

---

\*

( / / : // : )

( )

/

( )

(m<sup>3</sup>/m.year)

/ ( ) -

( )

/ (UD)

برآیند

:

---

Sahro-Sahelian

Fryberger *et al.* )

.(al.,1984

-

(Ekhtesasi, 2004)

Mashhadi & Feiznia, )

.(2008

( )

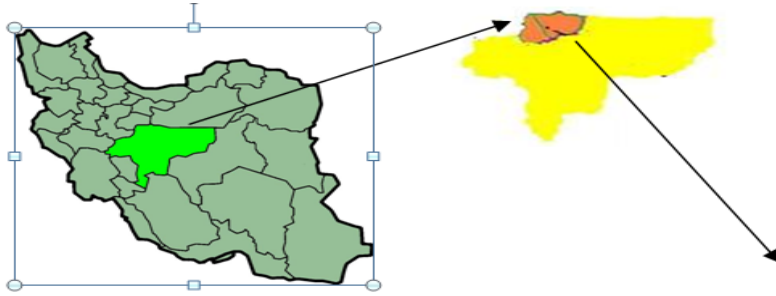
( )

.(Ahmadi, 2006)

تأثير .(Mainguet, 1986)

( )

(Ahmadi, 1999)



WDconvert

Lake

/

)

WRplot

( m/s

( / )

(Ekhtesasi et al.<sup>1</sup>

al., 2005)

( )

( )

(DP)

;

)

(

)

(

)

(

<sup>1</sup> SandRose Graph  
<sup>2</sup> Drift Potential

( ) :RDP RDP  
 DP RDD  
 ( ) :RDD (v.u)  
 : UDI  
 )  
 ( UDI =RDP/ DPt (Ekhtesasi *et al.*, 2005)

(Fryberger & dyne,  
 1979)  
 (Wang *et al.*, 2003)  
 UDI ( )  
*al.*, 2003)

( )  
<sup>3</sup>DPt  
 ( ) DP  
 DPt  
 DPt  
 ( )  
 )  
 (

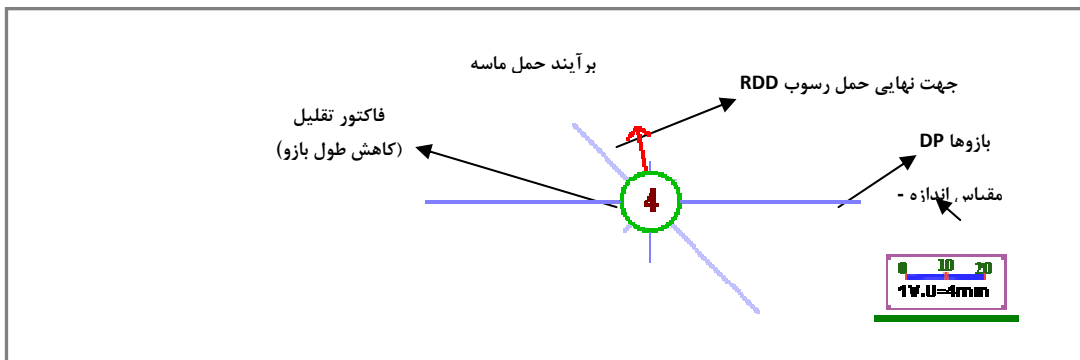
---

<sup>4</sup> Uni Directional Index

---

<sup>1</sup> Resultant Drift Potential.  
<sup>2</sup> Resultant Drift Direction  
<sup>3</sup> Total Drift Potential

(Ekhtesasi *et al.*, 2005)



**Sandrose Graph**

( )

**DPt**

>

<

<

>

( ) **UDI**

**UDI = RDP / DPt**

> /

/ /

< /

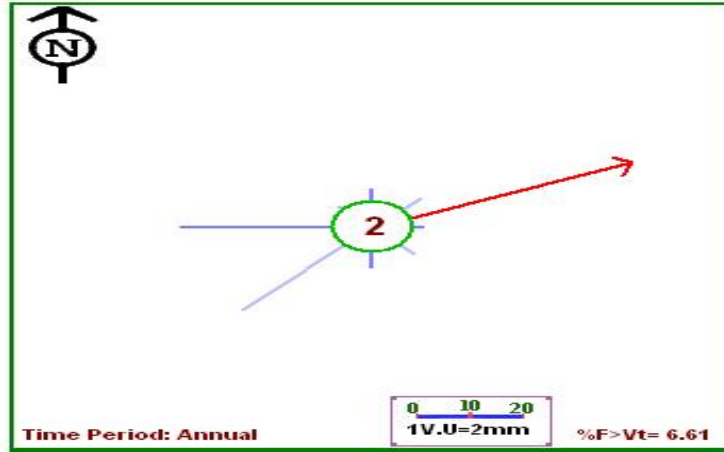
DPt

( )

/ /

( )

/



Sand Rose indices	
DPT	100.8
RDP	59.237
RDD	68
RDP/DPT	0.588

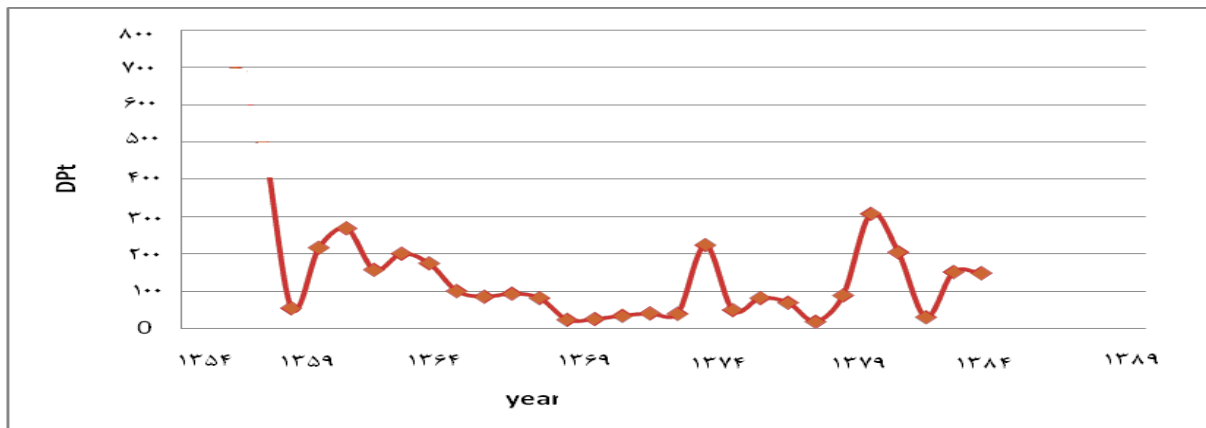
DP	
N= 5.4	S= 5.6
NE= 6.8	SW= 35.9
E= 2.3	W= 38
SE= 4.5	NW= 2.3

( - )

( )

DPT

( ) ( )



( - )

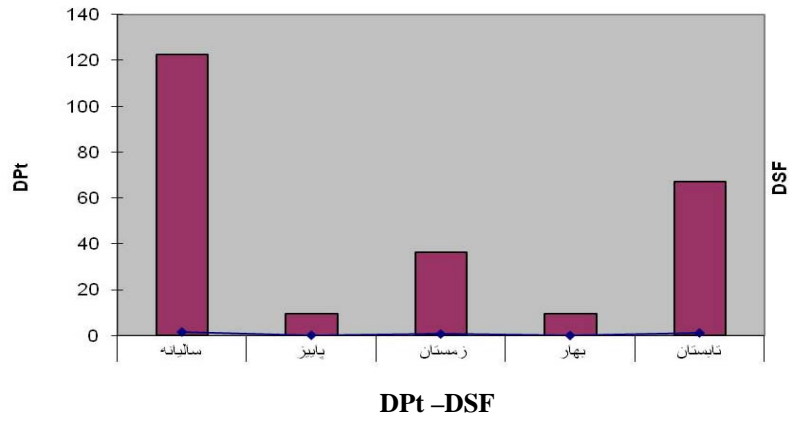
DPT

( / / )

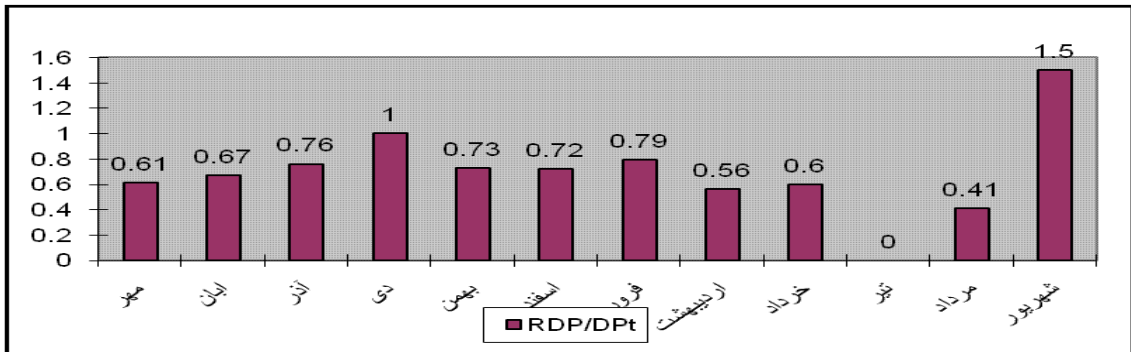
DPT

( / )

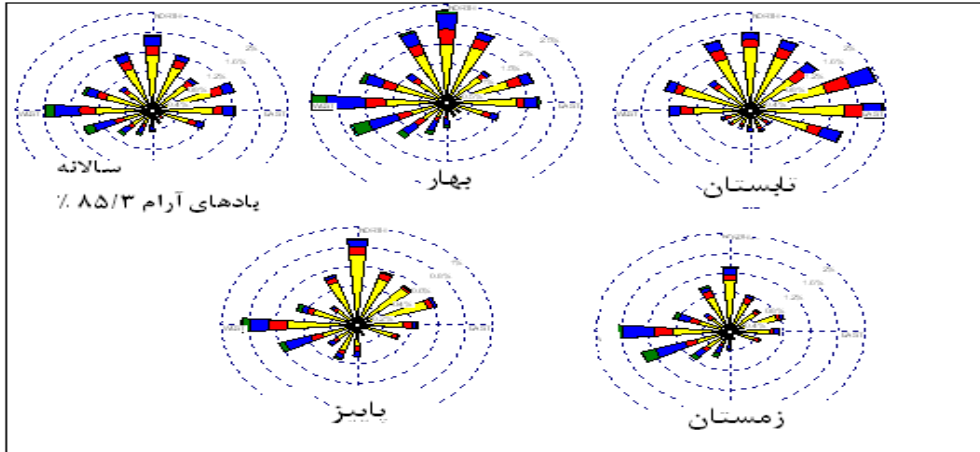
DSF  
( )



( / ) ( / )



( )



( - )

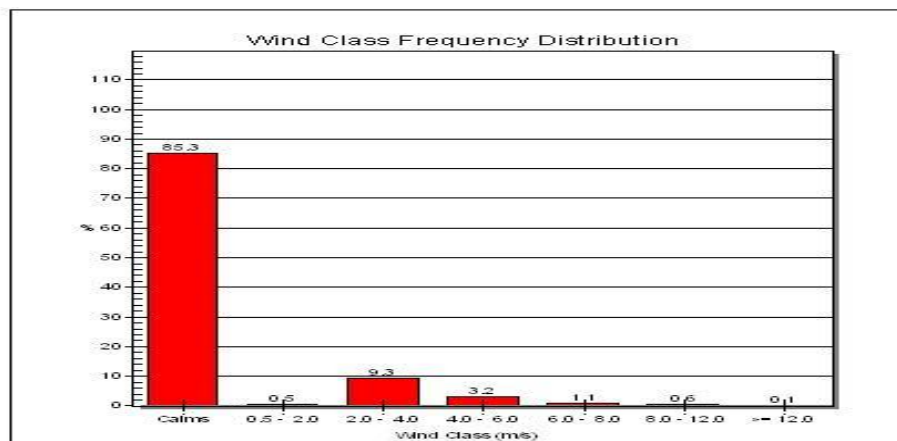
( )

( )

/

( )

/

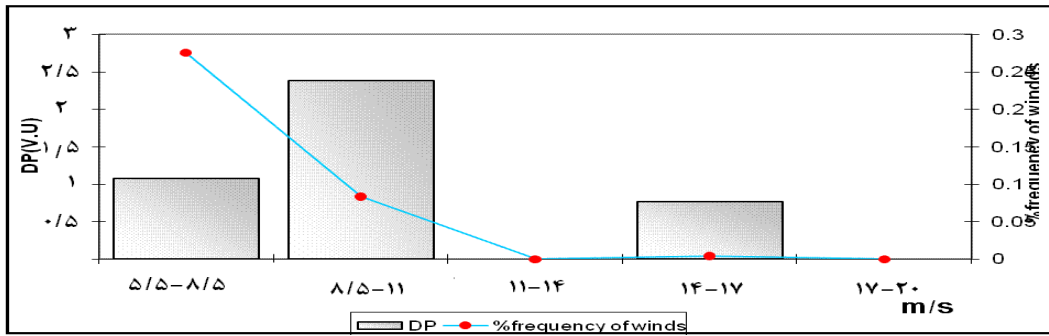


( - )

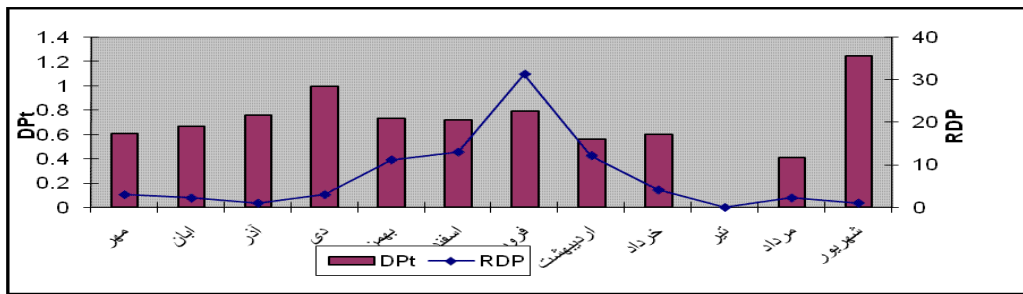
( )

/





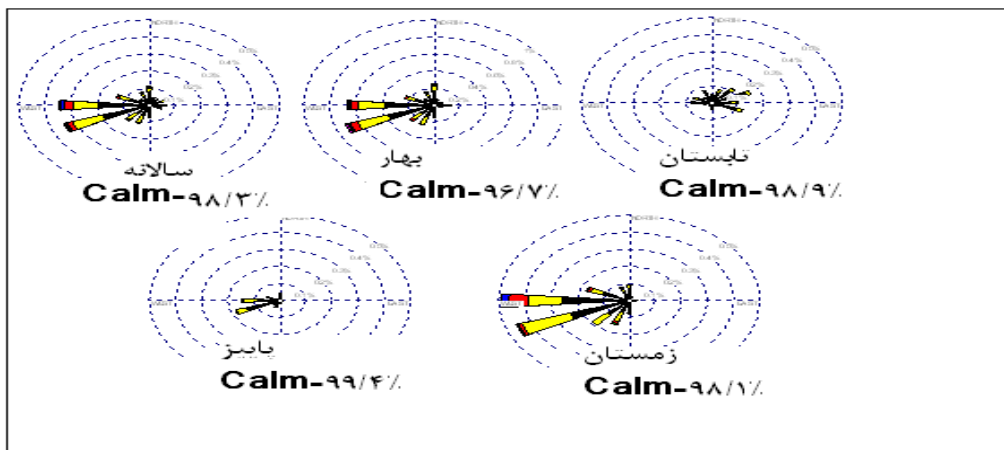
RDP-DPt  
RDP  
DPt



DPt, RDP

) % /

.(



( )

---

( )

DPt

دیگری مثل (Moursy *et al.*, 2001).  
(Wang, 2005) و (Ekhtesasi *et al.*, 2004)  
مطابقت دارد.

## References

- Ahmadi, H. 2006. Applied Geomorphology, 2ed Edition, Tehran University press, 706 P.
- Ahmadi, H.1999. Revival Plan and Extension of Agronomy Susceptible Lands of Kashan Area, Wind Erosion Report, Researches Center of Desert Area of Iran, University of Tehran, 200P.
- Ekhtesasi, M.R. 2004. Investigation of Morphometric and Morphodynamic Geo-faces of Wind Erosion (Yazd-Ardakan Province ).Ph.D Thesis . Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, 237 P.
- Ekhtesasi, M.R., Ahmadi, H., Khalili, A., Saremi Naeini, M.A.and Rajabi, M.R. 2006. An Application of Wind Rose, Storm Rose, and Sand Rose in the Analysis of Wind Erosion and Determining the Direction of Moving Sands. (Case Study Area: Yazd-Ardakan Basin). Journal of Natural Resources 59, 553-542.
- Ekhtesasi, M.R., Saremi Naeini, M.A. and Saremi Naeini, A. 2005. Designing of Sand Rose Graph Software for Sand Drift Potential by Wind . The First Wind Erosion Conference, Yazd, Bahman.
- Frayberger, S., Abdulkadern, A., Thomas, J., Clisham, S.and Khattab G. 1984. Wind sedimentation in the Jafurah sand sea, Saudi Arabia. Sedimentology 31, 413-431.
- Fryberger, S and Dean, G. 1979. Dune forms and wind regime. In A Study of Global Sand Seas, E. McKee, ed., Washington, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1052, 137-170.
- Mainguet, M.M. and Chemin, M.C. 1986. Wind system and sand dunes in the Taklamakan Desert (People's Republic of China). Proceedings of the International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment 20, 827- 834.
- Mashhadi, N. and Feiznia, S. 2008. Studying of removal (detachment ) and transitional regions of wind erosion upon ground indicator (Case study: Khartoran Erg). Desert Journal 13, 75-87.
- Moursy, F., Gaber, E.I. and Samak, M. 2001. Sand Drift Potential in EL – KHANKA , Egypt. Water, Air and Soil Pollution 136, 225-242.
- Tsoar, H. 2005. Sand dune mobility and stability in relation to climate. Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications 357, 50-56.

- 
- Wang, X., Dong, Z., Liu, L. and Qu, J. 2003. Sand sea activity and interactions with climatic parameters in the Taklimakan Sand Sea, China. *Arid environments* 57, 225-238.
  - Wang, X. 2005. Evolution of the southern mu us desert in north china over the past 50 years: an analysis using proxies of human activity and climate parameters. *Land Degrad & Develop* 16, 351–366.

## **Investigation of Sand Drift Potential by Wind (Case Study: Kashan Plain)**

**T. Mesbahzadeh<sup>\*1</sup> and H. Ahmadi<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Ph. D. Student, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Karaj, I.R. Iran

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran I.R. Iran

(Received: 2009/September/06, Accepted: 2011/February/25)

### **Abstract**

Sand dunes mobility is one of the serious problems in arid regions. Since wind regime is one of the important factors in sand dunes formation, its frequency, direction and magnitude can be effective. Amount of wind energy and its directional variability (wind regime) have significant control on the morphology and maintenance of aeolian landforms. By recognizing of morphometric and morphodynamic characteristics, it is possible to control soil erosion. Thus, statistical analysis of wind data using Tsoar index (sand dunes mobility index) in the study area was considered to understand wind regime role in volume and direction of transported sediments. Sand drift potential amount of the study area is 100.8 v.u. and sand flux is 2.358 m<sup>3</sup>/m.year resulted from Lettau – Lettau equation. Considering wind erosion power, the study area is in low class based on Fryberger & Dyne (1979) classification. In spring the wind blowing pattern has west direction and is different from other seasons. Also, the most frequency of blowing wind higher than threshold velocity occurs in this season. Unidirectional index value is 0.64 for this region that results formation of transverse dunes (barkhanoid).

**Keywords:** Wind regime, Sand drifts potential, Sand dune, Wind erosion, Resultant drift direction