

المرحلة الثانية

النص 1

الجزء 3

Geography of Iraq

The Western Plateau:

This region is an extension of the Arabian block. It covers all the area to the West and South of the Euphrates. Its continuation extends into Syria, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia.

Here and there are wells, their supply is at its best in winter and spring after rainfall. The most famous line is the line of springs which stretches from Zubair to Abu Kamal.

The Alluvial Plain (the Deltaic Lowland):

This region is by far the most important part of the country from human and economic stand point. It is al-Sawad of the Arabs, a name which it deserves for its fertility.

The most prominent physical feature in the alluvial plain is the marshlands. Their existence is due either to the regime of the flood of both Tigris and Euphrates or to an early effect of the tide. These marshlands are distributed in three unique transversal lines.

Climate:

The climate of Iraq was described as being sub-tropical or continental; Husted suggested to call it

sub-tropical Mediterranean type of climate. The ground of his suggestion was that the average temperature of 4-11 months is about 68 F, and the rain falls in winter exactly like the Mediterranean type.

The principle characteristics of the climate are as follow:

Wide ranges of both annual and diurnal temperatures. Characteristics of the climate are the very hot summers and the very cold winters. Baghdad, for instance, in summer is distinguished by its very hot weather. There are no clouds to cut off the sunshine.

Winds:

As a result of the pressure conditions, different winds blow from different directions.