

	-				
**			*		
			-	-	*
			-		**
				-	
	2 (300)	(2001-1994)			
	(3156)		(221)		
		(2001-1994)			-
(24.89)					
	(39)	(6.93)	(45.93)		

(Catchment Area)

Wilson)

(1974)

. 2011 / 2 / 13

. 2011 / 5 / 10

2 (1650)

(Gorge)

2 (300)

(1)

(Catchment Area)

(1977 Doornbos)

(221)

(3156)

(Epan)

(1)

(2001)

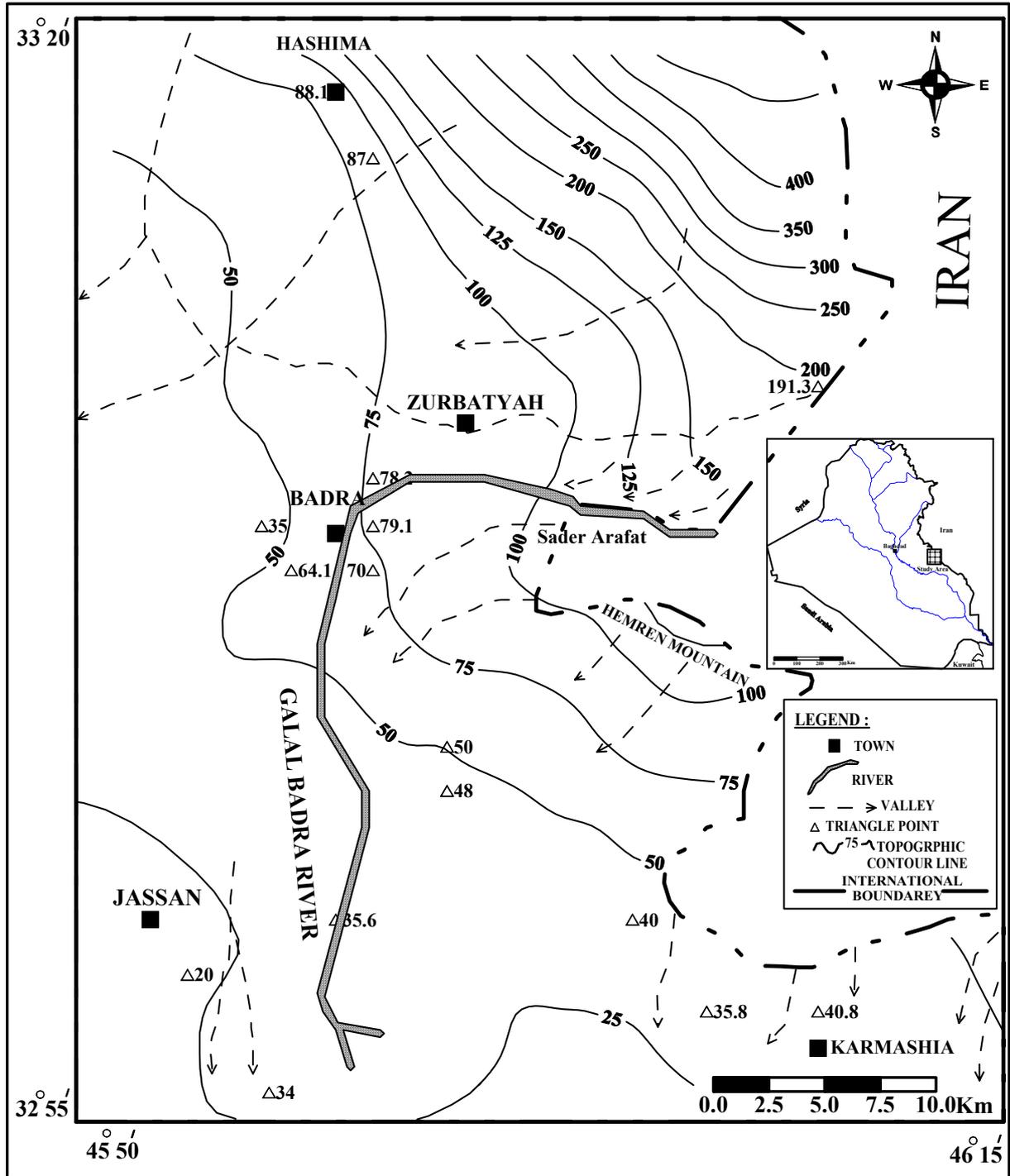
(1994)

(2)

(2001-1994)

1

Sun Shine(h)	R.H. %	Wind Speed Km/day	Epan (mm)	T ° C	P (mm)	Mont h
8.9	36.8	194.4	232	25.8	5	Oct.
7	54.1	181.44	116.8	18	39.9	Nov.
5.8	63.4	167.6	66.2	12.2	39.7	Dec.
6	76.7	190.9	62.9	10.8	56.2	Jan.
7.4	63.2	199.58	93.4	12.9	43.4	Feb.
8.2	55.4	260.9	165.4	17.1	17.6	Mar.
8.8	42.2	389.4	248.1	24.1	16.2	Apr.
10.4	29.2	271.29	378.2	31.2	3	May
12.4	23.7	280.8	460.9	35.4	0	June
11.7	22.2	345.6	486.8	37.4	0	July
11.8	22.5	320.5	490	37.2	0	Aug.
10.4	27.7	339.3	355.3	32.2	0	Sep.
-	-	-	3156	-	221	Sum



.1

. (1998 Schwartz Domenico)

. (1998 Simmers)

: (1998 Schwartz Domenico)

$$\text{Input} - \text{Output} = \text{Change in Storage} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$

$$\text{Input (t)} - \text{Output (t)} = ds/dt \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \cdot (dt) & (ds) & ds/dt \\ & (P) & \end{matrix}$$

(Infiltration Capacity)

(Ground Water Recharge)

. (1974 Castany) (Soil Moisture Content)

: (1998 DeSilva)

$$P - (\text{Eta} + \text{Re} + \text{Ro} + \text{Sm}) = ds/dt \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

$$P - (\text{Eta} + \text{Re} + \text{Ro} + \text{Sm}) = 0 \quad \text{----- (4)}$$

$$P = \text{Eta} + \text{Re} + \text{Ro} + \text{Sm} \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

$$\begin{matrix} ( ) & - & = \text{Eta} & ( ) & = P : \\ ( ) & = \text{Ro} & ( ) & & = \text{Re} \\ & & .( ) & & = \text{Sm} \end{matrix}$$

(1948 Thornthwait)

$$( )$$

$$P > PE \quad , \quad \text{Eta} = PE$$

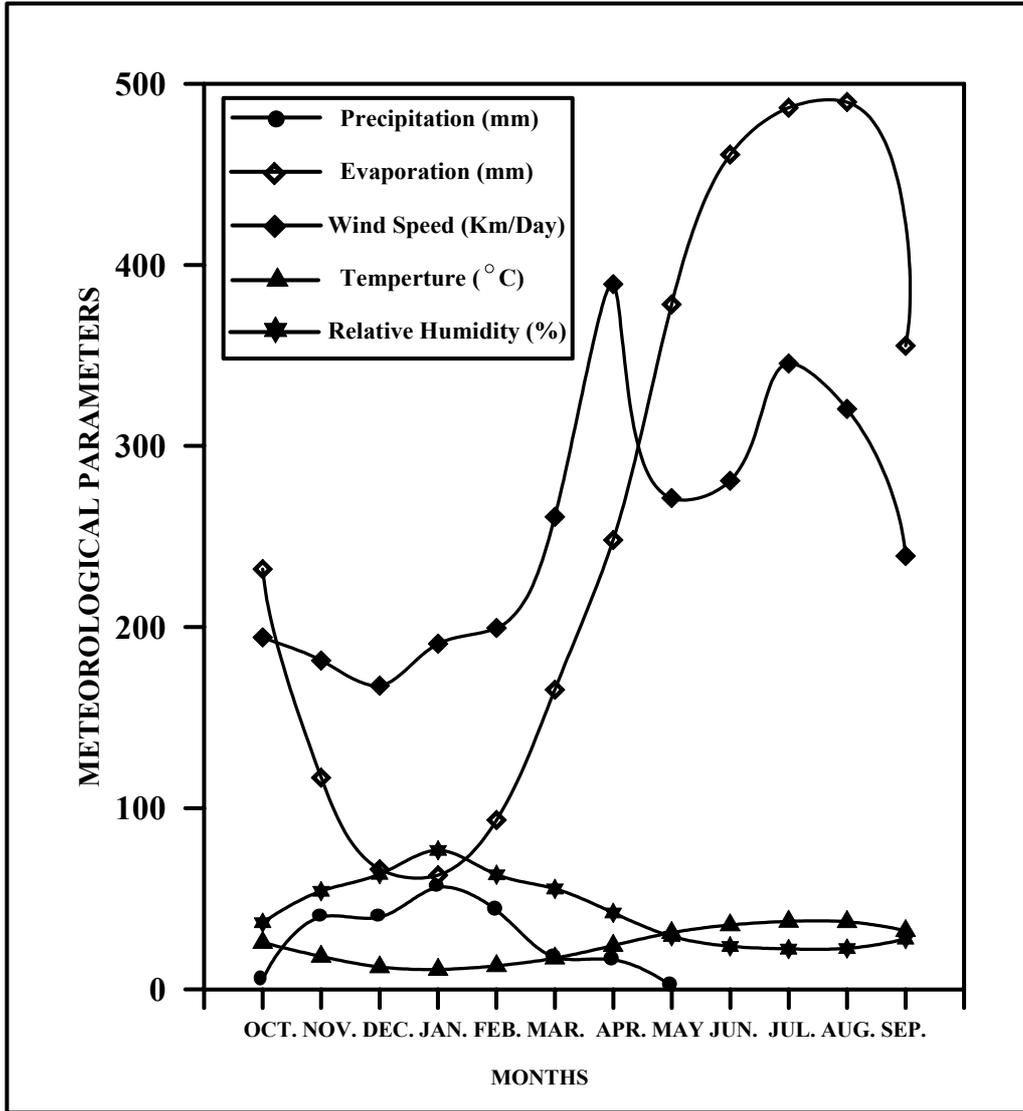
$$P < PE \quad , \quad \text{Eta} = P$$

$$\text{WS} = P - (\text{Eta} + \text{Sm}) \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

$$\text{WS} = \text{Ro} + \text{Re} \quad \text{----- (7)}$$

$$.( ) \quad - \quad = PE :$$

$$\text{Water Surplus ( )} \quad = \text{WS}$$



(2001-1994)

-

.2

(1974 Wilson)

-

$$PE = 16 \left[ \frac{10tn}{J} \right]^a \quad \text{----- (8)}$$

$$J = \sum_1^{12} j \quad \text{----- (9)}$$

$$j = \left[ \frac{tn}{5} \right]^{1.514} \quad \text{----- (10)}$$

$$a = 0.016J + 0.5 \quad \text{----- (11)}$$

$$PE = J \cdot j \cdot a \cdot tn$$
 (Heat Index)

25-) (100-95) (Sandy Clay) (15%)

(110-95) (1981 Jassim) (Eta)

(1962 Langbein)

:

$$P / E = R / E \text{ ----- (12)}$$

$$E = 10^{(0.027T + 0.886)} \text{ ----- (13)}$$

$$P = R \cdot T \cdot E$$

(3) (2001) (1994) (2)

. 2

. (2001-1994)

WS (mm)	Sm (mm)	Eta (mm)	PEc (mm)	PE (mm)	P (mm)	Month
-	-	5	82.52	84.2	5	Oct.
-	12.38	27.52	27.52	31.1	39.9	Nov.
-	42.8	9.28	9.28	10.6	39.7	Dec.
-	92.22	6.78	6.78	7.57	56.2	Jan.
24.89	100	10.73	10.73	12.4	43.4	Feb.
-	-	17.6	27.76	26.96	17.6	Mar.
-	-	16.2	74.53	69.65	16.2	Apr.
-	-	3	167.09	142.2	3	May
-	-	0	236.88	201.6	0	June
-	-	0	283.02	234.87	0	July
-	-	0	265.01	231.45	0	Aug.
-	-	0	195.85	155.2	0	Sep.
24.89	100	96.11	1350.9	1207.8	221	Sum

(45.93)

(2)

(6.93)  
(1020)

(1962 Langbein)

(39.0)

. <sup>3</sup> (41.29 \* 10<sup>6</sup>)

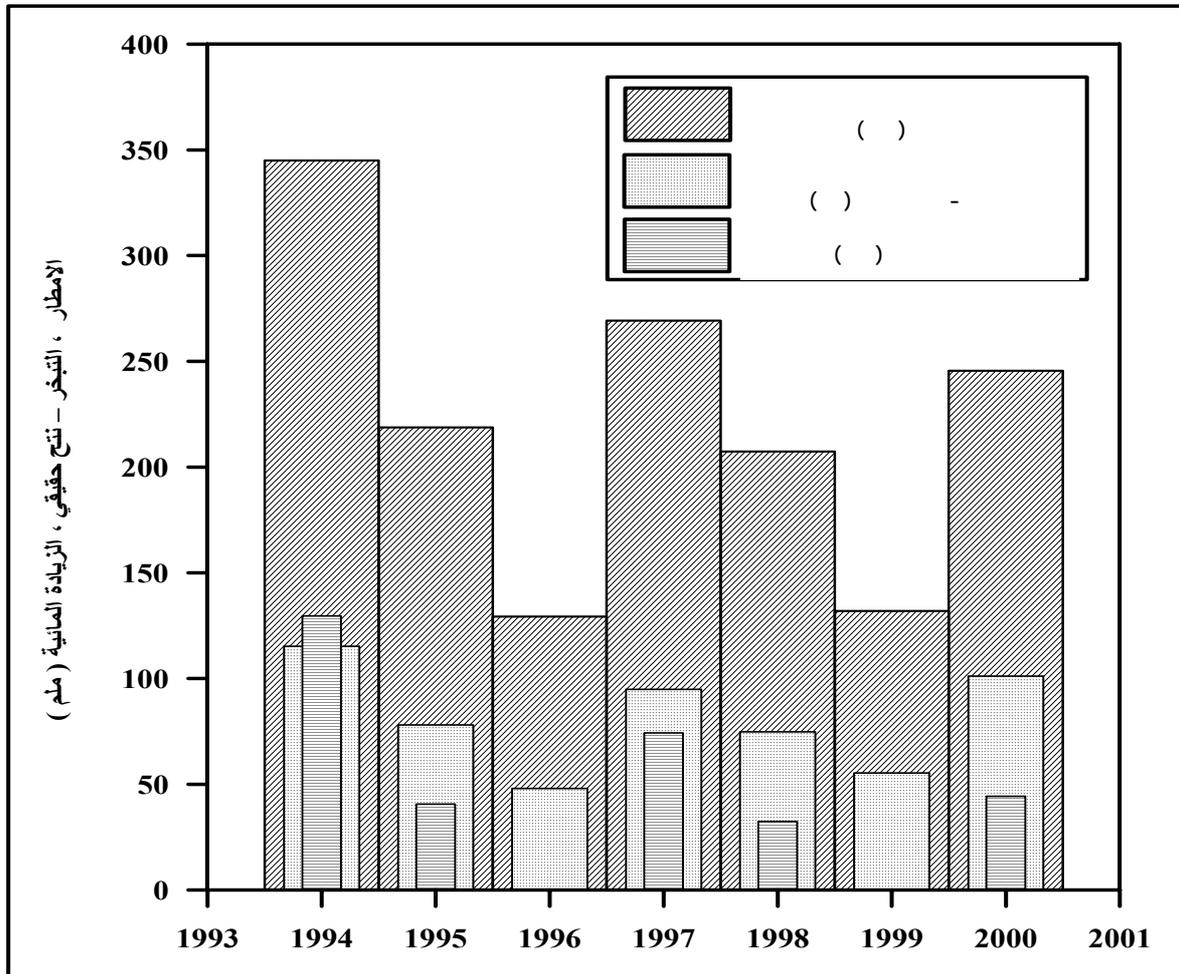
2

. (2001-1994)

-

. 3

WS (mm)	Sm (mm)	Eta (mm)	PEc (mm)	PE (mm)	P (mm)	Years
129.67	100	115.33	1236.5	1105.9	345	1994-1995
40.65	100	78.15	1370.5	1370.5	218.4	1995-1996
-	81.3	48.1	1223.3	1096.5	129.4	1996-1997
74.39	100	94.91	1389.9	1241.0	269.3	1997-1998
32.5	100	74.9	1437.1	1327.8	207.4	1998-1999
-	76.63	55.37	1462.2	1305.6	132	1999-2000
44.33	100	101.27	1377.3	1231.4	245.6	2000-2001
321.54	657.93	568.03	9497	8679.1	1547.5	Sum
45.93	93.99	81.14	1356.7	1239.8	221	Average



. (2001-1994)

-

. 3

## الاستنتاجات

			-1
		-	
	(45.93)	-	-2
			-3
(39.0)	(6.93)		-4
	$(41.29 * 10^6)$		

. 2002.

. 2001.

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**HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF BADRA - JASSAN BASIN.****Issar M. Al-Shamaa\*****Batool Mohammad Ali\*\*****\* Dept. of Geology-College of Science- Univ. of Baghdad.****\*\* General Commission for Groundwater - Ministry of Water Resources.****ABSTRACT**

Badra - Jassan basin is one of the Iraqi border basins which recently has been reconstructed of its regions and expanded of its irrigated land to serve the Citizens of the area. In terms of hydrological condition, Galal Badra River Basin is divided into two parts where the first part located in Iran, and this part supports most of the discharge of the river basin according to achieved runoff within the area. Second part of the river basin is located in Iraq covering area of (300 km<sup>2</sup>). Depending on climate data measured in Badra meteorological station for the period (2001-1994), the climate was characterized to be continental semi-arid with annual total rainfall reached (221) mm and the evaporation from basin class A reached (3156) mm. Water balance were calculated in the basin using two methods, the first one depends on monthly averages for rainfall and actual evapotranspiration during the period (2001-1994). While in the second method, the water surplus was calculated depending on calculation of each parameter in each year separately and use mathematical formula to calculate the runoff achieved in River basin of Badra. The results showed that in the first method of calculation the water surplus was (24.89) mm and in the second one was (45.93) mm and it is the best method to calculate water surplus in hydrological basins, where this surplus is distributed into (6.93) mm runoff and (39) mm natural groundwater recharge.