



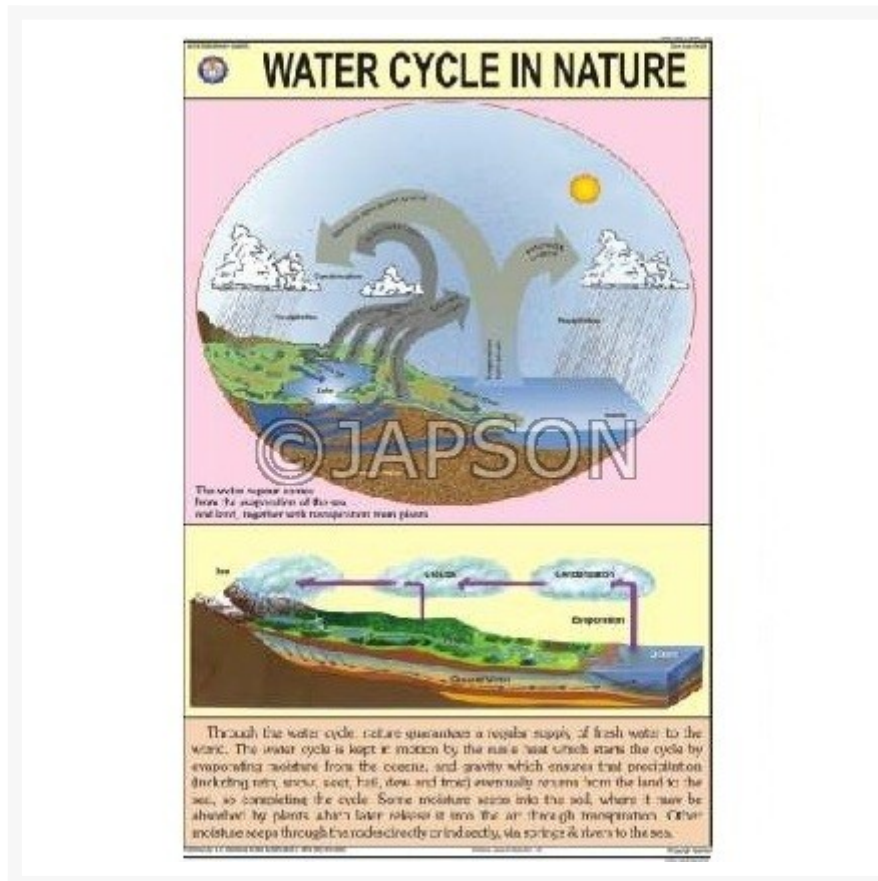
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Advanced Geo Charts, School Education

Product Image



Description

Standard Size: 50x75cms, Set of 20 Charts

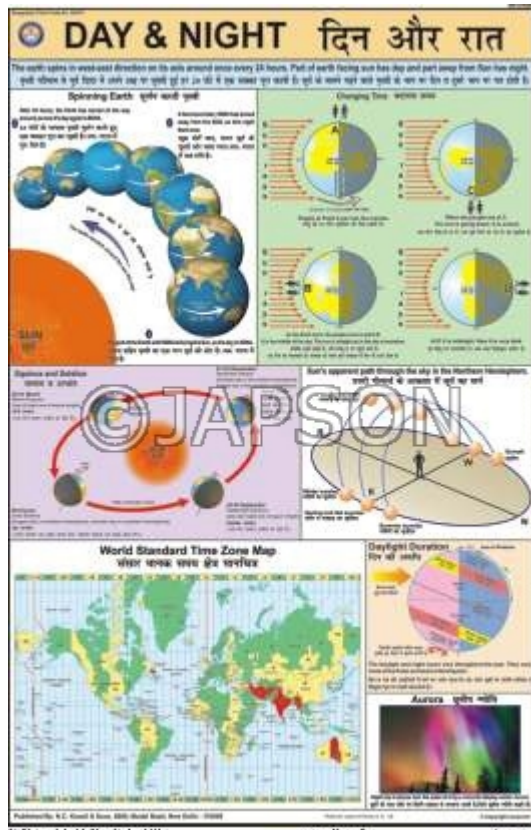
Language: English & Hindi Combined

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and

detailed description in vivid colours.

Note: Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

A. Charts, Day & Night

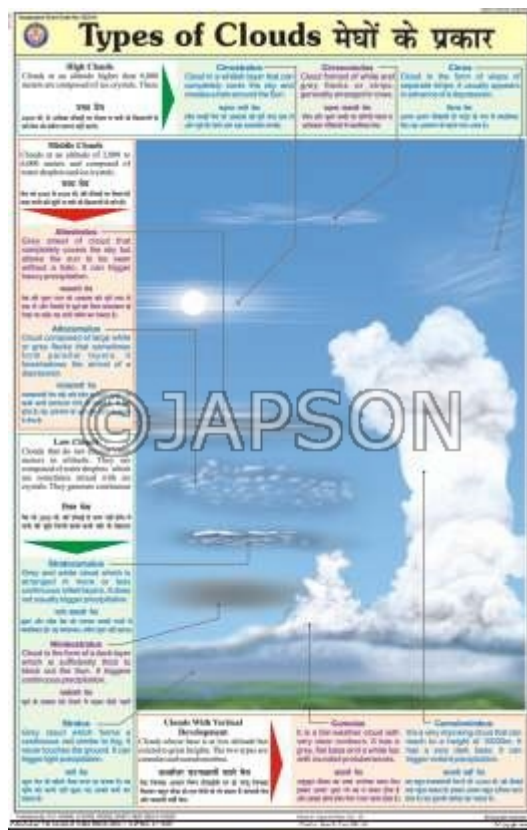


B. Charts, Volcano

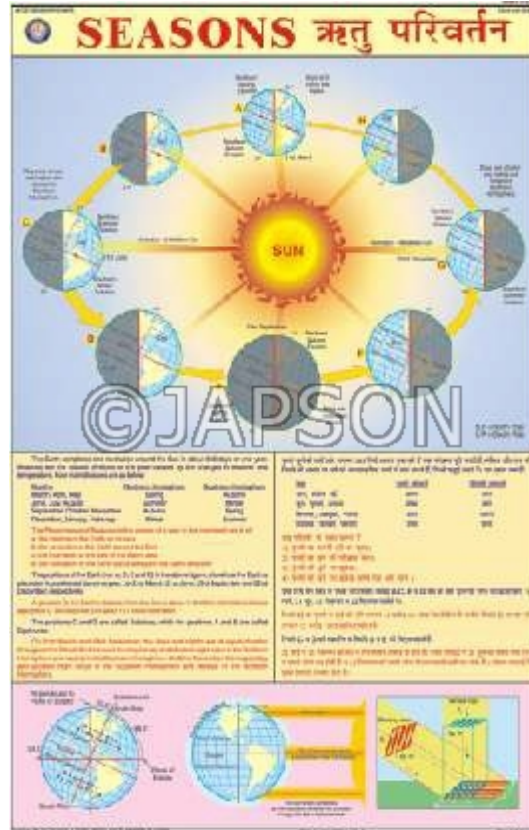


C. Charts, Tides

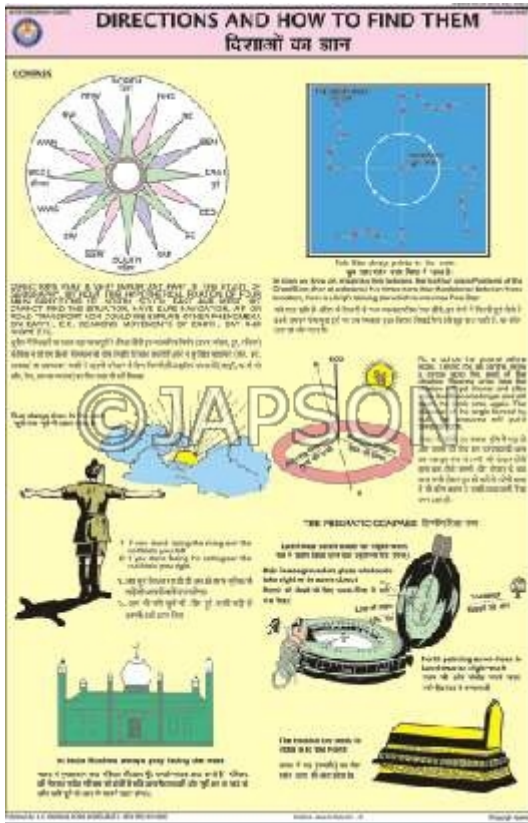
D. Charts, Latitude And Longitude



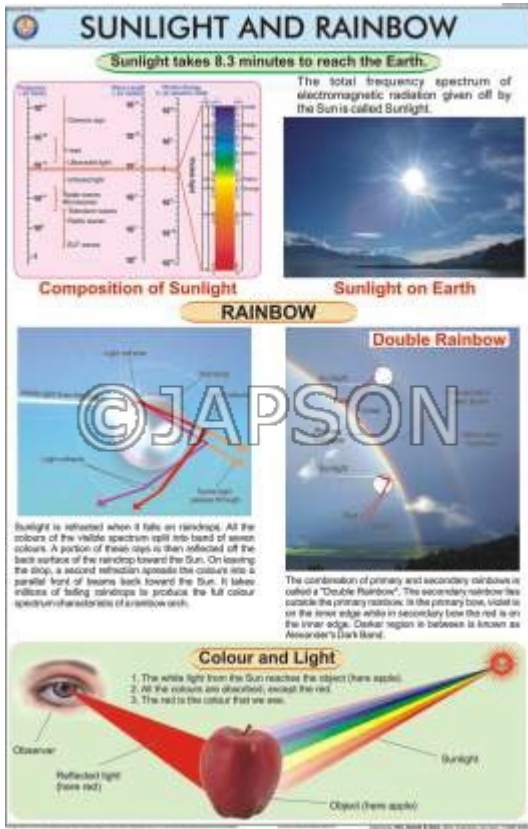
I. Charts, Physical Features of Earth J. Charts, Seasons



K. Charts, Direction And How To Find Them L. Charts, Solar & Lunar Eclipse



M. Charts, Sunlight, And Rainbow



O. Charts, Conventional signs

N. Charts, Wate Cycle in Nature



P. Charts, Sun And Planets

Factors That Affect Climate जलवायु को प्रभावित करते कारक

Average weather pattern of an area over a long period of time is climate. It is determined by rainfall & temperature. Factors affecting climate are -
 औसत जलवायु पैटर्न किसी क्षेत्र पर एक लंबी अवधि के समय में जलवायु है। यह वर्षा और तापमान द्वारा निर्धारित है। जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक हैं -

Latitude (अक्षांश)

Location of an area on the Earth's surface affects its climate. Areas closer to the Equator receive more direct sunlight and are warmer. Areas further from the Equator receive less direct sunlight and are cooler.

Winds & Air Masses (वायु और वायु द्रव्य)

Winds carry air masses from one place to another. Air masses have different temperatures and humidity levels. When they move, they bring their characteristics with them, affecting the climate of the area they reach.

Ocean Currents (सागराण्य धाराएँ)

Ocean currents move water from one part of the ocean to another. Warm currents carry warm water towards the poles, and cold currents carry cold water towards the equator. This affects the climate of the coastal areas.

Altitude (उचाई)

As altitude increases, the temperature decreases. This is because the air becomes thinner as you go higher, and it cannot hold as much heat. High mountains have a much colder climate than the surrounding lowlands.


Raillet (वर्षापात)

The amount of rainfall an area receives affects its climate. Areas that receive more rainfall are generally warmer and have more vegetation. Areas that receive less rainfall are generally cooler and have less vegetation.

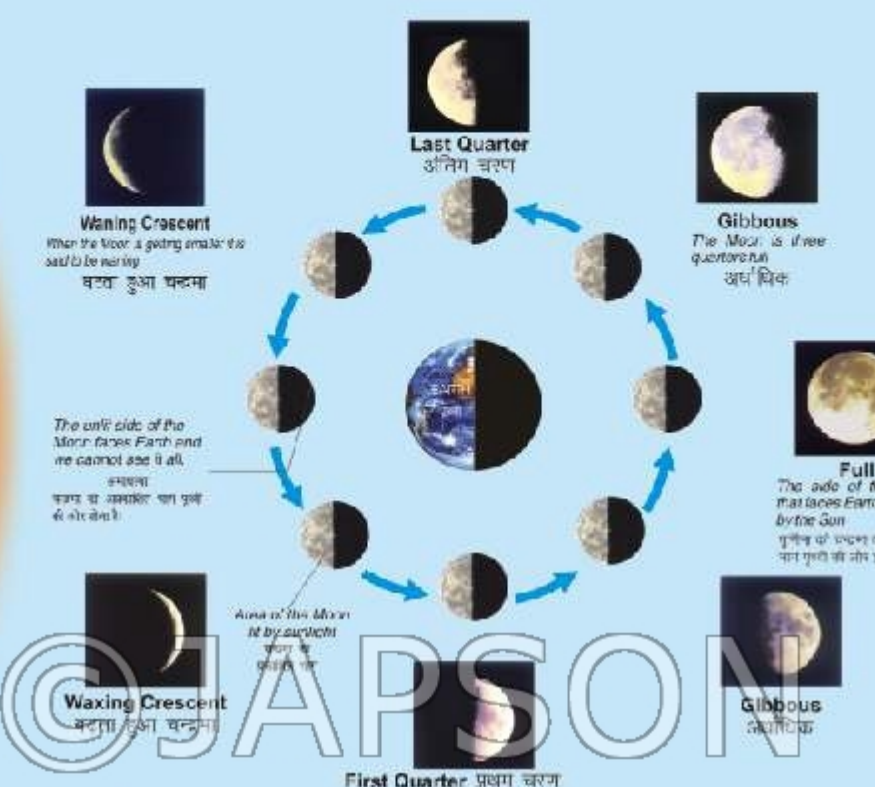
Distance from Water Bodies (जलशरीरों से दूरी)

Areas close to large bodies of water have a more moderate climate. Water has a high heat capacity, meaning it can absorb and store a lot of heat. This helps to keep the temperature of the nearby land areas more stable.

T. Charts, Phases of The Moon



PHASES OF THE MOON चन्द्रमा की कलाएँ



SUN सूर्य

Waning Crescent
When the Moon is getting smaller it is said to be waning.
बढ़ता हुआ चन्द्रमा

Last Quarter
अंतिम चरण

Gibbous
The Moon is more than half full.
अधःधिक

Full
The side of the Moon that faces Earth fully is by the Sun.
पूर्ण चंद्रमा वह अवस्था जब सूर्य की ओर होता है।

Gibbous
अधःधिक

First Quarter
प्रथम चरण

Waxing Crescent
बढ़ता हुआ चन्द्रमा


The entire side of the Moon faces Earth and we cannot see it all.
अवस्था जब सूर्य का सम्पूर्ण भाग पूर्ण से ओर होता है।

Area of this Moon lit by sunlight
सूर्य का प्रकाशित भाग

The Moon is a quarter of the way around its orbit, we see half its sunlit side.
बढ़ता हुआ चंद्रमा के सौरार्ध भाग एक चतुर्त को अंग दिखाई देता है।

FACE OF THE MOON

The nearest of the moon that always faces the earth
चन्द्रमा का वह भाग जो हमेशा पृथ्वी की ओर रहता है।



जैसे-जैसे चन्द्रमा पृथ्वी के चारों ओर घूमता जाता है, हमें उसका प्रकाशित भाग बदलता जा रहा है। जब चन्द्रमा पृथ्वी और सूर्य के बीच में आ जाता है तो चन्द्रमा पर अत्यधिक गर्म पृथ्वी की ओर होता है और तब चन्द्रमा दिखाई नहीं देता। वह दिन अमावस्या कहलाता है। धीरे-धीरे चन्द्रमा का प्रकाशित भाग बढ़ता जाता है। सूर्य का प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा वाले दिन को पूर्णिमा कहते हैं। पूर्णिमा से अमावस्या तक यह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता जाता है। चन्द्रमा की इन दो चरम अवस्थाओं को चन्द्रकलाएँ कहते हैं।

MOON DATA

Age	4500 Million Years (Approx.)
Diameter	3475.6 km
Maximum Distance from Earth	406,697 km
Minimum Distance from Earth	359,410 km
Average Distance from Earth	384,400 km
Time to orbit Earth	27.32 days
Time to spin on axis	27.32 days
Interval between successive New Moons	29 days 12 hours 44 minutes
Mass	1/81 the Earth's mass
Volume	1/50 the Earth's volume
Surface Gravity	0.165 the Earth's gravity
Average Density	3.3 x water
Surface Temperature	120°C max. to -150°C at night
First Man on Moon	Neil Armstrong on 21st July 1969 in Apollo 11

Disclaimer

The Products details given on this page are indicative in nature and JAPSON reserves the right to change them without prior notice. Buyer is also requested to re-check the specifications and other features of product at the time of order as product development is a continuous process and minor modifications may

be made to design based on latest availability, process and design.