

Introduction:

The research aims at analyzing the number of days of survival of the extensions and centers of the air elevation (the Siberian High, the European High, the subtropical high) over Iraq and how it affects its climate. This weather phenomenon was determined by analyzing weather maps from the American Plymouth site and the **noaa** site. The choice of monitoring (1200) and the level (1000) millibars for the years (1954- 2020). 1987-1998) and the fifth session (1998-2009) and the sixth session (2009-2020) to find out the extent of the increase or decrease in the days of their survival, and the research dealt with a study of four months (October, January, April, August), as the number of days of survival of the extensions And air altitude centers with calculating the total air altitude and extracting the percentage for each of the courses.

The study was preceded by the AL-dhahabawi study (2020) (1) the study dealt with the Siberian high barrier and its impact on the weather of Iraq and the relationship of the pressure systems of the Siberian high barrier and its impact on the climate of Iraq in terms of its impact on the most influential area, and the study of Al-Hassani and Al- Hafiz (2020) (2) the study dealt with the impact of climate change on the

□

change in the duration of the fish line existness meters and its relationship to the change in the duration of the stay of surface pressure systems over Iraq for a period 1948-2014. The study showed a change in the days of surface pressure systems associated with the repetition of the studied fish line, and the SAIDI study (2014) (3) the study dealt with the change in the pattern of pressure criticism of the surface holistic systems affecting the climate of Iraq during the rainy season for (1950/2001), the summary of the study is a relationship between pressure

Conclusions:

- 1- We notice in the month of October that the air heights tend to rise over the Mosul station, and towards a decrease over the Erbil Baghdad station, Al-Rutba, Al-Nasiriyah, Al-Basra, as the highest change was recorded at the Mosul station, as it reached (0.04 +) days, while the least change was recorded at the Basra station, if it reached ((1.13-) days, while the highest average number of days of stay at a station was recorded at Al-Nasiriyah station in the second cycle when it reached (18.23) days, and the lowest number of days of stay was recorded at Baghdad and Al-Rutba stations in the sixth session when it reached (9.16) for each of them.
- 2- In the month of December, air altitudes tend to rise in the station of Erbil, Mosul and Al-Rutba, and towards a decrease in Baghdad,

□

Nasiriyah and Basra, as the highest change was recorded in the station of Erbil, as it reached (0.07 +) days, while the least change was recorded in Nasiriyah, as it reached (0.22). -) day, while the highest average number of days of survival was recorded on Baghdad station in the third cycle when it reached (23.77) days, and the lowest number of days of survival was recorded on Basra station in the fifth cycle when it reached (18.85) days.

- 3- It is evident in the month of April that the air heights tend to rise at all stations. The highest change is recorded in Basra station, which reached (0.34 +) days, and the least change was recorded in Al- Rutba station, if it reached (0.01 +) days, while the highest number of days of survival was recorded at Station Erbil in the third session if it reached (16.10) days, and the lowest average number of days of stay was recorded in Baghdad and Rutba stations in the first session, as it

Changing the Extensions and Centers of Aerial Heights over Iraq

By:

□
**Kadhun Abdel-Wahhab Hassan Al-Asadi University of
Basra/College of Education for Humanities
Department of Geography**

**Sarah Muhammad Sadeq Al-Hilfi
University of Basra/College of Education for
Humanities Department of Geography**

□

Abstract

The study concluded that the climate of Iraq was affected by climatic changes, as the average minimum and maximum temperatures increased and the relative humidity rates decreased in most of the study stations. and desertification in the region. The results of the study showed a change in the direction of controlling the extensions of air elevations towards altitude, which led to a lack of rain and relative humidity, which led to an increase in drought and desertification in the region.

**Keywords: - the number of survival days,
Aerial heights, Iraq's climate**

Introduction:

The research aims at analyzing the number of days of survival of the extensions and centers of the air elevation (the Siberian High, the European High, the subtropical high) over Iraq and how it affects its climate. This weather phenomenon was determined by analyzing weather maps from the American Plymouth site and the **noaa** site. The choice of monitoring (1200) and the level (1000) millibars for the years (1954-2020). ~~1987-1998~~ and the fifth
