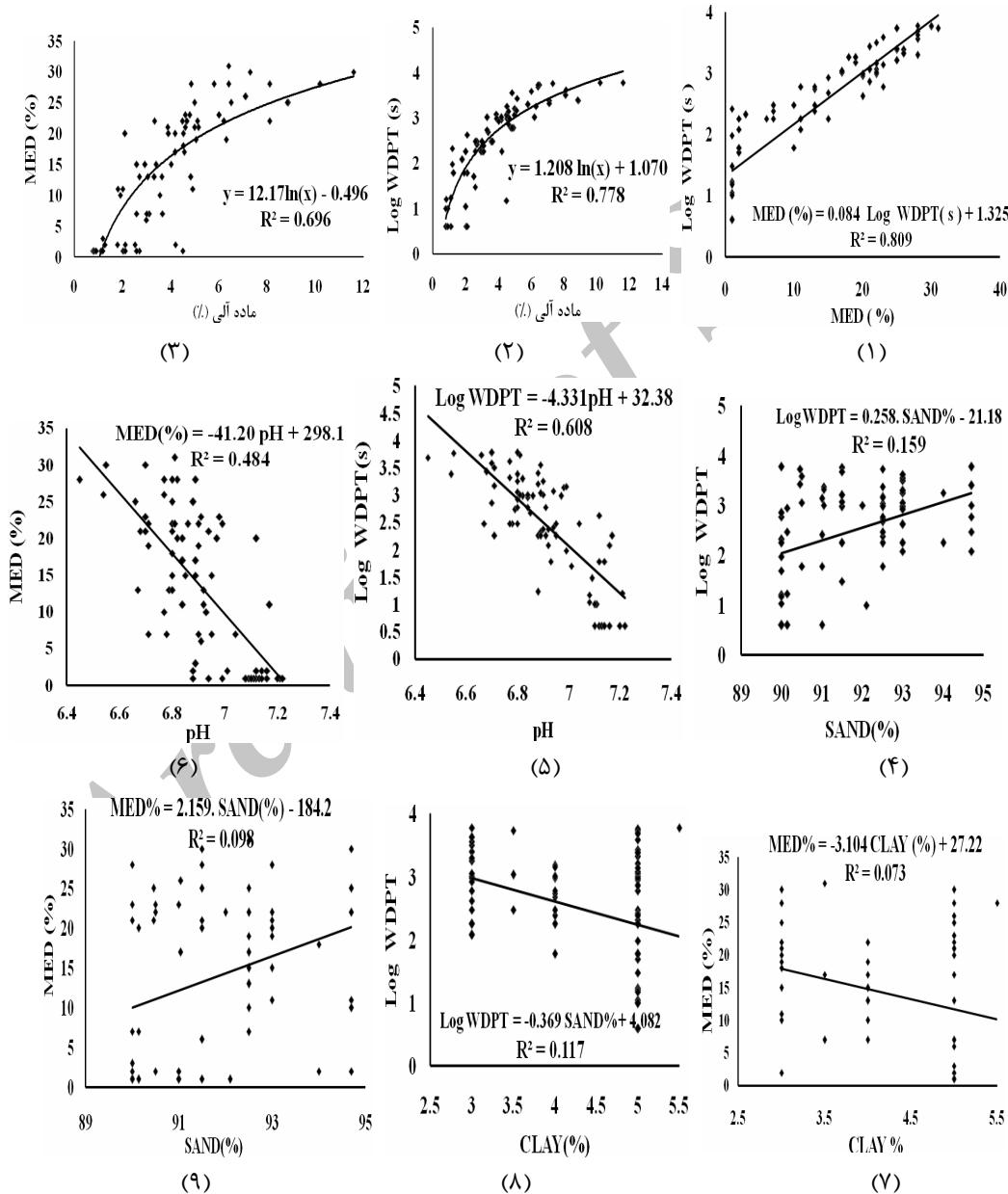


خاک با $R^2 = 0.73$ به ترتیب ۱۱۷ و ۰/۰۷۳ به دست آمد. همان‌طور که مشاهده می‌شود رابطه ضعیفی بین بافت خاک و آب‌گریزی وجود دارد. علت را می‌توان این‌گونه بیان کرد که چون تغییرات درصد شن و رس خاک در این سه منطقه محدود و بافت خاک در هر سه منطقه شنی بود، سایر پارامترهای اندازه‌گیری شده (ماده آلی و pH) در ایجاد و شدت آب‌گریزی رابطه‌ای قوی‌تر داشتند. این نتیجه با یافته‌های Jordan *et al.* (2009) هماهنگ بود.

در این تحقیق همبستگی بین Log WDPT و MED با درصد رس خاک منفی و معنادار و با درصد شن خاک مثبت و معنادار بود. همبستگی بین زاویه تماس با درصد رس خاک منفی و با درصد شن خاک مثبت و معنادار بود (جدول ۴). رابطه خطی بین آب‌گریزی با این پارامترهای بافت خاک (درصد شن و رس) در شکل ۳ می‌آید. رابطه‌ای خطی و مثبت بین Log WDPT و MED و درصد شن خاک با $R^2 = 0.696$ و Log WDPT و MED با درصد رس خاک با $R^2 = 0.778$ و رابطه‌ای خطی و منفی بین این دو آزمون با درصد رس



شکل ۳. رابطه بین (۱) MED و Log WDPT (۲) Log WDPT و ماده آلی خاک، (۳) MED و ماده آلی، (۴) MED و Log WDPT (۵) Log WDPT و pH، (۶) Log WDPT و درصد شن، (۷) Log WDPT و درصد رس، و (۸) Log WDPT و درصد رس در ۷۹ نمونه جمع آوری شده از مناطق

درصد رس و درصد شن و سیلت در برآورد Log WDPT آزمایش شد. اثر درصد شن و سیلت در برآورد Log WDPT

در این مطالعه از رگرسیون گام به گام برای پیش‌بینی Log WDPT استفاده شد. ابتدا متغیرهای pH و درصد ماده آلی و

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