Original Research Paper

IMPACT~~S~~ OF SOME METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS ON VISIBILITY IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION OF NIGERIA

ABSTRACT:

Effects of ~~some~~ m~~M~~eteorological p~~P~~arameters like r~~R~~elative humidity and w~~W~~ind direction on visibility in the Niger Delta, Nigeria (4.15N-7.17N, 5.05E-8.68E) for a period of 31 years (1981-2012) have been investigated. The data on v~~V~~isibility, ~~R~~relative humidity and w~~W~~ind direction were obtained from ~~(NIMET)~~ Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and ~~(NCEP)~~ National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) respectively. The visibility and meteorological data were analyzed to study the temporal variation of atmospheric visibility and its relationship with meteorological parameters in the region. The analysis was done using ~~regression analysis and~~ statistical techniques and the results show that cities in the Eastward (Calaber, Uyo and PortHarcourt) ~~show~~ have more inverse correlation between Relative humidity and v~~V~~isibility ~~and~~ while Westward cities (Owerri,Warri and Akure) are more directly correlated to visibility. Again, it shows that visibility is more correlated with r~~R~~elative humidity in places of high hydrocarbon activities like Port Harcourt while it is better correlated with wind direction in places with less hydrocarbon activities like Akure.

Keywords: Meteorological, Parameters, Visibility, Niger Delta, Nigeria.

1: Introduction:

Due to increased urbanization and industrialization, the Niger Delta of Nigeria is also included with ~~joins~~ other developing economies in the world ~~to~~ and facing~~e~~ air pollution ~~as a common~~ problem. ~~facing the globe and also one of those in Nigeria in which~~ T~~t~~he aerosol is causing serious air pollution with large amount of land being exploited on the industrial scale, decreased traffic and vigorously developed township factories, ~~and~~ workshops in the region.~~,~~ episodes of air pollution happen very often that they have aroused much concern in the government and the general public. Meteorological phenomena such as relative humidity and temperature are known to be natural causes of changes in aerosol extinction coefficient and decrease in atmospheric visibility. These meteorological parameters influence visibility through dispersion of aerosols or by changing their properties or formation and removal rate (Wen et~~,~~ al., 2010). It is well known that the atmospheric visibility varies significantly with regions and season. This study aimed to find out the important roles played by the meteorological parameters such as relative humidity and wind speed on the variation and evaluation of atmospheric visibility in the region over the period under investigation. Visibility is directly affected by the anthropogenic air pollution on the other hand, it is influenced by the meteorological conditions (Deng et al., 2014). In addition to the air pollutants, the meteorological parameters (i.e., wind speed and direction, relative air humidity, air temperature, atmospheric pressure and precipitation) can also directly or indirectly affect atmospheric visibility as they influence the local and regional air quality in urban areas Tai, et al., (2015), Du et al., (2013), Majewski et at., (2014) and Chen et al.,(2014).

Comment [ER1]: Or increased?

2: STUDY AREA:

Figure (1) shows the map of Nigeria indicating the Niger Delta states. The Niger Delta area in Nigeria is situated in the Gulf of Guinea between longitude (5.05E-7.17E and latitude 4.15 N-7.17 N). It is the largest wetland in Africa and the third largest in the world consisting of flat low lying swampy terrain that is cress crossed by meandering and anatomizing streams, rivers and creeks. It covers 20,000km^2 within wetlands of 70,000km^2 formed primarily by sediment depositions. It constitutes about 7.5% of Nigeria's land mass with an annual rainfall total averaging from 2400-4000mm. The area is influenced by the localized convection of the West African monsoon with less contribution from the mesoscale and synoptic system of the Sahel (Ba et al., 1995). The rainy (wet) season over the region starts in May, following the seasonal northward movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), with its cessation in October (Druyan et al., 2010; Xue et al., 2010). It has an equatorial monsoon climate influenced by the south west monsoonal winds (maritime tropical) air mass coming from the South Atlantic Ocean. It is home to 20 million people drawn from nine states of the federation namely Abia, Akwa-ibom, Bayelsa, Cross- River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers states with 40 different ethnic groups. This flood plain makes 7.5% of Nigeria's total land mass (Baird, 2010). The study is restricted to six states in the Niger Delta namely W~~w~~arri, Owerri, Calabar, Akure, Uyo and Port Harcourt because there are no available data in the remaining stations i.e. Yenegoa, Umuahia and Asaba as shown in Table 1.

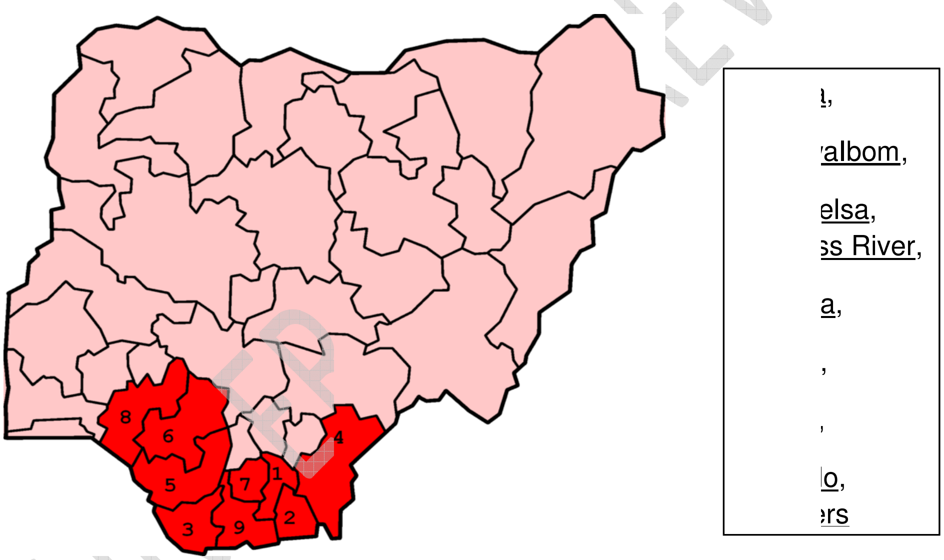


Fig 1: Map of Nigeria showing the Niger Delta region (5.05E-8.68E and latitude 4.15 N – 7.17 N) shaded with colors.

Table 1: Coordinates of the study locations, their elevations and duration of study.

S/N	LOCATIONS	LAT(N)	LONG(E)	ELEVATION(M)	DURATION OF STUDY
1.	CALABAR	4.976	8.347	47.0	1981-2012
2.	UYO	5.038	7.909	65.0	1981-2012
3.	PORTHARCOURT	4.8156	7.0498	468.0	1981-2012
4.	OWERRI	5.483	7.0176	71.0	1981-2012
5.	WARRI	5.516	5.750	6.0	1981-2012
6.	AKURE	7.247	5.301	335.0	1981-2012

3: Results/Discussion

3.1: Impacts of Relative Humidity on Visibility

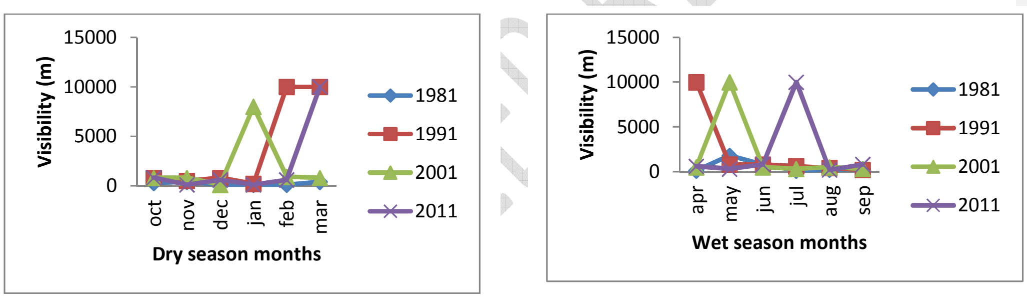


Figure 2 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for visibility in Calabar.

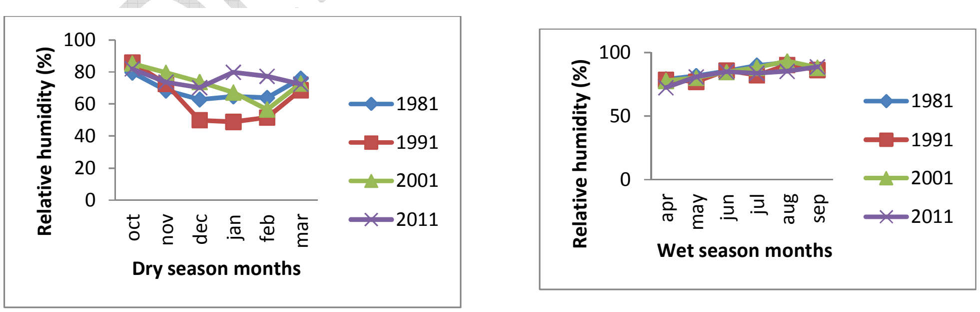
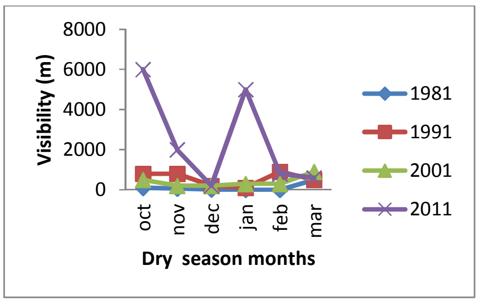


Figure 2 (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Calabar



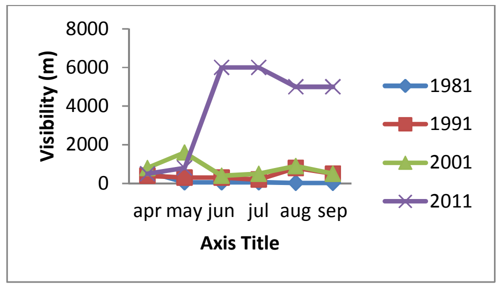
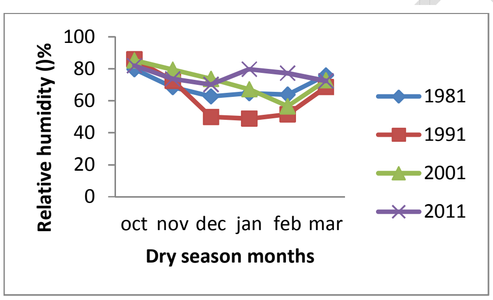


Figure 3 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Uyo.



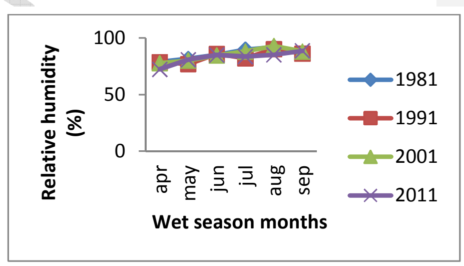


Figure 3 (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Uyo.

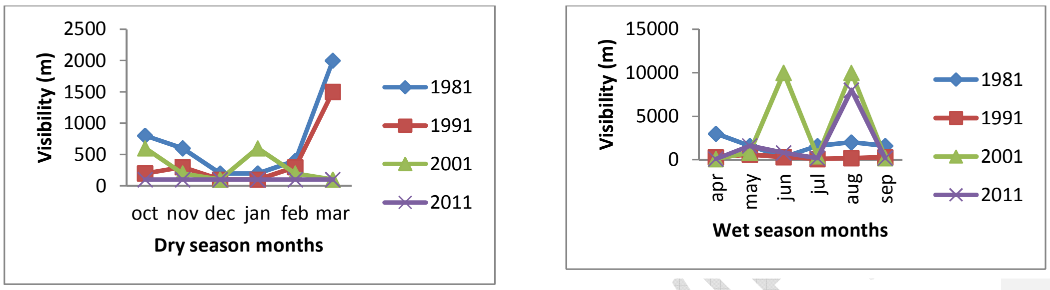


Figure 4 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Port harcourt.

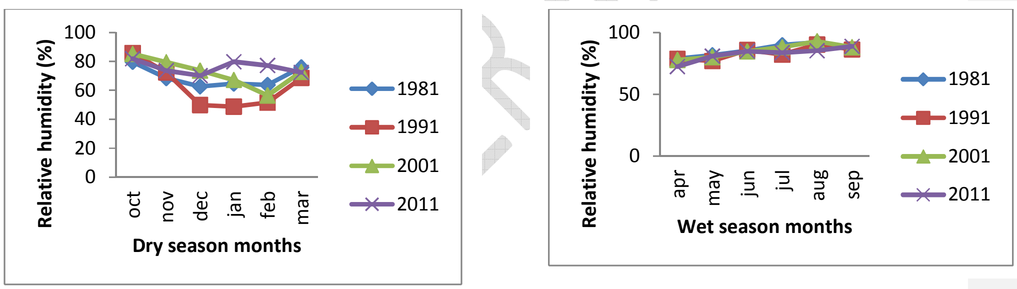


Figure 4. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Port harcourt.

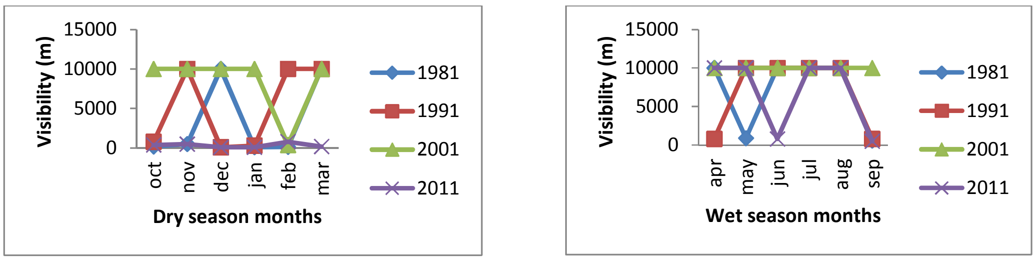


Figure 5 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Owerri.

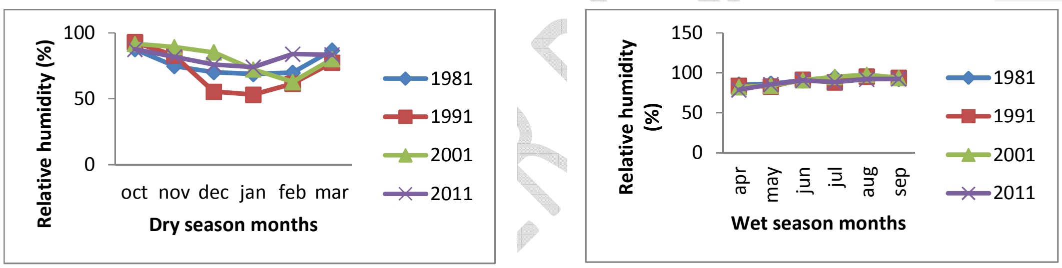


Figure 5 (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Owerri.

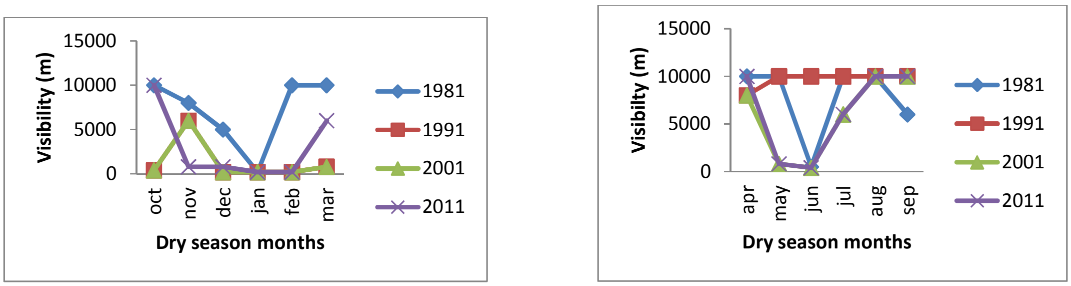


Figure 6 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Warri.

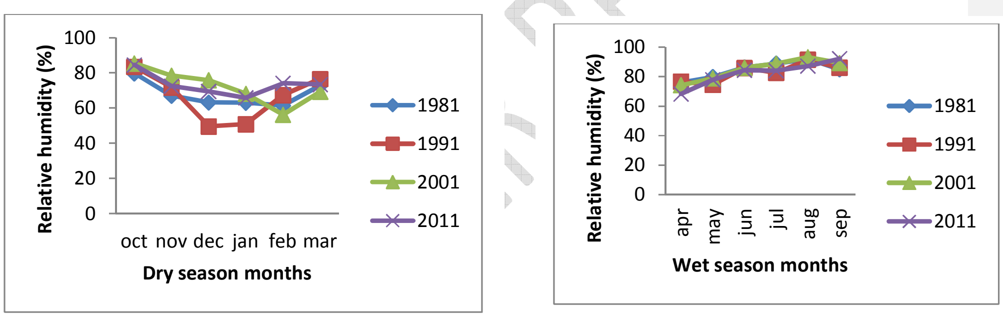


Figure 6. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Warri.

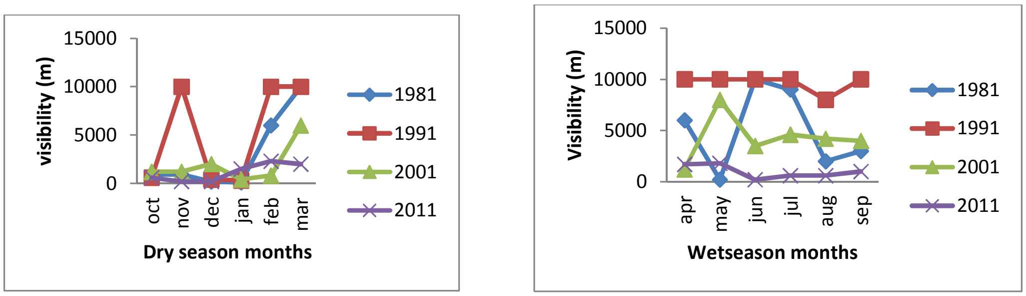


Figure7 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Akure.

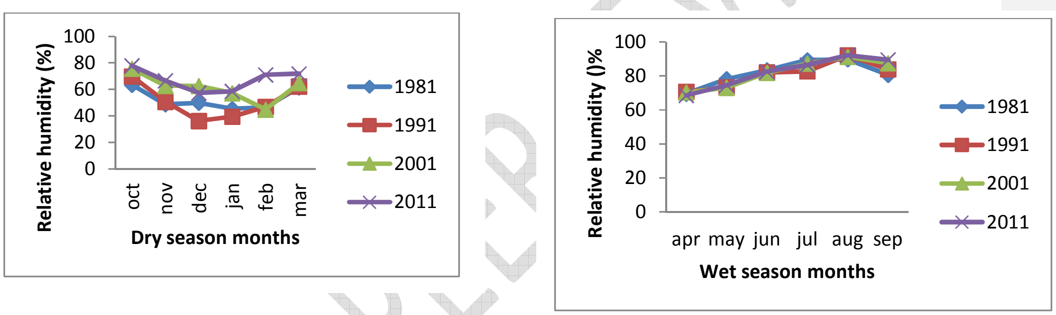


Figure 7 (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Relative humidity in Akure.

3.2: Impacts of Wind Direction on Visibility

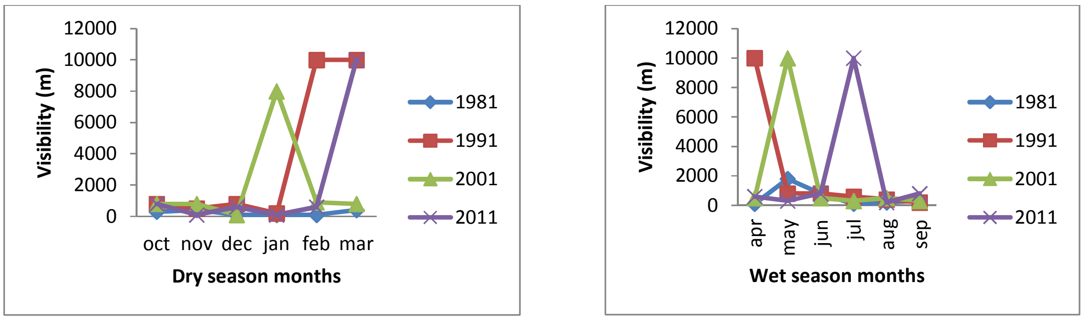


Figure 8 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Calabar.

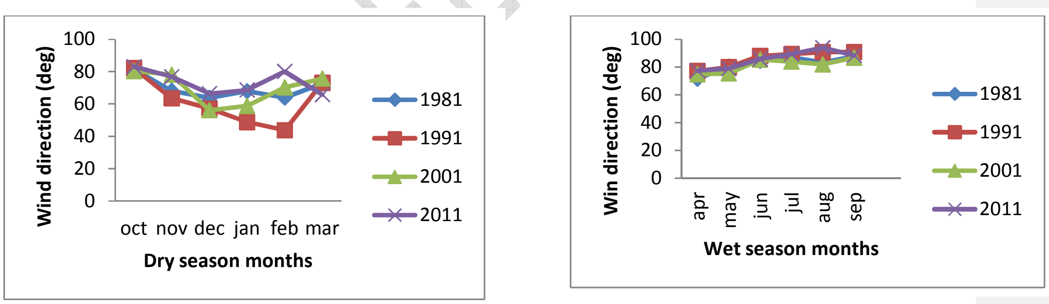


Figure 8. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Calabar.

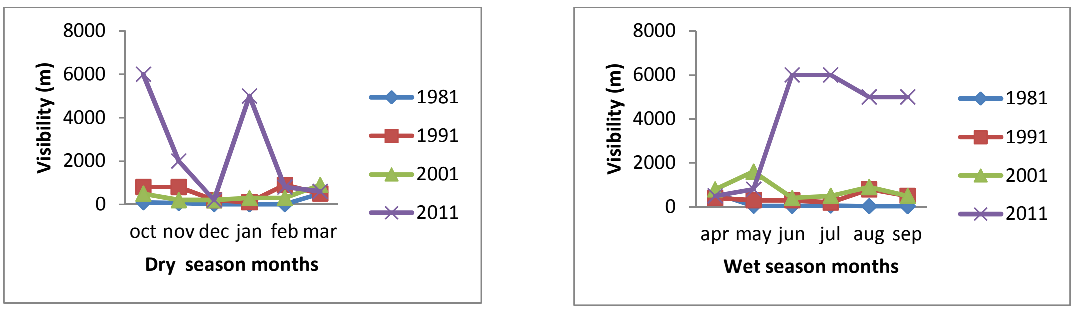


Figure 9 (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Uyo

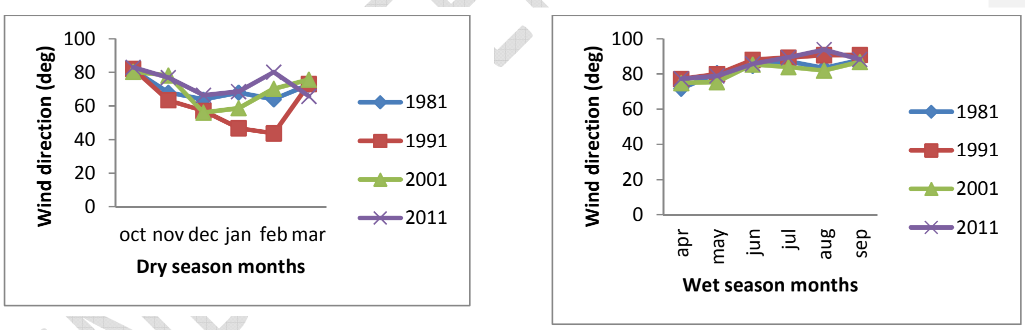
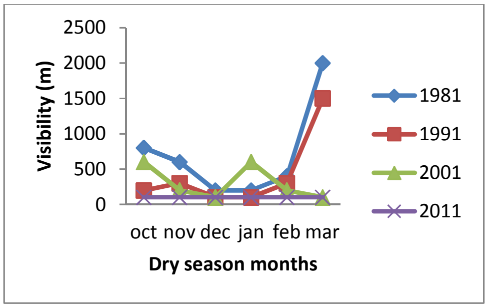


Figure 9. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Uyo.



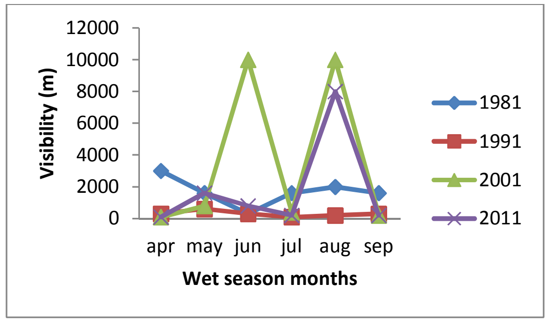
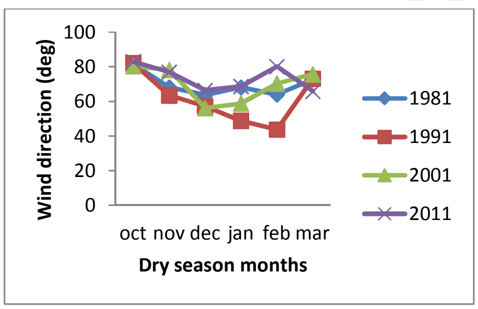


Figure 10. (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Port harcourt.



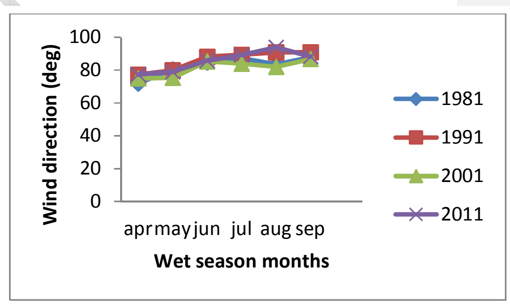


Figure 10. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Port harcourt.

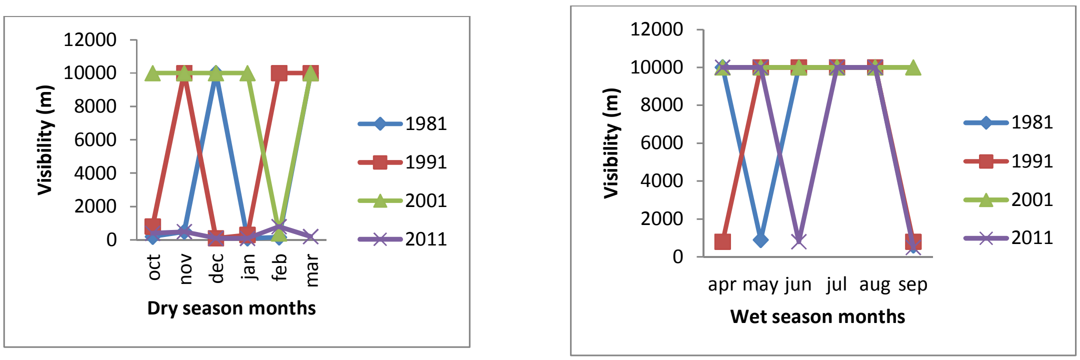


Figure 11. (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Owerri.

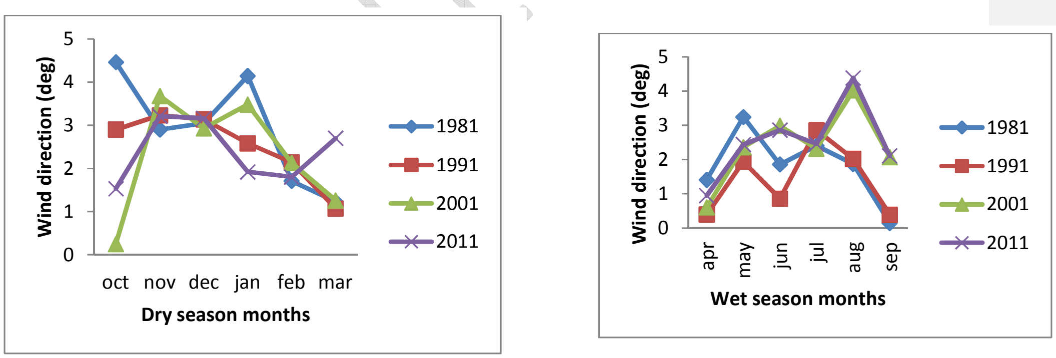


Figure 11. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Owerri.

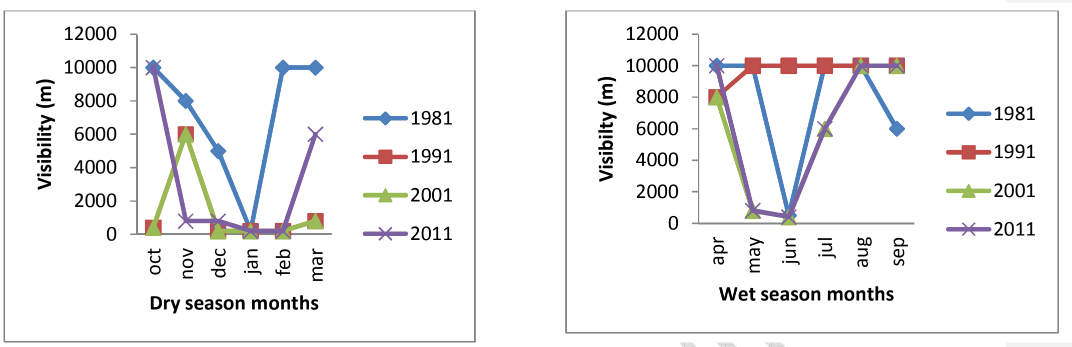


Figure 12. (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Warri.

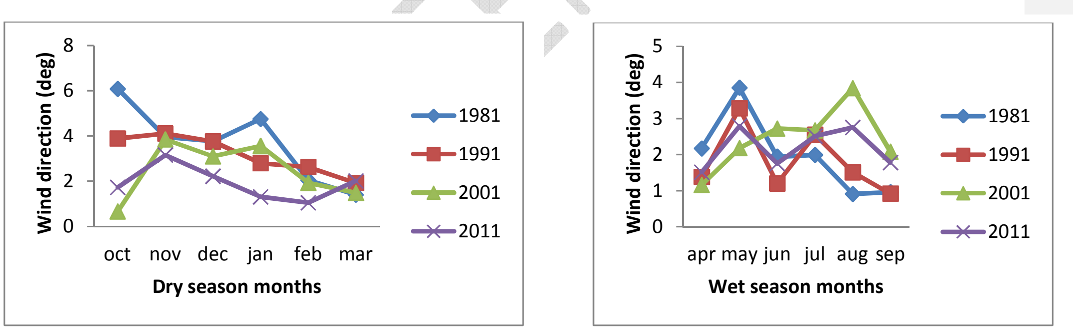
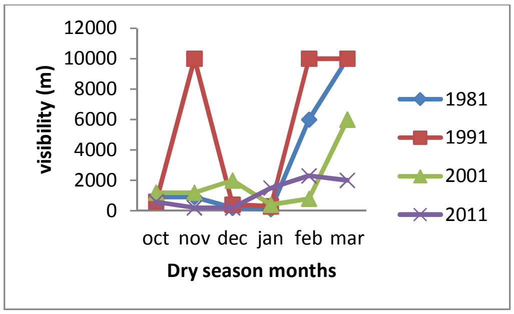


Figure 12. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Warri.



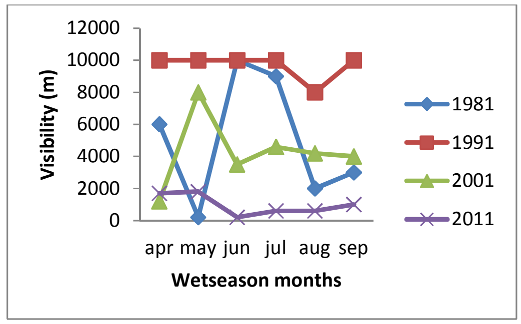
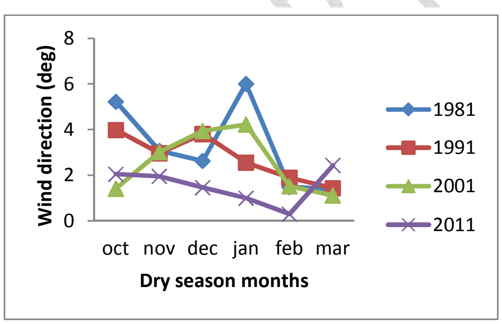


Figure 13. (a) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Visibility in Akure.



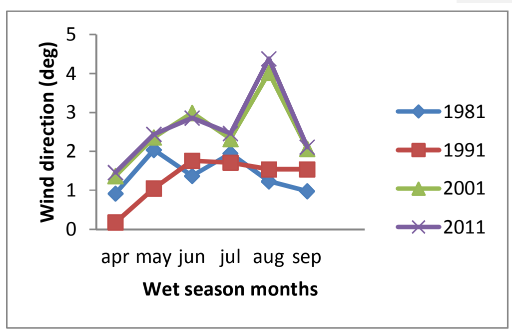


Figure 13. (b) Seasonal trends for (i) dry season months and (ii) wet season months for Wind direction in Akure.

4: Discussion:

Due to the resolution of the Datasets, NCEP has a grid box representing each of Relative humidity and wind direction. Figures 2(a/b) to 7(a/b) shows the numerical graphic representation of Visibility and Relative humidity while figures 8(a/b) to 13(a/b) shows the numerical graphic representation of Visibility and Wind direction for Calabar, Uyo, Port Harcourt, Owerri, Warri and Akure respectively for the years 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. The graphs indicate that Cities that are more Eastward (Cal, Uyo and PhC) show more inverse correlation between Relative humidity and visibility. This result is expected because visibility is reduced when relative humidity is high and vice versa. This is because when R-H is low, water cannot condense to form low visibility. It is when water content in the atmosphere is high that condensation will take place to give rise to low visibility. Another important point here is that these cities are more or less in the area of high concentration of the hydrocarbon industries, the high R-H in the atmosphere is able to dissolve the high concentration of hygroscopic particulate in the atmosphere that leads to worsening visibility. On the other hand, cities that are Westward (Owerri, Warri and Akure) the R-H in the region tends to be more directly correlated to the visibility in these cities. This relationship is also enhanced by the fact that these cities are not in the main center of the hydrocarbon hub and hence lacks hygroscopic particulate in the atmosphere which could combine with the relative humidity to foster the expected inverse relationship between R-H and Visibility. This is the reason why cities more westward tend to have direct correlation between R-H and visibility. This result obtained for the impact of R-H on visibility indicates a vital point that underscores the fact that R-H alone without the presence of hygroscopic particulates in the atmosphere (as it is in the westward cities of the Niger Delta Region) cannot influence visibility much. The result shows that R-H alone does not affect visibility as much as when (water vapour) there is also the presence of hygroscopic particulates in the atmosphere.

There is an obvious inverse reaction observed between Wind direction and visibility throughout the cities in the Region. This means that as the wind direction increases the visibility reduces and vice versa. This result is also expected because there is a direct correlation between wind speed and wind direction and an inverse correlation between wind speed and wind direction, hence the relation between wind direction and visibility is an inverse correlation. This is because increasing wind speed/direction will give rise to more dust which will be blown into the atmosphere to cause reduction in visibility.

There was no observed difference between cities that are more eastward and those that are more westward but rather the following trend were noticed,

Calabar had a better inverse relationship between wind direction and visibility followed by Akure, Owerri, Uyo, Warri in that order while Port Harcourt is with the least inverse correlation between wind direction and visibility. This could be due to the presence of heavy hydrocarbons particulate in the atmosphere which could have highly suppressed wind phenomena over Port Harcourt leading to an equal values of indirect and direct correlation between wind direction and visibility.

This result seem to underscore the fact that the presence of large quantity of particulates in the atmosphere can lead to suppression of the impact of wind events/speed and direction on the visibility of the atmosphere over a place.

5: Conclusion

The impacts of Relative humidity and Wind direction on Visibility in the Niger Delta Region has been carried out with 31-years (1981-2012) period of horizontal visibility data from NIMET and re-analysis data from NCEP for Relative humidity and Wind direction for Calabar, Uyo, Port Harcourt, Owerri, Warri and Akure. The study shows that Visibility is not only influenced by concentrated air pollutants but also by complicated meteorological factors such as relative humidity, wind speed, atmospheric pressure and missing height.

This comparison does not provide all the uncertainties that would be found from each of the dataset over the Niger Delta but it's a measure of the expected minimum uncertainty in the dataset which should guide scientists and researchers carrying out studies on regions of this scale.

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