

Tender Heart High SchoolSection 33 B, Chandigarh

DATE - 21/12/24

Class - IX

NAME - Vansh

SUBJECT - Geography

Chapter 14 (continue)Precipitation

- It is defined as water in liquid or solid forms falling to the earth.
- eg - Rain, snow, sleet, hail etc.

Conditions necessary for precipitation

- Air must be saturated.
- Temp. at which condensation takes place must be present.
- Air must contain small particles of matter around which droplets can form.
- Air must be cooled below its dew point.

Forms of precipitationRain:

- Rain drops are larger than drizzle.
- They are formed when cloud droplets present in large numbers come together and form one.

Snow

- Snow consists of crystals which grows directly from water vapour.
- It is formed in winters at particular temperature.

Hail:

- They are small round balls of ice with frosted appearance.
- They are formed of concentric layers of ice.
- ranges from 0.5 to 5 cm in diameter.
- They occur from cumulonimbus cloud.

Types of Rainfall

(i) Convectional Rainfall

- caused by process of convection.
- It is caused due to intense heating of surface and abundant supply of moisture.
- Due to intense heating of surface, the surface air gets heated and expands and rises up conventionally holding moisture. so it is cooled adiabatically and its temp. falls below the dew point, thereby forming clouds.
- This rainfall occurs in equatorial zone.

Features

- It mostly occurs at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
- It is accompanied by lightning and thunder.
- whenever land surface becomes too much heated Thunderstorm can occur.

(ii) Orographic Rainfall

- when moisture laden winds hit any mountain barriers they get cooled adiabatically and rains in windward side. This is orographic rainfall.

Features

- when moisture laden winds hit the windward slope of mountain, it rains there and after that air expands and cools.
- on leeward side, the dry air descends the mountain slope.