

Public weather and media in Egypt

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The geographical location of Egypt makes affected by different phenomenon and air mass.....

1. 1 Geographical location

Egypt is located in the sub-tropical climatic zone between latitudes 22°N and 32°N. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the red Sea to the east, the great African desert to the west and the tropical zone to the south in upper Egypt. Most of Egyptian Areas lands are flat except the North East (southern part of Sinai) and the areas adjacent to the Red Sea which are rather mountainous areas with peaks reaching approximately three kilometres.

1. 2 Main climatic characteristics

Due to its location in the subtropical zone between the middle latitude climate zone to the north and the tropical climate zone to the south, Egypt is exposed to varying weather regimes. In the warm season (which extends from late spring to mid autumn) the tropical weather dominates. In the cold season (which extends from mid autumn to late spring) the middle latitudes weather prevails. El-Fandy (1946) and Zohdy (1971) show that during the cold season the northern part of Egypt is affected by the sporadic passage of upper westerly troughs associated with Mediterranean depression moving from west to east. Some of these depressions when reaching the east Mediterranean deepen and become stationary providing the northern part of Egypt with

cold winds and sometimes very heavy rain. The general pattern of the upper air flow in such cases is characterized by the formation of a blocking anticyclone over Europe. Such weather behavior is well known to the meteorologists of the area. The east Mediterranean depressions which tend to deepen and remain rather stagnant for a long period of time (three days or more) are known as 'Cyprus depressions'. The period of maximum frequency of occurrence of these depressions occupies the greater part of the cold season.

1. 3 Climate of Egypt

1.3.1 Cold season of Egypt

During the cold season which extends from mid autumn to late spring, Egypt is under the influence of mid- latitude weather regime, which is characterized by the frequent passage of upper westerly troughs associated with surface depressions. The monthly average of these depressions is from three to five. These depressions cause north-easterly winds with relatively stable conditions west of the depression that affect the Egyptian territories. The consequence is the formation of early morning fog in most of north and middle Egypt areas. Also during the passage of these depressions along the east Mediterranean, thick layers of low and medium clouds cover the northern part of Egypt and sometimes extend to the south. These cloud clusters are usually associated with torrential rain and in many cases with thunder storms.

Within the second half of cold season (spring) the main climatic feature is the southward shift of the tracks of depressions, (El-Fandy, 1948). The centers of the depressions move either along the coast line of north Africa or farther south, where they are known as desert or Khamasen depressions. The average frequency of these latter depressions is three to four per month. After the passage of the depression, northerly winds prevail over Egypt with possible strong gusts that cause rising sand (dust) in open areas especially in Upper Egypt. Also during this period Egypt

comes under the influence of the sporadic passage of depressions which are formed in the African desert and move to the east reaching Egypt and beyond. These are thermal (shallow depressions) that bring heat waves to most of the Egyptian areas. These depressions, when associated with strong sub tropical jet stream in the upper troposphere, generally produce surface strong winds that cause large scale rising sand over most Egyptian territories. In such cases large scale sand storm is possible.

1.3.2 Warm season

During the warm season, which extends from late spring to mid autumn, Egypt comes under stable weather conditions. The hot and humid weather prevail in the northern and middle parts of Egypt. The main forcing for this season is the westward extension of the Indian monsoon low. This is a thermal shallow low acting over south west Asia, and provides Egypt with hot and humid north easterly surface winds, (Zohdy 1982). Occasionally, during this season, the Indian monsoon low is weakened and shrinks towards the east paving the way to the sub tropical high pressure. In this case the subtropical high, which is located over west Europe, extends to the east to cover the east Mediterranean Sea. As a consequence a rather mild and dry north westerly wind invades the northern parts of Egypt.

1.4.2 Air mass modification

This study is concerned with the tropical-middle latitude interaction that occurs over North Africa between latitudes 20°N and 40°N. This area lies between tropical and polar air masses. A good sign that mark the border between these two air masses is the subtropical jet stream. The monthly mean east-west wind component at 300 mb. In winter the subtropical jet, in the mean, is at about 25° N while at summer reach 38° N. It is thus anticipated that polar air mass invade the area of study in winter while northward excursion of tropical air mass occurs in summer. Also one

expect that the southward (northward) movement of polar (tropical) air mass will generate air mass instability (stability) as the air mass is get warmer (colder) from below. Previous study (Lasheen and Ibrahim, 2010) illustrated the middle tropospheric relative low static stability in the cold season compared with that of the warm season.

2 - Egyptian meteorological Authority tracking government.

3 - The main objective media has not depended specializes in predictions of submitted bulletin air for the public in TV.

The different types media (Radio – TV – internet and facebook) are affected by Raito for the public.

The Radio is considered very active system for sub humans in the morning but important after acceded the bad weather (thunder storm or heavy rain or fog) and must be fore cast before, such that the meteorological Authority can be for casting to 10 days.

From long time and until now the forecasting is preparing and predictions weather bulletin air every day at morning.

The government T V. not depended on the specializes forecasting of meteorologists But it's dependency relies on his fathers of Dialogues, and for short time during 3 mints.

So that the meteorological Authority depends Issue the Output releases the internet and the face book....And weather broadcast on Channel One only in the ninth evening bulletin.

Recommendations

1 - Newsletter providing air television specialists.

2 - Provide more space on the pages of puppies

3 - The bulletin broadcast TV more than once.

4 - Must world meteorological organization that is sponsoring this