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CLIMATE CHANGE IN INDIA'S LOW SEASONAL SURVIVAL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAT AND HUMIDITY ON CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN IRAQ

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AN INTRODUCTION

India's seasonal low is one of the most low pressure systems in Iraq. It controls the most disturbing seasons in the study area (central and southern Iraq), and is accompanied by high temperatures to a high level, which makes the population feel tired and irritable by the heat of the climate. Sometimes, the days are associated with humidity in central Iraq. As for southern Iraq, temperatures are higher than the center of the study area due to proximity to the area of the system path, and also because of the passage of the low on the Arabian Gulf, it is loaded with moisture and goes to the south of the region To study, has been relying on two climate stations to represent the center and south of IraqAnd it is one of the most stations that have a long duration of monitoring and recording of the climatic elements (Baghdad and Basra), and was based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the pressure level of 1000 mb and the two climates each 11 years to detect the amount of climate change and the general trend of the recurrence of seasonal low India and its relationship to the characteristics of heat and humidity, and also to address the climatic characteristics of the elements mentioned, and the knowledge of the general direction of the climatic elements of each climate cycle separately and then identify the amount of climate change for the duration and survival of the Indian system seasonal.

CONCLUSIONS

The study, through the analysis of the synoptic maps of voltexplaymouth websites, www.noaa.org, 1971 / 1981-2007 / 2017, found that there are comprehensive climatic changes in the duration of India's seasonal low in Central and Southern Iraq during the months of May, June, August, July, September, Reliance on the analysis of the synoptic maps for the months mentioned above due to the frequency and low input of India during these months to the study area and actually observed subsequent changes and changes in the survival of the system in the thermal properties of the great and micro and also wet.

First: Extended survival and recurrence of India's low seasonal period 1971-1981 at Baghdad Station for balances 0Z: -

Table (1) and Figure (1) show that the period of survival of the seasonal Indian decline in the Baghdad station for the period 1971-1981 was in August, with a duration of 27 days and a

recurrence rate of 2.2. This indicates that the seasonal Indian system is at the peak of its control during this period The month followed by the month of July and the duration of the survival of 25 / day and the frequency of 3.8 This shows the extent of survival of the system and control more without fluctuating in terms of repetition on the Baghdad station followed by the month of May as the duration of survival of 15 / day and frequency of 12.5 This shows the actual entry of the system warm to The study area and its effect in the atmosphere accompanied by high temperature and low humidity As for the very of the month of September during the same period was extended survival 19 / day and the rate of recurrence 12.5 this shows the extent of the actual change in the survival / day of the Indian system than it was in the summer as this month is the beginning of the autumn and also the movement of the sun's apparent transfer to the southern part of the globe makes the system partially retreat to withdraw and decrease in intervention in terms of survival And frequency (3).

Table (1)

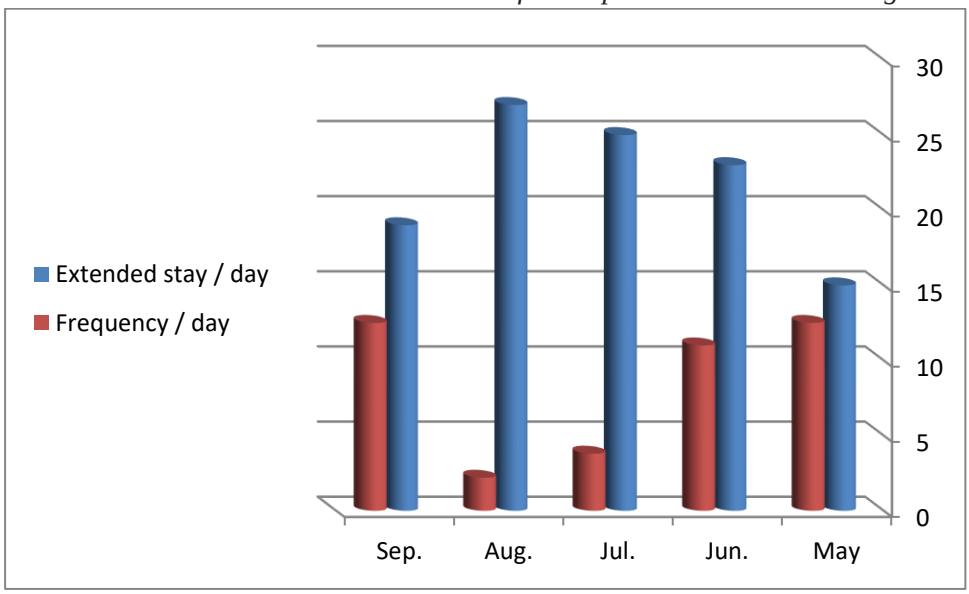
India's seasonal survival and recurrence was extended for the period 1971-1981 at Baghdad Post Station

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	15	23	25	27	19
Frequency / day	12.5	11	3.8	2.2	12.5

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www. Plymouth.org

Form (1)

India's seasonal survival and recurrence was extended for the period 1971-1981 at Baghdad Post Station



Source: Based on Table (1)

Second: the duration and recurrence / day of India's low seasonal period 1971-1981 at the Baghdad Station for balances: 00 -

Table (2) and Figure (2) show that the highest survival and recurrence / day periods during the study period at the Baghdad station for balances (00) were for the month of August, with a

duration of 25 days and a repeat rate of 2.1. This indicates clear control during the summer and the month The month of July was followed by India's 24-day low and 3.3 recurrence rate. This indicates the extent of the Indian system's acquisition of the study area during the period (00), followed by September, Seasonal 16 / day and 9.4 recurrence rate. This explains the obvious effect and the Indian extensions still affect the study area even b Diat autumn during the period 1971-1981this indicates the extent of the strength of the pressure effort of this system to keep progressing towards the study area. The lowest months recorded as a survival period is the month of May, with a duration of 13 days and a recurrence rate of 10.2. This explains the extent of the intervention of the Indian system to the study area at the end of the spring months Although this progress shows the extent of the accumulation of energy momentum generated in the source area of the system, there are also high currents that support the progress of the system in this month to peak in the summer.

Table (2)

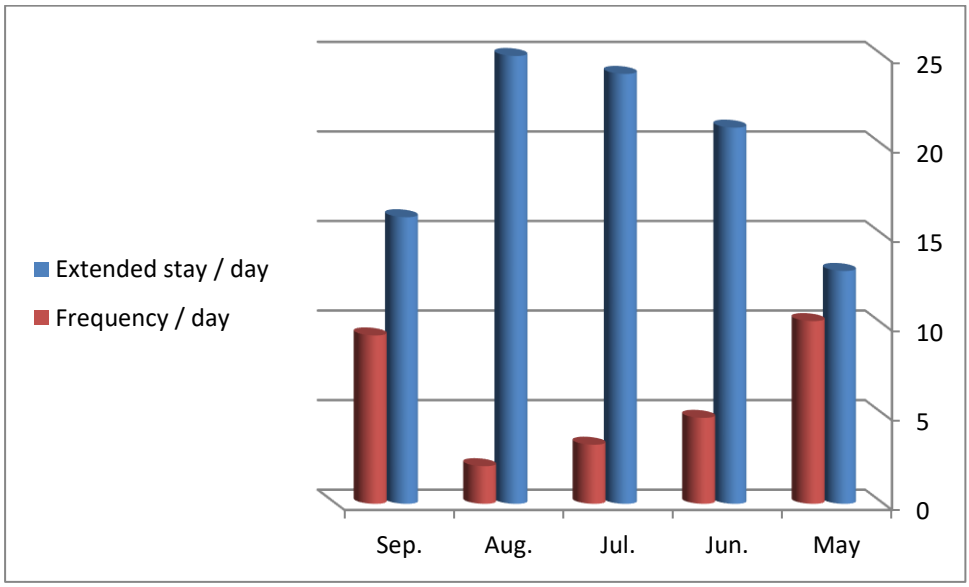
India's seasonal survival and recurrence / day extended for the period 1971-1981 at Baghdad Post Station 00

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	13	21	24	25	16
Frequency / day	10.2	4.8	3.8	2.1	9.4

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www. Plymouth.org

Shape (2)

India's seasonal survival and recurrence / day extended for the period 1971-1981 at Baghdad Post Station 00



Source: Based on Table (2)

Third: Characteristics of temperature and humidity at the Baghdad station for the period 1971-1981: -

1 - Great heat in the Baghdad station: -

Table 3 shows that the highest temperature of the Baghdad station was 46.9 ° C for the month of August and was followed by 44.4 ° in July. The third was for September at 43.2 ° C. June is still hot and has not lost the thermal energy that began to acquire during the summer months (4) The fourth arrangement was for the month of June, where it reached 42.9 degrees Celsius as the beginning of the theoretical summer in the area of the station studied and the beginning of the season of acquisition of temperatures and the beginning of the hot season, As for the month of May, the average temperature of bone In which 39.7 degrees Celsius, but for the general trend indicates a gradual rise to the extreme during the period of the first study.

Table (3)

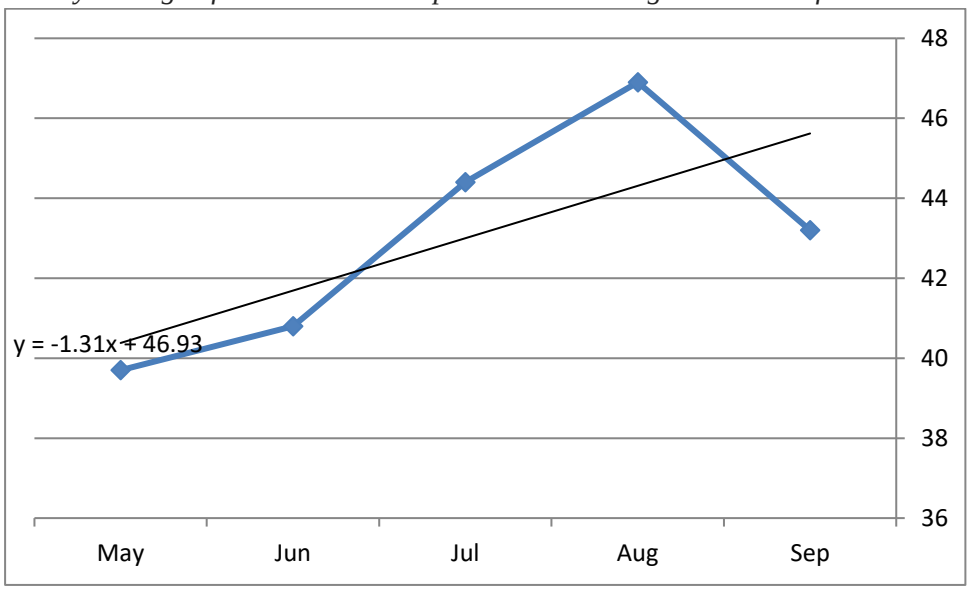
Monthly average of the maximum temperature at the Baghdad station for 1971-1981

Months	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**
the average	40.8	46.9	44.4	46.9	43.2

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (3)

Monthly average of the maximum temperature at the Baghdad station for 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (3).

2 - Minimal temperature in the Baghdad station: -

Table (4) shows that the highest rate of the minimum temperature in the Baghdad station, the subject of the study during the period of study was for the month of July, the minimum temperature was 43.1 degrees Celsius followed by the month of August as the values of the minimum temperature during the same period 42.7 The month of September followed by 41.5 ° C. This indicates that September, as in the case of the Great Temperature, did not lose all the thermal energy acquired during the summer despite the apparent movement of the Sun to the South of the

Earth, followed by the order of June at a temperature of a minimum 39.9 ° C then the month of May at the rate of d The minimum temperature is 37.2 ° C, and for the general trend, it indicates a gradual and non-radical increase during the first study period.

Table (4)

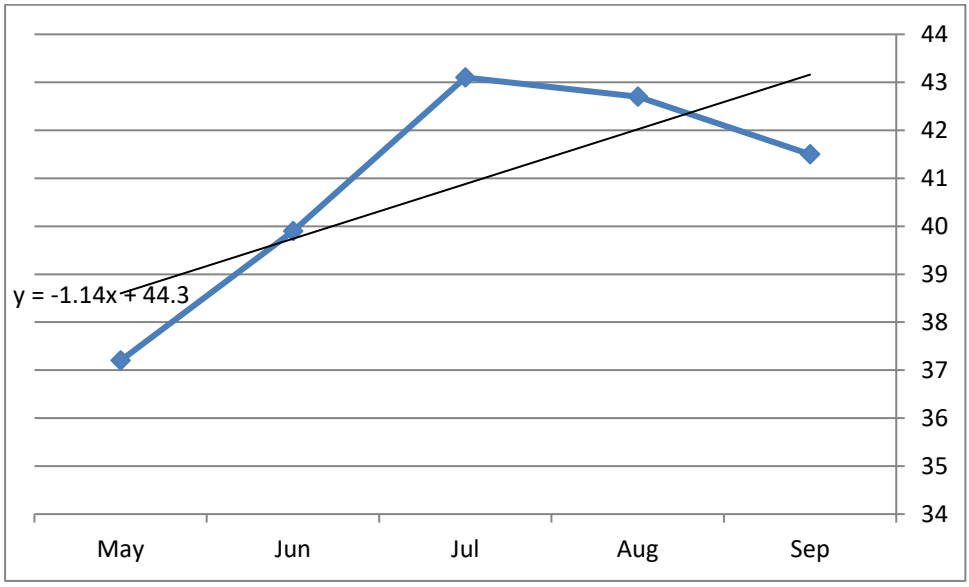
Monthly average of the minimum temperature at the Baghdad station for the period 1971-1981

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	37.2	39.9	43.1	42.7	41.5

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (4)

Monthly average of the minimum temperature at the Baghdad station for the period 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (4).

3 - Relative humidity at the Baghdad station: -

Table (5) shows that the highest rate of relative humidity at the Baghdad station during the period of study was for the month of May, with a value of 32% due to the fact that the effects of wet and moderate still enter the area of the study station with its damp and moderate effects during the period 1971-1981 either The second ranking was for the month of September with humidity at 29%. The third ranking was for August with humidity at 26% and the fourth for July and June by 23%. For the general trend of relative humidity during the first study period, Progressive non-radical and progressive.

Table (5)

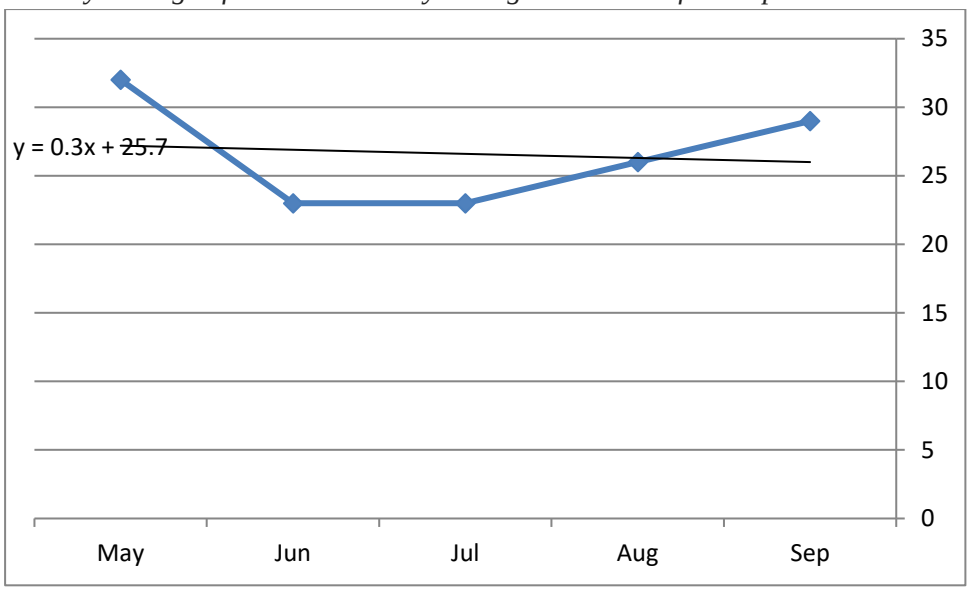
Monthly average of relative humidity at Baghdad Station for the period 1971-1981

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	32	23	23	26	29

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (5)

Monthly average of relative humidity at Baghdad Station for the period 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (5).

Fourth: Extended survival and recurrence of India's low seasonal period 1971-1981 at Basrah Station for balances 0Z:

Table (6) shows that the highest survival time for the seasonal low in the Basrah station was for the month of August, with a duration of 28 days and a repeat rate of 1.8. This shows the extent of the Indian system's control over the duration of its stay in the study area during the period 1971-1981

This month during the study period of the most hot and hot months because of the increase of control of the Indian system on the atmosphere of the study area for 28 days out of 31 days during the observation (0z) The second ranking was for the month of July as the duration of the system stay at 27 days and the frequency of 2.1 This Explains that the month of July is one of the months that highlights the impact of the Indian system on the study area also is the beginning of the acquisition of heat in the regionand the beginning of the weather is disturbing and hot for the population in the region and also brings with it the moisture acquired by the course of the Gulf and the Gulf of Oman and keep this system is maintained by heating and works to evaporate water from nearby water bodies and carry them to Basra, causing inconvenience to the population, For the month of June with a duration of 26 days and a recurrence rate 2.4 This shows the extent of the obvious impact and explicit intervention of the Indian system seasonal and the beginning of the hot summer in the study area, the fourth and final arrangement was for the month of September with a duration of 21 and repeat rate 2.3 this shows the extent of the decline of the Indian system in this month in part compared to the previous months and there are cases of moderation some days of the

month because of the withdrawal of Indian influences, even partially in some days of September and the entry of extreme autumn influences to the study area, The duration of the survival of 19 days and the rate of recurrence 9.7 This is due to intermittent and hesitant interventions of the Indian system seasonal to the study area and provide warm and wet effects in the direction gradually (5).

Table (6)

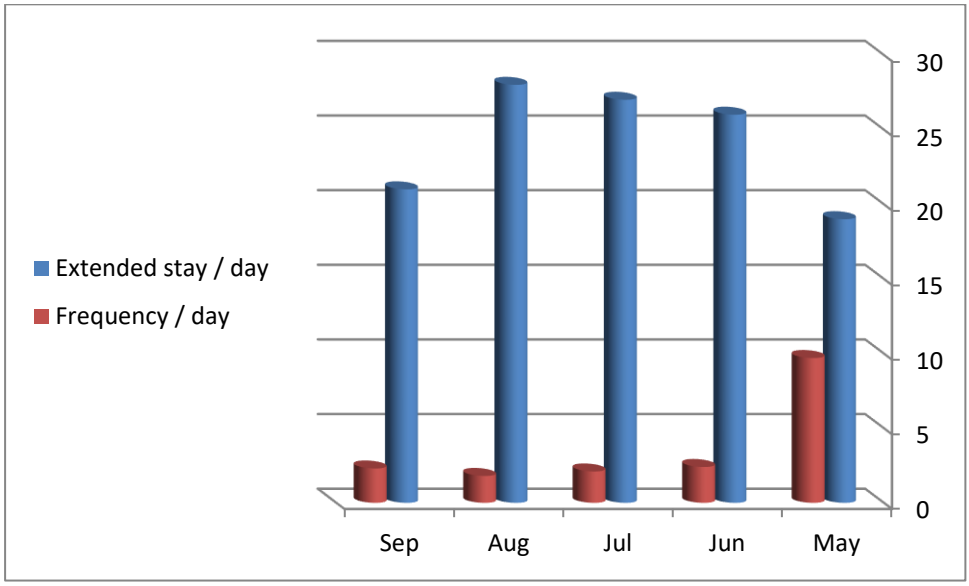
India's seasonal survival and recurrence was extended for the period 1971-1981 at Basrah Station for balances 0Z

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	19	26	27	28	21
Frequency / day	9.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.3

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www. Plymouth.org

Shape (6)

India's seasonal survival and recurrence was extended for the period 1971-1981 at Basrah Station for balances 0Z



Source: The researcher worked on a table (6).

Fifth: Extended survival and recurrence / day low India seasonal period 1971-1981 at Basrah Station for balances 00: -

Table (7) shows that the highest survival periods for the seasonal low in the Basrah station for the period 1971-1981 for balances (00) were for the month of August at 28 days and the frequency of 1.1 indicates that the extent of clear control over the monitoring atmosphere at Basra station by The second ranking was for the month of July in terms of the survival of the low rate of 27 / day and the frequency of 2.2 This shows that this month is a pre-August extension in terms of control of the low-season India and its thermal effects And the humidity on the study area, while the third order was for the month of June, which expired D the survival of the Indian system where 23 / day

and the rate of recurrence 5.2 This shows that the month of June is the beginning of separationthe theoretical summer in the northern half of the globe is the month of actual and remarkable intervention of the system in the study area and its thermal and moisture effects. The fourth order was for the month of September with a duration of 19 days and a recurrence rate of 7.7 This shows the extent of withdrawal and gradual retreat of the Indian system seasonal and the reduction of the effects of hot and humid some In the region during the duration of the study, the last order was for the month of Mayes survival rates of 17 / day and the frequency of 8.1, and this month is the beginning of the entry and impact of the system and the impact of the Indian heat to the study area.

Table (7)

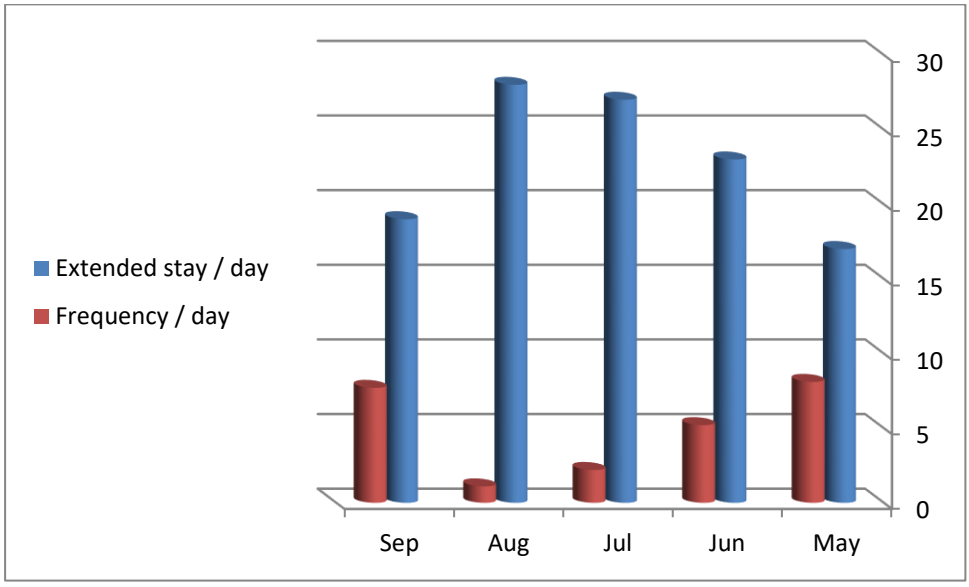
India's seasonal survival and recurrence / day extended for the period 1971-1981 at Basra Baseline Station

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	17	23	27	28	19
Frequency / day	8.1	5.2	2.2	1.1	7.7

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www. Plymouth.org

Shape (7)

India's seasonal survival and recurrence / day extended for the period 1971-1981 at Basra Baseline Station



Source: The researcher worked on a table (7).

Sixth: Characteristics of temperature and humidity at Basrah station for 1971-1981:

1 - Great heat in Basra Station: -

Table (8) shows that the highest monitoring of the maximum temperature at Basrah station during the period 1971-1981 was for the month of August, which reached 42.1 ° C. This shows that this month is characterized by the acquisition of high thermal energy compared to the rest of the months of the year in the study station followed by In July, with a maximum temperature of 41.7 ° C, followed by September in 40.7, followed by June by 40.3 ° C. Finally, the month of May recorded the lowest recording of the maximum temperature in the station of the study area,

recording 37.2 ° C, Great temperatures at Basrah Station refer to Art Sector clear and noticeable in the maximum temperature of the rates for the period 1971-1981.

Table (8)

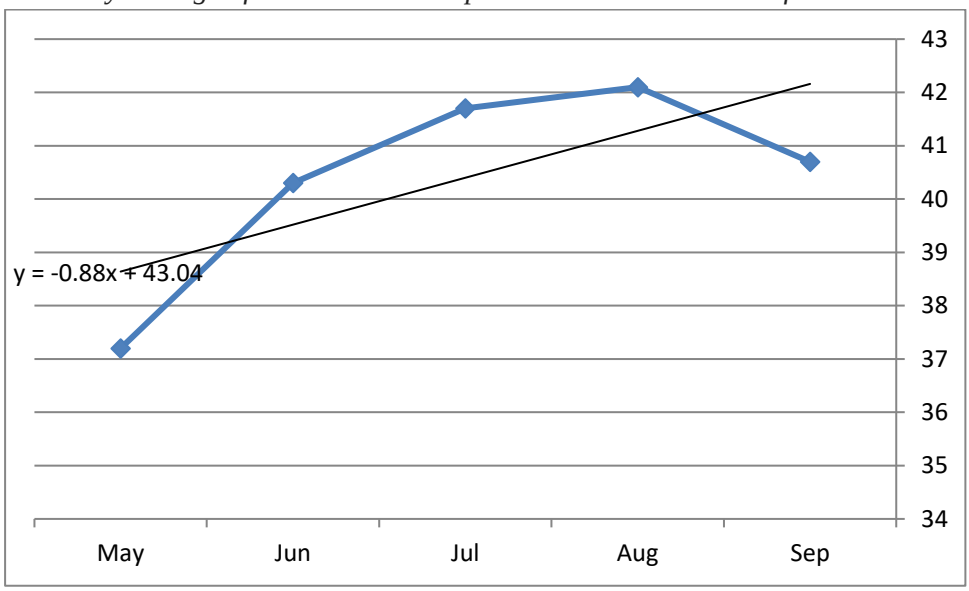
Monthly average of the maximum temperature in Basrah station for 1971-1981

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	37.2	40.3	41.7	42.1	40.7

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (8)

Monthly average of the maximum temperature in Basrah station for 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (8).

2 - The minimum temperature in the Basra station: -

Table (9) shows that the highest recording of the minimum temperature in the Basrah station during the first study period was for July at 27.5 ° C followed by the month of June and June by 26.3 and 26.1 ° C. The last two rankings were for the months of September and May on The order was recorded at 23.4 and 23.3 ° C, while the general trend of the minimum temperature was pointing to the rise and extremism and slight fluctuation.

Table (9)

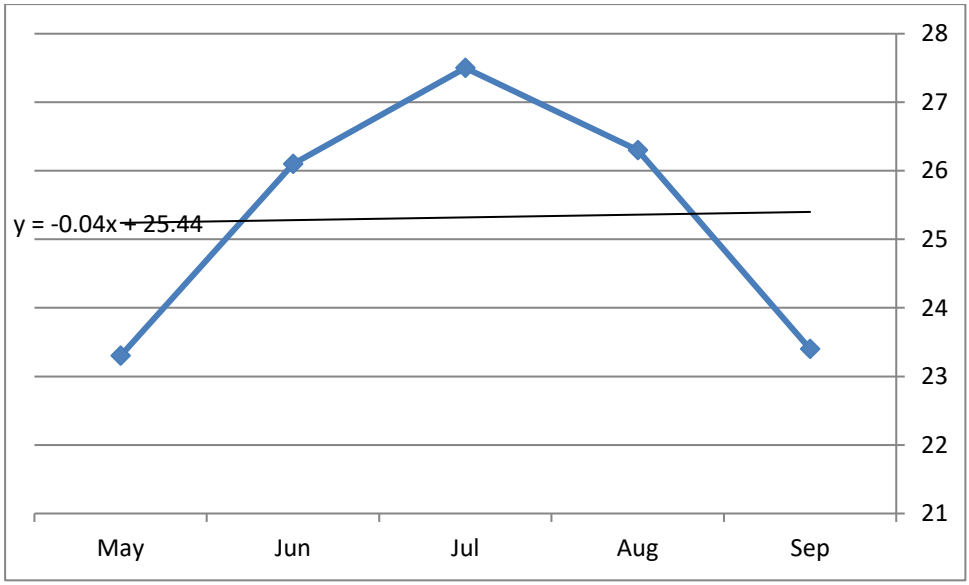
Monthly average of the minimum temperature at Basrah station for 1971-1981

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	23.3	26.1	27.5	26.3	23.4

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (9)

Monthly average of the minimum temperature at Basrah station for 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (9).

3 - Relative humidity at Basra station: -

Table (10) shows that the highest recorded relative humidity in the study station was for May, with 44.4% relative humidity during the study period followed by September in terms of relative humidity value of 43.1%, followed by June respectively in terms of humidity In comparison to 40.5%. The fourth ranking was for the month of August with 40.4% relative humidity value. The last ranking was for July with 39.1% relative humidity. The general trend indicates a significant increase in the relative humidity during the study period and the months of study Specified in the table.

Table (10)

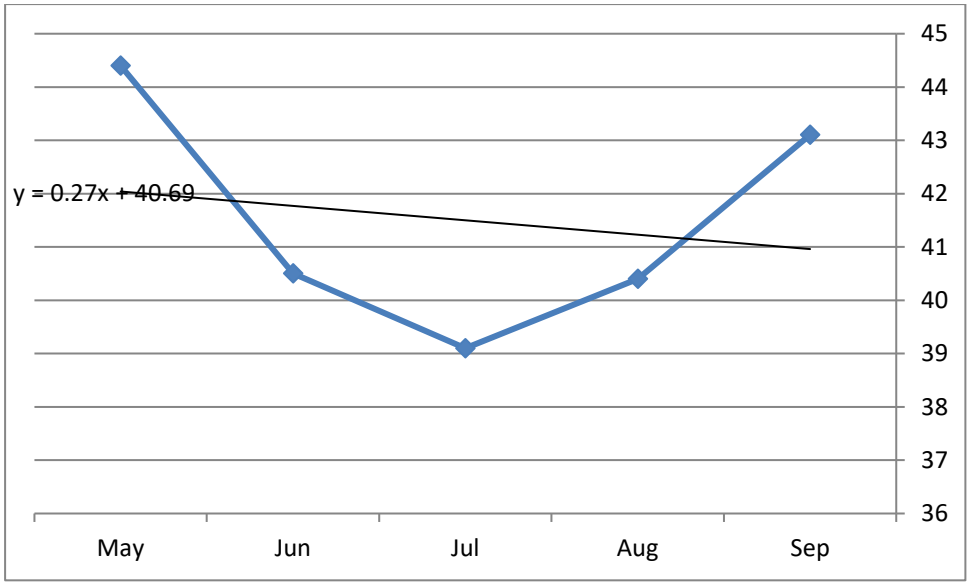
Monthly average of relative humidity at Basra Station for 1971-1981

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	44.4	40.5	39.1	40.4	43.1

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (10)

Monthly average of relative humidity at Basra Station for 1971-1981



Source: The researcher worked on a table (10).

Seventh: Extended survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Baghdad Station for balances 0Z: -

Table (11) shows that the highest survival time for India's seasonal low during the period 2007-2017 for the balances of 0Z was for the months of July and August with a duration of 31 days and 1 recurrence. This shows the extent of control of India's seasonal low during the two months mentioned and shows the extent of climate change in its survival And the continuation of the month of June and the duration of the survival of 28 / day and the frequency of 2 followed by the month of September by 25 days and the frequency of 3.4 and the last order for the month of May by 19 days and the frequency of 9.9 and this highlights climatic climates in the duration of survival and replication of the low India seasonal if Compared with the previous period and the same balances for the Baghdad station in the table All (1).

Table (11)

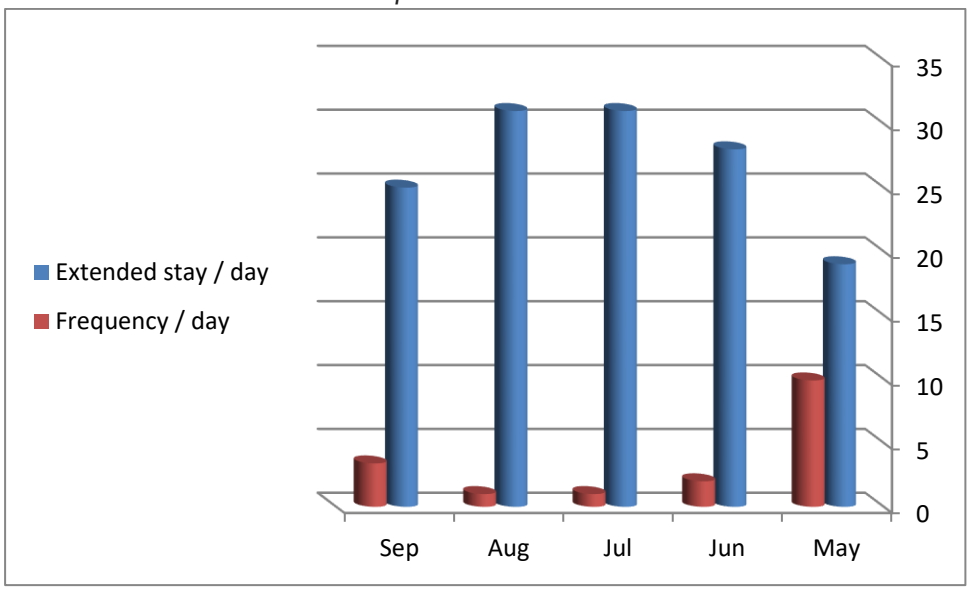
Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Baghdad Station for balances 0Z

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	19	28	31	31	25
Frequency / day	9.9	2	1	1	3.4

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www.noaa.org

Form (11)

Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Baghdad Station for balances 0Z



Source: The researcher worked on a table (11).

Eighth: Extended stay and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Baghdad Station for balances: 00 -

Table (12) shows that the highest survival rates for India's seasonal low during the period 2007-2017 were for July and August at 31 days and 1 recurrence rate. This is different from that in Table 2 and Figure 2 indicating the extent of climate change in the system's survival In the study area for balances 00, the second ranking was for the month of June with a life span of 27 / day and frequency of 2.1 and the third arrangement for the month of September by the survival of 24 / day and the frequency of 4.2 and the last order for the month of May with a life span of 18 days and the frequency of 8.6 This information derived from the analysis of the synoptic maps of the satellite site noaa indicates a change Climate change in India's low seasonal survival in the study area and during the study period.

Table (12)

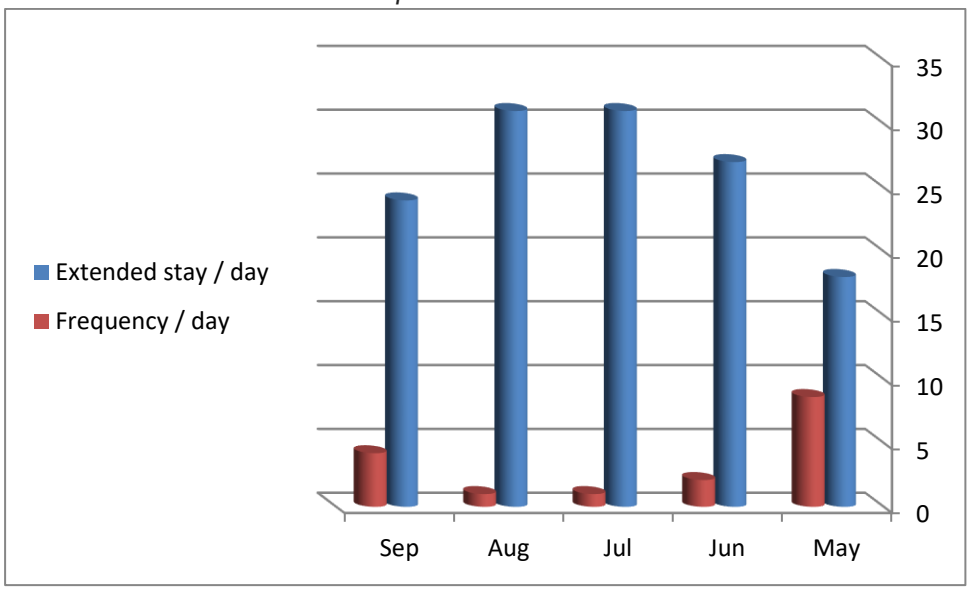
India extended the period of stay and recurrence / low day of the period 2007-2017 at the Baghdad station for balances 00

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	18	27	31	31	24
Frequency / day	8.6	2.1	1	1	4.2

Source: The work of the researcher based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the site www.noaa.org

Shape (12)

India extended the period of stay and recurrence / low day of the period 2007-2017 at the Baghdad station for balances 00



Source: The researcher worked on a table (12).

Ninth: Characteristics of temperature and humidity at the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017: -

1 - Great heat in the Baghdad station: -

Table (13) shows that the highest rate of maximum temperature for the period 2007-2017 at the Baghdad station was for the month of July at 44.4 ° C was the second ranking for the month of August with a maximum temperature of 43.9 degrees Celsius and the third order for the month of June was 41.7 degrees The fourth order for September was recorded at 40.2 ° C and the final order was for May, with 36.8 ° C in the study area. The general trend indicates a significant increase and a climatic variable if compared to the climatic period First.

Table (13)

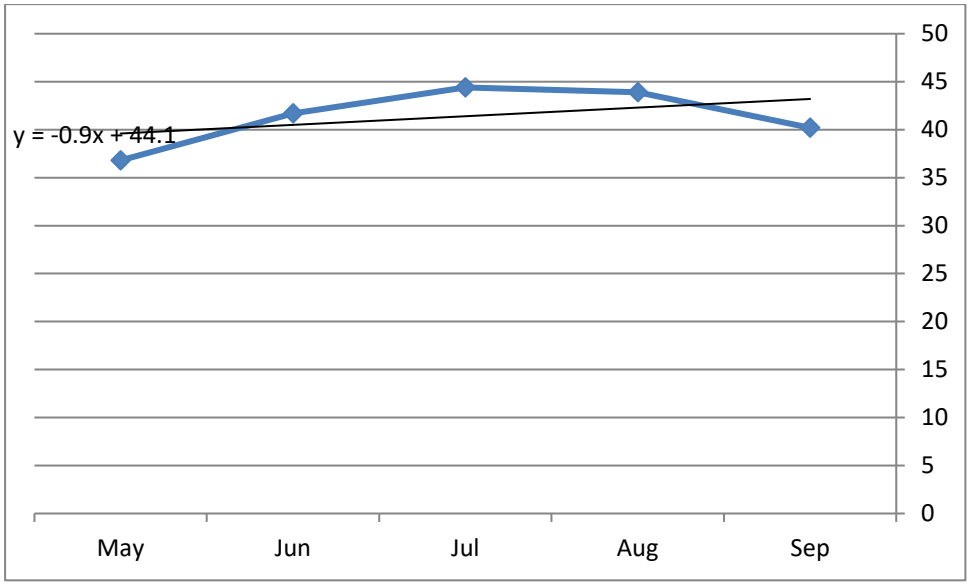
Monthly average heat of the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	36.8	41.7	44.4	43.9	40.2

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (13)

Monthly average heat of the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (13).

2 - Minimal temperature in the Baghdad station: -

Table (14) shows that the highest rate of the minimum temperature in the study area was for July at 26.2 ° C followed by the month of August by 25.5 ° C The third ranking in terms of recording the minimum temperature for the period 2007-2017 was 24.1 degrees In September, 21.3 ° C. The month of May was 20.8 ° C, the last in the study period. The general trend indicates a significant increase in the minimum temperature if compared to the first period.

Table (14)

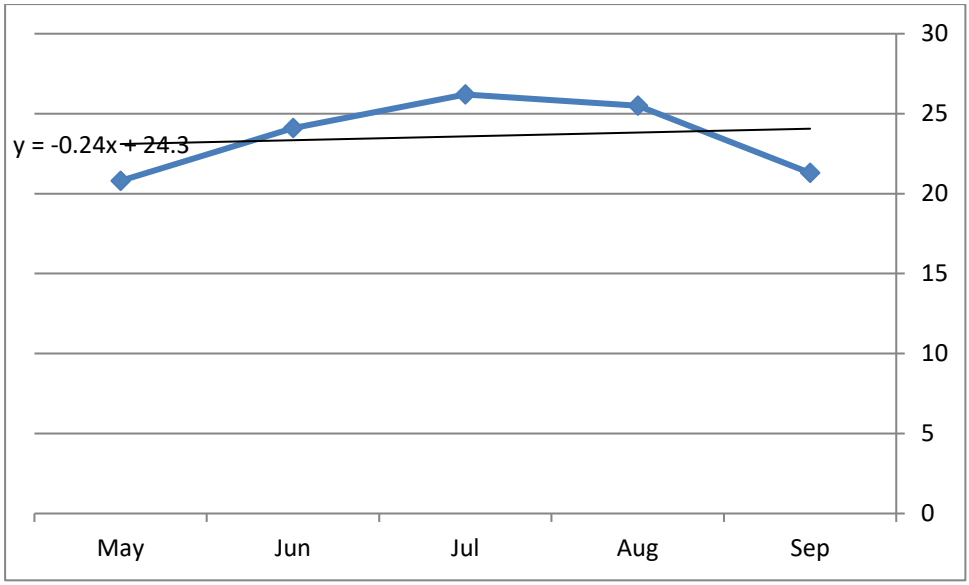
Monthly average heat of the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	20.8	24.1	26.2	25.5	21.3

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Shape (14)

Monthly average heat of the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (14).

3 - Relative humidity in the Baghdad station: -

Table (15) shows that the highest rate of relative humidity at the Baghdad station during the study period was for the month of September by 31.6%, the second order was for the month of Mayes by 31.5% This indicates a clear rise in relative humidity compared with the first period of measuring relative humidity, The third ranking was for the month of August, which amounted to 26.4%, while the fourth and fifth rankings for the month of June and July respectively, recorded 24.9% and 24.3%, respectively, as for the general trend indicates a gradual rise in the station area study.

Table (15)

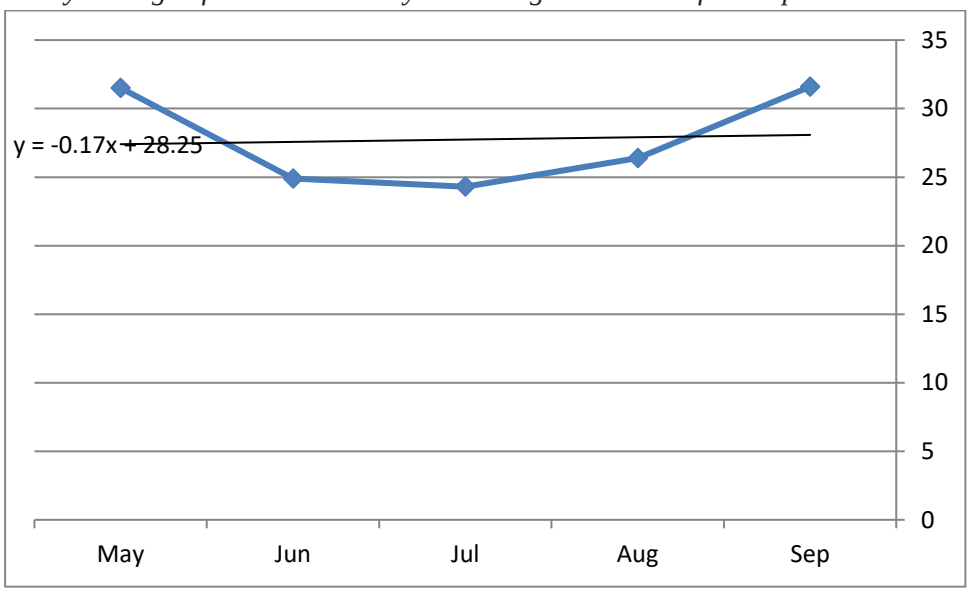
Monthly average of relative humidity at the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	31.5	24.9	24.3	26.4	31.6

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Table (15)

Monthly average of relative humidity at the Baghdad station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (15).

Tenth: the continuation and recurrence of low India seasonal for the period 2007-2017 at the Basra station for balances Z0: -

Table (16) shows that the highest survival duration of the seasonal India during the second study period at Basrah station for balances 0Z was for the months of July and August, recorded 31 days and repeat rate 1, which is the highest survival and frequency of the duration of the study, indicating the extent of control of the Indian system At the pressure level 1000 millibar in the study area, while the second order was for the month of September, where the duration of the survival of the system in 29 / day and the frequency of 1 followed by June respectively with a record of survival of 28 / day and the frequency of 1.02 As for the last order was the month of May and record Extended 23-day survival and repeat rate 3.3 This shows the extentindia's low-season acquisition of total control in the study area during the control (0Z).

Table (16)

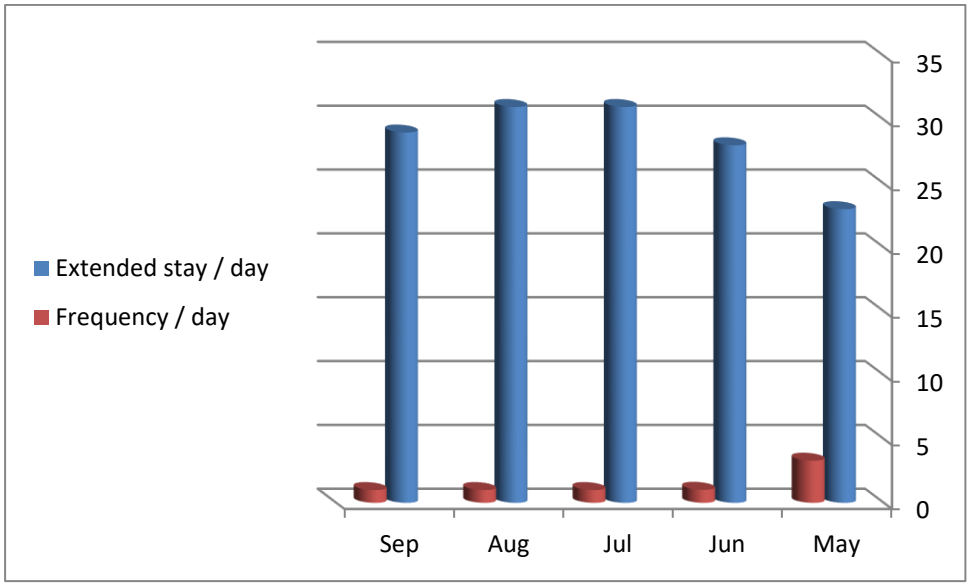
Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Basrah station for balances 0Z

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	23	28	31	31	29
Frequency / day	3.3	1.02	1	1	1

Source: Based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the pressure level of 1000 millibars for the satellite site www.noaa.org.

Form (16)

Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Basrah station for balances 0Z



Source: The researcher worked on a table (16).

Eleventh: extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Basra Station for balances: 00 -

Table (17) shows that the highest survival time for India's seasonal low in the study area for the second balances was for July and August, which reached 31 days and the frequency of 1 followed by September and June respectively, with 29 days and 1 recurrence rate. For the month of May as it reached the duration of survival 25 days and the frequency of 3.5.

Table (17)

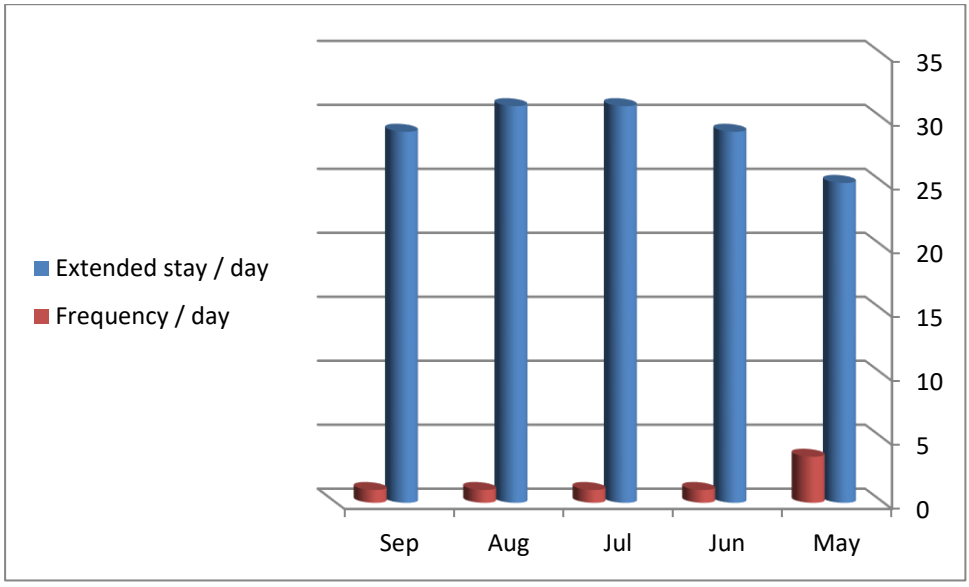
Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Basrah station for balances 00

M / months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Extended stay / day	25	29	31	31	29
Frequency / day	3.6	1	1	1	1

Source: Based on the analysis of the synoptic maps of the pressure level of 1000 millibars for the satellite site www.noaa.org.

Shape (17)

Extended the survival and recurrence of India's low season for the period 2007-2017 at Basrah station for balances 00



Source: The researcher worked on a table (17).

Twelve: Characteristics of temperature and humidity at Basrah Station for the period 2007-2017: -

1 - Great heat in Basra Station: -

Table (18) shows that the highest rate of maximum temperature in the Basrah station for the period 2007-2017 was for the month of 46.4 degrees Celsius, the second ranking was for the month of 46.3 degrees Celsius, and the third ranking for September, recording 44.7 degrees Celsius This shows that the extreme between the summer months and the beginning of autumn months in the study area during the study period is not large but is convergent and was the fourth ranking for the month of June with a record of 44.3 degrees Celsius, the last ranking was for the month of May by 39.3 degrees Celsius,as for the general trend of the maximum temperature in the study area, he pointed to the extreme rise in extreme temperatures from the end of the spring months to the summer and the beginning of the fall.

Table (18)

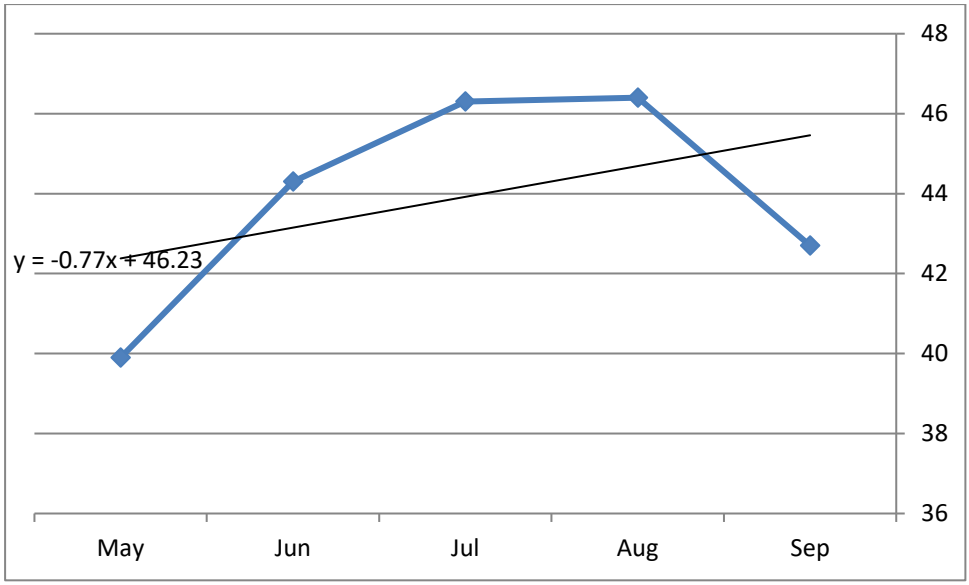
Monthly average of the maximum temperature in the Basrah station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	39.9	44.3	46.3	46.4	42.7

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Form (18)

Monthly average of the maximum temperature in the Basrah station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (18).

2 - the minimum temperature in the Basra station: -

Table (18) shows that the highest mean temperature in the study area during the study period was for July with 29.9 ° C followed by respectively for the month of August with a record of 29 ° C and the order that followed in June with a record of 28.2 ° C and the order in which Followed by the months of May and September by 25.8 and 25.3 degrees Celsius, respectively, as for the general trend indicates a clear and significant increase in the minimum temperature compared with the first period.

Table (19)

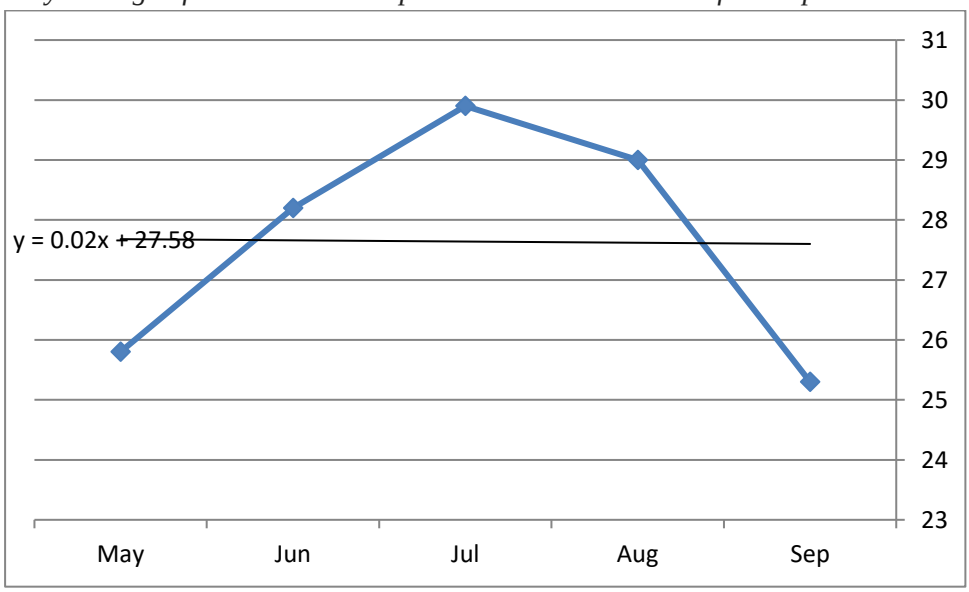
Monthly average of the minimum temperature in Basrah station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	25.8	28.2	29.9	29	25.3

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Form (19)

Monthly average of the minimum temperature in Basrah station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (19).

3 - Relative humidity at Basra station: -

Table (20) shows the highest relative humidity in the area of the study area during the period of May and September of 27.3% and 27.1% respectively, followed by the month of August with 23.9%. The fourth ranking for the months of July and June was 21.8% And 21.5% on the sequence. As for the general trend, it indicates a slight and non-radical fluctuation of the shape. [20] This is due to the fact that India's seasonal low was still present in the study area and its warm and wet effects brought from the water bodies near the study area.

Table (20)

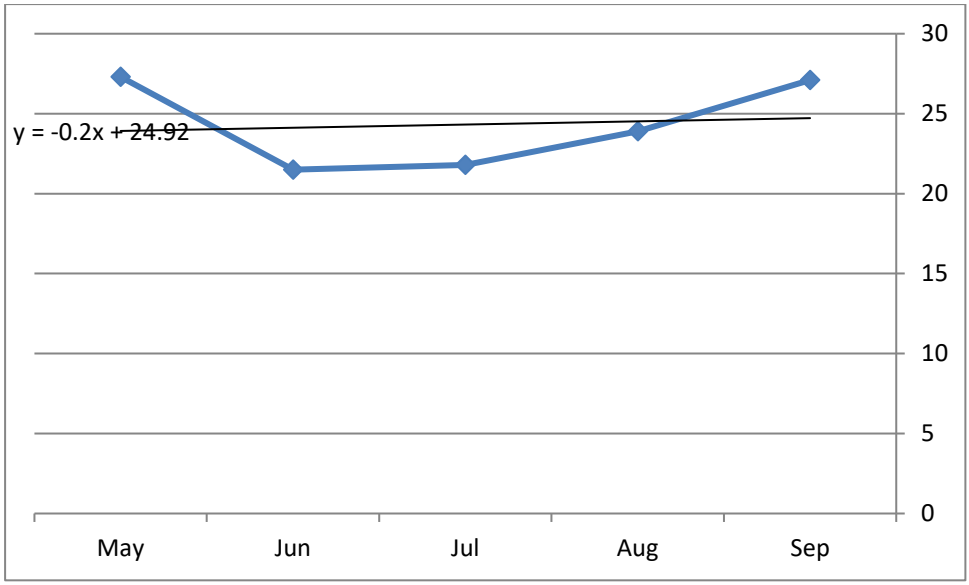
Monthly average of relative humidity at Basra Station for the period 2007-2017

Months	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
the average	27.3	21.5	21.8	23.9	27.1

Source: The work of the researcher based on the data of the General Authority for Meteorology and Seismic Monitoring, Ministry of Transport and Communications, unpublished data, 2016.

Form (20)

Monthly average of relative humidity at Basra Station for the period 2007-2017



Source: The researcher worked on a table (20).

Thirteenth: Climate change in the period of low survival of India seasonal and its relationship to the characteristics of heat and humidity at the Baghdad station: -

The table and figure (21) show that there were climatic changes that occurred during the study period and between the two seasons 1971 / 1981-2007 / 2017 at Baghdad station. The balances for 00 were for the periods of survival of the seasonal low of India which reached 9.09. Thermal and wetland at Baghdad station by 2.6 climate change for maximum temperature and for minimum temperature 1.4 and for moisture 0.71 This indicates that the climate change that occurred along India's seasonal low followed by effects on thermal properties and humidity with a double positive relationship of survival, temperature and humidity.

Table (21)

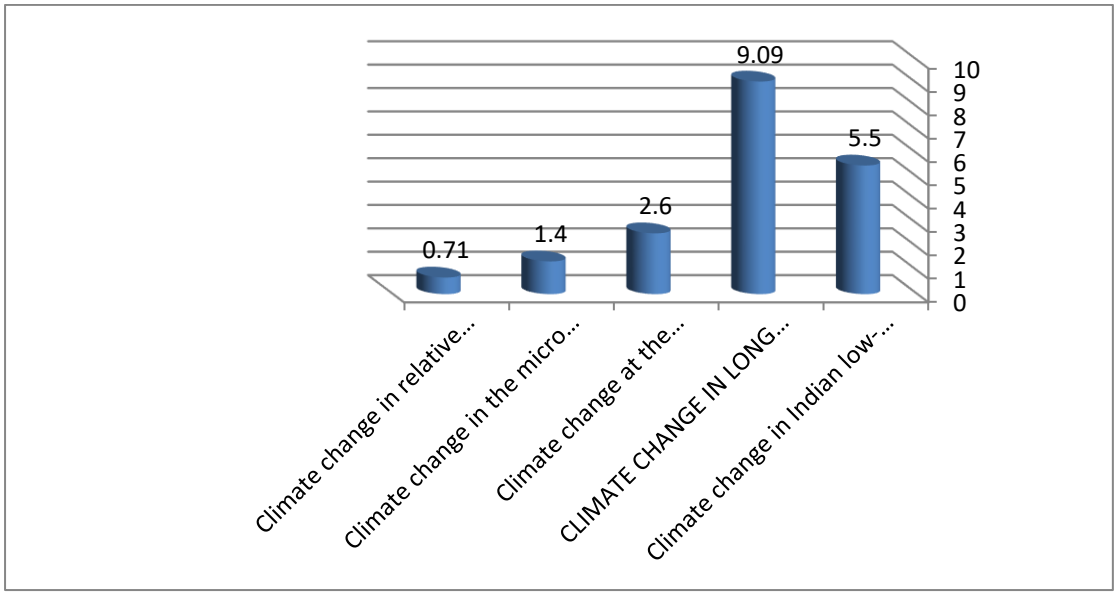
Climate change in India's low seasonal survival and its relationship to heat and humidity at the Baghdad station

Climate change in Indian low-term survival of seasonal oz	5.5
CLIMATE CHANGE IN LONG STANDARD INDEPENDENCE OF INDIAoo	9.09
Climate change at the maximum temperature	2.6
Climate change in the micro temperature rate	1.4
Climate change in relative humidity	0.71

Source: The researcher worked on statistical programs

Form (21)

Climate change in India's low seasonal survival and its relationship to heat and humidity at the Baghdad station



Source: Based on Table (21).

Fourteenth: Climate change in the period of low survival of India seasonal and its relationship to the characteristics of heat and humidity at the Basra station: -

The table and figure (22) show that there are climatic changes in the duration of India's seasonal low and its relationship with the characteristics of temperature and humidity in southern Iraq for the two seasons 1971 / 1981-2007 / 2017 and the change indicates the increasing increase of the Indian system followed by increase in maximum and minimum temperatures and the lowest relative humidity The moisture characteristics are almost a feature of the climate of Basra because of the proximity of the main water level and adjacent to the relative humidity levels are the least change, but also changed.

Table (22)

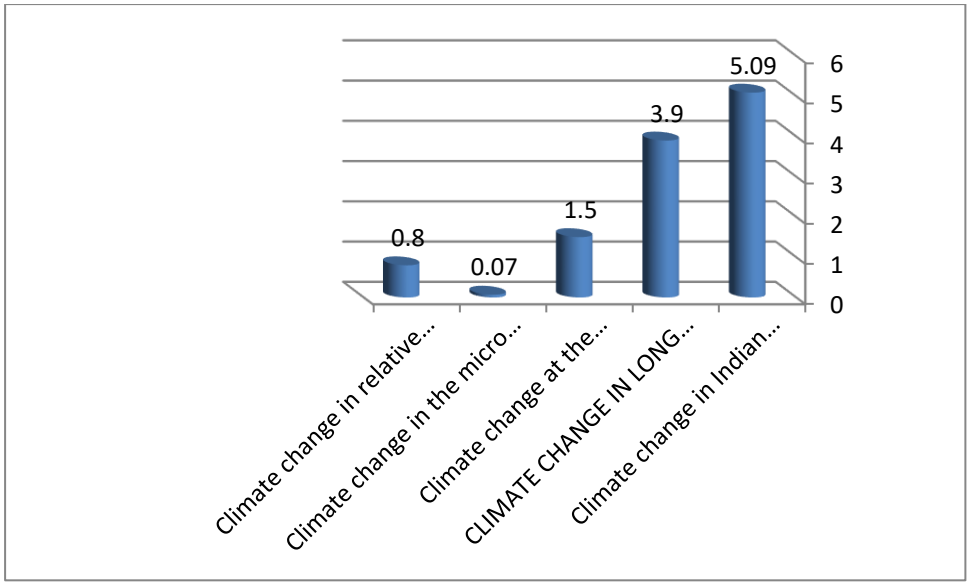
Climate change in India's low seasonal survival and its relationship to heat and humidity at Basra station

Climate change in Indian low-term survival of seasonal oz	5.09
CLIMATE CHANGE IN LONG STANDARD INDEPENDENCE OF INDIAoo	3.9
Climate change at the maximum temperature	1.5
Climate change in the micro temperature rate	0.07
Climate change in relative humidity	0.8

Source: The researcher worked on statistical programs

Form (22)

Climate change in India's low seasonal survival and its relationship to heat and humidity at Basra station



Source: Based on Table (22).

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