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河北平原京津以南深层地下水资源形成规律的研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文应用同位素技术, 结合含水岩组水文地质结构特征的分析及地下水动力方法的年龄计算, 揭示了河北平原京津以南地区深层地下水的形成规律, 得出深 地下水资源补给能力及承受开采能力很低的结论, 这为今后深 地下不资源的合理开发利用提供了重要依据。

关键词: [地下水](#) [形成规律](#) [河北平原](#)

THE FORMATION LAW OF DEEP-LYING GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN AREAS SOUTH OF JINGJIN IN THE HEBEI PLAIN [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Taking the Shijiazhuang, Hengshui and Cangzhou areas as an example, the authors introduce their knowledge about the formation law of deep-lying groundwater gained through the application of isotopic techniques, together with a synthetic analysis of hydrogeological structure of the groundwater system and the hydrodynamic calculation of the groundwater age. The deep-lying groundwater in the piedmont area is mainly recharged by infiltration of precipitation at top of the alluvial-diluvial fans, and its age is 0 to 30 thousand years. Groundwater in the east-central area and coastal area is mainly recharged laterally by groundwater flow originating from the Xing-tai area located southwest of the study region. Because of the long flow path, small hydraulic gradient and low permeability, the water age can be as high as 30-300 thousand years in these areas. Thus the authors come to the conclusion that the recharge and storage capacities of deep-lying groundwater in the region are very low. This provides important grounds for rational exploitation of deep-lying groundwater resources in the study region in the future.

Keywords: [Hebei plain](#) [deep-lying groundwater resources](#) [formation law](#)

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