Polar

- Extremely cold and long winters, with only 2–4 months having temperatures above freezing
- Cool summers, with temperatures less than 10°C (50°F)
- Dry year-round, with very little precipitation (usually falls as snow)

Severe

- Warm summers, with temperatures over 10°C (50°F)
- Very cold winters, with at least one month averaging less than –3°C (27°F)
- Amount of precipitation varies

Highland

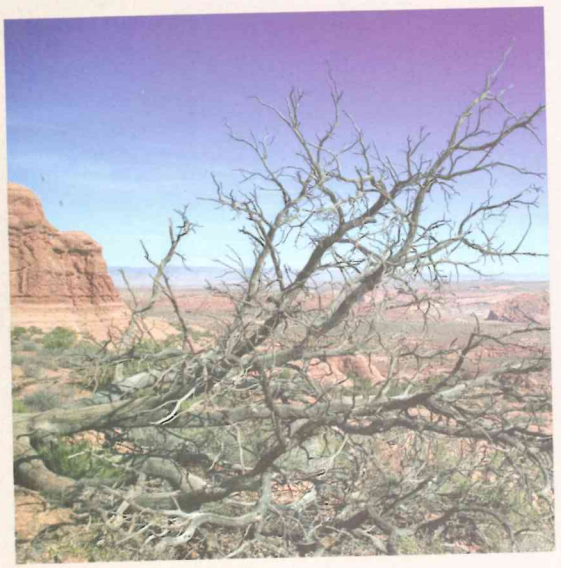
- Very high mountains, such as the Rocky Mountains in the western United States
- Cold to cool year-round, with temperatures between –18°C (–2°F) and 10°C (50°F)
- Amount of precipitation varies, usually falling as snow in winter

Mild

- Summers are warm or hot, with temperatures over 10°C (50°F)
- Winters are cool or cold, with temperatures below 18°C (64°F) but above –3°C (27°F)
- Moist climate, often with more precipitation in either winter or summer

Dry

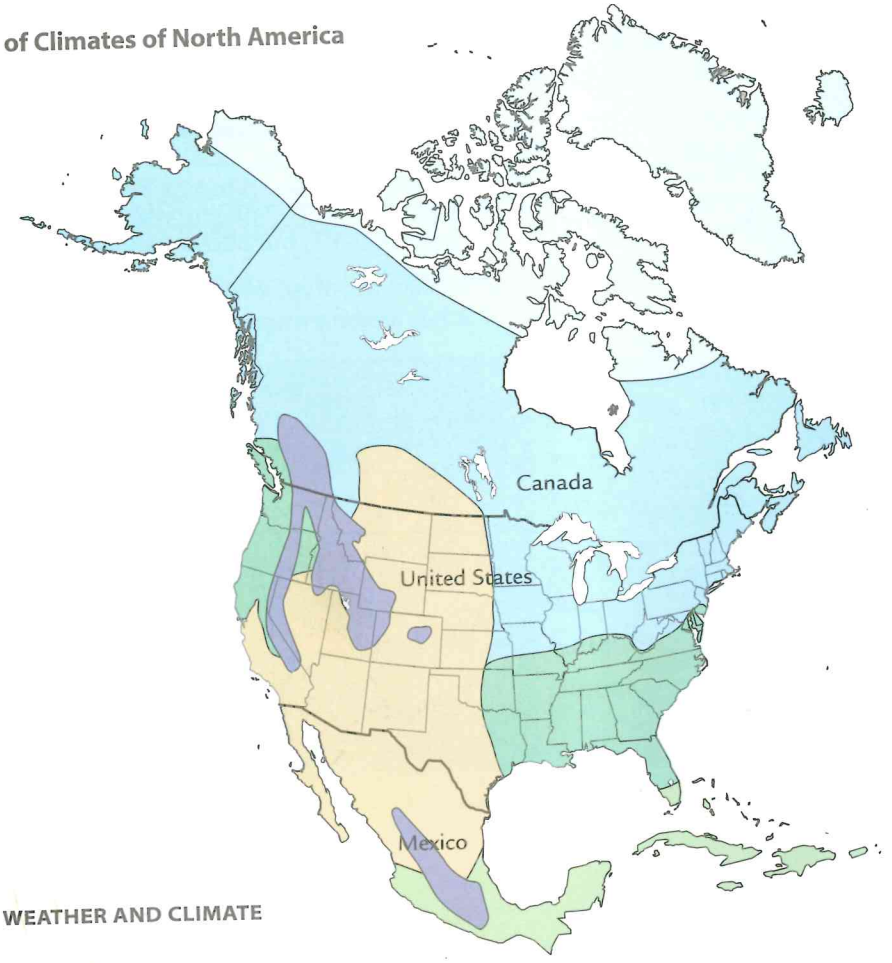
- Hot days and cool nights year-round
- Maximum summer temperatures usually over 31°C (88°F)
- Dry year-round, with very little precipitation



Tropical

- Hot year-round, with temperatures averaging over 18°C (64°F)
- Wet, with a total of more than 150 cm of rain in a year

Map of Climates of North America



6th Grade Science - Lesson 4 - Climate Types and Distribution Patterns

Climate- Describes average weather in a place over a long period of time, at least 30 years.

Climatologist- Scientists who study Earth's climates.

1. Read through the information about the types of climates on pages 21-22.
2. Summarize the information in the table on Student Sheet 4.1
3. Scan or take a picture and upload into 6th Grade Science Google Classroom

Student Sheet 4.1: Climate Types and Distribution Patterns

Climate Type	Summer Temperatures	Winter Temperatures	Precipitation	Other Information