1. INTRODUCTION

South Sinai seems still and untouched, in the silence of its first creation. Standing, feelingly off the hallowed ground of its prominent peaks or the depressed wadis, the glorious moments of the word lines between God and prophet Moses might be imagined according to a profound part of our religious beliefs. South Sinai is a unique land, which requires us to work hard and smart in harmonizing the use of its water and land resources through a controlled system, rather than an illegal harmful cultivation and uses.

Although the government of Egypt has paid a great attention to Sinai by supplying the Nile water to its land for the purposes of agriculture development, South Sinai still has a limited areas of rainfed or irrigated lands. This condition is due to the lack of good quality groundwater and low precipitation. In this study, the selection of the study area was based on the concept, that the promising areas for a new agriculture development, must receive water from an extra natural water resources. Accordingly, the area was located within a land pattern of mega relief, which consists of watershed as catchment areas with drainage patterns in the upper slopes .

The aim of this study was to identify the selected area physiographically, using aerospace images resulting in land units with revised natural boundaries, including soil taxa and land potentialities that have a high correlation with their physiographic units. This would be helpful when extrapolation is applied for characterizing soils in the other scanned areas.