In contrast, interpreting sand distribution in the subsurface—Model generated map showing sand- and gravel-body extent, depth from the surface, and thickness of sand and gravel bodies that commonly lie stratigraphically between the land surface to the top of till unit (depth from the top of till unit). Sand and gravel unit penetrated by wells, based primarily on an understanding of geologic processes. The resulting figures show the distribution of sand and gravel bodies underlying Hubbard County. The sand bodies are not necessarily interconnected. Sand and gravel can be present within a till, but in places may overlie older units. Water quality also determines whether an aquifer is usable. To be an aquifer the units must be saturated and transmission depend on their extent and thickness, as well as factors such as geologic processes. The sand and gravel deposits of Minnesota are the products of a long, complex process involving glacial deposition. No claim is made that the interpretation shown is rigorously correct, however, the Minnesota Geological Survey does not warrant or guarantee that sand and gravel will be found at all places and depths shown, nor does it guarantee that sand and gravel bodies underlying Hubbard County depicted here are usable aquifers. Additional sand bodies, or extensions of those shown, are undoubtedly present in these areas. Figure 16 illustrates that some areas in Hubbard County are more conducive to sand and gravel body deposition than others. The area where units have been buried by bedrock is considered to have minimal potential for sand and gravel body formation. Water quality also plays a role in determining whether a sand and gravel body can be used as an aquifer.