

Dunmar Climate and Ecology

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The climate of Dunmar is defined by the Yuvanti mountains. North and east of the mountains, the climate is a dry, subtropical area, with hot, dry summers and somewhat cooler and wetter winters. More rain falls in the northern areas of central and eastern Dunmar, leading to extensive grasslands, whereas the southern parts tend to be drier and consist largely of rocky desert.

West of the mountains, the climate is a moist subtropical climate, with frequent rain, warm winters, and hot summers.

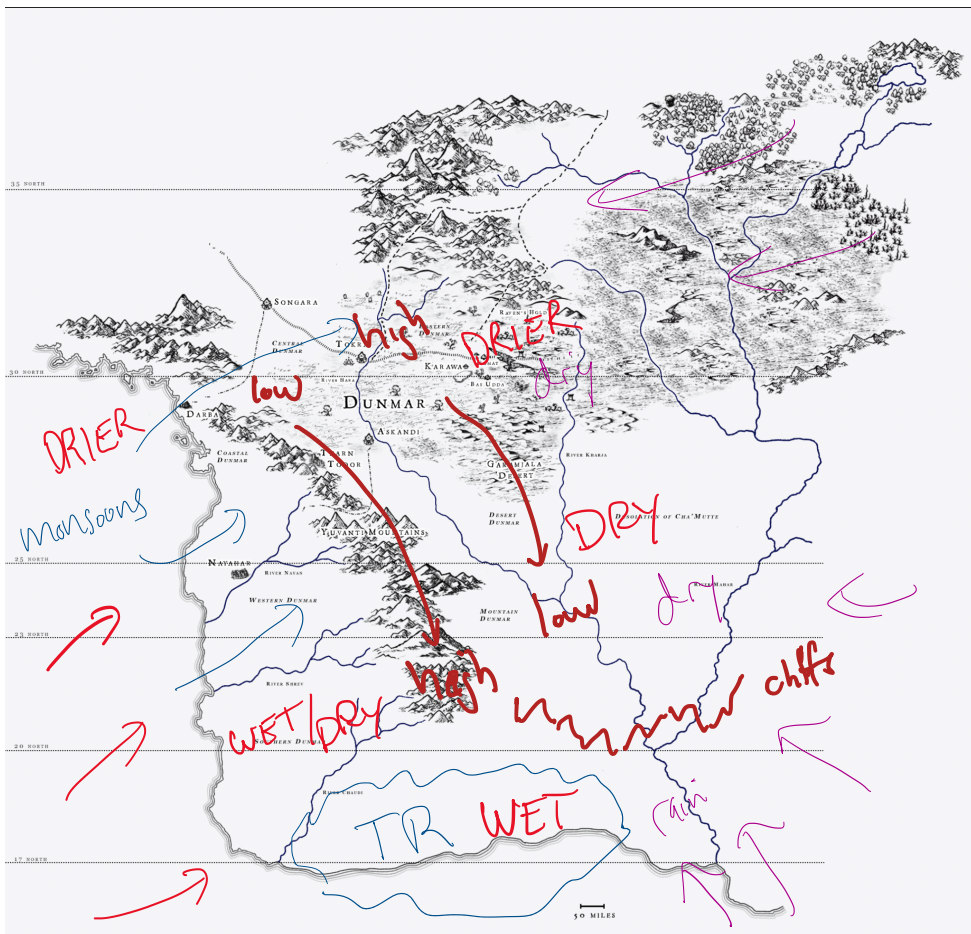
Further south, approaching the coastline of the sea of storms, the climate gets warmer and more fully tropical.

Notes added 1/15:

- tropical airmasses over Sea of Storms drift north in the summer months, leading to rainy season in the south, especially in the flat coastal plains
- the land rises sharply along the western edge of the Yuvanti mountains, creating a rain shadow desert on the other side; these highlands extend east, sloping up to the high peaks of the central mountains
- this high desert is very dry

- in the subtropical latitudes, prevailing winds blow offshore in the winter, but reverse in the summer, bringing monsoon rains to the Nayan river valley.

- Yuvanti mountains are highest in the south, creating the largest rain shadow effect in the Garamjala desert



Summer
winds shift
tropical rain ↑ N
monsoons → don't pass
Southern Yuvanti

Winter