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**DAMS, WATER MANAGEMENT AND
IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN EGYPT**

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Preface

Due to the fact that Egypt lies in a Semi-Arid Zone, its water needs are mainly dependent on Nile Water.

Taking this fact in consideration, the Egyptians have paid great attention to the Nile River, all the way from its far tails to its near mouths.

Since thousands of years, they are doing their best to control the River flow and optimize its water management and use.

These are well observed through tremendous control and distribution water systems. In ancient times and prehistory, the old pharaohs built dams (the Kofra Dam was the first trial), River dykes, Reservoirs and canals. In recent times, huge number of canals, Irrigation systems, and control works have been developed. Of those worthy to mention, Ibrahimia, Ismailia, Nubaria and Nasry Canals. From the control and storage works, The Old Aswan Dam, series of Grand Barrages and the High Aswan Dam. The seven and half million feddan (one feddan is 4200 m²) of fertile lands in Nile Delta and Valley are irrigated through more than 50 thousand kilometer of main and public canals, control works and water structures,