



## The Tropical Climate Zone



### What are temperatures like in tropical climates?

Temperatures in tropical areas, also known as the tropics, are always high. The maximum (highest) temperature is usually around 35°C and the minimum (lowest) temperature is normally around 22°C. There is as little as 2°C (3.6°F) between the highest and lowest temperatures at midday in an entire

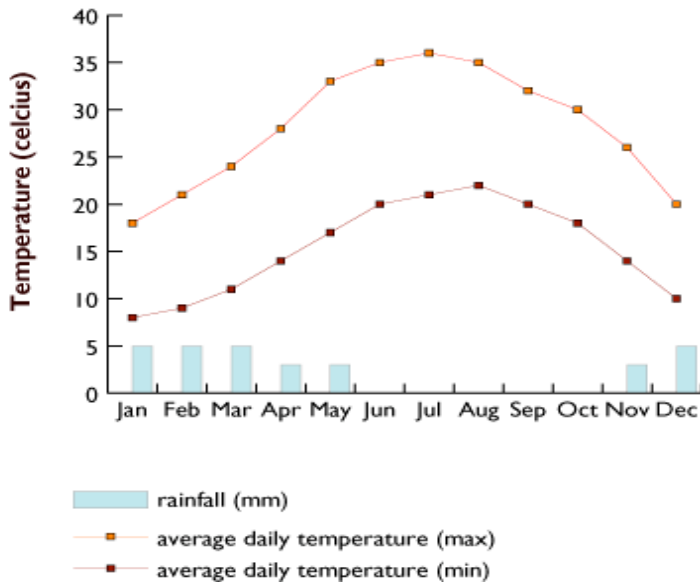


Fig. 1: Climate in an average desert area

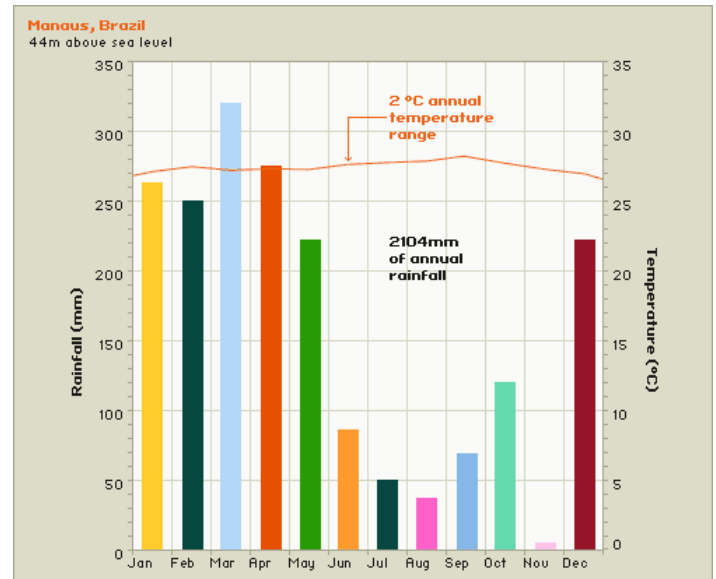


Fig. 2: Climate in an average tropical area

year! (see fig. 2). Even though tropical areas are at the same sort of latitudes as desert climates (near the equator - see fig. 3) the range (the difference between the maximum and the minimum) temperatures is very different. See how big the gap between the temperature lines on fig. 1 is. Deserts have a maximum temperature of roughly 45°C, 10°C higher than tropical areas, because in the tropics much of the sun's heat is used up in evaporation. Evaporation is when water turns from a liquid into a gas, like when a puddle is there but disappears when the sun comes out. The minimum night-time temperature in desert areas can be as low as freezing (0°C), a full 22°C lower than in the tropics! This is because there is lots of cloud in tropical skies which prevents heat escaping at night, whereas the lack of cloud in deserts allows the heat to escape. Imagine if your classroom had no roof, would the heat stay in the room?

### Is there a difference between rainfall in deserts and rainfall in the tropics?

Whereas deserts are dry, the tropics receive more rainfall than any other type of climate: see how much taller the bars on fig. 2 are than on fig.1. Rain, often very heavy downpours and thunderstorms, is likely to occur every day more or less at the same time. The combination of plentiful rain and high temperatures makes the air humid (humid means there is lots of moisture, or water, in the air). The days begin sunny and hot, as with the tropics situated near the equator the sun is directly overhead. As the day wears on the heat causes the humid air to rise. When the air has risen enough it cools and clouds form causing showers in the late afternoon, which usually clear to give a fine evening.

## Where exactly do you find the tropics?

The tropical zone is between the Tropic of Capricorn (23° south of the equator) and the Tropic of Cancer (23° north of the equator). The best-known tropical areas are the Amazon rain forest in South America (which is fed by the huge Amazon River) the Congo basin in Central Africa, Malaysia, Indonesia and southern Vietnam. On the map these are green areas.



Fig. 3: Map showing areas with a tropical climate

## If tropical regions are hot and wet all year round they don't have any seasons, right?

There are no real seasons in the tropics. Indeed it is said that night-time is the winter of the tropics, and even that is not cold! Instead you can tell the seasons apart, so far as they do exist, by changes in rainfall and cloudiness. Greatest rainfall occurs when the sun is overhead - at midday. On the equator this occurs twice a year in March and September; consequently there are two wet and two dry seasons. Further away from the equator, the two rainy seasons merge into one, and the climate becomes more monsoonal, with one wet season and one dry season.

## What plants and animals live in tropical regions?

The plentiful rainfall and sunshine make the tropical climates an ideal habitat for many plants and animals. Tropical areas have the richest biodiversity of all the climates, which means that there are more different types of plants and animals than anywhere else in the world. The tropics are naturally covered in thick, lush jungle or rain forest where these plants and animals live. Animals like monkeys, jaguars and multi-coloured birds live in these jungles. There are even a large number of plants that have yet to be properly named and studied.



Fig. 4: A jaguar



Fig. 5: Deforestation

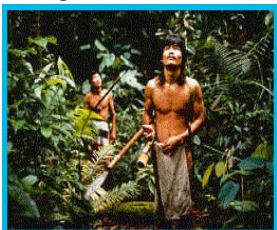


Fig. 6: Tribes-people

## How do people impact on the tropical regions?

Similarly to polar areas, only traditional tribes with specialist knowledge actually live in the rainforests themselves, but other people have a big impact on the areas. The forests are cut down because their hardwood trees, such as mahogany and teak are worth a lot of money. Furthermore just like people in temperate areas cut the trees to create farmland in the past, people in the tropics are doing the same today. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and replace it with oxygen. Additionally the burning of the forests releases the carbon dioxide that is stored in the trees and plants. Carbon dioxide causes global warming. Yet another issue is that without the trees and plants there is less rain and desertification takes place because the trees and plants help hold the soil together and protect it from the wind. Finally, the trees and plants are the rainforest animals' habitats and without them they cannot survive.

**Summary** Tropics are found close to the equator, are wet and hot all year round and have the highest biodiversity of all climates. However, rainforests are under threat from people clearing them, resulting in the loss of habitat, desertification and increasing global levels of carbon dioxide.

## References and sources

### Text

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/features/weatherbasics/zones\\_tropical.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/features/weatherbasics/zones_tropical.shtml)

[http://www.ace.mmu.ac.uk/eae/Climate/Older/Tropical\\_Climate.html](http://www.ace.mmu.ac.uk/eae/Climate/Older/Tropical_Climate.html)

### Images

Fig. 1: Climate in an average desert

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/world/city\\_guides/results.shtml?tt=TT000180](http://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/world/city_guides/results.shtml?tt=TT000180)

Fig. 2: Climate in an average tropical area

<https://biomee.wikispaces.com/Tropical+Rainforest>

Fig. 3: Map showing areas with a tropical climate

<https://biomee.wikispaces.com/Tropical+Rainforest>

Fig. 4: A jaguar

[http://dpatterson.blogspot.com/2008\\_01\\_01\\_archive.html](http://dpatterson.blogspot.com/2008_01_01_archive.html)

Fig. 5: Deforestation

<http://nksandeep.wordpress.com/2009/03/>

Fig. 6: Tribes-people

<http://store.wildernesscommittee.org/campaigns/historic/WILD/reports/Vol09No>

Date

T: understand a report on tropical climates

- 1) Find and copy a subheading e.g. 'Summary'.
- 2) Name two places that are in the tropics.
- 3) What does the term 'monsoonal' mean?
- 4) What does the term 'humid' mean?
- 5) What imaginary line around the centre of the Earth are all the tropical areas close to?
- 6) What is the maximum and minimum temperature in tropical regions?
- 7) What prevents heat escaping at night in tropical areas?
- 8) What is evaporation?
- 9) Why might the writer have used photos right at the top of the report?
- 10) Why has the writer used subheadings?
- 11) Why has the writer used questions for the subheadings?
- 12) Which two climates do the diagrams help you to compare?

Date

T: understand a report on tropical climates

- 1) Any subheading (except 'Summary')
- 2) Any two from Amazon rainforest / Congo Basin / Malaysia / Indonesia / southern Vietnam
- 3) Monsoonal means there is only one wet season and one dry season.
- 4) Humid means there is lots of water / moisture in the air.
- 5) The imaginary line around the centre of the Earth that all the tropical areas close to is called the equator.
- 6) The maximum temperature is usually around 35°C and the minimum temperature is normally 22°C in tropical regions?
- 7) Clouds prevent heat escaping at night in tropical areas.
- 8) Evaporation is when water turns from a liquid in to a gas.
- 9) The writer used photos right at the top of the report to make it look nice / tell you what a tropical climate looks like.
- 10) The writer used subheadings to organise the text and so that you can find information quickly
- 11) The writer used questions for the subheadings because he wants you to be interested in the answer / make you think about the answer to the question.
- 12) The writer included diagrams in the report to compare desert climates and tropical climates.