



Palaeo-geomorphology of The Nile River in Upper Egypt by using geomorphological and geoarchaeological indicators

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Ancient Egyptians built their temples purposefully close to the River Nile in order to use it for transporting construction stones from faraway quarries to building sites in river-boats. Most temples, therefore, have river-harbours associated with their geometric designs. The paleo-river channel can be remapped based on this idea, beside other geomorphological and geoarchaeological indicators / evidence located between Aswan and Luxor cites. In this sense, this paper will define the characteristics of this ancient course and its associated landforms using paleochannel morphology, paleo-meandering and ancient river dynamics during historic and prehistoric times. It will adopt a geo-archaeological approach including field surveying and mapping, manual auger drilling, grain-size distribution of sample sediments and dating. In addition, multi-date satellite-image interpretations and historic topographic maps will also be used to reconstruct the paleo-geomorphological map of the river course and to investigate its ancient morphology south of Luxor, starting with observations from the present to prehistoric times.