

**Climas Frios**



**Climas Templados**



**Climas Cálidos (secos)**



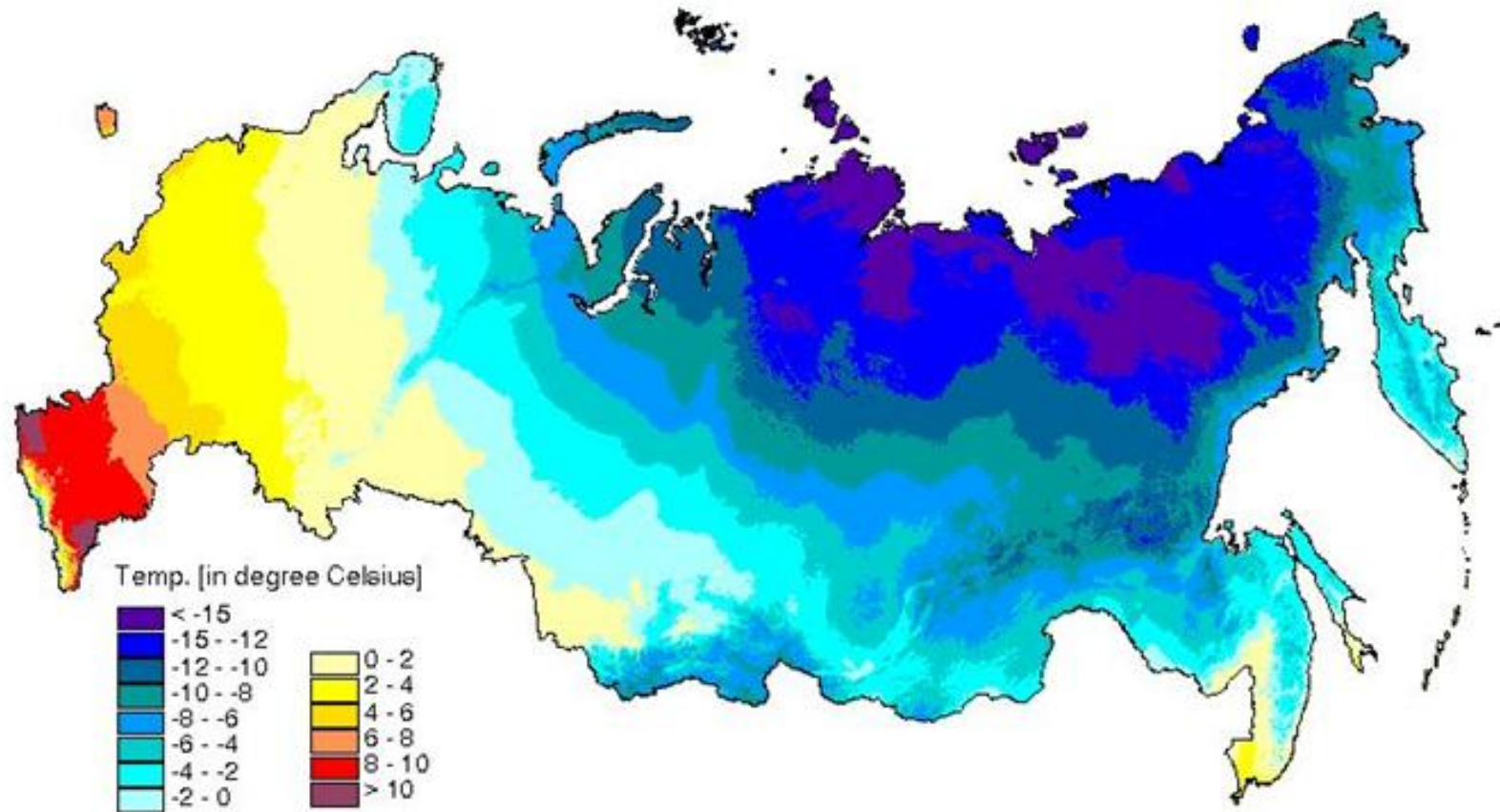
**Climas Cálidos (húmedos)**

# FEDERACION RUSA. TEMPERATURAS MEDIAS ANUALES

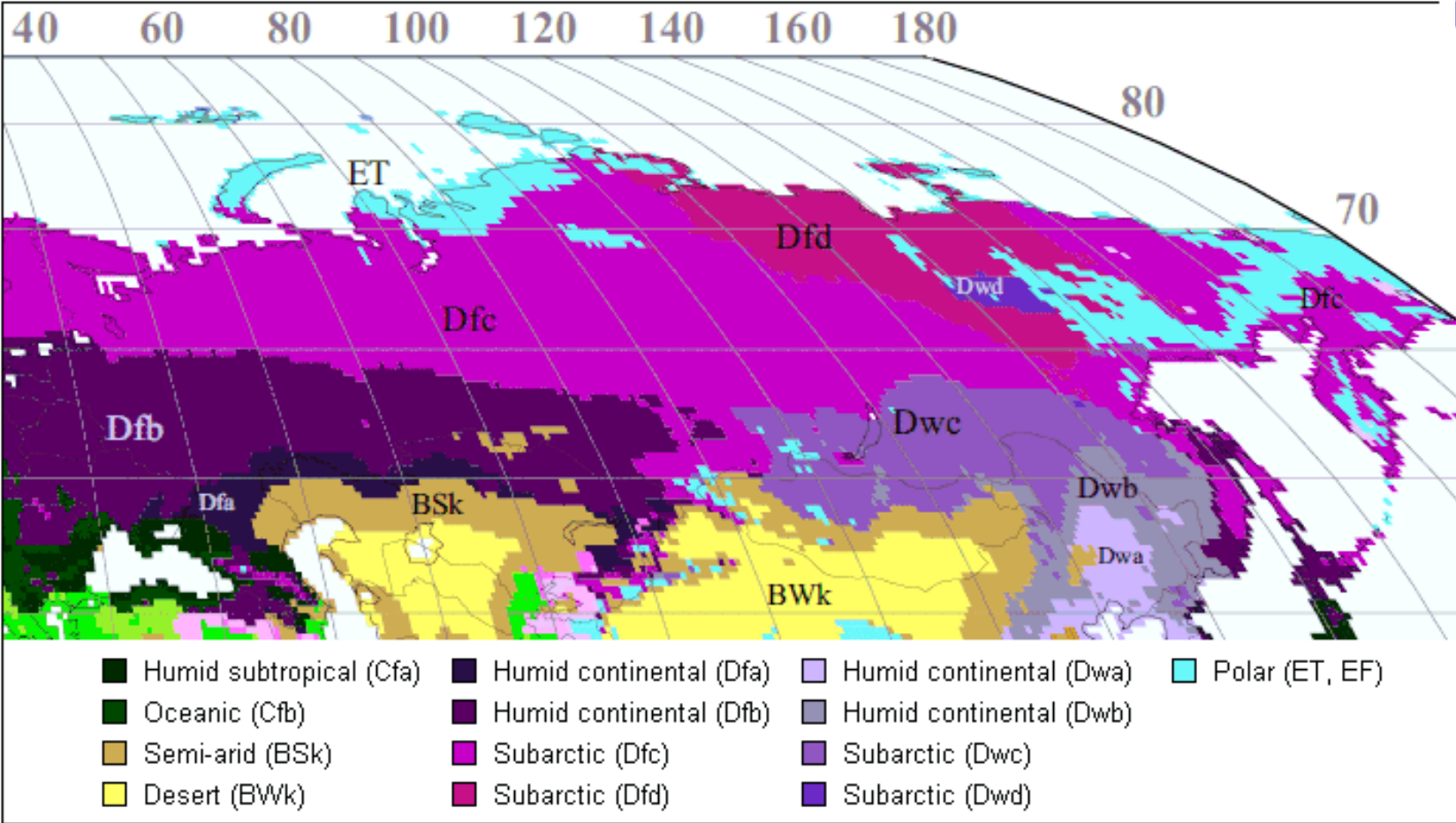
<http://maps.unomaha.edu/peterson/funda/MapLinks/Russia.htm>



Mean Annual Temperature in Russia



# RUSIA. TIPOS DE CLIMA



# FACTORES LATITUDINALES DEL CLIMA RUSO

- Specific character of Russian climate - exclusive variety and variability of weather conditions - is determined by the scale of the state territory. Russia has not only the greatest extension from west to east, but also is widely spread from north to south. Extreme northern point - 82 degrees north - is located on the Rudolf Island (the Franz Josef Land). Extreme southern point - 41 degrees north - in Dagestan. The difference is 41 degrees, or more than 4,6 thousand kilometres.
- It results in a great difference of solar radiation received by the earth's surface. The changes of the climate from north to south are more notable in the European part of Russia, in Western and Middle Siberia where the influence of oceans and mountains is minimum. In these regions of the country arctic climate changes into subarctic, and then into the temperate one.

# FACTORES OROGRAFICOS DEL CLIMA RUSO

- Climatic zoning in the Russian Federation is rather distinct and peculiar to the most part of the country. The plains of Russia are 'ventilated' by air masses not only from Atlantic, but also from arctic regions; Siberia, Middle and Central Asia.
- The air streams coming to the territory of Russia, do not subordinate its climate entirely, as in Western Europe. Within such vast open spaces all coming masses of air noticeably change their properties, first of all under the influence of the 'solar factor' and consequently climatic zoning distinction is proved much more sharply.
- The most part of the Russian coast adjoins the Arctic Ocean, besides, there are almost no mountains to form a natural barrier before the plains. Northern winds can penetrate without any limits practically everywhere in the territory of Russia.

# INFLUENCIA ATLÁNTICA EN EL CLIMA RUSO

- Almost all waves of cold, which regularly stream over Russia, come from arctic regions. Russia adjoins the Atlantic Ocean less, than the Arctic and Pacific Oceans: only remote internal seas of the Atlantic Ocean (the Baltic, Black and Azov) wash Russian coast.
- The ocean itself is remote from Russia on significant distance - a half of Europe and the western areas of the Russian Federation lie between them. Nevertheless, the western "window" open to Atlantic is vital for the most part of Russia since the Gulf Stream brings a lot of heat from tropics to the coasts of Europe.
- The Atlantic Ocean moderates the climate of Europe: warms it in winter and cools in summer. Above a half of the territory and the majority of population of Russia experience the influence of Atlantic.

# INFLUENCIA ATLÁNTICA EN EL CLIMA RUSO

- Atlantic air in Russia plays one more important role: it brings the main part of atmospheric precipitation. Most of all precipitation in the European part of Russia is brought by cyclones from the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
- In the European part of Russia, especially in its southern half, Atlantic from time to time also "delivers" warm dry weather. It usually happens in the second half of summer and in the beginning of autumn when the air from the Mediterranean penetrates together with anticyclones. In such cases quiet, clear and warm weather sets in over extensive territory.
- Basically, the influence of Atlantic on the climate of Russia is beneficial: without its winds it would be more severe.

## RUSIA CLIMA EN EL BALTICO

- **Northern and central European Russia** is below 1,000 feet and has rather variable weather compared to other parts of the old USSR. This is because it is more open to weather influences coming from western Europe.
- The mildest areas are along the Baltic coast, but even here the sea can freeze in severe winters. Daily average maximum temperatures at Moscow range from  $-9^{\circ}\text{C}$  in January to  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July. July is the wettest month on average (88 mm).
- Winter sunshine is low throughout the region, only one hour per day on average being received. In summer, however, up to ten hours on average are common.



# INFLUENCIA DEL PACÍFICO EN EL CLIMA RUSO

- The Far East coast of Russia stretches on thousand kilometers, but the influence of the Pacific Ocean on the climate of the country is noticeable only over rather small territory.
- Numerous mountain ridges, bordering the great northern plains of Eurasia in the east, prevent penetration of the Pacific air inland.
- The Far East is a unique region of Russia with typically monsoon climate. In summer the Pacific cyclones penetrate rather far to the west and then strong long rains cover entirely Primorsk and Khabarovsk Territories, the Amurskaya Oblast and even a part of Transbaikalia.

## CLIMA CONTINENTAL EN RUSIA

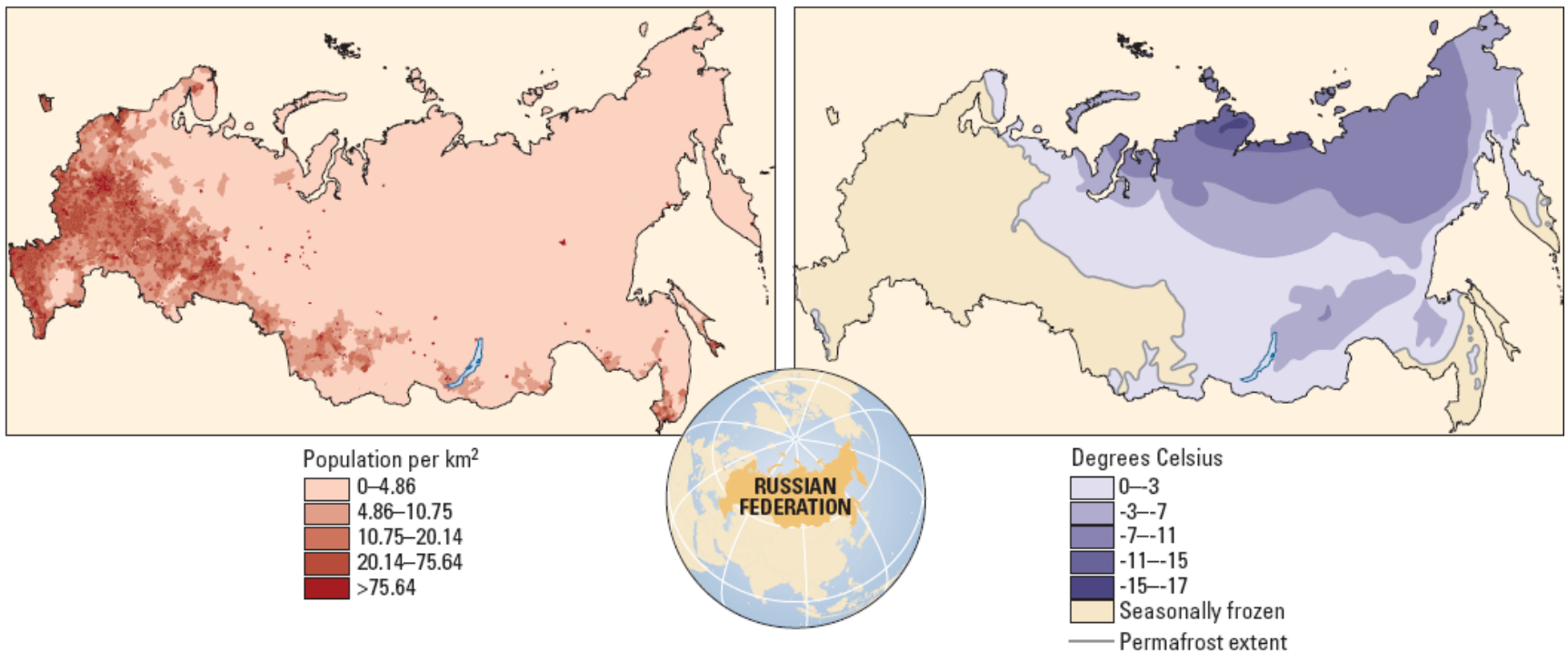
- On the most part of the territory of Russia the continental climate is formed - with low precipitation and sharp distinction in temperatures of winter and summer, night and day.
- According to long observations the number of days in a year with temperature lower then  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is closely concerned with duration of winters in Russia. It noticeably increases in the territory of Russia from southwest to northeast - from 60 days in Southern Dagestan up to 300 days and more on arctic archipelagoes.

# CLIMA Y POBLACIÓN EN RUSIA

- In most densely populated regions of the Russian Federation - in central and southern parts of the European Russia, and also in the south of Western Siberia - this parameter changes within the limits of 60-150 days.
- All the territory of Russia lies in the zone of winters with average temperature of the coldest month below  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , that fact distinguishes Russia from Western Europe very greatly, where winter temperatures usually do not fall below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The basic mass of Russian population lives in regions with average temperature of January from  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  down to  $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- This fact, in its turn, directly influences the variety of specific social and economic features of the country, in particular, duration of heating of dwellings and other premises, needs of population for winter clothes, calorie content of food and other factors.

# RUSIA. POBLAMIENTO Y CLIMA

**Map 8.4** In the Russian Federation, population densities are highest in the economically vibrant and warmer west, but a communist legacy has left some people in the cold interior



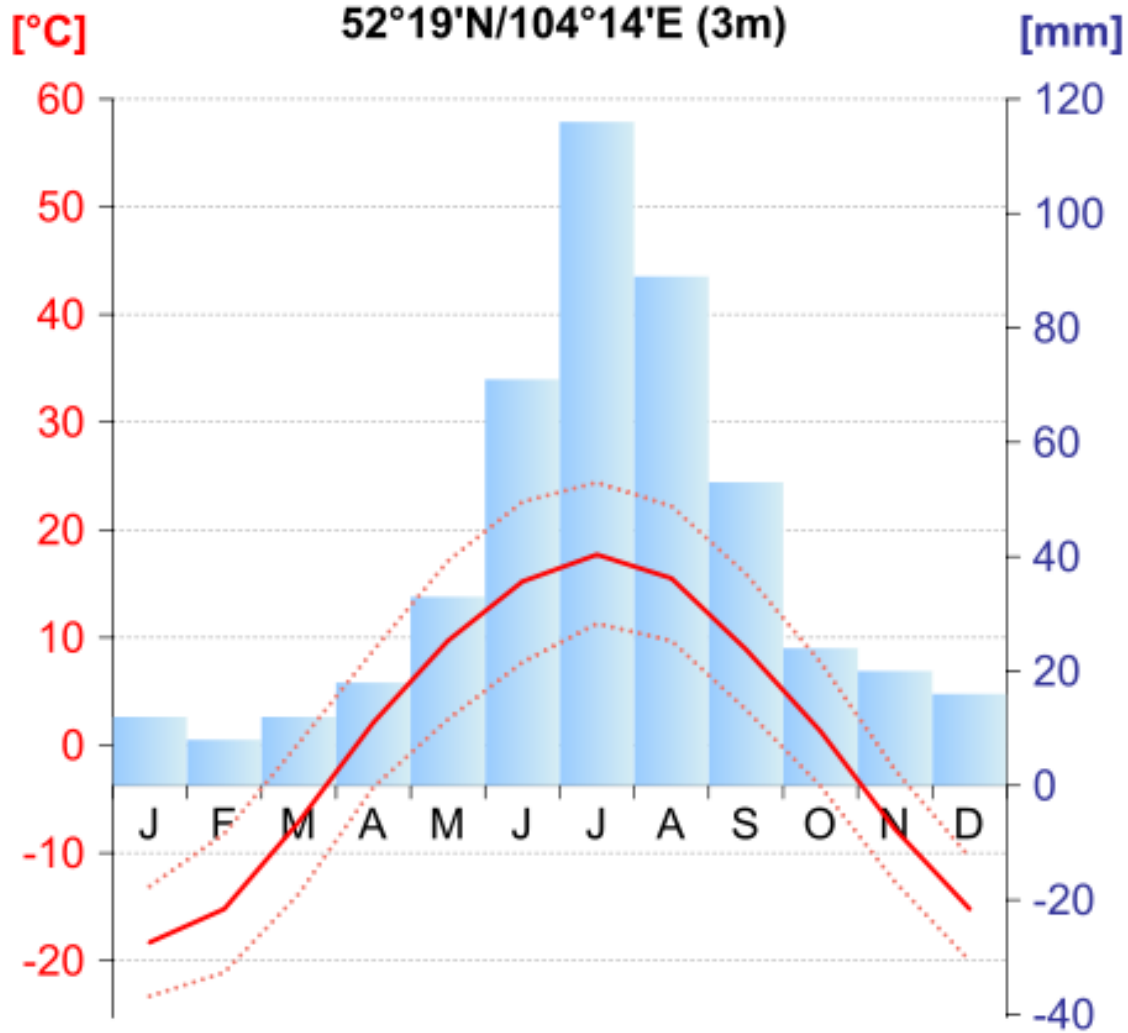
Sources: Population density: Fay, Felkner, and Lall 2008; Ice Thickness: National Snow and Ice Data Center 2007.

# VERANO EN RUSIA

- In contrast to winter temperatures, the summer ones in Russia are rather strictly connected to geographical zoning. The coldest summer in Russia is on glaciers of big arctic islands (the Novaya Zemlya) and at peaks of high Caucasian mountains (the Elbrus, Dykhtau, Koshtantau, Shkhara, and others). It is sometimes below 0 °C in July here. The similar temperature is observed in summer only on the coasts of Antarctica.
- The absolute record of maximum temperature in Russia (+45 °C) was observed in the Lower Volga region, near salines Elton and Baskunchak. Each of these natural reservoirs is situated in a closed hollow where in the afternoon the air is brought to a great heat.
- The highest in Russia average annual temperature (+14,1 °C) and simultaneously the warmest winter one (4,7 °C in January) happens in Sochi - the city located on the Black Sea coast, protected by the mountains of Caucasus. In summer time the temperature in Sochi is not so high as in steppe areas of Northern Caucasus, in Southern Siberia and on the Far East, due to day breezes blowing from the sea.

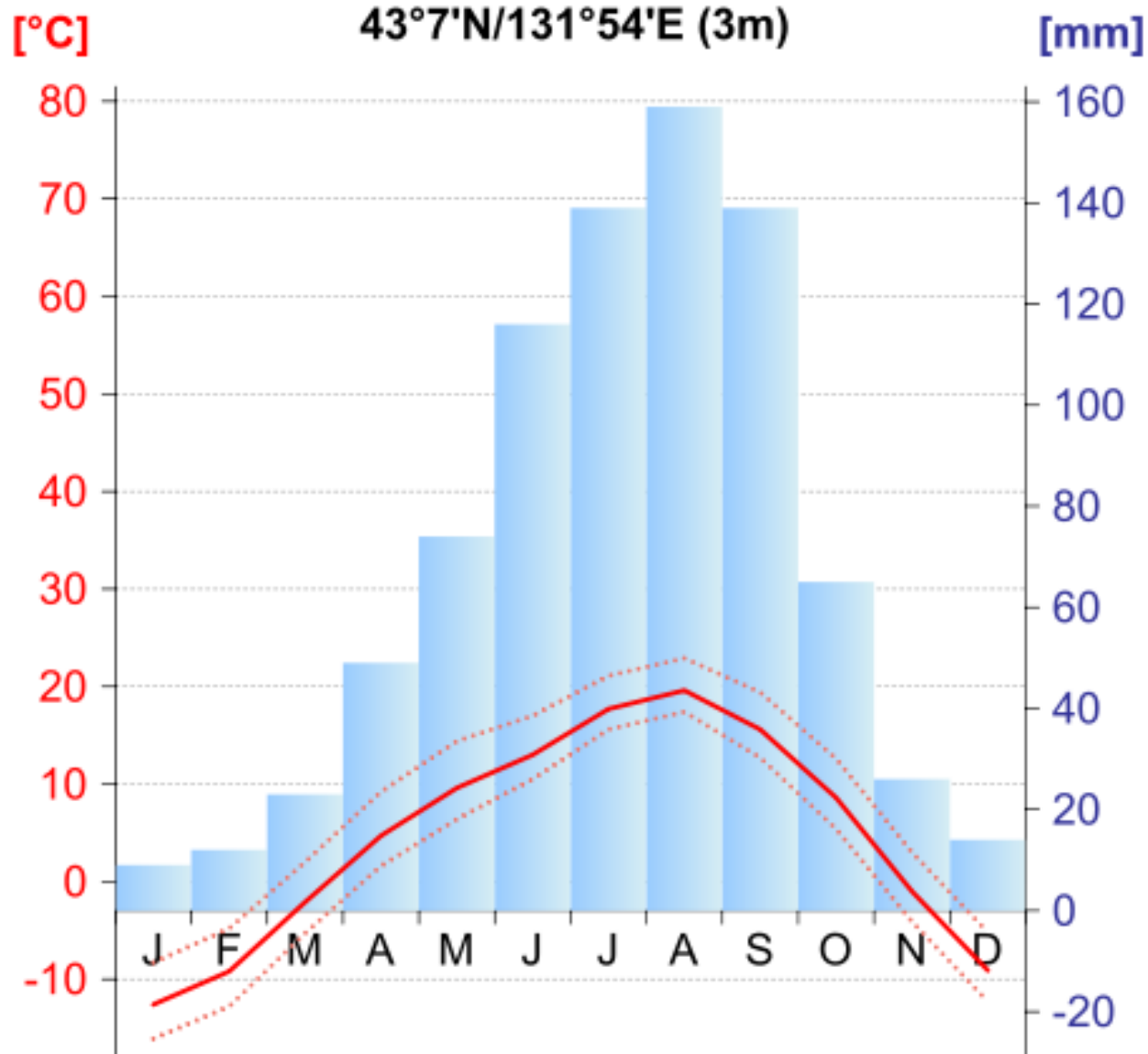
# Climat d'Irkoutsk (Russie)

52°19'N/104°14'E (3m)



# Climat de Vladivostok (Russie)

43°7'N/131°54'E (3m)

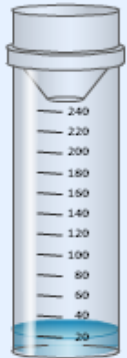


# CLIMOGRAMA ARKANGEL

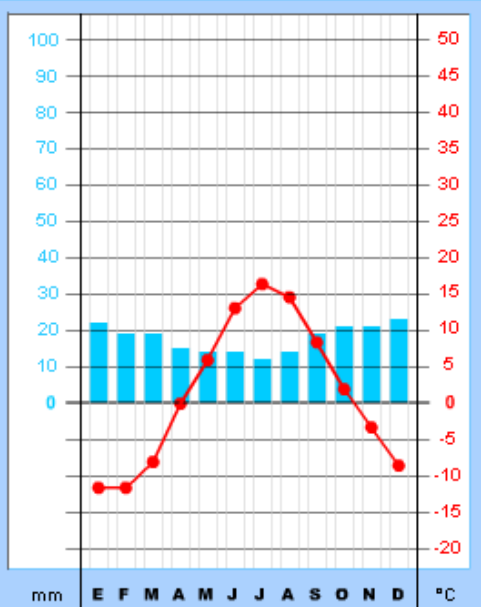
Arhangelsk (Rusia)

Altitud: 13 m  
 Latitud: 64° 32' N  
 Longitud: 40° 28' E

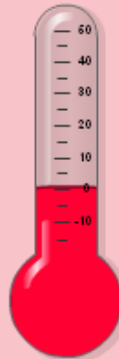
Precipitación total  
 anual  
**213 mm**



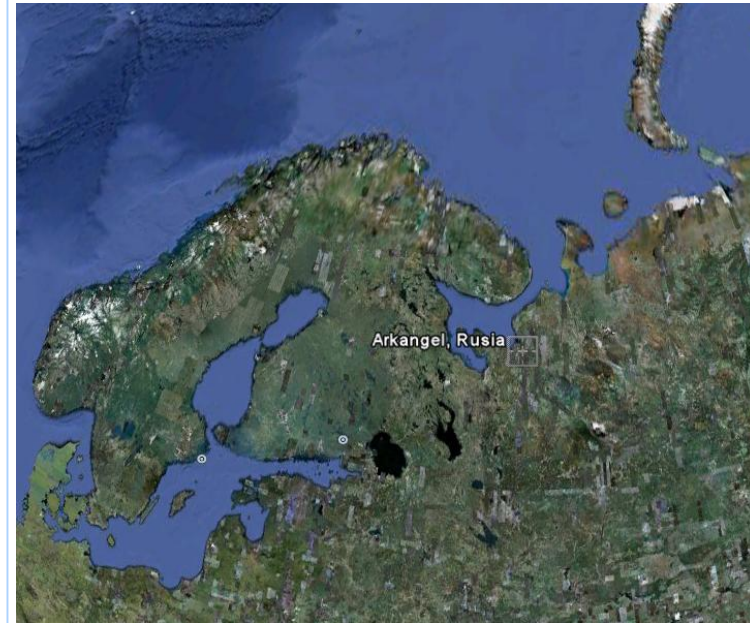
**17.8 mm**  
 Precipitación  
 media mensual



Amplitud  
 térmica  
**28 °C**



**1.4 °C**  
 Temperatura  
 media anual



MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
22	19	19	15	14	14	12	14	19	21	21	23
-11.7	-11.7	-8.1	-0.1	5.9	13.0	14.3	14.5	8.3	1.9	-3.4	-8.4



# ARKANGEL. VERANO E INVIERNO



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# CLIMOGRAMA DE MOSCÚ

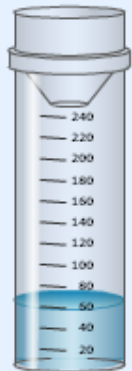
Moscú (Rusia)

Altitud: 156 m

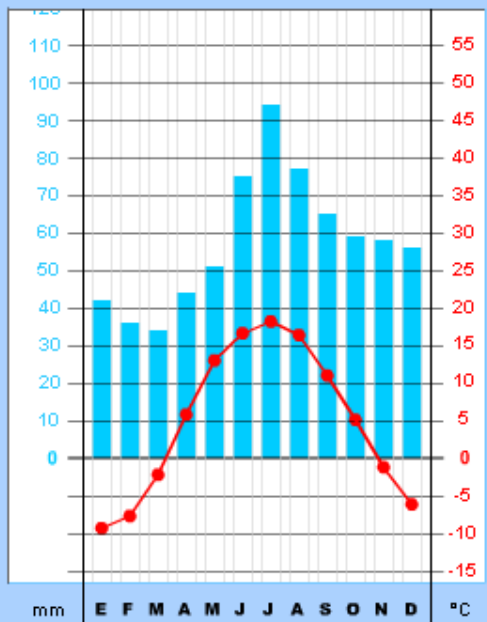
Latitud: 55° 45' N

Longitud: 37° 38' E

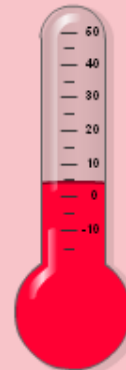
Precipitación total  
anual  
**691 mm**



**57.6 mm**  
Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica  
**27.5 °C**



**5 °C**  
Temperatura  
media anual



MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
42	34	34	44	51	75	84	77	45	39	38	34
-9.3	-7.7	-2.2	5.8	13.0	14.4	18.2	14.4	11.0	5.1	-1.2	-4.1

# MOSCU INVIERNO Y VERANO



# CLIMA POLAR. IS. WRANGELL

Vrangelja (Rusia)

Altitud: 3 m

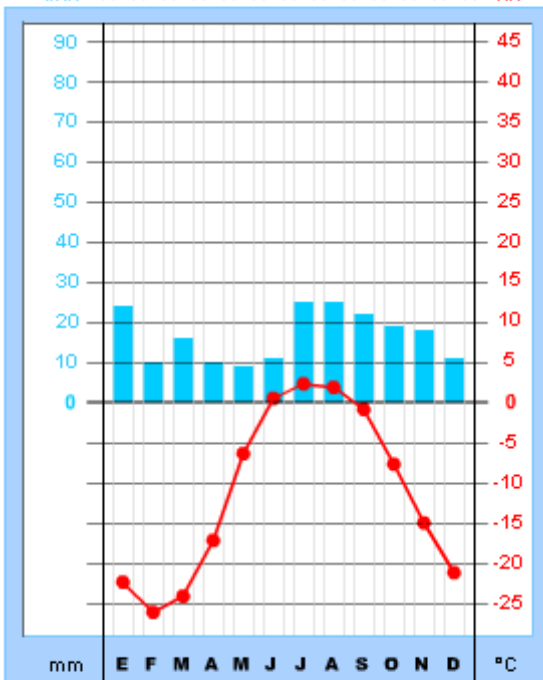
Latitud: 70° 59' N

Longitud: 178° 29' O

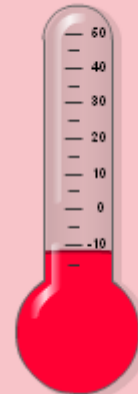
Precipitación total  
anual  
**200 mm**



**16.7 mm**  
Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica  
**28.4 °C**



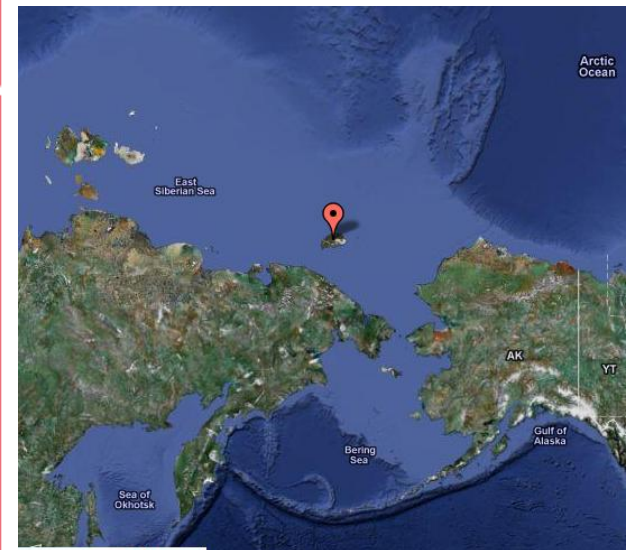
**-11.4 °C**  
Temperatura  
media anual

MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
24	10	14	10	9	11	25	25	22	19	18	11
-22.4	-24.1	-24.1	-17.2	-4.4	0.5	2.3	1.9	-0.9	-7.7	-15.0	-21.2



# Vrangelja (Rusia)

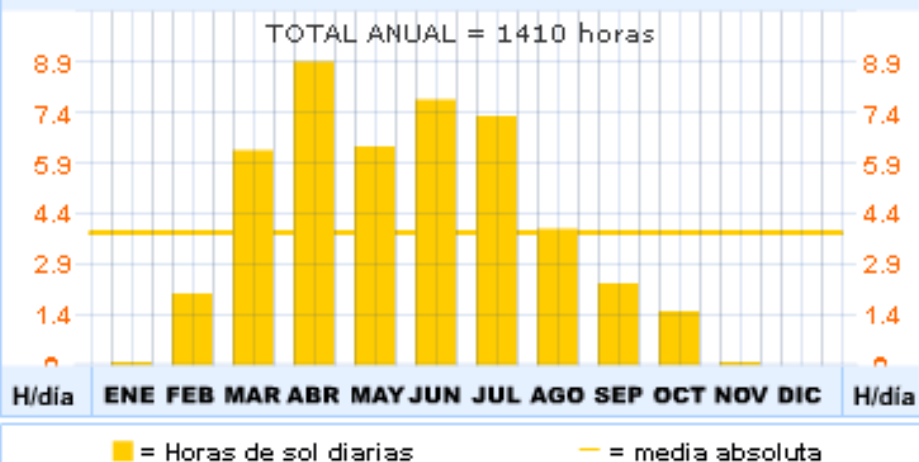
Temperatura

Precipitación

Insolación

Humedad

## Insolación



Altitud: 3 m

Latitud: 70° 59' N

Longitud: 178° 29' O

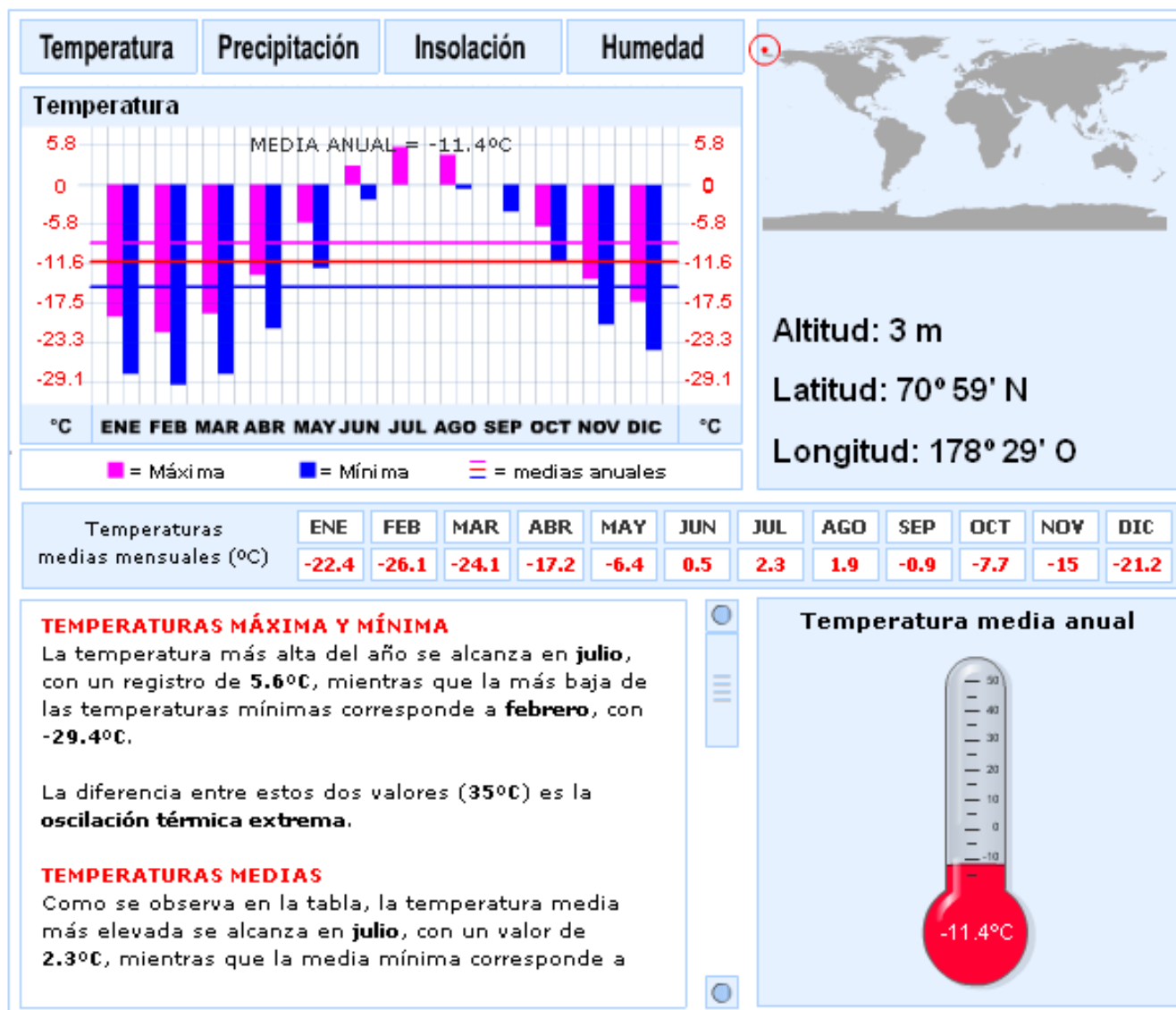
La insolación máxima corresponde a **abril**, con una cantidad de **8.9 horas diarias**, mientras que la mínima se da en **diciembre**, con **0 horas por día**.

### Clasificación según las horas de insolación

●	menos de 1800	Baja
□	de 1800 a 2200	Media-baja
□	de 2200 a 2600	Media-alta
□	de 2600 a 3000	Elevada
□	más de 3000	Muy elevada



# Vrangelja (Rusia)



# San Petersburgo (Rusia)

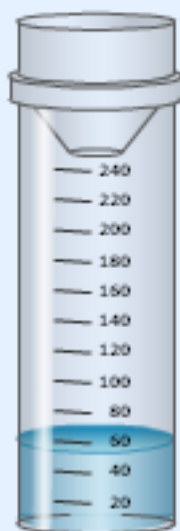
Altitud: 4 m

Latitud: 59° 58' N

Longitud: 30° 18' E

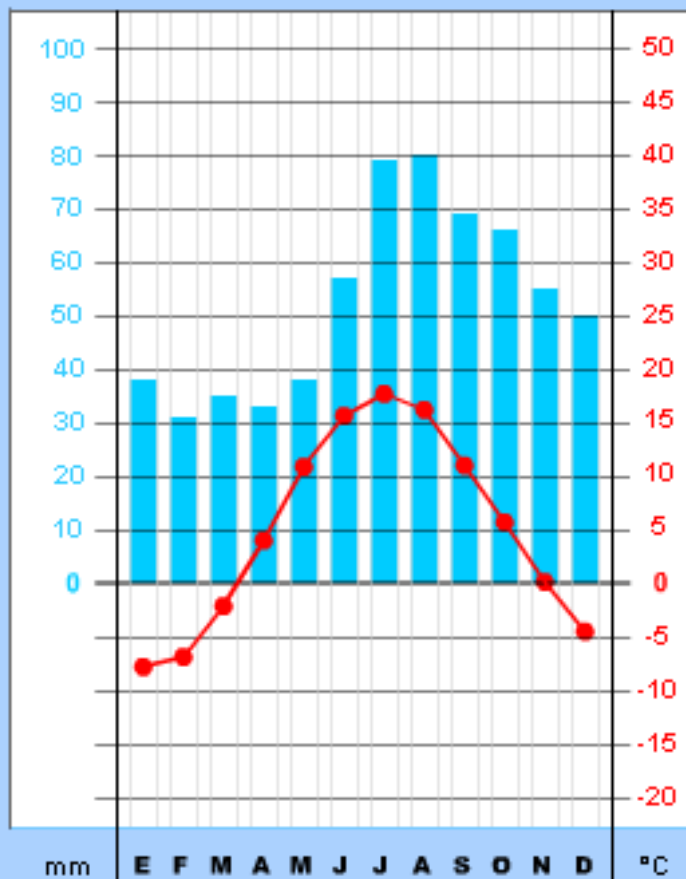
Precipitación total  
anual

**631 mm**



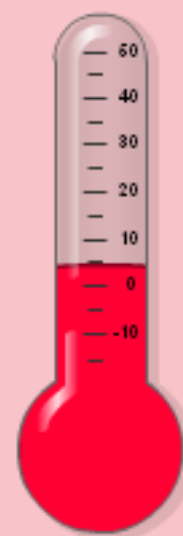
**52.6 mm**

Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica

**25.5 °C**



**5 °C**

Temperatura  
media anual

MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
38	31	35	33	38	57	79	80	49	44	55	50
-7.8	-4.9	-2.1	+0	+10.9	+15.4	+17.7	+14.2	+11.0	+5.7	+0.1	-4.5

# San Petersburgo (Rusia)

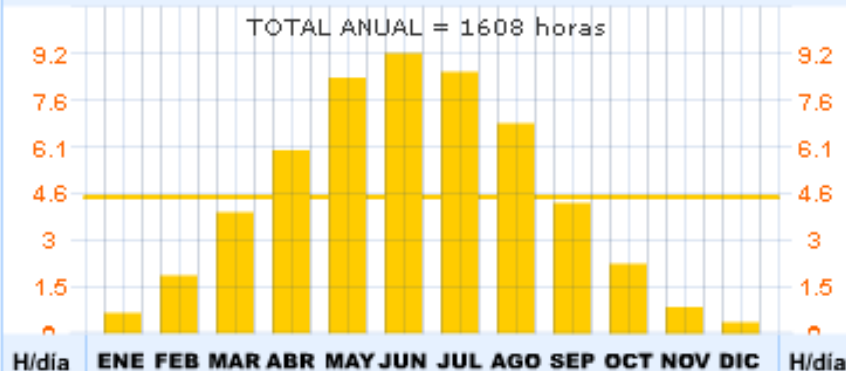
Temperatura

Precipitación

**Insolación**

Humedad

## Insolación



■ = Horas de sol diarias

— = media absoluta



Altitud: 4 m

Latitud: 59° 58' N

Longitud: 30° 18' E

La insolación máxima corresponde a **junio**, con una cantidad de **9.2 horas diarias**, mientras que la mínima se da en **diciembre**, con **0.4 horas por día**.

### Clasificación según las horas de insolación



menos de 1800

Baja

de 1800 a 2200

Media-baja

de 2200 a 2600

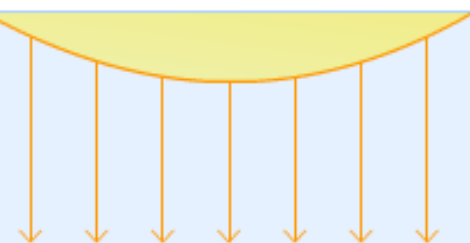
Media-alta

de 2600 a 3000

Elevada

más de 3000

Muy elevada



1608

horas

Insolación total anual



## Moscú (Rusia)

Altitud: 156 m

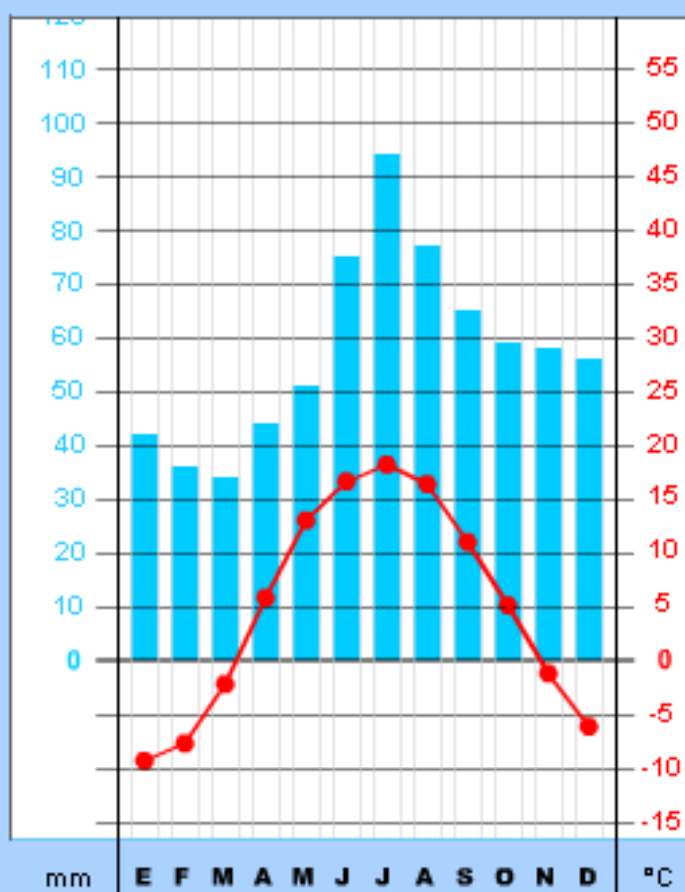
Latitud: 55° 45' N

Longitud: 37° 38' E

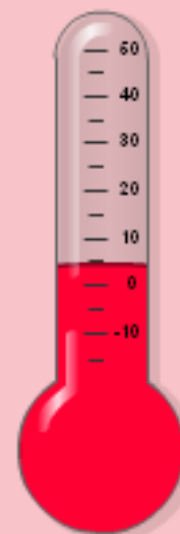
Precipitación total  
anual  
**691 mm**



**57.6 mm**  
Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica  
**27.5 °C**



**5 °C**  
Temperatura  
media anual

MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
42	34	34	44	51	75	94	77	65	59	58	54

# Moscú (Rusia)

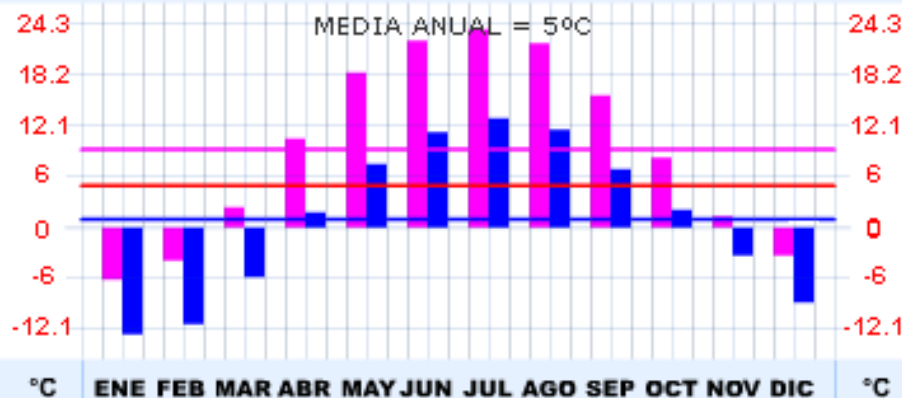
Temperatura

Precipitación

Insolación

Humedad

## Temperatura



■ = Máxima   ■ = Mínima   — = medias anuales



Altitud: 156 m

Latitud: 55° 45' N

Longitud: 37° 38' E

Temperaturas  
medias mensuales (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
-9.3	-7.7	-2.2	5.8	13	16.6	18.2	16.4	11	5.1	-1.2	-6.1

### TEMPERATURAS MÁXIMA Y MÍNIMA

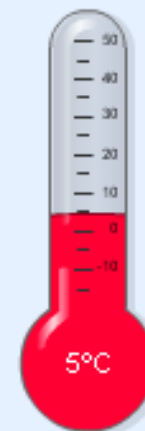
La temperatura más alta del año se alcanza en **julio**, con un registro de **23.8°C**, mientras que la más baja de las temperaturas mínimas corresponde a **enero**, con **-12.7°C**.

La diferencia entre estos dos valores (**36.5°C**) es la **oscilación térmica extrema**.

### TEMPERATURAS MEDIAS

Como se observa en la tabla, la temperatura media más elevada se alcanza en **julio**, con un valor de **18.2°C**, mientras que la media mínima corresponde a

### Temperatura media anual



# Arhangelsk (Rusia)

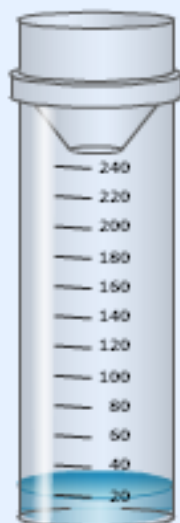
Altitud: 13 m

Latitud: 64° 32' N

Longitud: 40° 28' E

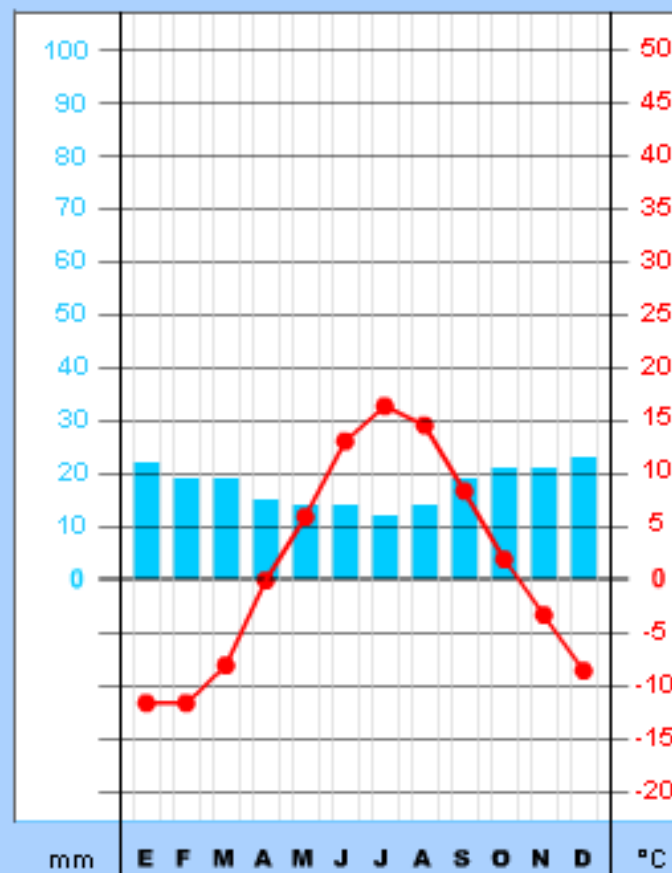
Precipitación total  
anual

**213 mm**



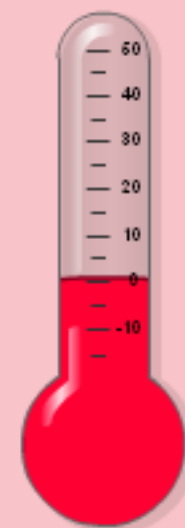
**17.8 mm**

Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica

**28 °C**



**1.4 °C**

Temperatura  
media anual

MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

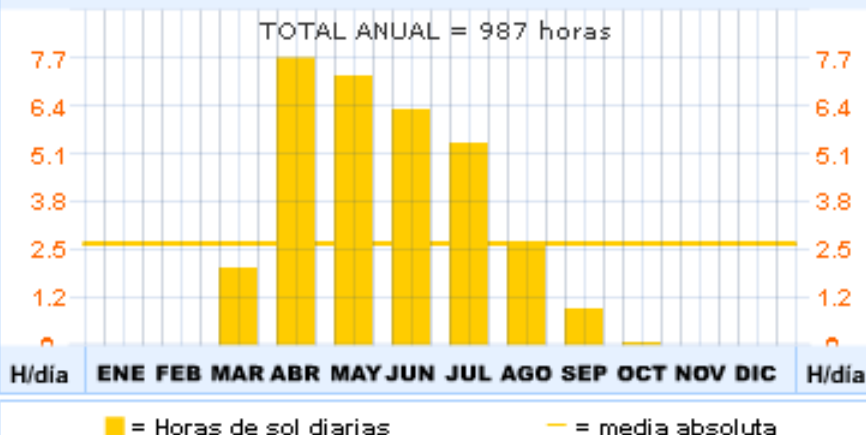
Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
22	19	19	15	14	14	12	14	19	21	21	23
-11.7	-11.7	-1	-1	5.9	13.0	14.3	14.5	8.3	1.9	-3.4	-8.4

## Krenkel Polar (Rusia)

[Temperatura](#)
[Precipitación](#)
[Insolación](#)
[Humedad](#)

### Insolación



Altitud: 20 m

Latitud: 80° 37' N

Longitud: 58° 03' E

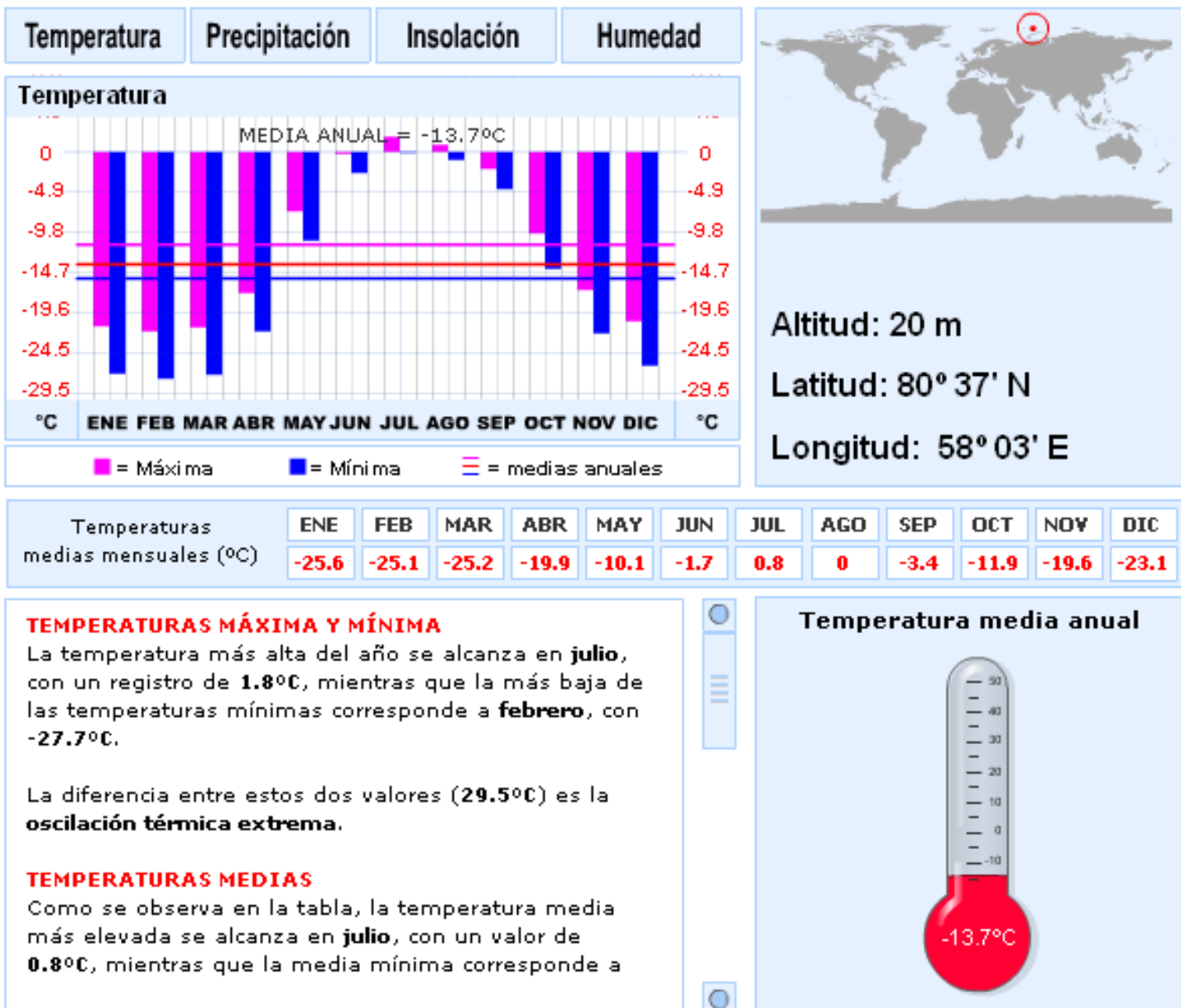
La insolación máxima corresponde a **abril**, con una cantidad de **7.8 horas diarias**, mientras que la mínima se da en **enero**, en **febrero**, en **noviembre** y en **diciembre**, con **0 horas por día**.

### Clasificación según las horas de insolación

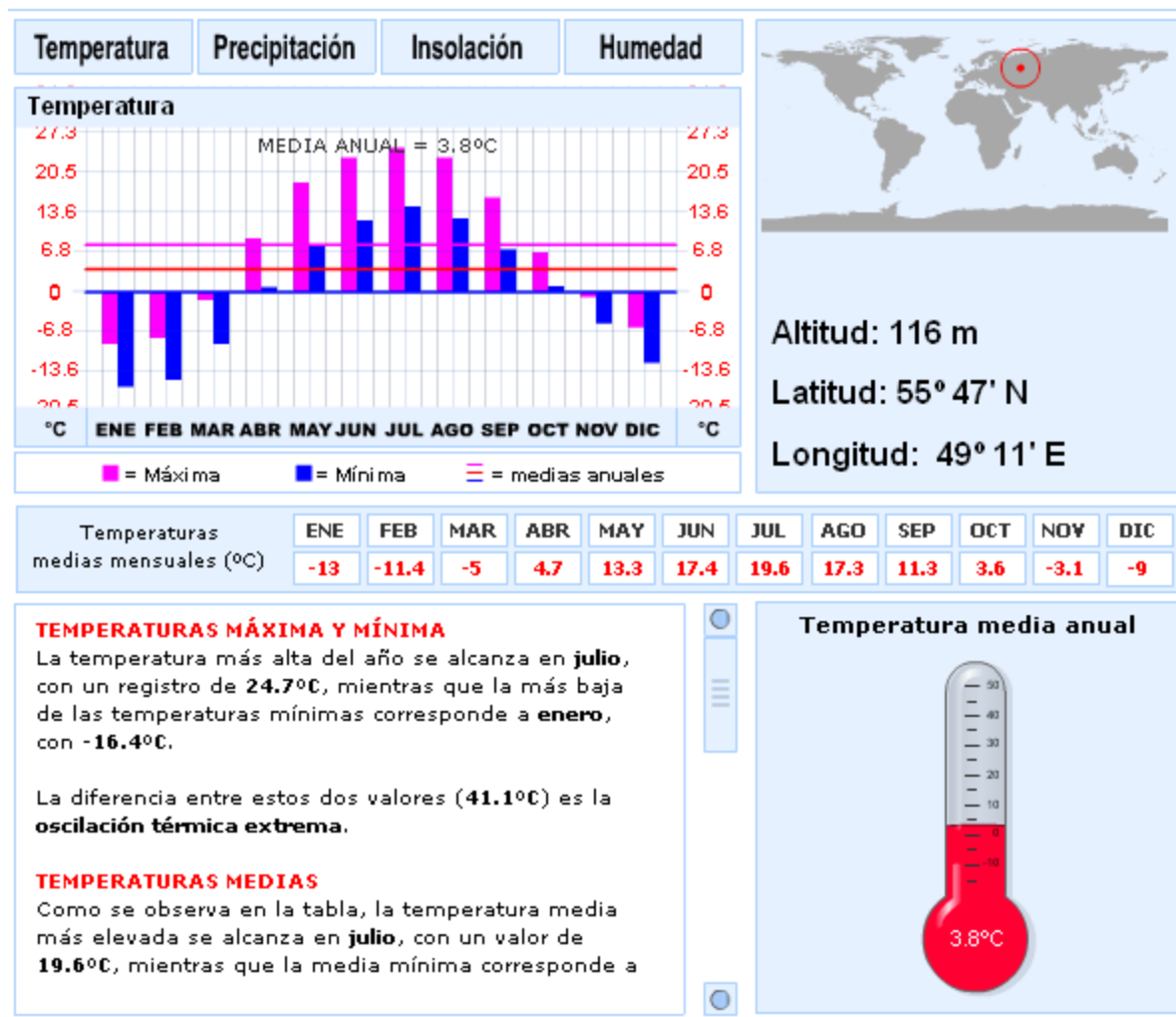
●	menos de 1800	Baja
	de 1800 a 2200	Media-baja
	de 2200 a 2600	Media-alta
	de 2600 a 3000	Elevada
	más de 3000	Muy elevada



# Krenkel Polar (Rusia)



## Kazan (Rusia)



# Kazan (Rusia)

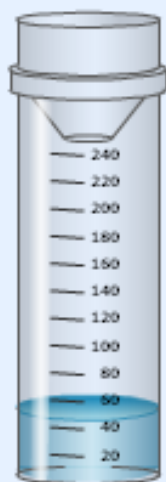
Altitud: 116 m

Latitud: 55° 47' N

Longitud: 49° 11' E

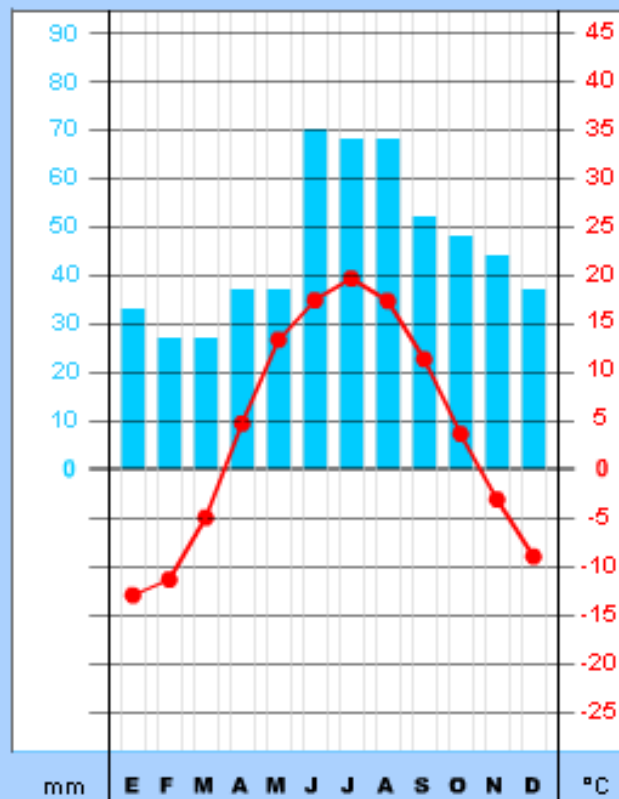
Precipitación total  
anual

**548 mm**



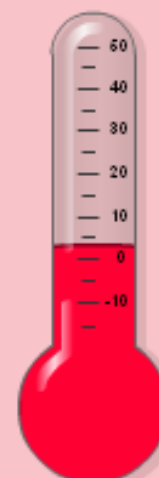
**45.7 mm**

Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica

**32.6 °C**



**3.8 °C**

Temperatura  
media anual

MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR	ABR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
33	27	27	37	37	70	48	48	52	48	44	37
-13.0	-11.4	-5.0	+7	13.3	17.4	19.4	17.3	11.3	3.4	-3.1	-9.0

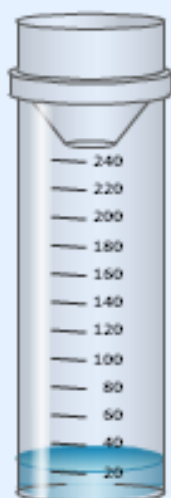
# Jakutsk (Rusia)

Altitud: 103 m

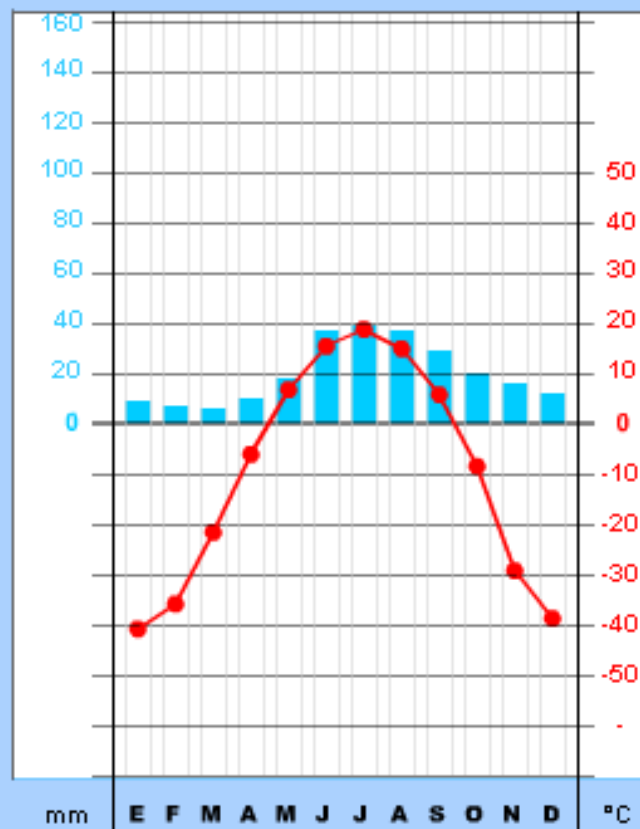
Latitud: 62° 05' N

Longitud: 129° 45' E

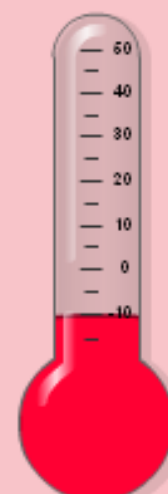
Precipitación total  
anual  
**240 mm**



**20 mm**  
Precipitación  
media mensual



Amplitud  
térmica  
**59.6 °C**



**-10 °C**  
Temperatura  
media anual

## MEDIAS MENSUALES

Precipitación (mm)

Temperatura (°C)

ENE	FEB	MAR.	ABR.	MAY	JUN	JUL	AGO	SEP	OCT	NOV	DIC
9	7	6	10	18	37	39	37	29	20	14	12
-40.9	-35.9	-31.4	-4.1	4.7	15.4	18.7	14.9	5.7	-8.1	-29.2	-38.8