

Climate	Yearlong average of weather patterns over an area
Latitude	Increasing this factor, decreases the intensity of solar energy
Tropical Zone	Region between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S) ----Warm Year Round
Polar Zone	Region from 66.5°N/S of the equator to the poles Very cold temperature year round
Temperate Zone	Region between 23.5°N/S and 66.5°N/s of the equator Hot Summers Cold Winters
Elevation	Increasing this factor leads to colder climates Determines the amount of precipitation it receive
Topography	Land features affect amount of precipitation that falls over an area
Water Resources	Temperature of this body influences the temperature of the air above
Global Winds	Warm air moves to the poles and Cold air moves to the equator
Vegetation	Temperature -Influence how much of the sun's energy is absorbed and how quickly it is released Precipitation - When plants release water vapor from its leaves into the air (transpiration)

Köppen Climate Classification System	Uses mean monthly and annual values of temperature and precipitation
Volcanic Eruption	increase the amount of solar radiation that is reflected back into space. Causes Earth's lower atmosphere to cool
Solar Activity	formation of sunspots appear to correspond with warm periods in Europe and North America 11 year cycle
CO ₂ Fluctuations	Changes in plant growth rates, affects water temperatures and weather patterns
Climate Change	As a result of increases in Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) as well as other greenhouse gases, global temperatures have increased Affects weather and climates
Greenhouse Effect	a natural warming of both Earth's lower atmosphere and surface Makes life on Earth possible
Methane Gas	Increases the probability of changing climate patterns
Glaciers Melting	Due to increasing temperatures that will lead to less freshwater availability
Sea Breezes	blow inland bringing rain and cools the land in the summer.
Winter Climate	The coastal climates are warmer, generally wet and mild

