Continentality

In this lesson you will:

- 2.5.1 Define the term temperature range. (k)
- 2.5.2 Analyze the relationship between range in temperature and distance from the ocean. (a)
- 2.5.5 Describe the relationship between seasonal level of precipitation and distance from the ocean. (k)

Continentality

- Temperature range: the difference between the highest and the lowest average monthly temperatures of a region.
 - Large or high temperature range: extremes of temperature...<u>hot summer,</u> <u>cold winter</u>.
 - Small or low temperature range: moderated temperature...warm summer, cool winter

Continental vs. Maritime Climates

- As distance from the ocean increases, annual temperature range increases.
- Continental climates experience greater extremes of temperature than coastal climates at the same latitude.
- Examples: (i) Central/Western Labrador, (ii)
 Saskatchewan
 - The winter temperatures are very cold.
 - The summer temperatures are fairly hot.

Areas Circled = Continental Climates



Base 802660AI (R01930) 9-99

Maritime Climates

- Example: Coastal Newfoundland would experience a Maritime climate:
 - The winter temperatures would be very mild.
 - The summer temperatures would be warm but not hot.

Climate Graphs

- The left scale indicates the temperature and it is graphed as a line, blue/red is common.
- The right scale is for precipitation and is graphed as a bar graph, blue/red is common.

CLIMATE GRAPH HALIFAX INTL AIRPORT

1961-1990





- In this lesson you will learn to...
 - 2.5.3 Define the term monsoon. (k)
 - 2.5.4 Explain why winter and summer monsoons occur. (k)



From Arabic for 'seasonal wind' DEFINITION: a sudden wet season in the

tropics.



India's Winter Monsoon

- In the winter, Continental Asia cools & high atmospheric pressure results
- 2) **Wind blows southward** towards the low pressure over Indian Ocean
- 3) Very little rain or dry season results because the wind is blowing over dry land and does not pick up water
- VIEW DIAGRAM ON NEXT SLIDE



India's Summer monsoon

- 1) Continental Asia heats up & lower atmospheric pressure develops over the land. Higher pressure develops over the Indian Ocean.
- 2) **Wind then blows northward** towards the low over India
- 3) **Tremendous rains result** because the wind is blowing over the warm Indian Ocean.

VIEW DIAGRAM ON NEXT SLIDE





<u>Statistics: Bombay/Colaba, India - The</u> <u>Weather Network</u>



2.06 Elevation & Climate

In this lesson you will:

- 2.6.1 Define the term elevation. (k)
- 2.6.2 Describe the relationship between the elevation of a point and its temperature and precipitation. (k)
- 2.6.3 Analyze the relationship between temperature and precipitation of a point and its location relative to a mountain system. (a)

ELEVATION & TEMPERATURE

- Elevation: the height of a region above sea level
- Air temperature decreases 2°C for every 300 m increase in elevation.
- The higher up we go the colder it gets...hence snow on mountain tops

Elevation & Climate...Comparing Locations

La Paz, Bolivia:

- Elevation...3600m.
- coldest month...average temperature of 9°C.
 - Bolivia Climate and Weather

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil:

- Elevation...61m.
- coldest month has...average temperature of 25°C.
- Rio de Janeiro climate and weather Brazil
- Both locations have a similar distance from ocean and similar latitude.
- However, La Paz is much colder because of higher elevation.



Continentality Lab

 By this time you should have a fairly good idea how continentality affects climate and weather. You also know how oceans, latitude and wind affect weather and climate.

Do ACTIVITY