Plinius Conference Abstracts,
Vol. 11, Plinius11-71, 2009
11th Plinius Conference on Mediterranean Storms

Setting in evidence of the new climatic tendency in Algeria by the analysis of the main variables of the climate : Survey of the chronological sets on more of 50 years.

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Setting in evidence of the new climatic tendency in Algeria by the analysis of the main variables of the climate : Survey of the chronological sets on more of 50 years.

In the present conditions of the global climatic changes, North Africa and Maghreb, observe these last years of the distresses without precedent. This new tendency expresses itself by a rise of the temperatures confirmed in several countries. In the same way to this rise, one also notes an intensification of the climatic cycles (more and more humid humid periods, more and more dry dry periods). So, after the long droughts observed in the years four - twenty and ninety, the a lot more humid period bootjack is noted in the whole region. These phases are punctuated however sometimes of stern droughts, that been the case in 2000 to Morocco and in Algeria. The humid phases are as for them more and more frequent and are characterized henceforth by very intense rainy episodes. Repeatedly, serious floodings touched these countries. In 2002 in Algeria, it is the capital that has been touched, the districts of Bab - El Wadi was heavily damaged. In the valley of the Soummam, the town of Bejaïa was the theater of important phenomena of urban flooding in 2007. In the Algerian Sahara, heavy rains provoked the rise in the water level of the wadi M' Zab and the submersion of the city of Ghardaïa. All as Algeria, Tunisia has also been touched by these phenomena. The city of Tunis knew a tragic episode thus in 2007. To the west extreme of North Africa in 2002, Morocco has been hit by important floodings that made 35 deaths..
Progressively, the climatic conditions become unusual. The signs of the changes prove to be even more meaningful with the records of rain for the agricultural year 2008 / 2009 in the under region from the Maghreb (Morocco - Algeria). Qualified of exceptional and historic, rains have generously supplied the watertables, carrying the water security margin to close to two years in drinking water and in water intended to the irrigation. The replenishment of the dams is also he without precedent and add up to close to 80% in Morocco and to 72% in Algeria.
Through the survey of the Algerian example, I will try to raise the new climatic tendency that characterizes this region. The analysis of rain and the other climatic variables, (temperature, number of rain days and number of storm days) aims to make appear the main fluctuations and the general tendency that marked more of fifty years of measure, to a national and regional scale. This analysis will be able to confirm thus or will be able to invalidate the return toward conditions more hot and more humid with more intense rains.
The used methodology will be based on the treatment of chronological sets long-term (of the order of 30 years). The statistical behavior of the sets will permit to compare the respective evolutions of the different variable.

Key – Words : Climatic tendency, humid phase, intense rain, climatic warming up,