

NATURAL - REGIONS

1. EQUATORIAL REGION

LOCATION AND AREA

i) 0° - 10° N/S of equator.

ii) Asia: SE Asia
Between
S. America; Brazilian highlands
and Guana, Coastal Columbia.

Africa - Zaire/Congo basin and
Guinea coast.

CLIMATE

i) Heavy rainfall (175-200cm)

ii) Days and nights are almost of equal.

iii) Convictional rainfall.

iv) High temp. with ^{high} rate of moisture.

NATURAL VEGETATION & FAUNA

i) Evergreen forests are found in name of (selvas)

ii) Vegetation in these forests are arrange in four distinct layers - (Emergent layer, canopy, Under-story, forest floor.)

iii) Ebony, Kapok, Mahogany are famous for their height.

HUMAN-ADAPTATION

i) Primitive people practise hunting and gathering.

ii) Some tribals practise shifting cultivation.

iii) Commercial farming of Rubber, Cocoa, Coffee.

2. TROPICAL GRASSLANDS.

LOCATION/AREA

i) 7° - 20° North and South of the equator.

ii) These grasslands are known as Savannas, Llanos, and Campos.

iii) South America, Africa, Australia.

CLIMATE

i) Hot-wet summers and cool dry winters.

ii) Temp. goes 22°C - 37°C in dry season.

iii) Annual rainfall is less than tropical monsoon season.

NATURAL VEGETATION.

i) These grasslands are famous for tall grasses and short trees.

ii) Grasses are Coarse and grow up to height of 6 feet.

iii) The trees are delicious trees which shed their leaves in the cool, dry season.

HUMAN ADAPTATION.

i) These grasslands are famous for cattle rearing.

ii) Cattle ranching is an economic activity in Campos and Llanos of S. America.

iii) The Savannas are called the 'Natural cattle country' as many of the native people are herdsmen.

TROPICAL DESERT

LOCATION/AREA

- 1) This climate lies 15° - 30° N and S of the equator.
- ii) Africa - Sahara desert
- Asia - Arabian and Thar desert.
- N. America - Mohave, Sonoran / Californian.
- S. America - Atacama
- Australia - Great Australian desert

CLIMATE

- i) offshore trade winds are prominent.
- ii) World's highest temp. recorded in these areas. (56°C)
- iii) Hot summers and cool winters.
- iv) Temp. range from 30°-45°
- Rainfall below 25cm.

NATURAL VEGETATION

- i) Thorny bushes and shrubs are found.
- ii) Xerophytic plants are found, which are leafless and store water in their stems.
- iii) Some plants have leathery leaves, others have thorns.

HUMAN ADAPTATION

- i) Desert inhabitants have to struggle against shortage of water.
- ii) Some of the primitive tribes like Bushmen (Kalahari) and Bindiibu (Australia) are nomadic hunters and gatherers.
- iii) Where water is available they cultivate rice and cotton in Summers and wheat, barley, beans in winters.

4. TROPICAL MONSOON CLIMATE,

LOCATION/AREA

- i) This climate is found in South Asia.
- ii) Asia - All countries of India, an Subcontinent.
 - Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, & Australia.

CLIMATE

- i) This type of climate has hot summers and cool winters with a distinct rainy season.
- ii) Temp. varies between 27°-30° in coastal areas and 35°-38° in the interiors in Summers.

NATURAL VEGETATION

- i) Vegetation cover in this area depends on amount of rainfall.
- ii) Tropical evergreen forests and Deciduous forest are found.

HUMAN ADAPTATION

- i) This region is suitable for farming.
- ii) Agriculture is main occupation of majority of population.
- iii) Wheat, Paddy, gram, maize and cash crops like sugar cane, Cotton, tea, Coffee also grown.

<p>iii) <u>Tropical marine types</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.E Africa and Madagascar, • Central America - Jamaica, Belize, Honduras • S. America - eastern Brazil • N.E Australia 	<p>iii) In marine type of climate only two seasons are there - wet and dry season.</p> <p>iv) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves for 6 to 8 weeks to preserve moisture.</p> <p>v) Rainfall (100-200cm)</p>	<p>iii) Common species of trees are Rosewood, Ebony, Siam and bamboo.</p>	
<p><u>5. MEDITERRANEAN REGION</u></p> <p><u>Location/Area</u></p> <p>i) This region lies in between 30°-40° North and South latitudes.</p> <p>ii) <u>Europe</u> - France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia.</p> <p><u>Asia</u> - Israel, Lebanon, Syria, <u>Coastal Turkey</u>.</p> <p><u>N.A</u> - California</p> <p><u>S. America</u> - Central Chile</p> <p><u>Africa</u> - Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, S. Africa (Cape Town)</p> <p><u>Australia</u> - Perth</p>	<p><u>CLIMATE</u></p> <p>i) This region is also known as warm temperate west margin climate / Subtropical winter rain zone.</p> <p>ii) <u>Dry</u> Summers temp - 20°C - 28°C <u>wet</u> winters temp - 6°C - 10°C</p> <p>iii) The westerlies and the temperate cyclones travel from W to E and bring rain in decreasing order.</p> <p>iv) Rainfall varies between (35cm - 75cm)</p>	<p><u>NATURAL-VEGETATION</u> <small>Evergreen and</small></p> <p>i) A Deciduous type of trees are found here.</p> <p>ii) Dominant trees in Mediterranean region of Europe are oak, laurel, cork, beech etc.</p> <p><small>Region is very famous for farming of citrus fruits.</small></p> <p>iii) <u>N.A</u> - Chestnut, maple and hickory.</p> <p>iv) <u>Australia</u> - Eucalyptus</p>	<p><u>HUMAN ADAPTATION</u></p> <p>i) Wide variety of crops cultivated in this region.</p> <p>ii) This region is famous for orchard farming of citrus fruits.</p> <p>iii) Farmers grow wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco also.</p>

6 TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS

LOCATION/AREA	CLIMATE	NATURAL VEGETATION	HUMAN ADAPTATION
<p>i) This region lies in the interior of the continents in between 40° - 55° North and South.</p> <p>ii) <u>Europe</u> - Puszta in Hungary. <u>Asia</u> - Steppes in Russia, Manchurian plains. <u>N. America</u> - Prairies <u>S. America</u> - Pampas <u>S. Africa</u> - Velds.</p>	<p>i) Summer - 15°C - 25°C winter - nearby 0°</p> <p>ii) In southern hemisphere winters are less severe due to moderating effects of oceans.</p> <p>ii) Convictional rainfalls.</p> <p>iii) Rainfall varies between 20cm - 60cm.</p>	<p>i) Due to low rainfall both coarse and tall grasses are found.</p>	<p>i) Temperate grasslands are known as 'grainaries of the world'</p> <p>ii) wheat is common crop followed by cotton and maize.</p>

7 TAIGA REGION

LOCATION	CLIMATE	NATURAL VEGETATION	HUMAN ADAPTATION
<p>i) It is known as cool temperate continental type or Siberian type.</p> <p>ii) This region lies between 55° - 70° in the northern hemisphere only.</p> <p>iii) <u>Europe</u> - Finland, Norway, Sweden, North part of Russia. <u>N.A.</u> - Southern Canada, Alaska, Siberia.</p>	<p>i) This type of climate is experienced only in the northern hemisphere.</p> <p>ii) winters are very long and summers are short.</p> <p>iii) Rainfall varies from 25cm - 100cm.</p> <p>iv) Old polar anticyclones are called Bizzards in Canada.</p>	<p>i) Main vegetation of this climate is evergreen coniferous forests.</p> <p>ii) These forest found in continuous belt across N. America, Europe, Asia.</p> <p>iii) Major trees are pine, fir, spruce, cedar, and hemlock.</p>	<p>i) Region is sparsely populated.</p> <p>ii) Land remains covered with snow during long winters so farming is not possible.</p> <p>iii) Only in sheltered valleys some crops like barley, oats, potatoes and beetroots are grown.</p>

THE TUNDRA

Location/Area

- i) This region lies 65°N on northern side of the Taiga region.
- ii) Europe - Greenland, Iceland.
- N. America - Canada, Alaska.
- Asia - Siberia

Climate

- i) Summer temp. not rise more than 10°C, winter temp. (Jan) goes as low as -37°C.
- ii) Most of the rain falls in Summer. In coastal areas most of the rain falls in winter.

NATURAL Vegetation and fauna

- i) Due to very harsh climatic conditions, very few plants can survive in tundra.
- ii) Common type of vegetation includes mosses, lichens and sedges.

Human Adaptation

- i) Region is too cold for the cultivation of any crop.
- ii) It is inhabited by a few semi-nomadic people. These nomadic people are called Eskimos.

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