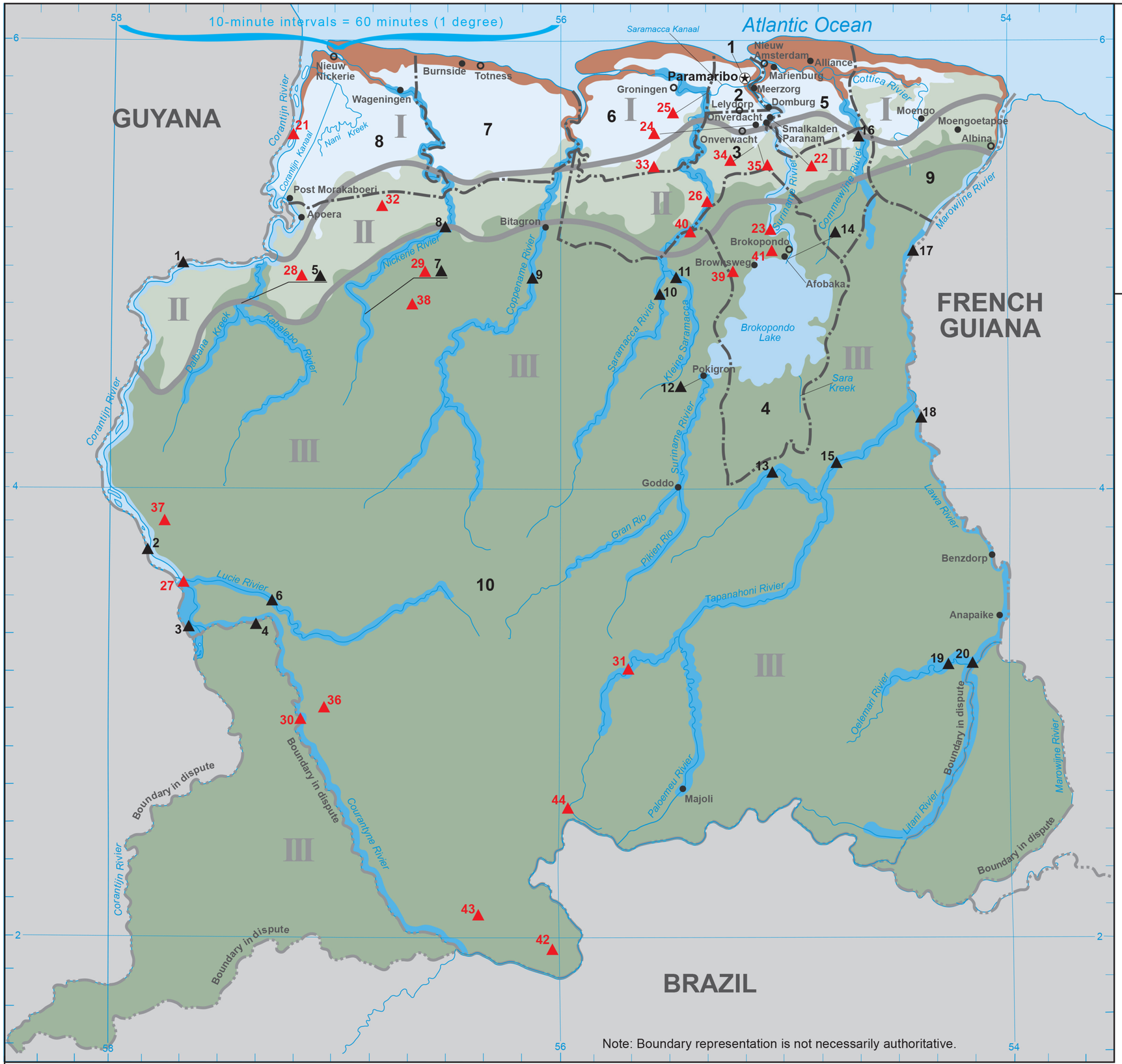

SURINAME

- International boundary
- District boundary
- National Capital
- Populated places
- District capital

Scale 1:2,000,000

0 25 50 75 Statute Miles

0 25 50 75 Kilometers

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

Physiographic Provinces

- I Coastal Plain
- II Savannah Belt
- III Interior Precambrian Shield
- Province Boundary

Drainage Features

- ▲20 Stream gaging station (most stations inoperative)
- ▲44 Water quality point

Map Unit

FRESH WATER PERENNIALLY AVAILABLE

1 Large to enormous quantities are available from major streams and lakes.

2 Moderate to very large quantities are available from streams, canals, marshes, swamps, lakes, and impoldered agricultural fields mostly in the northern coastal plain.

3 Small to moderate quantities are available from streams with highly variable flows. Peak flows generally occur during the wet season, April to August. Low flow periods generally occur during the dry season, August to December.

FRESH WATER SEASONALLY AVAILABLE

4 Meager to moderate quantities are available from seasonally intermittent streams, creeks, and swamps in the southern coastal plain and savannah region. Peak flows generally occur during the wet season, April to August. Low flow periods generally occur during the dry season, August to December. During dry periods, minor streams and creeks can go dry, and the water level in the swamps drops below the ground surface.

5 Meager to very small quantities are available from seasonally intermittent streams and creeks in the interior regiion. Peak flows generally occur during the wet season, April to August. Low flow periods generally occur during the dry season, August to December. During dry periods, minor streams and creeks usually go dry.

FRESH WATER SCARCE OR LACKING

6 Moderate to enormous quantities of brackish to saline water are perennially available from streams, swamps, coastal lagoons, small ponds, and tidal marshes along the northern coastal region. Salinity varies both on a seasonal and tidal basis with the lowest levels occurring during wet periods and low tides. Water in the stream estuaries can become stratified, with fresher water occurring above more saline water at depth.

District Boundaries

1 Paramaribo (city)
2 Wanica
3 Para
4 Brokopondo
5 Commewijne
6 Saramacca
7 Coronie
8 Nickerie
9 Marowijne
10 Sipaliwini

QUANTITATIVE TERMS:

Enormous	= >5,000 cubic meters per second (m^3/s) (176,550 cubic feet per second (ft^3/s))
Very large	= >500 to 5,000 m^3/s (17,655 to 176,550 ft^3/s)
Large	= >100 to 500 m^3/s (3,530 to 17,655 ft^3/s)
Moderate	= >10 to 100 m^3/s (350 to 3,530 ft^3/s)
Small	= >1 to 10 m^3/s (35 to 350 ft^3/s)
Very small	= >0.1 to 1 m^3/s (3.5 to 35 ft^3/s)
Meager	= >0.01 to 0.1 m^3/s (0.35 to 3.5 ft^3/s)
Unsuitable	= ≤0.01 m^3/s (0.35 ft^3/s)

QUALITATIVE TERMS:

Fresh water	= maximum total dissolved solids (TDS) ≤1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L); maximum chlorides ≤600 mg/L; maximum sulfates ≤300 mg/L
Brackish water	= maximum TDS >1,000 mg/L but ≤15,000 mg/L
Saline water	= TDS >15,000 mg/L

CONVERSION CHART:

To Convert	Multiply By	To Obtain
cubic meters per second	15,800.	gallons per minute
cubic meters per second	60,000.	liters per minute
cubic meters per second	35.31	cubic feet per second

Note: Map unit numbers and map feature numbers refer to entries in table C-1.

HARDNESS TERMS:

Soft	= 0 to 60 mg/L $CaCO_3$
Moderately hard	= 61 to 120 mg/L $CaCO_3$
Hard	= 121 to 180 mg/L $CaCO_3$
Very hard	= >180 mg/L $CaCO_3$

Note: Features have been obtained from various sources of differing scales. Alignment and geospatial accuracy are approximate.

Figure C-1. Surface Water Resources