

f. Ground water (Subsurface water)

is 50% of drinking water

second source of Fresh water

agent & Erosion agent (dissolve action) (4%)

to provide the stream by water

source JI

الاول والثاني source JI

second

third

Effluent

stream

نهر

نهر

أولاً نهر في منطقة رطبة

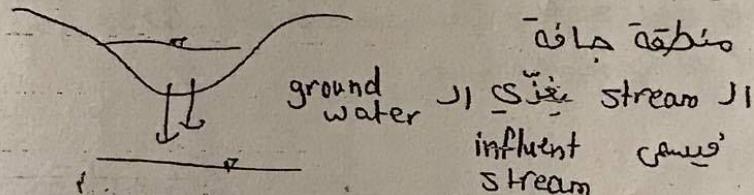
جافة

جافة

جافة

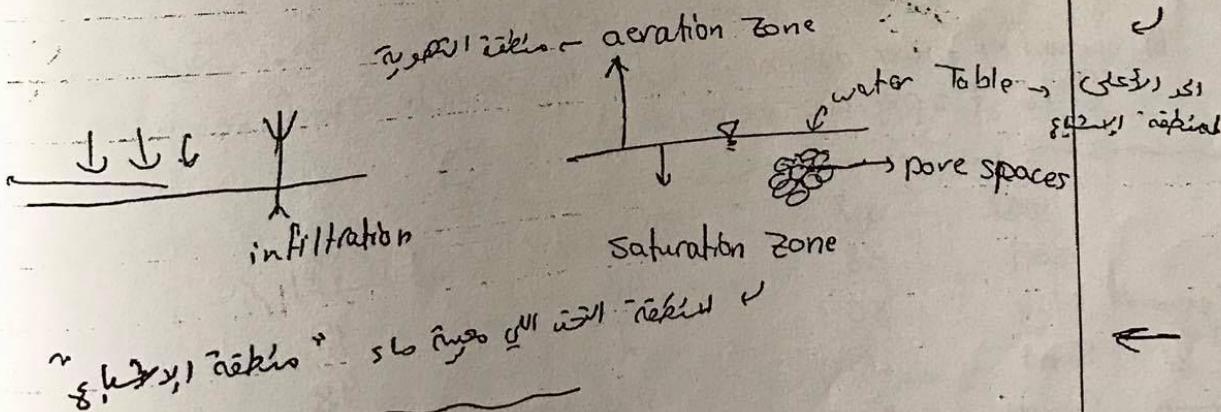
جافة

influent stream ينبع ground water من نهر stream



Distribution of the underground water

Rainfall is distributed: Evaporation, run-off, Soaked by land



each percent depend on :-
+ steepness of slope → Run off

+ nature of surface mati → infiltration
+ intensity of rainfall → infiltration duration
+ amount of vegetation cover → soaking

(10-50) f.

Depending upon the surface mat. (porosity, joints, fault, cavities), the flow of ground water and the amount of water stored are highly variable.

Porous permeability (K): the ease with which a fluid can pass through a medium.

Aquifer: شبه الغراغي = غاف عالي
خزان مائي

Aquiclude (impermeable): غاف عالي = شبه الغراغي

→ The amount of porespaces depend on:

- a size and shape of particles size ↑ well sorted ↑
- b packing and sorting ex. permeability: $G > S > M > C$ poorly sorted ↓
- c amount of cementing mat.

نوع الماء الجوفي (جاف)

a) amount of water which can drain (move) under the influence of gravity \rightarrow specific yield

b) amount of water which is held to particle surface as a film (specific retention)

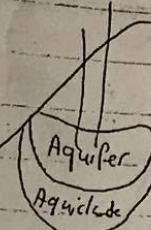
mat	DL	SP. yield %	SP. ret %
soil	55	40	15
not permeable clay	50	2	98
yield ↓ soil	Sand	25	3
permeable	Gravel	20	1
	Limestone	20	2

* Forms of ground water

النابع

a) Spring

Spring نبع
مترادف معه هو الماء الذي ينبع من سطح
درير ينبع من سطح

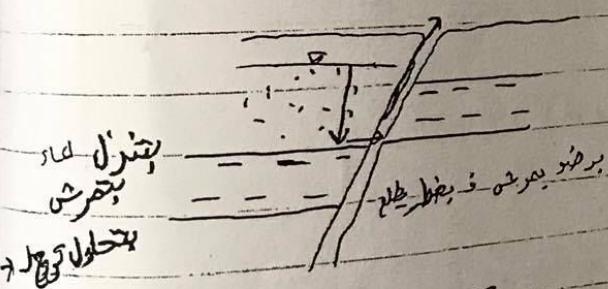


ماء منسوب اعلى من سطح الماء ينبع من سطح

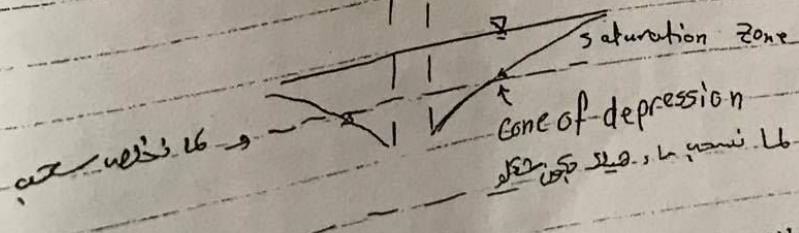
* Valley Spring

* Stratum Spring

* Fault Spring



b) wells

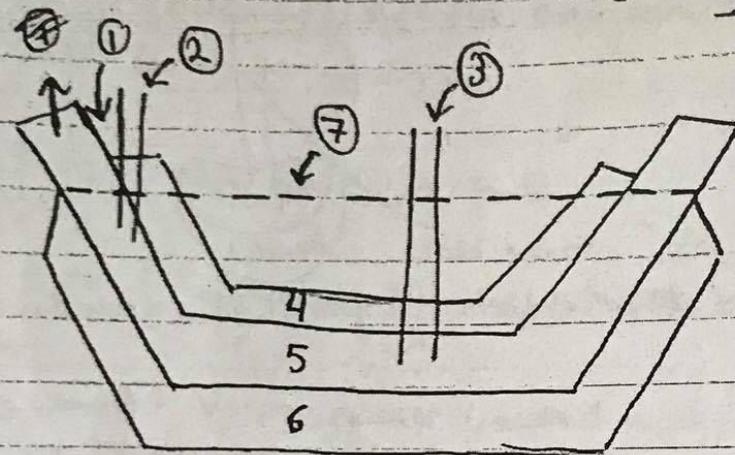


it is an opening bored in the zone of saturated through which ground water can be pumped

c) Artesian well : الآبار الماء الجوفية

نهر الماء دون مبنية

التركيب الجيولوجي عما يلي تكون :



① charge Area "محل اعيا ولاتقطع التفول"

② non-flowing well

③ flowing well

④ Aquiclude (impermeable layer)

⑤ Aquifer (permable layer)

⑥ Aquiclude

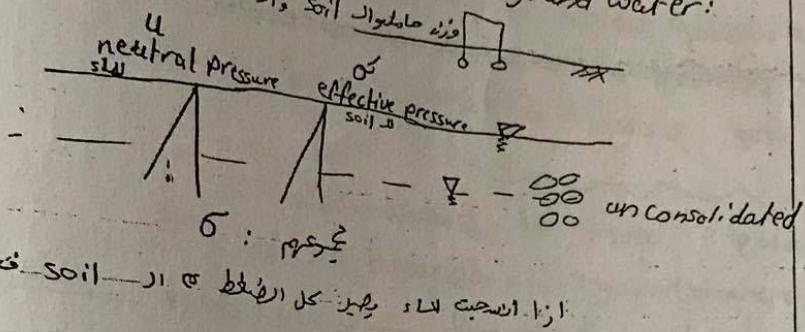
⑦ line of pressure (خط الموجة + نهر الماء)

D) Geysers & Hot Springs

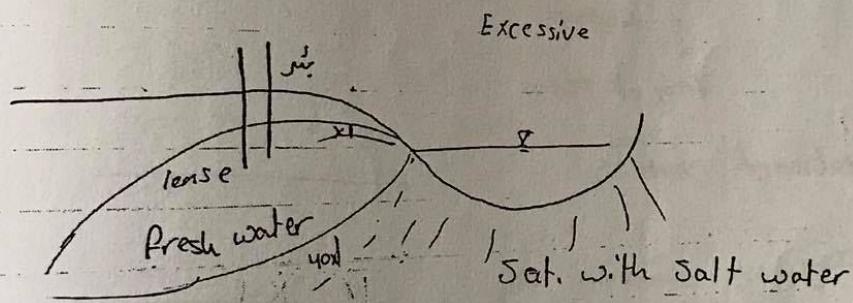
* Environmental problem associated with groundwater:

/ non-renewable resource.

/ Land subsidence due to withdrawal of ground water:



/ Salt water contamination



x قيمة Fresh water is small

يتبخر بسرعة 40% من الماء الملحية

طيني بـ تخفيف نسبة الملوحة :

متحفظ اعلى بـ حماة انتشار
و لـ تشتت بـ تشرذم الـ يـ تـ خـ فـ للـ طـ لـ

& network of recharge well

& building large basen

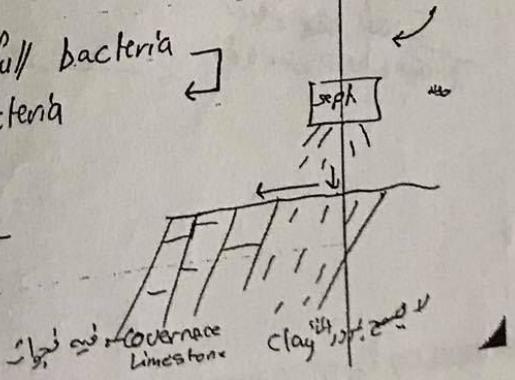
* Ground water pollution %
Sewage syst. (septic tank, broken sewer, barn yard)

if ground water is contaminated by harmful bacteria

it may be naturally purified or bacteria

may be oxid.

→ Suitability



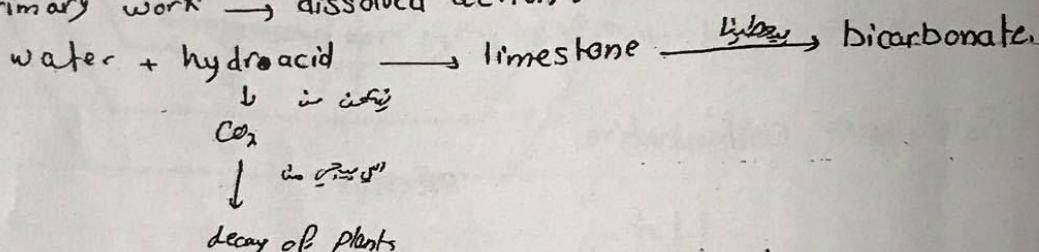
✓ fertilizers and chemicals used in industry

مصدره هو ماء

- * Stop source of pollution
- * polluted water may be pumped out
- * stop usage of well for long time.

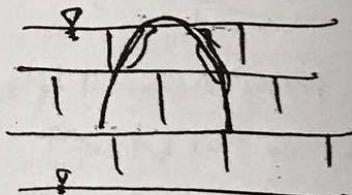
* Geologic work of ground water:

* primary work → dissolved action:

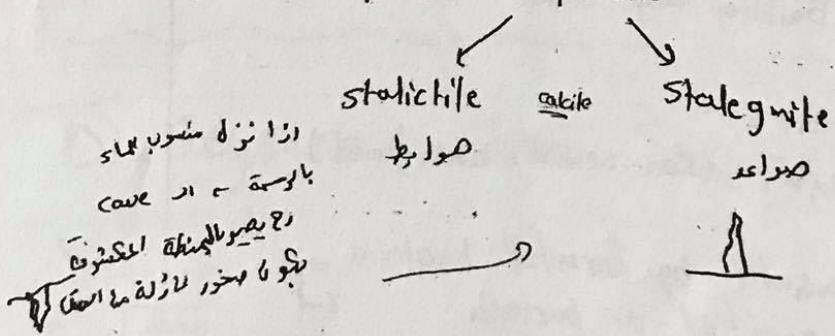


* Creation of caverns

الجذع الصخري في limestone أو
active CO_2 يتفاعل معه لformation of limestone
lim. بتفاعل معه formation of limestone
جـ اـ لـ وـ تـ بـ صـ يـ

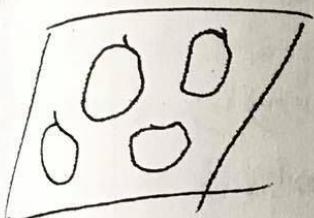


* Formation of dripstone



Karst topography : it exhibits ^{irregular}
punctuated of many depressions called sink
holes (1-50). It has lack drainage surface

ground water is ^{water} ^{infiltration}



: كهف ارض
ـ ينبع (نهر و مياه) ـ تجفيف ^ـ
ـ غسل ^ـ