

## Climatic Diversity in the Indian Subcontinent

1. Due to the vastness of the country and a variety of relief features there are regional variations in the climate of India.
2. The interior of the country, specially in the north, has a continental type of climate.
3. The coastal areas have a more equable climate. In mountainous areas, altitude determines the climate. There is a great deal of variation in the amount of annual rainfall.
4. In June, the highest temperature in Rajasthan may go up to 55°C.
5. But, in Drass and Kargil the night temperature in January may go down to -45°C to -50°C.
6. Mawsynram or Cherrapunji in Meghalaya has an annual rainfall of 2500 cm.
7. But, in the Thar Desert the annual rainfall is less than 13 cm.
8. Along the Malabar Coast (Kerala) the annual range of temperature is about 3°C.
9. But, it is 20°C in Hissar, Ambala and other parts of the interior.