



HYROLOGICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER IN BADRA - JASSAN BASIN

*Issar M. Al-Shamaa, **Batool Mohammad Ali

*Department of Geology, College of Science, University of Baghdad. Baghdad-Iraq **General Commission for Groundwater, Ministry of Water Resources. Baghdad-Iraq

Abstract

Surface and Groundwater's has an associated hydrological relationship affected by deferent factors related to Geological, Hydrological and Climatic conditions where these factors control the circumstances of groundwater movement in shallow aquifers as well as the quantity of water can be gained or lost from the aquifer and river. In Badra - Jassan basin, the main River is Galal Badra which flows from inside Iranian territory with two tributaries and discharge water in Al- Shuacha marshes to the south , most of river water depends on water gained from inside Iranian territory. Part of the groundwater discharge to the river basin in specific areas according to the topography of

. [1]

. [2]

(Influent)

the river valley as well as height of groundwater level in the shallow aquifer above the surface water in the river. At the same time the shallow aquifer which consist of layers and deposits of gravel, sand and silt gained water from river in certain locations, where groundwater quality has changed according to levels of Natural Nutrition to be similar to chemical quality of surface water in those sites. Recharge and discharge levels of groundwater within the river has determined by drawing a hydrogeological section along the river and study of the hydrochemical characteristics of groundwater and surface water in the basin.

[1] (Bank Storage)

•

. [3]

(Dilution and Mixing)

. [4]

(46°15′)

(45°50')

(32°55′-33°20′)

(1)

. [5] (1020)

(Effluent)

٠

(Catchment Area)

32 25 A35.8 A40.8 KARMASHIA 46 15 . . [5]

[7]

(20-4)

(Ground Water Flow Net)

[5]

(8) (1)

(17)

(0.4)

(2)

. [6]

.

(1650)

(Gorge)

(300)

38.5

: 1

Water depth (m.) Water Table (m.a.s.l.) Elevation (m.a.s.l.) 103.5 5.5 2 9.2 14/ 117.8 108.6 3 103.7 6 97.7 4 81.1 20.6 60.5 5 13 88.1 75.1 6 4 35 31 15/ 65

48

9.5

(Pleistocene)

. [6]

JASSAN

(3) (Effluent)

(Influent)

(3.5)

(5)

8

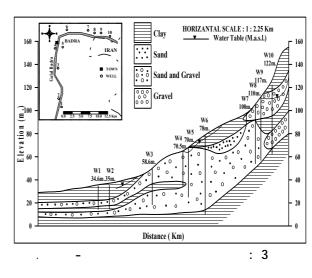
8/

(3)

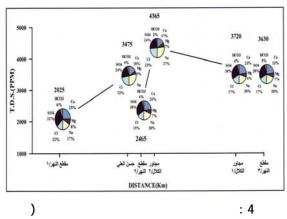
: 2

: 2

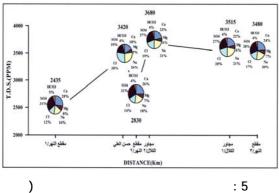
.(5) –			
Ü	اسم الموقع	TDS	
		فترة النقصان	فترة الزيادة المائية
		فترة النقصان الماني (۲۰۰۱/۱۰/۱)	(۲・・۲/٤/١)
1	/	2025	2435
2	1	2465	2830
3	1	3630	3480
4	()	3720	3515
5	()	4365	3680
6		3475	3420



(3)



(



) : 5 (

(1)

(Pie Diagram)

.[9]

4. Freeze,R.A.; and Cherry , J.A.1979. Ground Water , Prentice-Hall Inc. England , Cliff , N.J. 604 P.

.2002 .

. – (2)

. (100) . –

6. Hassan, H.A.; Eloubaiby, A.Z.; Griolet, C.P.; Ayob, M.S.; Abbas, A.L.; Jamal, N.; and Smoor, P.B.1977. Galal Badra project area part VI: Hydrogeological Conditions. Bull. No. 106. Scientific Research Foundation. Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Baghdad. Iraq. 180 P.

.2002 .

-

8. Boyd ,C.E. **2000**. Water quality An introduction , Kluwer Academic Publishers ,USA,330P.

9. Hem,J.D.1985 Study and Interpretation of the chemical analysis of Natural Water,3th edition,U.S.Geological Survery,water supply paper 2254,263P

(3.5)

(5)

1. Fetter, C.W. **1980**. Applied hydrogeology, Bell and Homell company, London, 488 p.

2. Chorly ,R.J, Schumm, S.A ,and Sugden ,D.E.**1984**. Geomorphology Methuen Co.ltd., New York and London , 605 p.

3. Wilson, E.M.**1974**. Engineering Hydrology . The Macmillian Press Ltd., London. Second edition . 232 P.

340