



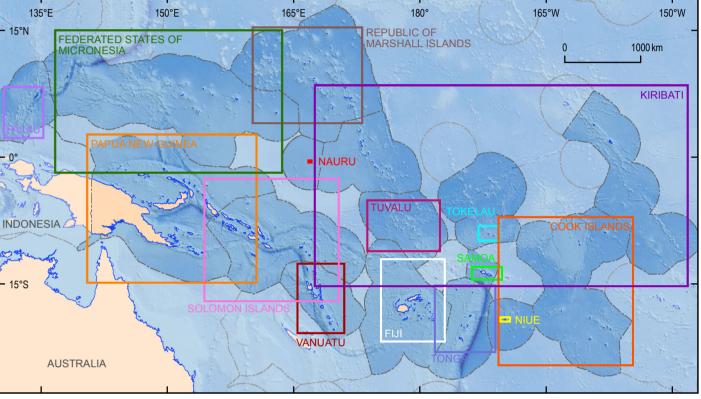
POTENTIAL VULNERABILITY OF GROUNDWATER IN PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES TO FUTURE RAINFALL (2035-2064)

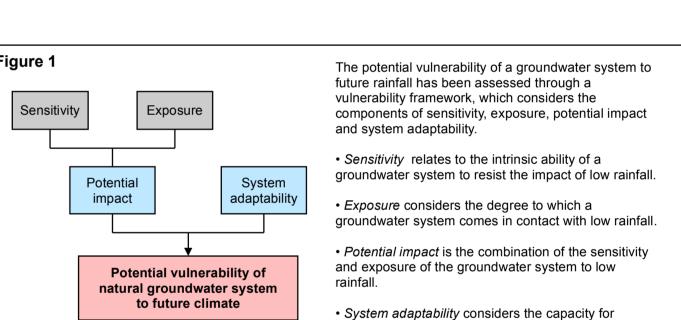
SHEET 7 OF 7

WORLD MERCATOR PROJECTION

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

Potential Vulnerability of Natural Groundwater Systems to Low Rainfall during ENSO This map shows the relative potential vulnerability of groundwater systems on islands within 15 Pacific Island countries and territories to lowest mean annual rainfall during ENSO phases for the period 2035-2064, considering rainfall data under both moderate and higher emissions scenarios (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5). Potential vulnerability was assessed for the assumed principal aquifer on islands with potential for supporting permanent fresh groundwater. Ratings of potential vulnerability are on a relative scale based on the combination of potential impact (sensitivity and exposure) and system adaptability of a groundwater system to future climate impacts (Figure 1). Islands with Higher potential impact and Lower system adaptability are more likely to experience Higher potential vulnerability. This map was compiled using existing island-scale datasets and publicly-available information in combination with expert knowledge. The methodology used to produce the map is described in the companion project report by Dixon-Jain et al. (2014). This map is intended to be used as a first-pass indicator of the relative potential vulnerability of Pacific Island groundwater systems to future rainfall in each assessed country and territory, based on a consistent set of assumptions and consistent regional data. Each country map is at a different scale in order to best represent the features of the islands.





groundwater systems to be managed based on their

inherent physical properties.

Potential Vulnerability

Higher potential impact (rapid recharge response and <1500 mm rainfall), Lower system adaptability Moderate High

Moderate High potential impact (rapid recharge response and <1500 mm rainfall), Lower system adaptability Moderate Low potential impact (rapid recharge response and >1500 mm rainfall), Lower system adaptability; or Moderate potential impact (intermediate recharge response and <1500 mm rainfall),

Moderate system adaptability **Moderate Low** Moderate Low potential impact (intermediate recharge response and >1500 mm rainfall),
Moderate system adaptability

Lower or Moderate Low potential impact (slow recharge response and various rainfall combinations), Higher system adaptability – - Exclusive economic zone

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE:

Dixon-Jain, P., Norman, R., Stewart, G., Fontaine, K., Walker, K., Sundaram, B., Flannery, E., Riddell, A., Wallace, L. 2014. Pacific Island Groundwater and Future Climates: First-Pass Regional Vulnerability Assessment. Record 2014/43. Geoscience Australia: Canberra. http://dx.doi.org/10.11636/Record.2014.043

This map has been produced by Geoscience Australia and funded by the Australian Government

Department of the Environment under the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Program.

Expert knowledge was provided by Pacific Island hydrologists (Tony Falkland and Ian White). Input from the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community is

Various datasets were provided by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Regional Coastal Susceptibility Framework for the Pacific Islands Project team.

Cartography by Veronika Galinec, Products and Promotion, Geoscience Australia.

This Commonwealth publication uses information from CSIRO. CSIRO advises that the information contained in this publication comprises general statements based on scientific research. The reader is advised and needs to be aware that such information may be incomplete or unable to be used in any specific situation. No reliance or actions must therefore be made on that information without seeking prior expert professional, scientific and technical advice. To the extent permitted by law, CSIRO (including its employees and consultants) excludes all liability to any person for any consequences, including but not limited to all losses, damages, costs, expenses and any other compensation, arising directly or indirectly from using this publication (in part or in whole) and any information or material contained in it.

Background bathymetry image is derived from W.H.F. Smith and D.T. Sandwell, Global Seafloor

Topography from Satellite Altimetry and Ship Depth Soundings, Science v.277, pp. 1956–1962, 26 September 1997. Exclusive economic zone dataset is derived from Exclusive Economic Zones of the World - version 8. VLIZ

(2014). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase, version 8. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/. Consulted on 2014-04-10.

Published by Geoscience Australia, Department of Industry, Canberra, Australia. This map is published with the permission of the CEO, Geoscience Australia. © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2014. With the exception of the Commonwealth Coat of Arms and where otherwise noted, all material in this publication is provided under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/.

GeoCat № 79066