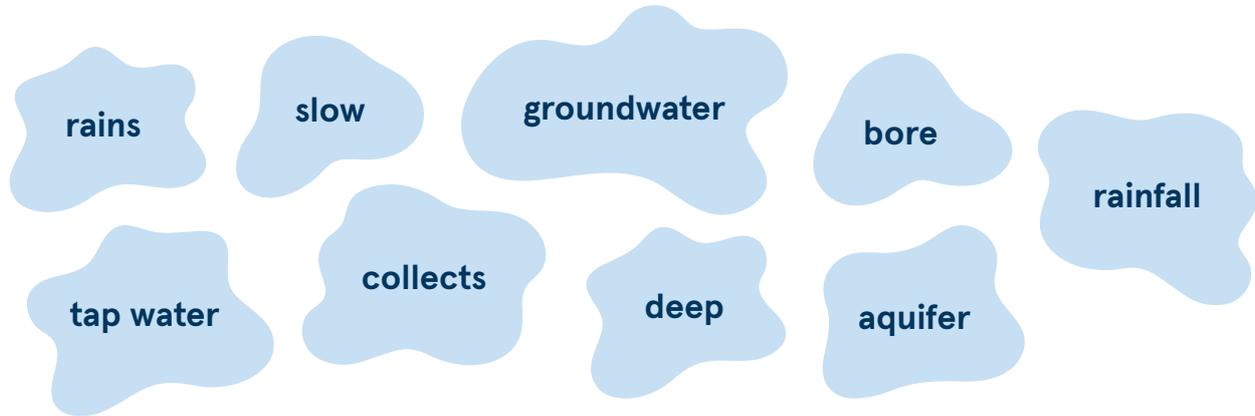


Ground water in the APY Lands



Fill in the blanks below with the key words.



The main water source in all communities in the APY Lands is .
When it , some water seeps deep underground through layers of dirt, sand and rocks. It eventually in the gaps between rocks and sand, and in the cracks and pores in rocks, like a sponge soaking up water. This is what we call an .

Aquifers can be anywhere from 10 metres to hundreds of metres underground. They recharge (fill up) at a very rate of less than 2mm per year, depending on rainfall and aquifer type. It can take thousands of years for aquifers to naturally recharge, especially in places with low or high water demand.

To access this water, first we have to do a lot of research to find where an aquifer might be found below the ground. We then drill a deep hole called a to reach an aquifer and pump it up to the surface.

There are approximately 63 bores in the APY Lands operated by SA Water. They are between 10 and 80 metres .

Using these bores, we extract about 1.5 million litres of water per day to use as in communities across the APY Lands.

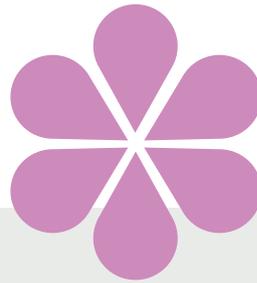


Groundwater in the APY Lands

The Well

Tap into water education

Connect the word with the definition



Aquifer

A deep hole used to reach an aquifer.

Bore

To pump water from underground for use in community.

Recharge

A place where water collects in the gaps between rocks deep underground.

Groundwater

Water from underground.

Extract

The process of rainfall slowly collecting in an aquifer.