



Natural Resources of the Sahara ALGERIA

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The largest desert in the world, the Sahara is a huge, natural resource-rich area of northern Africa. Covering a massive part of the continent and encompassing the recognized legal borders of many countries, the Sahara Desert stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east and stretches south from the Mediterranean Sea. The desert covers about 3.5 million square miles. The word "sahara" is from the Arabic word "sahra," which means "desert." The climate of Algeria's northern coastal region is temperate, with dry, hot summers and mild, wet winters. Average annual precipitation in the coastal region is around 600 mm, but ranges up to 1800 mm. The climate in the south of Algeria is arid, with average annual rainfall less than 100 mm, and sometimes close to zero. Rainfall in this area is usually concentrated in rare, short events. Average temperatures generally increase from north to south, although values are slightly higher in the coastal region compared to the Atlas mountains, because of the cooling effect of elevation. thank you mmr daddi h el hadj eng hydrogeology