



GUYANA

- - - - International boundary
 - - - - International boundary in dispute
 - - - - Administrative region boundary
 * National capital
 • Populated place
 — Stream

Approximate Scale 1:2,000,000

0 20 40 60 80
Statute Miles

0 20 40 60 80
Kilometers

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

- PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I Coastal lowlands | IV Southern uplands |
| II Interior plains | V Southwest savannah |
| III Western highlands | — Physiographic region boundary |

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 31 ▲ | Gaging station |
| 30 ● | Water quality points |
| 25 ■ | Water quality/gaging station |
| W | Waterfall |

FRESH WATER PERENNIALY PLENTIFUL

1 Enormous quantities year-round from perennial rivers and streams, extending throughout the country.

2 Enormous quantities from April through August and November through January from perennial rivers and streams draining the interior plains, coastal lowlands, and western highlands. Large to very large quantities available the rest of the year.

FRESH WATER SEASONALLY PLENTIFUL

3 Large quantities from April through August and November through January available from perennial and intermittent streams, tributaries, canals, and ditches in the coastal lowlands, interior plains, and western highlands. Small to moderate quantities available the rest of the year in perennial streams.

4 Large quantities from April through August generally available from perennial and intermittent streams and tributaries in the southern uplands. Meager to moderate quantities available the rest of the year.

5 Moderate to large quantities from April through August generally available from perennial and intermittent streams and tributaries in the southwest savannah and tributaries of the Amazon. Meager to small quantities available the rest of the year in perennial streams, while intermittent streams generally have no discharge.

FRESH WATER SCARCE OR LACKING

6 Large to enormous quantities of brackish to saline water available throughout the year from tidal influenced rivers and streams, coastal marshes, mangrove swamps, and tidal lowlands.

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

QUANTITATIVE TERMS:

Enormous = >400,000 liters per minute (L/min) (100,000 gallons per minute (gal/min)).

Very large = >40,000 to 400,000 L/min (10,000 to 100,000 gal/min).

Large = >4,000 to 40,000 L/min (1,000 to 10,000 gal/min).

Moderate = >400 to 4,000 L/min (100 to 1,000 gal/min).

Small = >40 to 400 L/min (10 to 100 gal/min).

Very small = >4 to 40 L/min (1 to 10 gal/min).

Meager = <4 L/min (1 gal/min).

QUALITATIVE TERMS:

Fresh water = maximum total dissolved solids (TDS) <1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L); maximum chlorides <600 mg/L; and 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.

HARDNESS TERMS:

Soft = 0 to 60 mg/L CaCO₃

Moderately hard = 61 to 120 mg/L CaCO₃

Hard = 121 to 180 mg/L CaCO₃

Very hard = >180 mg/L CaCO₃

CONVERSION CHART:

To Convert	Multiply By	To Obtain
m	3.280	feet
L/min	0.264	gallons per minute
L/min	15.852	gallons per hour
L/min	380.517	gallons per day

Figure C-1. Surface Water Resources