



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
PUBLIC POLICY AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

GEOGRAPHY

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CLIMATIC REGIONS OF THE WORLD – PART 4

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

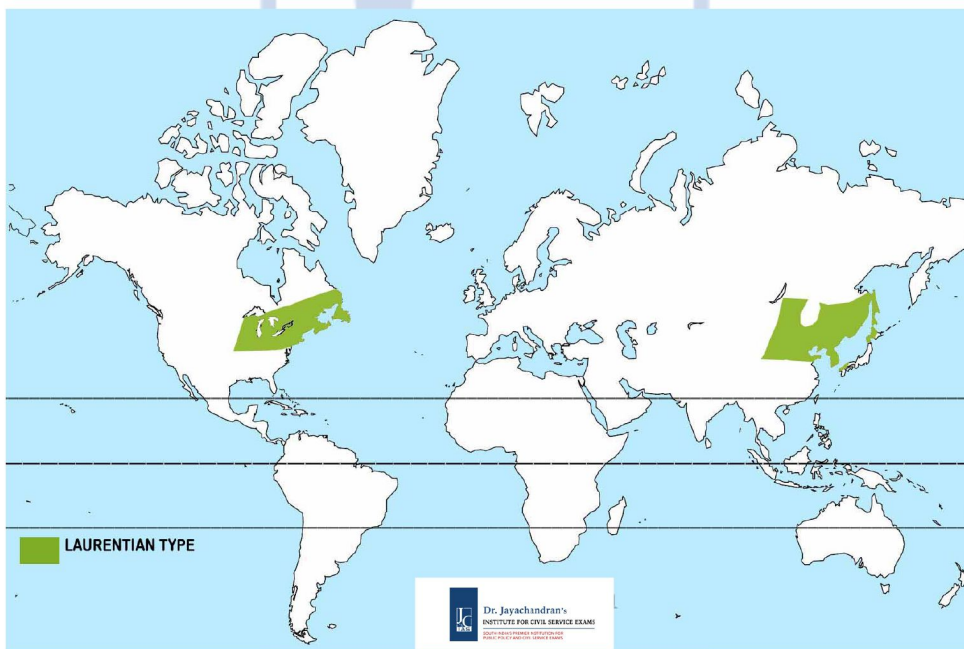
Cool Temperate Eastern Margin (Laurentian) Climate

Arctic or Polar Climate

Cool Temperate Eastern Margin (Laurentian) Climate

Distribution

- * It is an intermediate type of climate between British and Siberian type in the Eastern continent margin. With features of both maritime and continental climates.
- * Found only in two regions. North American region -> North-eastern North America, including eastern Canada, north-east USA. Asiatic region -> Eastern coastlands of Asia, including eastern Siberia, North China, Manchuria, Korea and northern Japan.
- * Absent in southern hemisphere, as small land presence in 40°S



Climate

- * Cold dry winters and warm wet summers.
- * Summers are as warm, as the tropics (21°-26°C).
- * Winter temperatures well below freezing-point with good snowfall.
- * Rain falls throughout the year, with distinct summer maximum from easterly winds from oceans. 2/3rd of Annual precipitation of 70 to 150 cms in summer.

Natural vegetation

- * Cool temperate forest. Adapted trees for severe winters.
- * Forests are coniferous above 50°N. Asiatic region, coniferous forests are continuation of coniferous taiga belt.



- * South of 50°N, are deciduous forests. Oak, beech, maple and birch are principal trees. Pure stand forests.



Economy

- * More than agriculture Lumbering has cleared the forest. Timber (leading export), paper and pulp industries.
- * Agriculture is less important (severe long winter). Potatoes thrive over large podzolized soil areas, hardy cereals like oats and barley can be sown - harvested before cold winter onset. Other crops in Asiatic region are soya beans groundnuts, sesame, rape seeds, tung oil and mulberry. Dairy farming, Hay cultivation, fruit growing (in mild maritime areas)
- * Fishing Highly developed, upwelling of cold current with nutrients, sloping continental shelf, normal water temperature due to cold and warm current mixing helps fishing thrive here. Grand banks of Newfoundland → cod liver, crabs, lobster, shrimps, North west pacific (Japan coast) → Whaling, seaweed, pearl cultivation.

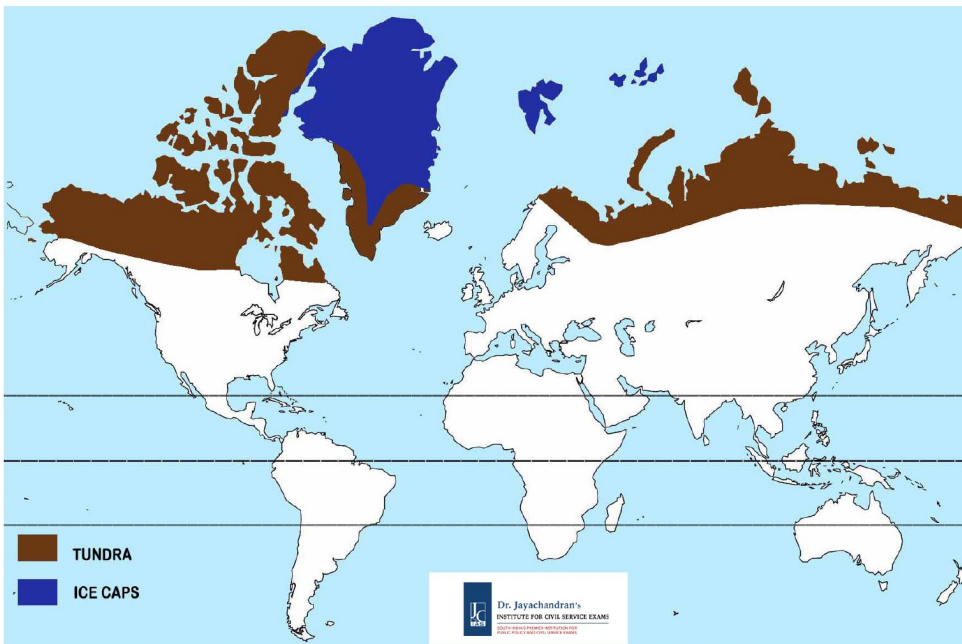
Arctic or Polar Climate

Distribution

- * Mainly in North of Arctic Circle.
- * Ice-caps confined to Greenland and highlands high-latitude regions, Ground is permanently snow-covered.
- * Lowlands, with few ice-free months, have tundra vegetation.
 - > Coast of Green land, north barren land of Canada, arctic seaboard Eurasia.



- * Southern Hemisphere permanent ice covered (10000feet Antarctica)



Climate

- * Very low mean annual temperature with warmest month (June) seldom more than 10°C. In Mid-winter (January) as low as -37°C
- * Long very severe Winters, Cool brief summers. Six months in North Pole without light in winter.
- * Though long summer without sun set, slant angle (& reflection by snow) and heat used in melting keeps temperature low.
- * Ground, Soil moisture solidly frozen for all but four months, inaccessible to plants. Frost occurs at any time and blizzards, reaching 210 km/hr are frequent.
- * Precipitation mainly as snow in winter. Precipitation not more than 30 cms over year, with a summer maximum as sleet rain or sleet.
- * Snowfall varies with locality. Fog in coastal areas with warm current meeting.
- * Convectional rainfall is generally absent because of low rate of evaporation and lack of moisture in cold polar air.

Natural Vegetation

- * Tundra, few plants survive.
- * Greatest inhibiting factor is deficiency of heat in region.
- * No trees in tundra. Above 10°C tree survival line. Lowest form of vegetation, mosses, lichens and sedges.
- * Sheltered spots with stunted birches, dwarf willows. On coastal hardy grass, reindeer moss – pastures for herbivores.

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In short summers berry bearing bushes and arctic flower bloom turning landscape to arctic prairies. Birds migrate to north in summer as insects emerge when snow thaws.



Economy

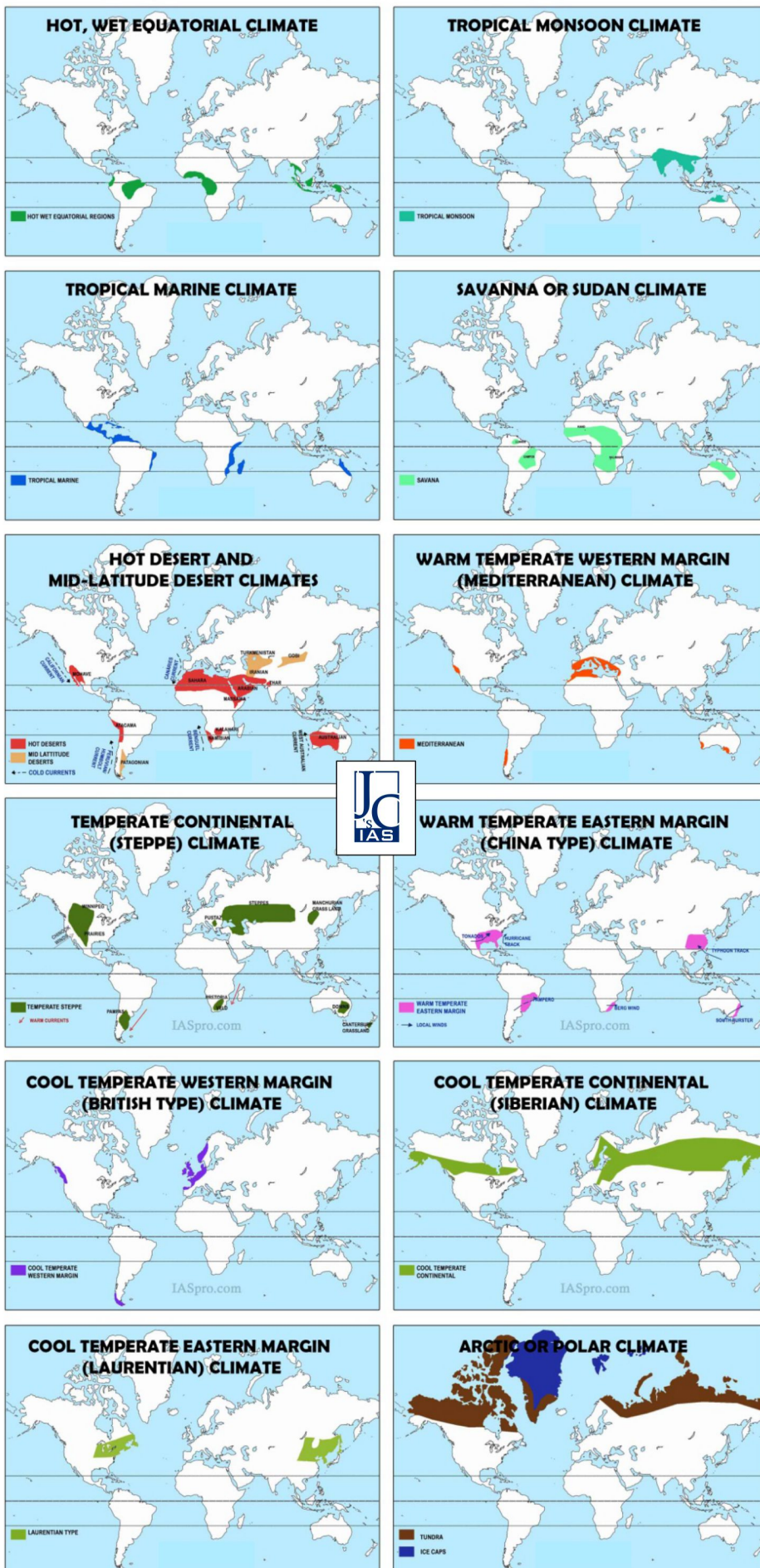
- * Human activities confined to coast. Semi nomadic life.
- * Greenland, northern Canada and Alaska -> Eskimos- hunters, fishers and food-gatherers.
- * During winter they live in compact igloos and in summer they move out to hunt they pitch portable tents of skins by the side of stream.
- * their food is derived from fish, seals, walruses and polar bears.
- * Eurasian tundra -> other nomadic tribes - Lapps of northern Finland and Scandinavia, Samoyeds of Siberia, Yakuts, Koryaks and Chuckchi of north-eastern Asia.
- * Recent Economic activity ->Ice free route, Oil-mineral discovery etc causing future colonializtion.



Climatic Zone	Latitude (Approx)	Climatic Type	Rainfall Regime (with approx. total)	Natural Vegetation
Equatorial	0 ⁰ -10 ⁰ N & S	1. Hot, wet equatorial	Rainfall all year round : 200 cms	Equatorial rain forests
Hot Zone	10 ⁰ -30 ⁰ N & S	2. a) Tropical Monsoon	Heavy summer rain: 200 cms	Monsoon forests
		b) Tropical Marine	Much summer rain: 175 cms	
		3. Sudan Type	Rain mainly in summer: 75 cms	Savanna (tropical grassland)
		4. Desert: a) Saharan type b) Mid-latitude type	Little rain: 12.5 cms	Desert vegetation and scrub
Warm Temperate	30 ⁰ -40 ⁰ N & S	5. Western Margin (Mediterranean type)	Winter rain: 88 cms	Mediterranean forests and shrub
		6. Central Continental (Steppe type)	Light summer rain: 50 cms	Steppe or temperate grassland
		7. Eastern Margin a) China type b) Gulf type c) Natal type	Heavier summer rain : 50 cms	Warm, wet forests and bamboo
Cool Temperate	45 ⁰ -65 ⁰ N & S	8. Western Margin (British type)	More rain in autumn & winter : 75 cms	Deciduous forests
		9. Central Continental (Siberian type)	Light summer rain: 65 cms	Evergreen coniferous forests
		10. Eastern Margin (Laurentian type)	Moderate summer rain : 100 cms	Mixed forests (coniferous & deciduous)
Cold Zone	65 ⁰ -90 ⁰ N & S	11. Arctic or Polar	Very light summer rain : 25 cms	Tundra, mosses, lichens
Alpine Zone		12. Mountain climate	Heavy rainfall(variable)	Alpine pastures, conifers, fern, snow

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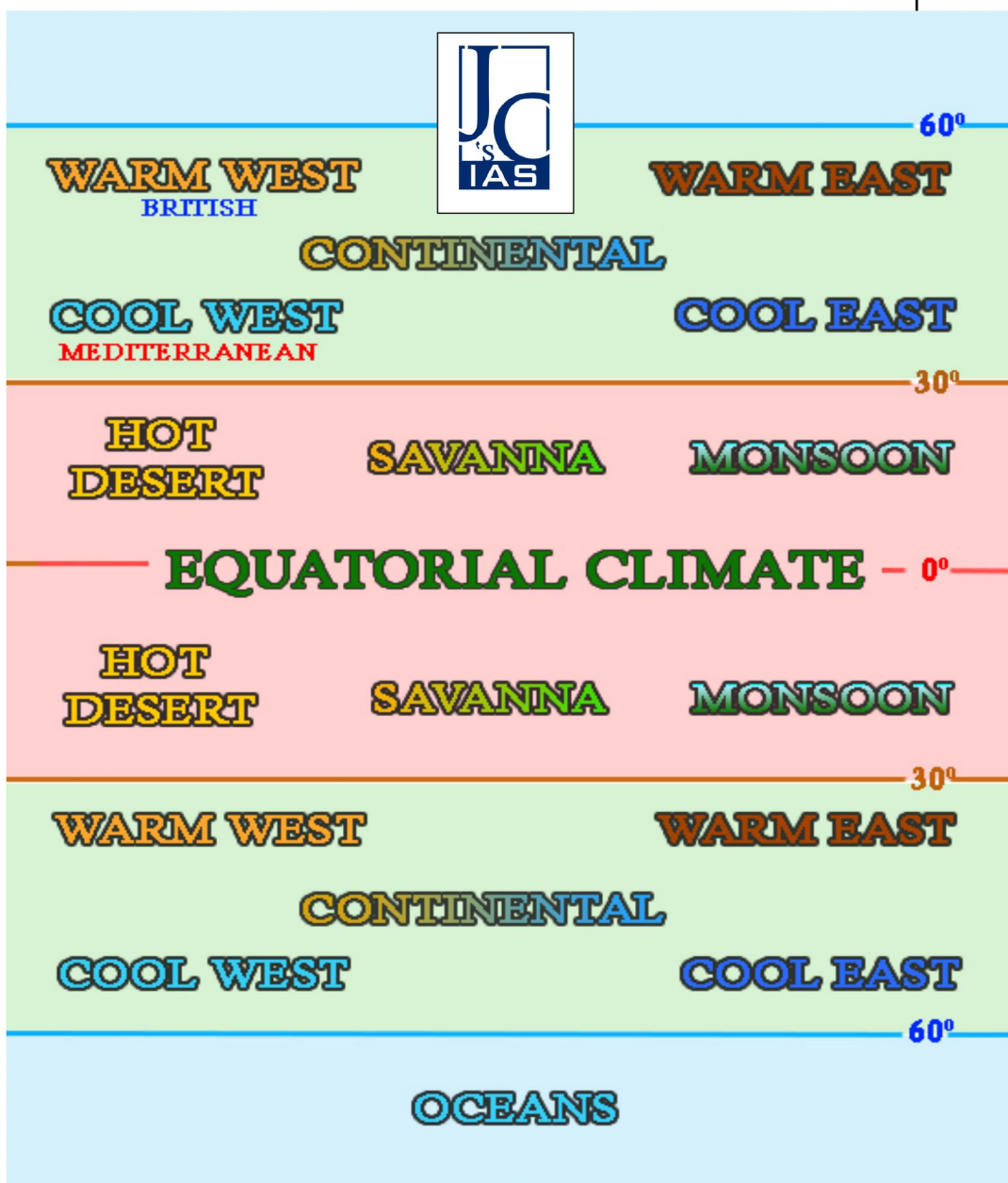
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