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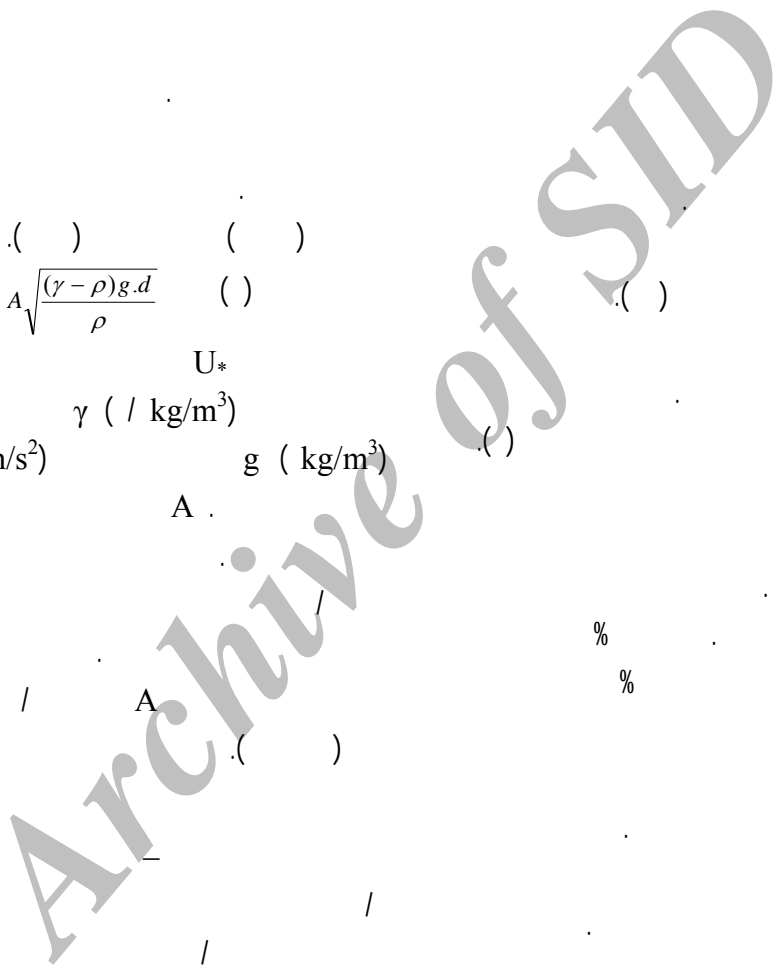
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$$U_* = A \sqrt{\frac{(\gamma - \rho)g.d}{\rho}} \quad (.)$$

ρ (m/s) U_*
 d (m/s²) γ (/ kg/m³)
 g (kg/m³)
 A



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Fluid threshold
 Impact threshold
 Bagnold
 Iversen et al.

Detachment
 Transportation
 Abrasion
 Sorting
^s sedimentation
 Erosivity factors
 Erodibility factors
 Threshold velocity

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pH
pH.
pH
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EDTA
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Matlab Excel
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Desert pavement

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- PH-meter- Johnway model
 - Conductivity-meter. Johnway model
 - Flame-photometer
 - Kitson & Mellon
 - Ayers &Campbel
 - Wakley
 - Spectrophotometry
 - Wind –erosion meter

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(Sebkha)

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$$Gr \geq 90\% \dots, 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4mm \dots U_* \geq 14m/s$$

$$10\% \geq Gr \geq 90\% \dots 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4mm \dots U_* = -1.5568 \ln[(1 - 0.01Gr) \exp(-d)] + 5.624 \dots R^2 = 0.7935$$

$$Gr \leq 10\% \dots, 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4 \dots U_* \leq 5m/s$$

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$$Gr \geq 90\% \dots, 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4mm \dots U_* \geq 14m/s$$

$$10\% \geq Gr \geq 90\% \dots 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4mm \dots U_* = 4.1098 [(1 - 0.01Gr) CaSO_4 \exp(-d) / EC_e]^{-0.1522} \dots R^2 = 0.7747$$

$$Gr \leq 10\% \dots, 0.09 \geq md \geq 2.4 \dots U_* \leq 5m/s$$

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U*

Gr

d

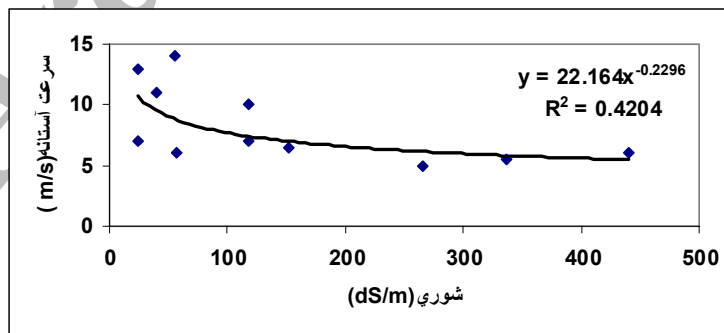
CaSO4 ()

EC_e

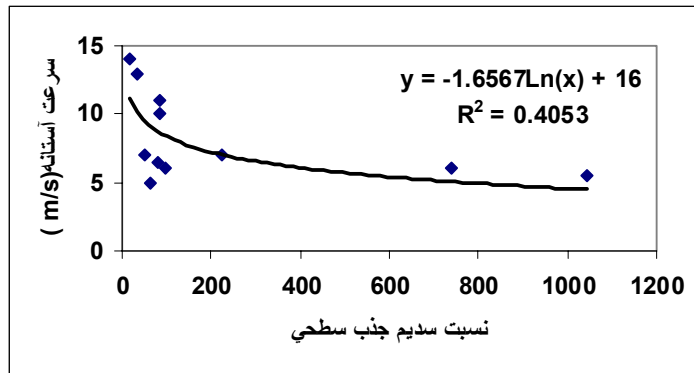
(dS/m)

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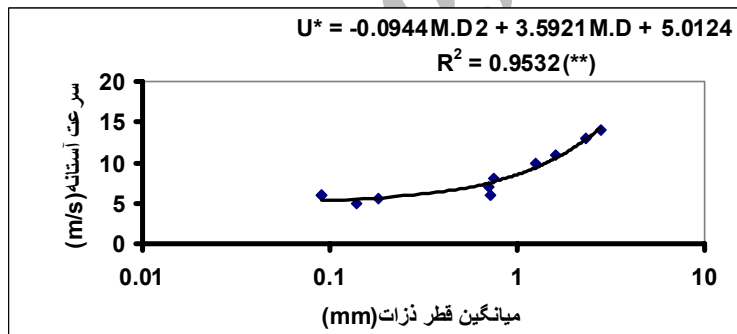
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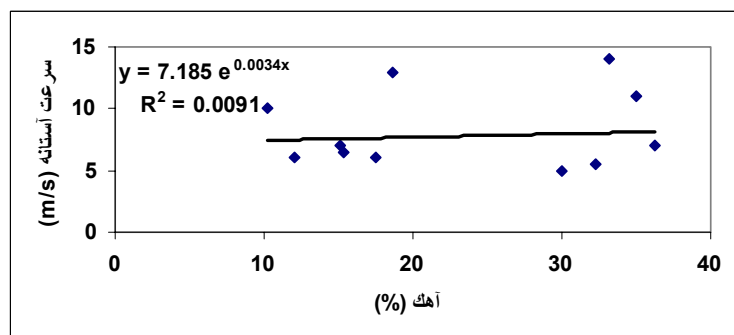
(%)



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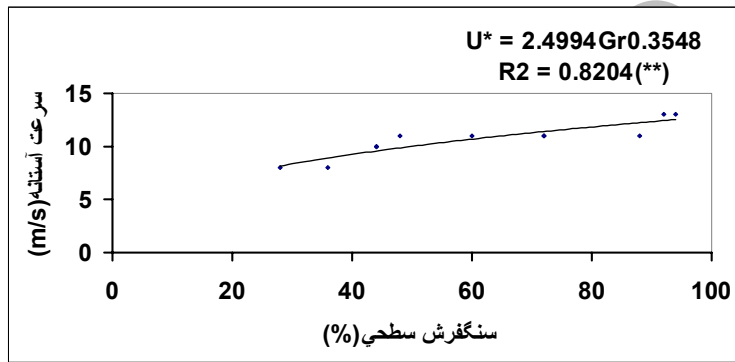
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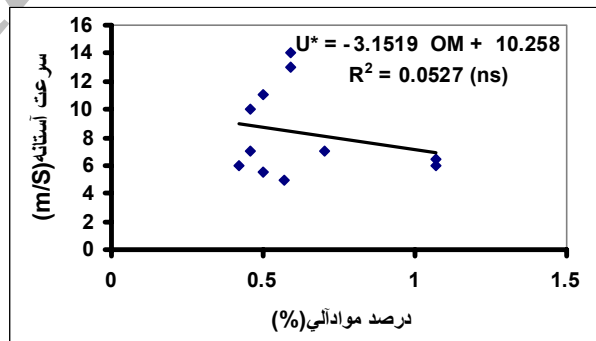
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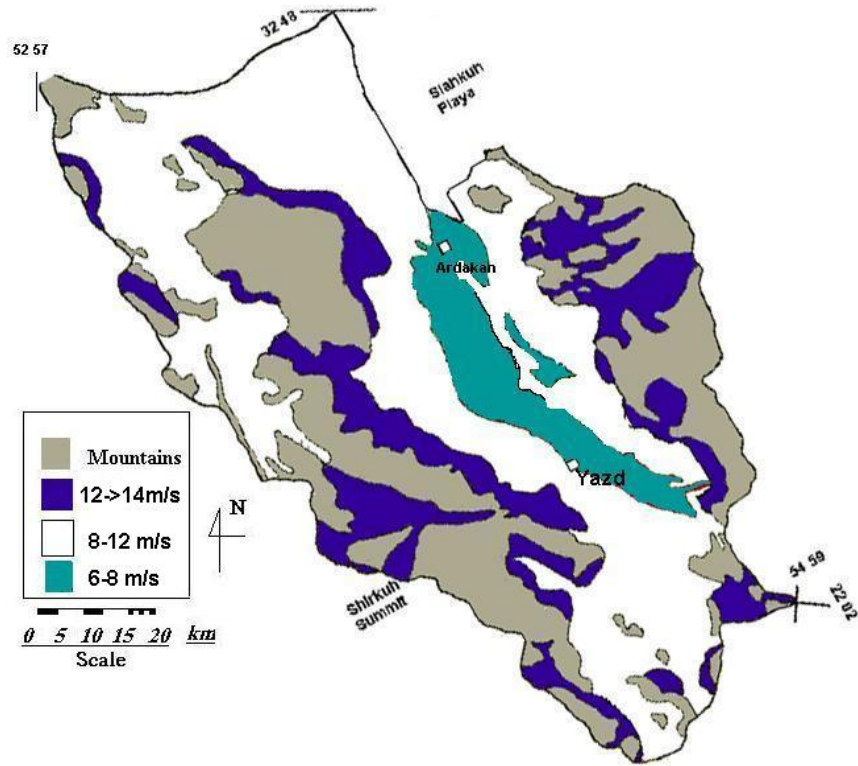
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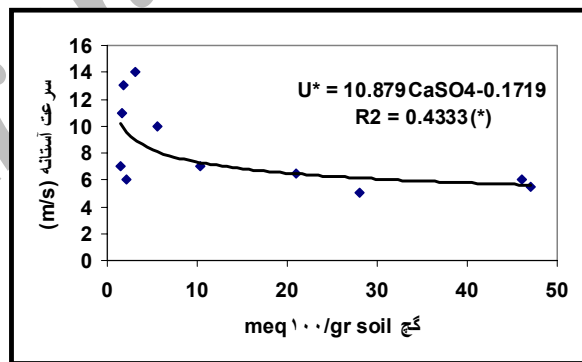


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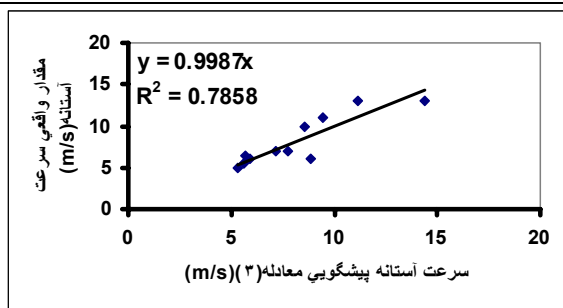
$$R^2=1 \quad Y=X$$



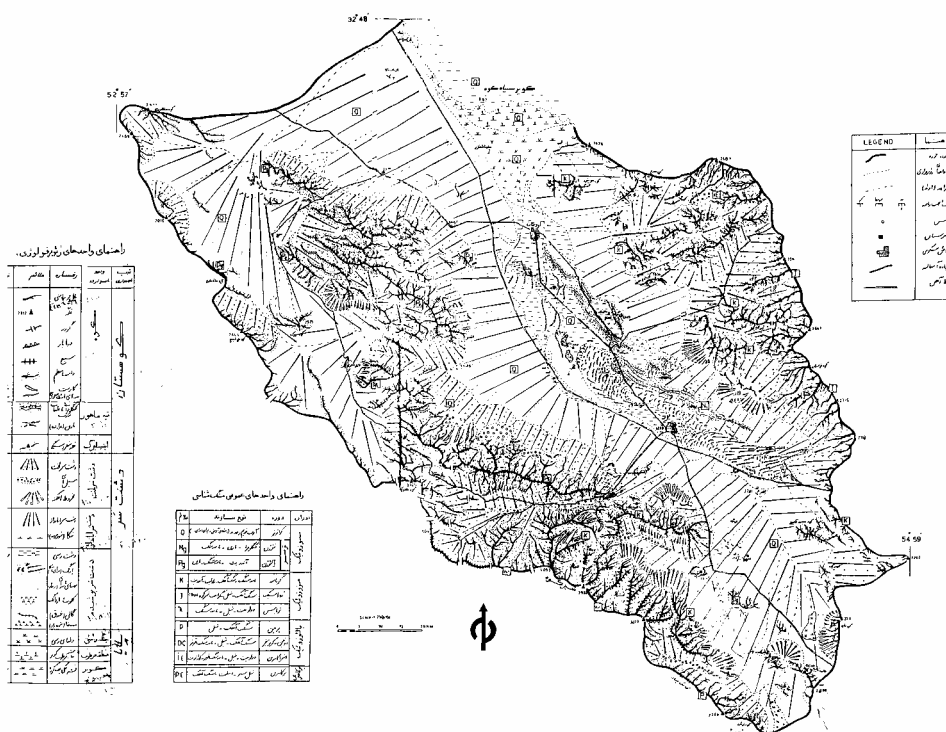
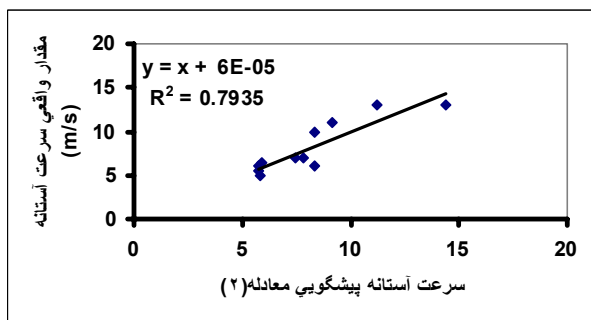
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(wind erosion meter)

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Threshold velocity relation to soil physical and chemical properties in Iranian central plain (case study: Yazd- Ardakan plain)

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M.R.Ekhtesasi²

Abstract

Wind erosion is one of the main important natural phenomena in arid and hyper-arid regions. Wind erosion is due to blowing the erosive wind on dry, soft and erodible soil. Soil particles transport in three mechanisms: creeping, saltation and suspension. Wind erosion causes serious damage in environment. In this research, the investigators try to recognize the soil physical and chemical properties relationship to threshold velocity. Threshold velocity was measured in natural soil surface condition by a portable wind tunnel (wind erosion meter). Soil samples were air dried. Desert pavement, mean diameter of soil particles, electrical conductivity, sodium adsorption rate, gypsum, organic matter and lime were determined. The relationship between desert pavement and mean diameter of soil particles is more significant than other factors to threshold velocity. The mathematical function is detected in two models on the basis of main physical properties and main physico-chemical properties.

Key word: Wind erosion, Threshold velocity, soil chemical, physical properties

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