عنوان فارسی مقاله:
منشا شوری ابهای زیرزمینی در در Morsott-El Aouinet basin در شمال شرقی الجزایر: روانکرد ایزوتوپ های زیست محيطی و هیدروشیمیایی

عنوان انگلیسی مقاله:
Origin of groundwater salinity in the Morsott-El Aouinet basin, Northeastern Algeria: hydrochemical and environmental isotopes approaches

توجه!
این فایل تنها قسمتی از ترجمه میباشد. برای تهیه مقاله ترجمه شده کامل با فرمت ورد (قابل ویرایش) همراه با نسخه انگلیسی مقاله، اینجا کلیک کنید.
6. Conclusion

The groundwater quality can be described as bad on the whole of the study area, except for some samples.

A high concentration of elements like chlorides, sodium, sulphate, etc. constitutes a visual harmful effect and can make necessary the water treatment.

A problem of salinity was recognized in almost all the study area due to the influence of triassic formations rich in halites (Boukhadra and Masloula diapers).

The cartographic representations of the different geochemical parameters show that the natural qualities of groundwaters vary according to the geological and hydrogeological contexts and also allowed us to locate the anomalies of salinity.

The ionic speciation and mineral dissolution/precipitation was calculated by WATEQF package software. The increase in salinity is related to the dissolution and/or precipitation processes during the water–rock interaction and to the cationic exchange between sodium and calcium.

The isotopic analysis of some groundwater samples shows a similarity with the meteoric waters reflect their short residence time and a lowest evaporation phenomenon of infiltrated groundwater.