## 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),
- Numerical hydrological modeling, chemical and isotopic methods, age determination, IR survey, seepage meters (for Submarine Groundwater Discharge, SGD)
- Monitoring methods applied and duration water level measurements, EC (electrical conductivity profiles seasonal)

Glafkos plain aquifer, Southwestern part of Greece (Peloponnesus)

K. VOUDOURIS, D. MANDILARAS and A. ANTONAKOS

Pouros medium

Phreatic

Alluvial deposits (sands, gravel, silts and clays)

Fresh and saline

Lateral from sea

Storage coefficient S=4.5%-12.6 %, Transmissivity T=400-1700 m2/day

The mean annual rainfall in the coastal area is 695 mm; Infiltration form rainfall=2.85x106 m<sup>3</sup>/year Seepage form river=13x10<sup>6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/year

Max Dept of aquifer =120 m Water level: In coactal area 15 m beleow sea level, Inland: 15-45 m above sea level

 $Ca^{2+}=33-190 mg/L$ ,  $Na^{+}=2-880 mg/L$ ,  $Mg^{2+}=3.7-65 mg/L$ ,  $HCO_{3}^{-}=171-305 mg/L$ ,  $SO_{4}^{2-}=2-216 mg/L$ ;

Seawater intrusion, as a result of the intensified exploitation

The main urban center of the area is the city of Patras, with 163,500 inhabitants

There are not thermal springs

EC, chemical analyses, temperature and pH

Revelle index, Ionic strength, Durov diagram

Sixtyone(61) groundwater samples were collected from the Glafkos plain aquifer (May 2001)

18)	Management methods:	
19)	Aquifer management actions:	Pumping for domestic supply stopped from coastal area
20)	Identification of existing or potential problems:	Water quality has been deteriorated as a consequence of seawater intrusion and not fully compatible with the uses of this area
21)	Annexes:	
22)	Observations:	