

Chapter 1



Fig.1.1: Barren, arid interior landscape, mountains north of Damascus, Syria [photo: author].



Fig. 1.2: Lush mountain landscape, Jebel Baruk, Lebanon [Butcher 2003, pl. 1].



Fig.1.3: Apamea citadel with the Ghab plain behind, looking towards mountain range north of the Homs-Tripoli gap. Note the clouds piling up over and being blocked by the mountain range [photo: author].

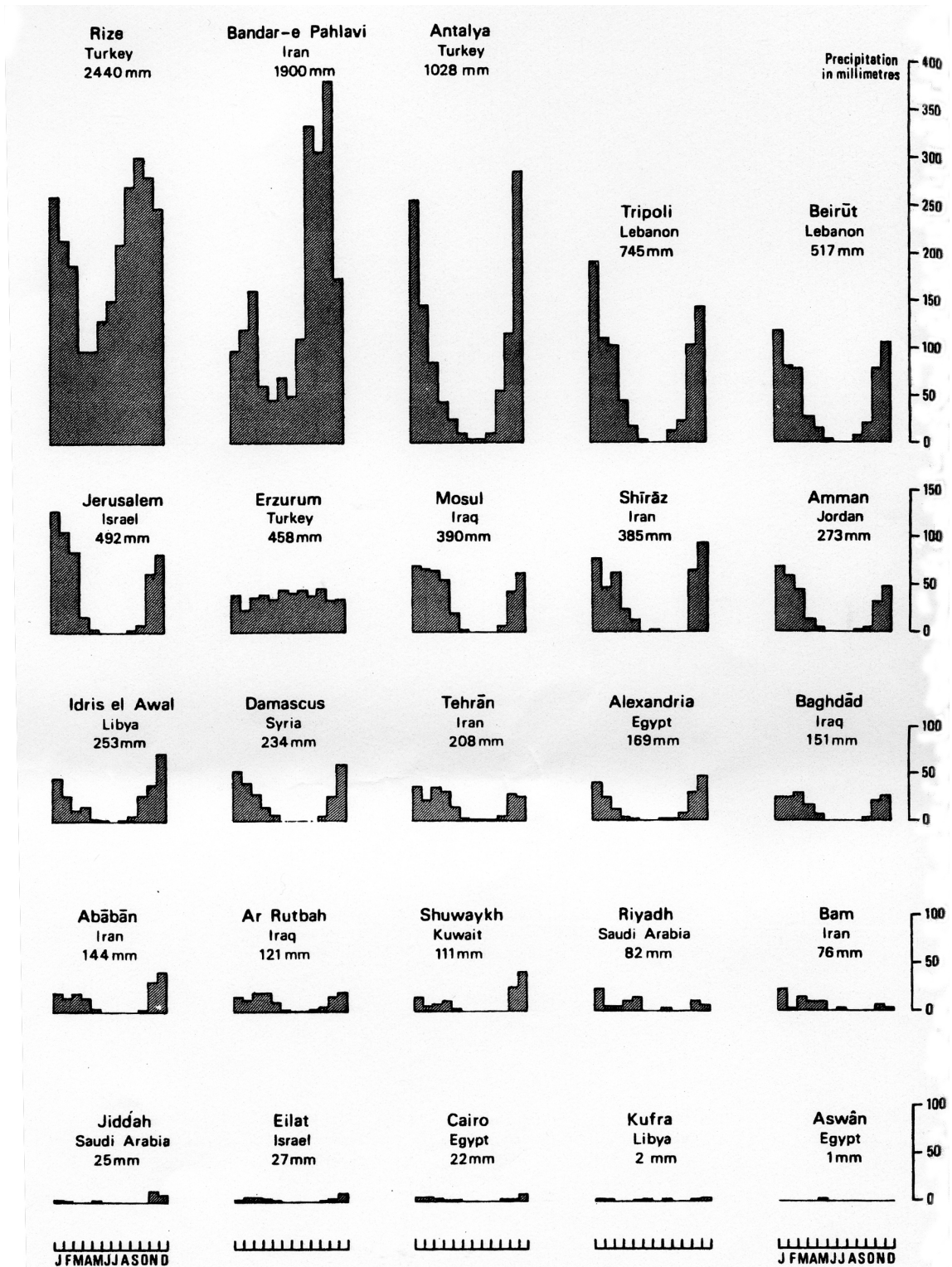


Fig. 1.4: Diagrams of mean monthly precipitation for selected stations [Beaumont *et al.* 1988, fig. 2.9]

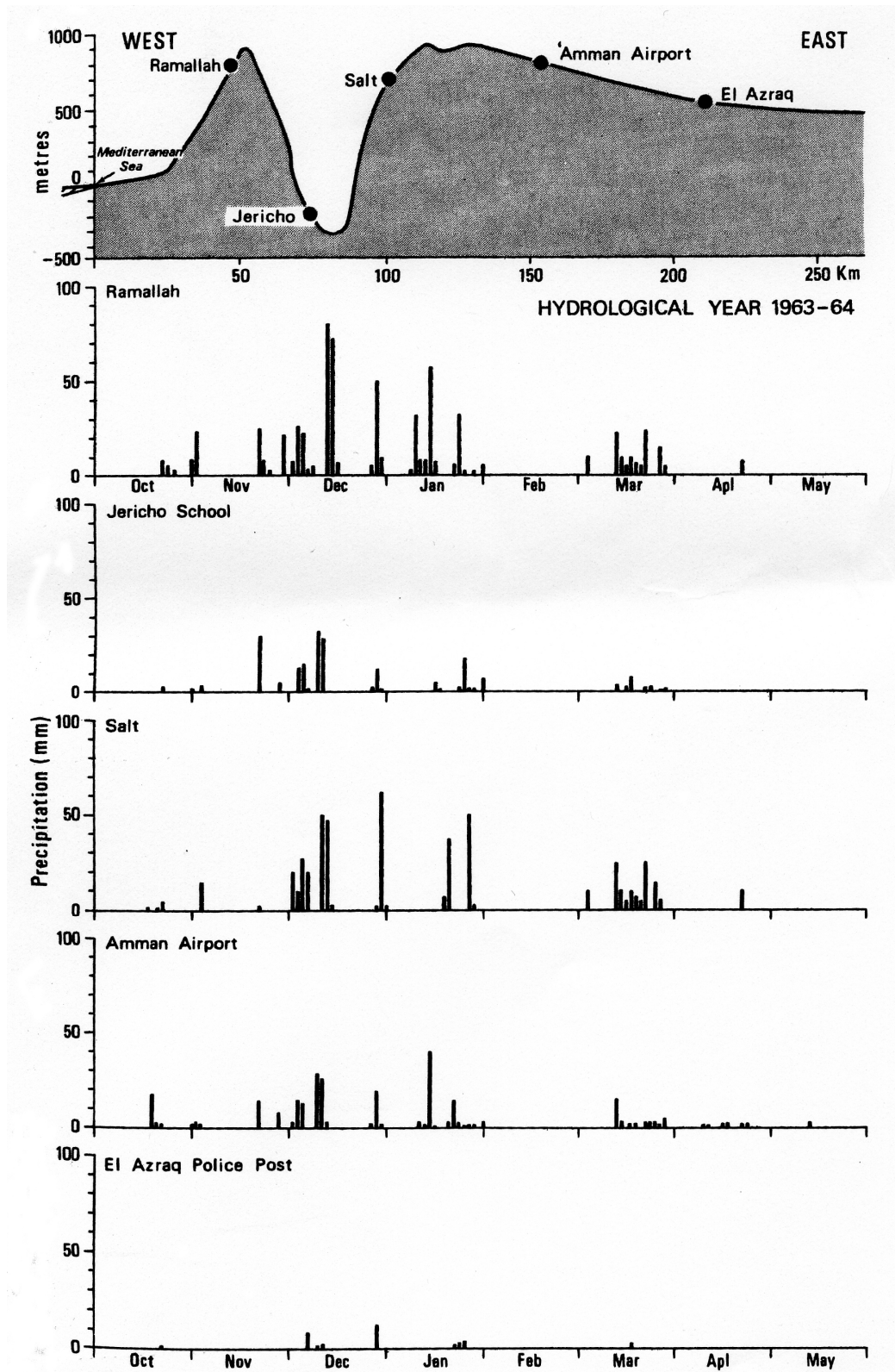


Fig. 1.5: Variations in precipitation along a transect from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordanian desert [Beaumont *et al.* 1988, fig. 2.10].

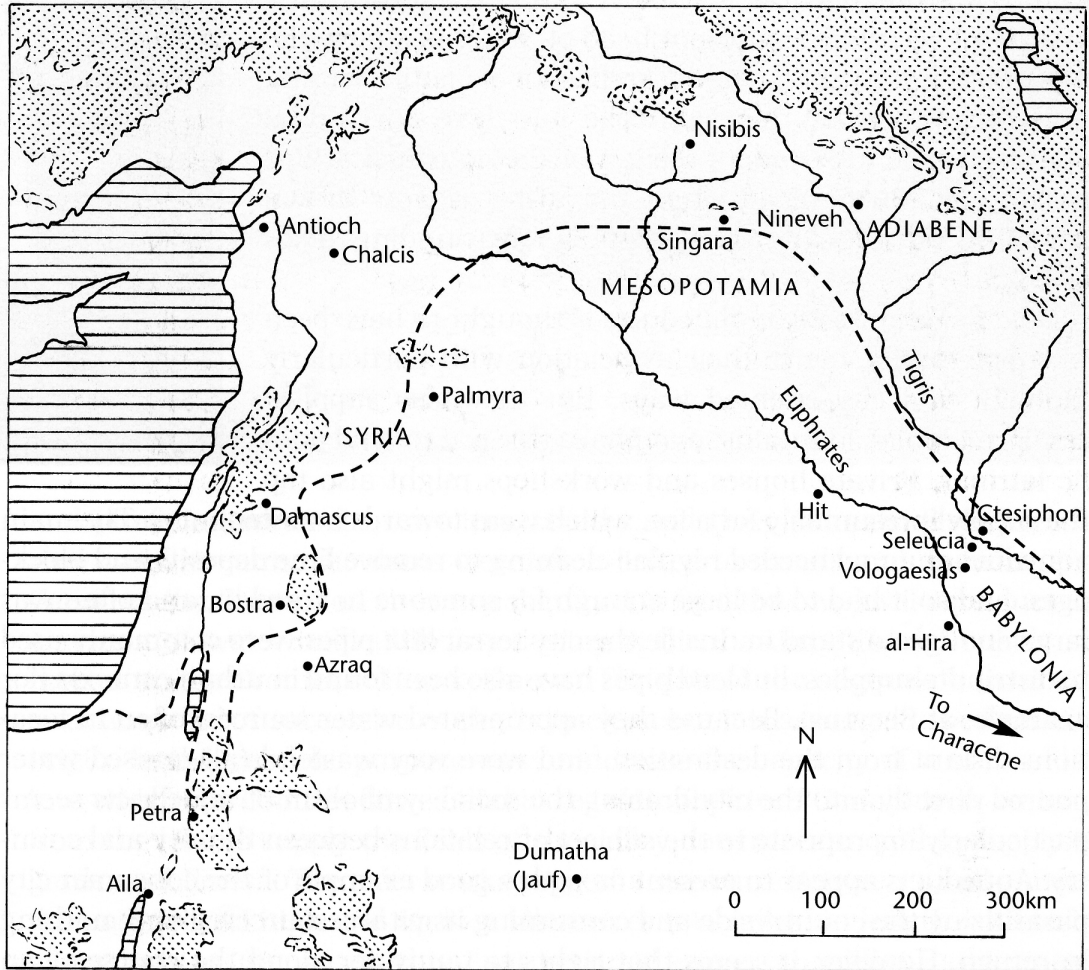


Fig. 1.6: Map of the Near East showing the 200 mm isohyet (dashed line); dry farming is only possible in the land to the north of the 200 mm isohyet [Butcher 2003, fig. 56].



Fig. 1.7: The Ghab plain, near Apamea, Syria [photo: author].



Fig. 1.8: Badlands west of the Al-Jafr Oasis, Jordan [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 2.5].



Fig. 1.9: Typical rocky basalt landscape in the Hauran, near Suweida [photo: author].

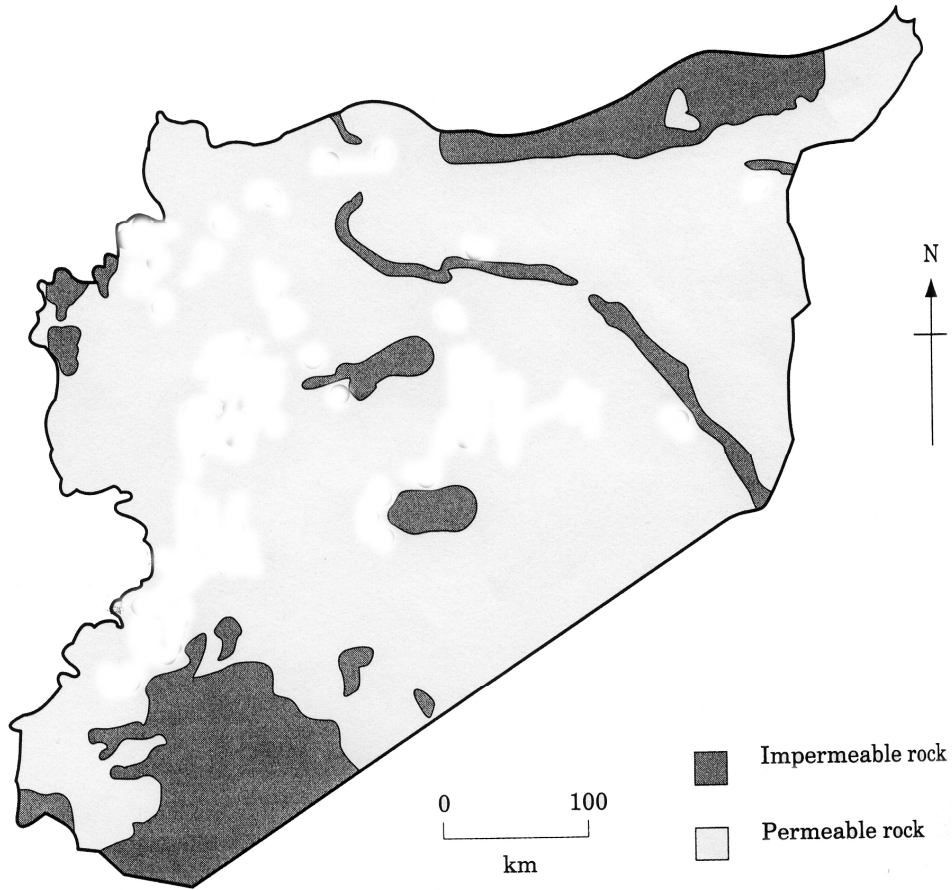


Fig. 1.10: Aquifer locations in Syria in areas of permeable rock [after Lightfoot 1996, fig. 6].

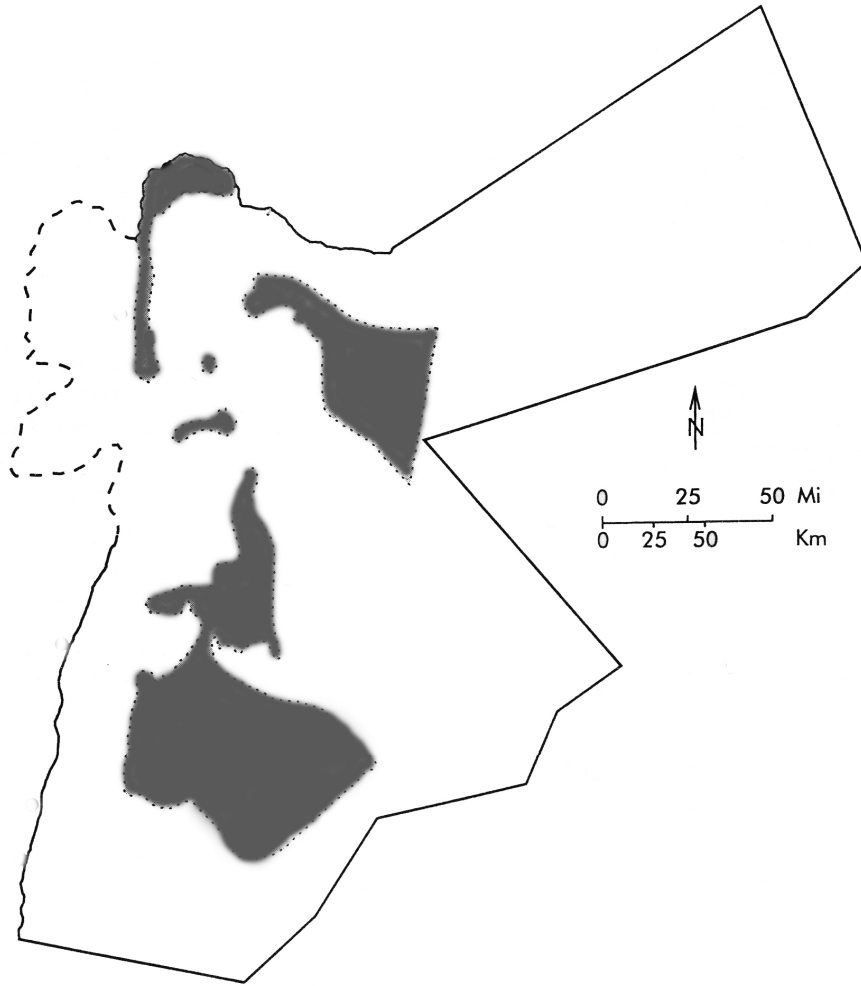


Fig. 1.11: Shallow aquifers (shaded areas) in Jordan [after Lightfoot 1996, fig. 6].

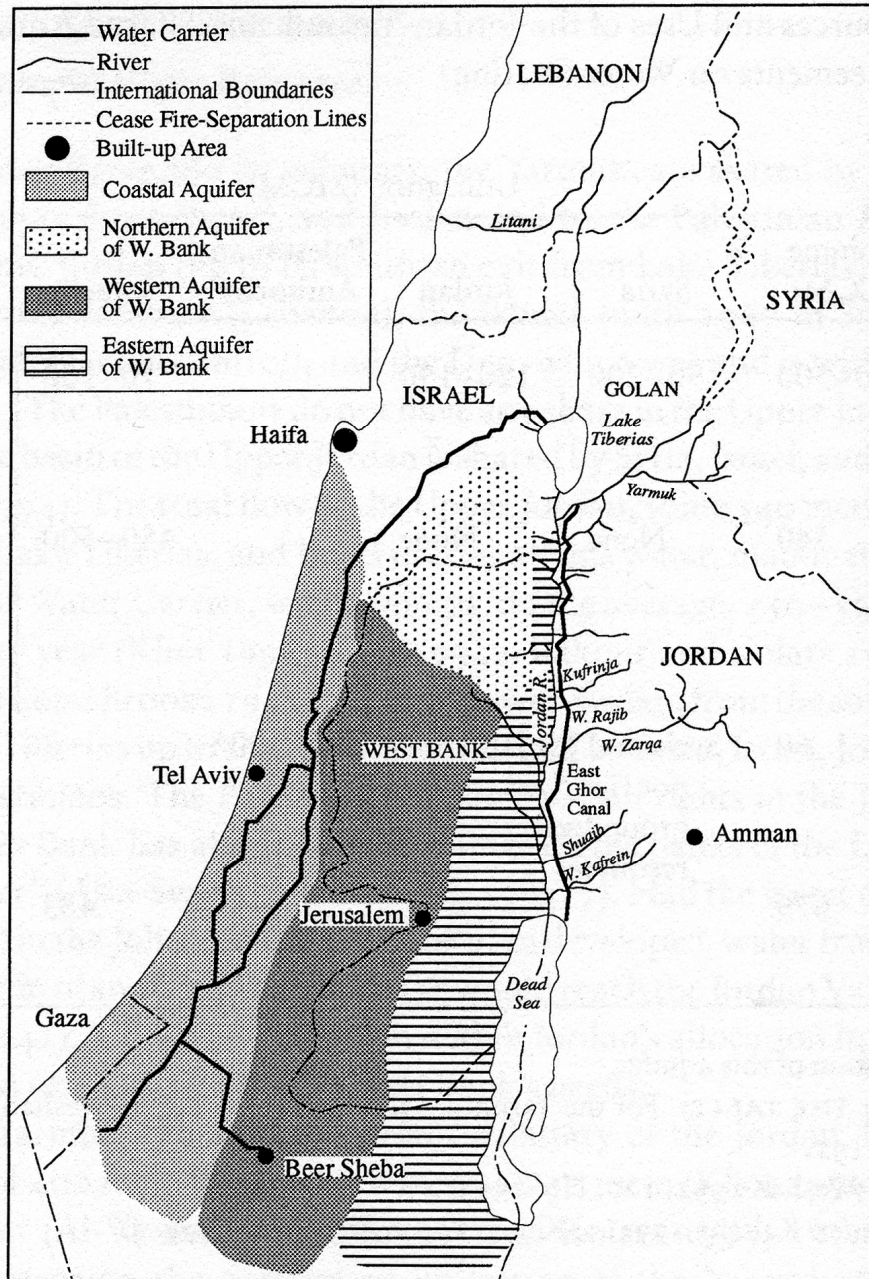


Fig. 1.12: Aquifer locations in Israel [Kliot 2000, fig. 8.1].



Fig. 1.13: A dry wadi in the Hisma Desert south of Quweira, Jordan [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 2.11].

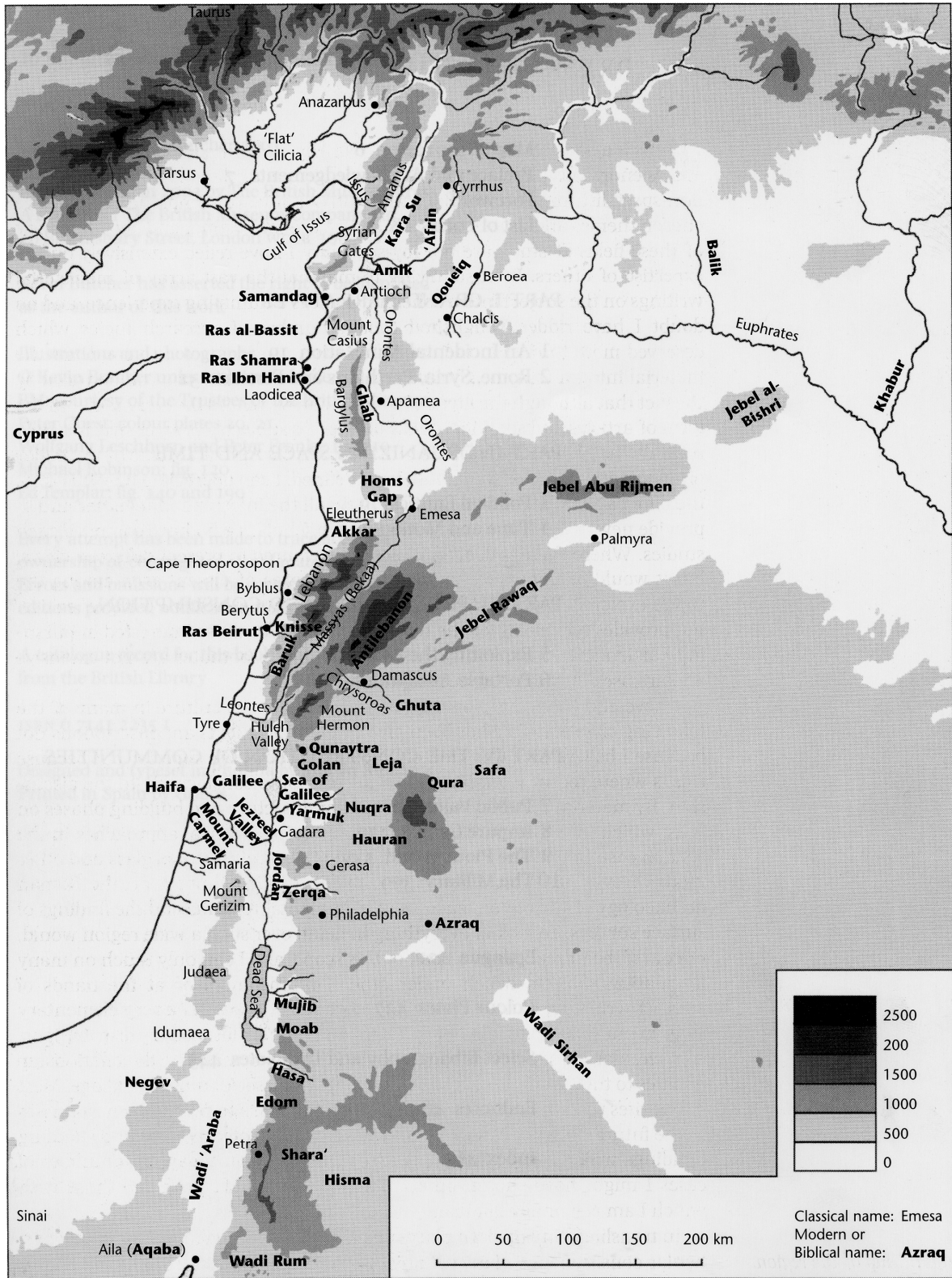


Fig. 1.14: Map of Near East showing locations of major rivers and their tributaries [Butcher 2003, fig. 1].



Fig. 1.15: Euphrates River at Halibiyya, Syria. Note the fertile plain and the barren plateau in the background [photo: author].



Fig. 1.16: Orontes River at Hama, Syria [photo: author].