

WATER RESOURCES
OF CYPRUS

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Project Report

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INTRODUCTION

Water in General

Water is the most important element in a country's development. It gives life to a country's economy.

Water can be used in many ways. For this we have drinking water, irrigation water and water used for industrial purposes.

Water is the simplest chemical reaction between Oxygen and Hydrogen. Water is colourless (in layer above 2m depth is blue).

Water is consisted:

- a) In atmosphere with shape of vapor.
- b) In the Formation of the ground.
- c) In many minerals and rocks.

The hydrological cycle.

The cyclic movement of water from the sea to the atmosphere and thence by precipitation to the earth, where it collects in streams and runs back to the sea, is referred to as the hydrological cycle.

The cycle may short-circuit at several stages, for example, the precipitation may fall directly into the sea, lakes or river courses.

The intensity and frequency of the cycle depends on geography and climate, since it operates as a result of solar radiation, which varies according to latitude and season of the year.

This concept of the hydrological cycle is oversimplified, it affords a means of illustrating the most important processes that the hydrologist must understand.

Water in the sea evaporates under solar radiation, and clouds of water vapour move over land areas. Precipitation occurs as snow, hail and rain over the land, and water begins to flow back to the sea.

Some of it infiltrates into the soil and moves down or percolates into the saturated ground zone beneath the water-table, or phreatic surface.

C O N T E N T S

Introduction

1. Water in General.
2. Hydrological Cycle.

Chapter One

1. Physiography.
2. Climate and Reinfall.

Chapter Two

1. Water resources and their use (Present situation).
2. Water development projects.
3. Distribution of water resources.
4. Water harvesting.
5. Recharge Works.
6. Reuse of treated effluents.
7. National water policy.

Chapter Three.

Conclusions and recomendations.