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Multidisciplinary study for the assessment of the geometry, boundaries and preferential recharge zones of an overexploited aquifer in the Atacama Desert (Pampa del Tamarugal, Northern Chile)

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**Multidisciplinary study for the assessment of the geometry, boundaries and preferential recharge zones of an overexploited aquifer in the Atacama Desert (Pampa del Tamarugal, Northern Chile).**

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**Abstract:**

Overexploited aquifers in drylands require a thorough assessment in order to get the best insight possible of their hydrogeological behavior and groundwater resource. With this aim we develop an integrated methodology, using the northern part of the Pampa del Tamarugal Aquifer (PTA), at the Atacama Desert, Northern Chile, as testing site. This multidisciplinary assessment was completed including 34 direct piezometric measurements in boreholes, 92 geophysical soundings (TDEM) and 9 stream gauging. Main results show strong correlation between a well-defined contrast of resistivity and the water-table of the unconfined aquifer (dry unsaturated zone  $\geq 100 \Omega.m$  vs saline groundwater in the saturated zone  $\approx 10 \Omega.m$ ). TDEM results helped to map the piezometric levels and reassess the limits of the PTA. The eastern limit of the aquifer, delimited up to now by the basin floor, is repositioned from 10 to 50 km eastward in the Andean Piedmont, indicating larger groundwater reserves than those described previously. A high-resistivity anomaly ( $\sim 200 \Omega.m$ ) in the apex of alluvial fans reveals that frequent flood events cause rapid flows through the coarse permeable deposits leaching the vadose zone and contributing to recharge the aquifer (temporary recharge process). However, the updated piezometric map indicates the piedmont as the area where most of the aquifer recharge takes place. In the piedmont, at the downstream of tectonic

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