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CH: CLIMATE

Important Terms:

- Monsoon: Monsoon connotes the climate associated with seasonal reversal in the direction of winds.
- Weather: Weather is conditions of temperature, humidity, pressure, etc at a given point of time.
- Climate: Climate is condition of temperature, humidity and pressure for a longer period of time.
- Break in the monsoon: During the south-west monsoon period after having rains for a few days, if rain fails to occur for one or more weeks, it is known as break in the monsoon.
- Dust storms: Dust storms in the evening are very common during May in Punjab, Haryana, Eastern Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- Mango shower: Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomena in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of
- mangoes.
- Blossom shower: With this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Kerala and nearby areas.
- Nor westers: These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of 'Kalbaisakhi', a calamity of the month of Baisakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation.
- Breaks: The wet spells are interspersed with rainless interval known as 'breaks'.
- Climatic region: A climatic region has a homogeneous climatic condition which is the result of a combination of factors.
- Disturbances: Inflow of western cyclones is generally known as disturbances during the winter season.
- The Inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ): It is a low pressure zone located at the equator where trade winds converge, and so, it is a zone where air tends to ascend.
- Monsoon trough: In July, the ITCZ is located around 20°N-25°N latitudes over the Gangetic plain. These are sometimes called the monsoon trough.
- ITCZ: The inter tropical convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a low pressure zone located at the Equator where trade winds converge and so it is a zone where air trends to ascend. In July the ITCZ is located around 20°N-25° N latitudes (over the Gangetic Plain) sometimes called the monsoon trough.
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- Northeast monsoon: In winter, the ITCZ moves southward, and so the reversal of winds from northeast to south and southwest, takes place. They are called northeast monsoons.

- Tropical depressions: Inflow of western cyclones is generally known as tropical depressions during the south-west monsoon period in India.
- Bardoli chheerha: In Assam, Nor Westers storms are known as “Bardoli Chheerha”.
- Loo: Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.
- Bursting of the monsoon: High velocity winds with extreme thundering and lightening . cause sudden rainfall. It is
- Jet stream: The winds blow across the Asian continent at latitudes north of the Himalayas roughly parallel to the Tibetan highlands are called jet stream.
- Monsoon winds: Winds that bring rainfall are called monsoon winds.
- Drought: It is a situation of scarce rainfall causing problem of usable water, failure of crops and sometimes famine like conditions.
- Western cyclone: The western cyclonic disturbances enter the Indian subcontinent from the west and the north-west during the winter months. It originate over the Mediterranean Sea and are brought into India by the westerly jet stream.
- Tropical cyclones: Tropical cyclones originate over the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. These tropical cyclones have very high wind velocity and heavy rainfall.
- October-heat: Owing to the condition of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes rather oppressive and this is known as the October-heat.

SUBJECT TEACHER’S MUKESH KUMAR