A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES OF
IRAQ, JORDAN, LEBANON, AND SYRIA
(1960-1969)

Compiled by
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Alvin L. Smith, Jr.

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Purpose

USAF ETAC Technical Notes are published by the USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center to disseminate aerospace sciences information to units of the Air Weather Service. Subject matter contained in these Technical Notes, while pertinent, is not deemed appropriate for publication as Air Weather Service Technical Reports which are confined to those studies, reports, techniques, etc., of a more permanent and specific nature. Technical Notes include such material as wing seminar listings, bibliographies, special data compilations, climatic studies, and certain USAF ETAC project reports which may be of special interest to units of the AWS organization. This series is published under the provisions of APR 6-1 and AWSR 80-2, as amended.

Distribution

Technical Notes will normally be given the same distribution as AWS Technical Reports which includes all AWS units through detachment level. Additional special distribution may be provided certain issues when the subject matter is believed to warrant wider dissemination within the scientific community. A smaller distribution of the Notes will be made when the area of interest and applicability is considered limited.

Non-AWS organizations desiring copies of USAF ETAC Technical Notes should submit their request to Federal Clearinghouse of Scientific & Technical Information, Springfield, Virginia 22151.
Preface

One of the primary functions of the Technical Information Section of the USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center (ETAC) is to locate reference material requested by the various governmental agencies and those civilian organizations completing government contracts. The requests are generally initiated to aid in the solution of specific problems. However, many of these bibliographies represent a substantial listing of pertinent sources which, having been compiled, could prove very beneficial to other researchers with similar interests in subject matter or area of coverage. It is with this in mind that USAF ETAC publishes certain reference listings such as this bibliography. It is believed that, by publication and distribution of these consolidated reference lists, much of the time-consuming reference-searching of the researcher can be eliminated.

Inclusion of an item in this listing does not constitute an endorsement of the information included therein by the DOD, USAF, Air Weather Service, or USAF ETAC. It also must be noted that references selected for this bibliography should not be construed as being the best or only references available as many excellent papers, reports, etc. were no doubt overlooked during the limited search period allotted the author for this project.

The valuable assistance obtained from personnel of the various libraries in the Washington, D.C. area is gratefully acknowledged; their efforts facilitated the task of reference searching for this publication.
INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was compiled as a by-product of the regular reference-searching that is one aspect of the normal work-load of the Technical Information Section, USAF ETAC. Many of the abstracts herein were taken from the publications themselves, many others, or parts of abstracts, from Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts (Am. Met. Soc.), and others were prepared by members of the Technical Information Section of USAF ETAC. The individuals below are credited with the preparation of one or more abstracts shown in this publication.

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<th>Initials</th>
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<td>Marie L. Weight</td>
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<td>Dow B. Krimgold</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>Ronald Baker</td>
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<td>EZS (ES)</td>
<td>Evelyn Z. Sinha</td>
<td>VJC</td>
<td>Vincent J. Creasi</td>
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Since only limited time was available to the authors to compile this reference listing, it is very possible that, in some cases, an author's best work is not the item we have included. Furthermore, some important papers, reports, summaries, etc., undoubtedly have been completely overlooked in our search and we offer our apologies for such unintentional oversights.

All items are numbered consecutively throughout the bibliography and arranged alphabetically by author into five segments: General References, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Those studies not available in English have the applicable language entered opposite the abstract in the left-hand margin. For the reader's convenience, a subject index is provided. Each item lists a source at which the publication may be located either by library card catalogue number, AD number, or other indicator. Generally, most of the listed items were located within the Washington, D.C. area. Abbreviations denoting the various libraries are identified under Index to Source Symbols below.

Index to Source Symbols

- Census
- DAS
- DAS P col
- DLC
- DNAL

Census Bureau Library, FOB 3 suitland, Md.
Atmospheric Sciences Library ESSA, Silver spring, Md.
Periodical Collection
Library of Congress
National Agricultural Library Dept. of Agriculture Beltsville, Md.
Index to Source Symbols (cont)

DMAL (DC)  Independence Av.
            between 12th & 14th St., SW
            Washington, D.C.

DNHO  Dept. of Navy Hydrographic Office

Foreign Branch  Foreign Area Section
                Environmental Data Service
                SSA, Silver Spring, Md.

TPI  Information & Publications Branch

Certain departments within the governmental structures of the subject countries issue periodic publications concerning the meteorological or climatological parameters. The publications listed below are some of these periodicals.

IRAQ

Meteorological Department

Monthly publication:
   "Monthly Climatological Data," 1937-

Occasional publications:
   "Publication Nos.," 1-14

JORDAN

Meteorological Service

Monthly publication:
   "Climatological Data," 1955-

Central Water Authority

Annual publication:
   "Rainfall in Jordan," 1953-

Dept. of Statistics

"Quarterly Bulletin of Current Statistics"
   1962- to date

LEBANON

Meteorological Service

Monthly publication:
   "Climate of Lebanon-Monthly Statistical Bulletin,"
   1953-
LEBANON (cont.)
Climatological Service

Monthly publication:

SYRIA
Meteorological Department

Monthly publication:
"Monthly Climatological Data," 1955-


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT INDEX</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arid Regions</td>
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<td>Visibility</td>
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The following excellent bibliographies pertaining to the climatology or the environment of the Middle East, in general, or the countries of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, specifically, were noted during the reference-searching by the authors and are listed below for the convenience of the reader.

1951


Kramer, Harris P. Climatology of the Middle East and Central Asia. A Selective Annotated Bibliography. AMS, Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography, Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1951, pp 453-460. 194 references. DAS M(016) A512m


1953

Gleeson, T. A. A Bibliography of the Meteorology of the Mediterranean, Middle East, and South Asia Area. Florida State Univ., Dept of Meteorology, Contract AF 19(122) 456, Appendix to Science Rpt., No. 1, 1952, 37 p., DAS M82.1/262 P6362

Dost, H. Bibliography on Land and Water Utilization in the Middle East. Wageningen Agricultural Univ. College, Wageningen, Netherlands, 1953, 115 p. DNAL 241 D74

1957


A Selected Annotated Bibliography
of Environmental Studies of
Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria
(1960 - 1969)

General References

1. Agi, Michael, Wetter und Klima im Ostlichen Mittelmeerbist unter besonderer
Berucksichtigung des Zyperterifs [Weather and Climate in the Eastern Mediterranean
Considering Especially the Cyprus Low] Inst. fur Meteorologie und Geophysik
der Freien Universitat Berlin, "Meteorologische Abhandlungen", Band LXXV, Heft 4,

...This paper discusses cyclonic activity in the eastern Mediterranean region.
Statistical investigations of cyclonic activity in this region conducted from
1954-1964 are included. Summarized climatological conditions are also given. (DLB)

2. Ardakani, H., Synoptic Situations on Mar 9-12, 1962 for Iran and Neighbouring
Countries. World Meteorological Organization, Technical Note No. 69, 1965, pp
225-233, Figs. DAS M06) W927p.

...The period, Mar 9-12, 1962, was chosen to study the movement of locusts in the
region of Iran in relation to the synoptic period. An analysis was undertaken at
the Forecasting Office at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran, of surface and upper air maps
for an area extending from 25°E to 45°E and from 20°N to 60°N. Midday charts were
drawn for the surface, 850, and 700 mb. At the two upper levels, both streamlines
and contours were drawn. Some of the charts are reproduced and a detailed account
is given of the progress of the synoptic situation. The rainfall and temperature
distribution is also discussed. (KB)

3. Ashbel, Dov, Climate of the Great Rift-Arava, Dead Sea, Jordan Valley. Hebrew
Univ, Jerusalem, 1966, 228 p, maps. DLC Q990.P3A927.

...Consists of a general description of the climate of the Jordan Valley area. A
number of parameters have been tabulated: mean monthly temperature (wet bulb and
dry bulb); relative humidity and absolute relative humidity; evaporation; sun-
shine (hrs); rainfall and rainfall percentage frequency. (DLB)

4. Ashbel, Dov, Frequencies of Temperature Thresholds (Hours per Month) and Maximum-
Text in English and Hebrew. DAS M24.36 A819Fr.

...Contains graphs of daily mean, maximum, and minimum plus tables of frequencies
for varying periods at ~100 listed stations mostly in Israel, and a few in Turkey,
Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon. (DKB)

...Consists of summarized precipitation statistics for the Near East. Included are: mean monthly rainfall; days with rain per month; and monthly and annual rainfall, by year. A map of average annual precipitation (mm) is also included. (DLB)


...Reports on the technical conference held in Beirut, Sep 28-Oct 9, 1964. The first part of the conference was devoted to lectures and discussions on the importance of agroclimatology in general and on the particular methods developed earlier. The need for taking full account of climatological factors in agricultural planning and operating was stressed. The methods of analyzing precipitation and temperature data were described and special attention was also given to methods used in studies of the water balance. Practical exercises were conducted. (EZ)


...This atlas contains a series of maps of North Africa and the Middle East. In addition to the physical/political maps, climatic maps are also included. The distribution of the mean annual precipitation over the entire area is shown. Separate maps show: precipitation, temperature, and winds in Jan and Jul in the entire area; mean annual precipitation in North West Africa, the Nile Region, Syria, northern region of the U.A.R., and Lebanon. Maps of mean temperature in Jan and Jul for the latter group are included; mean annual precipitation in the Jordan Region; climatic maps of Iraq show mean annual precipitation, mean maximum temperature in Jul, mean minimum in Jul and mean maximum and minimum temperature in Jan. Climatic maps of the Arabian Peninsula and Iran show mean annual precipitation in these regions. (EZ:)


...Not available for abstracting.


...Compares the South-West Asia climate of the present with that of 2000 years ago. A number of elements are compared: precipitation (days with rain), winds, thunder, and hot spells. (DLB)

...Contains a section on the physical geography of South-west Asia. Within this section are diagrams, charts, and maps on the climate of the area. In addition to these graphic climatological depictions, there are general descriptions of the area environment. (DLS)


...The author sketches the major dynamic climatological features of each large-scale weather pattern for the Mediterranean area. This study is intended to be an aid in short-range forecasting. The Middle East area is given an area of secondary cyclogenesis. (DLS)


...An illustrated textbook on the economic and human resources of the Near or Middle East. Water figures heavily in all of the chapters. The chapter on climate (pp 93-117) includes a discussion of the Mediterranean-type climate of the region, pressure and air masses, local winds, temperature, precipitation, water balance and climatic regions, and some tabular data for 37 representative stations. Each chapter on the separate regions named above also contains an extensive section on climate with climograph for a number of stations within the country or area. The climograph show the extremes of temperature and the monthly potential evapo-transpiration as well as the means and daily range of temperature and average monthly precipitation. (MR)
15. (cont.)
Syria, Turkey, and Yemen. Isocystal maps give mean precipitation for January and July, isotherms maps give absolute maximum and minimum and mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures for January and July. (DLC)


...Four cases of mountain lee waves in the Middle East are discussed. The wavelengths, as observed on satellite pictures, are compared with calculation of wavelengths based on several different assumptions. Results show that the theory most applicable in the region is the one assuming an exponential increase in the wind speed with height. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...Contains an extensive section on climate. Tables and maps of mean temperatures, precipitation, and mean cloud amount (cloud amounts for Beirut and Damascus, only) are given. A descriptive climatology of the area is also included. (DLC)


...This source consists entirely of climatic tables for countries in the Mediterranean Sea area including Gibraltar, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, Turkey, Crete, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Corsica, Sardia, France and Spain, also included is a BIBLIOGRAPHY used in compiling the climatic tables. (WJC)


...The circulation conditions of the lower stratosphere in the North Atlantic-European-Near Eastern Region and upper wind conditions at 205 mb and 96 mb have been examined. Radiowind measurements mainly were taken as a base. To obtain a network of points of intersection of coordinates, these measurement results were completed from synoptic upper-air charts -- for the above-mentioned levels -- by using cyclostrophic wind and by interpolation to a universe of wind values free of gaps. On the basis of such homogeneous material, some statistical characteristics of upper wind have been computed and represented on regional maps for the North Atlantic-European Region with windroses, isotachys, mean vector wind, and persistence as well as zonal and meridional standard deviation. In doing so, the representativeness of the basic material was checked. Considerations based on the comparison of these results yield some essential features of the regional distribution of the upper-wind parameters which appear interesting in relation to atmospheric circulation. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)

...Contains sections on the climatology, geomorphology, water supply, and soils of arid regions. Much of the descriptive material on desert regions is applicable to the Middle East area. Several maps of terrain classification include the Middle East and adjacent areas. (ILS)


...Contains maps of aridity and thermal classification for 8 continental and subcontinental areas, among them Southwestern Asia. Aspects of climate and terrain that are of significance to Army operations are described. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...The text describes the history of rainfall records in Jordan. Part I gives an explanation of the table, map, and the rain-gauge exposures and records. The table lists the average annual rainfall for the 30-year period for 199 Jordan, 18 Syrian, and 51 stations in Palestine (Israel). Part II has an explanation of the tables, figures, and records. Table 2 contains the annual hydrologic-year rainfall, year-by-year, from 1864/65 to 1953/54; it also lists the 30-year standard period rainfall and the highest and lowest 10-year average. Figure 1 is a graph of the annual rainfall 1861-1961, year-by-year, for Jerusalem. An enfolded polychrome map shows the annual average rainfall in Jordan based on 1931-1960. (WJC)

23. Kaka, George; Saka, Rajah; and Al-Beasi, Abdul Wahed Mohammed, A Case of Jet Stream Activity over Eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Middle East. Iraq, Meteorological Dept., Meteorological Memoirs 1, 1962, Issued Baghdad, pp 149-156. 5 figs, 2 tables, 2 refs. DAS M(65) 155me.

...Discusses a case of jet-stream activity over the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Middle East region during the last week of March, 1962. Vertical cross-sections of 2 air-routes between southern Europe and the Middle East have been discussed along with vertical time-section charts of 6 of the representative stations over the area. It is seen that the sub-tropical jet stream had two branches over the Middle East region which were separated by about 10° of latitude. During the week there was a succession of active low pressure waves across the sea. (Author)

24. Karl, Petel, Prispevek k otazce klimatických zmen v Assyrii a Babyloni [The Problem of Climatic Changes in Assyria and Babylonia], Meteorologické Zprávy, Prague, 13(3/4):1960, pp 96-100. 3 figs, 4 tables, 20 refs, Russian and German summaries p 95. DAS PAM M(0.) 568me.

...Atmospheric flow in Assyria and Babylonia is compared with contemporary atmospheric flow in Iraq. The wind roses for the ancient cities are deduced from their city plans and from cuneiform tablets. No marked differences could be distinguished between the ancient and new wind roses for the period 1100 to 90 B.C. (Translation of German Abstract) (ILS)

...contains basic terrain and analog maps. Maps of soil types and soil consistency are included. In addition, other maps describing the physical environment of the Middle East are also presented. (JL)


...This publication will contain an introduction to the synoptic climatology of the southern and western Asia areas. The text will be divided into three parts: the southeast Asia area; the Indian sub-continent-Himalayan area; and the Near East area.


...This author summarizes the final report of the FAO, UNESCO and of the WMO on the program for investigation of agroclimatic conditions in the semi-arid regions of southwest Asia proposed during the seventh meeting of the FAO in 1953. In the countries of this region (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, etc.), there are about 40 stations with sufficiently long temperature observations and about 10 stations with phenological data. Potential evaporation was measured for 22 stations by Penman's method. Also, climatic homologues to reference areas such as Cyprus, Israel, Spain, etc. were established. The circulation regime over this region and the resulting temperature and precipitation characteristics are described; the precipitation amounts and temperatures required for agroclimatic purposes, the water balance regimes, etc. are discussed with the aid of data for particular areas. (JL)


...contains daily mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures and total rainfall amount with monthly summaries for 4-6 stations (number of stations greatly increased in later years) in Lebanon and several stations in Syria for September 1938-August 1939. Presents monthly summaries of mean, mean extreme, and absolute extreme temperatures; total precipitation; days with miscellaneous phenomena (lightning, thunderstorms, lightning and thunderstorms, snow cover, gales or strong winds, sandstorms, fog); evaporation amount; relative humidity; % of clear and cloudy days; duration of sunshine; wind direction frequency; wind speed frequency; mean cloud amount at 0800, 1300, 1800 and mean of the 3 observations; mean low cloud amount at 0800, 1300, 1800 and mean of the 3 observations; and daily rainfall amount for approximately 5-16 stations in Lebanon and for several stations in Syria for all or part of the period (September 1930-August 1941, September 1944-December 1958). Maps for each month with mean isohyets and mean isotherms are presented for the more recent years. Graphs of individual elements are also included for several stations. (YU)

...Textual description of local winds over the lands surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. A map shows the direction, season, moisture or dryness, and accompanying weather of these local winds. (DLS)


...This study investigates middle and high-level clouds which accompany the subtropical jetstream in the Middle East. The clouds are analyzed by means of satellite photographs of the Middle East area. (DLS)


...A meteorological study of cyclone frequency and synoptic analysis in the Eastern Mediterranean as it affected the winter drought in the area. (DLS)


...Contains general discussions on coastal deserts. More specifically, the climates of a number of deserts are discussed. Among these are the Mesopotamian littoral, the Negev, and the Sinai deserts. Descriptive climatologies are presented with a limited amount of data (mean daily temperatures, annual rainfall, etc.) (DLS)


...The general area of the Mediterranean and the Middle East includes extensive sea and desert areas where the density of reporting stations is extremely small. The synoptic maps prepared on the basis of conventional meteorological data are reexamined in the light of the additional information presented by both the Tiros photographs and radiation data (6-12 µ) where, of all the orbits studied, the results of 14 such orbits are described. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)

34. Ritter, G.W., Climate and Visibility in the Middle East. Naval Missile Center, ADASK A3030303, TH-67-29, Point Magu, Calif., Jul 1967, 18 p., 5 refs. AD 686826L.

...This report provides a brief description of those climatic conditions which are believed to be significant to visibility for one region of the world, the Middle East. The report contains general descriptive material and a representative amount of tabulated data (temp, RH, precip, etc.) for the Middle East. The data are seasonal (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct). (Pt. Auth. Abs.)
35. Roenen, M., Climatic Fluctuations in the Middle East During the Period of Instrumental Record. UNESCO, Arid Zone Research, Vol. 20, pub. 1963, pp 67-73. 4 Figs, 3 tables, 15 refs. French summary p 73. DAS M93 R763ch.


Modern meteorological records were started in the Middle East in 1860. The analysis was carried out by using as parameters the annual averages of temperatures and the annual totals of precip. for 10-yr periods. The fluctuations of 10-yr averages of annual temperature for six stations in the Middle East, Rome, and Athens were tabulated. A fair agreement was found between climatic tendencies in southern Europe and the Middle East, while marked differences in climatic variations and their phase were recorded between maritime and continental stations. (SW)


...The introduction contains a description of geography and climate. A rainfall map of the Middle East - North Africa area is included. (DLB)


...Since March 1961 the Desert Locust Information Service has been making use of current meteorological observations to follow swarm movements. Synoptic observations have been plotted and an elementary analysis of the 850-mb flow has been made. During the spring periods of 1961 and 1962, at least 13 depressions passing through the Middle East were associated with major swarm movements. Brief data on the histories of these storms are tabulated and some conclusions drawn. (Pt FB)


...Climatic data are given for the Middle East countries (Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen). The data include: potential evapotranspiration, precipitation, soil moisture storage, - actual evapotranspiration, water deficit, and water surplus (monthly and annual). (DLB)


...This study presents a system of climatic classification based on subjective criteria and emphasizes the degree of aridity as a major factor in the determination of different climatic types. Middle East area is included. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)
This manual contains Climatic Data Summaries (CDS) for selected stations located in the Middle East, Africa, and Southern Asia. A station locator chart is included. Data are in tabular form summarized over a period of record, and include temperatures (extreme maximum, mean daily maximum, mean daily minimum, extreme minimum), mean number of days with temperatures > 90°F, > 80°F, < 32°F and < 0°F, mean monthly and maximum 24-hr amount of precipitation; snowfall amount, hail, thunderstorms, surface winds, take-off data ( dewpoint, relative humidity, vapor pressure, and pressure altitude), and various categories of ceiling/visibility criteria. (ILS)

This study includes general climatic and geographic information on Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Cyprus. In addition, climatic data from 33 stations in the Near East area are included. The data include: temperature; precipitation; flying weather (%); observations with ceiling and or visibility less than 1000 ft/3 miles; mean cloudiness 1000 LST; and mean cloudiness 1600 LST; and take-off data (mean vapor pressure, dewpoint, and pressure altitude). (DLS)

Climatological data applicable to specified airfields and climatic areas are summarized. The data consist of statistical parameters based on actual weather observations made at the airfield. The climatic area data are average values based on a sample of climatological data available from weather stations within the area. Contains data for Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and other Middle East countries. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)

Contains maps of high temperatures: warmest month, mean monthly maximum; percentage frequency of maximum temperatures > 100°F, 105°F, 110°F, 115°F, and 120°F; frequency of hourly temperatures > 100°F, 105°F, 110°F, and 115°F; mean duration of hot spells; and mean daily maximum wet bulb > 70°F. The dry-bulb temperature maps are pertinent to the Middle East area. (DLS)

This publication gives regulations, climatology, oceanography, and general navigation for all countries in the Mediterranean area, including Libya, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and others. General information is given on land and coastal features, with brief descriptions of winds, weather, and climatology for several port cities. (VJC)

...Climatological data are summarized for 5° squares in the Mediterranean area. The data consist of: mean monthly air temperature; mean number of days per month with measurable precip; mean number of days per month with measurable snowfall; and prevailing visibility in statute miles. The 5° squares extend into the Middle East. Additional maps present seasonal scalar mean wind speed - direction and seasonal percentage of cloud cover at and below 5,000 ft (area, 50°N to 30°N, 0° to 50°E). (DLB)


See also: Arid Zone Research Fd, 17, Sep 1962, pp 1-7. Table. DLC 68841, S9.

...A joint report was published by FAO/UNESCO/WMO on the agroclimatological conditions of the Near East, including Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Iran. For studies of temperature conditions, only 8-10 yrs of data were available. Only 70 stations have records longer than 15-20 yrs. The report shows that western and southern parts of the region receive winter rainfall due to winter depressions from the west. In the eastern and northern areas, the rainfall season extends into spring and early summer. In Jordan, rainfall ends in spring, while in Syria and Iraq it lasts until the beginning of May. The increase in the rainfall season while proceeding from south to north is due to the passage of the jet stream over the region in spring. (Pt. AHI)


...The technical report includes a general presentation of the agriculture and climate of the region covered (Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Iran), a study of the various climatic factors and their relation to cereal production, a classification of agroclimatic regions and, finally, a comparative study of several reference stations. Annexes on the vegetation, soils and some important crops are included. A general study of the circulation over the region and a careful analysis of the temp. conditions were first carried out, later a special investigation was made on the duration and the periods of development of winter cereal crops in various parts of the region. On this basis, the relation of temp. to development of winter cereal crops was studied. (RK)


...A current review of the synoptic climatology of the desert locust area of Africa through the Middle East to the Thar Desert. Although the emphasis is on the weather systems important to locusts, the collection into one volume of the ideas and thoughts of so many meteorologists interested in this area results in a particularly useful report. (Author)

Meteorological data, 1950-1960, have been studied and certain useful means and frequencies have been derived. Monthly and annual data include: frequency of thunderstorms at Baghdad, frequency of durations of wind direction; wind speed; and hailstorm. Synoptic features are also discussed. (VJC)


Quintiles (five-section frequency groups) are tabulated for determining probabilities of various monthly and annual rainfall amounts (mm). Table 1 gives quintiles for Mosul, 1931-60, with amounts arranged in increasing order. Other tables present limits for the quintiles of monthly and annual rainfall amounts (the amount expected to be exceeded in four years out of five) for ten stations in Iraq. These are: Mosul, Rutbah, and Divaniya, 1931-60; Khanaqin, Hai, Masirya, Kirkuk, Baghdad, and Basrah, 1941-60; Habbaniya, 1936-60. (Author)


The content of this paper comprise the following: the formulas for computing radiation balance, the total radiation (M.J. Budko), and the effective radiation (M.I. Berlia); a map showing the landscape climatic zones of Iraq; tables giving the annual variation of global radiation, the totals of reflected radiation, the totals of absorbed radiation, the annual variation of effective radiation, the radiation balance, and the radiation balance of different climatic landscape zones and isolines of the annual total radiation, and of the annual radiation balance of Iraq. (ILL)


...The daily normal minimum temperatures for Baghdad are listed in Table 1 for the months of November through March. (VJC)


...A brief climatological description of Iraq is given. Graphs show the daily mean and the absolute maximum and minimum temperature for five Iraqi cities. Tables list the mean monthly maximum, minimum, average, range, absolute maximum, and minimum temperature at Baghdad, Basra, Habbaniya, Mosul, and Rutba. Annual and monthly mean frequencies of temperature thresholds (in hours) are shown by 5 degree intervals from 0 to 45°C for Baghdad, Basra, and Habbaniya. (VJC)

...The hourly weather data of Baghdad Airport Weather station for Jan 1950 through Dec 1960 were examined for occurrences of dust storms, dust-raising winds, and dust haze. The results are presented in this paper. Among the data are: monthly and annual number of days with dust storms, number of occasions with dust phenomena, number of occasions of dust phenomena with visibility 100 meters, and maximum duration of poor visibility encountered with dust phenomena. It is seen that towards the end of the decade examined there was a marked increase in the incidence of dust phenomena. Possible explanations are given. (VJC)


...Table 1 shows number of 10-day periods in which the total rainfall exceeded 2.0, 5.0, 10.0 and 20.0 mm for last time in spring and first time in autumn for Mosul, 1937-63. Geographical maps of Iraq, with isolines, show the "mean date" for first and last seasonal rainfall exceeding 2.0-, 5.0-, and 10.0-mm/10 days. For nine stations, graphs show empirical probabilities of various rainfall amounts after any date in spring and before any date in autumn/winter. (RES)


...A number of pluviograms derived from rainfall measurements taken at Baghdad West Airport (POR 1949-1960) were examined for evidence of a systematic diurnal rainfall variation. Results reveal that most rainfall in central Iraq is due to frontal or cyclonic convergence. (DLB)


...Contains extensive information on the soils of Iraq. Chap 2 has sections on climate, soil climate, and hydrology. A rainfall map, based on data 1938-1950, is given. Another rainfall map illustrates rainfall variation. Temperatures (monthly mean, mean maximum, mean minimum, and extremes), soil temperatures, monthly and annual evaporation, and wind diagrams are also given. (DLB)


Hulsbos, W.C., *Data on the Soils and Salts of the Falallah Experimental Area*, pp 27-35.

The general introduction by VAN DER KLUIJN and BULSBOS contains a brief description of the climate of Iraq and contains graphs of the atmospheric temperature regime, the average amount of monthly rainfall, and monthly and averages of relative humidity at the Baghdad Airport. (ILD)


...An account of the geology, soils, climate, and ecology of Iraq. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...This paper discusses the main synoptic features associated with a squall on 29 April 1961 at Baghdad. Maps and graphs illustrate the role of low-pressure waves moving toward the northeast or north across Saudi Arabia and the frontal activity over central Iraq and adjoining areas. Some features of the associated jet stream also are discussed. Table 1 lists the monthly and total frequency of squalls with a speed exceeding 25 knots at Baghdad. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...In addition to a general discussion of the weather for 1965, summarised mean monthly values of pressure (mb), temperature (°C), relative humidity (%); mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures (°C), monthly rainfall; mean number of days with rain, snow, hail, thunder, fog, dust storms, and sunshine hours; highest maximum and lowest minimum temperatures (vit: dates), and maximum rainfall, with dates, FOR 15-45 yrs. (ALB)

...This atlas is a revision of the 1945 issue, Publication No. 8. At least 12 years of more recent data (up to 1956) have been added. Data are based on reports from 19 first-order stations and 59 precipitation stations over a varying period from 1923-1956; this data will be issued in a special publication at a later date. A station list shows coordinates, elevation, and period of record. It contains the following polychromatic maps, mostly on a scale of 1:5,000,000: Precipitation - mean monthly and annual isopleths and number of days with rain; mean annual number of days with hail and snowfall. Temperature - mean annual and bi-monthly isotherms; monthly maximum and minimum; mean annual number of days with minimum < 0°C, < 5°C, maximum > 25°C, 30°C, 40°C and 45°C; mean monthly and extreme maximum and minimum by bar graphs. Humidity (mixing ratio in gm/kg) - mean annual and bi-monthly isopleths; mean monthly relative humidity at 03 and 12 Z by pie graphs. Pressure - mean bi-monthly isobars; mean monthly sea level pressure by bar graphs. Clouds - mean monthly low and total amount at 03, 06, 12Z by pie graphs in oktas and mean annual isopleths. Mean monthly duration of drylight and hours of sunshine by bar graphs (for Baghdad and Mosul). Dust (visibility less than 1 km), Fog and thunderstorms - mean monthly and annual number of days by isopleths. Wind roses with average monthly frequency from specified directions for selected station at 03, 06 and 12Z and mean monthly number of occurrences of concurrent wind speed and direction within specified ranges for Baghdad at 1:75. (VJC)


...For ten principal stations (Mosul, Kirkuk, Khanaqin, Baghdad, Habbaniya, Haï, Diwaniya, Nasiriya, Baaraz), tables of monthly values of climatological data as follows: Rel. Humidity, Vapor Pressure, Low Cloud Amount, Total Cloud Amount, Wind Direction Frequencies - mean of each at 8 hours of the day and for day as a whole; Temperature - means as above, and, in addition, the mean and absolute extremes; Rainfall - mean, and maximum 24-hr amount, no. of days with > 1 or > 10 mm; Pressure - mean at each of 8 hrs, mean for day, absolute extremes; also, mean number of days with snow, hail, thunder, fog, duststorms, and clear and cloudy sky. Finally, for about 60 stations, in a special table, mean rainfall amounts. Basic period of record is 1935-56. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...Climatic data for the following stations: Mosul, Kirkuk, Khanaqin, Ruthal, Habbaniya, Baghdad, Haï, Diwaniya, Nasiriya, and Baaraz. PER is 1931-60 but varies within this period for specific stations. Monthly and annual normals are given by 3-hourly periods. Various data are given in the following tables: (a) average values of temperature, pressure, relative humidity, vapor, low cloud and total cloud amount at each hour for each month and for the year, together with means of these values; (b) average daily max and min temperature and extremes of max and min; (c) the average relative frequencies of winds in specified direction for each hour, for each month and the year, expressed as percentages; (d) averages monthly rainfall in millimeters, max rainfall in 24 hours with date of occurrence, mean number of days with at least 1 mm and at least 10 mm; (e) section headed "Mean Number of Days" giving the average number of days when the specified phenomena occurred. A day of rain is one on which total rainfall is > 0.2 mm. Days of fog or dust are those on which the range of vision is < 1000 meters at any time of day. Clear days are those on which the average cloud amount at all observations is 0-1/8, and cloudy days are those with average cloud amount 7/8 or more. (Author)
...The number of stations vary from 8-13 over the period. Daily data of temperature - maximum, minimum, mean; pressure; relative humidity; precipitation; evaporation; minimum grass and soil temperature. Monthly mean data are in tables of dry and wet bulb temps, dewpoint, vapor pressure, relative humidity, pressure (MEU), and total and low cloud amount. The newer publications include daily radiosonde data (1200 GMT) at Baarah and Baghdad airports at standard levels. The number of days occurrence (by month) for 12 phenomena are tabulated. (VJC)

...Presents a brief comparison of subsoil water conditions and salinity in the Sudan Gezira and the lower Diyala area of Iraq. The plains of Iraq have been irrigated in part and at times since the third millennium B.C., whereas irrigation in the Sudan Gezira started in 1912. The soils of the Gezira contained large quantities of salt before irrigation and this salt, only slightly changed in distribution and amount, is still present. The basic reason why there has been no deterioration in the soil is because the water table is deep and is not rising. In Iraq, the water table is sharply influenced by irrigation and there are many instances of a high-water table having caused salinization of the upper soil. In both Gezira and Iraq, the lower soil from a depth of 1 to 2 m is generally quite dangerously saline. If the Gezira soil were more permeable, the menace of a mounting water table would arise and, since the subsoil is saline, the consequence to agriculture would be disastrous. Fortunately, there is sufficient downward movement of water to prevent the accumulation of salt and to keep the salts of the subsoil at a safe distance from the surface. The lower Diyala of Iraq has fair drainage but there are considerable areas of highly saline soil where the soil was more permeable than the Gezira soils. (E23)


...This detailed study of the climate of Iraq includes: physical features, climatic regions, climatic elements, upper-air climatology, jet stream, and principal aspects of the synoptic climatology of Iraq. Tabular data, month-by-month and by year, include: mean rainfall; frequency of thunderstorms, hailstorms, duststorms, and fog; mean pressure and temperatures, including highest and lowest pressure and temperature on record; duration of daylight; surface air density with lowest possible; and pressure altitude. Upper-air tables include: mean heights, temperatures and dewpoints for Habbania and Baghdad to 100 or 150 mb; height of freezing level over Baghdad; height of the top of inversion layer over Baghdad; average height and temperature of tropopause; also, gives distribution of air density over Baghdad-Habbaniyah area. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...A short geographical description of the deserts and rivers in Iraq. Some precipitation data is included. (VJC)


...Although primarily a forecast study, this paper presents some climatological records for Mosul from 1926-1963. An analysis of the seasonal means of daily maximum temperatures was made with 3 classes determined: cold (1°C below average), normal, and warm (at least 1°C above average). The absolute and relative frequencies (%) of Mosul maximum temperatures are shown in Table 1. Table 2 lists the total number of seasons of different types, while Table 3 shows the types of individual seasons year-by-year for the period. (VJC)

...This paper reviews hazards to aviation caused by hailstorms and discusses in detail an instance of hailstorm aircraft damage in South Iraq. The synoptic factors of this instance are discussed. Table 1 shows the frequency by month and total of hailstorms for 5 southern Iraq cities. Further, the authors discuss size, duration, and frequency of hail. (VJC)


...A spell of fog which occurred on four consecutive days in the last week of Nov 1960 at the Baghdad Airport has been analyzed from the synoptic point of view. The fog appears to have formed as a result of both nocturnal radiation and advection in the wake of a depression which caused a short rainy spell and was, therefore, typical of the season. The synoptic features, as brought out by the analysis, are discussed in this paper. (Author)


...Although primarily a hydrologic study, this paper discusses and illustrates the climatological features of the Tigris and Euphrates river basins. The author discusses the precipitation characteristics and provides isohyetal maps of the mean precipitation, annual and the months of October through May. Further discussion is given of the mean and extremes of the surface water temperature at Baghdad and its relation to air temperature is illustrated with graphs and tables. (VJC)


[RUSSIAN]...Brief description of a phenomena observed in Baghdad on April 4, 1960. Appearance on the horizon of a small cloud is described, which in the course of 10 minutes was transformed into a gray wall, rapidly filling the whole sky. The phenomenon lasted about 3½ hrs, but the skies were obscured by dust for 3 days. (BJG)


...A preliminary study has been made of the interesting features of squalls at Basrah (Margil) and the results are given in this paper. Monthly and annual data include: frequency of squalls, summarized both for individual year and for 5-year period; frequency of duration of squally weather; frequency of wind direction during squalls; frequency of maximum wind speed; frequency of other weather phenomena during squall (hail, duststorm, thunderstorm, rain). (Pt. Auth. Abs.)

...A popular account is given of the author's life and adventures among the Arabs inhabiting the marshes at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. This book contains a chapter on the flood of 1954 and the drought of 1955. (WJC)


...The effect of climatic variations on the geological and morphological evolution of desert areas, mountain regions, and major river systems of Iraq were studied for several years. Three main morphological units were described: the Tauros-Zaros mountain chain, the Mesopotamian Syncline, and the Western Desert. Landslides and solifluction in the mountains, deep, gravel-filled valleys in Mesopotamia, and elevated shorelines on the slopes of desert depressions strongly suggest the occurrence of pluvial periods in Iraq during the Quaternary. The results of human inference with nature are not negligible. Such achievements as creation of huge lakes and other major works stimulates tendencies already existent in nature and increases the intensity of natural processes. (SN)


...The morphology of the Subimaniyah Valley in the Zagros mountains is described. Climate is discussed as it affects the landscape (by erosion). Descriptions of climatic changes since prehistoric times are given. (DLB)


...A U.S. Weather Bureau Class A evaporation pan was used for micrometeorological measurements in Iraq. Because it seemed doubtful if the method of the U.S. Weather Bureau could be used for working up the data in the desert climate of Iraq, the energy balance of the pan was studied, and details are published elsewhere. The considered items are summed up in this contribution and the results are given in a table. The problem of the albedo for sunlight of the shallow water in the pan was studied in the laboratory. Measurements were taken with a filtered light-beam and a silicon photo-cell. In a zinc pan filled with 0.175 m water, 9% of the direct and diffuse sunlight with wavelengths < 1 which has penetrated through the water surface is reflected. (Author)


...Based on a number of individual charts, showing the average annual, seasonal, or monthly amount of precipitation in Iran, Turkey, and Iraq, a composite chart
of average annual precipitation for the area was prepared (Fig. 2) A discussion
is also given on cyclones, tracks (Fig. 1) and frequency. Average yield of pre-
cipitation per cyclone is also tabulated. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)

84. Zonn, I.S. and N.S. Livnov, Water-physical Properties of the Euphrates (sig)
1092. Figs, tables, refs. (Transl. of original Russian in corresponding issue of
Pochvovedenie, Moscow). DAS P Col.

...The water properties of the alluvial-meadow irrigated soils formed under high
water-table conditions in the Euphrates River Valley were studied at 3 locations.
In this paper the soil profiles at each site are described and the mechanical
analysis and the water properties are tabulated for the investigated sites.
Water-physical properties of irrigated alluvial-meadow and periodically inundated
soils and of solonchaks on the 7th day after irrigation are shown in a series of
diagrams and infiltration curves. Conclusions drawn from an analysis of the pre-
sented data include the following. The intensified capillary rise in the summer
brings salts into the top horizons. The heavy soil texture is responsible for the
low infiltration (0.9 to 0.1 m/day) rates and poor accretion at field capac-
ity. Leaching must be done to prevent resalination. Drains must be 3.5 m deep
with 100 m spacing in a heavy clay soils and 200 m in lighter soils. (DRK)

85. Lych, Stanislav and Dubanievicz, Henryk, Opracowanie wytycznych klimatycznych do
planu zagospodarowania przestrzennego na przykladzie miasta Bagdadu; przyjaznek
metodologiczny [Elaboration of Climatic Directives for Town Planning as Applied
to the City of Baghdad: A Methodological Contribution], Przeglad Geofizyczny,
summary p 305. DAS M(05) P973a.

Polish

...The characteristics of the climate of Iraq are described using data of the
meteorological variables presented on maps and tables. Meteorological recom-
endations for use in the city planning of Baghdad are presented. The northern and
northeastern areas are climatically the most favorable parts of the city. The
planning of green protective zones on SW, W, and NW sides is indispensable for
reducing wind velocities, increasing humidity and mitigating discomfort caused
by sand and dust storms. On the SW side, the green belts along the Euphrates can
be used for this purpose. The construction of green belts and water surfaces Is
discussed in detail. (IID)

JORDAN

86. Haude, W., Witterung und Weizenbau in Jordanien [Weather and Wheat Growing in
tables, refs. German and English summaries p 97. DAS Pam M(05) M587.

...The dependence on the temperature and the water budget of the growth of wheat
in Jordan is investigated. The fluctuations from year to year of the yield are
similar to the fluctuations of some of the weather elements. The relation is
marked between the amount of yield to the balance of rain (rain minus evapo-
transpiration) during the climatic time of growth. It becomes especially good in
connection with the duration of positive values of the summed daily water
balance. The possibility is examined to fix the extension of wheat cultivation
according to the meteorological conditions until the beginning or middle of
December. The daily observed and summed values of the water balance allow an
early well-established prediction of the coming yield to be made. (Author)

...Monthly rainfall data are given for about 50 stations in Jordan. Both the total amount of rainfall and the number of days with rain ≥ 0.1 in. are given. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...The issue for the third quarter of 1963 contains weekly and monthly values of the following elements for seven stations: total rainfall, mean humidity, and maximum and minimum temperatures. (VJC)


...Monthly Climatological data are summarized for about 25 stations. The data include: temperature, mean, mean maximum and minimum, relative humidity, precipitation, days with ≥ 0.1 mm, and 24-hr maximum. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...The chapter on Agricultural Statistics includes climate, a graph illustrating the percentage of yearly rainfall at 6 selected stations versus a standard average (1931-1960), Table 58 gives the yearly rainfall at 17 stations and a standard average (1931-1960), Tables 59, 60, and 61 give the mean monthly, mean maximum, and minimum temperatures from 1961-1967 for Amman, Jerusalem, and Deir Alla. Tables 62-69 give temperature, humidity, and rainfall by weeks and months for 1967 for Amman, Jerusalem, Mafraq, Ma'an, Aqaba, Deir Alla and Jericho. (ALS)


...Reports on past and current activities of the Jordanian Meteorological Department. The report also reveals the establishment of new climatological stations and the adoption of new equipment. Current publications are also listed. (DLB)


...Data for Jerusalem and for Amman is used to show that the harvest yield of winter in Jordan is correlated to the hydrothermal coefficient as defined by O.T. Belianinov, i.e., the ratio of total precipitation and the accumulated temperature. It is possible to derive preliminary forecasts of the harvest yield from the hydrothermal coefficient calculated from Oct to Mar. Conditions at the two stations vary, reflecting the effects of the varying amounts of soil moisture accumulated during the winter season. (RB)

...The purpose of this paper is to show how relatively small differences in climate have led to the development today of different crop systems throughout the Jordan Valley. Information is given on the climate of the upper Jordan Valley. It is noted that it has been possible to establish significant relationships between various temperature parameters and yield which can be a most useful guide in agricultural planning and agricultural practice. Helpful results were obtained from studies on agrotopoclimatology where data obtained were used for the zoning of vegetable production in Israel. (ES)


...Contains the history of radiosonde operation in Jordan. The calibration of instruments, types of equipment, and disposition of data are discussed. (DLB)


...In this study an extensive section is devoted to the physiographical factors effecting the Lower Jordan Valley. The areas discussed include parts of Israel and Jordan north of the Dead Sea. A section describing the area climatology is also included. (DLB)


...Contains basic hydrologic data, gaging-station locations, and water-balance estimates for the country. Many pertinent references to earlier works are included. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...Examines the topography, soils, and climate in relation to plant ecology. Maps of Israel and Jordan include information on rainfall, soils, and vegetation. (DLB)


...Contains daily observations (0830L, 1430L, and 2030L) and monthly summaries of pressure, temperature, vapor pressure, relative humidity, cloud amount, and wind direction. Other summarized data include: maximum temperature, minimum temperature, hours of sunshine, and total rain amount. (DLB)

...Yearbook with meteorological records for 1957-61. Included are hourly observations, means and extremes of pressure, temperature, humidity, daily and monthly precipitation, sunshine and cloud amount, daily wind speed, and monthly wind direction. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...Monthly and annual observations from 1951-1961, with summary of observations from 1921-50. Meteorological parameters include pressure, temperature, and precipitation amounts. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...With the aid of synoptic maps, graphs, and numerical data, the author presents a detailed analysis of the climate of Beirut on the basis of data obtained at the Beirut International Airport. The contents of this paper comprise the following, viz: a geographical description of the Beirut Area; the meteorological factors and weather types including the characteristics of summer, the westerly perturbations, the eastern Mediterranean, North African and Saharan perturbations and anticyclonic regions; the climatic elements including cloud cover, insolation and atmospheric temperature and humidity, precipitation, storms and hail, and the winds. (ILD)


...Contains summarized climatological data for Beirut, Marjayoun, Rayak, and Cedres (POR 1958-1967). The summarized elements include: winds, temperature, and precipitation. Also included are climograms for each of the above stations. These climograms illustrate the monthly departures from normal precipitation and temperature. (DLB)


...Contains climatological data for a 12-month period preceding each issue. Data include: temperature, monthly averages, monthly maximum, monthly minimum, and monthly normals (1933-1963); monthly average relative humidity; total monthly precipitation; and mean monthly cloudiness. The stations listed are Beirut, Baidar, les Cedres, Marjayoun, Rayak, and Tripoli. (JAS)

This monthly weather bulletin reviews the previous month's weather and describes the synoptic situation. Daily temperature, cloudiness, and precipitation statistics are tabulated. The three elements above are considered on a regional or zone basis (coastal, mountain, and interior). Monthly pressure curves showing departure from normal are given for Beirut and Ksara. In addition, soil temperatures are given for depths of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, and 100 cm. (DLB)


...Contains, among other statistics, summarized climatological data. The data include temperature (mean in °C), hours of precipitation, and relative humidity. (Pt. Auth. Abs.)


...Chapter 2, Physical Environment contains limited information on the climate of Lebanon. Table 1 gives the monthly rainfall (in inches): Beirut 1963-1967, Table 2 gives monthly precipitation (in inches) of Lebanon 1967, and Table 3 gives mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures for Beirut, Cedars, Riyag, Marj Uyun, Tripoli, and Baalbec for 1967. (AlS)

SYRIA


...A day-by-day description is given of the synoptic situations over the Syrian area during the periods May 1-6, and 10-13, 1961 and May 1-5, 1962. Both occasions were associated with significant locust swarm movements. (3)

Syria, Meteorological Department, *Monthly Climatological Data*, 1-555-to date. Tables, diagrams. DAS M06.1/569.1 S995mo.

...Contains tabular data for selected stations (from 10 to 68 stations) in Syria presenting monthly summaries with: mean and extreme static pressure and temperature (also mean, max, and min daily temp), mean cloud amount (at 08, 14 and 21 LST), relative humidity (at 08, 14, and 21 LST and mean daily), dew point and soil temperature at 30-, 60- and 100-cm depths; precip totals; sunshine duration and also daily % of possible and max in 1 day; daily mean wind speed and direction; number of days with sunshine, temp with max > 35, < 0°C and min < 0°C, < 5°C, rain > 1, > 5 or > 20 mm, snow hail, sleet, glaze, fog, thunderstorms and dust/sand storms; number of clear days; number of observations
108. (cont)

with: visibility < 200, 1,000, 5,000; wind speed (1-6, 7-16, 17-27, and > 28 kts) and direction (8 pts and calm). Included are coded daily radiosonde observations (at specific hours) at standard (including monthly mean, max and min) and significant levels at Aleppo. Also graphs presenting daily averages by months of temperature and humidity; precipitation totals for selected stations. (MLW)

Textual remarks in both English and Arabic.


...Reports on the operational status of Syrian climatological stations. Publications and recent method improvements are also listed. (DLB)


...Chapter 1, Physical Features, includes climatic data. Table 1 gives monthly values of atmospheric pressure, hours of sunshine, evaporation, and relative humidity for Aleppo, Damascus, Deir ez-Zor, Hama, Latakia and Kamist. Table 2 gives monthly temperatures, (absolute maximum, average minimum, average maximum, average, absolute minimum) for same stations. Table 3 lists precipitation, dust (sand) storms, thunderstorms, hail, snow, rain, precipitation in 24-hrs, monthly total, etc., same stations, year includes July 1965-June 1967. (ALS)


...Contains summarized pressure, total hours of sunshine, average daily evaporation, and relative humidity for 1964 at 16 stations. Temperature is summarized in the following categories: monthly average, absolute maximum, absolute minimum, and deviation from absolute minimum and absolute maximum. Within the precipitation tables the number of days with dust and sandstorms, hail, snow, rain, and thunderstorms are given. The number of occurrences of surface winds within specified ranges of speed and direction is given for 1964. In addition to the climatological data, soil types and groups are given by region. (DLB)


...An attempt was made to reconstruct climatic oscillations in Syria by studying its paleobotanical and faunal fossils. Prehistorical abundance of palaeolithium in the Syrian desert suggests that it was once a rich hunting ground. A number of climatic oscillations are supposed to have occurred in the early Pleistocene. The middle Pleistocene exhibited tectonic stability under tropical conditions. A major climatic oscillation in Syria is believed to be related to a climatic optimum in West Europe. (CM)
This bibliography contains 112 references to Environmental Studies concerning four Middle East Countries, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Approximately 50 items are general references that pertain to one or more of the subject countries. Sixteen additional bibliographies of a meteorological and climatological nature are listed. Entries are listed alphabetically by author. A subject index is included for convenience of use.
### KEY WORDS

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Climatology  
Environmental Studies  
Meteorology  
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68-1</td>
<td>Superseded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-2</td>
<td>Meteorological Rocket Data and Predicting the Onset of the Southwes</td>
<td>May 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t Monsoon over India and Southeast Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-3</td>
<td>Bibliographies of Climatic References and Climatic Maps</td>
<td>Jul 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for Selected Countries (AD-679769)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-4</td>
<td>Climatological Bibliography of the South Atlantic Ocean Area</td>
<td>Nov 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>including Certain Coastal Countries (AD-687761)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-5</td>
<td>Selected Climatological Bibliography for Thailand</td>
<td>Mar '79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-1</td>
<td>Superseded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-2</td>
<td>An Annotated Climatological Bibliography of Romania</td>
<td>May '79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-3</td>
<td>Radar-Computed Rainfall Compared with Observations from a Dense Net</td>
<td>Jun 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work of Rain Guages (AD-684434)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-4</td>
<td>Tractionability Study for Laotian Panhandle (AD-691006)</td>
<td>Jul 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-5</td>
<td>An Annotated Climatological Bibliography of India</td>
<td>Aug '69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-6</td>
<td>A Selected Bibliography on the Climate of the Central American</td>
<td>Sep '69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countries (AD-697482)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-7</td>
<td>A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Lightning (1964-1969) (AD-697020)</td>
<td>Nov '69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-1</td>
<td>A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Clear Air Turbulence (1964-1969)</td>
<td>Jan '70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(AD-700057)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-2</td>
<td>An Annotated Climatological Bibliography of the BENELUX Countries</td>
<td>Feb '70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1960-1969) (AD-701692)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>70-3</td>
<td>Listing of Available Seminars (AWS Wings) (AD-702463)</td>
<td>Mar '70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-4</td>
<td>A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Environmental Studies of</td>
<td>Apr '70</td>
</tr>
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