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## Physical regions of north america

AsiaPublished September 23, 2012Last updated on October 1, 2012This article is more than 2 years old.According to a new report by consulting firm Capgemini and the Royal Bank of Canada, the number of Asians controlling \$1 million or more in investable money surpassed the number of North Americans in the same strata of wealth last year.These 3.4 million Asian millionaires are, essentially, the continent's 0.1%. They live mostly in Japan and China.....and control \$10.7 trillion in investable money combined.....though, most have somewhere between \$1 million and \$5 million. Source: Apoorva Bhardwaj / Android Central If you were anywhere on social media earlier this week, you couldn't have missed the barrage of marketing hype around the official unveiling of the new OnePlus 9 and 9 Pro smartphones. The two devices are OnePlus's best ever, with significant upgrades to their screens, processors, and cameras. And as is typical of OnePlus phones, they look stunning — at least in my humble opinion. OnePlus is releasing three colorways for each of the two new devices. They both sport a version of silver, black, and a third color unique to each model. Three colors per model isn't bad, but I'm a little salty that the best OnePlus 9 colors aren't coming to North America for this release. The available OnePlus 9 colors make me blue Source: OnePlus UK This year's value flagship OnePlus 9 is being made available in three colors. The review unit I received was a nice-looking (if somewhat boring) Astral Black, which promptly picked up fingerprint smudges from every touch, so naturally, I hid it away in a case immediately. The other version that is available in North America is Winter Mist, which has a stylish purple-/silver-ish finish that, true to previous OnePlus phones, has a gradient to it that somewhat changes color depending on how the light hits it. If I were to purchase my own, that would be the best option available to me, but it's not the best option that OnePlus is offering. To my eyes, the best-looking OnePlus 9 color variant has to be the Arctic Sky color: OnePlus knocked it out of the park again with its blue option, delivering a soft blue hue with a nice matte finish. Unfortunately, I don't live in a market that will ever see this colorway, so I'll have to pine at it from afar. Speaking of pine and matte, that brings me to the OnePlus 9 Pro... Source: OnePlus UK My colleague Alex Dobie commented on the latest AC Podcast that he thought the Morning Mist version of the 9 Pro was quite lovely with its gradient silver finish. While I'm inclined to agree, I'm not so keen on the Pine Green version that is also available here in the U.S. I mean, it's fine, but to me, it looks a little too much like that Midnight Green iPhone 11 Pro that all of my iMore colleagues went gaga over last year, but I thought it was just meh. No, in my opinion, the best OnePlus 9 Pro version to get has to be the stunning Stellar Black. OnePlus says that the frosted matte finish on this phone evokes images of its classic sandstone cases — which, sure, okay — but I just think the matte finish, in general, makes it look so much cooler than the glossy Astral Black that I have. It is almost as cool as the Phantom Black color on the Samsung Galaxy S21 Ultra. OnePlus has a vivid color history Source: Apoorva Bhardwaj / Android Central Matte-backed phones, be they glass or plastic-like on the Samsung Galaxy S20 FE, may not be as flashy or shiny as a glossy finish, but they sure do a better job at hiding fingerprints, tiny scratches, or other imperfections. And OnePlus is no stranger to matte finishes or flashy colors — just briefly consider its recent history. One of the most beautiful OnePlus phones ever was the gorgeous Silk White treatment on the OnePlus 6. There was just something about that almond-colored matte finish with gold accents that was che's kiss. The Thunder Purple OnePlus 6T was not only one the best names ever for a color, but it was also the best-looking color of that generation of smartphones. And the similar deep blues on the OnePlus 7 Pro and 7T were equally eye-catching and enchanting in their own way. Matte finishes aside, I also think the 9 series played it a bit safe in the color department. I'd love to see more vibrant colors like in the 8T or Nord series, or even something outlandish like the (albeit trademarked) orange from those sexy McLaren Edition phones. I guess, for now, I'll just have to grab one of the best OnePlus 9 cases to give my boring black phone a little more personality. What about you? Do you have a favorite color in the OnePlus 9 series? If so, which color are you going to buy? How much of a factor will the color options be in deciding between the OnePlus 9 vs. the OnePlus 9 Pro? Let us know what you think! A physical region is a part of the world that is defined as having a similar grouping of characteristics in terms of flora, fauna or distinguishing characteristics. Every country is broken up into smaller physical regions that are specific to those areas. A physical region is also referred to as a natural region. Physical or natural regions are distinguishable by shared characteristics. This refers to things such as climate, vegetation and animal habitation. There are many classifications of natural regions, including tundra, desert, monsoon, tropical, deciduous and prairie. Others include grasslands, coniferous, moorlands, polar and savannah. Each of these areas has unique terrain, weather patterns and life forms that are often not shared among other types of environments. Physical regions also relate to the different landscapes within a nation or state. Territories experience a broad range of various weather and ecological patterns, making it necessary to classify various places by the kinds of geography and biology they host. This helps with monitoring the health of the environment and practicing safe human expansion. Generating a thorough understanding of each of these ecosystems is facilitated by listing the major characteristics of each physical region. The study of physical regions is referred to as ecology. North America has plentiful oil and mineral deposits and fertile soils and fresh water that promote forest growth and the timber industry and highly successful agriculture. It is the third-largest continent and has the most climate variation. Oil, natural gas and mineral extraction constitute a major part of the North American economy, generating millions of dollars in wages and profits. From the Arctic to the southern Gulf of Mexico, North America has huge deposits of oil and natural gas. Canada, Mexico and the United States rank among the top countries in these resources. Companies now drill deeper and in more remote areas to extract because oil and natural gas are becoming tapped out in more accessible areas. Millions of people are employed in mining nickel, much of which is exported to make steel elsewhere; bauxite for aluminum; copper and iron for construction; and gold, silver, mercury and potash. North American miners extract huge amounts of coal for energy production. Forestry and timber are such major businesses in North America that over-harvesting is a concern. Companies export American and Canadian lumber worldwide. Some of the continent's biggest mills for paper, fiberboard and cardboard operate in temperate rain forests of the Pacific Northwest. Norty country's climates vary more than any other continent, from deep freezes in the north to steamy heat all year in the far south. The corresponding variety of ecosystems gives rise to a plethora of agricultural industries, including cattle ranching and production of dairy goods, grain and corn, tobacco, cotton and hemp. North American farmers also produce vegetables, fruits, cocoa and coffee. From the arctic chill of Northern Canada and Alaska to the tropical warmth of Mexico and Bermuda, North America is a massive region filled with extreme climates and different landscapes. Although the most popular time to visit is generally in the summer, the fall offers relief from hot temperatures and high prices. high season: June to September low season: December to March shoulder season: April to May, October to November The information above is only a general representation of North America's seasonality. Visitation varies by region. For example, Mexico experiences two high seasons, the one listed above, as well as December to April. Bermuda doesn't really have a shoulder season, but instead has a summer high and winter low season. North America covers such a large area with so many diverse climates that it's difficult to make a general statement about the weather. However, there are similarities between specific regions. Canada and Alaska in the north can be very cold during the winter, with diminished daylight. Temperatures can drop below freezing with heavy snows and occasional blizzards. The United States varies by region, but generally experiences four temperate seasons in the north and two subtropical seasons in the south. Most states have hot summers, cool winters, and mild spring and fall weather. The south can be humid with sporadic rains. Mexico also has a wet and a dry season with warm and humid weather year-round. Bermuda experiences similar seasons as Mexico, but with drier summers. Both countries have a hurricane season that lasts from June through November, but most storms bypass Bermuda. Holidays and annual events are major attractions for visitors in North America. In general, the northern United States and Canada receive the most visitors during the summer when the weather is warm and schools are on break. Mexico and Bermuda receive visitors year-round, but many people in the north flock to their warmer temperatures during the winter. Most hotels, shops, venues, and restaurants stay open year-round. However, smaller coastal towns, campgrounds, and seasonal destinations close during the winter. Services may also close down for public holidays and Sundays, especially in Bermuda. Prices fluctuate by region. Spring and fall tend to be less expensive times to travel, especially in the United States and Canada. Winter can also be inexpensive, except in certain ski areas. The fall is also a more economical time to visit Mexico and Bermuda; however, avoid traveling to Mexico in the spring, since spring break is one of the most expensive times to visit. It's wise to book at least a month in advance for travel during the shoulder seasons. If visiting during the high season, book at least six months in advance. In Mexico, it is common to book the following summer in September or October for the best price and availability. Last-minute deals are offered during the low season for those with flexible travel dates. The easiest way to identify North American trees is by looking at their branches. Do you see leaves or needles? Does the foliage last all year or is it shed annually? These clues will help you identify just about any hardwood or softwood tree you see in North America. Think you know your North American trees? Hardwoods are also known as angiosperms, broadleaf, or deciduous trees. They are abundant in the eastern forests of North America, though they can be found throughout the continent. Broadleaf trees, as the name suggests, bear leaves that vary in size, shape, and thickness. Most hardwoods shed their leaves annually; American holly and evergreen magnolias are two exceptions. Deciduous trees reproduce by bearing fruit that contains a seed or seeds. Common types of hardwood fruit include acorns, nuts, berries, pomes (fleshy fruit like apples), drupes (stone fruit like peaches), samaras (winged pods), and capsules (flowers). Some deciduous trees, such as oak or hickory, are very hard indeed. Others, like birch, are fairly soft. Hardwoods have either simple or compound leaves. Simple leaves are just that: a single leaf attached to a stem. Compound leaves have multiple leaves attached to a single stem. Simple leaves can be further divided into lobed and unlobed. Unlobed leaves may have a smooth edge like a magnolia or a serrated edge like an elm. Lobed leaves have complex shapes that radiate either from a single point along the midrib like maple or from multiple points like white oak. When it comes to the most common North American trees, the red alder is number one. Also known as Alnus rubra, its Latin name, this deciduous tree can be identified by oval-shaped leaves with serrated edges and a defined tip, as well as rust-red bark. Mature red alders range from about 65 feet to 100 feet in height, and they are generally found in the western U.S. and Canada. Softwoods are also known as gymnosperms, conifers or evergreen trees. They are abundant throughout North America. Evergreens retain their needle- or scale-like foliage year-round; two exceptions are the bald cypress and tamarack. Softwood trees bear their fruit in the form of cones. Common needle-bearing conifers include spruce, pine, larch, and fir. If the tree has scale-like leaves, then it is probably a cedar or juniper, which are also coniferous trees. If the tree has bunches or clusters of needles, it is pine or larch. If its needles are arrayed neatly along a branch, it's fir or spruce. The tree's cone can provide clues, too. Firs have upright cones that are often cylindrical. Spruce cones, by contrast, point downward. Junipers don't have cones; they have small clusters of blue-black berries. The most common softwood tree in North America is the bald cypress. This tree is atypical in that it drops its needles annually, hence the "bald" in its name. Also known as Taxodium distichum, the bald cypress is found along the coastal wetlands and low-lying areas of the Southeast and Gulf Coast region. Mature bald cypress grows to a height of 100 to 120 feet. It has flat-bladed leaves about 1 cm in length that fans out along twigs. Its bark is gray-brown to red-brown and fibrous. The 1981 book The Nine Nations of North America by Washington Post reporter Joel Garreau was an attempt to explore the regional geography of the North American continent and assign portions of the continent to one of nine "nations," which are geographic regions that have consistent qualities and similar features. The nine nations of North America, as proposed by Garreau include: The Foundry MexAmerica The Breadbasket Ecotopia New England The Empty Quarter Dixie Quebec The Islands What follows is a summary of each of the nine nations and their qualities. Links in the titles of each region lead to the complete online chapter regarding that region from the book The Nine Nations of North America from Garreau's website. Includes New York, Pennsylvania, and the Great Lakes Region. At the time of publication (1981), The Foundry region was in significant decline as a manufacturing center. The region includes the metropolitan areas of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto, and Detroit. Garreau selected Detroit as the capital city of this region but considered Manhattan an anomaly within the region. With a capital city of Los Angeles, Garreau proposed that the Southwestern United States (including California's Central Valley) and Northern Mexico would be a region onto itself. Stretching from Texas to the Pacific Coast, MexAmerica's common Mexican heritage and the Spanish language unite this region. Much of the Midwest, stretching from northern Texas to the southern parts of the Prairie Provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba), this region is essentially the Great Plains and is, according to Garreau, the heartland of North America. Garreau's proposed capital city is Kansas City. Named after a book of the same name, Ecotopia with a capital city of San Francisco is the liberal Pacific Coast from southern Alaska to Santa Barbara, including the Washington, Oregon, and Northern California metropolitan areas of Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco. Consisting of what is traditionally known as New England (Connecticut to Maine), this region of the nine nations includes the Canadian Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, along with the Atlantic province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The capital of New England is Boston. The Empty Quarter includes everything from about 105 degrees west longitude to Ecotopia on the Pacific Coast. It also includes everything north of the Breadbasket so it includes all of Alberta and Northern Canada. The capital city of this sparsely populated nation is Denver. The Southeastern United States except for Southern Florida. Some refer to Dixie as being the former Confederate States of America but it doesn't travel directly along state lines. It includes southern Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. The capital city of Dixie is Atlanta. Garreau's only nation that consists of a single province or state is Francophone Quebec. Their constant efforts at succession led him to create this unique nation out of the province. Obviously, the capital of the nation is Quebec City. Southern Florida and the islands of the Caribbean comprise the nation known as The Islands. With a capital city of Miami. At the time of the book's publication, this region's main industry was drug smuggling. The best available online map of the Nine Nations of North America comes from the cover of the book itself.

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