

Tenden Heart High SchoolSection 33 B, Chandigarh

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SUBJECT: Geography

CLASS: IX

Chapter 14 (continue)→ Cyclonic or Frontal Rainfall

- This rainfall occurs when a mass of warm air meets the mass of cold air.
- When this happens, warm air moves up above the cold air. After this, the condensation takes place and clouds are formed, followed by rains.
- In tropical cyclones, the rainfall is heavy, but it lasts only for few hours. On the other hand, in temperate depressions, rainfall is lighter but lasts for many days.

Features

- This rainfall is usually in the form of drizzle.
- It occurs when warm front meets cool front.
- It is widespread and of long duration when associated with cold fronts.
- Winter rainfall in N.W India is an example of cyclonic rainfall.

Factors affecting the distribution of rainfall(1) Latitude

- It affects in many ways like:-
 - * near equator or in Equatorial zone there is maximum rainfall
 - * In mid-latitudes from 40° to 60° , there is cyclonic rainfall that is lighter and lasts for many days.
 - * near poles, there is less rainfall, due to low temp. in polar zones.

(2) Continents and Ocean:

- The places located away from sea or in interior of ocean receives less rainfall.
- on the other hand, the places located near to the coasts receives more rainfall.

(3) Mountain Barrier:

- When the moisture laden winds are forced to rise along the windward side of Mountain, it causes heavy rainfall, which is also known as Orographic Rainfall.