

# IAH network on “Coastal aquifer dynamics and coastal zone management”

## QUESTIONNAIRE

IAH national committees, IAH members and non members from all around the world involved in SWI and SGD research and management are kindly asked to fill in the questionnaire in this page with as many details as possible.

A world database will be set up and made available, with basic coastal aquifer main characteristics.

We expect to gather standard and comparable information on the knowledge level and hopefully the state of the art of the research on SWI and SGD, and coastal aquifer management methods adopted around the world.

- 1) Location of aquifer (country, more specific location):
- 2) Reported by:
- 3) Type of medium (karst, porous, fracture)
- 4) Type of aquifer (phreatic or confined)
- 5) Main lithology - (e.g. gravel, sand and clay)
- 6) Hydrochemistry: fresh or saline
- 7) Saltwater intrusion: lateral from sea or lakes - upconing
- 8) Aquifer geometry: hydraulic characteristics
- 9) Aquifer parameters: storage - annual water pumping - (in MCMA - millions cubic meters, annually)
- 10) Depth of aquifer (water level and bottom) - water level 5- 30 m - aquifer depth - 50-200 m
- 11) Major chemistry (anions - ?; Cations - ?):
- 12) Major salinity sources:
- 13) Population:
- 14) Aquifer status: special features - e.g. thermal springs, major faults,...
- 15) Investigation methods - e.g. water level measurements, EC (electrical conductivity profiles), TDEM (geophysical),
- 16) Numerical hydrological modeling, chemical and isotopic methods, age determination, IR survey, seepage meters (for Submarine Groundwater Discharge, SGD)
- 17) Monitoring methods applied and duration - water level measurements, EC (electrical conductivity profiles - seasonal)
- 18) Management methods:
- 19) Aquifer management actions:
- 20) Identification of existing or potential problems:
- 21) Annexes:
- 22) Observations: