

ГИДРОГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ БУРЕНИЯ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ИНАРЧ-ТАПИОШЮЛЬ

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Целью исследований служило изучение щебня и определение уровней водоносных пластов на территории, находящейся к СВ-у от старого русла Дуная около Альшодабаш. При каждом бурении вода была получена на глубине 5—8 метрах.

REPORT ON THE HYDROGEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS BETWEEN INÁRCS AND TÁPIÓSÜLY

By Gy. Hegedüs

Within the range of hydrogeological examinations of the area lying between the Danube and the Tisza, in August—September 1947 the author has examined a 30 km long stripe between Inárcs and Tápiósüly by 10 m deep drillings, in order to investigate the limit of pebble as well as the highest waterproof strata, proceeding to NE from the old Danube-bed near Sári and Alsódabas. Along the section of the drillings in the area of Tápiósüly, Gomba and Uri the Pannonian strata appear on the surface here and there, whilst from Tápiósüly to Gomba in the direction NW—SE in a 28 km broad stripe there is loess on the surface. Farther on, to SW and NE the loess is covered by blown-sand, but it comes to sight in patches from under the blown-sand. From Monor to Inárcs we find only sand on the surface, but South of Inárcs under a $\frac{1}{2}$ m thick layer of sand there appears already the loess. On the edge of the hollow which lies South of Monor there appears meadow-limestone, impossible to show because of the scale of the map.

In the first two drillings in 106 m height over sea-level some pebble layers were to be seen, but those of other drillings cannot be parallelized with them, because of the little depth and greater distance. In the drillings there could be found 4 to 6 strata containing water; from the second stratum on the water is under pressure, and the state of rest of the water-level lies 0,5—5,5 m above the opened stratum. Owing to the drought lasting many years there could be opened but an insignificant quantity of water over 5 m, whereas between 5—8 m there could be found plenty of it. According to the experiment performed at Monor for the observation of the horizontal flow of the water, it streams in SE direction in a second stratum of fine muddy sand at the rate of 3 m/h.