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[†] -Jabbour [†] - Chao [‡] -Hammada	`-Zhu Zhenda et al.

(CV%)

(mm)

(mm)

(mm)

()

(m/s)	(m/s)				
SE	/	1	/	SE	
SW			/	SE	
S	/	1	/	SE	
W	/	/	/	ŠE	1
WS,NW	/		/	NW	/
N,NW		/	1	NW	1
NW	/	1	1	N	/
N	/	1	1	NW	/
N,NW	/	1	1	NW	/
N	/		Λ	NW	/
S	/	1		SE	/
S,SE,NW		1	J 1	SE	/
W		15		SE	/

		(mm)
	1	
		(°C)
	1	
V.		(°C)
	1	
()	1	
	1	

pН (Hammada salicaornica (Cornulaca (Sidlitzia rosmarinus) (Salsola tomentosa) monocanta) SAR EC EC

EC

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())		()					()			
									/		
Clay	Loam	Sandy clayloam	Sandy clayloam	Sandy loam	Loamy sand	Loam	Sandy	Sandy	Sandy	Sandy	
											(cm)
1	1	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	/	/	EC (ds/m)
1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1		/	pН
/	/	/	/	/	/	/					
/	/	/	/	/	/	1		1	1	/	Na (meq/lit)
1	/	1	1	/	/		/	7	/		Mg+Ca (meq/lit)
1	/	/	/	/	/	1	/	/	/	/	SAR
1	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	1	1	1	

$$U_{t} = 5.75 * A \sqrt{\frac{\sigma - \rho}{\rho}}.d.g \quad Log \frac{Z}{Z_{0}} ()$$

$$Z_{0} () \qquad Z$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$Z_{0} = \frac{1}{30} d \qquad d$$

$$Z_{0} = \frac{1}{30} * 1.9 * 10^{-4} \qquad Z_{0} = 6.3 * 10^{-6} ()$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$U_{t} = 5.75 * A * \sqrt{\frac{\sigma - \rho}{\rho}}.g.d \quad Log \frac{Z}{Z_{0}}$$

$$A = 0.1, g = 9.8 \frac{m}{S^{2}}, d = 1.9 * 10^{-4}, Z = 10,$$

$$Z_{0} = 6.3 * 10^{-6}, \sigma = 2000$$

$$U_{t} = 5.75 * 0.1 \sqrt{\frac{2000 - 1.3}{1.3}} * 9.8 * 1.9 * 10^{-4} *$$

$$Log \frac{10}{6.3 * 10^{-6}}$$

$$U_{t} = A \sqrt{\frac{\sigma - \rho}{\rho}} \cdot d.g$$

$$= A$$

$$= \sigma$$

$$/ \qquad = \rho$$

$$= D$$

$$(/ * m)$$

$$U_{t} = 0.1 \sqrt{\frac{2000 - 1.3}{1.3}} \cdot 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 9.8$$

$$U_{t} = 0.17 \text{m/s}$$

_{Ut}=6.0 m/s /)() () .(()

^{&#}x27; - Haloxilon persicum ' - Hammada salicornica



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Control Methods of Wind Erosion for Railroads Protection (Case study: Bafgh Region)

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Abstract

Southern areas of Bafgh are located in central arid areas of Iran, with little amounts of precipitation and vegetation cover. Blowing of strong wind over these bare areas causes wind erosion and destroyes soils texture, which result in rail roads damage specially Tehran-Bandar Abbas in southern Bafgh and also in damage to farmlands and neighboring villages. By accumulation of moving sands in southwest Bafgh, an erg of 37 km² areas was made. In order to control wind erosion in these areas, source of aeolian deposits were determined using stepwise determination method. Investigations showed that erosive wind blew from southwest and transported aeolian sands, depositing them on sand dune areas. Geomorphological studies and mineralogy showed that source of sand dunes were local and near them, including some part of pediment in southwest of erg, Zarand Shoor dry river, and wind erosion facies in these areas. Generally, the main source of aeolian deposits extended from sand dune areas to Zarand Shoor dry river, and secondary source sandy desert nearby.

Keywords: Erg, Wind break, Biological method

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