A potentiometric surface represents the algebraic average of the water table elevation. Figure 6 shows the annual, seasonal, and interannual variations of the water table elevation. Water levels are controlled by both recharge and discharge processes, and the water table is a dynamic system that responds to changes in precipitation, evapotranspiration, and groundwater withdrawals. The map shows that the water table is highest in the spring and lowest in the fall, due to seasonal variations in recharge and discharge. The water table is also influenced by topography, geology, and land use, which determine the distribution and movement of groundwater. The map is based on about 800 measured water-level and spring altitude data points, and it is designed to demonstrate downward vertical gradients.