

Introduction

Pakistan has different types of land. In the north, there are high mountains. In the centre, there are wide plains. In the south, there are dry deserts and a long coast. These physical features affect weather, farming, and where people live. Knowing about the land helps us understand Pakistan's nature and resources.

Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is in **South Asia**. It shares borders with **India, China, Afghanistan, and Iran**. The **Arabian Sea** lies to the south. The country's location is very important. It connects South Asia with Central and West Asia. This location also affects Pakistan's climate and trade. It helps Pakistan link with many countries.

Climate of Pakistan

Pakistan has many kinds of climate. The north is cold and snowy. The middle part is hot in summer and cool in winter. The south is dry and warm. Rain comes mostly from the **monsoon** in summer. Some areas get heavy rain, while others get very little. These changes make Pakistan a land of great weather differences.

Humid and Desert Areas

The **humid areas** are in Punjab and the north-east. These places get enough rain for farming. People grow rice, sugarcane, and wheat there.

The **desert areas** like **Thar** and **Cholistan** are very dry. There is little water and few plants. People depend on wells and canals for farming. Life in deserts is hard, but people adapt to the dry climate.

Temperate and Mediterranean Areas

The **temperate areas** are in the northern mountains such as **Swat, Murree, and Gilgit**. These places have cold winters and cool summers. Snow falls in winter. They have many forests and are good for tourism.

The **Mediterranean areas** are in **western Balochistan**. They have mild winters and little rain. Olive trees and shrubs grow there.

Biomes of Pakistan

A **biome** means a large natural area with its own plants and animals.

Pakistan has many biomes — **mountains, forests, plains, and deserts**.

Each biome has different types of life. Mountains have forests and rivers. Plains have farms and grasslands. Deserts have dry plants and strong animals. Protecting these biomes keeps nature safe and healthy.

Importance of the Physical Environment

The land, climate, and biomes help people live and work. They give us food, water, forests, and energy. They also affect where people build homes and cities.

If we use these natural resources carefully, they will help us for a long time. Taking care of the environment is very important for Pakistan's future.