

Water Veins everywhere

In some areas, WATER VEINS are more frequent and their effect is stronger. This is especially true for regions with regular rainfall. WATER VEINS are particularly prevalent in mountain areas such as the Alps in Europe or the Rockies in the USA.

It's hard to believe, but in the Sahara there are huge deposits of fossil groundwater. WATER VEINS are less common in arid zones, although appearances can be deceptive.

In the Sahara, for example, WATER VEINS are common in the vicinity of wadis, riverbeds which hold water during the rainy season. In addition to the surface water or rainwater held in these riverbeds, the Sahara also contains vast underground aquifers. Geologists refer to this water as "fossil groundwater."

The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System, one of the two aquifers in the Sahara, is one of the largest in the world. It covers just over 850,000 square miles (2.2 million Quadrant Kilometer), spans four countries, and contains approximately 375,000 km³ of water.

Ahmed, 2013, 114; Nubian Aquifer Project

<http://www-naweb.iaea.org/napc/ih/documents/factsheetsPosters/Nubian%20-%20Transboundary%20Aquifers%20and%20Rivers%20Basins.pdf>

Additionally, a recent study by the British Geological Survey estimates "total groundwater storage in Africa to be 0.66 million km³" with anywhere from 3,770 to 21,400 km³ in the Western Sahara alone.

MacDonald et al., 2012; Thornhill, 2012

<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/7/2/024009/meta>

