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|| : || :

Paleoclimatology
Quaternary

) /
 () ()
 () ()
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 (/)
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 ()

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١ - Mellquist
 ٢ - Kleeberg

٣ - Mimiko

Z S
 ΣL
 A
 SPSS

()
 () () :

$$QT = F(A^a, B^b, C^c, \dots)$$

QT

C B A
 c b a ...

(E)

$$E = J(I - 1) + Ji$$

I J c b a
 Ji

()
 (f)

$$f = f_c + (f_0 - f_c)e^{-kt}$$

fo fc
 K t

$$Kc = 0.28P / \sqrt{A}$$

P A (Km) Kc
 (Km²)
 (L&W)

()

$$W = Kc\sqrt{A} \pm \sqrt{Kc^2 A - 1.254A/1.12}$$

$$L = Kc\sqrt{A/1.12} [1 \pm \sqrt{1 - (1.12/Kc)^2}]$$

()

$$S = Z \Sigma L / A$$

^r - wischmeier
^ε - McComark
^o - Horton

¹ - Stepwiese
^γ - Backward

...

(SR)

R²

)

% () ()

% (

%

%

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() ()

(A)

(LR) (DP)

(Sw) (kc)

()

()

(cm/h)

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:
P=764.59-0.1956H
H

P

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	/	/	/	/	/	/	(km ²)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Kc)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Km)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Km)
							(m)
							(m)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Km ⁻¹)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Km)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(Km)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	TC (chaw/h)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(m)

	R	R²	Durbin Watso St	Stand.Er. of Est
Q10=-0.688H-40.36SR+43.37SW+1.009A-239.085	/	/	/	/
Q50=-0.9027A-462.074 Kc+253.74 DP-44.53 SW+1123.57	/	/	/	/
Q100=-1.236A-612.37Kc+823.122DP-60.64 SW+1390.5	/	/	/	/

	R	R ²	Durbin Watso St	Stand.Er. of Est
Q10=-0.04H+133.95DP-33.46	/	/	/	/
Q50=-0.73H+250.3DP-67.5	/	/	/	/
Q100=-0.089H+318.11DP-93.014	/	/	/	/

(cm/h) (. .)

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	...
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							(%)
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
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/	/	/	/	/	/	/	
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(mm)

/	/	/	/	/	/	/	(mm)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------

() (PD_{max})
 (km² km² /) (P)
 .()

.()

(P)		(PD _{max})	
(mm)	(mm)	P	PD _{max}
/	/	/	PD _{max} = -4.18 + 0.08P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = -7.765 + 0.0775P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = -8.495 + 0.07P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = 15.19 + 0.033P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = -0.761 + 0.06P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = -22.62 + 0.123P
/	/	/	PD _{max} = 0.628 + 0.081P

min

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%

$$(PD_{max} = 0.078P + 12.673)$$

(m³/sec)

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()

(R)
% (R²)

()

- Marstin

()

()

%

%

()

γ - Cadier

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- ()
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Flood Occurrence as Related to Hydroclimatic Factors, Nekaroud Flood Case

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Abstract

Paleoclimatic investigation of the Quaternary period reflects fluctuation in climatic conditions during geological periods. Abrupt climatic changes, viewed as problem causing global incidents bring about adverse side effects in sensitive climatic zones such as Iran. Droughts and unpredictable floods that damage natural resources as well as human life become common yearly occurrences. Apart from influences of natural physical factors, human activities, if not properly controlled, add to the destructive power of the floods too. This happened in the Nekaroud basin mainly due to deforestation and damaging changes in landuse during the last century. The huge magnitude flood of summer 1999 which caused irreparable downstream damage and death of citizens is a sad incident of such environmental changes. The present study is an investigation into some characteristics of Nekaroud basin, an analysis of the reasons behind the occurrence of the catastrophic flood, ways to predict and prevent similar disastrous incidents in other catchment basins in Mazandaran as well as in other regions with similar conditions in Iran.

Keywords: Flood, Nekaroud, Mazandaran

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