

REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department. Cairo, Egypt.

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1955.

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FOGGY, DRY AND RATHER WARM.

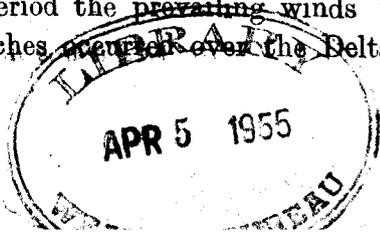
The month started with a northward elongation of the Sudan low together with a weak anticyclone over western desert; and the extension of siberian anticyclone over East Mediterranean. During the first four days this pressure distribution persisted, while the pressure rose gradually at a rate of 2 millibars per day over the country. The temperature was around normal over northern and middle Egypt and slightly below normal over Southern Egypt. The prevailing winds were light to moderate northerly over the whole country apart from moderate westerly winds western coasts. Light scattered showers were reported on the first, over coastal areas while moderate showers were reported east of the Delta on the third during which Damietta reported a rainfall of 10 mms. associated with hail, while Almaza reported 7 mms. associated with thunder and hail and Zagazig reported 4 mms. During this period scattered fog patches were reported over Delta.

Between the 5th and 9th the same pressure distribution persisted with a gradual pressure fall over the country. During this period the prevailing winds were light to moderate north easterly. The temperature was above normal all over the country. On 9th Ezbekiya reported a maximum temperature of 25°C. i.e 5°C. above normal. Scattered fog occurred over the Delta.

Between the 9th and 13th a deep complex low pressure system was traversing northern latitudes and was associated by a deep Mediterranean depression which proceeded eastwards till Asia Minor and therefrom started its NE track and amalgamated thoroughly with the complex low pressure system to the north. Consequently northern and middle Egypt were under the influence of the Mediterranean through and the prevailing winds there acquired a southerly component. On the other hand, southern Egypt was under the influence of the northward elongation of the Sudan low and the prevailing winds experienced were mainly north easterly. A cold front crossed both northern and middle Egypt on the 9th and though the fall in temperature was between 3°C. to 5°C. yet temperature was above normal all over the Republic during that period.

Between 14th and 23rd a cool was situated over Delta and middle Egypt, and consequently early morning fog was frequent and wide spread all over these areas. During this period the prevailing winds were light variable over Delta and middle Egypt, westerly over west coasts, NE ly over southern Egypt and temperature continued above normal. On 22nd another cold front crossed northern and middle Egypt and though the temperature fell from 3°C. to 5°C. yet it was above normal and continued so till end of the month.

Between 24th and 27th the siberian anticyclone established over the east mediterranean and extended to western desert while a trough of low pressure developed over the Red sea. During this period the prevailing winds were NE ly over the country while scattered fog patches occurred over the Delta.



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Information Manufacturing Corporation
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From 28th till end of the month Egypt was under the influence of minor desert disturbances. Consequently the temperature during this period rose remarkably, while the prevailing winds were variable. On 30th a rough of cold air in the 500 mb level was situated over a shallow secondary low north of the Red Sea and scattered thundery cells were reported at both Delta and middle Egypt and were accompanied by light showers.

The total rainfall amount during this month was far below normal specially over west coasts. Mersa Matruh reported a total fall of Drops (*i.e.* 41 mms. below normal). Alexandria reported 1 mm. (*i.e.* 48 mms. below normal).

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was above normal over northern and middle Egypt, slightly below normal Southern Egypt, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal.

Relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria Giza and Helwan, below normal at Cairo (Ezbekiya).

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1955

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN. 2			
	1955	Difference from Normal	1955	Difference from Normal	1955	Difference from Normal	1955	Difference from Normal	1955	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.--Mediterranean	1019.1	+1.1	20.0	+1.9	11.5	+1.4	15.8	+1.6	2	-33
II.- Lower Egypt	1019.6	+0.8	22.1	+2.3	8.0	+1.3	15.0	+1.8	1	- 2
III.--Middle Egypt	1020.0	+0.7	21.6	+2.4	8.8	+1.3	15.2	+1.8	2	- 2
IV.--Upper Egypt	1019.2	-0.4	23.9	+2.4	6.8	+0.3	15.4	+1.4	0	0
V. - Western Desert	1019.9	-0.4	23.4	+2.6	5.4	+0.6	14.4	+1.6	0	0
VI.-Red Sea... ..	1017.9	-0.2	22.5	+1.6	11.0	+0.5	16.8	+1.0	0	- 1

M. F. TAHA,
Director General,
Meteorological Department.

Cairo on 8/2/1955.

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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War – Meteorological Department. Cairo, Egypt.

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1955.

**Abnormal winter weather since more than 10 years,
too Warm and Dry.**

(1) *The main features of the month were :*

- (a) Rather warm weather during first half, abnormally warm during the second half.
- (b) Strong westerly winds reaching gale force on the 5th over northern coastal areas, accompanied by local rising sand.
- (c) Low rain fall amounts, intermittent rain on 5th and 6th.
- (d) Scattered early morning fog over Delta during first 3 weeks.
- (e) Frequent rising dust extreme Upper Egypt between 10th and 28th.

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month :*

For the month as a whole the weather was abnormally warm, temperatures were above normal all over the Republic ; though three cold fronts traversed the country around 2nd, 15th, 20th. The rise in temperature was remarkable during the 2nd half of the month and the reported values of maximum temperatures were approximately near the normal summer values.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal ; maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal, while rainfall was below normal. The relative humidity was slightly below normal Alexandria (Kom El-Nadora) much below normal Giza, Helwan and Ezbekiay.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max. Min. 2			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor
	M.B.S.	M.B.S.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	M.M.S.	M.M.S.
1. Mediterranean	1016.8	-0.3	22.1	3.5	12.3	1.8	17.2	2.6	4	-20
2. Lower Egypt	1017.2	0.1	25.2	4.5	9.1	1.9	17.2	3.2	1	- 9
3. Middle Egypt	1017.7	-0.1	25.7	4.9	10.3	2.2	18.0	-3.6	drops	- 4
4. Upper Egypt	1017.3	-0.8	28.2	5.0	7.8	0.7	18.0	2.8	0	- 1
5. Western Desert	1017.7	-0.8	27.4	4.3	7.1	0.9	17.2	2.6	0	- 1
6. Red Sea	1015.9	-0.9	24.8	3.3	11.6	0.7	18.2	2.0	0	- 1



(3) *Pressure and Wind:*

The month started with an extension of the Siberian Anticyclone till the East Mediterranean coasts; a weak anticyclone covering the Western Desert and a northward elongation of Sudan low. On the first day the barometric pressure was above normal while the surface winds were light to moderate E/SE Northern Egyptian coast and light variable otherwise.

On the 2nd a shallow desert depression traversed Northern Egypt rapidly to Sinia, the pressure fell rapidly. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh E/SE Northern Egypt, light variable otherwise. Winds over Northern Egypt veered to moderate NWly to the rear of the traversing depression.

Between 3rd and 6th Egypt was under the influence of a deep complex low pressure system occupying central Mediterranean. The extension of the Siberian Anticyclone was retreated to Iraq while a trough of low pressure extended from Arabia to East Mediterranean. During this period a traversing secondary over Central Mediterranean proceeded Eastwards till Asia Minor and therefrom started its NE track and consequently the barometric pressure was generally below normal all over the Republic. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh W/SW Northern Egypt moderate NWly otherwise. On the 5th the prevailing westerly winds, blowing over Northern Egypt increased in velocity and widespread gales accompanied by occasional rising sand were experienced.

On 7th the extension of the Siberian Anticyclone covered East Mediterranean and Western Desert and the barometric pressure rose to above normal all over the country. The prevailing winds were light to moderate. SWly extreme west coast and light north-erly otherwise.

On 8th a complex low pressure system of two secondaries developed in the west one occupied Central Mediterranean and the other occupied Western Desert. The barometric pressure was around normal Northern Egypt, slightly below normal Middle and Southern Egypt. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh E/SE over North Egypt and light variable otherwise.

Between 9th and 11th the latter complex low pressure system proceeded astwards and traversed East Mediterranean. During this period Northern Egypt was effected by transit of the Kamasin like depression and consequently the barometric pressure there was below normal while both Middle and Upper Egypt were effected only during the begining of this period. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh W/NW over Northern Egypt and moderate N/NW winds else-where.

On 12th a ridge of high pressure covered Egypt, Palestine and North Arabia and barometric pressure was round normal all over the Country. The prevailing winds were light/Moderate W/NW winds Northern Egypt but light variable else-where.

Between 13th and 15th a third complex low pressure system occupied Central Mediterranean and proceeded Eastwards to Asia Minor where it started its NE track. A Shallow coastal Kamasin like depression was attached to this system and crossed Northern Egypt on 14th the barometric pressure was slightly below normal over Northern Egypt, moderately below normal otherwise. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh W/NW Northern Egypt, light variable else-where.

Between 16th and 20th a ridge of high pressure extended from Arabia, Iraq to Western Desert, together with a Central Mediterranean low pressure system and a Northward elongation of Sudan low. During this period Northern Egypt was directly effected by the North low pressure system and the barometric pressure there was about 4.5 mbs. above normal, while both Middle and Southern Egypt were under the influence of the Sudan low and the atmospheric pressure there was generally slightly above normal. The prevailing winds were moderate SWly west of Northern Egypt moderate Easterly East of Northern Egypt, light Northerly otherwise.

On both 21st and 22nd the Central Mediterranean low pressure system proceeded Estwards rapidly with a trough traversing Northern Egypt. Both Middle and Southern Egypt were still under the influence of the Sudan Low. Accordingly the pressure was below normal all over the Country. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh SWly, West of Northern Egypt veering to moderate NWly after the passage of the trough, light to moderate Northerly otherwise.

Between 23rd and 25th an anticyclone centred over East Mediterranean occupied Egypt and Arabia Countries. The Barometric pressure was above normal all over the Country and the rise in pressure over Northern Egypt was noticeable (9 mbs. above normal) The prevailing winds were light Ely-East of Northern Egypt light to moderate NEly Middle and Southern Egypt, light variable otherwise.

From 26th till end of the month Egypt was under the influence of a Kamasin like low pressure system occupying Western Desert together with an anticyclone extending from Arabia through Asia Minor to Central Europe. The Atmospheric pressure over Egypt was generally below normal and the moderate to fresh E/SE winds persisted everywhere.

(4) *Temperature :*

Reported temperatures started above normal all over the Republic and continued so till the end of the month. The rise in temperature was moderate during the first half of the month and abnormally high during the second half of the month. Three cold fronts traversed the Country on 2nd, 15th, 20th, and though the temperature fall experienced was noticeable yet the cooling was of short duration and temperatures were round normal. On 21st. Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 33° C. for maximum temperature i.e. 11° C. above normal while Minia reported 35° C. i.e. 13° C above normal. For comparison the mean maximum temperatures for May are 32.8° C. and 34.5° C. respectively.

On the other hand minimum temperatures were generally above normal over Northern Egypt and round normal over Middle and Southern Egypt.

(5) *Precipitation :*

Northern Egypt reported rain on 5th and 6th and the rainfall amounts did not exceed 2 mms. excluding Alexandria where 10 and 15 mms. were reported on the 5th.

No rain was reported during the rest of the month and thus the month as a whole was abnormally dry.

(6) *Miscellaneous Phenomena :*

(a) Scattered early morning fog patches developed over Northern Egypt most of the first three weeks.

(b) Local rising dust was reported from extreme Upper Egypt between 10th and 28th

(c) Strong Westerly winds were experienced on the 5th over Northern coastal areas reaching gale force and were accompanied by local rising sand.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table :

MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder Storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust storm Sand storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Salum	1	0	1	0	3	1
Sidi Barani	1	0	0	0	1	1
Mersa Matruh	1	0	1	0	0	1
Alex. (A)	1	0	3	3	1	0
Port Said (A)	2	0	0	2	0	1
El Arish	3	0	1	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	1	0	0	1	1	0
Almaza (A)	1	0	0	2	1	0
Minia (A)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Asuit (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 mms. or more within 24 hours period from 0.600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day.

(b) Number of days of thunder storm heard within station.

(c) Number of days of fog in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 meters.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table:

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Stations	TEMPERATURE											
	Max.		Abs. Max.		Minimum		Abs. Min.		Precipitation			
	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Max.	Date	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Min.	Date	Amount in mms.	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
Kom el Nadora	22.5	3.4	32	28	12.8	1.7	6	6	15.0	1	15.0	5
Damietta... ..	22.0	3.6	30	27	9.8	1.2	7	14	2.0	1	2.0	5
Port Said (A)	21.9	3.6	30	27	14.3	2.5	12	*	2.1	2	2.0	5
Damanhour	25.2	4.6	33	20,27	11.1	3.2	9	1,2,23	1.3	2	1.0	6
Mansura	24.7	4.1	31	28	9.7	2.2	7	1,3	4.0	2	2.0	5,6
Tanta	25.0	3.9	32	28	7.4	0.7	4	*	1.0	1	1	5
Zagazig	25.8	5.2	34	28	8.2	1.7	4	1	0.0	0	—	—
Cairo (Ainaza)	25.3	4.7	33	28	11.3	2.3	7	19	0.4	1	0.4	5
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	26.2	4.8	34	28	10.9	2.5	8	2,9,24	0.0	0	—	—
Giza	26.3	5.4	34	21,28	7.4	1.3	4	2,23,24	0.0	0	—	—
Helwan	24.9	4.6	32	28	11.5	2.6	9	*	dr.	0	dr.	5
Fayoum	26.6	4.3	35	28	8.0	0.8	4	2	0.0	0	—	—
Minya (A)	26.5	4.6	35	21	5.6	0.5	2	2	0.0	0	—	—
Assuit (A)	26.5	5.0	33	26,28	8.8	2.5	6	*	0.0	0	—	—
Nag-Hamadi	27.8	4.9	33	26,28	7.6	2.4	5	3	0.0	0	—	—
Qena	30.0	4.8	35	21,27,28	6.2	1.6	3	3	0.0	0	—	—
Aswan	31.6	6.1	36	*	10.8	0.4	9	*	0.0	—	—	—
Siwa... ..	26.1	4.5	34	20,27,28	6.7	1.6	4	*	0.0	0	—	—
Bahria	27.1	4.9	34	21,27,28	7.2	0.9	3	1,2	0.0	0	—	—
Dakhla	27.7	3.5	35	20,28	7.5	0.4	4	2,3	0.0	0	—	—
Kharga	28.6	4.2	36	21	7.1	0.7	3	3	0.0	0	—	—
Suez... ..	25.2	4.2	30	20	9.7	0.3	7	*	0.0	0	—	—
Tor	25.2	3.7	29	15	10.3	0.7	7	2	0.0	0	—	—
Hurghada	23.8	3.5	26	21,23	11.2	1.8	10	*	0.0	0	—	—
Quseir	25.1	1.9	30	9	15.4	0.9	9	2,3	0.0	0	—	—

* Several days more than 3 days

N.B.—This new form of the monthly weather report has been adopted as from the beginning of February 1955 to give a more detailed idea on the weather during the month.

Cairo, March 10, 1955.

M. F. TAHA
Director General



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War – Meteorological Department, Cairo, Egypt.

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1955.

Dusty with frequent warm spells in South

(1) *The main features of the month were :*

(a) The month opened with the ending of the abnormal extensive heat wave experienced during the last week of February.

(b) Frequent sandstorms mainly during the second week in the North with rising dust prevailing most of the month in the South.

(c) Light coastal showers with occasional thunderstorms about the middle of the month.

(d) Squall line on 26th accompanied by light thunderstorms and light showers. Cairo, heavy showers Canal Zone.

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month :*

For the month as a whole the weather was rather warm and the rise in temperature was remarkable over both Middle and Upper Egypt. Maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal while both barometric pressure and rainfall were below normal.

The relative humidity was slightly above normal Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora), below normal Helwan. The air was very dry in Cairo area.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max. Min. 2			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
1. Mediterranean	1014.1	-1.9	21.4	+1.2	13.4	+1.1	17.4	+1.2	4	- 7
2. Lower Egypt	1014.4	-1.8	24.6	+1.0	10.3	+1.2	17.4	+1.1	4	- 3
3. Middle Egypt	1014.8	-1.7	25.3	+1.3	12.0	+1.8	18.6	+1.6	drops	- 4
4. Upper Egypt	1014.0	-1.9	29.3	+2.1	11.2	+1.0	20.2	+1.6	0	0
5. Western Desert	1014.5	-2.1	28.0	+1.0	11.3	+1.7	19.6	+1.4	drops	0
6. Red Sea	1013.4	-1.6	24.7	+0.8	13.8	+0.3	19.2	+0.6	0	- 1

(3) *Pressure and Wind :*

Between the 1st and 3rd a complex low pressure system developed over Central and East Mediterranean and proceeded eastwards while filling up gradually. A shallow coastal secondary was attached to this system and crossed Northern Egypt on the 2nd towards Palestine. Pressure gradient was loose over East Mediterranean and the Sudan low was subject to northern elongation. During this period the barometric pressure was below normal while the wind prevailed moderate to fresh, E/SE on the 1st veering to S/SW on the 2nd and to W/NW in the rear of the coastal secondary on the same day continuing up to till the end of the period.

On the 4th the complex low pressure system was situated over East Mediterranean and continued its eastward motion while a weak high was covering Western Desert. The barometric pressure was around the normal, while moderate NW winds were blowing all over the Republic.

The complex low pressure system proceeded east-wards between the 5th and 7th towards Iraq. with a ridge of high pressure extending from Black Sea to Western Desert where the barometric pressure over Egypt was below normal. The prevailing winds were moderate to fresh W/NW over the west coasts on the 5th backing to E/SE during the 6th and 7th ; light to moderate NE elsewhere.

The second complex system of low pressure was located over Central Mediterranean on the 8th and proceeded east-wards with two centres over Western Desert to East Mediterranean on the 10th. Accordingly the pressure was falling rapidly and extensively (10 to 13 mb) all over the country due to the passage of the Desert secondaries.

Moderate to fresh southerly winds were common reaching gale force at times in advance of the desert depressions veering to NW- in the rear.

A ridge of high pressure was stretching from Balkans to Western Desert during the period 11th to 13th though the barometric pressure was still below normal all over the Republic. Light to moderate NWly winds prevailed over the East Coast but moderate to fresh E/SE winds were observed in the West Coast, while winds were light variable else where.

A third complex depression was seen over Central Mediterranean on the 14th and was shooting rapidly on the 5th to East Mediterranean where it remained stationary during the next three days as a Cyprus depression. The pressure fell again to below normal considerably over Northern and Middle Egypt. Moderate to fresh S/SE winds reaching gale force at times were set in advance of the depression veering to W/NW with the passage of the attached cold front. With elongation and stretching of the depression southwards, wind backed again to SWly on the last two days

The Siberian Anticyclone extended to East and Central Mediterranean during period 19th to 23d where a minor disturbance developed over Western Desert and was Stationary while filling up gradually. The barometric pressure was above normal in the north, with moderate to fresh E/SE winds, while slightly below the normal in the South where light NEly winds predominated. On the 23rd winds were light to moderate Northerly over the whole country.

Between 24th and 26th the Sudan low experienced a northward elongation and consequently minor shallow secondaries developed over Syria, Palestine and Arabia and the barometric pressure was around normal and light to moderate N/NW winds prevailed all over the Country. On 26th a squall line was reported at Cairo and Canal Zone.

From the 27th to the end of the month East Mediterranean was occupied by an anticyclone and the pressure was above normal all over the Republic. Light to moderate winds were reported on the 27th and 28th W/NW in the north NE elsewhere. Later on winds veered to N/NE in the east and E/SE in the west.

(4) *Temperature :*

The monthly maximum temperature curve was unsteady fluctuating slightly round normal over Northern Egypt but above normal with greater amplitude Middle and Southern Egypt.

Two active cold fronts crossed Lower Egypt on the 1st. and 10th. while two other minor cold fronts were distinguished over Middle and Southern Egypt, around the 14th and 21st.

The first half of the month was highly warm over Middle and Southern Egypt with cool periods of short durations. Aswan and Minia reported maximum temperatures of 40° C i.e. (12° C above normal) and 30° C i.e. (7° C above normal) on the second day respectively. The second half of the month was changeable with consecutive cold and warm spells of equal duration's generally.

The maximum temperature in Minia on 31st was 35° C i.e. (8° C above normal) which is a record for March since 1941.

The monthly minimum temperature trace showed abnormal fluctuations above normal over Middle Egypt during the 1st. half of the month and minor deviations from normal during the 2nd. half of the month. Over Northern and Southern Egypt the minimum temperature fluctuations were changeable with altering minor warm and cold spells.

Mersa Matruh reported a minimum temperature of 4° C i.e. (7.6° C below normal) on the 1st which is a record for March since 1920.

(5) *Precipitation :*

Precipitation was confined to Northern Egypt and was generally light apart from few places where heavier showers were reported. Occasional thunderstorms accompanied with light scattered showers occurred over Lower Egypt between 15th and 18th where Damietta and Wadi-El-Natrun registered 10 mms. and 20 mms. respectively. Also light scattered showers occurred all over Northern Egypt during 23rd. and the next two days excluding Ismailia which reported 10 mms.

(6) *Miscellaneous Phenomena :*

(a) Scattered frontal sandstroms and occasional rising dust were frequent during the first two weeks and were limited to Southern Egypt for most of the month.

(b) Lightning was observed at Northern Egypt during the rainy period between 15th and 17th.

(c) A line squall overran Cairo on 26th at noon where light thunderstorms and light showers were reported.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table :—

MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder Storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust storm Sand storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Salum	3	0	0	4	1	0
Sidi Barani	2	0	0	0	2	0
Mersa Matruh	2	0	0	1	2	0
Alex. (A)	2	0	0	0	1	0
Port Said (A)	1	0	1	2	1	0
El Arish	4	0	0	0	2	0
Cairo (A)	0	1	0	4	1	0
Almaza (A)	0	1	0	2	0	0
Minia (A)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Asuit (A)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 mm. or more within 24 hours period from 0600 UT to 0600 UT next-day.

(b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.

(c) Number of days of fog in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dust-rising in which visibility is more than 1000 meters.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table.

Stations	TEMPERATURE											
	Max.		Abs. Max.		Minimum		Abs. Min.		Precipitation			
	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Max.	Date	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Min.	Date	Amount in mms.	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
Kom el Nadora	21.5	0.2	30	1	13.8	0.9	10	17				
Damietta... ..	21.2	1.4	31	1	11.3	0.7	7	4, 5, 12	10.0	1	10.0	16
Port Said (A)	21.6	2.2	30	1	15.0	1.7	12	18, 19	2.0	1	2.0	16
Damanhur	23.8	0.7	32	1	11.9	2.2	9	19	1.0	1	1.0	16
Mansura	24.6	1.3	30	1, 31	10.5	1.0	8	18, 19	3.0	1	3.0	16
Tanta	24.7	0.7	31	1, 31	8.8	0.3	6	*	1.0	1	1.0	16
Zagazig	25.2	1.2	32	1	10.1	1.5	6	23	1.0	1	1.0	26
Cairo (Almaza A)... ..	25.3	2.3	33	31	12.4	1.5	7	18	0.0	0	0.0	—
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	25.6	0.9	33	31	12.8	2.2	10	*	dr.	0	dr.	26
Giza	25.7	1.5	33	1, 31	9.8	1.7	6	8, 13, 18	1.0	1	1.0	26
Helwan	24.6	0.6	35	31	12.8	1.7	8	18	dr.	0	dr.	1626
Fayoum	26.8	1.5	35	31	11.1	1.6	8	*	0.0	0	0	—
Minya (A)	27.1	2.4	35	31	8.9	1.3	4	19	0.0	0	0	—
Assuit (A)	27.9	2.5	35	1	11.3	2.3	7	19	0.0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi	29.9	3.2	36	14, 31	10.7	2.0	7	19	0.0	0	0	—
Qena	31.2	0.4	37	2, 31	10.5	-1.0	4	19	0.0	0	0	—
Aswan	33.1	2.6	40	2	14.6	0.0	10	19	0.0	—	0	—
Siwa... ..	26.4	1.2	34	31	10.3	2.2	5	5, 19	dr.	0	dr.	23
Bahria	26.5	1.1	34	1, 9	11.0	2.1	4	4	0.0	0	0	—
Dakhla	29.1	0.7	37	1, 9	11.8	1.8	6	19	0.0	0	0	—
Kharga	30.1	1.3	38	2, 31	12.1	0.9	6	6	0.0	0	0	—
Suez... ..	25.1	1.1	36	31	11.6	-0.5	8	18	dr.	0	dr.	26
Tor	25.6	1.3	30	9, 14	13.7	1.0	9	19	0.0	0	0	—
Hurghada	23.1	0.9	27	16	13.4	1.4	11	19	0.0	0	0	—
Quseir	25.0	0.1	28	10, 17	16.5	-0.2	8	5	0.0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days

Cairo, March 10, 1955.

SAYED ABDEL MONEM HASANIN
Acting Director General.
Meteorological Department.



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



Ministry of War - Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1955

Changeable with frequent consecutive warm and mild spells

(1) *The main features of the month were:*

- (a) Abnormal heat wave at the beginning of the month.
- (b) Changeable weather Lower Egypt, rather warm Upper Egypt.
- (c) Light frontal rain Lower Egypt between 5th and 8th, Middle Egypt and Western Desert during 28th and 29th.
- (d) Frequent Sandstorms and Duststorms Western Desert and Upper Egypt mainly during the 3rd week (second half of the month).

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month:*

For the month as a whole the weather was mild in Lower-Egypt and rather warm in Upper Egypt; Maximum and Minimum temperatures were above normal while, barometric pressure and rain fall were below normal.

The relative humidity was round the normal Alexandria (Kom el Nadora) and Helwan below normal Cairo (Ezbekiya and Giza).

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	Maximum		Minimum		Max. Min.		1955	Diff. F. Nor
			1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. No.	1955	Diff. F. Nor		
mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.	
1. Mediterranean	1013.8	-0.7	23.8	+1.1	15.3	+0.4	19.6	+0.8	2	- 1
2. Lower Egypt	1014.0	-0.7	28.1	+0.4	13.2	+1.4	20.6	+0.9	drops	- 3
3. Middle Egypt	1014.4	-0.4	29.4	+1.0	14.8	+1.8	22.1	+1.4	drops	- 2
4. Upper Egypt	1012.9	-0.9	33.8	+1.7	15.1	+0.8	24.4	+1.2	drops	0
5. Western Desert	1013.5	-1.1	32.0	+0.2	14.9	+1.4	23.4	+0.8	drops	0
6. Red Sea	1012.2	-0.9	28.0	+0.9	17.4	+0.8	22.7	+0.8	0	- 0

(3) *Pressure and Wind:*

The month opened with a complex low pressure system occupying Central Mediterranean and the Siberian Anticyclone was stretching to East Mediterranean. On the 1st the complex low pressure system proceeded rapidly eastwards, and traversed Northern Egypt on the 3rd towards Iraq where it remained stationary on the 4th while maintaining its intensity. Accordingly the barometric pressure over Egypt fell appreciably during this period. At first the prevailing winds over Egypt were light to moderate E/SE in the north, variable in the south. Later on the 3rd winds freshened and veered rapidly to S/SW while on the 4th moderate to fresh NW winds were common all over the Republic.

Between the 5th and the 9th this complex low was rather stationary over Iraq and filled up slowly and gradually. Minor centres appeared between Iraq and Sudan while high pressure was establishing over Mediterranean area causing a remarkable rise in the atmospheric pressure all over the country to above the normal. During this period moderate to fresh N/NW winds were observed.

A second complex low developed over Central Mediterranean on the 10th and started its eastward motion slowly with a shallow secondary over the North African coast. On the 12th it reached Greece while its coastal secondary was traversing Lower Egypt towards Palestine nevertheless the barometric pressure was still slightly above its normal. Consequently winds backed temporarily to S/SE and then to W/SW in advance of the secondary's transit.

On the 13th this complex Mediterranean low retrograded to Central Mediterranean where two shallow secondaries (over Gulf of Sirte between 32° N and 28° N) were attached to the main centre while a high pressure belt was occupying East Mediterranean including Egypt. Between 14th and 15th the complex depression showed a NE. ward motion towards Asia Minor and one of the two secondaries traversed Lower Egypt while the Second passed over Upper Egypt, thus the barometric pressure fell considerably over Lower Egypt, slightly over Upper Egypt. Winds were light to moderate N/NE on the 13th backed gradually to S/SW freshening in advance of the secondaries, and veered to W/NW in the rear.

The pressure started to rise again over Lower Egypt on the 16th and continued so till the 18th due to the establishment of high pressure over Mediterranean area, while no detectable rise was noticed over Upper Egypt. Moderate to fresh E/SE winds were blowing most of this period and veered to strong W/NW on the 18th with the passage of a minor cold front over Lower Egypt.

A shallow Low appeared over Siwa Area on the 19th and shot rapidly eastwards towards the Valley on 20th the pressure was slightly affected and was still above its normal. In the northern districts light to moderate NEly winds prevailed while moderate S/SE winds were common in the South, freshening in advance of the desert depression and veering to moderate Nly with the passage of the attached cold front.

Light to moderate E/SE winds fresh at time reappeared over the west coast on the 21st indicating the approach of a new desert depression which developed over the Gulf of Sirte on that day and proceeded NE-wards. Due to the passage of this coastal depression the pressure had fallen considerably all over the Country (between 9 to 11 mb in about 24 hours in the North) and strong Sly winds predominated. On 24th this deep centre was located over East Mediterranean while the Sudan low was extending northwards to Cairo and moderate to fresh NWly winds prevailed.

From 26th till the end of the month, the north coastal area was in the col between the intensified anticyclone covering the Balkans, the Mediterranean area and the weak High occupying Western Desert. Consequently the pressure over Egypt rose gradually and reached its normal on the 29th. Two rapid minor desert disturbances crossed Western Desert towards Middle Egypt during this period the 1st on the 26th the second on the 30th, and were accompanied by moderate to fresh Southerly flow in advance. Light to moderate Nly winds prevailed generally during this period but freshened at the rear of the 1st depression.

(4) *Temperature :*

The daily maximum temperatures showed abnormal deviations above normal at the beginning of the month over the whole country due to the extensive heat wave. Alexandria (Kom el Nadora), Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 39° C and 40° C. for maximum temperatures *i.e.* (16° C. and 13° C. above normal respectively on the 3rd.

The extraordinary heat wave came to an end by the passage of an active cold front over Lower Egypt on the 3rd, Upper Egypt on the 5th. The cold spell continued till the 11th all over the Country and the maximum fall in maximum temperature below the normal reached 5° C to 6° C. between 8th and 9th.

From the 11th up to the end of the month Egypt was under the influence of frequent moderate warm spells followed by minor cold spells which were only detectable over Northern and Middle Egypt and were characterised there by short periods of duration. On the other hand Upper Egypt during this period was rather warm.

The minimum temperature curve showed the same behaviour as the maximum trend except over Upper Egypt where night temperatures during the last period were below normal.

(5) *Precipitation :*

Lower and Middle Egypt reported light rain between 5th and 8th (*e.g.* El Arish reported 7 millimetres on the 8th which was the maximum fall during the month), Middle Egypt on 29th and 30th.

(6) *Miscellaneous Phenomena:*

(a) Frequent sandstorms and rising sand were the characteristics of Lower Egypt and Western Desert during the second half of the month.

(b) Sandstorms and rising sand were frequent over Upper Egypt most of the month.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table.

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder Storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust storm Sand storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Salhum	1	0	0	2	2	0
Sidi Barani	3	0	1	2	2	0
Mersa Matruh	4	0	2	3	2	0
Alex. (A)	3	0	1	1	1	0
Port Said (A)	3	0	0	1	1	0
El Arish	4	0	0	1	0	0
Cairo (A)	1	0	1	1	0	0
Almaza (A)	2	0	1	0	0	0
Minia (A)	2	0	0	0	0	0
Asuit (A)	2	0	0	2	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day.

(b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.

(c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The main maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table.

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE											
	Max.		Abs. Max.		Minimum		Abs. Min.		Precipitation			
	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Max.	Date	Mean	Dep. from Nor.	Min.	Date	Amount in mms.	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
Kom el Nadora ...	23.9	+ 0.3	39	3	15.4	+ 0.4	11	1	7.5	4	4.0	6
Damietta... ..	23.5	+ 0.9	35	3	13.6	- 0.1	9	8,10	2.0	2	1.0	7,8
Port Said (A) ...	24.1	+ 2.3	37	3	16.9	+ 1.0	13	9	3.2	3	3.0	7
Damanhur	26.7	- 0.1	39	3	14.9	+ 2.7	11	9	dr.	1	dr.	7
Mansura	28.3	+ 0.8	38	3	13.3	+ 1.1	9	8,9,10	0	0	0	—
Tanta	23.5	+ 2.0	38	3	11.2	0.0	7	8,9,10	dr.	1	dr.	7
Zagazig	29.0	+ 0.9	39	3	13.2	+ 1.6	8	9	0	0	0	—
Cairo (Almaza A)...	29.3	+ 1.8	38	3	15.2	+ 1.8	10	10	dr.	2	dr.	5,29
Cairo (Ezbekiya) ...	29.7	+ 0.9	40	3	15.3	+ 1.7	11	9,10	1.0	1	1.0	5
Giza	30.0	+ 1.5	39	3,2	13.3	+ 2.6	7	9,10	0	0	0	—
Helwan	23.8	+ 0.2	38	24	15.2	+ 1.0	9	10	dr.	3	dr.	6,26,30
Fayoum	30.9	+ 1.0	40	3	13.6	+ 0.7	8	10	0.4	4	0.4	30
Minya (A)	31.4	+ 1.8	39	24	12.6	+ 1.4	8	8,9,10	dr.	2	dr.	5,29
Assuit (A)	32.3	+ 1.9	40	24	15.5	+ 2.1	9	10	1.0	2	1.0	5
Nag-Hamadi	34.1	+ 2.3	39	3,2	15.4	+ 2.4	9	9	0	0	0	—
Qena	35.8	+ 0.4	40	24	15.1	- 1.0	9	8,10	0	0	0	—
Aswan	38.1	+ 2.6	4*	5	18.5	- 0.7	12	9	0	0	0	—
Siwa... ..	29.8	+ 0.2	37	2,23	12.8	+ 0.9	7	8	dr.	1	dr.	29
Bahria	30.9	+ 0.3	39	2, 3	13.8	+ 1.4	7	8	0	0	0	—
Dakhla	33.6	- 0.7	39	3	16.0	+ 1.6	11	8,9,10	0	0	0	—
Kharga	33.4	+ 0.8	40	*	16.9	+ 1.5	11	8	0	0	0	—
Suez... ..	28.3	+ 0.5	32	*	14.7	- 0.2	9	10	dr.	1	dr.	5
Tor	27.8	+ 1.4	36	26	18.2	+ 1.9	12	10	0	0	0	—
Hurghada	24.7	+ 2.1	33	24	17.3	+ 1.8	13	10	0	0	0	—
Quseir	27.7	- 0.6	30	3,24	19.4	- 0.3	13	17	0	0	0	—

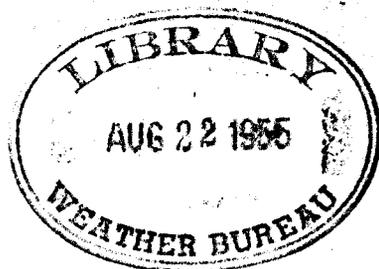
* More than 3 days

Cairo, May 8, 1955.

SAYED ABDEL MONEM HASANEIN
Acting Director General.
Meteorological Department.



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



Ministry of War—Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1955

Mild during the first three weeks, hot during the last week especially Upper Egypt

(1) *The main features of the month were:*

- (a) A mild period of long duration mainly 1st three weeks.
- (b) A heat wave during last week especially over Upper Egypt.
- (c) Frequent rising dust extreme Upper Egypt during most of the month.
- (d) Light rain; in the North during the 1st week, in the South during the 2nd week.
- (e) Thunderstorms over Sinia on the last two days.

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month:*

The weather was generally mild during the 1st three weeks, hot during the last week. The rise in temperature was remarkable over Upper Egypt.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was above normal, maximum temperatures and rainfall were below normal. Minimum temperatures were more or less around normal.

The relative humidity was above normal Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora), Cairo (Ezbekiya), Helwan; below normal Giza.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	Maximum		Minimum		Max. Min. 2		1955	Diff. F. Nor
			1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor		
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
1. Mediterranean	1014.7	+1.3	25.5	-0.6	17.8	-0.7	21.6	-0.6	drops	- 2
2. Lower Egypt	1014.9	+1.1	31.0	-0.4	15.6	+0.3	23.3	0.0	0	- 3
3. Middle Egypt	1015.0	+1.9	32.3	-0.5	16.8	0.0	24.6	-0.2	drops	- 2
4. Upper Egypt	1012.7	+1.2	36.6	-0.2	18.4	-0.9	27.5	-0.6	drops	- 1
5. Western Desert	1014.1	+1.1	35.2	-0.8	18.9	+0.6	27.0	-0.1	drops	0
6. Red Sea	1011.7	+0.5	30.3	-0.5	20.8	+0.2	25.6	-0.2	0	0

(3) *Pressure and Wind :*

The barometric pressure started this month below its normal and continued so till the 3rd all over the Country. During this period a ridge of high pressure covered Western and Central Mediterranean and a complex low pressure system occupied East Mediterranean. The prevailing winds were light to moderate N/NW in the North and light variable in the South.

Between the 4th and 8th the usual pressure distribution of the Season was established. An intense anticyclone established over the Balkans, Southern Europe, Mediterranean Area, and North Africa while a trough of low pressure extended from the Persian Gulf till East Mediterranean and the barometric pressure rose above its normal. Accordingly light to moderate W/NW winds were common between the 4th and 6th, but veered gradually afterwards to N/NE.

The latter intensified anticyclone split up into two high pressure systems between 8th and 16th one over Black Sea, the other extending from British Isles SEwards till the Western Desert; while shallow secondaries developed over Asia Minor and East Mediterranean along the main trough that was occupying Russia. During this period the prevailing N/NW winds backed to moderate SWly winds in advance of a coastal secondary depression that traversed the North Coast on the 11th, though the barometric pressure remained slightly above normal.

An intense Anticyclone reestablished over Mediterranean Area and North Africa for the rest of the month while shallow minor secondaries developed and disappeared rapidly within areas of loose pressure gradient. Consequently the pressure was above its normal all over the Republic and the prevailing light to moderate winds were from N/NW between 16th and 25th, from NEly—from 26th till end of the month.

(4) *Temperature :*

During the 1st three weeks maximum temperatures were slightly below normal in the North, also below normal over Middle Egypt apart from a moderate heat wave on 11th, 12th but over Upper Egypt maximum temperatures were below normal during 1st week, above the normal during the second week, around normal during the 3rd week. Minimum temperatures were slightly above normal in the north, below normal in the South.

A heat wave traversed the whole Country on the last week and was extensive over Upper Egypt where Aswan reported on the 29th a maximum temperature of 48°C (*i.e.* 8°C above normal) which was a record since 1941.

(5) *Precipitation :*

Light rain was reported at Northern Egypt on the 1st week and at both Southern and Middle Egypt on the 2nd week, though maximum daily rainfall did not exceed one millimeter which was reported at Kharga on the 6th.

(6) *Miscellaneous phenomena :*

- (a) Frequent rising dust or duststorms were reported at Upper Egypt, during most of the month and occasional sandstorms appeared at Western Desert during the last week.
- (b) Occasional thunderstorms were reported at Tor on the 1st and 2nd.
- (c) Scattered early morning fog patches infrequently developed over Delta and North coasts.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table.

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder Storm	Fog	Mist Sand rising dust rising	Dust or Sand storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Sallum	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sidi Barrani	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mersa Matruh	0	0	1	0	1	0
Alex. (A)	1	0	2	0	0	0
Port-Saïd (A)	1	0	1	0	0	0
El Arish	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	2	1	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Minia (A)	2	0	0	0	0	0
Assuit (A)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxor (A)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	20	0

- (a) Number of days in which rainfall in 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day
- (b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.
- (c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.
- (e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.
- (f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table.

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Mini Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. Rain in one day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Kom el Nadora ...	24.6	- 1.7	31	30	18.5	+ 0.5	16	*	0	0	0	—
Damietta ...	26.1	- 0.2	33	12, 29	15.9	- 1.6	11	*	0.3	2	0.3	2
Port-Said (A) ...	25.9	+ 0.3	32	30	19.1	- 0.8	15	2	dr.	1	dr.	3
Damanhur ...	29.4	- 0.8	38	30	17.9	+ 2.5	14	3	0	0	0	—
Mansura ...	31.0	- 0.5	38	29	15.6	- 0.3	11	2, 3	0	0	0	—
Tanta ...	31.8	- 0.5	39	29, 30, 31	13.5	- 1.4	10	*	0	0	0	—
Zagazig ...	32.0	+ 0.3	38	29, 30, 31	15.4	+ 0.5	12	*	0	0	0	—
Almaza A ...	32.1	- 1.1	—	—	16.8	- 1.2	—	—	0	0	0	—
Ezbekiya ...	32.6	- 0.2	40	31	17.6	+ 0.5	14	3	0	0	0	—
Giza ...	32.9	+ 0.4	40	30, 31	15.5	+ 0.9	10	3	0	0	0	—
Helwan ...	31.6	- 1.0	40	29, 31	17.3	- 0.2	12	3	dr.	1	dr.	8
Fayoum ...	33.6	+ 0.5	41	29, 30, 31	16.9	- 0.1	11	3	0	0	0	—
Minya (A) ...	34.1	- 1.4	42	31	16.1	- 0.7	10	3	dr.	2	dr.	7, 8
Assuit ...	35.7	- 1.4	44	*	18.6	- 1.2	12	3	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi ...	36.7	- 0.1	44	29	18.6	0.0	14	4	0	0	0	—
Qena ...	38.6	+ 0.2	45	29, 30, 31	18.8	- 1.6	14	4, 5, 16	dr.	2	dr.	6, 11
Aswan ...	40.6	+ 1.4	48	29	21.7	- 1.7	18	1, 4, 5	0	0	0	—
Siwa ...	34.6	+ 0.6	42	29, 30	16.0	+ 0.1	10	1, 3	0	0	0	—
Bahriva ...	34.1	- 0.3	42	30, 31	16.6	- 0.4	10	3	0	0	0	—
Dakhla ...	35.5	- 2.2	43	30, 31	21.4	+ 2.2	13	4	0	0	0	—
Kharga ...	36.8	- 1.3	44	*	21.7	+ 0.6	12	4	1	1	1	6
Suez ...	32.5	+ 0.1	40	29	17.1	- 1.4	13	4	0	0	0	—
Tor ...	31.1	+ 0.1	37	29	21.3	+ 1.2	16	3, 4	0	0	0	—
Hurghada ...	27.9	- 1.1	33	30, 31	22.2	+ 1.6	16	4	0	0	0	—
Quseir ...	29.6	- 1.4	34	24, 30, 31	22.8	- 0.6	18	4	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days

Cairo, 7, June 1955.

M.F. TAHA
 Director General
 Meteorological Department



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War - Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1955

Hot during the whole month over Upper Egypt, mild most of the month Lower Egypt.

(1) The main features of the month were :

- (a) Abnormal heat wave at the beginning of the month.
- (b) Three consecutive heat waves Upper Egypt.
- (c) Usual summer weather Lower Egypt most of the month.
- (d) Frequent dustrising and duststorms Upper Egypt most of the month.

(2) General description of weather for the whole month.

For the month as a whole the weather was hot Upper Egypt rather mild Lower Egypt. Maximum and minimum Temperatures were generally above normal, while barometric pressure was below normal. The relative humidity was slightly above normal Helwan below Normal, Alexandria (Kom El-Nadora), Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table. :

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max. Min.			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
1. Mediterranean	1019.7	-1.4	29.3	+1.0	21.9	+0.8	25.6	+0.9	0	0
2. Lower Egypt	1010.9	-1.1	34.5	+0.8	19.3	+1.2	26.9	+1.0	0	0
3. Middle Egypt	1011.0	-0.8	35.9	+0.9	20.5	+1.1	28.2	+1.0	0	0
4. Upper Egypt	1008.3	-1.6	39.4	+1.2	21.7	+0.3	30.6	+0.8	0	0
5. Western Desert	1010.4	-1.4	38.6	+0.5	22.8	+1.9	30.7	+1.2	0	0
6. Red Sea	1007.2	-1.9	33.5	+0.7	23.9	+0.6	28.7	+0.6	0	0



(3) Pressure and Wind.

The month opened with a modified Summer pressure distribution which continued till the 10th. viz., a westward elongation of the Persian Gulf monsoon low towards West IRAQ, together with a family of shallow stationary secondaries over Cyrenica, a wedge of high pressure occupying East Méditerranéan and a small high covering the Western Desert of Egypt. During this period the barometric pressure was generally below normal all over the Country. The maximum deviation from normal was on the 3rd. The prevailing winds were light to moderate E/SE west coast, Notherly otherwise.

During the period 11th to 16th an anticyclone was developing between Western European Coasts and Gulf of Serte, the Iraquian monsoon low extended furthest westwards, while the Sudan Low showed a remarkable northward elongation specially on the 12th when a shallow secondary developed over Upper Egypt. Accordingly a slight pronounced fall in the barometric pressure below normal was observed all over the Republic. Light to moderate NWly winds prevailed though occasional fresh winds blew over the extreme west.

The barometric pressure rose appreciably over the Balkans and Central Méditerranéan between 17th and 22nd due to the development of an Anticyclone over Central Méditerranéan. Consequently the pressure showed a slight rise above normal over the northern parts of the Republic, while it oscillated round the normal over Middle Egypt and continued below normal Upper Egypt. During this period light to moderate Nly winds were common with occasional fresh gusts in the North.

The complex monsoon low pressure system over Iraq and Sudan was amalgamating and was experiencing a northward elongation on the next four days causing a moderate fall in the atmospheric pressure all over the Country. Shallow secondaries appeared over Asia Minor and an intensified high was establishing over the British Isles and extended till Cyrenica. Nwly winds were common, freshening at times in the north.

The complex low pressure system extending from Sudan to Iraq has deepened appreciably while extending and enlarging in the north (Black Sea and Kaspian Sea) and in the South (East Méditerranéan) where several relatively deep secondaries were developing while the above mentioned anticyclone was stationary. The barometric pressure was oscillating slightly round normal over Northern Egypt and continued slightly below normal over Southern Egypt. Light to moderate N/NWly winds continued to blow over the Country till the end of the month.

(4) Temperature.

The extensive heat wave which started at the end of the last month over the whole Country came to an end at the beginning of this month over Northern Egypt by the passage of an active cold front on the 3rd. A fall of 8°c. was reported at Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora) on that day. From the 3rd. till the end of this month Northern Egypt enjoyed mild summer weather and temperatures were oscillating there round normal.

This cold front was not sharply detected over both Middle and Southern Egypt and the maximum temperature trend during the whole month was characterised by three heat waves which were followed by three mild periods of long duration over Middle Egypt and three rather hot periods of short duration over Southern Egypt.

Minimum temperatures were slightly above normal in the north and slightly below normal in the South.

(5) Precipitation.

During this month no rainfall was reported from the Egyptian Stations.

(6) Miscellaneous. Phenomena.

- (a) Frequent duststrom and rising dust extreme Upper Egypt most of the month.
- (b) Occasional Sandstorms Western Desert during the 1st. week.
- (c) Scattered Fog and mist patches Lower Egypt during the 1st. week.
- (d) Summer low clouds appeared over Lower Egypt most of the mornings.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table :

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder Storm	Fog	Mist sandblowing dustrising	Dust or Sand storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Saïdum	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sidi Barrani	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mersa Matruh	0	0	1	0	1	0
Alex. (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port-Saïd (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Arish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Minya (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assuit (A)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	15	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0·1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0630 U.T. next day

(b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.

(c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandblowing or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 21 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table :

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Alex. Komle Nadora	28.6	+ 0.4	36	3	22.5	+ 1.7	21	17	0	0	0	—
Damietta...	29.7	+ 1.2	37	3	19.9	0.0	17	9	0	0	0	—
Port-Saïd (A)	29.6	+ 1.5	38	3	23.3	+ 0.8	22	*	0	0	0	—
Damanhour ...	32.6	+ 0.5	41	3	20.8	+ 2.6	18	5	0	0	0	—
Mansoura ...	34.9	+ 0.9	42	3	20.1	+ 1.4	18	18	0	0	0	—
Tanta ...	31.9	+ 0.5	41	3	17.3	- 0.2	15	18	0	0	0	—
Zagazig ...	35.3	+ 1.4	41	3	18.9	+ 1.0	17	7,8,18	0	0	0	—
Cairo Almaza A ...	35.8	+ 0.9	42	3	20.7	+ 0.5	18	18	0	0	0	—
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	36.1	+ 0.8	42	3	21.3	+ 1.4	19	18, 19, 30	0	0	0	—
Giza ...	36.2	+ 1.2	42	3	19.5	+ 1.9	16	2	0	0	0	—
Helwan ...	35.4	+ 0.6	41	3	20.6	+ 0.7	18	18	0	0	0	—
Fayoum ...	37.0	+ 1.1	42	3	20.4	+ 0.4	18	15, 18	0	0	0	—
Minya (A) ...	36.8	+ 0.5	41	3	19.5	+ 0.7	17	9, 15	0	0	0	—
Assuit (A) ...	38.3	+ 1.1	41	3	21.5	- 0.6	19	18, 19	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi ...	39.0	+ 1.5	41	13	21.3	+ 1.2	19	10, 19	0	0	0	—
Qena ...	40.9	0.0	46	5	22.6	+ 0.6	20	19, 17	0	0	0	—
Aswan ...	41.1	+ 2.5	47	1, 1, 11	21.7	- 1.1	21	18	0	0	0	—
Siwa...	38.5	+ 0.9	45	5	20.8	+ 1.6	18	11, 17, 18	0	0	0	—
Bahariya...	37.4	+ 1.2	42	1, 3, 6	20.3	- 1.4	18	"	0	0	0	—
Dakhla ...	38.6	+ 0.9	41	7	21.8	+ 2.4	20	18	0	0	0	—
Kharga ...	39.9	+ 0.7	45	13	25.5	+ 2.3	21	18, 21	0	0	0	—
Suez...	36.0	+ 1.1	40	3, 12, 13	20.4	- 0.6	18	3, 18	0	0	0	—
Tor ...	33.8	+ 0.7	44	3	24.5	+ 1.3	23	*	0	0	0	—
Hurghada ...	31.6	- 1.1	39	3	25.0	+ 1.8	22	22	0	0	0	—
Quseir ...	32.5	- 0.3	37	3	25.7	0.0	24	11, 13, 19	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 17, June 1955.

M.F. TAHA
Director General
Meteorological Department



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War—Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1955

Humid weather in the North, dry and hot in the south Record maximum and minimum temperatures.

(1) *The main features of the month are :*

- (a) High humidity in the North during the whole month with much night and early morning low stratus dispersing gradually by day.
- (b) Four consecutive extensive heat waves extreme Upper Egypt, the last of which was experienced all over the Country during the last week.
- (c) High night temperatures (above normal) in the North during the whole month.
- (d) Record maximum and minimum temperature for July.
- (e) Occasional rising dust extreme Upper Egypt most of the month.

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month :*

For the month as a whole the weather was of the usual summer type but humid in the north, changeable over the middle districts with alternating mild and rather warm spells but extensively hot over extreme Upper Egypt.

The barometric pressure was below normal, maximum and minimum temperatures were generally above normal.

The relative humidity was above normal Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora) and Helwan, below normal Giza and Cairo (Ezbekiya).

The deviations of the Meteorological elements, from their normals are shown in the following table :—

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max + Min. 2			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
1. Mediterranean	1008.2	-0.8	30.3	+0.3	23.1	+0.4	26.7	+0.4	0	0
2. Lower Egypt	1008.4	-0.9	34.6	+0.3	20.9	+1.1	27.8	+0.7	0	0
3. Middle Egypt	1008	-0.3	36.4	+0.7	22.1	+1.1	29.2	+0.9	0	0
4. Upper Egypt	1006.7	-1.1	39.1	+0.7	22.2	-0.2	30.6	+0.2	0	0
5. Western Desert	1008.7	-1.3	38.8	+0.5	22.5	+0.7	30.6	+0.6	0	0
6. Red Sea	1005.3	-1.4	34.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	29.2	0.0	0	0

(3) *Pressure and wind.*

The month opened with the monsoon depression over Iraq deeper than usual and another one over Sudan, together with two anticyclones one over the Black Sea and the other over England extending Southerly towards North Africa. Till the 3rd. this pressure distribution persisted and the pressure was round normal over Lower Egypt, slightly below normal over Upper Egypt.

Between the 4th and 10th the Iraq monsoon extended appreciably westwards, while shallow secondaries developed over East Mediterranean causing a furthst fall in the barometric pressure below normal over the whole country; in spite of the filling up of the secondary depression over East Mediterranean.

The atmospheric pressure continued below normal till the 17th due to the development of a secondary over the northern part of the Red Sea.

The depression over Iraq showed a furthst Westward elongation between 18th and 25th while the rest of the pressure systems were stationary and consequently the pressure remained below normal.

From 26th till the end of the month shallow secondaries appeared over East and Central Mediterranean, while a weak high occupied Lybia during the 1st three days of this period causing a slight rise in the barometric pressure over Lower Egypt. On the 29th a minor desert depression crossed Middle Egypt causing a fall of about 4 mb in its pressure below normal.

Light to moderate N/NWly winds prevailed during the month. Fresh winds were reported over the west part of the north coast on 13th, 14th, 23rd and 30th.

(4) *Temperature:*

Maximum temperatures were generally around normal over Lower Egypt during the whole month, while minimum Temperatures there were slightly above normal. On the 30th MERSA MATRUH reported a maximum temperature of 38° c. which is a record since 1920, while Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 43°c. which is a record also since year 1909.

Over Middle Egypt maximum and minimum temperatures were changeable with alternate mild and rather hot spells; however the last week was extensively hot. On the 30th Minya reported a maximum temperature of 42°c. (i.e. 5°c. above normal) and Fayoum reported 43°c. which is a record since 1928.

Over Extreme Upper Egypt maximum temperatures were above normal. The rise was remarkable most of the month. On the 10th Aswan reported a maximum temperature of 48°c. (i.e. 6°c. above normal). On 30th each of Nag-Hamadi and Baharia reported 44°c. which is a record for both stations the former since 1942 and the latter since 1941, while Quseir reported a minimum temperature of 21°c. (i.e. 5.4c. below normal) which is a record since 1927 on the same day.

(5) *Precipitation.*

During this month no rainfall was reported from the Egyptian Meteorological Stations.

(6) *Miscellaneous Phenomena.*

(a) Frequent duststorms and rising dust Extreme Upper Egypt most of the month.

(b) Night and early morning summer Low clouds developed over Lower Egypt most of the month.

(c) In frequent scattered mist patches over the Delta.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table:

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE						MEAN CLOUD TOTAL AMOUNT		
	Rain	Thundr- storm	Fog	Mist or Sandrising or dustrising	Dust or Sand Storm	Gales	0600 O.T.	1200 O.T.	1800 O.T.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)			
Saltum	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sidi Barrani	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Mersa Matruh	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
Alex. (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Port-Said (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
El Arish	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Cairo (A)	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Minya (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assuit (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	1	11	0	1	1	0

- (a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 O.T. to 0600 O.T. next day
- (b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.
- (c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.
- (e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table :

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Alex. Komle Nadora	29.5	0.0	32	29,30	23.9	+ 1.0	22	16	0	0	0	—
Damietta...	30.5	0.0	37	30	20.9	- 0.3	19	*	0	0	0	—
Port-Saïd (A)	31.0	+ 0.9	38	30	24.5	+ 0.4	23	1	0	0	0	—
Damanhour ...	33.1	+ 0.4	38	9	22.0	+ 2.1	19	*	0	0	0	—
Mansoura ...	34.8	- 0.2	40	30	21.3	+ 0.9	19	2	0	0	0	—
Tanta ...	34.9	+ 0.1	41	30	19.5	+ 0.2	17	11	0	0	0	—
Zagazig ...	35.5	+ 0.7	41	30	20.7	+ 1.2	19	2,6,11	0	0	0	—
Cairo Almaza A ...	36.2	+ 0.3	42	30	22.2	+ 0.5	20	2,6,11	0	0	0	—
Cairo (Ezbekiya) ...	36.7	+ 0.8	43	30	23.0	+ 1.4	21	11	0	0	0	—
Giza ...	36.9	+ 1.4	42	30	21.7	+ 2.3	20	*	0	0	0	—
Helwan ...	35.6	+ 0.1	41	30	21.4	+ 0.3	20	*	0	0	0	—
Fayoum ...	37.5	+ 0.9	43	30	21.9	+ 0.9	20	11,12	0	0	0	—
Minya (A) ...	36.8	- 0.2	42	30,31	20.6	+ 0.5	18	6	0	0	0	—
Assuit (A) ...	37.5	+ 0.3	41	*	22.4	+ 0.3	20	4,12	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi ...	38.4	+ 0.8	44	31	21.4	+ 0.8	20	*	0	0	0	—
Qena ...	39.7	- 1.1	41	31	21.5	- 2.7	19	20	0	0	0	—
Aswan ...	44.5	+ 3.3	48	10	25.2	- 1.2	23	*	0	0	0	—
Siwa...	38.4	+ 0.4	46	29	22.1	+ 1.5	19	5	0	0	0	—
Bahariya...	37.9	+ 1.3	44	30	21.3	+ 1.2	19	1,4,12	0	0	0	—
Dakhla ...	38.7	- 0.5	44	30,31	23.4	+ 0.3	17	22	0	0	0	—
Kharga ...	40.0	- 0.5	45	30	23.1	- 0.3	19	6,16	0	0	0	—
Suez...	36.6	+ 0.4	43	30	21.7	- 1.0	19	5,6	0	0	0	—
Tor ...	34.9	+ 0.8	43	31	24.9	+ 0.7	21	14	0	0	0	—
Hurghada ...	31.4	- 0.5	35	22,23,24	25.2	+ 0.6	22	3	0	0	0	—
Quseir ...	33.2	- 0.4	39	30	26.1	- 0.3	21	2	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 19, June 1955.

M.F. TAHA
Director General
Meteorological Department



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War – Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1955

Rather Mild in the North, Abnormally hot in the south

(1) The main features of the month were:-

- (a) Temperatures about normal Lower Egypt
- (b) Three major heat waves Upper Egypt
- (c) Occasional rising dust extreme Upper Egypt
- (d) Strong NW Winds Red Sea (Hurghada.)
- (e) Fresh NW Winds extreme West Coast

(2) General description of weather for the whole month.

For the month as a whole the summer weather was rather mild over Lower Egypt; mild over Middle Egypt and hot over Upper Egypt; The heat waves reached their peaks on 5th., 9th., and 19th.

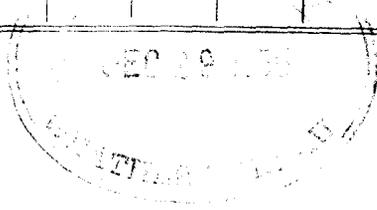
For the month as a whole barometric pressure and maximum temperature were below normal. Minimum temperature was above normal generally apart from Upper Egypt and Red Sea district where it was below normal.

The relative humidity was below normal Alexandria (kom El-Nadoura), Cairo (Ezbe-kiya) and Giza but it was above normal Helwan.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	Maximum		Minimum		Max+Min. 2		1955	Diff. F. Nor
			1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor		
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm
1. Mediterranean	1009.0	-0.5	29.8	-0.7	23.5	+0.3	26.6	-0.2	0	0
2. Lower Egypt	1009.1	-0.8	33.0	-1.1	20.5	+0.5	26.8	-0.3	0	0
3. Middle Egypt	1009.4	-0.4	33.9	-1.0	21.9	+0.7	27.9	-0.2	0	0
4. Upper Egypt	1007.3	-1.0	37.6	-0.7	21.8	-0.8	29.7	-0.8	0	0
5. Western Desert	1009.7	-0.7	36.7	-1.4	22.3	+0.7	29.5	-0.4	0	0
6. Red Sea	1005.9	-1.2	32.8	-1.4	24.5	-0.5	28.6	-0.1	0	0



(3) Pressure and Wind.

The month opened with a complex low pressure system extending from Sudan northwards till Iraq; together with an intense anticyclone over the British Isles extending as a ridge Southwards till Lybia.

On the second and third shallow Secondaries developed between North of Iraq and Russia and from West of Iraq till West Mediterranean, while the small high over Lybia proceeded slowly eastwards and reached the Western desert of Egypt on the 4th. Accordingly, the barometric pressure over Egypt rose gradually from below normal till slightly above normal, on the 4th.

Between the 4th and 7th the secondary depressions over West Mediterranean filled up and a high pressure cell established over Western and Central Mediterranean, while the Sudan Monsoon showed a northward displacement causing a general fall in the barometric pressure over Egypt.

Till the 10th the secondaries over East Mediterranean had deepened appreciably and a further fall in the barometric pressure over the Country occurred.

The North African High cell proceeded eastwards once more between the 11th and 13th and a slight rise above normal in the pressure was generally experienced.

The intensified High occupying the British Isles extended eastwards towards Russia between 13th and 21th, while its Southward extension towards Western Desert retrograded Westwards towards Tunisia till the 20th and extended afterwards to Egyptian Western Desert till the 24th. Such pressure distribution was accompanied by a continuous fall in the atmospheric pressure to below its normal over the whole Country most of the period, apart from a slight rise above normal over Lower Egypt between 19th and 21st.

Secondary depressions redeveloped over West Mediterranean between 25th and 27th, but no material change was observed over East Mediterranean and consequently the pressure continued below its normal all over the Republic.

On the 28th the intensified High occupying both West of Russia, Europe and Mediterranean Area was establishing and persisted till the 29th, while on both 30th and 31st the pressure gradient was loose over North Mediterranean and Balkans. The pressure distribution over East Mediterranean persisted till the end of the month and hence the pressure did not exceed its normal.

The prevailing winds were light to moderate N₂NW, though occasional fresh winds were frequently experienced over the West coast and strong winds over the Red Sea coasts.

(4) Temperature

During the whole month temperature was around normal by day and slightly above normal by night over Lower Egypt, and changeable over Middle Egypt with alternate mild and cold spells, but was abnormally high over Upper Egypt where three extensive heat waves were experienced with their peaks round the 5th, 9th and 19th. During 5th and 6th Aswan reported a Maximum temperature of 47 °C. i.e. (6 °C above normal)

(5) Precipitation

During this month no rainfall was reported from Egyptian stations

(6) Miscellaneous Phenomena

(a) Summer low clouds appeared most of the nights and early mornings over Lower Egypt and extended till Middle Egypt, dispersing rapidly inland by day while decreasing gradually in amount over the northern coast.

(b) Frequent duststorms and rising dust extreme Upper Egypt most of the month.

(c) The prevailing NW Winds were frequently fresh over the West Coast and frequently strong North Red Sea Coast.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table :

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain	Thunder-storm	Fog	Mist or Sandrising or dustrising	Dust or Sand Storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Sallum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sidi Barrani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mersa Matruh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alex. (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port-Saïd (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Arish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minya (A)	0	0	0	0	0	
Assuit (A)	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	16	0

- (a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day
- (b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.
- (c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.
- (e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.
- (f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their

TABLE

Stations	TEMPERATURE					
	Max. Temp.				Min.	
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.
Alex. Komle Nadora... ..	29.8	0.6	31	4, 15, 16	24.2	0.6
Damietta	29.4	- 1.2	33	5	21.5	0.2
Port-Saïd (A)	30.3	- 0.1	33	15	24.7	- 0.1
Damanhour	31.5	- 1.2	35	4	21.4	1.1
Mansoura	33.6	- 1.1	37	4, 5	21.0	0.2
Tanta	33.3	- 1.3	36	4, 5, 15	19.0	- 0.5
Zagazig	33.6	- 0.9	38	5	20.5	0.9
Cairo Almaza A	33.6	- 1.4	39	5	21.9	0.0
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	34.5	- 0.6	39	5	22.7	0.8
Giza	34.2	- 0.4	39	5	21.4	1.7
Helwan... ..	33.3	- 1.5	38	4, 5	21.6	0.2
Fayoum	35.5	- 0.6	41	5	21.4	0.1
Minya (A)	34.8	- 1.7	40	5	20.2	- 0.1
Assuit (A)	35.7	- 1.9	40	5, 19	21.6	- 0.8
Nag-Hamadi	36.6	- 1.4	42	5	21.3	0.5
Qena	39.9	- 0.6	42	18, 19, 20	21.9	- 2.2
Aswan	43.1	+ 2.0	47	5, 6	24.3	- 2.1
Siwa	36.7	- 1.2	41	8	21.6	1.3
Bahariya	35.8	- 0.5	41	5	20.7	0.3
Dakhla	36.6	- 2.3	41	5	23.2	0.3
Kharga	37.7	- 1.6	43	5	23.7	1.0
Suez	34.8	- 1.3	39	5	21.8	- 1.4
Tor	33.5	- 0.9	36	*	25.0	+ 0.4
Hurgada	30.3	- 2.1	35	5	24.7	- 0.1
Qu-seir	32.4	- 1.6	34	5, 18, 19	26.2	- 0.8

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 7, September 1955.

normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table :

mp.		Rainfall				Mean cloud total amount		
Abs. Min	Date	Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date	0600 UT.	1200 UT.	1800 TU.
23	22, 31	0	0	0	—	3	2	1
20	*	0	0	0	—	3	1	1
24	*	0	0	0	—	3	0	1
18	31	0	0	0	—	1	1	0
20	*	0	0	0	—	2	2	0
18	*	0	0	0	—	3	2	0
19	*	0	0	0	—	1	1	0
20	21	0	0	0	—	4	1	0
21	21	0	0	0	—	4	1	0
20	12, 13, 21	0	0	0	—	4	1	0
19	12	0	0	0	—	3	0	0
20	15, 21	0	0	0	—	2	0	0
17	29	0	0	0	—	1	0	0
20	*	0	0	0	—	1	0	0
19	16, 30	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
19	6	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
22	15	0	0	0	—	1	1	0
20	*	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
18	29	0	0	0	—	1	0	0
21	*	0	0	0	—	1	1	0
18	30	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
20	31	0	0	0	—	3	0	0
22	16, 30	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
23	16, 23	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
24	29	0	0	0	—	1	1	0

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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War—Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1955

Extensively heat wave during the 1st week, followed by a mild period in the north ; three other major heat waves in the south. Record maximum temperatures.

(1) *The main features of the month were :*

(a) Four consecutive abnormal heat waves, over Upper Egypt, the first was also experienced over lower Egypt during the first week where record maximum temperatures for the month of September were reported from stations in the West Coast and in Suez.

(b) High night temperatures (above normal) in the Northern and Middle Egypt throughout the whole month.

(c) Strong winds reaching gale force at Sidi Barrani on third.

(d) Fresh winds ; Red Sea Coasts, Sinia most of the month and also over extreme west on the 1st two weeks and the last week.

(e) Frequent night and early morning low stratus over the Northern Coast and Delta dispersing gradually by day inland.

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month.*

The weather was abnormally hot Lower Egypt during the 1st week and continued mild for the rest of the month, while Upper Egypt experienced extensively hot weather the whole month.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal, maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal.

The relative humidity was below normal Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora), Giza and Helwan ; though it was far below normal Cairo (Ezbekiya).

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :—

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		$\frac{\text{Max} + \text{Min.}}{2}$			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor	1955	Diff. F. Nor
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm
1. Mediterranean	1012.4	-0.8	29.6	+0.4	22.6	+0.4	26.1	+0.4	0	0
2. Lower Egypt	1012.4	-1.0	33.0	+0.6	19.2	+0.8	26.1	+0.7	0	0
3. Middle Egypt	1012.7	-0.4	33.0	+0.8	20.2	+0.9	26.6	+0.8	0	0
4. Upper Egypt	1010.0	-1.3	37.5	+1.9	20.8	+0.2	29.2	+1.0	0	0
5. Western Desert	1012.0	-1.4	36.6	+1.2	21.4	+1.9	29.0	+1.6	0	0
6. Red Sea	1009.0	-1.2	31.8	-0.0	23.2	+0.1	27.5	0.0	0	0



(3) *Pressure and Wind.*

At the beginning of the month the Iraq low deepened considerably, while two secondary depressions developed over East and Central Mediterranean respectively. On 2nd these secondaries filled up between 2nd and 4th.

From 4th till 6th the pressure distribution showed no material change over the Eastern Mediterranean and the barometric pressure over the whole Country was below normal.

Between 7th and 13th a secondary depression was developing over Western Mediterranean while the Anticyclone North of the Black Sea extended Southwards to Western Desert of Egypt where a minor anticyclone appeared and also extended Westwards over Europe till the British Isles. During this period the high pressure west of Egypt was oscillating slightly Eastwards and Westwards causing accordingly a slight oscillatory rise and fall in the barometric pressure over the whole Country, though it exceeded its normal some days over Lower Egypt while it continued below normal Upper Egypt as it started this month.

On the 14th the Western Mediterranean secondary depression proceeded Eastwards and reached Central Mediterranean on the 16th, then it continued its rapid motion NE-wards till it persisted over the Black Sea on the 22nd. The motion of the depressions across the Mediterranean from West to East caused the oscillation of the minor High pressure over the Western Desert which in turn caused the barometer to oscillate about its normal in Northern Egypt and below its normal over Upper Egypt.

The anticyclone North of the Black Sea extended Southwards once more between 23rd and 30th and reached the Western Desert of Egypt, while a second secondary depression developed over Western Mediterranean and proceeded Eastwards till it reached Central Mediterranean on the 27th where it persisted until the end of the month. The barometric pressure experienced a general rise all over the Republic during that period though it was above normal during most of it in the Northern Areas except on 27th and 28th while it continued below normal in the Southern Areas.

Light to moderate N/NW by winds prevailed during this month. Fresh winds were reported over the Red Sea Coast, Sinia most of the month also over Extreme West on the 1st two weeks and the last week.

(4) *Temperature.*

Four consecutive abnormal heat waves were experienced over Upper Egypt during this month, the first of which, the most extensive prevailed also over Lower Egypt. The 1st Major heat wave ended on the 5th over Lower Egypt where mild weather continued till the end of the month. Record maximum Temperatures were reported by stations of the West coast and Suez during the first heat wave as shown in the following table :—

STATION	Record Max.	Date
Sallum... ..	42° C	3/9/55
Sidi Barrani	42° C	3/9/55
Marsa Matruh	42° C	3/9/55
Suez	42° C	4/9/55

Minimum temperature was above normal most of the month in the Northern and Middle Egypt while it was below or about its normal in Extreme Upper Egypt.

(5) *Precipitation.*

Sallum reported 0.5 mm. on the 6th which is an abnormal feature for September. Other wise no rainfall was reported from the Egyptian Meteorological Stations.

(6) *Miscellaneous Phenomena.*

(a) Frequent night and early morning low stratus developed over Northern Coast and Delta most of this month.

(b) Strong winds reaching gale force Sidi Barrani on the Third.

(c) Occasional rising dust Extreme West and Extreme South during the first week.

The number of days of occurrence of Miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenon in the following table :

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain	Thunder-storm	Fog	Mist or Sandrising or dustrising	Dust or Sand Storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Sallum	1	0	1	1	0	0
Sidi Barrani	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mersa Matruh	0	0	1	1	1	0
Alex. (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port-Said (A)	0	0	1	0	0	0
El Arish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	2	1	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	2	1	0	0
Minya (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assiut (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	14	0

- (a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day
- (b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.
- (c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.
- (e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 meters.
- (f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

(3) *Pressure and Wind* - maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals, At the beginning of the mean cloud total amount for selected stations are shown in the following table :
 depressions developed
 secondaries filled up

TABLE C

From 4th till 9th
 Eastern Mediterranean
 normal.

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in one day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Alex. Komle Nadora... ..	30.1	0.2	35	3	23.5	1.0	20	22	0	0	0	—
Damietta	28.8	-0.1	34	3	20.0	-0.2	17	27	0	0	0	—
Port-Saïd (A)	29.9	1.1	33	3,4	24.2	0.4	22	1	0	0	0	—
Damanhour	31.9	0.4	39	3	20.2	1.4	18	13,15	0	0	0	—
Mansoura	33.3	0.4	39	3,4	19.9	0.6	18	22,27	0	0	0	—
Tanta	33.3	0.5	40	3	17.4	-0.3	14	28	0	0	0	—
Zagazig	33.7	1.3	40	3,4	19.2	1.2	17	27,28	0	0	0	—
Cairo Almaza (A)	33.1	1.1	41	4	20.4	0.5	18	28,29	0	0	0	—
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	33.8	1.3	42	4	21.0	1.1	18	29	0	0	0	—
Giza	32.2	0.4	40	4	18.7	1.1	16	27,29	0	0	0	—
Helwan... ..	33.1	0.8	42	4	20.5	0.6	18	21,23,28	0	0	0	—
Fayoum	34.9	1.3	43	4	20.1	0.8	18	*	0	0	0	—
Minya (A)	34.2	1.2	40	4	18.9	0.6	16	27,28	0	0	0	—
Assiut (A)	36.8	1.9	45	4	20.0	0.0	17	29	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi	36.6	1.6	44	5	20.6	0.9	17	17	0	0	0	—
Qena	39.4	1.5	43	4,5,6	21.7	-0.3	19	28,29	0	0	0	—
Aswan	43.3	4.0	47	5	23.8	-0.2	21	11	0	0	0	—
Siwa	36.1	0.9	43	3	20.2	2.2	17	23	0	0	0	—
Bahariya	35.9	2.2	43	4	20.1	1.9	17	22,27	0	0	0	—
Dakhla	36.5	1.1	44	5	22.4	1.7	19	14	0	0	0	—
Kharga	37.8	0.3	44	5	22.9	1.7	18	16	0	0	0	—
Suez	34.1	0.7	42	4	20.2	-1.2	18	*	0	0	0	—
Tor	32.1	0.4	36	3,5	23.5	1.0	19	29,30	0	0	0	—
Hurghada	29.5	-0.3	33	4	23.9	0.9	20	28	0	0	0	—
Quseir	31.7	-0.7	35	4	25.3	-0.3	21	15	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 10, October 1955.

M.F. TAHA
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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War - Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1955

Mild weather in the North, hot in the South with three mild spells throughout.

(1) The main features of the month were:

(a) Light rain Northern Coast at the end of the first week, extending Inland at the end of the fourth week.

(b) Three consecutive heat waves Upper Egypt.

(c) Frequent mist and fog patches Lower Egypt during the middle of the 1st and 2nd weeks and most of the 4th week.

(d) Night and early morning low startus Lower Egypt most of the month excluding the 3rd week, dispering gradually during the day.

(e) Fresh winds over the extreme west most of the month apart from the third week, over South of Cairo Area (Helwan) during the 2nd and 3rd week and over the Red Sea Coast during the first and last weeks.

(f) Sandstorms at Helwan on 19th and 20th.

(2) General Description of weather for the whole month.

For the month as a whole the weather was rather mild Lower Egypt, hot Upper Egypt with three remarkable mild spells.

The barometric pressure and rainfall were below normal, maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal.

The Relative humidity was above normal Alexandria (Kom El-Nadora), below normal Cairo (Ezbekiya), Giza and Helwan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1955

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, Barometric Pressure (1955, Diff. F. Nor.), Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Max+Min. 2), and Rainfall (1955, Diff. F. Nor.). Rows include Mediterranean, Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt, Upper Egypt, Western Desert, and Red Sea.



(3) *Pressure and Wind*

The month opened with a complex low pressure system occupying northern parts of the Central and East Mediterranean, together with two weak anticyclones one over North Arabia, the other over Western Desert of Egypt. High pressure was establishing over Black Sea and extending westwards towards the British Isles. The complex low pressure system was filling up, rapidly and disappeared on the 3rd. During this period, the barometric pressure was below normal all over Egypt. Southerly fresh winds blew over Lower Egypt while N/NE winds prevailed elsewhere.

Between the 4th and 6th barometric pressure rose rapidly over the Country due to the southward extension of the Anticyclone over Black Sea towards East and Central Mediterranean. On the 6th pressure reached its normal. Light to moderate M/NW winds prevailed generally and freshened over western Coast, Red Sea Coast and Sinia.

Similar distribution to that of the first period of the month was established once more between the 7th and 15th. The atmospheric pressure trend over the whole Country showed two minimum below the normal around the 9th and 12th Lower Egypt, and around the 7th and 13th Upper Egypt. Moderate to fresh S/SE winds persisted over the Extreme West, while light to moderate N/NW winds prevailed otherwise.

High pressure was establishing over East Mediterranean from the 16th to the 24th and thus the intensified Anticyclone over the Black Sea occupied East Mediterranean. Consequently the barometric pressure rose rapidly though it did not exceed the normal over Upper Egypt. Prevailing winds were moderate to fresh N/NE Lower Egypt and Sinia, N/NW otherwise.

The atmospheric pressure experienced another fall below normal between 25th and 28th due to its general fall over East Mediterranean by the development of shallow secondaries about Lat. 35°N. Light to moderate winds were frequent, N/NE Lower Egypt and Sinia, N/NW otherwise. However southerly winds occurred for short periods in the north in advance of the travelling Mediterranean secondary depressions.

No considerable changes in the barometric pressure occurred till the end of the month. Moderate to fresh N/NW winds prevailed all over the Country however W/SW winds blew infrequently in the extreme West.

(4) *Temperature*

The monthly maximum temperature curve showed minor fluctuations over Lower Egypt and major fluctuations over Upper Egypt.

Three cold fronts crossed the Country during this month, which were more remarkable in the South. They crossed Lower Egypt by 2nd, 11th, 27th respectively and Upper Egypt by 3rd, 12th, 28th.

Minimum Temperature was mainly above normal for the whole month over Lower Egypt and changeable Upper Egypt.

(5) *Precipitation*

The total rainfall amount during this month was below the normal all over the Country.

Light scattered showers were reported over the Northern Coast and Sinia during the 2nd half of the 1st week and extended slightly inland at the end of the fourth week.

Miscellaneous Weather Phenomena

(1) Much night and early morning Low Stratus developed over the Northern Coast and Delta most of the month, excluding the 3rd. week, dispersing gradually during the day inland.

(2) Fog and Mist patches over Lower Egypt on the 1st and 4th weeks and during the middle of the 2nd week, most of which was due to the lowering of the base of Low stratus to the ground.

(3) Strong winds were reported at Helwan on 19th and 20th causing local sand-storms.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table :

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder-storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust or Sand-Storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Sallum	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sidi Barrani	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mersa Matruh	3	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria (A)	2	0	6	0	0	0
Port-Said (A)	1	0	0	1	0	0
El Arish	2	0	1	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	3	0	0	0
Almaza (A)	0	0	4	0	0	0
Minya (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assuit (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	0	0

- (a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0.300 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day
- (b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.
- (c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres
- (e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.
- (f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table :

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Alex. (Kom-el-Nadora) ...	28.5	+0.2	32	2	21.1	+ 0.9	18	30,31	0.3	2	0.3	5
Damietta	27.2	+0.2	30	2,12	18.7	+ 0.1	14	29,31	0	0	0	—
Port-Saïd (A)	28.2	+1.2	30	1,27	22.8	+ 1.2	20	*	dr	1	dr	6
Damanhour	30.6	+0.5	36	3	18.6	+ 1.6	15	31	0	0	0	—
Mansoura	31.8	+1.2	36	2,4	18.3	+ 0.7	15	29,30,31	dr	1	dr	28
Tanta	31.1	+0.6	35	2,12	15.7	- 0.1	12	30	0	0	0	—
Zagazig	32.1	+1.8	36	2	18.0	+ 2.1	14	30	0	0	0	—
Cairo Almaza (A) ...	31.7	+1.7	39	2	18.8	+ 1.3	16	29,30	0	0	0	—
Cairo (Ezbekiya) ...	32.4	+1.9	39	2	19.4	+ 1.9	16	29,30,31	0	0	0	—
Giza	31.4	+1.6	37	2	16.9	+ 1.4	12	30	0	0	0	—
Helwan... ..	31.5	+1.5	40	2	19.0	+ 0.8	15	29,30	0	0	0	—
Fayoum	33.2	+1.7	40	2	17.9	+ 0.7	14	29,31	0	0	0	—
Minya (A)	32.9	+2.1	40	3	16.3	+ 0.6	12	29	0	0	0	—
Assuit (A)	32.2	+2.2	40	1	18.5	+ 1.0	14	30	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi	34.5	+2.0	39	2	17.5	+ 0.3	14	29,31	0	0	0	—
Qena	36.6	+1.7	41	2	18.5	- 0.1	14	29,30,31	0	0	0	—
Aswan	—	—	—	—	20.1	- 1.5	16	30,31	0	0	0	—
Siwa	32.3	+0.2	40	2	16.6	+ 2.0	11	30	0	0	0	—
Bahariya	33.4	+2.6	40	2	16.3	+ 0.4	12	29,31	0	0	0	—
Dakhla	31.4	+0.8	40	2	18.0	+ 0.5	14	9,29,30	0	0	0	—
Kharga	35.8	+1.5	43	3	18.9	+ 0.3	13	9	0	0	0	—
Suez	32.2	+1.2	41	2	18.4	- 0.8	14	29	0	0	0	—
Tor	31.0	+2.0	37	2, 3	18.8	+ 0.3	14	9	0	0	0	—
Hurghada	28.3	-0.6	31	2, 3	19.7	+ 0.2	17	24,29,31	0	0	0	—
Quseir	30.5	-0.1	35	13	22.3	- 1.0	20	*	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 8, November 1955.

M.F. TAHA
 Director General
 Meteorological Department



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War—Meteorological Department, Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1955

Changeable with alternating cold and rather warm periods.
Rainy in the north with high local floods and occasional thunderstorms.

1.—The main features of the month were :

- (a) Frequent heavy thundery rain Delta area and north Sinia on the days, 7th to 11th, 28th and 29th ; heavy rain Sinia on the 23rd. Thundery showers and hail Alexandria on the 28th.
- (b) Fresh to strong winds west coast most of the month apart from the 3rd week.
- (c) Scattered fog patches Delta area during most of the 1st and 3rd weeks.
- (d) Infrequent frontal duststorms and rising dust.

2.—General description of weather for the whole month :

For the month as a whole the weather was changeable with three consecutive cold periods ; rainy over Lower Egypt and Sinia where the 1st and 3rd cold periods were characterised by heavy rainfall and occasional thunderstorms.

The barometric pressure was generally below normal ; the maximum and minimum temperatures oscillated slightly round the normal ; while the rainfall was generally much above normal apart from Red Sea where it was below normal.

The relative humidity was below normal Alexandria (Kom-el-Nadora), Cairo, (Ezbekiya) and Giza ; above normal Helwan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1955

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	Maximum		Minimum		Max+Min. 2		1955	Diff. F. Nor.
			1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.		
			°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.		
mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.	
1. Mediterranean	1016.2	-1.0	24.0	-0.3	16.6	-0.4	20.3	-0.4	47	+ 24
2. Lower Egypt	1016.5	-1.1	26.1	0.0	14.0	+0.6	20.0	+0.3	27	+ 16
3. Middle Egypt	1017.0	-0.6	25.9	+ 0.1	14.3	+0.5	20.1	+0.3	6	+ 3
4. Upper Egypt	1016.5	-0.1	27.8	-0.2	12.7	-0.7	20.2	-0.4	Drops	0
5. Western Desert	1017.6	-0.3	27.4	-0.1	11.8	0.0	19.6	0.0	0	0
6. Red Sea	1015.1	-0.6	26.6	+ 0.2	16.1	-0.4	21.4	-0.1	0	- 2



3.—*Pressure and Wind:*

At the beginning of the month two complex low pressure systems appeared, one was occupying west and central Mediterranean, the other was occupying Iraq, while a ridge of high pressure extended from Russia southwards towards East Mediterranean and Western Desert of Egypt. Till the 3rd the barometric pressure was slightly oscillating round the normal. Light winds prevailed during this period, Sly in the west and N/NE otherwise.

Between the 4th and 10th the complex low pressure system over west and central Mediterranean proceeded east-wards towards Cyprus with an attached secondary which moved parallel to the Egyptian Northern coast causing a direct fall in the barometric pressure all over the country. On the 4th and 5th fresh Sly winds blew over Lower Egypt in advance of this coastal secondary depression, while light to moderate N/NE winds prevailed otherwise. From the 6th till the 10th. moderate to fresh N/NW winds persisted all over the Republic.

The Cyprus low moved on the 11th eastwards towards north Iraq, accordingly the ridge of high pressure in its rear proceeded eastwards and occupied East Mediterranean. Such pressure distribution continued till the 16th. The barometric pressure experienced a slight rise above its normal Lower Egypt between 11th and 13th, otherwise within this period it was below normal. Prevailing winds were generally light NWly, though backing to moderate Sly in the extreme west between 13th and 16th in advance of a Mediterranean second complex low pressure system.

On the 17th the second Mediterranean complex low pressure system rushed rapidly towards Cyprus. Its track through the Southern coasts of Asia Minor played a great part in the gradual rise of the barometric pressure over Egypt during this period which continued till the 21st. The prevailing winds in the last period continued this period till the 19th after which moderate to fresh NWly winds were common over Egypt till the 21st.

The Cyprus depression deepened on the 22nd causing a slight fall in the barometric pressure over Egypt which was below normal in the north above normal in the south. On the 23rd it filled up rapidly due to the development of a third Mediterranean complex low over west and central Mediterranean which proceeded eastwards parallel to the southern coasts of Asia Minor and reached Cyprus on the 27th. Accordingly the barometric pressure over the Republic experienced a second fall though it continued below its normal in the north all this period and in the south at its end. From the 27th till the end of the month the Cyprus low was stationary and the atmospheric pressure over Egypt rose rapidly and exceeded its normal on 29th and 30th in the north—The prevailing winds were mostly W/NW fresh to strong in the extreme west, N/NW light to moderate otherwise.

4.—*Temperature:*

During the 1st half of this month maximum temperature was round normal in the north, above normal in the south before the 5th and below normal after the fifth when a moderate cold front crossed Upper Egypt.

The second half of this month was characterised by two cold fronts on the 22nd and 26th respectively. Maximum temperature dropped 6°C after the passage of the last cold front.

Minimum temperature was above its normal in the north, below its normal in the south during the 1st half of the month while during the second half it was changeable over Lower Egypt, and below normal Upper Egypt.

5.—*Precipitation:*

Three thundery rainy periods were observed during this month over Lower Egypt, north of Sinia and middle Egypt. The 1st period was between 5th and 13th, the second from 22nd to 24th the third period from 27th till the end of the month.

Rainfall was frequent and heavy during the 1st and 3rd periods, but light and intermittent during the 2nd period. High rainfall amounts over Lower Egypt are shown in the following table:

STATION	Rainfall	Date
Dabaa	41	8/11/55
Damietta	41	7/11/55
Mansura	15	12/11/55
Tanta	14	9/11/55
Zagazig	15	7/11/55
W. Natrun	40	7/11/55
Helwan	4	each of 7 and 8/11
Minia	2	7/11/55

Thundery showers associated with hail were reported at Alexandria on the 28th. During the month 16 days of rain were reported at Mersa Matruh which was a record for all meteorological stations in Egypt.

6.—*Miscellaneous Phenomena.*

- (a) Infrequent frontal rising dust and duststorms were reported at scattered stations in Egypt.
- (b) Thundery rain was frequent during the rainy periods confined to Delta area and north of Sinia.
- (c) Scattered mist and fog patches Delta area during most of the 1st and 3rd weeks.
- (d) The fresh to strong W/NW winds in the rear of Cyprus depression prevailed along the extreme west coast on the 2nd and 4th weeks.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following table:

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder-storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust or Sand-Storm	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Sallum	2	0	0	1	1	0
Sidi Barrani	8	0	0	1	1	0
Mersa Matruh	16	0	0	1	1	0
Alexandria (A)	13	4	4	1	1	0
Port-Saïd (A)	7	2	0	0	0	0
El-Arish	11	3	0	1	0	0
Cairo (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Almaza (A)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Minya (A)	1	0	0	1	0	0
Assuit (A)	0	0	1	1	0	0
Luxor (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	1	0	0
Siwa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 m.m. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day.

(b) Number of days of thunderstorm heard within station.

(c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table :

TABLE C

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Nor.	Abs. Min.	Date				
Alex. (Kom-el-Nadora) ...	24.9	-0.1	30	4	17.6	+ 0.8	13	25,29,30	58.7	14	19	10
Damietta	23.1	-0.7	27	26	14.1	- 1.4	9	25	72.0	10	41	7
Port-Said (A)	24.1	+0.1	28	2,3,5	18.1	- 0.7	12	29	11.0	9	4	9
Damanhour	25.9	0.0	32	3	14.7	+ 0.8	11	25	13.4	9	7	28
Mansura	25.9	-0.3	32	1	14.4	0.0	10	25	23.0	9	5	8
Tanta	25.7	-0.6	31	1	12.7	0.0	9	29	23.3	6	14	9
Zagazig	26.9	+0.9	32	5	14.1	+ 1.3	10	29	15.0	1	15	7
Cairo Almaza (A)	25.9	-0.1	30	1,2,4,5	14.8	+ 0.3	10	29	1.0	4	1	8
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	26.9	+0.6	32	1,5	15.1	+ 1.1	11	29	dr.	5	dr.	6,7,8,9,29
Giza	26.1	+0.3	32	1	12.6	+ 0.5	9	29,30	5.0	5	3	7
Helwan... ..	24.7	-0.6	30	1,4,5	14.6	0.0	9	29	9.2	6	4	7,8
Fayoum	25.9	-1.1	32	1	13.1	0.0	8	29	0.5	3	0.5	8
Minya (A)	26.8	-0.2	33	1	11.5	- 0.6	6	29	2.0	1	2	7
Assuit (A)	27.1	0.0	34	2	13.3	+ 0.2	8	30	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi	28.5	-0.5	33	1,5	12.2	- 0.1	8	26	0	0	0	—
Qena	20.7	+0.6	36	4,5	11.8	- 1.8	7	*	0	0	0	—
Aswan	—	—	—	—	14.3	- 2.1	9	25,30	0	0	0	—
Siwa	26.6	+0.1	35	1,2,3	11.1	+ 1.0	6	29	0	0	0	—
Bahariya	27.0	+0.8	34	1	11.2	- 0.3	6	30	0	0	0	—
Dakhla	27.2	-1.2	32	*	12.1	- 0.2	6	30	0	0	0	—
Kharga	28.8	-0.1	35	3	13.0	- 0.1	7	25	0	0	0	—
Suez	26.8	+0.3	32	5	14.2	- 1.3	8	30	11.0	2	6	10
Tor	27.4	+1.3	31	1,3	15.6	+ 0.9	10	25	0	0	0	—
Hurghada	25.3	-0.3	29	1,5	16.0	+ 0.1	11	25	0	0	0	—
Quseir	26.8	-0.8	30	1,8	18.6	- 1.2	15	25	0	0	0	—

* More than 3 days.

Cairo, 12, December 1955.

M.F. TAHA
Director General
Meteorological Department



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War—Meteorological Department—Cairo

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1955

Mild Weather in the first half, changeable in the second half with three consecutive cold spells. Heavy rain in the North with new records.

(1) *The main features of the month were:*

(a) Heavy rain accompanied by thunderstorms at times over Lower Egypt, Canal Zone, Sinia most of the month apart from the third week. New records at Port Said, El-Arish and Tor on the 7th.

(b) Thick fog over Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt, Canal Zone and Sinia between 19th and 24th.

(c) Gale winds at Mersa Matruh on 25th.

(d) Four active cold fronts during the month, associated by frontal sandstorms at scattered places (e.g. Sidi Barrani, Dakhla and Hurghada).

(2) *General description of weather for the whole month:*

For the month as a whole the weather was mild during the 1st half, changeable in the second half with alternating warm and cold spells.

The barometric pressure was below normal, the rainfall was generally much above normal maximum and minimum temperatures were changeable; mainly above normal Middle Egypt and Western Desert districts but below normal elsewhere.

The mean relative humidity was above normal Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora) and Helwan, below normal Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table:

A.—DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1955.

DISTRICTS	Barometric Pressure		Temperature						Rainfall	
			Maximum		Minimum		Max+Min. 2			
	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.	1955	Diff. F. Nor.
	mb.	mb.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
1. Mediterranean	1016.2	-2.0	19.5	-0.6	12.1	-0.1	15.8	-0.4	68	35
2. Lower Egypt	1016.6	-2.4	21.4	-0.1	9.6	+0.7	15.5	+0.3	50	32
3. Middle Egypt	1017.3	-1.8	20.9	+0.1	10.6	+1.3	15.8	+0.7	6	2
4. Upper Egypt	1017.8	-1.1	23.0	-0.2	8.0	-0.6	15.5	-0.4	0	1
5. Western Desert	1018.4	-1.6	22.3	0.0	6.9	+0.3	14.6	+0.2	2	1
6. Red Sea	1016.2	-1.4	22.3	-0.3	11.5	-0.8	16.9	-0.6	12	11



(3) *Pressure and Wind:*

The month opened with an intense anticyclone centred over Greece, occupying Mediterranean, Southern Europe and Balkans, together with a deep low pressure system north of the Black Sea. Up till the 4th such pressure distribution persisted and the barometric pressure over the Country was above normal. Light to moderate N/NW winds continued blowing over Upper Egypt, during this period while moderate/fresh Nly winds were common over both Lower and Middle Egypt.

Between the 5th and 7th a trough of low pressure developed over East Mediterranean and Asia Minor as a South-ward extension of the complex low pressure system north of the Balkans--Consequently the atmospheric pressure over Lower Egypt and Middle Egypt experienced an appreciable fall while on the reverse a slight rise was observed over Upper Egypt. The prevailing winds were moderate/fresh S/SW in advance of the active cold front that crossed the Country on the 6th, and veered to N/NW in its rear. Moderate to fresh winds were blowing over the extreme west parts with occasional strong, gusts, while light to moderate winds were common elsewhere.

The complex low pressure system north of the Black Sea has deepened and enlarged appreciably on the 8th and on the 11th it was occupying the Balkans and east of Europe. During this period the weak anticyclone covering North Africa was stationary while the Mediterranean basin was an area of cyclogenesis. The barometric pressure all over the Republic rose gradually till the 10th and on the 11th a sudden remarkable fall was observed. Moderate to fresh W/SW winds were prevailing over the extreme west while light variable winds were common otherwise.

On the 12th a central Mediterranean secondary depression shot rapidly eastwards while it was filling up gradually during its course, and by the 15th it reached Cyprus. Accordingly the atmospheric pressure over Egypt showed a minimum on the 14th while no material change was observed in the prevailing winds of the last period.

A far deep primary proceeding NE-wards appeared over the British Isles on the 16th. Such extensive pressure system caused the direct and complete filling up of the last shallow centre over Cyprus and all the consecutive secondaries that developed till the 18th. The pressure trend showed once more another minimum on the 18th while still no material change was observed in the last prevailing winds.

On the 19th a family of secondary depressions appeared over western and central Mediterranean and started consecutively towards east Mediterranean one after the other crossing northern districts of Egypt. Since that day and up till the end of the month the barometric pressure over the whole Country was below its normal. Upper Egypt was under the influence of the Northern elongation of the Sudan low during the passage of these secondary depressions over the northern part of Egypt. The first secondary depression of this system, the rather shallow one crossed Lower and Middle Egypt on the 22nd and the fall below normal of the barometric pressure over Upper Egypt (Viz 5mb) was double that over Lower Egypt (Viz 2.5 mb). The second secondary depression, the deepest one crossed Lower Egypt on the 25th and as a result a fall of 13 mb below normal was reported over Lower Egypt though its fall did not exceed 7 mb over Upper Egypt. The 3rd secondary depression mainly the last one traversed the northern coast on the 29th causing a fall of 8 mb below normal in the barometric pressure over Lower Egypt and on the other hand a fall of 4 mb over Lower Egypt. The prevailing winds during this period were mostly E/NE. light to moderate in the extreme west between 19th and 22nd and moderate/fresh W/SW there the rest of the month, though it reached the gale force on the 25th at Mersa Matruh. Elsewhere light variable winds were predominating.

(4) *Temperature :*

At the beginning of the month maximum temperature was below normal all over the Country, and continued so till the 18th over Lower Egypt and Middle Egypt, while over Upper Egypt it was below normal before the 11th and slightly above normal between 11th and 18th. During this period an active cold front crossed the Country on the 6th and was proceeded by a cold spell specially experienced over Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt.

From the 18th till the end of the month, three consecutive cold fronts traversed the Republic each of which was proceeded by a warm spell and followed by a cold spell.

Minimum temperature was changeable over Lower Egypt and Middle Egypt, though it was above its normal most of the month over Lower Egypt, while over Upper Egypt it continued much below normal nearly all the month.

(5) *Precipitation :*

This month was characterised by three rainy periods. The first rainy period was between the 1st and 17th. Rain was heavy and confined to Lower Egypt and Sinia, but extended to Middle Egypt where it was Light. On the 7th Port Said, El-Arish and Tor reported records of 24 mm., 30 mm. and 26 mm. respectively. Precipitation on that day over Port Said were accompanied by thunderstorms.

Within the 3rd week the 2nd rainy period was experienced over different parts of the Country. The following table shows the intensity of the rainfall, its district and its period.

District	Rainfall intensity	Rainfall Period	Remarks
Lower Egypt and Sinia	Heavy	23, 24	Thundery rain at Port Said, El-Arish
Middle Egypt... ..	Light	23, 24	
Upper Egypt... ..	Light	21	Thundery rain Qena
Red Sea	Light	21, 22	Thundery rain Hurgada, Quseir

Light/moderate rainfall was reported over Lower Egypt, Middle Egypt and north of Sinia from 29th till the end of the month.

(6) *Miscellaneous weather phenomena :*

(a) Occasional thunderstorms were reported during the first and second rainy periods over the northern coast, Red Sea and Sinia.

(b) Widespread fog patches developed over Lower Egypt and the northern parts of Middle Egypt between 19th and 24th.

(c) Infrequent frontal rising sand and sandstorms were reported at Hurghada on the 7th., Dakhla on the 24th and Sidi-Barrani on the 29th.

The number of days of occurrence of miscellaneous weather phenomena are shown in the following :

B.—MISCELLANEOUS WEATHER PHENOMENA

Stations	NUMBER OF DAYS OF OCCURRENCE					
	Rain Showers	Thunder-storm	Fog	Mist Sandrising dustrising	Dust or Sand-Storms	Gales
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Salhum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sidi-Barrani	14	1	0	0	0	0
Mersa-Matruh	11	2	1	0	0	3
Alexandria (A)	18	2	4	0	0	1
Port-Said (A)	6	2	3	0	0	0
El-Arish	6	1	1	0	0	0
Cairo (A)	4	0	3	0	0	0
Almaza (A)	5	0	4	1	0	0
Minya (A)	1	0	4	2	0	0
Assiut (A)	0	0	1	0	0	0
Luxor (A)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siwa	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hurghada	2	1	0	0	0	0
Aswan	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) Number of days in which rainfall is 0.1 mm. or more within 24 hours from 0600 U.T. to 0600 U.T. next day.

(b) Number of days of thunderstorms heard within station.

(c) Number of days of Fog in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(d) Number of days of mist or sandrising or dustrising in which visibility is more than 1000 metres and less than 2000 metres.

(e) Number of days of sandstorms in which visibility is less than 1000 metres.

(f) Number of days of gales in which wind force is equal or more than 34 knots.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures and their deviations from their normals and rainfall amounts for selected stations are shown in the following table:

TABLE C.

Stations	TEMPERATURE								Rainfall			
	Max. Temp.				Min. Temp.				Total Rainfall	Number of days of rain	Max. fall in one day	Date
	Mean	Dev. from Mean.	Absolute Max.	Date	Mean	Dev. from Mean.	Min. Abs.	Date				
Kom-el-Nadora	19.9	-0.6	22.6	23	13.1	+ 0.6	9.4	30	97.3	17	21.0	10
Damietta	19.1	-1.0	22.4	18	9.3	- 1.2	5.7	29	29.4	9	10.2	6
Port-Saïd	19.4	-0.2	22.5	21	13.3	- 0.3	9.6	7	35.1	8	23.9	7
Damanhour	21.1	-0.3	25.4	19	10.3	+ 0.6	7.2	30	50.6	9	20.3	6
Mansura	20.9	-0.6	25.2	21	9.6	+ 0.1	6.5	30	20.6	5	6.8	25
Tanta	21.1	-0.5	25.1	21	8.5	0.0	5.0	31	22.4	7	14.9	25
Zagazig	22.3	+1.0	25.5	19,20	9.5	+ 1.5	7.5	5,23,31	15.0	3	9.0	25
Almaza—(A)	20.8	+0.2	25.0	19	11.0	+ 0.9	7.6	21	7.2	7	5.2	6
Cairo (Ezbekiya)	22.1	+0.8	26.2	19	11.2	+ 1.8	8.2	4	12.1	5	5.8	24
Giza	20.8	-0.1	24.7	19	9.6	+ 1.9	4.2	4	8.5	10	4.5	6
Helwan... ..	19.7	-0.5	24.7	20	11.3	+ 1.4	8.6	25	4.6	7	3.2	6
Fayoum	20.9	-1.3	23.6	22	9.0	+ 0.7	5.4	31	1.0	2	1.0	29
Minya (A)	22.4	+0.8	27.2	21	7.8	+ 0.6	4.8	5	0.4	3	0.4	29
Assiut (A)	21.9	0.0	26.5	20	8.7	+ 0.8	5.0	4	0	0	0	—
Nag-Hamadi	23.2	—	27.7	21	8.0	—	5.9	9	0	0	0	—
Qena	24.7	+0.2	31.4	21	6.4	- 2.5	3.8	29	dr.	1	dr.	21
Aswan	24.6	-0.6	31.1	21	8.2	- 3.7	5.6	31	0	0	0	—
Siwa	20.7	-0.5	26.4	18	7.6	+ 2.2	3.7	13	8.3	5	7.2	23
Bahariya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dakhla	22.1	-0.9	27.4	20	6.1	- 0.6	3.4	9	0	0	0	—
Kharga	23.6	-0.3	29.2	21	6.9	- 1.2	4.4	26,29	0	0	0	—
Suez	22.5	+0.8	28.3	21	10.0	- 0.9	6.4	5	2.5	5	2.0	29
Tor	22.8	+0.4	25.5	20	11.0	+ 0.7	6.5	31	34.0	4	22.0	7
Hurghada	21.0	-1.0	24.5	24	10.8	- 1.1	8.0	8,31	7.5	2	6.5	21
Quseir	23.1	-1.3	25.4	21	14.4	- 1.7	11.4	30	0	0	0	—

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