

Global Regional Climates

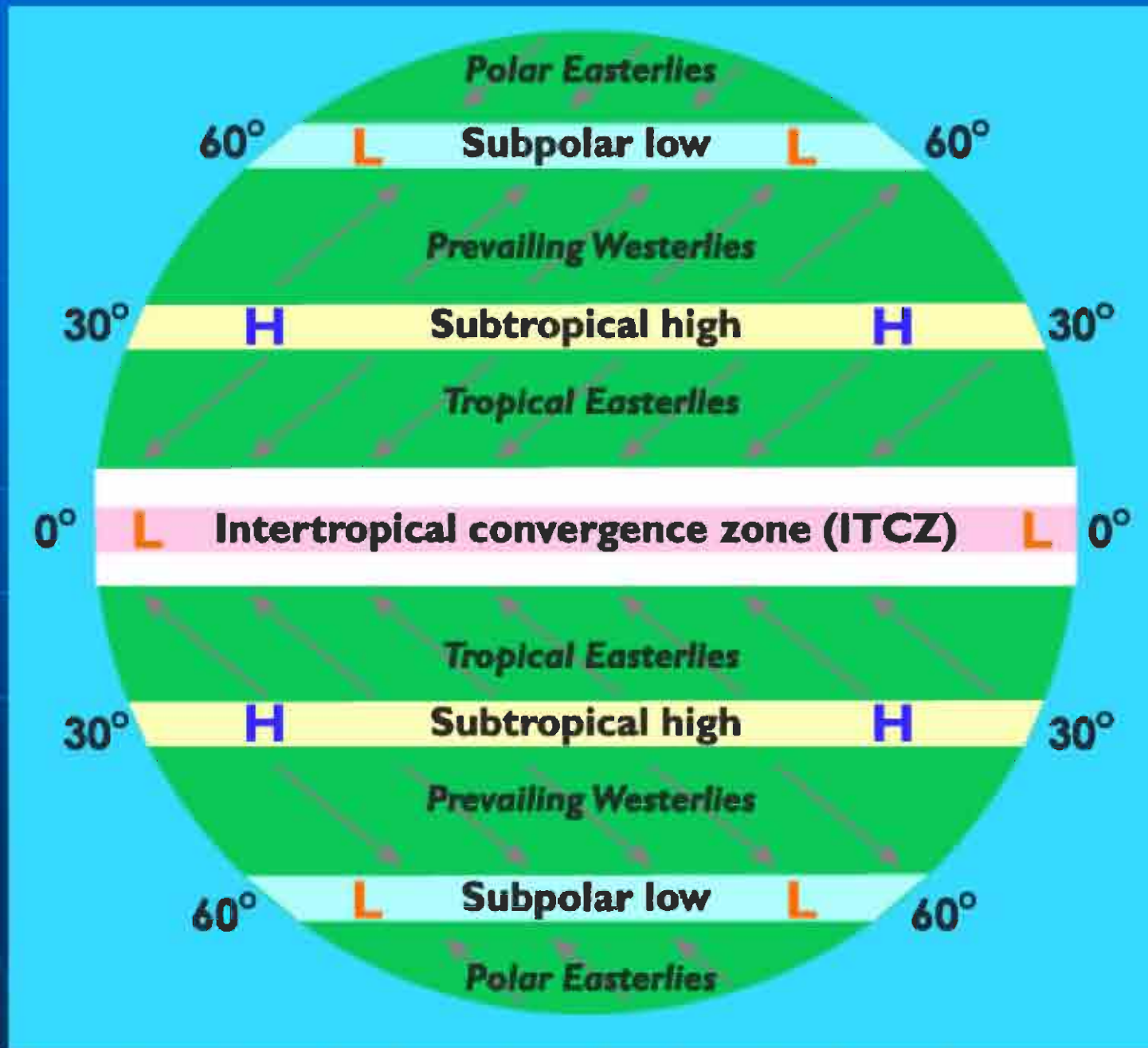
- OLLI
- Loudoun Campus
- January 28 - February 18 2010
- Barry Haack
- GMU Geography

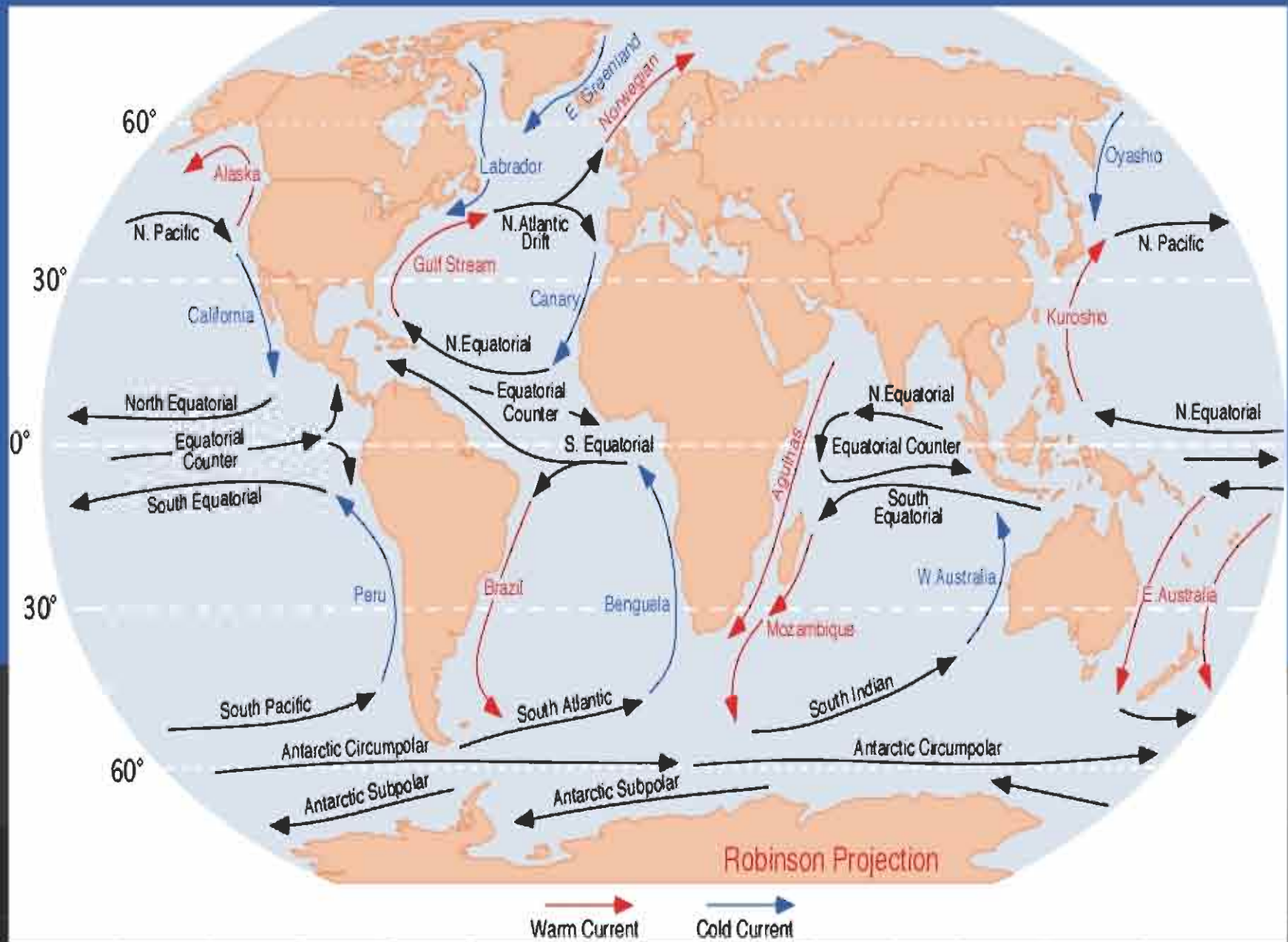
Regional Climatology

- Average weather conditions
- Variation over space rather than time
- Informs on environmental and economic conditions and opportunities
- Many classification systems
- Originally based on natural vegetation
- Statistically based today

Climate Controls

- Latitude
- Global wind and pressure belts
- Distribution of land and water
- Altitude
- Mountain/topographic barriers
- Ocean currents
- Man?





Climate Class Parameters

- Koppen symbols and name
- Causes and controls
- Temp characteristics
- Precipitation characteristics
- Soils
- Natural vegetation
- Man's utilization
- Location

Soil Physical and Chemical Properties

- Texture
- Structure
- Consistency
- Porosity
- Permeability
- Color
- Chemical composition

Soil Change Factors

- Parent material
- Climate
- Topography
- Time
- Biosphere

Comprehensive Soil Classification System

- Global
- Hierarchical
- 11 Orders
- 47 suborders
- 230 Great Soil Groups
- Three lower levels
- (Fairfax Co. 1955, ~75 soil classes)

Soil Forming Processes

- Laterization
- Podsolization
- Calcification
- Salinization
- Gleization

Natural Vegetation Biomes

- Forests
- Grasslands
- Savanna
- Tundra
- Desert

Physical Descriptors of Vegetation

- Life form
- Plant size and stratification
- Percent cover
- Periodicity
- Leaf size and shape
- Leaf Texture

Vegetation Change Factors

- Climate
- Topography
- Soil
- Biotic
- Time

World Climate Classification

Modified Köppen System

A. Tropical Humid

Tropical wet

Tropical savanna

Tropical monsoon

B. Dry

Desert

warm and cool

Steppe

warm and cool

C. Mild Midlatitude

Humid subtropical

Marine west coast

Mediterranean

D. Severe Midlatitude

Humid continental

Subarctic

E. Polar

Tundra

Ice cap

H. Highland

Climate Zones and Types

A. Tropical Humid

Tropical rainforest Af

Tropical monsoon Am

Tropical savanna Aw

Tropical Rainforest Af

Low Latitude Equatorial Low

Hot, low annual range, high diurnal

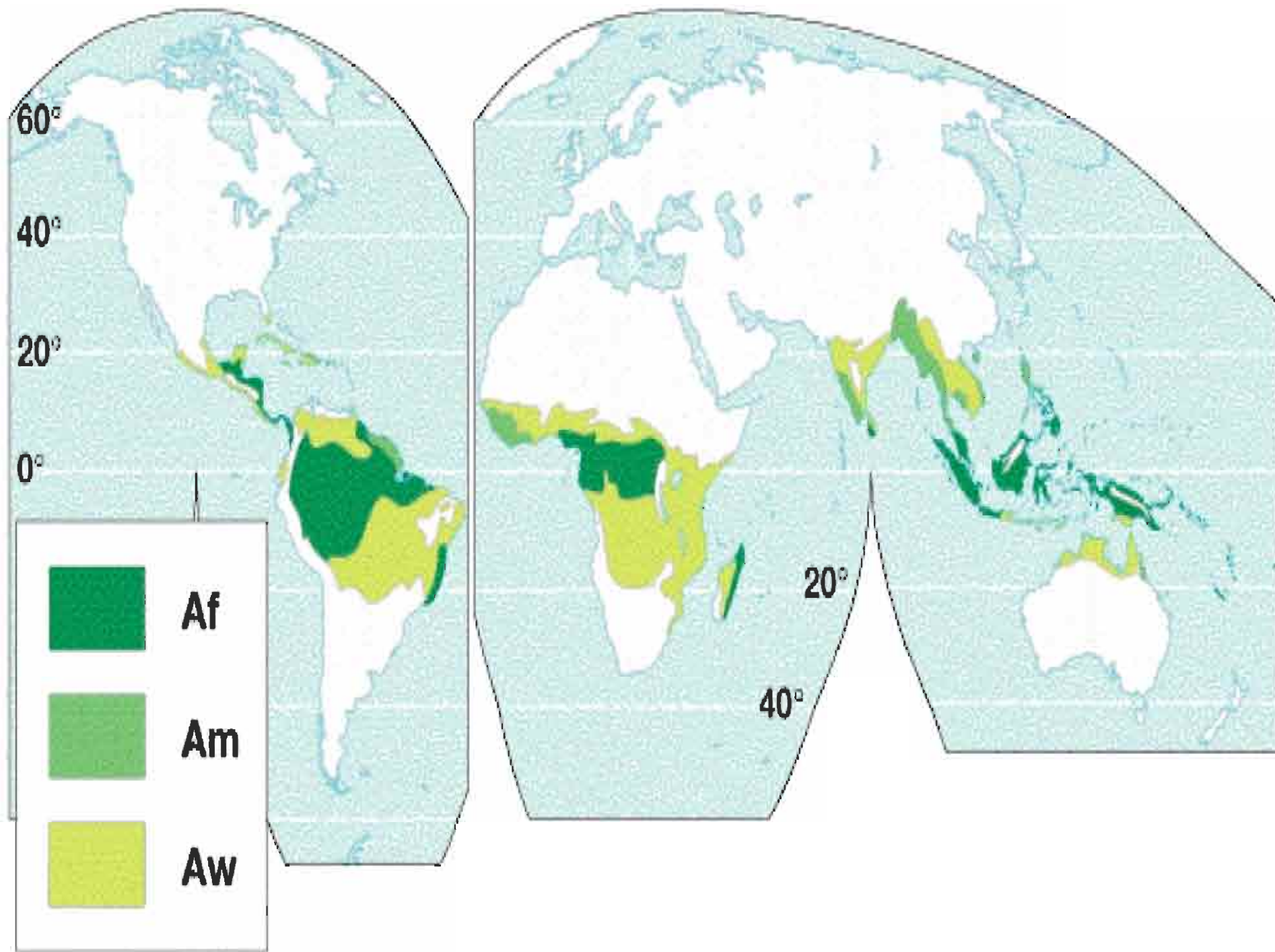
Wet 80-100 inches

Laterization, Oxisols

Broadleaf evergreen forest, epiphytes, lianas

Low population, slash and burn, forestry

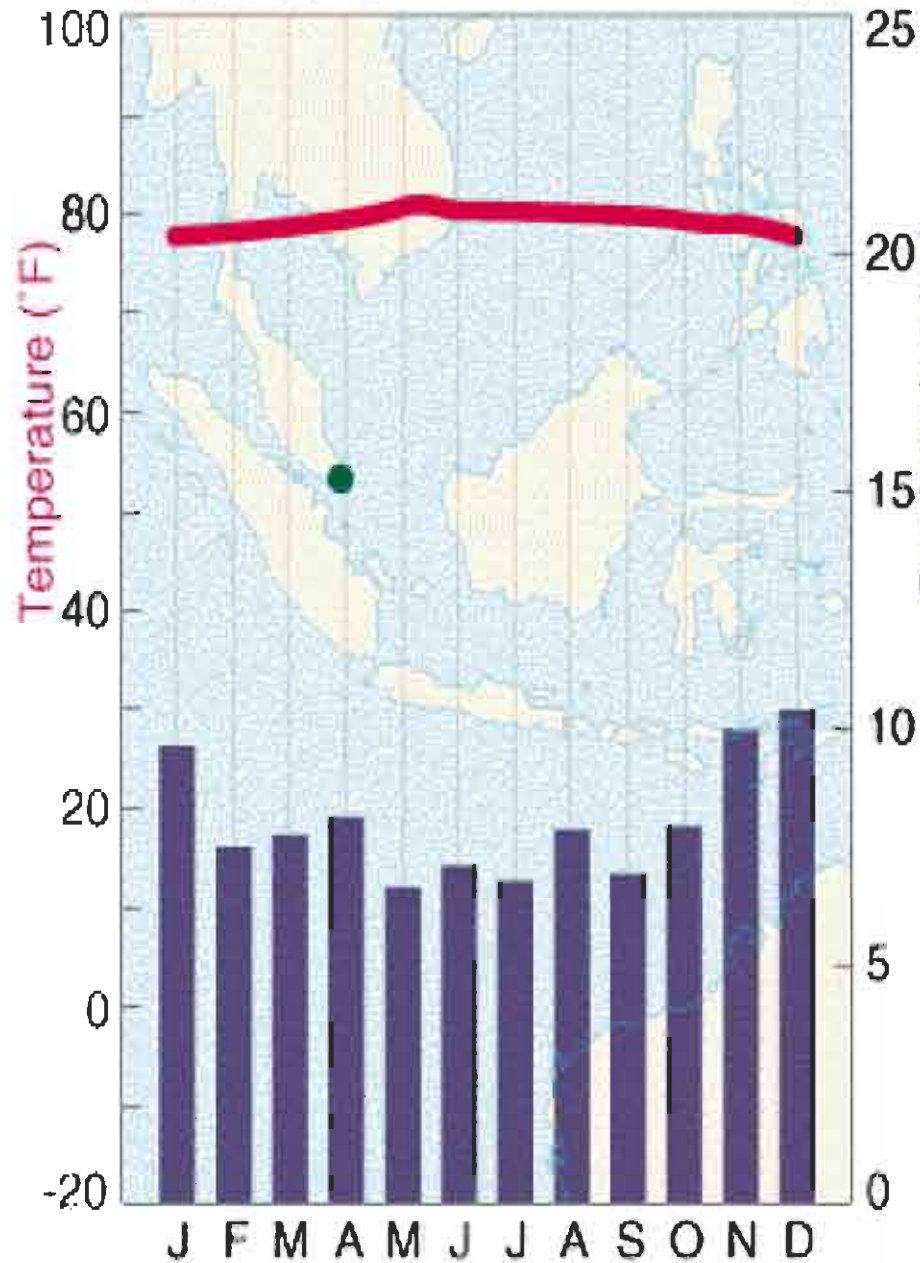
Amazon Basin, Zaire Basin, Indonesia



Singapore

1° N 104° E

Af

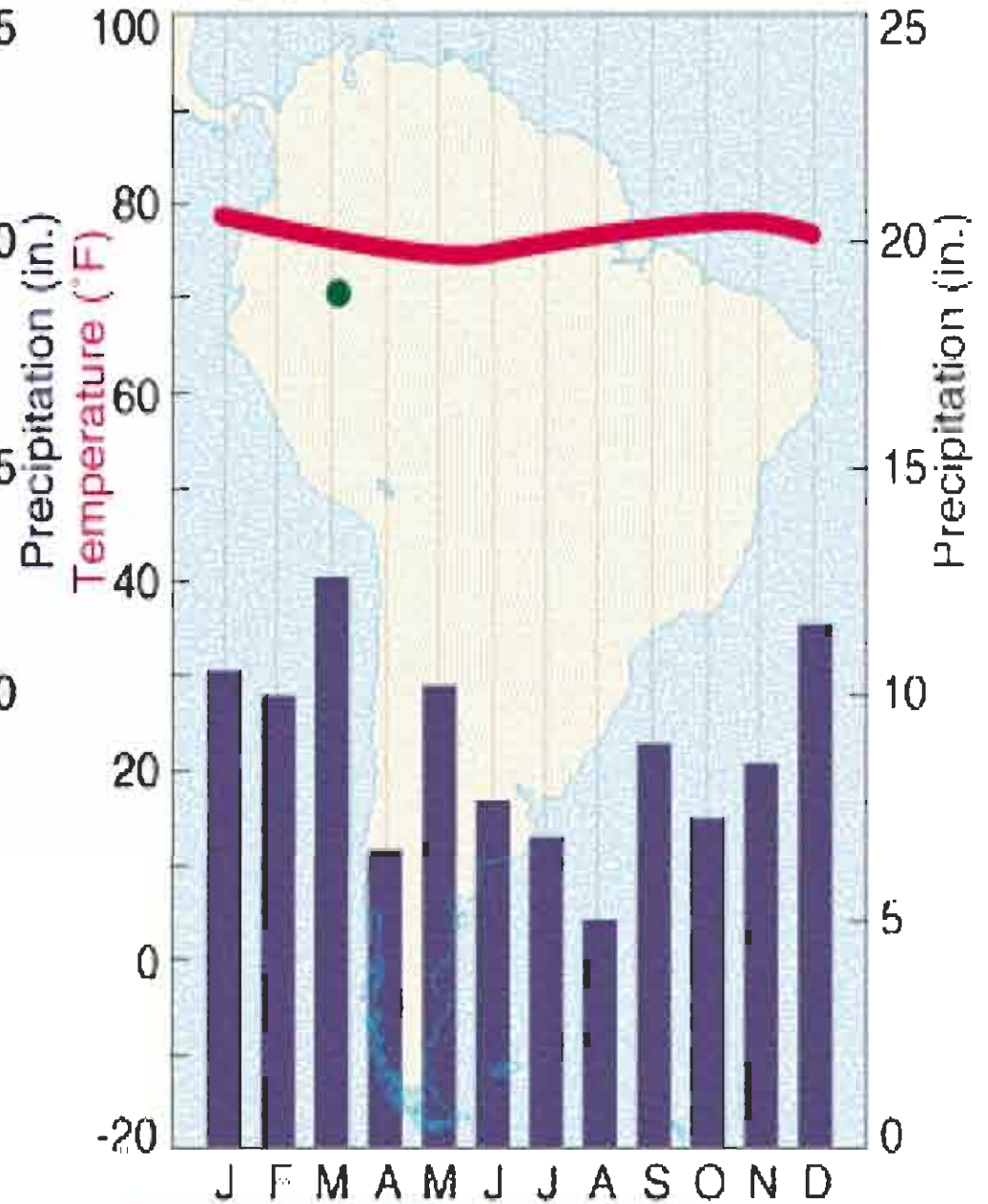


Temp. range: 3° Precipitation: 94 in.

Iquitos, Peru

4° S 73° W

Af



Temp. range: 4° Precipitation: 103 in.

Tropical Monsoon Am

Monsoon Circulation System

Hot, low annual range, high diurnal

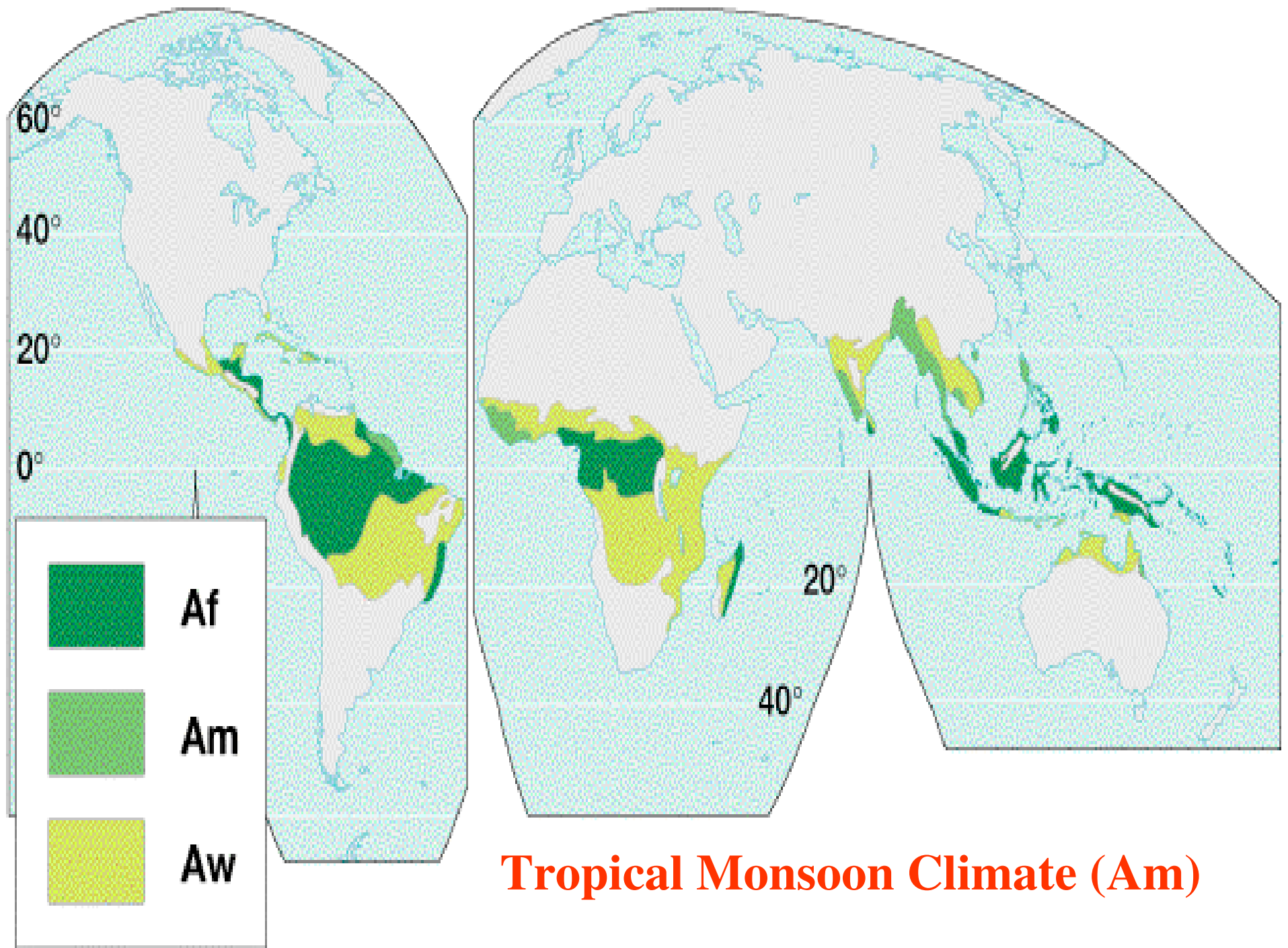
Wet and dry, very wet 100-500 inches

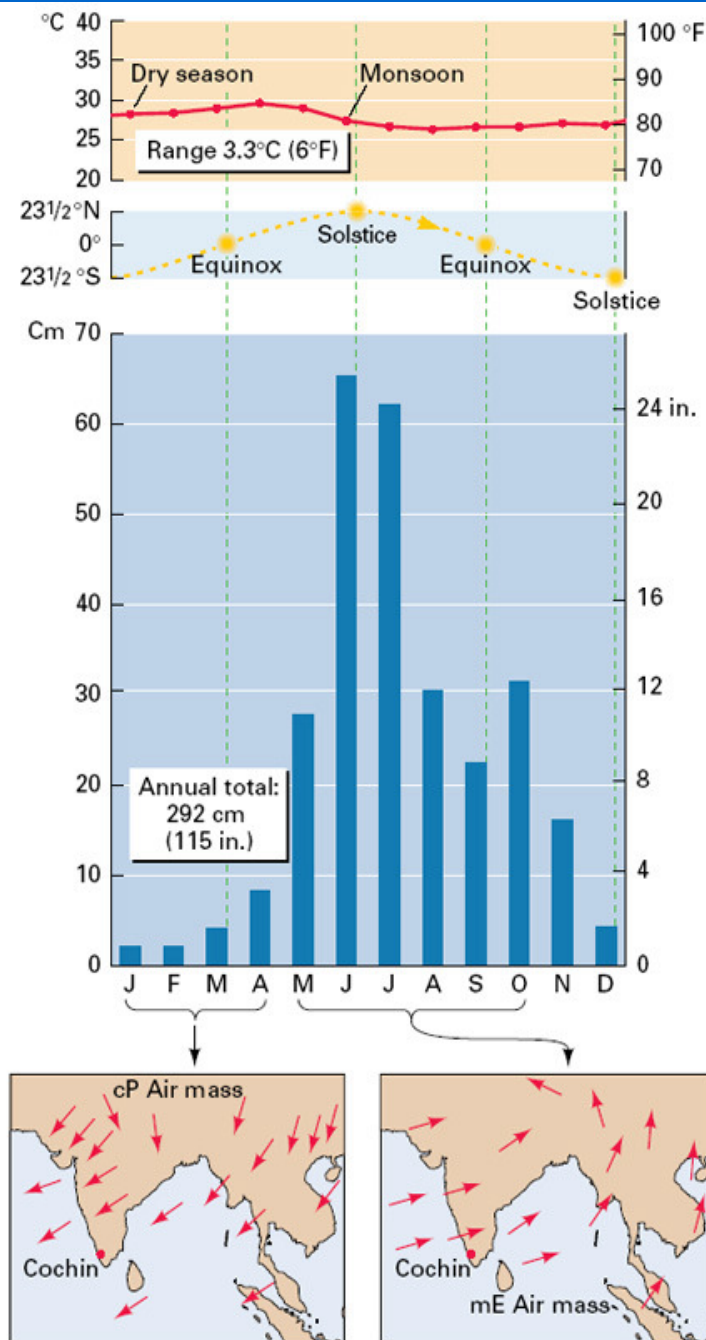
Laterization, inceptisols on floodplains

Broadleaf evergreen, some deciduous

Slash and burn, timber, rice*, dense
populations along rivers

South Asia Coasts, Philipines, West
Africa, Amazon Coast,





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Tropical Savanna Aw

Transition climate

Subtropical high, winter

Equatorial low, summer

Wet and dry, 30-50 inches

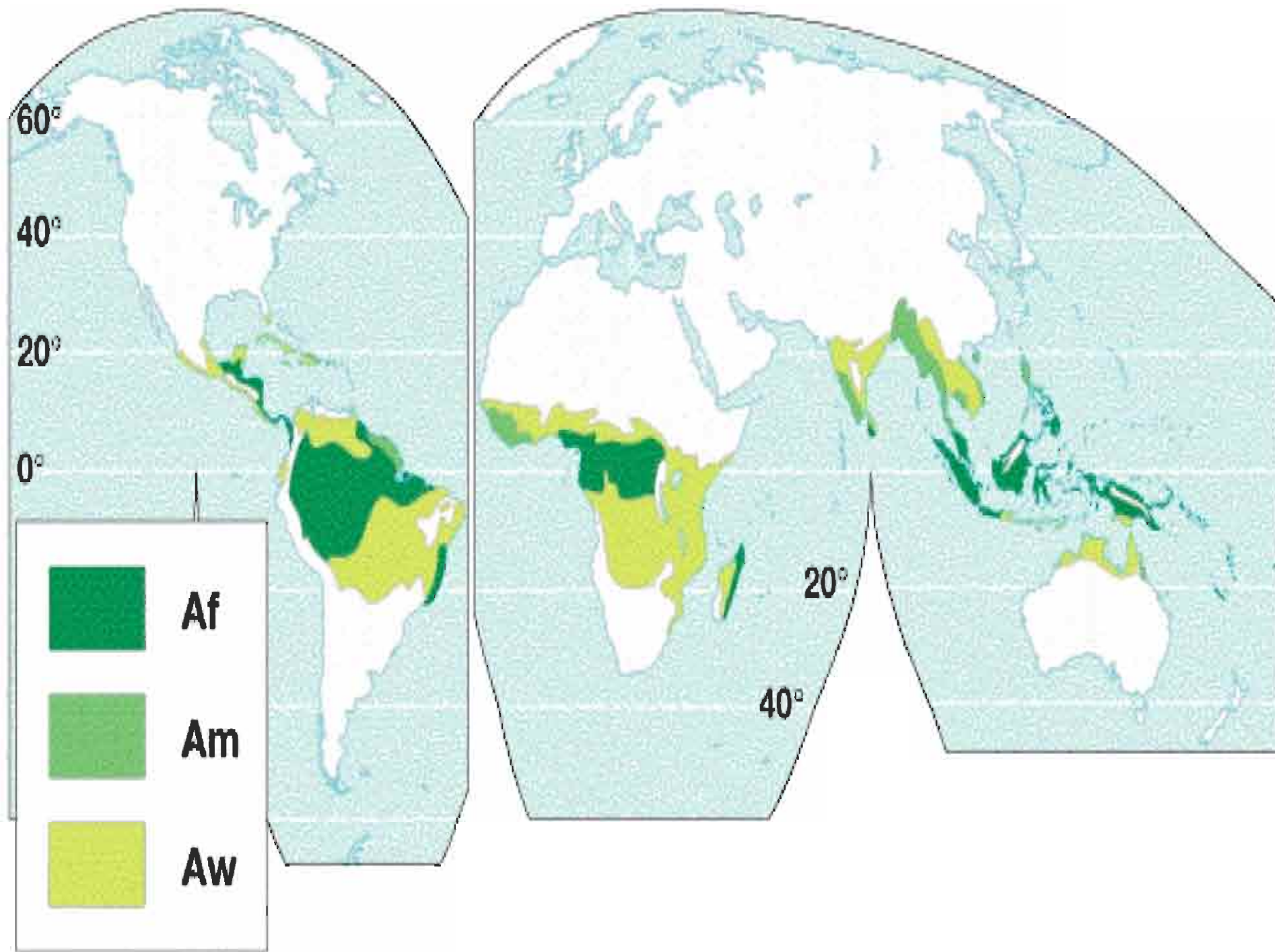
Oxisols and vertisols

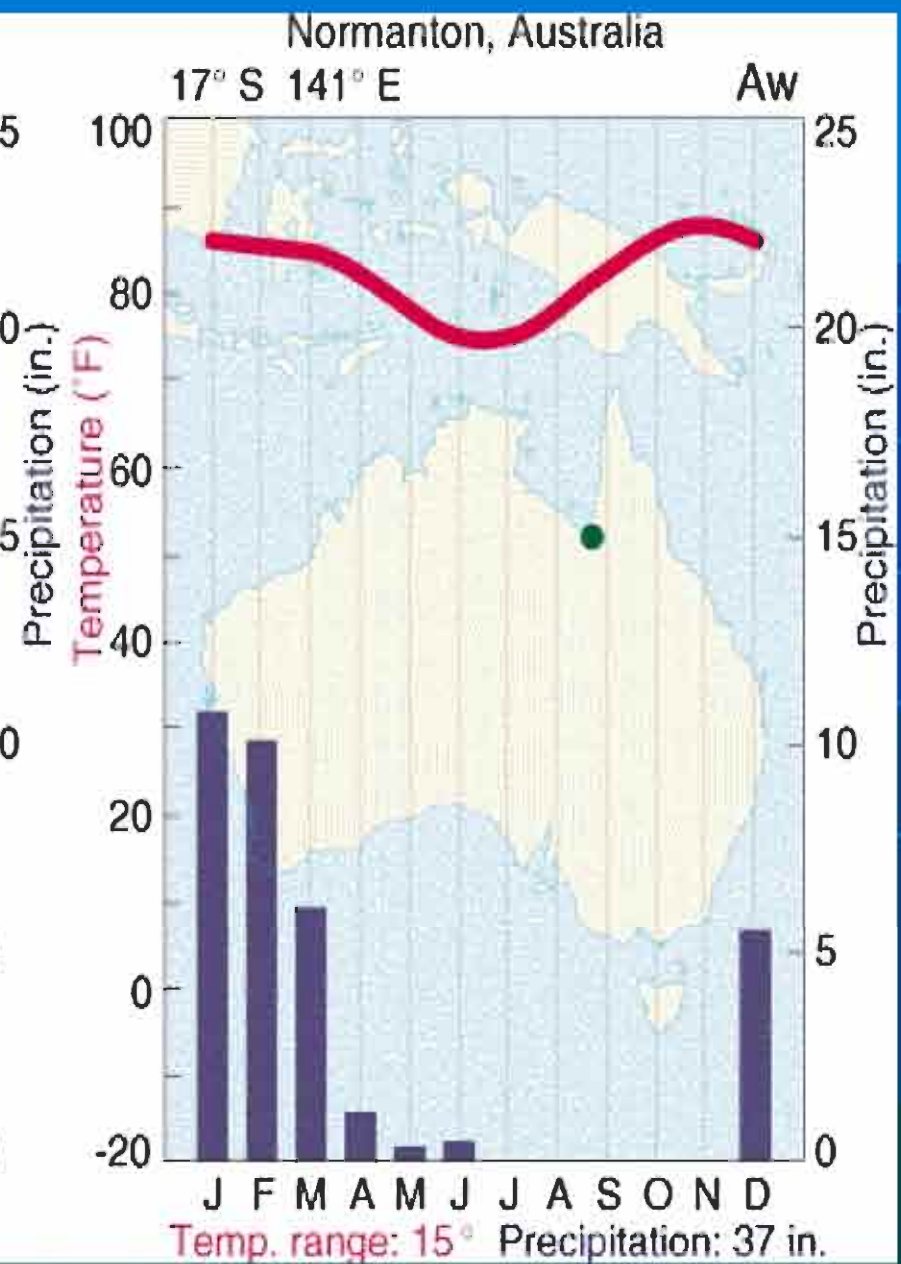
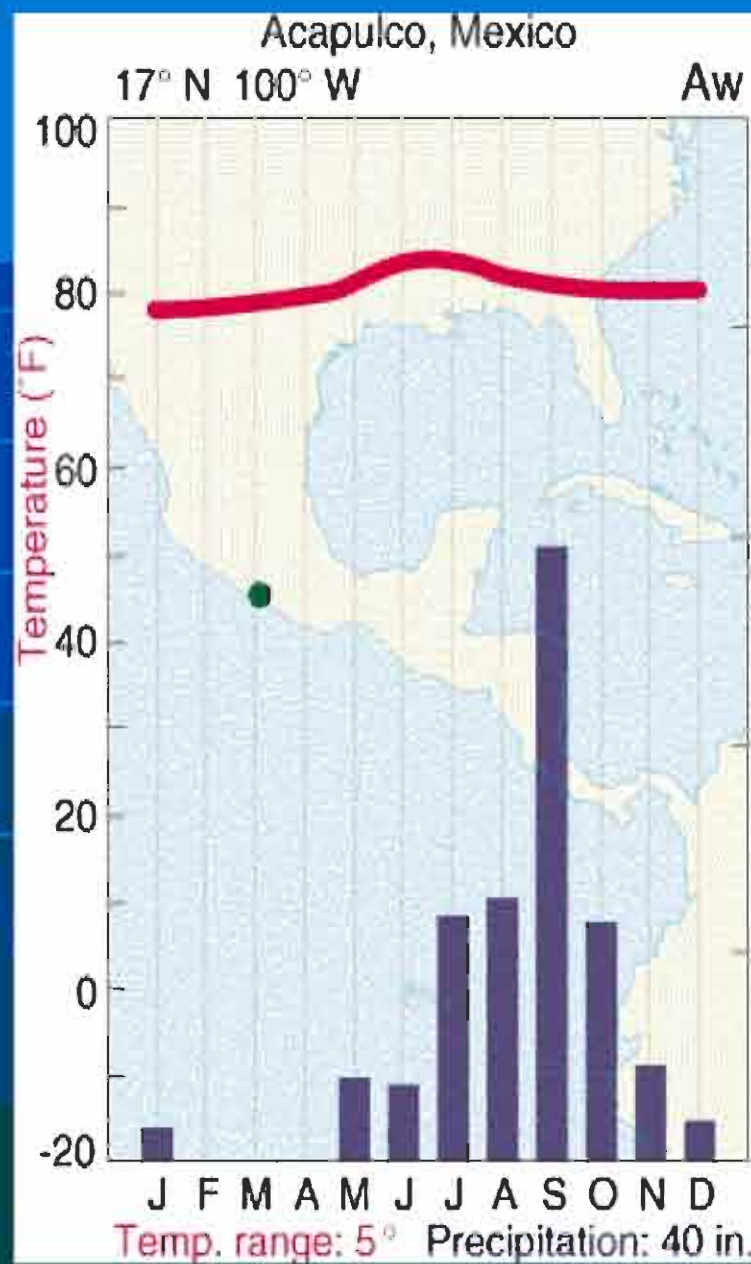
Savanna

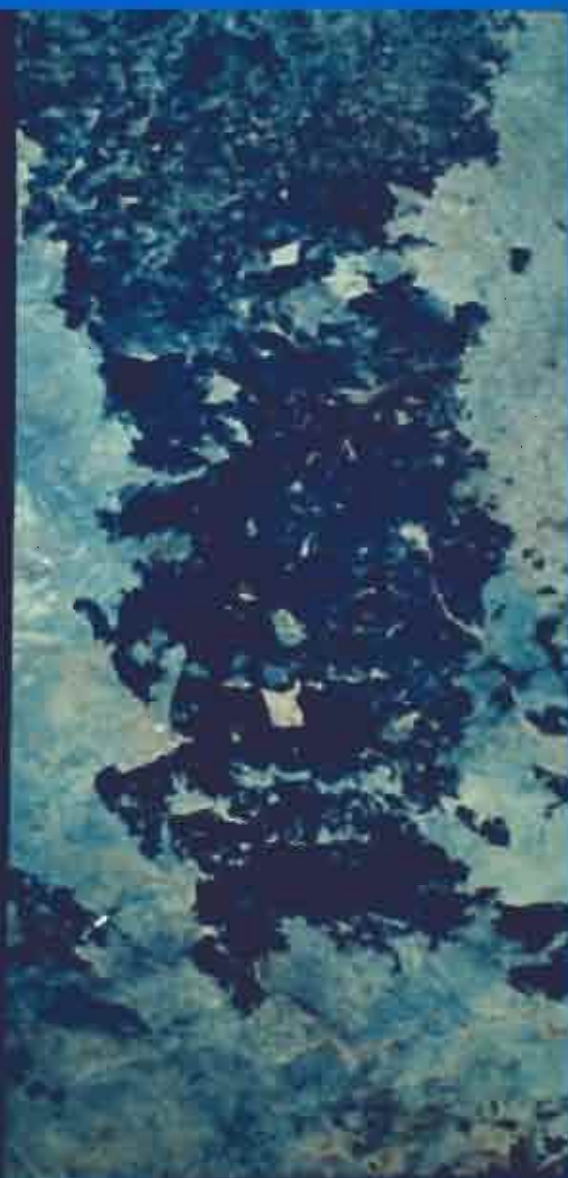
Low population, grazing, agriculture

Africa, No. Australia, Llanos, Campos

India, extensive







Mid Latitude C Climates

Humid subtropical Cfa

Mediterranean Csa (b)

Marine west coast Cfb

Humid Subtropical Cfa

Mid Lat, 25-40 degrees, extensive

Poleward side of marine subtropical high

Mild winter, hot summer

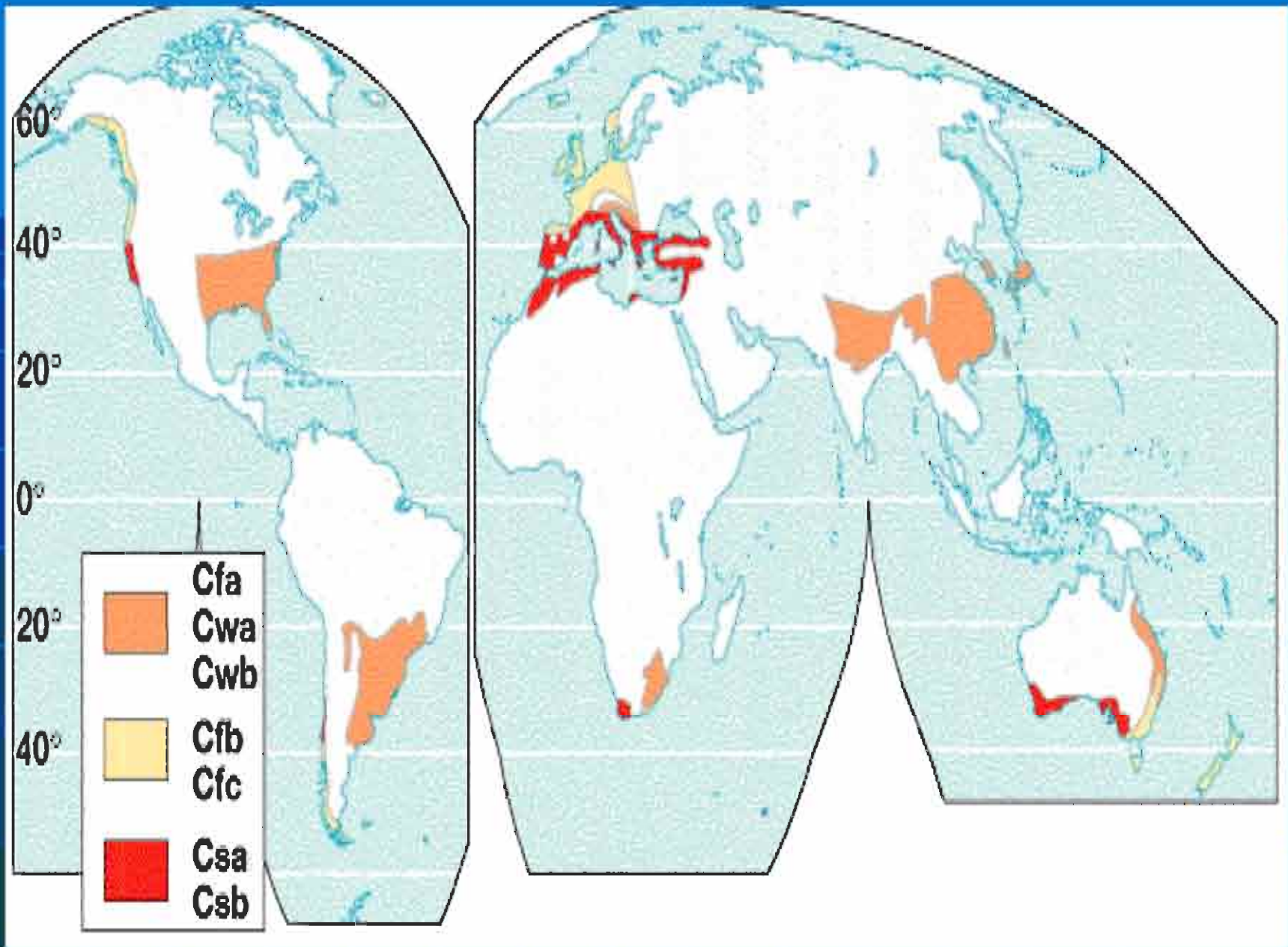
30-100 in, convective and cyclonic

Oxisols and alfisols

Mixed vegetation

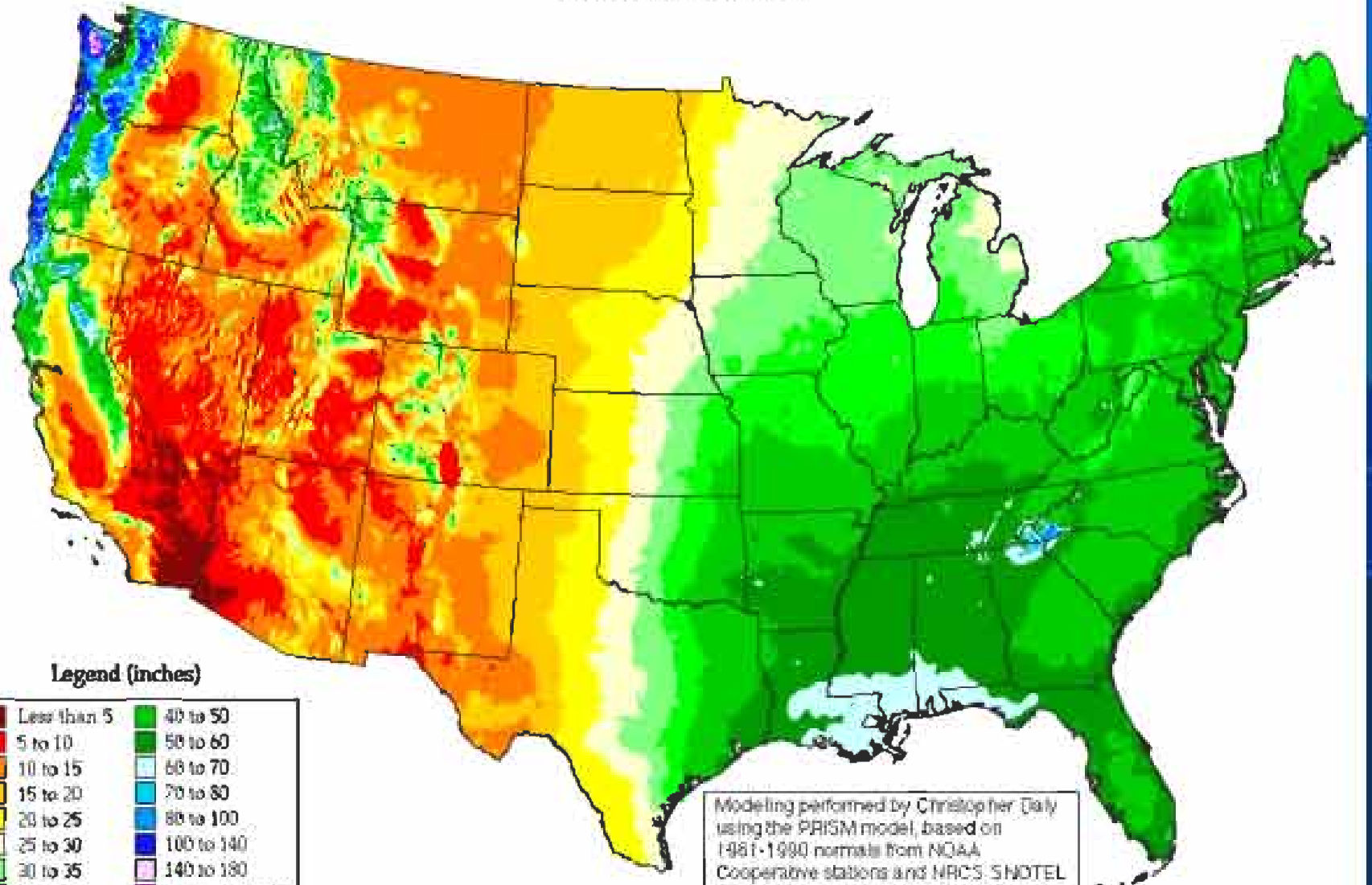
High pop, forestry, agriculture

SEUS, Pampas, China, Japan, SE Australia



Annual Average Precipitation

United States of America



Legend (inches)

Less than 5	40 to 50
5 to 10	50 to 60
10 to 15	60 to 70
15 to 20	70 to 80
20 to 25	80 to 100
25 to 30	100 to 140
30 to 35	140 to 180
35 to 40	More than 180

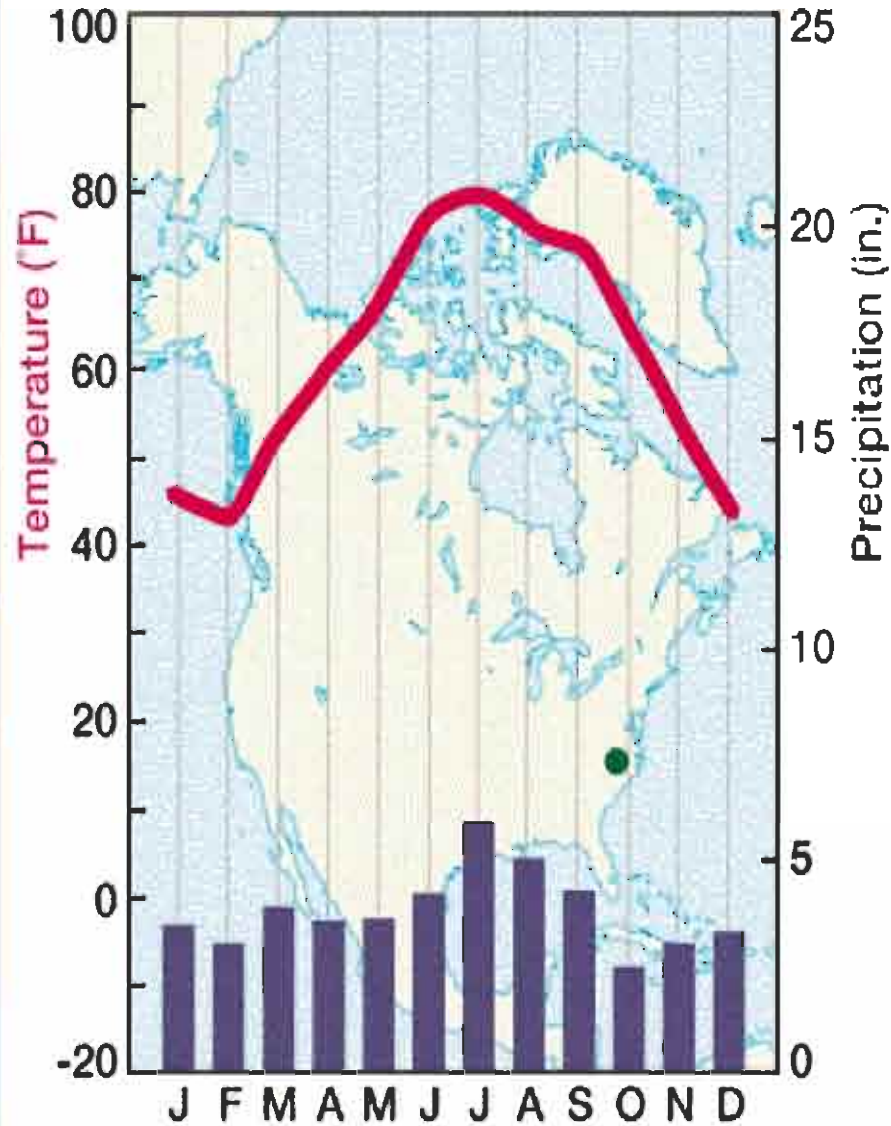
Period: 1961-1990

Modeling performed by Christopher Daly using the PRISM model, based on 1981-1990 normals from NOAA Cooperative stations and NRC's SNOTEL sites. Sponsored by USDA-NRCS Water and Climate Center, Portland, Oregon.

Raleigh, North Carolina

36° N 79° W

Cfa

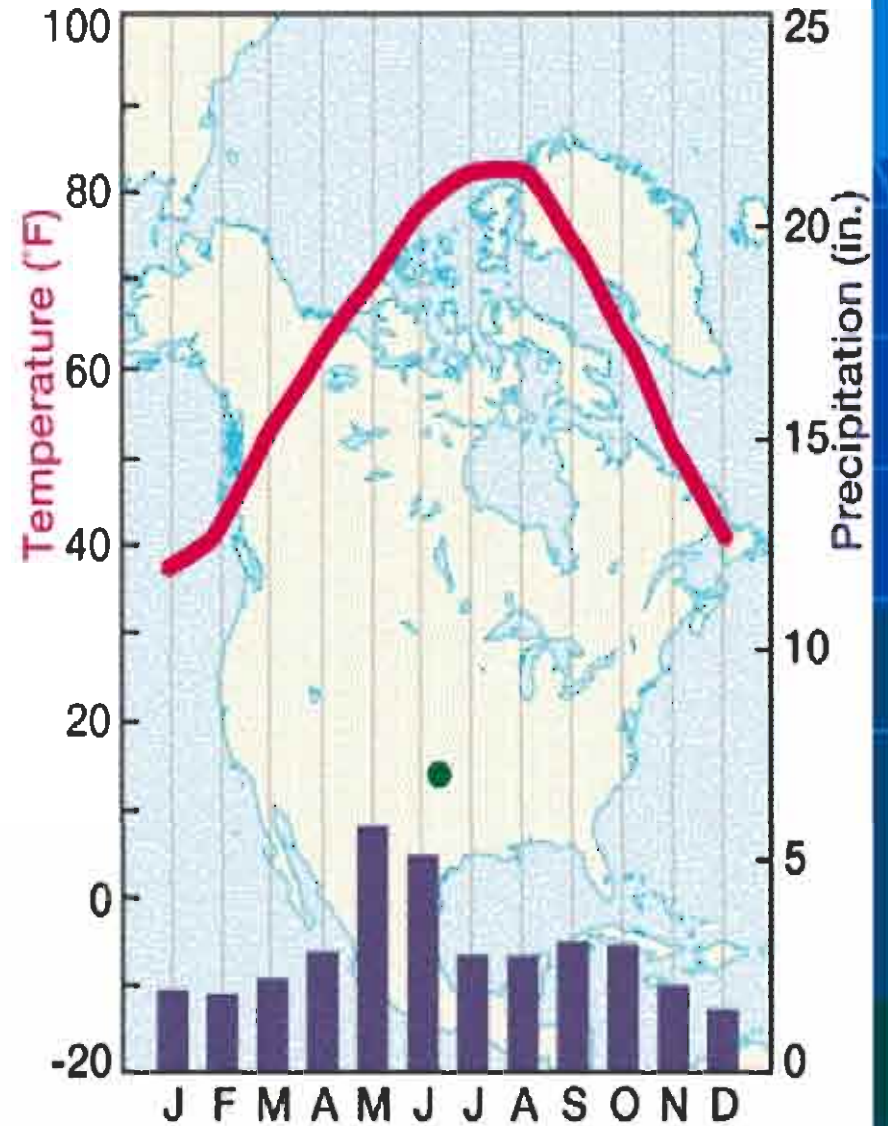


Temp. range: 33° Precipitation: 45 in.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

35° N 98° W

Cfa



Temp. range: 46° Precipitation: 34 in.

Mediterranean Csa (b)

Mid Lat, 30-40 degrees, limited
Equatorial side of marine subtropical high

Westerlies, cool ocean current

Mild winter, warm summer

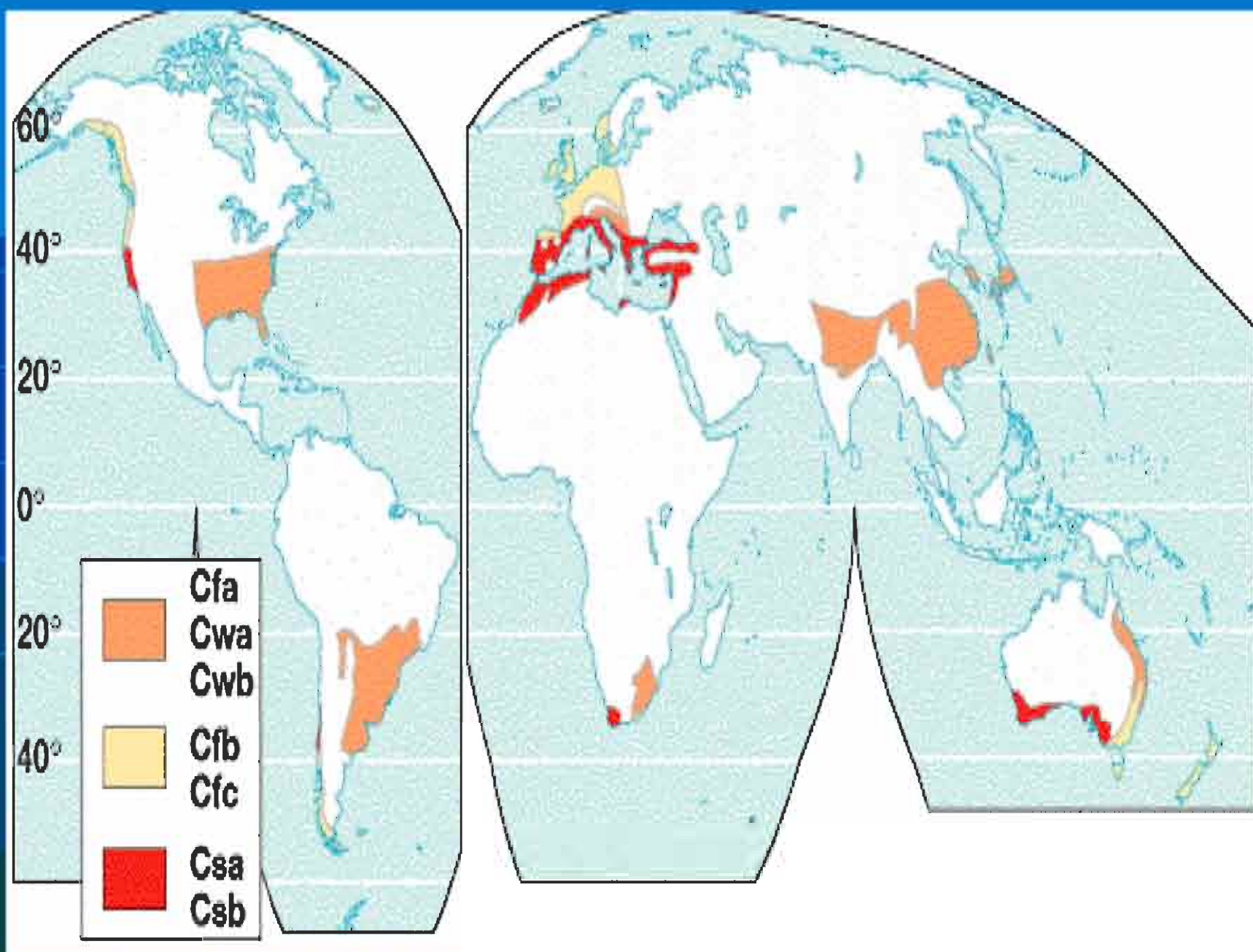
Seasonal (s), 15-30 inches

Oxisols and alfisols

Chapparal, schlerophyllous

High pop, agriculture, tourism

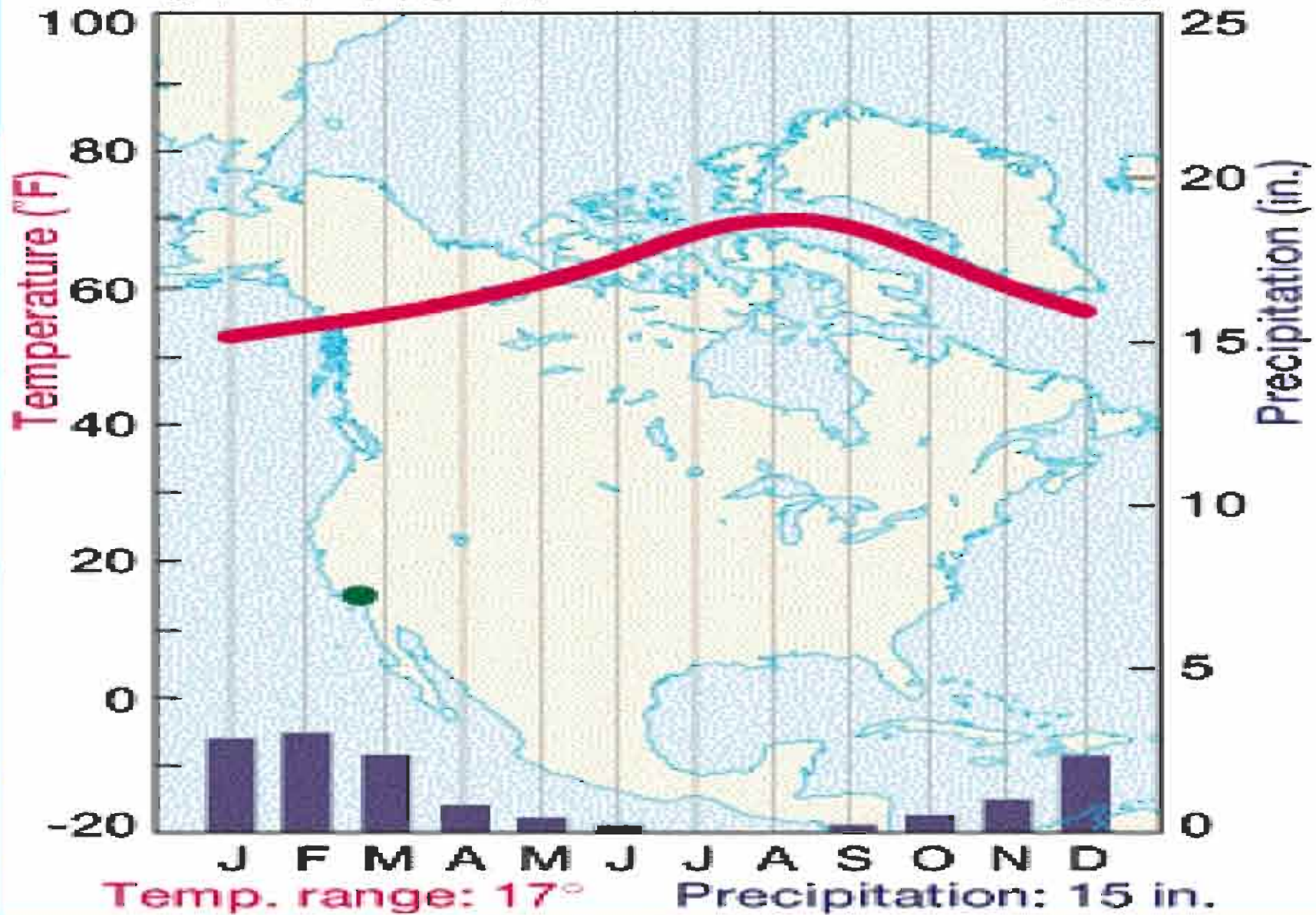
West side of continents, California, Central
Chile, Mediterranean Basin

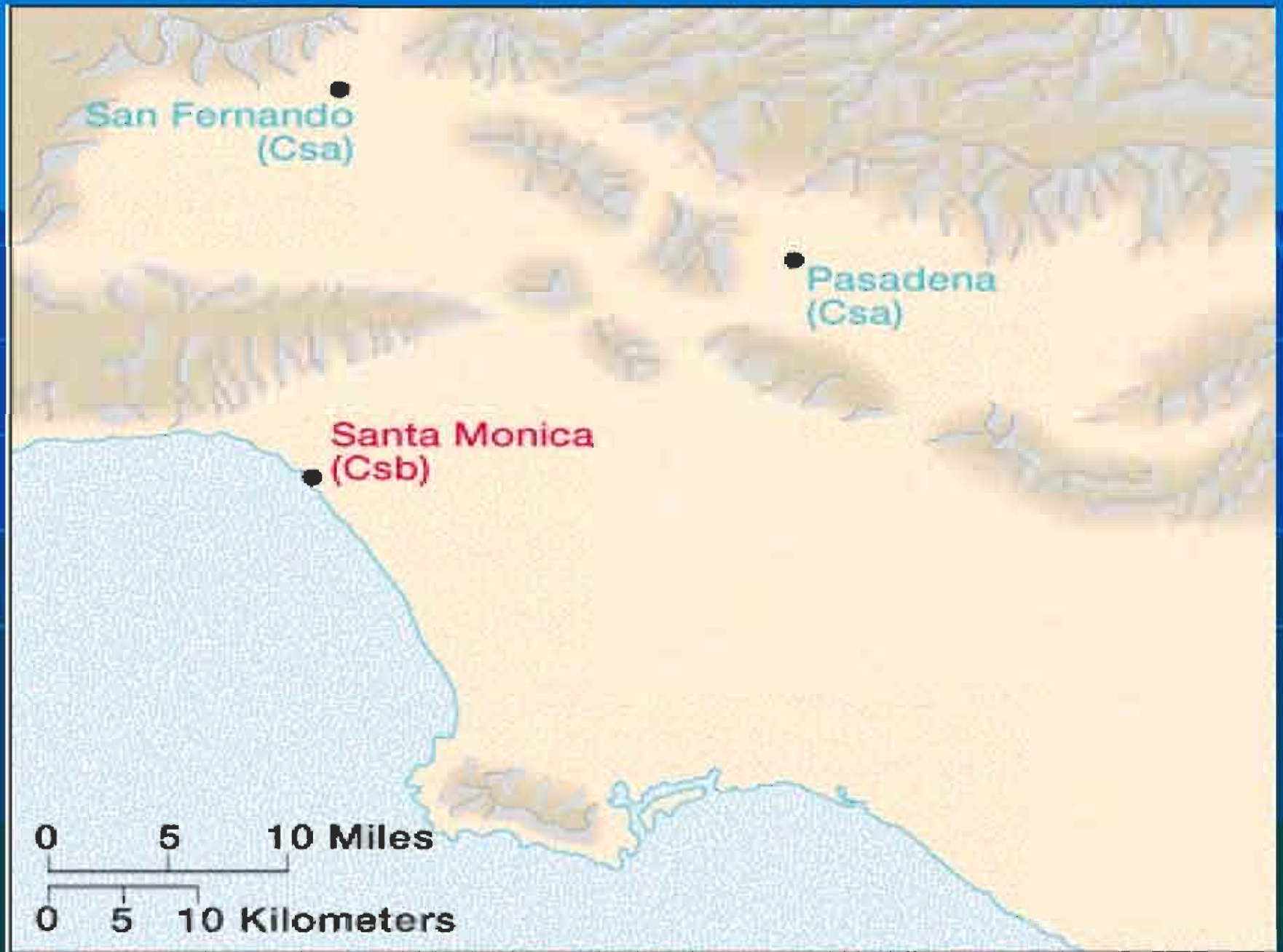


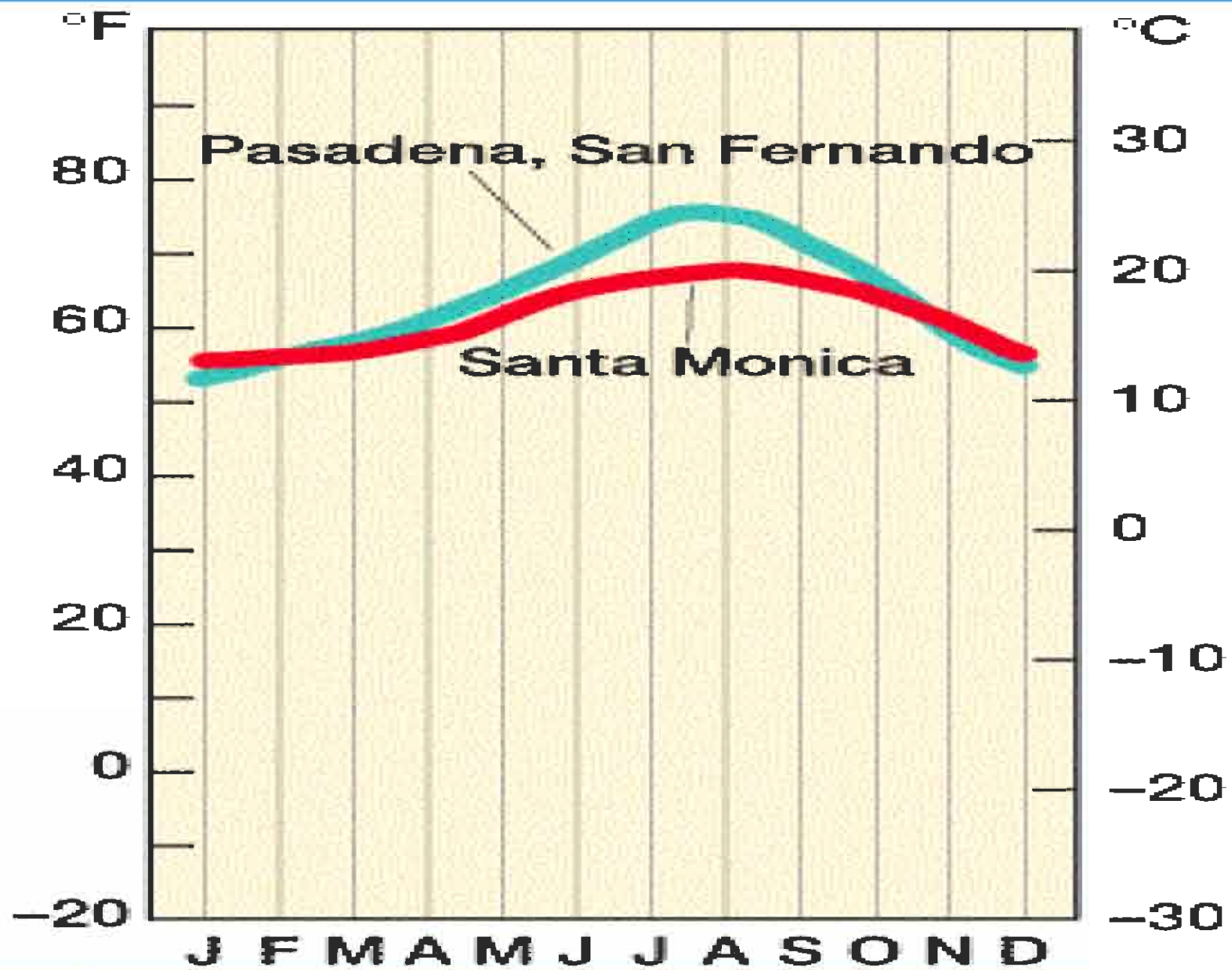
Los Angeles, California

34° N 118° W

Csb







Marine West Coast Cfb

Mid Lat, 40-65 degrees, west side continents

Westerlies, warm ocean current

Mild winters and summers for latitude

20-35 in. Europe, 100-200 in NWUS, fog

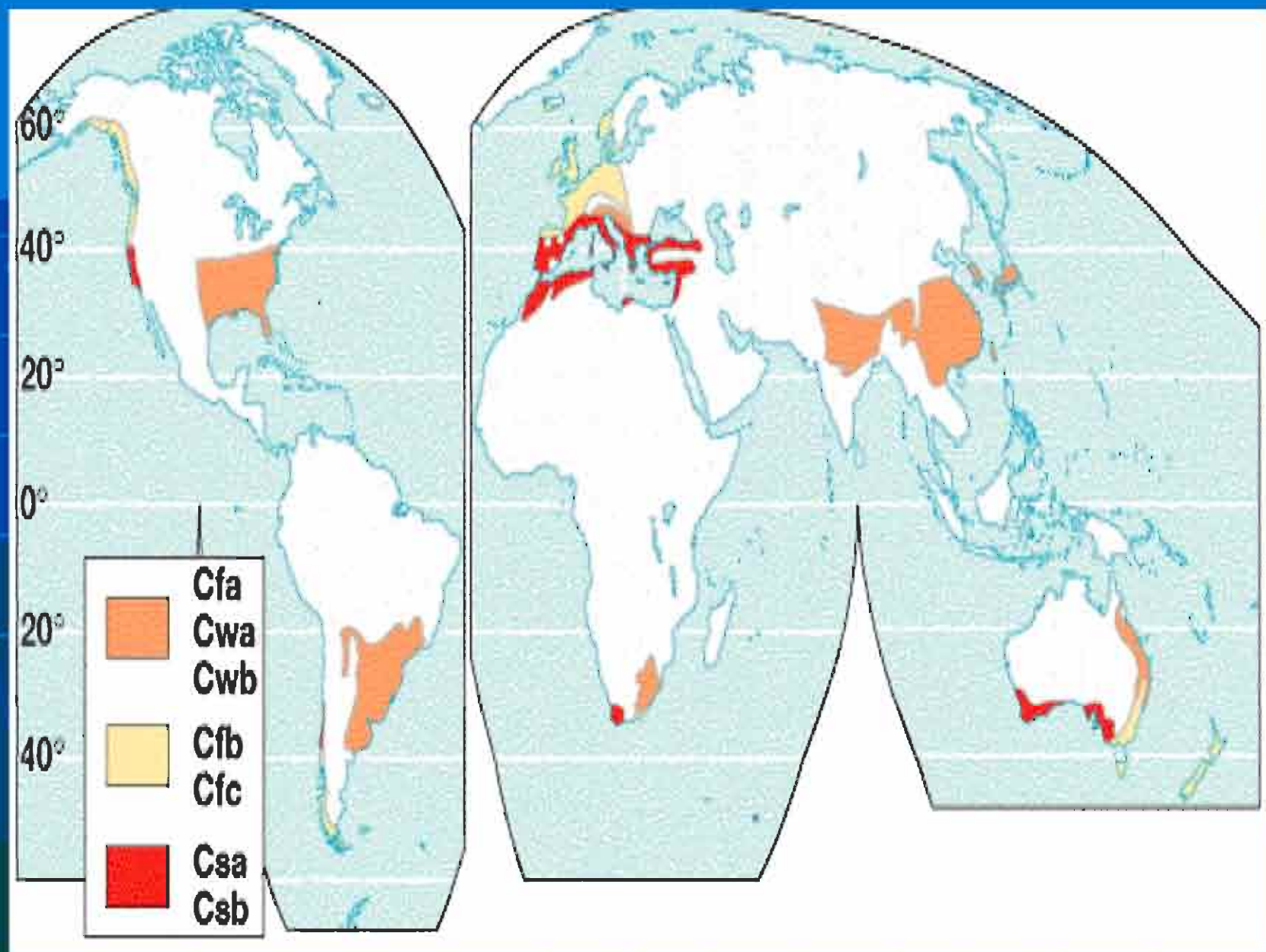
Spodosols US, Alfisols Europe

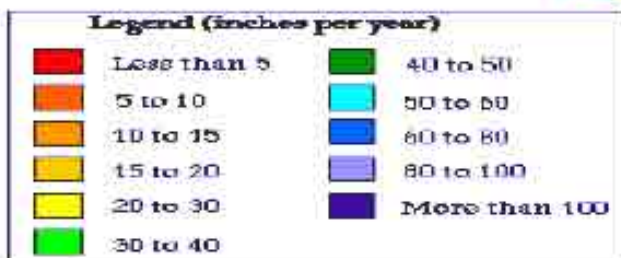
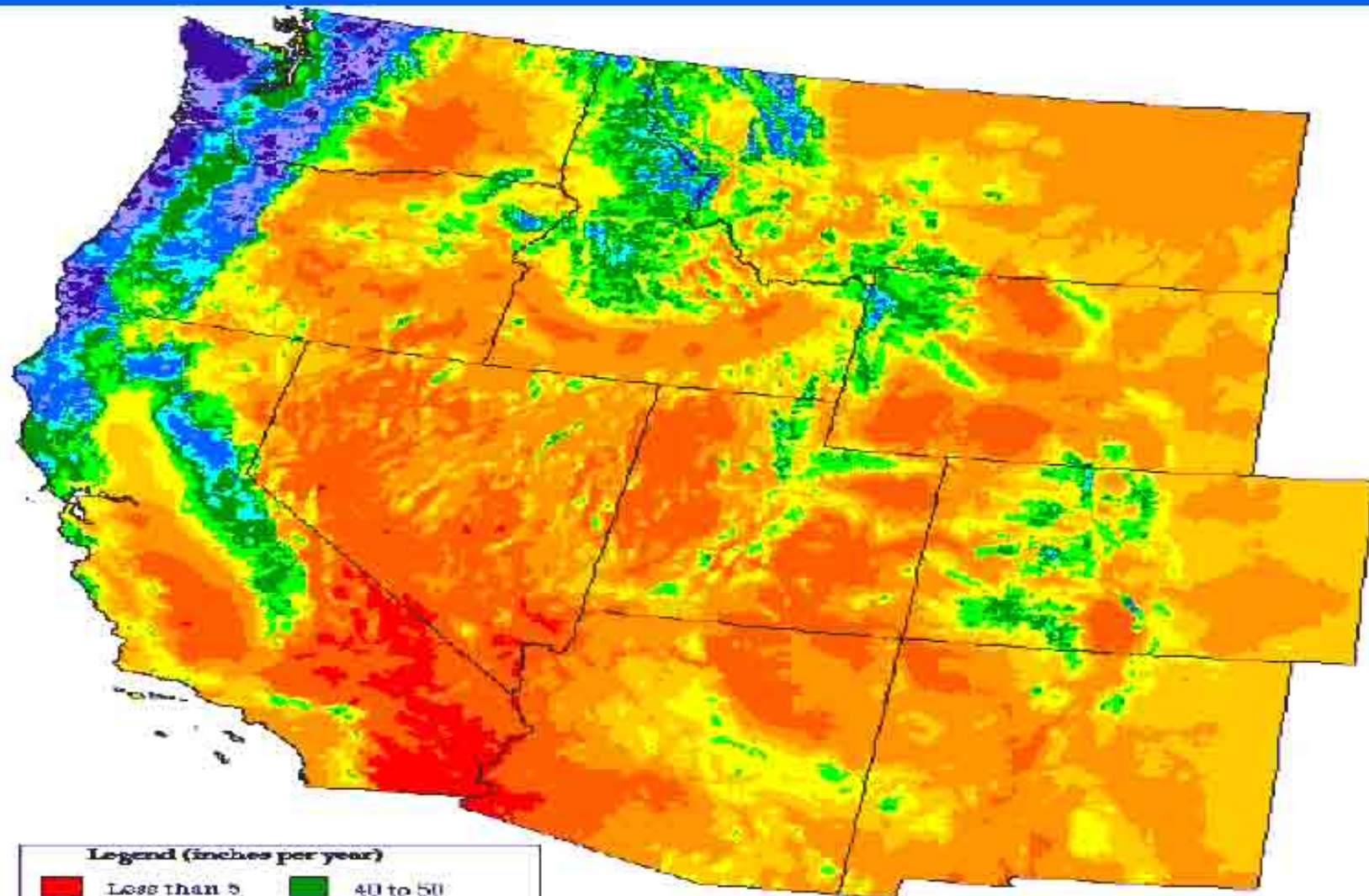
Forests, Needleleaf US, Broadleaf Europe

Lumbering, agriculture

Poleward Csa, NWUS, Europe, So. Chile

So. Australia, New Zealand





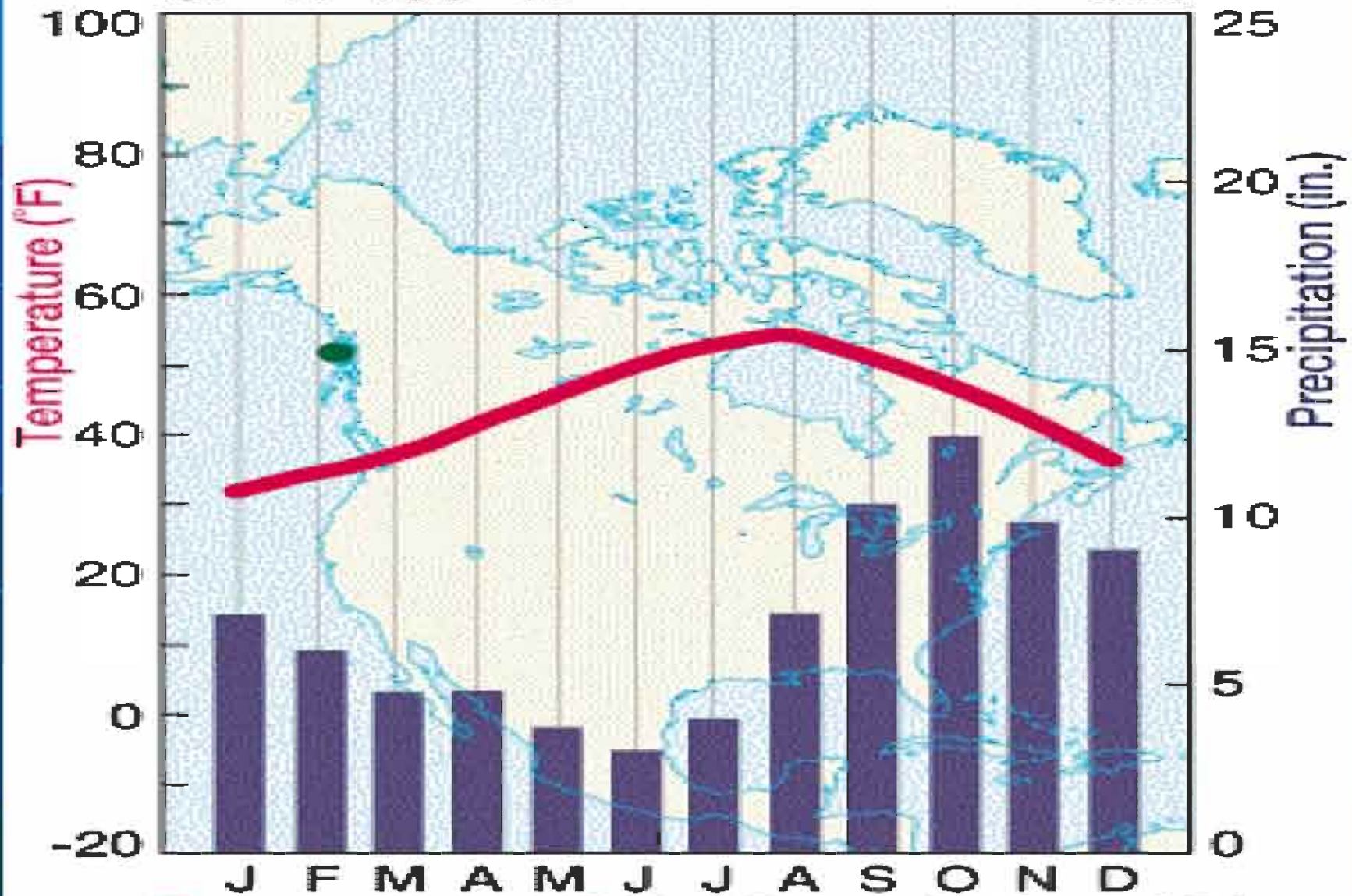
Average Annual Precipitation Western United States

Period: 1961-1990 Units: inches

Sitka, Alaska

57° N 135° W

Cfb



Temp . range: 24°

Precipitation: 85 in.

Humid Continental Dfa (b)

High middle latitude, land controlled

Severe winters, hot summer days

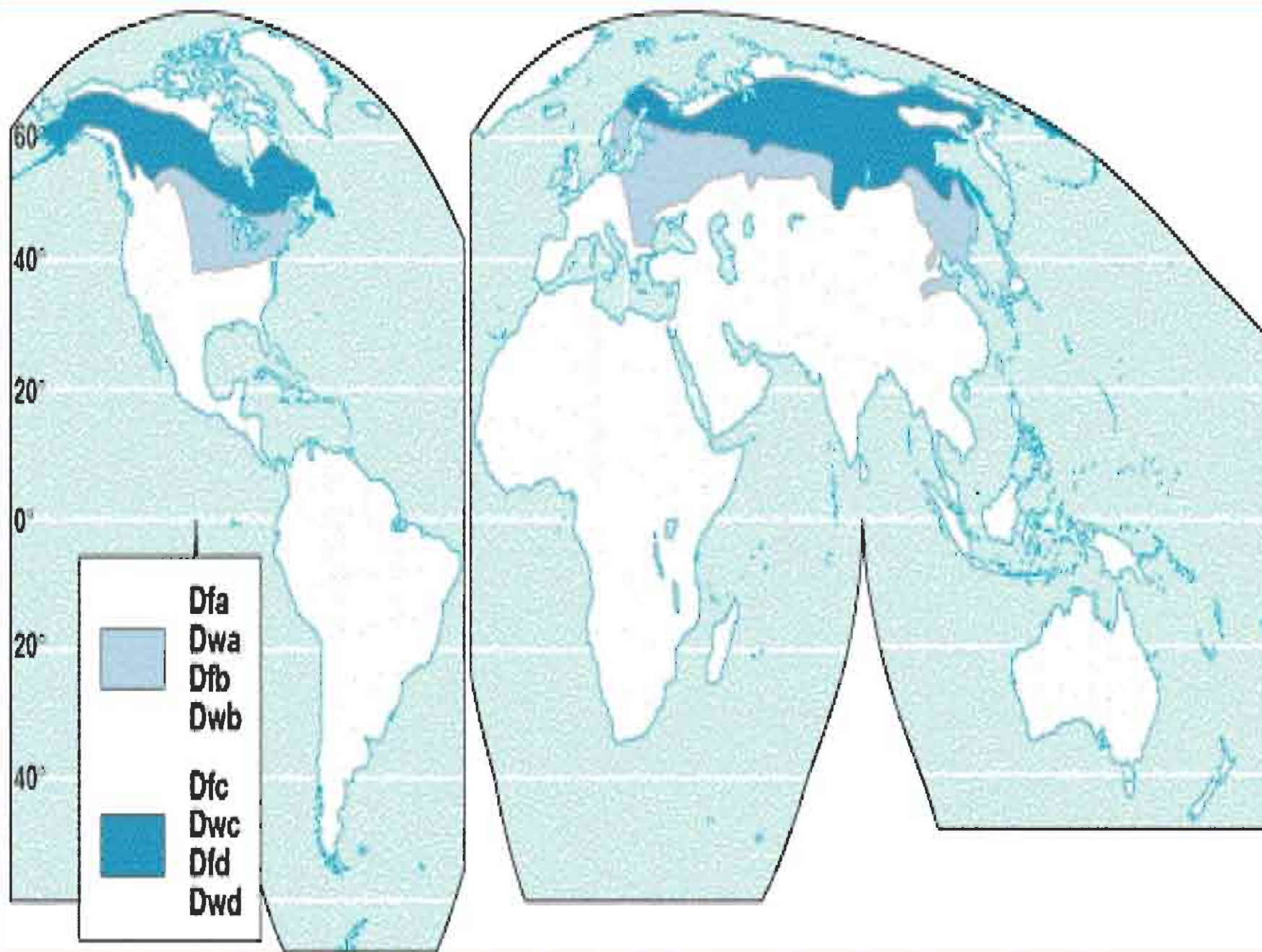
25-35 inches, f, convective and cyclonic

Broadleaf deciduous forest

Alfisols

High population, agriculture, forestry
industrial

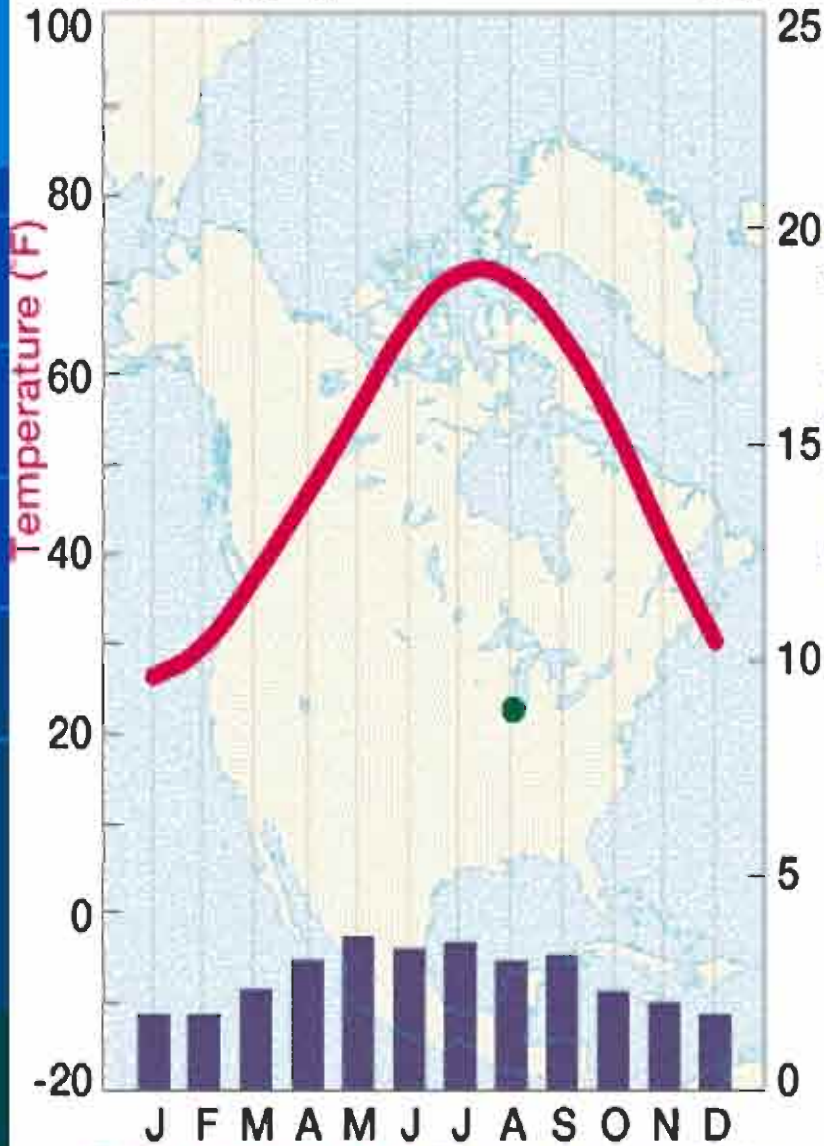
No. Hemisphere, Great lakes, Russia



Chicago, Illinois

42° N 88° W

Dfa

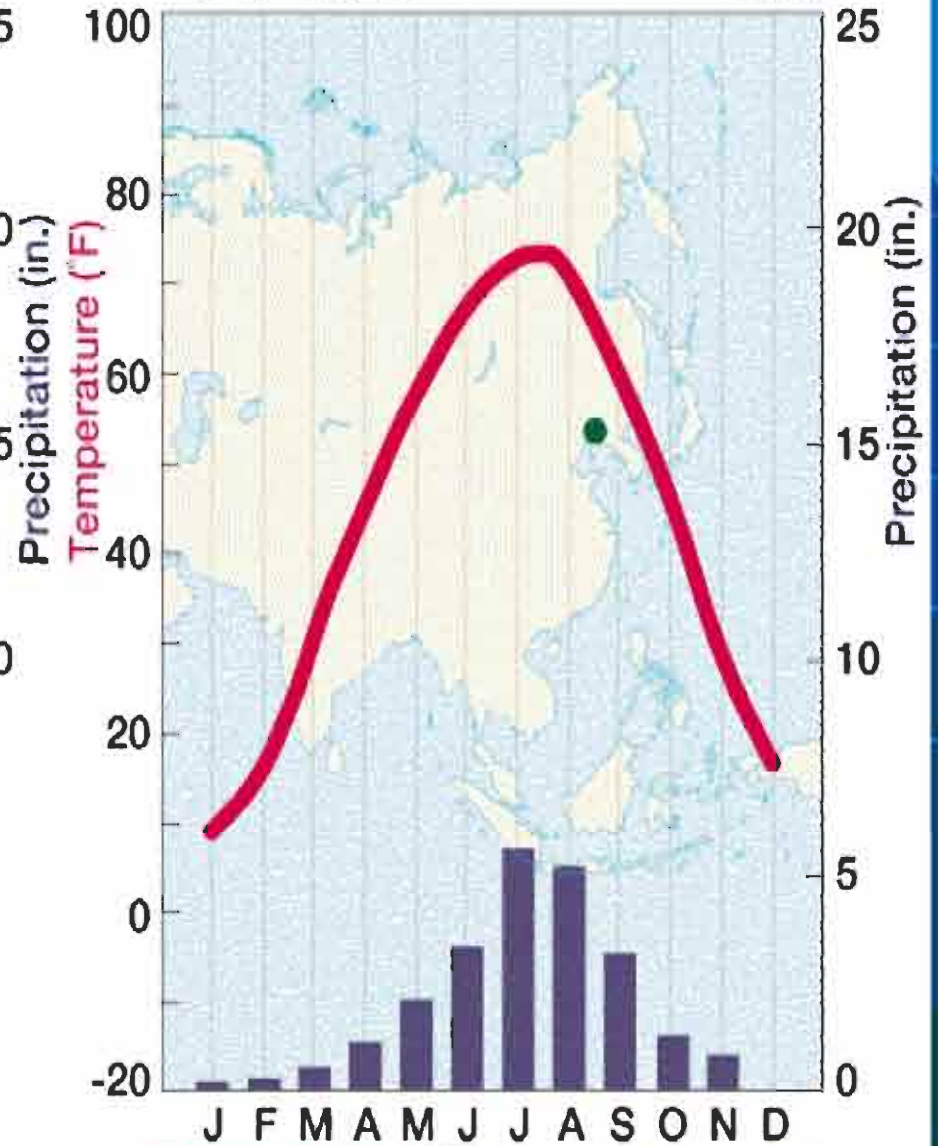


Temp. range: 47° Precipitation: 33 in.

Shenyang, China

42° N 123° E

Dwa



Temp. range: 69° Precipitation: 25 in.



Subarctic Dfc (d)

High latitude, polar air mass, continental
Severe winter, hot summer days, greatest
annual range >100 degrees

15-25 in, f, cyclonic, effective

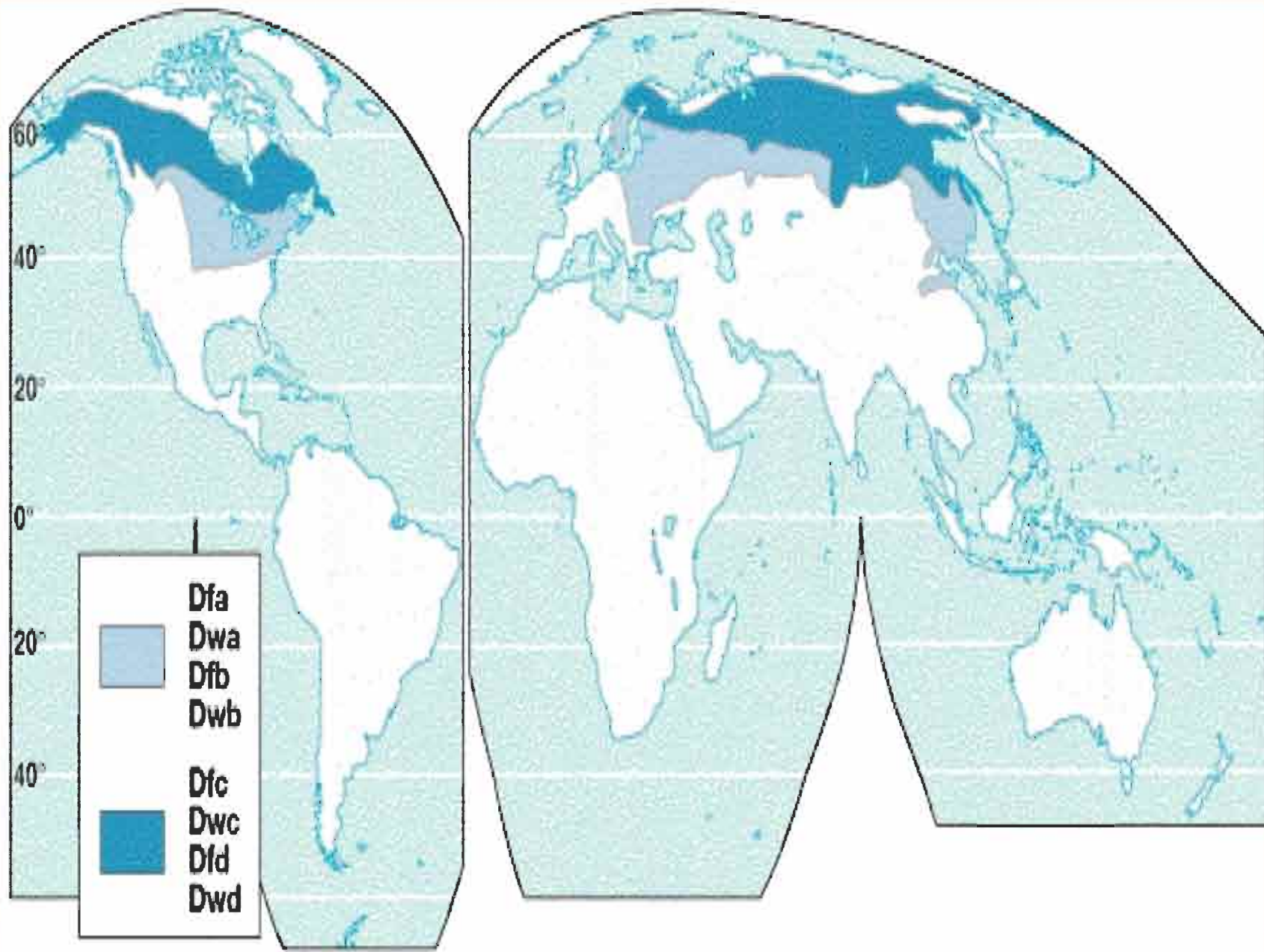
Needleleaf evergreen forest

Spodosols, podsolization

inceptisols on permafrost

Low pop, hunting, fishing, lumber, mines

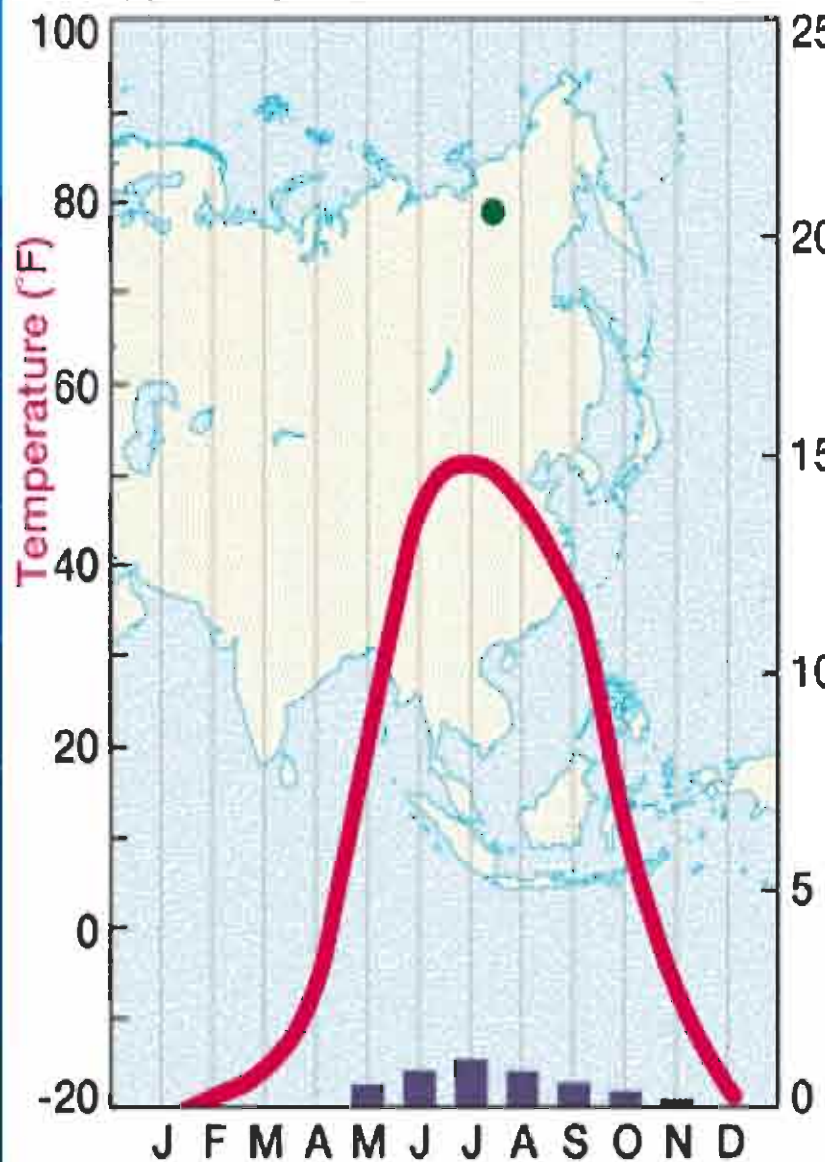
No. Hemi, Canada, No. Eurasia



Verkhoyansk, Russia

68° N 134° E

Dwd



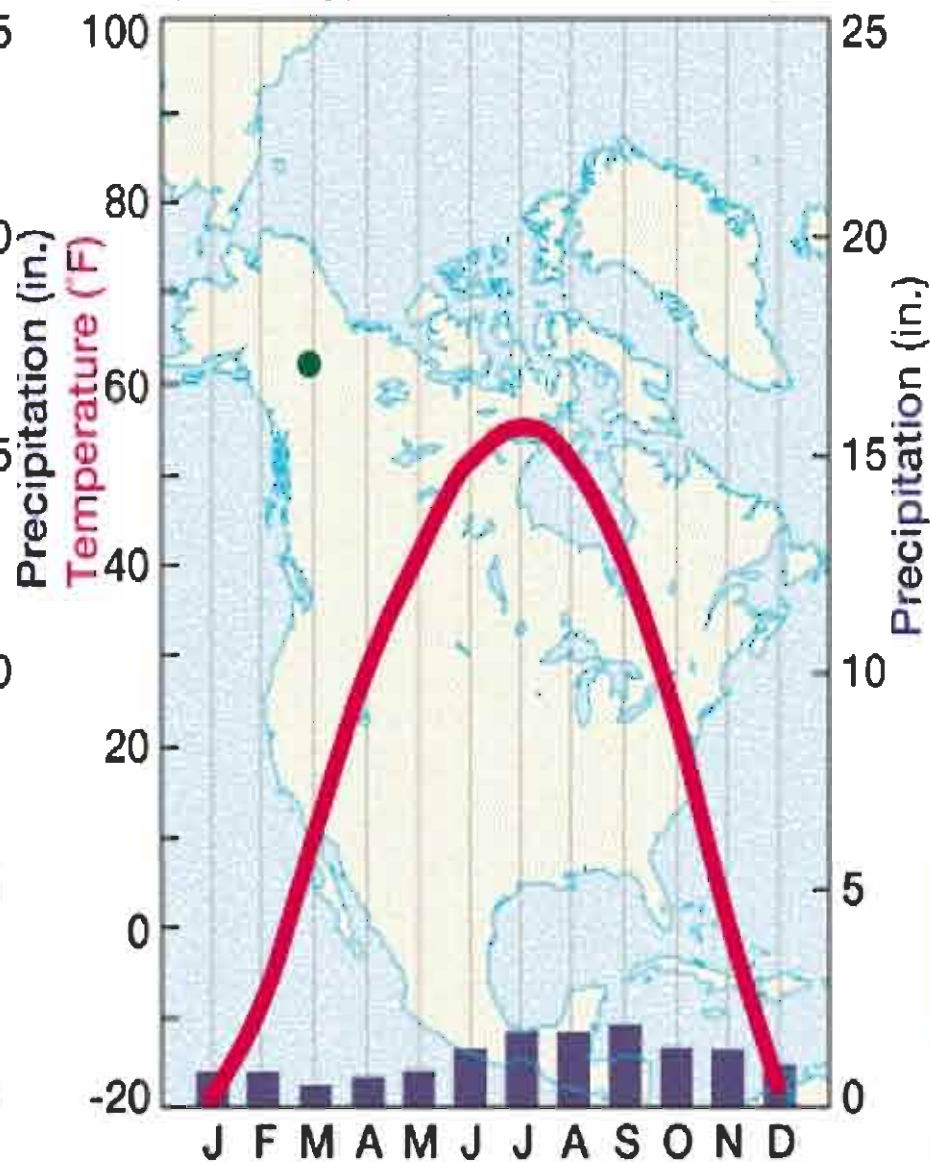
Temp Range: 115°

Precipitation: 5 in.

Dawson, Yukon, Canada

64° N 139° W

Dfc



Temp Range: 82°

Precipitation: 14 in.

Tundra ET

High latitude, polar air masses

Cold winter, short summer, near ocean

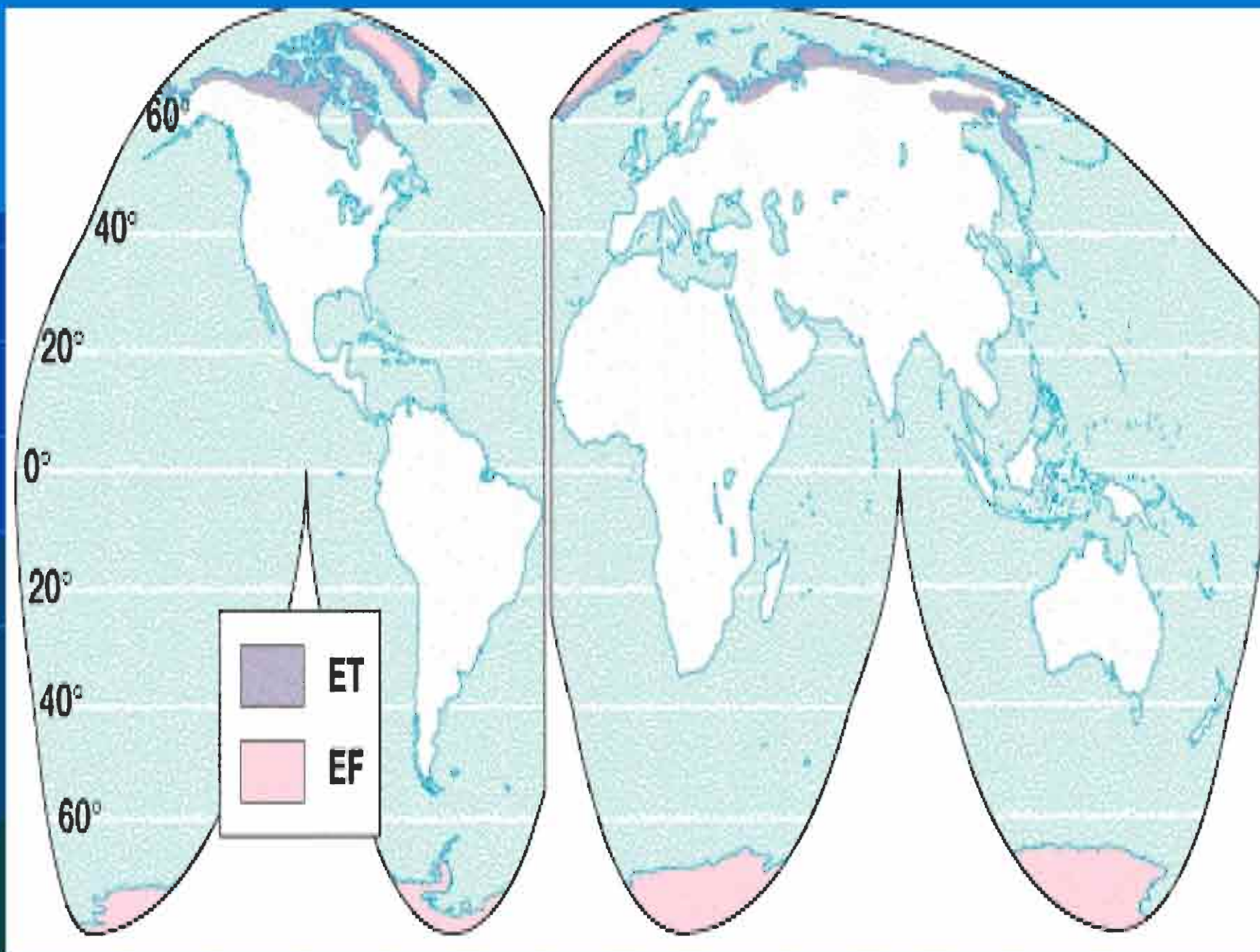
10-12 in, cyclonic, summer

Tundra vegetation

Inceptisols, permafrost, gleization

Low pop. Eskimos, Inuit, mining

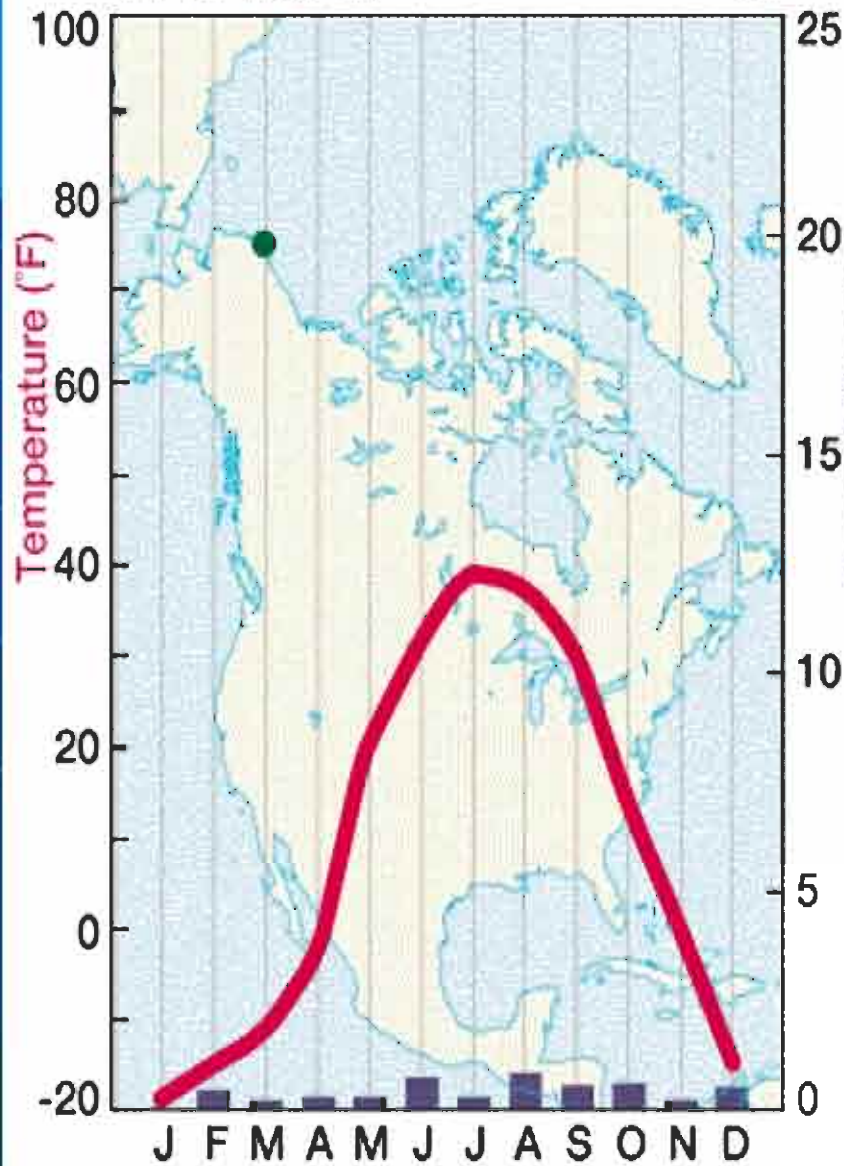
No. Canada, No. Eurasia, Antarctic fringe



Barrow, Alaska

71° N 156° W

ET

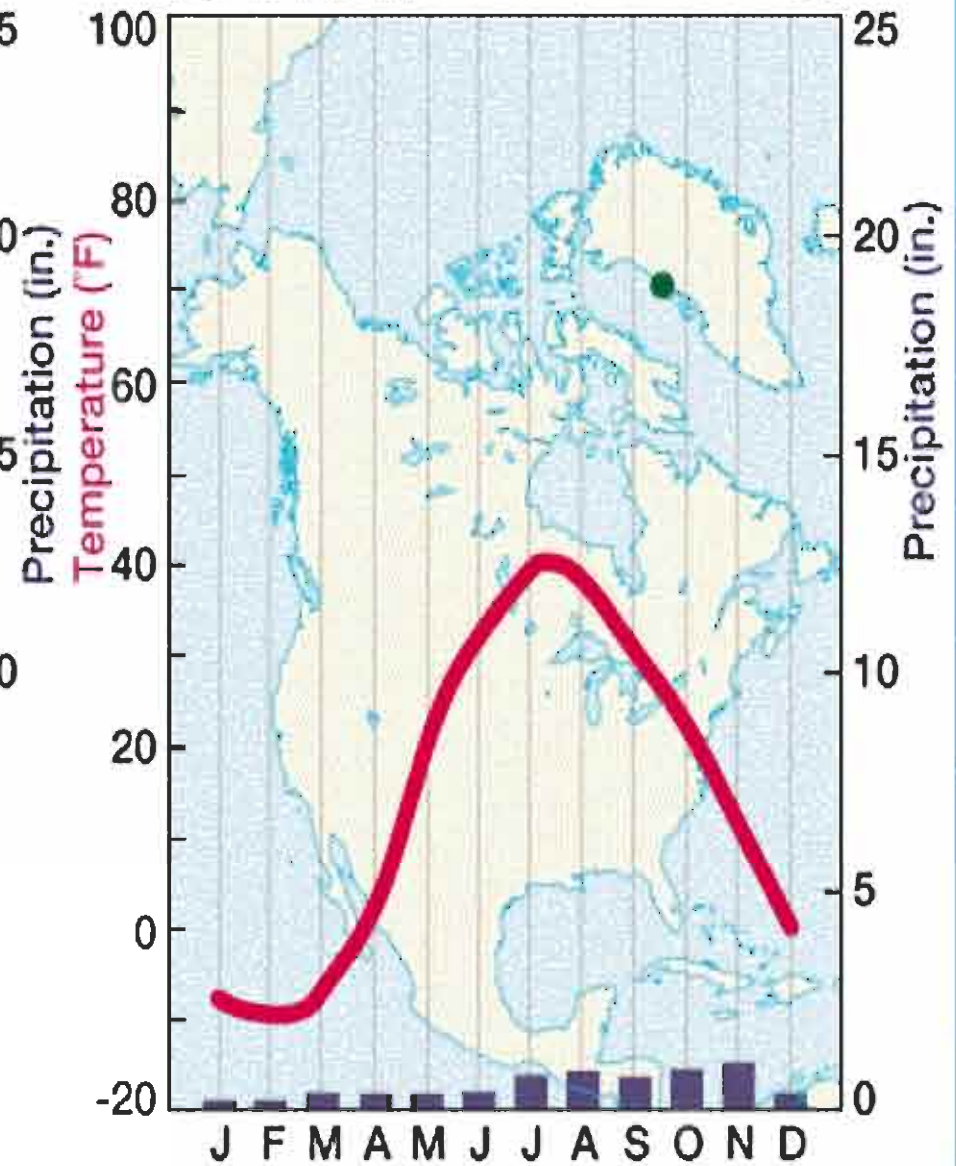


Temp. range: 61° Precipitation: 5 in.

Upernivik, Greenland

73° N 56° W

ET



Temp. range: 61° Precipitation: 9 in.

Icecap EF

High latitude, polar air mass

Cold, all mean mo temp <32 degrees

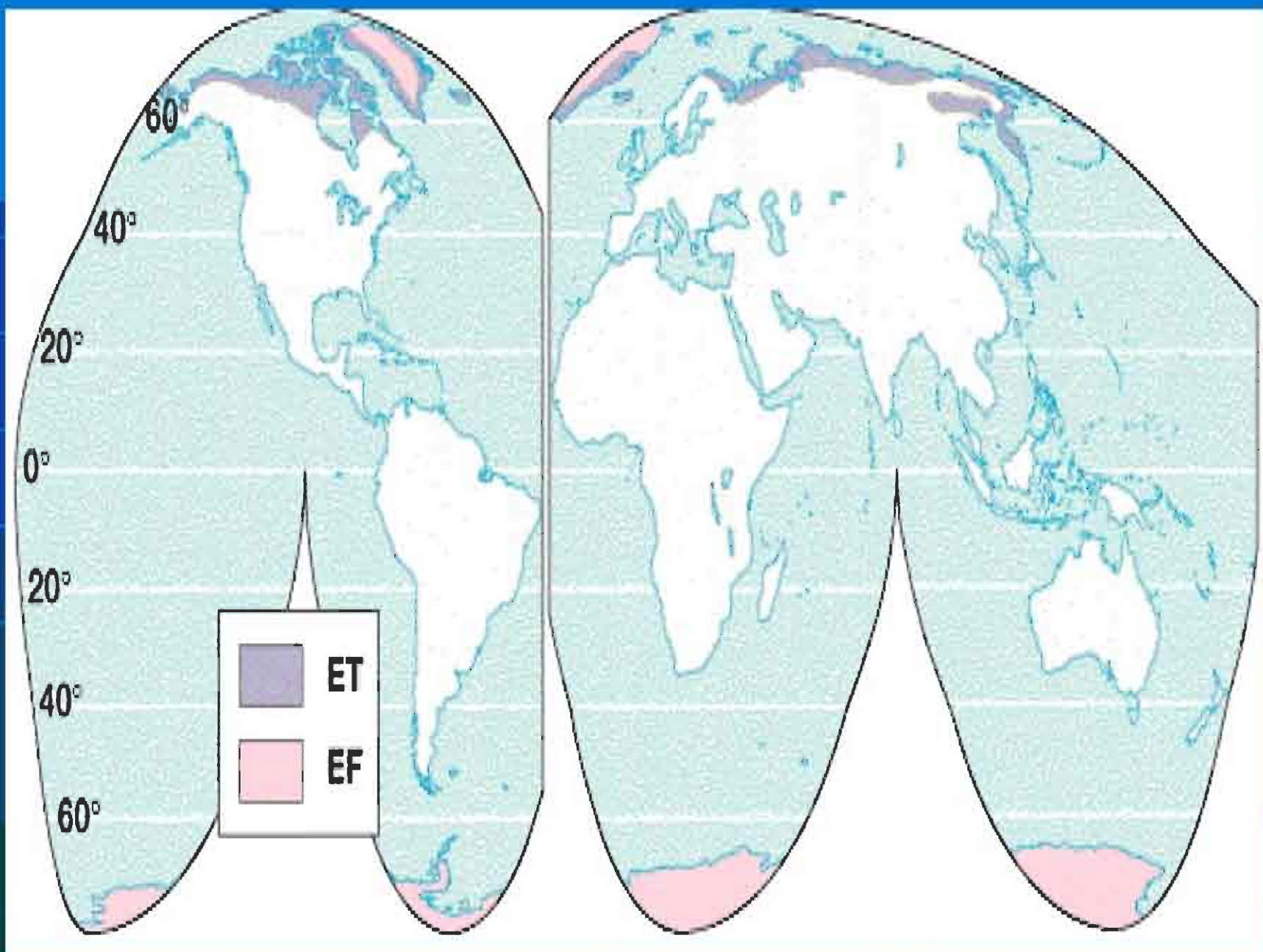
Low precipitation, snow

No soil

No veg

No utilization, exploration

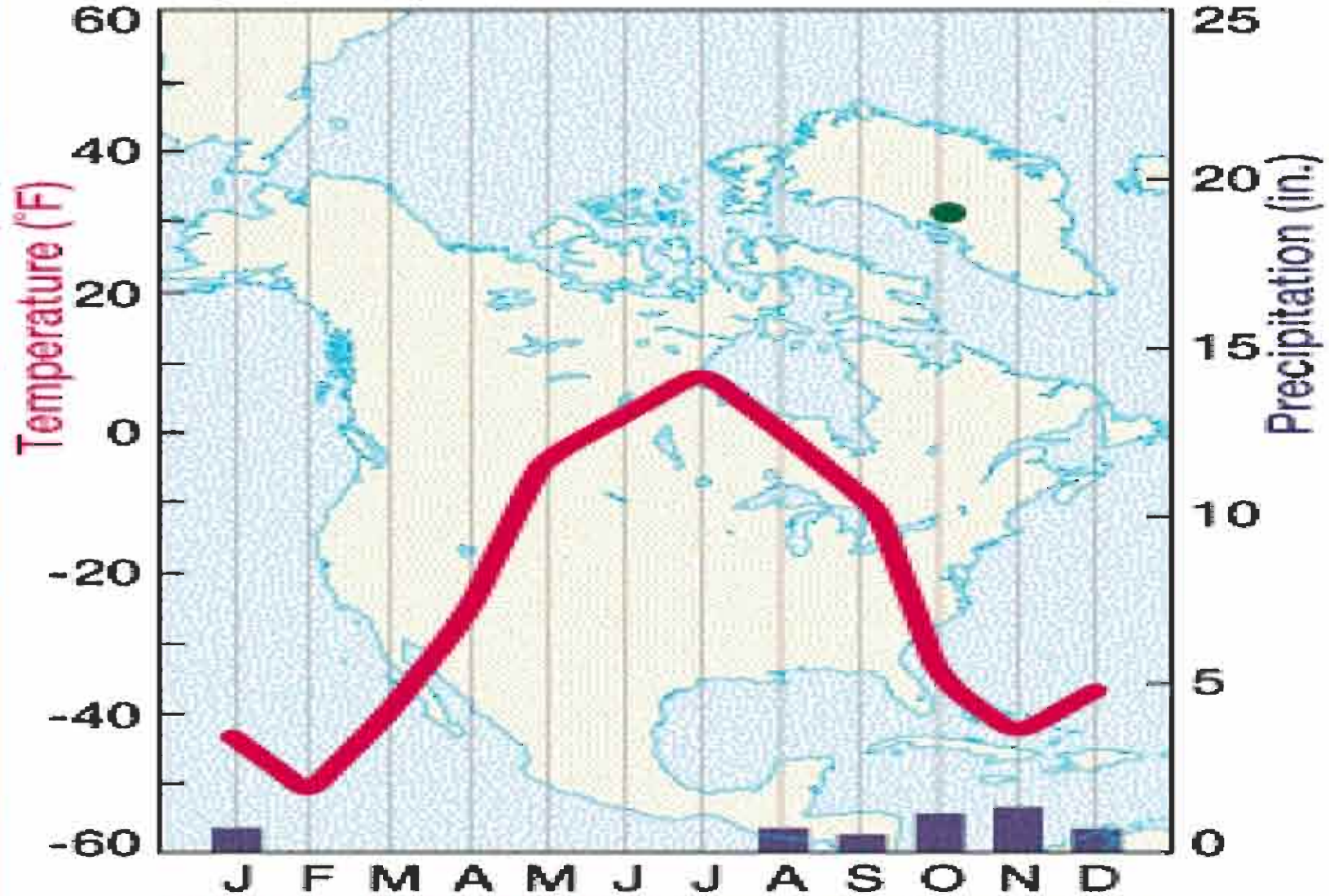
Greenland, interior Antarctica



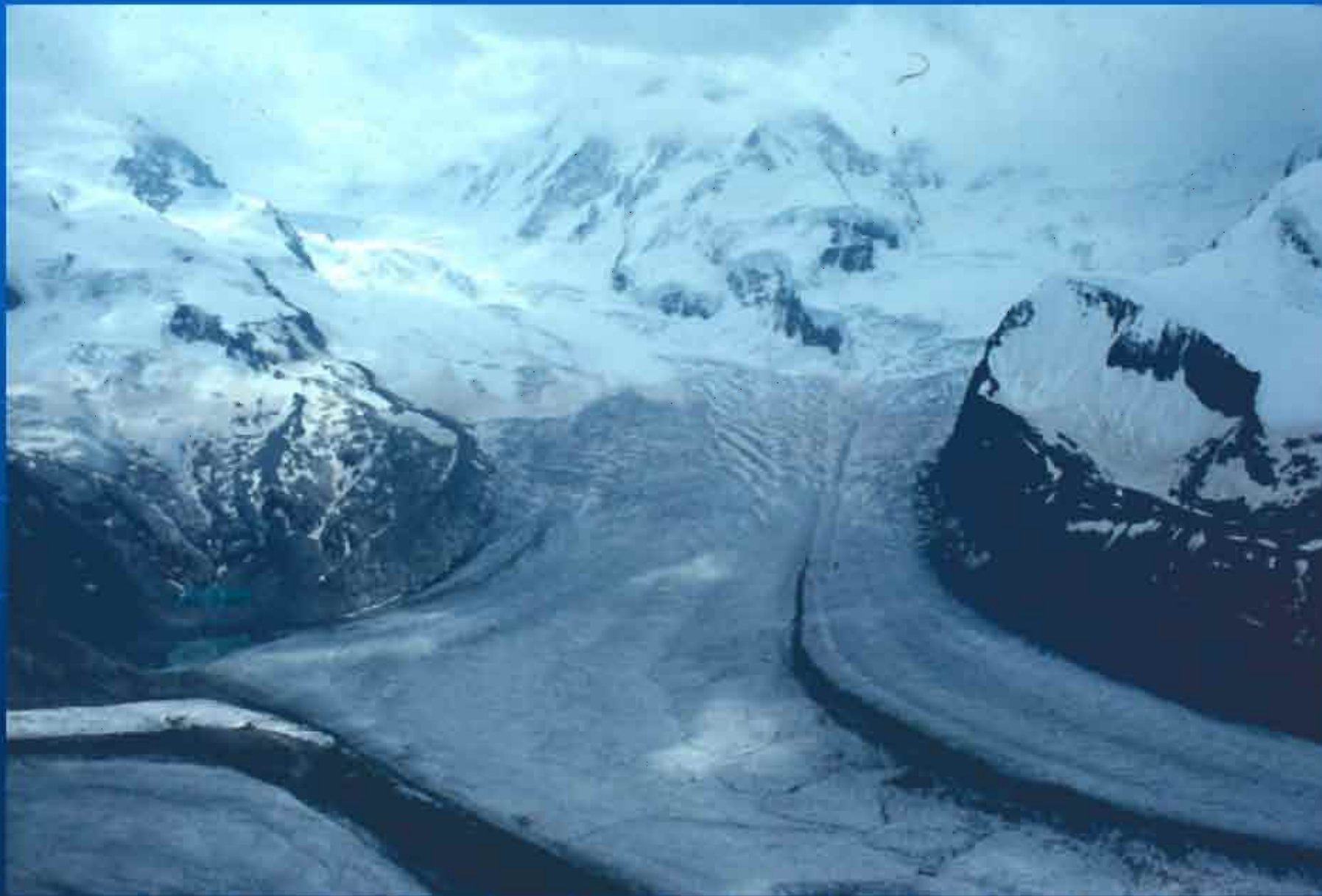
Eismitte, Greenland

70° N 40° W

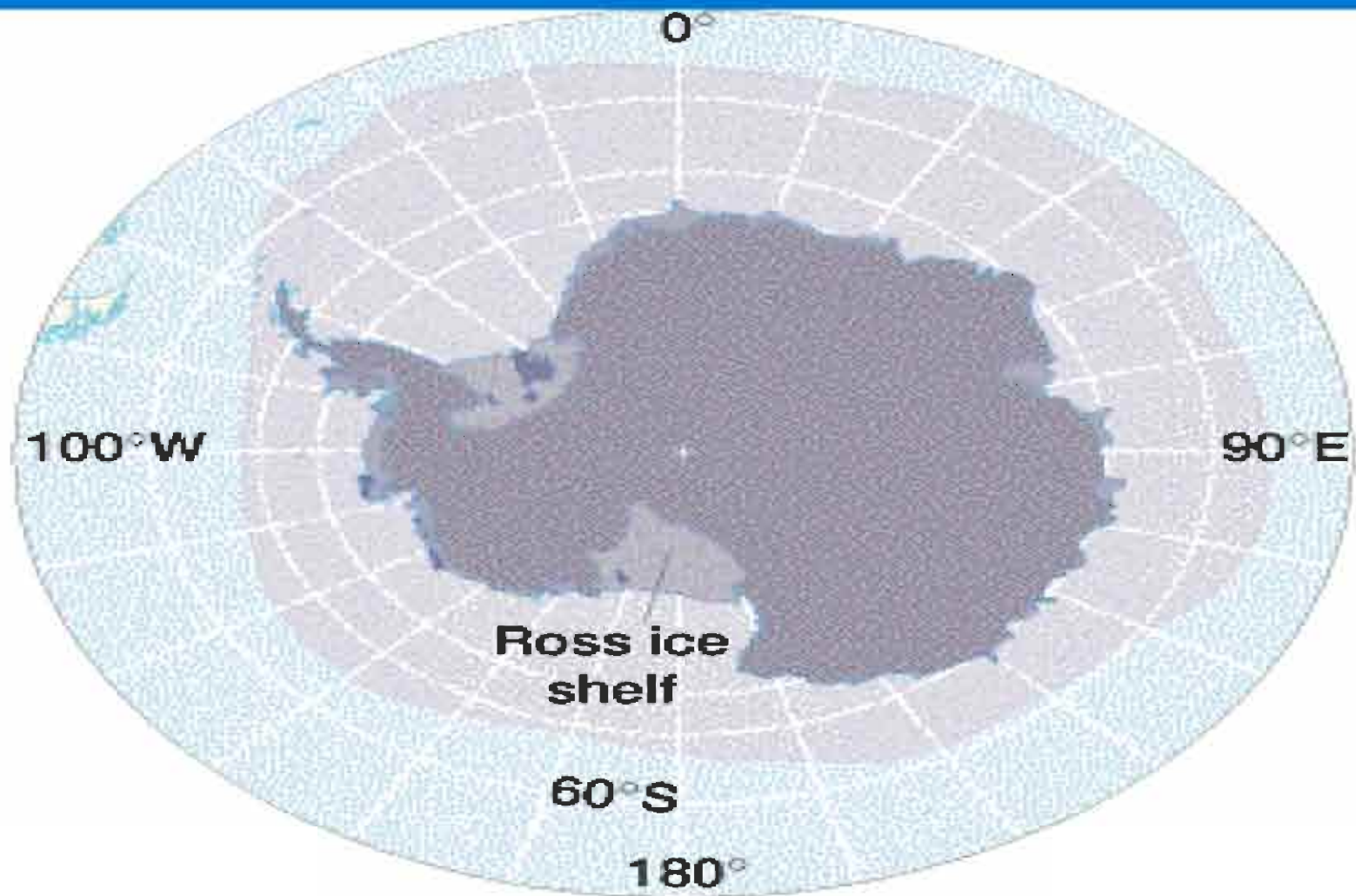
EF






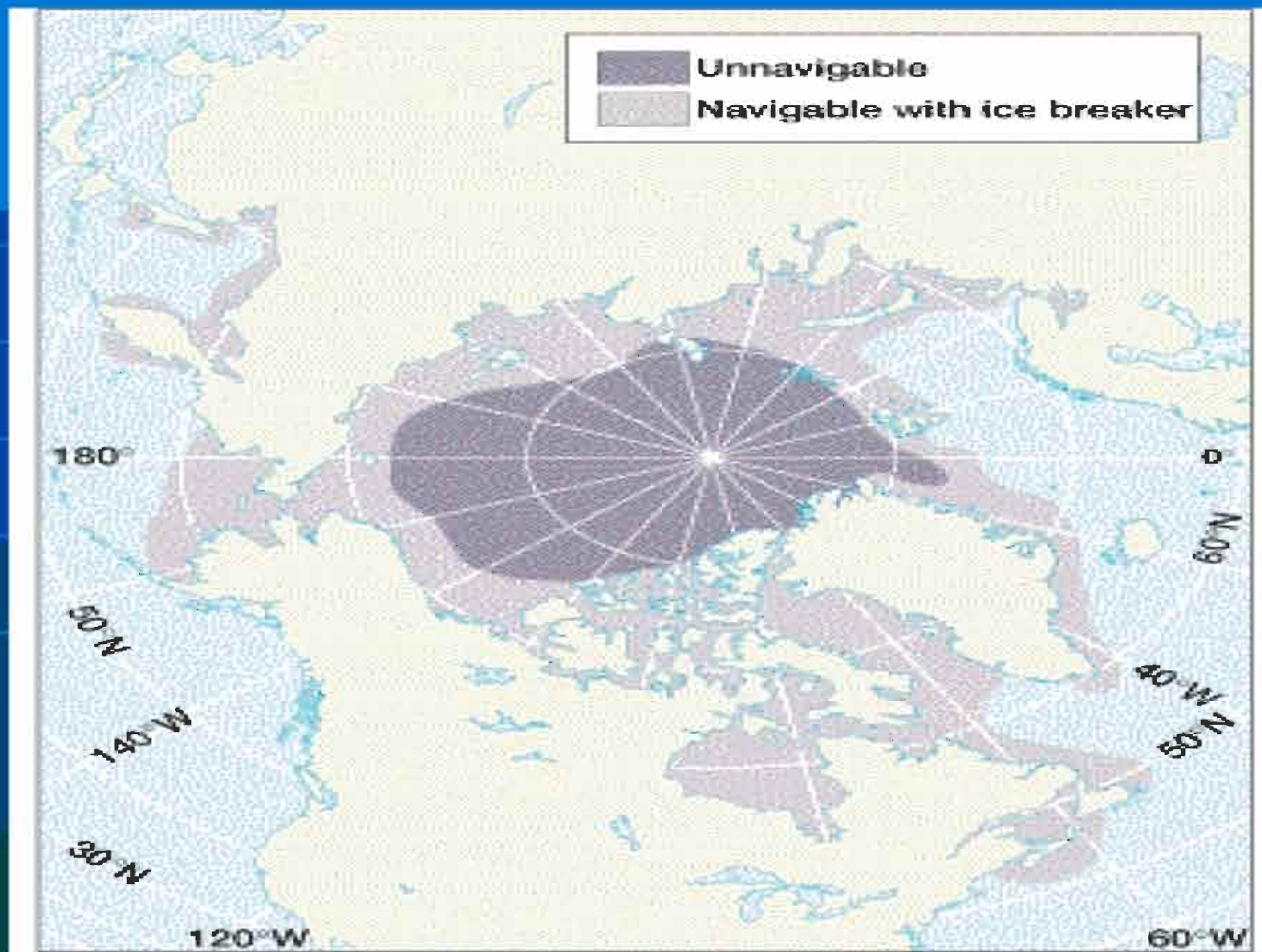
Temp. range: 65° Precipitation: 4 in.







-  Continental extent of ice sheet
-  Approximate seaward extent of ice shelf
-  Approximate extent of ice pack at annual maximum

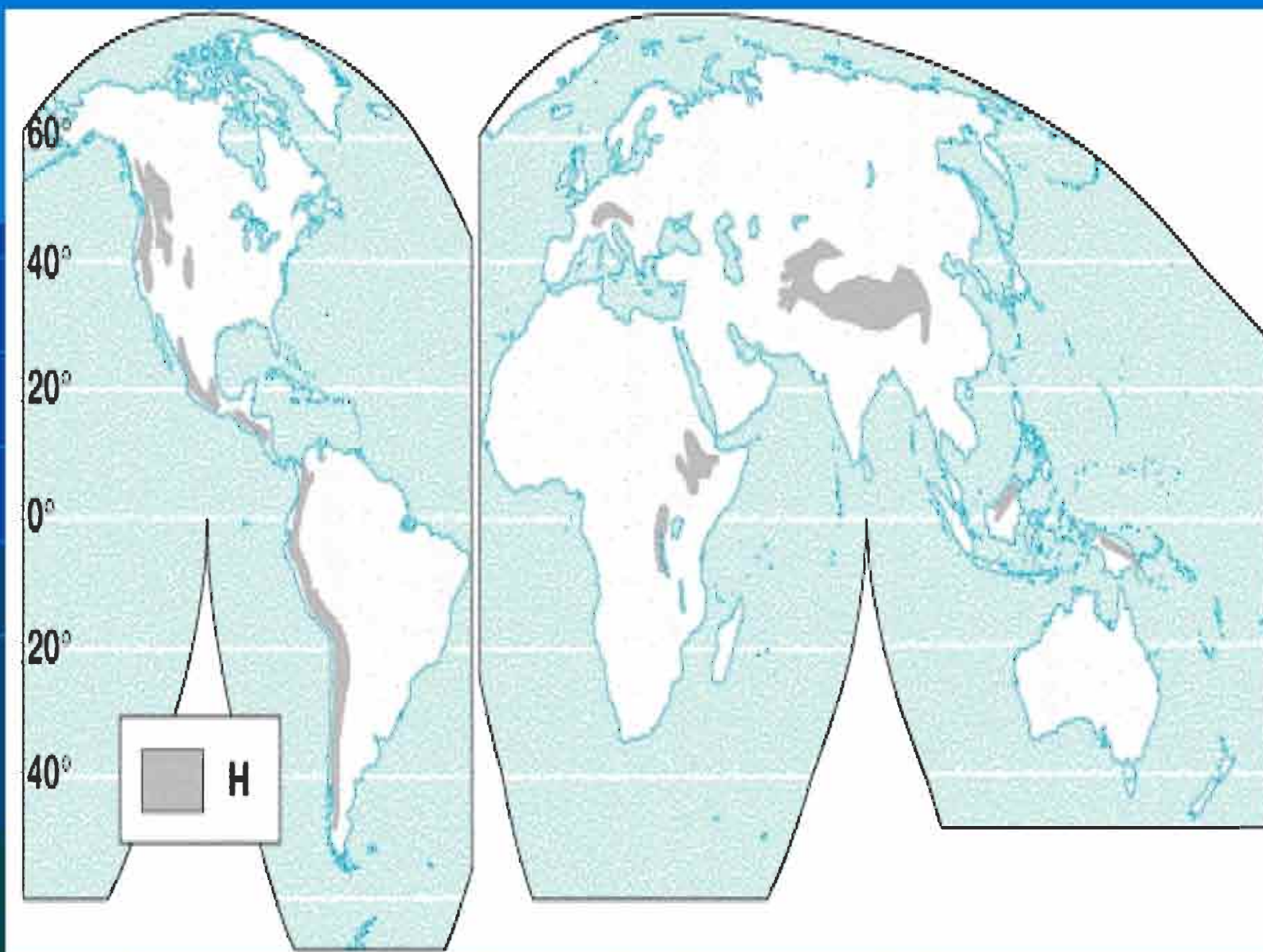


Highland H

Same as ET or EF

Elevated

Major mountain areas, Rockies, Andes,
Alps, Tibetan plateau



Steppe BSh (k)

Transition climate

Varied temp, function of latitude

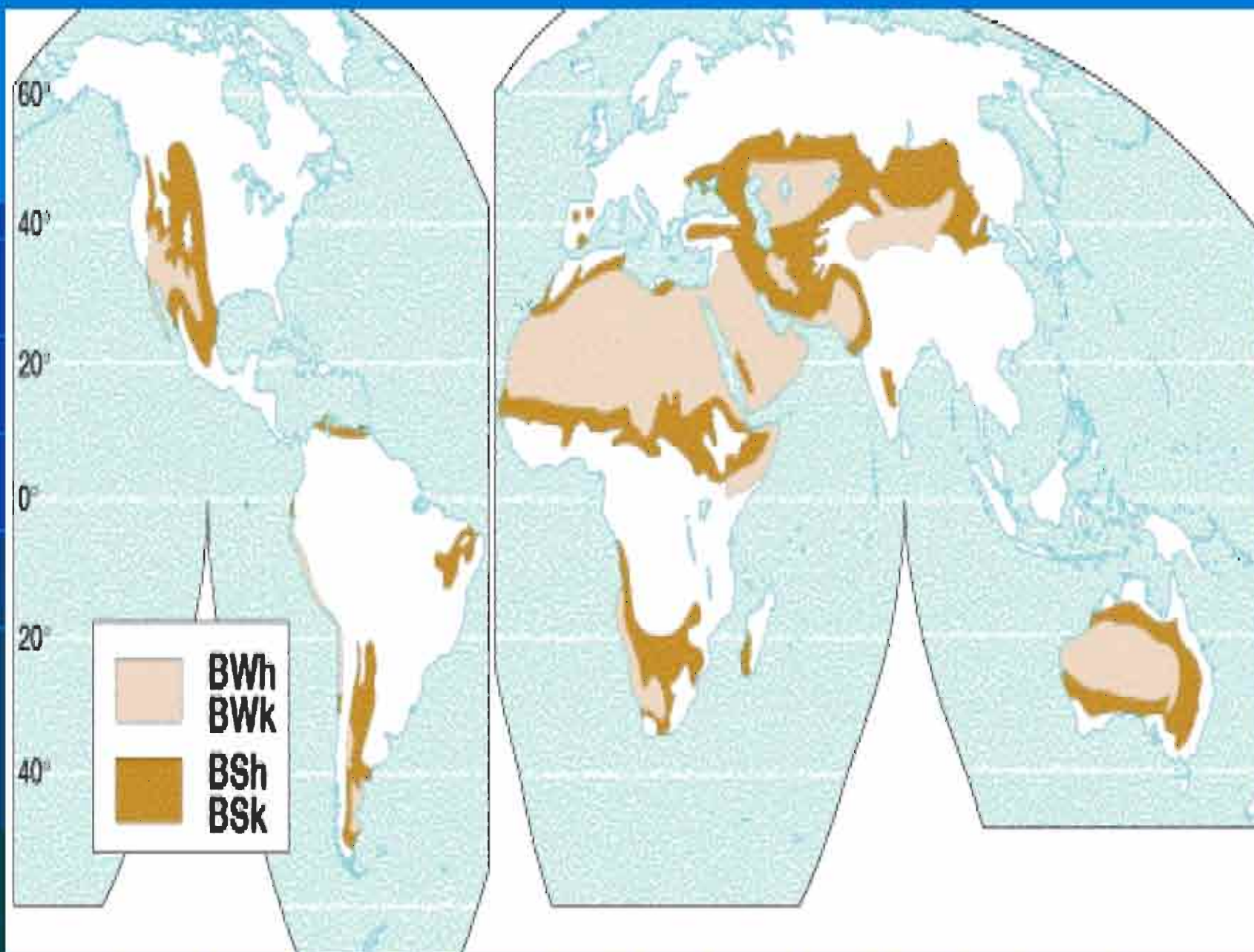
Under 20 inches, erratic

Short grasses

Mollisols, calcification

Low population, agriculture, livestock

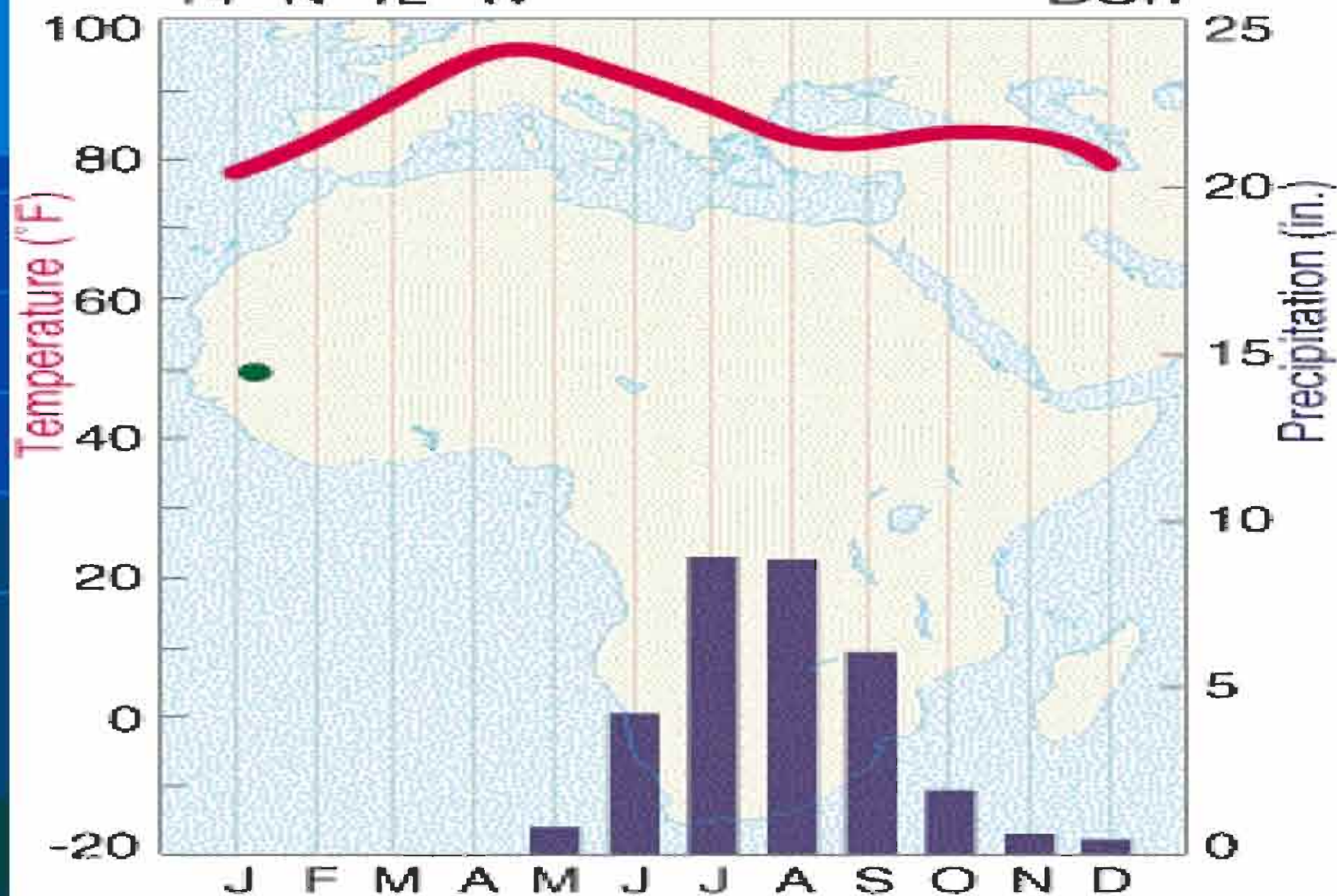
Extensive, near all deserts



Kayes, Mali

14° N 12° W

BSh



Temp. range: 19° Precipitation: 29 in.

Desert BWh (k)

Three types, low lat, west coast, interior

Temp function of latitude, high diurnal

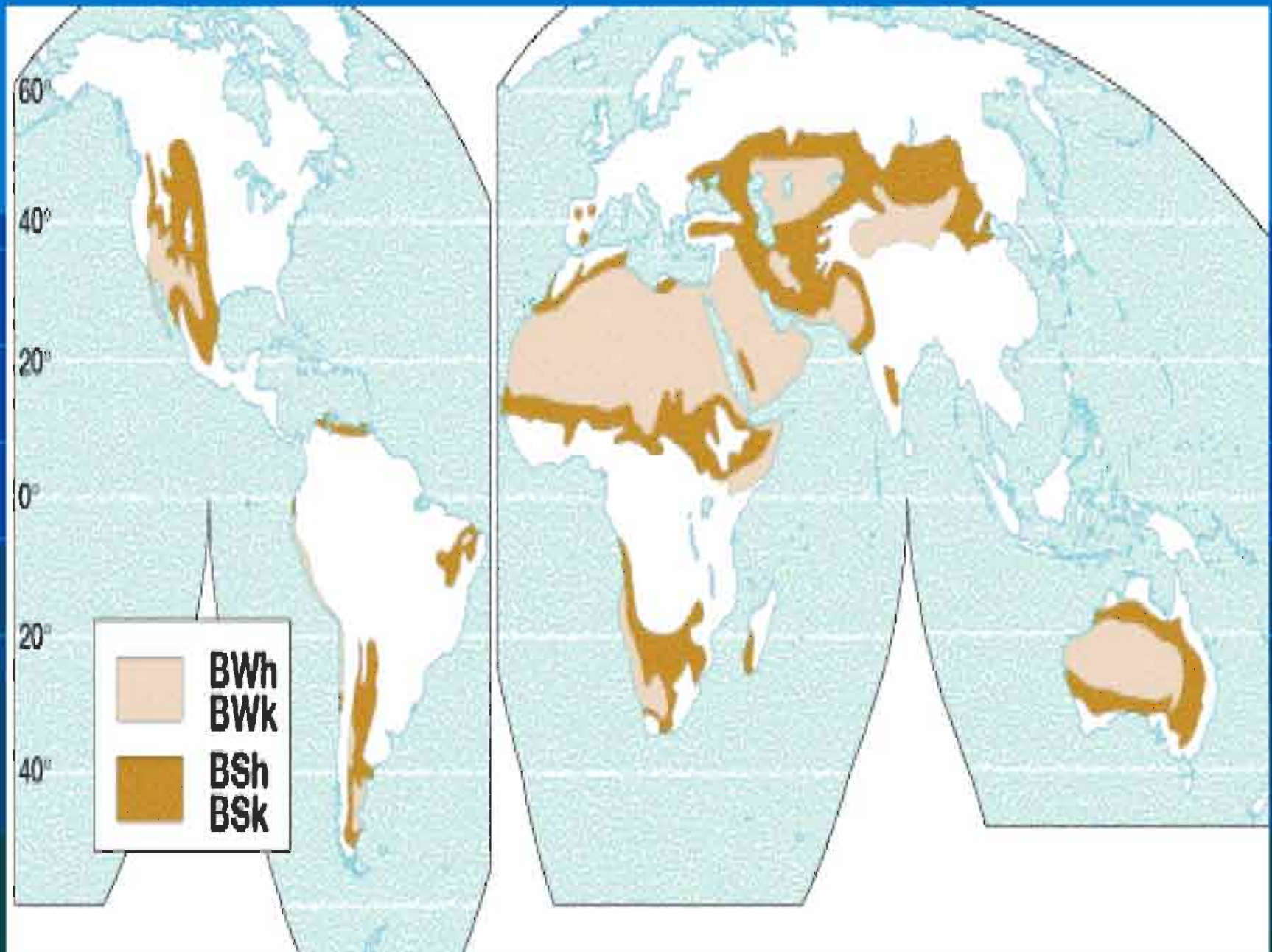
Dry, <10 inches, erratic

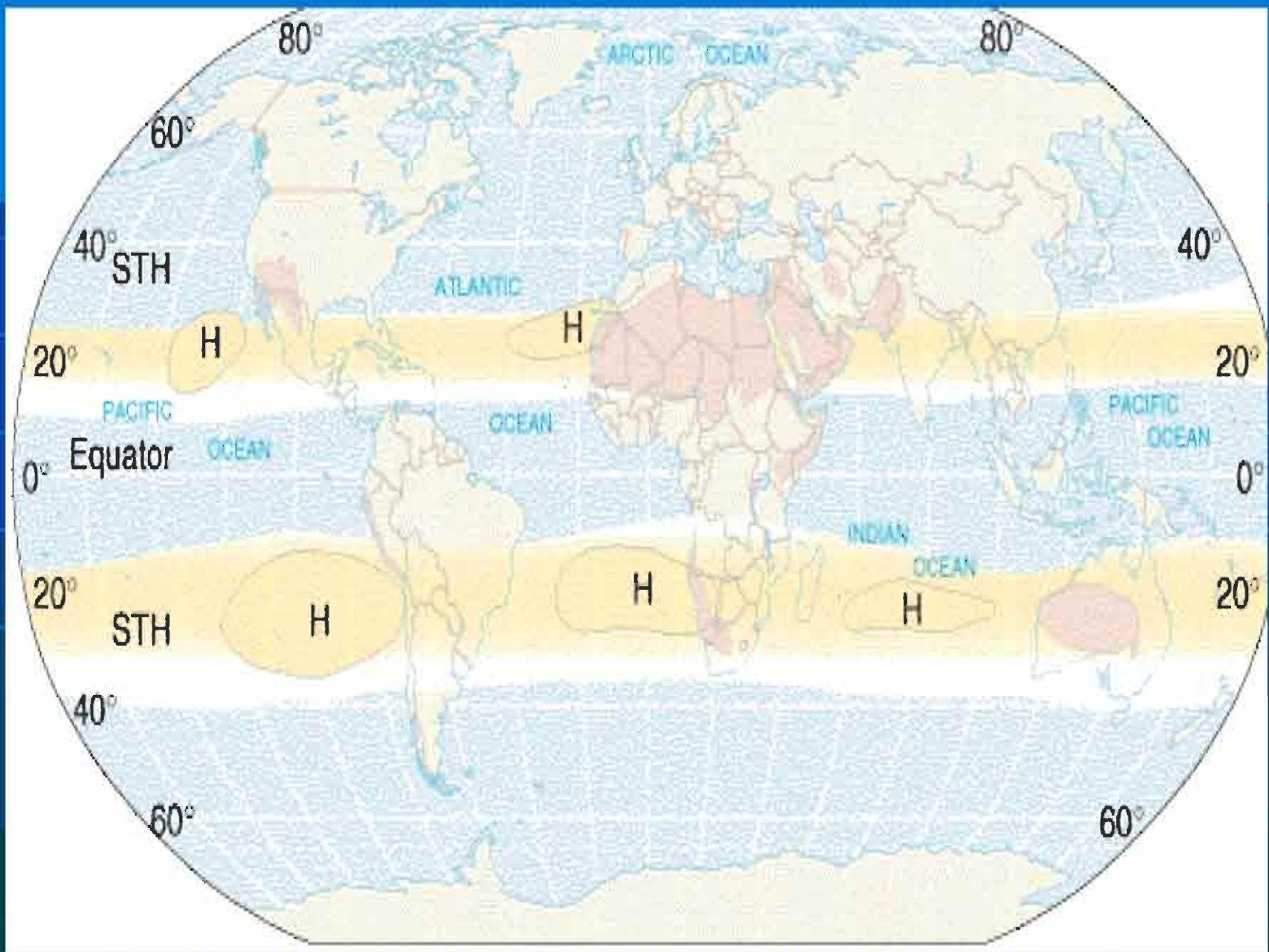
Desert shrub

Aridisols, desertification

Low pop., nomadic herding, retirement

25 % land surface, many locations

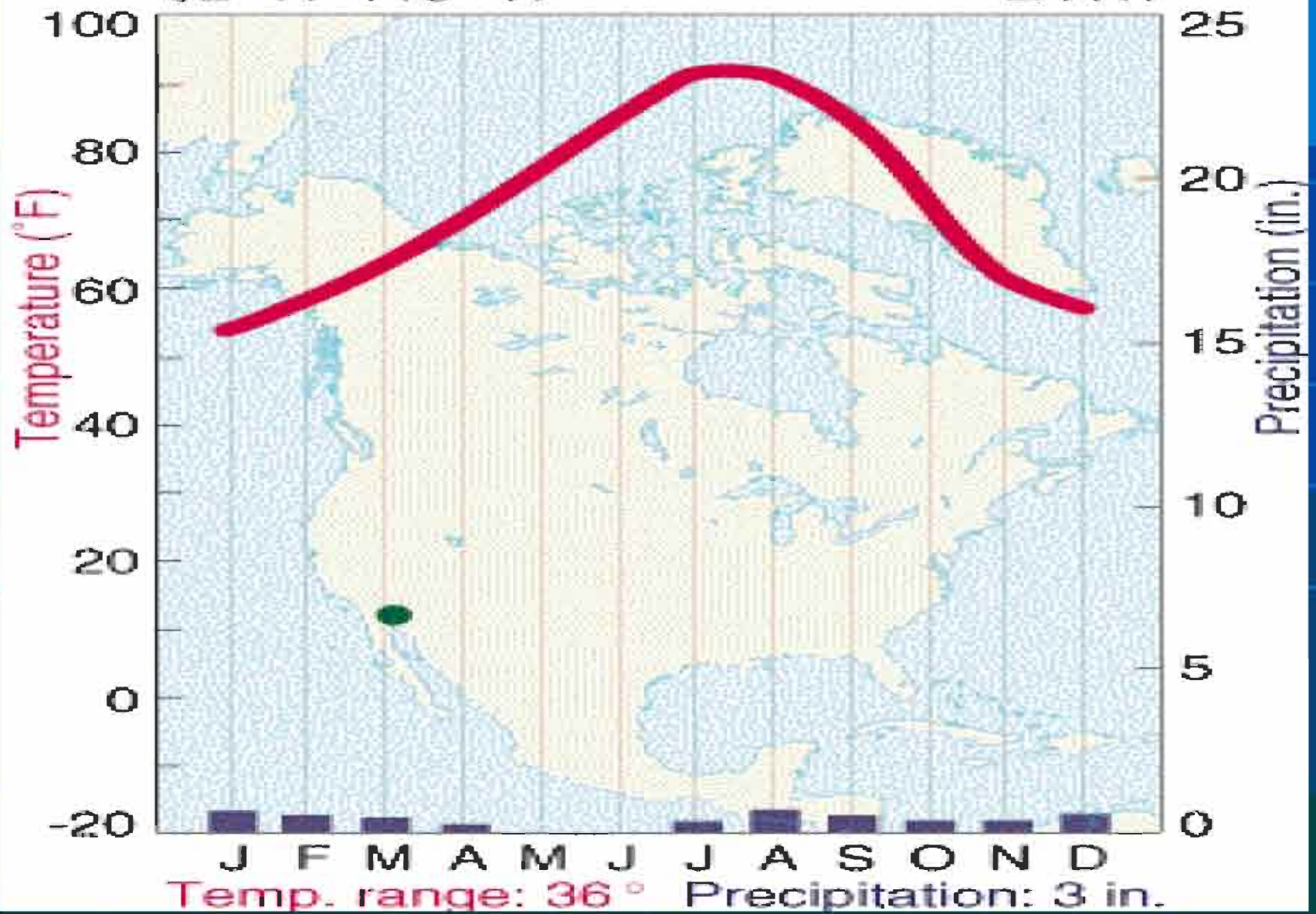




Yuma, Arizona

32° N 115° W

BWh





Thank you!

