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Graphical View of Temperature and Humidity In Environmental Science

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Abstract

Climate is a statistics of weather over a long period of time. The temperature is a parameter which gives the measurement of atmosphere of the cold and hot. Humidity affects in weather, climate and global climate. The data regarding Humidity and Temperature of four cities of Maharashtra, namely Nashik, Aurangabad, Pune and Mumbai. The monthly basis data of the year 2018 for temperature and humidity is collected from Weather in Maharashtra, India- Wadhwa Pristine Centre. The data can be represented in graphically.

Keywords: Climate, Temperature, Humidity, Four Cities, Graphical Representation.

Introduction

Earth began its existence near about four and half million years ago. On the earth the population is too high. In 1804 the population was one billion whereas in 1974 it was four times of that. It will be reaching eight billions in 2028. As the world's population grows, increasing amount of land and resources are needed to support it. Due to increase of population, the green house concept gets defeated and that the effects on the climate.

In the 1950s, research suggested increasing temperatures, and a 1952 newspaper reported "Climate change." In a November 1957 report in The Hammond Times which described Roger Revelle's research into the effects of increasing human-caused CO₂ emissions on the greenhouse effect, when Wallace Smith Broecker published a scientific paper on the topic, "Climatic Change". In 1971 MIT report, referred to the human impact as "inadvertent climate modification", but an influential 1979 National Academy of Sciences study headed by Jule Charney followed Broecker in using global warming for rising surface temperatures, while describing the wider effects of increased CO₂ as climate change. It is measured by assessing the patterns of variation in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation atmospheric particle, count and other Meteorological variables in a given region over long periods of time. The Climate of India comprises a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography, making generalizations difficult.

In Maharashtra, Summer starts from March to May the average temperature is about 30 °C to 40 °C. The rainy season starts from June to September. October is pretty hot where the temperature goes to 30 °C. It starts cooling from November and hence winter season starts from November to February in the month of December and January the temperature is lowest i.e. 10 °C to 15 °C.

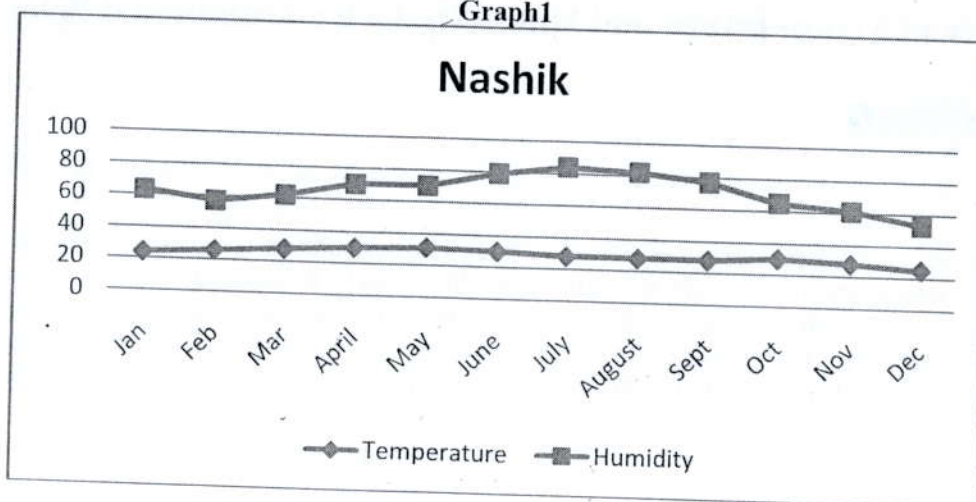
Temperature and Humidity

The temperature is measured by thermometer the measuring is done by Celsius scale and Fahrenheit scale. The atmospheric weather and its changes are being measured by the temperature scale. The amount of water vapor in the air is called humidity. In weather we used term relative humidity. If the relative humidity he is hundred percent at the same temperature then it feels like 27 degree Celsius 80 degree Fahrenheit. Humidity affects in weather, climate and global climate whereas winds and rainfall affects humidity. The warm air can hold more water vapor compare to cool air.

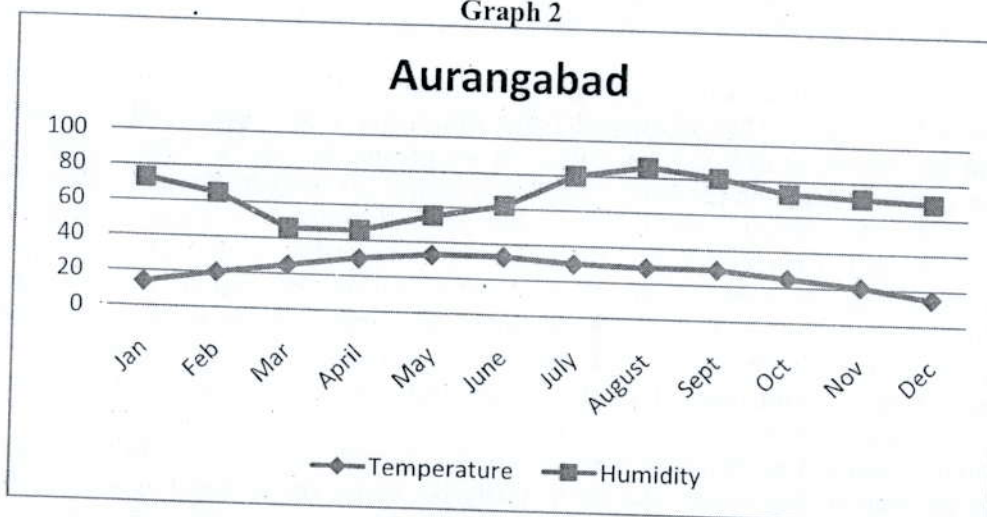
Data and Methods

The monthly basis data of the year 2018 for temperature and humidity is collected from Weather in Maharashtra, India- Wadhwa Pristine Centre. The data can be represented in graphically. The graphical representation is as below.

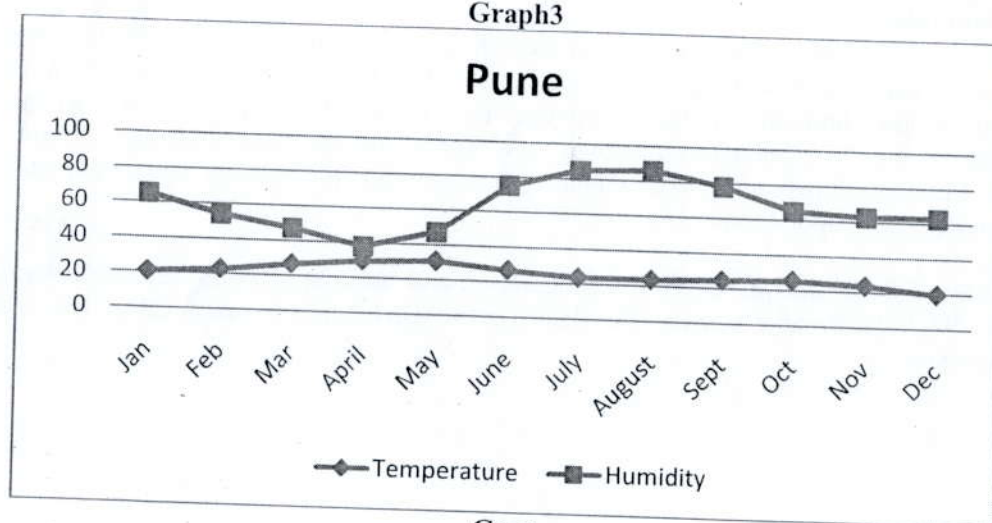
Graph1



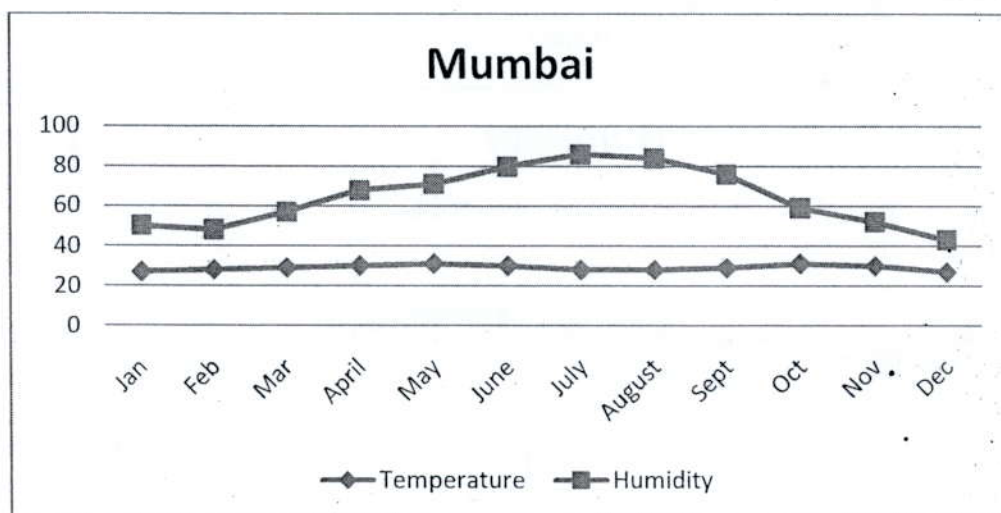
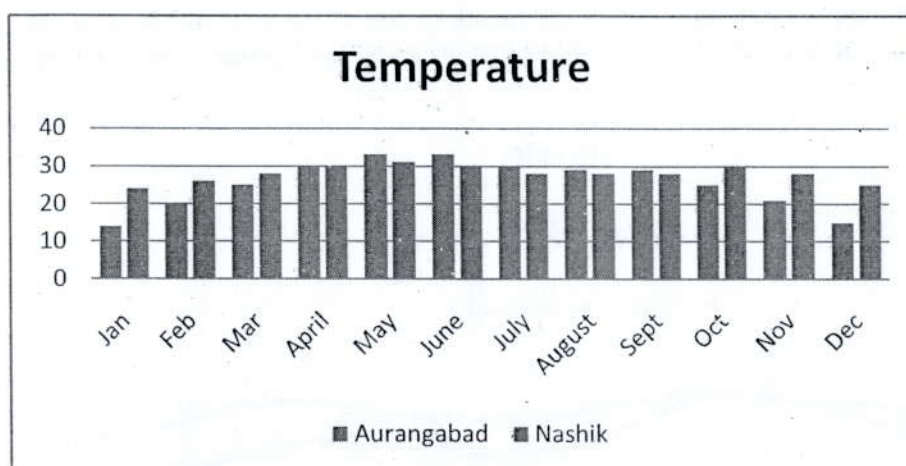
Graph 2



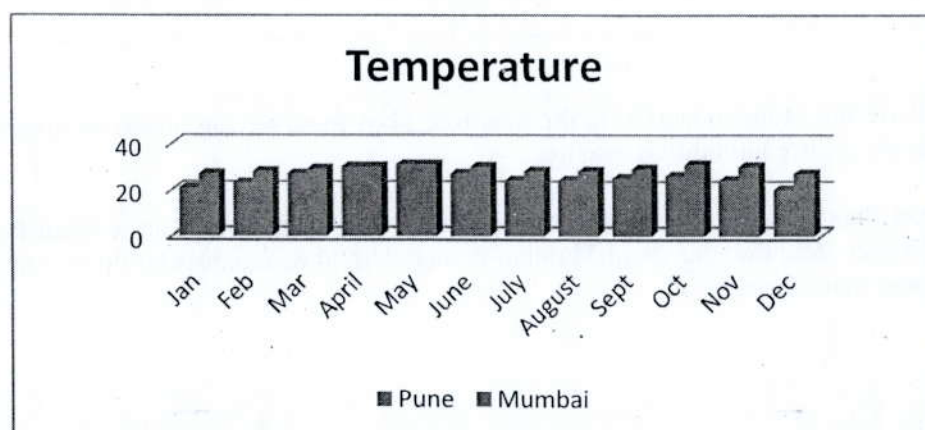
Graph3



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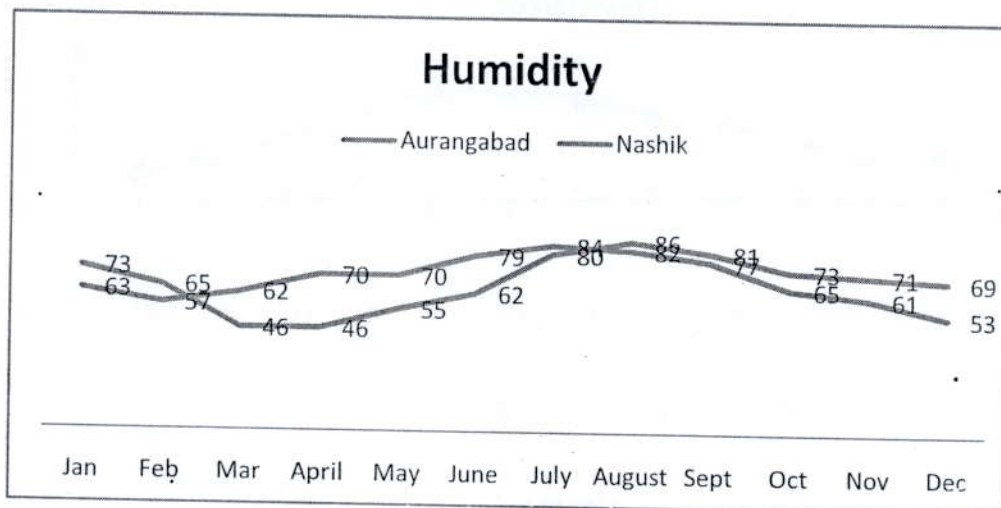
Graph 4

Graph5


Aurangabad and Nashik are 182.5 km away from each other. Aurangabad is warmer than Nashik in the month of May and June. The average temperature in the May is 31⁰C of both cities and lowest temperature in the month of January of Nashik is 24⁰C and Aurangabad is 14⁰C and hence in the month of January Aurangabad is coolest.

Graph6


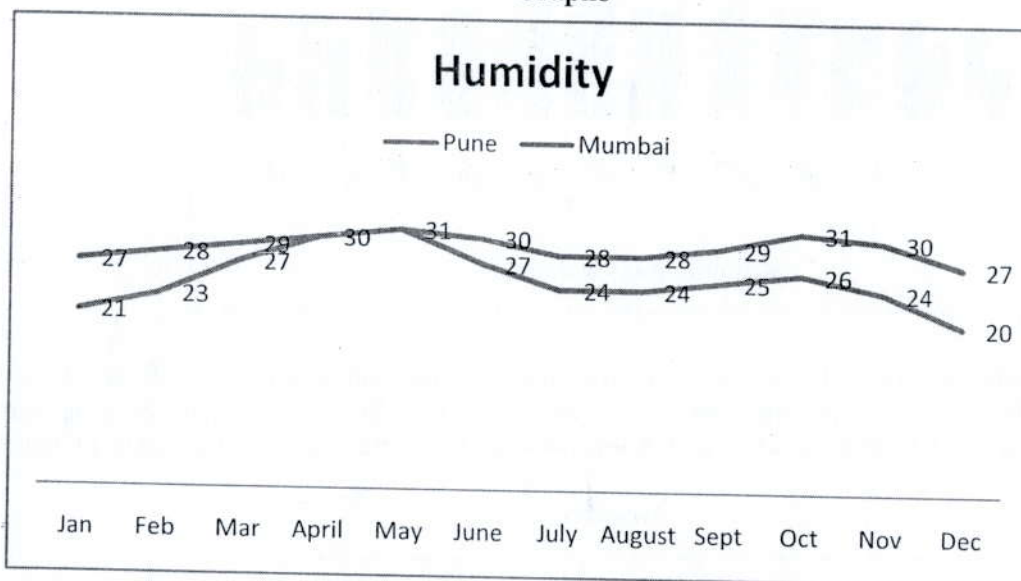
Mumbai and Pune are 149.7 km away from each other. Mumbai is warmer than Pune. In the month of May and October Mumbai has warmest temperature of 31°C .

Graph7



Humidity of Aurangabad and Nashik are same in the month of July is of 80°C and highest humidity of Nashik is in the month of August is 86°C . The lowest humidity of Aurangabad is 46°C whereas Nashik having 53°C

Graph8



Highest humidity of Pune and Mumbai is 31°C in the month of May. Pune having lowest temperature in the month of December is low, hence humidity is also low.

Conclusion

Aurangabad is warmer than Nashik in the month of May and June. Mumbai is warmer than Pune in the month of May and October. And the climate of Mumbai is more humid as compare to Pune. And humidity of Nashik is quite greater than Aurangabad.

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