



**Dr. Jayachandran's**

**INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS**

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR  
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## **GEOGRAPHY**

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### **CLIMATIC REGIONS OF THE WORLD – PART 3**

#### **IN PART 1 DOCUMENT**

**Hot, Wet Equatorial Climate**

**Tropical Monsoon and Tropical Marine Climates**

**Savanna or Sudan climate**

#### **IN PART 2 DOCUMENT**

**Hot Desert and Mid-latitude Desert Climates**

**Warm Temperate Western Margin (Mediterranean)  
Climate**

**Temperate Continental (Steppe) Climate**

#### **IN PART 3 DOCUMENT**

**Warm Temperate Eastern Margin (China Type) Climate**

**Cool Temperate Western Margin (British type) Climate**

**Cool Temperate Continental (Siberian) Climate**

#### **IN PART 4 DOCUMENT**

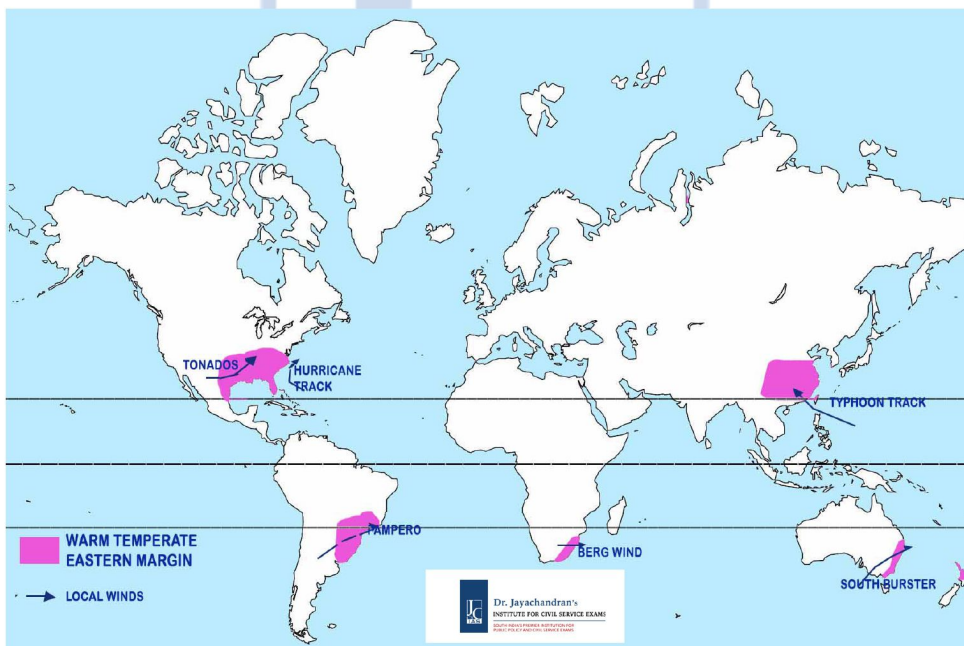
**Cool Temperate Eastern Margin (Laurentian) Climate**

**Arctic or Polar Climate**

## Warm Temperate Eastern Margin (China Type) Climate

### Distribution

- \* Eastern margins of continents in warm temperate latitudes, just outside the tropics with comparatively more rainfall than Mediterranean.
- \* It actually the climate of most part of China (modified form of monsoonal climate). It is also called Temperate Monsoon or China Type of climate or Gulf type of climate; and Natal type in southern hemisphere
- \* Gulf type -> South-eastern USA bordering Mexico; China type -> China (Nanking region) and southern Japan; Natal type -> New south wales in Australia, Parana-Paraguay-Uruguay region, southern Brazil, northern Argentina in South America, Natal in South Africa.



### Climate

- \* Warm moist summer and cool dry winter, fairly uniform distribution of rainfall throughout the year
- \* Mean monthly temperature varies between 4.4°C and 25.5°C and is strongly modified by maritime influence.
- \* Relative humidity is a little high in mid-summer when the heat becomes oppressive.
- \* Rainfall is more than moderate, anything from 60 to 150 cm. thereby supporting a wide range of crops.
- \* Rain comes either from convectional sources or as orographic rain in summer or from depressions in prolonged showers in winter.



- \* Local storms, e.g. typhoons and hurricanes, also occur.

### Natural Vegetation

- \* Eastern margins of warm temperate latitude have heavier rainfall than western or continental interiors causing luxuriant vegetation.
- \* Lowlands have both evergreen broad-leaved forests and deciduous trees (similar to tropical monsoon forests).
- \* Highlands have various species of conifers such as pines and cypresses (softwoods)
- \* Well distributed rainfall makes region look green all round year.
- \* Conditions are well suited to a rich variety of plant life including grass, ferns, lianas, bamboos, palms and forests.



### Economy

- \* Most productive parts of the middle latitudes.
- \* Rice, tea and mulberries are extensively grown in monsoon China. Farming is on subsistence basis, China raises 'wet paddy' or 'swamp rice' in flooded fields.
- \* Gulf states of America most important crops are corn, cotton and tobacco. Chief food crop is corn of maize. Gulf type of climate is best for cotton growing. Humid atmosphere, warmth and the well-drained soils of the Gulf states, enable tobacco.
- \* Cane sugar in Natal, coffee and maize in South America and dairying in New South Wales and Victoria.

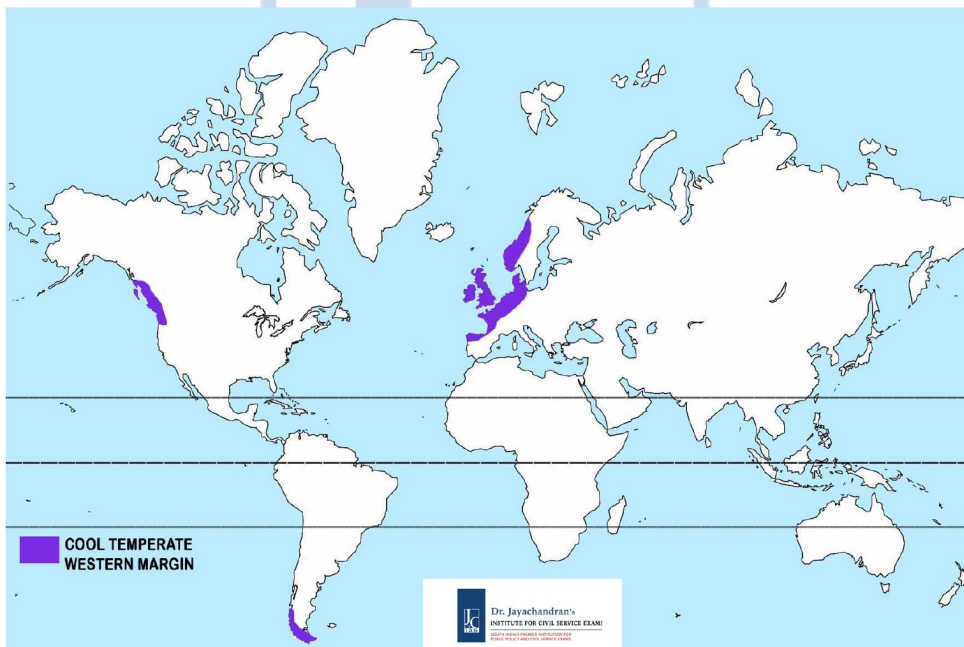




## Cool Temperate Western Margin (British type) Climate

### Distribution

- \* Western margins of continent on the cooler latitudes of temperate. Westerly influence all round year. And associated temperate cyclones.
- \* Northern hemisphere -> Typical Britain (namesake), lowlands of North-West Europe (north and western France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, western Norway, northwestern Iberia). British Colombia in North America.
- \* Southern hemisphere -> southern Chile, Tasmania, most parts of New Zealand (particularly South Island).
- \* Greater oceanic influence on both the temperature and the precipitation thereby also being called North-West European Maritime Climate.



### Climate

- \* Summers never very warm. Winters are abnormally mild (due to North Atlantic drift). Climate gives maximum comfort and mental alertness (a reason for industrial revolution).
- \* Mean annual temperatures between 4.5°C and 15.5°C.
- \* Unusual cold spells due to polar air mass invasion can occur.
- \* British type of climate has adequate rainfall throughout the year with a tendency towards a slight winter or autumn maximum from cyclonic sources.

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- \* Western margins have heaviest rainfall with rain-bearing winds from the west, the amount decreases eastwards with increasing distance from sea.

### Natural Vegetation

- \* Deciduous forest, Trees are in pure stand with open nature of forest, sparse undergrowth making it commercially viable.
- \* More common species are oak, elm, ash, birch, beech, poplar, and hornbeam.
- \* Wetter areas grow willows, alder and aspen. Elsewhere are found other species, e.g. chestnut, sycamore, maple, and lime.
- \* Deciduous hardwoods are excellent for both fuel and industrial purposes.



### Economy

- \* Very large part of the deciduous woodlands have been cleared for fuel, timber or agriculture.
- \* Fishing in Britain, Norway and British Columbia due to ocean currents.
- \* Market gardening -> highly developed and practiced, selective fertilizer use. Huge demand for these perishable goods in populated urban areas.
- \* Mixed farming -> Britain and north-western Europe, farmers practice both arable (ploughed crop cultivation) and pastoral (animals based on grass) farming. Wheat for bread as staple crop is extensively grown followed by barley. Most important animals is cattle. World renowned cattle breed (Denmark). Huge dairy product production.



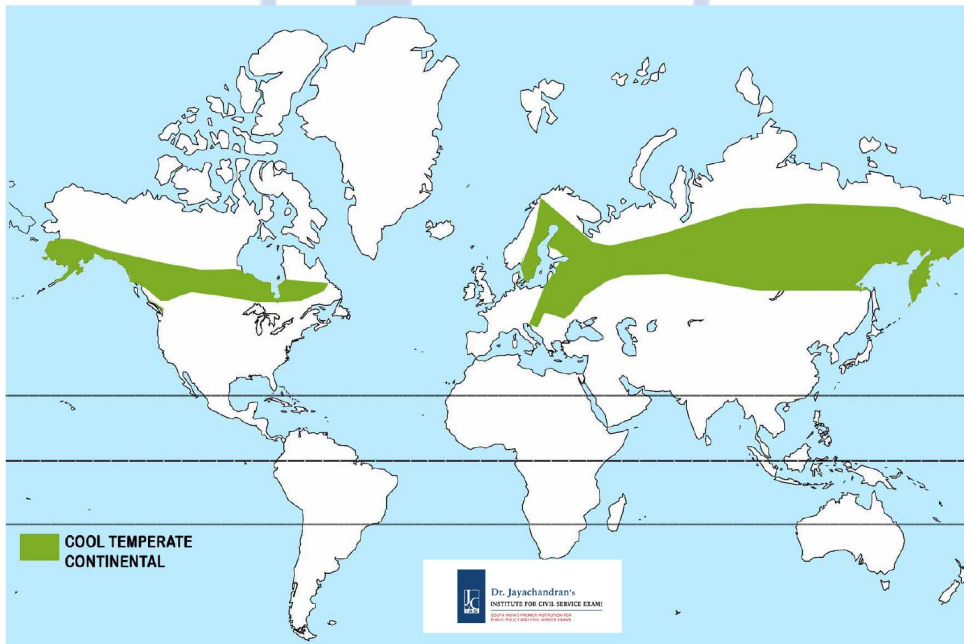


- \* Sheep rearing -> Britain has best sheep breeds, highly developed wool industry.
- \* Industrial alcohol due to potato (also staple crop) and beet sugar in USA.

## Cool Temperate Continental (Siberian) Climate

### Distribution

- \* Only in Northern hemisphere where continents in high latitudes have broad east-west spread.
- \* On its pole ward side, it merges into the Arctic tundra of Canada and Eurasia at around the Arctic Circle.
- \* South wards, the climate becomes less severe and fades into the temperate Steppe climate.
- \* In southern hemisphere, strong oceanality and lack of land at these latitudes makes this climate absent.



### Climate

- \* Bitterly cold long duration winter, and cool brief summer.
- \* Spring and autumn are transitional small seasons.
- \* 10°C is warmest month in Siberian climate and winter months are always below freezing. Annual range of 12°C. With extreme temperature Siberia is referred as 'cold pole of the earth'
- \* Very less precipitation in Eurasian interiors due to remoteness from ocean.
- \* 35 to 60 cm is typical annual precipitation well distributed throughout year, with a summer maximum from convectional



rain and in winter the precipitation is in form of snow (everywhere in Russia with frozen rivers).

### Natural Vegetation

- \* Evergreen Coniferous (called taiga in Russia). Conifers are well adapted (conical shape, thick bark, small thick leathery needle shaped leaves) for inhospitable environment.
- \* Coniferous forest belts of Eurasia and North America are richest sources of softwood.
- \* There are four major species in the coniferous forests: Pine, Fir, Spruce, Larch. Pure stand trees.
- \* Little undergrowth as soil are excessively leached and very acidic and the leaf fall is less for humus.



### Economy

- \* Comparatively little developed and with untouched forests. Little scope for Agriculture. Only in the more sheltered valleys and the land bordering the steppes are some cereals (barley, oats, rye) and root crops (potatoes) raised for local needs.
- \* Lumbering -> world's greatest softwood producers are USSR, USA, Canada and Fenoscandian countries. And allied saw milling, paper and pulp industries, furniture, matches, chemical industries.
- \* Fur bearing animal trapping (fur farm) in Canada and Eurasia, Fishing.

Continued in Next Part

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