Morphoemtric Study
(Al kandeel Wadi Basin)

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Abstract

The basin of Al-Kandeel Valley represents one of the basins of western northern area's mountains in the Syrian Arab Republic which is situated just like the axe in the eastern northern and western southern direction covering approximately 155km2 with a length rating 20km of complicated geology character (Structurally & Constructively) where you can find a variety of surface rocks among of which there are metamorphic and sedimentary rocks that are of severe dislocation as being subject of high construction potential imposed by the location of the area under the aspect of thrust of the Arab plate under the Jurassic plate. Its height is gradually rating clearly from the eastern northern to western southern. The values of its local terrain rated between 5 m/km2 in its plain area at the drain point and 375 m/km2 at the mountain eastern northern area. The climate prevailing in this area is of seasonal rains and classified under the Mediterranean Climate (Plain-Mountain).

The basin of triangular share whose base is situated in the south and its head is situated in the north and is not symmetric due to being effected by cracks caused the rise of a side of it, which is the eastern side and occult the other side so it's aquatic network spread to the east climbing the raised side due to the backing down corrosion processes.

The total length of watercourses rated about 675km and they were 2066 watercourses constituted the percentage of the watercourses belonging to the first rank rating 75%. The grade of main watercourse

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rated the seventh grade, while the density of all watercourses lengths and the density of their general number were alternatively 5km/km2 and 15watercourse/km 2. There is a clear local discrepancy in their value inside the basin as clarified through the kilometric maps prepared for this purpose. This basin is classified among the basins of very soft topographical texture despite the wide-spread of forests rating of 80% of its covering area. Under such situation, the researcher was obliged to ascertain that the formation of the aquatic drainage network and its evolution took place prior to the formation of forests on its surface. Meanwhile, the direction of the aquatic watercourses was in compliance with the cracks direction at the general level or according to the general directions. Cracks were subject of the western-eastern directions category followed by the cracks of southern-northern directions, and then we have the northern, western, southern and western directions. Finally, we have the cracks of the northern-western and southern-eastern directions while the eastern-western then the northern-southern prevailed in the aquatic streams followed by the northern western-southern eastern direction and then the northern eastern-southern western direction. This contradiction was interpreted under the 3 & 4 categories for both changes under the influence of the slopes direction that are in squareness with the cracks axes.