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Hills Mule Mountains (California) New York Mountains Newberry Mountains (California) North Pinyon Mountains Old Dad Mountains Ord Mountains Owlshead Mountains Panamint Julat Syurga Banlat (California) Partlett Mountains Semenanjung Banlat Pine Hills (California) Pine Mountain Ridge (California) Pinto Mountains Piute Mountains Piute Range Pleito Hills Point of Rocks (Kern County, California) Providence Mountains Rand Mountains Rawson Mountains (California) Rodman Mountains Rosamond Hills Rosecrans Hills San Bernardino Mountains San Emigdio Mountains San Felipe Hills (San Diego County) San Gabriel Mountains San Jacinto Mountains San Joaquin Hills San Jose Hills San Rafael Hills San Rafael Mountains San Ysidro Mountains Santa Monica Mountains Santa Rosa Hills (Riverside County) Santa Rosa Mountains (California) Santa Susana Mountains Santa Ynez Mountains Scodie Mountains Shale Bukit Shandin Hills Sheep Hole Mountains Ship Mountains Sierra Madre Mountains (California) Slate Range (California) Soda Mountains Solomon Hills South Hills (California) Spangler Hills Stepladder Mountains Tecopa Hills Tehachapi Mountains Tejon Hills Bukit Telefon Temblor Range Temescal Mountains Three Sisters (Riverside County) Tierra Blanca Mountains Topatopa Mountains Transverse Ranges Verdugo Mountains West Riverside Mountains Whipple Mountains White Hills (Inyo County) Woods Mountains Diambil dari San Gabriel, part of the Angeles State Forest in Los Angeles County, California. The geography of southern California refers to the geography of southern California in the United States. Climate See also: Climate change in California Köppen type climate southern California Although the image is popular California as a place of sunshine and and Weather, the local climate can be very diverse, with some areas experiencing more extreme conditions. However, the weather in the region is usually mild, especially in winter, and dry, with rain ranging from moderates in coastal areas to almost nothing at all in the desert. [1] Around the coastal area, the weather did not vary as dramatically as did in the interior. Climate is affected by factors such as latitude, topography, and proximity to water mass - especially the Pacific Ocean, and the southern California mountain range. The Range Transverse and Peninsular Range are key players in the region's climate. In essence, the mountain range separates southern California into two different climate areas: The heavy coastal area of the mountainous Western population is most associated with the southern California term and is characterized by pleasant weather throughout the year, without frequent heat spells in summer and without low temperatures in winter. By comparison, the Eastern region of the range, between the mountains and the border with Nevada and Arizona, is dominated by the Sonoran desert and the Mojave desert and tends to be more arms and records more extreme temperatures in the summer and during the winter. [2] Clouds and low fog This is a common weather forecast for southern California. Due to its topographical features and proximity to the Pacific, southern California has a low proprietion of both clouds and fog. [3] Coastal fog is often generated by interactions between seasonal inversion layers and coastal marine layers, and may reach the interior as far as 20 miles, pressing against the inland mountains or various coastal mountains. Although fog is generally a collection of water drops or ice crystals suspended in the air on or near earth's surface, southern California fog differs from 'ground fog' light to a compact almost Fog Tule (pronounced fog 'tu.li:) in winter and spring, depending on the cold air interactions brought down from the local mountains and the mass However, over the past decade, clouds have become less pretending on the beach, because of the urban heat and climate change. [4] When compared to data from the 1970s, scientists found that stratus cloud cover had decreased by between 25% and 50%. [5] May Gray and June Gloom Contrast with sunny summer, late spring in southern California are often overstated. This period, known to locals as May Gray and June Gloom, distant the sunny southern California coastal sky. [6] Currently, coastal clouds may remain throughout the day, but often give way to some dangerous afternoon sunshine. The bleak days during this period vary from year to year. Years with warmer ocean temperatures, influenced by the wider El Niño weather pattern, could result in less gray days in June, while cooler oceans Associated with La Niña patterns, usually projecting more grey days this season. [7] Santa Ana winds in California are expanding fire and spreading smoke over hundreds of miles, as in the October 2007 satellite image of the Wildfires Due to its hot, dry and windy nature in southern California, stewards are common. [8] Although most of them only affect small areas, birds of heirs can quickly get out of control and spread across large forest areas, especially when beheaded by santa Ana breeze. [9] [10] Hot and very dry, they are also known as devil's winds, and descend on the coastal region from the American Western continental interior, rising temperatures as they approach the ocean. [12] As natural wildfires are more likely to emerge by the end of a long and dry summer, they have become a more serious problem in recent years due to climate change, which makes wild birds get bigger and more frequent. [13] In addition, climate change has also widened the wild season from several summer months to almost the entire year. [14] At the same time, climate scientists expect that climate change will reduce the strength of Santa Ana wind, potentially limiting its role in spreading wild wa birds. [15] Physical Geography Apart from the Pacific Coast, the Transverse Range and Peninsular Range are two of the most important physical landscapes in the region. Both ranges have their particular characteristics, from mountain trends, to different climates in each range. Ellipse outlines the California transverse Ranges region of The Transverse Ranges is a unique set of mountain ranges in California. They are the only mountain banlahs running west to east, as opposed to other California ranges running north to south. [16] The mountain runs from Santa Barbara County to San Bernardino County. They come from the name transverse Ranges because of their East-West orientation, making them cross the General North-South orientation most of california's coastal mountain ranges. [17] The Transverse Range climate experienced temperature differences from winter to summer about 36 °F (20 °C). One factor that contributes to this diversity is the distance from the ocean: the eastern part of the Transverse Banlate is far from the beach and has the most drastic variation of temperatures, while the western part is closest to the ocean and therefore has less variation. [18] The precision amount of any area is affected by height, and the topography affects the temperature in the height range. The higher the height, the lower the temperature, and with the lower temperatures coming rising the rain. The highest point of the Range is Mt. San Gorgonio (11,503 feet) at San Bernardino at the east end of range. [19] Southeast southeast The range can be considered to have a desert climate. The mountain range can cause a shadowy effect of rain, when the airflows the interior from the ocean and it rises, it begins to cool and after it reaches the other side of the mountain it becomes warm and eroded. [20] This is one of the reasons for the dry conditions in the Reverse Range which is far from the beach. [21] The range was also affected by santa Ana winds, a regional wind system created when air was forced from high pressure to low pressure, causing air to move from the interior towards the ocean. These dry winds usually come from the eastern end of the Range. [9] Geological San Andreas Faults and many other offences carried out through the Transverse Range. Because of this, the area is one of the most active geological areas of California, with surface changes from the inch fraction to six feet. [22] Sedimentary stones from the late Mesozoic era and the early Cenozoic era were found in the western part of the region. Close to the eastern range, such as the San Bernardino Mountains, metamorphic stones that resemble the rocks of the Sierra Nevada are available. [23] [24] Composite range This east to the range of walking west includes a variety of different mountains. Some mountains are steep like the San Gabriel Mountains. Other areas of the Transverse Ranges have very low altitudes such as the Mojave Desert. Various mountain ranges ranging from the Transverse range include:[25] Reverse Range Of Santa Ynez Mountains San Rafael Mountains Sierra Madre Mountains Topatopa Mountains Santa Susana Mountains Simi Hills Santa Monica Mountains San Gabriel Mountains San Rafael Hills San Jose Hills San Bernardino Mountains Little San Bernardino Mountains Tehachapi Mountains Sierra Pelona Mountains San Emigdio Mountains Urban interaction The Peninsular Ranges is the southernest mountain in the California Coast Ranges People has taken full advantage of the Transverse Ranges. The range creates several coastal plains and valleys that have become deserted inhabitants due to their main living conditions. Some of these valleys include: Oxnard Plain, San Fernando Valley, Simi Valley, San Gabriel Valley, and Interior Valley. The mountain area creates recreation and living space and has several ski resorts and provides several hiking and off-road vehicle use areas. Many people live in the hills of the Transverse Range, where they can work inside or commute to work in more dusked areas 'downhill.' Such communities provide alternatives to cities and suburbs living in southern California. The Peninsular Range Peninsular Range is a group of mountain ranges in the Pacific Coast Range, which covers over 900 miles from southern California in the United States to the southern end of the California Baja Peninsula Mexico. [26] They are part of the North American Coastal Range running along the beaches from Alaska to Mexico. [27] Heights range from 500 feet to 11,500 feet (150 m to 3,500 m) and vegetables in this range vary from beach scrub sage to chaparral, and from oak forests to coniferous forests. The southern Peninsula alignment of California includes: The Santa Ana Mountains, the San Jacinto Mountains, and the Laguna Mountains. [28] The California Fertilizer Peninsula network includes: Sierra Juarez, Sierra San Pedro Martir, Sierra de la Giganta, and Sierra de la Laguna. This range runs from north to south. [29] The Santa Ana Mountains are the largest natural landscape along the southern coast of California. The mountains peaked about 5,689 feet, at Santiago Peak. [30] The range started north, in the Corona area towards the southeast of the Puente Hills region. The summit of the San Jacinto Mountains Peninsula Is located in a desert area in northern and eastern Parts of Southern California. The San Jacinto mountains peaked about 50,833 feet. [31] They operate from the southeastern San Bernardino Mountains to the Santa Rosa Mountains. This mountain range is the northernst part of the Peninsula Range. The Santa Rosa Mountains are located at the southern end of the San Jacinto Mountains, where they connect to it. The range covers about 30 miles (48 km) through the Riverside, San Diego and Imperial districts, along the western side of the Coachella Valley, where they are tied parts of Colorado's Anza-Borrego desert. The highest peak in the range was Top Toro (8,717 feet). [32] The Laguna Mountains are located in the eastern part of San Diego County. It revolves around the northwest to the southeast for about 20 miles and a peak on Cuyapaipae Mountain (6,378 feet). [33] The mountains cover northwest about 35 miles (56 km) from the Mexican border in the Sierra de Juárez. The Sonora desert is located in the east and the Santa Rosa Mountains are located in the northwest. Climate Like the Transverse Range, areas along the coast tend to have less variations in temperature than doing remote areas. The Peninsula's alignment also forms a shadow of rain in California's Colorado Desert region and in most of the larger Sonora Deserts. [34] The range is affected by a marine layer that provides cooling and fog temperatures, and rain varies according to tropical storm activity. Reference ^ Average Annual Precision for California City - Current Results. www.currentresults.com. Receded in 2019-02-08. ^ Southern California Climate. DigiMarCon - Digital Marketing Conference. Receded from 2019-02-08. ^ Schwartz, Rachel E. (2015). California Coastal Low Cloud : Diversity and Influence across the Climate for Weather and Continent to Local Scale (Thesis). UC San Diego. ^ Kaufman, Mark (31 May 2018). Clouds are missing in Southern California, and we're not sure why. Mashable. Receded from 2019-02-08. ^ Kahn, Brian. Southern California Is Clouds and That's Bad News For Fire Season. Earth. Achieved in 2019-02-08. ↑ Robbins, Gary (May 30, 2017). Yes, 'May Gray' is one thing. So is 'jun gloom. Statistics prove it. sandiegouniontribune.com. Achieved in 2019-02-08. ↑ Aron, Hillel (2017-05-31). Kudos to Jun Gloom, L.A.S. 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