RESEARCH REGARDING WITH HYDROLOGICAL REGIME OF TORRENT FLOODS AT STREIULUI UPPER HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN

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SUMMARY

The hydrological characteristically regime to pouring freshet from any hydrographical basin is in interrelation with precipitation regime. The dimensions which present a characteristic importance for the hydrological regime to pouring freshet are:

- the high of maximum precipitation batch in 24 hour;

- the pouring rains with these parameters: the quantity of fallen precipitation, the duration, intensity and frequency, all correlated with spreading area in studied territory, distribution in the course of year and the force of pouring freshet resulted;

- the annual average number of pouring rains attend to resulted pourings.

The hydrological pouring freshet regime was studied in two classical way:

- According to a modified antropic pouring basin but without hydro technical works (Pârâul Cuşma), where the outflow is rowdy and the transportation of alluvial is massive. Through hydrographs analysis is ascertain hasten of water level in upward section till result the maximum capacity afterwards results a decreasing slight slope. In case of calculated pouring owing to raised time of trickling and high flow is ascertain that result frequently damages owed to erosion process but also of the alluvia accumulated in dejection cone area.

- In case of transformed torrential basin trough hydro technical executed works on these thread (Pârâul Jigoneasa). It was observed immediately after the hydro technical works executed transverse, the value of maximum capacity it was reduced to 50-70 %, while the duration of trickling is reduced to 40-60 %. The hydrographs form is upset according to the abstention of a remarkable pouring upstream of works

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