

Title	Geomorphological hazards in the western side of Luxor using modern geographical techniques		
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Place of publication and date	Fayoum, Egypt January 2016	publishers	Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Fayoum University

The study of geomorphological hazards is significant in the field of applied geomorphology, and the study of the dangers depends on the identification of the lithological properties of rocks and the factors responsible for the landforms and the geomorphological processes prevailing on them, as well as determining the impact of these hazards on Human activities already existing.

The study area is located on the western side of the Nile Valley, in the western desert facing the ancient city of Luxor, and formed the eastern side of the Thebes plateau, between Wadi Abdul Nasser in the north and Um Salameh in the south, and the study area extends between Latitude 26° 0' 2" and 25° 37' 43" north, and Longitudinal 32° 44' 03" and 32° 21' 01". Most of the area is located within the Plateau of Thebes, which was characterized by a lot of faults and Joints, which helped to increase the activity of various weathering operations, taking most of the basins rectangular shape and slope towards the plain in the east, and the rank of the main stream between the fourth and seventh. By examining the hydrological characteristics, it was shown that the region was under the influence of the flow and the discharge rate ranged from (134.20: 413.71 m³/s), resulting in a decrease in concentration time and the possibility of a discharge peak less than four hours in most basins.

It was obvious from the study of slopes in the region that they are affected by many factors influencing processes the formation of slopes along the escarpment, the most important of which are geological factors, geomorphological factors and processes.

By studying the area, it became clear that the region suffers from the risk of runoff, in addition to the movement of materials on the slopes, which constitute a threat to the human activities existing in the east of the study area. Moreover, the study showed the dominance of the extreme slopes of the ridges the instability of most slopes and their direct exposure to vibrations, which increased the movement of materials on the slope.

The study was concluded by identifying the types of geomorphological hazards to which the study area exposed, such as flash flooding and the movement of materials on slopes, and a number of solutions were proposed to reduce these risks.

Key words: Luxor, flow flooding, slopes, geomorphological hazards.

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