

# Natural Regions of the World

## **Monsoon Lands**

The monsoon lands are found between 10°N and 30°S latitudes.

The monsoon lands include several regions of south and south East Asia, Australia and Indonesia.

The Monsoon lands receive maximum rainfall during the months of June, July and August.

More than 25% of the world's population lives in the South and South West Asian countries, while most of the monsoon Australia is sparsely populated.

Primary occupations of the people in the monsoon lands include agriculture, animal rearing, mining and manufacturing.

Important crops grown in the monsoon lands include rice, wheat, pulses, oilseed, jute, cotton and tea.

Minerals found in the monsoon lands include iron ore, coal, limestone, manganese, mica, tin, tungsten, lead, zinc, copper, petroleum and gemstones.

## **Grass Lands and Tundra**

Grasslands are vast areas that are covered by grass. Grasslands are classified into two main types – tropical grasslands and temperate grasslands.

Tropical grasslands are located near the equator, between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.



The Savannahs in Africa, Campos in Brazil and the Llanos in Venezuela are examples of tropical grasslands.

Temperate grasslands are located to the north of the Tropic of Cancer and the south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The major temperate grasslands include the Velds of South Africa, the prairies of North America, the Pampas of Argentina, the steppes of central Asia, and the Downs of Australia.

Tropical deserts are the driest and hottest places on earth with very scanty and sporadic rainfall. Vegetation and wildlife in tropical deserts is scarce.

In India, the Thar Desert in Rajasthan is also a tropical desert.

Tundra regions are the lands found in the Polar Regions of Europe, Asia and North America that are extremely cold, frozen and treeless.

