

Class Notes for B.A. Part - 1 (Hons.)

Paper - 01 - Physical Geography.

Unit - 04 - Climatic Classification (Part - 01)

Prepared by - Arbab Khan (HOD) - Geography,  
Assistant Professor - D.K. College, Burewala.

## POLAR CLIMATES (E)

Polar climates exist poleward beyond 70° latitude. Polar climates consist of two types  
(i) Tundra ET (ii) Ice cap (EF)

### Tundra climate ET

The Tundra climate (ET) is so called after the type of vegetation, like low growing mosses lichens and flowering plants. This is the region of permafrost where the sub soil is permanently frozen. The short growing season and water logging support only low growing plants. During summer, the tundra regions have very long duration of day light.

## (Ice cap climate EF)

The ice cap climate (EF) occurs over interior Greenland and Antarctica. Even in summer, the temperature is below freezing point. This area receives very little precipitation. The snow and ice gets accumulated and the mounting pressure causes the deformation of the ice sheets and they break. They move as icebergs that float in the Arctic and Antarctic waters.

## Highland climates (CH)

Highland climates are governed by topography. In high mountains, large changes in mean temperature occur over short distances. Precipitation types and intensity also vary spatially across high lands. There is vertical zonation of layering.