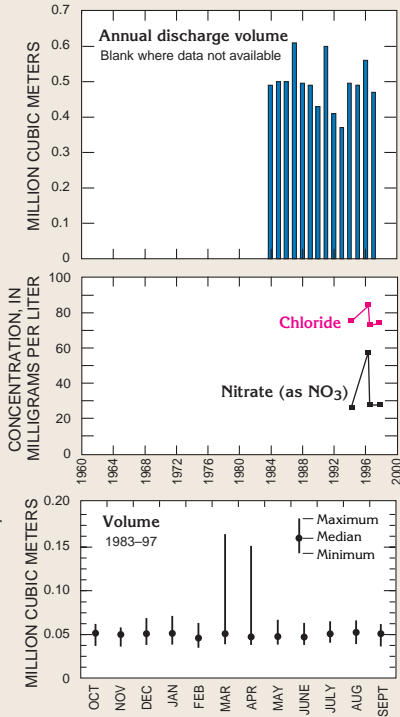
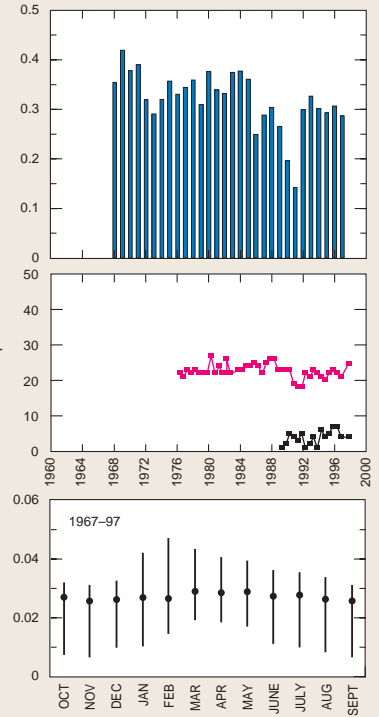


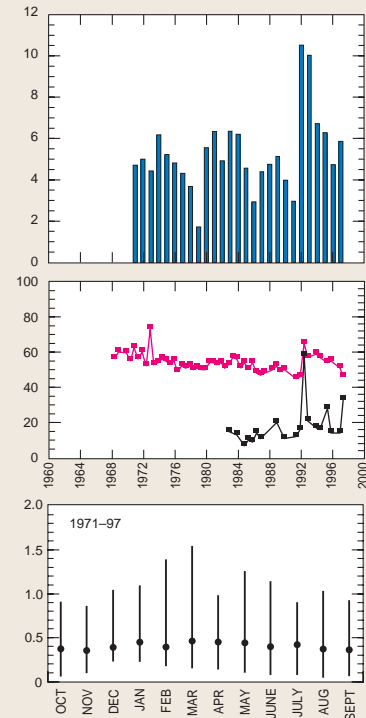
**Ein Gedi Spring** issues from limestone of geologic unit K<sub>j</sub> and flows to the Dead Sea, along the western border of the Dead Sea Basin. Annual springflow ranges from about 0.37 to 0.61 MCM, with most variation observed during years of very high precipitation. Monthly median springflow shows little variation, ranging from about 0.037 to 0.042 MCM; the spring has never been observed to cease flowing. The highest monthly springflow, more than 3 times the monthly median, was observed during March and April of 1991, following a period of very high precipitation. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 90 mg/L and nitrate concentrations generally below 30 mg/L.



**Farod Spring** issues from limestone of geologic unit K<sub>j</sub>, into a wadi that drains to Lake Tiberias in the Kinneret Basin. Monthly springflow is relatively constant, with monthly medians ranging from about 0.03 to 0.05 MCM; the spring has never been observed to cease flowing. Annual springflow is more variable, ranging from about 0.14 to 0.42 MCM, with most change occurring in response to heavy precipitation. During the winter of 1991-92, heavy precipitation resulted in annual springflow that was more than twice the previous year. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 30 mg/L and nitrate below 10 mg/L. Concentrations of chloride and nitrate show no discernible long-term trend.



**Fari'a Spring** issues from limestone near the contact between geologic units K<sub>s</sub> and K<sub>j</sub>, to a wadi that drains to the Jordan River in the North-eastern Basin. Springflow is relatively constant, with monthly medians ranging from about 0.35 to 0.46 MCM; the spring has never been observed to cease flowing. Annual springflow is more variable, ranging from about 1.7 to 10.5 MCM, with most of the change occurring in response to high precipitation. For example, annual springflow during 1992 was three times higher than during 1991, as a result of heavy precipitation during the winter of 1991-92. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 80 mg/L and nitrate concentrations mostly below 40 mg/L. Concentrations of chloride and nitrate both show a pronounced increase in 1992 that corresponds to a period of heavy precipitation and increased springflow.



**Hamam Maleh Spring** issues from limestone near the contact between geologic units K<sub>j</sub> and K<sub>k</sub>, to Wadi Maleh that drains to the Jordan River in the northern part of the Eastern Mountain Basin. Annual springflow is variable and influenced by yearly precipitation, ranging from about 0.26 to 2.5 MCM during 1977-97. During 1992, springflow was nearly 5 times higher than in 1991, as a result of an extremely high rainfall year. Monthly springflow showed less variation with median values from about 0.047 to 0.057 MCM; the spring has not been observed to cease flowing. Water from the spring is saline, with chloride concentrations above 1,200 mg/L and nitrate concentrations below 40 mg/L. Chloride concentrations appear related to variations in springflow—higher springflow results in higher concentrations; lower springflow results in lower concentrations.

