

NATURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE WORLD

Rainforests or jungles are near the equator in Central America, parts Africa and Asia. They are very hot and humid and contain a huge variety of plants and animals. It is typical of equatorial climate with abundant precipitations.



Savannah or tropical grasslands are hot and dry, dominated by grass and occasional trees. They have two different seasons a dry season and a rainy season. It is typical of the tropical climate it is between the jungle and the desert.



Desert is an arid zone, where vegetation is extremely poor and it only grows in oases. There are only a few plants like cactus, palm and esparto grass. This vegetation is typical of desert climates.



Mediterranean forest is the typical vegetation of Mediterranean climate, which is characterised by temperate winters as well as hot and dry summers. A Mediterranean forest has evergreen trees.



Atlantic forest is the typical vegetation of Oceanic climate, which has temperate temperatures and abundant precipitation all the year. An Atlantic forest has deciduous trees.



Taiga is the typical vegetation of Continental climate, which has very cold winters as well as very hot and humid summers. The taiga is made up of conifers.





MAKE THE CLIMATE DIAGRAM

A **climate diagram** is a graph that reflects the climate in a place.

Using the following data, draw your own climate diagram for Granada.

Instructions:

First draw the months on the **horizontal line**. Use a scale so that 5 mm represents 1 month.

Then draw two vertical lines:

- put the temperature on **the right line** and make 1 cm represents 10°C.
- put the precipitation on **the left line** and make 1 cm represents 20 mm rainfall.

Mark on the temperature data and connect the data together with one **red line**.

Mark on the precipitation data and draw 12 separated **blue columns**.

Granada	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
T °C	6	8	11	13	17	21	25	24	21	15	10	7	15°
P mm	41	38	30	38	28	17	4	3	10	42	48	53	357mm

Arid months are months when the temperature line is higher than the precipitation line. These months are dry.

Humid months are months when the precipitation line is higher than the temperature line.

INTERPRETATION OF THE CLIMATE DIAGRAM

1. What is the average temperature in the hottest month?
2. What is the average temperature in the coldest month?
3. Are there large or small contrasts of temperature?
4. How do you classify this climate according to the temperatures, hot or cold?
5. Is it a place with abundant, medium or scarce rainfall?
6. How is the rainfall distributed through the year? What month or season are the most humid? And what is the driest month? Are there arid months?
7. Which types of climate do you think this climate diagram is? Where is it located in?
8. Which type of vegetation is the most common in this place?