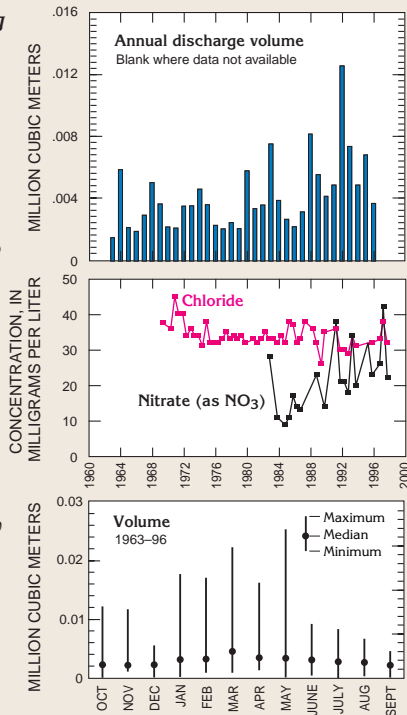


**Kanar West Spring**

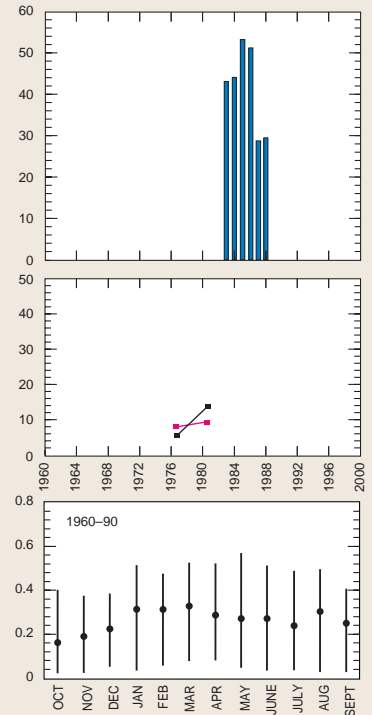
issues from limestone of geologic unit K<sub>j</sub>, near the eastern boundary of the Western Mountain Basin. Annual springflow is variable, ranging from about 0.002 to 0.012 MCM, and is influenced by annual precipitation. During 1992, springflow was 2.5 times as high as in 1991, as a result of heavy rainfall during the winter months. Monthly springflow varies from about 0.002 to 0.004 MCM; the spring periodically ceases flow during the summer and autumn months. Water from the

spring is fresh with chloride concentrations below 50 mg/L and nitrate below 40 mg/L. Concentrations of chloride have decreased over the years, whereas, concentrations of nitrate show a pronounced increase since around 1984.



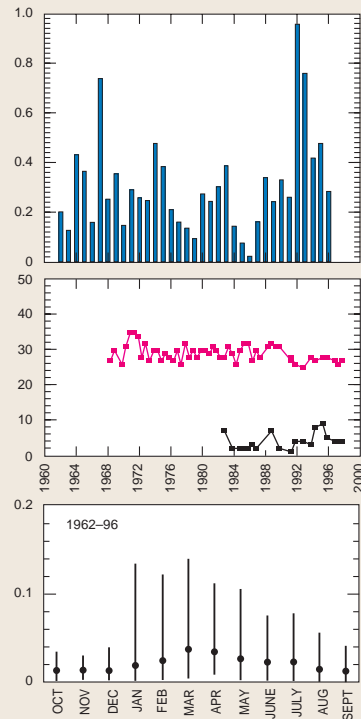
**Qeisiyeh Spring**

issues from limestone of geologic unit K<sub>s</sub>, along the western boundary fault of the Wadi Sirhan graben, in the Azraq Basin. Annual springflow during 1983-88 ranged from about 21 to 53 MCM. Monthly springflow is variable and influenced by precipitation, with median values from about 0.16 to 0.34 MCM; the spring has not been observed to cease flowing. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 10 mg/L and nitrate concentrations below 15 mg/L between 1977 and 1981.



**Zerqa Spring**

issues from limestone of geologic unit K<sub>j</sub>, near an east-west trending fault in the Western Mountain Basin. Annual springflow is influenced by precipitation, ranging from about 0.13 MCM in 1963 to 0.96 MCM in 1992. Springflow in 1992 was nearly 4 times greater than in 1991, as the result of extremely high precipitation during the winter of 1991-92. Monthly median springflow shows similar variation, ranging from about 0.01 to 0.04 MCM; the spring has not been observed to cease flowing. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 40 mg/L and nitrate below 10 mg/L. Concentrations of chloride show a slight decrease since the late 1980's; concentrations of nitrate fluctuate annually, but show little long-term trend.



Flow from the Ein Gedi Spring in the Wadi David

**Um El Turab Spring**

issues from limestone of geologic unit T<sub>a</sub>, in the northwestern part of the Yarmouk Basin. Monthly springflow is variable and influenced by precipitation, with median values from about 0.004 to 0.014 MCM. The spring has been observed to cease flowing only once, during the autumn of 1996. Water from the spring is fresh, with chloride concentrations below 4 mg/L and nitrate below 30 mg/L. Concentrations of chloride have remained steady since around 1960, whereas concentrations of nitrate have decreased somewhat since around 1985.

