

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

FEASIBILITY STUDY ON
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR
THE KARAK TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

ANNEX

- A: Meteorology
- B: Socio-economy
- C: Land Use Plan
- D: Agriculture
- E: Facilities Development Plan
- F: Organization and Management
- G: Project Evaluation

OCTOBER 1990

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
TOKYO, JAPAN

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マイクロ
フィルム作成

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FOR
THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

ANNEX

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
A Meteo-hydrology	A.1 - 99
B Socio-economy	B.1 - 72
C Land Use Plan.....	C.1 - 72
D Agriculture	D.1- 197
E Facilities Development Plan	E.1 - 40
F Organization and Management	F.1 - 23
G Project Evaluation	G.1 - 78

ABBREVIATIONS AND MEASURES

Weight

kg : kilo gram
ton or t : metric ton

Volume

l or lit : liter
m³ : cubic meter
MCM : million cubic meters

Length

mm : millimeter
cm : centimeter
m : meter
km : kilometer

Area

cm² : square centimeter
m² : square meter
km² : square kilometer
ha : hectare
dunum : 0.1 ha

Time

s or sec : second
min : minute
hr : hour

Other

% : per cent
°C : degree centigrade
EC : electrical conductivity
El. : elevation
AD : Aqaba datum

Derived Measure

l/s or lit/sec : liter per second
mS/cm or mmho/cm : milli-Siemen per
centimeter
ton/hour : ton per hour
cum/sec : cubic meter per second

Money

JD : Jordan Dinar
Fil : 1/1000 JD
US\$: U.S. dollar
(US\$ 1.00 = JD 0.680
as of November 1989)

Organizations

MOP	: Ministry of Planning
MOA	: Ministry of Agriculture
MOS	: Ministry of Supply
DOS	: Department of Statistics
WAJ	: Water Authority of Jordan
JVA	: Jordan Valley Authority
ACC	: Agricultural Credit Corporation
JCO	: Jordan Cooperative Organization
JVFA	: Jordan Valley Farmers' Association
AMO	: Agricultural Marketing Organization
AMPCO	: Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company
APC	: Arab Potash Company
NRA	: National Resources Authority
FAO	: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United State
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency

Others

GDP	: Gross Domestic Products
RGDP	: Gross Regional Domestic Products
GNP	: Gross National Products
ETo	: Potential Evaporation
CUW	: Consumptive Use of Water
kc	: Crop Coefficient
TDS	: Total Dissolved Solids

ANNEX - A
METEO-HYDROLOGY

ANNEX-A METEO-HYDROLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	A.1
1. DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW	A.2
1.1 Data Collection	A.2
1.2 Review of Climatological Data	A.2
1.3 Review of Rainfall Data	A.3
1.4 Review of Runoff Data	A.3
1.5 Review of Sediment and Water Quality Data	A.3
2. CLIMATE	A.4
2.1 General	A.4
2.2 Meteorological Features	A.5
2.2.1 Rainfall	A.5
2.2.2 Temperature	A.5
2.2.3 Relative Humidity	A.6
2.2.4 Evaporation	A.6
2.2.5 Wind	A.6
2.2.6 Solar Radiation	A.7
3. RAINFALL ANALYSIS	A.8
3.1 General	A.8
3.2 Rainfall Analysis	A.8
3.2.1 Rainfall Distribution - Long Term Average, 5 Years and 10 Years Drought Return Period..	A.8
3.2.2 Rainfall Intensity - Duration	A.9
3.2.3 Rainfall Variation in Priority Areas	A.10
4. RUNOFF ANALYSIS	A.12
4.1 General	A.12
4.2 Runoff Coefficient	A.12
4.2.1 Runoff Coefficient of Hasa Tannour Basin ...	A.12
4.3 Runoff Survey at the Muhai Experimental Weir	A.13
4.3.1 Preparation, and Rainfall and Runoff Observation	A.13
4.3.2 Study of Runoff	A.16
4.3.3 Study of Evaporation and Permeability	A.22

	Page
4.4 Hydrological Conditions for the Four Proposed Weir	A.24
4.4.1 Annual Runoff	A.24
4.4.2 Maximum Flood Discharge	A.26
4.4.3 Runoff Analysis by SCS Method	A.29
5. SEDIMENT ANALYSIS AND WATER QUALITY	A.31
5.1 General	A.31
5.2 Sediment Analysis	A.31
5.2.1 Review Study	A.31
5.2.2 Estimation of Suspended Load	A.31
5.3 Water Quality	A.32

LIST OF TABLES

			page
Table A.1.1	(1/2)	RAINFALL STATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA.....	A.33
Table A.1.1	(2/2)	RAINFALL STATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA.....	A.34
Table A.2.1	(1/5)	CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.....	A.35
Table A.2.1	(2/5)	CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.....	A.36
Table A.2.1	(3/5)	CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.....	A.37
Table A.2.1	(4/5)	CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.....	A.38
Table A.2.1	(5/5)	CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.....	A.39
Table A.3.1	(1/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.40
Table A.3.1	(2/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.41
Table A.3.1	(3/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.42
Table A.3.1	(4/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.43
Table A.3.1	(5/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.44
Table A.3.1	(6/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.45
Table A.3.1	(7/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.46
Table A.3.1	(8/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.47
Table A.3.1	(9/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.48
Table A.3.1	(10/10)	ANNUAL RAINFALL.....	A.49
Table A.3.2	(1/4)	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (DHIBAN).....	A.50
Table A.3.2	(2/4)	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (ABYAD)	A.51
Table A.3.2	(3/4)	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (TAFILA).....	A.52
Table A.3.2	(4/4)	MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (TAFIAL).....	A.53
Table A.4.1	(1/5)	RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING STATION.....	A.54

			Page
Table A.4.1	(2/5)	RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING STATION.....	A.55
Table A.4.1	(3/5)	RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING STATION.....	A.56
Table A.4.1	(4/5)	RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING STATION.....	A.57
Table A.4.1	(5/5)	RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING STATION.....	A.58
Table A.4.2		ANNUAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT OF THE WADI HASA BASIN.....	A.59
Table A.4.3		WATER LEVEL AND VOLUME CHANGES IN THE WEIR RESERVOIR.....	A.60
Table A.4.4		ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME OF VARIOUS RETURN PERIODS.....	A.61
Table A.4.5	(1/4)	ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT D-2 SITE.....	A.62
Table A.4.5	(2/4)	ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT E-1 SITE.....	A.62
Table A.4.5	(3/4)	ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT J-1 SITE.....	A.63
Table A.4.5	(4/4)	ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT ABYAD SITE.....	A.63
Table A.4.6	(1/2)	RUNOFF VOLUME BY SCS METHOD	A.64
Table A.4.6	(2/2)	RUNOFF VOLUME BY SCS METHOD	A.65

LIST OF FIGURES

		page
Fig.A.2.1	Mean Daily Temperature - Annual.....	A.66
Fig.A.2.2	The Climate Regions of Koppen.....	A.67
Fig.A.2.3 (1/2)	Precipitation Total Monthly Change.....	A.68
Fig.A.2.3 (2/2)	Precipitation Total Monthly Change.....	A.69
Fig.A.2.4 (1/2)	Temperature Mean Daily Monthly Change.....	A.70
Fig.A.2.4 (2/2)	Temperature Mean Daily Monthly Change.....	A.71
Fig.A.2.5	Relative Humidity Mean Daily Monthly Change.....	A.72
Fig.A.2.6	Evaporation and Potential Evaporation Daily Monthly Change.....	A.73
Fig.A.2.7	Wind Run Total Daily Monthly Change.....	A.74
Fig.A.2.8	Wind Direction at Er-Rabah.....	A.75
Fig.A.2.9	Solar Radiation.....	A.76
Fig.A.3.1	Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Long Term Average.....	A.77
Fig.A.3.2	Annual Variation Coefficient.....	A.78
Fig.A.3.3	Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Return Period of 5 Years Drought.....	A.79
Fig.A.3.4	Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Return Period of 10 Years Drought.....	A.80
Fig.A.3.5 (1/3)	Rainfall Intensity - Duration Curve at Tafila.....	A.81
Fig.A.3.5 (2/3)	Rainfall Intensity - Duration Curve at Rashadia.....	A.82
Fig.A.3.5 (3/3)	Rainfall Intensity - Duration Curve at Mazar.....	A.83
Fig.A.3.6	Accumulative Curve of Rainfall.....	A.84
Fig.A.3.7	Rainfall Distribution in Time Series at Priority Areas.....	A.85
Fig.A.4.1	Relation between Annual Rainfall and Runoff Coefficient of the Hasa Tannour Basin (a), and of Hasa Tannour Sub-Basin(b)...	A.86

	Page
Fig.A.4.2	Plan of Small Scale Weir of Earthfill TypeA.87
Fig.A.4.3	Cross Section of the Constructed Small Scale Weir.....A.88
Fig.A.4.4	Location Map of the Constructed Weir and Automatic Rain Gauge Station.....A.89
Fig.A.4.5	Topo-Surveyed Map (Small Scale Weir Site on Wadi Sukur).....A.90
Fig.A.4.6	Reservoir Capacity Curve of the Small Scale Weir.....A.91
Fig.A.4.7 (1/3)	Record Charts of Rainfall Observation.....A.92
Fig.A.4.7 (2/3)	Record Charts of Rainfall Observation.....A.93
Fig.A.4.7 (3/3)	Record Charts of Rainfall Observation.....A.94
Fig.A.4.8	Result of Water Level Measurement in the Muhai Experimental Weir.....A.95
Fig.A.4.9	Definition Sketch of Nakayasu's Synthetic Unit Hydrograph.....A.96
Fig.A.4.10	Unit Hydrograph (a) and Revised Unit Hydrograph (b) of Muhai Experimental Weir..A.97
Fig.A.4.11	ϕ , ψ Curve and Rating Curve of Spillway.....A.98
Fig.A.4.12	Reservoir Routing of Muhai Experimental Weir.....A.99

PREFACE

This annex describes the result of meteorological and hydrological study for " the Agricultural Development Project for the Karak-Tafila Development Region " carried out during the period from October 1989 to July 1990.

The purpose of the meteorological study is to clarify the meteorological circumstances, which are important for agriculture.

The purpose of the hydrological study is two fold. Namely, one is the water harvesting scheme, in which rainfall directly fallen on the ground surface is utilized. Rainfall based on statistical analyses must be clarified. Another is the winter irrigation scheme, in which surface water flowing into wadis from catchment area as runoff is to be stored tentatively at small scale weirs and be utilized for irrigation. In this case estimation of runoff volume at each weir as well as rainfall is required.

1. DATA COLLECTION AND REVIEW

1.1 Data Collection

The following data were collected in the meteo-hydrological study.

(1) Climatological data

Precipitation, air temperatures (average, and absolute maximum and minimum), relative humidity, wind velocity and direction, sunshine hours, evaporation, solar radiation.

The data sources are Jordan Climatological Data Handbook and data sheets obtained from WAJ.

(2) Hydrological data

Annual rainfall, daily rainfall, daily discharge record of flood and base flows at Hassa Tannour.

The data sources are Rainfall Data in Jordan. Technical Paper No.52 and data sheets prepared by WAJ.

(3) Others

Sediment load data, water quality

1.2 Review of Climatological Data

The climatological data such as precipitation, air temperatures, relative humidity, wind velocity or run and wind direction, sunshine hours and solar radiation and evaporation are observed by meteorological stations.

There are five meteorological stations in and around the priority areas, of which the data can be utilized for the present purpose. They are Wadi Wala, Er-Rabah, Tafila, Siwaqa and Hasa Evaporation stations.

The observation of fundamental meteorological features was commenced from 1961 at Er-Rabah, 1962 at Wadi Wala, 1973 at Al-Hassan Tafila by Meteorological Department of Ministry of Transport, and from 1982 at Siwaqa Evaporation station, 1977 at Hasa Evaporation station by WAJ or antecedent agency. All the meteorological data were shown as monthly-based values for the following items.

Mean monthly and yearly rainfall, Maximum daily rainfall, Maximum monthly and seasonal rainfall , Mean monthly and yearly wind run (km/day) or mean monthly (m/sec), Wind direction in degree clock wise from the north or points of the compass, Sunshine hours, Daily evaporation by class A pan method, Total evaporation, and Solar radiation.

1.3 Review of Rainfall Data

(1) Annual Rainfall Data

There exist about 51 raingauge stations within the study area and at neighboring localities. All the data of stations within the study area were referred, even if recording periods are short. As for stations outside of the study area the stations necessary for preparing map of rainfall distribution maps were referred.

All the rainfall stations have been registered and named by the agencies concerned in accordance with the drainage system. Name, code number, location in palestine grid, altitude, established date and type of gauging, and closed date are shown in Table A.1.1. Rainfall data of each station from start of recording up to 1988/89 winter year or up to the closed date was collected. Although the earliest observation of rainfall commenced 1934, data available were from that of 1937/38 hydroyear.

The types of gauging are daily reading, totalizer and automatic recording. Totalizer are installed mainly in desert area. Many of the rainfall stations were installed in 1960's. The availability of the data is shown also in Table A.1.1.

The data sources are (a)Rainfall in Jordan for the years 1976-1980, Technical Paper No.50, (b)Rainfall Data in Jordan, 1980-1985, technical Paper No.52, and (c)computer output obtained from WAJ.

(2) Daily Rainfall Data

Daily rainfall data of stations near the proposed weir sites and the priority areas, have been collected.

The data sources are the same as for the annual rainfall.

1.4 Review of Runoff Data

The proposed sites are located within or in the vicinity of the Hasa Tannour Basin. Therefore it is considered to be most effective to utilize discharge data at Hasa Tannour gauging station, which consist of daily mean, flood flow and base flow discharge from 1968/69 winter year to 1988/89. Hourly flood volume recorded in "Discharge computation sheet (type 2)" were collected from WAJ. All the data were checked with WAJ staffs.

1.5 Review of Sediment Load and Water Quality

There are few new information on these items for the study area. Therefore the study results of some reports on the subjects were referred.

2. CLIMATE

2.1 General

The climatic characteristics of the study area are divided into two well defined seasons : hot and dry summer ,and relatively wet and cold winter.

As for atmospheric conditions, Mediterranean depression known as Cyprus low are formed repeatedly during rainfall occurs within winter season due to active cold fronts stretching from the depressions. On the contrary, in spring season mainly from the middle of March to the middle of May Khamsinic depression rapidly spread from the west causing heavy showers for short period of time. During the rest of the year high pressures prevail throughout the country, which account for the absence of rainfall practically from June to September.

The mean annual rainfall in the study area ranges from 350 mm in a restricted area around Karak, to less than 100 mm in the desert area along the Desert Highway. The average rainfall of the study area is approximately 200 mm.

The Mean daily temperature ranges from 22 degree centigrade in the western area alongside the Jordan Valley, to 16 degree centigrade in the southern area around Tafila as shown in Fig. A.2.1. Most of the study area falls between 16 degree to 18 degrees centigrade.

The climate of the study area is classified as mediterranean to desert according to the climatic regional division by Koppen as shown below and in Fig.A.2.2.

- Warm temperate rainy climate : Mediterranean (Csa)
- Cool steppe climate (BSK)
- Cool desert climate (BWK)

Csa region which is another subdivision of the Mediterranean climate, is distributed as a narrow belt zone from Rabba to Tafila extending north to south (hereafter, described as the western zone). BSK region surrounds the Csa belt narrowly. This semi-arid climate is characterized by rainfall less than 300 mm and average annual temperature less than 18 degrees centigrade. BWK region is distributed on the eastern side of the BSK region along the Desert Highway. This climate is distinguished from the warm desert climate by its moderate temperature, of which average annual temperature is less than 18 degrees centigrade.

As a bioclimatic classification, Emberger's climatic region is well known. According to the classification the study area is divided into arid-mild, semi arid-mild, very arid-mild and semi arid-cold in descending order of area.

2.2 Climatological Features

There are five stations in the study area, of which two Er-Rabah and Al-Hassan/Tafial stations are located in the western part of the study area and are considered as representative stations of the western zone. Siwaqa and Hasa Evaporation stations are located along the Desert Highway, which are representative of the desert area. Wadi Wala station is installed near the wadi floor.

The climatological features here dealt with are absolute daily and yearly maximum and minimum temperatures, mean monthly and yearly temperatures, mean daily and yearly maximum and minimum temperatures, mean monthly and yearly relative humidity, so on, as shown in Table A.2.1.

2.2.1 Precipitation

Monthly changes in monthly total precipitation of the five stations are illustrated in Fig A.2.3.

Precipitation occurs from October until May in general, and there is no rainfall from June to September practically. Precipitation in the western zone is much bigger in comparison with that in the desert area. Precipitation at Siwaqa Evaporation station is bigger than that at the Hasa Evaporation station.

2.2.2 Temperature

Monthly changes in daily mean, maximum and minimum, as well as monthly maximum and minimum temperatures of the five stations are illustrated in Fig A.2.4.

(1) Mean Temperature

Monthly averages of daily mean temperatures of the five stations range from 7 degrees in winter to 26 degrees centigrade in summer. At the beginning of February, mean temperature in the desert and inside the large wadi reaches more than 10 degrees centigrade. On the other hand, in the western zone it is early March when daily mean temperatures reach more than 10 degrees centigrade. Although there is no marked areal difference, monthly average temperatures at Hasa Evaporation and Wadi Wala stations are slightly higher than the other stations. The higher temperatures occurs in July in the desert and in July and August in the western zone and in the wadi.

(2) Maximum Temperature

Monthly averages of daily maximum temperatures of the five stations range from 11 degrees in winter to 34 degrees centigrade in summer. Maximum temperature of more than 30 degrees centigrade continue for more than four months in summer in the desert and in the wadi. To the contrary, it does not exceed 30 degrees centigrade throughout summer in the western zone.

(3) Minimum Temperature

Monthly averages of daily minimum temperatures of the five stations range from 3 degrees in winter to 19 degrees centigrade in summer. The areal difference among the five stations is little.

(4) Others

Daily change in air temperature, i.e. the difference between the maximum and minimum temperature, is larger in the desert than in the western zone. It is noteworthy that the daily change at Siwaqa station is the largest among them.

2.2.3 Relative Humidity

Monthly changes in daily mean relative humidity for the five stations are illustrated in Fig.A.2.5.

Monthly averages of the five stations range from 40 % to 74 %. The lowest relative humidity occurs in May, and low relative humidity lasts during summer. It increases gradually from November to January, then decrease rather rapidly to May.

Relative humidity tends to be slightly higher in the desert than in the western zone, however its areal difference is small.

2.2.4 Evaporation

Monthly changes in daily evaporation of the five stations and evapotranspiration at Er-Rabah are illustrated in Fig.A.2.6.

Monthly averages of daily evaporation of the five stations range from 2.5 to 16.8 mm/day. Seasonal variation in evaporation in the desert is more obvious than in the western zone. Its difference is approximately 10 - 13 mm/day in the desert and 8-9 mm/day in the western zone. Areal difference is not marked in winter, but obvious in summer. It is noteworthy that evaporation at Wadi Wala is as low as at Tafila.

2.2.5 Wind

(1) Wind run

Monthly changes in daily wind run for the five stations are illustrated in Fig.A.2.7.

Monthly averages of daily wind run of the five stations range from 100 km/day to 450 km/day. The areal difference surpasses the seasonal variation except Hasa Evaporation station.

The wind run at Wadi Wala station is conspicuously small and change only slightly throughout year from 70 km/day to 130 km/day. On the contrary, the wind run at Hasa Evaporation station varies from 250 km/day in November to 450 km/day in July.

(2) Wind Direction

Monthly changes of monthly average of daily total wind run for Er-Rabah are illustrated in Fig.A.2.8.

Wind direction is observed only at Er-Rabah. The predominant wind direction is west. And relation between wind direction and monthly average of daily wind run in each month is also shown in Fig.A.2.8.

2.2.6 Solar Radiation

Monthly changes in daily solar radiation in the three stations are illustrated in Fig.A.2.9.

Monthly averages of daily solar radiation of the three stations range from 0.28 to 0.93 kcal/cm²/day. Solar radiation is low in winter and high in summer at all stations. Seasonal difference is 0.4 -0.5 kcal/cm²/day. Solar radiation at Hasa Evaporation station is strongest of the three and is weakest at Er-Rabah. However, the solar radiation measured at Swaqa and Hasa stations contains extraordinary high figures, which must be checked

3. RAINFALL ANALYSIS

3.1 General

Annual rainfall in the region varies from 50 mm to 350 mm, and its distribution is markedly biased to the western part as described above.

Annual rainfall of the 51 stations in the study area and related surrounding areas are shown in Table A.3.1.

Annual rainfall in the study area varies from 793 mm recorded at Khanzira station (CA 2) in 1964/65 winter year to 16 mm at Hasa Police Post (CF 5) in 1969/70. Average annual rainfall ranges from 355 mm at Karak (CF 4) to 64 mm at Jurf Ed-Darawish (CF 3).

3.2 Rainfall Analysis

3.2.1 Rainfall Distribution - Long Term Average, 5 Years and 10 Years Drought Return Period.

(1) Long Term Average

Average annual rainfall of each station was calculated as shown in Table A.3.1. A rainfall distribution map based on these long term average values was prepared and illustrated in Fig. A.3.1.

Areas with rainfall more than 300 mm/y are found around Karak (CE 4) and Qasr (CD 23), and areas with comparatively much rainfall but less than 300 mm/y are found along King's Highway. Rainfall decreases sharply from these areas westward to the Jordan Valley where annual rainfall is less than 100 mm/y, and gently decreases eastward to the Desert Highway where rainfall of 50 - 100 mm/y prevails. Rainfall along large wadi courses treading east-west is markedly lower than surrounding high lands as stated before.

It is known that coefficient of variation (CV) of annual rainfall decreases in proportion to the amount of rainfall as shown in bold line in Fig.A.3.2, which is the case of the Middle East and United States of America. However, the coefficients of variation increase only slightly as compared to the decrease in rainfall in this region. It indicates that there exists relatively stable rainfall even in the desert area.

(2) Return Period of 5 Years Drought

Annual rainfall with a return period of 5 years drought in the related stations in and around the priority areas was obtained with statistic calculation using the Log-Pearson method. Isohyetal maps showing a return period of 5 years drought in the three priority areas are illustrated in Fig.A.3.3.

In Dhiban area, isohyetal lines of 100 and 150 mm/y exist. There are no isohyetal lines of 200 and 250 mm/y. In Abyad area,

isohyetal lines of 100 and 150 mm/y exist. In Tafila area, isohyetal lines of 100 and 150 mm/y are distributed. Isohyetal lines of 200, 250, 300 and 350 mm/y are not present in the map. These indicate that basin rainfall of return period of 5 years drought is much smaller than that of long term average as described later.

(3) Return Period of 10 years Drought

Annual rainfall of return period of 10 years drought was obtained in the same way with that of 5 years return period. Isohyetal maps of return period of 10 years drought for the three priority areas are illustrated in Fig.A.3.4.

In Dhiban area, only isohyetal line of 100 mm/y are distributed in the western area, and there is no isohyetal lines of 150 mm/y and 50 mm/y. In Abyad area, isohyetal lines of 100 and 50 mm/y exist, and in Tafila area, isohyetal line of 100 mm/y is distributed. Isohyetal line of 50 mm/y is observed at the eastern edge of the area.

These differences in distribution of the isohyetal lines indicates that basin rainfall of dry year return period of 10 years decreases fairly.

The basin rainfall based on each rainfall distribution map for the three priority areas was obtained by are as follows.

Area Rainfall in the Priority Areas

Priority Area (Km ²)	Long Term Average Basin Rainfall(mcm) Rainfall depth(mm)	Return Period (Drought)	
		5 Years	10 Years
Dhiban (431)	75.1 174	42.1 97	38.8 90
Abyad (357)	45.8 128	30.1 84	26 73
Tafila (570)	111.4 195	69.1 121	54.1 95

3.2.2 Rainfall Intensity - Duration

For designing the proposed weirs for the winter irrigation scheme, analysis of the relation between rainfall intensity and duration with various return periods is required. Fortunately, some analysis of this matter have been published already in Professional Paper No. 3 of WAJ.

The relation between rainfall intensity and duration with various return periods at Tafila (DB1) ,Rashadia (DC2) and Mazar (CD13), are referred and shown in Fig A.3.5., which is adopted for the present study.

3.2.3 Rainfall Variation in the Priority Areas

(1) Pattern of Rainfall Distribution within Rainy Season

Monthly average rainfalls in the nine stations in and around the three priority areas were summarized for 1976/77 to 1987/88 as shown in Table A.3.2. The stations in the Dhiban area are Dhiban (CD7), Um El-Risas (CD-17), and Dhaba's Nursery (CD17), in the Abyad area Mazar (CD13), Muhai (CA6) and Hasa Evaporation Station(CF7), in the Tafila area Tafila (DB1), Prince Hasan Nursery (DB2) Buseira (DC1) and Jurf Ed-Darawish (CF3). Accumulative curve of monthly rainfall of the nine stations are shown in Fig.A.3.6.

Although average annual rainfall (shown in parentheses in the figures) is different from station to station, the accumulated curves resemble each other. The pattern of the curves are characterized by low gradients both from October to November and from March to May, and high gradient from November to January.

These indicate that the large part of rainfall concentrate in the middle of the rainy season.

The average dates of the first rainfall, 10 and 20 percentage of annual rainfall during these about 10 years are summarized as follows.

Average Date of Rainfall Occurrence

Station	Date of Rainfall Occurrence		
	First Rain	10 percentage *1	20 percentage
Dhiban (CD7)	Nov.12	Dec. 6	Dec.17
Um El-Risas (CD17)	Nov.20	Dec.10	Dec.23
Dahab'a Nursery (CD15)	Nov. 5	Nov.29	Dec.13
Mazar (CD13)	Nov.16	Dec.11	Dec.29
Muhai (CA6)	Nov.19	Dec.10	Jan. 1
Hasa Evap Sta. (CF7)	Nov.16	Dec.12	Dec.19
Tafila (DB1)	Nov.12	Dec. 7	Dec.24
Prince Hasan Nursery (DC1)	Nov. 7	Dec.13	Dec.26
Buseira (DC1)	Nov.10	Dec.12	Dec.26
Jurf Ed-Darawi (CF3)	Nov.18	Dec.12	Dec.17

*accumulated 10 and 20 percentage of annual rainfall

The first rainfall includes trace rainfall from Nov. 5 to

Nov. 20. The dates when the accumulated rainfall exceed 10 % of the total rainfall range from Nov. 29 to Dec. 13 to Dec. 26. The time when accumulated rainfall exceeds 50 percentage of annual rainfall is around early to middle January in most stations.

(2) Rainfall Distribution for 10 Years in the Priority Areas.

Annual rainfall distributions from 1976/1977 to 1987/1988 for the seven representative stations inside the three priority areas and in neighboring areas are illustrated in Fig A.3.7 to overview rainfall variations. Each data are total of rainfall of consecutive three days except the last day of some months with 31 days and 28 or 29 days.

These figures show that annual rainfall distributions are quite erratic.

4 RUNOFF ANALYSIS

4.1 General

Running water in a wadi is dependent on capricious storms over its drainage basin. Flush flood flows directly down to the Jordan Valley within a few days after a storm, leaving a small amount of base flow only after a good amount of rainfall and flood flows during winter.

There is no runoff data of small wadis in the study area nor in the country. There are runoff records of the large wadi named Hasa Tannour measured at Hasa Gauging Station for more than 18 years, which run through the middle part of the study area. It would be better to make good use of the data for runoff analysis.

According to the runoff records at Hasa Tannour Gauging station, duration of floods ranges from within a day to several days. Most of them are a few days. The longest of them is the flood that lasted from January 14 to January 25 in 1974. The largest flood occurred in December 6 to 8 in 1979, with the volume of 22.62 MCM. Normal runoff volume of a flood ranges between 0.02 to 2 MCM. Annual total runoff volume is within a range of 0.75 MCM to 38.46 MCM and its average is 8.53 MCM. The peak discharge varies from $0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ to $420 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$.

The proposed sites are located in the southwestern part of the Wadi Hasa basin, where low mountains are developed. Catchment areas of all weir sites are small. In the present study the acquisition of first hand observational data of rainfall and runoff were attempted as much as possible. The observations were carried out at the experimental weir and the rain gauge station in the Abyad area throughout the present study period, but to our regret rainfall was too scarce.

4.2 Runoff Coefficient

4.2.1 Runoff Coefficient

(1) Basin Rainfall

The basin rainfall was calculated by Thiessen polygon method using the five stations located inside the basin or at neighboring localities, namely they are CF8 (Hasa Gauging Station), CA6 (Muhai) DB1 (Tafila), CF3 (Jurf Ed Darawish) and CD33 (Jabel Sakhriyat).

(2) Runoff Volume of the Hasa Tannour

Runoffs of the Wadi Hasa basin have been measured at the middle of the Wadi Hasa, at Hasa Tannour gauging station as described before. The runoff records of the station are shown in Table A.4.1.

The catchment of the wadi has diverse hydrological characteristics such as flat deserts with scarce rainfall and low mountains with higher rainfalls. Therefore, runoff coefficient obtained from hydrological analysis for the whole basin is not

appropriate for the runoff analysis of the proposed weir sites which have low mountains and higher rainfalls.

The rainfall distribution and ground surface conditions of the upper Hasa Tannour sub-basin which has flat land and low rainfall can be represented with the Qatrana and Sultani sub-basins. The runoff coefficient of Qatrana and Sultani sub-basins was applied to the upper Hasa basin, which is estimated at 1.8 percentage according to the Master Plan.

Consequently the runoff volume from the upper Hasa basin is excluded from the Hasa Tannour runoff volume to determine the runoff volume of the Hasa Tannour sub-basin where proposed weir sites exist.

(3) Runoff Coefficient

Table A.4.2 and Fig.A.4.1 show the annual runoff coefficients of the whole Hasa basin. The annual runoff coefficients vary from 0.7% to 15.6%, and its average is 5.6%. The annual runoff coefficients excluding the upper Hasa sub-basin fall between 0.2% and 25.3%. Its average value was 7.9%. It is generally acknowledged that runoff coefficients increase in proportion to rainfall. Its tendency, however, is not so evident as expected. Because there is large variation in runoff coefficients and the proportional tendency is not so marked, as far as basin annual rainfalls between 50 and 150 mm/y is concerned. In the present runoff study this average value i.e 7.9 % was adopted.

4.3 Runoff Survey at an Experimental Weir

4.3.1 Preparation, and Rainfall and Runoff Observation

Runoff observations to estimate runoff coefficients of a very small catchment area were carried out from October 1989 to March 1990 in the following way.

- Construction of a small scale weir
- Installation of automatic rain gauge
- Topo survey of the reservoir of the small scale weir
- Observation of rainfall and runoff

(1) Site Selection of Runoff Observation

a) Tafila area

Based on a reconnaissance survey, an observatory small scale weir site was selected on Wadi Lavan about 6 km east of Tafila, and an automatic rain gauge was to be installed at the pumping station of Tafila Governorate in Al Hazir about 3 km up stream of the weir site. The working plan and schedule of the runoff observation was prepared. Land ownership of the site was identified by the Land and Survey Department.

In the Tafila Governorate Office, the JICA study Team met with both a proposed contractor and the land owner, and explained the plan and the specifications to the contractor on November 13,

1989. However, the land owner requested to construct wire fences around the reservoir. Besides, the contractor's construction cost presented to the team was too high to be accepted. Afterwards, JICA Study Team negotiated with other two contractors but in vain.

b) Abyad area

The construction of the small scale weir had to be started as soon as possible during the present investigation period. The Study Team endeavored to search for an alternative site and finally found out an appropriate place from viewpoints of land ownership and construction cost. The site of the small scale weir was changed to Wadi Sukur near the proposed Abyad weir site for the Winter Irrigation Scheme.

(2) Construction of the Small Scale Weir

Based on the reconnaissance survey in the Wadi Abyad basin, the small scale weir site was selected on the Wadi Sukun, a tributary of the Wadi Abyad, about 2.5 km east of the Muhai village in Karak Governorate.

The construction of the weir financed by JICA was entrusted to the Karak Municipality Office by the Study Team. The contract was signed for the construction work on November 6, 1989.

The crest gauges for measuring water level were installed inside the reservoir on December 13, 1989. The principal features of the weir are as follows, and the plan and profile of the weir are shown in Fig.A.4.2 and A.4.3.

a) Reservoir

Catchment area :	12 km ²
Storage capacity:	4,000 m ³
Water level :	EL 936.7 m
High water level:	EL 937.4 m
Reservoir area :	5,000 m ²

b) Weir

Weir type :	Homogeneous earthfill type
Crest level :	EL. 937.5 m
Crest length :	42 m
Weir height :	3.5 m from Wadi bed level (EL.934.0 m)
Weir slope :	Upstream 1:2 Downstream 1:2
Weir volume :	440 m ³

c) Spillway

Design flow capacity :	14 m ³ /s
Type :	Non-gated side overflow type
Overflow crest length :	12 m
Overflow crest level :	EL.936.7 m

(3) Installation of the Automatic Rain Gauge

The automatic rain gauge brought by the JICA Study Team

consists of measuring and recording parts. The automatic rain gauge station for the runoff observation was installed at the Muhai Secondary School for boys in the Muhai, in which the daily rainfall station (called No. CA6 MUHAI) has been established by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ). The station by the Study Team can record automatically for a week continuously. The site is located upstream in the catchment area of the weir and about 2.5 km west from it. The observation was commenced on December 13, 1989. Location map is shown in Fig.A.4.4.

(4) Topo Survey of the Reservoir of the Weir

The topo survey of the reservoir of the Weir was carried out for the measurement of the storage capacity on December 13, 1989. The topo surveyed map of a scale of 1/1,000 with one meter of contour line interval was prepared.

The water level-storage curve was prepared by using the above-mentioned topo surveyed map. The topo surveyed map and the water level-storage curve are shown in Figs.A.4.5 and A.4.6.

(5) Observation of Rainfall and Runoff

As mentioned above, the observation was started by the present JICA Study Team on December 13, 1989 and finished on March 3, 1990.

a) Result of rainfall observation

The first rainfall after it started to observe rainfall was recorded by the rain gauge from 1:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. January 4, 1990. At that time, the rainfall amounted to 24 mm. Rainfall occurred 10 times during the whole investigation period, and its accumulated rainfall is 43.5 mm. Record papers of rainfall from December 13, 1989 to March 3, 1990 are shown in Fig.A.4.7.

b) Result of the runoff observation

The reservoir was filled with water by the rainfall on January 4, 1990. The runoff was recorded only once during this whole investigation period. Other rainfalls were too little to make runoff.

The volume of runoff in the reservoir was confirmed at the very high water level (HWL), storage capacity of 4000 m³ at 9:30 a.m. January 4, 1990. After that, runoff began to overflow the spillway.

The maximum height of the flood marks in the reservoir was measured to estimate the runoff volume which overflowed the spillway. The maximum water depth at the spillway was about 0.19 m. The confirmed water level and the crest elevation of the spillway are as follows;

Crest elevation of spillway;	EL.936.67 m
Flood mark at spillway;	EL.936.86 m

c) Measurement of the water level in the reservoir

The water level in the reservoir was measured to estimate evaporation from water surface and/or infiltration into ground by the crest gauges. A water level recorder of water pressure type which was borrowed from the Surface Water Section of WAJ was installed to measure continuously the water level of the reservoir on January 25, 1990. The water level had been observed continuously in anticipation of next runoff until the end of the field work.

The storage water in the reservoir disappeared by evaporation and/or infiltration in early February, as shown in Fig.A.4.8.

4.3.2 Study of Runoff

(1) Result of Runoff Observations

Hourly rainfalls on Jan.4, 1990 were as follows;

a) Rainfall

Time(h)	Rainfall(mm)	Time(h)	Rainfall(mm)
1 Jan.4, '90	0	9	2
2	4	10	3
3	3.5	11	2
4	0.5	12	0.5
5	0.5	13	1.5
6	0	14	2
7	2	15	0.5
8	2	16	0
Total		24.0	

b) Runoff

The actual runoff volumes were checked at the following two points. Firstly the volume of the discharge is about 4,000 m³ at HWL of the reservoir at 9:00 a.m. on January 4, 1990, and secondly the maximum flood mark in the reservoir is as high as 0.19 m above the crest level of spillway, which is evidence of the overflow water depth.

(2) Estimation of the Runoff Volume

The overflowing of stored water through the spillway was observed after the water level rose up to the crest of the spillway. It is necessary to calculate the total discharge volume and to estimate the runoff coefficient.

For the estimation of the total volume of the runoff, the time from the start until the end of the discharge was presumed by using Nakayasu's Synthetic Unit Hydrograph Method, as shown in Fig.A.4.9.

The calculation of the unit hydrograph at the weir is as follows;

a) Unit hydrograph by Nakayasu's Synthetic Unit Hydrograph Method

$$Q_{max} = \frac{1}{3.6} \frac{AR_o}{(0.3T_1 + T_{0.3})}$$

- t_g ; time lag

$$t_g = 0.26L_m^{0.7} = 0.235(L_m \times L)^{0.35}$$

$$t_g = 0.26L_m^{0.7} = 0.26 \times 4.2^{0.7} = 0.710 = 0.71 \text{ or}$$

$$t_g = 0.21L^{0.7} = 0.21 \times 5.7^{0.7} = 0.710 = 0.71 \text{ or}$$

$$t_g = 0.235(L_m L)^{0.35}$$

$$= 0.235(4.2 \times 5.7)^{0.35} = 0.714 = 0.71$$

- $T_{0.3}$; Time required until the discharge recesses to 0.3 times of the maximum discharge.

$$T_{0.3} = 1.5t_g = 1.5 \times 0.71 = 1.07$$

- T_1 ; Time of occurrence of peak discharge

$$T_1 = t_g + 0.8t_r = 0.71 + 0.8 = 1.51$$

A ; Catchment area 12 km³
 L ; Maximum length of watercourse 5.7 km
 L_m ; Length of watercourse from the furthest point in the zone with the maximum width of the catchment 4.2 km
 R_o ; Rainfall (1 mm)

- Q_{max} ; Maximum discharge of unit hydrograph

$$Q_{max} = \frac{AR_o}{3.6(0.3T_1 + T_{0.3})} = \frac{12 \times 1}{3.6(0.3 \times 1.51 + 1.07)} = 2.19 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

b) Calculation of Unit hydrograph

The calculation of unit hydrograph is shown below.

Time (hr)	Q _{max} (m ³ /s)	K	Unit discharge Q _d (m ³ /s)	
0	2.19	0	0	For rising part of hydro. curve with $0 < t < T_1; K = (t/T_1)^{2.4}$
0.5	2.19	0.0705	0.15	
1.0	2.19	0.3719	0.81	
1.51	2.19	1.0000	2.19	
2.0	2.19	0.5762	1.26	$K = 0.3(t - T_1)/T_0.3$
2.5	2.19	0.3283	0.72	
(2.58)	2.19	0.3000	0.66	
3	2.19	0.2189	0.48	$K = 0.3((t - T_1 + 0.5T_0.3) / 1.5T_0.3)$
3.5	2.19	0.1505	0.33	
4	2.19	0.1034	0.23	
(4.19)	2.19	0.0900	0.20	
5	2.19	0.0569	0.12	$K = 0.09 \times 0.3((t - T_1 - 2.5T_0.3) / 2T_0.3)$
6	2.19	0.0324	0.07	
7	2.19	0.0185	0.04	
8	2.19	0.0105	0.02	

The unit hydrograph thus obtained is illustrated in Fig.A. 4.10(a). However, the calculated accumulated volume at 9:00 Jan. 4 was too large compared with the actual volume of 4,000 tons. Therefore, the following trial and error method was applied to make a unit hydrograph fit to the catchment of the experimental weir. As the preconditions for its calculation, the following 3 points are taken into consideration. Firstly, the time length from the start of runoff until the finish is to be about eight hours judging from the catchment characteristic values by this method. Secondly, the beginning time of runoff is 6:00 a.m. It means consequently that total rainfall of about 10 mm before that time was considered as storm loss. Thirdly, the accumulated volume at 9:00 a.m. was 4,000 tons.

The relation between time (hr) and discharge (m³/s) for the revised unit hydrograph is as follows. And its hydrograph is illustrated in Fig.A.4.10(b).

Time(hr)	Unit discharge(m ³ /s)
0	0
1	0.08
1.51	0.228
2	0.13
3	0.05
4	0.02
5	0.01
6	0.007

The calculation table by Nakayasu's synthetic unit hydrograph method and the runoff volume thus obtained is shown in the following table.

CALCULATION OF DISCHARGE VOLUME BY NAKAYASU'S SYNTHETIC UNIT HYDROGRAPH

Day & Time	r (mm/h)	R (mm/h)	Vertical distance of Unit hydrograph						Q (m ³ /s)	Q _{mean} (m ³ /s)	Volume (m ³)	Acc. V. (m ³)
			0.08	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.007				
4/1	0											
2	4											
3	3.5											
4	0.5											
5	0.5											
6	0	0							0	0	0	0
7	2	2	0.16						0.16	0.08	288	288
8	2	2	0.16	0.46					0.62	0.39	1,404	1,692
9	2	2	0.16	0.46	0.10				0.72	0.67	2,412	4,104
10	3	3	0.24	0.46	0.10	0.04			0.84	0.78	2,808	6,912
11	2	2	0.16	0.69	0.10	0.04	0.02		1.01	0.93	3,330	10,242
12	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.46	0.15	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.72	0.87	3,114	13,356
13	1.5	1.5	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.43	0.58	2,070	15,426
14	2	2	0.16	0.35	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.62	0.53	1,890	17,316
15	0.5	0.5	0.04	0.46	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.63	0.63	2,250	19,566
16				0.12	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.45	1,620	21,186
17					0.03	0.04	0.02	0	0.09	0.18	648	21,834
18						0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	234	22,068
19							0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	108	22,176
20								0	0	0.01	36	22,212
Total Volume=										22,212		

r ; Recorded rainfall Volume ; Volume of discharge

R ; Effective rainfall Acc.V. ; Accumulated volume of discharge

Q ; discharge

(3) Review of Outflow Depth on the Spillway

After the flood, the maximum flood marks in the reservoir was measured to confirm the overflow water depth at the spillway.

Crest elevation of spillway EL.936.67m
 Flood mark of spillway EL.936.86m

The reservoir routing study was carried out to estimate the maximum flood water level in the reservoir and maximum discharge through the spillway.

a) Discharge rating curve of spillway

Discharge volume which had overflowed by the spillway was estimated by the following equation.

$$Q = CBH^{3/2}$$

where, Q ; discharge in m³/s
 C ; coefficient of discharge by spillway 2.1
 B ; width of spillway 12m
 H ; overflow depth on the crest, in meter

H(m)	H ^{3/2}	B(m)	Q(m ³ /s)	WL(m)
0	0	12	0	936.67
0.05	0.0112	12	0.13	936.72
0.10	0.0316	12	0.38	936.77
0.15	0.0581	12	0.70	936.82
0.20	0.0894	12	1.07	936.87
0.25	0.1250	12	1.50	936.92

b) and curves

$$\psi = (V/3,500) - O/2 , \quad \phi = (V/3,600) + O/2$$

where; ψ, ϕ ; functions of overflow depth
 V ; reservoir capacity (m³)
 O ; discharge of spillway (m³/s)

H (m)	V (m ³)	V/3,600 (m ³ /s)	O/2 (m ³ /s)	ϕ	ψ
0	3,800	1.09	0	1.09	1.09
0.05	4,050	1.13	0.07	1.20	1.06
0.10	4,300	1.19	0.19	1.38	1.00
0.15	4,560	1.27	0.35	1.62	0.92
0.20	4,840	1.34	0.54	1.88	0.80
0.25	5,120	1.42	0.75	2.17	0.67

c) Calculation of the reservoir routing of the estimated runoff

Date	Hour	I (m ³ /s)	I _m (m ³ /s)	H (m)	ψ	φ=I _m +ψ	O (m ³ /s)
4	9	0.72	0	0			0
	10	0.84	0.78	0.16	0.89		0.78
	11	1.01	0.93	0.19	0.83	1.82	0.99
	12	0.72	0.87	0.17	0.88	1.70	0.82
	13	0.43	0.68	0.14	0.94	1.56	0.63
	14	0.62	0.53	0.12	0.97	1.47	0.50
	15	0.63	0.63	0.15	0.92	1.60	0.68
	16	0.27	0.45	0.10	1.01	1.37	0.36
	17	0.09	0.18	0.05	1.06	1.19	0.12
	18	0.04	0.07	0.03	1.06	1.13	0.05
	19	0.02	0.03	0.01	1.06	1.09	0.02
	20	0	0.01	0.0	1.06	1.07	0.01
	21		0			1.06	0

where ,

I ; inflow
H ; overflow depth
I_m ; 1/2(I_n + I_{n+1}) O ; outflow discharge

note ; H, and O are taken out from Fig.A.4.11

The procedure of calculation is as follows;

The start of the outflow discharge (O) is at 10:00 a.m. January 4. At this time, the mean inflow (I_m), 0.78m³/s, is equal to 0.078 m³/s. H, 0.16 m and ψ, 0.89 m³/s are able to be read from Fig.A.4.11. φ (at 11:00 a.m.) is given by adding ψ, 0.89 m³/s (at 10:00 a.m.) to I_m, 0.93 m³/s (at 11:00 a.m.). H, ψ and O (at 11:00 a.m.) are taken out from 1.82m³/s on φ curve in Fig.A.4.11, and so the process is repeated until 21:00 (9:00 p.m.).

Results of the reservoir routing study are presented in Fig.A.4.12 and summarized below,

(a)	Initial reservoir water level	; El. 936.67 m
(b)	Maximum reservoir water level	; El. 936.67 m
(c)	Maximum inflow	; 1.01 m ³ /s
(d)	Maximum outflow	; 0.99 m ³ /s
(e)	Total volume of inflow	; 22,320 m ³
(f)	Total volume of outflow	; 17,900 m ³
(g)	Reservoir capacity	; 4,000 m ³

(4) Estimation of Runoff Volume

The runoff and total volume of discharge at the Muhai experimental weir during the rainfall were estimated by applying Nakayasu's synthetic unit hydrograph method.

The main points of the estimated runoff are as follows;

- Recorded rainfall is 24.0 mm in total from 1:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. January 4, 1990.
- The effective rainfall for the calculation is as much as 15.5 mm between 6:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.
- The discharge seems to continue from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., for 14 hours in total.
- The volume of the runoff discharge is estimated to be about 22,300 m³ in total, of which the volume of 4,000 m³ at the full reservoir capacity was confirmed at 9:00 a.m.
- The runoff coefficient for this flood was calculated to be 7.8%, which is coincidentally the same as that of the Hasa Tannour sub-basin. This value is calculated by the following equations.

$$q = V/A$$

$$f = q/r$$

where, q ; depth of direct runoff in mm
 V ; runoff volume 22,320 m³
 A ; catchment area 12 km²
 f ; runoff coefficient
 r ; recorded rainfall 24.0 mm

$$q = 22,320 / 12,000,000 = 0.00186\text{m} = 1.86\text{mm}$$

$$f = 1.86 / 24 = 0.0775 = 7.75\%$$

It is too early to obtain a conclusion by this experimental work at present. Further study of the same purpose will be desired. It is of vital importance to obtain runoff coefficients under various rainfall conditions, which will allow appropriate design of weir of the winter irrigation scheme as well as check dams which are also recommendable method of agricultural development in this Abyad area.

4.3.3 Study of Evaporation and Permeability

(1) Data of Water level Observation

The water level in the reservoir was measured for the evaporation evaluation since the runoff occurred on January 4, 1990.

The result of water level in the reservoir is as follows,

Date	WL (m)	Receded WL (m)	Rainfall (mm)
Jan. 4	936.86	0	24.0
5	936.67	0.19	-
8	936.39	0.28	-
15	936.05	0.34	-
16			2.5
17			1.0
22	935.78	0.27	-
24	935.71	0.07	-
25	935.66	0.05	-
26	935.62	0.04	4.0
27	935.59	0.03	0.5
28	935.55	0.04	-
29	935.51	0.04	-
30	935.48	0.03	-
31	935.44	0.04	-
Feb. 1	935.39	0.05	4.5
2	935.37	0.02	-
6	-		0.5
18			2.0
24			0.5
Mar. 1			4.0

The water level changes in the reservoir is shown in Fig.A.4.8.

(2) Study of Water Loss from Reservoir

The water decrease from the reservoir due to evaporation and infiltration was studied based on the above-mentioned data by using the reservoir capacity curve in Fig.A.4.6.

The result of the study is shown in table A.4.3.

Average daily decrease water in the reservoir is calculated 30 mm/day which is about ten times as high as mean daily evaporation of 2.7 mm/day in January.

According to Jordan Climatological Data Handbook (reference 6), the evaporation at Al Hassan/Tafila station which is nearest to the experimental site is given as follows, and data on evaporation at the site are roughly read from the figures and summarized as follows based on National Atlas of Jordan, Part 11, Hydrology and Agrohydrology (reference 7).

- class A pan Evaporation of
 - January daily (ref.6) ; 2.7 mm/day
 - January monthly (ref.7) ; 100 mm/month
- potential evapotranspiration of
 - Mean Annual (ref.7) ; 1,700 mm/year
 - January (ref.7) ; 60 mm/month

Wet period or season (ref.7) ;500-600 mm/period

If the water loss is wholly attributed to evaporation, the average daily decrease of water in the reservoir is too large in comparison with the above mentioned data. Therefore, it is supposed that most of the vanished water had infiltrated into the underground of the reservoir. This phenomenon is well understood if it is taken into consideration that well stratified bed rocks with open cracks and joints are exposed in the wadi floor.

4.4 Hydrological Conditions for the Four Proposed Weirs

4.4.1 Annual Rainfall

(1) Annual Rainfall of the Weir Site Basin

For the purpose of determination of annual runoff volume at the weir sites, five (5) stations were selected among fifty one (51) rainfall stations located in and around the study area.

Annual rainfall data of these stations is shown in Table A.3.1. Annual mean rainfall of each weir site were calculated by the Thiessen polygon method.

The result of the annual mean rainfall at each weir site basin are summarized as follows:

Weir	Wadi	Place	Catchment area (km ²)	Annual rainfall (mm/yr)	Runoff coefficient (%)
D-2	W.Laban	Tafila	34.8	219	7.9
E-1	W.Zabda	Tafila	9.5	227	7.9
J-1	W.Sallam	Qadisiyya	16.7	204	7.9
Abyad	W.Abyad	Muhai	116.5	172	7.9

(2) Annual Runoff at the Hasa Tannour Gauging Station

The annual runoff volume of various return periods at the Hasa Tannour G.S. were obtained by a statistic method i.e. Log-Pearson type III method. The results are shown in Table A.4.4. And the results by Log-Pearson type III are summarized as follows:

Return Period (years)	Runoff Volume (MCM/yr)
1.01	0.16
1.25	1.56
2	4.64
5	11.88
10	18.36
25	28.03
50	36.06
100	44.63

(3) Annual Runoff at the Proposed Weir Site

Annual runoff volume at each weir site was estimated based on the above-mentioned annual runoff of various return periods at the Hasa Tannour G.S., annual mean rainfall, and runoff coefficients by using the following equation :

$$D_w = D_t \times (R_w/R_t) \times (C_w/C_t)$$

Where;

- D_w: Runoff depth at a weir site (mm)
- D_t: Runoff depth at Hasa Tannour (mm)
- R_w: Annual mean rainfall at a weir site (mm)
- R_t: Annual mean rainfall at Hasa Tannour (mm)
- C_w: Mean runoff coefficient at a weir site
- C_t: Mean runoff coefficient at Hasa Tannour

In the present study mean runoff coefficient of weir site is considered to be 7.9 % which was the same as that of Hasa Tannour sub-basin representing the ground surface conditions of the western highlands .

The result of the estimation is shown in Table A.4.5 is summarized as follows:

Annual Runoff Volume at Each Weir Site

(unit: MCM/yr)

Catchment Weir Wadi (km ²)	Return Period (year)							
	1.01	1.25	2	5	10	25	50	100
E-1 Zabda 9.5	0.004	0.03	0.10	0.24	0.37	0.57	0.74	0.91
D-2 Laban 34.8	0.020	0.12	0.34	0.86	1.36	2.03	2.61	3.22
J-1 Sallam 16.7	0.007	0.05	0.15	0.38	0.59	0.91	1.17	1.44
Abyad Abyad 116.5	0.040	0.31	0.90	2.26	3.47	5.34	6.86	8.46

Available water for irrigation is estimated at 30 % of the annual runoff as estimated in the JICA Master Plan.

4.4.2 Maximum Flood Discharge

In order to estimate the flood runoff rainfall intensity in the basin was determined by using the time lag of peak discharge defined by the following characteristic values of "Nakayasu's Synthetic Unit Hydrograph Method".

(1) Nakayasu's Synthetic Unit Hydrograph Method

It often occurs that the volume of runoff has to be estimated for basins where hydrological data have not yet been obtained. Nakayasu has given the characteristic values of the unit hydrograph as shown in Fig.A.4.9.

Nakayasu defined the unit hydrograph and concluded that T_1 and $T_{0.3}$ can be expressed as a function of the catchment characteristics as follows. If the time lag is t and maximum length of the watercourse is L ;

$$\text{For } L < 15 \text{ km} \\ tg = 0.26 Lm^{0.7} = 0.21 L^{0.7} = 0.235(Lm.L)^{0.35}$$

$$\text{For } L > 15 \text{ km} \\ tg = 0.4 + 0.077 Lm = 0.4 + 0.058L$$

$$\text{Time of occurrence of peak discharge} \\ T_1 = tg + 0.8tr$$

Where;

tr : Duration of unit rainfall to be used.

Calculation of time lag, tg for each weir site is summarized as follows:

For $L < 15$ km

Weir Site	Catchment Area (km ²)	L (km)	Lm (km)	$0.26Lm^{0.7}$	$0.21L^{0.7}$	$0.235(Lm.L)^{0.35}$	tg
D-2	34.8	13.4	6.7	0.98	1.29	1.13	1.13
E-1	9.6	6.6	3.3	0.6	0.79	0.69	0.69
J-1	16.7	6.6	3.3	0.6	0.79	0.69	0.69

For $L > 15$ km

Weir Site	Catchment Area (km ²)	L (km)	Lm (km)	$0.4+0.077Lm$	$0.4+0.058L$	tg
Abyad	116.5	25.0	12.5	1.36	1.85	1.6

(2) Data of Rainfall Intensity - Duration

In order to estimate peak discharge, the data of rainfall intensity - duration at each Tafila, Rashadia and Mazar Rainfall station are adopted for D-2, J-1 and Abyad respectively, as already mentioned in 3.2.2.

As for the E-1, the calculation was made by using the annual maximum daily rainfall at the station of Prince Hassan Nursery (Abur) DB2.

The result of the rainfall intensity for each site is as follows:

Probability Year (T)	D-2 (mm/h)	J-1 (mm/h)	Abyad (mm/h)	E-1 (mm/h)
2	8.8	7.3	8	5.5
5	11.0	10.2	12.0	9.3
10	12.2	12.1	14.5	12.3
25	14.0	14.7	17.5	16.8
50	15.2	16.5	19.5	20.5
100	17.0	18.1	21.8	24.6

(3) Maximum Flood Discharge at the Proposed Weir Site

Maximum flood discharge at the proposed weir sites was calculated by the following rational formula:

$$Q_p = \frac{1}{3.6} fRA$$

Where;

- Q_p: Maximum flood discharge (m³/s),
- f : Runoff coefficient,
- R : Intensity of rainfall within the time of flood concentration (mm/h).
- A : Catchment area (km²).
- Remark : Runoff coefficient for each weir site is derived from T₁; time from the start of runoff to maximum discharge and T_{0.3}; time required until the discharge recesses to 0.3 times of the maximum discharge.

$$T_1 = tg + 0.8r$$

$$T_{0.3} = 0.47(A.L)^{0.25}$$

$$f = 1/(0.3 T_1 + T_{0.3})$$

r =unit time

Results of the runoff coefficient are as follows:

Weir Site	A (km ²)	L (km)	tg (h)	T ₁ (h)	0.3T ₁ (h)	T _{0.3} (h)	f
D-2	34.8	13.4	1.13	1.93	0.579	2.186	0.36
E-1	9.6	6.6	0.69	1.49	0.447	1.325	0.56
J-1	16.7	6.6	0.69	1.49	0.447	1.523	0.51
Abyad	116.5	25.0	1.60	2.4	0.720	3.455	0.24

Result of the maximum flood discharge are as follows:

Weir Site	f	R (mm/h)		A (km ²)	Q _p (m ³ /s)	
		T=10	T=25		T=10yr	T=25yr
D-2	0.36	12.2	14.0	34.8	42.5	48.7
E-1	0.56	12.3	16.8	9.6	18.4	25.1
J-1	0.51	12.1	14.7	16.7	28.6	34.8
Abyad	0.24	14.5	17.5	116.5	112.6	135.9

For designing the spillway of weir, the maximum discharge of 10-year return period was adopted.

4.4.3 Runoff Analysis by SCS Method

(1) SCS Method

The Soil Conservation Service developed a method for calculating runoff from storm rainfall. The characteristic aspects of the method are taking the following points into consideration.

- antecedent moisture conditions (AMC)
- initial abstraction of rainfall
- land use

The general equation relating the accumulated runoff to accumulated rainfall is expressed as follows.

$$Q = (P - Ia)^2 / (P - Ia + S) \quad (\text{Reference 5})$$

where,

- Q is the accumulated depth of runoff in inches
- P is the accumulated depth of storm rainfall in inches
- Ia is the depth of initial abstraction in inches
- S is the depth of the potential abstraction in inches

Ia and S are related to the soil cover conditions. Also the relation between initial abstraction (Ia) and potential abstraction (S) was derived from the studies of different watersheds in The United States of America as,

$$Ia = 0.2 S$$

Thus the above equation for the accumulated runoff is formulated as,

$$Q = (P - 0.2 S)^2 / (P + 0.8 S)$$

Also the relationship between the Curve Number (CN) and S was established as,

$$S = 1000 / CN - 10$$

This SCS method was also applied to estimate runoff volume in the present study for reference.

(2) Model Year Selection

Annual rainfall with dry year return periods of 2, 5, and 10 years were calculated by the Thiessen Polygon method and Log-Pearson III type statistic method, as shown in the numbers in parentheses of the following table. Model years were selected among the years, which gave the nearest annual rainfall to these values.

Return Period (Drought) and Model Year			
Site	2 years	5 years	10 years
D-2	1976/77,78/79 (197)	1986/87 (146)	1984/85 (126)
E-1	1976/77,85/86 (196)	1977/78 (144)	1972/73 (125)
J-1	1978/79 (210)	1986/87 (135)	1984/85 (105)
ABYAD	1976/77,84/85 (159)	1983/84 (113)	1972/73 (97)

(3) Determination of Curve Number of Each Site Basin

Through the field investigation of the sites, the following curve numbers were adopted. It needs deep experience for the method to determine the curve number appropriate to the study area. The assistance by WAJ staff was indispensable in determining the numbers.

Curve Number			
Site	Curve Number	S	Storm loss
D-2	75	3.33	17.0
E-1	75	3.33	17.0
J-1	75	3.33	17.0
ABYAD	84	1.9	9.7

S; Potential abstraction

(4) Result

The result of calculation by the method is shown in Table A.4.6, and summary of the results is as follows.

Total Flood Runoff Volume by SCS Method
(MCM)

Site	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year
D-2	0.60, 0.56	0.05	0.33
E-1	0.17, 0.31	0.10	0.31
J-1	0.33	0.11	0.02
ABYAD	2.09, 2.59	2.81	2.07

There is a weak tendency that total volumes of flood runoff of each site decrease, as the return period of drought increase. The volume of return period of 10 years drought exceeds that of 5 years in two cases. It seems to be caused by large rainfall of one time, which leads to more runoff after storm loss. If, in spite of larger annual rainfall, it consists of series of rainfall nearly equal to or smaller than storm loss or effective rainfall, runoff volume results in small ones or zero. The results of this method teaches us that annual runoff volume should not be estimated by only total annual rainfall.

The curve number of each site was determined by experiences at other areas in Jordan at present. If data on the relations between rainfall and runoff accumulates at the experimental weir, and the curve number is determined more precisely on these data, this SCS method will be one of easy and reliable methods to estimate runoff volume.

5. SEDIMENT ANALYSIS

5.1 General

Suspended load transported by flood flow is known to increase as its magnitude. In the study area, there developed no wadi with base flow even during the wet season except large wadis such as Hasa Tannour, Wadi Wala etc. Therefore, suspended loads in small wadis in the study area occurs only during flood flow, of which the data of suspended load has not been studied.

The data of water quality here dealt are from reference studies.

5.2 Sediment Analysis

5.2.1 Review Study

Relation between suspended sediment load and water discharge is logarithmically represented by an equation as follows.

$$Q_s = KQ^n$$

where, Q_s ; Suspended load(kg/sec)
 Q ; Discharge (m^3 /sec)
 k, n ; Constants

According to the study on suspended load carried out for hydrological study of the Mujib drainage basin (JICA Mujib Watershed study, 1987) based on the data from 1964 to 1976, the following results are obtained.

Station	K value	n value
Wala gauging station (at Kings Highway & the weir)	4.095×10^{-3}	1.055
Siwaqa gauging station	3.814×10^{-3}	1.300
Mujib gauging station	3.397×10^{-3}	1.299

As for Sultani dam, its reservoir had been filled with sediment up to 75% of its full capacity, of which the volume reaches 0.9MCM. It is equivalent to 1.4% of the total inflow volume of 64 MCM. It is analyzed that accumulated suspended load is 0.3MCM and bed load transport accounts for the rest 0.6MCM. However, these data are evaluated as too large, such excess volume of suspended load and bed load transport had been largely affected by outflow of slime from the Sultani phosphate mine.

5.2.2 Estimation of Suspended Load

Suspended load at the four weir sites are calculated as rough estimation by applying the above-mentioned equation and the

observed constants.

Suspended Load				
Weir Site	Area (Km ²)	Q (m ³ /s)	Qs; suspended load(ton)	
			(1)	(2)
D-2	34.8	0.03	0.66	0.75
E-1	9.6	0.008	0.11	0.14
J-1	16.7	0.014	0.23	0.28
ABYAD	116.5	0.082	2.3	2.5

(1) and (2) ; constants of Siwaqa and Mujib gauging stations are used respectively.

$Q = frA$
 where, r ; basin rainfall based on long term average
 f ; runoff coefficient = 7.9%
 A ; Catchment area of weir

5.3 Water Quality

Data on water quality of flood water is not reported in the study area.

In the Master Plan water quality of springs in the study area is reviewed. Total dissolved solid (T.D.S.) exhibits good correlation with electric conductivity (E.C.; T.D.S. = 0.63 x E.C.) and is used for a major indicator of salinity of water. Other data are taken from reference 2). The results are summarized as follows.

Water Quality		
	pH	Salinity(ppm) T.D.S
Spring water 1)	7.1 - 8.8	270 - 2300
	7.5 - 8.0	350 - 800
Ground water 2)		500 - 1250
Wadi Mujib 2)		1250 - 1280
Qatrana dam 2)		365

1),2);Reference number, T.D.S ; Total Dissolved Solid (mg/l)

These data indicate that the water quality of Qatrana dam contains the least T.D.S. The water quality of flood runoff which will be stored for irrigation, is supposed to be similar to that of Qatrana dam. It is well known that pH of rainfall is around 6 or so and it increases as the reaction between infiltrated water and surrounding bed rocks proceeds. Because pH of spring waters seems to be not so high, pH of rainfall is supposed to be normal values. In the study area, for ground water with more T.D.S. is utilized for both municipal water and irrigation, there will be no problem to use runoff water in the reservoir for irrigation purpose.

Table A.1.1 (1/2) RAINFALL STATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA

DRAINAGE AREAS Sub-Drainage Areas Station Name	Sta. Code No.	Location		Equip. Alt. (EL.m)	Date Established and Type of Gauging			Date Closed	Available Period of Record										
		Palestine Grid			Daily Reading	Totalizer	Automatic Recording		1930'S	1940'S	1950'S	1960'S	1970'S	1980'S					
		North	East																
DEAD SEA	C																		
Small Drainage Areas East Side	CA																		
Khanzira	CA 2	51.800	207.300	1000	9/1945														
Aiy	CA 4	60.300	211.000	900	5/1963			10/1973											
Al-Aina	CA 5	42.200	224.000	775	10/1967														
Muhai	CA 6	44.500	231.800	1000	10/1967														
Date Closed								10/1986											
Wadi Zarqa Main	CC																		
Madaba	CC 1	125.000	225.500	785	1/1934	11/1962	10/1970												
Ma'in	CC 2	120.800	219.900	810	10/1967		10/1973												
Wadi Mujib	CD																		
Jiza	CD 5	123.000	241.000	705	1/1938	11/1962	10/1970												
Wadi Wala	CD 6	107.500	223.000	350	10/1954		10/1970												
Dhiban	CD 7	100.800	224.000	745	1/1938	10/1968													
Hemud	CD 9	78.000	226.000	890	10/1943	11/1962													
Rabba	CD10	75.500	220.500	970	10/1951														
Qatrana Police Post	CD11	72.500	249.500	770	1/1938	11/1962	10/1967												
Bir Hafira	CD12				10/1938														
Mazar	CD13	52.000	216.500	1140	10/1934	12/1962	10/1963												
Dhab'a Nursery	CD15	111.600	250.500	750	11/1962		10/1967												
Judayda	CD16	105.000	211.500	725	11/1962	11/1962													
Um El-Risas	CD17	101.000	237.500	750	10/1962														
Khan Ez-zabeeb	CD18	97.800	255.000	775	11/1962														
Jad'a	CD19	89.500	222.000	900	11/1962														
Siwaqa Evap. St.	CD20	86.800	253.700	775	11/1962	11/1965	10/1968												
Manzil	CD21	51.500	247.000	825	1/1963														
Qasr El-Musheish	CD22	38.000	254.000	850		12/1962													
Qasr Evap. St.	CD23	80.900	221.000	900	5/1963	10/1968	10/1968												
Zeituna Evap. St.	CD26	129.700	235.700	765	10/1968	10/1968	10/1968												
Muleih	CD28	110.900	228.000	630	10/1967														
Sirfa	CD29	81.600	212.500	900	10/1967														
Jabel Abu Hallufa	CD30	86.000	272.900	950		9/1967													
Wadi El-Jinz	CD31	54.500	276.000	825		9/1967													
Jabel Sakhriyat	CD33	26.600	274.000	910	10/1968														
Qatrana Evap. St.	CD34	73.600	249.500	730	3/1970	3/1970	3/1970												
Wadi El-Kerak	CE																		
Rakin	CE 1	70.000	217.500	1050	10/1958														
Ain Bisas	CE 2	67.800	213.500	700	10/1951		10/1973												
Karak	CE 4	66.000	217.000	1050	1/1938		10/1970												
Date Closed								10/1983											
Date Closed									10/1957										

Table A.1.1 (2/2) RAINFALL STATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA

DRAINAGE AREAS Sub-Drainage Areas Station Name	Sta. Code No.	Location		Equip. Alt. (EL. m)	Date Established and Type of Gauging			Date Closed	Available Period of Record										
		Palestine Grid			Daily Reading	Totalizer	Automatic Recording		1930'S	1940'S	1950'S	1960'S	1970'S	1980'S					
		North	East																
Wadi El-Hasa	CF																		
Jurf Ed-Darawish	CF 3	11.800	233.000	940	1/1938	11/1962	10/1970												
La'aban	CF 4	35.000	217.000	700		10/1945		10/1965											
Hasa police Post	CF 5	25.800	243.000	825	11/1962	11/1962													
Hasa Evap. Sta.	CF 7	30.600	243.600	900	10/1967	10/1967	10/1967												
Hasa Gauging Sta.	CF 8	41.600	220.400	380	10/1968		10/1966												
WADI ARABA DRAINING NORTH D																			
Small Drainage Areas	DA																		
Ifjeij	DA 4	994.000	209.000		1/1963														
Uneiza Railway Station	DA 5	989.000	226.500		1/1963		10/1967												
Wadi Feifa Basin	DB																		
Tafila	DB 1	27.500	208.000	1000	1/1938	1/1963	10/1965												
Prince Hasan Nursery	DB 2	23.300	218.200	1220	10/1967		10/1976												
Wadi Khuneizira	DC																		
Buseira	DC 1	17.000	208.000	1100	12/1934		10/1973												
Rashadiya	DC 2	12.500	210.000	1500	10/1969	10/1945	10/1973												
Wadi Dahl	DD																		
Ain Lahdha	DD 1	12.800	207.300	1420	10/1950			10/1970											
Wadi El-Fidan	DE																		
Dhana	DE 1	9.500	208.300	1230	9/1945		10/1973												
AZRAQ BASIN	F																		
Qasr Tuba	F 12	83.000	300.000			9/1968													
Jabel Mudaysisat	F 19	119.200	268.000			9/1968													
JAFR BASIN	G																		
Jabel Quzemeh	G 11	995.500	284.300	920		9/1967													
Qabr Es-Saww	G 12	984.000	247.000	945		9/1967													
SOUTH EAST DESERT BASIN																			
Bayir Evap. Sta.	J 1	20.000	310.500	902	10/1947	OLD	10/1965												

Table A.2.1 (1/5) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Station Name: Wadi Waia
 Agency in-charge : Meteorological Dep.
 Elevation (m) : 450
 Latitude : 31 33' Longitude : 35 47'

Month	Temperature			Average		Precipitation		Average			Radiation (cal/cm ² /day)
	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	Mean (oC)	Max. (oC)	Average (oC)	Max. (mm)	Average (mm)	Wind Run (km/day)	Wind Direction (Degree)	Sunshine Hours (mm/day)	
Jan	28.3	-5.0	10.3	15.6	4.7	66.0	64.3	110.6		110.6	9.0
Feb	29.5	-1.5	11.2	17.3	5.5	63.0	44.7	120.5		120.5	2.8
Mar	35.5	-0.2	13.7	20.3	7.1	57.0	46.1	103.4		103.4	3.8
Apr	38.5	2.0	17.7	25.1	10.3	51.0	23.8	111.4		111.4	6.0
May	42.4	5.5	21.1	29.6	13.3	39.0	2.0	107.9		107.9	8.2
Jun	43.4	8.0	24.5	32.7	16.2	39.0	0.0	123.1		123.1	10.3
Jul	42.6	10.0	25.3	33.2	17.4	42.0	0.0	119.0		119.0	10.5
Aug	43.5	12.0	25.6	33.6	17.6	44.0	0.0	138.0		138.0	9.7
Sep	43.3	7.0	24.3	32.1	16.4	48.0	0.0	101.2		101.2	7.7
Oct	39.0	6.0	21.3	29.2	13.4	49.0	5.4	72.1		72.1	6.1
Nov	34.0	0.0	16.5	23.4	9.4	54.0	25.5	82.7		82.7	3.5
Dec	29.5	-3.0	11.7	17.3	6.1	64.0	54.1	83.5		83.5	2.3
Yearly	43.5	-5.0	18.6	25.8	11.5	51.0	265.9	106.1		106.1	6.7
Period	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1962	1972		1972	1966
	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1985		1985	1987

Table A.2.1 (2/5) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Station Name : Er-Rabah
 Agency in-charge : Meteorological Dep.
 Elevation (m) : 920
 Longitude : 35 45'
 Latitude : 31 16'

Month	Temperature				Precipitation			Average				
	Absolute		Average		Max. Daily (mm)	Max. Monthly (mm)	Wind Run (km/day)	Wind Direction (Degree)	Sunshine Hours (mm/day)	Daily Evaporat. (mm/day)	Total Evaporat. (mm/day)	Radiation (cal/cm ² /day)
	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	Mean (oC)	Max. (oC)								
Jan	26.4	-5.1	7.9	12.0	3.7	74.8	189.0	251.0	6.0	4.0	1.51	288.0
Feb	28.0	-3.0	8.8	13.4	4.2	66.1	198.4	261.0	6.2	5.1	2.14	353.0
Mar	32.0	-3.5	11.2	16.4	6.1	61.8	196.9	263.0	7.1	6.4	3.20	450.0
Apr	33.8	0.6	15.0	21.0	8.8	20.9	189.9	269.0	8.6	8.1	4.57	550.0
May	39.0	3.0	18.8	25.6	11.9	3.1	171.7	272.0	10.2	10.7	5.62	615.0
Jun	38.7	6.5	21.8	28.6	14.9	0.0	198.8	281.0	11.8	12.1	6.56	686.0
Jul	39.0	10.9	23.3	29.7	16.8	0.0	221.9	279.0	11.8	12.8	6.73	673.0
Aug	40.4	10.0	23.3	29.6	16.9	0.0	203.8	282.0	11.2	11.8	6.20	642.0
Sep	38.5	8.0	21.8	28.1	15.5	0.0	167.5	282.0	10.1	10.5	4.94	559.0
Oct	36.0	3.5	19.1	25.4	12.9	4.2	137.1	265.0	8.8	8.5	3.69	449.0
Nov	30.4	0.1	14.2	19.4	9.0	32.2	139.6	244.0	7.4	5.2	2.24	339.0
Dec	25.5	-4.8	9.4	13.5	5.2	63.4	147.4	255.0	5.8	4.1	1.47	273.0
Yearly	40.4	-5.1	16.2	21.9	10.5	53	180.2	271.0	8.8	8.3	4.07	490
Period	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961	1952	1976	1983	1974	1967	1974	1974
	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1985	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987

Table A.2.1 (3/5) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Station Name : Al-Hassan/Tafila
 Agency in-charge : Meteorological Dep.
 Elevation (m) : 1200
 Latitude : 30 47' Longitude : 35 43'

Month	Temperature				Precipitation			Average				
	Absolute		Average		Max.	Average	Max.	Wind Run	Wind	Sunshine	Daily	Total
	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Max.	Max.	Direction	Hours	Evaporat.	Evaporat.	tion
	(oC)	(oC)	(oC)	(oC)	(oC)	(mm)	(mm)	(Degree)	(mm/day)	(mm/day)	(mm/day)	cm2/day)
Jan	24.4	-6.8	6.6	11.0	2.1	64.0	65.8	328.2	249.0	6.8	2.7	
Feb	25.3	-5.5	7.9	12.8	3.1	62.0	53.2	330.6	259.0	7.4	3.3	
Mar	29.4	-6.5	10.2	15.7	4.7	56.0	35.9	312.4	256.0	8.2	4.5	
Apr	33.0	0.0	14.5	21.1	8.2	45.0	16.4	322.4	262.0	9.1	6.8	
May	35.8	2.8	18.1	25.1	11.7	39.0	1.9	283.3	265.0	10.7	9.1	
Jun	36.5	6.3	21.3	28.0	14.6	39.0	0.0	297.1	273.0	12.1	10.1	
Jul	41.0	10.3	23.2	29.5	16.9	39.0	0.0	339.3	271.0	12.4	11.3	
Aug	38.6	11.0	23.2	29.7	16.6	41.0	0.0	308.9	272.0	11.7	10.4	
Sep	36.4	8.4	21.6	28.3	14.7	44.0	0.0	240.6	270.0	10.5	8.4	
Oct	34.0	4.7	18.2	24.5	11.8	46.0	3.6	230.4	285.0	9.4	6.9	
Nov	28.0	-3.5	12.5	17.8	7.1	56.0	17.9	248.2	243.0	8.0	4.5	
Dec	24.9	-3.0	8.1	12.7	3.4	64.0	55.5	268.2	257.0	6.0	3.0	
Yearly	41.0	-6.8	15.5	21.4	9.6	49	250.2	292.5	261.0	9.4	6.8	
Period	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1983	1973	1973	1973
	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1987	1985	1987	1987	1987	1987

Table A.2.1 (4/5) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Station Name : Swaga Evap Station
 Agency in-charge : WAJ
 Palestine (North) Grid : 86.800

Elevation (m) : 920
 Palestine (East) Grid : 253.700

Month	Temperature			Average			Precipitation			Average			Total Radiation (cal./cm ² /d.)		
	Absolute		Average	Relative Humidity		Average	Max. Monthly		Max.	Wind Run		Sunshine Hours		Daily Evaporat. (mm/day)	Total Evaporat. (mm/day)
	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	Mean (oC)	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(m/sec)	(Degree)				
Jan	29.0	-3.0	9.0	14.1	3.0	73	35.6	31.7	116.7	2.6	E	6.9	2.6	350.3	
Feb	31.0	-3.0	10.4	17.8	3.5	70	15.9	36.0	80.5	2.8	E	8.0	4.2	474.9	
Mar	34.0	-2.0	13.0	19.9	5.9	65	22.3	22.0	51.0	3.4	E	7.8	6.0	595.9	
Apr	39.9	0.0	17.1	25.2	9.3	55	12.5	17.0	57.4	3.2	W	9.2	8.2	709.9	
May	42.0	1.0	20.3	29.8	11.6	49	1.7	15.0	17.0	2.7	W	10.1	11.7	807.1	
Jun	44.2	8.0	23.3	32.3	14.3	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	W	10.2	13.0	862.4	
Jul	45.0	11.0	24.2	33.8	15.4	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	W	11.5	13.5	868.0	
Aug	41.0	11.0	23.7	33.4	14.6	53	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	W	11.6	13.2	830.0	
Sep	40.0	8.0	22.5	31.9	13.5	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	W	10.0	10.4	728.8	
Oct	37.0	3.0	19.3	28.4	10.7	63	24.8	13.1	24.8	2.5	E	9.4	7.5	576.3	
Nov	31.5	1.0	14.7	21.8	7.2	68	23.9	17.3	23.9	2.2	E	8.2	4.5	406.2	
Dec	28.5	-6.0	10.2	16.8	4.0	74	75.8	28.0	75.8	2.5	E	6.6	3.2	308.5	
Yearly	45.0	-6.0	17.3	25.4	9.4	61	16.1	36.0	116.7	2.8		9.1	8.2	623.5	
Period	7	7	7	7	7	7	12	12	12	7	7	7	7	7	

Table A.2.1 (5/5) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Station Name : Hasa Evaporation Station
 Agency in-charge : WAJ
 PG North : 30.600

Elevation (m) : 900
 PG East : 243.600

Month	Temperature			Average			Precipitation			Average			Radiation (cal./cm ² /d.)
	Absolute		Average	Relative Humidity		Average	Max. Monthly		Wind Run	Wind		Total	
	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	Mean (oC)	Max. (oC)	Min. (oC)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)	(m/sec)	Direction (Degree)	(mm/day)	Evaporat. (mm/day)	
Jan	28.0	-5.0	8.9	14.1	2.8	73	12.4	20.9	33.9	3.5	W	4.2	450
Feb	29.0	-9.0	11.6	17.8	5.4	70	9.2	28.0	43.7	3.5	W	5.8	593
Mar	35.0	1.0	13.8	19.9	7.7	60	10.1	18.0	24.9	4.4	W	8.1	709
Apr	38.0	1.0	18.4	25.2	11.5	54	3.0	12.8	18.3	4.6	W	11.7	808
May	42.0	7.0	22.3	29.8	14.7	45	1.1	8.0	9.2	4.5	W	14.9	897
Jun	41.0	11.0	24.5	32.3	16.8	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	W	17.1	939
Jul	45.0	7.0	26.2	33.8	18.5	47	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	W	17.1	939
Aug	44.0	11.0	25.8	33.4	18.2	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	W	16.3	886
Sep	40.0	10.0	24.2	31.9	16.4	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	W	13.2	844
Oct	38.0	3.0	21.2	28.4	14.0	61	2.4	22.4	22.7	3.2	W	9.0	695
Nov	33.0	1.0	15.5	21.8	9.4	65	8.2	17.2	28.6	2.8	W	5.4	542
Dec	31.0	-6.0	11.3	16.8	5.8	73	11.5	29.8	52.0	3.1	W	4.3	441
Yearly	45.0	-9.0	18.6	25.4	11.8	59	57.9	29.8	52.0	4.1		10.6	729
Period	12	12	12	12	12	12	16	16	16	12	12	12	12

Table A.3.1 (1/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Khan- zira CA2	Aiy CA4	Al-Aina CA5	Muhai CA6	Madaba CC1	Ma'in CC2	Sahab CD1	Jiza CD5	Wadi Wala CD6	Dhiban CD7	W. Mujib Gaug. St. CD8
1937 / 38	-	-	-	-	397.0	-	-	145.0	-	310.0	-
1938 / 39	-	-	-	-	397.0	-	-	302.0	-	246.0	-
1939 / 40	-	-	-	-	448.0	-	-	174.0	-	355.0	-
1940 / 41	-	-	-	-	257.0	-	-	710.0	-	203.0	-
1941 / 42	-	-	-	-	550.0	-	-	268.0	-	463.0	-
1942 / 43	-	-	-	-	452.0	-	-	205.0	-	314.0	-
1943 / 44	-	-	-	-	295.0	-	-	128.0	-	295.0	-
1944 / 45	-	-	-	-	616.0	-	-	393.0	-	480.0	-
1945 / 46	489.0	-	-	-	350.0	-	-	-	-	263.0	-
1946 / 47	189.0	-	-	-	170.0	-	-	59.0	-	104.0	-
1947 / 48	279.0	-	-	-	350.0	-	-	-	-	243.0	-
1948 / 49	406.0	-	-	-	500.0	-	-	-	-	468.0	-
1949 / 50	313.0	-	-	-	640.0	-	-	-	-	370.0	-
1950 / 51	-	-	-	-	204.0	-	-	-	-	172.0	-
1951 / 52	419.0	-	-	-	472.0	-	-	308.0	-	490.0	-
1952 / 53	209.0	-	-	-	309.0	-	-	94.0	-	194.0	77.0
1953 / 54	485.0	-	-	-	415.0	-	-	360.0	-	352.0	143.0
1954 / 55	292.0	-	-	-	221.0	-	-	203.0	103.0	173.0	108.0
1955 / 56	370.0	-	-	-	417.0	-	-	170.0	-	334.0	232.0
1956 / 57	540.0	-	-	-	518.0	-	-	310.0	-	363.0	263.0
1957 / 58	138.0	-	-	-	158.0	-	157.0	117.0	-	102.0	75.0
1958 / 59	382.0	-	-	-	268.0	-	226.0	220.0	-	247.0	144.0
1959 / 60	-	-	-	-	141.0	-	-	99.0	-	130.0	56.0
1960 / 61	331.0	-	-	-	324.0	-	212.0	258.0	-	244.0	168.0
1961 / 62	265.0	-	-	-	336.0	-	290.0	223.0	196.0	200.0	138.0
1962 / 63	118.0	-	-	-	136.0	-	137.0	105.0	107.0	114.0	77.0
1963 / 64	553.0	447.0	-	-	513.0	-	364.0	249.0	-	286.0	261.0
1964 / 65	793.0	641.0	-	-	452.0	-	314.0	273.0	317.0	338.0	267.0
1965 / 66	326.0	364.0	-	-	226.0	-	218.0	188.0	151.0	130.0	109.0
1966 / 67	400.0	322.0	-	-	447.0	-	520.0	335.0	340.0	-	-
1967 / 68	231.0	303.0	210.0	122.0	351.0	-	234.0	154.0	243.0	292.0	-
1968 / 69	234.0	337.0	-	119.0	475.0	587.0	419.0	239.0	338.0	354.0	217.0
1969 / 70	174.0	243.0	-	78.0	225.0	270.0	152.0	108.0	161.0	171.0	99.0
1970 / 71	281.0	320.0	-	130.0	311.0	379.0	-	256.0	377.0	347.0	204.0
1971 / 72	387.0	-	-	179.0	352.0	502.0	250.0	210.0	364.0	399.0	270.0
1972 / 73	114.0	-	-	84.0	143.0	245.0	141.0	104.0	150.0	150.0	74.0
1973 / 74	336.0	469.0	-	239.0	339.0	575.0	379.0	256.0	450.0	446.0	-
1974 / 75	283.0	356.0	-	190.0	190.0	337.0	192.0	142.0	243.0	263.0	-
1975 / 76	153.0	175.0	-	65.0	190.0	172.0	240.0	102.0	130.0	133.0	-
1976 / 77	141.5	184.6	-	139.7	284.3	162.5	198.5	82.0	205.8	232.4	-
1977 / 78	195.4	233.8	-	121.8	265.4	231.6	-	126.5	237.1	247.0	-
1978 / 79	196.7	145.7	-	83.6	136.5	201.0	-	104.5	179.5	193.9	-
1979 / 80	286.3	384.8	-	242.8	514.0	527.6	-	-	440.8	412.1	-

Table A.3.1 (2/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Khan- zira CA2	Aiy CA4	Al-Aina CA5	Muhai CA6	Madaba CC1	Ma'in CC2	Sahab CD1	Jiza CD5	Wadi Wala CD6	Dhiban CD7	W. Mujib Gaug. St. CD8
1980 / 81	180.6	314.5	-	53.4	388.0	96.6	-	-	268.6	113.5	-
1981 / 82	369.8	196.0	-	91.8	55.9	-	-	57.0	184.5	213.0	-
1982 / 83	467.0	478.2	-	211.6	330.0	242.3	-	157.0	388.8	304.0	-
1983 / 84	132.0	144.0	-	99.4	111.8	110.0	-	100.0	151.0	174.3	-
1984 / 85	275.3	311.1	-	110.2	351.0	-	-	28.0	335.0	242.0	-
1985 / 86	262.8	162.7	-	84.6	182.1	123.0	-	54.0	137.0	110.3	-
1986 / 87	238.5	227.3	-	94.9	331.7	271.6	-	111.1	246.0	206.6	-
1987 / 88	460.9	456.6	-	230.4	440.7	419.7	-	193.0	330.1	455.3	-
1988 / 89	254.6	278.9	-	187.1	252.9	310.5	-	73.5	248.4	331.3	-
Data Nos.	42	24	1	22	52	19	18	45	28	51	19
Max.	793.0	641.0	-	242.8	640.0	587.0	520.0	710.0	450.0	490.0	270.0
Min.	114.0	144.0	-	53.4	55.9	96.6	137.0	28.0	103.0	102.0	56.0
Ann. Avg.	308.4	312.3	210.0	134.4	330.8	303.3	258.0	190.1	250.8	270.1	156.9
Std. Dev.	138.8	121.8	0.0	57.9	135.6	152.0	102.2	118.4	100.0	109.3	73.9
Vari. Coef	0.45	0.39		0.43	0.41	0.50	0.40	0.62	0.40	0.40	0.47

Table A.3.1 (3/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Hemud CD9	Rabba CD10	Qatrana P. Post CD11	Bir Hafira CD12	Mazar CD13	Dhab'a Nursery CD15	Judayda CD16	Um El- Risas CD17	Khan Ez Zabeeb CD18	Jad'A CD19	Siwaqa Evap. St CD20
1937 / 38	316.0	-	101.0	-	414.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938 / 39	326.0	-	106.0	83.0	477.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 / 40	383.0	-	168.0	116.0	440.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940 / 41	271.0	-	81.0	57.0	363.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941 / 42	493.0	-	102.0	-	491.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942 / 43	323.0	-	98.0	44.0	440.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943 / 44	335.0	-	125.0	-	441.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944 / 45	390.0	-	142.0	-	483.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945 / 46	307.0	-	99.0	-	426.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946 / 47	171.0	-	32.0	-	171.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947 / 48	266.0	-	103.0	-	454.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948 / 49	446.0	-	122.0	-	382.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949 / 50	333.0	-	142.0	-	232.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950 / 51	170.0	-	67.0	-	278.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951 / 52	434.0	478.0	135.0	-	457.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952 / 53	159.0	206.0	90.0	-	228.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953 / 54	245.0	341.0	80.0	-	396.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954 / 55	188.0	241.0	94.0	-	267.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955 / 56	367.0	481.0	120.0	-	289.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956 / 57	420.0	486.0	190.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 / 58	134.0	191.0	88.0	-	138.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958 / 59	287.0	320.0	72.0	-	260.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959 / 60	131.0	136.0	47.0	-	198.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960 / 61	262.0	329.0	115.0	-	328.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961 / 62	190.0	218.0	97.0	-	244.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962 / 63	122.0	152.0	54.0	-	120.0	-	-	82.0	58.0	156.0	-
1963 / 64	687.0	440.0	224.0	-	461.0	176.0	513.0	225.0	138.0	454.0	127.0
1964 / 65	688.0	618.0	158.0	-	610.0	-	364.0	448.0	233.0	570.0	147.0
1965 / 66	228.0	-	67.0	-	243.0	-	185.0	87.0	-	103.0	90.0
1966 / 67	263.0	362.0	78.0	-	359.0	-	301.0	263.0	180.0	442.0	147.0
1967 / 68	327.0	378.0	102.0	-	268.0	215.0	204.0	-	205.0	263.0	111.0
1968 / 69	267.0	247.0	86.0	-	247.0	235.0	348.0	-	192.0	374.0	121.0
1969 / 70	206.0	271.0	56.0	-	202.0	140.0	222.0	95.0	-	204.0	72.0
1970 / 71	331.0	377.0	116.0	-	314.0	-	325.0	189.0	132.0	410.0	111.0
1971 / 72	405.0	463.0	139.0	-	426.0	-	426.0	-	-	485.0	180.0
1972 / 73	181.0	214.0	23.0	-	136.0	-	-	59.0	55.0	131.0	60.0
1973 / 74	518.0	515.0	-	-	353.0	280.0	-	239.0	263.0	481.0	187.0
1974 / 75	306.0	311.0	151.0	-	307.0	165.0	320.0	156.0	154.0	291.0	134.0
1975 / 76	178.0	256.0	83.0	-	162.0	100.0	146.0	85.0	106.0	178.0	-
1976 / 77	196.7	276.4	47.3	-	215.6	117.1	-	-	87.0	289.4	-
1977 / 78	241.1	258.7	86.8	-	188.8	128.5	188.4	238.0	104.1	329.0	-
1978 / 79	204.3	240.1	56.8	-	300.0	76.8	190.0	99.7	-	203.6	-
1979 / 80	534.2	580.0	59.3	-	382.3	224.9	-	373.8	-	-	-

Table A.3.1 (4/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Hemud CD9	Rabba CD10	Qatrana P. Post CD11	Bir Hafira CD12	Mazar CD13	Dhab'a Nursery CD15	Judayda CD16	Um El- Risas CD17	Khan Ez Zabeeb CD18	Jad' A CD19	Siwaqa Evap. St CD20
1980 / 81	237.5	76.9	98.2	-	463.3	119.7	-	167.4	-	-	-
1981 / 82	132.3	253.3	29.1	-	167.4	116.3	198.0	37.1	-	-	-
1982 / 83	369.7	480.4	105.8	-	249.2	180.5	219.0	287.0	-	284.5	-
1983 / 84	131.8	113.7	52.0	-	152.9	74.5	139.2	147.0	-	169.0	-
1984 / 85	312.6	345.3	-	-	309.9	191.6	120.3	211.0	-	340.8	-
1985 / 86	156.5	195.4	64.5	-	171.7	82.4	-	-	-	135.0	-
1986 / 87	225.3	291.6	122.8	-	212.7	145.4	133.2	221.7	-	305.9	-
1987 / 88	312.0	430.1	124.1	-	512.5	186.5	318.0	138.0	-	345.8	-
1988 / 89	295.0	372.7	114.4	-	375.0	113.7	228.5	129.5	-	343.2	-
Data Nos.	52	37	50	4	51	20	20	22	13	24	12
Max.	688.0	618.0	224.0	116.0	610.0	280.0	513.0	448.0	263.0	570.0	187.0
Min.	122.0	76.9	23.0	44.0	120.0	74.5	120.3	37.1	55.0	103.0	60.0
Ann. Avg.	296.2	322.9	98.3	75.0	317.8	153.4	254.4	180.8	146.7	303.7	123.9
Std. Dev.	128.7	129.8	40.3	27.5	118.9	55.6	103.0	100.3	62.8	125.0	37.2
Vari. Coef	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.40	0.55	0.43	0.41	0.30

Table A.3.1 (5/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Manzil	Qasr El- Musheish	Qasr Evap. St.	Zeituna Evap. St.	Muleih	Sirfa	J. Abu Hilufa	Wadi El-Jinz	J. Sak- hriyat	Qatrana Evap. St.	Rakin
	CD21	CD22	CD23	CD26	CD28	CD29	CD30	CD31	CD33	CD34	CE1
1937 / 38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1938 / 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1939 / 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940 / 41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941 / 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942 / 43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943 / 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944 / 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945 / 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946 / 47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947 / 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948 / 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949 / 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950 / 51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951 / 52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952 / 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953 / 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954 / 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955 / 56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956 / 57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957 / 58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958 / 59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239.0
1959 / 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.0
1960 / 61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251.0
1961 / 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221.0
1962 / 63	46.0	48.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.0
1963 / 64	78.0	-	445.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490.0
1964 / 65	139.0	-	444.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557.0
1965 / 66	-	-	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257.0
1966 / 67	-	-	308.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386.0
1967 / 68	-	-	-	-	-	285.0	55.0	-	-	-	364.0
1968 / 69	-	-	307.0	330.0	-	-	58.0	4.0	36.0	-	309.0
1969 / 70	-	-	267.0	188.0	134.0	195.0	-	-	15.0	-	267.0
1970 / 71	-	-	421.0	305.0	371.0	424.0	68.0	-	55.0	88.0	376.0
1971 / 72	-	-	504.0	293.0	-	-	119.0	-	-	167.0	532.0
1972 / 73	-	-	193.0	152.0	134.0	172.0	42.0	-	-	31.0	150.0
1973 / 74	-	-	504.0	383.0	446.0	661.0	95.0	79.0	-	163.0	-
1974 / 75	-	-	343.0	208.0	206.0	313.0	120.0	98.0	-	121.0	316.0
1975 / 76	-	-	236.0	162.0	103.0	200.0	58.0	55.0	-	-	207.0
1976 / 77	-	-	282.4	195.7	194.0	240.3	36.4	29.0	-	-	217.4
1977 / 78	-	-	249.4	188.7	183.9	326.1	-	-	-	99.0	270.5
1978 / 79	-	-	219.1	132.5	158.0	280.7	-	-	-	56.7	273.5
1979 / 80	-	-	636.9	475.9	386.8	646.8	51.8	153.8	-	-	486.1

Table A.3.1 (6/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Manzil	Qasr El- Musheish	Qasr Evap. St.	Zeituna Evap. St.	Muleih	Sirfa	J. Abu Hilufa	Wadi El-Jinz	J. Sak- hriyat	Qatrana Evap. St.	Rakin
	CD21	CD22	CD23	CD26	CD28	CD29	CD30	CD31	CD33	CD34	CE1
1980 / 81	-	168.0	349.7	247.7	222.8	339.8	82.8	86.0	72.6	110.0	233.3
1981 / 82	-	108.5	308.2	69.2	113.4	208.9	97.8	66.4	-	32.5	175.2
1982 / 83	-	161.1	512.8	352.3	190.0	477.3	67.2	63.4	73.8	75.7	469.3
1983 / 84	-	129.5	224.2	149.2	153.6	160.6	43.8	9.0	10.6	-	133.9
1984 / 85	-	143.9	317.2	34.4	257.2	286.8	47.0	43.4	41.8	69.7	330.9
1985 / 86	-	41.4	-	237.0	87.1	172.9	67.2	56.6	-	closed	101.3
1986 / 87	-	34.6	-	356.1	147.3	320.0	77.4	24.0	33.4	-	221.7
1987 / 88	-	64.6	-	464.0	305.9	431.9	122.6	-	95.6	-	315.8
1988 / 89	-	47.8	-	-	256.6	400.8	96.4	-	-	-	189.9
Data Nos.	3	10	21	20	19	20	19	13	9	11	30
Max.	139.0	168.0	636.9	475.9	446.0	661.0	122.6	153.8	95.6	167.0	557.0
Min.	46.0	34.6	193.0	34.4	87.1	160.6	36.4	4.0	10.6	31.0	85.0
Ann. Avg.	87.7	94.7	346.3	246.2	213.2	327.1	74.0	59.0	48.2	92.1	284.2
Std. Dev.	38.6	50.3	119.5	118.4	98.7	141.2	26.8	38.9	26.8	43.9	126.1
Vari. Coef	0.44	0.53	0.35	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.36	0.66	0.56	0.48	0.44

Table A.3.1 (7/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro-year	Ain	Karak	Jurf Ed-	La'aban	Hasa	Hasa E.	Hasa G.	Ifjeij	Uneiza	Tafila
	Bisas	CE4	Darawish	CF4	P. Post	Station	Station	DA4	Rw. Sta.	DB1
	CE2		CF3		CF5	CF7	CF8		DA5	
1937 / 38	-	408.0	102.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	354.0
1938 / 39	-	424.0	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	325.0
1939 / 40	-	522.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327.0
1940 / 41	-	398.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209.0
1941 / 42	-	541.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306.0
1942 / 43	-	447.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	323.0
1943 / 44	-	403.0	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	346.0
1944 / 45	-	524.0	103.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	464.0
1945 / 46	-	358.0	53.0	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	324.0
1946 / 47	-	123.0	26.0	59.0	-	-	-	-	-	131.0
1947 / 48	-	293.0	-	134.0	-	-	-	-	-	267.0
1948 / 49	-	464.0	41.0	64.0	-	-	-	-	-	268.0
1949 / 50	-	280.0	142.0	149.0	-	-	-	-	-	380.0
1950 / 51	-	215.0	109.0	117.0	-	-	-	-	-	269.0
1951 / 52	455.0	500.0	57.0	138.0	-	-	-	-	-	304.0
1952 / 53	207.0	215.0	57.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	106.0
1953 / 54	290.0	360.0	36.0	58.0	-	-	-	-	-	301.0
1954 / 55	308.0	230.0	48.0	78.0	-	-	-	-	-	150.0
1955 / 56	486.0	452.0	88.0	165.0	-	-	-	-	-	215.0
1956 / 57		414.0	116.0	112.0	-	-	-	-	-	263.0
1957 / 58	164.0	156.0	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.0
1958 / 59	283.0	282.0	43.0	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	384.0
1959 / 60	147.0	145.0	48.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	87.0
1960 / 61	333.0	273.0	32.0	104.0	-	-	-	-	-	204.0
1961 / 62	225.0	210.0	79.0	242.0	-	-	-	-	-	136.0
1962 / 63	115.0	102.0	51.0	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	84.0
1963 / 64	498.0	496.0	55.0	180.0	-	-	-	441.0	157.0	617.0
1964 / 65	643.0	661.0	99.0	225.0	87.0	-	-	-	164.0	751.0
1965 / 66	275.0	321.0	67.0	-	28.0	-	-	119.0	87.0	167.0
1966 / 67	372.0	438.0	59.0	-	79.0	-	-	277.0	110.0	343.0
1967 / 68	357.0	387.0	64.0	-	106.0	105.0	-	190.0	55.0	282.0
1968 / 69	336.0	359.0	49.0	-	-	26.0	146.0	201.0	113.0	295.0
1969 / 70	232.0	291.0	43.0	-	16.0	33.0	82.0	121.0	18.0	132.0
1970 / 71	314.0	357.0	46.0	-	50.0	53.0	-	239.0	-	257.0
1971 / 72	588.0	606.0	75.0	-	93.0	159.0	312.0	290.0	-	439.0
1972 / 73	166.0	187.0	11.0	-	27.0	23.0	84.0	80.0	-	82.0
1973 / 74	509.0	509.0	57.0	-	69.0	61.0	226.0	256.0	-	403.0
1974 / 75	337.0	364.0	65.0	-	76.0	82.0	186.0	192.0	-	339.0
1975 / 76	180.0	202.0	30.0	-	51.0	-	-	94.0	-	139.0
1976 / 77	202.0	255.5	30.3	-	-	28.8	-	-	-	243.6
1977 / 78	243.1	302.0	53.0	-	-	62.7	-	124.9	-	168.9
1978 / 79	231.7	325.5	37.0	-	-	-	93.7	140.9	-	188.5
1979 / 80	478.1	619.4	89.3	-	-	-	237.5	173.0	-	366.7

Table A.3.1 (8/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Ain Bisas CE2	Karak CE4	Jurf Darawish CF3	Ed- La'aban CF4	Hasa P. Post CF5	Hasa E. Station CF7	Hasa G. Station CF8	Ifjeij DA4	Uneiza Rw. Sta. DA5	Tafila DB1
1980 / 81	280.5	425.7	59.7	-	-	58.6	-	172.2	-	316.4
1981 / 82	141.0	195.7	-	-	-	60.3	-	159.4	-	175.1
1982 / 83	498.7	528.4	55.8	-	-	83.2	205.9	212.3	-	353.0
1983 / 84	187.9	201.1	-	-	-	28.5	98.7	58.3	-	94.7
1984 / 85	258.9	327.2	38.8	-	-	50.3	97.9	111.1	-	201.7
1985 / 86	156.4	232.9	65.7	-	-	71.3	-	-	-	228.0
1986 / 87	298.4	356.9	15.3	-	-	57.5	101.2	-	-	211.2
1987 / 88	389.6	452.0	106.9	-	-	-	221.6	-	-	370.3
1988 / 89	295.3	331.4	156.7	-	238.4	-	-	-	-	263.4
Data Nos.	37	52	46	19	12	17	13	20	7	52
Max.	643.0	661.0	156.7	242.0	238.4	159.0	312.0	441.0	164.0	751.0
Min.	115.0	102.0	11.0	30.0	16.0	23.0	82.0	58.3	18.0	82.0
Ann. Avg.	310.3	355.2	63.6	115.1	76.7	61.4	161.0	182.6	100.6	270.1
Std. Dev.	131.1	132.6	31.0	59.4	55.8	32.8	72.1	86.5	48.6	129.2
Vari. Coef	0.42	0.37	0.49	0.52	0.73	0.54	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.48

Table A.3.1 (9/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Prince Nursery	Buseira DC1	Rasha- diya DC2	Ain Lah ban DD1	Dhana DE1	Qasr Tuba FI2	J. Mud- aysisat F19	Jabel Quzemeh G11	Qabr Es-Saww G12	Bayir Evap. S J1
1937 / 38	-	408.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.0
1938 / 39	-	328.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.0
1939 / 40	-	358.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.0
1940 / 41	-	230.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1941 / 42	-	401.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1942 / 43	-	340.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1943 / 44	-	327.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944 / 45	-	416.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1945 / 46	-	274.0	264.0	-	344.0	-	-	-	-	-
1946 / 47	-	149.0	168.0	-	179.0	-	-	-	-	-
1947 / 48	-	249.0	244.0	-	263.0	-	-	-	-	5.0
1948 / 49	-	269.0	127.0	-	230.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
1949 / 50	-	358.0	352.0	-	360.0	-	-	-	-	38.0
1950 / 51	-	270.0	277.0	358.0	223.0	-	-	-	-	-
1951 / 52	-	293.0	263.0	421.0	402.0	-	-	-	-	223.0
1952 / 53	-	132.0	-	155.0	101.0	-	-	-	-	61.0
1953 / 54	-	311.0	288.0	429.0	310.0	-	-	-	-	53.0
1954 / 55	-	260.0	240.0	313.0	221.0	-	-	-	-	70.0
1955 / 56	-	282.0	295.0	334.0	258.0	-	-	-	-	28.0
1956 / 57	-	346.0	339.0	387.0	282.0	-	-	-	-	34.0
1957 / 58	-	98.0	163.0	126.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	16.0
1958 / 59	-	264.0	286.0	301.0	281.0	-	-	-	-	16.0
1959 / 60	-	161.0	136.0	172.0	126.0	-	-	-	-	8.0
1960 / 61	-	237.0	244.0	278.0	188.0	-	-	-	-	42.0
1961 / 62	-	217.0	211.0	240.0	133.0	-	-	-	-	58.0
1962 / 63	-	84.0	93.0	90.0	56.0	-	-	-	-	77.0
1963 / 64	-	577.0	638.0	655.0	580.0	-	-	-	-	32.0
1964 / 65	-	730.0	485.0	560.0	520.0	-	-	-	-	41.0
1965 / 66	-	162.0	-	196.0	163.0	-	-	-	-	67.0
1966 / 67	-	336.0	350.0	361.0	277.0	-	-	-	-	82.0
1967 / 68	127.0	315.0	100.0	closed	283.0	-	-	-	-	33.0
1968 / 69	-	214.0	150.0	-	302.0	33.0	145.0	-	17.0	21.0
1969 / 70	-	125.0	103.0	-	121.0	28.0	-	-	4.0	17.0
1970 / 71	143.0	253.0	252.0	-	269.0	-	-	-	45.0	-
1971 / 72	-	-	215.0	-	-	108.0	-	-	41.0	-
1972 / 73	128.0	124.0	150.0	-	102.0	-	72.0	-	51.0	-
1973 / 74	435.0	285.0	302.0	-	357.0	-	-	56.0	33.0	67.0
1974 / 75	410.0	285.0	311.0	-	313.0	101.0	-	92.0	-	78.0
1975 / 76	-	125.0	-	-	135.0	56.2	-	x	-	50.0
1976 / 77	183.2	225.5	223.5	-	-	-	-	20.4	-	22.0
1977 / 78	152.4	156.2	179.7	-	186.7	37.6	-	21.6	-	24.0
1978 / 79	166.3	253.4	197.2	-	270.7	23.0	-	x	-	23.1
1979 / 80	350.5	223.7	240.6	-	360.1	112.2	-	x	-	78.0

Table A.3.1 (10/10) ANNUAL RAINFALL

Hydro- year	Prince Nursery DB2	Buseira DC1	Rasha- diya DC2	Ain Lah ban DD1	Dhana DE1	Qasr Tuba F12	J. Mud- aysisat F19	Jabel Quzemeh G11	Qabr Es-Saww G12	Bayir Evap. S J1
1980 / 81	276.3	285.5	179.6	-	336.0	61.7	-	45.2	-	-
1981 / 82	183.1	143.2	44.5	-	206.7	78.3	-	x	55.0	-
1982 / 83	272.9	339.5	393.8	-	269.3	41.1	-	32.4	23.0	-
1983 / 84	162.1	77.5	55.3	-	102.4	10.0	75.8	20.0	5.6	-
1984 / 85	168.6	205.4	98.0	-	193.0	59.2	171.6	26.8	-	-
1985 / 86	207.1	236.3	191.6	-	263.4	54.0	58.8	98.6	72.2	-
1986 / 87	163.0	168.8	128.2	-	154.1	36.2	-	12.6	-	-
1987 / 88	289.8	357.0	406.2	-	326.2	78.4	58.2	50.6	-	-
1988 / 89	166.6	154.4	200.2	-	262.0	-	131.6	25.2	20.0	-
Data Nos.	18	51	41	17	42	16	7	12	11	32
Max.	435.0	730.0	638.0	655.0	580.0	112.2	171.6	98.6	72.2	223.0
Min.	127.0	77.5	44.5	90.0	56.0	10.0	58.2	12.6	4.0	2.0
Ann. Avg.	221.4	263.1	233.8	316.2	246.9	57.4	101.9	41.8	33.3	47.5
Std. Dev.	93.0	117.9	116.1	146.1	110.6	30.0	43.0	27.1	20.6	39.6
Vari. Coef	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.46	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.65	0.62	0.83

Table A.3.2 (1/4) MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (DHIBAN)

CD7 Dhiban												
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall
1976 /77	0	16	3	102	16	14	82	0	232	nov 27 58	jan 3 95	jan 5 97
1977 /78	0	26	57	70	21	59	14	0	247	nov 11 42	nov 11 42	dec 14 75
1978 /79	0	0	52	78	11	41	0	12	194	dec 2 63	dec 8 69	dec 12 73
1979 /80	5	89	115	52	60	88	3	0	412	oct 21 21	nov 29 60	nov 30 61
1980 /81	5	0	40	32	14	23	0	0	114	oct 31 31	dec 26 87	dec 26 87
1981 /82	0	78	25	20	56	16	19	0	213	nov 7 38	nov 8 39	nov 9 40
1982 /83	0	78	19	65	78	63	3	0	304	nov 7 38	nov 8 39	nov 9 40
1983 /84	0	12	0	55	13	94	0	0	174	nov 12 43	jan 2 94	jan 18 110
1984 /85	0	14	28	2	154	44	0	0	242	nov 17 48	dec 13 74	feb 5 128
1985 /86	0	5	19	34	51	0	0	2	110	nov 3 34	dec 18 79	dec 19 80
1986 /87	0	78	70	16	6	38	0	0	207	nov 2 33	nov 8 39	nov 9 40
1987 /88	0	0	68	114	172	93	9	0	455	dec 5 66	dec 22 83	jan 15 107
1988 /89												
Ave. Rain	0.8	33.0	41.2	53.2	54.2	47.6	10.8	1.2		nov 12 43	dec 6 67	dec 17 78
Acc. Rain	0.8	33.8	75.0	128.2	182.4	230.0	240.8	242.0				
Acc. P. (%)	0.3	14.0	31.0	53.0	75.4	95.0	99.5	100.0				

CD17 Um El-Risas												
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall
1976 /77	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0			
1977 /78	0	3	68	55	39	67	6	0	238	nov 11 42	dec 15 76	dec 22 83
1978 /79	3	0	12	52	11	10	0	12	100	oct 31 31	dec 12 73	jan 9 101
1979 /80	5	88	70	40	108	59	4	0	374	nov 11 42	nov 29 60	nov 30 61
1980 /81	0	0	140	0	7	21	0	0	167	dec 12 73	dec 12 73	dec 12 73
1981 /82	0	6	0	4	13	15	0	0	37	nov 13 44	nov 29 60	jan 15 107
1982 /83	0	28	0	90	105	64	0	0	287	nov 10 41	jan 2 94	jan 20 112
1983 /84	0	0	0	28	12	107	0	0	147	jan 17 109	jan 27 119	feb 12 135
1984 /85	70	8	35	7	70	11	10	0	211	oct 16 16	oct 18 18	oct 18 18
1985 /86	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0			
1986 /87	0	77	34	42	18	51	0	0	222	nov 3 34	nov 9 40	nov 9 40
1987 /88	0	0	4	64	35	29	6	0	138	dec 20 81	jan 6 98	jan 16 108
1988 /89												
Ave. Rain	7.8	21.0	36.3	38.2	41.8	43.3	2.6	1.2		nov 20 51	dec 10 71	dec 23 84
Acc. Rain	7.8	28.8	65.0	103.2	145.0	188.3	190.9	192.1				
Acc. P. (%)	4.1	15.0	33.9	53.7	75.5	98.0	99.4	100.0				

CD15 Dhab' a Nursery												
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall
1976 /77	6	6	4	50	9	11	33	0	117	oct 24 24	dec 29 90	jan 4 96
1977 /78	4	9	50	20	14	30	1	0	129	oct 16 16	nov 11 42	dec 12 73
1978 /79	3	0	17	31	12	15	0	0	77	oct 31 31	dec 2 63	dec 3 64
1979 /80	0	44	71	36	39	35	0	0	225	nov 29 60	nov 30 61	dec 6 67
1980 /81	5	0	73	25	7	9	1	0	120	oct 30 30	dec 10 71	dec 10 71
1981 /82	0	2	3	34	45	31	0	3	116	nov 28 59	jan 5 97	jan 26 118
1982 /83	0	43	13	57	44	23	0	0	181	oct 25 25	nov 9 40	nov 23 54
1983 /84	0	4	5	16	6	44	0	0	75	nov 12 43	dec 31 92	jan 18 110
1984 /85	24	15	17	13	73	44	4	2	192	oct 16 16	oct 18 18	nov 17 48
1985 /86	0	0	33	12	34	3	0	0	82	dec 13 74	dec 17 78	dec 17 78
1986 /87	0	47	12	24	14	49	0	0	145	nov 1 32	nov 6 37	nov 8 39
1987 /88	20	3	31	61	29	39	5	0	187	oct 16 16	oct 28 28	dec 12 73
1988 /89												
Ave. Rain	5.1	14.3	27.5	31.5	26.9	27.7	3.7	0.4		nov 5 36	nov 29 60	dec 13 74
Acc. Rain	5.1	19.4	46.9	78.4	105.3	133.0	136.6	137.0				
Acc. P. (%)	3.7	14.2	34.2	57.2	76.8	97.0	99.7	100.0				

Table A.3.2 (2/4) MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (ABYAD)

										CD13 Mazar					
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall			
1976 /77	0	12	7	88	15	17	78	0	216	nov 24 55	jan 3 95	jan 4 96			
1977 /78	0	18	72	26	15	56	3	0	189	nov 11 42	dec 12 73	dec 12 73			
1978 /79	0	0	53	85	47	116	0	0	300	dec 2 63	dec 12 73	jan 8 100			
1979 /80	0	56	141	72	94	11	9	0	383	nov 29 60	nov 29 60	jan 22 114			
1980 /81	3	0	231	13	114	84	19	0	463	oct 30 30	dec 10 71	dec 10 71			
1981 /82	0	16	0	46	55	33	0	18	167	nov 13 44	jan 5 97	jan 6 98			
1982 /83	0	46	66	20	106	11	0	0	249	nov 8 39	nov 10 41	dec 6 67			
1983 /84	1	3	*	22	19	109	0	0	153	oct 16 16					
1984 /85	0	3	43	3	166	43	52	0	310	nov 17 48	dec 13 74	feb 3 126			
1985 /86	0	0	64	39	33	5	27	4	172	dec 3 64	dec 18 79	dec 18 79			
1986 /87	0	32	30	13	31	107	0	0	213	nov 1 32	nov 28 59	dec 19 80			
1987 /88	0	0	104	130	148	131	0	0	513	dec 5 66	dec 6 67	dec 23 84			
1988 /89															
Ave. Rain	0.3	18.6	81.0	55.5	84.3	72.0	18.8	2.2		nov 16 47	dec 11 72	dec 29 90			
Acc. Rain	0.3	18.9	99.8	155.3	239.7	311.7	330.5	332.7							
Acc. P. (%)	0.2	9.8	52.0	80.9	124.8	162.3	172.1	173.2							

										CA6 Muhai					
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall			
1976 /77	0	7	0	46	19	9	59	0	140	nov 28 59	jan 3 95	jan 4 96			
1977 /78	0	15	53	13	16	26	0	0	122	nov 11 42	nov 11 42	dec 12 73			
1978 /79	0	0	14	45	12	12	0	0	84	dec 11 72	dec 12 73	jan 8 100			
1979 /80	0	33	90	17	78	16	9	0	243	nov 2 33	nov 29 60	dec 6 67			
1980 /81	0	0	0	9	16	28	0	0	53	jan 13 105	jan 26 118	feb 24 147			
1981 /82	0	4	0	39	22	28	0	0	92	nov 28 59	jan 2 94	jan 14 106			
1982 /83	5	34	24	55	25	35	35	0	212	oct 23 23	nov 11 42	dec 5 66			
1983 /84	0	1	0	24	1	73	0	0	99	nov 15 46	jan 26 118	jan 26 118			
1984 /85	20	0	12	2	51	15	11	0	111	oct 17 17	oct 28 28	dec 4 65			
1985 /86	3	3	6	10	32	1	25	5	85	?	dec 3 64	jan 19 111			
1986 /87	0	37	7	5	12	33	0	0	95	nov 1 32	nov 8 39	nov 28 59			
1987 /88	0	0	27	47	71	83	2	0	230	dec 5 66	dec 21 82	jan 12 104			
1988 /89															
Ave. Rain	2.3	11.0	19.4	26.0	29.7	29.9	11.8	0.4		nov 19 50	dec 10 71	jan 1 93			
Acc. Rain	2.3	13.3	32.7	58.7	88.3	118.2	130.0	130.4							
Acc. P. (%)	1.8	10.2	25.0	45.0	67.7	90.6	99.7	100.0							

										CF7 Hasa Evap. Sta.					
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall			
1976 /77	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	29	oct 23 23	jan 5 97	jan 5 97			
1977 /78	0	0	4	9	22	25	3	0	63	dec 12 73	jan 10 102	jan 10 102			
1978 /79	0	0	0	7	9	*	*	*	16	jan 8 100					
1979 /80	0	*	*	*	*	23	*	0	23						
1980 /81	1	6	52	0	0	0	0	0	59	oct 31 31	nov 5 36	dec 13 74			
1981 /82	0	23	0	14	13	10	0	0	60	nov 8 39	nov 9 40	nov 10 41			
1982 /83	0	24	6	20	14	18	0	0	83	nov 8 39	nov 9 40	nov 11 42			
1983 /84	0	0	2	19	0	8	0	0	29	dec 7 68	jan 1 93	jan 1 93			
1984 /85	1	2	0	0	11	22	6	9	50	oct 29 29	feb 15 138	feb 25 148			
1985 /86	0	1	47	1	5	0	17	1	71	nov 2 33	dec 3 64	dec 17 78			
1986 /87	0	32	2	9	6	8	0	0	58	nov 3 34	nov 12 43	nov 12 43			
1987 /88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0						
1988 /89															
Ave. Rain	0.2	8.9	11.3	10.6	7.9	11.4	2.9	1.0		nov 16 47	dec 12 73	dec 19 80			
Acc. Rain	0.2	9.2	20.5	31.2	39.1	50.5	53.3	54.3							
Acc. P. (%)	0.5	16.9	37.8	57.4	72.0	92.9	98.2	100.0							

Table A.3.2 (3/4) MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (TAFILA)

											DB1 Tafila			
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall		
1976 /77	4	9	4	86	14	4	125	0	244	oct 23	23	jan 3 95	jan 5 97	
1977 /78	0	16	95	21	4	29	5	0	169	nov 11	42	dec 8 69	dec 12 77	
1978 /79	0	0	26	75	44	41	0	4	189	dec 3	64	dec 12 73	jan 8 100	
1979 /80	2	59	122	41	82	45	18	0	367	oct 20	20	nov 30 61	dec 5 66	
1980 /81	2	1	189	10	64	42	9	0	316	oct 31	31	dec 13 74	dec 13 74	
1981 /82	0	18	0	51	64	41	2	0	175	nov 11	42	nov 29 60	jan 15 107	
1982 /83	0	35	46	160	43	70	0	0	353	nov 6	37	nov 6 37	nov 9 40	
1983 /84	0	0	10	20	10	55	0	0	95	dec 25	86	dec 26 87	jan 18 110	
1984 /85	19	0	8	3	122	44	7	0	202	oct 18	18	dec 9 70	feb 5 127	
1985 /86	0	9	97	19	32	1	59	12	228	nov 17	48	dec 17 78	dec 17 78	
1986 /87	0	76	15	3	28	90	0	0	211	nov 7	38	nov 8 39	nov 12 43	
1987 /88	0	0	70	87	91	123	0	0	370	dec 7	68	dec 14 75	jan 5 97	
1988 /89	3	0	110	71	47	44	0	0	274					
Ave. Rain	2.2	16.9	60.7	49.6	49.4	48.2	17.2	1.2		nov 12	43	dec 7 68	dec 24 85	
Acc. Rain	2.2	19.2	79.9	129.5	178.9	227.1	244.4	245.6						
Acc. P. (%)	0.9	7.8	32.5	52.7	72.8	92.5	99.5	100.0						

											DB2 Prince Hasan Nursery			
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall		
1976 /77	6	5	2	56	14	5	95	0	183	oct 23	23	jan 3 95	jan 4 96	
1977 /78	0	11	76	6	11	44	5	0	152	nov 11	42	dec 12 73	dec 14 75	
1978 /79	0	0	11	78	28	44	0	5	166	dec 11	72	jan 8 100	jan 8 100	
1979 /80	1	63	114	34	83	45	12	0	351	oct 20	20	nov 29 60	dec 5 66	
1980 /81	6	0	162	16	48	36	8	0	276	oct 30	30	dec 11 72	dec 11 72	
1981 /82	0	11	0	53	56	52	2	10	183	nov 5	36	jan 4 96	jan 25 117	
1982 /83	0	29	40	97	32	73	2	0	273	nov 7	38	nov 23 54	dec 5 66	
1983 /84	0	0	2	38	14	105	4	0	162	dec 8	69	jan 19 111	jan 28 120	
1984 /85	22	1	23	5	50	36	32	0	169	oct 13	13	oct 18 18	dec 13 74	
1985 /86	4	4	97	27	49	0	24	3	207	oct 31	31	dec 17 78	dec 17 78	
1986 /87	0	23	55	22	19	44	0	0	163	nov 2	33	nov 9 40	dec 19 80	
1987 /88	0	0	28	51	82	128	2	0	290	dec 12	73	jan 4 96	jan 13 105	
1988 /89														
Ave. Rain	3.3	12.2	50.7	40.1	40.4	50.9	15.5	1.5		nov 9	40	dec 13 74	dec 26 87	
Acc. Rain	3.3	15.5	66.2	106.3	146.8	197.7	213.1	214.6						
Acc. P. (%)	1.5	7.2	30.9	49.5	68.4	92.1	99.3	100.0						

											DC1 Buseira			
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall		
1976 /77	2	8	0	67	19	4	126	0	226	oct 23	23	jan 4 96	jan 5 97	
1977 /78	0	17	94	18	5	21	1	0	156	nov 11	42	nov 11 42	dec 14 75	
1978 /79	0	0	41	113	59	35	0	5	253	dec 3	64	dec 11 72	jan 9 101	
1979 /80	2	53	118	34	155	44	19	0	424	oct 20	20	nov 30 61	dec 6 67	
1980 /81	2	0	129	6	62	69	18	0	286	oct 31	31	dec 10 71	dec 10 71	
1981 /82	0	0	0	0	83	51	3	7	143	feb 2	125	feb 4 127	feb 20 143	
1982 /83	0	66	54	115	45	60	0	0	340	nov 8	39	nov 10 41	dec 5 67	
1983 /84	0	2	4	28	3	41	0	0	78	nov 15	46	jan 2 94	jan 18 110	
1984 /85	14	0	30	2	99	33	27	0	205	oct 18	18	dec 9 70	dec 13 74	
1985 /86	1	4	112	19	34	6	51	9	236	oct 31	31	dec 17 78	dec 18 79	
1986 /87	0	54	9	3	32	71	0	0	169	nov 2	33	nov 8 39	nov 28 59	
1987 /88	3	0	63	90	89	112	0	0	357	oct 21	21	dec 20 81	jan 5 97	
1988 /89			69	17	39	28	0	0	154					
Ave. Rain	2.0	17.0	55.6	39.4	55.6	44.3	18.9	1.6		nov 10	41	dec 12 73	dec 26 87	
Acc. Rain	2.0	18.9	74.5	113.9	169.5	213.8	232.6	234.3						
Acc. P. (%)	0.9	8.1	31.8	48.6	72.4	91.3	99.3	100.0						

Table A.3.2 (4/4) MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE PRIORITY AREA (TAFIAL)

											CF3 Jurf Ed-Darawish		
	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	Total	First Rainfall	10% of Rainfall	20% of Rainfall	
1976 /77	0	0	0	8	4	8	11	0	30	jan 4 96	jan 4 96	jan 7 99	
1977 /78	0	2	43	0	7	2	0	0	53	nov 11 42	dec 12 73	dec 12 73	
1978 /79	*	0	8	17	6	2	0	4	37	dec 12 73	dec 12 73	dec 12 73	
1979 /80	0	12	26	11	14	27	0	0	89	nov 28 59	nov 28 59	dec 7 68	
1980 /81	0	4	54	2	0	0	0	0	60	nov 7 38	dec 10 71	dec 11 72	
1981 /82	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0				
1982 /83	0	6	2	28	5	16	0	0	56	nov 9 40	nov 23 54	dec 15 76	
1983 /84	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0				
1984 /85	8	6	*	*	*	22	4	*	39	oct 28 28			
1985 /86	0	6	39	0	7	0	15	0	66	nov 5 36	dec 3 64	dec 17 78	
1986 /87	0	3	3	0	1	8	0	0	15	nov 29 60	nov 29 60	nov 29 60	
1987 /88	2	0	1	23	25	55	2	0	107	oct 16 16	jan 15 107	jan 15 107	
1988 /89	1	0	63	22	35	36	0	0	157				
Ave. Rain	1.1	3.9	26.4	12.3	11.5	17.3	3.1	0.5		nov 18 49	dec 12 73	dec 17 78	
Acc. Rain	1.1	5.0	31.4	43.6	55.1	72.4	75.6	76.0					
Acc. P. (%)	1.5	6.6	41.3	57.4	72.5	95.3	99.4	100.0					

Table A.4.1 (1/5) RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR GAUGING SATATION

Water Year	NO.	Date			D. M. Q. (m ³ /sec.)	Volume (MCM)	Vol. of each Fl. (MCM)	Annual Total (MCM)
		Year	Month	Day				
68/69	1	1968	11	24	4.33	0.374		
	2			25	2.89	0.250		
	3			26	4.10	0.354		
	4			27	0.71	0.061		
	5			28	0.45	0.039	1.078	
	6	1968	12	8	0.74	0.064		
	7			9	0.28	0.024	0.088	
	8			26	1.15	0.099	0.099	
	9	1969	3	21	5.14	0.444		
	10			22	1.19	0.103		
	11			23	4.65	0.402		
	12			24	1.15	0.099		
	13			25	0.05	0.004		
	14			26	0.03	0.003	1.055	2.32
69/70	15	1970	1	11	45.00	3.888		
	16			12	18.40	1.590		
	17			13	0.79	0.068	5.546	
	18	1970	2	1	27	0.33	0.029	0.029
	19			11	0.02	0.002		
	20			12	1.07	0.092		
	21			13	0.03	0.003	0.097	
	22			23	2.06	0.178		
	23			24	0.02	0.002	0.180	5.85
70/71	24	1970	12	1	0.01	0.001	0.001	
	25			8	0.01	0.001	0.002	
	26			13	0.09	0.008	0.008	
	27	1971	1	11	45.00	3.888		
	28			12	18.40	1.590		
	29			13	0.79	0.068		
	30			14	0.16	0.014		
	31			15	0.12	0.010		
	32			16	0.14	0.012		
	33			17	0.08	0.007	5.589	
	34	1971	3	30	0.40	0.035	0.035	
	35			1971	4	12	0.19	0.016
	36	13	48.50			4.190		
	37	14	23.52			2.032		
	38	15	2.40			0.207		
	39	16	0.64			0.055		
	40	17	0.22			0.019		
41	18	0.07	0.006					
42	19	0.05	0.004					
43	20	0.03	0.003					
44	21	0.03	0.003	6.536				
45	24	1.11	0.096	0.096	12.26			
71/72	46	1971	11	18	0.24	0.021	0.021	
	47	1971	12	7	9.27	0.801		
	48			8	0.17	0.015	0.816	

Table A.4.1 (2/5) RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR
GAUGING SATATION

Water Year	NO.	Date			D. M. Q. (m3/sec.)	Volume (MCM)	Vol. of each Fl. (MCM)	Annual Total (MCM)
		Year	Month	Day				
	49			23	0.24	0.021	0.021	
	50			27	17.60	1.521		
	51			28	13.00	1.123		
	52			29	3.75	0.324		
	53			30	0.20	0.017	2.985	
	54	1972	2	6	0.55	0.048		
	55			7	8.84	0.764		
	56			8	1.74	0.150		
	57			9	0.19	0.016	0.978	
	58	1972	3	16	3.18	0.275		
	59			17	9.26	0.800	1.075	
	60			21	0.28	0.024		
	61			22	0.22	0.019	0.043	
	62	1972	4	29	0.24	0.021		
	63			30	7.64	0.660	0.681	
	64	1972	5	1	4.36	0.377	0.377 7.00	
72/73	65	1972	11	25	16.60	1.434		
	66			26	0.23	0.020	1.454	
	67	1973	1	13	0.35	0.030	0.030	
	68			15	0.76	0.066	0.066 1.55	
73/74	69	1973	11	11	1.45	0.125		
	70			12	2.35	0.203		
	71			13	0.47	0.041	0.369	
	72		11	23	0.24	0.021	0.021	
	73	1973	12	17	0.14	0.012	0.012	
	74		1	17	0.67	0.058		
	75			18	2.40	0.207	0.265	
	76		1	20	1.81	0.156		
	77			21	0.53	0.046		
	78			22	2.11	0.182		
	79			23	0.97	0.084	0.468	
	80		1	31	2.18	0.188	0.188	
	81	1974	2	1	6.10	0.527	0.527	
	82			11	15.80	1.365		
	83			12	10.10	0.873	2.238	
	84	1974	3	18	2.40	0.207		
	85			19	1.21	0.105		
	86			20	1.89	0.163		
	87			21	3.34	0.289		
	88			22	3.73	0.322	1.086 5.17	
74/75	89	1974	11	22	3.01	0.260		
	90			23	8.12	0.702	0.962	
	91	1974	12	5	0.16	0.014		
	92			6	0.52	0.045	0.059	
	93		12	11	0.43	0.037	0.037	
	94	1975	2	10	0.20	0.017		
	95			11	0.49	0.042	0.060	
	96		2	20	7.10	0.613		

Table A.4.1 (3/5) RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR
GAUGING SATATION

Water Year	NO.	Date			D. M. Q. (m ³ /sec.)	Volume (MCM)	Vol. of each Fl. (MCM)	Annual Total (MCM)
		Year	Month	Day				
	97			21	79.70	6.886		
	98			22	10.70	0.924		
	99			23	0.80	0.069	8.493	9.61
	100			4	6	0.3	0.026	
76/77	101	1977	4	7	0.06	0.005	0.031	
	102		4	13	2.52	0.218	0.218	0.25
77/78	103	1977	12	12	0.15	0.013		
	104			13	3.09	0.267		
	105			14	0.58	0.050		
	106			15	0.75	0.065	0.395	
	107			23	0.15	0.013		
	108			24	0.33	0.029	0.041	
	109	1978	3	14	0.62	0.054	0.054	0.49
78/79	110	1979	1	8	0.09	0.008		
	111			9	17.94	1.550		
	112			10	0.25	0.022		
	113			11	0.8	0.069	1.648	
	114			26	0.61	0.053		
	115			27	0.95	0.082		
	116			28	0.05	0.004	0.139	1.79
79/80	117	1979	11	3	15.66	1.353	1.353	
	118			27	13.30	1.149		
	119			28	1.80	0.156		
	120			29	0.66	0.057	1.362	
	121	1979	12	6	31.00	2.678		
	122			7	214.41	18.525		
	123			8	16.40	1.417	22.620	
	124			14	23.85	2.061		
	125			15	5.03	0.435	2.495	
	126	1980	2	24	45.80	3.957		
	127			25	43.95	3.797		
	128			26	3.06	0.264		
	129			27	0.43	0.037	8.056	
	130	1980	3	1	0.83	0.072		
	131			2	1.95	0.168		
	132			3	9.65	0.834		
	133			4	3.60	0.311	1.385	37.27
80/81	134	1980	12	11	15.24	1.317		
	135			12	8.40	0.726		
	136			13	3.88	0.335		
	137			14	1.45	0.125		
	138			15	1.11	0.096	2.599	
	139			27	77.45	6.692		
	140			28	34.68	2.996		
	141			29	13.02	1.125		
	142			30	5.15	0.445	11.258	13.86
81/82	143	1982	2	4	0.84	0.072		
	144			5	0.75	0.065		

Table A.4.1 (4/5) RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR
GAUGING SATATION

Water Year	NO.	Date			D. M. Q. (m3/sec.)	Volume (MCM)	Vol. of each Fl. (MCM)	Annual Total (MCM)
		Year	Month	Day				
	145			6	0.000	0.137		
	146	1982	4	15	16.80	1.452		
	147			16	1.84	0.159		
	148			17		0.000	1.610	
	149	1982	5	11		0.000		
	150			12	8.21	0.709		
	151			13	20.07	1.734		
	152			14	5.56	0.480		
	153			15	1.25	0.108	3.032 4.78	
82/83	154	1982	11	7	8.13	0.702		
	155			8	2.00	0.173	0.875	
	156	1982	11	22	15.00	1.296		
	157			23	9.75	0.842		
	158			24	4.21	0.364		
	159			25	1.16	0.100		
	160			26	1.15	0.099	2.702 3.58	
83/84	161	1984	1	28	0.70	0.060	0.060	
	162	1984	3	14	1.03	0.089		
	163			15	0.10	0.008	0.097 0.16	
84/85	164	1984	10	18	1.08	0.093		
	165			19	0.35	0.030	0.123	
	166			31	3.10	0.268	0.268	
	167	1984	11	1	4.34	0.375		
	168			2	1.78	0.154	0.529	
	169	1985	2	15	17.01	1.470		
	170			16	4.59	0.397	1.866	
	171			16		0.000		
	172	1985	3	22		0.000	0.000	
	173			24	9.02	0.779	0.779	
	174	1985	4	22	1.90	0.164		
	175			23	0.27	0.023	0.187 3.75	
85/86	176	1985	12	17	1.27	0.110		
	177			18	35.30	3.050		
	178			19	66.80	5.772		
	179			20	38.90	3.361		
	180			21	4.95	0.428	12.720	
	181	1986	1	19	0.28	0.024		
	182			20	0.10	0.009	0.033	
	183	1986	2	5	0.46	0.040		
	184			6	0.71	0.061	0.101	
	185			9	1.00	0.086	0.086	
	186			13	0.13	0.011		
	187			14	0.50	0.043		
	188			15		0.000	0.054	
	189			24	0.88	0.076		
	190			25	0.71	0.061	0.137	
	191	1986	3	22	22.34	1.930	1.930	
	192	1986	4	8	11.65	1.007		

Table A.4.1 (5/5) RUNOFF RECORD AT HASA TANNOUR
GAUGING SATATION

Water Year	NO.	Date			D. M. Q. (m3/sec.)	Volume (MCM)	Vol. of each Fl. (MCM)	Annual Total (MCM)
		Year	Month	Day				
	193			9	56.89	4.915		
	194			10	9.62	0.831		
	195			11	1.44	0.124	6.877 21.94	
86/87	196	1986	10	30	6.52	0.563	0.563	
	197	1986	11	12	14.64	1.265		
	198			13	3.40	0.294	1.559	
	199	1987	3	5	0.08	0.007	0.007	
	200	1987		19	0.60	0.052		
	201			20	0.04	0.003	0.055 2.18	
87/88	202	1987	10	16	11.71	1.012		
	203			17	1.39	0.120		
	204			18	4.00	0.346		
	205			19	1.06	0.092	1.569	
	206	1988	1	6	0.27	0.023	0.023	
	207			15	0.61	0.053		
	208			16	1.71	0.148		
	209			17	5.11	0.442		
	210			18	1.29	0.111	0.553	
	211	1988	3	4	110.02	9.506		
	212			5	65.74	5.680	15.186 17.33	
88/89	213	1988	12	27	7.59	0.656		
	214			28	1.50	0.130	0.785 0.79	

Table A.4.2 ANNUAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT OF THE WADI HASA BASIN

Year	Annual Rainfall (mm/y)				Case No.	Basin Rainfall				Runoff		Runoff Coefficient		
	Station code					R1 (mm/y)	R2 (mm/y)	R3 (mm/y)	R4 (MCM)	Meas. (Q)(MCM)	Rev. (Q)(MCM)	Q/R	Q/R'	
	CF8	CA6	DB1	CF3										CD33
1968 /69	146.0	119.0	295.0	49.0	36.0	1	64.2	131.6	88.4	89.3	2.51	1.75	1.9%	2.0%
69 /70	82.0	78.0	132.0	43.0	15.0	1	41.9	85.9	59.3	59.9	6.00	5.53	7.0%	9.2%
70 /71	128.5	130.0	257.0	46.0	55.0	1	67.8	139.0	84.2	85.1	13.28	12.31	9.6%	14.5%
71 /72	311.6	179.0	439.0	75.0	-	2	109.5	224.4	144.8	146.4	9.36	7.95	4.2%	5.4%
72 /73	84.0	84.0	82.0	11.0	-	2	24.1	49.4	37.5	37.9	2.18	1.97	4.4%	5.2%
73 /74	228.0	239.0	403.0	57.0	-	2	93.9	192.5	131.7	133.2	6.96	5.89	3.6%	4.4%
74 /75	186.0	190.0	339.0	65.0	-	2	91.7	188.0	119.1	120.4	10.40	9.18	5.5%	7.6%
75 /76	-	65.0	139.0	30.0	-	3	-	80.5	-	49.3	-	-	-	-
76 /77	-	-	244.0	30.3	-	4	51.7	105.9	73.6	74.4	0.75	0.18	0.7%	0.2%
77 /78	-	121.8	169.0	53.0	-	3	67.3	137.9	81.8	82.7	1.30	0.31	0.9%	0.4%
78 /79	93.7	83.6	189.0	37.0	-	2	49.2	100.8	61.6	62.3	2.00	1.31	2.0%	2.1%
79 /80	237.5	242.8	367.0	89.3	-	2	120.3	246.7	152.1	153.7	38.46	36.79	15.6%	23.9%
80 /81	-	53.4	316.4	59.7	-	3	69.1	141.6	78.6	79.5	14.80	13.68	10.5%	17.2%
81 /82	-	91.8	175.1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	7.23	7.23	-	-
82 /83	205.9	211.6	353.0	55.8	-	2	87.7	179.9	120.5	121.8	4.98	3.93	2.8%	3.2%
83 /84	98.7	99.4	94.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.17	3.17	-	-
84 /85	97.9	110.2	201.7	38.8	-	2	53.7	110.0	68.9	69.6	4.63	3.90	4.2%	5.6%
85 /86	-	84.6	228.0	65.7	-	3	74.8	153.4	84.1	85.0	22.76	21.53	14.8%	25.3%
86 /87	101.2	94.9	211.2	15.3	-	2	33.5	68.7	52.2	52.7	2.77	2.48	4.0%	4.7%
87 /88	221.6	230.4	370.3	106.9	-	2	132.8	272.2	159.2	161.0	8.44	6.44	3.1%	4.0%
88 /89	-	187.1	263.4	156.7	-	3	-	338.7	-	175.6	-	-	-	-
Average							72.5	144.9	94.0	92.5	8.53	7.66	5.6%	7.9%

R1: Average annual basin raindepth of Hasa basin

R2: Average annual basin rainfall of Hasa basin

R3: Average annual basin raindepth of Hasa Tannour sub-basin

R4: Average annual basin rainfall of Hasa Tannour sub-basin

Q/R: Runoff coefficient of hasa basin

Q/R' : Runoff coefficient of Hasa Tannour sub-basin

Table A.4.3

WATER LEVEL AND VOLUME CHANGES IN
THE WEIR RESERVOIR

Date 1990	Rain- fall (mm)	Water Level (m)	ΔH (m)	0		ΔV (m ³)	Evap. + Infil. (mm/m ² /day)
				Area (m ²)	Capacity (m ³)		
Jan. 4	24.0	936.86					
5		936.67	-0.19	4800	3750		
6							
7							
8		936.39	-0.28	3700	2550	-1200	71
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15		936.05	-0.34	2400	1400	-1150	54
16	2.5						
17	1.0						
18							
19							
20							
21							
22		935.78	-0.27	1600	850	-650	39
23							
24		935.71	-0.07	1400	750	-100	33
25		935.66	-0.05	1200	680	-70	54
26	4.0	935.62	-0.04	1150	635	-45	38
27	0.5	935.59	-0.03	1100	600	-35	31
28		935.55	-0.04	1030	560	-40	38
29		935.51	-0.04	990	520	-40	40
30		935.48	-0.03	900	490	-30	32
31		935.44	-0.04	850	450	-40	46
Feb. 1	4.5	935.39	-0.05	750	415	-35	44
2		935.37	-0.02	740	400	-15	20
3					390	-10	14
4							
5							
6	0.5						
7							
8							
9							
10							
17							
18	2.0						
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24	0.5						
25							
26							
27							
28							
Mar. 1	4.0						
2							

Table A.4.4

ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME OF VARIOUS RETURN PERIODS

HASA TANNOUR ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME
(LOG-PEARSON TYPE III METHOD)

WINTER YEAR	Runoff(MCM)		X (MCM)	LogX	(LogX-LogX)	(LogX-LogX) ²	(LogX-LogX) ³
	Flood	Base					
1968 / 69	2.32	0.19	2.32	0.37	-0.256	0.068	-0.018
69 / 70	5.76	0.24	5.76	0.76	0.139	0.020	0.003
70 / 71	12.26	1.02	12.26	1.09	0.467	0.221	0.104
71 / 72	7.00	2.36	7.00	0.85	0.224	0.048	0.011
72 / 73	1.55	0.63	1.55	0.19	-0.431	0.185	-0.080
73 / 74	5.17	1.79	5.17	0.71	0.092	0.008	0.001
74 / 75	9.61	0.79	9.61	0.98	0.362	0.130	0.047
75 / 76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76 / 77	0.25	0.50	0.25	-0.60	-1.223	1.488	-1.816
77 / 78	0.49	0.81	0.49	-0.31	-0.931	0.865	-0.804
78 / 79	1.79	0.21	1.79	0.25	-0.368	0.137	-0.051
79 / 80	37.27	1.19	37.27	1.57	0.950	0.903	0.857
80 / 81	13.86	0.94	13.86	1.14	0.521	0.270	0.141
81 / 82	4.78	2.45	4.78	0.68	0.058	0.004	0.000
82 / 83	3.58	1.40	3.58	0.55	-0.067	0.005	0.000
83 / 84	2.68	0.49	2.68	0.43	-0.193	0.036	-0.007
84 / 85	3.75	0.88	3.75	0.57	-0.047	0.003	0.000
85 / 86	21.94	0.82	21.94	1.34	0.720	0.518	0.373
86 / 87	2.18	0.59	2.18	0.34	-0.283	0.078	-0.022
87 / 88	7.58	0.86	7.58	0.88	0.259	0.068	0.018
88 / 89							
Sum.			SUM1= 143.82	SUM2= 11.79	SUM3= -0.003	SUM4= 5.054	SUM5= -1.244
number of data =	19						
mean of logX =	0.621 *						
std.dev.of logX =	0.530 *						
skew coef. =	-0.519						

ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME OF VARIOUS RETURN PERIODS (LOG - PEARSON III TYPE METHOD)

Return Period (Years)	K	log x	x (MCM)
1.0101	-2.699	-0.81	0.16
1.0526	-1.778	-0.32	0.48
1.1111	-1.324	-0.08	0.83
1.25	-0.806	0.19	1.56
2	0.086	0.67	4.64
5	0.856	1.07	11.88
10	1.213	1.26	18.36
25	1.560	1.45	28.03
50	1.766	1.56	36.06
100	1.941	1.65	44.63

Note;

- 1) $\log x = \log X + K * (\sigma \log X)$
- 2) $\log X = 0.621$
- 3) $\sigma \log X = 0.53$
- 4) Skew Coefficient : $g = -0.52$

Table A.4.5 (1/4) ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT D-2 SITE

Wadi: Harir Catchment area: 34.8 km²
 Place: Tafila Annual rainfall: 219.0 mm/yr
 Runoff coefficient: 7.9 %

Item	Return Period (year)							
	1.01	1.25	2	5	10	25	50	100
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.43	3.4	9.8	24.7	37.9	58.4	75.0	92.5
Runoff volume (MCM/yr)	0.015	0.12	0.34	0.86	1.32	2.03	2.61	3.22

Tannour on Wadi Hasa

Runoff Volume (MCM/yr) 0.16 1.56 4.64 11.88 18.36 28.03 36.06 44.63
 Runoff depth (mm/yr) 0.1 0.8 2.3 5.8 8.9 13.7 17.6 21.7

Catchment area: 2,052 km²
 Mean rainfall: 72.5 mm/y
 Mean runoff coefficient: 5.6 %

Table A.4.5 (2/4) ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT E-1 SITE

Wadi: Zabda Catchment area: 9.5 km²
 Place: Tafila Annual rainfall: 227 mm/yr
 Runoff coefficient: 7.9 %

Item	Return Period (year)							
	1.01	1.25	2	5	10	25	50	100
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.044	3.53	10.2	25.6	39.3	60.5	77.7	95.8
Runoff volume (MCM/yr)	0.004	0.03	0.10	0.24	0.37	0.57	0.74	0.91

Tannour on Wadi Hasa

Runoff Volume (MCM/yr) 0.16 1.56 4.64 11.88 18.36 28.03 36.06 44.63
 Runoff depth (mm/yr) 0.1 0.8 2.3 5.8 8.9 13.7 17.6 21.7

Catchment area: 2,052 km²
 Mean rainfall: 72.5 mm/y
 Mean runoff coefficient: 5.6 %

Table A.4.5 (3/4) ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT J-1 SITE

Wadi: Sallam Catchment area: 16.7 km²
 Place: Rashadia Annual rainfall: 204 mm/yr
 Runoff coefficient: 7.9 %

Item	Return Period (year)							
	1.01	1.25	2	5	10	25	50	100
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.4	3.18	9.13	23.02	35.33	54.38	69.9	86.1
Runoff volume (MCM/yr)	0.007	0.05	0.15	0.38	0.59	0.91	1.17	1.44

Tannour on Wadi Hasa

Runoff Volume (MCM/yr)	0.16	1.56	4.64	11.88	18.36	28.03	36.06	44.63
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.1	0.8	2.3	5.8	8.9	13.7	17.6	21.7

Catchment area: 2,052 km²
 Mean rainfall: 72.5 mm/y
 Mean runoff coefficient: 5.6%

Table A.4.5 (4/4) ANNUAL RUNOFF VOLUME AT ABYAD SITE

Wadi: Abyad Catchment area: 116.5 km²
 Place: Muhai Annual rainfall: 172. mm/yr
 Runoff coefficient: 7.9 %

Item	Return Period (year)							
	1.01	1.25	2	5	10	25	50	100
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.33	2.68	7.70	19.41	29.79	45.85	58.9	72.6
Runoff volume (MCM/yr)	0.038	0.31	0.90	2.26	3.47	5.34	6.86	8.46

Tannour on Wadi Hasa

Runoff Volume (MCM/yr)	0.16	1.56	4.64	11.88	18.36	28.03	36.06	44.63
Runoff depth (mm/yr)	0.1	0.8	2.3	5.8	8.9	13.7	17.6	21.7

Catchment area: 2,052 km²
 Mean rainfall: 72.5 mm/y
 Mean runoff coefficient: 5.6 %

Table A.4.6 (1/2) RUNOFF VOLUME BY SCS METHOD

D 2 Site

2 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1976/77 and 1978/79

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
77 Jan. 3-7	43.90	1.73	0.26	6.60	0.23		15.0	
77 Feb. 4-8	18.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0	
77 Apr. 4-6	23.40	0.92	0.02	0.50	0.02		2.1	
77 Apr. 12-14	47.80	1.88	0.32	8.10	0.28		16.9	
77 Apr. 22-24	31.20	1.23	0.08	2.00	0.07	0.60	6.4	8.6
78 Dec. 11-12	19.90	0.78	0.00	0.10	0.00		0.5	
79 Jan. 8-9	52.70	2.07	0.42	10.70	0.37		20.3	
79 Jan. 21-23	25.40	1.00	0.03	0.80	0.03		3.1	
79 Feb. 7-10	36.40	1.43	0.14	3.60	0.13		9.9	
79 Mar. 8-9	26.60	1.05	0.04	1.00	0.03	0.56	3.8	8.5

5 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1986/87

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
86 Nov. 7-11	22.70	0.89	0.01	0.30	0.01		1.3	
86 Nov. 28-Dec. 2	20.10	0.79	0.00	0.10	0.00		0.5	
86 Dec. 19-20	24.90	0.98	0.03	0.80	0.03		3.2	
87 Mar. 18-19	22.50	0.89	0.01	0.30	0.01	0.05	1.3	1.0

10 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1983/84

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
84 Mar. 13-15	29.90	1.18	0.07	1.80	0.06		6.0	
84 Mar. 24-29	47.00	1.85	0.31	7.90	0.27	0.33	16.8	8.1

E 1 Site

2 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1976/77 and 1985/86

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
77 Jan. 3-7	36.40	1.43	0.14	3.60	0.03		9.9	
77 Apr. 12-14	57.60	2.27	0.52	13.20	0.13		22.9	
77 Apr. 23-24	24.20	0.95	0.02	0.50	0.01	0.17	2.1	9.4
85 Dec. 17-19	85.20	3.35	1.20	30.50	0.29		35.8	
86 Jan. 16-19	24.00	0.94	0.02	0.50	0.01		2.1	
86 Feb. 3-5	28.50	1.12	0.05	1.30	0.01	0.31	4.6	15.6

5 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1977/78

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
77 Dec. 12-15	35.30	1.39	0.13	3.30	0.03		9.3	
77 Dec. 21-23	39.30	1.55	0.19	4.80	0.05		12.2	
78 Mar. 11-14	32.10	1.26	0.09	2.30	0.02	0.10	7.2	6.8

10 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1972/73

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Runoff Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
73 Jan. 12-14	88.00	3.46	1.27	32.30	0.31	0.31	36.7	25.2

Total Disch.; Annual total volume of discharge.

Runoff Coef.; Runoff coefficient of each flood.

Annual Run. Coef.; Percentage of total discharge to annual basin rainfall.

Table A.4.6 (2/2) RUNOFF VOLUME BY SCS METHOD

J I Site

2 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1978/79

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
78 Dec. 11-12	35.90	1.41	0.14	3.60	0.06		10.0	
79 Jan. 21-23	44.20	1.74	0.26	6.60	0.11		14.9	
79 Feb. 8-10	44.80	1.76	0.27	6.90	0.12		15.4	
79 Mar. 7-9	33.00	1.30	0.10	2.50	0.04	0.33	7.6	9.6

5 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1986/87

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
86 Nov. 7-12	20.30	0.80	0.01	0.10	0.00		0.5	
86 Nov. 27-Dec. 2	42.40	1.67	0.23	5.80	0.10		13.7	
87 Feb. 9	17.40	0.69	0.00	0.10	0.00		0.6	
87 Mar. 18-19	21.00	0.83	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.11	1.0	4.7

10 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1984/85

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
85 Apr. 21-22	28.20	1.11	0.05	1.30	0.02	0.02	4.6	1.2

ABYAD Site

2 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1976/77 and 1984/85

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
77 Jan. 3-7	31.00	1.22	0.26	6.60	0.77		21.3	
77 Feb. 4-9	18.20	0.72	0.05	1.30	0.15		7.1	
77 Apr. 12-14	35.10	1.38	0.34	8.60	1.00		24.5	
77 Apr. 23-24	18.80	0.74	0.06	1.50	0.17	2.09	8.0	11.3
84 Dec. 12-14	14.20	0.56	0.02	0.50	0.06		3.5	
85 Feb. 1-4	17.60	0.69	0.04	1.00	0.12		5.7	
85 Feb. 14-17	48.20	1.90	0.68	17.30	2.02		35.9	
85 Feb. 24-25	11.80	0.46	0.00	0.10	0.01		0.8	
85 Mar. 22	15.90	0.63	0.03	0.80	0.09		5.0	
85 Apr. 21-23	21.90	0.86	0.10	2.50	0.29	2.59	11.4	13.7

5 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1983/84

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
84 Jan. 26	17.60	0.69	0.04	1.00	0.12		5.7	
84 Mar. 12-19	47.50	1.87	0.65	16.50	1.92		34.7	
84 Mar. 22-25	30.90	1.22	0.26	6.60	0.77	2.81	21.4	21.3

10 YEARS RETURN PERIOD: Model Year 1972/73

Period of Rainfall	Basin Rainfall		Runoff		Disch. Vol. (MCM)	Total Disch.	Runoff Coef.	Annual Run. Coef.
	mm	inch	inch	mm				
72 Nov. 24	11.90	0.47	0.00	0.10	0.01		0.8	
73 Jan. 12-16	49.00	1.93	0.70	17.80	20.70	20.71	36.3	18.4

Total Disch. ; Annual total volume of discharge(MCM.).

Runoff Coef. ; Runoff coefficient of each flood(%).

Annual Run. Coef. ; Percentage of total discharge to annual basin rainfall.

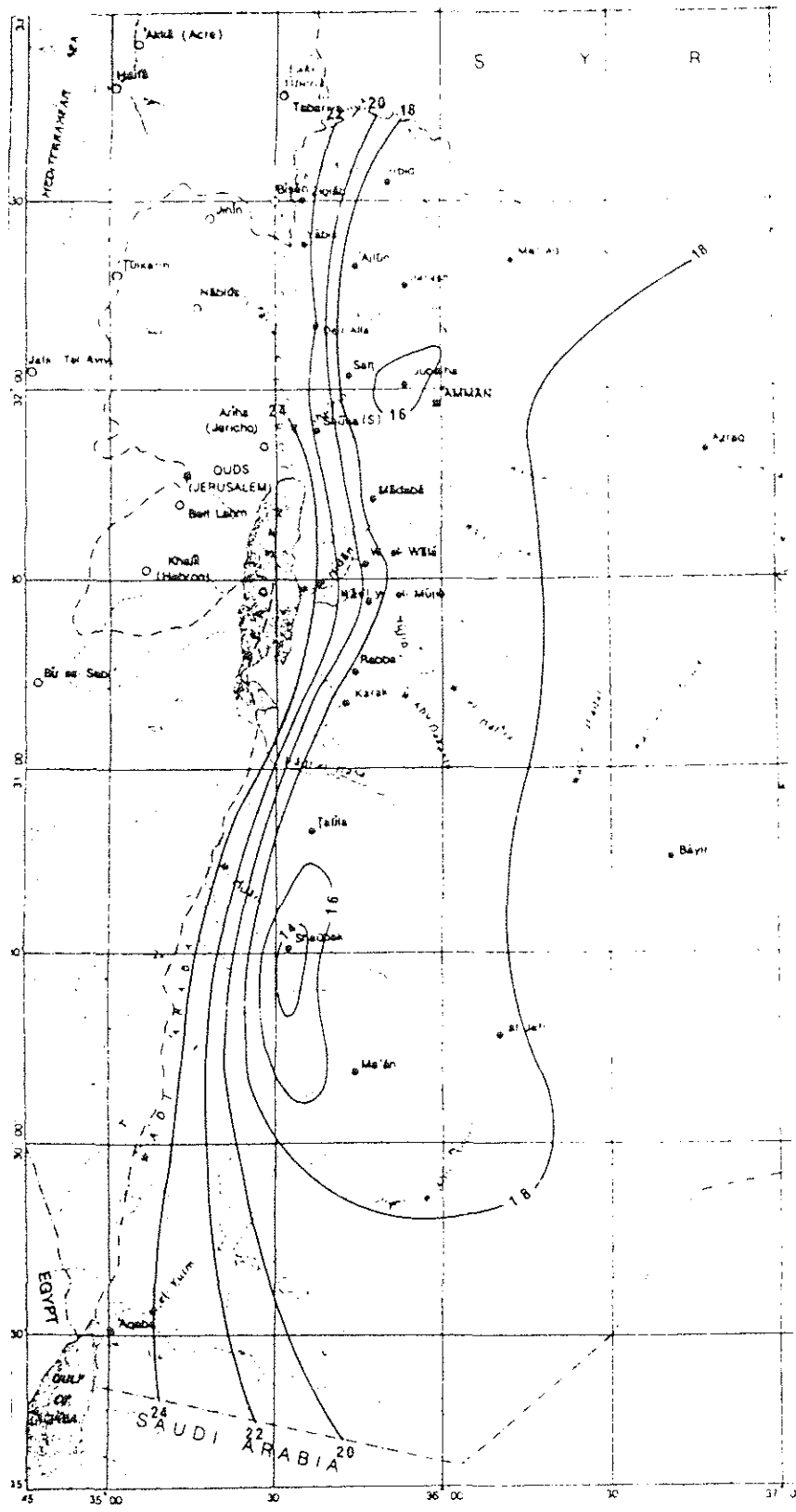


Fig.A.2.1 Mean Daily Temperature
- Annual

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

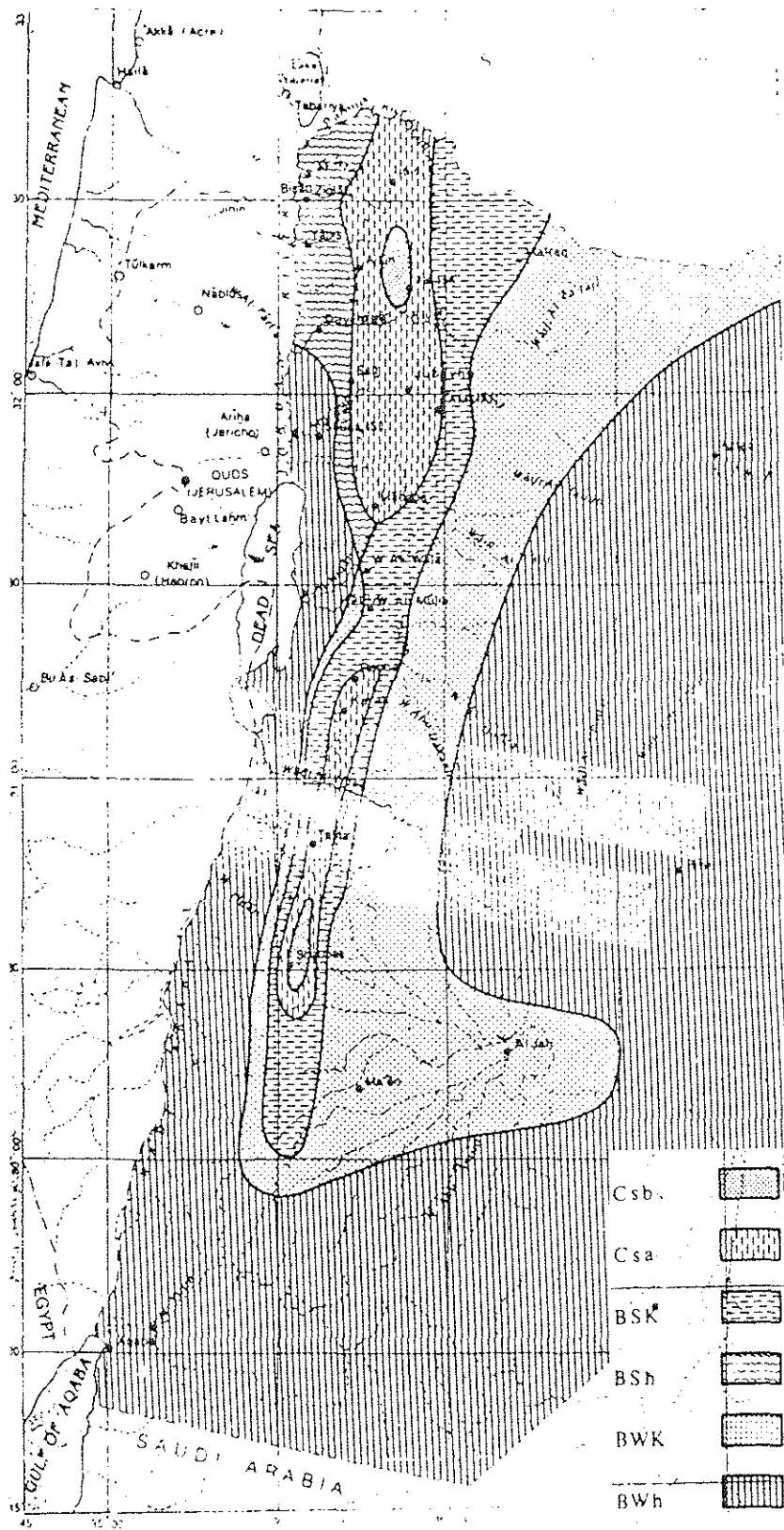


Fig.A.2.2

The Climate Regions of Koppen

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

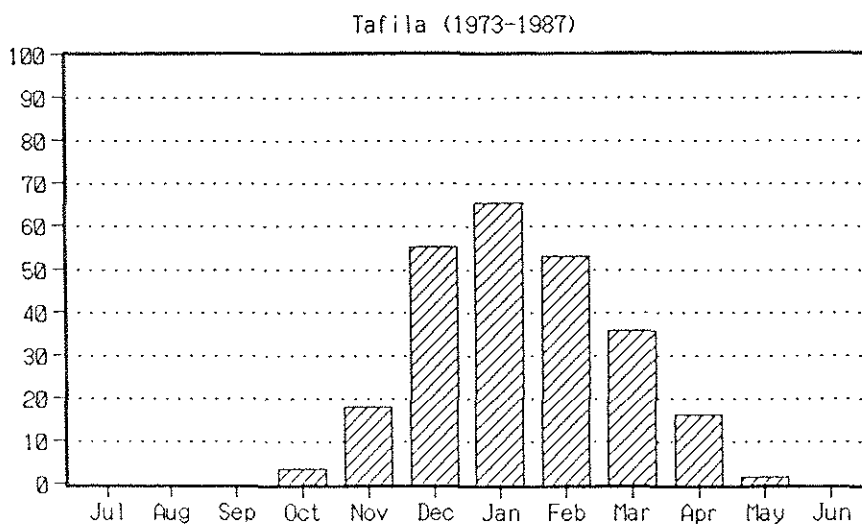
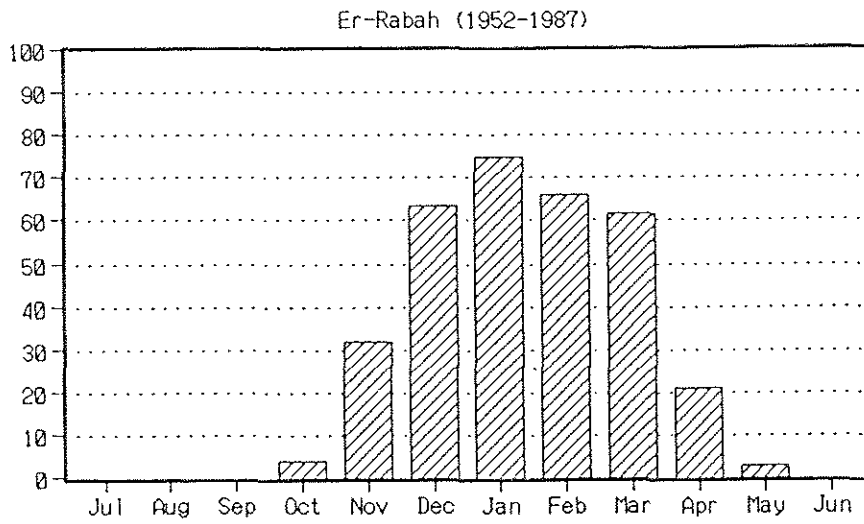
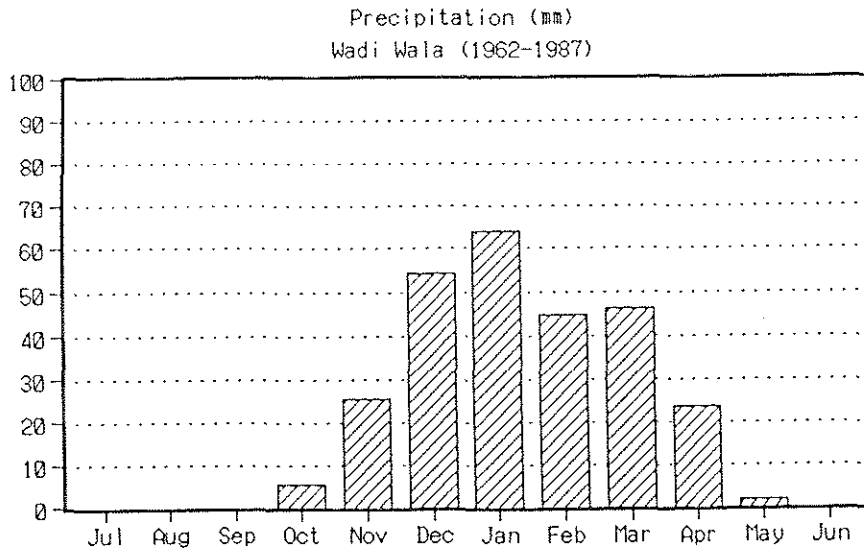


Fig.A.2.3(1/2) Precipitation Total
Monthly Change

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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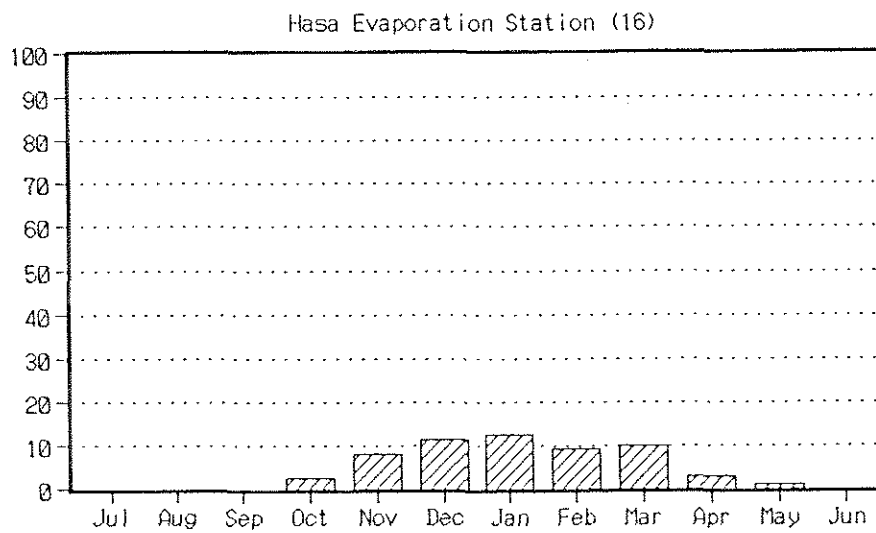
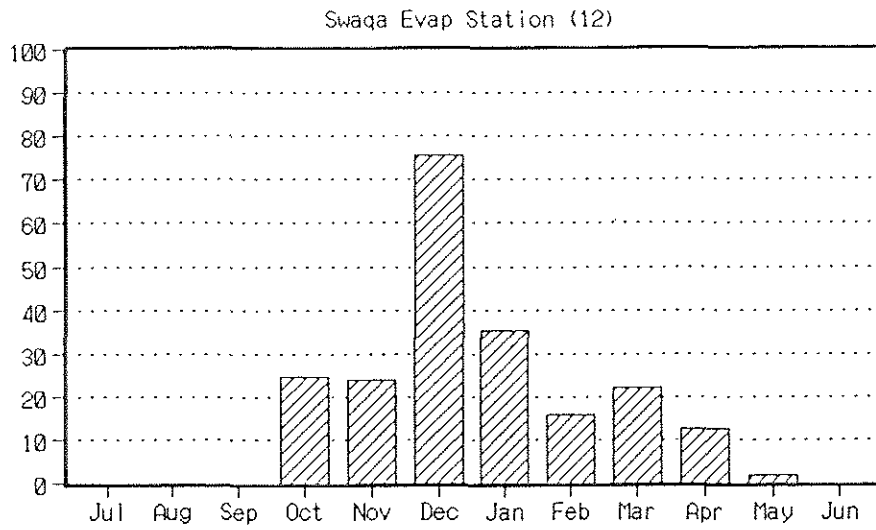
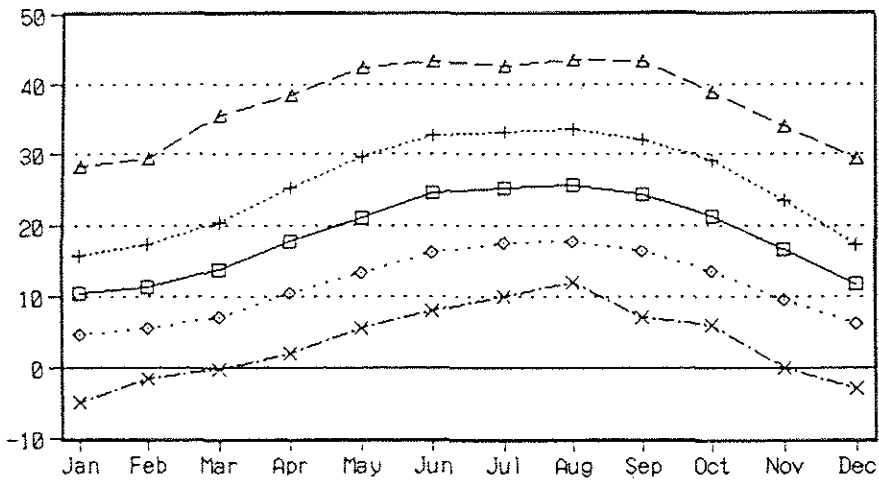


Fig.A.2.3(2/2) Precipitation Total
Monthly Change

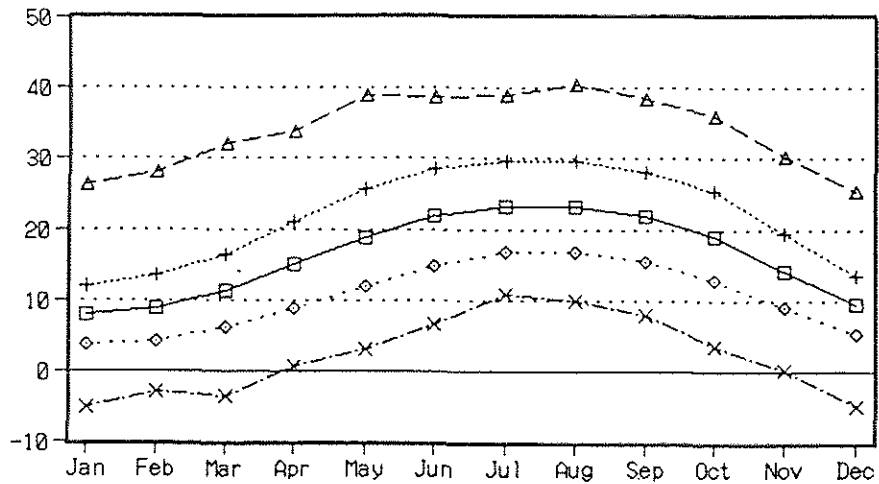
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

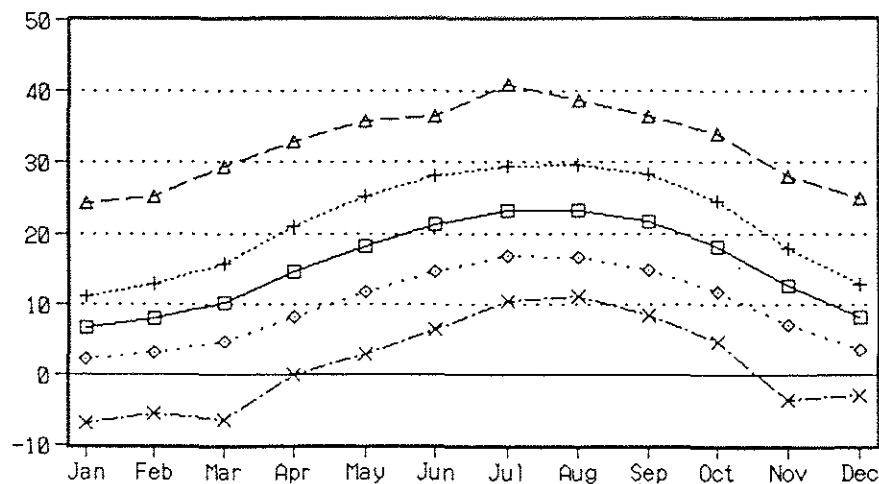
TEMPERATURE (DEGREE CENTIGRADE)
WADI WALA (1962-1987)



Er-Rabah (1961-1987)



Tafila (1973-1987)



□ Av. mean + Av. max ◇ Av. min △ Ab. max × Ab. min

Fig.A.2.4(1/2) Temperature Mean Daily
Monthly Change (1/5)
(5/5)

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

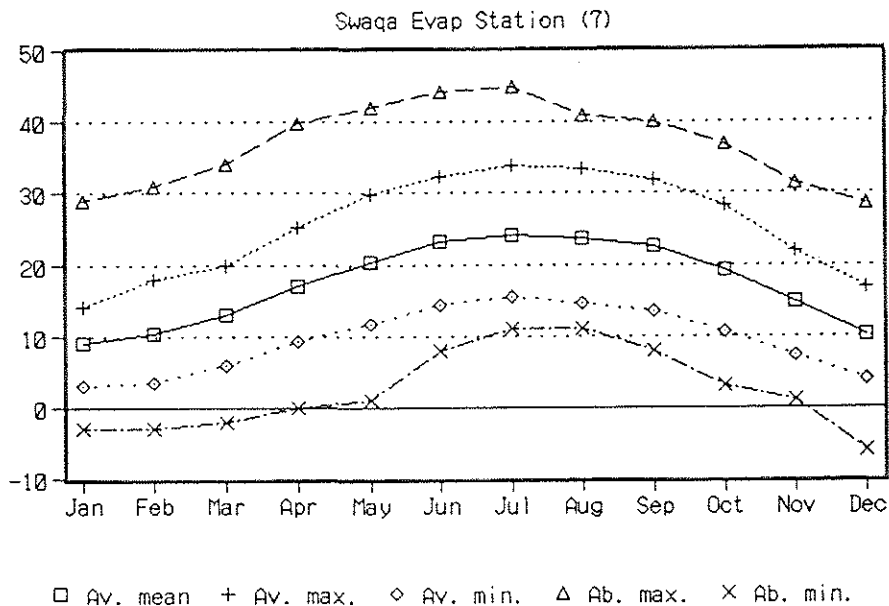
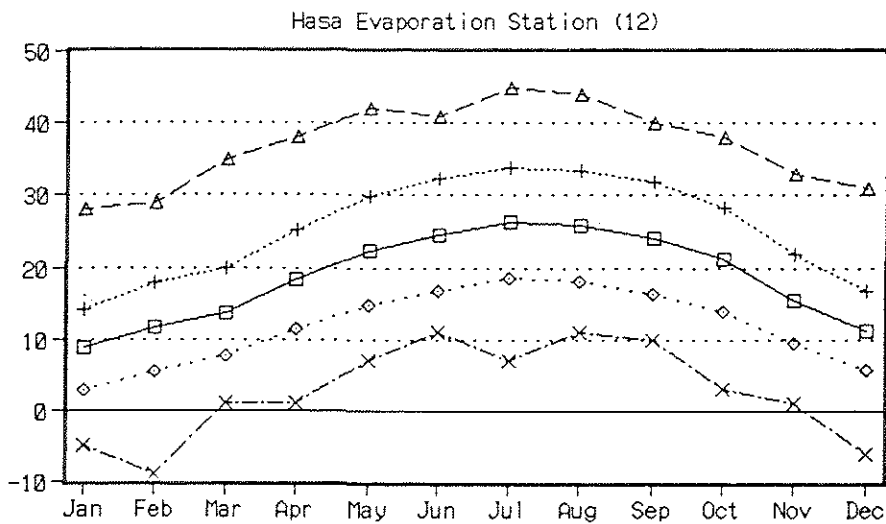
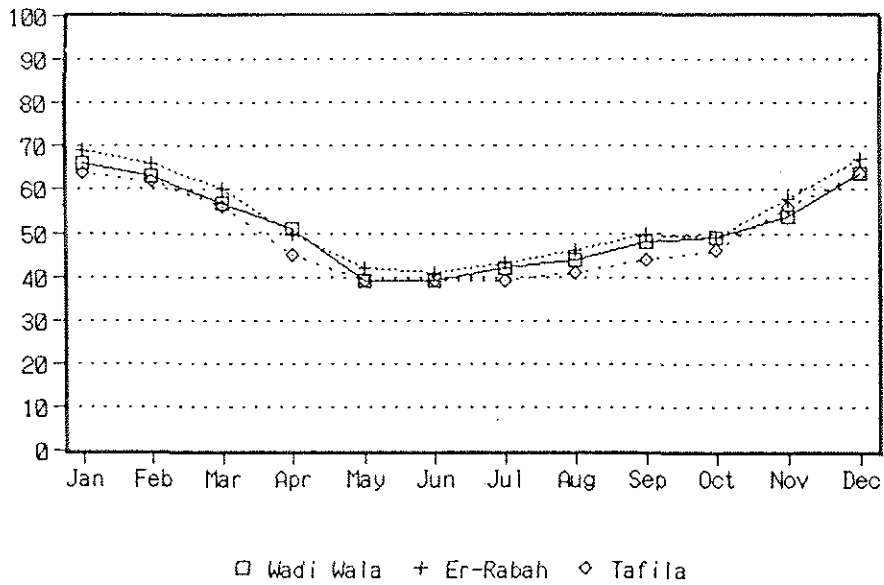


Fig.A.2.4(2/2)Temperature Mean Daily
Monthly Change (1/5)
(5/5)

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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Relative Humidity (%)



Relative Humidity (%)

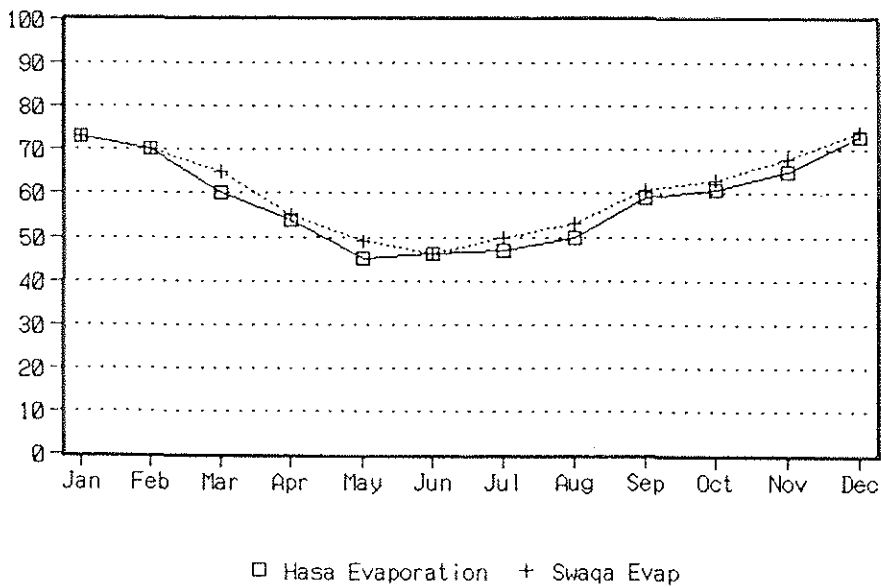


Fig.A.2.5 Relative Humidity Mean Daily Monthly Change

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

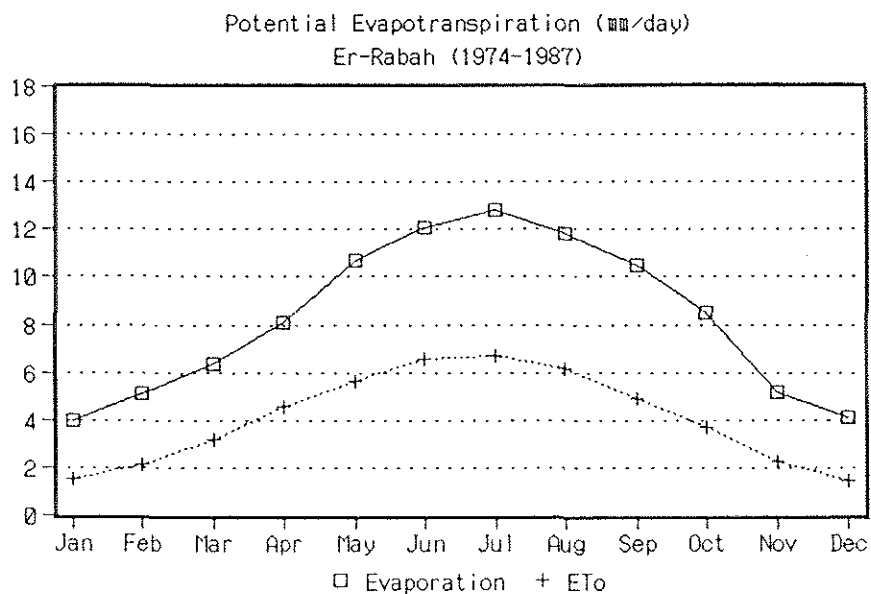
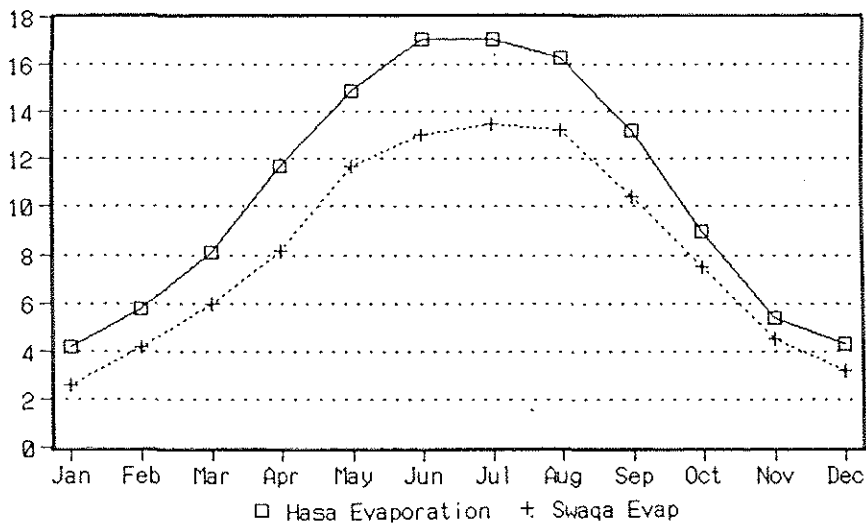
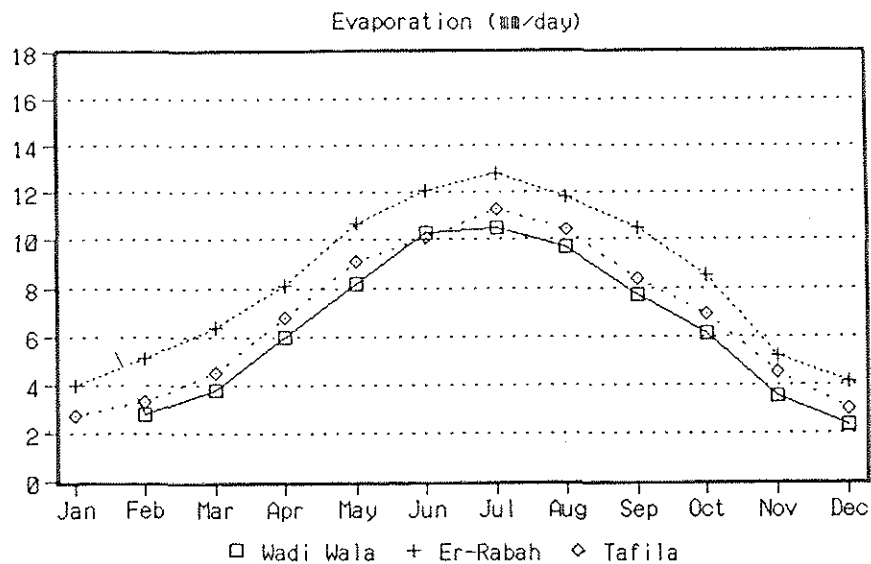
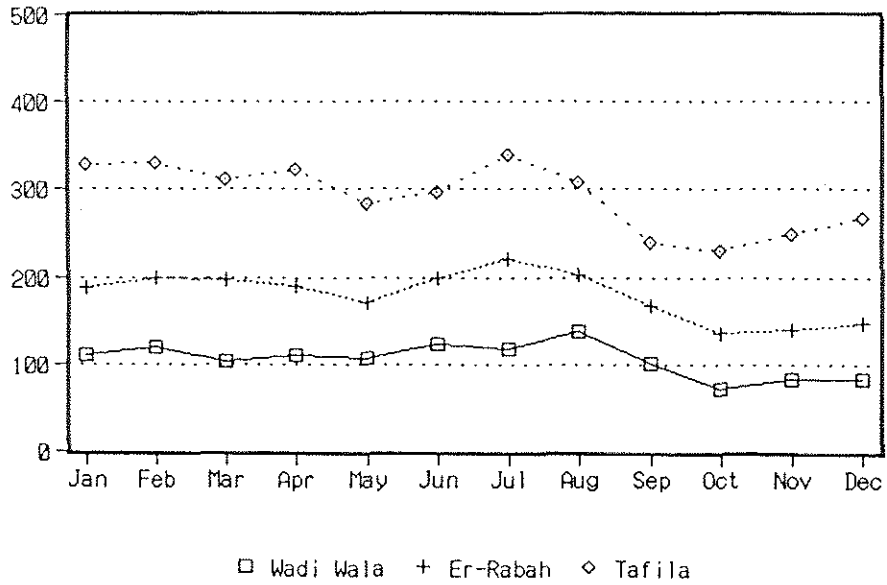


Fig.A.2.6

Evaporation and Potential Evaporation Daily Monthly Change

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FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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Wind Run (km/day)



Wind Run (km/day)

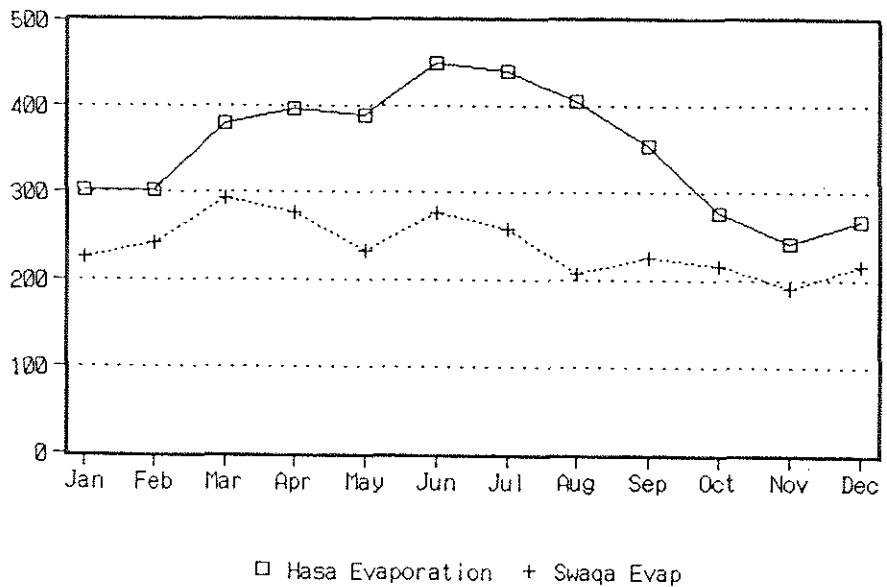
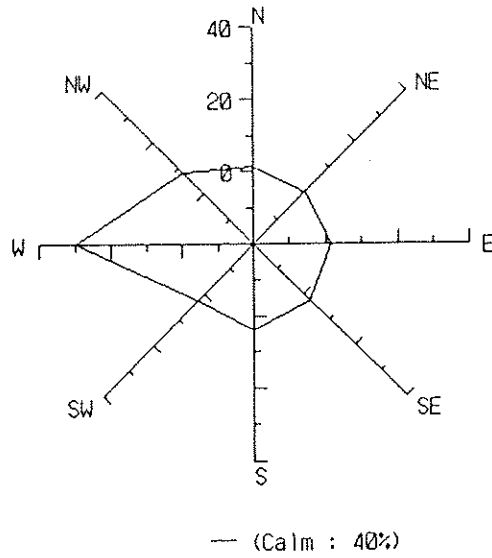


Fig.A.2.7 Wind Run Total Daily Monthly Change

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Wind Direction Frequency (%)
Er-Rabah (1983-1987)



Wind Run (km/day) and Direction
Er-Rabah (1976-1987)

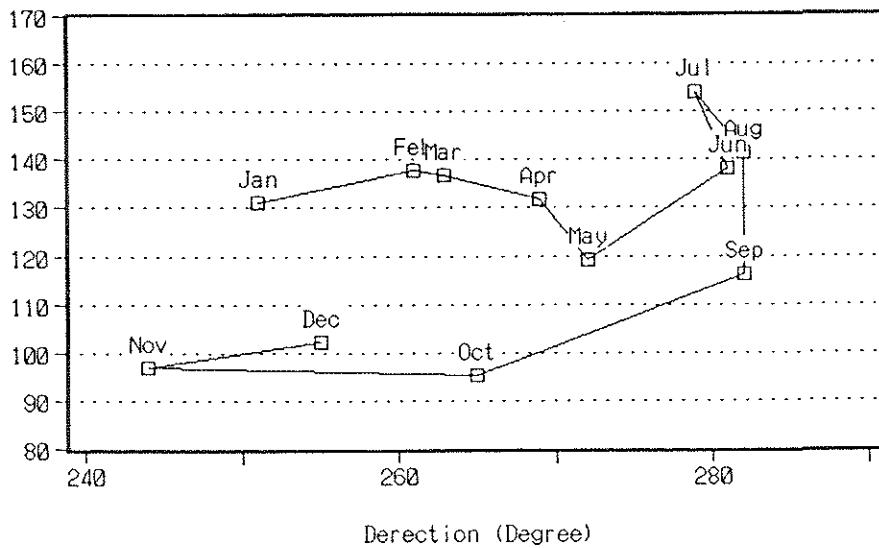


Fig.A.2.8 Wind Direction at Er-Rabah

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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Solar Radiation (kcal/cm²/day)

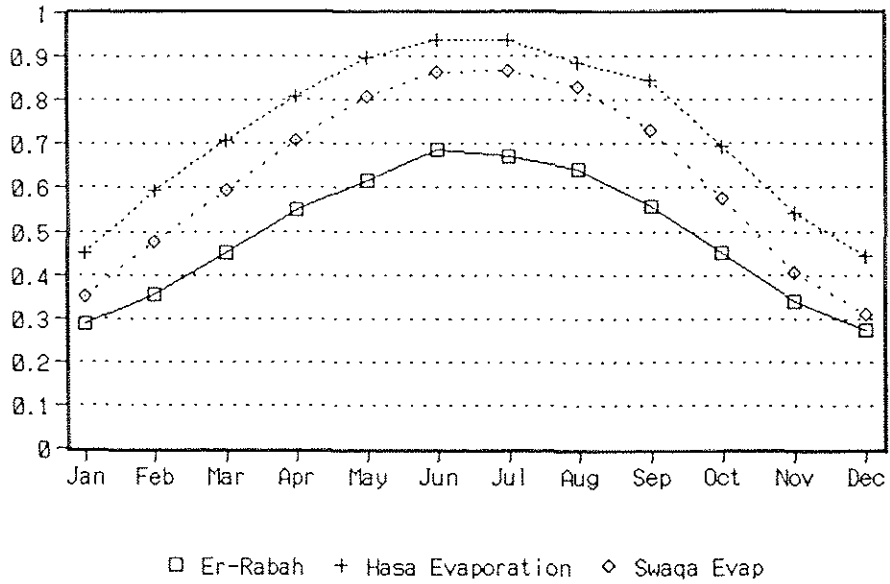


Fig.A.2.9 Solar Radiation

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

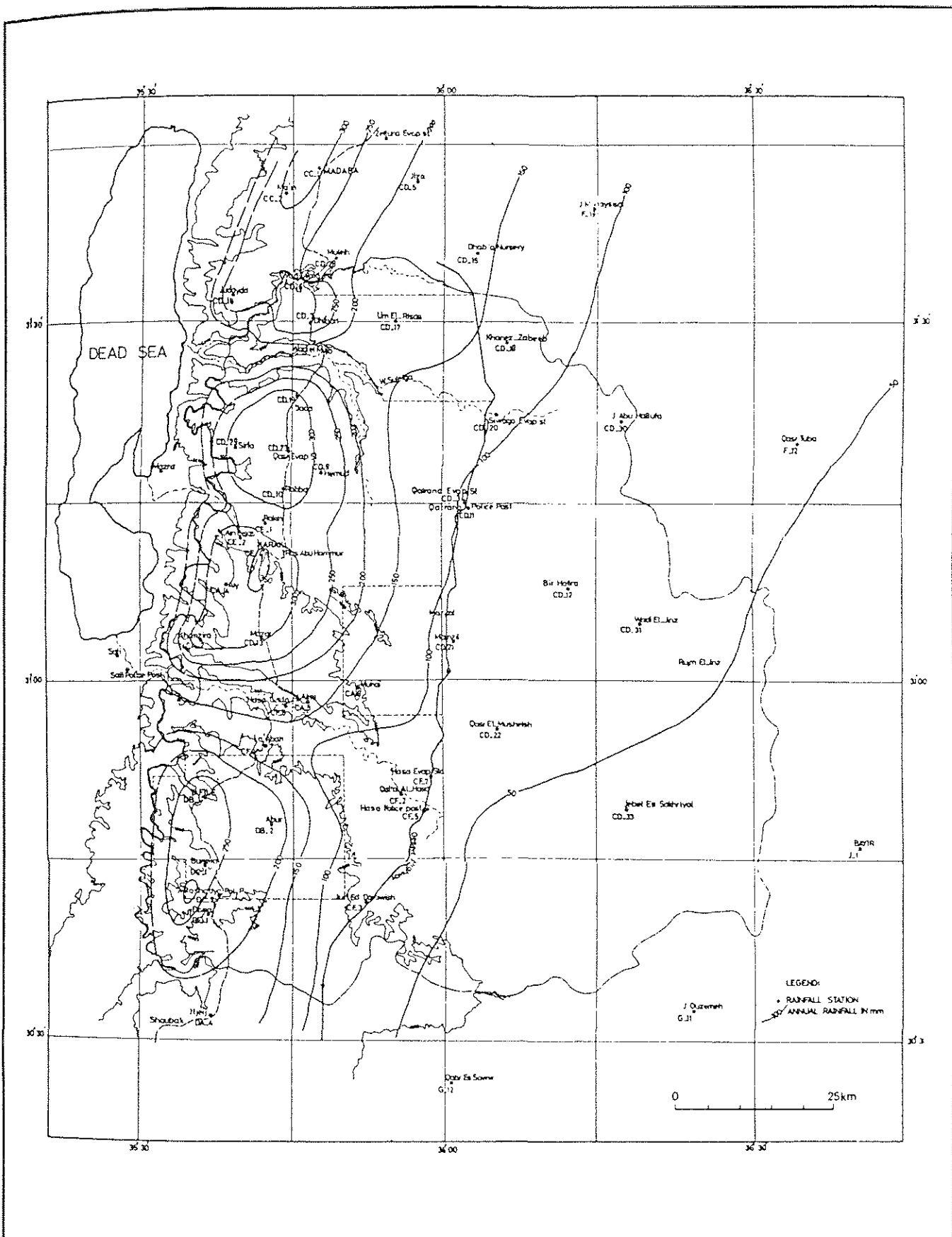


Fig.A.3.1 Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Long Term Average

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
 FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
 FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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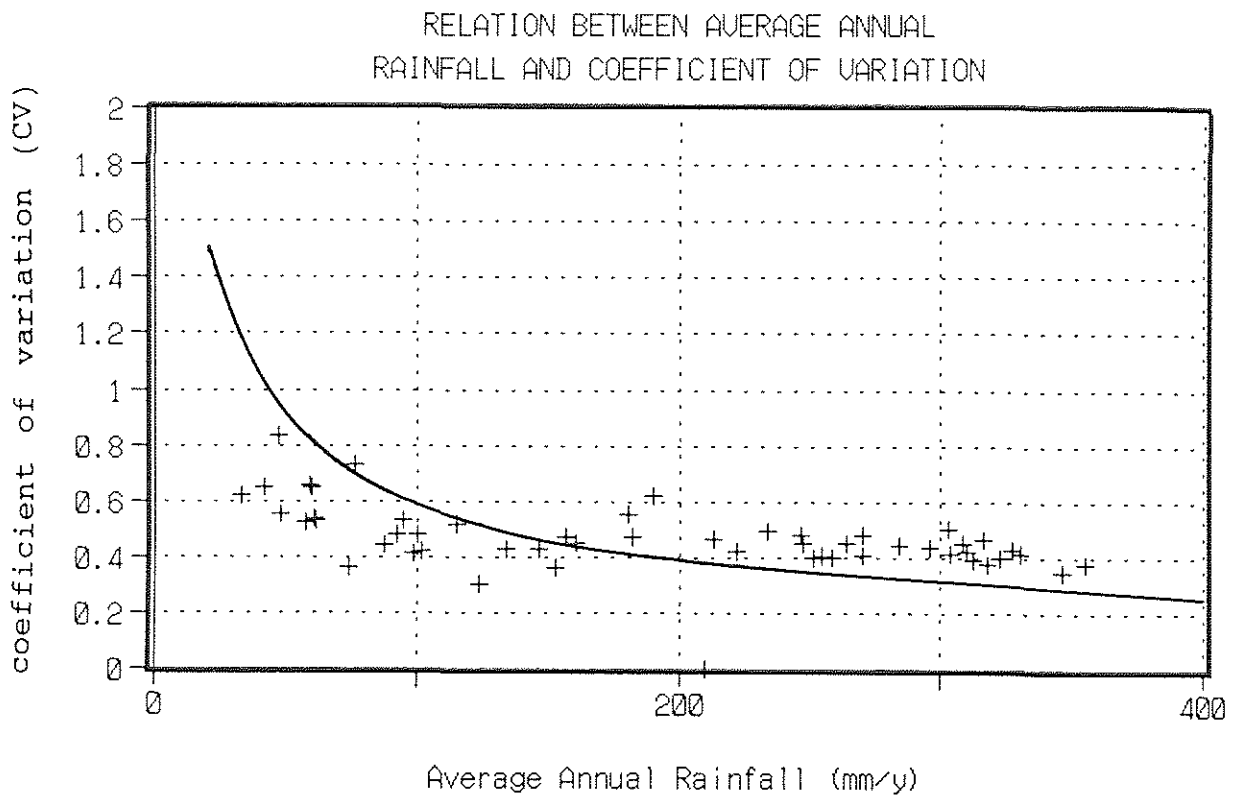


Fig.A.3.2

Relation between Annual Average
Rainfall and Variation Coefficient

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

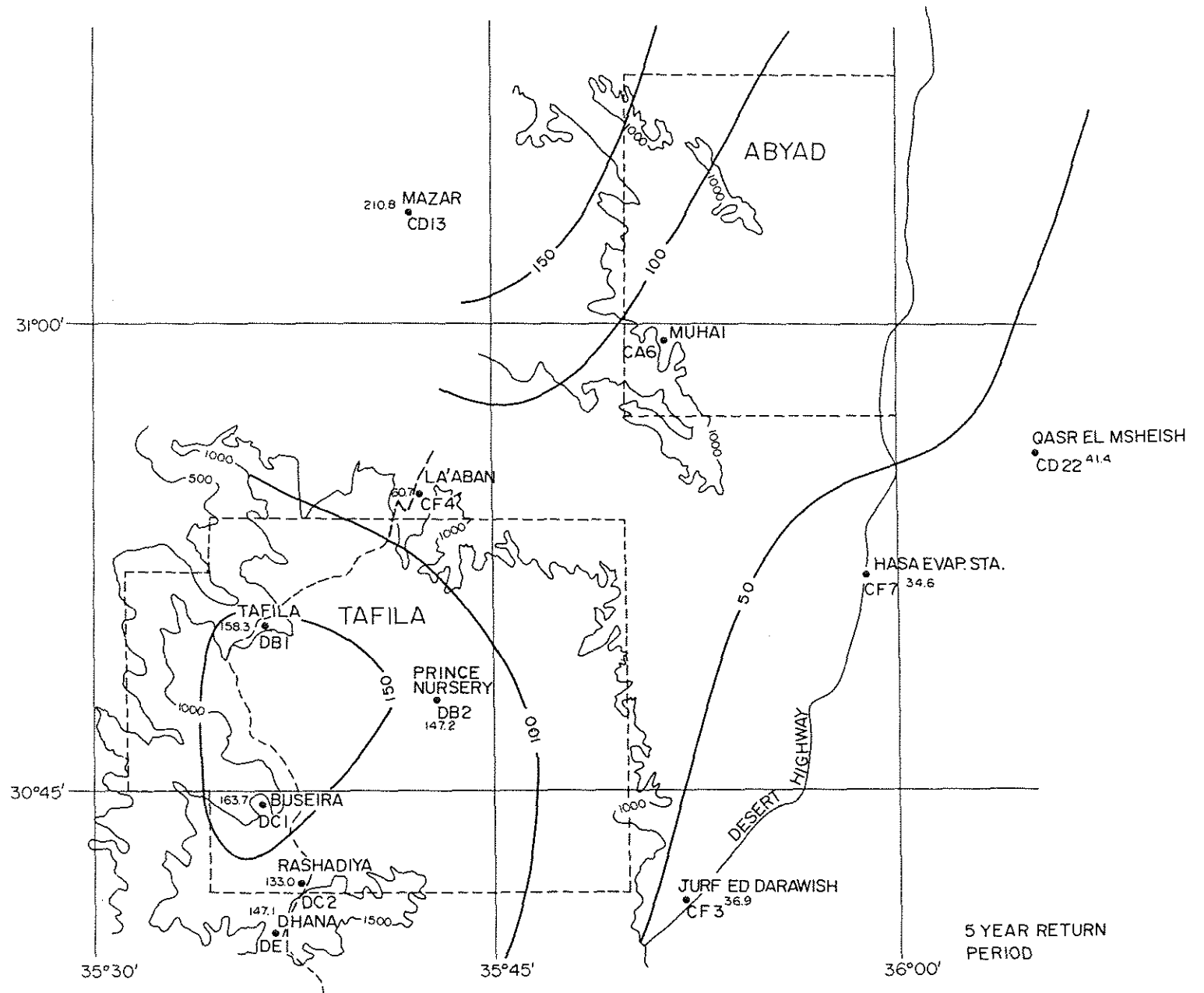
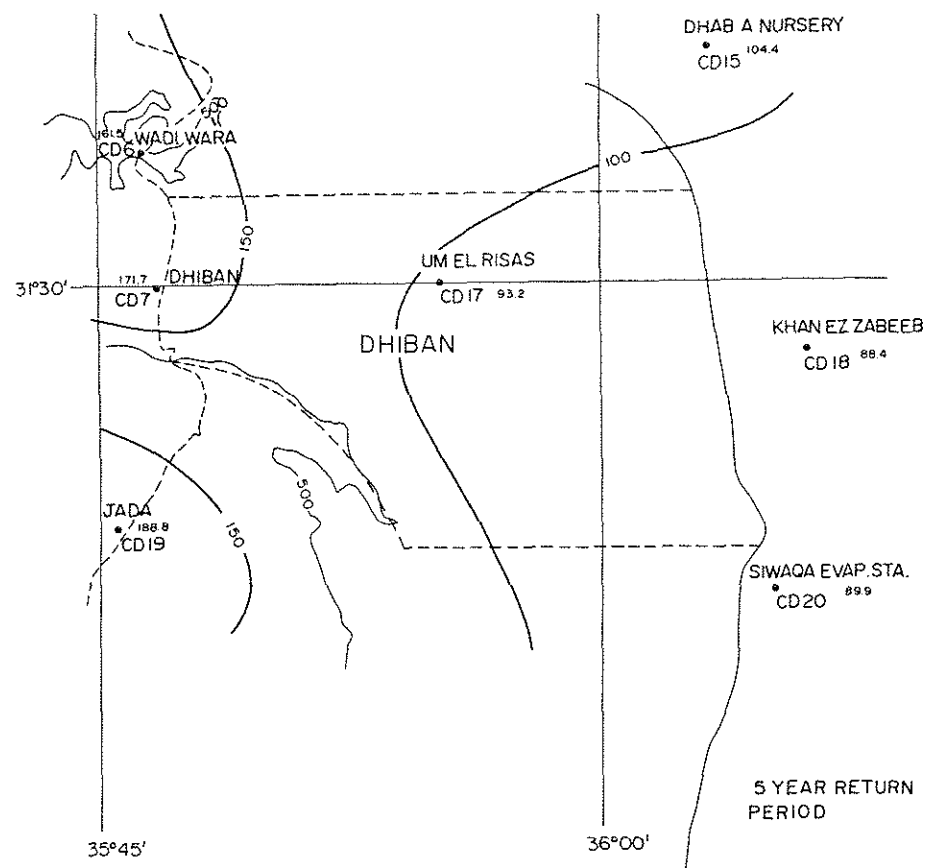


Fig.A.3.3 Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Return Period of 5 Years Draught

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 FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
 FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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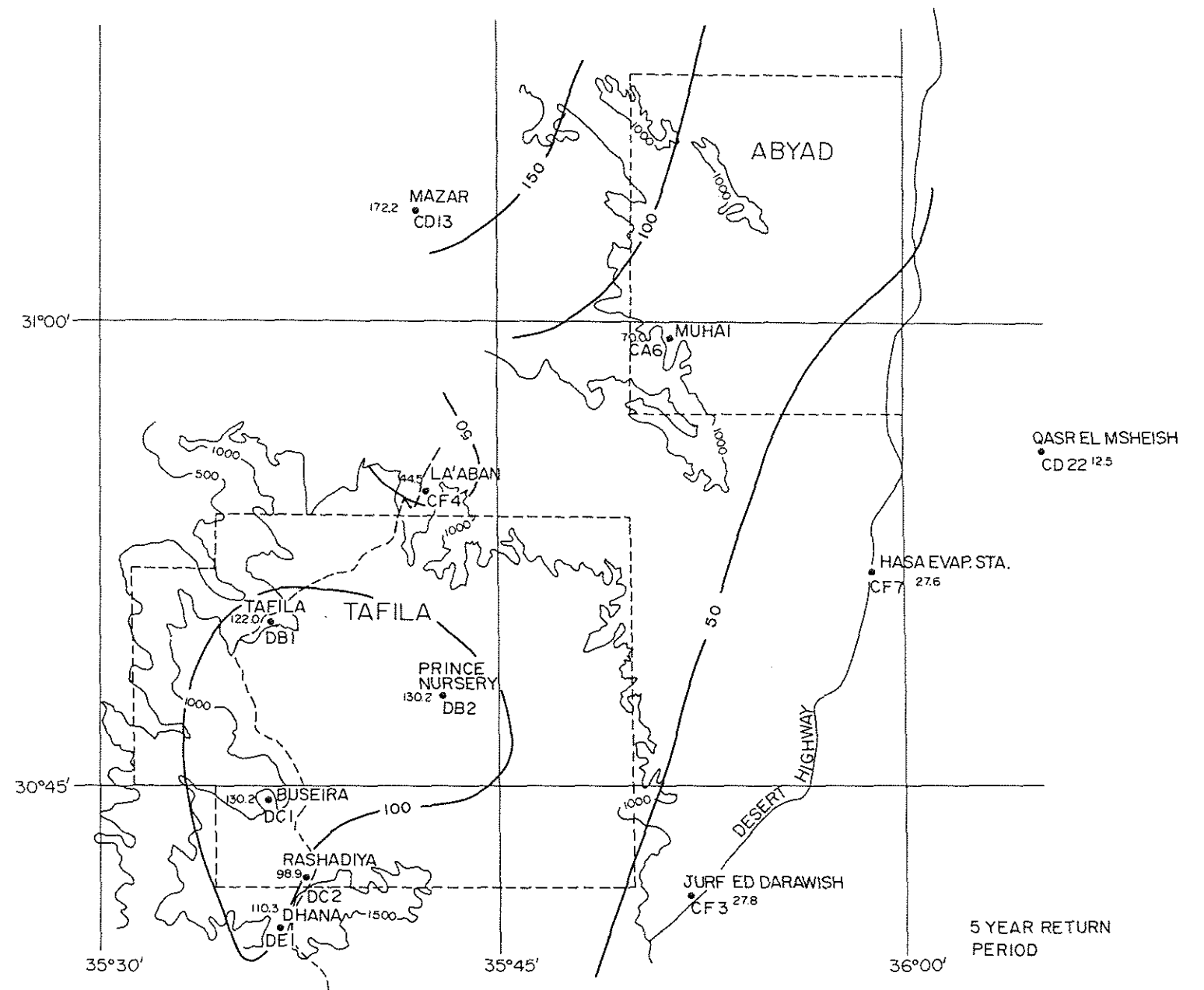
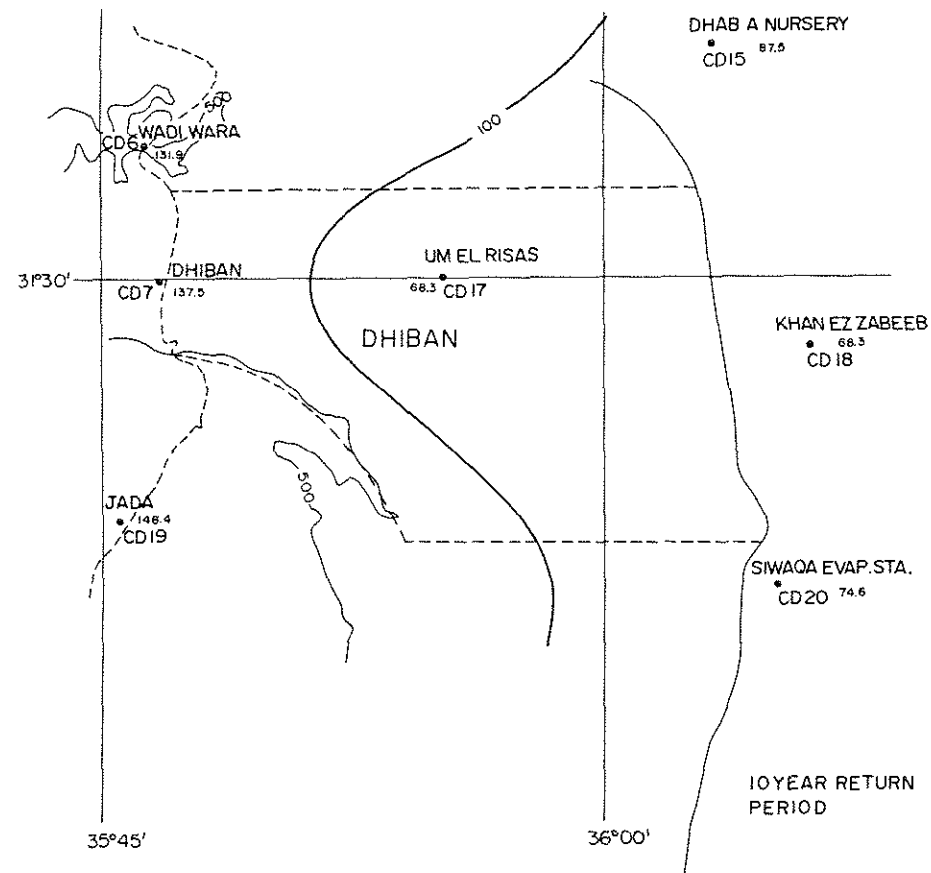


Fig.A.3.4 Rainfall Distribution Isohyets : Return Period of 10 Years Draught

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
 FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
 FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

RAINFALL INTENSITY - DURATION - FREQUENCY
INTENSITIES (MP/HR)

STATION NAME : TAFILAH
LATITUDE : 30° 36' N
LONGITUDE : 35° 30' E
ALTITUDE : 1000 M.

DURATION OF RECORD : 47 Years
PALESTINE GRID E : 211.0
E : 211.5

DURATION PERIOD IN YEARS	MINUTES						HOURS					
	5	10	15	20	30	60	2	3	6	24		
2	46.8	28.3	21.3	17.7	13.8	9.3	6.9	6.0	4.6	2.1		
5	61.0	35.5	26.2	21.4	16.7	11.4	8.8	7.9	6.1	3.1		
10	73.7	40.3	29.4	23.8	18.7	12.8	10.1	9.1	7.5	3.9		
25	87.3	46.3	33.5	26.9	21.2	14.5	11.6	10.7	8.9	4.8		
50	97.3	50.8	36.6	29.2	23.0	15.9	12.8	11.9	10.0	5.4		
100	107.3	55.2	39.6	31.5	24.8	17.1	14.0	13.0	11.1	6.1		
200	117.3	59.6	42.6	33.8	26.7	18.4	15.2	14.2	12.2	6.8		
500	130.4	65.4	46.6	36.8	29.1	20.1	16.7	15.7	13.6	7.7		

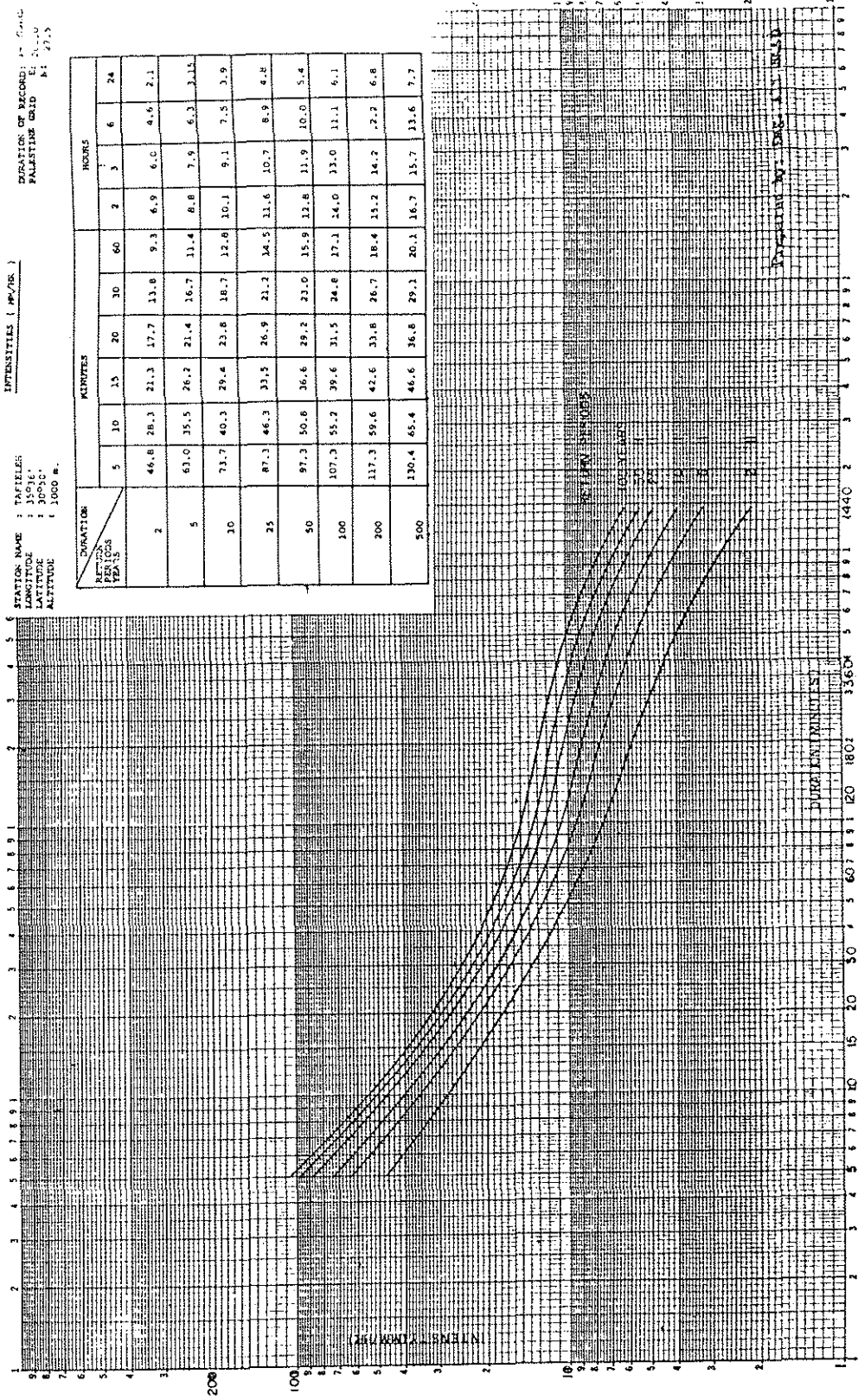


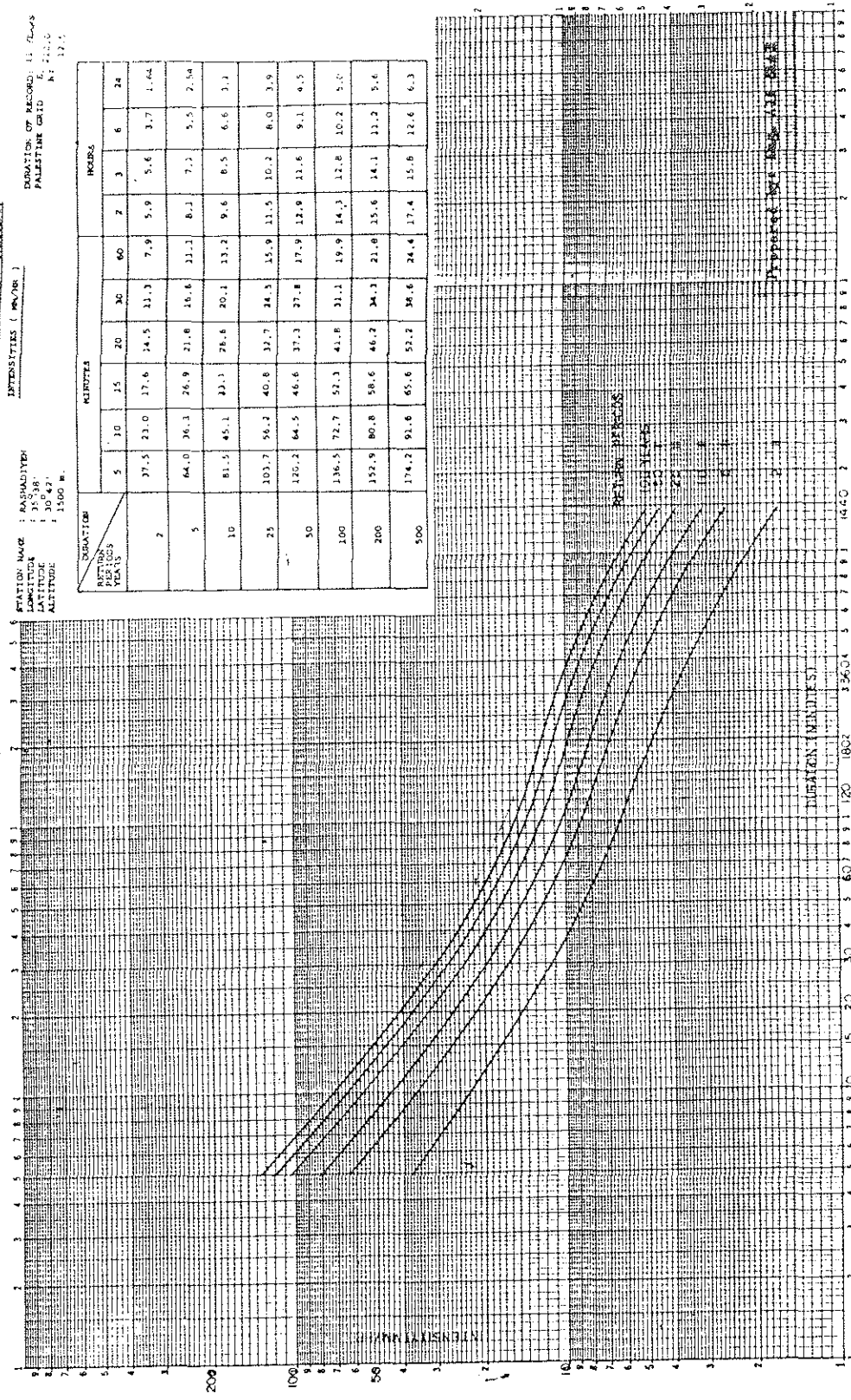
Fig.A.3.5(1/3) Rainfall Strength - Duration Curve at Tafila

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

STATION NAME : RASHADIA
LATITUDE : 35° 38' N
LONGITUDE : 30° 42' E
ALTITUDE : 1500 M.

STATION IDENTITY : JORDAN - RASHADIA
DURATION OF RECORD : 11 Years
PALESTINE GRID : 211.0
M : 17.5



DURATION (HOURS)	INTENSITIES (mm/hr)						
	2	5	10	15	20	30	60
2	37.5	23.0	17.6	14.5	11.3	7.9	5.6
5	64.0	36.3	26.9	21.8	16.6	11.1	8.1
10	81.5	45.1	33.1	26.8	20.1	13.2	9.6
25	103.7	56.3	40.8	32.7	24.3	15.9	11.5
50	120.2	64.5	46.6	37.3	27.8	17.9	12.0
100	136.5	72.7	52.3	41.8	31.1	19.9	14.3
200	152.9	80.8	58.6	46.2	34.3	21.8	15.6
500	174.2	91.6	65.6	52.2	38.6	24.4	17.4

Fig.A.3.5(2/3) Rainfall Strength - Duration Curve at Rashadia

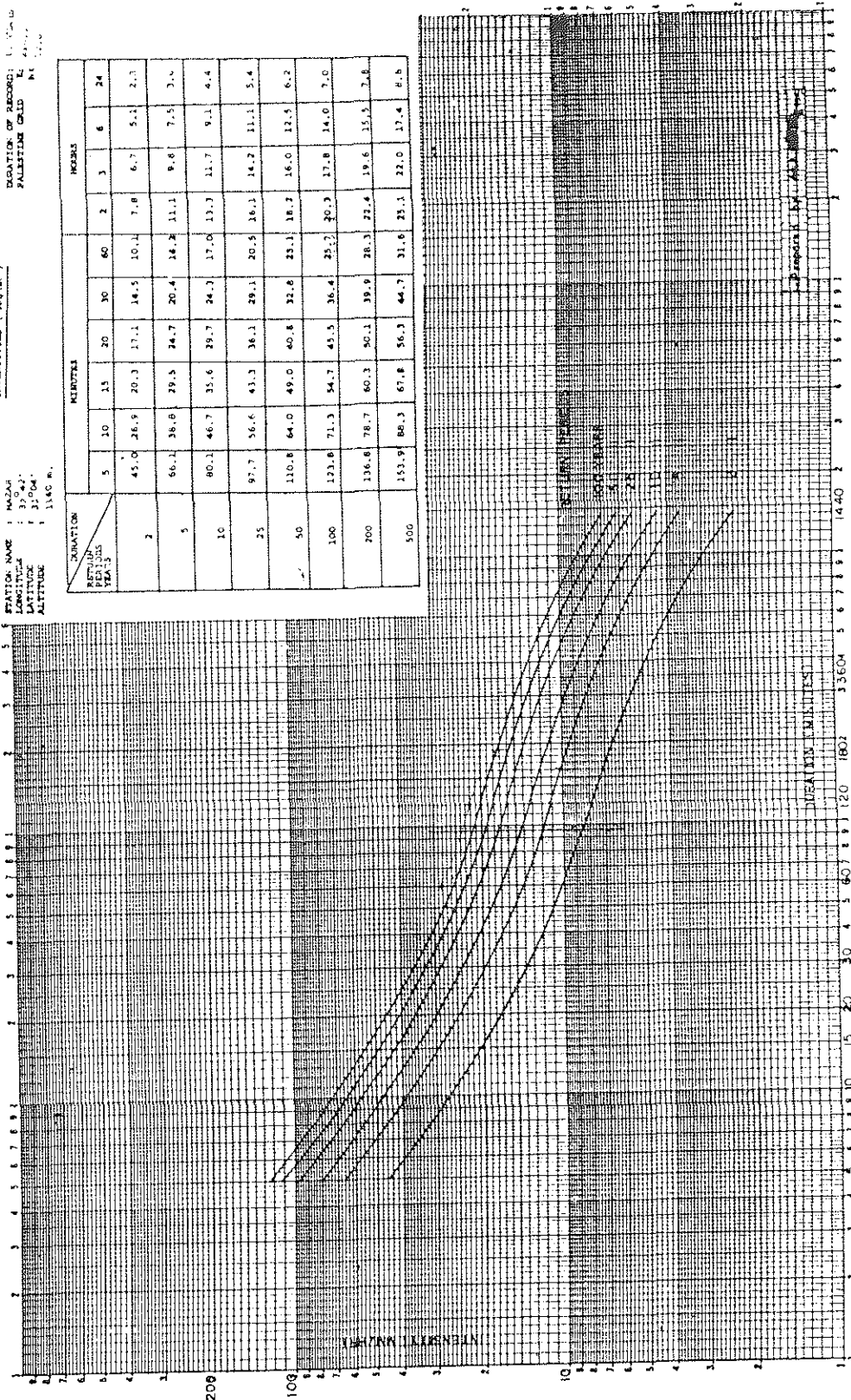
THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FEASIBILITY STUDY ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

WATER AGENCY OF JORDAN
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

RAINFALL INTENSITY - DURATION - FREQUENCY

STATION NAME : MAZAR
LONGITUDE : 35°42'
LATITUDE : 31°04'
ALTITUDE : 1180 m.

PERIOD OF RECORD : 15 YEARS
FALLING CALD : 15.0000
RE : 15.0000

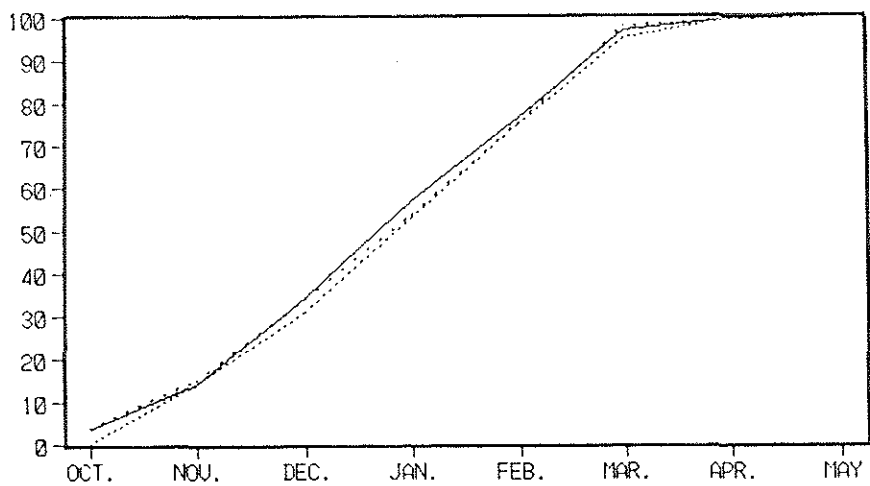


DURATION (HOURS)	INTENSITIES (MM/HR)									
	5	10	15	20	30	60	2	3	6	24
2	45.0	26.9	20.3	17.1	14.5	10.1	7.8	6.7	5.2	2.3
5	66.1	38.8	29.5	24.7	20.4	14.2	11.1	9.6	7.5	3.0
10	80.1	46.7	35.6	29.7	24.3	17.0	13.3	11.7	9.1	4.4
25	97.7	56.6	43.3	36.1	29.1	20.5	16.3	14.2	11.1	5.4
50	110.8	64.0	49.0	40.8	32.6	23.1	18.2	16.0	12.5	6.2
100	123.8	71.3	54.7	45.5	36.4	25.2	20.2	17.8	14.0	7.0
200	136.8	78.7	60.3	50.1	39.9	28.3	22.4	19.6	15.5	7.8
500	153.9	88.3	67.8	56.3	44.7	31.6	25.5	22.0	17.4	8.5

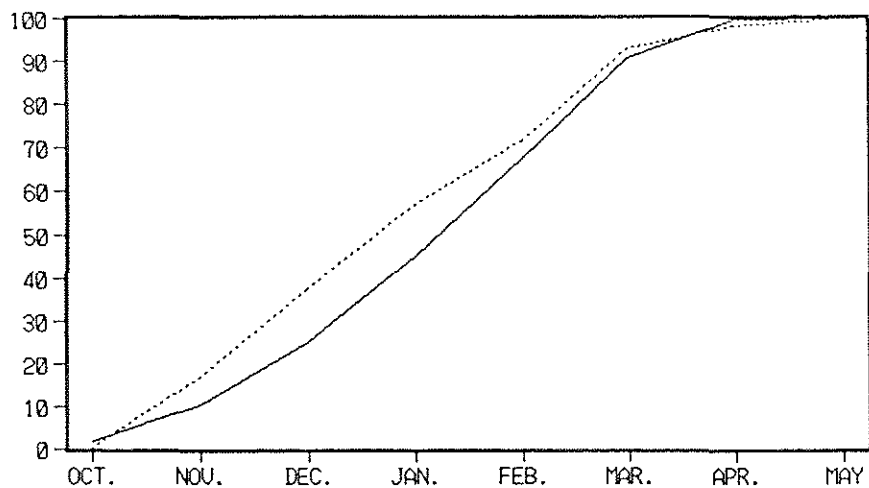
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Fig.A.3.5(3/3) Rainfall Strength - Duration Curve at Mazar

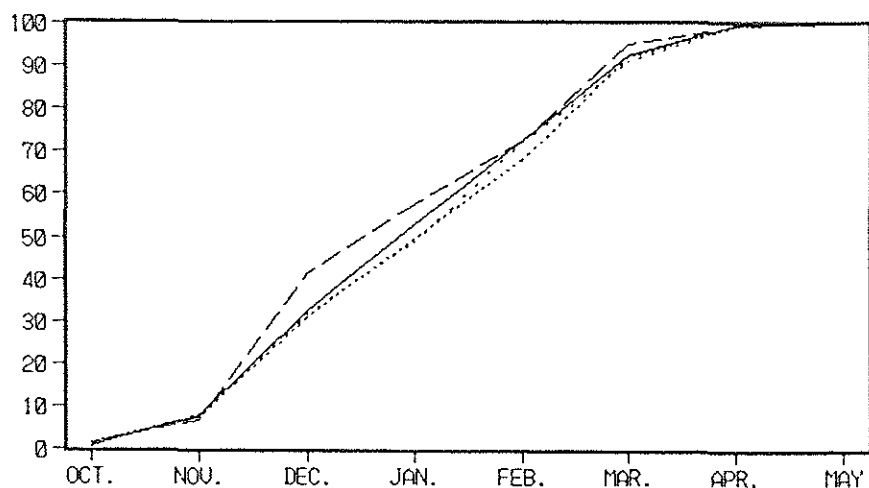
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FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



Mass Curve in Dhiban Area
 — CD15 (=137.0) CD7 (=242.0) - · - · CD17 (=192.0)



Mass Curve in Abyad Area
 — CA6 (=130.3) CF7. (=54.31)

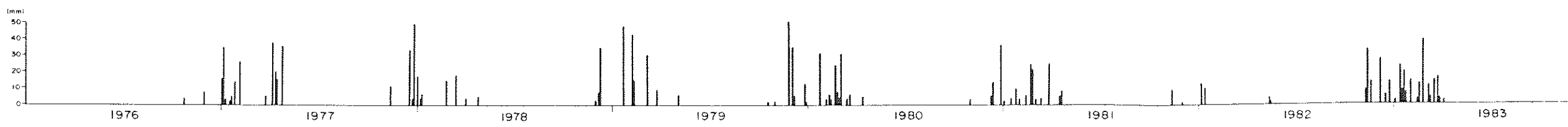
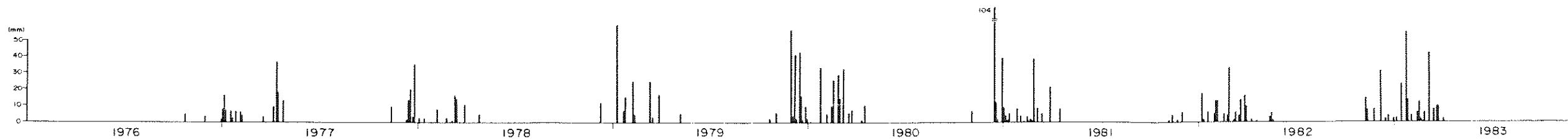
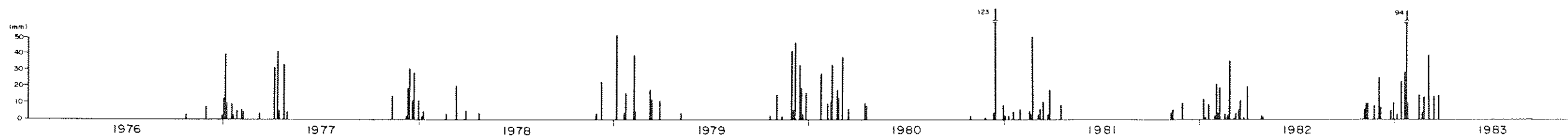
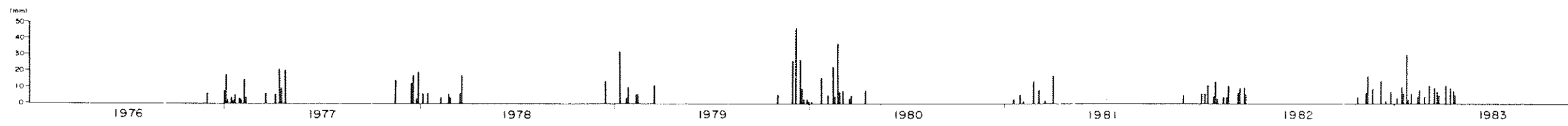
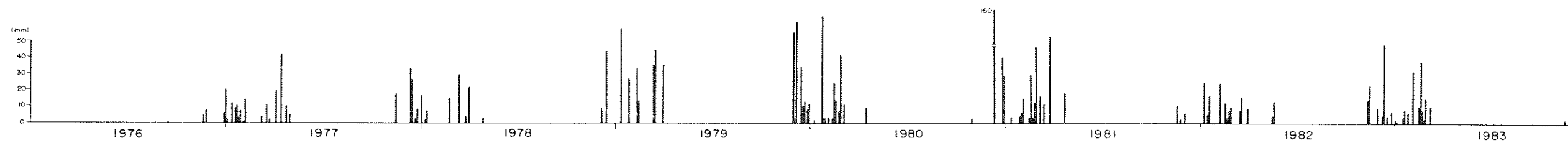
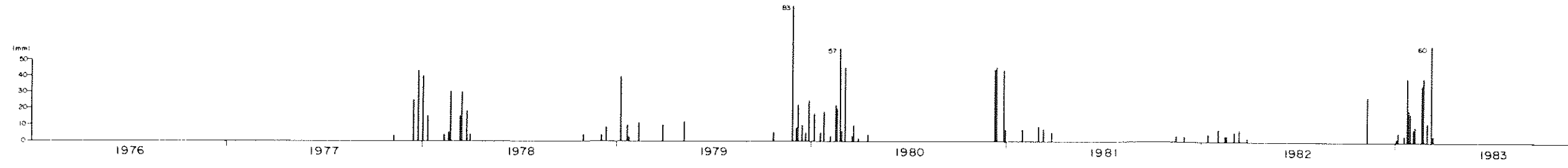
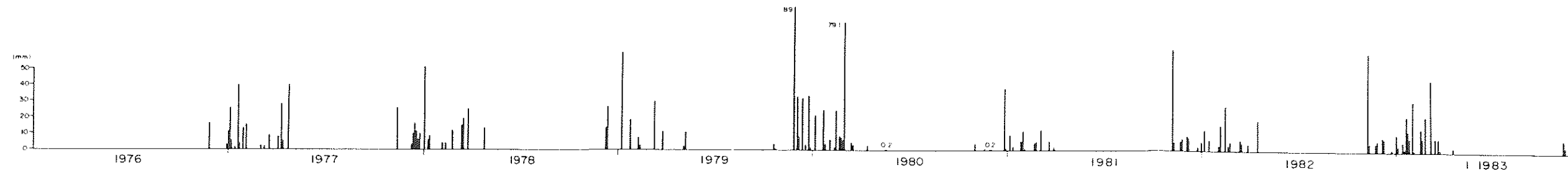


Mass Curve in Tafila Area
 — DB1 (=245.5) DB2 (=214.6) - · - · DC1 (=234.2) - - - CF3 (=76.02)

Fig.A.3.6 Accumulative Curve of Rainfall

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION

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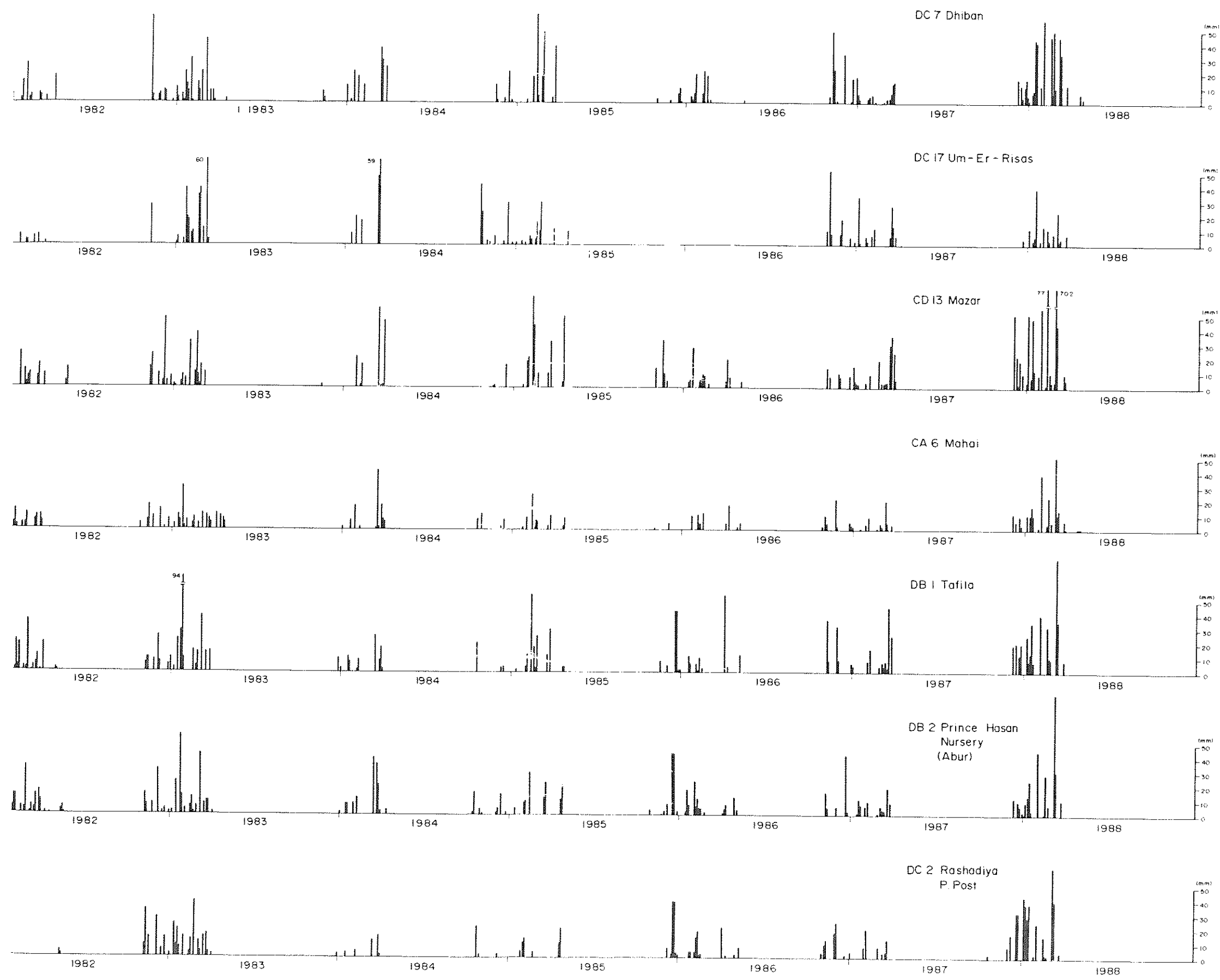
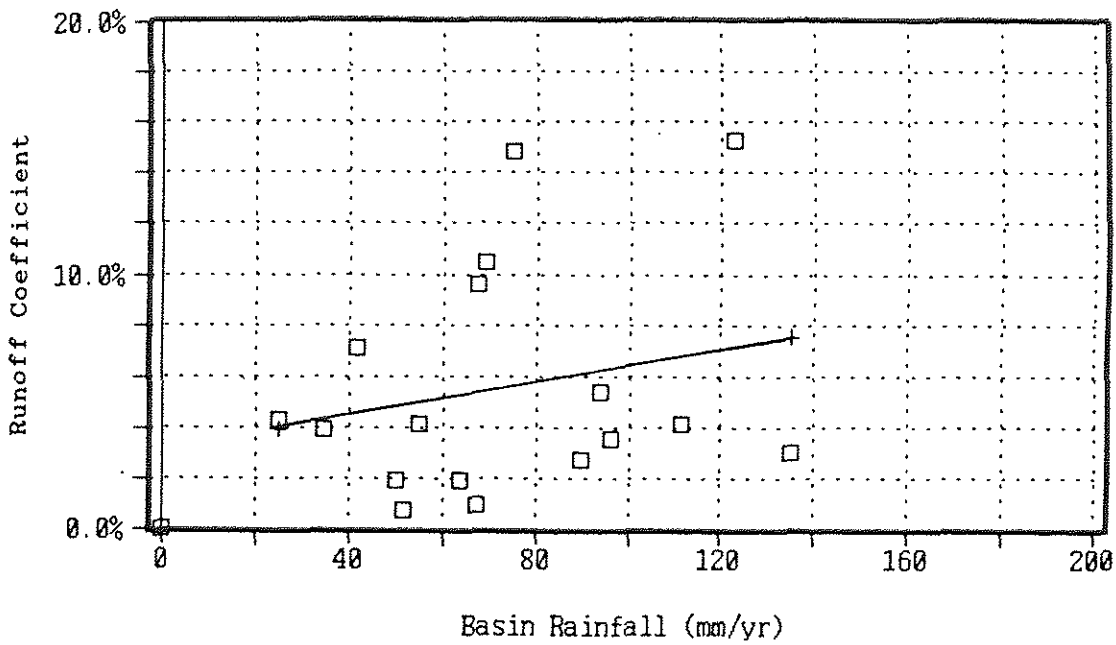
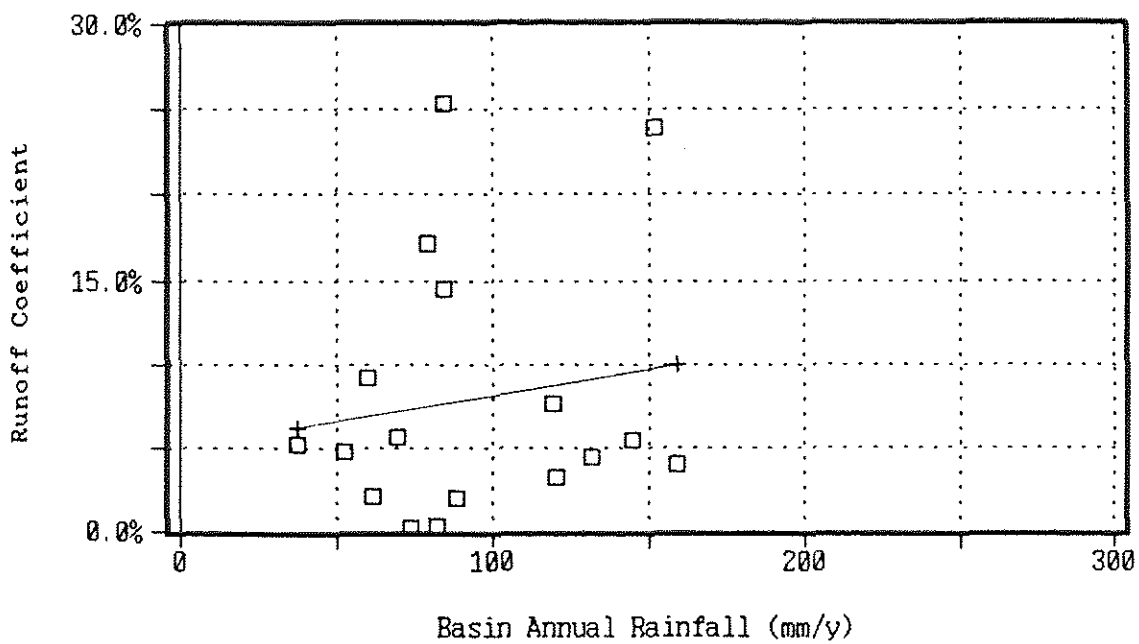


Fig.A.3.7
Rainfall Distribution in
Time Series in Priority Areas

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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Hasa Tannour Basin (a),



Hasa Tannour Sub-Basin (b)

Fig.A.4.1

Relation between Annual Rainfall and Runoff Coefficient of Hasa Tannour Basin (a), and of Hasa Tannour Sub-Basin (b)

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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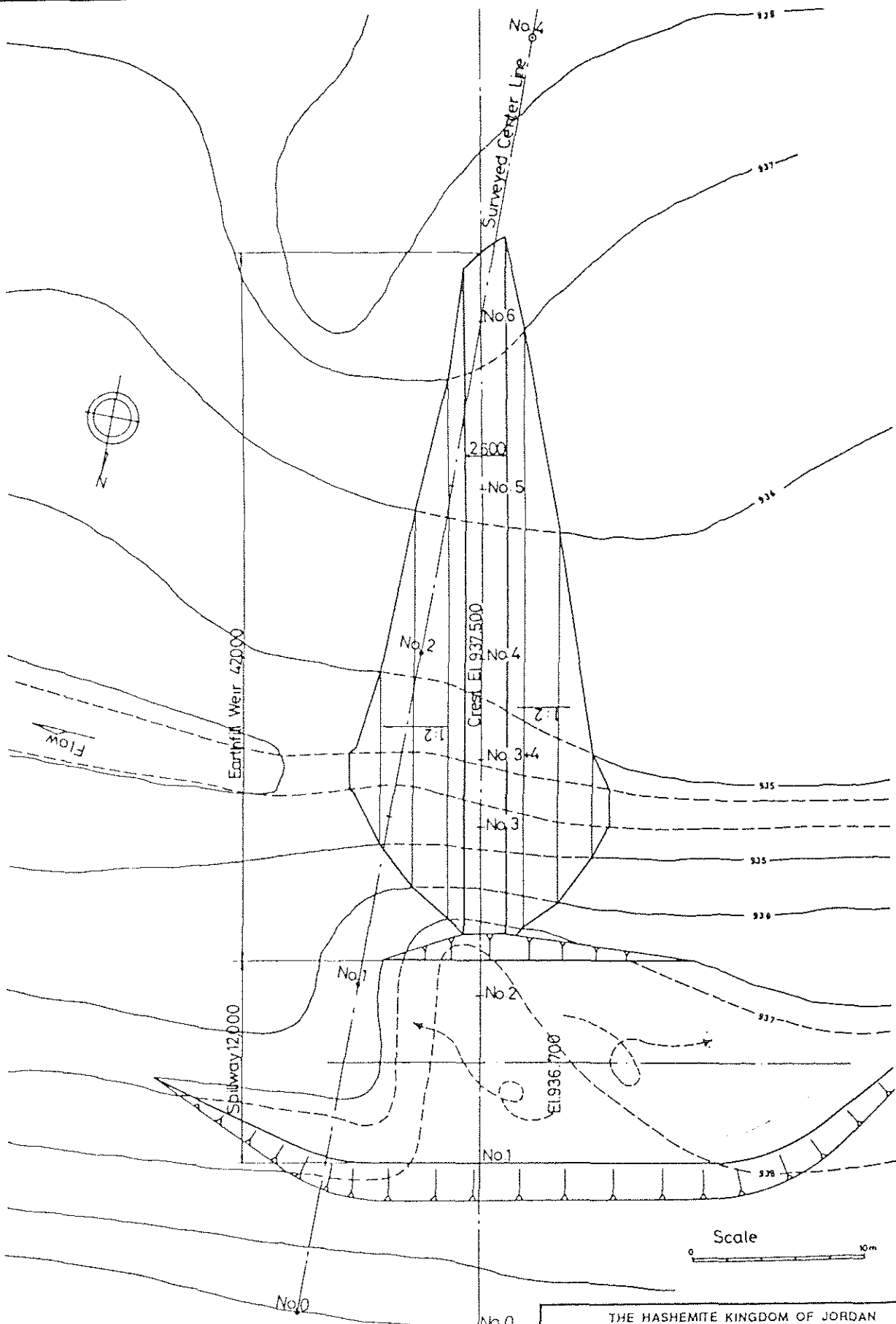


Fig.A.4.2 Constructed Small Scale Weir Small Scale Weir Site on W.SUKUR

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 FOR THE KARAK-TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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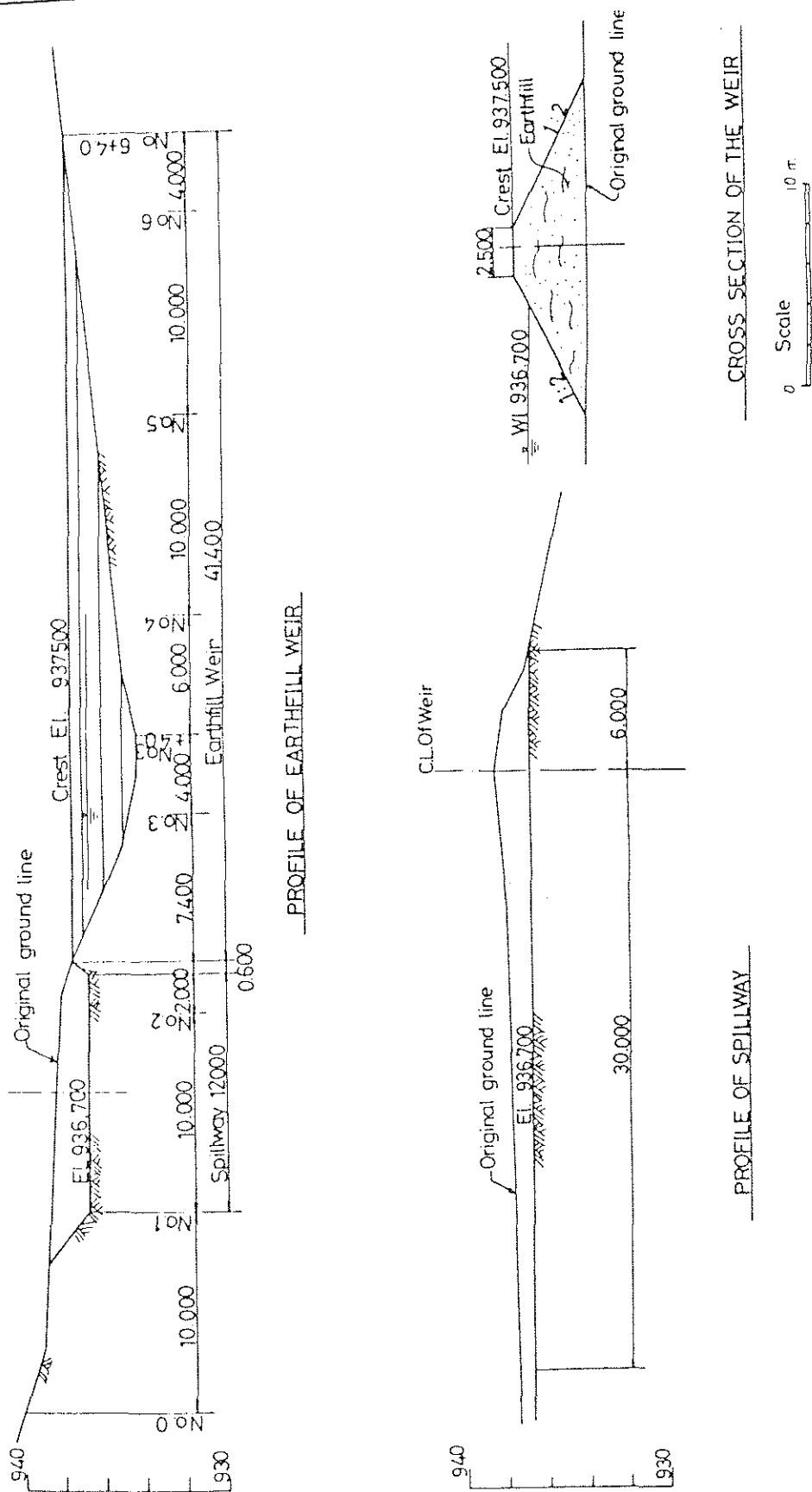


Fig.A.4.3 Cross Section of the Constructed Small Scale Weir

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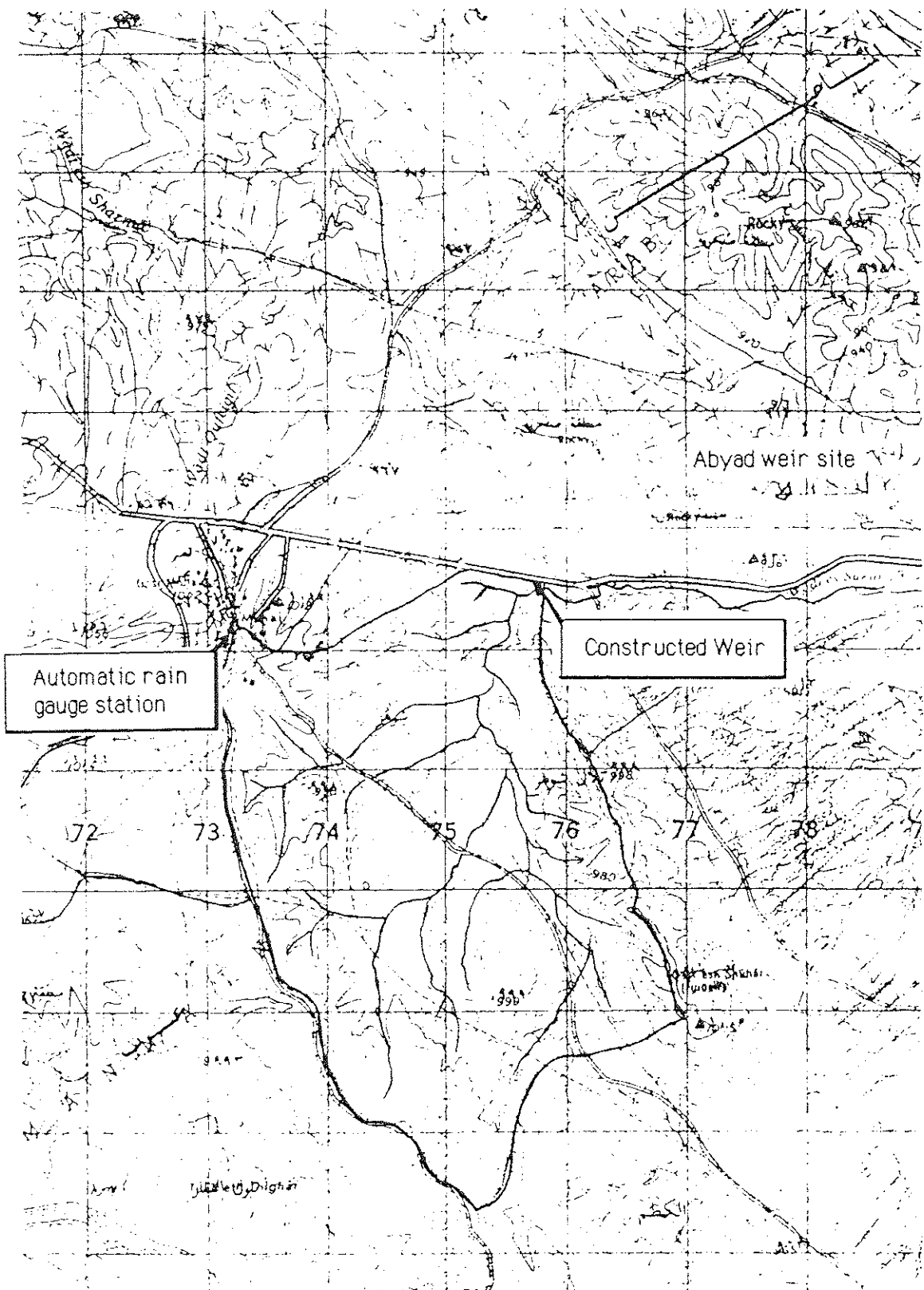


Fig.A.4.4

Location Map of the
Constructed Weir and
Automatic Rain Gauge
Station

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
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 FOR THE KARAK - TAFILA DEVELOPMENT REGION
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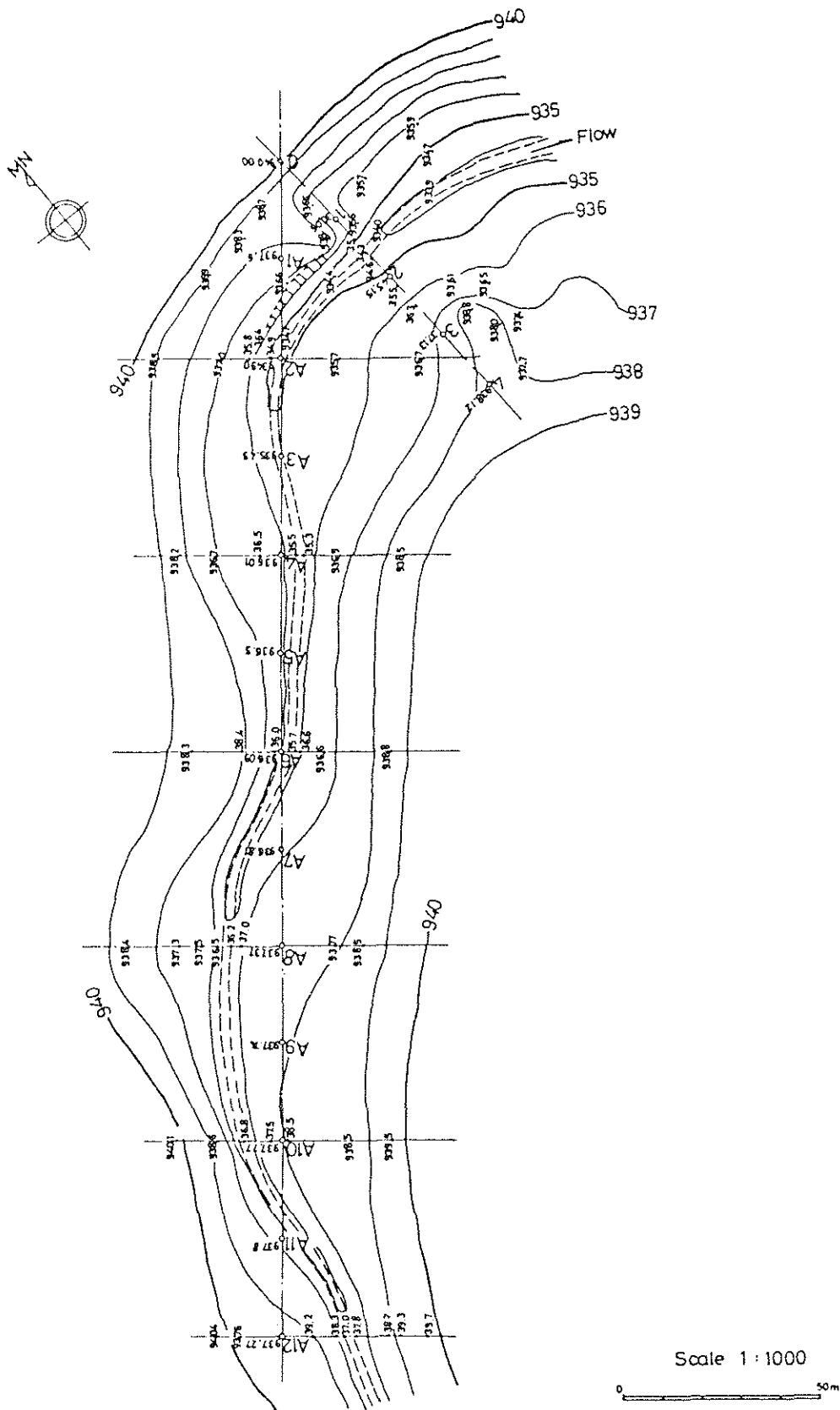


Fig.A.4.5 Topo-Surveyed Map

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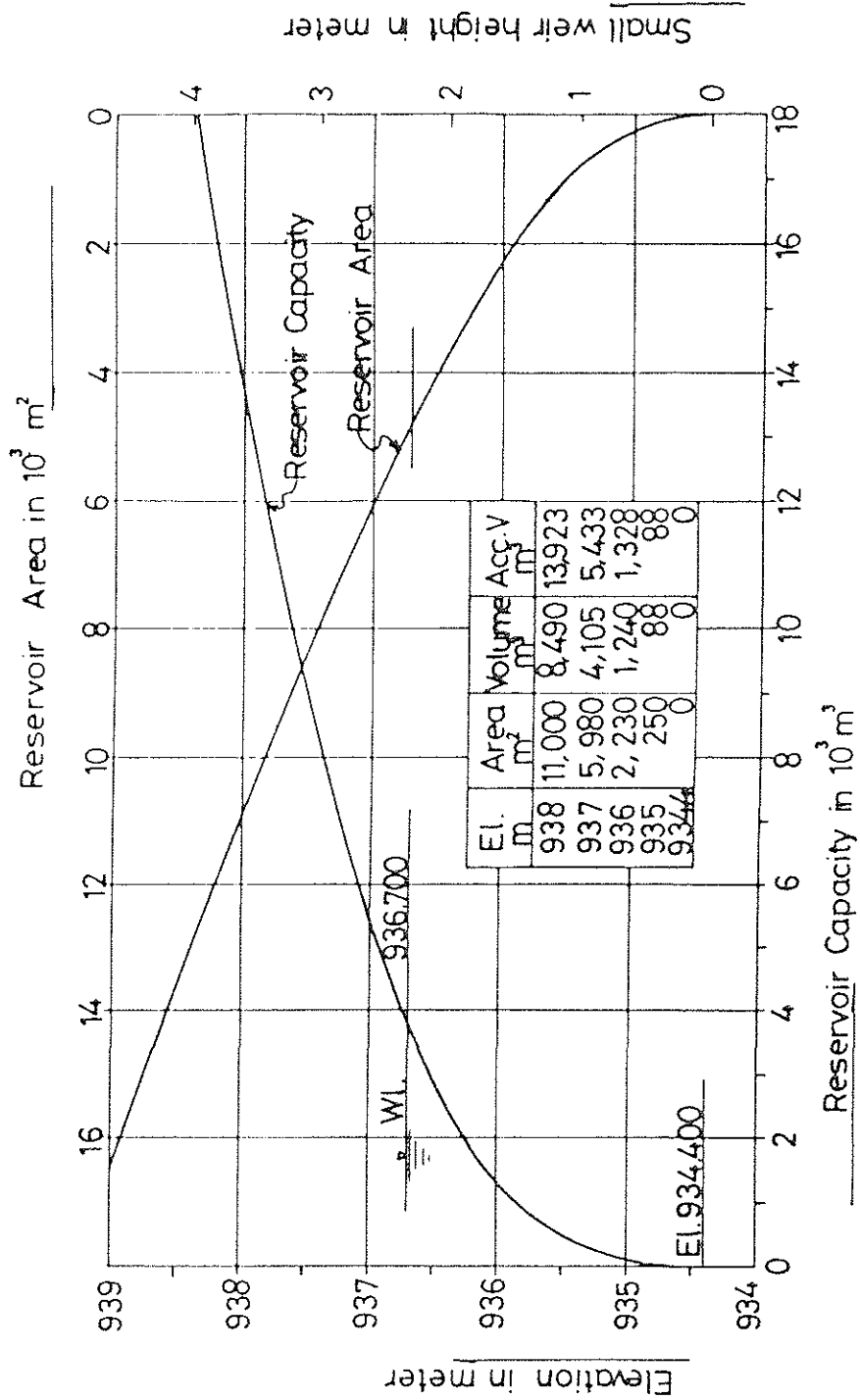


Fig.A.4.6

Reservoir Capacity Curve of Small Scale Weir

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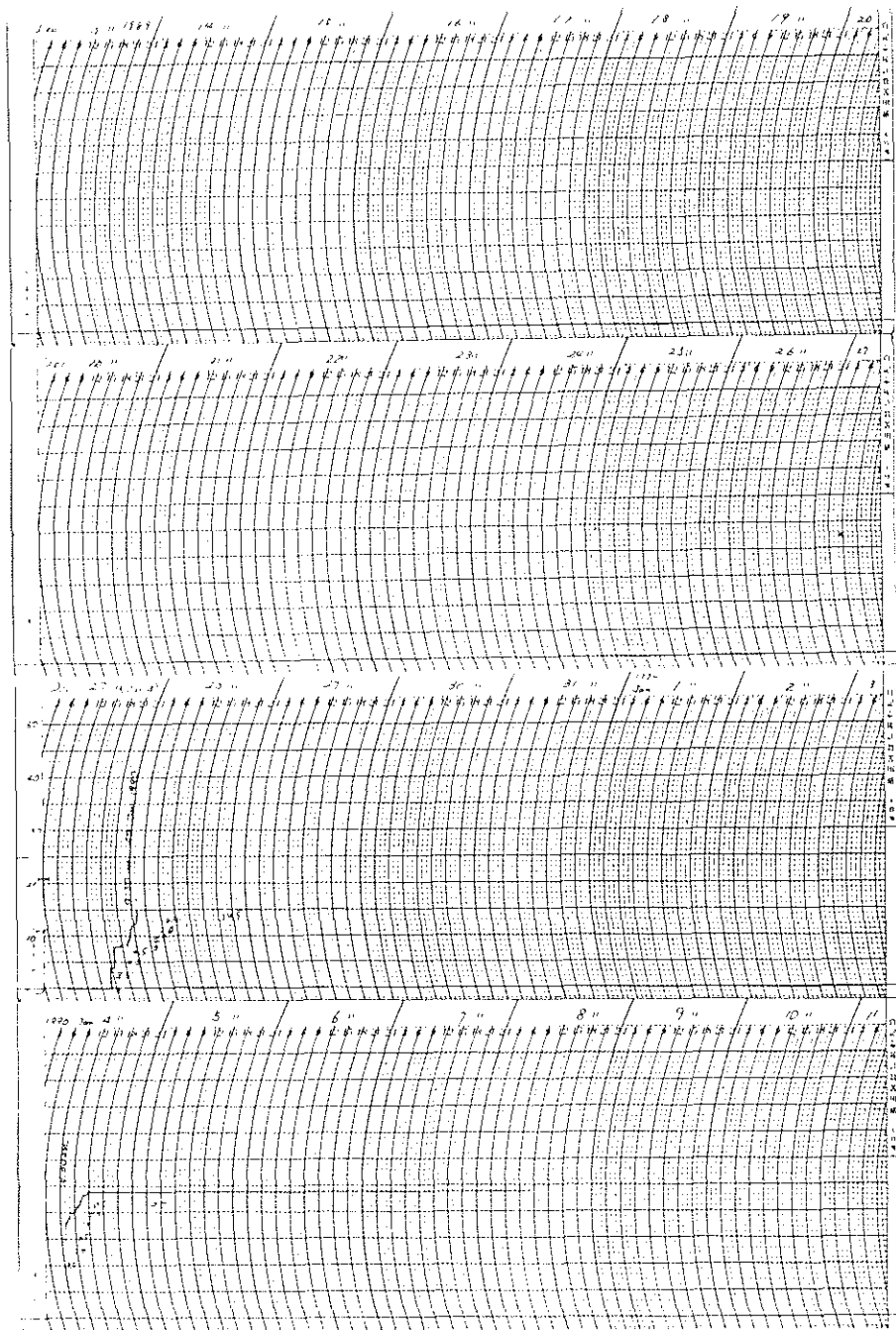


Fig.A.4.7 (1/3) Record Charts of Rainfall Observation

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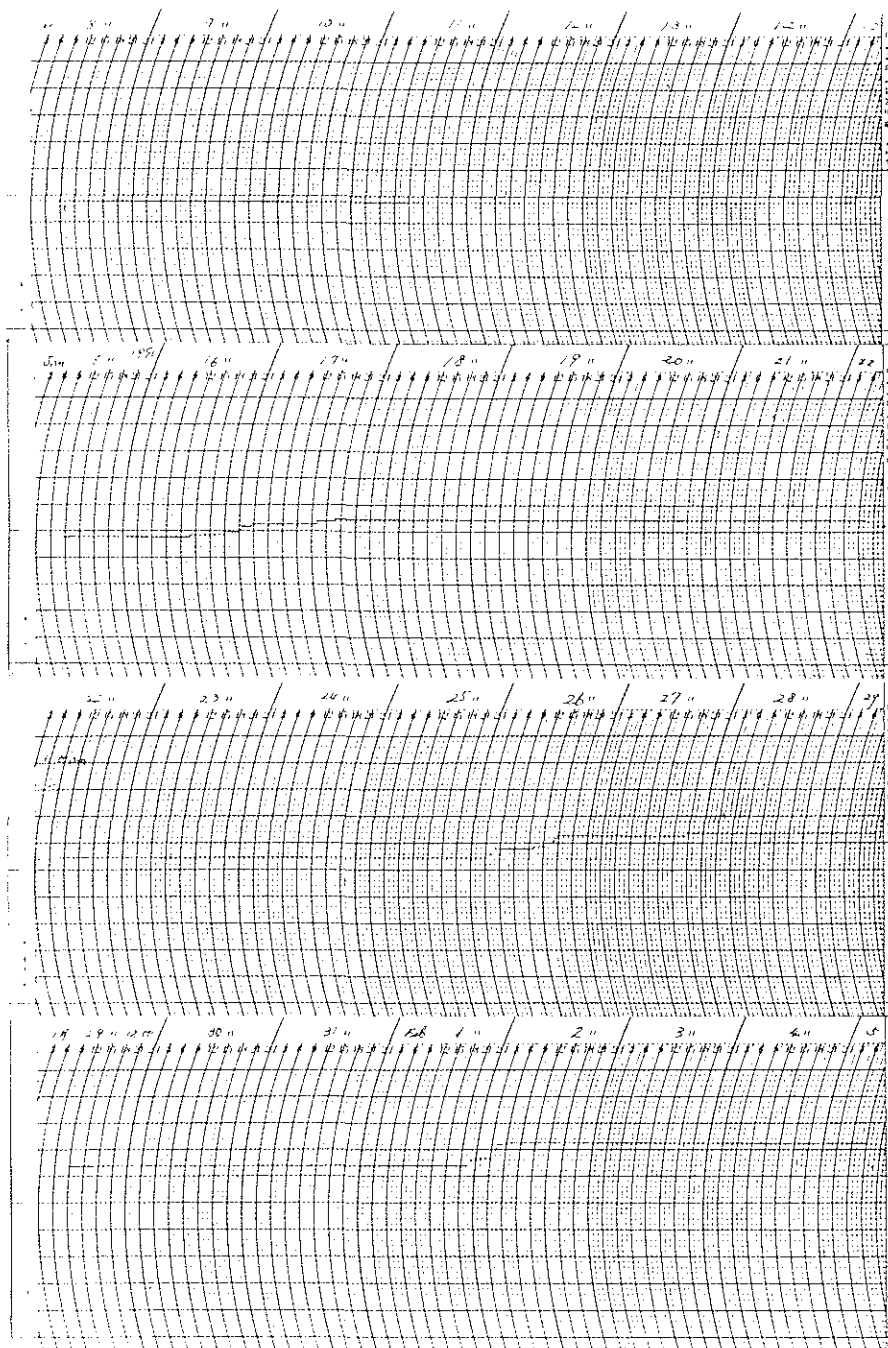


Fig.A.4.7 (2/3) Record Charts of Rainfall Observation

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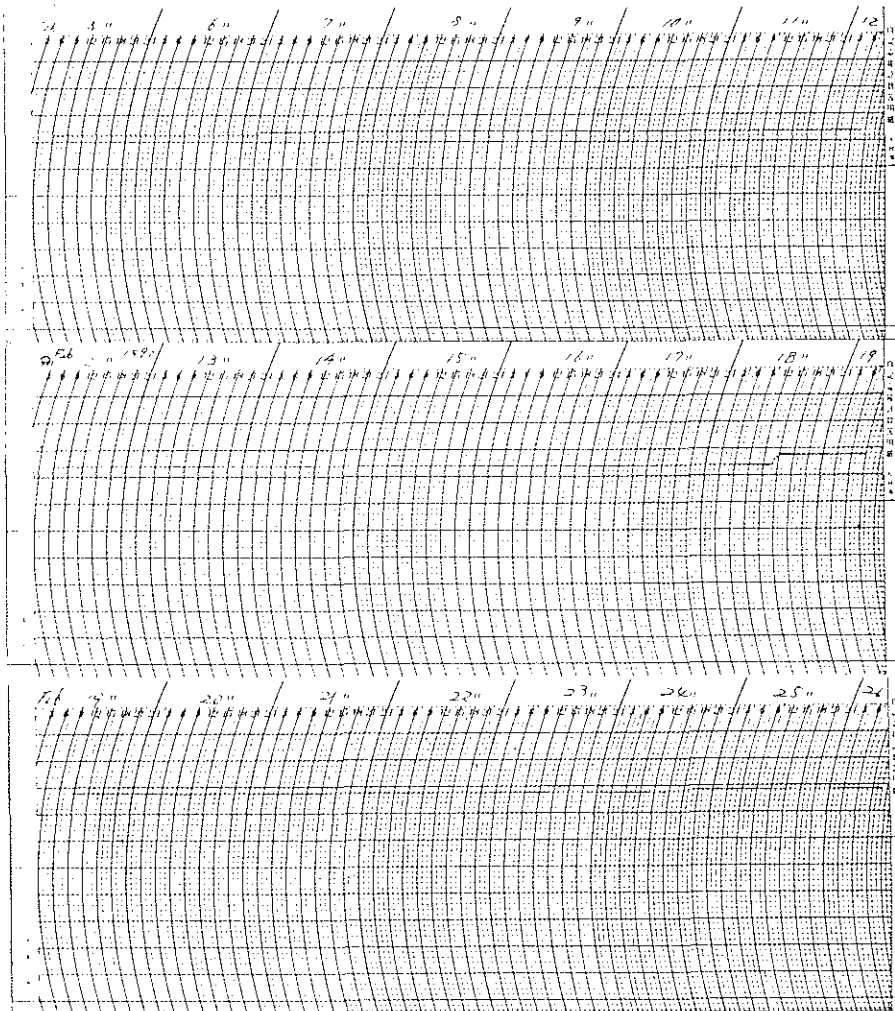


Fig.A.4.7 (3/3) Record Charts of Rainfall Observation

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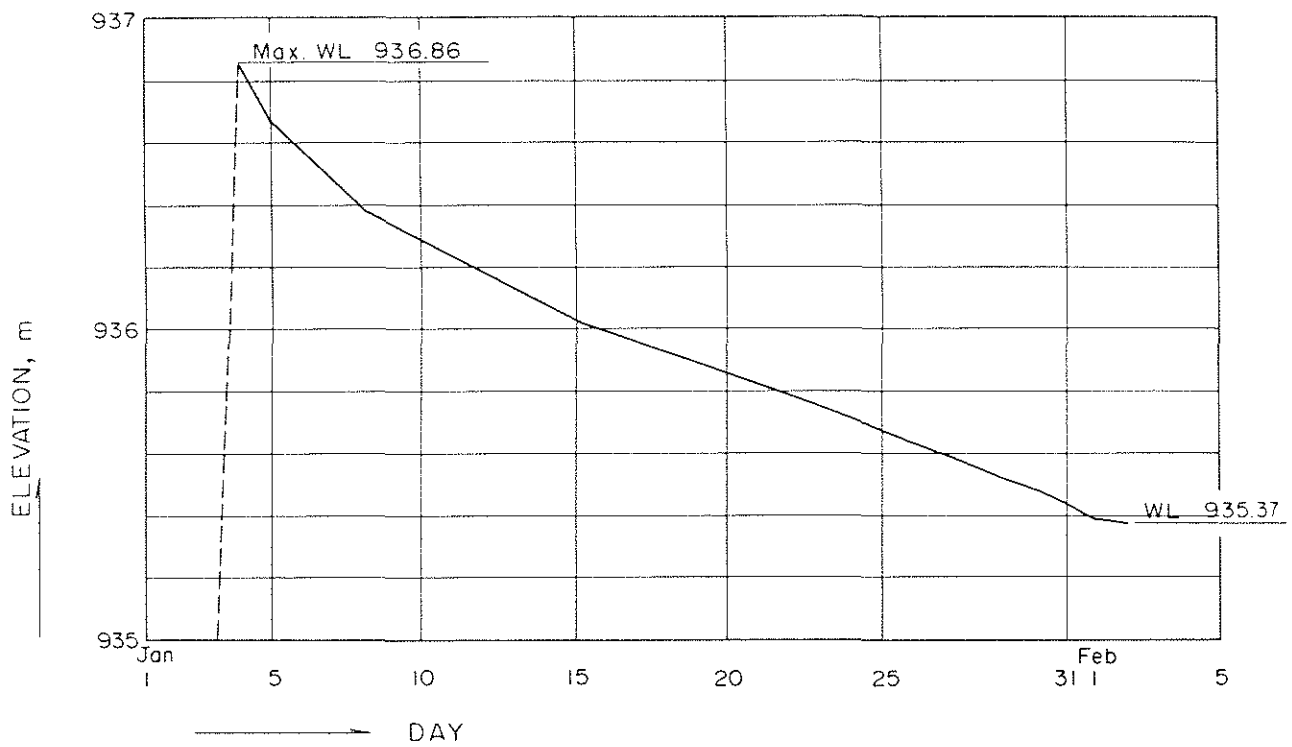
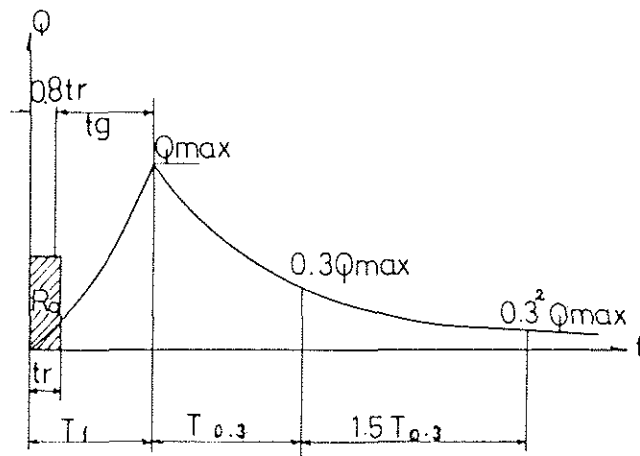


Fig.A.4.8 Result of Water Level Measurement in the Experimental Weir

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$$Q_{max} = \frac{1}{3.6} AR_0 / (0.3T_1 + T_{0.3})$$

For rising unit hydrograph curves with $0 < t < T_1$

$$\frac{Q_a}{Q_{max}} = \left(\frac{t}{T_1}\right)^{2.4}$$

For falling unit hydrograph curves of

$$\text{with } 1 > \frac{Q_d}{Q_{max}} > 0.3 : \quad \frac{Q_d}{Q_{max}} = 0.3^{(t-T_1)/T_{0.3}}$$

$$\text{with } 0.3 > \frac{Q_d}{Q_{max}} > 0.3^2 : \quad \frac{Q_d}{Q_{max}} = 0.3^{(t-T_1+0.5T_{0.3})/1.5T_{0.3}}$$

Where:

Q_{max} ; Maximum discharge of unit hydrograph (m^3/s)

Q_a, Q_d ; Discharge at the time of rising and falling limb of unit hydrograph (m^3/s)

A ; Catchment area (Km^2)

R_0 ; Unit rainfall (mm)

T_1 ; Time from the start of run-off to maximum discharge

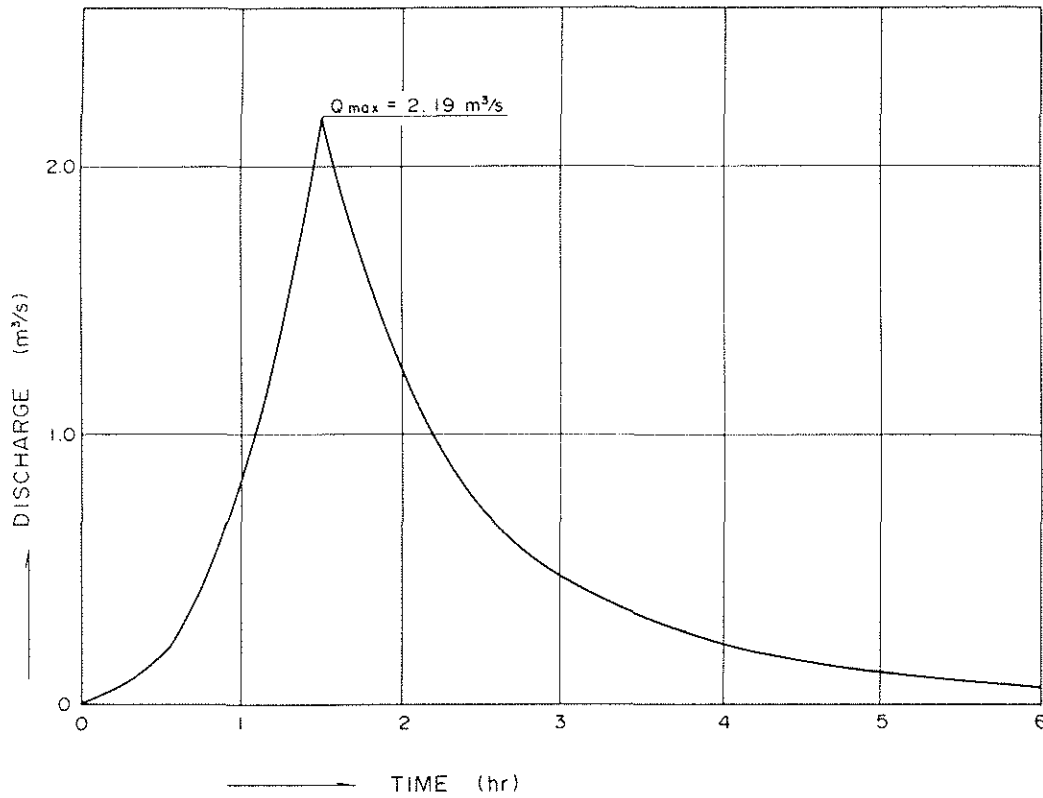
$T_{0.3}$; Time required unit the discharge recesses to 0.3 Times the maximum discharge

Fig.A.4.9

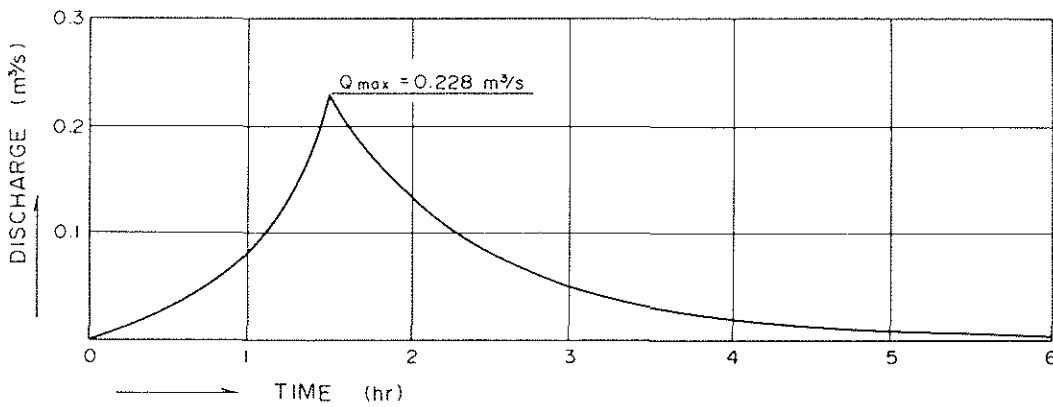
Definition Sketch of
Nakayasu's Synthetic
Unit Hydrograph

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Unit Hydrograph (a)



Revised Unit Hydrograph

Fig.A.4.10 Unit Hydrograph (a) and Revised Unit Hydrograph of Muhai Experimental Weir

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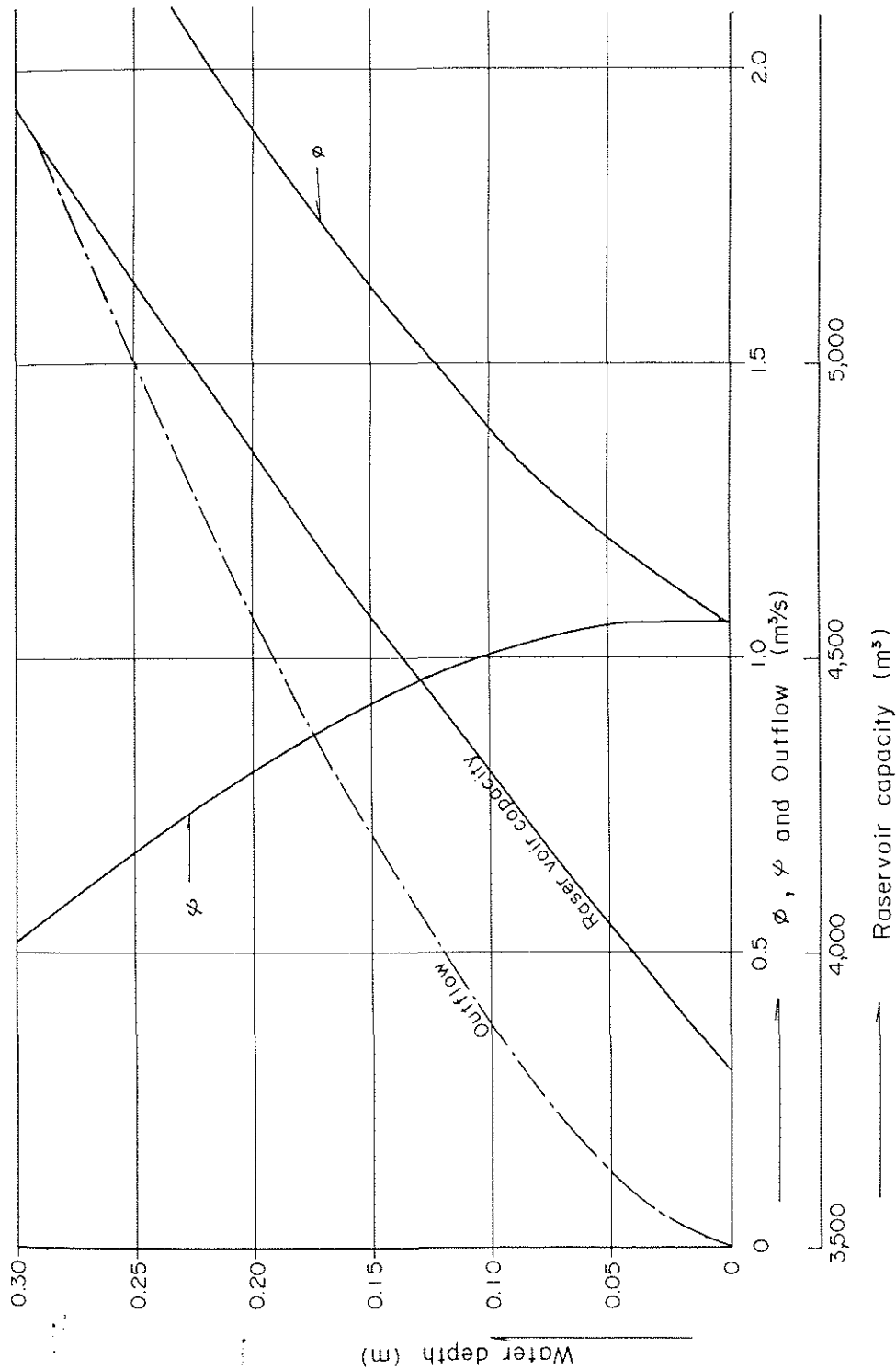


Fig.A.4.11

ϕ , ψ Curve and Rating Curve of Spillway

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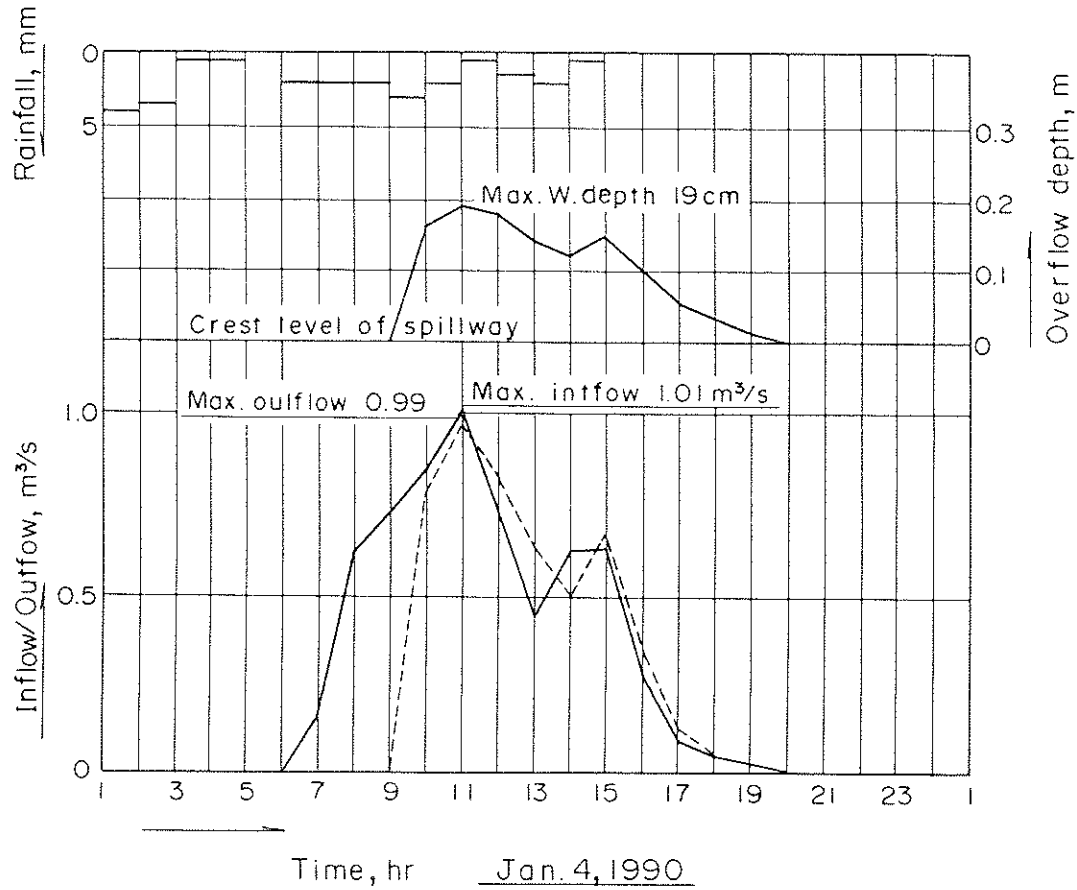


Fig.A.4.12

Reservoir Routing of Muhai Experimental Weir.....

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