

Weather, Climate and Climate Zones

What is weather and what is climate?



Different places around the world have very different weather and climates. Weather is the temperature and precipitation from day to day. In contrast climate is the average temperatures and precipitation over a much longer time period like 100 years. Temperature is how hot or cold it is and is measured in degrees (°) centigrade or degrees (°)



Fig. 1: Thermometer Fahrenheit by a thermometer (fig. 1). Precipitation is the collective word for all the different ways that water can fall from the sky, such as rain, snow, hail and sleet, and is measured in mm, cm or inches by a rain gauge (fig. 2).

What is a climate zone?

Large areas of the Earth have the same sort of climate, and these areas are known as climate zones. In a climate zone the temperatures and precipitation are similar. The four major climate zones are temperate, desert, polar and tropical. Temperate areas are mild, which means they are comfortable to live in because they get enough rain but not too much, and temperatures are not too high or too low. Deserts are arid (dry) and hot whereas the Polar Regions are extremely cold. Tropical regions have high temperatures and rainfall all year round. A region is a large area of the Earth's surface. Each of these climate zones can be further split up into smaller areas, as shown in fig. 3.

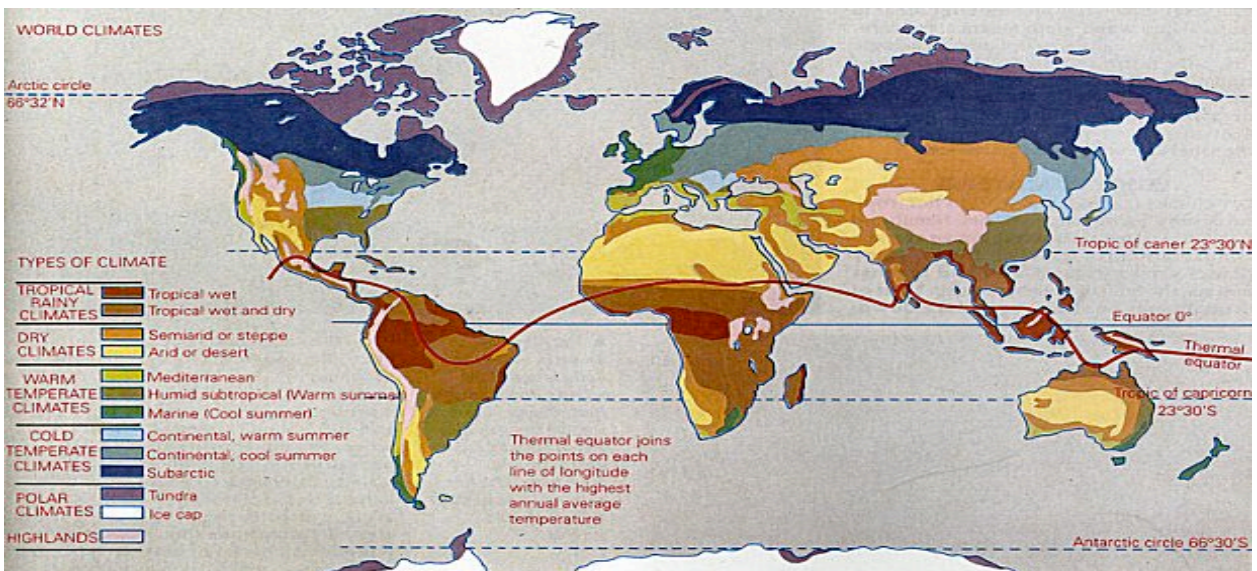


Fig 3: Map of the globe that shows climate zones

Why do different places have such different climates?

The main influence on climate is distance from the equator, which is measured in degrees (°) of latitude e.g. 27° north. Each degree of latitude represents around 70 miles. The equator is an imaginary line running around the middle of the Earth (see fig. 3). At the top of the Earth is the North Pole and at the bottom is the South Pole. The poles are the coldest places on Earth because they are the furthest places from the equator.

Does anything else influence weather?

Other influences on weather include mountains and the sea. Close to mountains rainfall is higher because when clouds reach the mountains they are pushed higher into cool air, the water they are carrying condenses (turns from a gas into a liquid) and falls as rain (see fig. 4). Usually closer to the sea weather is less extreme, with winters and summers both being milder. Further inland (away from the sea) normally summers are warmer and winters are colder.

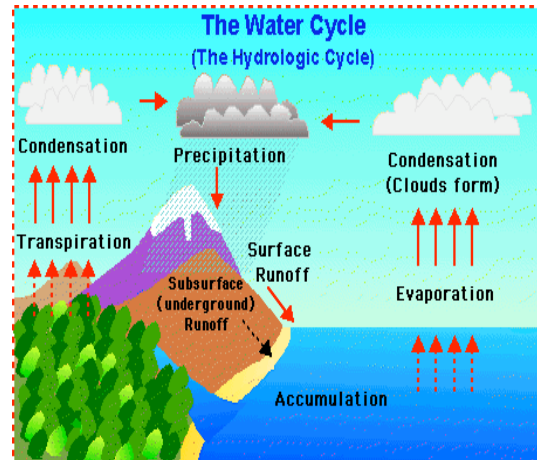


Fig. 4: The water cycle

So with these different influences can a country be in more than one climate zone?

Countries, especially the bigger ones like Russia and the USA, do not always fit into one climate zone. Indeed you can find desert, polar and temperate climates in different parts of the USA. For example, New York on the east coast of the USA has a temperate climate, while Las Vegas in the south-west of the USA has a desert climate, and Alaska in the north-west has a polar climate (see fig. 5). Smaller countries like Britain and New Zealand tend to be in just one climate zone; in their cases it is temperate.

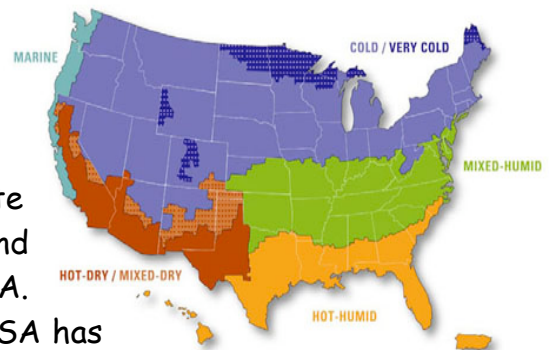


Fig. 5: USA Climate map

What use is it studying all these climate zones?

Splitting the world up into climate zones helps us see patterns of climate and weather. Doing this helps us to explain why different places have different climates. For example, if you see that as you move away from the equator temperatures get colder this raises the question, why does this happen? Realising that different places have different weather also helps us to make decisions, such as what clothes we need to bring on holiday, where it would be best to live and where it would be best to grow different crops.

References and sources

Text

http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/features/weatherbasics/zones_temperate.shtml

Images

Fig. 1: Thermometer

<http://www.thedailygreen.com/healthy-eating/eat-safe/food-safety-power-outages-44062408>

Fig. 2: Rain gauge

<http://www.barbecues.com/web/Reviews/powerreviews/product-reviews/6971/Outdoor-Accents/Garden-Accents/Accents/Good-Directions/p/236438-Rain-Gauge-PPRG.html>

Fig. 3: Map of the globe that shows climate zones

<http://www.meteorologyclimate.com/Climate.htm>

Fig. 4: The Water Cycle

<http://www.serraschool.org/StudentWork/Projects01-02/glossary/6glossary/6BWATERCYCLE.htm>

Fig. 5: USA climate map

http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/residential/climate_zones.html

Date

T: understand a report on climate zones

- 1) What is the title of the report?
- 2) Find and copy a subtitle e.g. 'Does anything else influence weather'?
- 3) Why has the writer used subheadings?
- 4) Why has the writer used questions for the subheadings?
- 5) Why has the writer included diagrams in the report?
- 6) What is the difference between weather and climate?
- 7) Name three influences on climate.
- 8) Choose one climate and say what you might bring on holiday with you to a place with that climate and why.
- 9) Why do you think the report explains what so many different words mean?
- 10) Why do Britain and New Zealand have similar climates?
- 11) Why do you think the writer explains the 'use of studying all these climate zones'?
- 12) Why might people want to split the four main climate zones up into smaller climate zones?

Date

T: understand a report on climate zones

- 1) Weather, climate and climate zones
- 2) Any subtitle
- 3) To help you quickly find information on a particular topic / to organize the information
- 4) To make you want to read on to find out the answer to the question / to make you think about the question before you read the answer (year 3 optional SATs say 'to get you interested is insufficient)
- 5) To help explain difficult ideas / to help you picture how difficult ideas work e.g. water cycle / to make the report more aesthetically pleasing
- 6) Weather is day to day, climate is over a much longer time
- 7) Latitude, mountains and distance from the sea
- 8) Any climate and sensible clothing and reason e.g. warm coat to polar climate
- 9) There are a lot of new / difficult/ technical words you might not understand
- 10) They are similar distances from the equator
- 11) So that you feel it is a worthwhile thing to know about / to make you feel like reading the report was useful / to make you want to find out more
- 12) Greater detail / accuracy in descriptions