

Fig. 5.17: Topographic model showing juxtaposition of tributaries and main wadi in Area C, Jabal Harun, Petra [Lavento and Huotari 2002, fig. 8].

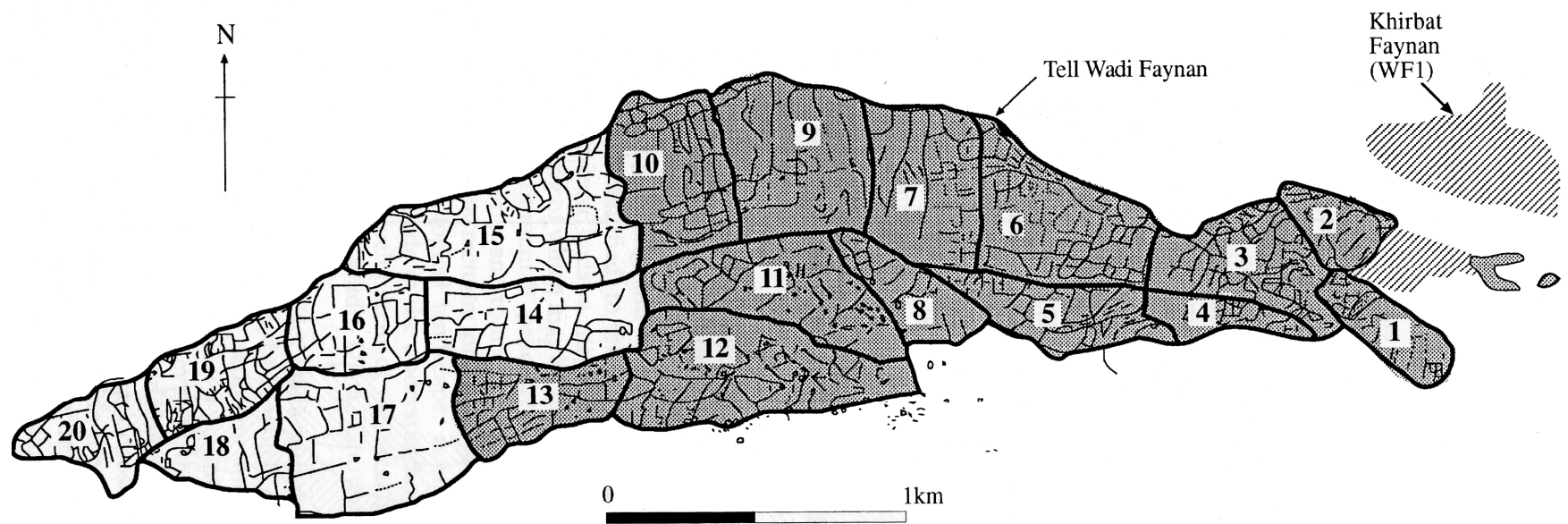


Fig. 5.18: The Wadi Faynan field system WF4, showing the fields as numbered in the survey project design [Barker *et al.* 1998, fig. 2].



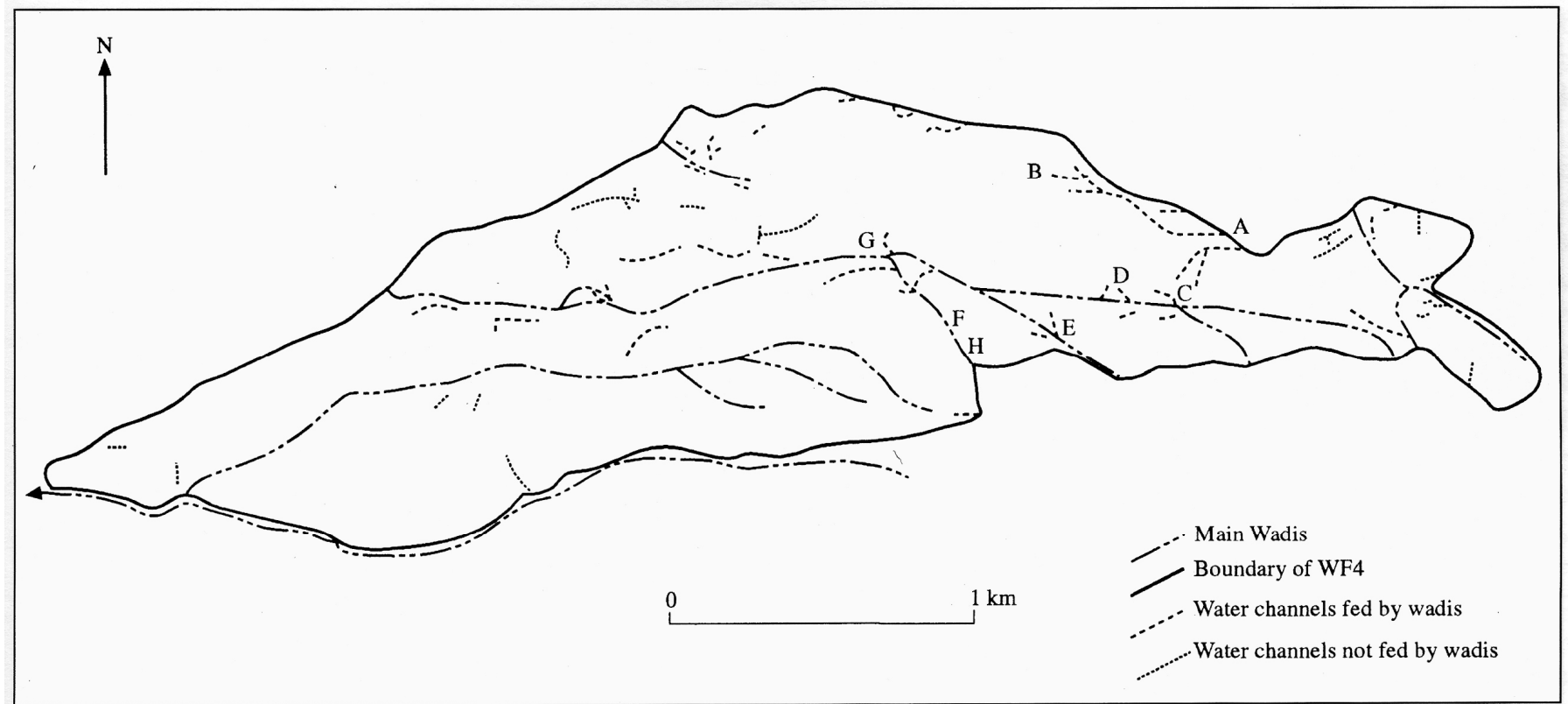


Fig. 5.19: Field system WF4, Wadi Faynan, showing the principal surviving parallel-wall channels associated with water management and floodwater farming, probably mainly Roman and late Roman in date [Barker *et al.* 1999, fig. 19].



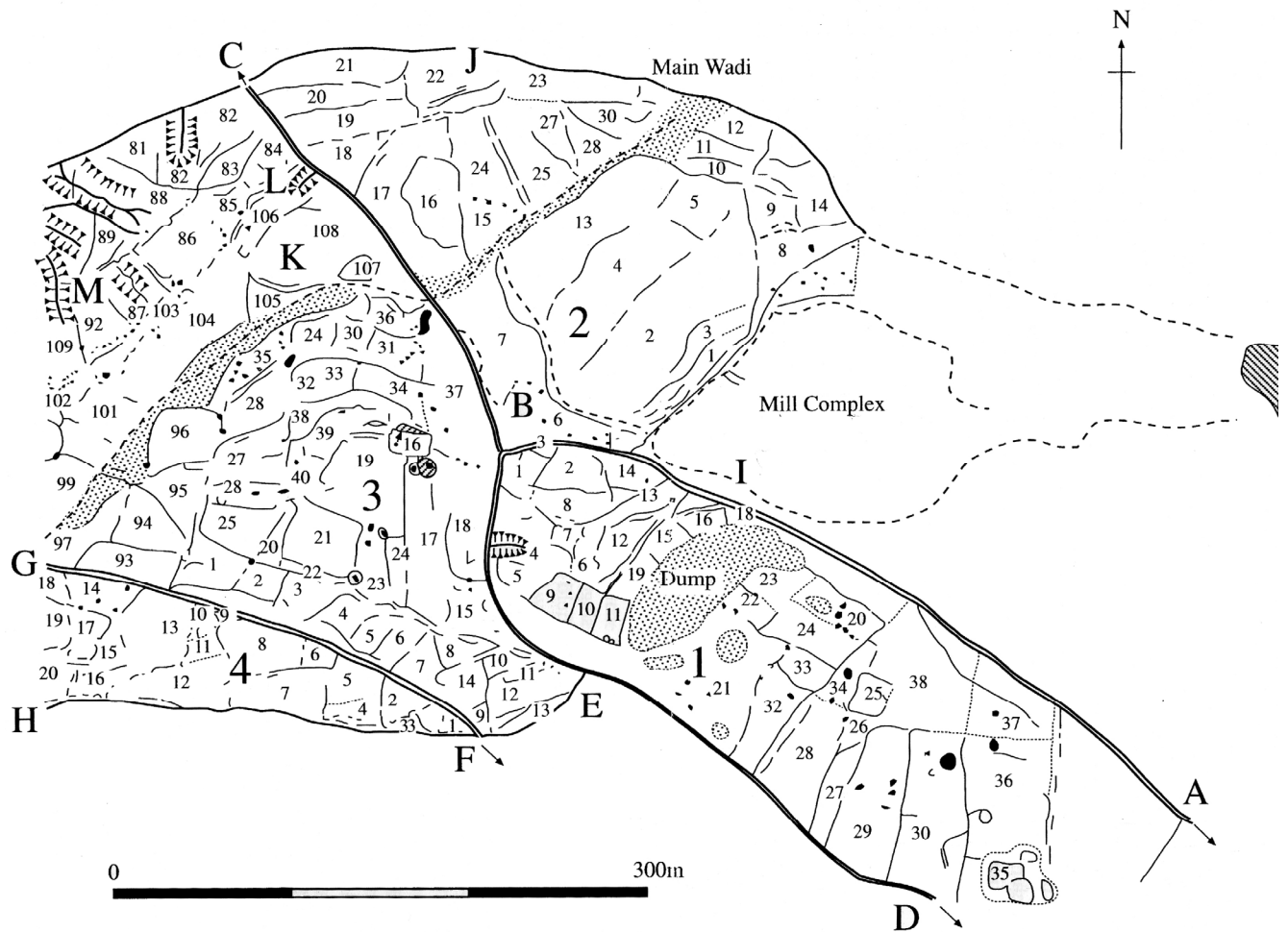


Fig. 5.20: The southern side of WF4. Floodwater enters this system from three side wadis en route to the main Wadi Faynan. The first wadi flows down line A/B/C, along the northern boundary of field 1 and the southern boundary of field 2. The second wadi flows down line D/E along the southern boundary of field 1 and curves north at junction B and then into Wadi Faynan at C. The third wadi flows through the gap in the hills at F, flows westwards to point G as the boundary between field units 3 and 4 and then meanders west across the main field system. Note the parallel walled channel north of and running parallel to the third wadi at point E [Barker *et al.* 1998, fig. 4].



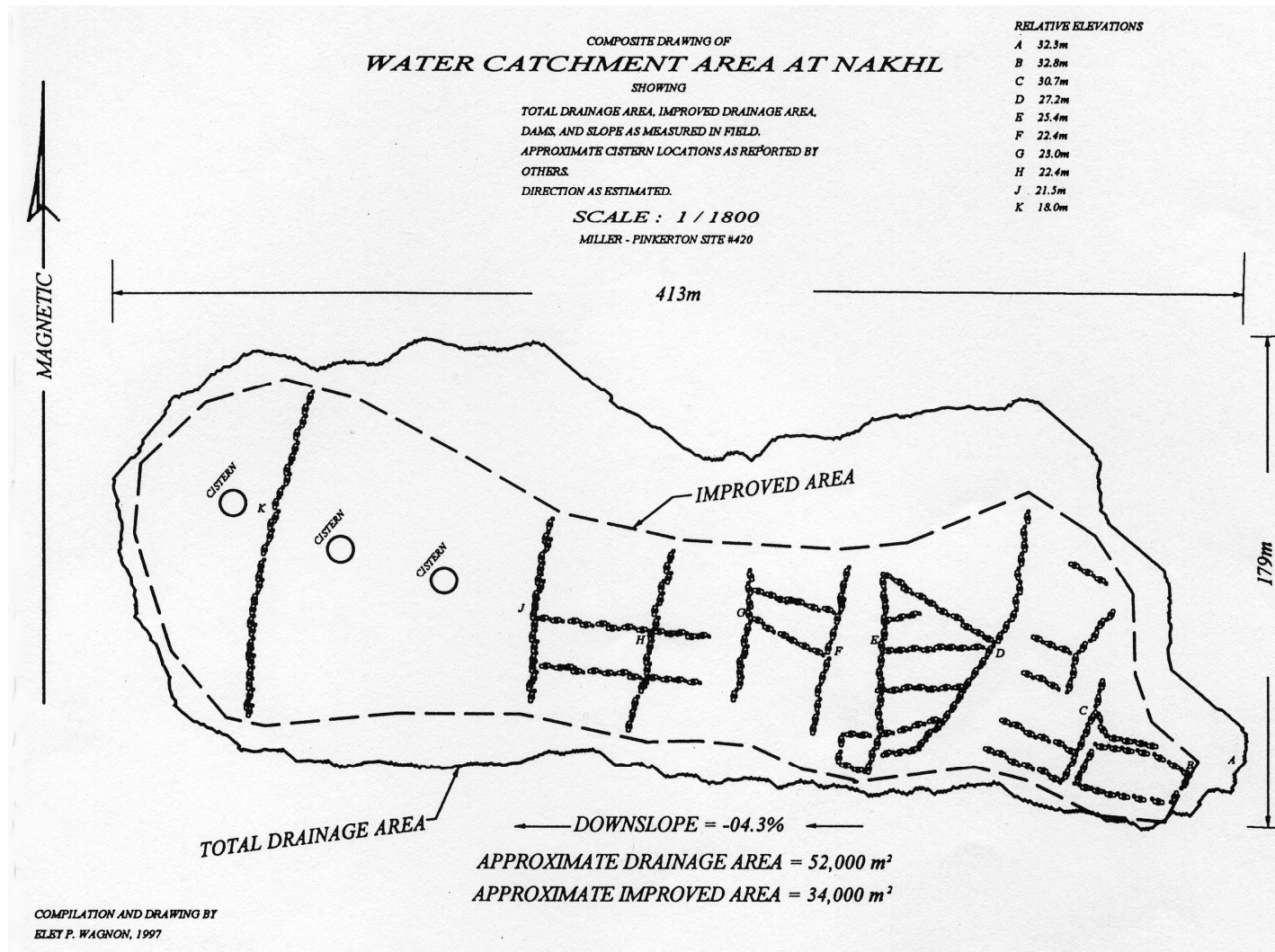


Fig. 5.21: The field systems and water catchment area at Nakhl, Jordan; note the cisterns on the lower slope [Mattingly *et al.* 1998, fig. 2].



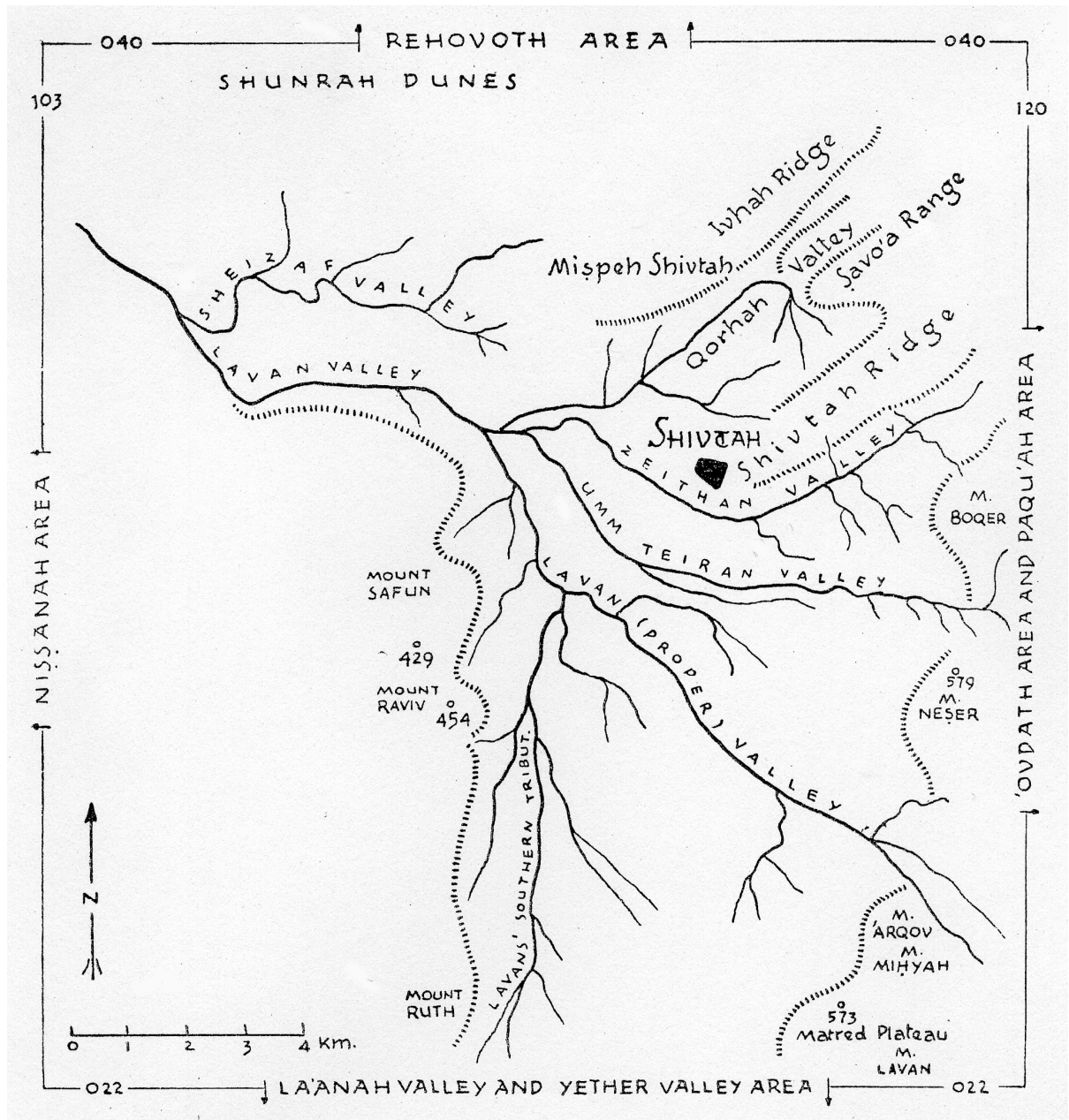


Fig. 5.22: The Sbeiteh/Shivtah area, Israel, showing the location of Wadi Lavan in the valley [Kedar 1957, fig. 1].



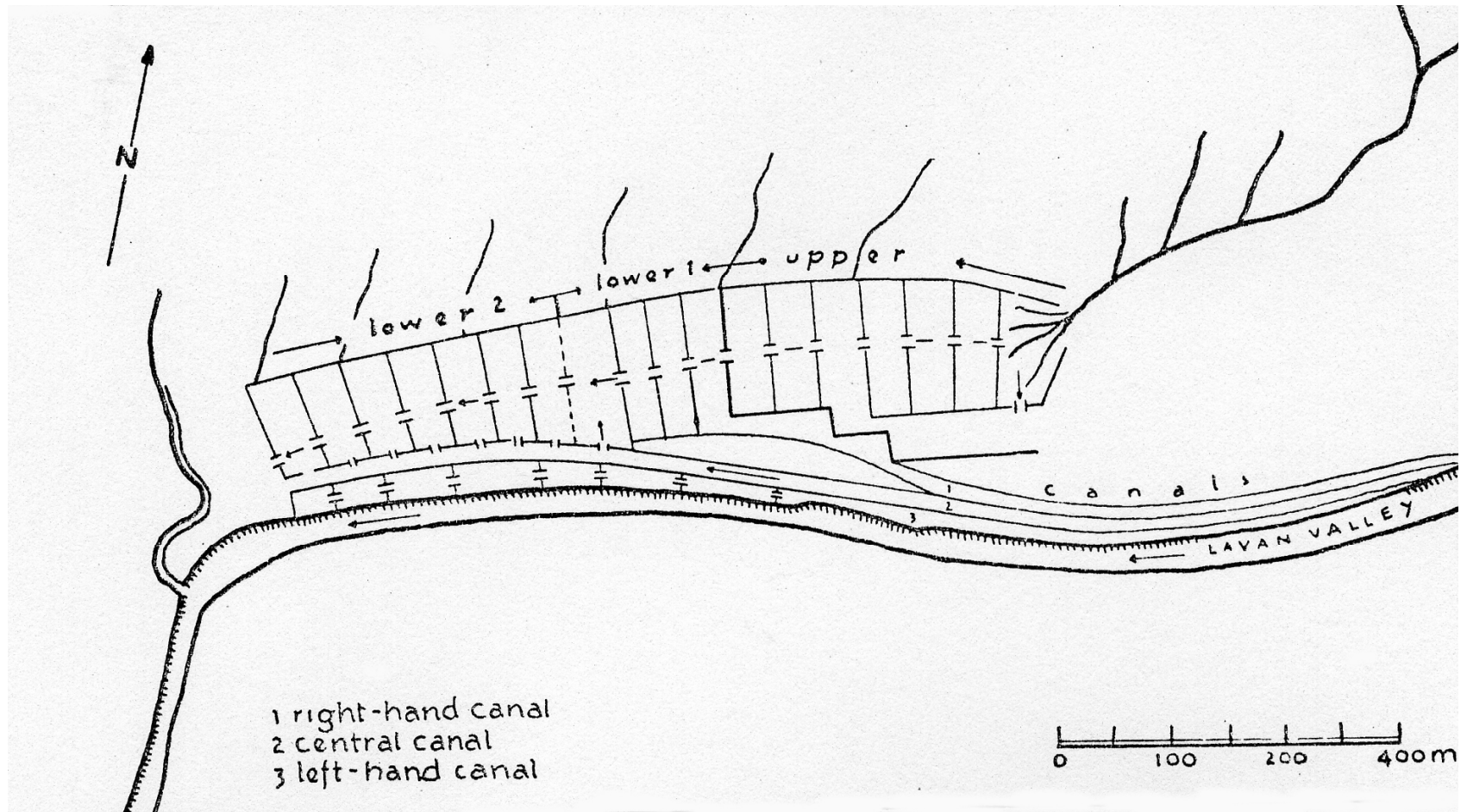


Fig. 5.23: The Wadi Lavan field system, showing the main channels feeding the lower fields and the locations of the spillways [Kedar 1957, fig. 2].

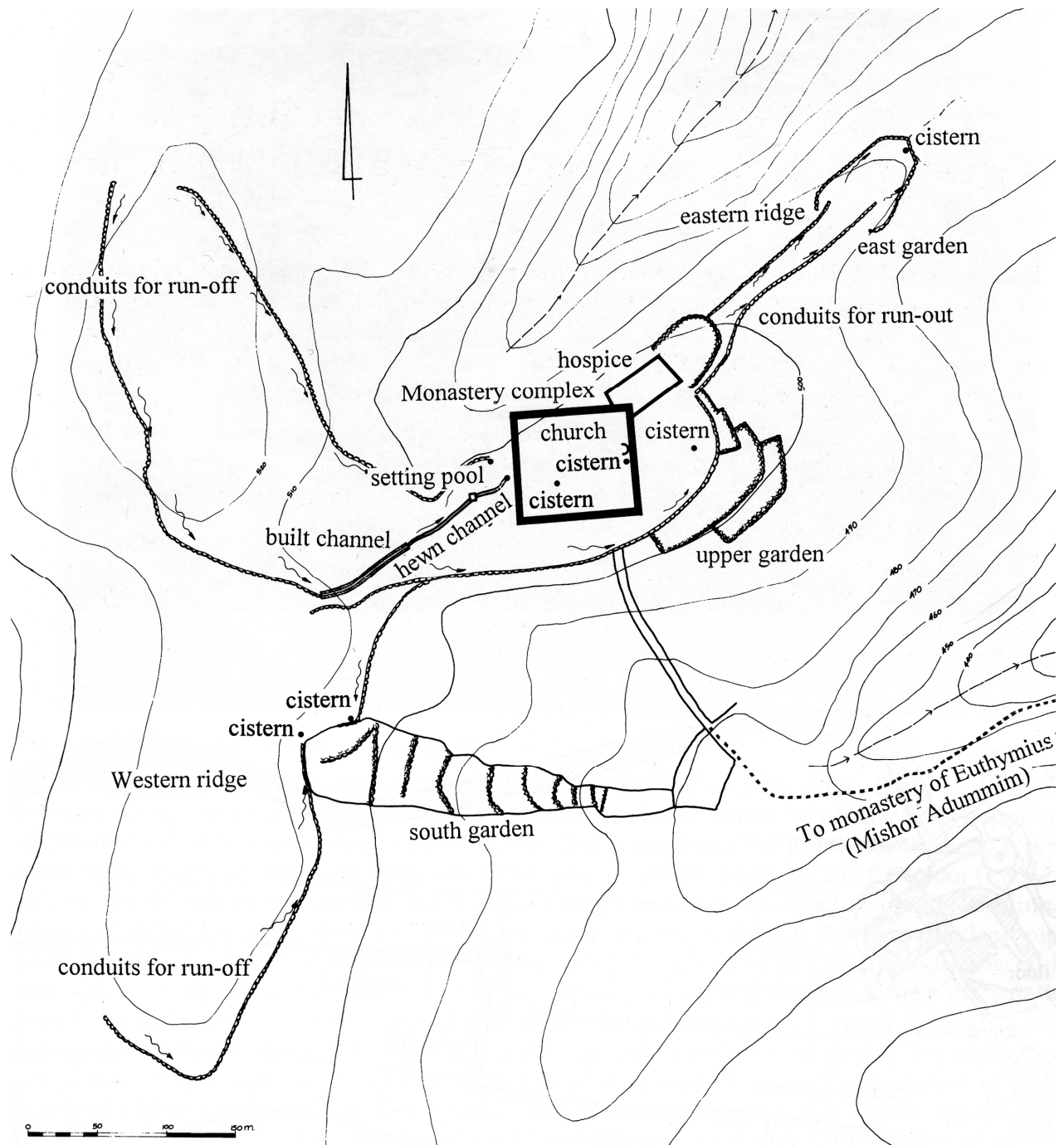


Fig. 5.24: The Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel and its irrigated gardens [Damati 2002, fig. 1].

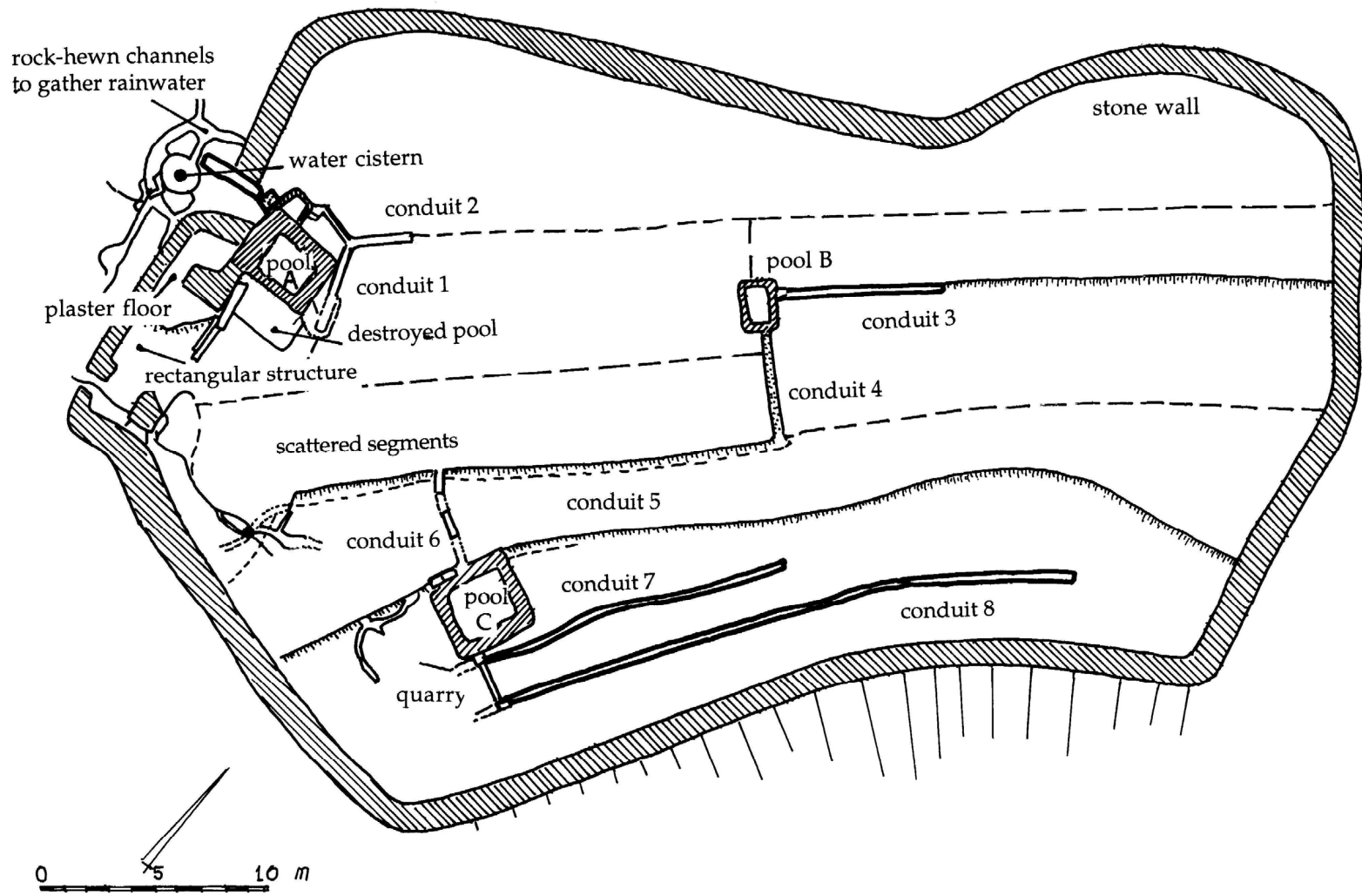


Fig. 5.25: General plan of the eastern garden, Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel [Damati 2002, fig. 3].



Fig. 5.26: View to the west of channels 7 and 8 and pool C in the eastern garden, Monastery of St Martyrius, Israel [Damati 2002, fig. 4].



Fig. 5.27: Aerial view of At-Telah field system [Kennedy and Bewley 2004, fig. 8.9a].

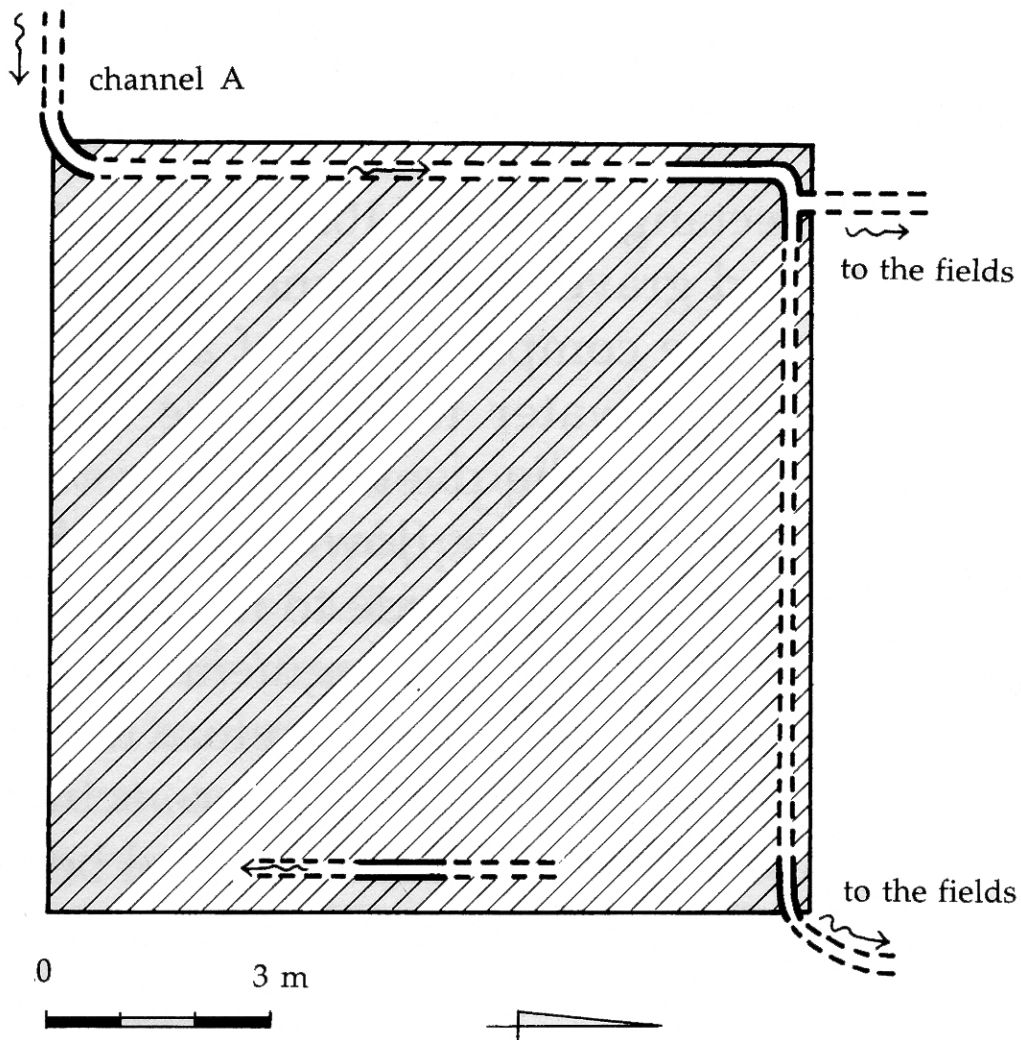


Fig. 5.28: Plan of the En Boqeq water distribution building, showing single channel entering and two (possibly three) channels exiting towards the fields [Fischer and Shacham 2002, fig. 12].





Fig. 5.29: Conical mounds running parallel to the Wadi Isderiyeh, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 2].



Fig. 5.30: Ridge mounds near Sbeiteh, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 3].



Fig. 5.31: Flowerpot mound near Sbeitah, Israel [Mayerson 1959, pl. 4].

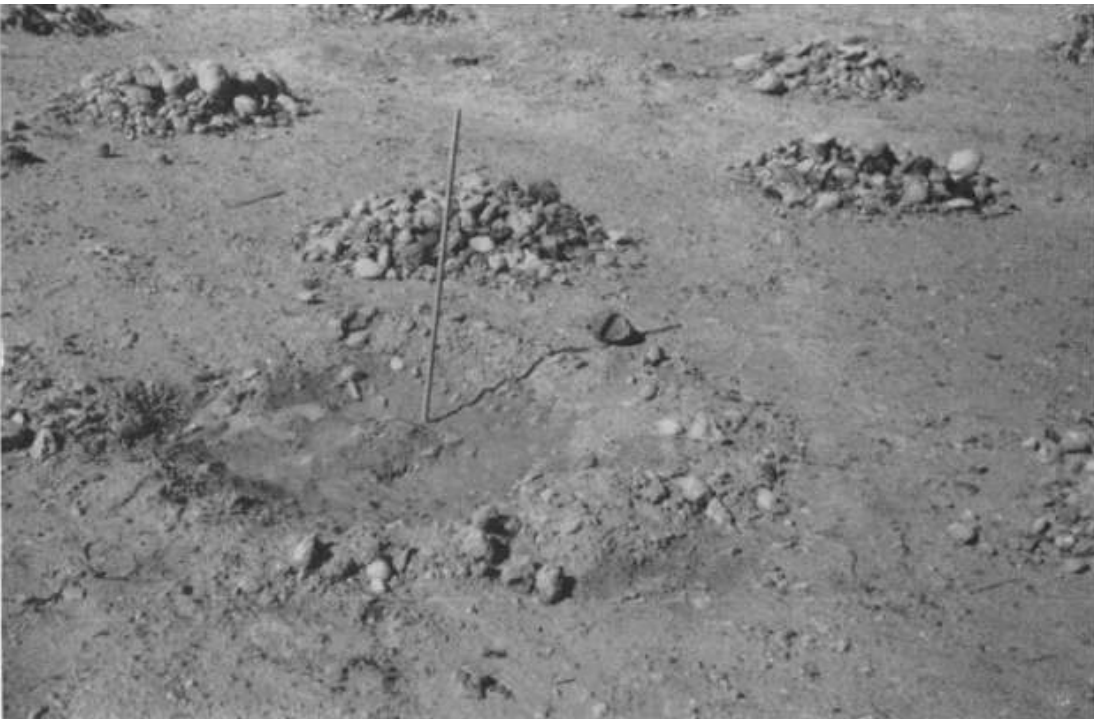


Fig. 5.32: Modern *teleilat al-anab* near Ashalim, Israel. A sapling is planted in the centre of the depression near the stick [Mayerson 1959, pl. 6].

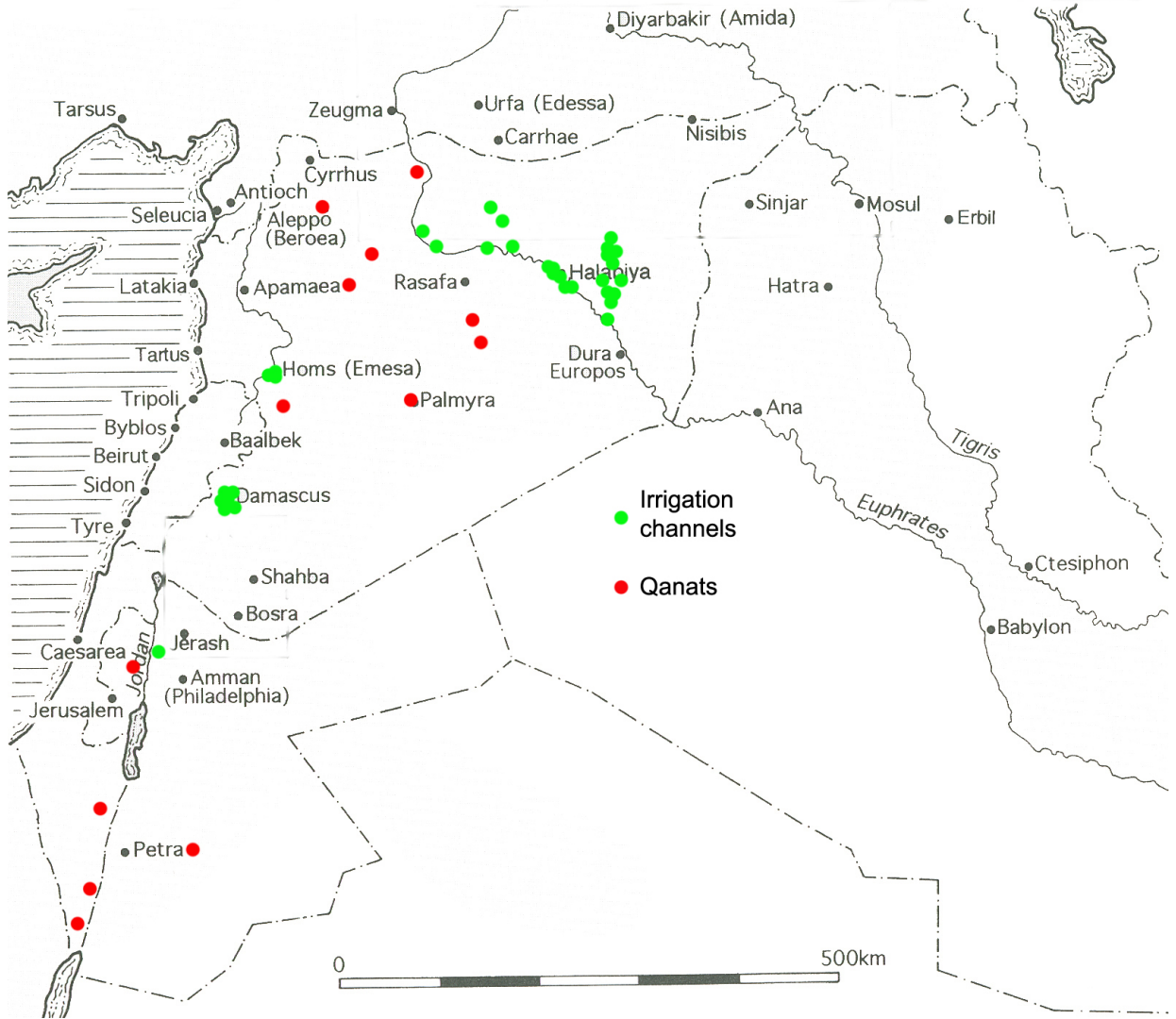


Fig. 5.33: Map showing the differential distribution of qanats and irrigation channels [drawn: author].

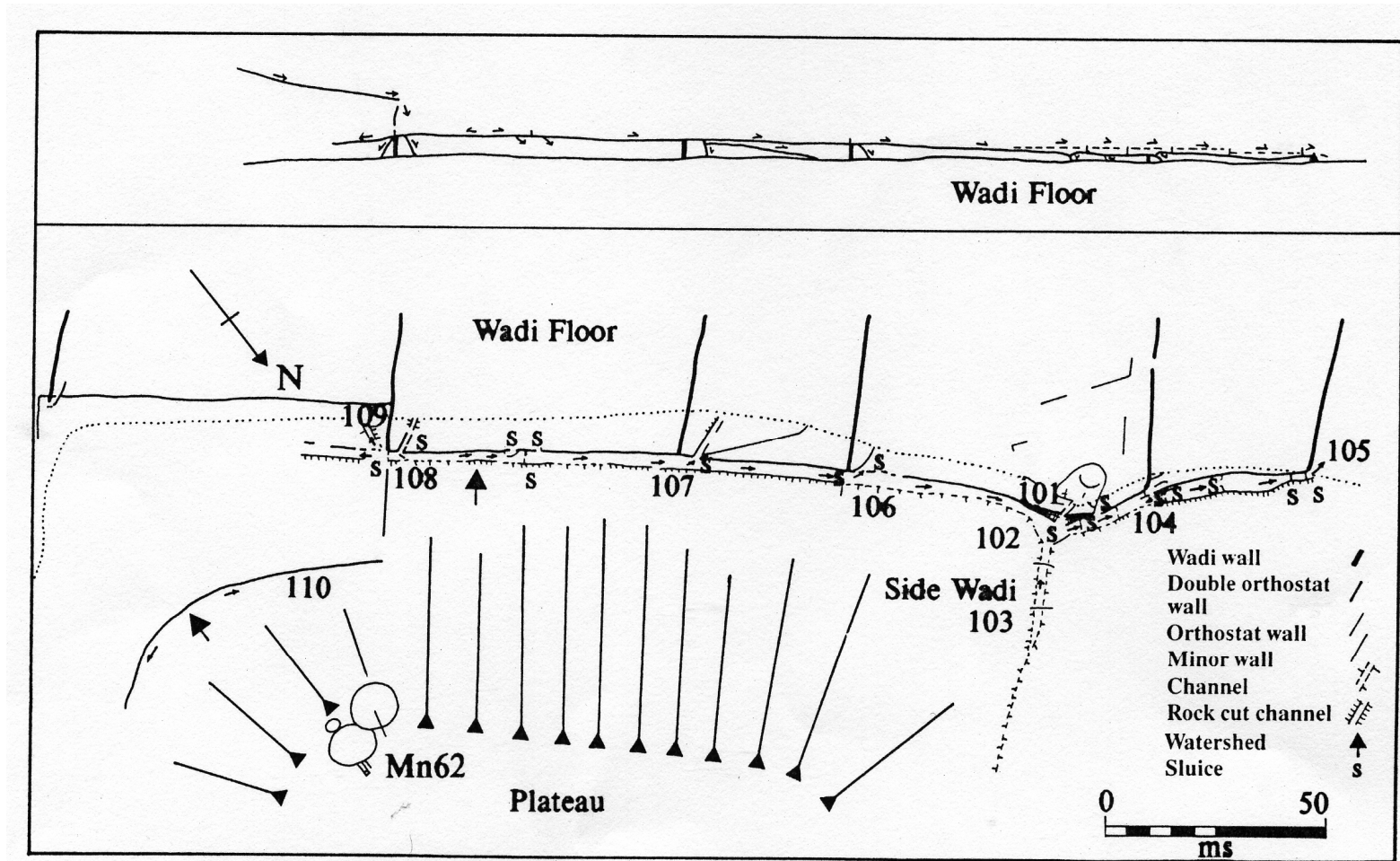


Fig. 5.34: Wadi Mansur water control system (Mn99), UNESCO Libyan Valleys Survey [Barker 1996, fig. 7.3].

