***NATURAL REGIONS***

***DEFINITION:***

The English term region has evolved through Old French from the Latin regio, which meant at first “direction” but soon was extended to mean “limit” and “area.” At present the term means “area” or “space,” i.e., it may refer to a two-dimensional or three-dimensional concept.

In geography the term has been used in the sense of “definite area” or “functional area”—almost irrespective of magnitude. The first discussion of the subject is due to [Herbertson (1905)](https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007%2F3-540-31060-6_306" \l "CR6_3-540-31060-6_306" \o "View reference) who coined the expression “major natural regions,” which implies the existence of “minor” regions and also of other regions besides the “natural” ones. The determination of orders of magnitude among regions was recognized as a problem. As to the aspects to be considered.

“Configuration is necessarily the framework, but we must not think of it merely as a more or less irregular surface; we must see it as part of a solid which comprises not merely the soil beneath, but the air above, with relations to other parts of the earth, and...

The world is a phenomenal composite of natural regions and habitats. Its existing variety of geographical partitions, rich physiography, vivid ranging flora, and fauna makes it a wonderful and fascinating landscape.

Ideally, a natural region refers to an area governed by specific temperature, rainfall, relief, and other environmental conditions. A **natural region** (landscape unit) is a basic geographic unit. Usually, it is a [region](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Region) which is distinguished by its common natural features of [geography](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography), [geology](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geology), and [climate](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate).

From the [ecological](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology) point of view, the naturally occurring flora and fauna of the region are likely to be influenced by its geographical and geological factors, such as [soil](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil) and [water availability](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_resources), in a significant manner. Thus most natural regions are homogeneous [ecosystems](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem). Human impact can be an important factor in the shaping and destiny of a particular natural region.

The major natural regions of the world. It substantiates their different characteristics and features.

***General characteristics of natural regions:***

* A natural region is a basic geographic unit which is characterised by its common natural features of geography, geology and climate.
* **Climate** is a basic factor upon which natural regions are divided. Climate influences flora, fauna and vegetation in the region.
* Vegetation which grows in a natural region without any human iinterference is known as natural vegetation.
* The world is divided in several natural regions.

## ***Introduction and types natural regions of the worlds***

The **natural regions are a physical landscape and are distinguished by the geographic features of the geology, climate, and the other hydrological aspects**and form the ecological point of view of the naturally-occurring of the flora and the fauna. **The concept of the natural regions is a basic geographic unit and can be divided into the ecoregions of the world.**

* **They can be divided into**

1. **The equatorial regions**
   1. **Equatorial lowland regions**
   2. **Equatorial highland regions**
2. **Tropical Region:**
   1. **Tropical monsoon region or monsoon type**
   2. **Tropical grassland regions or Sudan type**
   3. **Tropical desert region or Sahara type**
   4. **Tropical rainforest region or Caribbean type**
3. **Warm Temperate Region:** 
   1. **Warm temperate west marginal region or The Mediterannean type**
   2. **Warm temperate east marginal region or China type**
   3. **Temperate desert region**
4. **Cool Temperate Region :**
   1. **Cool temperate oceanic region or West marginal type**
   2. **Cool temperate east marginal region or St. Lawrence type**
   3. **Cool temperate grassland region or prairie type**
5. **Cold Temperate and Polar Region:** 
   1. **Coniferous forest region or Taiga type**
   2. **Cold desert or Tundra type.**

The Equatorial regions lie within 5° latitudes on both sides of the equator; the Tropical regions lie between 5° and 30° N & S latitudes; the Warm Temperate regions lie between 30° and 45° N & S latitudes; the Cool Temperate regions lie between 45° and 60° N & S latitudes; the Cold Temperate lands lie between 60° and 70° latitudes; and Polar lands lie beyond 70° latitudes.