




Note: This map is compiled by Avihu Burg, member of the Advisory Board, in order to provide more accurate geological settings and karst distribution.

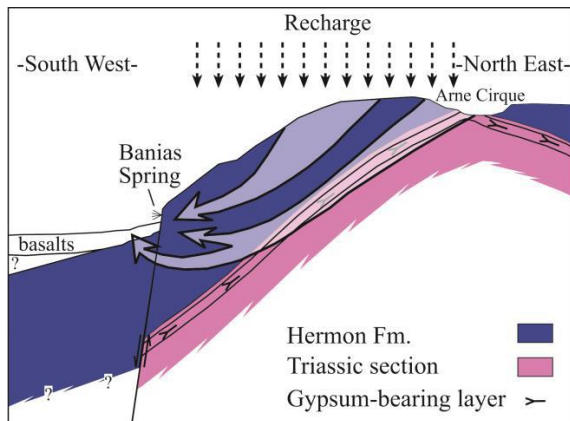
Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Israel 	1. Baniyas	N 33°14' 54.8" E 35°41' 41.0" Z = 390 m asl Kiryat Shemona	56/1980/7400 Not tapped, water used downstream for irrigation	H, A, Ec, S, E <i>The Baniyas Spring is the source of the (Hermon) Baniyas River, one of the three main tributaries of the Upper Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee. The catchment is Mount Hermon, and the water is of high quality and enables the existence of one of the most fascinating and flora and fauna rich natural reserves in Israel. In ancient times the spring flowed from limestone cave under big cliff, but an earthquake moved it to the foot of a natural terrace. The spring with name of Pan, god of the wild and companion of the nymphs, lies close to the 'way of the sea' (from the Mediterranean coast to Damascus) mentioned in the book of Isaiah. The area is inhabited for 2,000 years. The. Archaeologists have uncovered a temple dedicated to Pan and the remains of an ancient city founded sometime after the conquest by Alexander the Great. The Ptolemaic kings built a cult centre there in the 3rd century BC. In 3 BC, Philip the Tetrarch founded a city that became his administrative capital. This city is mentioned in the Gospels of Matthew and Mark, under the name of Caesarea Philippi, as the place where Jesus confirmed Peter's confession that Jesus is the Messiah; the site is today a place of pilgrimage for Christians. Downstream, some of the water serves agriculture in the Hula Valley and the Golan Heights.</i>	Avihu Burg, Joseph Guttman
	2. Dan	N 33°14' 58.4" E 35°39' 01.8" Z = 195 m asl Kiryat Shemona	2150/7600/12800 Not tapped, water used downstream for irrigation and fishponds	H, A, Ec, E, S <i>The biggest water source for the Upper Jordan River, one of the biggest in the Middle East. Catchment is the Hermon Mt. The water is of high quality and enables the existence of a fascinating flora and fauna-rich Dan Stream natural reserve. The name "Dan" for the spring is derived from the event of its capture by the Tribe of Dan during the Judges period. The spring water emerges at the base of an archaeological mound, in which the earliest findings belong to the Ceramic Neolithic Age (beginning of the fifth millennium BCE). Dan settlement continued to be inhabited until the Roman period. The most impressive findings are gates (intact gate from</i>	Avihu Burg, Joseph Guttman

				<p><i>Canaanite times, and gate from the Israelite period), a religious cultic site from the biblical period, and a piece of a fossilized tablet from the second half of the ninth century BCE in which the words "house of David" were first discovered outside of the Bible.</i></p>	
	<p>3. Gihon</p>	<p>N 31° 46' 24.0" E 35° 14' 11.9" Z = 635 m asl Jerusalem</p>	<p>7/23/163 Tapped for potable water supply</p>	<p>H, A</p> <p><i>The spring has great historical significance and is located inside the city of Jerusalem, at the foot of a historical hill known as the "City of David". The spring is mentioned in the bible, e.g. King Solomon was anointed by the waters of this spring. This tunnel was built in the biblical period in the late 8th or early 7th century BC, when King Hezekiah prepared Jerusalem for a siege by the Assyrians. To this end, he blocked the spring outlet and led the water straight down through an artificial tunnel toward the Shiloah pool, which was located inside the fortified City of David. The 2,800-year-old "Siloam inscription" from the time of King Hezekiah was found carved into the tunnel wall (today in Istanbul). The inscription tells the story of the tunnel, and how the two teams of diggers met after digging the tunnel at both ends. The tunnel, 533 m long and still functioning, leads the water to the ancient Pool of Siloam or Shiloah and both spring and pool are important archaeological and tourist sites in Jerusalem. The excess water flows into the nearby stream and is used to irrigate fruit trees.</i></p>	<p>Avihu Burg, Joseph Guttman</p>

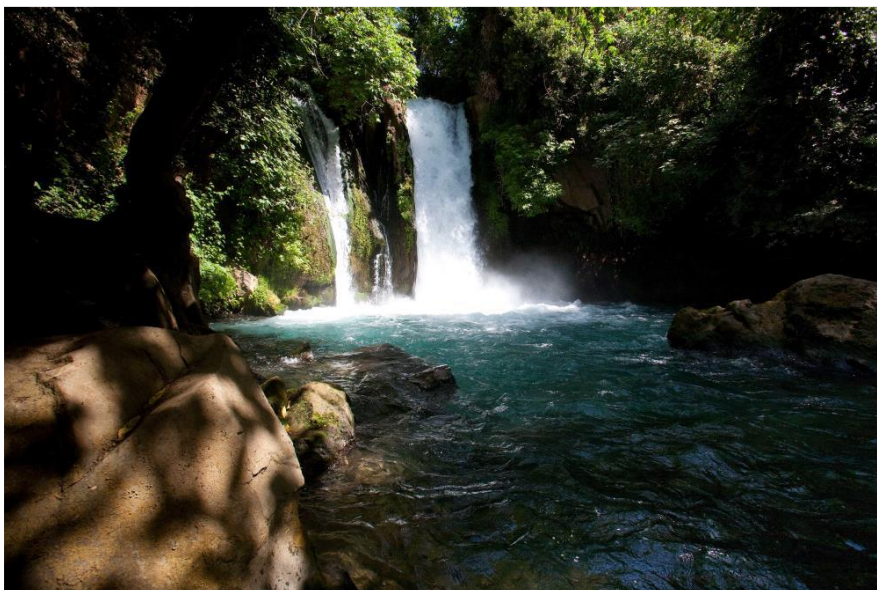
MIKAS – Banias



Outlet point of the Banias Spring (Photo by Doron Nissim, Israel Nature and Parks Authority)



Schematic water flow model in the southwestern part of Mt. Hermon towards the Banias Spring consisting of two components: a deeper flow flushing the Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic rocks and a shallower flow that runs through the Jurassic Hermon Fm.

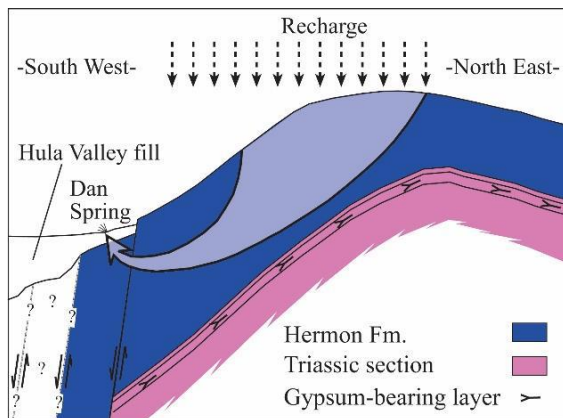


A waterfall down the spring in the Hermon (Banias) River (Photo by Doron Nissim, Israel Nature and Parks Authority)

MIKAS – Dan



The Dan stream (Photo by Doron Nissim, Israel Nature and Parks Authority). Mount Hermon on which the recharge to the spring is taking place, is visible in the background.



Schematic water flow model in the southwestern part of Mt. Hermon towards the Dan Spring

MIKAS – Gihon



The Siloam Tunnel (Photo by Dan Gill)



Location of Gihon and Siloam Tunnel (from Shanks, 2013)