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What are highland climates

What are the koppen codes for subtropical highland climate. Highland climate type. What are highland climates most affected by. What are highland climates like. Where are highland climates located.

A highlands climate is typically found in mountainous regions, characterized by cooler temperatures and greater precipitation than surrounding lowland areas. It is influenced by factors such as elevation, topography, and atmospheric circulation. As altitude increases, temperature generally decreases, leading to cooler conditions in mountainous areas. In addition, mountains can cause air masses to rise, leading to increased precipitation, which can result in a wetter climate compared to surrounding lowland areas. The temperature in the highlands biome varies considerably with altitude. In general, the higher the altitude, the lower the temperature. In some cases, temperatures can drop by as much as 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit for every 1,000 feet increase in elevation. The highlands biome experiences significant precipitation due to its location and altitude. The prevailing winds carry moisture from lower elevations, causing clouds to form and precipitation to fall.

The amount of precipitation in the highlands biome can vary depending on the location, with some areas receiving up to 400 inches of rain per year. Due to the low temperatures in the highlands biome, snow is common at higher elevations. Snow can persist year-round in the highest elevations, and in some areas, glaciers are present. Highlands in autumn The highlands biome is characterized by diverse microclimates due to the variation in altitude, aspect, and topography. For example, the north-facing slopes tend to be cooler and wetter than the south-facing slopes, which are warmer and drier. The high altitude in the highlands biome can cause altitude sickness, also known as acute mountain sickness. Symptoms can include headache, fatigue, nausea, and shortness of breath. It is essential to acclimate gradually to high altitudes to avoid altitude sickness. The highlands biome has distinct vegetation zones that vary with altitude. These zones include the tree line, subalpine, and alpine zones. Each zone is characterized by specific plant communities adapted to unique climatic conditions. Strong winds are common in the highlands biome due to its location and topography. The mountains and ridges funnel and accelerate the wind, causing it to be stronger than at lower elevations. The Highland biome landscape Weather patterns in the highlands biome can change rapidly and are often unpredictable. The combination of altitude, aspect, and topography can create microclimates that influence weather patterns, making forecasting challenging. The highlands biome is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Warming temperatures can cause glaciers to retreat, impacting water resources and habitats.

Changes in precipitation patterns can also affect vegetation zones and the species that rely on them. The highlands biome is home to unique ecosystems found nowhere else on Earth. These ecosystems are adapted to the harsh climate and provide habitat for many rare and endangered species. The highlands biome is a unique and diverse region with its own climate characteristics. Understanding them is essential to protect this vulnerable and vital ecosystem. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Highland temperate climate" - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (July 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (August 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Distribution of these climates in the world. The highland temperate climates are a temperate climate sub-type, although located in tropical zone, isothermal and with characteristics different from others temperate climates like oceanic or mediterranean where they are often included without proper differentiation.



The mainly difference is that it is isothermal, this mean that it has low termic range between months, whose cause is altitude and not latitude, no four seasons (spring, summer, autumn, winter) of temperate zone. However, there are rainfall variation (dry season and wet season). It is usually said that it have a Eternal Spring or a Eternal Autumn. These are sometimes called "tropical highland climates" or "highland tropical climates", though the name is a misnomer other than regional location. A letter "I" is added to indicate its isothermal condition (Cfb, oceanic climate, Cfb, highland humid temperate climate).[1][failed verification][original research?] Rural scene on Tinjacá, Boyacá, Colombia, with the typic vegetation, highland wooded savanna. Location It is characteristic of South and central México highlands, Central America mountains, North Andes in South America and East Africa mountains, among a few other areas like Borneo and New Guinea highlands. Causes and characteristics Altitude generate a difference with lowlands. Temperature and atmospheric pression decrease, approximately 0,6 °C or 1 °C every 100 m. This s because to the adiabatic rate air. In summary, this climates are generate because of temperature decrease on tropical zone, at same latitudes where appear tropical climates, located between 0 and 1500 m, while from 1500 m until 3000 m (depending on latitude) appear highland temperate climate, semihumid and isothermal. Above 3500 m is the alpine tundra climate ETH, identified with páramo and puna vegetation. Andean forest of Colombia and Ecuador, in Podocarpus National Park. This climate often has been called oceanic Cfb or mediterranean Csb, however, it is not mediterranean since it is not found in temperate latitudes, do not limit with deserts and neither it is oceanic, because humidity here do not comes from ocean but of tropical rainforest near (Congo, Amazon, Chocó). Temperatures are cool all year, approximately between 12 °C and 19 °C mean all months and year. Nevertheless, there are high daily range termic, between day and night, around 10 °C.

There may be high nubosity and air humidity. Clear skis are rare. Precipitations, only as rainfall, and often hail, it decrease with altitude, it is around 700mm - 2000mm, that is, higher than temperate zone. The vegetation basically is Highland Forest, beside highland wooded savanna and scrubs. Sub-types The particular location of this highlands, many of which are just north of the Earth's equator but South of the meteorological equator, what added to low termic range, makes defining between winter and summer speculative, sometimes it is confunde Cfb, Cwbi and Csb, just like it happens between tropical climates Aw and As.[2][failed verification] Highland humid temperate climate Cfb Colombia Tovar scene, with typic vegetation of Cfb climates. Constant precipitation throughout the year, no dry season. Its temperature oscillates between 10 °C and 20 °C. Precipitation is higher than other highlands, about 1500 mm. It is the tropical variation of the oceanic climate Cfb. It can appear anywhere within the tropical zone with much rainfall and adequate altitude. Cities: Colonia Tovar, Venezuela Mérida, Venezuela Highland monsoon temperate climate Cwb Scene of La Esperanza, Honduras. Rainfall come in hipotetic summer (monsoon), (usually between March and June in North Hemisphere and November and February in South Hemisphere), dry season take place in winter or cold months. Temperatures around 12 °C y 19 °C and precipitations from 800mm. Of the three subtypes, it is the one that occurs at a higher latitude, extending to subtropical areas exceeding 15° north and south latitude, which is why it usually presents a greater termic range, between 3 °C and 4°. It is located in Peru and Bolivia highlands, mountains of Brazil, center of México and mountains of Central America and East Africa. Because of that, its vegetation is variable, from savanna until forests.



Most of the time it is simply called as Cwb, the Köppen classification for subtropical highland climates, because outside the intertropical zone it is existent. Cities: Kunming, China Adis Abeba, Ethiopia Nairobi, Kenia La Paz, Bolivia Cuzco, Peru Highland equatorial climate Csb Scene of Loja, Ecuador, with typic vegetation of highland equatorial climate. Dry season math with more hot and sunny months, it has a marked wet season, with bimodal regime, where one of them is stronger than the other. Precipitation normally between 700mm y 2000mm, humidity decrease with altitude, annual rainfall decrease 100 mm every 100 m altitude. Intertropical Convergence Zone appears twice yearly, while temperature depends on altitude, generally between 12 °C and 18 °C, very stable and unchanging throughout the year.[original research?] It is located in equatorial latitudes to no more than 5°S and 5°N of equator. It is almost exclusive of Ecuadorian-Colombian Andes, located from 1500 m altitude. It consists of tropical variation of oceanic mediterranean climate Csb. Common vegetation is the highland wooded savanna. Andean forests or cloudy forests appears above 3000 m of great biodiversity.[3] Cities: Bogotá, Colombia Cuenca, Ecuador Ibarra, Ecuador Manizales, Colombia Pasto, Colombia Popayán, Colombia Quito, Ecuador Tunja, Colombia See also Temperate climate Humid temperate climate Subhumid temperate climate Mediterranean climate Altitude Köppen climate classification References ^ The Ceylon Forester, Ceylon Forest Department 1953 ^ Karina Martínez et al. eds. 2014, "Economic impact of climatic change in Colombia." Cap.2, p.14, BID, ONU, Washington DC ^ Northern Andean Montane Forests. Archived 2017-04-25 at the Wayback Machine WWF Global Retrieved from