

11.3.5 Potential Evaluation of Aquifer

The four above-mentioned indices were summed up at every 3.3Km² calculation grid in the basin for the synthetic evaluation of aquifers. The results are illustrated in Fig. 11.3-9 to 11.

1) Kalahari Aquifer

The southeastern part of the basin, which is called the “Pre-Kalahari Valley” or “Salt Block”, is evaluated badly. The area, which is given more than 275 points and evaluated as considerably good, extends widely in the western part of the basin. (Fig. 11.3-9)

2) Auob Aquifer

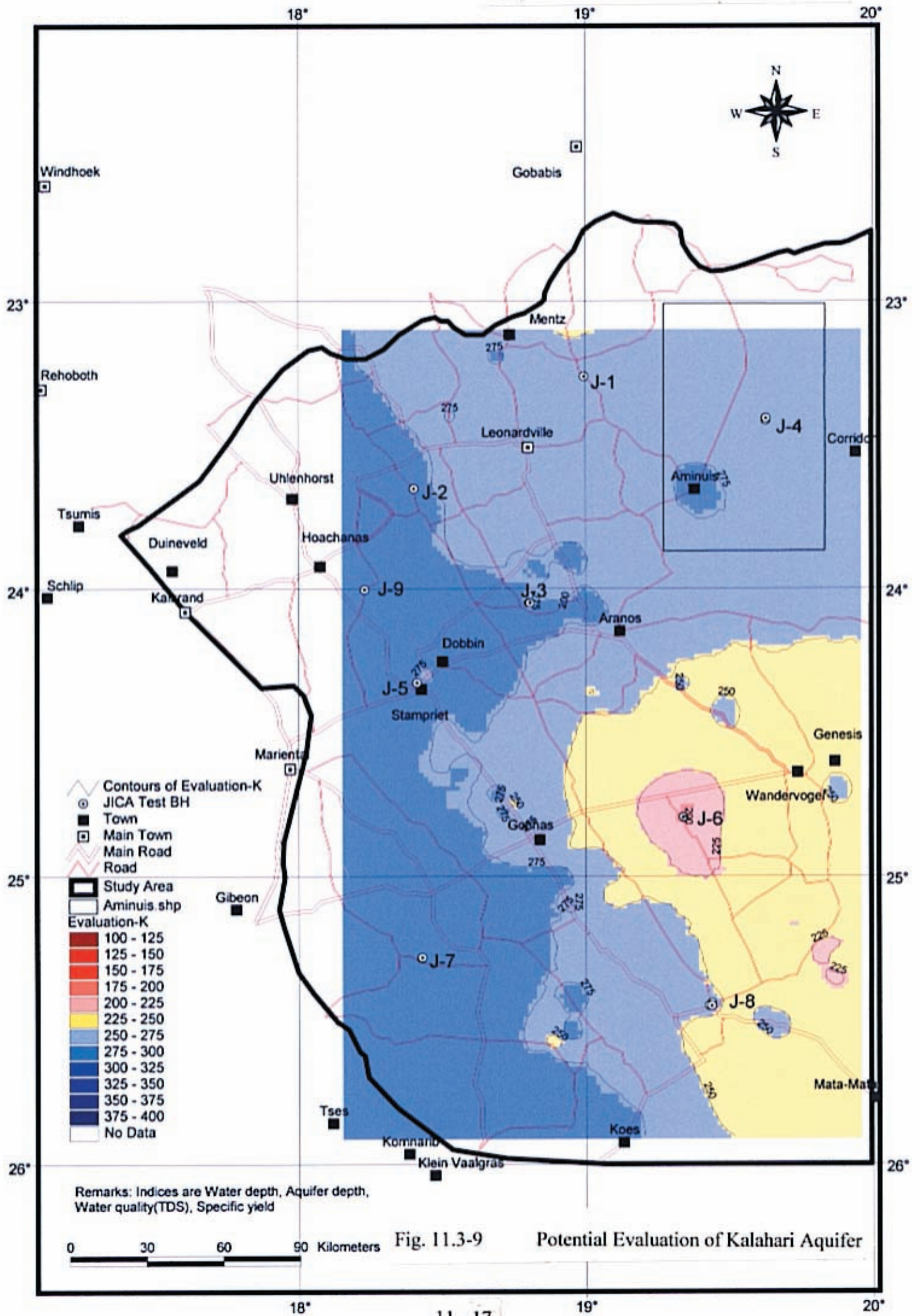
The central area of the western part of the basin including Stampriet obtains a good score of more than 300 points and as a result, it coincides with the present condition of high intensive withdrawal from this aquifer as shown in Fig.11.3-10. However, the area, which obtains only less than 225 points, is distributed extensively in the southeastern part of the basin. It is remarkable that is a considerable portion of the land in the north of Aminius reaches more than 250 points.

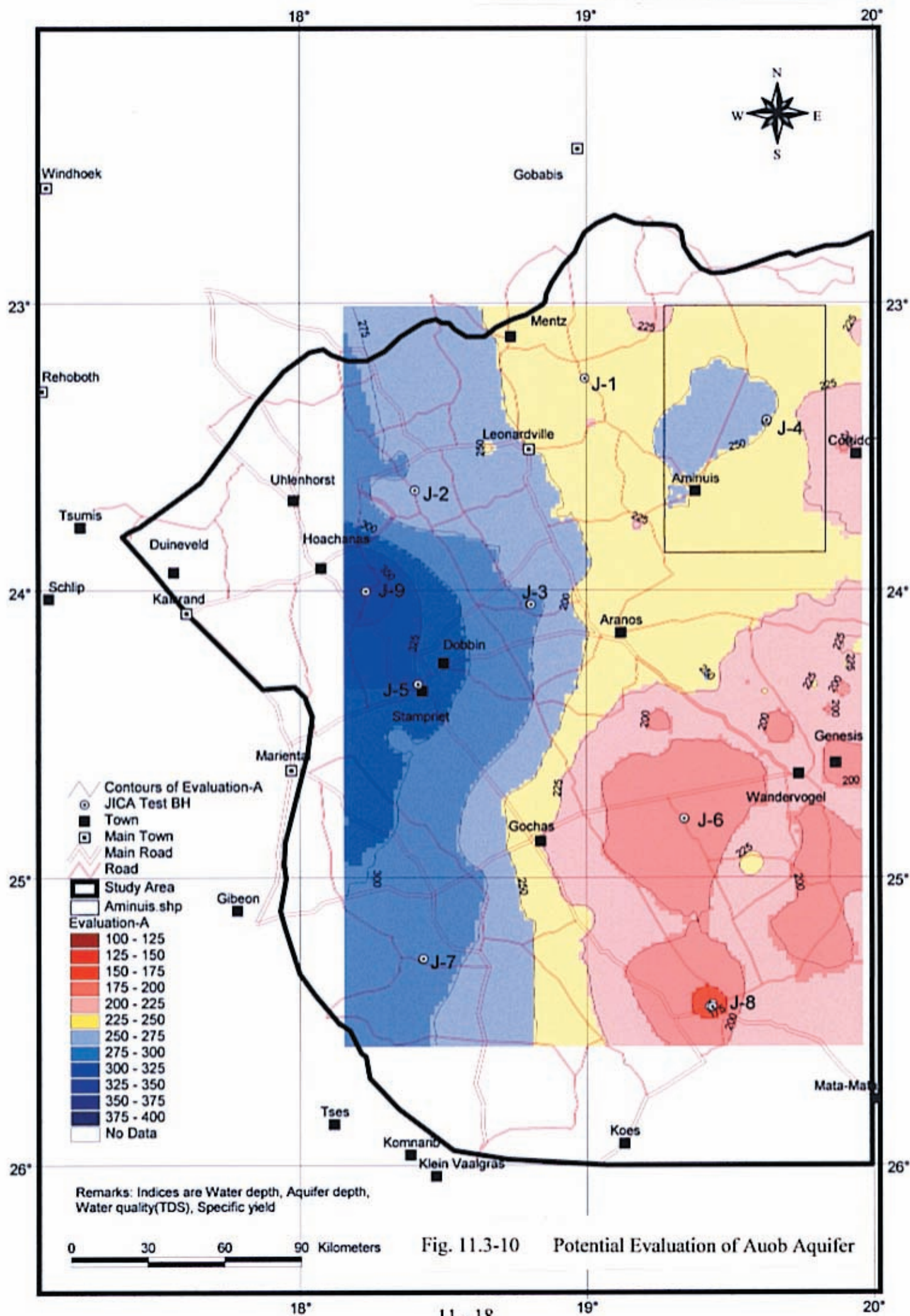
3) Nossob Aquifer

Almost of the analyzed area is covered by a reddish color, which means less than 225 points and low or very low groundwater potential except for a small area around Stampriet. This aquifer is rarely utilized except for NAMWATER at Leonardville and Aranos as shown in Fig. 11.3-11.

On the basis of the evaluation results, it is possible to understand which aquifer has high potential in a certain area of the basin or which area of a certain aquifer is relatively better in terms of groundwater potential.

The synthetic evaluation for the three aquifers in the basin with four major indices is presented in this section. It is noticeable that this evaluation is not an absolute evaluation of each aquifer but a relative one. The results may vary depending on the purpose, statistic weight among indices, increase of hydrogeological data, progression of technology, and so forth.





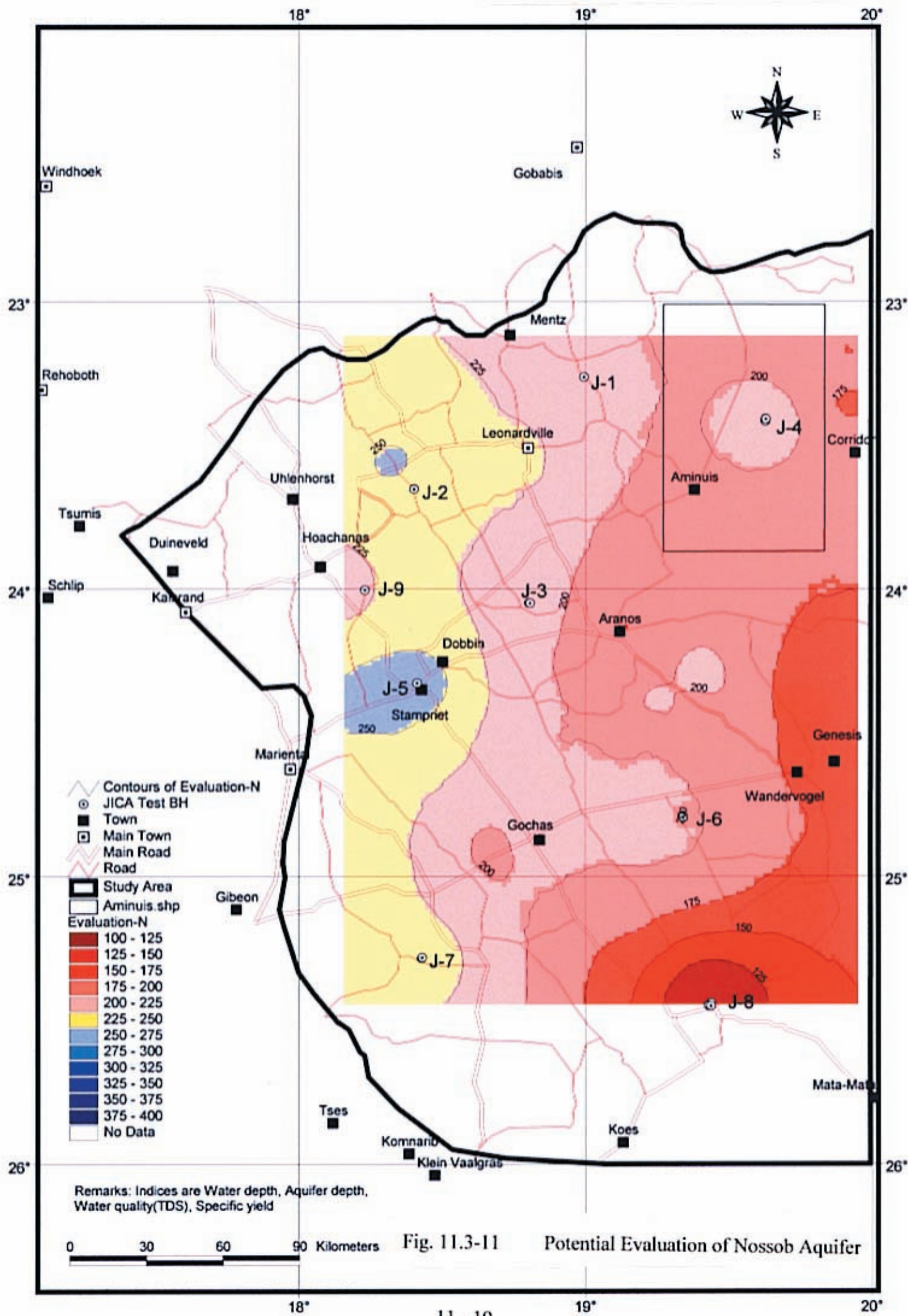


Fig. 11.3-11 Potential Evaluation of Nossob Aquifer