



Assessment of the water surface evaporation in areas vulnerable to drought

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Text of Abstract

The drought represents an ordinary phenomenon on the Romanian territory, especially occurred in the southern part of the country.

The experts estimate that 2% from the agricultural area in Romania is affected by extreme severe drought and 28% by very severe drought. This fact imposed measures for monitoring the phenomenon in order to take some actions for diminishing the afferent negative effects.

This paper aims to assess the water losses through evaporation at the water surface in areas vulnerable at drought.

There were identified the areas vulnerable at drought and, on the basis of the results from the analyzed evapotometrical stations and of the $E = f(H)$ relations, it was drawn up a map with isolines. The maps drawn up in this way give the possibility to determine in any point the approximate values of the evaporation, through a simple interpolation between the values of the isolines.

The aridity degree determination was made on the basis of the aridity index, deduced from the rapport between the precipitation and the potential evapotranspiration, the humidity areas being defined (semiarid, sub-humid and humid).

The knowledge of these phenomenon led to the mitigation of the effects caused by drought and to the development of the methods of underlining the serious problems of the water resources state, fact that contributes to find the directions on which the decision factors could rely on, for strengthening their efforts in order to develop the

economy.