



Climate change during second half of the XX century and its influence on the transformation of groundwater recharge in Rostov region

O.Nazarenko

South Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia (olesyanv@mail.ru/7-863-2224138)

Groundwater level became higher in the Don valley during last decade. This was noticed not only in urban areas, but in natural reservoirs as well. To identify climate influence on groundwater study was held in different parts of Rostov region. This exploration was held in two parts of Rostov region with different climatic conditions: Veshenskaya and Morozovsk. The research gives an opportunity to compare climate and human influence on groundwater level. To estimate climate influence on groundwater level, temporal analyze of groundwater level as well as change of temperature, humidity, precipitation and evaporation was studied in two districts. Veshenskaya is situated in the northern part of Rostov region. Main source of recharge is precipitation. Exploration showed high mineralization in summer and low in cold season. More over, it was found that in years with high temperature of the air and soil was high mineralization (1967, 1972, 1979). The result of the raising temperature and precipitation was in raising groundwater recharge. The change of the groundwater level is 0,87 - 1 m. Morozovsk is situated in the central part of Rostov region. This part of the region is characterized by drier climate and this resulted in the groundwater recharge. It was noticed that there is no correlation between precipitation and groundwater level. The change of groundwater level is 1,14 - 1,26 m. Rostov-on-Don is a highly developed industrial city with population over 1 mln people. There was noticed that although precipitation becomes higher there is no correlation with groundwater level. Moreover there is no correlation between increasing of precipitation and temperature and groundwater level rise. Influence of meteorological elements is between 35 % (seasonal) and 27 % (annual). The urban impact is about 65 % - 73 %. Main

human-induced effects on groundwater resources are leakages from water supplying system, barrage and infiltration of technique, industrial and wastewaters are principal sources of groundwater recharge in Rostov. Due to the conducted research, it was found that there is close correlation between groundwater level and climate and natural reservation, while correlation of the same factors in industrial region is not so high. In conditions of industrial regions, the meteorological influence on groundwater level become less than in not industrial parts of Rostov region. Main reasons of groundwater rise in Rostov are leakages from water supplying system, barrage and infiltration of technique, industrial and wastewaters.