



Appropriate Area Locales For The Development Of Underground Dams Or Slope Lakes By The Commitment Of GDF: Application To The Plain Of Morocco

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ABSTRACT

Fake re-energize of springs from fleeting water or treated waste water has become an advantageous answer that permits recreating long haul stores of springs, including those influenced by over-abuse. Through working highlighted purposes behind homegrown, horticultural and modern Pliocene-Quaternary the snare of Saiss plain Experiences a diminishing in groundwater saves and the meaning of water in semi-parched zones to bone-dry, it was important to cure this condition by the development of underground dams and slope lakes. Mechanical apparatuses as guaranteed the board and water preservation tend ground than the streaming to be specific their fundamental job as the primary framework counterfeit re-energize of springs. The work introduced in this paper depends on the objective of recognizing, utilizing a geographic data framework (GDF), more good porousness regions recorded for development of underground dams and supplies search site maintenance and capacity of surface space of geomorphologic close to water for their improvement as little lakes.

KEYWORDS

Groundwater, Plain Sais, Underground dams

INTRODUCTION

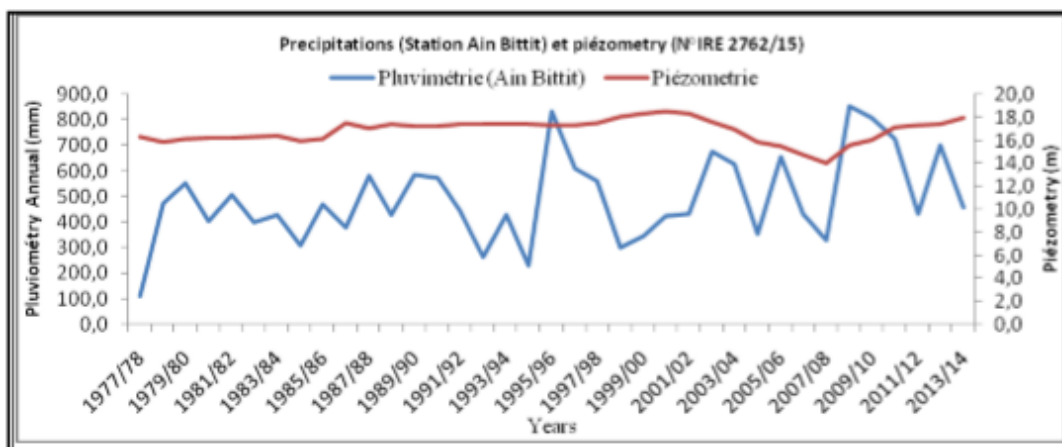
Recorded piezometric through Morocco generally show descending patterns in

groundwater level, identified with a mix of overfishing and dry season. Described by flood

occasions of late years. In Morocco, huge measures of water are lost because of absence of the executives and need openings for shallow or underground stockpiling. Arranged in a semi-parched climate, the outside of the water plain in Morocco, is confronting a decrease in groundwater assets of characteristic marvels (semi-bone-dry to dry environment, times of dry season), and pressing factor expanded anthropogenic after the populace blast for the most part homegrown, farming, and mechanical.

Geomorphologic setting The plain of Sais has a diminishing height from south (S) to north (N) , yet ascends in contact prérfaines wrinkles

(Jbel Zalagh and Tratt). Flexure of Ras el-Mama separates the plain into two sections: the Fez south-east (SE), that of Ain Taoujdate north-west (NW). Between this flexure and Fez stretches out down zone ineffectively depleted, damp (Lake Douyet). Underground dams: guaranteed answer for the supportable administration of groundwater Idea and rule Groundwater dams are structures that block or hinder the common progression of groundwater, and guarantee their capacity; they obstruct the progression of spring and diminish the variety in the level of the water table. The essential standard of these developments is to store groundwater in tanks underground.



States of the site The underground dam site requires 3 primary hydrogeological conditions to guarantee a superior working of these developments: A. Huge progression of groundwater Presence. B. The best destinations for the development of underground dams where the dirt is made of permeable arrangements or high porousness rock, adjusted to establish a repository. C. Presence of low penetrability supply lands close

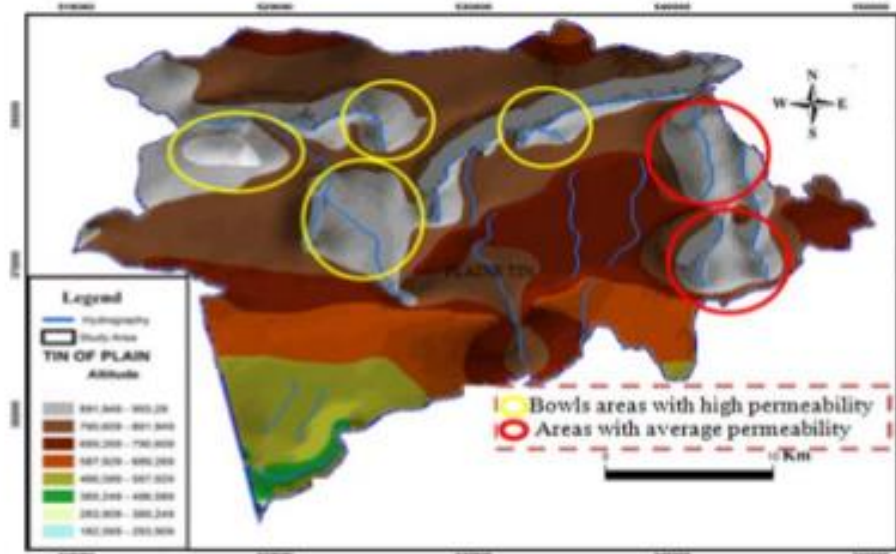
MATERIAL AND TECHNIQUE

The utilization of GDF is their commitment for choice help through the topical treatment data plans. The spatial way to deal with an issue doesn't abandon posing inquiries identifying with the portrayal of room. This is the reason GDF is still among the monsters normally abused devices as far as the examination, investigation, arranging and refreshed data on incorporated water assets the executives. The Geographic Data Frameworks had significant

advantages since they can both store the entirety of the data accessible and to work with taking care of and translation of information. The upsides of GDF are numerous particularly in the space of preparation and the executives of characteristic assets like water

Hydrogeology There are two fundamental springs around there: the Liassic lime stones and quaternary lacustrine lime stones. In the

concentrated plain, Quaternary lime stones structure a layer which piezometry relies intensely upon precipitation, re-energize and geology. The water table in the space is vital. It is this which guarantees the most piece of the water supply of the city of Fez and water system of encompassing open country. The Lias structure a profound spring hostage, artesian, which streams in certain spaces with heaps of more than 150 m over the ground.



CONCLUSION

Advance penetration at reasonable destinations, infused by sinks water and putting away water in repositories or tanks tend underground and surface, are gainful methodologies that decrease stipends and advance control stockpiling of a profoundly looked for water assets. The fast extension and creating flooded territories in the Saïss plain is essentially founded on groundwater saves. Circumstance that requires intercession, in some cases dire to secure these assets and face the drawdown recorded as of late.

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