

# The climate of



Australia is a continent that is unique in all, including climate conditions, which makes an attractive holiday destination throughout the year. This is the driest continent on Earth, but here are presented six climatic zones that provide a wide variety of environmental conditions :

deserts → coastlines

tropical forests → snow-capped peaks

the temperate climate of the island of Tasmania →

the desert heat of the central part of the continent. The climate of Australia is very diverse.

# Australia

## Climate:

Precipitations: Rainfall patterns across Australia are highly seasonal.

Temperature: Australian Warmer temperatures can reach 50 ° C, while the minimum may go below zero.

Types of climate in Australia: Equatorial, Tropical, Subtropical, Desert, Grassland and Temperature.

Australia is generally arid to semiarid climate, temperate in the south and east, tropical in the north.



# Temperature

The hottest temperature recorded in Australia was 50.7 °C (123.3 °F) at [Oodnadatta](#) in South Australia, while the coldest was -23.0 °C (-9.4 °F) at Charlotte Pass, New South Wales. This represents an absolute temperature variation of 73.7 °C. A temperature below -20 °C (-4 °F) has been recorded twice in Australia, while temperatures above 50 °C (122 °F) have been recorded three times. Australia's record high winter temperature is 40.0 °C (104.0 °F) recorded in Kalumburu, Western Australia - one of the hottest temperatures recorded for any country during their "winter" season. The coldest summer temperature on record in Australia was -9.0 °C (15.8 °F), recorded in December at Thredbo Ski Resort.

The lowest maximum temperature on record in Australia was -6.9 °C (19.6 °F), recorded on 9 July 1978 at Thredbo Ski Resort in New South Wales. The highest minimum temperature on record was 35.5 °C (95.9 °F), recorded on 24 January 1982 in [Arkaroola, South Australia](#) and again on 21 January 2003 in [Wittenoom, Western Australia](#).

Location	Mean Temperatures (°C)				Rain (mm)
	January		July		
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Annual
Adelaide	28.5	16.6	14.9	7.5	553
Alice Springs	36.1	21.2	19.5	4.0	274
Brisbane	29.2	21.0	20.6	9.5	1189
Canberra	27.8	12.9	11.1	-0.2	631
Darwin	31.8	24.8	30.4	19.3	1666
Hobart	21.5	11.7	11.5	4.5	624
Melbourne	25.7	14.0	13.3	5.8	661
Perth	31.5	16.8	17.7	8.1	869
Sydney	26.3	18.5	16.9	6.7	1220

# Summer

Summer daytime temperatures range from 32 to 40 °C (90 to 104 °F)

Summers in southern Australia are generally dry and hot with coastal sea breezes. During a lengthy dry spell, hot and dry winds from the interior can cause bushfires in some southern and eastern states, though most commonly Victoria and New South Wales.

The tropical areas of northern Australia have a wet summer because of the monsoon.





# Winter



In winter, this falls to 18 to 23 °C. In Australia, snow falls frequently on the highlands near the east coast, in the states of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania and in the Australian Capital Territory. There is a regular snow season in several areas which have seasonal ski tourism industries. The occasional cold snap, caused by cold air drifting north from Antarctica, can cause significant snowfall in rural areas, as well as major cities such as Hobart, Melbourne's outer mountain suburbs and Canberra. Snow is rare in the southernmost capitals like Melbourne and Hobart, falling less than once every five years.

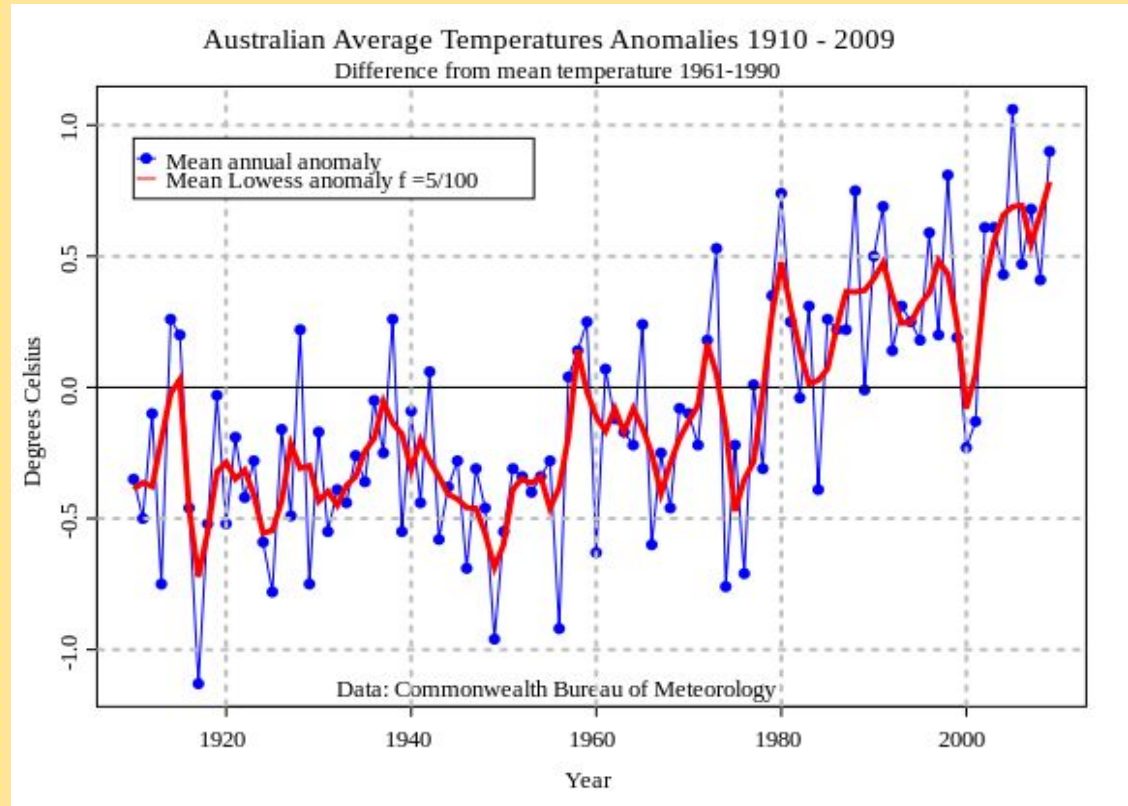
# Natural hazards



# Global warming

Problems which can be followed by global warming in Australia:

- ☀️ droughts are likely to become more frequent, particularly in the south-west
- ☀️ evaporation rates are likely to increase, particularly in the north and east
- ☀️ high-fire-danger weather is likely to increase in the south-east
- ☀️ sea levels will continue to rise





# Drought

Scientists believe that due to global climate change, drought in Australia will occur twice as often as today. In addition, the scientists predict, periods of extremely hot weather, which now hold about 5% of the duration of the year, will soon go on for most of the year and will become the norm. The report of the Australian professor Ross Garneau, published in 2009, states that climate change in 2010, could have disastrous consequences for the Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu wetlands and river basins and Murray Darling.





# Dust storms

The background image shows a vast desert landscape. In the foreground, there are smooth, undulating red sand dunes. Scattered across the dunes and in the distance are various types of dry, scrubby vegetation, including small bushes and a larger, dark green tree on the right side. The sky is a clear, bright blue, indicating a sunny day. The overall scene is arid and open.

A dust storm or sandstorm, a meteorological phenomenon common in arid and semi-arid regions, arises when the wind force exceeds the threshold value where loose sand and dust are removed from the dry surface.









