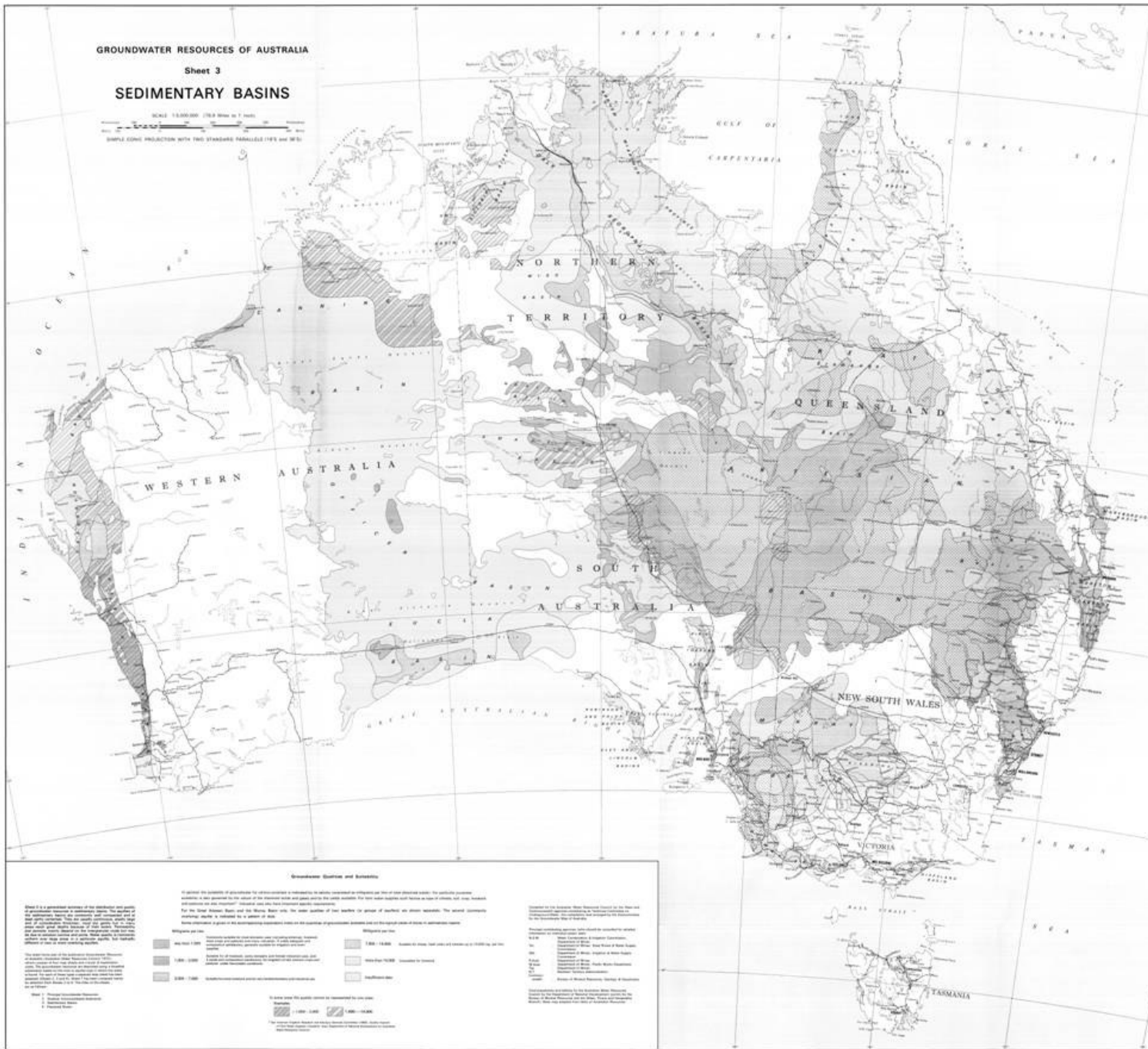


Appendix 4

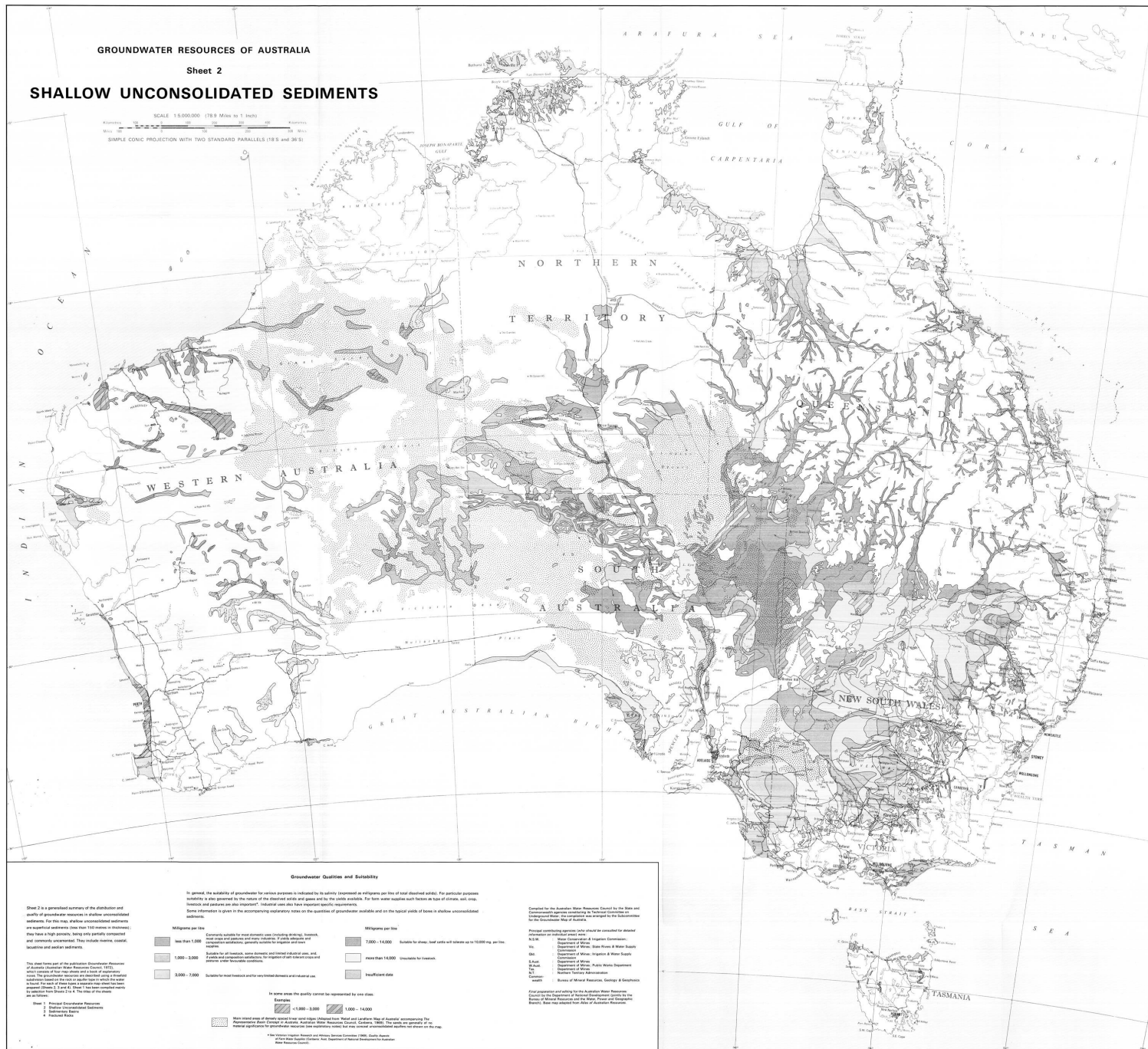
Maps of Irrigation Areas and Hydrogeological Types



Source: Australian Groundwater Atlas, Australian Water Resources Council, 1975

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA
Sheet 2
SHALLOW UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS

SCALE 1:5,000,000 (7.9 Miles to 1 Inch)
 SIMPLE CONIC PROJECTION WITH TWO STANDARD PARALLELS (18° S and 36° S)



Groundwater Quality and Salinity

This is a generalised summary of the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments. For this map, shallow unconsolidated sediments are defined as those less than 100 metres in thickness. Only those areas generally considered suitable for agriculture, horticulture, stock and domestic use are shown. They include marine coastal, estuarine and aquifer sediments.

This map forms part of the publication Groundwater Resources of Australia (Australian Water Resources Council, 1975). It is one of a series of maps showing the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments. The groundwater resources are classified using a standard method based on the work of the Australian Water Resources Council (1975). The map is one of a series of maps showing the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments. The groundwater resources are classified using a standard method based on the work of the Australian Water Resources Council (1975). The map is one of a series of maps showing the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments.

Milligrams per litre

- Less than 1,000
- 1,000 - 3,000
- 3,000 - 7,000

Micrograms per litre

- Less than 1,000
- 1,000 - 3,000
- 3,000 - 7,000

Micrograms per litre

- 7,000 - 14,000
- More than 14,000
- Not known

Micrograms per litre

- 7,000 - 14,000
- More than 14,000
- Not known

Examples

- Highly saline areas of coastal sediments (e.g. near the coast of Western Australia)
- Low salinity areas of coastal sediments (e.g. near the coast of New South Wales)
- Highly saline areas of inland sediments (e.g. in the interior of Western Australia)
- Low salinity areas of inland sediments (e.g. in the interior of New South Wales)

Controlled by the Australian Water Resources Council for the State and Commonwealth governments in accordance with the provisions of the Australian Water Resources Council Act 1975. The map is one of a series of maps showing the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments. The groundwater resources are classified using a standard method based on the work of the Australian Water Resources Council (1975). The map is one of a series of maps showing the distribution and quality of groundwater resources in shallow unconsolidated sediments.

Source: Australian Groundwater Atlas, Australian Water Resources Council, 1975

Major Irrigation Areas in 1997

