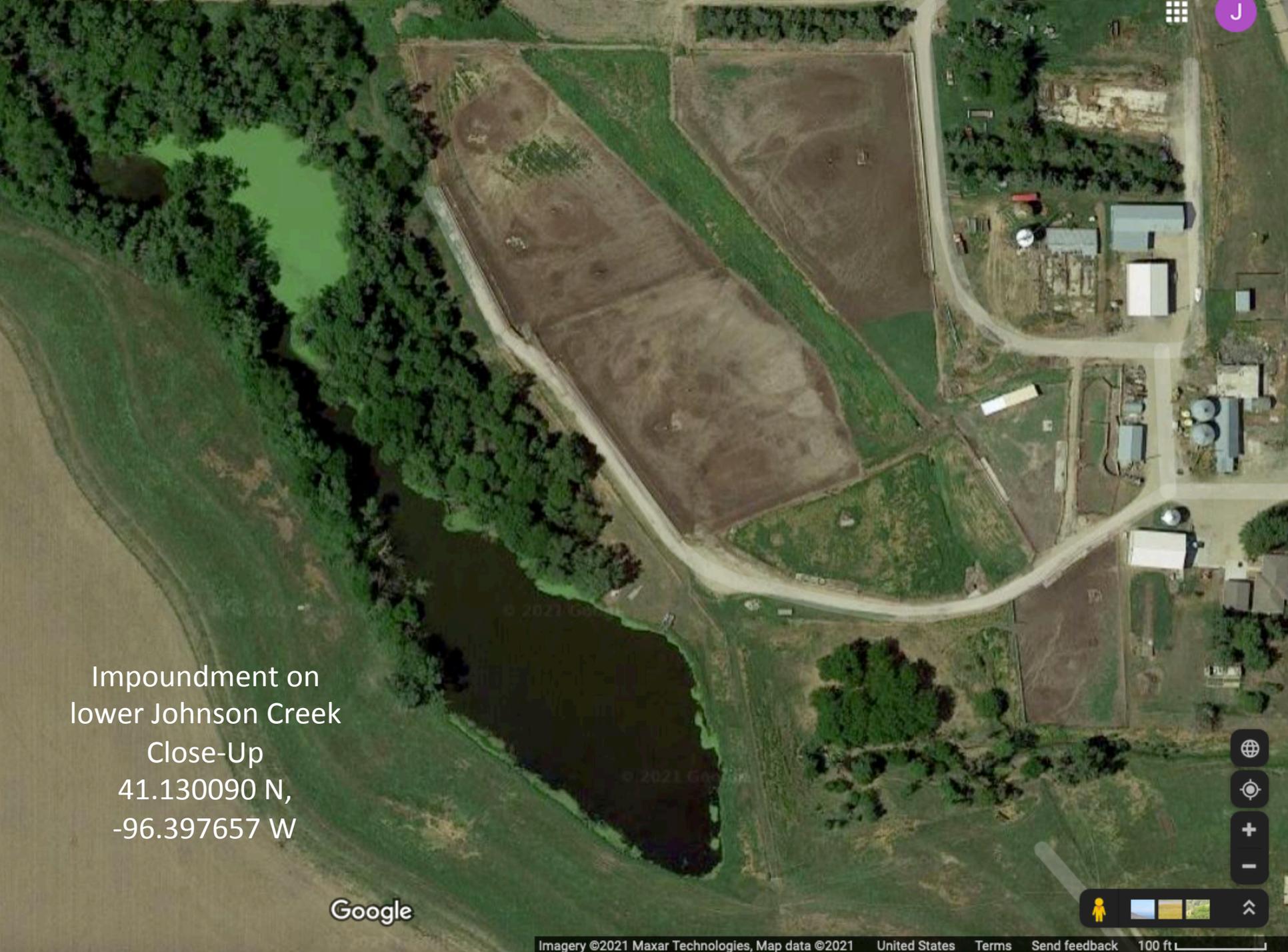
Impoundment on
lower Johnson creek
41.130090 N,
-96.397657 W

outlet channel

Riparian forest and small impoundment on lower Johnson Creek, just before the confluence with Clear Creek, just to the east. Schalles Lab, Biology Department, Creighton University)

Impoundment on
lower Johnson Creek
Close-Up
41.130090 N,
-96.397657 W

Google



Lower Clear Creek Watershed and its confluence with Lower Wahoo and Salt Creek channels
(Schalles Lab, Biology Department, Creighton University)



Google Earth subscene showing Clear Creek joining Wahoo Creek, Wahoo Creek joining Salt Creek, Salt Creek joining Platte River. Lincoln Municipal Water Wellfield in magenta.