

**

*

-

-

*

-

**

"

.2004

2

¹- . 0.24

¹- . 0.26

Cantilever failur

. ¹- . ³ 0.38

The Effect Of The Erosion types On The TopographyOf Shatt Al-Arab River

Albahili, N.

Albadran, B.*

Al-Hadi, S.**

Marine Science Centre, University of Basrah.

**College of Science, University of Basrah.*

*** College of Agriculture, University of Basrah.*

Abstract

The sigment of Shatt Al- Arab river, which lies between the Sundibad and Umm- Alrissass islands has been selected as a study area. The geometric properties of the banks were measured.. Nine river cross sections are selected in order to determine the annual linear erosion rates of the banks as well as the hydrological properties of Shatt Al- Arab river, and block failure. Field measurements were carriedout from Jan. to Dec. 2004. Echosounder was used to measure the depth, and the current meter was also applied to measure the water velocity. For calculation of erosion rate, the pin method and field observation were used. Six boreholes of 2 meters in depth were boring, three boreholes in each riverbank, for ground water level monitoring and to measure the geotechnical properties of riverbank soils. Theoretical equations were also applied to calculate the critical shear velocity. This study has shown that the two sides of all cross sections of the stations, except the west side at maqaal region, have been exposed to sedimentation process. The highest degree of the bed erosion has occurred at Hamdan region, while the lowest degree exist at Abu Flus region. The linear erosion rate of the banks varies, the highest value of the rate is between May and June, while the lowest value between December and February. The annual total rate which was calculated by the pin method is 0.26 m.year^{-1} and 0.24 m.year^{-1} by the field reference method. The block failure type is the common bank failure, and the cantilever failure is widspeard at some regions of Shatt Al- Arab river, whereas the rate of the soil volume removed from the banks in the form of blocks has been $0.38 \text{ m}^3.\text{year}^{-1}$ for each one meter of bank, this value has exceeded the rate of erosion calculated by the pin method.

Bank face Hudson (1981)

.Failure

Petts and Foster (1985)

Stefano and .(Blockes failure)

Arno Nicola (2001)

Alcove-shaped failure

Slab failure

Debris Mass movement Albadran (1987)

Shear flow plane

Cantilever or beam failure

.undercutting

% 57 Darby and Thorne (2000)

(Planar failure)

Toe scour

Simon et al. (1999) . Oversteep

: (Thorne,1990)

Andrew et al. (2002)

Shields et al. (2000)

Wolman (1959) . Center line

.
 . Pin Thorne (1981)
 (Albadran et al., 2002)

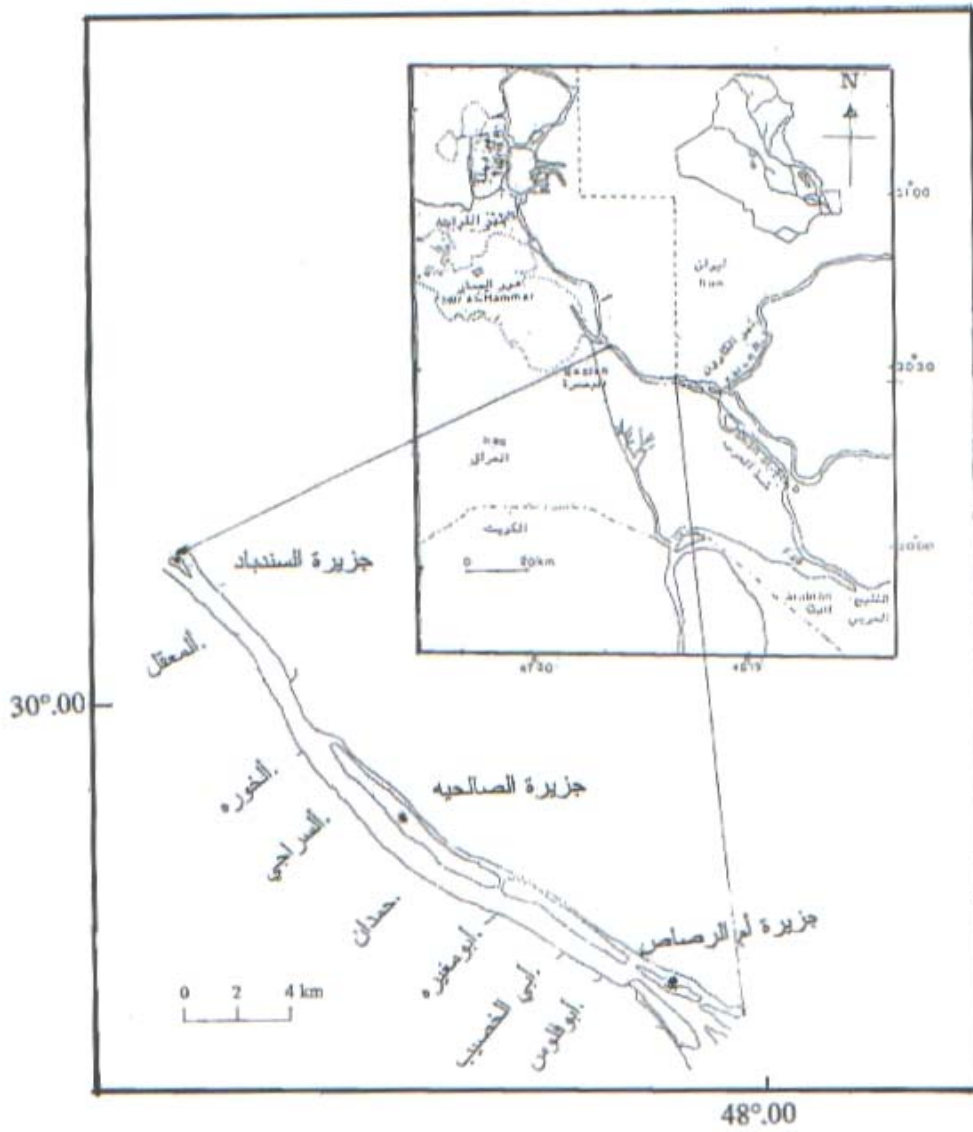
Pin method
 Block failur

.(1) "
 .
 . (2)

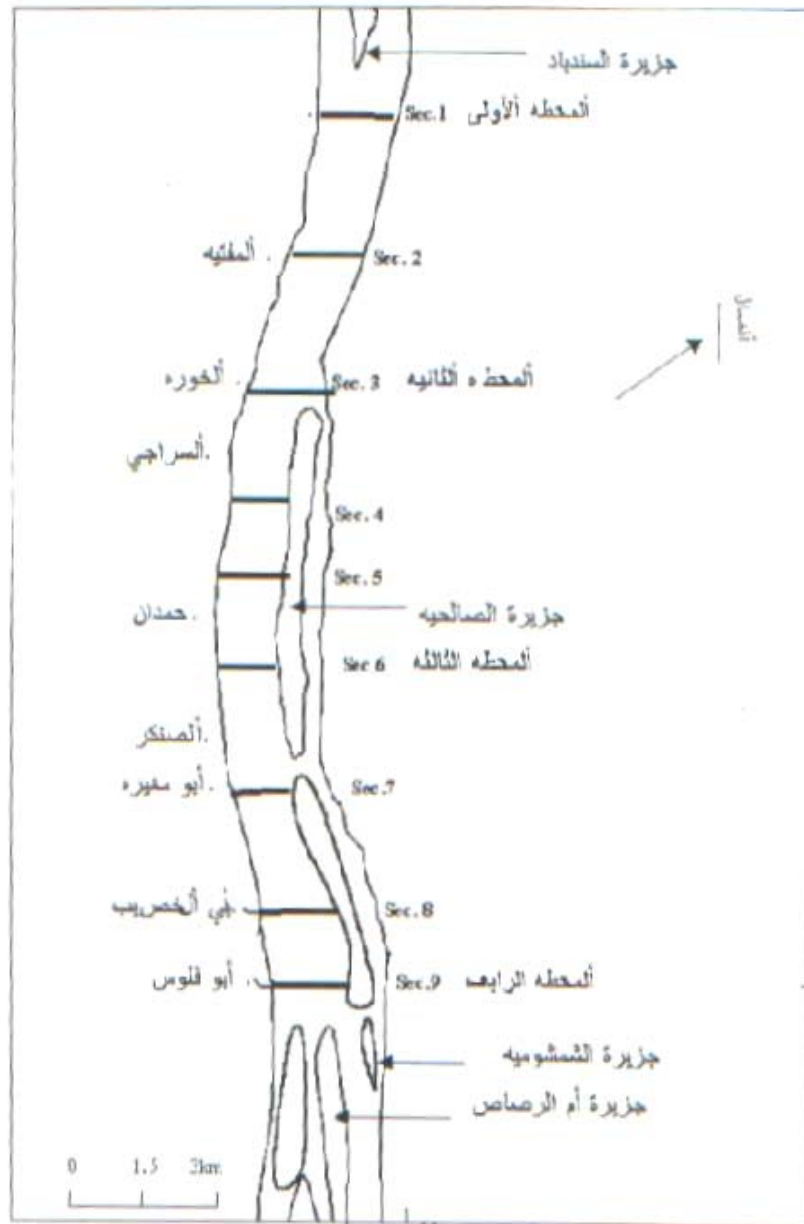
9 6 1

40
 (Grab sampler)

"



شكل (1) موقع الدراسة

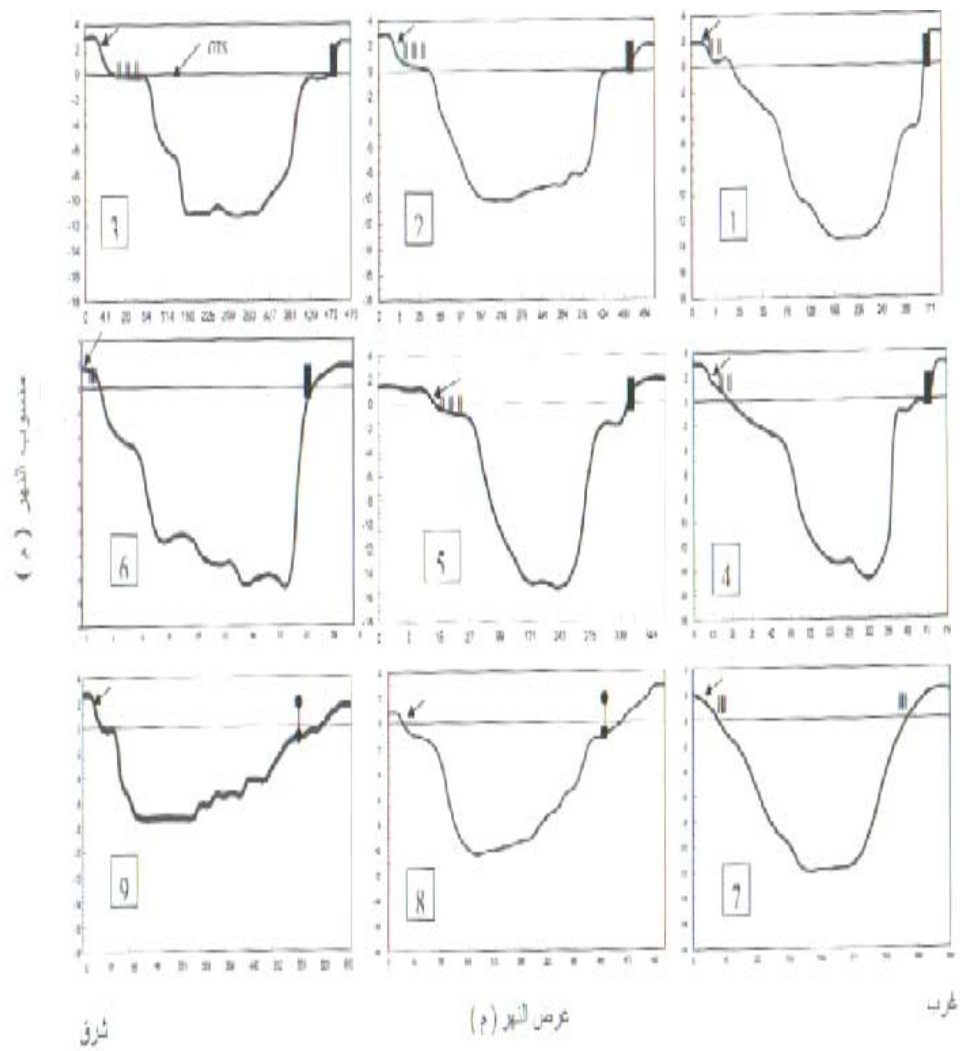


شكل (2) توزيع المقاطع العرضية في منطقة الدراسة

Soil) Black et al. (1965)
 (5000 SediGraph .() (Suspension
 Et ,Micromeritics)
 Head (1980)
 (Echosounder)
 (Precision echosounder recorder Model PS-10E)
 " (Level)
 GTS (Geodetic Triangulation System) GTS
 .
 (Current meter
 Cm₂ , Toho Dantan Co.)
 . 9 6 1
 Bowden (1960) ()
 1- . and Sharaf AL-Din
 (1968) Yallin (1977)
 2- . (τ_{cr}) Mignoit
 . Yallin (1977) (τ_o)
 2-
 τ_{cr} >τ_o τ_{cr} <τ_o
 .τ_{cr} =τ_o
 (Pin method)
 .
 (. (3)
 Thorne 1981)

2004

2004



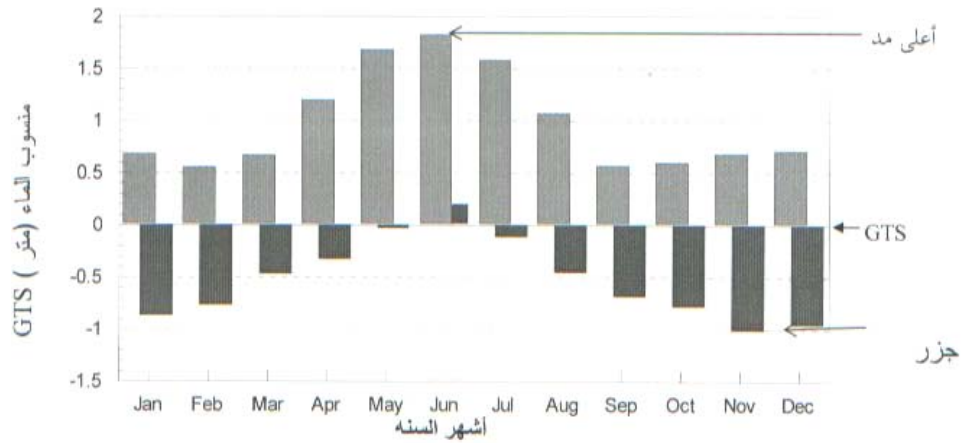
شكل (3) لشكل المقاطع العرضية مع مواقع الأوتاد والصفقات المحمية بسياج من الطليوق والغطاء النباتي بأرواحه المختلفة في كل مقطع

↑ موقع الوند ، **سياج من الطوبوق** ، *Laustolia* ، **الجوزان** ، **كمران** *P. pargaloides*

Augur holes Auger
 5 ()
 . 2 5
 (13)

-1

(4)
 () 2004
 GTS 1.00 -
 GTS 0.98 + GTS 1.81+



شكل (4) مناسيب المد والجزر في شط العرب عند منطقة العشار لسنة 2004 منسوبه الى معدل مستوى سطح البحر GTS

Tidal

(Spring tide)

(phases)

(Neap tide)

-2

$$2- \quad 108.9 - 57.6$$

$$. (1)$$

$$. 1- \quad 0.33 - 0.22$$

.(Yalin , 1977)

جدول (1) قيم معدل السرعة وجهد القص لجريان النهر

المقطع	الموقع	معدل سرعة الجريان (U*) م. ث ⁻¹	جهد القص للجريان (τ_0) نيوتن.م ⁻²
الأول	الشرق	0.31	96.1
	الوسط	0.31	96.1
	الغرب	0.29	84.1
السادس	الشرق	0.25	62.5
	الوسط	0.33	108.9
	الغرب	0.24	57.6
التاسع	الشرق	0.28	48.4
	الوسط	0.29	82.1
	الغرب	0.22	84.4

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tau_o - \tau_{cr} \\ 7,6,5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

"
" "

25

GTS 5.0–

.(5)

(7)

(6)

(Leopold et

.al ., 1964)

.

. (Yallin , 1977)

(I.P.A.,1977)

) 200

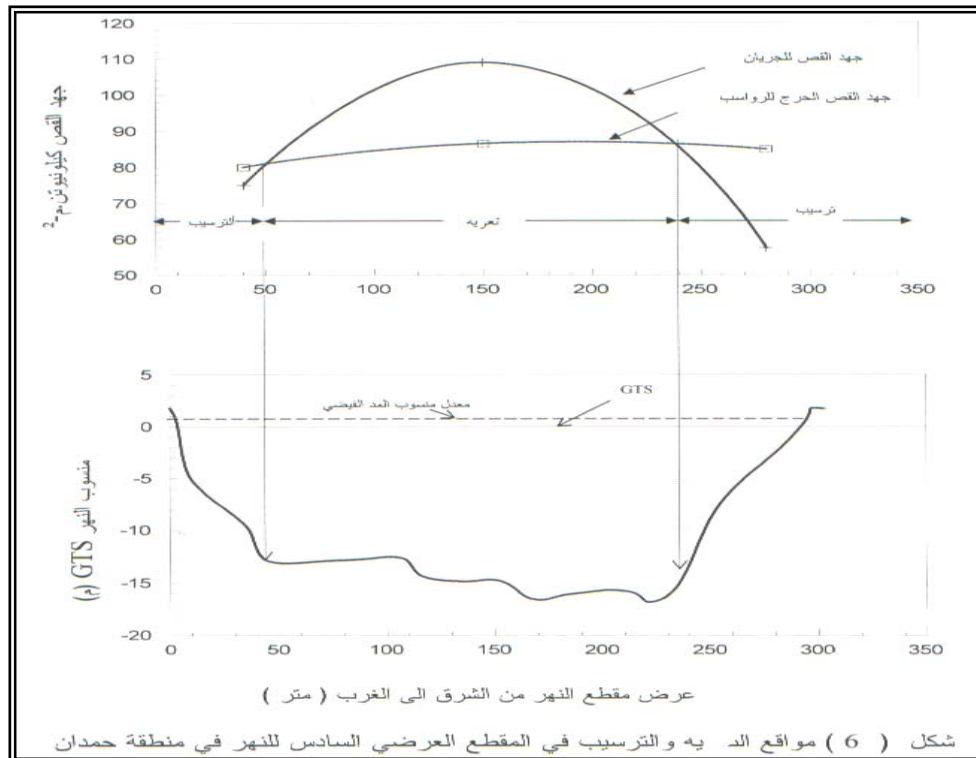
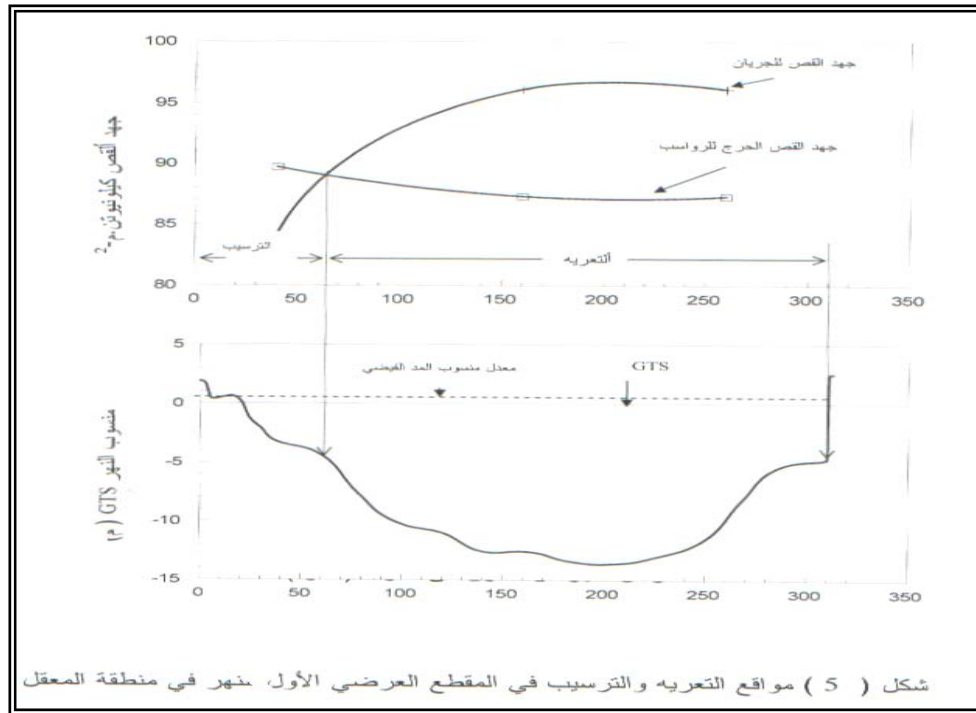
.

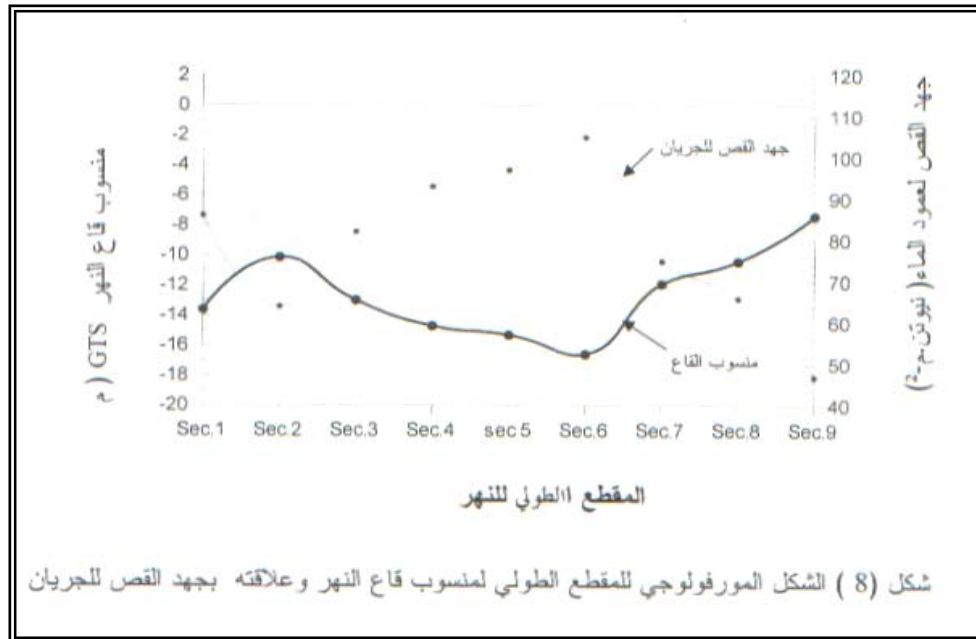
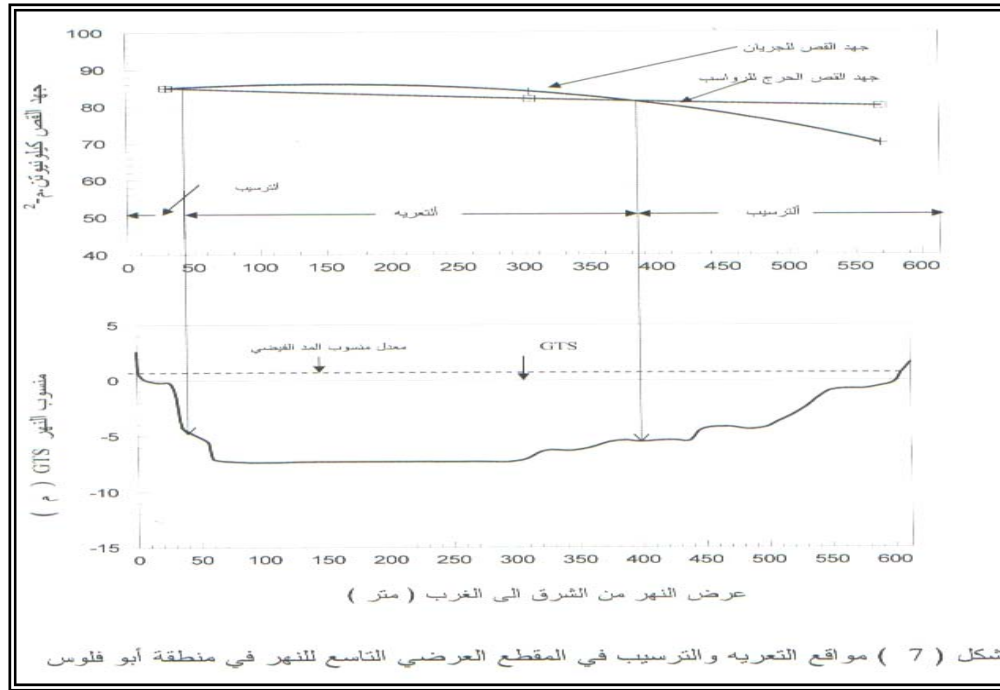
(7

GTS - 16.0

. (8) GTS - 7.0

. (Yallin , 1977)





- 4

-

1^{-} . 0.35- 0.14

.(2)

"

-

1^{-} . 0.08

0.26

- 2

1^{-} . 0.02

. 1^{-} .

.

(10 9)

. (GSA,2004)

"

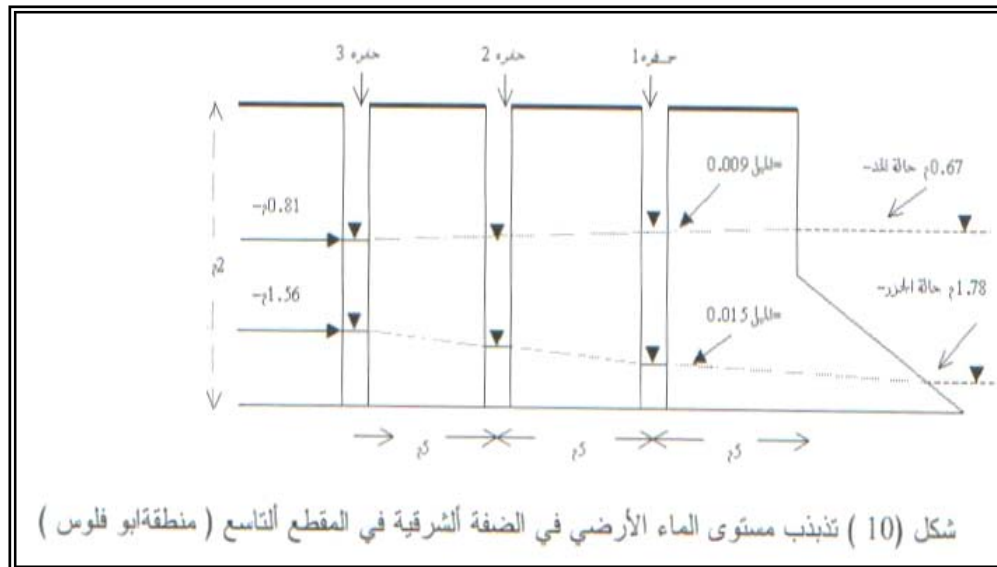
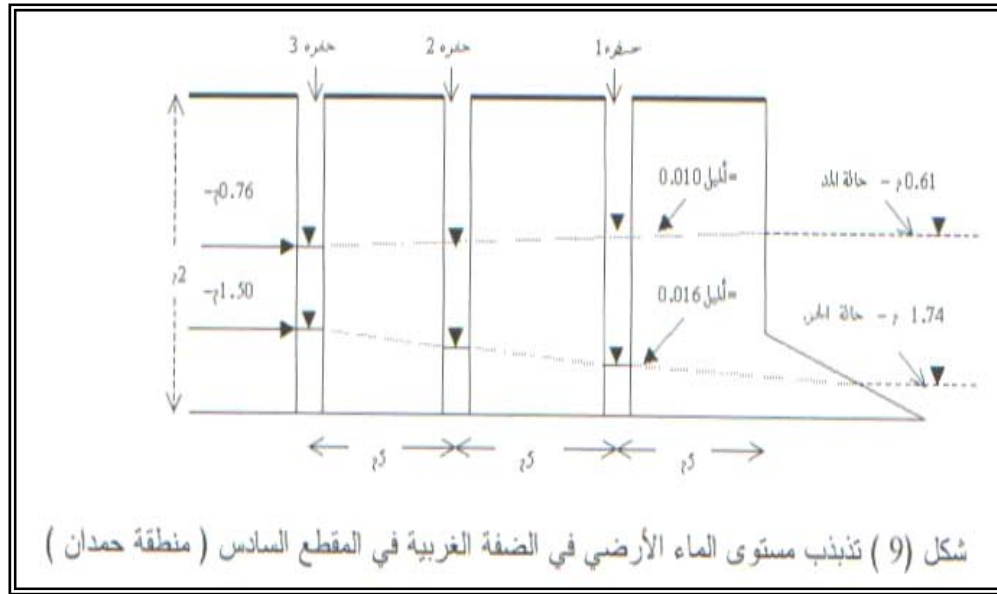
. (Andrew et al., 2002)

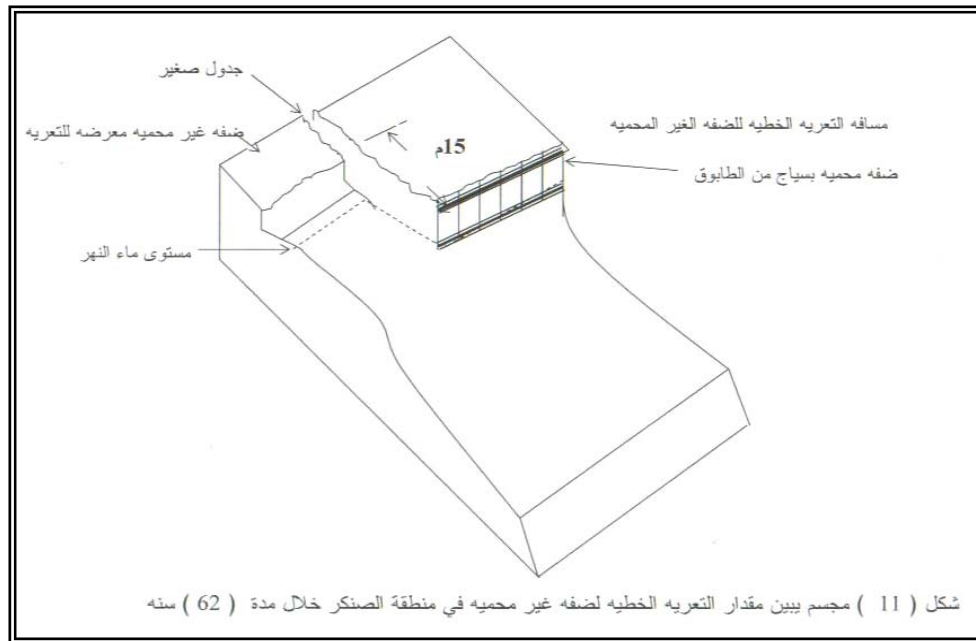
"

1^{-} . 0.26

1942

.(11) 1^{-} . 0.24





-1 3 0.38

. (3) 0.61
 . (2)

. (Thorne , 1990)

Scouring Cantilever failure
 Bank toe

جدول (2) معدلات قياسات التعرية الخطية باستخدام طريقة الأوتاك مقياسه بالمتر لسنة 2004.

المقطع	ارتفاع الضفة (متر)	ك 2 + شباط	آذار + نيسان	مايس + حزيران	تموز + آب	أيلول + ت 1	ت 2 + ت 1	المعدل ألكي
1	0.90	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.14
2	1.15	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.30
3	1.12	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.02	10.0	0.25
4	0.92	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.25
5	0.85	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.21
6	1.30	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.20
7	0.85	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.14
8	0.65	0.02	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.33
9	0.70	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.02	50.3
المعدل	0.85	0.02	0.04	0.08	70.0	0.03	0.02	0.26

.()

(3)

³) (	(³)	**	*				
0.59	1.94	0.70	0.84	3.30			1
0.13	0.55	0.40	0.33	4.20			2
0.10	0.05	0.27	0.40	0.50			3
0.59	2.12	0.62	0.95	3.60			4
0.17	0.07	0.30	0.62	0.40			5
0.42	1.83	0.85	0.50	4.30			6
0.36	0.22	0.70	0.52	0.61			7
0.08	0.02	0.25	0.31	0.25			8
0.73	2.77	0.90	0.81	3.80			9
0.08	0.04	0.41	0.21	0.51			10
0.23	0.40	0.51	0.45	1.75			11
0.51	2.00	0.63	0.81	3.92			12
0.61	2.68	0.91	0.72	4.10			13
0.08	0.02	0.25	0.31	0.23			14
0.66	2.19	0.82	0.81	3.30			15
0.17	0.06	0.70	0.25	0.35			16
0.92	3.40	0.92	1.00	3.70			17
0.04	0.01	0.32	0.15	0.22			18
0.68	1.79	0.85	0.81	2.60			19
0.38	1.65	0.61					

*

**

Cantilever			
(Darby and Thorne , 2000) (oversteeping)			
Driving forces			
) Resisting forces	(		)
. (Stephen and Colin, 1986) (			
(Massimo and Nicola , 1999)			
"			
			.
			- 1
			.
			-2
-	-1	. 0.08	-1 . 0.26
-			1 . 0.02
			.
			-
			.
			-1 . 0.24
			.
.			.
.	3	0.38	- 3
			1-
			.
			-1 . 0.61
Slabs	Aggregat		
.Cantilever failures			
			.

- Albadran, A., 1987. Factors influencing riverbank stability in the Tigris and Shatt Al-Arab water ways. Unpubl. Ph.D. Thesis, univ. of Dundee.
- Albadran, B., Al-Manssory, F. and Al-Bahily, N., 2002. Erosion and sedimentation processes in the Shatt Al-Arab River, south of Iraq. *Marina Mesopotamica*, v. 17(2): 285-292.
- Andrew, S., Robert, E.T., Andera, C., and Shield, F.D., 2002. Case study : Channel stability of the Missouri river, eastern Montana V.128 (10).
- Black, C. A., Evans, D. D., White, J. L., Ensminger, L. E. and Clark, E. 1965. Method of soil analysis, physical mineralogical properties. Amer. Soc. Agro. No.9. Madisan, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
- Bowden, M. F. and Sharaf Al- Din, 1960. Circulaion salinity and river discharge in the Merest Estuary. *Geophy. J. Roy. Ast. Soc.* V.10, pp: 383-40
- British standard BS 1377: 1975. Method of test for soils for civil engineering purposes. British Standard Institution, London.
- Darby, S. E., and Thorne, C. R., 2000. A river runs through it: Morphological and landowner sensitivities along the upper Missouri river, Montana, USA. *Trans. British Geog.* V.25(1), pp: 91-107.
- Geological Society of America (GSA), 2004. Bank stability resulting fro rapid flood recession along the licking river, Kentucky North-Central Section . 38th annual meeting of Hydrology and Environmental Geology
- Head, K. H. 1980. Manual of soil laboratory testing. V. 1. Pantech Press, London.
- Hudson, N. W., 1981. Soil Conservation. 2nd. Ed. Batsford, U.K.
- I.P. A.(Iraqi Port Administration),1977. The shatt Al-Arab project Inter. report, Directorate General of Studies and Designs, and Polservices, Join Venture
- Leopold, L. B. Wolman, M. C. and Miller, J. P., 1964. Fluvial process. In : *Geomorphology*. Ed. W. H. Freeman. Sanfrancisco.

- Massimo, R. and Nicola, C., 1999. Stability of stream banks formed in partially saturated soils and effects of negative pore water pressures :The Sieve river (Italy). *Geomorphology*, V.26, pp: 253 – 277.
- Mignoit, C., 1968. A study of the physical properties of various forms of very fine sediments and their behavior under hydrodynamic action *Lahoulle Blanche*, V. 7, pp: 591 – 620.
- Petts, G. and Foster, I., 1985. *Rivers and landscape*. Arnold, London.
- Shields, J. F., Simon, A. and Steffen, L., 2000. Reservoir effects on DD Domn stream river channel migration. *J. Environ. Conserv.*, v. 27 (11), pp: 54 –66.
- Simon, A., Shields, F. D., Ettema, R., Alonso, C., Marshall, M., Curini,A. and Steffen, L., 1999. Channel erosion on the Missouri river, Montana between Fork Peck dam and North Dakota border. Research Rep. 12,USDA Agricultural Research Laboratory, Oxford, Miss.
- Stephen, E. D. and Colin, R. T., 1986. Development and testing of riverbank- stability analysis. *J. of Hydro.. Eng.*, V. 112 (8).
- Stefano, D., and Nicola, C., 2001. Failure mechanisms and pore water pressure conditions: Analysis of riverbank along the Arno River(Central Italy). *Dep. Of Civil Eng. Univ. of Deg.*
- Thorne C. R., 1981. Field measurements of rates of bank erosion and sediment transport measurement, *Pro. of Florence Symposium*, Jun, 1981. *IAHS Publ. No. 133*.
- Thorne, C. R. 1990. Effect of vegetation on river bank erosion and stability. In: *Vegetation And erosion*. Ed. Thorne, J. B. John Wiley and Sons . Chi Chester,pp. 125 – 144.
- Wolman, M. G., 1959. Factors influencing erosion of cohesive riverbanks. *Am. J. Sci.* V. 257, pp: 204 – 216.
- Yallin, M. S., 1977. *Mechanics of sediments transport* (2nd ed.). Bergman press.