

Water resources assessment and hydrological regime of river Supsa basin

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Composition of the basic water component levels are formed through a complex interdependence of physical and geographic factors. These factors can be divided into two groups: (1.) meteorological factors and (2.) substrate factors. Meteorological factors mainly include atmospheric precipitation and evaporation, as well as air and soil temperatures. The subsurface factors include - hydrogeological conditions, terrain, soil and vegetation, as well as morphometric characteristics of the basin.

The physical and geographical factors and the magnitude of the average perennial runoff are significantly dependent on the climatic conditions of the basin. On the other hand, the magnitude of this is almost unaffected by subfloor factors. The impact of the latter increases with a contraction in the turnover period. In particular, the maximum and minimum daily runoff depends on the riverbed slope, soil moisture, standing groundwater compositions, etc.

The paper discusses the rivers of the Supsa basin area, their hydrological composition, and the average annual runoff values, with reference to maximum and minimum runoff.