$Y \Delta POFE \Omega \Lambda OFIA - HYDROGEOLOGY$

TEXNIKH $\Gamma E \Omega \Lambda O \Gamma I A$ – ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

Ψηφιακή Βιβλιοθήκη Θεόφραστος - Τμήμα Γεωλογίας. Α.Π.Θ.

Ψηφιακή Βιβλιοθήκη Θεόφραστος - Τμήμα Γεωλογίας. Α.Π.Θ.

÷

HYDROGEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF SALT-WATER ENCROACHMENT IN CARSTIC AQUIFERS OF NE ARGOLIS / GREECE

C. Cantas

Ministry of Agriculture, Land Reclamation Service (Y.E.B.), 21, Zaimi Str. 26110 Patras, Greece

In the Amygdalitsa, Midea – and Prosymna areas (NE mountainous Argolis), Lias – Dogger limestones of the Trapezona – series predominate. In the valleys, a number of bor reholes have been drilled in limestones of different ages with depths more or less below series – level. To the west and South, in the Argolis plain, as well as to the SE and E (Pyrgiolica – Ligourio and Ligourio – Dimaina – basins), another group of bore holes have been drilled in limestones, pliopleistocene sediments and ophiolitic rocks. In all cases, water is pumper almost without interruption during the dry season.

Chemical analyses show a severe increase of CI⁻ in the waters of Lias – Dogger limes tones from the Amygdalitsa – Prosymna valleys. On the other hand, water from borehole: in other limestones or in pliopleistocena sediments and ophiolites has a good quality irres pective of depth. This suggests that salt watar encroachment is not derived by *sea* – *wate* intrusion from the Gulf or Argolis through the Argolis – plain's sedimentary basin, or from SE (Pyrgiotika – Ligourio): triassic tuffites and flysch in this area prevent salt-water en croachment. This is unlikely to happen through the Ligourio – Dimaina front, from the Saro nic Gulf: here, flysch, ophiolites and siliceous schists serve as barriers. Thus, the only way for salt-water intrusion is the NE and ENE sector of tha limestone area, which is in direct contact with the Saronic Gulf, at a distance of 27,5 Km. This intrusion is due to:

- a) The presence of a series of faults in the Trapezona limastone, with prevailing NE-SV direction.
- b) The epirogenetic movements in the western and downward movements in the eastern part of the area. Thus water is discharged towards the Saronic Gulf, whereas a reverse movement is possible too.