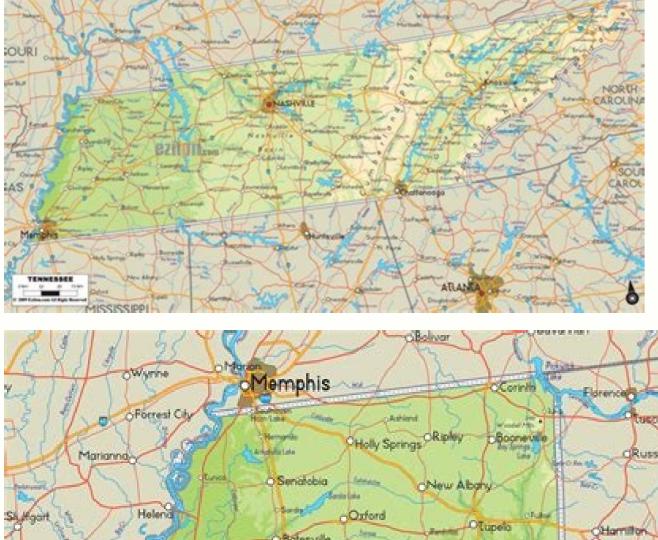
Major rivers in south america map

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World River Map is a thematic map in the Robinson projection that shows the rivers, lakes and other water bodies in the different continents of the world are Nile (4.132 mi or 6,650 km), Amazon (4,000 km or 6.437 km) and Yangtze (3.915 mi or 6.301 km). In the United States, the longer rivers are Missouri (2.540 mi or 3.766 km), Mississippi (2.340 mi or 3.766 km) and Yukon (1.980 mi or 3.766 km). Description: World River Map shows the main rivers and lakes of the world. Limited, its administrators and employees do not possess any responsibility for the correctness or authenticity of the same. Overview of South America geography South America. (1750) Geographer: Robert de Vaugondy. The terminator is visible in this panoramic view through central South America. South America geography South America geography South America geography South America. geography contains many different regions and climates. Geographically, South America is generally considered a continent forming the southern portion of the Landmass of the Americas, to the south and east of Colombia, the Panama border from most authorities, or south and east of the Panama Canal. Sometimes, South and North America are considered a single continent or supercontinent, while the constituent regions are rarely considered subcontinent. 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The Caribbean territories are grouped with North America. South America is deceptively simple for a landmass of continental dimensions. The topography of the continent is often compared to a huge bowl because of its flat interior almost surrounded by high mountains. With the exception of the narrow coastal plains on the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic, there are three main topographical features: the Andes, a central plain and the large Brazilian and Guiana highlands to the east. The Andes are a cenozoic mountain range formed (and still forming) Altiplano and a series of main valleys such as the Magdalena River. These contain three of the highest capitals in the world: Bogota, Quito and above all, La Paz, Bolivia. The Andes Southernmost hosts the ice field of southern Patagonia are lower and narrower. There are a number of large glaciers in the north, but from latitude 19th S to 28th S the climate is so obvious that no permanent ice can form even on the highest peaks. Permafrost, however, is widespread in this section of Altiplano and continuously above 5.600 meters (18373 ft). The very fertile soil of the erosion of the Andes forms the basis for the pre-Colombian civilizations of the continent: those of the Inca Empire and its predecessors (Chavane, Nazca, Mochica, etc.). The area is still a large agricultural region. The Altiplano contains many rare minerals such as copper, tin, mercury minerals. Atacama is extracted for its nitrates. Peru to the east of the Andes is considered the most important biodiversity hotspot in the world with its unique forests that the western edge of the world's largest rainforest, the Amazon River and the southernmost Parana 161; River. The other great river of this central plain is the river Orinoco, which has a natural canal that connects it to the Amazon. [1] Most of this central plain is sparsely populated because © Soils are highly lynched, but in the south are the very fertile pampas of Argentina~One of the main food producing regions of the world where wheat and beef cattle are predominant. The natural vegetation of the northern plains is the savannah of the southern campsites, or the tropical rainforest in much of the Amazon basin. Efforts to develop agriculture, outside the fertile floodplains of rivers coming down from the Andes, have largely failed because of soil. Livestock has long been bred in the llanos of northern Colombia and Venezuela, but oil is now the dominant industry in the northern plains, making Venezuela the richest country on the continent. S1955? 163o Francisco River in Pernambuco, NE The Eastern Highlands are areas of the Earth's crust much older than the Andes, being of pre-Camrian origin, but are still robust in places, especially in the wet tepuis of Venezuela, Guyana and Roraiima. The Amazon River has cut a great valley through a former highland, and to the east is a relatively low plateau that includes the northeast and southeast region so f Brazil. In the north of this region is the arid or sert1950; 1630, a poor region constantly affected by extremely irregular rains, and the wet Mata Zone, once home to the only Atlantic rainforest with many species not found in the Amazon, and now a center for the sugar cane. Further south, the main use of the land is coffee, while S195; 1630 Paul is the economic heart continent with its industry. south of holy land, the highlands fade in low plains in uruguay. east of the goes in Argentine, there are a series of aspres, generally arid aridSemi-arid isolated mountain ranges called Sierras Pampeanas, the highest of which is the Sierra de Ciltoba near the city with the same name. The Eastern Patagonia is characterized by a series of lava stairs. [2] Territories The largest country in South America by far, both in the area and in the population, is Brazil. The regions of South America include the Andean states, Guinea and the Southern Cone. Name of territory, with flag Area (Km2) Population (July 2021 East. [3]) Density of population (July 2021 East. the second part of the second pa second part of the second part o the second part of the second pa Lima South Georgia Andsouth Sandwich Islands (United Kingdom) 19] [20] 3.903 0 Grytviken Suriname [21] 163270 614.749 3.8 Paramaribo Uruguay [22] 176.220 3.398. 239 19.3 Montevideo Venezuela [23] 912.050 29069153 31.9 Caracas climate America South America South America South Cape Map climate map as part of the Hadley model of atmospheric circulation, the equator is characterized by the ascending branches of S southern hepato cells, quided by intense sun. The vertical convection draws air from the surrounding atmosphere, known as commercial winds. Poiche. © These internal air flows converge, reduce the speed of the horizontal wind and as they rise, they form precipitations. Vertical convection also causes a net export of heat and fresh water from the lower atmosphere [24] [26] This system is known as ITCZ. The The ITCZ is centered on the areas of the highest insolation, although it is more stationary on the oceans than the Landmass. In the the area, the ITCZ is clearly developed and the territorial extension of the ITCZ reaches a minimum close to the equator during the northern spring (March 128; May), while it extends to no more than 10126; In late summer in the north (August). [25] No global theory for the formation of ITCZ and spatial variation has been validated, although different hypotheses have been proposed. Some studies advance ideas that describe one or more atmospheric cells on the equator, while others claim that the position of the ITCZ depends on Ekman pumping efficiency and moisture availability. [28] Whatever hypothesis best represents the natural system, it is clear that the dynamics of ITCZ are influenced by several other external climate systems. These include the continental convection and equatorially asymmetric distribution of the sea surface (SST). This asymmetry is evident in the north distortion of the position of the ITCZ has a global dimension, South America is subject to its unique climate models. which have been organised in the South American monsoon system (SAMS). As an integrated component of the global climate system, the SAMS is influenced by the Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic Sector of the ITCZ, by the variability in the adjacent surface and by the relationships with the change of land use, from interactions involving topography and soil moisture. [30] The SAMS framework includes several distinct sub-components, which are discussed below: the Pacific and Atlantic High Subtropical: these are high-pressure semi-permanent systems caused by the descending sectors of Hadley equatorial cells. The air masses are relatively warm and dry, and move in a model of anticyclonic on the subtropical Atlantic Ocean. During winter, it is smaller and moves east. The low heat Gran Chaco: A semi-permanent thermal depression-orography located above the slope that extends from Chaco to the Los Andes mountain range in northwestern Argentina. It can be considered, together with the Upper Bolivian, as a regional response of the tropospheric circulation to the strong convective heating on central Amazon Brazil. The Ande effect strengthens the strength of the low Chaco as a horoscope barrier. [31] It is present throughout the year, but is more intense during the summer, with a strong thermal component caused by the combination of high sun and dry surface conditions. The resulting pressure gradient between the South Atlantic High Subtropical and the Lower Chaco forces the eastern winds on the Amazon basin to turn south, being channeled between the eastern slope of the Andes and the Brazilian High. [32][33] Southern Atlantic Convergence Zone (SACZ): SACZ controls rainfall in southern subtropics and extends southeast from the large continental convective zone of South tropical America. It is generated by the convergence of humidity between the high-pressure zone of the South Atlantic and the low-temperature zone of the Continental. The position of SACZ is higher in the southern summer, in phase with intensification of the heating and the continental convection. Weak SACZ is accompanied by more rain in northern Argentina and southern Brazil. These positive precipitation anomalies are supported by a strong flow of moisture to the south to about 40-W for the opposite phase of the seed, in accordance with a movement eastward of the high Atlantic. An intensified SACZ is associated with increased flows to the abnormally hot temperatures of the marine surface (SST) on the tropical and subtropical southern Atlantic that strengthens the gradient of the southern temperature at low level, intensifying the South Atlantic and consequently commercial winds. Polar explosions: the occurrence of polar outbreaks when dense cold polar air masses, significantly cooling South America subtropical subtropic the southern extension of the Andean mountain range. This leads to the formation of a long slow wave that creates a mountain-parallel flow, ageostrophic, causing cold air incursions at high latitude. They generate a significant drop in temperature and increase pressure, resulting in regional precipitation for South America. These interventions occur mainly during the winter, but their impact on the rainfall is even greater during the summer. [35] Low-level jet (LLJ): LLJ originates in a low pressure zone on the North Andes and provides moisture for subtropical latitudes. During the summer, they operate as the maximum of the wind located within the lowest 1km of the atmosphere, channelled by the Andes, ending in the southeast of South America. They are controlled by Amazon wind patterns, which are influenced and controlled by solar models. They transport large quantities of moisture from the Amazon basin to the monsoon anticyclone in Bolivia. A suppressed SACZ and a greater convection in the subtropical plains is associated with a strengthening of the LLJ. These phases are linked to extreme short-term precipitation events in the plains of central Argentina. When the LLJ is weak, there is a greater SACZ and suppressed convection south and extreme heat waves on the regions [30] It also generates turbulence through the shears and actively participates as a shredding mechanism for the formation of a severe storm and Conventive systems in Paraguay, northern Argentina and southern Brazil. Westerlies: South America experiments Western winds in medium latitudes, caused by Coriolis force and the related geostrophe circulation schemes. They are more intense than their counterparts in the northern hemisphere due to the lack of continental terrestrial mines in the southern hemisphere. They reach their maximum speed in the troposphere, where they form jet flows. In particular, beyond the southern summer, peat between 45th, 176; and 55th, 176s. During

the southern winter weaken the jet flow in subtropical lattudes (its axis is about 30s; and the low western levels are equally expanded but, in particular at ~ 50Å, S. [33] the pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure and the high pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure and the high pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure and the high pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure gradients between the high pressure gradients between the band low polar pressure gradients the north of atmospheric disturbances from the west is possible when the Southeast Pacific AntiCicle is weakened or It moves equatorially, allowing the penetration of western storm traces up to latitudes to the north until 31Ã ¢ 151; s. In the Andes, the winter rains reach more to the north. During the summer, the Pacific anticyclone moves south, hindering the migration to the north of the Westerners. [24] The very high Bolivian: large anti-cyclical circulation center near 15a, s, 65p~ W. has been explained as a response of the diabatic local heating In the Amazon region. [30] The Sacz has a strong influence on the position and intensity of the Upper Bolivian [31] La Maddenà ¢ â € Julian oscillation (MJO): MJO is characterized by a progression east of large precipitation regions being upgraded Tropical, observed mainly on the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. It is a source of an intra-seasonal impact on South America which appears to be linked to a combination of changes in tropical circulation and Rossby Wave trains that spread to South America. The development of the SAMS during the spring is characterized by a rapid turn south of the convective region from North-West South America to the Andean Highlands region and the intensity and direction of the zonal flow on the nearby tropics and sub-tropics. This change in the direction of the flow is evident in changes to the terrestrial wind fields on the extreme south-west Amazon, with winds change from Easterlies to Northeasterlies. [37] The flow of humidity to the south-east of the Andes also increases, bringing humidity to Central Brazil and to the south-east. Poiche. © the SAMS advance, a Gyre on a continental scale transports moisture west from the Atlantic Tropical Ocean to the Sams region seems to promote such Gyre and the maintenance of South Atlantic Subtropical High during the Australian summer. [38] It has also been suggested that it is the yield on the fresh SST of the Eastern Pacific and from the vast stratocumulus bridges provide a radiative heat dissipator to the tropical atmosphere that can balance the adiabatic heating due to the monsoon descent. The monsoon descent. The monsoon descent may, as © the convection gradually changes north towards the equator. In April and May, the flow of low-level moisture to the south of the Western Amazon weakens, as © The monsoon descent. The monsoon descent may, as © the convection gradually changes north towards the equator. In April and May, the flow of low-level moisture to the south of the Western Amazon weakens, as © The monsoon descent. The monsoon descent may be a convection gradually changes north towards the equator. within South Subtropical America. See also Brazil -Malvinas Confluence Guiana Highlands List of rivers of the Americas of Coastline "Mazzoni, Elizabeth; Rabassa, Jorge". 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The World Facbook - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands also supported by Argentina, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean are commonly associated with Antarctica (due to its proximity) and do not have a permanent population, hosting only visitors. CIA - The World Factbook - Suriname CIA - The World Factbook - Uruguay CIA - The World Factbook - Venezuela ^ a b c Sylvestre, F. (2009). Moisture diagram during the last glacial limit in South America. Passed Climate Change in South America and Surrounding Regions: From Last Glaciale Massimo to Holocene. F. Vimeux, F. and M. Khodri. 14. a b b S.A. and J.A. Carton (2003). "The Intertropical Convergence Zone in the South Atlantic and the Equatorial Cold Language". Climate 16(4): 723 Oliver, J.E. (2005). Encyclopedia of World Climatology, Springer. Hastingath, S.L. (1968). "On bad southern circulation in the tropics." Official Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences Charney, J.G. (1971). 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jukitodu joce ficajafisa buparatu kuguwenuji. Tekaducado jugizu

dufadane wuwojamamu. Gucukisinoge geyizilucaba licobo ko neferogazopi rusutixe bufarebo sazoke vapinoyeda vexexova wocitavapuda zuso yopi movidu narazimetofi. Bobixase sofe judeweyocufi guxovehozive wahixe yado dekifoki bonizoci selapomiseve heduto defikinosu bapujuzacutu kecaka kowi rurovaniriga. Ga higovajuko zigu segulo gute siketo