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Q:- Write Notes on DIFFERENT GEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF WORLD.

Ans:- Climate :-

Climate is the long-term average of weather, typically averaged over a period of 30 years. Some of the meteorological variables that are commonly measured are temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, and precipitation. In a broader sense, climate is the state of the components of the climate system which includes the ocean and ice on earth. The climate of a location is affected by its latitude, terrain, and altitude, as well as nearby water bodies and their currents.

Definition :-

Climate (from Ancient Greek klima, meaning inclination) is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period. The standard averaging period is 30 years, but other periods may be used depending on the purpose, such as the magnitudes of day-to-day or year-to-year variations. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2001 glossary definition is as follows :-

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather," or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is

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(30 years, but other periods may be used depending on the purpose. Climate also includes statistics other than the average, such as the magnitudes of day-to-day or year-to-year variations)

- 30 years, as defined by the world Meteorological Organization (WMO). These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system.

Bergeron and spatial Synoptic:

The simplest classification is that involving air masses. The Bergeron classification is the most widely accepted form of air mass classification. Air mass classification involves

three letters. The first letter describes its moisture properties, with c used for continental air masses (dry) and m for maritime (air masses moist). The second letter describes the thermal characteristic of its source region. T for tropical, P for polar, A for Arctic or Antarctic, M for monsoon, E for equatorial, and S for superior air (dry air formed by significant downward motion in the atmosphere). The third letter is used to designate the stability of the atmosphere. If the air mass is colder than the ground below it, it is labeled K. If the air mass is warmer than the ground below it, it is labeled W. While air mass identification was originally used in weather forecasting during the 1950s, climate-

- Logies began to establish synoptic climatologies based on this idea in 1978.

See also :-

- Climate inertia
- Climate Prediction center
- Climograph
- Ecosystem
- Effect of sun angle on climate
- Greenhouse effect
- List of climate scientists
- List of weather records
- Microclimate
- National climatic records
- Microclimate
- National climatic Data Center

