20.07.19   EVERWIN MATRIC.HR.SEC.SCHOOL
Std: X   STUDY MATERIAL
SOCIAL

Unit - 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1. Distinguish between weather and climate?

Weather	Climate
i) Weather is an actual atmospheric conditions of any place for a short (given point of time) period.	Climate is the average atmospheric conditions of any place over a long period.
ii) Weather conditions help in fore casting day to day weather of a place.	Records of 35 years is necessary to obtain the climate conditions of a place .
iii) It deals with temperature, pressure wind, humidity, rainfall etc., of a place	It is determined by latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, monsoon winds, relief features and Jet streams.
2. Tropical Evergreen forest i) These forests are found where the annual rainfall is more than 200cm.	Tropical Deciduous forest These forests are found where the average rainfall is between 100 and 200cm.
ii) The trees are evergreen and they never shed their leaves.	The trees of these forests shed their leaves.
iii) The important trees are Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood and Ironwood.	The important trees are Teak, Sal, Sisam Sandalwood and Redwood.
iv) These forests are found in Western Ghats, North Eastern states and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	These forest are found in Northern and peninsular regions of India.

3. North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
i) They blow from land to sea during October to December.	They blow from sea to land during June to September.
ii) They do not carry moisture till they reach Bay of Bengal.	They are moisture laden winds.
iii) They give heavy rainfall to Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.	They give heavy rainfall to West Coastal Plains and Northern plains.

Give Reasons:

2. Western Coastal Plains do not contain delta which in turn makes the plain narrow, as there is lack of widening due to absence of deposits.

3. The winds which reverse their directions completely between summer and winter are known as Monsoon winds. Due to these monsoon winds, India experiences Tropical monsoon climate.

4. When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5° for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate. Hence places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains.