



The influence of the Mediterranean Sea surface temperature on the cold season's precipitation over East Azerbaijan in the Northwest of Iran

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The precipitation variation in the East Azerbaijan in the Northwest of Iran and its links with Mediterranean SST during 1974-2005 is examined using meteorological station's daily data. It is found that the interannual variations of rainfall in October and November have significant positive correlation with Mediterranean Sea surface temperature. Also when composites of sea surface temperature anomalies are constructed for the wet (dry) years, In October the positive (negative) SST anomaly in the western and central (eastern) and in November positive SST in the central of Mediterranean Sea are captured. The moisture flux anomaly was shown that northerly anomaly over the eastern and central parts of Mediterranean Sea turns cyclonically and transport more moisture flux to East Azerbaijan in Northwest of Iran from Mediterranean during wet years.

Key Words: Precipitation, SST, Mediterranean Sea, East Azerbaijan, Iran