

Current Temperature In Mount Abu

Abu Ramad, 125 km (78 mi) to the southeast; f53be2d1e7 Ras Hadarba 200 km (120 mi) to the southeast. Ras Hadarba or Cape Hadarba lies on the shores of the Red Sea to the southeast of the city of Halayib and to the east of mount Hadarba from which it takes its name. The village of Ras Hadarba lies just north of the borders between Egypt and the Sudan which run along the 22 degree north parallel of latitude; f53be2d1e7 According to a legend, the sage Vashistha performed a yajna at the peak of Mount Abu, to seek from the gods a provision for the defense of righteousness on earth. In answer to his prayer, a youth arose from the Agnikunda (fire-altar) — the first Agnivansha. Achalgarh... f53be2d1e7

Abu Musa Abu Musa city is the center of the island. 8-square-kilometre (4. The weather in Abu Musa is warm and humid, a better climate compared to other islands in the Abu Musa is a 12. (360 ft) Mount Halva. The island is currently administered by Iran. 9 sq mi) island in the eastern Persian Gulf, near the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz f53be2d1e7

Al Ain The freeways connecting Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, and Dubai form a geographic triangle in the country, each city being roughly 130 kilometres (81 mi) from the others. The city is bordered to the east by the Omani town of Al-Buraimi. 'The Spring') is a city in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, and the seat of the administrative Al Ain (Arabic: أَلْأَيْن, romanized: Al-‘Ayn, lit. 'The Spring') is a city in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, and the seat of the administrative division of the Al Ain Region. (Arabic: أَلْأَيْن, romanized: Al-‘Ayn, lit. Al Ain is the largest inland city in the Emirates, the fourth-largest city (after Dubai, Abu Dhabi, and Sharjah), and the second-largest in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi f53be2d1e7

During the reign of the Mataram Kingdom under King Sindok, a royal official named Mpu Supo was ordered by the King to build a royal family resting place... f53be2d1e7

Temple Mount The Temple Mount (Biblical Hebrew: הַר הַבַּיִת, romanized: Har hab-Bayit, Arabic: الْحَرَامُ الشَّرِيفُ, romanized: al-ḥaram aš-šharīf or أَقْصَا, al-Aqṣā) The Temple Mount (Biblical Hebrew: הַר הַבַּיִת, romanized: Har hab-Bayit, Arabic: الْحَرَامُ الشَّرِيفُ, romanized: al-ḥaram aš-šharīf or أَقْصَا, al-Aqṣā) is a hill in the Old City of Jerusalem that is home to the Islamic compound known as al-Aqsa, which includes the al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock. The site was once the site of two successive Temples in Jerusalem, and it has been venerated as a holy site for thousands of years, including in Judaism, Christianity and Islam f53be2d1e7

With a population of 213,046 people at the 2020 Census, which rose to 225,408 as officially estimated as of mid 2025 (comprising 113,186 males and 112,222 females), Batu lies on the southern slopes of Mount Arjuno-Welirang. Its population largely consists of Javanese. The town used to be a recreation place for the Dutch colonial officers in the Dutch colonial area (before 1945). Batu means "rock" in Indonesian.

f53be2d1e7 The complex was relocated in its entirety in 1968 to higher ground to avoid it being submerged by Lake Nasser, the Aswan Dam reservoir. As part of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, an artificial hill was made from a domed structure to house the Abu Simbel Temples, under the supervision of a Polish archaeologist, Kazimierz Michałowski, from the Polish Centre... f53be2d1e7 The twin temples were originally carved out of the mountainside in the 13th century BC, during the 19th Dynasty reign of the Pharaoh Ramesses II. Their huge external rock relief figures of Ramesses II have become iconic. His wife, Nefertari, and children can be seen in smaller figures by his feet. Sculptures inside the Great Temple commemorate Ramesses II's heroic leadership at the Battle of Kadesh. f53be2d1e7

Mount Sinabung The long eruption of Mount Sinabung is similar to that of Mount Unzen in Japan, which erupted for five years after lying dormant for 400 years. A major eruption began on 10 August 2020. Solfataric activities (cracks where steam, gas, and lava are emitted) were last observed at the summit in 1912; recent documented events include an eruption in the early hours of 29 August 2010 and eruptions in September and November 2013, January, February and October 2014. The volcano has recently claimed the life of at least 23 people in a number of events since 2014. Between 2013 and 2014, the alert for a major event was increased with no significant activity. Mount Sinabung erupted after a 400-year-long hiatus in August 2010, and has been continuously active Mount Sinabung (Indonesian: Gunung Sinabung; Batak Karo: ꞒꞒꞒꞒ ꞒꞒꞒꞒꞒꞒ, Deleng Sinabung) is an active stratovolcano consisting of andesite and dacite in the Karo plateau of Karo Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia, 40 kilometres (25 mi) from Lake Toba. volcanic craters, one of them being active currently. On 2 June 2015, the alert was again increased, and on 26 June 2015, at least 10,000 people were evacuated, fearing a major eruption. Many old lava flows are on its flanks and the last known eruption, before recent times, occurred 1200 years before present, between 740 - 880 CE f53be2d1e7

Since the 10th century, the area of Batu and its surroundings has been known as a resting place for the royal family, because the region is a mountainous area with comfortable air, also supported by the beauty of natural scenery as a characteristic of mountainous regions. f53be2d1e7 == History == f53be2d1e7

Abu Simbel 3369 °N) is 1. Abu Simbel is a historic site comprising two massive rock-cut temples in the village of Abu Simbel (Arabic: أبو سمبل سمبل), Aswan Governorate, Upper Egypt Abu Simbel is a historic site comprising two massive rock-cut temples in the village of Abu Simbel (Arabic: أبو سمبل سمبل), Aswan Governorate, Upper Egypt, near the border with Sudan. 8 ml), south of the tropic of Cancer. Its latitude of 22° 20' 13" N (22. It is located on the western bank of Lake Nasser, about 230 km (140 mi) southwest of Aswan (about 300 km (190 mi) by road). 0978°, which are 122 km (75 f53be2d1e7

The first three of the above towns (Abu Ramad, Halayib and Ras Hadarba) are located within the disputed Hala'ib Triangle. f53be2d1e7

Geography of Syria The Euphrates Dam built in 1973 on the Euphrates created a reservoir named Euphrates Lake, the largest lake in Syria. The highest point in Syria is Mount Hermon (occupied by Israel) on the Lebanese border at 2,814 metres or 9,232 feet. The former is bisected by the Euphrates valley. It is bordered by Turkey to the north, Lebanon

and Israel to the west and southwest, Iraq to the east, and Jordan to the south. Between the humid Mediterranean coast and the arid desert regions lies a semiarid steppe zone extending across three-quarters of the country, which receives hot, dry winds blowing across the desert. In the east is the Syrian Desert and in the south is the Jabal al-Druze Range. Syria is extensively depleted, with 28 percent of the land arable, 4 percent dedicated to permanent crops, 46 percent utilized as meadows and pastures, and only 3 percent forest and woodland. periodic droughts. In the barren stony desert south of the Jabal ar Ruwaq, Jabal Abu Rujmayn, and Jabal Bishri ranges, maximum temperatures in July often exceed Syria is located in West Asia, north of the Arabian Peninsula, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of mountain ranges in the west and a steep area inland

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The ancient name of Mount Abu is Arbuda. In the Puranas, the region has been referred to as Arbudaranya ("forest of Arbuda") and 'Abu' is a diminutive of this ancient name. It is believed that sage Vashistha retired to the southern spur at Mount Abu following his differences with sage Vishvamitra. There is another history story according to which a serpent named "Arbuda" saved the life of Nandi (Lord Shiva's bull). The incident happened on the mountain that is currently known as Mount Abu and so the mountain is named "Arbudaranya" after that incident which gradually became Abu. f53be2d1e7

Batu, Indonesia It is about 20 km to the northwest of Malang. Abu Ghonaim or Mbah Wastu started his Batu, officially the City of Batu (Indonesian: Kota Batu, Javanese: ꦏꦠꦧꦠꦸ, romanized: Kutha Batu), is a city in the East Java Province of Indonesia. Java and moved to the hillside of Mount Panderman to avoid the pursuit and arrest of the Dutch soldiers (Kompeni). 11 of 2001), with its own mayor and council. Formerly, it was a part of Malang Regency; but in June 2001, Batu became an independent city (by Act No f53be2d1e7

== History == f53be2d1e7 Due to the depth of the sea, oil tankers and other large ships have to pass between Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunbs, which makes these islands one of the most strategic points in the Persian Gulf. The island is under the administration of Iran, as part of Abumusa County, Hormozgan province. It is, however, claimed by the United Arab Emirates as part of its Sharjah emirate. It is a possible US military objective in the 2026 Iran war. f53be2d1e7 ==

Geology... == f53be2d1e7

List of weather records January 2017. Retrieved 22 August 2024. This list does not include remotely sensed observations such as satellite measurements, since those values are not considered official records. "Lowest Temperature Ever Record in Lebanon". "Mount Kinabalu peak temperature drops below freezing The list of weather records includes the most extreme occurrences of weather phenomena for various categories. Many weather records are measured under specific conditions—such as surface temperature and wind speed—to keep consistency among measurements around the Earth. Each of these records is understood to be the record value officially observed, as these records may have been exceeded before modern weather instrumentation was invented, or in remote areas without an official weather station. 18 February 2023 f53be2d1e7

== Name == f53be2d1e7 == Climate and geography == f53be2d1e7 Halaib, 165 km (103 mi) to the southeast; f53be2d1e7

Mount Abu According to a Aburaj () is a hill station in the Sirohi district of the state of Rajasthan in western India. Here, the mountain forms a rocky plateau 22 km long by 9 km wide. mountain that is currently known as Mount Abu and so the mountain is named "Arbudaranya" after that incident which gradually became Abu. It is sometimes referred to as an "oasis in the desert" due to the presence of rivers, lakes, waterfalls, and evergreen forests. It is also home to numerous Hindu and Jain temples

The present site is a flat plaza surrounded by retaining walls (including the Western Wall), which were originally built by Herod the Great in the first century BCE to expand the Second Temple. The plaza is dominated by two monumental structures originally built during the Rashidun and early Umayyad caliphates after the 637 first Muslim conquest of Jerusalem: the Qibli Mosque of al-Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock, near the center of the hill, which was completed in 692, making it one of the oldest extant Muslim structures in the world. The Herodian walls and gates, with additions from the late Byzantine, early Muslim, Mamluk, and Ottoman periods, flank the site, which can be reached through eleven gates, ten... The population of Shalateen is estimated at 23,554 people and is inhabited by the Bisharin (Al Bishareya) and Ababda (Al Ababda) sub tribes of the Beja people. == Temperature == Syria is divided into fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into a total of sixty districts,... Abrak, 90 km (56 mi) to the west.

Shalateen needed] up to the border between Egypt and Sudan, including the villages of: Abu Ramad, 125 km (78 mi) to the southeast; Halaib, 165 km (103 mi) to the southeast; Shalateen (Arabic: شلاتين Šalatayn, Egyptian Arabic: [ʃælæˈtiːn]; also spelled Shalatin and Shalatayn) is the biggest town in the Halaib Triangle, a disputed territory claimed by Egypt. It is 520 km (320 mi) south of Hurgada and is controlled as the administrative center (markaz) of all Egyptian territory up to the border between Egypt and Sudan, including the villages of:

Marsa Hameera, 40 km (25 mi) to the north; and

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