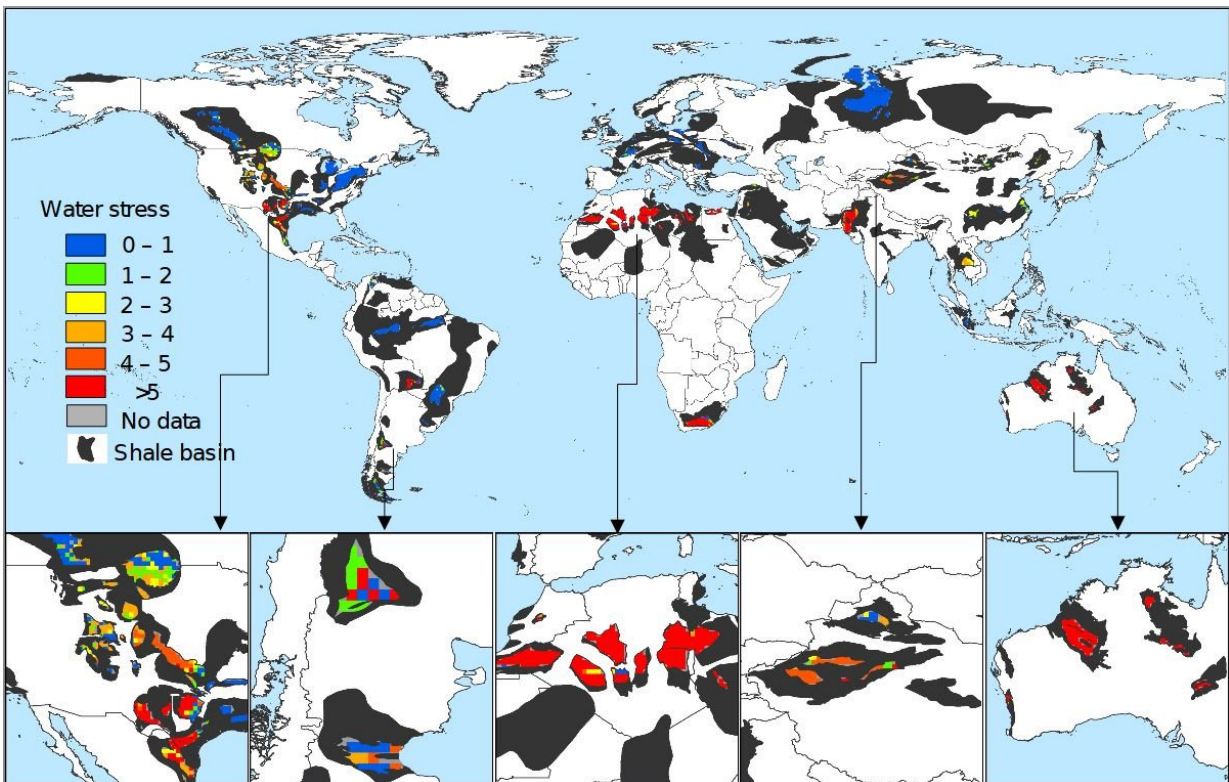


# New study examines impacts of fracking on water supplies worldwide

June 11 2018, by Larry O'hanlon



Credit: Rosa, et al. (2018)

Using hydraulic fracturing to extract oil and natural gas from shale is a common technique used worldwide. Because the technique requires large amounts of water, however, it raises the question of whether it could lead to water shortages or competition with other water uses,

especially agriculture.

In a new paper in the AGU journal *Earth's Future*, Lorenzo Rosa and his colleagues evaluated the impacts of [hydraulic fracturing](#) on local availability for food production and other human and environmental needs globally.

They found that 30 percent of shale deposits are located in arid regions where aquifers are already being heavily tapped for irrigating crops and 31 percent to 40 percent of shale deposits are in areas where water-stress would emerge or be exacerbated by fracking.

The researchers conclude that in such places water management plans would be needed to ensure that fracking would not affect other human and environmental water needs.

The map below shows water stress within shale deposits. In water stressed areas, water is consumed at greater rates than the local water supply is replenished. Green, yellow, orange or red pixels represent areas where there are shale deposits and where freshwater is already being used at unsustainable rates. Areas with water stress indexes greater than one are where [water](#) consumption for human activities is unsustainable.

**More information:** Lorenzo Rosa et al. The Water-Energy Nexus of Hydraulic Fracturing: A Global Hydrologic Analysis for Shale Oil and Gas Extraction, *Earth's Future* (2018). [DOI: 10.1002/2018EF000809](https://doi.org/10.1002/2018EF000809)

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