

دراسة بيئية ومورفولوجية لاهوار جنوب العراق

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مركز علوم البحار، جامعة البصرة، العراق

ph

المقدمة

(1994)

(1979).

(1994).

.(1994)

.(1979)

² 20000

(1)

.(USAID, 2003)

:

1997-1991

1999

%7 2003

.(3)

(USAID, 2003)

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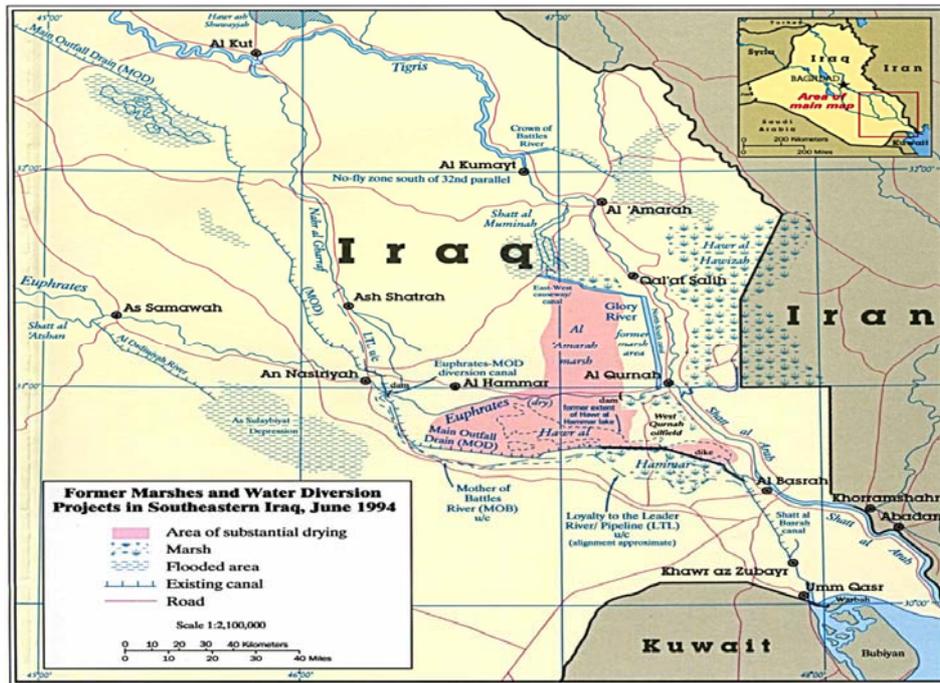
.()

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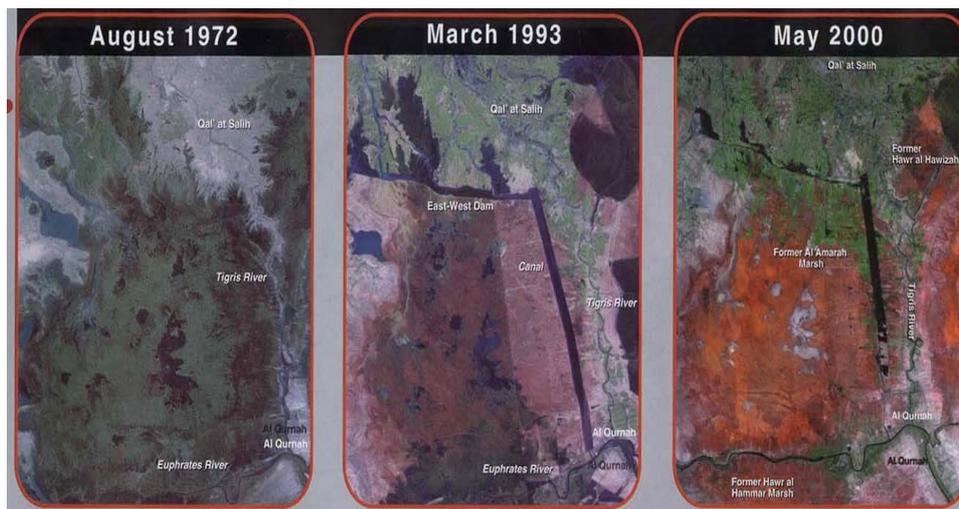
(2000)

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(UNEP, 1994)

(1)



(2005

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(2)

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.() -1

.() -2

. -3

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-6

. -7

. -8

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(1)
-:
EC-meter
PH-meter

.Page *et al.* (1982)

Volumetric Calcimeter

.Black *et al.* (1965)

(Walkely & Black)

Allison and Modie

.Jackson (1958)

: -1
:(O.M) .1-1
(1)

(gm.kg-1) 21.2

(gm.kg-1)13.41

:(PH) .2-1

3-1. (EC):

(ds/m)4.50

. (ds/m)24.20

.4-1. (CaCo3):

:(1)

الموقع	O.M(gm.kg-1)	PH	EC(ds/m)	CaCo3(gm.kg-1)
القلعة الترابية (هور الحويزة)	20.21	6.72	15.20	251
القلعة ام الورد (هور الحويزة).	14.32	6.41	8.60	390
نهر العز ناحية السلام	14.21	6.75	24.20	297
نهر العز ناحية العدل	21.21	6.72	15.10	281
نهر العز ابو عجل	14.21	5.43	19.20	272
ذي قار الجبايش	13.41	6.66	20.20	252
ذي قار كرمة بني سعيد	20.34	5.32	4.50	262
ذي قار ناحية الحمار	18.35	5.41	22.2	271

-2

Recharge and discharge Resources :

-1-2

(3)

(A)

(B)

)

(

(B)

(C)

(

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(

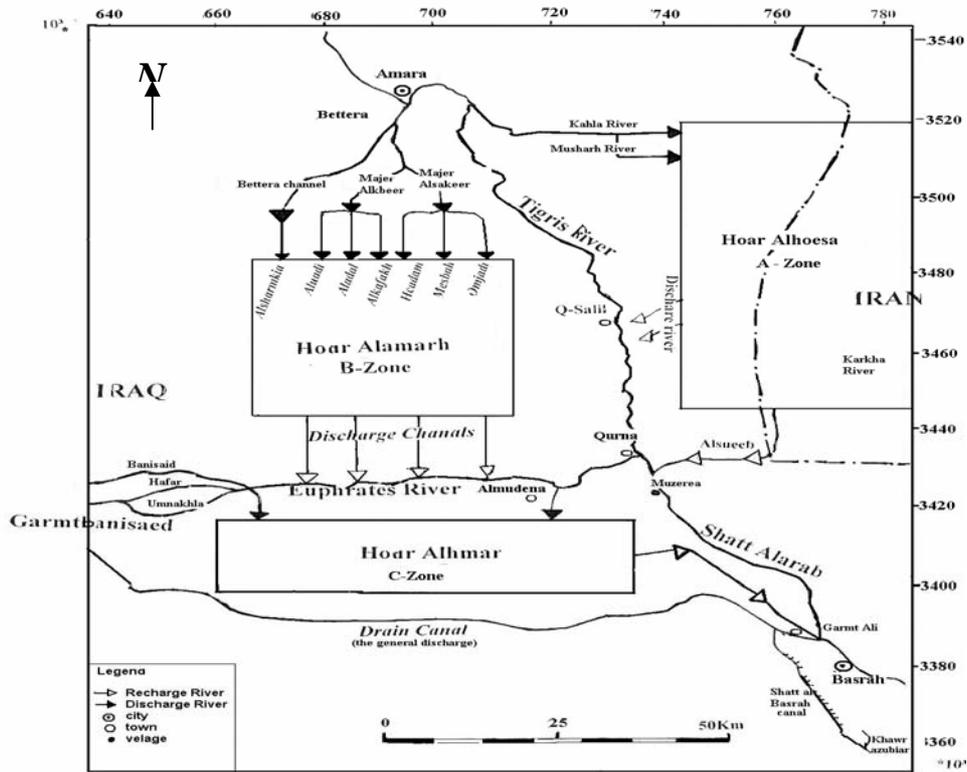
(2)

(Quaternary)

.(Buringh,1960)(Holocene)

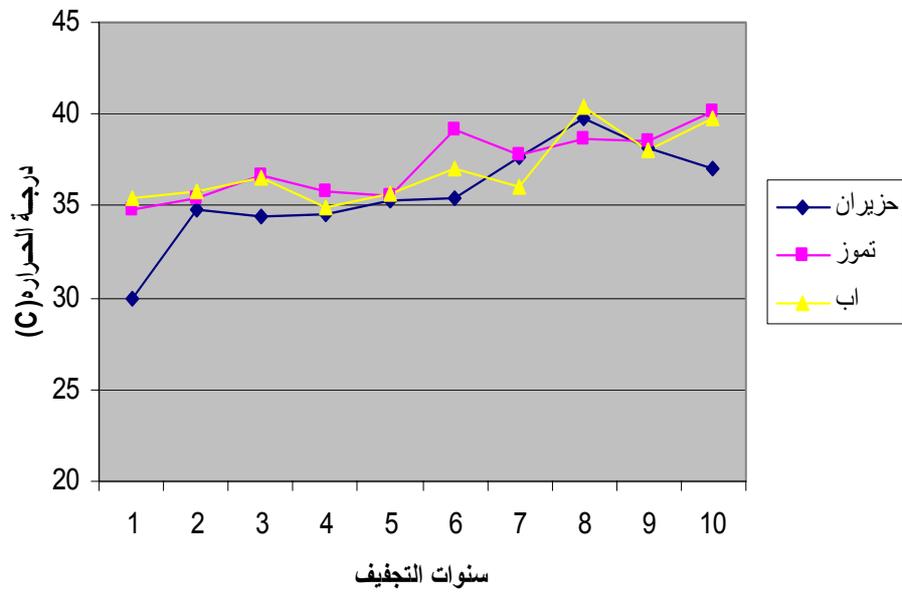
جدول(2)المساحات المائية لاقسام الاهوار الثلاثة (مطشر، 2005)

Total wetland	1985 (Km ²)	2000 (Km ²)
Al Hawiesa(A)	3262	1146
Al Amarah(B)	3447	148
Al Hamar(C)	3041	172



شكل (3): مصادر التغذية والتصريف لاهوار جنوب العراق (مطشر، 2005).

(4)
) (2000-1990)
(



:4 -

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New tectonic

(subsides)

.(Karim, 1998)

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()

Subsidence

-2-3

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(3)

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(8-4-3)

(7-6-5-2-1)

(1)

(3)

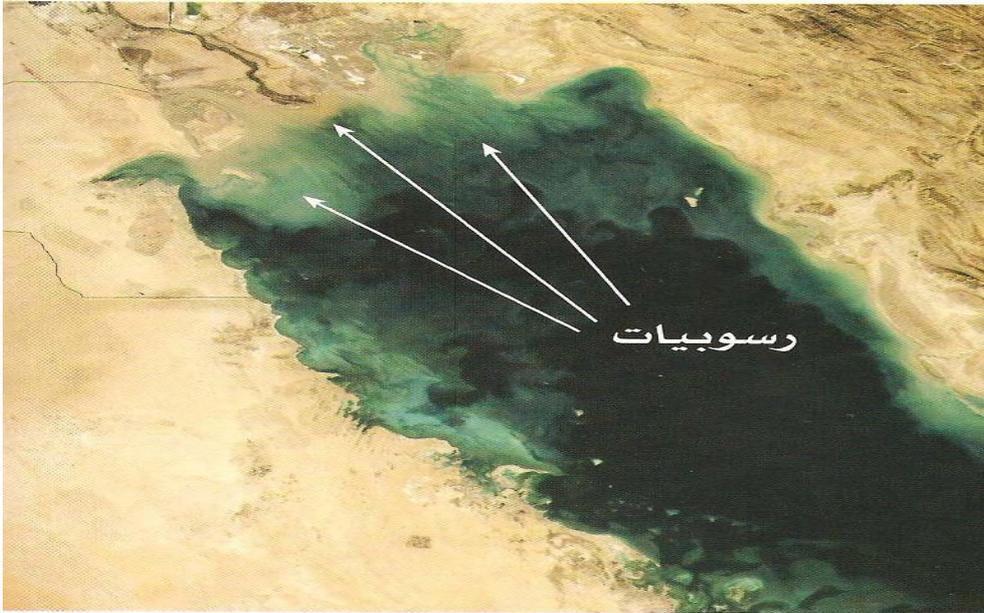
				1M							1
				1M							2
				1M							3
				1M							4
				1M							5
				1M							6
				1.5M							7
				1M							8

(5).

(2007) %90

/ 7-4.7

/ 30



شكل (5): صورة التقطت بواسطة القمر الصناعي Terra تبين كمية الرواسب الكبيرة المندفعة من شط العرب الى شمال الخليج العربي في الاول من تشرين الثاني 2000.

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات

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.2007

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.1994

(143-127)

.1979

.1994

.1994

(215-205)

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- .2005
- 183) 1 20 .
- .(196
- .(9-7) .2005
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ECOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF IRAQI SOUTHERN MARSHES

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ABSTRACT

southern marshlands and its surroundings area distinguished by a freshwater environment dominance. Draining mechanism of southern Iraqi marshland was dependant on the previous hydraulic constructions established on the Tigris – Euphrates river courses – such as of these constructions is Al-Hindayah dike on Euphrates river Al-Kut dam on Tigris river and earth dike between Al-Gurnah and Al-Mudainah Cities near Al-Hammar marsh. This study describes the existing environment and evaluating a geomorphological setting of Southern marshland, accomplished with a principle soil analysis, which includes an increasing of organic matter, CaCO_3 and EC values, and decreases of PH. This study also mentions to drainage processes and environmental problems due to marshland drying. A tectonic and morphological map of the area is also included.